

REPORT
on the
OK COPPER PROPERTY
Including
An Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the North Lake Zone

Powell River Area
Vancouver Mining Division
British Columbia

Latitude: 50°00.3' – 50°04.6' North
Longitude: 124°37.0' – 124°40.7' West
NTS Map-Area 92K/02E

Prepared for
GOLDRUSH RESOURCES LTD.

By
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SUMMARY

Goldrush Resources Ltd. has entered into an option agreement to earn a 70% interest in the OK porphyry copper property situated on the southwest coast of British Columbia 145 kilometres northwest of Vancouver. The property consists of seven contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 3075 hectares between two navigable ocean inlets some 25 kilometres north of the community of Powell River. Access is by way of 30 kilometres of highway and secondary logging roads.

Since its discovery in 1965, the OK property has been explored by a number of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and by more than 14000 metres of drilling. The central part of the property features relatively gentle topography with elevations ranging from 800 to 1100 metres above sea level. Coast Plutonic Complex granitic rocks of mid-Cretaceous age underlie much of the immediate area. These have been intruded by a 3.6 x 2.3 kilometres multiple phase intrusive complex which hosts copper and lesser molybdenum mineralization in the central part of the OK property. Principal intrusive phases include a peripheral quartz diorite, the main mineralized host rock and a central, essentially barren, north-trending quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke. Several mineralized intrusive phases are evident within the quartz diorite including an intrusive breccia exposed in the southern property area. Post-mineral, barren dyke swarms are numerous.

Eight zones of copper and molybdenum mineralization have been identified over a northerly trend of 5 kilometres in the central property area. All but one of these zones consist of pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite hosted by narrow quartz veinlets and stockworks. Copper grades within these zones range from 0.10% to 0.30% and are accompanied by MoS₂ (molybdenite = molybdenum disulphide) grades of between 0.010% and 0.020%. An intrusive breccia in the southern property area features higher copper grades of up to several per cent plus some silver and molybdenite. All of the known zones are reflected by anomalous copper, molybdenum and silver values in soils.

Limited investigation of precious metals contents to date suggests that gold values may be inconsequential but it is of significance that elevated silver values are associated with coincident, anomalous copper and molybdenum values in soils over all of the known mineralized zones. The one known intrusive breccia contains markedly higher copper, silver and molybdenum grades and the recognition of similar breccias elsewhere within the large property area could be important in upgrading some of the lower grade zones.

An airborne geophysical survey, completed on behalf of Goldrush Resources Ltd. in July of 2004, has provided useful information regarding the geological setting of the OK property and has also identified a number of anomalous areas which warrant further investigation.

An estimate of an Inferred Mineral Resource has recently been completed for one of the mineralized zones (North Lake Zone). At a copper cutoff grade of 0.20%, the Inferred Mineral Resource totals 64.0 million tonnes grading 0.34% copper and 0.016% MoS₂; at a 0.30% copper cutoff grade, the resource is 17.2 million tonnes grading 0.43% copper and 0.014% MoS₂.

A program of diamond drilling, estimated to cost \$206,525.00, is recommended for the North Lake Zone to confirm original grades, to test for precious metals contents and to expand the existing resource base.

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Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for the determination of 51 major and trace elements (including gold and silver) by ICP emission and mass spectrometry.

DATA VERIFICATION

A good portion of the information used in the preparation of this report is on public record in the form of assessment reports filed with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines. The writer has no reason to doubt the quality or veracity of these data nor the analytical results as presented on available drill sections. The writer is of the opinion that all of the previous exploration work on the OK property and the subsequent reporting of same was performed by competent, qualified persons.

The writer did not collect any samples for analyses during the course of a 1984 field examination. Previous drilling of the OK property provides a reasonable assessment of average grades and, in the view of the writer, the collection of a few surface samples for analyses would not have provided any meaningful results.

Quality control for the 81 bedrock samples analyzed in late 2003 was maintained by the routine analyses of three standard samples and three repeat analyses (Page, 2004).

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is no record of any metallurgical test work having been performed on samples from the OK property.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Background

Recent acquisition of a digital database containing summary lithologic drill logs plus original sample results for diamond drill cores and percussion drill cuttings for most of the drill holes completed on the OK property between 1966 and 1979 has rendered possible an estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources for the North Lake Zone, one of the several mineral zones identified on the property.

