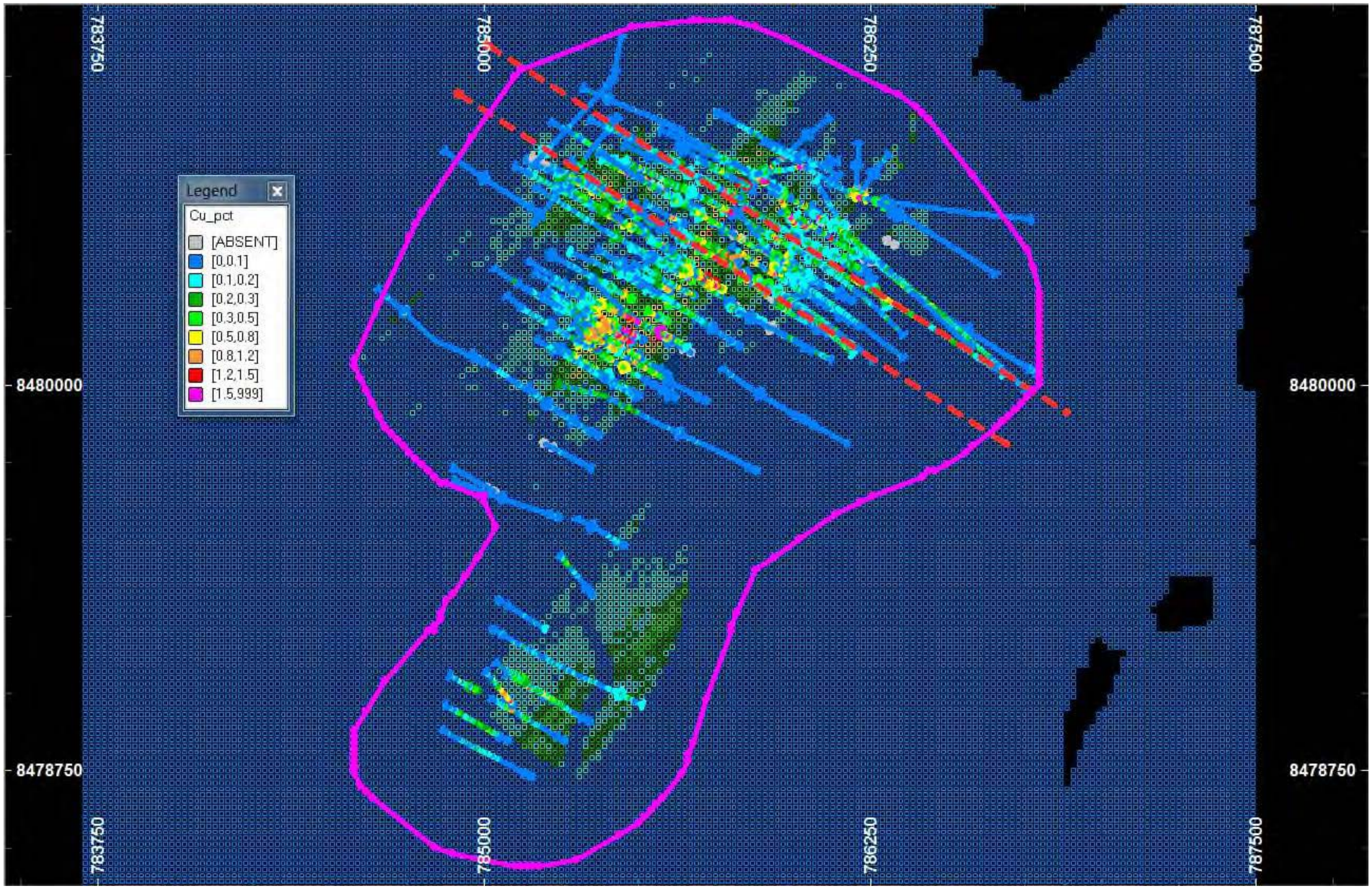
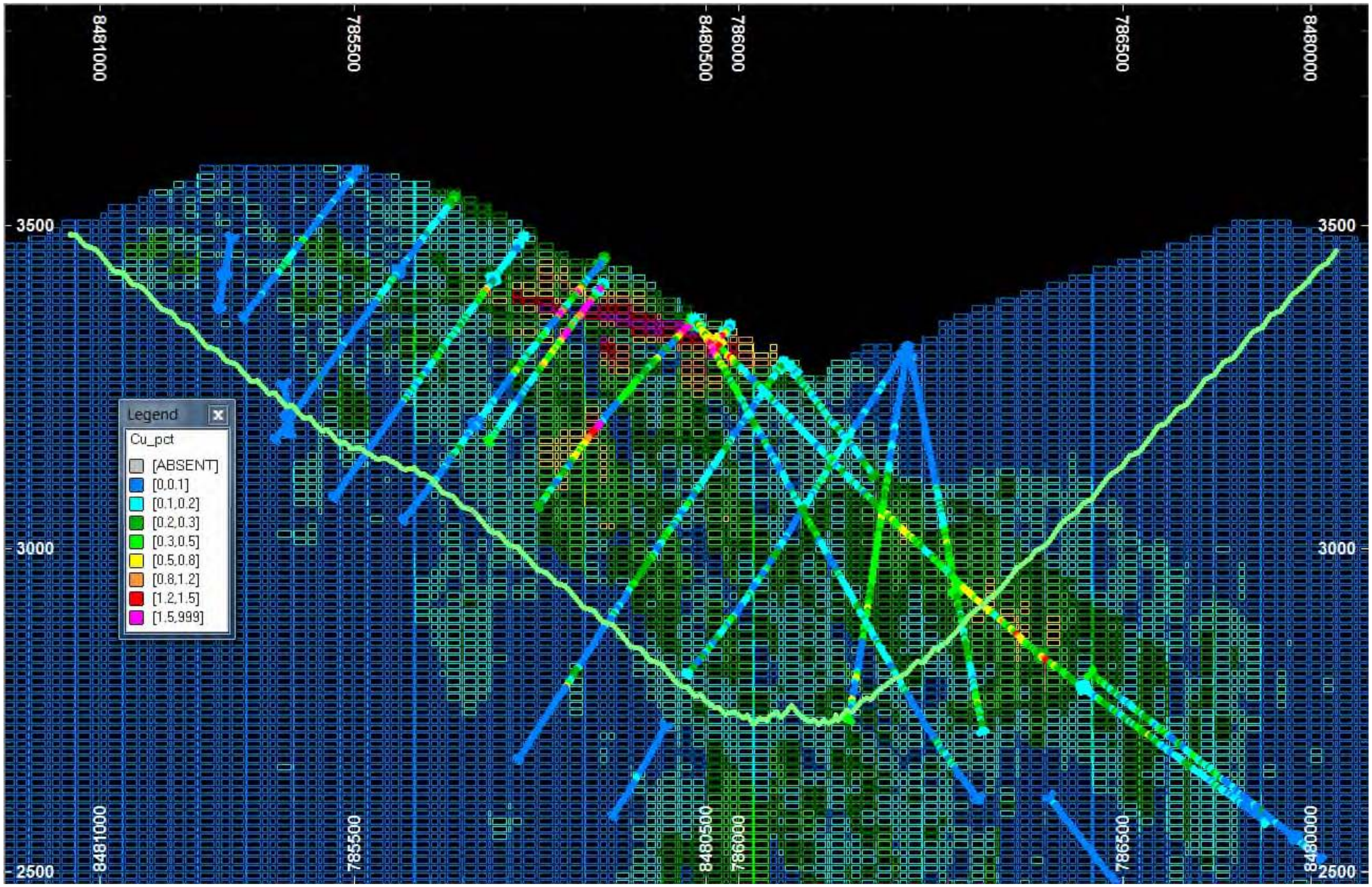
Figure 14.13 Plan View (3,200 m elevation) Showing Conceptual Pit Outline (magenta) and Northwest-Southeast (red dashed lines)



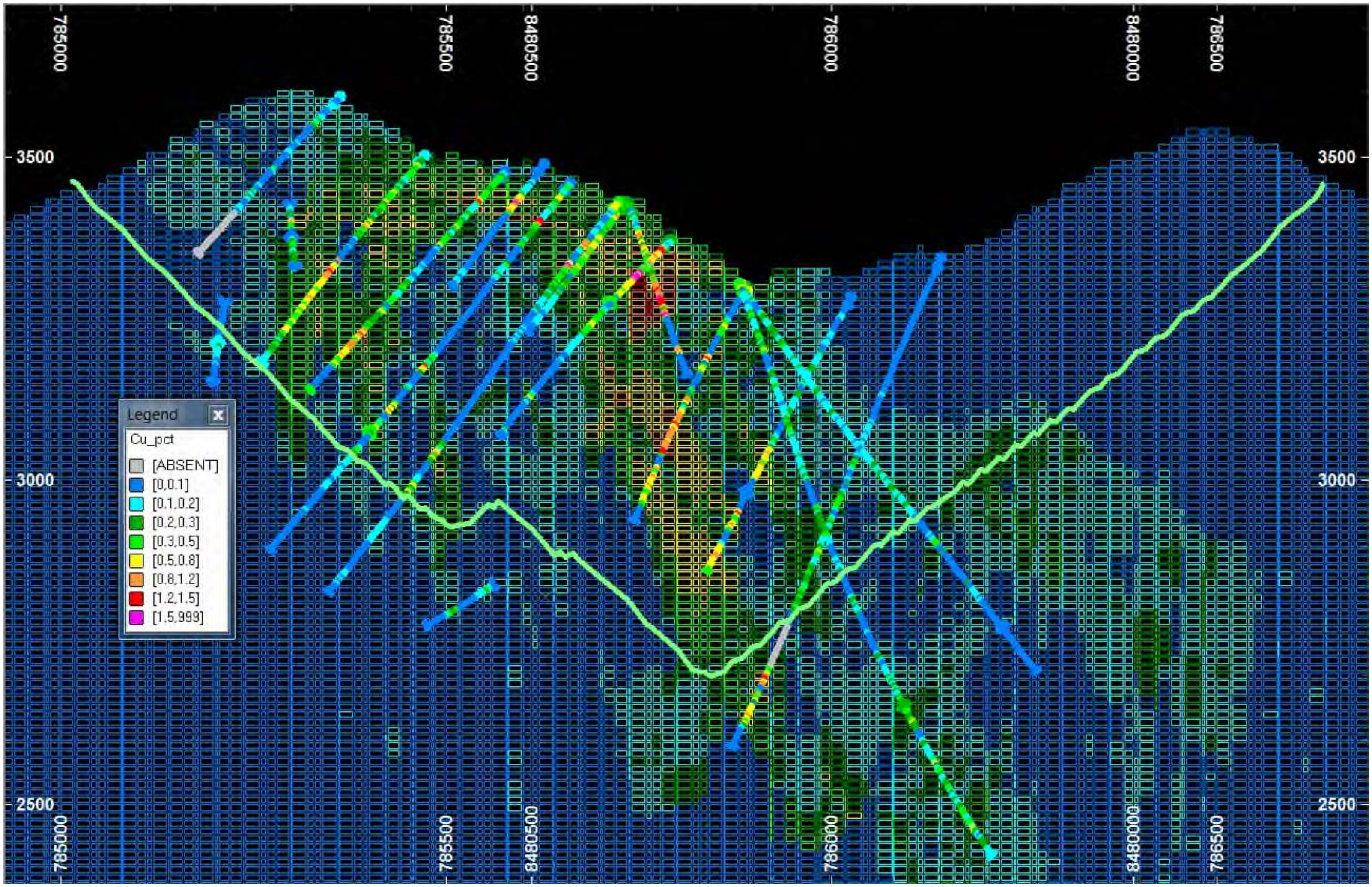
Note: Colours show Cu% grades. No clipping distance applied to drillholes.

Figure 14.14 Copper Northwest-Southeast Section Furthest to Northeast Showing Cu %



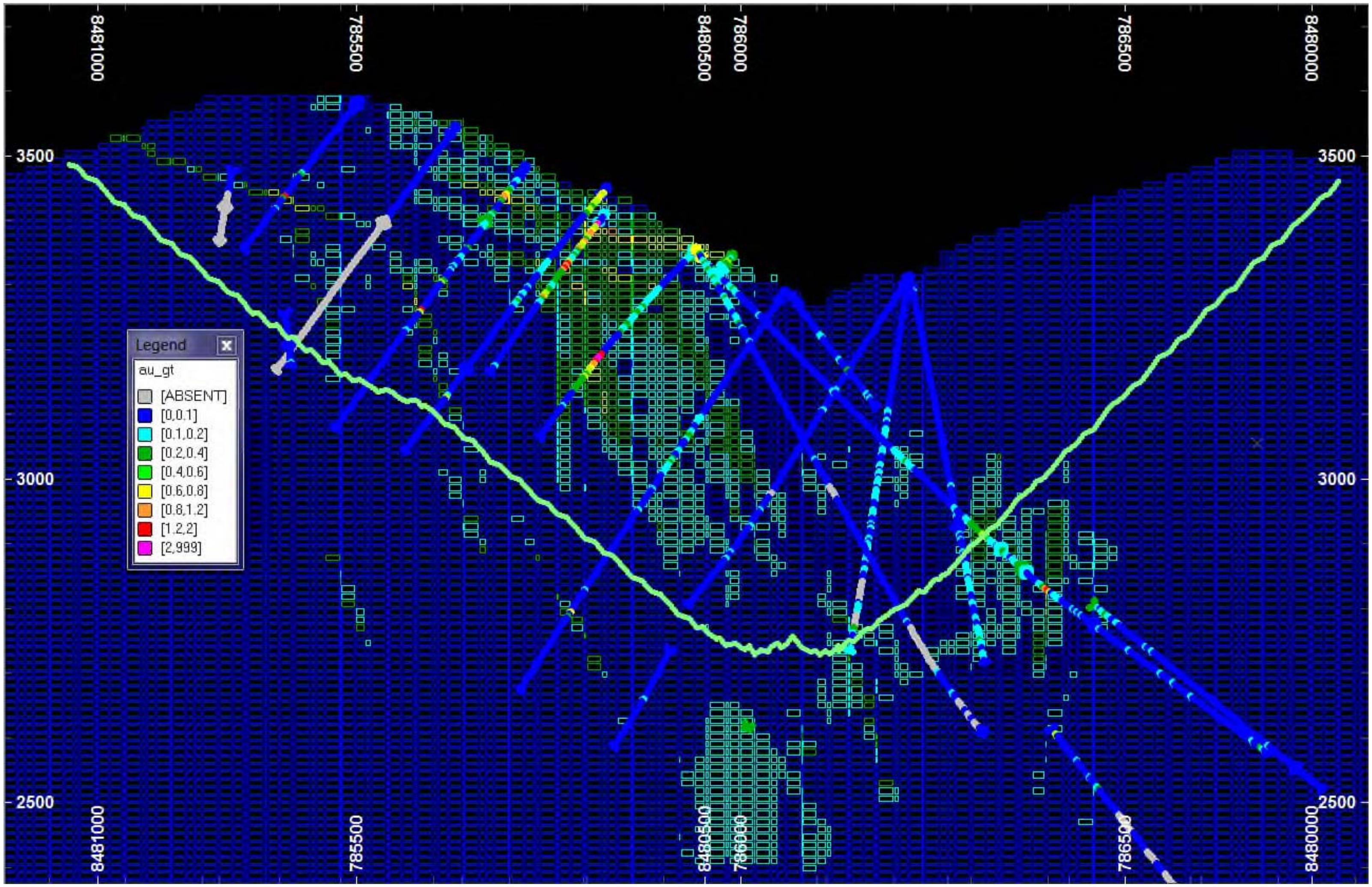
Note: Clipping distance is ±50 m.

