MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES

MINE ENGINEERING SERVICES

Technical Report

Tahuehueto Project

Durango, Mexico

Prepared for

Soho Resources Corporation

June 12, 2008

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This technical report on the Tahuehueto project in northwestern Mexico was prepared by Mine Development Associates ("MDA") at the request of Soho Resources Corporation ("Soho"), a Canadian corporation listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. Soho holds the Tahuehueto property through its Mexican subsidiary Sacramento de la Plata, S.A. de C.V. ("Sacramento"), who is 100% owner of the project concessions. The report was written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1.

The purpose of this report is to provide an updated technical summary of the Tahuehueto project for Soho, including the first 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimate. Brown (2004) previously authored a technical report pertaining to the Tahuehueto project.

The information contained in this technical report is current as of May 1, 2008 unless otherwise noted.

1.1 Introduction

The Tahuehueto project is located in the northwestern portion of the state of Durango, Mexico, approximately 250km northwest of the city of Durango by air and about 350km by road. The property lies in extremely rugged, mountainous terrain on the western side of the Sierra Madre Occidental, which forms the central spine of northern Mexico. Topography on the property is quite steep and locally precipitous.

The Tahuehueto property consists of 29 mining concessions grouped into six non-contiguous blocks that total approximately 9,081has. A 1.6% net smelter returns royalty applies to 19 of the concessions, including most of the Mineral Resources.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

Tahuehueto lies on the west side of the Sierra Madre Occidental on its border with the western Mexican Basin and Range Province. The Sierra Madre Occidental is a volcanic mountain range that trends north-northwest through northern Mexico. The volcanic rocks of the range consist of a lower volcanic series of late Cretaceous-Paleocene andesitic volcanic rocks and an upper volcanic series of Eocene to Oligocene silicic ignimbrites. A number of intrusive stocks, generally of granodioritic composition, intrude the lower volcanic series. An unconformity separates the lower and upper series.

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Tahuehueto lies in the *Barrancas* sub-province of the Sierra Madre Occidental, which is characterized by spectacular relief and precipitous ravines (*barrancas*) formed by west-flowing streams.

Mineralization at Tahuehueto consists of epithermal, low-sulfidation, polymetallic Ag-Au veins and breccias with copper, lead, and zinc. The mineralization formed within a series of northeast-striking normal faults with subordinate left-lateral displacement. This setting is common within the gold-silver metallogenic province of the Sierra Madre Occidental and accounts for much of the historic gold and silver production from the province.

Over 12 mineralized zones have been identified on the Tahuehueto property, of which six have been explored in some detail by Soho – the El Creston, El Rey, El Perdido, Cinco de Mayo, Texcalama, and Santiago zones. El Creston is the best exposed, most extensively explored, and largest of the deposits identified to date.

1.3 Exploration and Mining History

The Sierra Madre Occidental has been a major silver province of Mexico since Spanish colonial times. Gold and silver vein mineralization was discovered in the area around the Tahuehueto project in the 19th century, and limited production on the El Creston vein took place during the early 1900s. Compania Minera Sacramento de la Plata, a predecessor company of Sacramento, developed over 700m of underground workings on the El Rey and El Creston veins in 1971 and operated a 50-ton-per-day plant on the property.

Exploration prior to Soho's acquisition of the property included surface and underground sampling, limited surface and underground drilling, and IP surveying by Emijamex, S.A. de C.V., the Consejo de Recursos Minerales, and Castle Minerals. The Consejo de Recursos Minerales reportedly drilled 28 surface and underground holes at Cinco de Mayo and El Creston in the 1980s.

After optioning the property in 1996, Soho completed surface and underground sampling and mapping at El Creston in 1997, as well as limited sampling on other mineralized structures. Approximately 1,200 underground and surface channel samples were taken from the El Creston zone, with a few samples taken at Dolores, Cinco de Mayo, Los Burros, and Texcalama. No further exploration was carried out until 2004, when geologic mapping, additional surface and underground sampling, and a 3D IP survey were completed.

Soho began drilling at Tahuehueto late in 2005 and is continuing to drill as of the date of this report. Soho undertook underground and surface sampling on the Santiago, Pitallo, and Espinal mineralized zones in the northern part of the property, as well as underground channel sampling at the El Rey mine, late in 2005 and early in 2006.

1.4 Drilling and Sampling

The only known drilling undertaken prior to Soho's involvement at Tahuehueto was conducted by the Consejo de Recursos Minerales, but Soho was unable to obtain drill logs, collar locations, or results from this drilling. Soho initiated reverse circulation ("RC") drilling in January 2005, and 37 holes were drilled to test IP anomalies at El Creston, Cinco de Mayo, and Texcalama during the year.

Diamond core drilling commenced in June 2005, and 140 core holes were completed through to the end of 2007. The Mineral Resources reported herein are based on the results from the 37 RC and 140 core holes, for a total of almost 32,000m of drilling. Core drilling was continuing on the project as of the date of this report.

RC samples were collected on 1.524m intervals; approximately 30kg of material were collected for each sample interval. One-quarter splits of this material were prepared at the ALS Chemex ("Chemex") preparation facility in Guadalajara, Mexico, and pulps were then sent to Chemex's laboratory in North Vancouver, Canada, for analysis.

Soho drilled HQ and NQ core, which was sampled in 0.5 to 2m lengths depending on the geology. The core was sawn in half, and one-half was sampled. SGS analyzed the samples from the 2005 and 2006 core drilling. Inspectorate America Corp. ("Inspectorate") analyzed the drill samples in 2007 until August, when Soho switched back to Chemex.

Soho instituted various QA/QC programs during the drilling campaigns completed in 2005 through 2007. These programs included the use of blanks, reference standards, and duplicate samples. Unfortunately, these programs lacked proper management and documentation practices until 2007. In addition, it appears that actions were never taken to address the issues identified by the QA/QC results.

1.5 Metallurgical Testing

Only one metallurgical test has been completed at Tahuehueto. While the results of the testing are encouraging, the origin of the single sample tested is not known, the grades of the sample are high compared to the average grades of the Mineral Resources, and no gold or silver recoveries are reported.

1.6 Mineral Resource Estimation

The gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc resources at Tahuehueto were estimated from data generated by Soho, including limited geologic mapping, RC and core drill data, underground sampling, and project topography. The gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc resources were modeled and estimated by evaluating the drill data statistically, interpreting mineral domains on cross sections, analyzing the modeled mineralization statistically to establish estimation parameters, and estimating grades into three-dimensional block models. All modeling of the Tahuehueto resources was performed using Surpac® software.

The Mineral Resources reported herein for the Tahuehueto project were modeled and estimated in accordance with Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") definitions. The resources are reported in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Tahuehueto Mineral Resources

Tahuehueto Inferred Resources

Cutoff (g Au-equiv/t)		Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	Cu%	lbs. Cu	Pb%	lbs. Pb	Zn%	lbs. Zn
Unoxidized	Oxidized											
2.0	***3.0***	***6,402,000***	***1.34***	***276,000***	***31***	***6,429,000***	***0.24***	***33,483,000***	***0.78***	***110,457,000***	***1.43***	***201,138,000***
2.5	3.0	4,985,000	1.62	259,000	36	5,781,000	0.27	29,238,000	0.90	98,759,000	1.61	176,592,000
3.0	3.0	4,101,000	1.86	245,000	40	5,277,000	0.29	25,960,000	0.99	89,854,000	1.75	158,444,000
4.0	4.0	2,722,000	2.44	213,000	49	4,280,000	0.34	20,110,000	1.18	70,945,000	2.09	125,481,000
5.0	5.0	1,907,000	3.03	186,000	58	3,542,000	0.38	15,974,000	1.32	55,589,000	2.42	101,716,000
7.0	7.0	1,047,000	4.31	145,000	74	2,488,000	0.48	11,062,000	1.52	35,082,000	2.96	68,303,000
10.0	10.0	508,000	6.62	108,000	92	1,499,000	0.61	6,839,000	1.68	18,848,000	3.37	37,702,000

1. The cutoff for oxidized resources is higher than unoxidized resources due to anticipated lower recoveries of oxidized material in the flotation process.
2. Gold-equivalent grades are used only for cutoff purposes in the tabulation of resources.
3. Gold-equivalent calculation: g Au-equiv/t = Au grade + (Ag grade ÷ 60) + (Cu grade ÷ 0.35) + (Pb grade ÷ 1.0938) + (Zn grade ÷ 0.875)

Two cutoffs were used to tabulate the gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc resources. A cutoff of 2.0g Au-equivalent/tonne was chosen to capture sulfide mineralization potentially available to underground extraction and flotation processing, while a cutoff of 3.0g Au-equivalent/tonne was applied to oxidized mineralization potentially available to underground extraction, which will likely yield lower flotation recoveries than the unoxidized material. The resources are tabulated at additional cutoffs in Table 1.1 in order to provide grade-distribution information.

1.7 Summary and Conclusions

MDA reviewed the project data and the Tahuehueto database, visited the project site, and obtained duplicate drill-hole samples for verification purposes. MDA believes that the data presented by Soho are generally an accurate and reasonable representation of the Tahuehueto project.

This report presents the first NI 43-101 compliant estimate of the mineral resources at Tahuehueto. The resources are classified entirely as Inferred, even in areas where the drill density is sufficient to potentially support higher classifications, due to: (1) the lack of critical geologic data in the project database that could significantly enhance the resource modeling; (2) insufficient specific-gravity data to properly characterize both mineralized and unmineralized units; (3) insufficient metallurgical data; and (4) the failure of the QA/QC program to adequately verify the Tahuehueto drill-hole assay database.

1.8 Recommendations

Significant work at Tahuehueto is warranted, including infill, step-out, and exploration drilling. Project resources should be updated periodically as the exploration program progresses.

Several issues need to be addressed to allow for potential increases in the classification of future Mineral Resources at Tahuehueto. The assays from holes drilled prior to mid-2007 are lacking in QA/QC verification data; check assaying of some of the original drill-sample pulps and assaying of second splits of the drill samples is recommended. Core twin drilling of selected RC holes is recommended for the evaluation of the RC versus core drill results. The project database needs to be updated to include critical geologic data that will greatly aid in subsequent resource estimation. Further metallurgical testing is needed, as is additional density data. Finally, the ongoing QA/QC data management and monitoring needs to be improved.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has prepared this technical report on the Tahuehueto project, located in the state of Durango, Mexico, at the request of Soho Resources Corporation ("Soho"), a Canadian corporation listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. The report was written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1 ("NI 43-101"). Brown (2004) previously authored a technical report pertaining to the Tahuehueto project.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this report is to provide an updated technical summary of the Tahuehueto project for Soho, including the first NI 43-101-compliant Mineral Resource estimate. The Mineral Resources were estimated and classified under the supervision of Michael M. Gustin, MDA Senior Geologist, who is a qualified person under NI 43-101; no mineral reserves are estimated. There is no affiliation between Mr. Gustin and Soho except that of an independent consultant/client relationship. The Mineral Resources reported in Section 17.0 for the Tahuehueto project are estimated to the standards and requirements stipulated in NI 43-101.

The scope of this study included a review of pertinent technical reports and data provided to MDA by Soho relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, interpretations, drilling programs, and metallurgy. MDA has relied on the data and information provided by Soho for the completion of this report, including the supporting data for the estimate of the Mineral Resources. Almost all of the information reviewed by MDA in order to complete this report is the result of work by Soho at Tahuehueto; most of the conclusions made in this report are based on MDA's review of the Soho work. In compiling the background information for this report, MDA relied on the 2004 technical report on the Tahuehueto project prepared by Brown (2004), especially for Sections 5.0 and 6.1, and Hall Stewart, Soho Vice-President of Exploration, for Sections 7.0, 8.0, and 9.0, unless otherwise noted.

The author's mandate was to comment on substantive public or private documents and technical information listed in Section 22.0. The mandate also required on-site inspections and the preparation of this independent technical report containing the author's observations, conclusions, and recommendations. A project site inspection was conducted by Michael M. Gustin on May 14 and 15, 2007, and Soho's office in Durango was visited on May 16, 2007. The site visit included: (1) reviews of available data in the Soho field office at Tahuehueto and the Durango office; (2) inspection of typical mineralization styles exposed in the Level 16 underground workings developed within the El Creston structural zone, as well as in outcrops and road cuts at El Creston; (3) review of core from the Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, and Santiago target areas; and (5) independent sampling of drill core.

MDA has made such independent investigations as deemed necessary in the professional judgment of the author to be able to reasonably rely upon the data presented to MDA by Soho.

Soho was formerly called Consolidated Samarkand Resources Inc. For the purposes of this report, all work completed by Consolidated Samarkand Resources Inc. or Sacramento de la Plata, S.A. de C.V., a Mexican subsidiary of Soho, will be referenced as if having been competed by Soho.

The information contained in this technical report is current as of May 1, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

2.2 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure

Currency, units of measure, and conversion factors used in this report include:

Linear Measure

1 inch	= 2.54 centimeters = 25.4 millimeters	
1 foot	= 0.3048 meter	
1 yard	= 0.9144 meter	
1 mile	= 1.6 kilometers	

Area Measure

1 acre		= 0.4047 hectare
1 square mile	= 640 acres	= 259 hectares

Capacity Measure (liquid)

1 US gallon	= 4 quarts	= 3.785 liter

Weight

1 short ton	= 2000 pounds	= 0.907 tonne
1 pound = 16 oz	= 0.454 kg	= 14.5833 troy ounces

Analytical Values	percent	grams per metric tonne	troy ounces per short ton
1%	1%	10,000	291.667
1 g/tonne	0.0001%	1	0.0291667
1 oz troy/short ton	0.003429%	34.2857	1
10 ppb			0.00029
100 ppm			2.917

Currency Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this report refer to currency of the United States.

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AAS	atomic absorption spectroscopy
Ag	silver
Au	gold
Au-equiv/t	grams of gold equivalent per metric tonne
^{o}C	degrees Celsius
Chemex	ALS Chemex
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum
core	diamond core-drilling method
Cu	copper
FA-AA	fire assay with an atomic absorption finish
g	gram(s)
g Ag/t	grams of silver per metric tonne
g Au/t	grams of gold per metric tonne
has.	hectares
Inspectorate	Inspectorate America Corp.
IP	induced polarization
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
lbs	pounds
m	meters
Ma	million years ago
mm	millimeters
µm	microns
NI 43-101	Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101
NSR	net smelter return
Pb	lead
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
RQD	rock quality designation
Sacramento	Sacramento de la Plata, S.A. de C.V.
Soho	Soho Resources Corporation
t	tonnes
tpd	tonnes per day
Zn	zinc

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

A title opinion pertaining to Soho's landholdings comprising the Tahuehueto project was prepared by Urias (2007). As MDA is not an expert in legal matters, such as the assessment of the legal validity of mining concessions and property agreements in Mexico, MDA relies on the conclusions of Urias (2007) as to the title of the project concessions, the terms of property agreements, and the existence of applicable royalty obligations.

MDA has relied on Soho to provide full information concerning the legal status of Soho and related companies, as well as current legal title, material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information that pertain to the Tahuehueto property and are not addressed in the title opinion of Urias (2007).

MDA did not conduct any investigation of the environmental or social-economic issues associated with the Tahuehueto project, and the author is not an expert with respect to these issues.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Tahuehueto project is located in the northwestern portion of the state of Durango (Figure 4.1), about 250km northwest of Durango, the state capital, and 160km northeast of the city of Culiacan, Sinaloa.

The property is in the municipality of Tepehuanes and lies about 90km west of the community of Tepehuanes. The project is located in very rugged, mountainous terrain. The concessions are centered on about 25°25’23.5”N latitude and 106°37’27”W longitude. The Mineral Resources at Tahuehueto are approximately centered at Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 337,300mE, 2,812,500mN in Zone 13R, NAD27 for Mexico.

The Tahuehueto project is located about 25km north of the Topia polymetallic-silver mine, 40km northwest of the La Cienega gold, silver, base metal mine, 85km southwest of the Guanacevi silver district, 280km southeast of the Palmarejo silver and gold mine, and 150km northwest of the San Dimas mining district, which is most notable for its well-known Tayoltita silver and gold mine.

The project lies on the INEGI Map Sheet G13C35 at 1:50,000 scale and G13 07 at 1:250,000 scale, which provides geologic and topographic coverage.

Figure 4.1 Location of the Tahuehueto Project

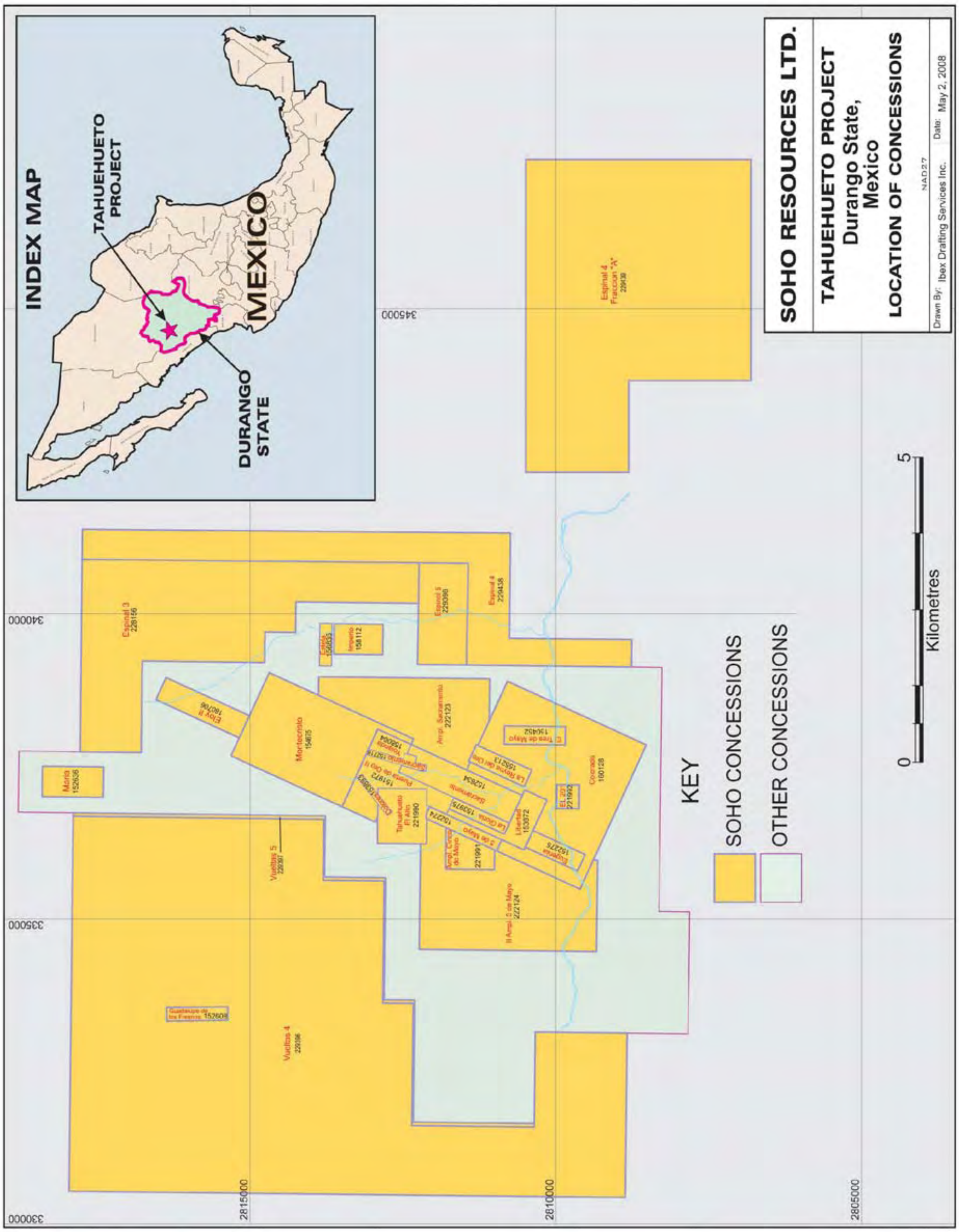
4.2 Property Description

The Tahuehueto property consists of 29 mining concessions (Table 4.1; Figure 4.2) that total a little more than 9,080has. The concessions are located in six noncontiguous blocks. Soho reports that the concession monuments have been surveyed by licensed surveyors.

Table 4.1 List of Tahuehueto Property Mining Concessions
(provided by Soho)

TAHUEHUETO PROJECT - MINING CONCESSIONS						
Registered Owner	**Mining Concession**	**Title**	**Granted**	**Expires**	**Hectares**	**Subject to Royalty**
Geoambiente	DOLORES	153893	9/Jan/1971	8/Jan/2021	8.0000	no
Geoambiente	COLORADO	160128	24/Jun/1974	23/Jun/2024	410.6622	no
Geoambiente	TAHUEHUETO EL ALTO	221990	27/Apr/2004	26/Apr/2054	68.5657	no
Geoambiente	AMPL. CINCO DE MAYO	221991	27/Apr/2004	26/Apr/2054	40.2384	no
Sacramento	EL TRES DE MAYO	150452	26/Oct/1968	25/Oct/2018	30.0000	yes
Sacramento	PUERTA DE ORO II	151972	12/Nov/1969	11/Nov/2019	71.0475	yes
Sacramento	5 DE MAYO	152274	20/Feb/1970	19/Feb/2020	25.8836	yes
Sacramento	EUGENIA	152275	20/Feb/1970	19/Feb/2020	28.2288	yes
Sacramento	GUADALUPE DE LOS FRESNOS	152608	18/Mar/1970	17/Mar/2020	20.0000	yes
Sacramento	SACRAMENTO	152634	18/Mar/1970	17/Mar/2020	94.3443	yes
Sacramento	MARIA	152636	18/Mar/1970	17/Mar/2020	50.0000	yes
Sacramento	SACRAMENTO	152716	18/Mar/1970	17/Mar/2020	12.0000	yes
Sacramento	LIBERTAD	153872	9/Jan/1971	8/Jan/2021	46.0000	yes
Sacramento	LA GLORIA	153975	18/Jan/1971	17/Jan/2021	20.0000	yes
Sacramento	MONTECRISTO	154675	12/May/1971	11/May/2021	305.9668	yes
Sacramento	LA REYNA DEL ORO	155213	10/Aug/1971	9/Aug/2021	30.0000	yes
Sacramento	ESTELA	156835	28/Apr/1972	27/Apr/2022	14.0000	yes
Sacramento	YOLANDA	158064	17/Jan/1973	16/Jan/2023	18.6311	yes
Sacramento	IMPERIO	158112	19/Jan/1973	18/Jan/2023	40.0000	yes
Sacramento	ELOY II	160706	15/Oct/1974	14/Oct/2024	47.6740	yes
Sacramento	EL 201	221992	27/Apr/2004	26/Apr/2054	14.4114	yes
Sacramento	AMPL. SACRAMENTO	222123	21/May/2004	20/May/2054	254.6345	yes
Sacramento	II AMPL. 5 DE MAYO	222124	21/May/2004	20/May/2054	411.8868	yes
Sacramento	EL ESPINAL 3	228156	6/Oct/2006	5/Oct/2056	836.8595	no
Sacramento	VUELTAS 4	229396	17/Apr/2007	16/Apr/2057	3,863.8992	no
Sacramento	VUELTAS 5 (terrain correction)	229397	17/Apr/2007	16/Apr/2057	53.7438	no
Sacramento	EL ESPINAL 5	229398	17/Apr/2007	16/Apr/2057	132.3710	no
Sacramento	EL ESPINAL 4	229438	19/Apr/2007	16/Apr/2057	543.7403	no
Sacramento	EL ESPINAL 4 FRACCION "A"	229439	19/Apr/2007	16/Apr/2057	1,588.3334	no
TOTAL HECTARES					*9,081.1223*	

Figure 4.2 Tahuehueto Project Property Map



4.2.1 Title Opinion

The author is not an expert on matters pertaining to land and legal issues. Unless otherwise noted, this Section 4.2.1 is based on a title opinion dated April 17, 2007 by Abraham Urias (Urias, 2007) of the firm Urias Romero y Asociados, S.C., a Mexican corporate and mining law corporation. MDA presents this land information to fulfill reporting requirements of NI 43-101 but has no opinion pertaining to the legal status of the Tahuehueto project.

The title opinion states that "*Abraham Urias ("Urias", partner and practicing attorney of Urias Romero) holds 400,000 stock options and 250,000 shares of the Company* [Soho Resources Corp.]*; he is also a former director and officer of the Company. Faviola Perez, practicing attorney of Urias Romero holds 12,500 stock options of the Company"* (Urias, 2007). Soho represents that Abraham Urias and Faviola Perez exercised their 400,000 and 12,500 stock options, respectively, on May 31, 2007.

Urias (2007) discusses 28 of the 29 project concessions in the title opinion; the concession not mentioned in the title opinion is El Espinal 4 Fraccion A. Soho represents that subsequent to the date of the title opinion, the El Espinal 4 Fraccion A concession was formally granted, as were the following concessions that are described in the title opinion as being in the application phase: Vueltas 4, Vueltas 5, El Espinal 5, and El Espinal 4. Soho also represents that the El Espinal 4 Fraccion A concession, which was not mentioned in the title opinion, is also controlled by Sacramento de la Plata, S.A. de C.V. ("Sacramento").

Urias (2007) makes the following statement pertaining to the 28 concessions covered in the title opinion:

"*It is our Opinion that based on the foregoing and subject to the notations set forth above, each and all of the mining concessions comprising the Tahuehueto Property are, as of the Date of the Opinion:*

1. *Validly issued and recorded.*
2. *Owned 100% by Sacramento de la Plata, S.A. de C.V. (NOTE No. A).*
3. *In compliance with all tax and work assessment obligations mandated under s.27 of the Act.*
4. *Free and clear of all liens, charges, encumbrances or limitations of ownership whatsoever.*
5. *Free and clear of all administrative proceedings which may render the cancellation, nullity or non-existence of the mining rights attached thereto."*

Note No. A describes the Geoambiente Agreement, executed on June 4, 1997, whereby Geoambiente assigned to Sacramento 100% title to the Dolores, Colorado, Tahuehueto El Alto, and Ampl. Cinco de Mayo concessions. The note further states that the agreement must be approved for registration by the Mines Registry to be effective to third parties and the mining authorities of Mexico. Soho reports that the agreement has not yet been approved.

Sacramento, referred to as the 100% owner of the project concessions in point 2 above, is a Mexican subsidiary of Soho. Soho controls Sacramento through Samarkand de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("Samarkand de Mexico"), another Mexican subsidiary of Soho, who is the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 99.4% of the shares of Sacramento and the registered owner, directly or indirectly, of 99.15% of the shares of Sacramento.

The title opinion also notes that, "*The location and land area comprising the Tahuehueto Property has not been confirmed by the writer and is not the subject of the Legal Opinion. Such confirmation can only be made by a land surveyor…*"

4.3 Agreements and Encumbrances

Soho, through Samarkand de Mexico, acquired 90% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Sacramento, and thereby Sacramento's interests in Tahuehueto, pursuant to a share purchase agreement dated January 1997. Soho increased its ownership in Sacramento to 99.4% in March 2007. Urias (2007) states that, pursuant to the share purchase agreement, Soho remains obligated to pay the vendors of the Sacramento shares the sum of US$200,000; the vendors also retain a 1.6% net smelter returns ("NSR") royalty. This royalty applies to 19 of the 23 concessions held by Sacramento at the time of the share purchase agreement; the concessions subject to the royalty are identified in Table 4.1. Most of the Mineral Resources discussed in Section 17.0 are subject to the royalty (Figure 4.3).

According to a Soho press release (Soho, 2007c), "*Sacramento has recently formalized a Surface Rights Agreement with Comunidad La Bufa, the local community residents' formal legal entity. The Surface Rights Agreement has a term of ten years and is extendable for an additional five years. The agreement covers the core 2,062 original hectares of the project and allows Sacramento unrestricted access to explore, develop and mine metals within the area covered under the agreement. Sacramento will make annual payments to Comunidad La Bufa over the term of the agreement, at $20,000 USD in the first year with subsequent payments increasing from the previous year's payment by 5% annually. In addition, upon commencement of commercial production the annual payment will be increased by 50% of the previous year's payment*." Soho further represents that this surface rights agreement, dated May 28, 2006, applies to the original 23 concessions acquired from Sacramento (the first 23 concessions listed in Table 4.1), and that there is no similar agreement for the remainder of the property concessions.

According to Soho, the holding costs for the project concessions were approximately $16,500 for the second half of 2007 and $17,000 for the first half of 2008.

