National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report
for the Cristal Copper Property,
Province of Arica,
XV Region of Arica and Parinacota
Chile

prepared for

Darien Resource Development Corp.

prepared by

Thomas A. Henricksen

Report Date: March 20, 2018

Effective Date: February 28, 2018

Frontispiece – Terrain on the Cristal Prospect, Northern Chile.

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1. SUMMARY

Dr. Thomas A. Henricksen, SME Registered Member No. 4115974, prepared this National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (the "Report") for Darien Resource Development Corp. ("Darien" or the "Company") (TSX.V: DRR) on the Cristal Copper Property (the "Property"), located in the Province of Arica, XV Region of Arica and Parinacota, Chile.

The Report supports the Company's acquisition of the Property, which, subject to TSX Venture Exchange regulations and approval, will be considered a fundamental acquisition. On March 1, 2018, Darien entered into an assignment agreement (the "Assignment Agreement") with Artemis Mining SpA ("Artemis"), a private Chilean company, whereby Darien can acquire a 100% interest in the Property, subject to a 3% Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") royalty, for total cash consideration of $4,620,000 to be paid to Artemis by August 4, 2022.

Artemis previously entered into an option agreement (the "Underlying Option Agreement") on August 4, 2017, with the current owner of the Property, Patrick James Burns ("Burns").

Payments due to Burns under the terms of the Underlying Option Agreement are outlined below:

Date	Cash Payment (USD)
August 4, 2017	$8,000 (paid)
February 4, 2018	$30,000 (paid)
August 4, 2018	$70,000
August 4, 2019	$200,000
August 4, 2020	$500,000
August 4, 2021	$700,000
August 4, 2022	$3,000,000
Total	**$4,508,000**

Under the terms of the Assignment Agreement, Artemis has assigned the Underlying Option Agreement to the Company, which will be responsible for all outstanding payments related to the Underlying Option Agreement between Artemis and Burns. In addition, the Company agreed to reimburse Artemis for expenses and property payments previously incurred totaling $150,000 (which payments were comprised of the August 4, 2017 and February 4, 2018 payments noted in the table above).

Under the terms of the Underlying Option Agreement, Burns retains a 3% NSR royalty, of which up to two-thirds (⅔) can be bought back by the Company through the payment of $2,000,000 for each percentage point. For clarity, purchase of the maximum 2% of the NSR royalty would cost $4,000,000 and a 1% NSR royalty would remain. There is an existing underlying 1% NSR royalty in favour of Condor Resources Inc. that can be repurchased in its entirety upon a payment of $1,000,000.

In connection with the fundamental acquisition, the Company will change its name to New Energy Metals Corp.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Property is located in northern Chile, approximately 10km south of the border with Peru, with center coordinates for the Property at 420996mE, 7990018nN WGS84 UTM Zone 19S. The Property has an area of approximately 9km^2.

The author has relied upon a title opinion provided by the Chilean law firm Eluchans with respect to the ownership of the concessions comprising the Cristal Property. The title opinion is authored by Cesar A. Lopez, dated 26 February 2018, and entitled "Title Opinion on Cristal Property Mining Concessions".

The Property comprises 3 Mensuras (exploitation concessions) which remain in good standing and, assuming that all future annual licence fees are paid, will continue to remain in good standing. The Company is required to keep the Property in good standing during the option period.

It takes about one hour and fifteen minutes to drive from Arica, on the coast of Chile, to the Property via Highway 135; a distance of 72km. The first 30km is paved and the remainder of the road is dirt but in good condition.

The climate can be classified as desert as there is virtually no rainfall. The average annual temperature in nearby Putre, the location of the nearest weather station to the Property, is 8.9 degrees centigrade and the annual average precipitation is 214mm. It is possible to operate all year round at the Property. The elevation of the Property ranges from 3300 to 3500m above sea level. A photograph of the relatively flat topography is shown in the frontispiece of this Report.

The Property is located in the Arica Province of the Arica and Parinacota Region and is subject to permitting out of Arica, a city of 190,000 people. Arica is the closest city to the Property with emergency services. At the time of this Report, electricity is provided to Puquios (a nearby railway station) by diesel generators. The construction of an $80,000,000 dam for power downstream from the Property is currently underway and completion is expected in two to three years. There is a small private reservoir 10 to15km north of the Property that may be able to provide water for drilling. To date, the Company has not investigated the possibility of using this water source.

The surface rights of the Property are held by the Chilean Government, through the Ministry of National Assets. As a result, there is no third party (private individual or company) who owns the surface rights. On this basis, the Company shall have unrestricted access to the Property.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

The target deposit type is a porphyry copper deposit, which is a bulk-tonnage deposit consisting of copper mineralization as disseminations, veins and breccias. Grades of 0.1% to 2.0% copper are distributed relatively evenly throughout a typical porphyry deposit. Host rocks are altered and genetically related granitoid porphyry intrusions. Porphyry deposits often contain secondary gold and/or molybdenum and such porphyry deposits represent the majority of global copper production because of their very large size.

Porphyry deposits often have diameters in the range of 100m to 1,000m with vertical extents that are often similar to horizontal dimensions. Volumes of altered rock associated with the mineralization may extend more than 10km outward from the porphyry center. It is for this reason that mineralization described in adjacent properties is relevant.

Models for porphyry copper deposits involve contrasting zones of alteration centered on the porphyry deposit. Magnetic anomalies can reflect the location of these zones. Therefore, porphyry deposits may be represented by annular magnetic lows centered on intense alteration.

1.3 Interpretations and Conclusions

The Property is believed to host potential porphyry copper mineralization at depth. Within the Property, the older, potentially mineralized rocks are interpreted to exist at a depth of approximately 600m to 800m from surface. The rocks at surface are not mineralized or altered. The existence of a target at depth is supported by various data;

- Regionally, several strands of the north-trending West Fissure Fault Zone trend through this area. This fault zone is believed to be related to mineralization at several copper deposits in northern Chile and its proximity to the Property is an important criteria.

- Hydrothermal alteration and vein-style base metal mineralization outcropping 10km south of the Property is interpreted to be the distal portion or a much larger porphyry system or cluster of porphyry-type systems.

- Historical exploration at the Property and in adjacent properties has been undertaken by Rio Tinto, Peregrine Metals, and BHP Billiton ("BHP"). The Property was formerly part of a larger land package and not all of the historical data was collected on the current Property, but the data does provide supporting evidence for the exploration thesis.

- Data collected by BHP, including drill data from adjacent property, is of particular relevance. BHP collected airborne geophysical data over a larger area, which includes the Property. Data collected includes gravity, electromagnetic and magnetic data.

- Magnetic data defines a strong circular doughnut-shaped anomaly on the reduced-to-pole image, the anomaly being approximately 3km in diameter and centered on the Property. The anomaly exhibits a weak magnetic high in the center, surrounded by a magnetic low, and this response is interpreted by the author to represent a potential buried porphyry copper deposit.

- BHP also reported an electromagnetic ("EM") anomaly interpreted to represent a northwest-trending topographic ridge underlying the younger volcanic cover rocks on the Property. The ridge is interpreted to occur at a depth of 600m, suggesting that this is the minimum target depth for the Property.

- BHP drilled two vertical drill holes for a total of 1,626m. The drill holes are not located on the Property, being located approximately 1km to the east and 3km to the south from

the outer boundary of the Property. Drill hole INT005D, located approximately 1km east of the Property, confirmed the interpretation from EM data of a buried ridge at approximately 600m from surface.

- Drill hole INT005D intersected intrusive quartz monzodiorite from 451.4m to final depth at 720.85m. The rock is similar in composition to the mineralized vein outcrops exposed 10km south of the Property. The intrusive contains weak chloritic alteration and local trace chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and magnetite in fractures. This type of mineralization is encouraging given its distal location 2km to 3km east of the magnetic low anomaly on the Property.

The Property and the exploration thesis carry various risks;

- The interpretation of target depth at 600m to 800m is supported by drill data from an adjacent property, but there is risk that the depth to target rocks could be greater. Equally, the depth could be less and there is no quantitative evidence pointing to one conclusion or the other.

- If a mineralized copper-porphyry deposit is discovered, the absolute grade of the deposit will be critically important. Mining at the anticipated depths would be by block caving and will require higher copper grades than deposits mined near surface.

1.4 Recommendations

An initial Phase I exploration program is recommended to include 4 vertical drill holes, each of approximately 1,000m depth. A Phase II program of 6 additional vertical drill holes is recommended, but contingent on receipt of positive results from Phase I. A decision to proceed to Phase II would be driven by the grade and thickness of mineralization and by potential tonnage as determined by the Company's technical team.

An outline budget for each phase is included in the table below.

Exploration	Budget Phase I (USD)	Budget Phase II (USD)
Permitting, environmental	$50,000	$15,000
Camp, catering, communications	$100,000	$150,000
Drill site access, pad construction	$100,000	$60,000
Drilling	$1,000,000 $840,000 - $1,260,000	$1,500,000
Water supply	$25,000	$25,000
Survey	$15,000	$20,000
Core logging, QA/QC	$20,000	$30,000
Project management	$50,000 $30,000	$70,000
Misc. logistics, travel	$40,000	$60,000
Contingency (15%)	$210,000	$290,000
Phased Budget Estimate	**$1,610,000**	**$2,220,000**
Total Budget	**$3,830,000**	

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

Dr. Thomas A. Henricksen, SME Registered Member No. 4115974, prepared this National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (the "Report") for Darien Resource Development Corp. ("Darien" or the "Company") (TSX.V: DRR) on the Cristal Copper Property (the "Property") located in the Province of Arica, XV Region of Arica and Parinacota, Chile.

The Report supports the Company's acquisition of the Property, which, subject to TSX Venture Exchange regulations and approval, will be considered a fundamental acquisition. On March 1, 2018, Darien entered into an assignment agreement (the "Assignment Agreement") with Artemis Mining SpA ("Artemis"), a private Chilean company, whereby it can acquire a 100% interest in the Property, subject to a 3% Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") royalty , for total cash consideration of $4,620,000 to be paid to Artemis by August 4, 2022.

Artemis previously entered into an option agreement (the "Underlying Option Agreement") on August 4, 2017, with the current owner of the Property, Patrick James Burns ("Burns").

In connection with the fundamental acquisition, the Company will change its name to New Energy Metals Corp.

2.2 Qualified Persons

Dr. Thomas A. Henricksen, an independent consultant geologist and the author of this Report, is a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties*.

2.3 Property Inspection by the Author

The author visited the Property on October 1, 2017. The author was accompanied by Burns. The author examined the access and potential drill sites, which are located along or near the railway linking Arica (Chile) to La Paz (Bolivia). A GPS was used to record locations visited and routes.

Samples were not taken as the area is completely covered by unmineralized volcanic cover-rocks, which are younger than the target stratigraphy.

