NTS 94K/11
Lat: 58° 33' 20' N
Long: 125° 27' 30' W

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

KEY PROPERTY

510255, 510739 (Key1), 510740 (Key2), 510741 (Key3), 510808 (KeyX), 510809 (KeyY), 510810 (Nuco 1), 519544 (Key), 519545 (Key 1), and 519546 (Key 3)

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

for

SEGURO PROJECTS INC (Operator)
418 East 14th Street
North Vancouver, BC V7L 2N8
Tel: 604-984-3663 Fax: 425-984-9440

by

Edward Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC
3476 Dartmoor Place
Vancouver, BC, V5S 4G2
Tel: 604-984-3663 Fax: 604-437-9531

12 November 2009

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Assessment Report outlines work carried out by Seguro Projects Inc ("Seguro") from 14 August to 22 August, 2009 on the mineral claims comprising the Key Property (Tenure Numbers: 510255, 510739 (Key1), 510740 (Key2), 510741 (Key3), 510808 (KeyX), 510809 (KeyY), 510810 (Nuco 1), 519544 (Key), 519545 (Key 1), and 519546 (Key 3)).

2.0 DESCRIPTIONS, LOCATIONS, and OWNERSHIP of CLAIMS

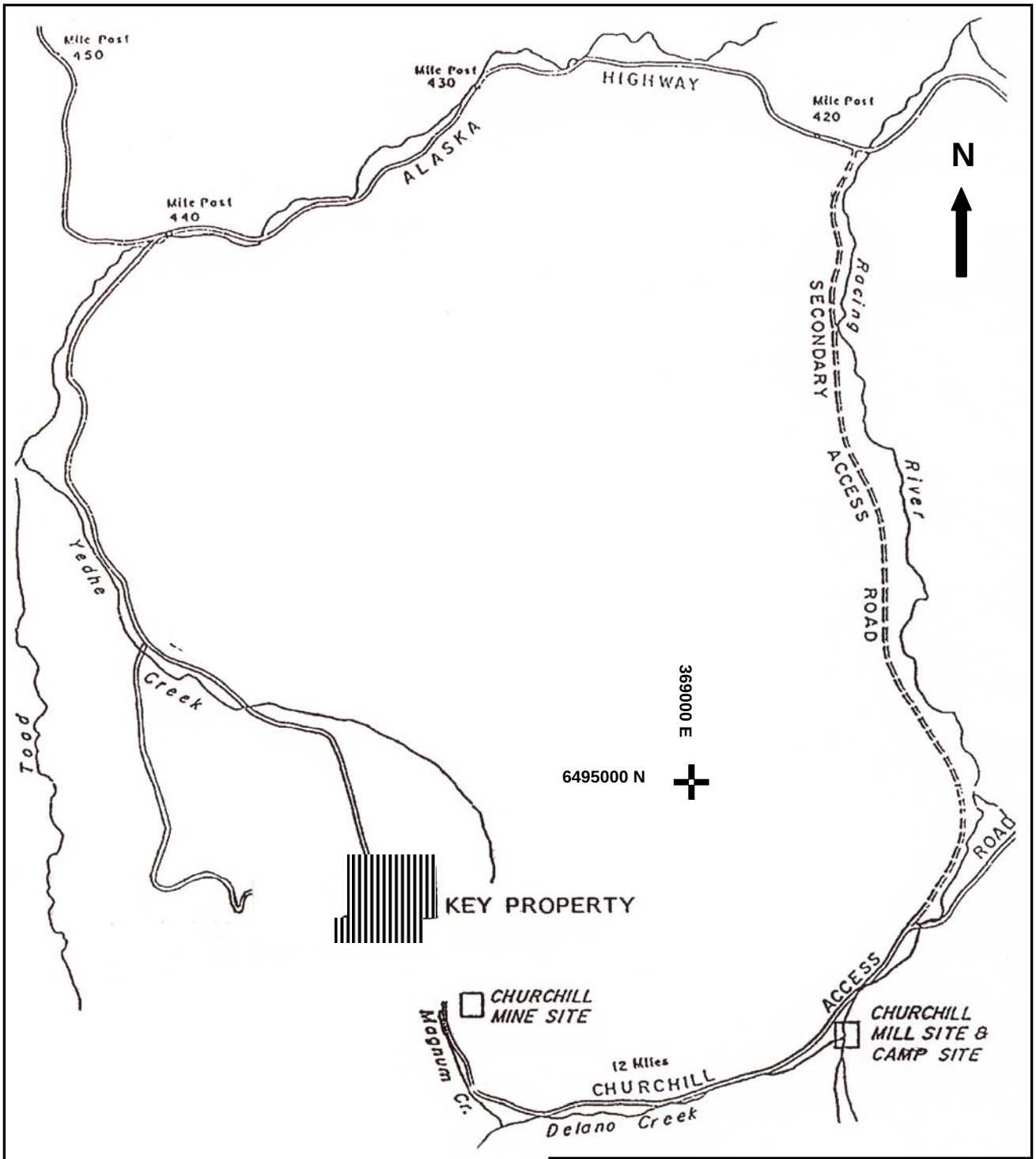
The Property is located in the Liard Mining Division as shown on Map Sheet NTS 94 K/11. Claims are centered at latitude 58° 33' 20' North, longitude 125° 27' 30' West, and UTM 6493000 m North, and UTM 357000 m East (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

The Key Property consists of 10 unsurveyed mineral claims, with a total area of 1,705.858 hectares. Claims are registered in the name Donald A. Simon, 330 East 23rd Street, North Vancouver, B.C. ("Simon"), and beneficially owned by Seguro Projects Inc, subject to a 1% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") in favor of Senator Minerals Inc ("SNR"), Vancouver, BC. Claim details follow:

