

Report to:

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL MINERALS INC.

# TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE COPPER MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

DECEMBER 2007

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**WARDROP**

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## REVISION HISTORY

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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1.0	SUMMARY .....	1
2.0	INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE .....	2
2.1	INTRODUCTION .....	2
2.2	TERMS OF REFERENCE .....	2
3.0	RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS .....	3
4.0	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION .....	4
4.1	PROPERTY LOCATION .....	4
4.2	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION .....	4
5.0	ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY .....	6
6.0	HISTORY .....	7
7.0	GEOLOGICAL SETTING .....	8
8.0	DEPOSIT TYPE .....	10
9.0	MINERALIZATION .....	11
10.0	EXPLORATION .....	12
11.0	DRILLING .....	13
12.0	SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH .....	14
13.0	SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY .....	15
14.0	DATA VERIFICATION .....	16
15.0	ADJACENT PROPERTIES .....	17
16.0	MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING .....	19
17.0	MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES .....	20
18.0	OTHER DATA AND INFORMATION .....	21
19.0	INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS .....	22
20.0	RECOMMENDATIONS .....	23
20.1	RECOMMENDATIONS .....	23
20.2	BUDGET .....	23

**WARDROP**

21.0 REFERENCES ..... 24  
22.0 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS ..... 25

LIST OF TABLES

---

Table 4.1 List of Claims for Copper Mountain Property ..... 4  
Table 6.1 Summary of Exploration Work ..... 7  
Table 14.1 Chip Sample Assay Results ..... 16  
Table 20.1 Budget ..... 23

LIST OF FIGURES

---

Figure 4.1 Property Location Map..... 5  
Figure 7.1 Regional and Property Geology..... 9

## 1.0 SUMMARY

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The Copper Mountain property is located in southern British Columbia, approximately 15 km south of Princeton, along the Similkameen River. The property which comprises of five claims, four of which are contiguous, is owned 100% by Canadian International Minerals Inc. The claims are in the vicinity of the Similco and Ingerbelle mines, which suspended operations in 1996. The claims are primarily underlain by volcanic rocks of the Nicola and Princeton groups.

Disseminated copper mineralization has been identified on the property in the Deep Gulch and Axe showing areas. The main exploration target is chalcopyrite – pyrite dissemination associated with porphyry copper deposits. Mineralization in the area consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite breccia infilling.

Past exploration on the property has been limited because most of the property is covered with thick overburden. Some trenching has been carried out in the Deep Gulch area where the overburden is somewhat thinner. Most of the past exploration has focused on geophysical exploration methods such as Induced polarization and magnetometer surveys. Non of the past exploration has resulted in significant economic discoveries and most of the historical geophysical data is of limited use as it is fragmented and original field data are missing. A site visit was carried out on April 26, 2007.

Because the mineralization in the Copper Mountain area is associated with the Copper Mountain intrusion, detecting the Copper Mountain stock on the CIM claim group will be an important method in discovering new mineralization.

Because of the limited surface exposure on the property and because none of the original geophysical data is available for digital re-interpretation, Wardrop recommends that the property be explored by geophysical techniques capable of mapping the unexposed geology. A \$70,000 non-contingent phase 1 work program is recommended for the property. Contingent on positive results from the phase 1 program a \$300,000 drilling program is recommended to follow-up any un-explored airborne anomalies that may indicate the presence of favourable intrusive rocks on the CIM Property.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Copper Mountain project is located in south-central British Columbia about 15 km south of Princeton, in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group of rocks. The area has been historically explored and mined for copper since the late 1800's.

The Similco and Ingerbelle mines lie within 3 km east of the claim group, and have historically been a source of copper production. Historical exploration in the area has consisted of mapping, geochemical and geophysical prospecting, with mixed results. In 2006 Canadian International Minerals Inc. (**CIM**) acquired a 100% interest in a group of claims near Copper Mountain.

### 2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

CIM has requested Wardrop Engineering Inc. (**Wardrop**) to produce a National Instrument 43-101 (**NI 43-101**) compliant Technical Report for their Copper Mountain Property. The completed Technical Report is to be used as a filing document as part of a CNQ listing by CIM. This report was compiled from available documents and assessment reports filed with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of British Columbia.

The property was visited on April 26, 2007 by Gilles Arseneau, P. Geo., co-author of this report. During the site visit, property access and surface geology were examined.