2.4 Information Sources and References

This Report is based on findings of the site visit and a desk study data review.

The author has reviewed reports provided by Burns, which include publicly filed data and reports of previous operators Rio Tinto and BHP Billiton. The property area explored by previous operators was larger than the current Property area and not all data relates to the Property.

The author has also reviewed an extensive list of academic and economic geology papers, listed in Section 27 and considered relevant. Additional information on the Property area was provided to the author through personal communication with other consultants with experience in the area.

All figures have been prepared by the author, unless otherwise noted. Data is captured and presented using a Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") coordinate system. The UTM Zone is 19S (Southern Hemisphere), World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984. Elevations are reported in meters above sea level.

2.5 Units

All "$" or "dollars" herein are to United States dollars unless otherwise noted.

All units are metric unless otherwise stated.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied upon a title opinion provided by the Chilean law firm Eluchans with respect to the ownership of the concessions comprising the Property. The title opinion is authored by Cesar A. Lopez, dated 26 February 2018, and entitled "Title Opinion on Cristal Property Mining Concessions".

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Description and Location

The Property is located in the western Andes of northern Chile, South America (Figure 4.1).

The Property is located in Chile, 10km south of the border with Peru, within the Huayillas (Peru and Chile) Quadrangle (Sheet 2934, 37-x). Centre coordinates for the Property are 420996mE, 7990018nN World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984 UTM Zone 19S Southern Hemisphere (Figure 4.1). The Cristal property has an area of approximately 9km^2.

The Property has no restricted access, with an international highway and railway passing through the concessions comprising the Property.

Figure 4.1 Approximate Location of the Cristal Property.

4.2 Mining Concessions in Chile

Mining and exploration concessions are real property rights, distinct from and independent of title to surface property. Surface rights in Chile belong to the State. Mining concessions can be transferred or assigned, and generally enjoy the same standing as other real rights contemplated in legal acts or contracts. Mining concessions are regulated by civil laws applicable to all real property. Exploration and development concessions are awarded by the courts in a non-

contentious procedure with no intervention from other authorities or individuals. Concession awards are kept in force by payment of annual license fees. Application for concessions is made to the civil courts of the jurisdiction of intended exploration or development.

Exploration Concessions, referred to as "Pedimentos", must be filed with the competent court and a one-time processing fee paid. The court will direct that a full copy of the claim be filed with the Registry of Discovery of the Mining Titles Registrar, and that a full copy of such filing be published in the Official Mining Bulletin. The file will be forwarded to the National Geology and Mining Service ("SERNAGEOMIN") for review. Unless the SERNAGEOMIN objects, the court will award the exploration concession requested. Upon determination, successful applicants will be required to pay an annual license fee. After two years, the area of the Pedimentos retained by the claim holders must be reduced by half, unless the claim holder advances the Pedimentos to "Mensura" status.

Development or Exploitation Concessions referred to as "Manifestacions" or "Mensuras" must be filed with the competent court and a one-time processing fee paid. The court will direct that a full copy of the claim be filed with the Registry of Discovery of the Mining Titles Registrar, and that a full copy of the registration be published in the Official Mining Bulletin. Applicants will then request the court to order that the claim be surveyed. This application will be published in the Official Mining Bulletin. If no objections are forthcoming by the end of this period, a mining engineer or other appropriate specialist designated by the applicant will proceed to survey the claim. His report will then be forwarded to SERNAGEOMIN for review. The court will award the development concession requested if there is no objection from SERNAGEOMIN.

The Property comprises three Mensuras which will remain in good standing, assuming that all future annual license fees are paid. The Company is required to keep the Property in good standing during the option period.

4.3 Property Tenure

The Property consists of three exploitation concessions with an approximate total area of 9km^2. Concession details are outlined in the table below.

All concessions comprising the Property are in the process of being constituted and all are in good standing. Annual licence fees of $7,000 are due and will be paid on March 31, 2018.

The concessions are subject to a 1% NSR royalty interest in favour of Condor Resources Inc. which can be repurchased in its entirety upon a payment of $1,000,000

					REGISTRATION DETAILS					
	NAME	TYPE	LOCATION	STATUS	PAGE	NUMBER	YEAR	REGISTER	REGISTRAR	HA
1	CRISTAL 1, 1 TO 30	EXPLOITATION	ARICA	IN PROCESS	3396	1293	2016	DISCOVERIES	ARICA	300
2	CRISTAL 3, 1 TO 30	EXPLOITATION	ARICA	IN PROCESS	3391	1291	2016	DISCOVERIES	ARICA	300
3	CRISTAL 15, 1 TO 30	EXPLOITATION	ARICA	IN PROCESS	3393	1292	2016	DISCOVERIES	ARICA	300

Figure 4.3a. and 4.3b. show the location of the Property.

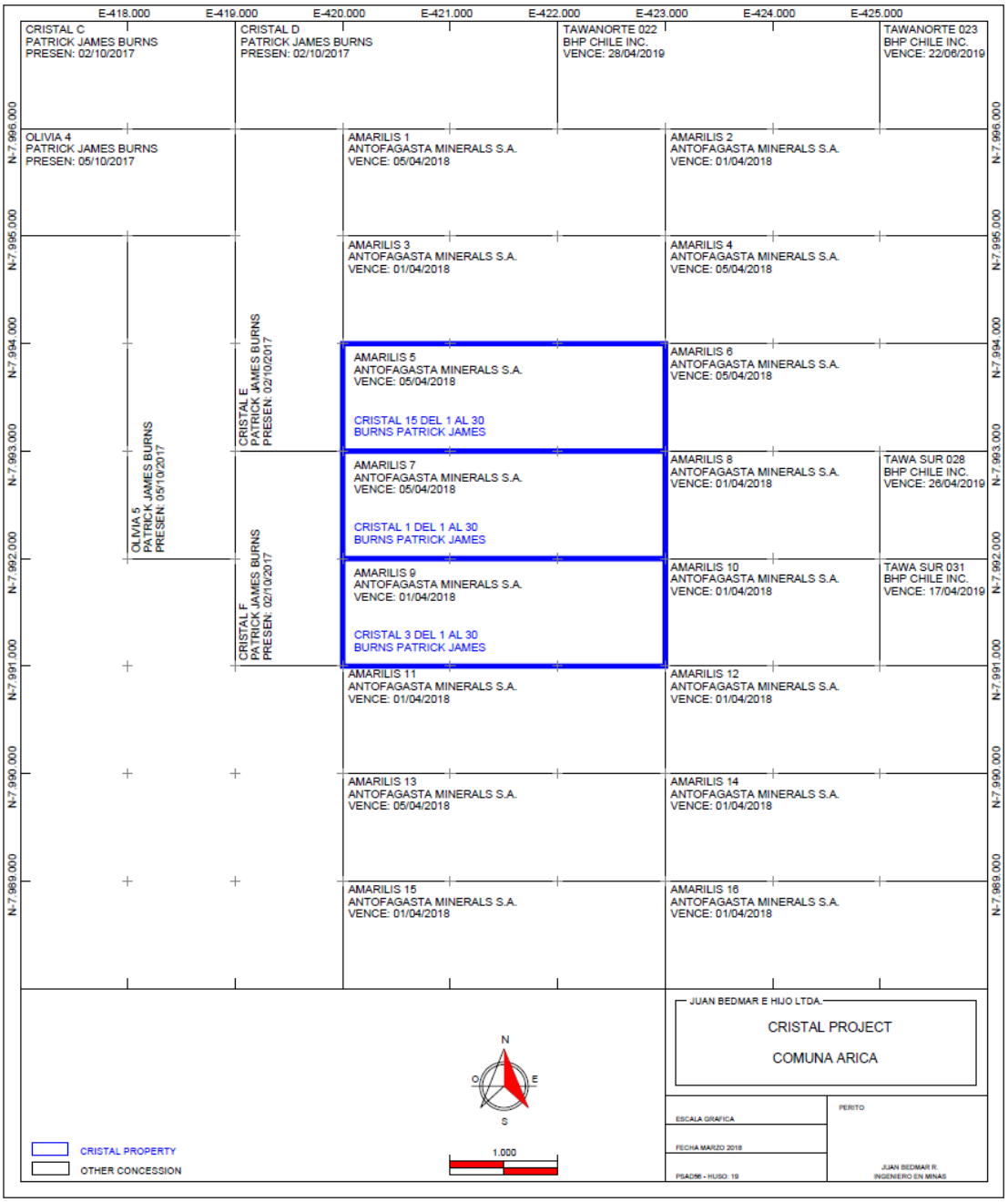

Figure 4.3a Cristal Property relative to Surrounding Concession Holders (Cristal is highlighted in blue shading).

