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NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Initial Mineral Resources Estimate of the Iska Iska Polymetallic Project, Tupiza, Bolivia

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

Eloro Resources Ltd. (Eloro) has retained Micon International Limited (Micon) to prepare an initial mineral resource estimate on the Iska Iska Polymetallic Project (Iska Iska or the Project) in the Department of Potosi, southwestern Bolivia, and to compile a corresponding Technical Report as defined in the Canadian Securities Administrators' (CSA) National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), in compliance with Form 43-101F1, to support its release to the public.

The purpose of this Technical Report is to present an independent estimate of the Iska Iska mineral resources based on exploration work and diamond drilling completed to July 31, 2023, and to make recommendations to guide the on-going drilling program aimed at upgrading and increasing the resource. The mineral resource disclosed in this report is best described as "INTERIM" as the deposit limits still remain to be established and much of the deposit has only been tested by wide-spaced drilling.. Eloro requires an independent Technical Report in order to support regulatory disclosures.

The Project comprises a silver-tin and zinc-lead- silver polymetallic (Ag, Sn, Au, Pb, Cu, Bi, Zn, In) porphyry-epithermal complex. Since its inception in 2020, Eloro has completed detailed exploration encompassing geological mapping and geophysical investigations, carried out substantial mineralogical and metallurgical investigations and completed 96,386 m of diamond drilling in 139 drill holes. All these activities have returned positive encouraging results. This report not only supports the public disclosure of the initial mineral resource estimate and the interpretation of the exploration/metallurgical results thus far, but also provides details of Eloro's next exploration phase to upgrade and expand the mineral resources, paving the way for preliminary economic studies, and in so doing, laying the foundation for advanced economic studies. The effective date of this report is August 19, 2023.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LAND TENURE

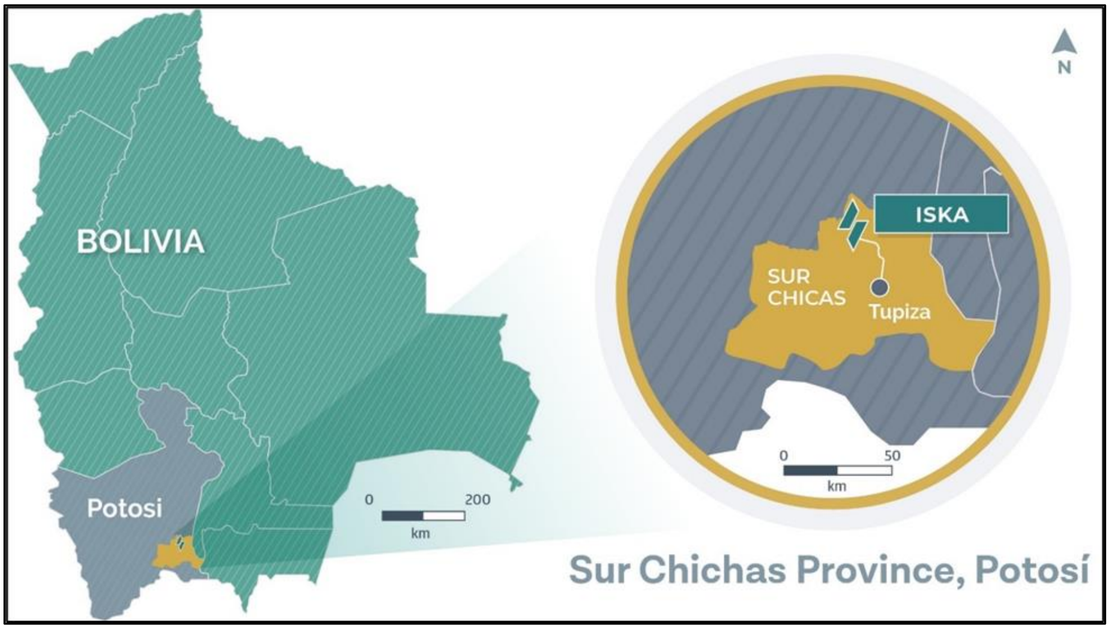
1.2.1 Location and Land Tenure

The Project is in the Sud Chichas Province of the Department of Potosi, southern Bolivia, approximately 48 km north of Tupiza city (Figure 1.1). It is within the Porvenir Concession which is comprised of 36 cuadrículas totaling 900 hectares (ha). "Cuadrícula" is the current mining measurement unit in Bolivia, which is an inverted pyramid with the inferior vertex pointing to the earth's core, with a surface area equal to 25 ha.

The property is centred on Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system, World Geodetic System 1984, Zone 20K, 205,500 meters (m) East and 7,655,500 m North. Access is by road from Tupiza requiring 4-wheel drive vehicles, a journey taking 1 to 1.5 hours, depending on weather conditions.

Empresa Minera Villegas SRL, a Bolivian Mining Company, is the title holder of the Porvenir Concession/Iska Iska Project. It holds a Special Transitory Authorizations (STAs) to develop its mining activities in accordance with the legal articles described in Section 4.4.

Figure 1.1
Location of the Iska Iska Project



Source: Eloro 2023

1.2.2 Underlying Agreements

Eloro, through its 98% owned Bolivian subsidiary Minera Tupiza SRL, signed a Definitive Option Agreement with Empresa Minera Villegas SRL on January 6, 2020, through which the parties agreed: i) granting Eloro an option to acquire the mining rights on Porvenir Concession, which will be subject to the fulfillment of the suspensive condition agreed therein; and ii) the terms and conditions of adequate and sufficient compensation for the granting of the option and the signing of a Mining Association Agreement (JV) between the parties.

Likewise, on January 6, 2020, a JV was signed between Eloro, through its subsidiary Minera Tupiza SRL, and Empresa Minera Villegas SRL, through which it was agreed on the obligations and rights that both will hold and exercise over the Iska Iska Project. The JV was later duly notarized, registered, and published in compliance with the applicable mining regulations.

On September 28, 2021, Minera Tupiza SRL, as Eloro's subsidiary, signed a first addendum to the Option Agreement with Empresa Minera Villegas SRL and Empresa Unipersonal Minera VIROED -a sole proprietorship company-, through which the parties agreed to include and modify the Option Agreement to increase and improve the operations, activities, and mining projects to be developed, incorporating into the Iska Iska Project the mining areas denominated Mina Casiterita and Mina Hoyada ("Additional Areas"). Empresa Unipersonal Minera VIROED is the 100% direct solicitor of two new Administrative Mining Contracts over the Additional Areas. Once the Additional Areas are granted, Eloro will have the opportunity to either: a) execute the granted option on the Additional Areas -only if the suspensive condition is met-; b) acquire 100% of participation in VIROED -only if the latter is transformed into a limited liability company-; or c) sign JVs on the Additional Areas, giving Eloro 100% economic interest in the Additional Areas.

On September 20, 2022, Minera Tupiza SRL, as Eloro's subsidiary, signed a second addendum to the Option Agreement with Empresa Minera Villegas SRL and Empresa Unipersonal Minera VIROED through which the structure and the term of payment of the Option Agreement were modified.

Finally, on November 9, 2022, a Letter of Intent (LoI) was signed between Minera Tupiza SRL, as Eloro's subsidiary, and Edwin Alan Villegas Romero and Juan Rodrigo Villegas Romero - partners of Empresa Minera Villegas SRL- through which the parties agreed to set out the terms and conditions for Eloro Resources Ltd. to acquire 100% of participation in Empresa Minera Villegas SRL once the entire purchase price has been paid.

According to the Definitive Option Agreement, its addendums, the LoI, and receipt of all the required regulatory approvals, Eloro must issue 500,000 common shares to Empresa Minera Villegas SRL and must complete the payment of US$10 million to that company within four and a half years from the signing date of the Definitive Option Agreement. Additionally, once Eloro has control over the Additional Areas -in any manner agreed- it will have to issue 200,000 common shares to Edwin Alan Villegas Romero. During the 4.5 years, Minera Tupiza SRL will undertake an exploration and development program on the Iska Iska Project.

On September 20, 2022, the parties acknowledged that Eloro issued the corresponding 500,000 common shares in favor of Empresa Minera Villegas SRL and that it has already paid a US$4.4 million of the company purchase price, which must be completed before July 6, 2024. More recently on October 1, 2023, Eloro made a further payment of US$0.5 million to the vendor increasing the amount already paid to US$4.9 million with final payment owing of US$5.1 million.

Minera Tupiza SRL will work under the JV's terms and conditions alongside Empresa Minera Villegas SRL (Title Holder), which currently holds a Special Transitory Authorization (STA) on the Porvenir Concession to develop its mining activities under the Bolivian mining law/regulations as summarized below. To date, the Title Holder continues with the adequation procedure -migration to the new mining regime- for converting the STA into an AMC over the mining rights on the Porvenir Concession.

1.3 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Iska Iska deposit is in the southwest part of the Eastern Cordillera morpho-structural province of Bolivia, which is endowed with several major/world class polymetallic mines and mineral deposits including Cerro Rico de Potosi, Chorolque, Silver Sand, San Bartolome, San Vicente, Tasna, Choroma, and Siete Suyos.

1.3.1 Geology

Iska Iska is classified as a polymetallic porphyry-epithermal deposit (Bolivian type), associated with a Miocene possibly collapsed/resurgent caldera, emplaced on Ordovician age basement. Its mineralizing sequence/events commenced with a xenothermal high temperature pulse (Sn, W, Bi) characterized by the mineralogical paragenetic association comprising quartz, pyrite, cassiterite, rutile and tourmaline, which was superimposed by a later epithermal low temperature high sulphidation phase (Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu, Au), with minerals such as sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz, alunite, and silver sulphides, thus culminating in a polymetallic telescoped mineralized system.

The high temperature mineralizing event was developed mostly in the granodiorite and in the early and late intrusion breccia, whereas the low temperature phase was deposited in the overlying dacitic domes, whose conduits were later affected by phreatic and phreatomagmatic explosions and brecciation, where it was redeposited in favourable lithological-structural traps including large breccia pipes, which are highly permeable structures.

Intrusive breccias related to Andean tectonism remobilized the pre-existing mineralization (Sn, Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu, Bi, etc.) and redeposited it across all the rock types within the project area. The final late stage of the mineralization event is related to a process of selective or total replacement of both clasts and matrices predominantly by Ag, Pb, Zn, Fe sulphides.

1.3.2 Mineralization

The bulk of mineralization occurs within dacitic domes, the breccias and within a substantive dacitic porphyry in the caldera valley, now named the Iska Iska Porphyry, which is an important part of the overall porphyry-epithermal Ag-Pb-Zn mineralizing system. This later stage mineralization is superimposed on a higher temperature, earlier stage and likely deeper tin porphyry system which was intersected in drill holes principally on the west side of the Santa Barbara Breccia Pipe and at depth below the porphyry-epithermal mineralization.

