P&E MINING
CONSULTANTS INC.
Geologists and Mining Engineers

Brampton
201 County Court Blvd., Suite 401
Brampton, Ontario, L6W 4L2
Tel: 905-595-0575 Fax: 905-595-0578

Vancouver
800 West Pender Street, Suite 410
Vancouver, BC, V6C 2V6
Tel: 647-868-8526

www.peconsulting.ca

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE
LOS CHAPITOS PROPERTY,
AREQUIPA PROVINCE, PERU

8,264,000 m N, 574,000 m E
UTM WGS 84, Zone 18S

FOR

Camino Minerals Corporation

By

P&E Mining Consultants Inc.

NI-43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT No. 327

David Burga, P.Geo.

Effective Date: March 19, 2018
Signing Date: April 3, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 SUMMARY

Camino Minerals Corporation ("Camino" or the "Company") retained P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") to complete an independent National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") compliant Technical Report on the geology and exploration of the Los Chapitos Property (the "Property"), located in the Arequipa Region of Peru.

The Los Chapitos Property is approximately 620 km south-southeast of Lima, Peru and covers approximately 11,800 hectares (118 km^2) and consists of twenty-one contiguous concessions. The Company, through its affiliate Camino Resources S.A.C., owns, or has option agreements in place to acquire, 100% of the Los Chapitos Property with an approximate center of 8,264,000m N and 574,000m E (UTM WGS 84, Zone 18S). All concessions are in good standing as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

The Los Chapitos Copper-Oxide Property is located along the margins of two parallel geological belts extending along the Peruvian coast from Lima to southern Peru. The immediate Coastal Belt hosts numerous mineral occurrences characterized as iron-oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposits. Parallel and adjacent to this IOCG belt, is the Cretacoeus Coastal Batholith Complex. These plutonic rocks form batholiths that host mesothermal gold, copper and lead-zinc vein systems. The Los Chapitos Property lies on the junction of these two metallogenic belts, 15 to 20 km inland from the Pacific coast.

The Los Chapitos Property -area is primarily underlain by lower Jurassic stratified volcaniclastic sediments, andesitic tuffs and flows which are in-turn intruded by Cretaceous Igneous hypabyssal volcanics and granitic plugs and stocks. Subsequent late Cretaceous and Tertiary dykes cut this entire sequence. The oldest rocks on the Property are stratified Lower Jurassic units belonging to the Chocolate Formation. These rocks are brecciated and partially intruded into by the hypabyssal Bello Union Complex of early Cretaceous age as well as the late Cretaceous Coastal Intrusive Complex. Various young, non-mineralized dykes and sills subsequently intrude this entire package of rocks. The late Cretaceous igneous rocks are predominately medium to coarse grained monzonites that are part of the Coastal Batholith Complex specifically the Linga Supergroup.

Mineralization observed within the Property includes structurally controlled copper mineralization, lithologically controlled copper mineralization and structurally controlled copper-gold vein mineralization.

The Los Chapitos Property was visited by Mr. David Burga, P.Geo., of P&E on May 25th and 26th and September 23rd and 24th of 2017 and January 20th of 2018. Mr. Burga conducted data verification sampling programs as part of the on-site review.

1.1 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Los Chapitos exploration property is an early stage prospect with widespread indications of Cu and Ag mineralization related to fluid movement and replacement in an IOCG style environment.

The size of the Property package coupled with the style of mineralization indicates a clear need for a careful and systematic approach to mineralized target definition.

This Technical Report was prepared primarily to document the initial work completed by the Company. The following observations and conclusions are made concerning the Property:

- The primary purpose of this Technical Report is to provide the basic foundation for advancing the Los Chapitos Property in a logical and systematic manner from its present status, through the various stages of Mineral Resource definition, and the various stages of potential economic viability determination.
- It is concluded that the drilling assay database is sufficient for currently envisioned purposes.

Various other factors including a mining friendly region and province are positive for potential future mining operations.

The recommendation is made that samples within mineralized zones be retested in the case of a failure of one of the standards or blanks.

In general it is concluded that the Los Chapitos Property is a promising and underexplored region. The key aspects of the proposed exploration program are outlined as follows:

- 1,500 m of drilling at Atajo Zone to test the extent of mineralization.
- 1,000 m of drilling at Vicky Zone to test surface showings and geophysical targets.
- 5,000 m of step-out drilling at Adriana Zone to the SE to define sub-vertical Feeder Zone mineralization and flat lying mineralization extending to the NE of the Feeder Zone.
- 2,500 m of drilling to test the NW extent of the sub-vertical Feeder Zone mineralization.
- Geophysical surveys –Induced Polarization and Magnetics surveys over the Lourdes area and expand the Adriana Zone grid to the SW to close off the chargeability anomaly.
- Soil geo-chemical program performed over the Lourdes area and expand the Adriana grid to the SW.
- 5,000 m of in-fill drilling to bring drill density to 50 m centres on section and 75 to 100 m between sections.

A budget of approximately US$5.8 million is required to complete the 2018 exploration work on the Los Chapitos Property. In the opinion of P&E Mining Consultants Inc., this work is fully warranted and justified. Additional expenditures may be required to continue work on the Los Chapitos Property after the initial program has been completed. Additional equity funding may be required for this.

Proposed 2018 Exploration Budget for the Los Chapitos Property (US$)

Exploration and Resource Drilling (15,000 m @ $350/m)	$5,250,000
IP Geophysics Program	$200,000
Contingency @ 5%	$300,000
Total	**$5,750,000**

.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Camino Minerals Corporation retained P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") to complete an independent NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report on the copper and silver mineralization at the Los Chapitos Property, located in the Arequipa Region of Peru.

This Technical Report was prepared by P&E, at the request of Mr. Ken McNaughton, President and CEO of Camino Mineral Corporation., a British Columbia registered company, trading under the symbol of "COR" on the TSX-V Exchange with its corporate office at:

500 - 666 Burrard Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia,
Canada
V6C 3P6

This Technical Report has an effective date of March 19, 2018.

Mr. David Burga, P.Geo., a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101, conducted a site visit of the Property on May 25th and 26th, September 23rd and 24th, 2017 and January 20th, 2018. Data verification sampling programs were conducted as part of the on-site reviews.

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This Technical Report is based, in part, on internal company technical reports, and maps, published government reports, company letters, memoranda, public disclosure and public information as listed in the References at the conclusion of this Technical Report. Sections from reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted or summarized in this Technical Report, and are indicated where appropriate.

This Technical Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101 and in compliance with Form NI 43-101F1 of the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) and the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA).

2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Unless otherwise stated all units used in this report are metric. Copper ("Cu") values are reported as percentages (%), Silver ("Ag") assay values are reported in grams of metal per tonne ("g/t Ag"). The US$ is used throughout this report unless otherwise specified.

The coordinate system used by Camino for locating and reporting drill hole information is the UTM system. The Property is in UTM Zone 18S and the WGS84 datum is used. Maps in this Technical Report are metric use the UTM coordinate system.

The following list shows the meaning of the abbreviations for technical terms used throughout the text of this Technical Report.

Abbreviation	Meaning
"AAS"	Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
"AES"	Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
"Ag"	silver
"ASL"	above sea level
"Au"	gold
"ALS"	ALS Global
"CIM"	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
"cm"	centimetre(s)
"Cu"	copper
"CuEq"	copper equivalent
"DDH"	diamond drill hole
"g/t"	grams per tonne
"ha"	hectare(s)
"ICP"	inductively coupled plasma
"INACC"	Instituto Nacional de Concesiones Minero (National Institute of Mining Concessions)
"INGEMET"	Instituto Geològico Minero y Metalùrgico (Geological Institute of Mining and Metallurgy)
"IP/RES"	induced polarization / resistivity survey
"km"	kilometre(s)
"LME"	London Metals Exchange
"m"	metre(s)
"Ma"	millions of years
"MAG"	magnetometer survey
"Mo"	molybdenum
"NI"	National Instrument
"NSR"	Net Smelter Royalty
"P&E"	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
"RC"	Reverse Circulation
"SUNARP"	Superintendencia Nacional de los Registros Pùblicos (Public Registry of Mining)
"t"	metric tonne(s)
"T"	Imperial ton
"UTM"	Universal Transverse Mercator

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

P&E has assumed, and relied on the fact, that all the information and existing technical documents listed in the References section of this Technical Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. While we carefully reviewed all the available information presented to us, we cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. We reserve the right, but will not be obligated to revise this Technical Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to us subsequent to the effective date of this Technical Report.

Although copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were reviewed, an independent verification of land title and tenure was performed by Greta Castillo, partner in the law firm Legalia SA of Lima, Peru. P&E has not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on the Company's solicitor to have conducted the proper legal due diligence.

A draft copy of this Technical Report has been reviewed for factual errors by Camino and P&E has relied on Camino's historical and current knowledge of the Property in this regard. Any statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the effective date of this Technical Report.

4.0 SECTION

4.1 LOS CHAPITOS PROPERTY LOCATION

The Los Chapitos Property is located in the Arequipa Region of Southern Peru. (Figure 4.1). with its geographic centre at approximately 8,264,000 N and 574,000 E (UTM 84, Zone 18S). Los Chapitos is covered by rolling hills with elevations between 500 m and 1,450 m ASL.

Figure 4.1 Location of the Los Chapitos Property

Source: *(www.caminominerals.com)*

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND TENURE

The Los Chapitos Property comprises 21 concessions representing a total area of 11,800 ha. All concessions are in good standing and are in the process of being transferred to Minera Andinas S.A. as per their option agreement. (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2).

As shown in Figure 4.2 the Los Chapitos Property concessions are contiguous. The boundaries of individual concessions can be identified in the field by GPS. The concession boundaries have not been surveyed. The concessions were acquired either directly or by way of option agreement. All concessions are owned by Camino Resources SAC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Camino Minerals Corporation.

In July of 2016, the Company signed an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in 2,500 ha Los Chapitos Property. Under the terms of the agreement, Camino has a right to earn 100% interest in the Property subject to a 1.5% NSR by making staged payments as outlined in Table 4.1. Camino agreed that any property staked or acquired within a 5 km area of influence around the current 21 concessions would be subject to the NSR. Further information on the royalty payments can be found in Section 4.3.

TABLE 4.1
LOS CHAPITOS PROPERTY CONCESSION DETAILS

Concession #	Concession Name	Area (ha)	District, Province and Department
01-03214-16	Chapitos 28*	800	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
01-02841-04A	Chapitos 2-A	400.00	Atiquipa / Caraveli / Arequipa
01-03072-04A	Chapitos 3-A	800.00	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
01-03071-04	Chapitos 5	1,000.00	Atiquipa / Yauca – Caraveli - Arequipa
01-02274-16	Chapitos 22*	200	Yauca – Caraveli - Arequipa
01-02275-16	Chapitos 23*	100	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
01-02178-16	Chapitos 10*	800	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
01-02841-04	Chapitos 2	300.00	Atiquipa / Caraveli / Arequipa
01-00231-05	Chapitos 9	300.00	Atiquipa / Caraveli / Arequipa
01-03072-04	Chapitos 3	200.00	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
01-02276-16	Chapitos 24*	100	Atiquipa – Caraveli - Arequipa
01-02305-16	Chapitos 25*	700	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
01-02306-16	Chapitos 26*	600	Atiquipa– Caraveli – Arequipa
01-02380-12	Chapitos 11	200	Atiquipa– Caraveli Arequipa
01-02226-16	PDA 1*	100	Atiquipa– Caraveli – Arequipa
01-03138-16	Chapitos 27*	100	Atiquipa– Caraveli – Arequipa

TABLE 4.1 LOS CHAPITOS PROPERTY CONCESSION DETAILS			
Concession #	**Concession Name**	**Area (ha)**	**District, Province and Department**
01-02380-12	Fares 1*	1000	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
01-02151-17	Chapitos 30*	900	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
01-02152-17	Chapitos 31*	700	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
01-02153-17	Chapitos 32*	800	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
01-02154-17	Chapitos 33*	800	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
01-02150-17	Chapitos 40*	900	Atiquipa/ Yauca – Caraveli – Arequipa
Total	**21**	**11,800**	

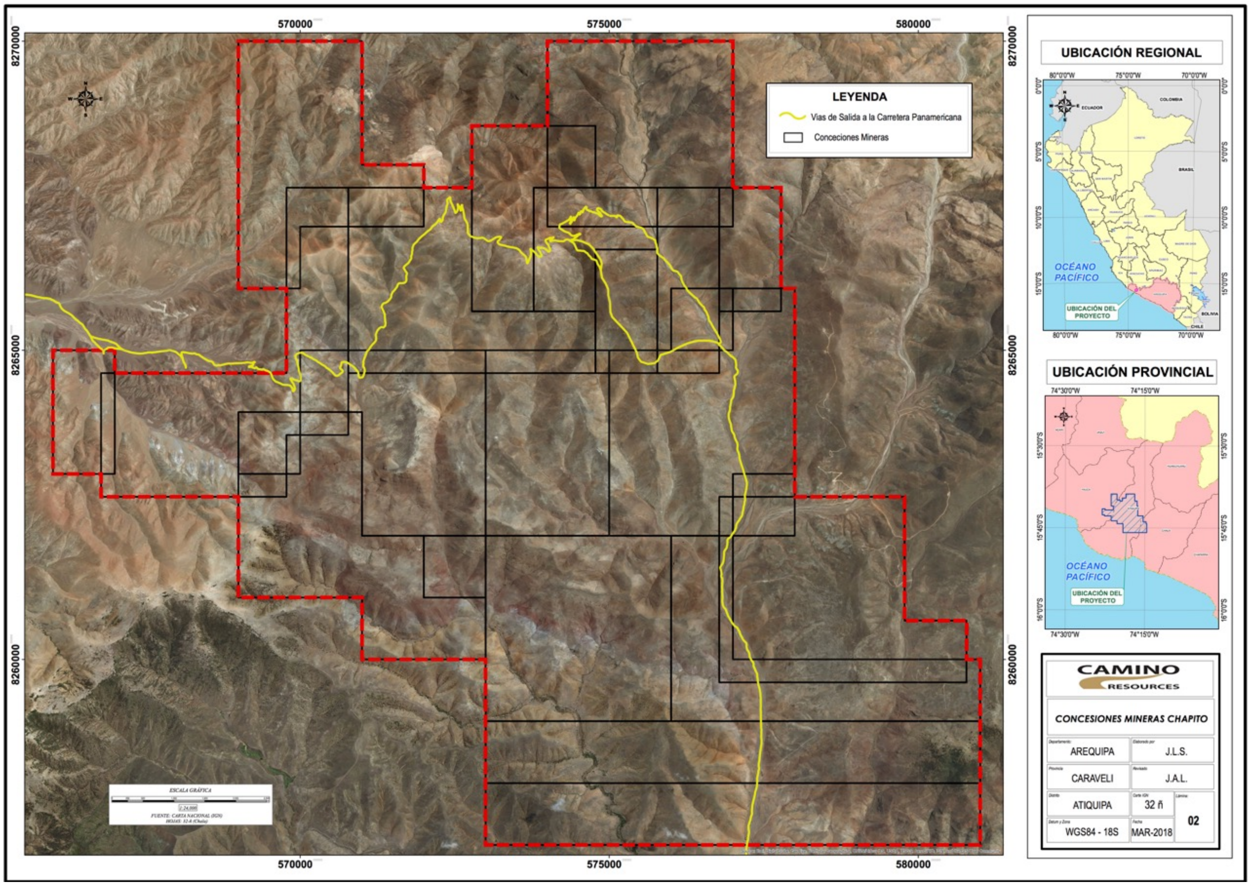
**These concessions were staked by Camino and are in the process of being transferred to Minas Andinas S.A. to be included in the current option agreement*

Since signing the agreement, Camino has added to their land package by staking and purchasing the Fares Concession. At the time of this report, the newly staked land is in the process of being transferred to Minas Andinas S.A. to be incorporated under the current option agreement. The addition of the new concessions does not change the original concession payments outlined in Table 4.2.

The July 1, 2017, payment has been made and as of the effective date of this Technical Report, all Los Chapitos Property concessions are in good standing.

TABLE 4.2 LOS CHAPITOS CONCESSION PAYMENTS		
Date of Option Payment	**Amount $USD**	**Shares to be Issued**
July 1, 2016	$50,000	50,000
July 1, 2017	$75,000	75,000
July 1, 2018	$100,000	100,000
July 1, 2019	$125,000	125,000
July 1, 2020	$150,000	150,000
Total	**$500,000**	**500,000**

Figure 4.2 Concession Location Map – Los Chapitos Property



Source: *(www.caminominerals.com)*

4.3 ROYALTY PAYMENTS

Under the existing Option Agreement, there is a 1.5% NSR Royalty payable up to a maximum of US$10 Million. Advance payments of US$500,000 will be payable for each 500 million pounds of CuEq incremental increase in Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, CuEq is based on the contained pounds of copper, the contained ounces of gold and silver, and the LME closing spot price on the date of release of each Mineral Resource Estimate.

4.4 PERUVIAN MINING LAW

The General Mining Law of Peru is administered by the Ministry of Energy and Mines (Ministerio de Energia y Minas). The law was changed in the 1990s to encourage the development of the Peru's Mineral Resources. Details of the law were consolidated in the 'Single Revised Text of the General Mining Law' of 1992 (government document D.S. No. 014-92EM, 19926) which defines and regulates different categories of mining activities, ranging from sampling and prospecting to development, exploitation and processing.

4.4.1 Concessions

Under Peruvian mining law, the right to explore for and exploit minerals is granted by way of mining concessions that are established using UTM coordinates to define the corners of an area of interest, measured in hectares. New concessions are required to be orientated in a north-south direction; concessions that pre-date 1992 are based on the *punto de partido* system and can be of any orientation.

Up to 2007, all transactions and contracts pertaining to mining concessions were entered into a public deed and registered as a separately identifiable entry in the Public Registry of Mining (SUNARP) at INACC to be enforceable. Since 2007, title (or *Resolución de Presidencia*) has been awarded by, and registered at INGEMMET. The owner of a concession registered at INACC or INGEMMET is the legal owner of that concession.

The holder of a Peruvian mining concession is entitled to all the protection afforded to holders of private property rights under the Peruvian Constitution, the Civil Code, and other applicable laws. However, a Peruvian mining concession is a property-related right that is distinct and independent from the ownership of land on which it is located, even when both a mining concession and the land on which it is based belong to the same person or entity. If the holder of a concession does not also own the land, access to the concession must be negotiated with the landowner. The rights granted by a mining concession are defensible against third parties, are transferable and chargeable and, in general, may be the subject of any transaction or contract.

Mining titles are irrevocable and perpetual, as long as the required annual maintenance fees (*derecho vigencia*) are up to date and fully paid to the Ministry, by June 30 of each year following granting of a concession. The fees are paid in advance. The annual fee for metallic mineral concessions is initially US$3.00 per hectare for each concession that is either actually acquired or pending (*petitorio*). Peruvian Mining Law also requires the holder of a mining concession to:

- develop and operate the concession in a progressive manner, in compliance with applicable safety and environmental regulations, and take all necessary steps to avoid damage to third parties; and
- allow free access to his/her concessions by those authorities responsible for assessing whether the concession holder is meeting all legal obligations.

A concession will terminate if:

- the annual rental (*derecho vigencia*) is not paid either for three years in total or for two consecutive years over the period the concession is held;
- or the penalties outlined above are not paid.

4.4.2 Exploitation

When a company reaches production level, a concession holder must sustain a minimum level of annual commercial production greater than US$100 per hectare in gross sales before the end of the sixth year following the granting of the concession. If a concession has been put into production within the six year period, the annual maintenance fee (*derecho vigencia*) remains

US$3.00 per hectare, up to the beginning of the ninth year subsequent to the granting of the concession, when it increases to US$4.00 per hectare for years 9 to 14. The annual maintenance fee rises to US$10.00 per hectare for each year thereafter.

If a concession has not been put into production within a six year period, the annual maintenance fee increases from the first semester of the seventh year to US$9.00 per hectare (US$3.00 for *derecho vigencia*, plus a US$6.00 penalty), until the minimum production level is met. If, by the start of the twelfth year from granting a concession the minimum production level is not achieved, the annual maintenance fee increases to US$23.00 per hectare (US$3.00 for *derecho vigencia*, plus a US$20.00 penalty). A concession holder can, however, be exonerated from paying penalties by demonstrating that at least ten times the penalty for the total concession was invested during the previous year. The investment must be documented and it must be accompanied by a copy of the relevant annual tax statement (*declaración jurada de impuesto a la renta*) and payment of the annual maintenance fees.

4.5 SURFACE RIGHTS

Ownership of surface rights in Peru is independent of the ownership of mineral rights under mining concessions. The existing law requires appropriate agreements to be reached with surface rights owners for access to a property.

In November of 2016, Camino signed a 5 year access agreement with the Community of Atequipa whose lands cover the western half of the Los Chapitos Property, including the Atajo Zone, which has historical workings along 400 m of strike length.

Camino has successfully obtained surface rights agreements allowing exploration of the private landholders in the Property area.

4.6 PERMITS AND OBLIGATIONS

Environmental

Environmental certifications for mining projects in Peru are issued in relation to their significance and potential for environmental impact:

- Category I – Projects that do not cause any significant negative environmental impact. Such projects can be certified with the approval on an Environmental Impact Statement (DIA).
- Category II – Projects that cause moderate environmental impacts that can be minimized or eliminated by taking certain precautionary measures. These projects require an approved Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAsd).
- Category III – Project that produce significant environmental impacts. These projects require a more in-depth analysis to review the impacts and propose effective environmental strategies. The projects are certified with the approval of a Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAd).

In January of 2017, Camino received an approved DIA for the Los Chapitos Property from the Ministry of Energy and Mines to complete a Phase I RC drill program on the Adriana and Katty Zones using no more than 20 drill pads. Small-scale exploration properties require few permits or approvals but environmental regulations still apply regardless of the need for specific approvals.

No other permits are required at this stage of the Property's development.

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

4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

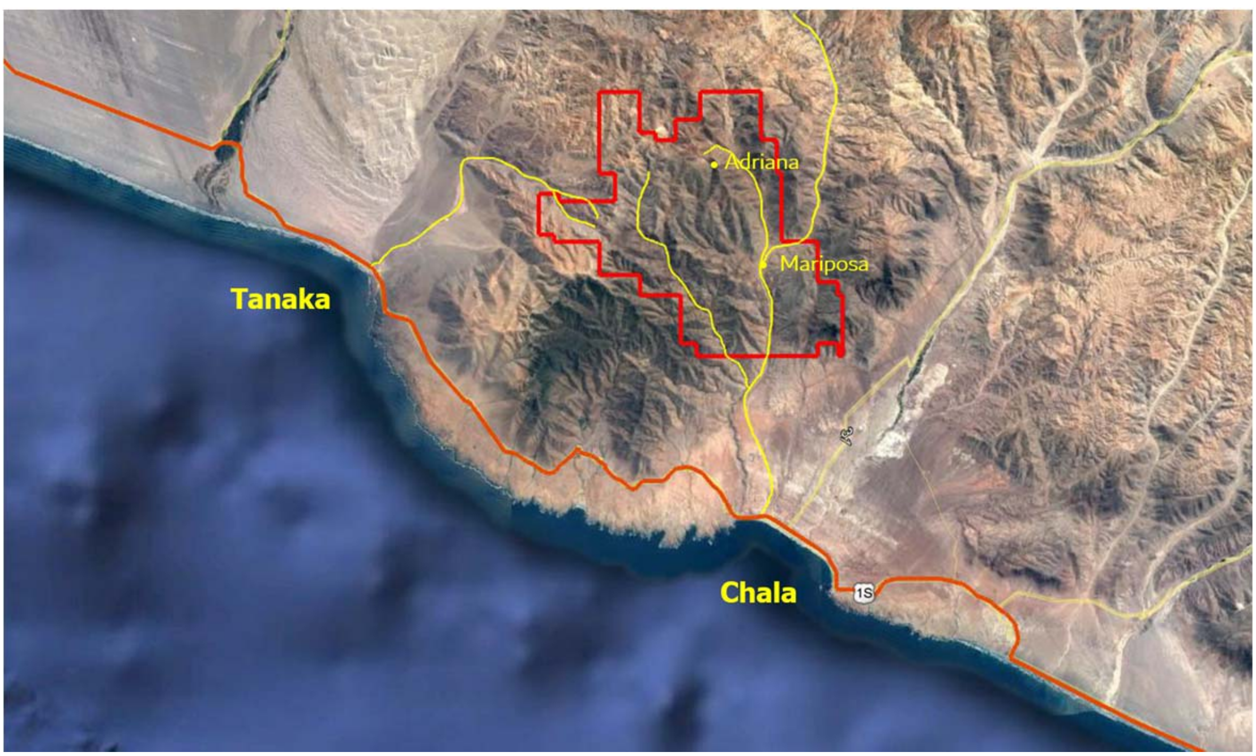
The Los Chapitos Property is not subject to any environmental liabilities.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The Los Chapitos Property is accessed by asphalt highway and all-weather gravel roads. The southbound 618 km drive from Lima takes eight hours to complete the along the Pan American highway. The nearest airport is located in the city of Nazca approximately 180 km north of Chala. Chartered flights can be obtained from Lima to Nazca, however, site work crews normally drive from Lima to Chala. Near the 615 km highway-marker on the Pan American Highway, an all-weather gravel road in good condition leads north from the paved highway. At the 13.5 km mark along the main gravel access road, there is a small corral and water-well known as "La Mariposa". From this location, a smaller gravel road splits off continuing to the north. The main gravel road continues to the northeast leading to remote mountainous parts of Arequipa, Ayacucho and Apurimac. From La Mariposa, the Adriana copper-oxide showing is easily reached by nine km of gravel road that is well maintained by the Company. The drive to the Adriana Zone takes approximately one hour to complete from Chala (Figure 5.1). Use of a four-wheel drive vehicle is recommended since the last kilometre of that road is fairly steep with several tight corners. The access road prior to the ascent to Adriana Zone is passable for a 20-tonne water truck as well as larger transport vehicles for ease of transporting drills and heavy equipment to the site.

Figure 5.1 Gravel Access Roads To Los Chapitos Property From Chala



Source: *(www.caminominerals.com)*

5.2 CLIMATE

The region's climate is classified as a dessert climate with an average annual rainfall of only 2mm and an average annual temperature of 19.7^{O}C. February is the driest month with no measurable precipitation and has the highest average temperature of 23.4°C. August has the lowest average temperature of 16.5°C and is the dampest month. Minor surficial water flows from small springs in Quebrada Parcoy which is the main drainage at the south central part of the Property east of Pan De Azucar (PDA) copper-gold showing. This is the only known area with significant surficial water located within the concessions. However, the flow rate from this spring is not sufficient for exploration purposes and it is utilized by the local rancher at Hacienda Parcoy for his few cattle and horses. Water for the diamond drilling program was sourced from a government-licensed water well in Chala and subsequently transported to the Property by a 20-tonne water truck. Due to the lack of significant annual precipitation, vegetation is very sparse. During the damp and foggy months of July to September, grasses and small shrubs cover the hillsides, otherwise only rare cactus and shrubs dot the landscape on a year-round basis. The climate is suitable for year-round exploration and drilling.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

Chala thrives on small-scale mining activities from the several nearby mines and over a dozen small gold-processing plants. Approximately 7,000 people live in Chala and there are numerous labourers with small-scale underground mining experience. The local resources are sufficient to support this type of mining/production and general exploration needs such as food, lodging and water for drilling purposes. Chala also has a sufficient pool of tradespeople for small mechanical, electrical and metalwork shops, however, specialized skilled labour is lacking and these individuals need to be sourced from either Arequipa or Lima. Similarly, heavy equipment operators and heavy equipment such as D8 bulldozers and mid-sized to large excavators are also imported from Lima, Ica or Arequipa. Several backhoes, loaders, dump trucks and water trucks are available for hire in Chala and these were utilized for the RC and DDH drill hole programs of 2017.

Camino Minerals' field office is located in Chala which is a three-story rental house that also provides lodging for approximately a dozen crew members. The core logging and splitting facility is also located at this house in a covered cement patio at the rear complete with three-phase power for rock saws. All drill core and reverse-circulation duplicate samples are stored in a covered industrial yard several blocks from the Chala house. There are four fuel stations located in Chala offering gasoline and diesel fuel with discounts for bulk orders and service bays for routine vehicle maintenance. Likewise, there are several hotels and restaurants that provide ample lodging and meals, however, good quality grocery and hardware stores do not exist in Chala. Supplies are purchased in Lima or Ica on a weekly basis and transported to Chala on backhauls from sample shipments to Lima.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

Development of usable regional infrastructure is ample to support exploration programs. There is good mobile telephone coverage throughout Chala, at the higher elevations on the Property area and at the Adriana Zone. Internet service is available only through the telephone system or a private satellite provider. The town has public schools and two health clinics but no hospital; the nearest hospital is located in Nazca. There is a large and ever-present police force to keep the peace and order of Chala. The area is serviced by the national power grid system. High-voltage power lines run within ten km of the Property's northern boundary. Chala has a small port that is utilized by local fishermen, however, the nearest commercial port is located approximately 60 km west of the project at Puerto de Lomas. This seaport historically was an important point of trade prior to the construction of the Pan American Highway and is one of the oldest ports in

Peru. Currently the 1,800 inhabitants of Lomas are supported by fishing and tourism. Further northwards along the coast there is an industrial deep-water port facility for shipping iron ore at Puerto San Nicholas. This facility was built for shipping the Marcona iron concentrates. Puerto San Nicolas is located approximately 100 km northwest of Los Chapitos near Minsur's Mina Justa, a world-class IOCG copper-silver project. The bulk loading capacity of Puerto San Nicolas is reported to be between 3,000 and 4,000 t/h for Marcona's iron-ore (Berezowski, M., et.al, 2004).