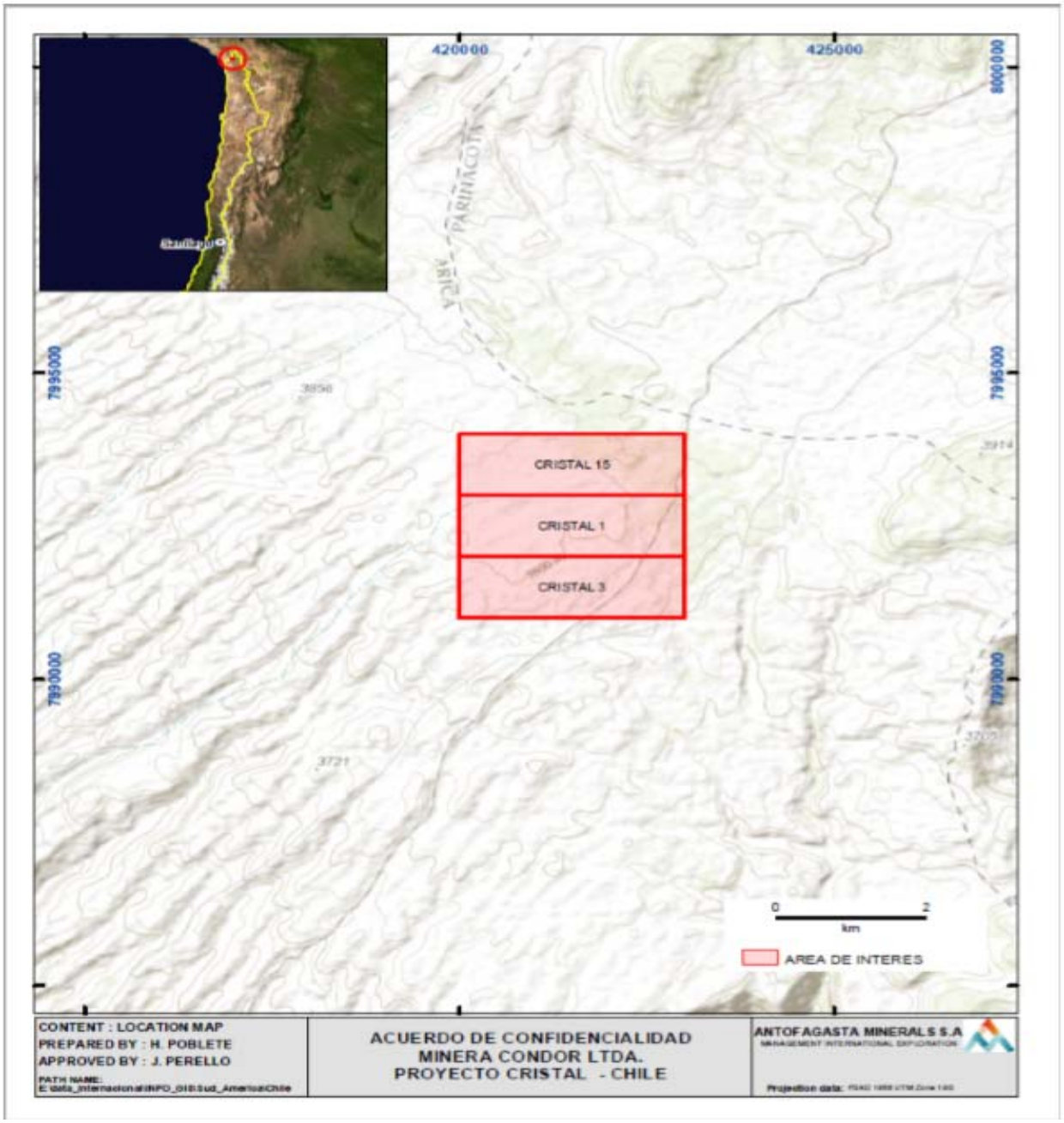

Figure 4.3b Location of Cristal Property.

4.4 Option Agreement

According to the terms of the Assignment Agreement, Darien can acquire a 100% interest in the Property, subject to a 3% NSR. The Agreement is with Artemis, who previously entered into the Underlying Option Agreement on August 4, 2017 with Burns.

Payments due to Burns under the terms of the Underlying Option Agreement are outlined in the table below:

Date	Cash Payment (USD)
August 4, 2017	$8,000 (paid)
February 4, 2018	$30,000 (paid)
August 4, 2018	$70,000
August 4, 2019	$200,000
August 4, 2020	$500,000
August 4, 2021	$700,000
August 4, 2022	$3,000,000
Total	**$4,508,000**

Under the terms of the Assignment Agreement, Artemis has assigned the Underlying Option Agreement to the Company, which will be responsible for all outstanding payments related to the Underlying Option Agreement between Artemis and Burns. In addition, the Company agreed to reimburse Artemis for expenses and property payments previously incurred totaling $150,000 (which payments were composed of the August 4, 2017 and February 4, 2018 payments).

Under the terms of the Underlying Option Agreement, Burns retains a 3% NSR royalty, of which up to two-thirds can be bought back by the Company through the payment of $2,000,000 for each percentage point. For clarity, purchase of the maximum 2% of the NSR royalty would cost $4,000,000 and a 1% NSR royalty would remain.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities.

4.6 Work Permits

According to the environmental law in Chile, mining exploration and exploitation projects must be evaluated by their environmental impact. Mineral exploration in Chile is defined as those works and activities whose objective is the discovery, characterization, delineation and estimation of the potential of the mineral concentration of a mineral deposit, which eventually may become a mining development project. The Cristal Property is categorized as an "exploration" project, therefore, a drilling permit is not required. However, a proper notice to the Geological Mining Service of Chile (SERNEGEOMIN) must be given before the drilling program starts. This notice shall include Company details, the name of the contractor performing the work (drilling company) and the particulars of the work to be performed (drill meters, depth, project location, etc.). Initially, project holders must report general information related to the project, including budget estimates for exploration for the entire project. The law states that owners of proposed projects must provide a Declaration of Environmental Impacts (DIA) for projects with smaller effects, like Cristal.

4.7 Risk Factors

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCUTRE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

It takes about one hour and fifteen minutes to drive from Arica, on the coast of Chile, to the Property via Highway 135; a distance of 72km. The first 30km is paved and the remainder of the road is dirt but in good condition. Highway 135 is currently used to maintain an oil/gas pipeline and the rail line from Bolivia to Arica.

5.2 Climate

The climate, as has been measured at the nearest weather station at Putre (approximately 20km from the Property), can be classified as desert as there is virtually no rainfall. The Koppen-Geiger climate classification is BWk. The average annual temperature in nearby Putre is 8.9 degrees centigrade and the annual average precipitation is 214mm. The driest month is June, with 0mm average precipitation. Most precipitation falls in January, with an average of 97mm. January is the warmest month of the year with an average temperature of 11.6 degrees centigrade. July has the lowest average temperature at 5.0 degrees centigrade. It is possible to operate all year round at the Property.

5.3 Physiography

The elevation of Puquios and the Property range from 3300 to 3500m. A photograph of the relatively flat topography is shown in the frontispiece of this report. Vegetation is scarce and comprised of small scattered shrubs**.**

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Puquios, near the southeast corner of the Property, is a railway station on the route between La Paz, Bolivia to Arica, on the Chile coast. The train operates part-time during the tourist season in the summer months, but was not operating at the time of the site visit in September 2017.

A gas/oil pipeline follows a similar route to the railway. There are less than 50 residents in this area. The nearest town, Putre, is the capital of the Parinacota Province, within the Arica and Parinacota Region of northern Chile. The closest school to the Puquios railway station is in this village of approximately 2,000 residents. Due to its location, the Property is subject to permitting out of Arica, a city of 190,000 people. Arica is the closest city with emergency services to the Puquios area.

At the time of this Report, electricity is provided to Puquios by diesel generators. The construction of an $80,000,000 dam for power downstream from Putre on the Rio Lluta is currently underway and completion is expected in two to three years. There is a small private reservoir 10 to 15km north on Highway 135 from Puquios toward Bolivia that may be able to provide water for drilling on the Property. To date, the Company has not investigated the possibility of using this water source.

5.5 Surface Rights

The surface rights of the Property are held by the Chilean Government, through the Ministry of National Assets. As a result, there is no third party (private individual or company) who owns the surface rights. On this basis, the Company shall have unrestricted access to the Property.

6. HISTORY

6.1 Regional Prospectivity

Hydrothermally altered granodiorites and Mesozoic volcanic rocks in the vicinity of the quebrada Palmani in the Rio Lluta, approximately 10km to the south of the Property, have been the site of small scale vein mining since before 1960 (Salas, R., Kast, R., Montecinos, F. & Salas, I. 1966). These prospects to the south exhibit several shafts and tunnels, located on copper, lead, and zinc veins that have been named at different times Rosario, Dos Hermanas, Jamiralla, Rio Lluta, La Mancha, and Palmani.

Regionally, several strands of the north-trending West Fissure Fault Zone trend through this area. This fault zone is believed to be related to mineralization at several copper deposits in northern Chile (Cornejo et al., 1997).

Narrow veins along the West Fissure Fault Zone (10km south of the Property) are hosted in rocks that locally exhibit variable amounts of porphyry copper alteration (phyllic, argillic, and propylitic). Moving north towards the Property, the altered rocks disappear under the post-mineral ignimbrites (unmineralized volcanic rocks).

At the Property, the older, potentially mineralized rocks are interpreted to exist at depth, but are completely covered by the younger volcanic rocks.

Among geologists and prospectors, the most famous outcrop in the region is the "Red Wall" on the east side of quebrada Palmani, approximately 10km south of the Property. The "Red Wall" (Figures 6.1a and 6.1b) is an outcrop, approximately 50m in length and 15m thick, exhibiting a leached cap with gossan after abundant sulfides. Importantly, "live limonite" replacing the copper mineral chalcocite has been reported. The author did not visit this outcrop and the existence of limonite replacing chalcocite is reported by Burns.

Figure 6.1a View of the "Red Wall" porphyry copper exposure at the base of the quebrada Palmani. Abundant fracturing, veining and brecciation in a QFP intrusive with limonitic fracture. coatings, disseminations and veinlets after pyrite, chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite (photo courtesy of Burns, 2017).

Although the "Red Wall" outcrop is not located within the Property, its location 10km to the south provides potentially valid evidence for deep-seated porphyry copper mineralization underlying the Property.

Figure 6.1b "Live limonite gossan" on "Red Wall" exposure phyllically altered quartz feldspar porphyry at base of Quebrada Palmani (photo courtesy of Burns, 2017).

6.2 Princeton Mining Corporation

In the early 1990s various companies were exploring regionally for porphyry copper deposits along the West Fissure Fault Zone north from Escondida mine (BHP Billiton) and through to the Chuquicamata mine (Codelco) to the Chile border. Patrick Burns, who was a geologist and General Manager of Minera Princeton Limitada, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Princeton Mining Corporation ("Princeton"), heard that a property owner in the Rio Lluta was showing his property in the quebrada Palmani to mining companies. In May 1992, Burns hired a military helicopter and flew up to examine the area. He saw the "Red Wall" outcrop and recognized the porphyry copper potential. Within 24 hours of this visit, he had signed an option agreement for the "Rio Lluta Property" with the underlying owners, a private company named Cooper Lluta. The Rio Lluta Property and the Red Wall outcrop are not part of the current Property, but provide evidence for copper mineralization in the region.

At least 3 phases of brecciation were noted by Burns in the "Red Wall" (Burns, personal communication, 2017). Subsequently, Burns commissioned a relict sulfide study on samples he had collected from this outcrop. The relict sulfide study revealed abundant disseminations of bornite and chalcopyrite along with pyrite, encapsulated within quartz grains in the quartz-feldspar porphyry ("QFP"). The geologist who conducted the relict sulfide study, Dr. Adela Aguilar of the University of Chile, is an expert on these studies and she has done similar studies at El Salvador

and Escondida, among other deposits. She remarked that she had not seen such an abundance of relict sulfides since her study of the Escondida deposit in the early 1980s. The samples were not collected on the current Property.

The Rio Lluta property exhibited a large porphyry copper target identified by geophysical work, geological mapping and geochemical sampling. After district-scale studies, Burns deduced, and the author agrees, that the best potential for copper mineralization in the Rio Lluta area was to the north of the Rio Lluta property underlying the younger volcanic cover. The thickness of unmineralized volcanic rocks overlying the porphyry target on the Property is estimated to be 400m to 800m. In 1992, this target was considered to be too deep to potentially host economic porphyry mineralization. At present, targets at this depth are regularly being drill-tested by exploration and mining companies in Chile.

Princeton completed all preparatory work on the Rio Lluta property including a road to the main target area as well as the construction of drill pads. The company drilled 11 rotary holes in early 1993, intersecting what it believed was the distal portion of a porphyry system, with the best potential interpreted to be to the north in the vicinity of the current Property. The best results in 1993 included one hole grading 0.12% copper over 10.5m and another grading 0.2% copper over 3.0m. Abundant disseminated pyrite and epidote-chlorite propylitic alteration was encountered in most of the holes.