Of the area drilled, the eastern half is enriched in Zn while the western half is enriched in Sn. In either case, the mineralization remains open (i.e., for Zn eastwards and north and south; and for Sn westwards and north and south). Thus, although the Iska Iska deposit is currently considered as one entity, in detail the deposit is split into two distinguished mineralization domains, i.e., a predominantly Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization to the east (Polymetallic Domain) and a Sn-Ag-Pb to the west (Tin Domain) – Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2
Section Through the Iska Iska Deposit Showing the Distribution of Sn > 0.1% and Zn > 0.5% respectively

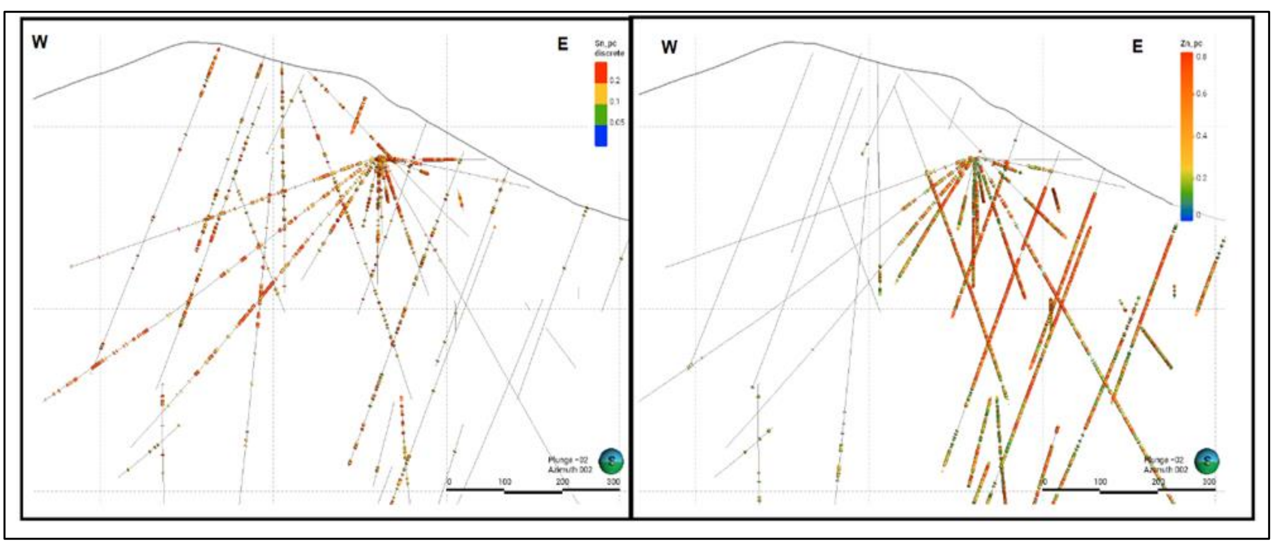


Table 1.1 which is based on unconstrained raw drill hole assays shows the statistics for the more important elements/metals within the Iska Iska Project area.

Table 1.1
General Statistics of the Iska Iska Database Assays as of 31 January 2023

Element	Count	Mean	Std. Dev	CV	Var	Min	L.Q	Median	U.Q	Max
Ag g/t	50907	7.78	52.43	6.74	2748.52	0.06	0.50	1.00	4.50	7050.00
Au g/t	50907	0.04	0.31	7.56	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	38.90
Bi %	50907	0.00	0.03	6.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22
Cd %	50907	0.00	0.01	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Cu %	50907	0.03	0.10	4.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	6.33
Fe %	47010	4.19	2.62	0.63	6.87	0.01	2.54	3.78	5.08	52.20
In g/t	15917	10.94	15.28	1.40	233.59	0.09	10.00	10.00	10.00	961.00
Pb %	50907	0.12	0.58	4.71	0.33	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	28.29
Zn %	50907	0.28	0.76	2.71	0.58	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.21	20.90
Sn %	50907	0.03	0.12	3.76	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	9.84

Of particular note and significance are the elevated mean values of Ag, Au, In, Pb, Sn and Zn which are clearly above the general background values in the earth crust; for example, Ag has a raw mean of about 8 g/t. This assuredly demonstrates not only a wide scale but also an extremely intense mineralizing event(s).

The main mineralized structures are veins, vein breccias, veinlets, stockworks, disseminations and replacements in the breccia pipe and adjacent dacitic domains. Typically, grades in the adjacent dacitic rocks enveloping the breccia pipes tend to be higher than those in the breccia due to less dilution from unmineralized fragments that are widespread in the breccia.

1.4 STATUS OF EXPLORATION

1.4.1 Geology/Mineralization

1.4.1.1 Breccia Pipes

A substantial amount of diamond drilling and geological work by the Eloro team since the May 2022 Technical Report along with bore hole induced polarization surveys (BHIP) has led to a much greater understanding of the geology of Iska Iska. The major advance in understanding is that the original breccia pipe-hosted mineralization (especially in the Santa Barbara Breccia Pipe in which the original discovery hole was drilled, (see the Eloro press release of January 26, 2021) has become a lesser part of an enormous mineralization system within the Iska Iska caldera complex with a diameter exceeding 2 km and extending to a depth of more than 1 km.

1.4.1.2 Geological marker

Currently, a geological marker to define mineralization/deposit limits remains elusive. Analytical results to date indicate that there is little, if any, definitive lithological control to the mineralization as significant mineralized intercepts have been encountered in all rock types encompassing dacitic and basement sedimentary rocks. However, it should be noted that all drilling so far is within the Iska Iska Caldera Complex and the telescoping mineralization events may have obliterated lithological controls. Mineralization beyond the caldera remains to be tested. Similar to lithology, no single hydrothermal alteration type is definitive in the identification of mineralized zones. These observations culminated in a modelling strategy that utilizes a silver equivalent threshold value as discussed in detail in Section 1.6.1 below.

Currently, a Geologic AI scanning program is in progress at site. It is hoped that this program will benefit the project by establishing geometallurgical domains that will assist in a rapid recognition of the mineralization envelopes and reduce sampling/analytical costs.

1.4.2 Geophysics

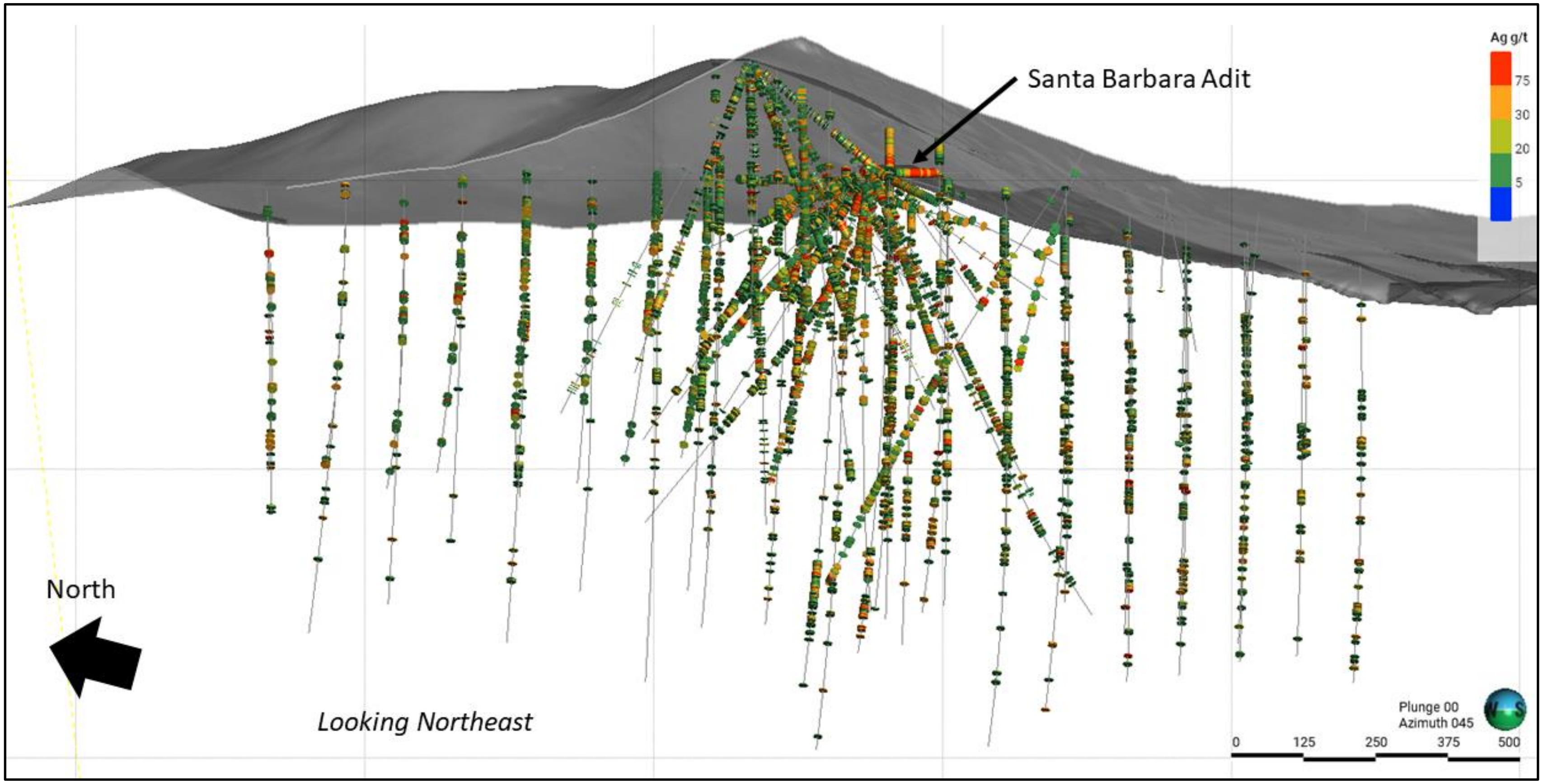
IP downhole surveys and magnetometry collectively indicate an electrically continuous mesh of sulphide stringers, disseminations/impregnations and breccias of mineralization over the entire drilled area. This finding is well supported by the drilling results (see Figure 1.3 below) and by spatial analysis/variography described in detail in Section 14.0 of this report.

Geophysical data, i.e., 3D inverse magnetic modeling and analytical signal magnetic maps as discussed in more detail in Section 9.2.3, indicate the potential for a very extensive tin porphyry deeper in the Iska Iska system. The magnetic analytical signal map suggests that the overall deeper tin porphyry system may extend for as much as 5 km by 3 km. The central part of the Iska Iska caldera underlain by the Iska Iska Porphyry is within this large potential tin complex and is marked by a low magnetic signature surrounded by a much higher-level magnetic signature.

1.4.3 Diamond Drilling

To date 139 holes (principally HQ size except in deep holes where holes were stepped down to NQ size) totalling 96,386 m have been completed covering a surface area of about 2.5 km x 3 km. All drill holes intersected mineralization with reportable intersections (Figure 1.3); the deepest hole is about 1 km. Deposit limits remain open in all directions and at depth.

Figure 1.3
Vertical Section Through the Iska Iska Deposit Showing Ag Assays > 10 g/t in Drillholes.



1.5 METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

Preliminary tests at TOMRA in Germany indicate the mineralization at Iska Iska is amenable to "ore-sorting" with removal of at least 40% of the waste in the Polymetallic Domain and up to 80% in the Tin Domain which would substantially increase concentrator feed grades as well as reduce future operating costs and significantly lower the cut off grades (COG) for the pending mineral resource estimate update (MRE).

Positive "ore-sorting" results were obtained from composite samples of both the tin (Sn) and polymetallic (Ag-Zn-Pb) mineralization domains in the Santa Barbara area indicating its wide applicability throughout the entire deposit.

1.5.1 Preliminary Estimate of Zinc, Lead and Silver Recoveries from Polymetallic Mineralization

The QP recognizes that the metallurgical testwork results obtained to date are only preliminary and further optimization testwork will improve metal recoveries and quality of the final concentrate products. Nevertheless, a combination of the preliminary "ore sorting" results and results from the two locked cycle flotation tests have been used to provide preliminary metallurgical parameters for the maiden mineral resource estimate. The overall estimated metallurgical recoveries for the Polymetallic (Zn-Pb-Ag) Domain are based on pre-concentration recoveries of 97% for Zn, Pb and Ag, followed by the concentrator recoveries of Zn = 87%, Pb = 80%, Ag = 88%.

1.5.2 Preliminary Estimate of Tin Recoveries

The results from the tin recovery tests completed by UTO, BCR, WAI and TOMRA have been used by Eloro to develop a preliminary tin recovery flowsheet with scoping level test results that could be used to support the mineral resource estimate. In the analysis of the testwork results the tin recoveries from the testwork were adjusted to produce a 5% Sn concentrate, which is considered a reasonable feed grade for the tin fuming process. At this preliminary stage of the project development, metallurgical recoveries for the Tin Domain are based on pre-concentration recoveries of 62% for Sn followed by concentrator recoveries of Sn = 50%, Pb = 64% and Ag = 53%.

The work by WAI showed that the reasonable recoveries of potentially valuable silver, lead and gold from tin mineralization are possible. Non-optimized recoveries of Ag, Pb and Au into the bulk sulphide concentrate were 58%, 70% and 68%, respectively.

