TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE PANUCO-COPALA PROJECT CONCORDIA, SINALOA, MEXICO
between
Latitudes 23°06' and 23° 30' North
and
Longitudes 106°05' and 105°47' West.

Image of colloform crustiform banding (above the hammer), San Carlos Vein, N4.

Effective date: 22 October 2019
for
Vizsla Resources Corp. (TSX-V: "VZLA")
by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1.0 SUMMARY

In September of 2019, Vizsla Resources Corp. (Vizsla) agreed to acquire the shares of Canam Alpine Ventures Ltd (Canam) for 18 million common shares of Vizsla. Canam has option agreements with two mining concession owners in the Panuco-Copala mining camp of Concordia, Sinaloa, Mexico. Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V. (Silverstone) owns 64 concessions with a combined surface area of 5547 Ha. Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. (MRP) owns 3840 Ha in 43 mining concessions and has one application for additional ground. Both owners are actively mining. Historically, the district has been active for 460 years.

The last exploration campaigns documented by the owners were in 1999-2001 for MRP and 2007-2008 for Silverstone (Christopher and Sim, 2008). Collectively, information was provided for 12072 meters of drilling in 97 drill holes.

The geological history known to be exposed on the Property spans more than 300 million years and could include several mineral deposit types. Vizsla is mainly targeting intermediate to low sulfidation epithermal silver and gold deposits related to siliceous volcanism and crustal extension in the Oligocene and Miocene. Host rocks are mainly continental volcanic rocks correlated to the Tarahumara Formation (Montoya et al, 2019). However, basement schist and marine volcanics of probable Late Jurassic to Cretaceous age in the underlying Guerrero Terrane appear to be exposed in some structural blocks and erosional windows.

Mineralization is related to extensional faulting and fracturing. Animas-Refugio and Cordon del Oro in the Panuco area are major epithermal vein systems located on the northeast and southwest side of a fault-bounded graben that down-dropped into older rocks. La Descubridora at Copala is less defined but could be another important vein-fault with a similar orientation to the better explored structures mentioned above.

Mineralization occurs in quartz-calcite-adularia veins with epithermal textures defined in Section 8. On the Property, the most commonly observed quartz types are white mosaic quartz intergrown with sulfides, colloform banded quartz and bladed quartz that pseudomorphs calcite. Cockade textures are important in brecciated quartz. Sulfides are mainly pyrite, acanthite-argentite, galena and sphalerite. Gold is in mainly in electrum. Values of 0.9 g/t Au and 146 g/t Ag across 7.5 meters were returned from San Carlos Level 5. These results are similar to those published in Christopher and Sims (2008).

A budget of $120 000 USD is proposed to complete a program of detailed geological mapping, a structural interpretation and systematic sampling both on surface and underground to build the understanding of the vein geometry and geological context. Results might define drill targets for testing.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared by Michelle Robinson, MASc., P.Eng. of Minera Camargo S.A. de C.V. ("MCA") for Vizsla Resources Corp., a mineral exploration company listed on the TSX-Venture stock exchange trading under the symbol VZLA, to describe the technical aspects of the Property to it investors. The author of this report re-logged parts of several drill holes and completed underground sampling between 18 and 24 July 2019. Sources of data include:

- Reports and maps by the Servicio Geólogico Mexicano (SGM)
- Topographic maps from the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
- Public domain geological literature purchased from several journals
- A public domain Technical Report from previous owner Silverstone Resources Corp.
- Maps of Mexico purchased by the author
- Maps of registered surface land rights from the Registro Agrario Nacional (RAN)
- Information for 12072 meters of drilling in 97 diamond drill holes
- Maps of several underground prospects and mines
- Silver and gold assays and multi-element geochemistry for 20 underground samples collected by the author.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report mainly reviews the technical aspects of gold and silver rich mineralization on the Property. The author of this report does not have access to complete legal and accounting files of Vizsla. Where accounting and legal documents are relevant to Form F1, the author has requested and reviewed scanned copies and referred to these in the text.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Mineral Title

The concessions are centered in southern Sinaloa state, Mexico, in the Municipio of Concordia between latitudes 23°06' and 23° 30' North, longitudes 106°05' and 105°47' West, and overlap parts of 1:50 000 map sheets F13A36, 37 and 46 (Fig. 4.1). Contributions to the Property were made by Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V. (Table 4.1) and Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. (Table 4.2). Collectively, the active mineral concessions overlap a combined area of 9386.4662 Ha. Maps locating the concessions are in Figs. 4.1, 4.2a and 4.2b.

The concessions are located using a cement monument that has been located by a legal mine surveyor (*perito minero*) in geographic co-ordinates, ITRF 2008 época 2010 (WGS84) datum. All mining monuments must have minimum dimensions of 0.6 by 0.6 by 1.0 meters, be constructed of bricks and cement with smooth surfaces, show the abbreviation P.P., name of the concession, surface area, mining agency where the concession is registered, and the file or title number. The concession boundaries are located using polar co-ordinates relative to the monument and are not marked or surveyed in the field. The author of this Report has not verified the location of the many monuments used to define this Property, nor confirmed that the monuments have the legally required dimensions and inscriptions.

All the concessions remain valid for 50 years from the date of title if bi-annual mining duties are paid in July and January of every year, and either: (i) minimum annual investment requirements are met, or (ii) minimum annual production equal to the minimum investment amount is maintained. After 50 years, the concession owner may apply for a second 50-year term. Investments made more than the annual minimum may be carried forward into the following year. Expenditures that meet the investment requirements are (Ley Minera, 1992):

I. Direct mining works, such as trenches, wells, slashes, tunnels and all others that contribute to geological knowledge of the mining claim or the mining reserves;
II. Drilling;
III. Topographic, photogrammetric and geodesic surveys;
IV. Geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys;
V. Physical-chemical analysis;
VI. Metallurgical experimentation tests;
VII. Development and rehabilitation of mining works;
VIII. Acquisition, lease and maintenance of drilling equipment and development of mining works;
IX. Acquisition, lease and maintenance of equipment for physical-chemical laboratories and metallurgical research;
X. Acquisition, lease and maintenance of work vehicles and for personnel transportation;
XI. Works and equipment used for job safety and the prevention of pollution or restoration of the environment;
XII. Facilities for warehouses, offices, workshops, camp sites, dwellings and services to workers;
XIII. Acquisition, lease, construction and maintenance of works and equipment related to access roads, generation and conduction of electric energy, extraction, conduction and storage of water and infrastructure in general;
XIV. Acquisition, lease and maintenance of equipment for mining, hauling and general services in the mine, and
XV. Acquisition, lease, installation and maintenance of equipment for beneficiation operations and tailings dams.

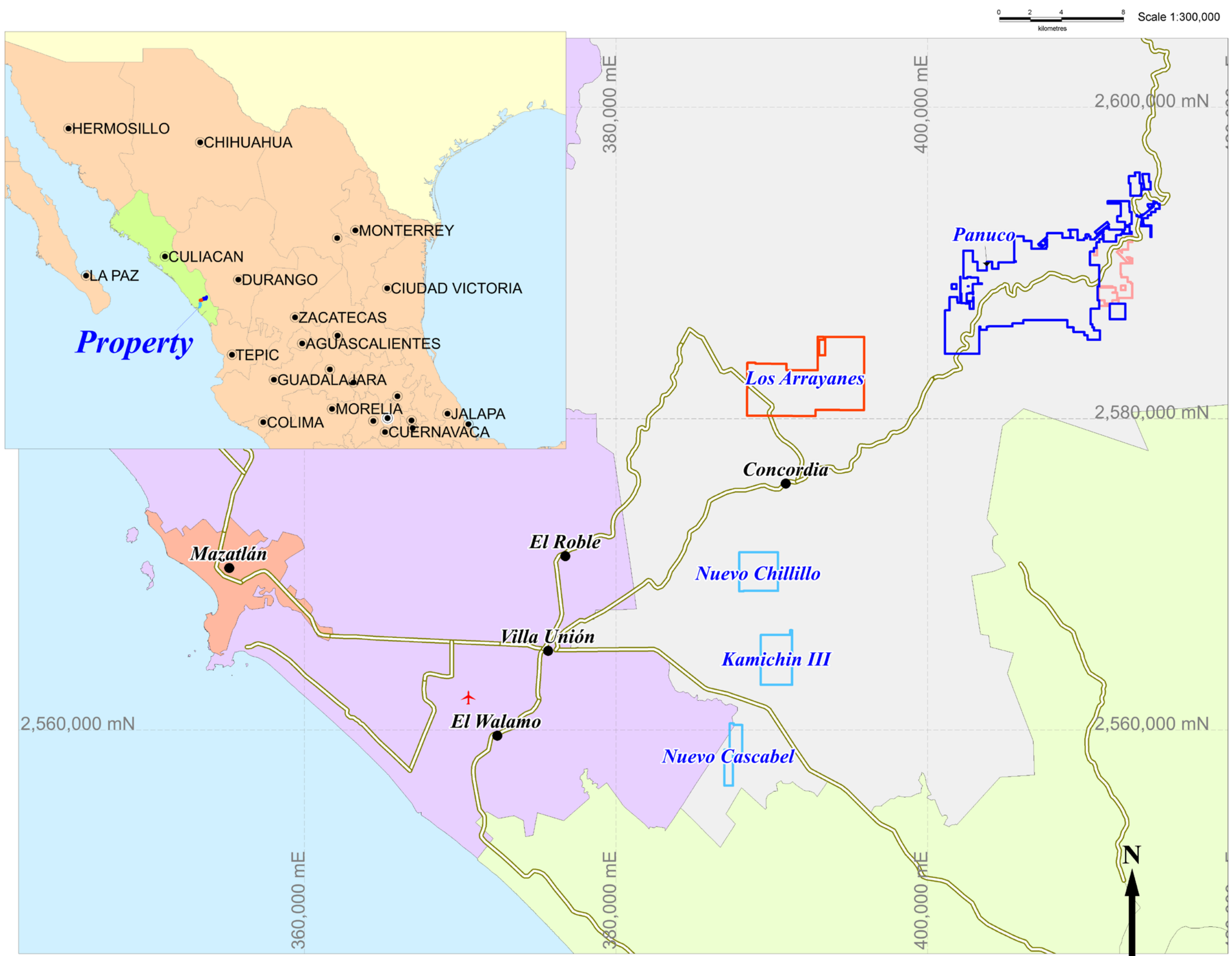


Fig. 4.1 Map showing the general location of the Property in southern Sinaloa state, Mexico (GREEN on the index map). NAVY BLUE = Panuco concession group, ORANGE = Los Arrayanes concession from Minera Rio Panuco. MEDIUM BLUE = Silverstone concessions south of Concordia, ROSE = concession application boundary west of the Panuco group, GREY = Municipio of Concordia, VIOLET = Municipio of Mazatlán, GREEN = Municipio of Rosario, BROWN = ROADS.

Table 4.1 Mining concessions contributed by Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.

Title Name	Title Number	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Surface Area (Ha)
San Carlos	151204	26-Mar-69	25-Mar-69	98.0000
Amp. a la Casualidad	153220	30-Jul-70	29-Jul-20	14.0000
La Esmeralda	158378	29-Mar-73	28-Mar-23	2.9728
Mazatlan	158416	30-Mar-73	29-Mar-23	23.7804
Clemens	165452	18-Oct-79	17-Oct-29	11.6195
Nuevo Refugio III	187494	5-Jul-90	4-Jul-40	171.3344
Amp. de San Carlos	189601	5-Dec-90	4-Dec-40	62.2643
Cordon del Oro	191792	19-Dec-91	18-Dec-41	100.0000
Nuevo Refugio II	192134	19-Dec-91	18-Dec-41	49.7339
Nuevo Refugio IV	195406	14-Sep-92	13-Sep-42	33.0000
Liliana	203370	19-Jul-96	18-Jul-46	12.7018
Laura	205215	8-Jul-97	7-Jul-47	28.0000
San Carlos Dos	212112	29-Aug-00	30-Aug-50	16.0000
Ampl. Cordon del Oro	218164	11-Oct-02	10-Oct-52	117.6310
Nuevo Refugio I	220409	25-Jul-03	24-Jul-53	110.5006
Nueva Argentita	221598	4-Mar-04	3-Mar-54	32.8499
Nueva Argentita Fracc. I	221599	4-Mar-04	3-Mar-54	5.2532
Cordon del Oro Sur	221995	27-Apr-04	26-Apr-54	96.0000
San Carlos Tres	221994	27-Apr-04	26-Apr-54	7.3847
Nueva Sierrita	223402	10-Dec-04	9-Dec-54	96.3188
Nuevo Remedios	223419	14-Dec-04	13-Dec-54	38.2786

MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.

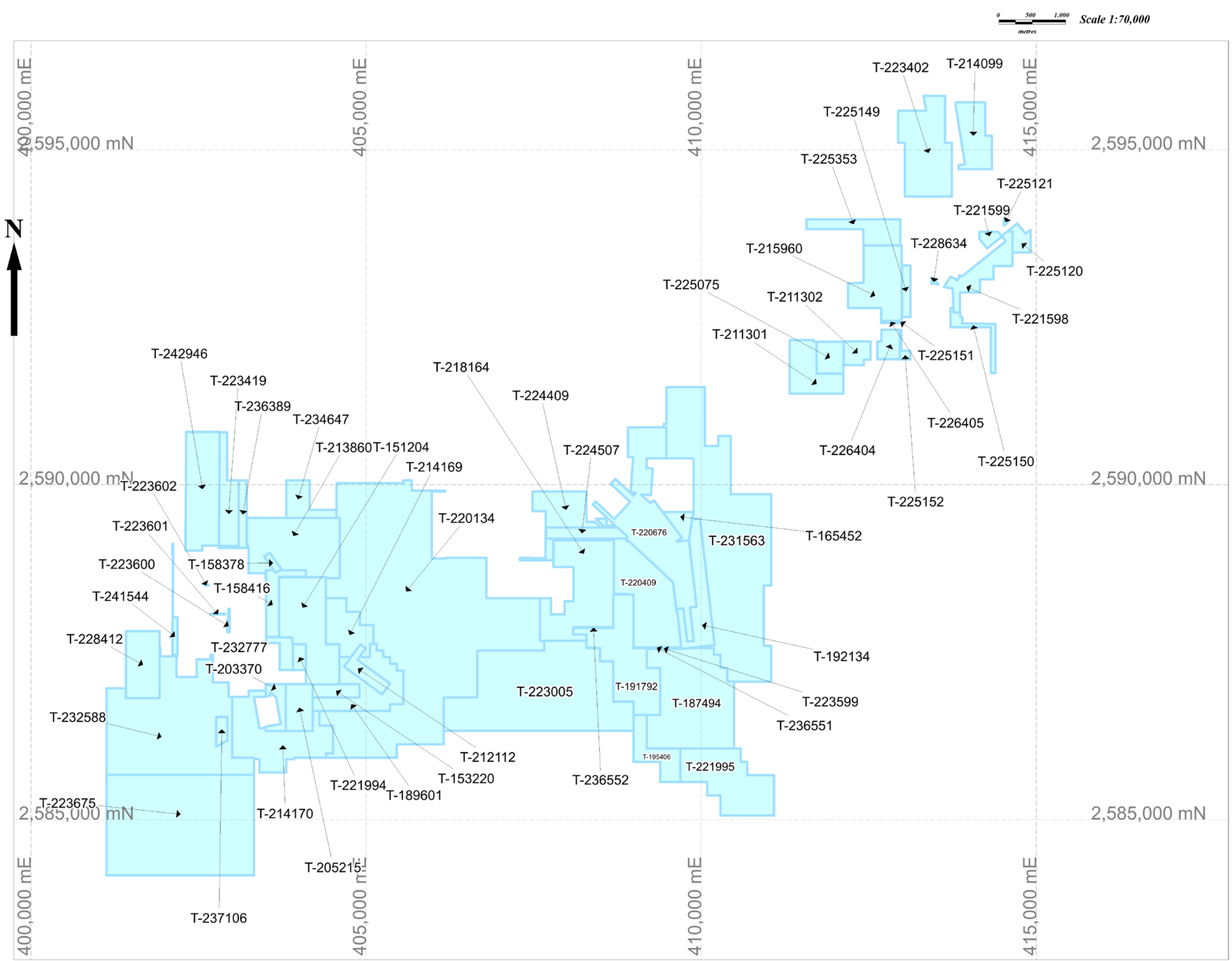
Title Name	Title Number	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Surface Area (Ha)
Kamichin III	223603	21-Jan-05	20-Jan-55	643.0043
La Olvidada	223599	21-Jan-05	20-Jan-55	0.6176
Nuevo Remedios Fracc. 1	223600	21-Jan-05	20-Jan-55	0.7091
Nuevo Remedios Fracc. 2	223601	21-Jan-05	20-Jan-55	0.2533
Nuevo Remedios Fracc. 3	223602	21-Jan-05	20-Jan-55	0.0667
El Trece Sur	223675	2-Feb-05	1-Feb-55	330.0000
Ampl. La Reforma	211301	28-Apr-00	27-Apr-50	43.8826
Fracc. Ampl. La Reforma	211302	28-Apr-00	27-Apr-50	13.3141
La Providencia	213860	2-Jul-01	2-Jul-51	112.2468
Dos en Uno	214169	9-Aug-01	9-Aug-51	43.1376
Dos en Uno Fraccion	214170	9-Jul-01	9-Aug-51	94.8158
La Esperanza	214099	9-Aug-01	9-Aug-51	42.6467
La Sencilla	215960	1-Apr-02	1-Apr-52	80.7230
San Jose de la Plata	220134	12-Jun-03	11-Jun-53	701.4589
San Jose del Refugio	220676	12-Sep-03	11-Sep-53	146.0569
La Fortuna	223005	30-Sep-04	29-Sep-54	288.4859
El Brillante	225120	22-Jul-05	21-Jul-55	9.9325
El Brillante Fracc. 1	225121	22-Jul-05	21-Jul-55	0.3259
3 en 1	225149	26-Jul-05	25-Jul-55	9.6770
3 en 1 Fracc. 1	225150	26-Jul-05	25-Jul-55	12.2476
3 en 1 Fracc. 2	225151	26-Jul-05	25-Jul-55	0.0786
3 en 1 Fracc. 3	225152	26-Jul-05	25-Jul-55	2.7350
Santa Rosa	225353	24-Aug-05	23-Aug-55	33.6247
El Encino	226404	13-Jan-06	12-Jan-56	14.0066
El Encino Fracc. 1	226405	19-Jan-06	18-Dec-41	0.9327
Sta. Angela	228412	10-Nov-06	9-Nov-56	50.0000
Nueva Argentita Fracc. II	228634	15-Dec-06	14-Dec-56	0.5647
El Coco	231563	7-Mar-08	6-Mar-58	354.9912
El Trece	232588	10-Sep-08	9-Sep-58	265.9922
Carlos IV	232777	21-Oct-08	20-Oct-58	11.3962
La Guasima	234647	24-Jul-09	23-Jul-59	24.3958
Nuevo Chilillo	223944	13-Mar-05	14-Mar-55	618.5248
Unificacion Refugio	224409	4-May-05	3-May-55	39.9221
Guayanera	224507	17-May-05	16-May-55	19.3092
Nueva Reforma	225075	12-Jul-05	11-Jul-55	18.9332
Nvo. Cascabel	225074	12-Jul-05	11-Jul-55	273.4735
La Guasimita	236389	18-Jun-10	17-Oct-60	16.9601
Purpura	236551	9-Jul-10	8-Jul-60	0.6882
Purpura Fraccion II	236553	9-Jul-10	8-Jul-60	0.1966
Purpura Fraccion I	236552	9-Jul-10	8-Jul-60	0.5832
El Tesoro	237106	29-Oct-10	28-Oct-60	6.5443
Ariana	241544	19-Dec-12	18-Dec-62	5.0017
Minillas	242946	2-Apr-14	1-Apr-64	86.7828
TOTAL				5546.8636

Table 4.2 Mining concessions and one concession application contributed by Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.

Title Name	Title Number	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Surface Area (Ha)
Panuco Num. Dos	172867	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	71.9225
Panuco Numero Tres	172852	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	99.8610
Panuco No. 4	172844	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	90.6725
Panuco No. 5	172841	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	100.0000
Panuco Seis	172866	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	20.0000
San Jose de Panuco	172847	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	77.0000
Nueva Sorpresa	172846	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	14.0000
El Siglo	172848	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	16.0000
Nueva Constancia	172850	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	47.8548
San Francisco	172853	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	40.0000
San Jorge	172868	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	84.0000
Nueva Luisa	172845	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	50.0000
La Bomba	172842	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	8.0000
Luz	209797	9-Aug-99	8-Aug-49	19.9682
La Angelita	172869	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	1.5000
Patricia	172872	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	28.1437
Alma Rosa	172873	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	13.6864
Santa Elena lll	172851	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	9.0000
Los Remedios	172843	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	30.0000
Montana 3	172870	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	28.5563
Montana 4	180372	24-Mar-87	24-Mar-37	9.1720
Montana 5	172876	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	0.4159
Montana 6	172875	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	3.7860
Montana 7	172871	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	10.0165
La Galeana	218529	5-Nov-02	4-Nov-52	20.0000
La Galeana lV	236390	18-Jun-10	17-Jun-60	27.3181
La Fortuna	221292	20-Jan-04	19-Jan-54	26.1068
La Fortuna Fraccion	221293	20-Jan-04	19-Jan-54	1.9765
San Dimas ll	217636	6-Aug-02	5-Aug-52	80.0000
El Nacaral	157062	21-Jun-72	20-Jun-22	20.0000
Diego	238129	29-Jul-11	28-Jul-61	9.0000
El Mojocuan 2	240508	12-Jun-12	11-Jun-62	19.6224
Nueva Santa Rosa	165454	18-Oct-79	17-Oct-29	37.8867
Oro Fino	165455	18-Oct-79	19-Oct-29	8.0000
Sandra	209591	3-Aug-99	2-Aug-49	23.4924
Diego l	246778	23-Nov-18	22-Nov-68	19.5869
Los Cristos	243378	12-Sep-14	11-Sep-64	11.4240
La Galeana ll	229457	24-Apr-07	23-Apr-57	41.9350
Napoleon	172874	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-84	6.0000
Los Arrayanes	234186	5-Jun-09	4-Jun-59	2568.4500
Nuevo San Dimas	193647	19-Dec-91	18-Dec-41	11.0000
Constancia Dos	172849	29-Jun-84	28-Jun-34	22.0140
Constancia Uno	183577	17-Nov-88	16-Nov-38	12.2340

MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.

Title Name	Title Number	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Surface Area (Ha)
TOTAL				3839.6026
La Galeana III	E-95/12796			



Drafted by M. Robinson 1 October 2019

Fig. 4.2a Map showing the location of Silverstone concessions in the Panuco concession group.