Figure 14.15 Copper Northwest-Southeast Section Furthest to Southeast Showing Cu %



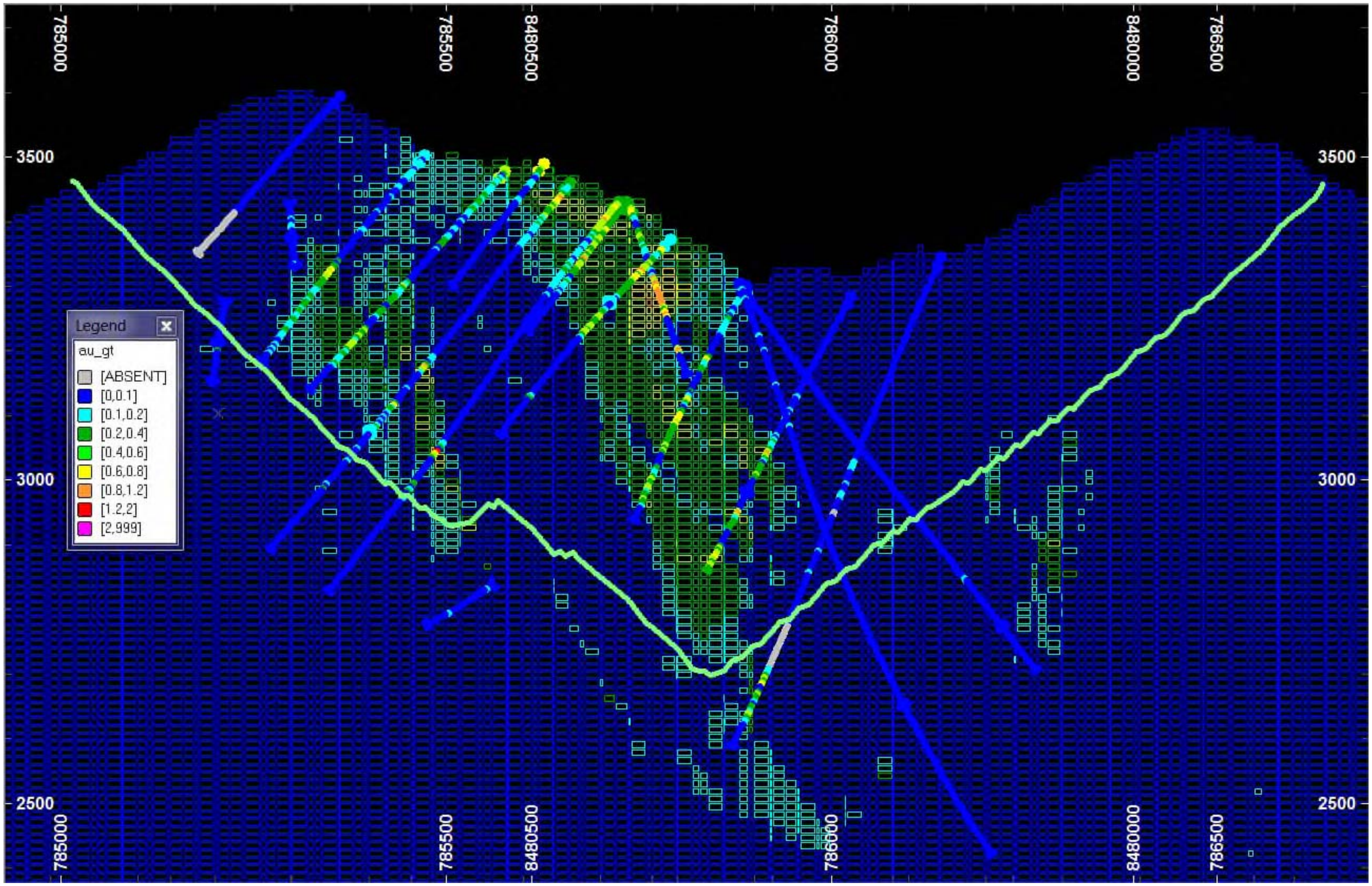
Note: Clipping distance is ±50 m.

Figure 14.16 Gold Northwest-Southeast Section Furthest to Northeast Showing Au g/t



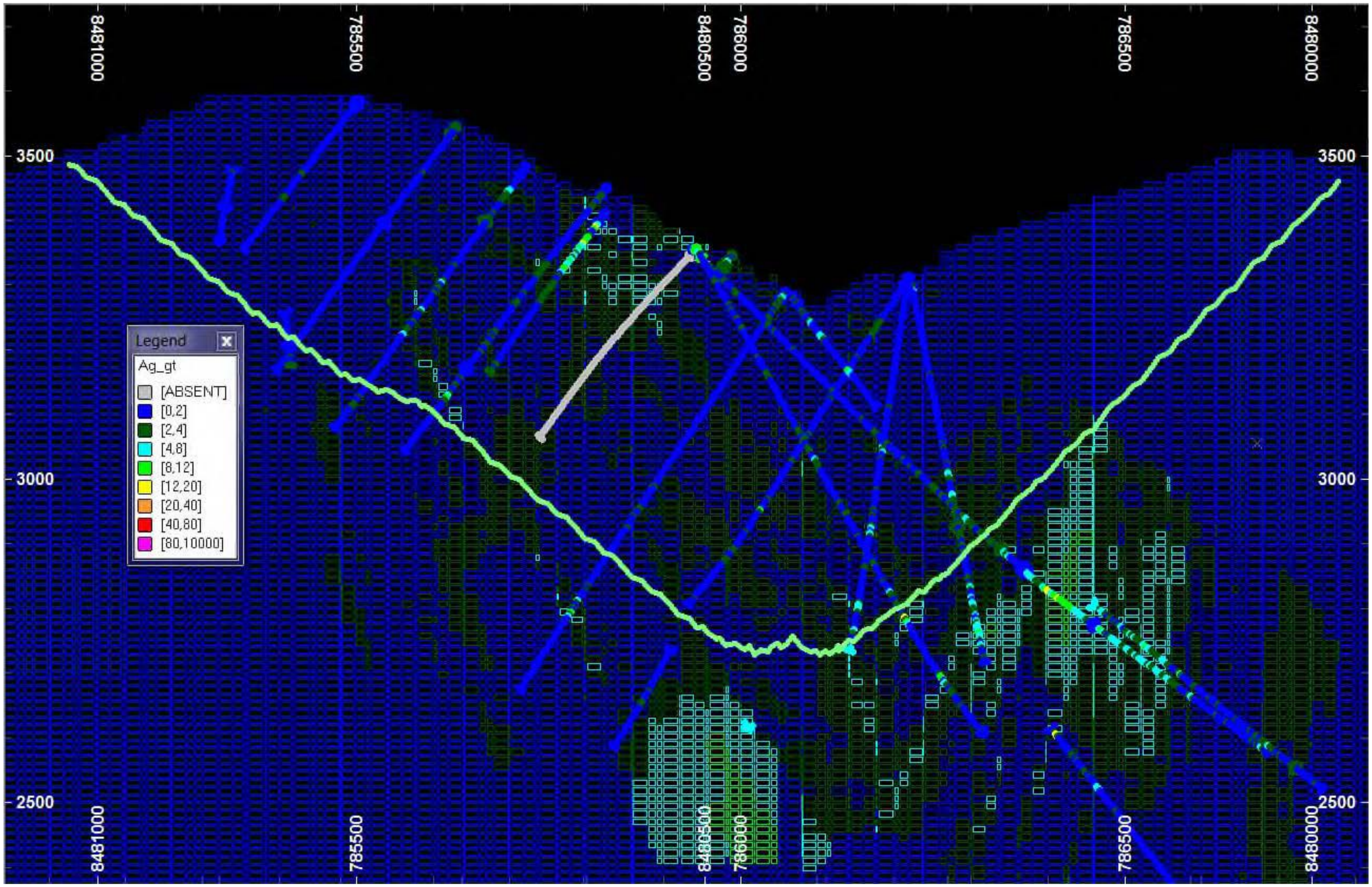
Note: Clipping distance is ±50 m.

Figure 14.17 Gold Northwest-Southeast Section Furthest to Southwest Showing Au g/t



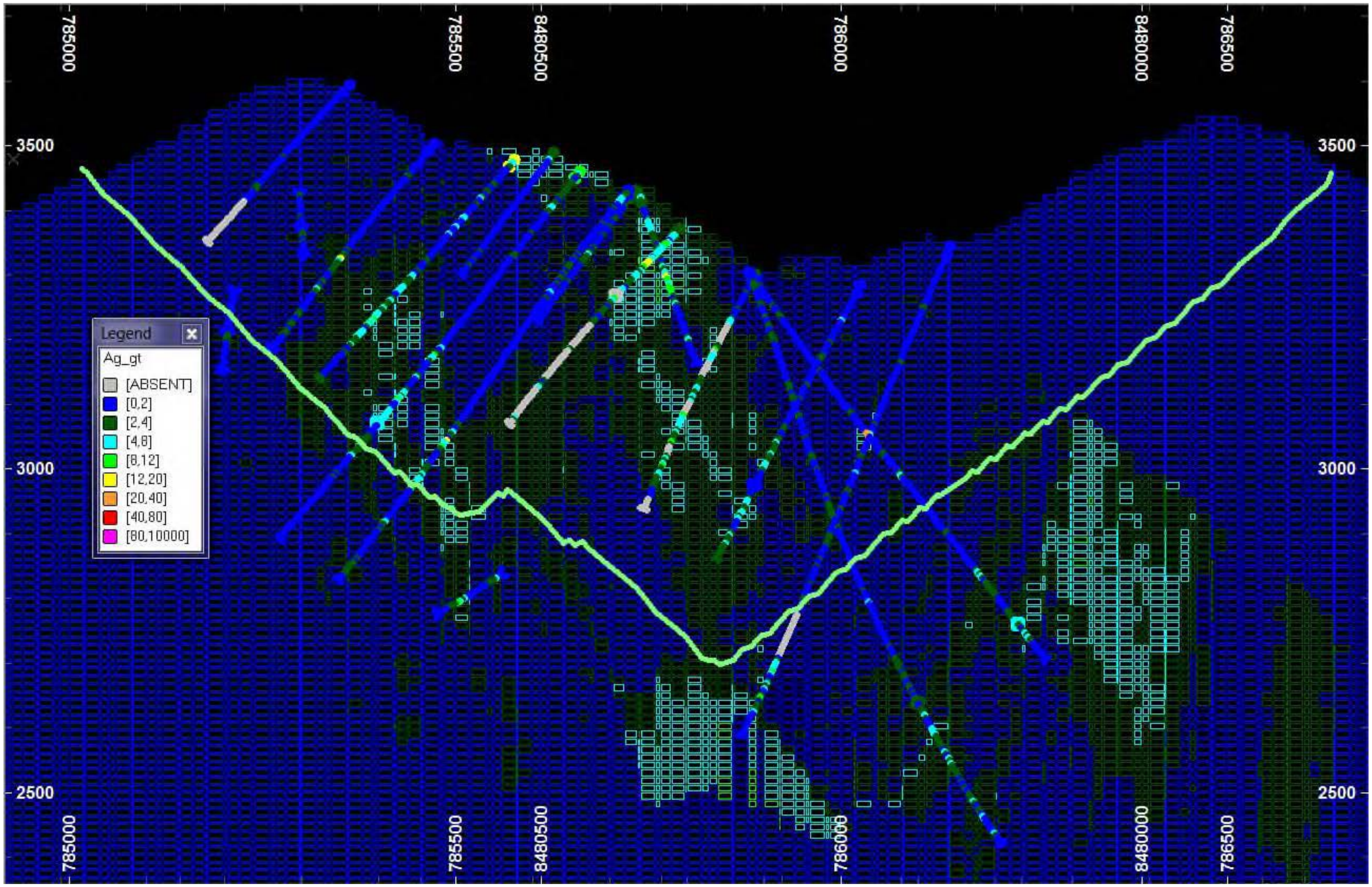
Note: Clipping distance is ±50 m.

Figure 14.18 Silver Northwest-Southeast Section furthest to Northeast Showing Ag g/t



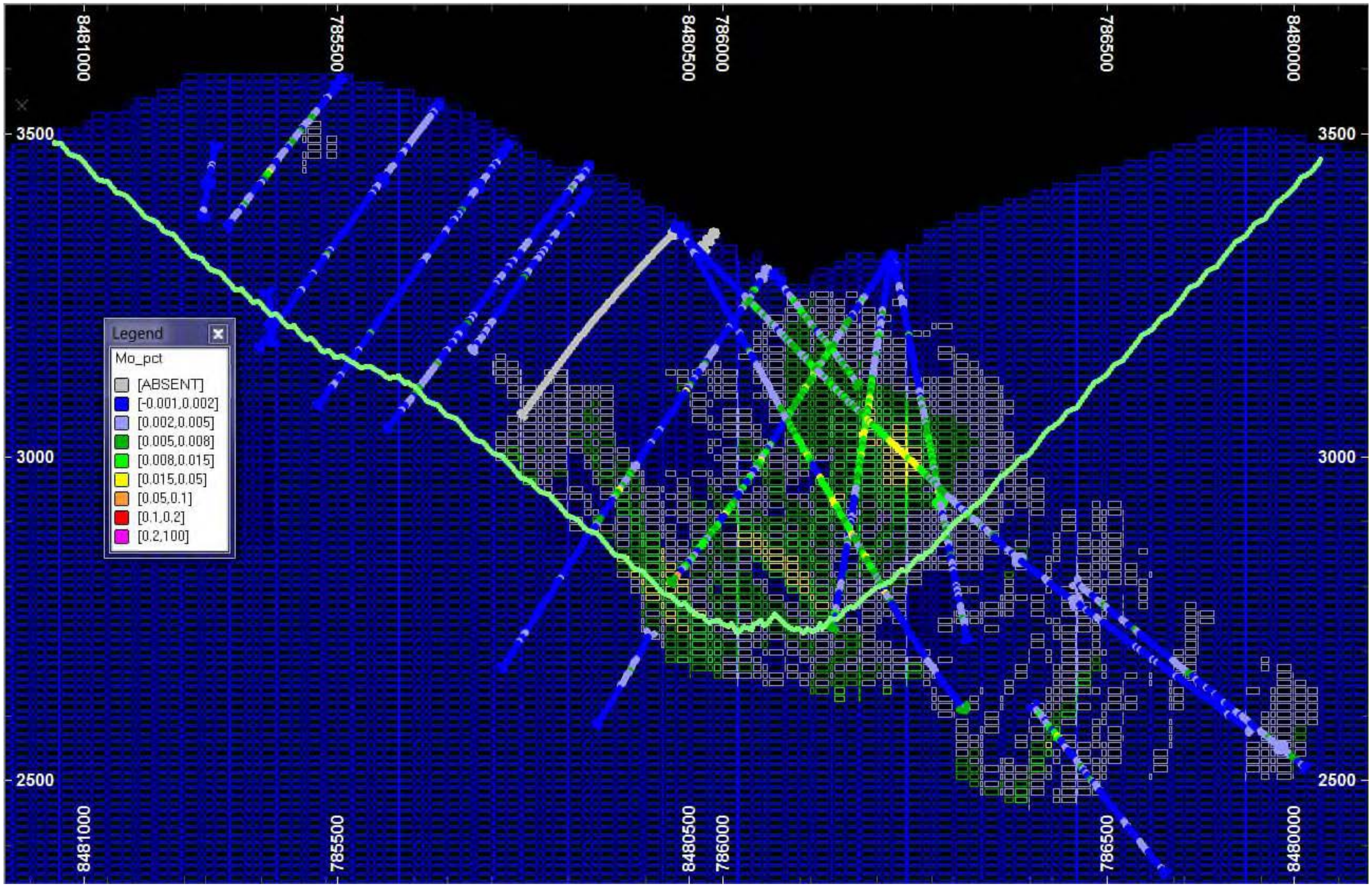
Note: Clipping distance is ±50 m.

