NTS 94K/11W
Lat 58° 33'
Long 125° 27'

TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
KEY PROPERTY
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

for

SEGURO PROJECTS INC
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by

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21 September 2012

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1.0 SUMMARY

At the request of Seguro Projects Inc (the "Company", "Seguro", or "Optionor"), this report has been made on the Key Property (the "Property"), formerly the Davis-Keays property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The report incorporates a summary of previous work, an appraisal of the development and exploration potential of the Property, and makes recommendations for further work. This report is based on a compilation and analysis of published geological reports prepared by cited persons, personal communication with the engineer responsible for the bulk of the development work already completed, and field work undertaken and supervised by the writer, a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

The Property consists of 10 unsurveyed mineral claims, with a total area of 1,705 hectares, located in the Liard Mining Division, Fort Nelson area, BC. The claims, which are registered in the name of Donald A. Simon and beneficially owned by Seguro Projects Inc, are situated approximately 170 kilometers west-southwest of Fort Nelson.

Access is by helicopter, with alternative access via an unimproved road, presently bermed to prevent access except by foot and ATV. A 3,000-foot airstrip is located along Yedhe Creek, approximately 15 kilometers northwest of the Property. The airstrip would require some rehabilitation prior to use.

Possible alternative access is from the Churchill Mine area, located to the southeast, which would necessitate constructing approximately five kilometers of road through mountainous terrain.

The general area was actively explored during the 1950s, 1960s, and early 1970s.

Significant discoveries in the area, in addition to the Eagle, Harris, and Keays veins on the Key Property, included Churchill Copper (Magnum Vein), Copper-Keays (Neil Vein), and Fort Reliance (Reliance Vein). Churchill Copper was in production from 1970 to 1974, milling a reported 549,000 tons at a production grade of 3.00% copper.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Davis-Keays exploration programs included mapping, chip sampling, trenching, diamond drilling, and underground development.

The main exploration target on the Key Property is copper in quartz-carbonate veins, a number of which have been identified on the Property. The main mining target is the Eagle vein, where over 5,300 meters of underground development was completed over a three-year period from 1968 through 1971.

A positive Feasibility Study was completed in 1970 and a complementary Evaluation Study was completed in 1971. Production was planned but never started, reportedly due to the royalties put in place by the NDP government first elected in 1973.

Reserves were calculated by MacDonald Consultants in 1970 as part of the feasibility study, and by Chapman, Wood, and Griswold in 1971 as part of an evaluation study. MacDonald Consultants calculated proven and probable reserves at 1,569,684 tons grading 3.42% copper, using the performance standards of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, 1969. These reserve calculations are non-NI-43-101-compliant and therefore should not be relied upon today.

MacDonald's longitudinal cross-section of the deposit shows copper mineralization extending over a vertical range of approximately 1,400 feet (427 meters) from an elevation of 6100 feet to 7500 feet. Although the Eagle vein narrows slightly with depth, the copper grade remains consistent (J. McIntyre, V.P. and general manager, Davis-Keays mine, personal communication).

Chapman, Wood & Griswold calculated semi-proven and probable reserves at 1,375,700 tons grading 3.38% copper. Reserves were calculated to the lowest existing underground level at the time. Both studies concluded that the possibility of defining more reserves at depth was excellent.

While the reserve calculations prepared for Davis-Keays Mining by MacDonald Consultants Ltd (feasibility study, 1970) and Chapman, Wood, and Griswold (evaluation report, 1971) are considered relevant and used the performance standards of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, 1969, they are historical, do not meet NI 43-101 standards, and therefore should not be relied upon. The writer has not verified the resource calculations or the assay results supporting them, nor has Seguro done the drilling and sampling necessary to verify the classification of the resource or reserve. Reliance and Seguro are not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or reserves.

In 1972 to 1973, Kam Kotia took over operation of the Davis-Keays mine and constructed a 2,500-foot long forth adit at the 5950-level. Recent work has included:

- A 1996 program consisting of prospecting and sampling other copper vein occurrences on the property, including the Harris, Pink, and Creek veins.
- A 2002 exploration program focused on the Pink and Harris veins; and
- A 2009 underground sampling program on the Harris vein. Twenty-one chip samples were taken, returning copper values ranging from 0.004% to 6.16%, with four samples returning values between 0.5% and 1.0% copper, and five samples returning greater than 1% copper.

The geology of the Key Property consists of limey argillaceous shale and dolomites belonging to the Precambrian Aida Formation. The Eagle vein is associated with a fracture that is perpendicular to a fold axis.

Mineralization consists of semi-massive to massive chalcopyrite within quartz-carbonate veins. The Eagle vein has been traced over a strike length of 1,220 meters and to a depth of 460 meters, with obvious exploration potential at greater depths.

At least five additional copper and copper-cobalt veins, including the Harris vein, have been discovered and have received limited exploration work. Significant secondary exploration and development targets include the Harris and Keays veins. The Harris and Keays veins may be extensions or splays of the Eagle vein, but may also be separate vein systems. If either the Harris or Keays are proven to be extensions, the strike length of the Eagle vein would be increased by up to 1.5 kilometers.

The Key Property hosts a well-defined, potentially economic vein-type copper deposit on the Eagle vein. An evaluation of underground workings, access road upgrading, metallurgical testing, environmental and engineering studies, diamond drilling to test at depth, mineral exploration in the general mine area, establishment of a pre-feasibility model, and initiation of mining permitting are recommended.

The Phase 1 and Phase 2 exploration programs are stand-alone; one program is not contingent upon results from the other. The estimated cost of Phase1, Stage 1 work is approximately $750,000.

Once access to the underground has been established, Phase 1, Stage 2 work and Phase 2 work can be carried out. The estimated cost for Phase 1 Stage 2 is $2.8 million. The estimated cost for Phase 2 work is $1.5 million. The cost to carry out pre-feasibility exploration and basic development for production is estimated to be approximately $25 million.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Seguro Projects Inc (the "Company", "Seguro", or "Optionor"), this technical report is presented for the Key Property (the "Property"), Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, to summarize exploration work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work.

This technical report is based on geological reports, a compilation of published data, maps, and reports by cited writers, and field examinations of the Property. The writer is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. The writer examined the infrastructure of the Property and carried out exploration work from 8 August to 10 August, 2002, and from 14 August to 22 August, 2009.

All monetary amounts are in Canadian dollars.

3.0 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

This report is based on a review of information provided, published and unpublished geologic reports and maps by cited authors, personal communication with the engineer, J. McIntyre, V.P. and general manager, Davis-Keays mine, responsible for the bulk of the development work already completed, and observations made during the Property examinations. All interpretation and conclusions are based on the writer's research and personal examinations of the Key Property.

The writer has relied on the accuracy of cited information, and does not believe further verification is necessary.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The Key Property is located in the Liard Mining Division on Map Sheet NTS 94K/11W, and is 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 Property consists of 10 unsurveyed mineral claims, with a total area of 1,705 hectares. Claims are registered in the name Donald A. Simon, FMC 124708, 330 East 23rd Street, North Vancouver, BC ("Simon"), and beneficially owned by Seguro Projects Inc, 418 East 14th Street, North Vancouver, BC ("Seguro" or "Optionor").

Table 1: Key Property Claim Details

Tenure #	Name	Good to Date	Size (ha)	Tenure #	Name	Good to Date	Size (ha)
510255	-	15-Aug-12	270.179	510809	KEY Y	1-Sep-12	16.891
510739	KEY1	1-Sep-12	84.474	510810	NUCO 1	1-Sep-12	16.881
510740	KEY2	1-Sep-12	84.476	519544	KEY	1-Sep-12	422.374
510741	KEY3	15-Aug-12	152.056	519545	KEY 1	1-Sep-12	422.15
510808	KEY X	1-Sep-12	16.897	519546	KEY 3	1-Sep-12	219.48

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Key Property, which lies within the Muskwa-Kechika special management zone ("SMZ").

While this zone does not restrict the scope of mineral exploration and mining activity, the practical implication is that the permitting process may be more time-consuming and subject to third party influence. Appendix A provides links regarding the Muskwa-Kechika SMZ.

Also, the government of British Columbia has never settled land claims with First Nations groups in most of the province. As a result, there is a necessity to recognize and deal with the First Nations and their rights on a substantial rather than consultative basis. In the area of the Key property, the Kaska Dena First Nation has land claim rights. Seguro has an Engagement Agreement with the Kaska Dena and is working towards a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU").

In British Columbia, permits are necessary for work that includes surface disturbance, such as drilling, trenching, and the establishment of field camps. Information regarding necessary permits for specific work programs is available at:
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Exploration/Documents/MXHandbook2008-09.pdf
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Permitting-Reclamation/Pages/default.aspx

A work permit for underground evaluation of the Key Property has been applied for, and a reclamation bond of $50,000 has been paid. A water use permit has been granted.

