



TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
2005 Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Rupert Property	\$396,115

AUTHOR(S) Darcy E.L. Baker SIGNATURE(S) _____

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S) /DATE (S) 05-1610019-1013 YEAR OF WORK 2005

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4075455 (no claims), 4075505 (FILL 12, CONNECT01)

PROPERTY NAME Rupert

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) mo 1 to 19, FILL 12, CONNECT01

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Cu, Au, Mo

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN _____

MINING DIVISION Nanaimo NTS 092L/12

LATITUDE 50° 40' 00"

LONGITUDE 127° 55' 00" (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Lumina Resources Corp

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS

1550 – 625 Howe St.

Vancouver, BC

V6C 2T6

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Lumina Resources Corp

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS

1550 – 625 Howe St.

Vancouver, B.C.

V6C 2T6

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Island Copper, Hushamu deposit, porphyry, Island Intrusion, Bonanza volcanics, Vancouver Island, Pemberton Hills, NW Expo, Expo Property

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS ARs 2659, 1681, 14393, 15884, 15707, 11460, 15024, 15077, 15367, 16510, 17368

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. Support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping		_____	_____
Photo interpretation		_____	_____
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic		_____	_____
Electromagnetic		_____	_____
Induced Polarization		_____	_____
Radiometric		_____	_____
Seismic		_____	_____
Other		_____	_____
Airborne	670 line-km	<u>all</u>	<u>\$48,830</u>
GEOCHEMICAL			
(number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil	146	_____	_____
Silt		_____	_____
Rock		_____	_____
Other	data compilation	_____	_____
DRILLING			
(total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	1108 metres NQ core, 8 holes	_____	<u>\$187,174</u>
Non-core		_____	_____
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying		_____	<u>\$35,000</u>
Petrographic		_____	_____
Mineralographic		_____	_____
Metallurgic		_____	_____
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)		_____	_____
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)		_____	_____
Legal surveys (scale, area)		_____	_____
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail		_____	_____
Trench (metres)		_____	_____
Underground dev. (metres)		_____	_____
Other		_____	_____
TOTAL COST			<u>\$396,115</u>

(see attached Statement of Expenditures for more details)

Lumina Resources Corp.

**2005 GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL,
GEOPHYSICAL AND DIAMOND DRILLING
REPORT ON THE RUPERT PROPERTY**

Volume I – Text

Located in the Northern Vancouver Island Area
Nanaimo Mining Division
NTS 092L/12
50° 40' North Latitude
127° 55' West Longitude

-prepared for-

LUMINA RESOURCES CORP.
1550 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada V6C 2T6

-prepared by-

Darcy Baker
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
Suite 700, 700 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6C 1G8
darcyb@equityeng.bc.ca

May, 2006

SUMMARY

The Rupert mineral property was evaluated by several techniques for possible porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposits. The proximal Island Copper Deposit – a historic producer located 3.8 km west of the Rupert property boundary – along with several other nearby deposits (e.g. Hushamu, Red Dog) make this property prospective. Although it has previously been explored, particularly during the waning stages of Island Copper mine life, the very poor exposure of the area precludes completely writing off the area. Indeed, previous drilling intercepted anomalous copper and molybdenum mineralization associated with intrusive rocks similar to those at Island Copper.

A helicopter-borne geophysical survey was conducted across the entire property area and the data was evaluated by a geophysical consultant. A three by three kilometre target area was selected as prospective based on resistivity and magnetic patterns. Subsequently, soil samples were collected across this area from a detailed grid. Soil samples were analysed by two separate analytical methods, including a selective leach method which, in certain conditions, is able to “see” through thick overburden by testing for scavenged mobile metal ions. In all, 146 samples were collected. Eight NQ-sized drill holes for 1108 metres were drilled to test the target area.

All drill holes intersected volcanic rocks of the Bonanza Volcanics. No significant mineralization was encountered but evidence of a hydrothermal system was observed. Locally moderate to strong epidote, sericite, silica, hematite and magnetite alteration were all observed and wide intercepts of 3-5% pyrite are present. These styles are consistent with distal parts of porphyry systems and indicate that a poorly understood system is present beneath thick overburden. The selective leach soil technique employed is probably not appropriate for this area. An orientation survey across the Hushamu deposit indicates that standard analytical techniques and the selective leach work equally as well, but neither works above overburden greater than about 20 metres thick.

Although the 2005 drilling failed to intersect potentially economic mineralization, the new information obtained points to a hydrothermal system that is largely unknown. Drilling to date has been almost exclusively from road sites out of convenience. Further drilling could be completed away from existing roads to further test the geophysical target delineated from the 2005 airborne survey.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
LIST OF APPENDICES	ii
LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0 PROPERTY TITLE	1
3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY	1
4.0 PROPERTY EXPLORATION HISTORY	2
4.1 Previous Work.....	5
4.1.1 Riviera Mines and Ballinderry Exploration 1967 to 1970	6
4.1.2 Utah 1974 to 1984	6
4.1.3 Utah 1985 to 1993	6
4.2 2005 Exploration Program.....	7
5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY	8
6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY	8
6.1 Lithology.....	8
6.2 Structure.....	12
6.3 Mineralization and Alteration	13
6.4 2005 Diamond Drilling.....	13
7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY	16
7.1 Soil Geochemistry	16
8.0 Airborne Geophysics	20
9.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	20

LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix A: Bibliography
- Appendix B: Statement of Expenditures
- Appendix C: Rock Sample Descriptions
- Appendix D: Diamond Drill Logs
- Appendix E.1: Certificates of Analysis (Rock, Silt and Soil Samples)
- Appendix E.2: Certificates of Analysis (Drill Core Samples)
- Appendix F: Quality Control / Quality Assurance
- Appendix G: Compact Disc
- Appendix H: Geologist's Certificates

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Rupert Property Claims.....	1
Table 2: Rupert Exploration History	5
Table 3: Rupert Lithologic Units.....	11
Table 4: 2005 Diamond Drilling Survey Data.....	13
Table 5: Historic Soil Geochemistry Percentiles	16
Table 6: Historic Soil Geochemistry Correlation Matrix	16
Table 7: 2005 Rupert Area Selective Leach Soil Geochemistry Percentiles	17
Table 8: 2005 Selective Leach Soil Geochemistry from Hushamu deposit	17

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Rupert Property Location Map.....	3
Figure 2: Rupert Property Claim Map	4
Figure 3: Rupert Regional Geology Map	9
Figure 4: Rupert Property Interpreted Geology.....	10
Figure 5a to 5f: Drill Sections.....	map pocket
Figure 6a: Rupert Property Gold Geochemistry in Soils	map pocket
Figure 6b: Rupert Property Copper Geochemistry in Soils.....	map pocket
Figure 6c: Rupert Property Molybdenum Geochemistry in Soils	map pocket
Figure 6d: Rupert Property Zinc Geochemistry in Soils.....	map pocket
Figure 6e: Rupert Target Area Airborne Magnetics	map pocket
Figure 6f: Rupert Target Area Airborne 7200Hz Resistivity	map pocket
Figure 7: Rupert 2005 Selective Leach Copper Geochemistry in Soils	18
Figure 8: Comparison of Standard and Selective Leach Soil Results at Hushamu	19

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Rupert Property is an E-W-trending group of mineral claims 20 km long and 5.5 km wide stretching from the east end of Rupert Inlet 20 km southeast of Port Hardy, British Columbia (Figure 1). The Island Copper mine which saw production between 1971 and 1994 is located about three kilometres west of the Rupert Property. The property is almost entirely overburden-covered but was explored between the late 1960s and 1993 – the last year a major exploration program was completed in the area. In 2005, Lumina Resources Corp flew an airborne survey across the area and conducted soil sampling followed by diamond drilling. Equity Engineering Ltd. was contracted to execute the exploration programs and has been retained to report on their results.

2.0 PROPERTY TITLE

The Rupert Property comprises 21 mineral claims staked in March and May, 2005 via the Mineral Titles Online system (Table 1). The property area totals 9704 hectares and all claims are held by Moraga Resources Ltd., a subsidiary of Lumina Resources Corp.

Table 1: Rupert Property Claims

Mineral Tenure	Name	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
509465	mo 1	492.27	2006/MAR/23
509466	mo 2	492.52	2006/MAR/23
509467	mo 3	492.26	2006/MAR/23
509468	mo 4	492.52	2006/MAR/23
509469	mo 5	492.26	2006/MAR/23
509470	mo 6	492.51	2006/MAR/23
509471	mo 7	492.26	2006/MAR/23
509472	mo 8	492.52	2006/MAR/23
509474	mo 9	492.26	2006/MAR/23
509475	mo 10	492.52	2006/MAR/23
509476	mo 11	492.26	2006/MAR/23
509479	mo 12	492.52	2006/MAR/23
509480	mo 13	492.25	2006/MAR/23
509481	mo 14	492.52	2006/MAR/23
509482	mo 15	492.24	2006/MAR/23
509483	mo 16	492.51	2006/MAR/23
509485	mo 17	492.23	2006/MAR/23
509486	mo 18	492.51	2006/MAR/23
509487	mo 19	492.37	2006/MAR/23
512103	FILL 12	123.05	2006/MAY/05
513183	CONNECT01	225.53	2006/MAY/22
Total		9703.89	

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The Rupert Property is located within the northern Vancouver Island area, centred approximately at latitude 50°36' and longitude 127°19' and is covered by NTS map sheet 092L/12. Topography of the property is characterized by low, flat, till covered areas with very subtle relief. Elevations range from

sealevel to 120 m. Vegetation comprises a mix of second- and first-growth forest of fir, hemlock, spruce and cedar. Logging has been active across the property for several decades so second growth areas are highly variable in terms of age, density and ease of access. Approximately 50% of the property area has been clear cut.

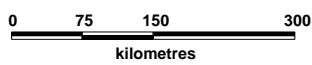
Climate is typical of coastal areas of British Columbia with an average annual rainfall in nearby Coal Harbour of 203 cm (Environment Canada online data). Monthly precipitation varies from a low of 4.7 cm in July, to a high of 32.7 cm in November. Temperatures are generally moderate at sealevel with average daily minimum temperatures not lower than 0° at Coal Harbour.

An expansive network of logging roads provides good access to most areas of the Rupert Property. These roads exhibit a wide range of conditions, however, with the worst being completely impassable to vehicles. A few roads have been completely rehabilitated. Several roads have been constructed in the past few years and road building related to logging activities is on-going. The Island Highway (Route 19) cuts through the eastern part of the property. Port Hardy is about a 20 minute drive to the north along this route.

4.0 PROPERTY EXPLORATION HISTORY

In 1962, the British Columbia Department of Mines and the Geological Survey of Canada jointly flew an airborne magnetic survey covering the northern part of Vancouver Island. This survey delineated a belt of north-westerly-trending magnetic highs north of Holberg and Rupert Inlets. Considerable exploration of these anomalies ensued, mostly focused on skarn-type iron deposits. During 1963 and 1964 several programs, mainly of stream sediment sampling, were conducted by numerous companies. No significant discoveries were made, however, and by 1965 very little interest was shown in the region (Muntanion and Witherley, 1982).

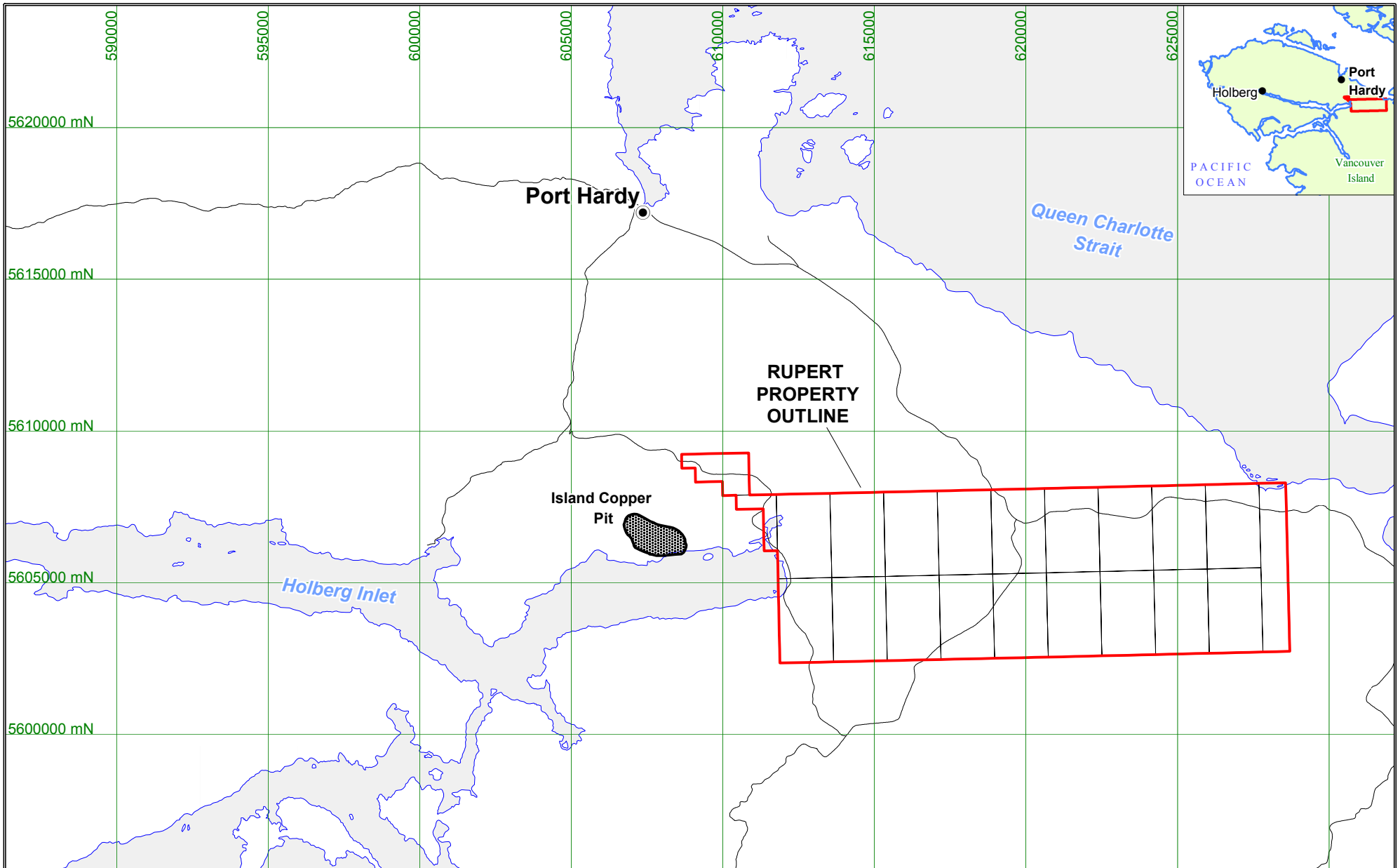
Things changed, however, with the discovery of the Island Copper Mine located 3.5 km west of the current Rupert Area boundary as described by Perelló et al. (1995). A local prospector named Gordon Melbourne staked a magnetic anomaly at Bay Lake near the eastern end of Rupert Inlet and in 1965 discovered chalcopyrite in float, then the bedrock source by trenching. Utah Construction and Mining Co. (Utah) optioned the property in January, 1966 and immediately began a program of mapping, soil sampling and ground geophysics, quickly followed by drill testing beginning in the spring of 1966. The discovery hole – the eighty-second of the program – was drilled in February, 1967 and intersected an 88 m interval grading 0.45% Cu. This was the first deep, follow-up hole drilled. This deposit was developed into the Island Copper Mine, with production beginning in October, 1971 and continuing until December, 1995. The mine produced 345 million metric tonnes (t) of ore with average grades of 0.41% copper, 0.017% molybdenum, 0.19 g/t gold and 1.4 g/t silver (Perelló et al., 1995).



LUMINA COPPER CORPORATION

**RUPERT PROPERTY
LOCATION
MAP**

Date:	MAY 2006	Scale:	1:8,000,000	Figure
U.T.M. Zone:	UTM 9 - NAD83	Mining District:	NANAIMO	1
N.T.S.:	92L	State/Province:	BC	



**RUPERT
PROPERTY
OUTLINE**

Port Hardy

**Island Copper
Pit**

Holberg Inlet

*Queen Charlotte
Strait*

PACIFIC OCEAN
Vancouver Island

Holberg
Port Hardy

5620000 mN

5615000 mN

5610000 mN

5605000 mN

5600000 mN

590000

595000

600000

605000

610000

615000

620000

625000

5 km



LUMINA COPPER CORPORATION

RUPERT PROPERTY

Tenure

Date:	FEB 2006	Scale:	1:175,000	Figure
U.T.M. Zone	UTM 9 - NAD83	Mining District	NANAIMO	2
N.T.S.	92L	State/Province	BC	

4.1 Previous Work

Table 2 summarizes all known exploration work carried out on the area comprising the Rupert property.

Table 2: Rupert Exploration History

Program/Zones	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
1967 – 1970 Ballinderry, Riviera Expo, Opex, Lorri	1210 soil samples	39.9 line-km IP, 56 line-km mag.		(Baird, 1970; Baird, 1968; Singhai, 1970b)
1974-1980 Utah East 86 Group			12 DDHs (R-01 to 12) for 1561.8m BQ; 545.6m NQ	(Kaiway, 1974; Lamb, 1976, 1977, 1980a, b)
Prior to 1982 Unknown			23 DDHs (C-31, C-98, C-99, C-312 to 314, C-330 to 333, BC-01, BC-03 to 14), at least 14 DDH prior to 1970	Location recorded on 1982 report map (Fleming et al. 1983), and mentioned in (Singhai, 1970a)
1981 – 1982 Utah East 86 Group		124.8 line-km IP/Res., VLF-EM, and mag.		(Fleming et al., 1983)
1983 – 1984 Utah East 86 Group			4 DDHs (R-013 to 016) totalling 555.0m of NQ	(Clarke, 1986a; Fleming, 1983b; Holland and Fleming, 1984)
1985 Utah East 86 Group	1713 soils		1DDH R-017 totalling 169.5m of NQ	(Clarke, 1986a; Fleming, 1985a)
1986 Utah East 86 Group	2159 soils, select 1985 soils re-analyzed		1 DDH R-018 totalling 305m	(Clarke, 1986b, c; Fleming, 1986a, b, 1987; Fleming and Clarke, 1987)
1988 Utah East 86 Group	72 soils, 48 pit samples			(Fleming, 1988)
1993 Utah East 86 Group			3 DDHs (R-019 to 021) totalling 648.3m of NQ	(Fleming, 1993)
Totals	5154 soils, 48 pit samples	Ground: mag., IP/Res., VLF-EM	43 DDHs total meterage unknown	

4.1.1 Riviera Mines and Ballinderry Exploration 1967 to 1970

In 1967, Utah staked 661 claims along strike from the Island Copper deposit and named it the Expo Property after the World's Fair hosted in Montreal that year. This included a large portion of the western half of the current Rupert Property. Records of work done on claims by other companies during this time is incomplete likely due to selective filing for assessment credits.