Figure 14.19 Silver Northwest-Southeast Section Furthest to Southwest Showing Ag g/t



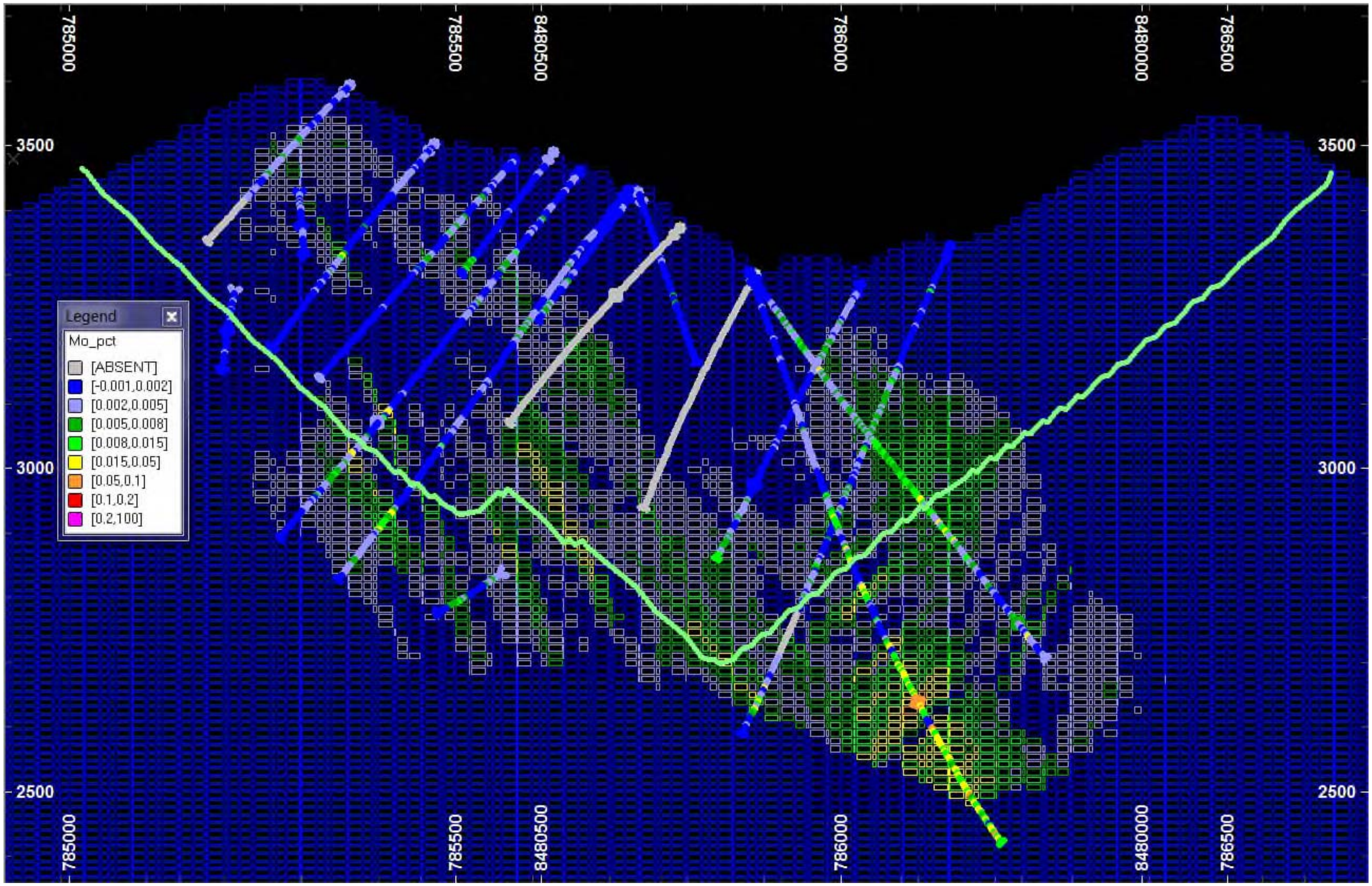
Note: Clipping distance is ±50 m.

Figure 14.20 Molybdenum Northwest-Southeast Section Furthest to Northeast Showing Mo %



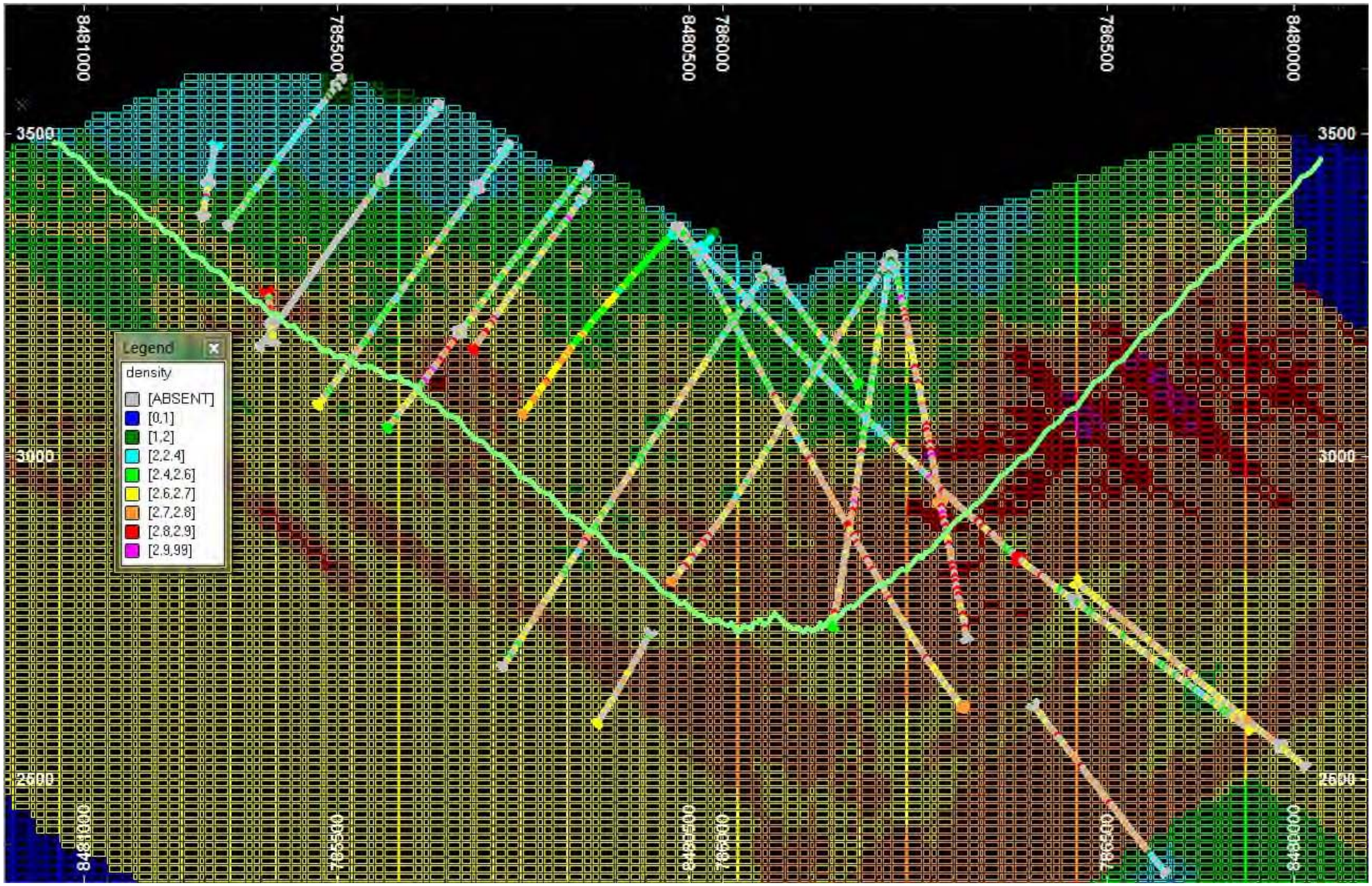
Note: Clipping distance is ±50 m.

Figure 14.21 Molybdenum Northwest-Southeast Section Furthest to Southwest Showing Mo %



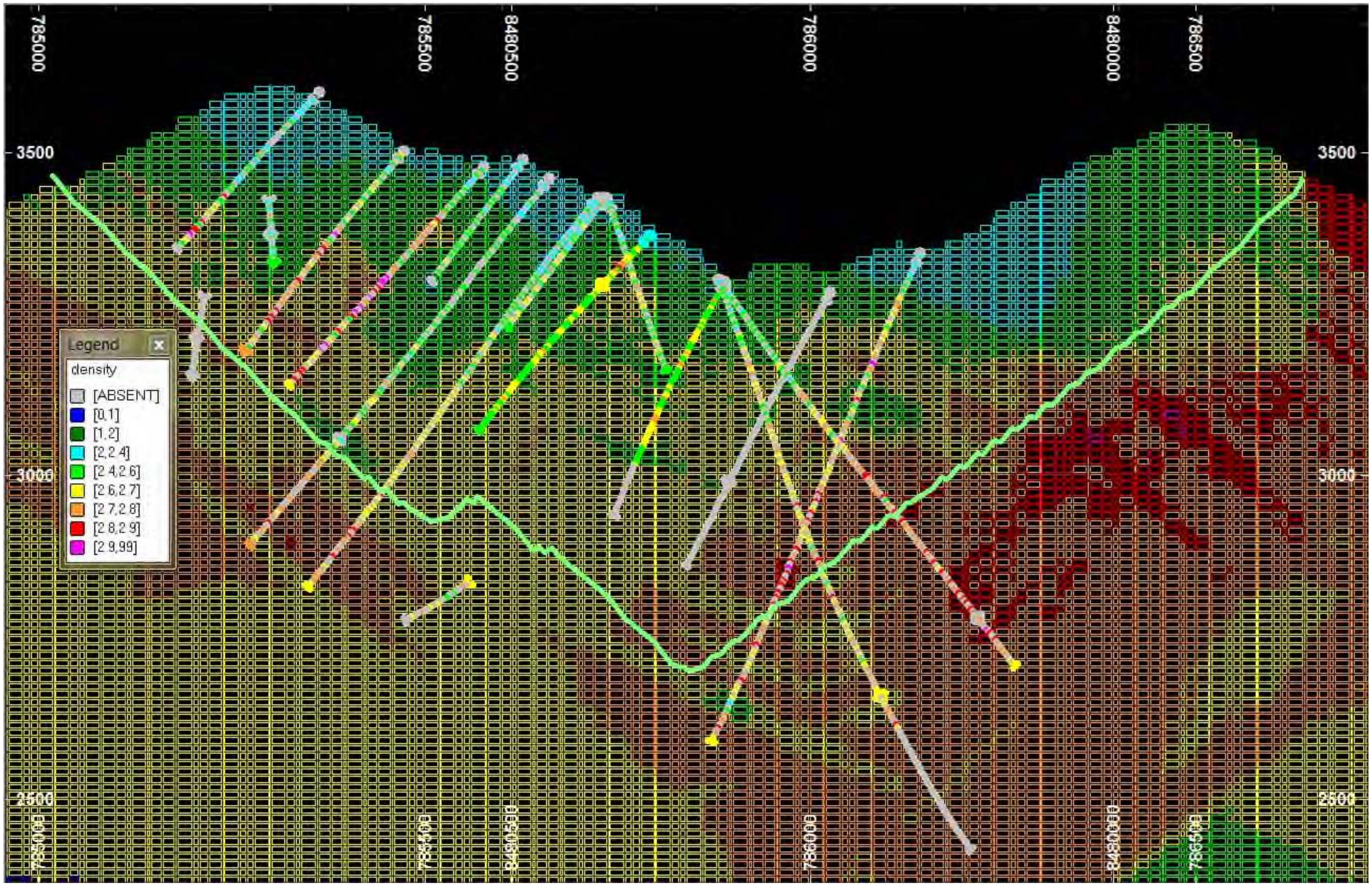
Note: Clipping distance is ±50 m.

Figure 14.22 Density Northwest-Southeast Section Furthest to Northeast Showing Specific Gravity



Note: Clipping distance is ±50 m.

Figure 14.23 Density Northwest-Southeast Section Furthest to Northeast Showing Specific Gravity



Note: Clipping distance is ±50 m.

14.8.3 SWATH PLOTS

Swath plots compare the different interpolations for each of the estimated attributes based on equivalent northings, eastings and elevations. Representative images of these plots (copper and gold) are depicted in Figure 14.24 to Figure 14.29.

With respect to all metals, there are good correlations between the OK estimation and the ID^2 estimation. As expected, the NN estimation is more erratic in comparison, and as there are lower grade samples than higher grade samples, the NN curve is commonly slightly below that of either ID^2 or OK.

Density shows very close correlation between all interpolations methods. This is in part due that domains were not used to restrict sample selection.

Figure 14.24 Copper Swath Plot by Easting (metres)

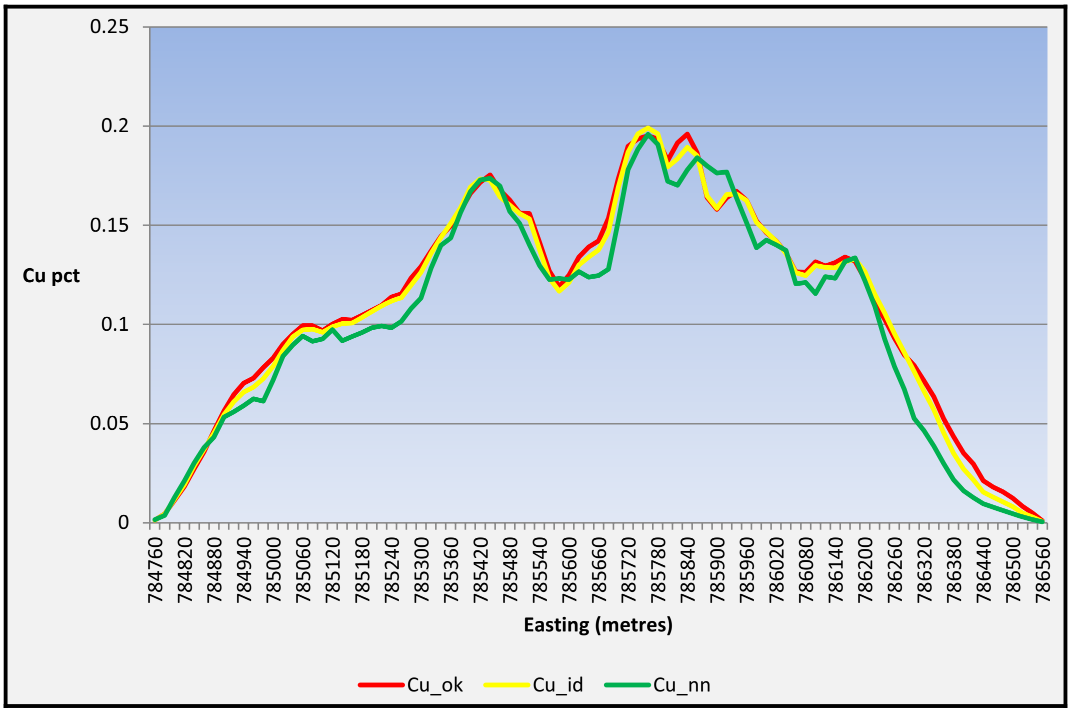


Figure 14.25 Copper Swath Plot by Northing (metres)

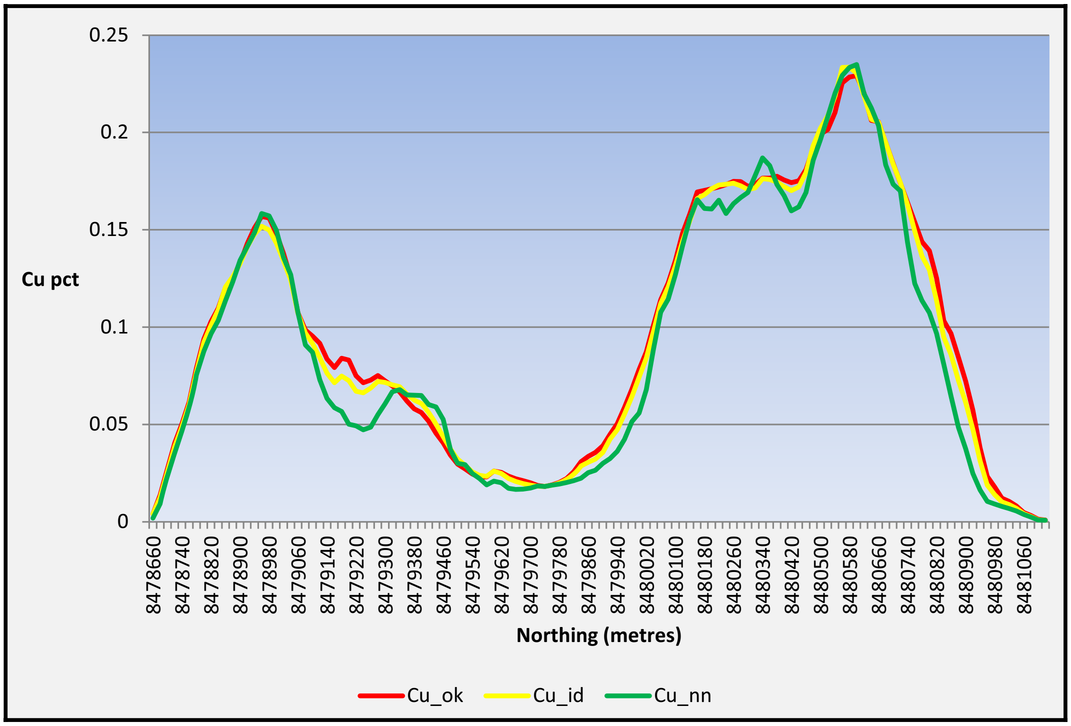


Figure 14.26 Copper Swath Plot by Elevation (metres)