Three historic "reserve" estimates are available for the OK property and these have been discussed in the writer's previous reports on the OK property. While these predate and therefore are not in accordance with provisions as specified by National Instrument 43-101, the writer was of the opinion that these estimates were relevant in the context of providing an understanding of the distribution of copper-molybdenum mineralization.

Post-mineral dyke swarms present one of the major difficulties in estimating potential mineral resources for the OK property. The first "reserve" estimate, undertaken in 1974 for the North Lake Zone by Western Mines Ltd. (Meyer et al, 1976), included barren, post-mineral dykes of less than 3 metres width but excluded barren dykes of greater than 3 metres width on the assumption that they could possibly be selectively mined as waste. It was estimated that these post-mineral dykes made up approximately 20% of this particular mineralized zone.

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The North Lake Zone was described by Meyer et al (1976) as containing the best copper and molybdenum mineralization identified by work to that time. Available drilling results corroborated this conclusion; at a cutoff grade of 0.20% copper, 16 of the holes drilled between sections 122N and 136N all included significant hole intervals with grades of between 0.22% and 0.51% copper. Key assumptions and parameters used in the Western Mines Ltd. estimate, in addition to those previously mentioned, were reported by Randall (1974) to include a strike length of 480 metres, an overall zone width of 213 metres and a zone depth of 243 metres. The estimate was calculated manually by drill section and while not stated, it would appear that a specific gravity of between 2.72 and 3.00 (roughly equivalent to that of the granodiorite host rock) was used. At a cutoff grade of 0.20% copper, the estimated "reserves" were:

"Drill-Indicated":	49 million tonnes grading 0.30% Cu and 0.016% MoS ₂
"Inferred"	19 million tonnes grading 0.26% Cu and 0.020% MoS ₂

The writer considered the historical estimate to be reliable given the reported dimensions and the summary data for North Lake Zone drill holes available at the time of preparation of the 2004 technical reports. While a current independent estimate of resources had not been prepared, the writer was of the opinion that the foregoing two categories could be combined to provide a reasonable estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources for the North Lake Zone totaling 68 million tonnes grading 0.29% Cu and 0.017% MoS₂. Inferred Mineral Resources are defined (CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines) as being "that part of a Mineral Resource for which the quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes."

A geostatistical study of the analytical results from all drill holes completed within the property area by Diehl (1982) incorporated the same assumptions regarding the post-mineral dykes as the earlier Western Mines Ltd. study in calculating a "reserve" estimate. This exercise included seven of the eight mineralized zones (the Breccia Zone was excluded) and incorporated a cutoff grade of 0.20% copper-equivalent grade and assumed depths of 300 metres for the mineralized zones to arrive at the following estimates:

"Drill Indicated":	240 million tones grading 0.24% Cu and 0.015% MoS ₂
"Geological Potential":	210 million tones of similar grade

This study also suggested that selective mining could possibly upgrade millheads to the 0.50% copper range.

Froc and Francois-Bongarcou (1989) further refined Diehl's 1982 geostatistical analysis to estimate what was referred to as "proven plus possible reserves recoverable by a selective open pit mining operation." At varying cutoff grades, these were reported as follows:

<u>Cutoff Grade</u> <u>(% Cu equivalent)</u>	<u>Tonnes</u> (millions)	<u>Cu(%)</u>	<u>MoS₂</u>
0.20	228.4	0.32	0.020
0.30	155.0	0.39	0.024
0.40	104.9	0.46	0.028
0.50	72.0	0.54	0.023
0.60	50.0	0.61	0.037

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Both the Diehl and Froc-Francois-Bongarcon estimates assume continuity within and between the seven mineralized zones distributed over a distance of 5 kilometres, an assumption which remains to be demonstrated by further work. In addition, the use of cutoff grades above 0.40% copper is not substantiated by the drilling results reviewed by the writer.

The writer was of the opinion that a statement to the effect that the OK property may have the potential for hosting in excess of 200 million tonnes with average grades of 0.30% Cu and 0.020% MoS₂ at a cutoff grade of 0.20% Cu would constitute the only appropriate reference to the computer-generated estimates of Diehl (1982) and Froc and Francois-Bongarcon (1989).