In 1968 Riviera Mines Ltd. performed a 6.3 line-km IP survey on parts of the Expo and Har claim groups south of Rupert Inlet (Baird, 1968). Areas of weakly anomalous chargeability were delineated on the Expo claims.

In 1969 Ballinderry Exploration obtained parts of the Expo claim block and conducted a 33.6 line-km IP survey, collected 1210 soil samples which were analysed for copper and completed a 56 line-km magnetometer survey (Baird, 1970; Singhai, 1970b). Two east-west trending steeply-dipping magnetic anomalies were identified and attributed to granite dykes with pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite mineralization.

4.1.2 Utah 1974 to 1984

By 1974 Utah had re-acquired and consolidated the Expo claims east of Rupert Inlet. Utah drilled five BQ diamond drill holes totalling 888.2m (holes R-001 to R-005) in the summer of 1974. The drilling was presumably to test previously identified geophysical and geochemical anomalies attributed to the Rupert Stock, although the intention is not stated (Kaiway, 1974). Six more holes were drilled between 1976 and 1980 (R-006 to R-012) totalling 545.6 m of NQ and 673.6 m of BQ. No mention of significant mineralization is mentioned in any of the reports covering this period (Lamb, 1976, 1977, 1980a).

Exploration efforts were renewed in 1981 and a two year program of ground geophysical (IP / resistivity, mag., VLF-EM) and soil geochemical surveys was undertaken with 124.8 line-km of ground geophysics completed. Three geophysical trends were delineated (Clarke, 1983; Fleming et al., 1983):

- The Dyke Trend – originally known as anomalies 81-8, 81-9, 81-11, and 82-1, this group of east-west trending chargeability highs and associated magnetic highs has been attributed to porphyritic dykes extending eastward from the Rupert Stock.
- Quatsino Trend – Comprising chargeability anomalies 81-12 and 82-3, that are located near the inferred contact with Quatsino Limestone to the north and is interpreted to be related to skarn in the limestone. The anomaly is partially contained within the Rupert Property.
- M-1 Anomaly – A small, low-amplitude magnetic high in the southern part of the claim block.

Another trend called the Parson Bay Trend was identified but attributed to pyrite mineralization in Bonanza Group volcanic rocks and was ignored as an exploration target. Subsequent drilling in 1983 and 1984 (DDHs R-013 to -016, totalling 555.0 m of NQ) tested the strike length of the Dyke Trend. All diamond drill holes confirmed the presence of the Rupert Stock-like intrusive rocks and holes R-014 and R-015 returned anomalous copper and molybdenum (30 feet of 0.12% Cu, 0.048% Mo and 10 feet of 0.10% Cu, 0.008% Mo, respectively).

4.1.3 Utah 1985 to 1993

Diamond drilling of the Dyke Trend chargeability anomalies continued in 1985 with one drill hole, R-017, on the far east of the anomaly (Clarke, 1986a). This intersected Parsons Bay Formation from top to bottom and so closed off the eastern extent of the Rupert Stock. The following year the M-1 low-amplitude magnetic anomaly was tested with diamond drill hole R-018 (Clarke, 1986b). The hole intersected magnetite alteration with higher than normal magnetic susceptibility (relative to other data from the same unit). The magnetite alteration was interpreted to be the cause of the M-1 anomaly.

Contemporaneous with the diamond drilling discussed above, a large soil geochemistry survey was undertaken around (Clarke, 1986c; Fleming, 1985a, b, 1986a, b). The survey consisted of 2559 samples with about every second sample being analyzed for copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, gold, silver, arsenic, and manganese (2435 samples) and 30 element ICP (124 samples + unknown number rerun from 1985 survey). The geochemical survey returned weak anomalies across most of the area except for some anomalous values of Zn, Cu, Au, Mo, and As in the western portion of the survey centered on hole R-017. Further drilling was recommended.

In early 1988 a follow-up geochemical survey was performed taking 48 samples from shallow (0.3 to 1.0 m deep) pits and 72 line samples (Fleming, 1988). Samples from pits 15 and 16 returned anomalous values including 0.06% Mo, 0.13% Cu, 0.75% Zn and 1.1 g/t Au. Further trenching and drilling was recommended for this area. It was not until 1993 that the area would again see drilling. The drilling included a final three holes, one in each of the main areas of previous concern, the far-east anomaly (R-019), the M-1 anomaly (R-020), and the Rupert Stock in the northwest of the property (R-021) (Fleming, 1993). All three holes resulted in low geochemical values and no further drilling was recommended.

4.2 2005 Exploration Program

Ground-based exploration on the Rupert property was conducted during September through December, 2005 following a helicopter-borne geophysical survey completed in May. Jan Klein identified a porphyry copper-gold target on the Rupert property, based on magnetic and resistivity patterns (Klein, 2005a). Outcrop exposure is very limited and glacially-derived overburden reaches depths exceeding 200m. Since no outcrop data was attainable, 138 soil samples were collected across the geophysical target area along north-south oriented grid lines. Given the potentially thick overburden, soil was analysed for 63 elements via ICPMS following digestion in a hot (60°C) hydroxylamine hydrochloride leach. This selective leach method aims to overcome the problems of thick transported overburden by dissolving amorphous hydrous iron oxide which can be an effective scavenger of mobile metal ions.

Subsequently, eight NQ drill holes (R-022 to R-029) were drilled within the main target area for 1108.7 metres. Drill core was logged, sawn and sampled at a temporary core tent constructed at Port Hardy Bulldozing in Port Hardy, BC. Core logs were created using Lager software from data entered directly into the Lager databases. Magnetic susceptibility data was collected from all drill core by taking three readings within every drill run and averaging the value. Magnetic susceptibility data are presented on drill logs. For every 60 samples, one randomly selected sample was quartered and re-sampled as part of the QA/QC program. Standards and blank material samples were each inserted at a frequency of one in 30 samples. All core is stored at the long term storage racks at Port Hardy Bulldozing. Driftwood Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Smithers, British Columbia conducted the drilling using their Longyear 38 skid-mounted drill with NQ-sized tools. All drill sites were accessible by Western Forest Products logging roads.

Soil grid locations were obtained by hand held-GPS and lines were run using compass and hip-chain. A magnetic declination of 20°9'E was used for all compass measurements. All maps and UTM coordinates are referenced to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD-83). A total of 138 soil samples were collected in 8 person-days. A field duplicate soil sample was collected about every 20th sample and sample blanks were inserted every 40th sample (Appendix G). Soil sampling sites were marked with orange and blue flagging tape and a weather- and fade-proof Tyvex tag.

Core samples were analyzed by ALS Chemex Labs of North Vancouver for Au (fire assay) and 25-elements by HF-HNO₃-HClO₄ acid digestions, HCl leach and ICPAES. Soil samples were analyzed by ALS Chemex Labs of North Vancouver for Au (fire assay) and 34-elements by aqua regia acid digestions and ICPAES. Additionally, the soil samples were also analysed for 63 elements via ICPMS following digestion in a hot (60°C) hydroxylamine hydrochloride leach. Copies of laboratory certificates are reported in Appendices E.1 and E.2. The procedures, results and conclusions of the sampling QA/QC program are summarized in Appendix F.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The most recent description of the regional geology of the Rupert area is given by Nixon et al. (2006) and the following summary is taken predominantly from Nixon's paper and references therein. Figure 3 shows the bedrock geology of northern Vancouver Island.

Vancouver Island is comprised of Upper Paleozoic to Lower Mesozoic rocks of Wrangellia – a tectonostratigraphic terrane that occurs discontinuously northward as far as central Alaska. This terrane was amalgamated to the Alexander Terrane of the Alaskan Panhandle (together comprising the Insular Superterrane) by Late Carboniferous time. Subsequently, these terranes were accreted to North America between the Middle Jurassic and the mid-Cretaceous. Thus, Vancouver Island records an early allochthonous history, and a later history with commonality to the North American margin.

The pre-accretion history of Wrangellia is represented by the Paleozoic Sicker Group and the Middle Triassic Karmutsen Formation. The Sicker Group comprises marine Devonian to Early Permian volcanic and sedimentary rocks that host VMS deposits such as at Myra Falls. The Karmutsen conformably overlies the Sicker Group and comprises basaltic and minor sedimentary rocks that underlie about 50% of Vancouver Island. This unit is up to 6000 m thick. Richards et al. (1991) argued that the Karmutsen was initiated by, and extruded above a mantle plume and recent geochemical data support an oceanic plateau origin for the Karmutsen (Greene et al., 2006). The Karmutsen is in turn conformably overlain by the Quatsino Formation of limestone consistent with a period of quietude following impingement of a mantle plume.

The Bonanza Arc (DeBari et al., 1999) formed along the length of Vancouver Island during accretion of Wrangellia. Owing to later tiling, products of this arc from various crustal depths are all preserved. These include the Westcoast Crystalline Complex, Island Intrusions and the Bonanza Group volcanic rocks. DeBari et al. (1999) argue that all these components have similar ages and geochemical signatures and that they are therefore all products of a single arc. Ages for these rocks range from ca 190 to 169 Ma. Plutonic rocks of the Island Intrusions are responsible for porphyry copper mineralization on Vancouver Island.

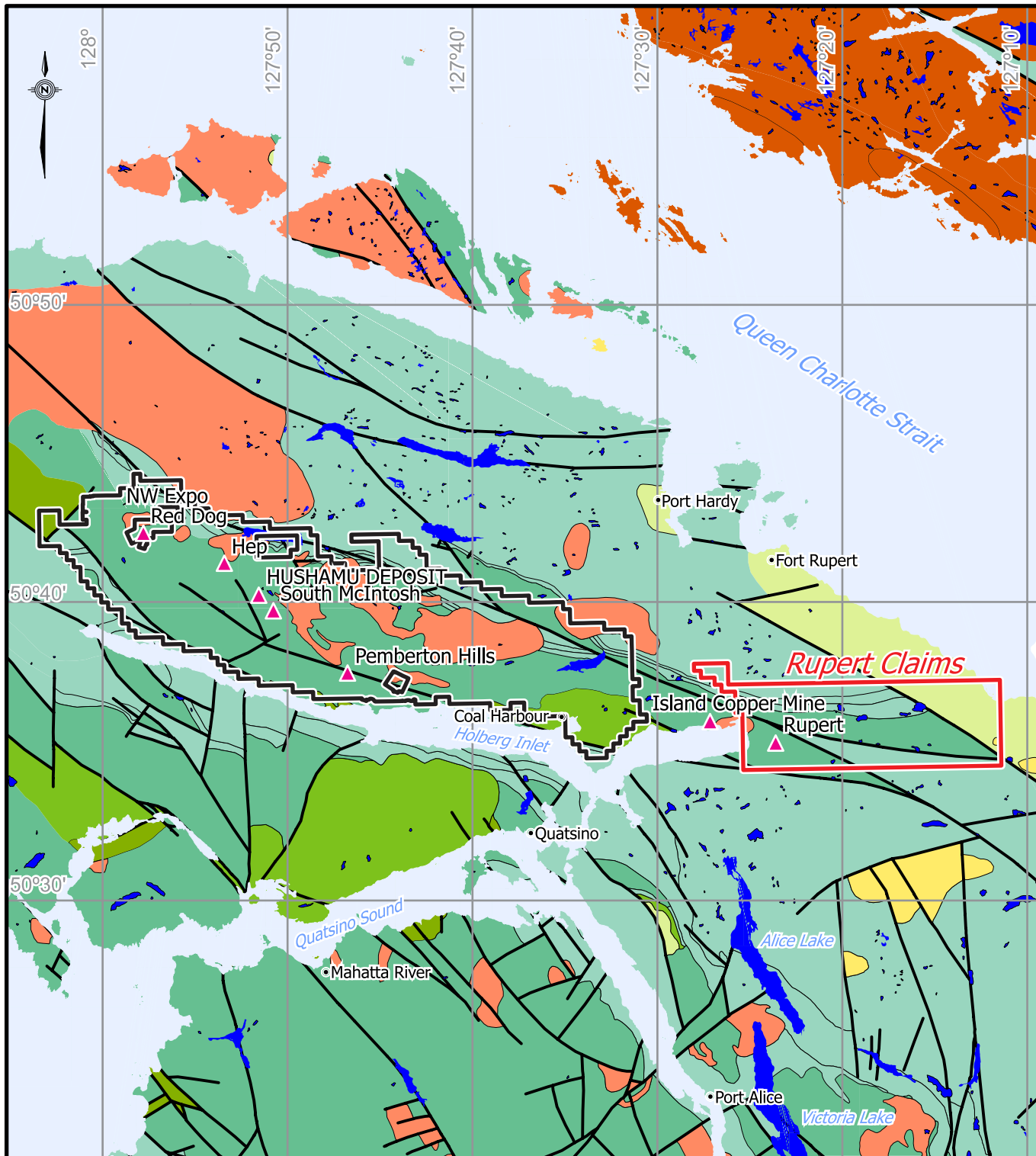
6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

6.1 Lithology

The following geological description of the Rupert Property is summarized from a compilation map by (Fleming, 1983a) and from the map by (Nixon et al., 2000). The property is underlain by a generally southward-younging sequence of east - west-trending upper Triassic to middle Jurassic volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks belonging to the Vancouver and Bonanza Groups (Figure 4). Table 3 summarizes the characteristics of these rock units. The northern part of the property is underlain by mafic volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation. These thickly bedded to massive flows form the topographically highest points in this part of Vancouver Island.

Immediately to the south, the Karmutsen is conformably overlain by the Quatsino Formation of fine-grained (micritic), massive to weakly bedded grey limestone. In this area, the Quatsino Formation is approximately 100-200 m thick. Lying above the Quatsino Formation is the Parson Bay Formation comprising thinly-bedded siltstone and mudstone on the Rupert Property.

Most of the core of the Rupert Property is underlain by "Bonanza" volcanic rocks that occur above the Parson Bay rocks. These generally comprise a monotonous sequence of massive andesitic volcanic rocks but in drill core local well-bedded tuffaceous units were encountered. Owing to displacement across the Rupert Fault, the Karmutsen is also exposed along the southern part of the property.



Legend

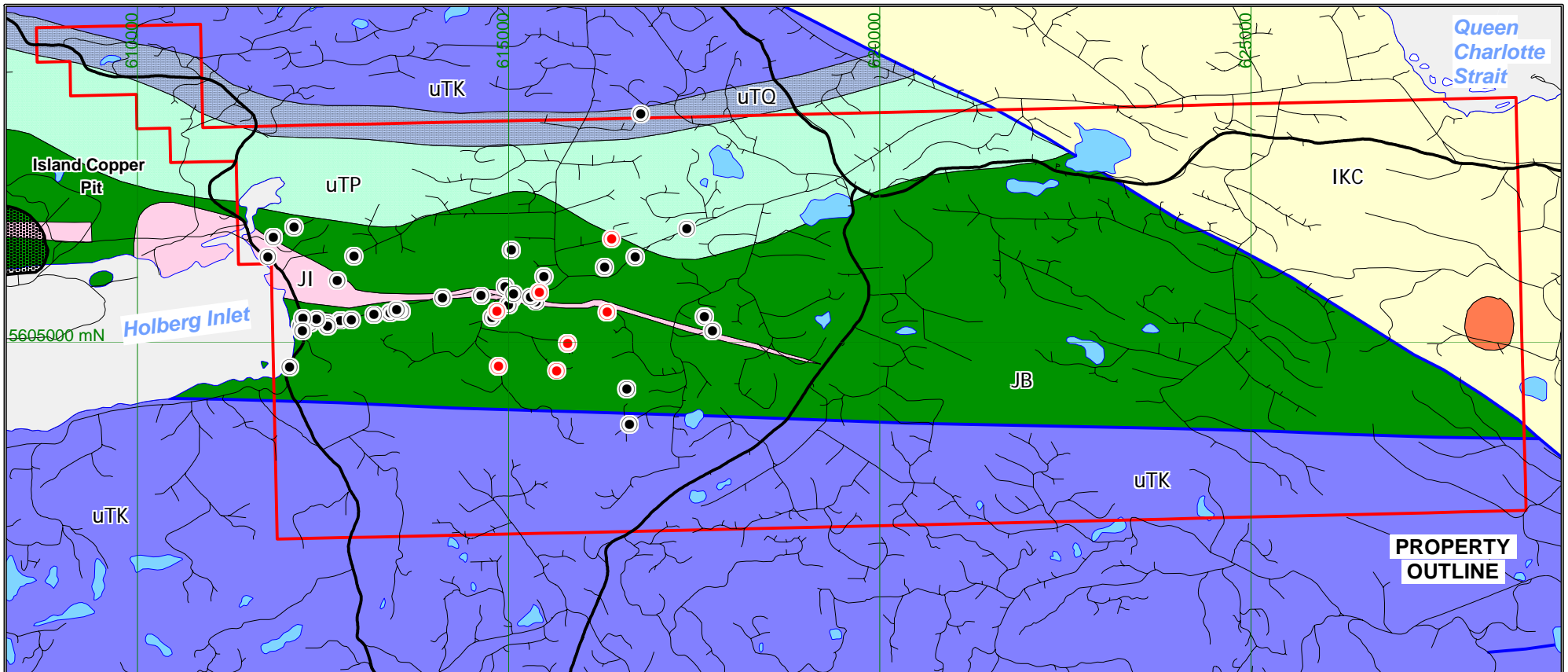
- undivided sedimentary rocks
- undivided sedimentary rocks
- intrusive rocks
- undivided sedimentary rocks
- granodioritic intrusive rocks
- limestone
- basaltic volcanic rocks
- intrusive rocks, undivided
- metamorphic rocks