## 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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Wardrop did not carry a title search for the property instead we have relied on information provided from the property owners and on information obtained from the Mineral Titles Online web Site of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of British Columbia (<http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/>).

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

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### 4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION

The Copper Mountain property is roughly centered on Copper Mountain, about 15 kilometres (**km**) south of Princeton, in the Similkameen Mining District. The map area is in UTM zone 10 and the geographic centre of the property lies approximately at latitude 49°21'N, longitude 120°36'W (Figure 4.1). The Similkameen River flows from south to north near the eastern edge of the claim group. The claims can be easily reached by Highway No. 3 and a network of secondary roads connected to it. The past producer, Similco Mines Copper Mountain mines lie some 3 km east of the claim group.

### 4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Copper Mountain property consists of a group of 5 unpatented mineral claims covering about 1410.6 hectares (**ha**). These claims are 100% owned by CIM. The property is not subject to any royalties or back-back agreements.

Details about the claim group, as reported by British Columbia's Mineral Titles Online are listed below in Table 4.1. The claims are un-surveyed and were staked online using the British Columbia internet based staking system in April 2006.

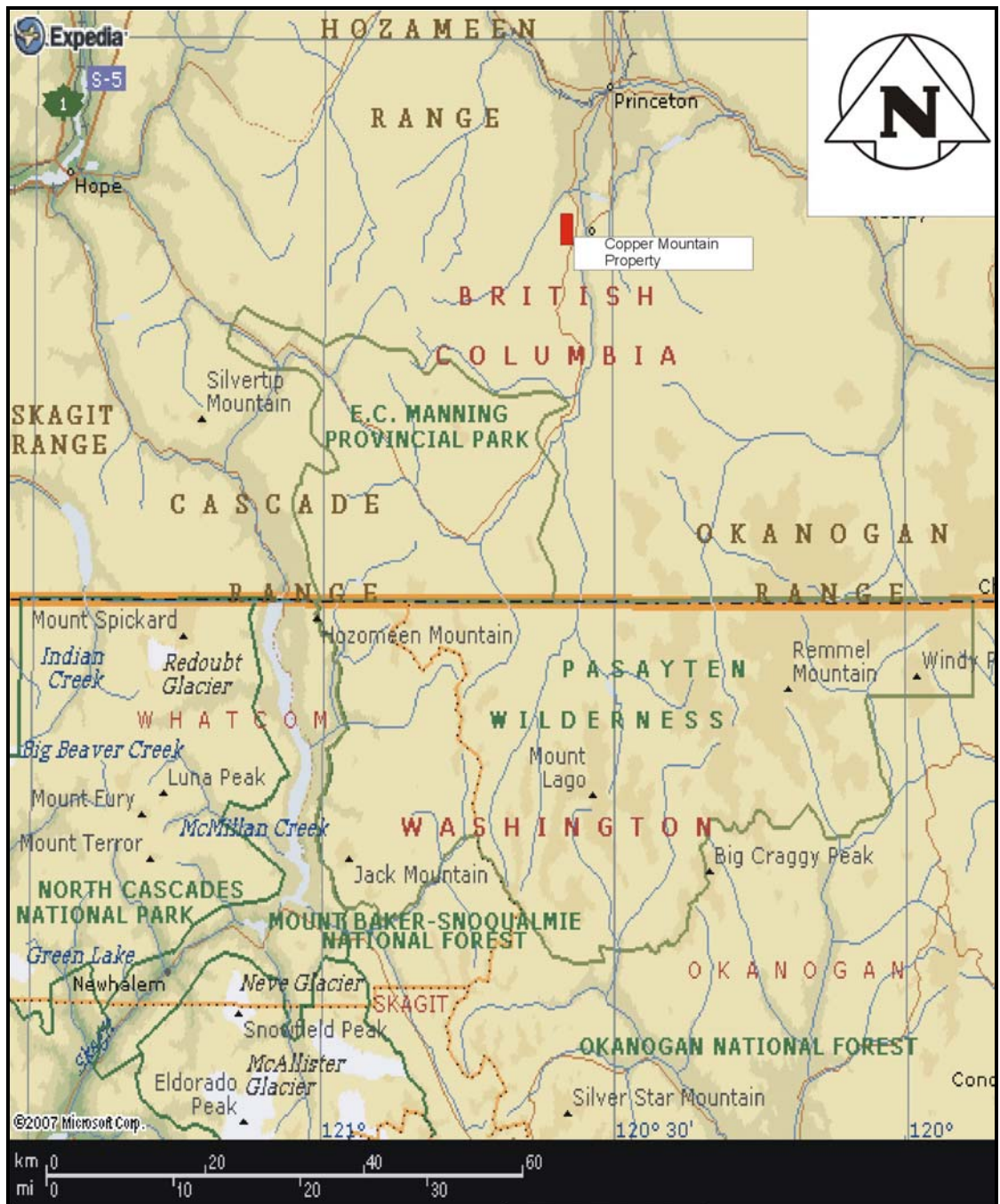
**Table 4.1 List of Claims for Copper Mountain Property**

