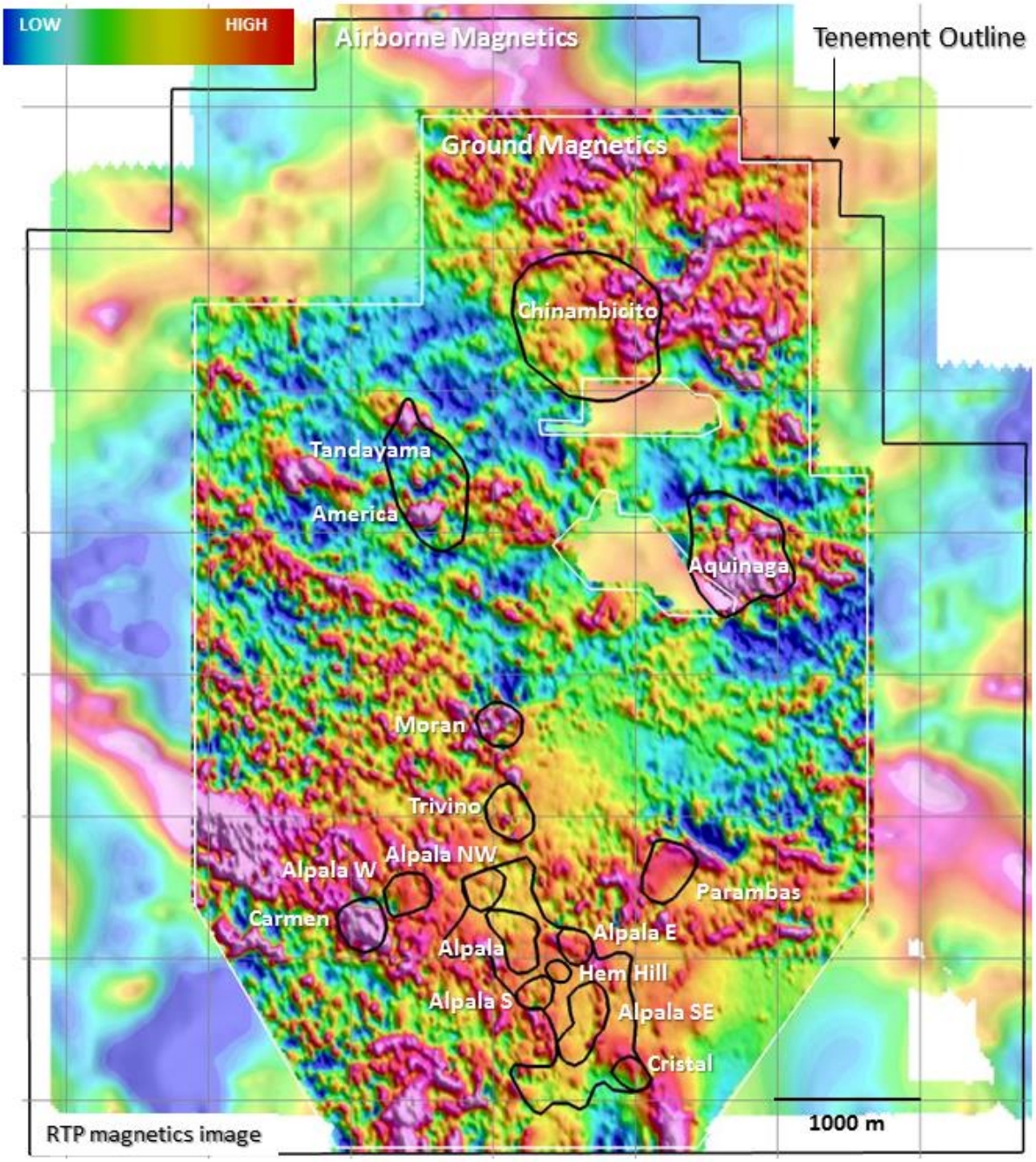

Figure 1: Reduced to the pole (RTP) imagery for recently acquired ground magnetic data, shown overlain on RTP results for airborne data collected previously over the Cascabel concession in northern Ecuador. The locations of the 15 Cu-Au targets and Alpala porphyry cluster are shown for reference.

