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Final

Oro Mining Ltd: Trinidad Property, Cimarron Deposit, Sinaloa Mexico
Project No. 707

Technical Report
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1 Summary

Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd ("Snowden") was engaged by Oro Mining Ltd ("Oro Mining") to generate a Mineral Resource estimate for the Calerita gold-(copper) deposit, which forms part of the Cimarron property, located within the southern Sinaloa State, Mexico, in the Municipio of Concordia. This Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Form 43-101F1.

Much of the Cimarron property is considered to be at an early exploration stage. Exploration activities include soil, rock chip and trench sampling, geological mapping, a ground magnetic survey and some limited shallow reverse circulation drilling. The results of the exploration activity to date, indicates that the property is prospective for porphyry Au-(Cu) and epithermal Au-Ag-(Cu) mineralization.

The Cimarron property is located in the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO), one of the largest silicic volcanic fields in the world. The property is centred on a window of granodiorite, an intrusive of probable Eocene age, which is overlain by rhyolitic ignimbrites and tuffs of Oligocene age.

Three dimensional (3D) resource modelling methods and parameters were adopted for the Calerita deposit in accordance with standard industry practices. A geological volume model of the Calerita gold mineralization was created based on drillhole logs and assay data. Statistical and grade continuity analyses were completed in order to characterise the mineralization and were subsequently used to develop the grade interpolation parameters.

Datamine software was used for generating the 3D block model and subsequent grade estimates. Ordinary kriging was used to estimate gold grades into the block model. Default bulk density values used in the model were provided by Oro Mining Ltd and are in the author's opinion, reasonable given the style of mineralization style. At this stage, no bulk density testwork has been completed with which to validate the assigned values. Snowden notes that the sample recovery from the reverse circulation drilling at Calerita is very low and presents a risk to the accuracy of the geological and grade estimates.

A Mineral Resource classification scheme consistent with CIM guidelines (CIM 2004) was applied. The Calerita estimate is categorised as Inferred Mineral Resources and reported above a grade cut-off of 0.3 ppm (provided by Oro Mining Ltd). The Mineral Resource estimates currently reported for the Calerita deposit are shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Calerita Mineral Resource estimate as at December 2010, reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3 ppm Au

JORC classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au ppm)
Inferred	3.7	0.65

2 Introduction

Oro Gold Resources Ltd. ("Oro Gold") was listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX") in April 2005. During October 2010, Oro Silver Resources Ltd and Oro Gold were amalgamated into Oro Mining Ltd ("Oro Mining"). Within this technical report, the combined business unit is collectively referred to as Oro Mining.

Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (Snowden) was retained by Oro Mining to prepare a Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report on the Cimarron Property (Cimarron or the Project). The project is located in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico approximately 50 km east of the city of Mazatlan and 23 km northeast of the town of Rosario.

This technical report represents an update on exploration and development activities since the filing of the Company's most recent technical report on the Cimarron property, dated October 10, 2007. This information has resulted from resource delineation drilling and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates. This Technical Report is intended to disclose the recently updated Mineral Resources at Cimarron.

Unless otherwise stated, information and data contained in this report or used in its preparation has been provided by Oro Mining. This Technical Report has been compiled by Mr Richard Sulway, Principal Consultant Snowden, Ms. Pamela De Mark, P. Geo, formerly Principal Consultant at Snowden and Mr (Gary) Yee-Yuen Wong, P.Eng, Resource Evaluation Manager Oro Mining. Ms De Mark visited the site from 27 July to the 30 July 2010. The responsibilities of each author are provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Responsibilities of each co-author

Author	Responsible for section/s
(Gary) Yee-Yuen Wong	1: Summary; 2: Introduction; 3: Reliance on other experts; 4: Property description and location; 5: Accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure, and physiography, 6: History; 7: Geological setting; 8: Deposit types; 9: Mineralization; 10: Exploration; 11: Drilling; 12: Sampling method and approach; 13: Sample preparation, analyses, and security; 14: Data verification, 15: Adjacent properties, 16: Mineral processing and metallurgical testing, 18: Other relevant data and information; 19: Interpretation and conclusions; 20: Recommendations
Richard Sulway	1: Summary; 2: Introduction; 17: Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates; 19: Interpretation and conclusions; 20: Recommendations
Pamela De Mark	14: Data verification

All currency amounts are stated in US dollars or Mexican Pesos. The units of measure presented in this report are metric. Unless stated otherwise, all grade values are reported in parts per million (ppm). Tonnage is reported as metric tonnes (t), unless otherwise specified.

This report is intended to be used by Oro Mining and is subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with Snowden. Reliance on the report may only be assessed and placed after due consideration of the nature and Snowden's scope of work, as described herein. This report is intended to be read as a whole, and sections or parts thereof should therefore not be read or relied upon out of context.

Snowden permits Oro Mining to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to provincial securities legislation. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws any other use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. Further, any results or findings presented in this study, whether in full or excerpted, may not be reproduced or distributed in any form without Snowden's written authorization.

3 Reliance on other experts

Snowden has not verified the commercial, environmental and legal aspects of Oro Mining's mineral tenure and has relied upon Oro Mining's public reports for this information. Otherwise no reliance on other experts who are not qualified persons was made in the preparation of this report

The consulting firm Bufete Minero y Servicios Geologicos, of Hermosillo, Sonora, was contracted by Oro Mining to carry out initial field evaluations and to prepare documentation related to environmental permitting for the initial drill campaign in 2008.

The consulting firm of Servicios Profesionales Nautilus, S.C. Asesoría y Estudios de Impacto Ambiental y Proyectos Técnicos y Finanacieros, of Mazatlan, Mexico (Nautilus) has been contracted since 2009 until present to provide environmental assessment and ensure environmental compliance on all concessions. Nautilus is also contracted to secure all of the environmental permits required for all exploration programs undertaken.

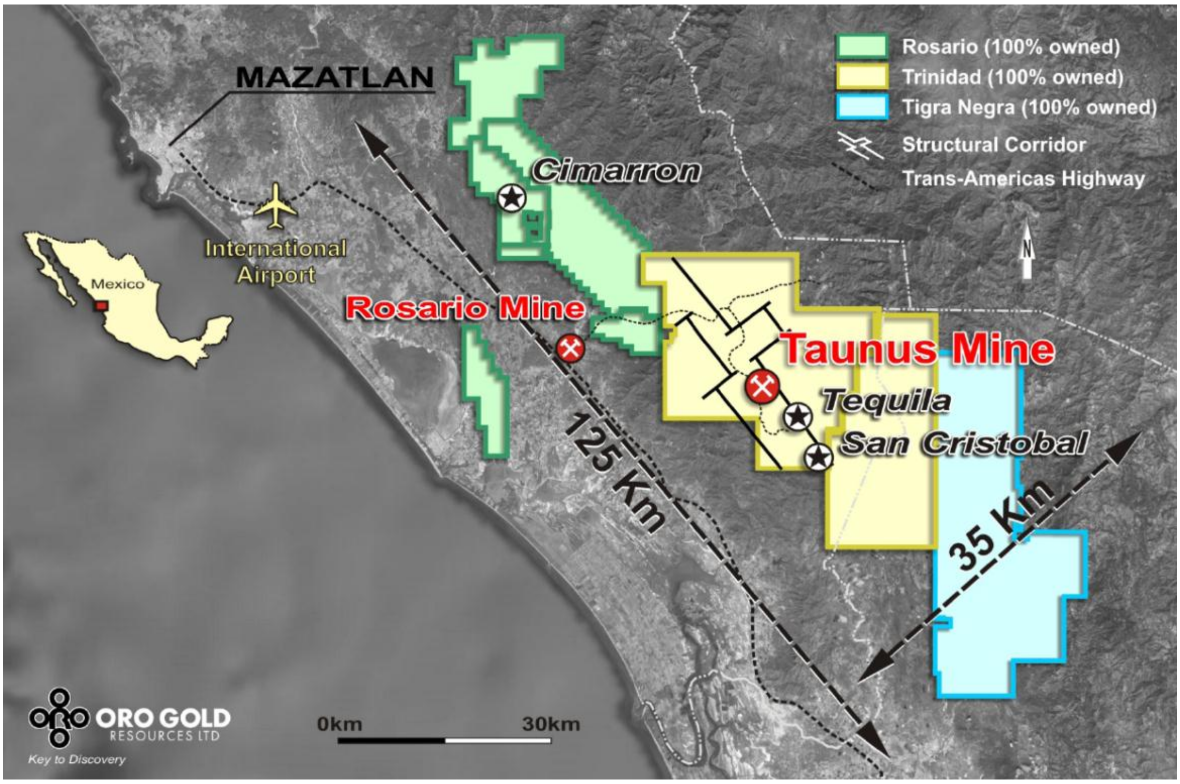
Mineral title due diligence, Mexican legal and regulatory compliance, and nature and extent of underlying agreements were conducted by Diaz, Bouchot y Raya, from Mexico City, council to the Company in Mexico. The authors rely on legal information provided by Diaz, Bouchot y Raya, and the Directors and Officers of Oro Mining Ltd., and do not take responsibility for the legal information presented in this report.

4 Property description and location

4.1 General

The Cimarron property is centered in Southern Sinaloa State, Mexico, in the Municipio of Concordia near geographic co-ordinates 105º57'W and 23º10' N (1:50 000 mapsheet F13A47) (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Cimarron property location map



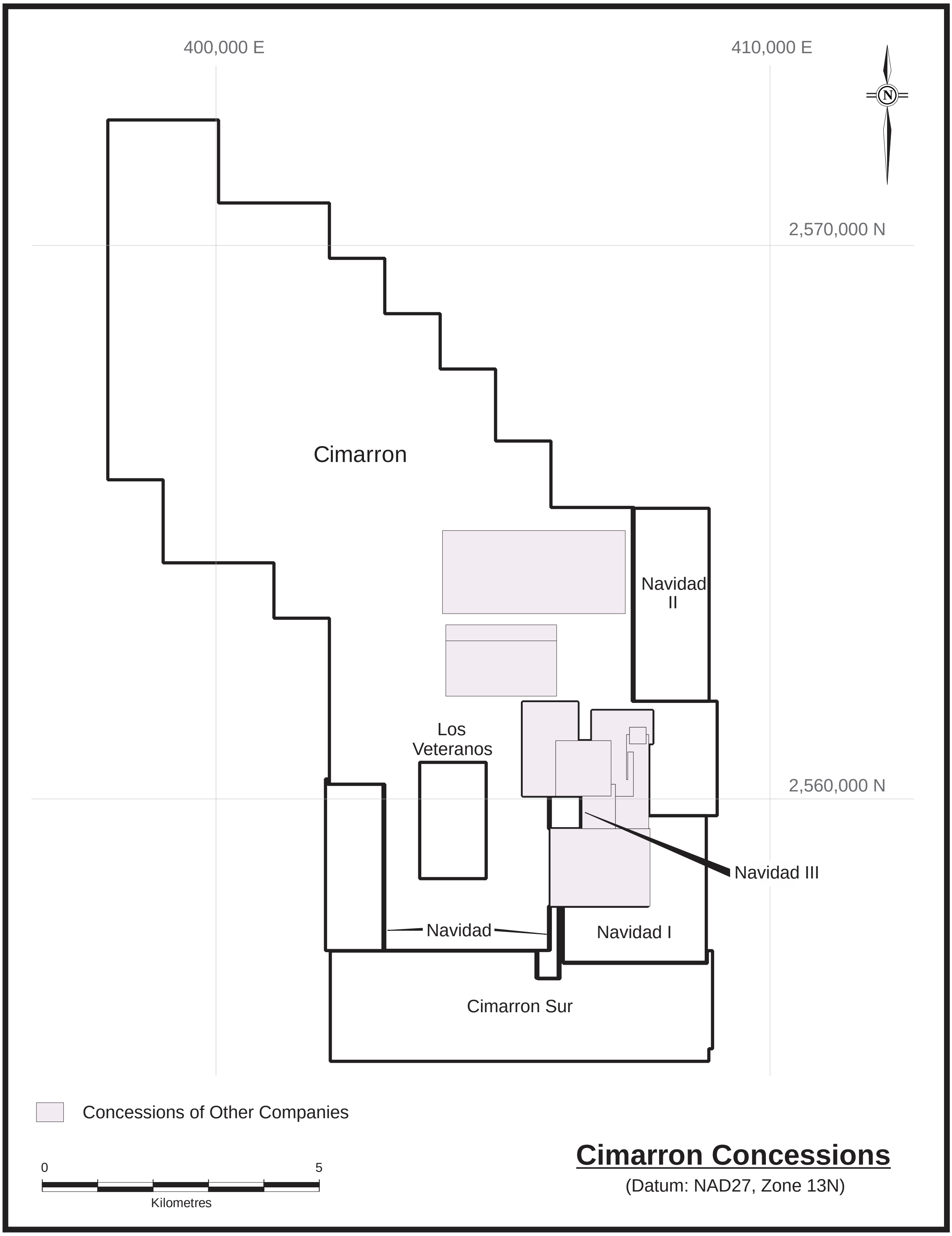
4.2 Mineral tenure

The mineral concessions which pertain to the Cimarron property are detailed in Table 4.1 and shown in Figure 4.2.

Table 4.1 Mineral Concession Status

Concession	Title Number	File Number	Title Date	Expiry Date	Surface area (ha)
Cimarron	224648	95/12207	25-May-05	24-May-11	6643.9849
Veteranos	222998	95/12155	30-Sep-04	29-Sep-10	252.0000
Navidad	224651	95/12263	25-May-05	24-May-11	346.8963
Navidad I	224652	95/12264	25-May-05	24-May-11	434.9155
Navidad II	224619	95/12265	25-May-05	23-May-11	483.0221
Navidad III	224653	95/12266	25-May-05	24-May-11	33.8928
Cimarron Sur	237110	95/13278	29-Oct-10	28-Oct-60	1300.3326

Figure 4.2 Mineral Concession property map



All of the concessions listed in Table 4.1 are exploration concessions and remain valid for 50 years from the date of title as long as biannual mining duties are paid in January and July of every year, and the minimum annual work requirements are met. For all concessions that comprise the Cimarron property, mining duties of approximately $22,100 were paid in January 2011, and approximately $24,400 is due in July 2011. All work commitments for the previous year were met. As the concessions mature, the duties and work requirements increase according to schedules published every six months by the Dirección General de Minas ("DGM").

A brief description of Mexican mining legislation as it affects the property is given in Section 4.2.1

4.2.1 Mining claims under Mexican law

Under Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, all land is the property of the Mexican government, which has the right to transfer title thereto to private parties. Article 27 also provides that the Mexican government owns all of the mineral deposits located in the country, which cannot be transferred. The use and exploitation of such natural resources by private parties is only permitted pursuant to concessions granted by the Federal Executive Branch. In Mexico, a federal statute, the Mining Law, governs the grant, use, cancellation and expiration of mining concessions. Exploration, exploitation and processing of affected minerals or substances are considered under Mexican law to be of the public benefit and therefore are given preferential treatment over any other use of the land. Mining concessions may only be granted to Mexican nationals and companies incorporated under Mexican law. Under Mexican law, companies incorporated in Mexico that are 100% foreign-owned can obtain concessions.

Currently there is no distinction between exploration and exploitation of mining concessions. Mexican law provides for the granting of mining concessions which, while not granting direct property rights in the parcel of land involved, allow the concession holder to perform:

- Exploration work on the ground with the purpose of identifying mineral deposits and quantifying and evaluating economically usable reserves and to perform work to prepare and develop areas containing mineral deposits.
- Exploitation work to detach and extract mineral products from such deposits.

Mining concessions have a term of 50 years from the date they are recorded in the Public Registry of Mining. Mining concessions may be extended for an additional 50 year term provided that:

- The holder does not cause cancellation of the concession by any act or omission.
- The holder requests an extension within the five years prior to the original expiration date of the mining concession.

The Mining Law requires concession holders, among other things to:

- Start exploration or exploitation work on the property within 90 days following the date on which the concession is recorded in the Public Registry of Mining.
- Incur and evidence certain minimum investment in the concession or obtain economically useful minerals in amounts specified under the law.
- Pay mining concession fees.
- Comply with technical safety and environmental standards.
- File reports with the government in May of each year documenting the work carried out on the property during the previous calendar year.

4.3 Location of property boundaries

Under Mexican regulations, the concessions (claims) are staked by erecting (or utilizing existing) surveyed monuments from which the corners of the claims are defined by written description. The actual location of the claim is determined from the point of location of the mineral monument in the field. Title to the claim is by a normal license ("*Titulo de Concession Minera de Exploracion")* registered with the Mines Division of the Mexican Government (*Secretaria de Economia, Coordinacion General de Mineria, Direcion General de Minas*).

4.4 Environmental liabilities and permitting

There are no known environmental liabilities on the Cimarron property and no permits are required to carry out surface geochemical surveys or for hand-dug trenches. Some of the surface rights of the Ejidos (communally owned agricultural areas established by law of not less than 10 hectares) of La Pastoria and San Lorenzo have signed agreements allowing Minera Camargo to conduct exploration including grid-based surveys and hand trenching.

Mechanised trenching, road building and exploration drilling require permits issued by Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales ("SEMARNAT"). The current practice in the industry is to submit the "Informe Preventivo", which contains a letter of authorization to complete exploration work by the landowners or the representative of the Ejidos. The report states the measures that will be used by the company to minimise environmental impacts. Environmental permits (Spanish) for the Cimarron property are provided in Appendix A.

5 Accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure and physiography

5.1 Access

The Cimarron property is accessible year round by road from the coastal port city of Mazatlán via Federal Highway 15. Mazatlán is a modern city with banks, schools, university, commercial centers and Mexico's largest commercial port.

The nearest town is Concordia some 10 km to the northwest.

5.2 Climate

During the months of November to May the climate of the property is typically warm during the day (high 70°F to low 80°F) and cool at night (low 60°F). In the period of June to September the climate is very hot and humid and is subject to a rainy season typically from July to September. The total annual rainfall is approximately 50 cm.

5.3 Topography, elevation and vegetation

The property is flat to moderately hilly with elevations varying from about 50 to 300 m above sea level. Drainages flow intermittently during the rainy season (summer) and are dry during the winter and spring.

The property is mainly covered by forest (huanacaxtle type) but much of the area has been harvested for lumber and in now largely covered by secondary brush/tree growth. An estimated 20% of the property has been cleared for crop farming and pastures for animal grazing.

5.4 Infrastructure

Unskilled labour is available from the nearby settlements while technically trained personnel can be sourced from the city of Mazatlán. A network of country roads cross the property and a 115 kV power line from Villa Union (just outside Mazatlán) connects to Rosario, the power line parallels Federal Highway 15.

6 History

6.1 Ownership history

On June 3, 2005 Oro Mining purchased the 100% mineral rights to the Veteranos concession from Antonio Ramirez Carillo for US $10,000.

On May 25, 2005 Minera Camargo acquired the mineral rights to the Cimarron concession through staking.

On June 24, 2005 the Cimarron property was optioned to Oro Mining, whereby Oro Mining could earn up to a 100% undivided interest by completing staged exploration expenditures totalling US $1,500,000 and making cash payments totalling US $300,000 over a two year period, as per the terms of the option agreement.

On May 25, 2005 Oro Mining acquired the mineral rights to the Navidad, Navidad I, Navidad II, and Navidad III concessions through staking.

