Technical Report
Resource Assessment
On the
Gamma Zone
Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property

Fraser Lake, British Columbia

NTS 093F/15
Latitude 53°58' N
Longitude 124°50' W

Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia

Mineral Tenure 515427

Prepared for
Leeward Capital Corp.
Calgary, Alberta

By
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Calgary, Alberta

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1. Summary

In the period January 2005 to November 2007, Leeward Capital Corp. carried out four diamond drilling programs on its Nithi Mountain molybdenum property. A total of 79 drillholes were completed on the Gamma Zone. Although, this zone has not been drilled off, there is sufficient information to complete an initial resource evaluation. The author visited the property and examined drill core from the last program on February 7-9, 2008

Previous geochemical, geophysical surveys and location of mineral showings defined molybdenum mineralization in what has been designated the Alpha Trend that extends northeast to southwest across the property in a band four kilometers wide and five kilometers long. Drilling in 2005 partly defined the molybdenum resources in the Gamma Zone within the Alpha Trend (Millinoff, 2005, 2006; Dawson, 2006, 2007). Significant mineralization is a stockwork of quartz-molybdenite veins, plus disseminated and massive molybdenite in fractures, comprising at least two conjugate sets of veins in variably argillic, K-feldspar and sericite-altered late Jurassic Nithi Quartz Monzonite.

Based on the results from 79 drillholes on the Gamma Zone an initial resource estimation was completed. This established an inferred resource of 84,316,000 tonnes grading 0.028% Mo (0.047 MoS_2) using a 0.02% Mo cut off and a minimum core length of five meters.

Based on these results, additional drilling on Gamma, Delta, Sigma and Theta all within the Alpha Trend is recommended. The cost estimate for such drilling is projected to be $6.500, 000. A breakdown of these proposed expenditures is presented in Appendix 2.

2. Introduction

This report is an independent technical review of a mineral property owned by Leeward Capital Corp. of #4, 1922-9th Avenue S.E., Calgary, Alberta T2G 0V2, and prepared for the owner.

This technical report will provide a Form 43-101 F1 report on the Nithi Mountain property of Leeward Capital Corp. in compliance with the TSX Venture Exchange policy on disclosure of new material information under Section 4.2 (1) (h) of the Instrument. The purpose of this report is to review and verify existing data, to prepare a resource estimate for the Gamma Zone, and to propose a future exploration program and budget if warranted

Sources of information and data on the Nithi Mountain property include:

- “Review of the Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property of Leeward Capital Corp., Fraser Lake”, a report in compliance with NI 43-101 prepared by Dr. Ken Dawson for Leeward Capital Corp, February 24, 2006.

- A report entitled “Report on the Field Examination of the TERRI 1-4 Claims of Leeward Capital Corporation, at Nithi Mountain, British Columbia”, unpublished report prepared for Leeward Capital Corp. by Dr. Ken Dawson.

- “Summary Report, Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property, November 2004”, R.I. Nichol, P. Geo., NI 43-101 Report

- “Drilling Report on the Molybdenum Property Nithi Mountain”, August 2005, T. Millinoff, “Drilling Report on the Molybdenum Property Nithi Mountain”, January 2006, T. Millinoff; and “Drilling Report on the Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property”, April 2007, T. Millinoff; unpublished assessment reports prepared for Leeward Capital Corp.

- “Geochemical Report, Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property”, Millinoff, T. and Davis, J.W., 2004, unpublished assessment report prepared for Leeward Capital Corp.

- “Summary report, Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property, TERRI 1-4 claims, Omineca Mining Division, NTS Map Areas 93F/15, 93K/2, Latitude 51°58’ North, Longitude 124°50’ West, British Columbia, April, 2004”; Millinoff, T.; internal report prepared for Taiga Consultants Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

- Various papers published by research scientists participating in the GSC NATMAP program from 1997 to 2001 that included remapping of the region and study of the plutonic rocks and molybdenum deposits. Papers are listed under “References”.

- Dr. Ken Dawson carried out Ph.D. studies of Endako Mine and adjacent regional geology and mineral showings in 1965-67 (Dawson, 1972), that included mapping and core logging at the existing mineral showings on Nithi Mountain.

The author is, a Qualified Person under NI 43-101, carried out a personal inspection of the Nithi Mountain property on February 7-9, 2008. Rocks were examined and mapped, drill sites were examined and selected sections of drill core were examined. An examination of selected sections of drill core was done by the writer during a visit to the property on February 7-9 with the assistance of Terri Millinoff of Taiga Consultants Ltd.

3. Disclaimer

The author has relied on references listed in the Bibliography.

4. Property Description and Location

The area of the TERRI claim is 2852.729 hectares. and the general location is illustrated in Figure 1.

The centre of the claim is located at 53°58’ North latitude and 124°50 West longitude. The claim lies within NTS Map Sheet 93F/15. The claim is located 8 km south of the town of Fraser Lake, itself located 158 km west of Prince George, in central British Columbia. The regional location map is given in Figure 1. The claim map is given in Figure 2.

The mineral claim tenure number for the property is 515427.

The claim is registered in the name of Leeward Capital Corp., the holder of 100% interest in the property free and clear of all encumbrances. The claim issue date is June 28, 2005 and the “Good To” date is October 25, 2017.

The property boundaries were originally the boundaries of eight Modified Grid System four-corner post claims, TERRI 1 to 8, comprising 102 units for 2550 ha. The original tenure numbers were 40374-40377, and 413354-413357.The original boundaries were located by compass, chain and GPS. The claims were restaked electronically in June 28, 2005; the “Good To” date is October 25, 2010.

No known mineral resources, mineral reserves, mine moving parts, tailings ponds nor waste deposits are located on the claim. Mineral showings are located mainly within four zones and one trend: the Delta, Gamma, Sigma and Theta zones within the Alpha Trend., The following MINFILE showings, all porphyry Mo (low F-type) are located within the claim boundaries in NTS 093F/15W. MINFILE occurrences are shown in Table one

The most prominent natural feature, the rounded peak of Nithi Mountain, is located in the west-central part of the claim. Improvements include logging and diamond drill access roads are shown on Figure 6.

Table 1 – MINFILE Showings in TERRI Claim

MINFILE Number	Names	Commodities
093F 006	Tan, North Showing	Molybdenum
093F 007	Nithi	Molybdenum
093F 008	Jen-Beaver, Tan	Molybdenum
093F 009	Jen 4, Nithex North, Central	Molybdenum
093F 010	Jen 10, Nithex South, South	Molybdenum
093F 011	Jen 7, Terri, Strep	Molybdenum
093F 012	Nithi Mountain, Molly, Fraser Lake, Abe, Pollyanna	Molybdenum
093F 013	Molly 8, West	Molybdenum
093F 014	Molly 9, Southwest	Molybdenum
093F 015	Enco 3 Fr.	Molybdenum
093F 016	Chris, Nithi, A-Line, Linda 10	Molybdenum

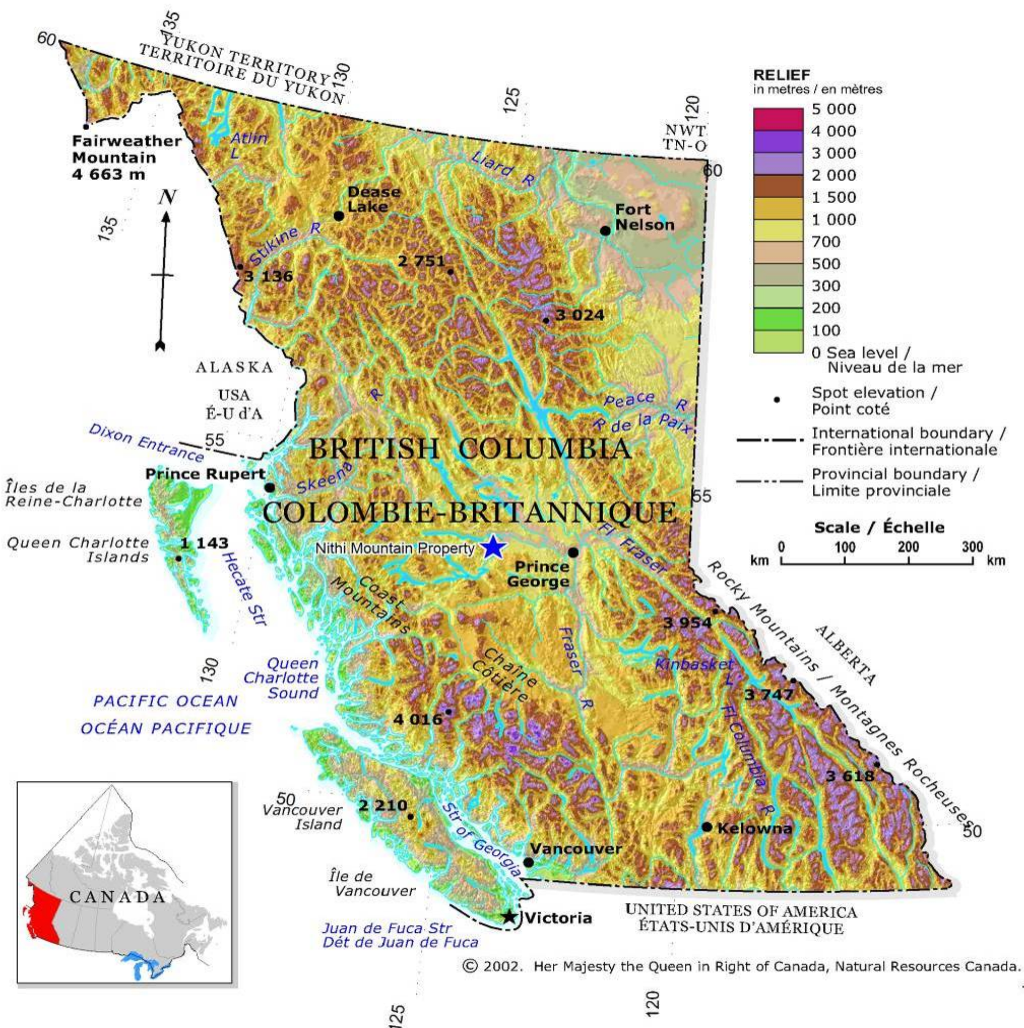

Figure 1 – Regional Location Map

The property is subject to no royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances.

Tere are no known environmental liabilities applying to the property. About 20% of the timber on the property has been logged off, and most of the remaining timber has been infected by pine beetles.

Permits required to do the proposed work include an Occupant Licence to Cut (OLTC) under the Forest Practices Access Code of British Columbia for road building, drill site construction and trenching. Permits for drilling and water use are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

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

5.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The claim is centred on Nithi Mountain, the top of which is 1352 m ASL, and extends southwestward down to elevation about 900 m ASL in the valley of Nithi River. The topography ranges from moderate to steep, with a maximum local relief of 450 m. The uplands around the crest of Nithi Mountain are of relatively subdued relief, but the southern flanks of the mountain are relatively steep.

The Nithi Mountain area is in the southern part of the Nechako Plateau, and its topography typifies the dissected upland ridges and broad major valleys common to this physiographic unit (Bostock), 1948; Armstrong, 1949). The area is bounded on the west by Francois Lake and the Francois Lake Highlands that include Endako Mine and environs. The area is bounded on the north by the glacial lake lowlands of Nechako Plain that extend eastward to Vanderhoof. The area was covered by at least 5000 feet of glacial ice during the last advance of continental glaciation (Tipper, 1963). A dominant easterly ice movement has left a strong glacial grain to the topography, including drumlins and striae. Much of the bedrock is mantled by lodgement, ablation and glaciofluvial tills.

The area is heavily forested with white spruce, lodgepole pine, douglas fir and aspen poplar. Less abundant are black spruce, balsam, alpine fir, dwarf juniper, white birch and mountain alder. White spruce is abundant on slopes, black spruce and balsam are restricted to swampy areas, and lodgepole pine to well drained sandy soils. Douglas fir grows along the southern slopes of Nithi Mountain, and alpine fir and dwarf juniper grow along ridges. Willow, ground birch, alder, wild rose and devil’s club are common shrubs.