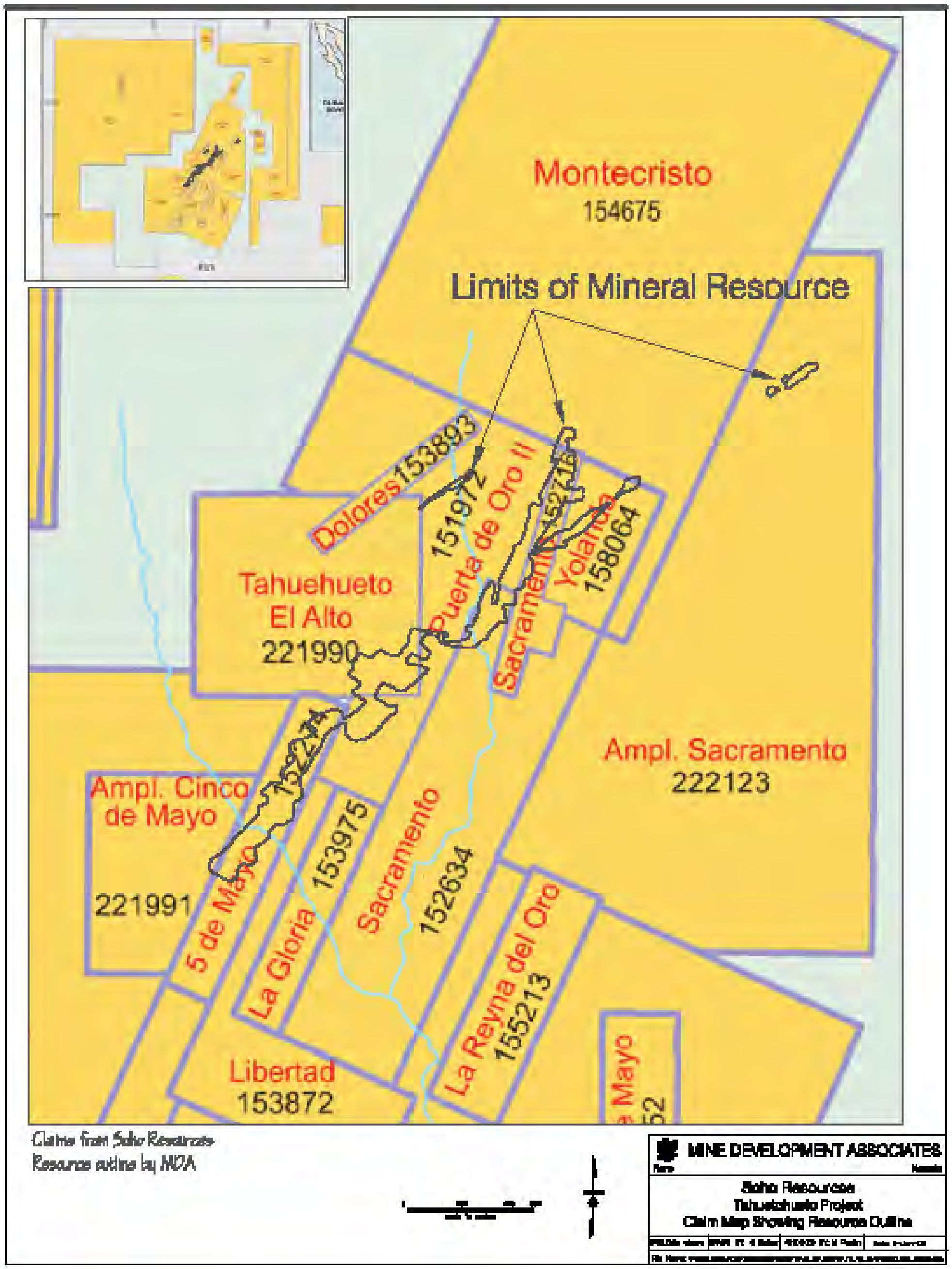
4.4 Environmental Permits and Potential Liabilities

MDA is not an expert in environmental issues and presents the following information, which was provided Soho unless otherwise cited, with no opinion.

Thompson & Knight, a legal firm based in Mexico City, provided Soho with an opinion pertaining to allowable disturbance at Tahuehueto under existing governmental standards, which allow disturbance of up to disturbance up to 25% of the surface area of mining concessions (Thompson & Knight, 2008). Thompson & Knight are of the opinion that a cautious interpretation of the standards would be to use only the core group of contiguous concessions in calculating the allowable disturbance for the current exploration program, which is being conducted entirely within this core area. The 16 concessions comprising the core group total approximately 2,000has., which suggests that 500has. of disturbance is allowed within the core area. Any future work conducted outside the core area would presumably be entitled additional disturbance up to 25% of the total area of the contiguous concessions within that area.

Surface disturbance associated with the exploration work completed at Tahuehueto to date is limited to construction of drill-access roads, drill pads, and trenches. As of the end of December 2007, Soho's disturbance within the areas covered by the permits totaled less than 20has.

Figure 4.3 Tahuehueto Property Map Showing Outline of Mineral Resources



A permit, or concession, for water use has been obtained from the Mexican Federal government agency CONAGUA. This permit allows Soho to draw up to 8,000 cubic meters of water per year from the Rio las Vueltas, the river shown on Figure 4.2. The permit received final approval January 18, 2008.

Relatively recent mining activities at Tahuehueto included the milling of material derived from underground mining (see Section 6.0). Tailings from the mill were placed on a relatively flat terrace downstream of the mill. While portions of the tailings have since eroded, Soho estimates there are less than 500 tonnes of tailings remaining within the Tahuehueto property. MDA is unaware of the potential environmental impacts of the tailings, if any.

The small village of El Catorce lies within the area of the Mineral Resources reported in Section 17.0. Soho reports that the people of the village are generally supportive of Sacramento's activities at Tahuehueto. It is not clear what financial and/or time-related impacts the presence of the village might have in the permitting of a mining operation, if any.

An Estudio de Impacto Ambiental, or environmental impact study, will need to be filed with SEMARNAT in Mexico City in order to meet permitting requirements of a mining operation at Tahuehueto. The study would examine the potential impacts of a commercial mining operation, including underground mining, milling, flotation processing, waste dumps, tailings, tailings dam, *etc*. The study has not yet been commissioned.

Knight Piésold Ltd. (2005) recommended that baseline environmental data be collected at Tahuehueto for a minimum of one year. This baseline data includes:

- Meteorological data (temperature, precipitation, evaporation, wind speed, and wind direction);
- Hydrological/ hydrogeological data (surface/ groundwater quantities and flow regimes);
- Water-quality data (metals levels, nutrient levels, and general characteristics of surface and groundwater sources);
- Acid Rock Drainage ("ARD") data (major rock characteristics for sulfur and carbon, static ARD testing);
- Fisheries and wildlife data (species present, endangered species, distribution in project area, relative abundance).

Soho reports that the meteorological data have been collected since 2005. Some wildlife and fisheries data were also collected in 2007 by Heuristica Ambiental, environmental consultants from Hermosillo, Sonora.

5.0 ACCESS; CLIMATE; LOCAL RESOURCES; INFRASTRUCTURE; AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

Access to the Tahuehueto project by land is by paved Mexican Highway 45 from the city of Durango 53km to the turnoff to Santiago Papasquiaro, then west on paved Mexican Highway 23 for 122km through Santiago Papasquiaro and on to Tepehuanes. From Tepehuanes, an unnumbered paved road runs west through San Jose del Rio. The pavement ends approximately 55km after Tepehuanes, and access is then by 120km of unimproved dirt road to the project. The approximately 350km trip by road from Durango to Tahuehueto takes about 10 to 12 hours of driving.

There is also access via fixed-wing aircraft from either Culiacan or Durango. A serviceable gravel airstrip is located 20km by road north of Tahuehueto at El Purgatorio. This airstrip is maintained by Soho and is suitable for single-engine aircraft.

Narrow gravel roads in steep terrain provide access to various locations within the project limits.

5.2 Climate

The climate of the region is moderate. The rainy season is from June to October, with 20 to 50cm of precipitation possible; it is relatively dry from February to May. Freezing temperatures were not recorded in the region between 1961 and 1990 (Knight Piésold Ltd., 2005), although occasional snow has been reported (CONSEJO DE RECURSOS MINERALES, 1983). Soho estimates that winter temperatures range from 10˚ to 24˚C, with summer temperatures in the range of 25˚ to 42˚C.

Exploration and mining can be conducted year round.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The nearest sizeable community to the project area is Tepehuanes, which is located approximately 175km by road east of the property and has a population of approximately 15,000. A 34.5kv power line and telephone service extends as far as Tepehuanes; diesel generators presently supply power to the project site.

Topia, which is located about 25km southeast of Tahuehueto by air, is the nearest community of any size, with a population of about 1,200.

Soho first obtained water for the project from an underground adit above the camp; water is available from levels 10 and 14 of the El Creston underground workings. Since 2007, water has been pumped up to the project site from the Rio de las Vueltas, which flows some 600m below the camp.

While the property is large enough to house future mining infrastructure, the steep terrain may require that components of a mill or processing facility be located at some distance from a prospective mine site. The siting of a tailings facility may prove to be challenging as well.

5.4 Physiography

The Tahuehueto project is on the western side of the Sierra Madre Occidental, a mountain range that forms the central spine of northern Mexico and is largely composed of Tertiary volcanic rocks. Tahuehueto is in a sub-province called *Barrancas*, which means ravines in Spanish and accurately describes the project area (Figure 5.1and Figure 5.2).

The terrain at Tahuehueto is very steep to precipitous in places. Elevations range from about 600m in river valleys in the southern part of the property to over 2,500m on high-level plateaus in the northern part of the property. El Creston, the most important of the mineralized zones identified to date, is located along a northeast-trending ridge that spans an elevation range of 1,400 to 1,800m.

In the treeless *barrancas*, scrub alpine bushes and cacti with minor underbrush make up the vegetation. Thicker underbrush, similar to willow, occurs in creek bottoms, while Ponderosa pine trees grow on the high plateaus.

The region is drained by the Rio de las Vueltas, which flows from east to west and is located south of the camp at an elevation of 600 to 625m. There is one major drainage basin in the Tahuehueto project area that feeds the Rio de las Vueltas (Knight Piésold, 2005). Most streams in the area are seasonal.

Tahuehueto is in a relatively quiet seismic area that has seen no major earthquakes within about 400km, based on the National Geophysical Center/NOAA's Significant Earthquake Database that contains information on destructive earthquakes from 2150 BC to the present (Knight Piésold, 2005).

Figure 5.1 Physiography of Tahuehueto Area

Camp buildings and project access roads visible in lower-left center; Rio de las Vueltas canyon is down-drainage from the camp; a knob of the El Creston ridge can be seen emerging behind loose boulder on side of road that is cut into hillside immediately below the point at which the photograph was taken.

Figure 5.2 View of El Creston/El Perdido Area

Figure 5.1 photograph was taken from the upper drill road above and to the right of El Creston ridge, which trends up the mountainside in center of photograph; El Perdido structure can be seen as reddish zone diverging to the right from the lower third of El Creston ridge.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Project History Prior to Soho

The information in this subsection is taken from Brown (1998c, 2004) unless otherwise referenced.

The Sierra Madre Occidental has been a major silver province of Mexico since Spanish colonial times. The Spanish discovered silver in 1569 in the Topia area, located 25km south of Tahuehueto, and carried out small-scale mining until 1601. Mining resumed in about 1870 and continued under the direction of a number of companies until the Mexican Revolution in 1910. It resumed again in 1944, and Compania Minera Peñoles ("Peñoles") worked the mines until 1984. There is only small-scale mining in the Topia area now.

The area around Guanacevi, 85km northeast of Tahuehueto, was one of the most important silver districts in the state of Durango. With the exception of two periods of social unrest throughout Mexico, the mines at Guanacevi have operated since 1616.

Gold and silver vein mineralization was discovered in the Tahuehueto area in the 19th century. The first recorded exploration was in 1904 (Cavey, 1994), which was followed by development of the El Creston vein at the Sacramento de la Plata mine by an English company.

Compania Minera Sacramento de la Plata, a predecessor company of Sacramento de la Plata, S.A. de C.V., developed over 700m of underground workings on the El Rey and El Creston structures in 1971. A 50 tons-per-day plant was constructed to process the mined material and was operated in the 1970s; the mill remains on the property. Concentrates from the mill were flown to Santiago Papasquiaro and then driven to the smelter at Torréon. Total production from Tahuehueto appears to have been limited

Pedroza Cano (1991) and Brown (1998c) report that Asarco sampled El Creston and other veins in the region. Tadmex, S.A. de C.V. developed Level 16 of the El Creston vein (Pedroza Cano, 1991). MDA has no further information on these programs.

A company called Emijamex, S.A. de C.V. ("Emijamex") conducted geochemical and rock sampling, detailed geological investigations, drifting, and crosscutting at the Sacramento de la Plata mine from 1975 through 1977 (Kamono, 1978). They also submitted an auriferous lead/zinc sample for metallurgical study that is described in Section 16.0 (Rios et al., 1977a, 1977b).

The Consejo de Recursos Minerales, a Mexican government geological organization that is currently called the Servicio Geológico Mexicano or "SGM", drilled 28 surface and underground holes that tested the El Creston and Cinco de Mayo structures in the early 1980s (Consejo de Recursos Minerales, 1983b). This appears to have been the only drilling done on the project prior to that of Soho, but no data from the Consejo de Recursos Minerales program are available. The Consejo de Recursos Minerales also conducted an induced polarization ("IP") study over an area of about 3 by 0.4km that included the El Creston, Cinco de Mayo, and Texcalama zones (Consejo de Recursos Minerales, 1983b). The lines were 300m long and spaced 50m apart, and measurements were recorded every 20m at El Creston and 25m at Texcalama and Cinco de Mayo. The IP study identified anomalies that correspond to the continuation of the known structures (Consejo de Recursos Minerales, 1983b).

Castle Minerals Inc. of Vancouver ("Castle"; subsequently changed to Castle Rock Exploration Corp.) optioned Tahuehueto from Sacramento in 1994 and dropped their option within two years. At that point, the property consisted of 17 concessions totaling 1,261has. Castle collected 459 rock samples, including 247 from the El Creston structure, 21 from the Cinco de Mayo structure, and 191 from other sites on the property. The samples included both surface chip samples and underground chip-channel samples. This sampling appeared to show that the El Creston vein is not continuous in the eight levels that were sampled (Brown, 2004). Sampling on the Cinco de Mayo structure showed an average grade of 4.91g Au/t over an average width of 1.5m along 138m of the vein exposed in the underground workings. Additional sampling in three areas of hanging wall and footwall mineralization at Cinco de Mayo produced values of 4.78g Au/t over 11.3m, 1.63g Au/t over 6.3m, and 1.57g Au/t over 12.0m. Cavey (1997) reported that "*the 1994 sampling was unable to reproduce the grades obtained by others in the resource calculations done on the El Creston structure*" but that "*the 1994 Castle sampling confirmed the grades previously obtained in the Cinco de Mayo area*." Sampling of six of the ten underground levels at El Creston by Soho in 1997 produced much higher values than the 1994 Castle results, however – results similar to or better than those published from exploration previous to that of Castle (Cavey, 1997).

Brown (1998c) reports that 5,900m of underground development and exploration workings at El Creston, Cinco de Mayo, and El Rey had been completed by previous operators, among whom he identified Asarco, Peñoles, Consejo de Recursos Minerales, and DOWA Mining Company, but MDA has found no information on any such efforts by Asarco or DOWA Mining Company.

Consolidated Samarkand (now Soho) entered into a "Promise to Contract" agreement in 1996, after Castle dropped their interest in Tahuehueto, whereby the owners of a majority of the outstanding shares of Sacramento agreed to enter into a Share Purchase Agreement. This agreement was executed in March 1997. Soho's exploration activities are described in Section 10.0.

6.2 Historic Resource Estimates

Several estimates in respect of mineralization at Tahuehueto were completed before 2001, when the NI 43-101 reporting requirements were instituted. There are insufficient details available on the procedures used in these estimates to permit MDA to determine that any of the estimates meet NI 43-101 standards, and the estimates are not classified. Accordingly, these resource figures are presented herein merely as an item of historical interest and should not be construed as being representative of actual Mineral Resources or Reserves under NI 43-101.

Table 6.1shows mineral inventory estimates prepared by or for some of the companies who have been involved with Tahuehueto from 1980 to 1997. ***The use of the terms "reserve" and "resource" in*** Table 6.1 ***and the accompanying text in this section is not consistent with National Instrument 43-101. MDA knows little of the techniques and parameters used in these estimates. MDA believes that none of these estimates was prepared in full compliance with the provisions of National Instrument 43-101.***

Table 6.1 Historic Mineral Inventory Estimates

Company	Date	Tonnes	Grade					Reported Category	Area
			g Au/t	g Ag/t	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%		
Consejo de Recursos Minerales[1]	1983	270,963	1.06	151	0.74	2.92	4.84	"positive reserves"	Cinco de Mayo, El Rey
		216,708	1.69	83	0.34	3.19	5.31	"probable reserves"	Cinco de Mayo, El Rey, El Creston, Texcalama
		61,427	-	-	-	-	-	"possible reserves"	Cinco de Mayo, El Rey, Texcalama
?[2]	1991?	253,137	4.62	166	-	5.81	8.43	"positive reserves"	Cinco de Mayo, El Rey, El Creston
		297,062	6.40	127	-	5.00	7.00	"possible reserves"	
Peñoles[3]	1992	1,736,041	7.57	68	0.15	2.12	3.37	"proven, possible & potential"	El Creston
		335,000	3.11	170	0.96	1.60	4.53	"reserve"	Cinco de Mayo
		1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	"potential reserve"	
Soho[4]	1997	238,000	9.66	77	-	2.61	3.96	"inferred resource"	El Creston

[1]Cavey (1994); [2]Pedroza Cano (1991); [3]Marinez (1992); [4]Brown (1998b, 2004)

In addition to the historic mineral inventory estimates provided in Table 6.1, Pedroza Cano (1991) and Brown (1998c) report that Asarco estimated "ore reserves" at El Creston. In 1991, the Consejo de Recursos Minerales estimated "preliminary reserves" on the El Rey, Texcalama, and Los Burros structures (Cavey, 1994). Brown (1998c) reports that DOWA Mining Company also completed a mineral inventory estimate. No further information concerning these estimates is available.

The second estimate listed in Table 6.1 was undertaken by an unknown company and is believed to have been completed in 1991 (Pedroza Cano, 1991). The Peñoles estimate was completed while evaluating the property for possible acquisition. Peñoles estimated that there were potentially 3.8 million tonnes of mineralized material at El Creston, Cinco de Mayo, and El Rey that might be upgraded to resources with an underground drill program (Martinez, 1992). The Peñoles estimate was based on data from underground sampling at El Rey, El Creston, Cinco de Mayo, and Santiago/Espinal. According to Cavey (1994) and Brown (2004), this estimate only considered a narrow width of higher-grade material, including both oxide and sulfide mineralization.

The Soho estimate was based solely on the channel and panel sampling undertaken by Soho (Brown, 1998b). Resource blocks were defined based on favorable mineralized silica zones with gold values above 3g/t According to Brown (2004), "*These resources were estimated using mainly drift samples combined with less frequent crosscut samples and may have overestimated the grade since drift samples seem to be on average 1.5 to 2 times higher than those of the entire crosscuts. Given the existing database it seems somewhat premature to estimate a resource for El Creston. The zone is* *open along strike and to depth and any estimate will tend to understate the potential tonnages present. The above estimate is reported to have been based on the CIMM Ad Hoc Committee Report, Mineral Resource/Reserve Classification: Categories, Definitions, and Guidelines, as of September 1996 and have not been upgraded to current 43-101 standards. Therefore, these resources are considered historic."*

Brown (1998b) notes that there were several constraints on the accuracy of the 1997 estimate, including relatively few crosscuts on a number of levels, which are necessary in determining the true width of the mineralized zones, and their use of a specific gravity of 2.5 for the tonnage calculations, which was thought to be low. In addition to the "inferred resource", Soho also calculated "anticipated resources" for the El Creston and Cinco de Mayo areas (Brown, 1998b), but these are not presented herein given their highly speculative nature.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

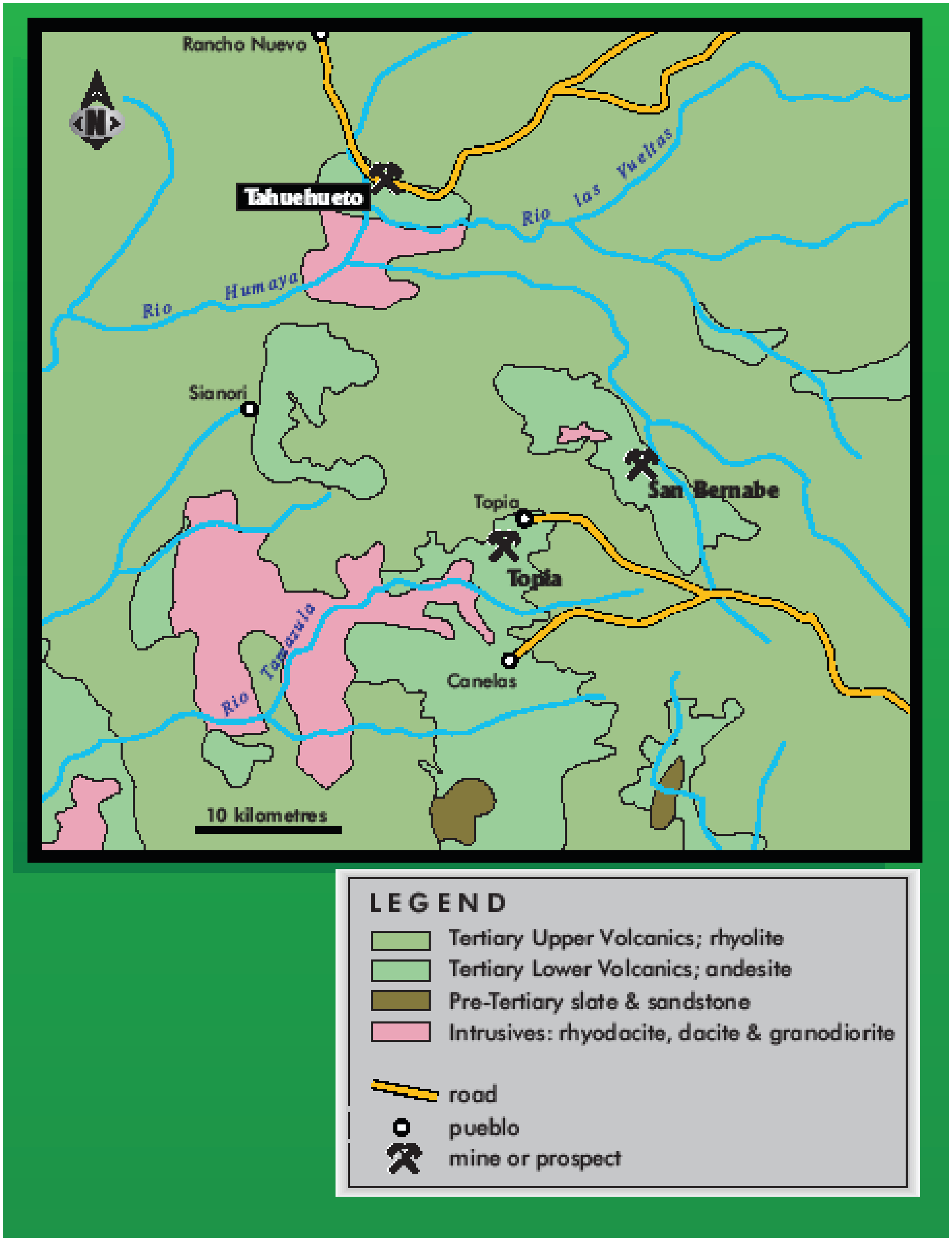
The Tahuehueto project lies near the western edge of the Sierra Madre Occidental, a 1,200km long north-northwest-trending volcanic plateau that is 200 to 300km in width. This mountainous plateau separates the southward extension of the Basin and Range Province of the southwestern United States into two parts; Sedlock *et al.* (1993) suggested calling these two areas of extension the eastern and western Mexican Basin and Range provinces. Tahuehueto is near the boundary between the Sierra Madre Occidental and western Mexican Basin and Range Province.

Basement rocks in the Sierra Madre Occidental are obscured by Cenozoic volcanic flows, tuffs, and related intrusions, but are inferred to include Proterozoic basement rocks, overlying Paleozoic shelf and eugeosynclinal sedimentary rocks, possibly scattered Triassic-Jurassic clastic rocks, and Mesozoic intrusions (Sedlock *et al.*, 1993; Salas, 1991). These basement rocks are not exposed in the project area Figure 7.1.

Cenozoic magmatic rocks in northern Mexico, including the Sierra Madre Occidental, are generally thought to reflect subduction-related continental arc magmatism that slowly migrated eastward during the early Tertiary and then retreated westward more quickly, reaching the western margin of the continent by the end of the Oligocene (Sedlock *et al.*, 1993). The eastward migration is represented in the Sierra Madre Occidental by the Late Cretaceous-Paleocene “lower volcanic series”, or Nacozari Group, of calc-alkaline composition. Over 2,000m of predominantly andesitic volcanic rocks, with some interlayered ash flows and associated intrusions, comprise the lower volcanic series. A number of stocks intrude andesites of the lower volcanic series. These stocks are generally of granodiorite composition and are believed to be a late phase of the Sinaloa batholith (Henry *et al.*, 2003). Rhyolitic ignimbrites and flows, with subordinate andesite, dacite, and basalt, formed during Eocene and Oligocene caldera eruptions. These volcanic rocks form a 1km-thick unit that unconformably overlies the lower volcanic series andesitic rocks and constitutes the “upper volcanic supergroup” of the Sierra Madre Occidental (Sedlock *et al.,* 1993), also commonly referred to as the lower volcanic series or Yecora Group. In the approximately 10 million years between eruption of the lower and upper volcanic series, the lower series was faulted, tilted, and deeply dissected.

The upper volcanic series ignimbrites are moderately west dipping in the Tahuehueto region. Loucks *et al*. (1988) report that the ignimbrites are warped into a broad north-south anticline. Tahuehueto lies in the western limb of this large regional structure. As the magmatic arc retreated to the western edge of the continent, becoming inactive by the end of middle Miocene time, late Oligocene to Miocene (24 to 17Ma) basaltic andesites were erupted in a back-arc basin in the Sierra Madre Occidental. These basaltic andesites may have been deposited in a sub-aqueous environment. Still younger alkalic basalts related to Basin and Range extension are found in and east of the range; these youngest basalts are present just north of the city of Durango. Although there appears to have been little late Cenozoic extension in the Sierra Madre Occidental itself, extensional Basin and Range-type structures and ranges formed to the east and west.

Figure 7.1 Regional Geologic Setting of the Tahuehueto Project
(from Soho)



7.2 Local Geology

The Tahuehueto property is in the *Barrancas* sub-province of the Sierra Madre Occidental. Drainage generally flows west through the state of Sinaloa into the Gulf of California, creating spectacular relief with precipitous ravines. These streams follow major northwest- and northeast-trending faults (Loucks, Lemish, and Damon, 1988). Mineralization in the district is hosted in the lower volcanic series, but may be synchronous with the onset of eruption of the upper volcanic series.

The lower volcanic series exhibits regional propylitic alteration. Structural extension in the district is exhibited by normal faults striking north to north-northwest. The north-northwest-trending faults cut the mineralized veins, which strike northeast to north-northeast.

7.3 Property Geology

The following subsection has been provided by Hall Stewart of Soho unless otherwise cited. A stratigraphic column and geologic map of the Tahuehueto area are shown in Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3, respectively.

The property contains four main rock types: lower volcanic series andesite, granodiorite stocks, polymictic conglomerate, and felsic ash-flow tuffs of the upper volcanic series. The majority of the project area is underlain by andesite flows, tuffs, and volcaniclastic rocks of the lower volcanic series. The lower volcanic series remains generally undifferentiated, although a volcaniclastic unit distinct from the andesite flows exists in the Texcalama and Cinco de Mayo areas and an andesite lithic lapilli tuff exists in the footwall of the El Creston structural zone. Granodioritic stocks intrude the andesites and are exposed at surface in the footwall of the El Creston structural zone and the El Rey mine area. The andesites and granodiorite are overlain by a basal polymictic conglomerate unit that is tens of meters thick and marks the unconformity between the lower and upper volcanic series. Amygdaloidal basalt flows occur locally within the conglomerate unit. In some areas, thin units of ignimbrite were deposited before the conglomerate. Late Tertiary or Quaternary landslides obscure outcrop patterns in the El Creston-El Perdido area and are likely to be present in other areas of steep topography within the project area.

A series of northeast-striking veins that formed within a series of normal faults with subordinate left-lateral displacement hosts the Mineral Resources described in Section 17.0. The principal, through-going veins have a general strike of 045° to 060° and dip between 65° and 80° to the southeast. This vein set includes Cinco de Mayo, El Catorce, and El Perdido and extends northeastward to Santiago. Other veins with the same orientation include El Rey, Dolores, Tahuehueto, Texcalama, El Espinal, and Tres de Mayo (see Figure 9.1 for locations of veins and targets). Within the core area of the Mineral Resources discussed in Section 17.0, the El Creston series of veins, striking about 035° and dipping 60° to 80° east, formed in a strongly dilatant zone between the through-going El Perdido and El Rey structures.