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Geographically, the Property lies between 15 ° 38 'and 15 ° 44' South latitude, and 74 ° 15 'and 74 ° 23' West longitude. The physiography of the Los Chapitos Property is best described as hilly, low-lying mountainous terrain. The Property area is located within 15-20 km of the Pacific coastline at the foothills of the Western Cordillera. Elevations range between 430 m above mean sea level at the southeastern access road along Quebrada Lucmilla to the highest point of 1,478 m elevation at Cerro Carca Marca centered in the northern portion of the Property. The topography is well-suited for use of 4x4 all-terrain quads for increased accessibility aiding mapping, sampling and prospecting programs. Roads are only built to areas where drilling is required. The larger valley floors are covered with 30-60m thick layer of alluvial gravels which may make a good local source for construction aggregate.

6.0 HISTORY

Pre-Spanish small-scale atrisanal mining and high-grading of narrow gold veins has been documented within the region, however, there is little documentation of work completed on the Los Chapitos concessions. Prior to 2017 when Camino Minerals Corporation initialized drilling programs, there had been no advanced-level, formalized exploration activity on the Property, only minor, small-scale high-grading attempts and preliminary reconnaissance exploration programs. Informal attempts to high-grade small pockets of copper oxides were made over the past 50 years, probably related to spikes in copper prices. Residents of the small community of Atiquipa give accounts of a small camp of men living near the El Atajo workings extracting the highest grades of copper during the early 1970's. This is the only area that had any significant amount of informal mining activity. Several trenches, pits, small adits and drifts remain as evidence of the historical activity. The material extracted appears to be less than 1,000 tonnes mined from all workings combined at El Atajo.

Attention to the area again piqued when geologist Tomas Moran began work in the area between 2004 and 2008. He prospected and sampled five areas: El Atajo, Adriana (formerly Carcamarca), Chapito 1, Condoritos and Pan De Azucar. In total, 141 rock samples were taken and the original Los Chapitos concessions were staked by a private syndicate called Minas Andinas S.A. Subsequent reports submitted by the vendors give summaries of the following work completed:

- 2008 Jaime Motta conducted a site visit and made recommendations and observations for Aster imagery. He recommended soil sampling as well as sampling the sediments from the quebradas or ravines, geological mapping and geophysical surveys including gravity and magnetometer surveys.
- 2009 ExploAndes completed a mapping and geochemical rock, soil and fine scree sampling program for Rio Cristal Zinc. 124 rock samples and 336 deep scree samples were taken.
- 2009 geological consultant John Brophy P.Geo. conducted a site visit and took nine rock samples. He concluded that there was the a presence of "earthy" copper minerals that were not easily recognized.
- 2011 Maxy Gold completed an evaluation of the Property and 43 rock samples were collected.
- 2014 Ing. Juan La Cruz completed a detailed study of the Katty zone and took 80 rock samples.

Several other companies signed confidentiality agreements during 2008 to 2016 and conducted site visits and property evaluations, however, it was Camino Minerals Corporation that signed an option agreement with Minas Andinas for a five-year option agreement for the 3,200 hetares Los Chapitos concessions in 2016. Camino then continued to secure a larger ground position and staked a further 3,500 hectares. Camino conducted geological mapping, reconnaissance prospecting and rock goechemical sampling in 2016 as well as geophysical programs including IP and magnetometer surveys. Drilling began in early 2017 with five reverse circulation drill holes. This was followed up by a diamond drill hole program that is currently underway. Section 9, Exploration and Section 10, Drilling, describes the work completed in greater detail.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geological, structural, and metallogenic provinces that comprise regional northwest trending Western Cordillera was created in-part from the collision of the Nazca and South American plates. The Western Cordillera of the Peruvian Andes consist of several lithologic units ranging from Proterozoic to Tertiary ages. Precambrian basement rocks, referred to as the Arequipa massif, outcrop along the continental margin in central and southern Peru. The metallogenic belts along the Peruvian continental margin are recognized as one of the most heavily mineralized regions in the world (Berezowski, M., et.al., 2004).

The Los Chapitos Copper-Oxide Property is located along the margins of two parallel geological belts extending along the Peruvian coast from Lima to southern Peru. The immediate Coastal Belt hosts numerous mineral occurrences characterized as iron-oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposits. Parallel and adjacent to this IOCG belt, is the Cretacoeus Coastal Batholith Complex. These plutonic rocks form batholiths that host mesothermal gold, copper and lead-zinc vein systems. The Los Chapitos Property lies on the junction of these two metallogenic belts, 15 to 20 km inland from the Pacific coast.

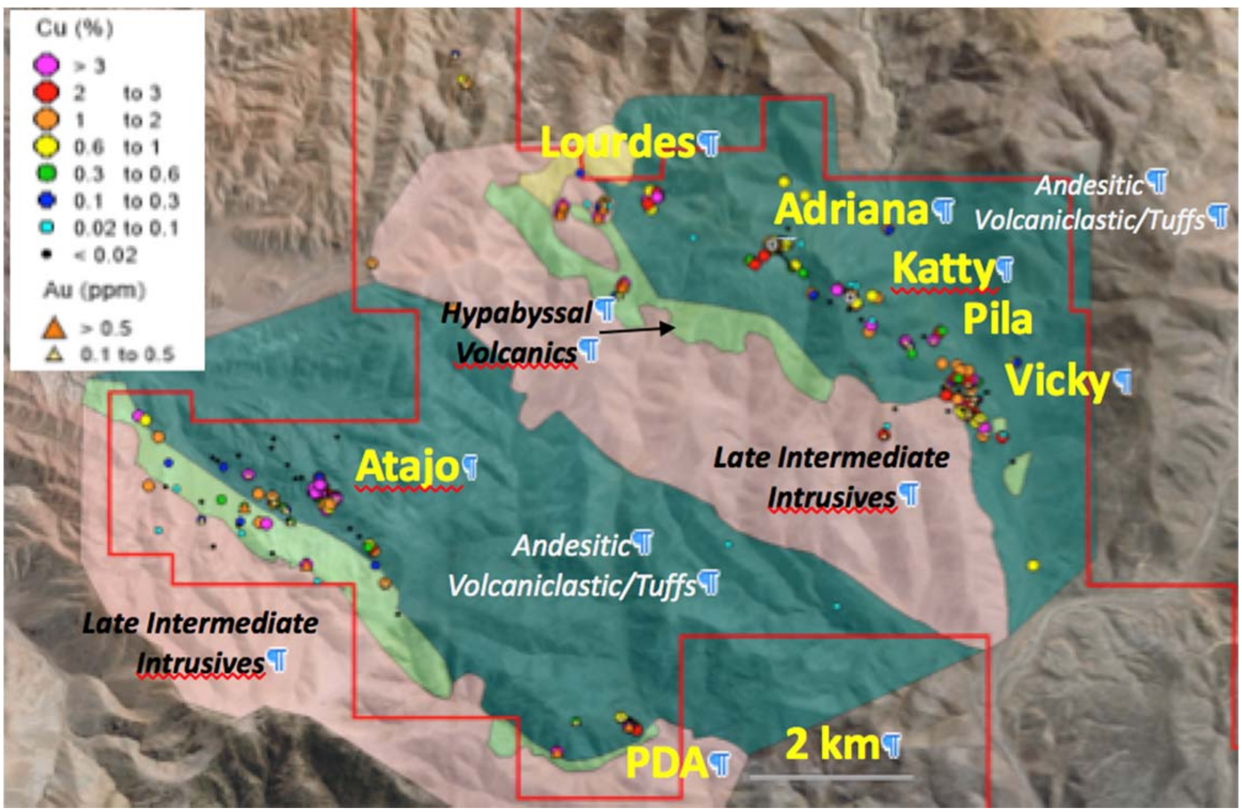
The basement units of the stratigraphic section are comprised of Precambrian gneisses and schists. These are overlain by subordinate Paleozoic sediments and volcanics. In turn these Paleozoic units are uncomformably overlain by predominately volcano-sedimentary rocks of Mesozoic age. These stratified units are then intruded by late Cretaceous igneous rocks that form batholiths, stocks, plugs, dykes and sills. Following this event are various dykes, sills and stocks ranging from felsic to mafic composition which intrude the entire sequence. These are late Cretaceous to Tertiary in age. Capping the sequence are Tertiary ignimbrites and Quaternary aeolian and colluvium deposits which cover a large part of the Coastal belt. The following regional geology-metallogenic-structural map shows Los Chapitos in relation to the nearest mines and mineral occurrences. (Figure 7.1)

Figure 7.1 INGEMET Map Showing Metellogenic Belts with Regional Geology and Major Structures

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Los Chapitos area is primarily underlain by lower Jurassic stratified volcaniclastic sediments, andesitic tuffs and flows which are in-turn intruded by Cretaceous Igneous hypabyssal volcanics and granitic plugs and stocks (Figure 7.2). Subsequent late Cretaceous and Tertiary dykes cut this entire sequence. The oldest rocks on the Property are stratified Lower Jurassic units belonging to the Chocolate Formation. These rocks are brecciated and partially intruded into by the hypabyssal Bello Union Complex of early Cretaceous age as well as the late Cretaceous Coastal Intrusive Complex. Various dykes and sills then intrude this entire package of rocks. These are felsic to intermediate composition, fine-grained to aphanitic textured dykes and sills of late Cretaceous to Tertiary in age. These young dykes are generally non-mineralized, however, they may inherit minor patches of copper mineralization as they cut mineralized units. The late Cretaceous igneous rocks are predominately medium to coarse grained monzonites that are part of the Coastal Batholith Complex specifically the Linga Supergroup. These plutonic rocks post-date the copper-oxide mineralization found within the Chocolate Formation and Bello Union Complex.

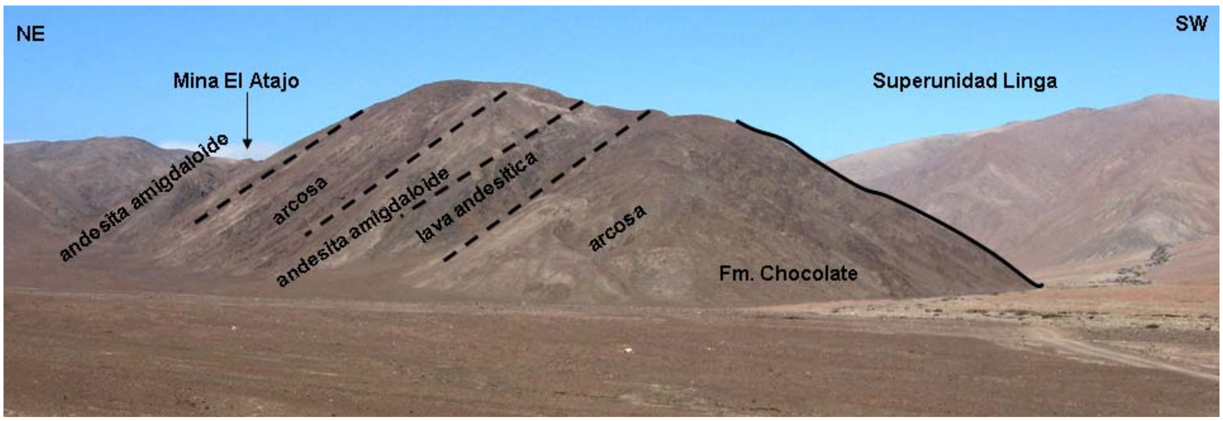
Figure 7.2 Property Geology Map and Copper Mineral Occurrences



7.2.1 Chocolate Formation

This is the most abundant rock-type encountered on the Property as well it appears to be the most important geological formation with the largest copper oxide zones found within these reddish-brown andesitic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary units. These rocks are commonly altered by pervasive hematite and K-spar flooding/replacement particularly near the mineralized zones. The rocks are intercalated, well-bedded/laminated volcaniclastic sandstone, porphyritic andesite, trachytic andesite, agglomerates, volcanic breccias, ash, crystal and lithic tuffs as well as amygdaloidal flows. The porphyritic andesite and trachy-andesite are observed to be younger than the laminated bedded volcaniclastic sandstone since angular fragments of these sediments are seen as brecciated fragments within the plagioclase porphyritic bodies particularly at the western contact of the Atajo andesite porphyry body. The plagioclase phyric andesites may form co-magmatic breccia complexes within the Chocolate Formation which are subsequently mineralized with copper oxides and sulphides. Regionally, this formation is inclined gently from 10 to 30 degrees to the north-northeast at the El Atajo area and north-northwest at the Adriana area. Fossil dating of ammonites within the transgressive-regressive seas of the marine sediment members places the age as lower Jurassic (Acosta, H. et.al., 2008). These rocks can be weakly magnetic along fracture planes.

Figure 7.3 Gentle North-Northeast Regional Dip of the Chocolate Formation



Source: *(Merino, J., 2009)*

The Chocolate Formation is divided into two members. The lower portion is called the Chala Member and it is dominantly comprised of sediments. The upper younger portion is named the Lucmilla Member and it is predominately comprised of volcanics and volcaniclastics with minor sediments (Olchauski, E.,1980).

7.2.2 Bella Union Hypabyssal Complex

These early Cretaceous rocks are predominately a plagioclase-hornblende porphyritic andesite. The matrix often can be quenched near the contact zones giving the rock a massive very fine-grained texture often confused with units of the Chocolate Formation. The hypabyssal andesites are a medium to dark greyish green colour and can have an aphanitic 'quenched' matrix that is commonly very dark, almost black in colour. This unit can have abundant plagioclase phenocrysts but unlike the Chocolate Andesites, these phenocrysts are not commonly aligned nor display trachytic textures as observed within the Chocolate porphyritic andesites. Near the contact zones with the Chocolate Formation, fragments of Chocolate andesites are rarely observed as xenoliths or breccia fragments within the Bello Union andesitic units, but more often than not, the contact zones are usually sharp fault contacts or nonconformities between these units. Bello Union can host mineralized high-grade narrow copper-oxide/sulphide with heavy iron oxides and it is moderately to strongly magnetic.

7.2.3 Linga Coastal Batholith Complex

These plutonic rocks are the second most common type of rock encountered on the Property. These are part of the late Cretaceous Coastal Plutonic Complex that runs northwest and parallel to the IOCG Belt that rims the continent's margin. These intermediate intrusives are medium to coarse-grained monzonites and diorites and are weakly to moderately magnetic. These monzonites have a pale greenish-peach colour and are part of elongate northwest tending plutons that borders the southwest flank of the Property and the second pluton cuts across the centre of the concession group on the same northwest axis. As mentioned, these plutons are host to narrow high-grade gold-copper sulphide quartz veins that occur throughout the coastal region. As well there are a few occurrences of these veins with appreciable gold-copper values located in the central portion of the concessions. However, due to their small size as an exploration target, these structures are a low exploration priority.

7.2.4 Various Dykes and Sills

During the mapping and prospecting programs, three types of fresh-looking post mineral dykes and sills were observed cutting the Chocolate Formation. These include a potassic-felsic aphanitic dyke, a fine-grained micro-diorite intrusive and an intermediate to mafic dyke. The most common dykes are the latter intermediate andesitic/dacitic dykes. These are commonly pale-brownish to medium olive-green colour and have a fine-grained texture. Minor flow-banding with amygdules are commonly observed within these dykes and they are generally less than three metres in width. They are best exposed along the El Atajo main valley floor where they form sinuous resistant humps trending northwest along the valley axis. Smaller dykes, approximately one metre in width cut the El Atajo copper oxide showing at the apex of the hill. These are clearly post-mineral events since no mineralization is associated with these dykes. The similar northwest trending amygdaloidal dyke is well exposed in a road cut at the last switchback along the Adriana access road. This dyke is also narrow, approximately two metres in width and is weakly to moderately magnetic. At surface it appears as a dark grey to charcoal black colour due to strong manganese oxidation and the amygdules form abundant 5 to 15 mm elongated ovals throughout the entire dyke. Hematitic oxidation is associated with this NW trending structure and no mineralization was associated with this feature. This aphanitic to amygdaloidal andesite dyke also occurs at Katty that is strongly magnetic but weakly amygdaloidal.

A potassic-felsic siliceous dyke occurs south of the Adriana Zone across the Diva Fault and are 3-4 metres wide. These dykes trend north and northwesterly and are a tan-beige to pinkish tan colour. They are aphanitic to cryptocrystalline textured but exhibit minor flow-banding. Rare clots of copper oxides stain fracture planes and occur as isolated clots within the siliceous dyke. It is believed that the intrusive phase may have inherited the copper as it passed through a mineralized body at depth, parallel to the Diva Fault. Similarly, a potassic-felsic, post-mineral dyke/sill is encountered at the Katty Zone. It is a pale to medium orange-reddish-peach colour but it is not as siliceous as the occurrence near Adriana. This dyke commonly exhibits 3 to 5%, 1 to 3mm vuggy cavities and are non-magnetic. Although it is believed that these are post-mineral in nature but appear to be closely associated to mineralized structures. The dykes exhibit copper staining from the leached mineralized host near the contacts and contain minor inherited clots of copper-oxidized material from the host mineralized unit.

The third type of post-mineral dyke/sill/intrusive body is the micro-diorite and Adriana. This can be weakly magnetic but is absolutely barren of any mineralization. This intrusive is a medium greenish-grey colour and has a fine-grained granitic texture. Irregular dyke and sill-like structures were encountered in drill holes throughout the southern and eastern parts of the Adriana occurrence. The fine-grained crystalline matrix exhibits moderate epidote and weak potassic alteration. At surface, this intrusive is exposed predominately along the northern and northeast boundaries of the Adriana Zone and is well-exposed along a fresh road along the northern margin to the Adriana Zone.

7.3 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

There are several structural components that were observed during the mapping campaign. The stratified Chocolate Formation is gently inclined 10 to 30 degrees towards the north-northeast in the El Atajo area while similar strata dips gently north to north-northwest throughout the rest of the Property areas. The strongest and most obvious structures observed are the profound regional northwest trending structures that can be traced for tens of kilometres, these faults include: Falla Catedora, Falla Lagunillas, and Falla Del Atado. Major geological contacts and divisions also follow the prevalent northwest trend. In addition, there are important north-south as well as a north-northeast sinistral offsets and finally an east-west trend that is more pronounced in the eastern portion of the Property.

Mineralization at The Adriana-Diva system appears to be at least in-part controlled by a northwest striking fault system dipping steeply to the northeast. Similarly, a parallel northwest striking, steeply dipping shear zone appears to be the structural control that hosts copper-silver mineralization at the Katty Zone. Within these northwest fault zones there are sinistral north and north-northeast post mineral offset or displacement. Conversely, the Atajo Zone is also bounded by a series of north-south faults that appear to dip steeply to the east. The third set of structural features are east-northeasterly and east-west features commonly seen in the eastern portion of the Property, these may be the conjugate offset to the north-south and north-northeast primary structural components described above. The INGEMET Geological Map of the Chala Area (Figure 7.4) shows the various principle structural trends and regional geology trends within the Property area.

Figure 7.4 Ingemet Geological Map of the Chala Area (Scale 1:100,000)

7.4 MINERALIZATION

There are three types of mineralization observed within the Property area: 1) structurally controlled copper mineralization, 2) lithologically controlled copper mineralization and 3) structurally controlled copper-gold vein mineralization. The first two types commonly have an upper oxide phase and a deeper sulphide phase. The third type are narrow quartz veins with only superficial oxides however Type 1 and Type 2 can have oxide horizons up to two hundred metre depths associated with their systems (Figure 7.5 and Figure 7.6 beow).

Figure 7.5 DCH-004, 294 m: Oxide Zone: Chrysocola Fracture and Cavity In-Fill with Other Copper Oxides

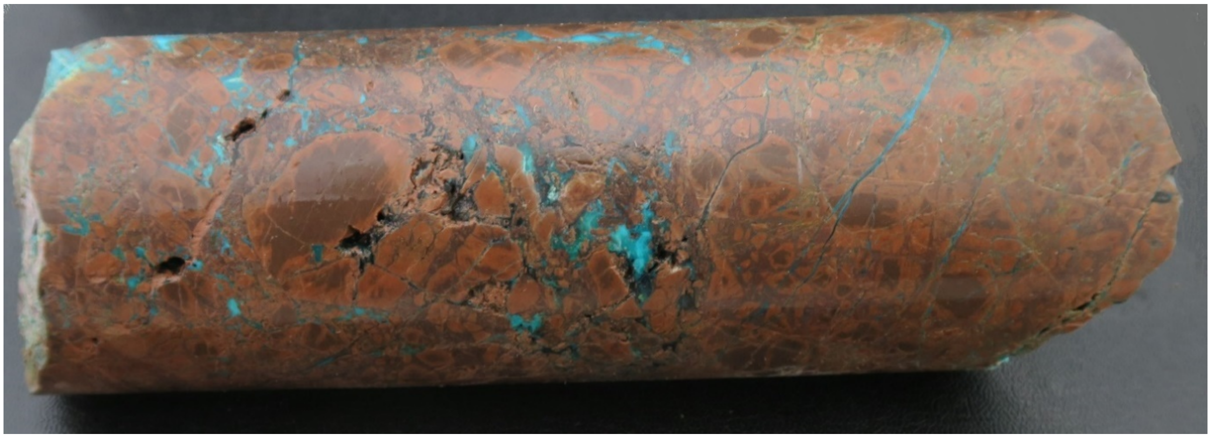
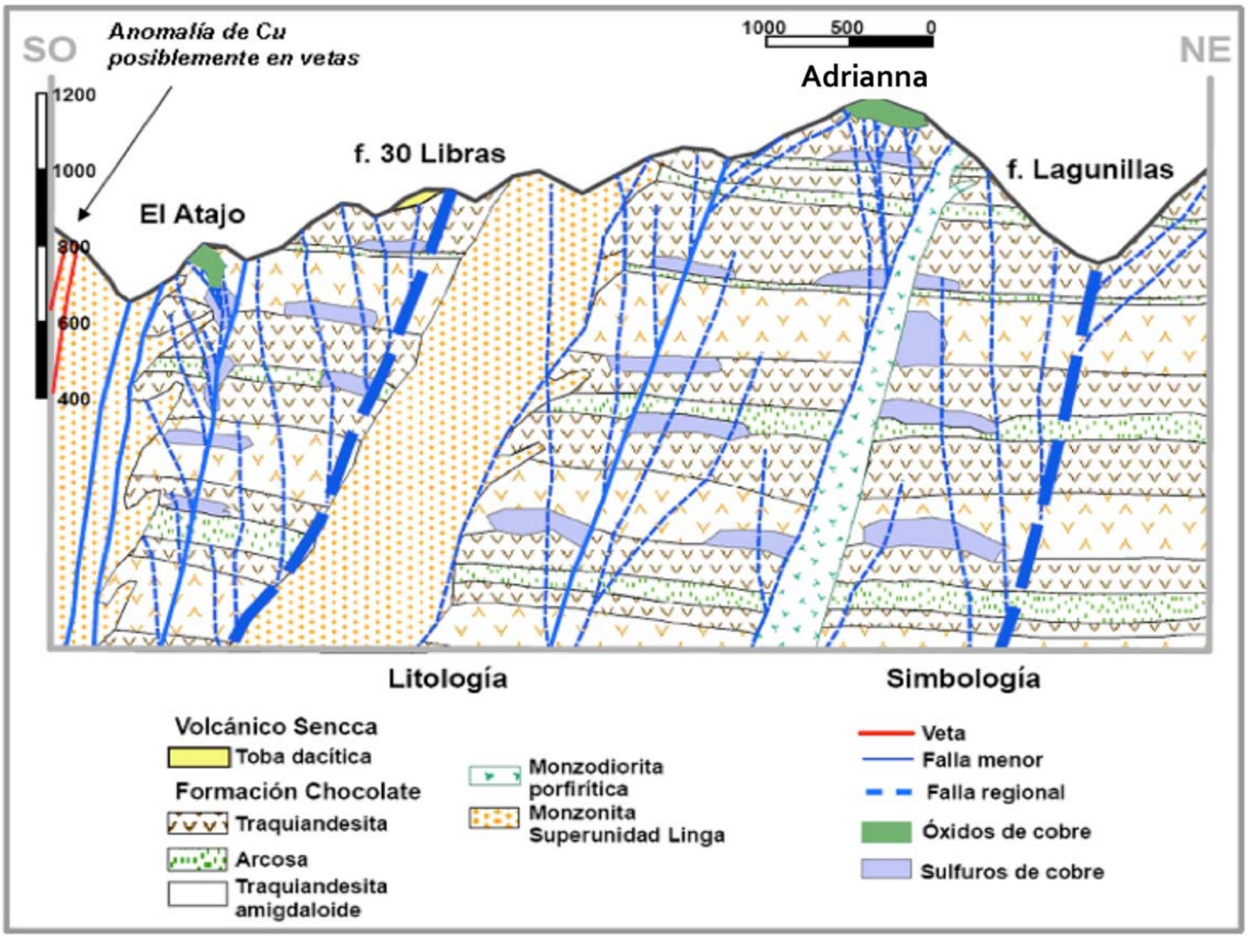


Figure 7.6 DCH-001, 346 m: Sulphide Zone: Abundant Disseminated and Veinlet Chalcopyrite and Bornite

7.4.1 Structurally Controlled Copper Mineralization

Structurally controlled copper mineralization appears to be the most important form of copper-oxide and copper sulphide mineralization discovered on the Property todate. El Atajo, Katty, Diva and Vicky are all examples of structurally controlled copper mineralization. In the oxide zones, chrysocolla, malachite and rare azurite are the most commonly observed copper hydrates and carbonates and minor cuprite and tenorite are the most common copper oxides. The sulphide rich zones also have some visible oxides as mentioned above, particularly along fracture planes but chalcopyrite, bornite and covellite are the most common hypogene minerals observed as semi-massive clusters, blebs to fine disseminated grains. Minor fracture-fill micro veinlets of sulphides are also observed. Chalcocite and rare native copper may also be seen in the sulphide zones but they are more commonly seen in the oxide caps as supergene secondary enrichment. Associated with both phases are heavy amounts of hematite and specular hematite. Some of the narrow shear-hosted copper mineralization at Vicky has clots of massive specular hematite with a core or nucleus of the clot composed of chalcopyrite. Within the shear zones, heavy brecciation and some degree of silification occurs with the sulphide ores. Mineralization at Pan de Azucar (PDA) is associated with quartz veinlets and minor disseminated chalcopyrite in fracture fills. Oxides are developed on the fracture planes. Minor anomalous gold values occur at the PDA Zone as well. The fault-controlled mineralization phase is believed to be a feeder system to the lithologically favorable hoirizons due to their specific textures and chemistry to allow for metasomatic fluid movement and traps. Figure 7.7 demonstrates this model.

Figure 7.7 Schematic Cross-Section, Shear-Hosted Mineralization as Feeders to Stratabound Zones



Source: *(Merino, J.,2009)*

7.4.2 Lithologically Controlled Copper Mineralization

The best example of lithologically controlled copper mineralization is at the Adriana Zone. The upper cap of the Adriana is well-mineralized with acid soluble copper mineralization yet the mineralization does not appear to have roots. Likewise, deeper in several drill holes, gently dipping layers at the 1,050 m and 950 m elevations appear to have higher grade cores within lower grade envelopes. These may to some extent have some lithological controls to the mineral distribution. The central feeder for these strata-bound mineralized horizons are probably structurally controlled mineralization from the Adriana-Diva fault that trends northwest and dips steeply to the northeast. The same schematic figure above demonstrates this model.