It is clear that the cassiterite within the Iska Iska deposit occurs in several forms, from relatively large-grained particles which can readily be recovered using conventional mineral processing technologies, to ultra fine grains that will remain locked in gangue or lost as slimes. The occurrence of "wood tin" has also been documented, which is a variety of cassiterite composed of radiating fibers resembling dry wood, generally formed at relative low temperatures. Although the estimate of tin recovery is based on actual results from tests undertaken on a variety of tin-rich styles of mineralization occurring at Iska Iska, separate estimates and recovery models for different tin-rich zones may be a more appropriate way forward.

1.5.3 Recoveries for Other Metals

Copper and gold as well as other secondary metals including indium were not included herein as additional metallurgical test programs are required to properly assess their potential contribution as by-products.

1.6 Mineral Resource

1.6.1 Modelling Strategy

The deposit (as described under subsections 1.3.1/1.3.2 above) consists of several potentially economic components/elements that contribute to the deposit value. The polymetallic nature necessitates the use of an equivalent metal grade by consideration of the metal prices and recoveries in reporting drill intersections of significance and also in determining threshold values for modelling in the absence of a geological marker. Silver equivalent (AgEq) was selected due to Silver (Ag) having a clearly distinct anomalous average value (Table 1.1). The formula used for calculating the AgEq value is as follows:

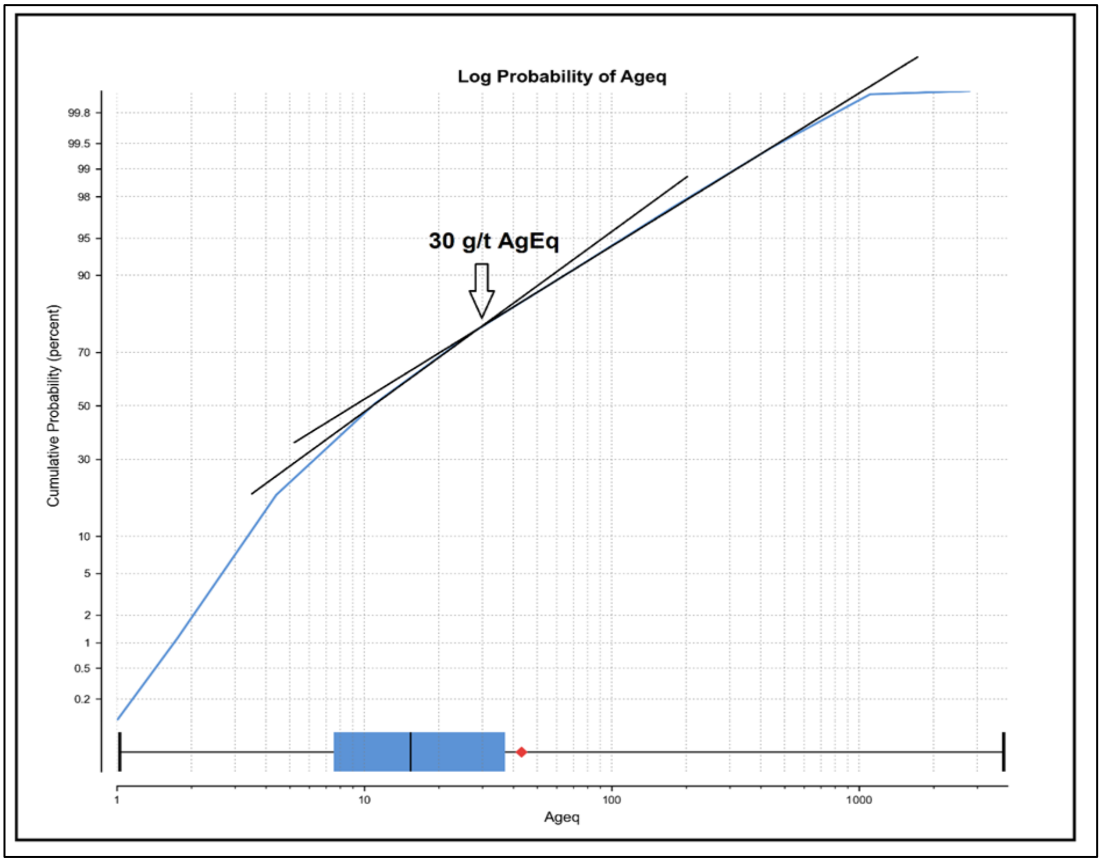
AgEq g/t = [(Ag ppmx%Rec.xPrice/g) + (Pb ppmx%Rec.xPrice/g) + (Zn ppmx%Rec.xPrice/g) + (Sn ppmx%Rec.xPrice/g) + (Cu ppmx%Rec.xPrice/g) + (Au ppmx%Rec.xPrice/g) + (Bi ppmx%Rec.xPrice/g) + (Cd ppmx%Rec.xPrice/g)]/ (Ag Price/g x %Rec)

(where Rec. = metallurgical recovery.)

The following are not included in the AgEq formula: mining, processing, and transport costs.

Modelling of the deposit was based on an AgEq threshold value of 30 g/t based on the log-probability plot as shown below in Figure 1.4.

Figure 1.4
Global Log-probability Plot of the Iska Iska AgEq Values



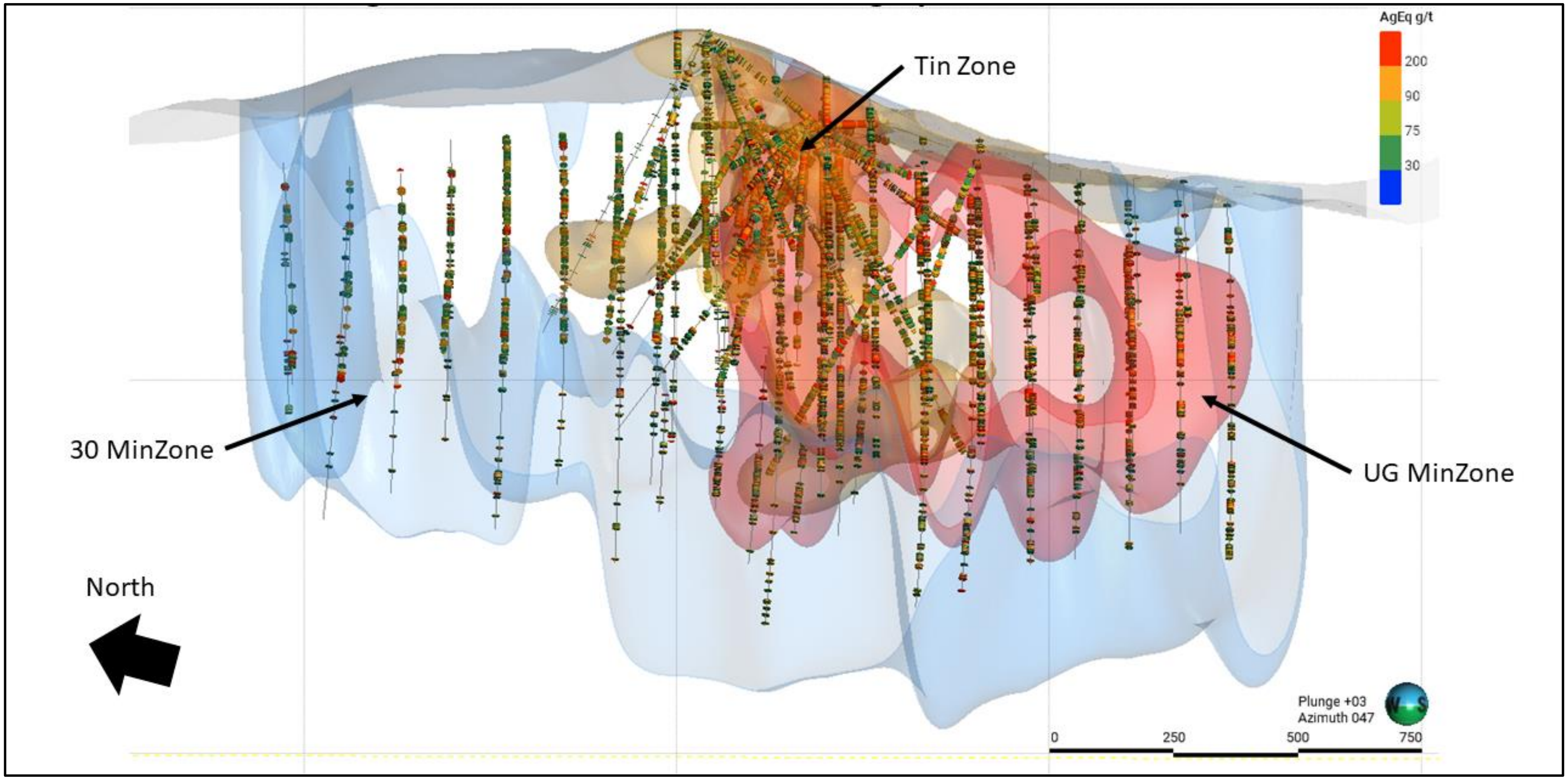
The 30 g/t AgEq threshold shows a clear break from lower grade/background mineralization to higher grade mineralization. Note that a log-probability curve was used as the distribution of the AgEq values is log-normal.

Modelling the broad envelope of mineralization was achieved using a threshold value of 30 g/t AgEq as determined above. Assuming favourable economic factors (especially good metal recovery factors), the 30 g/t AgEq (30 MinZone) would possibly yield an open pit resource since the mineralization is broad and at/close to surface. Mineralization likely to yield a potential underground resource was modelled at an arbitrarily selected threshold value of 75 g/t AgEq (UG MinZone) and is entirely enclosed within the 30 g/t Ag Eq envelope.

To fully assess the significance of the tin resource, a tin-based wireframe (Tin Zone) was also modelled using a threshold value of 0.1% Sn to define the potentially economic high-grade core.

The modelled wireframes are shown in Figure 1.5.Of particular note is the fact that the 30 g/t AgEq envelope(30MinZone) encompasses all holes drilled reflecting that the mineralization remains open in all directions

Figure 1.5
Vertical Section of the Iska Iska Deposit Wireframes



Remarks:

The use of an equivalent metal grade/NSR (net smelter return) value in multi-metal deposits is enshrined in the CIM 2019 Best Practice Guidelines (see page 34).

In all Press Releases (PRs) from 2020 up to mid 2023, Eloro assumed 100% recovery for all the metals while awaiting results for metallurgical testwork. Metallurgical recoveries for the Iska Iska deposit are now available for Ag, Pb, Sn and Zn as described under Section 1.5 above; however, recoveries for the other potentially valuable metals including Au, Cu, In, Cd and Bi are pending. Nonetheless, it is recommended that with immediate effect going forward, AgEq calculations should only include metals with established metallurgical factors.

From 2020 up to 2022, the metal prices (US$/kg) used are as follow: Ag = $607.00; Sn = $23.55; Zn = $2.98; Pb = $1.92; Au = $54,932.80; Cu = $7.00; Bi = $12.76; and Cd = $5.50.

1.6.2 Estimation Approach/Strategy

As already noted above, the Iska Iska deposit is polymetallic in nature and as such, the value of its mineralized material will result from the extraction and sale of a combination of metals. For the current Initial Mineral Resource, only Ag, Pb, Sn and Zn are considered as they are the only elements for which metallurgical recoveries have been provided. Pending further success in metallurgical testwork, Cu, Au, and In and possibly others may be added to the economic equation. Based on current drilling results, none of the metals constituting the deposit is of high enough grade to make the deposit potentially economic on its own without significant contributions from the other co-products. Hence, Micon selected the Net Smelter Return (NSR) approach which recognizes co-products as opposed to the Metal Equivalent approach which recognizes a chief product supported by by-products. For the NSR method, the dollar value that each metal contributes towards the total value is calculated and is expressed as one value referred to as the NSR value. The calculation of an NSR value considers revenues, metallurgical recoveries, on-site operating costs, smelter deductions, treatment charges, penalties, and transportation costs for all metals of potential economic interest. This NSR value can then be used to derive a cut-off value, where the NSR cut-off value is then the dollar value of a given sample or block that equals the total operating costs, as appropriate.

