Technical Report

Colombia Crest Gold Corp.

Fredonia and Venecia Prospects

Antioquia Department, Colombia

Prepared by Dr. Thomas A. Henricksen, QP PGeo

License No. PG - 3069 State of Wyoming

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Venecia and Fredonia projects are located approximately 10 to 40 kilometers west, south and southwest of Medellin city, in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia, within the gold-rich, 300-kilometre long Middle Cauca Gold Belt, between the Eastern and Western Cordillera of the Andes Mountains of Colombia. The Company began reviewing adquisitions in late 2008 and in late 2009 signed its first Letter of Intent to acquire the Fredonia Project.

Fredonia was the first acquisition among several projects the Company has been evaluating in the gold-rich 300 kilometer long Middle Cauca Belt - the acquisition provides Colombia Crest with a significant land position in a largely unexplored portion of a world-class porphyry gold belt with gold production dating back 500 years. Under the Fredonia Agreement with Grupo de Bullet SA, Colombia Crest retains the rights to explore 15 concessions, which includes 10 Technical Studies and five Contracts, covering approximately 25,731 hectares. Pursuant to an agreement dated August 13, 2010 and amended August 16, 2011, the Company can acquire a 75% interest in the Fredonia property.

The second acquisition, Venecia property, is owned by Colombian Mines Corporation and located within the Fredonia project area, close to the town of Venecia, Colombia. It adjoins the western edge of the La Mina property, where Bellhaven Copper and Gold Inc. currently have a gold resource. Pursuant to an Earn-In Agreement with Colombian Mines Corporation, dated March 30, 2011, Colombia Crest has an option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the mineral title of the 1,992 hectare Venecia property.

Within the Fredonia and Venecia areas, there has been relatively little historic gold exploration, with the majority of gold production being from alluvial deposits. Some hard rock mining was conducted at the site of B2Gold's (now Bellhaven Copper and Gold) La Mina property, immediately adjacent to the Venecia prospect. The Venecia prospect was acquired by Colombia Mines because of its proximity to the known La Mina deposits on the adjacent property of Bellhaven. To the south of the project area AngloGold Ashanti is drilling the Quebradona porphyry-style prospect, and to the north, Sunward Resources is advancing the 11-million ounce Titiribi Project towards feasibility.

Like other porphyry targets of the region the geology of the Venecia and Fredonia areas is dominated by Tertiary age, hypabissal andesite to dacite porphyritic rocks and intrusive rocks (diorite and granodiorite). These stocks and smaller apophasis of these rocks intrude and mineralize volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Mesozoic age Cañas Gordas Group older portions of Combia Formation on the property. At the Arabia zone, in the bottom of Arabia Creek, the top of a stock of magnetite and sulfide-bearing diorite porphyry hosts the porphyry-style gold in potassically altered rocks. This relationship was discovered in drilling. The upper members of the Combia Formation cover most of the earlier rocks and may post date the intrusive / mineralizing events.

Airborne geophysics, stream sediment sampling, rock sampling, and soil sampling in 2011 and 2012 defined coincidental anomalies along Arabia Creek in what has been named the Arabia Zone. Colombia Crest completed 18 diamond drill holes (total 6574.15 meters) in 2012 with the best intercept being 182 m (from 46 m to 228 m) of 0.38 g/t gold in drill hole AR12-04. Almost the entire interval is hosted in potassically altered diorite porphyry. Other prospects with airborne geophysical, porphyry-type anomalies, as well as high-grade mesothermal-vein type targets, are currently being evaluated on the Fredonia and Venecia properties at this time.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Scope

Dr. Thomas Henricksen ("the author") was retained by Colombia Crest Gold Corp. ("the Company") to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 compliant technical report for their Venecia & Fredonia projects in the department of Antioquia, Colombia.

The projects are located approximately 40 kilometers south of Medellin, Colombia, near the small towns of Fredonia (pop. 8000) and Venecia (pop. 6000) in the Cauca River basin.

This report complies with technical reporting requirements as set forth in the Canadian National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

2.2 Author

This report has been completed by Dr. Thomas A Henricksen, who is a geologist with 40 years of experience in exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. Since 1996 he has extensive experience working on porphyry copper and gold deposits in South America in the countries of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and more recently in Colombia. He recently was VP of Exploration for Seafield Resources Ltd. at their breccia-type and porphyry-style gold prospects near Quinchia and in March 2011 completed a Technical Report for Sunward Resources at the Murindo porphyry copper-gold prospect in the Departments of Choco and Antioquia. He is currently President of Plan B Minerals, a private company looking for gold in Alaska and VP of Exploration for Aegean Metals, exploring for gold in Turkey, and VP of Exploration for Indigo Exploration exploring for gold in Burkina Faso, and VP of Exploration for Inca One Metals exploring for gold in Peru. He is a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, is a PGeo, license PG-3069, State of Wyoming, and has the independence to be considered a competent person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

The author visited the project area on February 27-28th, 2013, and has undertaken in-depth discussions with numerous personnel from Colombia Crest Gold Corp.

2.3 Sources of Information

During the visit in late February 2013, the author visited the offices and field sites, and had lengthy discussions on the property as well as written correspondences with Colombia Crest's John Bolaños, Vice President of Exploration.

The bulk of historic information, including geological, geochemical, and geophysical data, has been provided by the Company and from summary reports written by Colombian Mines Corp., Grupo de Bullet S.A. (2010), and a report by the precursor to Colombia Crest, Eaglecrest Exploration Ltd. (2010). Additional information was gathered from the Colombian government mineral division, INGEOMINAS. Colombia Crest has recently (October 17, 2012 and December 19, 2012) released drilling information from their 2012 drilling program on the Arabia porphyry gold system that straddles the lands held in joint ventures with Colombian Mines and Grupo de Bullet.

The author has made all reasonable attempts to establish the validity of the information supplied and included in this report.

2.4 Abbreviations

A full list of abbreviations used in this report is provided below:

Abbreviation	Meaning
AAS	atomic absorption spectrometry
Ag	silver
Anglo	Anglo Ashanti Colombia S.A.
Au	gold
Colombian Mines	Colombian Mines Corp
Cu	copper
Bullet	Grupo de Bullet S.A.
FA	fire assay
g/t	grams/tonne
ICP/MS	Inductive Coupled Plasma/ Mass Spectrometry
JV	Joint Venture
km	kilometres
km^2	square kilometres
m	metres
mm	millimetres
Moz	million troy ounces
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects
oz	ounces

Pb	lead
PGW	Paterson, Grant and Watson Limited
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
pop.	Population
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RQD	rock quality designation
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
Zn	zinc

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied heavily on technical data supplied by other experts in order to compile this document. The Company's lawyer in Medellin as well as John Bolaños, provided property status information. Sources of information regarding the technical assay data were also validated by review of assay certificates, check samples, standards and duplicates. Petrographic information and alteration descriptions were validated for the Arabia drilling by Dr. Erich Petersen (Petersen, 2012). All reasonable endeavors have been made to ensure the accuracy and equitable nature of the information supplied.

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Tenement Status

The Venecia and Fredonia projects are located approximately 40 kilometers south and southwest of Medellin in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia, within the gold-rich, 300-kilometre long Middle Cauca Belt Gold Belt, between the Eastern and Western Cordillera of the Andes Mountains of Colombia (Figs. 1 and 2). The Middle Cauca Gold Belt is recognized from AngloGold Ashanti's 24 million ounce La Colosa gold project on the south through the Fredonia-Venecia projects to the north of Medellín (map modified from Sillitoe, 2008).

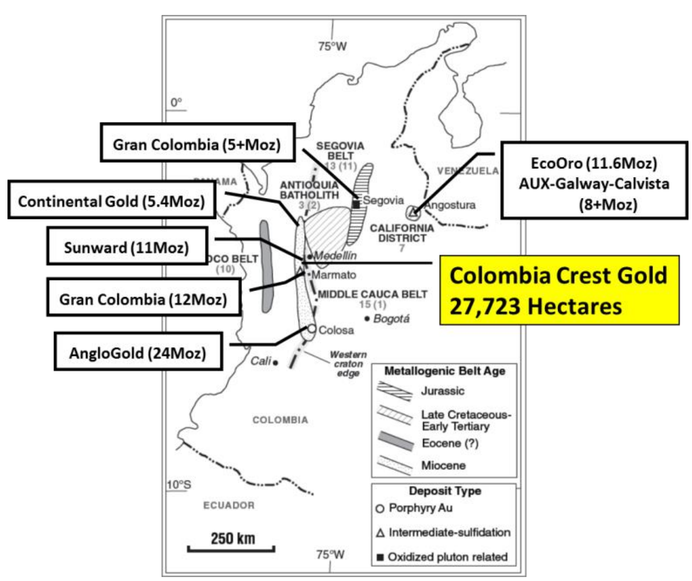

Fig. 1: Colombia Mineral Belts and Large Gold Projects

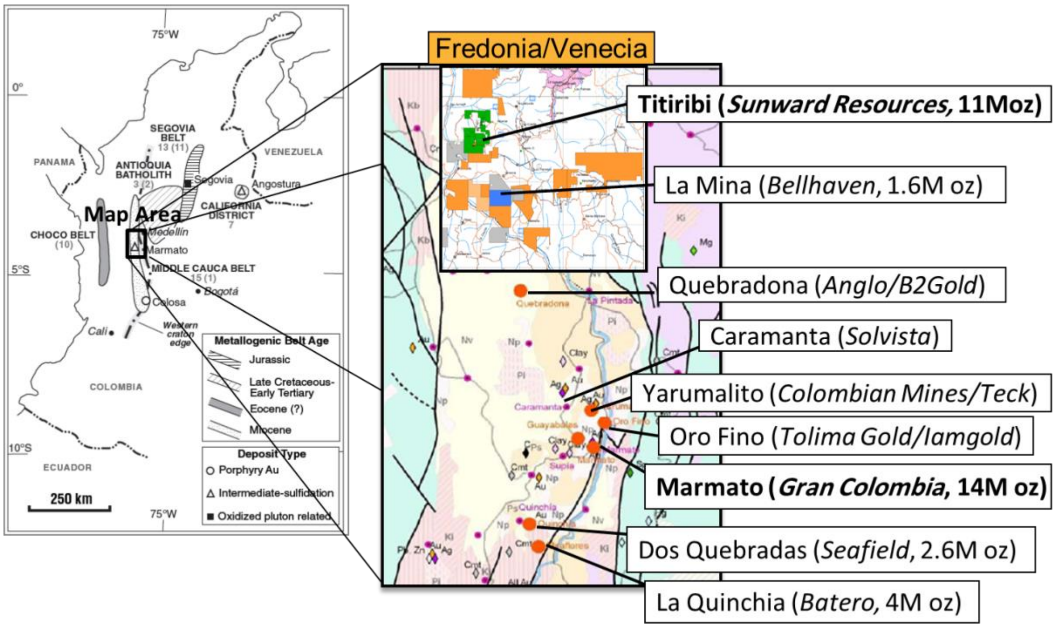

Fig. 2: Central, Middle Cauca Belt Company Activity

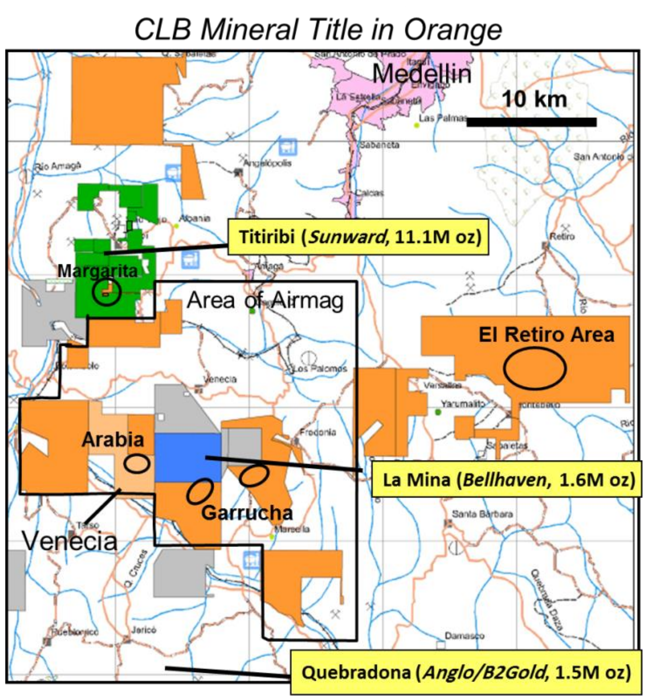

Fig. 3: Colombia Crest Gold Targets on Fredonia and Venecia Concessions

4.2 Fredonia Property

Fredonia was the first acquisition among several projects the Company has been evaluating in the gold-rich 300 kilometer long Middle Cauca Belt - the acquisition provides Colombia Crest with a significant land position in a largely unexplored portion of a world-class porphyry gold belt with gold production dating back 500 years.

Under the Fredonia Agreement with Grupo de Bullet SA, Colombia Crest retains the rights to explore 15 concessions, which includes 10 Technical Studies and five Contracts, covering approximately 25,731 hectares (Table 1). Pursuant to an agreement dated August 13, 2010 and amended August 16, 2011, the Company can acquire a 75% interest in the Fredonia property as shown in Table 2.

Table 1: Fredonia Property Concessions

código	expediente (o sector)	placa asignada	código Registro	titular	estado	hectáreas
C 02	7350		HIDK-04	Negocios Mineros S.A	contrato	593.8
C 03	7350B		HIMN-01	Negocios Mineros S.A	contrato	1,992.4
C 06	IIR-08002X		IIR-08002X	Eros S.O.M.	contrato	250.0
C 08	7340	H7340005	H7340005	Negocios Mineros S.A	contrato	1,999.6
C 11.1	JLH-16211 zona 1	JLH-16211		Trapiche S.O.M.	contrato	2,045.3
PT 02	7537 área 2	HHN-08021X		Negocios Mineros S.A	estudio téc.	1,428.6
PT 04	7537 área 4	HHN-08022X		Negocios Mineros S.A	estudio téc.	10.9
PT 09.2	KG7-08061 sector 2	KG7-08062X		Escorpion S.O.M.	estudio téc.	5,304.0
PT 11.8	JLH-16211 zona 8	JLH-16218X		Trapiche S.O.M.	estudio téc.	1,933.1
PT 13.1	JLC-16401 sector 1	JLC-16401		Trapiche S.O.M.	estudio téc.	351.5
PT 13.2	JLC-16401 sector 2	JLC-16402X		Trapiche S.O.M.	estudio téc.	949.6
PT 13.3	JLC-16401 sector 3	JLC-16403X		Trapiche S.O.M.	estudio téc.	8,469.0
PT 16.2	KJ1-08042 sector 2			Frontera S.O.M.	estudio téc.	365.8
PT 17.2	KK3-08041 área 2	KK3-08042X		Gongora S.O.M.	estudio téc.	29.8
PT 17.5	KK3-08041 área 5	KK3-08045X		Gongora S.O.M.	estudio téc.	7.4
					Total Ha:	**25,730.8**

Table 2: Fredonia Project Joint Venture Option Agreement Terms

Date	Expenditures US$		Common Shares / Warrants Issued	Cash US$	Interest Earned
Upon signature of Agreement	52,500	(cash paid)	-	10,000 (paid)	-
By September 28, 2010	97,500	(paid via issuance of 319,922 shares)	1,000,000 shares and 1,000,000 warrants (i) (issued)	-	-
By October 28, 2010	32,500	(ii)	319,922 shares (issued)	-	-
By March 28, 2011	47,500	(incurred)	-	50,000 (paid)	12.5%
By September 28, 2011	-		-	27,500 (paid)	25.0%
By March 28, 2012 (iii)	902,500	(incurred)	-	-	-
By March 28, 2013 (iii)	1,100,000	(incurred)	-	-	50.0%
By March 28, 2014 (iii)	600,000		-	-	50.0%
Total	2,832,500			87,500	50.0%
By March 28, 2019, upon completion of a positive feasibility study					75.0%

(i) Each warrant exercisable to purchase an additional common share at $0.40 per share expired September 28, 2012.

(ii) Reimbursement to optionor for taxes paid. By agreement with both parties, time for payment was extended to January, 2011 (paid).

(iii) By an amendment agreement dated August 16, 2011, time stipulated was extended for six months.

In the event that any of the above-noted expenditures are not made within the timeframe specified above, the Company may pay the unspent portion of expenditures directly to the optionor in cash.

By June 27, 2014 (extended by six months by an amendment agreement dated August 16, 2011) the Company must deliver to the optionor written notice (the “Study Notification”) of the Company’s intention to fund the preparation of a feasibility study, which must be completed by June 27, 2019 (extended by six months by an amendment agreement dated August 16, 2011). In order to maintain its “right to earn a” 75% interest, the optionor must incur a minimum in exploration expenses of US$250,000 during each one year period after the Study Notification until the earlier of: (i) completion of the feasibility study; or (ii) the end of such five year period. In the event the Company does not meet this expenditure requirement in any such one year period, the Company may maintain its right to earn a 75% interest by issuing common shares to the optionor with a value equivalent to the difference between the amount spent during that year and the US$250,000 minimum, provided that such common shares shall be valued at the closing price on the TSXV on the last trading day before the applicable anniversary of the Study Notification date.

After completion of a detailed feasibility study (NI 43-101 compliant), each party will be required to fund its pro-rata share of development costs. During the duration of the agreement, the Company will be responsible for all expenditures related to concession maintenance, including canon payments and insurance policies.

Upon acquisition of a 75% interest in the Fredonia Property, the parties will form a 75/25 joint venture and funding of further exploration and development of the project will be based on the parties' percentage interest. If the optionor chooses not to contribute to funding such work its interest will be diluted, based on an industry standard dilution formulae, to a minimum 2.5% net smelter royalty.

4.3 Venecia Property

The Venecia property, concession IH6-10331, is owned by Colombian Mines Corporation and located within the Fredonia project area, close to the town of Venecia, Colombia. It adjoins the western edge of the La Mina property, where Bellhaven Copper and Gold, Inc. currently have a gold resource. Pursuant to an Earn-In Agreement with Colombian Mines Corporation, dated March 30, 2011, Colombia Crest has an option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the mineral title of the 1,992 hectare Venecia property as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Venecia Project Joint Venture Option Agreement Terms

Date	Expenditures (US$)	Common Shares or Warrants Issuance	Cash (US$)	Interest Earned (%)
Upon signature of the LOI (September 30, 2010 - paid)	-	-	30,000(i)	-
By April 14, 2011	50,000 (incurred)	-	-	-
By April 21, 2011	-	250,000 shares and 250,000 warrants(ii) (issued)	-	12.5%
By March 30, 2012	950,000 (incurred)	125,000 shares and 125,000 warrants(ii) (issued)	80,000	25.0%
By March 30, 2013	1,000,000 (incurred)	125,000 shares and 125,000 warrants(iii)	75,000	37.5%
By March 30, 2014	1,000,000	125,000 shares and 125,000 warrants(iii)	350,000	75.0%
Total	3,000,000		535,000	75.0%

(i) By agreement with both parties, time for payment was extended to December 20, 2010 (paid).

(ii) Warrants have a unit exercise price of $0.4375 with 250,000 expiring April 15, 2013, and 125,000 expiring March 23, 2014.

(iii) Each warrant will have an exercise price equal to the greater of the closing price of the Company's common shares at the date of execution or $0.4375. The warrants will have an expiry date of 2 years after their date of issue.

In the event that any of the above-noted expenditures are not made within the specified timeframes and the Option has not been terminated, the Company may pay the unspent portion of expenditures directly to the optionor in cash.

Upon acquisition of a 75% interest in the Venecia Project, the parties intend to form a 75/25 joint venture and funding of further exploration and development of the project will be based on the parties' percentage interest. Or, the optionor can choose to sell its interest in the project at its fair market value or have the Company fund the optionor's share of expenses, in which event, the Company will receive 100% of proceeds from production until it has been repaid such funds plus interest at the U.S. prime rate plus 5%.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The properties are located approximately from 10km to 40km west, south and southwest of Colombia's second largest city of Medellín. The city's international airport provides direct access to Miami, New York, Lima, Caracas, Quito and Panama City, as well as the majority of Colombia's regional centers including the capital Bogotá. Access to the property from Medellín is by paved roads to the municipal centers of Caldas, Fredonia and Venecia, and from there by secondary and tertiary (unpaved) roads of variable quality connecting smaller populations and rural areas.

The property is contained within and adjacent to the Cauca-Patia or Inter-Andean physiographic province which lies between the Central and Western Cordillera. As such it is located in steep, mountainous and relatively rugged terrain at elevations ranging from 600 to 2,500 meters above sea level. The climate of the region varies with altitude. For example, in the town of Fredonia (1,800 meters above sea level) the average temperature is 20°C, whereas at lower altitudes in the Cauca valley, the average temperature is 25°C or greater. Two rainy seasons generally occur in October-November and April-May. Average annual precipitation is variable depending on location, but can be greater than 3,000 mm. Exploration and mining activities can be conducted year-round.

The property area has fairly well-developed infrastructure and a local work force familiar with basic mining operations. The town of Fredonia has a population of 8,576 (DANE Census 2005) with an additional 14,005 people living within the municipal boundary. Approximately eight kilometers to the northwest, the town of Venecia is slightly smaller with a population of 6,212 and a further 7,140 people living within the municipality. The project area is served by the national electrical power grid. Land telephone lines are restricted to the urban centers, with cellular telephone reception available throughout wide parts of the project area. Other than locally available basic supplies, most provisions and equipment must be obtained in Medellín. Potential sites for mining infrastructure such as tailings disposal, waste dumps, heap leach pads and plant sites will be dependent upon where economic deposits will be discovered in the future.

Vegetation in the area of the property is mixed scrub brush and forest with the flora depending mainly on the altitude. Agriculture and livestock pasturing, particularly coffee plantations, are the principal economic activities in the area. Tourism and second homes are becoming increasingly important assets to the region, due to its close proximity to Medellin.

6.0 HISTORY

The Antioquia district of Colombia, in which the Fredonia and Venecia prospects are located, has been a source of gold mining that goes back several centuries to pre-Colombian times. Small-scale artisanal mining, some from hard-rock sources and some from alluvial deposits, were common throughout the district and so “pirquiñero” prospectors were likely active throughout the Central Cordillera district on either flank of the River Cauca.

Colombia was once the largest historical gold producer of the Spanish empire and in South America. Gold production between 1514 and 1934 is estimated at 49 million ounces, 38% of the total production for South America. Subsequent production is estimated at 30 million ounces, which gives Colombia a total recorded historical gold production of approximately 80 million ounces. Seventy-five percent of this production came from the Departments of Antioquia and Caldas.

Gold production in 2008 was just over one million ounces as a result of the almost complete absence of modern exploration practices before 2003. In the early 2000s, AngloGold Ashanti carried out broad-scale geochemical and other exploration programs throughout this district of Colombia and was responsible for the initial discovery of copper-gold mineralization on surface at the La Cantera outcrop on the nearby La Mina prospect. Since this time, the new Mining Code (introduced in 2001) and in particular the policies of the current Colombian government, headed by former President Alvaro Uribe, have resulted in a veritable gold-rush into Colombia by international exploration and mining companies taking advantage of the improved security situation and unexplored potential that the country has to offer. This has also resulted in a number of recent major new gold discoveries, distributed across the three separate mountain ranges that make up the Andean Cordillera in Colombia.

6.1 Fredonia and Venecia Prospects

The principal historic and indeed modern day mining activity in the area of the Fredonia project has been concentrated on the exploitation of thermal coal in small underground mines. This activity began more than 150 years ago at the time when Medellin began to establish itself, based on the availability of this coal and the discovery of gold in the nearby Titiribi district. In the majority of the coal mines, little much has changed since these times, although there are now a number of larger more organized companies, operating mines that employ up to 300 people.

Within the project area, there has been relatively little historic gold exploration, with the majority being alluvial gold recovered from creeks. Some hard rock mining was conducted at the site of B2Gold's (now Bellhaven) La Mina property, immediately adjacent to the Venecia prospect. The Venecia prospect was acquired by Colombia Mines because of the porphyry-style gold on the prospect and its proximity to the known La Mina deposits on the adjacent property of Bellhaven.

In the western portion of the project area, in the Titiribi District, which is currently being partially explored by Sunward Resources, total gold production has been estimated at 1.5 to 2.0 million ounces of gold equivalent (Emmons, 1937). Mining in the Titiribi District has taken place since 1793 and during the 1800s and early 1900s, production of polymetallic ores containing gold, silver, zinc, lead, copper, antimony, and arsenic from at least 14 mines near Titiribi. The largest production was from El Zancudo Mine where production of 129,325 ounces of gold and 958,570 ounces of silver were reported (Kantor and Cameron, 2011).

The area has seen little modern exploration or development due to previous security concerns, leaving much of its potential to be realized. This potential is today being confirmed by discoveries to the north, east, and south of the JV areas.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The Colombian Cordillera comprises three separate mountain ranges underlain by a series of magmatic arcs that were emplaced along the western margin of South America from Jurassic through Miocene time (Fig. 5). Subduction along an Andean-type continental margin during the Jurassic gave way to accretion of allochthonous island-arc terrains in the Cretaceous and Tertiary. The predominantly calc-alkaline affinity of the subduction-related magmatism throughout this period coupled with the complex poly-phase compressional structural regime created a favorable metallogenic setting for large gold deposits. The project is located straddling the Cauca-Patia Depression, including parts of both the Western and Central Cordillera. Situated within the regional, north south trending Cauca – Romeral belt, the Venecia prospect is one of several gold – copper porphyry systems along the Colombian portion of the Andean Porphyry Belt which extends through Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and into northern Colombia. Located just north the Marmato mining district in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia, the Company believes Venecia hosts multi-million ounce target potential for bulk mineable porphyry style mineralization and may host high grade structurally controlled mineralization suitable for more selective underground mining techniques.

The regional geology is summarized below.

7.1.1 The Western Cordillera

Dominated by thick sequences of Cretaceous flyschoid volcanic and sedimentary strata, intruded by Early and Late Cenozoic plutonic and hypabyssal intrusive rocks, recent interpretations of the evolution of the Western Cordillera of the Northern Andes involve the assembly and accretion of Cretaceous oceanic terrains to the western margin of continental South America, beginning in the Late Cretaceous. The Western Cordillera may be considered in two segments; a southern segment consisting of at least three distinct accreted Cretaceous oceanic terrains, and a northern segment comprised of the Choco Segment of the Panama Arc, containing the Baudó and Cañas Gordas Terraines.

