

Arnaldo León & Associates
Consulting Services and the Promotion of Mining Investments

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PERU

CASCABAMBA Silver-Gold-Copper PROSPECT

Lima, June 2004

The owners of the Cascabamba prospect has contracted the services of **ARNALDO LEON & ASSOCIATES** to attract an interested party to acquire 100% of their rights, sign an option to explore, or form a J/V to develop their mining concessions (1,104 ha) located in Cajamarca in one of the most promising mining areas in northern Peru.

SILVER-GOLD-COPPER VEINS

The area has been worked during the Colonial days for silver. At the beginning of the century previous owner started to work the property and sank a shaft. He worked for ten years extracting high grade sulphides from both the Protectora and Pozos Ricos veins

The area was explored in 1928 by W.F. Walker, Chief Geologist of Cerro de Pasco Corporation. Mr. Walker reports the average of samples at 2 ft. in width, 4.3% Cu, and 70 oz/MT Ag. The Protectora vein is the most intensely mined vein. This vein strikes 175° and dips 80° to 85° S. It has been traced on the surface for more that 2 Kilometers, average thickness is 1 meter.

Mr. M. Salazar in 1938 reported an ore shoot 50 meters long and at least 40 meters high and ore reserves estimated at 17,725 MT with 79 Oz/MT Ag; 0.58 Oz /MT Au and 4% Cu.

PORPHYRY COPPER- GOLD SYSTEM

General Minerals reported in 1995, a mapping and sampling program confirmed the presence of a mineralized porphyry copper-gold system as evidenced by elevated values of copper, gold and molybdenum resembling other porphyry systems in the region, such as Yanacocha, Cerro Corona and Michiquillay.

CLAIMS

Three claims are been offered: (i) San Mateo, with an area of, 720 ha, (ii) Sábado de Gloria, with 300 ha, and (iii) San Mateo N° 1, with 84 ha.

ACCESS

There are two ways to reach the prospect area: from Lima by plane to Trujillo (1 hour) then by car to Contumaza through Cascas (4 hours), from Contumaza to the mine by Four wheel vehicle (1 ½ hours). From Lima by plane to Cajamarca (1.5 hours), then by car to Chilete (2 Hours), then to Contumaza (2 hours), then to the mine by four wheel drive vehicle (1 ½ hours)

SELECTED REPORTS

Follows a brief list of attached reports on the property:

Report by W.F. Walker, Chief Geologist Cerro de Pasco Corporation, October 9, 1928
Report by O. Welter, July 4, 1930, also in Spanish
Sampling report by M. Salazar, August 1938
Summary by General Minerals Corporation, 1995
Muestreo de clavo rico, Febrero 2002 (Attached Excel file)
Maps: (Attached tow AutoCAD files)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Full reports of different explorations works in Cascabamba as well as a number of maps and photographs are available in digital form (Word, Excel, AutoCAD, and JPEG). All reports and maps were provided by the owners of Cascabamba. A couple of maps were digitalized from copies of old originals and their data typed. Due to this process some information may not absolutely accurate as the original data.

CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

The additional information described above will be made available in CD format to those interested parties who have signed the attached Confidentially Agreement. (Spanish or English version)

THE TRANSACTION

The owners have indicated their interest to consider any serious proposal and willingness to reach a prompt agreement with interested parties. All legal aspects of the property are in order.

CONTACTS

For further details please contact:

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Lima, Peru

<p>At Arnaldo Leon & Associates we do not maintain any association with any other consulting firm, mining company, equipment supplier, bank, or organisation of any kind. Our services are therefore totally independent.</p>

PERU
CASCABAMBA PROSPECT

Report by W.F. Walker, Chief Geologist Cerro de Pasco Corporation
La Oroya, October 9, 1928.

The Cascabamba district is located in the Department of Cajamarca, Province of Contumaza. Elevation of the mines is about 12,000 feet. The district is said to have been worked during the Colonial days. In the early days of the Independence the "pacos" were mined and treated at Chingavillan for its silver contents.