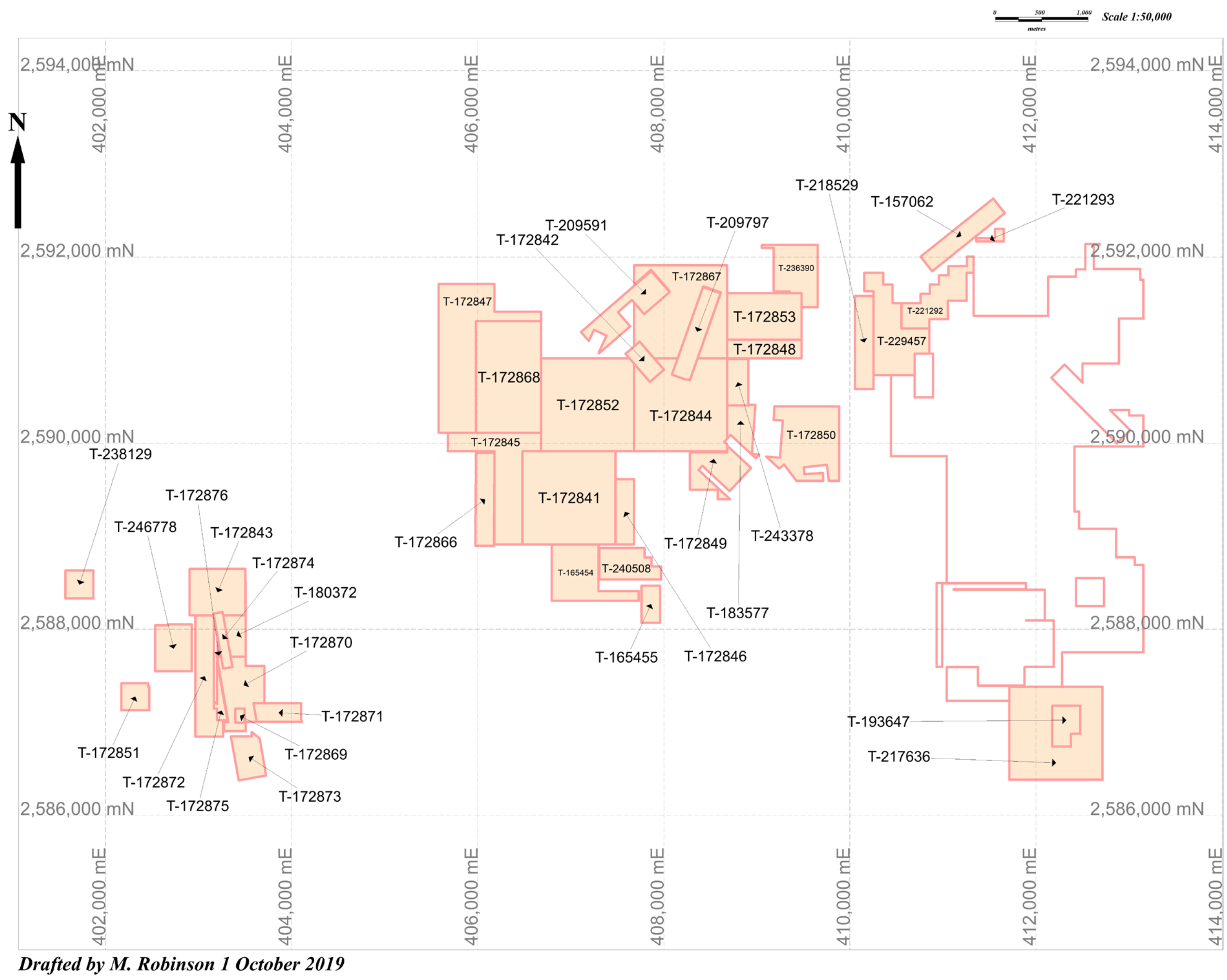


Fig. 4.2b Map showing the location of Rio Minera Rio Panuco concessions in the Panuco concession group. La Galeana III application area outlined.

4.2 Agreements

4.2.1 Vizsla Resources Corp.

In a share purchase agreement dated 13 September 2019 Vizsla Resources Corp. agreed to acquire Canam Alpine Ventures Ltd. for 18 million common shares of Vizsla as follows:

- 6.0 million shares on closing
- 6.5 million shares upon definition of a resource greater than 200,000 gold-equivalent ounces
- 5.5 million shares upon exercise of the options described in section 4.2.2 and 4.2.3.

The payment shares are subject to voluntary pooling restrictions, with 12.5 per cent released each quarter.

Further, a finder's fee of 750,000 shares is payable by Vizsla to Doug Seaton of Nakusp, B.C. in the following increments:

- 250,000 shares on signing
- 250,000 shares upon definition of a resource greater than 200,000 gold-equivalent ounces
- 250,000 shares upon exercise of the options.

4.2.2 Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.

Canam may, at its option, acquire 100% of either (i) the shares of Silverstone Resources, S.A. de C.V. (Silverstone) or (ii) the following assets for the purchase price of USD $20 million:

- Mining concessions in Table 4.1 (Silverstone Property). An NSR Royalty of 3% is payable to Compañia Minera Basis, S.A. de C.V.
- Machinery and equipment
- Three surface land access agreements
- One operating permit from SEMARNAT
- One explosive permit from SEDENA

To maintain the Option in force, Canam is required to spend a minimum of USD $711,500 exploring the Property prior to the first anniversary of the agreement and fund maintenance costs during the term of the Option. It may, at its option, keep the Option in force for a second year by spending an additional USD $711,500 on exploration and funding a second year of maintenance costs. If Canam does not spend the second $711,500 on exploration, but wishes to maintain the Option, Silverstone will accept cash-in-lieu.

Table 4.3 Estimated Maintenance Costs for Silverstone Property in USD. Exact figures will fluctuate due to adjustments in government fees and USD/MXN exchange rates.

Period	Mining Duties	Minimum Investment or Production Work
Year 1	$85,000	$110,000
Year 2	$89,000	$115,000

Once the exploration period has expired, Canam may continue to earn-in on the Silverstone assets by making the payments specified in Table 4.4, below. During the earn-in, Canam has agreed to continue to fund the maintenance costs.

Table 4.4 Calendar of payments specified in the Agreement of 9 Sept 2019 between Canam Alpine Ventures Ltd. and Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.

Item	Payable (USD)
Due Diligence (PAID)	$35,575
On Signing (PAID)	$300,000
First Anniversary	$450,000
Second Anniversary	$2,134,500
Third Anniversary	$2,846,000
Fourth Anniversary	$3,557,500
Fifth Anniversary	$4,269,000
Sixth Anniversary	$6,407,425
TOTAL	$20,000,000

4.2.3 Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. and Real de Panuco S.A. de C.V.

Canam may, at its option, acquire either: (i) the shares of Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. (MRP) and Real de Panuco, S.A. de C.V. (RDP), or (ii) the following assets from MRP and RDP (MRP Owners) for the purchase price of USD $23 million:

- Mining concessions in Table 4.2 (MRP Property)
- The right to acquire 100% of concentration mills, tailings storage facilities and plants of benefit (Coco Mill)
- Machinery and equipment
- One surface land access agreement
- One explosive permit from SEDENA

To maintain the Option in force, Canam is required to spend a minimum of USD $1.0 million exploring the Property and fund Property maintenance costs during the term of the Option. It may, at its option, keep the Option in force for a second year by spending an additional USD $1.0 million on exploration, and funding a second year of maintenance costs. If Canam does not spend the second $1.0 million on exploration, but wishes to maintain the Option, the MRP Owners will accept cash-in-lieu.

Table 4.5 Estimated Maintenance Costs for the MRP Owner Property in USD. Exact figures will fluctuate due to adjustments in government fees and USD/MXN exchange rates.

Period	Mining Duties	Minimum Investment or Production Work
Year 1	$60,000	$195,000
Year 2	$65,000	$205,000

Los Arrayanes, a 2569 Ha concession west of the producing Panuco claim group (Table 4.2 and Fig. 4.2a), represents about 70% of the Mining Duties and about 90% of the minimum required exploration investments.

Once the exploration period has expired, Canam may continue to earn-in on the MRP Owner assets by making the payments specified in Table 4.6. During the earn-in, Canam has agreed to continue to fund the maintenance costs. The MRP Owners agreed to continue to acquire the Coco Mill, but in the event they do not, then the price is reduced by USD $5 million in Year 6.

Table 4.6 Calendar of payments specified in the 8 August 2019 Agreement between Canam Alpine Ventures Ltd. and the MRP Owners.

Item	Payable (USD)
Due Diligence (PAID)	$50,000
On Signing (PAID)	$400,000
Second Anniversary	$3,050,000

MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.

Item	Payable (USD)
Third Anniversary	$4,000,000
Fourth Anniversary	$5,000,000
Fifth Anniversary	$5,000,000
Sixth Anniversary (if the purchase of Coco Mill is not completed, this amount is reduced to $500,000)	$5,500,000
TOTAL	$23,000,000

4.3 Surface Rights

Registered surface rights to most of the land underlying the concessions are owned by several Ejidos. The law does give priority to mining concession owners, and they have the right to obtain the expropriation, temporary occupancy or creation of land easement needed to carry out exploration and exploitation work, as well as for the deposit of rock dumps, tailings and slag (Ley Minera, 1992). Both MRP and Silverstone have surface access agreements. Material terms of these are summarized below.

4.3.1 Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. and Ejido Panuco

Benefit Common Land Use Agreement executed between Real de Panuco, S.A. de C.V. and Ejido Panuco on July 15, 1999 and its corresponding amendment, regarding lands located in the Municipality of Concordia, Estado de Sinaloa.

Permits access for MRP and any business related to MRP to 500 hectares of the Ejido of Panuco for 10 years. The contract may be extended for two additional periods of ten years each.

MRP agreed to pay the Ejido $35,000 MXN per year in 4 quarterly installments.

Further MRP Agreed

- To continue to contribute to social work with the help of the Ejiditarios
- Accept civil responsibility for any damages to persons or property of the Ejido due to Company vehicle traffic

In an amendment dated 30 November 2009, the Ejido changed the annual rental to $80,000 pesos MXN per year.

4.3.2 Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V. and Ejido Platanar de los Ontiveros

Land Usage Agreement of Common Lands executed between Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V. and the Ejido "Platanar de los Ontiveros" of the municipality of Concordia, State of Sinaloa on May 31, 2012.

Permits all exploration and mining activities in any 20 ha of the Silverstone concessions located in the Ejido for a period of ten years. The Agreement may be extended for additional periods of ten years.

Silverstone agreed to pay $30,000 pesos per year adjusted every year for inflation.

Further,

- Silverstone accepts civil responsibility for any event or accident resulting in injury or death to Ejiditarios or their neighbors
- Rights in this contract are not transferable without previous approval by the Ejido.

4.3.3 Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V. and Comunidad Copala

Agreement between Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V. and the "Copala" Community of the municipality of Concordia, State of Sinaloa June 2016.

Permits all exploration and mining activities in any 10 ha of the Silverstone concessions located in the Ejido for a period of ten years. The Agreement may be extended for additional periods of ten years.

The area specified is 1 hectare from each of the following concessions: Montana 3, Montana 4, Montana 5, Montana 6, Montana 7, Napoleon, Los Remedios, Alma Rosa, La Angelita and Santa Elena.

Permits re-location of houses if needed for exploration or mining activities with due compensation to the owners.

Silverstone agreed to pay the Comunidad of Copala $50,000 MXN per year with a 10% adjustment every year, payable in the first 10 days of June.

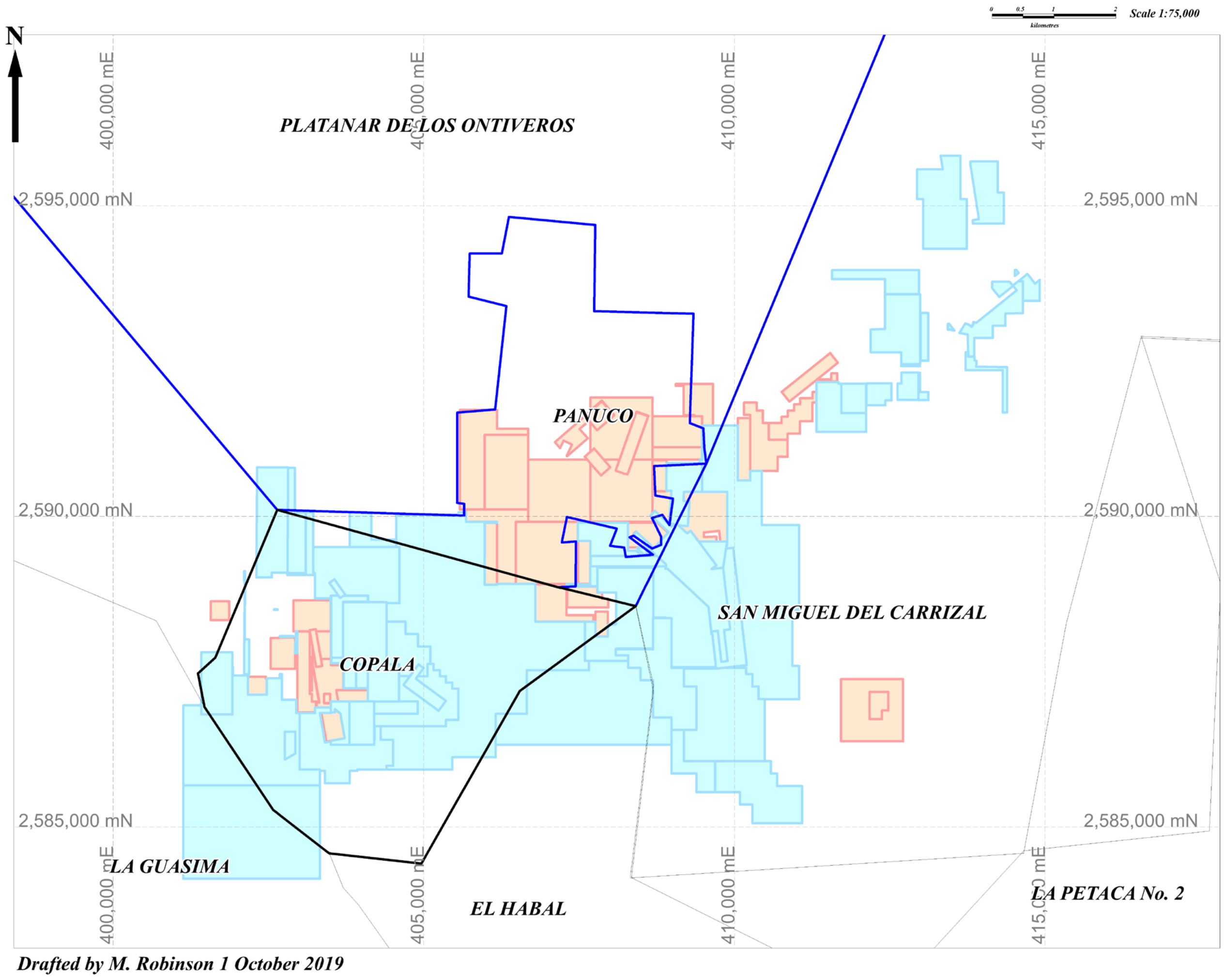


Fig. 4.3 Map of the Panuco Concession Group with Ejidos mentioned in the text above outlined in bold black and blue lines. The Ejido Planatar de los Ontiveros is outlined in royal blue to show that it owns a piece of land southeast of Panuco. PEACH = MRP Concessions. BLUE = Silverstone concessions.

4.4 Operating Permit

Exploration and mining activities in Mexico are regulated by the General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection (Ley General de Equilibrio Ecologico y Proteccion al Ambiente, or LGEEPA and the Regulations; REIA). The laws are applied by the Secretaria del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) and enforced by the environmental protection agency (Procuraduria Federal de Proteccion al Ambiente; PROFEPA). Most exploration activities, including mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling and other rock exposure activities that are not in Federally Protected areas (Areas Naturales Protegidas; ANP's) do **not** require any permits (Art. 5, REIA of LGEEPA). If they are in an ANP, an Environmental Impact Statement (Manifiesto de Impacto Ambiental or MIA) is required. The Project is not included within any specially protected, Federally designated, ecological zones (ANP's). Vegetation is mainly tropical dry forest and some encino forest.

Underground and surface mining activities that do not exceed a defined threshold for surface disturbance are regulated under Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-120-ECOL-2011. In this case, the applicant must submit and obtain approval of an Informe Preventivo which describes the activities and the accompanying environmental mitigation and restoration procedures. Nonetheless, SEMARNAT reserves the right to analyse the Informe Preventivo, and request the MIA in-lieu (Item 1, paragraph 4 of NOM-120).

If planned work requires any clearing of natural vegetation in forested areas, then a Land Use Change authorization (Cambio de Uso de Suelos, CUS) is required. Forests are regulated by the General Law of Sustainable Forest Development and its Regulations (Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable; LGDFS) and applied by SEMARNAT. Enforcement is handled by PROFEPA. A Cambio Uso de Suelo will not be considered in a burned area, unless that area has recuperated for 20 years. A Land Use Change application is granted if the proposed activity generates more value than the current use of the land, and negative environmental impacts are mitigated. To change the land use, a Technical Justification Study (Estudio Tecnico Justificativo [ETJ]) is required. The Study must show that: (i) biodiversity is not compromised, (ii) soil erosion is not provoked, (iii) water quality is maintained, (iv) natural water capture in the basin where the Project is located is not reduced. The ETJ describes in detail: (i) the areas to be cleared and the types of vegetation affected, (ii) steps taken to rescue/relocate endangered species, (iii) steps taken to prevent erosion, (iv) steps taken to protect water quality and quantity. Issuing the Land Use Change is a process whereby SEMARNAT reads the ETJ in the first 15 days of filing and asks for any additional information required in the next 15 days. Once all the information is available, a technical inspection is scheduled to check the facts of the ETJ. If the facts check out, then the amount of Environmental Compensation is determined (Art. 118 LGDFS), and the deposit of funds must be made within 15 days of receiving the information. Once the deposit is made, the Cambio Uso de Suelo is issued in 10 more days. A Cambio Uso de Suelo for Mining and Mineral Exploration has to be prepared by a qualified Environmental Engineer and/or Biologist. In late 2014, SEMARNAT decided that any Mining or Mineral Exploration work requiring a CUS also required a MIA.

The following Operating Permits are in-force:

- Resolution of the Environmental Impact Statement, Modality Particular ("MIA-P"), of the project "Operation and Maintenance of an Underground Mine name: Clemens Mine" in force for 5 years, according with official notice SG/145/2.1.1/0010/15.-No 0008 dated January 8, 2015 issued by the Ministry of Environmental and Natural Resources to Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.
- General Explosives Permit 2302-Sin., for Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. in force from January 1 to December 31 of 2019, according with official notice SM/0230 dated January 1, 2019 issued by the Ministry of the National Defense.
- General Explosives Permit 4469-Sin. for Silverstone Resources, S.A. de C.V., in force from January 1 to December 31 of 2019, according with official notice SM/0230 dated January 1, 2019 issued by the Ministry of the National Defense.

5.0 Local Resources, Infrastructure, Accessibility, Climate, and Physiography

The municipio of Concordia has a surface area of 2144 km^2, or 3.8 % of the surface area of Sinaloa. To the east, it borders Durango State, to the north and west the municipio of Mazatlán and to the south, the municipio of Rosario. In 2015, the last census indicated that the population consisted of 27157 inhabitants in 345 populated locations. Principal towns are the municipal capital of Concordia, and the mining towns of Copala, Panuco, Potrerillos, La Petaca, El Coco, Magistral and Santa Lucia. Villa Union is a major crossroad between Pan American Highway 15 and Highway 40 and 40D going through Concordia to Durango. Urban land occupies 0.13% of the surface area of Concordia. About 10.5% is used for farming, 3% for pasture, 48% is jungle and 39% is forested.

In 2016, Sinaloa was the 6th largest gold producer in Mexico with a total production of 3119.3 kg. Of all the non-ferrous metallic mineral products, gold represented 70% of the value of the market (Panorama Minero del Estado de Sinaloa). In Concordia, there are six mineral processing plants: (i) the 700 tpd Santa Rosa plant, owned by Minera Dos Señores S.A. de C.V., (ii) El Coco, a 500 tpd plant owned by Silverstone Resources de Mexico S.A. de C.V., (iii) El Arco, a 200 tpd plant owned by Comercializadora de Metales y Minerales de Sinaloa, (iv) La Verde, a 200 tpd plant in Concordia owned by Hector Ruiz, (v) La Hondada, owned by Miguel de la O and (vi) Mesillas, owned by Olga Romero. Exploration companies in the Municipio in the last decade included: Almaden Minerals (El Encuentro), Auramex Resource Corp. (Ana), Darianne Resources Inc. (La Noria/Azulitas), Gabriel Valdez Diaz (La Paca), Guerrero Exploration (Chapalota), Maya Gold and Silver Inc. (Baluarte), Oremex Resources (Santa Catarina) and Skeena Resources Ltd. (Malpica).

The Property is traversed by the old highway 40, a three-lane modern highway (40D) built in the last decade, and several country roads. Highway 40D links the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of northern Mexico and has reduced the travelling time between Durango and Mazatlán from approximately 6 to 2.5 hours. At the Durango border, the Baluarte Bicentennial cable-stayed bridge connects Concordia with municipio Pueblo Nuevo in Durango. The bridge has a total length of 1,124 meters with a central cable-stayed span of 520 meters. With the road deck at 403 meters above the valley below, the Baluarte Bridge is the third-highest cable-stayed bridge in the world, the seventh-highest bridge overall and the highest bridge in the Americas. Major powerlines follow the highway.

Elevations range from 60 meters southeast of Villa Union to 1640 meters near El Batel. The Property is mainly located in the Barrancas and Foothills of the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO) physiographic province. The westernmost concession is in the coastal plain. The principal drainages are the northerly trending Rio Baluarte located east of the Property, and the northeasterly trending Rio Presidio to the north. The rivers are fed by dendritic intermittent streams.

The climate is classified as warm and semi-humid with rain in summer. The rainy season is from July through September, with intermittent winter storms. The mean annual temperature is 24°C. The rainiest months are July, August and September with a relative humidity of 75%. Total annual precipitation is about 896 mm. The operating season is year-round, but can be affected temporarily by extreme weather events, usually during peak rainy season where stream crossings may become washed out. Ice in the winter can temporarily close the Baluarte Bridge.

Most of the vegetation in the Project area is classified as "selva baja caducifolia", which is characterized mainly by trees less than 15 meters tall. Typical plant species include tepemezquite, ebano, tepehuaje, huanacaxtle, berraco, amapa, apomo, cedro, nacario and garabato. At higher elevations, the temperatures are cooler, and vegetation is characterized as "bosque templado" (temperate forest). Plants typical of the higher areas are encino, madroño, chicle, palo cuate, arrancillo, vainillo, maguey and guasima. Animals in the

Project area include jaguars, squirrels, rabbits, coyotes, rats, foxes, deer, bats, tejónes, guacamayas, rattlesnakes and iguanas.

Most of the land in Concordia is owned by Ejidos. An Ejido is an area of communal land used for agriculture, on which community members individually farm designated parcels and collectively maintain communal holdings. Ejidos are registered with Mexico's National Agrarian Registry (Registro Agrario Nacional). Principal agricultural products are milk, meat, cheese and leather from cattle, pigs, sheep and goats as well as corn, beans, chile, sorgo, watermelon, mango, plums, bananas, peaches, apples, guayaba, tamarindo, aguacate and tomatoes from farmed plants and trees. Besides farming, other economic activities include mining and forestry. In the towns of Concordia and Mesillas, there are several wood-working shops dedicated to the fabrication of colonial-style furniture. Public services such as health clinics and police are mainly in the town of Concordia. In a 2015 survey completed by CONEVAL, only 3156 of the inhabitants of Concordia were classified as neither poor nor vulnerable. Therefore, nine in 10 of the inhabitants are in various states of poverty.

6.0 History

6.1 Timeline

Pre-Hispanic: Indigenous groups include zuaques, ocoronis, tehuecos, tahues, totrames, xixmes y acaxes. The totoromes had a major agricultural area near Amololoa.

1565: Concordia was founded by Capitan Francisco de Ibarra, the first big-scale miner to exploit gold and silver veins in Panuco and Copala.

1828: The town of Concordia was looted and burned by the French.

1989: CRM (Consejo de Recursos Minerales; now Servicio Geológico Mexicano [SGM]) sold several concessions to private interests, including Grupo Minero Basis (Basis).

1999: CRM mapped 1:50 000 map sheet F13-A37 and took 201 fine-fraction stream sediment samples (Avila-Ramirez, 1999). Minera Rio Panuco started drilling the Animas Refugio Vein.

2001: Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. finished drilling 5625.1 meters in 33 holes on the Animas-Refugio vein.