Magmatic activity in the north is dominated by the Eocene Mandé-Acandí, Farallones, and Mistrato Batholiths, of calc-alkalic affinity and generally tonalitic composition. They demarcate the formation of island arcs constructed upon oceanic crust prior to it's collision with northern Colombia in the Neogene. Magmatism in the southern segment is volumetrically more restricted, manifesting as Eocene tonalite plutons in the southern central Western Cordillera (Piedrancha Batholith), and widely dispersed but small diorite/granodiorite porphyry bodies of Neogene age.

7.1.2 The Cauca-Patia Depression (Inter-Andean Depression)

This important geologic – geographic intermontane depression separates the Central and Western Cordilleras of Colombia and includes the complex Cauca-Romeral fault zone which represents the (Cretaceous) suture zone between the Paleozoic meta-sedimentary rocks of the continental basement to the east and an accreted, Cretaceous age, oceanic crust-island arc sequence to the west. The Depression records clastic shallow marine and intermontane sedimentation and volcanism beginning in the Eocene. It is an important feature from a metallogenic standpoint as it became the locus for eastward migrating magmatic activity beginning in the Oligocene – Miocene, due to the reactivation of the Romeral Fault Zone, and hosts numerous hypabyssal porphyry intrusions of dioritic to granodioritic composition, related to the area's gold mineralization, which intrude a generally reduced Palaeozoic metamorphic basement, and unconformably overlying Paleogene clastic sedimentary and volcanic sequences (Amaga and Combia Formations), which occur along its entire length.

Recent analysis of seismic reflection profiles indicates the Paleozoic basement, and clastic sedimentary sequences in the southern portion of the Depression underwent thrust-and fold-belt style deformation both prior to and following hypabyssal porphyry intrusion. A general three phase history for the Cauca-Patia Depression may thus be inferred:

1) as a coastal margin – intermontane basin receiving clastic sedimentation from the emerging Central and Western Cordilleras;
2) as a zone of foreland compression, responding to the collision of Cretaceous oceanic terrains along the Colombian Pacific margin; and
3) as an arc-axial depression or zone of weak extension demarcating the thermal axis of Miocene calc-alkalic magmatism.

Such a history contains obvious metallogenetic implications.

7.1.3 The Central Cordillera

The Central Cordillera is comprised primarily of amphibolite-grade Proterozoic and greenschist-grade Paleozoic metamorphic rocks (demarcating the western, deformed edge of the Guiana Shield, and it's Paleozoic foredeep and marginal sedimentary cover sequence) which have been intruded by three Andean-type arcs, of roughly Jurassic, Mid to Late Cretaceous, and Miocene to Recent ages. These arcs are all constructed upon continental basement and record the eastward subduction of oceanic lithosphere beneath the South American continental block. Jurassic magmatism is recorded in the Segovia, Sonson, and Ibague Batholiths, all of which are generally of calc-alkalic, dioritic to quartz dioritic affinity. Associated intermediate volcanic and pyroclastic strata are preserved in the northern portion of the Cordillera, in the Serranía de San Lucas, and in the south in the Department of Huila.

The Cretaceous Antioquia, Sabanalarga, and Buga Batholiths are also of calc-alkalic affinity, however are of generally granodioritic to quartz monzonitic character. Finally, reactivated magmatic activity in the Paleogene and again beginning in the Mid- to Late Miocene and continuing through to the present is recorded in the central through southern portions of the Central Cordillera, and is presently exemplified by the NNE trending chain of Andean calc-alkalic stratovolcanic cones stretching from the Department of Caldas, south through to the Colombia-Ecuador border.

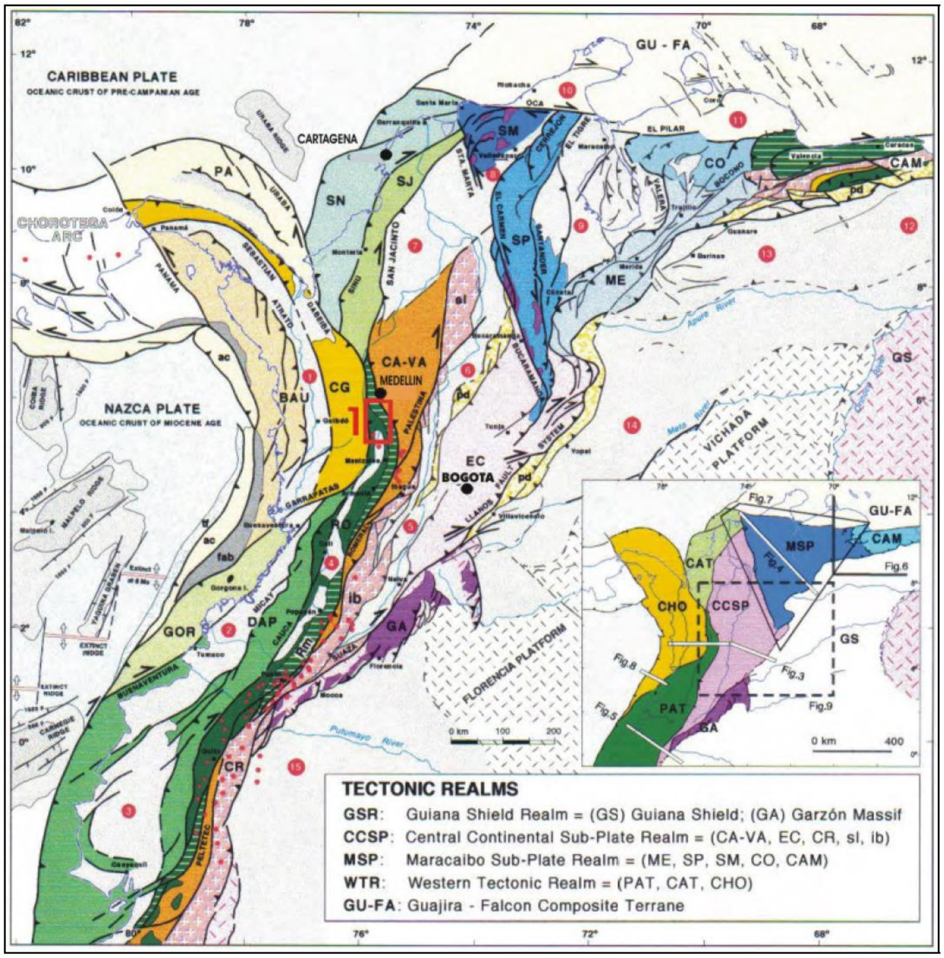

Fig. 5: Tectonic Realms of Colombia

7.2 Property and Local Geology

The property geology of the Fredonia and Venecia prospects, including the Arabia Zone, is shown in Figs. 3, 6, 7 and 8. Because outcrops are scarce, Colombia Crest has not undertaken systematic geologic mapping of the properties and has relied on previous geologic studies, while principally utilizing stream sediment sampling, rock sampling, soil sampling, and geophysics to define drill programs.

Like other porphyry targets of the region the geology of the Venecia area is dominated by Tertiary age, andesite to dacite porphyritic rocks and intrusive rocks (diorite and granodiorite). These stocks and smaller apophasis of these rocks intrude and mineralize volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Mesozoic age Cañas Gordas Group older portions of Combia Formation on the property. The upper members of the Combia Formation cover most of the earlier rocks and may post date the intrusive / mineralizing events.

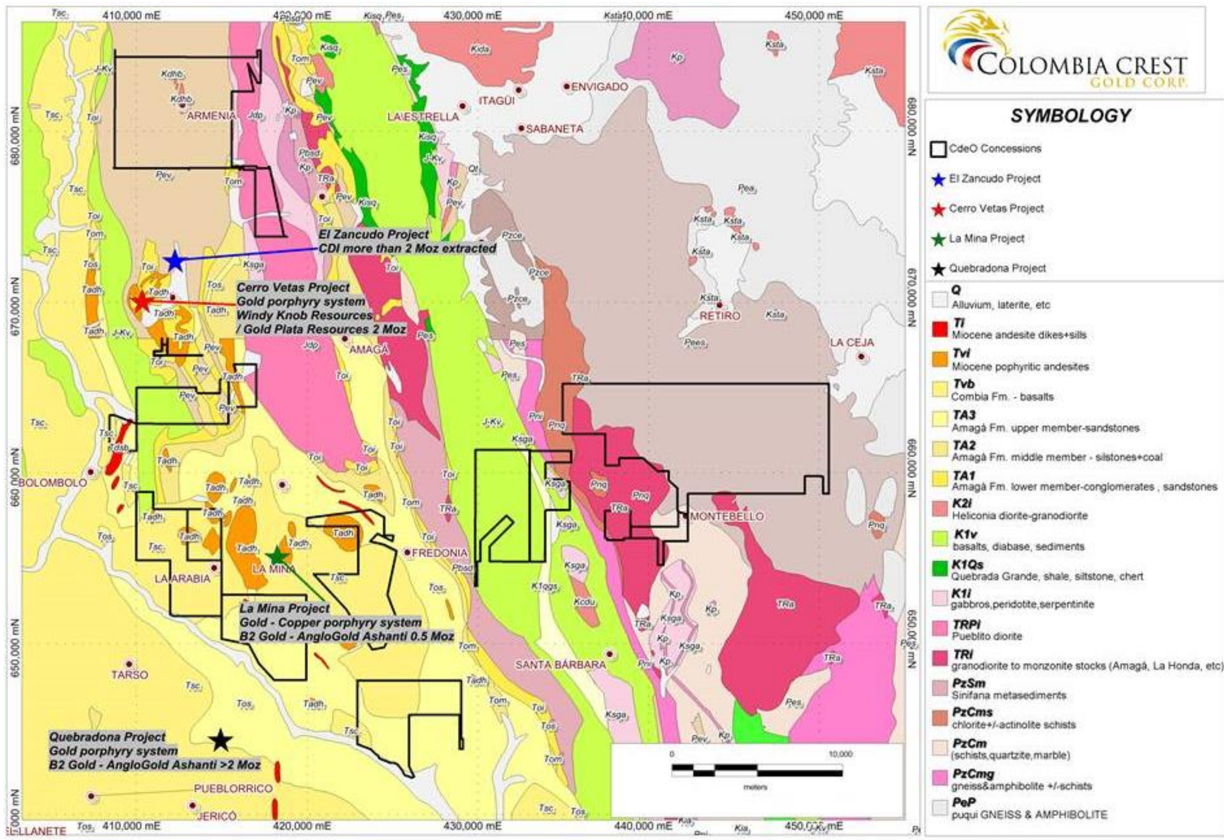

Fig. 6: Property Geology Venecia and Fredonia

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES IN THE REGION

The geological setting is a sequence of upper Tertiary volcanic and continental sedimentary rocks being intruded by Miocene intermediate composition stocks. Known mineralization in the area includes several areas of gold-bearing disseminated mineralization associated with andesitic to dacitic porphyry stocks to the north and south of the property.

The main gold potential is in upper Tertiary volcanic and hypabyssal rocks in the 40 kilometre wide zone between the Mistrato and Romeral faults. There is currently major exploration activity at various sites near the Fredonia-Venecia Projects; to the north at Titiribi by Sunward Resources, and to the south, at La Mina and Quebradona, by Bellhaven and Anglo Ashanti/B2 Gold, respectively.

Although located further south the Marmato deposit is considered one of the potential deposit types for the Fredonia project. At Marmato, epithermal gold mineralization occurs in sheeted pyrite veins which are hosted by the late Miocene Marmato intermediate porphyry stock (radiometric dating gives ages of 6.7 million years for the porphyry intrusion and 5.6 million years for alteration and mineralization). Reported gold resources are 7.5 million ounces measured and indicated and 2.2 million ounces inferred. This magmatism is related to calcalkaline volcanism of the Combia Formation, which overlies continental sediments of Miocene age of the Amaga Formation. Closer to the property at Quebradona, B2Gold and Anglo Gold have defined 6x4 km zone containing five gold-bearing porphyry-style systems with trench sampling returning up to 41.5 m at 2.0 g/t Au in the Aurora zone.

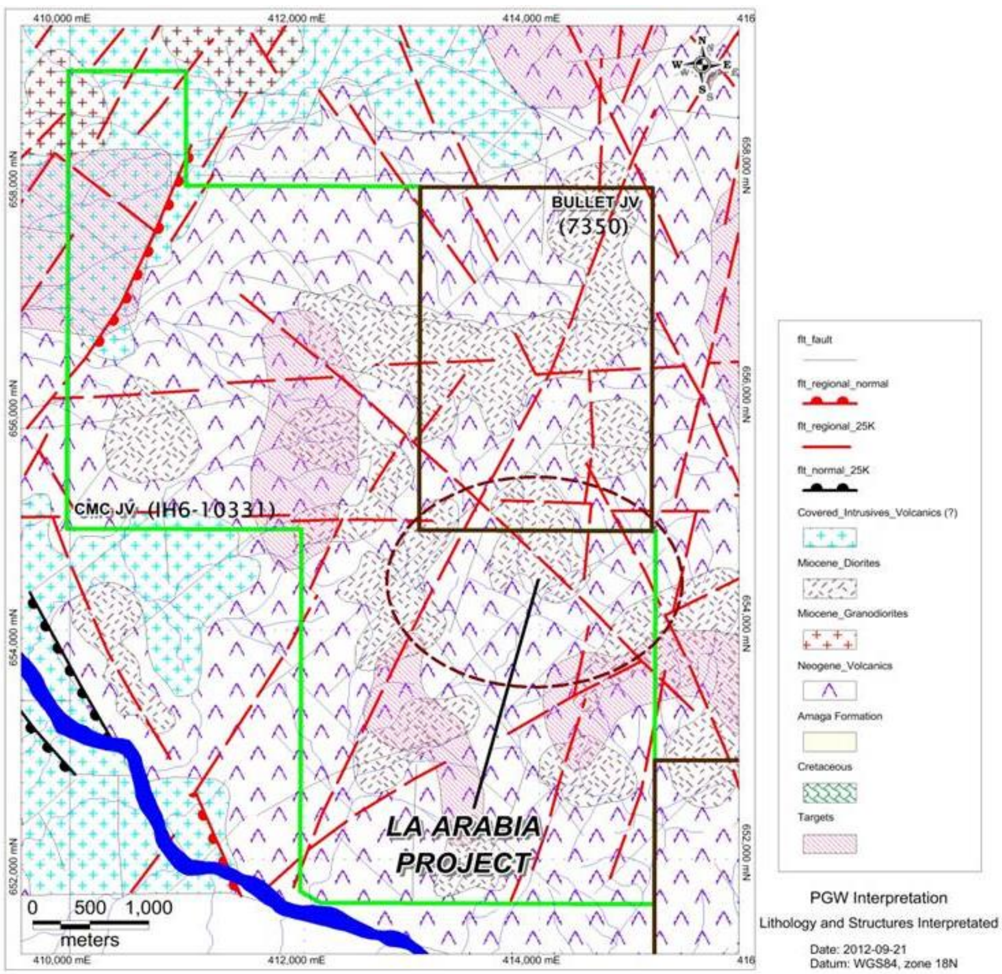

Fig. 7: Geologic Interpretation of the Arabia Area (Pre-Drilling)

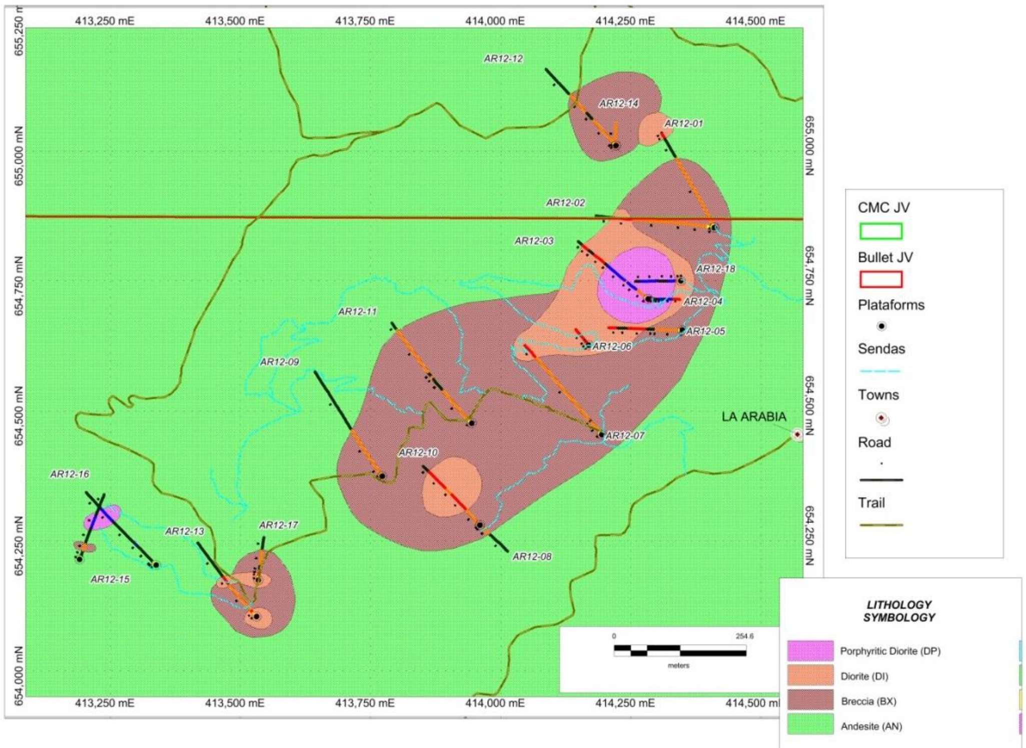

Fig. 8: Geologic Interpretation of the Arabia Area (Post-Drilling)

The primary exploration targets at Fredonia and Venecia are large, structurally-controlled porphyry gold-copper systems and their related epithermal to mesothermal, gold-silver-copper vein deposits as illustrated in Fig. 9. Known mineralization immediately adjacent to the Fredonia-Venecia properties include the intrusive-hosted porphyry-style gold-copper systems of Titiribi-Zancudo district, explored by Sunward Resources, and the Quebradona and La Mina projects, discovered by B2 Gold/AngloGold-Ashanti in 2004. A variety of intrusive related gold occurrences are located in the vicinity of the Fredonia-Venecia property, including the significant historical producing camps of Marmato, El Zancudo, Buriticá, Guintar, Titiribí and Caramanta-Valparaíso.

Although there are variations in the characteristics of each gold system in the Fredonia area, the following parameters are considered useful guides for exploration of the property:

- Age of Plutons: Miocene-Pliocene (+\-15 to 4 million years)
- Pluton Petrology: Fine to medium grained diorite to granodiorite. Plagioclase, quartz, biotite, hornblende occur as phenocrysts.
- Pluton Petrochemistry: Intermediate to felsic, metaluminous, calc-alkalic, I-type magmatism.

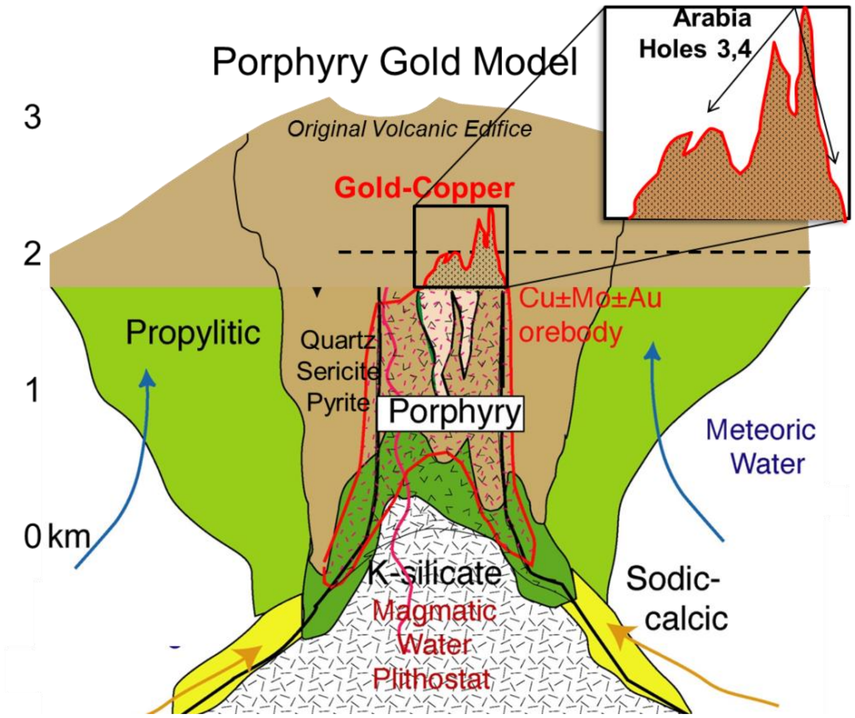

Fig. 9: Colombia Crest Porphyry Gold Model at Fredonia-Venecia

Style of Mineralization: Broadly epithermal to mesothermal. High-grade vein swarms and fracture systems cut plutons and surrounding host rocks.

- Disseminated and finely fracture-dispersed, sulfide-related mineralization in host sediments seen at Buriticá and Titiribí. Porphyry-related Cu (Mo)-Au associations seen at Titiribi and Quebradona. Intrusive- hosted breccia zones seen at Buriticá, Quinchía-Miraflores. Extensive fracture-controlled, breccia pipe and veinlet-type mineralization within porphyry and volcanic rocks at Mina Rica, Marmato-Echandía, Supia and Buriticá.
- Ore Mineralogy: Variable; pyrite +/- sphalerite (marmatite), galena, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite, +/- Ag-sulfosalts, pyrrhotite, native gold, electrum
- Gangue Mineralogy: Predominantly quartz with late calcite, poorly documented.
- Wallrock Alteration: Pyritic sulfidation, silicification, K-silicate (K-spar, biotite), hydrothermal magnetite, sericitisation, argillitisation, propylitisation (epidote), zoning notable in intrusions, subtle biotitisation, sulfidation, (de)carbonitisation in sedimentary rocks.
- Ag:Au ratio: Highly variable 5:1 to 100´s:1
- Geochemical Expression: Au+/-Ag, Zn, Pb, Sb, As, Hg or Au+\- Cu, Mo, Ag: zoned.
- Average Grades: Highly variable, dependent upon the intensity and/or density of mineralization, alteration, fracturing, and nature of host the rocks.
- Most Active Producing Areas: Dept. of Antioquia: Buriticá, Titiribí, Guintar, Caramanta. Dept. of Caldas: Marmato-Echandía. Dept. of Risaralda: Miraflores, Mina Rica.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The Fredonia-Venecia property package is situated in a strategic location in a highly prospective region for porphyry-style and porphyry-related mesothermal-epithermal vein gold (copper) mineralization. Significant alteration and mineralization has already been identified at three separate locations within the Fredonia area and in close proximity to the Quebradona and La Mina deposits. Several international mining and exploration companies are currently conducting grass-roots to advanced exploration along strike from, principally south of, the Fredonia property package with considerable success (Fig. 2). An aggressive exploration program has begun on Fredonia's extensive land holdings, emphasizing geologic mapping, geochemical sampling and airborne geophysics identifying drill targets and to develop areas for more detailed follow-up work (See Chapter 10, Exploration).

Because the phase 1 drilling has been completed at La Arabia, the geologic team now has time to evaluate some of the other targets in the 27,700 hectares Fredonia land package, including the Garrucha target and the newly-sampled El Retiro target area. In addition, early stage reconnaissance exploration by Grupo de Bullet had identified prospective alteration and mineralization in the Vereda La Siberia and El Narciso areas of the Fredonia land package.

9.1 La Arabia Target

Over the past year, the Company has mainly focused on exploring and drilling the Arabia target, straddling the Colombian Mines/Grupo de Bullet concession boundary (Cover page and Figs. 7, 8 and 10 below), where geophysics, combined with outcropping gold-mineralized porphyry rock, gave the team a starting point on the property. Good potassic alteration is associated with magnetic anomalies within porphyritic diorite.

9.2 La Garrucha Targets

The La Garrucha creek target is located within title 7340, to the southeast of Bellhaven's La Mina project (Fig. 3) and contains both disseminated and fracture fill mineralization within propylitically altered volcanic breccias and porphyry intrusive rocks assaying up to 0.36g/t Au and 9.29g/t Ag over 1.5m. Cutting across these rocks are a series of generally east-west trending vertical fault zones, up to 3m wide and mineralized with quartz, chlorite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena. Assays across these structures returned up to 7.16% Zn and 58g/t Au across 1m.

9.3 Vereda La Siberia target

The Vereda La Siberia target is located to the extreme west of the property, contains chloritic and phyllic alteration of breccias and intermediate volcanic rocks with fine grained disseminated pyrite alteration. Although the samples taken to date did not contain significant precious metals, the geology of the zone merits further work to identify a larger mineralizing system.

9.4 El Narciso Target

Located to the northwest of Bellhaven's La Mina project, mineralization at El Narciso consists of disseminated and fracture filling sulfides (principally pyrite) in altered volcanic rocks and intermediate porphyritic rocks. Sulfide content can reach up to 5%, within the argillic and chloritic alteration. Only three rock samples were collected from this area of the property. Whilst the geochemical results are not economic, the geology identified appears quite favorable and warrants further study.

9.5 El Retiro Target

In January of 2013 Colombia Crest announced the discovery of high-grade stream sediment sample results collected from the El Retiro target area, in the eastern portion of the Fredonia project, Middle Cauca Belt, Colombia. Grupo Bullet had previously (2010) located artisanal miners in that area mining narrow veins. Rock chip channel samples taken in 2010 by Colombia Crest Gold geologists returned from a 0.8 meter quartz vein sample returned values up to 8.25 g/t Au and up to 47.5 g/t Ag. Gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins, hosted in Paleozoic meta-sedimentary rocks of the Cajamarca Complex. Numerous veins in outcrop were also identified for follow-up on future field campaigns. In 2012, a total of 16 samples were collected over about 35 square kilometers. The sample results showed from below detection to 839 ppb gold (0.84 g/t). The results indicate five distinct drainages with anomalous gold eroding from a bedrock lode-gold source – all targets for follow up sampling. Each basin represents approximately two square kilometers in aerial extent. The Company now has both disseminated porphyry style and high-grade mesothermal vein style gold targets on the same property.