The reader is cautioned that the foregoing comments regarding the potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature and a more detailed geological assessment plus additional drilling would be required to define a mineral resource. At present, it is by no means certain that additional exploratory work will result in the discovery of a mineral resource of this magnitude.

Current Mineral Resource Estimate

The writer reviewed the digital database containing results of 1966 to 1979 diamond and percussion drilling and is of the opinion that the North Lake Zone in the northern grid area (Figure 6) features sufficient continuity of grade to permit a reasonably reliable estimate of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

The following mineral resource estimate has been prepared pursuant to CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council August 20, 2000 and published in the CIM Bulletin of October, 2000.

Data used in the preparation of the mineral resource estimate includes analytical results from 3819 metres of diamond drilling in eighteen holes and 180 metres of percussion drilling in three holes. Drill hole locations are illustrated on Figure 7 and complete details are contained in Appendix I as is a listing of significant mineralized intervals for each hole. These include weighted average grades of copper and molybdenum disulphide (MoS₂) as calculated by the writer for the various drill hole intervals.

The reported mineral resource estimate may properly be referred to as an Inferred Mineral Resource, defined (CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines) as being "that part of a Mineral Resource for which the quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes."

The resource was calculated manually for six drill sections (Figure 7) and parameters used included:

Cutoff Grades – 0.20% and 0.30% copper – note that the 0.20% copper cutoff grade demonstrates best continuity of mineralization both along and between drill sections

Minimum Hole Length of Mineralization – 3.0 metres

Area of Influence for Individual Drill Holes – midway point between drill holes

Area of Influence for Individual Drill Sections – midway point between sections

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Assumed Specific Gravity – 2.90 – note that this represents the upper range for an average granodiorite, taking into account a low concentration of sulphide minerals

Post-Mineral Basic Dykes – for purposes of comparison with previous resource estimates, dykes of hole lengths of less than 3 metres were incorporated (at zero grade) into mineralized intervals, effectively diluting the weighted average grades for these intervals. Dykes occupying hole intervals greater than 3 metres were specifically excluded from mineralized blocks on individual drill sections. Dykes were assumed to be subvertical, northerly trending bodies.

Molybdenum Grades – these were originally reported as MoS₂ or molybdenum disulphide in percent which was the convention in the 1960s and 1970s. Current practice is to report molybdenum grades as Mo in percent. MoS₂ grades may be converted to Mo by dividing by 1.6881; the originally reported grades have been retained for purposes of this estimate.

Estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources for the North Lake Zone, at 0.20% and 0.30% copper cutoff grades, are summarized in the following table:

0.20% Copper Cutoff Grade

<u>Section</u>	<u>Tonnes (millions)</u>	<u>Copper(%)</u>	<u>MoS₂(%)</u>
122+50N	8.95	0.31	0.018
124+00N	8.37	0.28	0.015
126+00N	12.21	0.45	0.012
128+00N	13.68	0.37	0.016
132+00N	19.06	0.30	0.018
136+00N	<u>1.75</u>	<u>0.34</u>	<u>0.024</u>
	64.0	0.34	0.016

0.30% Copper Cutoff Grade

<u>Section</u>	<u>Tonnes (millions)</u>	<u>Copper(%)</u>	<u>MoS₂(%)</u>
122+50N	0.60	0.37	0.023
124+00N	1.64	0.36	0.015
126+00N	7.60	0.49	0.008
128+00N	3.66	0.39	0.017
132+00N	2.90	0.36	0.017
136+00N	<u>0.76</u>	<u>0.39</u>	<u>0.032</u>
	17.2	0.43	0.014

Comments

Numerous post-mineral dykes are present within the North Lake Zone, a feature noted by previous workers. Orientations of these dykes remains are imprecisely known and, as noted, they have been assumed for purposes of this exercise to be sub-vertical and northerly trending. The exclusion of post-mineral dykes of greater than 3 metres hole lengths from mineralized blocks diminished overall tonnages of mineralized material on several drill sections. This is particularly evident on section 126+00N (Figure 8) which features enhanced copper grades but where a number of larger dykes have the effect of significantly reducing overall tonnage.