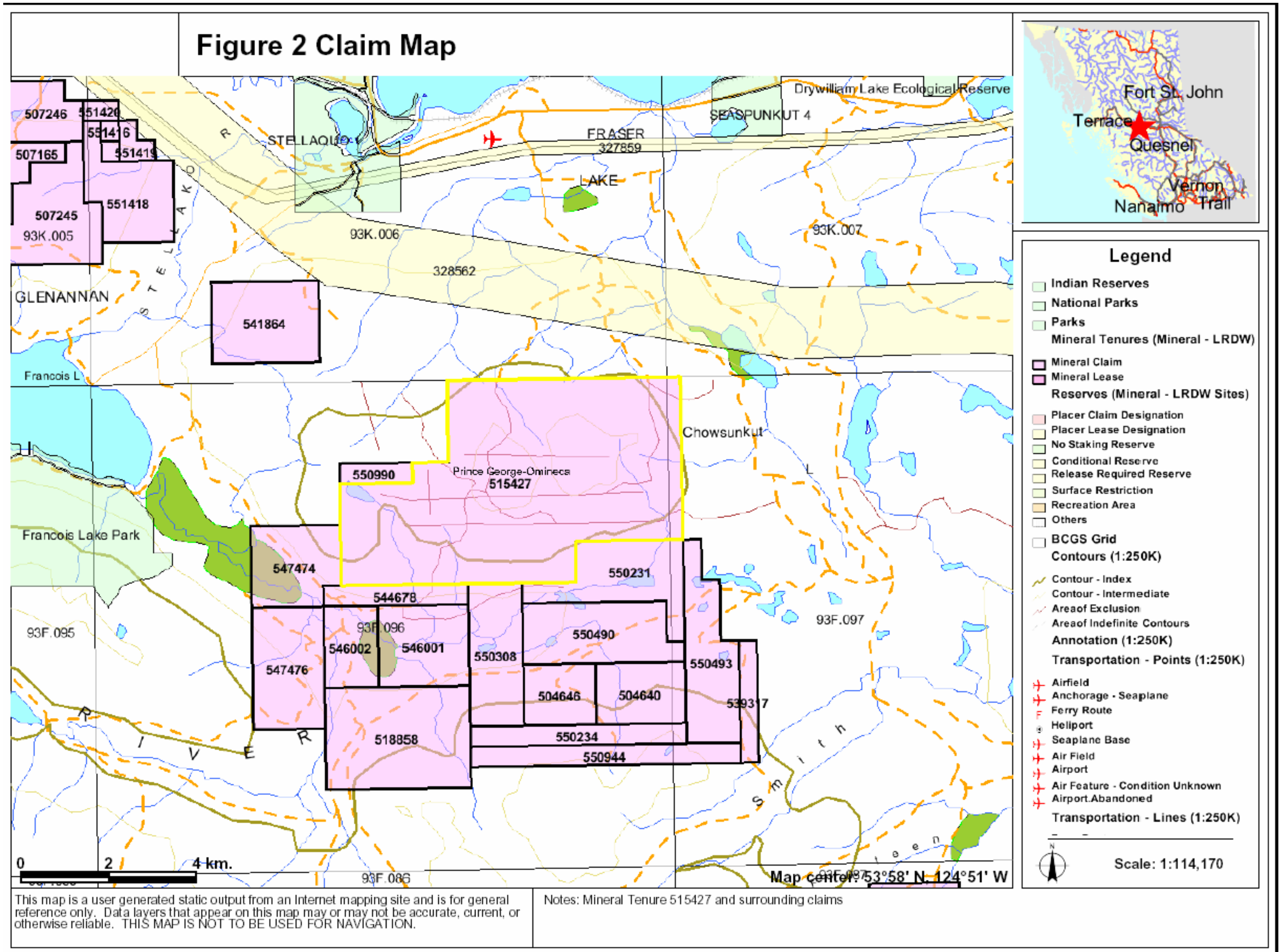

Figure 2 – Claim Map, Mineral Tenure 51542

5.2 Access, Infrastructure, Climate, Local Resources

Access to the claim is attained by the paved two- lane Chowsunket Road, 5 km south from the town of Fraser Lake, then another 5 km by gravel logging roads best accessed by four-wheel-drive truck. A network of logging and diamond drill roads provide access to the western and southern parts of the claim. Access roads are shown in Figure 2.

Population centres near the claim are Fraser Lake 10 km north on Highway 16, Vanderhoof, 60 km east of Fraser Lake, and Burns Lake, 62 km west of Fraser Lake. Principal employers at Fraser Lake are Endako Mine and West Fraser Saw Mills. Two small airfields suitable for small aircraft are located in the vicinity of Fraser Lake, and a float plane base is located on the northwest side of Fraser Lake. Scheduled flights are available at Prince George 158 km east of Fraser Lake, and at Smithers, 210 km west. Bus and truck transport are available at Fraser Lake. The Canadian National Railway main line passes south of Fraser Lake en route to terminals at Prince Rupert and Ridley Island.

Climate in the Nithi Mountain area is typified by warm summers, long cold winters and light precipitation. Daily weather recording at Endako Mine for the years 1966-67 provided the following statistics (Dawson, 1972):

Table 2 – Temperature and Precipitation

	1966	**1967**
Highest temperature	85°F (11 July)	90°F (16 Aug)
Lowest temperature	-32°F (5 Jan)	-20°F (20 Dec)
Annual mean temp	35.2°F	39°F
Total annual rainfall	8.14 in	11.06 in
Total annual snowfall	136.13 in	92.13 in
Total precipitation	21.75 in	20.27 in

Comparable low annual precipitations of 13.34 in at Vanderhoof and 15.61 in at Fort St. James reflect the dry summers and low winter snowfall common to the region (Armstrong, 1949). Snow and winter weather start about November 1 and spring breakup about April 30. Snow does not leave higher areas until about May 31. Winter temperatures and snowfall are not so severe as to limit surface mining operations at Endako Mine, located 18.5 km WNW of Nithi Mountain.

Surface rights to mining operations have not been obtained by the issuer. No existing surface rights are recorded in the claim area.

Electric power for mine and mill may be accessed from the main high voltage line to Endako Mines that passes 2 km north of the claim. 220V, 30 amp service is available from the substation at Fraser Lake.

Water for diamond drilling and camp operation may be drawn from local creeks, ponds and small lakes. Nithi River, located 2 km south of the Gamma Zone, could provided adequate water supply for a mine and mill.

Skilled mining personnel are available from the Endako mine labour pools at Fraser Lake, Endako, Fort Fraser and other nearby towns along Highway 16.

Gentle topography either east or north of Nithi Mountain is permissive for mill site development and tailings and waste rock storage. In all cases of mining development, drainage would have to be contained with appropriate dams, ponds, membranes, etc. to prevent runoff into salmon spawning habitat.

Endako Mine has been in production since 1965.The owners Blue Pearl Mining Ltd. acquired the mine from Thompson Creek Mining and Sojitz Moly Resources Ltd. in 2006. The mine-mill-roaster complex operates at the rate of 33,000 tonnes per day of ore grading 0.06% molybdenite. The peak production was 55,000 tonnes per day, indicating excess capacity exists to accommodate custom milling of ore. The mine has a projected life of ten years. Preliminary discussions between Thompson Creek Mining and Leeward Capital indicated that custom mill feed would be welcomed if a resource of at least 100 million tonnes of 0.1% molybdenite were to be developed at Nithi Mountain (Millinoff, 2006).

6. History

6.1 Prior Ownership of the Property and Ownership Changes (Ref. MINFILE)

1952-56: Secondary uranium minerals autunite and torbernite were discovered in a rhyolite porphyry dyke on the southwestern flanks of Nithi Mountain. Exploration work included trenching and four shallow drill holes for a total of 100 m by American Standard Mines. The mineralization was found to lack depth and the property was dropped.

1963-64: R and P Metals Corp. Ltd. (Fraser Lake Mines) carried out trenching, soil sampling and limited diamond drilling on the MOLLY claim. The best intersection, in hole N-14, was 117 m averaging 0.10% MoS_2. Several other companies staked and explored claims in the Nithi Mountain area at this time: New Indian Mines Ltd., Jodee Mines Ltd., Dundee Mines Ltd., and Fort Reliance Minerals. Property ownership was fragmented, and properties were dropped by the late 1960’s.

1970-73: Nithex Exploration and Development restaked a large land package, and carried out soil geochemical sampling and drilled four Winkie holes.

1975-76: Amax Potash Ltd. optioned the Nithex claims, staked additional ground, and carried out geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, geophysical surveys, and a percussion drilling program of 12 holes. Amax subsequently dropped their option and no significant additional work was done through the remainder of the 1970’s.

1980-81: Rockwell Mining Corp. optioned the claims from Nithex and Fraser Lake Mines, and contracted Taiga Consultants Ltd. to carry out a program of geochemical sampling, mapping, prospecting and a drilling program for 1818 m of NQ core. The option was dropped and no additional work was done until 1997.

1997: As part of a Geological Survey of Canada NATMAP regional mapping program, six new molybdenite occurrences were located along new logging roads west and south of Nithi Mountain (L'Heureux and Anderson, 1997).

2004-05: The property was restaked as the TERRI claims by Leeward Capital Corp., and a program of data compilation, prospecting, geophysics and drilling was started.

6.2 Exploration and Development Work

1952-55: Prospecting and trenching on a 185 m-long, 30 m- wide. rhyolite porphyry dyke that contained secondary U minerals.

1956: American Standard Mines drilled 4 holes for a total of 100m, and found that the U mineralization had no depth.

1964: R and P Metals Ltd. (Fraser Lake Mines) carried out a drill program totaling 7910 feet. The best intersection, in drill hole N-14, was 117 m averaging 0.10% MoS_2.

1970-73: Nithex Exploration and Development Ltd. carried out a program of soil geochemical sampling, trenching and diamond drilling. One of a total of four short Winkie holes (N-4) intersected 13.2 m averaging 0.16% MoS_2 (Roberts, 1970 a, b).

1975-76: Amax Potash Ltd. carried out mapping, geochemical soil sampling, magnetic and induced polarization surveys. Twelve percussion drill holes totaled 975 m were completed (Harris, 1975).

1980-81: Rockwell Mining Corp contracted Taiga Consultants Ltd. to carry out soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping and prospecting, followed by road building, trenching and drill site preparation. A drill program was completed for 1818 m of NQ core (Davis and Aussant, 1980; Davis, 1981). An undergraduate thesis on soil conductivity as an exploration tool was completed by T. Millinoff at U. of Windsor (1981).

2004-05: Leeward Capital Corp. contracted Taiga Consultants Ltd. to carry out comprehensive compilation and interpretation of all existing data, convert data to a GIS format, and locate all new Mo occurrences, leading to the definition of the "Alpha Trend" of mineralization. R. Nicol, P. Eng. was contracted to prepare a technical report in compliance with NI 43-101.

An airborne magnetic and resistivity survey of 200 line-km in late 2004 was followed up by a drilling program from April 4 to June 6, 2005 of 17 NQ holes totalling 4130.5 m. (Millinoff, 2005). The objective was to evaluate the Mo mineralization in and adjacent to the Alpha Trend. The Beta, Gamma and Delta Zones of mineralization were identified. All drill holes intersected mineralization to varying degrees, the best of which was located in the Gamma Zone west of a circular coincident geophysical and geochemical anomaly.

The second stage of the drill program was conducted from September 5 to October 26, 2005 that included 8 NQ diamond drill holes for a total of 2036.27 m. (Millinoff, 2006). The objective was to further test the Gamma Zone and to test the rock underlying the circular coincident anomaly to the east. All holes intersected Mo mineralization to varying degrees. Ore-grade was defined as >0.1% MoS_2, low-grade cutoff as 0.05% MoS_2, and very low-grade cutoff as 0.03% MoS_2.

The Dr. Ken Dawson was contracted to examine the property during Stage 1 of the drilling program, in May 2005, to review the exploration to date, and prepare a technical report in compliance with NI 43-101.

2006-2007: On June 10, 2006 the spring 2006 drilling program was completed. Sixteen diamond drill holes spaced about 100 m apart traced the Gamma Zone for about 700 m along strike and 200 m to depth, and expanded the Alpha Trend to an area of 4 km by 2 km. The results indicated that the Alpha Trend extends ESE subparallel to the south face of Nithi Mountain.

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

No historical mineral resource or reserve estimates are known for the property. No production has been recorded for the property.

7. Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

(after Millinoff, 2006; and Nichol, 2004)

The geology of the Hallet Lake map-area, including Nithi Mountain, was originally described by Tipper (1959), Carr (1965) and Bright (1967). The regional geologic map of Tipper (1959) is given in Figure 3. The intrusive rocks, originally termed Topley Intrusions, were reassigned to the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite by Carter (1982) and Anderson, et al. (1997). The Francois Lake plutons intrude the boundary between the island arc Stikine terrane on the west and the oceanic Cache Creek terrane on the east. Older, middle Jurassic Stag Lake mafic intrusions north of Hallet Lake sheet are interpreted to form the eastern margin of the Endako batholith whereas the Late Jurassic Francois Lake felsic plutons are medial (ibid.). The oldest intrusions on the Hallet Lake sheet are small Late Triassic bodies of fine- grained pyroxenite and coarse grained plagioclase porphyry. Jurassic intrusions include biotite-hornblende diorite and gabbro, hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite, with the youngest intrusions being Early Cretaceous.