7.4.3 Structurally Controlled Copper-Gold Vein Mineralization

Structurally controlled copper-gold vein mineralization usually occurs as narrow quartz veins emplaced along north-south trending structures that are seen in the Coastal Region within the Linga Superunit Batholiths. The shear-hosted mineralization includes semi-massive clots and disseminations of chalcopyrite with gold mineralization. These are probably of related to late stage events produced from the emplacement of the Linga Crystalline Coastal Complex and are probably Tertiary in age. Within granodiorite, diorite, monzonite and quartz monzonite are narrow, less than one metre-wide quartz veins that are difficult to trace and follow along strike. Mineralization is usually spotty making this a low-priority exploration target. There are a few occurrences of these vein types on the Property; the best known occurrence is located within the central monzonite pluton approximately one kilometre south of the Lourdes copper-oxide showing. Efforts to hand-trench this vein and others failed to encounter any continuity of the 30 to 35 cm wide quartz veins.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The copper mineralization on the Los Chapitos Property is related to high-heat metosomatic fluid movement and replacement also known as Iron-Oxide Copper Gold ("IOCG or Fe-oxide Cu-Au") deposit model. In the case of Los Chapitos and Mina Justa, low levels of silver are present rather than gold. This class of deposit does not represent a single style or a common genetic model, but is part of a family of loosely related deposits that share a number of common characteristics in what otherwise appears to be a diverse set of mineralization styles and geological settings. These deposit types are found worldwide throughout geologic time and in settings ranging from intra-cratonic to continental margins above subduction zones (Berezowski, M., et.al., 2004). The following Abstract is taken from Sillitoe (2003):

"Iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) deposits, defined primarily by their elevated magnetite and/or hematite contents, constitute a broad, ill-defined clan related to a variety of tectono-magmatic settings. The youngest and, therefore, most readily understandable IOCG belt is located in the Coastal Cordillera of northern Chile and southern Peru, where it is part of a volcano-plutonic arc of Jurassic through Early Cretaceous age. The arc is characterised by voluminous tholeiitic to calc-alkaline plutonic complexes of gabbro through granodiorite composition and primitive, mantle-derived parentage. Major arc-parallel fault systems developed in response to extension and trans-tension induced by subduction roll-back at the retreating convergent margin. The arc crust was attenuated and subjected to high heat flow. IOCG deposits share the arc with massive magnetite deposits, the copper-deficient end-members of the IOCG clan, as well as with manto-type copper and small porphyry copper deposits to create a distinctive metallogenic signature.

The IOCG deposits display close relations to the plutonic complexes and broadly coeval fault systems. Based on deposit morphology and dictated in part by lithological and structural parameters, they can be separated into several styles: veins, hydrothermal breccias, replacement mantos, calcic skarns and composite deposits that combine all or many of the preceding types. The vein deposits tend to be hosted by intrusive rocks, especially equigranular gabbrodiorite and diorite, whereas the larger, composite deposits (e.g. Candelaria- Punta del Cobre) occur within volcano-sedimentary sequences up to 2 km from pluton contacts and in intimate association with major orogen-parallel fault systems. Structurally localized IOCG deposits normally share faults and fractures with pre-mineral mafic dykes, many of dioritic composition, thereby further emphasising the close connection with mafic magmatism. The deposits formed in association with sodic, calcic and potassic alteration, either alone or in some combination, reveal evidence of an upward and outward zonation from magnetite-actinolite-apatite to specular hematite- chlorite-sericite and possess a Cu-Au-Co-Ni-As-Mo-U- (LREE) (light rare earth element) signature reminiscent of some calcic iron skarns around diorite intrusions. Scant observations suggest that massive calcite veins and, at shallower palaeodepths, extensive zones of barren pyritic feldspar-destructive alteration may be indicators of concealed IOCG deposits.

The balance of evidence strongly supports a genetic connection of the central Andean IOCG deposits with gabbrodiorite to diorite magmas from which the mineralized fluid may have been channelled by major ductile to brittle fault systems for several kilometres vertically or perhaps even laterally. The large, composite IOCG deposits originated by ingress of the mineralized fluid to relatively permeable volcano-sedimentary sequences. The mafic magma may form entire plutons or, alternatively, may under-plate more felsic intrusions, as witnessed by the mineralization-related diorite dykes, but in either case the origin of the mineralized fluid at greater, unobserved depths may be inferred. It is concluded that external 'basinal' fluids were not a requirement for IOCG formation in the central Andes, although metamorphic, seawater, evaporitic or meteoric fluids may have fortuitously contaminated the magmatic mineralized fluid locally. The proposed linkage of central Andean and probably some other IOCG deposits to oxidised dioritic magmas may be compared with the well-documented dependency of several other magmatic-hydrothermal deposit types on igneous petrochemistry. The affiliation of a spectrum of base-metal poor gold-(Bi-W-Mo) deposit styles to relatively reduced monzogranite-granodiorite intrusions may be considered as a closely analogous example."(Sillitoe, R., 2003)

The closest comparable copper-oxide project to Los Chapitos is Mina Justa, located 100 km to the northwest. Both occurrences share many similar charactersitcs suchs as both are IOCG-type occurrences with the similiar geology, mineralogy, alteration and structural controls. The Mineral Resources are reported at 347 million tonnes of Measured and Indicated containing 0.71% Cu and an additional 128 million tonnes of 0.60% Cu as Inferred Mineal Resources utilizing a 0.30 % Cu cut-off (Board, W.S., et.al., 2006). The Qualified Person for this Technical Report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Los Chapitos Property.

Specifically, the Mina Justa and Los Chapitos occurrences are believed to be associated with extensional environments along a subduction-related continental margin. These are dominantly volcanic arc sequences along subduction-related continental margins. In a number of cases, such as the Mesozoic of northern Chile and southern Peru, and the Mesozoic of western North America, the volcanic arc was undergoing extension and was characterized by low topographic relief.
The Mesozoic and Cenozoic of northern Chile and southern Peru, including those within the Chilean Iron Belt, are some of the better documented examples of IOCG deposits associated with extensional environments along a subduction-related continental margin. The copper prospects on the Marcona Property including the Mina Justa Prospect have been interpreted to have formed in this tectonic setting (Berezowski, M., et.al. 2004).

9.0 EXPLORATION

The documented exploration history for the Los Chaptios area is a short one. From 2004 to 2014, only preliminary mapping, soil and scree sampling, rock geochemical sampling and preliminary geophysical programs were conducted. There is minor evidence of informal artisanal high-grading attempts at El Atajo where the 400 m long zone of copper-oxides had several workings, pits and short adits. This work occurred at least 40-50 years ago and possibly earlier than that in the 1940's and 1950's. In 2016, Camino Minerals signed a five-year option agreement to earn 100% of the Los Chapitos Concessions owned by a private Peruvian company, Minas Andinas, SA. Reconnaissance work began in late June 2016.

9.1 RECONNAISSANCE MAPPING AND ROCK SAMPLING

Initial Property-wide prospecting and mapping of the Los Chapitos original 3,200 hectare concessions began on June 28, 2016. A small 6 to 8 man crew of prospectors, geologists and field assistants carried out work on El Atajo, Adriana, Olga, Carlota-Diva, Katty, Lourdes, Pilar and Pan De Azucar (PDA) Zones. Minor mapping and sampling was carried out at the La Gloria, Frieda and Queirida Zones. Attention quickly turned to the Adriana and El Atajo Zones since these were the largest known copper oxide occurrences on the Property at the time. During the Property-wide mapping and reconnaissance prospecting program, numerous other concessions were staked by Camino Minerals Corporation to strengthen the land package. The Company now controls 11,800 hectares of contiguous mineral concessions within the Los Chapitos Concession Group. The Property-wide tally for rock grab, chip and channel samples taken is 1,059. All rock samples were shipped to ALS Global Laboratories in Lima.

9.1.1 Adriana and Katty Zones

The Adriana (formerly Carcamarca) Zone is a prominent outcropping of Chocolate Formation andesitic volcanics that is located in the northeast portion of the concession group. The copper stained area extends for over 150 m along a northwest trend and is over 75 m wide; it occurs at an elevation of 1,260 m. It is believed that Adriana is part of a northwest trend that extends from Vicky to Lourdes, covering over six km of strike length that includes Katty and Ursela. The Adriana Zone is exposed over an area measuring 75 m by 150 m, with historical sampling averaging 1.40% copper and 16 g/t silver. The Company completed a chip sample line over the middle of the zone which returned a length weighted average grade of 1.42% copper and 28.7 g/t silver across 58 metres. The Katty Zone lies along trend approximately one kilometre to the southeast where scattered copper-stained outcrops can be seen over an area of approximately 50 m by 125 m. The main northwest-trending outcrop of approximately 20 m long by 8 to 10 m wide was sampled in detail by Juan La Cruz in 2014. The average values of his detailed sampling yielded 2.10% copper and 16 g/t silver. Spot chip sampling by the Company supported these historical values. Both the Adriana and Katty Zones were recommended for follow-up geophysical studies.

9.1.2 El Atajo Zone

The Company completed two chip sample lines across the middle of the zone which returned a length weighted average of 2.10% copper and 9.4 g/t silver, over 38 m, and 1.57% copper and 3.5 g/t silver over 64 m. The Atajo Zone may be open to the south and at depth, however, it but appears to be truncated to the north by a northwest trending fault in the ravine. The zone is predominately atrachytic plagioclase feldspar porphyry that intrudes and brecciates a volcaniclastic laminated sandstone. Fragments of the sediments are observed along the western footwall contact of the El Atajo Zone. Minor co-magmatic andesite chocolate formation dykes intrude into the hanging wall volcaniclastic sediments as well that contain trace amounts of copper mineralization. Essentially the Atajo system appears to be a brecciated complex of porphyritic andesite that has intruded its own sedimentary volcaniclasic host. El Atajo is approximately 80 m wide and over 400 m long. Abundant chrysocolla with minor azurite is obvious throughout this zone, concentrated in areas where the coarser trachytic andesite is prevalent. El Atajo along with Adriana and Katty were recommended for a core-drilling program for 2017. Only a small RC program was attempted at Adriana. Section 10 discusses the RC and DDH programs and results.

9.2 GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAMS

A geophysical program was completed in September of 2016, which comprised a Phase 1 program of detailed magnetic surveys completed on three grids, covering the regions around the Adriana, PDA, and Atajo Zones. In the second part of initial phase included an Induced Potential in a Distributed Array (IP-DAS) survey. This was completed over the Adriana and Katty Zones. The magnetic survey showed that the Adriana outcrop is near the apex of a well-defined, conical shaped magnetic high that extends at least 800 m below surface. The 250 m level magnetic anomaly is bound by structures on the northwest and northeast margins, the latter of which extends across to the Katty Zone. As expected, the IP-DAS survey showed a moderate chargeability anomaly associated with the Adriana magnetic anomaly, starting at about 250 m below surface. This is thought to be the transition from surface oxide mineralization into sulphides at depth. Figures 9.1 and 9.2 below give respective magnetometer and IP-DAS survey results at 50m and 250m depths.

Figure 9.1 Magnetic Anomalies At Depth

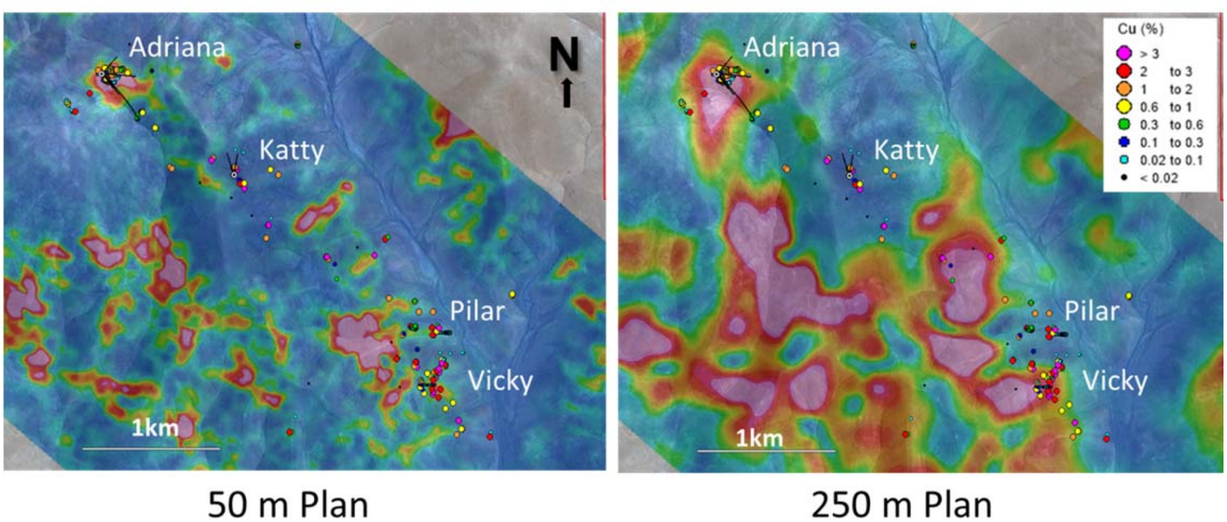
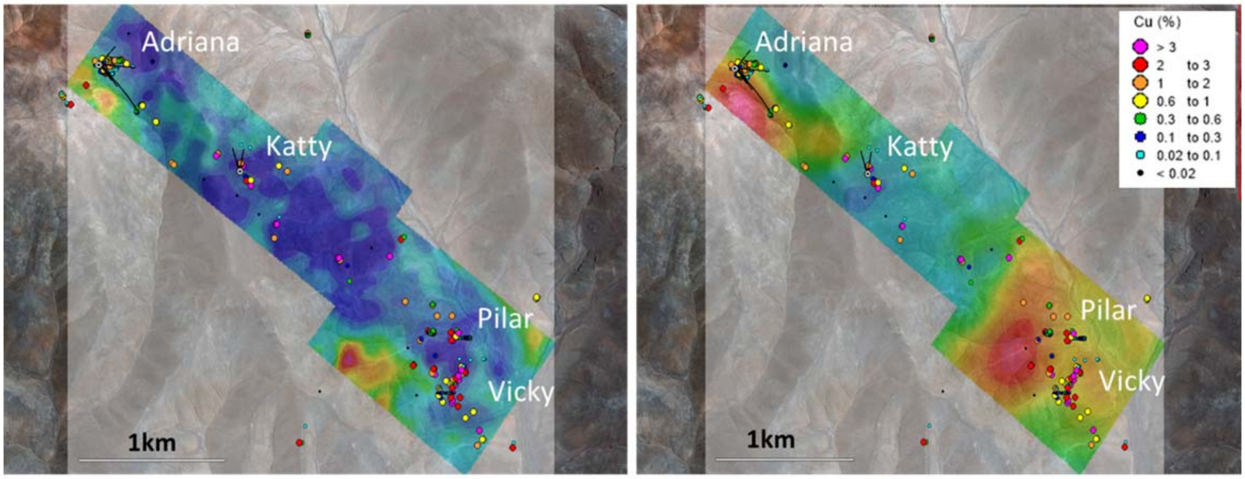


Figure 9.2 IP-DAS Anomalies at Depth



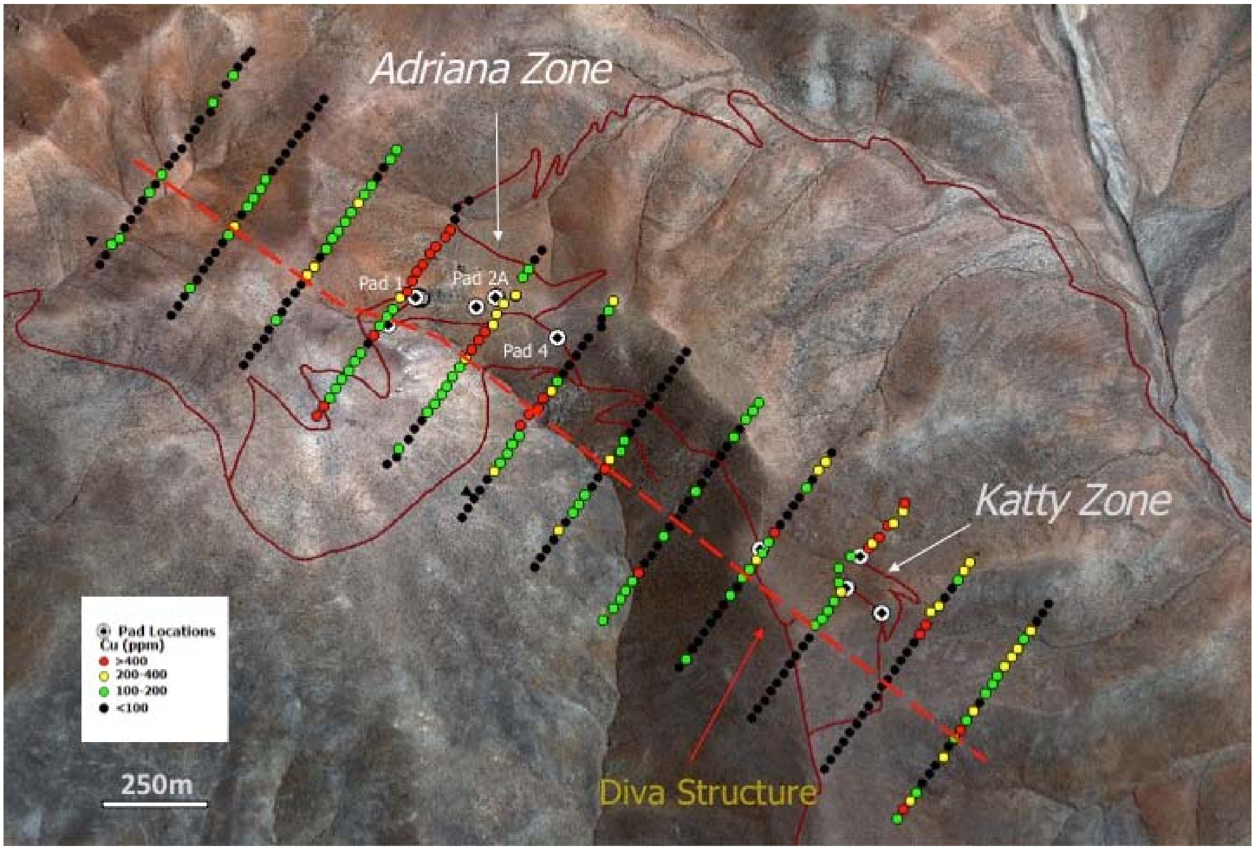
50 m Plan 250 m Plan

During June and July of 2017, the IP-DAS and Magnetometer Survey areas were expanded beyond the Adriana Zone to include the Vicky Zone to the southeast and the Lourdes Zone to the northwest. Arces Geofisicos from Lima conducted both phases of the Magnetometer and IP-DAS Surveys for Camino.

9.3 SOIL SURVEY

A geochemical soil survey was completed between December 2017 and February 2018 which covered the 6 km long trend centered on the Adriana and Katty Zones. Nineteen (19) northeast-southwest lines were set up at a spacing of 200 m. Lines ranged 600 m to 1,800 m in length and samples were collected every 25 m along the survey lines. A total of 870 samples were collected and the results for the central portion of the survey are shown in Figure 9.3. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, results are still outstanding for the east and west ends of the grid The survey results revealed a well-defined, linear copper soil anomaly that coincides with the projection of the Diva structure.

Figure 9.3 2017-2018 Soil Survey



Source: *(www.caminominerals.com)*

10.0 DRILLING

Camino conducted two phases of drilling in 2017; Phase 1 reverse circulation drilling and Phase 2 consisted of diamond drilling. The Environmental Impact Statement (DIA) that Camino works under limited the number of drill pads they could utilize. As a result of this limitation, Camino chose to reuse the same drill pads for multiple holes and targets during the Phase 1 and 2 drill programs as to maximize their ability to step out and develop the Property in the future.

10.1 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL PROGRAM

Phase 1 of drilling on Los Chapitos consisted of a 5 hole RC drill program completed in March and April of 2017. AK Drilling International S.A. completed the work using a track mounted RC drill rig. A total of 5 RC drill holes, CHR-01 to CHR-05, were completed totalling 1,528 m. The objective of the RC drill program was to test the down dip extension of the Adriana Zone surface mineralization as well as the magnetic and IP geophysical targets at depth. The Adriana and Katty Zones were the principle targets of the Phase 1 drill program.

CHR-02 passed through a magnetite rich zone below which it encountered a 106 m thick interval of copper sulphide mineralization composed mainly of bornite and chalcocite. Holes CHR-03 and CHR-05 were successful in testing for extensions of the surface oxide mineralization intersected in CHR-01. Hole CHR-04 was an 80 m step out to hole CHR-02 and intersected the magnetite rich zone at 260 m and the maximum depth was reached at 360 m while still in the magnetite zone.

Recovery of drill cuttings averaged approximately 70%. Drill hole data for the RC program is presented in Table 10.1 and select significant intersections are presented on Table 10.2.

The positive results of the Phase 1 drill program combined with significant deviations resulted in the contracting of a diamond drill rig to conduct the Phase 2 drill program.

TABLE 10.1
2017 RC DRILL PROGRAM DATA – LOS CHAPITOS PROPERTY

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Length (m)
CHR-01	574,114	8,266,818	1,255	-45	90	300
CHR-02	574,109	8,266,822	1,255	-50	135	294
CHR-03	574,104	8,266,822	1,255	-50	45	274
CHR-04	574,038	8,266,760	1,247	-50	135	360
CHR-05	574,107	8,266,818	1,255	-68	90	300
Total						**1,528**

TABLE 10.2 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL PROGRAM SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS						
Hole No.	**Dip/ Azimuth (degrees)**	**From (metres)**	**To (metres)**	**Interval (metres)***	**Total Copper (%)**	**Acid Soluble Copper (g/t)**
Adriana Zone						
CHR-01	-45 / 90	0	76	76	0.43	0.31
	incl	22	44	22	0.67	0.54
		150	162	12	0.44	0.31
CHR-02	-50 / 135	4	66	62	0.36	0.27
	incl	36	58	22	0.62	0.51
		188	294	106	1.30	0.32
	incl	230	268	38	2.12	0.23
CHR-03	-50/45	58	90	32	0.64	0.50
Incl.		76	86	10	1.50	1.26
		114	124	10	0.61	0.45
		160	194	34	0.16	0.10
CHR-04	-50/135	90	114	24	0.36	0.13
CHR-05	-68/90	28	68	40	0.45	0.33
Incl.		40	56	16	0.66	0.54
		140	184	44	0.86	0.19
Incl.		140	156	16	1.85	0.37

**True Thicknesses to be determined.*

10.2 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

Camino began its Phase 2 drill program, utilizing a diamond drill rig, in May of 2017. The Phase 2 drill program comprised fifty seven drill holes, totalling 16, 156 m of drilling. Azimuth data for the diamond drilling program is presented in Table 10.3 and select significant intersections are presented on Table 10.4.

10.2.1 Adriana Zone

Hole DCH-001 was designed to twin CHR-02 on the Adriana Zone and intersected several intervals of copper oxide and sulphide mineralization. Deeper intersections above 1% copper were generally in sulphide mineralization. Comparing the high-grade intersections in DCH-001and CHR-02, it can be seen the zone is well brecciated oxide mineralization and resulted reduced copper values in the RC hole. Diamond drill recoveries were better in oxide zones than the RC drill program. Hole DCH-001 was halted in a fault zone at 386 m with chalcopyrite being observed at the bottom of the hole. DCH-002 and DCH-004 were drilled from Pad1, the same drill pad as DCH-001, and were designed to test the extent of the mineralization encountered in DCH-001. Both DCH-002 and DCH-004 encountered oxide and sulphide mineralization and, along with DCH-001, demonstrated the Adriana Zone to be comprised of multiple bands of copper mineralization extending from surface to depths in excess of 450 m.

Holes DCH-006, DCH-008, DCH-009 and DCH-011 were designed to test below the copper oxide mineralization found in outcrop. Each hole was also completed from Pad 1 and intersected multiple zones of copper oxide and sulphide mineralization starting at or near surface.

Drill holes DCH-012, DCH-016 and DCH-019 were completed from pad 2A and were designed to drill perpendicular to the initial holes drilled from Pad 1 and confirmed the presence of high grade copper mineralization reported in hole CHR-02. The drilling revealed two mineralization controls on the deeper mineralization – first, the Diva Fault may be the re-activation of an earlier, structurally controlled breccia cemented with copper sulphides; second, copper also forms magnetite replacement

Drill holes DCH-025 and DCH-027 were drilled from Pad 2 at the Adriana Zone to test the up dip extent of the mineralization found in drill hole DCH-019.Both holes intersection copper mineralization and extended the copper mineralization 100 m closer to surface.

Holes DCH-024 and DCH-034 were approximately 100 m step out holes to the southeast and northwest respectively from hole DCH-012. Holes DCH-028 and DCH-030 confirmed that the mineralization below the discovery outcrop extends to depth and is dipping steeply to the west. Hole DCH-026, DCH-029 and DCH-031, along with hole DCH-024, all drilled on Section 205 from Pad-2A, have expanded a wide, low-grade mineralized zone that hosts within it areas of higher grade mineralization.

Drill holes DCH-033, DCH-035, and DCH-036 were drilled on Section 220 from Pad 4, stepping out approximately 150 metres to the southeast from hole DCH-024. All three holes intersected the high grade feeder zone as well as a near surface zone of stratigraphically controlled oxide copper and chalcocite mineralization.

Holes DCH-048, DCH-049, DCH-052, and DCH-053 were drilled as a 100 metre step out fan of holes targeting the southeast extension of Adriana. All of the holes continued to intersect the shallow bed of oxide mineralization as well as the extension of the mineralization related to the Diva Structure. The shallow mineralization extends further north from the Diva Structure than seen in previous drilling which appears to be the result of influence from a northeast trending cross structure.

Drill hole locations for the Adriana Zone are presented on Figure 10.1 and cross sections are presented on Figure 10.2 to Figure 10.4.

The drilling as of the effective date of this Technical Report has defined a mineralized body measuring approximately 600 m by 200 m wide by 300 m deep which is open at depth and in both directions along trend (Figure 10.5).

10.2.2 Katty Zone

Drill holes DCH-003 and DCH-005 were completed on the Katty Zone. Both holes aimed to test the down dip extension of copper oxide mineralization found in outcrop. Hole DCH-005 intersected the zone at 69.5 and DCH-003 intersected it at 248.0 m.

Drill holes DCH-010 and DCH-014 confirmed the presence of a shallow copper oxide mineralized zone plunging to the south east. The copper oxide mineralization was found in structurally controlled breccias and transitions into sulphide mineralization at depth.

Holes DCH-017 and DCH-020 extended the near surface a further 50 m to the southeast and to depth.

Drill holes DCH-037 and DCH-038 were completed and intersected the near surface oxide copper mineralization found in several of the previous drill holes. The surface mineralization at Katty is dominantly oxide copper which has been disrupted by post mineral dykes and faulting. The mineralization near the tops of the drill holes appears to be stratigraphically controlled, dipping to the southwest towards the projection of the Diva Fault.

Drilling on the Katty Zone defined a mineralized area measuring 150 m by 150 m.

Drill hole locations for the Katty Zone are presented on Figure 10.6 and cross sections are presented on Figure 10.7 and Figure 10.8.

10.2.3 Atajo Zone

The Atajo Zone is located approximately 7 km southwest of the Adrianna Zone (Figure 7.2).

Drill holes DCH-041 through DCH-046 were drilled to test for mineralization below the central and northern portions of the Atajo Zone. All six of these holes intersected a broad zone of a coarse tectonic breccia that was locally cemented with copper oxide mineralization grading up to 6.31% copper over 1.0 metres. This style of mineralization is very similar to the Katty Zone, located 2 kilometres southeast of Adriana. The zone has been intruded by late stage dikes which are barren of any mineralization. Holes DCH-047 and DCH-050 tested the southern extension of Atajo and intersected the tectonic breccia but did not contain any significant copper values. Hole DCH-047 intersected a parallel zone with low grade values which had been located as part of the mapping program.

The drilling at Atajo has successfully outlined two mineral trends within the tectonic breccia that measures approximately 250 metres long, varies from 12 to 50 metres wide, and is open to the north and at depth. Select significant intersections are presented on Table 10.5.

Drill hole locations for the Atajo Zone are presented on Figure 10.9 and a cross sections is presented on Figure 10.10.