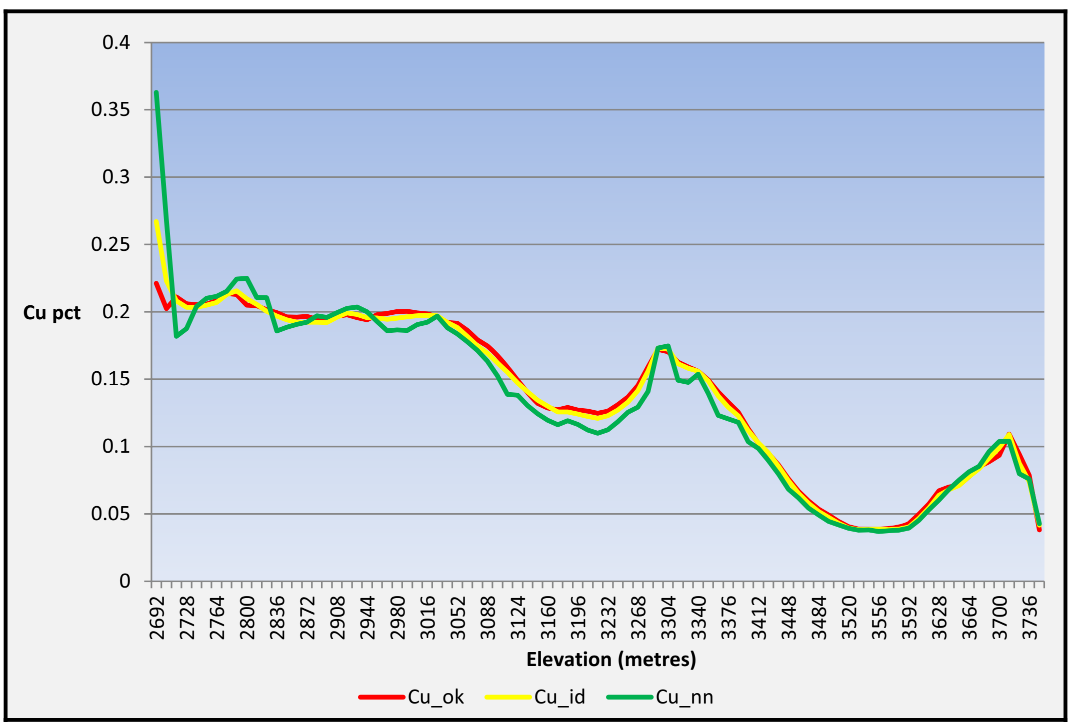


Figure 14.27 Gold Swath Plot by Easting (metres)

Figure 14.28 Gold Swath Plot by Northing (metres)

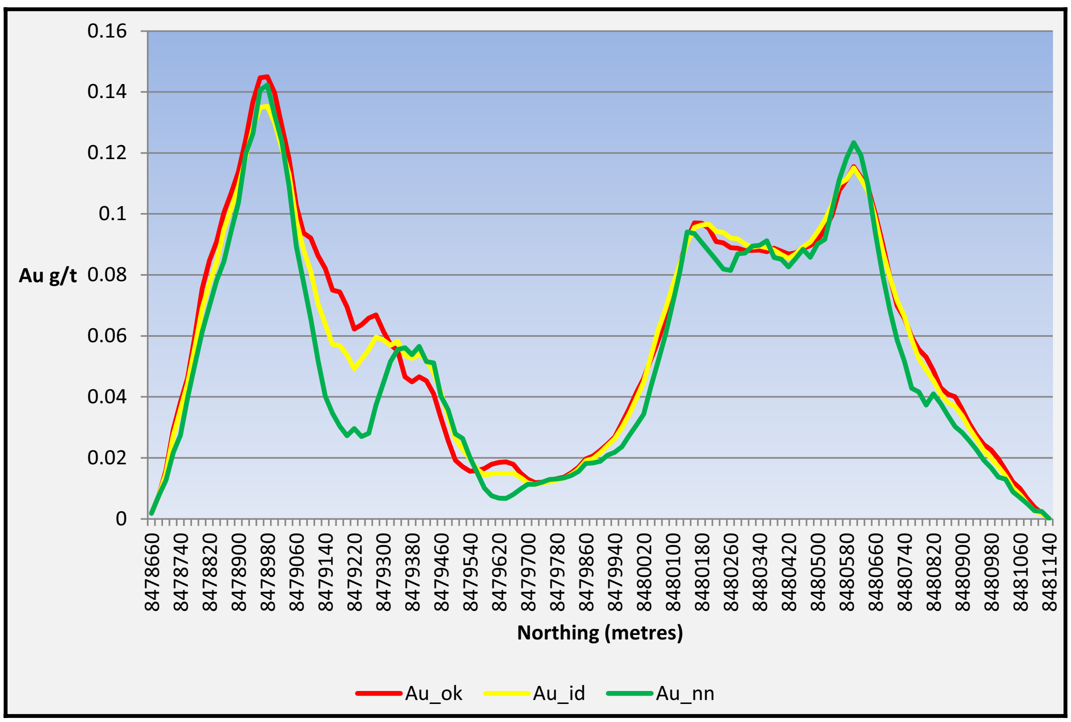
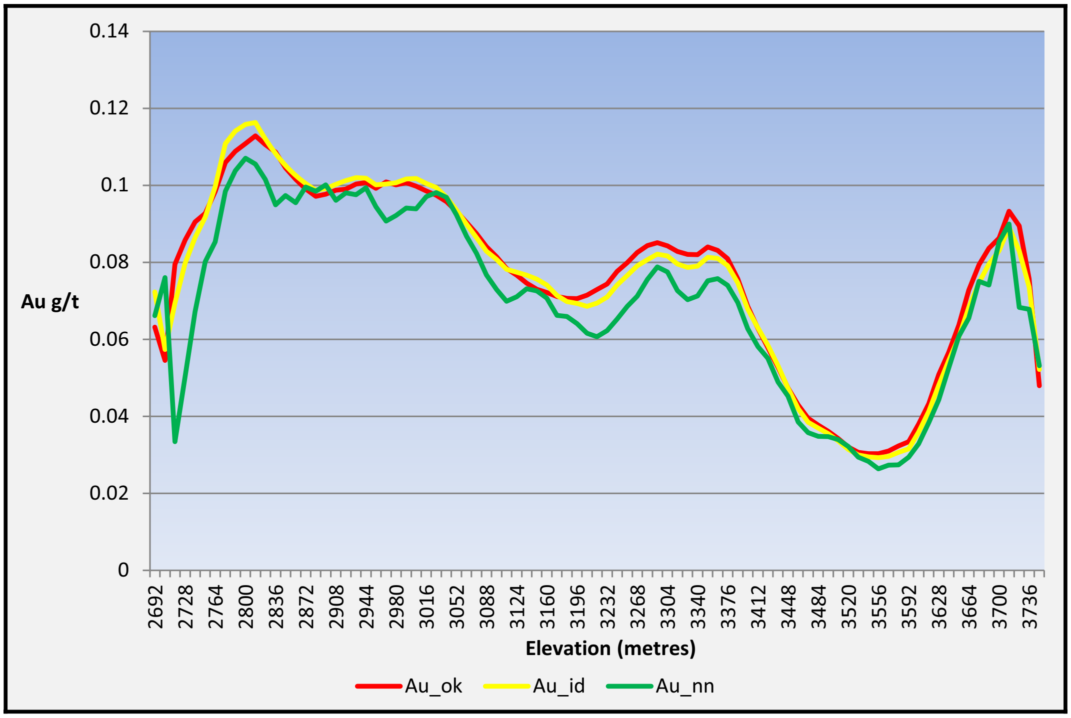


Figure 14.29 Gold Swath Plot by Elevation (metres)



14.9 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

14.9.1 INTRODUCTION

Mineral resource classification is the application of Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories, in order of decreasing geological confidence, to the resource block model. These are Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) definition standards (adopted by the CIM Council on December 11, 2005) for reporting on mineral resources and reserves, which were incorporated, by reference, in NI 43-101.

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of the total resource for which the physical characteristics are well established that it can be used production planning and economic evaluation. Data is sufficient enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity. An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of the total resource for which the physical characteristics are well established that it can be used production planning and economic evaluation. Data is sufficient enough to reasonably assume, but cannot verify, geological and grade continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of the total resource for which the quantity and grade can be estimated. Data is sufficient enough to reasonably assume both geological and grade continuity.

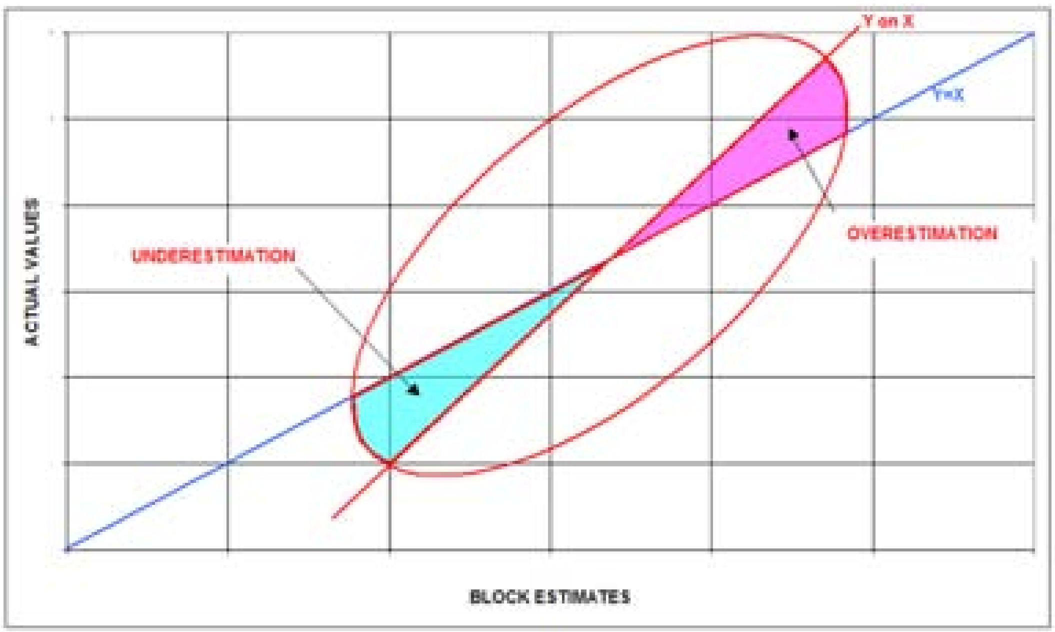
These categories are applied in consideration of, but not limited to, drill and sample spacing, QA/QC, deposit-type and mineralization continuity, surface and/or underground mineralization exposure, variography, KE, ZZ* and/or prior mining experience. With respect to resource classification of the Cotabambas deposit, Wright (2012) and Colquhoun (2011) previously classified the entire resource as Inferred.

In this resource model, the KE and ZZ* are examined in conjunction with variography ranges in the first search pass to assign an Indicated resource class. The remaining estimated resource is assigned an Inferred status.

14.9.2 Kriging Efficiency and Theoretical Slope of Regression

Conditional bias is the systematic under- and over-valuation of block estimates in different grade categories (Figure 14.30). Krige (1996) presented a practical analysis of the effects of spatial continuity and the available data within the search ellipse as it affects measures of conditional bias.

Figure 14.30 Actual Value (Z) versus Estimated Value (Z*)



Note: Slope of regression is expressed as ZZ*.

The two parameters Krige suggested using to investigate whether the block size used for grade estimation is appropriate are KE (KE as a percentage) and ZZ* which can also be used to calibrate the confidence in block estimates and are given as follows:

KE = (BV-KV)/BV

ZZ* = BV-KV+ |μ|

Where:

BV = theoretical variance of blocks within domain

KV = variance between Kriged grade and true (unknown) grade, i.e. kriging variance

μ = LaGrange multiplier

Perfect estimation would give values of KV = 0, KE = 100% and ZZ*=1.

Confidence in the geological framework is all important and generally takes precedence over any mathematical indicator of confidence. However, KE and ZZ* can be used to identify "challenged" estimated areas within a specified resource classification which require further investigation. Ultimately, KE and ZZ* are both tools to be used in conjunction with block size, drill spacing, mineralization continuity and geological confidence.

With respect to the Cotabambas resource model, the LaGrange multiplier and F-Function were estimated into each cell as a function of the copper drillhole data and associated variography. Thus drill spacing, sample support and variography all were intrinsically involved in the assigning of resource classification through the application of KE and ZZ*.

A solid wireframe was manually generated to encompass fairly contiguous cells which were successfully interpolated in the first copper search pass (svol=1) with KE greater than 30% (Figure 14.25). A cross-section of this relation is provided in Figure 14.31.

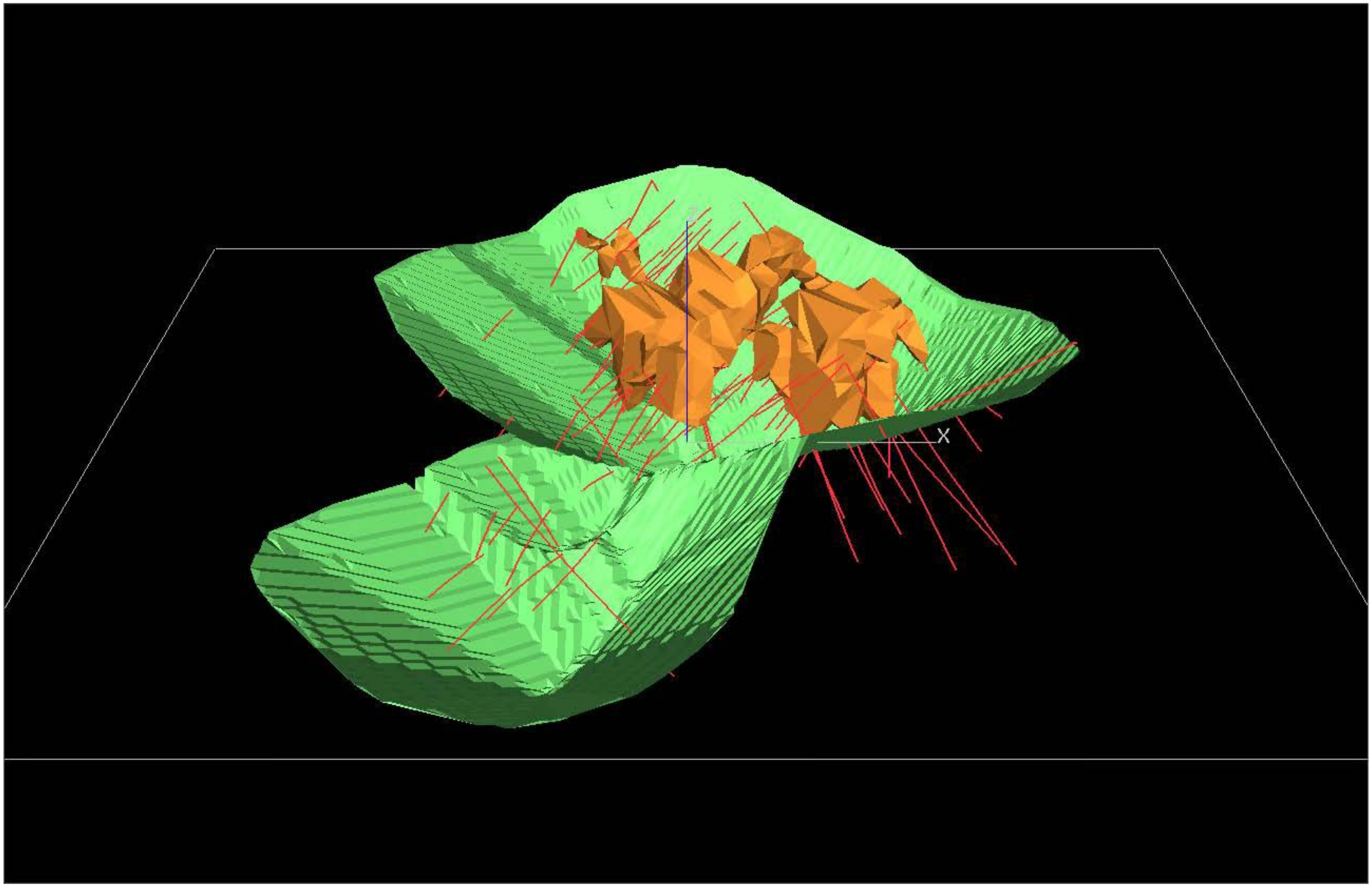
Table 14.13 summarizes the KE and ZZ* for the block model based on Inferred and Indicated cells. There are significantly higher KE and ZZ* cells for the Indicated resource than the Inferred resource confirming a higher quality of estimate.