The Francois Lake Plutonic Suite is divided into the older Glenannan subsuite (157-155 Ma.) and the Endako subsuite (149-145 Ma.) The Glenannan subsuite is further divided into the Nithi and Glenannan phases. The Endako subsuite is divided into the Endako, Casey and Francois intrusive phases. The Endako orebody is hosted by the Endako phase quartz monzonite and is genetically related to a maximum of intrusive activity. The Casey and Francois phases represent waning stages of intrusive activity in the Endako subsuite (Ibid.).

The Nithi phase of the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite in the Hallet Lake map sheet includes quartz-rich, leucocratic biotite monzogranite phases that may be subdivided according to textural and mineralogical variations. A series of biotite granites and biotite monzogranites were the principal hosts for molybdenite mineralization, grouped under the name Nithi Quartz Monzonite, but including the Nithi phase biotite monzogranite, the Nithi K-feldspar megacrystic phase biotite monzogranite, and the Casey phase aplitic biotite monzogranite (Figure 4).

Volcanic rocks occur over much of the region. The Upper Triassic Takla Group consists of greenish-grey clinopyroxene phyric basalt, breccias and argillite. The Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group contains maroon to grey heterolithic and monolithic breccias and basalt. The Eocene Ootsa Lake Group contains rhyolitic, dacitic and andesitic flows, pyroclastic and volcaniclastic units. The Eocene Endako Group contains vesicular basalt, plagioclase phyric basalt and andesite, and volcaniclastic units. The Miocene Chilcotin Group volcanics consist of dark grey, vesicular olivine basalts.

7.2 Local Geology

Three intrusive phases of the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite are recognized in the Nithi Mountain area by L'Heureux and Anderson (1997) as shown in Figure 4.. Molybdenite mineralization is found in both phases of the Nithi Quartz Monzonite and in the Casey Alaskite. The Nithi Quartz Monzonite is subdivided into the Nithi phase biotite monzogranite with K-feldspar megacrysts, i.e. seriate phase (eK FNkf), and the Nithi phase biotite subdivided into the Nithi phase biotite monzogranite with K-feldspar megacrysts, i.e. seriate phase (eK FNkf), and the Nithi phase biotite monzogranite aplitic phase (eK FN). The Casey aplitic biotite monzogranite (eK FC) originally included the aplitic phase of the Nithi biotite monzogranite and was equated to the texturally similar Casey Alaskite near Endako mine (Bright, 1967).

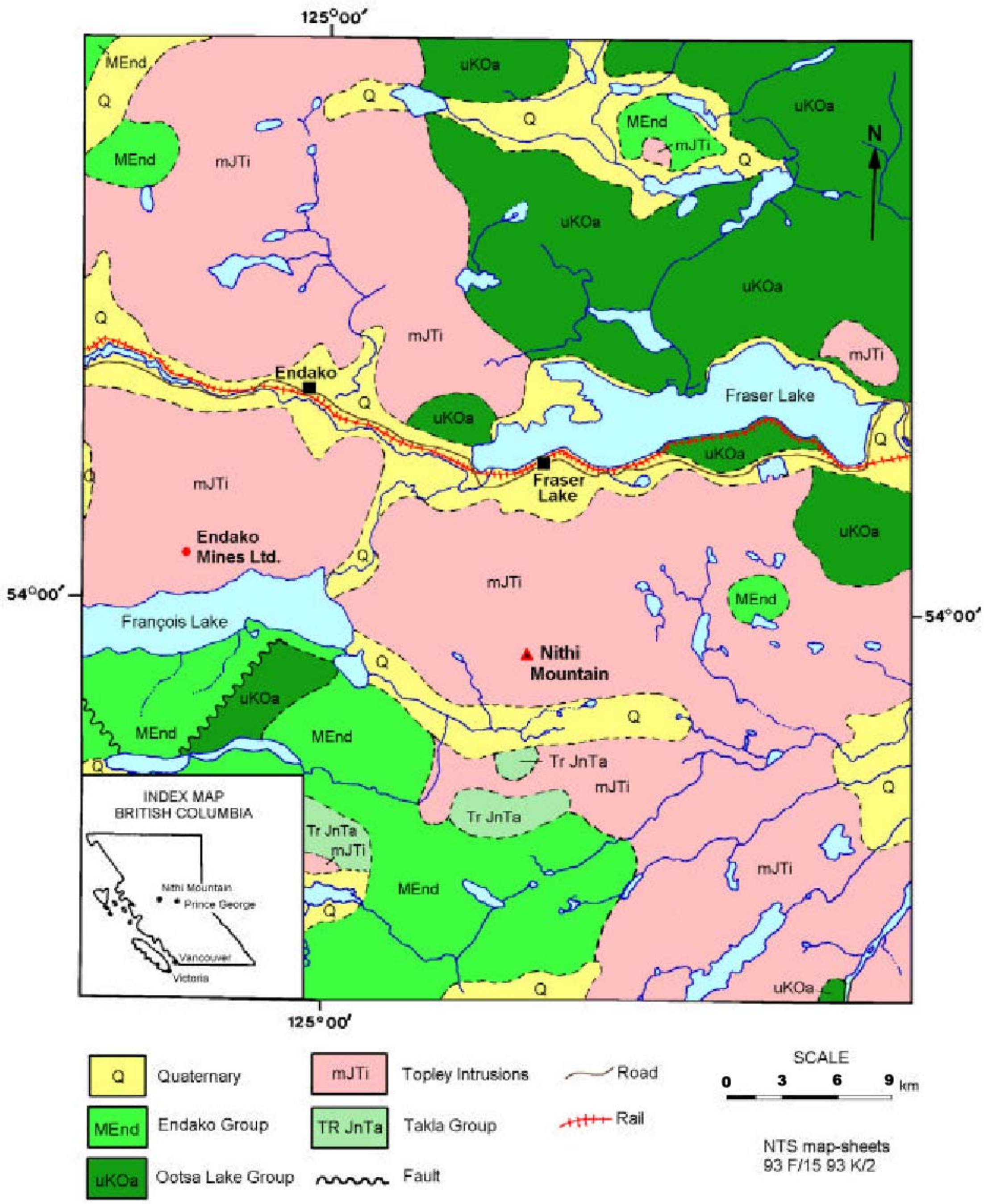

Figure 3 – Regional Geology (after Tipper, 1959)

Casey monzogranite is intruded by basalt and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, similar to post-mineral dykes at Endako mine. Post-mineral basalt dykes occupy shears and fractures in all intrusive units at Nithi Mountain. A relatively young, fine- grained grey quartz monzonite stock intrudes other Francois Lake suite intrusives in the northwestern claim area. Minor intrusions of probable pre- mineral age include aplite, granite pegmatite, rhyolite porphyry, quartz latite, dacite and andesite dykes (Davis and Aussant, 1980).

7.3 Property Geology and Geochronology

Three intrusive phases of the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite are present on the claim: the seriate and aplitic phases of the Nithi biotite monzogranite, and the Casey aplitic biotite monzogranite. The designation of the units and their age determination has varied with the publications of Carr (1965), Bright (1967), White, et al. (1970), L’Heureux and Anderson (1997), Anderson et al. (1997), Selby and Creaser (2001), and Whalen, et al. (2001). The aplitic phase of the Nithi monzogranite, originally included in the Casey phase by L’Heureux and Anderson (1997) was re-evaluated based on molybdenite hosted by this phase that yielded a Re-Os age of ca. 154 Ma. (Selby and Creaser, 2001). Biotite from the seriate phase of Nithi monzogranite distal from the intrusive contact with aplitic phase Nithi monzogranite gave a 40Ar/39Ar age estimate of 154.5+/- 1.9 Ma considered to be a reasonable crystallization age (Villeneuve, et al., 2001).

By comparison with Nithi data, the Endako granodiorite and monzogranite yield 40Ar/39Ar ages of 148.4 and 147.9 +/- 1.5 Ma., which overlap with ages of the Francois subphase that flanks the Endako pluton on the south. The Casey phase immediately north of Endako mine yields an U-Pb zircon age of 145.1 +/- 0.2 Ma (ibid.). Re-Os dating of ribbon- textured molybdenite veins at Endako mine yielded two distinct ages, ca. 148 and 145 Ma. (Selby and Creaser, 2000, 2001). Three distinct molybdenite depositional events at Nithi Mountain and Endako mine are linked to repeated generation of oxidized, highly evolved monzogranitic phases, i.e. pre-ore and syn-ore felsic dykes, aplitic Nithi and Casey intrusions, belonging to both Francois Lake sub-suites (Whalen, et al., 2001).

In the Nithi Mountain area over two dozen MINFILE Mo occurrences are hosted evenly divided between the seriate and aplitic Nithi monzogranite phases (Figure 4). Mo occurrences in the seriate Nithi phase exhibit intense clay alteration, aplitic dyking, jointing, fracturing and ENE-trending quartz- molybdenite veining, all localized within 3 km of its intrusive contact with the aplitic Nithi phase (ibid.).

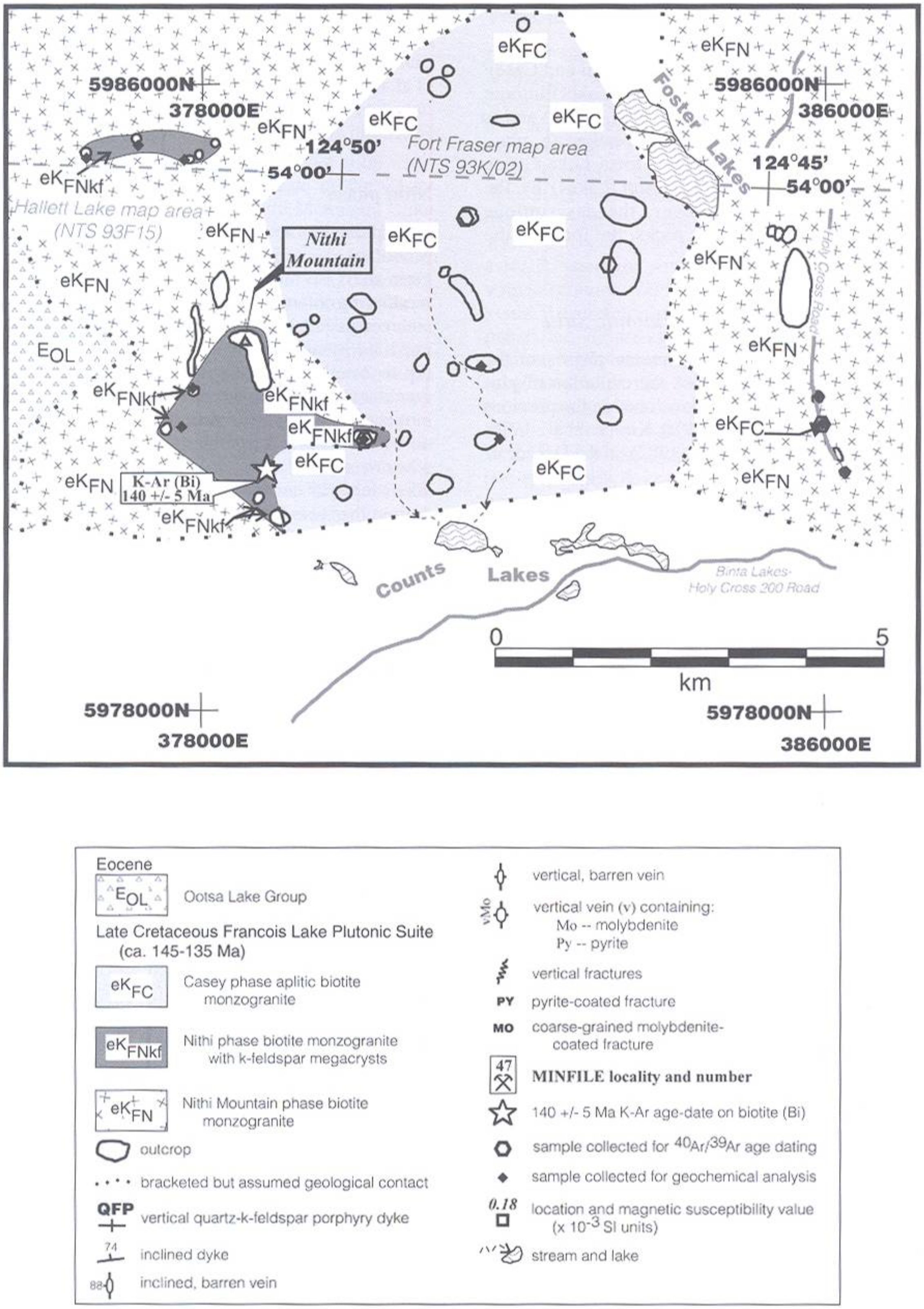

Figure 4 – Property Geology (Villeneuve et al, 2001)

8. Deposit Types
(after Dr.Ken Dawson)

The deposit sought at Nithi Mountain is a porphyry molybdenum deposit of the low-fluorine calc-alkaline granodiorite type, such as Endako mine and most other Mo porphyries in B.C., e.g. Kitsault, Boss Mountain, Adanac. The other type of Mo porphyry, the alkalic-calcic granite type such as the large Climax, Colorado deposit, is not common in British Columbia.