Figure 7.2 Stratigraphic Column for the Tahuehueto Area
(from Soho; no scale provided)

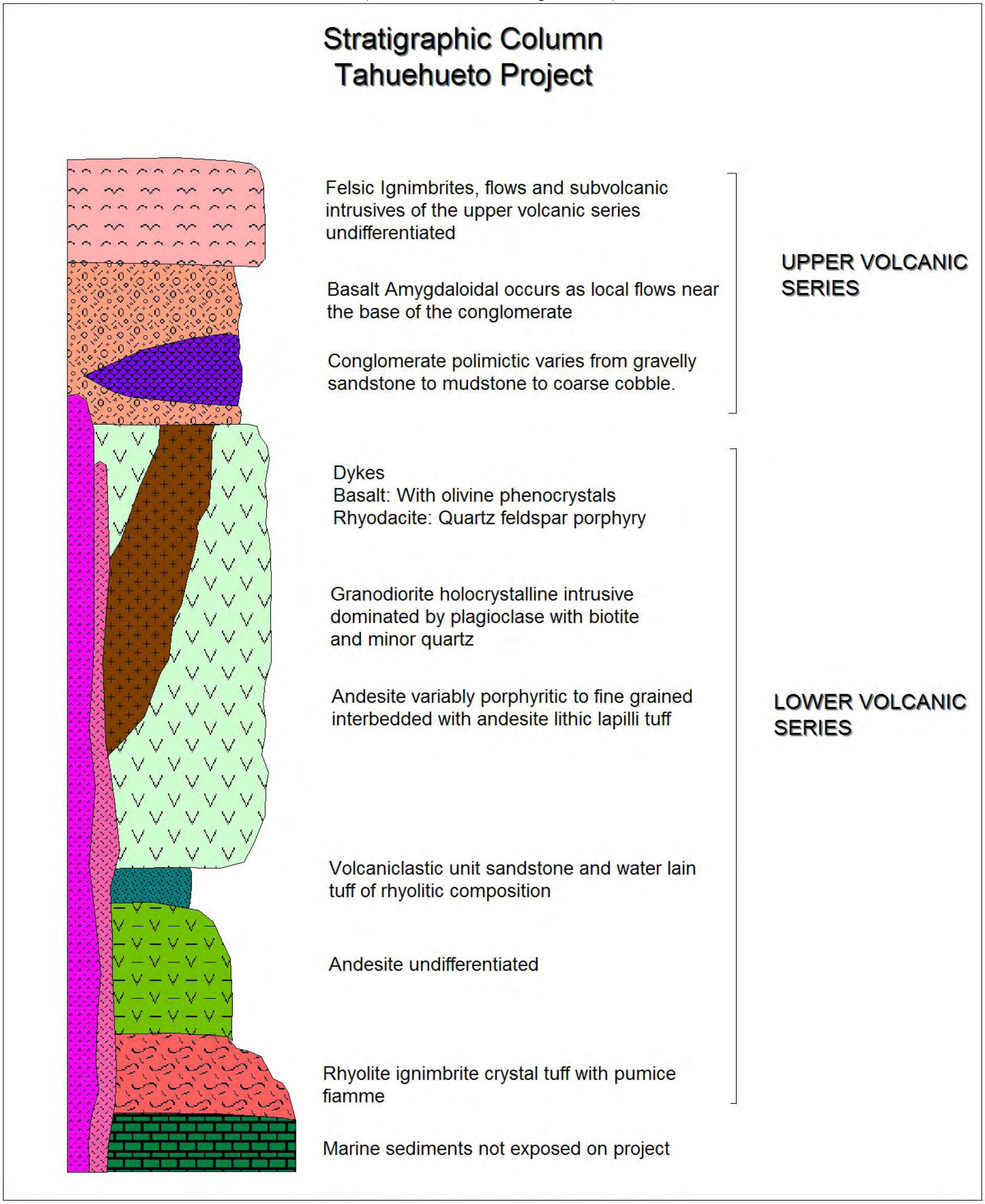
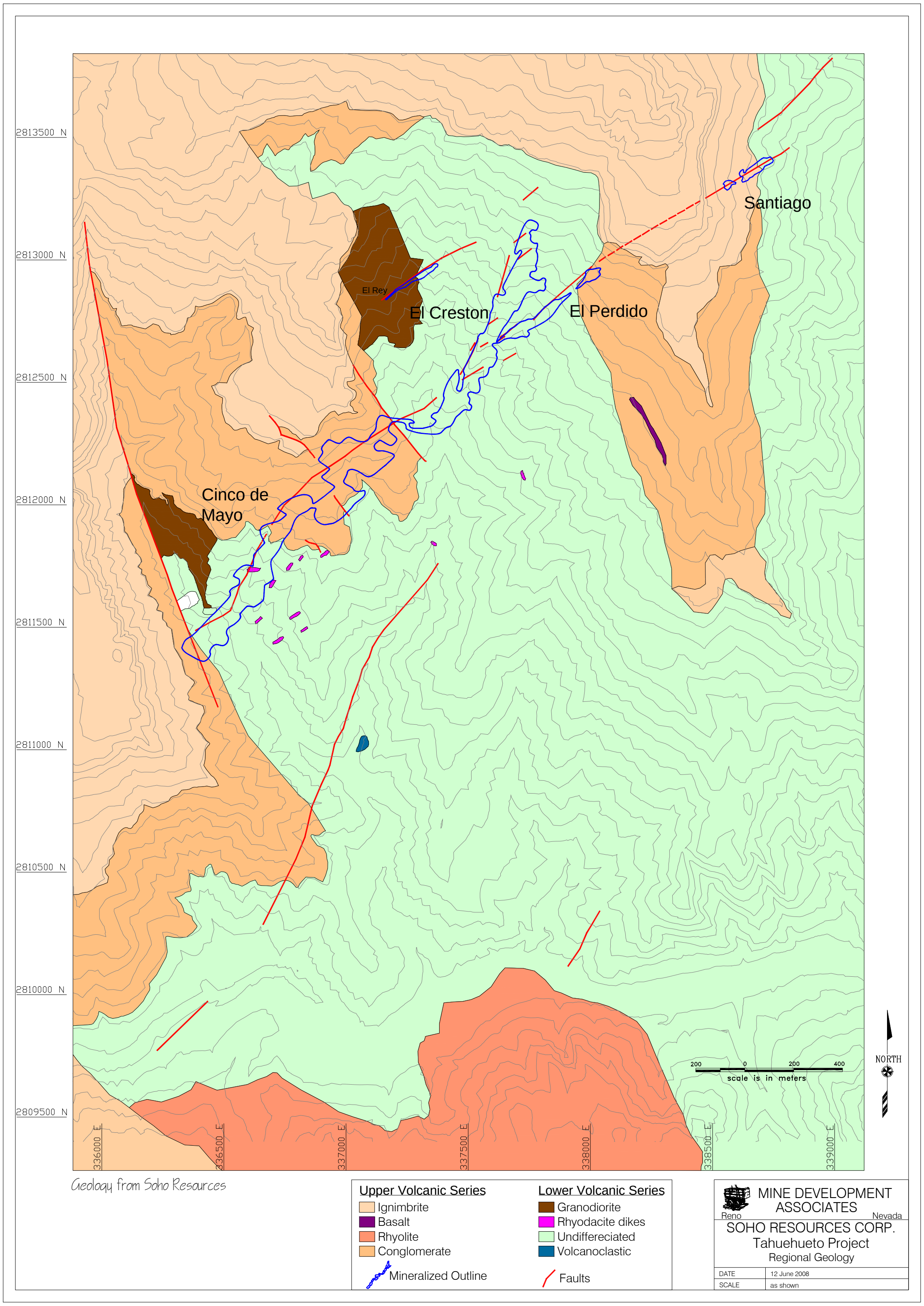


Figure 7.3 Geology of the Tahuehueto Project Area



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Metallogenic zonation across the Sierra Madre Occidental ranges from a gold-rich region to the west in Sonora and Sinaloa to a silver-dominant gold-silver province in the core of the Sierra Madre to a silver-zinc-lead province hosted within the central plateau of Chihuahua, Durango, and Zacatecas. Mineralization at Tahuehueto and the neighboring deposits of Topia and La Cienega is a variation of the low-sulfidation, gold-silver-base metal epithermal veins found in the core of the Sierra Madre Occidental. The polymetallic character of these deposits suggests that they belong to a separate metallogenic sub-province, distinguished from the silver-gold-rich epithermal veins by the strong component of zinc-lead-copper mineralization in these deposits.

The Tahuehueto mineralization is strongly telescoped, with multiple mineralizing events obscuring vertical zonation patterns that are commonly found in other epithermal vein deposits. The polymetallic deposits are characterized by pervasive silicification, quartz-fill expansion breccias, and sheeted veins. Multiple phases of mineralization produced several phases of silica, ranging from chalcedony to comb quartz, and multiple stages of mineralization (Corbett, 2007).

The mineralization is emplaced in a series of northeast-striking veins and vein-breccia deposits that formed within normal faults with subordinate left-lateral displacement. This setting is common within the gold-silver metallogenic province of the Sierra Madre Occidental and accounts for much of the historic gold and silver production from the province.

Epithermal vein-type deposits are best developed where mineralizing fluids interact with competent host rocks that fracture well, providing fluid conduits for mineralizing solutions. At Tahuehueto, the thick pile of andesitic volcanic rocks has excellent fracturing characteristics and forms favorable hosts for vein mineralization.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization at Tahuehueto occurs as polymetallic epithermal veins with multiple mineralizing events overprinted on one another in the same vein structures. Early higher-temperature mineral assemblages containing well-crystallized comb quartz, specular hematite, chalcopyrite, dark brown sphalerite, and galena are overprinted by later lower-temperature assemblages containing finely crystalline quartz and chalcedony, yellow to white sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and tetrahedrite (freibergite?). The latest recognized mineralization is composed of chlorite and celadonite with chalcedonic quartz and minor opaline silica. Post-mineral vein fill consists of crystalline comb quartz and calcite. The early high-temperature mineral assemblage (crystalline quartz, specularite) is normally interpreted to indicate deep levels below the paleosurface, but it is observed from the high-elevation Santiago area to the low-elevation Cinco de Mayo area. The lower-temperature assemblages (chalcedonic quartz) are also observed over this entire 1,000m elevation range. This overprinting of the lower-temperature, higher-level mineral assemblage onto the higher-temperature, deeper-level mineral assemblage is referred to as telescoping, and may represent the progressive cooling of the hydrothermal system. Increasing gold and silver grades are associated with the later, lower-temperature mineral assemblages.

Corbett (2007) notes that many of the sulfide-mineralized zones are brecciated and display sulfide-transport textures typical of fluidized breccias. Milled breccias, in which the fragments have been reworked while being transported upward from deeper levels, can be found in the footwall of the El Creston zone. Expansion breccias, in which the fragments have been moved apart and filled in with carbonate or quartz in a jigsaw pattern, can be found in dilational structural settings. Magmatic hydrothermal breccia was found in DDH07-085, as were shingle breccias with elongate, parallel shingle-like fragments.

The uppermost portions of the mineralized structures are oxidized. In the oxide zone, mineralization consists of malachite, azurite, chalcocite, covellite, limonite, and hematite. Malachite overprints tetrahedrite, and chalcocite and covellite form coatings on sphalerite. The depth of the oxide-sulfide interface varies considerably, but is generally less than 100m; drilling has encountered oxidation up to 220m below surface on section 3175 at El Creston. There is very little oxidized mineralization at Cinco de Mayo.

Sulfide mineralization lies below the oxidized zone and consists of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, tenantite, tetrahedrite, and probably electrum. Gangue minerals are quartz, pyrite, chlorite, sericite, and calcite. Locally a light green phyllosilicate mineral interpreted to be celadonite (Loucks, *et al* 1988) forms as gangue and is closely associated with high-grade gold and silver mineralization.

Corbett (2007) observed supergene enrichment in both mine workings and in drill hole DDH07-081 from the upper part of the El Creston zone. The oxide-sulfide interface occurs at about 37m in depth in that hole. Corbett (2007) states that silver and zinc were leached from the oxide zone, with silver and copper being enriched below the base of oxidation. Silver increases from 39.1g Ag/t from 34.95 to 37m to 270g Ag/t from 37 to 40.05m in the hole. Gold is concentrated at the base of the zone of oxidation.

Corbett (2007) reports that hydrothermal alteration at Tahuehueto is zoned both laterally and vertically. Propylitic alteration is most abundant, with chlorite-carbonate ± pyrite ± specularite and rare epidote in vein selvages. Magnetite occurs at the deepest levels drilled to date, as does sericitic overprinting of potassium feldspar. Tourmaline occurs in magmatic hydrothermal breccias, as seen in core and exposures near the El Burro mine workings. Potassic alteration consists primarily of pink potassium feldspar replacement of the wall rock. It is well developed at depth and as vein selvages, and is a common alteration in dikes. Argillic alteration accompanied by disseminated pyrite overprints the propylitic alteration. Kaolinite is seen in many drill holes and appears to have been deposited from low pH waters collapsing from a now eroded near-surface acid cap. Metcalfe (2004) states that alteration generally increases toward the Rio de las Vueltas, where there is a large zone of argillic alteration in the lower volcanic series; areas within this zone locally contain up to 15% sulfides, primarily pyrite.

Alteration at high topographic levels consists of bleaching, oxidation, and development of barite veins. While most of the alteration and mineralization at Tahuehueto is in andesitic rocks of the lower volcanic series, there is patchy argillic alteration with disseminated pyrite mineralization in rhyolite ignimbrite of the upper volcanic series (Metcalfe, 2004).

The following subsections describe the various mineralized structures and targets of importance at Tahuehueto (see Figure 9.1)

9.1 El Creston

El Creston, which has over 2,000m of historic underground workings and has been the focus of Soho's exploration efforts to date, is a major dilatant link structure situated between the Cinco de Mayo – El Perdido and El Rey normal/left-lateral faults; most of the mineralization at El Creston occurs in north-northeast-trending tensional fractures that define the El Creston structural zone (Corbett, 2007). A large silicified stockwork zone, triangular in plan, developed at the south end of the El Creston structure adjacent to its intersection with the El Perdido structure. El Creston is a broad zone of silicified porphyritic andesite cut by dense quartz/chalcedony stockwork that hosts multiple events of sulfide mineralization. Soho presently is developing the idea that the El Creston zone may have a core consisting of a porphyritic dike, which served as a pre-existing zone of weakness that was exploited as a dilatant zone when movement occurred on the through-going northeast-striking faults (El Perdido, etc.). El Creston is the widest of the mineralized zones at Tahuehueto, with true widths of significant mineralization of up to 35m (sections 2800 and 2650). The footwall boundary of the El Creston zone strikes about 035° and dips 75° to 85° to the southeast.

Multiple breccias and stockwork events are present at El Creston. The earliest events are made up of coarsely crystalline, bladed, and drusy quartz with associated dark brown sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite. These early breccias are observed intact and as fragments within progressively younger breccias. The younger breccias are composed of finely crystalline quartz with base-metal sulfides, including yellow sphalerite plus tetrahedrite (freibergite), and still younger breccias are composed of chalcedony and chlorite/celadonite with very fine pyrite as the dominant sulfide. White low-iron sphalerite is uncommon, but is more prevalent in the later stage veins. The breccias become increasingly rich in precious metals as they become younger, based on crosscutting relationships. Corbett (2007) observed that,

> *The footwall of El Creston (DDH 111, 113) is dominated by a strongly polyphasal late stage low temperature very dilatant breccia characterised by a variety of clasts including polymetallic mineralisation in-filled with locally well banded green chalcedony, indicative of the low temperature character. The presence of angular clasts of calcite, which is normally post-mineral, further suggests this breccia is late stage. Subsurface sedimentary structures demonstrate the dilational character in fault structures, preserved in only the late stage events in the footwall. This author has recognised other polymetallic vein systems 'growing' in the footwall in a manner similar to El Creston. It should be considered during continued exploration whether such a late stage breccia, which is poorly mineralised at the current level lower temperature portion of the vertical body investigated by drilling to date, grades to a higher temperature better mineralised portion at depth.*

Corbett's observations suggest that precious-metals mineralization may occur at deeper levels than have been tested to date at El Creston. Fluid inclusion studies suggest that the level of boiling of the mineralized fluid was at the lowest levels of the mine (Brown, 2004).

9.2 El Perdido

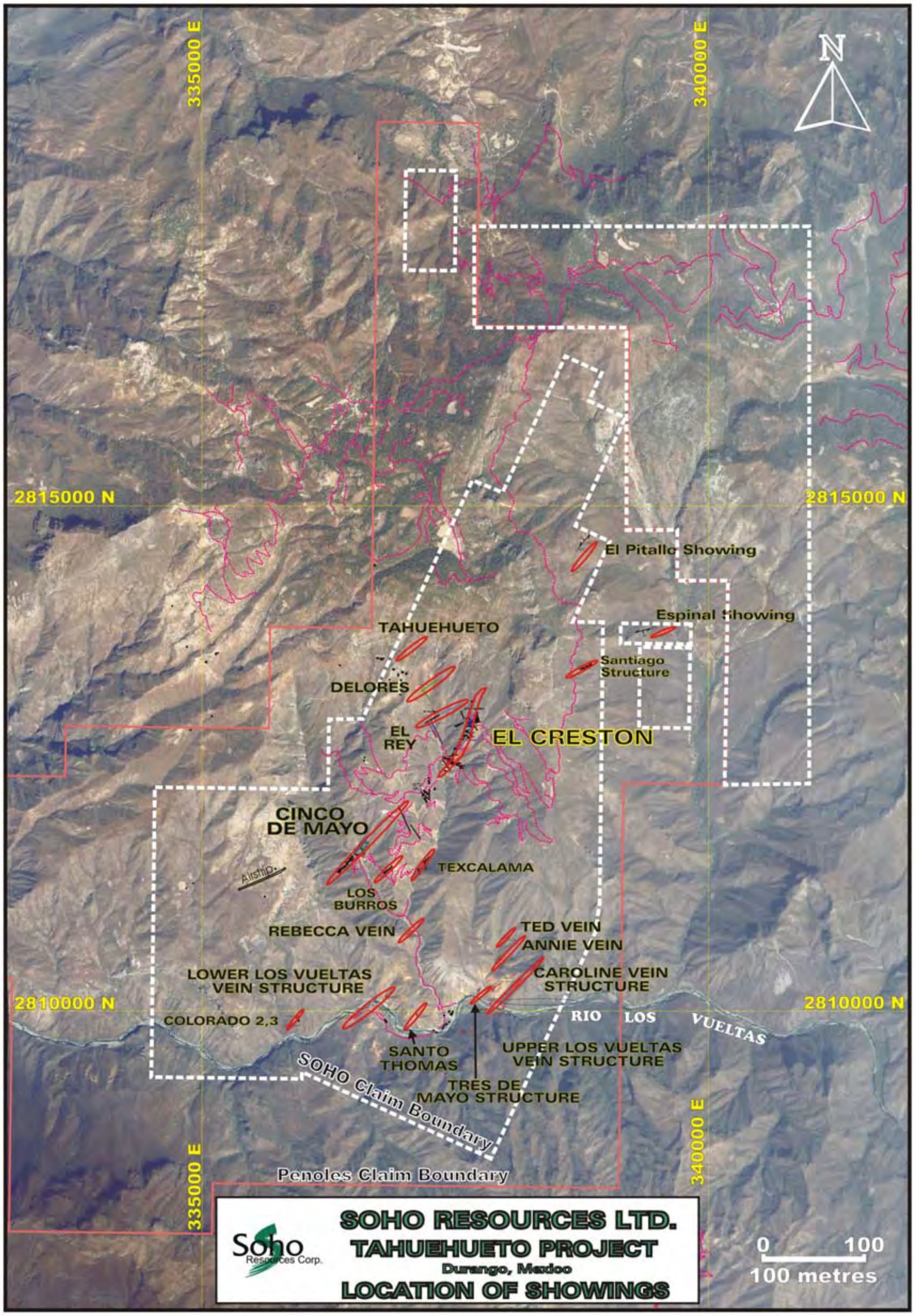
The El Perdido fault strikes 055° and dips 70 to 75° to the southeast. El Perdido forms part of a through-going set of structures that is semi-continuous from Cinco de Mayo in the southwest to Santiago and El Espinal to the northeast. The mineralization intersected by drilling at El Perdido is from 5 to 15m in width and has a multi-event, telescoped character and mineralogy similar to the adjacent El Creston area. From the point of intersection of the El Perdido and El Creston structures, the El Perdido fault can be traced about 750m to where it is covered by post-mineral, upper volcanic series ignimbrites. The fault is covered for about 500m and is again exposed at the Santiago prospect to the northeast.

9.3 Cinco de Mayo

The Cinco de Mayo fault is believed to be the southwestern extension of the El Perdido fault. The fault strikes 045° and dips 75 to 80° to the southeast. The Cinco de Mayo fault can be traced over 1,400m from El Creston to the southwest, where it is truncated by a fault that strikes 290°, dips 70° to the southwest, and exhibits normal displacement of the upper volcanic series ignimbrites. Total displacement on this post-mineral fault is estimated to be 150 to 200m. Prospecting south of the fault is planned for the future.

According to Corbett (2007), Cinco de Mayo represents deep-level mineralization based on the types of alteration and breccias. Higher-temperature chalcopyrite and brown sphalerite (grading to yellow sphalerite locally) are overprinted by epithermal, banded, comb to chalcedonic quartz with hypogene hematite; galena and chalcopyrite are also present. A strongly gold- and base-metals-mineralized *clavo* (mineralized shoot) has been identified at Cinco de Mayo, but requires further drilling. Significantly mineralized zones have true widths of up to 15m.

Figure 9.1 Mineralized Structures and Targets at Tahuehueto



9.4 Santiago

The Santiago zone consists of a series of mineralized veins that strike 055° and dip 80° to the southeast. These veins occur in a structure that extends northeast from Cinco de Mayo – El Perdido. Santiago is a high-level, lower-temperature, epithermal occurrence hosted by andesite of the lower volcanic series, immediately below the basal conglomerate of the upper volcanic series. The Santiago structures have been traced for 650m and are believed to extend further to the northeast to El Espinal. Drilling to date has defined significant mineralization over true widths of up to 13m.

9.5 El Rey

The El Rey veins lie 370m to the northwest of the intersection of the El Creston and El Perdido structures and are hosted in a granodiorite stock. The veins, which do not exceed 3m in width and have little associated stockwork veining, strike approximately 060° and dip at very high angles to the southeast. Vein quartz occurs as open-space fracture fillings and is associated with calcite, pyrite, and iron oxides. Mineralization consists of galena and sphalerite with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite. El Rey has been developed by underground mine workings on four levels, three of which were sampled by Soho; the fourth level is inaccessible.

9.6 Texcalama

Texcalama lies 800m south of the El Creston - El Perdido structural intersection and consists of a series of sub-parallel sheeted veins that strike 030˚, dip 80 to 85° southeast, and occur within a zone 5 to 15m wide. The Texcalama structure has been traced for over 1,800m, from 800m south of El Creston to the Rio las Vueltas. Past mining of the Texcalama zone is indicated by a number of adits that total 560m of development along the strike of the zone (Brown, 2004).

Individual veins at Texcalama range from 1cm to 1.25m in width. Pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite mineralization occurs with milky gray quartz and chlorite. The vein is surrounded by an envelope of quartz stockwork and brecciation, which may exceed 20m in width, with sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, chlorite, and limonite (Brown, 2004). Table 9.1 shows the results of historic Consejo de Recursos Minerales sampling along the Texcalama vein system.

Table 9.1 Historic Grades from Adits along the Texcalama Vein System
(From Brown, 2004, citing Consejo de Recursos Minerales)

Name	Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
Santa Rita	0.3	4.1	201	1.06	15.95	0.53
Texcalama	0.7	4.6	28.9	0.56	1.26	2.24
El Saltito	0.6	11.8	48.0	0.56	2.30	4.11
Mina del Oro	0.6	3.8	30.5	0.35	4.24	8.30
Puelta de Oro	0.6	8.2	80.0	1.05	4.61	12.45
Surface	0.6	14.1	111.2	0.44	12.83	6.66
Average	0.56	7.8	83.3	0.67	4.69	4.60

9.7 Tres de Mayo

The Tres de Mayo zone occurs in the lowest portion of the property, just above the Rio de las Vueltas. It consists of a series of parallel to sub-parallel quartz veins 1cm to 2.5m in width that are hosted within lower volcanic series andesite near a small intrusive stock of granodioritic to dioritic composition. The Tres de Mayo fault strikes sub-parallel to the El Perdido – Cinco de Mayo fault system, but dips to the northeast. According to Brown (2004; reported in Cavey, 1994), limited historic sampling averaged 0.10g Au/t, 202g Ag/t, and 0.2% Pb. In addition to the mineralized zone, which is exposed over a length of 300m, there is an area of weakly silicified and limonitic volcanic rocks that exhibits a northeast-trending color anomaly. Sampling of this anomaly in 1994 yielded weakly anomalous gold values (Brown, 2004). No work has been conducted on the Tres de Mayo area since 2005, when limited surface sampling and reconnaissance mapping were done.

9.8 El Espinal

El Espinal is a prominent silicified ridge formed along the northeastern extension of the Cinco de Mayo – El Perdido – Santiago vein system, 850m to the northeast of Santiago, in lower volcanic series andesites. The veins at El Espinal strike 095° and dip 80° south. Vein widths are up to 1.3m in historic underground workings, and stockwork zones extend into the wall rocks. Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and bornite. The Espinal vein was explored along at least ten historic adits ranging in elevation from 1190m to 1290m (Soho, 2005d; 2006a).

9.9 Dolores and Tahuehueto

The Dolores and Tahuehueto veins are located northwest of the El Rey vein. They strike nearly parallel to El Rey and have near-vertical dips. These veins are reported to be from 0.5 to 1.5m wide.

9.10 El Pitallo

The El Pitallo vein is located 150m northwest of the main Santiago vein and has been traced for over 450m. The vein ranges from 0.2 to 1.2m in width at the surface and has a silicified zone surrounding the vein that is approximately 5m wide. El Pitallo strikes 045° and dips near-vertically to the southeast. Sampling in 2007 returned values up to 2.53g Au/t, 159g Ag/t, 0.114% Cu, 1.51% Pb, and 0.03% Zn (results of a 1m channel sample).

9.11 Eloy

Eloy, which is located approximately 3.2km north-northeast of El Creston, is the northernmost occurrence of mineralization known at Tahuehueto. The prospect consists of a 1 to 2m wide vein that strikes 050° and dips about 75° to the southeast. There is a small adit at Eloy with a few tons of mineralized material on the dump. Samples taken in 2007 from the Eloy prospect returned significant silver values; a 1m channel sample assayed 0.44g Au/t, 381g Ag/t, 0.07% Cu, 0.55 % Pb, and 0.67% Zn.

9.12 Los Burros (El Camino)

The Los Burros or El Camino vein formed along the margin of a quartz feldspar porphyry and, as exposed in an adit, is 120m long, 0.40m wide, strikes 040°, dips 80° to the southeast, and lies between the Texcalama and Cinco de Mayo structures. The vein consists of milky white to yellow quartz with pockets of sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite. According to Brown (2004; reported in Cavey, 1994), the grade averages 0.06g Au/t, 67g Ag/t, 4.0% Pb, 3.1% Zn, and 0.11% Cu.

10.0 EXPLORATION BY ISSUER

As described in Section 6.0, Soho entered into a "Promise to Contract" agreement pertaining to Tahuehueto property in 1996 and finalized the agreement in 1997. Soho conducted both surface and underground sampling in 1997 to verify historic mineral inventory estimates and to evaluate the potential for a deposit that could be mined by open pit (Brown, 1998c, 2004). The following summary of Soho's 1997 work is from Brown (2004):

> *The second half of the work program was devoted to the continued channel sampling of the El Creston underground workings, and the preliminary geological mapping of the El Creston workings. Approximately 1,200 underground and surface channel samples were taken from the El Creston zone, with a few samples taken at Dolores, Cinco de Mayo and Los Burros...*
>
> *Soho geologists created a relational database to store and manipulate all of the sample location, description and analytical data. All the previous surveyed underground workings were digitised, and all the sample data has been plotted, level by level at El Creston, on sample number, gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc maps. Soho geologists mapped the underground workings at El Creston, but Soho either in a reconnaissance or property scale manner did no geological mapping, this will have to be addressed in the following exploration programs...*
>
> *On all levels channel sampling was done both in the drifts and crosscuts. In the drifts samples were taken at a 2.5 meter spacing, with the sample taken across the back of the drift, generally with a width of 1.0-1.5 meters…*
>
> *An initial review of the trace element geochemistry and Ag : Au ratios shows some variation from the upper oxide zone on Level 3 to the lower sulfide zone at Level 14. At Level 3 the Ag : Au ratio is 61 : 1, while the maximum trace element value for As is 2560 ppm, for Ba is 520 ppm, and for Sb is 60 ppm. On Level 14 the Ag : Au ratio drops to 6.8 : 1 while the maximum trace element value for As is 120 ppm, for Ba is 4940ppm, and for Sb is 50ppm. With increasing depth As drops, Ba rises, and Sb is constant.*

Plotting of the sample data relied on previous surveying of the underground workings at El Creston by Consejo de Recursos Minerales. The sampling of the ten underground levels at El Creston yielded much higher values than Castle's 1994 sampling (Section 6.0) for reasons that are not understood (Brown, 2004).

Soho resumed exploration at Tahuehueto in the spring of 2004 (Soho, 2004a). SJ Geophysics Ltd. conducted a survey that included resistivity and IP measurements taken on approximately 18.5km of grid using an Elrec 6 IP receiver and an Androtex 10Kw transmitter (S. J. V. Consultants Ltd., 2004). The configuration used for this survey was a 3D-enhanced equivalent form of dipole-dipole IP with a 12m by 50m dipole array. Data were analyzed using the DCINV2D and 3D inversion program, which converts surface IP/resistivity measurements into a realistic "Interpreted Depth Section". The 3D IP survey was designed to examine the sulfide mineralization at El Creston, Cinco de Mayo, and

Texcalama, and to test the intervening area for possible extensions of these mineralized zones. The following summarizes the results of this survey:

> *The survey conditions were favourable, good electrical contact to the ground was established and high quality data was recorded across the entire survey grid.*
>
> *The portions of the El Creston, Cinco de Mayo and Texcalama mineralised zones surveyed returned significant anomalous chargeability responses. Discontinuously extending between these zones, which bracket the survey grid, run a suite of highly chargeable features.*
>
> *There does not appear to be a strong resistivity association with the known mineralization. The El Creston and Cinco de Mayo exhibit elevated resistivities. The Texcalama vein system is cross cut by a significant NW-SE trending resistive feature and may reflect a lithological contact between the Lower Volcanic Series and the "El Rey" Intrusive Suite.* (S. J. V. Consultants Ltd., 2004)

Soho also undertook detailed underground sampling in 2004 of the South, North 1, and North 2 adits at Cinco de Mayo, the 1, 2, and 3 adits at Texcalama, and the El Camino adit (Soho, 2004b).