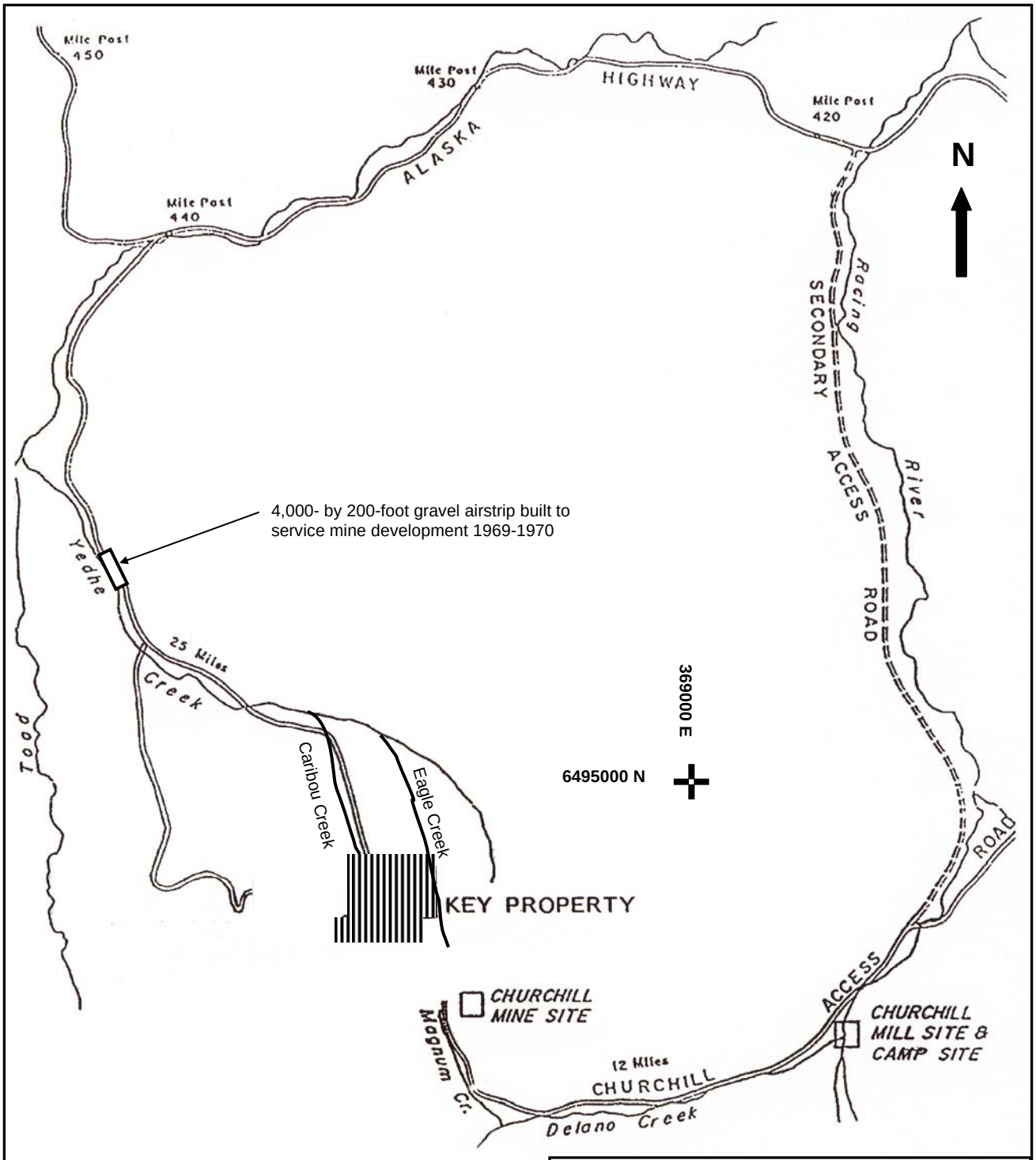
SEGURO PROJECTS INC		
Key Property		
Regional Location		
Scale: As shown	94 K/11	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Sep 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 1
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTUCTURE, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

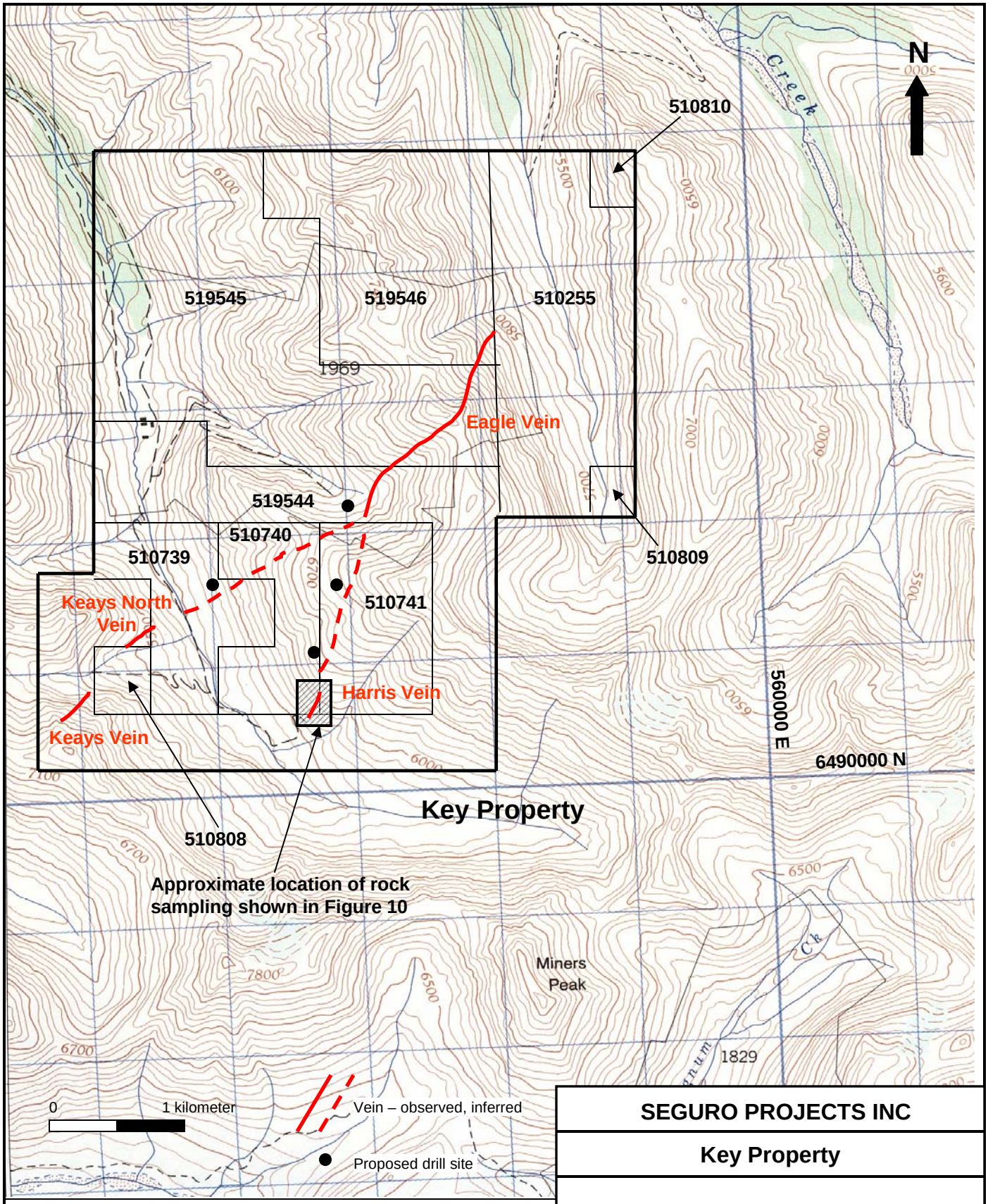
The Key Property is located approximately 170 kilometers west-southwest of Fort Nelson, BC, which is the major supply center for the region. Access is by helicopter from Fort Nelson, although from time to time there may be helicopter service from camps closer to Muncho Lake. Road access to the claims 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 3,000 x 100-foot (915 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.

Alternative access to the Property area is possible by a 56-kilometer long two-track dirt road, which crosses the Racing River and parallels Delano Creek, and accesses the historical Churchill Copper Mine. The track leaves the Alaska Highway approximately at Mile 370, 13 kilometers northwest of Summit Lake. From the Churchill Copper site on Magnum Creek, the Key Property is situated to the northwest. Approximately 5 kilometers of road access with 600 meters of elevation change would have to be constructed to access the Key Property.



SEGURO PROJECTS INC		
Key Property		
Area Location and Access		
Scale: As shown	*NTS*: 94K/11W	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Nov 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: As shown	94 K/11	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Nov 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure: 3*

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

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. Underground exploration and development can be carried out year-round.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Early Work

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. 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 5.3 kilometers of underground work was completed including over 12,350 feet (3,760 meters) of drifting and sub-levels on the mineralized vein, 2,300 feet (700 meters) of cross-cutting, and 2,800 feet (850 meters) of raising. Main access adit drifting was carried out at four elevations:

- The 5950 Level extended for 2,500 feet (760 meters) (constructed in 1972-1973 by Kam Kotia);
- The 6400 Level extended for 3,750 feet (1,140 meters);

- The 6950 Level extends for approximately 2,250 feet (685 meters); and
- The 7300 Level extends for approximately 1,250 feet (380 meters).

Levels 6950 and 7300 extend completely through the mountain, from the Caribou Creek side on the west side to the Eagle Creek side to the east. Underground work was advanced in 6-foot (1.8-meter) increments ("rounds") by blasting on the mineralized vein. Following every one or two rounds, rock chip and muck samples were taken. The analyzed results from these samples were used to calculate the estimated grade and tonnage of the deposit.

Vein widths ranged from 5.1 to 10.7 feet (1.6 to 3.3 meters) with a calculated average width of 6.24 feet (1.9 meters). Copper grades were calculated as percent copper across the width of the vein, and ranged from 2.56% to 7.48% copper, with a calculated average grade of 3.56% copper. Although the Eagle vein narrows slightly with depth, the copper grade remains consistent (J. McIntyre, V.P. and general manager, Davis-Keays mine, personal communication). Other vein-style occurrences on the Property were prospected and trenched, and the Harris, Keays, and Keays North veins received a limited amount of drilling.

Metallurgical tests at Lakefield Research, Peterborough, Ontario, indicated satisfactory 95% recovery from copper concentrate grading 28% using conventional crushing, grinding, and floatation.

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

MacDonald's longitudinal cross-section of the deposit (Figure 4) shows copper mineralization extending over a vertical range of approximately 1,500 feet (460 meters). The grade of "possible" ore reserves (Blocks XXVII-C and XXVIII-C) 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 mineralization with depth, further tonnage in these blocks was believed to be possible.

Table 2: 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 (Figure 5) used a cut-off grade of 2.0% Cu over a minimum mining width of 1.2 meters (4 feet).

Table 3: 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. While the reserve calculations prepared for Davis-Keays Mining by MacDonald Consultants Ltd (feasibility study, 1970) and Chapman, Wood, and Griswold (evaluation report, 1971) are considered relevant and used the performance standards of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, 1969, they are historical, do not meet NI 43-101 standards, and therefore should not be relied upon.

The writer has not verified the resource calculations or the assay results supporting them, nor has Seguro done the drilling and sampling necessary to verify the classification of the resource or reserve. Seguro is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or reserves.

In addition to the Eagle vein, at least five other veins were discovered and worked on by the Davis Keays Mining Company. The following descriptions are taken from Archer-Cathro, Northern BC Mineral Inventory, 1981, and Preto, 1971.

Keays North - surface sampling yielded assays of 3.57% copper across 8 feet and over a length of 220 feet.

Harris Vein - surface sampling yielded assays of 3.77% copper across 7 feet and over a length of 490 feet. Subsequent underground work and diamond drilling indicated narrowing at depth and along strike.