On November 30, 2007, Oro Mining optioned the Cimarron property (including the Veteranos and four Navidad concessions) to Mazorro Resources, whereby Mazorro could earn up to a 60% beneficial interest by completing staged exploration expenditures totalling US$2,652,500 and issuing one million common shares of Mazorro to Oro Mining in stages by June 30, 2011, as per the terms of the option agreement.

On May 13, 2008 Oro Mining completed the earn-in of 100% of the Cimarron property from Minera Camargo. The underlying vendor retains a NSR as per the terms described in the Camargo option agreement. A reduced NSR also applies to the Veteranos and four Navidad concessions.

In late 2009 Mazorro Resources defaulted on its obligations with respect to the Cimarron option agreement and ownership rights reverted back to Oro Mining. During the 2-year option period Mazorro issued 500,000 shares to Oro Mining and spent US$935,000 in exploration at Cimarron.

On October 10, 2009 Oro Mining acquired the mineral rights to the Cimarron Sur concession through staking.

6.2 Exploration history and evaluation

The exploration and mining history of the Cimarron property is poorly documented. Prior to the 1990's known activity consisted of periods of itinerant mining.

Parts of the Cimarron property, located mainly between Calerita, El Vainillo and La Pastoria, were explored by Minera Hecla S.A. de C.V. (Hecla), a Mexican subsidiary of Hecla of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho in the late 1990s which was conducted in three stages.

The first stage of exploration by Hecla, in April 1997, consisted mainly of rock chip sampling of known prospects and stream sediment sampling. A second stage of stream sediments followed in August 1997. Calerita was selected as a priority target and in preparation for drilling, a road was built in 1998 and the road cuts channel sampled from four trenches. In February 1999, Hecla drilled 25 reverse circulation ("RC") drillholes totalling 1,610 m at Calerita. Most of the holes were drilled to a depth of 50 m, but a few were drilled to more than 100 m depth.

Between August of 2004 and February of 2005, Minera Camargo completed regional stream sediment sampling, as well as prospecting and geochemical outcrop sampling over most of the Cimarron property. The gold geochemistry results highlighted four principal areas: El Prado, Betty, Huanacaxtle-Calerita and Veteranos.

In March of 2005, Oro Mining completed a limited soil sampling grid on its recently acquired Veteranos concession, centred over an east-northeasterly trending, southeast dipping fault/vein zone. In August 2005, a total of 1080 m of hand trenching was completed in 6 trenches across the Veteranos zone where elevated metal concentrations in soil suggested mineralization in the deeper sub-crop.

In June 2005 Oro Mining optioned the Cimarron property from Minera Camargo based on the occurrence of anomalous gold concentrations in stream sediment samples from several creeks within the property.

From November 2005 to March 2006, a widely spaced reconnaissance soil grid sampling programme centred on the Huanacaxtle area was completed over 70% of the property. A total of 3,127 samples were collected from 83.3 line kilometres of survey grid, at 25 to 50 m intervals on 200 to 400 m spaced, north-south oriented lines. The survey identified strong gold anomalies with polymetallic signatures in a number of areas throughout the property.

During 2006 geological and alteration mapping investigations were completed over a 750 Ha area, over all known mineral occurrence areas except Veteranos and El Prado. Petrologic samples for thin section analysis were collected on two occasions (Fonseca 2006a, 2006b).

In May 2007, the Cimarron property was optioned to Mazorro Resources Corp. During September and October of 2007 a total of 4,373 soil geochemical samples were collected from 100 m spaced grid lines located within and adjacent to the original 2006 wide-spaced soil lines.

In late 2007 a ground magnetic survey totalling 326 line-kilometres was completed over the existing soil grid to provide more detailed geological and structural information.

During June 2008, 13 RC drill holes were completed for a total of 2,397 m at the Calerita, El Bolante and Veteranos targets. Subsequent to the RC drilling programme two diamond drill holes were completed at Calerita to validate the RC results.

Oro Mining resumed drilling at Calerita in August 2010 and completed 14 additional RC holes for a total of 1,568 m. The program was aimed at infilling and expanding the Calerita gold target.

6.3 Historical resources and reserves

Helca prepared a resource estimate for the Calerita deposit however Snowden was unable to obtain sufficient background information on the preparation of this estimate to have confidence in the methodology that was used. Snowden considers that these prior estimates do not comply with the requirements of Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of NI 43-101.

6.4 Production

The history of the Cimarron property is not well documented. In the past, itinerant miners (gambusinos) worked small placer deposits in the Huanacaxtle and Vainillo arroyos. Rusted machinery for rock crushing and grinding (arrastre/trapiche mills) and small scale beneficiation plants are found in the hamlet of San Lorenzo (El Bolante working) and near the Mina La Mexicana. Piles of magnetite slag from historic subterranean smelters about 400 m south of Los Ebanos mine are thought to be produced by indigenous people prior to settlement of the West coast by the Spanish in the mid-1500s.

No records of past production are available; however the scale of previous mining is assumed to be small and likely not to be material to the Cimarron property.

7 Geological setting

The following descriptions and figures describing the geology and deposit mineralization have been taken largely from a technical report and memorandum compiled by Robinson in 2006 and 2007 respectively (Robinson, 2006 and Robinson, 2007a).

7.1 Regional geology

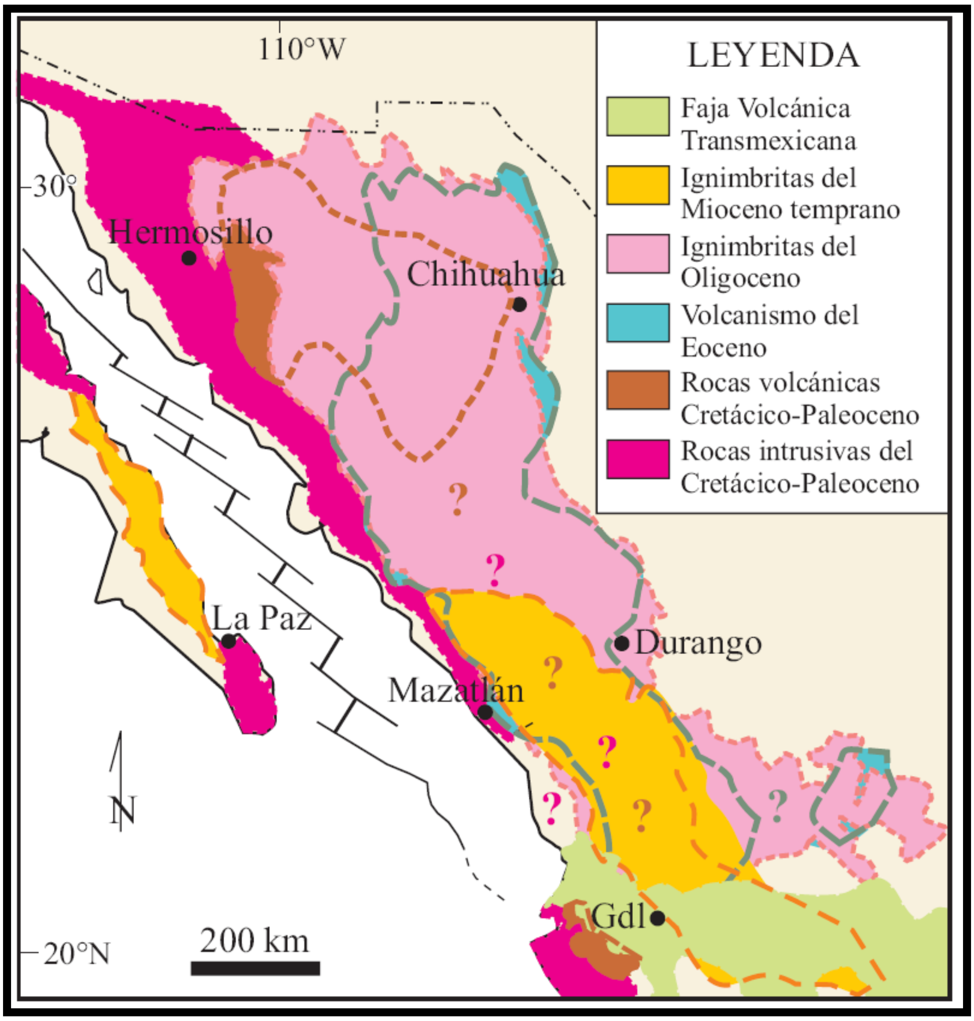
The Cimarron property is located in the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO), one of the largest silicic volcanic fields in the world. The belt is host to numerous epithermal gold and silver deposits such as Tayoltita (Goldcorp Inc.), Rosario (Peñoles, Oro Mining), San Jose de Gracia (DynaResource Inc.) and Magistral (Nevada Pacific Gold Ltd.). The SMO formed between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary periods when the last remnants of the Farallon plate were consumed below the western margin of Mexico, accreting the Guerrero island arc terrane on to the west coast, followed by rifting and opening of the Sea of Cortez between Baja California and continental Mexico.

The SMO consists of five igneous complexes (Ferrari et al., 2005):

- Late Cretaceous to Paleocene volcanic and (stitching) plutonic rocks.
- Eocene rhyolites, andesites and intrusions.
- Bimodal Oligocene ignimbrites (32-28 Ma) and basaltic lavas.
- Bimodal Miocene ignimbrites (24-20 Ma) and basaltic lavas.
- Late Miocene bimodal alkaline basalts and ignimbrites (Figure 7.1).

All five volcanic complexes are mineralized and work is on-going to better understand the metallogeny of each complex (Campruibi et. al, 2003).

Figure 7.1 **Map of the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO) showing major volcanoplutonic assemblages (after Ferrari et al., 2005) (Gdl = Guadalajara)**

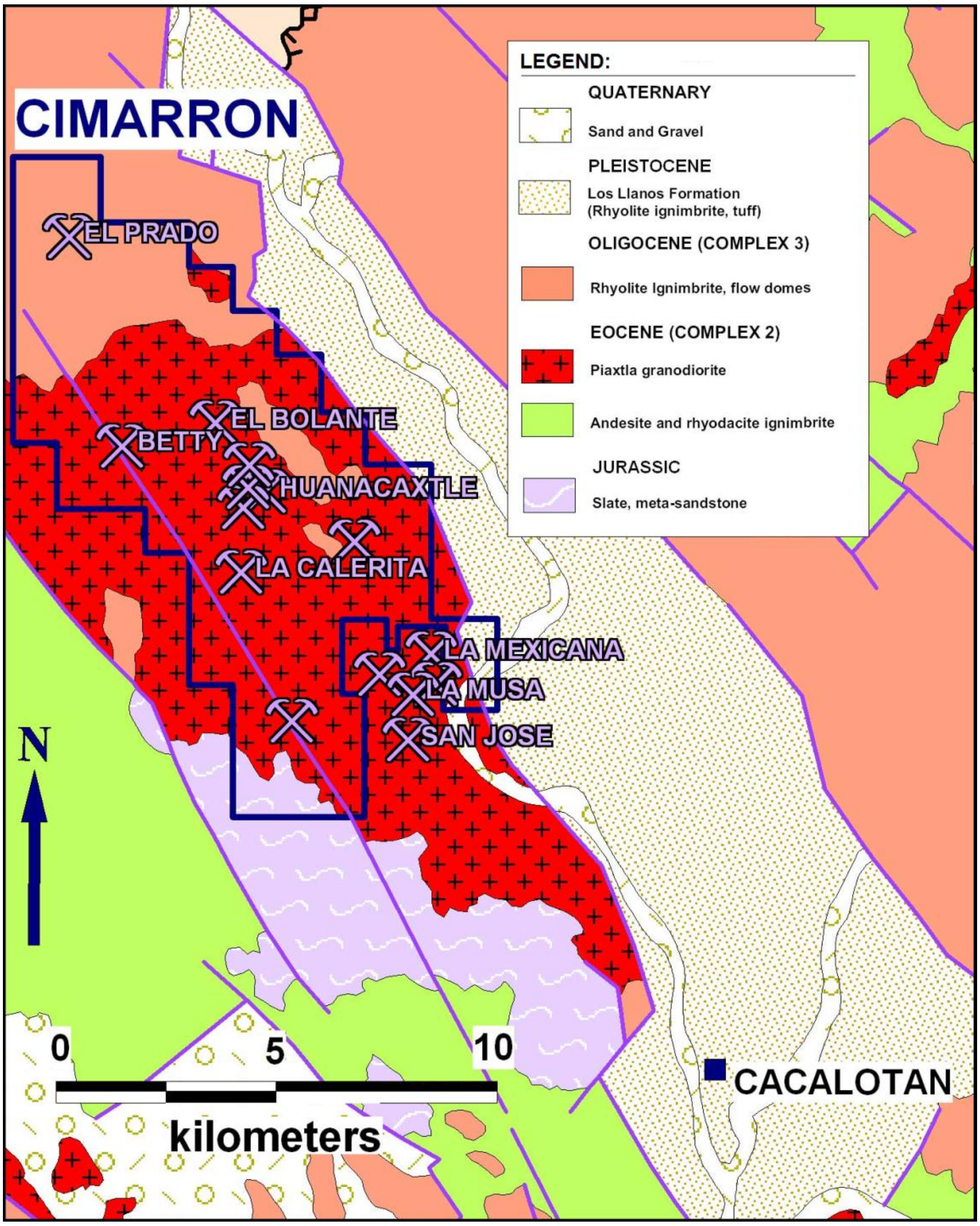


7.2 Cimarron property geology

The Cimarron property is centred on a window of granodiorite, an intrusive of probable Eocene age, which is overlain by rhyolitic ignimbrites and tuffs of Oligocene age. Age relationships are mainly based on regional stratigraphic correlations as no radiometric dating has been carried out on the rocks of the Cimarron property.

Only 10% of the property has been mapped, however it is apparent that the geology is far more complicated than implied by previous surveys compiled by the Mexican Geological Survey (SGM). The oldest rocks on the Cimarron property are a complex volcano-plutonic assemblage that consists of basaltic andesite and basaltic trachyandesite that has been intruded by an iron-rich plutonic complex. Members of the plutonic complex include: equigranular hornblende diorite, monzodiorite porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyritic monzonite, and granodiorite porphyry. These rocks are overlain by dacitic volcaniclastics of probable Oligocene age (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2 Cimarron property geology (modified from Robinson, 2006)



The Cimarron property overlaps a north-northwest trending horst exposed to the west of the Panuco Graben. The Panuco Graben is filled with Tertiary volcanics and gravels.

The dominant structures (faults, joints and shears) in the Cimarron area are easterly trending, perpendicular to the horst and graben controlling faults. The timing of easterly trending structures relative to the north-northwest faults is uncertain, though both sets of structures contain auriferous veins elsewhere in the Rosario district. The north northeast faults that control the horst and grabens are likely of Eocene age, and are probably related to basin extension.

7.3 Calerita deposit geology

Based on surface mapping (Robinson, 2006, 2007a and Fonseca, 2006), thin section studies (Fonseca, 2006a, 2006b), the Calerita resource area is underlain by a complex volcano-plutonic assemblage consisting of basaltic andesite and basaltic trachyandesite that has been intruded by an iron-rich plutonic complex. Members of the plutonic complex include: equigranular hornblende diorite, monzodiorite porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyritic monzonite and granodiorite porphyry. These intrusive rocks are dominated by feldspar and hornblende with lesser quartz and rare K-spar (except as part of local potassic alteration zones).

Monzodiorite porphyry intrusions outcrop west of the Calerita resource area. Feldspars are albitized, and mafic minerals are altered to chlorite. The porphyry contains xenoliths of feldspar and basaltic andesite.

Quartz-feldspar-porphyry monzonite (QFP monzonite) outcrops mainly to the northeast of the Calerita resource area. Mapped patterns suggest the QFP monzonite is late phase, although contact relations have not been observed in the field.

Granodiorite porphyry outcrops below Calerita and is the most abundant rock type in the area. These rocks are texturally similar to the monzodiorite porphyry, but more highly evolved with quartz and K-feldspar in the matrix.

Remnants of older, intermediate to mafic extrusive volcanic rocks, into which the intrusive complex has been emplaced, have also been mapped within the Calerita resource area. These rocks include basaltic andesite, feldspar-phyric basaltic andesite and augite-phyric basaltic andesite (Robinson 2007a). In the resource area these units are between 20 to 90 m in width and in all cases their long axes trend northeast. All units are strongly magnetic.

Narrow (<1.2 m thick), black, magnetic andesite dykes are late and cross-cut both mafic volcanic and intrusive units. Some of the dykes appear to trend northeast, although the dip is uncertain.

At this stage, the nature of the stratigraphic and/or intrusive contacts at Calerita are not well understood; however, it is likely that at least some lithologic contacts have resulted from juxtaposition by regional northwest and northeast trending faults.

7.3.1 Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration observed in plutonic rock units at Calerita includes:

- Barren silica-albite±tourmaline zones <500 m wide and possibly >1km wide of texture destructive alteration; tourmaline±albite-quartz occur as breccias, massive replacement zones, disseminations (pseudomorphs after hornblende), veins and veinlets
- Chlorite and biotite after hornblende phenocrysts
- Disseminated pyrite (1-3 vol%) occurs in silica-albite alteration zones primarily within QFP monzonite and monzodiorite porphyry
- Late quartz-epidote±pyrite±chalcopyrite occurring as patches, disseminations and veinlets

The silica-albite zones are cut by tourmaline veins and overprinted by patchy pervasive tourmaline. Within the silica-albite zones occur sporadic zones of up to 3% disseminated pyrite, primarily within quartz monzonite rocks. The most significant sulphide mineralization is associated with quartz+epidote±pyrite±chalcopyrite veins.

7.3.2 Structure

The emplacement of the intrusive complex in the Calerita area and subsequent mineralizing events were likely controlled by regional northeast and northwest structures. While direct field evidence in the form of mapped faults may be lacking, indirect evidence supporting this interpretation is provided by the northwest and northeast trending lineations defined by a ground geophysical survey and anomalous soil geochemistry.

Quartz vein orientation data, collected by Hecla and by Mazorro in the Calerita area from a network of drill roads which expose the bedrock, have dominant vein orientations of northwest and north-northeast with variable dips. Veins are comprised mainly of silica, silica-tourmaline and silica-epidote. Rare malachite and azurite is also noted in some veins.

A prominent northeast trending structural zone characterized by intense fracturing and pervasive epidote-silica alteration is exposed in a road cut next to the collar of drill hole CIMRC-001 in the central Calerita resource area. The structure is at least 10 m wide and dips moderately towards the southeast. Individual fractures and silica-epidote veinlets strike northeast and east and have steep to sub-vertical dips.

Two northwest striking, steep northeast dipping faults with up to 10 cm of sticky white clay gouge are observed cutting a thick andesite dyke outcrop in the vicinity of drill holes 99MHM-04 and -05, suggesting that some of the northwest trending faults in the Calerita area postdate the mineralization event.

8 Deposit types

The SMO geologic province is richly endowed with precious metal deposits (Staude, 2001), most of which are considered related to porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal systems.

The deposit type proposed for Calerita is most consistent with an intrusive-related Au-Cu system, where Au-Cu is largely hosted by retrograde veins (Fonseca, 2006a and 2006b). Faults at the intrusive rock contacts with the volcanic country rocks control the majority of the gold occurrences. At Calerita, gold mineralization is spatially associated with a broad zone of silica-albite and tourmaline alteration, though veins are paragenetically later than these alteration facies. Mapping shows most vein occurrences are associated with the margins of intermediate to felsic intrusions in the Calerita resource area.