At the beginning of the century Mr. Berjel started to work the property and sank a shaft. He worked for ten years extracting high grade sulphides from both the Protectora and Pozos Ricos veins. He attempted to smelt the ore at the San Felipe smelter which he erected at a cost of Lp (Peruvian pounds) 30,000. He was also unsuccessful in smelting because of the high zinc-content in the ore.

Later (1926) Mr. Carlos A. Peral who had already contributed Lp 40,000, shipped about 100 tons of ore averaging 12% Cu, 280 oz. Ag, 1.5 oz. Au, 4% Pb and 4 % Zn.

During my visit an adit, Juan Peral Socavon, was being driven to cut the vein 140 feet below the shaft No. 1. The adit will be 1000 feet long and will cut the Protectora vein.

The rocks in the Cascabamba district consist of a thick series of volcanic intruded by a porphyry. This formation is to be correlated with our Mitu formation. Shales, our Excelsior formation, outcrops in the Chicama valley and coal beds are found east of the district at Huayday, probably our Goyllarisquisga formation. (footnote: Now it has been ascertained that the volcanic rocks and coarse sediments belong to the Cretaceous and the shales are not the Excelsior series but the Jurassic Chicama Formation).

The mineralization is found in veins, some of which are roughly shown on the accompanying map. Generally the veins strike east-west and have an almost vertical dip. The surface is covered with grass, but the veins can be traced, on the surface, for long distances by means of shallow pits. Most of these workings are in the oxidized zone and show only a brownish clayey material which carries some values in silver. In some places short adits have reached the unoxidized zone and these veins that vary in width from a mere thin fracture up to 3 feet wide and carrying sulfides of copper, lead, and zinc. Oxidation extends to an average depth of 30 feet.

The Protectora (Mascota) vein is the most extensively worked vein on the surface and the only vein worked below the oxidized zone. The underground workings on this vein are small, reaching a depth of 150 feet below the outcrop and having a horizontal length, along the strike of the vein, of 600 feet. The first fact may mean that the Protectora vein is the only one that carries high grade pacos; and, therefore, the sulphides in the other veins will be lower in grade than those in the Protectora vein. However, I am inclined to believe that the mineralization is similar in all the veins in this area. What is found in depth in the Protectora vein is, probably, an indication of what may be expected in depth in the other veins.

All the workings in the Protectora vein are lagged tight, due to the soft nature of the walls, hence the vein could be seen in only a few places. Since systematic sampling was impossible, I decided to take just enough samples to check the samples of Señor Peral.

The projection that accompanies this report shows both Peral's and our samples. Our results check, as near as can be expected in a vein of this grade, those of Peral. Our samples are underlined and show gold but Peral's samples were not run for this metal. Widths generally represent only the sulphides part

of the vein. Where no samples are shown, the sulphides are probably to narrow, or have pinched altogether, to be worth mining. The average of all samples gives 2.0 ft. in width, 4.3% Cu, and 70 oz Ag.

The vein consists of a soft clayey material with bands and streaks of sulphides. The sulphides usually occur on one of the walls, but occasionally are found on both walls or scattered in streaks throughout the clayey material. The total width of sulphides will average about 1 foot and the whole vein about 3 feet. The sulphides are exceptional high grade, but the rest of the vein is practically barren. The minerals are pyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, and gold, the last occurring probably as finely divide native gold. Almost all of the values are primary, but I suspect some slight enrichment in silver, not enough however to increase the values to any great extent. The full width of the vein would have to be mined, but in stopping very little timber would be required, as the walls stand exceptionally well.

The vein, or at least the sulphides in the vein, is in pockets and pinches out entirely over considerable lengths. I expect the same is true in dip as well as in strike. Probably, over a length, say, of 1000 feet not over 500 feet would be minable the rest would be nothing more than a mere fracture. Of course is merely a guess and much favorable conditions may exist.

The vein has been proved to a depth of 140 feet and over a length of 600 feet, although, only about 1/2 of this length is minable.