Sinclair (1995) defines the deposit type: A calc-alkaline quartz-molybdenite stockwork, with or without Cu and W, in intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks and associated country rocks. 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. Mesozoic and Tertiary age of mineralization is common. Genetically related host intrusive rocks are commonly porphyritic, range from granodiorite to granite, and contain <0.1% F. Form of deposits varies from an inverted cup, to roughly cylindrical to highly irregular. Deposits are typically large, generally 100’s of metres across and range from 10’s to 100’s of metres in vertical extent. Structurally controlled ore minerals occur as stockworks of cross cutting veinlets and fractures, veins, vein sets and breccias.

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. 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. Weathering generates broad limonitic gossans marked by yellow ferrimolybdite.

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. Mo skarns, and Cu, W, Pb, Zn and Ag –bearing veins may be peripherally associated with Mo stockworks.

9. Mineralization

Lefebure and Hoy (1996) note that significant molybdenite mineralization within the Endako batholith occurs in two localities, the Endako and Nithi Mountain deposits. The Endako deposit, the subject of more detailed study, is hosted by the Endako quartz monzonite phase and associated with two distinct types of quartz- molybdenite veins and three alteration events (Bysouth and Wong, 1995; Kimura, et al. 1976). The majority of ore is associated with ribbon veins bordered by sericitic alteration, and lesser amounts of molybdenite are associated with K-feldspar alteration along stockwork quartz veins (Selby, et al, 2000).

In the Nithi Mountain area, molybdenite mineralization is associated with intense clay alteration in the seriate phase of Nithi monzogranite south of Nithi Mountain, and propylitic alteration is common in all phases. East-northeast- trending molybdenite- bearing veins and later veining, aplite intrusion, jointing and fracture formation record late- stage events in emplacement of the aplitic Nithi phase: all are localized within 3 km of its contact with the seriate phase (Whalen et al., 2001).

A dominant set of veins is narrow (1 to 3 mm wide), non- laminated quartz veins with varying proportions of solid molybdenite, quartz, hematite and a fine grained black mixture of sulphides and lithified gouge. This early set trends 070°and is cross- cut locally by a north-northwest-trending set or, more rarely a set trending 120°-130°. Pyrite accompanies molybdenite, and hematite and magnetite are less common. Chalcopyrite, bornite and lesser chalcocite are recorded in drill holes N-05-08 and –09, and fluorite in N-05-10. Laminated quartz-molybdenite veins indicative of multiple stages of vein opening and sulphide deposition, are less abundant here than at Endako mine. A north-northwest- trending set of fractures and faults in the Nithi phases locally cut and offsets the ENE vein set.

Earliest mineralized structures are K-feldspar-enveloped veins that may contain quartz, quartz-molybdenite, or rarely, quartz- hematite. Sericite-quartz-pyrite enveloped veins cut K-feldspar enveloped veins and coalesce into broad diffuse zones of pervasive sericitic alteration. Sericite alteration is intense in the vicinity of the seriate Nithi contact near the collar of DDH N-05-09. Argillic alteration consisting of kaolinite +/- sericite varies from weak to intense, rated on the successive breakdown of (1) mafic minerals, (2) plagioclase, and (3) finally K-feldspar, and their replacement by clay. Argillic alteration is most intense in a zone parallel to the seriate Nithi contact that is intruded by felsic porphyry and basalt dykes, i.e. the “Gamma Zone”. Intense argillic alteration does not always coincide with elevated Mo mineralization, indicating that some alteration may be associated with post- mineral faulting and brecciation, as suggested at Endako mine by Selby, et al. (2000).

Movements on the NW-trending Casey Lake fault and ENE-trending Smith Creek fault, that intersect in the Nithi Mountain area, are mainly post- mineral but mineralized fractures in the Gamma West Zone dominantly trend NW, N and EW, and may be related to the adjacent Casey Lake fault zone.

10. Exploration/Drilling

10.1 Nature, Extent and Results of Exploration Work

An excellent summary was compiled by Dawson in his most recent NI 43-101 update completed in early 2007. The results herein only summarize the most recent 2007 drill program.

2004: Assembly of GIS data base of all previous exploration data on the property and a brief program consisting of prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling was completed. In addition, an initial NI 43-101 report was completed by a qualified person

2005: The exploration program this year consisted of the completion of an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey and an initial diamond drilling program. This drilling program evaluated the gamma, Delta and Beta zones and consisted of 17 holes totalling 4130 m of drilling. A second stage drilling was also completed consisting of 8 holes (2036 m) focused on the Gamma Zone exclusively

2006: In this year, additional drilling was completed primarily on the Gamma Zone and some initial testing of the Gamma West Zone (Figure 5). Sixteen holes were completed (2923 m) on these zones.

2007: Two phases of drilling were completed in January and March to November. In addition,, an airborne gradiometer, and radiometric surveys along with a LIDAR survey and soil geochemical surveys were completed. The January program, which was the extension of the program begun in 2006 focused on evaluating the western part of the Gamma Zone and the eastern part of the Gamma West Zone. Fourteen holes were completed totalling 2,959 m, The second phase of diamond drilling was completed between March and the end of November. This drilling consisted mainly of definition drilling on the Gamma Zone with some additional drilling on the Gamma West Zone and limited drilling on the Delta and Sigma zones. In total 17,775 m of drilling were completed during this program.

10.2 Interpretation of Results and Recommendations

The Gamma Zone drilling confirmed the continuity of the Moly mineralization over a length of 1,000 m and partially defined a width of approximately 500 m. In total, 79 diamond drillholes have been completed to date on the Gamma Zone (Figure 6); however, the full extent of the resource has not been fully defined. Additional drilling will be required to test the width of the zone. An additional 50 holes may be needed to fully define the resource on Gamma and elevate the resource to the indicated category.

Initial drilling on the Delta and Sigma zones confirmed that moly mineralization exists on both of these zones. Much more drilling will be required to define the extent of the mineralization on these zones. Initial drill testing of the Theta Zone is also recommended.

11. Sampling Method and Approach

Drill core from the 2005, 2006 and 2007 programs was sampled with the same method. All NQ core was logged, split then sampled at 3.05 meters intervals. Core from the 2005-2006 programs was stored at a rented facility at 55 Chowsunket Road, Fraser Lake. Core from the 2007 program was logged, split and stored at Lot 1, Mooney Road, Fraser Lake, a rented garage. Samples were placed in plastic sample bags, sealed, and shipped to Loring Laboratories in Calgary,

A drilling factor that could affect the accuracy of results would be poor recovery in sheared, fractured and brecciated rock that contained significant Mo values. A few areas presented problems of this type in drilling, but Mo values were either not significantly elevated, or not affected. Very coarse-gained molybdenite commonly breaks up under drilling, and significant amounts can be lost to the drill sludge. This problem was not encountered.

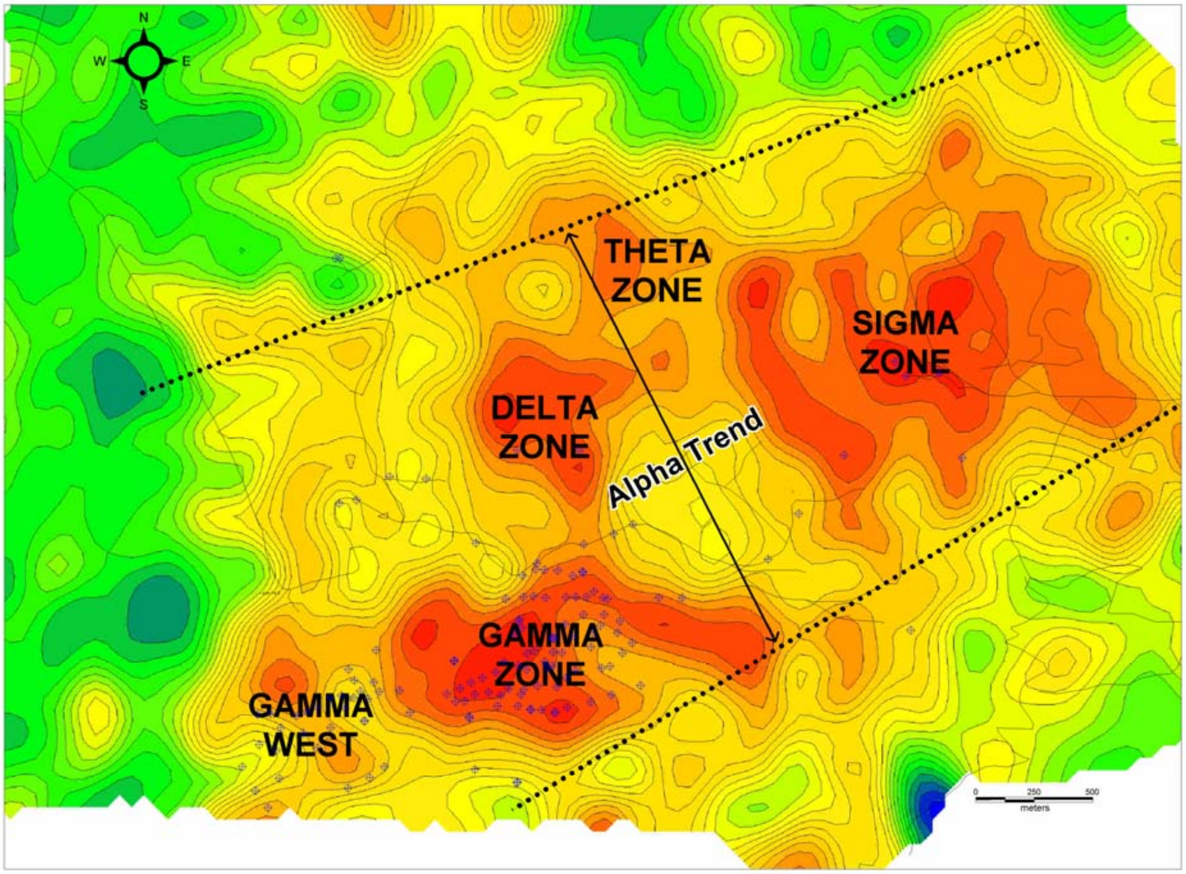

Figure 5 – Geochemical Expression of Alpha Trend

The quality of the samples collected was very good. Core recovery, in general, was excellent. The samples collected were representative of that length of drill core sampled. No sampling bias was evident.

The sampling interval was established as 3.05 m for all rock types, geologic controls, widths of mineralized zones and other factors. All core was sampled due to the presence of small amounts of molybdenite as disseminations that could escape visual detection. Intervals with significantly elevated Mo contents were always detected visually, but were sampled at the same 3.05-metre interval.

A summary of assay intervals above the low-grade cutoff of 0.05% MoS_2 with assays and intercept thickness is given in Item 10 above.

12. Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

Drill core was logged, and then split with a mechanical splitter, and one-half was placed in a plastic sample bag with one of a triplicate of assay tags. The second half of the core was returned to its proper place in the core box. The second tag copy remained in the core box, and the third was retained in the assay book. The sealed sample bags were packed into a shipping sack up to a weight of 50 pounds, the sack sealed and labelled, then locked in a secure locker until ready for shipment by surface, to Loring Laboratories in Calgary.

Logging, splitting and sampling the core was done by two geologists and a technician under the supervision of T. Millinoff, Project Supervisor, all employees of Taiga Consultants Ltd.

Sample preparation and assaying was completed by Loring Laboratories Ltd. of 629 Beaverdam Road, N.E., Calgary, Alberta T2K 4W7. The company is an Alberta Certified Assayer and is the process of completing an ISO 9000 designation.

12.1 Quality Control Measures, Check Assays

Taiga Consultants Ltd. implemented a QA-QC program that incorporated standards and blanks during the 2005 to 2007 drill programs. Taiga personnel were on site to monitor the QA-QC program and review the results presented here. The QA-QC database was started in anticipation of the requirement of the completion of resource/reserve estimations for feasibility studies and to provide controls for data management and quality of drill data. The following section is from Millinoff (2006):

Samples collected during the 2005, 2006 and 2007 programs were split at 3.05 meter intervals and shipped in sealed bags with security tags to Loring Laboratories Ltd., Calgary, Alberta. Sample blanks and standards were inserted into the sample collection at regular intervals. Leeward requested that samples were to be sent for AAS analysis for quantitative molybdenite content. The procedure employed by Loring for Leeward uses a 2 gram sample charge and Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer finish. Standards were obtained from WCM Minerals of Burnaby, BC. The standard used was their Mineral Pulp as Control Reference Ore, No. Cu-113 consisting of 2 g packets of porphyry copper ore with 0.44% copper, 0.045% molybdenum and 3.0 g/tonne silver.