Tenure No.	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
531889	Mineral	INGERSOL 1	20080412	505.263
531892	Mineral	INGERSOL 2	20080412	505.106
533902	Mineral	HERCULES EXTENSION	20080511	189.642
533907	Mineral	DEEP GULCH	20080511	84.241
545048	Mineral	DEEPGULCH2	20081109	126.346

Four of the claims are contiguous; claim 533902 (189.6 ha) lies some 2 km south-south-east of the four contiguous claims.

No permits are required to carry out the recommended phase 1 work program. Should the company decide to carry out the second phase of the recommended program; permits will be required before the drill program can be carried out. To the knowledge of the writer, there are no known environmental liabilities associated with the property.

Figure 4.1 Property Location Map



## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

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Almost all of the property area is accessible by Provincial Highway No. 3 and local gravel roads. The nearest railway is at Hope some 120 km to the south. The Copper Mountain area has a relatively dry climate, typical of the southern interior of British Columbia. Summers are typically warm and dry whereas the winters are cool with minor precipitation. Most of the precipitation during the winter months falls as snow with total snow fall of approximately 200 cm. Temperatures range from an average annual high of 35°C and the average annual low of -30°C, with the annual mean temperature being 6°C. Total annual precipitation varies widely, ranging from a low of 253 millimeters (**mm**) to a high of 790 mm with the average being 400 mm. Vegetation in the area consists mainly of Ponderosa Pine and Bunch grass at the lower elevations, transitioning into Lodgepole Pine forests at the higher elevations.

The town of Princeton, 15 km to the north, has a population of approximately 3,000 and has a diversified economy driven by ranching, forestry and tourism, although during the mine operation, Similco Mines was the predominate employer in the area. The town has services typical of its size. Grid power is available to property along Highway No. 3 and water can be obtained from the nearby Similkameen River.

Topography is gentle to moderate over most of the plateau area of Copper Mountain where elevations range from 1,050 m to 1,300 m but becomes rugged in the Similkameen River Canyon. The elevation of the river is approximately 770 m and the canyon walls are steep.

## 6.0 HISTORY

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CIM acquired 100% interest in the claims between April and November of 2006. Early exploration in the Copper Mountain area dates back to the early 1800's. Much of the earlier work has not been documented. The most recent exploration work on the property controlled by CIM has been mostly limited to soil geochemistry survey by Cominco in 1991 and a ground magnetic and geochemistry survey by Westmin in 1992.

Drilling and trenching has been carried out on the Deep Gulch property in 1959 and on the Norma property in 1968. Results of the drilling on the Norma property are not known. Copper mineralization has been recorded in trace amounts in bedrock on the Deep Gulch and Axe claims.

With the exception of the drilling and trenching work on the Deep Gulch claims, none of the previous work resulted in the identification of significant copper mineralization and most of the historical work is of very limited use as only summary records exist in the British Columbia MINFILE system and none of the geophysical data are available in digital format.

Table 6.1 summarizes the exploration programs that have been recorded in the British Columbia MINFILE system for the Copper Mountain Property.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Exploration Work**

