

**Geological and Geochemical Evaluation
Of the
Robson Gold Property**

**Bonanza Creek Area
Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia**

**NTS: 0920-02
Latitude 51° 1' 22" North, Longitude 122° 53' 08" West
UTM NAD 83: 5652360 mN 508020 mE**

By: J. Drobe, M.Sc, P.Geo

November 29, 2009

Contents

List of Figures.....	ii
List of Tables.....	ii
Summary.....	3
Introduction	4
Location and Access.....	4
Property.....	6
Physiography and Climate	7
History and Previous Work.....	7
Current Work.....	8
Regional Geology and Mineralization	9
Local Geology	10
Mineralization and Sampling.....	11
Discussion and Recommendations.....	14
References.....	15
Statement of Qualifications	16
Statement of Costs.....	17
Certificate of Analysis – Acme Labs.....	18

List of Figures

Figure -1: Location of the Robson Property	5
Figure -2: Access.	6
Figure -3: Regional Geology and Structure.....	10
Figure -4: Geology of the Robson Claim.....	13

List of Tables

Table 1: Drill Collars – Robson Vein	8
Table 2: Rock chip geochemistry samples and results.	11

Summary

The Robson Gold Property is located in the Lillooet mining district, about 25 kilometres north of the historic Bralorne mining camp. The prospect has been worked on since the early 20th century, and saw small-scale production in the mid-1940s. The property hosts one of numerous narrow, high-grade auriferous arsenopyrite veins in the Eldorado Mountain area, some of which have also seen some production from both underground workings and surface sluicing of gold-rich talus about the bedrock mineralization. The main showing is a 20-30 centimetre wide shear zone of semi-massive arsenopyrite and stibnite (with lesser galena and sphalerite) that strikes southwest and dips gently about 20-30 degrees to the northwest. Two adits were driven along the vein, but are collapsed. Of the 1200 feet of drilling done on the property, records exist for only the last five holes (500 feet) drilled in 1986. Several soil grids from the period 1975-1985 cover the claim and indicate anomalous gold over much of the area, including the high basin above the Robson vein. Work done in 2009 was aimed at determining the source of the anomalous soil samples, as well as getting better understanding of the potential for other Robson-style veins on the claim, which would be recessive and not easily mapped or sampled. A few samples of intense quartz-carbonate and chalcedonic stockwork were taken, but none returned high-grade gold assays. To date only material with significant arsenopyrite contains significant gold, and this material is limited to the Robson vein and sporadic float blocks in the two drainages that transect the claim.

Introduction

The Robson gold property has been the subject of sporadic exploration, and limited exploitation, since the early parts of the 20th century. Early prospectors following up gold placers and veins north from the Bridge River camp located numerous small, sulphide-rich (mostly arsenopyrite and stibnite) veins with significant gold and silver values. The Robson vein was one of these showings, with work peaking in the mid-1940s as a few tonnes of material was mined from the shallow-dipping, narrow vein and shipped out on horseback. Subsequent exploration efforts in the 1960s, 1970s, and again in the 1980s returned to the Robson vein for further sampling and drilling, as well as evaluated the potential for disseminated, large-tonnage mineralization to the south.

In all this work, no systematic mapping was ever undertaken that provided a clear geologic setting for the Robson vein, or the numerous other gold-rich sulphide veins scattered to the south on the high ridges, and which apparently give rise to the extensive and high-grade soil or talus fine anomalies to the south of the Robson claim. Currently no drawings or detailed maps of the adits or drilling (700 feet in 1939, and 500 feet in 1986) appear to exist, and their location is accurate at best to within several metres. Only the trench has been kept open and one drill collar marked with a stick. For this report, a complete inventory and review of historic reports back to 1913 was made, and existing data (mostly soil geochemistry) was re-plotted with corrected grid locations using the original assessment reports as reference. Also, a recent (2004) orthophoto was purchased and used to accurately locate outcrops in the field.

Location and Access

The Robson claim is accessed from the east from Lillooet via Highway 40, or from the south from Vancouver by driving north along Highway 99 to Pemberton (Figure 1).

Heading west from Lillooet, access is over Highway 40 to the 46 km marker, turning onto the Marshall Main and driving a further 35 km to reaching Tyaughton Creek and the Mud Creek main road, from where relatively new local logging roads provide westerly access through the property to the Nea Basin via the Bonanza Main logging road (Figure 2).

Heading north from Pemberton, access is via the Hurley forest service road to Bridge River, then following signs to Tyaughton Lake, and continuing north and west along Tyaughton Creek to the Mud Creek and Bonanza logging roads.