Princeton withdrew from the option agreement in 1993 or 1994.

6.3 Rio Tinto

Rio Tinto drilled its Lamancha Property to the north of Princeton's former Rio Lluta Property in 1997 and 1998. They drilled 5 holes with the best hole reportedly returning 36m of 0.42% copper, exhibiting incipient chalcocite, and strong phyllic to potassic alteration.

The Rio Lluta Property and the Lamancha Property are not part of the current Property, but their respective results provide evidence for copper mineralization in the region. The Lamancha Property provides additional evidence that a porphyry center exists to the north of the property and at depth under the younger volcanic cover rocks.

It is believed that Rio Tinto has held their property position since 1998, adding some claims in recent years.

6.4 Condor Resources & Peregrine Metals

Most of the following detailed information about the history of the Property has come from personal communications with Pat Burns (2017).

In 2005 Burns was the founder of a private company, Condor Resources Inc. ("Condor"), which was exploring for porphyry copper deposits in Chile and staked over 40km^2 in the vicinity of the current Property (including the "Cristal Property"). The target was expected to be deep, possibly 600m or more, under the younger volcanic cover rocks, and 10km north of the Quebrada Palmani porphyry copper style Red Wall Outcrop.

In 2006 Condor became a public company with its shares listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, at which time it decided to farm out several of its properties, including their Cristal Property. The Cristal Property consisted of 28km^2 at that time, which included a smaller area which currently comprises the Property.

On July 31, 2006 Condor announced that it was signing an option agreement with Peregrine Metals Limited ("Peregrine"), a private company owned by Eric Friedland. Under the terms of the option agreement, Peregrine was granted a first option to acquire a 51% interest in the property over a four-year period by incurring expenditures of not less than $2,500,000, making cash payments to Condor totaling $1,500,000 and issuing 500,000 common shares in the capital of Peregrine. Upon exercise of the first option, Peregrine had a second option to increase its interest to 60% by completing a Feasibility Study on the property and incurring additional expenditures totaling $1,250,000 over a five-year period.

Peregrine carried out a deep penetrating induced polarization ("IP") geophysical survey on the southern portion of Condor's Cristal Property in November of 2006. This work was carried out in an area to the south of the current Property.

The geophysical work was not successful in defining a drill target for Peregrine and in late 2006, Peregrine withdrew from the option agreement.

6.5 Condor Resources & BHP Billiton

Condor subsequently increased the size of its Cristal Property from 28km^2 to 46 km^2 in late 2006 (the "Expanded Cristal Property").

In October 2012, Condor signed an option agreement with BHP Billiton ("BHP") and in late 2012 BHP commenced an airborne geophysical survey (Figures 6.5a and 6.5b) that covered all of the Expanded Cristal Property. After the initial interpretation of the geophysical data, BHP commenced drilling in March 2013. Drilling was not completed on any part of the current Property but drill holes are shown on Figure 6.5a and 6.5b. in relation to the current Property.

In 2013, the region surrounding the Expanded Cristal Property had been heavily staked by competitors, and the Expanded Cristal Property became surrounded by properties held by BHP, Anglo American ("Anglo"), and Rio Tinto. Drilling was reportedly also carried out on the nearby Rio Tinto claims in 2013.

Paraphrased excerpts from the BHP's Annual Report to Condor (2013) included the following:

Two drill holes, mentioned here mainly for recording the depth to a potential porphyry copper deposit, were completed during 2013 by BHP, both of which are several kilometers from the observed favorable magnetic low. Diamond drill hole INT003D at the Expanded Cristal Property was completed by BHP to a depth of 905m on March 27, 2013. This vertical hole was located on the southern part of the property at that time, at an elevation of approximately 3,600m and encountered weakly mineralized pre-Tertiary volcanics from 607m to 905m under the post-mineral volcanics. Diamond drill hole INT005D, located approximately 5km north of INT003D, was

drilled to a vertical depth of 721m, and encountered intrusive from about 430m to 718m, or a 288m interval.

INT003D located at 423577E, 79888149N, elev. 3554m, EOH 905m

This hole intersected post-mineral ignimbrites and conglomerates to 607m before intersecting the basement andesites of Cretaceous age until the EOH at 905m. The andesites contain local elevated pyrite (2-3%) but generally contain about 0.5% pyrite, with traces of chalcopyrite observed. Copper values were mostly below 100 ppm with a maximum of 310 ppm observed at 864-866m.

INT005D located at 424151E, 7993297N, elev. 3747m, EOH 720.85m

This hole intersected post-mineral ignimbrite to 430m, then basement intrusive quartz monzodiorite to final depth at 720.85m. The monzodiorite is similar to the one exposed in the Rio Lluta valley, 10km to the south. Weak chloritic alteration characterizes this intrusive, which contains local weak chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and magnetite in fractures. Copper values are mostly below 60 ppm with local values above 100 ppm.

The airborne geophysical data, compiled from data retrieved at air line spacing of 500m, was processed and the results of the magnetics (RTP), gravity (GDD), and EM (AdTau) are shown on Figures 6.5a and 6.5b.

BHP acknowledged in their report that the airborne magnetic data shows a circular doughnut-shaped anomaly on the reduced-to-pole ("RTP") image, about 3km in diameter, exhibiting a weak magnetic high in the center, surrounded by a magnetic low. This response is interpreted by the author to potentially be a response to a buried porphyry copper deposit.

BHP further reports that additional interpretation of the airborne electromagnetic ("EM") data suggests a northwest-trending topographic ridge underlying the younger volcanic cover rocks, at depths estimated to be less than 600m. This interpretation was confirmed by their drill hole INT005D.

Drill holes INT003D and INT005D, totaling 1,626m, were located within the Expanded Cristal Property but not within the current Property. The drill hole locations are shown on Figure 6.5a and 6.5b.

In October 2014, BHP withdrew from the option agreement on the Expanded Cristal Property. During the two years between 2012 and 2014, BHP reported in excess of $2,000,000 of exploration on the Expanded Cristal Property, including airborne magnetics, gravity and electromagnetic geophysics, and 1,626 m of diamond drilling in two drill holes. BHP delivered all technical data and drill cores to Burns and completed all rehabilitation of drill sites and drill roads.

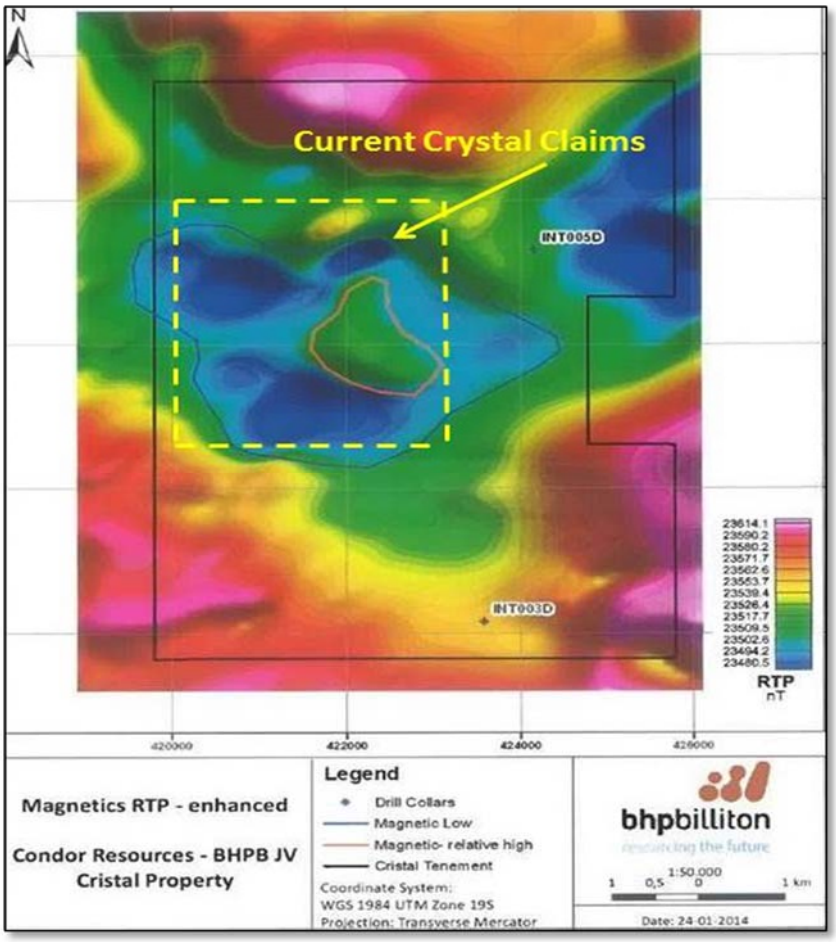

Figure 6.5a Magnetic Anomaly on the Property.