PERU
CASCABAMBA PROSPECT

Report by Otto Welter,
July 4, 1930

GEOLOGY

Main outcrops consist of gray schist overlain by cretaceous quartzite, 300 to 400 meters thick. Granodiorite and dacite have intruded quartzite. Other intrusive rocks are more acids such as rhyolite.

Quartzite has been metamorphosed at the contact with the eruptive rock. Eruptive rocks occur also as dykes in the sedimentary rocks. Porphyries occupy the largest area. At the western part of the studied area there is an anticline whose axis strikes E – W. Porphyries do not cut the western end.

VEINS

There are three veins, namely: Protectora, Mascota and Pozos Ricos. All of them strike E-W. Vein mineralization consists of gray coppers pyrite and chalcopyrite. As subordinate minerals are found galena and sphalerite. In all veins a thick gouge zone has been found that runs 0.7% Cu, 3 Oz/T Ag and 0.1 Oz/T Au.

Veins are 3 cm thick. However in the recently discovered vein in the “Zapato Charqui” claim, is more than 10 cm thick in outcrop. Vein length is considerable, more than 1 kilometer. Influence of oxidation is observed down to 15 meters below surface.

It is noteworthy the influence of the wall rock in the persistence of the metallic minerals. As a generalization it can be said that mineralization is poor when the wall rock is quartzite and rich when the veins are in eruptive rock. Vein mineralization is in a rosary structure. Veins open and close each 10 to 20 meters.

MASCOTA VEIN

The Mascota vein strikes 160° and dips 70° S. It has been recognized at the surface for 2 kilometers along strike over a difference in elevation of 78 meters. Average thickness of the vein is 1.20 m.

At the Mascota adit, the grades are not very good, probably because the vein is in quartzite for a distance of 195 meters. At this point is the contact with eruptive rock, thus increasing the possibility of a better grade.

An interesting recommendation consists in cutting the intersection with the Protectora vein for which it is necessary to drive 450 to 500 m of adit.

It appears that a fair amount of mineral has been extracted from old stopes

PROTECTORA VEIN

The Protectora vein is the most intensely mined vein and where the activities of Sr. Peral are concentrated. The vein strikes 175° and dips 80° to 85° S. It has been traced on the surface for more than 2 Kilometers. The difference in elevation of the present adits is estimated in 50 meters and the

face of level 33 in 75 meters. Average thickness is 1 meter.

According to the map made by Mr. Salazar there exist an ore shoot 50 meters long and at least 40 meters high. It is probable that this ore shoot goes deeper than the lowest level. According to the ore calculation of Mr. Salazar, there are 17,725 Metric Tons with 79.44 Oz/MT Ag; 0.58 Oz /MT Au and 4.1% Cu. It is expected that more ore could be found to the West, at the junction with the Mascota vein but also to the East where the veins enters the intrusive rock, which is favorable for the occurrence of other ore shoots.

POZOS RICOS VEIN

The Pozos Ricos vein strikes 160° and dips 70° to 85° S. This vein has been recognized at the surface along 800 meters. Underground it has been driven upon 195 meters. Drift face is 40 meters below surface. Average thickness is 0.80 meters.

Grade is not high because the drift is in quartzite. Contact with the intrusive is 80 meters beyond. It has not been ascertained whether this vein joins the Tesoro Vein to the South.

PERU
CASCABAMBA PROSPECT
 Sampling Report by Manuel Salazar Southwell
 August 1938

POZOS RICOS VEIN							
Level B	Sample #	Thick. m.	Au gr/tm	Au oz/tm	Ag gr/tm	Ag oz/tm	Cu %
	751	0.21	2.000	0.0643	130	41.795	0.14
	752	0.33	2.330	0.0749	30	9.645	0
Average		0.27	2.165	0.0696	80	25.72	0.07