Year	Work Program
1952	Area staked by J.W. Galagher, subsequently held by Deep Gulch Mines
1958-59	Magnetometer survey by Granby Consolidated on the Dee claims
1959	Magnetometer and geochemical surveys by Granby Mining Company on the Joyann group of claims. No anomalies were reported
1967	Geochemical sampling program by G. Clark on the Nut claims for AGN Syndicate. The program showed no anomalous values
1968	Oro Mines acquires the NORMA claim. Several holes were diamond drilled after some geological and geophysical work and trenching
1968	Seigel Associates Limited performed Magnetometer and I.P. surveys for Anchor Mining Ltd. on the T group of mineral claims
1969	Alrae Engineering carried out a soil geochemistry survey on the Claire and X claim blocks. Some anomalous values are reported
1969	Noranda carried out an I.P. survey on the AXE claims, two anomalies were reported
1969	Scurry-Rainbow Oil performed a magnetometer survey of the JILL, JJJ and TOW claims
1970-71	Newmont carried out geological and geochemical programs on the AXE and SKI claim groups and located minor copper mineralization (<0.1% Cu associated with fractured volcanic rocks)
1972	Anchor Mines Ltd. conducted a soil sampling program on the T group of mineral claims
1977	Gilford Resources Ltd. acquired the NORMA claim from J. Turner. Allen Geological Engineering Ltd. carried out geological, geochemical and topographical surveys on the NORMA claim. Six old trenches were also cleared and deepened
1991	Cominco carried out a geology and geochemical survey of the PHANTOM claims
1992	Westmin did further soil sampling, and 2 magnetometer survey profiles across their claims

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

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The regional geology is characterized by major north-striking high-angle faults. The Nicola Group rocks were deposited during Triassic time, followed by continental volcanism and sedimentation in Early Tertiary time. The central Nicola basin has an abundance of proximal volcanic rocks and co-magmatic plutons with several associated copper deposits. A group of such plutons are known as the Copper Mountain Intrusions.

The copper deposits of the Copper Mountain camp occur in a northwest-trending belt the Nicola Group rock that are bounded on the south by the Copper Mountain stock, on the west by a major normal fault, the Boundary fault, and on the north by a complex of porphyries and breccias known as the Lost Horse complex. Copper mineralization quickly diminishes eastward, where the Copper Mountain stock and Lost Horse complex diverge (Figure 7.1).

In the vicinity of Copper Mountain the Nicola rocks are andesitic to basaltic, coarse agglomerate, tuff breccia and tuff, with minor massive flow units and a few layers of volcanic siltstone. These rocks were previously included with the Wolf Creek Formation (Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 171). The coarse fragmental rocks rapidly grade to the southeast and south into massive flows, abundant sub-aqueous tuff and some pillow lava. The distribution of coarse fragmental rocks in association with the porphyry breccia and copper deposits indicate that one or more Nicola volcanic centres were close to the Lost Horse complex. It is also indicative of the close relationship between copper mineralization and Nicola magmatism.

The Copper Mountain Intrusions include the Copper Mountain, Smelter Lake and Voigt stocks. The Copper Mountain stock is 17 square kilometres, concentrically differentiated, elliptical in plan, with its major axis 10 kilometres long and striking 300 degrees. The stock is zoned, with diorite at its outer edge grading through monzonite, syenite and perthosite pegmatite at the core. The smaller Smelter Lake and Voigt stocks show no differentiation and are similar in composition to the outer phase of the Copper Mountain stock.

The Lost Horse complex (4300 metres by 2400 metres) consists of diorite to syenite porphyries and porphyry breccias, with variable pervasive albitization, saussuritization and pink feldspar alteration. These porphyries are a complex of dykes, sills and irregular bodies. Some phases are mineralized, but others are clearly post-mineralization.