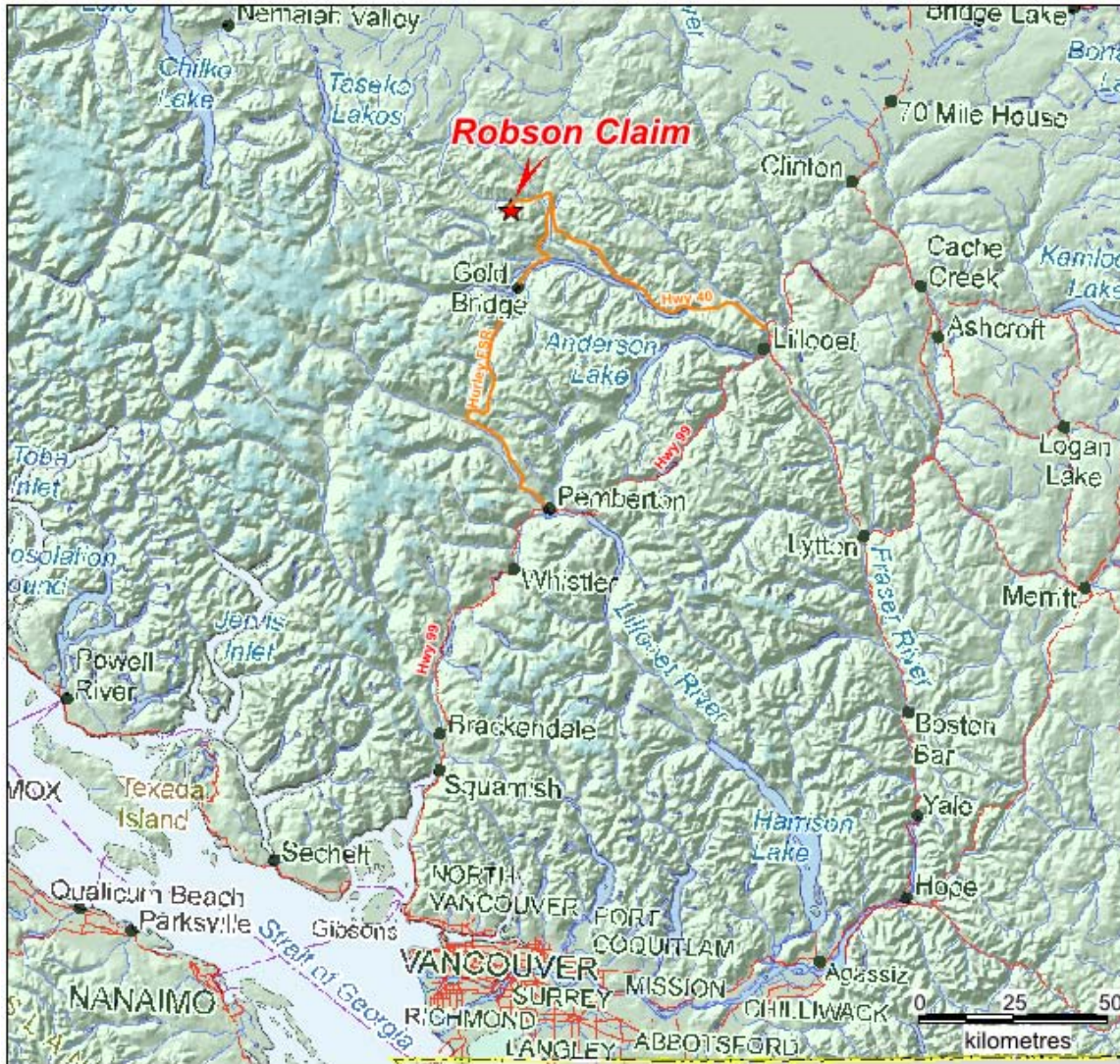


Figure 1: Location of the Robson Property

Late in 2005, Ainsworth Lumber extended the Bonanza Main logging road five kilometres west, terminating in the Nea Basin, several hundred metres west of the Robson surface workings, but not linked to the numerous existing exploration roads from the 1980s. Recently R. Durfeld of Durfeld Geological Management linked this road to the historic mining trail / road network by cutting about 200 metres of rough trail, suitable for quad use.

Helicopter access is available from Pemberton, with about an 0.8 round trip flying time. A landing pad would have to be prepared in advance, as the old mining roads are well grown over. A landing up on one of the high treeless ridges would be possible. The historic camp area is overgrown with 1-2 m high buckbrush and conifers.