▲ Deposit, Prospect

12.5km

After Massey et al. (2005)

LUMINA COPPER CORPORATION			
RUPERT PROPERTY			
Regional Geology			
	Date: MAY 2006	Scale: 1:175,000	Figure
	U.T.M. 2006 UTM 9 - NAD83	Mining District NANAIMO	3
	N.T.S. 92L	State/Province BC	



Lithologic Units

STRATIFIED ROCKS

QUATERNARY

QT Glacial Till

LOWER CRETACEOUS

Cool Harbour Group

IKC Sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate

UPPER TRIASSIC to MIDDLE JURASSIC

Bonanza Group

"Bonanza Volcanics"

JB Undivided

JB1 Andesite

JB2 Andesite lapilli/ash tuff

JB3 Rhyolite: flow foliated

JB4 Dacite

JB5 Basalt

JB6 Sedimentary rock

JB7 Biotite hornfels

"Bonanza Volcanics" altered facies

JBa1 Silica, locally hydrothermal breccia

JBa2 Silica-pyrophyllite+/-kaolinite+/-dickite+/-diaspore+/-alunite+/-topaz

JBa3 Silica-pyrophyllite-clay with abundant pyrite

JBa4 Clay (silica largely absent)

JBa5 Silica-chlorite-magnetite

JBa6 Sericite-chlorite-clay+/-pyrite

Parson Bay Formation

uTP Impure limestone, calcareous mudstone, siltstone, shale, sandstone, volcanoclastic rocks, basaltic lithic tuff, pillow lava

UPPER TRIASSIC

Vancouver Group

Quatsino Formation

uTO Bedded to massive micritic to bioclastic limestone

Karmutsen Formation

uTKis Thin horizons of limestone near the top of the succession

uTK Aphanitic to coarsely plagioclase-phyric subaerial basalt, commonly amygdaloidal, local pillow and hyaloclastite

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

Intrusive Dykes, Sills and Stocks

TI Basalt

EARLY to MIDDLE JURASSIC

Island Plutonic Suite

J1 Undivided: medium to coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic granitoid rocks

J11 Diorite

J12 Quartz feldspar porphyry

J13 Granodiorite

J14 Monzonite

Minor Intrusions

JB1 Mafic intrusions inferred to be "Bonanza" age

Modified from Moraga (1989), Nixon et al. (1997), Nixon et al (2000).



LUMINA COPPER CORPORATION

RUPERT PROPERTY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Date:	MAY 2006	Scale:	1:80,000	Figure	4
U.T.M. Zone	UTM 9 - NAD83	Mining District	NANAIMO		
N.T.S.	92L	State/Province	BC		

The northeast corner of the property is underlain by a fault-bound, unconformably overlying clastic wedge of Upper Cretaceous sedimentary rocks correlative to the Nanaimo Group.

The core of the property is intruded by a series of east-west dykes interpreted to be apophyses emplaced eastward from the Rupert Pluton. This granodiorite body crops out at the northeast corner of Rupert Inlet, immediately east of the Island Copper Mine. The Rupert Pluton is part of the Jurassic Island Plutonic suite responsible for porphyry Cu-Au-Mo mineralization at Island Copper.

Table 3: Rupert Lithologic Units

STRATIFIED ROCKS:

QUATERNARY

QT gravel, boulder till, local mud-rich laminated till

UPPER CRETACEOUS

Nanaimo Group

uKN Sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, minor coal

UPPER TRIASSIC to MIDDLE JURASSIC

Bonanza Group

“Bonanza Volcanics”

JB Undivided volcanic rock

JB1 Andesite: green, variably massive / coherent facies, feldspar-phyric, hyaloclastite breccia common

JB2 Andesite lapilli and/or ash tuff: green, volcaniclastic facies comprising angular to rounded coarse ash to block-sized fragments, locally fine-grained ash size, local charred wood fragments

JB3 Rhyolite: coherent and volcaniclastic facies

JB4 Dacite

JB5 Basalt

JB6 Sedimentary rocks: undivided

JB7 Hornfels, biotite-rich contact metamorphosed Bonanza volcanic rocks

Parson Bay Formation

uTP Impure limestone, calcareous mudstone, siltstone, shale, sandstone, volcaniclastic rocks, basaltic lithic tuff, pillow lava

UPPER TRIASSIC

Vancouver Group

Quatsino Formation

uTQ Bedded to massive micritic to bioclastic limestone

Karmutsen Formation

uTKls thin limestone horizons near top of succession

uTK Aphanitic to coarsely plagioclase-phyric subaerial basalt, commonly amygdaloidal, local pillows and hyaloclastite breccia

Table 3 (con't): Hushamu Lithologic Units**INTRUSIVE ROCKS:*****TERTIARY*****Intrusive dykes, sills and stocks**

T1 Basalt, medium-grained weakly to unaltered with chilled margins

EARLY TO MIDDLE JURASSIC**Island Plutonic Suite**

J1 Undivided: medium to coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic granitoid rocks

J11 Diorite

J12 Quartz-feldspar porphyry

J13 Granodiorite

J14 Monzonite

Minor Intrusions

JB1 Mafic intrusions inferred to be "Bonanza" age

6.2 Structure

The layered units underlying the Rupert Property generally dip gently to steeply southward, although bedding orientation data are very rare. Deformation of the area has been described by Nixon et al. (1994) and is summarized below.

Phase 1: Post-Early Jurassic to Pre-Cretaceous Deformation

The first deformational event is related to an east-northeast directed compressional event that resulted in regional tilting of the Lower Jurassic and older strata to form the Victoria arch. In addition flexural slip folding and the development of northwesterly trending thrust faults occurred during this deformation event. Northeast directed compression is indicated by the presence of locally well developed, northwesterly striking, stylolitic cleavage in the Quatsino limestone.

Phase 2: Post-Mid to Pre-Late Cretaceous Deformation:

The second deformational event postdates deposition of the mid-Cretaceous Coal Harbour Group sediments and may predate deposition of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group. Northerly directed compression resulted in an episode of intense strike-slip faulting and lesser thrusting. Faults formed during this deformation event are dominantly northwesterly trending structures that have in many cases produced significant drag folding in adjacent strata where the units are well bedded. The most obvious northwesterly trending faults are high-angle dextral strike slip faults with a south-side up sense of motion. It is the presence of this generation of faults that cause most of the stratigraphic repetitions that occur in the map area.

The Holberg fault is a curvilinear south-side up thrust fault that formed during this second deformational event in response to northward directed stresses. This important structure places Upper Triassic strata on the south side of Holberg Inlet adjacent to mid-Cretaceous and older strata on the north side of the inlet. The most convincing kinematic indicator for movement on the Holberg fault is the presence of many northerly verging, gently plunging drag folds in the footwall. Minor coaxial thrust faults and a well-developed stylolitic cleavage in limestones in the footwall also demonstrate this sense of motion. Some of the major NW trending dextral strike-slip faults in the area are splays off the Holberg fault.

Phase 3: Tertiary Deformation

The third deformational event in the area is characterized by northwesterly to north-northwesterly directed extension that postdates the deposition of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments.

This phase of deformation is represented by minor north-easterly to east north-easterly striking normal faults that affect Upper Cretaceous and older strata. Northeast striking Tertiary dikes intruded during this final phase of deformation.

6.3 Mineralization and Alteration

No significant mineralization was observed on the Rupert Property. Owing to low topographic relief and thick glacial till very few outcrop exposures are present. Within the Rupert geophysical target itself, only two outcrops were found.

6.4 2005 Diamond Drilling

Drilling was conducted during a single phase in 2005. A total of 8 holes for 1108.7 m were drilled within a ~2 km² area (Table 4). All holes targeted the Rupert geophysical target selected by Jan Klein during an interpretation of the 2005 airborne survey data. Cross sections for the drill holes are shown in Figures 5a to 5f in the back pocket.

No significant mineralization was encountered in any of the holes drilled. A zone of weak hydrothermal alteration was encountered in R-027 consisting of hematite after magnetite and rare sulphide mineralization.

Table 4: 2005 Diamond Drilling Survey Data

Drill Hole	Target	Collar (UTM NAD 83)			Azimuth	Inclination	Length (m)
		Easting	Northing	Elev (m)			
R-022	Rupert	615650	5604627	33	360	-90	182.9
R-023	Rupert	614867	5604683	31	360	-90	197.2
R-024	Rupert	615417	5605684	33	360	-90	110.0
R-025	Rupert	615417	5605684	33	360	-90	33.5
R-026	Rupert	614846	5605425	16	360	-90	38.7
R-027	Rupert	615796	5604997	35	360	-90	139.3
R-028	Rupert	616330	5605412	42	360	-90	66.4
R-029	Rupert	616389	5605399	47	360	-90	134.4
TOTAL							1108.7

Drill Hole R-022

Drill hole R-022 tested the Rupert geophysical target area within a 2005 soil anomaly. This hole intersected andesitic volcanic rocks dominated locally by plagioclase-phyric, lapilli and ash tuffs. Weak pyrite mineralization (up to 1%) was encountered within a zone of strong silica and weak sericite alteration. The hole was shut down at 182.9m due to poor ground conditions.

0.0 to 54.8: CASING

54.8 TO 78.8: ANDESITE (JB1): Medium to light green strongly fractured and veined. Moderate epidote alteration, calcite stringers are common and cross-cut by pink to orange zeolite veins.

78.8 to 109.5: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): Light green to grey with feldspar crystals and feldspar-phyric andesite lapilli 1 to 3 cm diameter. Pervasive epidote, silica and sericite alteration. Weakly mineralized with up to 1% pyrite.

109.5 to 122.4: ASH TUFF (JB2): Medium to light green, coarse ash tuff with sericite, carbonate and patchy epidote alteration. The basal contact is brecciated.

122.4 to 161.4: ANDESITE TUFF (JB2): Mottled red to green with heterolithic lapilli up to 8 cm in diameter. Weak epidote, silica, and hematite alteration but epidote, silica and hematite alteration may be strong locally. Trace occurrence of pyrite.

161.4 to 182.9: ANDESITE (JB1): Black to light green heterolithic volcanic fragmental. Moderate epidote alteration, calcite stringers are common. Volcanic fragmental overlies medium to light green andesite. Abundant calcite and zeolite stringers occur throughout.

EOH = 182.90

Drill Hole R-026

Drill hole R-023 tested the Rupert geophysical target area. This hole intersected andesitic to dacitic volcanic rocks and ended in approximately 36 m of greywacke to well-bedded ash tuff (re-worked?). These rocks have been moderately to strongly epidote-altered throughout. Silica, sericite and clay alteration is patchy and associated with epidote. The intensity of pervasive epidote encountered in this hole is typical of hanging wall alteration at Island Copper mine (J. Fleming, pers. comm.). Although no significant mineralization was encountered in this hole, this alteration akin to a style observed at Island Copper, is significant.

0.0 to 18.3: CASING

18.3 to 28.0: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): Moderate to strong epidote alteration

28.0 to 44.1: ANDESITE (JB1): Moderate to strong epidote alteration, strongly magnetic.

44.1 to 56.3: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): Mottled epidote alteration, well-bedded, non-magnetic

56.3 to 138.5: ANDESITE (JB1): Similar to interval 28.0 to 44.1, likely flows.

138.5 to 161.4: DACITE (JB4): Fragmental to fine ash, heterolithic lapilli, relatively fresh with little alteration

161.4 to 197.2: GREYWACKE (JB6): Medium grey to green, coarse, local conglomerate, heterolithic, non-magnetic, moderate carbonate alteration

EOH = 197.2

Drill Holes R-024 and R-025

Drill hole R-024 tested the Rupert geophysical target area. The hole was abandoned at 27.4m without reaching bedrock when casing was lost down the hole.

Drill hole R-025 was a re-drill of lost hole R-024. At 38.7m this hole was also abandoned when the rods became sanding in after encountering a high pressure aquifer.

Drill Hole R-026

Drill hole R-026 tested the Rupert geophysical target area along the flank of an east-west trending magnetic high within BHP's "Dyke Trend". Nearby holes R-014 and R-015 – drilled in 1984 by BHP – returned 30 feet of 0.12% Cu, 0.048% Mo and 10 feet of 0.10% Cu, 0.008% Mo, respectively and revealed minor intrusive rocks similar to the Rupert Stock. Variably sericite, pyrite, silica, and carbonate altered andesite were encountered throughout hole R-026 but the highest geochemical result was 740 ppm Cu.

0.0 to 6.1: CASING

6.1 TO 151.5: ANDESITE (JB1): Variably sericite-pyrite altered massive to fragmental volcanic rock. Several weak to moderately magnetic zones occur. Lapilli and discrete feldspar crystals are visible along less abundant thin horizons.

EOH = 151.50

Drill Hole R-027

Drill hole R-027 was drilled to test the Rupert geophysical target area in an area of high resistivity. Lithologies encountered in this hole include andesite and several fault gouge zones. Moderate sericite and chlorite alteration is widespread and associated with up to 3% pyrite locally. Hematite replacement of magnetite is locally common. The weakened areas of hydrothermal alteration likely became the focus for later faulting. The hole was abandoned at a depth of 139.3 due to poor ground conditions and a total of 48.8 metres of NW casing was lost in the hole.

0.0 to 64.0: CASING

64.0 to 71.8: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): Medium to light green, fine-grained, with common calcite veins. Moderate chlorite and sericite alteration with weak epidote and carbonate alteration, minor pyrite

71.8 to 72.2: FAULT GOUGE: Clay rich zone with pyrite stringers near the hanging wall. Up to 3 % pyrite.

72.2 to 76.6: ANDESITE (JB1): Pale to dark green, strong sericite alteration, locally occurring magnetite and hematite alteration.

76.6 to 77.3: FAULT GOUGE: Minor quartz and carbonate with up to 3 % sericite and 2 % ankerite (?). Moderately broken.

77.3 to 139.3: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): Medium green, fine-grained, common calcite and zeolite veins, moderate chlorite alteration and weak epidote and carbonate alteration. Minor pyrite and localized sericite alteration.

EOH = 139.30

Drill Hole R-028

Drill hole R-028 was drilled to test the Rupert geophysical target area within an area characterized by low resistivity and low magnetics. The hole provided only 6.5m of core before ground conditions prevented further recovery and the hole was lost. Andesite was the only lithology encountered in this hole, however this unit exhibited strong silica and weak sericite alteration which fails to explain the resistivity low.

0.0 to 59.9: CASING

59.9 to 66.4: ANDESITE VOLCANIC ROCK (JB1): Light to medium greyish green, strong silica and weak sericite alterations, up to 2% pyrite.

EOH = 66.40, casing twisted off, hole lost.

Drill Hole R-029

Drill hole R-029 was drilled to replace hole R-028 which was lost due to poor ground conditions. This hole intersected dark green andesitic volcanic rocks cut by several fault zones. Alteration is highly variable including sericite, clay, silica and magnetite. A zone at the top of the hole contains 5% pyrite throughout.

0.0 to 54.9: CASING

54.9 to 90.7: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): Dark grey to black with minor sericitised zones that appear lighter, moderate silica and strong magnetite alteration. Up to 5% pyrite throughout the core. Strong to moderately magnetic.

90.7 to 105.5: ANDESITE (JB1): Dark green to black, variable stringer mineralization with quartz and magnetite in dark intervals

105.5 to 110.0: FAULT BRECCIA: Light green, strongly pyritic zone of strongly fractured andesite. Fault slip is parallel to core access. Strong clay alteration.

110.0 to 134.4: ANDESITE (JB1): Medium green, moderate hematite, silica and sericite alteration, possible biotite alteration, 3% pyrite.

EOH = 134.40

7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

7.1 Soil Geochemistry

During the 2005 program, 146 soil samples were collected from the Rupert property across a geophysical target area selected from the 2005 airborne survey data (see next section). Samples were collected every 50 m from a grid comprising north-south lines about 250 m apart. Previous drilling in the area has shown overburden to typically be about 30 to 50 m thick and to locally exceed 200 m. Thus, an alternative, non-conventional analysis was used. The soils were analysed for 63 elements via ICPMS following digestion in a hot (60°C) hydroxylamine hydrochloride leach. This selective leach method aims to overcome the problems of thick transported overburden by dissolving amorphous hydrous iron oxide which can be an effective scavenger of mobile metal ions. Additionally, the same samples were analysed for 50 elements via an aqua regia acid digestion and a combination of ICPMS and ICPAES as a comparison with the selective leach method. Twelve samples were also collected from within the known Hushamu deposit as an orientation study for comparison with the Rupert selective leach samples. Overburden depths near the sample sites at Hushamu range from 4 to 29 m.

Figures 6a through 6d show standard soil geochemical results (non-selective leach) for the 2005 samples for copper and molybdenum. Also plotted are 1438 soils from previous soil programs (Fleming, 1985a, 1986a, 1987, 1988). Gold geochemical values are not presented - the 2005 data for gold are all below detection limit for the selective leach method and gold was seldom reported in the historic reports owing to a conclusion that gold results were unreliable due to affects of elevated manganese (Fleming, 1985a). Tables 5 and 6 present calculated percentiles and a correlation matrix for this dataset. Copper shows a fairly strong correlation with molybdenum and a correlation with zinc. Zinc also shows correlation with gold, arsenic and molybdenum.