Surface geologic mapping was initiated in 2004 and suggested that mineralization is closely related to coeval faulting, felsic volcanism, and sedimentation, and that mineralizing structures continue from the lower volcanic units, where they are most pronounced, into the upper volcanic units (Soho, 2004b).

Drilling began at Tahuehueto in January 2005 with reverse circulation ("RC") drilling focused on testing IP anomalies at El Creston, Cinco de Mayo, and Texcalama. A total of 37 RC holes were completed before the RC rig was replaced by a diamond-core drill rig in June 2005. The drilling accelerated to two core drills in August 2006. The 2005 and 2006 core drilling tested the Cinco de Mayo, Texcalama, El Creston, El Rey, and Santiago targets. The two rigs drilled through July 2007, when they were replaced with a single rig. Drilling has continued into early 2008 with a single skid-mounted core rig and a fly-capable core rig. Further details on Soho's drilling are discussed in Section 11.0.

A total of 32 samples from Tahuehueto were sent for petrographic study in 2004; eight of the samples from El Creston, Cinco de Mayo, El Rey, and El Texcalama were submitted for fluid inclusion petrography and microthermometry (Dunne, 2004; PetraScience Consultants Inc., 2004). The estimated depths and minimum depths suggest that the Tahuehueto can be classified as a shallow, boiling epithermal system (Dunne, 2004). Five additional rock samples were submitted for petrographic and fluid inclusion analyses, but only the petrographic work was completed (PetraScience Consultants Inc., 2005).

Eleven drill-core samples were sent for petrographic analysis in 2007; eight of the samples were selected for fluid-inclusion heating/freezing studies (Dunne, 2007a, 2007b). The petrographic study revealed characteristics of adularia-sericite epithermal gold-silver deposits, as well as those representative of a deeper environment, possibly transitional to polymetallic gold-silver veins or quartz-sulfide-gold-copper deposits (Dunne, 2007a). The fluid-inclusion analyses again suggested that the drill-core samples were formed in a shallow, boiling, low-sulfidation epithermal environment (Dunne, 2007b).

In late 2005 and early in 2006, Soho completed underground and surface sampling at Santiago, Pitallo, and Espinal (Soho, 2005d; 2006a), as well as underground channel sampling at the El Rey mine (Soho, 2006b, c).

11.0 DRILLING

The Mineral Resources discussed in this report are derived solely from information provided by RC drilling, core drilling, and underground sampling by Soho. While Consejo de Recursos Minerales reportedly drilled at Tahuehueto prior to Soho, the data are not available.

While Soho is continuing to drill at Tahuehueto, this report only includes data from holes completed by very early January 2008.

11.1 Historic Drilling

The only drilling known to have been undertaken prior to Soho's involvement at Tahuehueto was conducted by the Consejo de Recursos Minerales (1983b). Although 28 surface and underground drill holes were reportedly drilled on the El Creston and Cinco de Mayo structures (Consejo de Recursos Minerales, 1983b), Soho was unable to obtain drill logs, collar locations, or results from this drilling.

According to the Consejo de Recursos Minerales (1983b), 15 angle holes totaling of 2,026.87m were drilled from the surface using Longyear 34 and Longyear 24 rigs. Six of these holes, totaling 813.17m, were drilled at El Rey; six more, totaling 858.15m, were drilled at Cinco de Mayo; one 131.60m hole was drilled at El Creston; and two holes, totaling 223.95m, were drilled at Tres de Mayo. An additional 13 holes, for a total of 4224.40m, were reportedly drilled underground with a Pack Sack JKS25. Four of these holes (119.20m) were drilled at El Rey; seven (234.50m) were drilled at Cinco de Mayo; and two (70.70) were drilled at El Creston.

11.2 Soho Drilling

The following information is taken from personal communications with Soho personnel, Soho's website, the database used by MDA to estimate the Mineral Resources for this report, and additional information as cited.

Soho first began drilling at Tahuehueto in January 2005 and completed 37 RC holes (RC-001 to RC-034, including RC-006A, RC-008A, and RC-028A) during the year, 12 at Cinco de Mayo and the remainder at El Creston. Dateline Internacional, S.A. de C.V. of Hermosillo, Mexico was the drill contractor for this program. The RC rig was demobilized and replaced by an LF 70 core rig from Mexcore, S.A. de C.V. ("Mexcore") in June 2005 (Soho, 2005b). A total of 50 core holes were drilled with this rig from June 2005 to July 2006; 36 of these holes were drilled in 2005, with two holes drilled at Cinco de Mayo and the remainder at El Creston.

Soho expanded its core drilling to two rigs in August 2006, a UDR 200 and a JT 3000 rig from Major Drilling de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("Major"). The two Major rigs completed 76 holes before their contract terminated in July 2007 - DDH06-49 through DDH06-064 (including DDH06-051A), DDH07-065 through DDH07-121, and DDH07-123. A total of 32 holes were drilled in 2006 at Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Rey, and Santiago.

Core drilling resumed in August 2007 with a Longyear 38 rig contracted through Tecmin Servicios, S.A. de C.V. ("Tecmin") of Zacatecas, Mexico. Tecmin drilled 13 holes through January 2008, including DDH07-122, DDH07-124 through DDH07-126, and DDH07-128 through DDH07-136. A total of 72 holes were drilled at Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, and Santiago in 2007.

After attempts at establishing road access and drill sites at the intersection of the El Creston and El Perdido structures failed due to extremely steep topography, Soho developed ten remote drill sites and drilled one core hole (DDH07-127) using a fly-capable rig purchased by Soho (Soho, 2007d). The rig, which was operated by Soho, was transported to the drill pad by helicopter.

A total of 72 core holes were drilled in 2007. At the end of 2007, Soho contracted with Falcon Perforaciones Mexico, S.A. de C.V., who began core drilling in January 2008 (Soho, 2007g); the Falcon holes are not discussed in this report.

Seventeen of the Mexcore holes, as well as the hole drilled by Soho's fly rig, were drilled using NQ core. The remaining holes were drilled with HQ core, which was reduced to NQ when required by ground conditions. All of the core rigs were skid-mounted.

The following description of Soho's core handling procedures for holes DDH07-077 through DDH07-136 was provided by Hall Stewart (2008, written communication). The core was laid out on logging tables that could accommodate up to 60 boxes of core. The core was re-assembled, washed by technicians, and a geologist reviewed the core blocks for significant recovery or re-assembly problems. Technicians then measured RQD and recovery. Geologists logged the core, marked sample intervals, and drew cut lines using a wax crayon. After logging, the core was photographed with the sample tags in place.

The drill-hole collar locations were surveyed by a variety of methods. A total of 123 of the holes were surveyed using a differential GPS instrument; the elevations for six of these holes were assigned by PhotoSat using photogrammetry, and the elevations for three of the holes were assigned by Soho using the project topography. Total station equipment was used to survey 30 holes. Seven holes (six used in the resource estimation) were surveyed using hand-held GPS, and 17 (16 used in the resource estimation) were surveyed by chain-and-compass.

11.3 Down-Hole Surveying

Core holes drilled in 2005 were surveyed with a Tropari, Reflex EZ-SHOT, or Flexit. All core holes drilled in 2006 were surveyed with a Flexit, and 2007 core holes were surveyed with either a Flexit or a Reflex EZ-SHOT. The down-hole survey data indicate that the hole deviations are typically minor, usually steepening by less than two degrees.

A total of 12 core holes have no down-hole survey data. Five of these holes were abandoned and not assayed, and one is located outside of the resource modeling area. No RC holes have down-hole surveys.

11.4 Drill-Hole Database

Soho provided MDA with a drill-hole database that included collar, survey, and geology data tables. As discussed in Section 14.0, an audit of the drill-hole assay data in the database generated an unacceptable error rate, and MDA rebuilt this portion of the database.

The resources reported in Section 17.0 were estimated using the MDA database, which includes a total of 177 holes drilled by Soho at Tahuehueto through the end of 2007, including 37 RC holes and 140 core holes (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1 Tahuehueto Drilling Summary

Company	Year	RC		Core		Total Drill Holes	Total Meters
		No.	Meters	No.	Meters		
Soho	2005-2008	37[1]	3,668	140[2]	28,120	177	31,788

[1]Includes RC-011, which was abandoned at 3.05m.
[2]Includes 9 abandoned holes that were not assayed and 2 holes completed but not assayed.

Most of the holes were angled towards the northwest in order to cut the southeast-dipping mineralized structures, although the challenging topography hindered drill pad locations and many of these holes were not strictly orthogonal to the structures. Some holes, especially at El Creston, were collared in the footwall and angled back towards the structures, which yields intercepts significantly in excess of true thicknesses. MDA's resource modeling techniques minimized the effects of these poorly oriented holes, however.

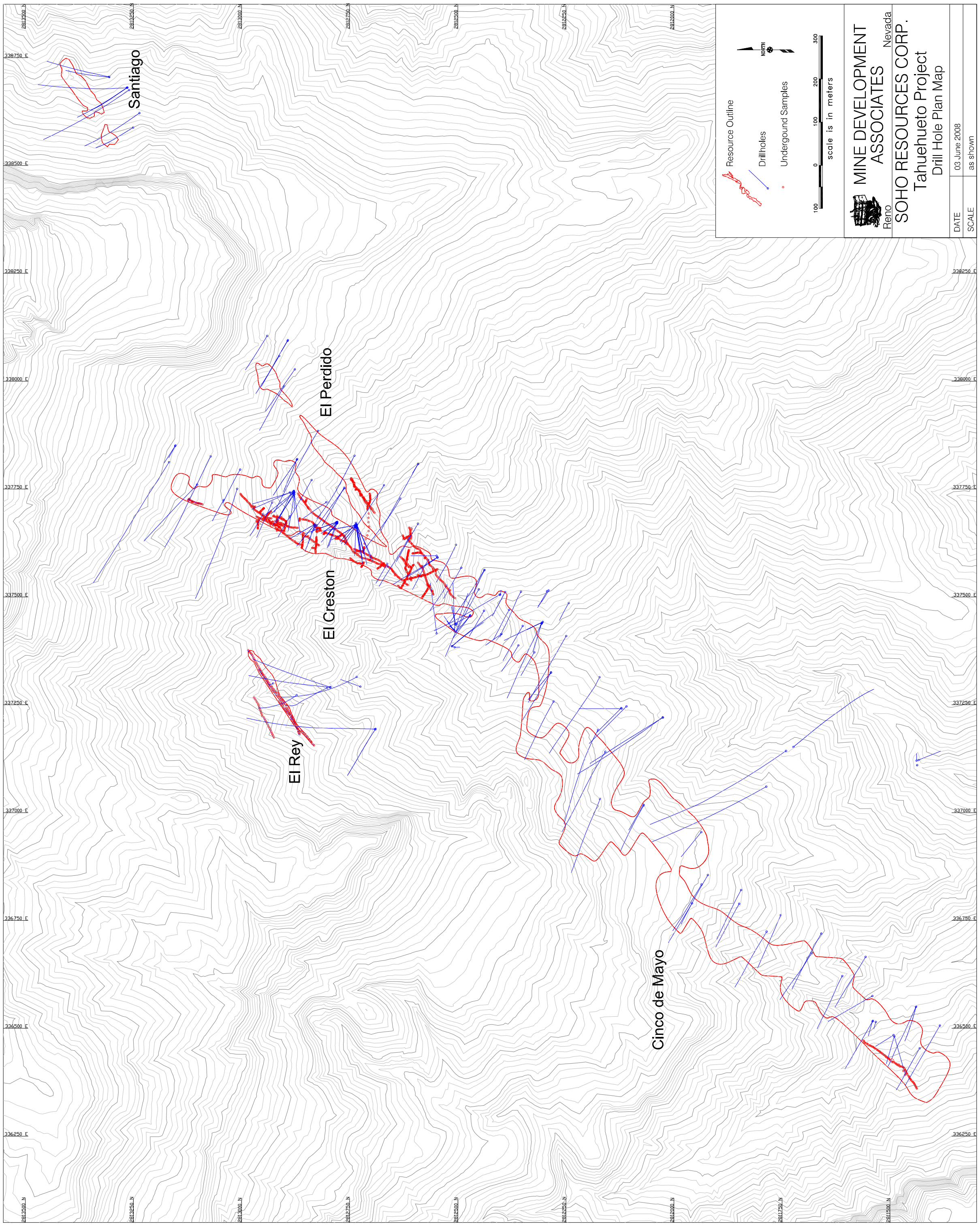
The drill-hole database used for the Tahuehueto Mineral Resource estimation is further summarized in Table 11.2. Figure 11.1 shows a plan map of the Tahuehueto project area with the surface projection of the drill holes.

Table 11.2 Tahuehueto Drill-Hole Database: Summary

Item	Value
Number of Drill Holes	177
Total Length (m)	31,788
Average Length (m)	180
Meters Sampled & Assayed	13,685
Drill-Hole Samples that have Assays	10,806
Core Holes With Down-Hole Surveys	128
RC Holes With Down-Hole Surveys	0

In addition to the drill-hole information, the project database includes assays for a total of 1,788 underground samples, including 88 from the Cinco de Mayo workings, 450 from El Rey, and 1,250 from El Creston.

Figure 11.1 Tahuehueto Drill-Hole Location Map



12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The Tahuehueto database includes Soho RC and core holes. MDA believes that the RC and core sampling procedures provided samples that are sufficiently representative and of sufficient quality for use in the Mineral Resource estimation discussed in Section 17.0. Results from Soho channel sampling of the underground workings are also included in the project database; channel sample data from El Rey were used in the Mineral Resource estimation. MDA believes that it is extremely difficult to obtain samples by hand methods that are representative of the geologic materials being sampled, and unrepresentative samples may lead to biases in the assay results. Due to these concerns, the El Rey resources are classified entirely as Inferred, and should remain so until further drill data are available (see Section 17.0).

12.1 Historic Sampling

The Consejo de Recursos Minerales collected a total of 301 surface samples, 3,009 underground samples, and 116 drill samples during their exploration programs at the El Rey, Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, Texcalama, and Tres de Mayo zones (Consejo de Recursos Minerales, 1983b). No further details of these programs, including the drilling and sampling results, are known to Soho.

Castle collected 459 surface chip and underground chip-channel samples in 1994 – 247 from the El Creston structure, 21 from the Cinco de Mayo structure, and 191 from other sites on the property (Brown, 2004). Soho does not have the results or any further details about the Castle sampling methods.

12.2 Soho Channel Sampling

In 1997, Soho undertook channel sampling of ten of the underground levels on the El Creston vein. Brown (2004) describes the channel-sampling program as follows:

> *Approximately 1,200 underground and surface channel samples were taken from the El Creston zone, with a few samples taken at Dolores, Cinco de Mayo and Los Burros. Channel samples were taken with chisel and hammer, and represent no more than a 1.5-meter sample width. Channel samples taken in cross cuts were generally a 1.5 meter width, while channel samples from drifts along the mineralized structure were from a 1.0-1.5 meter width depending on the width of the drift. Along the drifts, channel samples were taken at 2.5-meter centres. Forty-two check panel samples were taken over channel sample sites to confirm analytical results. Select channel and panel samples were then re-assayed from reject material to check the laboratory accuracy.*

Drift channel samples were taken across the roof of the drift, perpendicular to the mineralized zone, while crosscut channel samples were taken at waist height on the crosscut wall (Brown, 1998b).

Soho undertook detailed underground sampling in 2004 of the Cinco de Mayo South, Cinco de Mayo North 1 and 2, Texcalama 1, 2, and 3, and El Camino adits to determine possible extensions of the El

Creston zone (Soho, 2004b). The following information on that program is taken from an undated summary identified as Appendix 1 and provided to MDA by Soho:

> *A systematic continuous channel sampling program has been undertaken in the Cinco de Mayo main (southwest) adit, and the Texcalama 1, 2 and 3 adits. Sample locations, at 2.5 meter intervals, were delineated by straight chain and demarked with spray paint to allow for further reference and repeat sampling. All samples within adits (as opposed to crosscuts) were acquired across the ceiling of the adit in a continuous hammer and chisel channel sample. The entire width of the adit was sampled. If the adit width exceeded 2 meters the sample was split into 2 or more samples. Where crosscuts were encountered, several samples were collected across the entire crosscut width and each individual sample did not exceed 2 meters in width. Each sample was a continuous hammer and chisel channel sample across the inward wall the crosscut.*
>
> *The channel sampling technique for the adit sampling program is consistent utilizing a 4 pound short-handled sledge hammer and chisel to cut a channel continuously across the adit ceilings or cross cut walls. Attention and best effort was paid to acquiring consistent volumes of material across each sample. To ensure sufficient representative material was acquired, each sample averaged in the 2.5 to 3 kilogram range.*
>
> *All samples were labeled, bagged and sealed (zap strapped) on location. The samples were then transported by burro to the camp office where they were sorted, grouped and sealed in rice bags for transportation to Durango by company truck. In Durango the samples were transferred to the company's subcontractor, Engineer Artemio Terrazus, for immediate delivery to ALS Chemex's sample prep lab in Guadalahara. Once prepped, ALS Chemex oversaw the shipment of the samples to its assay lab in North Vancouver BC.*

In 2005-2006, Soho undertook additional underground and surface sampling at the Santiago, Pitallo, Espinal, and El Rey mineralized zones (Soho, 2006a, 2006c). The channel samples did not exceed a maximum length of 1.5m, with the limits of sampled material respecting geological contacts. According to the Soho project manager at the time, the channels were cut across the structure at El Rey at 330°, and individual samples were collected across lengths of one meter or less. Over 150m of the vein structure were sampled (Canova, written communication, 2006a). Canova (2006a) provides the following additional details:

> *Channels were cut every 4 m across the structure that trends 060º and dips 80ºSE with widths of 1.0 m to 2.0 m. A total of 38 channels were cut across the structure. The structure is generally 1.8 m wide and consists of quartz-carbonate veining with visible mineralization of sphalerite, galena, and weak chalcopyrite…*
>
> *The structure cuts across a grey, fine to medium grain granodiorite that is massive. The structure is narrow, linear, and rich in gold, silver, lead and zinc.*

Chris Basil, who worked on the El Rey sampling for Soho, provided the following additional detail (written communication, 2008):

> *"…the locations were surveyed in by straight chain and brunton, [by Basil] and tied to the adit portals. The resultant coordinates for the channel samples were then calculated based on the surveyed portal locations data that we had at that time (early 2006).*
>
> *The sampling conducted down the adit entry tunnels (where some structures were noted and to generate background) took place along the eastern walls of the adit at a height of approximately 1.4 meters. Along the vein portion of the adits the sampling was along the adit ceilings.*
>
> *The width of the continuous chip / channel samples was approximately 15 cms* [MDA – this refers to width of the channel, not the length sampled]. *Sample size varied due to variable sample lengths. Unlike the first sampling conducted in the 5 de Mayo, which were channels across the entire adit ceilings unless the adit width exceeded 2 meters, the El Rey sampling was broken into contiguous footwall, vein and hanging wall segments."*

A grid was established on the Santiago structure in early 2006 oriented with a 060° bearing along the Santiago structure and covering a strike length of more than 180m (Canova, 2006b). Eight channels were cut across the structure. According to Canova, a total of 124 samples were collected, and the results indicated the width of the structure to be approximately 7 to 16.5m.

12.3 Soho Reverse-Circulation Sampling

Soho drilled 37 RC holes at Tahuehueto, all in the first half of 2005. The following description of their sampling method is from Soho (2005a). Samples were collected every 1.524m from the rig's cyclone with about 30kg of material per sample. Every 1.524m run was split into quarters with a sample splitter, with one-quarter bagged and sealed for shipment to the assay laboratory. The remaining three quarters were bagged, sealed, and stored at the project's field facilities. For every fifth sample, a duplicate sample (equal to one quarter of the total sample) was collected for quality-control analyses. At the field office, samples were recorded, batched, and sealed in large rice bags. Soho personnel drove the samples from the project site to Durango, where they were shipped by secure courier to the sample-preparation facilities of ALS Chemex ("Chemex") in Guadalajara, Mexico.

12.3.1 Reverse-Circulation Sample Contamination

Due to the nature of RC drilling, the possibility of contamination of drill cuttings from intervals higher in the hole is a concern, especially when groundwater is encountered or fluids are added during drilling. The only hole known to have encountered water at Tahuehueto is RC-022. This hole is located on the southernmost, and therefore topographically lowest, RC drill pad at El Creston and was drilled to the lowest elevation of all El Creston RC holes. The RC drill logs provide no information as to the presence of water or injection of drilling fluids; RC-022 is known to have intersected the water table only because it still serves as a well, with the depth of water at the time of writing this report being 14m below the collar. A minor amount of water flows from levels 10 and 14 of the El Creston underground workings.

Down-hole contamination can sometimes be detected by careful inspection of the RC drill results in the context of the geology and nearby core holes. MDA found no suggestion of significant RC contamination during the resource modeling work, but cannot be sure that no contaminated samples are in the resource database.

12.4 Soho Core Sampling

Soho began core drilling in mid-2005. The following description of their sampling procedures is from Soho (2005c). Soho drilled with HQ and NQ core, depending on drilling conditions. Samples varied from 0.5 to 2m in length, averaging 1.0m. Core samples were cut in half longitudinally with a rock saw, with one-half sent for assay and the remaining half boxed, sealed and stored at the project's field facilities. Samples were recorded, batched, and sealed in large rice bags at the field office, and then were shipped by Soho staff to the sample-preparation facilities - SGS Minerals Services ("SGS") in Durango, Mexico in 2005 and 2006, and Inspectorate de Mexico S.A. de C.V. ("Inspectorate") in Durango in 2007 through to September 2007 (Soho, 2007a). Since September 2007, samples have been prepared at Chemex's preparation facility in Guadalajara, Mexico (Soho, 2007e).

Soho reports that the core drilled in 2006 was generally sampled over regular intervals that varied from 30cm to 1.50m, with sample intervals coinciding with major lithological boundaries and veins; where core recovery was less than 70%, samples within that 3.048m run were sampled as a full 3.048m interval. Samples were split lengthwise with a diamond saw, with one-half taken for assay and the remainder retained for future reference. One blank sample was inserted at random every 25 samples and was placed after a highly mineralized zone, if possible. One standard sample was inserted into each batch of 24 core samples.

The following description of Soho's core-sampling procedures for holes DDH07-077 through DDH07-136 was provided by Hall Stewart (written communication, 2008). Geologists marked the sample intervals and cut lines on the core using wax crayons. Samples had a minimum length of 0.5m and a maximum length of 1.5m, depending on the geology. Core was cut along the cut lines by a diamond saw, with the right-hand half (looking down hole) of the core bagged for assay and the left-hand half returned to the core box.

12.5 Core Recoveries

Soho provided MDA with core recovery and RQD data for 94 of the holes within the sequence DH05-032 to DDH07-136. The data had numerous errors, whereby the actual recoveries and RQDs derived from Soho's measurements did not match the recoveries and/or RQDs in the database. All obvious errors were corrected; the data were rejected in the few cases where the causes of discrepancies were not obvious.

The average core recovery of the more than 6,900 measurements is 95%, while the average RQD is 63%. These values increase to 98% and 69%, respectively, when only the more than 3,100 assayed intervals are included. While very poor core recoveries tend to be restricted to lower zinc grades, recoveries lower than 90% are not uncommon over grades of interest (Figure 12.1). RQD values verge toward the average value of about 70% (Figure 12.2); gold results are similar.

Figure 12.1 Zinc Grade *vs*. Core Recovery

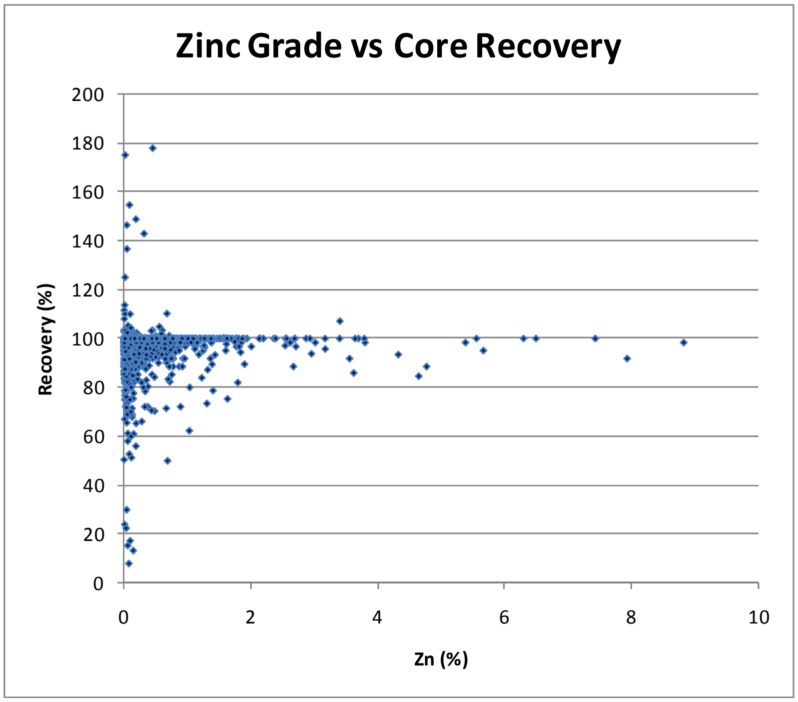
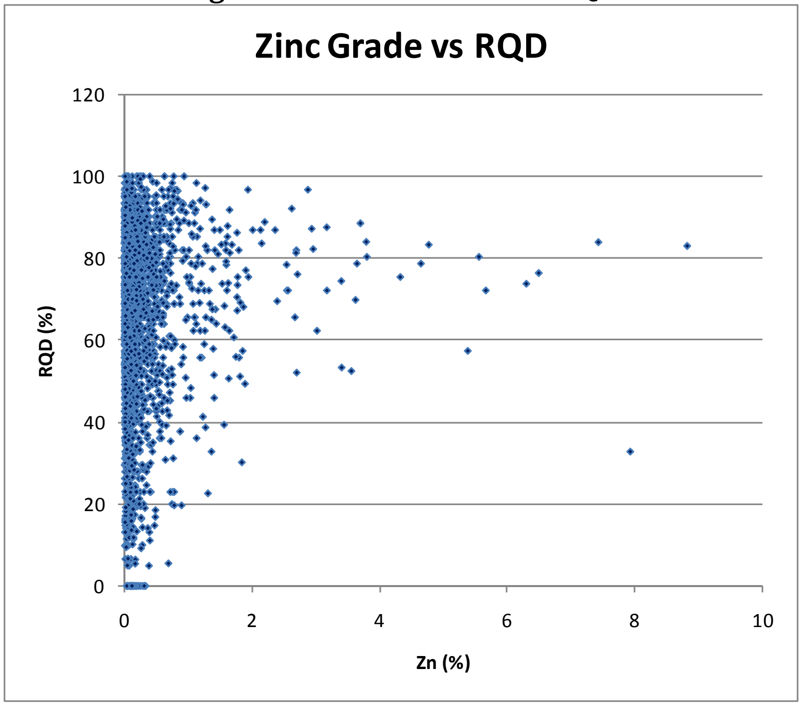


Figure 12.2 Zinc Grade *vs*. RQD



13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

The descriptions of analytical methods in this section are derived from digital copies of original assay certificates sent directly to MDA by the laboratories, unless otherwise noted. These laboratories (Chemex, SGS, and Inspectorate), as well as the analytical procedures used by the laboratories to obtain the precious metal and base metal assays at Tahuehueto, are well known and widely used in the minerals industry.

13.1 Reverse-Circulation Samples

The Soho RC samples were prepped at the Chemex sample-preparation facilities in Guadalajara, Mexico, and the pulps were shipped by Chemex to their laboratory in North Vancouver for analysis (Soho, 2005a). Chemex is ISO 9001:2000 registered. Gold analysis was conducted by fire assaying a 30g charge and utilizing a gravimetric finish (Chemex method Au-GRA21). Silver, copper, lead, and zinc were analyzed by ICP-AES ("inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy") following three-acid digestion and HCL leach (method ME-ICP61). Over-limit silver, copper, lead, and zinc (100ppm for Ag and 10,000ppm for the base metals) results were re-assayed by three-acid digestion and HCL leach, with an AAS ("atomic absorption spectroscopy") finish (method AA62); approximately 2% of the samples were also analyzed for silver by fire assaying with gravimetric finish.

