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Copper Mountain Project
Similco # 2 Fr, Penny No. 1 Fr, and Annie Fr Mineral Claims
Princeton, British Columbia
NTS Map Sheet 92H/7E
Latitude 49° 20'N; Longitude 120° 31'W

Prepared for Copper Mountain Mining Corp.

by
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Event # 4211773 & 4211719

Summary

The Copper Mountain project is located 20 kilometres south of the town of Princeton, near Highway 3, in southern British Columbia. The Copper Mountain project includes the Similco Mine site where mining began in 1923 and up to 1996 had produced 1.74 billion pounds of copper. A 100% interest in the project was acquired by Copper Mountain Mining Corp through a purchase agreement with Compliance Energy.

Mineral deposits on Copper Mountain have a long history of exploration and mining dating back to the first claims which were staked in 1882. Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company (Granby) began underground mining in 1923 and by 1957 had extracted 31.5 million tonnes grading approximately 1.3% Cu with minor silver (approx 5 g/t) and gold (0.23 g/t) from a series of deposits located in what would later become the Pit 1 and Pit 3 areas. More modern exploration and mining began in 1966 when Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada optioned claims on the west side of the Similkameen River and discovered the Ingerbelle deposit. Newmont purchased all of Granby's claims and data on Copper Mountain, primarily to obtain space for a tailings facility (Smelter Lake). Open pit mining began on the Ingerbelle deposit in 1972. In 1979, Newmont began developing reserves on the east, or Copper Mountain, side of the river and installed a crusher and conveyer system to move ore across the river to the mill adjacent to the Ingerbelle Pit. Production commenced from Pit 2 in 1980 and from Pit 3 in 1983. Mining in the Ingerbelle pit ceased in 1981 and Pit 2 was completed in 1985.

Newmont sold the entire Copper Mountain property to Princeton Mining Corp.) in 1988 which operated the property as Similco Mines Ltd. from that time through to the end of 1996 with minor shut-downs during periods of low copper prices. Similco's production initially came from Pit 3 and Pit 1, followed by the newly discovered Virginia Pit in 1991 and low grade stock piles from Pit 2 and Ingerbelle in later years. A significant reserve base remained in place at the time of shut down.

Existing historical resources in the project area include resources in the bottoms and sides of the Pit 2, Pit 3, and Ingerbelle deposits as well as material remaining in the Virginia deposit. Additionally, exploration drilling from 1992 to 1996 defined significant low-grade resources in the Alabama area.

In late 2006, Copper Mountain Mining Corp. (CMMC) was formed with the purpose of exploring the Copper Mountain area and re-establishing production. CMMC completed the purchase of Similico Mines Ltd., initiated a large drilling program and went public in late June, 2007. From January, 2007 to June, 2008 nearly 74,000 metres of drilling has been completed on the property. Initial drilling was to verify historical data, infill within widely spaced drill-holes in the historical resources and expand mineralization around and between the existing open pits. The first phases of drilling were successful and the company completed new independent, NI:43-101 compliant resource estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment. Continued drilling success has allowed the Company to conduct a Feasibility Study which is nearly complete.

In the fall of 2007 a deep-penetration Titan 24 IP and CSMAT geophysical survey was completed. Results of this survey indicate that very large chargeability anomalies extend to depths in excess of 1,000 m below areas of known mineralization, in addition to a number of new near-surface anomalies. Drilling will continue for the foreseeable future in order to test geophysical targets and expand resources.

Four drill-holes totalling 797.6m (2,616 feet) were drilled on the Similco #2 Fr, Penny Fr, and Annie Fr, as part of the larger exploration program to expand mineralization and resources in the Pit 2 area. The four drill-holes were nominal to large step-outs along interpreted mineralization trends. Three of the drill-holes intersected minor zones of low to very low-grade mineralization likely indicative of being at or beyond areas of economic mineralization. One drill-hole intersected a long intersection of low-grade mineralization (760 feet grading 0.17% mineralization) and warrants follow-up drilling.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Property Description and Location

The mineral deposits of the Copper Mountain area are situated 15 km south of Princeton, British Columbia and 180 km east of Vancouver (Lat. 49 20' N; Long. 120 31' W). The NTS map sheet is 92H/7E, (Fig. 1.1). The property consists of 127 Crown granted mineral claims, 155 located mineral claims and 15 mining leases covering an area of 6,702.1 hectares or 67 square kilometres. Claims are shown in Figure 1.2 and claim details are listed in Table 1.1. Approximately 30% of the claims, primarily in the northwestern property area, are subject to certain production royalties, ranging from 1 to 5% NSR. Copper Mountain Mining Corp. owns the claims through the purchase of Similco Mines Ltd.

The claims straddle the Similkameen River with the Ingerbelle deposit on the west side of the river and the Copper Mountain deposits on the east side of the river. The Ingerbelle side of the property is immediately adjacent to the Hope-Princeton Highway (No. 3) and has numerous roads from previous mining activity. The original mill complex is located on the Ingerbelle side and was connected to the Copper Mountain side by a conveyer system. Much of the milling equipment has been removed. Currently, the northwestern part of the Ingerbelle area is being used by Envirogreen Technologies Ltd. as contaminated soil remediation facility. Access to the Copper Mountain area is via a 26 km paved road from the town of Princeton.

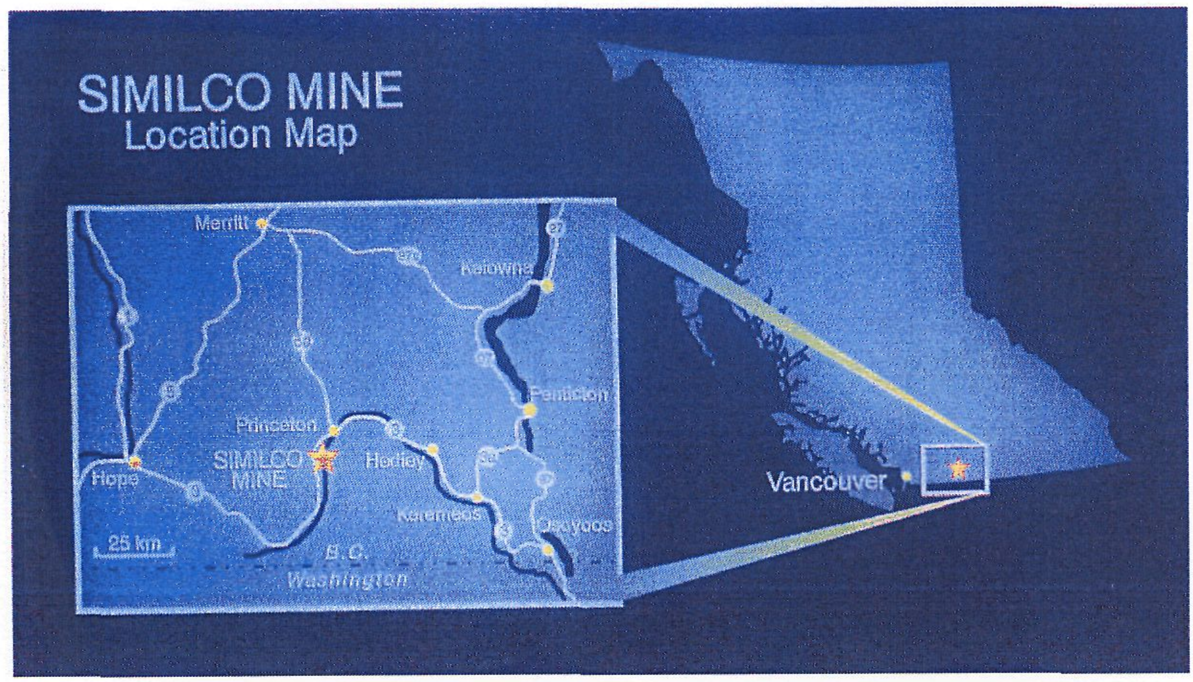


Figure 1.1 Property Location Plan

A significant part of the existing rock dumps at the mine site have been reclaimed. Envirogreen, is spreading remediated sewage on the rock dumps which helps to provide a top soil for the establishment of various forms of plant life. Some of the reclaimed rock dumps are currently being used for grazing cattle. An approximate $3 million reclamation bond is attached to the property.

Table 1.1: Mineral Claim Information

Tenure #	Type	Claim Name	Area (ha)
248603	Mineral	Simcol #1 FR	25
248604	Mineral	Simcol #2 FR	25
250157	Mineral	Penny No. 1 FR	6 (25)
250268	Mineral	Annie FR	4 (25)

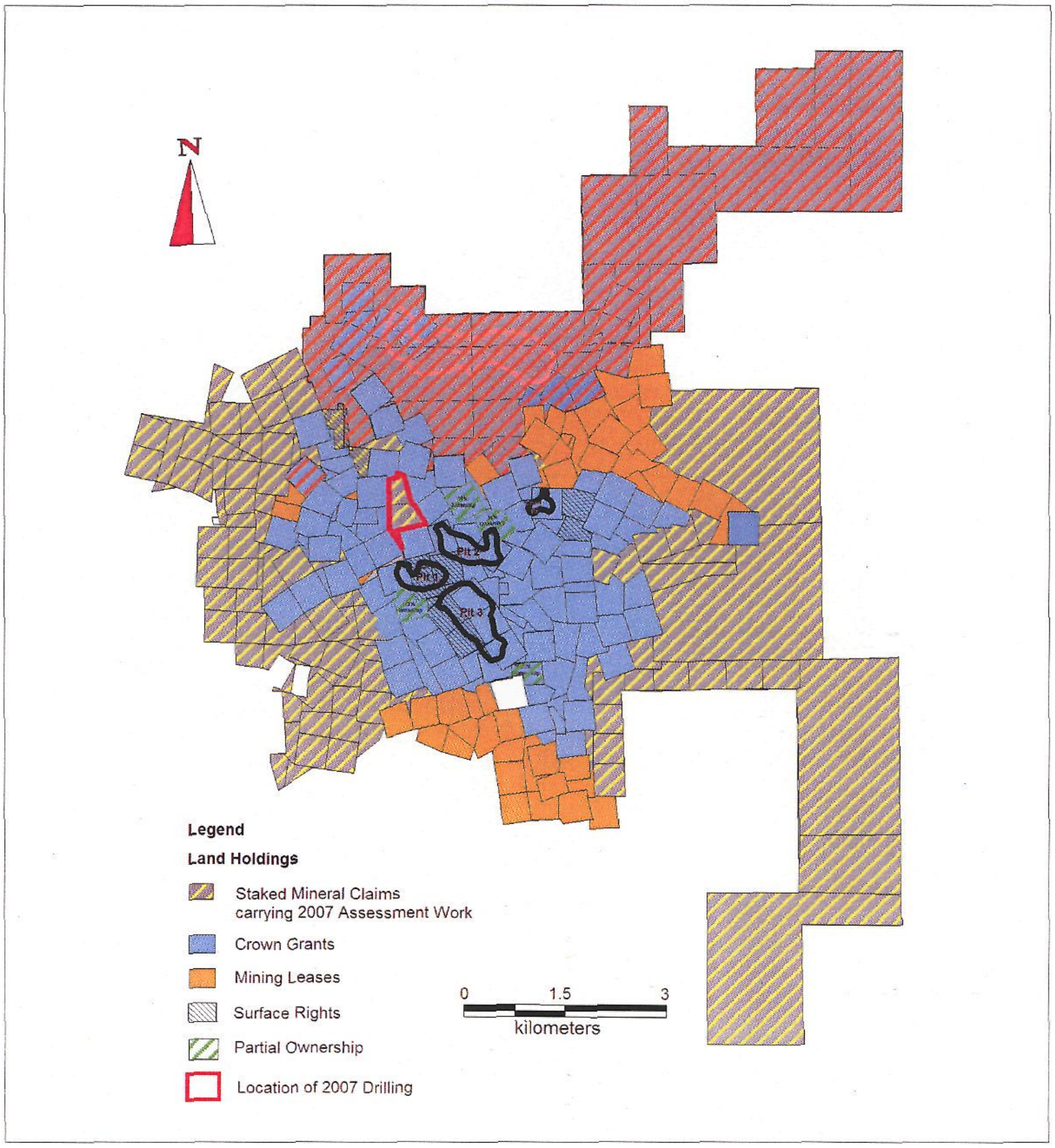
1.2 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, & Physiography

Almost all of the property area is accessible by highways, paved access road and local gravel roads remaining from previous mining activity. Topography is gentle to moderate over most of the plateau area of Copper Mountain, where elevations range from 1,050 m to 1,300 m, but becomes rugged in the Similkameen River Canyon. The elevation of the river is approximately 770 m and the canyon walls are steep.

The Copper Mountain area has a relatively dry climate, typical of the southern interior of British Columbia. Summers are typically warm and dry whereas the winters are cool with minor precipitation. Most of the precipitation during the winter months falls as snow with total snow fall of approximately 200 cm resulting in accumulated (compacted) snow depths of approximately 60-70 cm on the ground. Weather data from the mine-site has been collected from 1966 through to 1996. Temperatures range from an average annual high of 35°C and the average annual low of -29.5°C, with the annual mean temperature being 6 degrees. Total annual precipitation varies widely, ranging from a low of 253 mm to a high of 790 mm with the average being 400 mm. The bio-geoclimatic zones for the area are Ponderosa Pine - Bunch grass at the lower elevations, transitioning into Lodgepole Pine forests at the higher elevations.

The town of Princeton has a population of approximately 3,000 and has a diversified economy driven by ranching, forestry and tourism, although during the mine operation, Similco Mines was the predominate employer in the area. The town has services typical for its size, however the general proximity of Vancouver, 267 km to the west, allows many services to be obtained there.

Figure 1.2 Claim map. The locations of the claims which are the subject of this report are as follows: the Simcol #1 and #2 fractions are indicated with a red outline; the Penny Fr is a triangular fraction located immediately northwest of the west end of Pit 1; and the Annie Fr is located just northeast of the northeast edge of Pit 2.



1.3 History

1.3.1 Project area, Exploration and Mining History

Initial exploration at Copper Mountain dates back to 1884. A number of attempts at initiating production were made during the period from 1892 to 1922 but were unsuccessful. In 1923, Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company (Granby) acquired the property, built a milling facility in Allenby adjacent to Princeton (Fig. 6.1) and extracted 31.5 million tonnes of ore with a recovered grade of 1.08% copper, primarily from underground excavations, in, and below, what are now the Pit 1 and Pit 3 areas, during the periods from 1925 to 1930 and 1937 to 1957. Ore was transported from an adit on the east wall of the Similkameen River canyon along a rail line to the concentrator in the town of Allenby, adjacent to the town of Princeton. Mining operations were suspended in 1957, partly due to low metal prices and partly due to transportation charges on the ore by the owners of the rail line.

Modern exploration activity began in 1966 when Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada (Newmont) optioned claims opposite the historical Granby Mine on the west side of the Similkameen River. Newmont carried out geological mapping, soil sampling and geophysics which resulting in bulldozer trenching delineating a significant mineralized zone. Subsequent drilling defined sufficient resources to contemplate production. During this same time, Granby was drilling off open-pit reserves on Copper Mountain. In late 1967, Newmont purchased Granby's entire mining interest in the district. Newmont continued exploration including an underground bulk sample from the Ingerbelle deposit. Production commenced from the Ingerbelle deposit in 1972. The predicted reserve at start-up was 67 million tons grading 0.55% Cu (and approximately 0.24 g/t gold). Actual mined grades were less than the predicted grades and to reduce unit costs the cut-off grade was lowered to 0.2% Cu from 0.3% with a corresponding change the strip ratio and the mill was expanded from 13,600 T/day to 20,000 T/day.

In 1979, development of mineable reserves on the Copper Mountain side of the project commenced with the installation of a new primary crusher and conveyer system. The conveyer system was 2.1 km long, extending from the rotary cone crusher near Pit 1, along the east side of the Similkameen River for 1.4 km and then across the Similkameen canyon to the milling facility. Initial production on the Copper Mountain side was from Pit 2 with additional production from Pit 3 in 1983. Mining of Pit 2 ceased in 1985.

Newmont sold its Copper Mountain assets to Cassiar Mining Corporation (later to become Princeton Mining Corp. (PMC)) in 1988 and operated under the name Similco Mines Ltd. Similco continued mining from Pits 3 and 1 and later added a small tonnage from the Virginia Pit. In November of 1993, Similco was shut-down to low metal prices and placed on a care and maintenance. Improving copper price, combined with a favourable US-Canadian dollar exchange rate, allowed the mine to re-open in August 1994. In conjunction with the re-opening a significant exploration effort was made to delineate additional deposits on the property. A property scale airborne magnetometer, electro-magnetic and radiometric survey was flown and followed up with mine scale geological mapping, ground geophysics and diamond drilling. Drilling was initially focused on the Alabama zone where a large area of mineralization was identified and then shifted to extending mineralization to the east and at depth in the Ingerbelle deposit. In 1995, Similco returned to the Ingerbelle deposit, exploration having defined additional reserves at depth to the east of the deposit. The mine was closed down in late 1996 due to falling metal prices and a shortage of high grade-low strip reserves.

1.3.2 Recent Production History

Recent history of open pit mining at Copper Mountain was a battle against fluctuating and falling copper prices and rising costs. Due to the size of existing mining equipment and the relative costs associated with that equipment there was little leeway to increase the stripping ratio and maintain profitability when copper prices were below US$1.00/lb. Consequently, mine planning was driven by stripping requirements as well as grades, metallurgical characteristics and waste haulage costs. Recent production statistics are given in table 1.1. The mine closed down in late 1993 and stayed on a "care and maintenance" basis until copper prices improved in mid 1994. A lack of low strip ratio reserves, rising production costs and necessary capital expenditures resulted in the mine closing down in November of 1996.

Table 1.2 Similco: Recent Production Statistics

	1996*	1995	1994**	1993***	1992
Ore Milled (tons x 1000)	7,154	8,958	3,034	7,416	8,132
Waste Mined (tons x 1000)	4,811	7,955	-	6,553	8,828
Head Grade (Cu %)	0.331	0.270	0.265	0.450	0.450
Recovery	85.9%	77.9%	77.2%	77.8%	77.2%
Copper Produced (lbs x 1000)	40,630	37,694	12,269	51,991	56,667
Gold Produced (ozs)	29,422	23,682	7,392	14,181	16,039
Silver Produced (oze)	85,943	95,565	32,829	370,129	314,490
Number of Employees (Dec 31)	35	287	198	32	274
Average Copper Price (US$/lb)	1.09	1.38	1.11	0.92	1.07

*10.5 months production; **4.5 months production; ***11 months production

1.3.3 Exploration History

There is little documentation of the early exploration history on the property and most of this information must be inferred. Evidence of early workings such as trenches and adits indicate that early prospecting (1900-1940's) must have been fairly significant. Significant underground development was carried out by the British Columbia Copper Corporation from 1916 to 1923 but this company was not able to attain commercial production. Granby Mining Corporation took over the project in the mid 1920's and initiated production in 1925. By the mid 1940's Granby Mining was using diamond drilling in addition to percussion drilling for exploration. In the course of their exploration and production drilling, Granby located most known zones of mineralization with the possible exception of the Virginia and Alabama but did not define significant resources in all locations. Most of Granby's exploration took place along the Copper Mountain fault where grades were high enough to support underground mining. Due to the high diamond drilling costs relative to underground development costs during Granby's time, early drilling success was generally followed by underground development and underground drilling.

The Wolf tunnel approximately 1 km southeast of the Oriole Zone is an example of this. A beneficial aspect of Granby's approach to later operators was that many of the underground drill holes were flat which allows for more accurate resource estimations of the predominately vertically oriented veins and fractures which control a majority of the mineralization.