Table 5: Historic Soil Geochemistry Percentiles

Percentile	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Population	171	936	1341	1427	1307	1413	1427
Max Value	75	99.9	230	910	57	278	1695
98th	35	2.2	36	147	16	278	207
95th	20	1.1	13	100	10	17	111
90th	10	0.5	6	82	8	11	79
80th	5	0.3	3	67	6	5	59
50th	1	0.1	1	47	4	1	38

Table 6: Historic Soil Geochemistry Correlation Matrix

	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn
Au	--						
Ag	0.04	--					
As	0.10	0.05	--				
Cu	0.00	0.01	0.06	--			
Mo	0.00	0.08	0.35	0.35	--		
Pb	0.00	0.02	0.21	0.00	0.00	--	
Zn	0.40	0.04	0.53	0.14	0.47	0.23	--

Interpreted copper results for the 2005 selective leach samples are shown in Figure 7. This diagram was prepared by Barry Smee using regression techniques which account for sample variables

(e.g. soil horizon type). The result is a residual Cu ratio which is a comparison of relative copper concentrations. The resulting anomalies are weak but are continuous and clear (Smee, written comm.). Percentiles for the 2005 selective leach data (excluding those collected from across the Hushamu deposit) are shown in Table 7. These data typically show very low magnitude upper percentile values.

Table 7: 2005 Rupert Area Selective Leach Soil Geochemistry Percentiles

Percentile	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Population	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
Max Value	-0.05	0.18	3.4	31	0.18	44.8	28
98th	-0.05	0.12	0.7	24	0.04	13.6	21
95th	-0.05	0.09	0.5	18	0.03	5.6	18
90th	-0.05	0.08	0.4	15	0.02	4.2	16
80th	-0.05	0.07	0.2	12	0.02	2.7	11
50th	-0.05	0.04	0.1	8	0.01	1.6	7

By comparison, the samples collected across the Hushamu deposit (Table 8) typically show higher values of copper and molybdenum consistent with sampling above a mineralized porphyry system. Figure 8 compares the Hushamu selective leach and standard soil analysis data and provides an estimate of the overburden depth at each soil sample location. It is evident from these charts that both methods show similar trends and therefore are both detecting the buried mineralization. Where overburden depths are excessively thick (>20 m), however, both methods fail to return elevated values as shown by samples HMM2-1 and HMM2-2. Samples HMM2-5 and HMM2-6 show low geochemical values for copper and molybdenum despite shallow overburden. Drilling in the immediate area of these samples indicates that mineralization is present in the underlying bedrock. These samples were collected from organic material overlying talus on the flank of Mt. McIntosh, so perhaps barren material transported down this slope masked the underlying geochemical signature.

Table 8: 2005 Selective Leach Soil Geochemistry from Hushamu deposit

Sample	Overburden Depth (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
HMM1-1	5	<0.05	0.074	0.4	42	0.57	14.6	7.1
HMM1-2	5	<0.05	0.135	0.3	45.8	0.61	17.8	8.3
HMM1-3	4	<0.05	0.282	0.2	71.3	2.29	14.7	10.1
HMM1-4	10	<0.05	0.209	0.1	79.8	1.17	39.2	7
HMM1-5	12	<0.05	0.393	0.4	65.2	1.74	33.9	2.6
HMM1-6	16	<0.05	0.338	0.4	62.2	0.66	13.6	2.7
HMM2-1	29	<0.05	0.067	0.1	3.7	0.02	4.1	3.7
HMM2-2	23	<0.05	0.206	0.1	1.9	0.02	5.8	7.2
HMM2-3	19	<0.05	0.374	1.2	32.3	0.18	6.9	10.8
HMM2-4	14	<0.05	0.097	0.1	10.4	0.14	3.5	4.2
HMM2-5	9	<0.05	0.195	0.1	0.79	0.02	4.8	7.5
HMM2-6	4	<0.05	0.118	<0.1	0.62	0.01	4.3	8

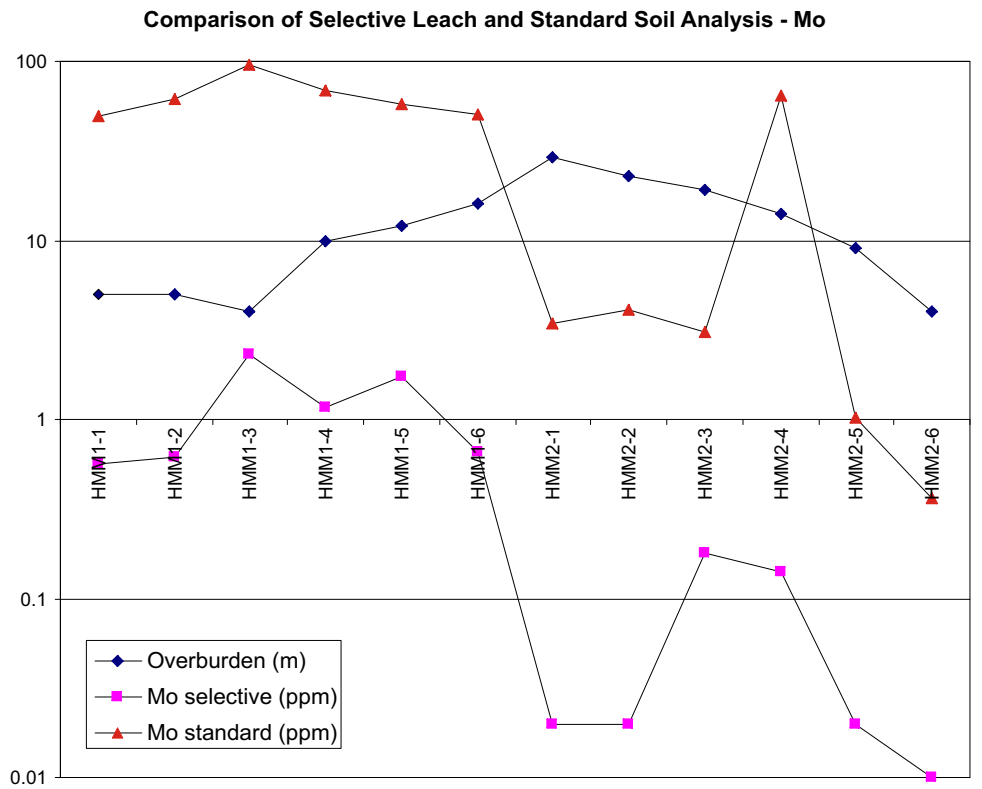
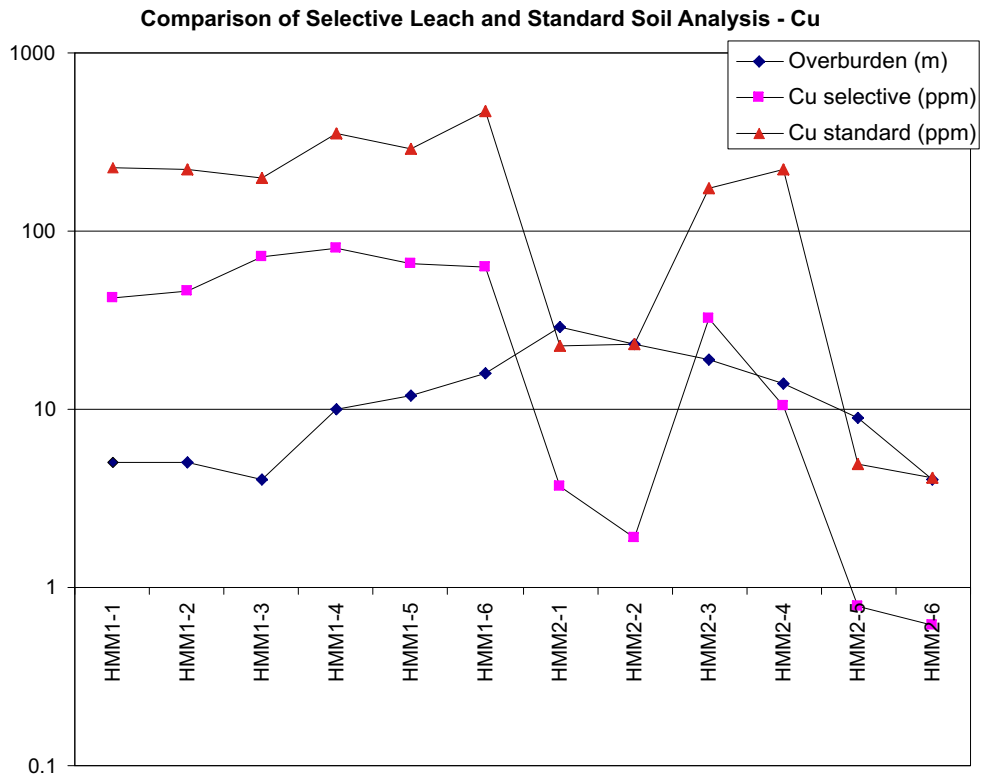


Figure 8: Soil sample data for selective leach analyses (squares) compared with standard analyses (triangles) for the samples collected across the Hushamu deposit. Overburden depth as estimated from drill data is shown (diamonds). Scale is logarithmic.

Comparison of the soil analyses from the Hushamu deposit area suggest that both the hot hydroxylamine hydrochloride leach (selective leach) and the standard aqua regia acid digestion techniques would detect a porphyry system provided that overburden is less than about 20 m thick. If overburden is thicker, it appears that the geochemical signature is completely masked. Likewise, transported barren talus effectively masks geochemical signatures even where overburden is shallow.

8.0 Airborne Geophysics

During the period May 4 to May 11, 2005 a DIGHEM^{V-DSP} electromagnetic / resistivity / magnetic survey was flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. over the Rupert and adjacent Hushamu properties. Survey coverage consisted of approximately 2687 line-km, including tie lines and approximately 25% of this grid covered the Rupert property. Line separation was 200 m and lines were flown north-south. A 203 page report was prepared by Fugro and was subsequently reviewed by consulting geophysicist Jan Klein. For further specifics on the methods, materials used, detailed results, and conclusions the reader is referred to Smith (2005) and Klein (2005b). What follows is a synopsis from these sources.

Interference from seawater and power lines affected calculated resistivity for up to 400 m from power lines and a significant distance from seawater inlets. No EM signatures were obtainable over the Island Copper Pit due to salt water currently residing in the pit. EM and magnetic signatures over areas of known mineralization were highly variable. Due to this variability no single anomalous signature could be used as an indicator for similar, undiscovered mineralization.

Within the Rupert property area, a single target was selected by Klein located to the east of the Island Copper Mine. This area comprises large resistivity lows combined with a magnetic pattern suggesting structural offsets (Figure 6e and f).

9.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2005 Rupert exploration focused on discovering a porphyry system east of the Island Copper deposit. Given that several showings and deposits occur within the belt westward from Island Copper, it is reasonable that similar systems are also present to the east within the same belt or rocks. This area, however, is difficult to explore: topography is subdued and overburden is typically quite thick. This precludes using basic techniques such as mapping or standard soil analyses to obtain reliable data sets.

As a first stage in 2005, the Rupert area was surveyed with a helicopter-borne electromagnetic / resistivity / magnetic geophysical system. Results in the Rupert area were examined by geophysicist Jan Klein who highlighted a three by three kilometre target. Broad resistivity lows with flanking magnetic highs showing structural offsets indicated a potential for buried porphyry systems. Reconnaissance prospecting and mapping in the area showed almost nil outcrop exposure. A logging road system criss-crosses the target area allowing easy access to the area for drill-testing.

Prior to drilling, soil samples were collected from a grid across the main target area. Samples were analysed by a selective leach technique designed to “see” through cover. The results of this survey did produce two multi-line anomalies which served as good starting points within an otherwise blind target. Drilling of these anomalies, however, failed to intersect mineralization casting doubt on the soil technique. To test the technique, an orientation survey was conducted across the Hushamu deposit located west of Island Copper. At Hushamu, a 220 Mt deposit is known to outcrop below locally thick transported overburden. Both the selective leach and standard soil analyses detected mineralization buried by less than ~20m of overburden. Where overburden is thicker, sample results were low. Drilling within the Rupert 2005 anomalies has shown overburden to be from 18 to 55 metres thick so it is likely that the soil analyses and anomalies do not reflect underlying bedrock sources.

Despite a lack of mineralization within the 2005 drill holes, several holes did indicate the presence of a large alteration system. Hole R-023 intersected moderately to strongly epidote-altered andesite over about 40 metres, locally with possible secondary magnetite. Hole R-026 which was drilled

near the 1984 BHP holes that intersected anomalous copper and molybdenum, did not return significant mineralization but did intersect variably sericite-silica altered and pyritic andesite. Holes R-028 and R-029, drilled within an area characterized by low resistivity, intersected moderate to strongly sericite-pyrite-altered andesite volcanic rocks. The east-west-trending dyke system intersected by BHP was not intersected in the 2005 drilling. Given that this system is thought to be steeply-dipping, this is not surprising given that all the 2005 holes were oriented vertically.

Soil sampling across the area – even using selective leach techniques – seems to be inappropriate given the thick overburden across the area. Further drilling from existing roads is not recommended as most road-accessible areas of interest have been drilled. All 2005 and earlier drilling was seemingly drilled on existing roads out of convenience. Further testing of the BHP “Dyke Trend” would be warranted if drill sites were not confined to existing roads.

Respectfully submitted,



Darcy Baker, Ph.D.
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
Vancouver, British Columbia

Appendix A: Bibliography

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Appendix B: Statement of Expenditures

Rupert

Statement of Expenditures
Rupert Block
February 1, 2005 - December 18, 2005

Data Compilation and Airborne Geophysics
(Prorated by area covered: 20% Rupert / 80% Hushamu)

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:

Scott Heffernan, Project Geologist			
2.60 days @ \$520/day	\$	1,353.04	
Henry Awmack, P.Eng.			
2.05 days @ \$520/day		1,066.00	
Stewart Harris, P.Geo.			
0.01 days @ \$520/day		6.24	
Dave Pawliuk, P.Geo.			
2.08 days @ \$520/day		1,079.52	
Mike Henrichsen, Geologist			
7.53 days @ \$420/day		3,160.92	
Scott Parker, Drafting/Logistics			
20.80 hours @ \$50/hour		1,040.00	
Clerical			
72.15 hours @ \$25/hour		<u>1,803.75</u>	\$ 9,509.47

EXPENSES:

Plot Charges	\$	154.80	
Printing and Reproductions		55.40	
Maps and Publications		4,290.19	
Meals		31.30	
Accommodation		92.95	
Parking		1.80	
Truck Rental (non-Equity)		320.82	
Automotive Fuel		61.90	
Automotive Expenses		12.24	
Ferries		18.00	
Airfare		170.00	
Telephone Distance Charges		5.00	
Courier		26.14	
Airborne Geophysics		48,830.40	
Geophysical Consulting		<u>1,294.77</u>	<u>55,365.70</u>

SUB-TOTAL (Compilation and Airborne Geophysics): \$ 64,875.17

Diamond Drilling and Fieldwork
(Based on actual costs)

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:

Jim Lehtinen, P.Geo.			
48.50 days @ \$520/day	\$	25,220.00	
Arthur Nelson, Sampler			
17.00 days @ \$250/day		<u>4,250.00</u>	\$ 29,470.00

Rupert

Statement of Expenditures
Rupert Block
February 1, 2005 - December 18, 2005

EQUIPMENT RENTALS

Field Computers
48 days @ \$25/day 1,200.00

EXPENSES:

Chemical Analyses (estimated)	\$ 35,000.00	
Meals	517.85	
Accommodation	16,240.00	
Core Saw Rental (non-Equity)	620.60	
Cat	16,700.00	
Drilling: Mob/Demob	12,000.00	
Drilling: Footage	128,242.00	
Drilling: Materials	23,417.16	
Drilling: Standby/Moves/Travel	6,815.00	
Expediting	459.00	
Report (estimated)	5,000.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		245,011.61

SUB-TOTAL (Drilling and Fieldwork): \$ 275,681.61

PROJECT SUPERVISION CHARGES:

12% on portion <\$100,000: (\$20,000.00)	\$ 2,400.00	
10% on portion <\$500,000: (\$80,000.00)	8,000.00	
8% on balance: (\$240,556.78)	19,244.54	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		29,644.54

SUB-TOTAL: \$ 370,201.32

GST: 7% on sub-total

 25,914.09

TOTAL:

 \$ 396,115.41

Appendix D: Diamond Drill Logs



DRILL LOG

Project: Rupert	Collar Elevation (m): 33.0
Hole R 022	Azimuth (°): 360
Location: 5604627 m North 615650 m East	Dip (°): -90.0
Logged by: J. Lehtinen	Length (m): 182.90
Drilled by: Driftwood Drilling	Horizontal Projection:
Assayed by: ALS Chemex-Vancouver	Vertical Projection:
Core Size: NQ	
Date Started: 2005/11/11 Date Completed: 2005/11/15	
Dip Tests By: none	
Objective Test Rupert area near soil anomaly.	