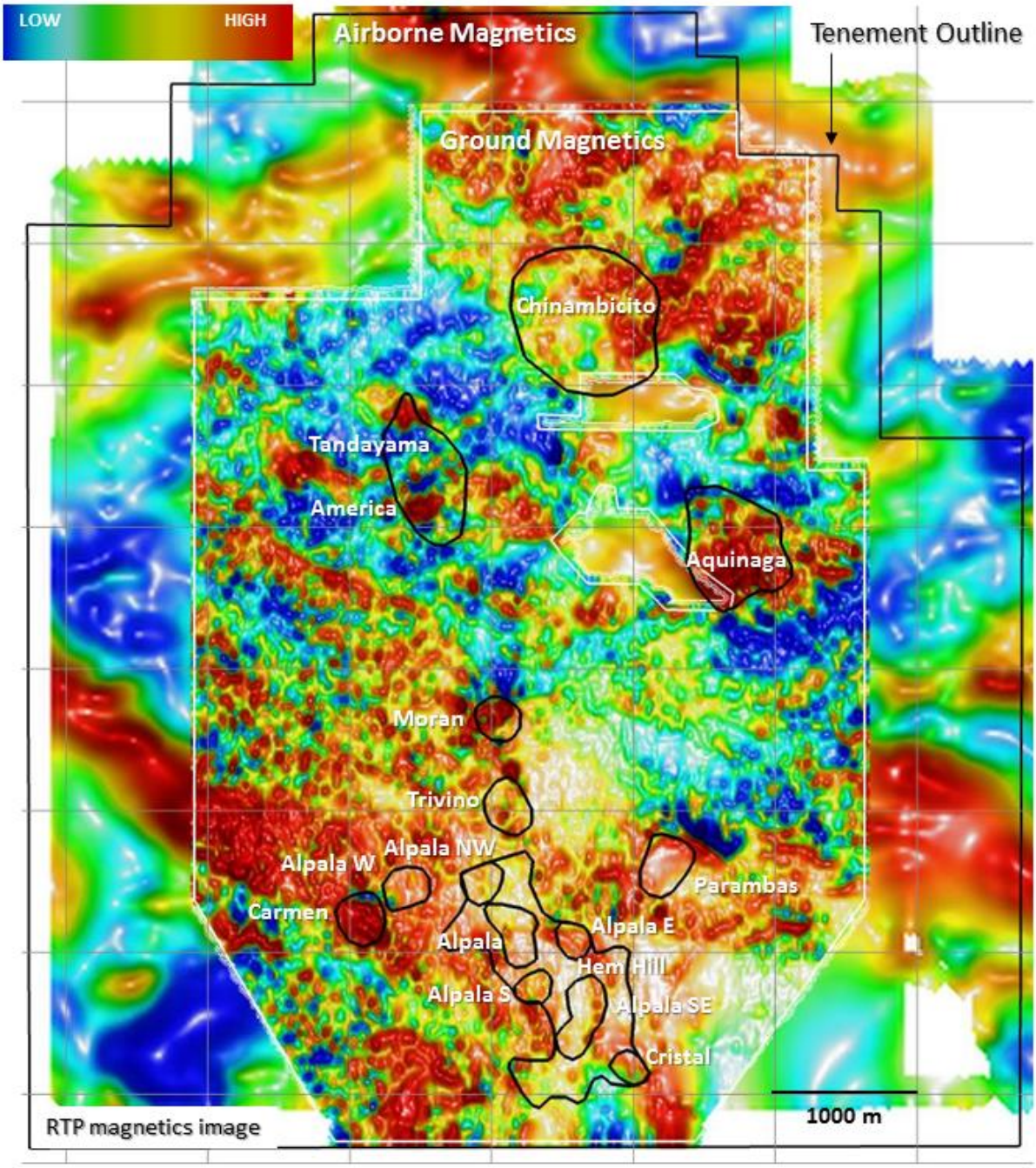

Figure 2: Vertically illuminated, reduced to the pole (RTP) imagery for recently acquired ground magnetic data, overlain on RTP results for airborne data over the Cascabel concession in northern Ecuador. The locations of the 15 Cu-Au targets and Alpala porphyry cluster are shown for reference.