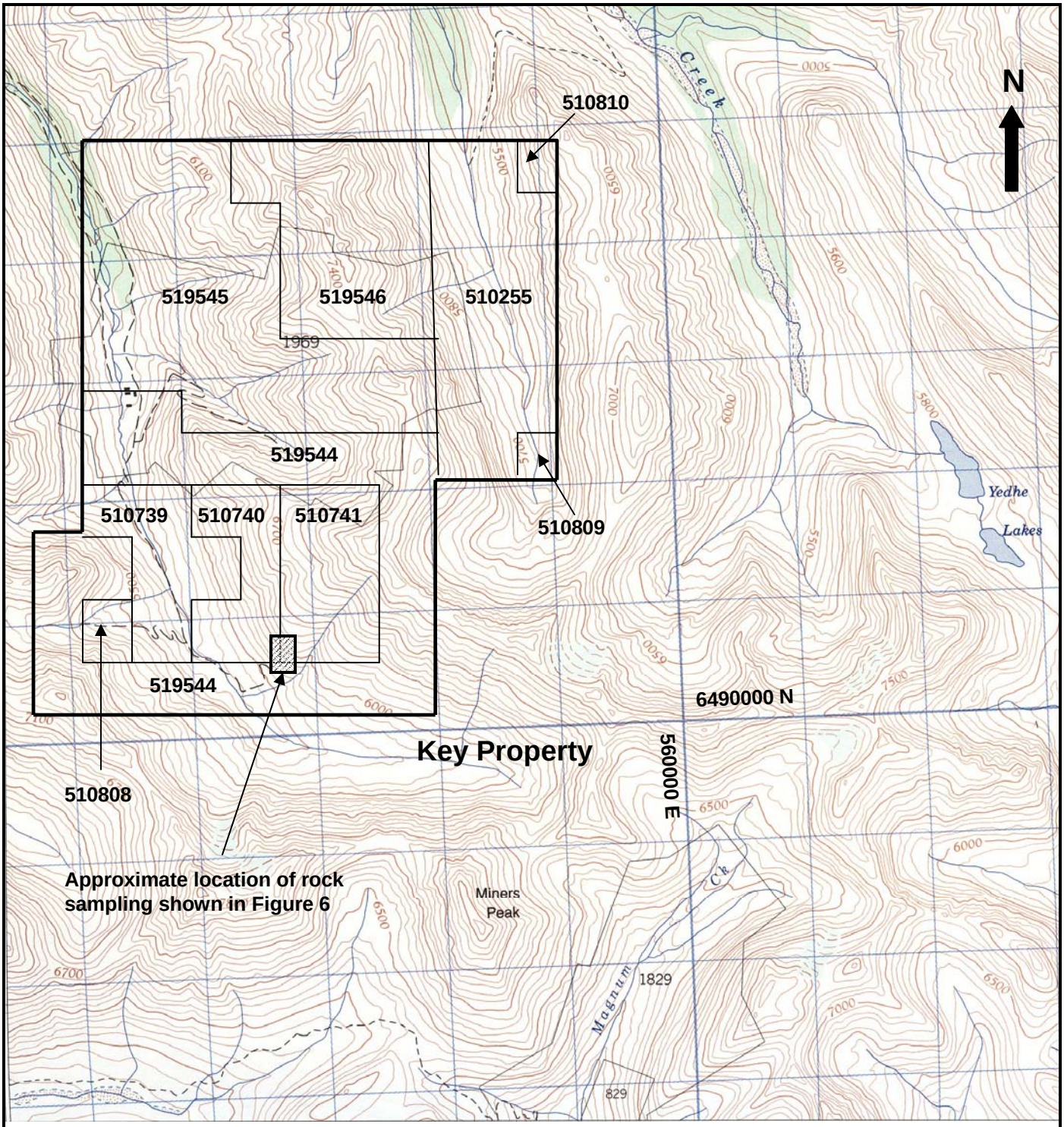
Table 1: Key Property Claim Details

Tenure #	Name	Good to Date	Size (ha)
510255	-	15-Aug-2012	270.179
510739	KEY1	1-Sep-2012	84.474
510740	KEY2	1-Sep-2012	84.476
510741	KEY3	15-Aug-2012	152.056
510808	KEY X	1-Sep-2012	16.897
510809	KEY Y	1-Sep-2012	16.891
510810	NUCO 1	1-Sep-2012	16.881
519544	KEY	1-Sep-2012	422.374
519545	KEY 1	1-Sep-2012	422.15
519546	KEY 3	1-Sep-2012	219.48

SEGURO PROJECTS INC		
Key Property		
Regional Location		
Scale: As shown	94 K/11	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Oct 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 1
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		



SEGURO PROJECTS INC		
Key Property		
Area Location and Access		
Scale: As shown	*NTS*: 94K/11W	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Oct 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 2
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		



(Department of Energy Mines and Resources Topographic Map, Yedhe Mountain, 94 K/11, Edition 2, Original Scale 1:50,000)

Note: Altitude in feet above mean sea level
Contour Interval……100 feet

SEGURO PROJECTS INC		
Key Property		
Claim Locations and Topography		
Scale: 1:50,000	94 K/11	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Oct 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure: 3*
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3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Key Property is located approximately 170 kilometers west-southwest of Fort Nelson, BC. Ft. Nelson is the major supply center for the region. Access is by helicopter from Fort Nelson, although from time to time, there may be helicopter service from camps closer to Muncho Lake.

Alternative access to the claims area is possible by two-track dirt road. The dirt road extends eighteen kilometers south from the intersection of the Alaska Highway and the Toad River, then twenty-one kilometers southeast along Yedhe Creek and a south-trending tributary, locally called Caribou Creek, to the Property. The Yedhe/Caribou Creek portion of the track, and a 4,000 x 100-foot (1,200 x 30-meter) gravel airstrip, were constructed in the late 1960s to service underground development on the Property. The airstrip was constructed along Yedhe Creek, approximately five kilometers from where the creek flows into the Toad River, and 15 kilometers northwest of the Property. The airstrip would have to be rehabilitated prior to use. As the track is subject to periodic washouts and has been bermed by the government in order to restrict access for hunters and casual visitors, presently the track is passable only on foot or by ATV.

The claims are on moderate to very steep mountainous glaciated terrain with elevations ranging from 1,370 and 2,380 meters. Claims are above the tree-line where vegetation is restricted to shrubs and grasses, or is nonexistent. Rock talus broken from surrounding cliffs generally covers sloping ground.

Climate is variable, with higher elevations receiving precipitation almost daily during the summer. Winters are cold with approximately 60 centimeters of snow that stays from September to May. The above-ground work season is mid- or late-June to mid-September, while underground work can be conducted year round.

4.0 REGIONAL and PROPERTY GEOLOGY

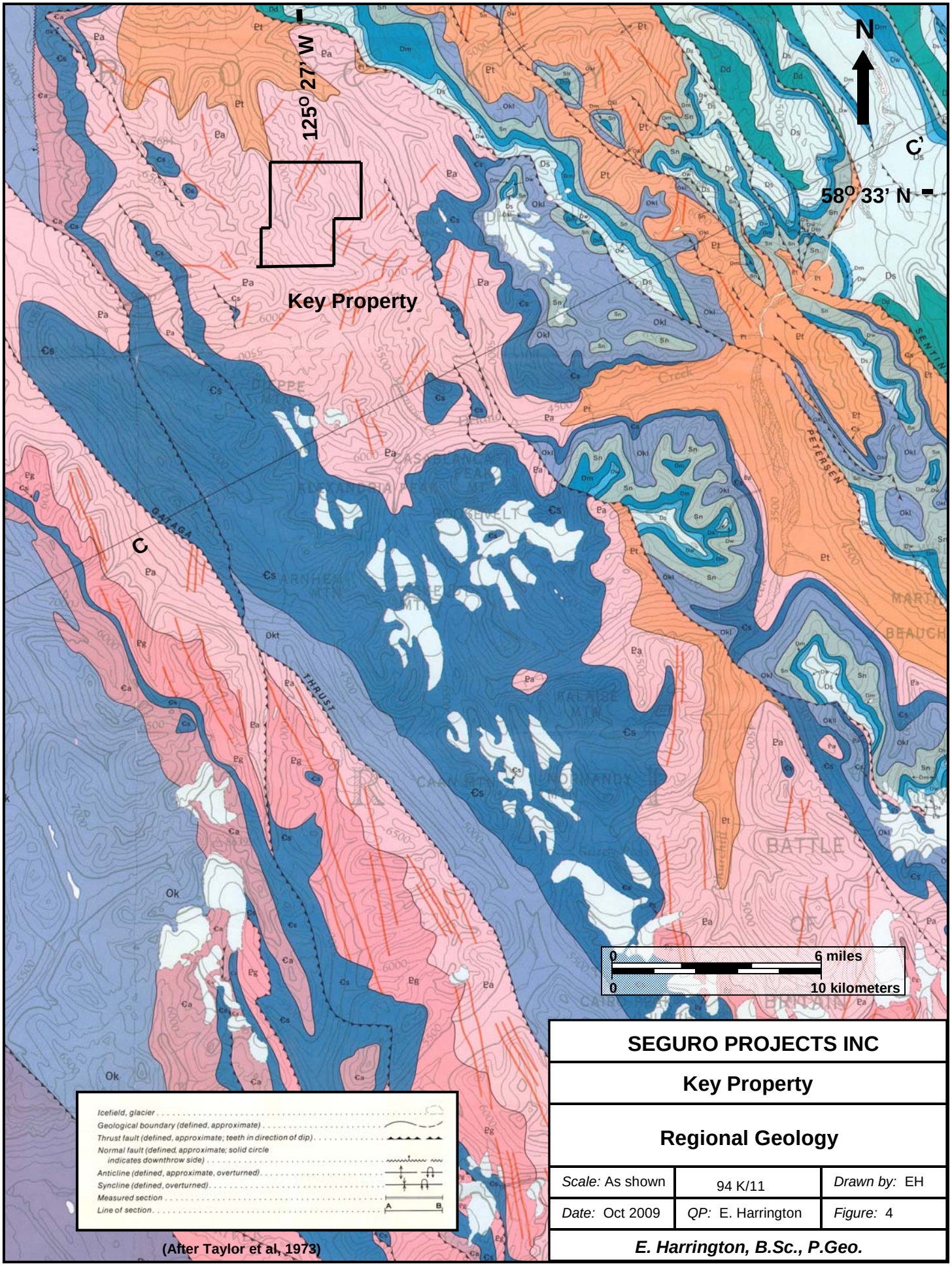
4.1 Regional Geology

The Property lies within the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains in rugged topography (Figures 3, 4, and 5). Excellent exposures exist above timberline, revealing flat to locally contorted sedimentary rock formations dislocated by extensive regional faulting.

Proterozoic argillites, quartzites, and limestones, which contain all the known copper deposits, have generally low dips, are intruded by diabase dikes of Proterozoic age, and are overlain by unmineralized Palaeozoic formations of Cambrian and later ages. Most of the known mineralized veins of the region have similar mineral composition and structural characteristics (Chapman et al, 1971).

Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Muskwa Assemblage (Wheeler et al, 1991) include the Tetsa, George, Henry Creek, Tuchodi, Aida, and Gataga formations described by Taylor et al, 1973. Quartz-carbonate veins, many of which contain chalcopyrite, occur mainly in the western half of the Precambrian with a more or less similar distribution to the diabase dikes. Dikes cut the veins and are themselves only weakly mineralized on fractures containing carbonates (principally calcite) and quartz.

The Muskwa Assemblage is cut by gabbroic dikes and overlain unconformably by Cambrian (Atan Group) and Ordovician (Kechika Group) rocks. These Ordovician and older rocks, termed pseudo-basement by Taylor, were intensely and repeatedly deformed during pre-Laramide periods of tectonism, and also later during the Laramide Orogony, which occurred between 89 and 43 Ma. Laramide compression deformation created large asymmetrical northwest-trending folds, thrust faults, and anticlinal structures which form the Muskwa Anticlinorium.