Although Granby developed some small areas of open pit ore at a number of locations during the later stages of the mine life, their equipment was ill-suited for efficient open pit mining and a majority of their exploration was directed towards development of underground resources.

Newmont Mining Corp. initiated exploration on claims on the western side of the Similkameen River and were ultimately successful at delineating the Ingerbelle deposit. Following acquisition of Granby's Copper Mountain property, Newmont applied the same exploration techniques that had been successful in discovering the Ingerbelle deposit, namely Induced Polarization geophysical surveys, geology, soil geochemistry and extensive diamond drilling. Newmont's IP surveys covered a significant part of the area east of the Copper Mountain fault between Pits 1 and 3 and resulted in focused exploration in the Pit 2 area. Most of Newmont's drilling on Copper Mountain was in the Pit 1 and Pit 2 areas. Newmont predominately used vertical drill holes, a practice that was debated at the time and still is. On one hand, vertical drilling does eliminate the problem of which direction to drill in – a difficult task in most of the mineralized areas due to two or more directions of vein and fracture hosted mineralization, on the other hand, vertical drilling commonly resulted in overestimating resource grades (by up to 25%, although this is known only in retrospect). In theory, angle drilling should provide better grade estimates provided that the holes are oriented approximately perpendicular to the main trend of mineralization. In areas with two or more significant directions angle drilling becomes problematic and it is probable that at least two directions of drilling are required. Newmont did carry out a small exploration drilling program on the Voigt zone and here they used angle drilling.

Similco Mines carried out diamond drill programs during the periods of 1989-1991 and from 1993 to 1997. The early drill programs were located in the area extending from the eastern end of Pit 2 to the northeast through the Mill Zone across the Lost Horse Gulch and into the eastern end of the Alabama Zone. All holes encountered some mineralization with the most success coming from what would become the Virginia deposit. Although angle drilling was used for resource definition within the Virginia deposit, the orientation of the two fences of holes was parallel to the primary host structures which resulted in a modest overestimation of grades.

In 1993, a regional airborne electromagnetic (EM), magnetic (Mag) and radiometric (RM) survey was flown over the camp. The magnetic part of the survey was effective in mapping major lithological units and structures. The EM and RM parts of the survey appeared to have limited effectiveness, although this data may be of use in future geological compilations. The main limitation of the EM part of the survey is the limited size and conductivity of the individual mineralized structures within a mineralized zone. The effectiveness of RM part of the survey was constrained by the variable overburden and vegetative cover within the survey area. The regional airborne survey was followed up by deep a penetration IP survey (and inversion) along the northern edge of the Lost Horse Gulch. This survey indicated variable zones of chargeability which increased with depth below the Alabama ridge area. Follow-up drilling yielded favourable results, with an inferred resource being estimated for the Alabama area (29 Mt grading 0.35% Cu and 0.17 g/t Au) by the mine operators. The resource remains open to the west and at depth. The mineralization is also open to the north but thickening cover of Tertiary volcanic rock may preclude development of open pit mineralization in the northerly direction.

Drilling in the Ingerbelle area in 1994 and 1995 defined additional resources extending easterly, and at depth from the Ingerbelle deposit; the 'low-strip' part of these newly defined resources were mined through 1996. A significant drill program was undertaken in late 1996 and early 1997 to see if additional resources could be defined in the areas surrounding Pit 2 and Pit 3. Results of this drill program are not documented, presumably due to mine closure, and will require careful investigation prior to instigating further exploration on the property.

1.4 Current Work

A major diamond drilling program designed to verify and expand resources at the project area was initiated in January, 2007 and has been carried out continuously since then. The 2008 exploration program consists predominately of diamond drilling with a planned program of 50,000m with the threefold purpose of converting inferred resources to the measured and indicated categories, defining additional resources in and around the proposed super-pit, and to test a number of the Titan 24 chargeability anomalies. During the course of this work four drill holes were completed on claims eligible for assessment work. The four drill-holes that are the subject of this report were drilled on the Similco #2 FR claim, the Penny 1 FR, and Annie Fr, all of which are located on the outer margin of the proposed Super-pit.

The holes were logged and core with indications of copper mineralization was split by diamond saw and sent for assay to Pioneer Laboratories of Vancouver. Analytical work consisted of low-level copper analysis by atomic absorbtion methods followed by assays for copper, gold and silver where the initial copper values were greater than 1000 ppm.

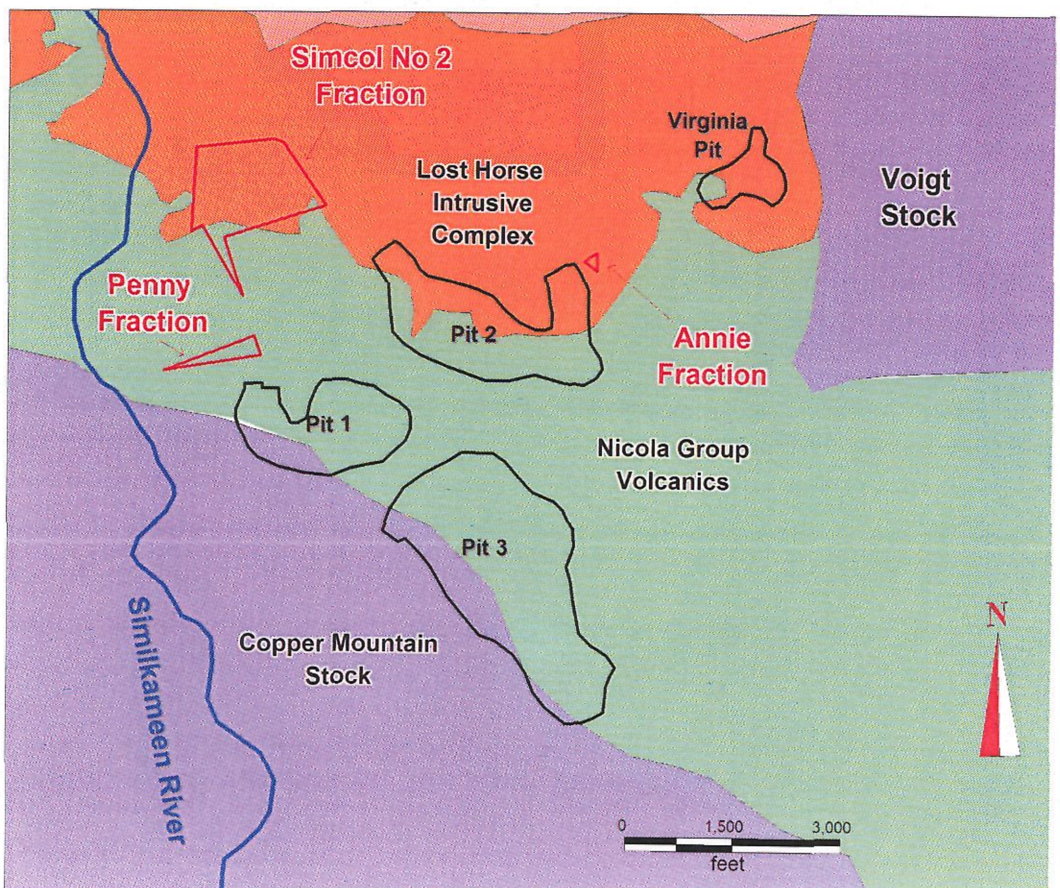


Figure 1.3: Generalized Geology, open pits and claim locations for Copper Mountain.

2. GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

2.1 Regional Geology

The Copper Mountain alkalic porphyry copper-gold camp is part of a northerly trending Mesozoic tectonostratigraphic terrane termed Quesnellia, composed of a volcanic arc with overlying sedimentary sequences, all of which were built on top of a deformed, oceanic sedimentary-volcanic complex (Harper Ranch and Okanogan sub-terranes). Quesnellia was formed off-shore to the southwest of continental North America and accreted, with other terranes, onto North America in late Mesozoic times (Monger et al., 1992). The principle rock formation of Quesnellia is the Late Triassic Nicola Group, a predominately subaqueous island-arc assemblage composed of volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by early Jurassic alkalic, calc-alkalic and zoned mafic (Alaska-type) plutons and batholiths (Preto, 1977; 1979).

The Nicola Group rocks have a stratigraphic thickness of approximately 7.5 km and form a 25 km wide band that extends from the Canada-U.S. border north to beyond Kamloops Lake. This band has been divided into four lithologic assemblages that are commonly bounded by sub-parallel fault systems (Monger, 1989). The 'western belt' is a steeply dipping, east-facing assemblage of sub-aqueous felsic to mafic rocks of calc-alkaline affinity that grade upwards into volcaniclastic rocks.

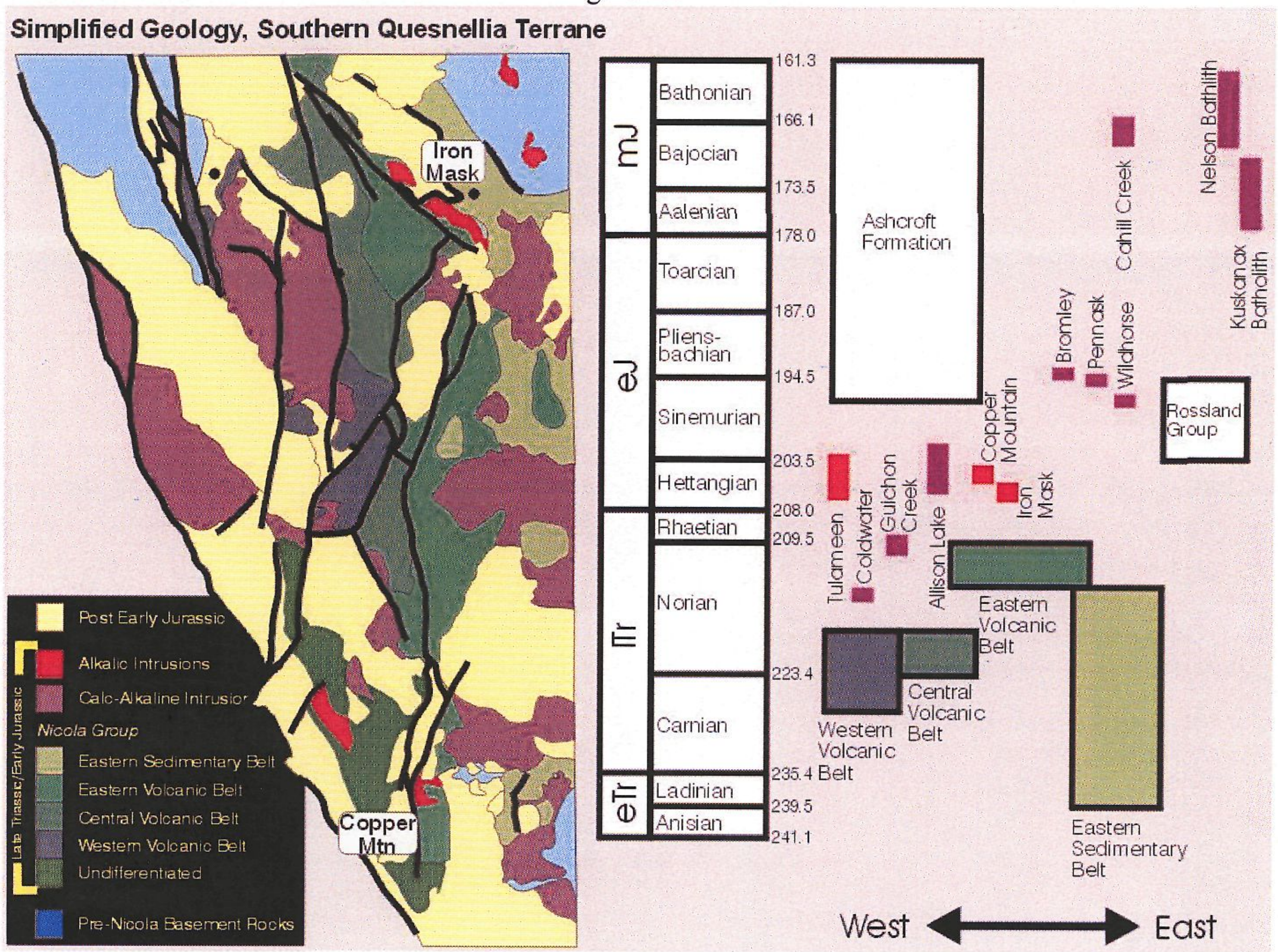
2.2 Property Geology

The Copper Mountain alkalic porphyry copper-gold camp occurs in the 'eastern volcanic belt' of the Nicola Group (Monger, 1989). These volcanic strata are intruded by a suite of early Jurassic alkalic dykes, sills, irregular plugs and zoned plutons of the Copper Mountain suite (Woodsworth et al., 1992), but other than local contact effects and alteration associated with mineralization, the stratified rocks are relatively fresh having undergone only lower greenschist metamorphism. The regional geological setting is illustrated in Figure 2.1.

2.2.1 Stratigraphy

A stratigraphic sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks has not been defined for the Nicola Group within the Copper Mountain area, however, the Group includes: 1) massive and rarely pillowed mafic and intermediate flows and flow breccia; 2) coarse volcanic breccia with rounded clasts (agglomerate), sometimes containing hornblende-phyric monzodiorite clasts; 3) felsic and intermediate water-lain tuff (greywacke) and lapilli-tuff; 4) volcanic siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate and minor limestone. These rocks are exposed in a northwesterly trending belt, approximately 1100 m wide and 4300 m long, sandwiched between various intrusive phases (Fig. 2.2). Bedding orientation is variable suggesting block faulting with rotation and/or possibly some folding.

Figure 2.1



Simplified regional geological setting of the Copper Mountain and Iron Mask alkalic Cu-Au porphyry systems. The Nicola Group forms the principal component of the Quesnel tectonostratigraphic terrane in southern and central British Columbia, and hosts all known occurrences of alkalic Cu-Au porphyry mineralization including, to the north, Rayfield River, Mount Polley, Mount Milligan and deposits associated with the Hogem Batholith.

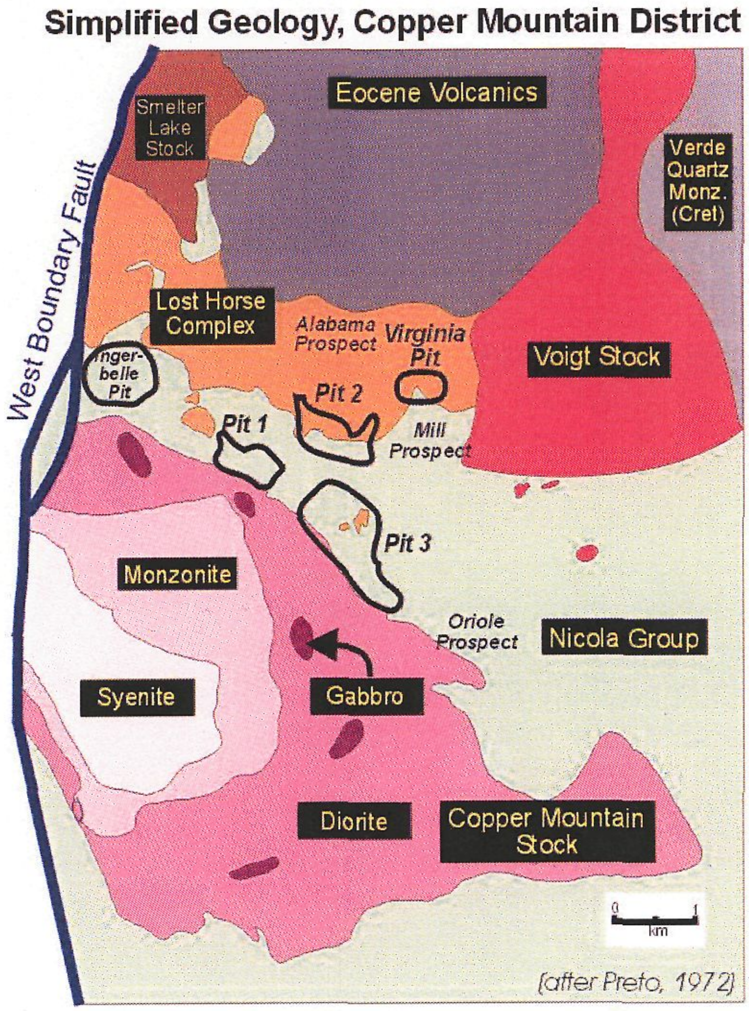


Figure 2.2Copper Mountain Geology with pit outlines.

Four predominant rock types are observed in the open pits and commonly form a major proportion of the economic mineralization. However, hydrothermal alteration and thermal contact effects from a number of intrusive phases obscures finer lithological details and contact relationships between the units is often not clear or difficult to interpret. In decreasing order of abundance the units are:

1) Coarse-grained agglomerates which are poorly sorted, sub-rounded and with varying abundance of clasts ranging from clast supported to matrix supported. Matrix is fine-grained, weakly porphyritic andesite, whereas clasts can be similar to the matrix, or consist of hornblende-phyric monzodiorite (commonly with aligned phenocrysts) and rare black mudstone. This unit is observed in all of the open pits.
2) Fine-grained, aphyric to sparsely plagioclase-porphyritic andesite flows of dark green to black colour. The plagioclase phenocrysts are zoned from calcic to sodic (rims). This unit is also observed in all of the pits.
3) Thinly bedded felsic tuffaceous epiclastic to sedimentary rocks. The most distinctive unit is a series of colour banded siliceous ash tuffs or chert.
4) Clast supported breccia with a medium grey mudstone matrix and clasts of sedimentary rocks from #3 above. This unit is interpreted to be a slump breccia and has only been observed in Pit 2 and the Virginia Pit, suggesting a limited depositional environment.

2.2.2 Intrusive Rocks

The Copper Mountain Stock (CMS) dominates the property in terms of size and exposure. The stock is concentrically zoned from a diorite margin with local gabbroic zones, through monzonite to a syenite core. The core is non-magnetic, leucocratic, and locally pegmatite-textured. The zonation is believed to indicate a normal fractionation process as opposed to multiple intrusions (Montgomery, 1968). The CMS does not host significant mineralization, although minor zones of copper sulphide minerals occur in the core area and within shear zones in the outer phases. The south wall of Pit 3 cuts into the outer margin of the CMS and here one can observe mineralized veins within the volcanic rocks extending for a few metres into the diorite before pinching out.

The Voigt and Smelter Lake stocks occur on the north edge of the Nicola Group volcanic rocks. These stocks are smaller than the CMS and do not exhibit any visible zonation, however, magnetic data indicate that the core of the Voigt Stock had lower magnetic susceptibility than the outer part, suggesting that it may be cryptically zoned. Both the Voigt and Smelter Lake stocks are petrologically similar to the diorite phase of the CMS, being equigranular, to sub-porphyritic, fine to medium grained monzodiorites.

Immediately to the north of the Nicola Group rocks, is an area of dykes, sills and irregular plugs known as the Lost Horse Intrusive Complex (LHIC; Montgomery, 1968; Preto, 1972). The LHIC is a multi-phase suite of diorite, monzonite, and syenite which intrude the Nicola volcanic rocks, and are, for the most part, younger than the CMS, Smelter Lake and Voigt stocks, as indicated by cross-cutting relationships and the presence of monzodiorite clasts within dykes of the LHIC. Within the area mapped as LHIC (Fig. 2.2) only about one half is actually intrusive, the rest being composed of screens and blocks of altered volcanic rocks, as indicated by exploration drilling in the Alabama area. The great variety of petrologically distinct intrusions which form the complex have been subdivided into four groups: LH1g, LH1b, LH2 and LH3 (Stanley, et al, 1996). LH1 intrusions are pre-mineral and are similar to the Voigt stock but lack the poikilitic K-spar and biotite. LH2 intrusions range in composition from monzonite to syenite, although the later composition may actually be a product of alteration, are mineralized and typically display a strong alignment. LH3 intrusions are leucocratic, very fine-grained, monzonite to syenite in composition and cross-cut mineralization.