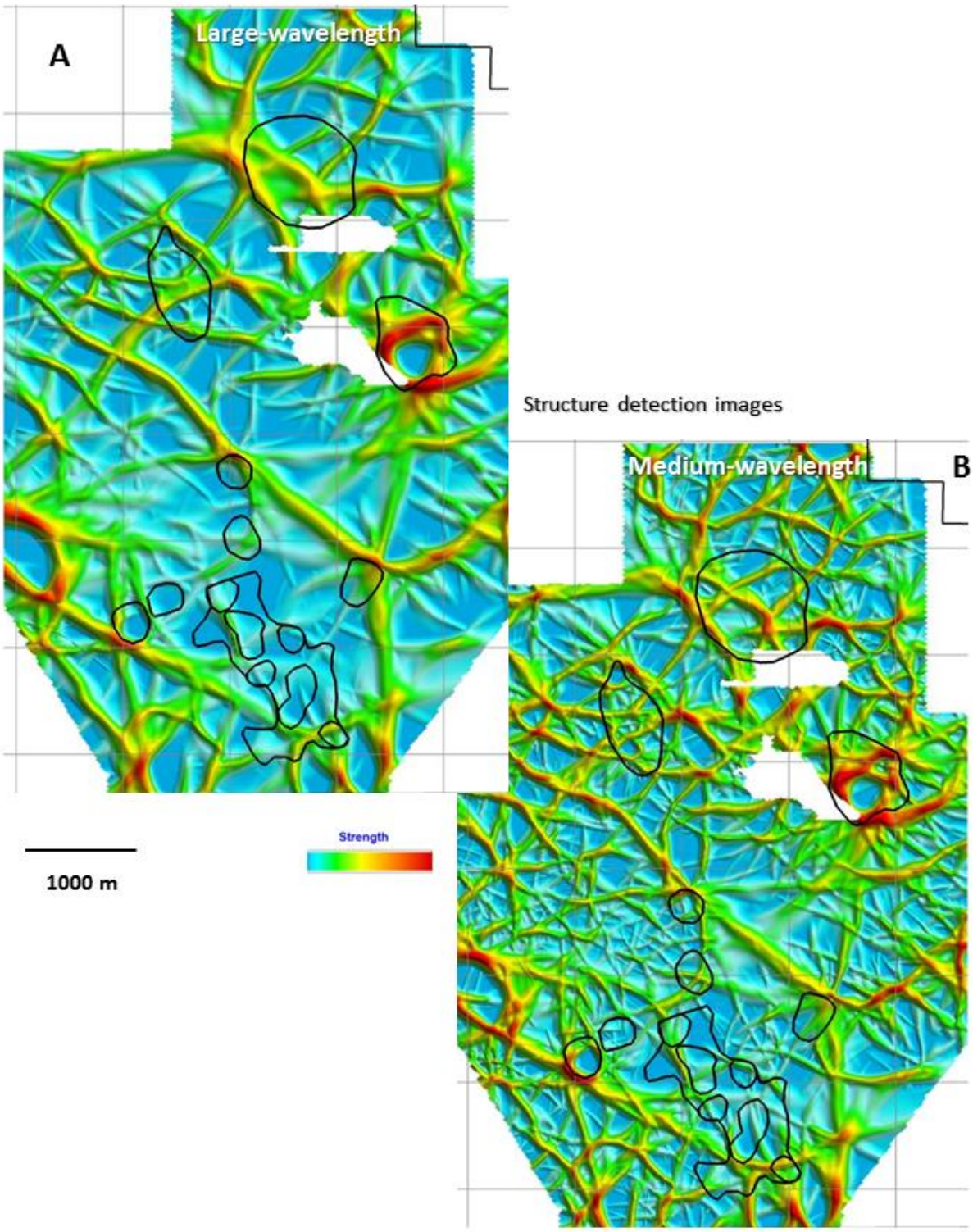

Figure 3: Structural detection filters applied to the reduced to the pole, ground magnetics data for the Cascabel concession. The filters identify major gradients that represent abrupt changes in magnetic intensity, which locally coincide with faults, intrusive margins, dikes and porphyry centres. The 15 Cu-Au targets and Alpala porphyry cluster are shown for reference. **A** – large wavelength / deep magnetic gradients. **B** – medium wavelength / intermediate gradients.