13.2 Core Samples

Core holes DDH05-001 through 05-031 and DDH05-033 through DDH06-048 were analyzed at the SGS lab in Toronto, Canada; SGS is ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO/IEC 9002 registered. The samples were first sent to the SGS sample-preparation facilities in Durango, Mexico, and then the pulps were shipped by SGS to the Toronto lab. Gold grade was determined by fire assaying of 30g charges and finishing with AAS (SGS method FAA313); over-limit (>10g/t) analyses were completed by fire assaying 30g charges and completing with gravimetric finish (method FAG303). Silver, copper, lead, and zinc grades for all samples were determined using four-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES analysis (method ICP40B). Silver over limits (>10ppm) for samples from holes DDH06-037 through 06-048 were determined by AAS after three-acid digestion (method AAS21E); over limits for the earlier holes were by method AAS40E, which no longer exists but may have been similar to AAS21E. Methods AAS21E and AAS40E both had an upper threshold of 300ppm; samples exceeding this limit were analyzed by method AAA50, which is reported in units of g/t and has a 10g/t detection limit, but is not described on the SGS website. AAS40E and AAS21E analyses were also completed on a number of the samples that were not subject to ICP40B over-limit assaying. Copper, lead, and zinc over-limit results were determined by method ICA50, which is reported in percent and has detection limits of 0.01% for all base metals, but is not listed as a current assaying method by SGS.

Inspectorate analyzed core samples from DDH05-032 and DDH06-049A through DDH07-121 in their Sparks, Nevada facility; pulps were first prepared at Inspectorate's preparation facility in Durango, Mexico. Gold was analyzed by 30g fire assay with an AAS finish (Inspectorate method Au-FAA); all results of 3g Au/t or greater were re-assayed by fire assaying with a gravimetric finish (method FAGRAV). Primary silver, copper, lead, and zinc determinations alternated between AAS analyses following *aqua regia* digestion (Soho, 2007d) and ICP; some primary silver analyses consisted of fire assaying with an AAS finish. The ICP and AAS methods had upper analytical limits of 200ppm for Ag and 10,000ppm for the base metals; over-limit analyses on these samples used the FAGRAV method for silver and the "AAS - Zinc by AA Assay" method for the base metals.

Samples from core holes DDH07-122 through DDH07-136 were also analyzed by Chemex; sample pulps were prepared at the Chemex facility in Guadalajara, Mexico. The pulps were first shipped by Chemex to their analytical laboratories in Lima, Peru for analysis (Soho, 2007e), then to the Chemex laboratory in Vancouver, Canada for analysis between September and December 2007; in January 2008 the pulps were once again being sent to the Lima laboratory (Soho, 2008a). Gold assays were first done on 30g charges by fire assaying with an AAS finish (method Au-AA23); over-limit (>10g/t) analyses were completed using the Au-GRA21 method. Silver, copper, lead, and zinc were analyzed by method OG62 (similar to AA62).

The following description of the custody procedures for the drill core and samples for holes DDH07-077 through DDH07-136 was provided by Soho. Core was in the custody of the drill crew until Soho geologists picked it up twice a day at about 9:00 AM and 6:00 PM. The core was taken to a fenced core-logging facility, where it was stacked until logging and sampling. At the end of each day, the bagged samples were moved into the portal of an adit near the core shed, which was secured with a locked gate. Samples were shipped from the project site to Durango in Soho vehicles by Soho personnel. In Durango, samples were shipped to Chemex in Hermosillo by Paqueteria y Mensajeria en Movimienito (a secure courier with a long-term contract with Chemex).

13.3 Underground Samples

Brown (2004) states that Soho's surface and underground channel sampling in 1997 was conducted and supervised by three Canadian geologists, including Brown. Samples were prepared by Chemex at their facility in Hermosillo, Mexico, and then the pulps were sent to Chemex's lab in Vancouver, Canada for analysis (Brown, 2004, although Brown, 1998b, states that the 1997 channel samples were shipped directly to the Vancouver lab for both sample preparation and analysis). Brown (1998b) reports that samples were assayed for gold and a 30-element ICP package. Gold was initially assayed by fire assay with an AAS finish using a 30g charge. Samples with gold above 12g Au/t were re-assayed by one-assay-ton fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Samples with silver greater than 200ppm were re-assayed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Samples with lead or zinc exceeding 50,000ppm were re-assayed by atomic absorption using nitric-HCl-acid digestion.

For Soho's 2004 sampling program, samples were prepared by Chemex at their sample prep lab in Guadalajara, Mexico and the pulps were shipped to Chemex's lab in Vancouver for analysis. According to an undated summary of the sampling of the Cinco de Mayo and Texcalama adits provided to MDA by Soho, primary gold analyses consisted of fire assaying with an AAS finish. Samples with values exceeding this method's upper limits of 10 g/t were then assayed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. In addition, analysis of a suite of an additional 33 elements was done by ICP-AES, and where upper limits were exceeded for silver and/or base metals, samples were analyzed by *aqua regia* or acid digestion and AAS. A field-derived standard was inserted at regular intervals in the sample series, and the lab performed duplicate analyses on every 40th sample in a run. In addition, the lab inserted a blank at the beginning of each run as well as standards at random intervals. For the

Cinco de Mayo and Texcalama 1 and 2 adits, blanks and standards were inserted by Soho into the sample sequence (every 20th sample) for assay quality control. For the Texcalama 3 adit, duplicate samples were taken every 20th sample (10th, 30th, 50th etc.) in addition to the above quality-control measures.

Pulps from the Soho 2005 and 2006 surface and underground channel samples from the Santiago, Pitallo, Espinal, and El Rey mineralized zones were prepared at the SGS facility in Durango and the pulps were sent to their Toronto laboratory for analyses.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 Database

Soho provided MDA with a project database consisting of information derived from the RC and core drill holes and underground channel samples. MDA judged the database to be inadequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation due to an unacceptably high error rate, especially with respect to the gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc drill-hole assay data. MDA therefore built a new project database, which included building the assay table from digital copies of final assay certificates received directly from Chemex, SGS, and Inspectorate.

The use of three different analytical laboratories, which provided analytical data for five metals of interest, and the use of multiple assay techniques by each laboratory for each of the metals (see Section 13.0) lead to a degree of complexity in the assay database. In order to properly record all original assay data in the database, as well as to have unique fields for use in the resource estimation, MDA created gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc fields in the database that are separate from the original assay data. These fields are assigned one of the assays for each of the five metals for any given sample based on a consistent hierarchy. For example, gravimetric analyses for gold and silver are given a higher priority than AAS analyses, and "ore grade" assays for copper, lead, and zinc are assigned a higher priority than ICP analyses.

14.2 Quality Control/Quality Assurance Program

Soho contracted T-Bear Contracting Ltd. to review onsite project procedures, the project database, and Soho's quality control/quality assurance ("QA/QC") data from Tahuehueto (Daniels, 2007). Daniels concluded that the QA/QC evaluation should be redone once inadequacies in the project database are rectified. As discussed above, MDA has addressed the project database issues, and MDA's QA/QC evaluation is presented below. .

The analysis presented herein is more current than the T-Bear Consulting Ltd. analysis (data through DDH07-136 *vs*. DDH07-122) and is based on project and QA/QC databases that are much more accurate. It is important to note, however, that issues similar to those in the original project database were found and corrected in the QA/QC database. MDA did not completely reconstruct the QA/QC database from original assay certificates, however, and it is likely that errors remain.

All usable data were extracted from the QA/QC database provided to MDA by Soho; all unidentified analytical standards, properly identified standards that lack certified expected value and standard-deviation data, and ambiguously identified QA/QC samples were removed for the purposes of the evaluation.

Quality-control samples available for review include duplicate samples, analytical standards, and blanks that were inserted into the sample stream by Soho; this discussion also includes analyses of some of the internal laboratory QA/QC results.

14.2.1 Blanks

Blank samples are used to test for cross contamination between drill samples in the analytical laboratory, which is most common during sample-preparation stages. In order for the blanks to be meaningful, therefore, they must be sufficiently coarse to require the same crushing stages as the drill samples and should be placed immediately after mineralized drill samples (which would be the source of most cross-contamination issues) in the sample stream.

Soho has been inserting blank samples into the sample stream since drilling began at Tahuehueto in 2005. The coarse blank material is derived from an outcrop within the project area of post-mineral rhyolitic tuffs of the upper volcanic series that lies above the mineralized lower volcanic series rocks.

MDA reviewed data from 228 Soho blank samples, which were included with samples from 73 out of the 140 holes within the sequence of DDH05-001 to DDH07-136. There are at total of 6,147 drill samples in these 73 holes, which indicates the blanks were inserted at an average rate of one for every 27 drill samples; Soho reports that every 25th sample submitted was a blank.

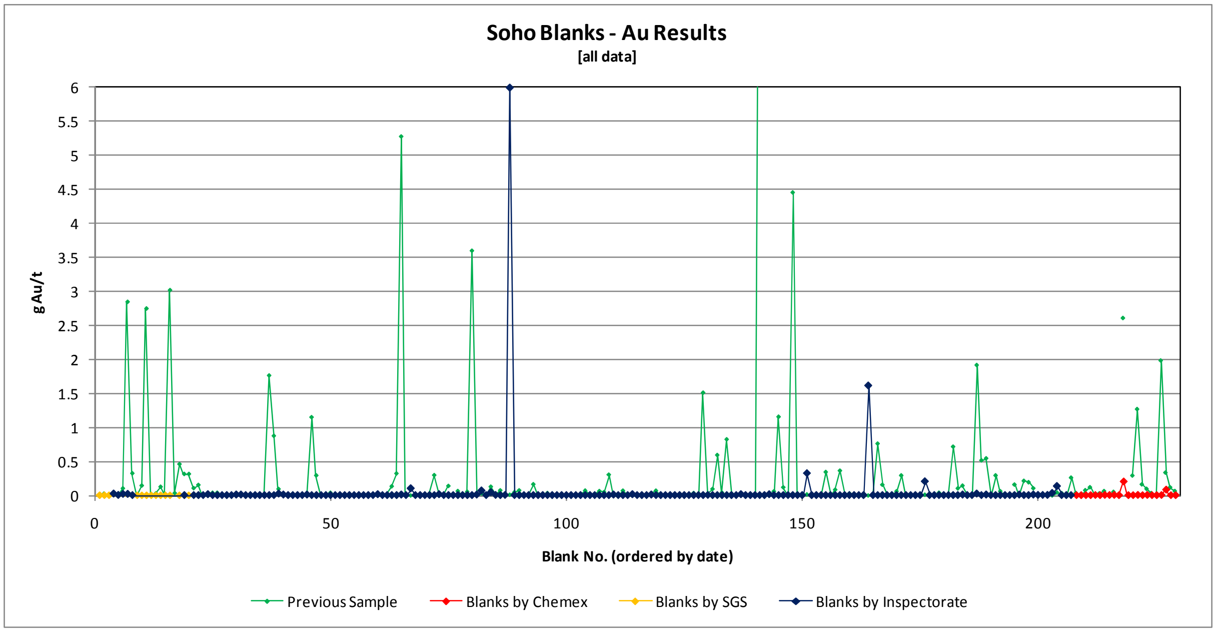
Figure 14.1(a) shows a plot of the gold assays, colored to identify the assay lab, for all blank samples submitted by Soho. The graph also plots the assays of the drill samples that preceded the blanks in the sample stream, which were possible sources of cross contamination; the assays of the blank and the preceding samples are shown at the same x-coordinate. With this type of plot, correlations between anomalously high blank assays and the assays of drill samples that preceded the anomalous blanks provide good evidence of cross contamination. Figure 14.1(b) shows the same data over a tighter range in gold values.

Nine out of the 228 blank samples (4%) returned assays greater than 0.05g Au/t. Two of these samples are in excess of 1.5g Au/t and are very likely misidentified (*i.e.*, they are likely drill samples either misidentified by Soho or switched in the laboratory). Of the remaining anomalous blank samples, only the two Chemex samples may indicate cross contamination. While a relationship between blank and previous samples can be seen for blank results between 0.01 and 0.05g Au/t in the Inspectorate and Chemex samples, indicating likely cross contamination, this level of contamination is not material to the resource estimation.

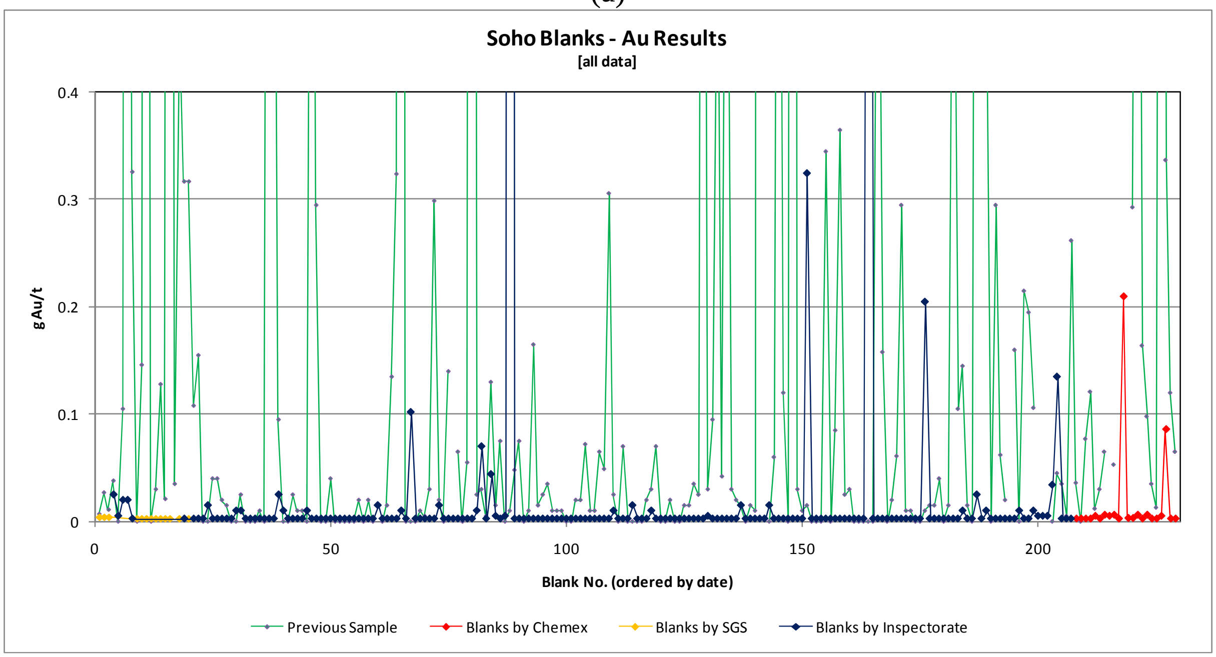
Figure 14.2 shows the zinc results of the Soho blanks and previous drill samples. There is a good correlation between blank and previous-sample grades, which provides good evidence of cross contamination, although the level of the contamination in most of the blanks (<0.05% Zn) is not material to the resource estimation. There are six blanks (2.6% of the samples) with assays exceeding 0.05% zinc. The blank assays exceed the previous sample assays for two of these six samples, which suggest that the anomalously high zinc values may be due to misidentification of the samples as blanks.

In addition to the Soho blanks, Soho received the results of internal laboratory blanks inserted routinely by Chemex for 20 of the 2005 RC holes. It is not known if these blanks originally consisted of coarse material that required crushing, and, if crushing was required, the sample preceding the lab blank is not known (the Chemex QA/QC results are reported in separate certificates from those including Soho's drill samples). The Chemex blanks did not return anomalous results, although the significance of these data is limited.

Figure 14.1 Soho Blank Samples *vs.* Previous Samples: Au Values

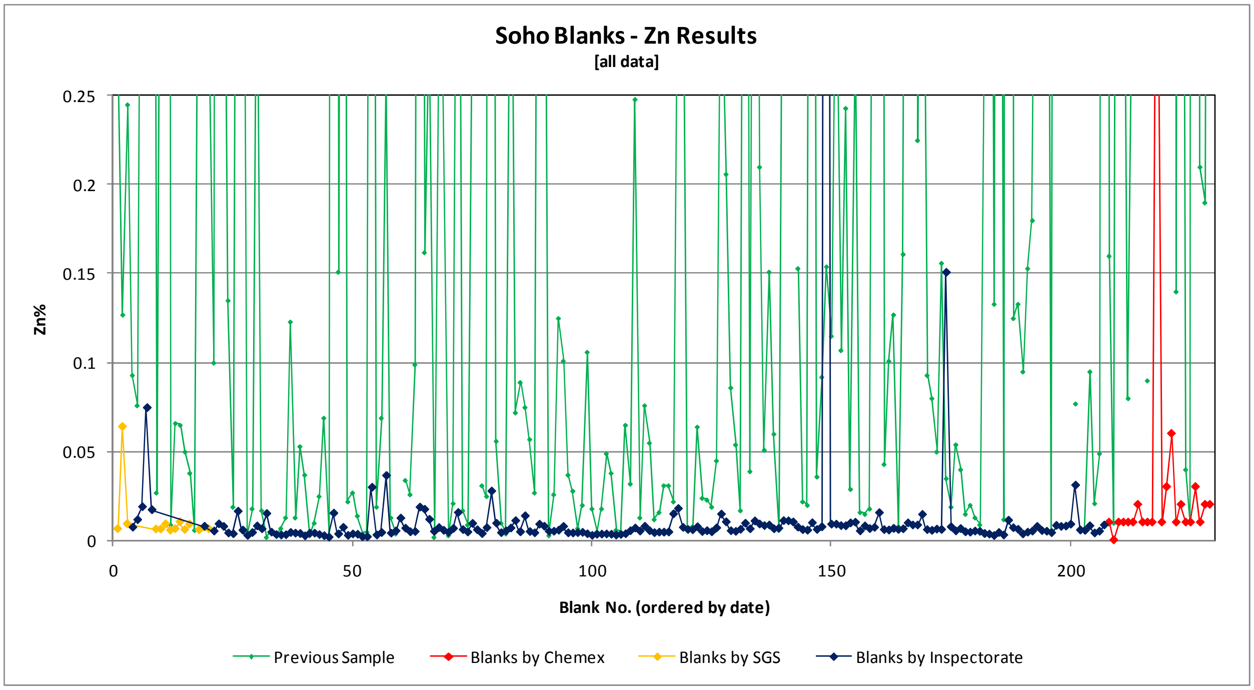


(a)



(b)

Figure 14.2 Soho Blank Samples vs. Previous Samples: Zn Values



14.2.2 Reference Standards

Soho reportedly has inserted commercial analytical standards into the drill-sample stream since the inception of drilling at Tahuehueto. MDA analyzed the data from seven commercial standards (Table 14.1) from WCM Minerals, a division of WCM Sales, Ltd. of Burnaby, BC, Canada, although there are insufficient results for PB107 to make meaningful observations. Reference standards are used to evaluate the analytical accuracy of the assay laboratory.

Table 14.1 Expected Values of WCM Minerals Reference Standards

Standard	g Au/t	Std Dev	g Ag/t	Std Dev	Cu%	Std Dev	Pb%	Std Dev	Zn%	Std Dev	DH Sequence
CU135	5.93	0.1102	31	0.754	0.18	0.0022	-	-	-	-	DDH05-032 - DDH07-071
PB106	-	-	58.5	1.453	0.62	0.0108	0.52	0.0244	0.84	0.0225	RC-009 - RC-024
PB107	-	-	171	2.511	1.61	0.0191	1.82	0.0267	2.8	0.0295	RC-013 - RC-019
PB109	-	-	30	3.084	0.50	0.011	1.47	0.0635	4.16	0.0534	DDH05-032 - DDH07-071
PB117	0.31	0.02	51	2.167	0.58	0.012	2.19	0.072	1.46	0.048	DDH07-075 - DDH07-136
PM409	1.13	0.0484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DDH05-32 - DDH07-071
PM419	1.97	0.0772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DDH07-72 - DDH07-136
PM914	10.4	0.1447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DDH05-32 - DDH07-136

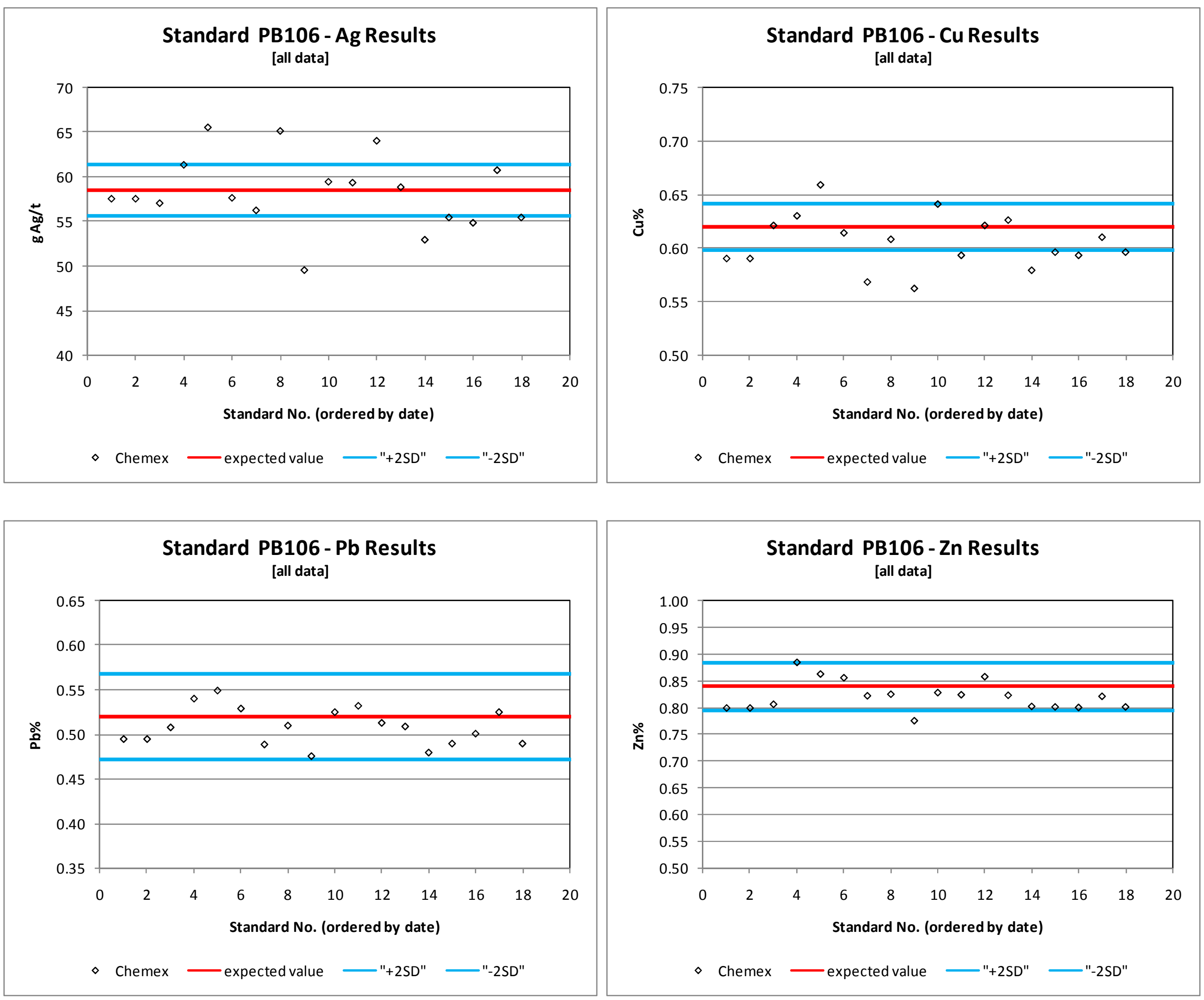
Note: not all holes in the drill-hole sequence have results for standards

The following figures plot the standard assays colored by the analytical laboratory, with the expected values shown with red lines and +/- two standard deviations (“SD”) from the expected values shown with blue lines. Samples lying outside of the +/- two standard-deviation limits are considered "failures". Samples with likely sample identification problems (multiple elements, not including the metals for which the standards provide certified results, are highly anomalous compared to the entire dataset for the standard in question) are removed from MDA's analysis; these cases are noted on the figures. Standard results that lack over-limit analyses were also excluded from the study. Analytical techniques used for the various QA/QC analyses are discussed in Section 13.0.

Results for PB106, an internal laboratory standard that Chemex used with the 2005 RC samples, are shown in Figure 14.3. All analyses were done by ICP. This standard is the only internal laboratory standard discussed herein and is included due to the lack of Soho standards in the QA/QC database submitted with the RC drill samples.

The silver and copper have unacceptable percentages of samples lying outside of the two standard deviation limits, while all lead and all but one zinc lie within the limits. Copper, lead, and zinc all appear to be biased slightly low, although the number of samples (18) is insufficient to be statistically meaningful.

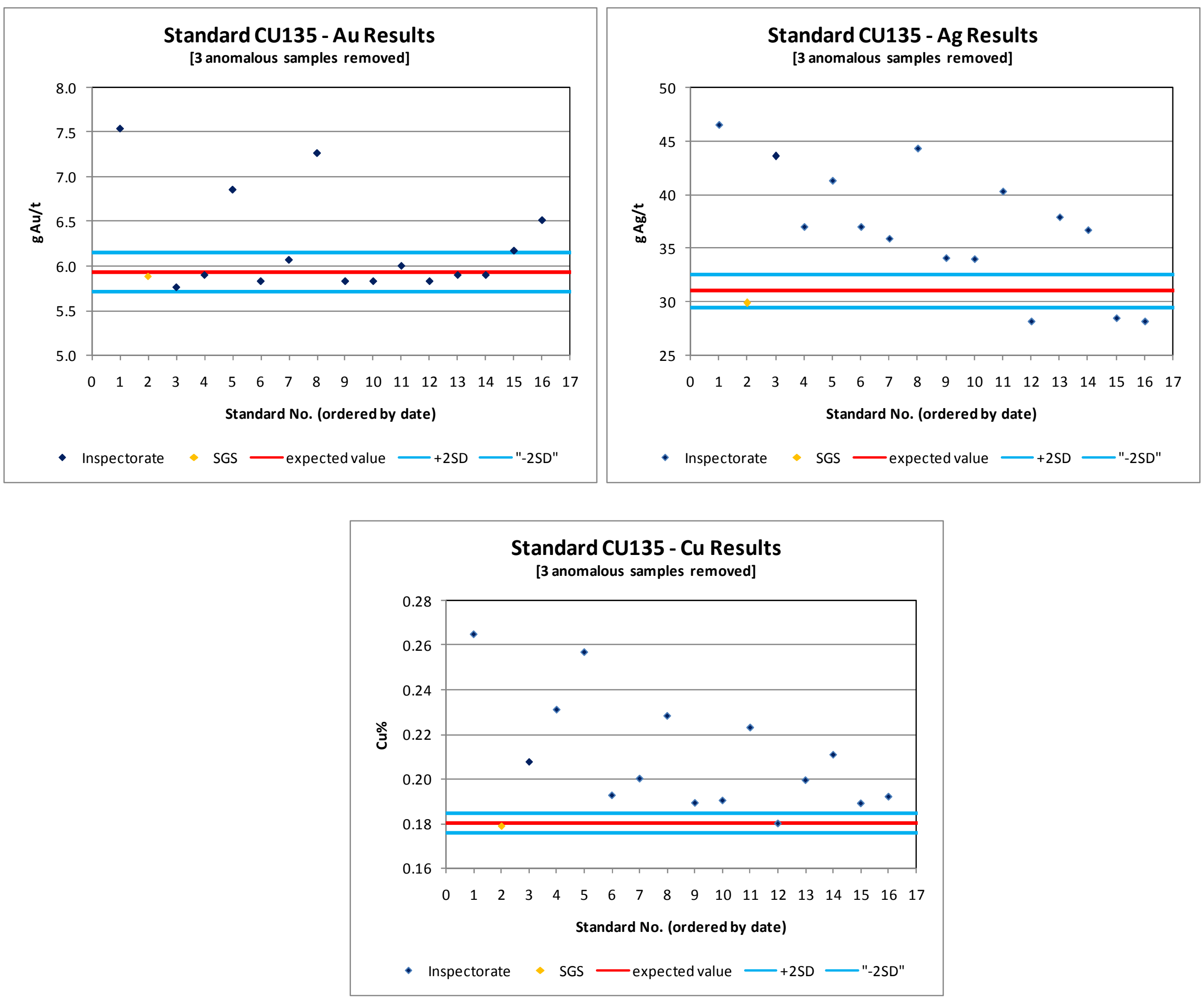
Figure 14.3 Reference Standard PB106



Standards CU135, PB109, and PM409 were submitted by Soho with drill samples from holes DDH05-32 through DDH07-071 and were analyzed by SGS and Inspectorate.