2003: CRM mapped 1:50 000 map sheet F13-A36 and took about 200 fine-fraction stream sediment samples (Polanco-Salas et al., 2003).

2004: Basis optioned its concessions to Capstone Mining Corp. (Capstone). Geologic mapping and sampling of Cordon del Oro and Animas-Refugio started in 2004. Drilling commenced in 2005. A total of 15374 meters in 131 holes were drilled down dip of Clemens and El Muerto mines on the Animas-Refugio Vein.

2007: Capstone completed surface mapping and sampling of La Colorada and started drilling 6559 meters in 64 holes. Silverstone received from Capstone the Copala, Claudia, Promontorio, Montoros and Martha Projects as part of a spin-out.

2008: After finishing the drilling early in the year, initial resource estimates were prepared for Clemens-El Muerto and La Colorada by Christopher and Sim (2008). For Clemens-El Muerto, they estimated an indicated resource of 656,000 tonnes grading 204 g/t Ag and 1.11 g/t Au using a 90 g/t Ag cut-off grade. Additional inferred resources at this cut-off were 345 000 tonnes grading 145 g/t Ag and 0.79 g/t Au. For La Colorada, an inferred mineral resource of 2,527,000 tonnes of material containing 80.2 g/t Ag and 0.38 g/t Au using a 20 g/t silver-equivalent cut-off grade was estimated. At the time of that report, silver equivalent grade was calculated by taking the silver grade and adding to it the gold grade multiplied by 57. While these estimates were prepared to NI43-101 standards, and the work could be relied on in 2008, Vizsla is not treating these estimates as current mineral resources because a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify any resource estimates. At this time, the Company is unaware of how much of the historical resources have been exploited. To develop a current mineral resource estimate, drilling is required outside of the exploited areas.

2009: Silverstone merged with Silver Wheaton. Silver Wheaton sold the shares of concession owner Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V. to Mexican owners. These owners mine out a portion of the mineral resource defined in 2008 over the next decade.

2018: Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V and Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. begin talks with a view to a possible option of their concessions to Canam Alpine Ventures Ltd.

2019: SGM mapped 1:50 000 map sheet F13-A46 and took about 105 fine-fraction stream sediment samples (Rosendo-Brito et al., 2019). Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V and Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. option their concessions to Canam.

6.2 Past Production

Although the Property has been producing over the last 460 years from various locations, no production records are available to Vizsla.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geological Framework

Western Sinaloa state is underlain by the Tahue subterrane of the Guerrero Composite Terrane (Fig. 7.1). The basement of the Tahue Terrane is a Middle to Late Ordovician greenschist-facies metamorphic complex called the Río Fuerte Formation that is exposed in northern Sinaloa State. The El Fuerte Complex is overlain by about 800 meters of Pennsylvanian to Permian deep-marine turbidites of the San José de Gracia Formation. Lithologies in this Formation include shale, quartzite, conglomerate and meta-limestone (Centeno-Garcia et al., 2008). These rocks are mainly exposed in northern Sinaloa under the town of San José de Gracia, and in the Mazatlán area where they mainly occur as roof pendants in Late Cretaceous granitoids.

Meta-sedimentary basement rocks are overlain by a Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous marine arc succession. Late Jurassic rocks consist of more than 350 meters of grey aphyric and plagioclase phyric meta-andesites intercalated with thinly bedded limestone. These are conformably overlain by intercalated Neocomian (i) submarine andesitic tuffites (about 400 m thick), (ii) submarine sandstones and shales (200 m thick) that are locally deformed into chevron folds, and (iii) polymictic terrigenous breccias and conglomerates (200 m thick). These grade upwards into about 600 m of thinly bedded grey micritic limestones of Barremian to Aptian age. In turn, these grade upwards into about 500 meters of grey reef limestones of Aptian-Albian age (Escamilla-Torres, 2001).

During the Laramide orogeny (Santonian to Middle Eocene) the rocks of the Guerrero Composite Terrane were accreted to western North America by subduction of the Farallon plate beneath the North American Craton, and a compressional continental volcanic arc assemblage (Tarahumara Formation) was constructed through and unconformably above the marine rocks (Fig. 7.3). According to González-León et al. (2011), and McDowell et al., (2001) the Tarahumara Formation is up to 4 kilometers thick and ranges in age from 80 to 59 Ma, with a peak age of volcanism ca. 73 Ma. According to González-León et al. (2011), the oldest part of the Formation consists of conglomerate, rhyolite, volcaniclastic rocks and andesite with subordinate lacustrine limestone in its lowermost 2 km. At Tayoltita, the upper 2 km of the Tarahumara Formation consists of (i) about 800 m of Maastrichtian rhyolitic and andesitic lavas (Socavon volcanics), (ii) 20 to 100 meters of andesitic tuff or tuffite (Buelna andesite), (iii) 50 to 200 meters of rhyolite flows and tuffs (Portal rhyolite), and (iv) 200 to 850 meters of Paleocene to mid-Eocene andesites (Productive andesite; Montoya-Lopera et al., 2019).

The Tarahumara Formation is locally overlain by up to 300 meters of fluvial sandstone and conglomerate of the middle Eocene Las Palmas Formation in some places and/or 50 to 300 meters of fluvial sandstone and conglomerate of the late Eocene Camichin Formation in other places (Montoya-Lopera et al, 2019).

Starting at the end of the Eocene, tectonic stresses changed from compressional to extensional, and the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO) Siliceous Large Igneous Province (SLIP) explosively erupted through the older rocks in two pulses. The first pulse was Oligocene in age (34 to 27 Ma). More than 300, 000 km^3 of tephra were erupted on a NW trending axis between Chihuahua and Zacatecas and up to 1000 meters of thickly bedded ignimbrite were deposited unconformably on pre-Oligocene rocks (Ferrari et al., 2007). Oligocene ignimbrites are white to pale pink, and range in texture from volcanic breccia to welded lapilli tuff to local thinly bedded air-fall tuffs. Flow-banded dikes flows, and domes also occur.

Cessation of volcanism in the Oligocene is marked by extension and erosion of pre-Miocene rocks. The base of the Miocene is marked by up to 100 m of polymict conglomerate intercalated with sandstone, arkose, andesitic flows and minor rhyolite tuff.

The second pulse of the SMO SLIP was Miocene in age (24-18 Ma), centered between Mazatlán and western Baja California (Trujillo et. al, 2014), and the volume of tephra erupted was about 100,000 km^3. Thicknesses are variable and range from 200 m to more than 1000 m near the eruptive centers (Ferrari et al., 2007).

From Fig 8.2 (next Section), epithermal gold and silver deposits are closely related to both Oligocene and Miocene volcanism.

Ignimbrites in the 55 km thick central plateau of the SMO between southwestern Chihuahua and western Durango are unfaulted. On both flanks of this unextended core, extensional fault systems tilt the ignimbrites in different directions. To the west, the faults have thinned the crust to 22-26 km, adjacent to the Gulf of California (Trujillo et al., 2014). These faults define grabens that are filled with Pliocene gravels (Fig. 7.4).

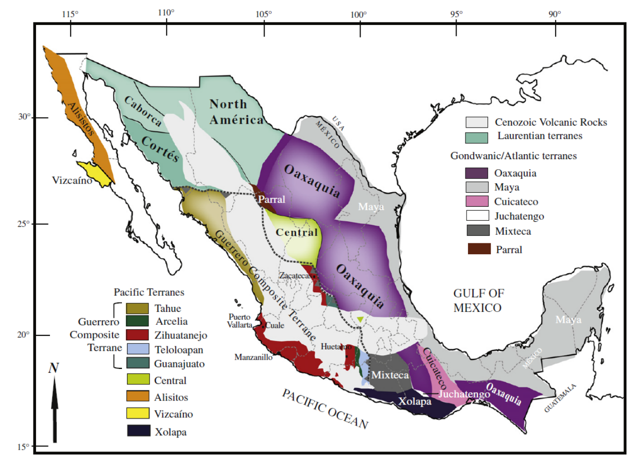


Fig. 7.1 Terrane map of Mexico from Centeno-Garcia (2017). Western Sinaloa State is underlain by the Tahue sub-terrane of the Pacific Guerrero Composite Terrane.

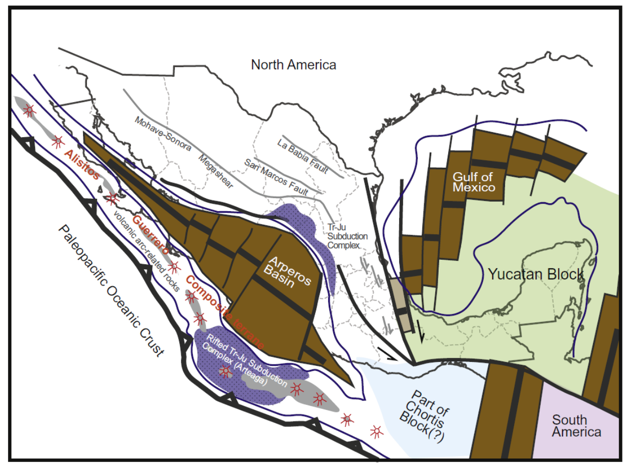


Fig. 7.2 Approximate paleogeographic re-construction of the Early Cretaceous from Centeno-Garcia (2017). Ultramafic intrusions of Early Cretaceous age are related to magmatism in the submarine Arperos Basin.

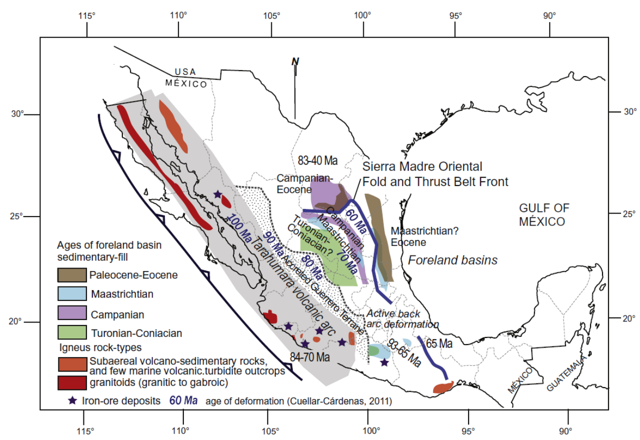


Fig. 7.3 Map showing estimated location of the Tarahumara volcanic arc., built on the fringing early mid Cretaceous back-arc system. From Centeno-Garcia (2017).

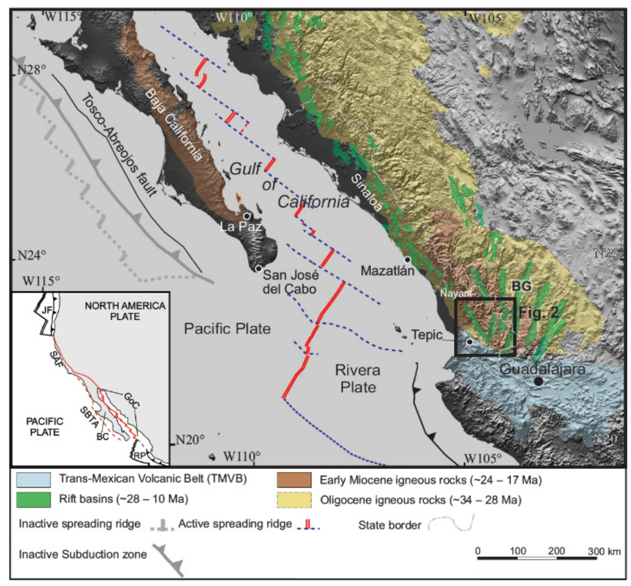


Fig. 7.4 Map showing location of (i) Oligocene ignimbrite (yellow), (ii) Early Miocene ignimbrite (tan), Late Miocene rift basins (green). From Trujillo et al., (2014). Two pulses of ignimbrite volcanism are the same age as the epithermal gold-silver deposits (Fig 8.2).

7.2 Property Geology

The Property is on map sheets F13A36, 37, 46 and 47. Vizsla has done mainly prospect-scale work, therefore the author of this Report compiled a geological map (Fig. 7.5) from the following: (i) 1:50,000 maps published by the SGM, (ii) geological survey points from the Appendices of the reports published with the SGM maps, (iii) diamond drill logs from Silverstone and Minera Rio Panuco, and (iv) prospect-scale level plans from Vizsla. There are several conflicts in the maps and data. These are explained below, and some of the recommendations include further work to resolve those conflicts important to Vizsla.

The Panuco concession group overlaps a roof pendant of Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks in the Arroyo Hondo below about 600 meters elevation. The geological map F13A37 shows that the intrusion below this roof pendant is Eocene granodiorite. Drill holes north of Copala and near La Guayanera intercepted dioritic intrusive rocks co-incident with a distinctive magnetic anomaly (Fig. 10.1), so Fig. 7.5 shows the Paleozoic as a roof pendant in diorite of probable Late Cretaceous age. In the northeast corner of map F13A36, Polanco-Salas et al. show a substantial area of Lower Cretaceous meta-andesite and intercalated schist. The adjacent northwestern boundary of mapsheet F13A37 is mapped as Oligocene ignimbrite adjacent to this area. The authors of F13A37 did note two locations of meta-andesite intercalated with phyllite in rocks that they mapped as Paleocene andesite. These locations are CPE-001 at 410665 E, 2590465 N and 1027 m elevation and CPE-002 at 409962 E, 2591179 N and 877 m elevation (Avila-Ramirez, 1999). Therefore, based on (i) apparently better mapping on adjacent F13A36, and (ii) data points CPE-001 and 002, marine volcanic arc rocks are probably present below the Panuco group of concessions as shown on Fig. 7.5 (blue green). Continental volcanics above these rocks either belong to the Tarahumara Formation (pale green) or the Oligocene (yellow). Notably, no carbonate rocks have been observed, so at least 1100 meters of the early Cretaceous are either not present or eroded. There are at least four felsic domes on the central part of the Panuco concessions. These are mapped as Oligocene based on radiometric age dates from Ferrari et al., (2013). Finally, there is a quartz monzonite intrusion in the footwall to the Animas-Refugio vein of probable Oligocene age (pink on Fig. 7.5).

MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.
About 5 km west of the Panuco group of concessions, Los Arrayanes concession overlaps mainly Oligocene basaltic andesite and Oligocene ignimbrite intruded by (i) Oligocene granodiorite with a roof pendant of Paleozoic metasediment and (ii) Miocene felsic domes. The granodiorite is closely associated with a magnetic anomaly that partly aligns with the surface mapping (Fig. 10.1). The magnetic anomaly is also present under the rhyolite domes. While these domes are probably not magnetic, the anomaly suggests the granodiorite is present in the subsurface. The southwest portion of the concession overlaps part of the Concordia Graben, a sediment-filled rift basin between the Concordia and El Verde faults.

The other three concessions, Nuevo Chillillo, Kamichin III and Nuevo Cascabel, are located 12 to 30 km south of Arrayanes. The bedrock is mainly Late Cretaceous granodiorite unconformably overlain by Miocene ignimbrite. The map for F13-A46 shows several small roof pendants of Late Jurassic marine meta-volcano-sedimentary rocks in the granodiorite. These are too small for Fig. 7.5.

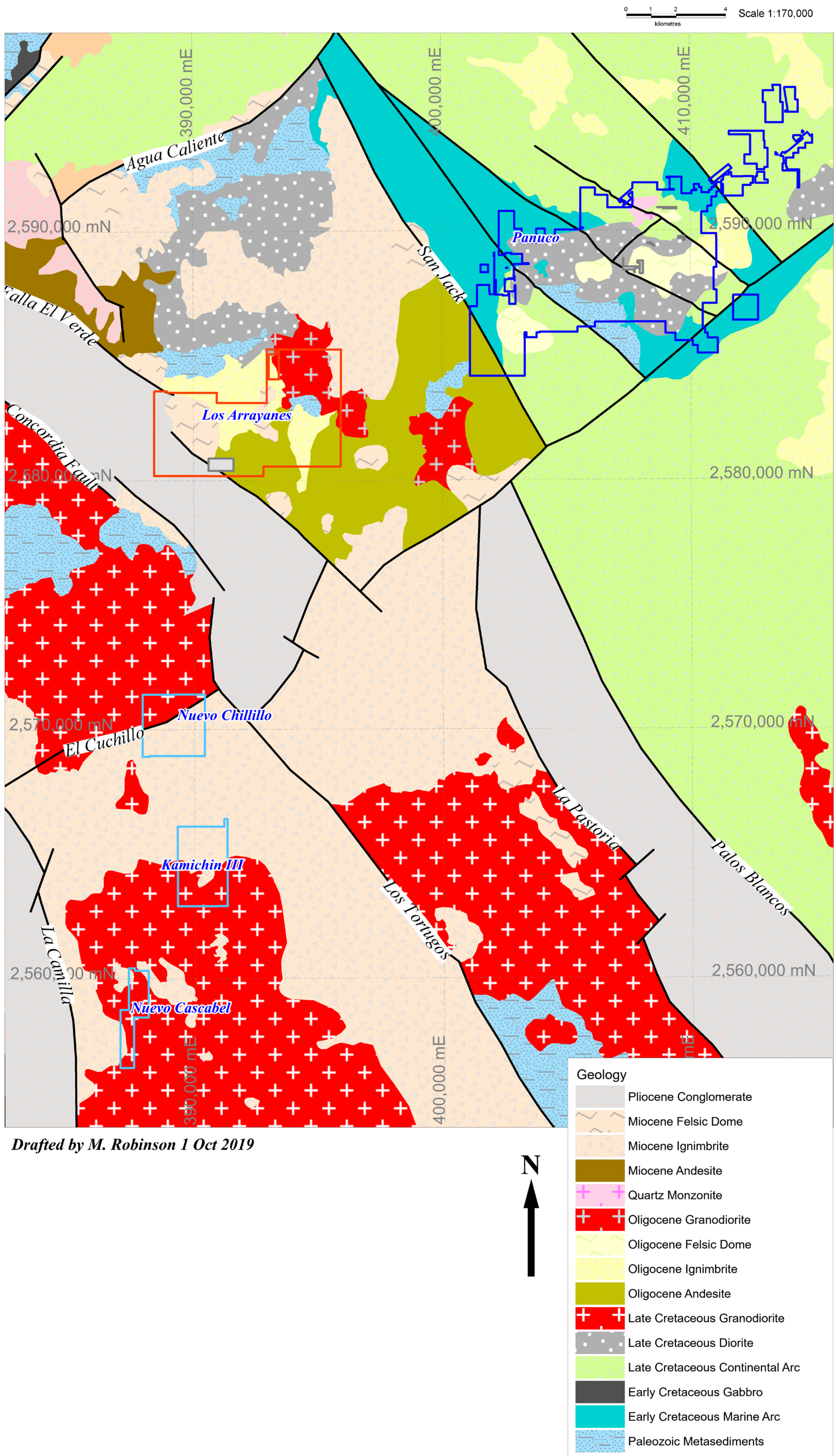


Fig. 7.5. Bedrock geological map of parts of F13A36, F13A37, F13A46 and F13A47 compiled mainly from Avila-Ramirez (1999), Rodríguez-Moreno et al., (2000), Rosendo-Brito et al., (2019) and Polanco-Salas et al., (2003). The Property is in blue and orange. Areas that are not part of the Property are in grey.

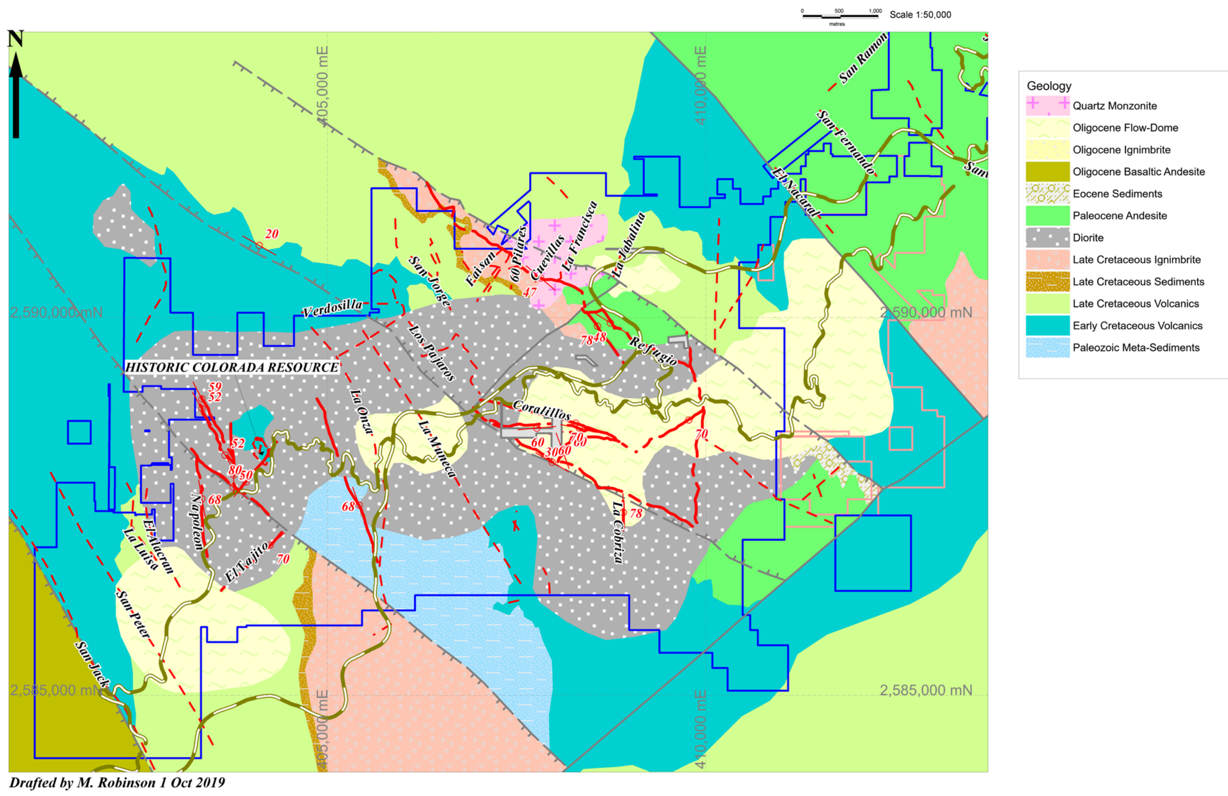


Fig. 7.6 Bedrock geological map of the Panuco part of the Property. BLUE = Vizsla Property boundary, PEACH = Vizsla concession application area, GREY = Third Party Property, THICK RED = Vein confirmed by rock samples/drilling, THIN RED = unconfirmed vein location from historic maps. RED HATCH = Historic Colorada mineral resource from 2008 drilling. GREY = Fault indicated by veining or disruption of the strata. Teeth on down-dropped blocks. Veins are drawn in broken lines to indicate that the continuity of the veins has not been established. Some units in the Late Cretaceous volcanic arc are detailed in this map (compared to Fig. 7.5). This map is compiled from Avila-Ramirez (1999), Rodríguez-Moreno et al., (2000), information from the diamond drill holes and several prospect-scale maps from Vizsla. Stratigraphic information is from Montoya-Lopera et al. (2019).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The geologic column exposed on the Property has potential for several types of mineral deposits. San Jose de Gracia Formation could contain sediment-hosted base metal deposits. The submarine volcanic rocks of the late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous marine arc contain volcanic-hosted massive sulfide deposits in many areas of Mexico. The Late Cretaceous to Paleocene batholiths that intrude the Tarahumara continental arc contain commercial-grade porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits. Where the Late Cretaceous plutons intrude limestone of the Guerrero marine arc, they may form polymetallic skarn and carbonate-hosted replacement deposits. However, the main reason Vizsla is acquiring the Property is to explore the potential for a significant silver and gold deposit hosted in epithermal veins related to Oligocene and/or Miocene volcanism and syn to post volcanic extensional faulting.