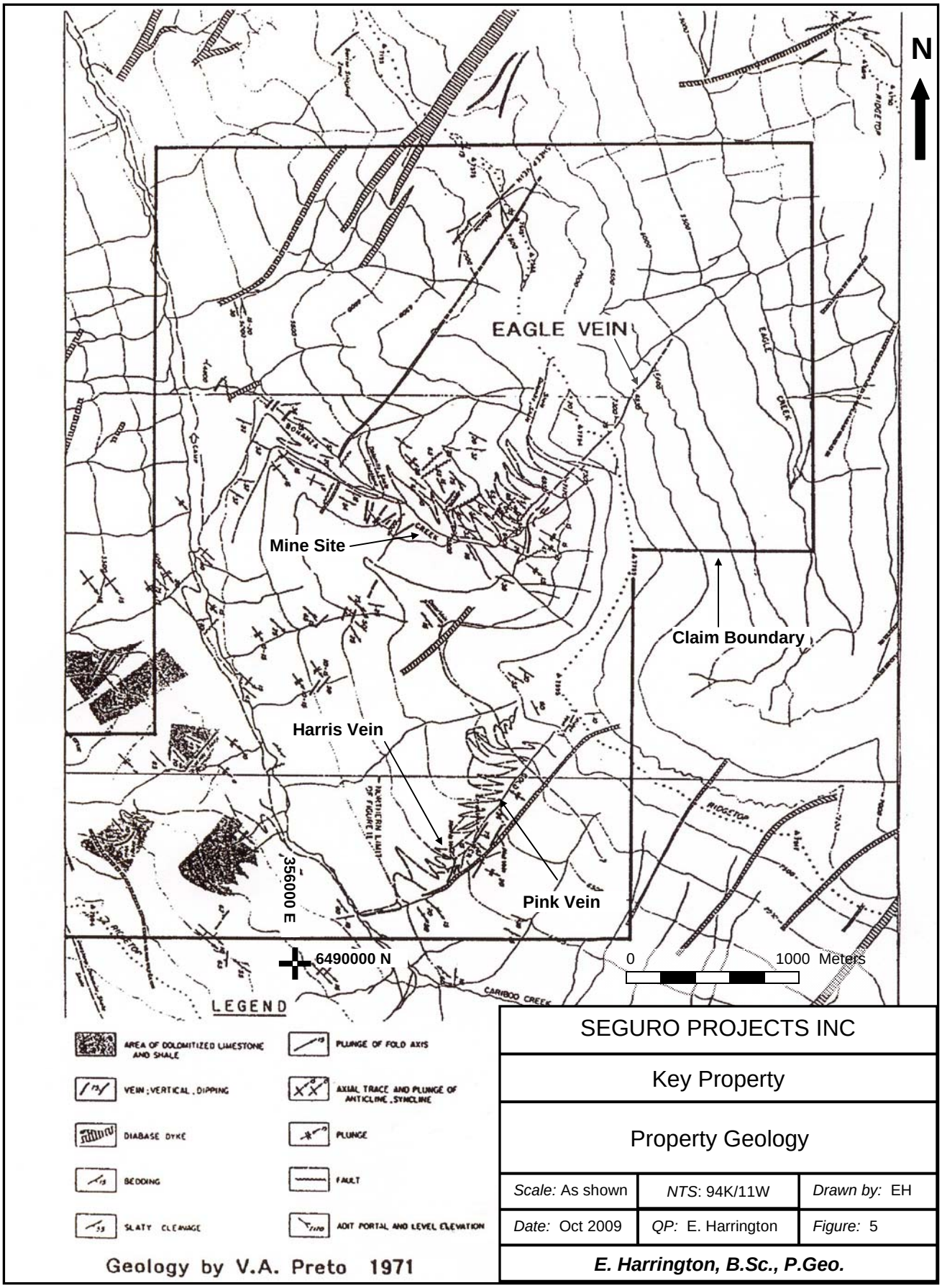


(After Taylor et al, 1973)

SEGURO PROJECTS INC		
Key Property		
Regional Geology		
Scale: As shown	94 K/11	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Oct 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 4
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		

Table 2: Geology Legend

Phanerozoic	***Paleozoic***
	Carboniferous and Devonian
	Db - Besa River Formation: dark pyritic siliceous shale
	Devonian
	Dd - Dunedin Formation: dark grey limestone
	Local Disconformity
	Ds - Stone Formation: light grey dolomite; dolomite breccia
	Disconformity
	Dw - Wokkpash Formation: sandstone, minor dolomite, shale
	Dm - Muncho-McConnell Formation: dolomite
	Disconformity
	Silurian
	Sn - Nonda Formation: dark grey dolomite, basal sandstones; minor limestone
	Angular unconformity
	Ordovician - Ketchica Group
	Ok - argillaceous limestone Okg - graptolitic shale Okt - turbidites Okl - limestone, minor sandstone
	Angular unconformity
	Cambrian - Atan Group
	Ca - limestone, dolomite; minor sandstone and shale
	Cs - conglomerate, sandstone, shale; minor limestone
	Disconformity
Proterozoic	***Hadrynian***
	Pv - quartz-chlorite phyllite, meta-sandstone, quartz-pebble conglomerate
	Angular unconformity
	Helikian
	- gabbroic dykes
	Pg - Gataga Formation: mudstone, siltstone; minor sandstone
	Pa - Aida Formation: mudstone, siltstone; minor chamositic and carbonaceous mudstone, dolomite, and limestone
	Pt - Tuchodi Formation: quartzite, dolomite, siltstone; minor red shale
	Ph - Henry Creek Formation: calcareous mudstone, siltstone; minor sandstone
	Pd - George Formation: limestone, dolomite
	Ps - Tetsa Formation: dark grey mudstone, sandstone; minor quartzite
	Disconformity
	Pc - Chisma Formation: dolomite, quartzite; minor siltstone



SEGURO PROJECTS INC		
Key Property		
Property Geology		
Scale: As shown	*NTS*: 94K/11W	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Oct 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 5
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		

Uplift in the Rocky Mountains resulted principally from generally northeast-southwest shortening and thrust faulting that penetrated basement rocks, bringing the basement and overriding younger strata to relatively high levels in the crust. The Laramide thrusts likely followed older zones of weakness.

A fracture zone of normal faults, later than Laramide deformation, extends southward from Muncho Lake into the Toad River valley. The normal faults have a vertical displacement of up to 2,000 feet (600 meters).

4.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Key Property consists of a sedimentary sequence belonging to the Precambrian Aida formation (Figures 4 and 5). The main rock types include southwest-dipping dark-gray shale, and buff- to orange-weathering dolomite. Sediments are cut by numerous, northeast-trending diabase dykes that range in width from a few meters to approximately 100 meters.

The Precambrian strata are folded about axes that plunge gently southeast. Folds are asymmetrical with steep northeast and gentle southwest limbs. Most folds are concentrated in a northeast trending belt approximately 2,400 meters wide. The northeast trending veins on the Key Property are associated with fractures that are perpendicular to the axes of folds.

5.0 HISTORY

5.1 Area History

During the 1940s, copper was discovered in the area while the Alaska Highway was being built. Exploration activity took place during the 1950s and early 1960s, but was most active during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

5.2 Property History

The two main deposits identified in the area were the Davis-Keays (Eagle Vein located on the Key Property), discovered in August, 1967, by prospectors Harris Davis and Robert Keays of Fort Nelson, BC, and the Churchill Copper deposit (Magnum Vein).

Between 1968 and 1971, underground development was carried out on the Eagle and Harris veins. During this three year period, over 2.9 kilometers of underground work was completed including over 6,300 feet (1,920 meters) of drifting and sub-levels on the mineralized vein, 1,955 feet (596 meters) of cross-cutting, and 1,100 feet (335 meters) of raising. Other vein-style occurrences on the Property were prospected, trenched, and the Harris, Keays, and Keays North veins received a limited amount of drilling.

In 1970, MacDonald Consultants Ltd completed a Feasibility Study, which was complemented a year later by an Evaluation Report done by Chapman, Wood & Griswold Ltd. Metallurgical tests at Lakefield Research, Peterborough, Ontario, indicated satisfactory 95% recovery from copper concentrate grading 28% using conventional crushing, grinding and floatation. Production was planned but never commenced, due to adverse economic and political conditions in the mid-1970s.

At an undetermined date because no reports are available, Kam Kotia Mines carried out 148 meters of underground development on the Harris vein, including approximately 30 meters of access and 118 meters of drifting along the vein.