Pink Vein - trench sampling from surface exposures averaged 0.26% cobalt and 0.47% copper over a width of 3 feet and a length of 100 feet.

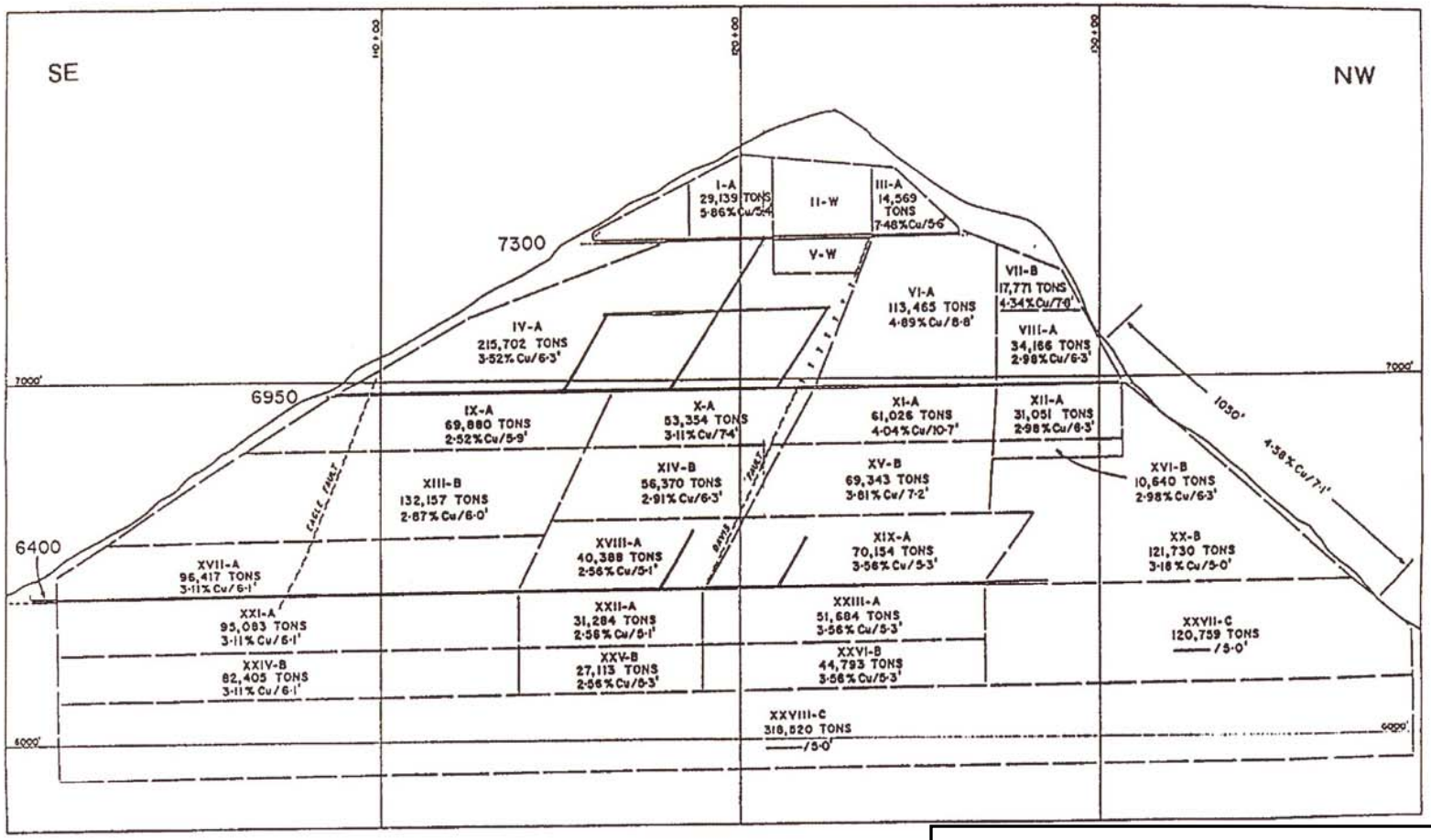
Ridge Vein - a chip sample assayed 1.35% copper over 4 feet.

Oscar Vein - a select sample from this massive galena vein assayed 94% lead and 6.9 oz/t silver.

The possibility exists that two or more of these veins may tie in to each other or be extensions of the Eagle vein.

6.2 Previous Work

In 1992, P. Leriche, P.Geo, of Reliance Geological Services, visited the Eagle vein and found the 6400-, and 7300-level portals were blocked by scree material. However, the 6950-level adit was found to be open and in very good condition. Quartz-carbonate veining with chalcopyrite mineralization was observed throughout the 640 meter long tunnel.



From MacDonald Consultants 1970

XII BLOCK NUMBER
A PROVEN ORE
B PROBABLE ORE
C POSSIBLE ORE
W WASTE

HEADING IN ORE ON VEIN
HEADING IN waste - SAMPLED BY TESTHOLES
HEADING OFF VEIN - ORE BY INTERPRETATION
HEADING IN WASTE ON VEIN
HEADING IN WASTE OFF VEIN
HEADING OFF VEIN - INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION

0 500 1000 Feet

0 100 200 300 Meters

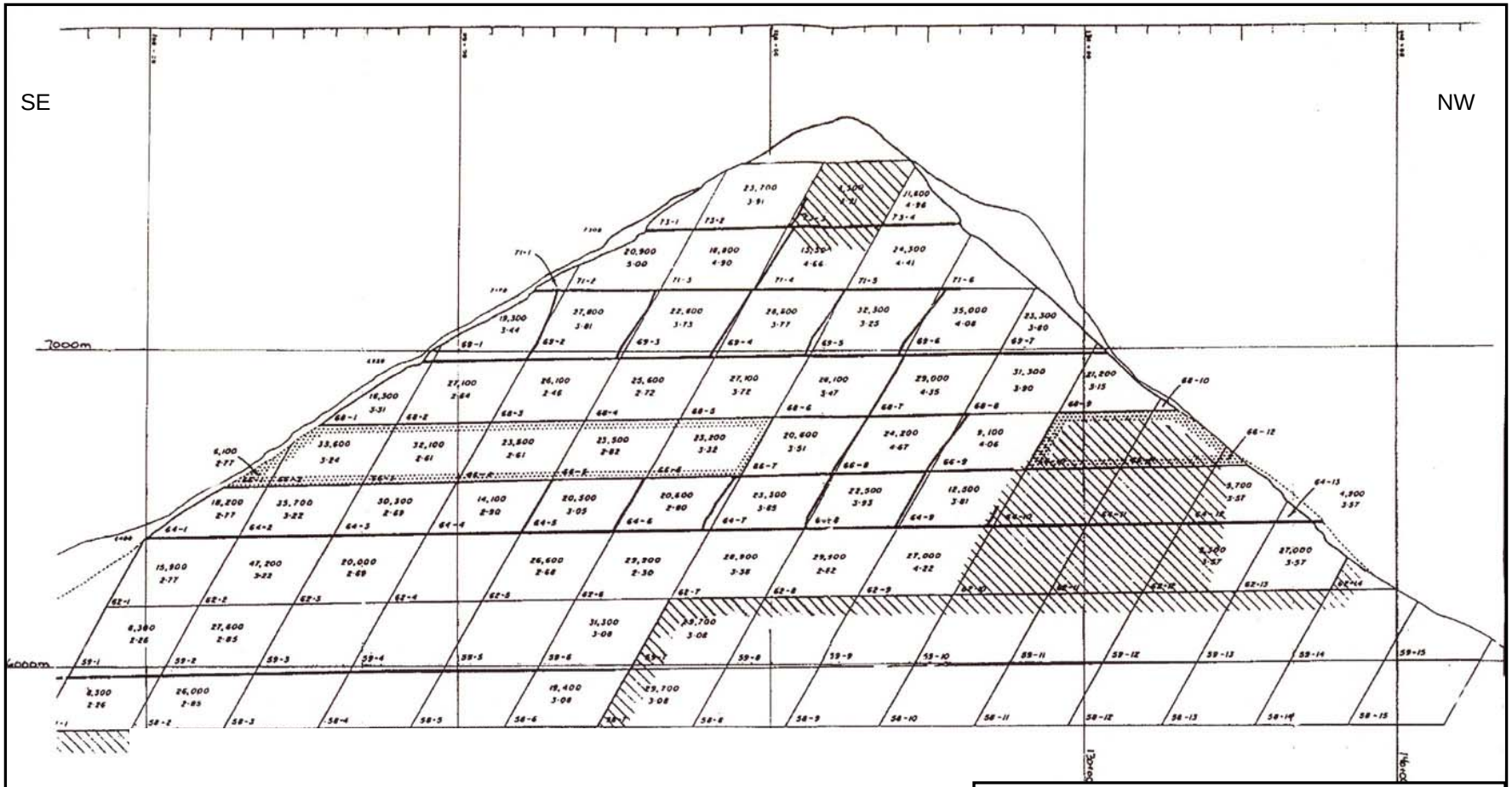
SEGURO PROJECTS INC

Key Property

MacDonald Consultants Longitudinal Section Reserves

Scale: As shown	*NTS*: 94K/11W	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Oct 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 4

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



SEGURO PROJECTS INC

Key Property

Chapman, Wood and Griswold
Longitudinal Section Reserves

Scale: As shown	*NTS*: 94K/11W	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Oct 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 5

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

Results of four rock samples collected from the Eagle vein are summarized below:

Table 4: 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

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). 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. Results and 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.

Table 5: 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.