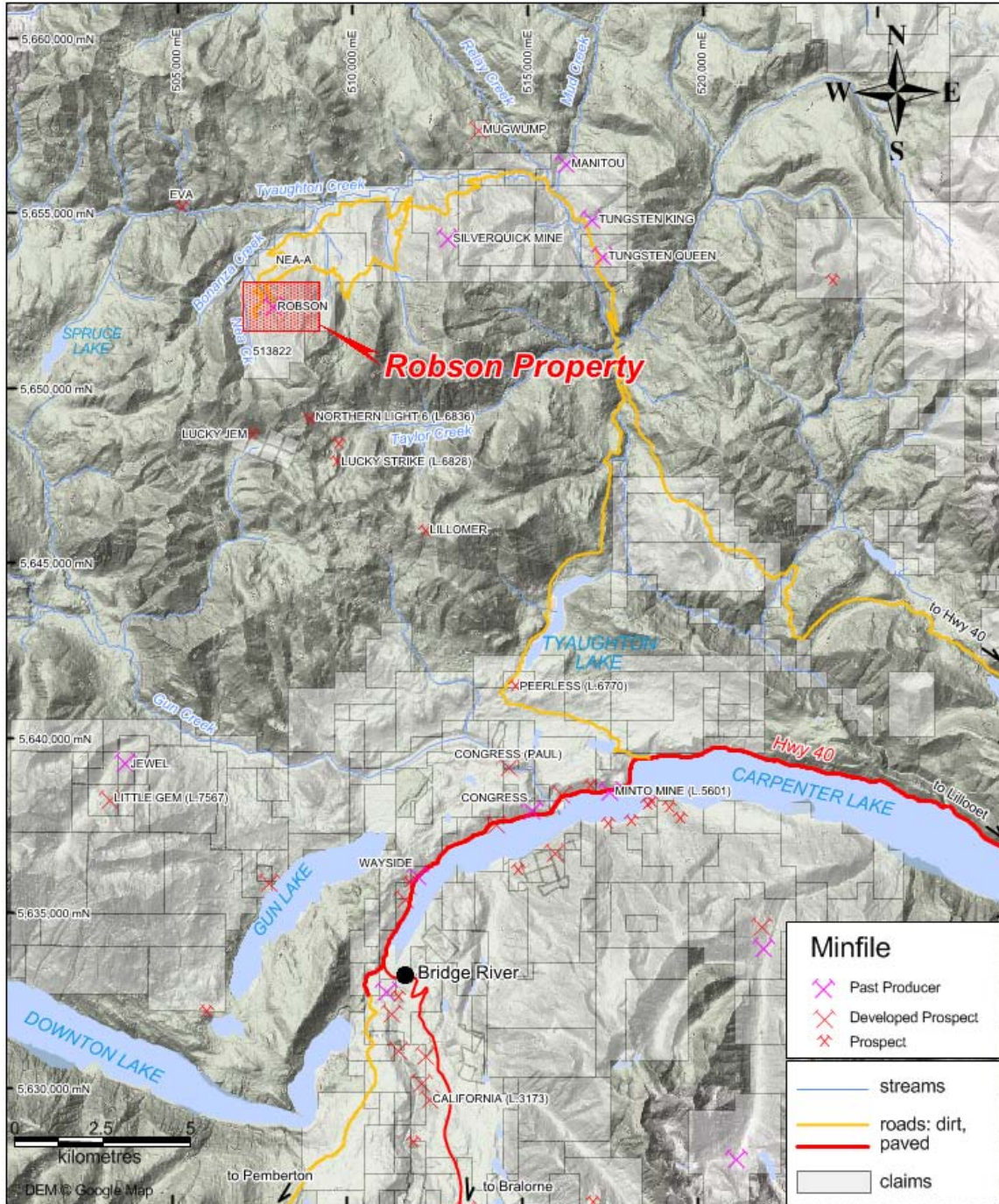


Figure 2: Access. Not all roads are shown, just the main ones to access the claim.

Property

The Robson property consists of a single mineral claim (#514957) of 305 hectares, owned by KR Shannon. The adjacent claims are unnamed claim #513822 (JM Stuart) to the south, and the Nea-A claim (R. Durfeld) to the north and east (see Figure 2). The property covers the northern half of 42 reverted Crown grants in the area (see AR05659).

Physiography and Climate

The project lies in the Chilcotin Ranges of the south-central British Columbia interior, just east of the Coast Mountains. Mean annual precipitation is 150 to 250 cm per year. Elevations range from 1600 m to 2300 m and snow can be expected anytime after September 15th. Ground surveys are most effective from late May to mid-October, whereas drilling can be conducted year round with the extra expense of snow removal. A reliable supply of water is readily available from Tyaughton Creek. The lower reaches of the property are covered by pine and fir forests that give way to alpine coniferous (pine-spruce-fir) to low lying alders, and then alpine grasses and flowers at about 1980 metres. South-facing slopes are covered with extensive alpine meadows, whereas the north facing slopes are mostly outcrop and scree.

History and Previous Work

Minister of Mines and Geological Survey of Canada (Cairnes, 1943) reports briefly describe work dating back to before 1912, when numerous gold-bearing sulphide veins in the Eldorado Mountain and Bonanza basin areas were initially prospected with sluicing and open trenches. The first reported work on the “Bonanza Creek claims” was in 1912 was by a “Mr Pearson”, who explored small arsenopyrite veins. By the 1930’s, the exploration in the area increased and numerous adits were driven along the arsenopyrite veins, in the Taylor (Lucky Strike, Northern Lights, Wild West), Eldorado (Lucky Jem), and Bonanza (Robson) basins.

Work in the Bonanza basin is described in the BC Minister of Mines 1933 annual report, where the ground sluicing work of Cooper Drabble is said to have concentrated on a “feldspathic belt probably over 1000 feet wide, which cuts diagonally through the quartz diorite, intrusions and sedimentaries”. This roughly north-trending dike was reported to have numerous small veins of arsenopyrite with gold, and was worked on both ends, though the northern end, where it is exposed in upper Hughes Creek, had the larger veins. One of these was described as about 0.86 m wide, with 12 cm of massive arsenopyrite in the hangingwall that assayed “2.40 oz/ton Au, 20.9 oz/ton Ag”. The vein is described as striking 190 dipping 40 west. Given its location high up on Hughes Creek, as well as the orientation, indicate it is a separate vein to the Robson vein, which was not discovered till about 1940.

First specific mention of work on the Robson vein is made in the Minister of Mines Annual report from 1940, where the original operators were listed as the J.G. Mining Company. Work on the property was conducted under an option agreement by Bralorne mines, who repaired an “old adit 70 feet long and extended it 130 feet; faced a second adit . . . advanced 40 feet . . . ; did considerable open-cut work and completed 700 feet of diamond drilling”. Cairnes (1943) summarized work done on the property up to 1939 as a 20 foot long adit from which the owners were shipping about 2 tons of ore a day on horseback. Reports indicate that, between 1939 and 1940, 34 tonnes produced 70 oz. of Au, 581 oz. of Ag, 425 lbs of Cu, and 5820 lbs of Pb (Christopher, 1985).

More systematic exploration on the claim began in 1967, when Bridge River United Mines Ltd. conducted geological mapping, geochemical sampling, trenching, and electromagnetic surveys, with the last work reported in 1969 (Christopher, 1985). The soil data from this period is not part of the current compilation.

Chevron Standard Ltd. continued exploration from 1975-1976 with geological mapping and soil grid sampling. The 1976 soil grid effectively covered the entire Robson claim block. Mutual Resources Inc. acquired the property in 1979 and began extensive road building and trenching, with geological mapping and geochemical sampling. The roads are still evident, albeit the cuts are covered with talus, but the location of the trenches is unknown, as they were never properly located on the maps provided with the assessment reports.

Mutual Resources then optioned the Bonanza basin property to Cinnabar Resources Ltd. in 1985, who conducted detailed geophysical and geochemical surveys over the areas with anomalous Au, Ag, As, and Sb values. The northern half of the detailed geochemical/geophysics grid lies within the Robson claim, but only cover about a quarter of the total area and curiously terminate right at the Robson trench, not extending to the north of the adits. During this work, three short (0.3m) channel samples from the Robson trench were taken and returned average values of 2.24 oz/ton Au and 29.3 oz/ton Ag.

The geochemical survey identified a highly anomalous, east-west zone where four adjacent samples averaged 2050 ppb Au over 75 metres; these lie south off the Robson claim, but similar-tenor (>1 g/t) albeit more sporadic anomalies were generated on the Robson claim in the upper basin of Hughes Creek. The width and direction of the bedrock mineralization responsible for this anomaly remains unknown, as for some reason it was never trenched.