5.3 Previous Work

In 1992, a crew supervised by P. Leriche, P.Geo, of Reliance Geological Services, visited the Eagle vein and found the 6400- and 7300-level portals were blocked by scree. The 6950-level adit was open and in very good condition.

Quartz-carbonate veining with chalcopyrite mineralization was observed throughout the 670 meter long tunnel. Summarized results of four rock samples collected from the Eagle vein are shown in Appendix A.

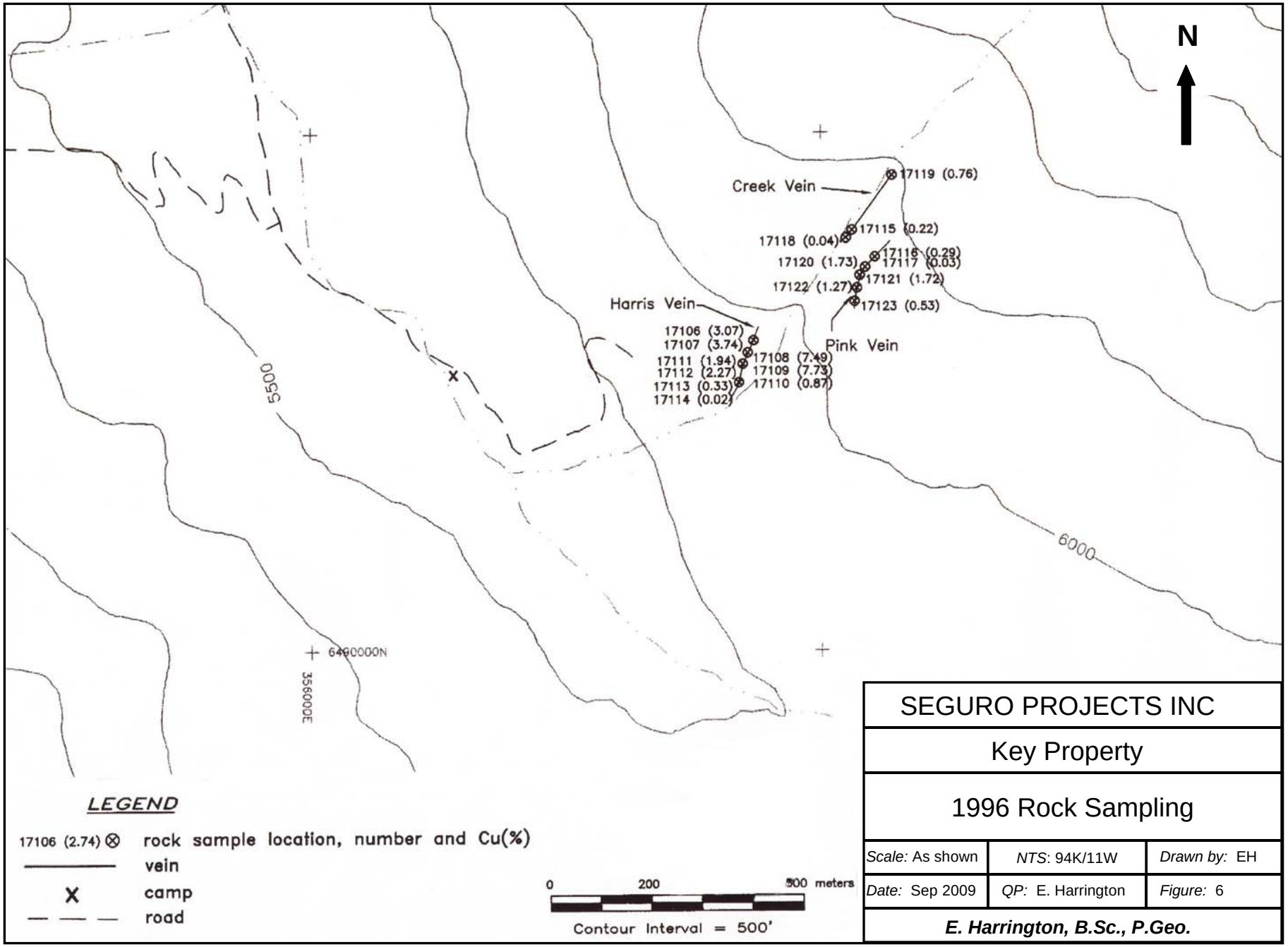
In 1996, Reliance Geological Services, for Seguro Projects Inc, carried out a work program on the Key Property consisting of geochemical rock sampling (Figure 6 and Appendix A). Eighteen rock chip samples were collected and sent to International Plasma Laboratory Ltd of Vancouver, BC, for analysis of gold by fire assay, copper by assay, and 29 other elements by ICP methods. Descriptions follow:

Harris Vein — Nine rock samples were taken from surface outcropping. The Harris vein ranges from 1 to 2 meters in width, containing heavy malachite and chalcopyrite mineralization, which decreases with depth. Chalcopyrite occurs as large blobs, thin veinlets, or disseminations. Malachite occurs in varying amounts throughout the vein.

Pink Vein — The Pink vein is adjacent to a diabase dike and was observed discontinuously for 54 meters. The Pink vein contains minor chalcopyrite mineralization occurring as disseminated and thin stringers. Minor amounts of malachite staining were observed.

Creek Vein — The Creek vein was traced for 150 meters along the side of a creek trending 040^{o}. The Creek vein is sporadically mineralized throughout, and ranges from 5 cm to 1 m wide, averaging 50 cm. Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite dissemination and small chalcopyrite stringers, as well as minor malachite staining.

In 1998 and 1999, assessment work, consisting of Landsat TM(optical) and JERS-1(radar) image studies and structural interpretation, was carried out by Crest Geological Consultants.



SEGURO PROJECTS INC		
Key Property		
1996 Rock Sampling		
Scale: As shown	*NTS*: 94K/11W	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Sep 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 6
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		

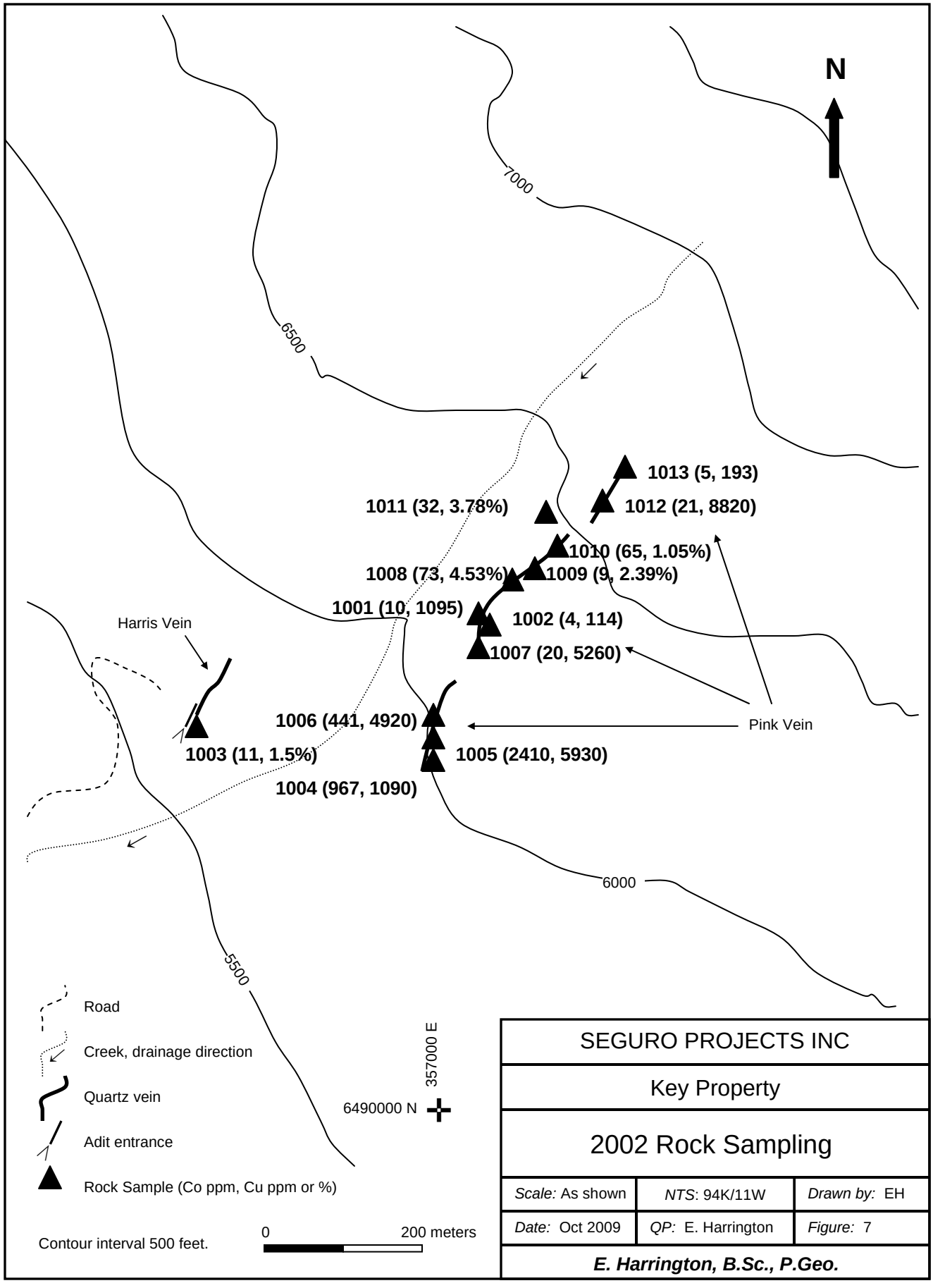
It was concluded that post-mineralization northwest-trending faults may have truncated several veins. If that structural interpretation is correct, there may be several areas in the vicinity of the Eagle, Magnum, and Neil veins that contain more vein structures with accompanying copper mineralization.

