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should not be relied upon. **RISK FACTORS** An investment in the securities offered involves a high degree of risk and is appropriate only for investors who are prepared to have their money invested for a long period of time, and have the capacity to absorb a loss of some or all of their investment. There is no public trading market for the Corporation's securities. This means that there is no central place, like a stock exchange or stock quotation system, to resell your securities. In addition, there are restrictions on the resale of the securities, which may make it difficult or impossible for you to sell your securities. This means that even if you locate a buyer and negotiate your own sale, you may still not be allowed to resell your securities. In addition, there is no obligation on the Corporation to repurchase from you any securities that you may buy. The price for the securities that are offered was arrived at arbitrarily and may not bear relationship to the actual value of the Corporation. The offering price bears no necessary relationship to the Corporation's assets, book value, net worth or any other recognized criterion of value. Among factors considered by the Corporation in determining the offering price were estimates of the Corporation's business potential, the Corporation's financial resources, the amount of equity and control desired to be retained by the Corporation's present securityholders, and the general condition of the securities markets. The Corporation will need to obtain additional financing in order to pay for all the Corporation's expenses. The Corporation believes the only realistic source of future funds presently available to the Corporation is through the sale of equity capital via a public offering or a private placement, or from loans. Any sale of share capital will result in dilution to existing shareholders. At the present time, the Corporation has not made any plans to raise additional money and there is no assurance that the Corporation will be able to raise additional money in the future. If the Corporation needs additional money and can't raise it, the Corporation will have to suspend or cease operations, which could adversely affect the Corporation's share price. The Corporation has no operating history or any revenues or profits from operations since incorporation. The business may fail as a result of management's lack of experience or other factors and an investor could lose his/her/its entire investment. The Corporation does not obtain title insurance or title opinions with respect to properties in which the Corporation holds or intends to acquire an interest. The possibility exists that title to one or more of the properties, particularly title to an undeveloped property, might be defective because of errors or omissions in the chain of title, including defects in conveyances and defects in locating or maintaining such claims or concessions. The ownership and validity of mining claims and concessions are often uncertain and may be contested. There are no assurances that the Corporation will obtain title. Both presently owned and after-acquired properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers, land claims or other claims or interests. In addition, third parties may dispute the rights of the Corporation to its respective mining and other interests. The Corporation holds an option to acquire mineral claims but they do not

contain any known commercially viable mineral deposits. Both the size of a deposit and the cost of extracting ore are key factors in determining whether a mineral deposit is commercially viable. If the Corporation does not find a viable mineral reserve on any of its claims or if the Corporation cannot develop a mineral reserve that may be found, either because of insufficient funds or because it will not be economically feasible to do so, the Corporation may have to cease operations and an investor could lose his/her/its entire investment. Potential investors should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by new mineral exploration companies such as the Corporation and the high rate of failure of such enterprises. The likelihood of success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays encountered in connection with the exploration of the mineral properties that the Corporation hopes to undertake. These potential problems include, but are not limited to, unanticipated problems relating to exploration, and additional costs and expenses that may exceed current estimates. Very few mineral exploration properties actually contain commercially viable mineral deposits. The Corporation has no history upon which to base any assumption as to the likelihood that its business will prove successful, and the Corporation can provide no assurance to investors that it will generate any operating revenues or ever achieve profitable operations. If the Corporation is unsuccessful in addressing these risks, its business will most likely fail.