Remarks:

It is important to note that the silver equivalent (AgEq) grade metric is not as informative as the NSR values, because it fails to include the post processing (smelting) factors such as deleterious elements charges, concentrate mass pull, treatment, and transport costs. This makes the NSR metrics a better representation of the deposit potential. AgEq is only used within this report to define the limit of the potential open pit and potential underground mineralization. All resource estimations have been done using NSR values.

1.6.3 Grade/Tonnage Estimation Process

Grade interpolation parameters were determined on the basis of variography as detailed in Section 14.0. The ordinary kriging (OK) technique was used for block grade interpolation. Grade interpolations were conducted separately for each of the wireframes. The block grade interpolation was validated globally by using Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) and Inverse Distance Cubed (ID3) methods (see Section 14.0); and locally by comparing block grades with composites in the core Santa Barbara area as shown in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2
Comparison of Composite Grades Versus Block Grades

Element	Count		Avg. Grade		Difference
	Comps	Blocks	5 m Comps	Blocks	
Ag g/t	823	14,929	34.932	34.362	-1.63%
Au g/t	823	14,929	0.065	0.068	5.21%
Cu %	823	14,929	0.095	0.092	-3.90%
Pb %	823	14,929	0.555	0.541	-2.48%
Sn %	823	14,929	0.109	0.106	-3.07%
Zn %	823	14,929	0.545	0.513	-5.87%

Tin Envelope

Element	Count		Avg. Grade		Difference
	Comps	Blocks	5m Comps	Blocks	
Sn %	2,694	111,354	0.106	0.106	-0.05%

The comparison in Table 1.2 demonstrates that the overall estimate is reasonably conservative and matches the input data.

For tonnage estimates, SG values were interpolated within the mineralized wireframes using the ID^2 method. A global average SG value of 2.87 t/m^3 was applied in those areas where density data was not available.

1.6.4 Mineral Resources Estimate Parameters/Assumptions

The economic and technical parameters/assumptions which offer the Iska Iska deposit reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by open pit (OP) and underground (UG) mining are as follow:

1.6.4.1 Economic Parameters

Three-year trailing average metal prices in US$ of Ag = $22.52/oz, Pb = $0.95/lb, Sn = $12.20/lb, Zn = $1.33/lb, and an exchange rate of 1.30 CAD$: 1 US$.

Mining Costs = US$3.41/t and US$25.22/t for OP and UG, respectively; G & A = US$0.55/t for Polymetallic Domain (Zn-Pb-Ag) and US$0.68/t for the Tin Domain.

1.6.4.2 Technical Parameters

Metallurgical recoveries for the polymetallic Zn-Pb-Ag domain are based on pre-concentration recoveries of 97% for Zn, Pb and Ag, followed by the concentrator recoveries of Zn = 87%%, Pb = 80%, Ag = 88%.

Metallurgical recoveries for the tin- domain are based on pre-concentration recoveries of 62% for Sn followed by concentrator recoveries of Sn = 50%, Pb = 64% and Ag = 53%.

For the open pit shell, the general pit slope angle was assumed to be 45 degrees based on general industry standards applicable to situations where geotechnical studies have not been conducted. The underground resource is based on continuous/coherent shapes after discounting a crown pillar of about 20 m in thickness.

1.6.4.3 NSR Determination

Based on the economic and technical parameters discussed above, the NSR value for each mineral block was calculated using the following formula.

$$NSR\ Fourmula{:}\ NSR(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \ x_1 r_1, p_1(V1 - R1) + x_2 r_2 p_2(V2 - R2) + \cdots + x_n r_n p_n(V_n - R_n) - \frac{C_s}{K} - \frac{C_t}{K}$$

Where:
x= Grade of each metal in deposit
r= Process recovery of each metal
R= Refining cost of each metal
p= Smelting recovery of each metal
V= Market sale value of each metal
K= Metric tons of material required to produce one metric ton of concentrate
C_s= Smelter cost per ton concentrate
C_t= Transportation costs per ton of concentrate

1.6.5 Mineral Resource Definition

Following the validation of the interpolated grades and establishment of the NSR factors as described above, the following steps were taken to arrive at qualifying and quantifying the mineral resource:

1. Merging the MinZone 30, MinZone UG and the Tin Zone but maintaining the established hard boundaries in order to preserve the high grade.
2. Assigning NSR values to each block in the merged wireframes.
3. Conducting open pit optimization using Lerch Grossman method.
4. Defining coherent blocks beneath the optimized pit giving an allowance of a 20 m thick crown pillar.

1.6.6 Mineral Resource Statement

Based on the economic and technical assumptions discussed in sub-section 1.6.4, and the definition procedures described in sub-section 1.6.5, the Initial Mineral Resources for the Iska Iska deposit are summarized in Table 1.3. As already discussed, due to the multi-metal nature of the deposit, the resources are reported using NSR cut-off values which are as follows:

Polymetallic Zinc-Lead-Silver domain = US$9.20/t for open pit (OP) and US$34.00/t for underground (UG) mining; Tin Domain (with silver + lead credits) = US$6.00/t for OP only. The NSR cut-off grades take into account operating costs, impact of "ore-sorting" and metallurgical recoveries in both domains.

Table 1.3
Summary of the Iska Iska Interim Mineral Resources as of August 19, 2023

Item					Average Value			
Category	Domain	Mining Method	Zn-Pb NSR Cut-off (US$/t)	Tonnage (Mt)	Zn+Pb NSR (US$/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
Inferred	Polymetallic	OP	9.20	541	20.32	0.69	0.28	13.6
		UG	34.40	19	42.23	1.88	0.36	18.8
		OP+UG	-	560	21.08	0.73	0.28	13.8
Inferred	Tin	OP	6.00	110	12.22	0.12	0.14	14.2

Notes:

1. *The mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Best Practice Guidelines (2019) and the CIM Definition Standards (2014).*
2. *It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration. OK interpolation method was used.*
3. *The OP Mineral Resources are reported within a constrained pit shell (slope angle 45 degrees) at NSR cut-off values of US$6/t and US$9.20, for Tin Domain (Tin-Lead-Silver) and Polymetallic Domain (Zinc-Lead-Silver), respectively. The UG resource is a coherent mass (less 20 m thick crown pillar) beneath the pit reported at a cut-off of US$34.40.*
4. *Metallurgical recoveries for the Polymetallic Domain are based on pre-concentration recoveries of 97% for Zn, Pb and Ag, followed by the concentrator recoveries of Zn = 87%, Pb = 80%, Ag = 88%.*
5. *Metallurgical recoveries for the Tin Domain are based on pre-concentration recoveries of 62% for Sn followed by concentrator recoveries of Sn = 50%, Pb = 64% and Ag = 53%.*
6. *The mineral resource estimate is based on 3-year trailing average metal prices of Ag = US$22.52/oz, Pb = 0.95/lb, Sn = US$12.20/lb, Zn = US$1.33/lb, and an exchange rate of 1.30 C$: 1 US$.*
7. *Other economic factors include: mining costs = US$3.41/t and US$25.22/t for open pit and underground, respectively; G & A costs = US$0.55/t for the Polymetallic Domain and US$0.68/t for the Tin Domain; all-inclusive processing costs for the Polymetallic Domain = US$8.62/t comprising US$0.40/t for pre-concentration followed by US$12.66/t for concentrator, and all-inclusive processing costs for the Tin Domain = US$5.29/t comprising US$0.40/t for pre-concentration followed by US$13.80/t for concentrator. Concentrate transportation, smelting and refining terms have been included for the Polymetallic Domain. Tin fuming recoveries and costs, and concentrate transportation, smelting and refining terms have been included for the Tin Domain.*
8. *Mineral resources unlike mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
9. *The QPs are not aware of any known permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.*
10. *The UG resources include the 'must take' minor material below cut-off grade which is interlocked with masses of blocks above the cut-off grade within the MSO stopes.*
11. *Figures may not tally due to rounding.*

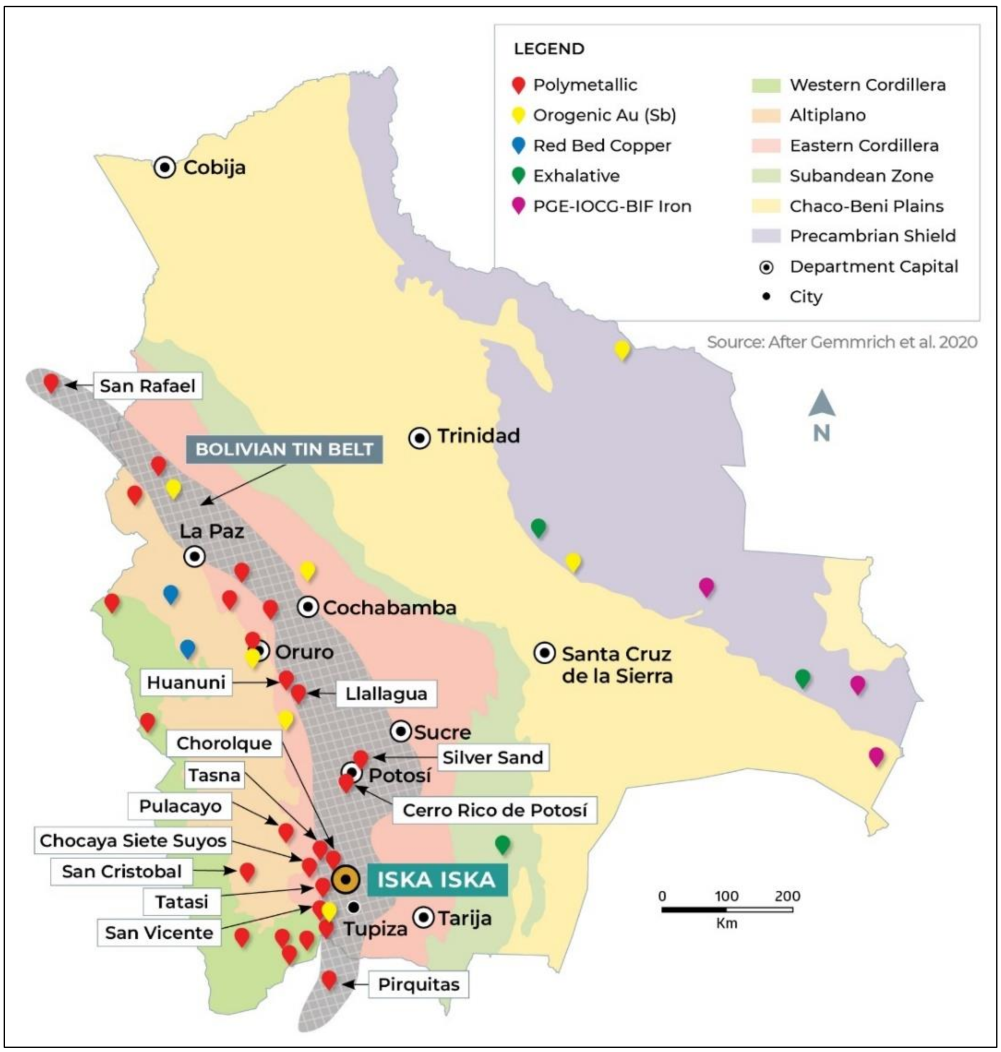
12. *Average stripping ratio for the open pit is 1:1. The open pit has a diameter of approximately 1.4 km and extends to a maximum depth of approximately 750 m from the summit of the Santa Barbara hill.*

1.7 Interpretation and Conclusions

1.7.1 Geological Setting

The potential of the Iska Iska Project is unquestionable in terms of its regional geological setting. As shown in Figure 1.6, it is in the midst of a proven metallogenic district with well-established world-class mines such as Cerro Rico de Potosi, Chorolque, and San Vicente.