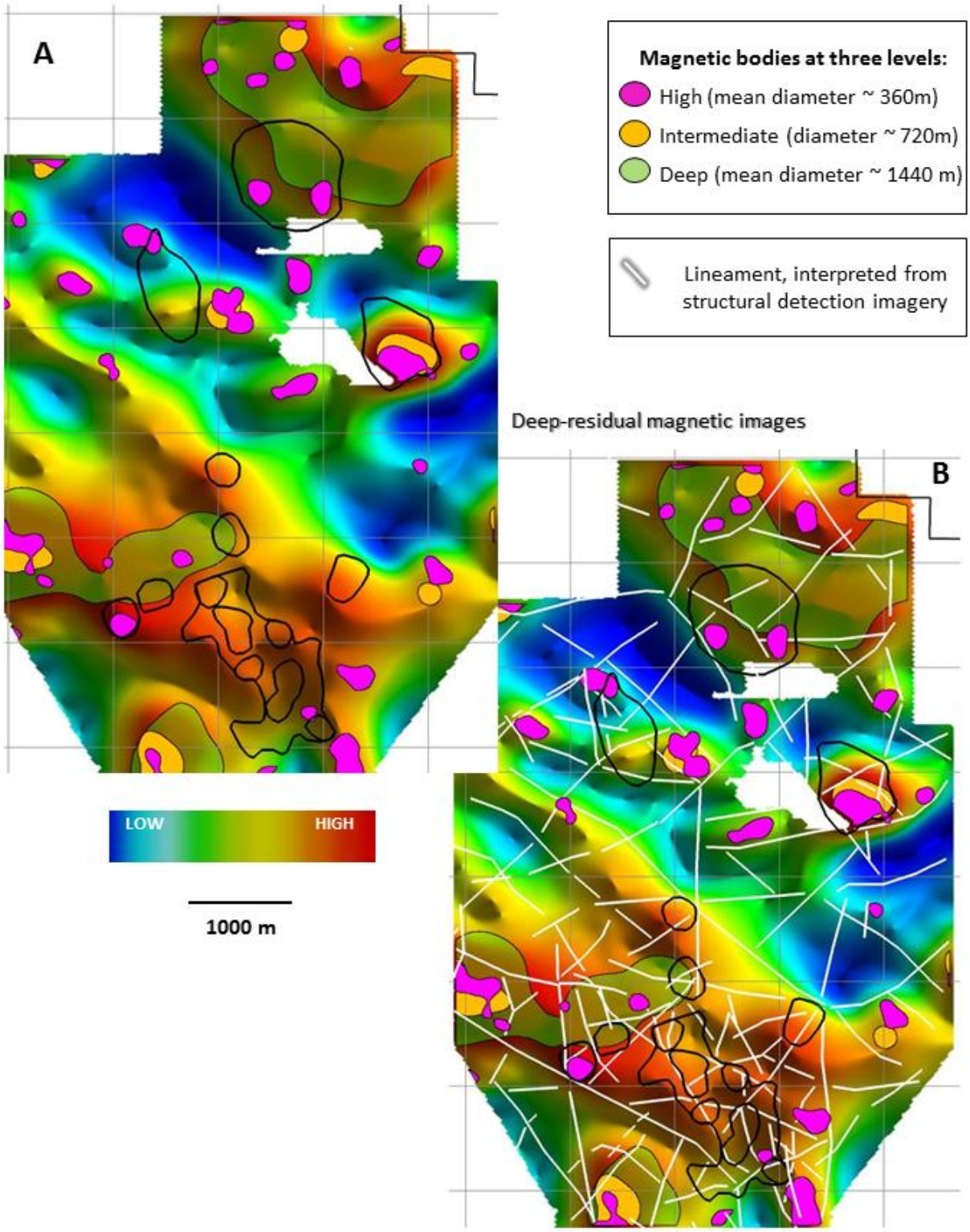

Figure 4: Discrete circular-like magnetic highs delineated by a radial symmetry filter applied over a range of diameters / depths for the Cascabel tenement, northern Ecuador. The filters identify magnetic highs (potential intrusions and magnetite-rich alteration zones) over a range of levels, which are draped over the deep residual for the reduced to the pole magnetics data. This residual highlights deep-level magnetic bodies (red colour). **A** – three levels of magnetic highs shown over the deep magnetic residual. **B** – magnetic lineaments interpreted from the structural detection images shown in Figure 3.