8.1 Porphyry Au-Cu deposits

Porphyry Au-Cu deposits are generally large, low- to medium-grade deposits with the following characteristics (from Sinclair, 2006):

- All porphyry deposits are spatially and genetically related to intermediate to mafic porphyritic, magnetite-series intrusions (Sillitoe, 2003).
- Gold is predominantly in the native state and occurs with bornite, chalcopyrite and pyrite in banded quartz-magnetite veinlets.
- Silicate alteration minerals include quartz, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, muscovite, clay minerals, epidote and chlorite.
- Porphyry deposits in general are localised by deep, crustal-scale faults which allow for rapid ascent of magmas and generation of hydrothermal fluids.

Hydrothermal alteration zones for porphyry systems typically consist of:

- An inner potassic zone characterized by biotite and/or K-feldspar or a sodic–calcic core consisting of albite, epidote and actinolite.
- An outer zone of propylitic alteration that consists of quartz, chlorite, epidote, calcite and albite.
- Zones of phyllic alteration (quartz + sericite + pyrite).

8.2 Epithermal Au-Ag deposits

Epithermal Au-Ag deposits are formed at relatively at shallow depths (less than 1.5 km) and often occur as steeply dipping veins or factures within volcanic rocks and sediments. Important characteristics of epithermal deposits include:

- Relatively high grades of Ag and Au.
- Anomalous concentrations of Sb, As, Hg, Pb, Zn, Cu, Mo and other metals.
- Ore minerals include native gold, electrum, acanthite, tetrahedrite, ruby silver, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite.
- Gangue minerals include quartz, calcite, barite, clay, sericite and epidote.
- Most known deposits are vetiform, but stockworks, breccias and disseminated deposits also occur.
- They are associated with significant alteration zones ("colour anomalies") and lithocaps
- Exposure of ore zones is usually poor as the dominant dimension is down-dip..

- Minerals are deposited in open spaces and have characteristic textures (e.g. colloform banded and cockscomb textures are typical).
- Alteration mineral assemblages indicate temperatures of deposition between 100ºC and 300ºC. Typical alteration types include proximal propylite and distal zones of clay alteration, along with unmineralized, but related, zones of steam-heated alteration or "lithocaps".

Epithermal deposits have been divided into three main categories based on their characteristics (summarised in Table 8.1):

- low sulphidation
- intermediate sulphidation
- high sulphidation

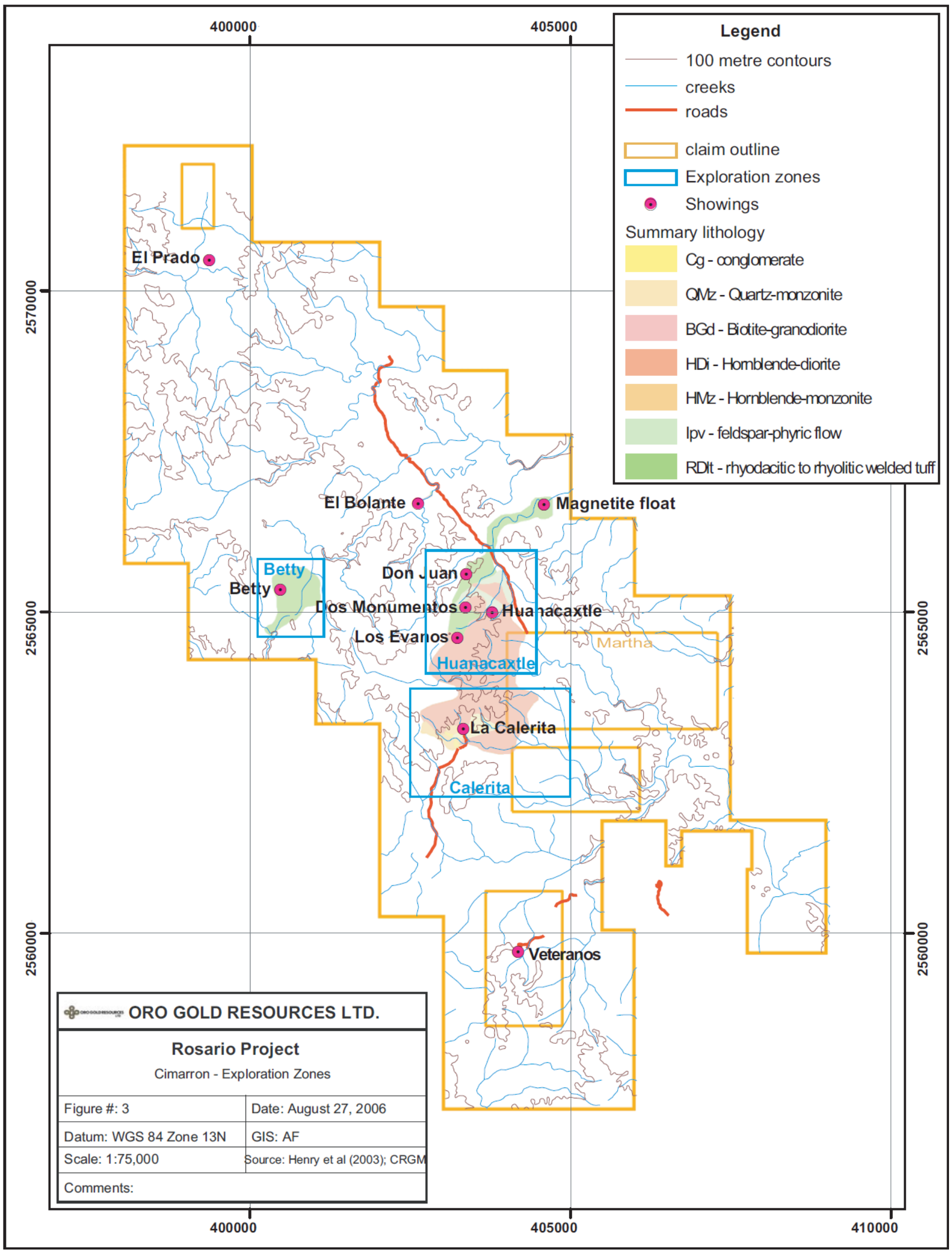
Table 8.1 Characteristics of the sub-classes of epithermal gold deposits

Feature	Low sulphidation	Intermediate sulphidation	High sulphidation
Tectonics	Extension	Transpression-neutral	Compression
Host Rocks	Bimodal rhyolite and basalt. Alkalic rocks common.	Calc-alkalic to subalkaline rhyodacite	Andesitic rocks
Fluids	Near neutral, weakly saline (<1% NaCl), high CO_2, H_2S	Moderately saline (10-20% NaCl), somewhat acidic	Variably saline (1-40% NaCl), strongly acidic (pH=1)
Characteristic ore minerals	Gold, electrum, tellurides in alkalic rocks.	Electrum, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, galena.	Enargite, gold, tennantite.
Characteristic gangue minerals	Illite, clay, chalcedony, adularia, calcite	Sericite, quartz, rhodochrosite, barite, anhydrite	Residual quartz, alunite, barite, anhydrite
Relationship to intrusions	Distal, sometimes none.	Magmatic fluids important.	Magmatic fluids important.
Deposit size	100-300 m deep (small)	Up to 1200 meters deep (robust)	Mostly small high grade bodies, but some large disseminated bodies.
Examples	Sleeper, Hishikari	Comstock, Tayoltita	El Indio, Yanacocha

9 Mineralization

Gold mineralization currently identified on the Cimarron property is associated with intrusive bodies, either porphyry Au-Cu mineralization (e.g. Calerita) or as structurally controlled veins along the contacts of the intrusive bodies and the surrounding country rock. A plan showing the location of the mineralized zones within the Cimarron property is given in Figure 9.1.

Figure 9.1 Location of mineralization within Cimarron property



9.1 Calerita resource area

Mineralization at Calerita appears paragenetically late, is structurally controlled and is similar to that observed on the adjacent Los Brasiles (previously owned by West Timmins Mining Inc.) porphyry Au-Cu property which occurs approximately 4 km to the southeast.

At Calerita, gold mineralization is spatially associated with a broad zone of silica-albite and tourmaline alteration, though veins are paragenetically later than these alteration facies. Vein widths observed at outcrops and in diamond drill core for both alteration facies ranges from a few millimetres up to 5 cm wide. The mineralized footprint of the Calerita zone, as defined by drilling, measures approximately 400 m by 350 m at surface.

Calerita is most consistent with an intrusive-related Au-Cu system, where Au-Cu is largely hosted by retrograde veins. Faults at the intrusive contacts with the volcanic country rocks, control the majority of the mineralization.

Alteration and mineralization at Calerita is best described as propylitic, consisting of chlorite, epidote and pyrite. Quartz veining and tourmaline mineralization is noted on occasion, along with rare silicification. Most of the mineralization is associated with narrow structures and contact zones, where pyrite is the most noted sulphide, though rare chalcopyrite and molybdenite has also been noted. Minor disseminated pyrite (up to 4 vol %) also occurs in the silicified quartz monzonite and hornblende diorite at Calerita.

The morphology of the Calerita mineralization is best described as irregular, with a broad upper portion starting at surface, which tapers into several narrower shoots below. The deeper shoot zones may occur at the intersection of northeast (locally mapped) and northwest (inferred) structural features, however, there is currently insufficient data to confirm this interpretation.

9.2 Other deposits within the Cimarron property

Apart from Calerita, all mineral occurrences currently known on the Cimarron property are fault/vein related and spatially associated with contacts between intrusive bodies and the surrounding country rocks. The veins typically comprise massive to banded quartz and quartz-epidote±pyrite±chalcopyrite veins. Veins occasionally contain pyrite, exotic copper minerals and chalcopyrite. The strike length of the veins ranges from 20 m to 400 m, with veins ranging from approximately 1 m up to 3 m wide (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1 Strike length and width of veins within Cimarron property (based on surface sampling and mapping information)

Deposit	Main vein orientation	Strike length of veins	Indicative width of veins
El Prado*	North (?)	~400 m	~1 m
El Bolante	Northeast	400 m	1 m
Don Juan	North	20 m	1 m
Dos Monumentos	North	50 m	1 m
Los Evanos	North	70 m	1 m
Huancaxtle	East	400 m	1.4 m
Veteranos	East	100 – 200 m	3 m

* Information for El Prado is indicative due to the early stage of exploration

At El Prado and Veteranos, rock and soil chip sampling has yielded Pb and Zn values exceeding 8 ppm suggesting the veins in these areas are polymetallic, while those in the central part of the property are predominately mineralized with Au±Cu±Ag. Though the occurrence at Veteranos lacks appreciable carbonate, it is similar to polymetallic, intermediate sulphidation state vein occurrences elsewhere in the SMO.

10 Exploration

The Cimarron property has been explored sporadically over the past 12 years (Spring, 2007); however, the history of the Cimarron property is not well documented.

10.1 Exploration conducted by Hecla during late 1990's

Parts of the Cimarron property, located mainly between Calerita, El Vainillo and La Pastoria, were explored by Hecla in the late 1990s. Hecla's exploration area did not extend past Huancaxtle into El Bolante and Dos Monumentos area (now within the Cimarron property). The first stage in April 1997 consisted mainly of rock chip sampling of known prospects (mostly owned by third parties) and stream sediment sampling. A second stage of stream sediments followed in August 1997. An overall total of 429 rock chip samples and 238 stream sediment samples were taken.

Several anomalous areas were identified from the stream sediment and rock chip sampling by Hecla with Calerita being identified as a priority target. In preparation for drilling, a road was built in 1998 and the road cuts channel sampled. Table 10.1 shows the results of the trench sampling from the trenches cut along the roads that criss-cross an area of approximately 400 m x 400 m.

Table 10.1 Trench sample results

Trench	Length m	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %
No 1 Trench (channel)	85.6	0.74	0.45	0.018
No 2 Trench (channel)	78.0	0.60	0.42	0.025
No 3 Trench (channel)	26.5	0.17	0.40	0.001
No 1 and 2 Road cut (channel)	21.1	0.80	0.48	0.022

In February 1999, Hecla drilled 25 reverse circulation ("RC") drillholes totalling 1,610 m (Figure 10.1). Most of the holes were drilled to a depth of 50 m, but a few were drilled to more than 100 m depth. Samples were collected at 2 m intervals and analysed for gold. Additionally, some samples were also analysed for copper. Table 10.2 illustrates the gold and copper values for intervals of more than 10 m at a 0.5 ppm Au cut-off, allowing up to 2 m of internal dilution.

Figure 10.1 RC drilling and trenching completed by Hecla in late 1990s at the Calerita deposit

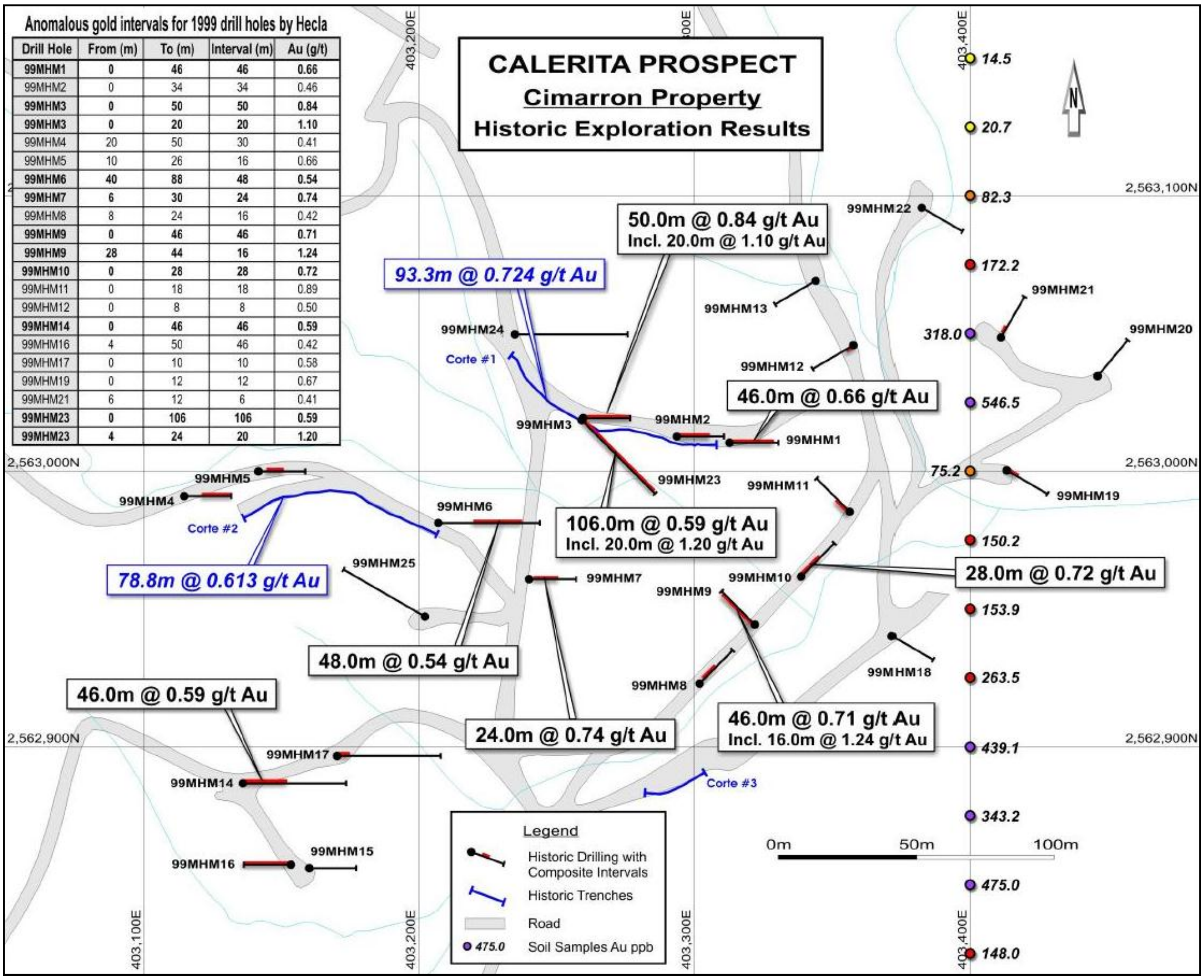


Table 10.2 Hecla RC drill results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	Cu:Au ratio
99MHM1	0	10	10	1.1	0.02	0.02
99MHM1	30	40	10	0.9	0.02	0.02
99MHM3	0	40	40	0.9	0.02	0.02
99MHM9	28	44	16	1.2	0.00	0.00
99MHM10	2	20	18	0.9	0.02	0.02
99MHM11	0	12	12	1.1	0.01	0.01
99MHM14	4	30	26	0.7	0.04	0.02
99MHM16	30	42	12	0.6	0.04	0.06
99MHM23	0	24	24	1.1	0.02	0.07
99MHM23	46	58	12	0.9	0.03	0.03

According to Robinson (2006), the Hecla RC drillhole sample data shows a very low Cu:Au ratio, which is similar to the porphyry gold-(copper) deposits of the Maricunga Belt in Chile (Muntean and Einaudi, 2000). Porphyry gold-(copper) deposits are associated with sub-volcanic andesitic to dacitic intrusions emplaced into coeval volcanic rocks and form at shallower crustal depths than porphyry copper deposits, near the epithermal transition zone. The drillhole and channel sampling by Hecla suggested that Calerita could contain a porphyry gold-(copper) deposit.

10.2 Exploration by Minera Camargo between August 2004 and February 2005

Between August 2004 and February 2005, Minera Camargo completed regional stream sediment sampling, as well as prospecting and geochemical outcrop sampling over most of the Cimarron property. A total of 152 stream sediment samples were collected, mainly from first and second order drainages. The 2004 stream samples were only analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au, while samples for 2005 were analysed for a suite of 32 elements. The survey results were not remarkable for base metals or silver; however, gold values were markedly anomalous, with 31 of the samples containing more than 0.085 ppm Au. Analysis of probability plots for Au, demonstrates that values above 0.075 ppm are considered anomalous within the Cimarron property. The highest gold value was 2.32 ppm Au for a sample from the Huanacaxtle creek. The gold geochemistry results highlighted four principal areas: El Prado, Betty, Huanacaxtle-Calerita and Veteranos.

10.3 Exploration conducted by Oro Mining Ltd between 2005 and 2007

In March of 2005, Oro Mining Ltd completed a limited soil grid on its recently acquired Veteranos concession, centred over an east-northeasterly trending, southeast dipping fault/vein zone where chip samples from a tractor cut that exposed the structure returned 3 m of 11.4 ppm Au and 24.9 ppm Ag. The results of soil samples defined a 1200 m long by 250 to 500 m wide weak gold and base metal soil anomaly that was open to the east and west.

In August 2005, a total of 1,080 m of hand trenching was completed in 6 trenches across the Veteranos zone where elevated metal concentrations in soil implied mineralization in the sub-crop. Several structures, or weathered alteration zones related to mineralized structures, were exposed by the trenches, including the Veteranos target, but were unsuccessful in establishing their continuity or grade. The average value for channel samples across the Veteranos structure was 0.063 ppm Au, 105 ppm Cu, 339 ppm Pb and 701 ppm Zn across widths ranging from 6 to 33 m.