Table 10.3 2017 Diamond Drill Program – Los Chapitos Property						
Hole No.	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elevation (m)**	**Dip (°)**	**Azimuth (°)**	**Length (m)**
DCH-001	574,106	8,266,825	1,255	-62	135	386.8
DCH-002	574,106	8,266,825	1,255	-75	135	468
DCH-003	575,074	8,266,159	1,102	-67	13	379.9
DCH-004	574,112	8,266,822	1,255	-50	132	602.4
DCH-005	575,074	8,266,159	1,102	-52	13	147.5
DCH-006	574,110	8,266,820	1,255	-55	90	425.3
DCH-007	575,074	8,266,159	1,102	-50	342	215.15
DCH-008	574,110	8,266,820	1,255	-70	90	251.4
DCH-009	574,103	8,266,821	1,255	-59	43	213.9
DCH-010	575,074	8,266,159	1,102	-50	68	212.1
DCH-011	574,105	8,266,823	1,255	-45	43	205.4
DCH-012	574,282	8,266,822	1,222	-56	229	425.2
DCH-013	575,107	8,266,231	1,055	-55	221	164.6
DCH-014	575,074	8,266,159	1,102	-60	68	260.25
DCH-015	575,107	8,266,231	1,055	-50	250	221.9
DCH-016	574,282	8,266,822	1,222	-65	229	350.2
DCH-017	575,151	8,266,102	1,107	-50	28	182.7
DCH-018	575,107	8,266,231	1,055	-50	180	191
DCH-019	574,282	8,266,822	1,222	-45	229	264.3
DCH-020	575,151	8,266,102	1,107	-60	28	155.1
DCH-021	574,880	8,266,248	1,189	-50	67	121
DCH-022	574,282	8,266,822	1,222	-61	229	309.6
DCH-023	574,038	8,266,760	1,247	-50	135	224.7
DCH-024	574,282	8,266,822	1,222	-63	205	339.3
DCH-025	574,237	8,266,800	1,239	-45	225	237.1
DCH-026	574,282	8,266,822	1,222	-57.5	205	293.5
DCH-027	574,237	8,266,800	1,239	-52	225	241
DCH-028	574,237	8,266,800	1,239	-45	270	329.9
DCH-029	574,282	8,266,822	1,222	-52	205	280
DCH-030	574,237	8,266,800	1,239	-45	305	291.7
DCH-031	574,282	8,266,822	1,222	-70	205	404.1
DCH-032	574,101	8,266,821	1,255	-45	190	234.8
DCH-033	574,420	8,266,730	1,192	-62.5	218	431.2
DCH-034	574,101	8,266,821	1,255	-60	190	272.7
DCH-035	574,420	8,266,730	1,192	-52.5	218	325.5
DCH-036	574,420	8,266,730	1,192	-45	218	332.7
DCH-037	575,153	8,266,102	1,107	-45	65	202.1
DCH-038	575,153	8,266,102	1,107	-90	0	107.4
DCH-039	574,237	8,266,800	1,239	-75	140	232.9
DCH-040	574,237	8,266,800	1,239	-45	140	265.7
DCH-041	568,652	8263768	890	-45	270	222.2
DCH-042	568535	8263829	874	-45	90	199.2
DCH-043	568652	8263768	890	-45	300	146.5
DCH-044	568535	8263829	874	-60	90	150.2
DCH-045	568535	8263829	874	-45	45	208.3
DCH-046	568652	8263768	890	-45	225	211.3
DCH-047	568,808	8,263,694	906	-45	260	323.2
DCH-048	574421	8266731	1192	-65	195	460.1
DCH-049	568652	8263768	890	-55	195	408.3
DCH-051	568535	8263829	874	-45	80	180.2
DCH-052	568535	8263829	874	-45	215	315.6
DCH-053	568652	8263768	890	-45	195	368.1
DCH-054	568,808	8,263,694	906	-77.5	195	152.6
DCH-055	574421	8266731	1192	-67.5	175	597.7

TABLE 10.3 2017 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM – LOS CHAPITOS PROPERTY						
Hole No.	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elevation (m)**	**Dip (°)**	**Azimuth (°)**	**Length (m)**
DCH-056	576589	8264863	822	-45	290	340.5
DCH-057	574421	8266731	1192	-55	175	358.4
DCH-058	574421	8266731	1192	-55	152	286.8
Total						**16,156**

TABLE 10.4 2017 DIAMOND DRILLING– SELECT SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS – ADRIANA AND KATTY ZONES							
Hole Number	**Pad # Dip/Azimut h (degrees)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (metres)***	**Total Copper (%)**	**Acid Soluble Copper (%)**	**Total Soluble Copper (%)**
Adriana Zone							
DCH-001	Pad-1	5.7	61.0	55.3	**0.73**	0.50	**0.65**
Incl.	-62/135	32.7	61.0	28.3	**1.21**	0.82	**1.10**
		85.5	118.5	33.0	**0.40**	0.24	**0.28**
		128.5	184.0	55.5	**0.37**	0.21	**0.27**
		190.0	358.5	168.5	**0.72**	0.25	**0.46**
Incl.		191.5	200.5	9.0	**1.15**	0.07	**0.29**
Incl.		237.0	246.0	9.0	**1.29**	0.22	**1.00**
Incl.		330.0	357.0	27.0	**1.63**	0.13	**0.71**
		383.0	286.8	3.8	**0.94**	0.01	**0.09**
DCH-002	Pad-1	32.00	68.00	36.00	**0.54**	0.35	**0.45**
Incl.	-75/135	41.00	57.50	16.50	**0.91**	0.64	**0.79**
		89.00	113.00	24.00	**0.56**	0.23	**0.38**
Incl.		92.00	98.00	6.00	**0.99**	0.39	**0.65**
		168.50	224.00	55.50	**0.62**	0.24	**0.52**
Incl.		185.00	194.00	9.00	**2.00**	0.60	**1.93**
		314.00	321.50	7.50	**0.42**	0.17	**0.36**
DCH-004	Pad-1	3.00	57.00	54.00	**0.40**	0.32	**0.34**
	-45/135	239.50	326.00	86.50	**0.70**	0.48	**0.66**
Incl.		266.00	281.00	15.00	**1.11**	0.60	**1.12**
and		291.50	306.50	15.00	**1.42**	1.25	**1.36**
		418.50	507.00	88.50	**0.84**	0.19	**0.64**
Incl.		445.50	484.50	39.00	**1.46**	0.28	**1.11**
or		454.50	471.00	16.50	**2.12**	0.21	**1.47**
		528.00	588.50	60.50	**0.38**	0.02	**0.06**
DCH-006	Pad-1	10.00	14.50	4.50	**0.59**	0.52	**0.54**
	-55/90	23.50	76.00	52.50	**0.65**	0.52	**0.53**
Incl.		43.00	59.50	16.50	**1.15**	1.00	**0.91**
		80.50	118.00	37.50	**0.38**	0.23	**0.32**
Incl.		92.50	95.50	3.00	**2.05**	1.15	**1.89**

Table 10.4 **2017 Diamond Drilling– Select Significant Intersections** **– Adriana and Katty Zones**							
Hole Number	**Pad # Dip/Azimuth (degrees)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (metres)***	**Total Copper (%)**	**Acid Soluble Copper (%)**	**Total Soluble Copper (%)**
		137.50	158.50	21.00	**0.44**	0.26	**0.32**
		158.50	173.92	15.42	**0.26**	0.13	**0.16**
		374.70	379.80	5.10	**0.29**	0.25	**0.25**
DCH-008	Pad-1	8.50	14.50	6.00	**0.45**	0.35	**0.38**
	-75/90	28.00	55.00	27.00	**0.64**	0.42	**0.47**
Incl.		38.50	49.00	10.50	**0.98**	0.65	**0.71**
		64.00	86.50	22.50	**0.25**	0.16	**0.18**
		139.00	159.90	20.90	**0.84**	0.37	**0.78**
Incl.		155.50	159.90	4.40	**2.14**	0.32	**2.02**
		173.50	188.50	15.00	**1.01**	0.19	**0.69**
Incl.		182.50	185.50	3.00	**1.99**	0.14	**0.94**
DCH-009	Pad-1	44.00	83.00	39.00	**0.51**	0.29	**0.43**
Incl.	-59/43	69.50	77.00	7.50	**1.17**	0.54	**1.09**
		95.00	99.50	4.50	**0.72**	0.56	**0.59**
		110.00	132.50	22.50	**0.61**	0.43	**0.52**
Incl.		111.50	119.00	7.50	**1.28**	0.93	**1.14**
		167.00	176.00	9.00	**0.51**	0.30	**0.37**
DCH-011	Pad-1	16.00	50.50	34.50	**0.41**	0.29	**0.34**
	-45/43	61.00	74.50	13.50	**0.62**	0.43	**0.51**
		91.00	101.50	10.50	**0.72**	0.52	**0.62**
DCH-012	Pad-2A	158.50	163.00	4.50	**0.44**	0.09	**0.19**
	-56/229	175.00	271.50	96.50	**0.93**	0.19	**0.69**
Incl.		197.50	217.00	19.50	**2.03**	0.32	**1.52**
and		245.50	250.00	4.50	**5.01 ****	0.31	**4.37 ****
DCH-016	Pad-2A	98.50	101.50	3.00	**0.29**	0.22	**0.07**
	-65/229	141.00	153.00	12.00	**0.55**	0.43	**0.23**
Incl.		145.50	148.50	3.00	**1.23**	1.12	**0.47**
		187.00	199.50	12.50	**0.17**	0.15	**1.13**
		297.50	306.00	8.50	**0.75 ****	0.21	**0.16 ****
DCH-019	Pad-2A	186.50	201.50	15.00	**0.24**	0.08	**0.18**
	-45/229	201.50	243.50	42.00	**0.97**	0.17	**0.47**
Incl.		222.50	230.00	7.50	**3.31 ****	0.10	**1.24 ****
DCH-022	Pad-2A	100.00	142.00	42.00	**0.20**	0.09	**0.13**
	-61/229	142.00	175.00	33.00	**0.63**	0.27	**0.56**

TABLE 10.4 2017 DIAMOND DRILLING– SELECT SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS – ADRIANA AND KATTY ZONES							
Hole Number	**Pad # Dip/Azimut h (degrees)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (metres)***	**Total Copper (%)**	**Acid Soluble Copper (%)**	**Total Soluble Copper (%)**
Incl.		142.00	149.50	7.50	**1.32**	0.68	**1.19**
		193.00	203.50	10.50	**0.36**	0.30	**0.31**
		241.00	253.00	12.00	**0.37**	0.29	**0.30**
		268.00	280.40	12.40	**1.51**	0.18	**1.28**
Incl.		269.50	275.80	6.30	**2.48 ****	0.27	**2.32 ****
DCH-023	Pad-3	81.20	87.00	5.80	**0.46**	0.30	**0.32**
	-50/135	160.00	166.00	6.00	**0.35**	0.08	**0.28**
DCH-024	Pad-2A	66.50	75.50	9.00	**0.36**	0.21	**0.25**
	-63/205	111.50	137.00	25.50	**0.91**	0.34	**0.74**
Incl.		113.00	122.00	9.00	**1.98**	0.78	**1.71**
		226.00	308.50	82.50	**1.31**	0.17	**0.72**
Incl.		263.50	295.20	31.70	**2.19 ****	0.11	**0.80 ****
DCH-025	Pad-2	158.90	175.20	16.30	**1.43**	0.35	**0.85**
Incl.	-45/225	168.50	175.20	6.70	**2.62 ****	0.29	**1.40 ****
DCH-026	Pad-2A	196.00	217.00	21.00	**0.74**	0.69	**0.71**
Incl.	-57.5/205	203.50	211.00	7.50	**1.15 ****	1.08	**1.13 ****
		248.00	266.50	18.50	**0.44**	0.19	**0.24**
DCH-027	Pad-2	151.50	169.00	17.50	**0.18**	0.07	**0.16**
	-52/225	169.00	186.10	17.10	**1.06**	0.33	**0.62**
Incl.		183.10	186.10	3.00	**2.91 ****	0.10	**1.15 ****
DCH-028	Pad-2	94.50	134.00	39.50	**0.22**	0.08	**0.15**
	-45/270	161.00	185.50	24.50	**1.10**	0.67	**0.99**
Incl.		167.50	171.80	4.30	**2.54 ****	1.29	**2.31****
DCH-029	Pad-2A	209.00	246.00	37.00	**0.31**	0.11	**0.11**
Incl.	-52/205	231.50	236.20	4.70	**0.72**	0.23	**0.23 ***
DCH-030	Pad-2	104.50	127.00	22.50	**0.64**	0.50	**0.44**
	-45/305	137.50	154.00	16.50	**0.51**	0.12	**0.52**
DCH-031	Pad-2A	61.90	71.00	9.10	**0.20**	0.09	**0.11**
	-70/205	134.80	152.00	17.20	**0.16**	0.04	**0.06**
		351.90	356.50	4.60	**0.37 ****	0.01	**0.05 ****
DCH-032	Pad-1	55.00	84.20	29.20	**0.21**	0.13	**0.14**

TABLE 10.4 2017 DIAMOND DRILLING– SELECT SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS – ADRIANA AND KATTY ZONES							
Hole Number	**Pad # Dip/Azimut h (degrees)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (metres)***	**Total Copper (%)**	**Acid Soluble Copper (%)**	**Total Soluble Copper (%)**
	-45/190	100.50	111.30	10.80	**0.18**	0.06	**0.07**
		148.80	157.80	9.00	**0.14 ** **	0.04	**0.11 ** **
DCH-033	Pad 4	53.50	63.70	10.20	**0.49**	0.31	**0.42**
	-62.5/218	126.40	136.80	10.40	**0.77**	0.64	**0.69**
		291.40	307.90	16.50	**0.18**	0.11	**0.13**
		316.00	386.30	70.30	**1.14**	0.21	**0.57**
Incl.		335.70	347.70	12.00	**3.16 ** **	0.30	**1.67 ** **
DCH-034	Pad-1	44.00	63.50	19.50	**0.22**	0.12	**0.13**
	-60/190	63.50	158.45	94.95	**0.85**	0.43	**0.75**
Incl.		101.50	115.00	13.50	**0.99**	0.60	**0.87**
and		125.60	131.80	6.20	**2.81**	1.43	**2.67**
and		152.30	158.45	6.15	**3.16 ** **	0.43	**3.01 ** **
DCH-035	Pad 4	118.50	145.50	27.00	**0.37**	0.33	**0.35**
	-52.5/218	258.00	298.50	40.50	**0.82**	0.14	**0.40**
Incl.		270.50	273.30	2.80	**4.26 ***	0.20	**2.24 ***
DCH-036	Pad 4	88.50	179.50	91.00	**0.76**	0.47	**0.70**
Incl.	-45/218	133.00	161.50	28.50	**1.42**	0.70	**1.36**
		271.00	281.70	10.70	**0.48**	0.03	**0.11**
Incl.		271.00	272.50	1.50	**1.84 ** **	0.03	**0.10 ** **
DCH-039	Pad 2	121.90	125.00	3.10	**0.94**	0.56	**0.84**
	-75/140	153.50	169.00	15.50	**0.82**	0.69	**0.72**
DCH-040	Pad 2	110.40	129.50	19.10	**0.17**	0.02	**0.10**
	-45/140	193.00	206.50	13.50	**0.35**	0.32	**0.34**
DCH-048	Pad - 4	70.00	145.00	75.00	**0.45**		**0.36**
Incl.	-65/195	119.50	133.00	13.50	**1.07**		**0.99**
		379.50	417.00	37.50	**0.73**		**0.18**
Incl.		387.00	399.00	12.00	**1.26**		**0.35**
DCH-049	Pad - 4	70.50	81.00	10.50	**0.35**		**0.30**
	-55/195	106.10	155.50	49.40	**0.82**		**0.74**
Incl.		137.50	146.50	9.00	**2.04**		**1.89**
		318.00	384.00	66.00	**0.34**		**0.22**
Incl.		366.00	369.00	3.00	**1.76**		**0.89**

TABLE 10.4 **2017 DIAMOND DRILLING– SELECT SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS** **– ADRIANA AND KATTY ZONES**							
Hole Number	**Pad # Dip/Azimut h (degrees)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (metres)***	**Total Copper (%)**	**Acid Soluble Copper (%)**	**Total Soluble Copper (%)**
DCH-052	Pad - 4	102	147.5	45.5	**0.65**		**0.59**
Incl.	-45/195	128.50	137.00	8.50	**1.08**		**1.01**
		298.00	328.00	30.00	**0.13**		**0.07**
		345.50	349.95	4.45	**0.94**		**0.13**
DCH-053	Pad - 4	70.55	92.50	21.95	**0.40**		**0.35**
DCH-054	Pad - 4	65.25	74.00	8.75	**0.42**		**0.36**
	-67.5/175	85.50	118.00	32.50	**0.54**		**0.45**
Incl.		101.70	109.00	7.30	**1.26**		**1.17**
		360.00	370.50	10.50	**0.84**		**0.76**
Incl.		361.50	364.50	3.00	**2.25**		**2.14**
		561.00	562.50	1.50	**1.14 ** **		**0.22 ** **
		568.10	571.00	2.90	**0.59 ** **		**0.05 ** **
DCH-056	Pad - 4	79.50	139.00	59.50	**0.40**		**0.37**
Incl.	-55/175	130.60	135.20	4.60	**1.68**		**1.60**
DCH-057	Pad - 4	71.50	82.00	10.50	**0.22**		**0.17**
	-55/152	231.00	240.00	9.00	**0.30**		**0.19**
Katty Zone							
DCH-003	Kat-1	213.80	223.90	10.10	**0.24**	0.03	**0.11**
	-67/13	248.00	255.00	7.00	**0.38**	0.01	**0.06**
		285.20	303.60	18.40	**0.24**	0.01	**0.03**
DCH-005	Kat-1	69.50	96.70	27.20	**0.72**	0.62	**0.61**
	-52/13	72.50	81.50	9.00	**1.16**	1.00	**1.03**
DCH-007	Kat-1	86.30	91.55	5.25	**0.19**	0.00	**0.00**
	-50/342	150.40	176.25	25.85	**0.15**	0.04	**0.04**
DCH-010	Kat-1	16.10	21.45	5.35	**0.81**	0.61	**0.72**
	-50/68	31.00	36.70	5.70	**0.51**	0.34	**0.40**
		82.30	125.80	43.50	**0.70**	0.54	**0.54**
Incl.		120.25	125.80	5.55	**1.85**	1.45	**1.45**
		130.00	142.80	12.80	**0.25**	0.19	**0.19**
DCH-013	Kat-2, -55/221	36.50	45.75	9.25	**0.67**	0.23	0.55

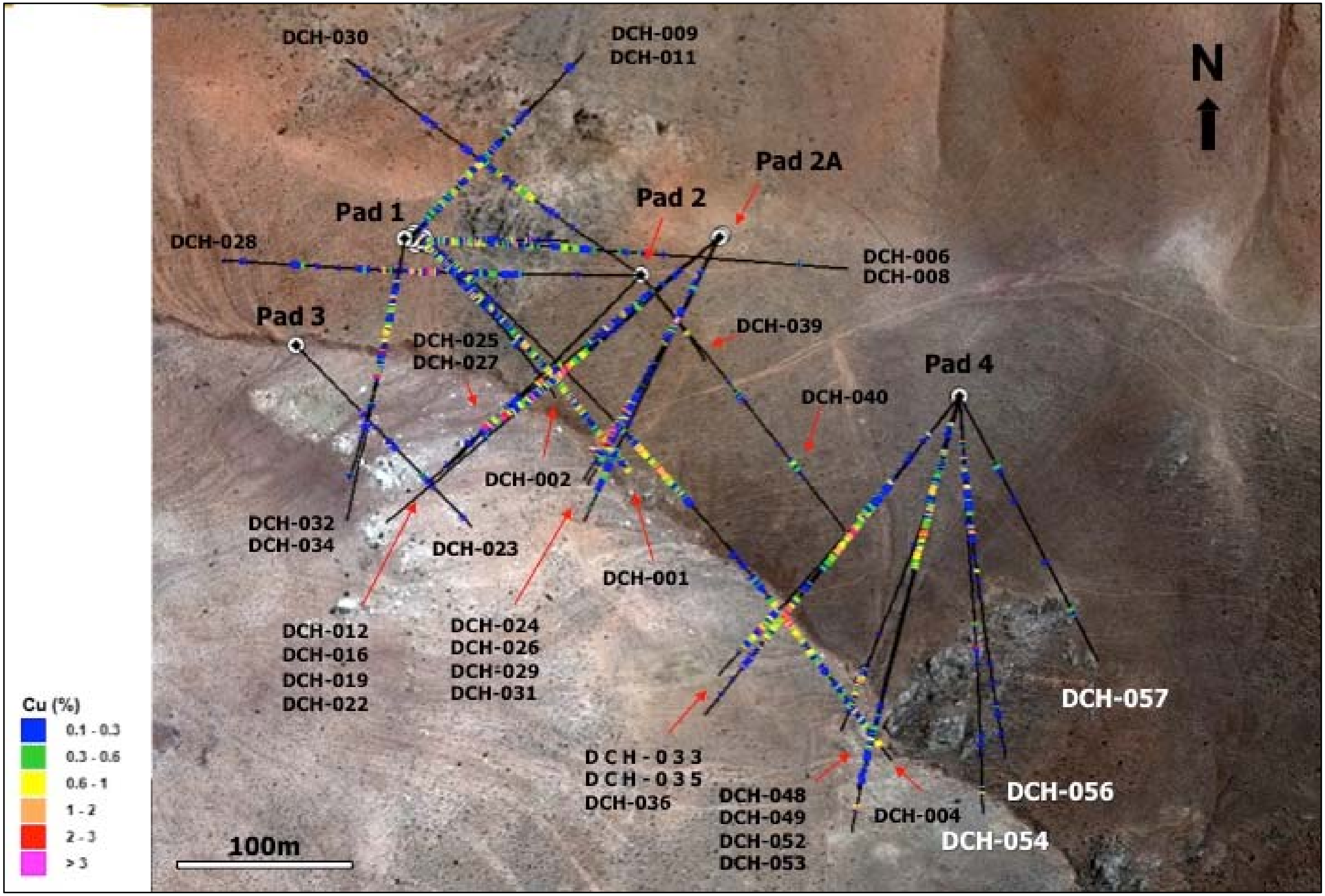
Table 10.4 2017 Diamond Drilling– Select Significant Intersections – Adriana and Katty Zones							
Hole Number	**Pad # Dip/Azimuth (degrees)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (metres)***	**Total Copper (%)**	**Acid Soluble Copper (%)**	**Total Soluble Copper (%)**
DCH-014	Kat-1	17.65	39.00	21.35	**1.20**	1.04	**1.08**
Incl.	-60/68	17.65	25.50	7.85	**2.70**	2.46	**2.51**
		123.50	141.70	18.20	**0.50**	0.15	**0.28**
DCH-015	Kat-2, -50/250		NSV				
DCH-017	Kat-3	0.00	12.05	12.05	**0.22**	0.12	**0.15**
	-50/28	73.30	91.80	18.50	**1.30**	1.02	**1.11**
Incl.		83.00	91.80	8.80	**2.20**	1.75	**1.93**
DCH-018	Kat-2, -50/180	46.60	53.50	6.90	**0.27**	0.07	**0.18**
DCH-020	Kat-3	17.50	33.15	15.65	**0.30**	0.22	**0.23**
	-60/28	70.40	83.70	13.30	**0.45**	0.29	**0.34**
		116.70	137.40	20.70	**0.78**	0.55	**0.61**
Incl.		128.80	134.50	5.70	**1.17**	0.82	**0.92**
DCH-021	Kat-4, -50/67	90.20	93.85	3.65	**0.84**	0.72	**0.75**
DCH-037	Kat-3	13.90	18.50	4.60	**1.93**	1.28	**1.78**
	-45/60						
DCH-038	Kat-3	4.10	26.00	21.90	**0.34**	0.23	**0.26**
Incl.	-90/60	4.10	9.40	5.30	**0.82**	0.70	**0.76**
		88.00	95.50	7.50	**0.20**	0.03	**0.03**

**-True Thicknesses to be determined.*
***-Denotes intersection with high-grade Diva Structure*

TABLE 10.5 2017 DIAMOND DRILLING– SELECT SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS –ATAJO ZONE						
Hole Number	**Pad # Dip/Azimuth (degrees)**	**From (metres)**	**To (metres)**	**Interval (metres)***	**Total Copper (%)**	**Total Soluble Copper (%)**
Atajo Zone						
DCH-041	AT-01	28.50	46.30	17.80	0.75	0.58
Incl.	-45/270	40.30	43.30	3.00	2.15	1.87
		137.60	145.50	7.90	0.32	0.27
DCH-042	AT-02	66.60	76.20	9.60	0.45	0.33
	-45/90	107.70	117.50	9.80	0.21	0.10
DCH-043	AT-01	45.15	55.40	10.25	0.53	0.35
	-45/300	106.50	119.70	13.20	0.55	0.39
Incl.		106.50	110.70	4.20	1.08	0.87
DCH-044	AT-02	61.10	64.10	3.00	1.02	0.82
	-60/90					
DCH-045	AT-02	85.30	98.15	12.85	0.89	0.67
Incl.	-45/45	85.30	89.70	4.40	2.24	1.71
DCH-046	AT-01	48.40	64.70	16.30	0.83	0.64
Incl.	-45/225	51.20	56.20	5.00	2.09	1.68
		78.90	80.25	1.35	2.02	1.89
DCH-047	AT-03	88.50	89.10	0.60	2.98	2.66
	-45/260	157.00	167.10	10.10	0.19	0.07
DCH-050	AT-04		NSV			
	-45/80					