To the northeast of the Copper Mountain camp is a large stock of calc-alkalic quartz-monzonite and granodiorite known as the Verde Creek stock. This stock is Cretaceous age and cuts the Voigt stock on its northern margin.

The youngest intrusions in the camp occur as a series of north trending, vertical dykes of probable Eocene age. These dykes are most prominent in the eastern part of the camp and are well exposed in Pit 2 where a number cross the pit. The dykes are pale pink to yellow and consist of flow-banded, quartz-feldspar (+/- hornblende) porphyry 'felsite.' Dark green to black aphyric mafic dykes also occur but are subordinate to the felsic variety. Both types are interpreted to be feeders to Princeton Group volcanic rocks, that along with sedimentary rocks, filled extensional grabens during Eocene time (Monger, et al., 1992). Princeton Group volcanic rocks overlie the LHIC on the north side of the Alabama zone.

2.2.3 Structure

Structure has a great deal of significance to exploration as faults and fractures control both the location of mineral deposits and the distribution of mineralization within the deposits. Faults, along the north edge of the CMS (Copper Mtn fault) and south edges of the LHIC and Voigt Stock, control the location of the Oriole prospect, Pit 1 and Pit 3 deposits, the Ingerbelle deposit and the Pit 2 deposit. Another structure, approximately parallel to the south edge of the LHIC, is inferred to run through the Voigt zone, the Virginia deposit, the Alabama deposit and Orinoco prospect. Within Pit 3, the three cone shaped "high-grade" deposits (>1% copper) mined by underground methods are situated at the intersection of northeast trending faults with the Copper Mountain fault (Farhni, 1951). Within the deposits a high proportion of the mineralization is controlled by multidirectional, but predominately vertical, fractures.

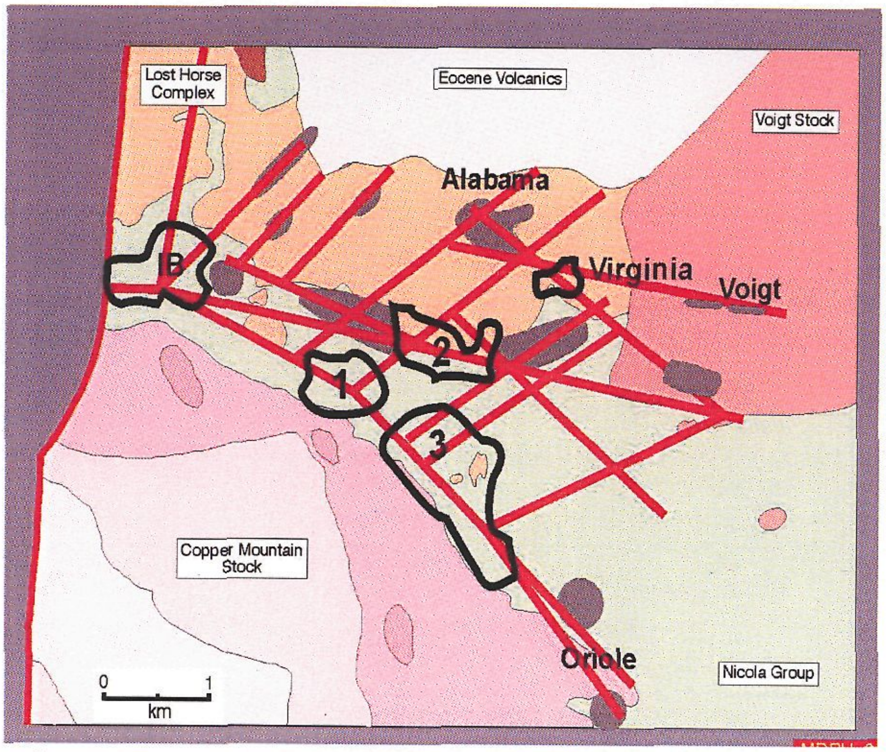


Figure 2.3. Geology of the Copper Mountain Camp, illustrating the known, and inferred, structural zones within the camp. Existing open pits are outlined in black, whereas the mineralized zones are shown in dark grey. The southernmost structure, the Copper Mountain fault is the most significant with the northeast trending structures being the next most significant in terms of controlling mineralization.

2.3 Deposit Type

The deposits of the Copper Mountain area are most commonly classified as porphyry copper (+/- gold) of the alkalic type. Porphyry deposits can be defined as large, low-grade, epigenetic, hypogene copper (plus associated metals) deposits that can be mined by bulk mining methods. Further description would also include disseminated and stockwork-vein hosted mineralization within or associated with acid igneous rocks usually with porphyritic textures. In terms of process of formation, porphyry copper deposits share a number of significant characteristics, of which the most important is that they are the result of igneous activity (although this characteristic is not demonstrable in all deposits). The causative igneous rocks generally range from diorite to granite with granodiorite and quartz monzonite being the most common. Supergene enrichment is an important feature in many porphyry districts around the world but is a relatively rare phenomenon in the mostly glaciated northern cordillera. Porphyry deposits have been subdivided into a variety of subtypes with porphyry copper and copper-molybdenum deposits of the calc-alkalic suite; porphyry copper deposits of the alkalic suite; and porphyry molybdenum deposits of the calc-alkalic suite being the three commonly accepted subtypes for British Columbia (1976, CIM Spec. Vol. 15).

The most common porphyry copper deposits, those of the calc-alkalic type, generally have a zonal alteration sequence. The inner part of the porphyry system may be characterized by potassic alteration which is distinguished by the mineral assemblage of muscovite-biotite-potassium feldspar, or at least two of the three with new (or secondary) biotite and K-feldspar being the key minerals. Moving outwards, an assemblage of quartz-muscovite (phyllic alteration) is common followed by argillic alteration which is defined by the presence of clay minerals such as illite, montmorillonite or kaolinite, usually with abundant quartz. The outer alteration zone is termed propyllitc alteration which is typified by the presence of chlorite, epidote, and calcite. Variations and local complexities to this alteration sequence are normal. Sulphide mineralization within typical porphyry systems include, in general order of abundance; pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, molybdenite, and minor sphalerite. Sulphide mineralogy may also display zonal variations within the hydrothermal system.

Alkalic porphyry deposits (Barr, et.al., 1976) are quite distinct from the more common calc-alkalic genre and represent an important subclass of deposits. The alkalic deposits of British Columbia are spatially and genetically associated with the Upper Triassic Nicola-Takla-Stuhini volcanic assemblages and co-magmatic plutons. The plutons have similar chemistry to their volcanic host rocks and are commonly emplaced along regional scale, linear structures and are typically small and complex. The alkalic mineral deposits occur in zones of intense faulting, fracturing, brecciation, and hydrothermal alteration. Hypogene sulphide minerals which formed contemporaneously with the hydrothermal alteration of host rocks include pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite and pyrrhotite in decreasing order of abundance. Molybdenite may be present in trace amounts but gold and silver are usually economically significant. Compared to the calc-alkaline deposits, porphyry deposits of the alkaline suite commonly grade into pyrometosomatic or skarn-like deposits and the alteration assemblages are not sequentially zoned as they are in the calc-alkalic suite.

The alkalic porphyry classification for Copper Mountian is reasonable as the copper-gold-silver deposits are bulk mineable deposits with grades typical of porphyry copper deposits, mineralization is associated with complex intrusive activity localized along a regional structure, and locally the alteration and mineralization appears skarn-like . However, the Copper Mountain deposits do display some unusual alteration and structural characteristics which do not fit particularly well into the porphyry copper model. Some of these features are similar to features of the Iron-oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG) model, and this model should be considered when looking at exploration methodologies for mineralization within the Copper Mountain district. The features of Copper Mountain mineralization that show similarities to Iron-Oxide deposits include the strong structural control on mineralization, an association of copper-gold mineralization with magnetite veins, pervasive sodic and potassic alteration, and an abundance of carbonate and calc-silicate minerals associated with mineralization.

The strong structural control on mineralization has significant implications for the orientation of drill holes as results can be extremely variable depending upon drill-hole orientation; zones of strong mineralization can be missed by incorrectly oriented drilling or grades can be overestimated by drilling along mineralized structures. The low amount of pyrite (relative to calc-alkalic porphyry systems) combined with an abundance of carbonate generally results in limited or no gossans associated with surface exposures of mineralization thereby making visual detection much more difficult.

2.4 Mineralization and Alteration

2.4.1 Mineralization

Mining at Copper Mountain from 1925 through to 1996 has produced approximately 1.7 billion pounds of copper, 9 million ounces of silver and 700,000 ounces of gold from both underground and open pit mining. Significant resources are still present at the property and potential for discovery and definition of additional resources is favourable. The mineralizing system at Copper Mountain is classified as an 'alkalic porphyry' system, and while this is the most appropriate classification, Copper Mountain mineralization and alteration has some unique or 'non-standard' characteristics.

As a broad simplification, mineralization at Copper Mountain consists of structurally controlled, multi-directional veins and vein stockworks. Preto (1972) subdivided the mineralization into four types, which have been slightly modified as follows: 1) disseminated and stockwork chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite and pyrite in altered Nicola and LHIC rocks; 2) hematite-magnetite-chalcopyrite replacements and/or veins; 3) bornite-chalcocite-chalcopyrite associated with pegmatite type veins and 4) magnetite breccias. Each mineralization type can be found in all pit areas, but each pit is unique with respect to the relative quantities and character of mineralization type. The alteration that is associated with each mineralization type has some degree of variation as well. Each pit area also has distinctive Cu:Ag:Au ratios which may reflect the relative abundance of mineralization/alteration type or zonation caused by a camp scale thermal regime.

Pit 3 was excavated in the area of the Granby underground workings and hosted the largest amount of mineralization. Descriptions of this mineralization (Fahrni, 1951) combined with underground stope plans indicate that much of the underground mineralization occurred as large, downward pointing, cone shaped stockwork vein and breccia zones centered on fault intersections. Dimensions of the cones were approximately 100-180 m in diameter, near their tops, at or near surface, with a vertical extent of approximately 350 m. Originally referred to as "bornite ore", remnants of this material found in collapsed material while open-pit mining were observed to contain considerable quantities of hypogene chalcocite. Veins, veinlets and disseminated sulphide mineralization surrounded the breccia cones and provided most of the mineralization subsequently mined by open-pit. The chalcopyrite to bornite ratio within the pit area is variable but is approximately 2:1 and the amount of copper sulphides is greater than the amount of iron sulphides (pyrite).

In contrast to Pit 3, the Ingerbelle deposit has chalcopyrite as the dominant copper species and may have contained more disseminated mineralization. The Ingerbelle deposit is centered on the intersection of at least two major structures, both of which appear to contain some massive to semi-massive sulphide veins at depth (as indicated by both historical drill holes and more recent exploration drilling in 1994). Geologically, the Ingerbelle pit area is significantly complex, being cut by three phases of dykes, only two of which are associated with mineralization, and all of which are superimposed on pre-existing, and overlapping mineralization and alteration. A significant magnetite breccia body, since mined out, occurred within the Ingerbelle Pit area and remnant pieces indicate angular to rounded, potassically altered fragments supported in a magnetite matrix. Dyke-like appendages of the magnetite breccia are locally visible in the pit walls. Scapolite fills many late stage fractures which can be observed in the southern wall of the pit.

The Virginia deposit is formed by two parallel, west-northwesterly trending magnetite sulphide veins of 3 to 7 m in thickness. The veins are sub-continuous and surrounded by disseminated and fracture controlled chalcopyrite in potassically altered volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks of the LHIC. Along the strike of the veins, to the east is the Voigt zone where historical drilling (circa 1940's) intersected grades between 1 and 7 g/t gold and 0.5 to 1.5% copper over variable but relatively narrow widths within a magnetite rich vein-type structure. The Alabama deposit is unmined but was defined by drilling during the mid 1990's. Mineralization within the Alabama deposit is disseminated along structurally controlled zones that trend east-north-easterly and this deposit is unique in that it contains significantly more mineralized intrusive rocks than observed in any of the other pits (which is generally very little).

The Pit 2 area is similar to the Ingerbelle pit in geological complexity. A more pronounced structural control is evident with chalcopyrite mineralization occurring in east and northeast trending veins, vein stockworks and fracture fillings. Some disseminated mineralization is present peripheral to syenite dykes of the LHIC and in a magnetite breccia that occupied the north central part of the pit area. Very little bornite occurs within Pit 2 and that which does occur is located in the south-west corner of the pit, closest to Pit 3.

2.4.2 Alteration

A large variety of alteration types, commonly overlapping, occur throughout the Copper Mountain Camp. Alteration can be classified according to its occurrence: either pervasive or structurally controlled, and its predominant mineral assemblage. The typical alteration assemblages associated with porphyry copper models (eg: Lowell and Guilbert, 1970) propylltic, phyllic, argillic, advanced argillic and potassic, and their zonal or spatial organization around a central intrusion are not present at Copper Mountain.

The earliest alteration assemblage at Copper Mountain is a hornfels produced within the volcanic rocks adjacent to the Copper Mountain Stock. The hornfels appears to affect only the intermediate to mafic volcanic flow and pyroclastic rocks while the sedimentary rocks are relatively unscathed. The hornfels is a dark purple-gray to black, hard, very fine-grained assemblage of diopside or biotite, plagioclase and magnetite, +/- other opaque oxide minerals (Preto, 1972). Volcanic fragments and matrix commonly react slightly differently to the hornfelsing event resulting in visually enhanced fragmental textures in some locations and virtually obscuring primary textures in other locations. The hornfelsed rocks seldom occur more than 700 m beyond the margin of the CMS. A spatial relationship between mineralization and hornfelsing was proposed by Farhni (1951), who suggested that the increased brittleness of the hornfels was more susceptible to fracturing and mineralization. Alternatively, or coincidently, it may be that the fine-grained magnetite of the hornfels was quite reactive with the mineralizing fluids providing an iron source to form sulphide minerals.

Sodium metasomatism, or pervasive albitic alteration, appears to be pre-mineralization and occurs as a pervasive albite-epidote hornfels. In addition to albitization of feldspars and conversion of ferro-magnesium minerals to epidote (+/- diopside and chlorite), magnetite and opaque minerals are destroyed. This process results in 'bleaching' of the original rock and reduction in grain size, forming a pale gray or greenish gray, very competent rock with complete destruction of primary textures. Indeed, much of the rock affected by Na-metasomatism was originally mapped as intrusive due to its fine-grained leucocratic appearance. However, detailed mapping within the open-pits indicates that Na-metasomatism affects all rock types to varing degrees. Trace amounts of pyrite maybe present within this alteration. Na-metasomatism is most pronounced along, and to the northeast of the Copper Mountain fault, and adjacent, or peripheral to, the hornfelsed rocks.

Pervasive potassium alteration is extensive throughout the district but tends to be outbound (northeast) of the previous alteration types, although it may locally overlap or crosscut both pervasive sodic alteration and hornfels. Potassic alteration replaces primary plagioclase with potassium feldspar and replaces ferro-magnesian minerals with biotite, epidote, calcite, chlorite and magnetite; typically producing rocks with a moderate to strong orange to pink colouration. Destruction of primary lithological textures occurs where the alteration is intense. Potassic alteration appears to be partly an outward zonation to the previous alteration types as well as being spatially associated with certain phases (LH2) of the Lost Horse Intrusive complex. Potassic alteration is temporally related to sulphide mineralization.

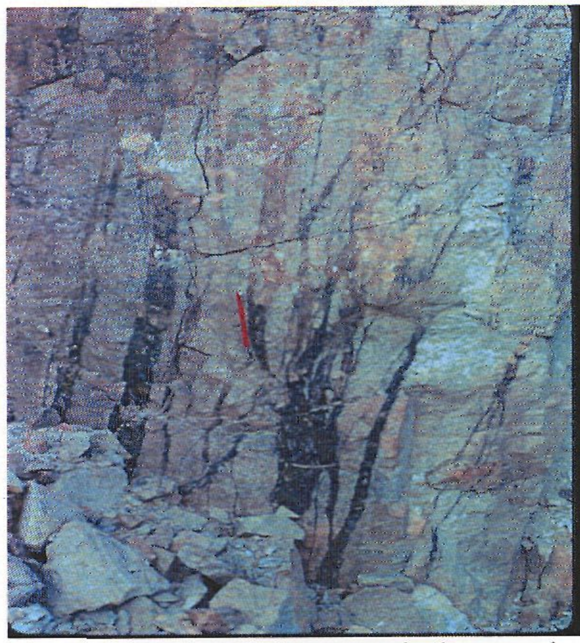
Numerous veins, vein envelopes and fracture-filling mineral assemblages and textures cross-cut, or occur within the pervasive alteration types (these vein types are listed in detail in Stanley et al. (1985)) but the more prominent ones are described below.

Magnetite veins: with or without copper sulphide minerals, of variable size from fine fracture filling to vein stockworks to sheeted vein swarms to 3-4m thick veins. These veins are not abundant in Pit 3 area but are significant in Pit 2 and comprise much of the ore within areas north of Pit2 and east of Ingerbelle.

"Pegmatite veins": coarse grained potassium feldspar, biotite, epidote and calcite (+/- albite, apatite, garnet, and quartz) these veins are distinctive and occur with, or without, sulphide minerals. The veins are of variable size (up to 2 m thick), of variable orientation, and occur in dilatant zones throughout the camp.

Potassium feldspar veins: these veins range in thickness from 1 mm to 1 m and are generally barren; filling fractures within dilatant zones across the camp.

Chlorite veins: these veins are fine, 1-10mm, discontinuous, late and occur throughout the camp.



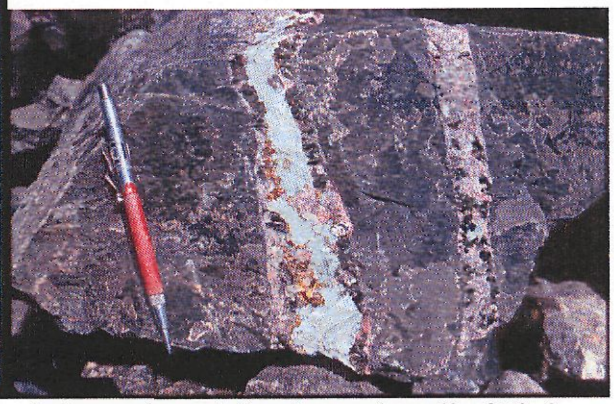


Figure 2.4a Above, shows vertical magnetite-chalcopyrite veinlets in north wall of Pit 2. Plate 2.4b Right, shows pegmatite type vein of coarse grained calcite, K-feldspar, biotite and chalcopyrite, from Pit 2 south wall.

Late stage scapolite fracture filling is common in the Ingerbelle deposit but is rare elsewhere in the Copper Mountain area. The presence of the "pegmatite veins" and local calc-silicate alteration assemblages can give local areas the appearance of skarn formation, however the initial calcic minerals are themselves an alteration product and no carbonate rocks have been recognized within the local stratigraphy.