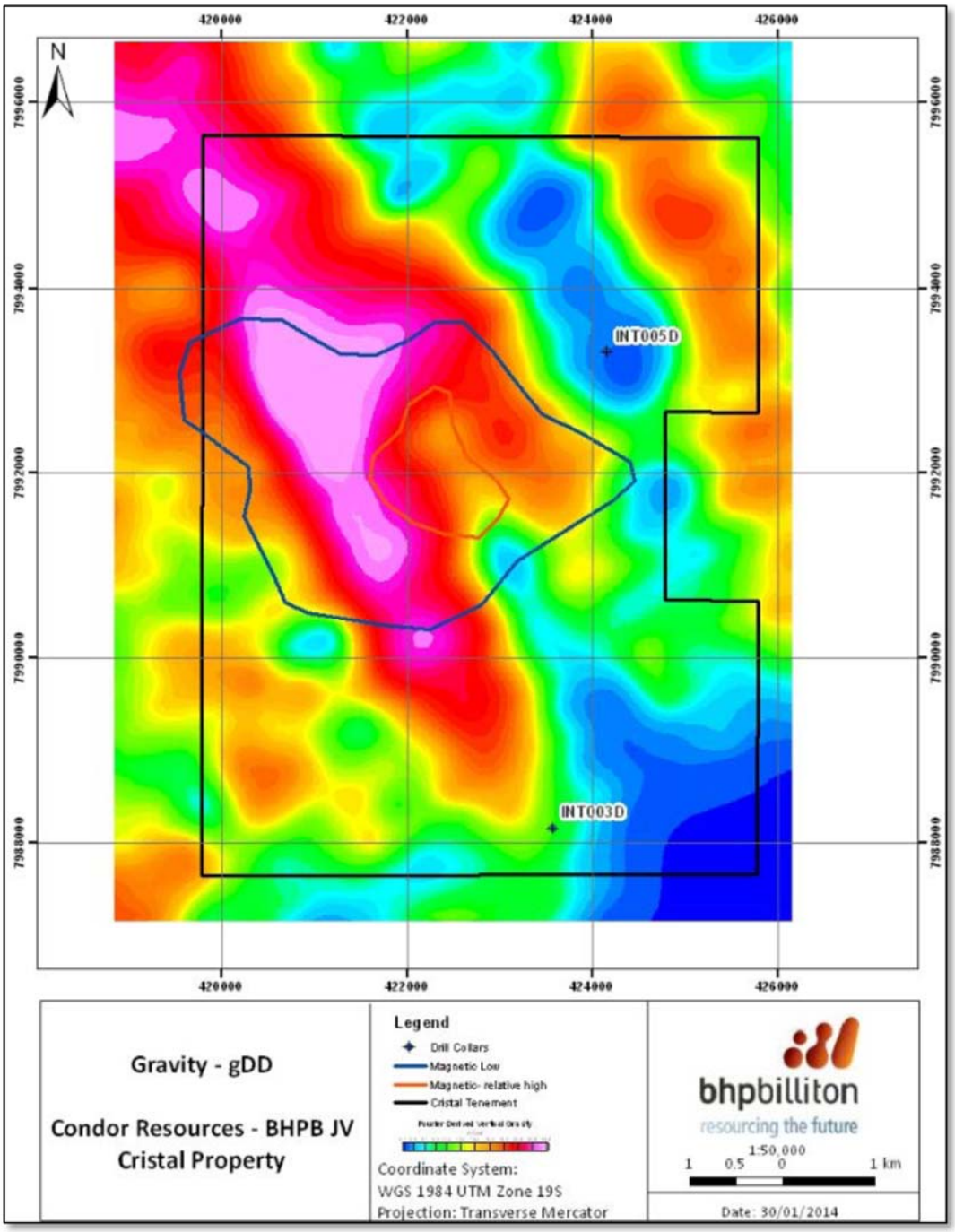

Figure 6.5b Gravity – gDD pm the Cristal Property.

6.6 Minera Condor Limitada

On July 30, 2015, Condor announced that the company had sold its Chilean subsidiary, Minera Condor Limitada, to a private Chilean company owned by Burns and Miguel Peral ("Peral"), for gross cash proceeds of approximately $44,000. The assets of Minera Condor Limitada included the Expanded Cristal Property. The Expanded Cristal Property size was reduced in 2015. At first the concessions were reduced from 42km^2 to 15 km^2, and subsequently they were further reduced

to 9 km^2, equating to the current Property. This reduction was necessary to lessen the financial burden of maintaining the claims in good standing while maintaining the main geophysical target area within the Property.

The financially driven decision to reduce the area was also supported by the results from the BHP drilling.

7. GEOLOGIC SETTING AND REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

7.1 Tectonic Setting

A review of published data on the Andean porphyry deposits allows geologists to identify a series of common factors that are typical of porphyry copper deposits in northern Chile and southwest Peru. The porphyry deposits can be classified as copper ("Cu"), copper-molybdenum ("Cu-Mo"), and gold-rich copper porphyry. They occur in discrete time intervals that correspond approximately to parallel, north-south metallogenic belts that extend from central Chile to Colombia (Figure 7.1). The geological time-span of the belts ranges from Jurassic to Pliocene. Within these belts the deposits occur as clusters, especially in the late Eocene-Oligocene belt, perhaps the most prolific copper porphyry belt in the Andes. The time span between the oldest and youngest belts corresponds to the period in which contractional tectonism of the Andean tectonic cycle was established and developed (middle Cretaceous to recent).

During this contractional tectonism, the extensional back-arc basins that developed in a series in the western margin of Gondwana between upper Triassic and early Cretaceous time were inverted, deformed, and uplifted by the reactivation of early normal fault systems that controlled the basin development (Mpodozis and Ramos, 1990). These five porphyry belts are the expression of a tectomagmatic evolution marked by the eastern migration of magmatism and its associated volcanism and plutonism. The migration correlates with the shift from "Mariana-type" steeply dipping subduction associated with arc-parallel strike-slip faulting of the Atacama fault system, which dominated from upper Triassic to early Cretaceous, to a compressional gently dipping "Chilean-type" subduction system that predominated thereafter. During the latter period, there have been discrete and transient periods of increased convergence velocity and convergence angle (Pardo-Casas and Molnar, 1987). These periods of increased convergence rates coincide with the strongest deformation events that in turn can be correlated with the temporal development of each of the five magmatic belts and particularly with those associated with the giant copper porphyries.

The end result of the deformation events is a series of en-echelon north-south striking thrust, reverse, and strike-slip fault systems and north-trending folds. These developed mainly as a result of east-west-directed convergence, with a limited component of oblique convergence (Pardo-Casas and Molnar, 1987). One of the most important fault systems recognized along the porphyry belts is the Domeyko fault system (sometimes called the Western Fissure Fault Zone) that extends for more than 1,000km along the Domeyko cordillera in northern Chile. The strike-slip, reverse, and thrust faults of the Domeyko fault system have been active since the late Eocene and coincide closely with the Eocene-Oligocene belt of magmatism and porphyry copper deposits (cf. Tomlinson and Blanco, 1997a, b). Regional uplift, shortening, and crustal thickening was produced as a consequence of tectonic shortening along most of the cordillera (Mpodozis and Ramos, 1990). The very significant uplift resulted in synorogenic erosion that can be observed along most of the western slopes and plains of the Domeyko Range, which has an elevation that now averages 3,000 to 4,000m. The erosion diminished with time as the climate changed, beginning in the Oligocene, to produce, by the middle Miocene, the hyper arid conditions of the modern Atacama desert (Alpers and Brimhall, 1988)

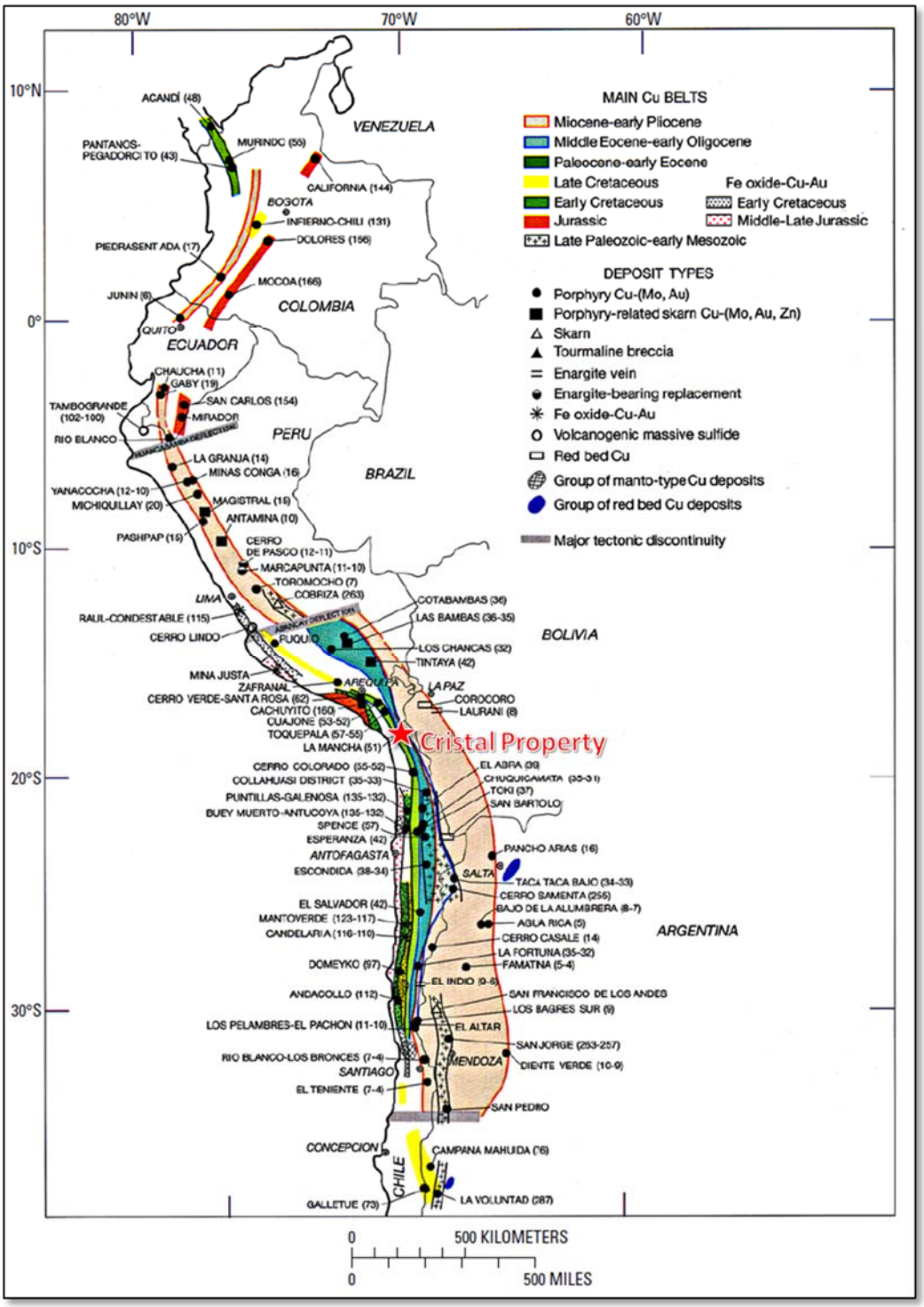

Figure 7.1 Location of the Cristal Property, shown with red star symbol, relative to the main copper belts in South America (from Sillitoe and Perello, 2005).

The detail of the relationship between porphyry magmatism and tectonism is not yet resolved in the Western Fissure Fault Zone. In some cases, for example, at Chuquicamata and La Escondida, granitoid intrusions and porphyries appear to be emplaced syntectonically along faults. No volcanic rocks have been identified that are contemporaneous with mineralized porphyry intrusions, but this may partly be due to post-mineral erosion. The existing volcanic centers and calderas are pre- or post-tectonic events, even though some of them were the controlling loci for the emplacement of particular porphyry systems (Cornejo et al., 1997).

The surface regional geology north of the Mocha porphyry copper deposit (250Mt grading 0.5% Cu), the last deposit recognized deposit going north in Chile, is dominated by younger volcanic cover rocks (Figure 7.2a) through northern Chile and into southwest Peru toward the Toquepala and Quellaveco deposits (Figure 7.1a). More than 95% of the terrain north of Mocha is dominated by younger cover rocks. As a result, there are no outcropping porphyry systems exposed in this area.

The ignimbrites can locally reflect the underlying potentially mineralized structures probably because of ongoing post-ignimbrite movement at depth and reflected in fractures in the ignimbrite (Figure 7.2b) as can be seen on Google Earth images.

