2008 Update Report on the

Cerro Chorcha Porphyry Copper Project

Chiriqui and Bocas Del Toro Provinces

Republic of Panama

82^0 06' 03.4" East Longitude
8^0 39' 37" North Latitude

April 7th, 2006 to June 30th, 2008

Author(s): Michael D. Druecker, Consulting Geologist, Damien Consultants
14010 Kimberley Lane, Houston, Texas, USA 77079
Tel: 281-497-2904

Robert L. Sandefur, Senior Geostatistician/Reserve Analyst, CAM
200 Union Boulevard, Suite 430, Lakewood, CO 80228

Issuing Company: **Bellhaven Copper & Gold Inc**
202-837 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V7C 3N6
Canada

Dominion Minerals Corp.
410 Park Avenue, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10022
USA

Report dated: September 23rd, 2008

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Photographs

List of Appendices

SUMMARY

Michael D. Druecker, of Damien Consultants, as independent senior author, and Robert L. Sandefur, of CAM, as independent author of the "Mineral Resource Estimate" section, have prepared this report on Bellhaven Copper & Gold's and Dominion Mineral's Cerro Chorcha Project. The report provides an update on the drilling, resource estimate and other activities carried out on the Cerro Chorcha Project, Panama since the release of the last Cerro Chorcha 43-101 technical report on April 7th, 2006 Folk (2006). Bellhaven and Dominion are advancing exploration, by focusing on the high-grade copper-gold zone at Cerro Chorcha, towards a pre-feasibility study to be completed sometime after the 2008/2009 drilling campaign.

The management of Bellhaven Copper and Gold Inc. signed a share exchange agreement on October 6th, 2005 whereby Bellhaven acquired 100% of the common shares of stock of Cuprum Resources Corp., a company registered in Panama. Subsequently, on March 7th, 2007, Bellhaven entered into a joint venture agreement with Dominion Minerals Corp. for the development of the Cerro Chorcha Copper Property. The agreement includes cash and stock payments to Bellhaven of USD$6 Million in addition to a USD$15 Million spending commitment over three years to develop the Cerro Chorcha porphyry copper property.

The Cerro Chorcha Project is located in Chiriqui and Bocas Del Toro Provinces, western Panama, consisting of 24,241.91 ha in one metallic mineral exploration concession divided in four contiguous zones (Figure 1). The concession (Contract # 006, 2005) at Cerro Chorcha has been granted in the name of Cuprum Resources Corp. (Cuprum).

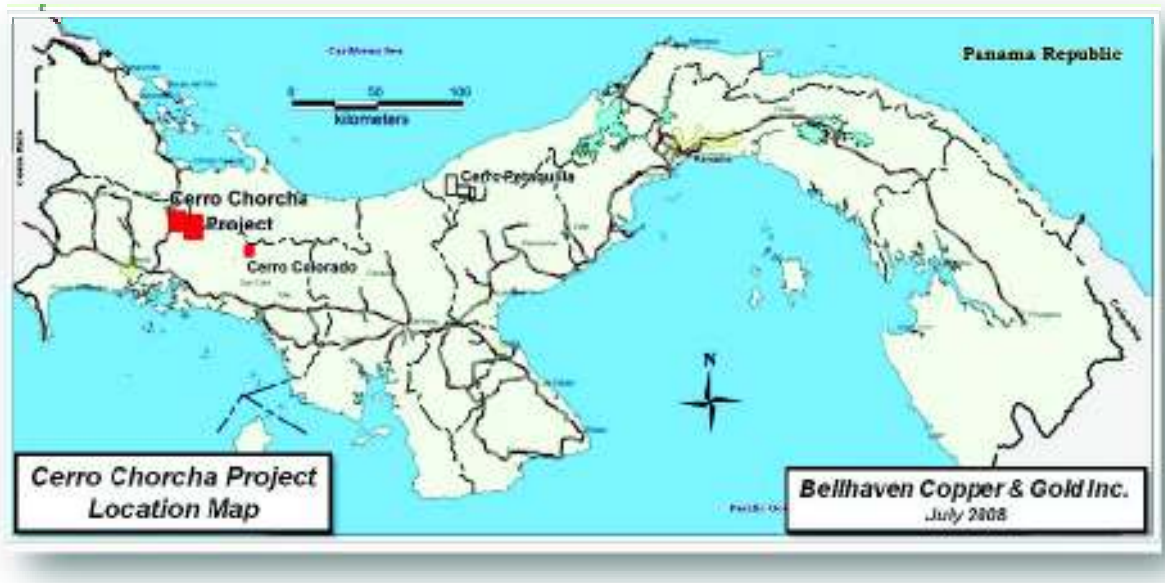

Figure 1. Cerro Chorcha Project general location map

In western Panama, where Cerro Chorcha is located, Miocene andesitic to basaltic flows and volcaniclastic rocks of the Cañazas Group have been intruded by Pliocene to Miocene granodioritic and monzonitic rocks of the Tabasara Group. At Chorcha, a large (9 by 12 km) structurally and compositionally complex, granodiorite/tonalite intrusion cuts Miocene-age Cañazas Formation andesite lapilli tuffs and flows. Near the northern margin of the intrusion, a series of intermediate composition porphyry stocks intrude the granodiorite, and form the center of the zone of interest. Most of the primary sulphide (chalcopyrite and bornite) mineralization occurs in structurally controlled quartz-magnetite stockwork and vein facies within the quartz diorite and dacite porphyry intrusions. The high-grade portion of the deposit is contiguous, but

consists of two zones that are separated by an inferred NNW trending fault zone which appears to have off-set the western side.

The Chorcha project contains porphyry copper mineralization with associated gold, silver and molybdenum. Gold grades can be significant at Chorcha, tend to correlate well with copper mineralization, and were consistently assayed for in all drill holes. Two main mineralizing events, structurally controlled quartz-magnetite stockwork veining and porphyry-style quartz stockwork veining occur at Chorcha. The steeply-dipping, quartz-magnetite stockwork vein mineralization at Chorcha can be traced for a continuous strike length of 1100 meters. The apparent thickness of these high-grade mineralized stockwork zones are in the range of 25 to 150 meters. Porphyry-style quartz stockwork vein mineralization at Chorcha has been mapped over an area of at least 1.3 kilometers in length and 600 meters in width.

Exploration activities by Bellhaven from April 2006 to March 2007 were confined to trench channel sampling and limited rock geochemistry. Chip-channel samples were collected at the surface from several zones of structurally-controlled quartz-magnetite stockwork that hosts the higher grade copper-gold-silver mineralization. The combined trench results returned an average grade of 0.5 % copper, 0.66 g/t gold, and 9.72 ppm silver over a total of 585 meters of trench length. Beginning in March 2007, Bellhaven and Dominion engaged in exploration activities that were almost entirely focused on drilling.

Bellhaven and Dominion completed 3,609.98 meters of HQ-NQ coring in 11 holes from June to November of 2007. This 2007 drill program helps to confirm a geologic model which outlines a structurally controlled, high-grade Cu-Au mineralized zone with an ENE-WSW direction. Holes CH-07-01 to CH-07-11 drilled across the high-grade quartz-magnetite stockwork structures, identifying a zone of over 1000 meters in strike length, which will be further defined by the 2008/2009 drilling campaign. Additionally, the drill program confirms an envelope of medium grades (ranging from 0.4 to 0.6% Cu) which surround the high-grade stockwork zones. This drill program was highly successful, with Holes CH-07-01 (144 meters of 1.82 % copper, 0.37 g/t gold, and 9.5 g/t silver), CH-07-02 (116.9 meters of 1.44 % copper, 0.14 g/t gold, and 5.2 g/t silver), and CH-07-04 (82 meters of 0.89 % copper, 0.21 g/t gold, and 2.7 g/t silver) all producing long intercepts of copper-gold-silver mineralization over the eastern strike length of the quartz-magnetite stockwork zone. One of the most important objectives in carrying out the property's future evaluation is to determine the depth and true width of the structurally controlled, high-grade mineralization. The current interpretation that these mineralized stockwork zones dip steeply to the southeast has only been tested by drilling to about 300 meters, and will need to be tested by deep (+600 meter) drill holes. Therefore, the possibility still exists of defining continuous WSW-ENE trending structurally controlled, mineralized stockwork zones extending to far greater depths, and discovering extensions to the known mineralization to the northeast and southwest.

The September 2008 mineral Resource estimate for Cerro Chorcha was developed by CAM to aid in determining how further exploration of the deposit should proceed.

Highlights of the estimation procedure and significant findings include:

- CAM is responsible for the resource calculation only and did not undertake significant data validation except for internal consistency checks as discussed below.
- The database was assembled by Belhaven Personnel and provided as series of csv files. CAM did not verify these data against source documents.
- Surface topography derived from aerial surveys was provided as a DXF file.
- 13 sections showing interpreted textural rock types and other items were provided as MapInfo MID and MIF files.
- The standard CAM statistical check procedure indicated that the database was of sufficient quality for estimation of an indicated resource, except for the fact that no holes were downhole surveyed.
- There is significant copper-grade zonation relative to distance from a sub-vertical planar structure, probably a (fault/intrusive?).

- Resource estimation was done using 5 m bench composites, with capping of copper assays at 3.5%, silver at 25 gpt and gold at 1.0 gpt, based on breaks in the cumulative frequency plot.
- Resources were estimated using a 150 x 100 x 50 meter cube-face sector search, oriented N50E, with a maximum of 1 point per sector, based on the omnidirectional variogram of all data and the geometry of the drilling.
- Resources were classified as Indicated if they were within 50 m of the nearest composite inside the interpreted lithology (rock-texture) area, and as Inferred if they were between 50 and 200 m inside the interpreted lithology area. Outside the interpreted area, Resources were classified as Inferred if they were within 35 m of the nearest composite. The 50 and 35 m distances were based on the 50-meter range observed in the downhole variograms in the area with interpreted lithologies.
- Resources are reported based on copper cutoff only.
- No processing options have been considered in the Resource estimate.
- A bulk density of 2.70 t/m3 was used for the resource estimate. The average density is based on 1505 samples, with 4 statistically anomalous results excluded from the data set.
- Increasing the search radius gives a significantly larger resource which indicates that the deposit is not closed off by drilling.

CAM recommendations are as follows:

- In future drilling programs, all holes should be downhole surveyed (gyroscopic preferred) until it is demonstrated that just the collar azimuth and dip are sufficient for determining hole orientation. A portion (approximately 5%) of the downhole surveys should be duplicated.
- Drillholes should generally be scissor drilled at an azimuth perpendicular to the sub-vertical planar structure.
- Some metallurgical testing should be done to determine what proportion of the deposit is amenable to leaching.
- About three holes in the new drilling program should be twinned at approximate blast hole separation to confirm short-range mineable continuity of the deposit. (Twinning of old holes at blast hole separation is not recommended because of the lack of downhole surveys.)
- A bench height analysis should be undertaken as the 5 m height used in this resource model is probably too short for practical mining operations.
- Future models should be orthogonal and conformable to the geologic sections.
- Future models should include overlap of responsibility for sampling, sample prep, assaying and QA/QC, database preparation and verification through preparation of the geological model used to constrain grade modeling.
- Additional density review is needed before classifying any Resources as Measured.

The conclusions are summarized as follows:

- Bellhaven's and Dominion's holdings at the Cerro Chorcha Project cover the entire Chorcha mineralized system and an extensive area surrounding this system.
- The work programs carried out since April 2006, when the previous NI 43-101 technical report (Folk, 2006) was filed, have largely met the objects of establishing the continuity and tenor of the high-grade copper-gold mineralization associated with the quartz-magnetite stockwork veining within the central portion of the deposit.
- The Cerro Chorcha porphyry copper (gold-silver) deposit is related to series of diorite to quartz diorite porphyry stocks that have intruded into a composite granodiorite/tonolite intrusion of Tertiary age within a Pliocene-Miocene calc-alkaline island arc setting.
- The distribution of primary (hypogene) mineralized zones within the Chorcha porphyry copper deposit is controlled by a combination of porphyry-style quartz stockwork veining and structurally controlled (WSW-ENE), steeply-dipping quartz-magnetite stockwork veining.

- The Cerro Chorcha deposit exhibits metal zoning (copper/gold and chalcopyrite/pyrite) typical of many other porphyry copper-gold systems, but is asymmetrical along the WSW-ENE mineralization trend.
- Based on drilling to date, a continuous mineralized zone has been delineated along the 1.3 kilometer length and 0.6 kilometer width of the porphyry system. Additional drilling (see Recommendations) will focus on the delineation and expansion of the known high-grade copper-gold mineralized zones at depth, as well as, extending the limits of mineralization that remains open in all directions.
- Limited areas of the sulphide mineralized system have been subjected to supergene copper enrichment and oxidation. In general, oxidation is usually within 50 meters of the surface, and is rarely complete, with areas of weakly oxidized sulfides at the surface.
- No metallurgical testing has been done on the Cerro Chorcha deposit. Recommended test work (see Recommendations) includes flotation tests on primary copper mineralization, much of which is medium to coarse grained, and leaching tests on the limited amount of near surface oxide mineralization.
- The Cerro Chorcha property hosts a porphyry Cu-Au-Ag deposit with an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate of 117,352,000 tonnes grading 0.506 % Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 1.72 g/t Ag (0.2% Cu cut-off) or 24,080,000 tonnes grading 0.970 % Cu, 0.16 g/t Au, 3.06 g/t Ag (0.65% Cu cut-off). This “indicated” resource, at 0.2% copper cut-off, equates to in-situ metal quantities of 1.31 billion pounds of copper, 266,000 ounces of gold, and 6,503,000 ounces of silver. In addition, a separate Inferred Mineral Resource estimate was calculated at 84,548,000 tonnes grading 0.461 % Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 1.87 g/t Ag (0.2% Cu cut-off) or 13,228,000 tonnes grading 0.855 % Cu, 0.16 g/t Au, 3.20 g/t Ag (0.65% Cu cut-off). Both NI 43-101 compliant “indicated and inferred resource” estimations were calculated by Robert L. Sandefur, independent qualified person with CAM.
- Based on geological, geochemical, and geophysical data, several target areas remain untested within and adjacent to known mineralization. Of high priority are extensions of the WSW-ENE mineralized trend, which has not been closed off. Also of high priority is the area within the Cuprum Camp anomaly that contains a large, airborne magnetic susceptibility low, possibly associated with intense hydrothermal alteration derived from mineralized porphyry at depth.