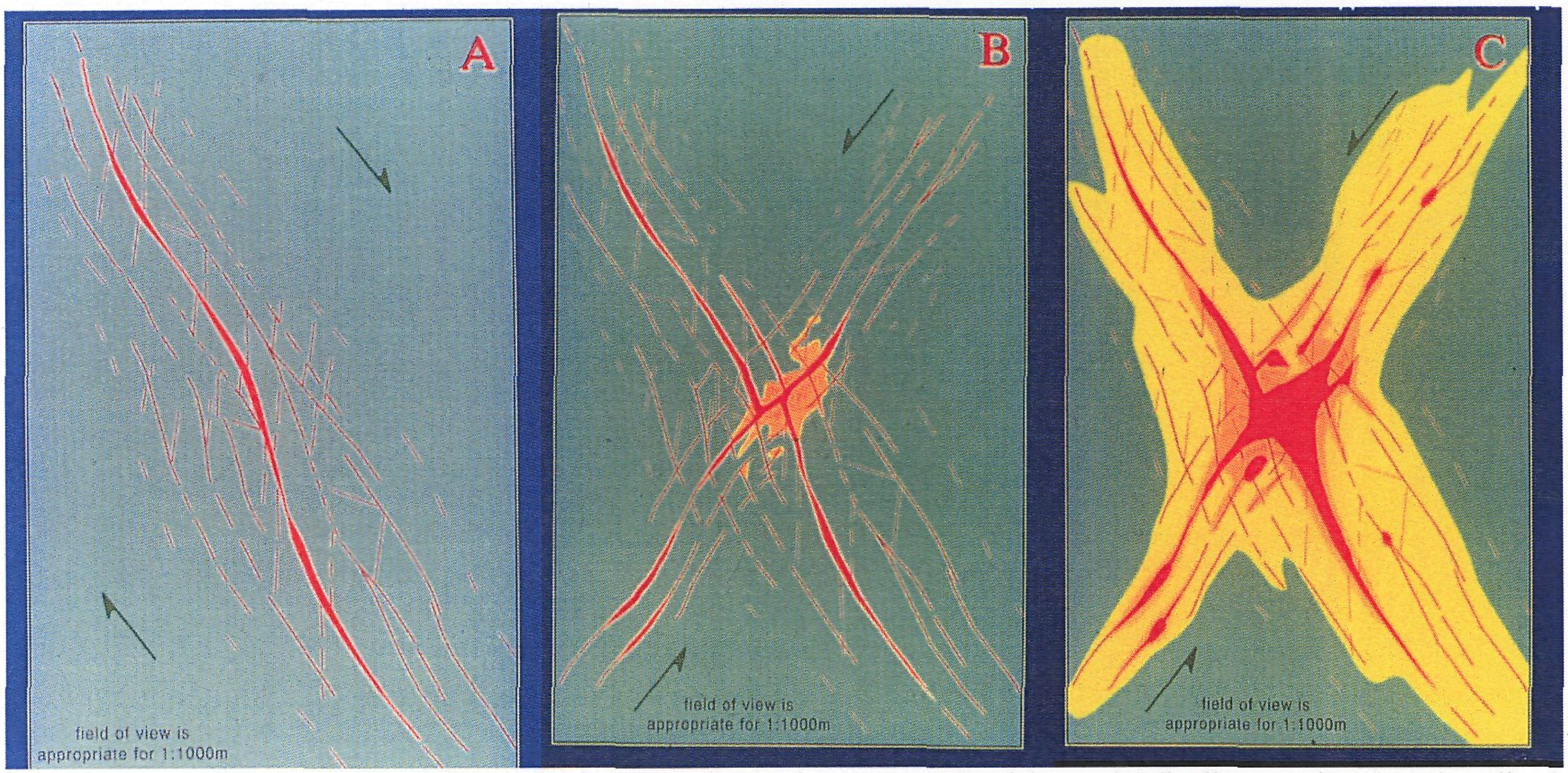


Figure 2.5 Fracture intersection model for mineralizatizationAn example of the spatial distribution of grade (mineralization) relative to single (A) and intersecting structures (B) and development of breccia pipes with continued fluid flow at structural intersections (C). Red is equivalent to semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization whereas the yellow and pale yellow denotes disseminated sulphide mineralization.

3. Diamond Drill Program

3.1 Introduction

A total of 797.6m (2,617 feet) of NQ core diamond drilling in four drill-holes was completed between November 16th,2007 and April 20th, 2008 on the Annie FR, Penny 1 FR and Similco #2 FR claims of the Copper Mountain property. These drill-holes were part of a much larger program, the purpose of which was to determine the extents of mineralization on the Copper Mountain property. The areas drilled are shown on Figure 1.3. All of the drill-holes which are the subject of this report are on mineralized trends extending from known mineralized areas.

3.2 Description of Program and Sampling Methods

The drill-holes were designed to test for mineralization extending from known mineralization in and peripheral to Pit 2 or Pit 1. Previous drilling around the pits has demonstrated that mineralization locally extends well beyond original pit limits and the four drill-holes that are the subject of this report were placed to test for mineralization along known or inferred trends away from the Pit areas.

It is anticipated that mineralization extending from the Pit areas would have a vertical orientation (like almost everything in the camp) and a northwesterly or northeasterly trends. In order to intersect this trend of mineralization, drill-holes are normally drilled with azimuths in the northwesterly or southeasterly orientations with -45 degree dips. Due to topographic terrane, or poor ground conditions, holes are sometimes steepend Collar data for the drill holes are summarized in Table 3.1. Drill core is stored at the core farm, (UTM: 5467173N; 680339E) located adjacent to the truck shop on the Copper Mountain Mine site.

Samples are taken whenever mineralization is observed or intense alteration without mineralization. Samples are taken over 5-10 foot lengths with 'shoulder' samples at the start and end of mineralized intervals. Sample locations are marked during the core logging process and sample tags are inserted into the boxes at the appropriate locations. The core is photographed and then moved to the sawing room for cutting. Samples are cut with a diamond saw and placed in plastic bags which are sealed and then placed in

Table 3.1 Drill collar data

Hole_ID	East_utm	North_utm	Elev_m	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
CM07P2-81	680167	5467829	1176.5	128.0	-49	256.0
CM08P1-12	678817	5467952	1086.9	73.0	-45	121.9
CM08P1-13	679003	5468008	1161.3	253.0	-55	182.9
CM08P1-11	678789	5467483	1060.8	245.0	-54	414.5

rice bags for shipment to the assay laboratory. Samples are transported from the exploration site to Princeton by company employees and from Princeton to Pioneer Labs in Vancouver by a commercial trucking company. The use of commercial standards, blanks and duplicate assays is employed to maintain quality control. A standard or a blank sample are inserted into the sample stream every 10 samples. A total of 7 different standards are used which are inserted in random order. During various times of the drilling program approximately 5% of the sample pulps are collected and sent to a different lab for comparison purposes. More information on the QA/QC program and the results thereof are available technical report recently filed on SEDAR.

Figure 3.1 Plan map of the northeastern end of Pit 2, showing drill-holes, resource blocks (green), the edge of existing Pit 2 (blue), the edge of the current super-pit (magneta) and the outline of the Annie Fr (red)

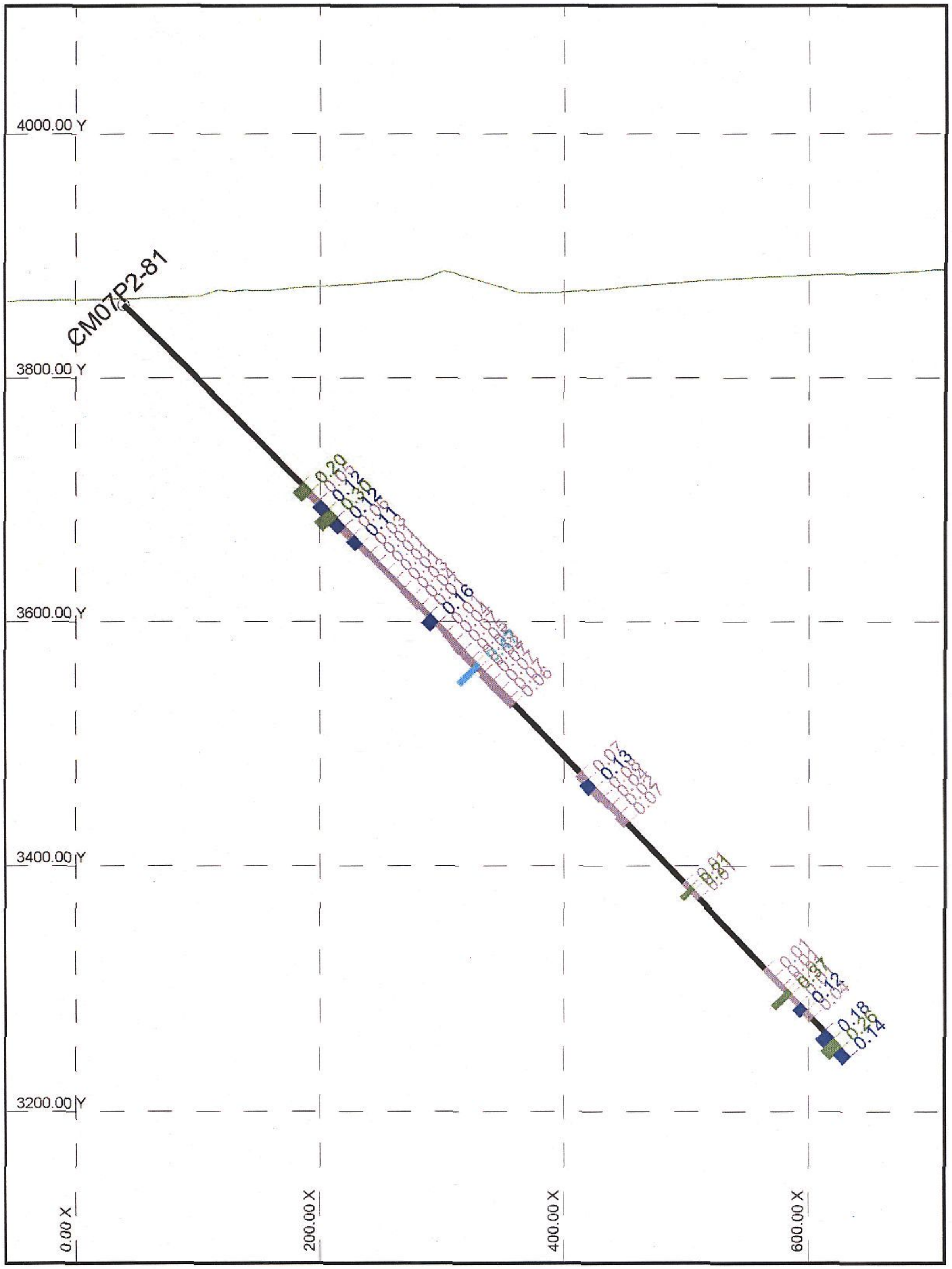


Figure 3.2: Cross section showing copper assay results for drill-hole CM07P2-81.

3.3 Results

The results of the four drill-holes are displayed on Figures 3.2-3.XX. Drill-hole CM07P2-81 is the north-easternmost drill-hole on the northeastern end of Pit 2 and intersected patchy and relatively weak copper mineralization. Geological mapping in the east wall of Pit 2 suggested strong northeasterly trending structures controlled mineralization and it was thought that these structures may extend right through from Pit 2 and out into the Mill Zone to the northeast. However, P2-81 may indicate an end to the Pit 2 mineralization in this area, as the best intersection in this hole was 70 feet averaging 0.14% Cu.

Exploration drilling has extended the mineralization in Pit 2 about 600 feet to the northwest from previous pit boundaries. Drill-holes CM08P1-12 and 13 were drilled approximately 330 m (1,000 feet) further to the northwest from existing in an attempt to determine the ultimate limits of mineralization in this area (see figure xx). Weak but sub-ore grade mineralization was intersected in P1-13 but there were no significant results from drill-hole P1-12. These holes indicate that mineralization from Pit 2 is unlikely to extend this far to the northwest and provides probable limit to the northwestern edge of the Super-pit.

Drill-hole CM08P1-11 was drilled across the northwestern mineralized trend extending out from Pit 1, approximately 250m (850 feet) to the northwest of the edge of the pit. This drill hole intersected 760 feet grading 0.17% Cu from 482 feet to 1,152 feet, including 40 feet of 0.31% Cu from 492 to 532 feet, and 30 feet of 0.39% Cu from 762 to 792 feet and 100 feet of 0.32% Cu from 1142 to 1242 feet. It is somewhat unusual within the project area to intersect more or less continuous low-grade mineralization. Most of the mineralization occurs within fine grained porphyrytic rocks which are either fine-grained intrusive dykes or weakly porphyrytic ash tuffs with minor fragments

Figure 3.3 Plan map from the western end of Pit 2 showing drill-holes, resource blocks (green), the edge of existing Pit 2 and Pit 1 (blue), the edge of the current super-pit (magneta) and the outline of the Simcol #2 Fr and Penny Fr (red).

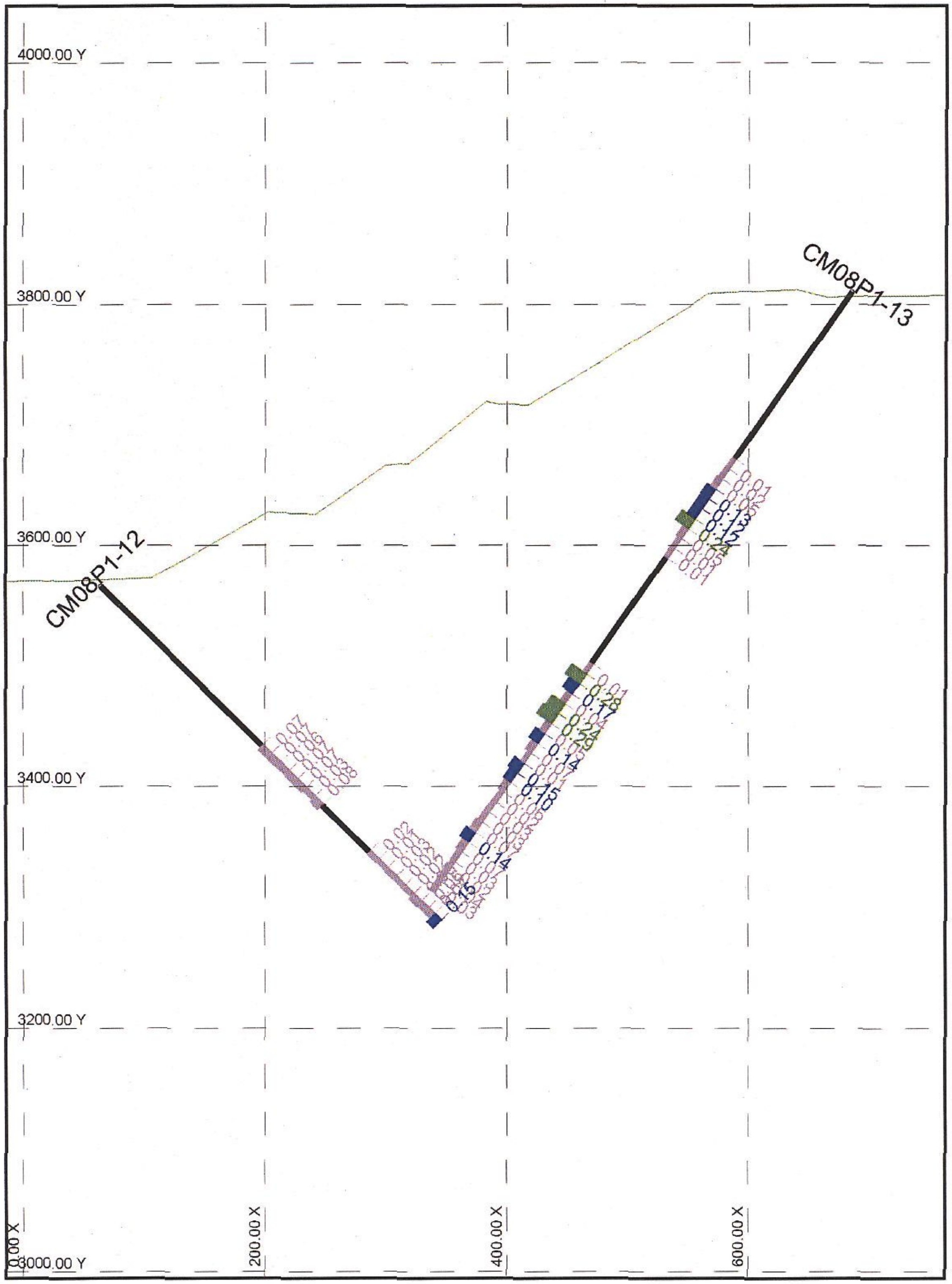


Figure 3.4: Cross Section of the Simcol # 2 Fr showing the copper assay results for drill-holes CM08P1-12 and 13.

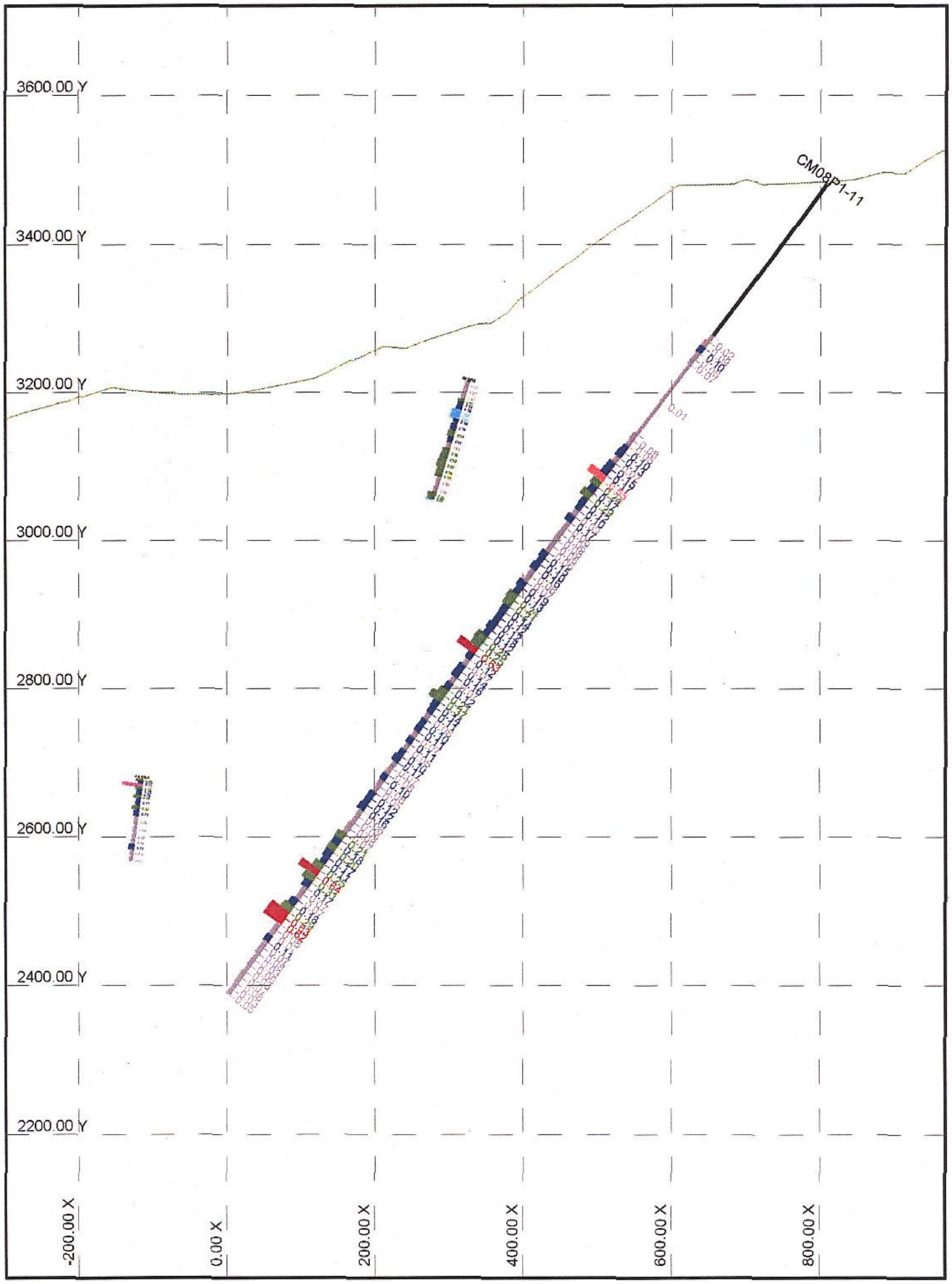


Figure 3.5: Cross section of the Penny Fr showing copper assay results from drill-hole CM08P1-11.

