Technical Report Abigail Property

Cochapata and Morasloma, Azuay and Zamora-Chinchipe Provinces, Southern Ecuador

December 2006

Frontispiece: Looking northwest over the Abigail concession with quartz vein in foreground

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1. Summary

The 1,745 ha Abigail property has been investigated for the feasibility of a grassroots exploration program. As per Canadian securities regulations, this report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.

The property is located in the Central Andes of southern Ecuador, between the cities of Cuenca and Loja. Both cities have well-developed infrastructure with regular flights from Quito and Guayaquil. The distance to each city is 60 km, or 2–3 hours of driving and another 2.5 hours of walking. The property is divided by the provincial boundary between Azuay in the west and Zamora-Chinchipe in the east.

Geomorphologically, the Abigail property is located on an open high plateau (altiplano) with rolling hills at 3,040 to 3,330 m elevation. The plateau is dissected by northerly draining rivers. The vegetation consists of shrubs, small trees, and grassland. The climate is moderate with high precipitation between November and April.

Geologically, the Abigail property is located on the western flank of the Cordillera Real, a north-northeast-trending mountain range east of the Central Andean graben. The Cordillera Real forms the culmination of a continental magmatic arc, i.e. pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks intruded by S- and I-type granitoids and topped by calc-alkaline volcanic sequences.

Exposure of country rock is poor. In the low areas, granite is exposed. The top of the plateau appears to be occupied by porphyritic rhyolite of the Saguro Group. The felsic composition of the rocks is manifested by the vegetation.

Quartz veins, spatially associated with the rhyolite and believed to be of epithermal origin, form prominent northwest- and northeast-trending ridges several tens of metres long and several metres wide. The ridges contain ubiquitous outcrops of quartz, up to 1.5 by 15 m in size. The quartz is vuggy and zoned.

The deposit type investigated is epithermal (high-sulphidation). Epithermal deposits are considered common in the continental Andean terranes, particularly in the local Saraguro Group, and in locations related to north-northeast-trending fault systems, all of which apply to the Abigail property.

The Abigail property, in the opinion of the author, has all components of an epithermal system: a granite engine at base, and a rhyolite lithocap and fracture-related quartz veins on the top. Colluvial and vein quartz is generally vuggy, which is a typical but no determining characteristic.

Although the author has not observed any gold mineralization on the Abigail property, he has the hypothesis that the ubiquitous quartz veins are gold bearing. The hypothesis is based on, firstly, his observation of visible, free gold in both a hand specimen of zoned

epithermal, colluvial quartz and in a gold pan, at a gold milling operation 260 m north of the property. The operation is topographically below the Abigail property so that the gold is derived from the latter. Secondly, gold has been reportedly found by Cochapata locals on the Abigail property in a river that originates on the property. Hence the gold originated on the property, too. Thirdly, quartz, as observed on the Abigail property, is ubiquitous as veins and colluvium along the way to the El Mozo property 5.5 km to the north

14 random grab samples were taken in the northwestern Abigail property. They were sent to the ALS Chemex laboratory in Quito, Ecuador, on 4 December 2006, in order to be analyzed for gold and 21 additional elements. No assaying results were known to the author at the time of completion of this report.

The 1,776 ha El Mozo epithermal-gold property is located ca. 5.5 km north of the Abigail property in a similar geological setting. According to a filed report prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 by Champigny (2005), the El Mozo property contains inferred resources (as of 10 June 2004) estimated at 3.5 million tonnes at an average grade of 2.3 g/t gold, i.e. 256,000 ounces of inferred resources of contained metal gold. The applied cut-off grade is 0.5 g/t. The gold mineralization is believed to be associated with high-level acetate sulphide systems. It is contained in vuggy, fracture-controlled quartz hosted in leached, intermediate volcaniclastic rocks above a shallow quartz porphyry/dacite intrusion.

According to Champigny (2005), El Mozo hosts a 500 m thick sequence of Tertiary intermediate volcaniclastic rocks on top of Triassic schists, which was subsequently intruded by a dome of quartz porphyry and dacite. A characteristic sequence of alteration zones is developed around the quartz.

