1. Title Page: 43-101 Technical Summary Report Mac Molybdenum-Copper Property Babine Lake Area

Omineca Mining Division

British Columbia

BCGS Maps 93K.082, 93K.083, 93K.092 and 93K.093

NTS: 93 K/13

Latitude 54° 47' 44" to 54° 59' 30"

and Longitude 125° 29' 22" to 125° 38' 44"

Prepared for:

AZ Copper Corp.

302 - 675 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, BC V6B 1N2

Report prepared by:

Brian D. Game, P. Geo.

Geominex Consultants Inc.

Effective Date:

October 21, 2010

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3. Summary

The Mac molybdenum and copper property is located in the Omineca Mining Division of central British Columbia, Canada, approximately 75 km north-northeast of Burns Lake, B.C. and 100 km northwest of Fort St. James, B.C. The property consists of 42 contiguous Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") mineral tenures covering an area of about 12,944 hectares.

AZ Copper Corp. ("AZ Copper") has an option to earn a 90% interest in 33 of the mineral tenures (the "Property"); subject to a net smelter return ("NSR") from 802213 AB Ltd. AZ Copper must fulfill certain obligations, including cash payments, share issuance and exploration expenditures to earn its interest in the Property. AZ Copper owns a 100% interest in the remaining 9 mineral tenures. As of the effective date of this Report, no exploration has been carried out by AZ Copper.

The Mac property is considered an advanced stage exploration project where historical exploration has outlined significant porphyry molybdenum and copper mineralization in both alkali-rich intrusive rocks and hornfelsed volcanic rocks. The mineral zones explored at the Mac property are best characterized as "quartz molybdenite veinlet stockwork" and in terms of host rock lithologies, alteration patterns and size, qualify as "Porphyry Mo (Low-F Type)," according to Sinclair (1995) in B.C. Mineral Deposit Profiles.

The Mac property is underlain by rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane. The central portion of the property is underlain by greenstone, greenschist, gabbro and diorite of the Early Permian to Late Triassic Rubyrock Igneous Complex. Ultramafic rocks belonging to the late Pennsylvanian to Late Triassic Trembleur Ultramafite, and alkali-rich granitic rocks of the latest Jurassic to Early Cretaceous Francois Lake Suite of the Endako Batholith, intrude the Rubyrock Complex in the vicinity of the Mac molybdenum and copper occurrence. These alkali-rich intrusions, that are part of the Francois Lake Intrusive Suite, also host the Endako porphyry molybdenum deposit in the Fraser Lake area, approximately 90 km south-southeast of the Mac property.

Molybdenum mineralization in float was first discovered at the Mac property by Rio Algom Exploration Inc. (then Riocanex) in 1982 as a result of follow-up prospecting of anomalous molybdenum-copper and silver values generated by a regional lake sediment sampling program in central British Columbia. In 1983 and 1984, Rio Algom conducted programs of soil and rock geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting, ground magnetic surveys and trenching. The soil survey outlined three large zones of >15 ppm molybdenum, one of which was centred over a stock like body of quartz monzonite underlying what is now known as the Camp Zone. Grab samples from the intrusion yielded values ranging from 0.034% molybdenum to 0.250% molybdenum. The remaining two anomalous zones, the Pond and Peak Zones, were found to be underlain by hornfelsed and mineralized volcanic rocks. No further work was done on the Mac property until 1989, when Rio Algom drilled 12 holes on the Camp Zone, totaling 1,488 meters.

In 1995, Spokane Resources Ltd. optioned the Mac property from Rio Algom and conducted several meaningful exploration programs during the period 1995 to 1997. There is a considerable amount of information available regarding exploration conducted by Spokane Resources at the Mac during this period. AZ Copper has been able to obtain much of the information but not all of it. The best available records indicate that Spokane drilled 49 diamond drill holes, mostly directed at the Camp Zone, totaling 10,818 meters and completed 62 line km of ground magnetic and IP geophysics as well as geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling. In addition, there is some information, but no documentation, of a pre-scoping study and a preliminary metallurgical sample.

In February 1997, Spokane Resources published a geostatistical resource estimate from Giroux Consultants setting forth that at a cutoff grade of 0.04% Mo, the tonnage classified as indicated was 52,420,000 tonnes and the tonnage classified as inferred was 47,520,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.072% Mo (0.12% MoS2). **All drill hole data collected for this historical resource estimate pre-date NI43-101. These historical resources at the Mac property should be used for geological purposes only. They have not been adequately reviewed by**

a Qualified Person to be reported as current resources and they cannot be relied upon.

Molybdenum and copper mineralization at the Mac property occurs principally in association with a stockwork of quartz veins in the north end of a 300 by 500 meter, northerly elongate, porphyritic quartz monzonite stock and with quartz veins and silicified zones in the proximal volcanics. Mac property molybdenum and copper mineralization occurs in three areas; the Camp, Pond and Peak Zones, over an area approximately 3,000 meters long by 1,200 meters wide.

Historical drilling has mainly focused on the Camp Zone, in an area of about 700 meters by 500 meters, where molybdenite mineralization extends outward for some 50 to 90 meters in a zone of biotite-bearing hornfelsed rocks along the east, north and west contacts of the quartz monzonite stock. The zone appears to form two lobes or lenses of better grade mineralization at the east and west contact linked by a lower grade core zone of molybdenum mineralization within the quartz monzonite body. Molybdenum grades from historical drilling in the Camp Zone stock range from 0.011% molybdenum over 31.4 meters in hole 89-6 to a high of 0.062% molybdenum and 0.049% copper over 120.4 meters in hole 89-1. Grades within the hornfelsed and mineralized volcanics range from 0.024% molybdenum and 0.04% copper over 94.4 meters in hole 89-5 to 0.122% molybdenum and 0.214% copper over 165.8 meters including 0.185% molybdenum and 0.256% copper over 96.0 meters in 96-27. The Camp Zone has been drilled to an average depth of about 150 meters, and all available data indicates that mineralization remains open at depth.

Limited drilling in the Pond and Peak Zones has intersected mineralization similar to that observed in the Camp Zone. Molybdenum and copper grades for the Pond and Peak Zones are relatively low, with the available records showing grades in the Pond Zone up to 0.024% molybdenum and 0.059% copper over 286.5 meters in hole 95-13. Results for just one Peak Zone hole have been found and they record grades of 0.012% molybdenum and 0.016% copper over 196.6 meters in hole 95-13. These zones are still relatively untested, and there is no record in the drilling of an intrusive

source in the Pond Zone suggesting that better developed mineralization could exist at deeper levels associated with a buried intrusion.

To verify the grade reported for molybdenum and copper mineralization in the Camp and Peak Zones, a number of samples were collected by the author from core boxes stored at the old Mac property camp site during a visit to the property on September 29, 2010. Samples were analyzed by ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, B.C. and results for molybdenum and copper correlate well with the original data.

Historical exploration work completed on the Mac property has identified significant zones of porphyry molybdenum and copper mineralization that warrant further drill testing and other exploration work. A non-contingent two phase exploration program is recommended for the Mac property. A $1,550,000 budget is proposed to complete a Phase 1 program consisting of data compilation, camp construction, airborne geophysics, preliminary IP geophysics testing the known mineralized zones, and approximately 4,000 meters of diamond drilling with the objective to initiate resource definition of known mineralization in the Camp Zone. A Phase 2 work program consisting of geological mapping and prospecting, soil geochemistry, ground IP geophysics, 10,000 meters of resource definition and exploratory diamond drilling and preliminary environmental baseline work is recommended at a cost of $3,000,000. The recommended two phase program is estimated to cost $4,550,000 and include 14,000 meters of diamond drilling.

4. Introduction and Terms of Reference

AZ Copper Corp. controls through option agreement and direct ownership the 12,944.53 hectare Mac molybdenum and copper property situated about 100 km northwest of Fort St. James, in central British Columbia.

AZ Copper Corp. requested Geominex Consultants Inc. to undertake an independent review of all available information relating to results of historic exploration of the Mac property and if warranted, outline recommendations for further exploration programs. No exploration work has been carried out by AZ Copper. This report is compliant with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and is intended to be used to provide documentation in support of an application for a merger with a public trading Canadian listed Company.

The report is based on a review of published and all available unpublished information relating to the property's geological setting, nature and style of mineralization and results of historical exploration work. References to various sources of information are listed in the References section at the conclusion of this report. The Mac property was visited by the author on September 29, 2010 and a number of core samples were collected from several historic drill holes in order to validate previous drill results.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars.

5. Reliance on Other Experts

This report is based on a review of technical data gathered by AZ Copper and the author from government publications, assessment files and previous work conducted by prior operators. Much of the work done to date on the Mac property has been filed for assessment credit and this information is available as free PDF files from the Geological Survey Branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Development. The author is satisfied that the information contained in publicly available assessment reports and internal company reports was collected and processed in a professional manner following industry best practices applicable at the time, and that the available historical data gives an accurate indication of the nature, style and possible economic value of known mineral occurrences on the property.

Mineral tenure information was checked against the tenure records shown on the website of the BC Mineral Titles On-Line system. It was not within the scope of this report to independently verify the legal status or ownership of the mineral properties or underlying option agreements and transfers of title. Information related to claim ownership, option agreements and environmental liabilities have been provided by AZ Copper Corp. and although the author has no reason to believe this information is misleading or misrepresented, determination of the accuracy of such information is solely the responsibility of AZ Copper Corp.

6. Property Description and Location

6.1 PROPERTY LOCATION

The Mac property is situated in central British Columbia in the Omineca Mining Division approximately 75 km north-northeast of Burns Lake, B.C. and 100 km northwest of Fort St. James, B.C. (Figure 1). The project is centred at latitude 54° 53' 30" North and longitude 125° 34' 00" West within the area covered by topographic sheet NTS 93K/13 and on BCGS maps 93K.082, 93K.083, 93K.092 and 93K.093. The property, consisting of a northern and southern block of claims connected by a four km long narrow strip, stretches roughly 22 km north to south by about eight km east to west, covering approximately 12,944 hectares.

6.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Mac property consists of 42 contiguous Mineral Titles Online (MTO) mineral tenures acquired either through option agreement or staking and encompasses an area of 12,944.53 hectares. Thirty three of the claims are registered to Kelly B. Funk and held on behalf of 802213 AB Ltd., the beneficial owner of an undivided 100% in these claims. The remaining nine claims are registered to AZ Copper. Table 1 lists the details of the mineral tenures. The configuration of the mineral claims is shown on Figure 2.

Table 1. Claim Description

Part 1 – Claims Optioned From 802213 AB Ltd.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Good-to-Date
545756	Mac 1	18.62	2012/Dec31
545757	Mac 2	55.87	2012/Dec31
547860	Big Mac	447.05	2012/Dec31
831459		278.37	2011/Aug12
831462		74.23	2011/Aug12
831455		464.10	2011/Aug12
831451		464.10	2011/Aug12
831456		464.34	2011/Aug12

831452	464.34	2011/Aug12
831458	278.72	2011/Aug12
831454	260.13	2011/Aug12
831461	352.93	2011/Aug12
757182	372.06	2012/Dec31
757202	334.98	2012/Dec31
757222	223.28	2012/Dec31
757242	111.76	2012/Dec31
757322	464.12	2011/Apr25
756522	445.51	2011/Apr25
757282	464.13	2011/Apr25
756602	445.71	2011/Apr25
756562	445.83	2011/Apr25
756582	445.92	2011/Apr25
757262	185.92	2012/Dec31
545541	223.28	2012/Dec31
545544	130.29	2012/Dec31
522451	223.34	2012/Dec31
545542	167.50	2012/Dec31
545543	111.70	2012/Dec31
545546	93.10	2012/Dec31
545545	148.98	2012/Dec31
670603	409.50	2012/Dec31
633844	111.71	2012/Dec31
633846	260.67	2012/Dec31

Part 2 – Claims Held 100% by AZ Copper Corp.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Good-to-Date
804342	East Mac 1	464.74	2012/Dec31
804362	East Mac 2	335.18	2012/Dec31
804382	East Mac 3	260.78	2012/Dec31
754402		409.92	2012/Dec31
754422		465.78	2012/Dec31
754442		447.33	2012/Dec31
755102		223.42	2012/Dec31
755122		447.44	2012/Dec31
755142		465.85	2012/Dec31

The mineral titles were acquired online and thus claim locations are determined as plotted on MTO maps. There are no claim posts or lines marking the location of the MTO claims on the ground. The claims are maintained by filing evidence of having done the required assessment work or paying cash in lieu thereof.