8.1 EPITHERMAL SYSTEMS

Epithermal gold deposits comprise veins and disseminations of economic gold concentrations with or without silver and base metals within 1.5 kilometers of the Earth's surface. Most form by open-space filling of faults (vein deposits), but some form by replacement of the host rocks (disseminated deposits). Most of the known economic epithermal precious metal deposits occur in Tertiary volcanic rocks, both in compressive arcs and in extensional arc settings. They can also occur in sedimentary or metamorphic rocks.

Mineable epithermal vein deposits range from 50 000 tonnes to 1, 000, 000 tonnes in size, with typical grades ranging from 2 to 20 g/t Au, and locally exceptional grades of more than 1000 g/t Au or "*bonanza lodes*". Veins can be several kilometers long and follow major structures, but they are usually mineralized in segments where dilation has occurred—these are "*ore chutes*" or "*clavos*" with a plunge line. In Mexico, the strike length of individual ore shoots ranges from 5 to 300 meters long, widths range from 1 to 10 meters, and they can be as large as 1.2 kilometers down-plunge (Enriquez and Rivera, 1998). A single vein can host multiple ore shoots.

Supersaturation of hydrothermal fluid with respect to quartz and metals is usually caused by hydraulic fracturing and a concomitant rapid pressure drop that causes intense boiling. The depth of formation of epithermal deposits worldwide ranges from approximately 50 to 1,500 m below the paleowater table under hydrostatic pressures. These are minimum values, however, because the presence of small amounts of CO_2, the main gas in geothermal fluids, increases the total fluid pressure by as much as several tens of bars and increases the depth range of boiling to hundreds of meters (Shimizu, 2014). This boiling zone is the "favorable" horizon in most epithermal camps. Above or below the boiling zone, precious metal concentrations will be lower.

Other important characteristics of epithermal vein deposits include (Hedenquist and White, 2005):

- High grades of Au and Ag.
- Anomalous concentrations of Sb, As, Hg, Te, Pb, Zn, Cu and other metals.
- Ore minerals include native gold, **electrum**, acanthite/argentite, tetrahedrite, silver (Cu, Pb) sulfosalts, gold-silver tellurides, sphalerite, galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite.
- Minerals are deposited in open spaces and have characteristic crustiform textures.
- Multiple stages of mineralization may occur in the same vein, with some stages having different base to precious metal ratios from other stages.
- Gangue minerals include quartz, calcite, adularia, barite, clay, sericite, chlorite and epidote. Hypogene kaolinite and dickite are important in some ore shoots. Nontronite, an Fe-smectite, occurs in some gold-rich vein envelopes (Hedenquist, 2009).
- Alteration mineral assemblages indicate temperatures of deposition between 100 and 300°C. Typical assemblages include: (i) crustified quartz, carbonates, adularia and precious metal rich ore minerals in the vein (adularia assemblage), (ii) illite and/or adularia in the vein envelope (sericitic assemblage), (iii) smectite, mixed-layer clays and chlorite in the wall rock (near-neutral argillic assemblage), and (iv) distal chlorite, calcite, epidote and pyrite (propylitic assemblage). Unmineralized, but related zones of steam-heated argillic alteration or "lithocaps" may occur above or peripheral to the veins.

Distinctly textured quartz is a characteristic of most epithermal systems. Textures include comb, cockade, microcrystalline, colloform and platy quartz as defined by Shimizu (2014):

- **Microcrystalline** texture in quartz refers to aggregates or layers of anhedral quartz crystals, that can be observed only with a microscope. This texture forms by crystallization of amorphous silica or chalcedony with or without disseminated Ag-Au minerals (depending on metal content of the fluid), phases that indicate a high degree of silica supersaturation in the hydrothermal fluid resulting in rapid nucleation and precipitation.
- **Colloform** texture is characterized by mineral aggregates that show combined spherical, botryoidal, reniform, or mammillary forms that represent primary growth textures that can be closely associated with inter-banded Au-Ag minerals (depending on metal content of the fluid). This texture indicates a high degree of silica supersaturation resulting in rapid nucleation and precipitation.
- **Cockade** texture is when crustiform quartz envelops unsorted fragments of host rocks in marginal parts of veins or in breccia zones.
- **Platy** texture consists of quartz aggregates arranged in a platy or bladed form. The morphological similarity between quartz and platy calcite suggests that platy texture is a replacement texture produced when calcite is replaced by quartz.
- **Comb** texture refers to groups of parallel or subparallel euhedral quartz crystals elongated perpendicular to vein walls and projecting into free space. The texture is typically formed from fluid slightly supersaturated with quartz, indicating slowly changing or very mildly fluctuating conditions of the physical and chemical nature of the solution (e.g., temperature, pressure, and pH) during crystal growth.

Several sub-classes of epithermal deposits are recognized: (i) low sulfidation, (ii) intermediate sulfidation and (iii) high sulfidation (Hedenquist and White, 2005). High sulfidation epithermal gold deposits tend to occur in the upper parts of porphyry copper systems. Intermediate and low sulfidation deposits are more typical of extensional tectonic settings (Fig. 7.1). Epithermal mineralization on the Project is either intermediate or low-sulfidation. Not enough academic work such as radiometric age dating, fluid inclusion studies or mineralogical studies has been done to fully classify the vein types on the Property.

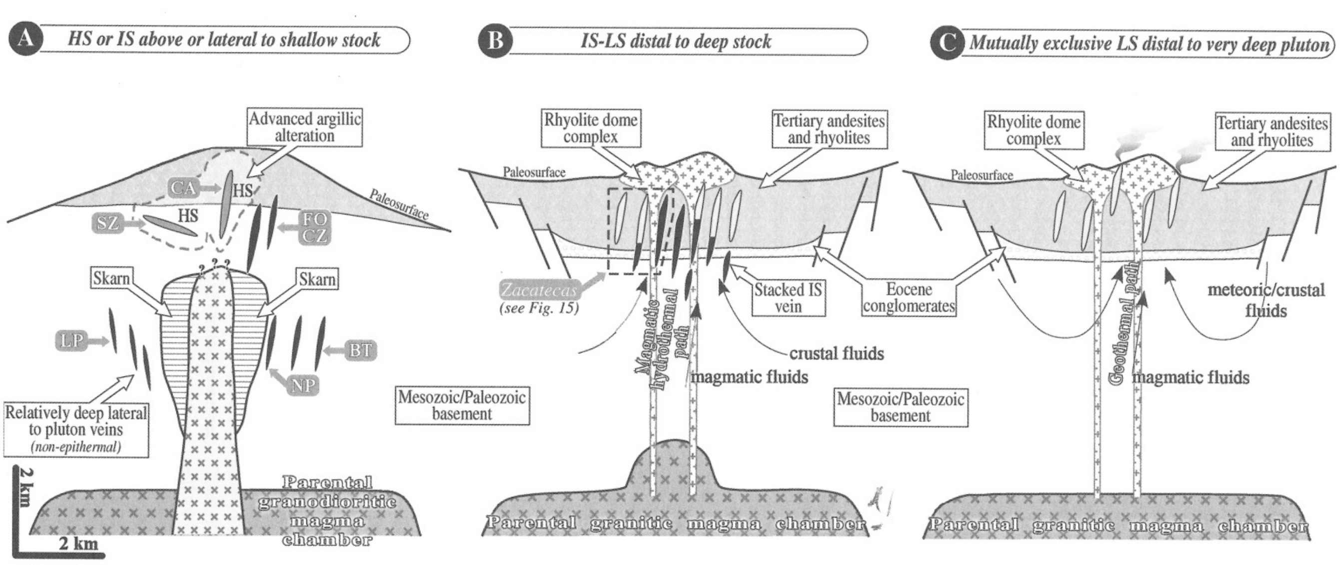


Fig. 8.1 Genetic models of different types of epithermal precious metal deposits in Mexico (from Camprubi and Albinson, 2007). Veins in the Project area are most likely Type B.

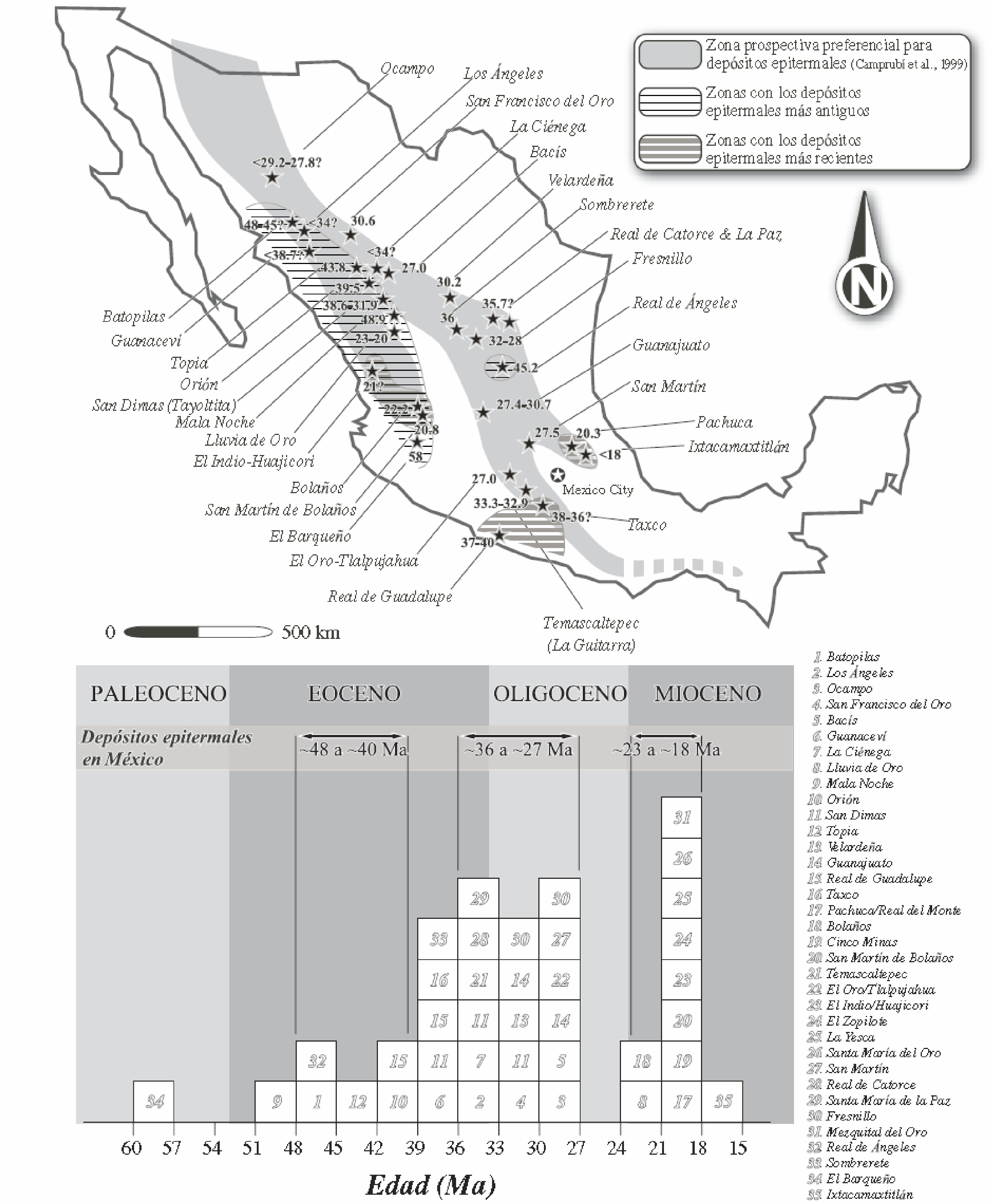


Fig. 8.2 Map of epithermal precious metal deposits and occurrences in Mexico, as well as ages. From Camprubi and Albinson (2007).

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Precious metal deposits on the Property are contained in epithermal quartz veins characterized by the adularia alteration assemblage of quartz, calcite, adularia, acanthite-argentite, electrum, sphalerite and galena in the vein, and vein envelopes with argillic alteration where clay replaces the wall-rocks. Propylitic alteration is outside the argillic envelopes. Veins range from decimeters to decameters in width. Quartz locally shows spectacular textures such as colloform banding that is usually associated with higher precious metal concentrations. Other textures such as platy texture, also indicative of boiling, are probably not as well-mineralized as the colloform textures. Quartz veining can occur in several stages. Later stages fracture and brecciate the earlier stages. Quartz that is grey tends to carry more sulfide and better grades. It is common to see an early stage of white microcrystalline quartz that was brecciated then infilled with a later stage of grey microcrystalline quartz with sulfides and electrum. Comb quartz and amethyst tend to form euhedral crystals that fill vugs and fractures left open after the main mineralizing events.

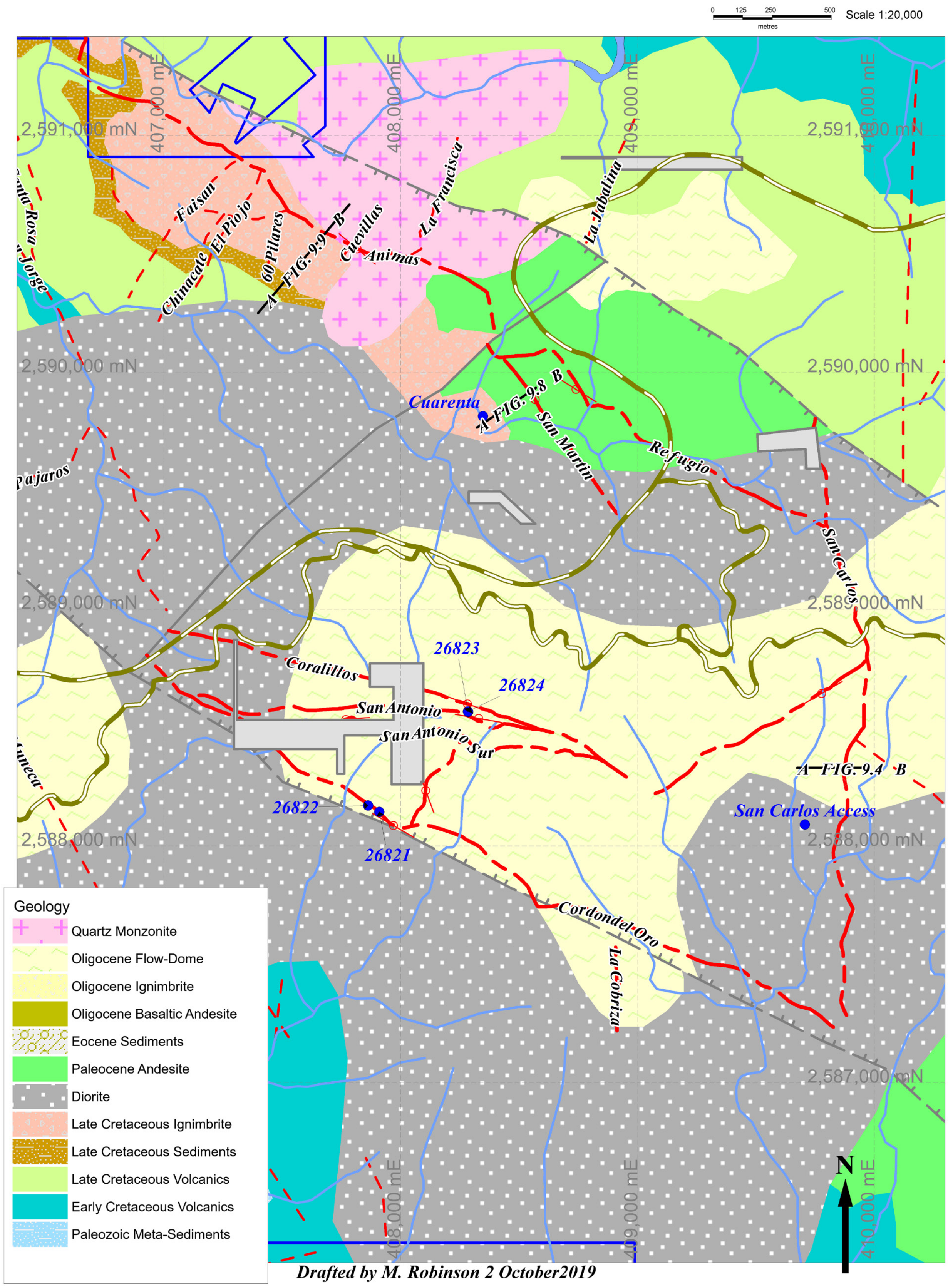


Fig. 9.1 Overview of the part of the Property near Panuco showing geology, some QP rock sample locations in blue, named veins and cross-section locations with A and B sides indicated. BLUE = Vizsla Property boundary, GREY = Third Party Property, THICK RED = Vein confirmed by rock samples/drilling, THIN RED = unconfirmed vein location from historic maps. GREY = Fault indicated by veining or disruption of the strata. The veins are drawn in broken lines to indicate that the continuity of the veins has not been established.

9.1 San Carlos Vein

San Carlos Vein is accessed from an easterly trending tunnel about 135 m long located just north of Coco Mill at an elevation of 780 m (Fig. 9.2). The vein has an average orientation of 168°/51° SW and is mostly hosted in dacitic volcanic rocks, although diorite is exposed in Level 5 and at a few other locations in the underground workings. There are 5 levels, each separated by about 15 meters in elevation. Level 1 is accessed directly from the access tunnel. Levels 2 to 5 are accessed from a spiral ramp. Results of the sampling are in Table 9.1. A geological plan for Level 1 and cross-section through the sample are in Figs. 9.3 and 9.4.

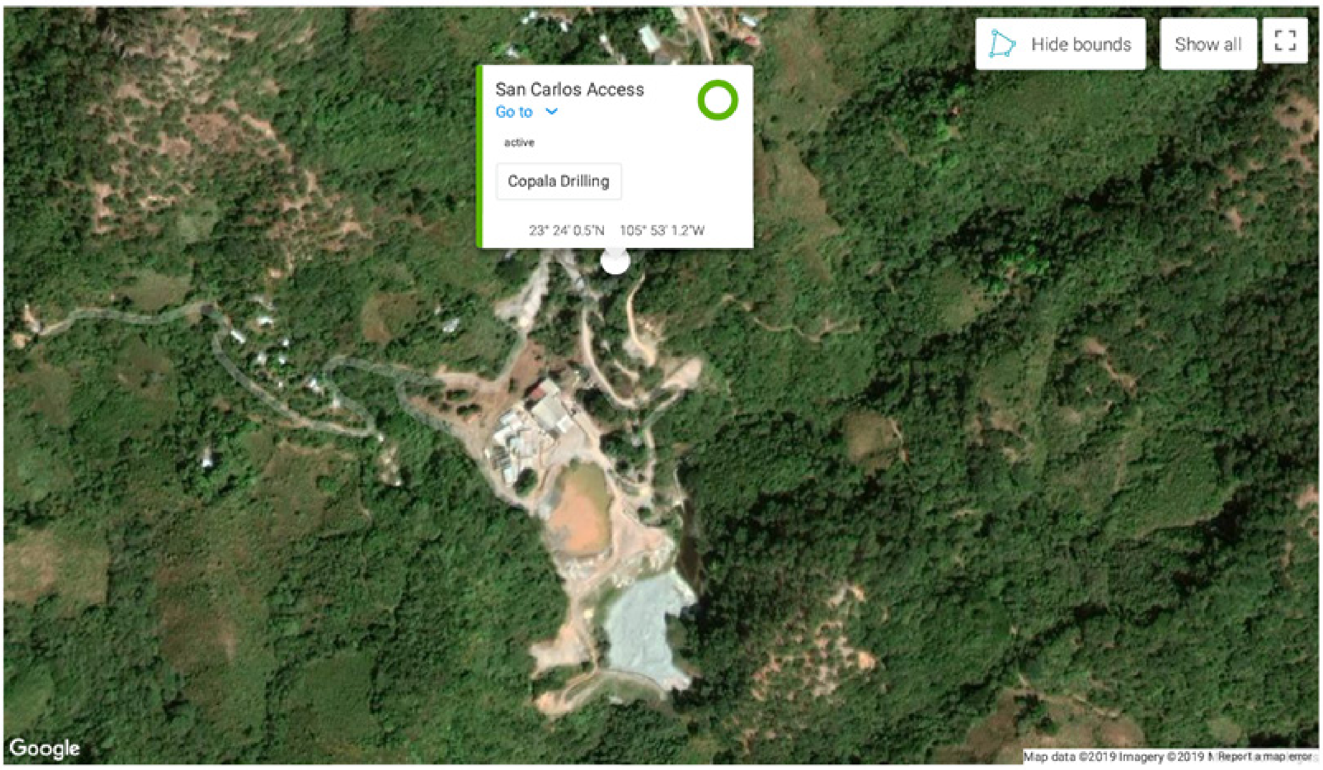


Fig. 9.2. Image showing the location of the San Carlos adit near the Coco Mill.

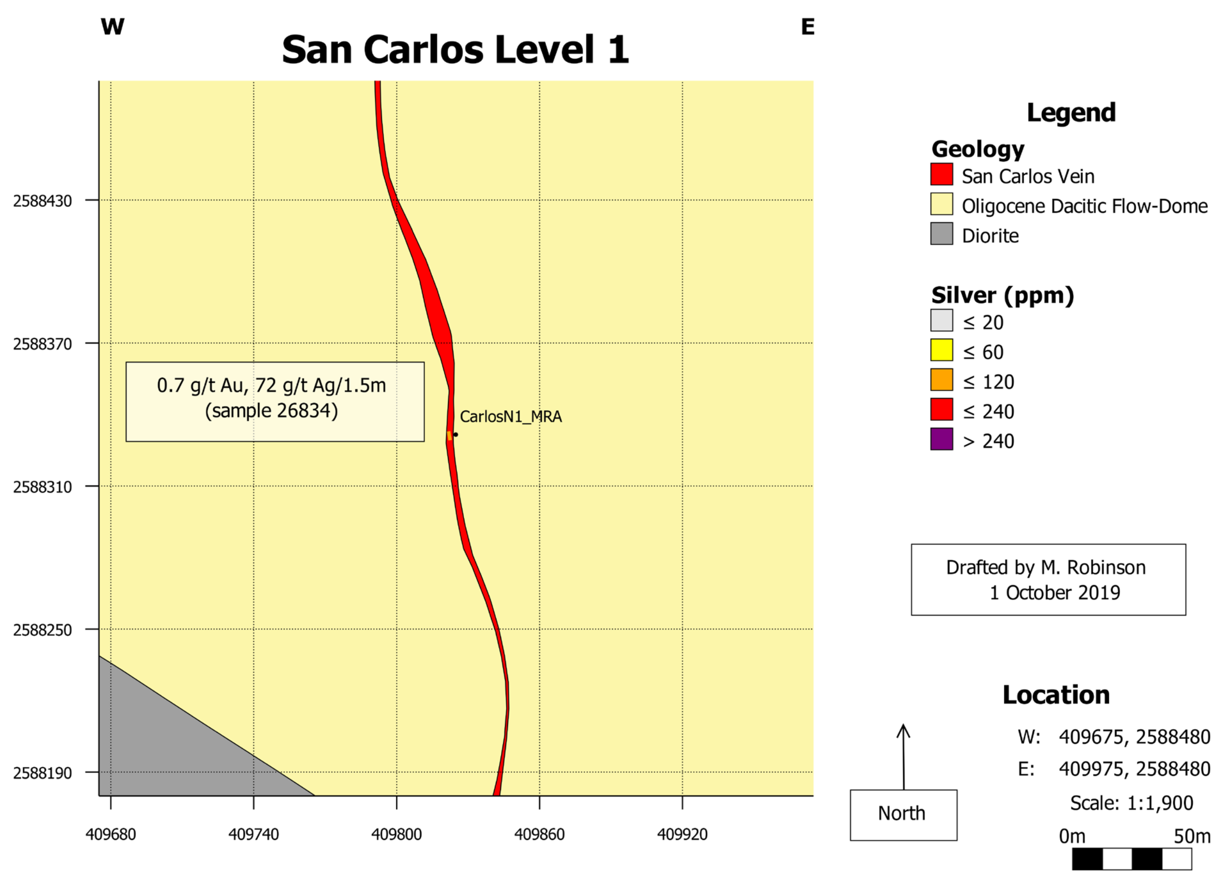


Fig. 9.3 Geological plan view of San Carlos Level 1 showing chip-channel sample lines N1_MRA. The cross-section (Fig 9.4) is cut through the sample.

