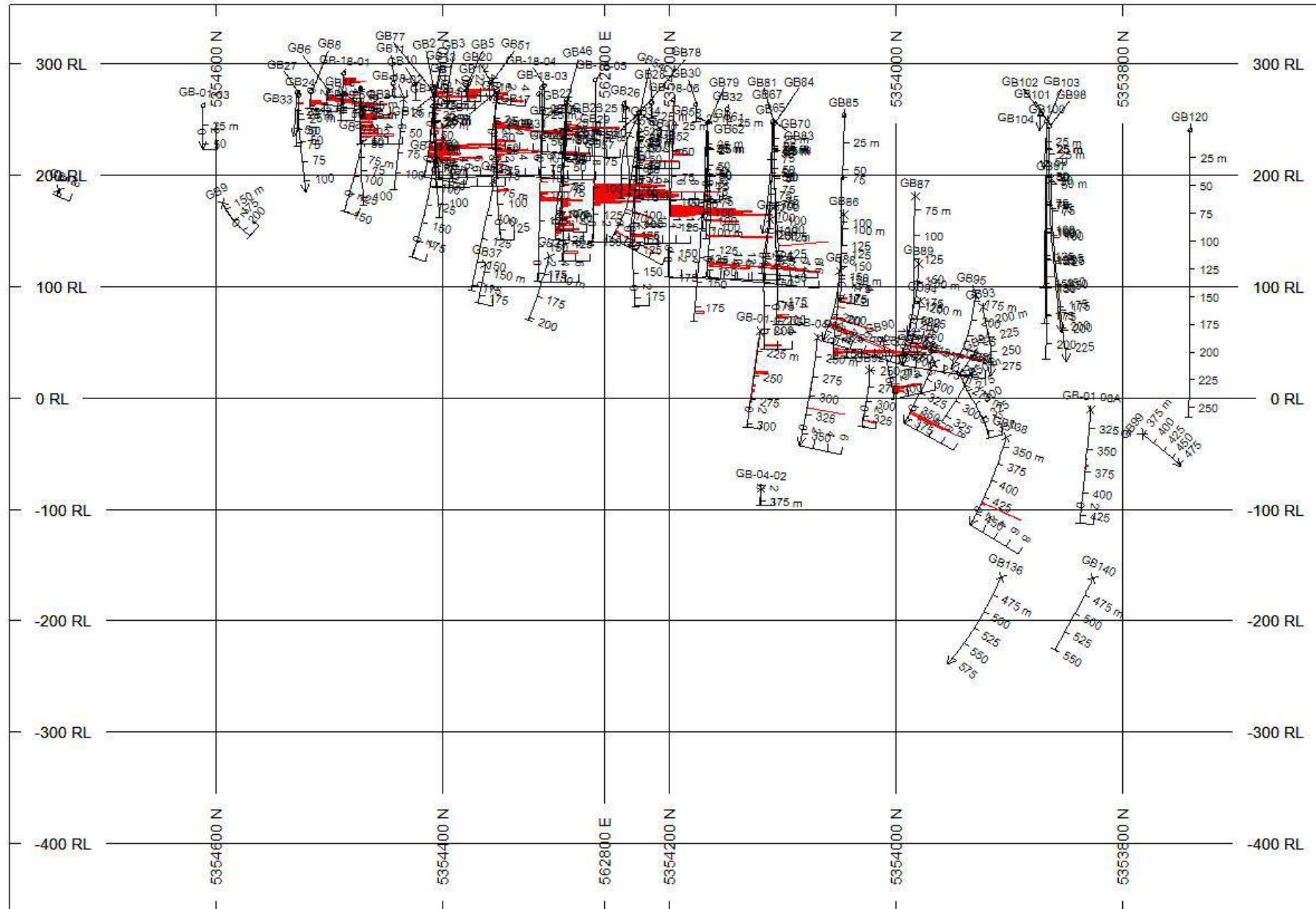


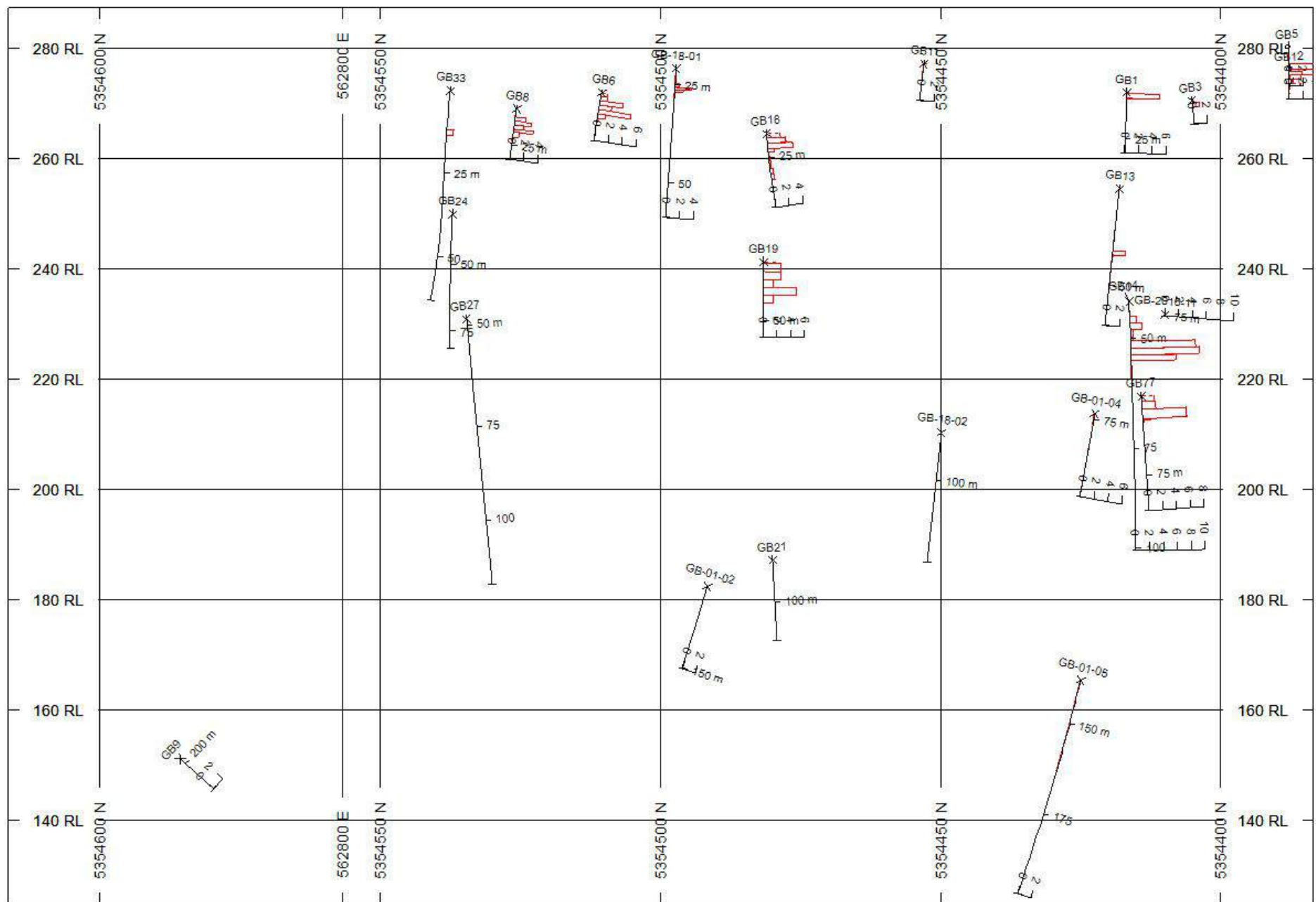
Great Burnt
Long Section
Looking East



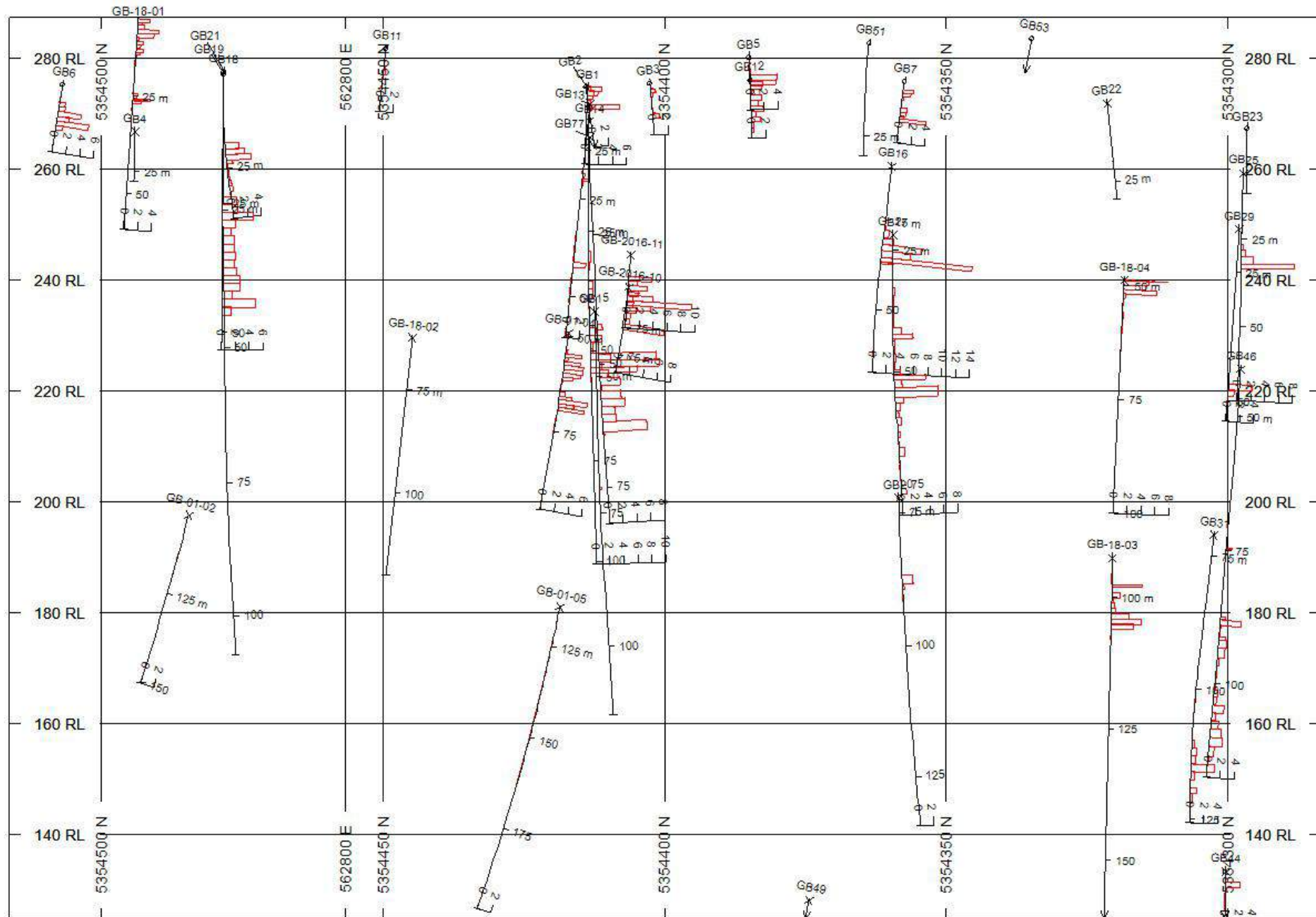
Section
100 m thick

Section