On the Abigail property, the spatial association of granite at the bottom and rhyolite and quartz veins in the roof could constitute a complete epithermal system, with the granite as the driving hydrothermal engine and the porous rhyolite as the host for the gold-bearing quartz veins. A genetic association between granite and rhyolite needs to be established.

Considering the protracted small-scale gold mining in and around the Abigail property, the zoned and vuggy nature of the quartz veins as indicators for their epithermal origin, and the proximity of the El Mozo discovery, it is recommended to perform an extensive two to three year exploration program.

2. Introduction

Scope and Objectives

Objective of this report is to support the feasibility for grassroots exploration aiming to identify and characterize the gold potential of the Abigail property in southern Ecuador (Figs 1 & 2). As per Canadian securities regulations, the report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101. Since no previous exploration has been performed on the property, items 12, 13, 18–20, and 25 of the contents of the technical report of 'Form 43-101F1 Technical Report' and required according to point (3) of the 'Companion Policy 43-101CP to National Instrument 43-101' are not applicable to the Abigail Technical Report.

Report Basis

All information on the Abigail concession provided in this report is based on personal observations by the author. The author visited the Abigail property on 18 and 21 November 2006.

Disclaimer

The document summarizes the professional opinion of the author and includes conclusions that have been based on professional judgment and reasonable care. Said conclusions are consistent with the level of detail of this study and based on the information available at the time this report was completed. All conclusions presented are based on the assumptions and conditions outlined in this report. This report is to be issued and read in its entirety. Written or verbal excerpts from this report may not be used without the express written consent of the author or officers and/or legal representatives of Mortal Oil Ltd.

3. Reliance on other Experts

The author was assisted in the field by Dayanara Mariela Hinojosa Espinoza, a graduate in geology of Escuela Politecnica Nacional, Quito, Ecuador (2005).

4. Property Description and Location

The Abigail property occupies an area of 1,745 ha (Fig. 2). The eastern part of the property belongs to the Zamora-Chinchipe Province (70%), the western part is located in the Azuay Province (30%). The concession is 60 km (110 km by road) south of Cuenca (population 420,000) and 60 km north of Loja (population 170,000) in southern Ecuador.

Specifically, the property belongs to the cantons of Nabón and Yacuambi, Cochapata–Morasloma parishes. The approximate geographic centre of the property is at (0716000; 9610500) [UTM Grid South America 1956 Zone 17M; this grid is used for all geographical references cited in this report]. The property is covered by two 1 : 25 000 Serie J821 topographic sheets:

- Las Pantanos (Saraguro) CT-NVI-D4b, 3783-11-NE (90%)
- Morasloma (Nabón) CT-NVI-D2d, 3783-1-SE (10%)

The concession is demarcated by the coordinates shown in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

Corner	X	Y
0	0714000	9613000
1	0716500	9613000
2	0716500	9612500
3	0716000	9612500
4	0716000	9611600
5	0718000	9611600
6	0718000	9608000
7	0714000	9608000
UTM Grid South America 1956 Zone 17M		

The cities of Cuenca and Loja have a fully developed infrastructure including airports with regular flight schedules from Quito and Guayaquil.

Ground travel from both cities to the extended property area [= closest point to property accessible by car] may vary between 2 and 3 hours. The extended property area is accessed from Cuenca by 75 km along the Panamericana highway, then by 35 km of secondary roads through the communities of Nabón and Cochapata. The property's northern boundary is reached by a final 4 km (2.5 h) walk.

The details of the property acquisition are as follows:
Goldmark Minerals Ltd. has the right (though not the obligation) to acquire the Abigail concession once it incorporates an Ecuadorian subsidiary, by an agreement dated November 14th, 2006. The agreement provides that Goldmark Minerals Ltd., in order to finalize the acquisition, must pay the total of $45,000 to the vendor, with a deferred payment of $200,000 two years from that date, along with a royalty of 1.5% on the Net Smelter Return on any production from the property. If Goldmark Minerals Ltd. does not make the $200,000 payment, the property will be returned to the vendor. A payment of $25,000 to the vendors was made in November 2006. The remaining $20,000 will be paid following the title transfer to the new owners.