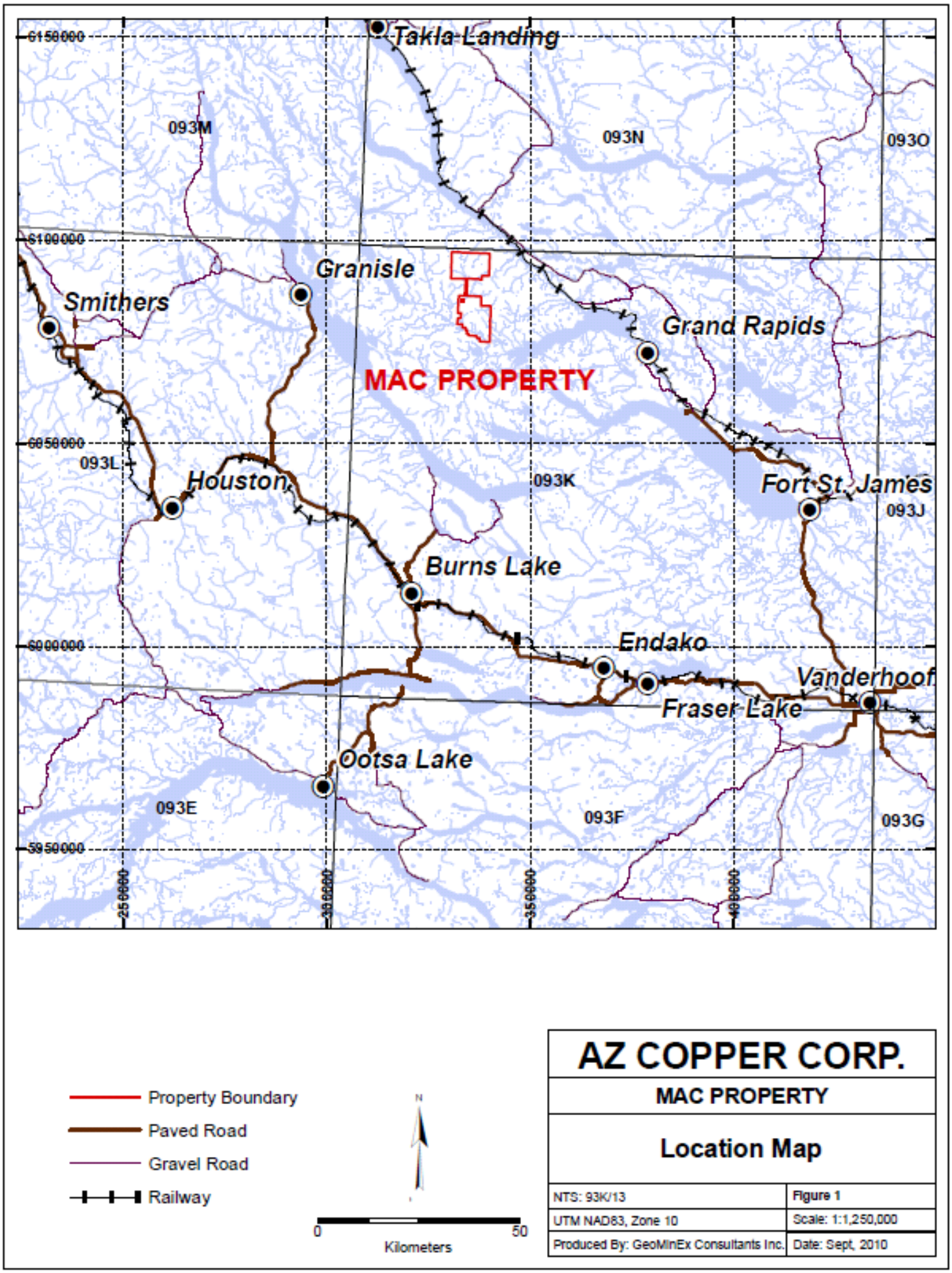


FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP

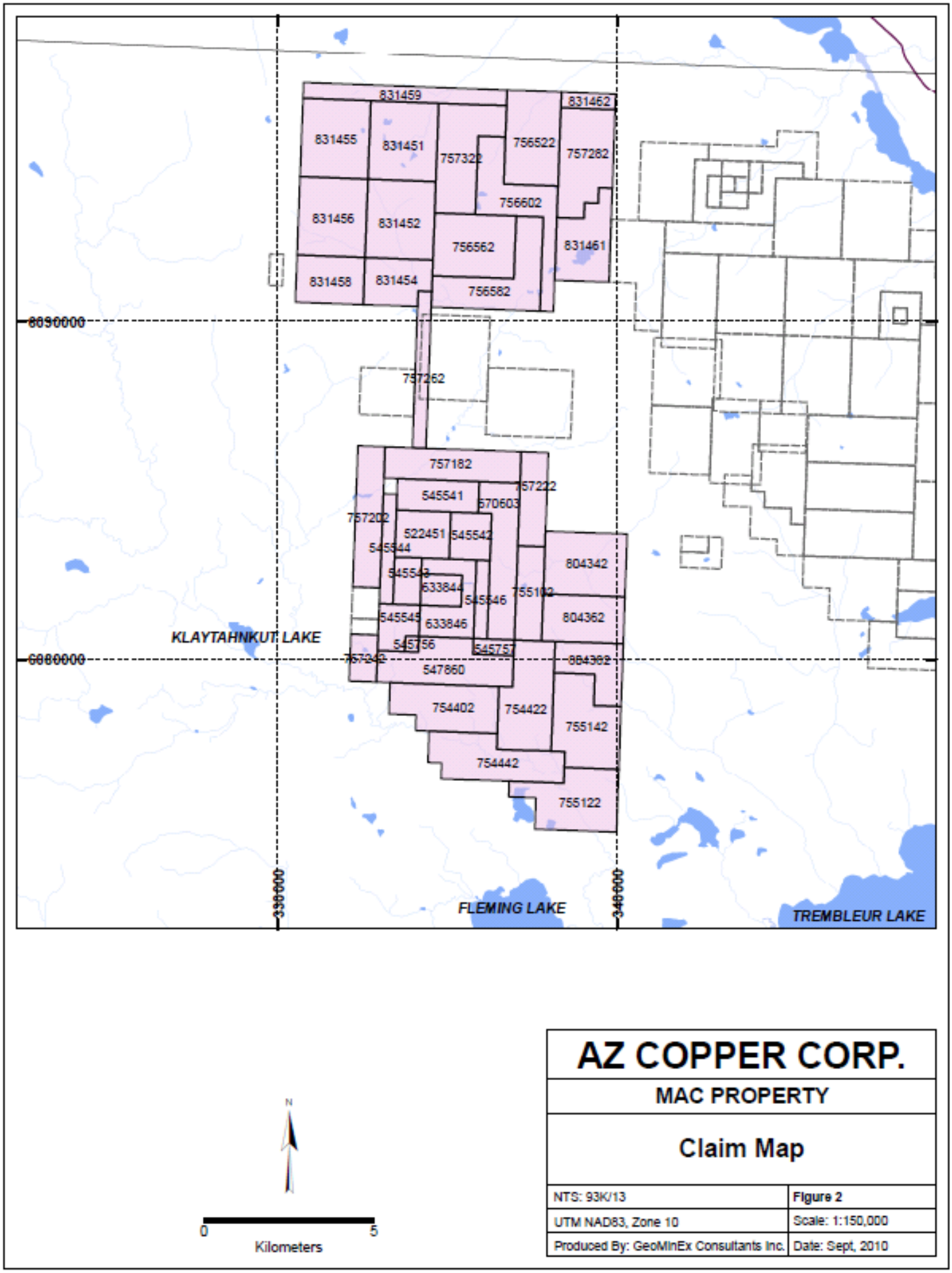


FIGURE 2. CLAIM MAP

6.3 OPTION AGREEMENT

Subject to Exchange policies, AZ Copper Corp. (the "Optionee") has an Option; dated for reference on May 4, 2010, with 802213 AB Ltd. (the "Optionor") to acquire an undivided 90% interest in the 33 mineral claims (the "Property") listed in Table 1, Part 1.

In order to exercise the Option, the Optionee must pay to the Optionor, issue shares to the Optionor, and incur Mining Work expenditures on the Property, in the aggregate sums as follows:

1) Aggregate cash payments of $3,145,000 from the period 10 days following the effective date of the agreement to May 15, 2015.

2) Aggregate share issuances of 5,000,000 shares from the period 10 days following the effective date of the agreement to May 15, 2013.

3) Incur Mining Work expenditures of $7,500,000 from the period December 31, 2010 to May 15, 2013.

If the Property is advanced to Feasibility Study, then, if the Optionor elects not to finance the 10% Interest to Commencement of Commercial Production or to find a suitable buyer for the 10% Interest then the Optionee may elect, at its option to:

a) purchase the 10% Interest at a price equal to 2/3 of the value of the 10% Interest based upon a 5% Discounted Net Present Value report based upon proven and probable ore reserves as defined by a Feasibility Report pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 standards incorporating as a general guideline the historical resource estimates on the Property; or

b) finance the 10% Interest to Commencement to Commercial Production with repayment terms to be negotiated on commercially reasonable terms provided that the Optionor shall have the right to participate in any production financing on the same terms as available to the Optionee should it elect to do so.

On Commencement of Commercial Production, a 2% NSR Royalty will be payable to the Optionor. The NSR will extend for an area of influence extending 3 km from the Property boundary as presently defined provided any lands acquired within that area of influence are not presently owned 100% by the Optionor nor encumbered by a pre-existing royalty. The Optionor grants the Optionee the option to purchase one-half of the NSR (1%) for the sum of $3 million dollars for the term of one year following Commencement of Commercial Production.

If the Optionee has not listed its shares for trading on an Exchange by May 15, 2012 then the Optionee must, in addition, pay to the Optionor $100,000 per each 180 days or pro rata portion thereof which elapse following that date.

If the Property has not achieved Commencement of Commercial Production by May 15, 2017, then the Optionee must pay to the Optionor $100,000 each year commencing on May 15, 2017 until Commencement of Commercial Production

All payments made by the Optionee to the Optionor are non-refundable and the Optionee must file the annual assessments and fees when due.

7. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the property can be most easily gained by well maintained forestry roads from Fort St. James taking either the Cunningham Road onto Babine Forest Products Road using Cunningham Road to Phantom Road to Fleming Road to Tildesley; or using Canfor Leo Creek 700 to 200 Forest Service Roads crossing from the Fort St. James Forest District into the Nadina Forest District. A network of secondary logging roads provides access to many areas of the property, particularly within the southern block of claims.

The area has a typical central interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with warm summers, cold winters and moderate precipitation. At Burns Lake, the average annual temperatures are 16.6 degrees centigrade in summer and -11.7 degrees centigrade in winter, with annual rainfall averaging 29.1 cm and annual snowfall averaging 189.8 cm, respectively (Environment Canada Weather Office Public Website: http://www.climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc/climate_normals/index_1961_1990_e.html).

The property is generally snow free from May-October. Normal surface programs should be completed during this period. Drilling can be completed 12 months of the year with adequate winter equipment and camp facilities.

The most accessible major supply center is Fort St. James (population 5,000), 100 km to the southeast where supplies and services adequate to explore the property can be found. The towns of Smithers (population 6,000) and Burns Lake (population 2,500) to the west and southwest, respectively, can also provide a variety of services. Due to the moderate terrain, there exist ample areas on the property for all aspects of a large mining operation, including adequate areas for plant, waste and tailings disposal, and other recovery designs.

The property is situated in the Fort St. James and Nadina Forest Districts of the Northern Interior Forest Region. The property has generally moderate topography.

Overall relief is about 900 meters with elevations ranging from 800-1,600 meters above sea level. Broad open meadows with grass and scrub brush occur adjacent to most streams. Ponds and swamps are common in flat-lying areas. Timber cover consists of mature spruce, Lodgepole pine and balsam. Clear cut logging has taken place in the lower third of the southern block of the property.

8. Exploration History

8.1 RIO ALGOM EXPLORATION INC: 1982-1984, 1989

In 1982, Rio Algom Exploration Inc. (then Riocanex Inc.) conducted a regional lake sediment sampling program in central British Columbia. During the course of this program, anomalous molybdenum-copper-silver values were detected in bottom sediments of three adjacent lakes located within the southern portion of the current Property. Rio Algom staked the original Mac claims when molybdenite-bearing quartz veins in altered quartz monzonite float were discovered and reconnaissance soil and silt sampling identified widespread anomalous molybdenum concentrations. There is no record of mineral exploration in the immediate vicinity if the Mac claims prior to 1982.

Work conducted by Rio Algom in the period May-July, 1983 consisted of 2,198 grid soil samples, collected at 50 meter intervals along north-south oriented lines spaced 150 meters apart. Soil geochemistry and reconnaissance geological mapping was directed at locating the source of the mineralized float discovered in 1982. A stock like body of quartz monzonite was discovered underlying what is now known as the Camp Zone. Grab samples taken from the intrusion yielded analysis of between 0.034% and 0.250% molybdenum. The soil survey outlined three large zones of >15 ppm molybdenum, one of which was centred over the intrusive body (Figure 3). The remaining two anomalous zones, the Pond and Peak Zones, were found to be underlain by hornfelsed and mineralized volcanic rocks.

In May-September, 1984, further work by Rio Algom consisted of line cutting, soil and stream sediment sampling, ground magnetic surveys, trenching, geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling. A total of 376 soil samples were collected to close off anomalies delineated in 1983 in the Peak, Pond and Camp Zones. Ground magnetic surveys were conducted over all three zones. Approximately 80 line kilometers (+3,200 readings) of field magnetic data was collected within an 11.5 square kilometer area. Broad magnetic anomalies were found to be coincident with

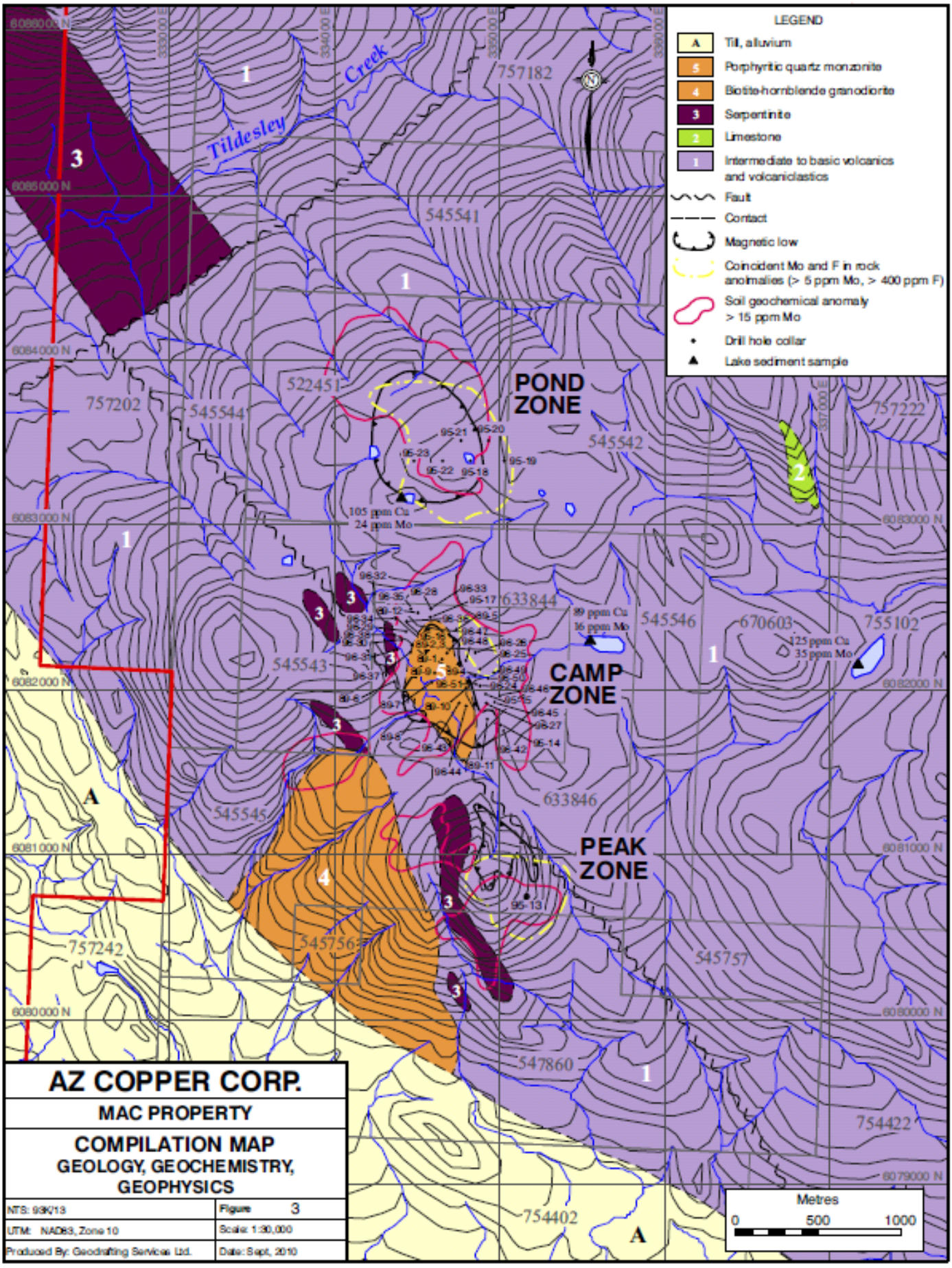


FIGURE 3. COMPILATION MAP (GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOPHYSICS)

distinct molybdenum and fluorine lithogeochemical anomalies for all three zones (Figure 3). Blasting of outcrop and hand trenching over the known Camp Zone was conducted in order to expose more and to uncover fresh, unleached mineralization. Thirteen of 20 trenches were successful in exposing fresh unleached mineralized rock. Twenty-four rock samples were obtained from the trenches at mostly three meter lengths. Molybdenum grades of up to 0.166% over three meters were obtained from the Camp Zone trenches. Geological mapping of the 1984 grid area was done at a scale of 1:5,000. Rock geochemical samples (242) were collected during geological mapping traverses.