4,500 mN

Section
100 m thick



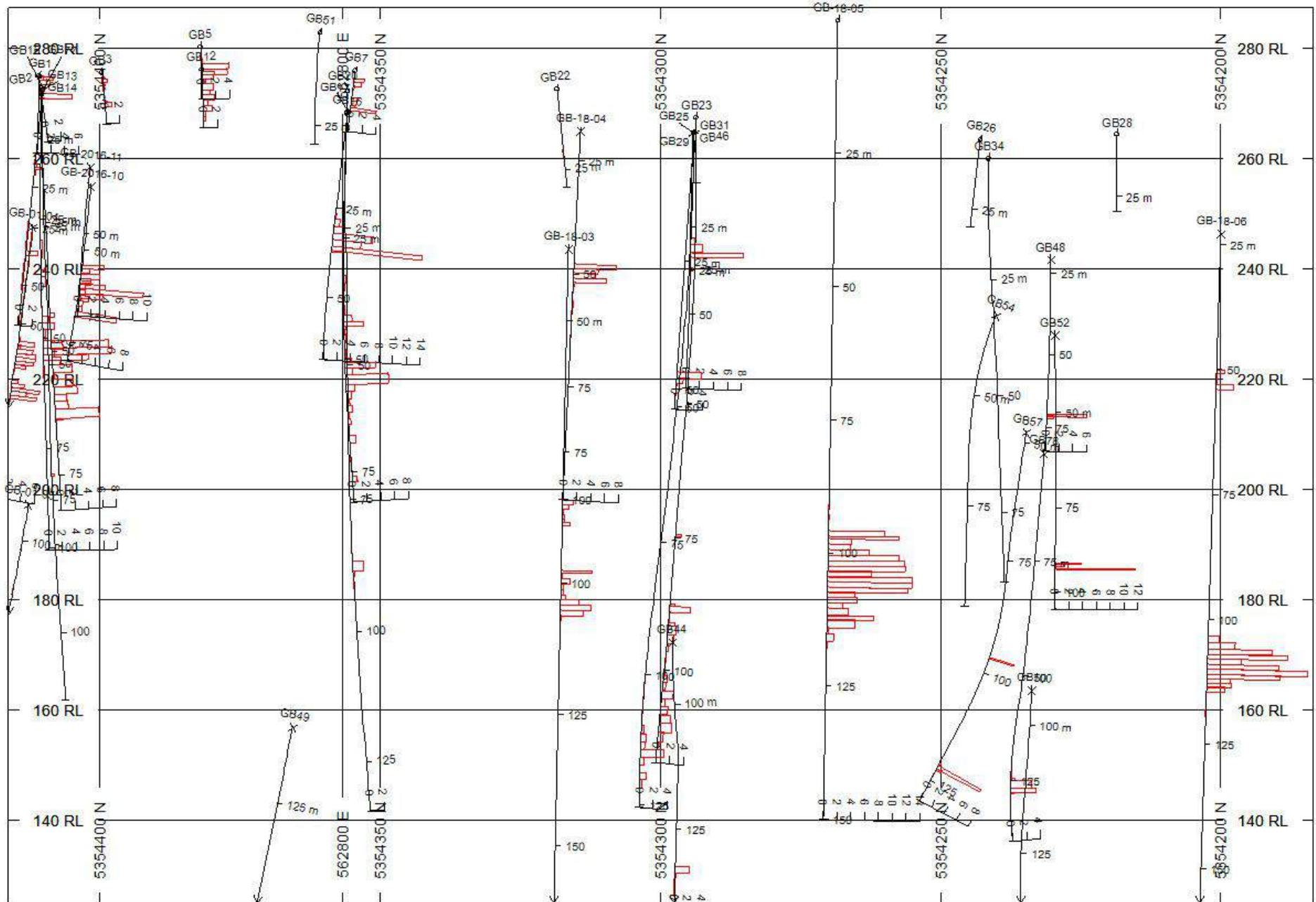
Section
4,400 mN



Section
100 m thick

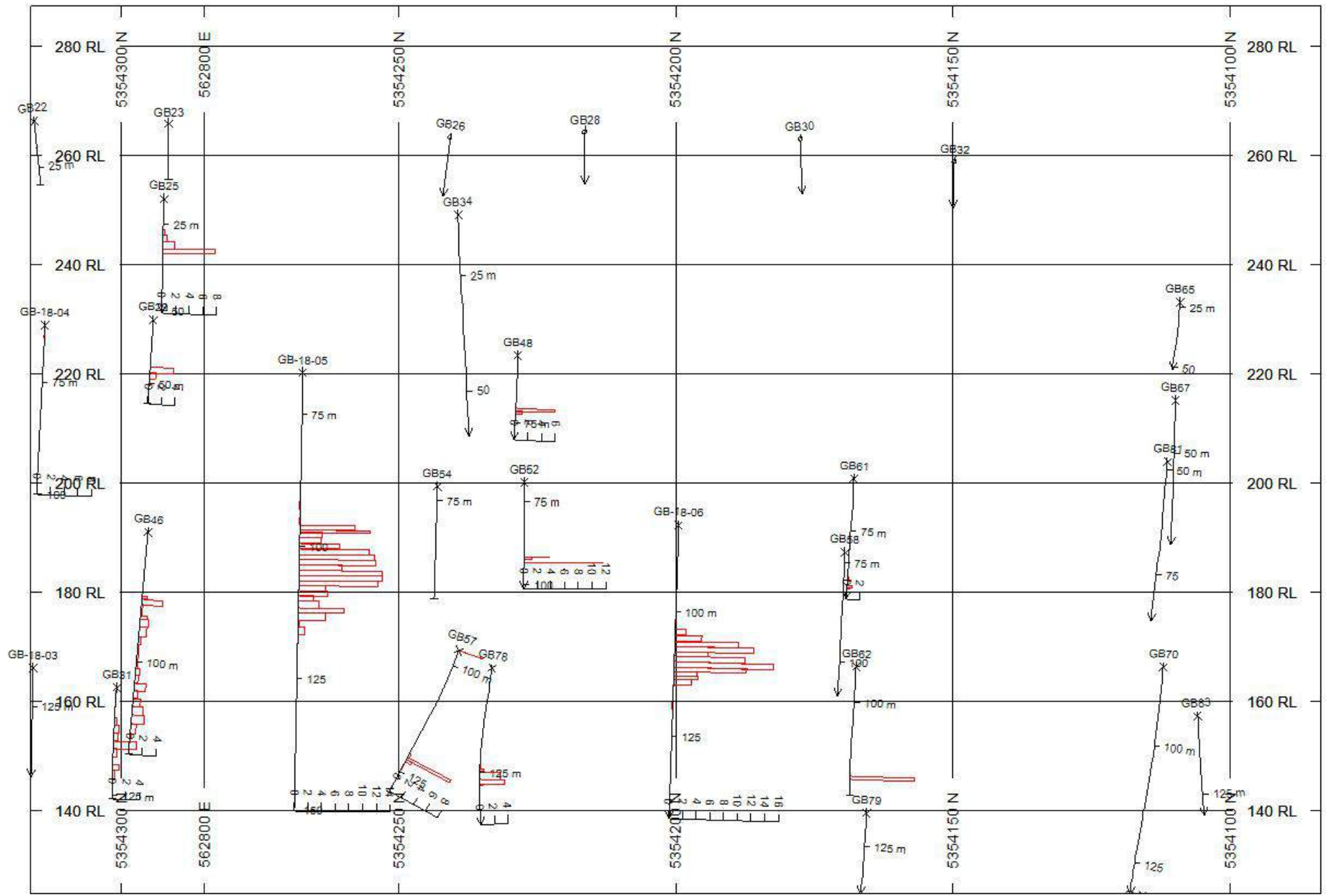
Section
4,300 mN

Section
100 m thick