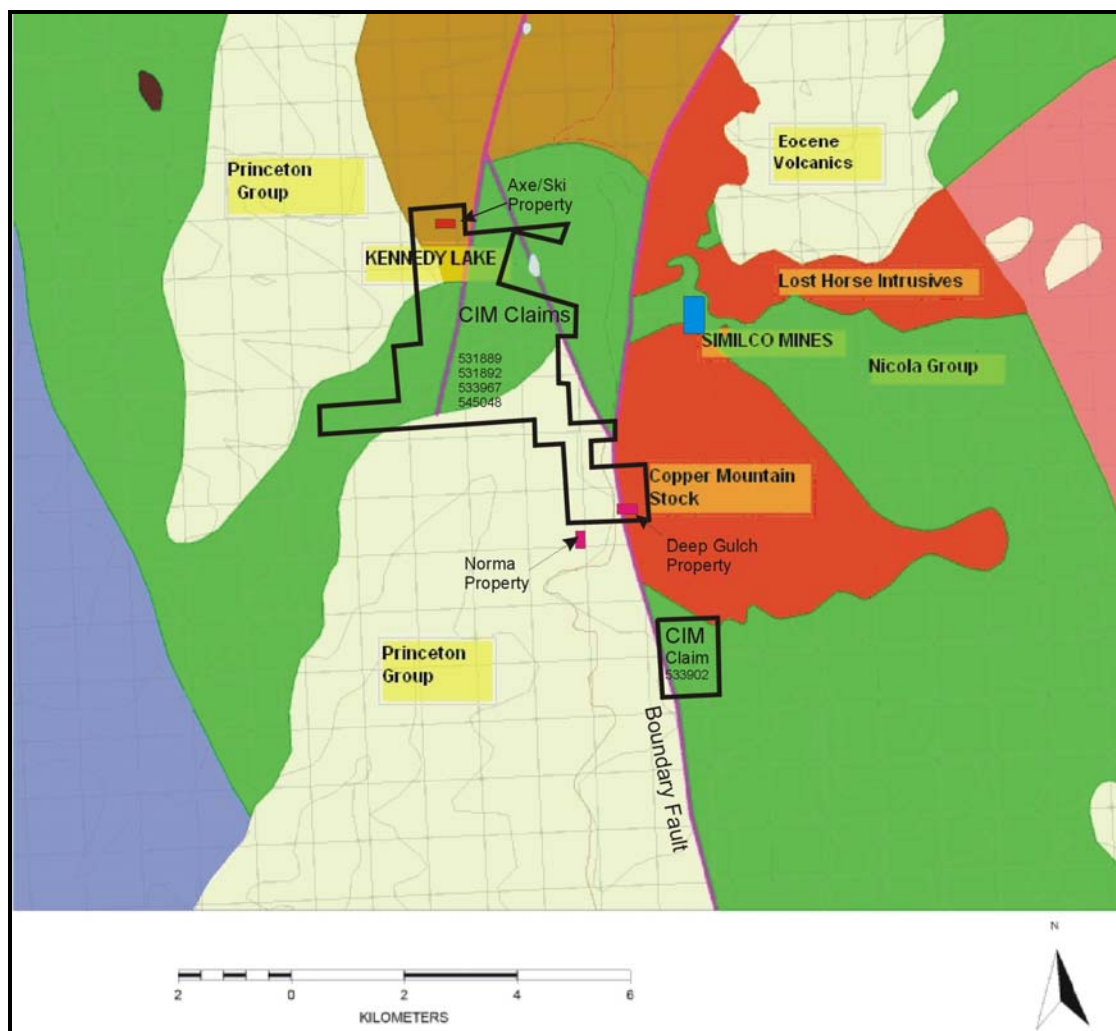
Radiometric age dating of the Lost Horse complex, Smelter Lake and Voigt stocks, and sulphide-bearing pegmatite veins indicate that these intrusions and of the associated mineralization are Early Jurassic (Bulletin 59, page 43; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Volume 24, page 2533).

The CIM property lies west of the Boundary Fault and is almost entirely underlain by the Eocene age Princeton Group (Figure 7.1). The Princeton Group volcanic and

sedimentary rocks form the youngest rock units in the Princeton area and unconformably overlie all other units. In the vicinity of Copper Mountain, the Princeton Group consists of andesitic volcanoclastic rocks and lava flows with minor intercalated sedimentary shale units. Rocks of the Nicola Group are exposed in the northern and eastern parts of the property, in the Axe and Deep Gulch showing areas. The Nicola Group rocks consist of andesitic and basaltic flows intermixed with minor dacite flows. Near Copper Mountain, the Nicola volcanic rocks exhibit greenschist facies secondary mineral assemblages. The rocks contain epidote, chlorite, tremolite-actinolite, sericite, and carbonate with local biotite and prehnite.

A narrow aureole of contact metamorphism, generally less than 60 m wide, overprints the above assemblages around the Copper Mountain stock, and has widespread granoblastic diopsidic pyroxene, green hornblende, brown to reddish biotite, abundant epidote, intermediate plagioclase and some quartz.

**Figure 7.1 Regional and Property Geology**



## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

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The exploration target on the property is porphyry style mineralization similar to what was mined at the nearby Copper Mountain and Ingerbelle Mines. Preto (1972) classified the Ingerbelle deposit as a skarn gradational to a porphyry style deposit. All the deposits are spatially and genetically associated with the Copper Mountain intrusions. The sulphide deposits are always associated with extensive, locally intense, wallrock alteration. This alteration, both in volcanic or intrusive rocks, displays biotite, albite, epidote, pyroxene, actinolite, K-feldspar and scapolite as secondary alteration minerals. Copper mineralization is found in four discrete styles:

- Disseminations and stockworks mostly of chalcopyrite and pyrite in altered Nicola volcanic and/or Lost Horse intrusive rocks.
- Hematite-chalcopyrite and magnetite-chalcopyrite replacements in rocks of the Voigt stock.
- Bornite-chalcopyrite concentrations associated with pegmatite veins in rocks of the Copper Mountain stock.
- Magnetite breccias and replacements in Lost Horse intrusive rocks.