La Arabia Porphyry Target - Photos

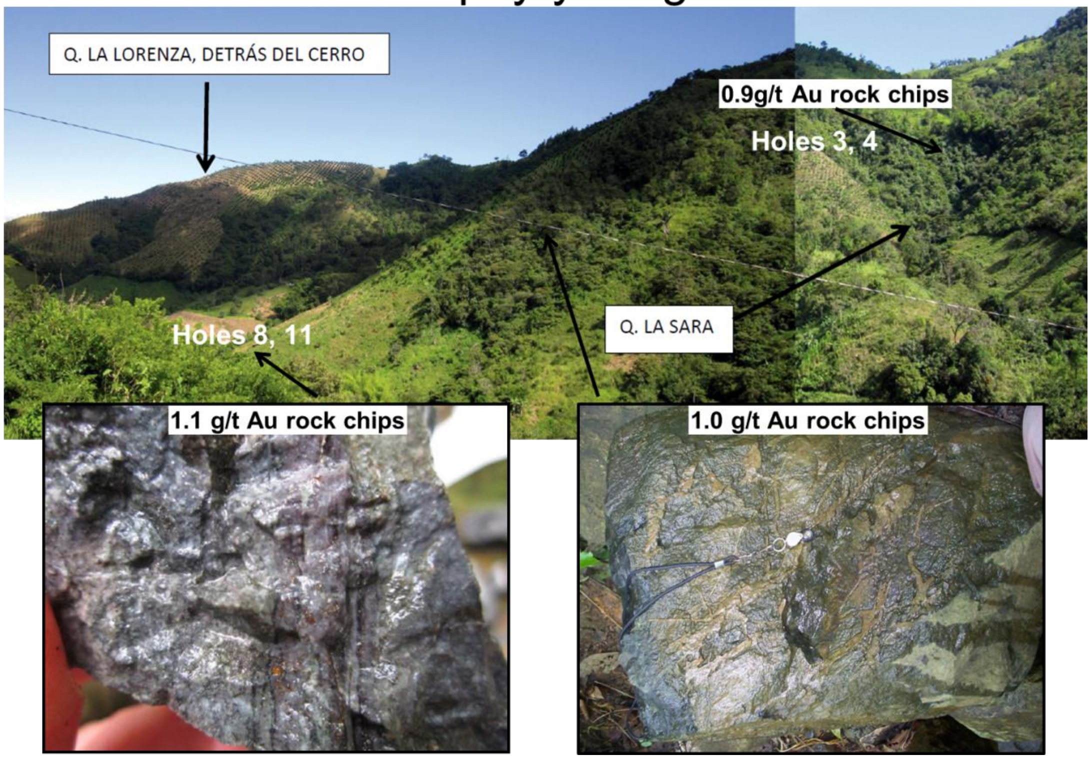

Fig. 10: Arabia Porphyry Target Area on Arabia Creek

Fig. 11: Arabia Creek Mineralized Outcrop: 1+ g/t Gold in Porphyritic Diorite

Fig. 12: Arabia Creek Mineralized Porphyritic Diorite 1+ g/t Gold

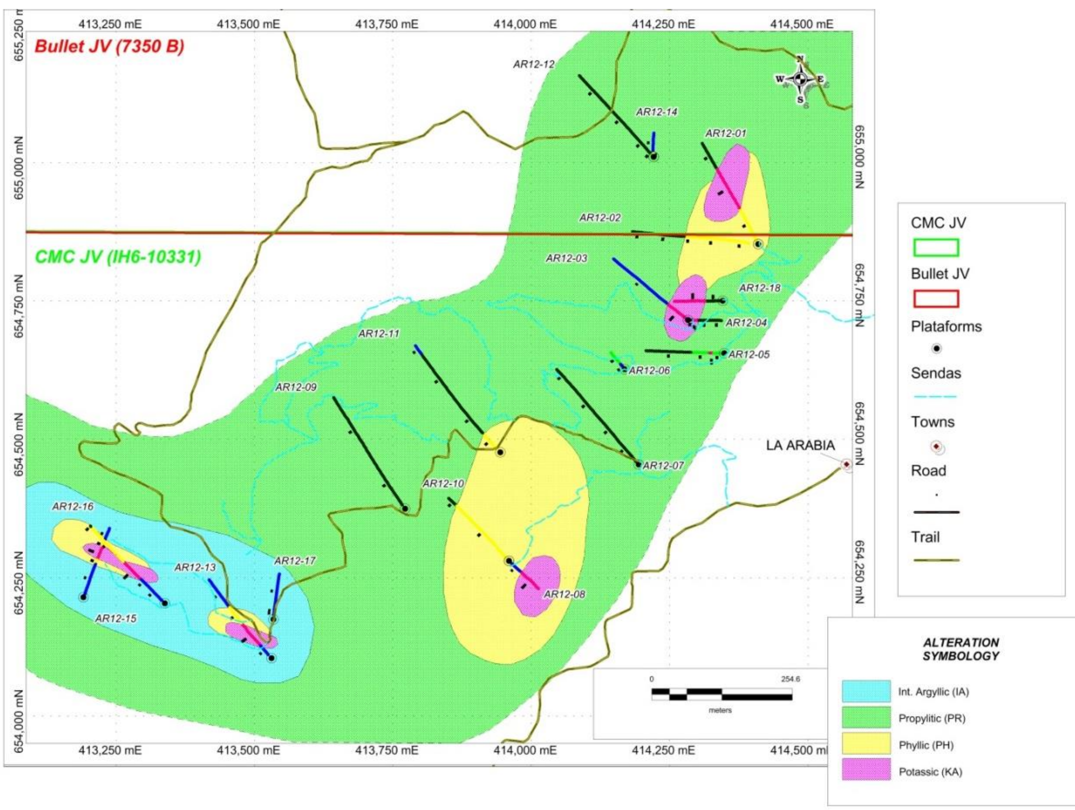

Fig. 13: Alteration in the Arabia Area (Post-Drilling)

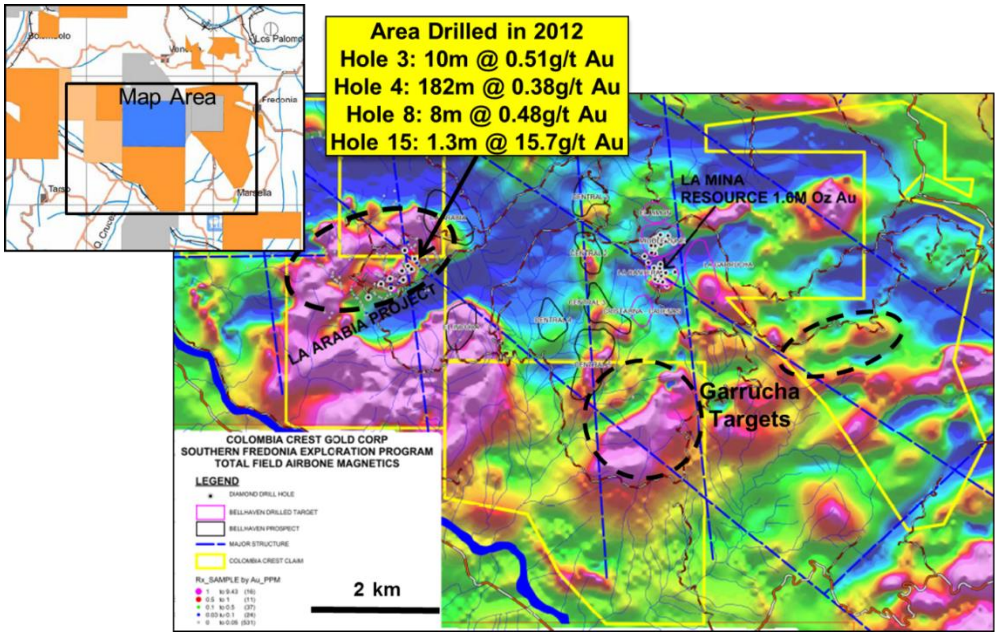

Fig. 14: Arabia and Garrucha Targets on Total Field Airmag

10.0 EXPLORATION

10.1 Regional Exploration

The Fredonia and Venecia projects are located straddling the Cauca-Patia Depression and includes parts of both the Western and Central Cordillera (refer to Figure 1). The area contains a sequence of upper Tertiary andesitic volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by numerous Miocene hypabyssal diorite-granodiorite porphyry intrusions some of which are spatially and genetically related to gold and copper mineralization. Due to a deflection/dilation and reactivation of the regional Cauca-Romeral fault zone, well-developed structural preparation exists within the project area.

The primary types of exploration targets pursued by Colombia Crest Gold on the properties are large, intermediate to high-sulfidation, epithermal to mesothermal, gold-silver-copper porphyry-style deposits. Known mineralization immediately adjacent to the project includes the intrusive-hosted porphyry-style gold-copper systems of Quebradona and La Mina, which were discovered by B2Gold/AngloGold-Ashanti since 2004 and the historically producing gold mines of Titiribi, Cerro Vetas and El Zancudo. Located 50 km in the south of Colombia Crest's projects, the world class Marmato district contains epithermal intermediate sulfidation type porphyry-style gold-silver deposits, recently reported to contain a 7.5 million ounces measured/indicated and 2.2 million ounces inferred gold resource.

10.2 Property Exploration

Initial exploration efforts by Colombia Crest have been led by airborne geophysics and soil sampling with minimal rock sampling. Outcrops are scarce in this primarily agricultural area.

10.3 Stream Sediment Sampling

A total of 252 stream sediment samples have been collected in the last three years (Fig. 15 and Appendix 1). The highest gold in stream sediments were only recently (Dec 2012) reported from the Montebello area on the east side of the project. The highest sample, located at 442212 E, 660351 N, contained 838.6 ppb gold. Another sample from the location at 444207 E, 660361 N contained 655.5 ppb gold. Anomalous gold is found in five drainages in the Montebello area. Interestingly, stream sediment sampling along La Arabia Creek below the Arabia zone drilling exhibited seven samples, all containing only 1-7 ppb gold.

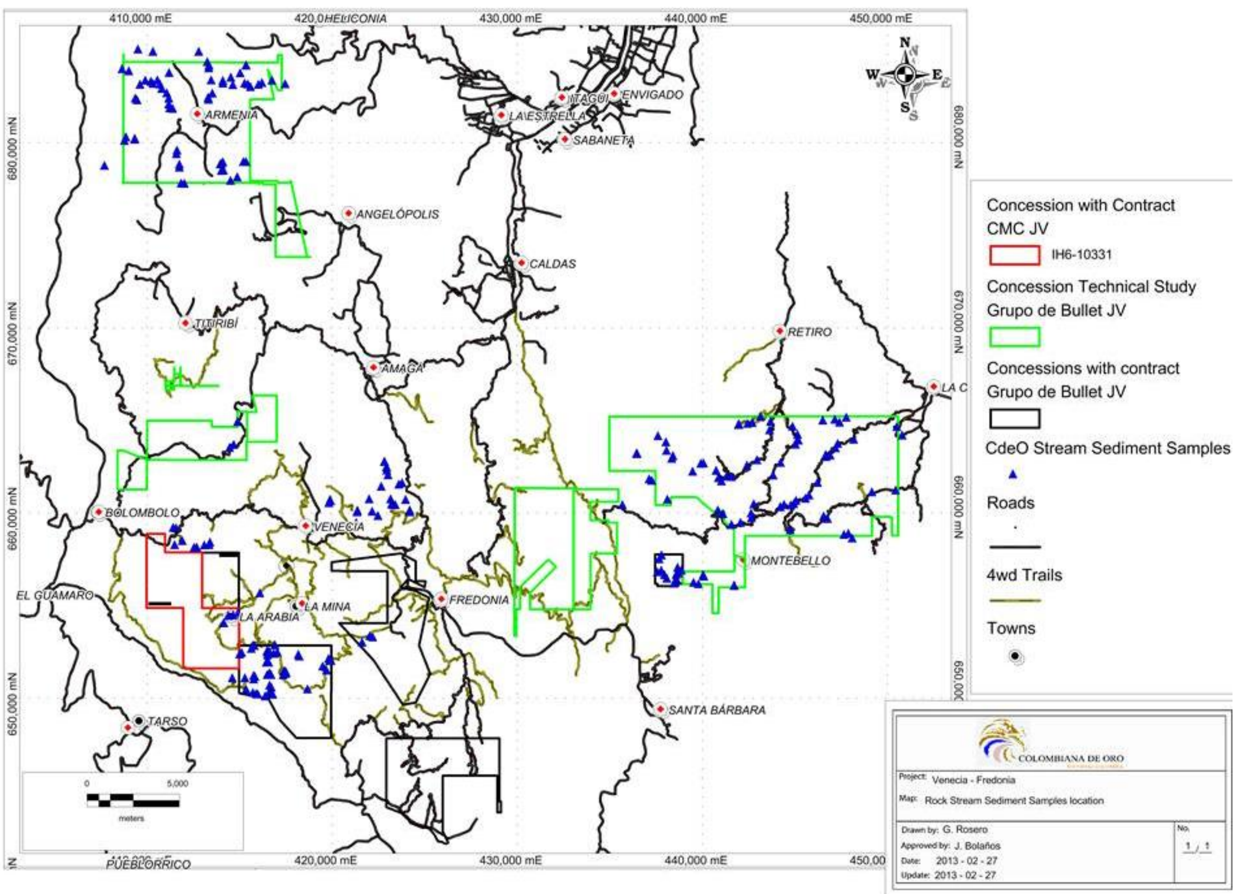

Fig. 15: Stream Sediment Sample Locations, Fredonia-Venecia Region

10.4 Rock Sampling

A total of 526 rock samples have been collected on the concessions by Colombia Crest (Figs. 16, 17, and Appendix 2). The best rock sample gold values that have been followed up to date are clustered in the Arabia zone.

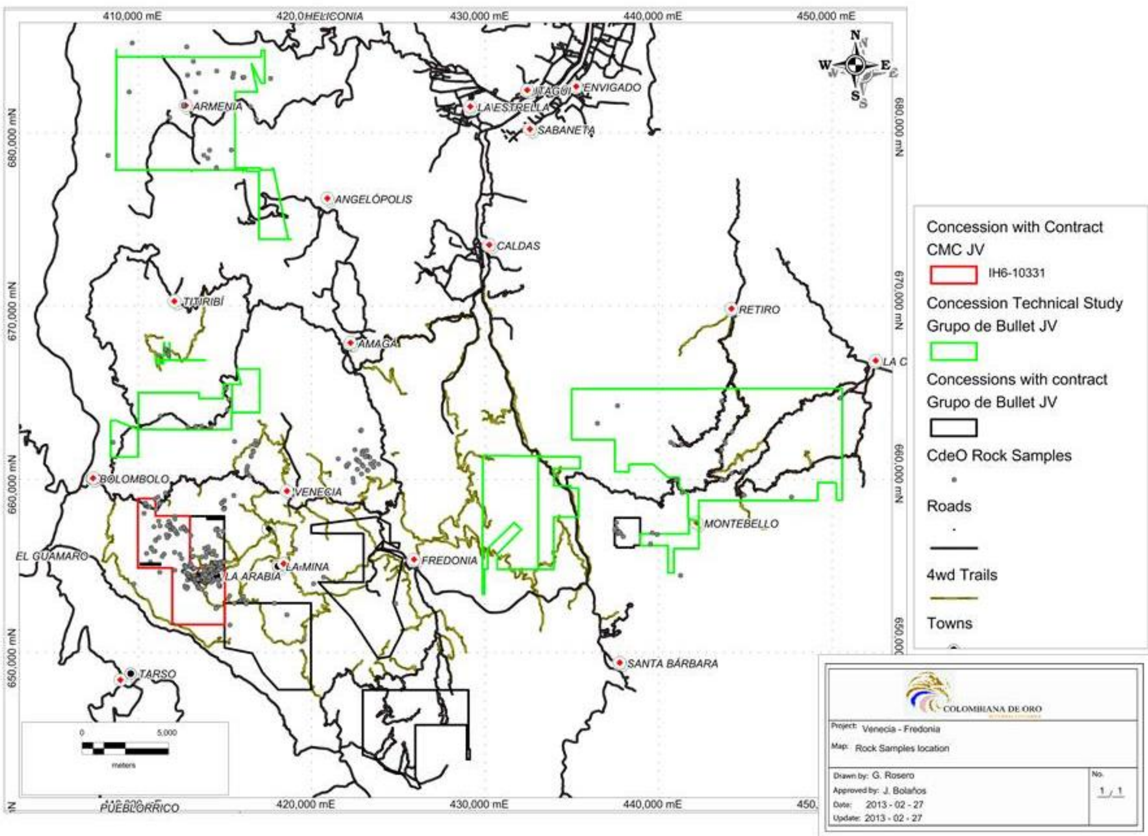

Fig. 16: Rock Sample Location Points, Fredonia-Venecia Region

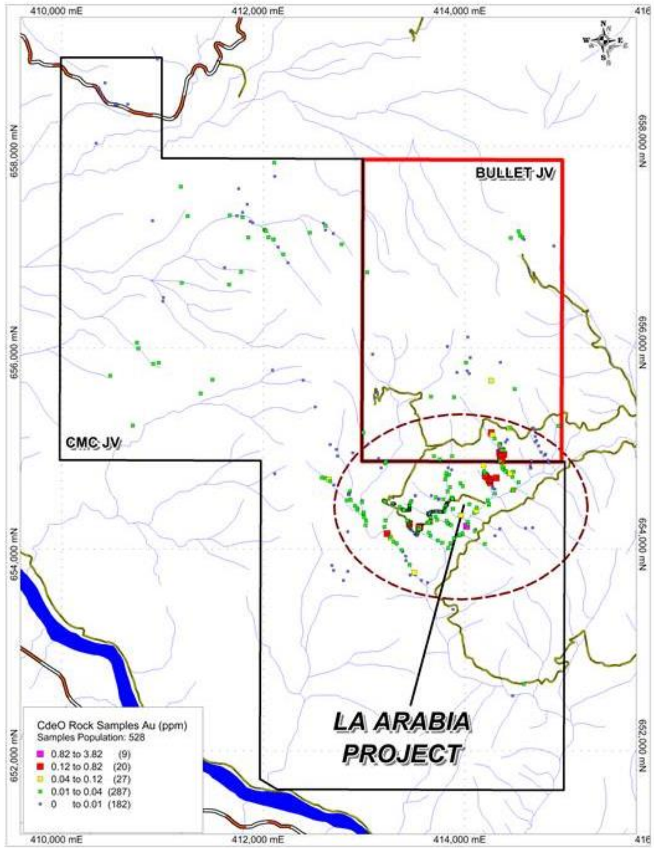

Fig. 17: Rock Sample Values

10.5 Geophysics

A helicopter-borne high resolution magnetic and radiometric survey was completed over the Fredonia-Venecia Project by MPX Geophysics Ltd in early 2011. The project area, shown in Fig. 21, covers only a portion of the overall property package and is approximately 35 km southwest of Medellin, Colombia.

The MPX crew mobilized to the operations base for the Fredonia Project in La Pintada, Antioquia, Colombia on February 20, 2011. The MPX equipment was previously installed into a Bell Long Ranger L3 Helicopter (Fig. 18) in Medellin, Colombia on November 5, 2010. The first flight was completed on February 21, 2011. A total of 5216.3 line-kilometers of data were acquired over the single project area which covers a total area of 454 km². The survey area was flown at a nominal mean terrain clearance of 70 meters along flight lines separated at 100 meters, and tie lines at a line separation of 1000 meters.

Geophysical data acquisition involved the use of precision differential GPS positioning, a Pico-Envirotec GRS-10 multi-channel gamma-ray spectrometer system, and a high sensitivity magnetometer installed in a single sensor fixed boom. The Bell Long Ranger helicopter with Colombian registration HK 4181 was used for this survey.

This report describes the data acquisition and processing procedures, parameters and delivery products for this survey (MPX Geophysics Ltd, April 2011).

PGW (Paterson, Grant and Watson Limited, May 2011) was retained by Colombia Crest Gold to interpret a complete aeromagnetic survey flown previously over the Fredonia Project in Antioquia, Colombia by MPX Geophysics.

The main goals of the interpretation project were:

- Definition and mapping of structures of importance in the area and that might have a role in gold mineralization;
- Lithological mapping based on the airborne magnetic data;
- Overall refinement of the known geology of the area;
- Definition of targets and areas of interest for ground follow-up (IP/Res and/or geochemistry surveys)
- Integration of this survey with older data sets in the area that were provided by the client as images, and perform a regional interpretation on the compiled data set.

The summary of the Arabia airborne magnetic data, along with the interpretations, are shown on Figs. 19, 20 and 21.

Fig. 18: The Bell Long Ranger L3 Helicopter, Fredonia-Venecia Survey.

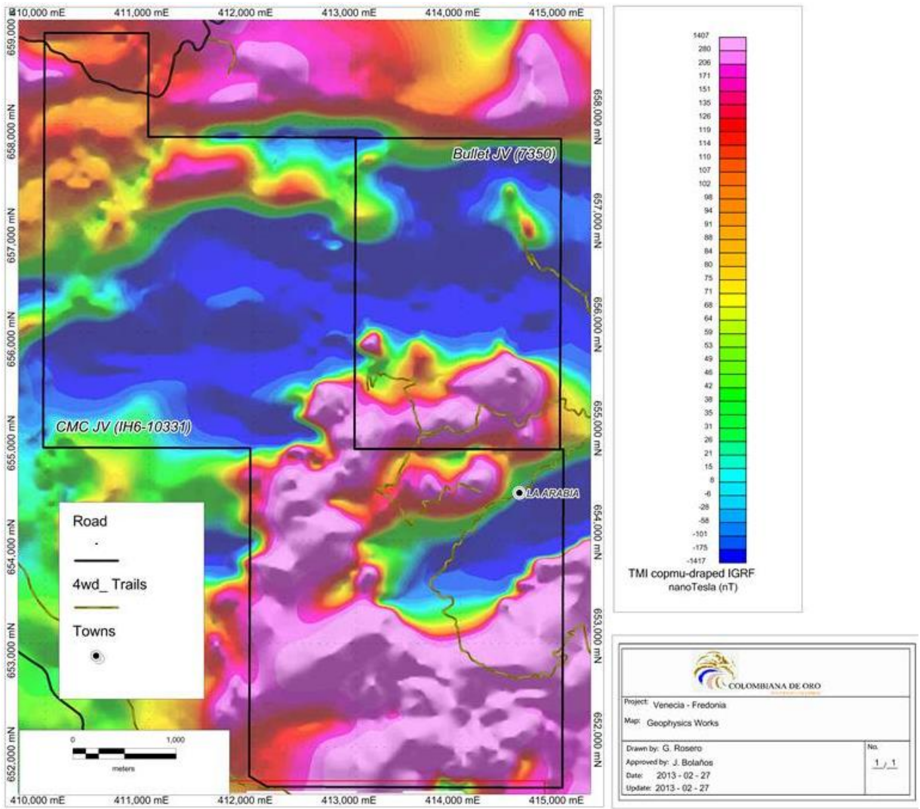

Fig. 19: Total Field Airborne Magnetic Response at Arabia

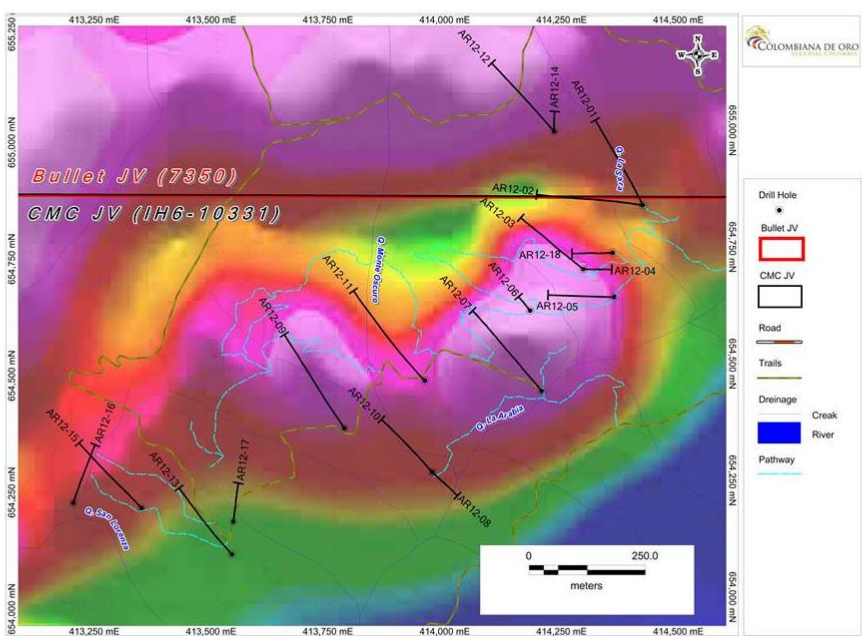

Fig. 20: Airborne Magnetic Response and Drill Holes at Arabia

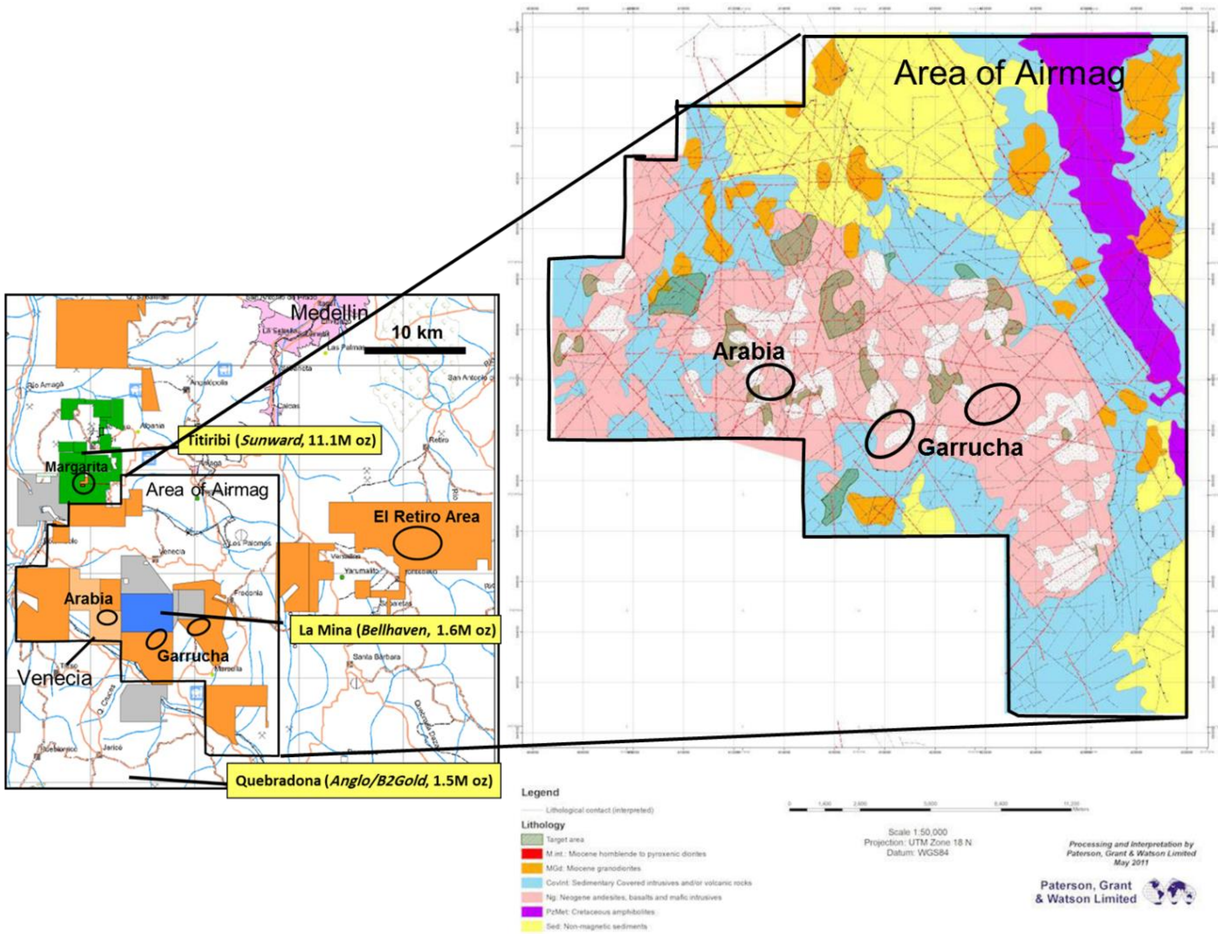

Fig. 21: Geophysical Interpretation by PGW

An excellent coincident magnetic anomaly was recognized in the area now known as the Arabia zone and results of the follow-up soil sampling on the magnetic anomaly are shown on Fig. 25.