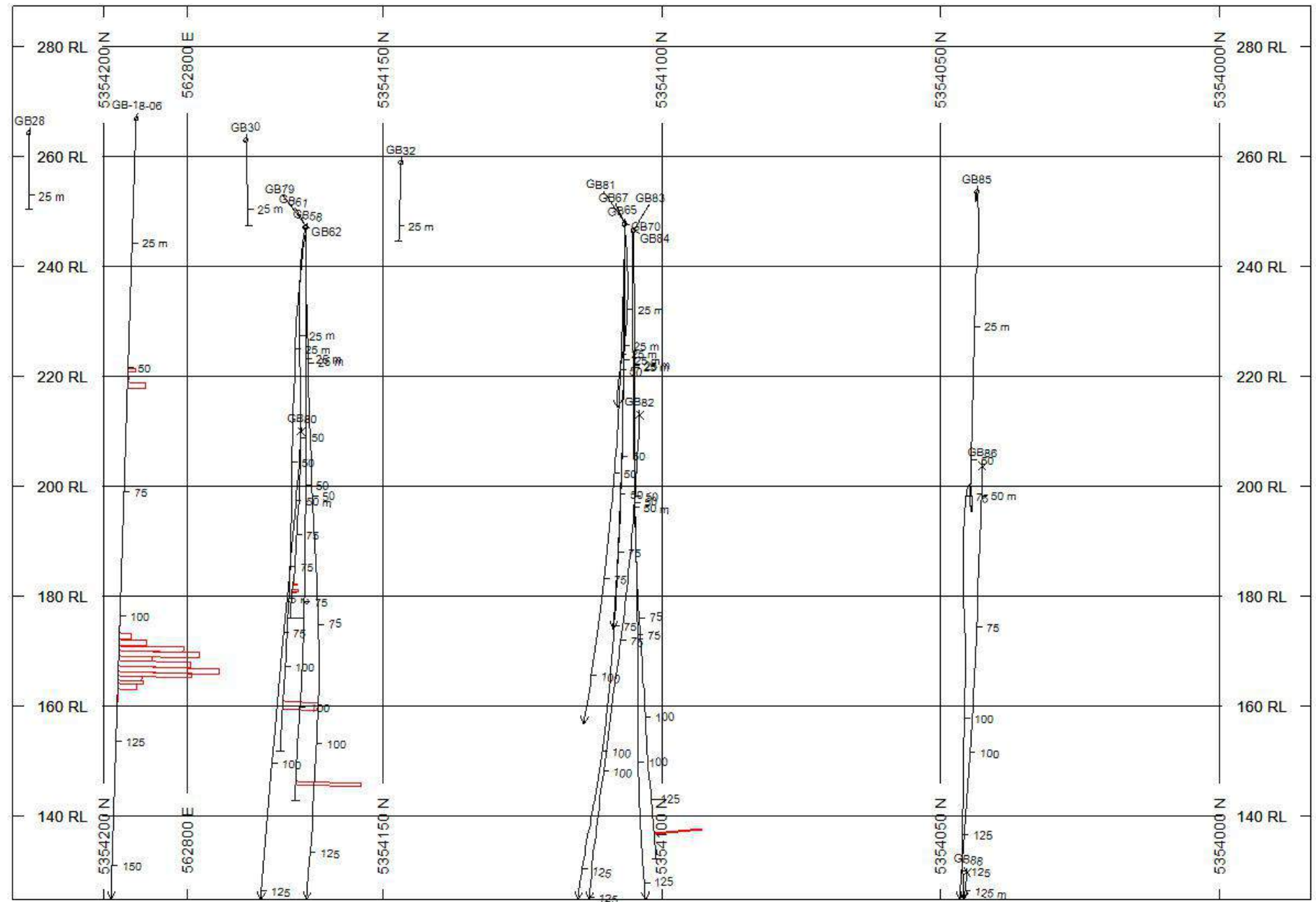
Section
4,200 mN

Section
100 m thick



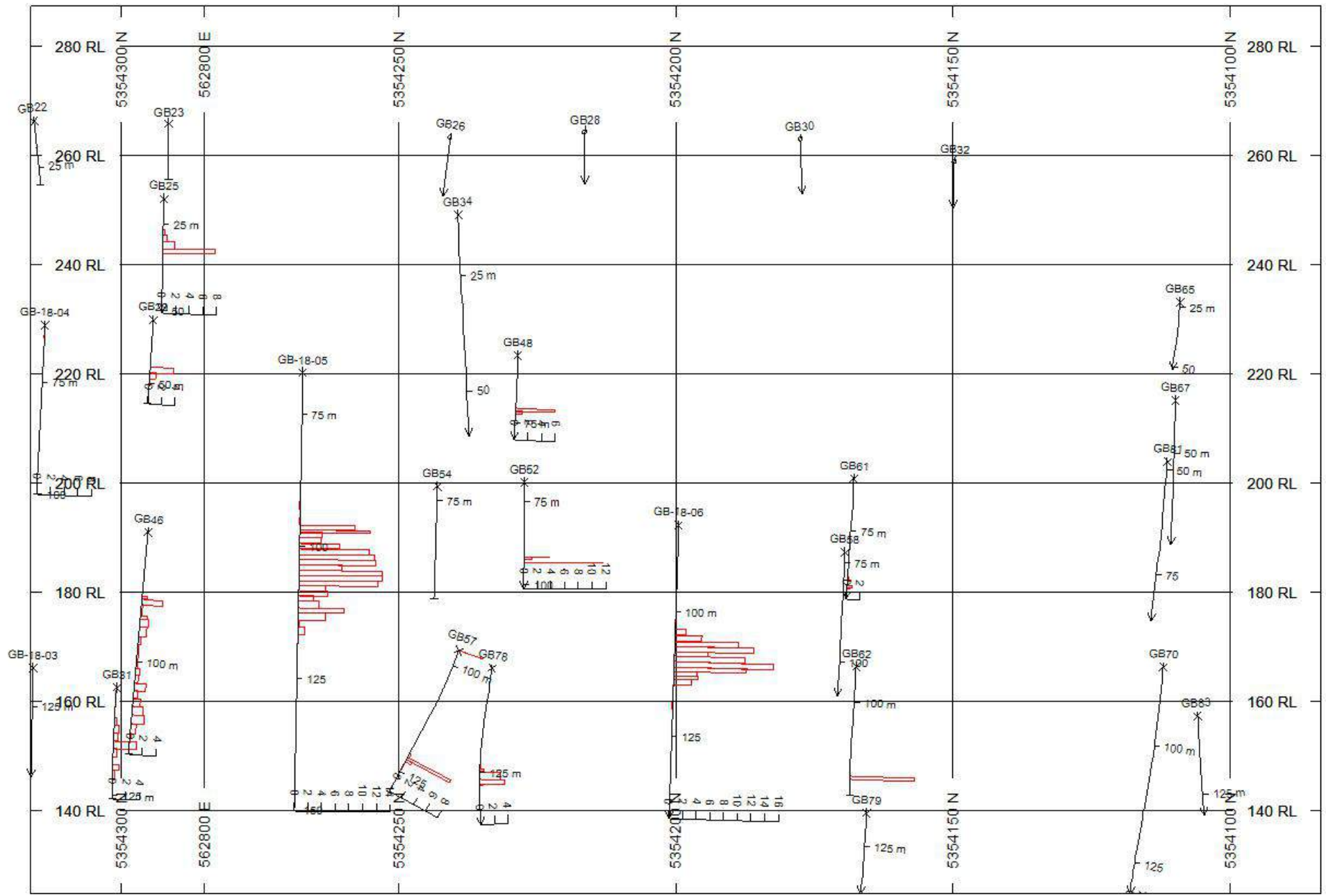
Section
4,100 mN

Section
100 m thick



Section
4,200 mN

Section
25 m thick