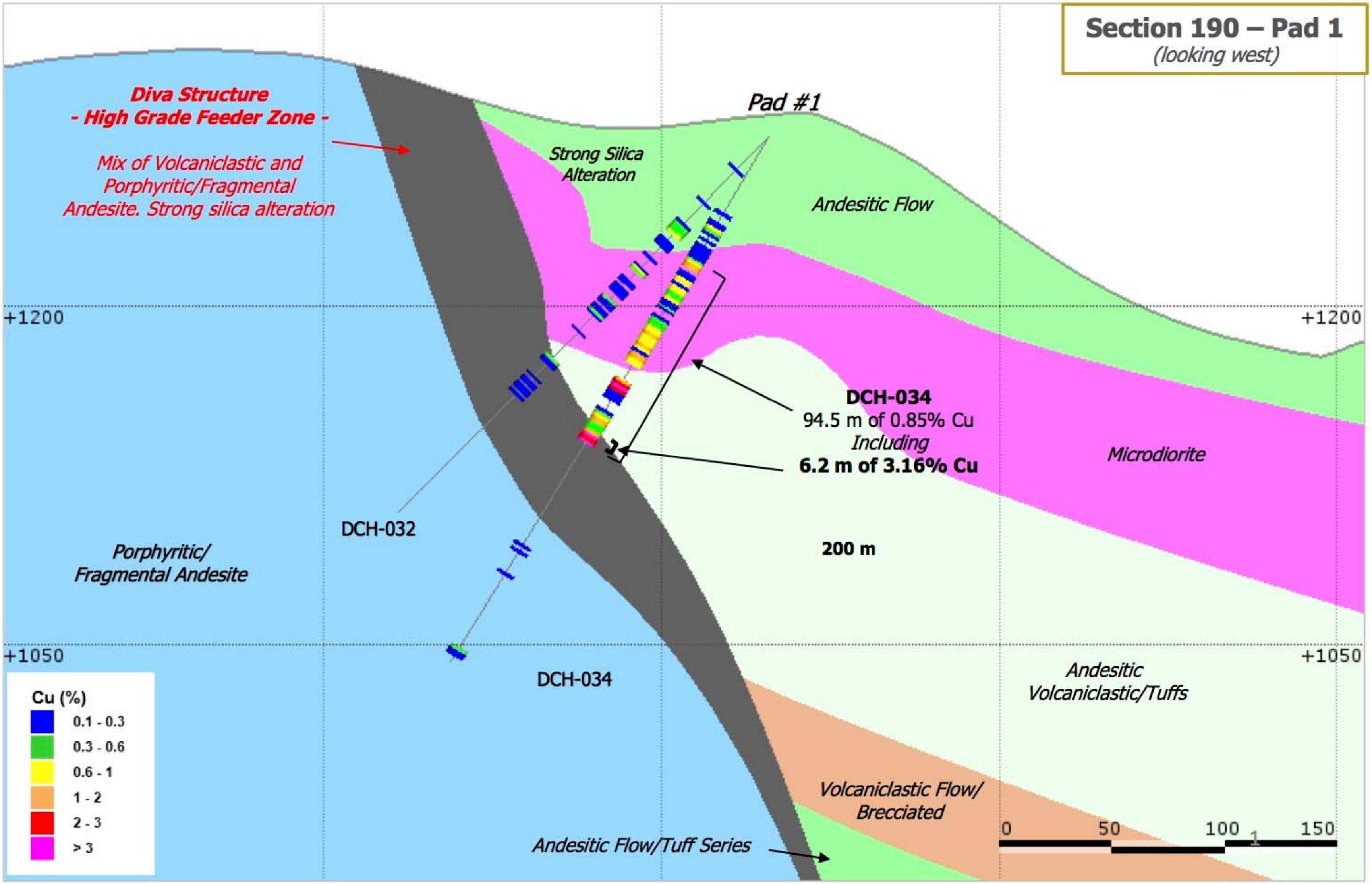
**-True Thicknesses to be determined.*

Figure 10.1 Adriana Zone Drillhole Locations



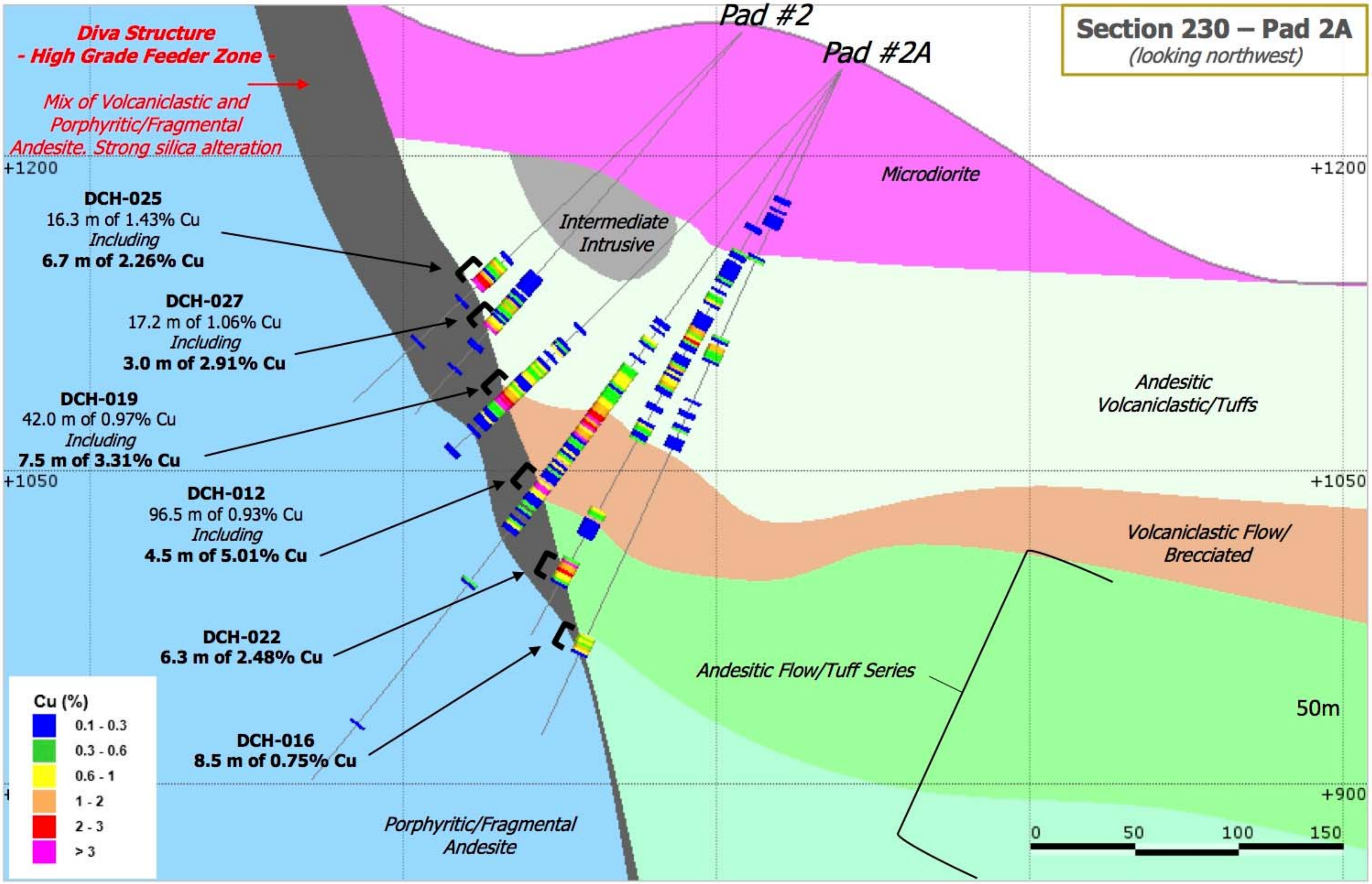
*(**Source:** www.caminominerals.com)*

Figure 10.2 Cross Section – Adriana Zone



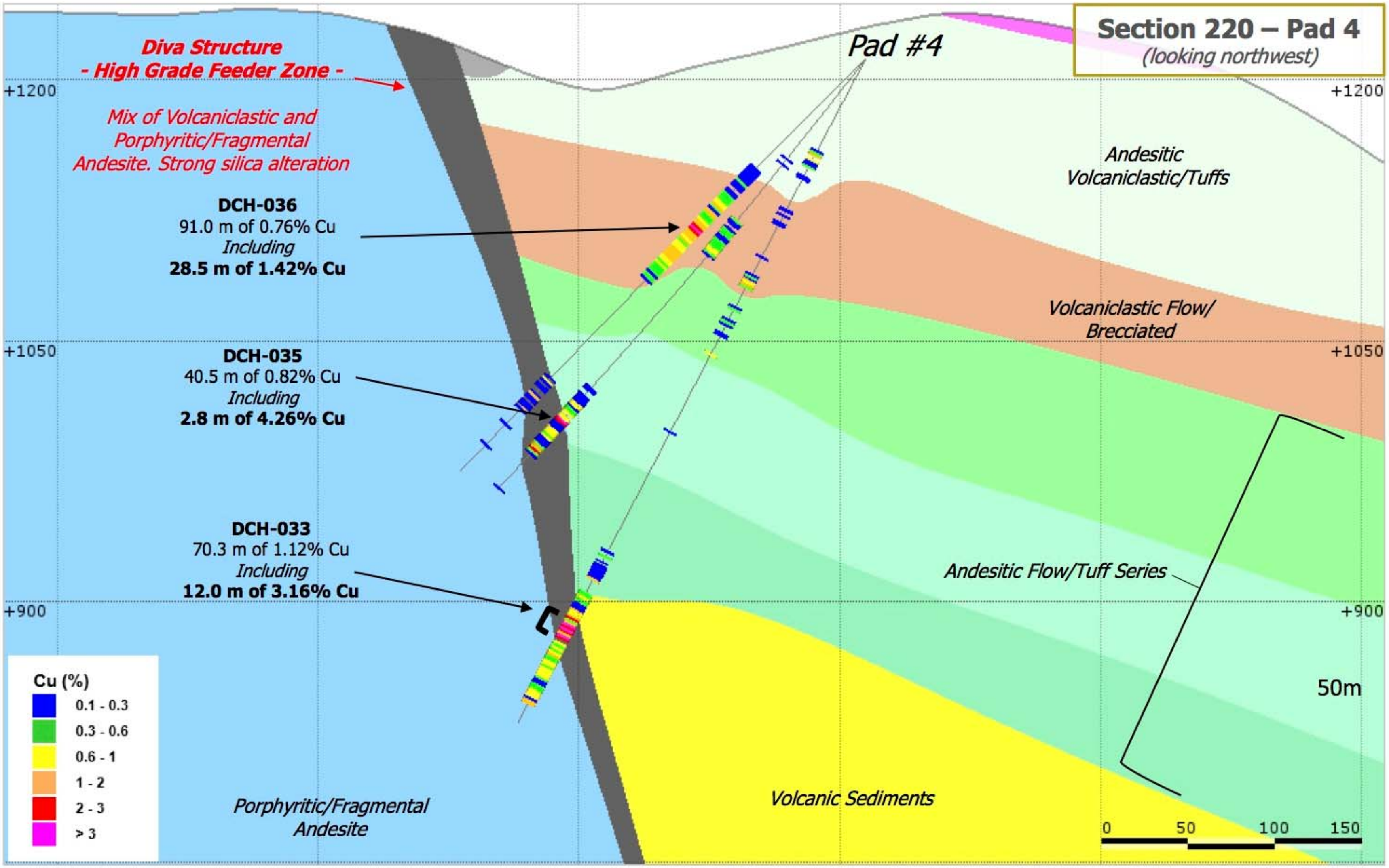
*(**Source:** www.caminominerals.com)*

Figure 10.3 Cross Section – Adriana Zone



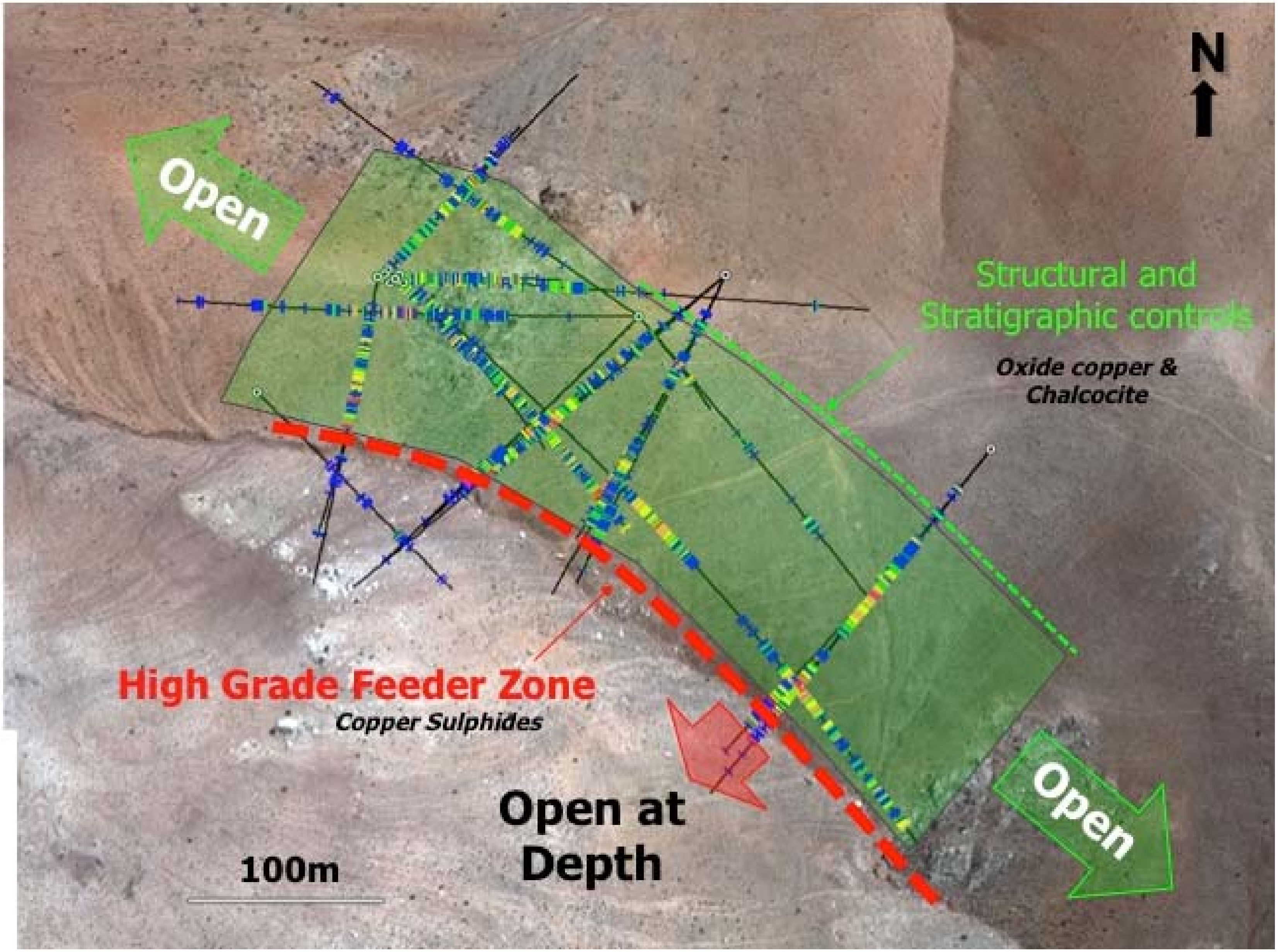
(Source: www.caminominerals.com)

Figure 10.4 Cross Section – Adriana Zone



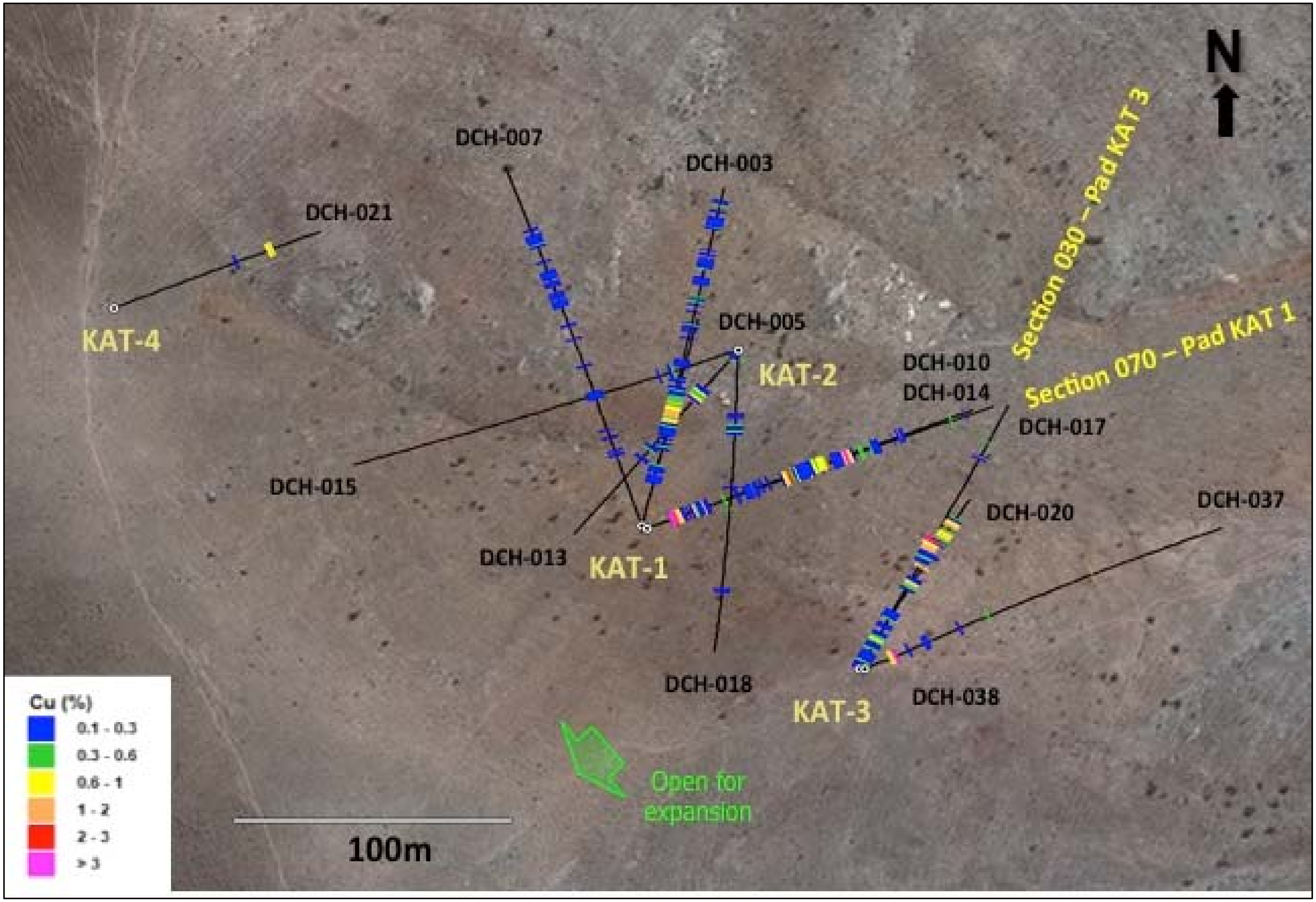
*(**Source:** www.caminominerals.com)*

Figure 10.5 Mineralized Area – Adriana Zone



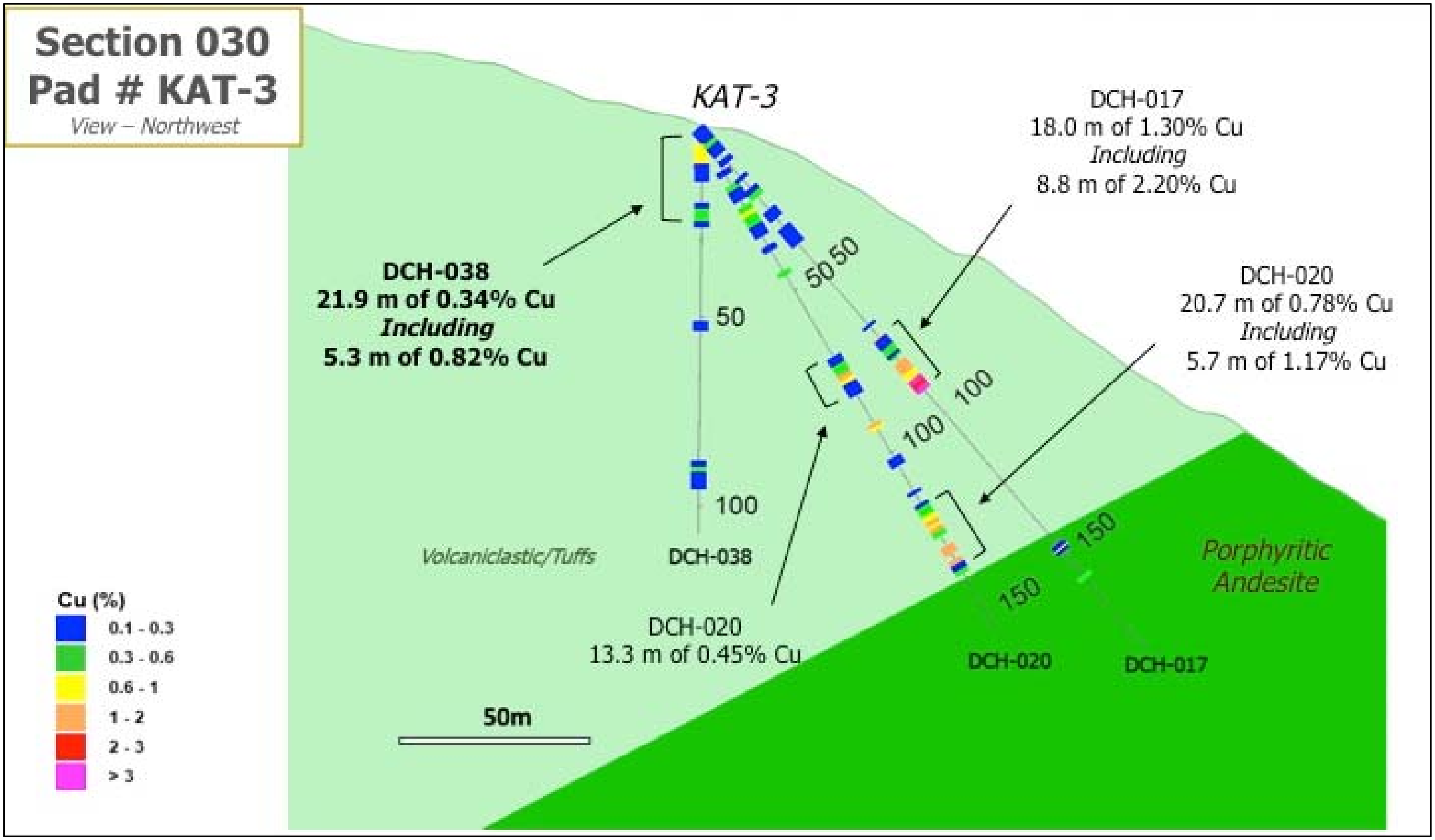
*(**Source:** www.caminominerals.com)*

Figure 10.6 Katy Zone Drillhole Locations



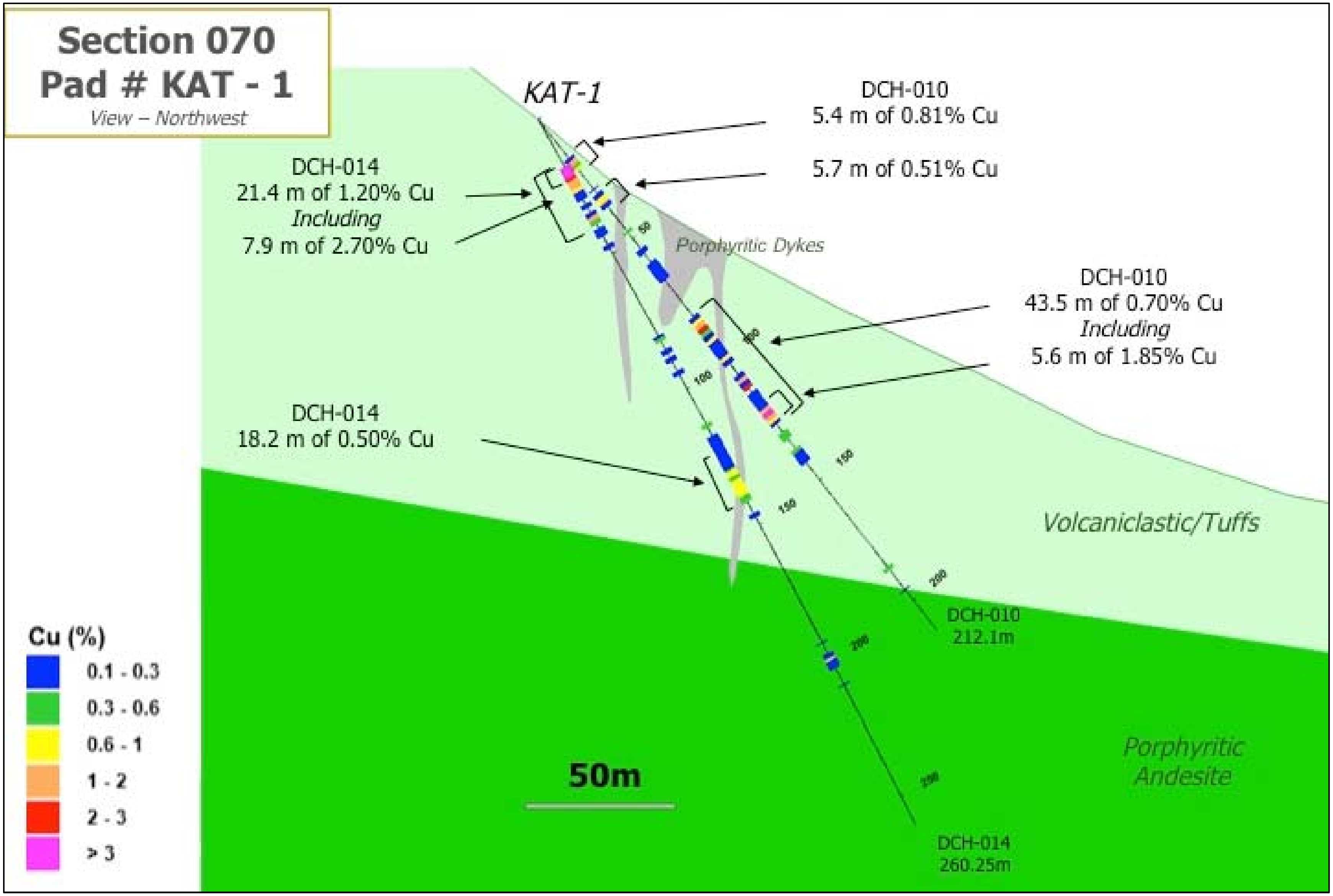
*(**Source:** www.caminominerals.com)*

Figure 10.7 Cross Section – Katy Zone



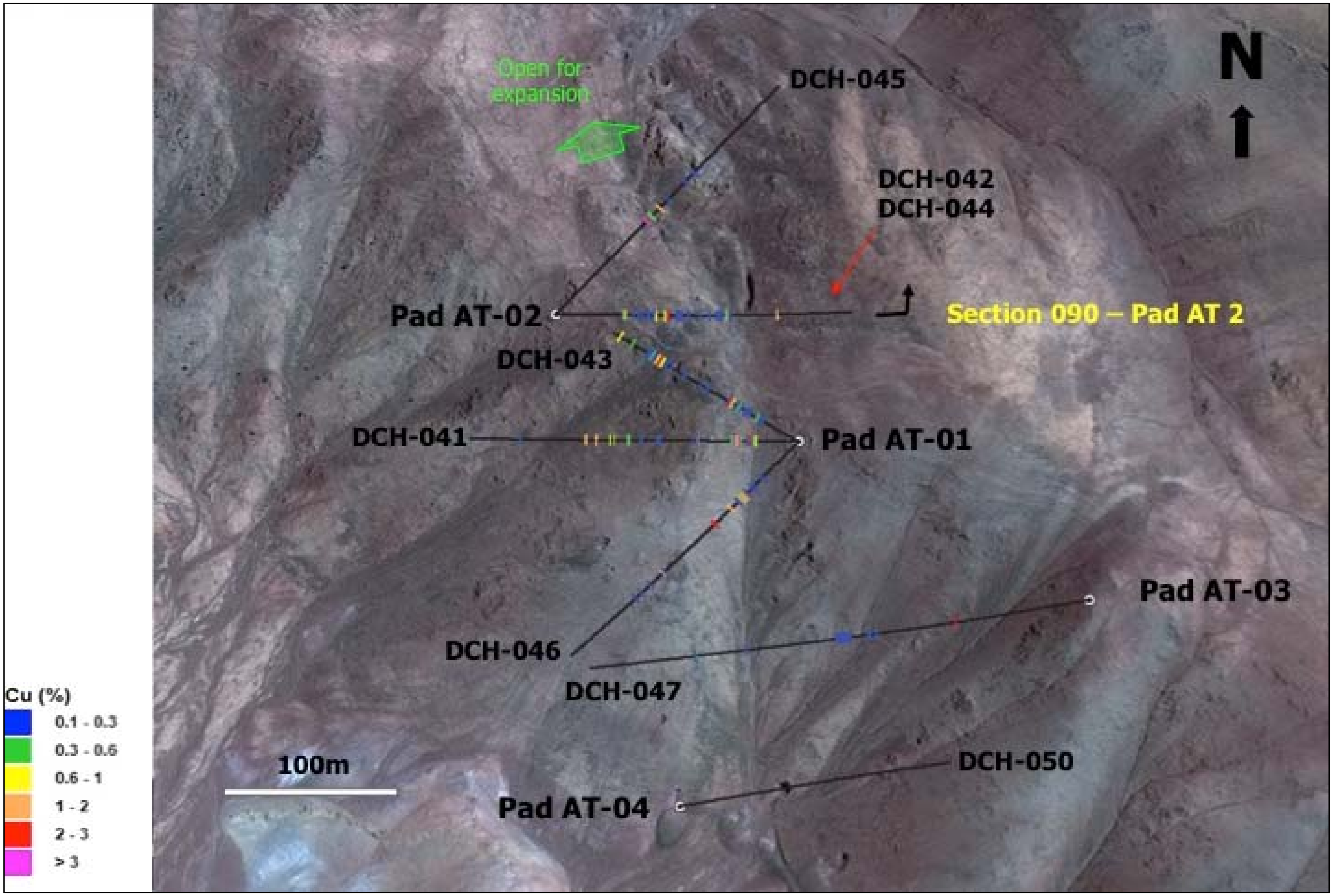
*(**Source:** www.caminominerals.com)*

Figure 10.8 Cross Section – Adriana Zone



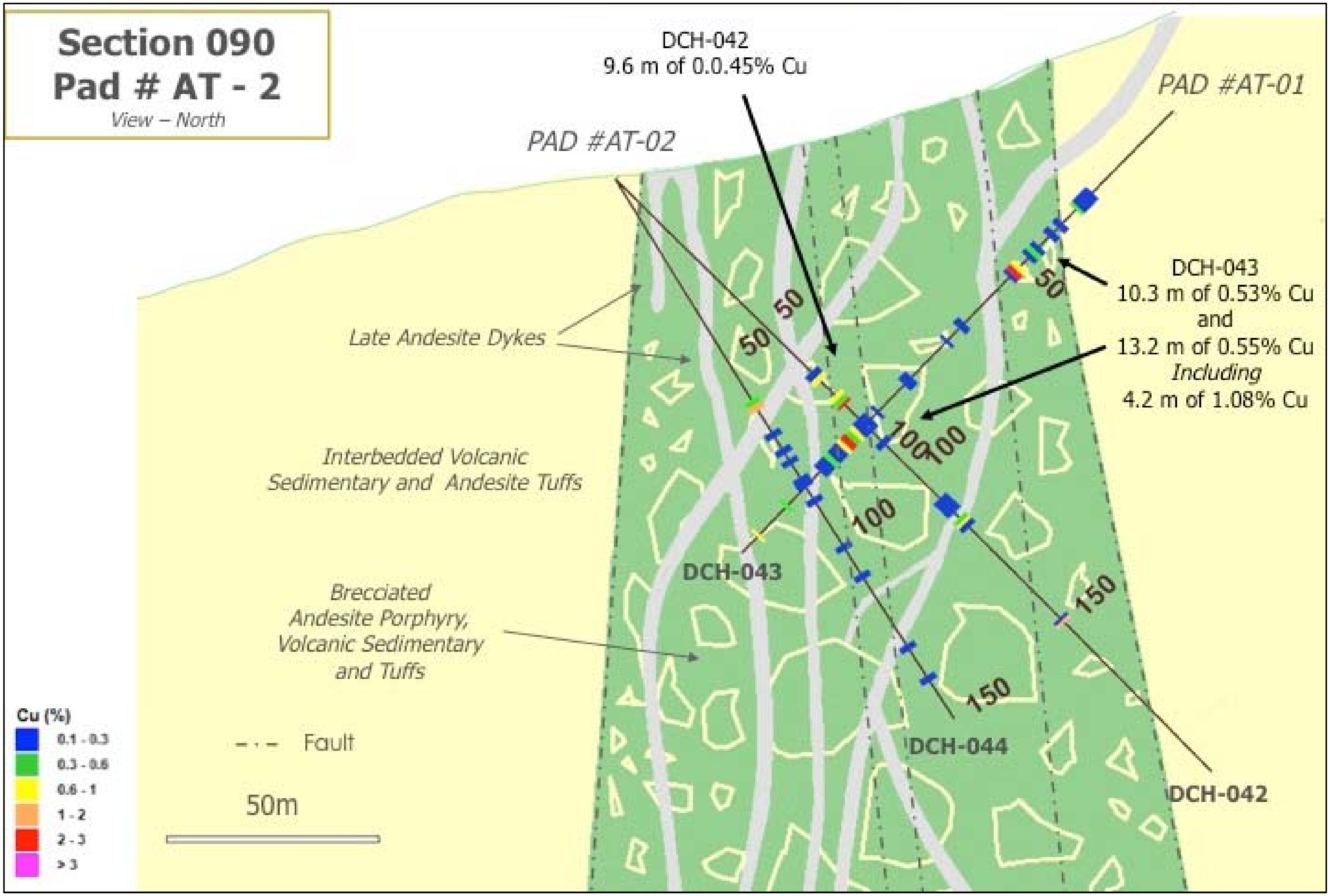
*(**Source:** www.caminominerals.com)*

Figure 10.9 Atajo Zone Drillhole Locations



*(**Source:** www.caminominerals.com)*

Figure 10.10 Atajo Zone Cross Section



*(**Source:** www.caminominerals.com)*

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Reverse circulation drilling samples were taken continuously every two m across lithological and geological boundaries.