No further work was conducted until 1989 when during the period July-August; Rio Algom drilled 12 diamond drill holes on the Camp Zone to test results of previous exploration work. Holes 89-1 to 89-12 were completed comprising 1,488 meters of BQTK core. Core from all holes except for 6, 7 and 8 was sampled over the entire length of the hole and submitted for assay for molybdenum and copper, and further analyzed by ICP methods for a standard 32 element suite. Drilling established the limits of the mineralized stock and discovered a higher grade mineralized halo in the hornfelsed volcanics surrounding the stock. Results from the 1989 drilling are included in the Drilling section of the report.

8.2 1995-1998: SPOKANE RESOURCES LTD.

Rio Algom did no additional work and in early 1995, Spokane Resources Ltd. signed an option to earn a 60% working interest in the Mac property from Rio Algom by spending two million dollars on exploration on the property. In June 1996, after earning a 60% working interest, Spokane acquired a 100% interest in the Mac property from Rio Algom by payment of 1.5 million shares.

During the period 1995-1997, Spokane Resources conducted several meaningful programs of exploration on the Mac claims. According to a June, 2007 Silvercorp Metals Inc. news release (Marketwire, June 18, 2007); Silvercorp (known as Spokane Resources Ltd. at the time) had completed 49 diamond drill holes totaling 10,818

meters and 62 km of ground magnetic and IP geophysics as well as geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling in the period 1995 to 1997.

In 1995, Spokane Resources conducted extensive exploration on the Mac property during the period July-October (Goodall, 1996). This work consisted of establishing 62 line km of grid, cutting some 54 km of line, geological mapping and prospecting, induced polarization and magnetometer surveys over 45.6 km of the grid and 11 BQTK size diamond drill holes totaling 1,987.6 meters. The induced polarization survey was designed to evaluate geochemical and geophysical anomalies previously outlined in the Pond and Peak Zones and allow for correlation to previously delineated mineralization at the Camp Zone. The pole-dipole array was used on the survey with an electrode spacing of 50 meters. The Camp stock was found to be situated on the eastern flank of an ovate area of low chargeability and moderate-low resistivity. The Pond and Peak Zones were found to have similar geophysical signatures (Fox, 1995). Limited geological mapping and prospecting was conducted in the area of the Pond and Peak Zones. There is no record of the number of rock samples collected or any results reported. The 1,987.6 meter, eleven hole diamond drill program tested the three known zones of mineralization. One hole, 95-13 tested the Peak Zone, four holes, 95-14 to 95-17 tested the Camp Zone and six holes, 95-18 through to 95-23 are located on the Pond Zone. Core samples were analyzed by molybdenum and copper assay from the Peak and Camp Zone holes and by 32 element ICP on core from the Pond Zone holes. Results from the 1995 drilling are shown in the Drilling section of the report.

Records of exploration conducted in 1996 by Spokane Resources are incomplete. Spokane filed assessment (AR 24,638) on nine (96-24 through to 96-32) NQWL size diamond drill holes, totaling 1,609.6 meters, cored in February, 1996 (Fox, 1996). Company news releases (Stockwatch; June 14, 1996, August 9, 1996, September 11, 1996, October 11, 1996, November 22, 1996 and December 13, 1996) report that Spokane also conducted detailed geological mapping of the Camp and Peak Zones, completed 36 km of induced polarization geophysics on the Camp and Peak Zones and drilled a further 19 diamond drill holes, for a total of 28 holes in 1996. The 28 holes were drilled during several drilling campaigns in 1996 and were directed at the

Camp Zone (21 holes), Peak Zone (3 holes) and one hole to the northwest of the Camp Zone to test an area with coincident high IP chargeability and anomalous copper geochemical concentrations. No records have been found by the author for six holes (96-39, 96-40, 96-41, 96-42, 96-43 and 96-44). Core samples for holes 96-24 through to 96-32 were assayed for copper and molybdenum with select samples analyzed for precious metal and platinum group element concentrations (Fox, 1996). Results from the 1996 drilling are shown in the Drilling section of the report.

No reliable records of exploration are available to the author regarding exploration conducted by Spokane Resources in 1997. From the evidence of core stored on the property, it appears as if 12 NQWL size holes were drilled.

The previously mentioned 2007 news release by Silvercorp Metals Corp. (formerly Spokane Resources Ltd.) refers to a preliminary metallurgical study carried out on the Mac property in 1997 by Lakefield, and a preliminary scoping study report completed on the property by Fluor Daniels Wright in 1998. However, neither AZ Copper nor the writer has seen a report on these studies or has any detailed information on their findings.

8.3 2007-2009

No further work is recorded for the Mac property until 2007, when a program of stream sediment sampling was conducted by Amarc Resources Ltd. on a large group of claims that included all of the southern block of the current Mac project area, with the exception of a small internal area that covered the Camp and Peak occurrences (Tenure Numbers 633844, 633846), and a portion of the western half of the northern block (AR 29,697). A total of 291 silt samples were collected from road accessible areas of the claims. Anomalous values for molybdenum, copper and zinc were detected with the most significant clusters of molybdenum and copper values occurring in creeks draining the area of the Camp and Peak occurrences and in an area about 2-3 km to the east of there in the Paula Creek drainage (Ditson et al, 2008).

In September, 2009, the two claims (Tenure Numbers 633844, 633846) that covered the Camp and Peak occurrences lapsed and were acquired via on-line staking by Kelly Funk.

9. Geological Setting

Adapted from Shiarizza and MacIntyre, 1999

The most recent work in the area was done as part of the joint Nechako Natmap project (Geology of the Babine Lake-Takla Lake Area, Central British Columbia, Shiarizza and MacIntyre, 1999). Previous geological work in the area was done by J.E. Armstrong (G.S.C. Memoir 252, Fort St James Map-area, Cassiar and Coast District).

The Mac property lies primarily in Cache Creek Terrane (Figure 4). The Cache Creek Terrane includes the Sitlika assemblage in the west and the Cache Creek Complex to the east. The Sitlika assemblage consists of Permo-Triassic bimodal volcanic rocks overlain by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic clastic sedimentary rocks. This assemblage is structurally overlain by a poorly dated, but partially age equivalent ophiolitic sequence that forms the western part of the Cache Creek Complex. Eastern elements of the Cache Creek Complex include a Permian to Lower Jurassic succession of predominantly pelagic metasedimentary rocks and thick Pennsylvanian-Permian carbonate sequences associated with ocean island basalts. Structural imbrication of Cache Creek Terrane, across predominantly well-directed thrust faults, occurred in Early to Middle Jurassic time, and was approximately coincident with its amalgamation with the adjacent Stikine Terrane.

Intrusive rocks are common in the region and belong to several distinct suites. Late Triassic-Early Jurassic and Middle Jurassic plutons assigned to the Topley and Spike Peak intrusive suites cut rocks of the Stikine Terrane; whereas the adjacent Cache Creek Terrane is host to at least three distinct plutonic suites of late Middle Jurassic, Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous and Early Cretaceous age.

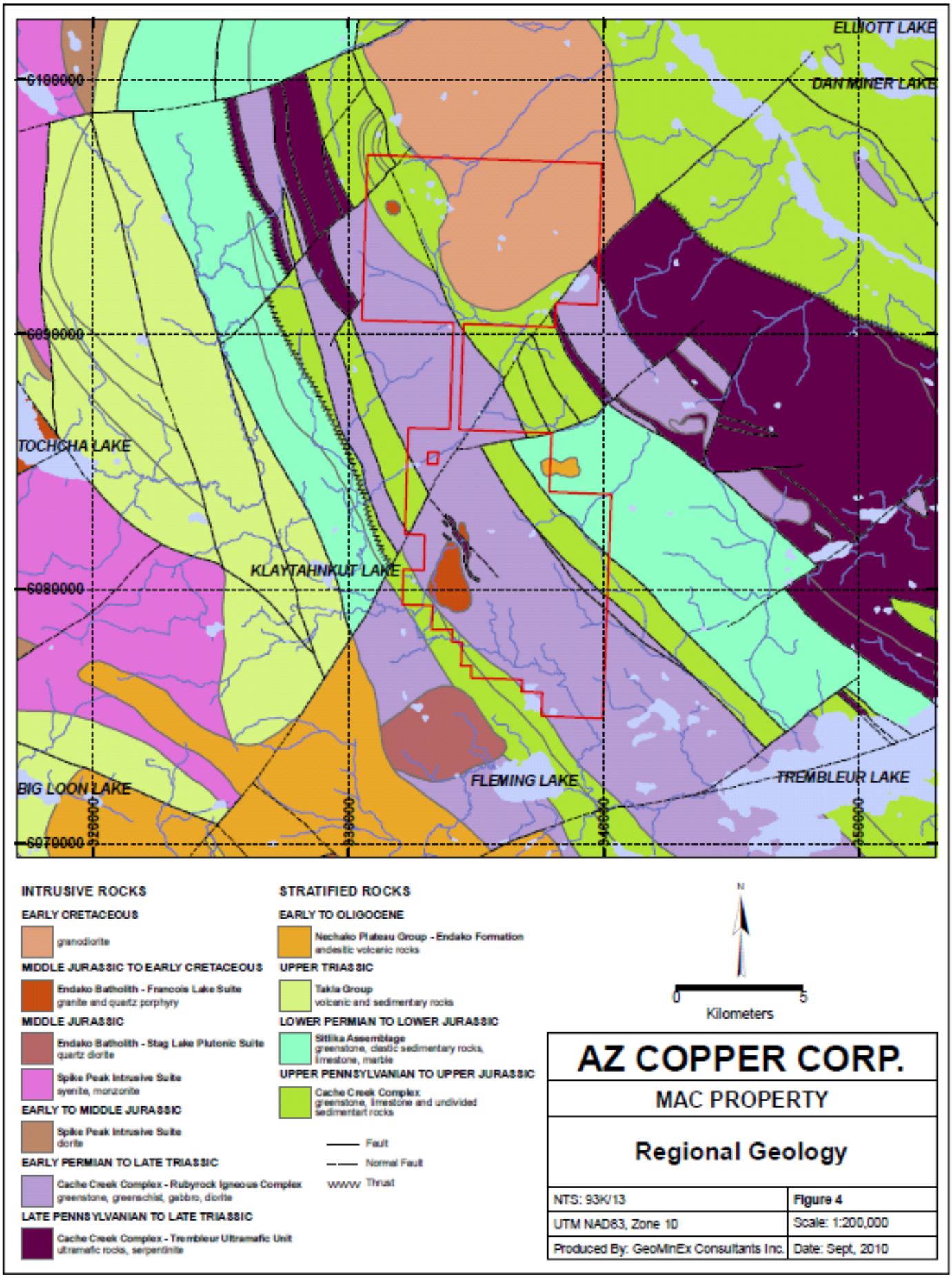


FIGURE 4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

9.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Mac property is underlain by northwest trending rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane (Figure 4). The central portion of the property is underlain by the Early Permian to Late Triassic Rubyrock Igneous Complex of the Cache Creek Complex. This unit includes greenstone, greenschist, gabbro and diorite. Ultramafic rocks belonging to the Late Pennsylvanian to Late Triassic Trembleur Ultramafite, and alkali-rich granitic rocks of the latest Jurassic to Early Cretaceous Francois Lake Suite of the Endako Batholith, intrude the Rubyrock Complex in the vicinity of the Mac molybdenum occurrences. These alkali – rich intrusions that are part of the latest Jurassic to earliest Cretaceous Francois Lake intrusive suite also host the Endako porphyry molybdenum deposit in the Fraser Lake area, approximately 90 kilometers south-southeast of the Mac property (Figure 1). Trembleur Ultramafite also occurs in the northern section, where it underlies the Tsitsutl Mountain chromite occurrence. Greenstone, limestone and other sedimentary rocks of the Upper Pennsylvanian to Upper Jurassic Cache Creek Complex largely flank the central band of the Rubyrock Igneous Complex. These sedimentary rocks belong to the Sowchea Succession.

Quartz diorite belonging to the Middle Jurassic Stag Lake plutonic Suite of the Endako Batholith intrudes Rubyrock Complex and Cache Creek sedimentary rocks near the southern edge of the property. A large Early Cretaceous granodiorite batholith intrudes Cache Creek sedimentary rocks to the north. Andesitic rocks of the Eocene to Oligocene Nechako Plateau Group occupy a large area southwest of the property, and are also present in a relatively small remnant overlying Sitlika rocks at the central - west edge of the property.