Table 14.13 Cotabambas Model Statistics for KE and ZZ* by Resource Category

Resource Category	Field	Records	Samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Variance	SD	CV
2	KE	192,886.00	18,489.00	-58.81	94.52	43.27	612.20	24.74	0.572
	ZZ*	192,886.00	18,489.00	-182.36	17.00	0.82	2.25	1.50	1.829
3	KE	192,886	174,397	-64.55	92.66	-5.96	927.38	30.45	-1.8187
	ZZ*	192,886	174,397	-48175	723.04	0.04	13322	115.42	5.0308

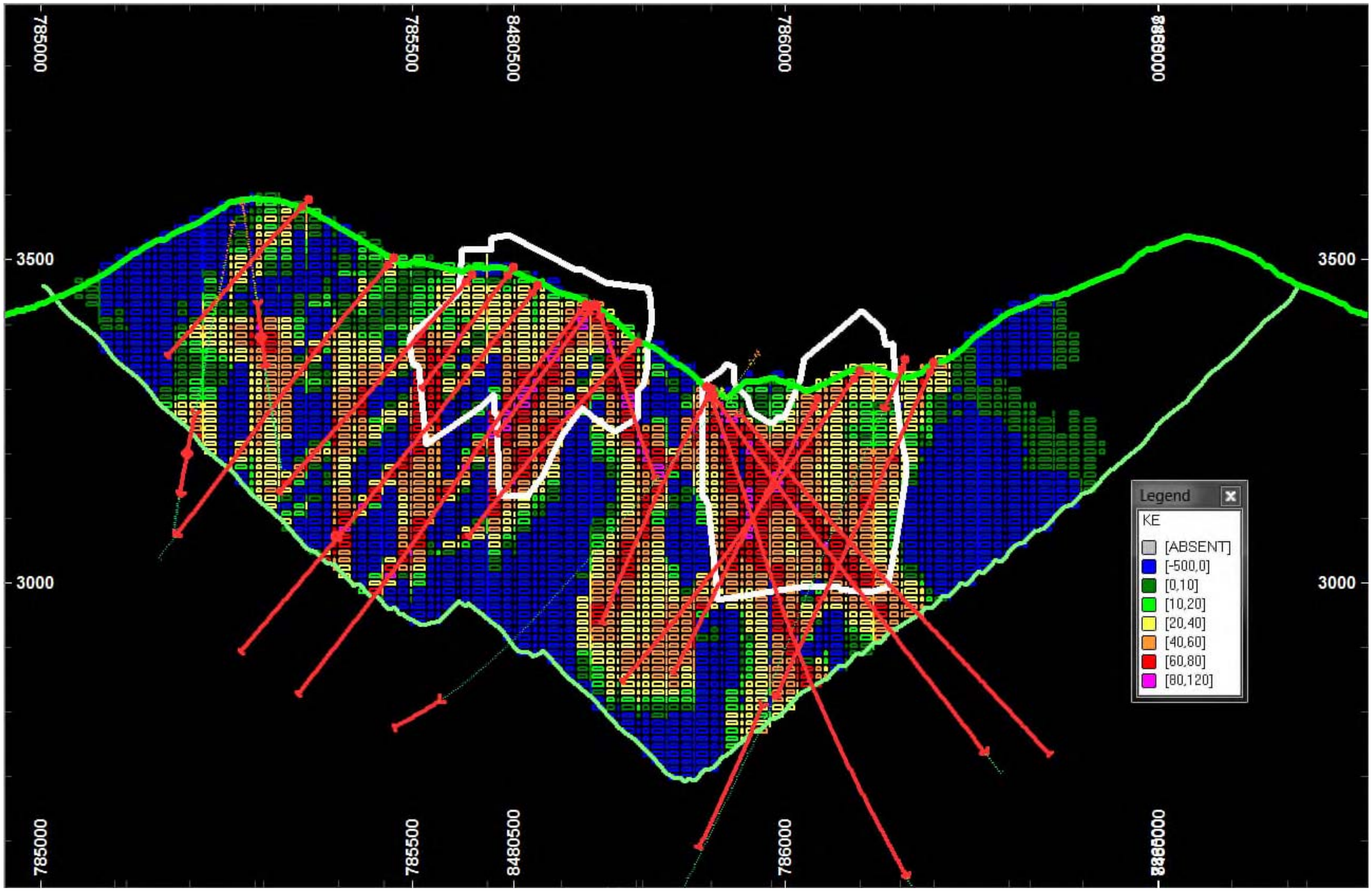
Note: Resource Category 3 = Inferred, Resource Category 2 = Indicated

Figure 14.31 Resource Indicated Classification Wireframe within Conceptual Pit Shell



Note: Isometric view looking north

Figure 14.32 Resource Indicated Classification Wireframe (White) within Conceptual Pit Shell



Note: Northwest-Southeast section within ±50 m clipping distance. Regularized block model coloured by KE and drillhole traces coloured red.

14.9.3 MINERAL RESOURCES WITHIN A CONCEPTUAL PIT SHELL

Mineral resources of Cotabambas were constrained by a conceptual pit shell. This pit shell was generated using Gemcom Whittle™ software. Input parameters for the Gemcom Whittle™ pit optimization are tabulated in Table 14.14.

Table 14.14 Pit Optimization Input Parameters

Item	Unit	Parameters
Discount Rate	%	8.00
Selling Price	-	-
Au	US$/troy oz	1350.00
Cu	US$/lb	3.20
Mo	US$/lb	12.50
Ag	US$/troy oz	23.00
Metal Recovery Rate	-	-
Au	%	62.00
Cu	%	90.00
Mo	%	40.00
Ag	%	64.00
Selling Cost	%	5
Processing Throughput	t/d	80,000
Mining Recovery Rate	%	97.00
Mining Dilution Rate	%	3.00
Mining Cost	-	-
Rock	US$/t mined	1.90
Processing Cost	-	-
Mill cost	US$/t milled	4.72
Additional Cost for Mineral Resource	US$/t milled	0.15
G&A Cost	US$/t milled	1.11
Ore Handling Cost	US$/t milled	0.32
Environmental Cost	US$/t milled	0.50
Total Processing Cost	US$/t milled	6.80
Overall Pit Slope Angles	-	-
Rock	degree	45

Pit shell selection is based on a conceptual break-even scenario where the total costs equal that of the metal value gained. For this scenario, the pit was also constrained by the perimeter of the town of Cotabambas such that the pit would not encroach upon the town. This scenario is depicted in graphical form in Figure 14.33.

Figure 14.33 Isometric View of "Break-Even" Pit Looking to the Northeast with Exclusion Area of the Town of Cotabambas Shown in Green to the Southeast

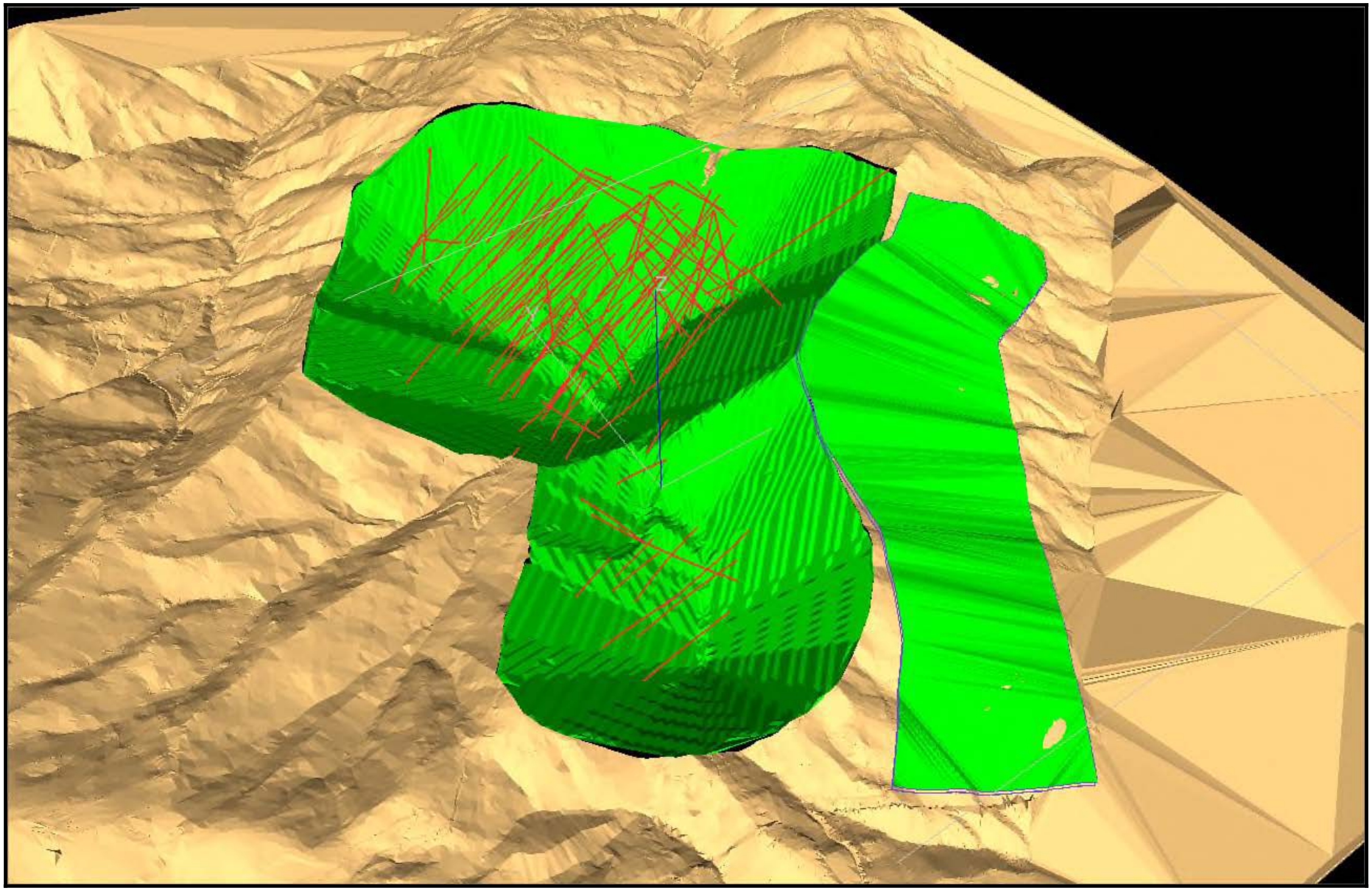
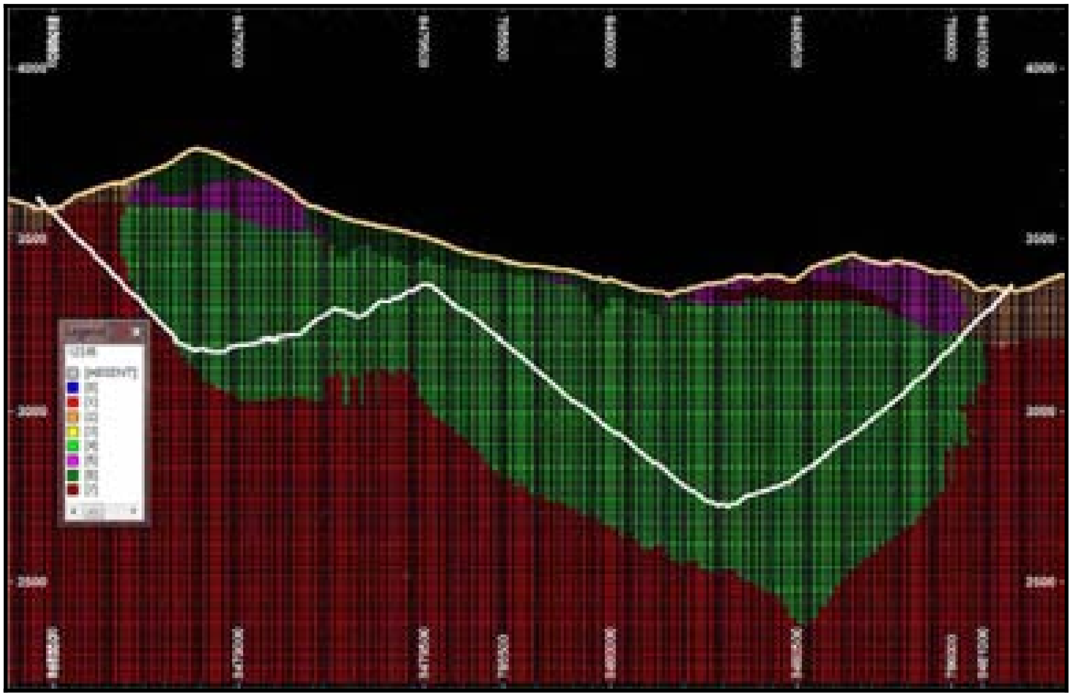


Figure 14.34 depicts the conceptual pit shell used in the resource estimate. The regularized block model shown is coloured by ZONE.

Figure 14.34 Conceptual Pit Shell Cross-section (south-southwest to north-northeast)



14.10 MINERAL RESOURCE TABULATION

The Cotabambas mineral resources, as tabulated below, are entirely within the conceptual pit shell, as described immediately above. The mineral resource does not include interpolated cell outside the conceptual pit shell. This mineral resource is tabulated as an in situ resource which uses all the OK interpolated grades in the resource model to report on a mineral resourcen.

The in situ resource uses gold, silver and molybdenum recovery to report an in situ CuEQ resource.

The in situ resource reports Indicated and Inferred resources.

CuEQ cut-offs were used to report almost all of the resource. These cut-offs are a function of metal price and recoveries. In the in situ resource, estimated gold, silver and molybdenum are then converted to US dollars and combined. The combined funds are re-converted to copper and added to the in situ copper values.

The following metal prices are used:

- copper – US$3.20/lb

- gold – US1,350/troy oz
- silver – US23.00/troy oz
- molybdenum – US$12.50/lb.

14.10.1 Recoveries

The following metal recoveries were applied to the in situ resource:

- molybdenum – 40%
- gold – 64%
- silver – 63%.

As the resource is reported as in situ, no recovery is applied to copper.

14.10.2 Resource Tables

At a 0.2% CuEQ cut-off, Tetra Tech's 2013 resource model (this report) estimates an in situ Indicated Resource of 117 Mt at 0.42% copper, 0.23 g/t gold and 2.74 g/t silver, and an in situ Inferred Resource of 605 Mt at 0.31% copper, 0.17 g/t gold and 2.33 g/t silver.

Table 14.15 to Table 14.18 tabulates the Cotabambas mineral resources by domain (ZONE 4, 5, 6 and 7), and by resource classification (Indicated and Inferred). Tabulation by domain reports only by 1 CuEQ cut-off (0.20%).