Figure 1.6
Location of Iska Iska Within the Western Cordillera Metallogenic District



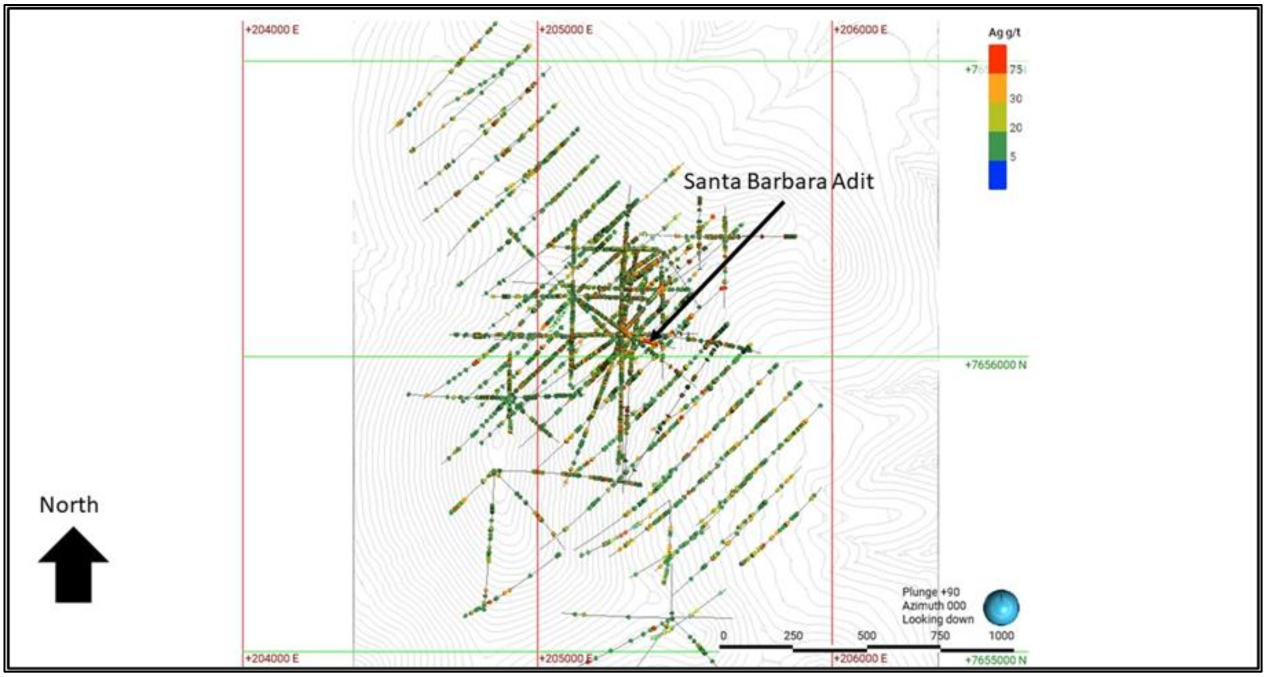
Source: Gemmrich et al., 2020.

The fact that nearby mines of the Bolivian polymetallic type are operating profitably gives credibility to the positive results already recorded for the current/on-going metallurgical and '"ore sorting"' investigations at Iska Iska.

1.7.2 Scale of Mineralization/Deposit

The area tested by drilling measures 3 km x 2 km. It is remarkable that all holes drilled intersected reportable mineralization as shown in Figure 1.5 above and Figure 1.7 below. Thus, the drilling success rate is 100%, providing indisputable evidence for an extensively developed mineralizing system. Currently, the limits of the mineralized envelope in the project area remain undetermined.

Figure 1.7
Plan View of the Iska Iska Drill Hole Assays >= 10 g/t Ag



Source: Generated from the Iska Iska MRE Database, Micon 2023.

Based on assays received to date, the best mineralization in terms of grade and widths is within the Santa Barbara area. However, it appears that this may be an artifact of drilling density and multiple orientations of the drill holes.

1.7.3 Metal Distribution/Domains

Analysis of the Iska Iska deposit chief metal distributions based on assays received to date reveals the following:

Ag is ubiquitous in above average concentrations throughout the drilled area of the Iska Iska deposit as seen in Figure 1.7 above. Au is also apparently ubiquitous.

Sn of significance occurs on the west half of the drilled area as earlier noted in Figure 1.2

Zn of significance occurs on the east half of the drilled area also as earlier noted in Figure 1.2

Pb of significance generally occurs on the east half of the drilled area as shown in Figure 1.8 below.

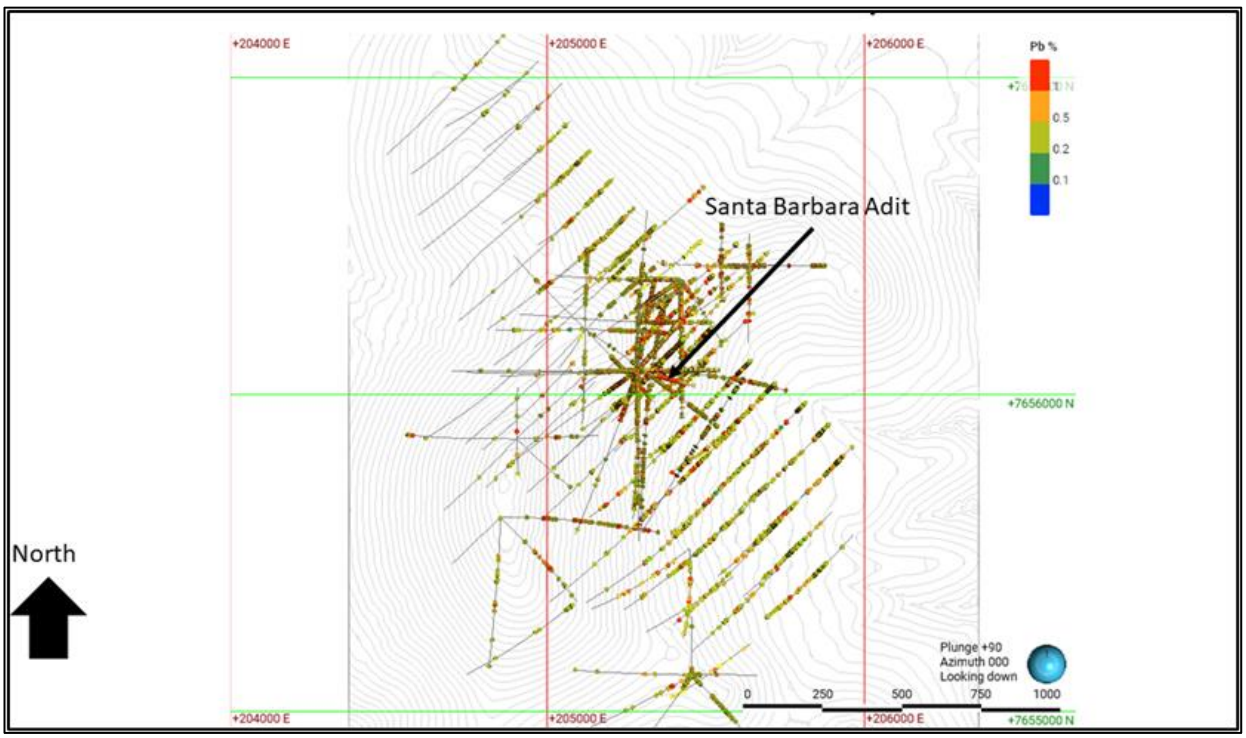
The distribution of other metals likely to be incorporated in future mineral resource updates are shown in Appendix 3.

The metal correlations matrix (Table 1.4) shows that the strongest relationships are between Pb and Ag; Pb and Zn; Sn and Ag; Cd and Zn; and between Cd and Pb.

Table 1.4
Iska Iska Deposit Metal Correlation Matrix Within the Broad 30 MinZone

Element	AgCAP	AuCAP	BiCAP	CdCAP	CuCAP	PbCAP	SnCAP	ZnCAP
AgCAP	1.00	0.17	0.24	0.11	0.17	0.52	0.37	0.16
AuCAP	0.17	1.00	0.29	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.13
BiCAP	0.24	0.29	1.00	0.04	0.22	0.09	0.24	0.03
CdCAP	0.11	0.07	0.04	1.00	0.01	0.37	0.06	0.57
CuCAP	0.17	0.10	0.22	0.01	1.00	0.07	0.23	-0.02
PbCAP	0.52	0.12	0.09	0.37	0.07	1.00	0.32	0.50
SnCAP	0.37	0.17	0.24	0.06	0.23	0.32	1.00	0.06
ZnCAP	0.16	0.13	0.03	0.57	-0.02	0.50	0.06	1.00

Figure 1.8
Plan View of the Iska Iska Pb Assays >= 0.2% Pb



1.7.4 Metallurgy

1.7.4.1 Pb-Zn-Ag Flowsheet Development

Preliminary testwork to date, using Pb-Zn-Ag composite samples selected by Eloro to represent typical Iska Iska mineralization, has shown that salable lead and zinc concentrates containing significant silver can be produced using conventional, industry standard technology.

Cu and Au as well as other secondary metals including In were not included herein as these require additional metallurgical tests but have potential to contribute as by-products.

1.7.4.2 Tin Flowsheet Development

The metallurgical and mineralogical test results from the preliminary testwork described in this report suggest that tin deportment and cassiterite liberation characteristics vary considerably throughout the Iska Iska deposit. Although a preliminary prediction of tin recovery has been developed based on the early stage testwork results, a great deal of additional geo-metallurgical work needs to be done to optimize the flowsheet and to better understand the mineralogical constraints within the various tin-rich domains.

1.7.5 Initial Mineral Resources

1.7.5.1 Geometry/Morphology

As already stated above, the Iska Iska mineral resources are separated into a Polymetallic (Zn/Pb/Ag) resource and a Tin (Sn/Ag/Pb) resource. The 3D perspective of the mineral resources is shown in Figure 1.9 and a vertical section is presented in Figure 1.10