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The current estimate of an Inferred Mineral Resource is in reasonably good agreement with the historic resource estimate prepared by Western Mines Ltd. which included a "drill indicated" and "inferred" resource totaling 68 million tonnes grading 0.29% Cu and 0.017% Mo at a copper cutoff grade of 0.20%. Overall tonnage of the current estimate is 6% less but the copper grade is 17% higher.

As indicated on Figure 8, the mineralized zone on section 126N is open to depth and to the east. This holds true for most other drill sections and the overall North Lake Zone appears to be open along strike to the south.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The OK property includes a multiple phase granitic complex which hosts widespread copper and lesser molybdenum mineralization. Eight mineralized zones over a 5 kilometres distance have been partially defined by previous drilling programs and all zones remain open both laterally and to depth. The most consistent copper (+molybdenum) mineralization identified by past drilling is associated with quartz veinlets and stockworks developed in quartz diorite ("granodiorite") along the eastern margin of an essentially barren quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke. Lesser explored mineralized zones occur along the western margin of this dyke as do several areas of anomalous copper and molybdenum in soil anomalies which remain untested.

An Inferred Mineral Resource for the North Lake Zone is estimated to be 64.0 million tonnes with average grades of 0.34% copper and 0.016% MoS₂ at a copper cutoff grade of 0.20%. Similar grades of copper and molybdenum have been identified within the other known zones and the property has the potential to host a significantly large resource of low grade copper and molybdenum.

Higher grades of copper, accompanied by some silver values, are associated with the Breccia Zone in southern property area. There are indications of similar breccias elsewhere within the large property area and these warrant further investigation inasmuch as they may assist in upgrading some of the other lower grade copper and molybdenum zones.

No systematic analyses of drill cores for precious metals contents were undertaken during previous programs on the OK property and none of the original drill core is available for additional sampling. Past and recent bedrock sampling has returned essentially inconsequential gold values but low silver values appear to accompany zones of better grades of copper and molybdenum. Property-wide soil sampling indicated the presence of elevated silver values associated with coincident copper and molybdenum in soil anomalies suggesting that silver could be a significant component of the mineralized system.

As noted, post-mineral, barren dykes are ubiquitous within the various mineralized zones. The orientation of these is not well known although some progress was made in this regard during the 2003 geological program (Page, 2004). The resolution of this apparent problem may well require additional drilling.

A 2004 airborne geophysical survey has identified a number of features which will prove useful in geological interpretations plus several anomalous features, some of which are coincident with known areas of copper mineralization.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

The writer is of the opinion that the OK property remains of sufficient merit to warrant further investigation and it is recommended that a limited diamond drilling program be undertaken to further explore the North Lake Zone. The drilling of several holes, each of 200 metres length, would assist in confirming original copper and molybdenum grades, identifying potential precious metals contents and in expanding the current resource base.

Additional resources above a 0.20% copper cutoff grade may be present within the Central Zone and one or two drill holes could be planned for this area as well.

Preparatory work will involve re-establishing some of the access roads and part of the original survey grid. The proposed program is estimated to take two or three weeks to complete.

Additional work on the OK property should make use of the 2004 airborne geophysical survey (Carter, 2004b) which has identified a number of areas within the property which warrant follow-up by way of expanded geological mapping, prospecting and sampling.

COST ESTIMATE

Diamond drilling – 7 inclined holes of 200 metres each = 1400 metres @ \$90/metre (all-inclusive)	\$126,000.00
Sample analyses – 350 samples @ \$25/sample	\$8,750.00
Bulldozer and excavator rentals + operators	\$18,000.00
Lodging, travel expenses	\$10,000.00
Miscellaneous equipment rentals, consumables	\$10,000.00
Supervision, reporting	\$15,000.00
Contingencies @ 10%	\$18,775.00
Total, Phase II	\$206,525.00

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Drill Hole Locations – North Lake Zone