Mutual returned to the property in 1986 to drill five holes totalling 152 metres (500 feet) on the Robson vein (Christopher, 1986); see Table 1. The first two holes were drilled in the footwall, south of the trench, and missed the vein; it looks as if they were targeting a vertical structure. The remaining holes were drilled in the hangingwall and intersected the shallow dipping (20-30 degrees) veins at shallow depths with poor recovery, but assayed 1.32 oz/ton Au over 2.6 feet (intersected the vein between the trench and the adit) and, down-dip, up to 0.104 oz/ton Au over ten feet (intersected below the level of the adit, and about 200 metres down-dip from the trench). Unfortunately, no detailed plans or sections of the drilling are provided in the report.

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	Length (ft)	Comments
CR-86-01	330	-45	101	all in barren hornfelsed sediments
CR-86-02	330	-80	104	all in barren hornfelsed sediments
CR-86-03	150	-60	54	intersected vein at 26'
CR-86-04	150	-75	160.6	intersected vein at 23'
CR-86-05	150	-60	80	same set-up as hole 4; vein at 29'

Table 1: Drill Collars – Robson Vein

Current Work

In 2009 two short trips were made to the Robson claim, as well as adjacent claims to aid in understanding the geology. These were the first trips to the property by the writer. In mid-September, two days were spent with Rudi Durfeld of Durfeld Geological Management traversing the Robson claim and the adjacent claims to the south and northeast. The Robson vein trench was examined, though no samples were taken from the Robson claim. Access was by truck via the new Bonanza Creek logging road and then hiking in.

In mid-October, the writer returned with a field assistant to try to locate workings described in the older assessment reports as well as determine the extent of sulphide veining south of the Robson vein. Access again was by truck, driving in from Bridge River. The weather on this visit, however, was very cold and snowy, with a few inches of snow covering the slopes and with deeper drifts in creeks. The creeks were also completely frozen and therefore less outcrop was available than under normal conditions. Five rock chip samples were taken from outcrops along the upper basin, and from Hughes and Knoll creeks. On this trip all mapping was done on a 2004 orthophoto, which greatly aided in determining where important structures were located.

Regional Geology and Mineralization

The Robson claim lies at the north end of the Bridge River complex, at a transitional zone between deformed late Paleozoic to mid-Mesozoic oceanic crust and island arc rocks to the south and gently folded sedimentary strata of Cretaceous age to the north. The Coast Plutonic Complex lies just to the west, and the prominent peaks and higher ridges in the area are underlain by an outlier Late Cretaceous – Early Tertiary pluton. The Bonanza Gold Project claims straddle from west to east several important northwest-trending, regional faults: the Eldorado thrust fault, leading north from the Bridge River area, and which thrusts Bridge River Complex rocks over the Upper Triassic Hurley Formation; and the Castle Peak normal fault (with dextral strike-slip component), which juxtaposes Cretaceous Silverquick continental shelf strata on the east against Triassic Hurley Formation marine sedimentary strata on the west, and passes north through the claims just east of Eldorado Mountain. This structure appears to be a western splay of or parallel structure to the regional Yalakom Fault. East of this latter fault mercury prospects are present, and west of it auriferous arsenopyrite veins are the dominate style of mineralization.

The east-west drainages of Taylor and Tyaughton creeks define a structural block across which the ubiquitous serpentized ultramafic units of the Bridge River complex sharply disappear from south to north. Another interesting regional feature is an apparent open, south plunging synform that closes around the Eldorado pluton. Sedimentary rocks east of Eldorado Mountain dip steeply west, then go to flat around the north side of the mountain, and then dip steeply east on the west side (west of Bonanza basin). The Eldorado pluton appears to be a sill in part intruded into the Hurley Formation siltstones.