The vendor represents, in the agreement, that the Abigail concession is in good status and absolute validity, with no encumbrances whatsoever and no menace of future litigation respecting the mining rights. The vendors are Victor Leonardo Tello Cano, and his wife Monica Anabell Lopez Valarezo.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The 100–120 km wide Andean orogen through central Ecuador comprises two north-northeast-trending ranges, the Cordillera Occidental in the west and the Cordillera Real in the east (see section 7 for details). Both are separated by the 35–50 km wide Central Andean Valley or graben. The Abigail property is located on the western foothills of the Cordillera Real. Topography and vegetation are typical of the Andean highlands ('altiplano'). The property is located on an open upland surface with rolling hills and ridges ranging from 3040 to 3330 m in elevation. The upland is dissected by northerly draining creeks and small rivers, most prominently by the Rio Betas, which originates in the south-central part of the Abigail concession. Slopes are gentle to moderate. The vegetation consists mainly of shrubs, small trees, and succulents (on the more humid sides of the hills) and partly swampy grassland with typical heather vegetation ('pantanoso'), the latter being reminiscent of the northern Scottish Highlands. This heather vegetation indicates felsic bedrock. The climate is moderate with high precipitation between November and April. Temperatures are fluctuating between 5 and 20 ºC only, owing to the low latitude.

6. History

No previous exploration program has been conducted on the Abigail property. Some abandoned tunnels and small pits reveal previous gold-mining activities (Fig. 3). There is active milling of colluvial (epithermal) quartz taking place approximately 260 m north of the property (0716855; 9611863) (Figs 2 & 4). Cochapata locals reported both current gold panning in small rivers on and around the Abigail property and historic panning by the Incas in the Chorro Blanco river, approximately 2 km north of the Abigail concession.

7. Geological Setting

Regional Geological Setting

Ecuador belongs geologically to the Andean belt. The Andean orogeny started 200 Ma ago and is still ongoing. Continued eastward subduction of oceanic plate under continental plate produced a classic profile consisting of the following tectonic elements (from west to east):

1. Trench
2. Fore arc
3. Magmatic arc
4. Foreland basin

Southern Ecuador belongs broadly to the magmatic arc. It is characterized by a central, fault-bounded graben that separates the parallel north-northeast-trending mountain chains of the Cordillera Occidental in the west from the Cordillera Real in the east. The Abigail property is located on the western flank of the Cordillera Real, close to the Central Andean graben.

The Cordillera Occidental comprises an accretionary prism of mixed continental and oceanic crust. The Cordillera Real forms the geomorphological axis of the Ecuadorian Andes. It consists mainly of pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks, which have been intruded by I-type and S-type Tertiary granitic plutons capped by Cenozoic volcanic rocks. Precambrian to Cretaceous metamorphic rocks have been intruded by Jurassic and Tertiary granitic rocks and are locally overlain by Tertiary calc-alkaline volcanic rocks. Remnants of a Jurassic, marine, volcanic sequence occur along its eastern flank.

The Central Andean graben between Quito and Cuenca features some thirty recent, partly active volcanoes, the most prominent of which is Cotopaxi (5911 m).

Local Geological Setting

The property area is covered by the 1 : 50 000 Geological map series of Azuay Province, Sigsig sheet (out of print) and by the 1 : 100 000 Mapa Geólogico de Ecuador, Saraguro sheet, Hoja 55. According to the latter, the entire concession area hosts quartz porphyry (‘pórfido cuarcifero’) and effusive rhyolite (‘toba riolitica’) of the Saraguro Group. No distinction is made between them. In contrast, according to the 1 : 500 000 geological and metal occurrence maps of the southern Cordillera Real and El Oro metamorphic belts, the Abigail concession is located on the western flank of the 100 km long and 10 km wide, north-northeast-trending Triassic Tres Lagunas S-type granite [dated at 227.6 ± 3.2 Ma by the British Geological Survey using lead isotope analysis of zircons].