Figure 1.9
D Perspective of the Iska Iska Mineral Resources

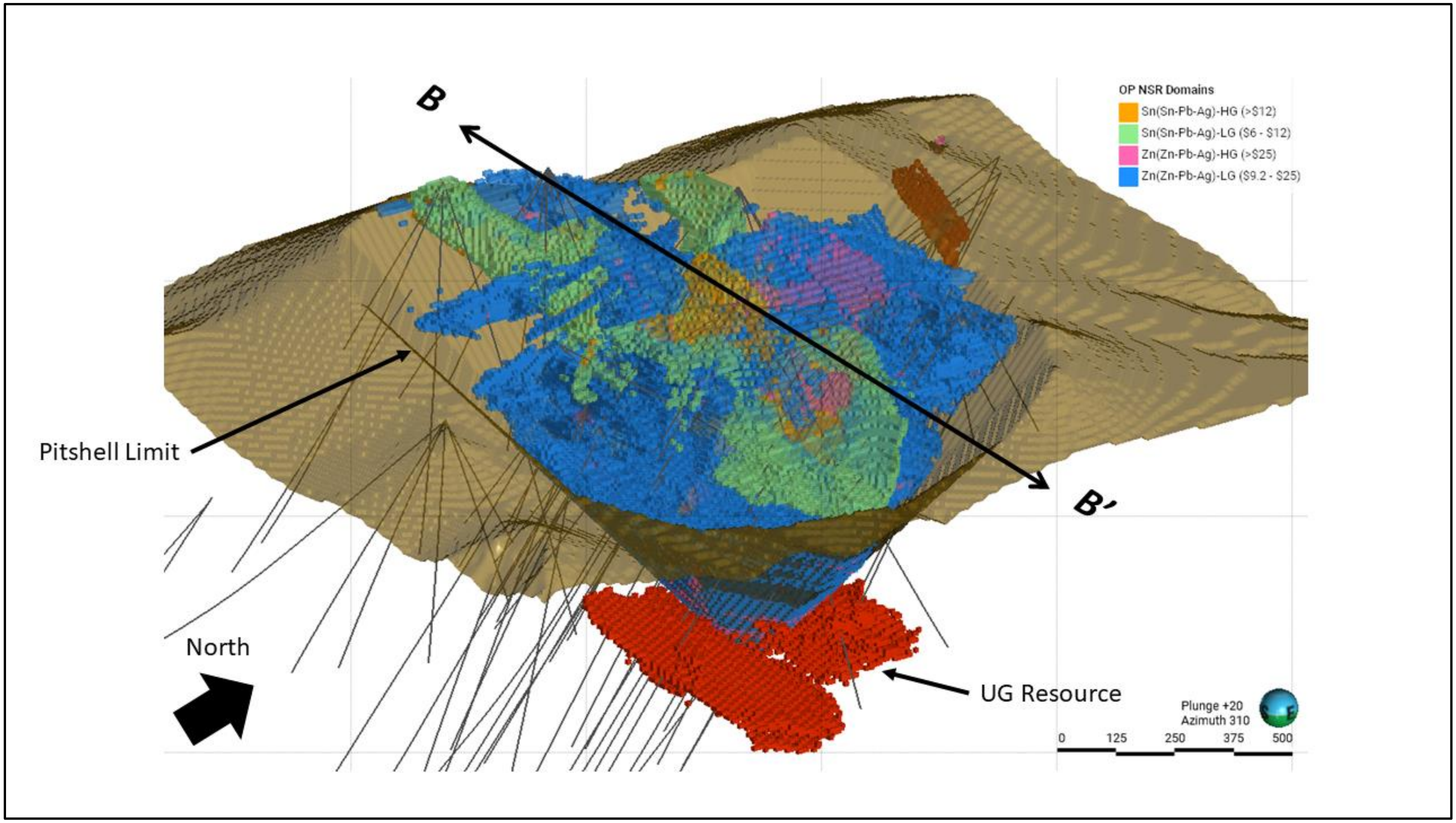
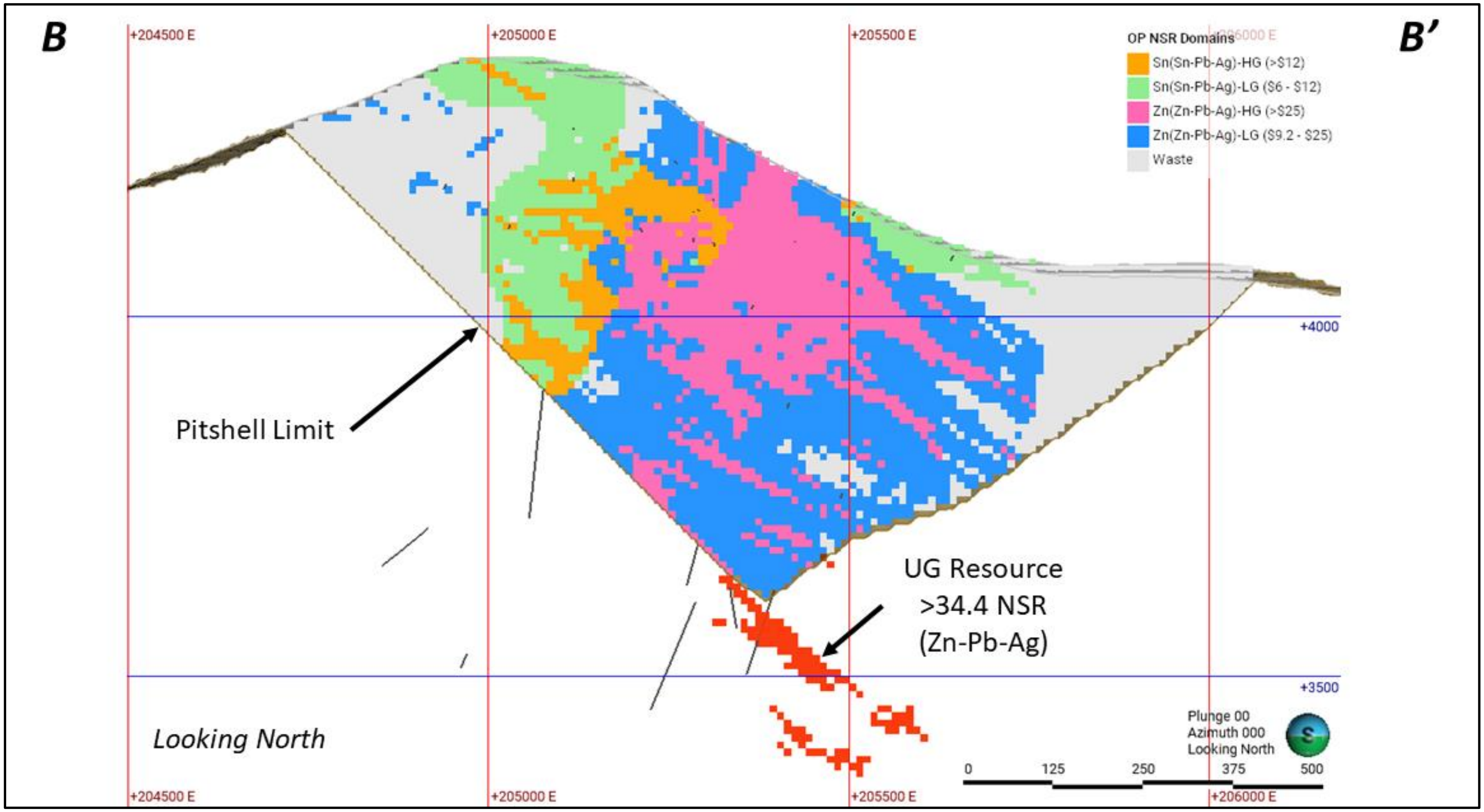


Figure 1.10
Long Section of the Iska Iska Resource Model



Note: For Sn, HG = NSR > US$12/t & LG = NSR between US$6/t and Us$12/t. For Zn/Pb, HG = NSR > US$25/t & LG = NSR between US$9.2/t and US$25/t. UG Resource = NSR > $34.40/t.

1.7.5.2 Key Attributes

The resources are characterized by the following important attributes which will have favourable influence on the viability of the deposit in future economic studies:

- Very low average "waste to ore" stripping ratio of approximately 1:1.
- The resource grade for the Polymetallic (Zn-Pb-Ag) domain shows a zoned pattern related to the intensity of drilling – Figure 1.11. The higher-grade core (Santa Barbara adit area) with NSR values > US$25/t is the most intensely drilled part of the deposit. As the drilling becomes less intense the NSR value drops to between US$15/t and US$25/t. And with sparse drilling, the NSR value drops further to between US$9.20 and US$15.
- The distribution of higher-grade zones at/close to surface as shown in Figure 1.10 and Figure 1.11 offers an opportunity for a quick payback period when the deposit is eventually put into production. The grade-tonnage sensitivity Table 1.5 shows a range of options for future production scenarios. The scenarios that offer a balance between a high tonnage and a high grade appear to be the NSR cut-off values of US$15 and US$25/t. This gives a coherent mass centered around the Santa Barbara and is closest to surface as depicted in Figure 1.11.

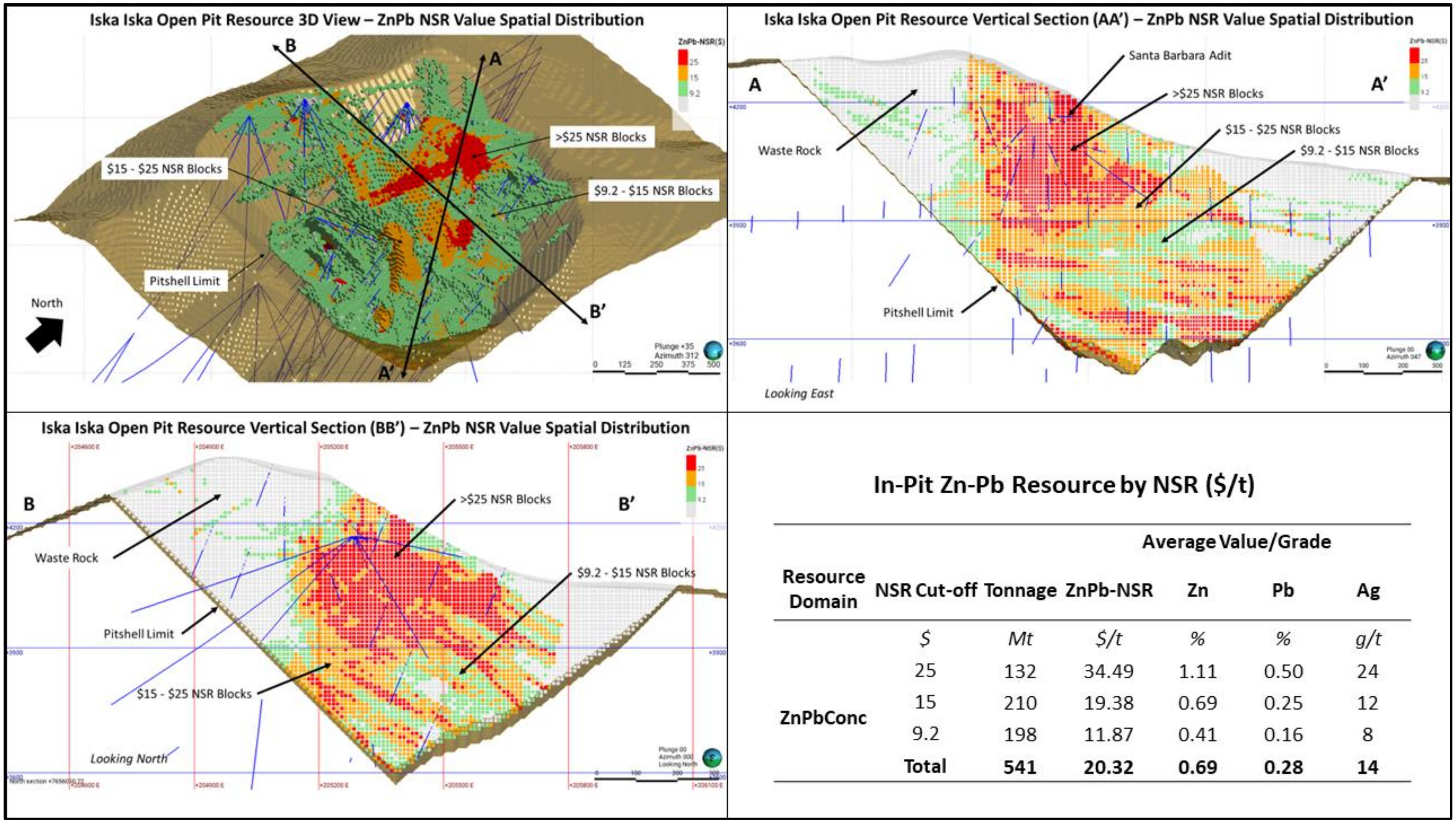
Table 1.5
Iska Iska Inferred Zn/Pb/Ag Mineral Resource Sensitivity Table

ZnPbAg NSR Cut-off (US$/t)	Cum. Mass (Mt)	Average Value			
		ZnPbAg-NSR (US$/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
50	9	62.9	1.45	1.04	59.5
45	15	56.7	1.45	0.92	49.4
40	25	50.7	1.41	0.81	41.0
35	45	44.9	1.31	0.69	34.7
30	77	39.6	1.22	0.59	29.1
25	132	34.5	1.11	0.50	24.3
20	217	29.7	0.98	0.42	20.3
15	342	25.2	0.85	0.35	16.9
11	467	21.9	0.74	0.30	14.6
9.2	541	20.3	0.69	0.28	13.6

The Tin Domain is stricto sensu also a "Polymetallic" Domain because its value is enhanced by contributions from Pb and Ag without which it would be sub-economic. The sensitivity table for the Tin Domain is shown below in Table 1.6.

A comparison between Table 1.5 above and Table 1.6 below provides evidence that at this stage the Tin Domain is of less significance compared to the Polymetallic Domain; however, it has had far less exploration drilling.