Summary Log:

0.0 to 54.8: CASING

54.8 TO 78.8: ANDESITE (JB1): medium to light green. mEP alteration, calcite stringers common

78.8 to 109.5: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): pervasively epidote, silica and sericite altered, 1% PY

109.5 to 122.4: ASH TUFF (JB2): medium to light green, patchy EP, CA alteration

122.4 to 161.4: ANDESITE TUFF (JB2): red-green, wEP, wSI, wHE but locally strong EP, SI, HE alteration

161.4 to 182.9: ANDESITE (JB1): medium to light green. mEP alteration, calcite stringers common

EOH = 182.90

Project: Hushamu05

Hole Number: R 022

From	To	Rocktype & Description	By	logys	cz	ms	py	ep	mp	mgasc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm		
54.80	78.80	<p>Andesite: Medium to light green, strongly broken and veined. Calcite and epidote veining cross-cut by later pink-orange zeolite veining. « variable epidote alteration commonly parallel to epidote calcite stringers. Numerous zeolite stringers calcite epidote »</p> <p>< @ 57.20 vein 3° 1cm > calcite, epidote, zeolite stringer < @ 60.30 calcite vein 35° >, zeolite</p> <p>« 54.80- 56.00 FLTG »</p> <p>< @ 67.00 fault breccia > with calcite, epidote < @ 71.40 zeolite calcite veins 50° 1cm > < @ 71.60 zeolite calcite vein 55° 1cm > < @ 71.80 zeolite calcite vein 25° 1cm > < @ 71.40 fault breccia 25° > veins</p> <p>< @ 73.70 zeolite calcite vein 20° > < @ 73.90 zeolite calcite vein 35° > < @ 74.30 zeolite calcite vein 45° > < @ 74.50 zeolite calcite vein 5° ></p>																	
78.80	109.50										83.50	86.60	3.10	336402	0.010	130.0	-10.00		

Project: Hushamu05

Hole Number: R 022

From	To	Rocktype & Description	By	lgys	cz	ms	py	ep	mp	mgusc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm		
89.60	92.70	<p>Sharp break in alteration. Light green grey. Non to weakly magnetic. Lapilli to crystal tuff. Lapilli fragments highly variable in content and size. Commonly 1 to 3 cm. Composed of feldspar phyrlic andesite. Altered pervasively with epidote, silica and sericite. Alteration variable throughout unit. Minor pale orange altered feldspar phenocrysts to 2mm. Possibly hematite alteration. Hematite alteration increasing towards bottom of interval. Euhedral pyrite grains throughout up to 1%. Epidote-calcite stringers and calcite stringers. Rare, crude banding 60 TCA, possibly bedding? or alteration?</p> <p>Minor fault slips throughout.</p> <p>« 78.80- 109.50 pyrite 1.00% » « epidote 3.00 » « si 2.00 » « ms 1.00 » « epidote 2.00 »</p> <p>« 89.60- 93.40 si 3 » « pyrite 0.50% »</p> <p>< @ 78.50 late fault breccia 20.00° > late, minor slip fault</p> <p>< @ 87.80 fault breccia 25.00° > minor fault slip fault</p> <p>« 93.50- 96.30 si 3.00 » « epidote 3.00 » « he 1.00 »</p> <p>« 96.30- 96.60 epidote 4.00 » « ms 3.00 »</p> <p>« 100.80- 104.30 he 2.00 » « ms 2.00 »</p> <p>« 104.30- 108.40 si 4.00 » « epidote 2.00 » « he 2.00 »</p> <p>< @ 110.10 fault gouge 65.00° ></p> <p>« 108.40- 109.50 cy 2.00 » Med. brown hematite and clay? Numerous fine calcite stringers. Patchy silica</p>																	
101.80	104.30														336404	0.010	10.0	-10.00	
104.30	106.40														336406	-0.010	-10.0	-10.00	
109.50	122.40	<p>Medium to light green coarse ash tuff. Fragments rounded to angular, also crystal component. Fragments generally less than 2mm. Mafics commonly chlorite altered. Pale green sericite alteration. Minor calcite alteration and calcite stringers. Patchy epidote alteration and select epidote altered fragments. Fragment size increasing towards bottom of interval. Brecciated basal contact.</p> <p>< @ 108.40 fault breccia 30.00° > Weak fault slip</p> <p>< @ 117.10 fault breccia 30.00° > weak fault slip</p>																	

From	To	Rocktype & Description	bl	blgys	bl	ms	bl	sp	mp	mpgasc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
161.40	164.00	<p>Zone of dark black to light green mixed volcanic fragmental. Black material, possibly carbon alteration, in part, or fine grained carbonaceous muds overlying the flow unit below. Minor calcite stringers. Minor drusy quartz in open space</p> <p>< @ 162.00 fault 30° ></p>	0														
164.00	182.90	<p>Andesite: variably coloured from medium-light grey-green to medium to dark maroon-grey. Fine-grained with minor chloritized mafics up to 2 mm. Minor zones with fine feldspar phenocrysts. Complete interval with numerous calcite and orange zeolite stringers with no preferred orientation. Minor quartz stringers and drusy openings. Variably magnetic from 165.9 to 183.0m. Strongest magnetics in maroon and dark green rocks. Rubbly broken core at base of intercal. Drilling stopped in very blocky ground and an aquifer.</p> <p>« cl 2.00» « epidote 1.00»</p> <p>< @ 167.40 quartz, carbonate vein 30° 5cm > with wallrock breccia fragments</p> <p>< @ 174.70 quartz vein 7° 2cm ></p>	0		0					-0.5							
182.90	182.90	EOH															



DRILL LOG

Project: Rupert	Collar Elevation (m): 31.0
Hole R 023	Azimuth (°): 360
Location: 5604683 m North 614867 m East	Dip (°): -90.0
Logged by: J. Lehtinen	Length (m): 197.20
Drilled by: Driftwood Drilling	Horizontal Projection:
Assayed by: ALS Chemex-Vancouver	Vertical Projection:
Core Size: NQ	
Date Started: 2005/11/15 Date Completed: 2005/11/18	
Dip Tests By: none	
Objective	

Summary Log:

0.0 to 18.3: CASING

18.3 to 28.0: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): moderate to strong epidote

28.0 to 44.1: ANDESITE (JB1): moderate to strong epidote, strongly magnetic

44.1 to 56.3: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): mottled epidote alteration, well-bedded, non-magnetic

56.3 to 138.5: ANDESITE (JB1): similar to 28.0 to 44.1, likely flows

138.5 to 161.4: DACITE (JB4): fragmental to fine ash, heterolithic, fresh

161.4 to 197.2: GREYWACKE (JB6): medium grey-green, coarse, local conglomerate, heterolithic, non-magnetic, mCA

EOH = 197.2

From	To	Rocktype & Description	SI	Clays	Cl	ms	py	Ep	mp	mag/usc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
0.00	18.30	CASN															
CASING																	
18.30	28.00	JB2															
<p>ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF: Medium to light green. Patchy colour due to patchy epidote alteration. Heterolithic fragments up to 6cm. Relatively competent core, few stringers. Basal contact marked at fine ash layer.</p> <p>< @ 28.00 Bedding 60° ></p> <p>« 18.30- 28.00 epidote 2.50»</p>																	
28.00	44.10	JB1															
<p>ANDESITE: Variably coloured from light green to dark purple-grey. Colour variation due to alteration. Gritty appearance in part so unit could possibly be a tuff? Relatively consistent medium grained. Numerous zeolite and calcite stringers less than 3mm, at varying angles TCA. Minor biotite after pyroxene? Dark alteration commonly hematite.</p> <p>« 28.00- 32.70 epidote 3.00»</p> <p>« 32.70- 36.70 epidote 2.00» « he 2.00» « magnetite 2.00»</p> <p>« 36.70- 44.10 he 2.50» « magnetite 2.50»</p>																	

Project: Hushamu05												Hole Number: R 023					
From	To	Rocktype & Description	Sl	Clays	Cl	Mss	Py	Sp	Mp	mpusc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
44.10	56.30	JB2 ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF: Medium to light green. Mottled epidote alteration. Top of interval with coarse lapilli up to 4 cm., fining down interval to coarse ash tuff. Bedding in fine ash tuff beds. Relatively competent core. All non-magnetic. « epidote 2.00» < @ 44.40 Bedding 55° > < @ 47.50 Bedding 50° >															
56.30	76.70	JB1 ANDESITE: Similar to unit 28.00-44.10 m. Variably coloured med.- light green to med-dark purple-grey. Hematite alteration commonly localized to narrow intervals. Fine grained to gritty appearance. Possibly tuff in part. Quartz veins with strongly silicified margins. Numerous zeolite and calcite stringers. « 56.30- 56.60 Flow top breccia » « 56.70- 65.90 si 2.50» Quartz stringer zone and moderate to strong silicification < @ 59.90 quartz vein, 3 cm 30° > minor amethyst < @ 60.70 Quartz vein, 3 cm 30° > < @ 64.90 Quartz vein, 6 cm 25° > minor calcite and zeolite < @ 68.00 Quartz vein, 4 cm 25° > minor amethyst									56.70	60.00	3.30	336410	0.010	50.0	-10.00
											60.00	63.10	3.10	336411	-0.010	40.0	-10.00
											63.10	65.90	2.80	336412	-0.010	30.0	-10.00
76.70	137.10	JB1 ANDESITE: Light pastel green, to medium green-grey to medium- dark grey. Medium to coarse grained. Fragmental in appearance near the top of the interval, possibly flow top breccia? or structural? Top of interval with crackle breccia mm scale stringers. Colour variation due to alteration. Feldspar porphyritic throughout. Numerous calcite, quartz-calcite stringers.									110.20	111.90	1.70	336414	-0.010	40.0	-10.00
											111.90	114.90	3.00	336416	0.050	40.0	-10.00
											114.90	118.00	3.10	336417	0.010	40.0	-10.00

Project: Hushamu05

Hole Number: R 023

From	To	Rocktype & Description	Si	Al ₂ SiO ₅	Cl	Ms	Py	Ep	Mp	mpgasc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	
		Minor Zeolite stringers.	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	10	0	3	0	3	0.5			
		« 76.70- 84.40 epidote 3.00 » « si 2.50 », non-magnetic																
		« 84.40- 85.90 si 3.00 », non magnetic																
		« 85.90- 93.30 quartz carbonate vein 40° », « cl 1.00 » strong magnetic																
		« 93.90- 107.70 epidote 2.00 » Pale green, epidote sericite, non magnetic																
		« 93.90- 107.70 ms 2.00 »																
		« 107.70- 137.10 cl 1.00 » Medium to dark green grey weakly chloritic moderately magnetic, trace pyrite, « 107.70- 137.10 pyrite 0.20% »																
		« strong quartz carbonate stringering at 25 to 50, commonly 30 ,also as erratic vein network at erratic orientation 30° »																
		< @ 99.30 fault 15° >																
		< @ 99.40 fault 45° >																
		< @ 101.50 fault 30° >																
		« 111.30- 111.40 quartz and calcite veins 30° »																
		< @ 111.90 quartz calcite vein 50° >																
		« 116.00- 116.50 quartz carbonate stringer zone 25° »																
		< @ 117.00 quartz carbonate veining 5mm 30° >																
		< @ 117.70 calcite 10mm 30° >																
		< @ 118.40 quartz calcite 8mm 40° >																
		< @ 128.00 Quartz vein crosscutting carbonate 65° >																
		< @ 129.80 quartz carbonate 1.5cm 60° >																
		« 135.50- 135.70 vein zone with discrete boundaries 75° »																
		< @ 135.90 vein breccia calcite 20° >																

Project: Hushamu05

Hole Number: R 023

From	To	Rocktype & Description	By	Log	By	ms	By	Ep	mp	mag	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
< @ 159.80		Bedding 60° > Basal contact broken core.															
161.40	197.20	JB6 GREYWACKE: Medium grey green. Coarse to very coarse grained with conglomerate intervals. Heterolithic composition. Dominantly epiclastic. Tuff and volcanic fragments. Fragments are sub rounded to angular. Complete interval is nonmagnetic. Strongly calcite stringered from 170.0 to 184.5.															
		« 165.20- 197.20 ca 2.00 », Calcite veining and moderate calcite alteration.															
		< @ 168.30 bedding 50° >															
		< @ 169.40 Bedding 50° >															
		« 172.70- 173.70 Calcite vein breccia. hanging wall 40tca 40° »															
		< @ 173.90 1cm calcite 25° >															
		< @ 174.10 1.5 cm calcite 30° >															
		< @ 174.20 1 cm calcite 30° >															
		« 176.70- 178.50 Erratic calcite veining some sub parallel tca »															
		< @ 183.6 1 cm calcite 20° >															
		< @ 184.00 calcite veining and stringers 25° >															
		< @ 191.30 1 cm calcite 25° >															
		< @ 195.20 1 cm calcite 30° >															
197.20	197.20	EOH															



DRILL LOG

Project: Rupert	Collar Elevation (m): 33.0
Hole R 024	Azimuth (°): 360
Location: 5605684 m North 615417 m East	Dip (°): -90.0
Logged by: J. Lehtinen	Length (m): 33.50
Drilled by: Driftwood Drilling	Horizontal Projection:
Assayed by: ALS Chemex-Vancouver	Vertical Projection:
Core Size: NQ	
Date Started: 2005/11/18	Date Completed: 2005/11/19
Dip Tests By: none	
Objective	

Summary Log:

0.0 to 27.4: CASING

EOH = 27.4, casing lost in hole, abandoned.



DRILL LOG

Project: Rupert	Collar Elevation (m): 33.0
Hole R 025	Azimuth (°): 360
Location: 5605684 m North 615417 m East	Dip (°): -90.0
Logged by: J. Lehtinen	Length (m): 38.70
Drilled by: Driftwood Drilling	Horizontal Projection:
Assayed by: ALS Chemex-Vancouver	Vertical Projection:
Core Size: NQ	
Date Started: 2005/11/19	Date Completed: 2005/11/20
Dip Tests By: none	
Objective	

Summary Log:

0.0 to 38.7: CASING

EOH = 38.7, hole abandoned at bedrock interface due to high pressure aquifer, rods twisted off.



DRILL LOG

Project: Rupert	Collar Elevation (m): 16.0
Hole R 026	Azimuth (°): 360
Location: 5605425 m North 614846 m East	Dip (°): -90.0
Logged by: J.Lehtinen	Length (m): 151.50
Drilled by: Driftwood Drilling	Horizontal Projection:
Assayed by: ALS Chemex-Vancouver	Vertical Projection:
Core Size: NQ	
Date Started: 2005/11/20	Date Completed: 2005/11/23
Dip Tests By: none	
Objective	

Summary Log:

0.0 to 6.1: CASING

6.1 TO 151.5: ANDESITE (JB1): variably sericite-pyrite altered massive to fragmental volcanic rock

EOH = 151.50




Project: Hushamu05												Hole Number: R 026					
From	To	Rocktype & Description	bl	blgys	bl	hbs	py	sp	mp	mp/psdc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
0.00	6.10	CASN															
CASING																	
6.10	151.50	JB1									6.10	7.90	1.80	336418	-0.010	100.0	-10.00
ANDESITE: Complete interval is composed of variably altered, fine grained andesite (?) protolith. Divisions of sub-intervals are all based on alteration. Zones of weak to moderately magnetic, fine grained dark green volcanic with hydrothermal magnetite. The magnetite zones have been later, partially altered to sericite pyrite and have commonly been faulted along these weaker competent zones and are commonly veined with late calcite and quartz-calcite-pyrite stringers and veins less than 2cm width. Minor intervals with lapilli fragments, or feldspar porphyritic.											7.90	11.00	3.10	336419	-0.010	40.0	10.00
« 6.10- 12.50 sericite 4« euhedral coarse grained pyrite 10%»< @ 8.80 1cm pyrite vein 40° »>											11.00	12.50	1.50	336420	0.010	20.0	30.00
« 10.60- 11.10 strongly fractured quartz pyrite veining »< @ 11.30 clay, sericite,pyrite Fault gouge >											12.50	14.60	2.10	336421	-0.010	70.0	-10.00
« 12.50- 40.60 interlayered magnetite and sericite,pyrite magnetite alteration zones »< @ 13.00 pyrite stringer 55° 1cm »< @ 14.00 calcite 35° 1cm »< @ 16.40 fault gouge >											14.60	17.70	3.10	336422	-0.010	80.0	-10.00
« 15.20- 15.80 magnetite 2»											17.70	20.70	3.00	336423	-0.010	740.0	-10.00
« 15.80- 17.70 with carbonate,quartz stringers sericite 2» < @ 16.60 gouge 2cm »< @ 17.00 quartz calcite vein 75° 1cm >											20.70	23.80	3.10	336425	-0.010	120.0	-10.00
« 17.70- 18.40 magnetite 3»											23.80	26.80	3.00	336426	-0.010	90.0	-10.00
« 18.40- 25.80 carbonate, quartz stringered sericite 2»< @ 19.30 clay,pyrite gouge 5cm >											26.80	29.90	3.10	336427	-0.010	90.0	-10.00
« 21.10- 28.00 pyrite 3-5»											29.90	33.10	3.20	336428	-0.010	40.0	-10.00
« 23.90- 25.70 quartz calcite veining 30° 5mm»											33.10	33.50	0.40	336429	-0.010	90.0	-10.00
« 22.20- 22.70 calcite veining and clay gouge, vein »< @ 27.50 20 cm stringer zone quartz calcite veining 25° >											33.50	36.00	2.50	336430	0.010	70.0	-10.00
« 29.40- 33.10 strong pyrite, calcite stringer zone 30° »< @ 30.00 Quartz,pyrite vein 70° 3cm »< @ 31.50 fault gouge >											36.00	37.30	1.30	336431	-0.010	30.0	-10.00
« 33.10- 33.60 magnetite 3»											37.30	38.40	1.10	336432	-0.010	20.0	-10.00
« 36.00- 36.00 calcite pyrite stringers sericite, minor magnetite intervals 2-1»											38.40	40.60	2.20	336433	0.010	30.0	-10.00
« 33.00- 41.50 ANLT »« silica 2»											40.60	42.10	1.50	336434	0.010	70.0	10.00
											42.10	45.10	3.00	336435	0.010	10.0	10.00
											45.10	48.20	3.10	336436	0.010	80.0	10.00
											48.20	51.20	3.00	336438	-0.010	30.0	10.00
											51.20	54.30	3.10	336439	0.010	80.0	-10.00
											64.30	67.00	2.70	336440	-0.010	50.0	-10.00
											67.00	69.60	2.60	336441	0.010	100.0	10.00
											74.10	77.10	3.00	336442	-0.010	70.0	-10.00
											81.40	82.90	1.50	336443	0.010	40.0	-10.00
											102.70	105.80	3.10	336446	-0.010	20.0	-10.00
											105.80	108.80	3.00	336447	0.010	90.0	-10.00
											108.80	111.90	3.10	336448	0.010	60.0	-10.00
											124.10	127.10	3.00	336449	0.010	90.0	-10.00
											127.10	130.10	3.00	336450	0.020	280.0	30.00
											130.10	133.20	3.10	336451	0.010	40.0	10.00
											133.20	136.20	3.00	336452	-0.010	50.0	10.00
											136.20	139.30	3.10	336453	0.010	40.0	20.00
											139.30	142.30	3.00	336454	0.010	40.0	-10.00