40 m from the face 759 0.38 0.66 0.0212 0 0 0

Tajo Stope	Sample No.	Thick. m.	Au gr/tm	Au oz/tm	Ag gr/tm	Ag oz/tm	Cu %
	753	0.28	5.00	0.1608	704	22.63	0.49
	754	0.08	6.00	0.1929	1554	49.96	4.47
	755	0.48	4.00	0.1286	240	7.72	0.19
	756	0.08	9.00	0.2894	354	11.38	0.29
	757	0.35	0	0.0000	212	6.82	0.19
	758	0.19	1.00	0.0322	0	0.00	0
Average		0.24	4.17	0.1340	510	16.42	0.94

LEVEL A	Sample No.	Thick. m.	Au gr/tm	Au oz/tm	Ag gr/tm	Ag oz/tm	Cu %
	760	0.72	0.66	0.0212	0	0.00	0.24
	761	0.65	8.00	0.2572	212	6.82	0.49
	762	0.27	9.66	0.3106	12	0.39	0
Average		0.55	6.11	0.1963	74	2.40	0.24

ADIT 1	Sample No.	Thick. m.	Au gr/tm	Au oz/tm	Ag gr/tm	Ag oz/tm	Cu %
	763	0.45	2.00	0.0643	0	0.00	0
	764	0.35	2.00	0.0643	108	3.47	0.79
	765	0.24	0	0.0000	0	0.00	0.14
	766	0.27	3.33	0.1071	196	6.30	0.59
	767	0.30	5.00	0.1608	1470	47.26	5.56
	768	0.28	2.33	0.0749	290	9.32	0.29
	769	0.25	1.33	0.0428	10	0.32	0
	770	0.30	1.33	0.0428	100	3.22	0
Average		0.31	2.17	0.0696	271	8.74	0.92

SHAFT # 6	Sample No.	Thick. m.	Au gr/tm	Au oz/tm	Ag gr/tm	Ag oz/tm	Cu %
	771	0.43	4	0.1286	540	17.36	1.19
	772	0.30	7	0.2251	180	5.79	0.64
Average		0.37	5.5	0.1768	360	11.57	0.92

Shaft Romulo Jaramillo	Sample No.	Thick. m.	Au gr/tm	Au oz/tm	Ag gr/tm	Ag oz/tm	Cu %
	773	0.2	11	0.3537	1470	47.26	3.37
	774	0.59	3.33	0.1071	600	19.29	2.08
	775	0.2	21	0.6752	3170	101.92	11.53
Average		0.33	11.78	0.3786	1747	56.16	5.66

Mascota Adit	776	0.4	3	0.0965	42	1.35	0
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Veta de Oro	777	0.05	3	0.0965	310	9.97	0
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	Sample No.	Thick. m.	Au gr/tm	Au oz/tm	Ag gr/tm	Ag oz/tm	Cu %
Pozos Ricos Lev. B		0.27	2.17	0.0696	80.00	25.72	0.07
Tajo Stope		0.24	4.17	0.1340	510.67	16.42	0.94
Adit No. 1		0.31	2.17	0.0696	271.75	8.74	0.92
Shaft # 6		0.37	5.50	0.1768	360.00	11.57	0.92
Shaft Romulo Jaramillo		0.33	11.78	0.3786	1746.67	56.16	5.66
Average		0.30	5.15	0.1657	593.82	23.72	1.70

Mascota Adit		0.4	3.00	0.0965	42.00	1.35	0
40 m from face		0.38	0.66	0.02	0	0	0
Veta de Oro		0.05	3.00	0.0965	310.00	9.97	0

PERU
CASCABAMBA PROJECT

General Minerals Corporation, 1995

The Cascabamba copper-molybdenum-gold-silver prospect is a 2000 hectare property located in the Cajamarca District of northern Peru, where a number of well-known porphyry copper and gold deposits exist, including Yanacocha, Cerro Corona and Michiquillay.

During 1995, a mapping and sampling program confirmed the presence of a mineralized porphyry copper- gold system as evidenced by elevated values of copper, gold and molybdenum. Since Cascabamba resembles other porphyry systems in the region, such as Michiquillay, an aggressive program for 1996 is planned to identify the location and extent of mineralization

The property is reached by an all weather road from the regional port city of Trujillo and the nearby city of Contumaza.