10.6 Soil Geochemistry

A total of 1132 soil samples were collected in 2011 and reported in December 2011 (Figs. 22 to 25) on a 50 by 50 meter grid covering almost three square kilometers over the Arabia area. All the samples were collected from residual soil that is thought to represent decayed and eroded bedrock. The soil samples were sent to the ACME Prep Laboratory in Colombia who forwarded sample pulps to the ACME Lab in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. Colombia Crest considered anomalous gold values as those grades greater than 40 parts per billion ("ppb"). Based on these soil results, the first anomalous area, reported on November 8, 2011, covers almost 400 by 800 meters, while the second area, which is located about one kilometer to the southwest, covers about 300 by 400 meters. With this soil assay information, the initial 5,000-metre drill program was planned for 2012.

Assay results for the soil samples varied from below detection up to 405 ppb Au (0.4 g/t Au) in the first anomalous area called Arabia 1, and up to 208 ppb Au in the second anomalous area, called Arabia 2. The anomalous soil assays in Arabia 1 coincided with rock chip samples of potassic-altered porphyry outcrop (Fig. 25).

A second, "regional" soil survey was completed over the larger Arabia magnetic feature – a total of 588 soil samples were collected on a 100 by 100 meter grid covering 5.28 square kilometers around the prior Arabia soil grid to the north, west and south. Soil samples from the recently expanded grid returned up to 148 ppb Au; because of the hilly terrain and overgrowth soil sampling is the best first-pass exploration tool. Consistent with other porphyry gold discoveries in the Andes Mountains of South America, the soil results for the Arabia Target show that gold is strongly correlated to copper, molybdenum and tellurium.

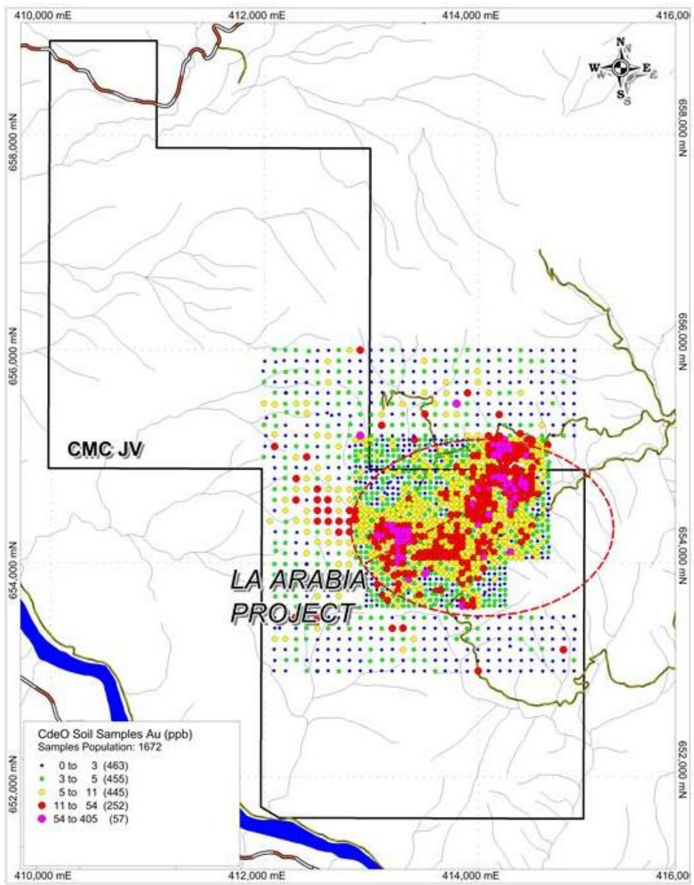

Fig. 22: Gold Assay Results in Soil Samples at Arabia

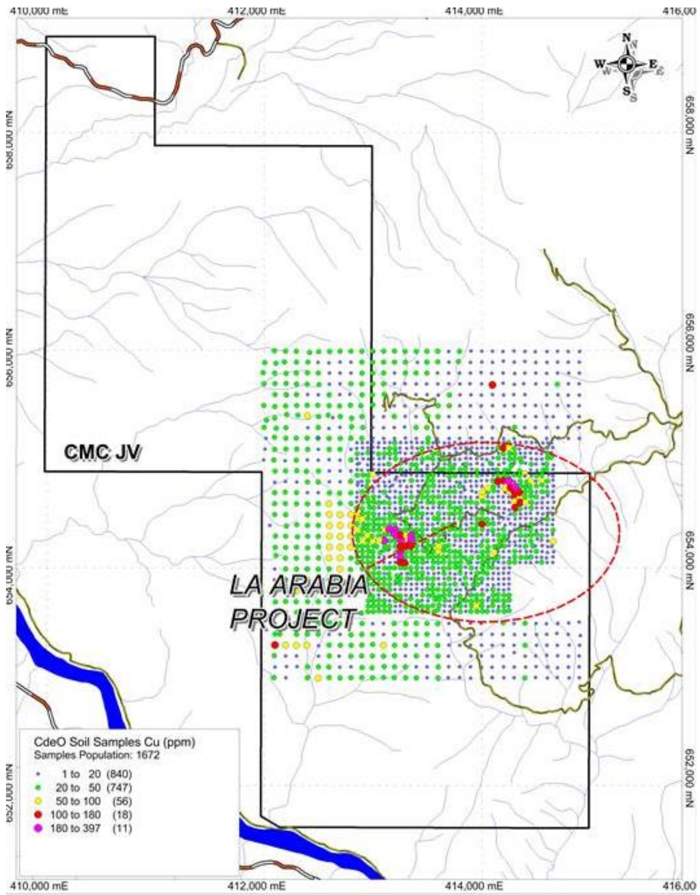

Fig. 23: Copper Assay Results in Soil Samples at Arabia

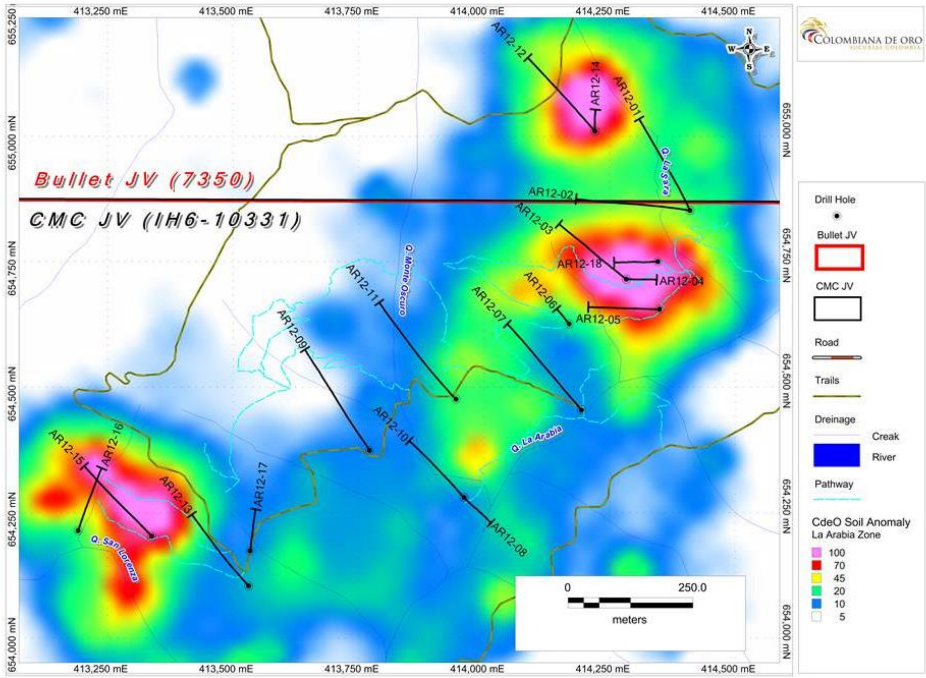

Fig. 24: Gold in Soil Samples with Drill Hole Locations at Arabia

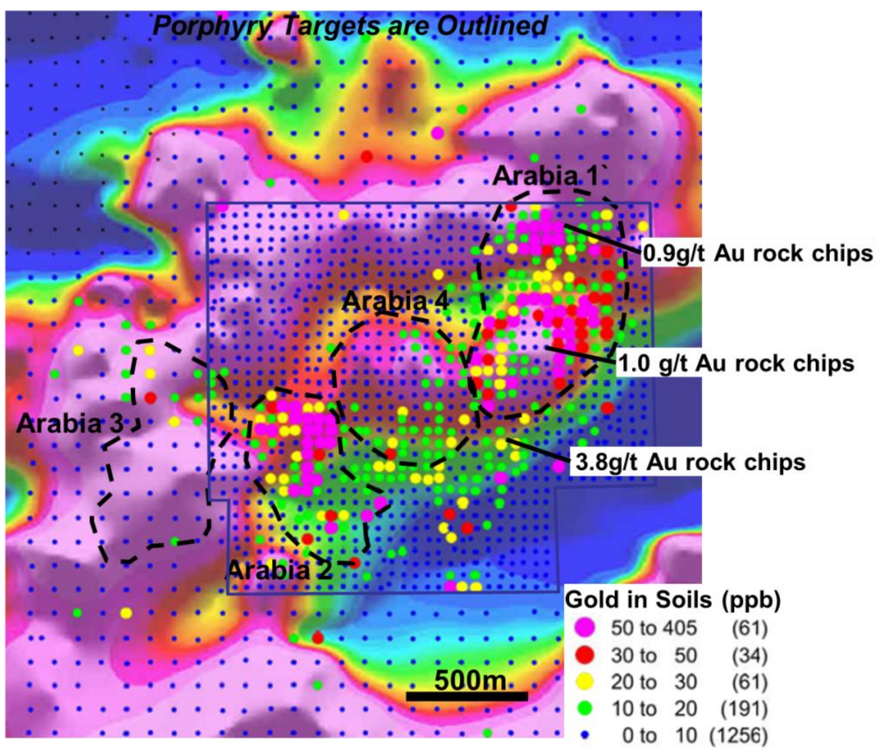

Fig. 25: Gold in Soil Samples Posted on Total Field Airmag

10.7 Other Target Areas

The La Garrucha creek target is located within title 7340, to the southeast of Bellhaven's La Mina project and contains both disseminated and fracture fill mineralization within propylitically altered volcanic breccias and porphyry intrusive rocks assaying up to 0.36g/t Au and 9.29g/t Ag over 1.5m. Cutting across these rocks are a series of generally east-west trending vertical fault zones, up to 3m wide and mineralized with quartz, chlorite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena. Assays across these structures returned up to 7.16 percent Zn and 58g/t Au across 1m. At Garrucha porphyry target, a second pass of stream-sediment sampling program was completed and results yield anomalous gold up to 98 parts per billion showing a clear anomalous area on the north-east part of the concession 7350-B. Multivariate statistics have been applied to data indicating a probable Cu-Mo-Au porphyry mineralization style. These are coincident with magnetic anomalies and will lead to additional field work, e.g. soil sampling and rock chip sampling, trenching and eventually drilling if warranted. These anomalies are located less than five kilometers south of the La Mina project, currently being explored by Bellhaven Copper and Gold (TSX-V: BHV).

In the eastern sector of the Fredonia project, named El Retiro, rock chip samples taken in 2010 from a 0.8 meter quartz vein channel sample returned values up to 8.25 g/t Au and up to 47.5 g/t Ag. Gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins, hosted in Paleozoic meta-sedimentary rocks of the Cajamarca Complex. The area was first identified by Grupo de Bullet personnel (announced August 18, 2010 - Option Agreement) where they had observed small-scale artisan mining along several vein-structures in the area. Numerous veins in outcrop were also identified for follow-up on future field campaigns. As a first pass, stream sediment sampling is the most effective tool in this evaluation phase because of its efficiency at evaluating such a large area fairly quickly. Based on the results above, additional stream sediment sampling will continue, along with rock chip sampling on new mineralized outcrops that might exist.

The Vereda La Siberia target is located to the extreme west of the property – it contains chloritic and phyllic alteration of breccias and intermediate volcanic rocks with fine grained disseminated pyrite alteration. Although the samples taken to date did not contain significant precious metals, the geology of the zone merits further work to identify a larger mineralizing system that may hold economic deposits.

Located to the northwest of Bellhaven's La Mina project, mineralization at El Narciso consisting of disseminated and fracture filling sulfides (principally pyrite) in altered volcanic rocks and intermediate porphyritic rocks. Sulfide content can reach up to 5%, within the argillic and chloritic alteration. Only three rock samples were collected from this area of the property. Whilst the geochemical results are not economic, the geology identified appears quite favorable and warrants further study.

11.0 DRILLING

My review of core logs and assay certificates indicates that the core sampling has been carried out in a professional manner and that there are no biases in recovery or sampling error evident. Core samples are collected on a nominal 2 meter interval, except where occasional structures or other lithological breaks are needed. Colombia Crest's logging procedure is thorough and includes recording of the following information:

- Sample Number, from – to
- Alteration Minerals: quartz, biotite, potassium feldspar, actinolite, albite, epidote, chlorite, sericite, calcite and clay
- Mineralization, %: chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, pyrite, magnetite, limonite and goethite
- Vein Mineralization, %: quartz, quartz-magnetite, pyrite, magnetite-actinolite, anhydrite, etc.
- Graphic Log of Alteration, Mineralization, Lithology, Structure, etc.
- Alpha-numeric codes for lithology, structure and alteration (early, late and other)
- Comments and short description of principal alteration associations, etc.

A separate geotechnical log records fracture frequency, core recovery, Rock Quality Designation (RQD), and descriptions of fracture types and characteristics. A magnetic susceptibility meter has been in use throughout much of the program; the drill core technicians collect a nominal three magnetic susceptibility readings per sample interval. The average value is recorded on the log form.

Core is photographed (2 boxes/photograph) in the condition that it is received from the drill site and then it is photographed again after the core has been logged, marked for sampling and cut.

11.1 ARABIA ZONE DRILLING

The Arabia area is located just 10 kilometers west of Bellhaven Copper and Gold's (TSX-V: BHV) La Mina project and 15 kilometers south of Sunward Resources' (TSX-V: SWD) Titiribi project. The Arabia porphyry targets lie partially on a concession that is held under the Venecia Agreement with Colombian Mines Corporation and partially on one of the 15 concessions held under the Fredonia Agreement with Grupo de Bullet.

All drill hole collar locations are surveyed by GPS and identified with well-defined monuments. Colombia Crest Gold completed 6,574 meters of core drilling in 18 holes during 2012. The drill holes are plotted on Fig. and the details of the locations are shown in Table 4; the best gold intercepts are shown on Table 5 – the 2012 drill holes were widely spaced (100 – 400 meters apart), testing a series of geophysical or geochemical anomalies across the Arabia zone porphyry complex, with the goal of identifying the best potential areas for further exploration.

Table 4: Drill Hole Locations Arabia Zone

DRILL HOLE ID	WGS84 UTM COORDINATES		ELEVATION	DH DATE		TRUE TOTAL DEPTH	GEOLOGIST	CONTRACTOR
	EASTING	NORTHING	(m)	START	END	(m)		
AR12-01	414410	654852	1292	4/12/2012	4/24/2012	350.00	CM, MP	Canadian
AR12-02	414410	654852	1292	4/26/2012	5/14/2012	376.00	CM, MP	Canadian
AR12-03	414283	654715	1240	5/19/2012	6/9/2012	367.50	CM, MP	Canadian
AR12-04	414283	654715	1240	6/20/2012	7/4/2012	400.00	CM, MO, JB	Canadian
AR12-05	414349	654655	1198	7/9/2012	7/18/2012	283.50	JB, MO, JL	Canadian
AR12-06	414169	654626	1215	7/30/2012	8/4/2012	249.50	JL, JB, MO	Canadian
AR12-07	414194	654454	1139	8/2/2012	8/9/2012	394.00	JL, JB	AK Drilling
AR12-08	413960	654280	1100	8/9/2012	8/17/2012	327.00	MO,HE,JL,JB	Canadian
AR12-09	413772	654374	1197	8/11/2012	8/17/2012	440.30	MO,HE,JL,JB	AK Drilling
AR12-10	413960	654280	1100	8/18/2012	8/29/2012	334.70	JB, MO, JL	Canadian
AR12-11	413944	654476	1173	8/19/2012	8/25/2012	426.55	JB, MO, JL	AK Drilling
AR12-12	414221	655010	1399	8/25/2012	8/30/2012	403.10	JB, MO, JL	AK Drilling
AR12-13	413531	654104	1214	8/27/2012	8/31/2012	329.10	JB, MO, JL	AK Drilling
AR12-14	414221	655010	1399	9/1/2012	9/4/2012	305.70	JB, MO, JL	AK Drilling
AR12-15	413338	654203	1190	9/3/2012	9/19/2012	429.00	JB, MO, JL	Canadian
AR12-16	413191	654214	1185	9/23/2012	10/11/2012	442.50	JB, MO, JL	Canadian
AR12-17	413534	654174	1225	10/20/2012	10/28/2012	342.00	JB, MO, JL	Canadian
AR12-18	414346	654750	1253	11/4/2012	11/12/2012	373.70	JB, MO, JL	Canadian
						6574.15		
						4275.40		
						2298.75		

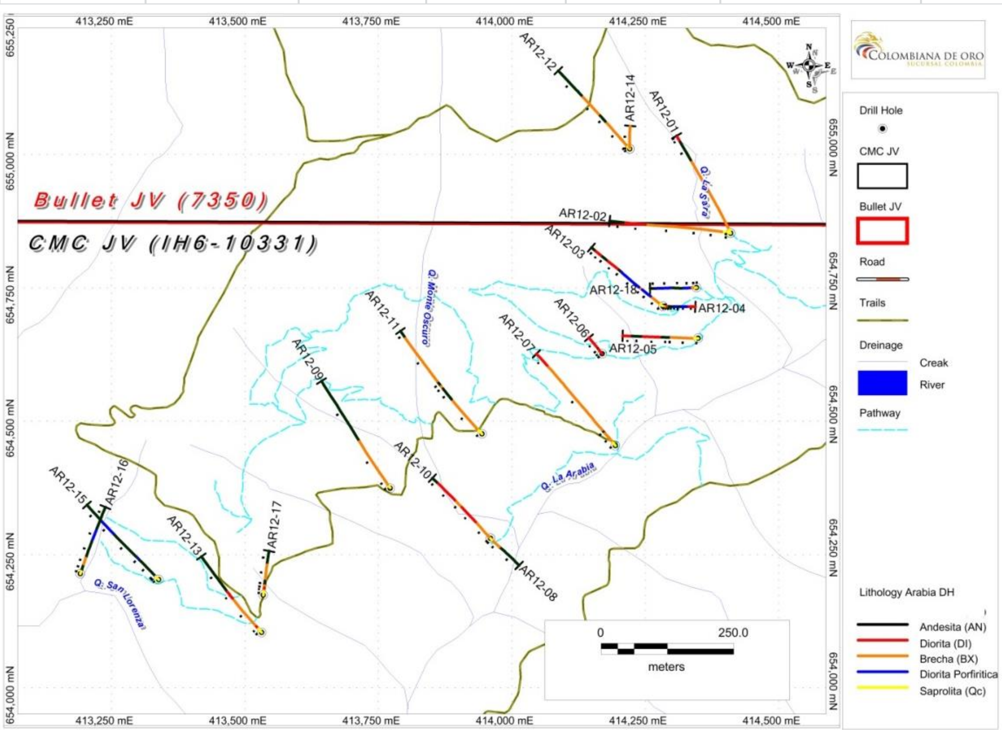

Fig. 26: Arabia Zone Drill Holes, Locations and Lithologies

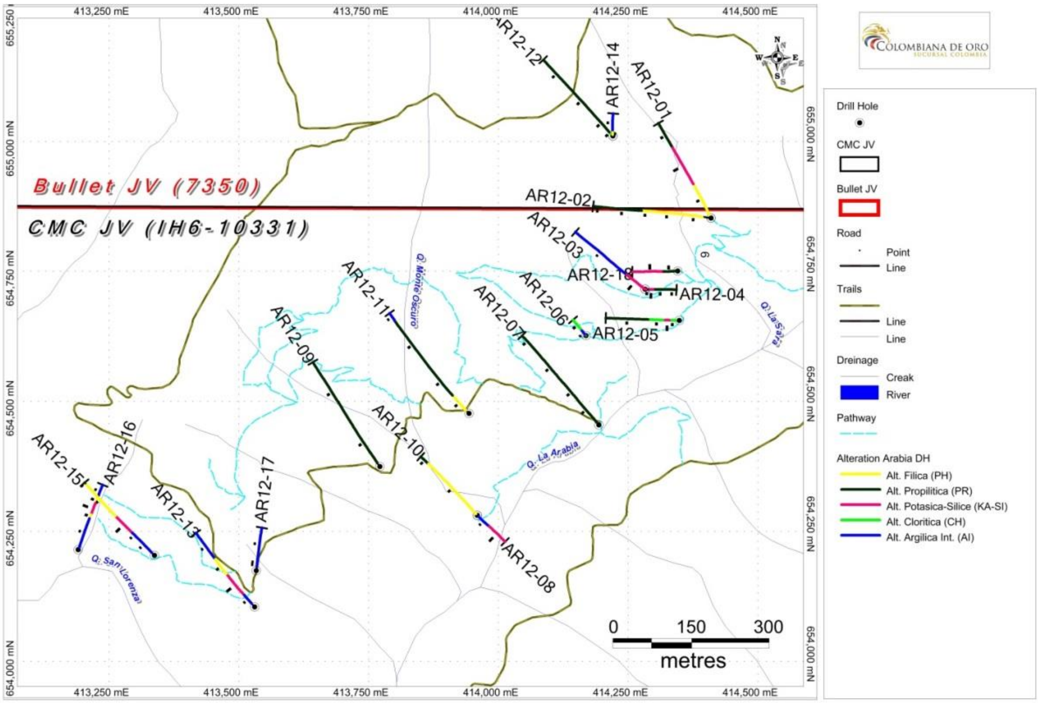

Fig. 27: Arabia Zone Drill Holes, Alteration Types

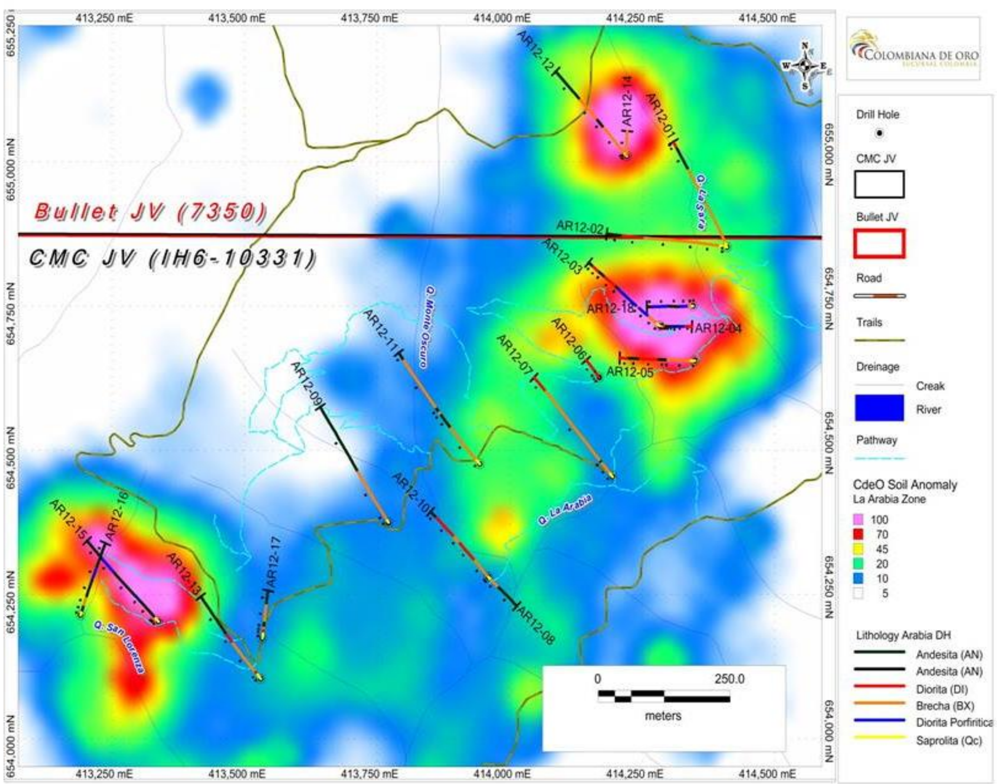

Fig. 28: Arabia Zone Drill Holes, Lithologies and Gold Soil Anomalies

Table 5: Best Drill Intercepts – Arabia Zone

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Cu %
AR12-1	112.1	124.1	12	0.14	0.018
	156	228	72	0.23	0.032
	230	236	6	0.1	0.015
	244	258	14	0.254	0.037
AR12-2	242	282	40	0.18	0.022
AR12-3	12	36	24	0.44	0.023
**** Including***	***16***	***26***	***10***	***0.51***	***0.026***
	332	348	16	0.25	0.026
	356	364	8	0.17	0.033
AR12-4	46	228	182	0.38	0.042
**** Including***	***48***	***82***	***34***	***0.55***	***0.047***
**** Including***	***104***	***136***	***32***	***0.57***	***0.057***
**** Including***	***146***	***154***	***8***	***0.66***	***0.066***
**** Including***	***160***	***168***	***8***	***0.45***	***0.046***
**** Including***	***178***	***186***	***8***	***0.35***	***0.03***
**** Including***	***194***	***200***	***6***	***0.70***	***0.04***
	248	284	36	0.25	0.052
	310	316	6	0.16	0.019
	392	400	8	0.24	0.011
AR12-5	40	50	10	0.20	0.028
	86	110	24	0.22	0.020
AR12-6	164	198	34	0.22	0.021
	212	218	6	0.18	0.018
AR12-7	no intervals exceed minimum criteria				
AR12-8	94	156	62	0.21	0.075
**** Including***	***134***	***142***	***8***	***0.47***	***0.169***
	158	172	14	0.10	0.051
	200	216	16	0.13	0.076
	224	236	12	0.13	0.076
AR12-9	no intervals exceed minimum criteria				
AR12-10	no intervals exceed minimum criteria				
AR12-11	no intervals exceed minimum criteria				

AR12-12	no intervals exceed minimum criteria				
AR12-13	84	92	8	0.12	0.039
	98	160	62	0.22	0.041
	194	208	14	0.22	0.044
AR12-14	112.1	119.2	7.1	0.25	0.008
AR12-15	177	187	10	0.11	0.015
	199	217	18	0.13	0.012
	262.1	268	5.9	0.13	0.006
	412.4	413.7	1.3	15.7	0.018
AR12-16	232	246	14	0.17	0.050
	252	274	22	0.24	0.062
	284	292	8	0.20	0.026
AR12-17	no intervals exceed minimum criteria				
AR12-18	188	220	32	0.22	0.022
**** Including***	**212**	**218**	**6**	**0.34**	**0.038**
	226	234	8	0.144	0.023

Minimum criteria are a 0.10 g/t Au cut-off grade, 6 meter length, and no sub-intervals below cut-off that exceed 4 meters. Intervals noted.
"** Including"* use a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade.