Diamond drilling samples were typically taken every 1.5 m, however, would not cross lithological or geological boundaries. Samples can be up to 2 m long and not shorter than 0.5 m.

Drilling is subject to daily scrutiny and coordination by Camino's geologists. On the drill site, the full drill core boxes are collected daily and brought to the core storage building where the core is laid out, measured, logged for geological data and marked for sampling.

Reverse circulation samples were manually separated in two equal portions. Diamond drill core was halved by a core splitter.

The core storage facility at Los Chapitos is in a secure rented area in the town of Chala where it is gated and locked.

All of Camino's samples of rock and drill core are bagged and tagged at the Los Chapitos Property warehouse and shipped by Camino personnel to ALS Global laboratory in Lima for analysis.

Upon arrival at the ALS laboratory facility, all of the samples are logged into the laboratory's tracking system (LOG-22d). Then the entire sample is weighed, dried if necessary, and fine crushed to better than 70% passing 2 mm (-10 mesh). The sample is subsequently split through a riffle splitter and a 250 g sub-sample is taken and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns (-200 mesh).

All samples were analyzed using multi-digestion followed by an ICP finish. Select samples were analyzed for gold using fire assay with AA finish. Samples over 1% Cu were reanalyzed using four acid digestion with an ore grad ICP finish. Mineralized samples were analyzed for acid soluble copper by being agitated at room temperature in a 5% sulphuric acid solution with the copper content measured by AA.

For holes DCH-001 to DCH-004, Camino used package ME-ICP61 and over limit for copper using CU-OG62.

Mineralized intervals in holes DCH-001 through DCH-040 were re-analyzed using sequential leach. These are ALS packages CU-AA06 and CuAA16 and are a sulphuric acid leach for the copper oxides and the tails of these are leached with a concentrated cyanide solution for secondary sulphides (bornite, tenorite, chalcocite). Total soluble copper increased with the presence of secondary sulphides. for acid soluble copper using package Cu-AA05, which utilizes a sulphuric acid leach with an AA finish. All drilling after hole DCH-041 used this sampling procedure. The reanalysis found the average soluble copper values more than doubles over previously reported oxide copper values. Select significant intersections can be found in Table 10.4

The analytical procedure for the silver mineralization is an aqua regia digestion followed by an ICP-AES analysis. The detection range for the silver assay is 1 ppm to 1,500 ppm.

The analytical procedure for high-grade silver mineralization is fire assay followed by a gravimetric finish. A 30 g nominal pulp sample weight is used and the detection ranges are 5 to 10,000 ppm for the silver assay.

The pulps from selected drill holes are also subjected to aqua regia digestion and inductively coupled plasma (ICP) multi-element analysis (ME-ICP41).

ALS Global has developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards.

The QMS operates under global and regional Quality Control (QC) teams responsible for the execution and monitoring of the Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control programs in each department, on a regular basis. Audited both internally and by outside parties, these programs include, but are not limited to, proficiency testing of a variety of parameters, ensuring that all key methods have standard operating procedures (SOPs) that are in place and being followed properly, and ensuring that quality control standards are producing consistent results.

ALS maintains ISO registrations and accreditations. ISO registration and accreditation provides independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question. Most ALS Minerals laboratories are registered or are pending registration to ISO 9001:2008, and a number of analytical facilities have received ISO 17025 accreditations for specific laboratory procedures.

All sample pulps are stored at Camino's office in Chala.

It is P&E's opinion, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the Camino's drill program are adequate for future Property evaluation.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 SITE VISIT AND DUE DILIGENCE SAMPLING

The Los Chapitos Property was visited by Mr. David Burga, P.Geo., on May 25th and 26th, and September 23rd and 24th, 2017 and January 20th, 2018 for the purposes of completing the NI 43-101 required site visits and due diligence sampling. General data acquisition procedures, core logging procedures and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) were discussed during the visit.

During the May 2017 site visit, Mr. Burga collected 11 samples from 5 RC drill holes during the site visit. A range of high, medium and low-grade samples were selected from the stored reverse circulation bag samples. Samples were collected by taking the remaining half sample stored in a canvas bag. The collected samples were placed in a large polyurethane bag and brought back to Lima by Mr. Burga.

During the September 2017 site visit, Mr. Burga collected 12 samples from 12 diamond drill holes. A range of high, medium and low-grade samples were selected from the stored drill core boxes. Samples were collected by splitting the remaining half core and taking a quarter of the core as a sample.

During the January 2018 site visit, Mr. Burga collected 12 samples from 12 diamond drill holes. A range of high, medium and low-grade samples were selected from the stored drill core boxes. Samples were collected by splitting the remaining half core and taking a quarter of the core as a sample.

All samples were personally delivered by Mr. Burga to ALS Global Laboratories in Lima for preparation and analysis.

Samples at ALS were analyzed for copper 4-Acid ICP with an AES finish and gold by fire assay with AAS finish.

Results of the May 2017 site visit due diligence sampling of the RC drilling are presented in Figures 12.1 and 12.2. The results for copper and silver were acceptable for RC sample duplicates. Results between RC duplicates typically have a high sampling variance due to geologic variability, recovery and the nature of RC drilling.

Results of the September 2017 site visit due diligence sampling of the diamond drilling are presented in Figure 12.3 and 12.4 and the results of the January 2018 site visit due diligence sampling of the diamond drilling are presented in Figure 12.5 and 12.6. As seen on the graphs, the results for copper and silver sampling are more accurate for the diamond drilling due diligence sampling.

The comparison between the original results and the P&E results demonstrates that the tenor for the two metals is similar.

Figure 12.1 Due Diligence Sample Results – Cu, RC Drilling May 2017

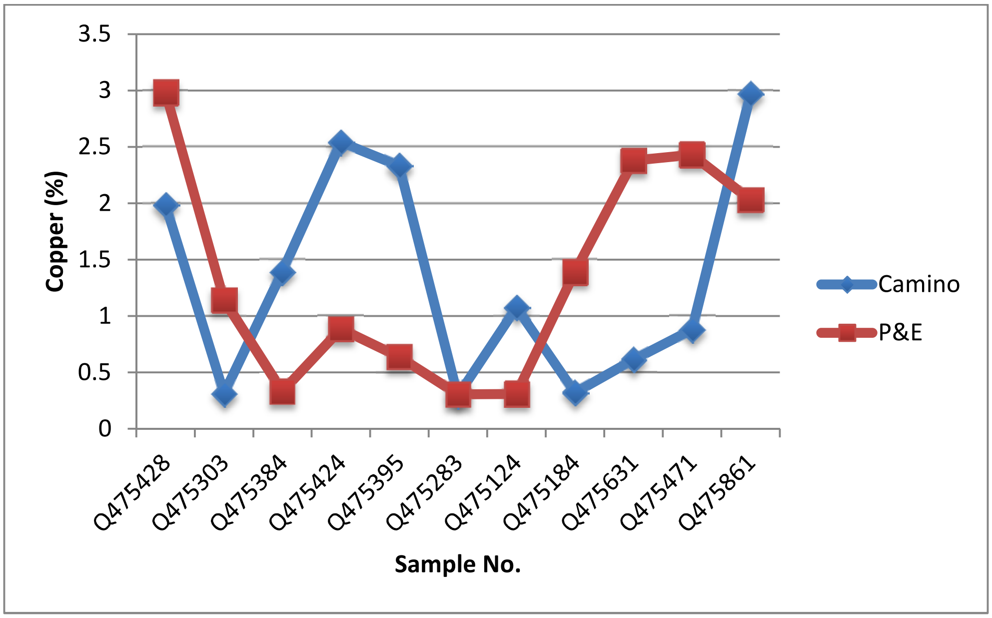


Figure 12.2 Due Diligence Sample Results Ag, RC Drilling May 2017

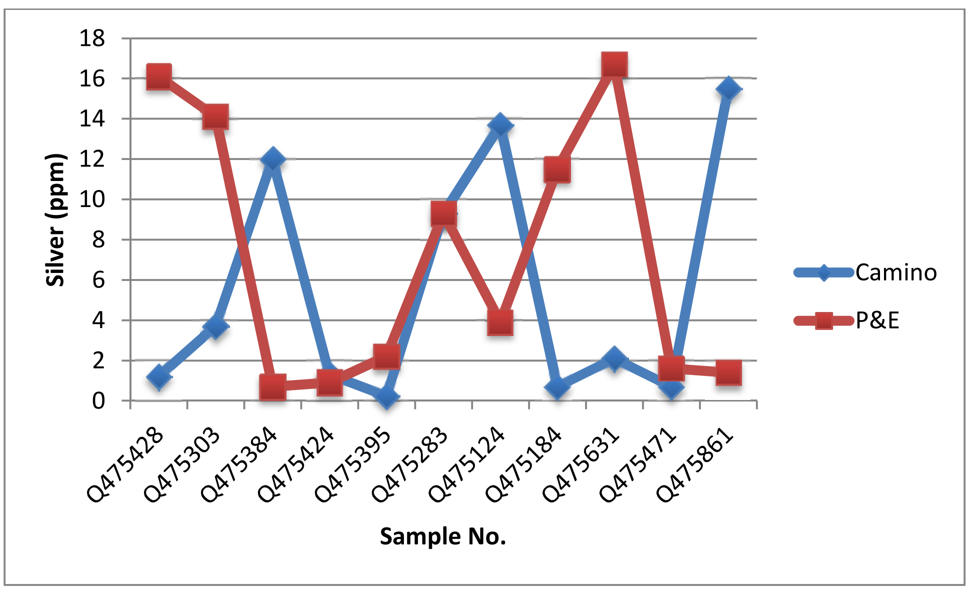


Figure 12.3 Due Diligence Sample Results – Cu, DD Drilling Sept 2017

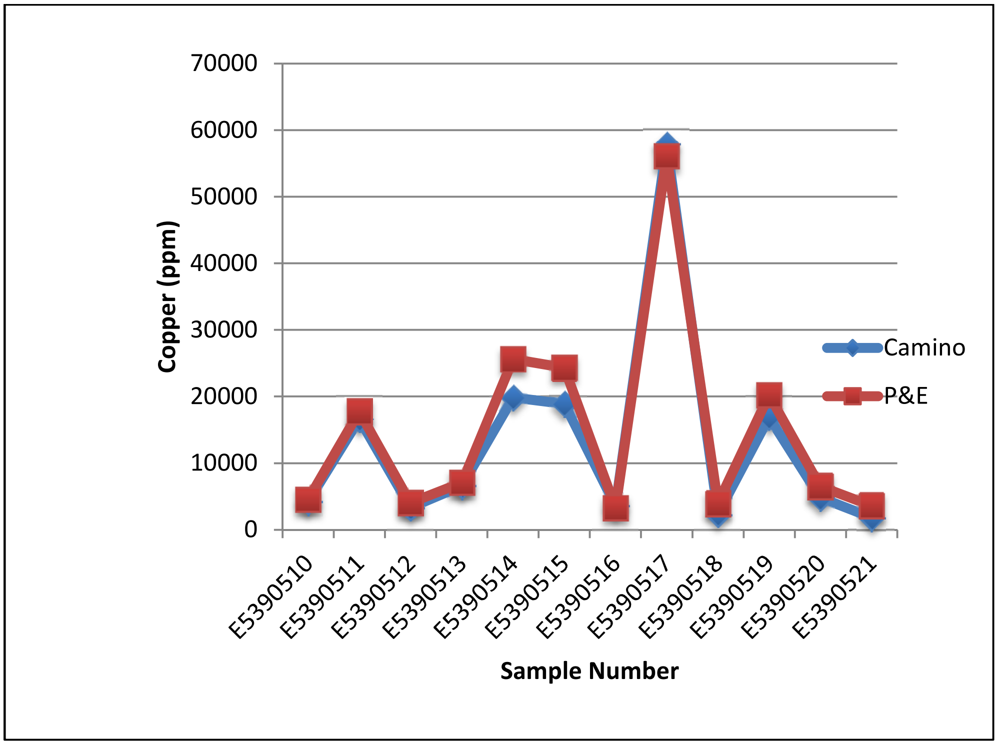


Figure 12.4 Due Diligence Sample Results Ag, DD Drilling Sept 2017

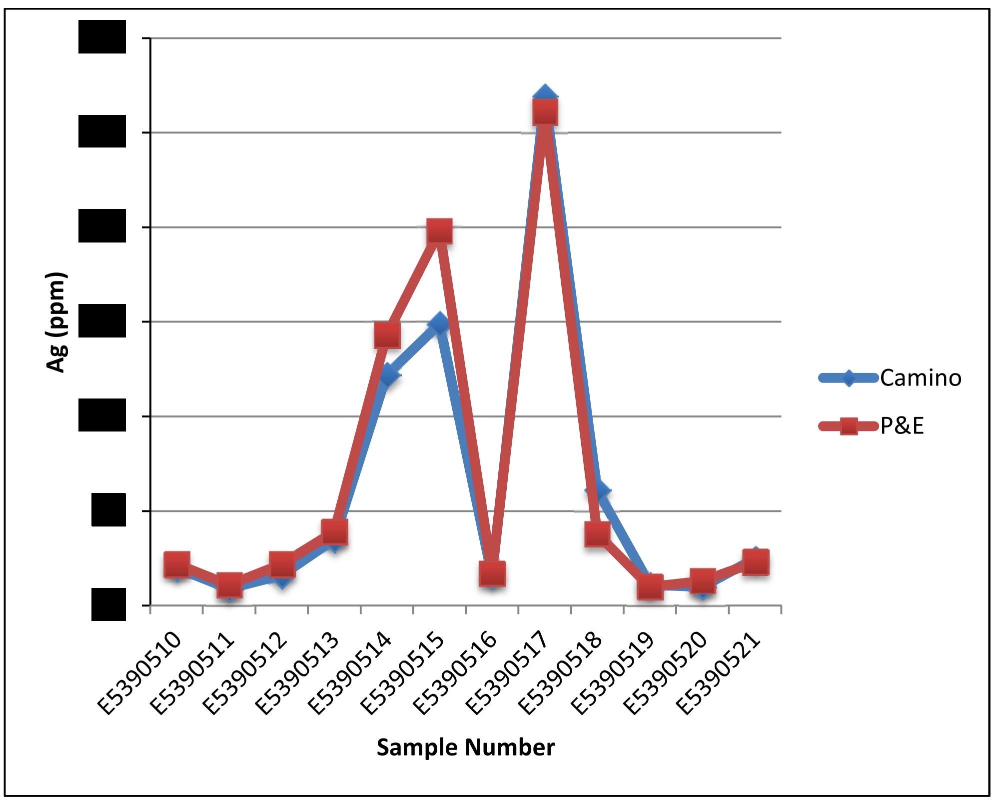


Figure 12.5 Due Diligence Sample Results – Cu, DD Drilling January 2018

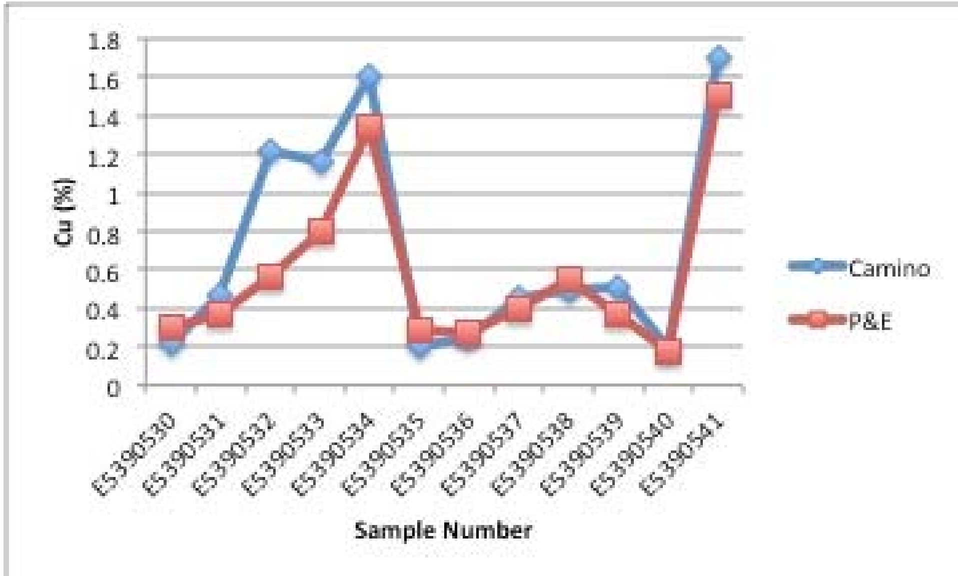
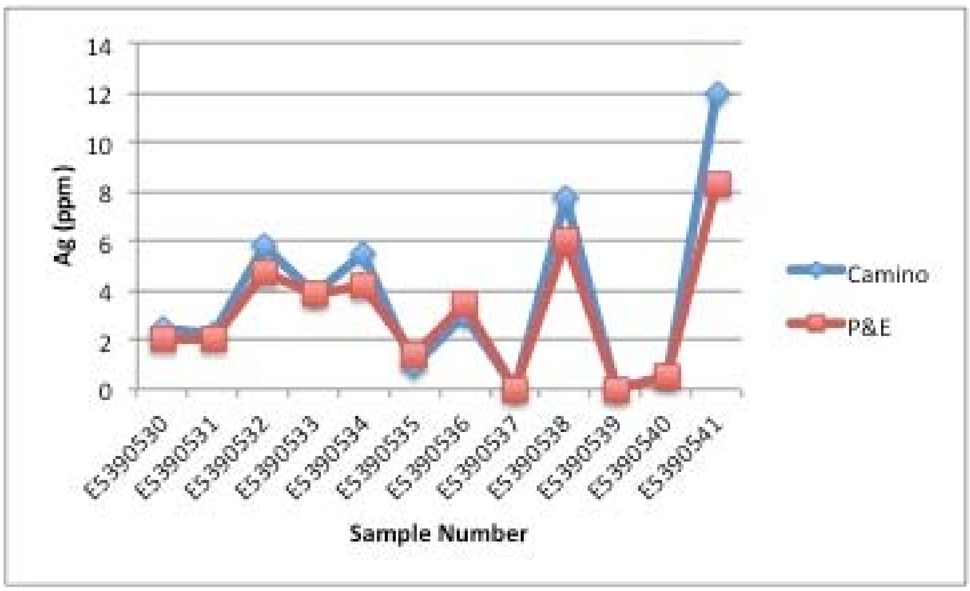


Figure 12.6 Due Diligence Sample Results Ag, DD Drilling January 2018



12.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM

Camino implemented and monitored a thorough quality assurance/quality control program (“QA/QC” or “QC”) for the RC drilling undertaken at the Los Chapitos Property during 2017. QC protocol included the insertion QC samples into every batch of approximately 20 samples. QC samples included one standard (certified reference material), one blank and one crushed field duplicate. Check assaying was recently introduced during the diamond drilling and will be conducted on the samples at a frequency of approximately 5%.

A total of 885 samples, including QC samples, were submitted during Camino's initial RC drilling program at Camino (March 2017), as shown in Table 12.1. A total of 8226 samples, including QC samples, were submitted during Camino's Phase 1 diamond drilling program and total of 3,983 samples, including QC samples, were submitted during Camino's Phase 2 diamond drilling program.

TABLE 12.1
LOS CHAPITOS PROPERTY RC DRILLING QC SAMPLES

Samples	No. of Samples	Percentage (%)
Standards	42	4.7 %
Duplicates	42	4.7 %
Blanks	43	4.9 %
Normal	759	85.7 %
Total	**886**	**100.0%**
Check samples	0	0

TABLE 12.2
LOS CHAPITOS PROPERTY DIAMOND DRILLING QC SAMPLES

Samples	Phase 1 Drilling		Phase 2 Drilling	
	No. of Samples	Percentage (%)	No. of Samples	Percentage (%)
Standards	388	4.7 %	182	4.6 %
Duplicates	393	4.8 %	184	4.7 %
Blanks	381	4.6 %	185	4.7 %
Normal	7,104	85.9 %	3,387	86.0 %
Total	**8266**	**100.0%**	**3,938**	**100.0%**

12.3 CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS

Camino uses commercial certified reference material ("CRM" or "standards") to monitor the accuracy of the laboratory. The CRMs were purchased from an internationally-recognized company, CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., of Langley, BC. Canada. Each CRM sample was prepared by the vendor at its own laboratories and shipped directly to Camino along with a certificate of analysis for each standard purchased.

A total of 42 CRM samples were submitted during the RC drilling program, 388 CRM samples were submitted during the Phase 1 diamond drilling program and 182 CRM samples were submitted during the Phase 2 diamond drilling program. CRM samples were submitted at an average frequency of 1 in 20 samples. In the database, standard samples are inserted in sample numbers ending with 10, 30, 50, 70 and 90. The standards were ticketed in sequence with numbers that were being used during logging.

Three different standards were submitted and analyzed for copper and silver as summarized in Table 12.3.

TABLE 12.3 SUMMARY OF CRM SAMPLES USED IN LOS CHAPITOS RC DRILLING PROGRAM					
Reference Standard Reference Number	**Reference Source**	**Copper (%)**		**Silver (g/t)**	
		Value	**2 SD**	**Value**	**2 SD**
CDN-ME-1305	CDN Resource Laboratories	0.617	+/-0.024	231	+/-12
CDN-ME-1410	CDN Resource Laboratories	3.80	+/-0.17	69	+/-3.8
CDN-ME-1604	CDN Resource Laboratories	0.733	+/-0.030	309	+/-15

Camino's general rules for a batch failure are as follows:

- A reported value for a standard greater than 3 standard deviations from the mean is a failure.
- Two consecutive values of a standard greater than 2 standard deviations from the mean is a failure.
- A blank value over 100 ppm Cu is a failure.

Results of each standard for the RC and each phase of the diamond drilling programs are presented separately. Most values for copper and silver were found to be within the control limits, and the results are considered satisfactory.

Graphs of the results (blue lines) for each of the CRMs are presented in Figures 12.7 through 12.22. The green line represents the mean and the red and purple lines represent +/-3 standard deviations from the mean.