Outcrop of bedrock is generally poor, except along the deeply dissected, northerly draining Rio Betas. Following Rio Betas from the northern boundary of the concession at 3100 m elevation to some excavation pits (0716356; 9611057) at 3200 m, there is plenty of medium to coarse ‘blue-quartz’ granite outcropping in and along the river bed, which appears to fit the description of the Tres Lagunas granite. The granite contains steeply dipping, northwest-trending quartz veins of varying thickness. The higher levels and the top of the plateau appear to consist of porphyritic rhyolite, which were dug out of the ground at a few locations (e.g. 0716175; 9611619), spatially associated with epithermal quartz veins.
Throughout the property, a multitude of weathering resistant, zoned, vuggy quartz veins are well exposed, which are interpreted as being of epithermal origin (Figs 5, 6, 7). The vugs range from 0.5 to several cm in diameter and are expected to increase in size downward in less weathered quartz. The 0.5 to 2 cm wide zones add a fissility to the quartz veins. Very small amounts of Fe-oxides and Fe-hydroxides are present as the dominant secondary minerals. The quartz has generally a pure appearance.

These veins form prominent, weathering resistant, whale-back-like ridges and knobs up to tens and even hundreds of metres long and several metres wide (Fig. 7). Some of the parallel ridges form en-echelon sets. This geometry points to fracture control of the quartz veins. The crests of the ridges typically contain outcrops of quartz. The gentle slopes are covered by scree of sand- to boulder-sized, predominantly angular quartz fragments, which have been transported a short distance downhill only since the area has never been glaciated.

The author observed two main trends of these ridges, one northwest and the other northeast. Both trends are mimicked by sets of steep hairline fractures in the quartz independent of vein trends. These statements may be simplified: trends and fracturing require more work during an exploration program.

In terms of size, the author observed up to 1.5 m wide quartz outcropping over a distance of 15 m along the trend of the related ridge. Since a single ridge may produce several such outcrops, any given quartz vein is much larger than a single outcrop.

Throughout the concession there are numerous abandoned pits (Fig. 3). Extrapolating the number of pits observed in the northern part of the Abigail property, the author believes the total number of pits exceeds 100.

8. Deposit Types

The deposit type investigated is epithermal (high-sulphidation). According to the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Ecuador (2000):

- epithermal mineralization is common in the “continental’ terranes of the Andes, or those floored by continental crust.
- the Saraguro Group is considered to be a particularly favourable host for epithermal mineralization in the south of Ecuador.
- epithermal mineralization in southern Ecuador is commonly associated with faults.

The epithermal deposit model relates to the Abigail property in that, in the opinion of the author, all its components exist:

- a granite as the driving engine at the base
- a rhyolite as the lithocap
- a major north-northeast trending fault system to the west separating the Cordillera Real from the north-northeast-trending Central Andean graben system
- minor faults (related to the graben shoulder) in volcanic rock as host for the epithermal quartz veins
- quartz, as veins and as colluvium, is vuggy, which is a typical but not determining characteristic for its epithermal origin.

A relationship between the components has to be established.

9. Mineralization

Gold is expected to be hosted by zoned, epithermal quartz veins, which are ubiquitous on the Abigail property. A small outcrop of altered porphyritic rhyolite was characterized by quartz phenocrysts in beige to dark brown clay matrix (0716142; 9611059). Nature and extent of alteration zones need to be established.

The author did not observe gold mineralization on the Abigail property within the tight timeframe of his visit. He does, however, support the hypothesis that the quartz veins of the property are gold bearing. His reasons are as follows:

- The author observed visible, free gold in a hand specimen of zoned epithermal, colluvial quartz and in a gold pan, in a gold milling operation 260 m north of the property (Figs 1 & 4), on 18 Nov. 2006 (0716855; 9611863). The gold workings are topographically a few tens of metres below the Abigail property. Since there has been the area has not been glaciated, the quartz can only have been derived from the Abigail concession, which forms the topographic high of the extended area (Fig. 7).
- Gold, originating on the Abigail property, has been found on the property by others. A local field guide reported to the author that Cochapata local s successfully panned gold in Rio Betas within the Abigail property (pers. communication 18 November 2006). According to the guide, panning yielded 10–20 grams of gold per two people in each 15 day period. It is uncertain, however, how many man hours were spent per 15 days. This proves, that gold is present on the Abigail property as the northerly draining Rio Betas originates in its south-central part.
- Quartz, as observed on the Abigail property, is ubiquitous as veins and colluvium along the way to the El Mozo property 5.5 km to the north (Fig. 7).