In 2002, Senator Minerals Inc carried out a work program designed to locate and sample the Pink vein and its extensions to confirm the presence of cobalt mineralization, to trace the length of the vein, and to test the theory that cobalt mineralization in area veins may be related to elevation. Lower priority objectives included the location and tracing of the Harris vein and an investigation of possibly accessible underground workings on that vein outside of the main underground development associated with the Eagle vein.

Two select and ten rock chip samples were collected from the Pink vein and its presumed extensions (Figure 7 and Appendix A). One select sample was taken from the entrance to an adit, at 1,722 meters of elevation, which accesses the Harris vein. Five of thirteen samples returned copper values over 10,000 ppm. These five samples were each re-analyzed by ore grade CU–aqua regia/AA, yielding percent-copper values. Results and descriptions follow:

The main objective of the 2002 program was realized by the identification of a correlation between cobalt mineralization and elevation, with all significant cobalt values coming from elevations of less than 6,000 feet (1,828 meters). Copper exploration potential of the Pink vein extension was also confirmed, with 12 samples taken along the 500-meter sampled length of the vein returning copper values ranging from 114 ppm to 4.53% (45,300 ppm).

The secondary objective of identifying underground workings on the Harris vein was also realized.



SEGURO PROJECTS INC		
Key Property		
2002 Rock Sampling		
Scale: As shown	*NTS*: 94K/11W	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Oct 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 7
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		

6.0 ECONOMIC and GENERAL ASSESSMENT

The principal target on the Key Property is vein-style copper mineralization. The Eagle vein, a northeast trending vertically-dipping quartz- carbonate shear, has been explored by underground development over a strike length of approximately 1,220 meters and a depth of 460 meters. Mineralization on the Eagle vein consists of semi-massive to locally massive chalcopyrite within quartz-carbonate veins. Minor amounts of bornite, malachite, and azurite have been observed locally.

In 1970, MacDonald Consultants Ltd completed a Feasibility Study, which was complemented a year later by an Evaluation Report done by Chapman, Wood & Griswold Ltd.

MacDonald Consultants Ltd used a cut-off grade of 1.5% Cu over a minimum width of 1.5 meters (5 feet) and reserves were classified into proven, probable, and possible ore by applying the performance standards of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, 1969. The grade of "possible" ore reserves was undetermined but was expected to be in the grade-range of "probable" reserves. As there was no geological reason to expect the immediate termination of the Eagle vein with depth, further tonnage in these blocks was believed to be possible.

Table 3: MacDonald Consultants – Estimated Reserves

Category	Tons	Copper (%)
Proven	1,007,362	3.56
Probable	562,322	3.18
Sub-total	1,569,684	3.42
Possible	439,260	undetermined
Total	**2,008,944**	

Chapman, Wood, and Griswold used a cut-off grade of 2.0% Cu over a minimum mining width of 1.2 meters (4 feet). Reserves were classified as semi-proven, probable, and possible.

Table 4: Chapman, Wood, and Griswold – Estimated Reserves

Category	Tons	Copper (%)
Semi-proven	1,233,700	3.43
Probable	142,000	2.92
Sub-total	1,375,700	3.38
Possible	750,000	undetermined
Total	**2,125,700**	

Production was planned but never commenced, due to adverse economic and political conditions in the mid-1970s.

The calc-silicate Harris vein is hosted by fine-grained limey argillaceous rocks. The vein is fault controlled, and roughly parallels a gabbroic dike located approximately 30 meters to the east. The calc-silicate veining ranges from 0.5 to 3 meters in width, and has been exposed by underground work for a distance of 118 meters. Access to the underground exposure of the Harris vein is provided by a 30-meter adit through unmineralized meta-sediments.

Chalcopyrite mineralization occurs as large blobs, thin veinlets, or disseminations. Malachite occurs in varying amounts throughout the vein, but is most evident in the vein's surface exposure. No significant cobalt values were returned from the 2009 rock sampling program.

At a current estimated cost of $5,000/meter, the appraised replacement cost of historical development work on the Eagle and Harris veins, which totals over 2,790 meters, is over CAN$15 million. The extensive underground workings will give the Key Property a significant cost and feasibility advantage when exploration and development are initiated, and capital cost savings are realized.

In addition to these areas of advanced exploration and development, there are other veins of interest on the Key property, including the Creek, and Pink veins. These veins occur in geological settings similar to the Eagle vein.

The Pink vein has potential for copper and also cobalt. The 1996 rock sampling program returned up to 1.73% copper over 1 meter, while the 2002 sampling program confirmed the presence of anomalous cobalt below the 1,829-meter (6,000-feet) level, with three samples returning values ranging of 967 ppm, 2,410 ppm, and 441 ppm respectively. Copper values from chip sampling, ranging from 114 ppm to 45,300 ppm (4.53%), were obtained along the 500-meter sampled length of the Pink vein.

7.0 OBJECTIVES and SCOPE of WORK

The objectives of reported assessment work were to investigate the extent of the unreported underground work on the Harris vein and to confirm historically reported copper values in surface mineralization through underground rock sampling.

Rock samples were to be analyzed geochemically by an assay lab, and electronically in the field using a hand-held NITON X-ray Fluorescence ("XRF") analyzer.

7.1 Rock Chip Geochemical Sampling

In 2009, the writer and Jan Bevelander, geotechnician, 23511 Dyke Road, Richmond, BC, carried out an underground sampling program of the Harris vein (Figure 6 and Appendix B). Rock samples were taken across the entire width of the of the Harris vein, along the 118-meter exposed length of the vein, at approximately 10-meter intervals.

Twenty-one chip samples were taken returning geochemically-derived copper values ranging from 0.004% to 6.16%. Four samples returned values between 0.5% and 0.99% copper, and five samples returned greater than 1% copper (1.095%, 1.634%, 2.57%, 5.97%, and 6.16%). At the southern end of the Harris vein, sample 177432 was taken from the surface exposure of the vein, which is approximately 6 meters above the level of the Harris adit. The elevation difference increases towards the north.