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Drill core and analytical results indicate that, although favourable potassic alteration and host rocks with localized weak mineralization occur within the drilled areas of the Annie Fr and Simcol #2 fr claims, these areas do not contain ore-grade mineralization. By themselves these holes do not provide definitive limits to pit expansion as numerous holes are required due to the somewhat capriciousness of higher-grade mineralization but they do indicate a probable limit.

Drill-hole CM08P1-11 in the Penny Fr claim intersected a relatively long, quite continuous zone of low-grade mineralization. Although the grade of this mineralization is at or near to a probably economic cut-off grade, its location down-slope and west of Pit 1 suggests the possibility of significant westerly extension for Pit 1 and Pit 2 mineralization and warrants a significant amount of follow-up drilling.

4.1 Recommendations

Follow-up drilling adjacent to drill-hole CM08P1-11 is required to test for continued mineralization in all directions. The relatively low-grade of the P1-11 intersection indicates that this is of moderate priority in terms of defining additional mineable mineralization.

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Statement of Expenditures

Item	Description	Days/ Units	Rate/ Unit Cost	Total
Geologists	E. Sheppard, J Halle logging	5	350	$1,750.00
	M. Rein - spotting drill holes	2	375	$750.00
	R Joyes - drill plan layout	1		$400.00
Core Cutting	Steve Boyd	4	180	$720.00
Vehicles and Fuel	Truck rental and fuel	13	120	$1,560.00
Drill & Cat Fuel	13 days at 300L/day	3900	1.11	$4,329.00
Core boxes	145 core boxes	49	10	$1450.00
Assays and shipping	203 samples ICP and 85 Au	203	13.27	$2695.0
	Sample shipping			$276.18
			Sub Total	$13,927.18
Drilling	Hole CM07P2-81 Drilling Cost			$14,677.29
	Hole CM08P1-11 Drilling Cost			$62,724.35
	Hole CM08P1-12 &13 Drilling Cost			$54,344.89
Supervison and Report				$1,200.00
Total				**$146,873.71**

Certificate of Qualifications

I, Peter M. Holbek with a business address of 550 – 800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2V6, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional geologist registered under the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Act of the Province of British Columbia and a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of The University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. in geology 1980 and an M.Sc. in geology, 1988.
3. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1980.
4. I am Vice President, Exploration for Copper Mountain Mining Corp. having a business address as given above.
5. I supervised the work program on the Copper Mountain (Similco) property, and prepared this report.

Peter Holbek, M.Sc., P.Geo.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF P. M. HOLBEK BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

APPENDIX I : ANALYTICAL DATA

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO	CU%_FINAL	AG_GMT	AU_GMT
CM07P2-81	207	217	10	912701	0.2	0.8	0.11
CM07P2-81	217	227	10	912702	0.05	0	0
CM07P2-81	227	237	10	912703	0.12	0.6	0.02
CM07P2-81	237	247	10	912704	0.3	1.8	0.09
CM07P2-81	247	257	10	912705	0.12	0.8	0.02
CM07P2-81	257	267	10	912706	0.06	0	0
CM07P2-81	267	277	10	912707	0.11	0.6	0.07
CM07P2-81	277	287	10	912708	0.03	0	0
CM07P2-81	287	297	10	912709	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	297	307	10	912711	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	307	317	10	912712	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	317	327	10	912713	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	327	337	10	912714	0.03	0	0
CM07P2-81	337	347	10	912715	0.04	0	0
CM07P2-81	347	357	10	912716	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	357	367	10	912717	0.16	0.8	0.08
CM07P2-81	367	377	10	912718	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	377	387	10	912719	0.04	0	0
CM07P2-81	387	397	10	912720	0.07	0	0
CM07P2-81	397	407	10	912721	0.05	0	0
CM07P2-81	407	412	5	912722	0.05	0	0
CM07P2-81	412	417	5	912723	0.47	1.7	0.26
CM07P2-81	417	422	5	912725	0.02	0	0
CM07P2-81	422	432	10	912726	0.07	0	0
CM07P2-81	432	442	10	912727	0.07	0	0
CM07P2-81	442	452	10	912728	0.07	0	0
CM07P2-81	452	458	6	912729	0.06	0	0
CM07P2-81	536	544	8.5	912730	0.07	0	0
CM07P2-81	544	554	10	912731	0.13	0.4	0.05
CM07P2-81	554	564	10	912732	0.08	0	0
CM07P2-81	564	573	9	912733	0.04	0	0
CM07P2-81	573	583	10	912734	0.02	0	0
CM07P2-81	583	593	10	912735	0.07	0	0
CM07P2-81	660	666	6	912736	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	666	670	4	912737	0.21	1	0.06
CM07P2-81	670	678	8	912738	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	757	767	10	912739	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	767	777	10	912740	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	777	782	5	912741	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	782	787	5	912742	0.37	1.5	0.12
CM07P2-81	787	797	10	912743	0.01	0	0
CM07P2-81	797	805	8	912744	0.12	0.6	0.08
CM07P2-81	805	813	8	912745	0.04	0	0
CM07P2-81	827	837	10	912746	0.18	0.8	0.06
CM07P2-81	837	847	10	912747	0.26	1	0.06
CM07P2-81	847	857	10	912748	0.14	0.8	0.05

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO	CU%_FINAL	AG_GMT	AU_GMT
CM08P1-11	902	912	10	131058	0.1	0.6	0.03
CM08P1-11	912	922	10	131059	0.11	0.5	0.01
CM08P1-11	922	932	10	131060	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	932	942	10	131061	0.11	0.5	0.01
CM08P1-11	942	952	10	131062	0.05	0	0
CM08P1-11	952	962	10	131063	0.1	0.6	0.01
CM08P1-11	962	972	10	131064	0.17	0.8	0.05
CM08P1-11	972	982	10	131065	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	982	992	10	131067	0.08	0	0
CM08P1-11	992	1002	10	131068	0.1	0.6	0.04
CM08P1-11	1002	1012	10	131069	0.08	0	0
CM08P1-11	1012	1022	10	131070	0.05	0	0
CM08P1-11	1022	1032	10	131071	0.12	0.5	0.07
CM08P1-11	1032	1042	10	131072	0.12	0.5	0.13
CM08P1-11	1042	1052	10	131073	0.16	1	0.07
CM08P1-11	1052	1062	10	131074	0.06	0	0
CM08P1-11	1062	1072	10	131075	0.04	0	0
CM08P1-11	1072	1082	10	131076	0.08	0	0
CM08P1-11	1082	1092	10	131077	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	1092	1102	10	131078	0.21	1	0.13
CM08P1-11	1102	1112	10	131079	0.18	0.9	0.2
CM08P1-11	1112	1122	10	131080	0.2	1.1	0.21
CM08P1-11	1122	1132	10	131081	0.17	1	0.16
CM08P1-11	1132	1142	10	131082	0.11	0.5	0.08
CM08P1-11	1142	1152	10	131083	0.25	0.8	0.21
CM08P1-11	1152	1162	10	131084	0.64	4.1	0.16
CM08P1-11	1162	1172	10	131085	0.31	2	0.12
CM08P1-11	1172	1182	10	131086	0.17	0.6	0.07
CM08P1-11	1182	1192	10	131087	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	1192	1202	10	131088	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	1202	1212	10	131089	0.18	0.6	0.14
CM08P1-11	1212	1222	10	131090	0.29	0.5	0.09
CM08P1-11	1222	1232	10	131091	0.63	1	0.18
CM08P1-11	1232	1242	10	131092	0.62	0.9	0.19
CM08P1-11	1242	1252	10	131093	0.08	0	0
CM08P1-11	1252	1262	10	131094	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	1262	1272	10	131095	0.11	0.4	0.08
CM08P1-11	1272	1282	10	131096	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	1282	1292	10	131097	0.08	0	0
CM08P1-11	1292	1302	10	131098	0.03	0	0
CM08P1-11	1302	1312	10	131099	0.06	0	0
CM08P1-11	1312	1322	10	131100	0.03	0	0
CM08P1-11	1322	1332	10	131101	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	1332	1342	10	131102	0.06	0	0
CM08P1-11	1342	1352	10	131103	0.03	0	0
CM08P1-11	1352	1360	8	131104	0.05	0	0

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO	CU%_FINAL	AG_GMT	AU_GMT
CM08P1-11	255	265	10	131001	0.02	0	0
CM08P1-11	265	275	10	131002	0.09	0	0
CM08P1-11	275	285	10	131003	0.1	0.5	0.01
CM08P1-11	285	295	10	131004	0.06	0	0
CM08P1-11	295	304	9	131005	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	304	422	118	131006	0.01	0	0
CM08P1-11	422	432	10	131007	0.08	0	0
CM08P1-11	432	442	10	131008	0.05	0	0
CM08P1-11	442	452	10	131009	0.1	0.4	0.01
CM08P1-11	452	462	10	131010	0.13	0.5	0.07
CM08P1-11	462	472	10	131011	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	472	482	10	131012	0.15	0.5	0.01
CM08P1-11	482	492	10	131013	0.17	0.6	0.11
CM08P1-11	492	502	10	131014	0.55	1.6	0.64
CM08P1-11	502	512	10	131015	0.24	0.8	0.2
CM08P1-11	512	522	10	131016	0.17	0.5	0.06
CM08P1-11	522	532	10	131017	0.29	0.8	0.08
CM08P1-11	532	542	10	131018	0.12	0.5	0.07
CM08P1-11	542	552	10	131019	0.1	0.4	0.04
CM08P1-11	552	562	10	131021	0.09	0	0
CM08P1-11	562	572	10	131022	0.17	0.5	0.08
CM08P1-11	572	582	10	131023	0.05	0	0
CM08P1-11	582	592	10	131024	0.06	0	0
CM08P1-11	592	602	10	131025	0.08	0	0
CM08P1-11	602	612	10	131026	0.06	0	0
CM08P1-11	612	622	10	131027	0.06	0	0
CM08P1-11	622	632	10	131029	0.15	0.5	0.02
CM08P1-11	632	642	10	131030	0.1	0.4	0.03
CM08P1-11	642	652	10	131031	0.16	0.6	0.07
CM08P1-11	652	662	10	131032	0.08	0	0
CM08P1-11	662	672	10	131033	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	672	682	10	131034	0.19	0.6	0.08
CM08P1-11	682	692	10	131035	0.13	0.4	0.07
CM08P1-11	692	702	10	131036	0.24	0.6	0.12
CM08P1-11	702	712	10	131037	0.21	0.5	0.12
CM08P1-11	712	722	10	131038	0.14	0.4	0.1
CM08P1-11	722	732	10	131039	0.12	0.4	0.05
CM08P1-11	732	742	10	131040	0.12	0.4	0.06
CM08P1-11	742	752	10	131041	0.18	0.6	0.07
CM08P1-11	752	762	10	131042	0.12	0.4	0.03
CM08P1-11	762	772	10	131043	0.28	0.6	0.09
CM08P1-11	772	782	10	131044	0.25	0.6	0.08
CM08P1-11	782	792	10	131045	0.63	1	0.28
CM08P1-11	792	802	10	131046	0.12	0.4	0.03
CM08P1-11	802	812	10	131047	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	812	822	10	131048	0.14	0.5	0.07
CM08P1-11	822	832	10	131049	0.16	0.7	0.07
CM08P1-11	832	842	10	131050	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-11	842	852	10	131051	0.12	0.4	0.03
CM08P1-11	852	862	10	131052	0.21	0.7	0.12
CM08P1-11	862	872	10	131053	0.37	1	0.32
CM08P1-11	872	882	10	131055	0.14	0.5	0.07
CM08P1-11	882	892	10	131056	0.11	0.6	0.07
CM08P1-11	892	902	10	131057	0.08	0	0

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO	CU%_FINAL	AG_GMT	AU_GMT
CM08P1-12	188	198	10	131105	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-12	198	208	10	131106	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-12	208	218	10	131107	0.06	0	0
CM08P1-12	218	228	10	131108	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-12	228	238	10	131109	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-12	238	248	10	131110	0.03	0	0
CM08P1-12	248	258	10	131111	0.08	0	0
CM08P1-12	313	323	10	131112	0.02	0	0
CM08P1-12	323	333	10	131113	0.01	0	0
CM08P1-12	333	343	10	131114	0.03	0	0
CM08P1-12	343	353	10	131116	0.02	0	0
CM08P1-12	353	363	10	131117	0.02	0	0
CM08P1-12	363	372	9	131118	0.08	0	0
CM08P1-12	372	380	8	131119	0.06	0	0
CM08P1-12	380	387	7	131120	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-12	387	395	8	131121	0.15	0.5	0.12
CM08P1-13	168	178	10	131122	0.01	0	0
CM08P1-13	178	188	10	131123	0.02	0	0
CM08P1-13	188	198	10	131124	0.05	0	0
CM08P1-13	198	208	10	131125	0.13	0.4	0.05
CM08P1-13	208	218	10	131126	0.12	0.5	0.01
CM08P1-13	218	228	10	131127	0.12	0.6	0.09
CM08P1-13	228	238	10	131129	0.24	0.9	0.15
CM08P1-13	238	248	10	131130	0.05	0	0
CM08P1-13	248	258	10	131131	0.01	0	0
CM08P1-13	258	268	10	131132	0.01	0	0
CM08P1-13	375	385	10	131133	0.01	0	0
CM08P1-13	385	395	10	131134	0.28	0.8	0.19
CM08P1-13	395	405	10	131135	0.17	0.6	0.01
CM08P1-13	405	415	10	131136	0.04	0	0
CM08P1-13	415	425	10	131137	0.24	0.7	0.16
CM08P1-13	425	435	10	131138	0.29	0.8	0.19
CM08P1-13	435	445	10	131139	0.05	0	0
CM08P1-13	445	455	10	131140	0.14	0.6	0.12
CM08P1-13	455	465	10	131141	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-13	465	475	10	131142	0.01	0	0
CM08P1-13	475	485	10	131143	0.15	0.5	0.13
CM08P1-13	485	495	10	131144	0.1	0.4	0.09
CM08P1-13	495	505	10	131145	0.06	0	0
CM08P1-13	505	515	10	131146	0.02	0	0
CM08P1-13	515	525	10	131147	0.03	0	0
CM08P1-13	525	535	10	131148	0.03	0	0
CM08P1-13	535	545	10	131149	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-13	545	555	10	131150	0.14	0.6	0.1
CM08P1-13	555	565	10	131151	0.07	0	0
CM08P1-13	565	575	10	131152	0.03	0	0
CM08P1-13	575	585	10	131153	0.02	0	0
CM08P1-13	585	595	10	131154	0.04	0	0
CM08P1-13	595	605	10	131155	0.03	0	0

Pioneer Laboratories Inc.

Drill core sample preparation and analytical procedures for Copper Mountain Mining Corp.

Sample Preparation Procedure

1. Samples are lined according to numerical sequence.

2. Samples are dried at 60 degrees Celsius.

3. The dried samples are crushed, then splitted with a riffle splitter. 250 gram of the split sample is pulverized for analysis. The residual crushed sample is retained in the original bag and returned to the client.

Analytical Procedure

Samples are geochemical analyzed for Cu as follow:

0.500 gm sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water and Cu content is determined by atomic absorption spectrometer. Samples with Cu greater than 1000 ppm are assayed for Cu, Ag and Au.

Assay Procedure

Cu, Ag Assay: 1.000 gm sample is digested with 50 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 100 ml with water. Cu, Ag content is determined by atomic absorption spectrometer.
Au Assay: 20 gram sample is digested with 60 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 150 ml with water. Gold in solution is concentrated with MIBK. Au content in MIBK is determined by atomic absorption spectrometer or graphite furnace AA.

Bag of split drill core ----------> crush and split.
250 gm of the split is pulverized.
Analytical sequence: Sample is first geochem for Cu.
Content greater than 1000 ppm Cu
is analyzed for Cu, Ag, Au.

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TEL.(604)231-8165

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Geochem Cu Analysis - 0.500 gm sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water and is finished by AA.

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM
Sample Type: Cores

Analyst ESam
Report No. 2071245
Date: January 14, 2008

SAMPLE	Cu ppm
G265673	1510
G265674	73
G265675	4820
G265676	131
G265677	15
G265678	85
G265679	77
G265680	26
G265743	133
G265744	653
G265745	1490
G265746	182
G265747	92
G912701	1995
G912702	475
G912703	1210
G912704	2990
G912705	1205
G912706	560
G912707	1095
G912708	315
G912709	86
G912710	1060
G912711	140
G912712	114
G912713	137
G912714	270
G912715	378
G912716	90
G912717	1605
G912718	108
G912719	395
G912720	661
G912721	492
G912722	495

CM07-P2-81

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM
Sample Type: Cores

SAMPLE	Cu ppm
G912723	4590
G912724	1
G912725	230
G912726	702
G912727	738
G912728	712
G912729	638
G912730	702
G912731	1260
G912732	772
G912733	410
G912734	203
G912735	714
G912736	44
G912737	2050
G912738	38
G912739	13
G912740	23
G912741	121
G912742	3625
G912743	149
G912744	1195
G912745	443
G912746	1760
G912793	240
G912794	1210
G912795	408
G912796	2255
G912797	441
G912798	1395
G912799	712
G912800	6570
G912801	378
G912802	376

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TEL.(604)231-8165

A S S A Y   C E R T I F I C A T E

Cu, Ag Analysis - 1.000 gm sample is digested with 50 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 100 ml with water and is finished by AA.

Au Analysis - 20 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and is finished by AA or graphite furnace AA.

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM
Sample Type: Cores

Analyst
Report No. 2071254
Date: January 14, 2008

SAMPLE	Cu %	Ag g/mt	Au g/mt
2071245 G265673	0.15	0.7	0.02
2071245 G265675	0.49	1.2	0.34
2071245 G265745	0.15	0.4	0.05
2071245 G912701	0.20	0.8	0.11
2071245 G912703	0.12	0.6	0.02
2071245 G912704	0.30	1.8	0.09
2071245 G912705	0.12	0.8	0.02
2071245 G912707	0.11	0.6	0.07
2071245 G912710	0.11	0.4	0.09
2071245 G912717	0.16	0.8	0.08
2071245 G912723	0.47	1.7	0.26
2071245 G912731	0.13	0.4	0.05
2071245 G912737	0.21	1.0	0.06
2071245 G912742	0.37	1.5	0.12
2071245 G912744	0.12	0.6	0.08
2071245 G912746	0.18	0.8	0.06
2071245 G912794	0.12	0.4	0.03
2071245 G912796	0.23	0.6	0.04
2071245 G912798	0.14	0.4	0.13
2071245 G912800	0.68	1.8	0.24
2071245 G912803	0.13	0.6	0.08
2071245 G912807	0.11	0.4	0.04
2071245 G912813	0.10	0.2	0.09
2071245 G912816	0.68	2.5	0.02
2071245 G912820	0.11	0.6	0.03
2071245 G912821	0.73	2.4	0.22
2071245 G912827	1.08	7.1	0.43
2071245 G912829	0.43	1.8	0.12
2071245 G912830	0.38	1.6	0.10
2071245 G912831	0.11	0.7	0.03
2071245 G912832	0.31	1.3	0.11
2071245 G912833	0.14	0.6	0.02
2071245 G912834	0.30	2.0	0.20
2071245 G912836	0.12	0.8	0.02

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM08-22
Sample Type: Cores

SAMPLE	Cu ppm	
130154	141	
130155	189	
130156	611	
130157	1160	
130158	92	
130159	299	
130160	644	
130161	120	
130162	90	
130163	544	
130164	1540	
130165	2860	
130166	1	
130167	1890	
130168	1210	P1-11
131001	150	
131002	863	
131003	1005	
131004	641	
131005	726	
131006	131	
131007	766	
131008	514	
131009	1005	
131010	1310	
131011	710	
131012	1490	
131013	1680	
131014	5420	
131015	2380	
131016	1710	
131017	2860	
131018	1190	
131019	1005	
131020	1	

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TEL.(604)231-8165

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Geochem Cu Analysis - 0.500 gm sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water and is finished by AA.