Chalcopyrite-pyrite dissemination type deposits are by far the most important type in the Copper Mountain area.

Bornite is confined to a zone that generally extends less than 60 m from the Copper Mountain Stock, in zones of prominent northeast trending fractures. The bornite rich ore is deficient in pyrite, but carries significant amounts of chalcopyrite. Beyond the bornite zone the ore type changes rapidly to a chalcopyrite-pyrite type.

## 9.0 MINERALIZATION

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Disseminated copper mineralization is known to occur at the Deep Gulch showing and in minor amounts at the Axe and Norma showings, no other copper mineralization is known to occur on the Copper Mountain property (Figure 7.1).

At Deep Gulch, disseminated copper mineralization was identified in the early 1950s. Mineralization was reported to occur east and west of the Boundary Fault in pegmatitic monzonite and syenogabbro. The showing was trenched and 15 holes were drilled between 1960 and 1961. While good copper mineralization was reported from boulders and selected grab samples, assay results from the drilling programs are unknown. A 15-metre chip sample taken in a trench across a pegmatite vein containing bornite is reported to have assayed 0.75% copper (MINEFILE 092HSE080). The mineralization appears to be associated with syeno-gabbroic phase of the Copper Mountain stock. During the site visit, several old trenches were located and minor malachite staining was identified on outcrops of monzonite in the Deep Gulch area.

Minor copper mineralization has also been reported in the Axe/Ski area near Kennedy Lake. Here chalcopyrite with pyrrhotite and pyrite are reported to occur as sparse disseminations and blebs in fractures and veinlets cutting Nicola Group andesitic volcanic rocks.

On the Norma claims, in the area immediately south of the main claim block, minor pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization has been exposed in trenches. The mineralization occurs in fractured volcanic rocks west of the Boundary Fault in an area mapped as Princeton Group volcanic rocks. Minor chalcopyrite has been reported and Gilford Resources drilled 651 metres of core in 6 short holes in 1968. Results of the drilling are not known.

## 10.0 EXPLORATION

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CIM has not yet carried out any exploration on the property. All known exploration on the property has been carried out between 1950 and 1992 as outlined in Section 6.0 of this report.

## 11.0 DRILLING

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No recent drilling has been carried out on the property by CIM. Records from the BC Government MINFILE database indicate that eight short drill holes were drilled on the Deep Gulch showing between 1960 and 1961 and six holes were drilled on the Norma claims. No information is available on the results of the drilling.

## 12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

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No exploration work has been carried out by the Company as of yet. Only one rock sample was collected during the site visit from an outcrop in the Deep Gulch showing area. The sample was collected by G. Arseneau, co-author of the report. The chip-panel sample was collected with a rock hammer over a 1-metre square exposure in an old trench about 500 m east of Highway No. 3. The sample consisted of several rock chips taken over the outcrop face and selected to be representative of the 1-metre square exposure.

## 13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

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Only one sample was collected from the Deep Gulch showing as described above. The sample remained in the possession of the Dr. Arseneau until it was delivered to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver. The sample was analyzed for gold by fire assay and for 42 elements by Inductively Coupled Plasma methods.

## 14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

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Wardrop carried out a site visit on April 26, 2007. The visit confirmed that most of the CIM property is covered by deep overburden. Minor outcrops of Nicola Group mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks were observed in the Kennedy Lake area. These outcrops were slightly altered to chlorite and epidote and cut by several minor quartz and calcite veins. No sulphide mineralization was observed.

Wardrop also visited the Deep Gulch showing where minor amounts of malachite were observed in monzonite. The outcrop area was exposed in old trenches about 500 m east of Highway No. 3 south of Deep Gulch creek. Mineralization consists of mainly traces of malachite and minor amounts of pyrite disseminations along fractures in pegmatite monzonite.