What does this all mean?

SLIDE 9: Big hole in the drilling.

SLIDE 10: Lot's of holes in the drilling. Looks like there may be 2 zones. Plunge is very shallow.

SLIDE 11: SLIDE 5 shows section 4,200 N with a 100 m thick slice (50 m on either side of the deposit).

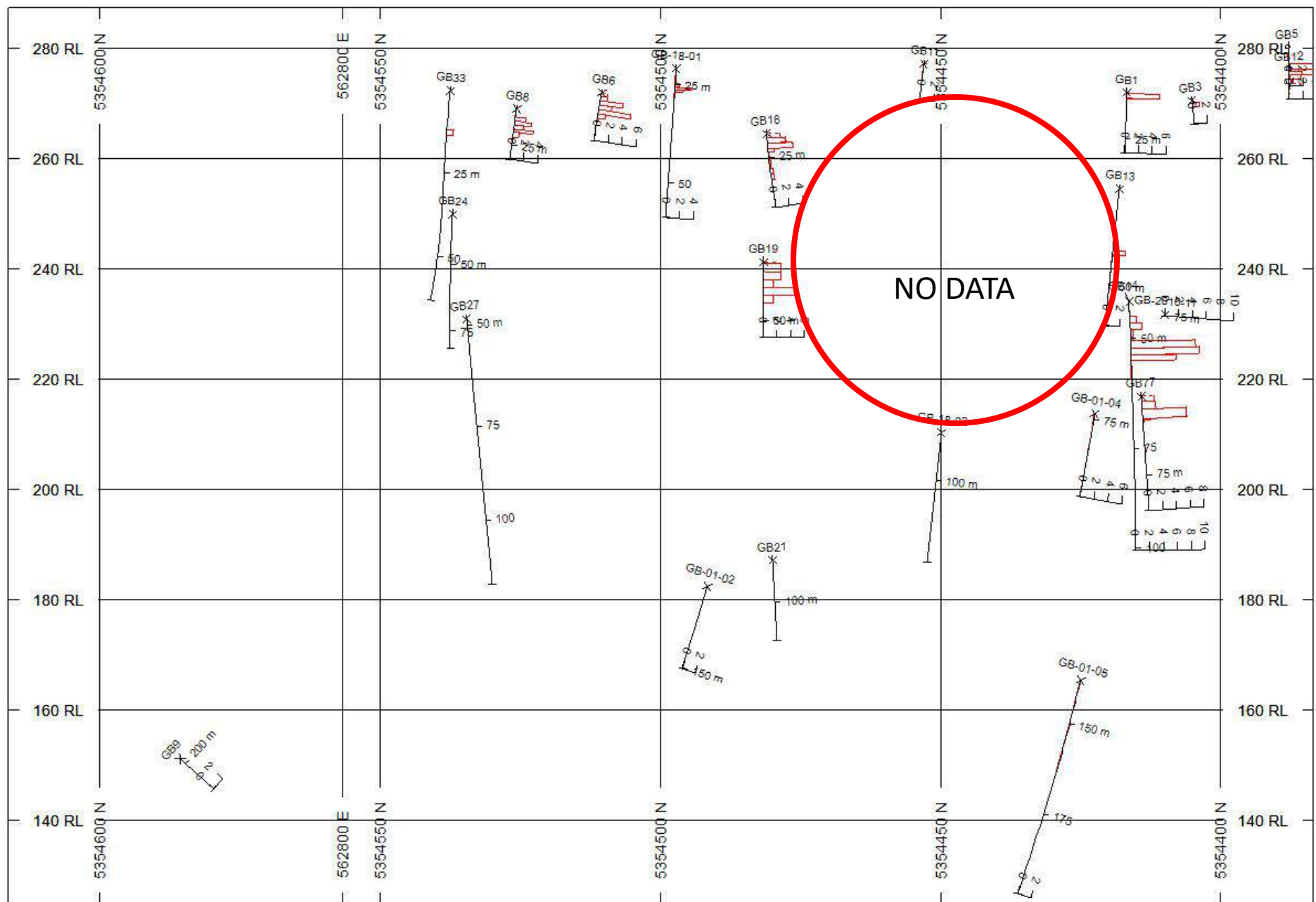
SLIDE 7 is the same section, this time with a 25 m section (12.5 m on either side). Notice that most of the holes on the section that did not intersect thick mineralization were drilled either too shallow and crossed above the Great Burnt zone or they were too deep and crossed under the zone.