Figure 1.11
Distribution of Zn-Pb Resource at Various NSR Cut-off Values



In-Pit Zn-Pb Resource by NSR ($/t)

Resource Domain	NSR Cut-off	Tonnage	Average Value/Grade ZnPb-NSR	Zn	Pb	Ag
	$	Mt	$/t	%	%	g/t
ZnPbConc	25	132	34.49	1.11	0.50	24
	15	210	19.38	0.69	0.25	12
	9.2	198	11.87	0.41	0.16	8
	Total	**541**	**20.32**	**0.69**	**0.28**	**14**

Table 1.6
Iska Iska Inferred Sn Mineral Resource Sensitivity Table

SnPbAg NSR Cut-off (US$/t)	Cum. Mass (Mt)	Average Value			
		SnPbAg_NSR (US$/t)	Sn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
25	5	37.8	0.23	0.77	51.3
20	11	28.8	0.19	0.53	38.2
18	16	26.2	0.18	0.45	34.4
16	21	23.9	0.18	0.39	30.9
14	29	21.5	0.17	0.32	27.3
12	39	19.2	0.16	0.26	23.9
10	54	16.9	0.15	0.21	20.5
8	76	14.6	0.14	0.17	17.4
7	92	13.3	0.13	0.15	15.7
6	110	12.2	0.12	0.14	14.2

1.7.6 Overall Conclusions

Geological mapping, geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling have revealed a potentially large deposit of significance (> ½ Billion tonnes) but yet to be defined to its full extent(s) and quality. The "epicentre" of mineralization appears to be in the Santa Barbara adit area, where the highest grades and widest widths have been encountered to date. However, the QP notes that there is no geological/structural explanation for the localization of high grades in this area other than the intensity of drilling in multiple orientations. Hence, the high-grade core in the Santa Barbra area is most likely an artifact of the intense drilling. In the QP's opinion, the deposit/mineral resource is poised for growth on three fronts as follows:

1.7.6.1 Resource Grade/Quality

Infill drilling in multiple orientations will improve the grade as exemplified by the Santa Barbara adit area with an intricate drilling pattern. Figure 1.12 shows where infill drilling is required. Concurrently with improving the metal grades, the resource Class will also upgrade into the Indicated category.

1.7.6.2 Resource Quantity

Step-out drilling eastwards, south- and northwards will expand the polymetallic resource size. Step-out drilling westwards, south-southwest and northwards will expand the tin resource.

1.7.6.3 Resource Value

The addition of Au, Cu, In and possibly Cd and Bi into the economic equation will increase the value of the resource, hence the need for additional metallurgical tests to establish recoveries for these metals. The distribution/spatial occurrence of Au and Cu in relation to the mineral resource pit shell is shown in Figure 1.13 and Figure 1.14, respectively.

Figure 1.12
Vertical Section Showing Infill Drilling Area Where Blocks Shown are > US$20/t NSR

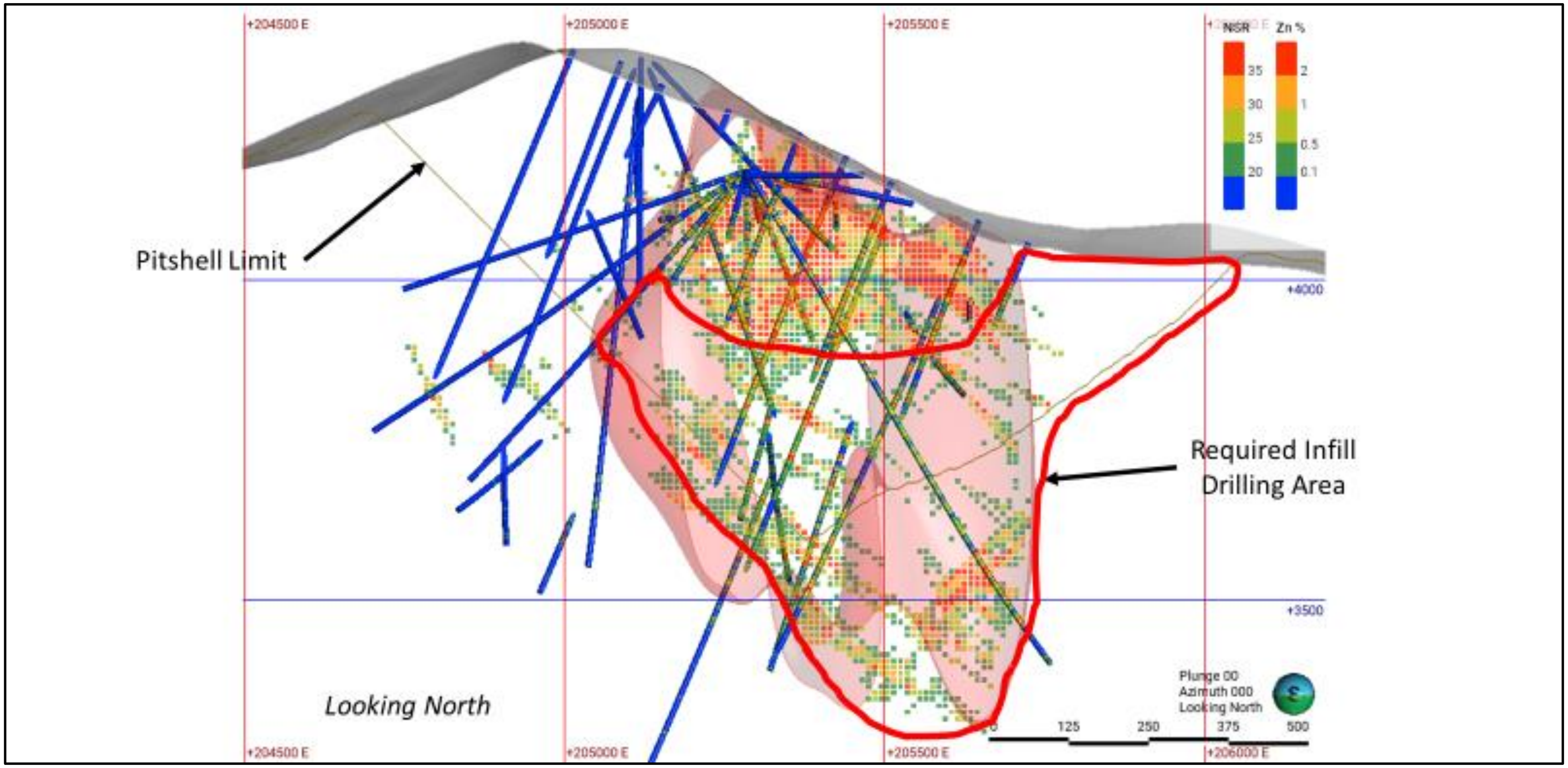


Figure 1.13
Iska Iska Pit 3-D Perspective Showing Drill Hole Intersections > 0.10 g/t Au

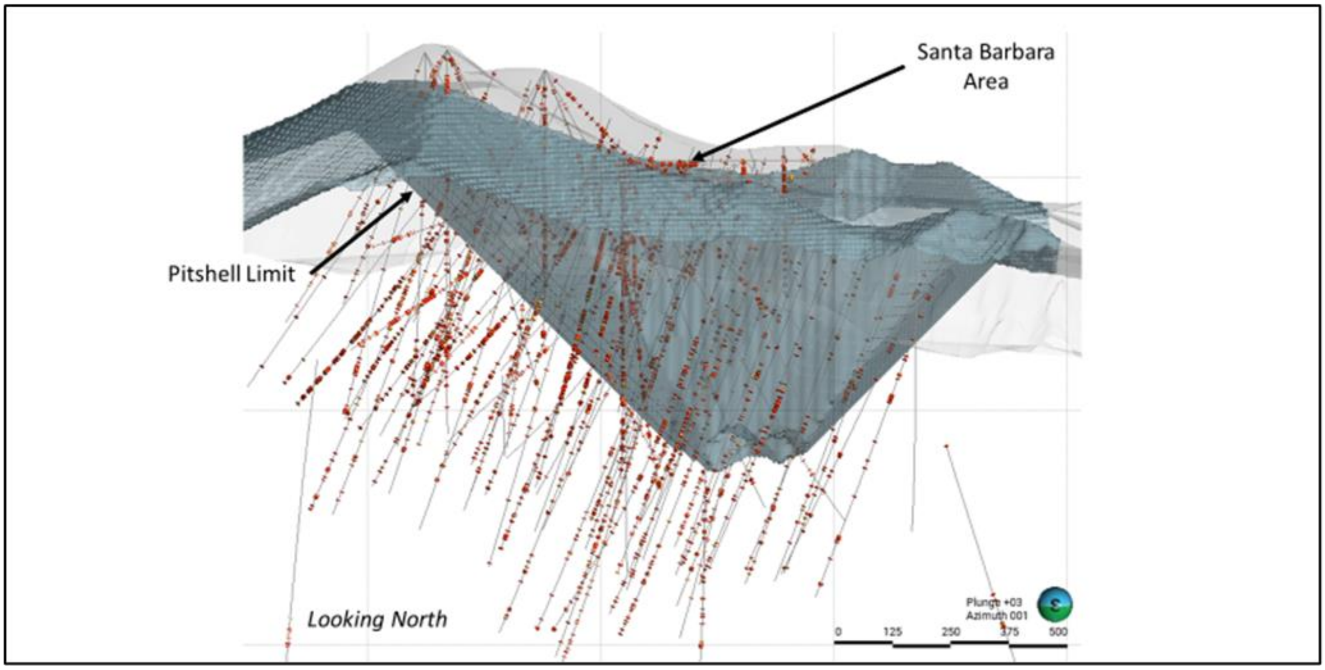
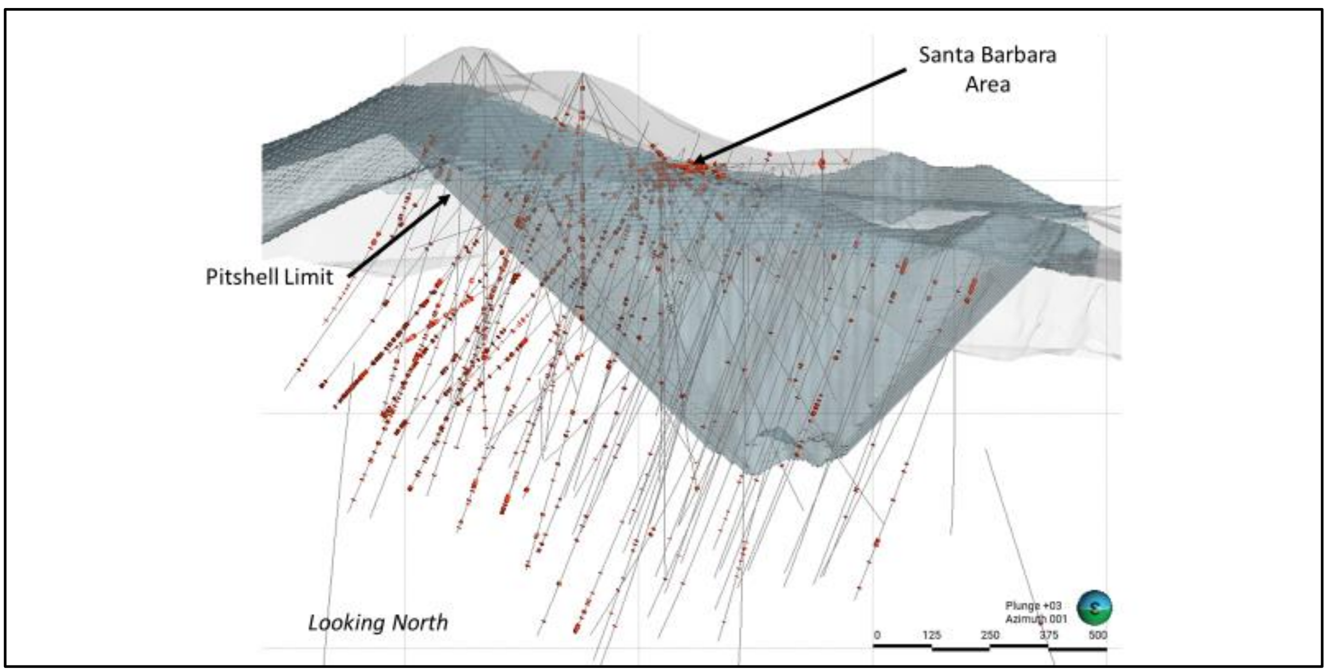


Figure 1.14
Iska Iska Pit 3-D Perspective Showing Drill Hole Intersections > 0.10% Cu



The exploration work completed, the drilling results obtained, the initial metallurgical tests results and the interim MRE obtained to date are satisfactory to justify further detailed work/investigations complemented by preliminary economic studies. The definition of the optimum limits of mineralization within the project area remains a priority for future investment decisions.