12.0 SAMPLING METHODS - QA/QC PROCEDURES

12.1 Data Collection at the Drill Site

12.1.1 Sample Point Location Data

The following drill sampling protocols were set up prior to the drilling (P. Ellsworth, 2012) In the Arabia zone of the Venecia project. All drill hole collars and elevations are to be surveyed by a hand held GPS using UTM horizontal WGS84 datum. Precision GPS surveying will follow a successful program after Phase I is completed and each collar must be clearly marked and cemented with drill hole ID. The author checked the location of the drill holes in the field with his own hand held GPS unit and found that the holes are plotted correctly. Down hole deviation surveying (showing both dip and azimuth) will follow completion of each drill hole using a down hole tool at 30 m depth intervals and digital database backed up immediately to geologists' hard drive and immediately reviewed by on site geologist for accuracy (request survey repetition if data appears erroneous). The survey is completed by the driller using the rig's wire line and a E-Z track (Reflex) or equivalent down hole tool provided by the contractor. The tools are sensitive to magnetic minerals so any suspect readings are removed from the database where magnetite, pyrrhotite or other magnetic minerals are identified in the core log. Unmodified, original down hole survey files are saved.

12.1.2 Core Handling Procedures at the Drill Site

The project geologists ensure that the core handling procedures at the drill rigs are of an acceptable nature:

1. The core is removed from the core barrel without any loss on the ground and drill additives are carefully washed from the core.
2. The core is properly reassembled and placed in the core box in the correct orientation, and after each drill run the depth of the hole is noted and marked with a wooden block that is inserted into the box at the appropriate location.
3. Full core boxes are securely covered and transported once a day (accompanied by a Colombia Crest technical person always) to a secure core logging area at the local camp. The core is never left unattended at the drill site as the project is running two shifts.

The onsite technician occasionally counts the drill rods down the hole and occasionally measures the length of a few of the rods, to ensure that the depth shown on the wooden blocks corresponds with the actual depth.

12.2 Geotechnical Logging

The objective of the geotechnical logging is to evaluate the characteristics that may affect the mining and mineral processing in the plant. Geotechnical characteristics that may affect the work include the fracture frequency, type of fracture, filling of the fractures, voids, and partitions throughout the lithological contacts.

1. The core is rebuilt along the natural breaks and fractures.
2. In the areas where the rock quality is low (areas of fault gouge, breccias, earthy core,) the pieces of core are arranged in the “best way”.
3. A trained technical person verifies the position of each meterage blocks in the core boxes and ensures that there is no overlap or excessive distance between them.
4. Digital photos are taken before the geological logging and sampling is completed.
5. Pre-printed forms are used to fill in with the appropriate data. The drill hole number is written on each page. The geotechnical data is kept separate from the geological data.
6. Trained technical assistants are in charge of items 1 to 4, whereas core recovery is measured only by a senior technical assistant. RQD is only carried out by the geologists or a trained technician.

12.2.1 Core Recovery

1. Technical assistants repair or join the broken pieces of the core, in order to align the natural fractures and joints, and mechanical breaks, eliminating any kind of artificial space in the core. This procedure makes the measurement operation easier, and also shows where the pieces of the core are mixed. If necessary, the core is rotated in order

to establish a "cut line". We take as much time as necessary to complete this step properly.

2. The recovery is the actual amount of core (physical) present in each drill run and expressed as a percentage divided by the actual penetration length recorded by the driller. After the core is re joined it is measured along the primary axis running a single line through the center of each piece. The overburden is not considered, just the beginning of the solid rock. When there is a doubt about what is solid rock, the senior technical assistant checks with the geologist**.**

12.2.2 RQD Measurement

1. Rock Quality Designation (RQD). It is a quantitative index of the rock quality based on the recovery procedures. It is defined as the addition of the lengths of core's pieces >10 cm, expressed as a percentage of the total length of the drill run.
2. RQD only considers natural breaks that are counted as separate pieces. Breaks produced by the drilling or (mechanical breaks) or breaks at core box ends are not considered.
3. Mechanical breaks are identified by clean and fresh breaks:
    a. Those along the foliation or those with a 90º angle in reference to the core axis.
    b. Pieces that can be re-joined and the separation is no more than a hairline fracture.
4. Natural breakage characteristics:
    a. Rounded surfaces, earthy material, weathered
    b. Has fillings or impregnations
    c. Are found at any angle in reference to the core axis
    d. Cannot be totally joined
5. If the origin of the breakage is not clear, it is assumed to be a natural break.
6. Select all core pieces in a run >10 cm length that represent natural breaks. All those that show evidence of mechanical breakings are considered as a single piece.
7. For each run the accumulated measurements are measured with a measuring tape and the data is recorded in the RQD table.
8. The length of the largest piece of the core (per run) bound by two natural breakings is measured.
9. When a fracture is parallel to the core axis, this is considered as intact rock. We note this occurrence.

12.3 Geologic Logging

Colombia Crest core logging includes detailed descriptions of the lithologies, structures, alteration, and mineralization. The logs include the core recoveries documented over regular intervals, assay sample intervals and numbers, and density/specific gravity determinations. The Colombia Crest forms are designed for easy conversion to a digital database and future resource estimates.

A collection (skeleton core) of representative rock mineral and alteration types are collected and labeled to facilitate the identification of such features by different geologists and core log training. Skeleton core ensures consistency over time in lithological, alteration and mineralogical descriptions.

12.4 Sampling and Transportation

12.4.1 Core Sampling

All drill core samples were cut and sampled over nominal two-meter intervals at the Company's on-site field camp, then sent to the ACME Prep Laboratory in Medellin, Colombia. The author observed the core storage facility on La Rio Arabia and observed the proper manner in which the core was stored (Fig. 29).

All drill core samples were sent to the Acme Labs Prep Laboratory in Medellin, Colombia. The chosen preparation method was code R200-250, which consists of crushing the entire sample to 80% passing 10 mesh (2 millimetres), split 250 grams and pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 microns). Once prepared, 200 gram pulps were shipped to the AcmeLabs in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. Gold was assayed under package G601 which consists of 30 grams fire assay and atomic absorption with detection limits from 0.005 to 10 parts per million and with a gravimetric finish for over limits. A multi element package (1EX) of 41 elements including silver, base metals and pathfinder elements was also analyzed using ICP mass spectroscopy. The ICP multi-element analysis uses a four-acid total digestion prior to analysis.

One half of the core is split and sent to the laboratory for preparation prior to assaying. During the geological core logging process, the sample intervals down the hole are marked on both the core and the box. A cutting/splitting line is marked with a grease pen by the geologist to ensure that the core cutter/splitter does not introduce a bias during the splitting process if deemed necessary. Normally Colombia Crest uses a 2 meter sample interval across mineralized core where disseminated. All core should be cut and sampled unless there is no doubt whatsoever there is mineralization or alteration present. Even whole number meterage depth intervals should be used to simplify the database.

The project geologists ensure that the core is properly split in half by a trained technician using a diamond saw, when necessary. One half of the core is returned to the core box, in the same orientation, while the other half is placed in the pre-numbered (both sides of the bag). Disaggregated material is handled carefully to avoid or minimize sampling bias.

Once the sample is completed, the bag is immediately sealed. The corresponding sample tag is included in the bag with the sample. Each sample booklet page will have the drill hole ID on the first page and depth interval marked on each page. Additionally a table showing corresponding drill hole ID, sample depth interval and sample number is tallied. The sample card ticket showing only sample number is inserted into each sample bag and the sample number written with a marker outside each bag. The individual sample tags that are kept by Colombia Crest always reserve pre-assigned sample numbers to account for the insertion of blanks, duplicates and standards that will be submitted along with each sample shipment. All samples are then entered in an Excel database.

All coarse rejects and pulps from the core must be retained by the laboratory and returned to Colombia Crest and warehoused with the core.

Fig. 29: Arabia Camp Temporary Core Storage Facility

12.4.2 Sample Shipping and Transportation

Technical assistants and geologists never leave a partially completed sample unattended. The core and samples are kept in a secure location at the camp and we have 24 hour security at the camp. Samples are shipped on a regular basis, generally by each or partial drill hole, to Acme Lab shipping point at Medellin where they prepared. The unshipped samples are kept in a secure location. The individual sample bags are placed in strong shipping sacks and the contents of each shipping sack are recorded. The Chain of Custody documents accompany the samples all the time. Signatures of delivering and receiving persons appear on the Chain of Custody forms.

The primary laboratory, Acme Lab, is advised by E-mail about the pending shipments. The laboratory is never informed about the identity of the control samples.

12.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The Colombia Crest QA/QC program at Venecia can be described as the random insertion of various control sample types as part of our ongoing core drilling program. Many of these control samples are collected and inserted by Colombia Crest personnel at the Venecia camp during the core sampling process. They include:

1. Core twin samples (¼ core samples); these samples are mainly collected to assess the mineralization homogeneity and sampling variance. The original half-core samples are again cut in half, one quarter representing the original sample and the other quarter representing the twin sample (the actual interval value used resource calculations is the average of both determinations). Half the core remains in the box.

2. Coarse Blanks are coarse samples of barren material; these samples indicate if contamination is produced during preparation. The coarse blanks should be inserted immediately after highly mineralized samples. The blanks can be collected from any barren outcrop composed of fresh granite or limestone free of any sulfides or oxides.

3. Additionally, previously processed control samples are also inserted by Colombia Crest personnel in the submission batches, respecting the pre-established sample sequence. These samples include:

4. Standards (or certified reference materials, CRM) are samples with very well established grades, prepared normally under special conditions by certified commercial labs. The standards for Colombia Crest have been prepared by Rock Labs Laboratories (Appendix 3) in Aukland, New Zealand. The standards are to estimate the assay accuracy, together with the check samples. Colombia Crest is using three (3) standards:

Standard	Au ppm
OxA89	0.0836
SG56	1.027
SK62	4.075

   The standards are alternatively inserted in the batches. The grades of these samples remain "blind" to the analytical laboratory (ies). The primary (Acme Lab) and secondary (ALS Chemex) laboratories are not involved in the preparation of the standards.

5. Check samples (or external pulp duplicates) are second splits of finally prepared samples routinely analyzed by the primary laboratory and resubmitted to a secondary laboratory (an external certified laboratory) under a different sample number. These samples are used to estimate the assay accuracy, together with the standards.

In addition to the specified purposes, the control samples are also useful to alert about possible mix-ups produced during manipulation. Although the proportion of control samples may be adjusted during the drill program at Venecia, depending on the results, control samples now account for more than 25% of the total samples at the start of the program. The proportions of control samples currently inserted at Venecia are presented below:

- Core Twin Samples 1 per 20
- Coarse Blanks 1 per 20
- Low Grade Standard 1 per 60
- Medium Grade Standard 1 per 60
- High Grade Standard 1 per 60
- Check Assays both pulp and coarse reject 1 per 20

The inserted control samples in total equal 3 samples per 20 (3 standards and 1 blank) equivalent to 15% of the total samples. Follow up check assays are selected by the geologist from mineralized zones and used as commercial laboratory control.

12.6 Management and Analysis of Geological and Geotechnical Data

12.6.1 Management of the Geological Data

To carry out an effective exploration program, all of the geological and geotechnical data, (including relevant historical data) is being compiled and entered into a database program including up-to-date drill sections and plans. Future drill hole sites, orientation and angles are adjusted as the geologic model is refined.

The ultimate objective is to develop a comprehensive and coherent geological (geometric) model based on sound and accurate geological information, as the basis for future resource estimates.

12.6.2 Analysis of the QA/QC Assay Data

The Colombia Crest QA/QC program is generating an abundance of data from the twin samples, duplicates, blanks, and standards. This requires a systematic review and assessment. A combination of X-Y scatter plots, precision plots, cumulative frequency plots, control charts, Thompson-Howarth plots, etc., will be used during the analysis of the QA/QC data. The plots will be prepared and monitored on an on-going basis so that any sample related problems encountered are identified at an early stage and can be dealt with in an efficient and prompt manner. Additional data analysis will be done as necessary.

All drill core samples were sent to the Acme Labs Prep Laboratory in Medellin, Colombia. The chosen preparation method was code R200-250, which consists of crushing the entire sample to 80% passing 10 mesh (2 millimeters), split 250 grams and pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 microns). Once prepared, 200 gram pulps are shipped to the AcmeLabs in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. Gold was assayed under package G601 which consists of 30 grams fire assay and atomic absorption with detection limits from 0.005 to 10 parts per million and with a gravimetric finish for over limits. A multi element package (1EX) of 41 elements including silver, base metals and pathfinder elements was also analyzed using ICP mass spectroscopy. The ICP multi-element analysis uses a four-acid total digestion prior to analysis.

Each sample batch will be reviewed by Colombia Crest after the laboratory delivers the assay results. Depending on the results of this review, some actions could be necessary, such as assay repetitions, sample re-labeling (in case of mix-ups), etc. Once the batch is considered final, this will be documented in the final database by Colombia Crest. Regular contact between the people monitoring the QA/QC results and the Colombia Crest geologists is crucial during the entire sampling and analytical program. It is important to maintain communication with the laboratory and notified of inaccurate results that are manifested in the QC program.

Meticulous documentation of the process is crucial to maintain an accurate database and to ensure that the audit process can be completed as quickly and efficiently as possible.

12.6.3 Analysis of the Exploration Assay Data, Double Data Entry and Audits

The assay database will be subjected to basic statistics to determine the characteristics of the mineralization, investigate the nature of data populations and outliers, and if possible, identify specific domains of mineralization. This is an on-going process as the project evolves. It is recommended that Colombia Crest initiate a program of double data entry as part of the QA&QC program.

Data entry by the double key-punch data entry system has proven to be the most effective method to remove entry errors from databases. This entry system permits the validation, audit, cleaning and clarification of a database on a real-time basis with the intent to limit data entry error to less than 0.1%, well within the rate of error acceptable for data used in a resource model. This system of data entry dedicates two teams of one or more people to enter data that was captured on hard copy forms in their individual databases on separate local computers. The commercial software, acQuire®, or an equivalent, will be used as the effective program to enter the data. Each team will enter the same data to an identical database. The databases are compared. The end product of this process is a validated database immediately prepared for use in a resource model after the last entry of data, without delays for post program validation, auditing, cleaning and clarification of data due to entry errors. However the double entry data method may not be necessary for Venecia's Phase I program.

A third party audit will be completed on a regular basis during the phase II (2013) drilling program. This will include several visits to the site during and near the end of the program. The drill sites, the on-site sampling facilities, and primary analytical lab should be visited in order to verify that sample handling, preparation and assaying are conducted in accordance with best practices and that any required adjustments are made at an early stage to prevent costly re-evaluations down the road and allowing the database to be declared “acceptable for resource estimation purposes".

The soil samples were sent to the ACME Prep Laboratory in Colombia who forwarded sample pulps to the ACME Lab in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. The chosen preparation method was Preparation Code SS80 Dry at -60^{o}C, which consists of up to 500 gram sample sieved through 80 mesh screen so that up to 100 gram sample remains. The 100 gram sample then uses the SP100 Preparation; the soils are pulverized to -100 mesh in a mild-steel pulverizer. A multi element package of 41 elements (IF02 Analysis) including silver, base metals and pathfinder elements were analyzed using ICP mass spectrometry. The ICP multi-element analysis uses an aqua regia digestion prior to analysis.

13.0 DATA VERIFICATION

With eighteen holes completed to the end of March 2012 by Colombia Crest and extensive surface geochemistry in streams, soils, and bedrock, I conclude that an industry-standard program of QA-QC appropriate to the early-stage of exploration has been in place for most if not all of this work.

Since taking options on the properties of Grupo Bullet and Colombian Mines, the Colombia Crest sampling and assaying programs have been controlled by a systematic application of certified standards and blanks, along with Colombia Crest's own field duplicate and laboratory duplicate checks. The use of an independent international preparation and assay laboratory, ALS Chemex, adds additional assurance that assay results are representative of the mineralization encountered on the property.

13.1 Assay Certificate and Drill Hole Database Validation

The author selected three random sample intervals from the core from DDH 12 AR-04 in the Colombia Crest core shed for the purpose of checking drill hole database for validation. The half-core check samples for quartering by saw cutter were collected personally by the author (Table 6). The author then compared the assay lab certificates from ALS Minerals (formally ALS Chemex) to the values that were in the database. This verification sampling was intended only as a check of the general level of copper-gold mineralization found on the Arabia zone, but is not intended as a comprehensive QA-QC assessment for the purposes of resource estimation.

The results of the check assays compared to the Colombia Crest originals are within acceptable precision. Colombia Crest put no limitations on the author's review of the exploration site. During the authors' site visit, logging procedures, sample collection and preparation procedures were reviewed. It was noticed that when the assay reported on the certificated were at the lower detection limit (LDL), and recorded as such, that Colombia Crest recorded the LDL value in the database. The author recommends that Colombia Crest record half the value of the LDL in the database when further test results are not available.

Table 6: Dr. Thomas Henricksen Control Samples from Arabia Zone Drill Holes

CONTROL SAMPLES TAKEN BY TOM HENRICKSEN							
DH ID	ORIGINAL SAMPLE ID	CONTROL SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)			
AR12-04	A0617	A3645	64	66			
AR12-04	A0667	A3646	152	154			
AR12-03	A0396	A3647	32	34			
		LAB	**Method**	**WGHT**	**G6**	**1EX**	**1EX**
		ASSAY	**Analyze**	**Wgt**	**Au**	**Mo**	**Cu**
		CODE	**Unit**	**KG**	**PPM**	**PPM**	**PPM**
			MDL	**0.01**	**0.005**		**0.1**
ORIGINAL SAMPLE ID	A0617	MED12001177	Drill Core	7.98	1.133		830.8
CONTROL SAMPLE ID	A3645	MED13000154	Drill Core	4.47	1.001		709.6
ORIGINAL SAMPLE ID	A0667	MED12001230	Drill Core	4.94	0.935		1070.1
CONTROL SAMPLE ID	A3646	MED13000154	Drill Core	1.38	0.937		971.7
ORIGINAL SAMPLE ID	A0396	MED12000950	Drill Core	6.81	1.295		146.4
CONTROL SAMPLE ID	A3647	MED13000154	Drill Core	3.69	1.093		130.7

14.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Two adjacent properties to the claim group have published resources in accordance with Instrument NI 43-101 (refer to the map on Fig. 3): Sunward Resources, located north of Arabia, have reported several resources and metallurgical studies as they push their Titiribi Project through its feasibility process; and, Bellhaven Copper and Gold, located east of Arabia, published their first resource September 2011 with an updated resource July 2012.

14.1 Titiribi Project, Sunward Resources Ltd.

The Titiribi Project, located approximately 70 kilometers west of the city of Medellin, Colombia, hosts 275.4 million tonnes of NI 43-101 compliant Measured and Indicated Resources containing 4.58 million ounces of gold and 615.4 million pounds of copper (grading 0.52 grams/tonne gold and 0.17% copper) and 359.6 million tonnes of Inferred Resources containing 6.44 million ounces of gold and 388.5 million pounds of copper (grading 0.56 grams/tonne gold and 0.09% copper). Cerro Vetas and Northwest Breccia account for approximately 75% and 100% of Titiribi's total gold and copper endowment, respectively.

Based on a 43-101 Technical Report (Kantor and Cameron, 2011), the Titiribi Project contains several separate deposits, and although all appear related to a large Miocene-age gold-copper porphyry system, each is spatially separate. The Cerro Vetas deposit is the most understood because the majority of drilling has been conducted there. Magnetic highs and strongly anomalous gold, copper and molybdenum-in-soils outline Cerro Vetas and several other peripheral exploration targets.

Cerro Vetas is a bulk tonnage gold and copper deposit directly related to the Cerro Vetas diorite but also hosted in adjacent breccias and the immediate contact aureole. Mineralization hosted in the Cerro Vetas diorite porphyry is disseminated and fracture controlled. The principal metallic minerals are native gold, chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite. Gold values at Cerro Vetas correlate well with copper content and magnetite. Several structural zones within the porphyry are sympathetic to regional structure and host a second style of mineralization – structurally controlled, higher grades of gold and copper mineralization. A third style is gold-only mineralization developed in the breccias to the northwest. The Cerro Vetas porphyry hosts typical porphyry copper alteration with a barren to weakly mineralized prograde potassic core, surrounded by a mineralized but poorly developed phyllic zone and a well-developed and mineralized retrograde argillic zone. The outermost propylitic alteration is widespread.

It is Sunward's belief that significant potential exists within the Project to grow resources significantly by further drilling at Cerro Vetas and drill testing other priority geochemical-geophysical anomalies. The upgrading of the resource at Cerro Vetas will permit economic modelling and further input into the technical understanding of the area. Coincident geophysical and hyperspectral anomalies represent priority targets that warrant follow up work. Beyond porphyritic style mineralization there may be an opportunity associated with coal seams of the Amaga Formation exposed within the lease confines.

On March 1, 2013 Sunward Resources announced that initial metallurgical test work, including Lock Cycle flotation tests, conducted on material sourced from the Cerro Vetas Zone ("Cerro Vetas") of the 100%-owned Titiribi project, demonstrated that a conventional flotation process can recover approximately 86% and 75% of contained copper and gold, respectively to a saleable copper flotation concentrate. Furthermore, additional testing showed that 85% of gold contained in the Northwest Breccia Zone ("Northwest Breccia") can be recovered by producing limited amounts of a pyrite flotation concentrate which could in turn be sold or treated in a small gold recovery circuit.

14.2 La Mina Project, Bellhaven Copper and Gold

A Technical Report on the La Mina property, held by Bellhaven Copper & Gold Inc. was written by Scott E. Wilson Consulting, Inc., was dated August 29, 2011. On July 9, 2012, Bellhaven Copper & Gold Inc. announced an updated NI 43-101-compliant inferred resource estimate for its 100%-controlled La Mina Project in Colombia. Their prior resource was announced on September of 2011. The new inferred resource at La Mina, which now includes the Middle Zone and La Cantera deposits, contains approximately 1,600,000oz of gold and 419 million pounds of copper (or 2,550,000oz of gold-equivalent) contained in 80 million tonnes averaging 0.62 g/t Au and 0.24% Cu (or 1.0 g/t gold-equivalent). These deposits are located only 400 meters apart and represent two of several porphyry gold-(copper) prospects undergoing exploration by Bellhaven at La Mina.

14.3 Quebradona Project, AngloGold/B2Gold

Located approximately 15km to the southwest of Fredonia town, Quebradona is currently operated by AngloGold who owns 51% while B2Gold retains a 49% working interest. The project consists of a 6 x 4 km wide zone containing five gold-bearing porphyry-style systems. Geologically the deposits appear to be related to a complex series of variable porphyritic, calc-alkaline, acid-intermediate rocks which have intruded a sequence of more basic volcaniclastics.

Drilling commenced in early 2008, when B2Gold was operator; they completed an initial 5,300m drill program to test two of the five zones, including the La Aurora zone where trench sampling has returned up to 41.5 m at 2.1 g/t Au, as well as the La Sola zone where surface rock chip samples have consistently returned greater than 1.5 g/t Au.

In June 2008, B2Gold announced results from the first six drill holes, all drilled on the La Aurora target, which included 86.3m at 2.08 g/t Au, 2.6 g/t Ag and 0.166% Cu as well as longer intercepts such as 228.9m at 0.8 g/t Au, 2.0 g/t Ag and 0.154% Cu. In August 2008, B2Gold released further results from the La Aurora zone, including 182.4m at 1.07 g/t Au, 1.2g/t Ag and 0.189% Cu and 85m at 1.2g/t Au, 2.8g/t Ag and 0.247% Cu. Results were also released form the Isabella target, including 125m at 1.00 g/t Au, 0.9g/t Ag and 0.1% Cu. B2Gold completed 10,000m of drilling in 2008.