9.2 REGIONAL GEOPHYSICS

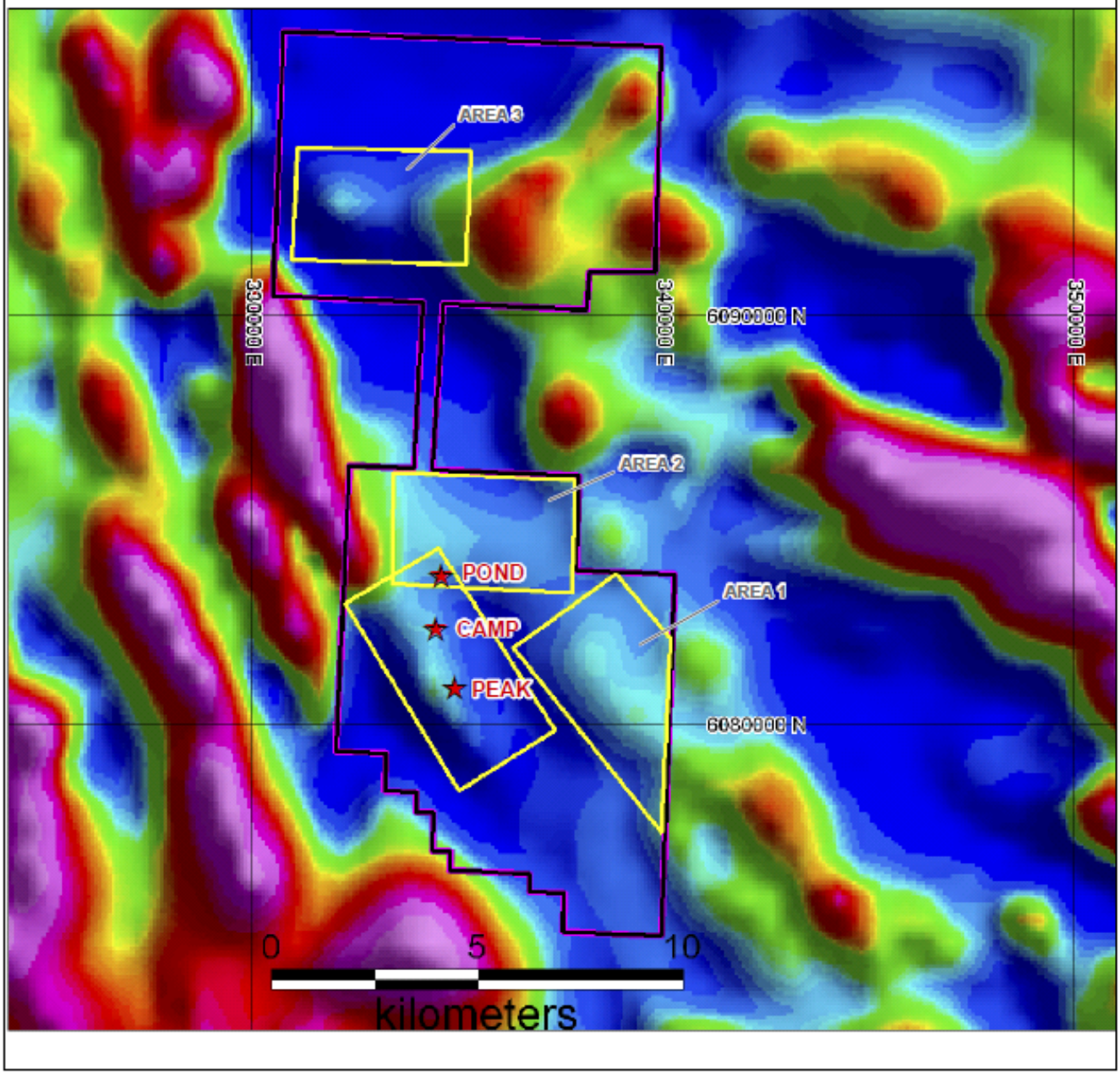
Regional magnetic data covering the area of the Mac property was downloaded from the Natural Resources Canada ("NRCAN") website by Trent Pezzot of S.J. Geophysics Ltd. The data was downloaded as a gridded file, with stations spaced at 500 meter intervals. It is suspected that the survey was flown on lines spaced 800 meters apart and at a mean terrain clearance of 305 meters. Data was processed in Geosoft Oasis Montaj and the UBC Mag3D inversion algorithm.

The magnetic data is coarse, but it does provide a regional overview and shows the Mac property to be underlain by a central, northwest trending band of low magnetic response that extends from the southeast to the northwest corners of the property (Figure 5). This magnetic response appears to map the belt of greenstone, greenschist, gabbro and diorite of the Early Permian to Late Triassic Rubyrock Igneous Complex of the Cache Creek Complex. The three known porphyry molybdenum and copper zones (Camp, Pond and Peak) on the Mac property lie along the flank of a weak magnetic high lineation within this broad low trend. Three other weak magnetic highs occur in areas underlain by rocks of the Rubyrock Igneous Complex and are shown in Figure 5 as areas 1, 2 and 3.

9.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The following description of the geology of the Mac property is adapted from Fox (1996) and is based on mapping and drilling by Rio Algom in 1983, 1984 and 1989 as well as work conducted by Fox Geological Services for Spokane Resources in 1995 and 1996. Geological interpretations were based on previous regional geological work in the area by J.E. Armstrong (G.S.C. Memoir 252, Fort St James Map - area, Cassiar and Coast District). The Mac property geology is shown on Figure 3.

McClintock (1983), Holmgren et al (1984) and Cope (1989) report that the Mac property is predominantly underlain by intermediate to basic volcaniclastic rocks which are correlative with the Mississipian – Triassic Cache Creek Group. These rocks are typically fine grained and pale to dark green in colour. The volcaniclastic rocks are composed of intercalated massive fine tuff and fine to coarse lapilli tuff.



Total Magnetic Field Intensity

*Data from NRCAN website

N

0 5

Kilometers

AZ COPPER CORP.	
MAC PROPERTY	
Regional Geophysics	
NTS: 93K/13	Figure 5
UTM NAD83, Zone 10	Scale: 1:150,000
Produced By: GeoMinEx Consultants Inc.	Date: Sept. 2010

FIGURE 5. REGIONAL GEOPHYSICS

Angular lapilli are up to two centimeters across, comprise up to 80% of the fragmental layers and are surrounded by a fine matrix. Light to dark grey, massive limestone is exposed in the northeast corner of the southern claim block. A moderate to intense regional foliation, trending 310 to 340 degrees and dipping steeply to the southwest, overprints the volcanic rocks. Where most intense, the resultant rock type is a pale green to grey – green chloritic phyllite.

Numerous intrusions invade the layered rocks. The oldest is a dark green serpentinite forming northwest trending outcrops in the south – central portion of the property. The serpentinite is composed predominantly of radiating laths of tremolite and fibrous talc, and weathers to a distinct orange – buff colour. The serpentinite is assumed to be related to the Trembleur intrusions of Upper Paleozoic age.

A 2.5 by 3 kilometer stock of biotite – hornblende granodiorite is exposed in the southwestern portion of the claims. It is composed of pale yellow – white euhedral 1 to 3 millimeter feldspar phenocrysts, 1 to 2 millimeter biotite books and subhedral black hornblende crystals. Quartz phenocrysts to 8 millimeters are common. A K-Ar date on biotite yielded a Lower Cretaceous age of 141 ± 5 million years (Godwin and Cann, 1985).

In the center of the claim block, a 500 meter by 300 meter stock of porphyritic quartz monzonite intruding Cache Creek rocks has been outlined. The southern end of the stock is truncated and possibly offset southeastward by a northwest trending, high angle, sinistral fault. Contacts with the surrounding hornfelsed volcanic rocks are not observed in outcrop. Observations from drill holes and ground magnetic data suggest the contacts are steep or vertical. The intrusion is medium grained, leucocratic and porphyritic to equigranular with 15 percent 1-3 millimeter feldspar, 25 percent 1-2 millimeter quartz, 35-45 percent 1-4 millimeter K-feldspar, and up to 5 percent biotite, muscovite and hornblende (Cope and Spence, 1995). A radiometric age of 136 ± 5 million years has been obtained (Godwin and Cann, 1985). Xenoliths of volcanic rock, a few centimeters to several meters in size, are found near the margins of the stock. Dykes of fine grained porphyritic quartz monzonite are

common. The quartz monzonite body is host to stockwork quartz-molybdenite mineralization as discussed further below. Dykes of biotite-feldspar porphyry cut both the quartz monzonite stock and the host volcanic rocks. Generally these dykes are pale grey to tan, medium grained with conspicuous 1 to 2 millimeter biotite books. Locally the dykes are pegmatic with perthitic feldspar phenocrysts to 1 centimeter. These dykes tend to occur near the margins of the quartz monzonite stock, though not exclusively, and are less altered and weakly mineralized.

The youngest intrusive on the property occurs as dykes of dark green, fine grained amygdaloidal andesite. Calcite-filled amygdules, 1 to 4 millimeters in diameter, constitute 5% of these rocks.

Soil and glacial cover is extensive and generally shallow, but includes locally deep mounds that can be over 5 meters thick, particularly in the river valleys. Overall bedrock exposure is poor to moderate but locally abundant in road cuts and in some stream gullies, as well as on steep upper slopes and ridge tops. Glacial striae of 105° have been observed in outcrop on the property (Ditson et al., 2008) which agrees well with the local ice flow directions as shown in the published literature (Plouffe, A., 1997).

Regional greenschist grade metamorphism of the volcanic rocks has resulted in a dark green schistose rock with abundant chlorite and minor amounts of fine disseminated pyrite. Hornfelsing along intrusive contacts has further altered the volcanics to dark, brownish-green massive rock with abundant biotite, amphibole and up to 5% fine pyrite. Where carbonate was present, lime silicates including epidote, garnet and possibly diopside, were formed. A major through-going fault, trending 325°, intersected in drill hole 89-6 in the south central portion of the claims, is expressed on surface as a strong topographic lineament. It is interpreted that rocks to the southwest of the fault are down-dropped. The fault lies along the contact between serpentinite and the more competent surrounding volcanic lithologies.

Hydrothermal alteration associated with intrusion of the quartz monzonite stock includes the development of a quartz stockwork, prominent secondary potassic

feldspar flooding, pervasive sericitization of feldspar in the intrusive and development of lenses of quartz in the surrounding hornfelsed volcanics. Intense sericitization of feldspars within the quartz monzonite stock imparts a green tinge to the rock. Intensity of alteration appears to decrease with depth. Potassium feldspar alteration is extensive throughout the quartz monzonite intrusion.

10. Deposit Types

The mineral zones explored at the Mac property are best characterized as "quartz molybdenite veinlet stockwork" and in terms of host rock lithologies, alteration patterns and size, qualify as "Porphyry Mo (Low-F-Type)" with related examples in B.C. such as the Endako mine, Boss Mountain and Adanac deposits (Sinclair, 1995).

Sinclair (1995), in B.C. Mineral Deposit Profiles describes "Porphyry Mo (Low-F-Type)" as a stockwork of molybdenite-bearing quartz veinlets and fractures in intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks and associated country rocks. Deposits are low grade but large and amenable to bulk mining methods. The tectonic setting is subduction zones related to arc-continent or continent-continent collision, in high level to subvolcanic felsic intrusive centres with multiple stages of intrusion. A variety of lithologies may be host rocks. Tuffs or other extrusive volcanic rocks may be associated with deposits related to subvolcanic intrusive rocks. Genetically related intrusive rocks range from granodiorite to granite and their fine grained equivalents, with quartz monzonite most common. The intrusive rocks are characterized by low fluorine contents (generally <0.1%F).

Molybdenite is the principal ore mineral, chalcopyrite is generally subordinate, and associated minerals include quartz, pyrite, magnetite, hematite, K-feldspar, biotite, sericite, clays, scheelite, tetrahedrite, galena, calcite and anhydrite. Ore is predominantly structurally controlled; mainly stockworks of crosscutting fractures and quartz veinlets, veins, vein sets and breccias. Alteration generally consists of a central core of potassic and silicic alteration, surrounded by or superimposed by a zone of phyllic alteration, giving way to an extensive zone of propylitic alteration, often overprinted by argillic alteration.

The genetic model involves multiple phases of felsic magmatic and associated hydrothermal activity during which highly saline fluids strip Mo, S and Fe from the magma, and deposit it as quartz, molybdenite and pyrite in breccias and fractures generated by pulses of intrusive activity and tectonism. Molybdenite skarns, and

copper, tungsten, lead, zinc and silver-bearing veins may be peripherally associated with molybdenite stockworks.

Besides the Mac porphyry occurrences, there are two other minor minfile occurrences located on the Mac property (Figure 6). They are:

- 093K 042; Tsitsutl Mountain Tin is a narrow vein showing in metasedimentary rocks with minor tin, manganese vanadium cobalt, zinc and rhodonite. It is located in the northwest corner of the property.
- 093K 063; Tsitsutl Mountain is a copper showing with minor amounts of disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite in limestone near the contact with granitic rocks. It is also located in the northwest corner of the property.