From November 2005 to March 2006, a widely spaced reconnaissance soil grid centred on the Huanacaxtle area was completed over 70% of the property. A total of 3,127 samples were collected from 83.3 line kilometres of survey grid, at 25 to 50 m intervals on 200 to 400 m spaced, north-south oriented lines. The survey identified strong gold anomalies with polymetallic signatures in a number of areas throughout the property. The most extensive anomaly was between Calerita and Huanacaxtle, on the order of 3,200 m long by 700 m wide. At El Bolante, a soil anomaly extends over an area at least 800 m long by 400 m wide that is open to the northwest. The highest individual gold values come from the El Prado (1.01 ppm Au), Betty (1.18 ppm Au) and Huanacaxtle (1.39 ppm Au) areas.

During 2006 geological and alteration mapping was completed over a 750 Ha area, over all known mineral occurrence areas except Veteranos and El Prado. Petrologic samples for thin section analysis were collected on two occasions (Fonseca 2006a, 2006b). The results of these investigations suggested that there were two ages of rocks exposed on the mineralized parts of the property – an older intrusive suite of probable Eocene age and a younger sub-alkaline volcano-plutonic suite of probable Oligocene age.

10.4 Exploration conducted by Mazorro Reources between 2007 and 2009

During September and October of 2007 a total of 4,373 soil geochemical samples were collected from 100 m spaced grid lines located within and adjacent to the original 2006 wide-spaced soil lines. Results from the soil survey confirmed the existence of large-scale gold and copper soil anomalies in a number of areas including Calerita, Huanacaxtle, El Prado, Betty and El Bolante, with background values above 0.03 ppm Au and individual values up to 1.95 ppm Au. Dimensions range from 400 m by 400 m to as large as 3 km by 1 km. In the Calerita prospect area, results from the soil geochemical survey expanded the Calerita gold-in-soil anomaly by over 600 m to the northeast and included samples containing up to 1.39 ppm Au. Results of the soil sampling at the Cimarron property are presented in Figure 10.2.

In late 2007 a ground magnetic survey totalling 326 line-kilometres was completed over the existing soil grid (Figure 10.3). Two dominant structural orientations were identified from the magnetic survey results – a northwest trend likely associated with discrete geological units and contacts, and a northeasterly trend likely associated with faulting. The dominant magnetic feature is a large 2.5 km diameter complex of magnetic highs and lows located near the centre of the survey area, which, from a regional perspective, is interpreted to be related to a large circular intrusion.

Figure 10.2 Soil sample results

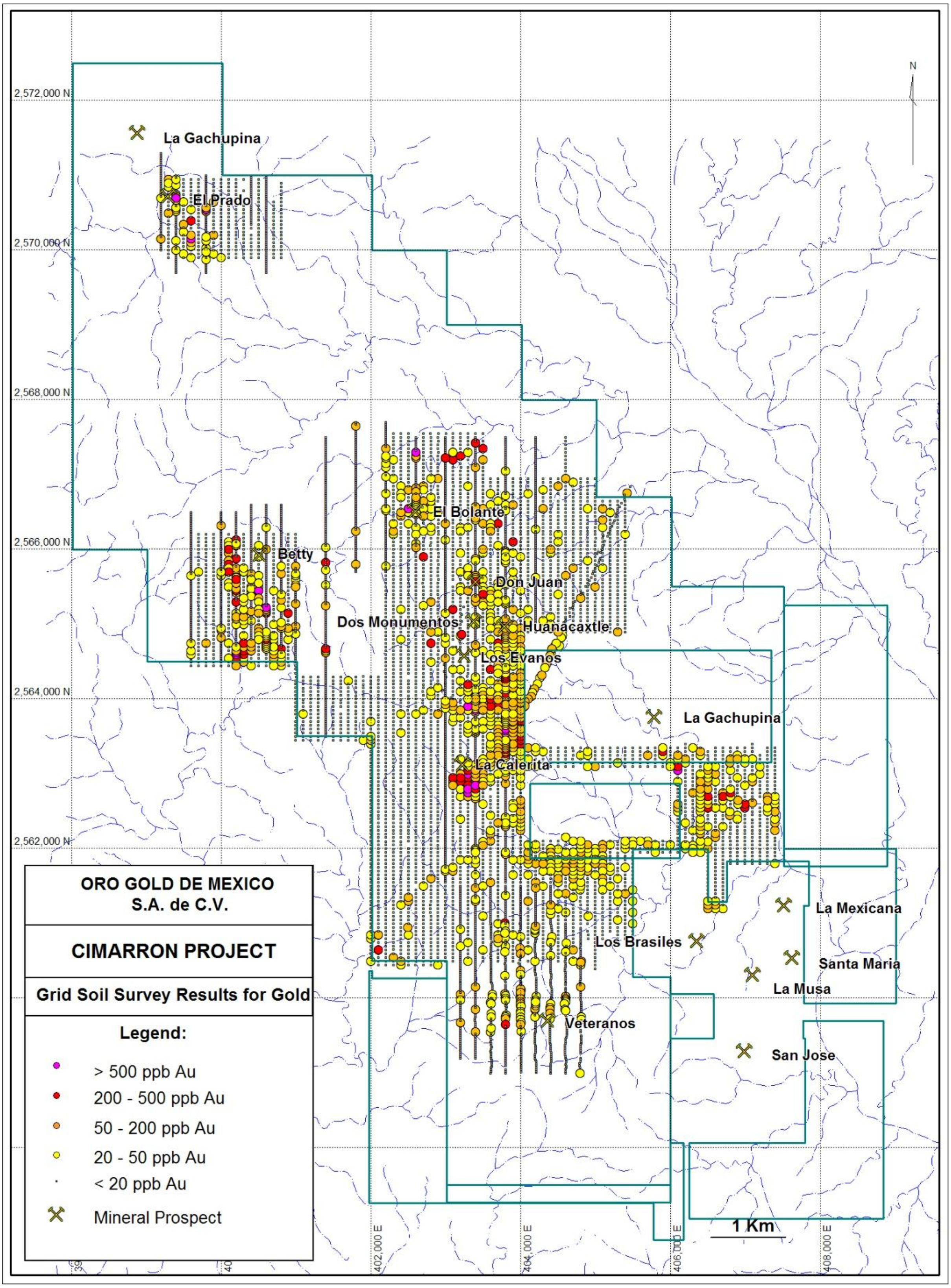
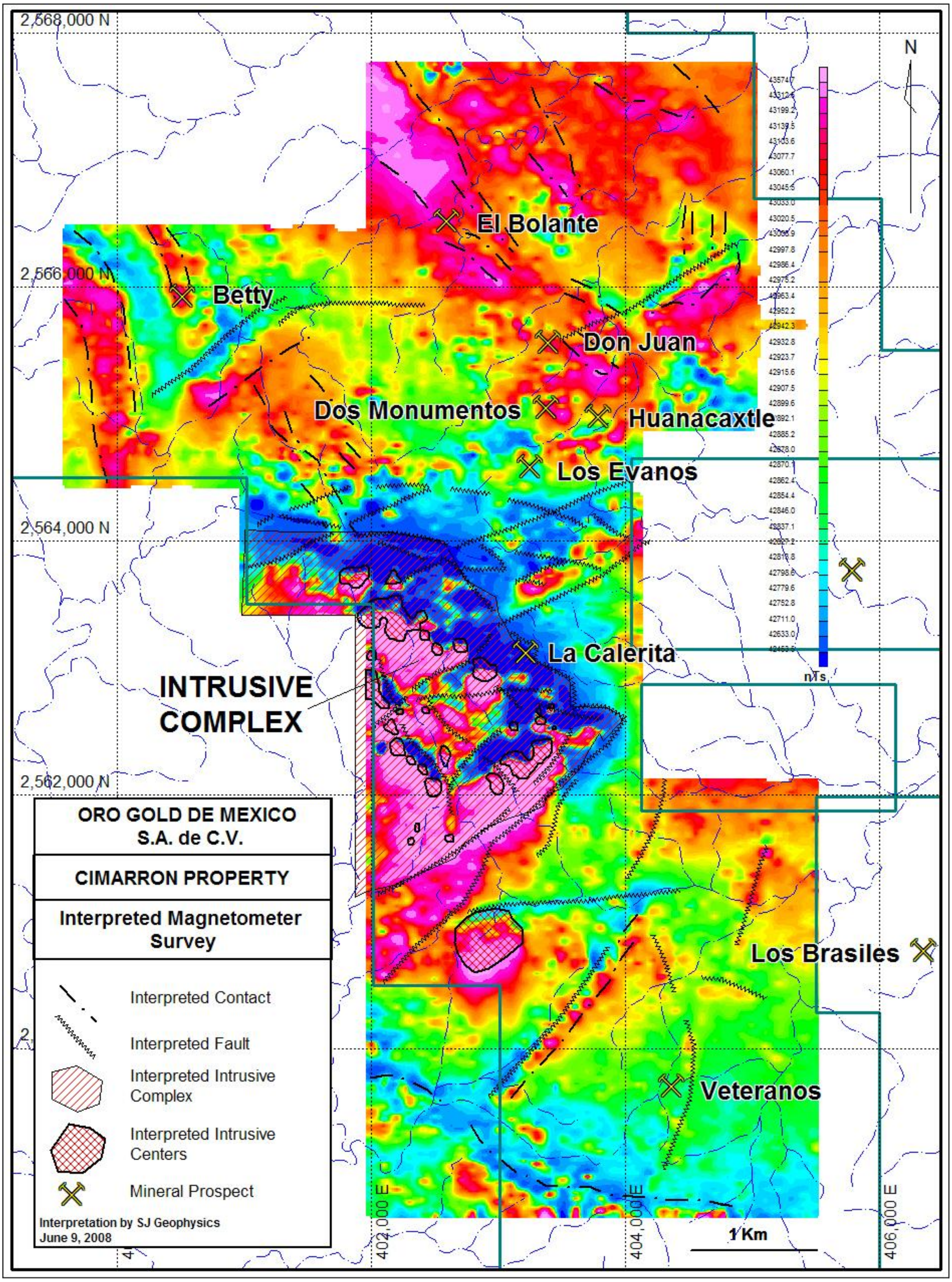


Figure 10.3 Ground magnetic survey results



The results of the Mazorro surface investigations at Cimarron suggested that gold and copper mineralization in the Calerita area could be related to an intrusive body at depth and that additional drilling had the potential to expand known gold mineralization beyond that delineated by the 1999 RC drilling completed by Hecla. The Mazorro work also identified other large-scale gold and copper soil anomalies in four other target areas: Huanacaxtle, El Prado, Betty and El Bolante.

During June 2008 13 RC drill holes (CIM08-001 to CIM08-013) were completed for a total of 2,397 m at the Calerita, El Bolante, and Veteranos targets. Subsequent to the RC drilling programme two diamond drill holes were completed at Calerita that twinned RC holes reporting intervals of up to 90 m of nearly continuous gold mineralization. The purpose of the core drilling was to validate the RC drillholes. The results of each diamond core twin compared well with its RC counterpart and validated the results of the RC drilling at Calerita.

Nine holes were completed at Calerita. The Mazorro drill program tested the Calerita target to as depth of 200 m below surface. Drilling confirmed the mineralized widths and gold grades obtained by Hecla and expanded the limits of the mineralization.

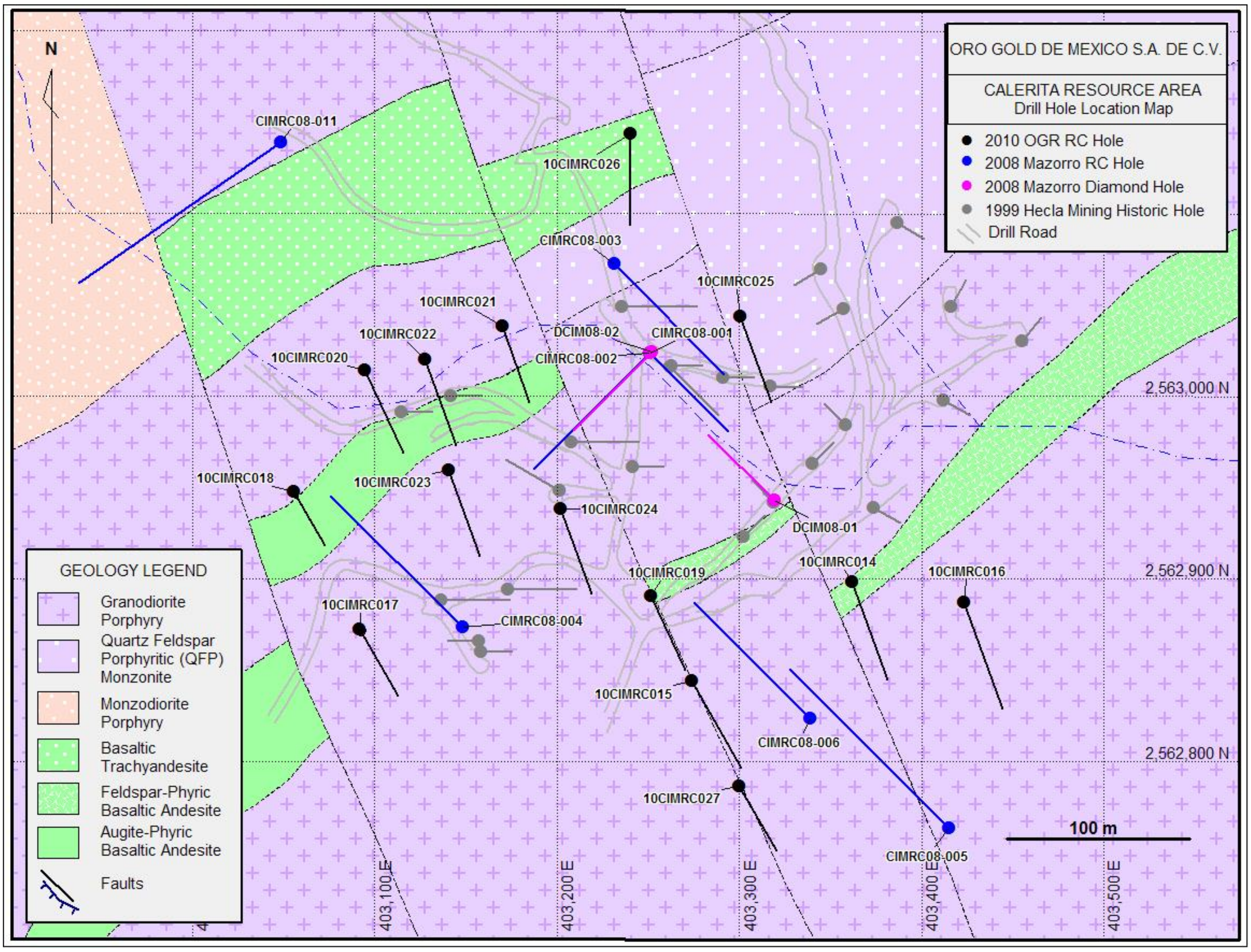
Two RC holes were drilled at the El Bolante prospect and two RC holes were drilled at the Veteranos prospect, which tested northeast trending gold and silver veins exposed at surface in both areas. Results from all four holes were negative.

10.5 Exploration conducted by Oro Mining in 2010

Oro Mining resumed drilling at Calerita in August 2010 and completed 14 additional RC holes for a total of 1,568 m. The program was aimed at expanding the Calerita gold target and infilling the drill spacing to an average of 50 m. Results from the RC drilling increased the zone of mineralization to 400 m by 350 m (at surface).

Drilling at the Calerita deposit is summarised in Figure 10.4.

Figure 10.4 Drillhole location map showing drilling history at Calerita



10.6 Conclusions and future exploration expenditure

The results of exploration on the Cimarron property has identified a number of targets prospective for gold mineralization which will require further follow-up test work.

Oro Mining has provided Snowden with the following expected exploration expenditure over a 12 month period, anticipated to be completed by mid 2012:

- Surface geological mapping – 1 month @ $10,000 CDN
- Re-logging of RC chips – 1 month @ $10,000 CDN
- Trenching – 10 x 100 m = 1,000 m for $15,000 CDN
- Topographic survey (differential GPS) over Calerita area – 50 Ha for $25,000 CDN
- RC drilling – 34 holes totalling 4,000 m @ $100/m (including assaying) = $400,000 CDN
- Diamond core drilling – 3 to 4 holes totalling 500 m @ $200/m (including assaying) = $100,000 CDN

11 Drilling

Three phases of drilling have been completed at Cimarron – the first in the late 1990s by Hecla; the second in 2008 by Mazorro Resources and the third in 2010 by Oro Mining. The principal objectives of the 2008 drilling were to confirm historical drilling results reported by Hecla in 1999 at the Calerita prospect and to expand the Calerita mineralized zone laterally and at depth. The objectives of the 2010 drilling were to expand the mineralization at Calerita and infill the drill spacing to a nominal 50 m.

The majority of the drilling to date within the Cimarron property has been at the Calerita deposit by RC drilling techniques. Limited diamond core drilling has been completed at Calerita to validate the RC drillhole results.

Given the morphology of the mineralization at Calerita, downhole intersection widths are, in Snowden's opinion, indicative of the true thickness of the Calerita mineralization. The relationship between the downhole intersection widths and the true thickness at other prospects within the Cimarron property are unknown due to the very early stage of exploration.

11.1 RC drilling

Details relating to the RC drilling completed by Hecla in 1999 are not recorded.

11.1.1 2008 RC drilling – Mazorro

During June 2008 Mazorro completed 13 RC drillholes, including nine holes at the Calerita target, two holes at Veteranos and two holes at El Bolante, for a total of 2,397 m. Oro Mining informed Snowden that the drilling was completed by Layne de Mexico (drilling contractor) using a face sampling hammer, however the drilling diameter is unknown.

Significant results from the 2008 RC drilling are presented in Table 11.1.

At Calerita, drill holes CIMRC08-001 to CIMRC08-004 showed average gold grades above 0.5 ppm Au over significant widths in the main portion of the Calerita zone, while drill holes CIMRC08-005 and CIMRC08-006 discovered new mineralization immediately southeast of the main zone. Holes CIMRC08-007 and CIMRC08-008 tested gold soil anomalies 600 – 800 m to the northeast of Calerita and intersected several narrow zones of weak gold mineralization, the best being 12 m at 0.46 ppm Au. Drillhole CIMRC08-011, testing a geophysical magnetic high located 250 m to the northwest of the Calerita main zone, intersected strongly magnetic but unmineralized diorite at the bottom of the hole.

Holes CIMRC08-009 and CIMRC08-010 at El Bolante intersected zones of weak alteration at the target depths, but did not appear to intersect the same alteration mapped at surface.

Holes CIMRC08-012 and CIMRC08-013 at Veteranos intersected silicified zones that were interpreted to be the targeted extensions of the mineralization mapped at surface, but were unmineralized.