Most of the recommended program for the Cerro Chorcha Project covers work required to advance the project towards an “indicated and measured” resource estimate and pre-feasibility. All holes drilled to date, appear to indicate potential for the extension of the high-grade mineralized zone at depth as evidenced by dipping mineralized structures observed in drill core and as shown on cross sections. This possibility will be explored to greater extent by the recommended deep drilling phase that consists of 13 holes totaling 6450 meters. The recommended limits (step-out) drill program will be to provide greater continuity to the geological model and to further define the mineralization at Chorcha which remains open in almost every direction. This recommended drilling phase will consists of 8 holes totaling 2550 meters. The purpose of the recommended targeting program will be to locate drill targets to extend porphyry-style copper and gold mineralization to areas surrounding the known deposit. Metallurgical testing, flotation and leach tests are recommended for copper, gold and silver mineralization within the Chorcha deposit. The recommended budget for Cerro Chorcha has been estimated using historic project costs totals US$4,003,000.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The management of Bellhaven Copper and Gold Inc. (Bellhaven) signed a share exchange agreement on October 6th, 2005 whereby Bellhaven acquired 100% of the common shares of stock of Cuprum Resources Corp. (Cuprum), a company registered in Panama. Subsequently, on March 7th, 2007, Bellhaven entered into a joint venture agreement with Dominion Minerals Corp. (formally Empire Minerals Corp.) for the development of the Cerro Chorcha Copper Property.

This technical report has been prepared at the request of Julio Benedetti, President of Bellhaven Copper & Gold Inc. (TSXV: BHV.V), and Pini Althaus, Chairman and CEO of Dominion Minerals Corp. (OTC: DMNM) on behalf of the Bellhaven-Dominion joint venture. The report provides an update on the drilling, resource estimate and other activities carried out on Bellhaven's and Dominion's Cerro Chorcha Project, Panama since the release of the last Cerro Chorcha 43-101 technical report. That report (Folk, 2006) was filed in amended form by Bellhaven on April 6th, 2006.

In the preparation of this report the Author has relied largely upon data, maps and reports generated by Bellhaven and Dominion during the course of their joint 2007 exploration activities, and by *Cyprus Amax de Panama* (Cyprus) during the period 1997 and 1998. These materials are located in the Bellhaven offices in Panama City—the general public does not have access to these files.

The Senior Author was physically on the property for a total of about 35 days in multiple visits from January 2007 to April 2008. The author's last visit to the property was for one day, on April 15th, 2008.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report is intended as an update to the initial 43-101 qualifying report by Folk in 2006, and the author refers the reader to the pertinent sections of that report for background information. The comments made in this report are limited to clarification or new information and interpretations, as they apply to those sections of the previous report. The author has not relied on other experts except as referenced within this report.

With regard to geology and exploration, the contents of this report are based on the authors' site visits and review of geological, geochemical, geophysical, drilling, and assay data that are considered to have been collected using best practices. The Author, Qualified Person under NI 43-101, has assumed that data collected using best practices are valid in supporting conclusions of the report, but cannot guarantee the accuracy on the data on which conclusions are based.

The information, interpretations, conclusions and recommendations herein are based on data available up to the time of the completion of drilling and assaying in March, 2008, and the topographic survey completed in July 2008. All of the data, which appeared to be reliable, were supplied to the author by Bellhaven and Dominion. Whereas it is believed that the information contained herein is reliable under the conditions and subject to the limitations set forth herein, this report is based in part on information not within the control of the author, and the author does not guarantee is accuracy. The information in this technical report reflects the best judgement of the author, in light of the information available at the time of preparation.

The Author has not reviewed the title status or underlying agreements and assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of this data.

The Author although workably fluent in the Spanish language and reasonably cognizant of Panamanian mining law, environmental law, and politics is not qualified to certify these aspects

and cannot guarantee that legal, environmental, or political problems will not arise at some future time.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Location

A Mineral Exploration Concession (Contract # 006, 2005) at Cerro Chorcha in western Panama has been granted in the name of Cuprum Resources Corp. (Cuprum). The area consists of 24,241.91 ha in five rectangular blocks and is located in Chiriqui and Bocas Del Toro Provinces straddling the continental divide about 290 km west of Panama City and 35 km WNW of the Cerro Colorado copper deposit (Figure 2).

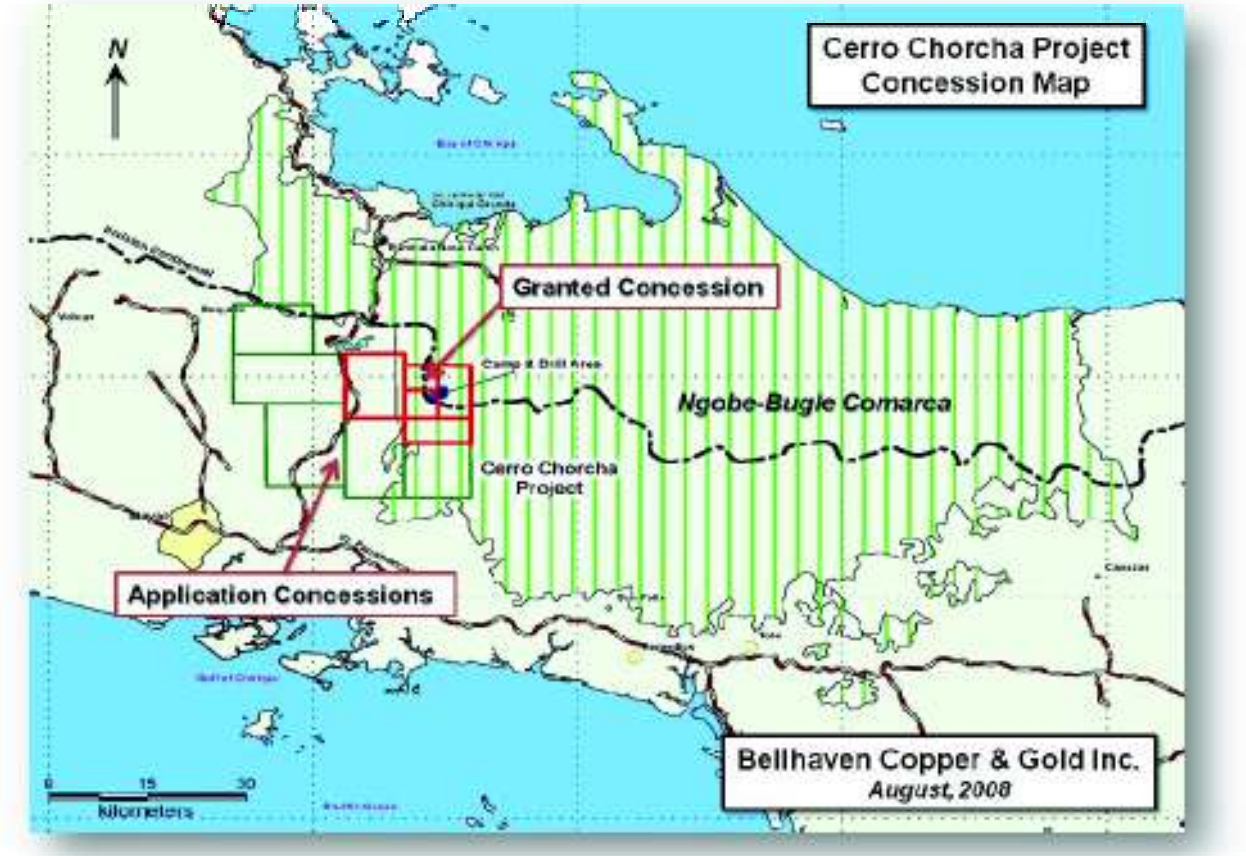

Figure 2. Cerro Chorcha Project property concession map

Claims and Option Agreements

Table 1 shows the details of the granted concession. The area falls under the local jurisdictions of the District of San Lorenzo in Chiriqui Province and the District of Chirqui Grande in the Province of Bocas Del Toro.

Block (zone)	Corner point	Longitude	Latitude	Area (hectares)
1	1	82° 13´ 40”	8° 43´ 08.61”	10,302.92
	2	82° 08´ 47”	8° 43´ 08.61”	
	3	82° 08´ 47”	8° 36´ 54.2”	
	4	82° 13´ 40”	8° 36´ 54.2”	
2	1	82° 08´ 47”	8° 42´ 03.5”	2,250.95
	2	82° 06´ 03.4”	8° 42´ 03.5”	
	3	82° 06´ 03.4”	8° 39´ 37”	
	4	82° 08´ 47”	8° 39´ 37”	
3	1	82° 06´ 03.4”	8° 42´ 03.5”	4,705.87
	2	82° 03´ 21.4”	8° 42´ 03.5”	
	3	82° 03´ 21.4”	8° 36´ 54.2”	
	4	82° 06´ 03.4”	8° 36´ 54.2”	
4	1	82° 08´ 47”	8° 36´ 54.2”	4,480.77
	2	82° 03´ 21.4”	8° 36´ 54.2”	
	3	82° 03´ 21.4”	8° 34´ 27.7”	
	4	82° 08´ 47”	8° 34´ 27.7”	
5	1	82° 08´ 47”	8° 39´ 37”	2,501.40
	2	82° 06´ 03.4”	8° 39´ 37”	
	3	82° 06´ 03.4”	8° 36´ 54.2”	
	4	82° 08´ 47”	8° 36´ 54.2”	

Table 1. Chorcha Concession Details

On June 18th, 2007, Cuprum applied for three additional Mineral Exploration Concessions immediately adjacent to the western and southern boundaries of the previously granted Cerro Chorcha concession. The location of these concession applications are shown in Figure x and named as follows: the Fortuna Concession, consisting of 24,840.73 hectares in two rectangular blocks, the Soloy Concession, consisting of 22,845.17 hectares in one rectangular block, and the Gualaca Concession, consisting of 17,888.36 hectares in two rectangular blocks.

A metallic mineral exploration concession is valid for four years, with extensions available for another four. There are various reporting requirements and a tax on the exploration concessions which begins at US$0.50 per ha and increases to US$1.50 per ha in year five. Upon the discovery of commercial ores the company has an exclusive right to apply for an exploitation concession. The terms under which major projects proceed are negotiated with the government.

Folk (2006) fully summarizes the situation and terms for the 5 claims held directly by Cuprum as of April 2006, as well as, Cuprum’s signed, exclusive mineral exploration agreement with the Ngobe-Bugle Comarca.

On March 7th, 2007, Bellhaven Copper and Gold, Inc. (Bellhaven) signed a definitive Exploration and Development Agreement with Dominion Minerals Corp. (formally Empire Minerals) for collaboration on the Cerro Chorcha property in Panama. The agreement includes cash and stock payments to Bellhaven of USD$6 Million in addition to a USD$15 Million spending commitment over three years to develop the Cerro Chorcha porphyry copper property. Upon signing the agreement Dominion exercised an option to acquire over time, 65% of Cuprum Resource Corporation (previously a wholly owned subsidiary of Bellhaven Copper and Gold) and thus acquired a 65% interest in the Cerro Chorcha property (provided it continues to meet the schedules and requirements incorporated into the agreement). Upon completing a Bankable

Feasibility Study on the property supporting the development of a mineable reserve, Dominion will earn an additional 10% interest in Cuprum's shares, increasing Dominion's interest in Cuprum to 75% while reducing Bellhaven's interest in Cuprum to 25%.

The Agreement includes the following payment and expenditure schedule:

Payment Schedule

1. Within fifteen (15) days of the date of signing of this Agreement Dominion will pay Bellhaven US$500,000 in cash, and issue US$4,000,000 worth of common shares of Dominion's common stock. The issuance of the Dominion common shares will be in accordance with a mutually agreed to schedule, formula and procedure.
2. At the first anniversary of the Effective Date Dominion will pay Bellhaven a further US$500,000.
3. At the second anniversary of the Effective Date Dominion will pay Bellhaven a further US$500,000.
4. At the third anniversary of the Effective Date Dominion will pay Bellhaven the final US$500,000.

Expenditure Schedule

1. First Phase: By the end of the twelfth (12th) month after the Effective Date, as funding is required by the Work Plan and Budget, Dominion shall have funded a minimum of US$2,000,000 of Exploration and Development Work. The Parties have agreed that this will likely be in quarterly installments of US$500,000 unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.
2. Second Phase: By the end of twenty-four (24) months, as funding is required by the Work Plan and Budget, Dominion shall have funded a cumulative total of US$9,000,000 of Exploration and Development Work.
3. Third Phase: By the end of thirty-six (36) months, as funding is required by the Work Plan and Budget, Dominion shall have funded a cumulative total of US$15,000,000 of Exploration and Development Work.

Location of Mineralized Zones and Workings

The Cerro Chorcha porphyry copper lies entirely within the limits of the claims held by Cuprum, and there is no need to acquire additional mineral rights.

Environmental Issues and Permitting

Present and prior exploration work has not resulted in anything that could be considered to be an environmental liability. A legal survey has not been done.

The Cerro Chorcha area is designated as an area requiring environmental permits to be filed in support of applications to construct drill roads/trails and drill pads. All trails and drill pads used in the 2007 exploration program have been done under government issued permits.

ACCESSIBILITY, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

In the authors' opinion there are no significant issues with respect to physical access or infrastructure that would dramatically impede exploration or development activities at Cerro Chorcha. The main exploration camp is accessible by helicopter from the operations office at Rambala, about 20 kilometers northwest of the project. Eventual road access to the project will need to be completed and this aspect of the project has been the subject of limited technical

studies. Access by helicopter to the property may involve several hours of delays waiting for inclement weather to clear at the camp or at nearby secondary landing pads. Early morning and late afternoon are the best times for helicopter access.

In detail, nothing has changed with regard to the above since Folk's report (2006), and the reader is referred to that report.

HISTORY

Folk (2006) covers the previous exploration programs at Cerro Chorcha completed by Asarco, GeoRecursos, Arlo and Cyprus and will not be repeated here. The bulk of the Folk report focuses on the drilling programs completed by GeoRecursos/Arlo during 1994 and 1995, and by Cyprus during 1997 and 1998. The two drilling programs completed 36 helicopter-supported diamond drill holes for a total of 7,036 meters. Significant assay results from this previous drilling are summarized on table 2 below, from Folk (2006).