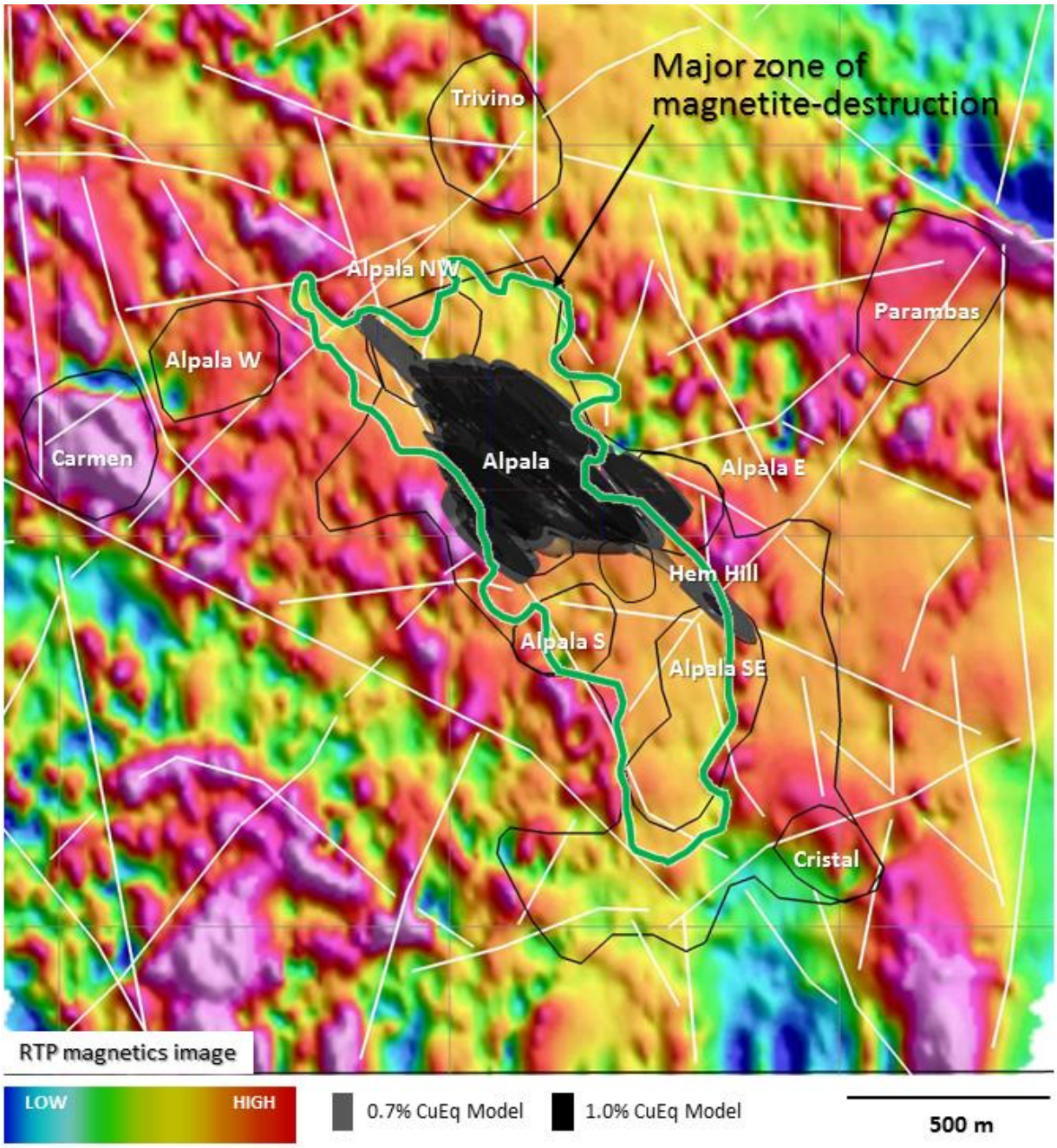

Figure 5: Reduced to the pole image for ground magnetic data over the Alpala porphyry cluster. Magnetic lineaments interpreted from the structural detection imagery are shown in white and a major zone of inferred magnetite-destruction is shown by the green outline. This zone of magnetite destruction is related to intense hydrothermal (phyllic and advanced argillic) alteration that has converted the magnetite to pyrite and chalcopyrite from surface to depths of more 750 m, as determined from drilling. Below this depth, high-grade copper and gold mineralization occurs with magnetite-rich, hydrothermally altered intrusions that form the core of the Alpala deposit. The surface projection of the copper equivalent models for 0.7 % and 1.0 % coincide with the zone of magnetite-destruction, which suggests that similar high-grade mineralization may exist along strike beneath areas where magnetite-destruction is present.