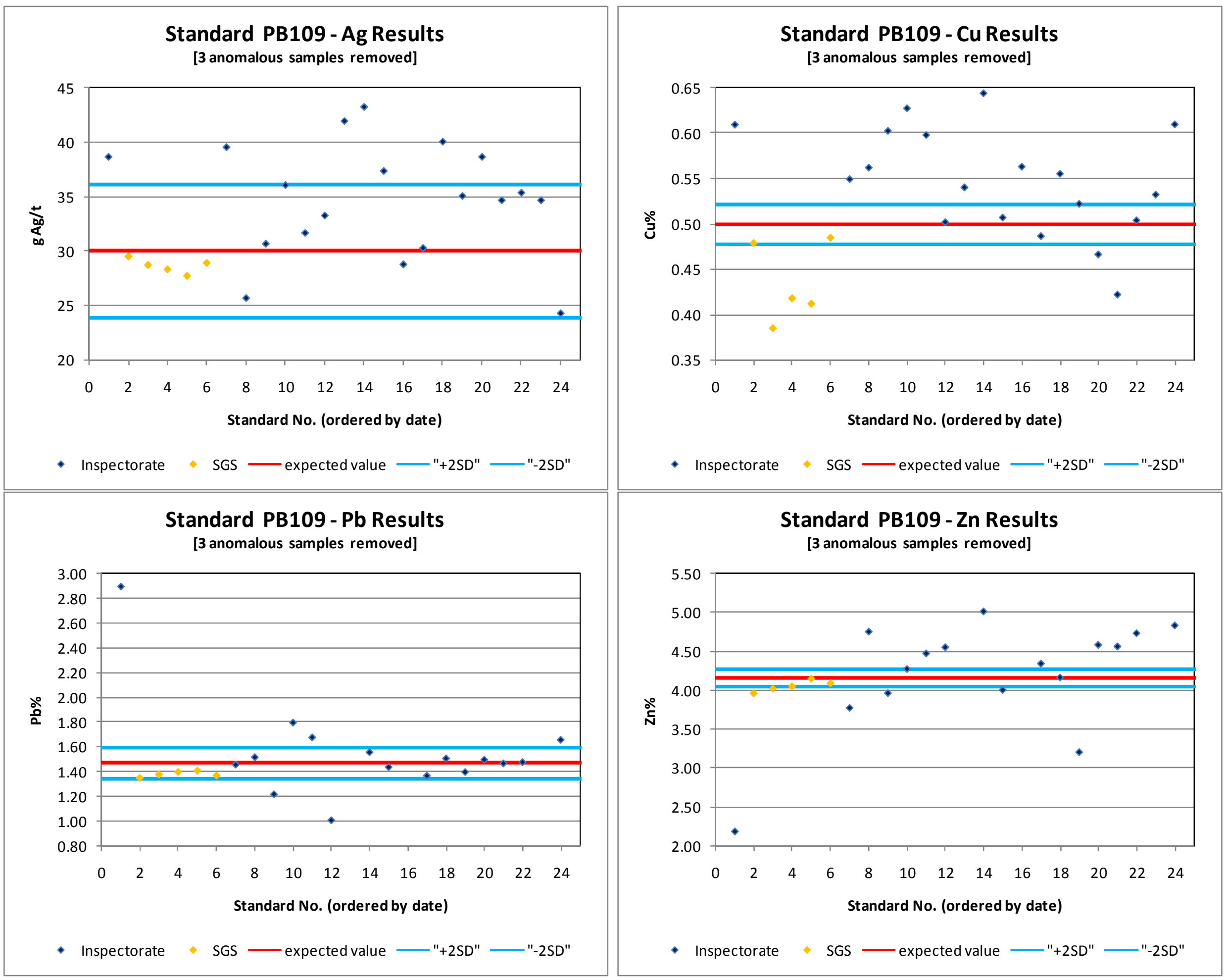
There are many failures in the Inspectorate analyses for CU135 (Figure 14.4) for the three certified metals (gold, silver, and copper). The gold results are generally closest to the expected value, but four out of the 15 analyses are higher than the two standard deviation limits. The silver and copper results are extremely variable (very poor precision), rarely lie within the limits, and are biased high (poor accuracy); both metals were analyzed by ICP except for samples 15 and 16, which were analyzed by AAS following sample digestion. The single SGS analysis of the standard lies within the limits for all three metals.

Figure 14.4 Reference Standard CU135



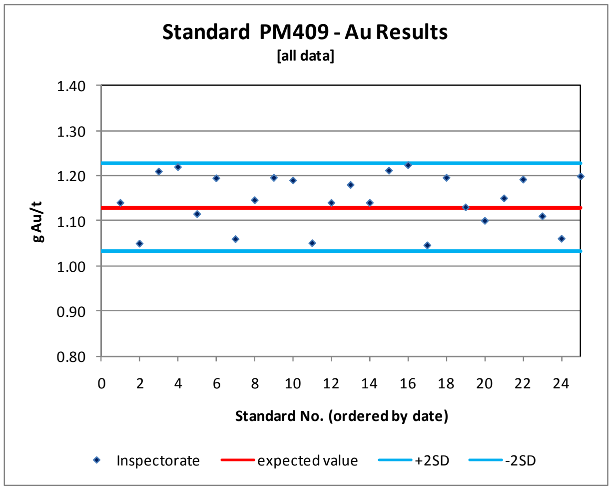
The SGS analyses of silver, lead, and zinc for standard PB109 (Figure 14.5) are all biased low, although most analyses lie within the two standard-deviation limits and only five results are available. The copper analyses are quite variable and again are biased low, with three of the five results being low failures. Inspectorate silver, copper, and zinc analyses are highly variable (poor precision) and biased high (poor accuracy). In contrast, the Inspectorate lead results are acceptably accurate, although the precision is poor and the failure rate remains unacceptably high. Sample one is characterized by highly anomalous copper, lead, and zinc values and is likely misidentified; exclusion of this sample does not change the conclusions, however.

Figure 14.5 Reference Standard PB109



Standard PM409 (Figure 14.6), which only has a certified gold value, was also inserted into the sample stream for this sequence of holes. All results lie within the two standard-deviation limits.

Figure 14.6 Reference Standard PM409



Standards PB117 and PM419 were inserted into the DDH07-72 through DDH08-136 sample stream and analyzed by Inspectorate and Chemex. Inspectorate has three gold analyses below the two standard-deviation limits for PB117 and two above; there is no bias in the results (Figure 14.7). Chemex has two below the limits and one above, and there is no bias in the results. Inspectorate silver, copper, lead, and zinc results show poor precision, unacceptably high failure rates, and no bias in silver but high biases in copper, lead, and zinc. The Chemex analyses are within the limits for silver, copper, and zinc, with the exception of one failure just outside of the lower copper limit; a slight low bias is evident in both silver and copper, while zinc results show good accuracy. Chemex lead results show good precision, but are biased low.

There is an important difference in the Inspectorate and Chemex silver and copper analyses, as the Inspectorate results are from AAS analyses while Chemex used the OG62 method (see Section 13.0).

Figure 14.7 Reference Standard PB117

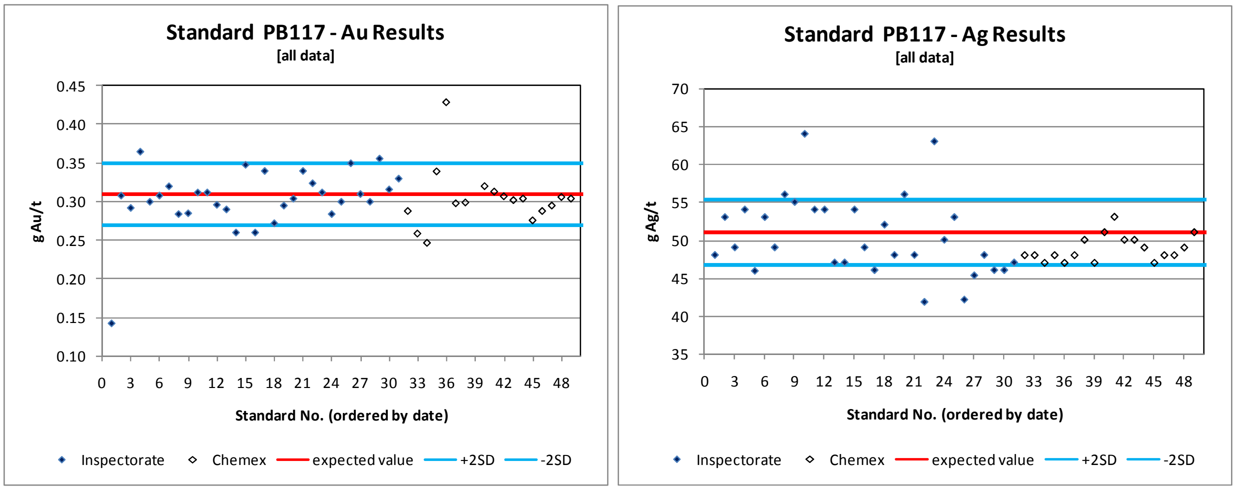
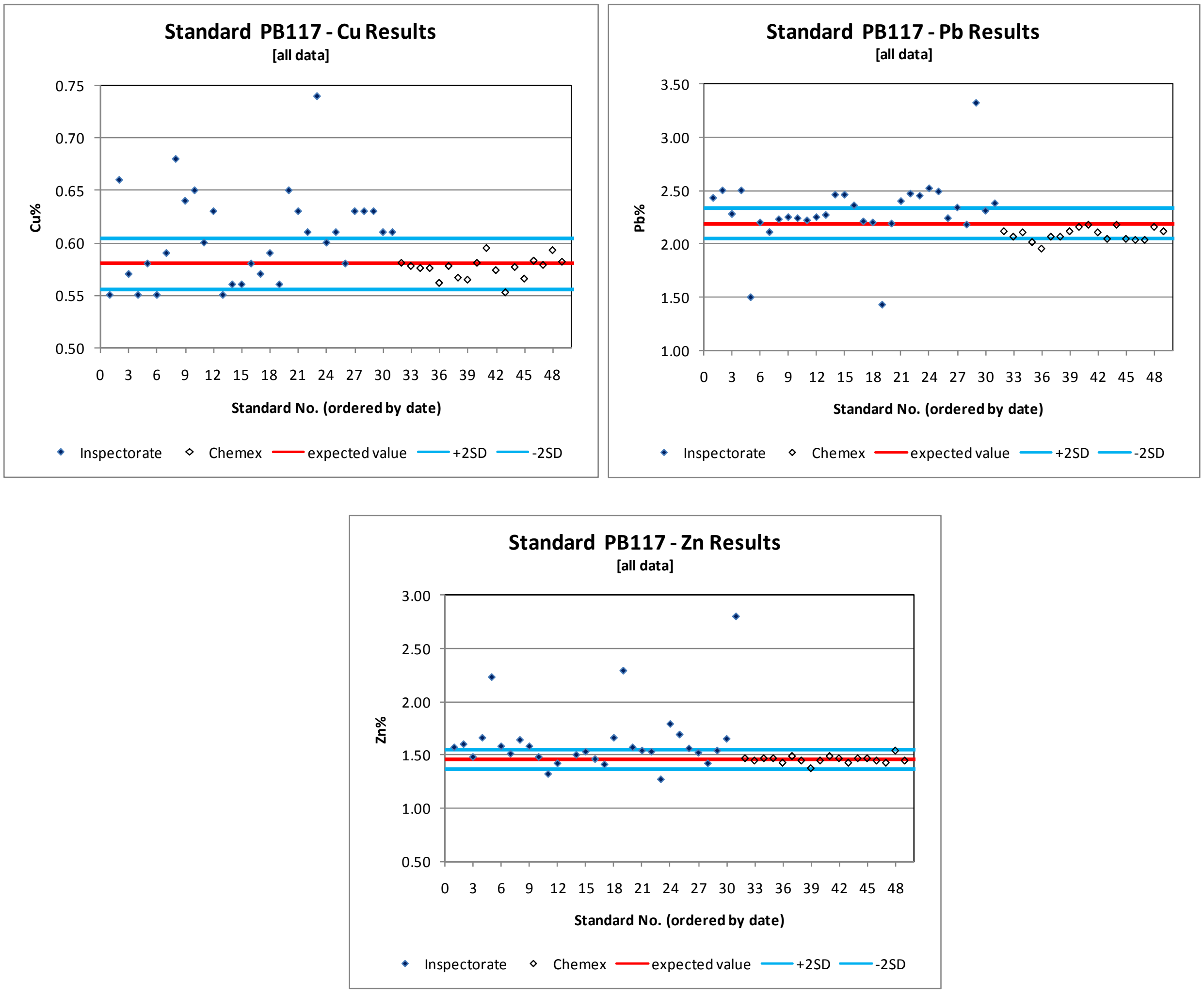


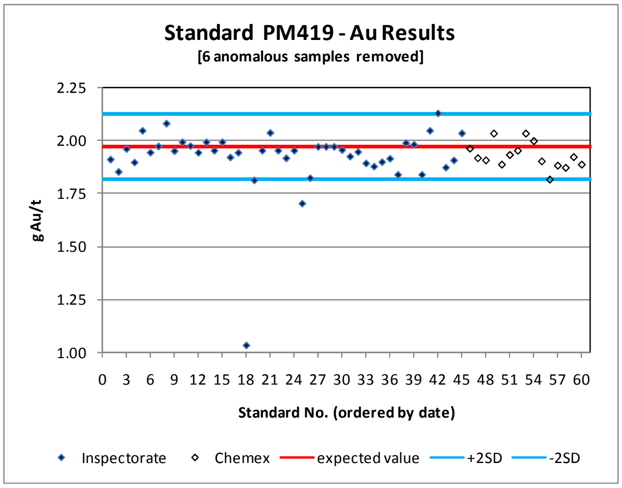
Figure 14.7 Reference Standard PB117, cont.



Gold results for both Inspectorate and Chemex for standard PM419 are acceptable, especially if sample 18 is ignored due to a likely misidentification problem (should be PM409?), although a slight low bias is evident for both labs (Figure 14.8).

Standard PM914 is a high-grade gold standard that has been submitted with the drill samples since core drilling started in 2005 (DDH05-032 to DDH07-136), and therefore has been assayed by SGS, Inspectorate, and Chemex (Figure 14.9). Samples 1 through 36 were submitted with the same series of holes as standards CU135, PB109, and PM409, while samples 37 to 65 were submitted in the same time period as PB117 and PM419. The anomalously low result of sample 38 probably indicates that it is actually standard PM409.

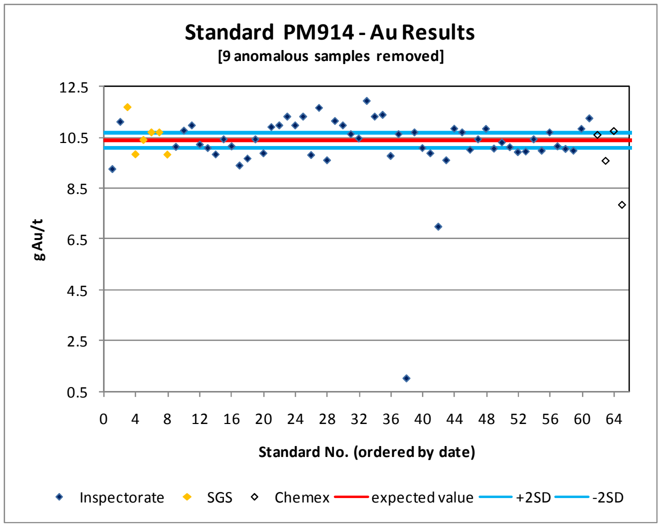
Figure 14.8 Reference Standard PM419



The SGS and Inspectorate results for samples 1 to 36 are highly variable, with failures exceeding values lying within the two standard-deviation limits. While the precision of Inspectorate's results noticeably improves in samples 37 and higher, the failure rate remains unacceptably high. Three out of the four Chemex samples are failures.

Results on Figure 14.9 include fire assays with both AAS and gravimetric finishes for all three labs. Only two of the eleven samples with AAS finishes lie within the two standard-deviation limits; eight are lower.

Figure 14.9 Reference Standard PM914



14.2.3 Duplicate Samples

Three types of duplicate data were provided to MDA by Soho: (1) duplicate samples of core from 29 holes in the sequence DDH07-081 to DDH07-136; (2) an unknown type of duplicate Chemex analyses of RC samples from 18 holes in the sequence RC-003 to RC-024; and (3) an unknown type of duplicate samples from 12 holes in the sequence DDH05-029 to DDH06-047.

Duplicate samples can be used to evaluate the grade variance introduced by inherent geologic variability, sample size, or introduced sampling biases.

Duplicate Core Samples. The known duplicate core samples consist of: (1) ¼-core splits of the ½ core that remains after the primary ½-core sample is taken (DDH07-081 to DDH07-122); and (2) ½-core splits of the core (DDH07-123 to DDH07-136). There are insufficient duplicate core samples at meaningful grades (≥0.2g Au/t) for statistically meaningful analyses.

Duplicate Samples of Unknown Type - Core. These duplicate samples were analyzed by SGS and listed as the last samples on each drill-sample assay certificate. The duplicates are identified by the suffix "DUP-" that precedes the sample number, and the originals of the duplicate samples are posted on the same certificate. The duplicates could be re-assays of the original sample pulp, analyses of new pulps prepared from the coarse preparation rejects of the original sample, or second samples taken from the ½ core remaining after the primary sample was taken (although Soho reports that no drill-core duplicate samples were taken prior to hole DDH07-081).

The mean of the duplicate silver assays is 4% higher than the original assays for all duplicate-original pair means of 5g Ag/t or higher (20 samples); removal of one sample pair from the dataset yields identical means. The lead and zinc means of the duplicates are also nearly identical to the original sample means at 0.05% and 0.1% minimum grades of the mean of the pairs, respectively. There are insufficient samples at meaningful grades to compare gold and copper.

Duplicate Samples of Unknown Type - RC. These duplicate samples are reported separately in Chemex assay certificates that include only duplicate samples submitted by Soho. The certificates identify the submitted samples as RC drill chips, and the samples have weights indicating that they are not pulps. These duplicates are likely one-quarter splits collected at the RC rig at the time of drilling, which were reportedly collected for every fifth sample (Soho, 2005a), although they could also be coarse preparation rejects of the original samples.

The gold mean of the duplicates is 4% lower than the mean of the original samples for all duplicate-original sample pairs whose means exceed 0.2g Au/t (23 samples). There are insufficient data at significant grades for meaningful comparisons of the other metals.

14.2.4 Check Assays

It appears that no systematic check assaying by an umpire laboratory has been undertaken on the Tahuehueto drill samples.

14.2.5 Surface and Underground Channel Sampling

Soho completed an underground and surface sampling program at the Santiago, Pitallo, Espinal, and El Rey mineralized zones in 2005 and 2006. Soho reports that blank samples were inserted randomly within each series of 25 samples and standards were inserted every 25th sample during this program. MDA does not have the results from this QA/QC program.

14.2.6 Discussion

A critical aspect of a QA/QC program is careful management of the data. In the case of Tahuehueto, it is clear that the program was lacking proper management through 2007. MDA's review of the data has revealed the obvious mislabeling or otherwise misidentification of many standards and blanks, and many likely remain in the data presented above.

Blanks. It is difficult to draw definitive conclusions regarding laboratory cross contamination due to the likely misidentification of some of the samples. If MDA's suspicions of the misidentification of some of the anomalous "blanks" are correct, the data do not indicate that there are material problems with cross contamination, although there are blank data from only 73 of the 177 drill holes.

Reference Standards. A total of 239 sample results of reference standards were examined by MDA, excluding Chemex internal standard PB106 and those samples deemed to be misidentified. These standards were inserted into a sample stream that totals 7,498 drill samples (does not include 2,360 RC drill samples for which there are no results from Soho standards available); there is an average of about one valid standard for every 31 drill samples. Soho's QA/QC protocols suggest that the actual insertion rate was 1 standard for every 25 drill samples. The discrepancy is probably mainly due to an incomplete QA/QC database and the misidentification of a number of the standards.

Reference standard "failures" occur when an analysis lies outside of the two standard-deviation limits (a "type 1" failure) or two or more consecutive standard analyses lie beyond one standard-deviation limits (a "type 2" failure). In the review of the results presented above, the type 2 failures have not been discussed due to the incomplete nature of the QA/QC database, which precludes definitive identification of consecutive standard samples. It is clear, however, that there are numerous instances of type 2 failures.

The purpose of a QA/QC program is to recognize potential problems as the data are received, and to react immediately to resolve the discrepancies. In the case of reference standards, all samples in assay batches that are included with a standard "failure" should immediately be re-assayed (with additional standard samples). MDA is not aware that re-assaying of any assay jobs has ever been done in response to standard analyses failures.

The RC drill samples lack Soho reference-standard data, which are much preferred over internal laboratory standards whose certified values are well known to the analytical lab. In addition, the Chemex internal standard reviewed herein does not include a certified gold value, which means that the RC gold analyses are completely unverified.

In the context of the entire dataset of Tahuehueto standard data, which generally indicates a lack in precision and accuracy, the gold analyses for standards submitted with the drill sequence DDH05-032 to DDH07-071 (expected values of 1.13, 5.93, and 10.4g Au/t) yield relatively good results. Silver and copper results from two standards in this drilling sequence (30 and 31g Ag/t; 0.18 and 0.5% Cu) demonstrate poor precision and high bias; additional silver standards at higher grades are lacking. Standard analyses of lead yield acceptable results, but only serve to verify high-grade samples (certified value of 1.47% Pb). Like silver and copper, zinc results show poor precision and high bias, and like lead they lack in grade coverage (one standard with 4.16% Zn certified value).

For the drill-hole sequence DDH07-072 to DDH07-136, two of the gold standards (0.31 and 1.97g Au/t) yield acceptable results, although the higher-grade standard has a slight low bias. A high-grade standard (10.4g Au/t) lacks precision, with many failures, and has a slight low bias. Silver, copper, lead, and zinc have only one standard (51g Ag/t; 0.58% Cu; 2.19% Pb; 1.46% Zn) and therefore lack in grade coverage; the need for additional higher-grade silver and lower-grade lead and zinc standards is particularly important. Analytical results for this standard vary markedly by lab – Inspectorate results have much less precision than those from Chemex for the four metals and also are biased high for copper, lead, and zinc. Chemex results show good precision for the four metals, with slight low biases in silver, copper, and lead.

<u>Duplicate Samples</u>. The duplicate-sample dataset is lacking in the certainty of duplicate sample type and has an insufficient number of samples to make statistically meaningful conclusions.

14.3 Comparison of Reverse Circulation and Core Results

A comparison was made of core-RC sample pairs, with each pair consisting of a core assay and the assay of the closest RC sample to the core sample; only pairs with RC samples lying within 3m of the core sample were considered, which yielded a total of 55 sample pairs. All but two of these pairs are derived from two sets of holes, RC-001/DDH05-001 and RC-020/DDH05-022.

The core assays in the 55 pairs yield means of 1.67g Au/t and 1.26% Zn, compared to RC means of 1.32g Au/t and 1.76% Zn. Comparing the 34 sample pairs where the mean of the pairs is equal to or greater than 0.1g Au/t, the mean of the gold values of the RC samples remains about 20% lower than the core mean. For the 41 sample pairs where the mean of the pairs is greater than or equal to 0.20% Zn, the RC mean for zinc remains about 40% higher than the core mean. Similar results are generated by comparing the core samples to the mean of all RC samples lying within 3m to each core sample, although the zinc mean of the RC samples drops to about 20% lower than the core mean.

These comparisons do not have sufficient pairs at grades in excess of 0.1g Au/t and 0.2% Zn for statistically meaningful conclusions; the results are heavily influenced by the few sample pairs that include high grades for either the core or RC samples.

14.4 MDA Duplicate Samples

MDA collected five samples of core during the May 2007 site visit (Table 14.2). The first four samples consisted of half core that remained in core boxes after the primary assay sample of half core had been removed; the last sample was cut for MDA during the site visit, with one-half sent for assay by Soho and the other half sampled by MDA. MDA delivered the samples to the Inspectorate sample preparation facility in Durango, Mexico, and the samples were prepared and assayed in an identical fashion as the original core samples at the time of MDA's visit.

Table 14.2 MDA Drill-Hole Duplicates *vs*. Original Samples

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	MDA (g Au/t)	Soho (g Au/t)	MDA Ag ppm	Soho Ag ppm	MDA Cu%	Soho Cu%	MDA Pb%	Soho Pb%	MDA Zn%	Soho Zn%
DDH06-056	98.55	99.55	2.464	1.683	118	91.4	1.99	1.4	3.860	2.16	0.700	1.02
DDH06-037A	28.04	29.26	17.005	18.3	17.1	20.7	0.026	0.013	0.164	0.14	0.490	0.4
DDH05-001	44.20	45.72	8.64	5.48	30.7	24.8	0.068	0.057	2.990	2.27	4.300	4.37
DDH06-063	162.00	162.65	6.171	4.388	84	102.8	0.146	0.05	0.308	0.174	0.430	0.124
DDH07-098	300.35	301.35	0.074	0.059	17.7	12.1	0.217	0.143	0.670	0.31	1.590	0.67

The duplicate samples provide an independent confirmation of the presence of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc of a tenor similar to that reported by Soho at Tahuehueto. The data are too limited to comment on the comparisons of the original versus the duplicate samples.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

MDA is not aware of any material information from adjacent properties that is relevant to this technical report.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Only one metallurgical study of Tahuehueto mineralization is known. The following information is taken from the report of that study (Rios, Castrejon, and Nieto, 1977a) and its English translation (Rios, Castrejon, and Nieto, 1977b). During Emijamex's exploration at the Sacramento de la Plata mine between 1975 and 1977, they sent a single 150kg sample for flotation test work. The sample contained sphalerite and galena with minor chalcopyrite in a gangue of quartz, chlorite, hematite, pyrite, and limonite. Geochemical analysis of the sample indicated it contained 3.00g Au/t, 53.00g Ag/t, 6.40% Zn, 3.50% Pb, and 0.24% Cu. According to the translation of the metallurgical report (Rios, Castrejon, and Nieto, 1977b), "*The screening of pulverized material through a -65 mesh indicates a degree of recovery of 82.7, 82.8 and 80.5% of free zinc, lead and copper respectively*". The report concluded that milling should be between -65 and -100 mesh and that "*the studied ore adapts easily to the process of concentration by flotation*" (Rios, Castrejon, and Nieto, 1977b).

While the results of this limited test work are encouraging, it should be noted that: (1) the origin of the sample tested is not known; (2) the grades of the sample are high compared to the average grades of the Mineral Resources reported in Section 17.0, especially the lead and zinc grades; and (3) no gold or silver recoveries are reported.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

17.1 Introduction

Mineral Resource estimation described in this report for the Tahuehueto project follows the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). The modeling and estimate of the Mineral Resources were done under the supervision of Michael M. Gustin, a qualified person with respect to Mineral Resource estimation under NI 43-101. Mr. Gustin is independent of Soho by the definitions and criteria set forth in NI 43-101; there is no affiliation between Mr. Gustin and Soho except that of an independent consultant/client relationship. There are no Mineral Reserves estimated for the Tahuehueto project.

Although MDA is not an expert with respect to any of the following factors, MDA is not aware of any unusual environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or political factors that may materially affect the Tahuehueto Mineral Resources as of the date of this report.

The Mineral Resources presented in this report for the Tahuehueto project conform to the definitions adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM"), December 2000 and modified in 2005, and meet the criteria of those definitions, where:

> *A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.*
>
> Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.
>
> *An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques for locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.*
>
> Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration.

An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

A 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

17.2 Resource Modeling

17.2.1 Data

A model was created for estimating the gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc resources at Tahuehueto from data generated by Soho, including limited geologic mapping, RC and core drilling data, underground sampling, and project topography derived from one-meter resolution IKONOS imagery. These data were incorporated into a digital database using the UTM Zone 13 NAD27 Mexico coordinate system, and all subsequent modeling of the Tahuehueto resource was performed using Surpac® mining software.

17.2.2 Deposit Geology Pertinent to Resource Modeling

Various structures provide the primary controls of the mineralization at Tahuehueto. The Cinco de Mayo (including the El Catorce area), El Perdido, and Santiago mineralization lie along a structural zone that strikes 045˚ to 055˚ and dips 60˚ to 80˚ to the southeast. The El Rey deposit lies to the northwest along a subparallel structure striking 060˚ and dipping very steeply to the southeast, and mineralization at El Creston is primarily controlled by a structural zone that strikes 030˚ to 035˚ and dips to the southeast. The mineralization in most of these structures consists more of a zone of irregular veins and veinlets than single, well-defined veins. The strongest and most continuous zones of mineralization generally correlate positively with quartz veining and, in unoxidized zones, increases in sulfide minerals.

The correlation of the mineralized zones of veining from drill hole to drill hole in areas where multiple such zones occur remains a work in progress for Soho. This lack of geology is partially due to incomplete or inconsistent logging of the holes, which is presently in the process of being rectified by a re-logging program. In cases where the correlations remain uncertain, MDA made interpretations that are thought to best fit the data.

17.2.3 Geologic, Oxidation, and Void Modeling

Soho provided MDA with a three-dimensional wireframe interpretation of the principal mineralized structures at Tahuehueto. While MDA used these solids extensively as a general guide during the modeling described below, the details of the MDA interpretations of the mineralized zones commonly vary from the Soho wireframes. The differences are due in part to drill data available to MDA that post-dated the wireframe construction. Soho also provided MDA with mapped surface traces of some of the mineralized structures, and these were used by MDA in conjunction with the structural wireframes.

The oxidized/partially oxidized zone was delineated from the unoxidized zone by means of a three-dimensional surface created by Soho. MDA used this surface in the modeling of the resources, as discussed below, after checking it against drill-hole oxidation codes in the project database.

There is a relatively minor amount of underground workings within the Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, and El Rey areas. These workings consist primarily of exploration-type drifts along mineralized structural zones and minor crosscuts. Soho reports that there is no stoping in any of the El Creston or Cinco de Mayo workings, but two raises have been developed between levels 9 and 10 in El Creston. There is one raise to surface from the Cinco de Mayo main SW adit, and there is a small stope in El Rey between levels 3 and 4.

The underground workings were either surveyed by Soho or more commonly Soho has digitized plan maps of the workings created by previous operators; the plan maps of the workings are located in UTM space based on Soho's surveying of the portals of the tunnels. MDA created three-dimensional void wireframes from the data provided by Soho by projecting the outlines of the workings in plan 1m vertically in both directions. The MDA void wireframe suggests a total of about 62,000 tonnes was mined (assuming a specific gravity of 2.7).

17.2.4 Density

Soho sent a total of 87 samples of core from 2005 drilling at El Creston to SGS for specific gravity determinations (SGS code PHY03V). The Tahuehueto specific-gravity data have positive correlations with the metal grades, which is attributable to the effects of increasing sulfide mineral concentrations, especially sphalerite, on specific gravity. The correlation in grade is reflected in similar correlations with the low, medium, and high-grade mineral domains, which were used to identify average specific gravity values for each mineral domain (Table 17.1).