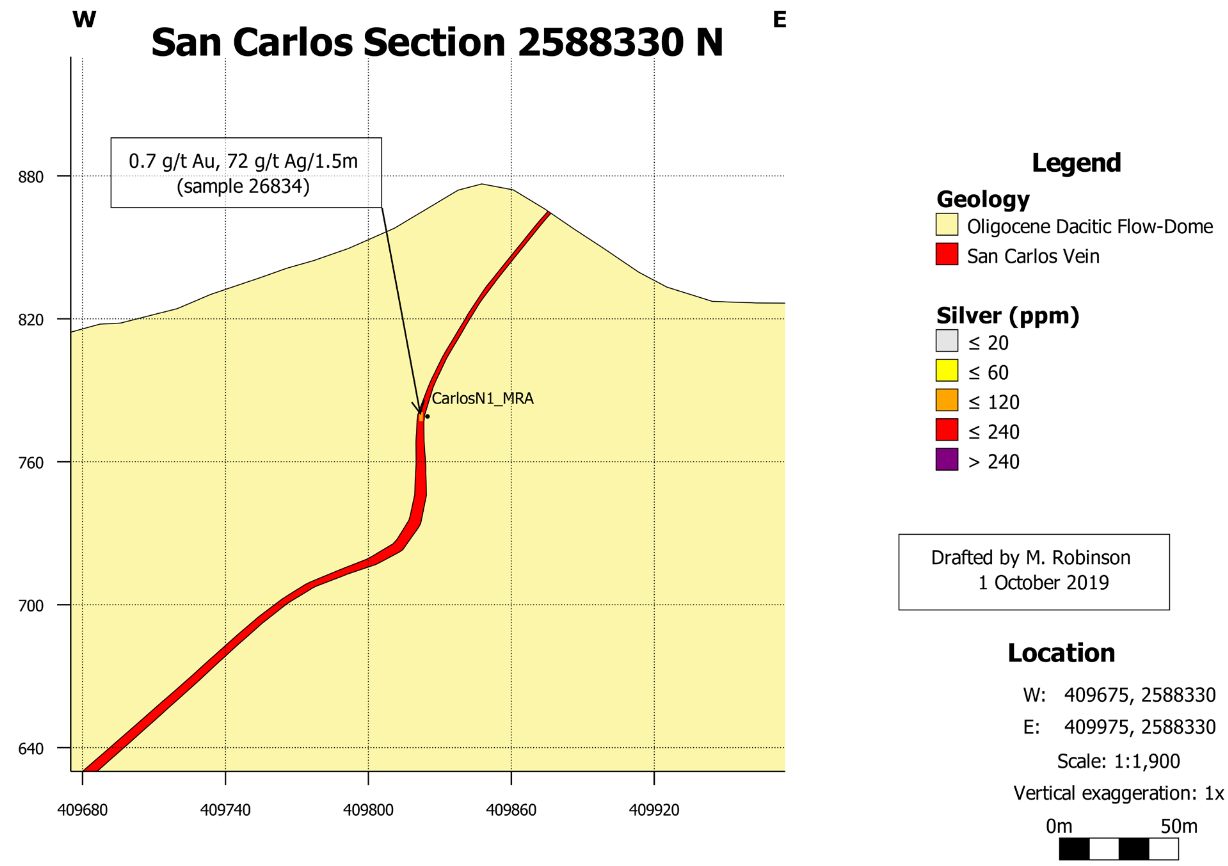


Fig. 9.4 Cross-Section of the San Carlos Vein. Looking north.

Table 9.1 Results from the San Carlos Vein. For Carlos N5_MRA, the average result of five 1.5-meter-wide chip-channel samples are reported.

Level	Intercept Location	Sample (s)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Access (789 m)	San Carlos Access	26835	1.6	0.2	18	15	40	40
N1 (789 m)	Carlos N1_MRA	26834	1.5	0.7	72	67	146	78
N4 (728 m)	CarlosN4_MRA	26833	1.4	0.5	48	23	75	89
N5 (711 m)	CarlosN5_MRA	26827-26831	7.5	0.9	146	19	112	269
N5 (711 m)	CarlosN5_MRB	26832	1.8	0.3	42	43	254	405

Fig. 9.5. Image of crustiform banded colloform quartz exposed by sample location 26833 on Level 4 with values of 0.5 g/t Au and 48 g/t Ag across 1.4 m.

9.2 Animas-Refugio

Animas-Refugio was explored by drilling over a 1600 m strike length by Minera Rio Panuco between 1999 and 2001. Although the information on this drilling is not completely preserved, a model derived from the geologic cross-sections provided indicates that the Refugio-Animas vein has an average orientation of 122°/47° SW near La Mariposa, and 130°/47° across a fault near Rosarito. The presence of a fault disrupting the vein is inferred based on the presence of andesite below rhyolite north of the fault, whereas south of the fault, andesite occurs above rhyolite. Based on these relationships, it is probable that the rhyolite intercepted in the historic drilling (BM collars) correlates to the Portal ignimbrite (Montoya et al., 2019). This unit occurs between the Late Cretaceous Socavon volcanics and Paleocene Productive andesite. The stratigraphic orientation of the contact between the Productive andesite and Portal ignimbrite south of the fault is about 015°/20° SE based on the drilling information.

MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.

An easterly trending adit called "Cuarenta" provided access to one of the historic production stopes (Fig. 9.6). The portal is drilled into massively bedded dacitic crystal tuff or lapilli tuff that may correlate to the Portal Ignimbrite as suggested above.

Mineralization exposed near the open stope is preserved in a pillar of quartz-calcite vein. Quartz is mainly white with a finely crystalline mosaic texture that is intergrown with sparse galena, sphalerite and acanthite. Rock sample 26836 returned values of 0.6 g/t Au and 64 g/t Ag with 493 ppm Zn and 333 ppm Pb across 1.5 m. The second rock sample about 150 m to the northwest and about 30 meters down had weakly anomalous base metal values of 142 ppm Pb and 189 ppm Zn across 2 m of similar white mosaic quartz without calcite. This sample was collected close to phaneritic quartz monzonite in the footwall to the vein (Fig. 9.11).

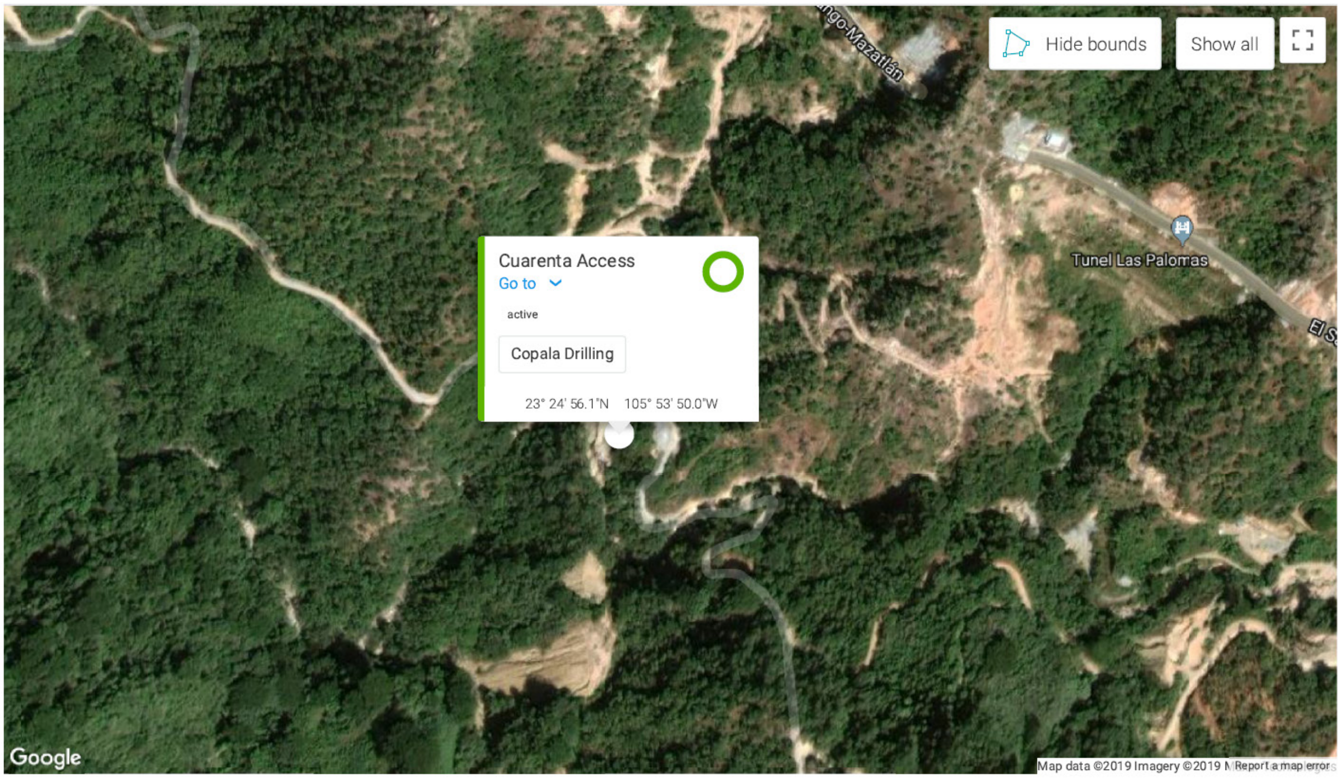


Fig 9.6. Location of El Cuarenta access tunnel just west of Highway 40D.

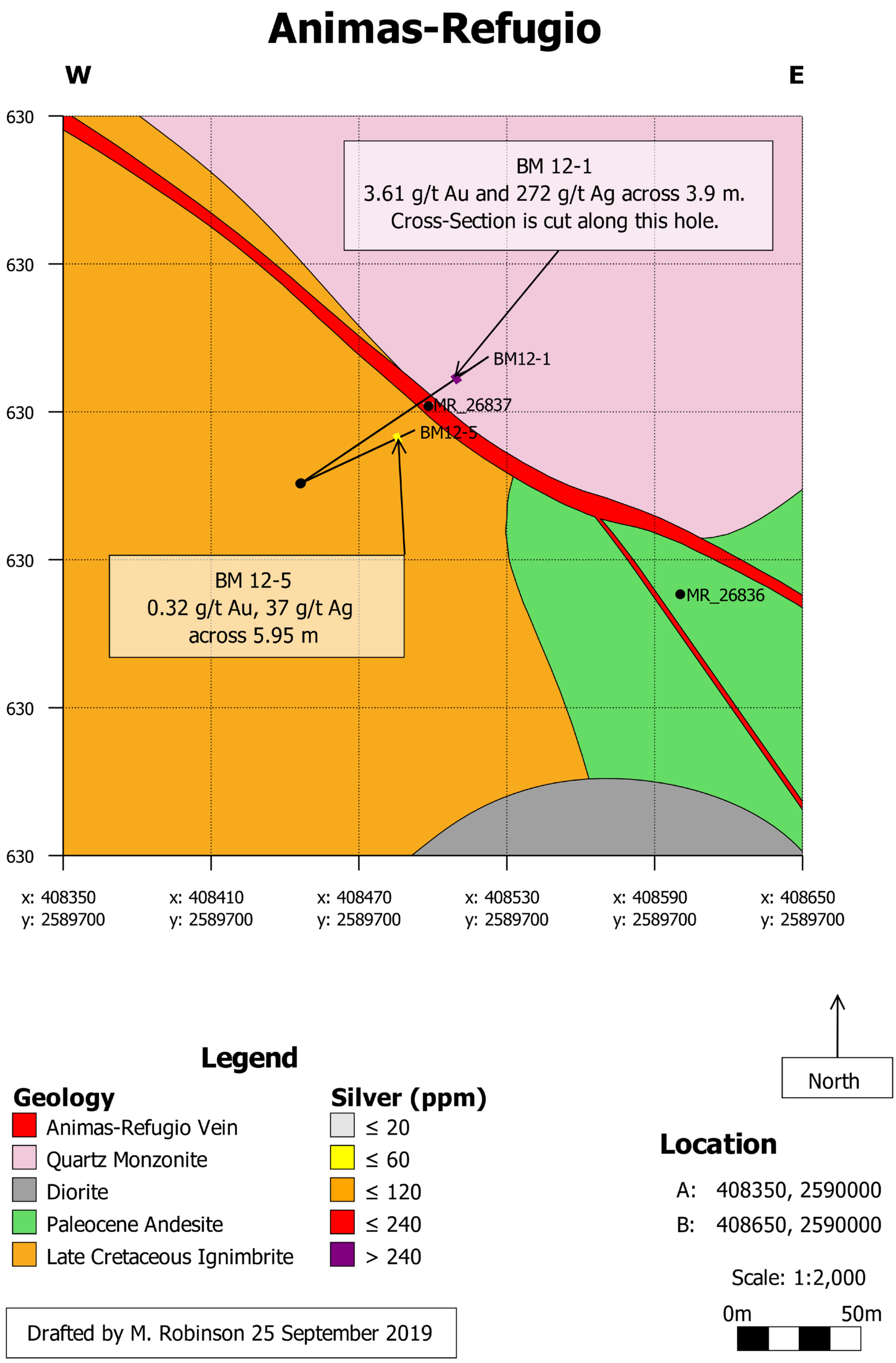


Fig. 9.7 Geological plan view of Level 630. Sample 26836 is about 30 meters above the plane of this image, and sample 26837 is a few meters below the plane of this image. The large structure is the Animas-Refugio Vein. The smaller structure is the San Martin Vein. Historic drill hole results from owner Minera Rio Panuco are shown for reference. As mentioned in Section 11, the MRP results cannot be audited, but the old drawings provide a good starting point to continue the exploration work.

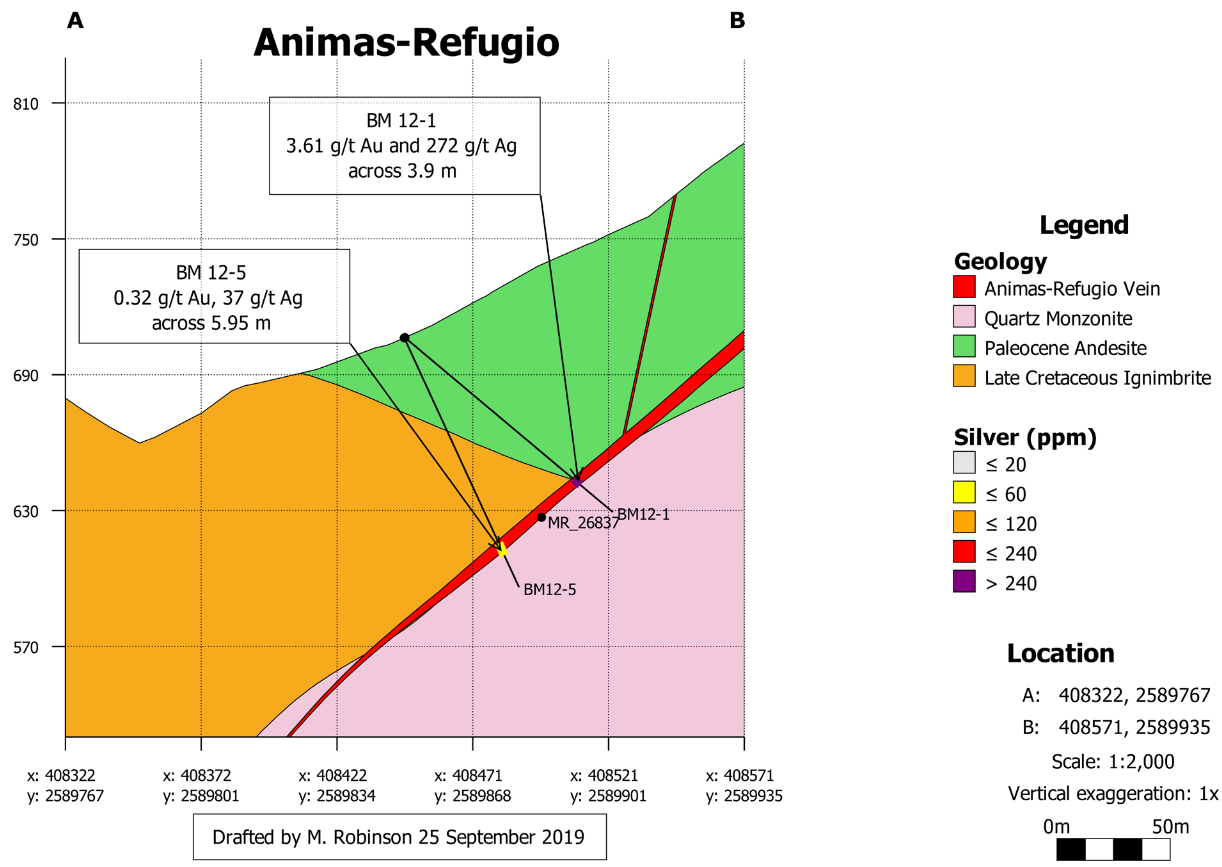


Fig. 9.8 Cross-Section of Animas-Refugio cut along the plane of hole BM 12-1 in the southern block showing historic (1999-2001) results.

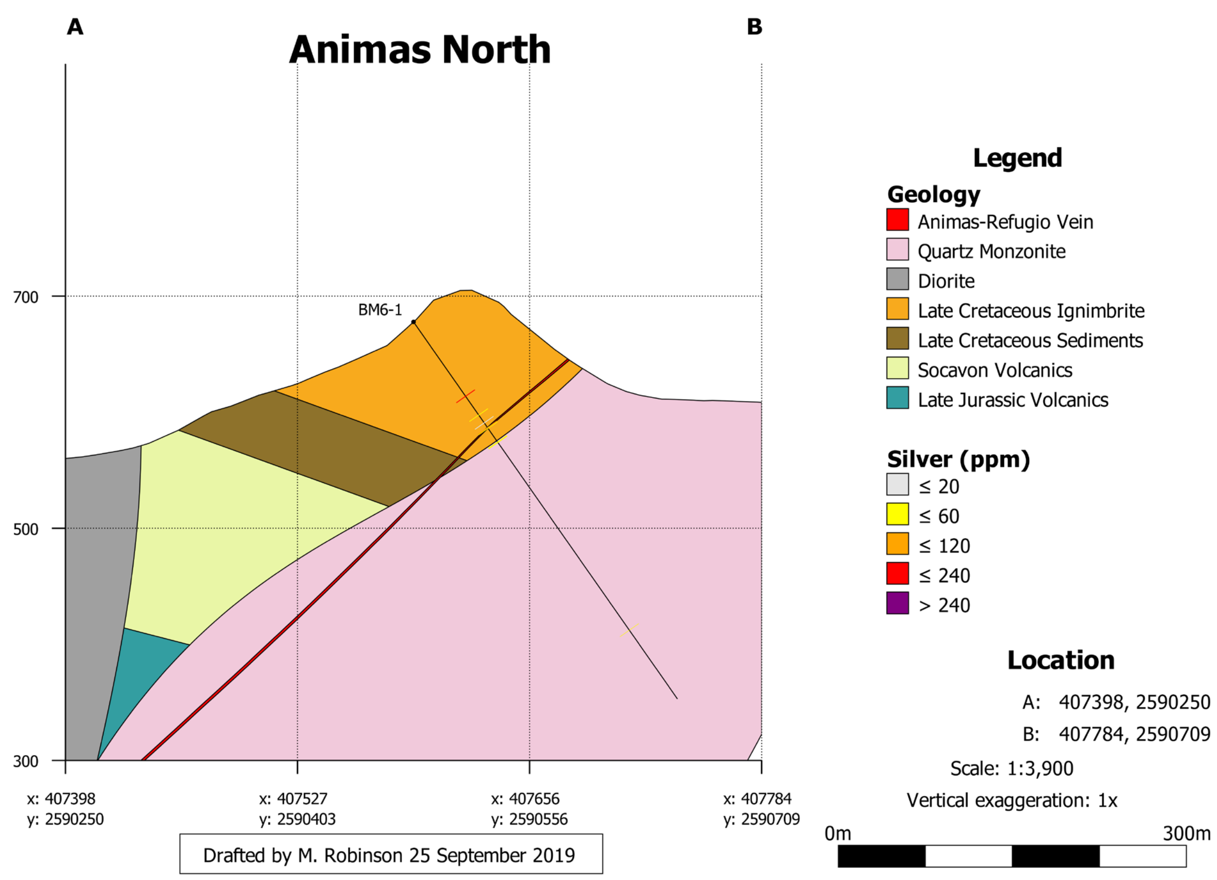


Fig. 9.9 Conceptual cross-section of the Animas-Refugio vein cut along the plane of historic drill-hole BM6-1 (near 60 Pilares) showing estimated geological relationships in the north fault block.

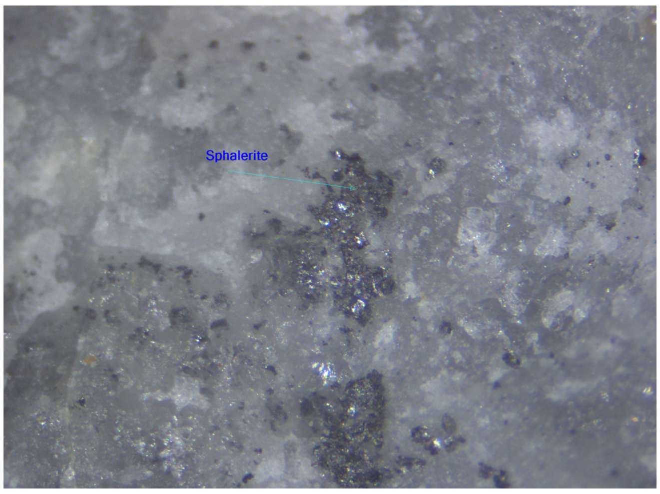


Fig. 9.10. Sample 26837 contains 142 ppm Pb and 189 ppm Zn across 1.5 m. Mineralization is mainly finely crystalline sphalerite and galena in mosaic quartz.

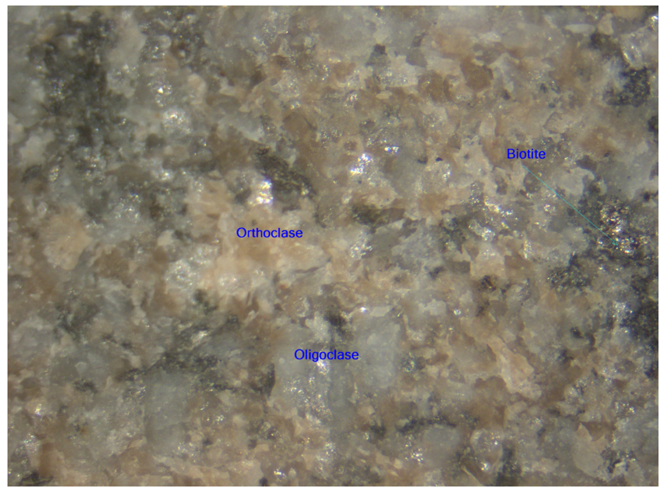


Fig. 9.11. Footwall to 26837 is phaneritic quartz monzonite. Salmon crystals are orthoclase, grey crystals are plagioclase (probably oligoclase) and brown minerals are biotite.