Samples collected in the September-October 2005 drill program were treated the same way except that samples from drill holes 21 to 25 were shipped to SGS Laboratories in Toronto due to an offer of a more timely return for results. The procedure used by SGS was to crush the rock core samples to a fineness of <2mm, then pulverize the samples to 75 um and take 250g samples of this to be put in a Na2O2 fusion and analyzed by ICP90A.

In addition to a change in analytical procedure there was also a change to a second standard in the last standard used in N-5-24 and for N-5-25. This second standard consisted of 2g samples of 0.51%Cu, 0.068% Mo and 158 g/t Ag.

The QA-QC sample insertion protocol for the 2005-2007 diamond drill was in excess of that required under this protocol. One certified standard control sample per 10th sample and one blank sample of barren granite were inserted every 10th sample

12.2 QA-QC Protocol

Samples collected during the January 2007 program were split at 3.05 metre (10 ft) intervals and shipped in sealed bags with security tags to Loring Laboratories Ltd., Calgary, Alberta. Sample blanks and standards were inserted into the sample collection at regular intervals. The procedure employed by Loring for Leeward uses a 2 gram sample charge and Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer finish. Standards were obtained from WCM Minerals of Burnaby, BC. The standard used was their Mineral Pulp as Control Reference Ore, No. Cu-119 consisting of 2 g packets of porphyry copper ore with of 0.51% Cu, 0.068% Mo, and 158 g/t Ag.

The QA-QC sample insertion protocol for the spring diamond drill sampling includes the following samples:

- 1 certified standard control sample per every other 10th sample
- 1 blank sample of barren sand every other alternate 10th sample

For the January 2007 program, a total of 50 reference samples were inserted within a sample sequence of 893 core samples. The control samples make up 5.6 % of the total sample analysis. The reference material provides a moderate grade molybdenum standard with known values and statistically acceptable limits. The maximum and minimum limits are plus two standard deviations (+2st.dev.) from the mean value of the control sample. The results for the standards from the recent program are plotted showing the accepted limits (see graphs provided in Appendix 1).

A total of 50 blanks were inserted into the same sequence of samples. Blanks were obtained from sandbags.

Generally, the results for the QA-QC samples are good and have performed as intended.

Table 3 – Standard Reference Samples

Reference Sample	Element	Unit	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean + 2 Std Div
Cu 113	Cu	%	0.444	0.10636	0.6567
Cu 113	Mo	%	0.045	0.0032555	0.05111
Cu 113	Ag	ppm	2.543	0.453557	3.450
Cu 119	Cu	%	0.506	0.01345	0.05329
Cu 119	Mo	%	0.068	0.002187	0.072374
Cu 119	Ag	ppm	158.388	5.671317	169.730634

For the spring 2005 drill program, a total of 156 reference samples were inserted within a sample sequence of 1702 core samples. The control samples make up 9.2 % of the total sample analysis. The reference material provides a low- grade molybdenum standard with known values and statistically acceptable limits. The maximum and minimum limits are plus two standard deviations (+2st.dev.) from the mean value of the control sample. The results for the standards from the recent program are plotted showing the accepted limits (see graphs provided in Appendix 1). One standard sample returned an assay result of 0.052% rather than 0.075% MoS_2 in N-5-16. This sample (sample No. 2093) was re-checked along with the batch that it was processed with (samples no.2093 to 2101) and the results were corrected.

A total of 161 blanks were inserted into the same sequence of samples. Blanks were obtained from a granite outcrop near the site of core logging at 55 Chowsunket Street in Fraser Lake. Although the samples are considered to consist of barren rock without any appreciable molybdenite content, two samples had low levels of mineralization which negated their usefulness .All but two samples are below 0.007% MoS_2.

For the fall 2005 drill program, a total of 45 reference samples were inserted into a sample sequence of 792 core samples. These control samples were 5.7 % of the total analysis. The reference material provides a low- grade molybdenum standard with known values and statistically acceptable limits. The maximum and minimum limits are plus two standard deviations (+2st.dev.) from the mean value of the control sample.

A total of 51 blanks were inserted into the same sequence of 792 samples. Blanks were obtained from the same location as in the spring program. Except for one sample, the blanks returned consistently low values. This may have been due to contamination at the lab or further sequencing problems. Values from the previous sample and the next sample were low in this run.

Generally, the results for the QA-QC samples are good and have performed as intended.

The writer visited the core logging and sample preparation site while work was in progress, and has reviewed the results of the QA-QC procedures as set forth above in Millinoff (2006). Procedures in sample preparation, security and analysis are deemed to be fully satisfactory.

Sixteen drill holes were completed on June 10, 2006 on the Gamma Zone. The holes, spaced about 100 m apart, followed up on results of the fall 2005 program. The Gamma Zone was traced for about 700 m along strike and to a depth of 200 m, and remained open. The Alpha Trend consisting of molybdenum occurrences and geochemical anomalies was expanded to cover an area of 4 km by 2 km.

During the period January 4-23, 2007, fourteen NQ diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 9,591 feet or 2,923 metres. The primary aim of this drilling program was to evaluate the molybdenum mineralization in the Gamma Zone and to carry out an initial drill test of mineralization into the Gamma West area. The quality control measures and data verification carried out by Taiga Consultants are given above. The quality control measures and data verification were deemed adequate.

13. Data Verification

James A. Kelly, the Qualified Person for this report, hereby verifies the data collected in the 2005, 2006 and 2007 drill programs and cited in this report. The data collected in the 1981drilling program, although not subject to current QA-QC protocols, have been reviewed by the writer and, in his opinion, are reliable.

Not all the sites sampled and not all the core drilled was examined by the writer during his property examinations. In the writer's opinion, this places no serious limitation on the reliability of the 2005, 2006 and 2007 data.

Time and access constraints prevented visits to all mineralized sites, and examination of all drill core.

14. Adjacent Properties

The Endako open-pit molybdenum mine, located 18.5 km northwest of Nithi Mountain, marked its forty-second year of operation in 2007. The mine was purchased, in 2006, by Blue Pearl Mining Limited from Thompson Creek Mining Ltd.(60%) and Sojitz Moly Resources Inc. (40%) It was originally owned by Placer Dome, and sold in 1996. The current rate of production is about 30,000 tons per day processed by the mill. A maximum rate of 50,000 tons per day has been achieved in the past. The mill grade average is 0.06% Mo. About 78% of the Mo is recovered in the mill, and all of which is converted to molybdic oxide in the on-site roaster. The 2005 production is approximately 4300 tons of Mo. The mine work force averages 250 people (Wojdak, 2006).

The Endako deposit is a granodiorite-type low-F porphyry Mo deposit like Nithi Mountain, and like Nithi, it is related to an evolved aplitic phase of the host quartz monzonite. The Endako host, the Endako Quartz Monzonite phase of the Francois Lake Suite, and its two stages of contained molybdenite mineralization at 148-145 Ma. are six to nine Ma. younger than the Nithi Quartz Monzonite of the Glenannan Suite, and its Mo mineralization, at 154 Ma. (Villeneuve et al., 2001, Selby and Creaser, 2000, 2001). The Endako orebody is a 3.5 kilometre- long stockwork zone elongated west- north-westward that dips about 50° toward the south and to a depth of 330 metres. The stockwork is located at the structural intersection of the EW-trending South Boundary Fault, the NW-trending Casey Lake Fault, and unnamed NE-trending structures (Dawson, 1972). A similar structural setting exists at the Nithi Mountain Mo deposits.

The above information, in part, was publicly disclosed by Thompson Creek Mining Ltd. to personnel of the BCMEMPR in the course of annual visits by the Regional Geologist, and to GSC personnel in the course of mapping and related studies in the Nechako NATMAP study. It was subsequently published in the publications cited.

The sources of data on Endako Mine are cited above.

All of the Endako data, particularly production data quoted in a BCMEMPR publication, has not been verified by the writer, a Qualified Person for this technical report. These data are not necessarily indicative of potential production rates from Nithi Mountain.

The technical report notes some similarities in mineralization between Endako and Nithi, but clearly distinguishes between the two on the basis of a physical separation of 18.5 km.

No historical estimates of resources or reserves at Endako are included in the technical report.

15. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This processing and testing of core samples of the Nithi Mountain Molybdenum deposit are currently underway. Partial results have been received thus far indicating good recoveries.

16. Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Based on a review of the drilling data obtained to date, the author estimates the Gamma Zone contains an inferred resource of 84,316,000 tonnes grading 0.028% Mo (0.047 MoS_2).

All drill holes used in the estimate were drilled on a 330° azimuth normal to the principal 060° trend of the veins and fractures controlling mineralization (Dawson, 2007). Given that “reasonably assumed geological and grade continuity” is the main issue in estimating an inferred resource, data from several early holes drilled perpendicular to the sections azimuths could not be used.

Drill holes and assay data were projected at a scale of 1:1000 on vertical sections parallel to the 330° hole azimuth. Owing to access problems inherent in the terrain, drill holes could not always be collared on regularly spaced sections. Accordingly, sections used in the estimate were established on a ‘best fit’ basis. A total of 79 holes were used in the estimate.

Sections and hole numbers are summarized in Table 4 below with locations shown in Figure 6.

Table 4 – Summary of Sections and Drill Holes

Section	Easting	Drill Hole Nos.
1	9045 E	G-07-16, G-07-19, G-07-20, G-07-57
2	9085 E	G-07-15, G-07-18
3	9130 E	G-07-21, G-07-50, G-07-12, G-07-15
4	9190 E	G-07-10, G-07-11, G-07-58, G-07-59
5	9225 E	G-07-08
6	9265 E	N-06-15, N-06-16, N-07-19, N-07-20
7	9310 E	G-07-07, G-07-09, G-07-17, G-07-47, G-07-48
8	9350 E	N-06-07, N-07-18
9	9380 E	G-07-02, G-07-05, G-07-06, G-07-46, G-07-49
10	9425 E	N-05-01
11	9450 E	N-05-02, N-05-04, N-05-03, G-07-03, G-07-04, N-06-01, N-06-02, N-06-06
12	9510 E	G-07-01, G-07-22, G-07-45
13	9550 E	N-05-14, N-05-15, N-06-03, N-06-04, N-06-08, G-07-37, G-07-44
14	9620 E	N-06-09, G-07-13, G-07-14, G-07-36, G-07-38, G-07-71
15	9660 E	N-05-06, N-05-18, N-06-05, N-06-13, G-07-42
16	9705 E	G-07-25, G-07-27, G-07-29, G-07-34, G-07-41
17	9755 E	N-06-10, G-07-11, G-07-14, G-07-43, G-07-39
18	9790 E	N-05-19, N-07-26, G-07-24, G-07-28, G-07-35,
19	9825 E	N-06-12, G-07-23, G-07-40

Using information provided in drill logs and assay sheets and applying a cut-off grade of 0.02% Mo, intercepts with a minimum weighted average of 0.02% Mo over a minimum contiguous core length of 5.0 m were established for each hole. Given the minimum number of erratic high-grade assay intervals, no top cut was applied.

Assay panels were developed from the intercepts by manual hole to hole correlation. Correlations were based on previous geological interpretations (Dawson et al, op cit.). All Individual panels were assigned a panel number Panel dimensions for each intercept were defined as half the distance between holes measured along the hanging wall and footwall boundaries to a maximum of 50 meters. Where continuity of mineralization was evident on adjoining sections, the 50-meter limit was extended on a case-by-case basis.

Panel areas were determined digitally from scanned sections. Volumes and tonnages of corresponding blocks were determined by multiplying panel areas by half the horizontal distance between adjoining sections and applying a specific gravity of 2.55. Specific gravity of the Nithi mineralized material was previously determined by Loring Labs for 93 samples.