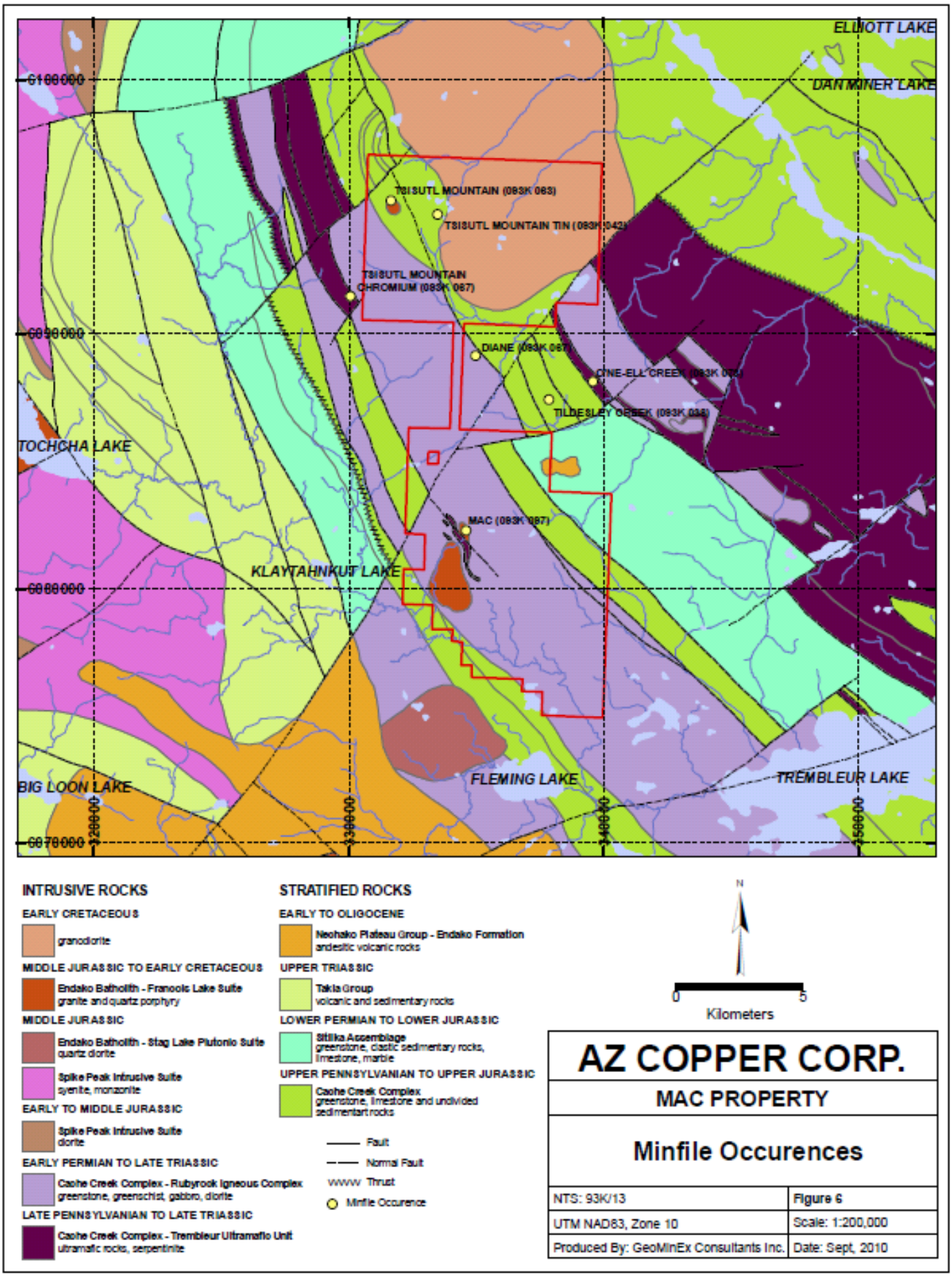


FIGURE 6. MINFILE OCCURRENCES

11. Mineralization

Mac property mineralization occurs principally in association with a stockwork of quartz veins in the north end of a 300 by 500 meter, northerly elongate, porphyritic quartz monzonite stock and with quartz veins and silicified zones in the proximal volcanics (Cope, 1989). The quartz stockwork is characterized by steeply dipping multi-directional quartz veinlets comprising up to 15% of the quartz monzonite stock. Vein widths are typically between 1 mm and 5 mm, but range up to 2.5 cm.

Mac property molybdenum and copper mineralization occurs in three areas; the Camp, Pond and Peak Zones (Figure 3). Historical drilling has mainly focused on the Camp Zone. The zone appears to form two lobes or lenses of better grade mineralization at the east and west contact linked by a lower grade core zone of molybdenum mineralization within the quartz monzonite body (Fox, 1996). Coarse flaky molybdenite and molybdenite coatings occur along fractures and as vein selvages in the quartz monzonite stock. Molybdenite also occurs to a minor extent as fine disseminations and sparse, 1 millimeter rosettes. Where the quartz monzonite stock is exposed on surface, it is leached and has only minor ferri-molybdenite staining on fractures. Molybdenum grades from historical drilling in the Camp Zone quartz monzonite stock range from 0.011% molybdenum over 31.4 meters in hole 89-6 to a high of 0.062% molybdenum and 0.049% copper over 120.4 meters in hole 89-1. Molybdenum grades within the stock generally decrease with depth (Fox, 1996).

Quartz veins and cross-cutting quartz veinlets in volcanic rocks surrounding the Camp Zone carry fine disseminated molybdenite. Molybdenite mineralization extends outward for some 50 to 90 meters in a zone of biotite-bearing, hornfelsed rocks along the east, north and west contacts of the stock. Available records show grades within the hornfelsed and mineralized volcanic rocks range from 0.024 % molybdenum and 0.04% copper over 94.4 meters in hole 89-5 to 0.122% molybdenum and 0.214% copper over 165.8 meters including 0.185% molybdenum and 0.256% copper over 96.0 meters in 96-27.

Chalcopyrite occurs primarily as disseminations in siliceous zones within the mineralized volcanics fringing the Camp Zone stock where two relatively copper-rich lobes of stockwork and dissemination have formed (Fox, 1996). Traces of fine grained disseminated chalcopyrite also occur within the core of the Camp Zone quartz monzonite stock. Drill hole 96-24, located on the east side of the stock, contained abundant disseminated fine to medium grained chalcopyrite to 3%. This hole returned 0.221% copper over a 200.0 meter intersection through the volcanic/intrusive contact zone. Pyrite, as disseminations and fracture fillings, generally exceeds 5% in the proximal volcanics. Background level for pyrite in the more distal volcanics is 2%. Disseminated pyrite within the quartz monzonite typically comprises less than 1%.

Limited historical drilling in the Pond and Peak Zones has intersected similar styles of mineralization in hornfelsed volcanic rocks as described for the Camp Zone. Grades for both zones are relatively low, with the available records showing grades in the Pond Zone up to 0.024% molybdenum and 0.059% copper over 286.5 meters in hole 95-13. Results for just one Peak Zone hole has been found and they record grades of 0.012% molybdenum and 0.016% copper over 196.6 meters in hole 95-18. An intrusive source for the mineralization in the Pond Zone has not been found (Goodall, 1996).

12. Exploration

No exploration work has been conducted by, or on behalf of AZ Copper on the property. The reader is referred to the section under Exploration History for a description of exploration carried out prior to the current property ownership.

13. Drilling

No drilling has been conducted, by or on behalf of AZ Copper on the property.

Porphyry molybdenum and copper mineralization was first discovered on the Mac property in 1982. Diamond drill programs in the late 1980's and mid 1990's have reportedly included a total of 12,306 meters in 61 drill holes (Rio Algom 1,488 m in 12 holes; Spokane Resources 10,818 m in 49 holes). The majority of drilling has been directed at the Camp Zone with a smaller number of holes in the Pond Zone and records for only one hole in the Peak Zone. Location of drill holes, where known, that targeted Camp Zone mineralization are shown in Figure 7.

Drilling carried out in 1989 and 1995 was BQTK (40.7mm) in size and the core size was increased to NQWL (47.6 mm) in 1996. All documented drilling on the property was conducted by contractor, J.T Thomas Drilling of Smithers, B.C. The 1989 drilling utilized a JT600 diamond drill, with the drill moved from set-up to set-up by helicopter. In 1995, a skid mounted JT2000 drill was used, and a skid mounted Longyear 38 drill was used in 1996. For both the 1995 and 1996 programs, the drill was dragged from set-up to set-up utilizing a bulldozer. Core logging for all drill programs was done in metric.

Table 2 is a summary of all known drill intersections from the 1989, 1995 and 1996 drill programs at the Mac. Where no record is available, it is noted in the table. From the evidence of cored stored on the property, it appears as if 12 NQWL size holes were drilled in 1997. However, no reliable records of this drilling have been uncovered by AZ Copper or the author.

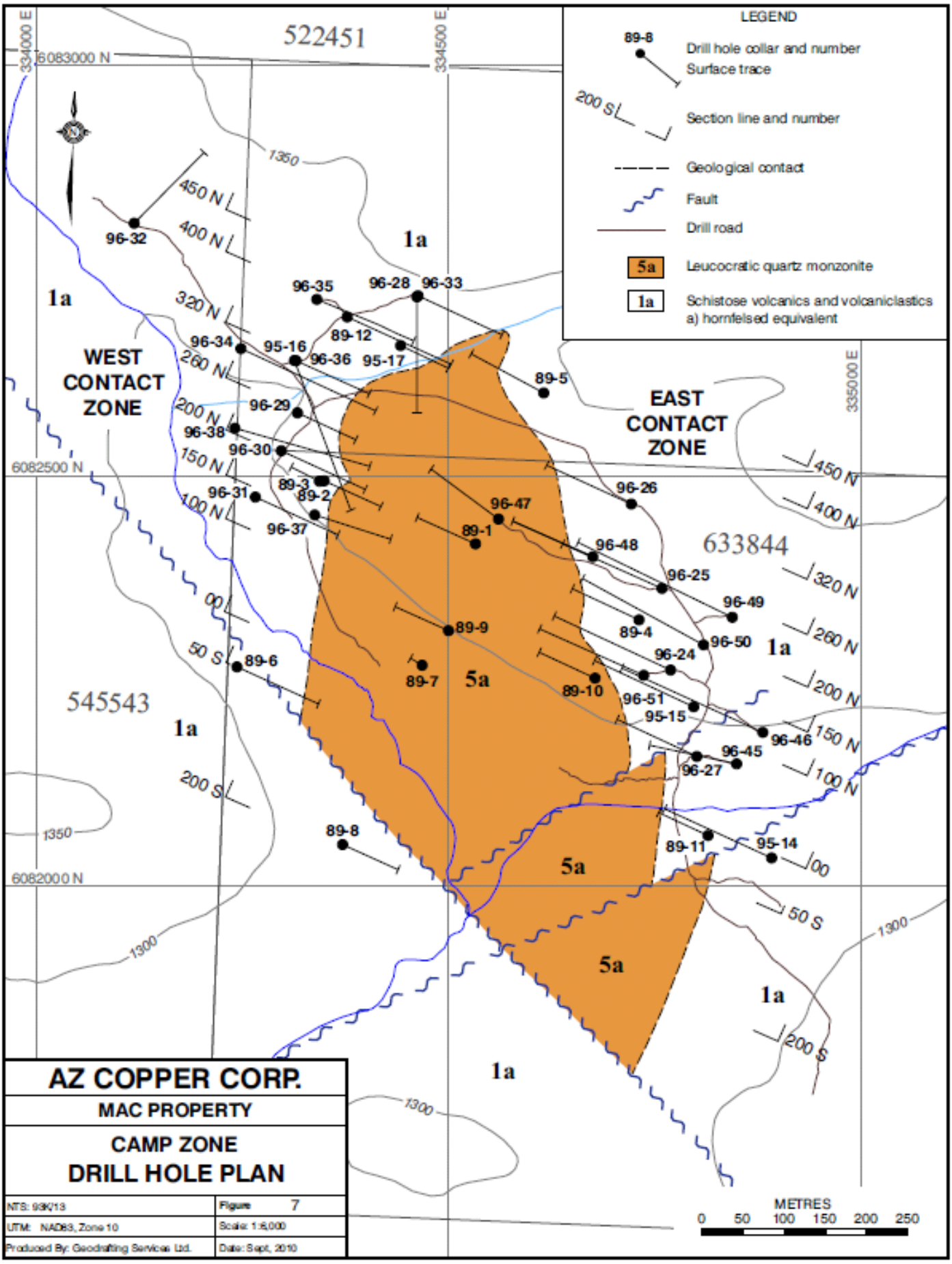


FIGURE 7. CAMP ZONE DRILL HOLE PLAN

Table 2. Mac Property Drill Hole Intersections

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Mo%	MoS2 %	Cu%	Zone (Camp, Peak Pond)	Total Depth (m)
89-1	1.5	121.9	120.4	0.062	0.104	0.049	Camp-Porphyry Stock	121.9
89-2	13.4	61.0	47.6	0.059	0.098	0.090	Camp-West Contact	61.0
89.3	6.1	121.9	115.8	0.054	0.090	0.047	Camp-West Contact	121.9
89-4	11.3	139.6	128.3	0.086	0.143	0.160	Camp-East Contact	139.6
includes	72.0	114.0	42.0	0.101	0.168	0.23		
89-5	3.0	164.6	161.6	0.028	0.047	0.030	Camp-North Contact	164.6
89.6	43.0	61.0	18.0	0.048	0.080	0.020	Camp-West Contact	169.2
	137.8	169.2	31.4	0.011	0.018	n/a	Camp-Porphyry Stock	
89-7	Hole Abandoned In Over Burden							27.4
89-8	110.0	119.0	9.0	0.026	0.043	n/a	Camp-South Contact	121.9
89-9	7.6	112.8	105.2	0.027	0.045	n/a	Camp-Porphyry Stock	112.8
89-10	3.0	115.8	112.8	0.045	0.075	0.050	Camp- Por-phyry Stock	115.8
89-11	11.3	106.7	95.4	0.085	0.142	0.14	Camp-East Contact	106.7
includes	56.0	106.0	50.0	0.135	0.225	0.19		
89-12	3.7	225.6	221.9	0.093	0.155	0.12	Camp NW Contact	226.6
includes	97.8	170.0	72.2	0.201	0.335	0.210		
95-13	3.1	289.6	286.5	0.012	0.020	0.059	Peak	289.6
95-14	3.1	199.3	196.2	0.038	0.063	0.057	Camp-East Contact	199.3
includes	117.0	183.0	66.0	0.066	0.110	0.094		
95-15	7.3	203.6	196.3	0.075	0.125	0.172	Camp-East Contact	203.6
includes	71.0	150.0	79.0	0.13	0.217	0.256		
95-16	7.6	148.1	140.5	0.093	0.155	0.096	Camp-North Contact	148.1
includes	64.0	137.0	73.0	0.151	0.252	0.139		