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Grid Location</u>	<u>Elevation(m)</u>	<u>Inclination(°)</u>	<u>Azimuth(°)</u>	<u>Total Depth(m)</u>
72-06	122+50N, 73+76E	916.5	-45	245	164.6
68-05	124+20N, 69+00E	899.2	-45	245	150.6
72-03	124+20N, 70+94E	879.7	-90		158.5
72-14	124+00N, 73+78E	908.0	-45	245	198.1
66-14	126+00N, 63+00E	888.5	-45	065	239.3
73-01	126+00N, 74+50E	891.1	-45	245	244.0
73-03	126+00N, 72+50E	903.4	-45	245	211.0
73-04	126+00N, 70+50E	906.8	-45	245	126.0
72-10	128+00N, 72+64E	890.7	-45	245	254.5
72-11	128+00N, 77+00E	885.4	-45	245	285.9
72-16	128+00N, 70+30E	895.4	-45	245	79.2
71-10	130+00N, 72+08E	883.0	-90		61.0
66-08	132+00N, 67+00E	880.7	-45	065	154.2
66-09	132+00N, 67+00E	880.7	-45	245	154.2
72-12	132+00N, 76+30E	877.3	-45	245	285.9
72-13	132+00N, 83+48E	879.2	-45	245	362.7
71-11	133+00N, 74+00E	891.6	-90		57.9
70-01	135+67N, 67+25E	861.2	-37	245	122.5
70-02	135+67N, 67+25E	861.2	-37	065	121.9
71-12	136+10W, 75+60E	875.4	-90		61.0
72-17	136+15N, 76+20E	873.1	-45	245	206.0

3999 metres

Significant Mineralized Intervals – North lake Zone Drilling

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Interval(m)</u>	<u>Length(m)</u>	<u>Copper (Cu - %)</u>	<u>Molybdenite (MoS₂ - %)</u>
72-06	122+50N	4.3 – 29.7	25.4	0.35	0.024
	(incl.	4.3 – 24.4	20.1	0.37	0.024)
		29.7 – 44.2	14.5	Dyke	
		44.2 – 164.6	120.4	0.29	0.014
	(incl.	44.2 – 70.1	25.9	0.33	0.017)
	(and	106.7 – 128.0	21.3	0.35	0.020)
68-05	124+00N	51.8 – 146.9	95.1	0.26	0.028
	(incl.	131.0 – 146.9	15.9	0.32	0.035
72-03	124+20N	16.5 – 44.5	28.0	0.21	0.004
		44.5 – 53.9	9.4	Dyke	
		53.9 – 76.2	22.3	0.37	0.007

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Hole No.	Section	Interval(m)	Length(m)	Copper (Cu - %)	Molybdenite (MoS ₂ - %)
72-14	124+00N	3.0 - 53.0	50.0	0.23	0.019
		53.0 - 62.8	9.8	Dyke	
		62.8 - 113.7	50.9	0.29	0.009
		(incl. 85.3 - 106.7	21.4	0.36	0.012
		113.7 - 119.5	5.8	Dyke	
		119.5 - 123.1	3.6	0.24	0.006
		123.1 - 129.7	6.6	Dyke	
		129.7 - 141.1	11.4	0.31	0.006
		(incl. 129.7 - 133.8	4.4	0.55	0.012
		141.1 - 162.2	21.1	Dyke	
		162.2 - 198.1	35.9	0.33	0.004
(incl. 164.6 - 189.0	24.4	0.37	0.004		
66-14	126+00N	26.8 - 39.6	12.8	0.70	NA
		142.6 - 152.4	9.8	0.38	0.004
		152.4 - 178.3	20.4	Dyke	
		184.4 - 201.2	16.8	0.28	0.002
		201.2 - 210.3	8.9	Dyke	
		210.3 - 239.3	29.0	0.31	0.002
73-01	126+00N	2.3 - 27.4	25.1	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff	
		27.4 - 60.2	32.8	Dyke	
		60.2 - 94.5	34.3	0.45	0.018
		94.5 - 100.6	6.1	Dyke	
		100.6 - 103.6	3.0	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff	
		103.6 - 109.7	6.1	0.38	0.027
		109.7 - 140.2	30.5	Dyke	
140.2 - 233.8	93.6	0.37	0.005		
73-03	126+00N	5.3 - 15.2	9.9	0.44	0.013
		15.2 - 48.8	33.6	Dyke	
		48.8 - 80.8	32.0	0.51	0.033
		80.8 - 105.9	25.1	Dyke	
		105.9 - 127.7	21.8	0.30	0.011
		127.7 - 137.2	9.5	Dyke	
		137.2 - 156.2	19.0	0.47	0.014
		156.2 - 161.5	5.3	Dyke	
		161.5 - 192.6	31.1	0.34	0.007
		192.6 - 200.6	8.0	Dyke	
200.6 - 211.5	10.9	0.26	0.005		
73-04	126+00N	15.2 - 45.7	30.5	0.29	0.013
		45.7 - 52.4	6.7	Dyke	
		52.4 - 102.1	49.7	0.36	0.014
		(incl. 61.0 - 91.4	30.4	0.40	0.011)
		102.1 - 118.9	16.8	Dyke	
118.9 - 127.4	8.5	0.31	0.005		