9.3 Cordon del Oro

Underground and surface mapping shows that there are at least six veins on the Cordon del Oro (Fig. 9.1). Of these, the three veins to the north, Corallios, San Antonio and San Antonio Sur trend southeasterly and dip about 60° southwesterly. Cordon del Oro trends northwesterly and dips about 60° to the northeast. La Cobriza is in the footwall to Cordon del Oro, trends northerly and dips steely easterly. Finally, a base-metal rich vein called Mojocuan Cross between Cordon del Oro and San Antonio trends southeasterly and dips moderately to the southwest. Geologically, the Cordon del Oro is a dacitic flow-dome complex intercalated with tuffs of probable Oligocene age that intrudes and unconformably overlies older diorite. Sample 26823 was cut across Coralillos Vein and yielded a result of 0.38 g/t Au and 50 g/t Ag across 1.5 meters. Sample 26824 across an adjacent fault breccia was not markedly anomalous with values of 0.056 g/t Au and 9 g/t Ag. Sample 26821 was cut across argillic alteration in the footwall to the Cordon del Oro vein and returned values of 0.2 g/t Au and 23 g/t Ag across 0.9 m. Sample 26822 was cut across argillic alteration near the Cordon del Oro vein and returned values of 3 g/t Ag across 1 m.

9.4 Copala

Copala is in the western part of the Panuco concession group. Geologically, the village of Copala is underlain by Paleozoic metasediments that might correlate to the San José de Gracia Formation and Late Jurassic andesitic volcanic rocks intercalated with marine metasedimentary rocks. These are intruded by dioritic rocks of probable Late Cretaceous or Paleocene age. Dacitic flow-domes and dikes of probable Oligocene age crosscut and unconformably overlie the older rocks.

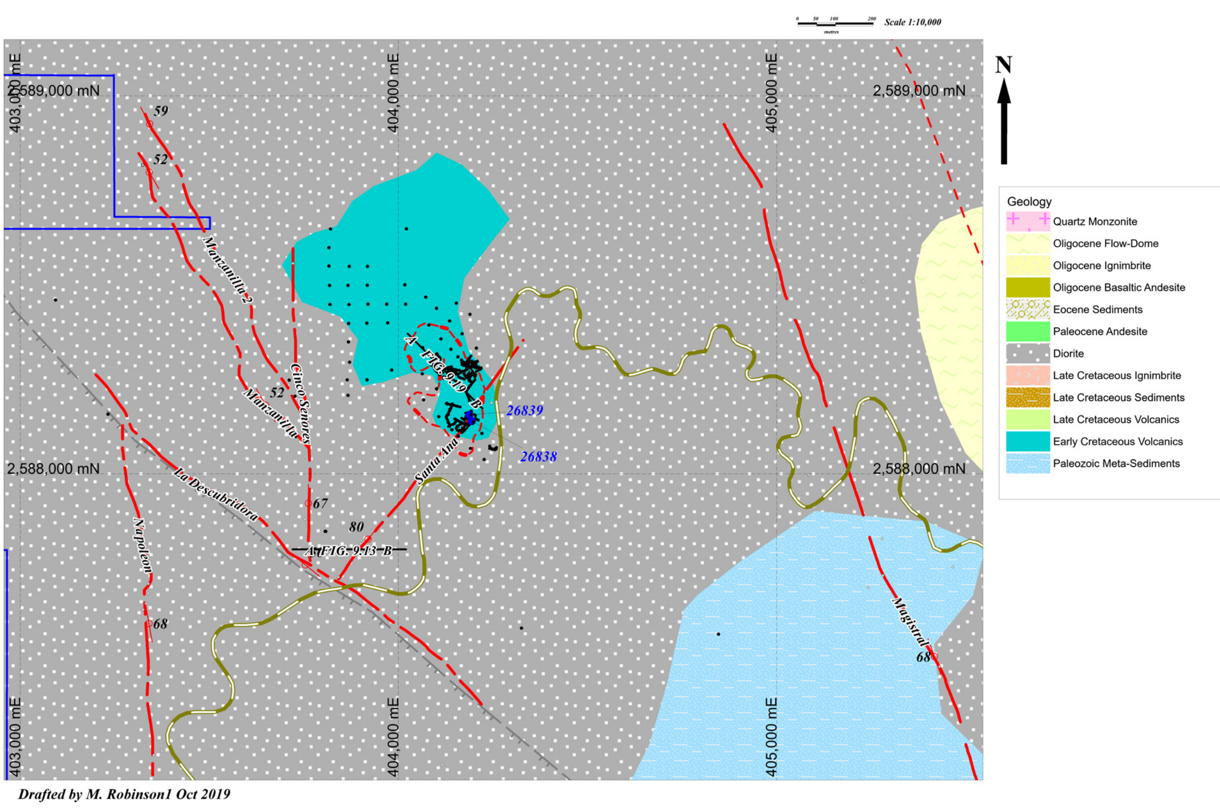


Fig. 9.12 Overview of the western part of the Property near Copala showing geology, rock sample locations in blue, named veins and cross-section locations with A and B sides indicated. BLUE = Vizsla Property boundary, THICK RED = Vein confirmed by rock samples/drilling, THIN RED = unconfirmed vein location from historic maps. GREY = Fault indicated by veining or disruption of the strata. The veins are drawn in broken lines to indicate that the continuity of the veins has not been established. BLACK = Mine workings mapped by Silverstone. BLACK DOTS = drill hole or mine adit location. Rock samples (BLUE) are from the southernmost workings. RED DASHED outline is the mineral resource area documented in Christopher and Sims (2008).

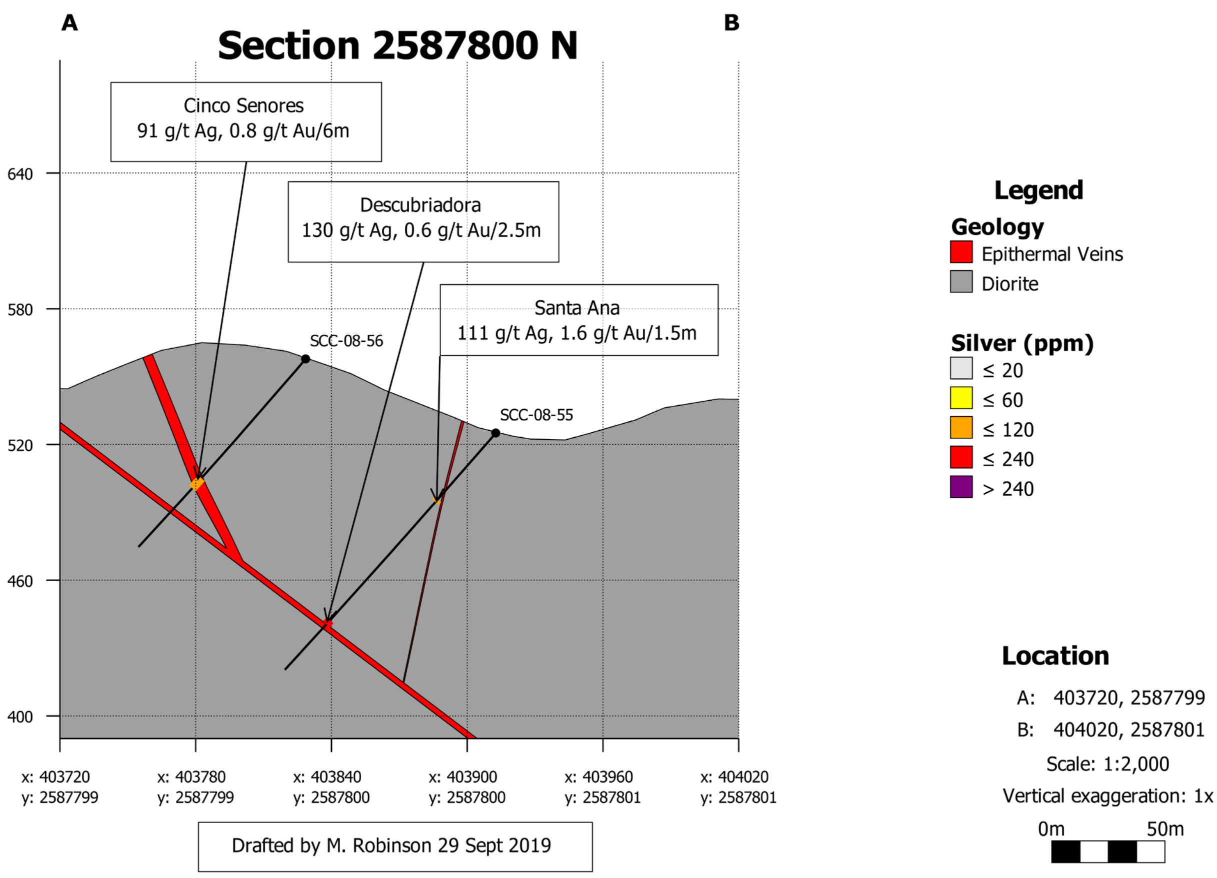


Fig. 9.13 Cross-Section 2587800 N showing several veins in the Copala area.

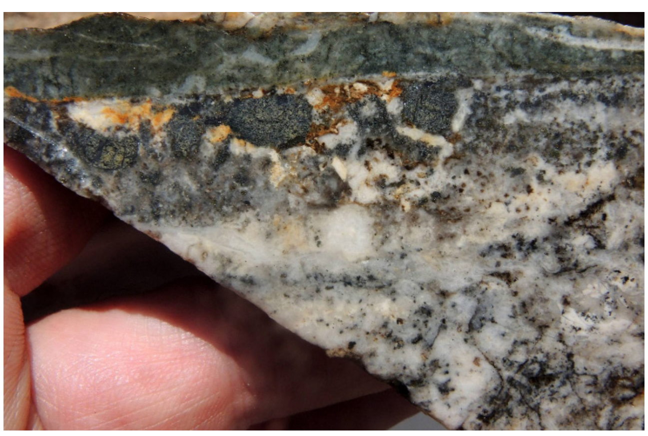


Fig. 9.14. SCC-08-54 (9.5 to 10 m) with values of 6.7 g/t Au, 1905 g/t Ag, 0.48% Zn and 0.16% Pb (sample 12972). Image from Lloyd (2019). Milky cryptocrystalline quartz with delicate colloform bands is intergrown with black acanthite and honey sphalerite (upper left). This intercept is probably from the Manzanilla 2 Vein.

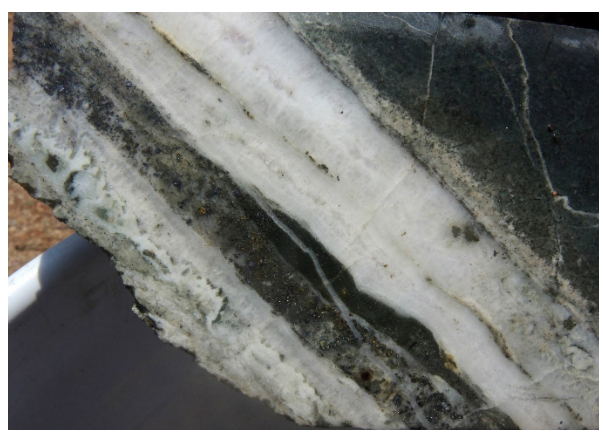


Fig. 9.15. SCC-08-54 (15.2 m). Dark grey, finely crystalline diorite cut by crustiform veinlets of comb quartz with white chalcedony in the veinlet centers. Pyrite replaces the rock between the two white quartz veinlets. Pinkish mineral in the vein envelope (upper right) might be adularia. This is not a named vein as no significant values were measured from this sample (12979). Image from Lloyd (2019).

Fig. 9.16. SCC-08-54 (21.4 m). Quartz pseudomorphing bladed calcite with values of 17 g/t Ag and 0.1 g/t Au across 0.5 m (sample 12982). Image from Lloyd (2019).

Fig. 9.17 SCC-08-54 (95 m). Medium crystalline monzonite comprised of mainly feldspar and minor mafic minerals. The rock is cut by a network of hairline quartz veinlets, as well as larger grey quartz veinlets with selvedges of black chlorite and envelopes of pink adularia. Sample 13018 contains 0.19% Zn across 1 m. The veins might contain fine sphalerite, or Zn may be hosted in chlorite (baileychlore). Image from Lloyd (2019).

9.4.1 La Colorada

La Colorada is a silver and gold deposit located about one-kilometer northwest of the village of Copala. Geologically, the deposit is hosted mainly in diorite under a roof pendant of andesitic rock of probable Late Jurassic age. There are several felsic dikes that crosscut both rock types. The mineralization is mined informally by gambusinos in several room-and-pillar style workings. From the surface plan provided by Silverstone, the southernmost deposit is aligned northeasterly and was exploited over an area sixty meters long and twenty meters wide. Two samples were cut from this deposit. Sample 26838 contained 0.8 g/t Au and 154 g/t Ag across 1.5 m. Sample 26839 contained 117 g/t Ag and 0.7 g/t Au across 1.5 m. Ore minerals are mainly acanthite, galena, pyrite and sphalerite in a gangue of white mosaic quartz. The host rocks are pervasively altered to sericite. The entire working was in mineralization. Foot wall and hanging wall vein contacts were not apparent. The second deposit is located about 100 meters north of our sample locations and is oriented in a northwesterly direction. That area is about 120 m long and 80 m wide.

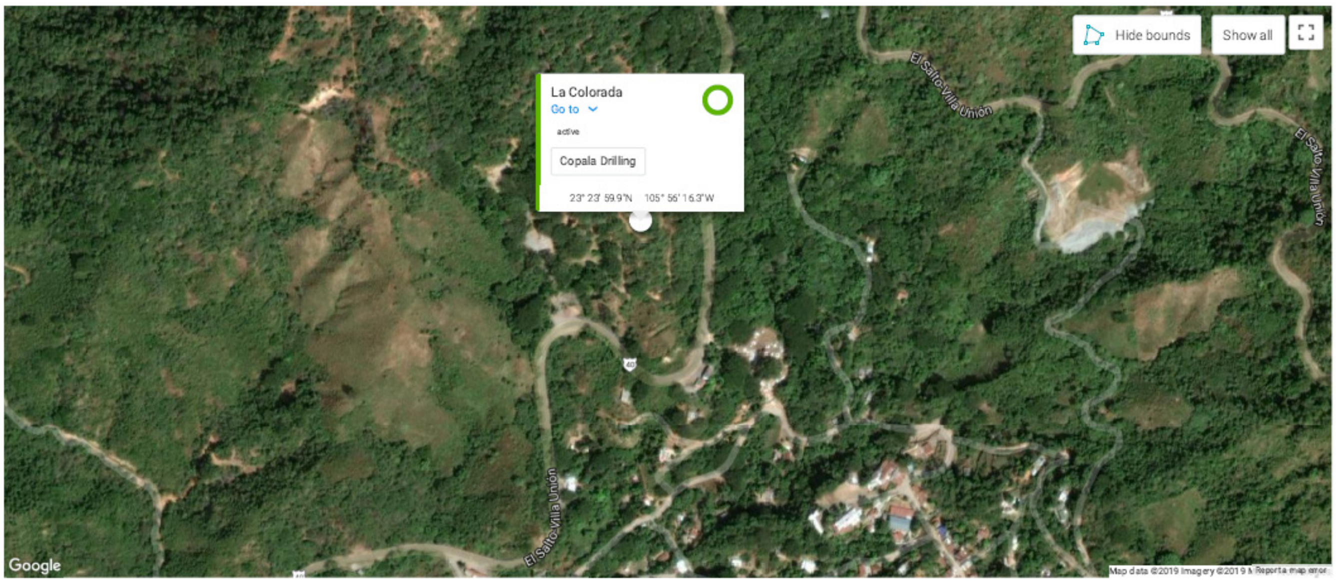


Fig. 9.18 Location of the southernmost mineral deposit at La Colorada. The village of Copala is just south of the highway.

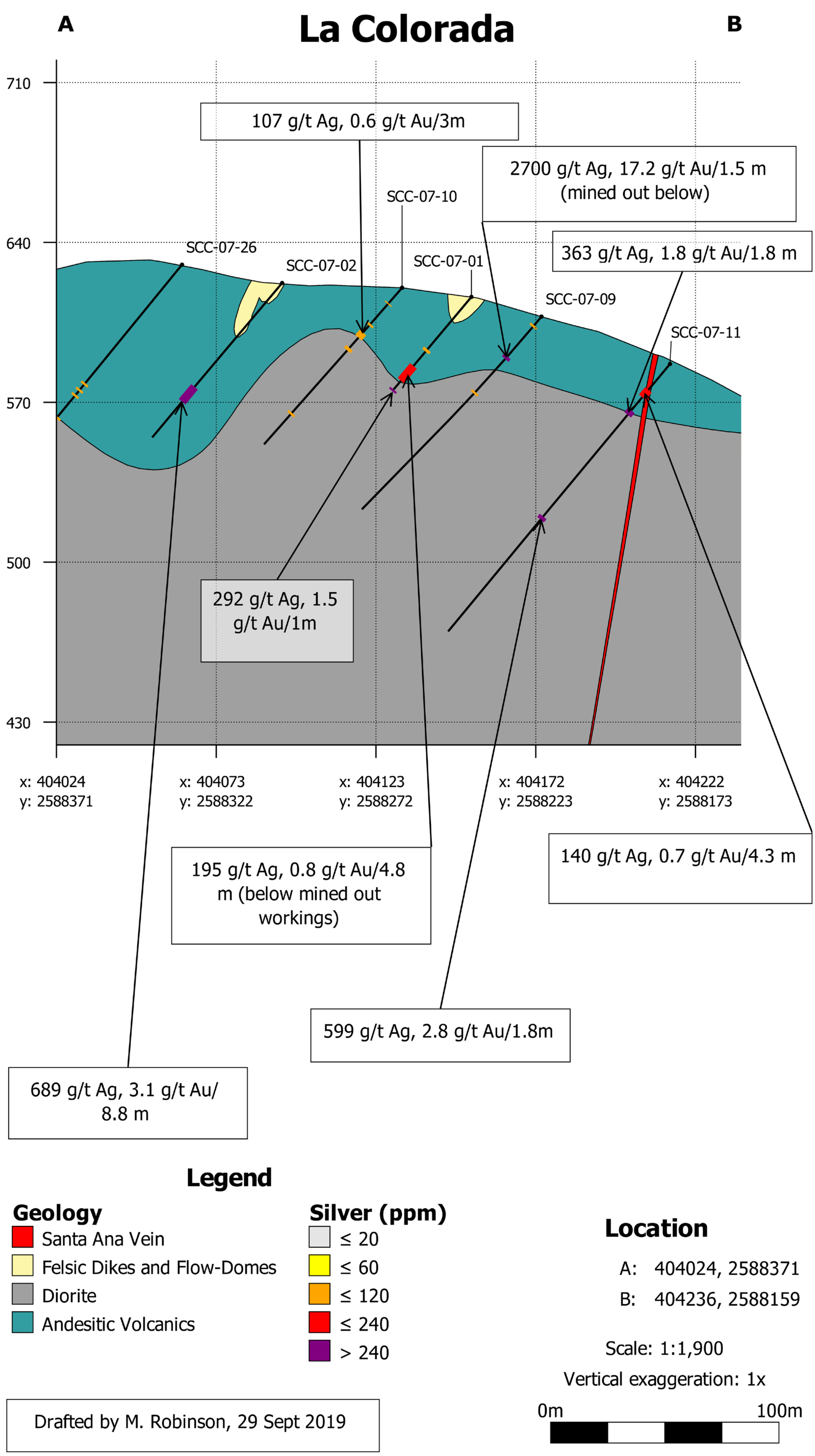


Fig. 9.19 Cross-Section of La Colorada showing historic drill-hole results. The drilling direction was optimized to intercept structures oriented northeasterly dipping to the southeast. From this drawing, it is not clear how La Colorada deposit is structured. The Santa Ana Vein is a steeply dipping structure projected from the surface samples 500 m to the SW.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Vizsla has not done any exploration.

Minera Rio Panuco flew an aeromagnetic geophysical survey in 2016. The work was completed by Geophysical Surveys S.A. de C.V., a company based out of Mexico City. A helicopter is pictured in the Report, but no mention is made of what magnetometer was used, nor the survey parameters such as line spacing or terrain clearance. Two survey blocks were flown. The eastern block covers most of the Copala-Panuco district. The western block covers the Arrayanes concession. Products delivered to Minera Rio Panuco included several maps. Below is an image of the maps for the magnetic intensity reduced to the pole.

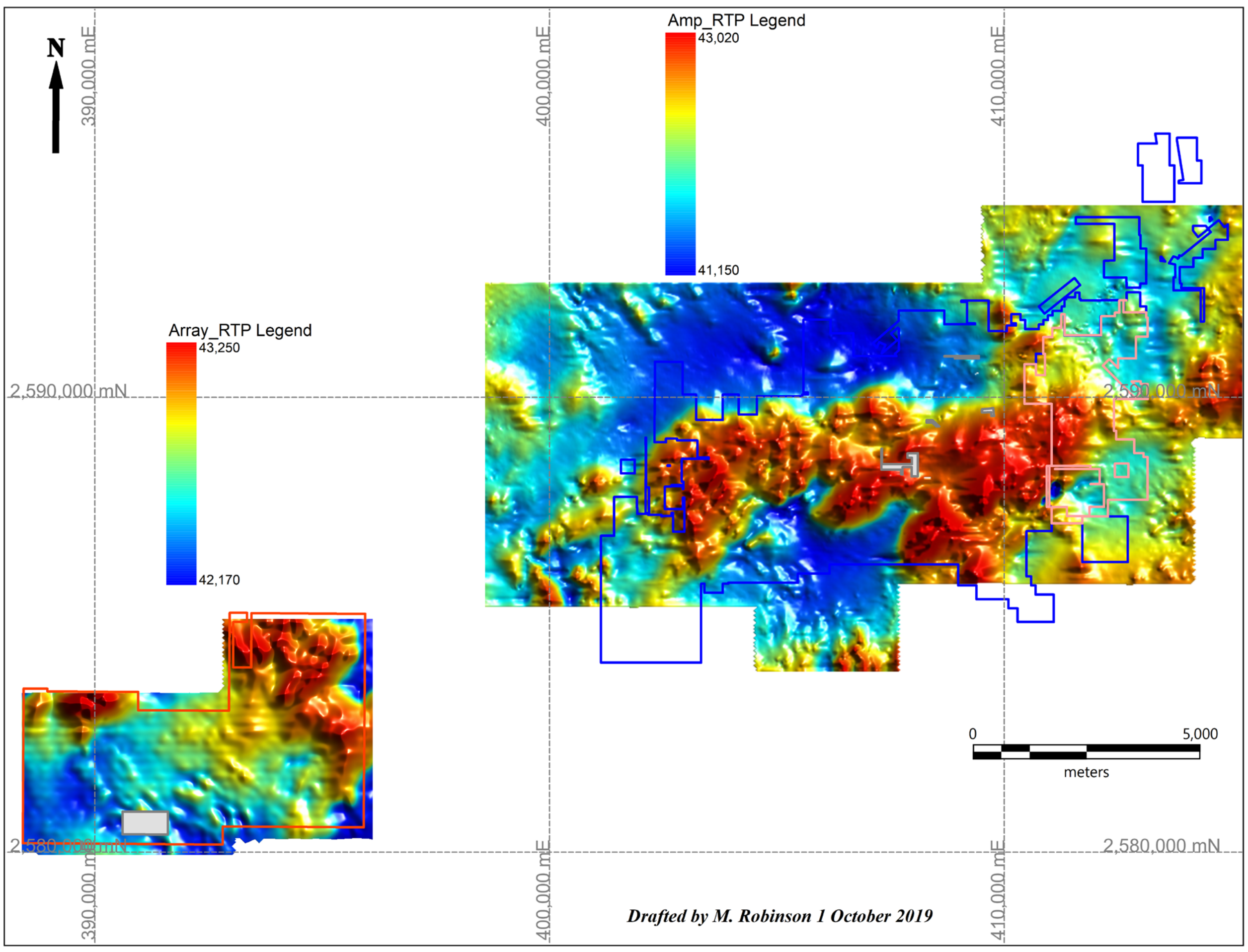


Fig 10.1 Map of total magnetic field intensity reduced to the pole. Property under option to Vizsla is outlined in blue. Concession application area is in peach. Areas not under option to Vizsla are in grey. Magnetic field measurements are in nanoteslas. Legends for the colors are next to the survey block they apply to. Amp_ is the east survey block. Array_ is the west survey block.