10. Exploration

This section is not applicable.

11. Drilling

This section is not applicable.

12. Sampling Method and Approach

14 random grab samples were taken in the northwestern portion of the Abigail property. Their locations were recorded in UTM coordinates. 6 of them were colluvial samples, one was a soil sample and 7 were samples of quartz veins. All samples were sent to the ALS Chemex laboratory in Quito, Ecuador, on 4 December 2006, in order to be analyzed for gold and 21 additional elements.

The results are expected by the end of January 2007. At the time of completion of this report, the author was unaware of any assay results.

13. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The samples were prepared and are being analyzed for gold and 21 other metals by ALS Chemex laboratory in Quito. No employee, officer, director or associate of the issuer was involved in the sample preparation. The gold content is determined using Fire Assay Fusion according to ALS method code Au-AA22. The procedure is described on the ALS website (http://www.alschemex.com) as follows:

"Typically the samples are mixed with fluxing agents including lead oxide, and fused at high temperature. The lead oxide is reduced to lead, which collects the precious metals. When the fused mixture is cooled, the lead remains at the bottom, while a glass-like slag remains at the top. The precious metals are separated from the lead in a secondary procedure called cupellation. The final technique used to determine the gold and other precious metals contents of the residue can range from a balance (for very high grade samples), to AAS, ICP-AES or ICP-MS."

The author is of the opinion that there are no issues with sample security.

14. Data Verification

The authors goal was to characterize the quartz veins on the Abigail property in terms of abundance, orientation, and textural characteristics (e.g. zoning), and secondary minerals content. He also investigated the quartz veins and the regional geology in the context of a possible epithermal system. All results and hypotheses in this report are based on the author's field observations. The 14 samples (see section 12) were taken in order to test the author's hypotheses, in particular the epithermal nature of the vein quartz and its possible gold content, and to support his field observations. For all information on gold finds on the Abigail property, the writer relied on information by Cochapata locals. The author has no reason to believe that that information is untrue.

15. Adjacent Properties

The 1,776 ha El Mozo gold property is located approximately. 5.5 km north of the Abigail property in a similar geological setting (Fig. 7). Quartz, as observed on the Abigail property, is ubiquitous as veins and colluvium along the way between the two properties.

The El Mozo gold property was portrayed in a filed report prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 for Channel Resources Ltd by Champigny (2005).

According to Champigny (2005), the El Mozo property:

- contains inferred resources (as of 10 June 2004) estimated at 3.5 million tonnes at an average grade of 2.3 g/t gold, i.e. 256,000 ounces of inferred resources of contained metal gold. The applied cut-off grade is 0.5 g/t.

- hosts a 500 m thick sequence of Tertiary intermediate volcaniclastic rocks on top of Triassic schists, which was subsequently intruded by a dome of quartz porphyry and dacite.

Furthermore, according to Champigny (2005):

- The gold mineralization was classified as epithermal and is associated with high-level acetate sulphide systems.

- Host rocks are volcanic and the deposit is spatially associated with shallow porphyritic intrusions.

- Gold mineralization occurs in fracture controlled, vuggy quartz veins in the volcanic rocks.

- The quartz veins are enveloped by a sequence of alteration zones in the volcanic host.

16. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This section is not applicable.

17. Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not applicable.

18. Other Relevant Data and Information

This section is not applicable.

19. Interpretation and Conclusions

- Granite at the base of the plateau and rhyolite on the top, spatially associated with quartz veins and alteration, leads to the reasonable assumption that this could constitute a complete hydrothermal system on the Abigail property.
- The granite is interpreted as being the driving hydrothermal engine and the porous porphyritic rhyolite is the host for gold-bearing, epithermal quartz veins. A genetic link between them has to be established.
- The geological characteristics of the quartz veins of the Abigail property and the hand specimen examined by the author containing visible, free gold lead to the hypothesis that the veins are of epithermal origin and gold bearing. This is supported by the proximity of epithermal quartz veins of the El Mozo gold property ca. 5.5 km north of the Abigail concession (and their appearance between the two properties) and also by protracted small-scale, historical and current, reportedly successful gold-mining activity in an around the Abigail property.