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM08-24
Sample Type: Cores

Analyst [signature]
Report No. 2081548
Date: May 08, 2008

SAMPLE	Cu ppm
131047	656
131048	1320
131049	1590
131050	681
131051	1205
131052	2090
131053	3560
131054	1
131055	1350
131056	1105
131057	816
131058	1005
131059	1105
131060	738
131061	1090
131062	456
131063	1005
131064	1690
131065	712
131066	6920
131067	826
131068	1005
131069	812
131070	547
131071	1155
131072	1120
131073	1530
131074	572
131075	437
131076	768
131077	748
131078	1980
131079	1720
131080	1955
131081	1690

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM08-24
Sample Type: Cores

SAMPLE	Cu ppm
131082	1090
131083	2320
131084	6050
131085	3040
131086	1690
131087	659
131088	678
131089	1810
131090	2790
131091	6080
131092	6070
131093	789
131094	693
131095	1090
131096	727
131097	796
131098	327
131099	622
131100	253
131101	708
131102	607
131103	273
131104	501
132001	4
132002	49
132003	2
132004	66
132005	439
132006	2980
132007	1
132008	240
132009	440
132010	673
132011	1105
132012	90

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TEL.(604)231-8165

A S S A Y   C E R T I F I C A T E

Cu, Ag Analysis - 1.000 gm sample is digested with 50 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 100 ml with water and is finished by AA.

Au Analysis - 20 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and is finished by AA or graphite furnace AA.

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM08-24
Sample Type: Cores

Analyst
Report No. 2081555
Date: May 08, 2008

SAMPLE	Cu %	Ag g/mt	Au g/mt
2081548 131048	0.14	0.5	0.07
2081548 131049	0.16	0.7	0.07
2081548 131051	0.12	0.4	0.03
2081548 131052	0.21	0.7	0.12
2081548 131053	0.37	1.0	0.32
2081548 131055	0.14	0.5	0.07
2081548 131056	0.11	0.6	0.07
2081548 131058	0.10	0.6	0.03
2081548 131059	0.11	0.5	0.01
2081548 131061	0.11	0.5	0.01
2081548 131063	0.10	0.6	0.01
2081548 131064	0.17	0.8	0.05
2081548 131066	0.71	2.3	0.71
2081548 131068	0.10	0.6	0.04
2081548 131071	0.12	0.5	0.07
2081548 131072	0.12	0.5	0.13
2081548 131073	0.16	1.0	0.07
2081548 131078	0.21	1.0	0.13
2081548 131079	0.18	0.9	0.20
2081548 131080	0.20	1.1	0.21
2081548 131081	0.17	1.0	0.16
2081548 131082	0.11	0.5	0.08
2081548 131083	0.25	0.8	0.21
2081548 131084	0.64	4.1	0.16
2081548 131085	0.31	2.0	0.12
2081548 131086	0.17	0.6	0.07
2081548 131089	0.18	0.6	0.14
2081548 131090	0.29	0.5	0.09
2081548 131091	0.63	1.0	0.18
2081548 131092	0.62	0.9	0.19
2081548 131095	0.11	0.4	0.08
2081548 132006	0.30	1.4	0.03
2081548 132011	0.11	0.4	0.01
2081548 132018	0.50	1.8	0.02

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM08-26
Sample Type: Cores

SAMPLE	Cu ppm
130546	1930
130547	1980
130548	1760
130549	1990
130550	1895
130551	1960
130552	4160
130553	2090
130554	712
130555	554
130556	4705
130557	323
130558	707
130559	1495
130560	298
130561	1360
130562	339
131105	725
131106	699
131107	640
131108	710
131109	725
131110	335
131111	820
131112	177
131113	75
131114	273
131115	2710
131116	230
131117	200
131118	825
131119	562
131120	683
131121	1505
131156	280

P-2

Report No. 2081603

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM08-26
Sample Type: Cores

SAMPLE	Cu %	Ag g/mt	Au g/mt
2081581 130521	0.24	0.7	0.10
2081581 130522	0.55	1.0	0.18
2081581 130523	0.31	0.9	0.21
2081581 130524	0.47	1.1	0.36
2081581 130525	0.53	1.2	0.34
2081581 130526	0.21	0.8	0.08
2081581 130527	0.71	1.7	0.20
2081581 130528	1.06	3.4	0.56
2081581 130529	1.81	4.6	0.84
2081581 130530	0.80	1.9	0.50
2081581 130531	0.27	0.9	0.15
2081581 130532	0.36	1.0	0.18
2081581 130533	0.84	1.9	0.46
2081581 130534	1.02	2.0	0.56
2081581 130536	0.70	1.7	0.38
2081581 130537	0.24	0.8	0.17
2081581 130538	0.11	0.5	0.09
2081581 130542	0.10	0.4	0.06
2081581 130544	0.10	0.3	0.07
2081581 130545	0.18	0.7	0.09
2081581 130546	0.20	0.8	0.11
2081581 130547	0.20	0.9	0.12
2081581 130548	0.18	0.7	0.11
2081581 130549	0.20	0.8	0.14
2081581 130550	0.19	0.6	0.16
2081581 130551	0.20	0.6	0.13
2081581 130552	0.42	1.2	0.27
2081581 130553	0.21	0.9	0.15
2081581 130556	0.47	1.5	0.31
2081581 130559	0.15	0.6	0.10
2081581 130561	0.14	0.5	0.11
2081581 131115	0.27	3.6	0.31
2081581 131121	0.15	0.5	0.12
2081581 131160	0.23	0.9	0.03

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM08-25
Sample Type: Cores

SAMPLE	Cu ppm
130410	1005
130411	610
130412	721
130413	262
130414	710
130415	1670
130416	1005
130417	585
130418	377
130419	411
130420	3370
130421	1605
130422	2510
130423	6320
130424	4880
130425	11850
130426	7620
130427	2950
130428	3805
130429	612
130430	1890
130431	292
130432	240
130433	170
130434	172
130435	351
130436	2630
130437	54
130438	466
130439	1120
130440	52
131122	106
131123	207
131124	480
131125	1240

P1-3

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM08-25
Sample Type: Cores

SAMPLE	Cu ppm
131126	1195
131127	1205
131128	2
131129	2390
131130	490
131131	99
131132	21
131133	9
131134	2805
131135	1650
131136	395
131137	2320
131138	2840
131139	462
131140	1360
131141	712
131142	127
131143	1495
131144	1005
131145	612
131146	235
131147	296
131148	332
131149	692
131150	1390
131151	726
131152	252
131153	217
131154	398
131155	315
132098	227
132099	86
132100	192
132101	2650
132102	2

4 91-13

COPPER MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.
Project: CM08-25
Sample Type: Cores

SAMPLE	Cu %	Ag g/mt	Au g/mt
2081564 131125	0.13	0.4	0.05
2081564 131126	0.12	0.5	0.01
2081564 131127	0.12	0.6	0.09
2081564 131129	0.24	0.9	0.15
2081564 131134	0.28	0.8	0.19
2081564 131135	0.17	0.6	0.01
2081564 131137	0.24	0.7	0.16
2081564 131138	0.29	0.8	0.19
2081564 131140	0.14	0.6	0.12
2081564 131143	0.15	0.5	0.13
2081564 131144	0.10	0.4	0.09
2081564 131150	0.14	0.6	0.10
2081564 132101	0.27	0.8	0.05
2081564 132103	0.26	0.9	0.06
2081564 132104	0.75	2.0	0.10
2081564 132109	0.16	0.6	0.18
2081564 132111	0.36	1.0	0.01
2081564 132114	0.25	0.8	0.21
2081564 132119	0.12	0.5	0.91
2081564 132120	9.70	53.0	1.92
2081564 132121	0.28	3.6	0.31
2081564 132122	3.48	5.6	0.38
2081564 132123	10.90	53.5	1.60
2081564 132125	19.30	94	7.68
2081564 132126	1.25	2.2	1.16
2081564 132127	0.17	0.5	0.01
2081564 132128	0.14	0.4	0.01
2081564 132129	0.25	0.7	0.02
2081564 132130	0.40	1.5	0.06
2081564 132131	0.56	1.8	0.07
2081564 132132	1.14	4.9	0.30
2081564 132133	0.49	2.8	0.18
2081564 132134	0.48	2.0	0.46
2081564 132135	0.16	0.5	0.06

APPENDIX II: DRILL LOGS

Copper Mountain Mining Corp. Project: Cu Mtn

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Drill Hole Id.: CM08P1-11

Hole Azimuth: 245 Dip: -54 Total Depth: 1360ft

Date Started: APR 9/08 Date Completed: APR 14/08 Core Size: NQ

	Northing	Easting	Elevation
UTM Location:	5467490	678807	
Grid Location:	11599	5475	
Collar Survey:			

Geological Summary

Purpose / Target:

Comments:

Down Hole Survey

Survey Method: REFLEX

Depth	Azimuth*	Dip*
285'	245.5	-52.1°
585'	252.3	-53.2°
885'	252.4	-54.6°
1215'		-53.7°
1360'	235	-52.9°

*corrected

Sample Information

Split By:

# of Samples:

Type:

Date Shipped: APR 17 -

Assay Certificate # : 208

Analytical Lab: PIONEER

208

Key Intersections

From	To	Results

Drill Information

Drill Contractor / Drill: BEAUPRE

Core Size: NQ to:

Core Size: BQ to:

Driller:

Driller:

Helper:

Helper:

Shift	Distance	Shift	Distance

Logged By: E. & J HALLÉ

Project: CU MTN

Logged By: T. Hallé / J. Hallé

ENTERED 04/14/08 EH

Copper Mountain Mining

Diamond Drill Log

Hole Id.: CM08PI-11

Flag	FROM XXX.X	TO XXX.X	% Rec / % RQD	Fm	LITH 1 / LITH 2	%Mix	RM1 / RM2	S	CL	C1 / C2	%	C3 / C4	Tx1 / Tx3	Tx2 / Tx4	Fragments	SD1 / SD2	AC	Veins	Qz / Cl H	Amt	Kf / Ab H	Amt	Cb / Bi H	Amt	Ep / Mg H	Amt	Py / Cp H	Amt	Bn / Cc H	Amt	Po H	Amt	AF / MF	In
	0.0	80.0	Ø		CASE																													
			Ø																															
OVB	80.0	105.0	25		OVER																													
			Ø	*NO rounded pebbles, boulders & mud. (DYKE/FSPP/XATF?) No oxides.																														
FTZ	105.0	131.0	90		FLTZ			7	UR	ox	40	cl	FZ	GG																			IA	6)
			5							fs	30	ms							P	20														
				*Highly oxidized fault zone (+/- fe/chl rich gouge). No Sulphides. Coherent pieces < 10cm.																														
	131.0	151.0	80		XATF?	80		4	AU	xF	40	mg	PP	HO		CV	90						V	1									FR	6
			70		FLTZ	20				fs	30	ox	<<	TF											P	15								
				*Fresh (+/- Fe oxidized) Crystal Ash tuff (?) (Possible Dyke?) No Sulphides. Locally minor carb veinlets throughout.																														
FTZ	151.0	184.0	70		FLTZ	90		5	UG	xF	30	ms	FZ	GG		CV	50						V	2			3	0.1					IA	5
			40		XATF?	10				mF	20	ox	<<	TF					H	10					Q	5								
				*Extensively faulted & oxidized version of above Crystal Ash tuff (?). Local sulphides (PY) near w depth.																														
	184.0	209.0	95		(XATF/			3	A	fx	30	hm	PP	HO		CV	40				H	5	V	1	3	5	3	1					FR	6
			80		FSPP		VL?)			xF	20	ox	<<	TF					P	10			D	2	P	15								
				*Fresh, locally feldspar porphyritic Crystal Ash tuff. Minor to Mod oxides on open fractures (30-45 TCA). Dissem, veined & blebby py throughout to +1%. No vis. CP.																														
BOX	209.	265.0	99		DYKE		MF	3	AG	mF	50	cl	PP	HO		CV	40						V	2									FR	6
			80							px	25	ox	<<						3	10					P	20								
				*Rel. Fresh, homogeneous, mafic rock w PYX phenocrysts dissem throughout largely replaced by chlorite. Possible Dyke? → No sulphides. Rel. sharp upper contact, grad lower contact? ~(255'-265') w/ < mafic clots (local) trace oxides.																														
	265.0	297.0	99		XATF	75	VL)	4	PP	xF	30	cl	PP	PA		CV	40				Q	10	V	1	3	10	3	2					HM	5
	(290.0	297.0)	75		VCFR	25				hm	25	ep	<<	TF					3	15			3	5	P	15	B	0.1					CP	3
				*hem/mag & chlor potassic Altn of Crystal Ash tuff. (Local feldspar porphyritic zones) Py as blebs & veinlets to >2%. Local CP blebs (272', 285') sharp contact w fragmental Volcanics 290'-297'. VCFR has minor patchy Albite Altn, but No CP.																														
OXZ	297.0	336.0	90		XATF	75		2	AP	xF	30	cl	PP	TF		CV	40				H	5	V	1	3	5	3	1					FR	4
			50		FLTZ	15				hm	20	ox	<<	FZ		FZ	45		P	15	Q	5	3	5	P	15							HM	3
				*Rel fresh +/- Hem/mag altn of Crystal Ash tuff. Local Pervasive albite altn 300'-301' & 302'-303'. Local gouge (chl) flt zones 313'-315' & 326'-330'. Mod Fe Oxides on open fractures. No CP.																														
	336.0	358.0	95		XATF			2	AG	xF	30	cl	TF	FR		CV	40				H	5	V	1			3	2					FR	5
			70		VCFR					hm	25	ab	PP	<<					3	15	S	5	3	5	P	20							HM	2
				*vfg, rel fresh Crystal Ash tuff grading in & out of fragmental Volcanics (Crystal-Lithic Ash tuff?). Py as blebby, veinlets & dissem to <2% throughout. No CP. Sandy hem-rich zones (local) Interfingered lower contacts.																														

Project: CUMDH   Logged By: E.H/J.H

Copper Mountain Mining

Diamond Drill Log

Drilling along strike?

Hole Id.: CUMDXP1-11

Flag	From	To	% Rec / % RQD	Lithology (Lith 1 / Lith 2, %Mix, RM)	Color (S, CL)	Components (C1/C2, %, C3/C4)	Texture (Tx)	Structure (SD, AC)	Alteration Qz/Cl (H, Amt)	Alteration Kf/Ab (H, Amt)	Alteration Cb/Bi (H, Amt)	Alteration Ep/Mg (H, Amt)	Mineralization Py/Cp (H, Amt)	Sum (AF In / MF In)
	358.0	424.0	99	XATF/	5 A	xF 30 mg	PP FK	CV 40		H 5		3 2		FR 7
			90	(VSST?)		fx 20 cl	TF <<		P 10		3 5	P 10		
				*Rel. Porous, gritty & fresh Crystal Ash tuff(?) "Sandy" looking texture. felsic clotting/Altn spots & local large fragments/inclusions. Minor veinlets throughout 45-90 TCA. No visible PY/CP. Sharp lower contact ~40 TCA.										
	424.0	438.0	99	XATF 90 AB	7 GA	ab 40 ms	PA <<	CV 30		H 15	V 10	3 1	B 0.1	HB 5
			50	FLTZ 10		xF 20 cl	FZ GG	CV 45	3 20	Q 40	3 5	Q 5	B 0.1	IA 3
				*Extremely Alt'd versions of surrounding units (XATF). Sericite Altn due to faulting followed by patchy intense Albite Altn? Gouge/Flt zones 425'-428' (highly chloritic & sericitized). Local CP blebs @ lower contact.										
	438.0	479.0	95	XATF 60	2 AG	xf 30 hm	PP TF	CV 45		H 10	V 2		3 1	HM 5
			40	FLTZ 40		fx 20 cl	FZ		P 10	Q 3	3 5	P 10	B 0.2	
				*Porous/gritty sandy Crystal Ash tuff(?) As at 358' but darker in colour, more broken-up & faulted w/ associated trace CP & PY to 1% Faulted upper contact (Altd [illegible]) & 447'-457' (calcareous) Increasing hematite & K-spar rep. w/ depth										
MIN	479.0	512.0	99	XATF 90	2 GP	xf 30 Px	Pp TF	CV 40		H 10	V 1	3 2	3 1	HM 5
			60	FLTZ 10	7 G	hm 25 ab	<< FZ		3 10	Q 10	3 5	P 15	3 0.5	AB 3
				*hem/mag altd Crystal Ash tuff w/ Albite wash throughout (locally intense) Mod broken-up. PY str/blebs throughout Local CP blebs increasing to ~0.5%. Gouge/Altd Flt zone 495'-499' w/ Altn Halo +/- breccias. (↑Chl/ser/Carb & ↑CP ↑Ab) incr [illegible]										
	512.0	555.0	95	ANDS 60 TF	2 A	xF 30 hm	PP FG	CV 85			V 0.1		3 1	FR 6
			80	XATF 40		mF 30 ab	<<	FT 30	P 15	S 5	P 10	P 20	3 0.5	IA 2
				*Coarse grain porphyritic Flow/Tuff Mixed w/ very fine grain Mafic Ash tuff(?), sharp contacts. PY>CP. CP as veinlets & blebs to 0.5%. Minor gouge flt (Chl/Ser) @ 555' ~30° TCA w/ Sericite Altn Halo for 2 Ft on either side. Ands possibly intrus										
MIN	555.0	646.0	95	XATF 95	2 AG	XF 40 ab	TF <<	CV 40	V 0.1	Q 5	V 1		3 1	FR 8
			99	FLTZ 5		mF 35 ms	PA FR	FT 85	P 15	3 10	P 10	P 10	3 1.5	IA 2
				*Mafic rich (chl+mag) Volcanic (crystal) (+/- lithic) ash tuff. (Local Fragments) Minor Albite Altn along local veins/frags (increasing toward fault). 605.5'-614': Local Flts & Intense sericite Altn. 4 Flts ~85 TCA, last at 40 TCA. Local Qz Veins 40 TCA. PY=CP, both as blebs & fine veinlets throughout to >1%. Local trace K-spar Altn (vein/selvage-style) CP increasing up to 4% locally ex ~625'.										
MIN	646.0	723.0	99	XATF	3 AG	XF 40 hm	<< TF	CV 30	V 0.1	H 5	V 1		3 1	FR 5
			95			mF 35 ab	PA		P 15	3 15	P 5	B 15	3 1	Ab 2
				*Intensely veined +/- brecciated Crystal Ash tuff. Albite +/- K-spar selvages & veins 10-40 TCA Magnetite veins & fluid breccias w/ CP/PY veinlets crosscutting @ 90 TCA. CP>PY, CP ≈1% throughout as blebs & veinlets. Local Qz veins ~30 TCA. Albite zones locally intense (ex. 713'-721') w/ CP/PY to 2%. No mag in these zones. Minor finger of K-rich intrusive from below ~721'.										
MIN	723.0	849.0	99	XATF	2 A	XF 40 ab	TF <<	CV 30	V 0.1	Q 15	V 1		3 3	FR 6
	(750.0	758.)	90	FSPP KF	(5 P)	mF 30 hm	FR PP		P 15	5 10	3 10	P 15	3 3	(KF 7)
				*Fine grain, mafic, Crystal Ash tuff (As Above) w/ minor carb veining +/- Albite selvages. Sharp K-spar rich feldspar porphyry intrusive fingers w/ sharp contacts (Major zones 750'-758' ~30 TCA & 767'-768' & 828'-831'): All units have CP>PY, CP as blebs & veinlets to >3%. locally. trace hem altn on open fractures. Local Qz Veins ~40 TCA (ex 819') Same Fspp also at 847'-849' (40 TCA). Slightly More broken-up at lower contact.										