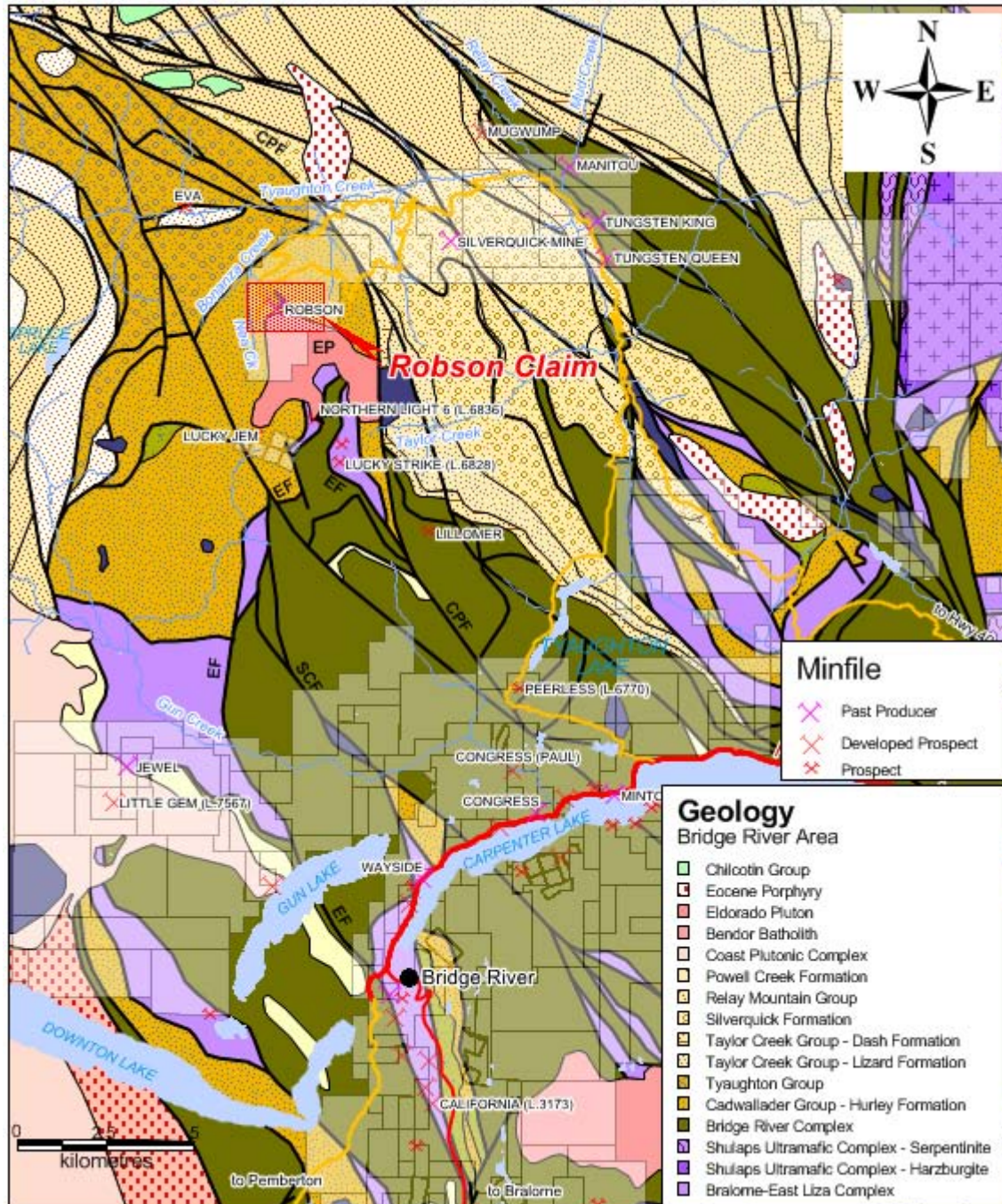


Figure 3: Regional Geology and Structure. CPF- Castle Peak fault, EF – Eldorado fault, SCF – Steep Creek fault; EP – Eldorado Pluton. Geology modified from Schiarizza et al. (1996).

Local Geology

Two units underlie the Robson claim (Figure 4): siltstone and minor sandstone of the Late Triassic Hurley Formation (unit uTrCHs), and Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary quartz diorite (LKTqd) and feldspar-hornblende porphyry (LKTfp) of the Eldorado pluton, dated at 67 Ma (Schiarizza et al., 1996).

The siltstones are everywhere heavily altered to rusty weathering biotite hornfels, with ubiquitous disseminated pyrite and lesser arsenopyrite. They are heavily fractured and generally do not form good outcrops with the claims, but rather form scree-covered slopes. In exposures along the mining roads, the siltstones show gentle folding and dip generally south.

The Eldorado pluton is present as both grey, unaltered, equigranular biotite-rich granodiorite and reddish-weathering hornblende-feldspar porphyry. The granodiorite forms blocky outcrops where it is fresh, and more fractured outcrops where it is affected by quartz-ankerite alteration along mostly north-south structures. The porphyry runs along the west contact of the pluton in a NNW direction and appears to be a border phase of the pluton.

The contact of siltstone and the intrusions is not exposed. It is tightly constrained on the eastern ridge, where the scree and subcrop change sharply across a cleft in the ridge. From there it seems to trend west into the Robson vein area, but the outcrops are limited to Knoll creek, where ankeritic alteration and fracturing is intense, to the extent that the exact contact is obscured. Similarly to the west in lower Hughes creek, the outcrops are sparse enough that the contact is not exposed, though can be traced to within a few metres. The western-most contact is entirely hidden by forest cover and scree.

Mineralization and Sampling

Within the intrusive rocks, two types of mineralization/alteration are present. Most widespread, but apparently structurally controlled, is rusty-weathering ankeritic alteration along corridors of mostly planar quartz-ankerite stockwork. Secondly, and usually superimposed on the ankerite zones, are zones of chalcedonic stockwork. These appear to be both vertical and relatively flat-lying in orientation.

The large ledge of outcrop at the head of the basin above Hughes creek, just south of the Robson claim boundary, is composed of an intense quartz-chalcedony stockwork within granodiorite, and dips 10-20 degrees to the south. This ledge strikes northeast onto the claim, and the veining appears to turn more vertical and east-striking at this end. The outcrop appears to have been worked in the past, with deep trenches removed, presumably along softer gossanous zones. A two-metre chip across the zone returned 242 ppb Au, and 0.13% As (Table 2).