In 2012, with AngloGold as operator, a total of 7,853m of diamond drilling was completed Nuevo Chaquiro target and returned further significant results including 760m @ 0.45% Cu and 0.23g/t Au in CHA-044. On the adjacent Nuevo Tenedor target, surface mapping and sampling was completed. At the Santa Rita target, detailed geological mapping, sampling and ground IP surveying is ongoing.

15.0 OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – COLOMBIA

15.1 Colombia – General Information

15.1.1 Demographic and Geographic Setting

Colombia's history has been one of many cultures, with evidence of human occupation for over 13,000 years. Many Andean and Caribbean cultures inhabited the region before the arrival of the Spanish in the 1500s. The Spanish arrived along the coastal areas of Colombia and the country became Spain's main source of gold. Cartagena and Bogota were founded by mid-century.

Spain increased taxation on the colonists to fund their home-front war expenses, which led to a revolution in 1819, seeing the defeat of the Spanish. The independent Republic of Gran was formed, including Colombia, Ecuador, Panamá and Venezuela. By the early 20th century, all of the original partners had withdrawn from the association, and in 1905, Colombia became a sovereign state. In recent history the country has experienced unrest in the form of political assassinations, internal governmental conflicts, guerrilla activities and drug wars.

Colombia has a total area of approximately 1,138,910 square kilometers with an estimated population of around 43 million (2005 Census - World Atlas, 2008). The nation is located at the northwestern corner of South America, and bordered by Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Panama, with coastline along both the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean (Fig. 30).

The geography of Colombia consists of the Caribbean and Pacific lowlands, the eastern Amazon lowlands that extend to its borders with Brazil and Venezuela, and the western third of Colombia which is crossed by three rugged and rocky parallel ranges of the Andes Mountains, namely the Eastern, Central, and Western Cordilleras, with the highest point some 5,775m above sea level. These elevations are the source of the most significant rivers in Colombia including the Cauca, Magdalena and Putumayo. The Cauca and Magdalena (which flow northward) separate the three principal Andean mountain ranges, draining into the Caribbean Sea.

15.1.2 Colombian Physiography

Colombia can be divided into four geographic regions: the Andean highlands, consisting of the three Andean ranges and intervening valley lowlands; the Caribbean coastal lowlands; the Pacific coastal lowlands (separated from the Caribbean lowlands by swamps at the base of the Isthmus of Panama) and Eastern Colombia, a great plain that lies to the east of the Andes including the Amazon portion of the country. The majority of the population is concentrated in the Andean highlands and valleys. The Andean region is the centre of national political and economic power, with most of the country's population in large cities, including Bogota, Medellin, and Cali, the three most populous. The Cauca Valley and the Antioquia highlands are perhaps the most dynamic centers of economic activity and growth.

Colombia's climate is tropical but annual precipitation is variable. Climatic differences are related to altitude and the displacement of the inter-tropical convergence zone between the two major air masses from which the northeast and southeast trade winds originate. The climate of the tropical rainforest in the Amazon region, the northern Pacific coast, and the central Magdalena valley is marked by an annual rainfall of over 2,500 mm and annual average temperatures above 23ºC. Temperature is directly related to elevation and average temperature decreases uniformly by about 0.6º C per hundred meters of ascent. Popular

Fig. 30: Geography of Colombia

terminology recognizes distinct temperature zones, which are sometimes referred to as *tierra caliente* or hot lands up to about 900 m, *tierra templada* (temperate lands), corresponding to the coffee region of 900 to 2000 m, and tierra fría (cold lands) 2000 to 3000 m above sea level.

The temperate region has moderate rainfall and temperatures between 18 and 24º C. In the highlands the capital, Bogota, at 2,640 m has an average of 223 days of precipitation, an average rainfall of 1,000 mm and mean temperature of 14º C. The climate of the high mountain regions or *páramos* that range between 3000 and 4600 m, is characterized by average temperatures below 10º C (Suttie *et al.,* 2001).

15.1.3 Politics and Financial Status

Political and internal unrest has limited the economic and social development of Colombia. It has recently been recovering and is now the fourth-largest economy in South America.

In recent years, Colombia has managed to sustain economic growth and during 2007 the Colombian economy grew over 7%. According to the National Planning Department, poverty has reduced from 56% in 2002 to 45% in 2006 and extreme poverty went down from 22% to 12% during the same period.

The Government of Colombia takes place in a framework of a democratic republic as established in the Colombian Constitution of 1991 with countrywide elections every four years. The Colombian government is divided into three branches of power; the executive, legislative and judicial with special control institutions and electoral institutions. The President of Colombia is the highest representative of the executive branch of government and is also the head of state with supreme administrative authority. At a provincial level the executive is managed by department governors. At the municipal level the executive is managed by mayors.

The legislative branch of government in Colombia is represented by the National Congress of Colombia which is formed by an Upper House, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. At a provincial level the legislative branch is represented by department assemblies and at the municipal level with municipal councils. Both the legislative and executive branches share most of the government power while the judicial branch of Colombia functions as an independent body from the other two branches which are vested with a shared power.

15.2 Mining Laws of Colombia

There are 362 articles that govern mining in Colombia and these laws were established in 2001. Mining legislation is administered by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The right to explore or exploit an area is given by the application and granting of a concession. Once a concession is granted it is kept by the concessionaire for as long as it is wanted providing work is being carried out and the concession is kept in good standing, as stipulated by Chapter XII of the mining laws. The concession is free to be sold on to other parties providing they follow the laws of mining.

15.3 Mining and Exploration Industry

Mining in Colombia began in the 1500s. Although significant in the colonial economy, it has never commanded a large portion of Colombia's GDP in modern times. With the discovery and exploitation of coal reserves, the role of mining has expanded from the late 1980s. It has grown in importance to the national economy along with a growth in the scale of mining operations involving precious metals and quarrying. Gold is the most important metal in terms of gross revenues. Other metals exploited include platinum and silver, which are extracted in much smaller quantities.

Colombia also produces over 90 percent of the world's emeralds. Other metals common to Colombia include nickel, small amounts of iron ore, copper and bauxite with non-metallic mining for commodities such as salt, limestone, sulfur, gypsum, dolomite, barite, feldspar, clay, magnetite, mica, talcum, and marble carried out on a small scale. Colombia still imports substances such as iron, copper, and aluminum to meet its industrial needs (Federal Research Division, 2009).

Government efforts to expand mining in Colombia were needed to encourage private and foreign investment and in the late 1980s much of Colombia remained inadequately explored with reserve estimates considered only marginally reliable. The government set a policy of developing infrastructure (roads, electricity, and communications), providing technical assistance and encouraging sound credit and legal policies to minimize problems with land titling. Through joint ventures and the promotion of small mining companies, government officials are encouraging the mining industry.

16.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Phase 1 drill holes were widely spaced (100 – 400 meters apart), testing a series of geophysical or geochemical anomalies across the Arabia porphyry complex, with the goal of identifying the best potential areas for further exploration. The Arabia porphyry complex is situated partially on the Venecia concession (IH6-10331) under option from Colombian Mines Corp., and partially on the Fredonia concession (7350) under option from Grupo de Bullet SA.

The best gold mineralization in the Arabia zone is located on coincident rock sampling, soil sampling, and aeromagnetic anomalies which have been tested near surface. A potassically altered porphyritic diorite, locally diorite porphyry, is the host rock for the best porphyry-style mineralization which drilling has shown as much as 182 m of 0.38 g/t Au.

El Retiro area exhibits five distinct drainages have anomalous gold in stream sediments, up to 0.84 g/t. Gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins, hosted in Paleozoic meta-sedimentary rocks of the Cajamarca Complex. The area was first identified by Grupo de Bullet personnel (announced August 18, 2010 - Option Agreement) where they had observed small-scale artisan mining along several vein-structures in the area. Numerous veins in outcrop were also identified for follow-up on future field campaigns. As a first pass, stream sediment sampling is the most effective tool in this evaluation phase because of its efficiency at evaluating such a large area fairly quickly. Based on the results above, additional stream sediment sampling will continue, along with rock chip sampling on new mineralized outcrops that might exist.

Grass roots exploration has just begun on the Garrucha targets beginning with the current stream sediment sampling, and will be followed by soil sampling, rock chip sampling and eventual drilling in 2013. Results of the stream sediment sampling indicates two consecutive micro-hydrographic basins with values up to 82.9 parts per billion gold which covers an approximate surface of 4 square kilometres located on the north-east portion of the concession 7350B. The Garrucha target area is located just 5 kilometers south of Bellhaven Copper and Gold's (TSX-V: BHV) La Mina project and 25 kilometres north of AngloGold's Quebradona Project. The two Garrucha Porphyry targets lie entirely on two of the 16 concessions held under the Fredonia Agreement with Grupo de Bullet

At Garrucha porphyry target, a second pass of stream-sediment sampling program was completed and results yield anomalous gold up to 98 parts per billion showing a clear anomalous area on the north-east part of the concession 7350-B. Multivariate statistics have been applied to data indicating a probable Cu-Mo-Au porphyry mineralization style (Jan. 14, 2013, Gold Crest news release).

17.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the drilling results from Phase 1 at the Arabia zone, the Phase 2 drill program in 2013 at Arabia should be limited to drilling from near the bottom of Arabia Creek within the mineralized porphyritic diorite "discovered" in the 2012 drilling (Figs. 31, 32, and 33). These three figures show that the mineralization in the porphyritic diorite is increasing to the southeast and possibly to the east where <u>no drilling has been initiated.</u> A southeast-directed hole, from the same platform as hole AR12-4, at an angle of -45 degrees should determine if the potassically altered porphyritic diorite continues to be mineralized in that direction. Even though drill hole AR12-4, the best mineralized hole of the program, has been mostly logged as propylitic alteration, it is possible that this alteration type has retrograded after potassic alteration, particularly with all the magnetite I observed in the core from this hole.

My observations in the field, combined with the drilling results, suggest that only part of the top of the porphyritic diorite stock has been tested and that the system becomes more mineralized to the southeast, as shown in Fig. 9. However, for the most part the porphyritic diorite contains low grade gold (< less than 0.5 g/t Au) in the area drilled. The drilling in 2013 should target expansion of zones with the highest grade gold intercepts (holes 4, 8 and possibly west of hole 15) associated with the porphyritic diorite with the attempt to vector the assays with sections and plan views to see if and where the grade is increasing.

Approximately 2000 meters of drilling in four-five holes should be carried out to test the deeper potential of the porphyritic diorite at the Arabia Zone in Arabia creek.

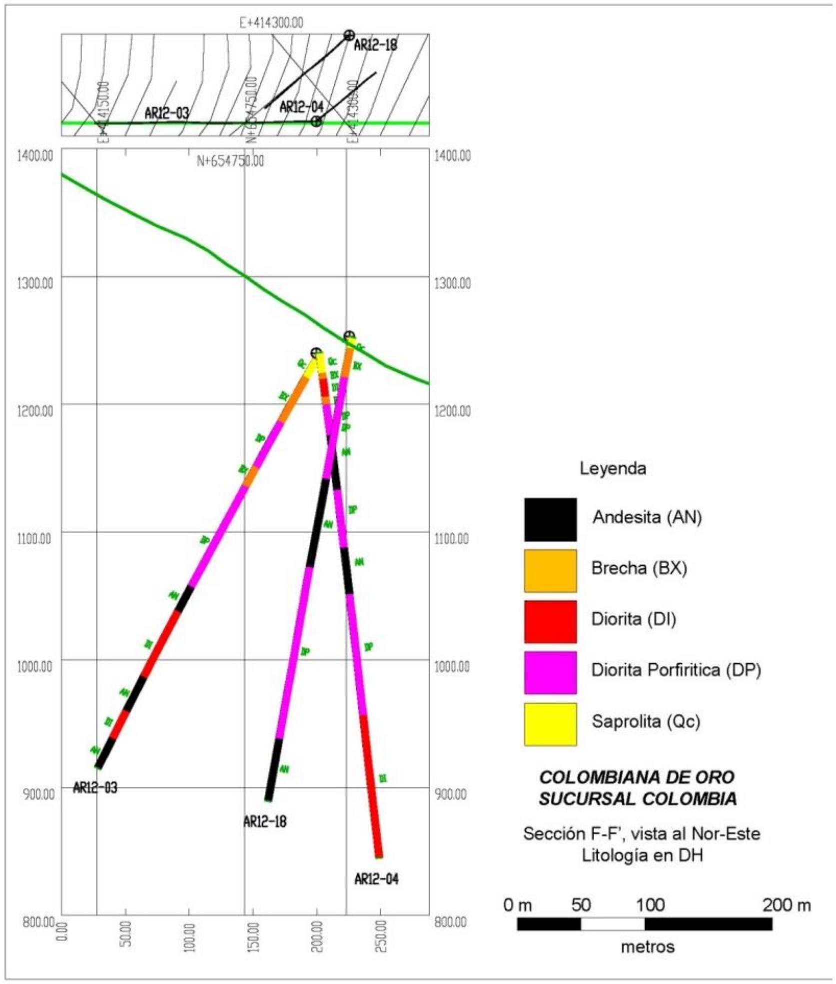

Fig. 31: Mineralized Drill Holes AR12-03, AR12-04, and AR12-18 Lithologies

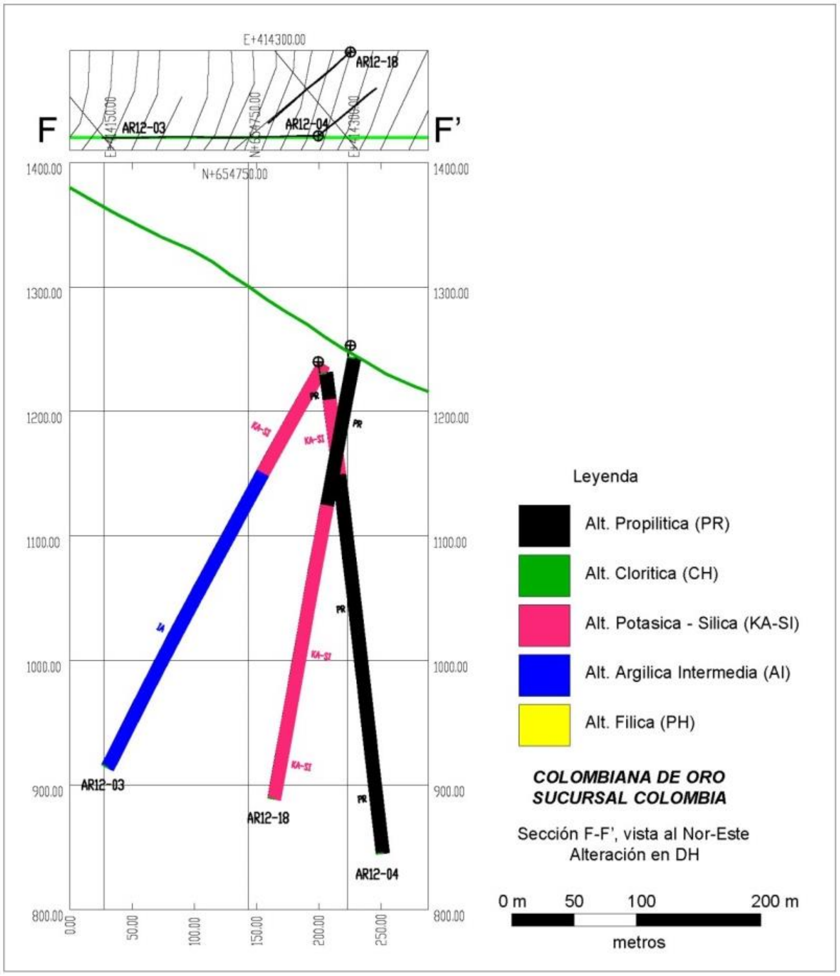

Fig. 32: Mineralized Drill Holes AR12-03, AR12-04, and AR12-18 Alteration

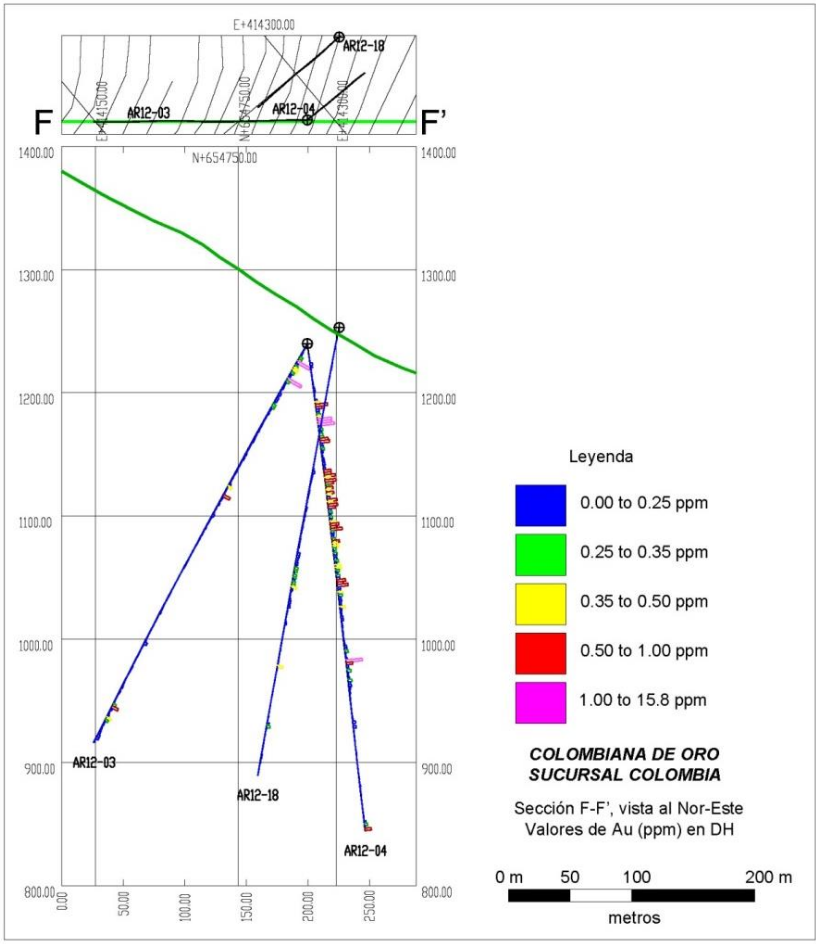

Fig. 33: Mineralized Drill Holes AR12-03, AR12-04, and AR12-18 Gold Grades

At Garrucha target the stream sediment anomalies are coincident with magnetic anomalies and the recommendation is to lead to additional soil sampling and rock chip sampling, trenching and eventually drilling if warranted. These anomalies are located less than five kilometers south of the La Mina project, currently being explored by Bellhaven Copper and Gold. Drilling is not recommended until a target is defined.

Similarly, additional stream sediment, soil and rock sampling, plus geologic mapping should be carried out at the El Retiro target to follow up on the already impressive stream sediment anomalies. The area of anomalous stream samples is still quite large and should be refined to located additional mineralized veins in the area. Drilling is not recommended until a target is defined.

With respect to adjacent properties, first attempts should be made to initially explore the Fredonia-Venecia concessions – these attemps and subsequent results will add the most value for Colombia Crest if done internally with Company funds. However, if the Company becomes financially stressed, attempts should be made at negotiating with neighbors for the purposes of making a business arrangements, either acquiring their property(ies), joint venturing the

Colombia Crest property(ies), or perhaps even merging Companies to create a larger, stronger land package in the region.

The exploration schedule as proposed by Colombia Crest for 2013 is shown on Fig. 34. I agree with this schedule if funding is sufficient and it significant targets can be generated at Garrucha and/or El Retiro.

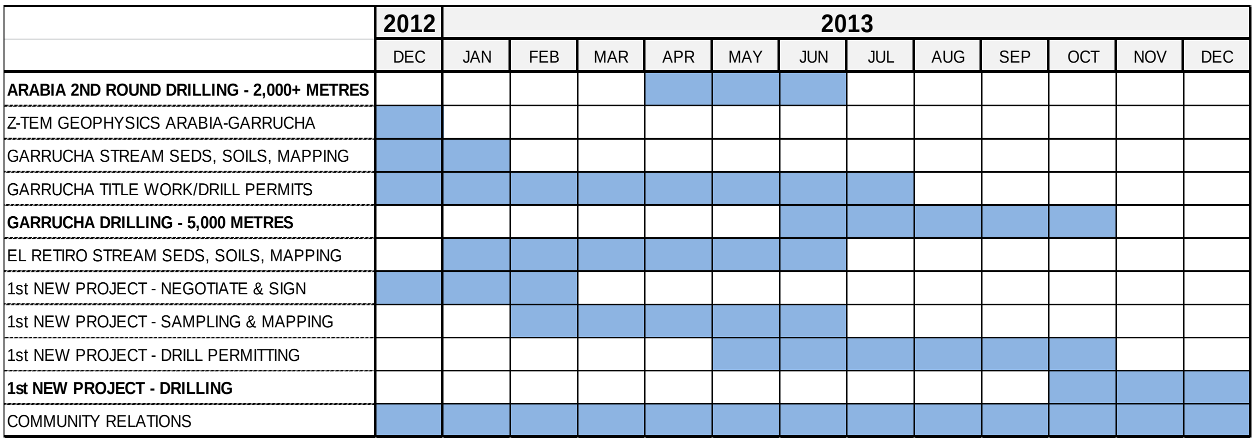

Fig. 34: Proposed Exploration Program for 2013

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Appendix 1

Stream Sediment Sample Assay Results for the Arabia Project Area

Sample ID	Weight (kg)	Mo (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppb)	Au (ppb)
C-01651	2.21	0.25	107.71	2.51	95.5	33	3.0
C-01652	1.19	0.43	123.51	5.38	105.6	55	1.6
C-01653	0.95	1.24	106.66	10.87	157.3	196	5.9
C-01654	0.88	1.25	131.31	12.99	178.1	289	7.6
C-01656	1.25	0.30	68.52	2.58	71.3	48	1.2
C-01657	1.03	0.78	80.98	4.82	106.7	131	2.8
C-01658	0.76	1.75	80.29	7.64	151.9	247	4.4
C-01659	0.88	0.82	72.95	6.98	103.8	126	3.7
C-01660	1.15	1.19	100.98	13.42	106.3	165	5.5
C-01662	1.12	2.40	89.47	13.79	141.3	292	0.8
C-01663	0.45	0.46	94.47	21.60	107.4	130	3.7
C-01666	0.60	1.75	83.68	12.66	119.6	160	3.2
C-01667	2.05	0.36	73.62	10.44	101.2	62	2.1
C-01668	1.43	0.32	61.28	9.58	66.6	35	3.7
C-01669	1.07	0.46	119.96	6.89	104.6	64	2.0
C-01699	1.63	0.54	33.91	14.56	77.8	130	24.0
C-01701	0.43	0.81	100.00	9.91	149.5	138	1.2
C-01702	1.39	1.06	103.77	14.93	151.2	248	4.6
C-01703	0.72	0.74	79.72	3.21	97.8	90	1.0
C-01704	1.05	0.73	76.38	2.23	101.8	115	1.4
C-01706	0.60	1.44	109.46	11.62	166.0	246	6.2
C-01708	0.54	0.78	80.90	4.43	117.4	124	4.6
C-01709	1.48	1.99	134.98	9.37	209.8	374	5.5
C-01710	0.58	1.59	75.52	8.37	146.1	255	3.7
C-01711	0.32	1.25	98.00	6.69	181.3	214	2.9
C-01713	0.77	0.41	73.01	13.86	71.9	66	1.5
C-01714	0.52	0.60	103.62	10.17	92.8	85	8.3
C-01715	1.17	0.24	54.16	2.18	69.1	61	1.6
C-01717	0.80	0.21	73.79	2.08	33.2	33	0.6
C-01719	0.64	0.15	60.77	2.80	49.2	23	0.3
C-01722	0.77	0.58	85.55	13.41	95.2	69	2.6
C-01723	0.56	0.06	121.24	7.27	30.8	39	0.3
C-01728	0.64	0.48	95.16	5.15	80.2	56	0.9
C-01729	0.54	0.17	59.49	2.88	37.4	16	0.2
C-01731	0.37	0.10	56.18	5.14	57.1	22	0.2
C-01741	1.31	0.12	95.70	5.94	80.4	41	2.5
C-01742	0.69	0.41	162.46	5.28	100.6	76	19.5
C-01743	0.84	0.27	92.42	8.09	88.5	59	2.2
C-01744	0.81	0.47	81.56	2.71	104.5	72	1.8

C-01745	3.16	0.47	79.83	5.13	94.6	97	1.4
C-01700	1.47	0.61	142.05	6.51	196.3	143	3.1
C-01705	0.7	2.55	182.78	18.56	249.7	595	2.2
C-01725	1.48	0.45	96.21	2.7	130.9	51	1.3
C-01730	1.1	1.49	106.73	9.44	150.9	337	3.2
C-01734	1.53	0.87	89.19	12.18	110.2	209	1.8
C-01735	1.25	0.83	78.54	20.87	104.1	101	1.8
C-01736	1.62	0.75	94.88	9.56	153.1	212	2.4
C-01737	0.9	1.08	96.05	17.77	89.3	108	2.7
C-01738	1.38	0.64	64.96	13.08	86.9	106	7.9
C-01739	0.66	0.52	80.81	6.34	95.4	94	2.2
C-01740	0.77	1.02	100.79	11.82	119.7	202	3.6
C-01650	0.39	1.36	104.24	5.8	170.3	227	0.7
C-01655	0.45	0.35	62.7	1.78	96.8	47	0.7
C-01746	0.84	0.41	93.04	2.41	115.9	56	1.2
C-01747	0.72	0.29	67.41	1.63	82.3	48	0.4
C-01748	0.34	0.33	143.71	1.32	107.4	68	0.8
C-01749	0.32	0.77	119.08	2.74	194.7	147	7.8
C-01750	0.49	0.7	104.67	4.79	128.3	121	0.8
C-02501	0.69	0.17	58.37	0.61	64.1	15	0.2
C-02502	0.89	0.27	57.79	9.44	71	39	7.6
C-02503	1.49	0.37	90.55	10.45	201.4	53	1.9
C-02550	1.1	0.67	60.25	8.25	110.6	105	2
C-02551	1.36	0.69	77.61	8.25	121.2	170	1.9
C-02552	1.22	0.67	44.62	7.82	97.8	47	1.4
C-02553	1.65	0.58	42.58	7.01	99.6	80	6.6
C-02554	0.36	0.9	35.56	6.88	117.5	111	2.5
C-02555	0.58	0.77	33.92	6.65	110.1	37	3.2
C-02556	0.47	0.49	34.16	10.3	125.8	90	28.4
C-02557	2.96	0.44	56.9	6.76	101	140	1.8
C-02558	1.75	0.62	43.33	6.64	94.7	96	1.8
C-02570	0.86	0.58	23.91	14.17	95.4	44	5.4
C-02571	1.59	0.91	55.66	8.74	137.2	192	3.7
C-02572	2.84	0.78	55.32	8.62	156.1	250	4.4
C-02573	2.36	0.42	33.02	5.19	65.2	125	5.4
C-02574	2.84	0.7	54.74	9.28	141	218	2.6
C-02575	3.05	0.55	51.96	9.42	143.5	253	2.4
C-02576	1.62	0.77	61.48	9.27	143.5	198	2.1
C-02577	1.09	0.73	58.51	8.47	140.6	184	2.4
C-02578	1.28	0.36	47.4	5.99	83.6	97	2.7
C-02579	0.38	0.15	103.42	3.72	92.7	45	3.9
C-02580	2.17	0.43	36.16	7.28	88.1	51	2.8
C-02581	2.3	0.76	40.38	6.98	110.7	151	2.6