The specific gravity determinations do not account for all natural voids present in the Tahuehueto host rocks. Natural fractures in rock that terminate individual pieces of core, for example, can reflect *in situ* open spaces that cannot be accounted for by specific gravity measurements. These natural voids are more prevalent in the oxidized portions of the Tahuehueto mineralization. The average specific-gravity values for each mineral domain were therefore factored in an attempt to appropriately account for natural voids that cannot be measured.

Table 17.1 Tahuehueto Specific Gravities Used in Resource Modeling

Mineral Domain	Specific Gravity	
	Oxidized Zone	Unoxidized Zone
unmineralized	2.60	2.65
100	2.70	2.75
200	2.85	2.90
300,400	3.00	3.05

17.2.5 Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido and Santiago Modeling

Mineral Domains. The gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc Mineral Resources at Tahuehueto were modeled and estimated by evaluating the drill data statistically, interpreting mineral domains on cross sections, analyzing the modeled mineralization statistically to establish estimation parameters, and estimating grades into a three-dimensional block model. All modeling of the Tahuehueto resources was performed using Surpac® software.

Quantile plots of metal grade distributions of the drill-hole assays were examined in order to identify natural grade populations for each metal. This analysis led to the determination of low-, medium-, and high-grade populations for each of the five metals; a very high-grade population in silver was also identified. The grade ranges of each of the populations ideally correlate with specific geologic characteristics, and it is the combination of natural grade populations that are uniquely characterized by geology that result in the definition of mineral domains. For example, Soho has observed that the high-grade precious metal populations are associated with chalcedonic veining and associated celadonite, while the base metals are associated with veins and veinlets of crystalline quartz. Unfortunately, the Tahuehueto geologic database does not yet include these and other critical geologic details, and the mineral domains were therefore largely interpreted by MDA without the benefit of adequate geology.

Vertical cross sections oriented orthogonal to the average strike of each mineralized area at Tahuehueto were used to model the mineralization. The sections were spaced at 50m intervals at Cinco de Mayo and 25m intervals at El Creston, El Perdido, and Santiago; some sections at Cinco de Mayo were skipped due to lack of drill data, leading to occasional 100m-spaced sections. The drill-hole traces, underground sample data, topographic profile, surface structural mapping data, and slices of the Soho mineralized-structure wireframes were plotted on the sections, with metal assays (colored by the grade population ranges defined above) and logged zones of veining plotted along the drill-hole traces. These data were used as the base MDA's interpretations of the mineral domains.

Mineral-domain envelopes were interpreted for each of the five metals independently on 20 cross sections covering 1,200m of strike at Cinco de Mayo, 39 sections covering 950m at El Creston/El Perdido, and 9 sections covering 200m at Santiago. The low-grade mineral domains were assigned a code of 100, medium grade as mineral domain 200, and high grade as mineral domain 300.

The mineral-domain envelopes were drawn to more-or-less capture assays corresponding to each of the defined grade populations while considering available and reasonably assumed geologic criteria. The medium- and high-grade mineral domains (200 and 300) often correlate very well for three or more of the metals (Figure 17.1 and Figure 17.2) and likely represent structurally controlled zones of high fluid flow and subsequent significant metal deposition. The low-grade domain (100) for each element occurs as haloes around the mineralized conduits (associated stockwork zones?), as well as lower-grade extensions of the mineralized conduits. The highest-grade silver population, assigned to mineral domain 400, occurs primarily at the oxidized/unoxidized interface and is likely supergene-enriched mineralization. Very little suspected supergene-enriched mineralization was modeled, but few holes actually pierce the oxidized/unoxidized boundary in mineralized areas.

Where drill data are sufficient, such as significant portions of the El Creston target, the zones of higher-grade mineralization show good continuity in both the strike and dip directions, which instills confidence in the mineral domain interpretations. Conversely, in areas of widely spaced drilling, such as large areas at Cinco de Mayo, the drill data are not sufficient to provide a base for confident interpretations and the lack of basic geologic data becomes more acute; further drilling in these areas will likely lead to significant re-interpretation of the mineral domains.

Assay Coding, Capping, and Compositing. Drill-hole gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc assays were coded by their respective sectional mineral-domain envelopes. Although the underground assay data were used in the construction of the mineral domain envelopes, primarily to extend the envelopes in areas lacking drill data, the underground samples were not coded and were not used in the grade interpolations. Descriptive statistics of each metal by mineral domain are provided in Appendix A.

Quantile plots of the coded assays by domain for each element were used to assess the mineral domains and assist in the identification of high-grade outliers that might be appropriate for assay capping. Descriptive statistics of the coded assays by domain and visual analyses of the spatial relationships of the higher grades and their potential impacts during grade interpolation were also considered in the process of determining appropriate assay caps (Table 17.2). The affects of the assay capping can be partially evaluated by examination of the descriptive statistics of the mineral domain assays in Appendix A.

Table 17.2 Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido, and Santiago Assay Caps

Domain	Capping Values				
	g Au/t	g Ag/t	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
100	1.5	37	0.3	1.1	1.2
200	10.0	100	1.5	7.0	6.0
300	60.0	370	no cap	no cap	20.0
400	-	1,500	-	-	-

Figure 17.1 Cross Section 3075 Showing Zinc Mineral Domains

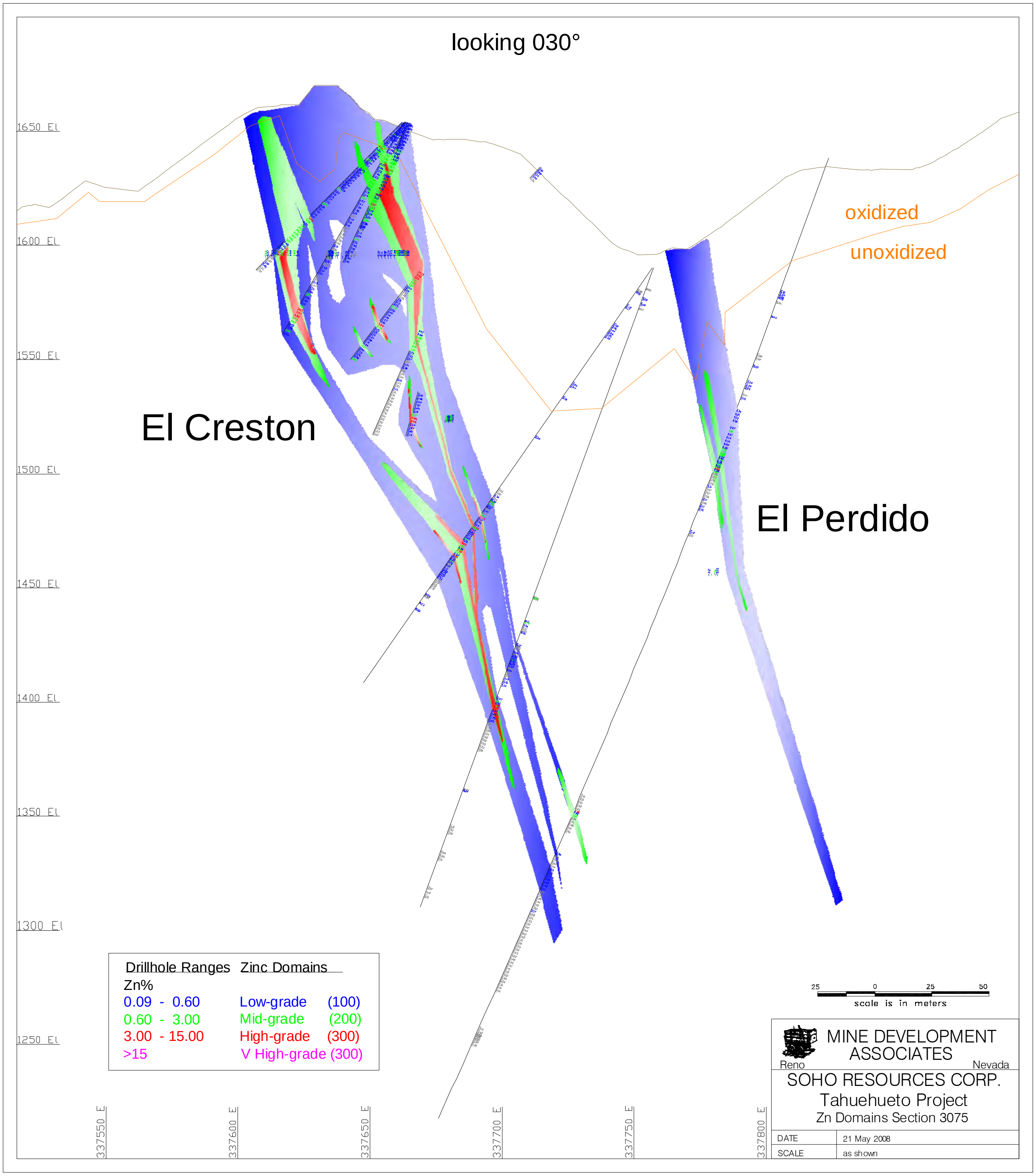
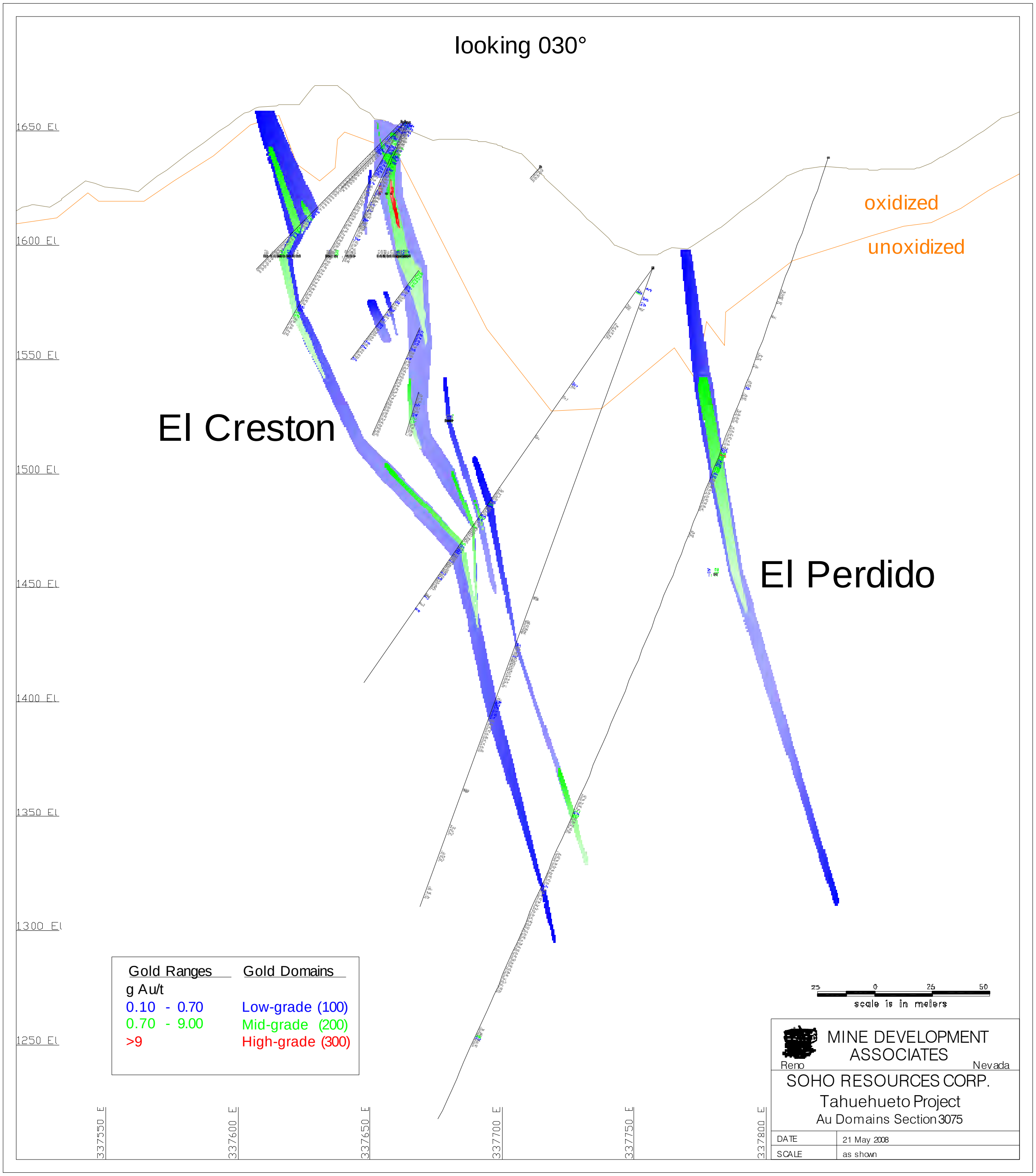


Figure 17.2 Cross Section 3075 Showing Gold Mineral Domains



The capped drill-hole assays were composited at two-meter down-hole lengths, while honoring the mineral domain boundaries, so that only assays coded to a domain were used to create composites for that domain. Composite descriptive statistics are presented in Table 17.3.

Table 17.3 Descriptive Statistics of Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido, and Santiago Composites

Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido & Santiago Au Composites

Domain	Valid No.	Median (g/t)	Mean (g/t)	Std. Dev. (g/t)	CV	Min. (g/t)	Max (g/t)
100	1140	0.21	0.26	0.19	0.73	0.00	1.50
200	477	1.72	2.39	1.72	0.72	0.17	9.25
300	74	13.13	17.26	10.80	0.63	6.71	60.00

Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido & Santiago Ag Composites

Domain	Valid No.	Median (g/t)	Mean (g/t)	Std. Dev. (g/t)	CV	Min. (g/t)	Max (g/t)
100	1406	7.0	8.2	5.1	0.6	0.0	37.0
200	523	31.0	33.5	14.1	0.4	1.4	100.0
300	177	89.6	107.7	61.1	0.6	24.2	370.0
400	15	327.0	475.5	336.3	0.7	213.8	1358.2

Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido & Santiago Cu Composites

Domain	Valid No.	Median (%)	Mean (%)	Std. Dev. (%)	CV	Min. (%)	Max (%)
100	1542	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.83	0.00	0.25
200	469	0.30	0.37	0.22	0.60	0.00	1.29
300	38	1.88	2.24	1.06	0.47	0.80	5.46

Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido & Santiago Pb Composites

Domain	Valid No.	Median (%)	Mean (%)	Std. Dev. (%)	CV	Min. (%)	Max (%)
100	3036	0.11	0.18	0.18	1.01	0.00	1.10
200	335	1.78	2.17	1.30	0.60	0.16	7.00
300	14	17.88	19.27	7.69	0.40	1.32	34.90

Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido & Santiago Zn Composites

Domain	Valid No.	Median (%)	Mean (%)	Std. Dev. (%)	CV	Min. (%)	Max (%)
100	2492	0.20	0.24	0.16	0.65	0.01	1.20
200	802	1.16	1.33	0.74	0.56	0.03	5.31
300	185	5.11	6.03	3.13	0.52	0.62	16.70

Block Model Coding. For the Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, and El Perdido areas, the sectional mineral domain envelopes were used to code a three-dimensional block model for each element. Each model consists of blocks 2m wide (x) by 3m high (z) by 5m along strike (y), with the y direction being 030˚ to reflect the dominant strike direction at El Creston. The domain polygons were projected half the distance to the adjacent sections to code the model, except where the section spacing at Cinco de Mayo is 100m, in which cases the medium- and higher-grade envelopes (domains 200, 300, and 400) were projected a maximum distance of 25m. The horizontal directions for projecting the envelopes were chosen to best fit the strike of the mineralization between adjacent sections, so that unique projections were assigned to the forward and backward projections of each section. In order for the block model to better reflect the irregularly shaped limits of the various metal domains, as well as to explicitly model dilution, the percentage area of each mineral domain within each block was stored (the “partial percentages”).

Due to the approximate 055˚ strike of the Santiago mineralization, which is oblique to the block model orientations, the mineral domain polygons were used to create three-dimensional wireframe solids, and these solids were then used to directly code the partial percentages of the mineral domains to the block models.

The blocks were coded as oxidized or unoxidized using the Soho oxidation surface, the block location above or below surface topography was stored on a block-in/block-out basis, and the partial percentage of mining voids was coded using the void wireframes. The estimation area (Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido, Santiago, or El Rey) was also coded into each block.

Following grade interpolation, the five block models were combined into a single block model that includes all pertinent attributes. The blocks in this final model were assigned a density based on the average specific-gravity values determined for each mineral domain (Table 17.1). First, the base metal (copper, lead, or zinc) with the highest total domain percentage (100 + 200 + 300) coded to each block was identified. The individual domain (100, 200, or 300) of this base metal with the highest percentage coded to the block was then used to assign the specific-gravity value from Table 17.1 to the mineralized portion of the block. This specific-gravity value was weight averaged with the unmineralized portion of the block (assigned a specific gravity of 2.65) to obtain the final full-block specific gravity.

17.2.6 El Rey Modeling

El Rey was modeled differently from the other areas due to: (1) the unique form of the mineralization, which consists of two discreet, thin, well-defined structures that are suggestive of classic veins; and (2) the paucity of drill data, which led to the use of underground sampling as in the interpolation of grades. Underground workings at El Rey include drifts along the mineralized structures at several elevations, and these drifts have been systematically sampled across the structures at approximately four-meter intervals along strike. Two drill holes pierce the main structure below the workings.

Vein solids were constructed from polygons interpreted on vertical cross sections at four-meter spacings, so that the sections were aligned to match the underground sample spacing. These solids were then used to constrain the compositing of the channel samples and drill-hole assays, with the length of each composite being equal to the width of vein solid at the point of the sampling. The composites were color-coded to match the mineral domain grade ranges discussed above and viewed in long-section view (looking 330˚). Mineral domain envelopes were then interpreted on the long sections, and the envelopes were used to split the vein solids into domains, which were used to code both the composites and the block models (on a partial percentage basis) to the mineral domains (100, 200, *etc*.) for each element. Quantile plots of the El Rey composites were used to determine caps (Table 17.4); descriptive statistics of the capped composites are shown in Table 17.5.

Table 17.4 El Rey Composite Caps

Domain	Capping Values				
	g Au/t	g Ag/t	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
100	no cap	17	0.3	2.0	0.7
200	no cap	100	no cap	8.0	3.0
300	-	300	-	no cap	20.0

Table 17.5 Descriptive Statistics of El Rey Composites

El Rey Au Composites

Domain	Valid No.	Median (g Au/t)	Mean (g Au/t)	Std. Dev. (g Au/t)	CV	Min. (g Au/t)	Max (g Au/t)
100	59	0.32	0.36	0.20	0.54	0.02	1.10
200	59	1.04	1.43	1.14	0.80	0.00	6.85

El Rey Ag Composites

Domain	Valid No.	Median (g Ag/t)	Mean (g Ag/t)	Std. Dev. (g Ag/t)	CV	Min. (g Ag/t)	Max (g Ag/t)
100	36	9.16	4.25	6.15	1.45	0.10	17.00
200	38	37.08	29.76	10.26	0.34	1.10	100.00
300	69	103.36	67.50	78.99	1.17	5.40	300.00

El Rey Cu Composites

Domain	Valid No.	Median (%)	Mean (%)	Std. Dev. (%)	CV	Min. (%)	Max (%)
100	87	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.52	0.00	0.30
200	40	0.21	0.18	0.12	0.66	0.00	1.02

El Rey Pb Composites

Domain	Valid No.	Median (%)	Mean (%)	Std. Dev. (%)	CV	Min. (%)	Max (%)
100	56	0.36	0.42	0.25	0.60	0.02	2.00
200	85	2.67	1.83	2.01	1.10	0.02	8.00
300	2	13.85	13.20	2.03	0.15	12.19	15.50

El Rey Zn Composites

Domain	Valid No.	Median (%)	Mean (%)	Std. Dev. (%)	CV	Min. (%)	Max (%)
100	48	0.36	0.18	0.21	1.19	0.02	0.70
200	31	1.59	1.91	0.41	0.21	0.08	3.00
300	63	5.88	4.14	3.77	0.91	0.27	20.00

17.2.7 Grade Interpolation

Variography was performed using the composites of each metal and from each mineral domain, collectively and separately, at various azimuths, dips, and lags. Well-developed structures could not be generated on many of the individual domains, probably due to insufficient number of samples, but acceptable structures could be modeled from each metal if all domains were examined collectively. The variographic study yielded essentially equal ranges for the strike and dip components for each element, with maximum ranges of 10 to 15m for the precious metals (gold and silver) and 30 to 45m for the base metals (copper, lead, and zinc).

Two inverse-distance passes were used to estimate metal grades into the block models using the parameters listed in Table 17.6. A power of three was applied to the inverse-distance interpolation of lead and zinc grades, as the variography showed low nugget-to-sill ratios for these metals. Gold, silver, and copper are characterized by higher nugget-to-sill ratios, and these metals were therefore estimated using a power of two in the inverse-distance interpolations.

The estimation passes were performed independently for each of the mineral domains, so that only composites coded to a particular domain were used to estimate grade into blocks that were coded to that domain. The composites were length-weighted in the interpolation routines. The estimated grades were coupled with the partial percentages of the mineral domains and unmodeled waste stored in the blocks to enable the calculation of a single weight-averaged block-diluted grade for each metal in each block.

The major and semi-major axes approximate the average strike and dip directions of the mineralization in each of the five estimation areas. The first-pass search distances take into consideration the results of the variography and the drill spacing. The second pass was designed to estimate grade into almost all blocks coded to the mineral domains.

Table 17.6 Summary of Tahuehueto Estimation Parameters

Search Ellipse Orientation

Area	Major Axis Bearing	Major Axis Plunge	Clockwise Tilt Around Major Axis
El Creston	035°	0°	-80°
Cinco de Mayo	045°	0°	-60°
Santiago	055°	0°	-80°
El Perdido	055°	0°	-80°
El Rey	060°	0°	-85°

Estimation Criteria

Estimation Pass	Search Ranges (m)			Composite Constraints			
	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Min	Max	Max/Hole	Min Holes
1	40	40	15	2	12	3	2
2	100	100	40	1	12	3	n/a

17.2.8 Tahuehueto Mineral Resources

The Tahuehueto Mineral Resources are listed in Table 17.7. Gold-equivalent cutoff grades were utilized in the tabulation of the resources, with the gold-equivalent grades calculated as follows:

g Au-equiv/tonne = Au grade + (Ag grade ÷ 60) + (Cu grade ÷ 0.35) + (Pb grade ÷ 1.0938) + Zn grade ÷ 0.875)

The equivalency ratio was derived with consideration of historic metal price ratios, with a bias towards more recent ratios; no recovery differential between the metals is included in the ratios.

Two cutoffs were used to tabulate the gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc resources. A cutoff of 2.0g Au-equivalent/tonne was chosen to capture sulfide mineralization potentially available to underground extraction and flotation processing, while a cutoff of 3.0g Au-equivalent/tonne was applied to oxidized mineralization potentially available to underground extraction, which will likely yield lower flotation recoveries than the unoxidized material. The resources are also tabulated at additional cutoffs in Table 17.7 in order to provide grade-distribution information. The resources were tabulated after removal of the modeled mining voids.

Table 17.7 Tahuehueto Mineral Resources

Tahuehueto Inferred Resources

Cutoff (g Au-equiv/t)		Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	Cu%	lbs. Cu	Pb%	lbs. Pb	Zn%	lbs. Zn
Unoxidized	Oxidized											
2.0	***3.0***	***6,402,000***	***1.34***	***276,000***	***31***	***6,429,000***	***0.24***	***33,483,000***	***0.78***	***110,457,000***	***1.43***	***201,138,000***
2.5	3.0	4,985,000	1.62	259,000	36	5,781,000	0.27	29,238,000	0.90	98,759,000	1.61	176,592,000
3.0	3.0	4,101,000	1.86	245,000	40	5,277,000	0.29	25,960,000	0.99	89,854,000	1.75	158,444,000
4.0	4.0	2,722,000	2.44	213,000	49	4,280,000	0.34	20,110,000	1.18	70,945,000	2.09	125,481,000
5.0	5.0	1,907,000	3.03	186,000	58	3,542,000	0.38	15,974,000	1.32	55,589,000	2.42	101,716,000
7.0	7.0	1,047,000	4.31	145,000	74	2,488,000	0.48	11,062,000	1.52	35,082,000	2.96	68,303,000
10.0	10.0	508,000	6.62	108,000	92	1,499,000	0.61	6,839,000	1.68	18,848,000	3.37	37,702,000

2. The cutoff for oxidized resources is higher than unoxidized resources due to anticipated lower recoveries of oxidized material in the flotation process.
2. Gold-equivalent grades are used only for cutoff purposes in the tabulation of resources.
3. Gold-equivalent calculation: g Au-equiv/t = Au grade + (Ag grade ÷ 60) + (Cu grade ÷ 0.35) + (Pb grade ÷ 1.0938) + (Zn grade ÷ 0.875)

Table 17.8 and Table 17.9 tabulate the Mineral Resources by oxidation and area, respectively.

Table 17.8 Tahuehueto Mineral Resources by Oxidation

Tahuehueto Inferred Resources by Oxidation

Cutoff (g Au-equiv/t)		Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	Cu%	lbs. Cu	Pb%	lbs. Pb	Zn%	lbs. Zn
Type	Cutoff											
Unoxidized	2.0	5,885,000	1.24	235,000	29	5,472,000	0.25	32,321,000	0.77	99,914,000	1.40	181,126,000
Oxidized	3.0	517,000	2.44	41,000	58	957,000	0.10	1,162,000	0.92	10,543,000	1.76	20,013,000

Table 17.9 Tahuehueto Mineral Resources by Area

El Creston Inferred Resources

Cutoff (g Au-equiv/t)		Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	Cu%	lbs. Cu	Pb%	lbs. Pb	Zn%	lbs. Zn
Unoxidized	Oxidized											
2.0	***3.0***	***3,135,000***	***1.76***	***177,000***	***29***	***2,920,000***	***0.21***	***14,797,000***	***0.78***	***53,978,000***	***1.43***	***99,163,000***
2.5	3.0	2,544,000	2.07	169,000	33	2,664,000	0.23	12,991,000	0.89	49,810,000	1.58	88,904,000
3.0	3.0	2,140,000	2.36	162,000	35	2,432,000	0.24	11,510,000	0.98	46,230,000	1.71	80,608,000
4.0	4.0	1,453,000	3.08	144,000	42	1,948,000	0.27	8,629,000	1.17	37,476,000	2.03	64,899,000
5.0	5.0	1,038,000	3.84	128,000	47	1,578,000	0.29	6,547,000	1.32	30,163,000	2.33	53,392,000
7.0	7.0	570,000	5.54	102,000	57	1,047,000	0.30	3,803,000	1.58	19,861,000	2.93	36,856,000
10.0	10.0	304,000	8.03	79,000	66	649,000	0.30	1,985,000	1.76	11,809,000	3.46	23,202,000

Cinco de Mayo Inferred Resources

Cutoff (g Au-equiv/t)		Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	Cu%	lbs. Cu	Pb%	lbs. Pb	Zn%	lbs. Zn
Unoxidized	Oxidized											
2.0	***3.0***	***2,459,000***	***0.84***	***67,000***	***32***	***2,506,000***	***0.24***	***13,203,000***	***0.73***	***39,660,000***	***1.40***	***76,036,000***
2.5	3.0	1,768,000	1.05	60,000	39	2,195,000	0.28	11,111,000	0.85	33,275,000	1.63	63,719,000
3.0	3.0	1,396,000	1.23	55,000	45	1,997,000	0.31	9,652,000	0.95	29,153,000	1.81	55,793,000
4.0	4.0	882,000	1.62	46,000	57	1,623,000	0.38	7,360,000	1.11	21,664,000	2.19	42,598,000
5.0	5.0	595,000	2.00	38,000	71	1,360,000	0.44	5,833,000	1.25	16,432,000	2.54	33,293,000
7.0	7.0	313,000	2.82	28,000	98	989,000	0.61	4,189,000	1.34	9,223,000	3.00	20,694,000
10.0	10.0	118,000	4.79	18,000	152	575,000	0.87	2,263,000	1.48	3,845,000	3.49	9,041,000

Santiago Inferred Resources

Cutoff (g Au-equiv/t)		Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	Cu%	lbs. Cu	Pb%	lbs. Pb	Zn%	lbs. Zn
Unoxidized	Oxidized											
2.0	***3.0***	***153,000***	***3.56***	***18,000***	***52***	***256,000***	***0.96***	***3,245,000***	***0.61***	***2,077,000***	***0.77***	***2,588,000***
2.5	3.0	131,000	3.97	17,000	57	243,000	1.10	3,193,000	0.69	1,995,000	0.84	2,423,000
3.0	3.0	119,000	4.24	16,000	62	235,000	1.20	3,150,000	0.74	1,936,000	0.89	2,322,000
4.0	4.0	101,000	4.70	15,000	69	222,000	1.39	3,070,000	0.82	1,825,000	0.97	2,140,000
5.0	5.0	88,000	5.07	14,000	75	210,000	1.54	2,986,000	0.89	1,725,000	1.02	1,980,000
7.0	7.0	68,000	5.73	12,000	85	186,000	1.86	2,790,000	1.02	1,519,000	1.13	1,688,000
10.0	10.0	51,000	6.34	10,000	97	160,000	2.21	2,492,000	1.14	1,284,000	1.26	1,415,000

El Rey Inferred Resources

Cutoff (g Au-equiv/t)		Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	Cu%	lbs. Cu	Pb%	lbs. Pb	Zn%	lbs. Zn
Unoxidized	Oxidized											
2.0	***3.0***	***332,000***	***0.46***	***5,000***	***47***	***504,000***	***0.08***	***601,000***	***1.21***	***8,844,000***	***2.32***	***16,987,000***
2.5	3.0	286,000	0.50	5,000	52	475,000	0.09	553,000	1.33	8,351,000	2.54	15,979,000
3.0	3.0	245,000	0.53	4,000	56	443,000	0.09	499,000	1.45	7,837,000	2.76	14,889,000
4.0	4.0	174,000	0.61	3,000	68	379,000	0.10	383,000	1.75	6,734,000	3.25	12,459,000
5.0	5.0	136,000	0.66	3,000	76	333,000	0.10	311,000	1.94	5,818,000	3.63	10,893,000
7.0	7.0	83,000	0.76	2,000	90	242,000	0.12	217,000	2.22	4,078,000	4.30	7,915,000
10.0	10.0	31,000	0.92	1,000	110	110,000	0.14	95,000	2.61	1,788,000	5.18	3,556,000

El Perdido Inferred Resources

Cutoff (g Au-equiv/t)		Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	Cu%	lbs. Cu	Pb%	lbs. Pb	Zn%	lbs. Zn
Unoxidized	Oxidized											
2.0	***3.0***	***322,000***	***0.90***	***9,000***	***23***	***243,000***	***0.23***	***1,638,000***	***0.83***	***5,898,000***	***0.90***	***6,364,000***
2.5	3.0	255,000	1.01	8,000	25	205,000	0.25	1,389,000	0.95	5,328,000	0.99	5,568,000
3.0	3.0	202,000	1.12	7,000	26	170,000	0.26	1,148,000	1.06	4,698,000	1.09	4,834,000
4.0	4.0	112,000	1.30	5,000	30	109,000	0.27	669,000	1.31	3,245,000	1.37	3,384,000
5.0	5.0	49,000	1.52	2,000	39	61,000	0.27	297,000	1.34	1,450,000	2.00	2,158,000
7.0	7.0	13,000	1.37	1,000	56	23,000	0.23	64,000	1.43	401,000	4.09	1,151,000
10.0	10.0	3,000	0.97	-	44	5,000	0.05	4,000	1.68	122,000	6.71	487,000

The Tahuehueto resources are classified entirely as Inferred, even in areas where the drill density is sufficient to potentially support higher classification. Areas with sufficient drill density, such as much of El Creston, are classified as Inferred due to: (1) the lack of critical geologic data in the project database that could significantly enhance the mineral domain modeling; (2) insufficient specific-gravity data to properly characterize both mineralized and unmineralized units, in terms of both the number and distribution of the determinations; (3) insufficient metallurgical data; and (4) the failure of the QA/QC program to adequately verify the Tahuehueto drill-hole assay database.