20. Recommendations

The location of the Abigail concession, considering

(a) the regional geology
(b) the geological features on the property
(c) specifically, the information from the outcrops
(d) abandoned excavations and pits and current ongoing gold mining activities along the boundaries of the concession
(e) its spatial and potential genetic link with the neighbouring El Mozo property

warrants an extensive grassroots exploration program over the period of the next two to three years. This program will be relatively costly owing to the remote location of the concession.

I recommend an exploration program consisting of the following:

1. Geological mapping in order to determine the nature and characteristics of both the quartz veins and their host rock(s).

2. Stream sediment-, creek benches-, and soil sampling for geochemical analysis.

3. Trenching in order to determine geometry, extent, and control of the veins and existence, origin, nature, and extent of alteration zones.

Costs for initial sampling and mapping on Abigail

Item		**US$**
1. Phase: Soil and grab sampling		
Semi-permanent camp set-up + equipment		15,000
Camp / day @ 100 $	2 x 20 days	4,000
2 Geologists @ 200 $/day	2 x 15 days	6,000
2 Sampler	20 $ x 40 days	800
Travel		4,000
Transport	car rental 50 days	3,500
ATV rental		1,000
Assay of 200 samples, stream + soil, @ 40 $ each		8,000
100 rock samples @ 65 $		6,500
2. Phase: Trenching along the western central portion (possibly overlapping with phase 1)		
3,000 m @ 25 $ / m		75,000
2 x Geologists 30 days @ 100$/each per day		6,000
300 samples assay @ 50 $ each		15,000
Transport and camp		10,000
10 % of total cost administration		9,600
Total		**164,400**

21. References

Champigny, N. (2005). Technical Report El Mozo property, Cochapata and Morasloma, Azuay Province, Southern Ecuador.

Government of Ecuador (1973). Mapa Geólogico de Ecuador, Escala 1 : 100 000, Saguro sheet, Hoja 55.

Litherland *et al*. (1994). Geological and metal occurrence maps of the southern Cordillera Real and El Oro metamorphic belts, Ecuador, Scale 1 : 500 000; Government of Ecuador.

Litherland, M., Aspen, J.A., and Jemielita, R.A. (1994). The metamorphic belts of Ecuador. British Geological Survey, Overseas Memoir 11.

Ministry of Energy and Mines of Ecuador (2000). Assessment of Ore Districts from Ecuador. Manual of exploration of metalliferous deposits in Ecuador.

22. Date and Signature Page

To accompany the Goldmark Minerals Ltd. Technical Report Abigail Property,

I, Dr. Jürgen Kraus, P.Geol., residing at 2011 20th Ave S.W., Calgary, AB T2T 0M1, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a self-employed geological consultant and president of Mortal Oil Ltd.

2. I am a graduate of Göttingen University (1991) with an M.Sc. degree in Geology, and the University of New Brunswick (1998) with a Ph.D. degree in Geology, and have practised my profession continuously since 1991.

3. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA; license number M78422).

4. I am a qualified person as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

5. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report entitled Technical Report Abigail Property, Cochapata and Morasloma, Azuay and Zamora-Chinchipe Provinces, Southern Ecuador and dated 13 December 2006 (the Technical Report) relating to the Abigail property, southern Ecuador.

6. I visited the Abigail property on 18 and 21 November 2006.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report, which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading.

8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the technical report has been prepared in accordance with this instrument.

9. I am independent of Goldmark Minerals Ltd. and do not beneficially own, directly or indirectly, securities in Goldmark Minerals Ltd.

10. I hereby consent to the use of this report for submission to any Provincial regulatory authority in Canada.

Calgary, Canada (Signed)

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Dr. Jürgen Kraus, P. Geol.
President, Mortal Oil Ltd.
13 December 2006

23. Additional Requirements for Technical Reports on Development Properties and Production Properties

This section is not applicable.