C-02582	0.71	0.64	57.29	8.55	122.4	187	2.5
C-02583	0.43	0.47	28.74	8.27	72.7	42	1.9
C-02584	2.03	0.84	65.72	8.38	172.6	254	2.5
C-02585	0.76	0.41	46.85	8.53	87.9	83	2.2
C-02586	1.39	0.83	55.89	9.04	123.3	245	2.5
C-02587	0.95	0.35	56.51	6.86	85.2	180	3.1
C-02588	0.44	0.44	63.04	7.51	94.2	117	11.8
C-02589	0.62	0.13	83	6.4	96.1	56	12.9
C-02590	0.39	0.24	87.11	12.94	108	81	10.1
C-02591	2.67	0.51	41.21	7.73	98.3	98	1.9
C-02592	1.27	0.72	60.84	10.13	104.9	105	2.9
C-02593	1.52	0.63	60.74	9.51	105.1	107	2.1
C-02596	1.8	0.39	56.03	7.72	96	159	2.7
C-02597	0.64	0.26	39.32	7.81	84.5	65	2.2
C-02598	2.22	1.1	126.68	33.03	132.9	265	6.5
C-02599	2.11	0.57	66.01	7.95	110.6	139	1.8
C-02600	1.47	0.22	38.98	2.98	50.3	34	0.6
C 2900	3.27	1.16	15.45	10.53	171.2	48	0.8
C 2901	1.55	1.03	18.24	10.37	116.1	64	1
C 2902	2.65	0.68	20.29	7.48	111.1	91	3.3
C 2903	2.4	0.75	20.5	10.31	108.1	121	3
C 2904	2.24	0.85	17.39	20.26	150.7	179	3.2
C 2905	1.46	0.77	19.41	20.13	121.8	223	6.6
C 2906	2.02	0.85	16.87	20.19	117.6	333	5
C 2907	0.88	0.83	25.54	15.9	114.9	414	6
C 2908	1.44	0.4	18.48	17.36	113.8	136	2.5
C 2909	1.54	0.36	18.59	19.86	119.1	128	2.4
C 2910	2.29	0.53	14.5	6.67	100.7	82	16.2
C 2911	1.57	0.43	30.89	8.18	102.5	56	13.4
C 2912	2.26	0.27	13.69	5.05	92.8	43	0.9
C 2913	1.47	1.07	134.72	17.22	148.1	431	68.9
C 2914	2.69	0.3	23.56	4.37	101.9	25	0.4
C 2915	1.46	0.98	142.78	18.22	152.3	514	82.9
C 2916	0.77	0.37	19.12	5.73	96.1	43	3
C 2917	1.72	0.36	25.8	6	90.2	57	2.5
C 2918	3.35	0.4	27.01	5.1	92.5	29	1.2
C 2919	1.28	0.71	43.28	14.45	123.1	101	3.8
C 2920	0.95	0.97	12.15	5.1	94.2	61	0.9
C 2921	1.19	1.15	7.99	6.42	91.7	94	1.1
C 2922	3.45	0.67	29.94	7.81	110.3	51	1.8
C 2923	1.04	0.7	30.03	6.99	113.9	44	1.8
C 2924	0.7	1	20.1	5.9	106.9	41	1.8
C 2925	1.98	0.55	31.29	6.91	95	37	2.3

C 2926	0.94	0.79	26.82	6.95	110.4	39	2.2
C 2927	2.99	0.95	26.42	6.75	119.8	37	1.2
C 2928	1.05	0.62	36.37	7.25	105	23	1.7
C 2929	0.65	0.85	26.62	7.57	106.5	44	2.1
C 2930	3.6	0.39	26.99	4.91	98.9	74	4.4
C 2931	1.89	0.3	23.25	5.2	89.5	54	5.2
C 2932	4.09	0.39	49.25	4.81	94.7	15	1.2
C 2933	1.6	0.31	43.57	4.62	93.4	39	4.1
C 2934	1.46	0.28	18.88	7.15	99.5	49	1.7
C 2935	0.88	0.46	61.4	6.85	100.7	74	4.6
C 2936	1.96	0.6	23.36	5.68	151.9	46	1.5
C 2937	3.84	0.9	22.93	5.69	165.2	31	1.5
C 2938	0.92	0.49	29.7	7.56	108.9	62	2.8
C 2939	1.73	0.69	13.64	6.13	174.2	41	1
C 2940	3.22	0.67	27.06	11.71	117.8	149	4.6
C 2941	3.18	0.65	46.96	8.47	116.6	23	2.6
C 2942	1.41	0.35	19.58	4.93	92.6	44	2.5
C 2943	3.9	0.22	13.41	7.29	76.8	53	3.7
C 2944	2.3	0.32	25.48	5.2	95.5	31	4.2
C 2945	1.26	0.55	44.06	8.04	116.5	22	2.5
C 2946	2.26	0.49	34.96	6.45	99.6	22	2
C 2947	2.29	0.36	15.28	14.54	74.1	50	1.4
C 2948	0.72	0.29	21.46	7.14	99.1	43	2.1
C 2949	2.71	0.51	30	5.97	113	62	8.3
C-01521		0.25	19.7	13.59	111.5	121	2.5
C-01522		0.57	21.64	8.46	116.9	227	3
C-01523		0.39	15.74	6.86	95.8	110	2.3
C-01524		0.25	25	8.2	92.5	45	2.2
C-01525		0.25	31.03	7.8	107.3	54	2.9
C-01526		0.17	20.16	5.89	92.7	51	2.1
C-01527		0.77	125.04	17.14	155	523	98
C-01528		0.24	17.93	6.26	97.9	61	4.8
C-01529		0.49	116.98	23.13	203.8	370	9.8
C-01530		0.39	138.25	16.03	164.1	379	14.3
C-01774		0.44	75.03	11.26	132.8	227	7.8
C-01775		0.54	51.32	15.83	101.7	214	5.2
C-01776		0.65	37.51	14.79	128.5	108	6.5
C-02335	1.17	0.92	72.53	16.94	88.8	60	6.9
C-02336	1.17	1.47	82.97	11.76	76.1	81	3.7
C-02337	1.14	0.65	22.06	9.15	38.4	58	2.7
C-02338	1.3	0.57	81.14	11.27	78.8	108	13.7
C-02339	0.57	1.01	50.48	23.22	84.4	86	3
C-02341	0.55	2	55.7	27.94	93.5	91	3.8

C-02342	0.49	1.55	43.68	27.62	79.9	76	11.9
C-02345	1.25	1.48	68.27	22.2	115.3	141	6.2
C-02347	1.25	0.7	90.73	36.16	129.4	453	838.6
C-02348	1.02	2.03	98.36	18.53	87.9	90	12.9
C-02350	0.86	0.71	94.75	20.22	102.5	86	2.7
C-02351	1.07	0.53	52.28	14.88	82.7	73	1.3
C-02353	1.34	0.85	58.54	17.88	73.1	176	5.7
C-02354	0.8	1.24	26.77	19.53	37.1	80	2.6
C-02355	1.34	0.5	145.45	13.97	92	98	17.4
C-02356	1.04	0.87	76.8	23.18	93.5	119	3.6
C-01860	1.28	0.28	13.88	55.42	108.7	116	5.6
C-01861	2.59	0.38	16.69	38.71	114	473	20.3
C-01862	0.53	0.29	14.28	24.44	73.6	97	4
C-01863	1.22	0.31	18.08	36	86	160	6.2
C-01864	1.19	0.22	14.65	21.53	64.2	72	1.4
C-01865	1.13	0.35	30.39	28.97	98.7	111	11.5
C-01866	0.81	0.34	19.99	36.87	102.7	205	37.3
C-01867	0.55	0.43	25.51	24.47	74.7	85	16.5
C-01531	0.77	5.82	81.97	24.75	154.1	146	5
C-01532	1.3	0.44	22	63.02	138.6	281	8.3
C-01533	1.45	0.85	41.23	47.09	191.5	350	24.3
C-01534	0.49	2.63	41.56	44.45	324.6	367	35
C-01535	0.71	0.87	89.84	15.82	191.8	244	25.6
C-01536	1.07	1.22	51.26	31.65	133.1	147	10.3
C-01537	1.24	1.23	71.53	21.14	139.2	336	2.7
C-01538	1.28	0.68	43.57	16.31	93.5	134	5.9
C-01539	1.35	0.21	18.36	21.08	61.8	60	1
C-01540	0.98	1.47	24.08	21.44	78.2	98	0.9
C-01541	0.79	0.92	17.86	22.05	72.7	110	0.7
C-01542	1.22	0.79	17.71	29.38	74.9	85	2.3
C-01543	0.74	0.75	14.35	17.38	62.9	63	7.6
C-01544	1.24	0.41	67.25	16.2	95.9	89	6.3
C-01545	0.8	2.11	62.6	25.02	148.8	140	4
C-01546	0.66	0.65	33.51	25.76	84.8	78	6.9
C-01547	1.01	1.34	35.17	28.56	103.9	156	1.8
C-01548	1.11	1	39.15	21.32	94	154	2
C-01549	0.89	1.54	36.67	29.12	114.2	244	22.9
C-01550	1.13	1.13	34.93	20.37	104.8	189	2.2
C-01868	1.14	0.95	76.17	11.66	96.4	98	1.8
C-01869	0.71	0.69	30.59	14.91	81.5	42	4
C-01870	1.09	1.34	20.05	21.05	107	133	0.4
C-01871	0.94	1.06	19.27	17	68.3	33	0.2
C-01872	0.94	0.76	23.9	19.46	90.4	83	2

C-01873	0.93	0.59	21.77	21.95	64.4	64	4.2
C-01874	1.1	1.79	42.98	27.97	90.1	93	6.2
C-01875	1.32	1.81	41.34	25.16	85.1	87	2.7
C-01876	0.68	0.98	48.03	20.84	92	118	6.9
C-01877	1.34	1.39	26.67	27.57	59.6	103	9.7
C-01878	2.44	1.01	44.02	21.86	80.6	105	6.9
C-01879	1.31	1.88	37.27	26.48	99.5	118	2.4
C-01880	0.92	0.66	18.14	31.1	59.2	61	2.1
C-01881	1.26	1.32	54.92	17.89	144.1	187	16.2
C-01882	1.25	0.55	109.72	14.76	107.7	102	4.3
C-01883	1.9	1	52.78	20.51	90	122	4.8
C-01884	1.24	1.22	40.01	19.23	97.1	214	5.9
C-01885	1.34	0.95	48.68	14.4	79.7	103	2.4
C-01886	1.37	0.8	22.53	16.04	40.5	124	1.1
C-01887	1.14	1.23	39.11	17.77	61.8	93	5.1
C-01888	1.18	1.39	62.02	25.29	103.3	248	2.9
C-01889	0.92	0.8	63.83	19.21	103.9	66	13.3
C-01890	0.73	0.85	61.51	23.2	97.7	79	18.2
C-01891	1.35	0.94	78.14	20.68	111.3	178	13.5
C-01892	0.93	0.91	89.03	37.39	113.4	407	655.5
C-01893	1.04	1.18	58.81	32.29	75.6	81	2.2
C-01894	0.97	0.63	79.33	19.76	77.1	101	5.2
C-01895	1.16	0.63	78.97	15.57	76.1	124	10.7
C-01896	1.41	1.36	40.24	29.48	85	93	4.7
C-01897	1.04	1.34	60.61	26.14	98.2	144	4.2
C-01898	1.4	0.72	46.34	15.87	69	78	0.6
C-01899	1.08	1.81	32.45	22.99	55.2	68	0.7
C-01900	1.46	3.85	35.52	22.22	69.9	111	2
C-01901	1.28	1.13	37.32	22.32	74	104	1.8
C-01902	1.19	0.78	88.65	15.96	86.3	114	5.9
C-01903	1.29	1.35	16.55	17.73	45.9	111	1.7
C-01904	1.21	0.89	36.68	15.43	61.6	85	1
C-01905	1.36	1.02	24.21	15.94	78.5	118	0.2
C-01906	1.28	1.02	37.49	18.75	71.1	121	1.1
C-01907	1.32	0.95	57.3	16.1	58.5	79	0.9
C-01908	1.1	1.18	66.57	11.17	57.1	97	0.8
C-01909	1.17	1.05	47.92	13.18	58.5	116	1.6
C-01910	1.38	1.62	20.72	16.12	57	137	0.2
C-01911	1.26	0.68	20.03	14.39	77.4	184	0.2
C-01912	1.32	0.52	25.46	16.55	70.9	147	0.5
C-01913	1.35	1.04	25.72	18.77	42.9	75	6.4

Appendix 2
Rock Chip Assay Results for the Arabia Project Area

Sample_ID	Weight (kg)	Au (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
AF-001	8.55	0.005	1.6	31.8	15.5	205	0.1
AF-002	10.71	0.005	0.9	25.8	24.9	123	0.1
AF-003	8.99	0.008	0.7	29.6	7.5	72	0.1
AF-004	7.32	0.005	0.9	9.9	12	136	0.1
AF-005	7.82	0.013	2.2	15	12.5	62	0.1
AF-006	6.97	0.015	1.5	54.2	16.7	141	0.2
AF-007	8.03	0.007	1.2	45.4	10.8	204	0.2
AF-008	7.84	0.011	1.5	41.6	15.6	176	0.2
AF-009	7.21	0.012	0.9	44.7	12.9	148	0.1
AF-010	8.26	0.013	1.7	37.6	9.2	87	0.1
AF-011	8.65	0.01	2.5	32.4	12.8	157	0.3
AF-012	12.27	0.012	2.1	26.4	30.5	182	0.2
AF-013	7.69	0.012	1.8	23.2	11.1	220	0.3
AF-014	9.34	0.014	1.2	28.3	13.1	170	0.2
AF-015	7.92	0.022	1	37.2	13.2	148	0.2
AF-016	10.71	0.016	1.1	37.1	18	150	0.1
AF-017	6.97	0.018	1	46.4	9.8	72	0.1
AF-018	6.56	0.012	1	43.7	11.9	92	0.1
AF-019	9.75	0.013	0.8	35.1	16.9	84	0.2
AF-020	5.69	0.009	0.8	38.7	8.1	88	0.1
AF-021	8.69	0.005	0.6	33.1	16	87	0.2
AF-022	6.56	0.008	1	32.5	12.7	111	0.2
AF-023	6.04	0.01	0.7	23.7	9.2	121	0.2
AF-024	10.4	0.013	1	28.4	11.1	108	0.3
AF-025	8.56	0.015	0.6	33.3	10.3	99	0.4
AF-026	8.29	0.005	0.4	28.1	10	86	0.3
AF-027	7.76	0.007	0.9	26.2	10.2	85	0.4
AF-028	8.04	0.008	1.7	31.8	42.2	137	0.3
AF-029	9.78	0.009	1.3	29.7	36.2	132	0.1
AF-031	8.22	0.011	0.7	34.5	12.3	298	0.2
AF-032	9.05	0.007	0.9	30	12.8	154	0.2
AF-033	8.97	0.013	2.5	38.7	17.2	109	0.1
AF-034	6.14	0.009	2.3	29	9.6	156	0.1
AF-035	10.22	0.013	1.3	25.6	10	118	0.1
AF-036	9.48	0.011	2.4	30.7	23.4	87	0.2
AF-037	7.45	0.008	2.7	26.5	63.8	69	0.1
AF-038	10.06	0.014	1.5	33.9	16.4	126	0.2

AF-039	8.76	0.007	0.5	41.9	7.4	107	0.1
AF-040	10.83	0.007	1.9	26.1	12.8	126	0.1
AF-041	9.68	0.01	1.7	38.2	10.4	121	0.1
AF-042	12.06	0.008	1	22.4	6.6	72	0.1
AF-043	8.73	0.006	1	35.7	7.9	114	0.2
AF-044	9.33	0.009	1	24.7	9.5	117	0.2
AF-045	6.04	0.005	0.8	22.2	7.5	97	0.2
AF-046	8.4	0.005	1	25.9	8.8	144	0.1
AF-047	7.3	0.005	1.4	27.7	8.6	191	0.2
AF-048	12.62	0.01	1.4	24.2	13.6	143	0.1
AF-049	8.84	0.012	1.8	39	24.1	198	0.2
AF-050	7.82	0.016	1.8	62.2	21	164	0.2
AF-051	9.27	0.008	1.8	42.3	8.7	82	0.1
AF-052	8.03	0.006	1.8	41	10.4	69	0.1
AF-053	10.6	0.006	0.8	58.9	8	139	0.2
AF-054	10.05	0.017	1.3	52.1	51.5	101	0.2
AF-055	10.66	0.014	2.3	11.6	12	32	0.1
AF-056	7.65	0.014	1.8	8.1	9.9	23	0.1
AF-057	5.75	0.016	1.8	6.5	7.6	56	0.1
AF-058	7.83	0.022	2.3	8.2	7.9	39	0.2
AF-059	8.2	0.022	1.9	11.6	9.3	55	0.2
AF-060	8.2	0.018	1.3	11.9	6.8	76	0.3
AF-061	8.39	0.022	1.4	30.3	11.5	106	0.8
AF-062	8.54	0.025	1.6	85.3	67.3	206	0.2
AF-063	7.15	0.019	1.6	51.3	20.7	139	0.4
AF-064	7.6	0.005	0.7	20.2	6.9	92	0.1
AF-065	6.69	0.019	1.4	31.3	8.2	70	0.1
AF-066	7.85	0.016	2	41.1	6.9	83	0.1
AF-067	7.7	0.019	1.9	25.9	8.3	79	0.1
AF-068	7.68	0.016	1.9	29.1	6.5	65	0.1
AF-069	6.38	0.024	1.6	31.5	6.5	49	0.1
AF-070	6.93	0.012	1.7	56.2	6.3	71	0.1
AF-071	7.91	0.015	1.6	56.7	7.8	112	0.2
AF-072	5.56	0.014	0.9	47.5	5.2	92	0.4
AF-073	6.49	0.019	1.7	34.4	8	106	0.4
AF-074	7.18	0.02	1.9	81.3	10.3	99	0.4
AF-075	8.6	0.011	1.5	61.9	17.3	149	0.4
AF-076	7.59	0.012	1.2	113.4	14.9	185	0.3
AF-077	5.85	0.014	1.9	50.5	10.1	135	0.5
AF-078	6.39	0.009	1.2	51.8	6.1	73	0.3
AF-079	10.05	0.011	0.8	50.4	6.3	82	0.2

AF-080	5.22	0.008	1	8.8	8	34	0.1
AF-081	4.42	0.005	0.7	20	13.8	95	0.1
AF-082	5.82	0.015	1.3	52.8	10	41	0.3
AF-083	6.82	0.021	6	41.4	8	40	0.3
AF-084	13.13	0.018	3.8	55.9	12.1	48	0.3
AF-085	5.86	0.022	3.3	47.8	15.1	63	0.1
AF-086	5.72	0.016	2.8	59.3	13.7	83	0.3
AF-088	3.97	0.014	1.9	57.7	11.8	113	0.4
AF-089	5.74	0.012	1.6	52.8	12.2	110	0.4
AF-090	5.73	0.014	1.5	69.2	12	96	0.2
AF-091	6.59	0.014	1.6	51.4	10.5	70	0.3
AF-092	9.58	0.028	2.3	32.8	8.8	64	0.3
AF-093	9.82	0.027	2.2	28.2	7.7	68	0.3
AF-094	7.16	0.028	2.1	25.8	6.6	59	0.3
AF-095	8.89	0.013	1.6	42.3	7.2	126	0.2
AF-096	6.11	0.012	1.1	55.6	9.5	130	0.3
AF-097	5.63	0.008	1.3	56.8	13	673	0.3
AF-098	6.07	0.015	1.3	48.3	12.4	149	0.3
AF-099	8.25	0.019	1.4	54.2	15.3	222	0.3
AF-100	7.03	0.009	1.2	43.8	18.4	221	0.1
AF-101	5.61	0.021	1.4	55.9	18.6	285	0.2
AF-102	7.98	0.011	1.2	32	17.6	432	0.1
AF-103	5.55	0.009	1.3	28.2	13.2	222	0.1
AF-104	6.33	0.012	1	48.1	17.1	145	0.3
AF-105	6.5	0.009	1.4	42.3	25.4	179	0.2
AF-106	8.64	0.007	1	33.9	29.7	187	0.2
AF-107	5.87	0.03	3.8	37.3	12.5	177	0.9
AF-108	4.71	0.023	2.4	40.1	17.3	180	0.6
AF-109	4.89	0.025	1.3	42	17.7	181	0.4
AF-110	6.41	0.018	1.8	23.6	18.9	141	0.3
AF-111	8.59	0.007	2.3	30.3	21.5	159	0.2
AF-112	7.95	0.008	2.3	26.6	32.3	179	0.2
AF-113	6.92	0.008	1.4	27.8	25	173	0.1
AF-114	7.63	0.006	1.8	32.3	21.8	183	0.3
AF-115	7.49	0.006	0.9	27.7	13	109	0.2
AF-116	9.88	0.009	2.2	21.6	21.4	88	0.3
AF-117	10.11	0.015	1	27.4	12.8	136	0.1
AF-118	10.12	0.011	1.1	23.8	11	117	0.3
AF-119	8.46	0.009	1.1	21.3	11.9	158	0.6
AF-120	6.52	0.005	1.1	19.1	7.9	194	0.3
AF-121	6.78	0.012	2.4	25.9	8.6	153	0.4

AF-122	8.56	0.015	2.2	31.9	10.2	152	0.2
AF-123	7.99	0.013	1.2	30	12.5	161	0.4
AF-124	9.27	0.023	2.8	23.7	18.6	87	0.3
AF-125	7.78	0.014	1.2	38.6	12.9	188	0.2
AF-126	4.59	0.01	0.9	34.1	9.4	188	0.1
AF-127	5.89	0.008	1	38.6	8.1	101	0.1
AF-128	4.13	0.009	0.9	30	6.7	161	0.1
AF-129	4.29	0.006	1	31.4	7.8	143	0.2
AF-130	3.52	0.007	0.9	27	8.3	83	0.1
AF-131	4.68	0.01	1.2	29.8	10.6	104	0.1
AF-132	4.43	0.024	1.3	32.1	11.8	142	0.1
AF-134	5.71	0.026	1.3	34.6	16.6	116	0.1
AF-135	4.14	0.03	1.6	45.1	12.1	146	0.2
AF-136	4.96	0.026	2.3	29	23.3	109	0.1
AF-137	6.32	0.03	2.9	32.5	21.2	89	0.1
AF-138	4.92	0.02	1.5	33.4	17.7	151	0.1
AF-139	3.92	0.019	1.6	28.4	13.3	107	0.1
AF-140	4.72	0.005	1.2	40.6	8.6	151	0.1
AF-141	5.53	0.007	0.9	40.1	8	127	0.1
AF-142	5.15	0.011	1.2	36.6	8.2	104	0.1
AF-143	5.14	0.011	1.5	33.4	9.1	88	0.2
AF-144	4.8	0.175	1.5	209.7	11.5	225	0.2
AF-145	4.57	0.044	2.1	76.2	10.9	200	0.1
AF-146	5.03	0.315	2.2	267.1	11.1	396	0.3
AF-147	5.04	0.829	3.4	433.9	8.7	352	1
AF-148	4.41	0.992	2.6	403.8	9.6	317	0.8
AF-149	4.98	0.158	2.5	259.3	11.2	278	0.3
AF-150	3.63	0.107	1.4	123.7	10.9	207	0.1
AF-151	4.72	0.015	1.4	35.8	10.7	111	0.2
AF-152	4.57	0.013	1.7	34.8	12.4	69	0.1
AF-153	3.17	0.018	1.4	29.4	12	75	0.1
AF-154	4.38	0.014	1.5	39.2	13.5	146	0.1
AF-155	5.34	0.017	1.6	36.6	15.3	147	0.1
AF-156	5.23	0.014	3.6	39.4	17.9	175	0.1
AF-157	5.03	0.01	1.7	35.6	17.2	162	0.1
AF-158	4.16	0.012	1.8	37.9	20.4	173	0.1
AF-159	4.51	0.01	1.5	24.7	9.5	95	0.2
AF-160	4.32	0.01	1.4	24.8	14	113	0.1
AF-161	4.6	0.01	1	25.7	7.6	128	0.1
AF-162	4.77	0.008	1.1	28.1	15.8	94	0.1
AF-163	5.43	0.008	0.7	25.6	6.1	100	0.1