7.2 Regional Geology

The most recent regional geologic map of northern Chile was published in 2003 (Figure 7.2a). Subduction of the Farallón–Nazca plate beneath the South American continent since the Jurassic has resulted in the formation of the Andean Cordillera (Jordán et al. 1983; Scheuber & Gonzalez 1999; Martinod et al. 2010). The Central Andes define a bend in the orocline that straddles the border between Chile and Peru. Here, the Central Andes are typically divided into five distinct geomorphological units from west to east: the Coastal Cordillera, the Central Depression, the Precordillera, the Western Cordillera and the Altiplano (Figure 7.3a). The Altiplano has a mean elevation of 3.7km (Isacks 1988; Allmendinger et al. 1997; Jordan et al. 2010) and is bounded to the west by the Western Cordillera. The present-day volcanic arc has been located in the Western Cordillera since Oligocene times, giving rise to volcanic peaks up to c. 6,500m in elevation (Garcia & Hérail 2005). The 15km wide western edge of the Western Cordillera is characterized by a fold and thrust belt. Directly to the west lies the c. 30km wide Precordillera, formed by large-scale monoclines and anticlines (Isacks 1988; Muñoz & Charrier 1996; García et al. 2004). Here, the elevation of the Andes steeply increases from <2,000m to c. 3,900m and this region is referred to as the Western Andean Slope. River valleys, such as the Lluta, Azapa and the Camarones Quebradas, deeply incise the slope. The Precordillera is separated from the Central Depression by the blind, steeply dipping, west-vergent Ausipar thrust (Figure 7.3a) (Garcia & Hérail 2005). The Central Depression is c. 45km wide, <2,000m in elevation and has not experienced any overt deformation. West of the Central Depression lies the <1,200m high, 20km wide Coastal Cordillera. However, in the axis of the oroclinal bend, near the city of Arica, this coastal range pinches out entirely.

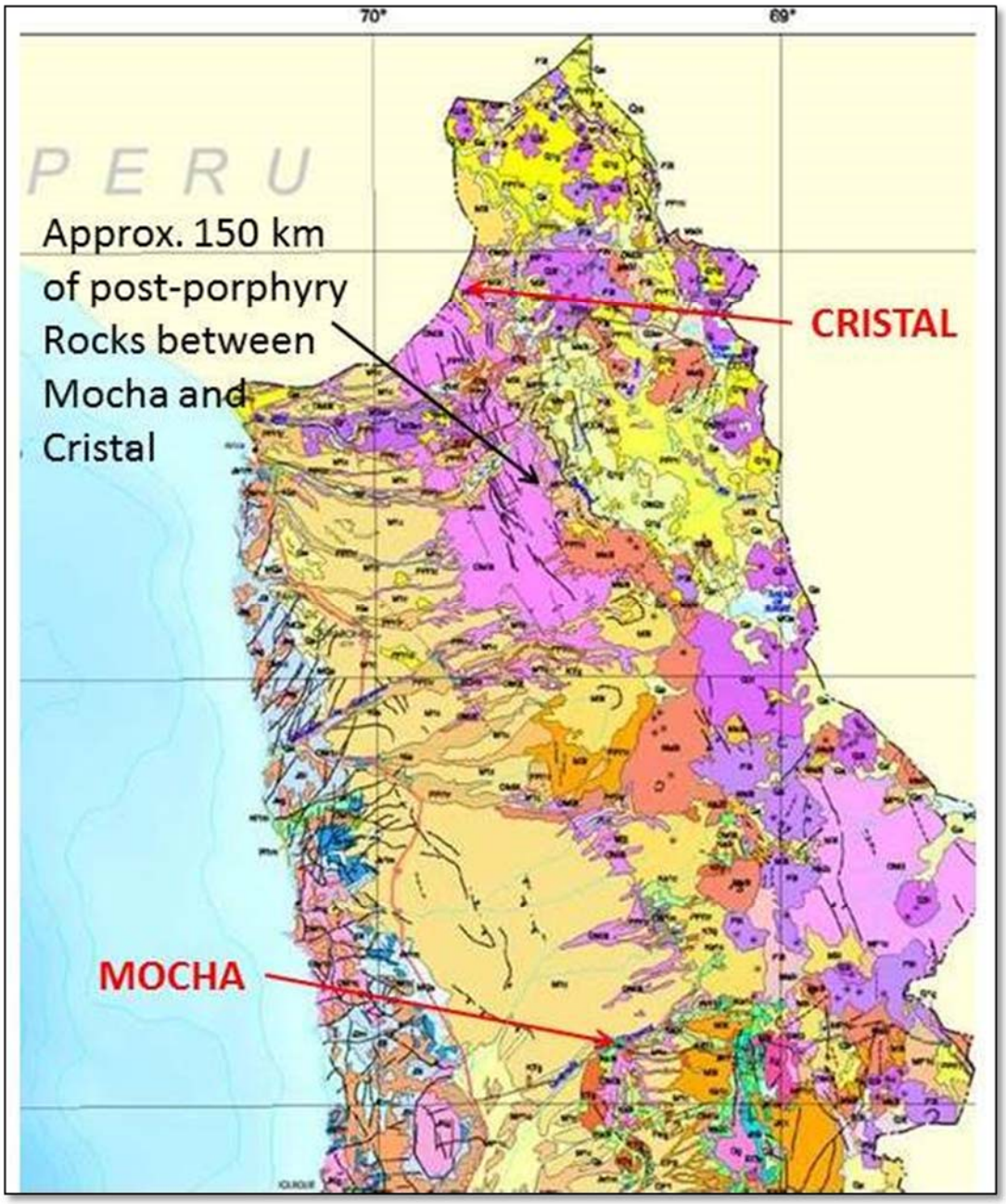

Figure 7.2a Post-Mineral Volcanics Covering Area North of Mocha Porphyry Copper Deposit of Northern Chile.

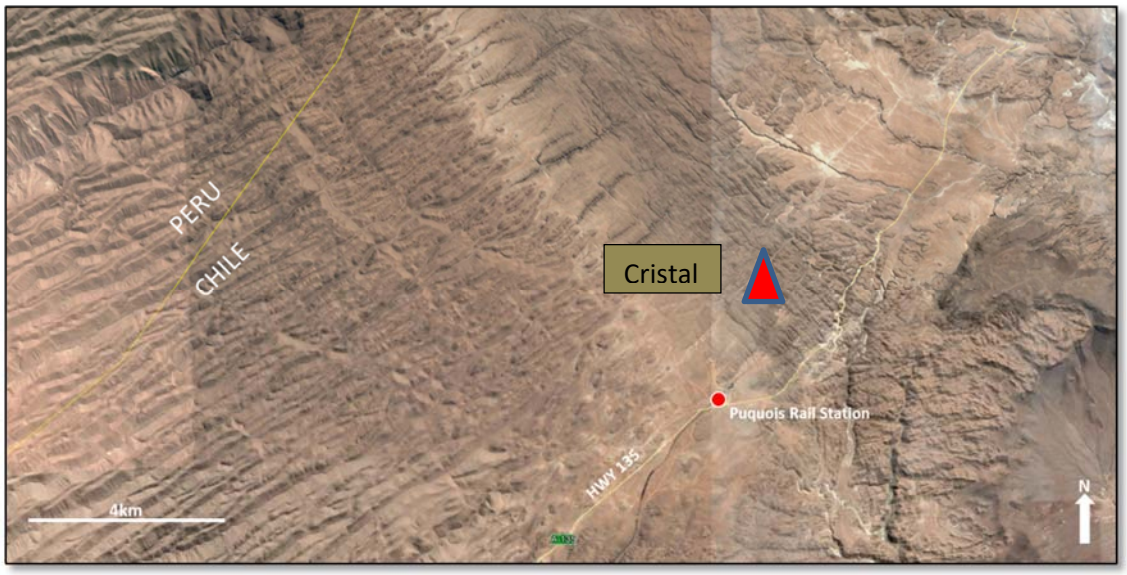

Figure 7.2b The intersection of the north-south trending Western Fissure Fault Zone and the northwest-trending Incapuquio Fault System, close to the Puquios Rail Station.

At the Property (Figure 7.2b), the West Fissure Fault Zone undergoes an abrupt change in direction from north-south to the northwest trend of the Incapuqui Fault and related structures, which host additional porphyry copper deposits in Peru.

7.3 Property Geology

Only Miocene ignimbrites are exposed at the surface within the Property (Figure 7.3b). Although there are no potential host rocks for porphyry copper mineralization exposed at the surface on the Property, there is abundant structural and geophysical evidence for a buried porphyry deposit.

The Property area is located in northernmost Chile on the Western Andean Slope north of the Palmani Quebrada (Figure 7.3a). Here, the rocks can be broadly divided into basement lithologies and a volcanic–sedimentary cover sequence. The basement units, which consist of Jurassic–Cretaceous metasediments (Salas et al. 1966; García et al. 2004), are intruded by a series of late Cretaceous–Paleocene (66–54 Ma) tonalites, granodiorites and granites such as the Lluta batholith (García et al. 2004), which crop out only in the deeply incised Quebradas south of the Property.

During a late Eocene–Oligocene tectonic period (Incaic phase) the Precordillera and Western Cordillera were uplifted (Charrier et al. 2013). Deformation resulted in uplift, exhumation and erosion of the Cretaceous–Paleocene intrusive rocks in the Precordillera and Western Cordillera, and sedimentation in the Central Depression, where up to 500m of fluvial–alluvial conglomerates and sandstones of the Azapa Formation were deposited (Muñoz & Charrier 1996; Wörner et al. 2002; García et al. 2004; Garcia & Hérail 2005; Wotzlaw et al. 2011; Charrier et al. 2013). The Incaic phase is contemporaneous with a period of flat-slab subduction (Martinod et al. 2010) at a convergence rate c. 60 mm a−1 (Somoza 1998) and the cessation of volcanism in northern Chile between 38 and 25 Ma (e.g. Lahsen 1982; Hammerschmidt et al. 1992).

From c. 26 to 20 Ma, the convergence rate rapidly increased to c.150 mm a−1 (Somoza 1998). This change marked the end of flatslab subduction (Martinod et al. 2010) and coincided with the early Miocene ignimbrite flare-up and thus the deposition of the Oxaya Formation across the Central Depression and the Precordillera. In the Western Cordillera, the Lupica Formation is considered to be the equivalent of the Azapa and Oxaya Formations (Figure 7.3a) (García et al. 2004, 2011). After deposition of the Oxaya Formation the convergence rate decreased to the present rate of c. 80 mm a−1 (Somoza 1998). In the Precordillera, the sequence deformed into the large-scale Huaylillas and Oxaya anticlines to the north and south of the Lluta Quebrada respectively (Figure 7.3a). Folding was contemporaneous with folding and thrusting in the Western Cordillera and movement along the Ausipar thrust (García et al. 1996; Muñoz & Charrier 1996; Wörner et al. 2002; Garcia & Hérail 2005; Charrier et al. 2013). The resulting uplift produced both erosion and accommodation space in the Huaylas and Copaquilla basins, infilled by clastic sediments of the Huaylas Formation (Figure 7.3a) (Wörner et al. 2002; García et al. 2004).