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Mo%	MoS2 %	Cu%	Zone (Camp, Peak Pond)	Total Depth (m)
95-17	3.1	94.8	91.7	0.075	0.125	0.090	Camp-West Contact	94.8
includes	39.0	78.0	39.0	0.129	0.215	0.132		
95-18	4.6	201.2	196.6	0.024	0.040	0.016	Pond	201.2
95-19	No Significant Results						Pond	174.0
95-20	No Significant Results						Pond	72.8
95-21	6.1	191.4	185.3	0.022	0.037	0.016	Pond	191.4
95-22	7.0	183.8	176.8	0.024	0.040	0.018	Pond	183.8
95-23	3.2	234.7	231.5	0.020	0.033	0.016	Pond	234.7
includes	97.0	149.0	52.0	0.048	0.080	0.029		
96-24	7.0	207.0	200.0	0.081	0.135	0.221	Camp-East Contact	232.0
includes	69.0	147.0	78.0	0.136	0.226	0.378		
96-25	69.0	135.0	66.0	0.101	0.168	0.130	Camp-East Contact	208.9
	167.0	208.9	41.9	0.054	0.090	0.314	Camp-East Contact	
96-26	No Significant Results						Camp-East Contact	175.6
96-27	4.9	170.7	165.8	0.122	0.203	0.214	Camp-East Contact	170.7
includes	43.0	139.0	96.0	0.185	0.308	0.256		
96-28	77.0	117.0	40.0	0.048	0.080	0.060	Camp-West Contact	177.4
	123.0	161.0	38.0	0.057	0.095	0.080		
96-29	15.0	111.0	96.0	0.080	0.133	0.072	Camp-West Contact	123.4
includes	15.0	71.0	56.0	0.103	0.172	0.074		
96-30	6.1	178.9	172.8	0.078	0.130	0.093	Camp-West Contact	178.9
includes	69.0	149.0	80.0	0.114	0.190	0.141		
96-31	44.0	62.0	18.0	0.064	0.106	0.093	Camp-West Contact	172.8
	80.0	132.0	52.0	0.070	0.116	0.111	Camp-West Contact	
96-32	No Significant Results						IP Anomaly	169.8
96-33	89.0	129.0	40.0	0.114	0.190	0.070	Camp-NW Contact	195.1
	151.0	195.1	44.1	0.064	0.106	0.027	Camp-NW Contact	

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Mo%	MoS2 %	Cu%	Zone (Camp, Peak Pond)	Total Depth (m)
96-34	152.0	226.0	74.0	0.070	0.117	0.113	Camp-NW Contact	259.0
96-35	156.0	172.0	16.0	0.070	0.116	0.077	Camp-NW Contact	290.6
	188.0	236.0	48.0	0.102	0.170	0.160	Camp-NW Contact	
96-36	97.0	129.0	32.0	0.075	0.125	0.072	Camp-NW Contact	279.8
	151.0	235.0	84.0	0.056	0.093	0.163	Camp-NW Contact	
96-37	9.0	133.0	124.0	0.051	0.085	0.044	Camp-Porphyry Stock	153.3
96-38	36.0	94.0	58.0	0.072	0.120	0.106	Camp-NW Contact	286.5
96-39	No Records							
96-40	No Records							
96-41	No Records							
96-42	No Records							
96-43	No Records							
96-44	No Records							
96-45	92.0	186.0	94.0	0.074	0.123	0.123	Camp-East Contact	283.5
96-46	162.0	236.0	74.0	0.072	0.120	0.111	Camp-East Contact	320.0
96-47	19.0	139.6	120.6	0.061	0.102	0.034	Camp-East Contact	139.6
96-48	28.0	150.9	122.9	0.075	0.125	0.098	Camp-East Contact	150.9
96-49	179.0	269.0	90.0	0.068	0.113	0.086	Camp-East Contact	313.9
96-50	3.1	250.0	246.9	0.069	0.115	0.115	Camp-East Contact	250.0
includes	103.0	219.00	116.0	0.109	0.182	0.172		
96-51	7.6	195.1	187.5	0.085	0.142	0.133	Camp-East Contact	195.1
includes	13.0	113.0	100.0	0.119	0.198	0.199		

Most of the drilling has been oriented to intersect the near vertical or steeply dipping mineralization at Camp Zone as orthogonal as possible thereby resulting in drill intercepts that are close to true widths. Figure 8 is a typical cross section of Camp Zone mineralization, illustrating the geometry of the East and West Contact Zones and the relationship between the higher grade contact zones and the lower grade quartz monzonite stock.

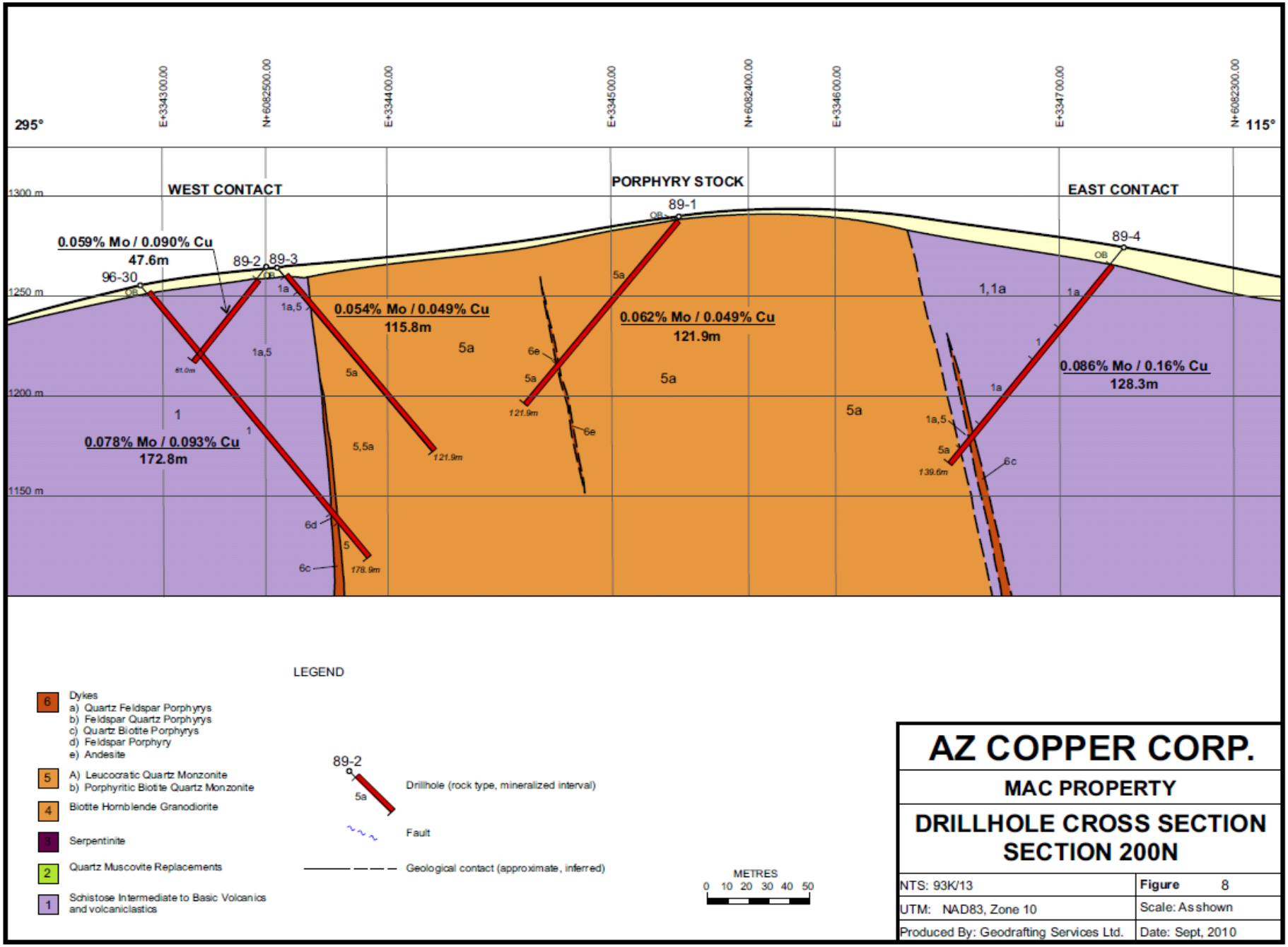


FIGURE 8. DRILL HOLE CROSS SECTION 200N

14. Sampling Method and Approach

Work completed on the Mac property is described in the various assessment reports and internal reports cited in the Reference section. Virtually all of the exploration programs and all of the drilling programs, described in the Exploration History section predate NI 43-101. However, it is the author's opinion that the mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying, rock sampling, and drill core logging and sampling were carried out in a satisfactory manner, being appropriate for the stage of mineral exploration undertaken and to accepted industry standards at the time.

A review of the assessment reports suggests that soil and stream sediment samples are believed to be representative of the material sampled. The rock samples collected from the property were either random grab samples or chip samples over a specific width. With respect to the various drill programs, examination of remaining core on the property and drill logs indicates that all mineralized intervals were split and sampled. Examination of drill logs indicates the mineralized core was sampled in intervals ranging from 0.60 to 6.0 meters with a median length of 2.0 meters, a sample interval appropriate for porphyry style mineralization. The length of sample intervals appears to have been determined by the amount of sulphide present, with shorter intervals taken in sections of higher sulphide content, and by lithological contacts, with samples ending or starting at changes in lithology.

Most of the 1989 and 1996 drilling was sampled at 2.0 meter intervals while almost all of the 1995 drilling was sampled at 1.0 or 2.0 meter intervals, with about half of the 1.0 meter split samples subsequently composited to 2.0 meter samples for analyses.

From an examination of the core stored at the property, drill recoveries appear to have been excellent even with the smaller BQTK core for which recoveries were well above 90%.

15. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No aspect of previous exploration or sample preparation was conducted by AZ Copper or by an employee or associate of AZ Copper.

There is little information regarding sample preparation and security, and incomplete information regarding analyses, for the historical work done on the property. Since most of the historical work on the property was done by professional geoscientists employed by the property operators, it is assumed that work was done following recognized best practices applicable at that time. Analytical certificates, where included in reports describing soil and stream geochemical, rock and drill core results, indicate that analyses were done by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C. or Chemex Labs of North Vancouver, B.C. using the best techniques at the time. All information available to the author regarding historical sample preparation and analytical procedures is summarized in Appendix 1.

While little data is available on the levels of quality controls used during the drilling programs, Fox (1996) describes a limited program of check assaying from two holes in the 1995 drill program. Samples assayed for molybdenum and copper at Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver, B.C., were checked at Chemex Labs of North Vancouver, B.C. From an initial population of 483 samples, 20 samples were selected for check assay. The check assay program, carried out on selected rejects agreed very well as indicated in Figures 9 and Figure 10.

Samples collected by the author for verification purposes were marked for identification, sealed in plastic rock sample bags and transported by the author to his offices in Vancouver. All samples were checked for identification numbers and overall quality and then sealed in cardboard boxes and shipped to the ALS Chemex facility in North Vancouver by a bonded courier dispatched by ALS Chemex.

All samples collected during the 2010 site visit were submitted to ALS Chemex of North Vancouver, B.C., an ISO9001:2000 certified laboratory, for analysis. The core

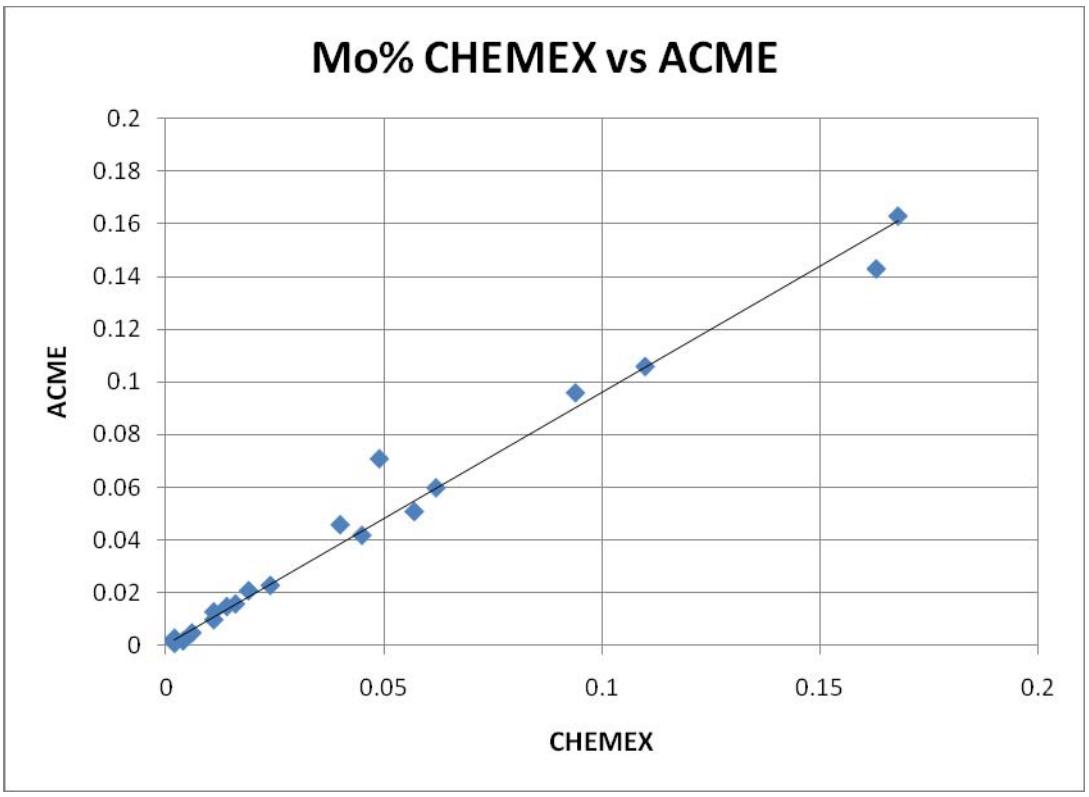


FIGURE 9. CHECK ASSAYS MO% CHEMEX VS ACME

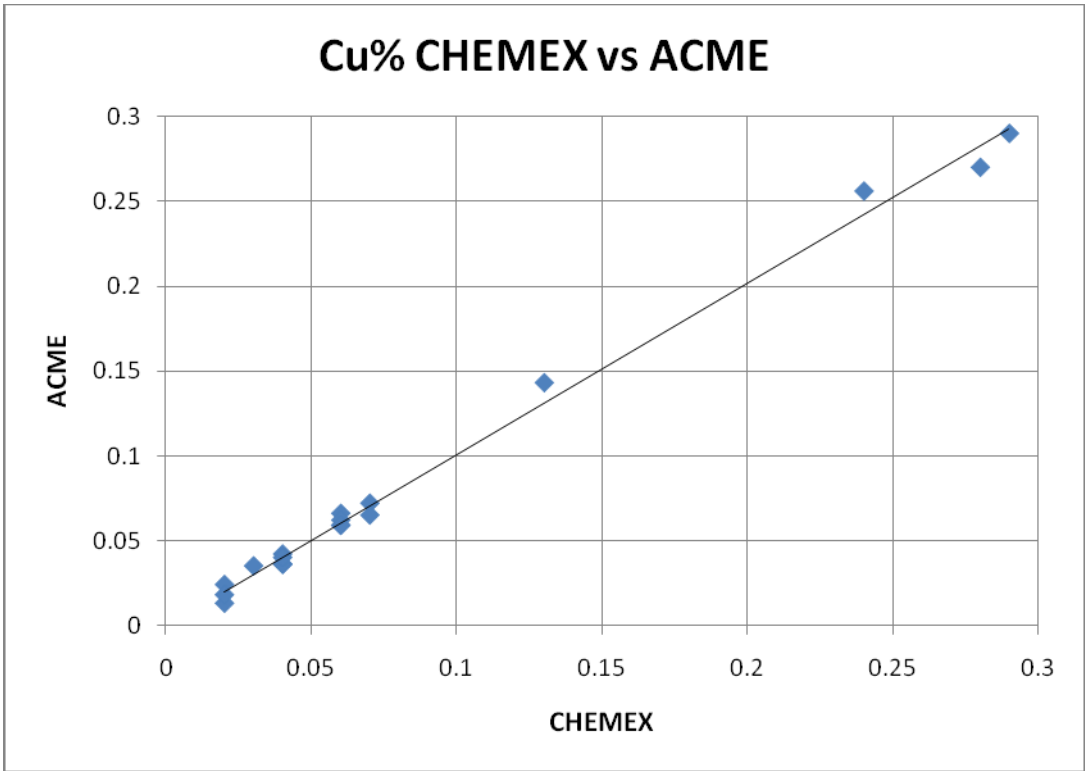


FIGURE 10. CHECK ASSAYS CU% CHEMEX VS ACME

samples were crushed and a 250 gram split of crushed material is pulverized so that 85% passes through 75 microns. The samples were then split using a riffle splitter and the prepared sample digested with aqua regia. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 mL with de-ionized water, mixed and analyzed for 35 elements by ICP-AES. ALS Chemex employs standard QA and QC protocols on all sample analyses including inserting one blank, reference standard and duplicate analyses in every twenty samples analyzed. Sample certificates from the 2010 verification sampling are included in Appendix 2.