Hole_ID	from	to	Int_m	Cu%	Au g/t	Comment
G94-1	3.0	93.9	90.9	0.65	0.07	Bottomed in mineralization
G94-1A	6.0	301.0	295.0	0.51	0.03	Bottomed in mineralization
G94-2	1.5	47.9	46.4	0.82	0.08	
G94-2A	6.0	191.0	185.0	0.55	0.07	Bottomed in mineralization
G94-3	2.0	241.0	239.0	0.66	0.05	Bottomed in mineralization
G94-4	3.1	20.0	16.9	0.63	0.09	
G95-5	6.1	111.4	105.3	0.30	0.01	0.031%Mo from 76.0 to 110.0
G95-6	4.6	119.2	114.6	0.12	0.03	
G95-7	10.0	246.0	236.0	0.35	0.04	Oxidized to 149 m
G95-8	7.6	253.0	245.4	0.53	0.17	0.99% Cu, 416 Ppb Au from 41.0 to 99.0
G95-9	4.6	277.8	273.2	0.60	0.13	1.64% Cu, 203 Ppb Au from 103.0 to125.0
G95-10	9.1	318.2	309.1	0.78	0.07	2.67% Cu, 144 Ppb Au from 97.0 to 126.0
						2.33% Cu from 150.0 to 156.0
G95-11	54.0	60.0	6.0	0.46	0.78	
G95-12						Abandoned, not assayed
G95-13	92.0	242.0	150.0	0.35	n.s.v.	
G95-14	168.0	248.0	80.0	0.45	0.01	
G95-15	3.0	210.3	207.3	0.59	0.01	0.83% Cu from 3.0 to 90.0
						1.04% Cu from 148.0 to 175.0
G95-16	3.0	167.0	164.0	0.63	0.03	0.78% Cu from 9.0 to 76.0
G95-17	10.0	123.4	113.4	0.25	n.s.v	
G95-18						No significant values
G95-19	13.7	335.0	321.3	0.66	0.15	1.16% Cu from 31.0 to 44.1
G95-20	4.6	142.6	138.0	0.09	n.s.v	
G95-21	8.0	365.0	357.0	0.54	0.08	1.48% Cu, 301 Ppb Au from 88.0 to 112.0
G95-22	128.0	136.0	8.0	0.11	n.s.v.	
G95-23	166.0	192.3	26.3	0.16	n.s.v.	Hole ends with 0.22% Cu
G95-24	0	116.1	116.1	0.11	n.s.v.	
G95-25	2.7	524.6	521.9	0.36	0.03	1.01% Cu, 0.27g/t Au from 2.7 to 42.0 0.0182%Mo from 180.0 to 498.0.
C97-26	18.0	159.7	141.7	0.206	n.s.v	Alteration and Min.—but low grade
C97-27						No significant values
C97-28						No significant values
C97-29	56	271.9	215.9	0.34	0.05	1.09%Cu, 0.64g/t Au from 264 to 271.9. 0.0185%Mo from 26.0 to 86.0
C97-30	10	78	68.0	0.28	002	

C97-31	42	174	132	0.22	0.01	0.026%Mo from 110.0 to 207.6
C97-32						No significant results
C97-33	30.5	43.9	13.4	0.31	n.s.v	Scattered low-grade throughout

Table 2. Significant Drill Intercepts – 1994 to 1997

Previous to the Bellhaven and Dominion exploration program of 2007, there was insufficient topographic/survey control and drill hole data to define with certainty the exact geometries of the mineralized zones. Especially important is the observation that major structures are steeply dipping and that there were almost no overlapping angled holes to define the orientation of mineralized intervals with complete confidence.

In general, the mineralization occurs within intrusive rocks (quartz diorite and monzodiorte) with large volumes of low grade veinlet-hosted material throughout the phyllic alteration envelope. Higher grade material is within structurally controlled quartz-magnetite-sulphide stockwork and sheeted vein systems which are assumed to be steeply dipping with implied continuity at depth.

The Asarco, GeoRecursos, Arlo and Cyprus database contains location and assay results for 3,350 stream sediment, soil and rock samples and 4,268 samples of split diamond drill core.

An extensive helicopter airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed in 1995 by Sander Geophysics for Cyprus. This survey covered a large portion of western Panama, and included the Cerro Chorcha area. The flight lines were 500 metres apart and the instruments were flown at 150 metres above the surface of the ground.

The historic mineral resource estimates (non-NI 43-101 compliant categories) have been covered by Folk (2006) and the reader is referred to that report for details.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

Most of Panama consists of island arc assemblages of Cretaceous to Recent age which have resulted from the subduction of the Cocos tectonic plate underneath the Caribbean plate. This has occurred along the Middle America Trench southwest of Panama and Costa Rica. In general Tertiary and Recent stratigraphy to the north rests on Cretaceous volcanic and intrusive rocks and oceanic basement to the south, most notably on the Azuero Peninsula.

In western Panama, where Cerro Chorcha is located, Miocene andesitic to basaltic flows and volcaniclastic rocks of the Cañazas Group have been intruded by Pliocene to Miocene granodioritic and monzonitic rocks of the Tabasara Group (Figure 3). Porphyry copper deposits in Panama are associated with calc-alkaline intrusives of diverse ages and potassium contents ranging from 32.6 m years and 2.3% K2O at Petaquilla to 3.3 m years and 3.5% K2O at Cerro Colorado. Both Cerro Colorado and Petaquilla are considered to be “world-class” porphyry copper deposits each containing in excess of one billion tonnes of mineral inventory.

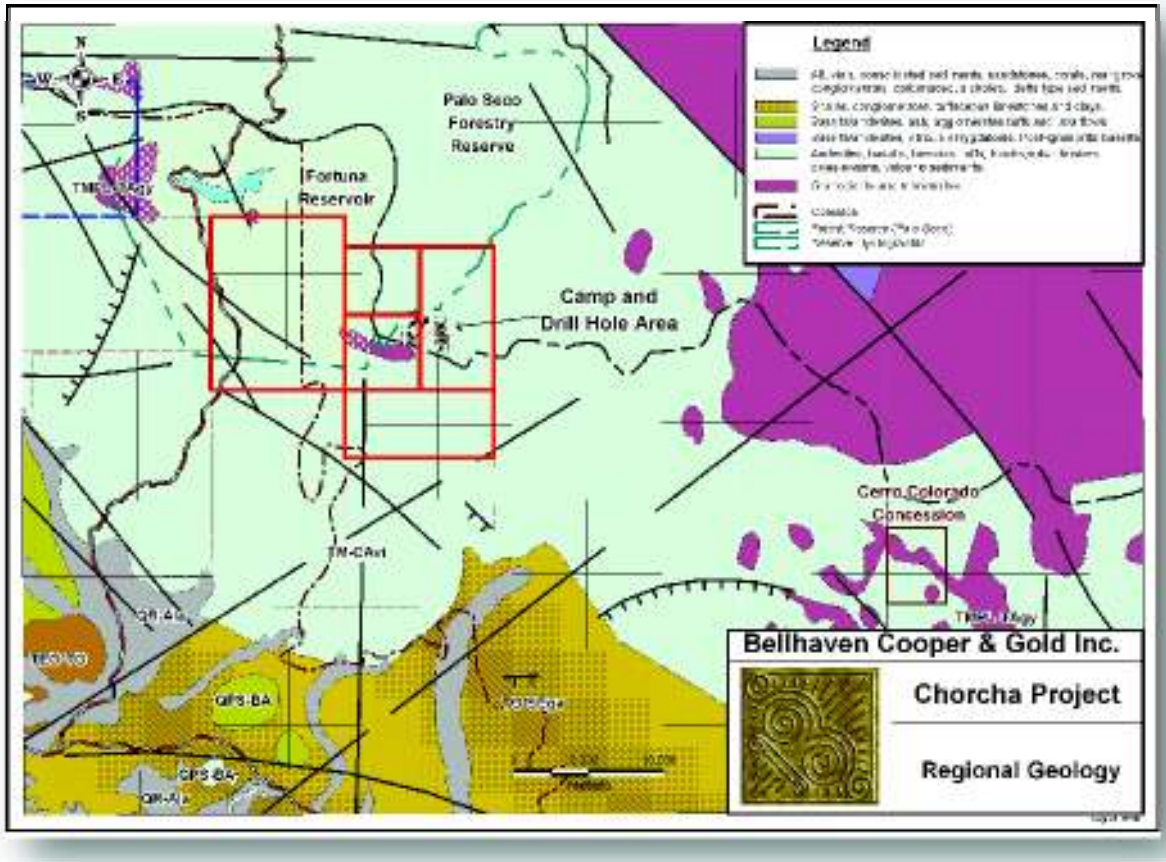

Figure 3. Regional geology of the Cerro Chorcha and Cerro Colorado areas

Local Geology

At Chorcha the main area of interest occurs within a distinct, north-south jog in the otherwise east-west trending crest of the Panamanian Cordillera. A large (9 by 12 km) structurally and compositionally complex, granodiorite/tonalite intrusion cuts Miocene-age Cañazas Formation andesite lapilli tuffs and flows. Near the northern margin of the intrusion, a series of intermediate composition porphyry stocks intrude the granodiorite, and form the center of the zone of interest. The smaller (1 by 2 km), composite stocks, consists of quartz diorite, quartz diorite porphyry, dacite porphyry, and lesser amounts of monzodiorite (Figure 4). Small bodies and narrow dikes of intermediate to mafic composition cut the various intrusive phases, and are considered to be post-mineral. Distal propylitic (chlorite, epidote, carbonate) alteration surrounds proximal propylitic (actinolite, chlorite, magnetite) alteration zones. Erratic and irregular zones of phyllic (quartz, sericite, chlorite, illite/clay) alteration overprint the propylitic alteration zones, and appear to be controlled by high angle structures (Figure 5). Much of the chalcopyrite and bornite mineralization occurs in a quartz-magnetite stockwork and vein facies within the quartz diorite and dacite porphyry intrusions. There is a strong structural component to the southwest-northeast trending deposit which is cut by conjugate NNW-SSE trending faults. The high-grade portion of the deposit is contiguous, but consists of two zones that are separated by an inferred NNW trending fault zone which appears to have off-set the western side. To the east the mineralization is well exposed while the western side has hardly been exposed by erosion and has been fully explored by drilling.