AF-164	4.28	0.01	0.9	40.3	8.8	152	0.2
AF-165	4.84	0.008	0.8	67.4	5.3	142	0.2
AF-166	4.77	0.005	0.7	18.5	6.6	114	0.1
AF-167	4.89	0.01	0.7	49.6	4.4	122	0.1
AF-168	5.37	0.008	1.1	21.3	6.9	121	0.1
AF-169	4.11	0.007	1.1	25.3	6.8	148	0.1
AF-170	4.53	0.008	1	24.9	6.8	98	0.1
AF-171	3.68	0.005	0.8	64.2	7.4	114	0.1
AF-172	3.43	0.005	0.8	31.3	6.9	132	0.1
AF-173	3.42	0.005	0.8	58.4	18.9	172	0.1
AF-174	4.35	0.006	1.2	48.1	18.5	172	0.1
AF-175	5.29	0.005	0.8	25.4	5.8	114	0.2
AF-176	4.87	0.005	1.3	19.8	6.4	94	0.1
AF-177	3.61	0.005	1.1	26.1	19.9	217	0.2
AF-178	4.33	0.005	0.8	25.3	9.5	119	0.2
AF-179	4.19	0.005	0.9	28.3	8.4	112	0.2
AF-180	4.43	0.005	0.9	25.2	9.6	124	0.2
AF-181	4.31	0.005	1.1	29.8	21.4	196	0.7
AF-182	3.38	0.01	1	26.8	18.7	177	0.5
AF-183	4.49	0.028	2	68.8	13.4	168	0.3
AF-184	4.23	0.047	3.1	104.2	12.5	222	0.6
AF-185	3.48	0.101	4.7	148.1	23.8	258	0.8
AF-186	4.1	0.051	2.3	78.1	12	177	0.4
AF-187	5.06	0.067	5.8	213.6	12.7	239	1.3
AF-188	5.78	0.036	3.8	108	23.1	233	0.9
AF-189	4.24	0.046	2.1	68.4	17.9	244	0.9
AF-190	5.11	0.085	4.5	205.8	17.7	241	1.1
AF-192	1.17	0.082	5.4	132.5	8.2	232	0.9
AF-193	1.72	0.14	4.7	182	18.8	648	1.1
AF-194	1.87	0.173	6.9	322.8	12.7	296	1
AF-195	1.49	0.028	1.6	58.4	16.5	241	0.4
AF-196	1.97	0.015	1.5	43.2	14.2	134	0.2
AF-197	4.17	0.011	1.3	40.5	13.6	128	0.2
AF-198	4.68	0.011	2.1	38.8	33.7	105	0.1
AF-199	1.87	0.01	1.4	37.8	6.5	90	0.2
AF-200	1.78	0.011	1.3	42.4	19.5	122	0.3
AF-201	1.98	0.012	1.5	22.4	17.7	131	0.2
AF-202	2.06	0.017	1.4	40.8	32.3	300	0.5
AF-203	1.9	0.02	1.8	35.9	25.7	190	0.5
AF-204	2.37	0.015	1.5	32.5	19.1	125	0.4
AF-205	2.16	0.018	2	32.5	82.1	268	0.9

AF-206	1.96	0.014	1.6	30.5	45.7	442	0.9
AF-207	2.41	0.015	1.1	27.4	70.6	324	0.6
AF-209	7.8	0.01	1.6	27.8	10.4	78	0.1
AF-210	8.05	0.012	1.5	27.7	9.7	86	0.1
AF-211	7.38	0.011	1.3	25.8	10.2	108	0.1
AF-212	7.77	0.012	1.7	21.7	11.5	119	0.1
AF-213	8.62	0.012	1.9	17.2	14.7	146	0.1
AF-214	5.84	0.014	1.4	27.4	7.2	72	0.1
AF-215	5.86	0.006	1.1	24.6	5.4	55	0.1
AF-216	7.1	0.005	1	26.8	5.7	51	0.1
AF-217	6.99	0.006	1	24.6	5.7	64	0.1
AF-218	7.71	0.009	1.2	28	6.7	74	0.1
AF-219	8.44	0.012	1.3	28.9	9.5	87	0.1
AF-220	7.88	0.01	1.1	23.8	8.5	72	0.1
AF-221	7.28	0.018	2	25.4	20.4	64	0.1
AF-222	7.46	0.019	2.7	22.3	21.9	68	0.1
AF-223	7.06	0.017	1.8	22	13.7	81	0.1
AF-224	6.06	0.043	1.4	23.2	17.6	63	0.1
AF-225	4.76	0.019	1.2	23.9	9.4	75	0.1
AF-226	3.78	0.014	0.9	37.4	6.8	113	0.1
AF-227	8.76	0.012	0.9	40.2	6.4	140	0.1
AR12-11		0	0	0	0	0	0
AR12-12		0	0	0	0	0	0
AR12-9		0	0	0	0	0	0
C-01217	3,14	0.022	2.4	24.4	7.9	113	0.2
C-01218	3,18	0.024	1.7	35.5	7.2	110	0.4
C-01219	2,97	0.034	6.6	23.9	6.7	108	0.4
C-01501	1.63	0.005	0.7	29.6	7.3	185	0.1
C-01502	2.1	0.005	1.3	38.2	5	130	0.2
C-01503	2.23	0.005	2.2	17.2	5.6	131	0.1
C-01551	1.59	0.009	1	4.8	8.3	87	0.1
C-01552	1.72	0.008	0.6	14.1	10	71	0.2
C-01553	1.93	0.007	1	21.4	6.1	102	0.1
C-01554	1.37	0.012	1.4	18.9	7.2	95	0.1
C-01555	1.52	0.012	1.1	20.9	16.4	135	0.2
C-01556	2.22	0.01	1.7	19.9	11.9	70	0.1
C-01557	2.15	0.021	0.8	81.5	3.7	75	0.1
C-01558	1.52	0.009	1.5	48.3	4.2	105	0.1
C-01559	2.81	0.009	1.2	46.6	8.8	110	0.3
C-01560	1.44	0.014	1.9	62.8	5.8	46	0.2
C-01561	1.4	0.005	0.4	16.3	4.1	97	0.1

C-01562	1.38	0.007	1	40.6	7.6	159	0.1
C-01563	2.36	0.007	0.7	29.5	5.9	142	0.1
C-01564	2.28	0.008	0.5	60.6	1.7	89	0.1
C-01565	1.23	0.011	1.7	15.9	12.9	144	0.3
C-01566	1.21	0.011	0.9	23.6	6.3	247	0.1
C-01567	1.74	0.012	0.7	12.2	8.9	34	0.3
C-01568	1.18	0.026	1.7	33	6.8	107	0.6
C-01570	1.25	0.012	1.8	28.2	4.6	128	0.1
C-01571	1.36	0.009	3.2	17.9	9.1	137	0.1
C-01572	1.44	0.008	2.3	29.7	7.6	135	0.1
C-01573	1.5	0.007	1	29.7	2.8	110	0.1
C-01601	9.3	0.017	1.7	54.6	24.9	431	0.6
C-01602	1.37	0.005	1.3	9.7	6.4	100	0.1
C-01603	1.54	0.006	1.8	10.4	6.5	93	0.2
C-01604	8.6	0.007	0.7	6.4	4	95	0.1
C-01605	5.61	0.007	1.2	9.1	5.2	85	0.1
C-01606	3.62	0.04	3.2	29.1	8.8	219	0.4
C-01607	2.18	0.012	1.6	5.6	7.9	70	0.1
C-01608	3.92	0.019	2.1	9.9	21.4	70	0.2
C-01609	1.47	0.028	1.8	7.4	16.3	87	0.3
C-01610	1.66	0.014	2.5	12.3	5	69	0.1
C-01611	1.63	0.011	2.5	2.6	6.2	42	0.4
C-01612	2.45	0.011	1.8	3.6	5.3	23	0.1
C-01613	3.08	0.013	1.9	3.4	5.4	22	0.1
C-01614	2.25	0.016	1.2	65.3	12.1	181	0.2
C-01615	4.43	0.013	0.7	32.3	10.8	130	0.1
C-01617	4.27	0.007	1.3	25.7	15.9	104	0.1
C-01618	4.51	0.005	1.8	28.5	18.9	229	0.3
C-01619	2.53	0.015	1.5	30.4	8.4	111	0.1
C-01620	3.22	0.009	0.8	37.3	7.2	126	0.2
C-01621	3.47	0.038	2.2	30.8	20	173	1.1
C-01622	4.31	0.021	1.7	19.2	13.6	110	0.8
C-01623	2.96	0.008	1.8	26.2	6.3	95	0.1
C-01624	1.47	0.006	0.7	46.7	5.4	114	0.1
C-01625	1.74	0.008	1.2	18.5	6.2	109	0.1
C-01626	0.96	0.008	0.9	47.7	5.2	107	0.1
C-01627	2.92	0.015	1.6	44	7.4	105	0.1
C-01628	2.41	0.01	1.1	28.6	6.2	123	0.1
C-01629	0.75	0.016	1.3	35	93.8	217	0.7
C-01630	1.85	0.01	1.1	33	26.8	123	0.2
C-01631	2.01	0.015	1.2	9.5	10.7	86	0.1

C-01632	5.62	0.026	1.9	67.4	10.3	122	0.3
C-01633	1.67	0.015	1.5	31.5	7.3	119	0.2
C-01634	1.95	0.017	1.8	26.8	8.4	106	0.1
C-01635	5.73	0.016	1.9	26.6	9	111	0.2
C-01636	2.75	0.008	2	10.6	11	157	0.2
C-01637	2.94	0.005	1.1	30.7	6.1	114	0.1
C-01638	4.79	0.006	1.2	54.1	7	92	0.1
C-01639	4.9	0.009	1.4	27.6	5.3	117	0.2
C-01640	3.57	0.006	1.3	32.5	4.7	111	0.1
C-01641	2.19	0.007	1.2	51	6.1	106	0.1
C-01642	4.65	0.018	2.7	45.2	23.5	379	0.4
C-01643	7.46	0.858	9.7	1311.6	10.7	119	1.7
C-01644	4	2.689	11.1	2344.2	7.6	151	4.4
C-01645	9.94	0.249	11.1	628.3	8.4	127	1.2
C-01646	5.34	3.812	11	3418.1	11.9	518	6.8
C-01647	3.47	0.243	26.3	555.6	12	274	1.7
C-01648	6.34	0.025	1.3	26.8	6.2	94	0.4
C-01649	5.26	0.018	1.8	42.7	6.8	69	0.5
C-01670	2.95	0.024	3.9	62.6	3.7	103	0.2
C-01671	1.64	0.008	1.8	27.5	7	113	0.1
C-01672	2.59	0.018	1.2	26.4	5.9	157	0.2
C-01673	3.46	0.011	3.4	59.3	183.1	106	0.8
C-01674	3.08	0.01	2.9	21.6	168.4	58	1
C-01675	1.85	0.005	1.5	21.8	6	136	0.1
C-01676	1.95	0.011	1.7	61.2	16.7	69	0.1
C-01677	3.47	0.01	0.4	36.9	3.3	70	0.1
C-01678	2.74	0.01	0.6	22.8	3.1	101	0.1
C-01679	1.63	0.044	0.9	58.8	5.2	167	0.1
C-01680	0.75	0.01	0.6	19.8	6.8	127	0.1
C-01681	2.44	0.011	1	18.4	3.8	61	0.1
C-01682	3.51	0.007	1	35.4	5.2	83	0.1
C-01683	2.44	0.011	4.1	6	4.9	28	0.1
C-01684	4.96	0.044	3.8	24.7	7.1	102	0.2
C-01685	4.79	0.094	3.3	64.5	11	167	0.3
C-01686	4.67	0.064	5.5	95.5	19.5	288	0.7
C-01687	5.75	0.128	4.6	179.4	44.2	395	0.6
C-01688	5.05	0.018	2.3	18.8	6.7	81	0.1
C-01689	4.56	0.551	7.2	543.3	16.2	329	1.6
C-01690	5.11	0.14	6.2	268.2	14.2	258	1
C-01691	5.67	0.095	7.6	135.9	12.1	324	0.6
C-01692	4.57	0.492	11.5	181.2	36.5	305	0.7

C-01693	4.19	0.198	7.9	216.9	11.8	315	1
C-01694	4.66	0.031	11.2	145.4	9.9	239	0.6
C-01695	5.72	0.029	8.4	69.2	6.6	300	0.5
C-01696	5.48	0.034	0.8	46.1	11.4	112	0.2
C-01697	4.94	0.046	9.6	78.1	8.3	250	0.5
C-01756	2.67	0.007	1.9	13	6	114	0.1
C-01757	2.18	0.006	1.6	16.2	15.2	104	0.1
C-01758	2.85	0.017	3.6	19	26.9	109	0.2
C-01759	2.02	0.005	4.1	15	26	209	0.1
C-01760	2.42	0.006	2	15.1	14	157	0.1
C-01761	2.47	0.011	1.8	16.5	19.9	180	0.1
C-01762	2.16	0.007	2.1	11.5	12.9	117	0.1
C-01763	1.72	0.027	1	19.5	15.6	116	0.1
C-01764	2.68	0.008	1.4	20.8	6.6	102	0.1
C-01765	2.24	0.008	1.5	19.5	7.5	98	0.1
C-01783	2.71	0.013	1.3	11.9	5.9	113	0.1
C-01784	3.51	0.016	1.1	12.4	5.7	116	0.1
C-01785	2.94	0.016	1.2	14.4	5.7	119	0.1
C-01786	2.95	0.018	1.5	11	5.7	119	0.1
C-02523	2.55	1.065	11	1219.9	7.6	144	0.8
C-02524	3.06	0.536	9.1	979.6	6.8	125	0.7
C-02525	3.07	0.439	7.4	1083.9	8	115	0.7
C-02526	3.21	0.333	16.2	434.8	18.8	155	1
C-02527	2.3	0.021	1.1	16.6	12.1	161	0.1
C-02528	2.69	0.012	3.2	15.2	6.8	100	0.1
C-02529	3.57	0.007	1	16.5	5.6	135	0.1
C-02530	3.08	0.007	1.2	10.1	4.9	78	0.1
C-02531	2.77	0.009	7.4	9.3	7.8	61	0.1
C-02532	2.69	0.008	2.8	10.1	12.8	121	0.1
C-02533	2.5	0.008	1	43.1	5.1	103	0.1
C-02534	2.82	0.007	1.2	32.3	66.3	284	0.1
C-02535	2.17	0.008	0.6	13.1	22.8	282	0.1
C-02536	2.1	0.006	1.2	16.3	10.5	135	0.1
C-02537	2	0.01	1.2	14.5	35.4	342	0.2
C-02538	2.3	0.009	0.5	24.5	10.9	89	0.1
C-02539	1.94	0.009	1.6	14.9	6.4	136	0.3
C-02540	2.05	0.019	1.3	28.4	9.1	188	0.2
C-02541	1.66	0.021	2.6	6.2	20.9	143	1
C-02542	1.76	0.005	0.9	54.7	6.3	105	0.4
C-02543	2.61	0.043	4.4	8.8	14.9	76	3.3
C-02544	3.26	0.005	1.4	12.8	6.3	114	0.2

C-02545	2.43	0.005	0.9	12.4	5.2	105	0.1
C-02594	2.29	0.016	1.1	32.4	4.5	119	0.1
C-02595	2.25	0.014	1.3	23.7	4.9	114	0.1
C-02640	2.37	0.019	1.2	30	4.9	117	0.1
C-02641	2.13	0.012	1	15.4	3.8	136	0.1
C-02642	2.44	0.012	1.2	34.4	3.6	109	0.1
C-02643	2.15	0.015	0.7	34.6	4	147	0.1
C-02644	2.27	0.017	1.2	33.3	4.7	95	0.1
C-02645	2.18	0.019	1	25.2	5.4	111	0.2
C-02646	2.19	0.017	1.1	34.1	4.9	118	0.1
C-02647	2.58	0.005	0.7	34.7	4.4	120	0.1
C-02648	2.82	0.009	1.6	23.5	6.2	111	0.1
C-02649	2.78	0.012	1	38	5.4	117	0.1
C-02650	2.67	0.012	1.4	30.9	5.2	119	0.1
C-02651	3.05	0.009	1	19.9	6.1	113	0.1
C-02652	2.45	0.008	0.9	55.3	5.1	128	0.1
C-02653	2.66	0.01	1.3	22.8	6.4	118	0.1
C-02654	3.08	0.011	0.4	14.2	6.8	97	0.1
C-02655	3.21	0.01	0.8	25.5	6.2	103	0.2
C-02656	3.25	0.01	1.4	30.5	5	118	0.1
C-02657	3.34	0.008	1.5	33.3	5.6	124	0.1
C-02658	2.76	0.013	1.1	31.9	4.1	116	0.1
C-02659	3.22	0.007	1.4	29.8	4.7	127	0.1
C-02660	3.17	0.013	2.2	24.8	5.6	114	0.1
C-02661	3.29	0.01	1.5	37.5	5.7	121	0.1
C-02662	3.07	0.011	1.2	39.2	4.2	109	0.1
C-02663	2.58	0.008	1.1	39.9	3.8	110	0.1
C-02665	3.36	0.019	1.2	40.6	5.6	116	0.1
C-02666	2.97	0.008	1.7	13.5	7	116	0.1
C-02667	2.92	0.006	1	38	5.2	113	0.1
C-02668	3.41	0.009	1.3	34.1	5.3	129	0.2
C-02669	3.57	0.007	0.7	17.4	6.1	111	0.2
C-02670	3.41	0.008	0.9	13	7.6	103	0.1
C-02671	3.07	0.015	0.7	12.9	9	111	0.1
C-02672	3.51	0.007	1.4	28	5.6	98	0.1
C-02673	3.3	0.007	0.8	27.1	3.8	89	0.1
C-02674	3.19	0.014	0.5	12.1	7.2	99	0.1
C-02675	1.96	0.012	1.1	39	5.5	128	0.1
C-02676	2.09	0.012	1.6	12.2	9	146	0.2
C-03506	0.91	0.005	1.2	27.6	4.5	94	0.1
C-03534	1.42	0.005	0.9	31.4	4.1	98	0.1

C-03568	0.83	0.005	0.8	37.4	5.2	107	0.1
C-03617	1.05	0.006	1.3	46.7	7.5	93	0.2
C-03674	1.08	0.005	1.1	50	7.6	89	0.2
C-03694	1.02	0.005	0.8	32.3	4.6	104	0.1
C-03695	1.76	0.005	0.7	31	4.1	95	0.1
C-03704	1.24	0.005	0.6	21.6	4.8	107	0.1
C-03782	1.11	0.005	0.9	46.6	4.5	118	0.1
C-03878	1.49	0.005	0.8	12.9	6	117	0.2
C-03935	1.32	0.005	1.7	19.2	7	143	0.1
C-03958	0.94	0.012	1.3	14	5.4	116	0.1
FR-A01	2.96	0.009	1	15.2	12.9	160	0.5
FR-A02	2.14	0.02	1	11	80.8	467	1.9
FR-A03	1.83	0.014	1.6	6.8	5.6	26	0.1
FR-A04	3.83	0.008	2	44.1	36.3	119	1.2
C-01215	1.86	1.147	4.4	543.3	7.3	281	1.4
GL-04	1.62	0.012	1	29.2	6.3	132	0.2
GL-05	1.01	0.011	0.9	13.6	4.4	133	0.2
GL-06	1.94	0.01	1	17.4	6.4	95	0.1
GL-07	1.78	0.01	1.3	30.6	5.6	132	0.1
GL-08	1.94	0.012	1.4	28	5	125	0.1
GL-09	2.29	0.012	1.7	19.2	5	107	0.1
GL-10	1.91	0.015	1.9	20.3	5.3	101	0.1
GL-11	2.5	0.006	1	25.6	4.7	119	0.1
GL-12	2.33	0.006	0.7	38.6	5.9	114	0.1
GL-13	2.03	0.005	1.8	4.4	8.8	104	0.1
VC-001	2.99	0.009	0.6	18.4	30.1	177	0.4
VC-002	2.11	0.009	0.6	24.1	12.7	103	0.3
VC-003	2	0.009	1.3	26.7	12.7	130	0.2
VC-004	2.78	0.025	0.8	21.8	11.3	128	0.5
VC-005	2.8	0.018	1	8.8	43.8	102	1
VC-006	2.46	0.021	1.3	19.7	9.2	85	1
VC-007	2.68	0.022	2	32.3	29.4	663	0.7
VC-008	2.53	0.028	2.4	29.8	5.2	44	0.3
VC-009	2.93	0.019	2	29.2	18.6	188	0.1
VC-010	2.11	0.03	2.8	13	9	102	0.1
VC-011	2.94	0.016	2.2	17.6	3.7	66	0.1
VC-012	2.78	0.019	4.4	57.2	69.7	146	1.4
VC-013	3.08	0.042	1.6	29.8	47.1	203	1.8
VC-014	3.05	0.027	2.7	46.4	20.5	122	0.8
VC-015	2.27	0.024	2.6	12	14.2	33	0.9
VC-016	2.78	0.068	3.1	54.5	24.8	188	1.3

VC-017	3.58	0.015	1.8	3.6	22	201	0.5
VC-018	3.11	0.013	13.9	6.2	19.9	48	0.3
VC-019	1.71	0.014	1	254.5	8.5	165	0.1
VC-027	2.82	0.006	1	168.8	6.3	114	0.1
VC-029	2.75	0.005	0.4	118.1	0.7	71	0.1
VC-038	2.8	0.007	0.2	90.1	0.2	51	0.1
VC-039	3.03	0.005	0.3	116.5	0.1	64	0.1
VC-040	2.71	0.013	1.3	29	11.9	156	0.3
VC-041	3.35	0.067	4.5	147.3	12.6	162	0.5
VC-042	3.42	0.011	1.8	25.3	5	64	0.3
VC-043	3.46	0.007	0.3	141.7	0.7	76	0.1
VC-044	3.6	0.005	0.2	111	0.1	60	0.1
VC-045	5.52	0.005	0.3	110	0.2	62	0.1
VC-046	4.23	0.005	0.1	105	0.2	55	0.1
VC-047	5.74	0.008	0.2	112.6	0.3	61	0.1
VC-048	6.66	0.005	0.1	102.5	0.2	63	0.1
VC-049	5.54	0.008	0.3	82.5	0.1	49	0.1
VC-050	2.49	0.005	0.1	99.7	0.1	63	0.1
VC-051	3.26	0.005	0.2	124.3	0.1	74	0.1
VC-052	3.32	0.007	0.2	154.6	0.3	98	0.1
VC-054	4.51	0.009	1.2	36.4	19.5	231	0.2
VC-055	4.05	0.009	1	24.5	13.6	151	0.6
VC-056	2.99	0.006	0.7	41	2.3	131	0.1
VC-057	3.06	0.006	1.2	36.7	2.4	154	0.2
VC-058	3.91	0.012	1.5	19.8	4.1	178	0.1
VC-059	4.22	0.008	1.2	53.6	6.6	139	0.1
VC-060	4.6	0.008	1.3	24.3	5.7	118	0.1
VC-061	3.92	0.008	1.1	32.8	8.2	134	0.1
VC-062	3.82	0.007	1.1	36.4	4.6	88	0.1
VC-063	3.72	0.007	1.6	28.8	4.6	109	0.1
VC-064	3.26	0.01	2.1	48.2	21.8	91	1
VC-065	3.81	0.01	0.6	38.7	4.5	106	0.2
VC-066	5.45	0.193	5.2	189.3	26	116	1.7
VC-067	4.85	0.011	2.2	30	5.1	62	0.1
VC-068	5.84	0.014	2	15.7	9.7	173	0.2
VC-069	2.73	0.013	2.4	78.4	5.3	72	0.2
VC-070	2.97	0.025	2	70.3	7.1	82	0.4
VC-071	2.87	0.015	1.7	51.1	6.9	96	0.1
VC-072	3.23	0.012	1.9	32.4	5.8	120	0.3
VC-073	2.88	0.015	2.8	16	7.3	123	0.1
VC-074	3.9	0.016	1.3	39.6	10.2	136	0.6

VC-075	4.27	0.015	2.6	18.4	8.6	60	0.2
VC-076	5.02	0.02	1.7	45.9	12.1	147	0.4
VC-077	4.22	0.026	1.8	22	11.5	157	0.5
VC-078	4.86	0.027	1.6	9.8	10	72	0.3
VC-079	5.95	1.087	17.7	1412	11.7	73	1.7
VC-080	6.05	1.084	14.4	1544	13.7	85	3.1
VC-081	6.66	0.02	1.3	130.5	7.4	70	0.5
VC-082	6.73	0.023	1.6	43.4	7.2	60	0.1
VC-083	4.15	0.027	1.4	27	9.6	65	0.2
VC-084	4.16	0.025	1	43.5	14.1	116	0.3
VC-085	3.08	0.095	7.4	60.4	7.1	237	0.7
VC-086	5.54	0.027	1.7	19.6	21.2	106	0.6
VC-087	2.25	0.018	1	21.2	10.3	145	0.5
VC-089	4.52	0.015	0.9	23.6	16.2	156	0.3
VC-090	5.51	0.037	2.3	30.5	18.2	90	2
VC-091	4.74	0.031	1.1	18.1	17.8	105	0.7
VC-092	4.98	0.019	1.7	70.4	43.7	142	1.2
VC-093	5.75	0.018	1.4	46.6	27.6	105	0.7
VC-094	5.83	0.078	1.5	92.9	14.2	136	0.6
VC-095	5.42	0.01	1.8	5.6	21.9	128	0.5
VC-096	5.37	0.011	1.5	9.8	40.7	175	0.9
VC-097	2.83	0.039	4	30.7	10.4	139	0.2
VC-098	2.71	0.145	4	127.1	7.2	71	0.2
VC-099	2.41	0.05	7.6	56	21.8	126	0.2
VC-100	1.92	0.024	1.8	22.5	26.4	121	0.2
VC-101	4.07	0.029	1.4	33.3	18.6	134	0.2
VC-102	3.14	0.031	5.1	61.4	10.7	110	0.2
VC-103	2.86	0.605	14.8	761.6	22.2	267	3.8
VC-104	2.81	0.029	2	33.9	32.2	156	0.4
VC-105	2.66	0.04	3.2	60.3	82.6	512	1.6
VC-106	3.57	0.081	4.2	81.7	9.4	35	0.6
VC-107	3.37	0.029	2.8	15.2	10.6	12	0.8
VC-108	5.22	0.024	1.4	14.8	16.1	99	0.4
VC-109	3.84	0.018	1.8	34.5	9.4	106	0.3
VC-110	5.2	0.022	1.1	40.7	29.6	76	1.2
VC-111	2.9	0.022	1.2	39.8	11.7	148	0.2
VC-112	3.19	0.018	3	39.2	11.1	98	0.2
VC-113	5.24	0.088	0.9	328.2	1825.8	4494	41.4
VC-114	3.86	0.133	5.1	437.9	33.3	326	1.9
VC-115	3.71	0.405	11.4	105	13.6	336	0.8

Appendix 3

Standards used in drilling QA/QC; from RockLabs, Auckland, New Zealand

Reference Material	Matrix Type	Assigned Values & Confidence Intervals Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Availability	PART NUMBER	SIZE AVAILABLE
OXA89	Oxide	0.0836 (+/- 0.0025)			OXA89-2.5KG	2.5KG
SG56	Sulphide (2.8%)	1.027 (+/- 0.011)			SG56-2.5kg	2.5 KG
SK62	Sulphide (3.2%)	4.075 (+/- 0.045)			SK62-2.5kg	2.5 KG