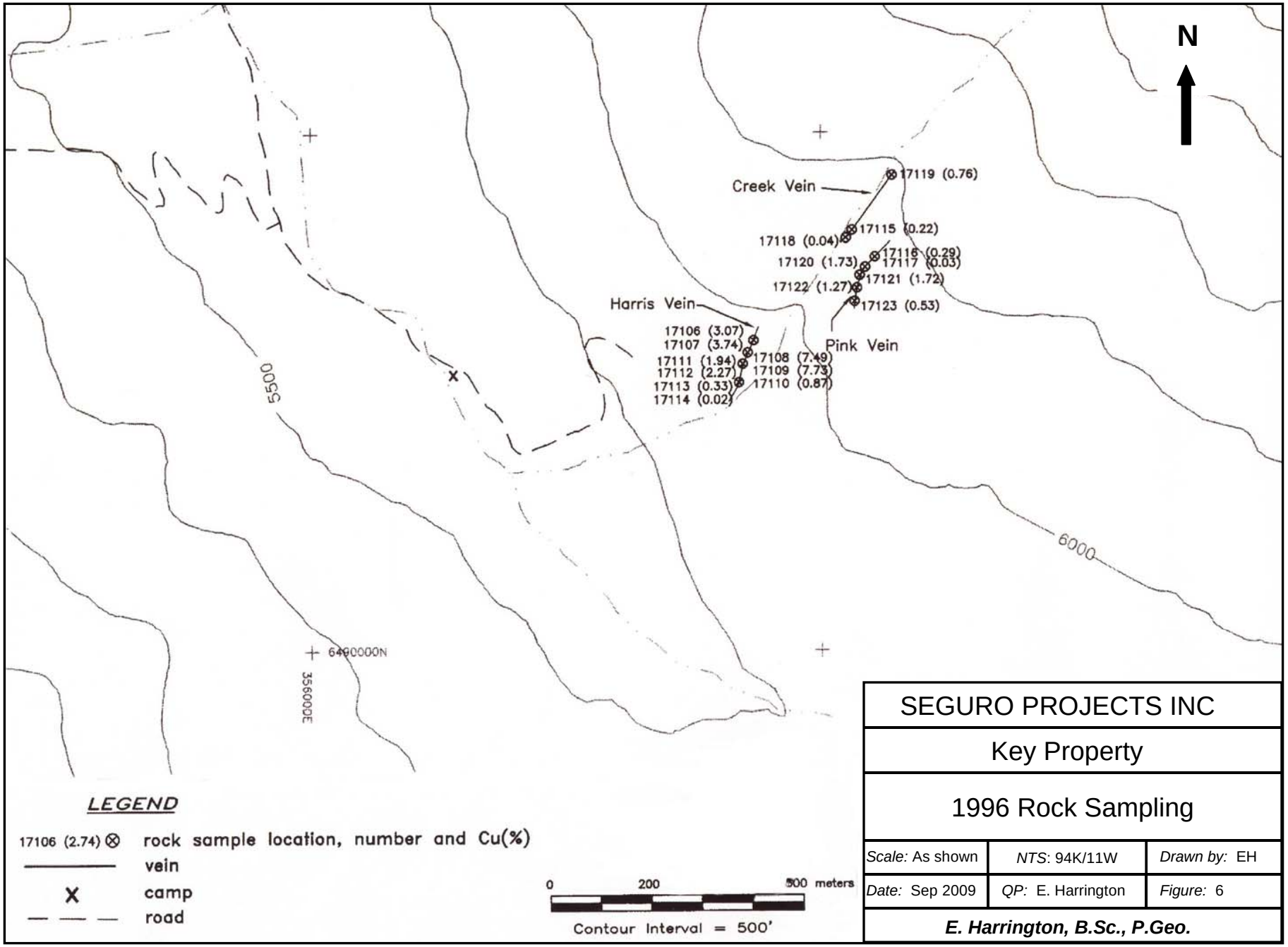
Sample #	Type	Width (m)	Copper (%)	Description
17111	Chip	1.0	1.94	20 ft. below 17108-17110. Quartz vein with chalcopyrite and malachite staining.
17112	Chip	0.4	2.27	Adjacent to 17111.
17113	Chip	1.0	0.33	80 ft. below 17111-17112. Quartz vein with minor chalcopyrite + malachite. Angular fragments of dolomite + shale.
17114	Chip	1.0	0.02	Adjacent to 17113.

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.

Table 6: 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.

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.



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.		

Table 7: 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

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.

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). One select sample was taken from the entrance to an adit, at 1,722 meters of elevation, which accesses the Harris vein.

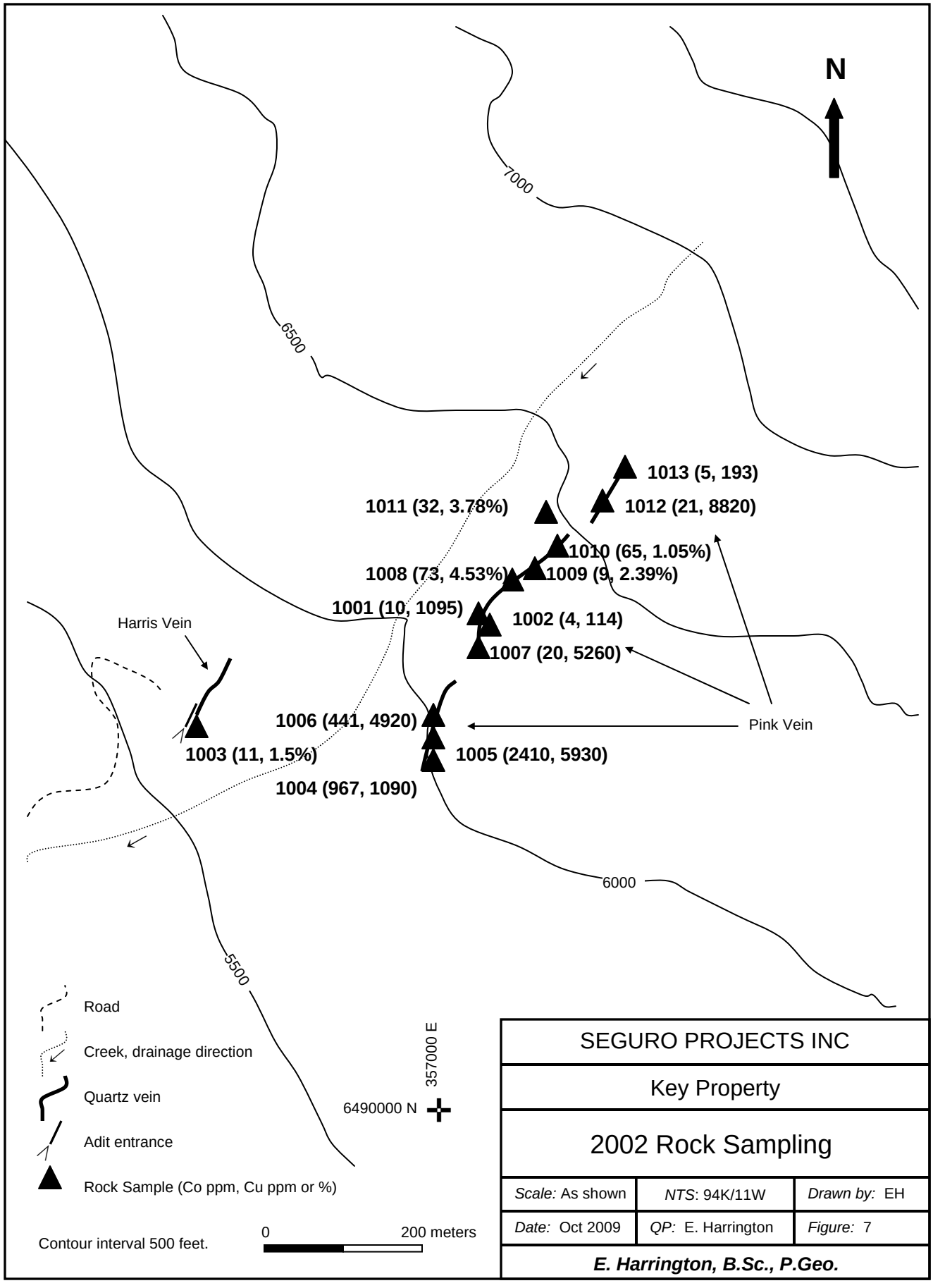
Five of thirteen samples returned copper values over 10,000 ppm. These five samples were each re-analyzed by ore grade CU–aqua regia/AA, yielding percent-copper values. Results and descriptions follow:

Table 8: 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.

Sample	Type	Copper %	Cobalt ppm	Description
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. 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.

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).



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.		

Copper exploration potential of the Pink vein extension was also confirmed, with nine samples taken from elevations ranging from 6,200 to 6,700 feet (1,890 to 2,042 meters) returning copper values ranging from 1095 ppm to 4.53%.

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

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

The Key Property lies within the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains in an area of rugged topography.

7.1 Regional Geology and Structure

7.1.1 Regional Geology (Figure 8)

(Taken from Chapman et al, 1971)

"Proterozoic argillites, quartzites, and limestones contain all the known copper deposits, possess generally low dips, are intruded by post-ore diabase dikes of Proterozoic age, and are overlain by unmineralized Palaeozoic formations of Cambrian and later ages.

The Proterozoic strata occupy nearly the full width (40-50 miles) of the Rocky Mountains in the south part of the area. Northward they become separated into a north-trending eastern belt (mainly east of upper MacDonald Creek) and wider central and western belts which trend northwest and reach the Alaska Highway west of about Mile 436.

The presently known 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 subsequent diabase dikes.

The dikes cut the veins and are themselves only weakly mineralized on fractures containing carbonates (principally calcite) and quartz. In places dikes are more strongly mineralized by barren pyrite.

Veins may be much less numerous than dikes, many of which are discernible at a distance on the hill slopes. Dikes and veins generally have more or less similar attitudes, which are relatively constant in certain zones, belts, or parts of the area. Dikes and veins probably occur in, and may be virtually restricted to, these so-called mineral belts.

The best mineral belt recognized to date is approximately 6 miles wide and 40 miles long that trends north 35 degrees west and contains the Davis-Keays Eagle Vein (*Key Property*) and the past producing Churchill Copper Mine (Magnum Vein).

Most of the known mineralized veins of the region have strikingly similar mineral composition and structural characteristics.

The belt, which is further marked by a pattern of sporadically developed northwest-trending asymmetric folds with steep east limbs and by the occurrence within it of a huge local pile of Cambrian conglomerate that forms Mt. Roosevelt, contains dikes and veins that mostly strike east of north and possess steep westerly dips."

7.1.2 Regional Structure

Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Muskwa Assemblage include the Tetsa, George, Henry Creek, Tuchodi, Aida, and Gataga formations described by Taylor et al, 1973.

The Muskwa Assemblage is cut by gabbroic dikes and is 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. 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).