Table 11.1 2008 RC drill results (above a 0.2 ppm gold cut-off)

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
CIMRC08-001	Calerita	0	84	84	0.62
and		118	144	26	0.53
CIMRC08-002	Calerita	0	90	90	0.85
including		8	32	24	1.83
CIMRC08-003	Calerita	58	80	22	0.44
and		92	118	26	0.32
CIMRC08-004	Calerita	0	60	60	0.71
and		70	96	26	0.57
CIMRC08-005	Calerita	92	98	6	0.49
and		128	138	10	0.56
CIMRC08-006	Calerita	0	76	76	0.46
including		0	6	6	1.19
CIMRC08-007	Calerita NE	0	12	12	0.46
and		52	56	4	0.24
and		80	96	16	0.24
CIMRC08-008	Calerita NE	160	170	10	0.39
CIMRC08-009	Veteranos	No intervals > 0.2ppm Au			
CIMRC08-010	Veteranos	No intervals > 0.2ppm Au			
CIMRC08-011	Calerita NW	No intervals > 0.2ppm Au			
CIMRC08-012	El Bolante	No intervals > 0.2ppm Au			
CIMRC08-013	El Bolante	No intervals > 0.2ppm Au			

11.1.2 2010 Drilling – Oro Mining

In June 2010 Oro Mining completed 13 reverse circulation drill holes for 1,568 metres at the Calerita target. The drilling was completed using a 4 ¾" face sampling hammer.

The objective of the 2010 drilling was to infill the existing drilling and to expand the mineralization in directions that were interpreted to be open. Drillholes were oriented at azimuths of between 150° and 180° with inclinations of between 55° to 70° below horizontal.

Significant results from the 2010 RC drilling are presented in Table 11.2.

The 2010 RC infill drilling demonstrated that the Calerita main zone and southeast zone are probably two discrete zones of mineralization, although additional drilling will be required to confirm this. The two modelled zones appear to be sub-parallel and elongated along a northeast trending axis. They are separated by a corridor of mainly unmineralized rock at depth, but are locally linked by low grade mineralization nearer to surface.

In the northeast portion of the main zone, mineralization ranges from 10 to 25 m in thickness, starting at surface. The thickness increases significantly in the central and southwest portions to 75 m or more. The lower limit of significant mineralization throughout the Calerita area is defined by a fairly abrupt gold grade transition from approximately 0.5 ppm Au to below 0.3 ppm Au. Above the transition zone, gold grades typically average greater than 0.5 ppm Au over relatively broad intervals, whereas below the transition zone grades are significantly lower (in the 0.1 to 0.3 ppm Au range) and are more sporadic. Narrower zones of greater than 0.5 ppm Au over intervals of 2 to 6 m occur below the grade transition zone, locally to a depth of 125 to 175 m.

Table 11.2 2010 RC Drill results (above a 0.2 ppm gold cut-off)

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
CIMRC08-014	Calerita	0	8	8	0.348
and		44	78	34	0.498
includes		50	76	26	0.575
and		84	90	6	0.397
10CIMRC015	Calerita	0	56	56	0.257
and		98	114	16	0.340
and		150	154	4	0.525
10CIMRC016	Calerita	10	80	70	0.783
includes		32	76	44	1.053
10CIMRC017	Calerita	8	18	10	0.226
and		28	106	78	0.371
includes		68	102	34	0.521
10CIMRC018	Calerita	8	16	8	0.323
and		26	60	34	0.336
and		68	100	32	0.549
10CIMRC019	Calerita	100	110	10	0.238
and		122	130	8	0.230
10CIMRC020	Calerita	60	100	40	0.618
includes		86	96	10	0.906
10CIMRC021	Calerita	No intervals > 0.2ppm Au			
10CIMRC022	Calerita	34	72	38	0.436
includes		36	46	10	0.654
10CIMRC023	Calerita	0	72	72	0.526
includes		42	58	16	1.024
10CIMRC024	Calerita	36	46	10	0.362
10CIMRC025	Calerita	0	12	12	0.433
and		20	24	4	0.585
and		42	62	20	0.253
includes		78	90	12	0.478
includes		86	90	4	0.660
10CIMRC026	Calerita	No intervals > 0.2ppm Au			
10CIMRC027	Calerita	0	76	76	0.610
includes		46	50	4	1.385

11.2 Diamond drilling

Subsequent to the RC drilling in 2008, two HQ diameter diamond core holes, totalling 271.5 m, were completed at Calerita to validate the RC drill assay results. Significant results from the 2008 diamond drilling are presented in Table 11.3.

Table 11.3 2008 diamond drilling results (above a 0.2 ppm gold cut-off)

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
DCIM08-01	Calerita (twin hole)	0	43.4	43.4	0.71
and		83.7	92.0	8.3	0.80
and		122.0	134.0	12.0	0.50
DCIM08-02	Calerita (twin hole)	0	97.0	97.0	0.50
including		8.0	32.0	32.0	0.77

12 Sampling method and approach

12.1 RC drilling

Historic Hecla drill data obtained by Oro in 2007 is not well documented with respect to sampling. All Hecla drillholes were completed by RC drilling, with samples collected at 2 metre intervals over the entire length of the hole. The exact sampling methodology for the RC drilling completed by Hecla is not recorded.

RC drilling conducted by Oro Mining was sampled on 2m intervals at the drill rig. Drilling consisted of one 12 hour day shift and sampling was under direct supervision of a geologist. For dry holes, samples were collected using a cyclone into a large plastic bag inside a rice bag. Dry samples were weighed to check for recovery and then split at site with a Jones riffle splitter. The Jones riffle splitter was cleaned with compressed air between samples. Wet samples were collected using a rotary splitter into plastic pails. The rotary splitter was set to split the bulk samples into a ¼ and ¾ split. The ¼ split was transferred from the bucket into clear plastic bags and sealed with a plastic tie. Samples were left to settle and small holes were poked in the top of the bags when the water was clear to drain. On occasion, samples were composed of colloidal material which did not settle; these samples were placed in large double plastic bags inside a rice bag and sent in their entirety to the Inspectorate sample preparation laboratory in Durango, Mexico.

Sample recovery for the 2010 RC drilling conducted by Oro Mining is summarised in Table 12.1. Snowden notes that the sample recoveries range from 16.5% up to 51.6%, with an average of 32.5% recovery. This sample recovery is considered very low and Snowden recommends that measures are taken to improve the sample recovery from the RC drilling. Alternatively, if RC sample recoveries cannot be improved, Snowden recommends that Oro Mining consider diamond core drilling for future drilling programmes. Moreover, the sample recovery calculations are based on a density of 2.7 t/m^3, which for weathered material is probably too high. If the density used in the sample recovery calculation is too high this would lead to a low sample recovery. Snowden recommends that the density assumption is validated to ensure that the calculated RC sample recoveries are accurate.

Table 12.1 2010 RC drilling sample recovery

Hole ID	Average recovery	Depth of recovery	Final depth of hole
10CIMRC014	51.6%	0.00-42.00m	100.00m
10CIMRC015	31.4%	0.00-32.00m	160.00m
10CIMRC016	25.0%	0.00-84.00m	108.00m
10CIMRC017	52.6%	0.00-80.00m	120.00m
10CIMRC018	48.7%	0.00-80.00m	100.00m
10CIMRC019	35.2%	0.00-56.00m	130.00m
10CIMRC020	26.1%	0.00-32.00m	100.00m
10CIMRC021	16.5%	0.00-10.00m	130.00m
10CIMRC022	25.3%	0.00-32.00m	100.00m
10CIMRC023	29.2%	0.00-100.00m	100.00m
10CIMRC024	27.3%	0.00-100.00m	100.00m
10CIMRC025	35.6%	0.00-4.00m	100.00m
10CIMRC026	21.8%	0.00-42.00m	100.00m
10CIMRC027	28.4%	0.00-48.00m	120.00m
Average	**32.5%**		

12.2 Diamond drilling

For the 2008 diamond core drilling (two holes), sample intervals were marked by a geologist using pink flagging and sample tags. Intervals were based on geology and had a minimum length of 50 cm and a maximum length of 2.4 m. Core recovery and RQD measurements were collected on all diamond core sample intervals. The average core recovery was approximately 93%. Drill core was photographed with a digital camera both wet and dry. Diamond drill core was cut in half with a gas powered diamond core saw. Half core samples were placed in a plastic bag with a sample number and sealed with a plastic tie and submitted to the Inspectorate sample preparation facility in Durango, Mexico.

13 Sample preparation, analyses and security

13.1 Dispatch of samples, sample preparation, assaying and analytical procedures

Samples from the 1999 RC drilling completed by Hecla were analysed at ITR Bondar Clegg Assay Laboratory in Vancouver, British Columbia, for gold and copper. The sample preparation and assay method used, however, is not recorded.

All samples generated by the 2008 Mazorro and 2010 Oro Mining drill programs were submitted to Inspectorate de Mexico, S.A de C.V., for preparation in Durango, Mexico. Samples were crushed to 80% passing 10 mesh (2mm). A 500 g split was taken from the coarse reject and pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 μm) using a ring-and-puck pulveriser. A 150 g pulp was sent to Inspectorates laboratory in Reno, Nevada, USA for analysis. The Inspectorate laboratory in Nevada has a quality management system for inspection, testing, and verification services conforming to ISO 9001:2000.

Samples were digested using a 4-acid digest and analysed by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) methods. Gold was analysed by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. The detection limit was reported at 0.005 ppm. The following elements were analysed by ICP: silver, aluminium, arsenic, barium, bismuth, boron, calcium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, iron, potassium, lanthanum, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, sodium, nickel, phosphorus, lead, antimony, scandium, selenium, strontium, titanium, thallium, vanadium, tungsten, and zinc.

13.2 Quality control measures

No QAQC data is available for the historical drilling data.

Oro Mining inserted a standard, duplicate and blank sample within every batch of 30 samples.

13.2.1 Standards, duplicates and blanks

Three certified standards were obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories Inc, from Delta, British Columbia and individually packaged in envelopes.

The standards used are summarised in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1 Quality control standard details

Standard number	Standard ID	Certified value ppm Au	Certified standard deviation ppm Au
1	CDN-6S-P7A	0.77	0.06
2	CDN-6S-5C	4.74	0.28
3	CDN-6s-15A	14.83	0.61

Sample tags for the duplicates were inserted into a sample bag and submitted to the laboratory, the laboratory ran the duplicates as per instructed on a split of the original pulp.

Blank material was acquired from a brick factory in Rosario. It should be noted that the blank material was not analysed prior to use in order to assess the background gold content and is assumed to be barren.

13.2.2 Results

Snowden independently reviewed the 2010 QAQC results supplied by Oro Mining Ltd. As part of the review Snowden looked at:

- Standard control charts for each standard.
- Precision plots, scatter plots and statistics for field duplicates, coarse duplicates and pulp duplicates. All duplicates were removed from the analysis where the original sample was less than 0.025 ppm Au, to ensure that the results would not be adversely influenced by near detection limit data.
- Control charts for blanks.

Snowden found no major issues with the QAQC analysis.

Standard 1E shows a slight high bias in the assay results (0.04 ppm Au) however Snowden does not consider this issue will have a material impact on the estimate.

Duplicate results are reasonable with around 70% of the coarse and field duplicates, and 98% of the pulp duplicates being within 20% mean relative difference.

13.3 Sample security

No details relating to sample security for the 1999 Hecla RC drilling are available. For the 2008 drilling (RC and DDH) samples were sealed with plastic ties; however no additional sample security measures were undertaken. For the 2010 RC drilling (Oro Mining), samples were sealed with numbered plastic ties to ensure that the integrity of the sample chain of custody was maintained.

13.4 Opinion on the adequacy of sampling, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures

The sampling, sample preparation and assaying methodology of the historic data is poorly documented. Moreover, no independent QAQC is available for the historic drilling.

For the more recent drilling (2010 drilling by Oro Mining), the RC drilling and sampling procedures are, in Snowden's opinion, not optimal due to the poor sample recoveries. At this stage, the cause of the poor sample recovery is unclear, although it is likely to be the result of a combination of factors. The sample preparation and assaying methodology applied to the 2010 drilling completed by Oro Mining is, in the author's opinion, reasonable and sample security measures are considered adequate.

In the author's opinion the available drillhole data for the Calerita deposit is reasonable for use in resource estimation, although RC drilling recoveries will need to be significantly improved to increase the confidence above an Inferred level.

14 Data verification

14.1 Verification of historic database by Oro Mining

Oro Mining received all Hecla drill data in paper format. Drillhole geology was recorded at 2 metre intervals on geological logs, as was the corresponding sample interval, sample identification number and assay results for gold and copper. Oro Mining manually entered this information into Excel spreadsheets to create a digital drillhole database. Assay data was also provided as original assay certificates. Assay results recorded on the paper logs were compared to those of the original assay certificates and found to be correct.

Hecla drill collar location maps displayed a "UTM" grid, but did not specify the UTM projection. Previously, measurements were made in the field by Minera Camargo with a handheld GPS in the WGS 84 coordinate system for some of the Hecla holes. This included some collars that still bore a cement base with inscribed drillhole identification. From this field data it was determined that the Hecla collar map reference grid was NAD 27. Utilising field coordinate data for the positively identified drill collars, the Hecla drill plans were scanned and registered with respect to the WGS 84 coordinate system. Collar locations were then digitised from the scanned maps and a drill collar location file was created for all holes. The new drill collar location file was then used to locate all Hecla holes in the field, which were then surveyed using more precise GPS methods.

No downhole survey data files were available but azimuth and dip information provided by drill plans and sections, and from information recorded in the header portion of the drill logs, was compared with observations in the field for some of the still preserved drill collars and found to coincide.

14.2 Twin drilling

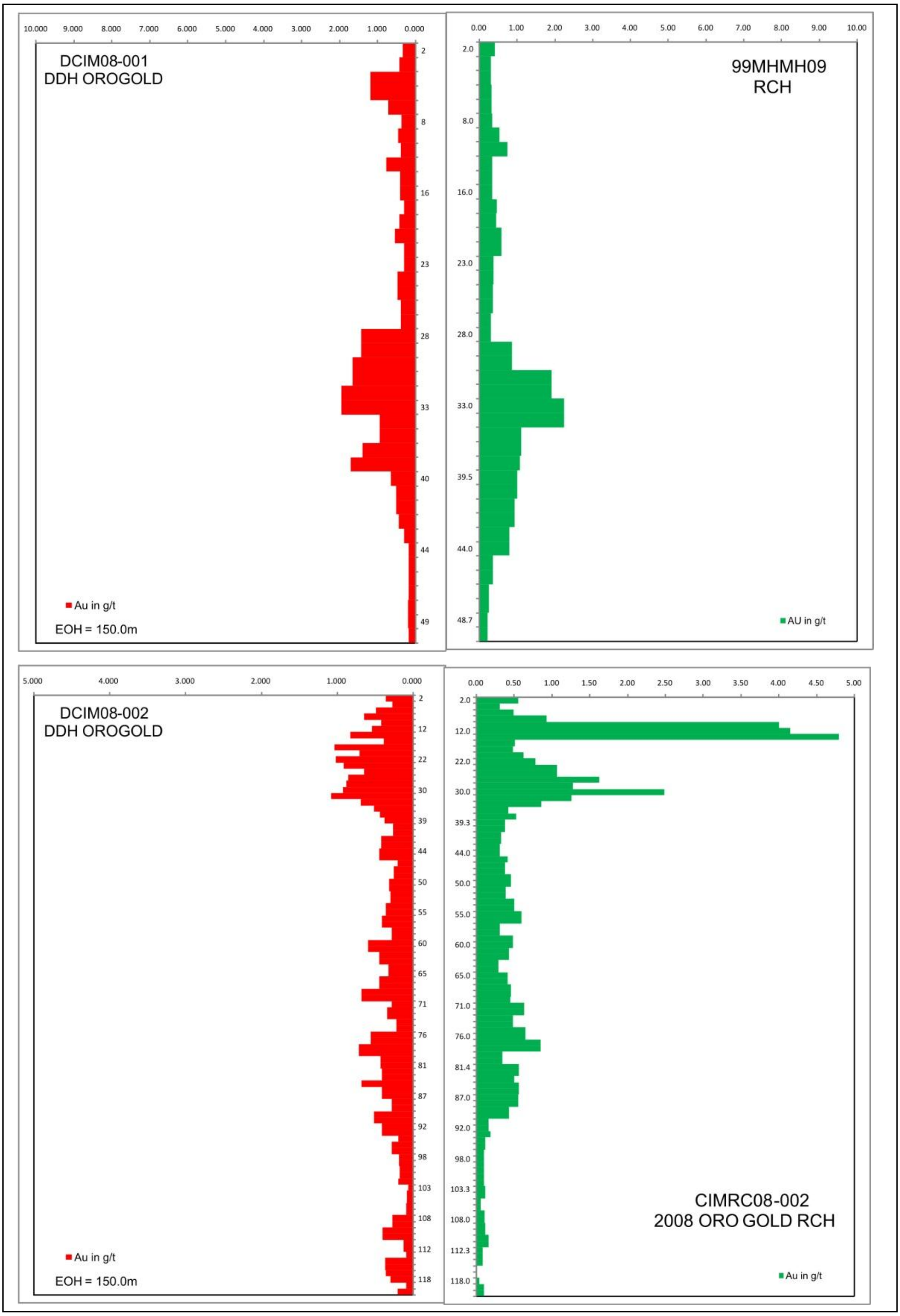
The objective of two twin diamond drillholes completed at Calerita was to verify the validity of the RC drilling. Diamond drillhole DCIM08-01 is a twin of the Minera Hecla drillhole 99MHM9 and diamond drillhole DCIM08-02 is a twin of the Oro Mining drillhole CIMRC08-002.

The objective of DCIM08-01 was to duplicate a 50m-long drillhole from Minera Hecla, 99MHM9, that returned 50m at 0.67 ppm Au, including a higher-grade interval of 16m at 1.24 ppm Au from 28m to 44m. DCIM08-01 was drilled at -70° towards N315°. It was continued below 50m to the ultimate depth of 150m to verify the possible extension at depth of the mineralization. Recovery of DCIM08-01 was 90% over its full length and 93% over the twinned section.

The objective of DCIM08-02 was to duplicate a 2008 RC drill hole, CIMRC08-002, that returned 90m @ 0.90 ppm Au that included a higher grade interval of 24m @ 1.83 ppm Au from 8m to 32m. DCIM08-02 was drilled at -60° towards N225°. Its ultimate depth was 121.5m as CIMRC08-002 had intersected no significant mineralization below 90m. Recovery of DCIM08-02 was 96% over its full length and the same over the twinned section.

QAQC sample results for the diamond drillholes show that the precision and analytical accuracy was reasonable. Downhole comparisons are presented in Figure 14.1.

Figure 14.1 Results of twinned diamond core holes DCIM08-01 and DCIM08-02



The results of DCIM08-01 match reasonably well with the RC drilling. For DCIM08-02, the downhole comparison presents relatively similar profiles, except for a 6 m section between 8 m and 14m that shows a significant difference – averaging over 4.00 ppm Au in CIMRC08-002 and 0.58 ppm Au in DCIM08-02. It is possible that CIMRC08-002 intersected a narrow vein parallel to the drillhole axis which was not intersected in DCIM08-02. However, field verification of the twin holes directions and reanalysis of both drill holes between 8 m and 14 m are required prior to drawing firm conclusions.

14.3 Snowden independent site visit

Ms. De Mark conducted a site inspection of the Trinidad and Cimarron properties from 27 July to 30 July 2010. Ms. De Mark was involved in discussions with Oro Mining personnel and undertook the following activities:

- Reviewed geological plans and cross sections.
- Reviewed selected drillhole logs and intersections.
- Reviewed paper assay certificates for historical drillhole samples.
- Reviewed diamond drill core logging, cutting, and sampling procedures.
- Selected mineralized intersections for independent analyses.
- Confirmed the coordinates of selected drillhole collars by GPS.
- Inspected Oro Mining's operating diamond drilling rig in the Taunus open pit floor.
- Reviewed key areas of the property including the Taunus open pit during the dewatering process.