To sum up, the Iska Iska interim mineral resources are significantly large, and the growth potential is favourable as the deposit remains wide open for expansion in all directions. The tin resource area in particular, is currently under-explored west and south from the Santa Barbara adit area.

It is of prime importance to note the meshy character of the mineralization requires drilling in multiple orientations to capture the sulphide meshes adequately as has been achieved for the Santa Barbara adit area.

1.8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following paragraphs answer the question "WHAT NEXT FOR ISKA ISKA" in the short-, medium-, and long-term.

1.8.1 The To-do List

The Inferred interim mineral resource combined with metallurgical advances (including ""ore sorting"" investigations results) to date provide a sound basis upon which to move the Iska Iska project to the next level. The 'to do list' to move the project forward should include the following items which (in the QP's opinion) have equal importance:

1. Refining and upgrading the resource to support economic studies up to and beyond PEA level. This will involve definition (infill) drilling accompanied by further geophysical investigations (gravity) in pursuit of a possible deeper tin porphyry. It is important to recognize that infill drilling will have a dual effect of improving the metal grades and simultaneously upgrading the resource Class from Inferred into the Indicated category.
2. Laying the foundation for comprehensive economic/engineering studies. This will necessitate a preliminary economic assessment (PEA) to determine/identify most, if not all, of the requirements for detailed economic studies. The two options recommended for a close analysis (among other options) in the PEA are resources at cut-off values of US$15/t and US$25/t NSR. (See APPENDIX-IV)
3. Despite having defined 560 Mt tonnes of mineral resources for the Polymetallic Domain and 110 Mt of mineral resources for the Tin Domain, the deposit limits still remain unknown in all directions. Further exploration/drilling to define the deposit limits is a must do as infrastructural studies related to project economics cannot be instituted without knowledge of the deposit limits. Particular attention should be given to the Tin Domain which is still heavily underexplored.
4. Optimization of the deposit metals extraction process(es) cannot be over emphasized as this will enhance the overall economics of the project. In this regard the Micon metallurgy QP and Eloro have specifically recommended the programs described under sub-section 1.8.1.1 and 1.8.1.2 below.

1.8.1.1 Pb-Zn-Ag Flowsheet Development

The Micon metallurgy QP and Eloro recommend the following program of geo-metallurgical testing to obtain data that can support a preliminary economic assessment (PEA) for the Pb/Zn/Ag mineralization:

- Select appropriate samples to conduct additional pre-concentration testing with the best option being integrated into the overall downstream testwork (grinding flotation etc.) program. The samples should represent each pertinent Pb-Zn-Ag domain at Iska Iska using the most recent geological and mineralogical information available.
- Use products from pre-concentration for additional flotation optimization test program. This phase of testwork will include the following:
  - Mineralogical characterization of the samples.
  - Confirmation of optimum primary grind size.
  - Effect of regrind within the flotation circuit and optimized regrinding sizes.
  - Optimization of reagent selection and addition rate to reduce processing operating costs.
- Select appropriate samples and undertake additional comminution and hardness testing to support a PEA level crushing and grinding circuit design.
- Undertake a silver deportment study using samples that represent the main mineralized domains.

1.8.1.2 Tin Flowsheet Development

The Micon metallurgy QP and Eloro recommend the following program of geo-metallurgical testing to obtain data that can support a preliminary economic assessment (PEA) for the tin mineralization:

- Further investigate the potential for pre-concentration.
- Undertake addition tin flowsheet optimization testwork on a range of samples that represent the known tin-rich domains. The flowsheet developed at BCR and WAI will be used as a basis for this test program.
- Further investigate the recovery of lead, silver, and other potentially valuable metals from the tin-rich mineralization.
- Undertake studies into the downstream processing of tin concentrate. Although this is expected to focus on traditional pyrometallurgy alternative hydrometallurgical options may also be considered, although there are currently no known commercial tin leaching processes.
- Undertake appropriate comminution and hardness testing to adequately support a PEA level design.

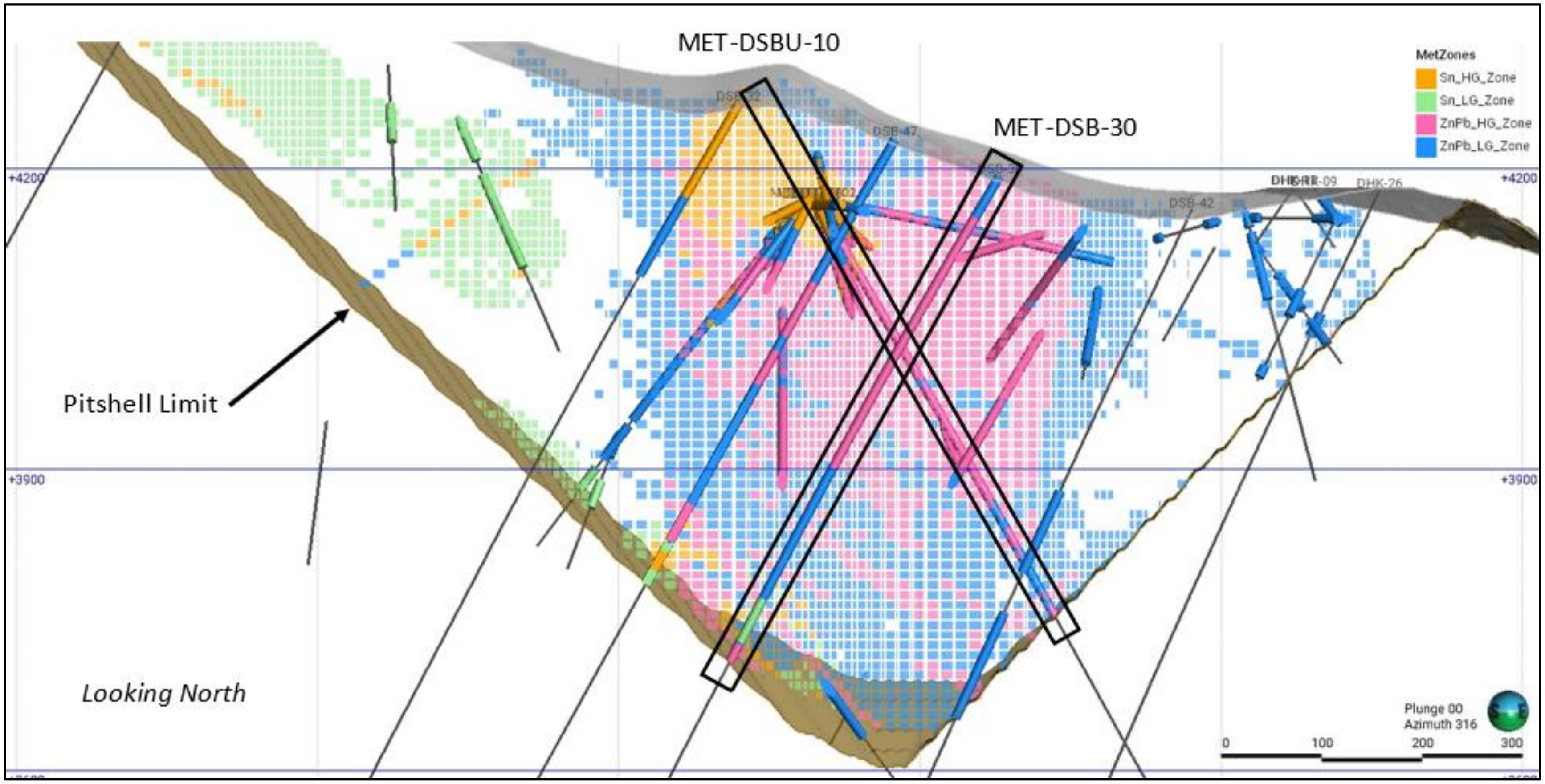
1.8.1.3 Other Testing

Some of the Iska Iska mineralized samples tested to-date contained interesting values of copper, gold, bismuth, and indium. It is recommended to investigate the recovery of these valuable metals.

1.8.1.4 Metallurgical Samples

The Micon MRE QPs have recommended that representative samples be obtained from PQ holes twinned to existing drill holes as shown in Figure 1.15. MET-DSBU and MET-DSB-30 will target the Polymetallic (Zn-Pb-Ag) Domain while MET-DSB-32 will target the Tin (Sn-Ag-Pb) Domain.

Figure 1.15
Recommended Drill Holes for Metallurgical Testing



Note for Block Model: For Sn Domain (Sn-Pb-Ag), HG = NSR Cutoff > US$12/t & LG = NSR Cutoff between US$6/t and US$12/t. For Polymetallic Domain (Ag-Zn-Pb), HG = NSR Cutoff > US$25/t & LG = NSR Cutoff between US$9.2/t and US$25/t.

1.8.2 Budget

To achieve the above goals, Eloro has proposed a 2-phased budget as summarized below in Table 1.7 and Table 1.8. Phase 2 is contingent upon the successful completion of Phase 1.

Table 1.7
Phase 1 Budget for the Iska Iska Project Taking Effect from August 2023

2023B Budget		CAD	
Item	**Qty**	**Unit Price**	**Subtotal**
Definition Drilling[1] - Santa Barbara x m	5,000	430	2,150,000
PEA x1	1	1,350,000	1,350,000
Metallurgical Testing - PQ Drilling x m	1,000	480	480,000
ESG & Community Support x1	1	232,000	232,000
Geophysics Iska - MAG IP x1	1	120,000	120,000
Geophysics Iska - Gravity Survey x1	1	68,000	68,000
		Total (CAD):	**4,400,000**

1. Includes Bolivia Corporate, Salaries, Sample analyses & Logistics expenses.
2. USD/CAD Exchange Rate = 1.30.

The 4,000 m of drilling at top of the table is allocated as follows: 1,000 m for definition drilling within the resource area and 4,400 m for testing the Sn target on the west side of Santa Barbara.

The Phase 2 budget, which is contingent on the successful completion of Phase 1 is summarized in Table 1.8 below. In essence, the designed activities for this phase are designed to move the project to PFS level.

Table 1.8
Phase 2 Budget for the Iska Iska Project

PHASE II - PROGRAM		USD	
Item	**Qty**	**Unit Price**	**Subtotal**
Property Option Payments	1	5,100,000	5,100,000
Drilling[1] x 1 m	35,000	315	11,025,000
Prefeasibility Study	1	1,500,000	1,500,000
Metallurgical Testing	1	200,000	200,000
NI 43-101 Report - Resource Estimate	1	200,000	200,000
Other Iska Logistical Expenses[2]	1	250,000	250,000
Other Iska Consultants[3]	1	100,000	100,000
Environmental Studies	1	150,000	150,000
Geophysics Iska	1	100,000	100,000
Geophysics Outside Properties	1	100,000	100,000
Community Relations Projects	1	175,000	175,000
		Total (USD):	**18,900,000**
		Total (CAD)[4]:	**24,570,000**

1. Includes Bolivia Corporate, Salaries, Sample analyses & Logistics expenses.
2. Iska equipment & related services purchased outside Bolivia.
3. Iska Administration, Accounting and Technical Consultants sourced outside Bolivia.
4. USD/CAD Exchange Rate = 1.30.

1.8.3 Micon Comments

The Micon QPs believe that the budgets under consideration for Phase 1 and Phase 2 are reasonable and warranted and recommend that Eloro conduct the planned activities subject to availability of funding and any other matters which may cause the objectives to be altered in the normal course of business activities.