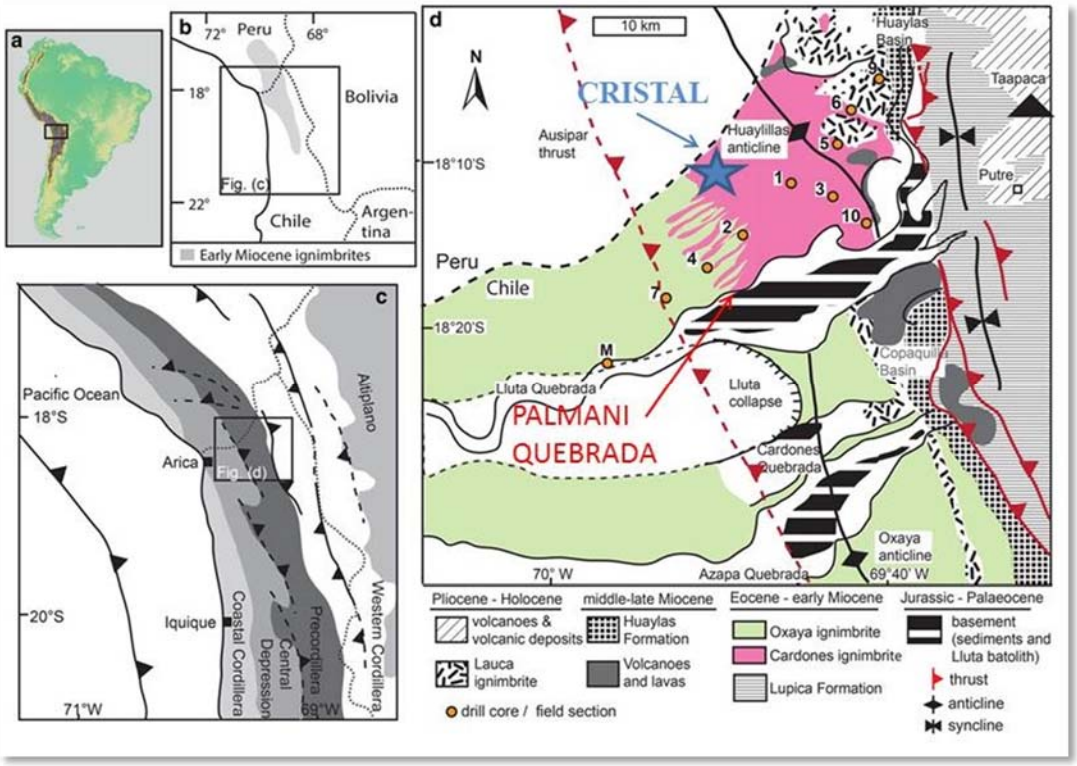

Figure 7.3a Regional and local geology of the Property area in Northern Chile. The location of the Property is shown.

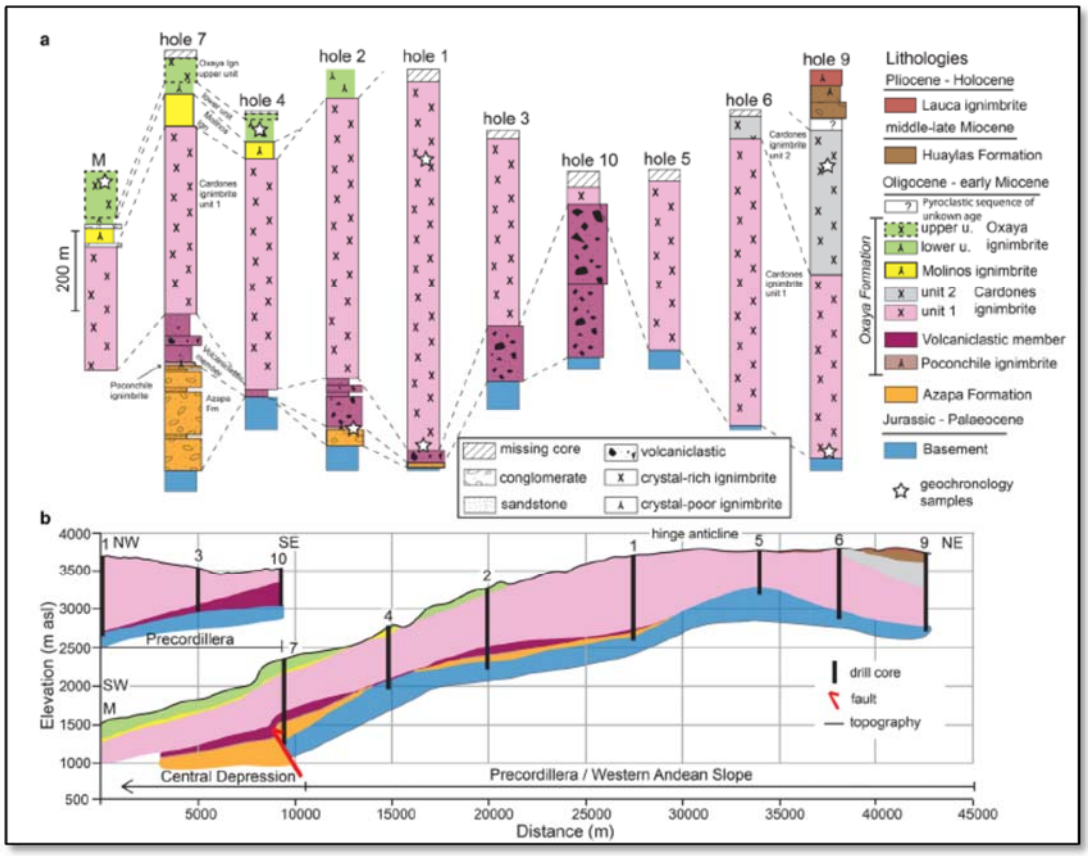

Figure 7.3b Regional cross-section through part of northern Chile.

The regional cross-section (Figure 7.3b), based on previous drilling through the ignimbrites in the area of northern Chile where the Property is located, shows that depth to the top of a potential buried porphyry copper deposit in the Property would be in the range of 600 to 800m.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Porphyry copper deposits are bulk-tonnage deposits consisting of copper mineralization as disseminations, veins and breccias. Grades of 0.1% to 2.0% copper are typically distributed relatively evenly throughout the deposits. Host rocks are altered and genetically related granitoid porphyry intrusions. Porphyry deposits often contain secondary gold and/or molybdenum. The deposits represent the majority of global copper production because of their very large size. Porphyry deposits are localized in time and space within the evolution of magmatic arcs along convergent plate margins where subduction of oceanic crust and arc-type magmatism generates hydrous, oxidized upper crustal granitoids genetically related to ores. Chile provides a classic example of this environment.

Porphyry deposits often have circular or elliptical shapes in plan with diameters in the range of 100m to 1.0km. Vertical extents are often similar to horizontal dimensions. Volumes of altered rock associated with the mineralization may extend more than 10km outward from the porphyry center. It is for this reason that mineralization described in adjacent properties is relevant to the Property, such as BHP's drilling at a location approximately 1km from the Property boundary.

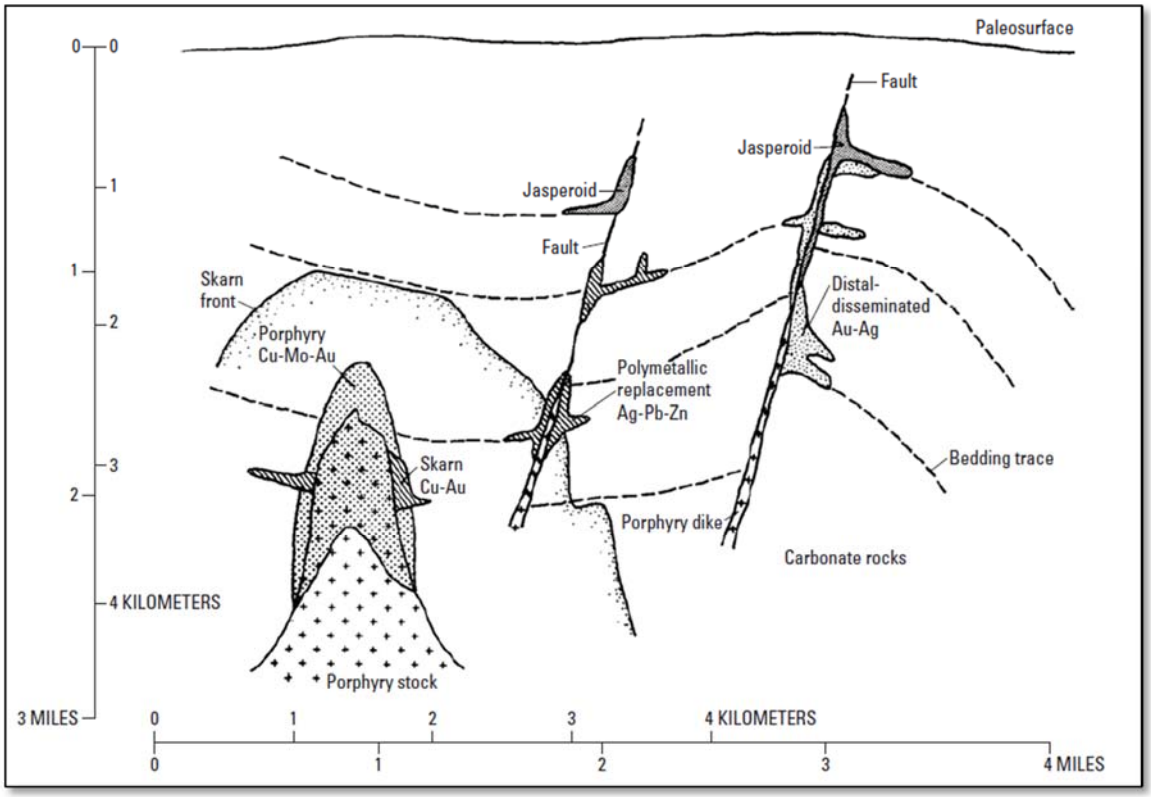

Figure 8.1a Setting of porphyry copper and associated deposit types (Sillitoe and Bonham 1990).

Models for porphyry copper deposits involve contrasting zones of alteration centered on the porphyry deposit. Magnetic anomalies can reflect the location of these zones. The central potassic alteration zone can be represented by a magnetic high that is relatively limited in size. Moving outward magnetic lows may reflect underlying sericitic alteration zones with intensities again increasing towards propylitic alteration zones. Theoretically therefore, porphyry deposits may be

represented by annular magnetic lows centered on intense alteration. The Property is centered on a magnetic anomaly that is interpreted to represent a porphyry system at depth.