Figure 12.7 Performance of CDN-ME-1305 for Silver – RC Drilling

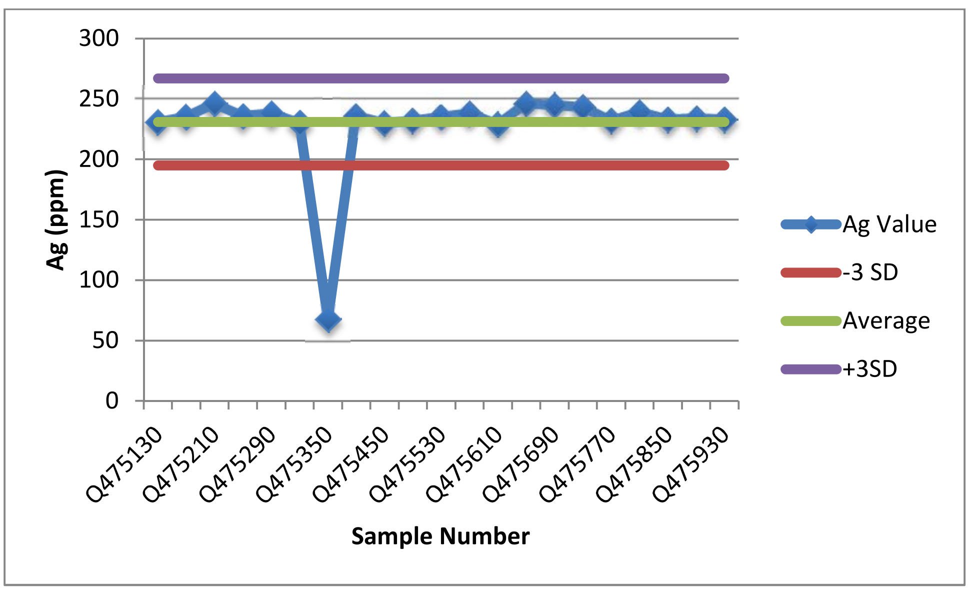


Figure 12.8 Performance of CDN-ME-1305 for Silver – Diamond Drilling – Phase 1

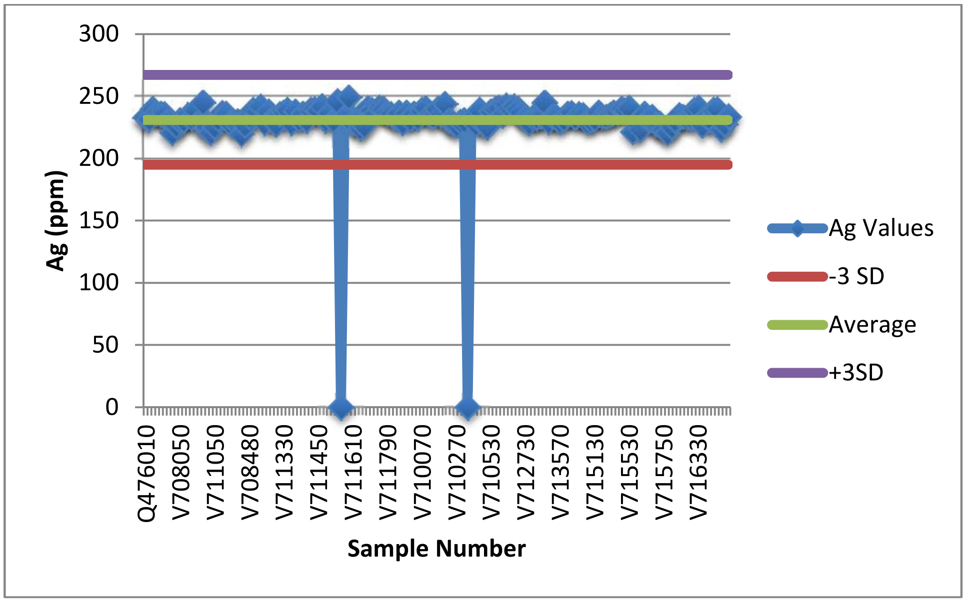


Figure 12.9 Performance of CDN-ME-1305 for Silver – Diamond Drilling – Phase 2

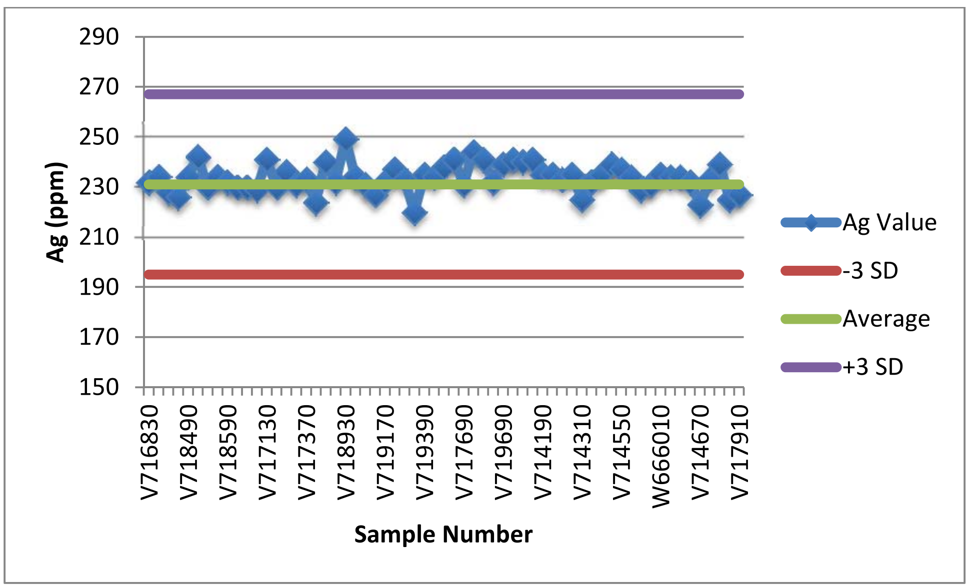


Figure 12.10 Performance of CDN-ME-1305 for Copper – RC Drilling

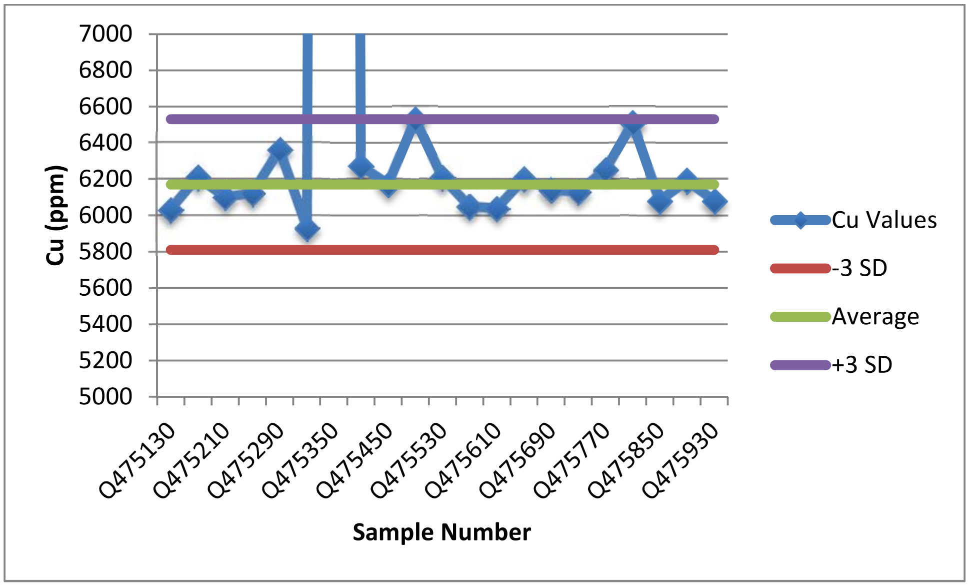


Figure 12.11 Performance of CDN-ME-1305 for Copper – Diamond Drilling – Phase 1

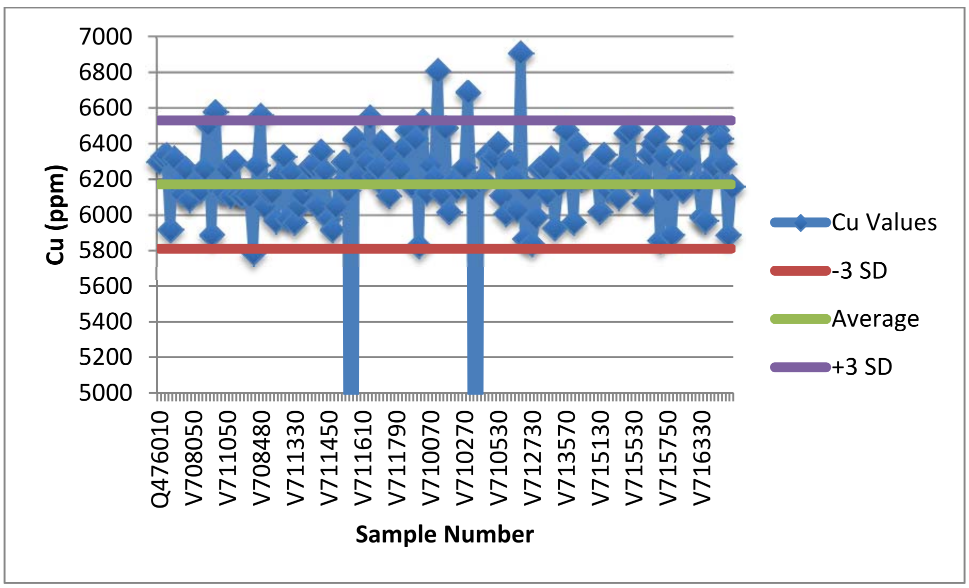
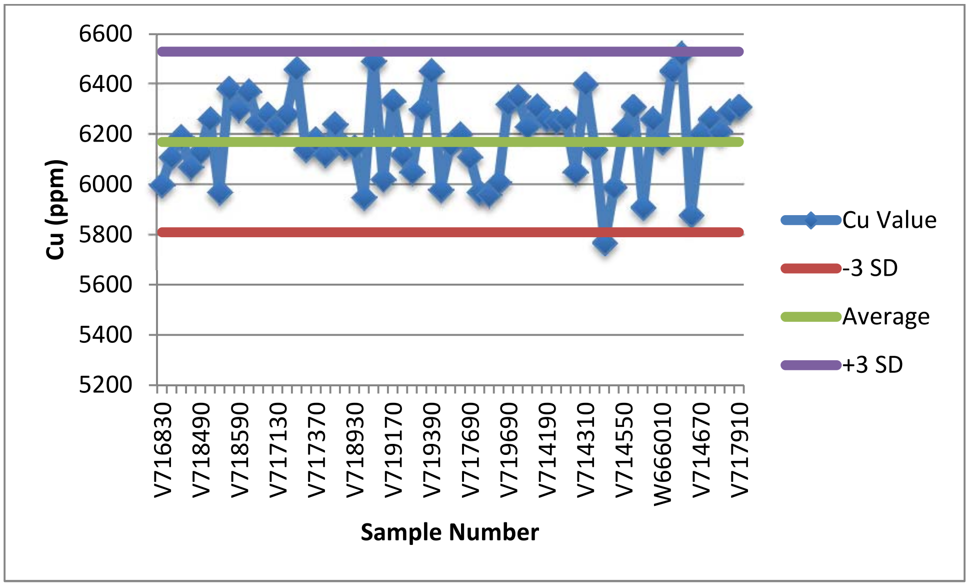


Figure 12.12 Performance of CDN-ME-1305 for Copper – Diamond Drilling – Phase 2



Only one CDN-ME-1305 sample failed for the RC drilling for silver and copper. Sample Q475350 appears to have been a mislabelled CDN-ME-1410 sample.

Two samples, V709390 and V712269, from the Phase 1 diamond drilling program may have been mislabelled blank samples. There were seven other failures for copper during the Phase 1 diamond drilling program and one failure for copper during the Phase 2 diamond drilling program. No action was taken.

Figure 12.13 Performance of CDN-ME-1410 for Silver – RC Drilling

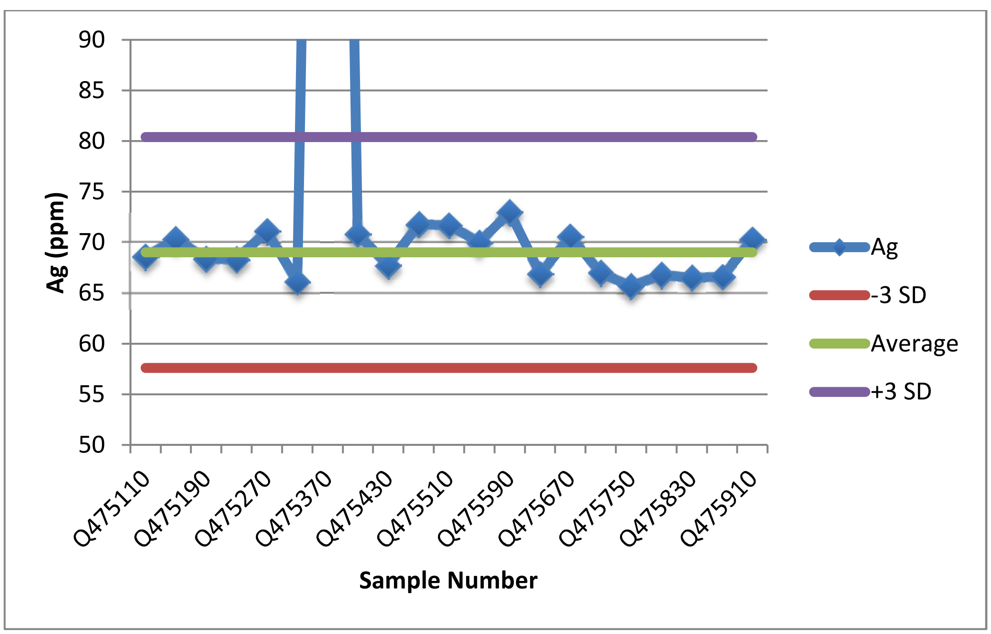


Figure 12.14 Performance of CDN-ME-1410 for Silver – Diamond Drilling – Phase 1

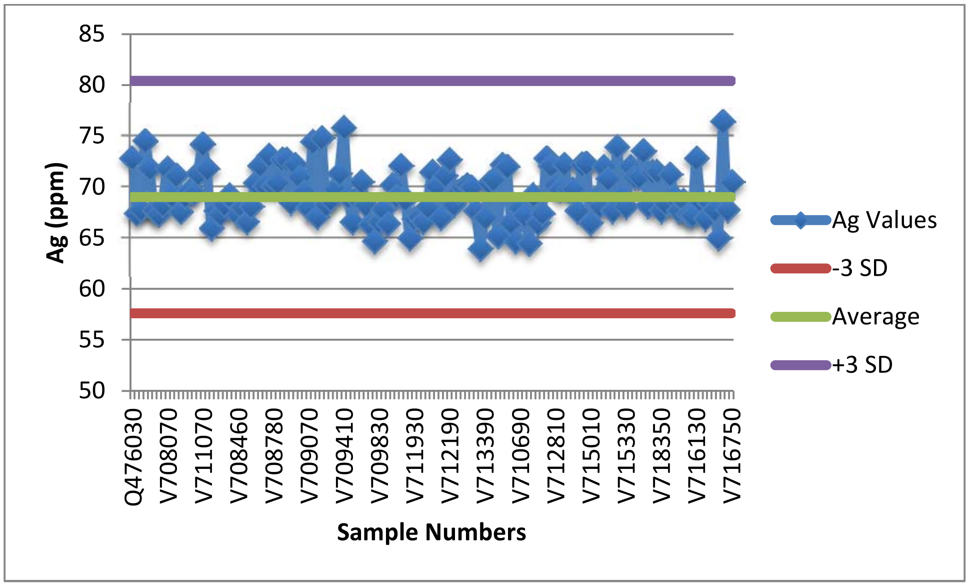


Figure 12.15 Performance of CDN-ME-1410 for Silver – Diamond Drilling – Phase 2

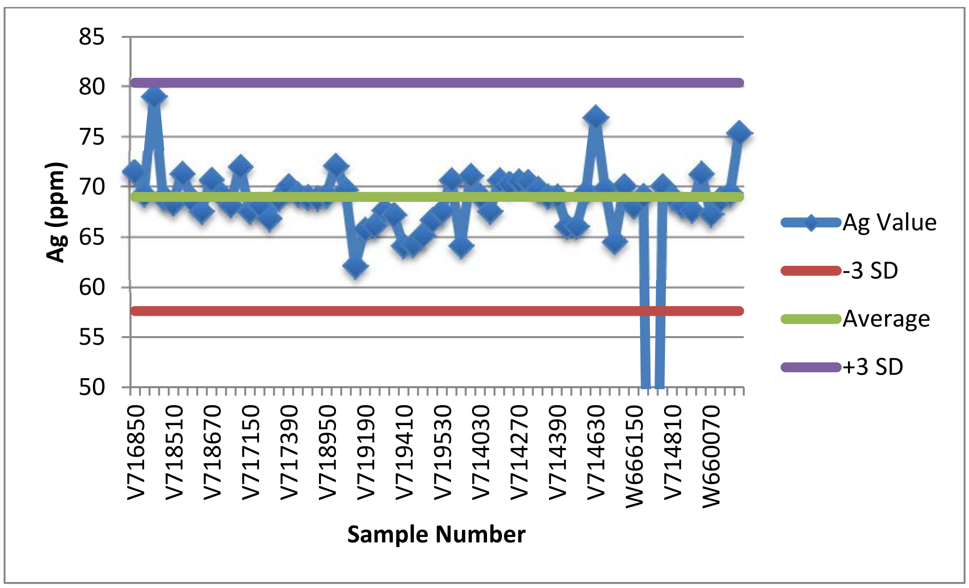


Figure 12.16 Performance of CDN-ME-1410 for Copper – RC Drilling

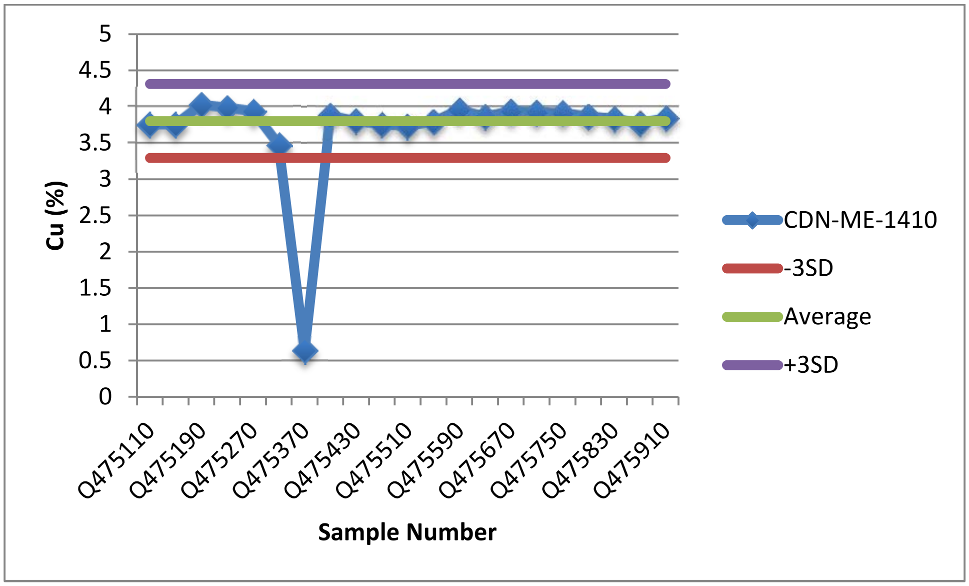


Figure 12.17 Performance of CDN-ME-1410 for Copper – Diamond Drilling – Phase 1

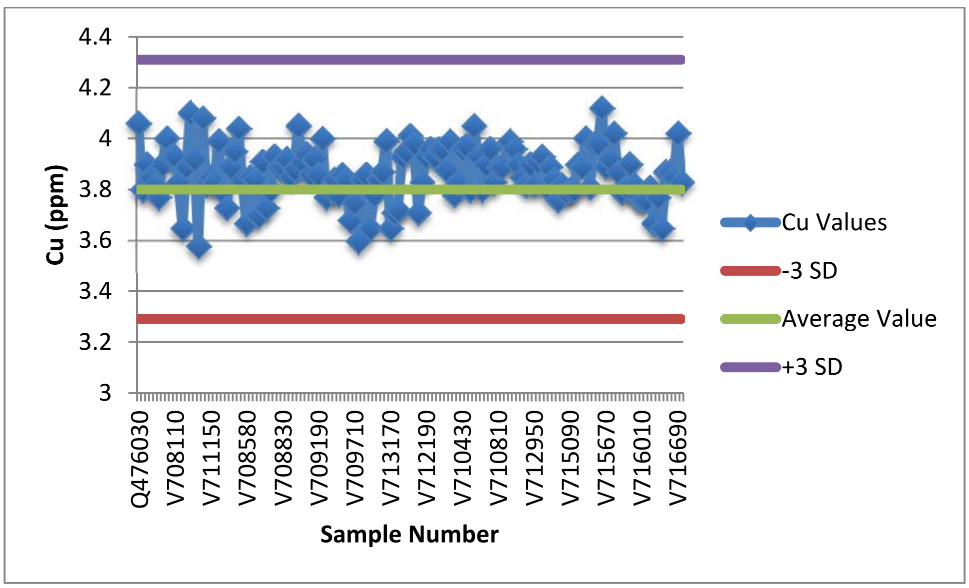
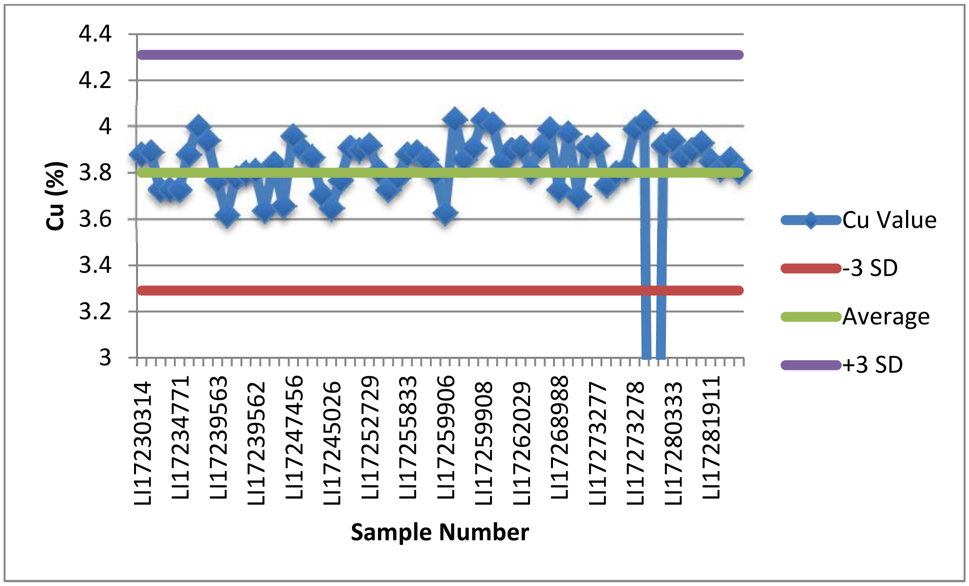


Figure 12.18 Performance of CDN-ME-1410 for Copper – Diamond Drilling – Phase 2



Only one CDN-ME-1410 sample failed for the RC drilling for silver and copper. Sample Q475370 appears to have been a mislabelled CDN-ME-1305 sample. One sample failed for silver and copper during the Phase 2 drilling. Sample V714690 may have been a mislabelled blank. No action was taken.

Figure 12.19 Performance of CDN-ME-1604 for Silver– Diamond Drilling – Phase 1

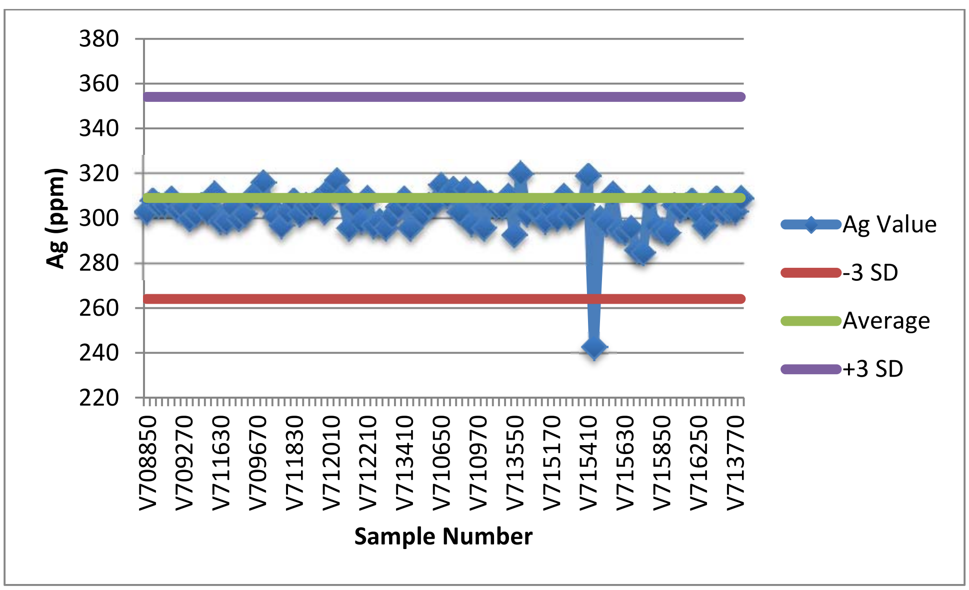


Figure 12.20 Performance of CDN-ME-1604 for Silver– Diamond Drilling – Phase 2

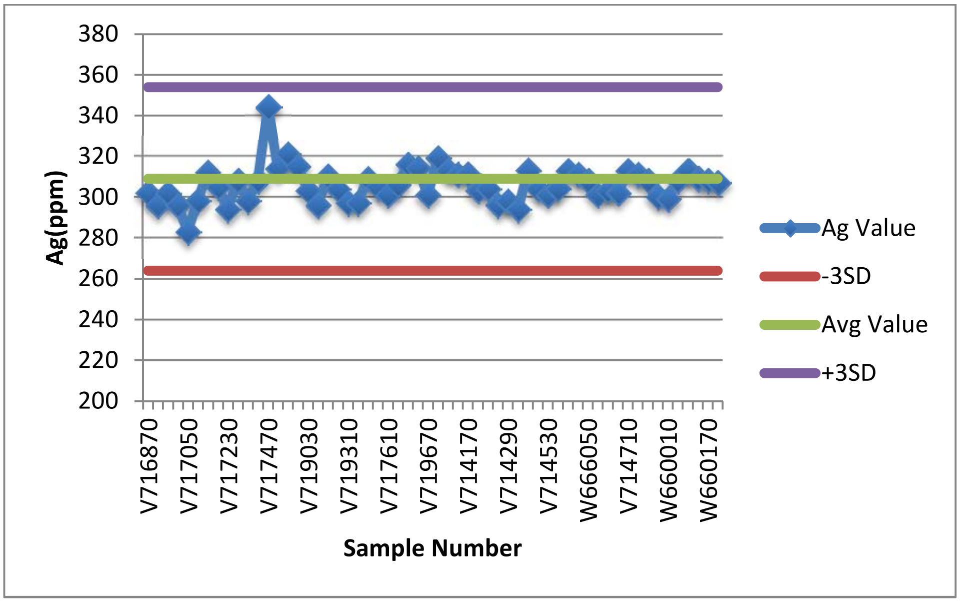


Figure 12.21 Performance of CDN-ME-1604 for Copper– Diamond Drilling – Phase 1

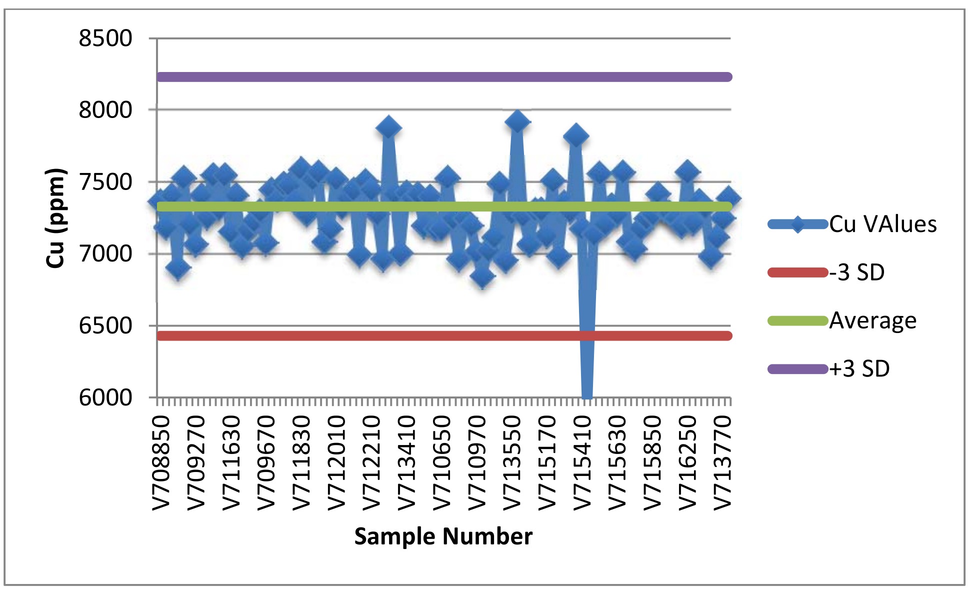
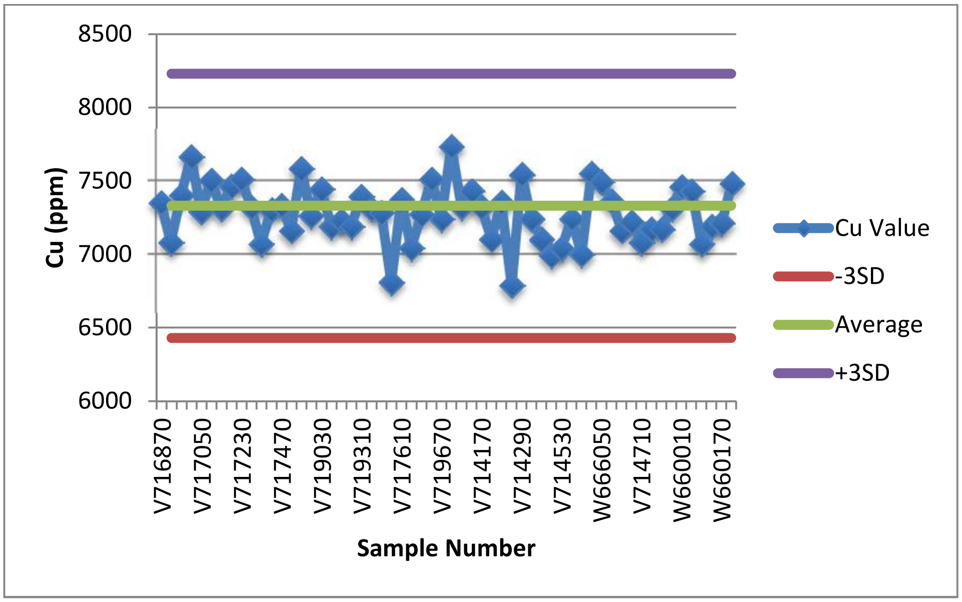


Figure 12.22 Performance of CDN-ME-1604 for Copper– Diamond Drilling – Phase 2



Only one CDN-ME-1604 sample from the Phase 1 diamond drill program failed for silver and copper. Sample V715430 appears to have been a mislabelled CDN-ME-1305 sample. No action was taken.

12.4 PERFORMANCE OF BLANK MATERIAL

Blank samples were inserted to monitor possible contamination during both preparation and analysis of the samples in the laboratory. A grey granodiorite was used as a blank during the RC drilling program. When the granodiorite was used up, Camino switched the blank material to a garden quartz stone purchased by Camino in Lima.

Blank samples were inserted at an average rate of approximately 1 in 20 samples, with a total of 43 blank samples submitted during the RC drilling program, 381 blank samples submitted during the Phase 1 diamond drilling program and 185 blank samples submitted during the Phase 2 diamond drilling program. In the database, blank samples are inserted in sample numbers ending with 00, 20, 40, 60 and 80.

The tolerance limit used for the blank samples is 100 ppm for copper and three times the lower detection limit for the corresponding assay method for silver (1.5 ppm).

Graphs of the results for the blank samples for the RC and diamond drilling programs are presented in Figure 12.23 through Figure 12.28.