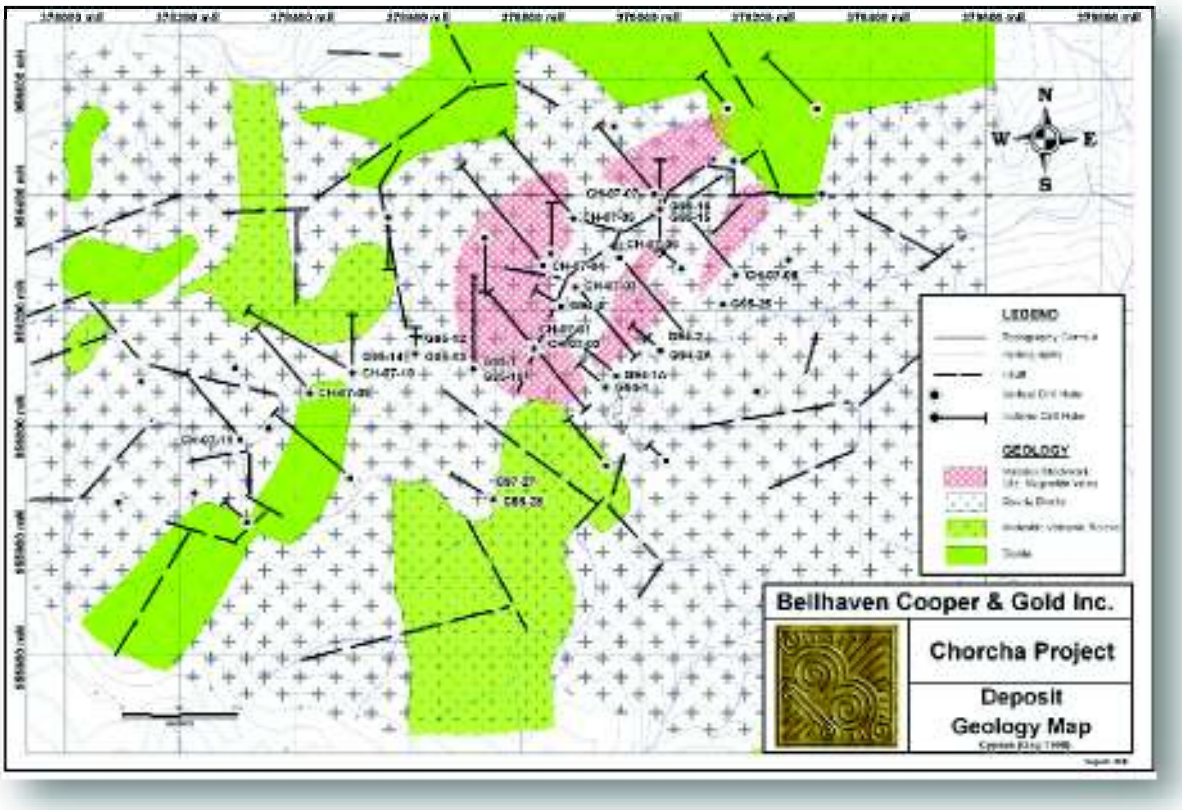

Figure 4. Geology in the area of the Cerro Chorcha deposit

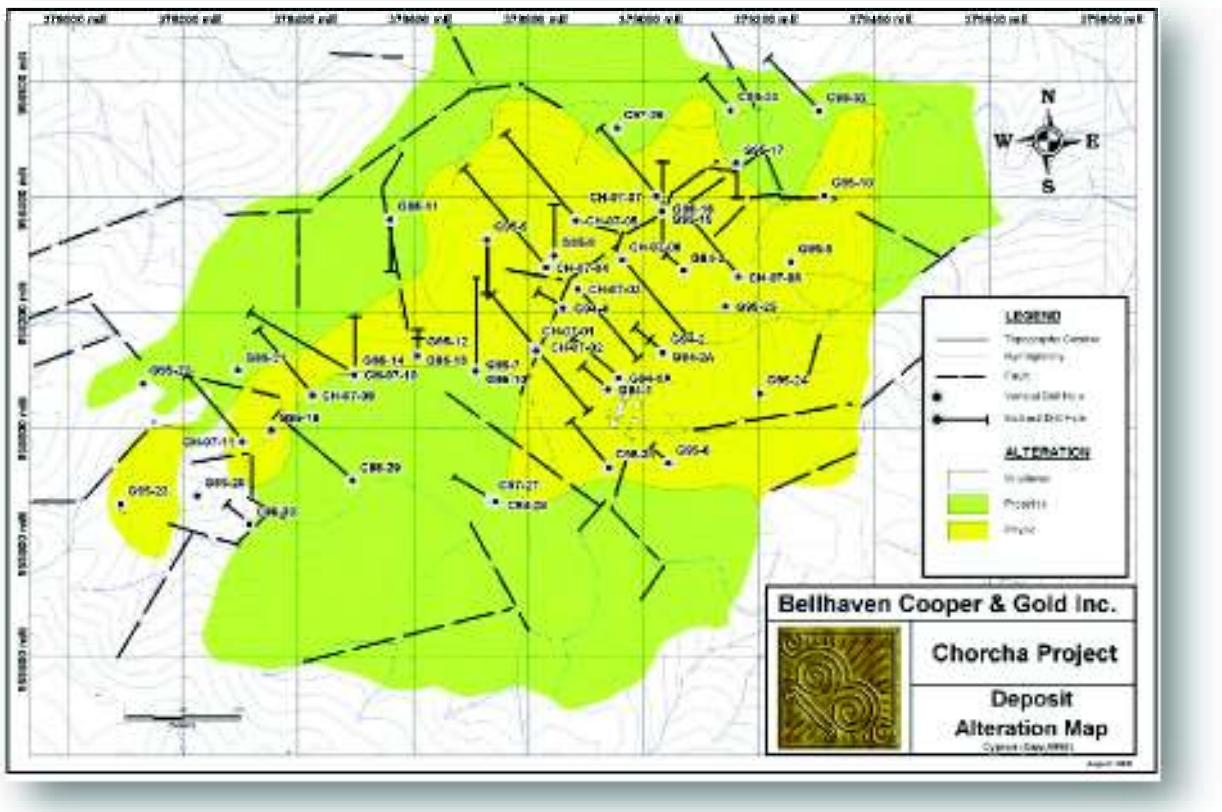

Figure 5. Alteration in the area of the Cerro Chorcha deposit

By analogy with the Cerro Colorado porphyry copper deposit 35 km to the ESE, it is believed that the porphyry copper mineralization at Cerro Chorcha is the same age (3 million years) or younger.

DEPOSIT TYPES

At the present time there are no metal mines in operation in the Republic of Panama. Currently the Cerro Quema gold property near Tonosi about 200 km southwest of Cerro Chorcha is being prepared for production in the 4th quarter of 2009 (Bellhaven Copper and Gold, 2008). Under way also in Panama is the anticipated start of production at the Molejon gold deposit at the end of 2008, and a re-assessment of the Petaquilla porphyry copper deposit which are both located near Coclesito about 160 km west of Cerro Chorcha (Petaquilla Minerals, 2008).

The Chorcha project contains porphyry copper mineralization with associated gold, silver and molybdenum. Gold grades can be significant at Chorcha, correlate well with copper mineralization, and were consistently assayed for in all drill holes. Silver grades associated with copper-gold mineralization are also significant at Chorcha, but not consistently assayed for by previous operators. Molybdenum mineralization is very weak in the high-grade copper-gold stockwork zone and, like silver, was not consistently assayed for by previous operators. Both hypogene and limited supergene and oxide copper mineralization are present. Because of the strong structural controls, presence of the quartz-magnetite stockwork zones, and the potential of copper-gold grades increasing at depth, Bellhaven and Dominion geologists have used the Grasberg deposit in Indonesia as a possible model for the porphyry copper system at Chorcha.

MINERALIZATION

The sequence of veining and mineralization is moderately complex at Chorcha. Most drill core samples contain some type of veining. In the porphyry system as a whole, cross-cutting veinlet relationships suggest that hairline veinlets carrying actinolite+chlorite+magnetite+sulphide may have been early, followed by veinlets with an assemblage of quartz+magnetite+sulphide (quartz-magnetite stockwork mineralization). Veinlets dominated by quartz+sulphide+zoisite (porphyry-style quartz stockwork mineralization) appear to be late. Very late zoisite+carbonate veinlets cross-cut the other veinlets, and may contain some sulfides usually as pyrite. The two main mineralizing events, quartz-magnetite stockwork veining and porphyry-style quartz stockwork veining, are discussed in detail below, utilizing drill core descriptions and photos.

Quartz-Magnetite Stockwork Vein Mineralization

The quartz-magnetite stockwork vein mineralization at Chorcha can be traced at the surface and in drill core intercepts for a continuous strike length of 1100 meters. The apparent thickness of these mineralized stockwork zones, from both surface outcrops and drill core intercepts, are in the range of 25 to 150 meters.

A series of selected core descriptions of copper-gold mineralization in quartz-magnetite stockwork vein zones from drill holes CH-07-01, CH-07-02 and CH-07-03 are presented below.

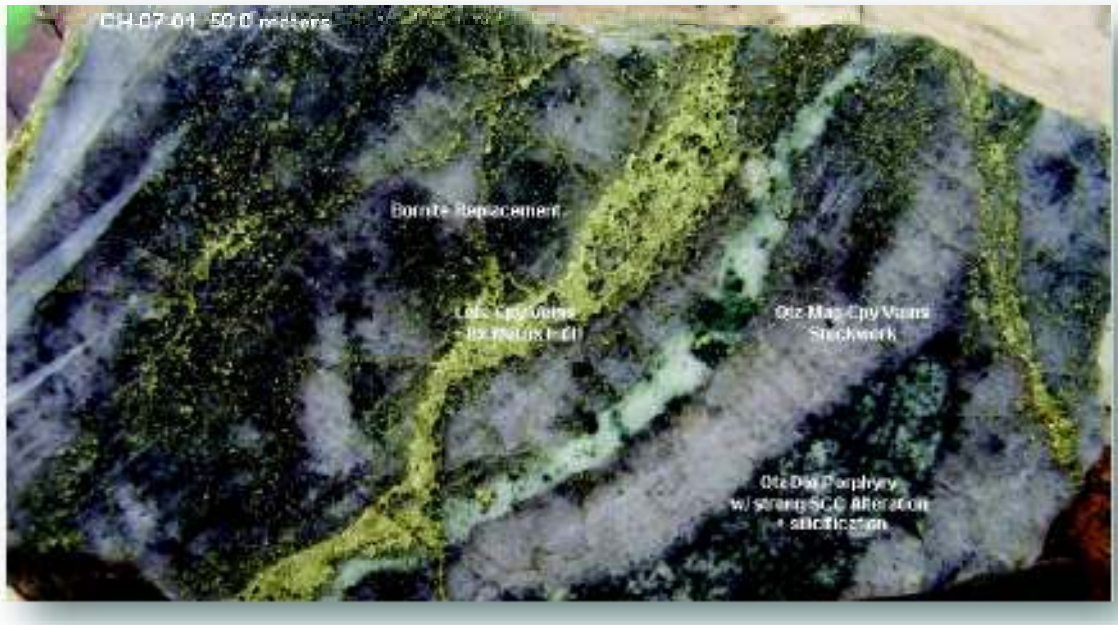

Photo 1. CH-07-01 50.0 meters - Stockwork zone, sheeted multi-phase veining (quartz+magnetite+actinolite(chlorite) and quartz+magnetite+chalcopyrite(bornite)) with late chalcopyrite veining with bornite replacement. Host rock is quartz diorite porphyry with strong sericite-chlorite-clay(SCC) alteration and silica-sulfide overprint.

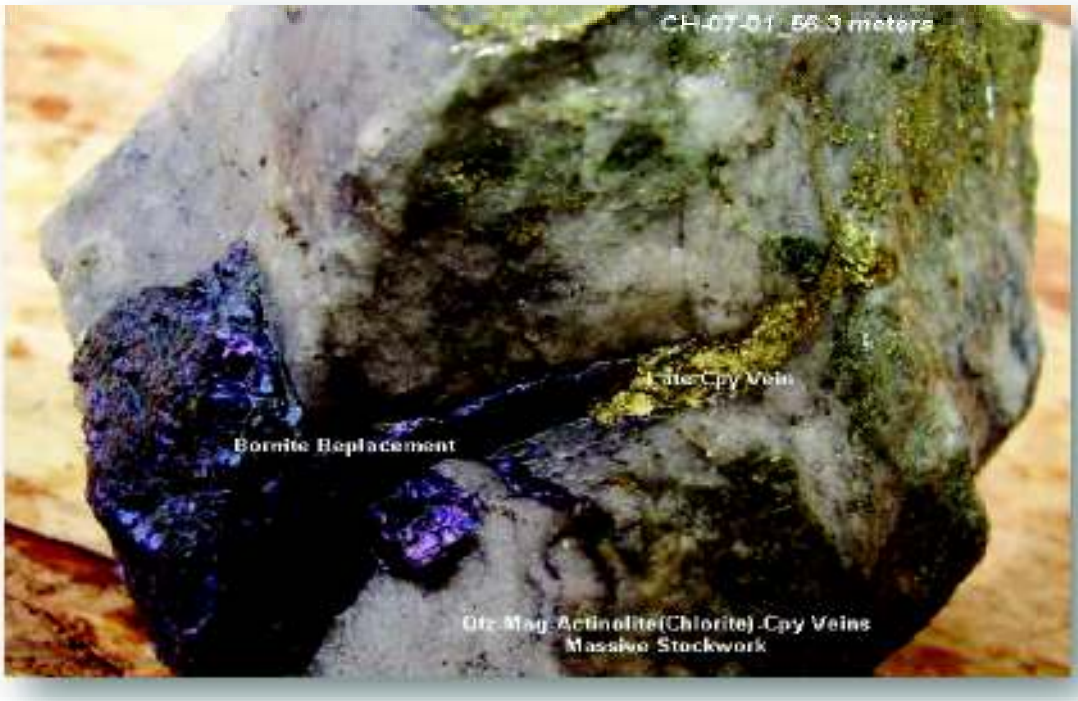

Photo 2. CH-07-01 56.3 meters - Massive stockwork veining (little or no relic porphyry host fragments). Mostly quartz+magnetite+actinolite(chlorite)+chalcopyrite veins with late chalcopyrite veins showing bornite replacement.

Photo 3. CH-07-01 73.5 meters: Stockwork veins (quartz+magnetite+hematite(specularite) veins and quartz+magnetite+chlorite+chalcopyrite veins) cutting quartz monzodiorite porphyry (weakly magnetic) with possible relic potassic (biotite-kspar) alteration of

plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts, overprinted by moderate SCC (sericite-chlorite-clay) alteration + silica-sulfides. Late cpy-bornite veins with matrix infill of dilated vein micro-breccias. Moderate bornite replacement of disseminated chalcopyrite clots in matrix/groundmass.

In CH-07-01 (Photos 1, 2 and 3), little or no visible pyrite was observed within the stockwork structure. However, an occasional relic cube (magnetite-bornite replaced) was observed in the host quartz diorite/monzodiorite porphyry. Estimated average (visible Cu-sulfides) copper grade in the stockwork zone is in the 1% to 2% range with occasional (0.5 meter) intervals in the 3% to 5% range.

A similar high-grade copper-gold interval was also encountered in CH-07-02 from 5.1 to 130 meters. This high-grade zone (hosted in intense quartz-magnetite stockwork veins) appears to have an east-northeast strike with a steep south (75-85 degree) dip. CH-07-03 was drilled 125 meters to the northeast with the same azimuth and inclination as CH-07-02. CH-07-03 also encountered high grade copper-gold intervals that are hosted by two (2) zones of intense quartz-magnetite stockwork veins and vein breccias (Photo 4). Both these zones can be projected (nearly vertical) from the drill hole to the surface outcrops of the mineralized quartz-magnetite stockwork vein zone.

Photo 4. CH-07-03 238.1 meters: High grade (2.89% Cu, 0.25 g/t Au) copper-gold mineralization in this interval is hosted in quartz-magnetite stockwork veins and vein breccias. Mineralization is exclusively chalcopyrite, and occurs as veins and breccia infills.

Mineralization intercepted in CH-07-03 appears to validated the conceptual model of structurally controlled (northeast striking, steeply south dipping) quartz-magnetite stockwork vein systems that host the younger (cross-cutting) copper sulfide (chalcopyrite-bornite) mineralization. However, there appears to be vertical and possibly lateral zonation of both the quartz-magnetite stockwork zones and the late copper and gold mineralization. This is particularly true of gold grades and the gold/copper ratios observed in the first three drill holes. Higher gold grades are almost always associated with higher copper grades, but gold/copper ratios show considerable variation both along strike and at depth within the high-grade copper-gold stockwork zone.

Porphyry-Style Quartz Stockwork Vein Mineralization

Porphyry-style quartz stockwork vein mineralization at Chorcha has been mapped over an area of at least 1.3 kilometers in length and 600 meters in width. All forty-six drill holes to date have encountered at least some level of porphyry-style vein mineralization within the Chorcha prospect.

Selected core descriptions of copper mineralization in the porphyry-style quartz stockwork vein zone from drill hole CH-07-03 are presented below.