SLIDE 12: The deeper holes probably aren't where we think they are based on the fact that the original drillholes were very thin in diameter and that the hole deviation (change in dip and azimuth) is so severe. This whole section should be re-drilled using NQ-sized core.

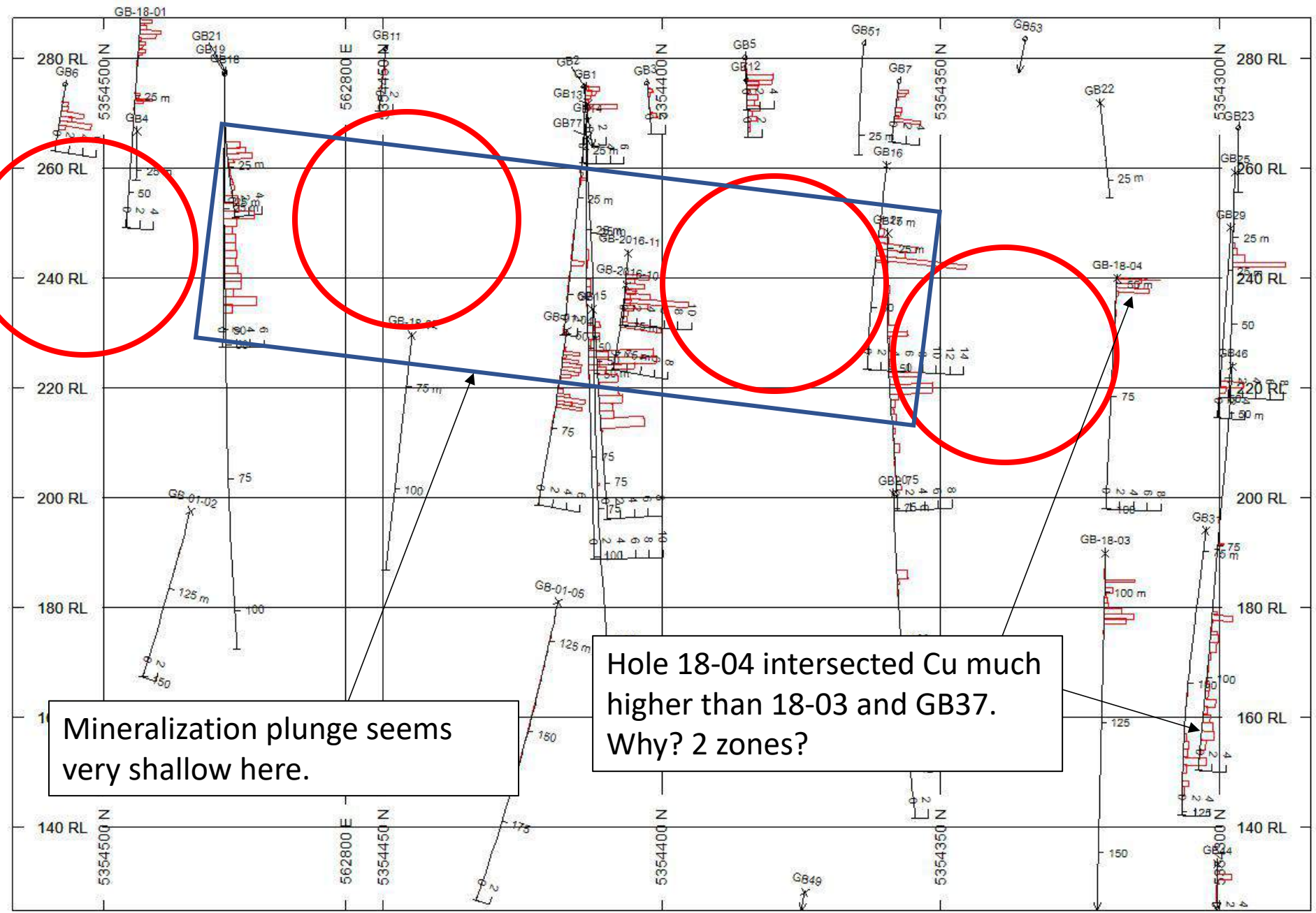
For example, holes GB85 and GB86 were collared with a dip of -85 and both holes shallowed as much as -36 and -35 (50 degree change in dip). Yet the azimuths changed only 4-5 degrees. This is very unlikely. These holes probably never even crossed the plane of mineralization, rotating instead off section.