Interpretation of surface exploration results from recently completed geological mapping, channel sampling of trenches and a series of geophysical surveys indicates the presence of a disseminated sulphides-bearing body (porphyry style mineralization) beneath a 1.0 square kilometer zone of surface leaching. In addition two major mineralized structural zones that intersect within the broader porphyry target will be tested for vein/breccia-hosted base and precious metals mineralization.

Surface sulphide mineral oxidation at Cascabamba, referred to as a "leached capping" in porphyry deposit terminology, is similar in mineralogy to other zones of leached capping which typically overlie Andean porphyry copper deposits. Additionally, major porphyry Cu-Mo deposits in the South American Andes are commonly associated with base and precious metals-bearing vein systems of the type which occur at Cascabamba.

PERU
PROSPECTO CASCABAMBA

Reporte por Geólogo Sr. Otto Welter
Julio 4 de 1930

GEOLOGIA

Los principales afloramientos consisten de esquistos arcillosos grises; sobre estos reposan cuarcitas de edad cretácica de 300 a 400 m de potencia.

La cuarcita ha sido intruida por rocas eruptivas de las cuales la principal es una dacita combinada con rocas de tipo granodiorítico; se encuentran también diferenciaciones ácidas como rhyolitas.

La cuarcita ha sido metamorfozada en el contacto con la roca eruptiva. La roca eruptiva se encuentra en forma de diques dentro de los sedimentos. El área más grande esta ocupada por pórfidos. En la parte oeste del área estudiada se encuentra un anticlinal cuyo eje tiene un rumbo E-O. El extremo E no esta cortado por los pórfidos.

LAS VETAS

Son tres: Protectora, Mascota y Pozos Ricos. Todas corren con una dirección E-O. La mineralización consiste de pavonado, pirita y chalcopirita. Como minerales accesorios se encuentran galena y blenda. En todas las vetas se encuentra un panizo de gran potencia que acusa 0.7 % de Cu, 3 oz. de Ag y 0.1 oz. de Au.

La potencia de las vetas es de 3 cm. y solamente en la veta recientemente descubierta en el seno de la pertenencia Zapato Charqui llega a tener mas de 10 cm. en su afloramiento. El largo de las vetas es considerable, hasta más de 1 Km. La influencia de la oxidación se observa hasta 15 m por debajo de la superficie.

La influencia de la roca en la persistencia de los minerales metálicos es notoria. Se puede decir que los trechos en cuarcita son pobres y que la riqueza se limita al terreno eruptivo. La mineralización adopta la forma de rosario, las vetas se abren y cierran cada 10 ó 20 m.

VETA MASCOTA

Rumbo 160° E, buzamiento 70° al Sur. El largo de la veta esta reconocido en una longitud de 2 Km. y la diferencia de elevación en 78 m. La potencia promedio de la veta puede ser de 1.20 m. En el socavón Mascota las leyes no son halagadoras probablemente porque la veta corre en la cuarcita hasta una distancia de 195 m. Desde este punto comienza la roca eruptiva y la posibilidad de que mejore el contenido metálico de la veta.

Una expectativa interesante consiste en cortar el cruce con la veta Protectora. Para lo que faltaría hacer 450 a 500 m de socavón. En los tajos antiguos parece haberse extraído regular cantidad de mineral.

VETA PROTECTORA

Es la veta mas trabajada y donde se concentran las actividades del Sr. Peral. Rumbo 175° E, buzamiento 80° a 85° Sur. Esta reconocida por más de 2 Km. La mayor diferencia de elevación en los socavones actuales se calcula en 50 m y en el frontón del nivel 33 en 75 m. La potencia media

es de 1 m.

Según el plano del Ing. Salazar se nota un clavo rico de 50 m de largo con una altura de 40 m. Es probable que este clavo profundice. La cubicación del Ing. Salazar es de 17,725 TM con 79.44 oz. de Ag; 0.58 oz. Au y 4.098 % de Cu. Las expectativas son buenas no solo al Oeste donde se espera buen mineral en el cruce con Mascota, sino al E donde la veta corre en terreno eruptivo y en donde hay posibilidad de encontrar otras columnas de enriquecimiento.