Geophysicists can predict the response they expect in certain deposits from various geophysical methods. The expected response at the Property to a buried porphyry system can be broadly modelled (Figure 8.1b).

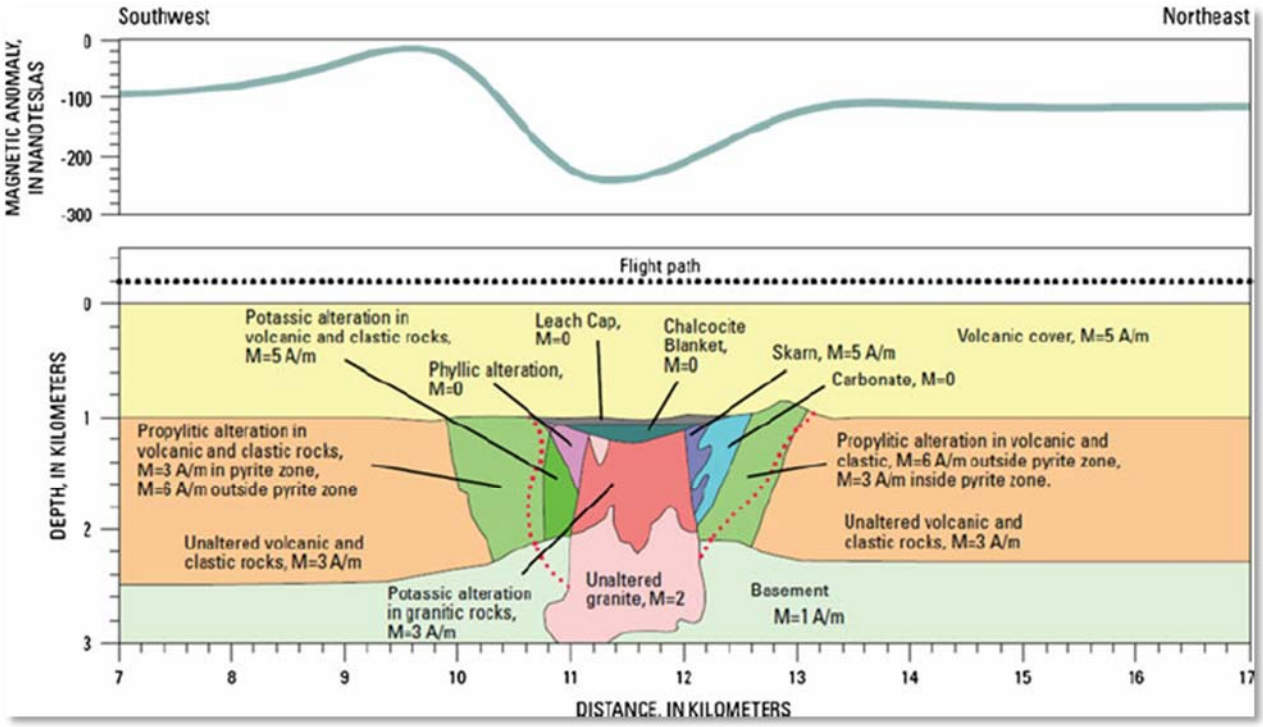

Figure 8.1b Model for a porphyry copper deposit buried under younger volcanic cover rocks in a similar situation as interpreted at the Property. An expected magnetic response is illustrated above the geological section (John et. al. 2010).

9. EXPLORATION

Exploration has not been carried out by or on behalf of the Company.

10. DRILLING

There has been no drilling carried out by the Company.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

No sampling has been undertaken by the Company.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

BHP drill holes INT003D and INT005D provide strong support for the existence of a buried porphyry copper target underlying the Property. In particular, these drill holes support the minimum target depth of 600m to 800m and support the interpretation of a northwest-trending buried topographic ridge and the strong magnetic low anomaly, which is coincident and centered on the Property. The drill holes are located outside of the Property area and as such it was not deemed necessary to inspect the core, complete verification sampling or to have check assays performed.

The geophysical data collected by Rio Tinto and BHP, including all of the airborne geophysical survey data, was not available to the author for review. Data provided and reviewed was limited to images of the type included in Section 6.

No surface sampling was undertaken on the Property as surface exposures are limited to younger volcanic cover rocks, which are not mineralized and are unlikely to carry any geochemical signature from a buried porphyry target 600m to 800m below surface.

The author believes that the porphyry deposit target at depth underlying thick mineralized volcanic cover is valid and that sufficient verification work has been completed through the site visit and desktop review.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGY TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical test work carried out on the Property.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There have been no resources or reserves delineated at the Property.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Drilling completed by BHP on adjacent properties has been referenced and discussed in the report because it helps validate and support the exploration model at the Property. Information regarding BHP drill holes was provided to Condor by BHP and subsequently provided to the author by Burns.

Airborne geophysical data including gravity, magnetics and electromagnetics was provided to the author in the form of maps showing already-processed data. The data was provided to Condor by BHP and subsequently provided to the author by Burns. The geophysical data covers the Property and adjacent properties.

In the case of this report, a significant body of data is located on adjacent properties because the Property itself has been reduced in size and was formerly larger in area. Data relating to adjacent properties is primarily discussed in Section 6. At all times, the author has taken care to distinguish which data related to the Property and which data related to adjacent properties.

The author has been unable to verify the information relating to the adjacent properties and the information relating to adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data and information on the Property that does not appear elsewhere in this Report.

25. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

It is the authors conclusion that the Property has potential to host porphyry copper mineralization at depth. Within the Property, the older, potentially mineralized rocks are interpreted to exist at a depth of approximately 600m to 800m from surface. The rocks at surface are not mineralized or altered.

The existence of a target at depth is supported by various data;

- Regionally, several strands of the north-trending West Fissure Fault Zone trend through this area. This fault zone is believed to be related to mineralization at several copper deposits in northern Chile and its proximity to the Property is an important criteria.

- Hydrothermal alteration and vein-style base metal mineralization outcropping 10km south of the Property is interpreted to be the distal portion or a much larger porphyry system or cluster of porphyry-type systems.

- Historical exploration at the Property and in adjacent properties has been undertaken by Rio Tinto, Peregrine Metals, and BHP. The Property was formerly part of a larger land package and not all of the historical data was collected on the current Property, but the data does provide supporting evidence for the exploration thesis.

- Data collected by BHP, including drill data from an adjacent property, is of particular relevance. BHP collected airborne geophysical data over a larger area, which includes the Property. Data collected includes gravity, electromagnetic and magnetic data.

- Magnetic data defines a strong circular doughnut-shaped anomaly on the reduced-to-pole image, the anomaly being approximately 3km in diameter and centered on the Property. The anomaly exhibits a weak magnetic high in the center, surrounded by a magnetic low, and this response is interpreted by the author to represent a potential buried porphyry copper deposit.

- BHP also reported an electromagnetic anomaly interpreted to represent a northwest-trending topographic ridge underlying the younger volcanic cover rocks on the Property. The ridge is interpreted to occur at a depth of 600m, suggesting that this is the minimum target depth for the Property.

- BHP drilled two vertical drill holes for a total of 1,626m. The drill holes are not located on the Property, being located approximately 1km to the east and 3km to the south. Drill hole INT005D, located approximately 1km east of the Property, confirmed the interpretation from EM data of a buried ridge at approximately 600m from surface.
  .
- Drill hole INT005D intersected intrusive quartz monzodiorite from 430m to final depth at 720.85m. The rock is similar in composition to the mineralized vein outcrops exposed 10km south of the Property. The intrusive contains weak chloritic alteration and local trace chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and magnetite in fractures. This type of mineralization is

encouraging given its distal location 2km to 3km east of the magnetic low anomaly on the Property.

The Property and the exploration thesis carry various risks.

- The interpretation of target depth at 600m to 800m is supported by drill data from an adjacent property, but there is risk that the depth to target rocks could be greater. Equally, the depth could be less and there is no quantitative evidence pointing to one conclusion or the other.

- If a mineralized copper-porphyry deposit is discovered, the absolute grade of the deposit will be critically important. Mining at the anticipated depths would be by block caving and would require higher copper grades than deposits mined near surface, as mining costs would be significantly higher in an underground block cave compared to an open pit operation.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

An initial Phase I exploration program is recommended to include 4 vertical drill holes, each of approximately 1,000m depth. A Phase II program of 6 additional vertical drill holes is recommended, but contingent on receipt of positive results from Phase I. A decision to proceed to Phase II would be driven by the grade and thickness of mineralization and by potential tonnage as determined by the Company's technical team.

An outline budget for each phase is included in the table below.

Exploration	**Budget Phase I**	**Budget Phase II**
Permitting, environmental	$50,000	$15,000
Camp, catering, communications	$100,000	$150,000
Drill site access, pad construction	$100,000	$60,000
Drilling	$1,000,000	$1,500,000
Water supply	$25,000	$25,000
Survey	$15,000	$20,000
Core logging, QA/QC	$20,000	$30,000
Project management	$50,000	$70,000
Misc. logistics, travel	$40,000	$60,000
Contingency (15%)	$210,000	$290,000
Phased Budget Estimate	**$1,610,000**	**$2,220,000**
Total Budget	$3,830,000	

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Certificate of Author

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This certificate applies to the Technical Report, entitled "Technical Report for the Cristal Property, Province of Arica, XV Region of Arica and Parinacota, Chile", prepared for Darien Resource Development Corp. with respect to the concessions comprising the Cristal Property of Pat Burns, dated March 20, 2018 with an effective date of February 28, 2018. I, Thomas A. Henricksen, working as a Consultant Geologist and residing at 1901-1529 Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Registered Member of the United States Society of Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration (SME), Englewood, Colorado.

2. I am a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists.

3. I have continuously and actively engaged in the assessment and development of mining properties worldwide since 1974. I have had extensive experience in Latin American porphyry copper deposits in Chile and Peru, including the initial evaluations at the Constancia (now a mine) and Zafranal copper deposits in Peru and several porphyry copper districts in Chile, including the Mocha copper deposit, the first known deposit south of Cristal. The author is currently evaluating the Recsk porphyry copper deposit in Hungary – a deposit covered by post-mineral volcanics- similar to Cristal and the Ergama potentially buried porphyry copper gold prospect in Turkey.

4. I am a Qualified Person for the purposes of the National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and I visited the Cristal Property for one day on October 1, 2017.

5. I am responsible for all the items in the report plus the preparation and final editing of all parts of the Technical Report as per NI 43-101 section 8.1(2)(e).

6. I have had no prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of this Technical Report.

7. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, 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. I am not aware of any material fact of material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

8. I am independent of both the vendor of the Cristal Property, Pat Burns, as well as Darien Resource Development Corp. as per Exchange Policy Appendix 3F.

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

Signed and dated this 20th day of March, 2018, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Original document signed and sealed by

Thomas A. Henricksen