A panel chip sample was collected over a one metre square area exposed in an old trench along a dirt road off Highway No. 3. Other outcrops were found in the area but none appear to contain copper mineralization. Several old trenches were found but most were filled with overburden. The chip sample was collected by Dr. Arseneau and analyzed by ALS Chemex by Inductively Coupled Plasma method (**ICP**). Assay results of the sample are shown in Table 14.1.

**Table 14.1 Chip Sample Assay Results**

Sample No.	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (g/t)
C048020	119	5	14	2.1

The sample does contain anomalous amounts of copper mineralization and further exploration is warranted in the immediate Deep Gulch area to confirm if previously reported of 0.75% copper over 15 meter can be located and confirmed (BC Minfile 092HSE080).

## 15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

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The following information was provided by the MINFILE program of the Government of British Columbia's Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The author has not personally verified the accuracy of this information. **This information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the claim group referred to in this report.**

Three major orebodies occur in an 1100 m by 4300 m belt. Other occurrences of copper mineralization related to the Copper Mountain Intrusions are found over an area of 10 km by 11 km.

Development by Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company Ltd. during the 1950s and by Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada during 1968-69, delineated two areas of mineralization centred on Pit 1 and Pit 2. The Pit 1 (Princess May) orebody is in a chalcopryrite zone northwest of the underground mine. It is 700 m long, 300 m wide and 170 m deep. Most of the ore is along the Main fault in massive and fragmental volcanic rocks. Mineralization occurs as fine disseminations of chalcopryrite and pyrite with rare blebs and stringers. At the west end of the orebody, between the stock contact and the fault, sulphides occur as thin fracture coatings of bornite and chalcopryrite in a fine-grained tuff bed.

The Pit 2 orebody is 900 m long, 360 m wide and 170 m deep. It is located 240 m northeast of Pit 1, along the contact of volcanic rocks and Lost Horse intrusive rocks. The orebody boundaries are fault controlled. The north boundary is formed by a zone of faulting and crushing, but the southern boundary has not been related to any structure. Ore-grade material is irregular, but local centres of copper mineralization occur. Predominant sulphides are chalcopryrite and pyrite, but bornite is rare. Pit 2 has a much greater proportion of coarse blebs and veinlets than Pit 1.

Pit 3 (Sunset) is 200 m southeast of Pit 1 and continues southeast, along the Copper Mountain stock, for 1200 m. The 250-metre wide orebody is hosted by the Nicola Group. Mineralization is along the northwest-striking contact, along the major faults or at the intersection of porphyry dykes with northeast-striking breaks and pegmatite-sheeted zones. The contact orebody that produced half of the underground ore had widths of 9 m to 38 m, 900 m along strike and a depth of 400 m. The best areas consisted of fine-grained bedded tuffs. These rocks, being more brittle, shattered readily and yielded more "ore fractures". Bornite and chalcopryrite occur in equal proportions, with most of the bornite occurring within 60 m of the stock contact. Minor chalcocite occurs with the best bornite ore. Pyrite exists in areas of chalcopryrite mineralization.

In 1977-1978, the Ingerbelle mine and Copper Mountain mine consolidated operations (the Ingerbelle open pit and mill are across the Similkameen River, west of the Copper Mountain mine) under the name Similco Mines. Similco Mines ceased mining operations on November 8, 1996 and milling of residual ore was completed by November 12, 1996.

## **WARDROP**

The operation went on care and maintenance status on November 15, 1996. Total production from the camp is 1.7 billion pounds of copper, 8.4 million ounces of silver and 0.62 million ounces of gold.

In December 2006, Copper Mountain Mining Corporation (**CMMC**) purchased the Copper Mountain Mine through its 100% purchase of Similco Mines from 3983714 Canada Inc. (“#C1”). The Company is currently carrying out a 51,000 m drilling program with the goal of identifying mineral resources between the three pits and is preparing a preliminary economic assessment of the project to evaluate the economics of a new merged pit wider and deeper to access additional mineralization at depth. The current drilling program is concentrated on the areas between Pit 1, Pit 2, and Pit 3. Additional drilling is planned to evaluate the surrounding areas plus test the mineralization at depth.

## 16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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Not applicable.

## 17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

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Not applicable; there are no mineral resources or mineral reserves on the CIM Copper Mountain Property.

## 18.0 OTHER DATA AND INFORMATION

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Not applicable.

## 19.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

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The property lies 3 km west of a significant past copper producer; Preto's (1972) compilation map indicates that the CIM claim group lies principally to the west of the Boundary Fault. Bedrock in the area is believed to be Princeton and Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks, with some elements of the Wolf Creek formation, but surface exposure is limited.