In the author's opinion, the sample security employed by the field personnel involved in the sample collection and the sample preparation and analytical procedures used by ALS Chemex are adequate for the sample verification program carried out by AZ Copper Corp on the Mac property.

16. Data Verification

None of the original analytical certificates for soil and stream sediment sampling, rock sampling and drill core sampling are available for review; however assessment reports contain photocopies of analytical work from all of the 1983 , 1984 and 2007 soil, stream sediment and rock sampling, and all of the 1989 and a portion of the 1995 and 1996 drill sampling analyses.

The author has reviewed all of the assessment reports listed in the References section of this report. The reader should be aware that most of the historic data, and all of the drilling data, precedes and does not meet NI 43-101 criteria.

In order to verify the grade reported for molybdenum and copper mineralization in the Camp and Peak Zones, a number of samples were collected by the author from core boxes stored at the old Mac property campsite during the September 2010 site visit. Samples were collected from drill holes with analytical results available in assessment reports and from intervals identical to the original sampling from the drill logs. The entire split half core remaining in the core box was sampled. Samples collected were transported by the author to Vancouver and couriered to ALS Chemex of North Vancouver, B.C., an ISO9001:2000 certified laboratory.

The ICP certificate of analysis for these samples is included in Appendix 2. Table 3 summarizes the results for the samples collected during the September 2010 site visit. The analytical results of the 10 samples collected by the author confirm the presence of moderate grade molybdenum and copper in the drill core and correlate well with the original data outlined in Table 3.

Table 3. Analytical Results of Samples Collected by B. Game

	Original Data					Check Samples		
Hole-ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Zone**	**Mo%**	**Cu%**	**Sample #**	**Mo%**	**Cu%**
96-28	93.0	95.0	Camp	0.162	0.191	3351666	0.113	0.207
96-28	95.0	97.0	Camp	0.109	0.199	3351667	0.144	0.176
96-31	122.0	124.0	Camp	0.186	0.104	3351668	0.115	0.099
96-31	124.0	126.0	Camp	0.056	0.106	3351669	0.037	0.133
89-3	37.0	39.0	Camp	0.069	0.052	3351670	0.084	0.052
95-13	248.0	249.0	Peak	0.085	0.035	3351671	0.068	0.049
96-29	63.0	65.0	Camp	0.469	0.159	3351672	0.371	0.189
96-29	17.0	19.0	Camp	0.290	0.193	3351673	0.480	0.250
96-29	19.0	21.0	Camp	0.155	0.199	3351674	0.109	0.167
96-29	21.0	23.0	Camp	0.088	0.054	3351675	0.043	0.045

During the site visit, the author observed that most of the core reported drilled at the Mac property was stored at the old camp site and that the core boxes were in good condition with tags affixed to each core box indicating drill hole number and start and finish of core interval (Figure 11).

FIGURE 11. PLATE 1 DRILL CORE STORED AT MAC PROPERTY

Efforts were made during the site visit to locate drill collars. Old trails and roads leading to drill sites are still easily visible and only partially overgrown. Ten drill collars were located in the field and and their location corresponded with the data from the drill logs. Some of the collars have wooden stakes pounded into the ground with metal tags affixed to the stakes with drill hole number, azimuth and dip information attached (Figure 12).

FIGURE 12. PLATE 2 DRILL COLLAR MAC PROPERTY

17. Adjacent Properties

There are a number of mineral tenures, held by other individuals and companies, surrounding and adjoining the Mac property. These mineral tenures include a large block of claims immediately to the east of the Mac property that were held under option by Amarc Resources Ltd. in 2007. Amarc conducted a program of reconnaissance stream sediment sampling on these claims between July and October, 2007.

A number of small showings are indicated on the B.C. Government Minfile maps in the vicinity of the Mac property, including four located within three km of the property (Figure 6) and a cluster of nine occurrences within 10 km east of the property. There are no other significant molybdenum occurrences in the vicinity of the Mac property.

Even though it is not considered an "adjacent property," the Endako open pit molybdenum mine, located about 90 km south-southeast of the Mac property, is a notable example of the type of deposit and operation that could, in time, result at the Mac if exploration was to outline an economic resource. Endako commenced operations in 1965 with daily capacity of 12,000 tons and a head grade of 0.24% MoS2 (0.144% Mo). It is currently operating with 325 employees at a rate of 31,000 tonnes per day, with head grade at 0.069% Mo, and in 2008 reported a NI 43-101 compliant measured and indicated resource of 447.4 million tonnes above a cutoff grade of 0.02% Mo, with an average grade of 0.043% Mo and total contained 463,900,000 lbs Mo (Thompson Creek Metals website, September 2010).

18. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no recent mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Property.

A 2007 news release by Silvercorp Metals Inc. (formerly Spokane Resources Ltd.) refers to a preliminary metallurgical study carried out on the property by Lakefield in 1997 that indicated a recovery rate of 71% for copper and 78% for molybdenum. However, neither AZ Copper nor the writer has seen a report on this study or has any information about the metallurgical characteristics of mineralization from the Mac property.

19. Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no current NI 43-101 compliant mineral resources or mineral reserve estimates for the Mac property.

In February 1997, Spokane Resources Ltd. published a geostatistical resource estimate from Giroux Consultants setting forth that at a cutoff grade of 0.04% Mo, the tonnage classified as indicated was 52,420,000 tonnes and the tonnage classified as inferred was 47,520,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.072% Mo. Neither AZ Copper nor the writer has seen a copy of this report or has any information about the methodology used to come up with this resource estimate. **All drill hole data collected for this historical resource estimate pre-date NI 43-101. These historical resources at the Mac property should be used for geological purposes only. They have not been adequately reviewed by a Qualified Person to be reported as current resources and they cannot be relied upon.**

20. Other Relevant Data and Information

Exploration work that creates surface disturbance by mechanical means, such as the drill program proposed in this Report, requires the filing of a Notice of Work and Reclamation with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The permit authorizing this work must be granted prior to commencement of the work and may require the posting of a reclamation bond. A permit for the recommended work program has been applied for; however as of the effective date of this Report, no permit has been obtained.

To the best of the author's knowledge there are no known environmental liabilities on the property.

AZ Copper has retained Seven Drums Consulting Group to act as First Nations consultants for the project. According to information supplied to the author by AZ Copper, numerous meetings have taken place with the Fort St. James, Tachey and Lake Babine First Nations. In addition, meetings have taken place with the affected "Keyoh holders." The Keyoh's are similar to trap lines but are more definitive and surpass territorial claims. The Mac property is covered by 3 Keyoh's and AZ Copper has agreements with all Keyoh holders, and has initiated consultation with the leadership of the First Nations groups in the area.

21. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Mac property is primarily underlain by metavolcanic, metasedimentary and serpentinized ultramafic rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane. These rocks are intruded by stocks of biotite granodiorite to porphyritic quartz monzonite that are part of the latest Jurassic to earliest Cretaceous Francois Lake intrusive suite. These intrusions also host the Endako porphyry molybdenum deposit in the Fraser Lake area, approximately 90 kilometers south-southeast of the Mac.

Previous exploration programs conducted at the Mac property, in the 1980's and mid 1990's, have identified significant porphyry molybdenum and copper mineralization in three areas; the Camp, Pond and Peak Zones, over an area approximately 3,000 meters long by 1,200 meters wide.

Drilling to date has mostly concentrated on the Camp Zone, where a mineralized zone some 700 meters by 500 meters, consisting of two lobes or contact zones of better grade molybdenum and copper mineralization in hornfelsed volcanic rocks, linked by a body of lower grade molybdenum mineralization in a quartz monzonite stock has been outlined. The Camp Zone has been drilled to an average depth of about 150 meters. Drilling has established the limits of the mineralized stock, but all available data indicates that mineralization is open at depth.

Limited drilling in the Pond and Peak Zones has intersected similar styles of mineralization as that encountered in the Camp Zone. Molybdenum and copper grades for the Pond and Peak Zones are relatively low; however no intrusive source has been located at the Pond Zone, suggesting that better developed mineralization could exist at deeper levels associated with a buried intrusion.

22. Recommendations

The recommended Phase 1 work program is largely formulated on the basis of previous work on the Mac property. The objective of the Phase 1 program is to initiate resource definition of known mineralization at the Camp Zone and investigate possible down-dip extensions. Up to 16 drill holes (approximately 4,000 meters) should be carried out on the Camp Zone based on the drill plan in Figure 13. All holes should be drilled at the same orientation as the historic drilling and holes are projected to be from 200 to 300 metres in length.

The analytical program for this work should be strengthened considerably to adhere to NI 43-101 standards. This would involve adopting an industry standard QA/QC program including the insertion of standards and blanks into the sample stream and regular check assaying of drill hole intercepts.

An airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey, at 100 meter line spacing, over the southern half of the property is recommended to aid in the search for buried intrusive rocks that may be associated with porphyry molybdenum and copper mineralization. A preliminary survey, comprising approximately 35 km, of ground IP geophysics is recommended to evaluate geochemical and geophysical anomalies previously delineated in the Camp, Peak and Pond Zones. Figure 14 illustrates the area of recommended Phase 1 geophysical work.

Phase 1 work would be initiated after a permit has been obtained from the British Columbia Ministry Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources. Compilation of all available historic data into a computer database has begun, and this work should continue with priority given to the advanced stage target areas.