Table 14.1 Oro Mining personnel involved in data verification discussions

Name	Position
Mr. Frank Powell	Executive Vice President
Mr. Gary Wong	Resource Evaluation Manager
Ms. Claudia Marín Gordon	Geologist
Mr. Eric Grill	Project Manager, Cimarron
Mr. David Rogerson	Contract surveyor

14.3.1 Independent review of mineralized intersections

Snowden examined mineralized intersections as shown in Table 14.2. A number of mineralized RC intersections selected by Snowden were no longer available as not all of the RC splits have been retained for the life of the project. A number of diamond drill core intersections have been removed and replaced with a note detailing that the sample had been removed for show at PDAC.

Table 14.2 Snowden mineralized drill core intersection review

Property	Hole number	From	To
Cimarron	DCIM08-01	25.88	42.45
	DCIM08-02	4.30	37.00

14.3.2 Independent sampling of mineralized intersections

Snowden collected 15 quarter core duplicate samples, 32 coarse reject samples and four RC splits from 43 drillholes from Trinidad and Cimarron (Table 14.3 – Cimarron samples only). Ensuring that the independent sample downhole intervals coincided with the original sample intervals proved to be difficult due to shifting of broken core and core block markers in the tray and ambiguity in the labelling of sample intervals on the core tray.

The independent samples were quartered, split and sampled under Snowden supervision and shipped to Inspectorate America Corporation Laboratories in Durango for sample preparation and then on to Sparks, Nevada for analysis. Four standard pulps and one blank sample comprising a barren RC split were also submitted for analyses. Samples 41131 to 41150 and 139472 to 139477 were shipped to Snowden's offices in Vancouver and submitted to ALS Canada Ltd in North Vancouver for sample preparation and analysis. The samples were crushed to 70% passing <2 mm mesh, split using a riffle splitter, pulverised to 85% passing <75 µm, and a 30 g charge was analysed for gold content using fire assay with AAS finish. Samples returning assays greater than 5 ppm Au were determined for gold content by fire assay with gravimetric finish.

The purpose of independent sampling is to verify the presence of significantly mineralized intersections. Because of the limited number of samples and the smaller size of the sample (for quarter core), independent samples should not be considered as a QAQC sample. Snowden is of the opinion that the results of the independent samples are acceptable for duplicate samples of the style of mineralization concerned.

Table 14.3 Snowden independent sampling

Property	BHID	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Oro sample number	Oro (ppm Au)	Snowden sample number	Snowden (ppm Au)	% difference
Cimarron	DCIM08-01	Quarter core	22.00	33.00	2.00	10770	1.95	41125	1.79	-8
	DCIM08-02	Quarter core	22.00	32.00	2.00	10862	1.08	41126	1.69	56
	CIMRC08-06	RC split	2.00	4.00	2.00	11626	1.88	41127	2.16	15
	CIMRC08-08	RC split	164.00	166.00	2.00	11927	0.52	41128	0.63	22
	CIMRC08-04	RC split	8.00	10.00	2.00	11397	2.13	41129	1.64	-23
	CIMRC08-05	RC split	130.00	132.00	2.00	11563	1.50	41130	1.84	23

14.3.3 Drillhole sample preservation

Snowden confirmed the presence of diamond drill core from the 2007 to 2010 drilling campaigns which is stored on site in a covered building near the office and core logging facilities. Coarse rejects from diamond drillhole samples from the end of 2008 and the 2009 to 2010 and sample splits from the 2010 RC drillholes are stored in plastic bags on the ground in the core yard. All other coarse rejects, sample pulps and RC sample splits have been discarded.

14.3.4 Independent review of drillhole collar locations

Snowden visited 26 drillhole collars (Trinidad and Cimarron) and measured the drillhole collar coordinates with a hand held GPS unit (Table 14.4). Relatively large differences are noted in the elevation coordinates at Cimarron, as well as the recording of elevation to the nearest metre for all of the historical drillholes and two of the 2008 drillholes. No other discrepancies were noted in the coordinates beyond the accuracy of the hand held GPS.

Table 14.4 Snowden verification of drill collar coordinates

Property	Drillhole number	Snowden Easting	Snowden Northing	Snowden Elevation	Oro Mining Easting	Oro Mining Northing	Oro Mining Elevation	Easting difference (m)	Northing difference (m)	Elevation difference (m)
Cimarron	99MHM-01	403315	2563011	193	403317.15	2563005.18	174	-2.2	5.8	19.0
	99MHM-06	403210	2562989	189	403208	2562975	181	2.0	14.0	8.0
	99MHM-11	403359	2562989	178	403358.6	2562984	174	0.4	5.0	4.0
	CIMRC08-001	403255	2563024	190	403262	2563020	174	-7.0	4.0	16.0
	CIMRC08-003	403227	2563072	188	403231.41	2563072.61	180.30	-4.4	-0.6	7.7
	DCIM08-01	403323	2562940	181	403319.36	2562942.80	167.57	3.6	-2.8	13.4
	DCIM08-02	403257	2563020	190	403252.07	2563024.42	180.16	4.9	-4.4	9.8

14.3.5 Independent review of original assay certificates

Snowden obtained original assay certificates for comparison against the database. Original assay certificates were emailed directly to Snowden from the Inspectorate laboratory in Sparks, Nevada. A list of the Cimarron drillhole numbers and sample numbers reviewed is shown in Table 14.5.

Table 14.5 Snowden review of original electronic assay certificates

Property	Drillhole number	Sample numbers from	Sample numbers to	Comments
Cimarron	CIMRC08-001	11101	11198	No issues
	CIMRC08-002	11199	11297	No issues
	CIMRC08-004	11393	11488	No issues
	CIMRC08-005	11491	11624	No issues
	CIMRC08-006	11625	11724	No issues
	CIMRC08-008	11838	11935	No issues
	DCIM08-01	10751	10842	No issues
	DCIM08-02	10843	10913	No issues

Snowden undertook spot checks of print outs of historical assay certificates stored at the Oro Mining Buena Vista field office for some of the Cimarron historical drillholes, and printouts of historical assay certificates at the Oro Mining Vancouver office for some of the Trinidad historical drillholes. A list of the drillhole numbers and sample numbers reviewed is shown in Table 14.6. Approximately 2,400 samples in the Trinidad database have duplicate sample numbers (i.e., the same sample number is assigned to two different drillhole samples). No other issues were noted for the Trinidad drillhole assays, but four typographical errors were noted for Cimarron drillhole assays. Snowden recommends that Oro Mining review all assay certificates for historical drillholes at Cimarron against the database to ensure accuracy.

Table 14.6 Snowden review of historical paper assay certificates

Property	Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Comment
Cimarron	99MHM-01	0	20	No issues
	99MHM-01	30	40	No issues
	99MHM-02	0	28	No issues
	99MHM-03	0	38	No issues
	99MHM-04	26	50	No issues
	99MHM-05	10	30	No issues
	99MHM-06	40	80	Sample 181 in database but not on certificate
	99MHM-07	0	44	Sample 185 shows 0.979 on certificate, 0.959 in database
	99MHM-08	0	20	No issues
	99MHM-09	0	50	No issues
	99MHM-10	0	18	No issues
	99MHM-11	0	16	No issues
	99MHM-12	0	18	No issues
	99MHM-13	0	16	No issues
	99MHM-14	84	100	Sample 398 shows 0.023 on certificate, 0.923 in database
	99MHM-15	0	22	No issues
	99MHM-16	0	22	No issues
	99MHM-17	0	36	No issues
	99MHM-18	0	30	No issues
	99MHM-19	0	28	No issues
	99MHM-20	0	30	No issues
	99MHM-21	0	20	Sample 593 shows <5 on certificate, 0.025 in database
	99MHM-22	0	30	No issues
	99MHM-23	0	58	No issues
	99MHM-24	0	6	No issues
	99MHM-24	50	70	No issues
	99MHM-25	0	28	No issues

15 Adjacent properties

15.1 Los Brasiles Au-Cu deposit

The Los Brasiles Au-Cu deposit is an early stage exploration project located about 2.3 km east of the Veteranos deposit, within the outer limits of the Cimarron property. The deposit was previously owned by West Timmins Mining Inc. (formerly Sydney Resource Corp.).

Publically available information indicates that Sydney Resource Corp. identified a 325 m wide and 32 m thick zone of brecciation and alteration commensurate with gold-copper porphyry style mineralization at Los Brasiles. Trench sample results from Los Brasiles returned intersections of 10.1 m at 2.49 ppm Au and 24.1 m at 1.76 ppm Au. Diamond drilling completed in 2006 returned intersections of 0.23 ppm Au and 0.12% Cu over 88.6 m, including 6.36 m at 0.80 ppm Au and 0.53% Cu from a depth of 4 m downhole (West Timmins Mining Inc. News Release dated 11 May 2006).

According to Gallardo and Rosas (2005), Au-Cu-Ag mineralization at Los Brasiles is emplaced in a quartz monzonite intrusive body and is interpreted to be the upper part of a porphyry gold-copper system with subordinate silver. Mineralization is controlled by northeast trending faults and occurs in disseminated, stockwork and feeder structures. Highest Au-Cu-Ag content is associated with strong silica-chlorite alteration and small tourmaline breccias.

The author of this report has not verified this information and the results are not indicative of mineralization on the Cimarron property.

16 Mineral processing and metallurgical testing

Oro Mining advised Snowden that no metallurgical testwork has been completed for mineralization within the Cimarron property.

17 Mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates

17.1 Mineral Resource estimate - Calerita

17.1.1 Summary

Mineral Resource estimates currently reported for the Calerita deposit are shown in Table 17.1.

Table 17.1 Calerita Mineral Resource estimate as at December 2010, reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3 ppm Au

JORC classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au ppm)
Inferred	3.7	0.65

The extrapolated portions of the Inferred Resources around the edges of the mineralized horizons represent approximately 10% of the total tonnage. The maximum projection distance beyond the last drillhole is approximately 30 m.

Small discrepancies may occur in the tabulated resources due to the effects of rounding.

17.1.2 Disclosure

Mineral Resources reported in Section 17 were prepared by Mr Richard Sulway who is a full time employee (Principal Consultant) of Snowden. The work was reviewed by Mr Michael Andrew (Divisional Manager) who is also a full time employee of Snowden.

All Snowden employees named above are Qualified Persons as defined in NI 43-101. Snowden is independent of Oro Mining.

17.1.3 Known issues that materially affect mineral resources and mineral reserves

Snowden is unaware of any issues that materially affect the mineral resources and mineral reserves in a detrimental sense. These conclusions are based on the following:

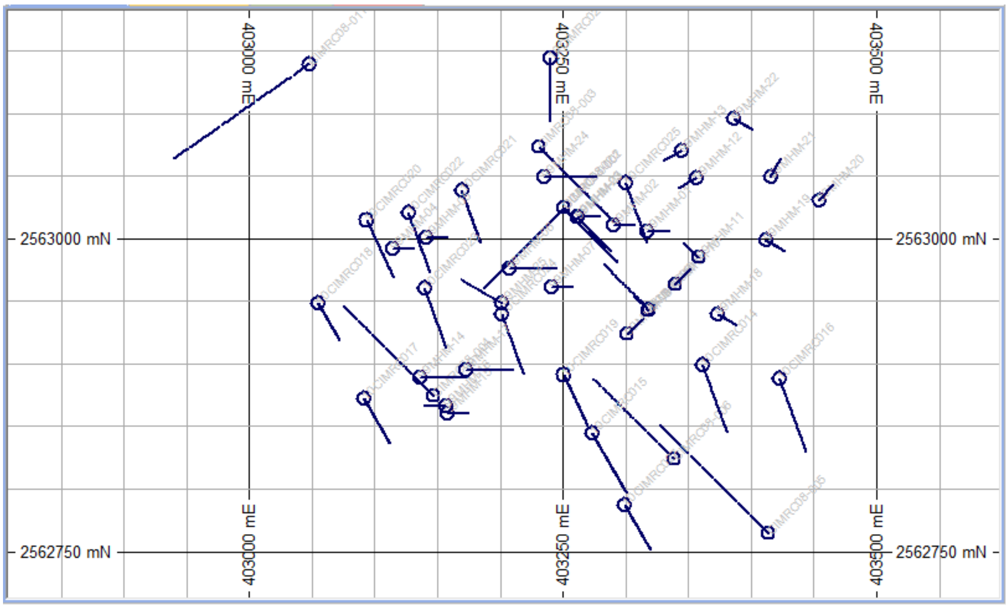
- The Oro Mining Exploration Licence has an approved environmental operating licence and Oro Mining rehabilitate mine working, drill sites and drill access roads on an ongoing basis.
- Oro Mining has represented that there are no outstanding legal issues; no legal action, and injunctions pending against the Project.
- Oro Mining has represented that they are in the process of acquiring surface rights.
- There are no known marketing, political or taxation issues.
- Oro Mining has represented that the Project has strong local community support.
- There are no known infrastructure issues.

17.1.4 Database

The Calerita database was supplied as an Access database with queries set up to extract collar, survey and assay data in Excel format. The drilling data was then imported into Datamine Studio software and desurveyed (the sample tables were merged and the local grid coordinates were added to each sample interval).

A drillhole collar location plan for the Calerita area is provided in Figure 17.1.

Figure 17.1 Location plan of Cimarroin drillholes December 2010



17.1.5 Data validation

Snowden accepted the data supplied on an "as-is" basis but carried out limited validation checks as part of preparing the data for estimation. The database checks undertaken by Snowden are listed below:

- Each set of drillhole downhole survey results included a measurement for the hole collar (DEPTH=0).
- The downhole sampling intervals were consistent with no overlapping sample intervals. The sample tables were also checked to ensure there were no duplicate sample records.
- There were no missing or incomplete collar survey coordinates.
- There were no negative downhole sample ranges or grades.

No issues were identified with the Calerita data.

The desurveyed drilling data was clipped to the extents detailed in Table 17.2 in order to remove drilling data (6 holes) located outside the immediate Calerita deposit area.

Table 17.2 Drilling extents

	Minimum	Maximum
Easting	402700	403750
Northing	2562400	2563300

17.1.6 QAQC

Snowden independently reviewed the 2010 QAQC results supplied by Oro Mining. As part of the review Snowden looked at:

- Standard control charts for each standard.
- Precision plots, scatter plots and statistics for field duplicates, coarse duplicates and pulp duplicates. All duplicates were removed from the analysis where the original sample was less than 0.025 ppm Au, so that the results would not be adversely influenced by near detection limit data.
- Control charts for blanks.

Snowden found no major issues with the QAQC analysis.

Standard 1E shows a slight high bias in the assay results (0.04 ppm Au) however Snowden does not consider this issue will have a material impact on the estimate.

Duplicate results are reasonable with around 70% of the coarse and field duplicates, and 98% of the pulp duplicates being within 20% mean relative difference.

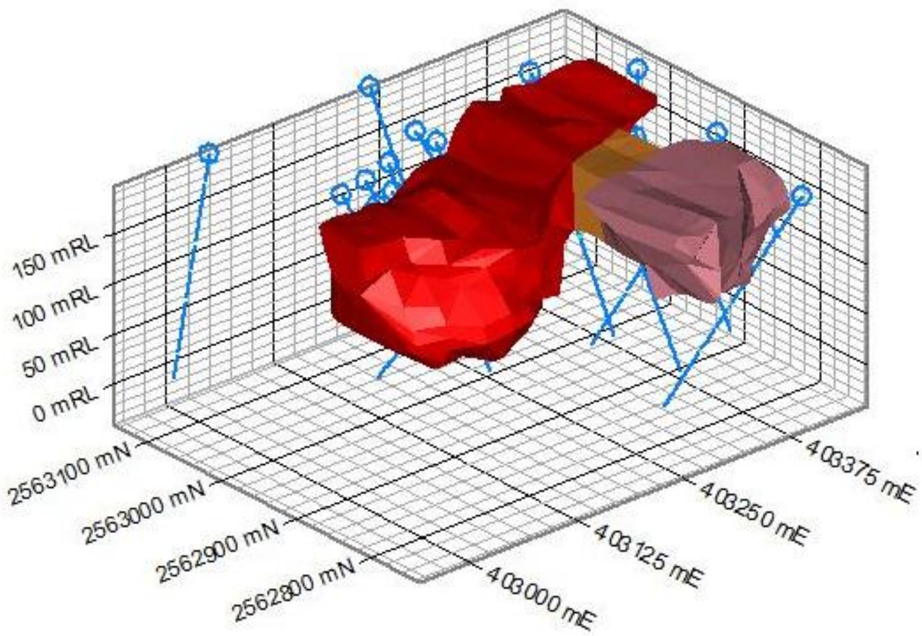
No QAQC data is available for the historical drilling data.

17.1.7 Geological interpretation

The mineralization envelopes, topography, weathering and lithological solids and surfaces used for the resource estimate were all compiled by Oro Mining and provided to Snowden in the form of dxf files.

The mineralization domains were interpreted using a nominal Au threshold value of 0.3 ppm Au for Calerita. Figure 17.2 shows an isometric view of the mineralization envelopes at Calerita.

Figure 17.2 Isometric view of mineralization interpretation at Calerita



All of the data was imported into Datamine, checked and saved using the original naming convention. All files described in the following sections are Datamine binary files.

17.1.8 Coding

The following section describes the various domains which were defined for modelling and grade estimation purposes. The fields were coded to both the model and drillhole file unless stated otherwise.

The attribute fields and field values defined by Snowden for the Calerita model are listed in Table 17.3.

Table 17.3 Calerita model (cm1010v2.dm) lithology attribute fields

Field	Values	Description
MINZONE	0	Background
	100	Domain a
	200	Domain b
	300	Domain c
OXIDE	10	Oxide
	20	Fresh
ROCK	1000	Host rocks/mineralization

17.1.9 Drillhole compositing

The coded dataset was composited to 2 m downhole using the mineralized domains as hard boundaries to control the compositing. To allow for uneven sample lengths within each of the domains, the Datamine composite process (COMPDH) was run using the variable sample length method (@MODE=1). This adjusts the sample intervals where required to ensure all samples were included in the composite file (i.e. no residuals) while keeping the sample interval as close to the desired sample interval (2 m) as possible.

17.1.10 Exploratory data analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out on each mineralized domain to determine the grade characteristics and ensure the domains were adequate for estimation.

The three mineralization domains interpreted for the Calerita deposit were based on Oro Mining's observation that there are two distinct higher grade regions (MINZONE=100 and MINZONE=300) separated by a relatively lower grade horizon (MINZONE=200). Snowden agrees with this observation however the relative differences in the Au grade of the three horizons in terms of the mean grade and the range in values is not significant when you consider the tenor of the mineralization as shown in Table 17.4.