26. Illustrations

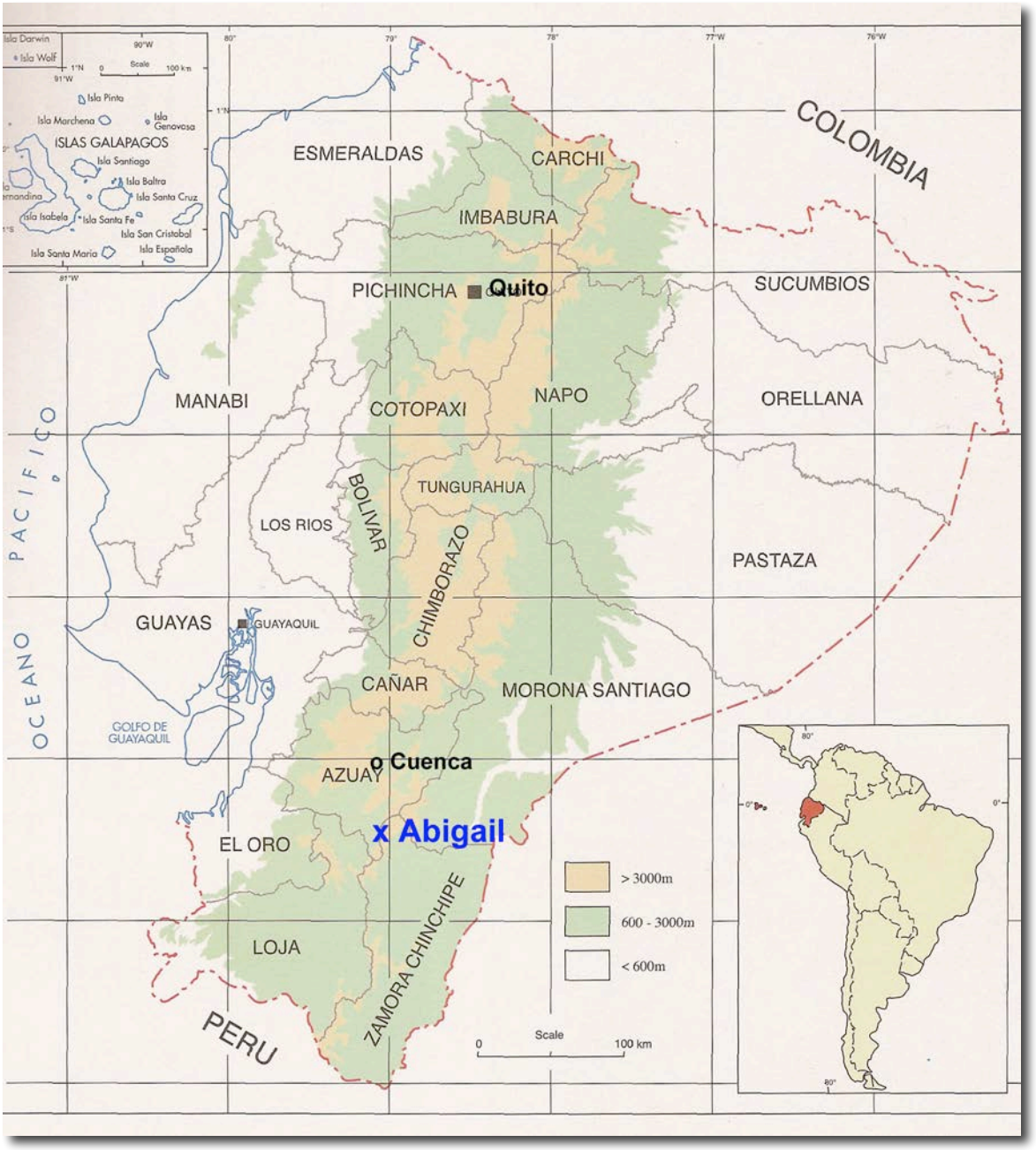

FIGURE 1: Location of the Abigail property in southern Ecuador.