Table 5: 2009 Harris Vein Rock Sampling

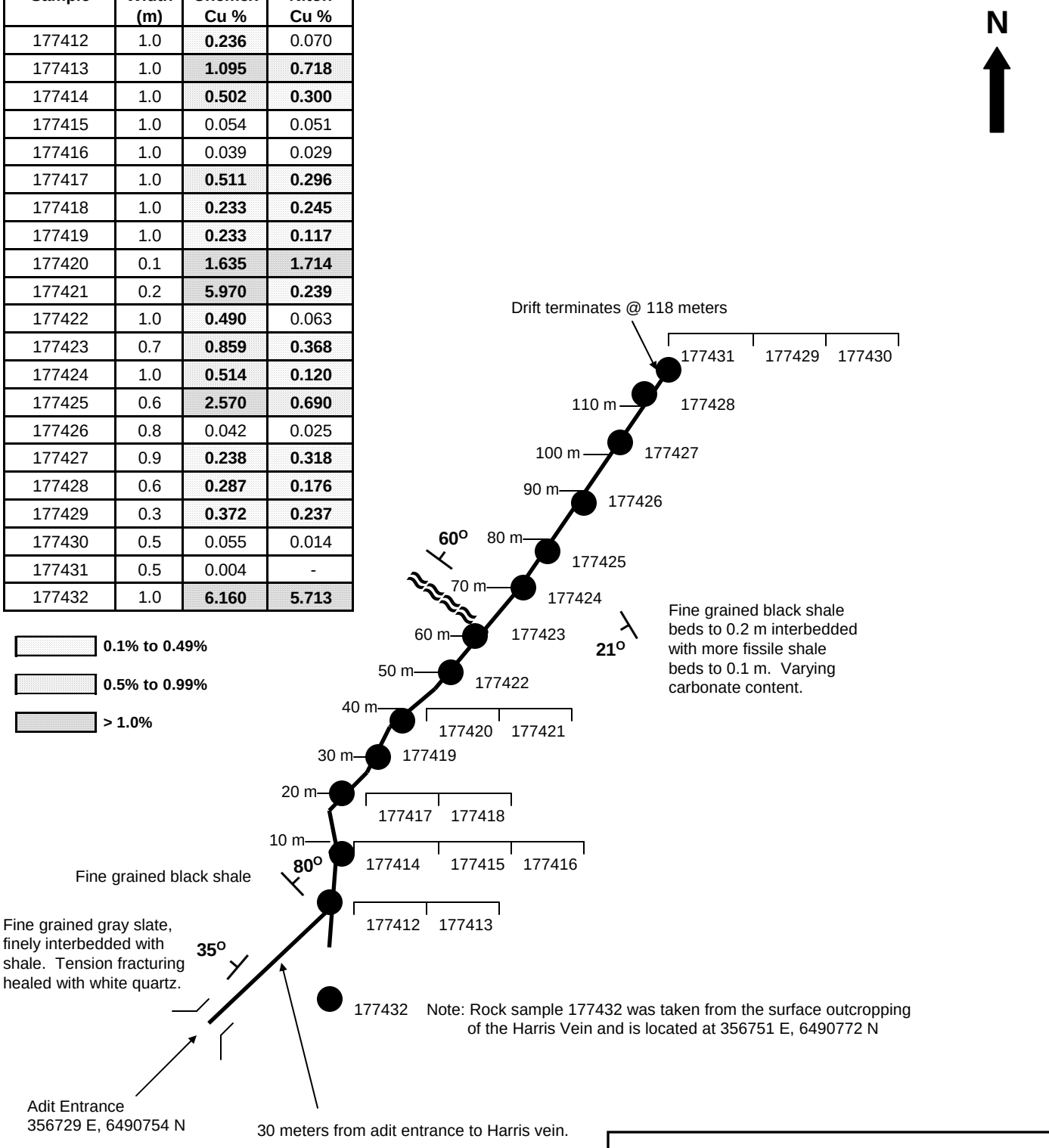
Sample	Location	Width (m)	Copper %	Description
177412	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+00 meters	1.00	0.236	White to gray quartz in gray slate. Slate shows quartz-healed fractures. Chalcopyrite 1%, pyrite 3-4%, minor carbonate. Light-brown opaque material (siderite?). Green copper oxide staining.
177413	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+00 meters	1.00	1.095	White quartz in strongly calcareous gray slate. Chalcopyrite 2-3% with green copper oxide.
177414	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+10 meters	1.00	0.502	White quartz with minor calcite in gray slate. Chalcopyrite blebs 1-2%, pyrite 2-3%.
177415	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+10 meters	1.00	0.054	Strongly calcareous white quartz in fine black to dark-gray calcareous slate/shale. Chalco <1%, pyrite 1-2%, hematite staining.
177416	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+10 meters	1.00	0.039	Weakly to moderately calcareous white quartz veining in gray to black fine grained limey slate. Chalco <1%, pyrite 1-2%. Sharp-edged rock fragments in quartz.
177417	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+22 meters	1.00	0.511	White quartz with minor carbonate in black fine-grained weakly calcareous slate. Chalco <1% with green malachite.
177418	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+22 meters	1.00	0.233	White quartz with moderate carbonate in black weakly calcareous slate. Chalco <1%.
177419	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+30 meters	1.00	0.233	White quartz with minor carbonate in dark-gray to black limey slate. Chalcopyrite <1%.
177420	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+37 meters	0.60	1.635	White to gray quartz in limey black slate. Pyrite 1% with red hematite crusts. Chalco <1% in quartz along slate contacts.
177421	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+37 meters	0.20	5.970	White quartz with minor carbonate in black limey slate. Chalco <1%, pyrite <1%.
177422	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+52 meters	1.00	0.490	White quartz with moderately strong carbonate in black limey slate. Chalcopyrite <1%.

Sample	Location	Width (m)	Copper %	Description
177423	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+59 meters	0.70	0.859	White quartz with minor carbonate. Chalcopyrite 1% with green malachite staining.
177424	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+70 meters	1.00	0.514	White quartz with weak to moderate carbonate in black limey slate. Chalcopyrite <1%. Buff to orange opaque material (siderite?).
177425	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+78 meters	0.55	2.570	White quartz with calcite in black limey slate. Chalcopyrite 2%.
177426	Harris Vein Drift @ 0+92 meters	0.30	0.042	White quartz in weakly limey black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1%
177427	Harris Vein Drift @ 1+03 meters	0.90	0.238	White quartz in fine-grained black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1%.
177428	Harris Vein Drift @ 1+12 meters	0.60	0.287	White quartz in fine-grained black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1%.
177429	Harris Vein Drift @ 1+18 meters	0.25	0.372	White quartz in fine-grained moderately calcareous black slate. Chalcopyrite 1%.
177430	Harris Vein Drift @ 1+18 meters	0.50	0.055	Limey black slate/shale. Well fractured.
177431	Harris Vein Drift @ 1+18 meters	0.50	0.004	Limey black slate/shale. Well fractured.
177432	Harris Vein - Surface UTM 356729E, 6490754N	1.00	6.160	White quartz vein with strong localized hematite staining and green malachite staining. Chalco 3-4%, pyrite 2-3%. Weak to moderate carbonate.

In addition to the geochemical analyses carried out by ALS Chemex, Vancouver, BC ("Chemex"), rock chip samples from the 2009 sampling of the Harris vein were subjected to testing by a hand-held NITON X-ray Fluorescence ("XRF") analyzer. Due to the presence of considerable water in the Harris drift at the time of sampling, XRF analyses could be carried out only after the rock samples were taken, removed from underground, and dried. Four to five XRF readings were taken from each sample and averaged to give a final value.

NITON results were compared to Chemex results, and both are summarized in Figure 6 and Table 11. Chemex results ranged from 0.004% to 6.16% copper, while NITON results ranged from 0.014% to 5.713%.

Sample	Width (m)	Chemex Cu %	Niton Cu %
177412	1.0	**0.236**	0.070
177413	1.0	**1.095**	**0.718**
177414	1.0	**0.502**	**0.300**
177415	1.0	0.054	0.051
177416	1.0	0.039	0.029
177417	1.0	**0.511**	**0.296**
177418	1.0	**0.233**	**0.245**
177419	1.0	**0.233**	**0.117**
177420	0.1	**1.635**	**1.714**
177421	0.2	**5.970**	**0.239**
177422	1.0	**0.490**	0.063
177423	0.7	**0.859**	**0.368**
177424	1.0	**0.514**	**0.120**
177425	0.6	**2.570**	**0.690**
177426	0.8	0.042	0.025
177427	0.9	**0.238**	**0.318**
177428	0.6	**0.287**	**0.176**
177429	0.3	**0.372**	**0.237**
177430	0.5	0.055	0.014
177431	0.5	0.004	-
177432	1.0	**6.160**	**5.713**



SEGURO PROJECTS INC

Key Property

2009 Rock Sampling – Harris Vein

Scale: 1:1,000	94 K/11	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Oct 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 6

E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Table 6: Chemex/NITON Value Comparison

Copper Range	Number of Values Within Range	
	Chemex	NITON
< 0.1%	5	7
0.1-0.49%	7	10
0.5-0.99%	4	2
>1.0%	5	2

Anomalous copper values resulting from XRF analyses generally coincide with anomalous values resulting from Chemex's geochemical sampling.

8.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION and ANALYSIS

All rock samples taken during the 2009 exploration programs were shipped to ALS Chemex, Vancouver, BC. Chemex's sample processing is considered by the writer to be industry standard. Chemex is accredited to ISO/IEC 170235:2005 requirements. Chemex's processing and analyses consists of:

- Bar code log sample login;
- Weighing the received sample;
- Fine crushing – 70% <2mm;
- Crushing QC test;
- Split sample using a riffle splitter;
- Pulverizing – 85% <75 microns (um);
- Pulverizing QC test;
- ME-ICP41 – aqua regia digestion process resulting in 34 element values using inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES); and
- Cu-OG46 – an ore-grade aqua regia digestion re-assay process for samples returning copper value greater than 10,000 ppm.

The 2009 exploration program was carried out in an isolated location where only the writer and the assisting geo-technician could have access to rock samples taken. Upon returning to Fort Nelson, samples were in locked storage until packaged and delivered to ALS Chemex.

ALS Chemex assay sheets were signed by Colin Ramshaw, ALS Chemex Vancouver Laboratory Manager.

9.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Interpretations

The Key Property, formerly known as the Davis-Keays property, has been extensively explored, culminating in a positive feasibility study completed in 1970.