7.2 Property Geology

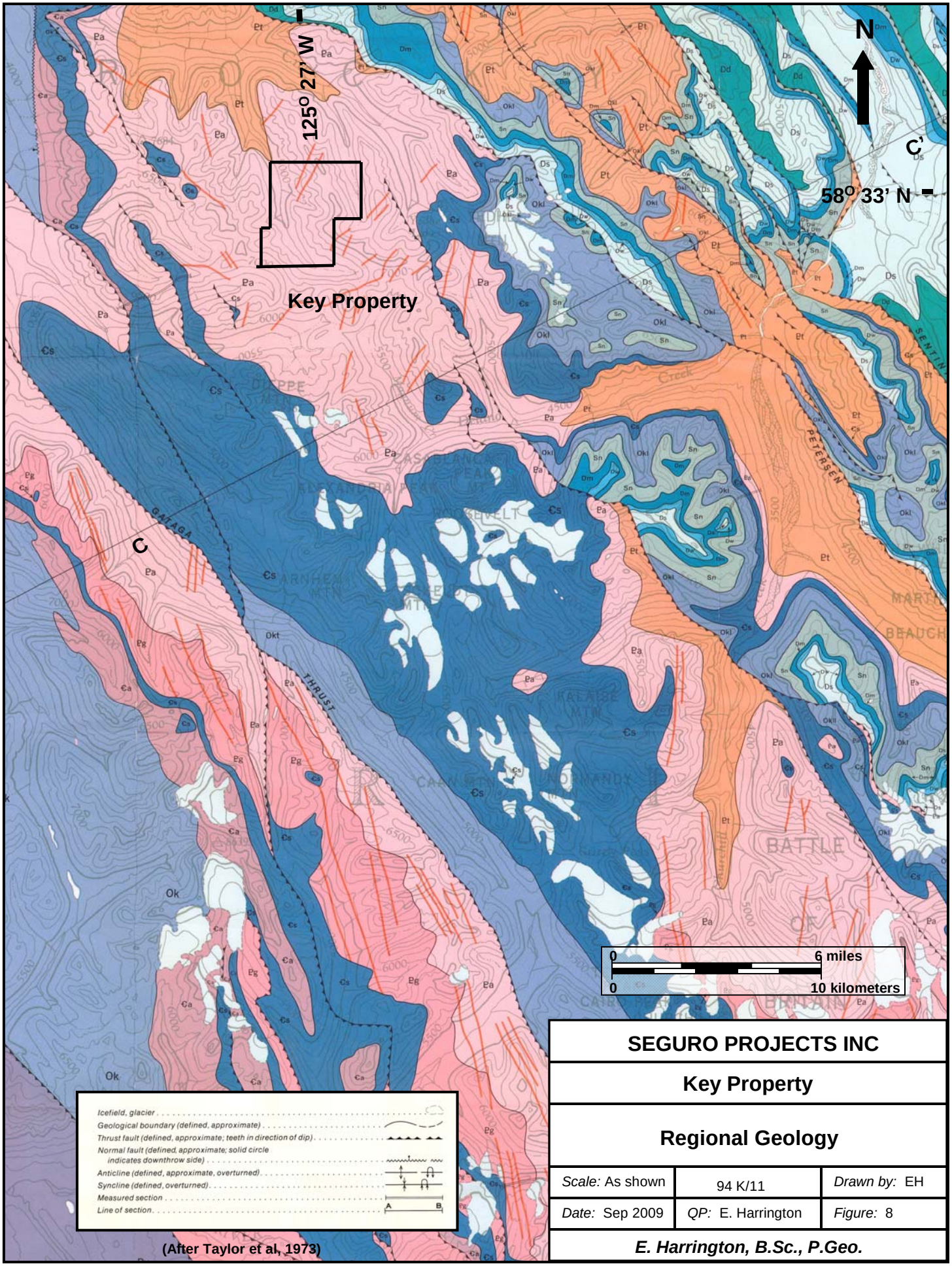
The geology of the Key Property consists of a sedimentary sequence belonging to the Precambrian Aida formation (Figure 9). The main rock types include southwest-dipping dark gray, variably limey, shale, and buff- to orange-weathering dolomite. Sediments are cut by numerous, northeast-trending diabase dikes that range in width from a few meters to approximately 100 meters. On the Key Property, dike emplacement pre-dates veining.

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 are associated with fractures perpendicular to fold axes.

7.3 Mineralization

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. Pyrite content is estimated to be less than one fifth that of chalcopyrite. Widths vary from 5 centimeters to 3.5 meters, but average approximately 1.2 meters.

The Harris vein ranges from 0.5 to 3 meters in width, containing heavy malachite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Chalcopyrite occurs as large blobs, thin veinlets, or disseminations. Malachite occurs in varying amounts throughout the vein.



(After Taylor et al, 1973)

SEGURO PROJECTS INC

Key Property

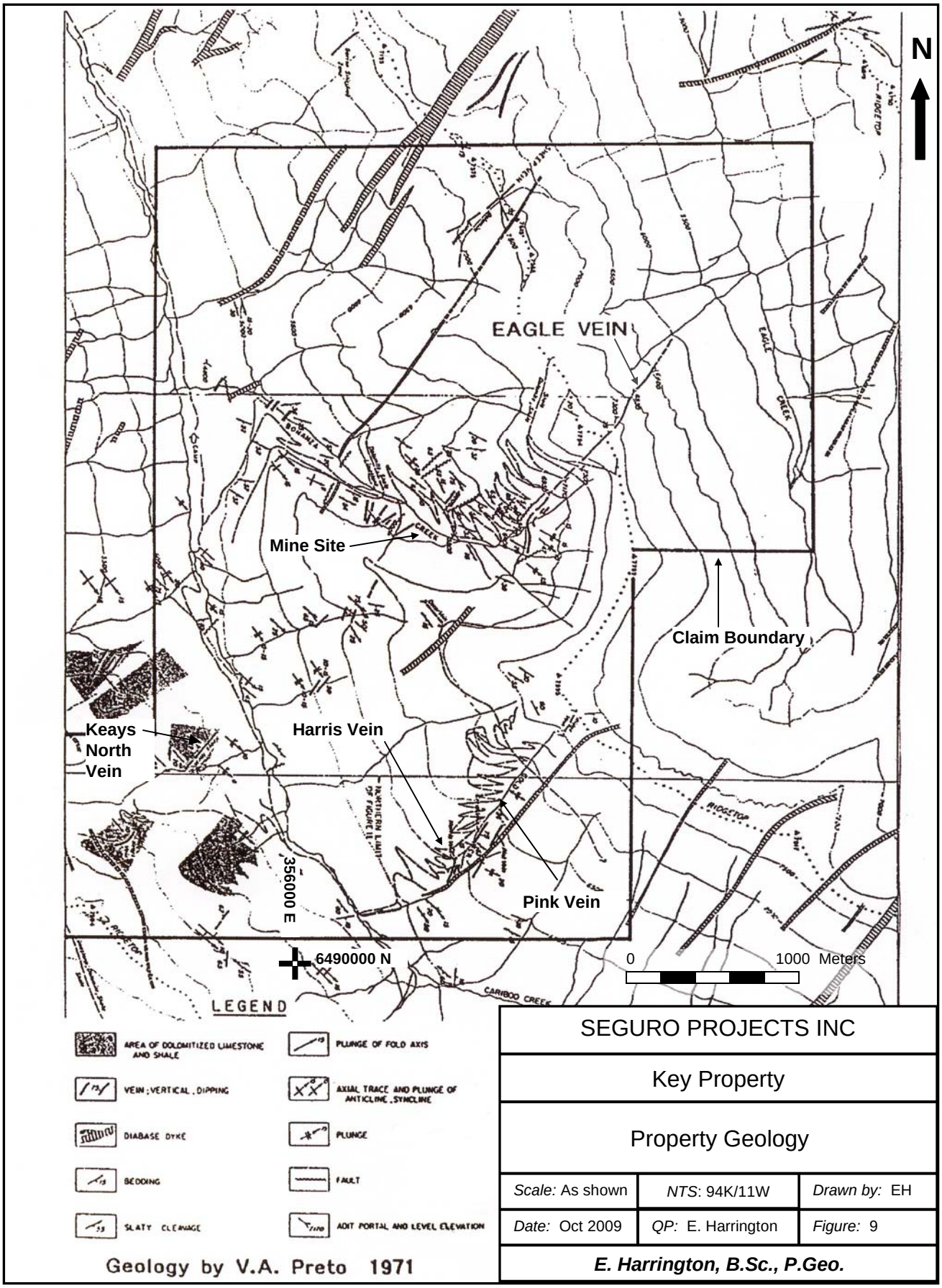
Regional Geology

Scale: As shown	94 K/11	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Sep 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 8

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

Table 9: 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:* 9
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		

The Pink vein is adjacent to a diabase dike and has been traced discontinuously for approximately 300 meters. It generally contains minor chalcopyrite mineralization occurring as both disseminated and thin stringers. Minor amounts of malachite staining have been observed.

At the Pink vein's southern expression, at the 1,800-meter level, the vein has significant cobalt values. In its northeasterly 250-meter continuation, the vein shows intermittent quartz veining, increasing copper values, but no anomalous cobalt.

The Creek vein has been traced for approximately 150 meters along the side of a creek trending 040^{o}. This quartz vein is sporadically mineralized throughout, and ranges from 5 centimeters to 1 meter wide, averaging approx 0.5 meters. Mineralization consists of small chalcopyrite stringers, as well as minor malachite staining.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The principal target on the Key Property is vein-style copper mineralization.

On the Key Property, 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.

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

9.0 EXPLORATION

Historical work has been presented in Section 6.0 History.

In 2009, the writer and Jan Bevelander, geotechnician, carried out an underground sampling program of the Harris vein (Figure 10 and Appendices B and C). Rock samples were taken across the entire width of the Harris vein, along the 118-meter length of the vein, at approximately 10-meter intervals. The elevation of the Harris adit is approximately 5,600 feet (1,700 meters).

Twenty-one chip samples were taken returning geochemically-derived copper values ranging from 0.004% to 6.16%, with four samples returning values between 0.5% and 1.0% copper, and five samples returning greater than 1% copper (1.095%, 1.634%, 2.57%, 5.97%, and 6.16%).

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.

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. A summary of copper results follows:

Table 10: 2009 Harris Vein Rock Sampling

Sample	Width (m)	Copper %	Description
177412	1.0	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	1.0	1.095	White quartz in strongly calcareous gray slate. Chalcopyrite 2-3% with green copper oxide.