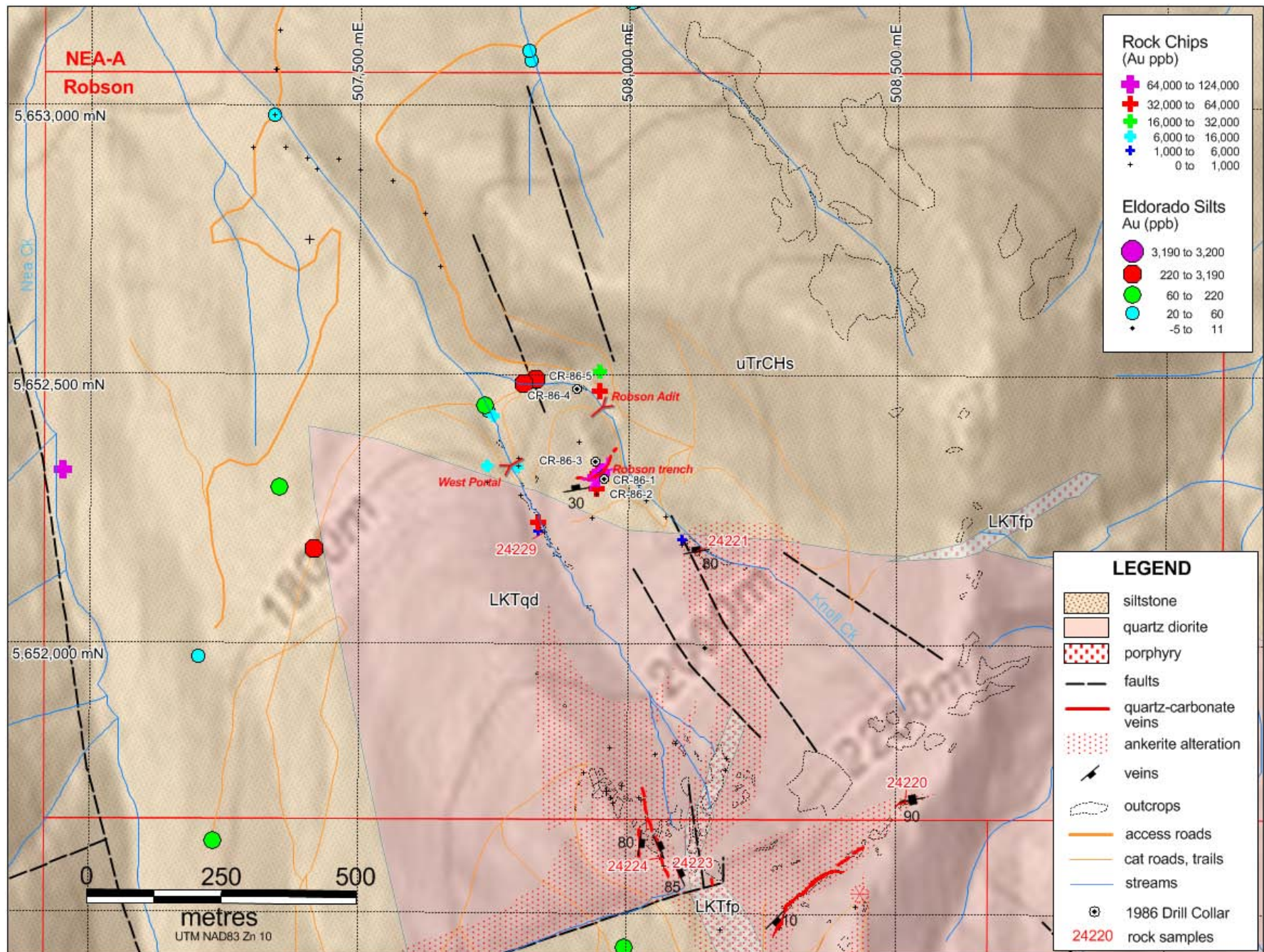
Sample No.	Length (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)
24220	2	508518	5651709	2258	241.8	0.6	1272.3	121.5	410
24221	1	508129.7	5652174	1936	1.4	0.1	7.6	2	30
24223	1	508069.8	5651588	2174	4.7	-0.1	83.3	7.4	170
24224	1	508064.8	5651605	2174	4.4	-0.1	82	9.2	280
24229	1	507844	5652207	1852	12.4	0.1	53.3	1.7	-10

Table 2: Rock chip geochemistry samples and results. Samples were processed at Acme Labs, Vancouver, by Clarence Leong (BC Certified Assayer): samples were crushed, and a 250g split pulverized to -200 mesh, Aqua Regia digestion on 15g aliquot, ICP-MS analysis (method code 1DX15).

At least three similar, but narrower (1m) silicic and gossanous structures occur 500 metres to the west; these trend north and NNW and dip steeply east. Samples across these structures just south the claim, where they are most accessible, returned only

about 20 ppb Au. About 200 metres southeast of the Robson vein, up Knoll creek, similar structures trend ENE and dip steeply north, but the one that was sampled returned insignificant gold values.

A traverse down Hughes creek failed to locate any veins, despite numerous high-grade float samples having been taken there. The outcrops were all fresh to rusty-weathering granodiorite showing weak endoskarn alteration and some disseminated pyrite. A single sample from an outcrop with sparse arsenopyrite veining and a trace of native copper did not return significant gold values.



Discussion and Recommendations

To date, the only mineralization sampled on the Robson claim that has returned significant gold is semi-massive arsenopyrite-stibnite-quartz-carbonate veins, typified by the Robson vein as exposed in the trench, as well as numerous grab samples of sulphide-rich material (mostly float) taken from the adjacent creeks by previous workers (see Figure 4). The gold grade is most related to the amount of arsenopyrite present. The resource potential of the Robson vein has only been tested with three short holes, and remains open along strike and to depth.

The intense quartz-chalcedony±carbonate stockwork outcrops at the head of the basin probably have adjacent parallel arsenopyrite-rich structures, but this material is recessive and most appears to have been removed by earlier workers. Only vestiges of arsenopyrite-bearing veinlets were preserved in the resistant outcrop. The snow cover at the time of the most recent visit precluded observing the bordering structures on these zones, as well as mapping any sulphide-rich exposures in the two creeks.

There is one reference to chalcedonic veining having significant gold, as reported by Christopher (1985): “type B chalcedonic quartz veined area in Trench 3 is reported . . . to run 1.54 ounces of gold per ton from 300-305 meters”, but unfortunately the location was never confirmed in subsequent work, nor does a map of the trenches exist, and consequently the location can only be guessed at. We do not know which of the extensive cat road trenches of Mutual Resources is Trench 3, though the 2nd road down from the crest of ridge does intersect the southwest strike extension of the prominent chalcedonic stockwork ledge that crops out at the top of the Hughes/Knoll creek basin at about 300 metres from its southern end (see southern edge of Figure 4).

The work that is necessary next field season is to hand-trench along and perpendicular to the edges of the siliceous zones to determine if there is recessive auriferous sulphide mineralization hidden beneath the talus. This trenching will also allow to more accurately determine the orientation of the structures. Prior to and during the trenching, the numerous small outcrops on the steep Hughes Creek basin slopes, which were inaccessible in the snow-covered visit, should be mapped at 1:2500 scale using the 2004 orthophoto, with an effort made to locate more siliceous zones for trenching.

Once an accurate mapping of auriferous veins is complete, then the targets can be ranked and prepared for a drill program. As noted above, the Robson vein itself is a drill-ready target, to date only poorly drill-tested, but may not be the largest vein on the property. If the trenching and vein mapping does not expose any better veins, then it is recommended that at least the Robson vein be drilled in 50 metre step-outs from the trench exposure of the vein. It should be drilled at least 500 metres down-dip to test for any significant changes in size, grade, or mineralogy with depth.