POZOS RICOS

Esta veta tiene un rumbo 160° E y un buzamiento de 70° a 85° al Sur. El largo de la veta conocido es de 800 m. Por medio del socavón se han corrido 195 m sobre veta. En el frontón la altura de la veta es de 40 m. La potencia promedio es de 0.80 m. Las leyes no son muy buenas, lo que se explicaría por corresponder a parte de la veta en cuarcita. Falta 80 m para llegar a la roca eruptiva. No está aclarado si esta veta se une con la veta Tesoro al Sur de a pertenencia de este nombre. En el afloramiento esta veta no se reconoce fácilmente.

**Cascabamba Prospect
CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT**

This Agreement by and between Mr. Julio E. Rodriguez Cubas and Ms. Marisa Rodriguez Zarate, the owners of the mining concessions described in the Annex 1 of this Agreement, from now on "the owners" represented by Mr. Arnaldo T. Leon the General Manager of Arnaldo Leon & Associates, a consulting firm contracted by the owners to attract an interested party to acquire 100% of their rights, sign an option to explore, or form a J/V to develop their mining concessions, whose address is Los Caobos 180, La Molina Vieja, Lima, Peru, and (the "Company"), whose address is

WITNESSES:

The owners own or control certain mining properties, described in the attached Annex 1 ("the Properties") located in the Contumaza mining district in Cajamarca, Peru; and certain information concerning the properties, including: its geology, title, facilities and certain economic data (the "Data"). The owners consider the Data to be proprietary and confidential. The Company wishes to examine and review the Data for the purpose of evaluating its possible interest in said Properties.

In consideration of the mutual agreements herein made, the parties agree as follows:

- a) Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Company agrees to use all reasonable care to preserve the confidentiality of the Data.
- b) The Company will not disclose the Data to any third party, except to its directors, employees, consultants, attorneys, and other third persons involved in reviewing and analyzing, the Data on the Company's behalf. The Company shall advise such personnel that such Data is confidential and shall instruct them to use all reasonable care to preserve the confidentiality of the Data.
- c) The Company shall be under no obligation of this Agreement with respect to any Data which was in its possession prior to the time that it was disclosed to the Company by The owners or which is or becomes available to the general public.
- d) For a period of one (1) year from the date of this Agreement, the Company will not acquire concessions situated within one (1) kilometer from the perimeter of the Properties.
- e) Within thirty (30) days after completion of its examination and review of the Data, the Company will return any written Data furnished to the Company.
- f) All obligations under this Agreement shall terminate if a sales transaction related to the Properties is consummated and closed; otherwise, they will terminate one year after the date hereof.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement effective as of June 2004..

p. The Company
Mr.
Position.....

p. The owners
Mr. Arnaldo T. Leon
General Manager, Arnaldo Leon & Associates

The Properties

“Sábado de Gloria”, código 03001943X0, cuyo título de concesión fue aprobado por Resolución Jefatural N° 3604-96-RPM, de fecha 8 de julio de 1996 y obra inscrito en el Libro de Derechos Mineros, Zona Registral V, Sede Trujillo.

“San Mateo”, código 03002410X01, cuyo título de concesión fue aprobado por Resolución Jefatural N° 1586-96-RPM, de fecha 29 de marzo de 1996 y obra inscrita en Libro de Derechos Mineros, Zona Registral V, Sede Trujillo.

“San Mateo N° 1”, código 03002411X01, cuyo título de concesión fue aprobado por Resolución Jefatural N° 3605-96-RPM, de fecha 8 de julio de 1996 y obra inscrito en el Libro de Derechos Mineros, Zona Registral V, Sede Trujillo.