Given that mineralization east of the Boundary Fault at the Copper Mountain Mine is associated with the Lost Horse and Copper Mountain intrusive bodies, detecting the extension of the Copper Mountain west of the Boundary Fault on the CIM claim group will be an important method in discovering new mineralization on the CIM property. Current information indicates that the only place where the Copper Mountain Intrusion is known to occur on the CIM property is in the Deep Gulch area, in the southern part of the main claim block.

Copper mineralization found in the northern part of the property in the Kennedy Lake area is associated with fractures within the Nicola volcanic rocks, and not similar to the mineralization found within the Copper Mountain Intrusion at the Copper Mountain Mine but is still worthy of follow-up. Given that most of the CIM property is covered by overburden, the identification of Copper Mountain Intrusion west on the Boundary Fault on the property through geophysical data interpretation and drilling will be key to a successful exploration program.

## 20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 20.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of the limited surface exposure on the property and because of the limited use of the geophysical data currently available for the property, Wardrop recommends that the property be explored by geophysical techniques capable of mapping the unexposed geology. Geological mapping in the Deep Gulch and Kennedy Lake area is also recommended to follow-up on previously documented copper mineralization found at those locations.

Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (**EM**) survey over the entire property would be helpful in identifying buried intrusions on the property. Contingent on finding any previously un-tested airborne anomalies that may be indicative of buried intrusions, a follow up drilling program to test (ground truth) any favourable anomalies west of the Boundary fault is recommended.

### 20.2 BUDGET

**Table 20.1 Budget**

<b>Phase 1</b>	
Airborne survey (magnetometer + EM) and Interpretation	\$50,000
Geological Compilation and Mapping	\$20,000
<b>Total Phase 1</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>
<b>Phase 2 (contingent on positive results of Phase 1)</b>	
Drilling 2000 metres	\$300,000
<b>Total Phase 1 and Phase 2</b>	<b>\$370,000</b>

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## 22.0 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

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I, Cliff Duke, of Beausejour, Manitoba do hereby certify that as the author of this **TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE COPPER MOUNTAIN PROPERTY**, dated 12 December 2007, I hereby make the following statements:

- I am a Geological Engineer with Wardrop Engineering Inc. with a business address at 400-386 Broadway Ave. Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- I am a graduate of Geological Engineering (1984) from the University of Manitoba.
- I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba (License 23030).
- I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.
- 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 fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purpose of NI 43-101.
- My relevant experience with respect to this project includes 18 years experience as mine geologist and two years in generative grassroots exploration.
- I am responsible for the preparation of all portions of this technical report except for site visit and the Data Verification Section of the report titled “Technical Report on the Copper Mountain Property “, dated 12 December 2007.
- I have not visited the property.
- I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- As of the date of this Certificate, to my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
- I am independent of the Issuer as defined by Section 1.4 of the Instrument.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Signed and dated this 12<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2007 at Winnipeg, Manitoba

*“Original Document, Revision 04 signed  
and sealed by Cliff Duke, P.Eng.”*

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Cliff Duke, P.Eng.  
Geological Engineer  
Wardrop Engineering Inc.

## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

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I, Gilles Arseneau of North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that as an author of this **“TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE COPPER MOUNTAIN PROPERTY**, dated 12 December 2007, I hereby make the following statements:

- I am Manager of Geology with Wardrop Engineering Inc. with a business address at 800-555 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, V6B 1M1.
- I have a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of New Brunswick, 1979; a M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Western Ontario, 1984 and a Ph.D. in Geology from the Colorado School of Mines, 1995.
- I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #25474.
- I have practiced my profession in mineral exploration continuously since graduation. I have over twenty years of experience in mineral exploration and I have seven years experience preparing mineral resource estimates using block modelling software.
- 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 fulfil the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purpose of NI 43-101.
- I am co-author and responsible for the Data Verification Section of the technical report. I visited the property on April 26, 2007.
- I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- As of the date of this Certificate, to my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
- I am independent of the Issuer as described in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Signed and dated this 12<sup>th</sup> day of December 2007 at Vancouver, British Columbia.

*“Original Document, Revision 04 signed and sealed by Gilles Arseneau, Ph.D., P.Ge.”*

Gilles Arseneau, Ph.D., P.Ge.  
Manager of Geology  
Wardrop Engineering Inc.