Project: Hushamu05

Hole Number: R 026

From	To	Rocktype & Description	bl	blgys	bl	bls	py	sp	mp	mpgsc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
37.30	40.60	narrow alteration interbeds to 30cm Magnetite, sericite pyrite 2»									142.30	145.40	3.10	336455	0.010	100.0	10.00
40.60	51.99	strongly fractured ,pyritic Sericite 4« fracture fill and veinlets Pyrite 10-5%»< @ 42.10 quartz pyrite vein 45° 3cm >< @ 51.40 pyrite vein 53° 2cm >									145.40	148.50	3.10	336456	0.010	140.0	10.00
51.90	58.80	Variable magnetite minor sericite zones silica, magnetite 3»															
58.80	62.50	calcite veing erratic Sericite 3»															
62.50	67.00	Minor calcite variable silica, magnetite, minor sericite >< @ 64.00 quartz calcite vein 30° 5cm >															
67.00	74.20	minor silica Agglomeratic Lapilli Tuff parallel to veins Sericite 4»< @ 67.40 pyrite quartz, late calcite pyrite 40° Vein 30° 10cm >< veins, fracture fill, disseminated Pyrite 5%»															
74.20	100.80	zeolite veins, minor sericite pyrite intervals silica, magnetite 3»< @ 80.60 zeolite vein 35° 4cm >															
88.20	88.50	fault gouge, pyrite sericite 35° >< @ 95.30 zeolite 40° 2cm >															
95.20	95.70	pale, bleached colour silica 4»< @ 97.60 quartz, lesser zeolite over 30cm vein 40° 20cm >< @ 100.50 zeolite and fracture vein/fracture 3° 2cm >															
100.80	127.10	sericite variable, minor magnetite sericite 2-3»< @ 106.00 fracture foliation/stringers pyrite vein 30° 2mm >< @ 107.80 quartz vein vein 20° 2cm >< @ 108.50 quartz vein with cp, sp, pyrite vein 50° 7mm >< variable pyrite as disseminations and fracture fill and veins pyrite 5%»															
100.80	103.20	stringer, vein and disseminated pyrite 5-10%»															
117.90	118.30	sericite clay quartz pyrite fault gouge and vein »															
118.90	119.30	quartz clay pyrite fault gouge and vein »															
125.60	126.40	pyrite stringers with minor chlorite veins 3° 1-3mm»															
127.10	130.10	si 3» strong silica and quartz veining, < @ 127.10 quartz vein 40° 7cm >															
127.10	130.10	pyrite 10%» vein, fracture fill, diss															
130.10	150.10	sericite, pyrite weak chlorite minor hematite sericite															

Drill Log Legend

	ANDS		JBa1		OVBN
	ANLT		JBa2		Rubble
	CASN		JBa3		Ti
	FLBX		JBa4		bedding
	FLTG		JBa5		fault
	JB1		JBa6		fault beccia
	JB2		Jl1		fault breccia
	JB4		Jl2		fault gouge
	JB5		Jl3		vein
	JB6		Jl4		veinlet



DRILL LOG

Project: Rupert	Collar Elevation (m): 35.0
Hole R 027	Azimuth (°): 360
Location: 5604997 m North 615796 m East	Dip (°): -90.0
Logged by: J.Lehtinen	Length (m): 139.30
Drilled by: Driftwood Drilling	Horizontal Projection:
Assayed by: ALS Chemex-Vancouver	Vertical Projection:
Core Size: NQ	
Date Started: 2005/11/23 Date Completed: 2005/11/27	
Dip Tests By: none	
Objective	

Summary Log:

0.0 to 64.0: CASING

64.0 to 71.8: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): medium to light green, fine-grained, common calcite veins, mCL, MS, wEP, CA minor PY

71.8 to 72.2: FAULT GOUGE

72.2 to 76.6: ANDESITE (JB1): pale to dark green, SMS, local MT and HE alteration

76.6 to 77.3: FAULT GOUGE

77.3 to 139.3: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): medium green, fine-grained, common calcite and zeolite veins, mCL, wEP, CA minor PY, localized MS alteration

EOH = 139.30

Project: Hushamu05

Hole Number: R 027

From	To	Rocktype & Description	Sl	Clays	Cl	Ms	Py	Ep	mp	mp/psdc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	
			0	4	4	4	4	10	0	3	0	3	0.5	100				
64.00	71.80	JB2 ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF: Medium to light green. Fine grained, minor feldspar phyric fragments. Fine calcite stringers. Minor epidote. « 64.00- 66.00 cl 2.00» « ms 2.00» « epidote 1.00» « ca 1.00» Hematite chlorite patchy alteration in lapilli fragmental. « 66.66- 69.40 he 2.00» 69.40 to 71.80: Medium green, sericite, chlorite altered lapilli tuff strongly fracture with pyrite infill. Bleached interval near bottom. « 69.40- 71.80 cl 3.00» « ms 3.00» « pyrite 3.00%» < @ 71.50 calcite pyrite stringer 30° 4mm >																
71.80	72.20	FLTG																

Project: Hushamu05		Hole Number: R 027																
From	To	Rocktype & Description	bl	blgys	bl	ms	py	sp	mp	mpgusc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	
		FAULT GOUGE: Clayey gouge zone with pyrite stringering at HW. « pyrite 3.00% » « cy 4.00 » < @ 72.20 fault 70° >																
72.20	74.40	JB1 Pale green, sericite altered. andesite? Late calcite stringering. Minor chlorite alteration. « 72.20- 76.60 ms 3.00 » < @ 73.30 clay fault gouge 90° 6cm >																
74.40	76.60	Dark grey-green, fine grained. Broken core. Magnetic. Gradational basal contact. « 74.40- 76.60 magnetite 3.00 » « he 3.00 »																
76.60	77.30	FLTG Vein/weak fault zone . Minor quartz and carbonate. Moderately broken. Pale coloured, bleached, sericite. « ms 3.00 » « cb 2.00 »																
77.30	139.30	JB2 ANDESITE TUFF: mixed package of massive, ash, lapilli tuff. Medium green, « cl 2.00 » « ca 1.00 » « ze 1.00 » « he 1.00 ». Common calcite and zeolite stringer veins. Generally moderately magnetic. « 83.20- 83.90 magnetite 3.00 » Hydrothermal? magnetite « 84.40- 86.30 cy 2.00 » < @ 86.30 magnetite band 3 >																
90.50	96.40	Hematite and fault rubble. Clay gouge, rubble. Light to medium maroon.< @ 94.20 fault plane, slickensides 20° >																
99.90	101.80	FLBX » Very strong clay gouge and breccia zone. contacts within fault at 50TCA.< @ 101.80 50° >																
113.60	131.60	Medium green, medium grained ash tuff. Fragment subangular to crystal, commonly in a vfg ash matrix. grey mottled alteration possily reflecting some primary features related to bedding and fragment size. Minor magnetic interval from 129.0-130.0m. Basal 30c.m with minor hematite																
131.60	135.10	Light blue green blocky to lapilli tuff. Large angular blocks to 6cm. with minor alteration rims Fragments predominantly tufaaceous and flow fragments. Very sharp basal contact. « 131.60- 135.10 ms 3.00 » < @																

Project: Hushamu05

Hole Number: R 027

From	To	Rocktype & Description	bl	blgys	bl	ms	py	sp	mp	mpgasc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	
100	135.10	135.10 bedding 65° > Medium green. Very fine grained ash tuff. All sericite altered. Minor magnetite alteration zone. « 135.10- 139.30 magnetite 1.00 » « ms 2.00 » < @ 138.50 bedding 40° >	0	0	4	0	4	0	10	0	3	0	3	-0.5				
105																		
110																		
115																		
120																		
125																		
130																		
135																		

Drill Log Legend

- ANDS
- ANLT
- CASN
- FLBX
- FLTG
- JB1
- JB2
- JB4
- JB5
- JB6

- JBa1
- JBa2
- JBa3
- JBa4
- JBa5
- JBa6
- Jl1
- Jl2
- Jl3
- Jl4

- OVBN
- Rubble
- Ti
- bedding
- fault
- fault beccia
- fault breccia
- fault gouge
- vein
- veinlet





DRILL LOG

Project: Rupert	Collar Elevation (m): 42.0
Hole R 028	Azimuth (°): 360
Location: 5605412 m North 616330 m East	Dip (°): -90.0
Logged by: J.Lehtinen	Length (m): 66.40
Drilled by: Driftwood Drilling	Horizontal Projection:
Assayed by: ALS Chemex-Vancouver	Vertical Projection:
Core Size: NQ	
Date Started: 2005/11/28 Date Completed: 2005/12/04	
Dip Tests By: none	
Objective	

Summary Log:

0.0 to 59.9: CASING

59.9 to 66.4: ANDESITE VOLCANIC ROCK (JB1): light to medium grey green, sSI, w MS, 2% PY




EOH = 66.40, casing twisted off, hole lost.

Project: Hushamu05

Hole Number: R 028

From	To	Rocktype & Description	si	cl	plgys	qtz	ms	py	sp	mp	mpgasc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
			40															
59.90	66.40	JB1 ANDESITE VOLCANIC? Complete interval light to medium grey to green grey. Grainey appearance due to strong alteration. Quartz stringered. « 59.90- 66.40 si 2.00» « ms 1.00» « pyrite 2.00%» < @ 60.00 pyrite stringers 5° 2mm > < @ 62.70 quartz pyrite stringer 18° 3mm > < @ 63.00 quartz minor calcite vein 25° 3cm > < @ 63.90 50° 1cm >, sericite and fault slip zone PIMA sample: R028-61.3 smectite, chlorite, kaolinite, zeolite										60.70	63.10	2.40	336459	0.320	47.0	2.20
												63.10	64.90	1.80	336460	0.010	13.0	2.70
												64.90	66.40	1.50	336461	-0.010	6.0	4.00
66.40	66.40	EOH																

Drill Log Legend

	ANDS		JBa1		OVBN
	ANLT		JBa2		Rubble
	CASN		JBa3		Ti
	FLBX		JBa4		bedding
	FLTG		JBa5		fault
	JB1		JBa6		fault beccia
	JB2		Jl1		fault breccia
	JB4		Jl2		fault gouge
	JB5		Jl3		vein
	JB6		Jl4		veinlet



DRILL LOG

Project: Rupert	Collar Elevation (m): 47.0
Hole R 029	Azimuth (°): 360
Location: 5605399 m North 616389 m East	Dip (°): -90.0
Logged by: J.Lehtinen	Length (m): 134.40
Drilled by: Driftwood Drilling	Horizontal Projection:
Assayed by: ALS Chemex-Vancouver	Vertical Projection:
Core Size: NQ	
Date Started: 2005/12/04	
Date Completed: 2005/12/08	
Dip Tests By: none	
Objective	

Summary Log:

0.0 to 54.9: CASING

54.9 to 90.7: ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF (JB2): dark grey-black with minor lighter sericitized zones, mSI, sMT alteration, 5% PY throughout

90.7 to 105.5: ANDESITE (JB1): dark green to black, variably stringered with quartz, magnetite in dark intervals

105.5 to 110.0: FAULT BRECCIA

110.0 to 134.4: ANDESITE (JB1): medium green, mHE, SI, MS altered, possible BI alteration, 3% PY

EOH = 134.40

Project: Hushamu05

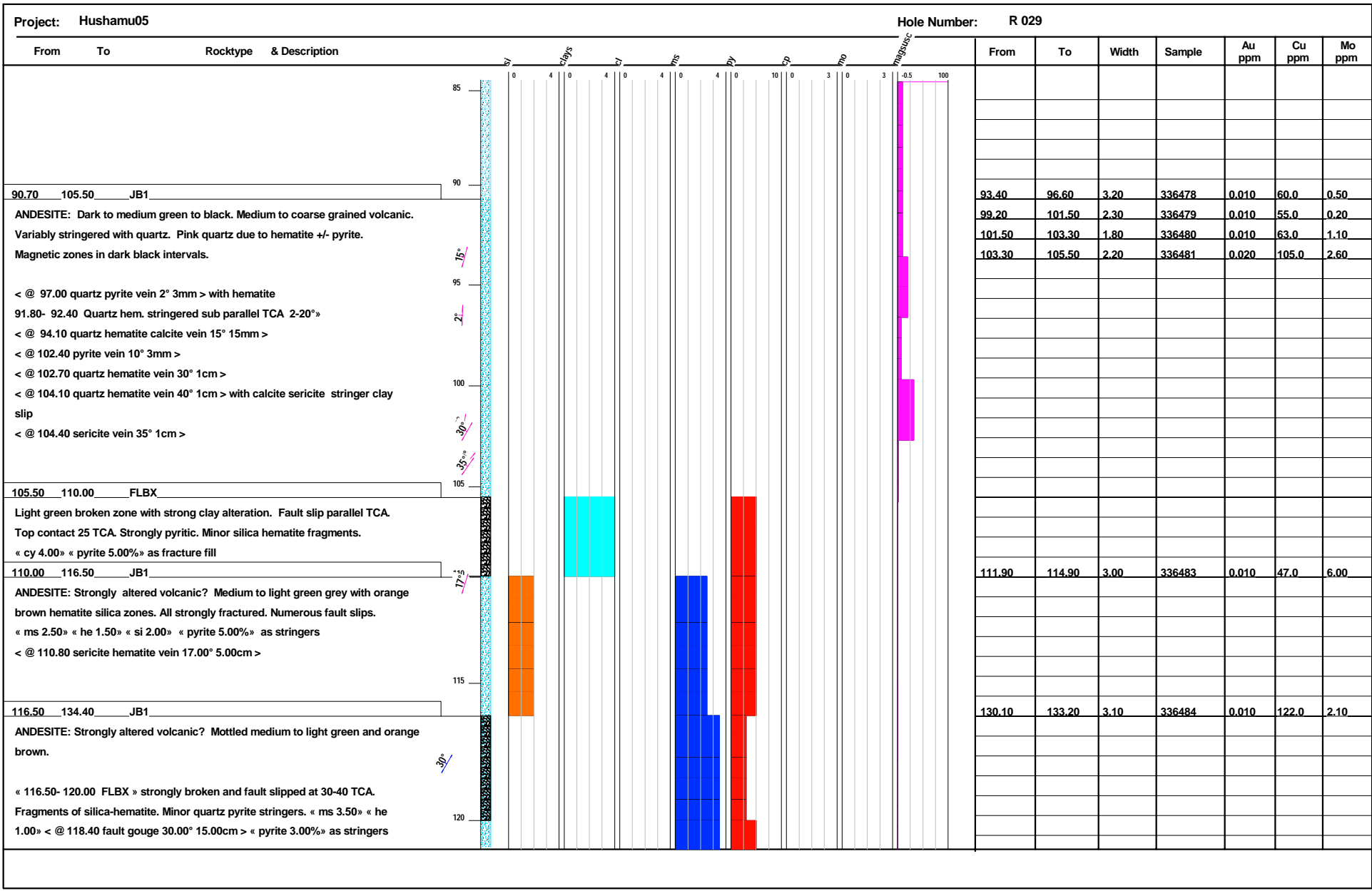
Hole Number: R 029

From	To	Rocktype & Description	SI	kg/m ³	SI	ms	SI	kg	SI	ms	SI	ms	SI	ms	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm		
			0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	10	0	3	0	3	0.5						
54.90	90.70	JB2													54.90	57.00	2.10	336462	0.010	53.0	0.70		

Project: Hushamu05

Hole Number: R 029

From	To	Rocktype & Description	bl	blgys	bl	ms	py	sp	mp	mpgsc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
54.90	90.70	JB2									54.90	57.00	2.10	336462	0.000	0.0	0.00
ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF: Dark grey-black with minor lighter zones. Remnant lapilli fragments. Variable strong to moderately magnetic. Silica-magnetite altered. Pyrite disseminated throughout up to 5%. Pyrite as fracture fill and stringers with quartz. Hematite alteration surrounding fractures. Strong brittle fracture throughout.											57.00	60.00	3.00	336463	0.010	42.0	0.90
« 54.90- 90.70 pyrite 5.00%», fracture fill and disseminated « magnetite 3.00» « si 2.50»											60.00	63.10	3.10	336464	0.020	66.0	0.70
« 86.40- 90.70 si 2.00» « he 2.00» « ms 2.00»											64.60	66.10	1.50	336467	0.010	29.0	0.40
< @ 57.60 pyrite quartz vein 5.00° 3.00mm >											66.10	69.20	3.10	336468	0.010	18.0	0.50
< @ 60.80 pyrite quartz vein 5.00° 3.00mm >											69.20	71.60	2.40	336469	0.010	36.0	0.40
< @ 70.70 calcite quartz breccia vein 2.00° 60.00cm >											71.60	74.70	3.10	336470	0.010	67.0	0.30
< @ 79.60 fault gouge 50.00cm > with quartz and calcite											74.70	76.00	1.30	336471	0.010	89.0	0.20
< @ 80.60 fault breccia 55° 3cm > sericite, clay fault slip											76.00	78.30	2.30	336472	0.010	53.0	0.30
78.40- 90.70 stringer zone with quartz hematite late calcite. Basal contact appears to be gradational or difficult to determine in strongly broken quartz-hematite stringered zone.											78.30	80.80	2.50	336473	0.010	61.0	0.80
											80.80	83.00	2.20	336474	0.010	69.0	0.40
											83.00	84.40	1.40	336475	0.010	50.0	0.40
											84.40	86.90	2.50	336476	0.010	101.0	0.30
											86.90	89.60	2.70	336477	0.010	53.0	0.70



Project: Hushamu05

Hole Number: R 029

From	To	Rocktype & Description	bl	blgys	bl	ms	py	sp	mp	mpgssc	From	To	Width	Sample	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm		
			0	4	0	4	0	4	0	10	0	3	0	3	0.5	100			
		« 120.00- 123.80 ms 3.50» pale green sericite, « pyrite 5.00%» as fracture fill with quartz < @ 123.80 fault gouge 85° 2cm >																	
		« 123.80- 134.40 he 2» « si 2.00» « ms 2.00» Sericite very strong parallel to late fractures and fault slips < @ 129.50 fault gouge 30.00° >																	
		« 130.00- 134.40 bi 3.00» Darker brown possibly potassic? « pyrite 3.00%» as mm stringers 3%»																	
		PIMA samples:																	
		R029-117.8 smectite, kaolinite																	
		R029-122.4 smectite, kaolinite																	
		R029-133.7 smectite, kaolinite																	
134.40	134.40	EOH																	