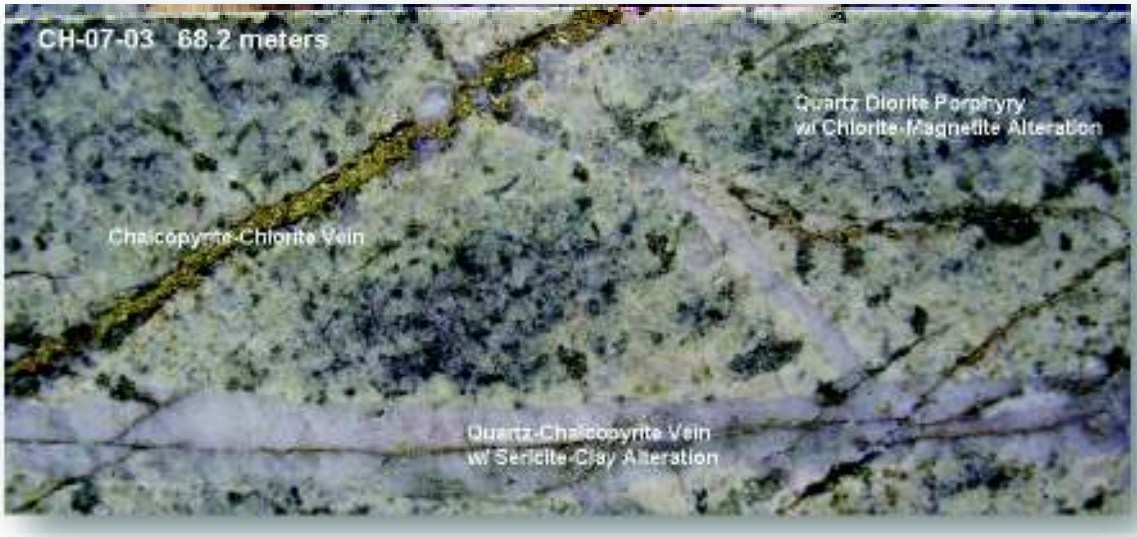

Photo 5. CH-07-03 68.3 meters: Porphyry-style copper mineralization associated with quartz stockwork veining and sericite-clay(illite) alteration along the vein margins. Mineralization (chalcopyrite) in veinlets and disseminations is hosted in quartz diorite porphyry.

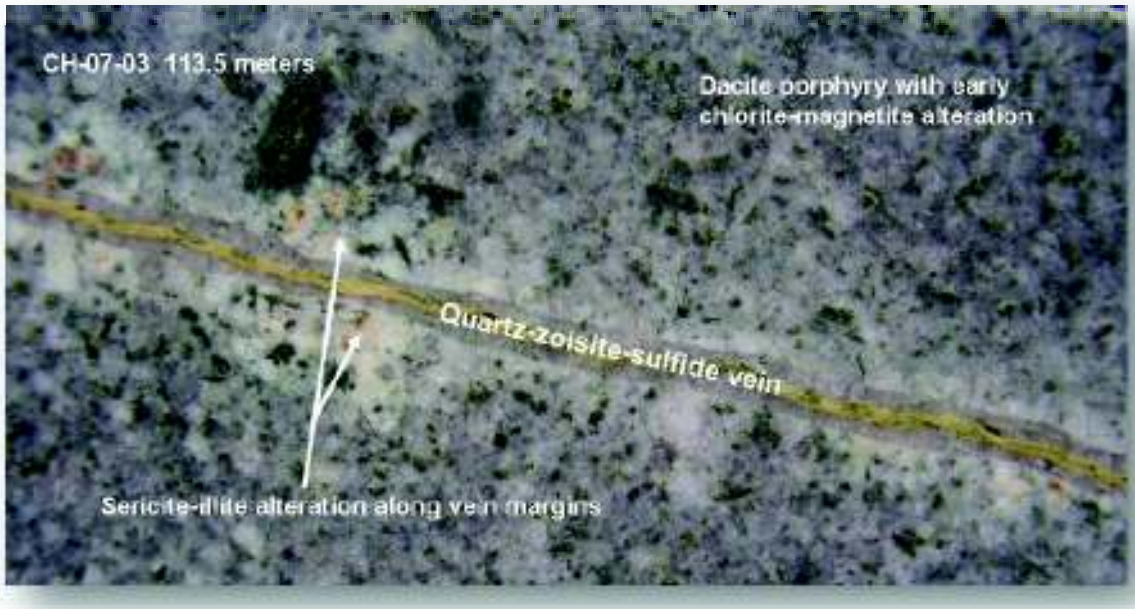

Photo 6. CH-07-03 113.5 meters: Porphyry-style sulfide mineralization associated with quartz stockwork veining (quartz+zoisite+sulfides) and sericite-illite alteration along the vein margin. Mineralization (chalcopyrite and pyrite) in veinlets is hosted in dacite porphyry.

Copper grades in the porphyry-style quartz stockwork vein zones are variable with most intervals in the range of 0.3% to 0.6%, except in highly fractured intervals with abundant, late sulfide veinlets that can run greater than 1% copper (Photos 5 and 6).

EXPLORATION

Introduction

Exploration activities by Bellhaven from April 2006 to March 2007 were confined to trench channel sampling and limited rock geochemistry, which is covered in the subsequent section. Beginning in March 2007, Bellhaven and Dominion engaged in exploration activities that were almost entirely focused on drilling. All detailed mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysical work done at Chorcha was therefore completed by previous operators. This previous exploration is discussed in the "History" section of the Folk (2006) NI 43-101 Technical Report, and the reader is referred to that report for details.

Geochemistry and Trench Sampling

Two-meter chip-channel samples were collected from several zones of structurally-controlled quartz-magnetite stockwork that hosts the higher grade copper-gold-silver mineralization at Cerro Chorcha (Table 3. and Figure 3). Chip-channel sampling within the northeast (TNE) stockwork structures follows the copper-gold-silver mineralized zone for at least 250 meters along strike and 100 meters across strike. In relation to TNE1, TNE2 is located about 50 meters to the south, TNE3 is located about 50 meters to the north, and TNE4 is located about 150 meters to the east. Chip-channel sampling within the north-south (TNS) stockwork structures follows the mineralized zone for at least 250 meters along strike and 75 meters across strike. In relation to TNS1, TNS2 is located about 100 meters south, and TNS3 is located about 100 meters north. Lower copper grades along some intervals may reflect near surface leaching of copper mineralization within

breccia zones in stockwork structures. The combined trench results returned an average grade of 0.5 % copper, 0.66 g/t gold, and 9.72 ppm silver over a total of 585 meters of trench length confirming substantial precious metal mineralization at the surface (Bellhaven, 2007). Gold values are by fire assay prep and ICP-MS finish, and copper and silver values by multi-acid digestion and ICP-MS analysis. Analyses were performed by ACME Labs in Vancouver.

Trench	Length	Gold	Copper	Silver
TNE1	166 m	0.63 g/t	0.56 %	6.61 g/t
including	94 m	1.03 g/t	0.79 %	9.48 g/t
TNE2	60 m	0.48 g/t	0.27 %	16.61 g/t
TNE3	22 m	1.12 g/t	0.37 %	18.31 g/t
TNE4	22 m	0.54 g/t	0.19 %	3.53 g/t
TNS1	86 m	1.15 g/t	0.23 %	11.0 g/t
including	64 m	1.45 g/t	0.25 %	11.1 g/t
TNS2	54 m	0.41 g/t	0.40 %	10.65 g/t
including	20 m	1.52 g/t	0.57 %	14.5 g/t
TNS3	8 m	0.48 g/t	0.21 %	4.58 g/t

Table 3. Chorcha chip-channel assay results from surface trench samples

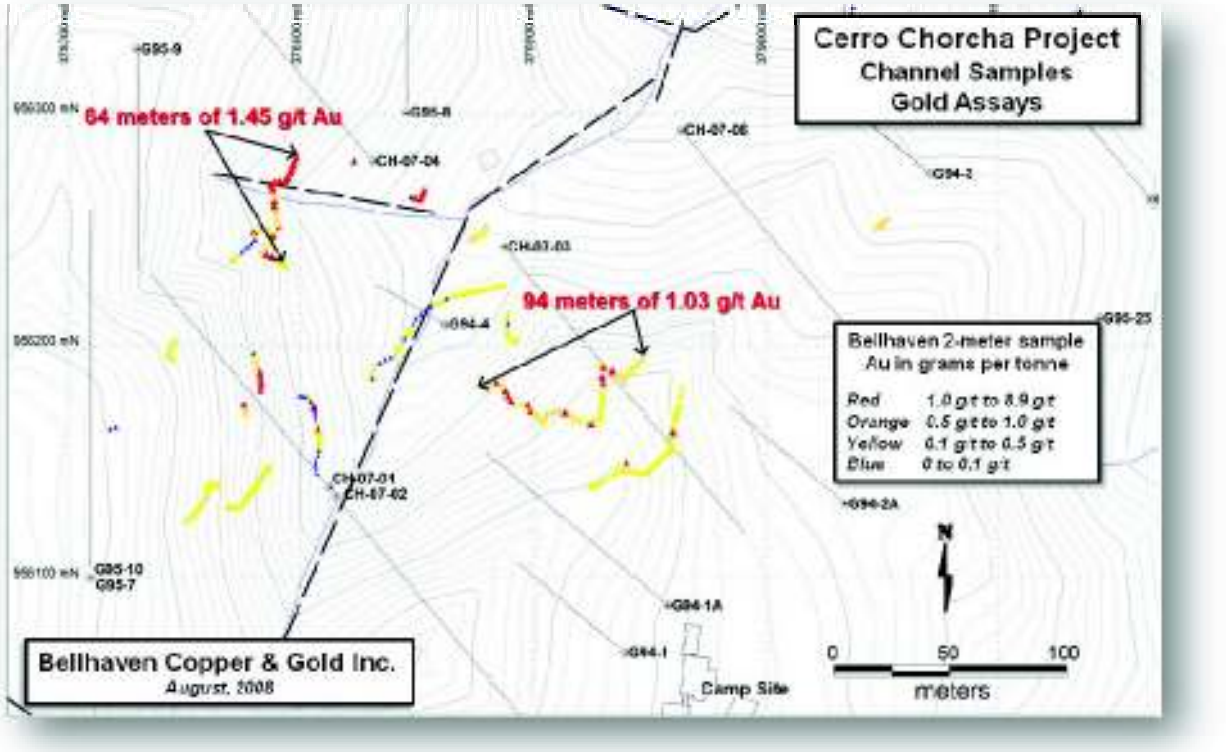

Figure 6. Cerro Chorcha surface channel samples with gold assays.

Eagle Mapping Topographic Survey

The Cerro Chorcha topographic mapping project was comprised of an air photo and ground control acquisition phase and a digital mapping production phase. The airphotos were scanned and digitally processed to generate digital topography at a scale of 1:5,000 with 5 meter contour intervals.

During March of 2008, Eagle Mapping Ltd. of Port Coquitlam, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, acquired new color aerial photography at a scale of 1:20,000 over an area of approximately 10,500 hectares (approximately 28 photos in total over 48 line km). A Piper Turbo Aztec aircraft equipped with an aerial camera with a 6" lens was used for the survey. In order to meet the accuracy requirements for the project, an airborne GPS (ABGPS) data which provides a coordinate of the centre of each air photo was utilized. Aerial photography was acquired so that each photo overlaps a nominal 60% of the adjacent photo along a flight line (forward lap) and 30% nominally of the adjacent photo on the next flight line (side lap).

The digital mapping phase was initiated once the aerial film was processed and ground control established. The film negatives were scanned using a photogrammetric scanner, housed in a climate controlled clean room.

The scanned imagery was aerial triangulated and advanced software was used to create the stereo models for compilation. Aerial triangulation used the ABGPS data in conjunction with the ground survey coordinates and a large number of common tie points on each photo. The result of aerial triangulation was a series of geo-referenced stereo models for topographic and feature collection in 3D. The mapping project was referenced to UTM zone 17 coordinates using the NAD 27 horizontal datum. Elevations were provided in meters above mean sea level (orthometric or geodetic elevations).

A digital terrain model (DTM) was collected manually by a team of photogrammetrists from the scanned imagery in a series of stereo pairs. Eagle Mapping photogrammetrists compiled DTM data from the stereo pairs, then the data was digitally "stitched" together and edited. The edited DTM was used to create a triangulated irregular network (TIN) as input to the final contour generation and the orthophoto process.

The completion of this precision topographic survey was of critical importance to Chorcha's new resource estimate included in this report. As part of the initial recommendations by Folk (2006), the new topography along with the accurate survey control of all drill holes has greatly improved the quality and increased the confidence in the database, and thereby allowing the upgrade of the NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate.

DRILLING

Introduction

Prior to Bellhaven's acquisition of the property, Georecursos, Arlo and Cyprus drilled a total of 7,036 meters of NQ-BQ core in thirty-five holes during three separate drill programs. The results of this drilling have been documented in several internal company reports that are referenced and summarized in Folk (2006). In 2007, Bellhaven and Dominion completed a base station and drill hole collar survey utilizing a differential GPS and total-station surveying equipment. Table 4 below is the new engineering and survey control data for these previous holes (G94-1 thru C98-33).

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elev_m	Azimuth	Inclination	TotDepth_m
G94-1	378939.2	956067.72	1529.7	310	-50	93.9
G94-1A	378957.85	956088	1523.25	310	-70	304.8
G94-2	379034.16	956131.84	1495.03	310	-50	47.9
G94-2A	379034.16	956131.84	1495.03	310	-70	191.4
G94-3	379070.42	956273.82	1430.03	310	-80	239.0
G94-4	378861.98	956209.03	1471.28	310	-70	157.9
G95-5	379257.18	956289.55	1327.99	-	-90	111.4
G95-6	379044.52	955939.44	1496.82	310	-70	119.2

G95-7	378709.69	956099.86	1628.68	-	-90	249.6
G95-8	378845.3	956300.21	1485.45	0	-70	253.0
G95-9	378729.43	956327.58	1581.05	180	-70	277.8
G95-10	378709.69	956099.86	1628.68	0	-60	318.2
G95-11	378561.99	956362.93	1473.85	180	-70	273.4
G95-12	378608.45	956126.81	1646.16	0	-70	83.8
G95-13	378608.45	956126.81	1646.16	0	-80	247.8
G95-14	378499.25	956096.39	1655	0	-70	278.8
G95-15	379033.32	956376.97	1368.98	180	-70	210.3
G95-16	379033.32	956376.97	1368.98	0	-60	167.0
G95-17	379161.94	956460.34	1279.74	180	-60	123.4
G95-18	379314.58	956404.18	1241.28	-	-90	191.4
G95-19	378354.76	955996.63	1596.1	-	-90	343.8
G95-20	378226.15	955884.25	1660.59	-	-90	142.8
G95-21	378296.48	956101.03	1637.71	-	-90	365.2
G95-22	378132.51	956077.64	1683.92	-	-90	140.2
G95-23	378093.33	955868.78	1702.93	-	-90	192.3
G95-24	379202.67	956060.83	1397.32	-	-90	116.1
G95-25	379143.24	956211.64	1415.21	-	-90	524.6
C97-26	378954.49	956521	1333.62	-	-90	159.7
C97-27	378736.42	955876.26	1553.7	-	-90	87.2
C98-28	378744.14	955872.39	1552.12	300	-50	132.3
C98-29	378496.37	955910.11	1560.86	310	-50	271.9
C98-30	378316.67	955833.78	1589.72	310	-60	105.1
C98-31	378940.37	955932.2	1482.44	320	-60	207.6
C98-32	379305.91	956550.67	1312.67	315	-50	197.4
C98-33	379151.4	956552.38	1289.75	320	-49	109.7

Table 4. Diamond drill hole data (G94-1 thru C98-33)

Bellhaven and Dominion subsequently completed 3,609.98 meters of HQ-NQ coring in 11 holes in 2007. Engineering and survey control data for drill holes CH-07-01 thru CH-07-11 are summarized on Table 5 below.