Table 14.15 Total Cotabambas Mineral Inventory as an In Situ Indicated Resource

CuEQ Cut-off	Volume	Tonnes	Density	Cu Metal (t)	Au Metal (oz)	Ag Metal (oz)	Mo Metal (t)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (%)
0.1	67,952,063	172,927,753	2.545	561,226	951,598	12,988,957	2,708	0.325	0.171	2.336	0.002
0.125	63,032,400	160,274,630	2.543	550,843	932,396	12,418,299	2,502	0.344	0.181	2.410	0.002
0.15	57,666,563	146,514,752	2.541	536,412	910,213	11,779,890	2,249	0.366	0.193	2.501	0.002
0.175	51,944,175	131,867,157	2.539	517,748	885,593	11,062,001	1,933	0.393	0.209	2.609	0.001
0.2	46,182,225	117,106,429	2.536	495,862	857,370	10,303,823	1,565	0.423	0.228	2.737	0.001
0.225	41,649,225	105,474,163	2.532	476,305	830,517	9,682,570	1,284	0.452	0.245	2.855	0.001
0.25	37,708,163	95,354,223	2.529	457,240	803,864	9,125,185	1,034	0.480	0.262	2.977	0.001
0.275	34,730,138	87,724,143	2.526	441,311	781,031	8,694,068	855	0.503	0.277	3.083	0.001
0.3	32,064,938	80,916,047	2.524	425,958	756,272	8,278,898	708	0.526	0.291	3.182	0.001
0.325	29,878,125	75,320,951	2.521	412,278	733,197	7,923,217	587	0.547	0.303	3.272	0.001
0.35	27,778,575	69,972,018	2.519	398,227	708,608	7,556,983	466	0.569	0.315	3.359	0.001
0.375	25,784,775	64,865,674	2.516	383,752	683,865	7,203,118	344	0.592	0.328	3.454	0.001
0.4	24,128,925	60,659,865	2.514	371,207	659,791	6,880,878	275	0.612	0.338	3.528	0.000

Table 14.16 Total Cotabambas Mineral Inventory as an In Situ Inferred Resource

CuEQ Cut-off	Volume	Tonnes	Density	Cu Metal (t)	Au Metal (oz)	Ag Metal (oz)	Mo Metal (t)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (%)
0.1	403,554,150	1,051,575,931	2.606	2,365,899	4,276,094	68,277,815	17,221	0.225	0.126	2.020	0.002
0.125	352,864,575	919,211,357	2.605	2,257,598	4,070,335	62,098,182	15,855	0.246	0.138	2.101	0.002
0.15	306,667,763	798,624,681	2.604	2,135,360	3,841,756	56,033,895	14,337	0.267	0.150	2.182	0.002
0.175	266,189,813	693,028,776	2.604	2,007,722	3,603,364	50,375,941	12,802	0.290	0.162	2.261	0.002
0.2	232,643,550	605,339,681	2.602	1,884,827	3,376,864	45,372,075	11,263	0.311	0.174	2.331	0.002
0.225	204,220,463	530,896,168	2.600	1,766,497	3,154,241	40,874,400	9,691	0.333	0.185	2.395	0.002
0.25	180,908,925	469,841,559	2.597	1,658,244	2,942,676	36,983,435	8,331	0.353	0.195	2.448	0.002
0.275	159,095,325	412,681,136	2.594	1,545,317	2,725,012	33,213,908	6,976	0.374	0.205	2.503	0.002
0.3	140,124,488	363,205,640	2.592	1,438,215	2,512,409	29,884,395	5,888	0.396	0.215	2.559	0.002
0.325	123,332,288	319,423,371	2.590	1,334,515	2,309,306	26,823,547	4,953	0.418	0.225	2.612	0.002
0.35	108,764,625	281,471,270	2.588	1,236,465	2,122,199	24,105,307	4,201	0.439	0.235	2.664	0.001
0.375	95,218,313	246,232,790	2.586	1,139,067	1,927,326	21,549,245	3,582	0.463	0.243	2.722	0.001
0.4	83,764,088	216,432,201	2.584	1,050,375	1,754,705	19,293,982	3,093	0.485	0.252	2.773	0.001

Table 14.17 Total Cotabambas Mineral Inventory as an In Situ Indicated Resource by Zone

Zone	CuEQ Cut-off	Volume	Tonnes	Density	Cu Metal (t)	Au Metal (oz)	Ag Metal (oz)	Mo Metal (t)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (%)
4	0.20	32,470,650	84,177,613	2.592	314,291	580,822	7,389,486	1,555	0.373	0.215	2.730	0.002
5	0.20	10,027,875	23,824,499	2.376	116,669	184,527	2,012,001	6	0.490	0.241	2.627	0.000
6	0.20	79,350	187,232	2.360	-	3,956	22,518	-	0.000	0.657	3.741	0.000
7	0.20	3,604,350	8,917,085	2.474	64,902	88,066	879,818	4	0.728	0.307	3.069	0.000

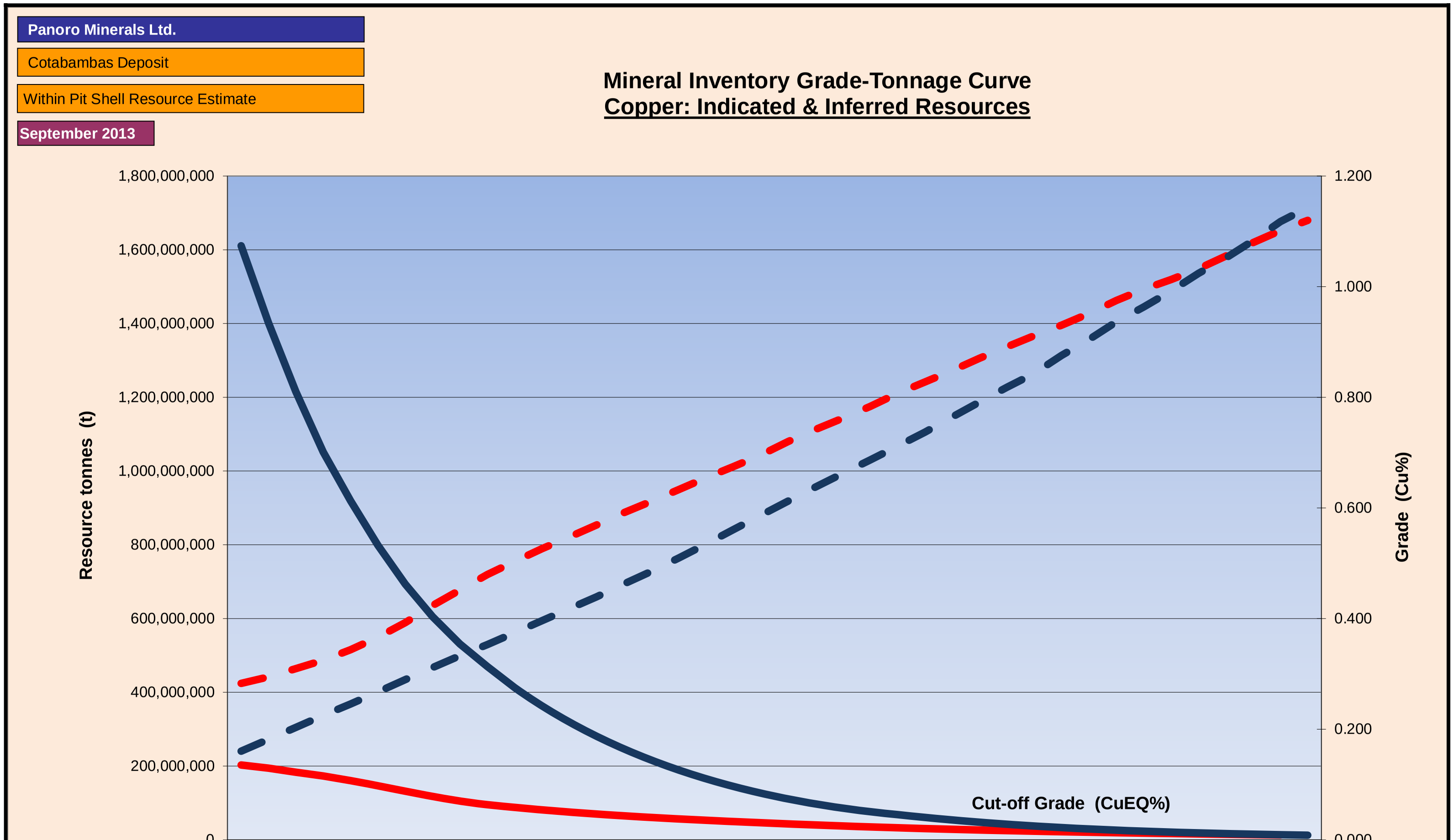
Table 14.18 Total Cotabambas Mineral Inventory as an In Situ Inferred Resource by Zone

Zone	CuEQ Cut-off	Volume	Tonnes	Density	Cu Metal (t)	Au Metal (oz)	Ag Metal (oz)	Mo Metal (t)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (%)
4	0.20	197,880,263	520,999,505	2.633	1,524,012	2,940,673	40,352,274	10,985	0.293	0.176	2.409	0.002
5	0.20	31,259,175	75,775,361	2.424	307,154	369,779	4,436,954	227	0.405	0.152	1.821	0.000
6	0.20	527,663	1,183,981	2.244	-	23,033	124,586	-	0.000	0.605	3.273	0.000
7	0.20	2,976,450	7,380,834	2.480	53,662	43,379	458,260	50	0.727	0.183	1.931	0.001

14.10.3 GRADE-TONNAGE CURVES

Figure 14.35 to Figure 14.37 depict the grade-tonnage curves for the Cotabambas deposit. Due to the lack of molybdenum in the deposit, molybdenum is not included.

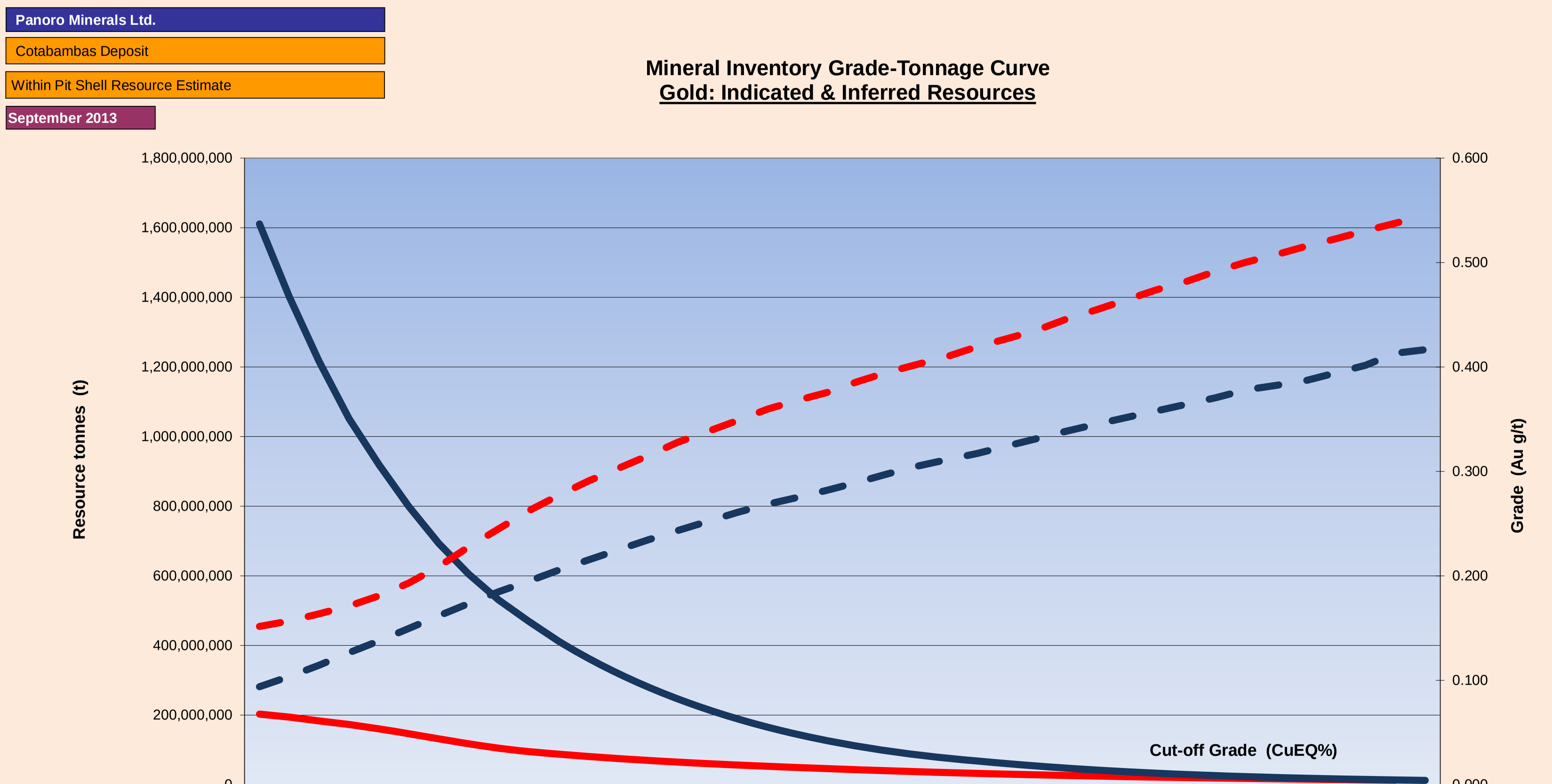
Figure 14.35 Indicated and Inferred Resources Copper Grade-Tonnage Curve



	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1	0.125	0.15	0.175	0.2	0.225	0.25	0.275	0.3	0.325	0.35	0.375	0.4	0.425	0.45	0.475	0.5
Indicated Tonnes	20	19	18	17	16	14	13	11	10	95	87	80	75	69	64	60	56	52	49	46
Inferred Tonnes	1,	1,	1,	1,	91	79	69	60	53	46	41	36	31	28	24	21	18	16	14	12
Indicated Grade	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Inferred Grade	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

	0.525	0.55	0.575	0.6	0.625	0.65	0.675	0.7	0.725	0.75	0.775	0.8	0.825	0.85	0.875	0.9	0.925	0.95	0.975	1
Indicated Tonnes	42	39	37	35	32	30	28	26	24	23	21	20	19	17	16	15	14	13	12	
Inferred Tonnes	11	97	86	77	68	60	53	47	42	37	33	29	25	23	20	18	16	15	13	12
Indicated Grade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Inferred Grade	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1