Drill Log Legend

- ANDS
- ANLT
- CASN
- FLBX
- FLTG
- JB1
- JB2
- JB4
- JB5
- JB6

- JBa1
- JBa2
- JBa3
- JBa4
- JBa5
- JBa6
- Jl1
- Jl2
- Jl3
- Jl4

- OVBN
- Rubble
- Ti
- bedding
- fault
- fault beccia
- fault breccia
- fault gouge
- vein
- veinlet



Appendix E.1: Certificates of Analysis
(Rock, Silt and Soil Samples)

Appendix E.2: Certificates of Analysis

(Drill Core Samples)

VA05102319 - Finalized

CLIENT : EIA - Equity Engineering Ltd.

of Samples : 14

DATE RECEIVED : 2005-11-23 DATE FINALIZED : 2005-11-29

PROJECT : Hushamu

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS :

PO NUMBER : LCC05-01

SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	Pb	S	Sb	Sr	Ti	V	Zn
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
N336401	0.17	1	5.26	760	3300	<10	<20	2.14	<10	10	120	70	3.29	1.6	0.91	930	10	0.33	50	200	0.4	450	230	0.27	130	260
N336402	0.01	<1	8.16	<50	500	<10	<20	4.73	<10	20	10	130	4.39	0.8	1.72	1270	<10	2.7	10	<20	0.5	<50	440	0.35	120	70
N336403	<0.01	1	8.49	<50	700	<10	<20	5.19	<10	10	20	<10	4.65	1.1	1.88	1290	<10	2.61	<10	<20	0.3	<50	450	0.39	130	70
N336404	0.01	1	8.17	<50	800	<10	<20	6.05	<10	10	10	10	5.08	1.8	1.72	1560	<10	0.76	<10	<20	1.2	<50	340	0.37	140	80
N336406	<0.01	1	8.1	<50	600	<10	<20	4.52	<10	20	20	<10	4.31	1.8	1.59	970	<10	1.75	<10	<20	0.6	<50	380	0.35	140	60
N336407	0.01	1	8.21	<50	400	<10	<20	5.43	<10	20	20	10	4.78	1.1	1.78	1010	<10	2.19	10	<20	0.3	<50	300	0.38	160	50
N336408	<0.01	<1	8.31	<50	900	<10	<20	5.26	<10	20	50	130	5.41	2.7	1.96	1260	<10	1.89	10	<20	1.5	<50	460	0.42	190	70
N336409	<0.01	<1	0.06	<50	<100	<10	<20	<0.05	<10	<10	<10	<10	<0.05	<0.1	<0.05	<10	<10	<0.05	<10	<20	<0.1	<50	<10	<0.05	<10	<20
N336410	0.01	1	7.77	<50	600	<10	<20	4.79	<10	20	50	50	4.58	1.5	2.12	1040	<10	2.33	10	<20	0.2	<50	430	0.38	160	70
N336411	<0.01	1	7.51	<50	700	<10	<20	3.96	<10	20	50	40	4.54	1.9	2.16	1080	<10	2.62	10	<20	0.2	<50	440	0.39	160	70
N336412	<0.01	<1	7.77	<50	700	<10	<20	4.08	<10	20	50	30	4.67	1.9	2.16	1110	<10	2.85	20	<20	0.1	<50	470	0.39	160	70
N336414	<0.01	<1	8.03	<50	300	<10	<20	6.3	<10	30	70	40	5.21	0.9	2.72	1100	<10	1.85	20	<20	0.1	<50	360	0.43	210	70
N336416	0.05	<1	7.47	<50	300	<10	<20	6.05	<10	20	100	40	5.51	0.8	2.85	1220	<10	1.45	10	<20	0.2	<50	330	0.45	220	80
N336417	0.01	<1	7.7	<50	300	<10	<20	5.89	<10	30	90	40	5.49	0.9	2.9	1190	<10	1.74	20	<20	0.2	<50	350	0.45	210	70

VA05104840 - Finalized

CLIENT : EIA - Equity Engineering Ltd.

of Samples : 39

DATE RECEIVED : 2005-11-30 DATE FINALIZED : 2005-12-09

PROJECT : Hushamu

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS :

PO NUMBER : LCC05-01

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Au-AA25	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a		
	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	Pb	S	Sb	Sr	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
N336418	<0.01	<1	8.49	<50	300	<10	<20	4.56	<10	20	10	100	7.25	1.6	2.18	1080	10	0.7	20	30	3.3	<50	760	0.58	210	60
N336419	<0.01	1	8.42	<50	500	<10	<20	1.95	<10	30	10	40	8.67	2.6	1.18	370	10	0.2	10	<20	9.3	<50	160	0.48	240	60
N336420	0.01	1	7.24	<50	200	<10	<20	1.61	<10	20	10	20	12.15	2.4	0.82	280	30	0.11	10	<20	13.6	<50	80	0.32	180	40
N336421	<0.01	<1	8.9	<50	300	<10	<20	3.99	<10	20	<10	70	7.42	1.3	1.98	1180	<10	0.91	10	<20	4.5	<50	400	0.56	260	70
N336422	<0.01	<1	9.19	<50	100	<10	<20	5.23	<10	30	30	80	7.62	0.5	2.12	1390	<10	1.84	30	<20	3.7	<50	590	0.58	280	80
N336423	<0.01	<1	8.64	<50	200	<10	<20	4.7	<10	30	40	740	7.49	0.7	2.22	940	<10	1.24	30	<20	5.7	<50	550	0.52	260	70
N336424	0.02	43	4.48	50	600	<10	<20	1.12	<10	<10	20	4770	1.57	2.2	0.13	240	210	1.16	<10	60	0.7	100	320	0.06	30	60
N336425	<0.01	<1	8.38	<50	200	<10	<20	4.65	<10	20	10	120	6.93	0.9	1.45	580	<10	1.4	10	<20	6.4	<50	540	0.43	180	60
N336426	<0.01	<1	8.93	<50	100	<10	<20	4.85	<10	20	10	90	6.22	0.3	1.53	790	<10	2.32	20	<20	3.9	<50	610	0.51	210	50
N336427	<0.01	<1	8.58	<50	200	<10	<20	4.58	<10	20	10	90	6.22	1	1.58	710	<10	1.75	10	<20	4.1	<50	460	0.5	200	50
N336428	<0.01	<1	8.9	<50	300	<10	<20	4.16	<10	20	10	40	7.43	1.2	1.92	820	<10	0.78	<10	<20	5.8	<50	360	0.5	210	50
N336429	<0.01	<1	9.23	<50	200	<10	<20	4.93	<10	20	10	90	6.83	0.4	2.56	920	<10	1.18	10	<20	1	<50	490	0.52	200	40
N336430	0.01	<1	8.68	<50	400	<10	<20	2.83	<10	20	10	70	7.37	1.4	2.82	910	<10	0.71	10	30	4.2	<50	440	0.49	200	80
N336431	<0.01	<1	9.66	<50	400	<10	<20	3.37	<10	20	10	30	7.14	0.7	2.34	750	<10	1.72	10	<20	2.4	<50	610	0.53	200	40
N336432	<0.01	<1	9.64	<50	200	<10	<20	4.12	<10	20	10	20	7.39	0.4	2.34	770	<10	1.69	10	<20	0.5	<50	510	0.53	210	40
N336433	0.01	<1	9.86	<50	300	<10	<20	3.87	<10	20	10	30	6.51	0.6	2.52	900	<10	1.71	10	<20	0.8	<50	580	0.53	210	40
N336434	0.01	<1	8.27	<50	600	<10	<20	1.81	10	20	10	70	9.27	1.7	1.66	430	10	0.67	10	<20	7.8	<50	230	0.35	160	670
N336435	0.01	1	8.34	<50	300	<10	<20	1.48	<10	20	10	10	9.01	2.8	1	360	10	0.15	10	<20	9.7	<50	170	0.34	200	110
N336436	0.01	<1	8.4	<50	300	<10	<20	1.35	<10	30	30	80	9.32	2.6	1.35	410	10	0.2	10	<20	9.8	<50	160	0.31	190	130
N336437	<0.01	<1	0.05	<50	<100	<10	<20	<0.05	<10	<10	<10	<10	<0.05	<0.1	<0.05	<10	<10	<0.05	<10	<20	<0.1	<50	10	<0.05	<10	<20
N336438	<0.01	<1	8.22	<50	400	<10	<20	1.35	<10	20	10	30	7.84	2.6	1.28	300	10	0.2	10	<20	8.4	<50	90	0.34	190	40
N336439	0.01	<1	8.73	60	300	<10	<20	3.77	<10	20	10	80	7.76	0.8	1.38	490	<10	1.48	30	<20	6.1	<50	560	0.47	240	40
N336440	<0.01	<1	9.32	<50	200	<10	<20	5.16	<10	20	<10	50	6.94	0.2	2.24	1160	<10	1.92	<10	<20	2	<50	660	0.55	260	50
N336441	0.01	<1	7.76	<50	400	<10	<20	3.78	<10	30	10	100	9.73	1.4	1.08	490	10	0.67	10	<20	10	<50	250	0.42	190	80
N336442	<0.01	<1	8.77	<50	200	<10	<20	3.36	<10	20	10	70	5.89	0.5	2.19	770	<10	1.93	10	20	1.6	<50	460	0.5	200	50
N336443	0.01	<1	9.05	<50	400	<10	<20	3.92	<10	10	20	40	6.94	0.5	2.06	1070	<10	2.31	20	<20	0.3	<50	720	0.53	220	60
N336444	0.01	<1	9.22	<50	400	<10	<20	2.3	<10	30	30	70	8.2	2.4	1.1	340	<10	0.69	10	20	7.9	<50	320	0.4	230	170
N336445	0.01	<1	8.86	<50	400	<10	<20	2.23	<10	30	30	80	9.47	2.1	1.13	370	<10	0.79	<10	<20	9.6	<50	290	0.39	210	220
N336446	<0.01	<1	9.29	<50	400	<10	<20	2.28	<10	30	30	20	7.3	2.6	1.44	270	<10	0.56	10	<20	7.1	<50	230	0.39	220	40
N336447	0.01	<1	8.82	<50	300	<10	<20	3.33	10	20	40	90	6.96	1.3	2.01	410	<10	1.2	10	20	6.1	<50	580	0.4	230	520
N336448	0.01	<1	9.09	<50	100	<10	<20	4.46	<10	30	30	60	6.56	0.7	2.28	700	<10	1.57	30	<20	3.9	<50	490	0.48	250	50
N336449	0.01	<1	8.86	<50	300	<10	<20	3.33	<10	40	20	90	7.86	1.9	1.94	550	<10	0.53	30	20	6.3	<50	180	0.4	240	60
N336450	0.02	1	6.75	<50	300	<10	<20	1	<10	50	130	280	8.39	2.5	0.56	280	30	0.1	50	<20	8	<50	50	0.25	200	30
N336451	0.01	<1	8.76	<50	700	<10	<20	2.25	<10	30	40	40	7.41	2.4	1.17	750	10	0.47	40	<20	6	<50	170	0.46	230	40
N336452	<0.01	<1	8.79	<50	400	<10	<20	2.84	<10	30	30	50	7.85	1.9	2.36	1670	10	0.25	30	<20	4.6	<50	110	0.48	250	140
N336453	0.01	<1	7.81	<50	300	<10	<20	1.79	<10	20	40	40	9.59	2.5	1.18	690	20	0.08	30	<20	9	<50	60	0.4	230	60
N336454	0.01	<1	7.8	<50	500	<10	<20	0.6	<10	20	20	40	7.47	1.8	0.8	270	<10	0.07	30	<20	7.2	<50	40	0.24	180	30
N336455	0.01	<1	8.68	<50	600	<10	<20	1.76	<10	30	40	100	8.9	2.4	2.12	920	10	0.26	20	<20	7.5	<50	100	0.42	270	110
N336456	0.01	<1	8.72	<50	600	<10	<20	1.91	<10	40	30	140	8.66	2.2	2.25	1000	10	0.38	20	<20	6.4	<50	140	0.42	240	100

VA05104840 - Finalized

CLIENT : EIA - Equity Engineering Ltd.

of Samples : 39

DATE RECEIVED : 2005-11-30 DATE FINALIZED : 2005-12-09

PROJECT : Hushamu

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS :

PO NUMBER : LCC05-01

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Au-AA25	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a		
	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	Pb	S	Sb	Sr	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
N336418	<0.01	<1	8.49	<50	300	<10	<20	4.56	<10	20	10	100	7.25	1.6	2.18	1080	10	0.7	20	30	3.3	<50	760	0.58	210	60
N336419	<0.01	1	8.42	<50	500	<10	<20	1.95	<10	30	10	40	8.67	2.6	1.18	370	10	0.2	10	<20	9.3	<50	160	0.48	240	60
N336420	0.01	1	7.24	<50	200	<10	<20	1.61	<10	20	10	20	12.15	2.4	0.82	280	30	0.11	10	<20	13.6	<50	80	0.32	180	40
N336421	<0.01	<1	8.9	<50	300	<10	<20	3.99	<10	20	<10	70	7.42	1.3	1.98	1180	<10	0.91	10	<20	4.5	<50	400	0.56	260	70
N336422	<0.01	<1	9.19	<50	100	<10	<20	5.23	<10	30	30	80	7.62	0.5	2.12	1390	<10	1.84	30	<20	3.7	<50	590	0.58	280	80
N336423	<0.01	<1	8.64	<50	200	<10	<20	4.7	<10	30	40	740	7.49	0.7	2.22	940	<10	1.24	30	<20	5.7	<50	550	0.52	260	70
N336424	0.02	43	4.48	50	600	<10	<20	1.12	<10	<10	20	4770	1.57	2.2	0.13	240	210	1.16	<10	60	0.7	100	320	0.06	30	60
N336425	<0.01	<1	8.38	<50	200	<10	<20	4.65	<10	20	10	120	6.93	0.9	1.45	580	<10	1.4	10	<20	6.4	<50	540	0.43	180	60
N336426	<0.01	<1	8.93	<50	100	<10	<20	4.85	<10	20	10	90	6.22	0.3	1.53	790	<10	2.32	20	<20	3.9	<50	610	0.51	210	50
N336427	<0.01	<1	8.58	<50	200	<10	<20	4.58	<10	20	10	90	6.22	1	1.58	710	<10	1.75	10	<20	4.1	<50	460	0.5	200	50
N336428	<0.01	<1	8.9	<50	300	<10	<20	4.16	<10	20	10	40	7.43	1.2	1.92	820	<10	0.78	<10	<20	5.8	<50	360	0.5	210	50
N336429	<0.01	<1	9.23	<50	200	<10	<20	4.93	<10	20	10	90	6.83	0.4	2.56	920	<10	1.18	10	<20	1	<50	490	0.52	200	40
N336430	0.01	<1	8.68	<50	400	<10	<20	2.83	<10	20	10	70	7.37	1.4	2.82	910	<10	0.71	10	30	4.2	<50	440	0.49	200	80
N336431	<0.01	<1	9.66	<50	400	<10	<20	3.37	<10	20	10	30	7.14	0.7	2.34	750	<10	1.72	10	<20	2.4	<50	610	0.53	200	40
N336432	<0.01	<1	9.64	<50	200	<10	<20	4.12	<10	20	10	20	7.39	0.4	2.34	770	<10	1.69	10	<20	0.5	<50	510	0.53	210	40
N336433	0.01	<1	9.86	<50	300	<10	<20	3.87	<10	20	10	30	6.51	0.6	2.52	900	<10	1.71	10	<20	0.8	<50	580	0.53	210	40
N336434	0.01	<1	8.27	<50	600	<10	<20	1.81	10	20	10	70	9.27	1.7	1.66	430	10	0.67	10	<20	7.8	<50	230	0.35	160	670
N336435	0.01	1	8.34	<50	300	<10	<20	1.48	<10	20	10	10	9.01	2.8	1	360	10	0.15	10	<20	9.7	<50	170	0.34	200	110
N336436	0.01	<1	8.4	<50	300	<10	<20	1.35	<10	30	30	80	9.32	2.6	1.35	410	10	0.2	10	<20	9.8	<50	160	0.31	190	130
N336437	<0.01	<1	0.05	<50	<100	<10	<20	<0.05	<10	<10	<10	<10	<0.05	<0.1	<0.05	<10	<10	<0.05	<10	<20	<0.1	<50	10	<0.05	<10	<20
N336438	<0.01	<1	8.22	<50	400	<10	<20	1.35	<10	20	10	30	7.84	2.6	1.28	300	10	0.2	10	<20	8.4	<50	90	0.34	190	40
N336439	0.01	<1	8.73	60	300	<10	<20	3.77	<10	20	10	80	7.76	0.8	1.38	490	<10	1.48	30	<20	6.1	<50	560	0.47	240	40
N336440	<0.01	<1	9.32	<50	200	<10	<20	5.16	<10	20	<10	50	6.94	0.2	2.24	1160	<10	1.92	<10	<20	2	<50	660	0.55	260	50
N336441	0.01	<1	7.76	<50	400	<10	<20	3.78	<10	30	10	100	9.73	1.4	1.08	490	10	0.67	10	<20	10	<50	250	0.42	190	80
N336442	<0.01	<1	8.77	<50	200	<10	<20	3.36	<10	20	10	70	5.89	0.5	2.19	770	<10	1.93	10	20	1.6	<50	460	0.5	200	50
N336443	0.01	<1	9.05	<50	400	<10	<20	3.92	<10	10	20	40	6.94	0.5	2.06	1070	<10	2.31	20	<20	0.3	<50	720	0.53	220	60
N336444	0.01	<1	9.22	<50	400	<10	<20	2.3	<10	30	30	70	8.2	2.4	1.1	340	<10	0.69	10	20	7.9	<50	320	0.4	230	170
N336445	0.01	<1	8.86	<50	400	<10	<20	2.23	<10	30	30	80	9.47	2.1	1.13	370	<10	0.79	<10	<20	9.6	<50	290	0.39	210	220
N336446	<0.01	<1	9.29	<50	400	<10	<20	2.28	<10	30	30	20	7.3	2.6	1.44	270	<10	0.56	10	<20	7.1	<50	230	0.39	220	40
N336447	0.01	<1	8.82	<50	300	<10	<20	3.33	10	20	40	90	6.96	1.3	2.01	410	<10	1.2	10	20	6.1	<50	580	0.4	230	520
N336448	0.01	<1	9.09	<50	100	<10	<20	4.46	<10	30	30	60	6.56	0.7	2.28	700	<10	1.57	30	<20	3.9	<50	490	0.48	250	50
N336449	0.01	<1	8.86	<50	300	<10	<20	3.33	<10	40	20	90	7.86	1.9	1.94	550	<10	0.53	30	20	6.3	<50	180	0.4	240	60
N336450	0.02	1	6.75	<50	300	<10	<20	1	<10	50	130	280	8.39	2.5	0.56	280	30	0.1	50	<20	8	<50	50	0.25	200	30
N336451	0.01	<1	8.76	<50	700	<10	<20	2.25	<10	30	40	40	7.41	2.4	1.17	750	10	0.47	40	<20	6	<50	170	0.46	230	40
N336452	<0.01	<1	8.79	<50	400	<10	<20	2.84	<10	30	30	50	7.85	1.9	2.36	1670	10	0.25	30	<20	4.6	<50	110	0.48	250	140
N336453	0.01	<1	7.81	<50	300	<10	<20	1.79	<10	20	40	40	9.59	2.5	1.18	690	20	0.08	30	<20	9	<50	60	0.4	230	60
N336454	0.01	<1	7.8	<50	500	<10	<20	0.6	<10	20	20	40	7.47	1.8	0.8	270	<10	0.07	30	<20	7.2	<50	40	0.24	180	30
N336455	0.01	<1	8.68	<50	600	<10	<20	1.76	<10	30	40	100	8.9	2.4	2.12	920	10	0.26	20	<20	7.5	<50	100	0.42	270	110
N336456	0.01	<1	8.72	<50	600	<10	<20	1.91	<10	40	30	140	8.66	2.2	2.25	1000	10	0.38	20	<20	6.4	<50	140	0.42	240	100

Appendix F: Quality Control / Quality

Assurance

QUALITY CONTROL / QUALITY ASSURANCE

I Chain of Custody

All samples were packed in rice sacks and sealed with uniquely-numbered non-resealable security straps. Rice sacks were trucked to the Greyhound station in Port Hardy and then transported via bus to ALS Chemex Labs in North Vancouver. ALS Chemex reported that all bags were received in good condition, with all security straps intact, and with no evidence of tampering.