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elev_m	Azimuth	Inclination	TotDepth_m
CH-07-01	378812.26	956138.92	1514.05	320	-60	239.4
CH-07-02	378814.81	956135.05	1509.34	140	-60	278
CH-07-03	378887.31	956242.43	1458	140	-60	319.9
CH-07-04	378831.03	956279.06	1484.51	320	-60	445.78
CH-07-05	378883.38	956361.47	1467.95	320	-60	386.6
CH-07-06	378963.5	956292.58	1426.34	140	-60	350
CH-07-07	379023.44	956403.12	1372.03	320	-60	305.9
CH-07-08	379165.46	956262.77	1403.75	320	-60	270
CH-07-09	378426.01	956057.21	1641.46	320	-60	295
CH-07-10	378499.25	956093.82	1655	300	-60	422
CH-07-11	378304.49	955977.17	1602.59	320	-60	297.4

Table 5. Diamond drill hole data (CH-07-01 thru CH-07-11)

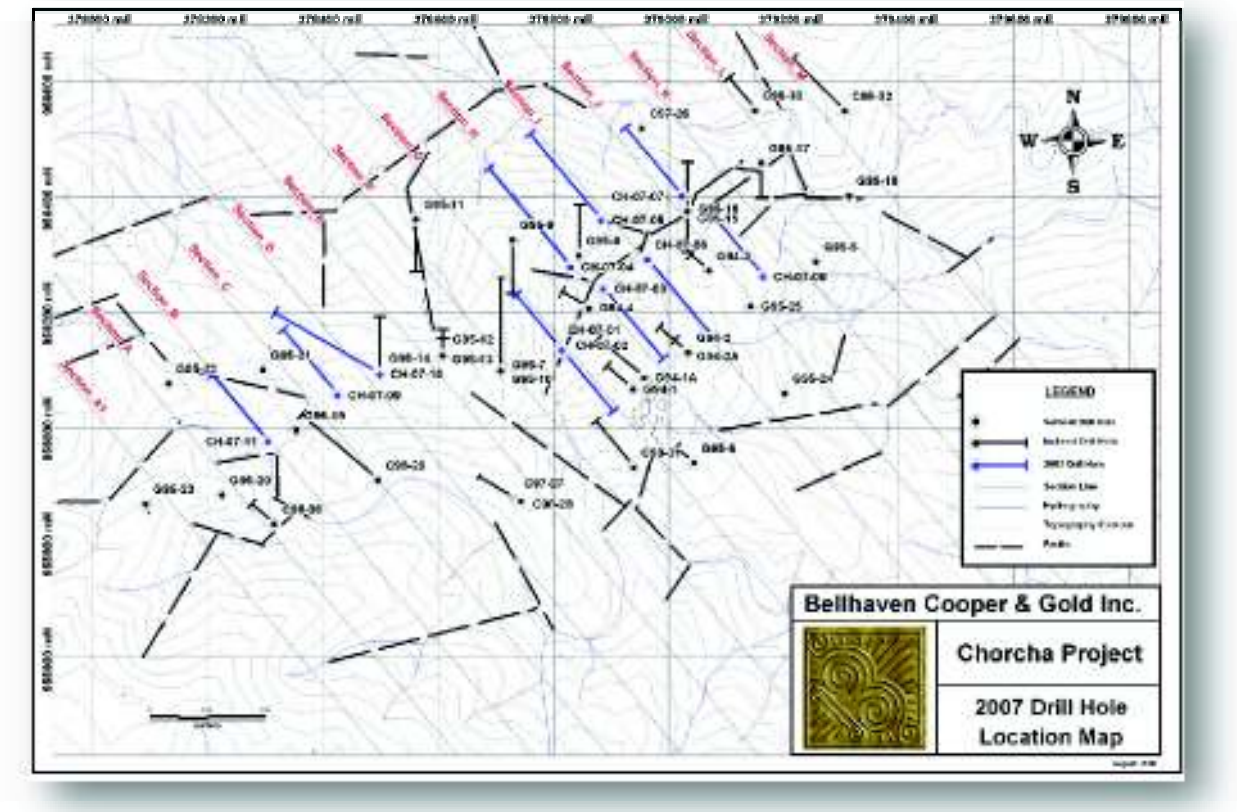

Figure 7. Cerro Chorcha Project 2007 drill hole location map

2007 Drilling Program (CH-07-01 to CH-07-11)

Eleven diamond drill holes, totalling 3,609.98 meters, were drilled from June through November of 2007, utilizing a Hydra Core 2000 drill operated by Cabo Drilling Corp. from North Vancouver, B.C., Canada (Figure 7 and Photo 7).

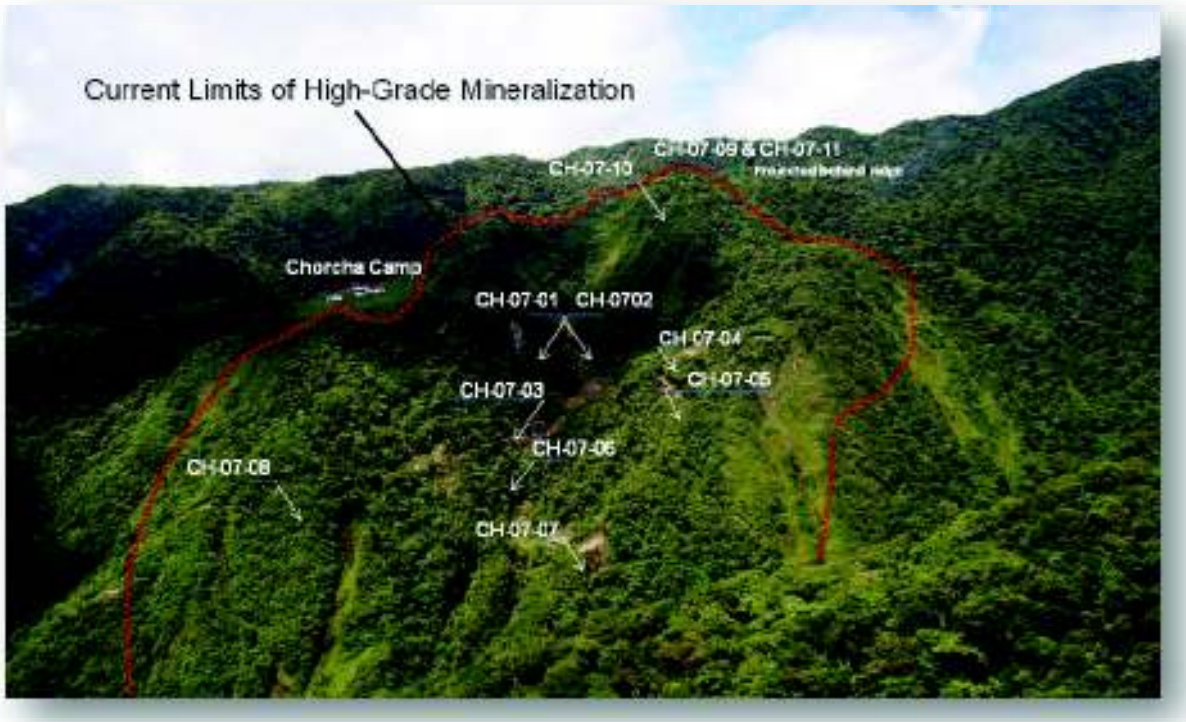

Photo 7. 2007 Drill hole locations and surface high-grade limits at Cerro Chorcha

Hole CH-07-01 (Section G), is located about 50 meters east and about 110 meters lower in elevation than the 1995 Arlo diamond drill hole, G95-10. Hole CH-07-01 is a northwest directed -60 degree angle hole that has encountered extensive quartz-magnetite-sulphide stockwork veins and breccias that host the high grade copper-gold-silver mineralization. The entire drill hole (0 to 239.4 meters) averages 1.20 % copper, 0.23 grams per tonne of gold and 6.1 grams per tonne of silver. This indicates a vector toward greater thickness and grade at depth when compared to hole G95-10, based on the higher grade-thickness and deeper intercepts of CH-07-01.

The zone of higher grade copper-gold-silver mineralization in Hole CH-07-01 is associated with stockwork veins, breccias and disseminations hosted in a quartz diorite to quartz monzodiorite porphyry of probable late Tertiary age within the Cerro Chorcha porphyry intrusive complex. The quartz-magnetite-sulphide stockwork zones appear to be a late, structurally-controlled mineralizing event within the porphyry center. Strong silicification and sericite-chlorite-magnetite alteration are closely associated with quartz-magnetite-sulphide stockwork veining and silica-flooded breccia zones with copper sulphide (chalcopyrite and bornite) mineralization. Minor supergene mineralization (covellite, chalcocite, and native copper) occurs within several meters of the surface and along fault zones at depth. The copper and gold mineralization is primarily hosted in the sulfide portions of the stockwork, and is open to the northeast, southeast, southwest, and at depth. The true thickness of the mineralized stockwork zone remains unknown as it is in a porphyry/stockwork environment.

Highlights from Hole CH-07-01 include:

From/To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver
0 to 239.4 m	239.4 meters	1.20 %	0.23 g/t	6.1 g/t
including				
0 to 114m	114meters	2.01 %	0.43 g/t	11.3 g/t
including				
52 to 90 m	38 meters	2.88 %	0.73 g/t	14.3 g/t

Hole CH-07-02 (Section G), is a southeast directed -60 degree angle hole drilled from the same site as Hole CH-07-01 (northwest directed, -60 degree angle hole). Hole CH-07-02 has encountered an extensive quartz-magnetite-sulphide stockwork of veins and breccias that host the higher grade copper-gold-silver mineralization. This stockwork zone is similar to the style of mineralization in Hole CH-07-01, but differs in vein density, alteration intensity and the ratio of chalcopyrite to bornite. The true thicknesses of the mineralized stockwork zones remain unknown as they are in a porphyry/stockwork environment.

Highlights from Hole CH-07-02 include:

From/To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver
5.1 to 246 m	240.9 m	0.81 %	0.08 g/t	2.9 g/t
including				
5.1 to 130m	124.9 m	1.32 %	0.15 g/t	4.8 g/t

Hole CH-07-03 (Section H), is a southeast directed -60 degree angle hole drilled from a site approximately 130 meters northeast of Holes CH-07-01 and CH-07-02. Hole CH-07-03 has encountered three (3) zones of quartz-magnetite-sulphide stockwork veins and breccias that host the higher grade copper-gold-silver mineralization. These stockwork zones are similar to the style of mineralization in Holes CH-07-01 and CH-07-02, but differ in vein density and alteration intensity. The combined total thickness and grade of the three (3) stockwork zones in Hole CH-07-03 is 74 meters of 0.84 % copper. The true thicknesses of the mineralized stockwork zones remain unknown as they are in a porphyry/stockwork environment.

Highlights from Hole CH-07-03 include:

From/To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver
4 to 319.9 m	313.9 m	0.46 %	0.04 g/t	1.1 g/t
including				
122 to 154 m	32 m	0.82 %	0.11 g/t	2.2 g/t
224 to 242 m	18 m	1.04 %	0.07 g/t	2.1 g/t
286 to 310 m	24 m	0.71 %	0.02 g/t	1.4 g/t

Hole CH-07-04 (Section H), is a northwest directed -60 degree angle hole drilled from a site approximately 130 meters north-northeast of Hole CH-07-01. **Hole CH-07-05** (Section I), is a northwest directed -60 degree angle hole drilled from a site approximately 130 meters northeast of Hole CH-07-04. Holes CH-07-04 and CH-07-05 have both encountered a nearly 50 meter wide zone of quartz-magnetite-sulphide stockwork veins and breccias that host the higher grade (>1% copper and >0.20 g/t gold) mineralization. These stockwork zones are similar to the style of mineralization in Holes CH-07-01 and CH-07-02, but differ in vein density and alteration intensity. The true thicknesses of the mineralized stockwork zones remain unknown as they are in a porphyry/stockwork environment.

Highlights from Hole CH-07-04 include:

From/To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver
0 to 445.78 m	445.78 m	0.39 %	0.07 g/t	1.4 g/t
including				
0 to 138 m	138 m	0.64 %	0.20 g/t	2.3 g/t
including				
20 to 68 m	48 m	1.01 %	0.28 g/t	2.6 g/t

Highlights from Hole CH-07-05 include:

From/To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver
2 to 386.6 m	384.6 m	0.43 %	0.06 g/t	1.6 g/t
including				
2 to 142 m	140 m	0.67 %	0.14 g/t	2.4 g/t

including				
24 to 72 m	48 m	1.09 %	0.24 g/t	3.6 g/t

Hole CH-07-06 (Section I), is a southeast directed -60 degree angle hole drilled from a site approximately 110 meters northeast of Hole CH-07-03. **Hole CH-07-07** (Section J), is a northwest directed -60 degree angle hole drilled from a site approximately 120 meters east-northeast of Hole CH-07-05 and extends the higher grade mineralized zone to a minimum of 450 meters along strike. Hole CH-07-07 has encountered a nearly 50 meter wide zone of quartz-magnetite-sulphide stockwork veins and breccias that host the higher grade (+1% copper) mineralization. This stockwork zone is similar to the style of mineralization in Holes CH-07-01, 02, 04, 05, but differs in vein density and alteration intensity. The true thicknesses of the mineralized stockwork zones remain unknown as they are in a porphyry/stockwork environment.