References

British Columbia Department of Mines:

Minister of Mines Annual Reports:

1913, pp. 266-270 (William M. Brewer)

1933, pp. 268, 269 (George A. Clothier)

1940, p. 59

Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources Annual Reports:

1967, p. 129

1968, p. 161

Exploration in British Columbia:

1975, pp. 118, 119

1976, pp. 130, 131

1979, p. 194

Cairnes, C.E. (1943): Geology and Mineral Deposits of Tyaughton Lake Map-Area, British Columbia: Geological Survey of Canada Paper 43-15.

Christopher, Peter (1985): Bonanza Basin Property, Lillooet Mining Division, Eldorado Mountain Area, report for Cinnabar Resources Ltd by TRM Engineering, B.C. Assessment Report 14428, dated October 11, 1985.

Christopher, Peter (1986): Diamond Drilling Program, Bonanza Basin Property, Lillooet Mining Division, Eldorado Mountain Area, report for Cinnabar Resources Ltd, by Peter Christopher & Associates Inc., B.C. Assessment Report 14428, dated October 11, 1985.

Ng, M., and Arscott, D. (1975): Canadian Gold Project – Eldorado Mountain, Geological Mapping and Geochemical Survey, 1975 Program, B.C. Assessment Report 5659, dated September 30, 1975.

Scott, Graham H. (1980): Mutual Resources Limited, Bonanza Basin Project, Bulldozer Trenching and Sapling Programme, unpublished report dated July 1980.

Schiarizza, P., Gaba, R. G., Glover, J. K., Garver, J. I. and Umhoefer; P. J. (1996): Geology and Mineral Occurrences of the Taseko - Bridge River Area; Geological Survey of British Columbia, Bulletin 100.

Statement of Qualifications

I, John Drobe, P. Geo, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Chief Geologist by:

Corriente Resources Incorporated
#520 – 800 West Pender Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2V6
Phone: 604-687-0449 / Fax: 604-687-0827 / E-mail:
jdrobe@corriente.com

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from University of British Columbia in 1987 and a Master of Science degree in Geology from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario in 1991.
3. I have been a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1992.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1991, and have been involved in mineral exploration for base and precious metals continuously since 1994.
5. This report is based on visits I made to the Robson property in September and October of 2009, for a total of five (5) days, as well as data compilation in August-October, 2009.
6. I am author of this report and verify the costs as reported as being true.

Submitted by:



John Drobe, M.Sc., P. Geo.
November 29, 2009.



Statement of Costs

Labour

Geologist, John Drobe	
August – October, 10 days @ \$480/day	\$ 4,800.00
Field assistant, Steve Lehman, 3 days @ \$346.50/day	\$ 1039.40

Accommodation

September trip, 2 persons, 2 nights	\$ 383.56
October trip, 2 persons, 3 nights	\$ 363.94

Meals

September trip, 2 persons	\$ 171.59
October trip, 2 persons	\$ 200.00

Vehicle Costs

September trip	\$ 321.92
October trip, J. Drobe	\$ 537.83
October trip, truck rental Steve Lehman, 420 km @ \$0.90	\$ 415.80

Orthophoto

	\$ 229.25
--	-----------

Assay Costs – 5 samples @ \$21/ea

	\$ 105.00
--	-----------

Report Writing – 3 days at \$480/day

	\$ 1,440
--	----------

TOTAL

	\$ 9,968.29
--	--------------------

Certificate of Analysis – Acme Labs



1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Corriente Resources Inc.**
520 - 800 W. Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6C 2V6 Canada

Submitted By: John Drobe
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: October 20, 2009
Report Date: October 30, 2009
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN09005068.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: ELDORADO
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 11

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	11	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1DX2	11	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: Corriente Resources Inc.
520 - 800 W. Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6C 2V6
Canada

CC:



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
 1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
 Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Corriente Resources Inc.**
 520 - 800 W. Pender St.
 Vancouver BC V6C 2V6 Canada

Project: ELDORADO
 Report Date: October 30, 2009

Page: 2 of 2 Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN09005068.1

Method	WGHT	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	
024219	Rock	1.39	0.2	30.6	1.4	13	<0.1	4.5	3.3	385	1.03	249.5	0.1	28.1	0.3	55	<0.1	11.9	<0.1	29	2.24
024220	Rock	2.25	0.6	25.2	121.5	73	0.6	4.9	3.0	168	1.80	1272	0.3	241.8	0.3	59	0.8	59.1	<0.1	21	0.10
024221	Rock	1.80	1.4	12.4	2.0	40	0.1	6.4	5.2	441	2.57	7.6	0.4	1.4	0.4	48	<0.1	1.9	<0.1	70	1.73
024222	Rock	1.67	1.1	41.6	5.1	48	0.1	25.4	9.8	571	2.78	352.0	0.6	7.2	0.9	192	0.1	3.0	0.3	54	5.55
024223	Rock	1.64	2.1	27.9	7.4	38	<0.1	15.3	4.8	103	1.51	83.3	1.0	4.7	2.0	28	<0.1	5.7	<0.1	21	0.04
024224	Rock	1.65	3.2	26.8	9.2	32	<0.1	17.2	6.2	157	2.12	82.0	1.9	4.4	7.1	30	<0.1	5.4	<0.1	29	0.07
024225	Rock	1.67	2.9	48.9	6.1	70	<0.1	14.8	14.6	684	3.20	121.3	0.9	18.8	1.1	37	0.1	28.7	0.3	75	0.10
024226	Rock	2.44	1.2	51.0	6.3	47	<0.1	9.1	8.6	217	1.84	77.6	0.6	19.4	1.1	23	<0.1	22.0	<0.1	42	0.06
024227	Rock	2.76	1.6	61.6	5.4	60	<0.1	13.8	12.0	425	2.29	33.9	0.7	14.3	1.2	52	0.1	23.3	<0.1	58	0.08
024228	Rock	2.83	1.3	43.2	4.9	44	<0.1	10.8	7.9	317	1.90	44.7	0.5	12.6	0.8	56	0.1	17.3	<0.1	44	0.36
024229	Rock	1.48	2.6	56.5	1.7	45	0.1	8.3	10.0	297	4.02	53.3	0.6	12.4	0.4	65	<0.1	1.8	0.1	148	1.56



Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
 1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
 Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Corriente Resources Inc.**
 520 - 800 W. Pender St.
 Vancouver BC V6C 2V6 Canada

Project: ELDORADO
 Report Date: October 30, 2009

Page: 2 of 2 Part 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN09005068.1

Method	Analyte	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
Unit		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	
MDL		0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.05	1	0.5
024219	Rock	0.018	1	12	0.87	35	0.001	2	0.28	0.002	0.04	0.3	0.11	2.7	0.1	0.16	<1	<0.5
024220	Rock	0.008	<1	9	0.03	46	<0.001	3	0.23	0.001	0.04	0.2	0.41	2.1	0.9	0.07	<1	<0.5
024221	Rock	0.025	1	13	0.56	50	<0.001	5	0.35	0.029	0.09	<0.1	0.03	13.6	0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5
024222	Rock	0.029	1	45	2.44	60	<0.001	3	0.57	0.008	0.04	0.2	0.19	6.8	<0.1	0.16	2	<0.5
024223	Rock	0.009	2	21	0.01	51	<0.001	2	0.42	<0.001	0.01	0.2	0.17	2.5	<0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
024224	Rock	0.011	4	23	0.03	50	<0.001	4	0.46	<0.001	0.02	0.3	0.28	4.2	<0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5
024225	Rock	0.027	2	16	0.05	38	<0.001	3	0.59	<0.001	0.01	0.4	0.18	9.9	<0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
024226	Rock	0.022	2	14	0.03	20	<0.001	3	0.50	<0.001	0.03	0.2	0.17	4.3	<0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5
024227	Rock	0.034	2	18	0.04	30	0.002	2	0.55	<0.001	<0.01	0.3	0.22	6.0	<0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5
024228	Rock	0.010	1	20	0.14	35	0.002	3	0.49	<0.001	0.01	0.2	0.20	4.9	0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5
024229	Rock	0.080	4	30	0.75	206	0.227	5	4.07	0.419	0.76	0.3	<0.01	15.9	0.5	0.62	10	1.7



Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
 Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

www.acmelab.com

Client: Corriente Resources Inc.
 520 - 800 W. Pender St.
 Vancouver BC V6C 2V6 Canada

Project: ELDORADO
Report Date: October 30, 2009

Page: 1 of 1 Part 1

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN09005068.1

Method	WGHT	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	
Pulp Duplicates																					
024228	Rock	2.83	1.3	43.2	4.9	44	<0.1	10.8	7.9	317	1.90	44.7	0.5	12.6	0.8	56	0.1	17.3	<0.1	44	0.36
REP 024228	QC		1.4	45.6	5.2	47	<0.1	10.5	8.1	322	1.97	45.8	0.5	12.6	0.8	62	0.1	18.1	<0.1	45	0.37
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard		21.5	110.9	65.2	385	0.8	59.7	9.6	639	2.46	50.7	4.3	70.2	4.2	74	5.9	5.6	4.2	81	1.00
STD DS7	Standard		21.1	115.3	63.0	379	0.8	60.4	10.0	632	2.43	50.6	4.4	77.7	4.2	74	5.8	5.2	4.0	79	1.00
STD DS7	Standard		21.2	108.3	67.6	382	0.8	55.8	8.8	597	2.39	49.7	5.0	57.4	4.9	80	6.5	6.0	4.7	82	0.98
STD DS7	Standard		21.1	106.7	68.1	389	0.7	56.1	9.4	627	2.37	48.6	5.0	63.8	4.9	82	6.0	5.7	4.6	82	0.97
STD DS7 Expected			20.5	109	70.6	411	0.9	56	9.7	627	2.39	48.2	4.9	70	4.4	69	6.4	4.6	4.5	84	0.93
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.1	2.3	2.9	46	<0.1	3.5	4.3	590	1.90	0.5	1.8	<0.5	5.4	53	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	36	0.52
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.2	2.8	2.7	43	<0.1	3.2	4.1	545	1.87	<0.5	2.3	<0.5	5.6	44	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	35	0.50



Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Corriente Resources Inc.**

520 - 800 W. Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6C 2V6 Canada

Project: ELDORADO

Report Date: October 30, 2009

Page: 1 of 1 Part 2

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN09005068.1

Method		1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
Analyte		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
Unit		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
Pulp Duplicates																		
024228	Rock	0.010	1	20	0.14	35	0.002	3	0.49	<0.001	0.01	0.2	0.20	4.9	0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5
REP 024228	QC	0.010	1	21	0.13	37	0.002	2	0.47	<0.001	<0.01	0.2	0.20	5.2	0.2	<0.05	1	<0.5
Reference Materials																		
STD DS7	Standard	0.077	13	287	1.03	406	0.105	34	1.07	0.105	0.44	4.1	0.20	2.4	4.1	0.19	5	4.0
STD DS7	Standard	0.073	13	272	1.03	388	0.106	34	1.07	0.108	0.44	3.8	0.18	2.3	4.1	0.19	5	3.7
STD DS7	Standard	0.076	13	230	1.00	397	0.126	39	1.08	0.105	0.45	3.7	0.17	2.4	3.8	0.19	5	3.0
STD DS7	Standard	0.073	14	235	1.01	387	0.130	38	1.06	0.107	0.46	3.5	0.19	2.5	3.8	0.20	5	3.6
STD DS7 Expected		0.08	12	179	1.05	370	0.124	39	0.959	0.089	0.44	3.4	0.2	2.5	4.2	0.19	5	3.5
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
Prep Wash																		
G1	Prep Blank	0.081	12	10	0.52	172	0.107	<1	0.94	0.081	0.50	<0.1	<0.01	1.8	0.3	<0.05	5	<0.5
G1	Prep Blank	0.077	12	9	0.50	183	0.106	<1	0.86	0.070	0.49	<0.1	<0.01	1.8	0.3	<0.05	4	<0.5