**Prospecto Cascabamba
CONVENIO DE CONFIDENCIALIDAD**

Convenio que celebran el Ing. Julio E. Rodríguez Cubas y la Sra. Marisa Rodríguez Zarate, propietarios de las concesiones que se detallan en el Anexo 1, de aquí en adelante "Los Propietarios de Cascabamba", representados por el Ing. Arnaldo Leon, Gerente General de Arnaldo Leon y Asociados S.A. quien tiene un contrato para promocionar la venta, opción o cualquier otra forma de transferencia de propiedad de las concesiones referidas, domiciliado en Los Caobos 180, La Molina Vieja, Lima 12, Perú y, el Sr.
en representación de la empresa
de aquí en adelante "la Compañía", domiciliada en

A los Propietarios de Cascabamba y a la Compañía se les denominará conjuntamente "las Partes".

Antecedentes

Los Propietarios de Cascabamba poseen o controlan ciertas propiedades mineras descritas en el Anexo 1 adjunto al presente documento, de aquí en adelante "las Propiedades" ubicadas en el Distrito de distrito de Contumaza, provincia de Contumaza, departamento de Cajamarca, Perú; y de cierta información concerniente a las Propiedades, incluyendo su geología, títulos y otros datos sobre las mismas, de aquí en adelante "la Información".

Los Propietarios de Cascabamba consideran que la Información es exclusivamente de su propiedad y que tiene carácter confidencial. La Compañía desea examinar y revisar la Información con el propósito de evaluar su posible interés en las Propiedades.

En virtud de los antecedentes expuestos, las Partes celebran el presente convenio, en los términos y condiciones siguientes:

Cláusula primera

De conformidad con los términos y condiciones de este convenio, la Compañía se compromete a emplear todas las medidas de cuidado razonables para preservar la confidencialidad de la Información.

Cláusula segunda

La Compañía se obliga a no revelar la Información a terceras personas, salvo a sus directores, empleados, consultores, abogados y a otras terceras personas que estén involucradas en la revisión y el análisis de la Información por encargo de la Compañía.

Cláusula tercera

La Compañía no estará incurso en las obligaciones establecidas bajo este convenio en lo que respecta a la Información que ya tuviera en su poder antes de que les sean revelados a la Compañía por los Propietarios de Cascabamba o de aquella información que sea publica.

Cláusula cuarta

Durante un plazo de un (1) año a partir de la fecha de este convenio, la Compañía se compromete a no adquirir otros derechos mineros dentro de un (1) kilómetro del perímetro de las Propiedades.

Cláusula quinta

Dentro de un plazo de treinta (30) días luego de haber concluido su examen y revisión de la Información, la Compañía se compromete a devolver la Información que le hubiesen sido entregada.

Cláusula sexta

Todas las obligaciones estipuladas bajo este convenio concluirán si se concluye y cierra una transacción de venta u opción con las Propiedades; de no ser así, éstas expirarán un año después de la fecha del presente documento.

En fe de lo cual, las Partes firman este convenio en dos ejemplares de igual tenor y valor, que entrará en vigencia a partir del de Junio del 2002.

p. la Compañía
Sr.
Cargo:

p. los propietarios de Cascabamba
Ing. Arnaldo T. Leon
Gerente General,
Arnaldo Leon y Asociados S.A.

LAS PROPIEDADES

“**Sábado de Gloria**”, código 03001943X01, cuyo título de concesión fue aprobado por Resolución Jefatural N° 3604-96-RPM, de fecha 8 de julio de 1996 y obra inscrito en el Libro de Derechos Mineros, Zona Registral V, Sede Trujillo.

“**San Mateo**”, código 03002410X01, cuyo título de concesión fue aprobado por Resolución Jefatural N° 1586-96-RPM, de fecha 29 de marzo de 1996 y obra inscrito en el Libro de Derechos Mineros, Zona Registral V, Sede Trujillo.

“**San Mateo N° 1**”, código 03002411X01, cuyo título de concesión fue aprobado por Resolución Jefatural N° 3605-96-RPM, de fecha 8 de julio de 1996 y obra inscrito en el Libro de Derechos Mineros, Zona Registral V, Sede Trujillo.