The MacDonald feasibility study is considered positive as it concluded that, "it is apparent that a gross operating profit of the [expected] magnitude justifies the additional capital expenditure....to bring the Property into production".

The Eagle vein hosts a high-grade vein-type copper deposit that will require underground mining, concentration of ore by flotation, and refining by smelting. Applying the performance standards of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, 1969, the proven-probable reserve was calculated as in excess of 100 million pounds of copper. However, no exploration has been conducted below the lowest underground level, and the possibility of locating additional reserves below this level is considered excellent.

At a current estimated cost of $5,000/meter, the appraised replacement cost of historical development work on the Eagle and Harris veins is over CAN$15 million.

The extensive underground workings will give the Key Property a cost and feasibility advantage when exploration and development are initiated. With over 2,970 meters of underground development completed, capital cost savings will be significant.

In addition to the areas of advanced exploration, other veins are of interest on the Key Property. These veins occur in similar geological settings to the Eagle vein, and further exploration work is warranted to assess their full potential.

With varying chalcopyrite content throughout the 118 meters of exposed vein, the Harris vein appears to have exploitation potential. Twenty-one chip samples taken from the 2009 sampling program returned copper values ranging from 0.004% to 6.16%. Four samples returned values between 0.5% and 0.99% copper, and five samples returned values of 1.095%, 1.634%, 2.57%, 5.97%, and 6.16% copper. Surface sampling from the 1996, 2002, and 2009 programs returned up to 7.73% over a width of 1 meter.

The 118-meter drift, which follows the vein underground, has not been directly described in available previous literature. The drift's size and length indicates that there was an expectation of accessing commercially viable copper ore. A three-hole drilling program in 1969 suggested that the vein might not be continuous at depth however further drilling along the vein was recommended (Campbell, 1970).

Because of the similarities shared by many of the mineralized veins in the area, cobalt exploration potential can now be expanded to other veins. Based on the presence of cobalt at lower elevations of the Pink vein, there is some chance of encountering cobalt when the Eagle and Harris veins are explored at greater depths, thus adding to the overall exploration potential of the Key Property.

9.2 Conclusions

The Key Property hosts a potentially economic vein-type copper or copper-cobalt deposit for the following reasons:

- Extensive development work has been carried out on the Eagle vein and, as a result of a feasibility study, a proven-probable non-NI 43-101-compliant reserve of over 100 million pounds of copper has been defined;
- The probability of finding additional copper reserves below the lowest underground level on the Eagle vein is believed to be excellent;
- The possibility of finding cobalt below the lowest underground level on the Eagle vein has been raised through observation of results from similar veins at lower elevations;
- Additional exploration potential exists with other known copper and copper-cobalt mineral occurrences on the Property, specifically on the Harris and Pink veins;
- Useful development work on the Property has an appraised value of over CAN$15 million, which directly lowers the capital cost commitment by the same amount; and
- Other significant exploration/exploitation opportunities exist in the general area, and development of the Key Property might be aided by the effect of exploration and development of other mineral deposits in the area.

10.0 STATEMENT of COSTS

Project preparation:						
	Hours	23.75	80.00	1,900.00	$	
	Purchases	613.04		613.04		2,513.04
Mobe/demobe:		Time				
	Geologist (EH)	2 days	650.00	1,300.00		
	Geotechnician (JB)	2 days	475.00	950.00		
	Vehicle			2,094.37		
	Helicopter			6,920.00		11,264.37
Accommodation & food		12 mandays	125.00	1,500.00		
Communications (Sat phone & LD)				176.00		
Supplies				330.00		
Shipping				35.00		
Rentals (Niton Analyzer)		7 days	375.00	2,625.00		
Assays & analysis		21 samples	42.67	896.00		5,562.00
On site:	Geologist (EH)	5 days	650.00	3,250.00		
	Geotechnician (JB)	5 days	475.00	2,375.00		5,625.00
Technical Report						2,200.00
						27,164.41
Admin, incl Contractor overhead and profit						2,716.44
Sub-total					$	29,880.85
5% G.S.T. R#13849 1303						1,494.04
				TOTAL	**C$**	**31,374.89**

Tenure	**Claim**	**Expense per Claim**
510255	-	6,371.78
510739	KEY1	2,023.67
510740	KEY2	2,023.72
510741	KEY3	3,586.02
510808	KEY X	404.79
510809	KEY Y	404.64
510810	NUCO 1	404.40
519544	KEY	10,118.46
519545	KEY 1	10,113.09
519546	KEY 3	5,257.60
	Total	**$40,708.47**

Work expense as per submitted "Statement of Costs" = $ 31,374.89
Debited PAC amount = $ 9,334.47
Applied work value (as per Event Number ID 4332468) = $ 40,708.47

11.0 REFERENCES

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Edward Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.
3476 Dartmoor Place, Vancouver, BC, V5S 4G2
Tel: (604) 437-9538 Email: eh.harrington.geo@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Edward D. Harrington, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 1971.
2. I am a Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #23328.
3. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over twenty years in Canada, the western United States, the Sultanate of Oman, Mexico, Australia, and Argentina.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association as defined in NI 43-101, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of the assessment report titled "Assessment Report on the Key Property (510255, 510739 (Key1), 510740 (Key2), 510741 (Key3), 510808 (KeyX), 510809 (KeyY), 510810 (Nuco 1), 519544 (Key), 519545 (Key 1), and 519546 (Key 3)), Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada" and dated 12 November 2009 (the "Assessment Report")

Dated this 12th day of November 2009

Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX A

Rock Sample Data

1992 Rock Sampling

Sample #	Type	Width (m)	Copper (%)
12207	Dump	-	24.32
12208	Chip	1.2	7.04
12209	Panel	$1.0m^2$	5.75
12210	Dump	-	9.87

1996 Harris Vein Rock Sampling

Sample #	Type	Width (m)	Copper (%)	Description
17106	Chip	1.0	3.07	Quartz vein with chalcopyrite in large globs (4 cm) and stringers. Malachite staining is abundant.
17107	Chip	1.0	3.74	Adjacent to 17106
17108	Chip	1.0	7.49	20 ft. below above samples. Quartz vein with chalcopyrite in large globs (4 cm) and stringers. Abundant malachite staining.
17109	Chip	1.0	7.73	Adjacent to 17108.
17110	Chip	0.6	0.87	Adjacent to 17109. Sheared shale adjacent to quartz vein. Surface stained with malachite.
17111	Chip	1.0	1.94	20 ft. below 17108-17110. Quartz vein with chalcopyrite and malachite staining.
17112	Chip	0.4	2.27	Adjacent to 17111.
17113	Chip	1.0	0.33	80 ft. below 17111-17112. Quartz vein with minor chalcopyrite + malachite. Angular fragments of dolomite + shale.
17114	Chip	1.0	0.02	Adjacent to 17113.

1996 Pink Vein Rock Sampling

Sample #	Type	Width (m)	Copper (%)	Description
17116	Chip	1.0	0.29	Quartz vein adjacent to diabase dike. Minor chalcopyrite and malachite staining.
17117	Chip	1.0	0.03	Adjacent to 17116.
17120	Chip	0.5	1.73	Quartz vein adjacent to diabase dike. Contains chalcopyrite in small blebs and disseminated. Malachite staining is present.
17121	Chip	1.3	1.72	Same as 17120.
17122	Chip	1.0	1.27	Quartz vein with angular fragments of shale. Minor chalcopyrite. Malachite staining.

1996 Creek Vein Rock Sampling

Sample #	Type	Width (m)	Copper (%)	Description
17115	Chip	0.6	0.22	Quartz vein with minor chalcopyrite and malachite staining.
17118	Chip	1.0	0.04	Quartz vein with ⟨1% chalcopyrite and malachite.
17119	Select	-	0.76	Quartz vein ~6 cm wide. Think chalcopyrite stringers with minor malachite staining