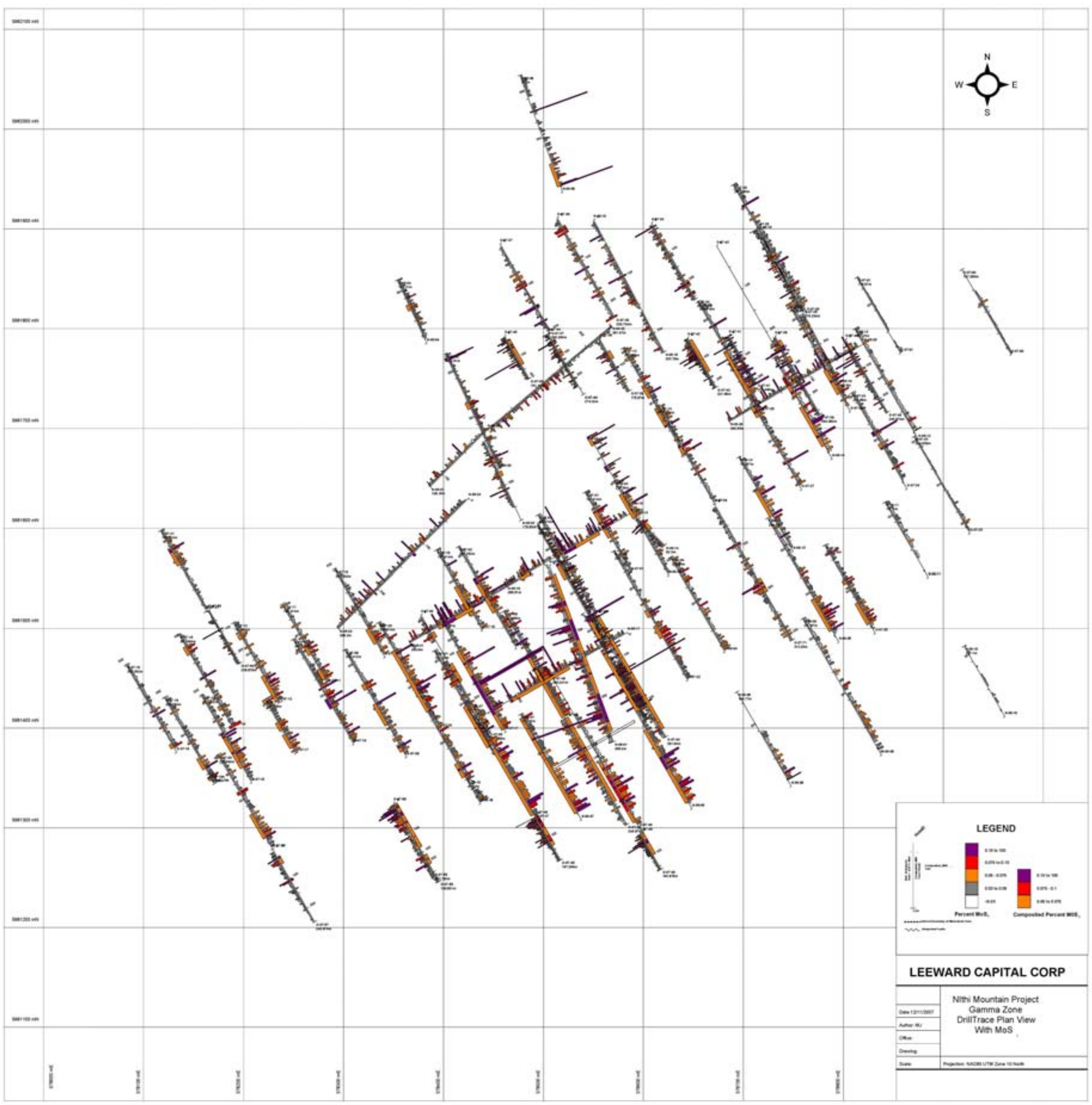

Figure 6 – Drill Plan and Results, Gamma Zone

Table 5, summarizes the resource estimate. Detailed calculations for all panels and blocks are shown in Appendix 1.

Table 5 – Resource Summary, Gamma Zone

Section No	Total Holes	Total Tonnes (rounded)	Wt.Av. Mo%
1	4	2115500	0.027
2	2	2482100	0.027
3	4	3368700	0.027
4	4	4777700	0.030
5	1	1167500	0.028
6	4	3254300	0.029
7	5	4542500	0.033
8	2	3017800	0.040
9	5	6625300	0.030
10	1	1801500	0.039
11	8	7310900	0.029
12	3	6148500	0.029
13	7	13582800	0.025
14	6	6552500	0.024
15	5	5950500	0.028
16	5	5996600	0.026
17	5	2587200	0.029
18	5	2236300	0.031
19	3	797700	0.030
Total	79	84315900	0.028

The resource estimate follows the CIM definition of an Inferred Resource as set forth in the Appendix of Companion Policy 43-101CP of National Instrument 43-101 The author is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political factors nor any mining, metallurgical or infrastructure issues that would have affect on the estimation of an inferred resource.

17. Other Relevant Data and Information

No additional relevant data or information is known.

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

Not applicable to this property.

19. Interpretation and Conclusions

Previous prospecting and drilling programs identified molybdenite concentrations south and west of the peak of Nithi Mountain, in the vicinity of the MOLLY 8, WEST; MOLLY 9, SOUTHWEST; ENCO 6 FR, CHRIS and NITHI MINFILE occurrences.. Exploration in 2005 included data compilation, airborne magnetic and resistivity surveys, Mo-in-soil geochemical surveys and compilation, prospecting and sampling. The Alpha Trend was identified, a zone of Mo occurrences and Mo-in-soil anomalies that trends 060° and is about 4.5 km long and 1 km wide. The primary objective of the April-June, 2005 drilling program was to evaluate the mineralization in and adjacent to the Alpha Trend. This trend was further defined by the results of later Mo-soils geochemical sampling, gradiometer, resistivity, and radiometric surveys. The Alpha Trend now encompasses an area measuring five by four kilometres in size.

Drilling programs have identified four mineralized zones, the Gamma Zone, Gamma West Zone and Delta Zone in the western end of the Alpha trend, and the Sigma Zone toward the northeast,. The best Mo mineralization was identified in the Gamma Zone that lies adjacent, on the west, to a circular coincident magnetic low and Mo-in-soil low anomaly. Molybdenite mineralization is hosted by stockworks comprised of at least two conjugate sets of quartz-molybdenite veins, plus disseminated molybdenite and massive molybdenite as fracture fillings. The main host,(Nithi Quartz Monzonite) is variably altered to clay and K-feldspar.

Diamond drilling on the Gamma Zone has identified multiple parallel molybdenite zones that dip shallowly to the NE, and strike about NNW. The dip of these structures is parallel to the strike of a series of faults mapped across the property apparently related to the ENE-trending Smith Creek fault that flanks Nithi Mountain on the south. The shallowly dipping zones apparently are intersected by a series of quartz-feldspar porphyry and basalt dykes and mineralized structures striking NNW roughly perpendicular to the 060 trend.

Stockwork veining is interpreted as controlled by the intersection of these two dominant structural trends, i.e. 335° and 065°, which may reflect regional fault movements parallel to the Smith Creek (ENE) and Casey Lake (NW) faults.

In the Gamma Zone, the mineralization forms a flat lying to gently southeast-dipping zone. There is a strong 060º to 070º orientation to the mineralized fractures and a nearly vertical south-eastward dip. Best mineralization is encountered in the western part of the zone. Towards the east, there may be a shift of the mineralized zone to the north as defined by the 285º/14º and 315º/04º vein directions when all holes are plotted. There are several northwest trending fault structures that may have produced this offset.

20. Recommendations

Based on the results of the 2007 drill program, additional drilling is recommended, including: grid drilling on 100 m centres on the Delta, Sigma and Theta. The Gamma Zone should be drilled off at 50 m centers where required. In order to accomplish these objectives, approximately 200 additional diamond drill holes are required. Based on an estimate from 79 diamond drillholes, sections were constructed and resources blocks were determined. The results from this analysis, allowed an inferred resource for the Gamma Zone to be determined as 84,319,900 metric tonnes grading O.028% Mo (0.047 MoS_2) to be estimated. Further drill testing consisting of 50 drillholes will be required to fully outline this resource and to allow this resource to be elevated to the inferred category.

Further diamond drilling on the Gamma Zone and further drill testing on the Delta and Sigma zone is recommended along with initial drilling of the Theta zone. In total 200 drillholes are proposed as the next phase of drilling on the property (Figure 7, Table 6).

The proposed budget presented in Appendix 2 is sufficient to carry out such a program.

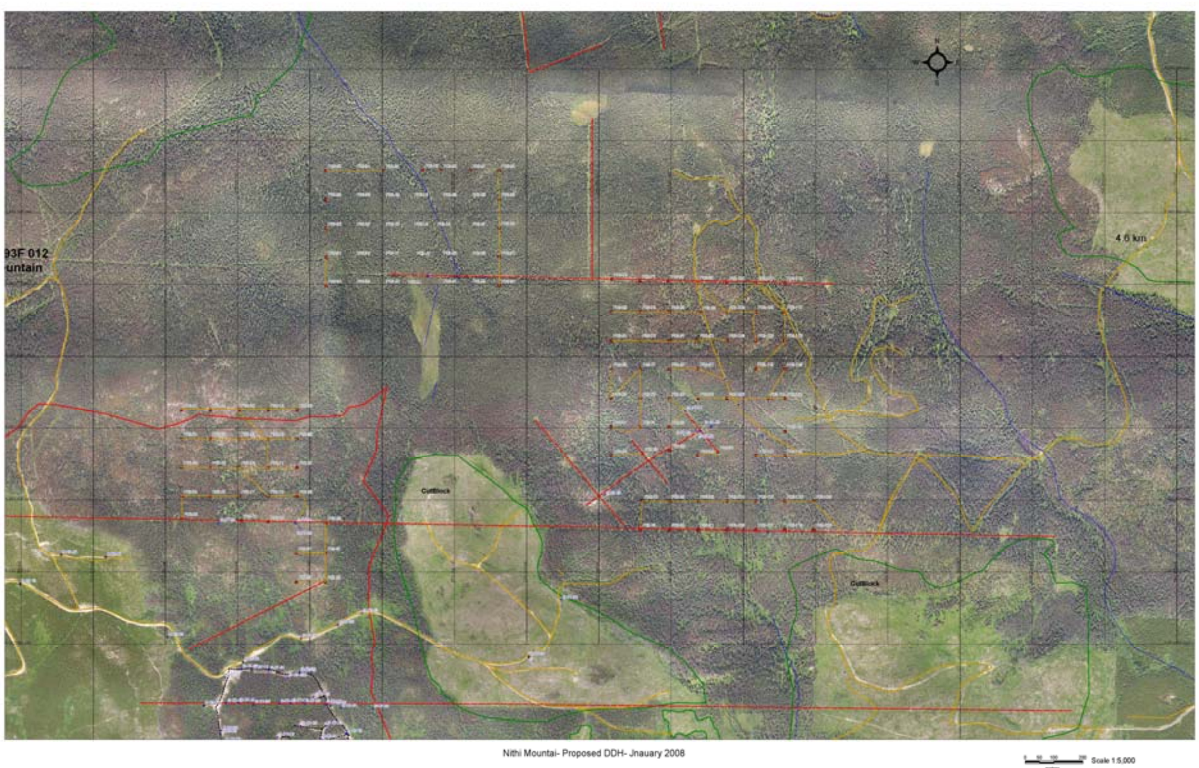

Figure 7 – Proposed Drill Holes

Table 6 – Summary of Proposed Drilling on the Nithi Property

Delta Zone	35 drillholes	8,750 m
Theta Zone	25 drillholes	6,250 m
Sigma Zone	57 drillholes	14,250 m
Gamma Zone	50 drillholes	12,500 m
Unallocated	30 drillholes	4,500 m
Total	200 drillholes	29,350 m

21. Certificate of Qualified Person

I, James A. Kelly of the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist resident at Suite 101, 330-26th Avenue Southwest, Calgary Alberta, T2S 2T3.

2. I am the author of the Technical Report entitled “Technical Report on the Gamma Zone Nithi Mountain Property” dated February 15th, 2008

3. I obtained a BSc Degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1959 and an MSc in Geology from Montana State University in 1964.

4. I have been a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta since 1968 and a registered member of Professional Engineers Ontario since 1971.

5. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1964. My relevant experience was gained as an exploration, development and production geologist with Giant Yellowknife Mines (1961-1970), as Resident Geologist, NWT, Government of Canada (1970-71), as Senior Exploration Geologist, Falconbridge Nickel Mines (1970-7), as Senior Geologist, Teck Corporation (1974-1979) and as Chief Geologist, Metallics, Home Oil Ltd. (1980-82). Since 1982 I have practiced as an independent geological consultant for junior exploration companies exploring for gold in Canada and abroad (1983- 2007).

6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify by reason of my education, my active affiliation with relevant professional organizations (as defined in the instrument) and past professional experience, I meet the requirements of Qualified person as set forth in the instrument.

7. I am responsible for the preparation of all portions of the technical report entitled “Technical Report Resource Assessment on the Gamma Zone Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property” dated February 15, 2008

8. I have had no prior involvement with the Nithi property.

9. As of the date of this Certificate, to my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information required to be disclosed so as to make this report not misleading.

10. I am a shareholder of Leeward Capital Corporation. My holding are less then 0.05% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation and other than professional remuneration I do not expect any other compensation directly, indirectly or contingent.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and this Technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Signed and dated this 15th day of February,2008.