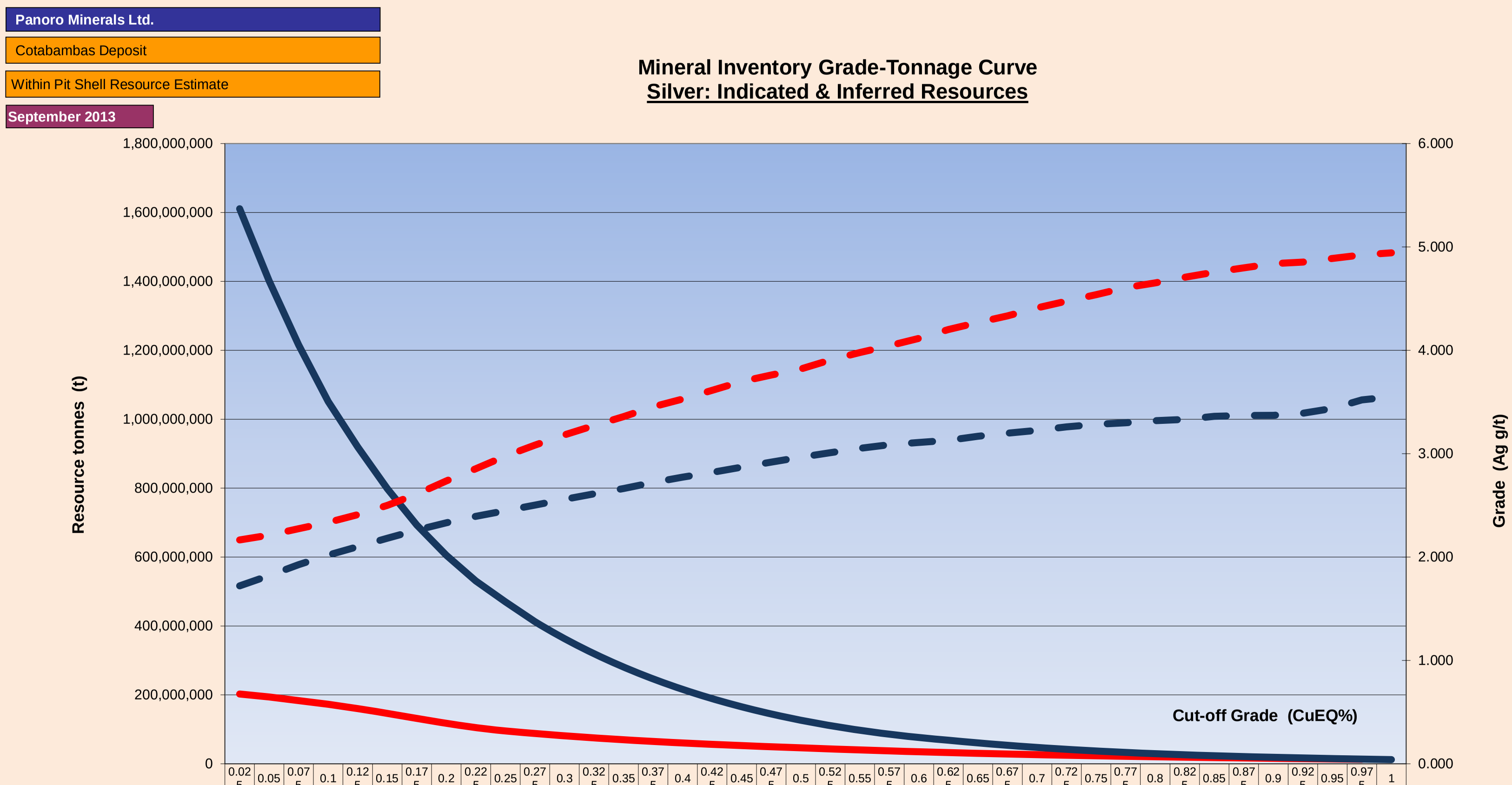
Figure 14.36 Indicated and Inferred Resources Gold Grade-Tonnage Curve



	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1	0.125	0.15	0.175	0.2	0.225	0.25	0.275	0.3	0.325	0.35						
Indicated Tonnes	202	194	183	172	160	146	131	117	105	95,	87,	80,	75,	69,	64,	60,	56,	52,	49,	46,
Inferred Tonnes	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,0	919	798	693	605	530	469	412	363	319	281	246	216	189	165	144	126
Indicated Grade	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.37
Inferred Grade	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28

Indicated Tonnes	42,	39,	37,	35,	32,	30,	28,	26,	24,	23,	21,	20,	19,	17,	16,	15,	14,	13,	12,	
Inferred Tonnes	110	97,	86,	77,	68,	60,	53,	47,	42,	37,	33,	29,	25,	23,	20,	18,	16,	15,	13,	12,
Indicated Grade	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.54
Inferred Grade	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.41

Figure 14.37 Indicated and Inferred Resources Silver Grade-Tonnage Curve



	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1	0.125	0.15	0.175	0.2	0.225	0.25	0.275	0.3	0.325	0.35	0.375	0.4	0.425	0.45	0.475	0.5
Indicated Tonnes	202	194	183	172	160	146	131	117	105	95,	87,	80,	75,	69,	64,	60,	56,	52,	49,	46,
Inferred Tonnes	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,0	919	798	693	605	530	469	412	363	319	281	246	216	189	165	144	126
Indicated Grade	2.16	2.21	2.27	2.33	2.41	2.50	2.60	2.73	2.85	2.97	3.08	3.18	3.27	3.35	3.45	3.52	3.61	3.69	3.76	3.81
Inferred Grade	1.72	1.82	1.92	2.02	2.10	2.18	2.26	2.33	2.39	2.44	2.50	2.55	2.61	2.66	2.72	2.77	2.82	2.86	2.91	2.96

	0.525	0.55	0.575	0.6	0.625	0.65	0.675	0.7	0.725	0.75	0.775	0.8	0.825	0.85	0.875	0.9	0.925	0.95	0.975	1
Indicated Tonnes	42,	39,	37,	35,	32,	30,	28,	26,	24,	23,	21,	20,	19,	17,	16,	15,	14,	13,	12,	
Inferred Tonnes	110	97,	86,	77,	68,	60,	53,	47,	42,	37,	33,	29,	25,	23,	20,	18,	16,	15,	13,	12,
Indicated Grade	3.90	3.97	4.04	4.11	4.20	4.26	4.33	4.41	4.47	4.53	4.60	4.65	4.70	4.75	4.79	4.83	4.85	4.88	4.92	4.94
Inferred Grade	3.00	3.05	3.08	3.10	3.12	3.16	3.19	3.22	3.25	3.28	3.29	3.32	3.33	3.36	3.37	3.37	3.39	3.43	3.52	3.55

14.11 Previous Resource Estimates

The first historical resource estimate at Cotabambas was completed by Hector Flores of Anaconda Chile in September 1999. In February 2001, a sectional resource estimate was completed by J. Perello, H. Possa and C. Neyra (2001) which was followed by a geostatistical resource estimate by the Chilean engineering firm NCL Ingeneria y Construccion SA (NCL) (2001). Using a copper cut-off of 0.3%, NCL reported a resource of 69 Mt at 0.74% copper and 0.46 g/t gold.

In March 2007, SRK completed the first mineral resource estimate of Cotabambas using the NI 43-101 format. At the same 0.3% copper cut-off, SRK reported a resource of 114 Mt at 0.68% copper and 0.38 g/t gold. SRK declared the entire resource as Inferred.

In October 2012, AMEC (2012) completed the second NI 43-101 Cotabambas resource estimate. AMEC reported the resource of four domains using a 0.2% CuEQ cut-off, calculated as a function of Cu + Au + Ag. The declared resources for these four domains are all Inferred resource classification and include:

- A hypogene sulphide mineral resource of 381.8 Mt at 0.4% copper, 0.24 g/t gold and 2.94 g/t silver.
- A supergene sulphide mineral resource of 6.9 Mt at 1.29% copper, 0.35 g/t gold and 3.11 g/t silver.
- An oxide copper mineral resource of 14.5 Mt at 0.73% copper.
- An oxide gold mineral resource of 0.8 Mt at 0.88 g/t gold and 3.95 g/t silver (using a 0.2 g/t gold cut-off).

At a 0.2% CuEQ cut-off, AMEC's 2012 resource summed to 404.1 Mt at 0.42% copper, 0.23 g/t gold and 2.84 g/t silver. AMEC's 2012 resource was reported from within an optimized pit shell.

In comparison, at a 0.2% CuEQ cut-off, Tetra Tech's 2013 resource model (this report) estimates an in situ Indicated Resource of 117 Mt at 0.42% copper, 0.23 g/t gold and 2.74 g/t silver, and an in situ Inferred Resource of 605 Mt at 0.31% copper, 0.17 g/t gold and 2.33 g/t silver. Tetra Tech's sequential leaching resource estimate at the same cut-off (all Inferred) reports 507 Mt at 0.30% copper, 0.13 g/t gold and 1.61 g/t silver.

14.12 Recommendations

QKNA was not undertaken during this resource estimate due to time constraints. Subsequent models should utilize KE and ZZ* to optimize the sample searches and selection to maximize the quality of the grade interpolation. This could also be applied to parent cell size selection.

A PEA should be undertaken and can be based on this current model. One of the results of a PEA is the generation of an optimized pit shell which would comprehensively demonstrate potential for economic extraction. Once this optimized pit shell is realized, then the immediate strategy would be to convert the within-optimized-pit Inferred resource to Indicated or even Measured classification. However, until the optimized pit shell is realized, this drill program cannot be adequately planned.

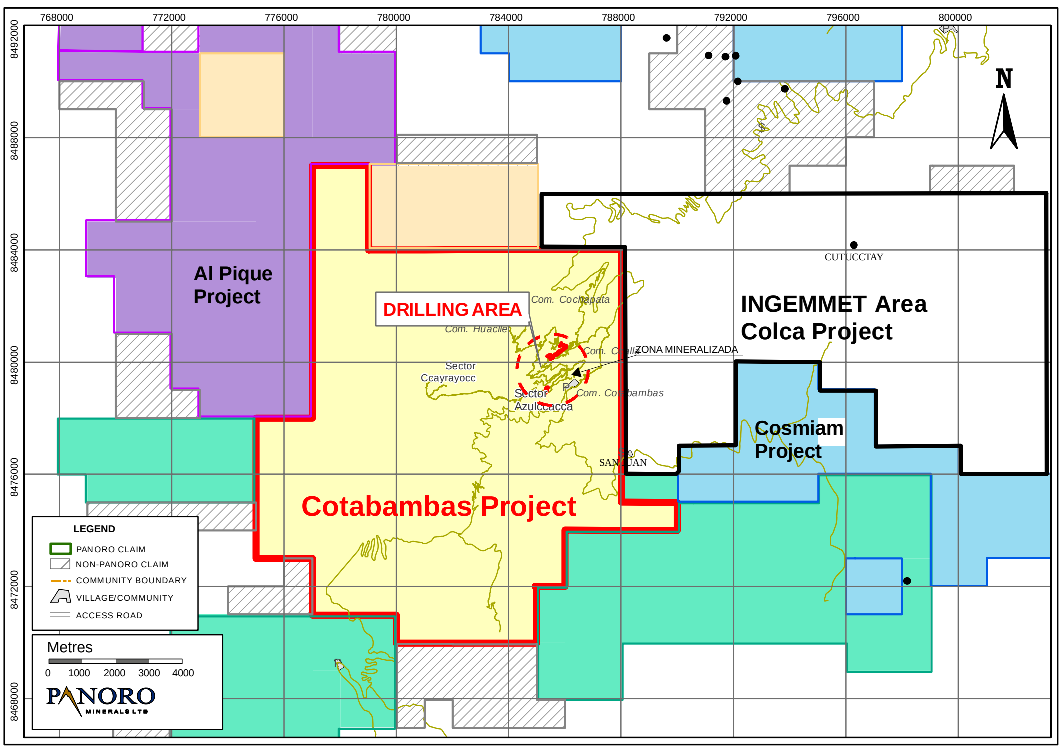
KE and ZZ* indicate that the optimal drill spacing for an Indicated resource is 40 to 50 m on section, and 50 to 70 m along strike. Infill drilling would also provide data to better define the main geological units of the deposit, improve short-range variography, and enhance to confidence in any subsequent resource estimate.

The current model requires extensions of the base of oxide and the base of leached cap (geological) wireframes, especially to the north of the deposit where little data is available, to accommodate waste rock modelling around the margins of the optimized pit shell. Planned infill drilling will assist in the design of these wireframes.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no significant properties adjacent to the Property. Figure 15.1 illustrates the mineral concessions adjacent to the Property.

Figure 15.1 Cotabambas Property and Adjacent Properties



Source: Panoro (2013)

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

This section is not applicable to this report.

17.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Panoro is a Canadian-registered resource company, based in Vancouver, Canada and in Lima, Peru, and is publicly listed on the TSX-V as PML.V. Panoro is a mineral exploration company focused on exploring and developing its copper and copper-gold deposits in Peru.

This technical report and resource estimate covers the Property in the Apurimac Region of southern Peru, situated approximately 50 km southwest of Cusco.

Panoro retained Tetra Tech to produce a new NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate and technical report on the Property. This technical report conforms to the standards set out in NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and is in compliance with Form 43-101F1. The QP responsible for this report are: Mr. Paul Daigle, P.Geo., Senior Geologist with Tetra Tech; Dr. Robert Sinclair Morrison, Ph.D., MAusIMM (CP), P.Geo., former Lead Resource Geologist with Tetra Tech; and Dr. Jianhui (John) Huang, Ph.D., P.Eng., Senior Metallurgist with Tetra Tech.

At a 0.2% CuEQ cut-off, Tetra Tech's 2013 resource model (this report) estimates a total in situ Indicated Resource of 117 Mt at 0.42% copper, 0.23 g/t gold, 2.74 g/t silver and 0.0013% molybdenum, and a total in situ Inferred Resource of 605 Mt at 0.31% copper, 0.17 g/t gold, 2.33 g/t silver and 0.0019% molybdenum.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

QKNA was not undertaken during this resource estimate due to time constraints. Future resource estimates should employ QKNA to optimize sample search strategies for grade interpolation.

Infill drilling is required to convert in-pit Inferred material to Indicated status. Optimal drill spacing for an Indicated Resource is 40 to 50 m on section, and 50 to 70 m along strike. This density of infill drilling would also better define the main geological units of the deposit and enhance to confidence in any subsequent resource estimate. Figure 18.1 and Figure 18.2 shows the position of a proposed drilling (red traces) and a representative infill drill section.

The proposed infill drilling details are tabulated in Table 18.1. The strategy is to target near-surface higher-grade Inferred material as a priority to convert to an Indicated resource category.

Table 18.1 Proposed Infill Drilling Details for Cotabambas

Plan Drillhole	XP	YP	ZP	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)
1	786,159	8,480,646	3,109	298	60	200
2	786,016	8,480,716	3,066	298	60	300
3	785,914	8,480,787	3,122	298	60	300
4	786,108	8,480,615	3,127	298	60	200
5	786,030	8,480,660	3,165	298	60	200
6	785,960	8,480,696	3,192	298	60	200
7	785,816	8,480,717	3,057	298	55	400
8	785,763	8,480,685	3,056	298	60	400
9	786,007	8,480,554	3,019	298	60	300
10	785,708	8,480,663	2,952	298	60	500
11	785,583	8,480,668	3,227	298	60	300
12	785,838	8,480,539	2,957	298	60	400
13	785,709	8,480,545	3,017	298	50	400
14	785,501	8,480,661	3,146	298	50	400
15	785,399	8,480,712	3,221	298	50	400
16	785,646	8,480,637	3,087	298	50	400
17	785,698	8,480,485	3,103	298	50	300
18	785,537	8,480,575	3,225	298	50	300
19	785,740	8,480,465	2,982	298	50	400
20	785,622	8,480,479	2,912	298	60	500
21	785,591	8,480,498	3,179	298	50	300

table continues...

Plan Drillhole	XP	YP	ZP	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)
22	785,516	8,480,532	3,212	298	50	300
23	785,445	8,480,572	3,245	298	50	300
24	785,230	8,480,686	3,105	298	50	500
25	785,122	8,480,749	3,160	298	50	500
26	785,778	8,480,400	2,878	298	60	500
27	785,678	8,480,389	3,089	298	60	300
28	785,353	8,480,562	3,224	298	50	300
29	785,641	8,480,355	3,092	298	50	300
30	785,554	8,480,341	3,134	298	50	300
31	785,373	8,480,442	3,200	298	50	300
32	785,451	8,480,347	3,153	298	50	300
33	785,401	8,480,309	3,139	298	60	300
34	785,407	8,480,253	3,029	298	60	400
35	785,296	8,480,309	3,192	298	50	300
36	785,430	8,480,177	3,092	298	60	300
37	785,222	8,480,297	3,090	298	60	400
38	785,324	8,480,175	3,016	298	60	400
39	785,327	8,480,121	3,111	298	60	300
40	785,132	8,478,981	3,471	298	65	300
41	785,034	8,478,981	3,518	298	55	300
42	784,951	8,479,027	3,575	298	60	200
43	785,049	8,478,913	3,577	298	60	200
44	784,948	8,478,972	3,560	298	60	200

The proposed drilling program amounts to 14,600 m in total. Given an approximate drilling cost of US$300/m, this would cost approximately US$4.38 million.

Conditional Simulation (co-located cokriging) could be used to estimate CuCN, CuR and CuAS throughout the deposit if there is sufficient correlation between leach data and corresponding assay data in each respective domain.

The current model requires review and extensions of the base of oxide and the base of leached cap (geological) wireframes.