2002 Pink Vein Rock Sampling

Sample	Type	Copper %	Cobalt ppm	Description
1001	Chip 1.0 m	0.110	19	Massive quartz with vertical fractures and stringers of soft black fissile shale. Trace chalcopyrite and green patchy malachite stain. Minor vugs and brick-red hematite staining on fracture surfaces.
1002	Chip 1.0 m	0.014	4	Massive quartz with minor greasy looking contacts. Contacts with grey-green shale to east.
1003	Select	1.50	11	From dump at entrance to adit on Harris Vein at approx 5,650 feet (1,722 meters) elevation. Quartz with minor malachite staining, local massive pyrite and blebs of chalcopyrite. Fissile stringers of soft black shale. Local strong brecciation.
1004	Chip 1.0 m	0.110	967	On Pink vein at 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) elevation. White quartz with stringers of black shale. Minor chalcopyrite blebs and pink stain (cobalt bloom) on fracture surfaces. Vein orientation strike 082/dip 80SE.
1005	Select	0.593	2410	On Pink vein at 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) elevation. Selected vein material from blasted vein. White quartz with stringers of black shale. Minor chalcopyrite blebs and pink stain (Co bloom) on fracture surfaces. Vein orientation strike 082/dip 80SE.
1006	Chip. 1.0 m	0.492	441	On Pink vein at 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) elevation. White quartz with stringers and chunks of black shale. Blebs of chalcopyrite and green malachite staining on fracture surfaces.
1007	Chip 0.7 m	0.526	20	On probable Pink vein extension at 6,200 feet (1,890 meters) elevation. White quartz with banded gray quartz (possible multiple quartz floods) with black shale stringers and chunks showing quartz-filled fractures. Locally vuggy with brick-red hematite stain and minor malachite stain. Trace disseminations of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Vein strikes 035/dip vertical.
1008	Chip 1.0 m	4.53	73	On probable Pink vein extension at 6,275 feet (1,913 meters) elevation. Quartz with trace chalcopyrite blebs and minor malachite staining. Black shale stringers.
1009	Chip 1.0 m	2.39	9	On probable Pink vein extension at 6,380 feet (1,944 meters) elevation. White quartz vein with heavy malachite staining on fractures. Black shale blocks and stringers.
1010	Chip 1.0 m	1.05	65	On probable Pink vein extension at 6,420 feet (1,956 meters) elevation. White quartz with stringers and chunks of black shale. West contact with siliceous green slate. Trace blebs of chalcopyrite and pyrite, and green malachite staining on fracture surfaces. Locally vuggy with brick-red hematite staining.
1011	Select	3.78	32	Taken at 6,400 feet (1,950 meters) elevation.

Sample	Type	Copper %	Cobalt ppm	Description
				Quartz float material that was part of a train trending from the northeast and likely from the Pink vein. Local strong malachite stain. Trace (<0.5%) pyrite and chalcopyrite blebs. Stringers of black shale.
1012	Select	0.882	21	Taken on probable Pink vein extension at 6,600 feet (2,011 meters) elevation. Quartz vein material in siliceous green slate.
1013	Chip 1.0 m	0.019	5	20cm wide quartz vein at contact between black shale to west and siliceous grey-green slate to east.

APPENDIX B

Chemex Rock Sample Analyses

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.**
418 E 14TH ST
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7L 2N8

Finalized Date: 29-SEP-2009
Account: ILR

CERTIFICATE VA09095297

Project: HARRIS-KEY

P.O. No.:

This report is for 21 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 8-SEP-2009.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

E. HARRINGTON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES

To: **RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.**
ATTN: E. HARRINGTON
418 E 14TH ST
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7L 2N8

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Chemex
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To: **RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.**
418 E 14TH ST
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7L 2N8

Finalized Date: 29-SEP-2009
Account: ILR

Project: HARRIS-KEY

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09095297

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
177412		1.78	0.3	0.23	19	<10	10	<0.5	<2	3.78	<0.5	8	8	2360	3.12	<10
177413		1.82	0.4	0.19	91	<10	10	<0.5	<2	3.99	<0.5	36	7	>10000	2.96	<10
177414		0.96	0.7	0.03	39	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	12.55	<0.5	6	2	5020	4.57	<10
177415		1.28	<0.2	0.23	5	<10	10	<0.5	<2	8.37	<0.5	2	4	640	1.85	<10
177416		2.02	<0.2	0.22	6	<10	20	<0.5	<2	5.80	<0.5	2	5	386	1.66	<10
177417		1.50	0.3	0.14	10	<10	70	<0.5	<2	5.27	<0.5	4	4	5110	1.68	<10
177418		1.26	<0.2	0.47	6	<10	20	<0.5	<2	8.79	<0.5	3	5	2330	1.83	<10
177419		1.80	0.3	0.38	17	<10	20	<0.5	<2	7.28	<0.5	1	7	2330	1.49	<10
177420		1.22	0.5	0.74	44	<10	10	<0.5	<2	6.69	<0.5	9	7	>10000	3.02	<10
177421		1.78	1.9	0.37	266	<10	10	<0.5	3	4.51	<0.5	55	6	>10000	6.23	<10
177422		1.50	0.2	0.37	47	<10	10	<0.5	<2	5.40	<0.5	10	17	4900	1.71	<10
177423		2.16	0.6	0.74	29	<10	10	<0.5	<2	3.96	<0.5	9	12	8590	2.13	<10
177424		1.08	0.3	0.11	119	<10	10	<0.5	<2	3.69	<0.5	31	7	5140	2.41	<10
177425		1.98	1.1	0.17	125	<10	10	<0.5	8	6.57	<0.5	34	5	>10000	3.63	<10
177426		1.96	<0.2	0.29	17	<10	20	<0.5	2	6.21	<0.5	8	8	419	1.78	<10
177427		2.84	0.3	0.64	23	<10	10	<0.5	<2	7.60	<0.5	6	6	2380	2.67	<10
177428		1.70	0.4	0.18	12	<10	20	<0.5	<2	4.19	<0.5	6	8	2870	2.56	<10
177429		1.66	0.4	0.30	29	<10	20	<0.5	4	6.54	<0.5	7	7	3720	4.64	<10
177430		1.80	0.2	1.43	21	10	20	0.7	4	4.13	<0.5	14	12	553	3.26	<10
177431		1.82	<0.2	1.51	20	10	30	0.8	6	3.49	<0.5	29	11	37	2.29	<10
177432		1.68	1.5	0.09	91	<10	10	<0.5	<2	4.00	<0.5	11	4	>10000	7.28	10

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To: **RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.**
418 E 14TH ST
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7L 2N8

Finalized Date: 29-SEP-2009
Account: ILR

Project: HARRIS-KEY

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09095297

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
177412		<1	0.10	<10	1.39	283	<1	0.04	34	7180	27	2.63	3	7	51	<20
177413		<1	0.13	<10	2.19	268	<1	0.04	61	790	13	2.44	5	12	47	<20
177414		<1	0.02	10	7.47	912	<1	0.04	42	120	21	3.49	4	30	182	<20
177415		<1	0.10	10	5.06	714	<1	0.04	7	500	4	0.55	<2	12	153	<20
177416		<1	0.15	10	3.37	491	<1	0.04	6	1440	4	0.88	<2	12	100	<20
177417		2	0.09	<10	2.69	397	<1	0.04	7	340	12	1.11	17	9	87	<20
177418		<1	0.10	10	5.89	769	<1	0.04	7	180	20	0.54	<2	8	139	<20
177419		<1	0.09	10	4.95	518	<1	0.04	4	4540	2	0.39	<2	12	101	<20
177420		<1	0.11	10	4.66	466	<1	0.04	57	940	4	2.09	2	38	103	<20
177421		1	0.13	<10	2.78	343	<1	0.04	141	1220	6	5.95	4	5	69	<20
177422		<1	0.06	10	3.48	449	<1	0.04	35	1940	<2	0.71	<2	11	149	<20
177423		<1	0.20	<10	2.57	395	<1	0.03	25	2910	6	1.41	<2	13	66	<20
177424		<1	0.06	<10	2.06	323	<1	0.04	61	540	40	1.77	4	10	47	<20
177425		<1	0.08	<10	3.69	584	<1	0.03	93	2230	12	2.67	6	20	117	<20
177426		<1	0.18	10	3.46	758	<1	0.02	11	2310	11	0.80	<2	17	99	<20
177427		<1	0.09	10	4.75	915	<1	0.04	19	540	6	0.62	<2	8	157	<20
177428		<1	0.12	10	2.21	591	1	0.04	16	1530	27	2.00	3	8	60	<20
177429		1	0.18	<10	3.38	938	<1	0.02	15	440	20	4.84	<2	7	62	<20
177430		1	0.37	<10	3.04	487	1	0.01	27	420	23	2.78	5	4	60	<20
177431		1	0.45	10	2.98	409	1	0.01	28	480	24	1.53	3	5	53	<20
177432		1	0.06	<10	2.13	448	1	0.02	42	620	8	3.63	8	14	41	<20

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Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Cu-OG46
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Cu
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.001
177412		<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	2	
177413		<0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	3	1.095
177414		<0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	2	
177415		<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	3	
177416		<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	<2	
177417		<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	11	
177418		<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	3	
177419		<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	3	
177420		<0.01	<10	<10	12	<10	10	1.635
177421		<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	23	5.97
177422		<0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	3	
177423		<0.01	<10	<10	36	<10	4	
177424		<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	2	
177425		<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	16	2.57
177426		<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	7	
177427		<0.01	<10	<10	12	<10	9	
177428		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	5	
177429		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	8	
177430		<0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	21	
177431		<0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	5	
177432		<0.01	10	<10	6	<10	30	6.16