11.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been done on the Property by Vizsla.

Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. drilled 5625.1 meters in 33 holes on the Animas-Refugio vein between 1999 and 2001 (Table 11.1). Drill hole orientations were mostly orthogonal to the vein. Their record is comprised of 64 plan maps and interpreted cross-sections in *.pdf format with significant results written on the cross-sections. No geological drill logs, drill contractor records, down-hole survey records, laboratory records or core samples are preserved. The author of this report re-constructed a simplified version of the drill-hole data from the material provided. This re-construction is for mapping/historical information purposes and cannot be relied upon as material factors that affect the information such as drill-hole deviation, core-recovery, drill hole size, type of drilling, assaying and laboratory quality controls are not in Minera Rio Panuco records. Results reported on the maps and sections are tabulated in Table 11.2.

Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V. drilled 21641 meters in 200 holes on the Animas-Refugio and La Colorada Veins between 2005 and 2008. Silverstone provided information for La Colorada only. Collar locations are summarized in Table 11.1. Hole markers were not evident in the field, but the co-ordinates do occur in an area where the old drill-access trails are evident on satellite imagery (Fig. 13.1).

Major Drilling was the drill contractor for La Colorada in the second half of 2007 and 2008.

MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.

Drill hole orientations were planned perpendicular to the strike of the overall structural trend of the veins targeted. HQ was the standard drill core diameter. NQ was used locally as a tail where drill conditions were difficult.

Collars were located in UTM NAD27 co-ordinates using a total station TOPCON instrument, model GTS-236W. Down hole survey readings were recorded using either an Eastman Single Shot or Reflex EZ-Shot instrument. Survey readings relative to magnetic north were generally taken every 50 meters depending on the depth of the hole. In 2005 magnetic declination in Concordia was 14°E, in 2008 it was 8.8°E and in 2019 it is 7.1°E. The author of this report corrected all magnetic north readings to true north, taking into account the date and location of the readings. The collar locations were converted to UTM WGS84 datum.

Data made available to the author of this Report include: electronic drill hole logs for 64 diamond drill holes from La Colorada in multi-page*.xls format, cross-sections in *.dwg format, low-resolution images of the core-boxes after the samples were cut, an outcrop map of the geology, level plans for room-and pillar mines and tunnels at La Colorada, electronic assay certificates in *.csv format from ALS Laboratories, a summary table of Reflex readings for La Colorada and Los Muertos-Clemens in *.xls format, a summary of density measurements for La Colorada samples in multi-page *.xls format, core recovery and RQD measurements in *.xls format and a report from Christopher and Sims (2008). Notably, the signed *.pdf certificates from the lab were not provided, so there is no way to verify that the electronic files were not modified. However, the assay data looks reasonable and it is the author's opinion that it is not materially modified and can be used for target description and exploration purposes. Significant results are summarized in Table 11.2.

There were a lot of sections with no core recovery. These are probably mined-out.

The geological information in the drill hole logs and on the map is basic at best. Although rock lithology is recorded/mapped, there are no details such as crystal types, fragment types or rock textures that support the lithology mapped by the geologists.

Finally, specific alteration assemblages and vein quartz textures (Section 8.0) were not classified and mapped. Instead, the Capstone logs express quartz veining as drawings of loosely or densely packed blue lines/symbols, and some sulfides and silicates are logged as a percentage or weak/moderate/strong.

Most of the core was disposed of. Select intercepts were stored in a small building near Copala. The author of this report has reviewed a few intercepts.

It is my opinion that the information from Silverstone on La Colorada is reliable for exploration purposes.

The author of this report has not received information about the drill holes completed at El Muerto-Clemens. There is a summary long-section drawing in the records.

Table 11.1 Location, azimuth and dip of diamond drill holes owned by Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. and Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V. Locations are in WGS84 Zone 13Q UTM co-ordinates. Negative dip points down. Azimuth is relative to true north. Elevation is relative to 1:50 000 contour data from INEGI. The core-diameter for Minera Rio Panuco holes is not known. For Silverstone, the core diameter was HQ with NQ tails if the hole had to be reduced in size due to difficult drilling conditions.

Hole number	Depth (m)	Owner	Northing	Easting	Elev (m)	Dip	Azimuth
BM1-1	274.7	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589788.9	408442.3	677.6	-70	53
BM1-2	170.6	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589731.5	408449.7	692.7	-90	0
BM12-1	119.9	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589851.0	408446.5	706.4	-40	56
BM12-4	126.5	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589851.2	408447.0	706.7	-42	65
BM12-5	121.5	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589850.9	408446.2	706.3	-65	65
BM14-1	237.2	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589665.9	408522.3	725.3	-60	59
BM15-1	119.2	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589772.2	408675.2	732.6	-56	59
BM15-2	160.0	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589770.8	408674.3	732.5	-90	0
BM15-3	124.0	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589772.1	408675.4	732.6	-50	80
BM15-4	120.0	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589771.9	408674.9	732.5	-60	30
BM17-2	125.0	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589712.9	408812.9	744.0	-70	59
BM17-3	130.1	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589712.9	408811.2	743.4	-90	0
BM18-2	244.5	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589615.0	408805.6	764.5	-90	0
BM18-3	250.0	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589615.7	408806.2	764.2	-66	43
BM18-4	195.0	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589816.8	408522.8	691.5	-45	43
BM20-1	110.1	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589817.5	408524.1	692.5	-45	60
BM20-2	120.0	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589816.0	408522.5	690.7	-45	80
BM20-3	101.7	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589816.8	408522.8	691.5	-70	60
BM2-1	146.9	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589862.7	408345.1	669.8	-67	50
BM21-1	87.9	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589918.7	408414.9	702.2	-45	50
BM21-2	127.1	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589917.5	408413.5	701.5	-90	0
BM2-2	179.4	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589860.9	408345.1	669.4	-90	0

MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.

Hole number	Depth (m)	Owner	Northing	Easting	Elev (m)	Dip	Azimuth
BM22-1	60.1	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2590000.8	408352.6	686.3	-40	50
BM23-1	152.5	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589711.7	408725.9	756.4	-70	45
BM23-2	183.5	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589711.2	408725.5	756.7	-90	0
BM24-1	163.0	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589871.3	408392.2	695.1	-90	0
BM3-1	141.2	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589920.4	408327.3	669.7	-90	0
BM4-1	173.8	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589959.0	408233.2	735.3	-65	50
BM4-2	212.0	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589959.0	408233.2	735.3	-90	0
BM5-1	338.0	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2590258.4	407825.5	652.0	-55	45
BM6-1	396.5	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2590479.5	407591.3	677.8	-55	40
BM7-1	304.4	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2589979.9	408106.3	706.7	-58	40
BM8-1	108.9	Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V.	2590093.3	408266.1	745.5	-60	55
SCC-07-01	54.0	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588244.1	404154.0	616.2	-50	310
SCC-07-02	88.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588302.6	404095.3	622.2	-50	315
SCC-07-03	22.9	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588300.6	404166.7	618.3	-50	315
SCC-07-04	73.2	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588262.0	404203.9	603.6	-50	315
SCC-07-05	47.2	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588329.7	404138.7	625.7	-50	319
SCC-07-06	75.3	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588357.1	404112.7	636.5	-49	314
SCC-07-07	89.9	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588309.7	404157.3	619.3	-50	315
SCC-07-08	131.1	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588281.4	404188.1	612.9	-50	319
SCC-07-09	115.8	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588221.1	404174.5	607.5	-50	320
SCC-07-10	91.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588264.2	404131.2	620.2	-49	314
SCC-07-11	152.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588183.1	404216.1	586.8	-50	320
SCC-07-12	91.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588404.5	404135.3	622.7	-50	314
SCC-07-13	80.8	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588370.5	404168.2	614.8	-50	318
SCC-07-14	88.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588437.8	404100.4	629.0	-50	315
SCC-07-15	88.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588332.7	404205.9	593.2	-48	317
SCC-07-16	164.6	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588184.3	404142.5	603.3	-50	315
SCC-07-17	100.6	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588146.4	404181.0	592.6	-50	316
SCC-07-18	179.8	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588069.1	404259.1	554.6	-50	317
SCC-07-19	195.1	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588107.0	404220.9	575.5	-50	323
SCC-07-20	118.9	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588099.5	404158.2	581.3	-50	315
SCC-07-21	59.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588421.8	404189.2	597.0	-50	313
SCC-07-22	181.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588116.8	404141.1	582.6	-50	317
SCC-07-23	150.9	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588451.6	404153.1	605.6	-50	316
SCC-07-24	118.9	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588067.5	404190.4	577.3	-50	315
SCC-07-25	103.6	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588225.1	404100.6	616.8	-50	313
SCC-07-26	118.9	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588333.7	404064.4	630.3	-50	315
SCC-07-27	61.0	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588467.6	404072.3	620.9	-50	311
SCC-07-28	100.6	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588393.6	404080.2	642.7	-50	319
SCC-07-29A	121.9	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588037.8	404226.7	563.2	-50	316
SCC-07-30	132.6	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588274.7	403982.0	607.1	-50	315
SCC-07-31	50.3	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588207.8	403866.8	627.9	-50	270
SCC-07-32	50.3	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588349.0	403867.8	618.1	-50	271
SCC-07-33	64.0	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588248.6	403864.5	632.5	-50	266
SCC-07-34	59.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588397.6	403868.2	633.1	-50	265
SCC-07-35	51.8	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588295.1	403871.0	623.1	-50	267
SCC-07-36	73.2	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588447.9	403869.1	639.4	-50	270
SCC-07-37	88.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588248.8	403916.8	609.8	-45	282
SCC-07-38	83.8	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588398.6	403916.5	624.7	-50	273
SCC-07-39	131.1	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588498.6	403866.8	634.7	-50	269
SCC-07-40	97.8	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588448.7	403919.6	633.6	-50	264
SCC-07-41	141.7	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588498.8	403917.6	621.6	-50	272
SCC-07-42	102.1	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588548.7	403869.8	634.3	-50	272
SCC-07-43	116.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588449.0	403968.9	618.5	-50	273
SCC-07-44	88.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588448.2	403819.0	637.6	-50	271

MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.

Hole number	Depth (m)	Owner	Northing	Easting	Elev (m)	Dip	Azimuth
SCC-08-45	102.1	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588598.5	403816.1	655.8	-50	269
SCC-08-46	86.9	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588648.0	403820.4	643.4	-50	273
SCC-08-47	105.2	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588548.8	403918.0	628.3	-50	270
SCC-08-48	112.8	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588549.5	403816.1	643.1	-50	270
SCC-08-49	111.3	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588498.3	403817.7	640.0	-50	271
SCC-08-50	146.3	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588399.4	403971.6	618.4	-50	272
SCC-08-51	143.3	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588449.0	404018.8	620.5	-50	270
SCC-08-52	103.6	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588500.3	404016.8	619.8	-50	273
SCC-08-53	223.4	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588648.2	404021.2	644.6	-50	270
SCC-08-54	108.2	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588205.1	403726.6	599.2	-50	262
SCC-08-55	140.2	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2587798.5	403912.6	525.1	-50	267
SCC-08-56	111.3	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2587798.0	403828.6	557.8	-50	270
SCC-08-57	47.2	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2587848.0	403806.4	565.4	-50	270
SCC-08-58	97.5	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2587848.1	403807.9	565.0	-80	261
SCC-08-59	106.7	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588149.0	403750.8	584.4	-60	274
SCC-08-60	99.1	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588247.7	403711.1	614.4	-58	267
SCC-08-61	57.9	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588099.0	403728.6	561.0	-74	267
SCC-08-62	51.8	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588151.3	404106.4	593.1	-50	315
SCC-08-63	42.0	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588195.6	404066.4	604.4	-50	309
SCC-08-64	52.8	Silverstone Resources S.A. de C.V.	2588265.0	404063.1	617.2	-50	318

Table 11.2 Mineralized intercepts from historic drill holes on the Property. Assay data from Minera Rio Panuco (BM holes) cannot be verified and is not reliable. The assays from Silverstone (SCC holes) are reliable in my opinion, although the signed assay certificates are no longer available. The relationship between core width and true width is not known. Some intercepts are discussed in more detail in Section 9.

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Width (m)	Silver (ppm)	Gold (ppm)	Copper (pct)	Lead (pct)	Zinc (pct)
BM1-1	13.6	14.0	0.4	157	0.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM1-2	135.4	137.3	1.9	2	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM12-1	97.3	101.2	3.9	272	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM12-4	97.5	102.5	5.0	235	1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM12-5	100.0	106.0	6.0	37	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM15-1	67.7	68.9	1.2	165	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM15-1	81.6	83.9	2.3	664	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM15-1	90.0	90.7	0.7	102	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM15-2	108.5	110.6	2.1	1015	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM15-3	88.4	93.2	4.8	237	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM15-4	48.0	50.5	2.5	214	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM15-4	91.0	93.8	2.8	25	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM17-2	66.3	68.6	2.3	195	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM17-3	84.7	86.1	1.4	79	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM18-3	150.0	151.2	1.2	73	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM18-3	160.9	161.9	1.0	183	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM18-4	172.0	187.6	15.6	18	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-1	25.7	26.0	0.3	1042	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-1	40.0	40.4	0.4	148	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-1	46.0	47.4	1.4	434	6.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-1	68.0	69.1	1.1	1552	17.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-1	75.7	81.5	5.8	262	5.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-1	81.5	84.4	3.0	478	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-2	68.5	69.2	0.7	46	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-2	77.8	80.3	2.5	534	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-2	93.2	97.0	3.8	101	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-3	48.0	48.8	0.8	72	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-3	64.5	64.9	0.5	128	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM20-3	79.5	81.0	1.5	34	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM2-1	115.7	117.7	2.0	105	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A

MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Width (m)	Silver (ppm)	Gold (ppm)	Copper (pct)	Lead (pct)	Zinc (pct)
BM21-2	100.4	102.9	2.5	416	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM2-2	114.6	115.0	0.4	63	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM2-2	121.8	123.3	1.5	46	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM2-2	132.0	134.5	2.5	17	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM2-2	154.1	156.1	2.0	41	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM23-1	121.6	124.1	2.5	210	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM23-2	154.2	157.0	2.8	836	4.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM24-1	128.0	130.0	2.0	105	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM3-1	115.6	116.0	0.4	41	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM3-1	117.6	118.0	0.4	38	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM3-1	126.8	131.6	4.9	10	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM4-1	89.1	92.2	3.1	18	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM4-1	119.6	120.0	0.4	4	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM4-2	59.2	59.8	0.6	0	7.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM5-1	104.5	105.2	0.8	259	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM5-1	120.5	123.2	2.7	223	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM5-1	150.7	152.2	1.5	35	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM5-1	153.2	158.3	5.1	159	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM5-1	178.6	180.4	1.8	13	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM5-1	202.9	203.9	1.0	3	0.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM6-1	77.9	78.6	0.7	191	0.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM6-1	97.6	98.3	0.7	21	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM6-1	110.9	111.8	0.9	103	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM7-1	174.0	175.2	1.2	142	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM7-1	194.5	195.0	0.5	40	5.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM8-1	74.6	75.8	1.2	4021	23.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM8-1	78.5	78.9	0.4	283	5.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
BM8-1	78.9	84.3	5.5	182	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
SCC-07-01	30.0	31.3	1.3	80	0.2	0.01	0.00	0.09
SCC-07-01	39.5	48.0	4.8	195	0.8	0.02	0.01	0.53
SCC-07-01	53.0	54.0	1.0	292	1.5	0.03	0.01	0.17
SCC-07-02	59.5	68.0	8.8	689	3.1	0.01	0.05	0.13
SCC-07-04	22.0	28.0	6.0	62	0.4	0.02	0.20	0.20
SCC-07-05	34.3	43.0	8.8	284	1.6	0.02	0.09	0.12
SCC-07-06	40.5	45.5	5.0	233	0.8	0.00	0.03	0.07
SCC-07-07	30.5	34.0	3.5	293	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.06
SCC-07-07	40.8	45.7	5.0	118	0.4	0.02	0.07	0.12
SCC-07-07	47.2	52.0	4.8	111	0.5	0.01	0.04	0.06
SCC-07-08	42.0	43.5	1.5	127	0.5	0.03	0.07	0.21
SCC-07-08	52.0	53.3	1.3	236	3.2	0.02	0.20	0.17
SCC-07-09	5.0	6.0	1.0	88	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.01
SCC-07-09	23.0	24.5	1.5	2700	17.2	0.01	0.06	0.08
SCC-07-09	44.0	45.0	1.0	78	0.2	0.00	0.04	0.13
SCC-07-10	9.0	9.5	0.5	117	9.3	0.01	0.01	0.01
SCC-07-10	21.0	22.0	1.0	77	0.6	0.00	0.01	0.02
SCC-07-10	26.0	29.0	3.0	107	0.6	0.00	0.02	0.06
SCC-07-10	35.0	36.5	1.5	107	0.5	0.02	0.04	0.09
SCC-07-10	73.0	74.0	1.0	88	0.4	0.02	0.02	0.05
SCC-07-11	14.8	19.0	4.3	140	0.7	0.00	0.02	0.05
SCC-07-11	26.5	29.0	2.5	363	1.8	0.00	0.03	0.05
SCC-07-11	87.0	88.8	1.8	599	2.8	0.04	0.90	0.90
SCC-07-13	19.0	19.5	0.5	227	1.0	0.01	0.05	0.03
SCC-07-16	28.0	30.0	2.0	86	1.0	0.01	0.09	0.15
SCC-07-16	36.5	44.0	7.5	136	0.7	0.01	0.05	0.17
SCC-07-16	53.0	56.4	3.4	147	0.6	0.02	0.32	1.00

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Width (m)	Silver (ppm)	Gold (ppm)	Copper (pct)	Lead (pct)	Zinc (pct)
SCC-07-16	57.9	59.4	1.5	102	0.3	0.01	0.02	0.11
SCC-07-16	66.0	67.0	1.0	274	0.7	0.01	0.02	0.08
SCC-07-17	11.5	27.0	15.5	140	0.9	0.00	0.03	0.06
SCC-07-17	62.8	65.0	2.3	89	0.4	0.03	0.15	0.20
SCC-07-18	14.0	15.0	1.0	76	0.3	0.00	0.01	0.03
SCC-07-18	29.0	34.0	5.0	310	0.9	0.01	0.05	0.10
SCC-07-18	40.0	41.0	1.0	111	0.4	0.02	0.05	0.10
SCC-07-18	133.5	134.5	1.0	69	0.8	0.12	4.53	4.00
SCC-07-19	10.0	17.5	7.5	114	0.7	0.00	0.05	0.09
SCC-07-19	46.0	47.8	1.8	418	1.5	0.02	0.08	0.20
SCC-07-19	113.5	116.0	2.5	687	2.8	0.06	0.26	0.58
SCC-07-20	0.0	10.0	10.0	149	0.4	0.01	0.01	0.06
SCC-07-20	18.0	19.0	1.0	87	0.3	0.01	0.01	0.12
SCC-07-20	27.0	29.0	2.0	314	1.0	0.02	0.07	0.21
SCC-07-20	46.5	53.0	6.5	61	0.3	0.05	0.07	0.27
SCC-07-22	0.0	6.0	6.0	83	0.3	0.01	0.07	0.08
SCC-07-22	17.0	29.0	12.0	93	0.6	0.02	0.04	0.19
SCC-07-22	63.0	68.5	5.5	55	0.3	0.05	1.50	1.00
SCC-07-24	23.0	29.0	6.0	443	0.7	0.02	0.02	0.08
SCC-07-24	33.5	48.0	14.5	76	0.2	0.01	0.02	0.08
SCC-07-24	99.0	101.0	2.0	379	0.9	0.13	0.83	1.52
SCC-07-25	43.5	45.3	1.8	195	0.9	0.01	0.05	0.09
SCC-07-26	67.0	68.0	1.0	99	0.5	0.00	0.01	0.01
SCC-07-26	70.5	71.5	1.0	85	0.5	0.00	0.01	0.01
SCC-07-26	73.5	74.5	1.0	112	0.7	0.00	0.01	0.02
SCC-07-26	86.0	87.0	1.0	101	0.6	0.00	0.03	0.05
SCC-07-27	39.0	43.0	4.0	54	0.4	0.00	0.09	0.08
SCC-07-30	11.0	12.5	1.5	51	1.1	0.00	0.02	0.03
SCC-07-30	61.0	65.0	4.0	84	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.10
SCC-07-32	17.0	20.0	3.0	4	1.2	0.01	0.01	0.07
SCC-07-33	13.0	14.0	1.0	107	0.7	0.00	0.01	0.02
SCC-07-36	44.0	45.0	1.0	239	1.7	0.02	0.10	0.61
SCC-07-37	6.0	13.0	7.0	32	0.4	0.02	0.14	0.04
SCC-07-39	104.0	106.0	2.0	13	2.0	0.10	0.01	0.17
SCC-07-42	71.0	76.0	5.0	157	0.7	0.02	0.40	1.13
SCC-07-43	110.0	111.0	1.0	104	0.3	0.40	0.03	0.13
SCC-08-46	45.0	46.0	1.0	88	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.01
SCC-08-49	57.5	64.5	7.0	18	0.6	0.02	0.23	0.51
SCC-08-50	46.0	47.0	1.0	100	0.8	0.00	0.01	0.02
SCC-08-50	113.0	113.5	0.5	128	0.3	0.52	0.05	0.21
SCC-08-54	9.5	10.0	0.5	1905	6.7	0.03	0.16	0.48
SCC-08-54	65.0	65.5	0.5	600	2.9	0.15	1.84	1.83
SCC-08-55	39.0	40.5	1.5	111	1.6	0.17	0.53	0.30
SCC-08-55	110.5	113.0	2.5	130	0.6	0.10	1.37	3.18
SCC-08-56	70.0	76.0	6.0	91	0.8	0.04	1.00	1.76
SCC-08-58	74.0	76.0	2.0	500	2.6	0.03	0.38	0.57
SCC-08-60	12.0	13.0	1.0	152	0.4	0.01	0.01	0.04
SCC-08-62	14.0	20.5	6.5	102	0.7	0.01	0.07	0.15
SCC-08-62	35.7	38.0	2.3	235	0.8	0.02	0.03	0.17
SCC-08-63	16.0	17.0	1.0	214	1.5	0.01	0.03	0.06
SCC-08-64	37.0	47.3	10.3	113	0.9	0.01	0.04	0.06

12.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis And Security

12.1 Sampling Methods and Security

12.1.2 Historic Drill Core Samples

Minera Rio Panuco did not provide any information regarding their core sampling methods or security procedures.

For La Colorada, 5085 drill core samples were collected. Samples selected for assay from each hole consisted of vein material and surrounding mineralized and barren rock types. Sample intervals vary from 0.2 m to a maximum of 3 m. Sample intervals in mineralized zones are typically 0.25 or 0.5 m in length. Core handling, cutting, sampling, security and shipping procedures are described fully in Christopher and Sim (2008). They opined that the procedures followed by Capstone were adequate.