James A. Kelly, P. Geol.
Consulting Geologist

22. References

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Appendix 1 – Resource Estimations

Section No.	Section Easting	Hole No.	Block No.	Area sq. m	Width m	Volume cu m	Specific Gravity	Tonnes	Grad Wt. Av. Mo%	GardeX
1	9045 E	G-07-16	G-07-16-1	1213.63	40.00	48545.29	2.55	123790.49	0.03	3342.34
			G-07-16-2	912.81	40.00	36512.30	2.55	93106.35	0.03	3072.51
			G-07-16-3	423.29	40.00	16931.40	2.55	43175.07	0.02	906.68
			G-07-16-4	438.33	40.00	17533.12	2.55	44709.47	0.03	1117.74
		G-07-19	G-07-19-1	3953.69	40.00	158147.62	2.55	403276.44	0.03	10888.46
			G-07-19-2	803.90	40.00	32155.86	2.55	81997.44	0.03	2131.93
		G-07-20	G-07-20-1	6231.21	40.00	249248.28	2.55	635583.11	0.03	16207.37
			G-07-20-2	926.89	40.00	37075.44	2.55	94542.38	0.04	3592.61
		G-07-57	G-07-57-1	2564.40	40.00	102575.90	2.55	261568.53	0.02	6277.64
			G-07-57-2	495.40	40.00	19815.94	2.55	50530.64	0.02	1212.74
			G-07-57-3	1565.99	40.00	62639.76	2.55	159731.39	0.03	4472.48
			G-07-57-4	1210.70	40.00	48427.87	2.55	123491.06	0.03	3334.26
2	9085 E	G-07-15	G-07-15-1	9573.15	42.50	406858.94	2.55	1037490.29	0.02	23862.28
			G-07-15-2	1540.35	42.50	65464.86	2.55	166935.40	0.03	5341.93
		G-07-18	G-07-18-1	8523.63	42.50	362254.40	2.55	923748.73	0.03	28636.21
			G-07-18-2	2139.67	42.50	90935.88	2.55	231886.49	0.03	6492.82
			G-07-18-3	1125.69	42.50	47841.72	2.55	121996.38	0.02	2561.92
3	9130 E	G-07-21	G-07-21-1	7339.99	52.50	385349.65	2.55	982641.62	0.03	26531.32
		G-07-50	G-07-50-1	1191.70	52.50	62564.07	2.55	159538.37	0.03	4307.54
			G-07-50-2	178.01	52.50	9345.53	2.55	23831.09	0.04	857.92
		G-07-12	G-07-12-1	3457.38	52.50	181512.23	2.55	462856.20	0.03	14348.54
			G-07-12-2	1436.54	52.50	75418.49	2.55	192317.14	0.02	4230.98
			G-07-12-3	2209.80	52.50	116014.74	2.55	295837.58	0.02	6804.26
		G-07-17	G-07-17-1	9349.93	52.50	490871.18	2.55	1251721.52	0.03	32544.76
4	9190 E	G-07-11	G-07-11-1	2127.01	47.50	101033.13	2.55	257634.47	0.04	9017.21
			G-07-11-2	3879.26	47.50	184264.63	2.55	469874.81	0.03	13626.37
			G-07-11-3	1177.25	47.50	55919.58	2.55	142594.93	0.02	3279.68
		G-07-10	G-07-10-1	14223.16	47.50	675600.10	2.55	1722780.26	0.03	53406.19
			G-07-10-2	793.65	47.50	37698.30	2.55	96130.67	0.02	2307.14
		G-07-58	G-07-58-1	8768.77	47.50	416516.44	2.55	1062116.91	0.03	33987.74

Section No.	Section Easting	Hole No.	Block No.	Area sq. m	Width m	Volume cu m	Specific Gravity	Tonnes	Grad Wt. Av. Mo%	GardeX
			G-07-58-2	1159.77	47.50	55088.99	2.55	140476.94	0.03	3792.88
		G-07-59	G-07-59-1	3060.44	47.50	145370.89	2.55	370695.77	0.03	12603.66
			G-07-59-2	4255.44	47.50	202133.31	2.55	515439.94	0.02	12370.56
5	9225 E	G-07-08	G-07-08-1	2967.86	37.50	111294.56	2.55	283801.13	0.03	8230.23
			G-07-08-2	6961.84	37.50	261069.12	2.55	665726.25	0.03	17308.88
			G-07-08-3	2279.27	37.50	85472.50	2.55	217954.88	0.03	7192.51
6	9265 E	N-07-19	N-07-19-1	1141.92	42.50	48531.66	2.55	123755.73	0.02	2970.14
			N-07-19-2	4058.63	42.50	172491.90	2.55	439854.35	0.03	13195.63
		N-07-20	N-07-20-1	535.23	42.50	22747.33	2.55	58005.69	0.02	1218.12
			N-07-20-2	583.81	42.50	24812.09	2.55	63270.82	0.03	1898.12
			N-07-20-3	10623.86	42.50	451514.09	2.55	1151360.94	0.04	40297.63
			N-07-20-4	452.48	42.50	19230.24	2.55	49037.10	0.04	1961.48
			N-07-20-5	442.44	42.50	18803.64	2.55	47949.28	0.02	1054.88
		N-06-16	N-06-16-1	387.46	42.50	16467.23	2.55	41991.44	0.03	1175.76
			N-06-16-2	9368.41	42.50	398157.56	2.55	1015301.78	0.02	23351.94
		N-06-15	N-06-15-1	2064.68	42.50	87748.92	2.55	223759.74	0.03	6265.27
			N-06-15-2	369.66	42.50	15710.75	2.55	40062.40	0.03	1041.62
7	9310 E	G-07-09	G-07-09-1	9877.25	42.50	419783.14	2.55	1070447.01	0.03	31042.96
			G-07-09-2	468.34	42.50	19904.38	2.55	50756.16	0.02	1116.64
		G-07-17	G-07-17-1(a)	4504.13	42.50	191425.69	2.55	488135.50	0.04	21477.96
			G-07-17-1(b)	2454.70	42.50	104324.58	2.55	266027.67	0.04	11705.22
			G-07-17-2	201.76	42.50	8574.78	2.55	21865.70	0.02	502.91
		G-07-07	G-07-07-1	4094.27	42.50	174006.65	2.55	443716.94	0.03	12867.79
			G-07-07-2	157.91	42.50	6711.15	2.55	17113.43	0.03	581.86
			G-07-07-3	878.00	42.50	37315.04	2.55	95153.36	0.02	2093.37
		G-0747	G-07-47-1	6233.07	42.50	264905.28	2.55	675508.46	0.04	24993.81
			G-07-47-2	2488.31	42.50	105753.21	2.55	269670.69	0.02	6202.43
		G-07-48	G-07-48-1	10556.88	42.50	448667.23	2.55	1144101.44	0.03	37755.35
8	9350 E	N-07-18	N-07-18-1	1271.81	35.00	44513.19	2.55	113508.62	0.03	3064.73
			N-07-18-2	9698.07	35.00	339432.56	2.55	865553.03	0.04	36353.23

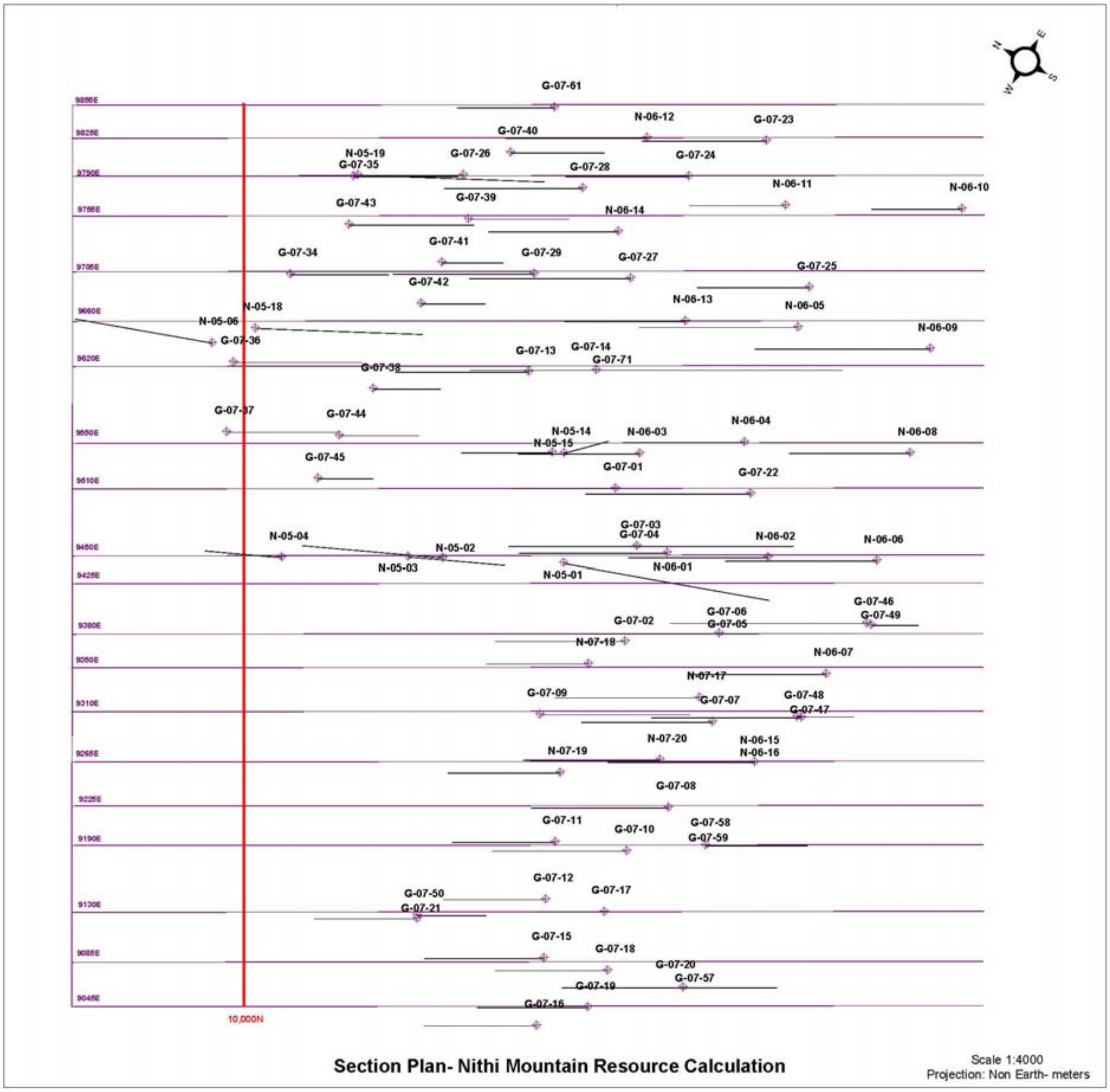
Section No.	Section Easting	Hole No.	Block No.	Area sq. m	Width m	Volume cu m	Specific Gravity	Tonnes	Grad Wt. Av. Mo%	GardeX
			N-07-18-3	893.85	35.00	31284.78	2.55	79776.19	0.03	2313.51
		N-06-07	N-06-07-1	21948.82	35.00	768208.60	2.55	1958931.92	0.04	80316.21
9	9380 E	G-07-02	G-07-02-1	6269.03	50.00	313451.25	2.55	799300.69	0.03	22380.42
			G-07-02-2	8625.47	50.00	431273.48	2.55	1099747.36	0.03	34092.17
		G-07-05	G-07-05-1	12406.16	50.00	620307.85	2.55	1581785.02	0.03	47453.55
			G-07-05-2	1051.00	50.00	52550.16	2.55	134002.90	0.03	3886.08
			G-07-05-3	983.15	50.00	49157.53	2.55	125351.70	0.02	2632.39
		G-07-06	G-07-06-1	8563.98	50.00	428199.09	2.55	1091907.67	0.03	32757.23
			G-07-06-2	2392.24	50.00	119611.79	2.55	305010.06	0.03	7625.25
		G-07-46	G-07-46-1	474.75	50.00	23737.51	2.55	60530.64	0.03	1513.27
			G-07-46-2	2998.63	50.00	149931.68	2.55	382325.77	0.04	14528.38
			G-07-46-3	1142.78	50.00	57139.23	2.55	145705.02	0.02	3496.92
		G-07-49	G-07-49-1	7056.17	50.00	352808.30	2.55	899661.15	0.03	27889.50
10	9425	N-05-01	N-05-01-1	2642.42	35.00	92484.76	2.55	235836.15	0.04	8490.10
			N-05-01-2	17542.28	35.00	613979.87	2.55	1565648.67	0.04	62625.95
11	9450 E	N-05-04	N-05-04-1	9415.02	42.50	400138.18	2.55	1020352.37	0.02	21427.40
		N-05-03	N-05-03-1	1927.91	42.50	81936.09	2.55	208937.03	0.02	4596.61
			N-05-03-2	876.86	42.50	37266.70	2.55	95030.09	0.03	2375.75
			N-05-03-3	588.06	42.50	24992.46	2.55	63730.78	0.04	2294.31
			N-05-03-4	515.08	42.50	21891.05	2.55	55822.18	0.03	1395.55
		N-05-02	N-05-02-1	2124.76	42.50	90302.47	2.55	230271.31	0.02	5065.97
			N-05-02-2	690.40	42.50	29342.17	2.55	74822.55	0.03	2169.85
			N-05-02-3	5423.29	42.50	230489.77	2.55	587748.92	0.03	15281.47
			N-05-02-4	1247.76	42.50	53029.95	2.55	135226.37	0.06	7572.68
		G-07-03	G-07-03-1	620.38	42.50	26366.00	2.55	67233.30	0.02	1479.13
			G-07-03-2	1505.09	42.50	63966.50	2.55	163114.56	0.03	4404.09
			G-07-03-3	2536.54	42.50	107802.78	2.55	274897.09	0.02	6597.53
		G-07-04	G-07-04-1	1713.53	42.50	72824.90	2.55	185703.50	0.03	5571.10
			G-07-04-2	4386.68	42.50	186433.99	2.55	475406.66	0.05	22819.52
		N-06-01	N-06-01-1	381.48	42.50	16212.76	2.55	41342.54	0.03	1198.93
			N-06-01-2	10857.49	42.50	461443.41	2.55	1176680.70	0.03	30593.70