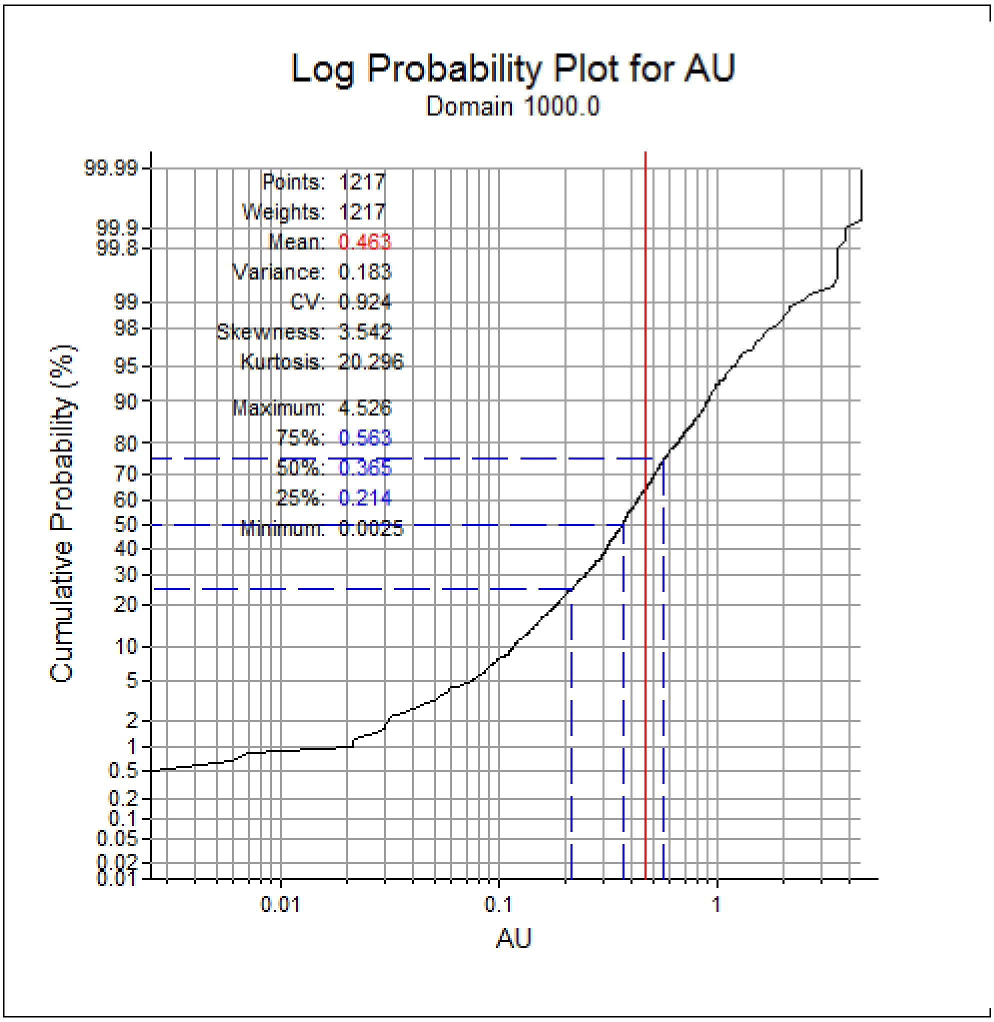
Table 17.4 Cimaron composite naïve Au statistics

Statistic	100	200	300
Samples	1009	53	155
Minimum	0.00	0.03	0.03
Maximum	4.53	3.49	3.35
Mean	**0.45**	**0.37**	**0.55**
Variance	0.18	0.22	0.19
CV**	0.93	1.26	0.80

** CV: coefficient of variation, ratio of the standard deviation to the mean

Snowden elected to merge the three MINZONE domains into one for grade estimation purposes. A log probability plot of the merged Au data is shown in Figure 17.3.

Figure 17.3 Merged Au data (MINZONE=100,200 AND 300)



Snowden decision to merge the three mineralization domains was based on the following observations:

1. The merged data has a low (<1) coefficient of variation (CV) which is also lower than two of the three individual domains
2. The log probability plot shows evidence of three populations however over 90% of the values come from a single population defined by the Au thresholds of 0.05 ppm and 2.5 ppm.
3. At this stage the basis for the middle lower grade domain cannot be justified geologically.

Snowden considers that any negative impact caused by the merging of the domains for grade estimation purposes is likely to be negligible

17.1.11 Top cuts

No top-cuts were required as the data is only moderately skewed (CV<1).

17.1.12 Variogram analysis

Variograms were generated to assess the grade continuity of Au as inputs to the kriging algorithm used to interpolate grades. Snowden Visor software was used to generate and model the variograms.

Variograms were modelled using the following general approach:

- All variograms were standardised to a sill of one.
- Downhole variograms were calculated and modelled to determine the nugget.
- All Au variograms were modelled using two-structure spherical variograms.
- The variograms were evaluated using normal scores variograms rather than traditional variograms. This method produces a clearer image of the ranges of continuity in skewed data sets. The nugget and sill values were then back-transformed to traditional variograms using the discrete Gaussian polynomials technique (Guibal et al, 1987).

The parameters of the model (final estimation parameters) for the merged MINZONE domains are detailed in Table 17.5.

Table 17.5 Calerita variogram parameters (back transformed nugget and sill values)

MINZONE	Orientation	Nugget	Structure 1		Structure 2	
			Sill	Range	Sill	Range
100,200, 300	-90°→0°	0.14	0.38	11	0.48	47
	0°→220°			60		63
	0°→130°			28		66

The maximum and intermediate ranges of continuity follow the strike and across strike directions of the mineralization domain, which is not unusual. However, Snowden considers the fact the ranges are both similar for these two directions to be atypical. Snowden would expect variograms compiled from closer more regular spaced drilling data at Calerita would show distinct anisotropy. This additional information would also improve the understanding of the underlying geology and the geological interpretations drawn from it.

17.1.13 Block model

Table 17.6 summarizes the block model prototype used for Calerita.

A waste model was created outside of the mineralization to provide sufficient area for pit optimisation. Sub-celling was used to more accurately define the volumes within the orebody interpretations.

Table 17.6 Calerita block model parameters

	Easting (X)	Northing (Y)	Elevation (Z)
Origin	402900	2562600	0
Limit	403600	2563200	240
Parent block size (m)	20	20	5
Number of blocks	35	30	48
Minimum sub-cell size (m)	5	5	1.25

17.1.14 Grade interpolation and boundary conditions

Gold was estimated into parent cells (mineralized domain) using ordinary block kriging with hard domain boundaries.

Search ellipse strategy

The search ellipse rotation factors and axis lengths were based on the variogram models compiled for each domain.

The distribution and density of the various attributes values within each of the domains is quite variable in areas around the edges of the mineralization. As such if a single search ellipse was applied for the estimation process then a significant proportion of cells within the interpreted mineralized domains would not get an estimate for all of the grade fields. To resolve this issue up to three concentric search volumes were used for sample selection for each estimate. The second and third ellipses (also known as dynamic search volumes) are defined by multiplying the three axes by a factor (>=1). Each subsequent ellipse is used if a model cell cannot be estimated with the current ellipse due to a lack of sample data.

Estimation settings

The key search ellipse and estimation parameters are summarised in Table 17.7 for Calerita.

Table 17.7 Calerita estimation parameters

Estimation setting	Description/setting
Final model name	cm1010v2.dm (Datamine format)
Drillholes	estsamp.dm (coded drilling data in Datamine format)
Boundary conditions	Hard domain boundaries were used for all estimates
Top cuts	None
Search ellipsoid	40 m (-90º→000º), 60 m (00º→220º), 60 m (00º→130º)
Method	Ordinary kriging (parent cell estimation)
Variograms	See section 17.1.12
Dynamic search volumes	Yes
Minimum number of samples – volume 1	5
Maximum number of samples – volume 1	25
Search volume 2 Factor	1
Minimum number of samples – volume 2	2
Maximum number of samples – volume 2	25
Search volume 3 Factor	2
Minimum number of samples – volume 3	1
Maximum number of samples – volume 3	25
Octant searching	No
Block discretisation (XYZ)	8 by 8 by 2

A full list of the fields in the final Calerita model is given in Table 17.8.

Table 17.8 Calerita Datamine block model (cm1010v1.dm) fields

Field	Values	Description
MINZONE	0	Background
	100,200,300	Mineralized domains
OXIDE	10	Oxide
	20	Fresh
ROCK	1000	Host rocks and mineralization
AU		Estimated Au grades
NUMSAMAU	1-25	Number of informing samples
VARAU	0-1	Kriging variance
SVOLAU	1,2,3	Search pass number
DENSITY	2.5, 2.65	Assigned density values
AU_FLAG	0	Host rocks (not estimated)
	1000	Merged MINZONE=100, 200, 300 domain
RESCAT	3	Inferred
	4	Unclassified

17.1.15 Density

A density of 2.5 t/m³ for oxide material and 2.65 t/m³ for sulphide material was applied to the Calerita resource estimate. All density information was supplied by Oro Mining.

17.1.16 Treatment of negative grades

No negative grades were generated during the estimation process at Calerita.

17.1.17 Model validation

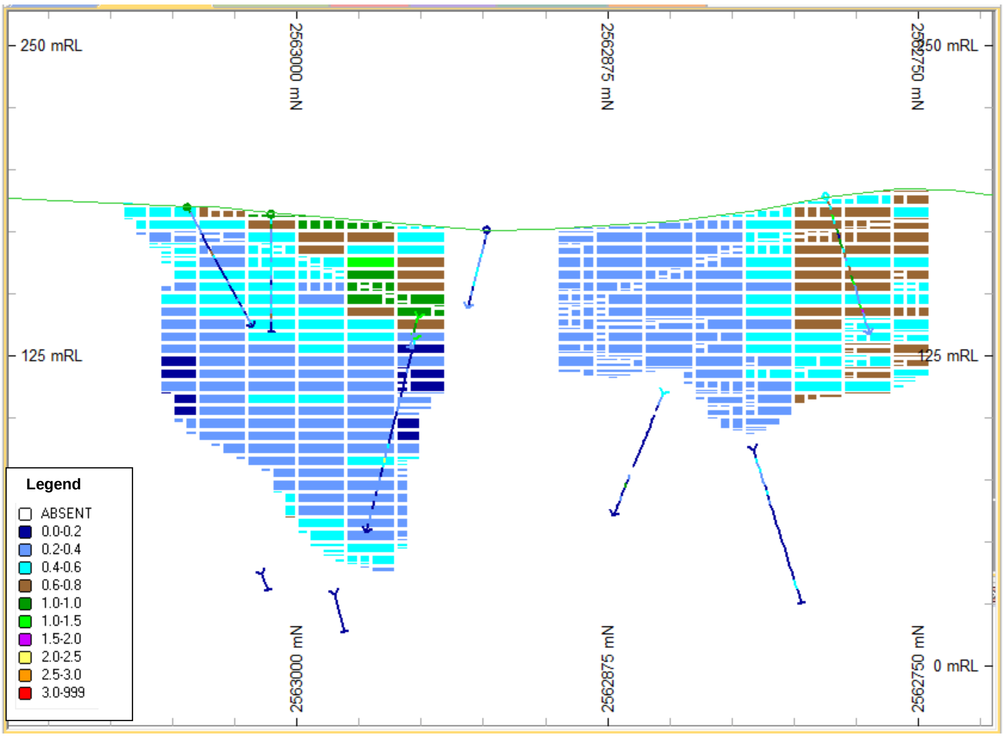
Snowden validated by the Calerita model by:

- Global comparison of input grades with tonnage weighted output grades.
- Visual inspection of the model against the input composites.
- Comparison of moving window input and output statistics via trend plots.

The conclusions from the model validation work are:

- A comparison of the global drillhole (naïve and declustered) and model domain Au grades within the mineralized horizons shows that both sets of results are within 10%. Snowden consider that this is a reasonable outcome.
- Visual comparison of the model grades and the corresponding drillhole grades for the two models showed a good correlation. Figure 17.4 provides an example section through the Cimarron deposit comparing the estimated grades to the input drillhole data.
- Validation trend plots show that estimated block grades generally correspond to input sample grades with the expected degree of smoothing from the kriging interpolation.

Figure 17.4 Example section through Calerita showing estimated versus input drillhole grade



17.1.18 Mineral Resource classification

Snowden has considered all aspects affecting confidence in the resource estimation, including:

- Geological continuity (including geological understanding and complexity).
- Data density and orientation.
- Data accuracy and precision.
- Grade continuity (including spatial continuity of mineralization).
- Estimation quality.

Calerita has been classified as an Inferred Resource due to:

- Lack of detailed density information.
- Preliminary nature of the geological modelling.

17.1.19 Mineral Resource reporting

Reporting Codes

Snowden classified the resource estimate for the Calerita deposit in accordance with the JORC code (2004 Edition plus company updates), specifically the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code).

In Section 1.3 of NI 43-101, the description of mineral resources is defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM). However, Part 7 of NI 43-101 permits reporting of the mineral resources and mineral reserves under the JORC code provided that the JORC categories are reconciled with the categories set out in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 in the NI 43-101 instrument. The Resource category names used in the two standards (JORC and NI 43-101) are the same. Snowden considers that in terms of the NI 43-101 requirements, the definitions and classification of Resources in the JORC Code (JORC, 2004) and the CIM standards (CIM, 2004) are equivalent.

Resource reporting

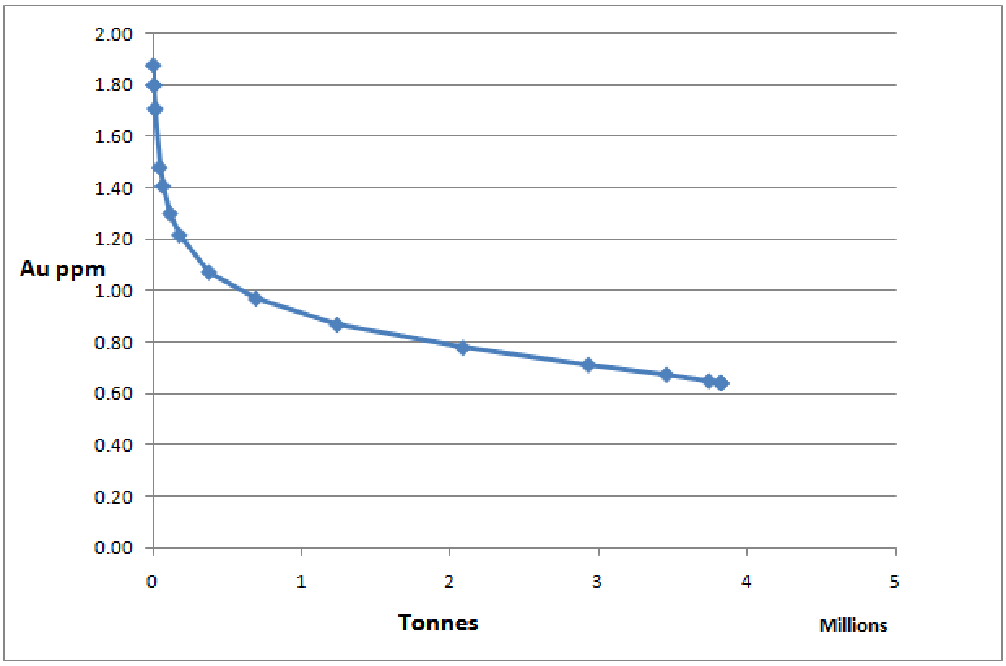
Snowden, at the request of Oro Mining, ran an open pit optimisation study using Whittle 4D software to produce an optimised pit shell using the economic criteria set out in Table 17.9 with a view to delineating mineralization likely to be mined using open pit methods.

Table 17.9 Pit optimistion economic criteria

Criteria	Value (All prices are in Canadian dollars)
Gold price	$1200
Mining dilution	5%
Mining recovery	95%
Process recovery	80%
Mining costs	$1.80/tonne
Processing costs (Milling + haulage + administration)	$12.00/tonne
Wall angle	45°

A grade tonnage curve prepared from the mineralization contained within the pit shell is shown in Figure 17.5.

Figure 17.5 Grade tonnage curve of the mineralization sited within the Whittle 4D shell



The Mineral Resources estimated for the Calerita deposit are listed in Table 17.10. The Resource was reported using a 0.3 ppm Au cut-off and was restricted to blocks within the Whittle 4D shell compiled using the parameters in Table 17.9.

Table 17.10 Calerita 2010 Mineral Resource as at December 2010, at a 0.3 ppm Au cut-off grade

JORC classification	Tonnes (millions)	Grade (Au ppm)
Inferred	3.7	0.65

The extrapolated portions of the Inferred Resource around the edges of the mineralized horizons represent approximately 10% of the total tonnage. The maximum projection distance beyond the last drillhole is approximately 30 meters.

Small discrepancies may occur in the tabulated resources due to the effects of rounding.

17.2 Mineral Reserve estimate

No Mineral Reserves have been estimated at this time. Additional studies will be required to determine technical, economic, legal, environmental, socio-economic, and governmental factors. These modifying factors are normally included in a mining Feasibility study and are a prerequisite for conversion of Mineral Resources to, and reporting of, Mineral Reserves. The CIM Standards (CIM, 2004) describe completion of a Preliminary Feasibility Study as the minimum prerequisite for the conversion of Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves.

18 Other relevant data and information

No other relevant data pertains to the Cimarron property.

19 Interpretation and conclusions

Exploration activities at Cimarron include soil and trench sampling, geological mapping, a ground magnetic survey and limited shallow drilling. The results of the exploration, indicates that the Cimarron property is prospective for gold-(copper) mineralization. Current interpretations suggest that the mineralization is either porphyry Au-(Cu) style (e.g. Calerita) or epithermal Au-Ag-(Cu) style mineralization.

The majority of the Cimarron property (all except Calerita) is considered at an early exploration stage and requires further (appropriate) drilling and sampling to enable the estimation of resources.

The Calerita area has been explored over a number of years with predominately RC drilling and some limited diamond drilling and trench sampling conducted across the mineralization. The author is satisfied that the drill sample database and geological interpretations at Calerita are sufficient to enable the estimation of Mineral Resources.

The estimate has been classified with respect to CIM guidelines with the resources classified at an Inferred status, according to the geological confidence and sample spacings that currently define the deposit.

20 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in reference to ongoing work at the Cimarron property:

- Snowden recommends that bulk density measurements are undertaken at Calerita from both oxidised and fresh rocks, to validate the density assumptions used in the Mineral Resource estimate.
- Given the very low sample recovery from RC drilling at Calerita, Snowden recommends that Oro Mining review all RC drilling and sampling procedures with the aim of significantly improving sample recovery. If RC sample recoveries cannot be improved (e.g. due to poor ground conditions), Snowden recommends that diamond core drilling be used for future exploration and resource definition drilling.
  - Additionally, Snowden recommends the Oro Mining twin some of the 2010 RC drillholes at Calerita with diamond core drilling to assess the precision and accuracy of the RC sample data.