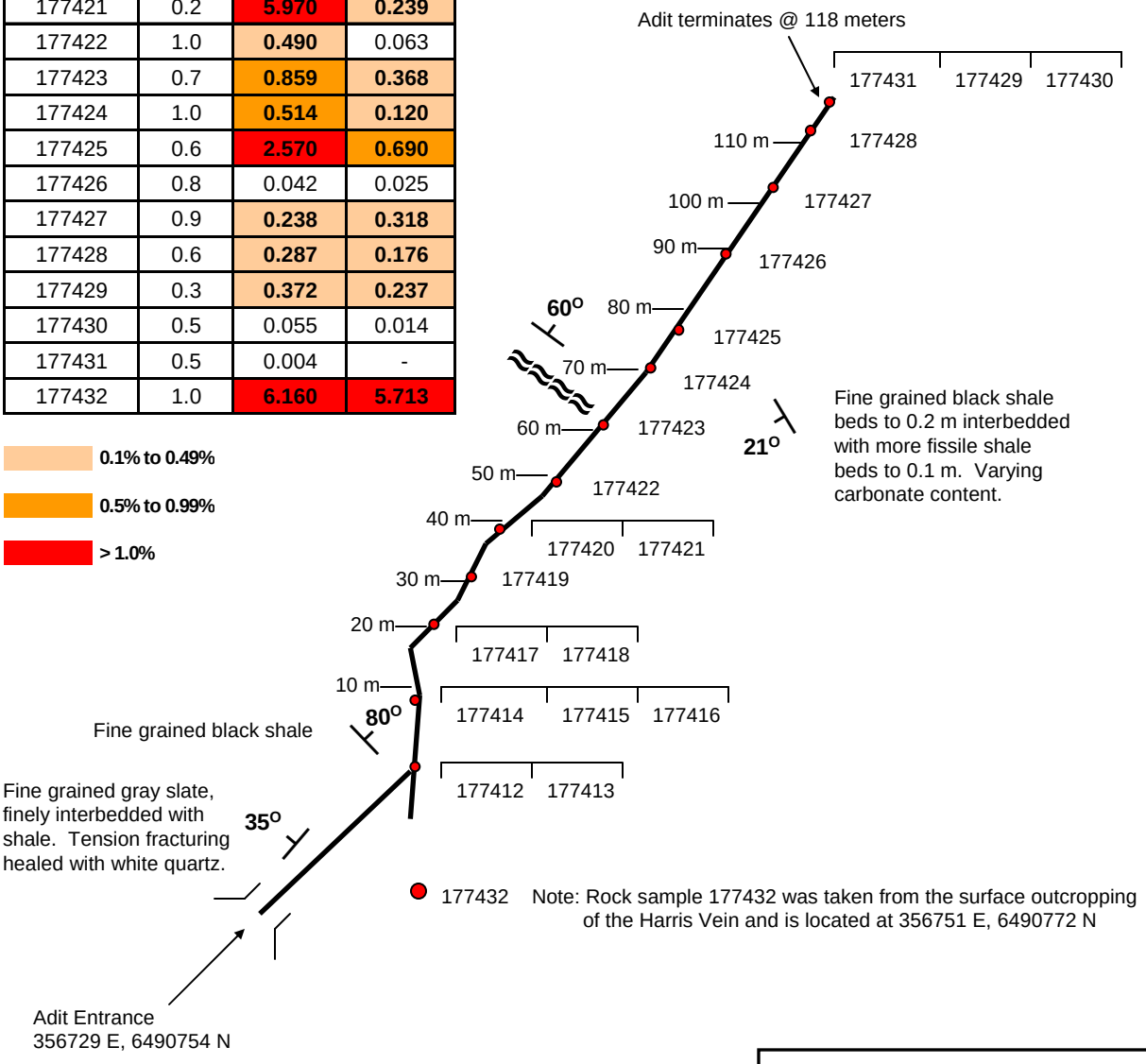
Sample	Width (m)	Copper %	Description
177414	1.0	0.502	White quartz with minor calcite in gray slate. Chalcopyrite blebs 1-2%, pyrite 2-3%.
177415	1.0	0.054	Strongly calcareous white quartz in fine black to dark-gray calcareous slate/shale. Chalco <1%, pyrite 1-2%, hematite staining.
177416	1.0	0.039	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	1.0	0.511	White quartz with minor carbonate in black fine-grained weakly calcareous slate. Chalco <1% with green malachite.
177418	1.0	0.233	White quartz with moderate carbonate in black weakly calcareous slate. Chalco <1%.
177419	1.0	0.233	White quartz with minor carbonate in dark-gray to black limey slate. Chalcopyrite <1%.
177420	0.6	1.635	White to gray quartz in limey black slate. Pyrite 1% with red hematite crusts. Chalco <1% in quartz along slate contacts.
177421	0.2	5.970	White quartz with minor carbonate in black limey slate. Chalco <1%, pyrite <1%.
177422	1.0	0.490	White quartz with moderately strong carbonate in black limey slate. Chalcopyrite <1%.
177423	0.7	0.859	White quartz with minor carbonate. Chalcopyrite 1% with green malachite staining.
177424	1.0	0.514	White quartz with weak to moderate carbonate in black limey slate. Chalcopyrite <1%. Buff to orange opaque material (siderite?).
177425	0.55	2.570	White quartz with calcite in black limey slate. Chalcopyrite 2%.
177426	0.3	0.042	White quartz in weakly limey black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1%
177427	0.9	0.238	White quartz in fine-grained black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1%.
177428	0.6	0.287	White quartz in fine-grained black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1%.
177429	0.25	0.372	White quartz in fine-grained moderately calcareous black slate. Chalcopyrite 1%.
177430	0.5	0.055	Limey black slate/shale. Well fractured.
177431	0.5	0.004	Limey black slate/shale. Well fractured.
177432	1.0	6.160	White quartz vein with strong localized hematite staining and green malachite staining. Chalco 3-4%, pyrite 2-3%. Weak to moderate carbonate.

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**

0.1% to 0.49%

0.5% to 0.99%

> 1.0%



The Harris Vein adit ranges in width from 2 to 3.5 meters and from 2 to 3 meters in height.

Rock sampling site ≈≈ Fault

0 50 meters

SEGURO PROJECTS INC		
Key Property		
2009 Rock Sampling – Harris Vein		
Scale: 1:10,000	94 K/11	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: Oct 2009	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 10
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		

10.0 DRILLING

Drilling on the Property has been described in Section 6.1 Early Work.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

Details of sampling method and approach during exploration work have been given in section 8.0 History.

During the 2002 and 2009 sampling program, chip samples of vein material were taken as continuously as possible across the vein using a chisel and hammer and placed in uniquely numbered sample bags and packaged for delivery. All rock samples taken during the 2002 and 2009 exploration programs were shipped to ALS Chemex, Vancouver, BC ("Chemex"). Chemex is accredited to ISO/IEC 170235:2005 requirements, and Chemex's sample processing is considered by the writer to be industry standard. Chemex is independent of Reliance and Seguro. 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 2002 and 2009 exploration programs were 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.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Other than a review of the assay certificates, claim status checks, and Property examinations, the writer did not attempt to verify other information. The limited number of rock samples taken did not warrant independent geochemical check sampling.

In addition to the geochemical analyses carried out by Chemex, rock chip samples from the 2009 sampling of the Harris vein were subjected to testing by the hand-held NITON X-ray Fluorescence ("XRF") analyzer. Due to the presence of water in the Harris drift at the time of sampling, XRF analyses were carried out after the rock samples were taken and removed from underground. 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 are shown in Figure 10 and Table 8. Chemex results ranged from 0.004% to 6.16% copper, while NITON results ranged from 0.014% to 5.713%.

Table 11: 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.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

Processing and testing results have been presented in Section 6.0 History.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

While the 1970 feasibility study and the 1971 confirmation detailed reserves in accordance with the performance standards of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, 1969, no Mineral Resource, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

While the 1970 feasibility study and the 1971 confirmation detailed reserves in accordance with the performance standards of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, 1969, no Mineral Reserve, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable to this report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable to this report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable to this report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES and CONTRACTS

Not applicable to this report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, and SOCIAL or COMMUNITY IMPACT

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Key Property, which lies within the Muskwa-Kechika special management zone ("SMZ").

The Key Property is situated in an area of the Muskwa-Kechika SMZ currently claimed by both the Kaska Dena and Fort Nelson First Nations. It will be necessary to acquire work permits for underground exploration and/or any substantial surface disturbance (i.e. road building and drilling), as well as water use permits. The amount of performance and reclamation boning is calculated after the work permit has been granted, and depends on the amount and type of work proposed. The permitting process will require agreements with the area stakeholders, primarily the affected First Nations groups and local guides and outfitters that use the area. No baseline or other environmental studies have been initiated for the Key Property.

Permitting information is available at: http://www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca/ and http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/water_rights/licence_application/section8/index.html .

21.0 CAPITAL and OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable to this report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no relevant adjacent properties. The following information on the nearby Magnum, Reliance, and Neil veins is considered by the writer to be relevant.

From 1967 to 1969, Churchill Copper Corporation conducted exploration consisting of drilling at 100-feet centers and some cross-cutting and raising on the Magnum vein, located four kilometers southeast of the Key Property (Figure 2). In the Magnum vein, hydrothermal mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, bornite, and malachite, with gangue of pyrite, quartz, carbonate, graphite, and ankerite.

The deposit occurs in Aida Formation sediments consisting of calcareous shale, dolomite, and limestone, cut by a large number of northeast- to east-trending diabase dikes.

Copper mineralization occurs in quartz-carbonate veins. Diabase dikes and quartz-carbonate veining are generally parallel, but dikes are post-mineralization, truncating the veins. A series of northwest-trending trachytic-composition dikes cuts across mineralized veins.

Proven and probable reserves totaling 1,178,000 tons of 3.92% copper were delineated. The mine was in production from 1970 to 1974, producing 32.3 million pounds of copper from 549,000 tons of milled ore, for a recovery grade of 3.00% copper. The property was later acquired by Teck Corporation.

On the Reliance vein, located approximately 15 kilometers west of the Key property, surface grades of chalcopyrite/malachite mineralization were reported to be 6.0% copper over 2.4 meters. Sixteen holes were diamond drilled in 1958-1959. Reserves reported by Churchill Copper in 1966 were proven/probable of 127,000 tonnes grading 5.5% copper, and possible of 109,000 tonnes of similar grade.

These historical reserve estimates on the Magnum and Reliance deposits, which are not NI 43-101 compliant, are considered by the writer to be relevant.