12.2.2 Rock samples

Rock samples were cut across oriented structures using a hammer and chisel onto a drop-bag. On the drop-bag, samples were crushed to about minus 1 inch between a pair of rock hammers, then rolled and quartered. Two to four kg of roughly homogenized material was collected in a double-plastic bag with the sample tag between bags with the number facing outwards. The bags were then sealed with zip ties. Information including the strike and dip of any structure (right-hand rule), width in decimeters, host rock type and alteration minerals/assemblages were recorded. If significant quartz textures and/or sulfides were present, these were noted.

Bias of assay results from samples cut using a hammer and chisel may be to the downside as clay-rich alteration envelopes will break more easily than hard quartz with intergrown sulfides and sulfosalts. Alternatively, if the mineralization is very sulfide-rich, bias can be to the upside as sulfides break more easily than quartz. The geologist keeps an eye on the samplers and makes sure they do as even a job as possible cutting the samples.

At the end of the workday the samples were packed into rice bags and control samples were inserted into the sample stream. The samples were packed in Mazatlán then sent to SGS Laboratories in Durango.

It is the author´s opinion that the sampling methods, preparation and security are adequate.

12.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis

12.2.1 Historic Drill core samples

Minera Rio Panuco has delivered no records describing sample preparation or analysis.

Silverstone drill core sample preparation procedures are fully described in Christopher and Sim (2008). The samples were sent to ALS Chemex for preparation. Upon receipt, samples are dried, weighed and crushed. Two hundred and fifty grams are split and pulverized to at least 85% passing 75 microns. Reject material is retained at ALS Chemex in Hermosillo. Prepared pulps were sent for analysis mainly to ALS Chemex in Vancouver. SGS and BSI Inspectorate were used for some check analyses. Laboratories and analytical methods used are summarized in Table 12.1

Table 12.1 Analytical methods used by Silverstone in 2007 and 2008.

Laboratory	Au	Ag
ALS Chemex	fire assay, gravimetric finish	fire assay, gravimetric finish and four acid digest, ICP-AES finish
SGS	multi-acid digest, atomic absorption finish	multi-acid digest, atomic absorption finish

12.2.2 Rock Samples

Rock samples were shipped via Transportes Castores to SGS de Mexico S.A. de C.V (SGS) in Durango SGS uses a Quality Management System that meets, as a minimum requirement, ISO 9001 and ISO/IEC 17025.

At SGS, the samples were dried at 60°C then crushed until >75% of the sample passed a 2 mm screen (G_CRU24). This fraction was split using a riffle splitter and a 250-gram charge was pulverized to -200 mesh in a pot of either hardened chrome steel or mild steel that is then placed in a vibratory mill (G_PRP89).

Once the samples were prepared, a 30-gram pulp charge was fire-assayed for gold (GE_FAA313). The precious metal bead produced by the fire assay procedure was finished with an aqua regia digestion of the bead and analysis was completed using atomic absorption (AA) spectroscopy. This method has a detection range of 0.005 ppm to 10 ppm Au. Samples with more than 10 ppm Au were re-analyzed using a fire assay with gravimetric finish (GO_FAG 303).

MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.
Silver, base metals and other elements were analyzed by dissolving a 0.25-gram pulp charge in aqua regia and finishing the analysis using Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES; code GE_ICP14B). Aqua regia digestion is partial for silicate minerals. Samples with more than 100 ppm Ag were re-analyzed using a fire assay with gravimetric finish (GO_FAG 313).

Samples with high base metal concentrations (>1%) were fluxed with sodium peroxide and extracted with nitric acid analyzed using ICP-OES (GO_ICP90Q). A sample charge of 1 gram is used.

It is the author's opinion that the analytical procedures used were adequate.

12.3 Quality Assurance

Individual concentration value measures are subject to variability from four discrete sources: (i) geologic variations (the quantity being measured), (ii) field sampling errors, (iii) lab sub-sampling errors, and (iii) instrument measurement errors. The errors are additive as shown below:

$$S^2_{total} = S^2_{sampling} + S^2_{subsampling} + S^2_{analytical}$$

Duplicate field samples were taken to estimate $S^2_{sampling}$

Duplicate pulp samples were taken to estimate $S^2_{subsampling}$

Standard pulps were analyzed to estimate $S^2_{analytical}$

Further, blank samples were inserted to identify any potential contamination between samples in the lab.

12.3.1 Silverstone Data

Blanks, standards and pulp duplicates were inserted into the series of drill core samples submitted for assay. Overall, approximately 1 in every 6 samples submitted for assay was used for quality control. In the opinion of Christopher and Sim (2008) an acceptable number of standards, blanks and duplicates were submitted, and the results of their review demonstrate an acceptable level of analytical accuracy and precision for the purpose of resource estimation in 2008.

12.3.2 Rock Samples

Controls in the sample list in Section 13 are a Blank (sample 26819A), standard pulp PB125 with a certified value of 72 ppm Ag and a field duplicate pair (samples 26824 and 26825). The Blank returned Au and Ag values below detection indicating that no contamination occurred in the lab, the lab measured 73 ppm Ag in the standard pulp, within 1 ppm of the certified value, and values measured in the field duplicate pair were within 10% of each other. It is the author's opinion that the analytical data are of good quality.

13.0 Data Verification

Mining concessions listed in the contracts between Canam Alpine Ventures Ltd, Silverstone Resources, S.A. de C.V and Minera Rio Panuco S.A. de C.V. were checked against the government records published at https://tarjetarpm.economia.gob.mx/tarjeta.mineria/ by the QP. Concession maps provided by the Company were checked against the concessions in the contracts. Documents provided by the lawyer from the Secretaria de Economia were also reviewed for each concession.

Contracts between concession owners and the surface landowners were reviewed and summarized by the QP.

Field exams to inspect and sample the mineralization exposed in the underground workings at Cordon del Oro (Mojocuan and Corallios), San Carlos, Animas-Refugio (Cuarenta) and La Colorada were completed by the QP. Results of the samples are in Table 13.1. Individual samples and results are mapped and discussed in detail in Section 9.

Table 13.1 Sample notes and analytical results from several underground workings on the Property.

Sample Number	Width (m)	GE_FAA313 Au (g/t)	GO_FAG303 Au (g/t)	GO_FAG313 Ag (g/t)	GE_ICP14B Ag (ppm)	Notes
Mojo-2B_26821	0.9	0.231			23	Pyritic rock, pervasively silicified, pyrite replaced by chalcocite skins.
Mojocuan-2 NW_26822	1	0.036			3	Wall rock is quartz-porphyritic rhyolitic tuffite that is pervasively altered to illite with pyrite. There is an early stage of clear green quartz. Later white comb quartz. No obvious acanthite.
El CoralilloAdit-2_26823	1.5	0.381			50	White mosaic quartz with minor sulfide.
El CoralilloAdit-2_26824	1	0.056			9	Fault Breccia
El CoralilloAdit-2_26825	1	0.059			9	Field Duplicate of 26824
CarlosN5_MRA_26826	1.5	0.081			30	White mosaic quartz cut by later comb quartz. No significant sulfide. Patches of illite.

Sample Number	Width (m)	GE_FAA313 Au (g/t)	GO_FAG303 Au (g/t)	GO_FAG313 Ag (g/t)	GE_ICP14B Ag (ppm)	Notes
CarlosN5_MRA_26827	1.5	0.496			68	White mosaic quartz, green mica. Disseminated pyrite. Prismatic comb quartz in vugs.
CarlosN5_MRA_26828	1.5	0.883		136.97	>100	White mosaic quartz with disseminated pyrite and a blue-grey silver mineral (not really black enough for acanthite). Late euhedral comb quartz intergrown with pink epidote. Bright green chlorite replaced rock fragments.
CarlosN5_MRA_26829	1.5	0.726		109.82	>100	Grey mosaic quartz with disseminated pyrite and minor silver minerals. Rock fragments pervasively altered to bright green chlorite, smectite and illite. Calcite in the gangue.
CarlosN5_MRA_26830	1.5	1.05		205.99	>100	Green mosaic quartz with finely disseminated pyrite, blue-grey silver mineral and electrum. Late comb quartz with epidote. Illite replaces rock fragments.
CarlosN5_MRA_26831	1.5	1.14		207.14	>100	Green mosaic quartz. Seem to get its color from finely intergrown celadonite. Intergrown with fine dark sphalerite, blue grey silver mineral and electrum.
CarlosN5_MRB_26832	1.8	0.292			42	Nivel 5 tope la brecha. Rock is hypidiomorphic granular diorite. Pervasively altered to chlorite and pyrite (propylite). Brecciated with mainly calcite in the matrix with lesser quartz and rare blue-grey silver mineral.
CarlosN4_MRA_26833	1.4	0.49			48	Nivel 4 near the ramp. Crustiform banded mosaic quartz and calcite. Very minor blue-grey silver mineral.
CarlosN1_MRA_26834	1.5	0.684			72	Level 1 25 m back from pozo. White mosaic quartz with sparse disseminated grey-blue silver mineral. Late comb quartz in vugs.
San Carlos Access_26835	1.6	0.224			18	First intercept from crosscut. Rock consists of angular argillic-altered dacitic fragments in a matrix of grey quartz. No obvious sulfide.
MR_26836 (Cuarenta UG)	1.5	0.594			64	Pillar near clavo La Pipa. Mainly mosaic quartz, pale epidote and disseminated sulfide. Rock fragments are hypidiomorphic granular diorite.
MR_26837 (Cuarenta UG)	2	0.017			4	White mosaic quartz with disseminated sulfide.
La Colorada_26838	1	0.788		153.73	>100	Finely crystalline mosaic quartz intergrown with fine grey sulfide. Mainly pyrite and acanthite. Late comb quartz in fractures and open spaces.
La Colorada_26839	1	0.695		116.81	>100	Finely crystalline mosaic quartz. Some brecciation and developments of cockade quartz. Pyrite, acanthite are the main sulfides.
La Colorada_26840					73	Standard PB125 with 72 ppm Ag
26819A		<0.005			<2	BLANK

Drill hole information provided was compiled by the QP as explained in Section 11 and some intercepts were re-logged. Images of the collar locations show surface disturbance created from building of drill-access trails at La Colorada (Fig. 13.1) and at Animas-Refugio (Fig. 13.2). Example drill logs for Hole SCC-08-54 and SCC-07-09 are in Figs. 13.3 and 13.4. Images for SCC-08-54 are in Section 9 (Figs 9.14 to 9.17). No re-assaying of any drill core was done as the core is more than 10 years old and not in good enough physical condition to reliably repeat the historic geochemical assaying. Further, the preserved intercepts are more valuable to the Company as a visual record of the historic work.

Fig. 13.1 Image of collar locations for holes drilled at La Colorada in 2008. Although these holes were drilled more than 10 years ago, the trails built to position the drill are still evident on recent satellite imagery. Information for drill hole SCC-08-54 is highlighted as an example. Highway 40 is a paved road.

Fig. 13.2 Image of collar locations for holes drilled by Minera Rio Panuco in 1999-2001. These holes were drilled two decades ago but parts of the old access tracks are still apparent. Highway 40D was built about ten years ago. Sites with 2 or 3 labels have several holes drilled from the same platform. Hole BM8-1 is shown as an example.

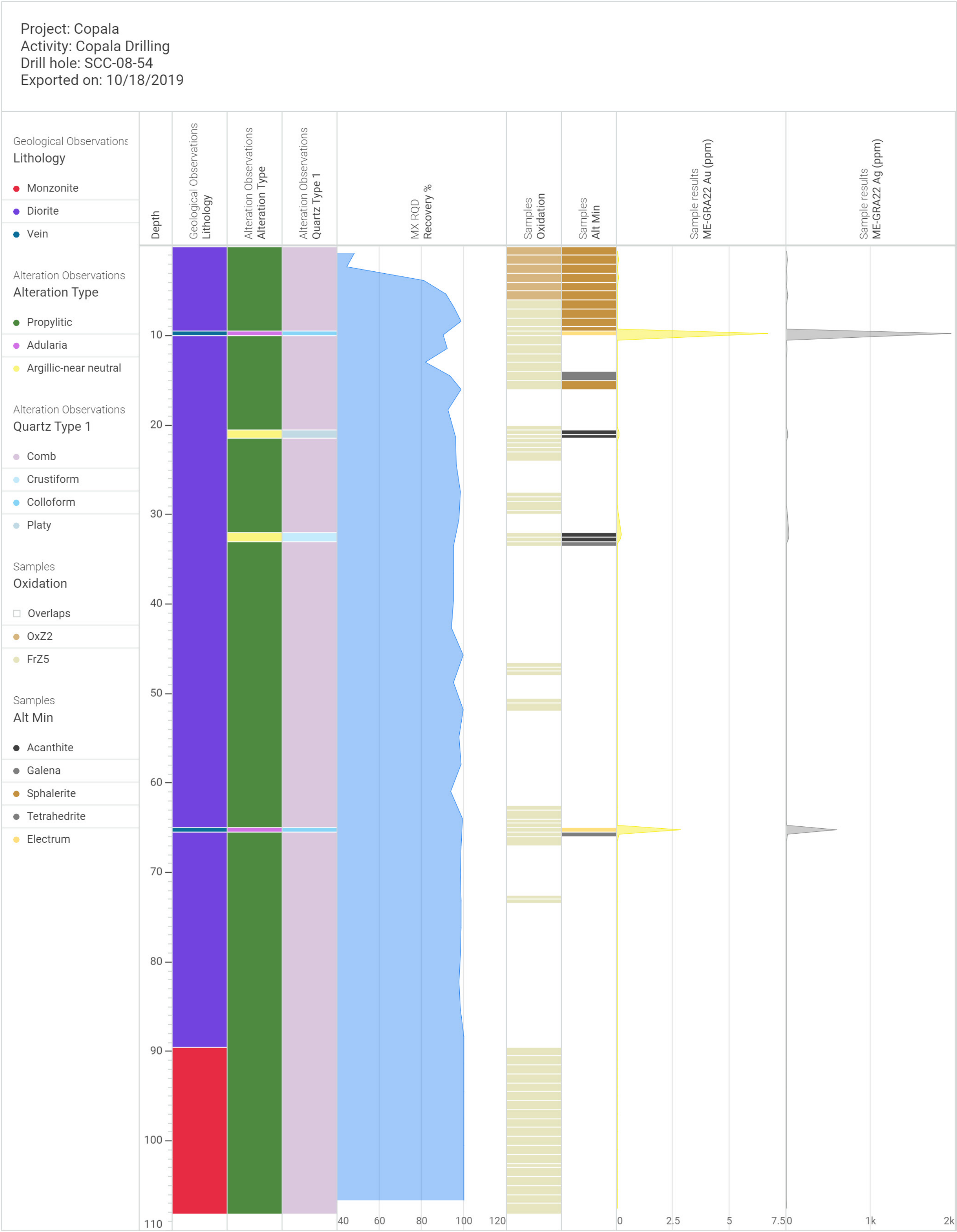


Fig. 13.3 Strip log for hole SCC-08-54 showing selected observations and silver and gold assays. Drafted by M. Robinson 18 Oct 2019.

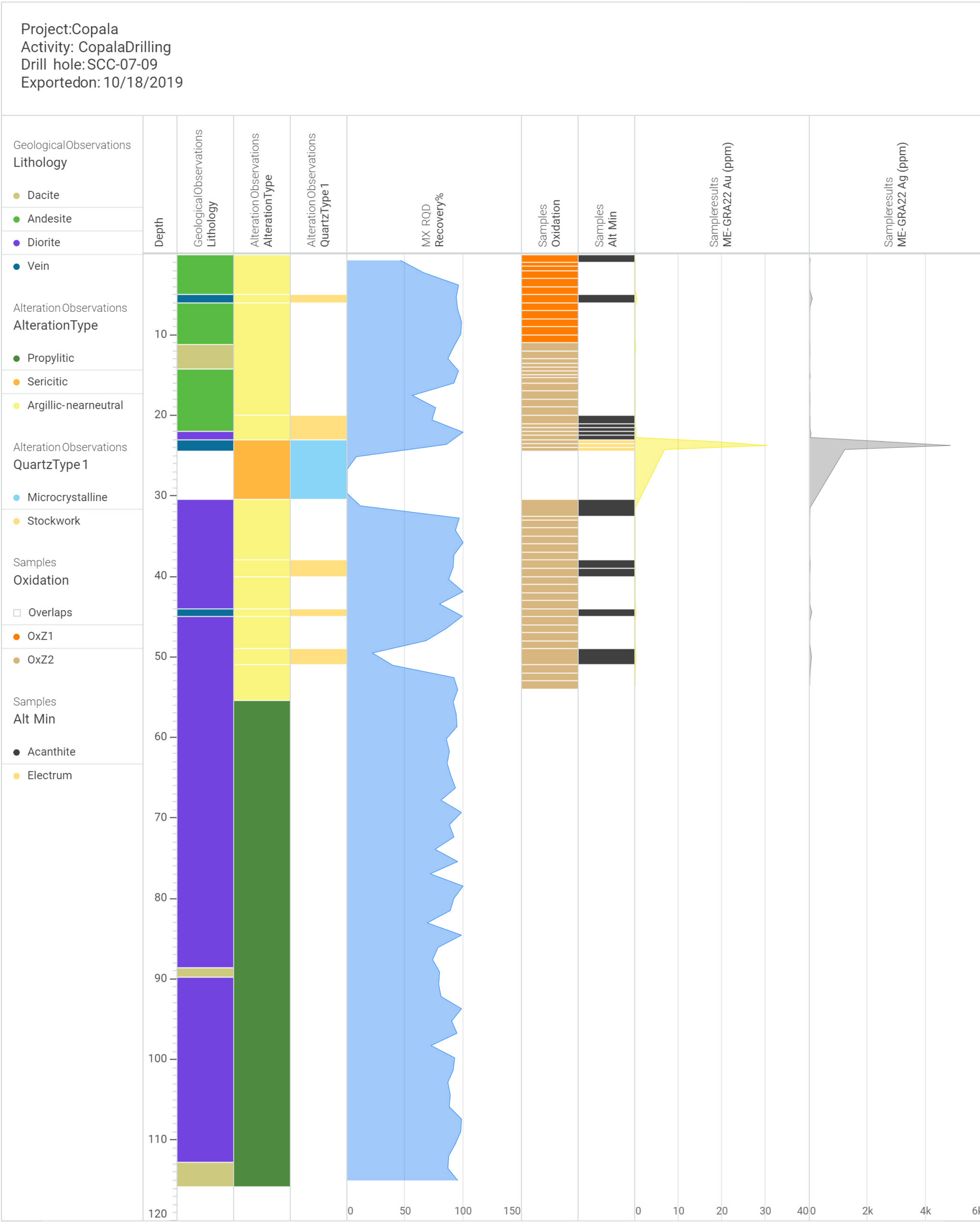


Fig. 13.4 Strip log for Hole SCC-07-09. This hole intercepted a void with no core recovery between 24.5 and 30.48 m that probably represents mined-out workings. Drafted by M. Robinson 18 Oct 2019.

It is the QP's opinion that the data in this report is reasonably accurate and that it is adequate for exploration purposes.

14.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing has been completed by Vizsla.

The following is summarized from the report of Christopher and Sim (2008).

Silverstone conducted both flotation and cyanidation scoping test work on samples from the Animas-Refugio vein. No test work has been conducted on La Colorada. A sample consisting of a composite of homogenized vein material taken from stopes in the El Muerto and Clemens deposits was sent to both Process Research Associates (PRA) and to the metallurgical laboratory of the Santa Rosa plant which is a custom mill located 7 kilometers from the Property.

The PRA test work involved grinding the sample to 80% minus 200 mesh (or 74 microns) and then conducting one cyanidation test and two flotation tests. The cyanidation test was a bottle roll leach for 72 hours, at which point 91.7% of the gold and 71.8% of the silver was in solution. The two PRA flotation tests used different reagent schemes. Flotation test 1 produced a concentrate with 80.2% of the gold head grade, and

76.6% of the silver head grade. Flotation test 2 included reagent 3418A and this resulted in better recoveries of 86.5% for gold and 88.8% for silver. At Santa Rosa, the same sample was ground to 90% minus 100 mesh then treated using sulfide flotation with recoveries of 78.9% for gold and 83% for silver.

15.0 Adjacent and Internal Properties

None are considered here.

16.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Vizsla is the first operator to consolidate the Panuco-Copala mining concessions. Past exploration was limited by the small size of individual Properties compared to the mineralized zones. Present-day mining and mineral recovery are not scaled and optimized for the same reason.

The geological history known to be exposed on the Property spans more than 300 million years and could include several mineral deposit types. Vizsla is mainly targeting intermediate to low sulfidation epithermal silver and gold deposits related to siliceous volcanism and crustal extension in the Oligocene and Miocene. Host rocks are mainly continental volcanic rocks correlated to the Tarahumara Formation (Montoya et al, 2019). However, basement schist and marine volcanics of probable Late Jurassic age in the underlying Guerrero Terrane appear to be exposed in some structural blocks and erosional windows. Cretaceous limestone appears absent on surface but could be intercepted in some drill holes.

Mineralization is related to extensional faulting and fracturing. Animas-Refugio and Cordon del Oro are major epithermal vein systems located on the northeast and southwest side of a fault-bounded graben that down-dropped into older rocks. La Descubridora is less defined but could be another important vein-fault with a similar orientation to the better explored structures mentioned above.

Mineralization occurs in quartz-calcite-adularia veins with epithermal textures defined in Section 8. On the Property, the most commonly observed quartz types are white mosaic quartz intergrown with sulfides, colloform banded quartz and quartz that pseudomorphs calcite. Cockade textures are important in brecciated quartz. Sulfides are mainly pyrite, acanthite-argentite, galena and sphalerite. Gold is in mainly in electrum. Values of 0.9 g/t Au and 146 g/t Ag across 7.5 meters were returned from San Carlos Level 5. These grades and widths are typical for the district.

17.0 Recommendations

1. The Project would be improved by a good geological/structural map. There are good outcrops of the geological formations and faults in the creeks and in the mine openings. An accurate stratigraphic column will allow for a better modeling/mapping of the faults that control the mineralization.
2. The QA/QC program implemented by Capstone/Silverstone is a good program and should be continued by Vizsla.
3. Geochemical sampling and structural mapping of accessible underground mines and surface prospects should be completed.
4. Structural mapping of La Colorada is required to better interpret the Silverstone drill results.

17.1 Budget

Table 17.1 Estimated budget.

ITEM		COST IN USD
Geological Mapping	$	45,000
Sampling and Geochemistry	$	34,500
Structural Geological Interpretation	$	10,000
Reporting	$	14,000
Contingency (16%)	$	16,500
TOTAL	$	120,000

In 2020, Vizsla needs to spend about $1.7 million USD on exploration to keep its Option current.

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MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.
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MINERA CAMARGO S.A. de C.V.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I Michelle Robinson do hereby certify that:

1. I am a practicing Professional Engineer with my office located in Mazatlán, Sinaloa Mexico.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "TECHNICAL REPORT DESCRIBING THE PANUCO-COPALA PROJECT, CONCORDIA, SINALOA, MEXICO" and dated 22 October 2019.
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1992 with a B.A.Sc. in Applied Science, and again in 1994 with an M.A.Sc. in Applied Science.
4. I am a practicing Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Lic. #23559).
5. I am a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists, a core member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, a member of the Asociación de Ingenieros de Minas, Metalurgistas y Geólogos de México, Asociación Civil, and a member of the Geological Association of America.
6. I have practiced continuously in my profession for 25 years since 1994 on a variety of deposit types and early to advanced stage exploration projects as well as producing mines in Canada and Latin America.
7. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, relevant work experience and affiliation with a professional association, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person".
8. My most recent visit to the Property was between 18 and 24 July 2019.
9. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this technical report.
10. I am independent of the Issuer, Vendor and Property as specified in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have had no prior involvement with the Property.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and prepared the report in compliance with NI 43-101.
13. As of 22 October 2019, to the best of my knowledge information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated 22 October 2019

Michelle Robinson, MASc., P.Eng.

Minera Camargo S.A. de C.V.