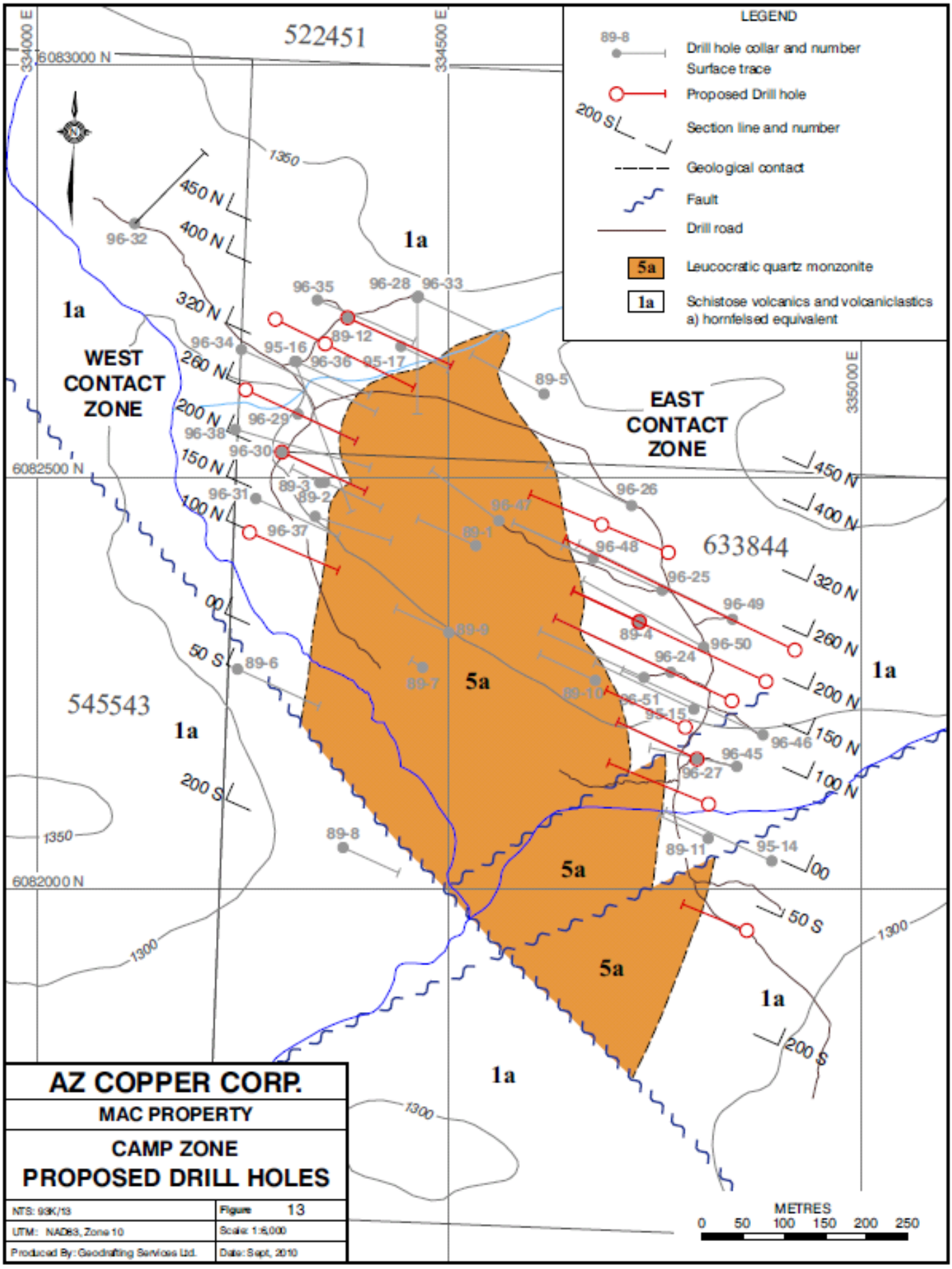


FIGURE 13. CAMP ZONE PROPOSED DRILL HOLES

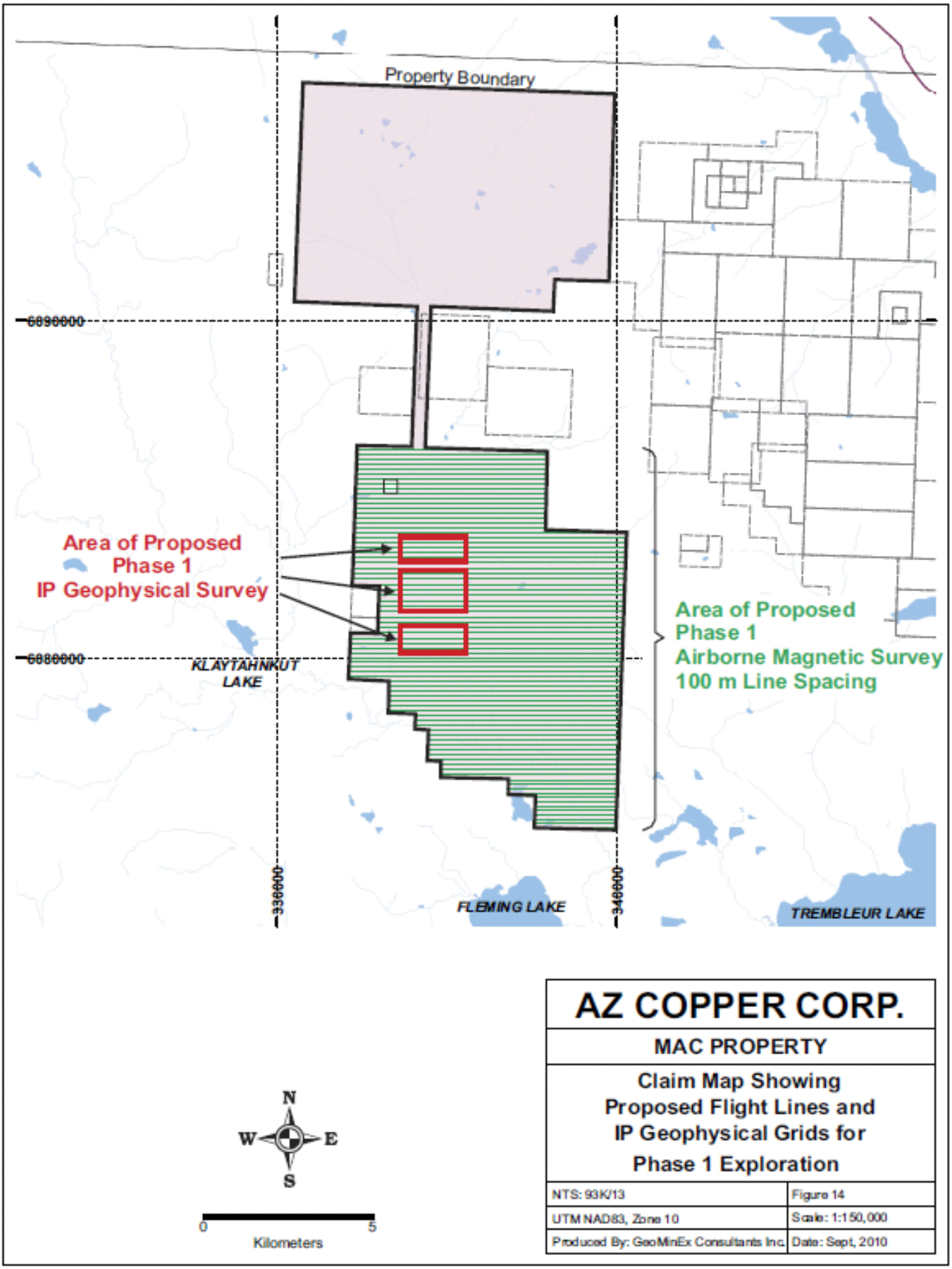


FIGURE 14. CLAIM MAP SHOWING PROPOSED FLIGHT LINES AND IP GEOPHYSICAL GRIDS FOR PHASE 1 EXPLORATION

The Phase 2 work program is recommended to include the following:

- Geological, geochemical and IP geophysical surveys to further investigate the advanced stage target areas and their possible extensions, and to follow-up targets generated from the airborne geophysical survey.
- 10,000 meters of diamond drilling, consisting of continued resource definition of the Camp Zone, and exploratory drilling at the Pond and Peak Zones as well as any other targets generated by geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys.
- Geological modeling and 43-101 resource calculation for the Camp Zone.
- Environmental baseline work.

Phase 2 drilling is not contingent upon the results of the geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys. The latter surveys may however provide additional drill targets.

Table 4. Budget for Recommended Phase 1 Exploration

ITEM	COST IN CAD
Data Compilation	25,000
Camp Overhead (construction, food, labour, fuel, equipment)	200,000
Surveying	25,000
Meals, Communications, Accommodation, Transportation	25,000
Airborne Geophysical Survey	200,000
Ground IP Geophysics	75,000
Diamond Drilling; 16 holes @ 250m/hole (4,000 m @$100/m)	400,000
Assays (drill core 1,400 @ $50/sample)	70,000
Heavy Equipment/Drill Support	100,000
Geological and Support Staff/Project Management	170,000
Government Reclamation Bond	60,000
Contingency	200,000
Phase 1 Mac Budget Total	$1,550,000

Table 5. Budget for Recommended Phase 2 Exploration

ITEM	COST IN CAD
Camp Overhead (camp improvement, fuel, food, labour, equipment)	400,000
Meals, Communications, Accommodation, Transportation	100,000
IP Geophysical Survey	150,000
Drilling (10,000m @ $100/m)	1,000,000
Surveying	25,000
Heavy Equipment	200,000
Helicopter	100,000
Assays (drill core and soil geochemical samples)	150,000
Geological and Support Staff/Project Management	500,000
Reporting (Geological Modeling, Possible Resource Estimation)	50,000
Environmental Baseline Studies	50,000
Contingency	275,000
Phase 2 Mac Budget Total	$3,000,000

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24. Date and Signature Page

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON: BRIAN D. GAME

I, Brian D. Game, of 3140 Richmond Street, Richmond, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geologist, and a principal of Geominex Consultants Inc., with an office at 1863 West 16th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1985 with a Bachelor of Science in Geology.

3) I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (APEGBC-License no.19896)

4) I have practiced my profession continuously since my graduation in 1985 and have been involved in projects and evaluations exploring for gold and base metals in Canada, USA, Mexico, South America, Philippines and Albania.

5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and hereby certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

6) This report titled **"Technical Summary Report Mac Molybdenum-Copper Property"** dated October 21, 2010 is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Mac Property. I am responsible for all aspects of the Technical Report. I have visited the property on September 29, 2010 and examined drill core and took samples for verification purposes.

7) I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests of section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

10) 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.

11) I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report with the Ontario Securities Commission, the Alberta Securities Commission, and the British Columbia Securities Commission, any stock exchange and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including SEDAR filing sand electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary of, the Technical Report in the written disclosure being filed, by AZ Copper Corp., in public information documents so being filed including any offering memorandum, preliminary prospectus and final prospectus provided that I am given the opportunity to read the written disclosure being filed and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure.

12) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, the 21st day of October, 2010.

Signed by

"Brian D. Game, P. Geo." Sealed

Brian D. Game, P. Geo.

25. Additional Requirements for Technical Reports on Development Properties and Production Properties

There is no other relevant data or information to be added to the report that the author is aware of.

Appendix 1.

Historical Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures

RIO ALGOM 1983 and 1984

Soil and Stream Sediment Samples

All samples were oven dried at 60 degrees C then screened to -80 mesh with the oversized material discarded. A 0.5g sub-sample of the -80 mesh material was then analyzed by an Induced Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP) instrument after digestion in hot dilute aqua regia. All of the samples were analyzed for 30 elements. **Acme Analytical Laboratories**

Rock Lithogeochemical Samples

The first 34 samples were analyzed by ICP for 30 elements and subsequently re-run for fluorine. The remaining 207 samples were analyzed by ICP for 6 elements (Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, W, and F). One final sample was analyzed for Cu, F and Mo. **Acme Analytical Laboratories**

Trench Samples

A crushed sample split is ground using a ring mill pulverizer with a chrome steel ring set with greater than 90% of the ground material passing through a 150 mesh screen. Samples were then analyzed for Mo and Cu. **Chemex Labs**

RIO ALGOM 1989

Drill Core

A crushed sample split is ground using a ring mill pulverizer with a chrome steel ring set with greater than 90% of the ground material passing through a 150 mesh screen. All samples were assayed for Mo and Cu and further analyzed by various combinations of 32 element ICP and some selected Au assay. **Chemex Labs**

SPOKANE REOURCES 1995 and 1996

Drill Core

A 1 gram sample is leached in 50 millilitres aqua- regia, diluted to 100 millilitres and analyzed for Mo and Cu by ICP**. Acme Analytical Laboratories**

For a select number of samples; a 1 gram sample is leached in 75 millilitres aqua-regia, diluted to 250 millilitres and analyzed for Mo and Cu by ICP. **Acme Analytical Laboratories**

For a select number of samples; a 1 assay ton sample is analyzed by classical lead collection fire assay. Concentrations are determined by ICP. Gold concentrations above 1 oz/t are determined by gravimetric finish. **Acme Analytical Laboratories**

Appendix 2.

ALS Chemex Assay Certificates From Verification Samples

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: GEOMINEX CONSULTANTS INC.
PO BOX 48596
VANCOUVER BC V7X 1A3

Finalized Date: 13-OCT-2010
Account: GEOMINE

CERTIFICATE VA10143388

Project: Mac
P.O. No.:
This report is for 10 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 4-OCT-2010.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
BRIAN GAME

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
Mo-OG46	Ore Grade Mo - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES

To: GEOMINEX CONSULTANTS INC.
ATTN: BRIAN GAME
PO BOX 48596
VANCOUVER BC V7X 1A3

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 Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: GEOMINEX CONSULTANTS INC.
PO BOX 48596
VANCOUVER BC V7X 1A3

Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 13-OCT-2010
Account: GEOMINE

Project: Mac

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10143388

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Cu-OG46 Cu % 0.001	Mo-OG46 Mo % 0.001	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1
3351666		4.40	0.207	0.113	1.7	4.87	<2	<10	40	1.2	<2	2.04	0.8	35	282	2210
3351667		4.42	0.176	0.144	0.9	2.52	<2	<10	40	0.5	<2	2.17	<0.5	40	258	2040
3351668		3.40	0.099	0.115	0.7	0.69	22	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.67	<0.5	7	22	1000
3351669		3.64	0.133	0.037	0.7	0.74	25	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.78	<0.5	10	24	1365
3351670		3.42	0.052	0.084	0.4	0.22	7	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.09	<0.5	1	7	554
3351671		1.82	0.049	0.068	0.6	2.64	<2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	2.01	<0.5	19	32	515
3351672		3.16	0.189	0.371	1.2	3.09	10	10	100	0.7	<2	1.31	<0.5	33	230	2010
3351673		4.72	0.250	0.480	1.6	1.96	2	10	50	<0.5	<2	1.29	1.3	31	419	2650
3351674		5.14	0.167	0.109	1.1	4.37	<2	<10	80	0.5	<2	1.68	0.6	49	633	1765
3351675		4.42	0.045	0.043	0.2	4.85	5	<10	160	0.6	<2	1.40	<0.5	44	592	477

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: GEOMINEX CONSULTANTS INC.
PO BOX 48596
VANCOUVER BC V7X 1A3

Page: 2 - B
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 13-OCT-2010
Account: GEOMINE

Project: Mac

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10143388

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	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1
3351666		6.16	10	<1	2.21	10	3.17	946	949	0.31	138	790	2	3.68	<2	21
3351667		7.46	10	<1	1.12	10	1.94	804	1450	0.12	153	850	2	5.28	<2	14
3351668		2.82	<10	<1	0.35	<10	0.39	309	1075	0.06	22	150	5	1.76	<2	6
3351669		2.83	<10	<1	0.39	<10	0.45	409	340	0.05	24	190	2	1.64	<2	7
3351670		0.46	<10	<1	0.10	<10	0.05	43	799	0.04	1	20	5	0.24	<2	1
3351671		2.41	10	<1	0.16	<10	0.59	209	577	0.32	34	330	2	0.97	<2	5
3351672		5.31	10	<1	1.20	10	1.72	449	3340	0.24	141	1650	<2	2.55	<2	13
3351673		4.39	<10	<1	1.05	<10	1.39	634	4140	0.12	126	120	2	2.65	<2	13
3351674		5.81	10	<1	1.88	<10	2.55	734	898	0.34	193	190	<2	2.01	<2	14
3351675		5.38	10	1	2.45	10	3.32	827	342	0.33	262	750	3	1.07	<2	15

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: GEOMINEX CONSULTANTS INC.
PO BOX 48596
VANCOUVER BC V7X 1A3

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Account: GEOMINE

Project: Mac

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10143388

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
3351666		187	<20	0.21	<10	<10	175	<10	151
3351667		144	<20	0.14	<10	<10	142	<10	109
3351668		8	<20	0.05	<10	<10	36	<10	30
3351669		8	<20	0.07	<10	<10	33	<10	48
3351670		1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	9
3351671		80	<20	0.19	<10	<10	58	<10	20
3351672		43	<20	0.44	<10	<10	129	<10	83
3351673		23	<20	0.12	<10	<10	81	<10	83
3351674		40	<20	0.22	<10	<10	110	<10	107
3351675		37	<20	0.35	<10	<10	146	<10	90