Copper Mountain Mining

Diamond Drill Log

Project: CMMID

Logged By: E.H/J.H

Hole Id.: CM08PT-11

Flag (I F L G)	FROM XXX.X	TO XXX.X	G-tec % Rec / % RQD	Fm	LITH 1 / LITH 2	%Mix RM₁ / RM₂	Color S	Color CL	C1 / C2	%	C3 / C4	Tx₁ / Tx₃	Tx₂ / Tx₄	Fragments (Ty Sz MxP / Sh % Sort)	Structure SD₁ AC / SD₂ AC	Veins Vm AT / Or V/M	Qz / Cl (H Amt)	Kf / Ab (H Amt)	Cb / Bi (H Amt)	Ep / Mg (H Amt)	Py / Cp (H Amt)	Bn Po / Cc (H Amt)	Mo (H Amt)	Sum AF In / MF In
M I N	849.0	886.0	99		XATF		2	AG	xf	35	Lf	TF	FR	Local Flts ~871'-872' & ~85 TCA	CV 40			V 2	V 1		3 0.5			FR 6
	.	.	85		LATF				mf	30	fs	<<			FT 85		P 10	S 5	P 5	P 15	3 0.5			AB 1
	.	.		*Mafic Crystal Ash tuff as above. w/ diffuse contacts w/ [illegible] lithic dominant (fragmental) Ash tuff). Local Minor Albite selvages & local, minor K-spar veins. PY>CP. CP as blebs/veinlets to ~0.3%. (locally incr.)																				
	886.0	937.0	100		FSPP		4	AG	fx	50	mF	PP	PA		CV 40			H 10	V 1	3 10	D 3			FR 5
	.	.	90		(LH2A)				ms	20	ep				FT 80		3 5	H 5		O 1	B 0.2			
	.	.		*Fresh feldspar porphyry intrusive (LH2A) Minor Ab +/- K-spar Altn/Repl. PY>CP. CP as local blebby veinlets trace to 0.2%. locally. Local Minor fault +/- chl gouge (931' ~80 TCA). sharp contacts ~40 TCA.																				
(M I N)	937.0	954.0	100		XATF		2	A	mf	40	ab	TF	<<		CV 40			Q 10	V 1		3 1			FR 6
	.	.	80		FSPP	KF	(3	PA)	xf	30	fx						P 10	S 5	P 5	P 15	3 1			AB 1
	.	.		*Rel. Fresh, mafic, crystal Ash tuff w/ K-rich feldspar porphyry fingers (933'-941'). Local Albite selvages PY=CP as blebs & veinlets to <1% throughout. FSPP finger also mineralized w/ blebby CP.																				
	954.0	974.0	95		FSPP	KF	5	P	fx	30	mF	PP	<<		CV 40		V 0.1	P 30	V 1	3 2	3 4			KF 6
	.	.	80						fs	30		PA					3 10			D 5	B 0.1			
	.	.		*Highly K-spar altd feldspar porphyry intrusive. local Qz veins ~5 TCA. Local tuff inclusions. Dissem Magnetite. PY>CP. (B as trace local blebs!)																				
	974.0	1026.0	99		XATF		2	AG	mf	40	hm	TF	<<		CV 40			Q 10	V 1		3 1			FR 5
	.	.	85		ESPP	KF	5	PA	xf	30	ab						P 10	S 5		P 15	B 0.1			AB 2
	.	.		*Mafic, crystal Ash tuff (as Above). Rel. Fresh w/ K-rich feldspar porphyry fingers 986'-994', as at 954' w/ local CP blebs (trace). In tuff - PY>CP, PY as blebs & tiny veinlets, CP as local, trace blebs associ...																				
FTZ	1026.0	1044.0	90		FLTZ		5	AG	cl	60	ab	FZ	GG								D 1			
	.	.	Ø		(VCFR?)				ms	30							P 60	H 10			B 0.1			
	.	.		*Faulted +/- chl gougy rock (possible Volcanics?) Silicious/Albite Altd fragments. Dissem PY +/- local CP.																				
	.	.																						
M I N	1044.0	1093.0	95		XATF		3	AG	xf	30	ag	TF	<<		CV 20		Q 20	H 10	V 2		3 1			SI 5
	.	.	40		VCFR		(5	TP)	cl	20	ab	PA					P 20	S 5		Q 10	3 0.5		V 0.2	KF 2
	.	.		*Locally Fresh (Mafic) Crystal Ash tuff w/ Albite selvages. Locally Faulted. Zones of silica rich (Chert-like) broken/fractured Volcanics (Fragmental). Gougy zones. CP as blebs & veinlets to 0.5% (intermittently). PY to 1%. Local Mol ~1 V Sn to																				
FTZ	1093.0	1103.0	99		FLTZ		5	GA	cl	60		GG			FT 35						D 0.1			
	.	.	5						ms	30							P 60							
	.	.		*gougy chl/ser fault zone. Local Volcanic frags in gouge. Dissem PY possible CP. (TY)																				
	.	.																						
	1103.0	1123.0	95		FSPP		6	TA	fx	30	cl	PP	<<		CV 40		3 25	H 1	V 1		D 0.1			SI 5
	.	.	10						qz	25		BK			FT 5		3 10	H 5			3 0.5			AB 2
	.	.		*Silica Overprint of feldspar porphyry intrusive Local Albite +/- Potassic. Blebby CP to ~0.5%. oft Assoc. w/ Qz Veins (incr. loc.) Minor slip/fault +/- trace chl gouge 1110'-1112' ~5 TCA. Broken-up rock.																				
	1123.0	1140.0	99		FSPP 80	KF	3	AP	fx	40	Ab	PP	BK		CV 80			H 20	V 2		D 1			KF 3
	.	.	5		FLTZ 20				cl	20	hm	<<					3 20	H 10		D 5	3			AB 1

*Potassic +/- Albite Altn of faulted feldspar porphyry intrusive CP to 1% as blebs & veinlets.. Dissem/blebby PY throug. Xtremely rubbly towards lower contact.

Project: [illegible]

Logged By: E.H / J.H

Copper Mountain Mining

Diamond Drill Log

Hole Id.: [illegible]

Flag (F L G)	FROM	TO	% Rec / % RQD	Lithology (LITH 1 / LITH 2)	RM	Color (S CL)	Components (C1 % C3 / C2 % C4)	Texture	Structure	Veins	Qz / Cl (H Amt)	Kf / Ab (H Amt)	Cb / Bi (H Amt)	Ep / Mg (H Amt)	Py / Cp (H Amt)	Bn / Cc	Po	Sum (AF In / MF In)
M I N	1140.0	1169.0	99	XATF		3 A(P)	xf 30 cl	TF <<	CV 40			H 10	V 5		3 1			HM 3
	1147	1153	25	FSPP	BX		hm 20 fs				3 15	S 5		Q 5	3 2			FR 3
				*hem/mag Altd Crystal Ash tuff w abundant carbonate & chalcopyrite veining (45-90° TCA). Brecciated feldspar porphyry unit 1147'-1158' (high carb veining, trace blebby CP). Unit returns to Crystal Ash tuff after 1158', but w chlorite +/- Albite Altn. CP still as blebby veinlets to >2%, PY to <1%. Local gougy flt zones 1155'-1158 & 1164'-1169'.														
M I N	1169.0	1208.0	99	XATF		6 GP	xf 30 cl	PA TF	CV 40	qz 10	V 5	Q 10	V 1		3 0.2			AB 5
			60				ab 25 fs	<<	FT 40	40 2	3 20	Q 25		Q 5	3 0.5			KF 3
				*Albite +/- Potassically Altd Crystal Ash tuff. Local, pervasive silica overprint +/- Qz veins (40° TCA). CP > PY as tiny veinlets & dissem blebs (generally to 0.5%, locally higher at upper contact). Gougy ser/chl flt zone 1204'-1206' ~40° TCA														
M I N	1208.0	1240.5	99	XATF		2 A	xf 25 cl	PA TF	CV 45	qz 5	3 10	Q 10	V 1		3 1			FR 5
			85				hm 20 fs	<<	FT 40	45 5	P 15	Q 10	P 5	P 10	3 2			AB 2
				*Albite Altd Crystal Ash tuff above grad becoming Ab-poor (over 5 ft). This unit is fresher, (chl) K-spar & hem/mag rich tuff. Local Quartz veins throughout ~5-50° TCA (2mm-2cm) w associated CP blebs. CP also as blebby veinlets & dissem to >2% throughout (All angles TCA: 0-90°). K-spar also as fingers from lower intrusive (low angle veins). Local Minor slip fault ~1216' ~40° TCA +/- Minor chl gouge & rehealed bx (<2cm). Sharp lower contact w Intrusive ~40° TCA														
	1240.5	1265.0	99	FSPP?		4 PP	fx 30 mg	PP VA	CV 40		V 5	Q 5	V 1	V 1	3 0.5			HM 3
			80				xf 25 ab	<< TF	QV 48		3 10	Q 10	3 5	P 10	3 0.1			AB 1
				*Strange Altd Feldspar porphyry intrusive (?) Crystal lithic Ash tuff (?). Local Albite & Potassic Altn. Local Qz Veins 45 TCA (+/- CP). CP as blebs & blebby veinlets to 0.1%. Chl & Mag rich. Gradational (?) lower siliceous contact ~1265'.														
M I N	1265.0	1279.0	95	XATF?		5 GA	xf 35 cl	PA <<	CN 40		3 10	H 10	V 1	V 1	3 0.5			AB 4
			30				ab 20 fx	< PP	QV 40		3 15	Q 20	3 1	Q 10	3 0.5			KF 1
				*Highly Altd (Albite / K-spar) Crystal Ash tuff / feldspar porphyry intrusive (?). Possibly Altd version of above intrusive. Broken up & hard to say what it is. CP as blebs & blebby veinlets to 0.5%. Local Qz veins (w CP) +/- silica Altn.														
E O H	1279.0	1360.0	99	FSPP		3 GA	fx 30 ab	PP <<	CV 48		3 5	S 5	V 1	V 1	3 1			FR 5
			85				hm 20 cl				3 10	3 15	D 5	P 10	B 0.1			HM
				*Strangely Altd Feldspar porphyry (Crystal Ash tuff (?)). Local feldspars replaced w mafics/qz? Local Albite Altn, local qz Altn ? Hem-mag Altn. Local Minor K-spar altn. Hard & Smooth. local chl gougy fault/slicks. CP as local blebs trace to 0.7% locally.														

Copper Mountain Mining Corp.

Project: Cu Mtn

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Drill Hole Id.: CM08PI-12

Hole Azimuth: 73 Dip: -45° Total Depth: 395 ft

Date Started: APR 14/08 Date Completed: APR 17/08 Core Size: NQ

	Northing	Easting	Elevation
UTM Location:	5467954	678826	
Grid Location:	13121	5537	
Collar Survey:			

Down Hole Survey

Survey Method: REFLEX

Depth	Azimuth*	Dip*
345'	76.9	-44.4

*corrected

Sample Information

Split By:

# of Samples:

Type:

Date Shipped:

Assay Certificate # :

Analytical Lab: PIONEER

Drill Information

Core Size: NQ to:

Core Size: BQ to:

Drill Contractor / Drill:

Driller:

Driller:

Helper:

Helper:

Shift	Distance	Shift	Distance

Geological Summary

Purpose / Target:

Comments:

Key Intersections

From	To	Results

Logged By: E & J HALLÉ

Project: [illegible]

Logged By: E. Hallé / J. Hallé

Copper Mountain Mining

Diamond Drill Log

ENTERED

Hole Id.: [illegible]

Flag (F L G)	From (XXX.X)	To (XXX.X)	G-tec %Rec / %RQD	Lithology (Lith 1 / Lith 2)	Color (S CL)	Components (C1 % C3 / C2 % C4)	Texture (Tx)	Structure (SD AC)	Alteration Qz/Cl (H Amt)	Alteration Kf/Ab (H Amt)	Alteration Cb/Bi (H Amt)	Alteration Ep/Mg (H Amt)	Mineralization Py/Cp (H Amt)	Mineralization Bn/Cc (H Amt)	Mineralization Po (H Amt)	Sum (AF In / MF In)
	0.0	73.0	Ø	CASE												
	.	.	Ø													
	73.0	123.0	85	FSPP	6 AP	fx 40 cl	PP PA	CV 30		Q 15	V 1	3 5				AB 5
	.	.	30	FLTZ		ab 25 ox	FZ		3 10	Q 25						KF 2
	.	.		*Patchy Albite +/- potassic altn of a feldspar porphyry intrusive. Locally broken up +/- overburden mud/pebbles. Minor oxides (Fe/Mn) on open fractures. No Sulphides. Diffuse lower contact												
	123.0	179.0	95	VCFR	6 GP	fs 40 cl	PA <<	CV 40		Q 20	V 2					AB 5
	.	.	40			ab 35 ox		FT 40	3 20	Q 35						CP 2
	.	.		*Patchy Pervasive Albite & local potassic (+/- chlori-potassic) Altn of a (fragmental) volcanic. Fine grain & locally chert-like. Minor Mn>Fe oxides on open fractures. Broken-up +/- chl/ox gouge (40 TCA). No Sulphides.												
	179.0	255.0	99	FSPP	7 A	fx 45 cl	PP <<	CV 40		H 5	V 1	3 5	D 0.2			PP
	.	.	85			ab 25 ox			3 20	P 25			B 0.1			AB
	.	.		*Propylitic (+/- Albite) Altn of Feldspar porphyry intrusive. Mod. Fe>Mn>Cu oxides throughout. Local Minor Fltz? (broken/rounded rock). Dissem py assoc w epidote to ~0.2%. Trace local CP blebs <0.1% (trace Malachite)												
BOX	255.0	311.0	99	XATF 99	6 AN	xF 40 cl	TF PA	CV 50		H 5	V 3	3 2	3 0.2			FR 4
	.	.	90	VCFR 1		ab 25 ox	<<	FT 30	3 15	P 25	D	Q 5	B 0.1			PP 3
	.	.		*Rel fresh +/- propylitic Altn of a Crystal Ash tuff. Local Dissem, Blebby py to <0.2% & trace CP blebs to <0.1%. Fe>Mn>Cu Oxides on open fractures (trace Malachite). Local Volcanic (frag) 270'-272'. Local gougy flt zones ~290' (30 TCA)												
	311.0	333.0	99	XLAT	2 AP	xf 35 fs	TF FR	CV 45		H 5	V 1		3 0.1			FR 5
	.	.	75			mf 35 Lf	<<		P 15	3 5	P 5	P 10				KF 1
	.	.		*Fresher (Non oxidized) Crystal Lithic Ash tuff. Local Potassic Altn (of frags?) & minor albite selvages incr w depth. Pitted texture, trace py as blebs/veinlets.												
	333.0	343.0	100	XATF	3 PP	xf 35 cl	TF <<	CV 40		Q 10	V 1	3 2	3 0.1			HM 6
	.	.	90			hm 30 fs	PA		P 15			P 15	B 0.1			KF 2
	.	.		*hem/mag (+/- Potassic) Altn of Crystal Ash tuff. trace py and/or CP blebs assoc w tiny Carb veinlets (to <0.1%) rel. sharp upper contact, grad lower contact to hem/mag porph tuff.												
	343.0	362.0	100	XATF	3 AG	xf 40 cl	PA TF	CV 40		H 5	V 0.1	3 1	B 0.1			FR 6
	.	.	95			mf 25 fs	<<		P 15	Q 10	D 10	P 10				AB 2
	.	.		*Rel. Fresh Crystal Ash tuff (Mod Albite/Prop altn @ upper contact to 348). Local K-spar altn. Trace py to <<0.1%. Trace Pyrolusite on local open fracs.												
(MIN)	362.0	395.0	99	XATF	5 GA	xf 40 mf	PA <<	CV 40		H 10	V 1	3 5	3 0.3			FR 5
EOH	.	.	95	VCFR		ab 30 fs	TF FR		3 15	Q 30	3 2	3 5	B 0.3			AB 4
	.	.		*Mixing zone/rehealed breccia of Albite Altd frag, fragmental volcanics within a pitted Fresh +/- Albite Altd Crystal Ash tuff. Local Minor Potassic Altn. Blebby CP (mostly within VCFR) to 0.3% throughout. Magnetite as veinlets & blebs, often associated w CP blebs.												
	.	.														
	.	.														
	.	.														

Copper Mountain Mining Corp.

