

Table 1 Significant Intersections for Drill Hole 35-08

Hole 35-08

	from	to	length	from	to	length	Cu	MoS2	MoO3	Cu	Mo	MoS2	MoO3	Re	Ag	Ga
	feet	feet	feet	meters	meters	meters	equiv.%	equiv.%	equiv. lbs/t	%	%	%	lbs/t	Gms/T	Gms/T	gms/T
<b><u>zones averages</u></b>																
copper-silver zone	110	1030	920	33.53	313.9	280.4	0.58	0.051	0.92	0.07	0.013	0.022	0.40	0.007	2.06	20.92
copper-moly zone	1030	1760	730	310.07	529.8	219.8	1.01	0.089	1.61	0.07	0.038	0.063	1.13	0.013	1.78	19.06
moly zone	1730	2640	910	520.80	794.7	273.9	1.29	0.114	2.06	0.05	0.057	0.095	1.71	0.035	1.36	17.18
<b><u>averages</u></b>																
overall	120	2640	2520	36.12	794.7	758.6	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00
including	420	2640	2220	126.44	794.7	668.3	1.29	0.114	2.06	0.06	0.040	0.066	1.19	0.021	1.68	18.78
including	1730	2640	910	520.80	794.7	273.9	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.05	0.057	0.095	1.71	0.035	1.36	17.18

Notes: Copper equivalent (Cu. Eq.) is based on the following metal prices(all in US\$): Copper \$2.00/lb, Molybdenum Trioxide (\$25/lb), Rhenium \$5.75/gram, Silver \$0.32/gram and Gallium \$0.425/gram.  
Other factors include 1% = 20 pounds; 1 ppm = 1 gm/T; 1000 ppb = 1ppm = 1 gm/T.

Molybdenum is sold as either ferro-molybdenite or molybdenum trioxide. The price used is \$25 per pound Molybdenum trioxide. To obtain the amount of Molybdenum trioxide that can be produced from MoS<sub>2</sub>, the following is required: convert MoS<sub>2</sub> to Mo by dividing MoS<sub>2</sub> by 1.6681 then convert to MoO<sub>3</sub>(Molybdenum Trioxide) by multiplying by 1.5. Therefore the amount of Molybdenum trioxide is pounds MoS<sub>2</sub> times 1.5 / 1.6681.

Metallurgical recoveries and net smelter returns are assumed to be 100%

Formulas:

Cu. Equiv. = ((cu\* 20\*\$)+(MoS2\*20\*(1.5/1.6681)\*\$(MoO3))+(Re\*\$)+(Ag\*\$)+(Ga\*\$))/ \$(copper)

MoS2. Equiv. = ((cu\* 20\*\$)+(MoS2\*20\*(1.5/1.6681)\*\$(MoO3))+(Re\*\$)+(Ag\*\$)+(Ga\*\$))/ ((1.6681/1.5)\* \$(MoO<sub>3</sub>))

# Figure 1 2008 Drilling Program