Highlights from Hole CH-07-06 include:

From/To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver
0 to 346 m	346 m	0.42 %	0.05 g/t	1.4 g/t
including				
8 to 84 m	76 m	0.66 %	0.11 g/t	1.9 g/t
including				
8 to 40 m	32 m	1.01 %	0.20 g/t	2.6 g/t

Highlights from Hole CH-07-07 include:

From/To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver
0 to 305.9 m	305.9 m	0.57 %	0.04 g/t	2.0 g/t
including				
20 to 214 m	194 m	0.72 %	0.05 g/t	2.4 g/t
including				
166 to 214 m	48 m	0.97 %	0.07 g/t	3.8 g/t

Hole CH-07-08 (Section J), is a northwest directed -60 degree angle hole drilled from a site approximately 200 meters southeast of Hole CH-07-07. Hole CH-07-08 encountered a 28 meter, near-surface zone of quartz-magnetite-sulphide stockwork that hosts the higher grade (1.0 % copper and 0.20 g/t gold) mineralization. This stockwork zone is similar to the style and grade of mineralization in previously reported Holes CH-07-01 thru CH-07-07. This extends the higher grade mineralized zones at least 500 meters along strike to the east, from Arlo Hole G95-10 to Hole CH-07-08. Sixty (60) meters to the south of Hole CH-07-08 is vertical Hole G95-25 (Arlo, 1995) that assayed 1% copper from the surface to 40 meters, and bottomed at 522 meters in porphyry-style copper mineralization. Assay results from these Holes confirm that stockwork and porphyry-style mineralization remains open to the east and at depth. In addition, assay results from previously reported Holes CH-07-04, CH-07-05 and CH-07-07 suggest that porphyry-style mineralization is also open to the north.

Highlights from Hole CH-07-08 include:

From/To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver
0 to 270 m	266 m	0.41 %	0.06 g/t	2.5 g/t
including				
0 to 82 m	82 m	0.69 %	0.15 g/t	4.9 g/t
including				
0 to 28 m	28 m	0.98 %	0.25 g/t	1.8 g/t

Hole CH-07-09 (Section C), **Hole CH-07-10** (Section D) and **Hole CH-07-11** (Section B), are northwest directed -60 degree angle holes located several hundred meters to the west of previously reported Holes CH-07-01 to CH-07-08. Hole CH-07-09 was drilled from a site approximately 350 meters west of Hole CH-07-01, and encountered an 8 meter (142-150 m) zone of quartz-magnetite-sulphide stockwork that assayed 0.88 % copper, 0.15 g/t gold, and 4 g/t silver. Hole CH-07-10 located 75 meters northeast of Hole CH-07-09 encountered a 20 meter

(168-188 m) zone of stockwork that assayed 0.75 % copper. Holes CH-07-09 and CH-07-10 encountered strong and continuous zones of faulting and shearing that appear to have offset the main zone of mineralization. Approximately 100 meters southwest of Hole CH-07-09, Hole CH-07-11 encountered a 8 meter (100-108 m) stockwork zone that assayed 0.79 % copper, 0.2 g/t gold and 6.7 g/t silver, and bottomed in copper mineralization.

Highlights from Hole CH-07-09 include:

From/To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver
4 to 295 m	287 m	0.28 %	0.04 g/t	1.5 g/t
including				
88 to 214 m	126 m	0.39 %	0.06 g/t	1.7 g/t
including				
142 to 150 m	8 m	0.88 %	0.15 g/t	4.0 g/t

Highlights from Hole CH-07-10 include:

From/To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver
0 to 422 m	422 m	0.19 %	0.03 g/t	1.1 g/t
including				
80 to 286 m	203 m	0.32 %	0.02 g/t	1.7 g/t
including				
168 to 188 m	20 m	0.75 %	0.19 g/t	5.4 g/t

Highlights from Hole CH-07-11 include:

From/To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver
4 to 297.43 m	293.42 m	0.33 %	0.06 g/t	1.3 g/t
including				
78 to 112 m	34 m	0.62 %	0.12 g/t	2.9 g/t
including				
100 to108 m	8 m	0.79 %	0.19 g/t	6.7 g/t

This extends both the higher grade stockwork and main porphyry-style mineralization at least 900 meters along trend from the west-southwest to the east-northeast, from Hole CH-07-11 to Hole CH-07-08. Assay results from all Holes confirm that stockwork and porphyry-style mineralization remains open in all directions and at depth. The zones of copper-gold-silver mineralization in Holes CH-07-01 to CH-07-11 are associated with stockwork veins and disseminations hosted in a quartz diorite to quartz monzodiorite porphyry within the Cerro Chorcha porphyry intrusive complex.

Summary of Drilling

The 2007 drill program confirms a geologic model which outlines a structurally controlled, high-grade Cu-Au mineralized zone with an ENE-WSW direction (Table 6). Holes CH-07-01 to CH-07-11 drilled across the high-grade quartz-magnetite stockwork structures, identifying a zone of over 1000 meters in strike length, which will be further defined by the proposed drilling campaign. Additionally, the drill program confirms an envelope of medium grades (ranging from 0.4 to 0.6% Cu) which surround the high-grade stockwork zones.

Hole ID	***Length***	***Copper***	***Gold***	***Silver***
CH-07-01	144 m	1.82 %	0.37 g/t	9.5 g/t
CH-07-02	116.9 m	1.44 %	0.14 g/t	5.2 g/t
CH-07-03	98 m	0.80 %	0.07 g/t	1.8 g/t
CH-07-04	82 m	0.89 %	0.21 g/t	2.7 g/t
CH-07-05	66 m	0.98 %	0.18 g/t	3.1 g/t
CH-07-06	66 m	0.87 %	0.13 g/t	2.5 g/t
CH-07-07	124 m	0.87 %	0.06 g/t	2.8 g/t
CH-07-08	46 m	0.86 %	0.22 g/t	5.5 g/t

CH-07-09	20 m	0.71 %	0.11 g/t	2.5 g/t
CH-07-10	28 m	0.72 %	0.05 g/t	1.3 g/t
CH-07-11	34 m	0.75 %	0.17 g/t	3.0 g/t

Table 6. Summary of 2007 drill hole results for high-grade composite intervals using a 0.6 % copper cut-off grade

Also helping to characterize the copper-gold mineralization model, Figure 8, below, shows that copper and gold grades from 2007 drill hole assay results are highly correlative along the strike length (1.1 km) of the known mineralization. Scatter plots for copper and gold assay values from Hole CH-07-08 in the northeast to Hole CH-07-11 in the southwest show nearly identical "fits" to hypothetical regression lines starting at the point of origin (0:0) and passing through the point at 1.0 percent copper and 0.2 grams per tonne gold (1.0:0.2).

.

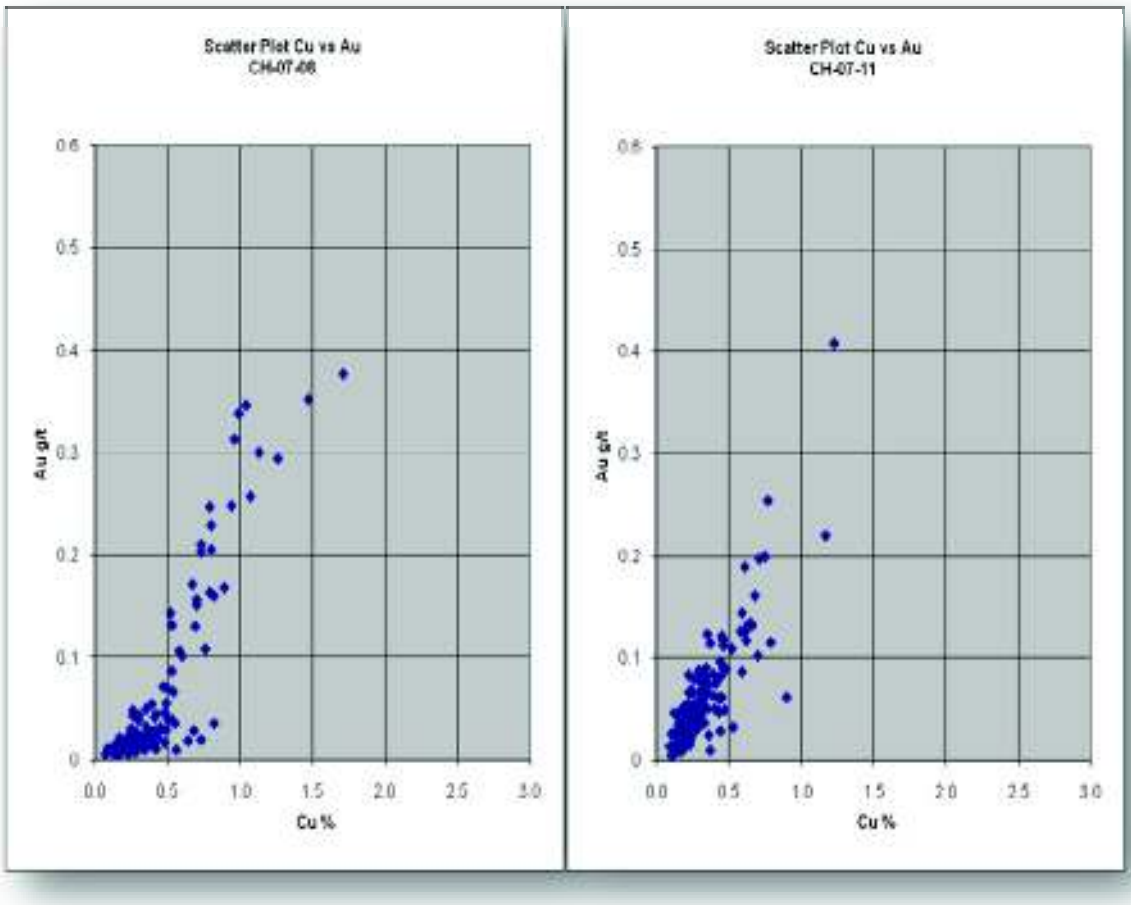

Figure 8. Copper versus Gold Scatter Plots for CH-07-08 and CH-07-11

Discussion of Drilling

Bellhaven and Dominion have completed 3610 meters of the 10,646 meters drilled on the Cerro Chorcha property. Results from the most recent drill program (CH-07-01 to CH-07-11) have included significant grades and widths of copper-gold-silver mineralization within structurally controlled stockwork zones hosted (which is currently open, both laterally and vertically) within a larger, lower-grade porphyry copper system (Figure 9). One of the most important objectives in carrying out the property's future evaluation is to determine the depth and true width of the

structurally controlled mineralization. The determination of the true width is complicated by the fact that the location of mineralization is influenced by complex structural controls. No deep "scissor" holes have been drilled on the property to verify the stockwork mineralization at depth (+300 meters). The current interpretation that these mineralized stockwork zones dip steeply to the southeast has only been tested by drilling to about 300 meters, and will need to be tested by deep (+600 meter) drill holes. Therefore, the possibility still exists of defining continuous WSW-ENE trending structurally controlled, mineralized stockwork zones extending to far greater depths, and discovering extensions to the known mineralization to the northeast and southwest.

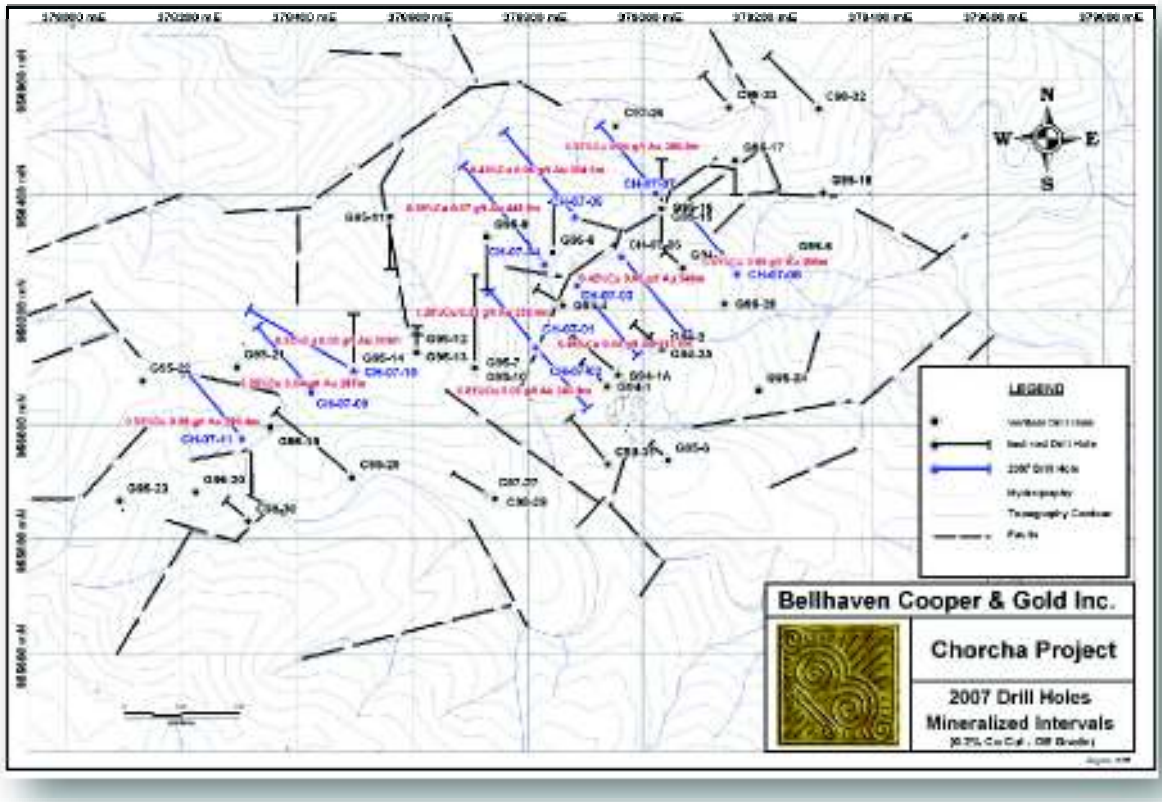

Figure 9. Cerro Chorcha 2007 drill holes with mineralized copper-gold intervals

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Drilling

During the Bellhaven and Dominion 2007 drilling program, 1805 samples from 3609.98 meters drilled were collected and analyzed. All samples were half core samples. The average recovery of drill core was over 90%. Approximately 3% of sample intervals had recoveries of less than 50%; these intervals generally coincided with weathered, fault and fracture zones. Over all, the core recoveries were good, allowing for representative samples to be taken and accurate analyses to be performed. All holes were analyzed on two meter intervals over their entire length. The half core sampling was utilized in the 2007 drill program in order to increase sample size and minimize sampling variances.