Section No.	Section Easting	Hole No.	Block No.	Area sq. m	Width m	Volume cu m	Specific Gravity	Tonnes	Grad Wt. Av. Mo%	GardeX
		N-06-02	N-06-02-1	1316.15	42.50	55936.34	2.55	142637.67	0.02	4136.49
			N-06-02-2	9769.98	42.50	415223.98	2.55	1058821.16	0.03	27529.35
			N-06-02-3	920.61	42.50	39126.12	2.55	99771.60	0.02	2194.98
		N-06-06	N-06-06-1	10641.96	42.50	452283.43	2.55	1153322.74	0.04	40366.30
12	9510 E	G-07-45	G-07-45-1	19496.51	50.00	974825.35	2.55	2485804.64	0.03	67116.73
		G-07-01	G-07-01-1	1099.05	50.00	54952.43	2.55	140128.70	0.03	4764.38
			G-07-01-2	925.56	50.00	46278.07	2.55	118009.07	0.04	4602.35
			G-07-01-3	8783.15	50.00	439157.63	2.55	1119851.94	0.03	33595.56
			G-07-01-4	732.23	50.00	36611.46	2.55	93359.22	0.02	2053.90
		G-07-22	G-07-22-1	13548.63	50.00	677431.30	2.55	1727449.82	0.03	50096.04
			G-07-22-2	2148.60	50.00	107429.93	2.55	273946.32	0.04	10409.96
			G-07-22-3	851.40	50.00	42570.08	2.55	108553.71	0.03	2822.40
			G-07-22-4	638.36	50.00	31917.83	2.55	81390.47	0.03	2116.15
13	9550 E	G-07-37	G-07-37-1	6815.18	55.00	374834.70	2.55	955828.49	0.02	21028.23
			G-07-37-2	1581.09	55.00	86959.77	2.55	221747.41	0.02	4878.44
		G-07-44	G-07-44-1	1054.39	55.00	57991.31	2.55	147877.85	0.02	3105.43
			G-07-44-2	1383.24	55.00	76078.38	2.55	193999.87	0.04	7953.99
			G-07-44-3	3750.42	55.00	206273.23	2.55	525996.73	0.03	13675.91
			G-07-44-4	819.07	55.00	45048.81	2.55	114874.47	0.02	2756.99
			G-07-44-5	575.65	55.00	31660.83	2.55	80735.12	0.03	2018.38
		N-05-15	N-05-15-1	609.60	55.00	33527.94	2.55	85496.26	0.03	2735.88
			N-05-15-2	3965.60	55.00	218108.19	2.55	556175.88	0.02	11679.69
		N-05-14	N-05-14-1	594.09	55.00	32674.97	2.55	83321.16	0.03	2666.28
		N-06-03	N-06-03-1	12135.23	55.00	667437.43	2.55	1701965.45	0.02	40847.17
		N-06-04	N-06-04-1	2777.70	55.00	152773.65	2.55	389572.82	0.03	10518.47
			N-06-04-2	4259.21	55.00	234256.29	2.55	597353.54	0.02	13141.78
			N-06-04-3	50567.49	55.00	2781211.82	2.55	7092090.14	0.03	177302.25
		N-06-08	N-06-08-1	5958.92	55.00	327740.67	2.55	835738.70	0.03	22564.94
14	9620 E	G-07-36	G-07-36-1	2809.89	55.00	154543.78	2.55	394086.64	0.03	11428.51
			G-07-36-2	3578.83	55.00	196835.56	2.55	501930.68	0.02	11042.48
			G-07-36-3	1365.45	55.00	75099.84	2.55	191504.60	0.02	4213.10

Section No.	Section Easting	Hole No.	Block No.	Area sq. m	Width m	Volume cu m	Specific Gravity	Tonnes	Grad Wt. Av. Mo%	GardeX
		G-07-38	G-07-38-1	2467.82	55.00	135729.98	2.55	346111.45	0.04	12113.90
		G-07-13	G-07-13-1	8890.58	55.00	488981.70	2.55	1246903.34	0.02	28678.78
		G-07-14	G-07-14-1	7275.24	55.00	400138.13	2.55	1020352.24	0.02	22447.75
		G-07-71	G-07-71-1	445.30	55.00	24491.51	2.55	62453.35	0.02	1311.52
			G-07-71-2	786.05	55.00	43232.64	2.55	110243.24	0.05	3748.27
			G-07-71-3	3766.92	55.00	207180.56	2.55	528310.43	0.02	15849.31
			G-07-71-4	5852.99	55.00	321914.31	2.55	820881.48	0.03	18059.39
			G-07-71-5	263.78	55.00	14507.77	2.55	36994.82	0.03	1368.81
		N-06-09	N-06-09-1	8044.57	55.00	442451.49	2.55	1128251.29	0.02	24821.53
			N-06-09-2	442.96	55.00	24362.64	2.55	62124.73	0.04	2298.62
			N-06-09-3	313.19	55.00	17225.51	2.55	43925.06	0.03	1098.13
			N-06-09-4	416.86	55.00	22927.44	2.55	58464.98	0.03	1578.55
15	9660 E	N-05-06	N-05-06-1	857.87	42.50	36459.63	2.55	92972.06	0.03	2417.27
			N-05-06-2	1402.28	42.50	59596.89	2.55	151972.06	0.02	3647.33
			N-05-06-3	631.75	42.50	26849.42	2.55	68466.02	0.02	1574.72
		N-05-18	N-05-18-1	839.78	42.50	35690.45	2.55	91010.66	0.03	2821.33
			N-05-18-2	2114.58	42.50	89869.59	2.55	229167.44	0.03	5958.35
			N-05-18-3	4382.09	42.50	186238.77	2.55	474908.85	0.03	13772.36
			N-05-18-4	2388.24	42.50	101500.40	2.55	258826.01	0.02	5694.17
		G-07-42	G-07-42-1	16617.13	42.50	706228.07	2.55	1800881.57	0.03	52225.57
		N-06-13	N-06-13-1	5244.16	42.50	222876.94	2.55	568336.21	0.02	13640.07
			N-06-13-2	6675.45	42.50	283706.54	2.55	723451.69	0.03	21703.55
		N-06-05	N-06-05-1	13752.89	42.50	584497.91	2.55	1490469.67	0.03	43223.62
16	9705 E	G07-34	G07-34-1	12169.23	47.50	578038.62	2.55	1473998.47	0.02	30953.97
			G07-34-2	985.48	47.50	46810.45	2.55	119366.66	0.02	2506.70
			G07-34-3	552.78	47.50	26257.01	2.55	66955.37	0.03	1807.79
			G07-34-4	3334.47	47.50	158387.30	2.55	403887.61	0.03	10501.08
		G-07-41	G-07-41-1	3533.57	47.50	167844.39	2.55	428003.19	0.03	12840.10
			G-07-41-2	852.84	47.50	40510.11	2.55	103300.78	0.04	3615.53
		G-07-29	G-07-29-1	4213.96	47.50	200162.96	2.55	510415.54	0.04	18374.96
		G-07-27	G-07-27-1	7090.08	47.50	336778.63	2.55	858785.50	0.02	19752.07
			G-07-27-2	3631.39	47.50	172490.85	2.55	439851.68	0.03	10996.29

Section No.	Section Easting	Hole No.	Block No.	Area sq. m	Width m	Volume cu m	Specific Gravity	Tonnes	Grad Wt. Av. Mo%	GardeX
		G-07-25	G-07-25-1	11564.77	47.50	549326.34	2.55	1400782.16	0.03	37821.12
			G-07-25-2	1578.78	47.50	74992.03	2.55	191229.67	0.02	4207.05
17	9755 E	G-07-43	G-07-43-1	530.02	42.50	22526.02	2.55	57441.35	0.03	1723.24
			G-07-43-2	1649.19	42.50	70090.48	2.55	178730.72	0.03	5183.19
			G-07-43-3	2605.22	42.50	110721.78	2.55	282340.54	0.02	6211.49
		G-07-39	G-07-39-1	3462.79	42.50	147168.49	2.55	375279.66	0.04	14260.63
			G-07-39-2	2255.57	42.50	95861.65	2.55	244447.20	0.03	7333.42
			G-07-39-3	1938.83	42.50	82400.43	2.55	210121.10	0.03	5253.03
		G-06-14	G-06-14-1	7835.25	42.50	332997.91	2.55	849144.68	0.03	25474.34
			G-06-14-2	2494.76	42.50	106027.15	2.55	270369.24	0.03	7570.34
		G-06-11	G-06-11-1	1100.75	42.50	46781.73	2.55	119293.42	0.02	2624.46
		N-06-10	Trace Min.		42.50	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	9790 E	G-07-35	G-07-35-1	359.61	35.00	12586.46	2.55	32095.47	0.02	770.29
			G-07-35-2	2116.24	35.00	74068.45	2.55	188874.55	0.03	5099.61
			G-07-35-3	1647.50	35.00	57662.53	2.55	147039.45	0.02	3528.95
			G-07-35-4	1854.40	35.00	64903.98	2.55	165505.15	0.03	4468.64
		N-05-19	N-05-19-1	402.45	35.00	14085.80	2.55	35918.80	0.02	790.21
			N-05-19-2	446.66	35.00	15633.05	2.55	39864.28	0.02	956.74
			N-05-19-3	349.78	35.00	12242.13	2.55	31217.43	0.31	9677.40
		N-07-26	N-07-26-1	479.67	35.00	16788.44	2.55	42810.51	0.03	1113.07
			N-07-26-2	980.93	35.00	34332.53	2.55	87547.95	0.02	1838.51
			N-07-26-3	947.49	35.00	33162.17	2.55	84563.54	0.02	1775.83
			N-07-26-4	3619.96	35.00	126698.49	2.55	323081.15	0.02	6784.70
		G-07-28	G-07-28-1	4524.43	35.00	158354.96	2.55	403805.15	0.03	12921.76
			G-07-28-2	885.36	35.00	30987.64	2.55	79018.49	0.02	1817.43
		G-07-24	G-07-24-1	5501.51	35.00	192552.75	2.55	491009.52	0.03	12275.24
			G-07-24-2	940.44	35.00	32915.53	2.55	83934.60	0.07	5539.68
19	9825 E	G-07-40	G-07-40-1	2239.88	32.50	72796.14	2.55	185630.15	0.02	3712.60
			G-07-40-2	4751.67	32.50	154429.29	2.55	393794.70	0.03	12207.64
			G-07-40-3	776.04	32.50	25221.29	2.55	64314.30	0.02	1414.91
		N-06-12	N-06-12-1	1032.54	32.50	33557.55	2.55	85571.75	0.03	2139.29

Section No.	Section Easting	Hole No.	Block No.	Area sq. m	Width m	Volume cu m	Specific Gravity	Tonnes	Grad Wt. Av. Mo%	GardeX
			N-06-12-2	825.42	32.50	26826.17	2.55	68406.74	0.02	1504.95
		G-07-23	No Sig. Min.		32.50	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
							Totals	84315848.03		
							Tonnes	84315848.03		2395997.36
						Wt. Av. Mo%		0.02842		



Section Plan- Nithi Mountain Resource Calculation

Appendix 2 – Budget Estimate

Drilling Expenses 200 holes	4,650,000
Geological consulting Charges	550,000
Road Building Charges	100,000
Geochemical analyses	75,000
Baseline Environmental Study	160,000
Metallurgical evaluation	100,000
First Nations Negotiations	40,000
Shipping Charges	25,000
Administration Charges	200,000
Resource Calculations	100,000
Contingency	500,000
	$6,500,000

This is just a preliminary estimate, but considered accurate with ±10%.