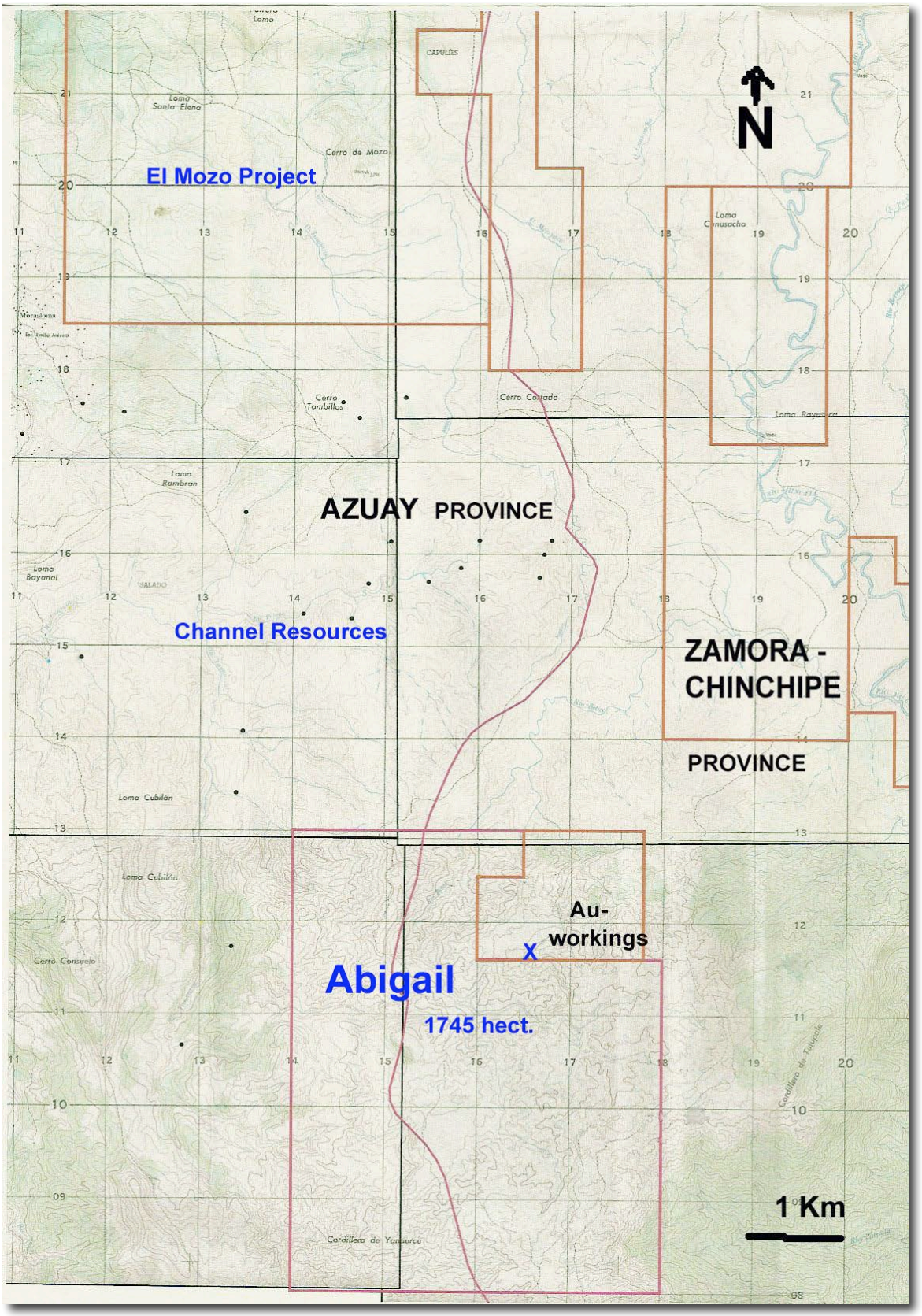

FIGURE 2: Map of the Abigail property with surrounding areas.

FIGURE 3: Example of one of approximately 40 pits excavated during mining of colluvial, gold-bearing quartz (0716356; 9611057).

FIGURE 4: Gold milling 260 m north of the Abigail property (0716855; 9611863).

FIGURE 5: Outcropping quartz vein (0716432; 9611587).

FIGURE 6: Close-up of quartz vein in Fig. 5 (0716432; 9611587).

FIGURE 7: Looking north from the northern part of the Abigail concession exhibits:

- Quartz vein (foreground)
- Whale-back ridge (centre)
- Northerly drainage system (behind whale-back)
- Cerro de Mozo dacite dome on the El Mozo property (background).