Figure 12.23 Performance of Blanks for Ag – RC Drilling

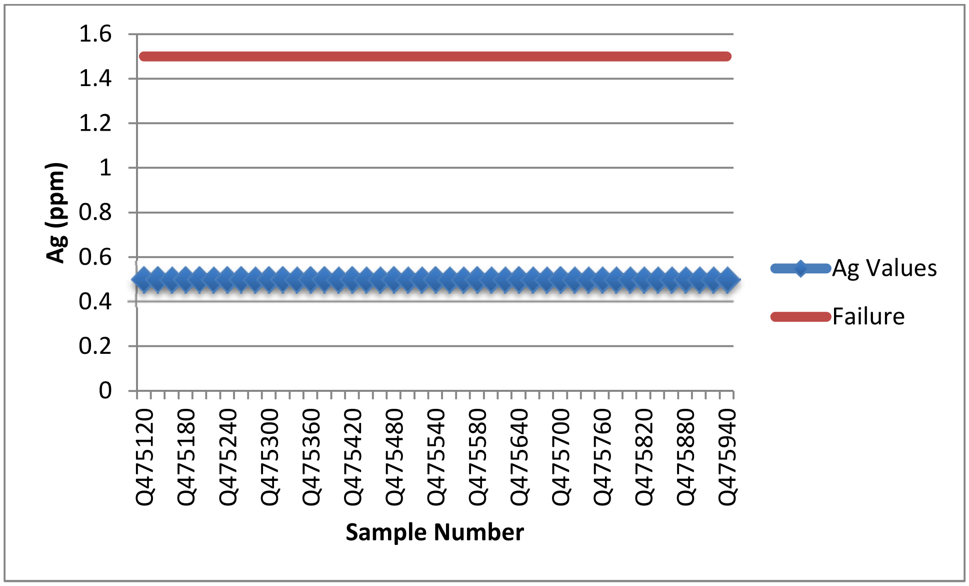


Figure 12.24 Performance of Blanks for Copper – RC Drilling

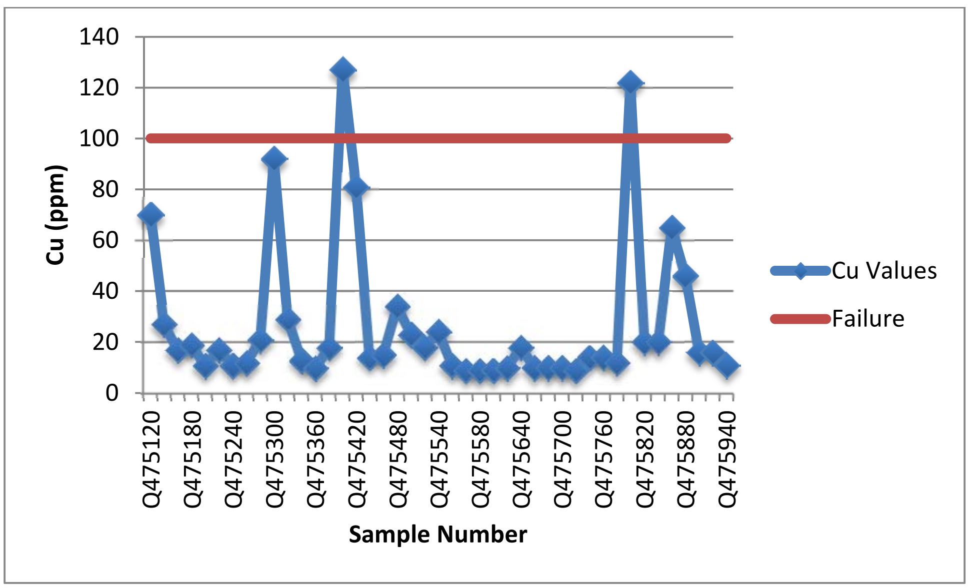


Figure 12.25 Performance of Blanks for Ag – Diamond Drilling - Phase 1

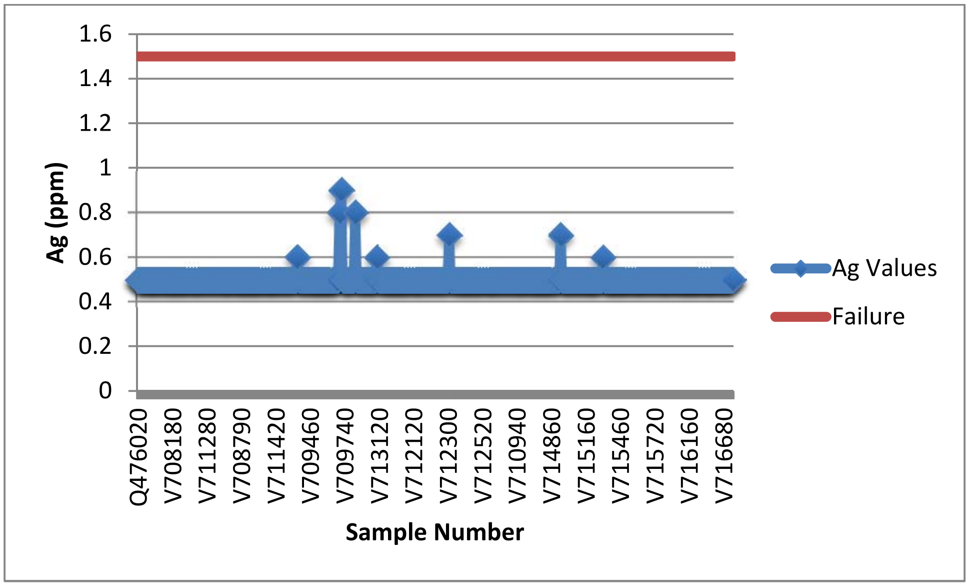


Figure 12.26 Performance of Blanks for Cu – Diamond Drilling – Phase 1

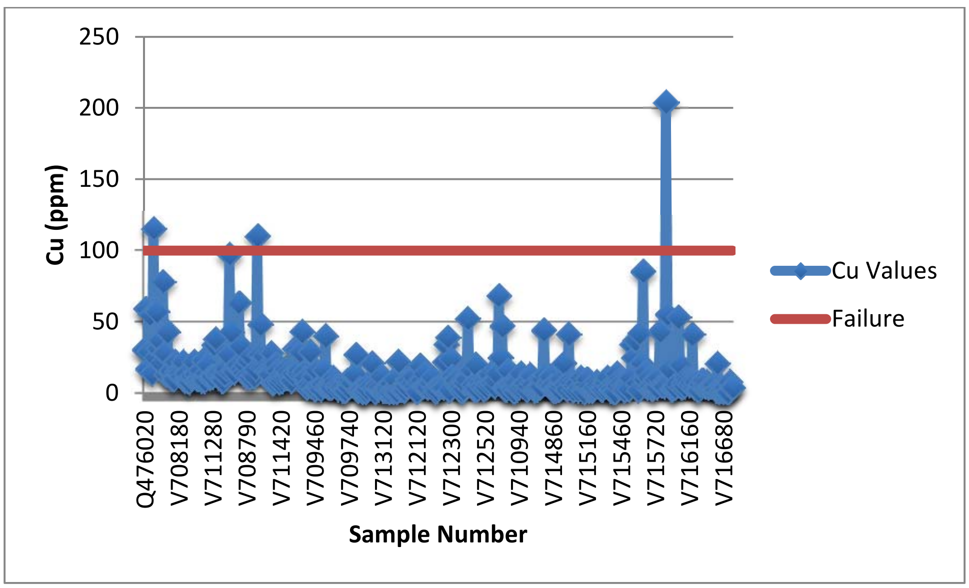


Figure 12.27 Performance of Blanks for Ag – Diamond Drilling - Phase 2

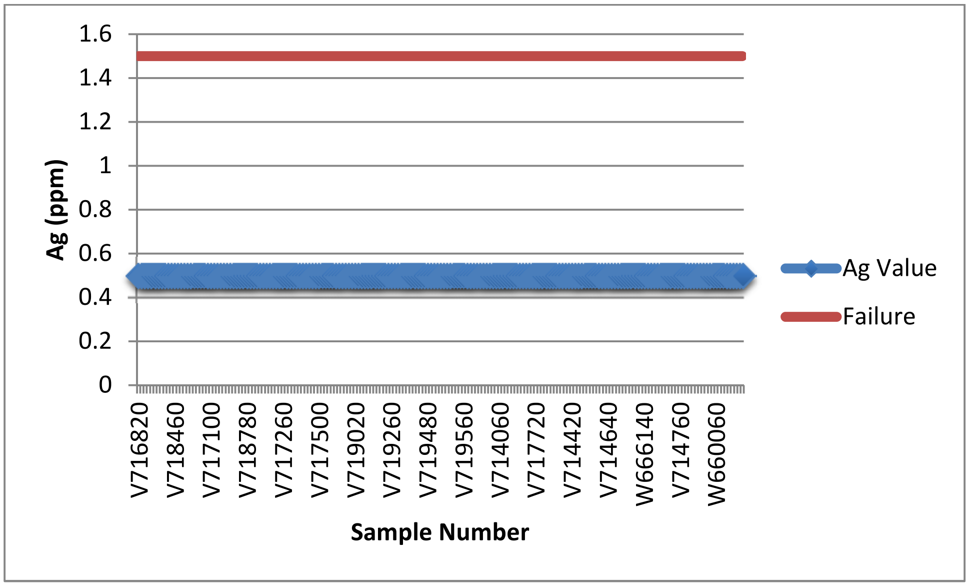
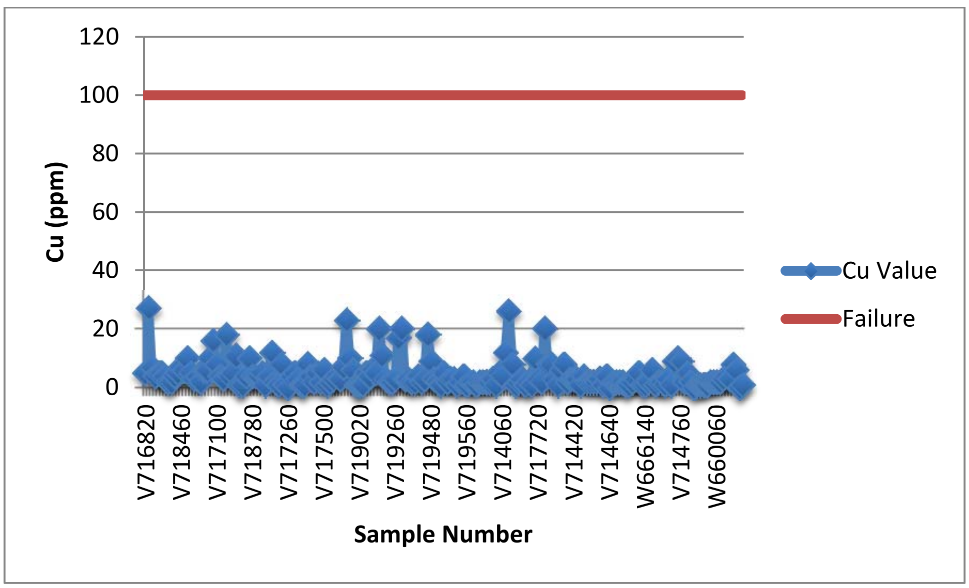


Figure 12.28 Performance of Blanks for Cu – Diamond Drilling - Phase 2



All blanks for silver were below the tolerance limits. Two samples were above the tolerance limits for copper for the RC drilling and three from the Phase 1 diamond drilling program were above the set tolerance limit. No action was taken.

12.5 COARSE DUPLICATE SAMPLES

Coarse duplicate samples were used to monitor the potential mixing up of samples and precision of the data.

ALS prepared the duplicate samples by taking a second cut from the coarse assay rejects for every 20th sample. The suffix D was added to the sample number to differentiate between the Camino sample and the lab duplicate.

The original and duplicate samples were tagged with consecutive sample numbers and sent to the laboratory as separate samples. Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. In the database, blank samples are inserted in sample numbers ending with 06, 26, 46, 66 and 86.

The results of the duplicate sampling for the RC drilling are shown graphically in Figures 12-19 and 12-20. The results of the duplicate sampling for the diamond drilling are shown graphically in Figures 12-21 and 12-22.

Figure 12.29 Performance of Crushed Field Duplicates for Silver – RC Drilling

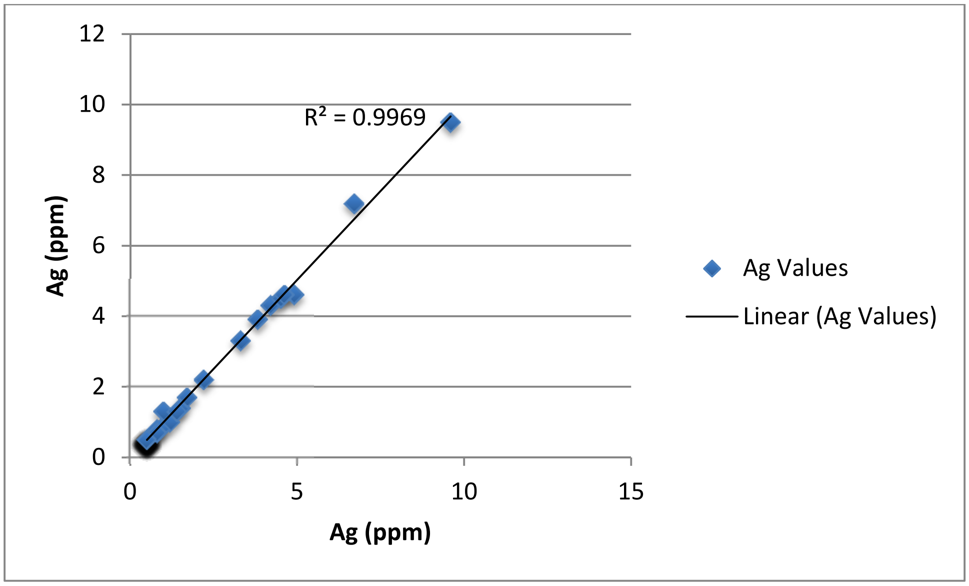


Figure 12.30 Performance of Crushed Field Duplicates for Copper-RC Drilling

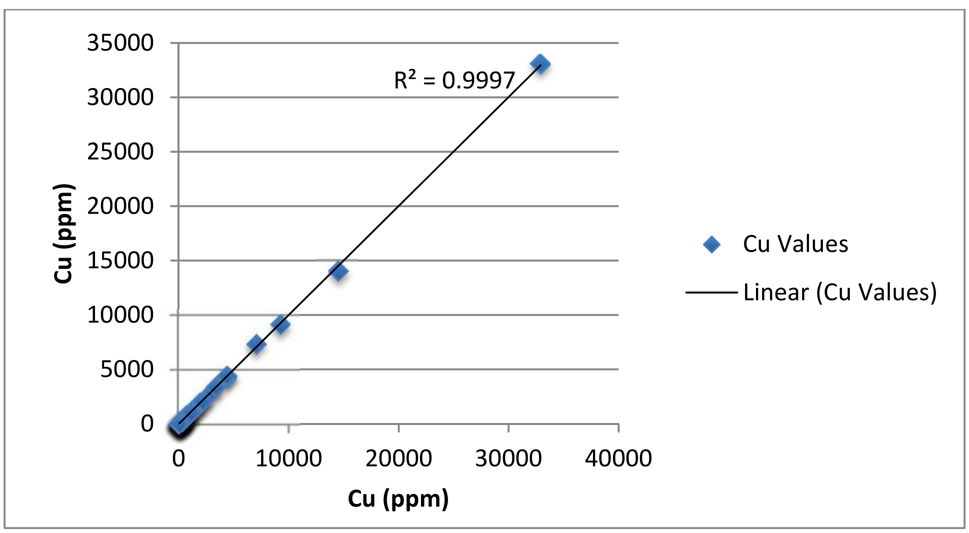


Figure 12.31 Performance of Crushed Field Duplicates for Silver – Diamond Drilling – Phase 1

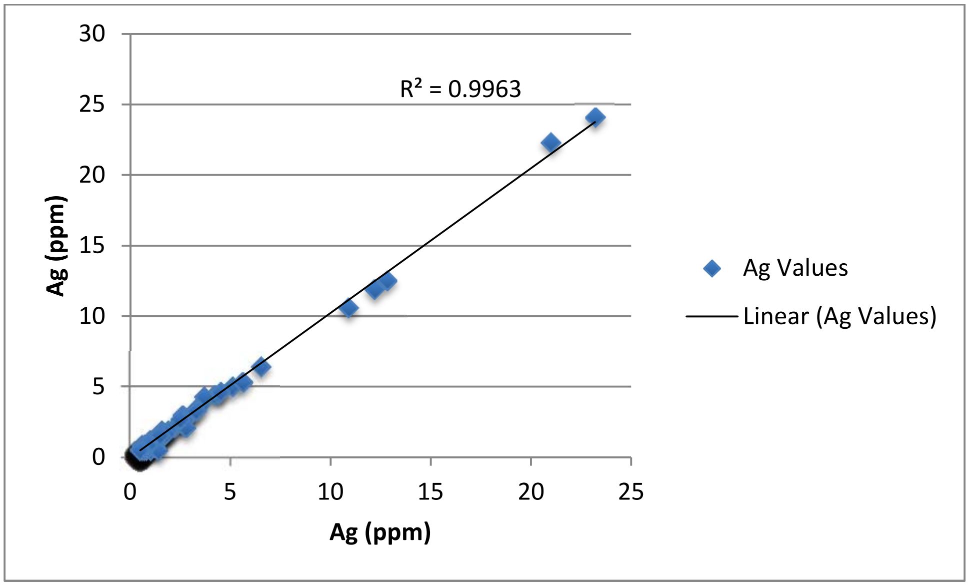


Figure 12.32 Performance of Crushed Field Duplicates for Copper – Diamond Drilling Phase 1

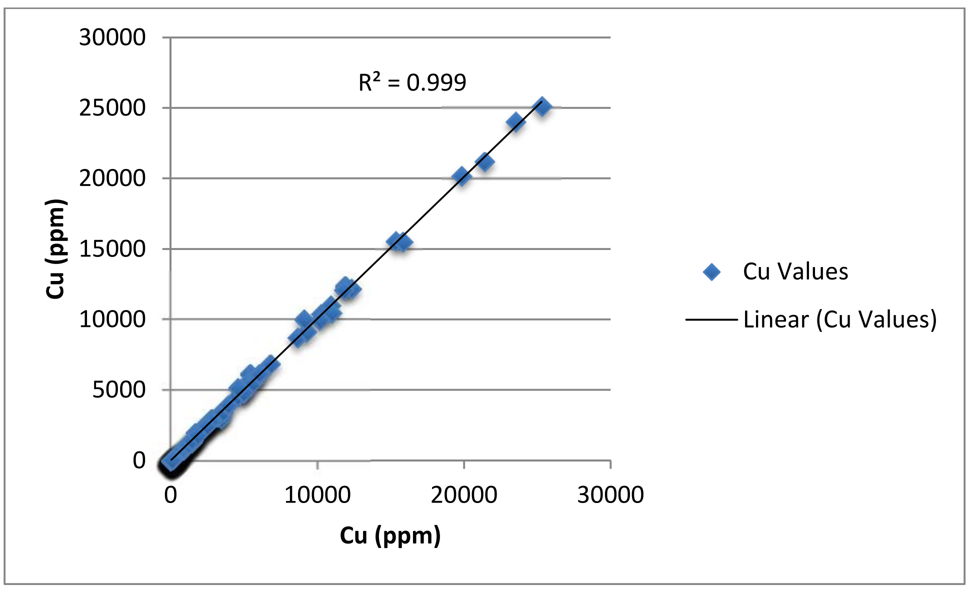


Figure 12.33 Performance of Crushed Field Duplicates for Silver – Diamond Drilling – Phase 2

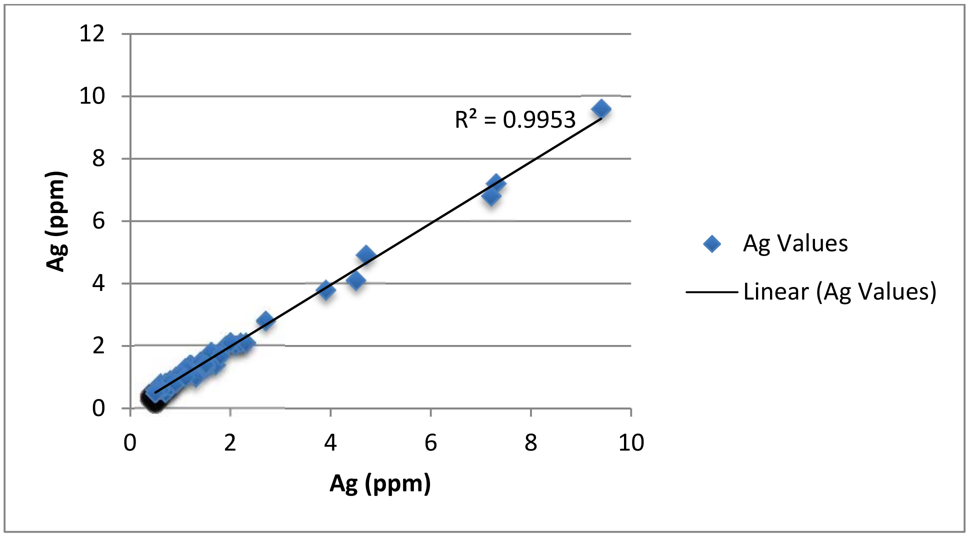
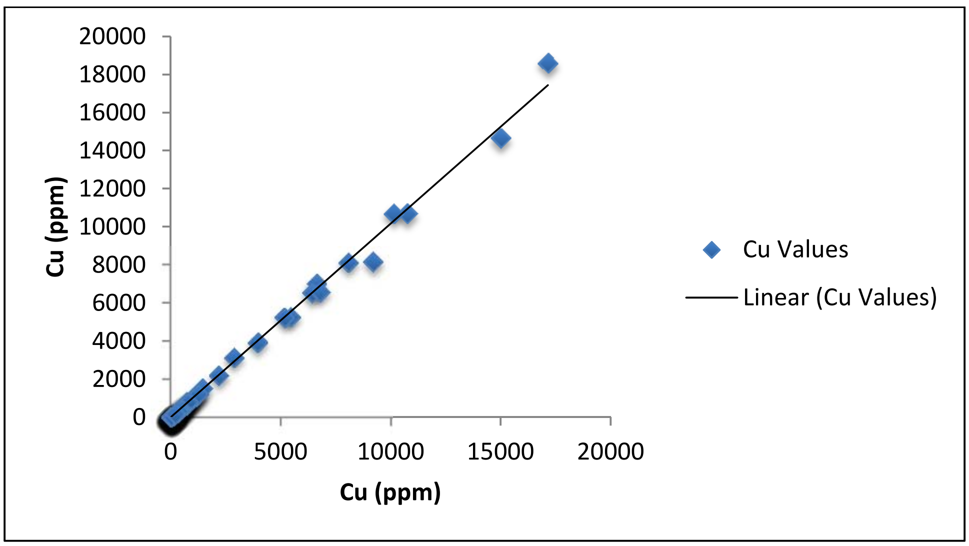


Figure 12.34 Performance of Crushed Field Duplicates for Copper – Diamond Drilling Phase 2



Data precision for the crushed field duplicates for the RC drill program and both phases of the diamond drilling programs is strong.

12.6 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Camino implemented a comprehensive QA/QC program for its 2017 drill programs at the Chapitos Property that saw the addition pulp duplicates during the diamond drilling phase. The recommendation is made that if the failure of a blank or standard within a mineralized zone occurs, that two samples before and after the failure be retested.

Based upon the evaluation of the QA/QC program undertaken by Camino, as well as P&E's due diligence sampling, it is P&E's opinion that the results are suitable for use in a future Mineral Resource Estimate.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section does not apply to this report.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This section does not apply to this report.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section does not apply to this report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to this report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to this report.

18.0 PROPERTY INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to this report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to this report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section does not apply to this report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to this report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Los Chapitos Property is a relatively new copper-oxide project in an old gold mining district. Classically the Chala area been defined by the small-scale artisanal miner that searches for high-grade gold in very narrow quartz veins. Often these veins are only centimetres wide but can be extremely rich carrying up to tens of ounces of gold per tonne in small bonanza style shoots. The gold mineralization occurs within the Linga Coastal Batholith Complex and these veins are mesothermal in nature. Some mines have vertical ranges that extend to a depth of 800 m, however, these are small and extremely labour-intensive to extract. The nearest such mine is the Orion Mine which is located 11 km to the north of Chapitos. This is the closest mine to the Property area. There are other narrow vein systems in the area with minor underground workings, however, they have long been abandoned due to spotty and poor gold and copper grades.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

This section does not apply to this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 GENERAL STATEMENT

The Los Chapitos Property is located in the Arequipa Province in Southern Peru.

Camino Resources SAC has 21 concessions that make up the Los Chapitos Property that covers 11,800 ha of prospective terrain. The Property is located approximately 15 km from the towns of Chala or Tanaka, both of which are located on the Pan American Highway. At elevations between 500 m and 1,450 m ASL, the properties are easily accessible by 4WD vehicles along paved and dirt roads and may be explored on a year round basis. The Company is conducting ongoing drilling and Property mapping. This information, when integrated with historical and current surface channel sampling and drilling data, will be utilized to select priority areas for further geophysical and/or geochemical investigations and drilling for target testing purposes leading to an initial Mineral Resource Estimate.

25.2 GENERAL GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION LOS CHAPITOS PROPERTY

The Los Chapitos Property area is primarily underlain by lower Jurassic stratified volcaniclastic sediments, andesitic tuffs and flows which are in-turn intruded by Cretaceous Igneous hypabyssal volcanics and granitic plugs and stocks. Subsequent late Cretaceous and Tertiary dykes cut this entire sequence. The Los Chapitos Property is primarily an early stage prospect with widespread indications of Cu and Ag mineralization related to high heat metasomatic fluid movement and replacement in an IOCG style environment.

The 2017 exploration program included detailed mapping, sampling as well as RC and two phases of diamond drilling on the Adriana and Katty Zones.

The size of the Property package coupled with the style of mineralization indicates a clear need for a careful and systematic approach to target definition.

This Technical Report purpose is to provide the basic foundation for advancing the Los Chapitos Property in a logical and systematic manner from its present status, through the various stages of Mineral Resource definition, and the various stages of economic viability determination.

It is concluded that the drilling assay database and QA/QC procedures are sufficient for current purposes.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations presented outline the work required to develop the Los Chapitos Property to the next stage of study, as defined by NI 43-101 standards. The key aspects of the proposed exploration program are outlined as follows:

- 1,500 m of drilling at Atajo Zone to test the extent of mineralization.
- 1,000 m of drilling at Vicky Zone to test surface showings and geophysical targets.
- 5,000 m of step-out drilling at Adriana Zone to the SE to define sub-vertical Feeder Zone mineralization and flat lying mineralization extending to the NE of the Feeder Zone.
- 2,500 m of drilling to test the NW extent of the sub-vertical Feeder Zone mineralization.
- Geophysical surveys –Induced Polarization and Magnetics surveys over the Lourdes area and expand the Adriana Zone grid to the SW to close off the chargeability anomaly.
- Soil geo-chemical program performed over the Lourdes area and expand the Adriana grid to the SW.
- 5,000 m of in-fill drilling to bring drill density to 50 m centres on section and 75 to 100 m between sections.

Also, the recommendation is made that samples within mineralized zones be retested in the case of a failure of one of the standards or blanks.

A budget of approximately US$5.8 million is required to complete the 2018 exploration work on the Los Chapitos Property. In the opinion of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. this work is fully warranted and justified. Additional expenditures may be required to continue work on the Property after the initial program is completed. Additional debt and/or equity funding may be required.

Proposed 2018 Exploration Budget for the Los Chapitos Property (US$)

Exploration and Resource Drilling (15,000 m @ $350/m)…………………..………...$5,250,000
IP Geophysics Program…..……………………………………………..……..…...…$200,000
Contingency @ 5%...$300,000
Total...$5,750,000

27.0 REFERENCES

Board, W.S., (2005). Mina Justa Prospect Resource Update, Prepared by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants for Chariot Resources Ltd.

Brophy, J., (2009). Executive Summary Chapitos Property.

Chen, H., Cooke, D.R., Baker, M.J. (2013). Mesozoic Iron Oxide Copper-Gold Mineralization in the Central Andes and the Gondwana Supercontinent Breakup. Economic Geology, v. 108, pp. 37-44.

Chen, H. (2008). The Marcona-Mina Mina Justa District, South-Central Perú: Implications For The Genesis And Definition Of The Iron Oxide-Copper (-Gold) Ore Deposit Clan. Queens University.

Chen, H. (2015). The Mesozoic IOCG Deposits in the Central Andes. PACRIM 2015 Presentation.

Colombo, F. (2016). Petrographic Report on Nine Rock Samples for Camino Minerals.

Colombo, F. (2017). Petrographic Report on 10 Samples from the Chapitos Exploration Program for Camino Minerals.

La Cruz, J.H. (2014). Evaluación geológica sectory Katty/Proyecto Los Chapitos. Memorandum.

Merino, J. (2009). Geological and Geochemical Reconnaissance of Los Chapitos (Arequipa) – Executive Report.

Page, R. (2010). Review and Recommendations of the Chapitos Project, Peru. Prepared by Watts, Griffiths, McOuat.

28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

DAVID BURGA, P.GEO.

I, David Burga, P. Geo., residing at 3884 Freeman Terrace, Mississauga, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Los Chapitos Property, Arequipa Province, Peru", (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of March 19, 2018.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences (1997). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 20 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1836).

   I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

   Exploration Geologist, Cameco Gold 1997-1998
   Field Geophysicist, Quantec Geoscience 1998-1999
   Geological Consultant, Andeburg Consulting Ltd. 1999-2003
   Geologist, Aeon Egmond Ltd. 2003-2005
   Project Manager, Jacques Whitford 2005-2008
   Exploration Manager – Chile, Red Metal Resources 2008-2009
   Consulting Geologist 2009-Present

4. I visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on May 25, 26, September 23, 24, 2017 and January 20, 2018.
5. I am responsible for authoring all Sections of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: March 19, 2018
Signing Date: March 29, 2018

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[David Burga]

____
David Burga, P.Geo.