On the Okey property, located approximately three kilometers west of the Key property, the Neil vein was identified over a known strike length of 1,186 meters and a vertical extent of at least 380 meters. Trench sampling results graded up to 10.2% copper over 3.0 meters. Eight holes were diamond drilled with results up to 3.44% copper over 1.5 meters. Underground exploration was planned, but never started due to poor economic and political conditions in 1973.

While information presented on the Magnum, Reliance, and Neil veins is not necessarily indicative of mineralization found on the Key Property, similarities in lithological type, age, and structure suggest similar exploration potential.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information is available on the Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Interpretations

The Key Property, formerly known as the Davis-Keays property, has been extensively explored, culminating in a positive feasibility study completed in 1970 by MacDonald Consultants. The 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 which can be exploited by underground mining, concentration of ore by flotation, and refining by smelting. The metallurgy of the deposit is considered to be favorable. Applying the performance standards of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, 1969, the proven-probable non-NI 43-101-compliant reserve was calculated as in excess of 100 million pounds of copper. While the reserve calculations are considered relevant and used the performance standards of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, 1969, they are historical, do not meet NI 43-101 standards, and therefore should not be relied upon. The writer has not verified the resource calculations or the assay results supporting them, nor has Seguro done the drilling and sampling necessary to verify the classification of the resource or reserve. Seguro is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or reserves.

No exploration has been conducted below the 6100-foot level. Considering the consistency of mineralization in the Eagle vein, the possibility of finding additional mineralization below 6100-foot elevation down to at least 4800-foot elevation is considered excellent.

The 5950-foot level was constructed sometime after the MacDonald feasibility study was completed. There are no reported results from any sampling that may have been carried out on this level.

No minerals or elements have been identified that would create dilution of the concentrate or result in penalties at the smelter.

Development on the Eagle and Harris veins totals approximately 5,300 meters. The current cost estimate for similar underground development is approximately $6,000/meter (quoted by Procon Mining, personal communication, December 2011). With over 5,300 meters of underground development completed, capital cost savings will be significant.

In addition to the areas of advanced exploration, there are several other veins 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.

The Harris vein appears to have exploitation potential, with sampling from the 1996, 2002, and 2009 programs returning up to 7.73% copper over 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.

The Pink vein has potential for copper and also cobalt. While the 1996 rock sampling program failed to return significant cobalt values, limited chip sampling returned up to 1.73% copper over 1 meter.

The 2002 sampling program below the 6,000-feet (1,829-meters) level confirmed the presence of anomalous cobalt, with three samples returning values ranging of 967 ppm, 2,410 ppm, and 441 ppm respectively, as well as elevated copper values.

Higher copper values from chip sampling, up to 4.53%, all came from samples above the 6,000-feet (1,829-meters) level. The difference in mineralization could be due to mineral emplacement varying with elevation, or the northeastern extension could be a different vein system.

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 depth, thus adding to the overall exploration potential of the Key Property.

There is the possibility that the Eagle vein may extend to the west, toward the Keays North vein, and/or to the south, toward the Harris vein. The Harris and Keays veins may be extensions or splays of the Eagle vein, but may also be separate vein systems. If either the Harris or Keays are proven to be extensions, the strike length of the Eagle vein would be increased by up to 1.5 kilometers.

25.2 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 has been defined exceeding 100 million pounds of copper. While the reserve calculations are considered relevant and used the performance

standards of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, 1969, they are historical, do not meet NI 43-101 standards, and therefore should not be relied upon. The writer has not verified the resource calculations or the assay results supporting them, nor has Seguro done the drilling and sampling necessary to verify the classification of the resource or reserve. Seguro is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or reserves;

- The probability of finding additional copper reserves below the lowest underground level on the Eagle vein is judged 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. Significant cobalt content could increase concentrate value;
- Additional exploration potential exists with other known copper and copper-cobalt mineral occurrences on the Property, specifically on the Harris and Pink veins;
- Over 5,000 meters of useful underground development work is already in place on the Property; 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.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The objectives of the recommended work programs are twofold:

- Phase 1 includes the exploration and confirmation of the copper deposit outlined in the MacDonald's 1970 feasibility study and Chapman, Wood & Griswold's supporting 1971 evaluation report; and

- Phase 2 consists of defining tonnage of copper mineralization.

Phase 1 and Phase 2 work programs are stand alone and are not contingent upon the results of any other work programs.

Phase 1 would consist of Stage 1 and Stage 2 work programs. Phase 1, Stage 1 work would consist of:

- Acquiring and processing historical mine data;
- Opening the adits;
- Beginning the evaluation of the safety of the underground workings; and
- Geochemical check sampling.

The estimated cost of Phase1, Stage 1 work is approximately $750,000.

Phase 1, Stage 2 work would consist of:

- Completing the underground safety evaluation;
- Complete geochemical sampling;
- Begin upgrading road access and the airstrip on Yedhe Creek;
- Begin baseline environmental studies for inclusion in the environmental assessment process that will be necessary to be completed prior to beginning pre-production development; and
- Initiate the application for a small mine permit.

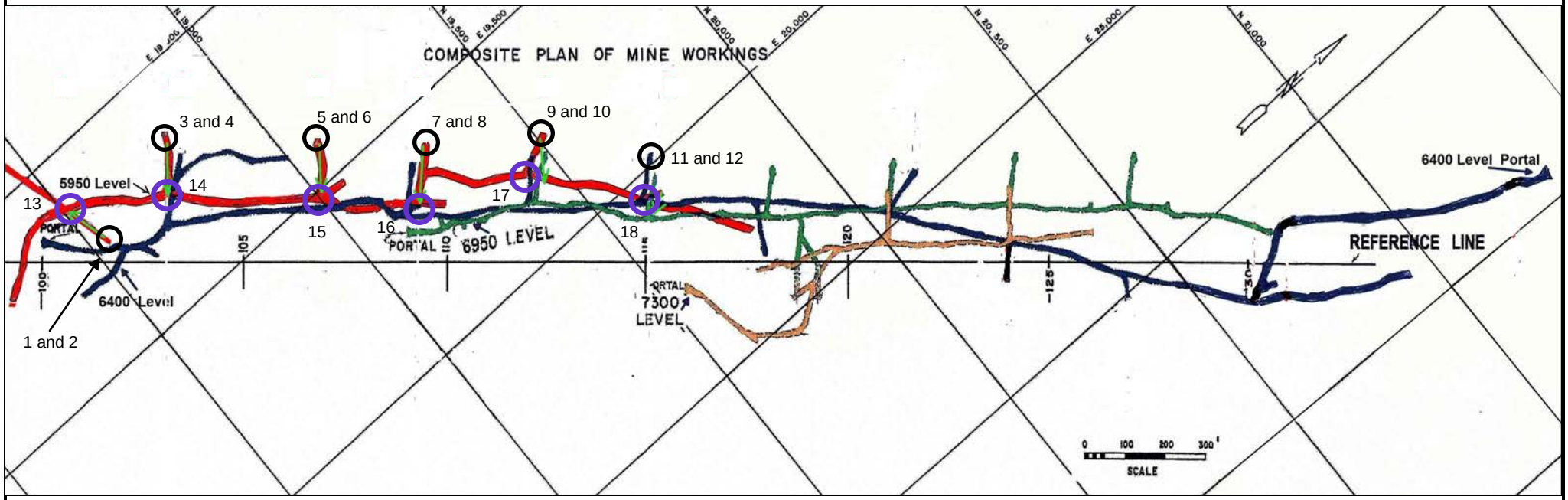
The Phase 2 program objective is to define copper mineralization on the Eagle vein. Phase 2 work will include diamond drilling to intersect the Eagle vein below the lowest level and at depth to determine how deep mineralization extends. Drilling would consist of approximately 18 BQ core diamond drill holes totaling 4,850 meters (Figure 11).

To simplify drill setups, two angled holes, at -45^{o} and -70^{o}, could be drilled at each of 6 sites. Another 6 holes, drilled at approximately -80^{o}, could be drilled down-dip on the vein. Holes angled -45^{o} would be approximately 230 meters long, -70^{o} holes would be 300 meters, and holes drilled on the vein would vary, but average 270 meters.

Once access to the underground has been established, the recommended work described here as Phase 1, Stage 2 work and Phase 2 work can be carried out in tranches to be decided by the Operator. The estimated cost of Phase 1 Stage 2 is $2.8 million. The estimated cost of Phase 2 work is $1.5 million.

Exploration work should include entering all data from each work program into a computer database, obtain previous and/or create new underground drawings, conduct preliminary engineering studies, calculate a NI 43-101-compliant resource, and create a pre-feasibility financial model.

The cost to carry out pre-feasibility exploration and basic development for production is estimated to be approximately $25 million.



Proposed drill sites on 5950' level

- Two holes @ -45o and -70o will be drilled at each setup to intersect vein at different elevations and to minimize drill repositioning.

- Holes 13 to 18 are single hole setups designed to drill down-dip on the vein.

SEGURO PROJECTS INC		
Key Property		
Underground Levels and Drill Sites		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 94K/12	Drawn by: EH
Date: Mar 2012	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 11
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.		