Section
4,500 mN

Section
100 m thick



Section
4,400 mN



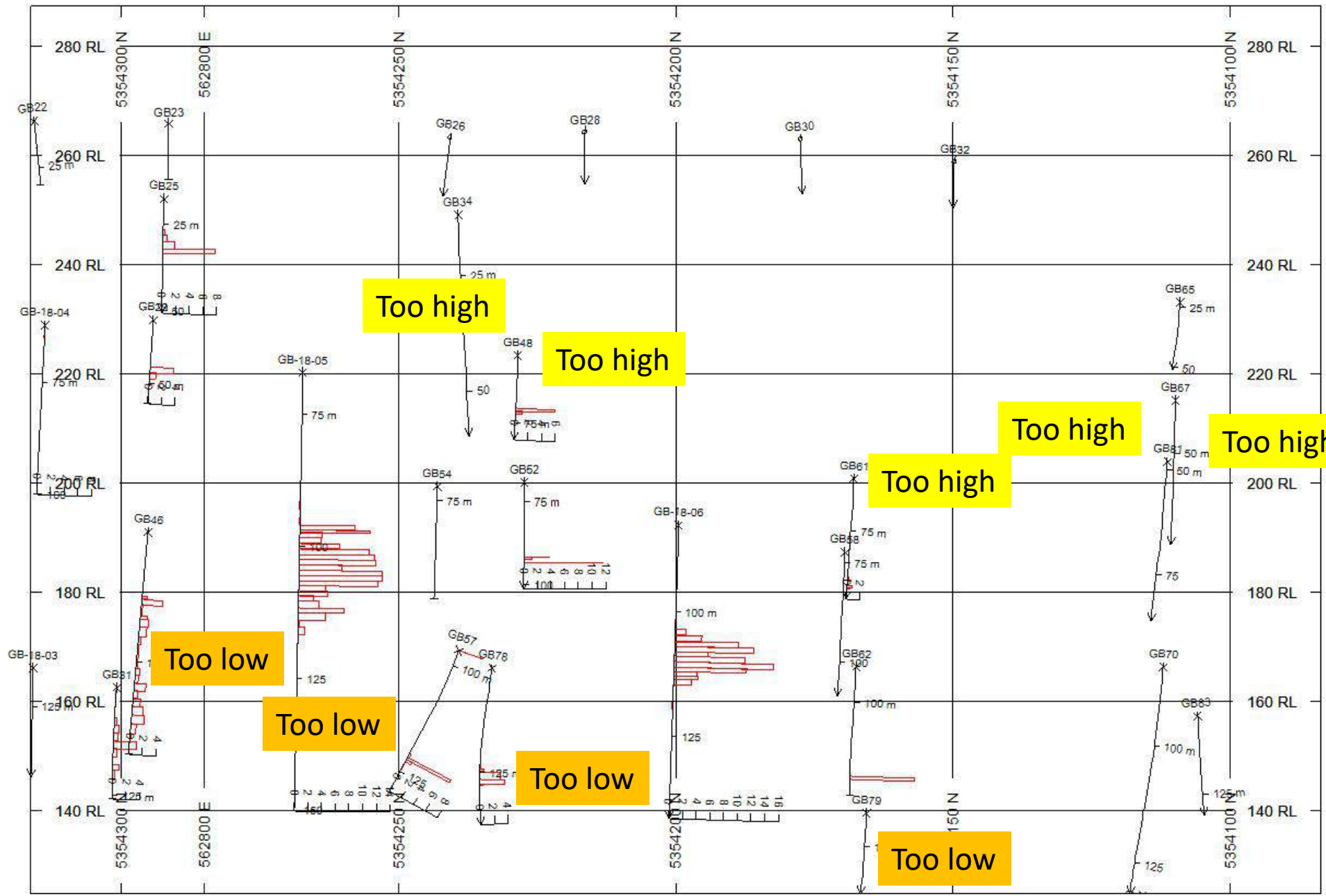
Section
100 m thick

Mineralization plunge seems very shallow here.

Hole 18-04 intersected Cu much higher than 18-03 and GB37. Why? 2 zones?

Section
4,200 mN

Section
25 m thick



Section
4,100 mN

Section
100 m thick