A PEA should be undertaken as follow-up to this report, and as a lead-in to a prefeasibility study.

Figure 18.1 Proposed Infill Drilling Program – Plan View

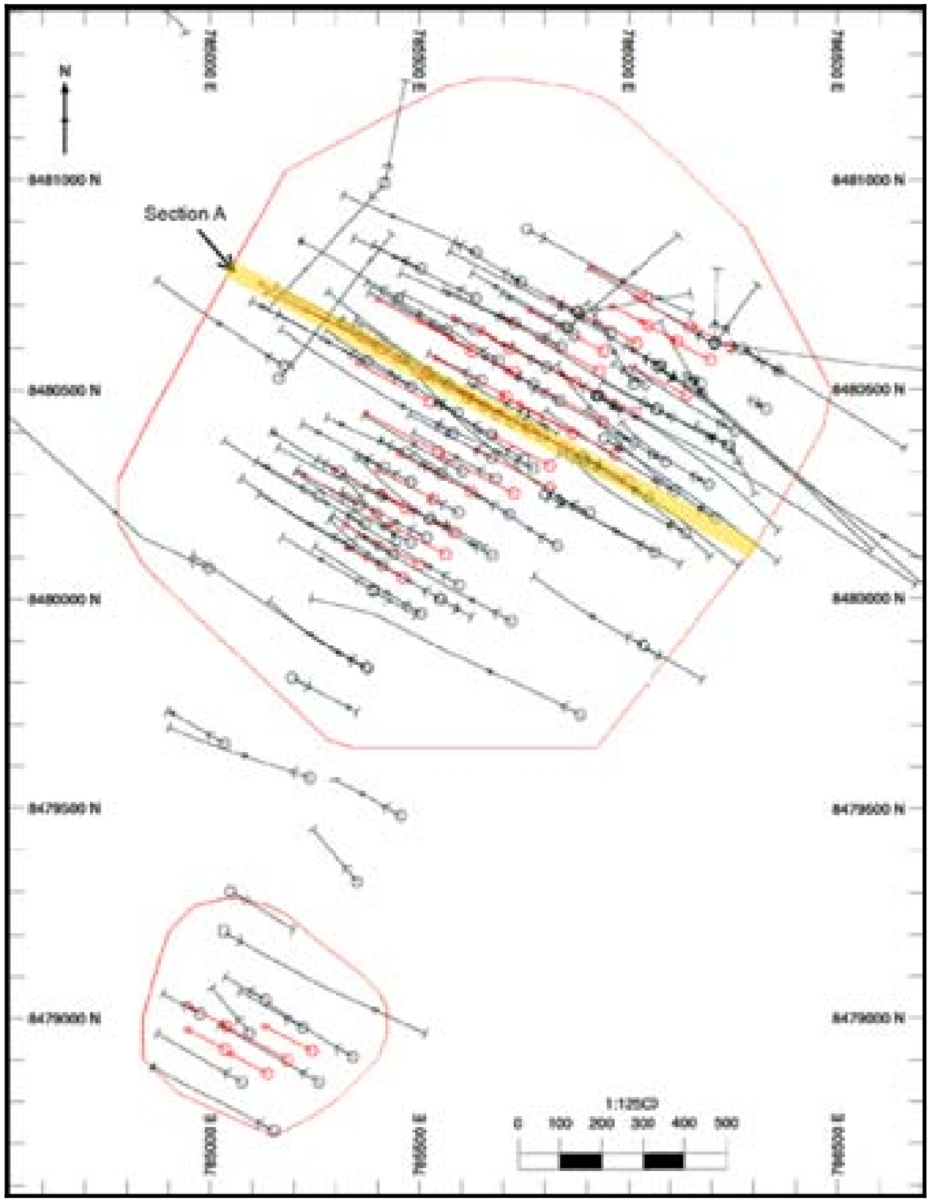
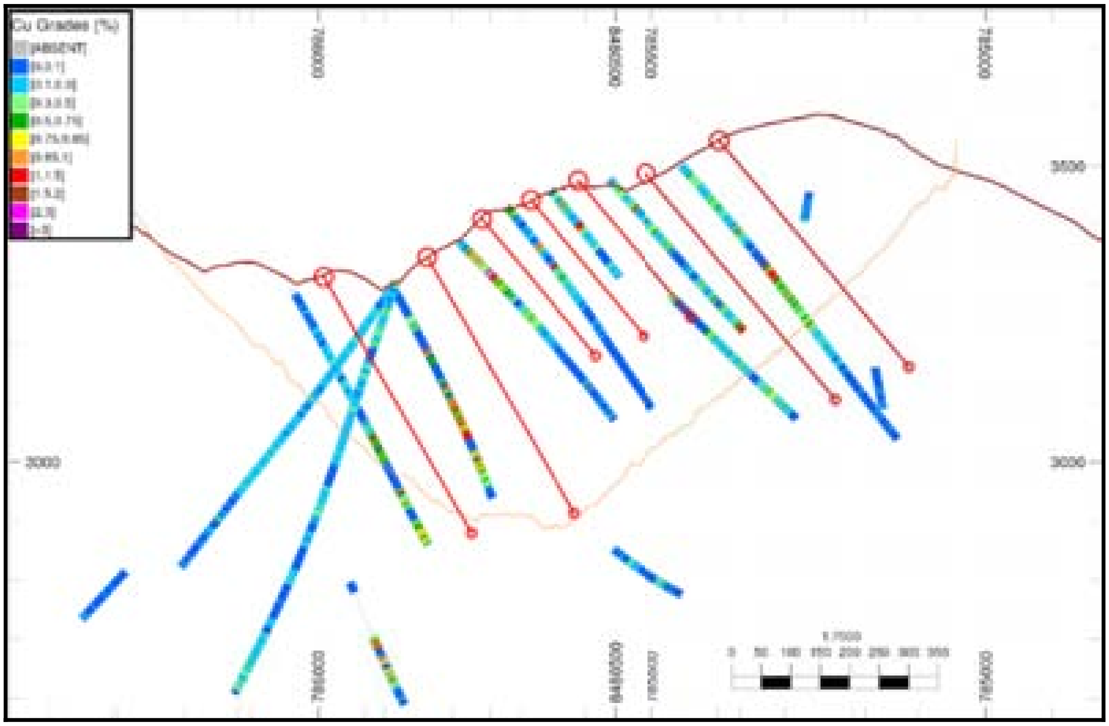


Figure 18.2 Proposed Infill Drilling Program – Representative Section View



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WEBSITES

Panoro Minerals Ltd. – Company Website
http://www.panoro.com/s/Home.asp

World Climate – Cusco
http://www.worldclimate.com/cgi-bin/grid.pl?gr=S13W071

PRESS RELEASES

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20.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

20.1 ROBERT SINCLAIR MORRISON, PH.D., MAUSIMM (CP), P.GEO.

I, Robert Sinclair Morrison, Ph.D., MAusIMM (CP), P.Geo., of Toronto, Ontario, do hereby certify:

- I am a Geologist with an address at Suite 409, 208 Queens Quay West, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y5. At the effective date of the technical report, I was a Lead Resource Geologist with Tetra Tech WEI Inc. with a business address at 200-350 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2S6.
- This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate of the Cotabambas Copper-Gold Project, Peru", dated October 29, 2013 (the "Technical Report").
- I am a graduate of Acadia University (B.Sc. 1981) and University of Adelaide (Ph.D. 1990). I am a member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (#11212), and I am registered as a Chartered Professional in Geology with the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy since 2004. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, License #1839 since 2010. My relevant experience with respect to the Cotabambas deposit, ore body modelling and resource estimation includes modelling and resource estimation of six porphyry copper deposits in Quebec, British Columbia, Alaska and northern Argentina in the past four years. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument") under the Accepted Foreign Associations and Membership Designations (Appendix A).
- I did not complete a personal inspection of the Property.
- I am responsible for Sections 1.0 to 11.0, 14.0 to 19.0 and 20.1 of the Technical Report.
- I am independent of Panoro Minerals Ltd. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
- I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- I have read the Instrument and the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed and dated this 6th day of December, 2013 at Toronto, Ontario

Original document signed and sealed by
Robert Sinclair Morrison, Ph.D., MAusIMM (CP), P.Geo.

Robert Sinclair Morrison, Ph.D., MAusIMM (CP), P.Geo.
Geologist

20.2 JIANHUI (JOHN) HUANG, PH.D., P.ENG.

I, Jianhui (John) Huang, Ph.D., P.Eng., of Burnaby, British Columbia, do hereby certify:

- I am a Senior Metallurgist with Tetra Tech WEI Inc. with a business address at 800-555 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1M1.
- This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate of the Cotabambas Copper-Gold Project, Peru", dated October 29, 2013 (the "Technical Report").
- I am a graduate of North-East University (B.Eng., 1982), Beijing General Research Institute for Non-ferrous Metals (M.Eng., 1988), and Birmingham University (Ph.D., 2000). I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License #30898). My relevant experience with respect to mineral engineering includes more than 30 years of involvement in mineral process for metal recovery from various base metal, gold, silver, and rare metal ores. I have relevant experience in copper, molybdenum, gold and silver recovery from various ores. Projects include the Mt. Milligan project (FS), the Schaft Creek project (FS), the Kerr-Sulphuret-Mitchell project (PFS), the Berg project (PEA), and the Courageous Lake project (PFS). I am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument").
- I did not complete a personal inspection of the Property.
- I am responsible for Sections 13.0 and 20.2 of the Technical Report.
- I am independent of Panoro Minerals Ltd. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
- I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- I have read the Instrument and the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated this 6th day of December, 2013 at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Original document signed and sealed by
Jianhui (John) Huang, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Jianhui (John) Huang, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Senior Metallurgist
Tetra Tech WEI Inc.

20.3 PAUL DAIGLE, P.GEO.

I, Paul Daigle, P.Geo., of Toronto, Ontario, do hereby certify:

- I am a Senior Geologist with Tetra Tech WEI Inc. with a business address at 200-350 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2S6.
- This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate of the Cotabambas Copper-Gold Project, Peru", dated October 29, 2013 (the "Technical Report").
- I am a graduate of Concordia University, (B.Sc. Geology, 1989). I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Registration #1592) and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (Registration #10665). My relevant experience includes over 24 years of experience in a wide variety of geological settings and, most recently, the Tucumã copper-gold deposits, in Pará, Brazil. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument").
- My most recent personal inspection of the Property was June 3 to 7, 2013, for one day.
- I am responsible for Sections 12.0 and 20.3 of the Technical Report.
- I am independent of Panoro Minerals Ltd. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
- I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- I have read the Instrument and the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated this 6th day of December, 2013 at Toronto, Ontario.

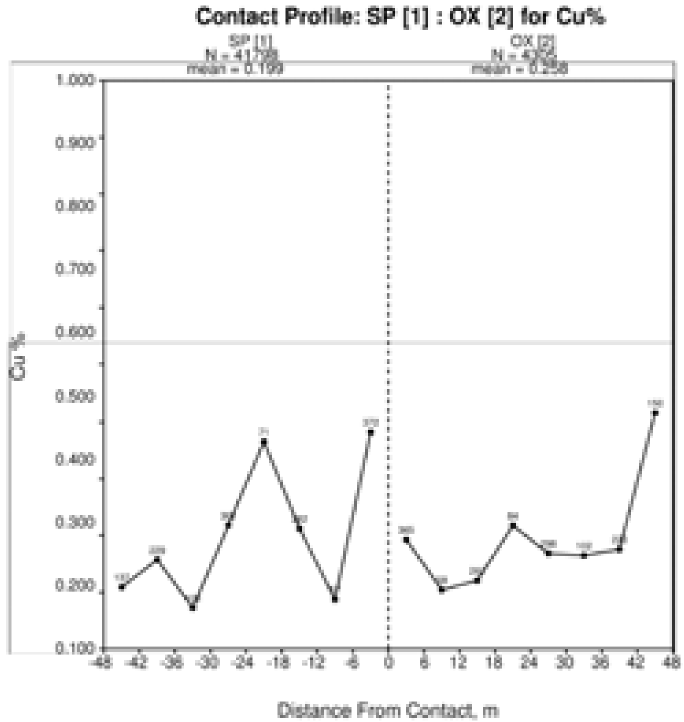
Original document signed and sealed by
Paul Daigle, P.Geo.

Paul Daigle, P.Geo.
Senior Geologist
Tetra Tech WEI Inc.

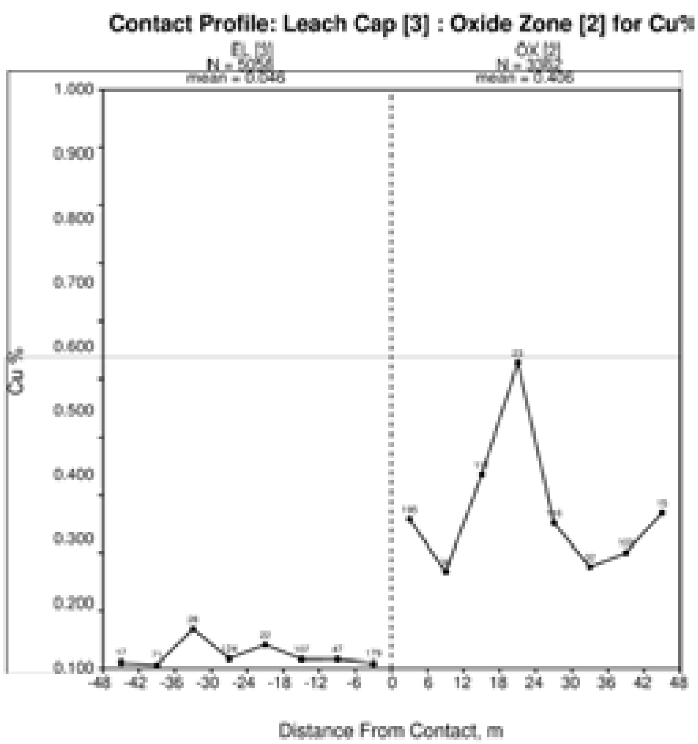
APPENDIX A

Examples of Contact Profiles

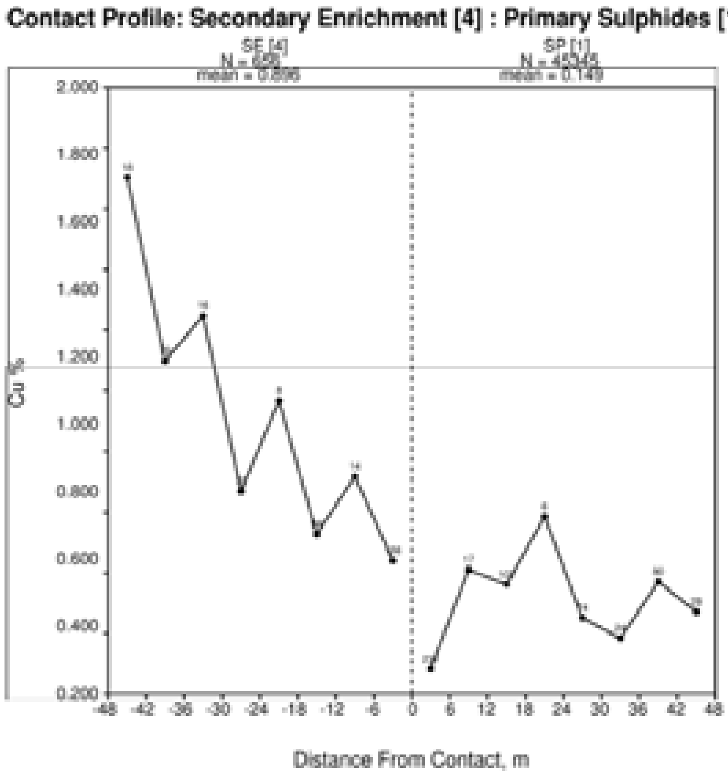
Cu Contact Profile - Hypogene Zone 4 (left) versus Oxide (Zone 5) right



Cu Contact Profile – Leached Cap Zone 6 (left) versus Oxide (Zone 5) right



Cu Contact Profile – Supergene Zone 7 (left) versus Hypogene (Zone 4) right



Cu Contact Profile – Supergene Zone 7 (left) versus Oxide (Zone 5) right