II Blank Samples

Blanks are samples which are known to be barren of mineralization and are inserted into the sample stream to determine whether contamination has occurred after sample collection.

a. Drill Core Blanks

Two blank samples (one every 40 samples) were inserted into the Rupert drill core sample sequence during the 2005 drill program. Silica sand of the type used in swimming pool filters was used for the blank material. The two samples returned below detection values for gold, arsenic, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc and most other elements. Thus, there is no evidence of contamination.

III Lab Duplicate Analysis

Lab duplicates are separate analyses of two portions of a prepared sample. They are used to measure the reproducibility of laboratory analyses. ALS Chemex Labs conducts duplicate analyses of random samples at varying frequencies depending on the particular sample preparation code. For example, the ICP analysis that was conducted on core samples (code ICP61a) is run in batches of 40 samples—one of which will be duplicated. Other analyses, such as fire assays of Au, are run in larger batches with more frequent duplicates.

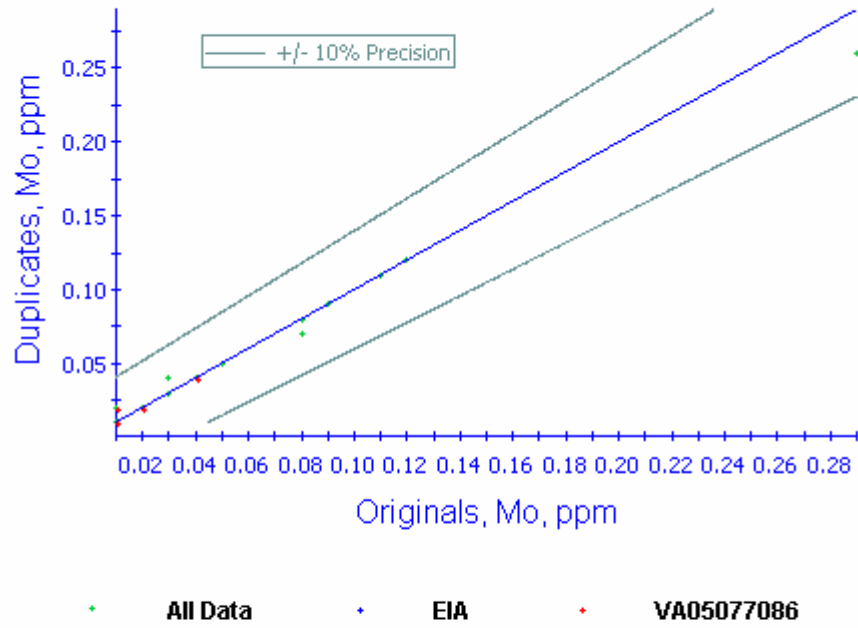
a. Soil Samples

Charts 1 and 2 show ALS Chemex duplicate data for the ME-MS06 analytical code (hot hydroxylamine leach soil analysis) for the a five week period. The Rupert samples were analysed in the middle of this period. All analyses fall within a 10% precision envelop.

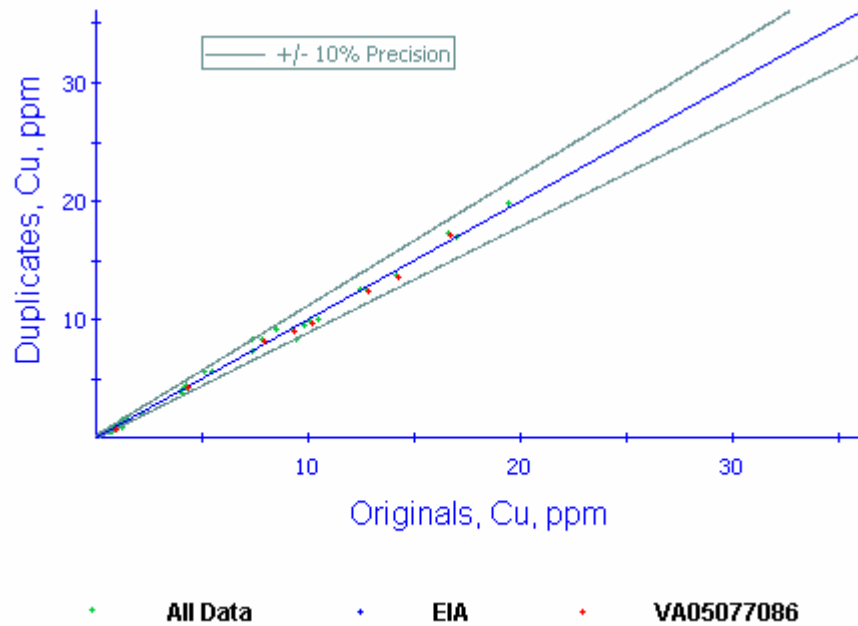
b. Drill Core Samples

Examination of Chemex's duplicates show that copper and molybdenum analyses neatly fall within the 10% precision envelop. Chart 3 shows the data for Cu but similar results occur for other metals of interest. Gold, by contrast is not reproducible at 10% precision, particularly at lower values. Nonetheless, the levels of precision shown by the charts are consistent with long-term laboratory performance.

Duplicates Report
Method: ME-MS06 Analyte: Mo

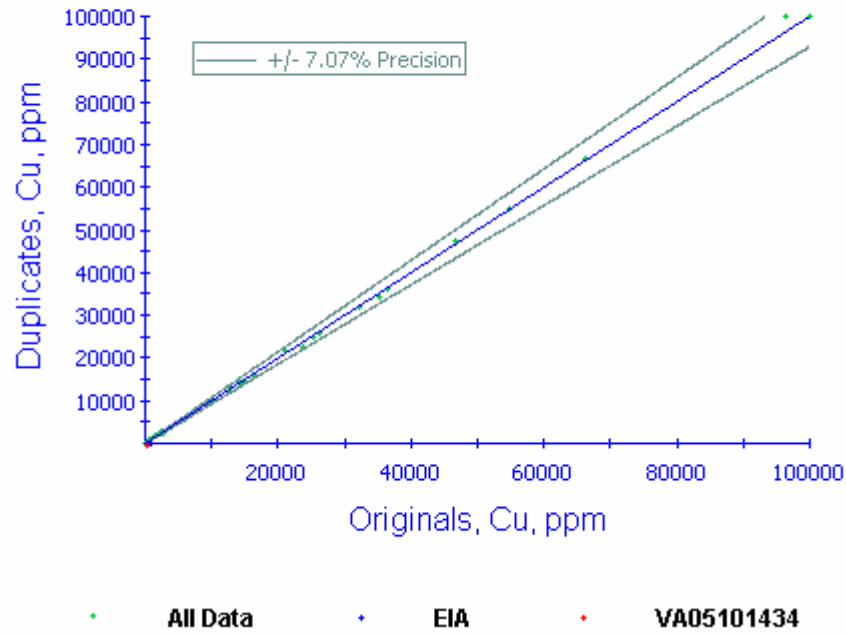


Duplicates Report
Method: ME-MS06 Analyte: Cu

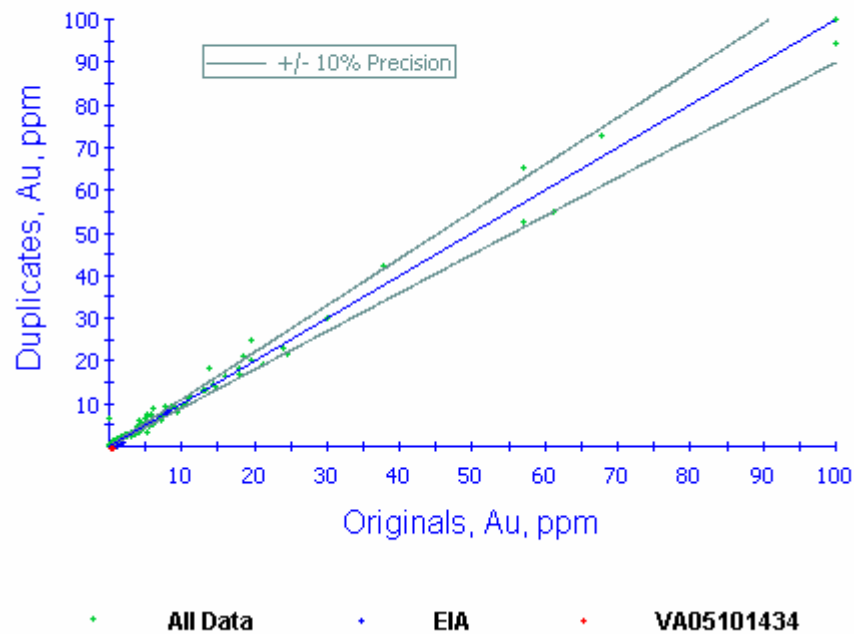


Charts 1-2: Soil lab duplicates. Graphs from ALS Chemex's internal QA/QC program downloaded via the online Webtrieve system for Mo and Cu (ME-MS06 method). These data comprise all Chemex internal duplicate samples analyses during the time period from September 18 to October 24 during which the Rupert soil samples were analysed.

Duplicates Report
Method: ME-ICP61a Analyte: Cu



Duplicates Report
Method: Au-AA25 Analyte: Au



Charts 3-4: Core lab duplicates. Graphs from ALS Chemex's internal QA/QC program downloaded via the online Webtrieve system for Cu (ME-MS06 method) and Au (Au-AA23 method). These data comprise all Chemex internal duplicate samples analyses during the time period from November 23 to December 20, 2005 – the same period during which the Rupert core samples were analysed.

IV Field Duplicate Samples

Field duplicates are collected and analysed as two separate samples from the same material. They are used to measure the reproducibility of sampling, which includes both laboratory variation and sample variation. Soil duplicates involve bagging two samples in the field from the same sight and core duplicates involve quartering of drill core.

a. Soil Samples

Seven field duplicate soil samples were collected (approximately every 20th sample) during the 2005 program and submitted for analysis.

For the selective leach method, the elements of interest exhibit variable reproducibility. Most elements, including Mo, Pb, As, Zn and Ag are reproducible at 40% whereas Cu is reproducible at 80%. All Au samples returned results below detection limits. These data are typical of soil sample precision levels, although Cu is typically more precise than 80%.

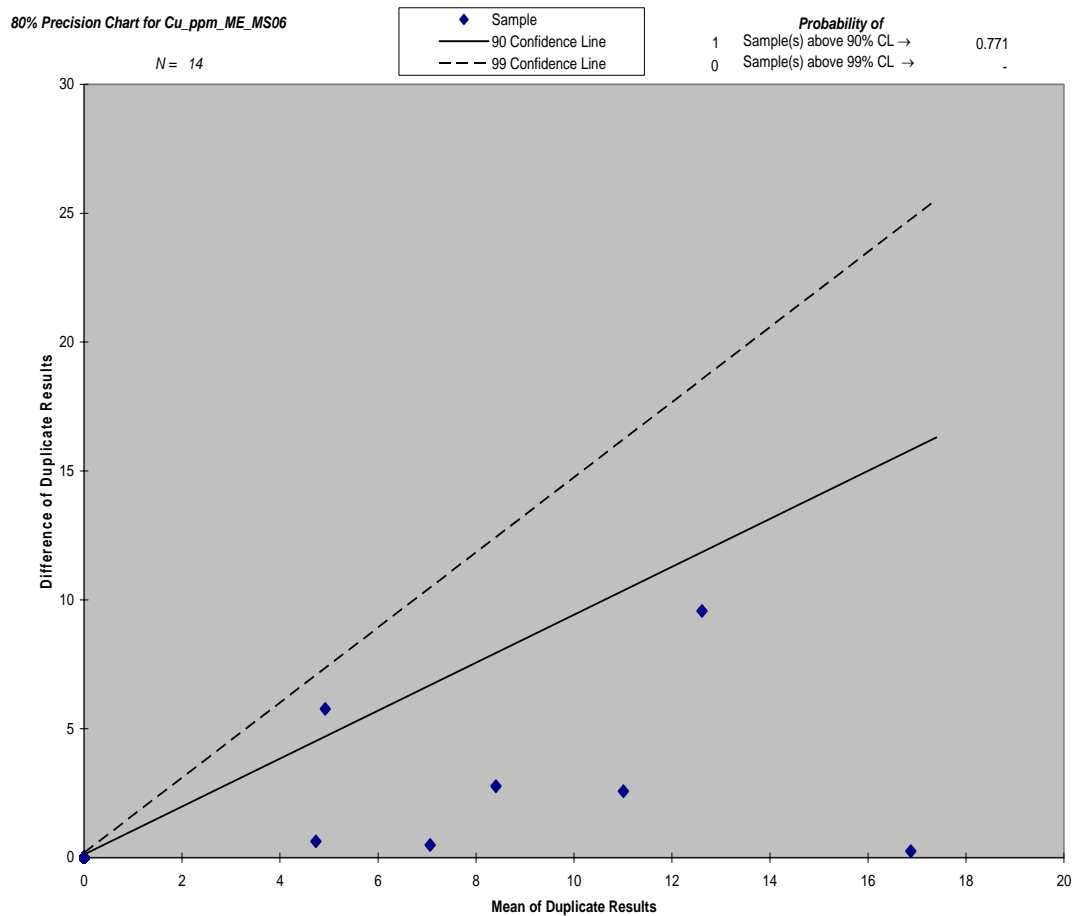


Chart 5: Graph illustrating Thompson and Howarth estimation of analytical precision, method two. The data points represent duplicate pairs, the solid line represents the 90th percentile of the population, and the dashed line the 99th percentile of the population (n=7 duplicate pairs). In this instance, the precision was set at 80%, and at this level within the given dataset, 1 sample falls above the 90th percentile line. From the binomial probability it can be read that at 80% precision, the probability of 1 sample out of 25 falling above the 90th percentile is 77.1%.

b. Drill Core Samples

Two duplicate sample pairs were collected during the 2005 Rupert drill campaign (about one duplicate per 40 samples). The two pairs generally showed consistency of analyses and are reproducible at about 40% precision for the main elements of interest.

V Standard Samples

Three separate commercially available Cu or Au standards were inserted into the Rupert sample sequence at a frequency of about one standard per 30 samples. This resulted in three standard samples (one of each standard used). All returned analyses were within 10% of the accepted value for Cu and Au.

VI Conclusions

- There is no evidence of tampering with the samples between collection and laboratory.
- Laboratory preparation and analysis is reproducible at varied levels of precision, however it is considered that all elements attained an acceptable level of precision for soil and core samples.
- Silica sand is suitably devoid of metals and served as good blank material.
- Consistently low values for all metals of interest in blank analyses indicate that contamination of core or soil samples did not take place in the field, or in the lab.

Appendix G: Compact Disc

Report text, geochemical and drill databases, geophysical files, drafting and plot files, photographs

Appendix H: Geologist's Certificates

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, Darcy Baker, of 1003/1127 Barclay Street, Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

THAT I am a Geoscientist employed by Equity Engineering Ltd., with offices at #700-700 West Pender Street in the City of Vancouver, B.C., in the Province of British Columbia.

THAT I am a graduate of Dalhousie University (1997) with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, and am a graduate of the University of Newcastle, Australia (2003) with a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Geology, and I have practiced my profession continuously since 1997.

THAT I am presently a Consulting Geologist and have been so since May 2003.

THAT this report is based on work carried out by Equity from February to December, 2005, and under my direction from August to December, 2005, on publicly available reports and on historical data provided to me by Lumina. I have examined the property in the field.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 23rd day of May, 2006.



Darcy Baker, Ph.D.