It is important to note that the mineralization immediately underlying the El Creston ridge is of a grade and distribution that might make it amenable to open-pit mining methods, which could then lead to a lower cutoff and an attendant increase in Mineral Resources in this area. MDA evaluated the practicalities of open-pit mining at El Creston and concluded that it is unlikely to be economically viable due to: (1) excessive costs associated with the construction of mine roads of sufficient width to support open-pit mining equipment; and (2) impracticalities associated with high-wall stripping of waste. Both of these factors are associated with the extreme topography in the area of the El Creston resources (Figure 17.3).

Figure 17.3 Photograph of El Creston Ridge

Figure 17.4 and Figure 17.5 show cross sections of the block model results that correspond to the mineral-domain cross sections in Figure 17.1 and Figure 17.2, respectively.

Figure 17.4 Cross Section 3075 Showing Zinc Block Model

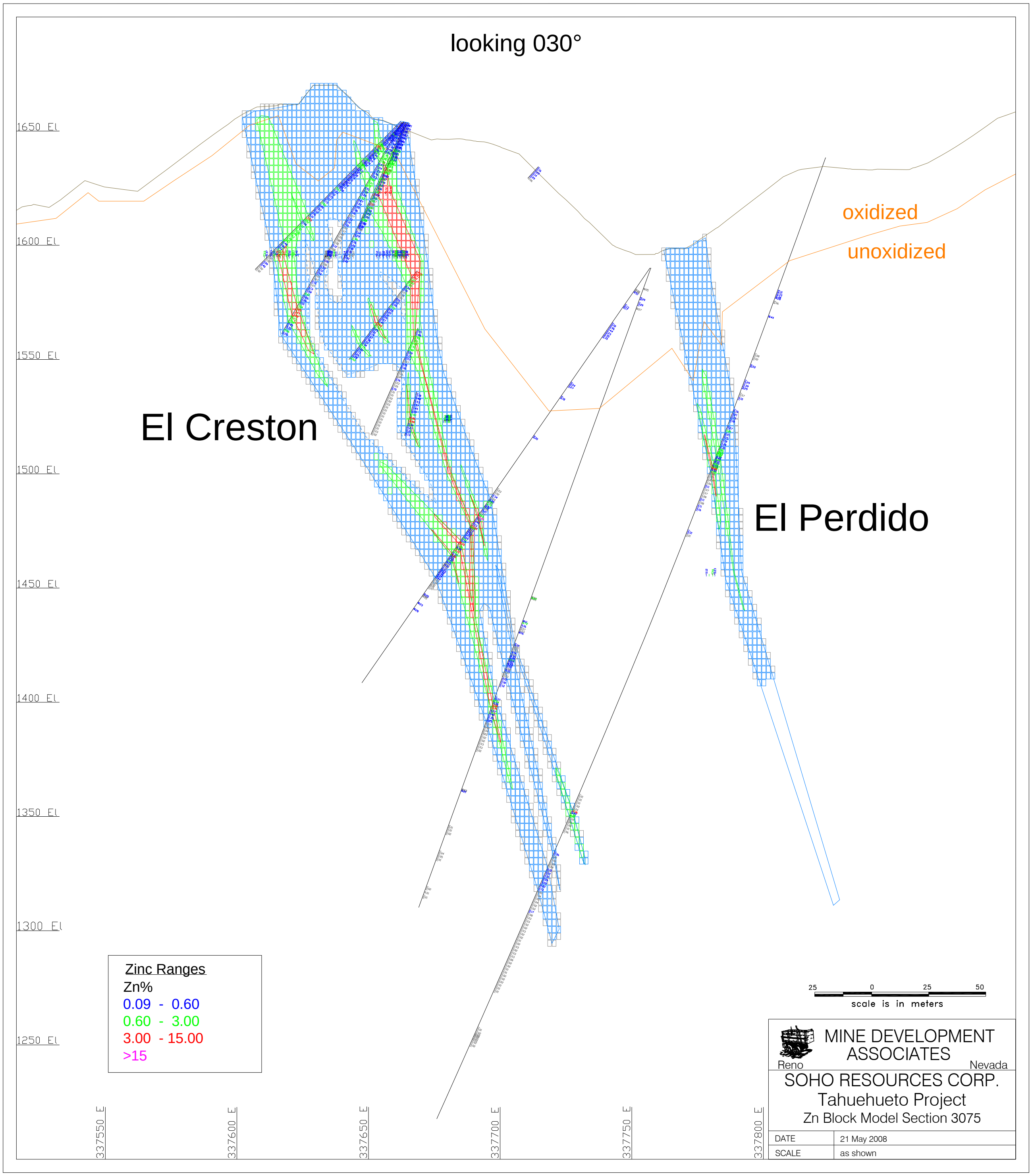
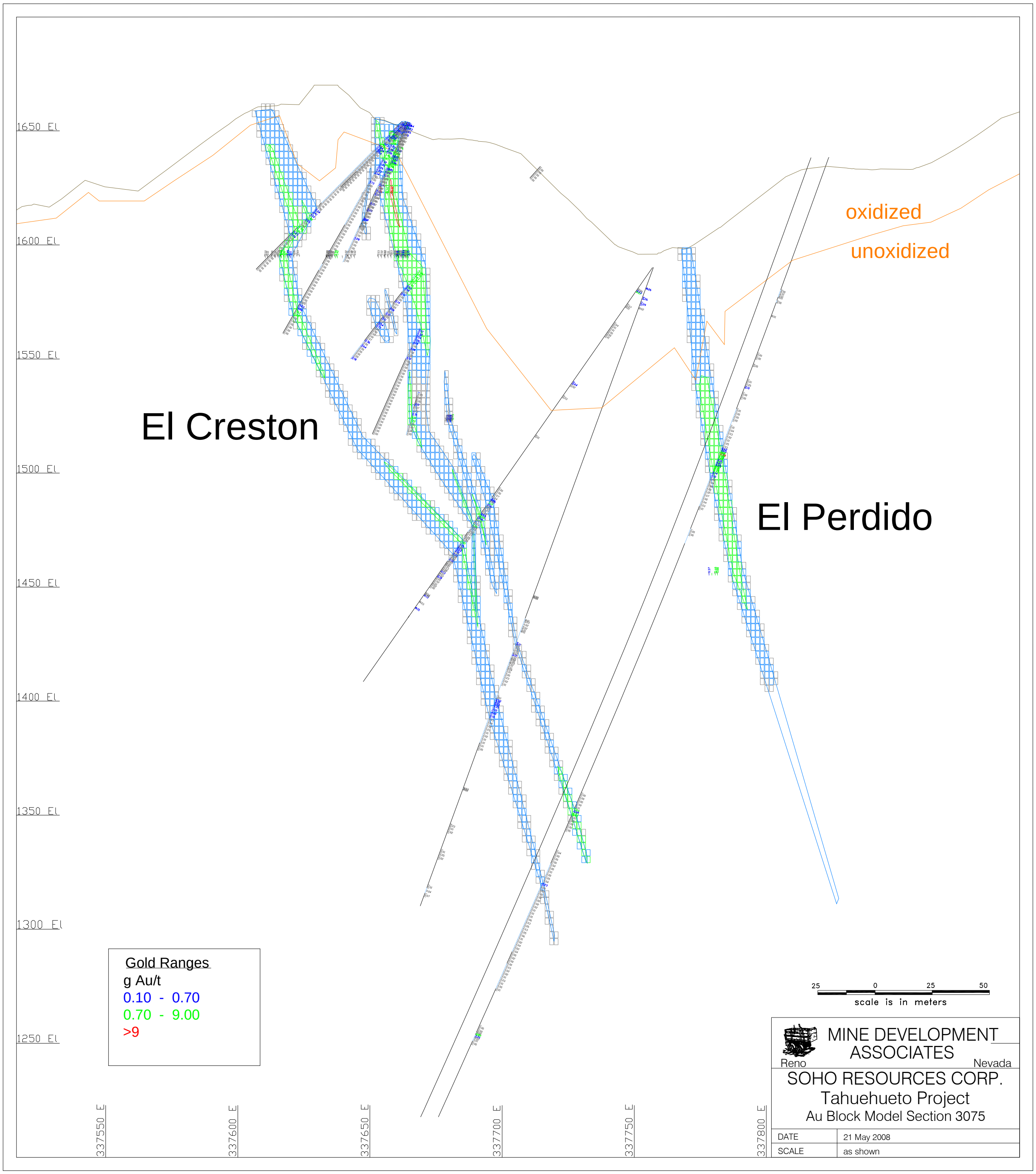


Figure 17.5 Cross Section 3075 Showing Gold Block Model



17.2.9 Model Checks

The results of the Tahuehueto modeling and resources were checked in the following manner:

- Cross sections with the mineral domains, drill-hole assays and geology, topography, sample coding, and block grades were examined for reasonableness;
- Block-model coding was checked visually on the computer;
- Domain volumes indicated by the sectional mineral domain modeling were compared to those coded to the block model to assure close agreement;
- A nearest-neighbor estimation was compared to the inverse-distance interpolation results;
- A simple polygonal estimation of tonnes and grade using the sectional mineral-domain envelopes was compared to the resource estimation; and
- Quantile-quantile plots of assays, composites, and block model grades were made to evaluate differences in distributions of metals.

These checks lead MDA to conclude that the Tahuehueto resource estimation is reasonable.

17.2.10 Qualifications and Recommended Improvements

Future resource estimation at Tahuehueto would greatly benefit from a database that includes geologic details pertinent to the definition of mineral domains. This will require a detailed re-logging program, which Soho is presently undertaking. The angles to core axes of mineralized structures and veins should also be incorporated into the project database.

The drill data at the Cinco de Mayo, El Perdido, Santiago, and El Rey areas are insufficient at present to allow the definition of Mineral Resources at categories above Inferred. While portions of El Creston have been drilled sufficiently to allow higher classifications, the resources are also classified entirely as Inferred for other reasons (discussed above).

Only two drill holes have intersected the principal mineralized structure at El Rey, and the resources are therefore based almost entirely on underground drill data. It is extremely difficult to obtain samples by hand methods that are representative of the geologic materials being sampled, and non-representative samples can lead to biases in the assay results. MDA did not inspect the underground workings at El Rey or the channel sampling sites used in the El Rey estimation, although sampling sites represented by Soho to be similar to those at El Rey were seen in portions of the El Creston workings. At El Creston, MDA noted in a qualitative manner that drill-hole assays lying close to underground sampling sites are often lower grade than the channel-sample results. For these reasons, MDA considers El Rey to be the most speculative of the Tahuehueto resources. Significant additional drilling at El Rey will be required to obtain classifications higher than Inferred.

18.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

MDA has made no estimates of the Mineral Reserves at Tahuehueto for this report.

19.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

MDA is not aware of any other information relevant to this technical report of the Tahuehueto project.

20.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

MDA reviewed the project data and the Tahuehueto drill-hole and channel-sample database, visited the project site, and obtained duplicate drill-hole samples for verification purposes. MDA believes that the data presented by Soho are generally an accurate and reasonable representation of the Tahuehueto project.

Exploration prior to Soho's acquisition of the property in 1996 included surface and underground sampling, limited surface and underground drilling, and IP surveying by Emijamex, the Consejo de Recursos Minerales, and Castle. Soho has completed both surface and underground channel sampling, a 3D IP survey, geologic mapping, and RC and core drilling that totaled almost 32,000m through 2007. Much of the exploration at Tahuehueto has been focused on the El Creston mineralized structure.

The Tahuehueto mineralization is strongly telescoped, with multiple mineralizing events obscuring vertical zonation patterns that are commonly found in other epithermal vein deposits in the Sierra Madre Occidental. The epithermal, low-sulfidation polymetallic deposits at Tahuehueto are characterized by pervasive silicification, quartz-fill expansion breccias, and sheeted veins. The multiple phases of mineralization produced several phases of silica, ranging from chalcedony to comb quartz.

The mineralization is emplaced in a series of northeast-striking veins and vein-breccia deposits that formed within normal faults with subordinate left-lateral displacement. This setting is common within the gold-silver metallogenic province of the Sierra Madre Occidental and accounts for much of the historic gold and silver production from the province.

Only one metallurgical test has been completed at Tahuehueto. While the results of the testing are encouraging, it should be noted that: (1) the origin of the sample tested is not known; (2) the grades of the sample are high compared to the average grades of the Mineral Resources, especially the lead and zinc grades; and (3) no gold or silver recoveries are reported.

Soho provided MDA with a project database consisting of information derived from the RC and core drill holes and underground channel samples. An audit of the drill-hole assays in the database generated an unacceptable error rate, and a new project database was therefore built by MDA that is based on digital copies of final assay certificates received directly from Chemex, SGS, and Inspectorate. The Mineral Resources were estimated using this database, which includes 37 RC holes and 140 core holes drilled by Soho at Tahuehueto through the end of 2007, as well as the Soho underground sampling data.

Soho instituted various QA/QC programs during the drilling campaigns completed in 2005 through 2007. These programs included the use of blanks, reference standards, and duplicate samples. Unfortunately, these programs lacked proper management and documentation practices until 2007. In addition, it appears that actions were never taken to address the issues identified by the QA/QC results.

This report presents the first NI 43-101-compliant Mineral Resources at Tahuehueto project. Two cutoffs are used to tabulate the resources; a cutoff of 2.0g Au-equivalent/t is used to capture sulfide mineralization potentially available for underground extraction and flotation processing, and a cutoff of 3.0g Au-equivalent/t is applied to oxidized mineralization. Using these cutoffs, the Inferred Resources at Tahuehueto total 6,402,000 tonnes averaging 1.34g Au/t, 31g Ag/t, 0.24% Cu, 0.78% Pb, and 1.43% Zn. Most of these resources are subject to a 1.6% net smelter returns royalty.

The Tahuehueto resources are classified entirely as Inferred. In areas with sufficient drill density to potentially support higher classifications, such as much of the El Creston zone, the resources are classified as Inferred due to: (1) the lack of critical geologic data in the project database that could aid in the resource modeling; (2) insufficient specific-gravity data; (3) insufficient metallurgical data; and (4) the failure of the QA/QC program to adequately verify the assay database.

21.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Significant work on the Tahuehueto project is warranted. Infill drilling in the presently defined resource areas is needed, as is step-out and exploration drilling in areas beyond the resource limits. Project resources should be updated periodically as the exploration program progresses.

Infill drilling is warranted at the Cinco de Mayo, El Perdido, Santiago, and El Rey areas, as well as significant portions of El Creston. Mineralization remains open to the south and at depth at Cinco de Mayo, El Creston is open at depth in many areas and is not fully closed off to the northeast, El Perdido is open to the northeast and at depth, and Santiago and El Rey are open in all directions.

Several core holes should also be drilled to twin existing RC holes, especially in areas where the RC data dominate (i.e., in the southern portion of Cinco de Mayo and northern portion of El Creston). RC logs and project reports should be carefully reviewed for any comments relating to the RC drilling, especially with respect to the presence of water, the injection of drilling fluids, suspected contamination, and general comments regarding sample quality, sample volumes, recovery, and drilling difficulties. The compilation of this information, in combination with the twin-hole data, is needed to assess the RC portion of the database.

Future resource estimation at Tahuehueto would greatly benefit from a database that includes geologic details pertinent to the definition of mineral domains. This will require a detailed re-logging program of all holes drilled before DDH07-122, which is presently being undertaken. In addition, the angles to core axes of mineralized structures and veins need to be added to the data captured by the geologic logging. Geologic mapping data from the surface and underground workings also need to be added to the project database.

Soho has received specific recommendations concerning the QA/QC program and is implementing the changes. It is important that the data acquired by the new QA/QC program be properly documented, and any issues identified by the results of the program should prompt immediate action. For example, all samples in assay batches that are included with a reference standard "failure" should immediately be re-assayed (with additional reference standards included).

Existing QA/QC data for holes drilled through DDH07-122 are inadequate. The following recommendations are made to address some of the deficiencies:

- the existing QA/QC database should be carefully rebuilt, with the goal of eliminating assay input errors and cleaning out misidentified samples where documentation allows;
- a dataset of RC samples should be compiled based on all samples within a mineralized envelope for each hole, and including a few samples on each side of the envelope; a similar dataset should be compiled for core samples;
- a minimum of 200 of the core samples, including a minimum of 50 each from each of the labs that originally assayed the samples (SGS, Chemex, and Inspectorate), and 50 of the RC samples should be randomly selected from the core and RC datasets, respectively;

- check assaying should be completed on the pulps of the selected RC and core samples by an umpire laboratory (a lab other than the lab who conducted the original assaying), and duplicate RC and core samples should be submitted to Chemex. The duplicate RC samples were collected as second splits at the drill rig, and the duplicate core samples should be ¼-splits of the remaining core in the core boxes. Reference standards should be submitted along with the pulp and duplicate samples. Analyses of the five metals of interest, using analytical methods that are comparable to the original analyses, should be requested; and
- additional analyses may be required after review of the data generated by this program.

Very little metallurgical test work has been completed on the Tahuehueto mineralization to date. Metallurgical experts should be contracted to work with Soho in developing a metallurgical program, which should be initiated as soon as possible.

There are insufficient density data at present to adequately characterize both mineralized and unmineralized units. A program should be instituted whereby the collection of samples for density determination becomes routine.

The geotechnical data collection, which presently consists of core recovery and RQD measurements, is insufficient for an underground operation. Soho needs to expand the geotechnical data-collection protocols.

The project topographic data are not adequate for engineering purposes. If the project continues to develop in a positive manner, a more accurate topographic base should be acquired.

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Effective Date of report: May 1, 2008

Completion Date of report: June 12, 2008

"Michael M. Gustin"
Michael M Gustin, P. Geo.

June 12, 2008
Date Signed

23.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Michael M. Gustin, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Senior Geologist by:

   Mine Development Associates, Inc.
   210 South Rock Blvd.
   Reno, Nevada 89502.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Northeastern University in 1979 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Economic Geology from the University of Arizona in 1990.
3. I am a Registered Geologist in the State of Washington, a Licensed Professional Geologist in the State of Utah, a member of the Society of Mining Engineers, and a member of the Geological Society of Nevada.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 24 years.
5. 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.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled *Technical Report, Tahuehueto Project, Durango, Mexico* and dated June 12, 2008 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Tahuehueto project. I visited the Tahuehueto site on May 14 and 15, 2007.
7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 12th day of June 2008

Signature of Qualified Person
"Michael M. Gustin"

Michael M. Gustin
Print Name of Qualified Person

Appendix A

Descriptive Statistics of Coded Assays by Mineral Domain

Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido, and Santiago Areas

All Coded Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido & Santiago Au Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	2289					0.00	446.30	meters
To	2289					1.52	447.30	meters
Length	2289	1.50	1.19	0.40		0.22	3.05	meters
Au	2289	0.31	1.53	4.64	3.03	0.00	110.40	g Au/t
Au Cap	2289	0.31	1.50	4.21	2.81	0.00	60.00	g Au/t
Domain	2289					100	300	

Domain 300 Au Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	86					10.50	225.20	meters
To	86					11.00	225.70	meters
Length	86	1.52	1.23	0.44		0.29	3.05	meters
Au	86	13.72	17.89	14.73	0.82	2.29	110.40	g Au/t
Au Cap	86	13.72	17.26	12.00	0.70	2.29	60.00	g Au/t
Domain	86					300	300	

Domain 200 Au Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	599					0.00	441.90	meters
To	599					1.52	442.65	meters
Length	599	1.52	1.21	0.42		0.30	3.05	meters
Au	599	1.62	2.42	2.16	0.89	0.00	17.30	g Au/t
Au Cap	599	1.62	2.39	2.01	0.84	0.00	10.00	g Au/t
Domain	599					200	200	

Domain 100 Au Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	1604					0.00	446.30	meters
To	1604					1.52	447.30	meters
Length	1604	1.30	1.17	0.39		0.22	1.98	meters
Au	1604	0.19	0.26	0.29	1.10	0.00	4.25	g Au/t
Au Cap	1604	0.19	0.26	0.24	0.93	0.00	1.50	g Au/t
Domain	1604					100	100	

All Coded Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido & Santiago Ag Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	2872					0.00	444.30	meters
To	2872					1.50	445.30	meters
Length	2872	1.50	1.19	0.39		0.25	3.05	meters
Ag	2872	10.05	25.56	83.98	3.29	0.0	3190.0	g Ag/t
Ag Cap	2872	10.05	24.44	58.21	2.38	0.0	1500.0	g Ag/t
Domain	2872					100	400	

Domain 400 Ag Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	18					19.51	168.74	meters
To	18					20.42	169.40	meters
Length	18	1.50	1.32	0.35		0.50	1.55	meters
Ag	18	378.10	583.92	733.19	1.26	154.1	3190.0	g Ag/t
Ag Cap	18	378.10	475.53	355.98	0.75	154.1	1500.0	g Ag/t
Domain	18					400	400	

Domain 300 Ag Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	214					5.79	355.10	meters
To	214					7.32	356.62	meters
Length	214	1.10	1.14	0.45		0.25	3.05	meters
Ag	214	89.40	110.25	82.67	0.75	12.2	743.0	g Ag/t
Ag Cap	214	89.40	107.68	69.69	0.65	12.2	370.0	g Ag/t
Domain	214					300	300	

Domain 200 Ag Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	686					0.00	443.00	meters
To	686					1.52	443.30	meters
Length	686	1.50	1.17	0.42		0.29	3.05	meters
Ag	686	29.95	33.78	18.61	0.55	0.2	160.0	g Ag/t
Ag Cap	686	29.95	33.61	17.86	0.53	0.2	100.0	g Ag/t
Domain	686					200	200	

Domain 100 Ag Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	1954					0.00	444.30	meters
To	1954					1.50	445.30	meters
Length	1954	1.50	1.21	0.38		0.27	2.50	meters
Ag	1954	6.60	8.40	7.87	0.94	0.0	87.0	g Ag/t
Ag Cap	1954	6.60	8.18	6.53	0.80	0.0	37.0	g Ag/t
Domain	1954					100	100	

All Coded Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido & Santiago Cu Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	2888					0.0	444.3	meters
To	2888					1.5	445.3	meters
Length	2888	1.30	1.17	0.39		0.15	3.05	meters
Cu	2888	0.04	0.14	0.34	2.42	0.00	7.6	Cu%
Cu Cap	2888	0.04	0.14	0.34	2.42	0.00	7.6	Cu%
Domain	2888					100	300	

Domain 300 Cu Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	48					10.5	353.6	meters
To	48					11.0	355.1	meters
Length	48	0.80	0.86	0.39		0.35	1.55	meters
Cu	48	1.88	2.24	1.47	0.66	0.49	7.60	Cu%
Cu Cap	48	1.88	2.24	1.47	0.66	0.49	7.60	Cu%
Domain	48					300	300	

Domain 200 Cu Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	652					4.6	443.0	meters
To	652					6.1	443.3	meters
Length	652	1.05	1.12	0.43		0.29	3.05	meters
Cu	652	0.28	0.37	0.27	0.73	0.00	1.98	Cu%
Cu Cap	652	0.28	0.37	0.26	0.71	0.00	1.50	Cu%
Domain	652					200	200	

Domain 100 Cu Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	2188					0.0	444.3	meters
To	2188					1.5	445.3	meters
Length	2188	1.50	1.20	0.37		0.15	2.80	meters
Cu	2188	0.03	0.04	0.06	1.27	0.00	1.25	Cu%
Cu Cap	2188	0.03	0.04	0.04	1.03	0.00	0.30	Cu%
Domain	2188					100	100	

All Coded Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido & Santiago Pb Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	4855					0.0	445.3	meters
To	4855					1.0	446.3	meters
Length	4855	1.50	1.26	0.39		0.15	9.15	meters
Pb	4855	0.11	0.41	1.41	3.49	0.00	34.9	Pb%
Pb Cap	4855	0.11	0.40	1.39	3.49	0.00	34.9	Pb%
Domain	4855					100	300	

Domain 300 Pb Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	16					5.8	185.9	meters
To	16					7.3	186.7	meters
Length	16	1.52	1.19	0.45		0.50	1.53	meters
Pb	16	16.80	19.27	10.08	0.52	1.32	34.90	Pb%
Pb Cap	16	16.80	19.27	10.08	0.52	1.32	34.90	Pb%
Domain	16					300	300	

Domain 200 Pb Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	424					0.0	432.8	meters
To	424					1.5	433.8	meters
Length	424	1.50	1.17	0.41		0.30	2.29	meters
Pb	424	1.73	2.21	1.65	0.75	0.04	9.70	Pb%
Pb Cap	424	1.73	2.17	1.51	0.70	0.04	7.00	Pb%
Domain	424					200	200	

Domain 100 Pb Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	4415					0.0	445.3	meters
To	4415					1.0	446.3	meters
Length	4415	1.50	1.27	0.38		0.15	9.15	meters
Pb	4415	0.09	0.18	0.25	1.39	0.00	9.28	Pb%
Pb Cap	4415	0.09	0.18	0.21	1.19	0.00	1.10	Pb%
Domain	4415					100	100	

All Coded Cinco de Mayo, El Creston, El Perdido & Santiago Zn Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	4716					0.0	448.4	meters
To	4716					1.0	449.4	meters
Length	4716	1.50	1.27	0.38		0.15	9.15	meters
Zn	4716	0.27	0.74	1.62	2.19	0.00	44.00	Zn%
Zn Cap	4716	0.27	0.73	1.52	2.08	0.00	20.00	Zn%
Domain	4716					100	300	

Domain 300 Zn Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	219					5.8	425.8	meters
To	219					7.3	426.2	meters
Length	219	1.52	1.23	0.43		0.30	2.29	meters
Zn	219	5.11	6.14	4.31	0.70	0.30	44.00	Zn%
Zn Cap	219	5.11	6.03	3.67	0.61	0.30	20.00	Zn%
Domain	219					300	300	

Domain 200 Zn Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	1045					4.0	444.3	meters
To	1045					5.0	445.3	meters
Length	1045	1.50	1.22	0.40		0.29	3.05	meters
Zn	1045	1.06	1.33	0.96	0.72	0.00	10.50	Zn%
Zn Cap	1045	1.06	1.33	0.92	0.69	0.00	6.00	Zn%
Domain	1045					200	200	

Domain 100 Zn Assays

	Valid N	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	CV	Min.	Max.	Units
From	3452					0.0	448.4	meters
To	3452					1.0	449.4	meters
Length	3452	1.50	1.29	0.37		0.15	9.15	meters
Zn	3452	0.19	0.25	0.22	0.88	0.01	3.62	Zn%
Zn Cap	3452	0.19	0.24	0.19	0.79	0.01	1.20	Zn%
Domain	3452					100	100	