21 References

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22 Date and Signatures

Name of Report:

Trinidad Property - Cimarron Deposit, Sinaloa, Mexico

February 2011

Issued by:

Oro Mining Ltd

"Signed"

Richard Sulway

Date: 9 February 2011

"Signed"

Pamela L. De Mark

Date: 9 February 2011

"Signed"

(Gary) Yee-Yuen Wong

Date: 9 February 2011

23 Certificates

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Richard Sulway do herby certify that:

a) I am a Principal Consultant (full time employee) of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd., 87 Colin St., West Perth, Western Australia, 6007.

b) I am the co-author of the technical report titled "Trinidad Property - Cimarron Deposit, Sinaloa, Mexico" and dated February 2011 (the 'Technical Report').

c) I graduated with degree of Bachelor of Applied Science (Geology) degree from the University of Technology, Sydney in 1990. In addition, I have a Master of Applied Science (Geological Data Processing) degree from the University of New South Wales in 1995. I have worked as a geologist continuously for a total of 20 years since my graduation from university in gold and iron ore projects, a mining software company, and for the last 6 years as a consultant with Snowden.

d) I have read the definition of 'qualified person' set out in National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements of a 'qualified person' for the purposes of the Instrument.

e) I am responsible for the preparation of the sections of the Technical Report as detailed in Table 2.1.

f) I am independent of the issuer as defined in section 1.4 of the Instrument.

g) I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

h) I have not visited the Cimarron Gold project site.

i) I have read the Instrument and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

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

Dated at Perth, Western Australia, this 13th December 2010

"Signed"

Richard Sulway MAppSc, MAusIMM(CP)

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Pamela L. De Mark, formerly Principal Consultant of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Inc., 600-1090 W. Pender St, Vancouver, BC, V6E 2N7 Canada; do hereby certify that:

a) I am the co-author of the technical report titled "Trinidad Property - Cimarron Deposit, Sinaloa, Mexico" and dated February 2011 (the 'Technical Report').

b) I graduated with a Bachelor of Applied Science (Honours) Degree in Applied Geology from the University of Technology, Sydney (Australia) in 1994. I am a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and am a member of The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (License #33050). I have worked as a mining and Mineral Resource geologist for a total of 16 years since my graduation from university. I have been involved in mining and resource evaluation consulting practice for 4 years. During my working career I have been involved in mining and resource evaluation.

c) I have read the definition of 'qualified person' set out in National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements of a 'qualified person' for the purposes of the Instrument.

d) I am responsible for the preparation of Section 14: Data verification in the Technical Report, as detailed in Table 2.1.

e) I am independent of the issuer as defined in section 1.4 of the Instrument.

f) I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

g) I visited the Trinidad and Cimarron properties between 27 July and 30 July 2010.

h) I have read the Instrument and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

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

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 2nd day of October, 2010.

"Signed"

Pamela L. De Mark, P. Geo., BSc(App Geo), MAusIMM

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, (Gary) Yee-Yuen Wong, do hereby certify that:

a) I am a Geological Engineer and presently Resource Evaluation Manager of Oro Mining Ltd., 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6, Canada.

j) I am the co-author of the technical report titled "Trinidad Property - Cimarron Deposit, Sinaloa, Mexico" and dated February 2011 (the 'Technical Report').

b) I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering in 1987. I am a registered Professional Engineer with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (licence # 19528). I have practiced my profession from 1987 to 1999, during which time I worked for Placer Dome Inc., and then once again from 2009 to present for Oro Mining Ltd. I have over 15 years experience in the exploration and estimation of mineral resources, from grassroots exploration, to advanced resource delineation programs, to using geostatistical techniques on different gold, copper and molybdenum systems. Deposit types I have experience in include porphyry copper-gold, Pre-Cambrian lode and epithermal vein systems in North and South America and Africa. I have also 3 years of experience as a production geologist at an operating porphyry molybdenum mine.

c) I have read the definition of 'qualified person' set out in National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements of a 'qualified person' for the purposes of the Instrument.

d) I am responsible for the preparation of the sections of the Technical Report as detailed in Table 2.1.

e) As per section 1.4 of the Instrument, as I am not independent of the issuer.

f) Prior to 1 June 2009, I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

g) My work on the Cimarron project consisted of working closely with the geologists in charge of the drill program, compilation of the database, and review of the mineralization model and working closely with the geologists in charge of the drill program. My involvement in the project was to prepare the data and geological model in order for a resource estimate to be calculated. I have overseen the preparation of all sections of the report for which Oro Mining Ltd is responsible.

h) I have read the Instrument and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

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

"Signed"

Dated in Vancouver, British Columbia, this 11 day of March, 2011.

(Gary) Yee-Yuen Wong, P.Eng. license #19528

Appendix A Environmental Permits

Recibido: 24/11/10

SECRETARIA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE
Y RECURSOS NATURALES

DELEGACIÓN FEDERAL EN SINALOA
SUBDELEGACIÓN DE GESTIÓN PARA LA PROTECCIÓN AMBIENTAL Y RECURSOS NATURALES
UNIDAD DE GESTIÓN AMBIENTAL
OFICIO No. SG/145/2.1.1/0836/10.- 2382

CULIACÁN, SINALOA; NOVIEMBRE 16 DE 2010

ASUNTO: Ampliación de Términos y Plazos.

"2010, Año de la Patria. Bicentenario del Inicio de la Independencia y Centenario del Inicio de la Revolución

C. ALFONSO VALDEZ GARCIA
REPRESENTANTE LEGAL
ORO GOLD DE MÉXICO, S.A. DE C.V.
CERRO LARGO 129
FRACC. LOMAS DE MAZATLÁN, C.P. 82110
MAZATLÁN, SINALOA
TEL: (669) (669) 983-22-85 y 986-36-28
CEL. 044 (669) 918-12-95

El presente es emitido en referencia a su escrito s/n de fecha **15 de Octubre de 2010** y recibido en esta Delegación Federal de la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales en el Estado de Sinaloa (DFSEMARNATSIN), el **día 25, mismo mes y año antes citados,** mediante el cual presenta la Solicitud de Modificación al proyecto autorizado, Modalidad: Ampliación de Términos y Plazos, establecidos en el Informe Preventivo de Impacto Ambiental, emitida mediante oficio resolutivo No. SG/145/2.1.1/0241/08.-1430 de fecha 27 de Mayo de 2008, para el proyecto **"Cimarrón",** en adelante denominado como el **proyecto,** promovido por la Empresa **Oro Gold de México, S.A. de C.V.** a través de su representante legal, el **C. Alfonso Valdez García,** en adelante denominada como la **promovente,**

RESULTANDO:

1. Que esta DFSEMARNATSIN emitió el oficio No. SG/145/2.1.1/0241/08.-1430 de fecha **27 de Mayo de 2008**, a través del cual autorizó en Informe Preventivo materia de Impacto Ambiental de manera condicionada la realización del **proyecto**, promovido por la **promovente**.

2. Que con fecha **10 de Junio de 2008**, la **promovente** recibió original del oficio No. SG/145/2.1.1/0241/08.-1430 de fecha **27 de Mayo de 2008**, relativo a la autorización del Informe Preventivo de Impacto Ambiental del **proyecto**.

3. Que mediante el oficio No. SG/145/2.1.1/0109/10.-0277 de **fecha 09 de Febrero de 2010**, esta DFSEMARNATSIN otorga la Primera Ampliación de Términos y Plazos por 9 meses más.

4. Que con fecha **24 de febrero del 2010**, la **promovente** recibió original del oficio No. SG/145/2.1.1/0109/10.-0277 de **fecha 09 de Febrero de 2010**.

5. Que a efecto de realizar una evaluación objetiva de la solicitud, esta DFSEMARNATSIN emitió el oficio No. SG/145/2.1.1/0796/10.-2249 de fecha **03 de Noviembre de 2010,** a través del cual solicitó Información Adicional a la **promovente**.

6. Que con fecha **05 de Noviembre de 2010,** la **promovente** ingreso la información adicional solicitada por esta DFSEMARNATSIN mediante oficio No. SG/145/2.1.1/0796/10.-2249 de fecha **03 de Noviembre de 2010,** antes referido, y

CONSIDERANDO:

I. Que la **promovente** manifiesta en su solicitud de ampliación de términos y plazos, lo siguiente:

> *"Por este conducto me permito dirigir a usted Alfonso Valdez García, como representante legal de ORO GOLD DE MÉXICO, S.A DE C.V., con referencia al Informe Preventivo de Impacto Ambiental, del proyecto: CIMARRÓN, el cual se ajusta a lo dispuesto por el Art. 31, fracción I de la LGEEPA, así como al Art. 29, fracción I de REIA, y de acuerdo al Resolutivo de IP Of.* No. SG/145/2.1.1/0241/08.-1430 y su Ampliación de Términos y Plazos oficio **No. SG/145/2.1.1/0109/10.-277 de fecha 09 de Febrero de 2010** con ubicación en los ejidos san Lorenzo y Caleritas, Municipio de Concordia.
>
> En alcance de la solicitud de la Ampliación de Términos que se refiere al Punto TERCERO.- *El periodo podrá ser ampliado a solicitud de la* ***promovente****, de acuerdo a lo que establece el Artículo 31 de la LFPA, hago llegar el pago de derechos correspondiente al Trámite solicitado que fue registrado como:...*
>
> *Hechos o razones que dan motivo a la petición:*
>
> *5.- El motivo es debido a que solamente podemos operar durante los meses de estiaje, ya que la temporada de lluvias lo impide o vuelve muy costoso y riesgoso, por lo cual, no hemos podido concluir nuestro trabajo de exploración, solicitando una ampliación de términos y plazos establecidos en la autorización de impacto ambiental.*
>
> *Para apoyar lo mencionado en el punto 5, se menciona que hasta a la fecha se han realizado 1 de las 5 pastorías al 100%, quedando por concluir las 4 zonas por lo que el avance total es del 21%, quedando por realizar 32 barrenos de un total de 46, como se relaciona en el punto 4.2.1..."*

II. Que el **RESUELVE SEGUNDO** y **TERCERO** del oficio resolutivo del presente documento, a través del cual se autorizó el informe preventivo del proyecto, a la letra dicen:

> "**SEGUNDO**.- *La presente resolución tendrá una vigencia de 18 meses para las actividades mencionadas en el IP del proyecto, iniciando el plazo a partir del día siguiente de que la promovente reciba la autorización de cambio de uso de suelo en materia forestal.*
>
> **TERCERO**.- *El periodo podrá ser ampliado a solicitud de la promovente, de acuerdo a lo que establece el Artículo 31 de la LFPA, previa acreditación de haber cumplido satisfactoriamente con las disposiciones establecidas en el oficio resolutivo, así como de las medidas de prevención y mitigación establecidas por la promovente en el IP. Para lo anterior, deberá solicitar por escrito a esta*

DFSEMARNATSIN, la aprobación de su solicitud, dentro de los treinta días previos a la fecha de su vencimiento.

Asimismo, dicha solicitud deberá acompañarse de un informe suscrito por el representante legal de la promovente, debidamente acreditado, con la leyenda de que se presenta bajo protesta de decir verdad, sustentándolo en el conocimiento previo de la promovente a la fracción I del Artículo 247 y 420 Quater Fracción II del Código Penal Federal. El informe antes citado deberá detallar la relación pormenorizada de la forma y resultados alcanzados con el cumplimiento a las disposiciones establecidas en la presente resolución.

El informe referido podrá ser sustituido por el documento oficial emitido por la Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA) a través de su Delegación Federal en el Estado de Sinaloa, mediante la cual, dicha instancia haga constar la forma como la promovente ha dado cumplimiento a las disposiciones establecidas en la presente resolución y en caso contrario, no procederá dicha gestión."

III. Que el Artículo 31 de la Ley Federal de Procedimiento Administrativo, publicada en el Diario Oficial de la Federación de fecha 4 de agosto de 1994, establece lo siguiente:

> ***ART. 31.-*** *Sin perjuicio de lo establecido en otras leyes administrativas, la Administración Pública Federal, de oficio o a petición de parte interesada, podrá ampliar los términos y plazos establecidos, sin que dicha ampliación exceda en ningún caso de la mitad del plazo previsto originalmente, cuando así lo exija el asunto y no se perjudiquen los derechos de los interesados o de terceros.*

DICTAMEN TECNICO

IV. Que como resultado del análisis efectuado a la documentación presentada por la **promovente**, respecto a la Modificación a proyectos autorizados, Modalidad: Ampliación de Términos y Plazos establecido en el **TERMINO TERCERO** de la autorización de Impacto Ambiental No. SG/145/2.1.1/0241/08.-1430 de fecha **27 de Mayo de 2008,** y recibido por la **promovente** el **10 de junio del 2009** y a la Primera Autorización de Modificación a proyectos autorizados, Modalidad: Ampliación de Términos y Plazos No. SG/145/2.1.1/0109/10.-0277 de **fecha 09 de Febrero de 2010** recibido por la **promovente** el 24 de Febrero de 2010, la cual fenecía su vigencia el **25 de noviembre de 2010**, por lo anterior se concluye que la solicitud fue presentada previo al vencimiento, incluyendo el informe bajo protesta de decir verdad solicitado en el RESUELVE TERCERO, por lo que al **proyecto** le aplica lo establecido en el Artículo 31 de la Ley Federal de Procedimiento Administrativo, citado en el **CONSIDERANDO III** del presente oficio resolutivo, por lo que como resultado del análisis efectuado a la documentación presentada por la **promovente**, esta Unidad Administrativa,

SECRETARIA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE
Y RECURSOS NATURALES

DELEGACIÓN FEDERAL EN SINALOA
SUBDELEGACIÓN DE GESTIÓN PARA LA PROTECCIÓN AMBIENTAL Y RECURSOS NATURALES
UNIDAD DE GESTIÓN AMBIENTAL
OFICIO No. SG/145/2.1.1/0836/10.- 2382

CULIACÁN, SINALOA; NOVIEMBRE 16 DE 2010

ASUNTO: Ampliación de Términos y Plazos.

"2010, Año de la Patria. Bicentenario del Inicio de la Independencia y Centenario del Inicio de la Revolución

A C U E R D A:

PRIMERO. - De conformidad a lo establecido en los **CONSIDERANDOS I** al **IV** del presente oficio, se autoriza la **ampliación** del plazo por **9 meses** contados a partir del **26 de noviembre de 2010**, para llevar a cabo las obras y actividades del **proyecto**.

SEGUNDO.- Para efecto de que la **promovente** requiera contar con un periodo de tiempo mayor, para continuar con las obras y actividades del **proyecto**, deberá solicitar por escrito a la DFSEMARNATSIN la aprobación de su solicitud, dentro de los **30 días** previos a la fecha de su vencimiento.

TERCERO.- Dar por atendido el trámite de solicitud de ampliación de términos y plazos establecidos en la autorización de Impacto Ambiental.

CUARTO.- La DFSEMARNATSIN notificará de la presente resolución al **C. Alfonso Valdez García**, en su carácter de Representante Legal de **"Oro Gold de México S.A. de C.V."** por alguno de los medios previstos en los Artículos 35, 36 y demás relativos de la Ley Federal de Procedimiento Administrativo.

A T E N T A M E N T E
LA DELEGADA FEDERAL

SECRETARIA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE
Y RECURSOS NATURALES

DRA. MA. DEL CARMEN TORRES ESCEBERRE

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
SUBDELEGACION DE GESTION
PARA LA PROTECCION AMBIENTAL
Y RECURSOS NATURALES

C.c.p. Lic. Alejandro Camacho Mendoza. Delegado Estatal de la Profepa
C.c.p. Expediente.

NRA:	**OGMR2301413**
BITÁCORA:	**25/DG-0155/10/10**
DOCUMENTO:	**25DXX-04288/1011**

MCTE' FJOL' JANC' DCC' RSN'

Appendix B Definitions

NI43-101

PART 1 DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions - In this Instrument

"adjacent property" means a property

(a) in which the issuer does not have an interest;

(b) that has a boundary reasonably proximate to the property being reported on; and

(c) that has geological characteristics similar to those of the property being reported on;

"data verification" means the process of confirming that data has been generated with proper procedures, has been accurately transcribed from the original source and is suitable to be used;

"development property" means a property that is being prepared for mineral production and for which economic viability has been demonstrated by a feasibility study;

"disclosure" means any oral statement or written disclosure made by or on behalf of an issuer and intended to be, or reasonably likely to be, made available to the public in a jurisdiction of Canada, whether or not filed under securities legislation, but does not include written disclosure that is made available to the public only by reason of having been filed with a government or agency of government pursuant to a requirement of law other than securities legislation;

"early stage exploration property" means a property that has

(a) no current mineral resources or mineral reserves defined; and

(b) no drilling or trenching proposed;

in a technical report being filed in a local jurisdiction;

"exploration information" means geological, geophysical, geochemical, sampling, drilling, trenching, analytical testing, assaying, mineralogical, metallurgical and other similar information concerning a particular property that is derived from activities undertaken to locate, investigate, define or delineate a mineral prospect or mineral deposit;

"feasibility study" means a comprehensive study of a mineral deposit in which all geological, engineering, legal, operating, economic, social, environmental and other relevant factors are considered in sufficient detail that it could reasonably serve as the basis for a final decision by a financial institution to finance the development of the deposit for mineral production;

"historical estimate" means an estimate of mineral resources or mineral reserves prepared prior to February 1, 2001;

"IMMM Reporting Code" means the classification system and definitions of mineral resources and mineral reserves approved by The Institution of Materials, Minerals, and Mining in the United Kingdom, as amended;

"JORC Code" means the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Mineral Council of Australia, as amended;

"mineral project" means any exploration, development or production activity, including a royalty interest or similar interest in these activities, in respect of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals;

"NI 44-101" means National Instrument 44-101 Short Form Prospectus Distributions;

"preliminary assessment" means a study that includes an economic analysis of the potential viability of mineral resources taken at an early stage of the project prior to the completion of a preliminary feasibility study;

"preliminary feasibility study" and "pre-feasibility study" each mean a comprehensive study of the viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where the mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, has been established and an effective method of mineral processing has been determined, and includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions of technical, engineering, legal, operating, economic, social, and environmental factors and the evaluation of other relevant factors which are sufficient for a qualified person, acting reasonably, to determine if all or part of the mineral resource may be classified as a mineral reserve;

"producing issuer" means an issuer with annual audited financial statements that disclose

(a) gross revenues, derived from mining operations, of at least $30 million for the issuer's most recently completed financial year; and

(b) gross revenues, derived from mining operations, of at least $90 million in the aggregate for the issuer's three most recently completed financial years;

"professional association" means a self-regulatory organization of engineers, geoscientists or both engineers and geoscientists that

(a) is

(i) given authority or recognition by statute in a jurisdiction of Canada, or

(ii) a foreign association listed in Appendix A;

(b) admits individuals on the basis of their academic qualifications and experience;

(c) requires compliance with the professional standards of competence and ethics established by the organization; and

(d) has disciplinary powers, including the power to suspend or expel a member;

"qualified person" means an individual who

(a) is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these;

(b) has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; and

(c) is in good standing with a professional association and, in the case of a foreign association listed in Appendix A, has the corresponding designation in Appendix A;

"quantity" means either tonnage or volume, depending on which term is the standard in the mining industry for the type of mineral;

"SAMREC Code" means the South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves prepared by the South African Mineral Committee (SAMREC) under the auspices of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM), as amended;

"SEC Industry Guide 7" means the mining industry guide entitled "Description of Property by Issuers Engaged or to be Engaged in Significant Mining Operations" contained in the Securities Act Industry Guides published by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, as amended;

"technical report" means a report prepared and filed in accordance with this Instrument and Form 43-101F1 Technical Report that does not omit any material scientific and technical information in respect of the subject property as of the date of the filing of the report; and

"written disclosure" includes any writing, picture, map or other printed representation whether produced, stored or disseminated on paper or electronically, including websites.

1.2 Mineral Resource - In this Instrument, the terms "mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "measured mineral resource" have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council, as those definitions may be amended.

1.3 Mineral Reserve - In this Instrument, the terms "mineral reserve", "probable mineral reserve" and "proven mineral reserve" have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council, as those definitions may be amended.

1.4 Independence - In this Instrument, a qualified person is independent of an issuer if there is no circumstance that could, in the opinion of a reasonable person aware of all relevant facts, interfere with the qualified person's judgment regarding the preparation of the technical report.