26.1 Proposed Budget – Phase 1 Stage 1

Permitting							
Government							
Work Permitting						$ 4,000	
Performance Bond						3,000	
First Nations							
Engagement Agreement						17,000	
						24,000	24,000
Personnel							
Mine Manager	$	690	/day	30	days	20,700	
Miners x 3		1,620	/day	30	days	48,600	
Project Geologist		850	/day	30	days	25,500	
Geotechnicians x 2		1,000	/day	30	days	30,000	
Mobe/Demobe						10,200	
						135,000	135,000
Heavy Equipment							
Bulldozer - D8	$	540	/day	30	days	16,200	
Excavator - 450 Hoe		350	/day	30	days	10,500	
Excavator - small		75	/day	30	days	2,300	
Slusher		100	/day	30	days	3,000	
Truck Pickup x 2		150	/day	30	days	4,500	
Electrical Generator		150	/day	30	days	4,500	
Fuel Farm (storage tanks, delivery)						11,000	
						52,000	52,000
Contractors							
Environmental Assessment (acquire data)						2,000	
rock sampling		50	/sample	262	samples	13,100	
Helicopter - heavy lift	$	5,300	/hr	13	hours	68,900	
Helicopter - small		2,200	/hr	100	hours	220,000	
						304,000	304,000
Camp							
Inter-shelter Units	$	20,000	/ea	5	units	5,000	
Cook/First Aid		500	/day	30	days	15,000	
Helper		200	/day	30	days	6,000	
Food 9 workers	@	150	/day	30	days	40,500	
Muncho Accommodation						2,500	
						69,000	69,000

Materials

Cribbing and doors - rebuild portals x 4		109,000
	Sub-total	693,000
	8% Operator fee	55,440
	Total	748,440
	Rounded to:	**750,000**

26.2 Proposed Budget – Phase 1 Stage 2

Permitting							
Government							
Work Permitting						$ 56,000	
Performance Bond						47,000	
First Nation Engagement Agreement						283,000	
						386,000	386,000
Personnel							
Mine Manager	$	690	/day	30	days	20,600	
Mine Superintendant		500	/day	60	days	30,000	
Miners x 3		1,620	/day	90	days	145,700	
Shift Boss x 2		1,200	/day	60	days	72,000	
Mechanic and Electrician		1,080	/day	60	days	64,700	
Mobe/Demobe						20,000	
						353,000	353,000
Heavy Equipment							
Bulldozer - D8	$	540	/day	30	days	16,200	
Excavator - 450 Hoe		350	/day	30	days	10,500	
Excavator - small		75	/day	30	days	2,250	
Grader		350	/day	30	days	10,500	
Slusher		100	/day	30	days	3,000	
Truck Pickup x 2		150	/day	30	days	4,500	
UTV x 2		40	/day	30	days	1,200	
Electrical Generator		150	/day	30	days	4,500	
Air compresors x 2		460	/day	30	days	13,800	
Fuel Farm (storage tanks, delivery)						193,550	
						260,000	260,000
Light Equipment and Supplies							
Fasteners, hoses, water pumps						191,000	
Secan Jackleg and stoppers x 3						36,000	
Miner's gear with lamps						10,000	
Mine rescue equipment						275,000	
						512,000	512,000
Contractors							
Environmental Assessment (acquire data)						40,000	
Helicopter - heavy lift		5,300	/hr	12	hours	63,000	
Helicopter - small		2,200	/hr	140	hours	308,000	
Mobe/Demobe						60,000	
						471,000	471,000

Camp

Inter-shelter Units							95,000	
Cook/First Aid			$	500	/day	30 days	15,000	
Helper				200	/day	30 days	6,000	
Food	14	workers	@	150	/day	30 days	63,000	
Muncho Accomodation							4,000	
							183,000	183,000

Materials

Cribbing and doors - rebuild portals x 3	327,000	
Retimber and ladder all raises	75,000	
	402,000	402,000
Sub-total		2,567,000
8% Operator fee		205,360
Total		2,772,360
Rounded to:		**2,800,000**

26.3 Proposed Budget – Phase 2

Personnel								
Project Geologust			900	/day	40	days	36,000	
Mobe/Demobe							5,000	
							41,000	41,000
Contractors								
Core drilling			260	/meter	4850	meters	1,261,000	
Core sampling			50	/sample	300	samples	15,000	
Mobe/Demobe							30,000	
							1,306,000	1,306,000
Camp								
Food and accom	4	men	$ 500	/day	40	days	80,000	
							80,000	80,000
							Sub-total	1,427,000
							8% Operator fee	114,160
							Total	1,541,160
							Rounded to:	**1,500,000**

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GLOSSARY

Conversion Factors

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Feet	Meters	0.305
Meters	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometers ("km")	1.609
Kilometers	Miles	0.6214
Acres	Hectares ("ha")	0.405
Hectares	Acres	2.471
Grams	Ounces (Troy)	0.03215
Grams/Tonnes	Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton	0.02917
Tonnes (metric)	Pounds	2,205
Tonnes (metric)	Short Tons	1.1023

Mineral Elements

Au	Gold	Cu	Copper
Ag	Silver	Co	Cobalt

Alteration: Any change in the mineralogical composition of a rock that is brought about by physical or chemical means.

Ankerite: A dolomite group mineral associated with iron ores.

Anomaly: A geochemical or geophysical character which deviates from regularity.

Anticlinorium: A regional scale configuration of many folded, stratified rocks in which rocks dip in two directions away from the crests. Reverse of synclinorium. The crest is called axis.

Breccia: A rock composed of highly angular course fragments.

Conglomerate: Detrital sedimentary rock made up of more or less rounded fragments of such size that an appreciable percentage of volume of rock consists of particles of granule size or larger.

Diabase: Rock of basaltic composition, essentially labradorite and pyroxene, characterized by ophitic texture.

Epithermal Deposit: Formed at shallow depths by low-temperature hydrothermal solutions.

Ga: Billion years.

Gangue: Assessory minerals associated with ore in a vein.

Hydrothermal: An adjective applied to heated or hot aqueous-rich solutions, to the processes in which they are concerned, and to the rocks, ore deposits and alteration products produced by them.

Ma: Million years.

Moraine: A mound, ridge, or other distinct accumulation of unsorted, unstratified glacial drift deposited, chiefly by direct action of glacier ice, in a variety of topographic landforms.

Ophitic: Rock texture in which lath-shaped plagioclase crystals are enclosed, wholly or in part, in later-formed mineral augite.

Synclinorium: A regional scale configuration of many folded, stratified rocks in which rocks dip downward from opposite directions to come together in troughs. Reverse of Anticlinorium.

Talus: Slope established by accumulation of rock fragments at the foot of a cliff or ridge. Rock fragments that form talus may be rock waste, slide rock, or pieces broken by frost action. Widely used to mean the rock debris itself.

Trachytic: A textural term applied to the ground mass of volcanic rocks in which small crystals of feldspar are arranged in parallel or sub-parallel fashion corresponding to the flow of the lava.

Edward Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.
3476 Dartmoor Place, Vancouver, BC, V5S 4G2
Tel: (604) 437-9538 Email: ed.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-three years in Canada, the United States, the Sultanate of Oman, Mexico, Australia, Greenland, and Argentina. As well as exploring for copper in northern BC, one year was spent in the Sultanate of Oman exploring for copper deposits.

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 am a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I am responsible for all items of the technical report titled "Technical Report on the Key Property, Liard Mining District, British Columbia, Canada" and dated 21 September 2012 ("Technical Report"). I inspected the Property on 8 August to 10 August, 2002, and 14 August to 22 August, 2009. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

6. I am independent of the Optionor and Senator Minerals Inc, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, and I have not had financial involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

7. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading. This report is based on geological assessment reports, fieldwork, and published and unpublished literature researched by me and/or in the Reliance Geological Services library and records, and I have visited the subject property personally.

8. I consent to the use of this Technical Report only in its entirety for filing with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication, in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Effectively dated this 21st day of September 2012

Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.
(Signed and sealed this 21st day of September 2012)
.

Appendix A

Muskwa-Kechika Links

LINKS TO INFORMATION ON THE MUSKWA-KECHIKA SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONE

Kaska Dena First Nations

http://www.kaskadenacouncil.com/

Fort Nelson First Nations

http://www.fnnation.org/

Government and separate advisory board

http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Titles/OGTitles/PetroleumLandUse/pre-tenureplans/Pages/Muskwa-KechikaPre-Tenure.aspx

http://www.leg.bc.ca/36th5th/1st_read/gov14-1.htm

http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/freeside/--%20m%20--/muskwa-kechika%20management%20area%20act%20%20sbc%201998%20%20c.%2038/00_98038_01.xml

http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/freeside/--%20m%20--/muskwa-kechika%20management%20area%20act%20%20sbc%201998%20%20c.%2038/05_regulations/10_53_2002.xml

Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society

http://www.cpaws.org/

Appendix B
2009 Rock Sample Data

Sample	Site	GPS Location		Sample Width (m)	Description
		Easting	Northing		
177412	Harris Vein – Drift @ 0+00 meters	-	-	1.00	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	White quartz in strongly calcareous gray slate. Chalcopyrite 2-3% with green copper oxide.
177414	Harris Vein – Drift @ 0+10 meters	-	-	1.00	White quartz with minor calcite in gray slate. Chalcopyrite blebs 1-2%, pyrite 2-3%.
177415	Harris Vein – Drift @ 0+10 meters	-	-	1.00	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	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	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	White quartz with moderate carbonate in black weakly calcareous slate. Chalco <1%.
177419	Harris Vein – Drift @ 0+30 meters	-	-	1.00	White quartz with minor carbonate in dark-gray to black limey slate. Chalcopyrite <1%.
177420	Harris Vein – Drift @ 0+37 meters	-	-	0.60	White to gray quartz in limey black slate. Pyrite 1% with red hematite crusts. Chalco <1% in quartz along slate contacts.

Sample	Site	GPS Location		Sample Width (m)	Description
		Easting	Northing		
177421	Harris Vein – Drift @ 0+37 meters	-	-	0.20	White quartz with minor carbonate in black limey slate. Chalco <1%, pyrite <1%.
177422	Harris Vein – Drift @ 0+52 meters	-	-	1.00	White quartz with moderately strong carbonate in black limey slate. Chalcopyrite <1%.
177423	Harris Vein – Drift @ 0+59 meters	-	-	0.70	White quartz with minor carbonate. Chalcopyrite 1% with green malachite staining.
177424	Harris Vein – Drift @ 0+70 meters	-	-	1.00	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	White quartz with calcite in black limey slate. Chalcopyrite 2%.
177426	Harris Vein – Drift @ 0+92 meters	-	-	0.30	White quartz in weakly limey black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1%
177427	Harris Vein – Drift @ 1+03 meters	-	-	0.90	White quartz in fine-grained black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1%.
177428	Harris Vein – Drift @ 1+12 meters	-	-	0.60	White quartz in fine-grained black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1%.
177429	Harris Vein – Drift @ 1+18 meters	-	-	0.25	White quartz in fine-grained moderately calcareous black slate. Chalcopyrite 1%.
177430	Harris Vein – Drift @ 1+18 meters	-	-	0.50	Limey black slate/shale. Well fractured.
177431	Harris Vein – Drift @ 1+18 meters	-	-	0.50	Limey black slate/shale. Well fractured.
177432	Harris Vein - Surface	356729	6490754	1.00	White quartz vein with strong localized hematite staining and green malachite staining. Chalco 3-4%, pyrite 2-3%. Weak to moderate carbonate.

Appendix C
2009 Chemex Analyses Results

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
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

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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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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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	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