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Hole No.	Section	Interval(m)	Length(m)	Copper (Cu - %)	Molybdenite (MoS ₂ - %)
72-10	128+00N	3.4 - 23.9	20.5	0.26	0.030
		23.9 - 29.3	5.4	Dyke	
		29.3 - 32.3	3.0	0.52	0.085
		32.3 - 65.8	33.5	Dyke	
		65.8 - 76.2	10.4	0.32	0.013
		76.2 - 82.3	6.1	Dyke	
		82.3 - 144.8	62.5	0.39	0.026
		144.8 - 155.4	10.6	Dyke	
		155.4 - 213.4	58.0	0.39	0.011
		213.4 - 218.8	5.4	Dyke	
		218.8 - 235.3	16.5	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff	
72-11	128+00N	109.7 - 121.9	12.2	0.40	0.012
		121.9 - 130.5	8.6	Dyke	
		130.5 - 193.5	63.0	0.32	0.005
		(Incl. 170.7 - 185.9	15.2	0.38	0.008)
		193.5 - 202.1	8.6	Dyke	
		202.1 - 222.5	20.4	0.26	0.008
		222.5 - 231.6	9.1	Dyke	
		231.6 - 237.7	6.1	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff	
		237.7 - 262.1	24.4	0.32	0.004
		(Incl. 237.7 - 253.0	15.3	0.39	0.004)
72-16	128+00N	36.0 - 79.2	43.2	0.33	0.028
		(Incl. 36.0 - 70.1	34.1	0.36	0.031)
66-08	132+00N	21.3 - 33.5	12.2	0.31	NA
		33.5 - 48.8	15.3	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff	
		48.8 - 57.9	9.1	0.29	NA
		57.9 - 64.0	6.1	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff	
		64.0 - 79.2	15.2	Dyke	
		79.2 - 94.5	14.7	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff	
		94.5 - 115.8	21.3	0.30	NA
		115.8 - 125.0	9.2	Dyke	
		125.0 - 134.1	9.1	0.29	NA
		134.1 - 154.2	20.1	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff	
66-09	132+00N	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff			
71-10	130+00N	0.0 - 54.9	54.9	0.23	0.016
71-11	133+00N	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff			

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<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Interval(m)</u>	<u>Length(m)</u>	<u>Copper (Cu - %)</u>	<u>Molybdenite (MoS₂ - %)</u>
72-12	132+00N	73.2 – 103.9	30.7	0.28	0.021
		103.9 – 110.3	6.4	Dyke	
		110.3 – 131.1	20.8	0.30	0.051
	(Incl.	115.8 – 125.0	9.2	0.42	0.042)
		131.1 – 140.2	9.1	Dyke	
		140.2 – 181.1	40.9	0.33	0.021
		181.1 – 191.4	10.3	Dyke	
		191.4 – 194.2	2.8	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff	
		194.2 – 203.9	9.7	Dyke	
		203.9 – 262.1	58.2	0.31	0.015
	(Incl.	262.1 – 276.4	12.5	0.38	0.011)
	(and	225.6 – 240.8	15.2	0.32	0.017)
	(and	243.8 – 253.0	9.2	0.44	0.010)
72-13	132+00N	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff			
70-01	135+67N	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff			
70-02	135+67N	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff			
71-12	136+10N	Below 0.20% Cu cutoff			
72-17	136+15N	167.64-198.12	30.5	0.34	0.024
	(Incl.	176.8 – 192.0	15.2	0.39	0.032)

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