Project: Cu Mtn

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Drill Hole Id.: CM08P1-13

Hole Azimuth: 253 Dip: -55° Total Depth: 606

Date Started: APR 17/08 Date Completed: Core Size: NQ

	Northing	Easting	Elevation
UTM Location:	5468005	679010	
Grid Location:	13288	6141	
Collar Survey:			

Geological Summary

Purpose / Target:

Comments:

Down Hole Survey

Survey Method: REFLEX

Depth	Azimuth*	Dip*
192'	256.3	-55.1

*corrected

Sample Information

Split By:

# of Samples:

Type:

Date Shipped:

Assay Certificate # : 207

Analytical Lab: PIONEER

207

Drill Information

Drill Contractor / Drill: BEAUPRE

Core Size: NQ to:

Core Size: BQ to:

Driller:

Driller:

Helper:

Helper:

Shift	Distance	Shift	Distance

Key Intersections

From	To	Results

Logged By: E & J HALLÉ

Project: CMMTN

Copper Mountain Mining

Diamond Drill Log

Hole Id.: CMM[illegible]-15

Logged By: [illegible]

ENTERED Ck

Flag (F L G)	FROM XXX.X	TO XXX.X	% Rec / % RQD	Fm	LITH 1 / LITH 2	%Mix	RM	Color (S CL)	C1 / C2	%	C3 / C4	Tx1 / Tx3	Tx2 / Tx4	Fragments (Ty Sh, Sz %, MxP Sort)	M H	Structure (SD AC)	Veins (Vm AT / Or V/M)	Qz / Cl (H Amt)	Kf / Ab (H Amt)	Cb / Bi (H Amt)	Ep / Mg (H Amt)	Py / Cp (H Amt)	Bn / Cc (H Amt)	Po / BO (H Amt)	Sum (AF In / MF In)
	0.0	50.0	Ø		CAS																				
	.	.	Ø																						
	50.0	140.0	90		XATF			5 GT	fs	40	cl	TF	FR			FS 35			H 10	V 0.1	3 5				CP 5
	.	.	30		VCFR				xF	20	ox	BX	<<					3 20	P 10	3 5	Q 10	B 0.1			
	.	.			*Broken-up & oxidized (Fe/Mn +/- Cu) tuff/Volcanics. Local fluid breccias w/ lg angular fragments. Local blebby cp veins (+/- hem) & local blebs to 0.1%. Increased Magnetite in Ash tuff bands. Abundant core loss to 76'. Flt'd rock (+/- gouge) 132'-140'). Cu oxides to 0.2%. Local breccias @ 93'-95' & 123'-132'.																				
	.	.																							
	140.0	167.0	99		FSPP			5 AP	xF	30	cl	PP	PA			CV 40			H 20	V 0.1	3 5				CP 5
	.	.	80						fs	30	ox	<<						3 20	Q 5	3 5		B 0.1			
	.	.			*Chlori-Potassic Altn of feldspar porphyry intrusive. Igneous textures locally destroyed. Broken up w/ Minor to Mod Fe & Mn oxides on open fracs & within unit. Local Frag Fluid breccias as above. Trace CP bleb in BX. Trace Cu																				
	167.0	179.0	99		XATF/			3 A	xF	30	fs	PP	<<			CV 70			H 5		3 5				FR 5
	.	.	95		(DYKE?)				mf	30	ox							3 15	S 5	3 5	P 15				HM 2
	.	.			*Rel Fresh (+/- homogeneous?) Crystal Ash tuff. Moderate Fe/Mn oxides. Pervasive Magnetite & local K-spar alt'n. No Vis. Sulphides. DYKE? (Post Min - Pre Tert.)																				
	179.0	190.0	95		FSPP			5 AP	fx	40	hm	PP	PA			CV 60			H 20	V 1	-	3 0.1			CP 5
	.	.	80						cl	25	ox	<<						3 25	Q 5	3 5	Q 5	0.2			HM 1
	.	.			*Chlori-potassic Altn of feldspar porphyry intrusive. Local hem/Mag altn. Minor to Mod Fe>Mn>Cu oxides on open fracs (CuOx to 0.1%). Blebby/dissem/vein Py to >0.2%. CP as local blebs/dissem to >0.2% (incr locally)																				
M I N	190.	254.0	90		XATF	95		5 PA	xF	40	fs	TF	PA			CV 60			H 20	V 1	3 2	3 0.2			HM 5
	.	.	75		FSPP	5			hm	25	cl	<<						3 20		3 2	Q 20	3 0.2			CP 3
	.	.			*Mod hem/mag (+/- Minor chlori-Potassic) Altn of Crystal Ash tuff. Incr hem/mag & sulphides w/ depth to 241. Minor Fe>Mn oxides on open fracs. CP as blebs/dissem to >0.2% locally. Local fragments. 241'-254': decr in hem/mag. Local brecciated feldspar porphyry intrusive fingers (in & out) 245'-254'. Slight incr in oxides, decr in sulphides. Incr in carb veins. Rel. Sharp lower contact @ 254' x 40 TCA																				
	254.0	315.0	95		XATF	90		2 PP	xF	30	cl	HO	TF			CV 30		V	S 5	V 1					HM 5
	.	.	80		FLTZ	10			hm	25	ox	<<				FT 80		H 20		D 5	P 20				
	.	.	local		*Rel. Fresh(?) (Mag/hem rich) Crystal Ash tuff(?). Rel. homogeneous. Abundant Crystal Frags (Chl/Mafics). Local Potassic altn (selvages). Mod oxides (Fe +/- Mn) on open fracs. No Py or CP. Minor Albite Altn @ upper contact. Minor qtz @ 268 (ox)																				
F T Z	315.0	327.0	95		FLTZ	70		76 MT	ms	40	cl	FZ	GG			CV 40		V .1		V 5					IA 6
	.	.	10		XATF	30		(7 AU)	ox	30	cb	<<				QV 40		3 10							
	.	.			*Sericite & oxide (Fe) gougy Flt zone 315'-321' followed by oxide free sericite gouge to 322', then highly sericite alt'd & qz & carb veined Crystal Ash tuff to 327' (grad lower contact). No Mineralization. Thick vein @ 315' (cm thick)																				
	327.0	379.0	98		XATF			3 PP	xf	35	cl	TF	PA			PT 60			H 20	V 1	3 1	B 0.1			HM 5
	.	.	40						hm	25	ox	<<				CV 70		3 20	3 5	3 5	P 20				CP 2
	.	.			*hem/mag Alt'd Crystal Ash tuff as at 254', but w/ increased carb veining (~70 TCA). Locally broken up & Fe oxidized. Local minor Flt zones/shears w/ assoc. ser altn (~60 TCA). Locally chl rich/hem poor. Tr sulphides, but those, grad lower contact (?)																				

Project: CMM

Logged By: E.H/J.H

Copper Mountain Mining

Diamond Drill Log

Hole Id.: CM06PT-15

F L G	FROM XXX.X	TO XXX.X	% Rec / % RQD	LITH 1 / LITH 2	%Mix	S	CL	C1 / C2	%	C3 / C4	Tx1 / Tx3	Tx2 / Tx4	Fragments	SD1 / SD2	AC	Qz / Cl H	Amt	Kf / Ab H	Amt	Cb / Bi H	Amt	Ep / Mg H	Amt	Py / Cp H	Amt	Bn / Cc H	Amt	Po H	Amt	AF In / MF In
M I N	379.0	442.0	99	FSPP	95	6	AG	fx	40	cl	PP	<<	(Flt ~421'-424')	FZ	5			H	10	V	1	3	5	3	0.5	3	0.1	/		AB 4
	.	.	85	FLTZ	5			ab	30	ox	PA			CV	40	3	20	P	30	3	2	Q	10	3	0.3			/		CP 3
	.	.		*Chlori-Potassic +/- increasing Albite & Minor propylitic Alt'n of feldspar porphyry intrusive. Locally broken-up/ faulted & oxidized (Fe > Mn > Ch - cu ox as trace to 0.2% CP as local blebs +/- bornite halos. CP incr locally (425'-435') to > 0.5%																										
(M I N)	442.0	458.0	99	XATF		4	AG	xF	35	mg	TF	PA		CN	40			S	5	V	2	3	1	3	0.2	B	0.1	/		FR 4
	.	.	90					fs	30	cl	<<			CV	80	3	15	S	5			P	20	B	0.2			/		AB 1
	.	.		*Rel. Fresh Crystal Ash tuff. Albite & Potassic rich selvages to 10%. Minor Fe & Mn Oxides on local open fracs. Blebby CP +/- bornite to 0.2%. Trace Py. Rel. sharp lower contact.																										
M I N	458.0	505.0	100	FSPP	90	5	AG	fx	45	ab	PP	<<		CV	45	V	0.1	H	5	V	1			3	0.1	/		/		FR 5
	.	.	99	XATF	10	2	A	mg	25	cl	PA					3	15	P	20			P	25	3	0.2	/		/		AB 2
	.	.		*Rel. Fresh (+/- Albite Alt'd) Feldspar porphyry intrusive. Mag rich. Blebby/veined & dissem CP to > 0.2% locally. Trace Py. Less fresh toward contact w/ tuff (462'-468' incr ab decr igneous textures). 468'-476': Rel. Fresh Crystal Ash tuff (+/- mottled & magnetic w/ chl replacement) & diffuse contacts & no Min'zn. After 476', back to +/- Albite Alt'd feldspar porphyry. Local Qz & Potassic Alt'n increase in Py blebby veinlets, CP still as local blebs, trace to 0.3%. Trace Mn > Fe ox																										
(M I N)	505.0	569.0	100	XATF		6	GP	fs	40	xf	FR	PA		CN	30			H	20	V	1			B	0.1	/		B	0.1	CP 5
	.	.	95	VCFR				hm	25	af	<<					3	15	Q	10			Q	15	B	0.2	/				HM 3
	.	.		*Patchy Chlori-Potassic & hem/mag alt'n of a Crystal Ash tuff +/- local frag volcanics. Minor local albite Alt'n (incr w/ depth. CP as dissem blebs/blebby veinlets to 0.1% throughout, locally incr to 7.1 (560'-565). Local feldspar phenocrysts.																										
T O X	569.0	606.0	95	XATF		4	AG	xF	35	fs	TF	PA						H	10	V	1	3	1	B	0.2	/		B	0.1	CP 3
B O X	.	*						cl	25	ab	<<	FZ		FT	25	3	25	3	15			P	10	B	0.1	/				AB 2
E O H	.	.		*Chlori-Potassic +/- locally incr albite selvages/alt'n of Crystal Ash tuff. Local frags. 575'-577': Flt zone. Sericite alt'd surrounding core. Small Fault ~25' TCA w/ chl/seri & oxide (Fe/Mn Ox) gouge. Local blebs to > 0.1% (CP). Trace oxid (Fe/Mn) on open fracs.																										
	.	.		*Should have rec'd a few more feet from Beaupre for EOH (after 606'). Never Rec'd.																										

Copper Mountain Mining Corp.

Project: Cu Mtn

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Drill Hole Id.: CM07 PZ-Ø81

Hole Azimuth: 129 **Dip:** -45 **Total Depth:** 857 ft

Date Started: NOV 22/07 **Date Completed:** NOV 25/07 **Core Size:** NQ

	Northing	Easting	Elevation
UTM Location:	5467801	680212.	
Grid Location:	12591	10089	3870ft
Collar Survey:			

Down Hole Survey

Survey Method: Reflex

Depth	Azimuth*	Dip*
347	132.9	-46.0
667	138.3	-46.4
857	138.0	-46.6

*corrected

Sample Information

# of Samples: 48

Split By:

Type:

Date Shipped: DEC 19-20/07

Assay Certificate # : 2071245/2071257 2071254/2071269

Analytical Lab: PIONEER

Drill Information

Drill Contractor / HARD CORE

Core Size:

Core Size: :

Driller:

Driller:

Helper:

Helper:

Shift	Distance	Shift	Distance

Geological Summary

Purpose / Target:

Comments:

Key Intersections

From	To	Results

Logged By: E.Hallé, J.Hallé

Project: CuMTN

Copper Mountain Mining

Hole Id.: CM07 PZ-081

Logged By: E.Hallé, J.Hallé

Diamond Drill Log

Flag	From	To	% Rec / % RQD	Lithology (LITH 1 / LITH 2)	%Mix RM	Color (S CL)	C1 / C2	%	C3 / C4	Texture (Tx)	Structure (SD AC)	Veins (Vm AT / Or V/M)	Qz / Cl (H Amt)	Kf / Ab (H Amt)	Cb / Bi (H Amt)	Ep / Mg (H Amt)	Py / Cp (H Amt)	Sum (AF In / MF In)
OVB	0.0	160.0		OVER														
	.	.		*HQ CASEING TO 160'. Minor ch oxides. Glacial till & overburden														
BOX	160.0	237.0	60	VCFR	PP	1 PG	fx	30	ep	PP FR	CV 45			Q 5	V 1	P 15	3 0.2	HM 7
	.	.	60				HM	20	Lf	PA			3 15	Q 10		P 20	3 0.5	PP 3
	.	.		*EXTREME Albite Hematite/Magnetite, and propylitic alt'n of (fragmental?) volcanics. CP > PY as local blebs & veins to a Minor porphyritic feldspar xls (grading in & out from alt'n? intrusive?) to alt'n to till. Minor oxides on open fracs (cm/s small)														
	237.0	333.0	95	FSPP	VL	3 GP	fx	30	cl	PP PA	CV 45			Q 8	V 2	P 10	3 1	Ab 7
	.	.	85				Ab	20	mg				3 15	P 20	V 3	P 15	3 0.3	PP 4
	.	.		*Gradational Mixing of EXTREMELY altered Feldspar porphyritic (intrusives?) and Volcanics. Pervasive/Patchy Albite, Propylitic, hematite/magnetite & Potassic Alt'n throughout. PY>CP, with CP as local blebs & veins to >0.3%.														
	333.0	366.0	99	FSPP		7 AG	fx	30	cl	PP PA		Cl 2	V 5	Q 10	.	P 15	3 3	Ab 6
	.	.	95				Ab	20	ep			40 5	3 15	P 20	Q 1	P 10	B 0.2	PP 5
	.	.		*Moderate Albite & later propylitic Alt'n of a feldspar porphyritic intrusive(?). Local Qz veining w/ associated potassic alteration (sharp Alt'n contacts). PY>CP, with CP as local blebs to 0.2% throughout. Minor volcanic textures? Gradation														
	366.0	381.0	99	FSPP	VL	3 AP	fx	30	cl	PP PA		CV 30		Q 5	V 1	Q 5	3 2	HM 6
	.	.	70				HM	20	ep	<<			3 15	Q 10	Q 1	P 20	B 0.1	Ab 3
	.	.		*Pervasive hematite/Magnetite alt'n of feldspar porphyritic intrusive? Volcanics? Mod & Minor Albite & Propylitic +/- chlorite alt. PY>CP, with CP as trace local blebs. Moderately broken-up rock.														
	381.0	408.0	95	FSPP		5 PA	Kf	30	cl	PP HO		CV 50		P 30	V 1	Q 2	V 1	Kf 7
	.	.	85				fx	20	mg	FZ		CV 30	3 15	Q 5		P 10	B 0.2	HM 2
	.	.		*Intense potassic Alt'n and moderate Hematite/Magnetite Alt'n of feldspar porphyritic (intrusive). Mod broken up. PY>CP, CP as local blebs to 0.2%. Increasing hematite/magnetite Alt'n towards lower contact.														
	408.0	428.0	99	FSPP	VL	7 AG	fx	30	cl	PP PA	CV 45	Mg 3	.	S 5	V 5	Q 2	V 0.5	Ab 6
	.	.	90				Ab	20		<<		45 1	3 15	P 20	.	Q 10	B 0.5	PP 2
	.	.		*Albite & propylitic Alt'n of feldspar porphyritic (intrusive? volcanic?). Increased Hematite/Magnetite alt'n toward lower contact (424'-428'). PY=CP, with CP as large local blebs & PY as veinlets increasing with depth. Sharp lower alt'n contact 30°														
	428.0	458.0	99	FSPP		5 P	KF	40	mf	PP HO	CV 5			P 40	V 1		D 5	KF 9
	.	.	75				fx	20	mg		CV 45		H 5		H 5	3 10	B 0.2	HM 1
	.	.		*Pink feldspar porphyritic intrusive. Wholly Potassically Altered, with local Hematite/Magnetite Alt'n. PY>CP, with CP as local blebs throughout to 0.2%. Relatively broken rock.														
DYK	458.0	535.5	99	DYKE	MF	3 AT	fx	30	ms	PP HO	CV 70			V 1	V 2	H 10		FR 6
	.	.	95				cl	20	mg		CV 30		H 20			P 10		IA 2
	.	.		*Relatively Fresh, late (post Minz'n) Dyke. Mafic tertiary dyke? NO SULPHIDES. Sharp upper & lower contacts (30° & 45° TCA resp.) Minor Intermediate Argillic Alt'n +/- Minor Carbonate fluid breccias (with euhedral calcite xls). Magnetite increased at contacts														
	535.5	594.0	90	FSPP	VL	3 AP	fx	20	cl	PP PA	FT 30			Q 10	V 1	Q 5	3 1	HM 6
	.	.	60				mg	20	Kf	FZ			H 15	Q 10		3 20	B 0.3	PP 3
	.	.		*Pervasive Albite, propylitic & hematite/magnetite Alt'n of some type of feldspar porphyritic (intrusive? volcanic?). PY>CP with CP as trace local blebs. Broken up rock w/ dark chlorite(?) on open fractures. Faulted lower contact. chl/sericite gouge 1ft thick ~30° TC														

ENTERED

Project: CuMtn

Logged By: E.H & J.H

Copper Mountain Mining

Diamond Drill Log

Hole Id.: CMD-1 P2-081

Flag	FROM XXX.X	TO XXX.X	% Rec / % RQD	Fm	LITH 1 / LITH 2	%Mix	RM₁ / RM₂	S	CL	C1 / C2	%	C3 / C4	Tx₁ / Tx₃	Tx₂ / Tx₄	SD₁ / SD₂ AC	Qz / Cl (H Amt)	Kf / Ab (H Amt)	Cb / Bi (H Amt)	Ep / Mg (H Amt)	Py / Cp (H Amt)	AF / MF	In
DYK	594.0	632.0	95		DYKE			5	GT	fx	25	cl	PP	FB	FB 30						FR	5
	.	.	70							ms	20		GG		FT 40	H 5	V 2				IA	2
	.	.			*Mod Altered & locally faulted tertiary dyke. Diabase? Flow banding/Mylonitic texture @ contacts (30° TCA). NO SULPHIDES. 601: 40° TCA Fault + chl gouge (1cm thick). Minor Intermediate Argillic Alth. Extremely gougy/rebedded breccias with depth.																	
DYK	632.0	744.0	99		DYKE	98	MF	3	A	fx	20	ms	PP	HO	CV 40			V 1	Q 5		FR	6
	.	.	95		FSPP	2	VL			cl	15	mg				H 15			P 10		IA	2
	.	.			*(Mafic?) Post mineralization Dyke as at 458'. No Mineralization/Sulphides. Rel. Fresh (tertiary?) Magnetic (+/- IA/PP alth?) 666'-670': Feldspar Porphyritic (volcanic?) Inclusion → Propylitic Alth; 730'-731': Fine grain Volcanic inclusion. No Minzn.																	
	744.0	813.0	90		FSPP	99	VL	5	AG	fx	30	cl	FZ	PP	CV 30		Q 5	V 1	Q 5	B 0.5	Ab	6
	.	.	80		DYKE	1				Ab	20		PA			3 15	P 20		Q 2	B 0.2	PP	2
	.	.			*Patchy feldspar porphyritic intrusives & volcanics. Albite, minor propylitic & local Potassic Alth. PY>CP, with CP as large local blebs 284'-286'. Fault zones & gouge (chl) 744-744.5'; 748'; 749'-752'; 758'-759'; 777' & 813'. Mafic Dyke Intrusion 756'-757' (with Magnetite)																	
	813.0	823.0	99		DYKE			7	TU	fx	30	cl	PP	HO	FZ 40						FR	6
	.	.	10							ms	20		FZ			H 10					IA	2
	.	.			*Broken up tertiary Dyke (Felsite). Moderate Sericitic (IA) Alth. No Mineralization.																	
	.	.																				
	823.0	835.0	95		VCFR			5	AG	Ab	30	ms	GG	FR	FZ 40		Q 5	V 5	Q 2	Q 0.3	Ab	7
	.	.	70							cl	20	Lf	PA		CV 70	H 20	P 30			Q 0.2	IA	2
	.	.			*Extremely Altered (Albitic/Argillic) (fragmental?) Volcanics. Patchy Disseminated PY & CP (PY>CP). 823'-827': Fault gouge (chl/sericite) 828: Fault 40° TCA + gouge.																	
FLT	835.0	857.0	95		VCFR	99		7	AP	fx	30	ms	(FR) GG		FZ 40		Q 10			D 0.2	Ab	6
	.	.	5		DYKE	1				Ab	20	Kf	PP			H 5	P 20			B 0.1	Kf	2
	.	.			*Unit begins in (Mafic?) tertiary Dyke 835'-837'. Followed by extremely faulted & gougy (chlorite/sericite) volcanics. 80% gouge. PY>CP, with CP as local blebs (ex 849) Extremely broken core.																	
	.	.																				
	.	.																				
SUM	.	.			* This hole exhibits an even-textured, feldspar-olivine, magnetic, generally homogenous (unbedded or unsorted) and massive (uniformly-textured) dark [illegible], [illegible] FS PP. This is [illegible] intruded by 20% post-mineralization hblende-porphyritic mafic dykes and familiar late tertiary dykes. Fine-grained to clastic volcanics end the hole. Blebby to veined cp intermittently throughout.																	
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