Diamond drill core (HQ and NQ) taken from the diamond drill rig at the drill site were stored in durable, wooden core boxes, each containing three meters of core. The core boxes were

covered (wooden top) and bound with strong rubber tubing, then transported (by supervised, hired labor) to the core shack at the Company's secure project campsite. At the core shack, the core boxes were laid out, numbered and labeled, and continuous (two-meter) samples were marked over the entire length of the hole. Sample numbers, intervals, recovery, and rock quality descriptions (density, RQD and fracture density) were recorded and entered onto paper forms. All core boxes and select core sample intervals were photographed. The drill core was then carefully cut in half with a diamond saw. At each two-meter sample interval, one-half on the split core was placed in transparent, durable polypropylene sample bags, labeled, marked with a unique, in-sequence sample ID number, and sealed. The drill core was logged by Cuprum geologists using paper log forms that noted lithology, alteration, structure and mineralization. Sample bags were then boxed, sealed and labeled for transport by helicopter to the Company's secured operations/staging facility, then transported by Company truck to a commercial air freight/cargo service facility for final transport to an accredited geochemical laboratory (Acme Labs, Vancouver or SGS, Lima, Peru). All sampling information is kept in ticket books and drill hole information binders for easy cross-referencing at the company office in Panama City.

Significant results for Cerro Chorcha 2007 drill holes are defined and presented in the Drilling section, 2007 Drilling Program sub-section of this report. The significance of these drilling results is best summarized as follows. Of the 3610 meters drilled in 2007 on the property 962 meters (27%) exceed 0.50% copper and 314 meters (9%) exceed 1.0% copper. In addition, 206 meters (6%) exceed 0.25 g/t gold. The Cerro Chorcha porphyry appears to have a richer (1% copper and 0.20 g/t gold) quartz-magnetite stockwork core zone that extends to depth, and is accompanied by a lower grade, classic porphyry-style mineralized envelope.

The statistical behavior of copper in drill core is presented in the charts below. The first chart (Figure 10) is a simple histogram showing that the percent copper in drill core samples is strongly skewed to the low-grade mineralization. A slight histogram peak is also noted at high-grade copper values. The second chart (Figure 11) is a copper histogram log distribution with standard error bars. This chart indicates that the data may be comprised of a least three distinct log-normal distributions divided at about 0.2 percent copper and 1.0 percent copper. A suggested interpretation of these statistics is that low-grade (>0.2%) copper mineralization (porphyry-style quartz veining) forms the bulk of the mineralization, and high-grade (>1.0%) copper mineralization (quartz-magnetite stockwork veining) is confined to the structurally controlled veins.

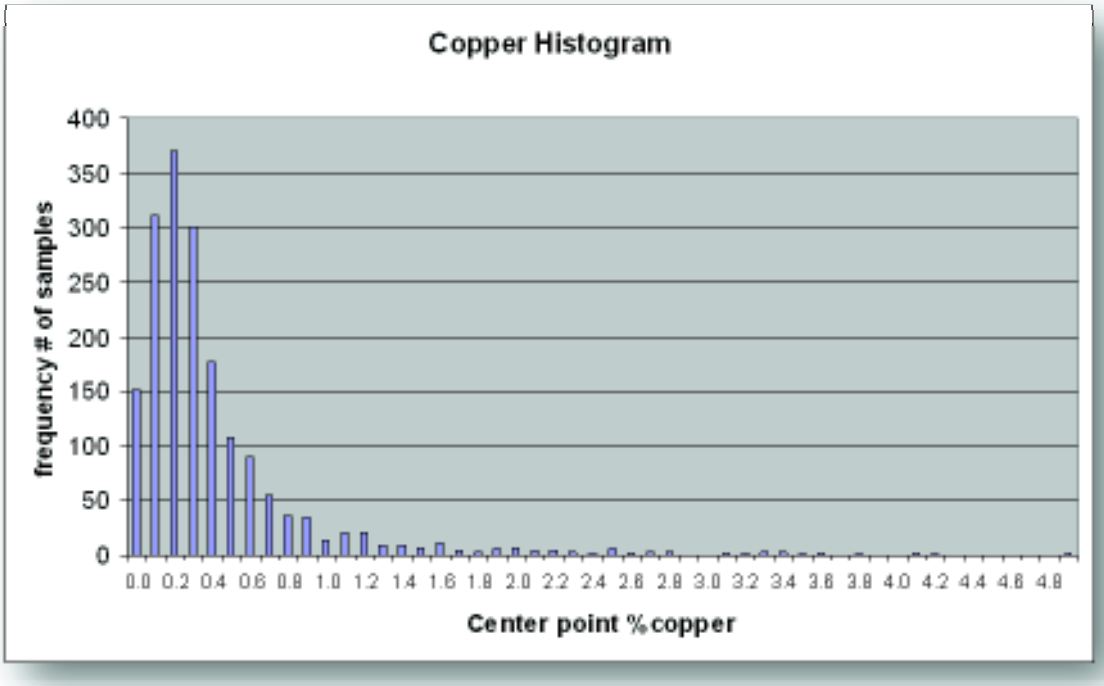

Figure 10. Copper histogram plot of 2007 drill hole assay results

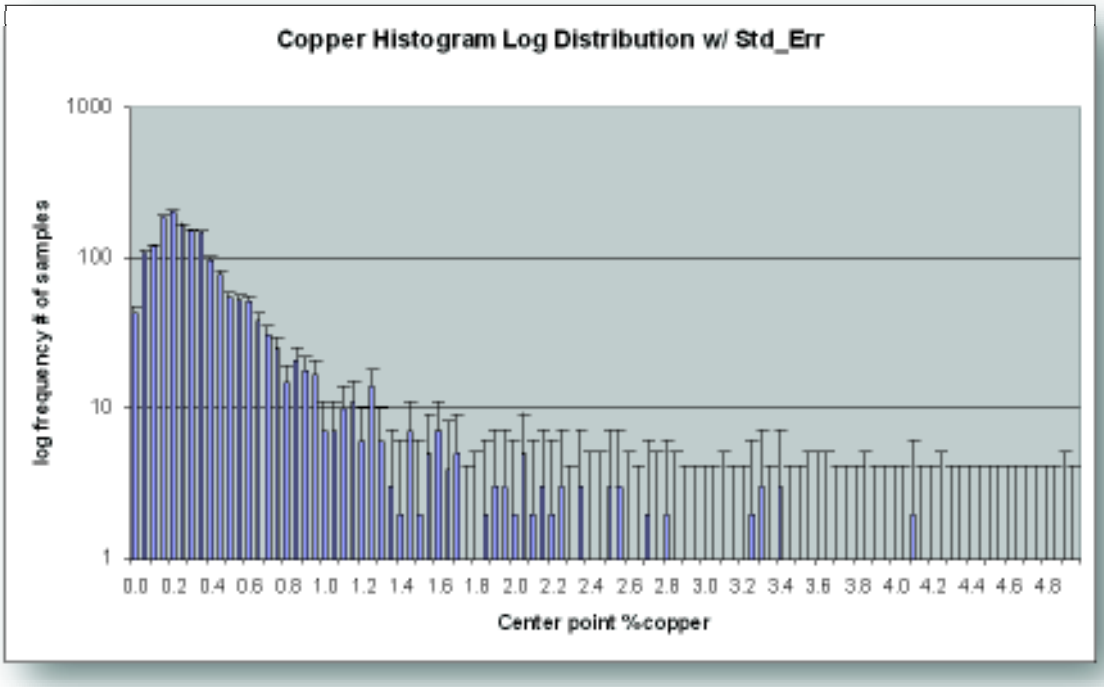

Figure 11. Copper log distribution histogram of 2007 dill hole assay results

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Folk (2006) summarizes the sample preparation, analyses and security of the 4,268 drill core samples from the previous drilling programs at Cerro Chorcha and the reader is referred to that report. Judging from the statistics and studies examined in that report, the author of this report believes that the sampling, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate and of normal industry standards. However, this can not be verified to NI 43-101 standards given the existing record and, as a result, the ore resource generated with this older data will have to be in the inferred category until confirmatory drilling takes place as part of the 2008/2009 drilling campaign.

The sample preparation, analyses and security of the 1805 drill core samples from the 2007 Bellhaven drill program are discussed in detail below.

Preparation and Security

Preparation of samples for analytical work was not performed by Bellhaven or Dominion. Once diamond drill core samples were put into sample bags no other sample preparation steps were conducted by employees, officers, directors, or associates of the Company.

Sample security was adequate. Drill core samples to be analyzed were stored in sealed boxes in a secured office at the main camp site prior to transport by helicopter to the project operations office. Sample transmittal forms were prepared by the Company geologist at the camp site that identified the samples to be shipped, analytical procedures requested, weight of the sample boxes and the purchase order number for tracking. At the operations office, the sample boxes were housed in a secure, locked office under the supervision of the operations manager. Ground transport of the sample boxes from the operations office to the Company field office was by Company vehicle. The boxed drill core samples were taken to the airport by Company staff and sent by air freight to either Acme Labs in Canada or SGS Laboratory in Colombia where sample shipments were retrieved by laboratory staff. Acme Labs completed sample preparation in their facility in Vancouver and analyzed the pulp samples internally at this same facility. SGS Laboratory completed sample preparation at their Medellin facility and sent pulp samples internally to their lab facility in Lima, Peru for analyses.

Analysis

The 2007 drill program at Cerro Chorcha used both Acme Labs in Vancouver, Canada and SGS Laboratory in Lima, Peru for metals analysis. Both Acme and SGS are well-known, commercial analytical laboratories registered with ISO 9001:2000 accreditation.

Drill core sample preparation at both laboratories involved weighing, drying, fine crushing the entire sample to a minimum of 70% passing -10 mesh, splitting the sample, and pulverizing a 250g split to a minimum of 85% passing -200 mesh.

Drill core samples from drill holes CH-07-01 to CH-07-07 were analyzed at Acme Labs using a geochemical protocol followed-up by an assay protocol on over-limit values for copper. The preliminary analysis was geochemistry multi-element inductively coupled plasma with a mass spec finish (ICP-MS) using a 4-acid digestion (Acme code Group 1EX). Gold was analyzed by 30 gram fire assay with ICP finish using aqua regia acid digestion (Acme code Group 3B). Samples that returned over-limit copper values were re-analyzed by assay single element ICP with emission spectroscopy finish (ICP-ES) using 4-acid digestion (Acme code Group 7TD). The over-limit for copper geochemical analysis was 10,000 ppm.

Drill core samples from drill holes CH-07-08 to CH-07-11 were analyzed at SGS Laboratory using an assay protocol. The sulphide sample protocol was by ore assay atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS) using a 4-acid digestion (SGS code AAS41B). Gold was analyzed by

30 gram fire assay with ICP finish using aqua regia acid digestion (SGS code FAA313). A geochemical multi-element ICP with an atomic emission spectroscopy finish (ICP-AES) using 2-acid digestion (SGS code ICP12B) was used to analyze geochemical levels of silver and copper.

Assay QA/QC

The Bellhaven and Dominion 2007 drill program totalling 3610 meters of diamond drilling (CH-07-01 to CH-07-11) employed a QA/QC protocol that included the insertion of external standards. In addition, sample pulps from most of the holes, initially analyzed by multi-element geochemistry methods, were re-analyzed by assay methods for copper, gold and silver.

Cerro Chorcha - 2007 Drill Program - Reference Standards Statistics (Table 7, Figures 12, 13, and 14, and Table 8, Figures 15, 16, and 17).

Std ID	ID	Cu Std	Cu Lab	Stats	Au Std	Au Lab	Stats	Ag Std	Ag Lab	Stats
CU129	0258	20600	21330	20600	30	26	30	40	38.9	40
CU129	0420	20600	20700	-0.9%	30	25	-4.0%	40	42.5	2.3%
CU129	0714	20600	19950	20414	30	32	29	40	41.6	41
CU129	0818	20600	19690	644	30	28	4	40	41.7	1
CU129	0879	20600	20400		30	33		40	39.9	
CU133	0287	2400	2481	2400	1500	1416	1500	21	17.9	21
CU133	0389	2400	2372	0.0%	1500	1413	-2.0%	21	18.3	-9.4%
CU133	0478	2400	2454	2399	1500	1450	1470	21	21.0	19
CU133	0688	2400	2290	75	1500	1579	69	21	21.1	2
CU133	0983	2400	2400		1500	1492		21	16.8	
CU134	0174	10700	10540		40	36		25	24.8	
CU134	0504	10700	10370	10700	40	40	40	25	24.7	25
CU134	0556	10700	10440	-3.4%	40	41	-4.6%	25	23.8	-2.0%
CU134	0740	10700	10310	10337	40	37	38	25	24.9	25
CU134	0844	10700	10230	140	40	35	2	25	24.5	0
CU134	0907	10700	10110		40	38		25	24.0	
CU134	1009	10700	10360		40	40		25	24.8	
CU139	0142	4300	4479	4300	550	528	550	16	12.9	16
CU139	0451	4300	4330	-0.9%	550	552	-12.9%	16	12.9	-21.3%
CU139	0581	4300	4205	4261	550	521	479	16	13.7	13
CU139	0766	4300	4178	145	550	254	126	16	12.0	1
CU139	0958	4300	4114		550	541		16	11.5	
CU140	0346	4900	4746	4900	810	773	810	24	23.5	24
CU140	0530	4900	4875	-0.2%	810	795	-1.9%	24	24.5	2.2%
CU140	0607	4900	5127	4892	810	803	795	24	24.9	25
CU140	0645	4900	4703	154	810	768	24	24	23.7	1
CU140	0792	4900	4946		810	796		24	25.5	
CU140	0931	4900	4954		810	835		24	25.0	

Table 7. Reference standards analyzed by Acme Labs, Vancouver, Canada

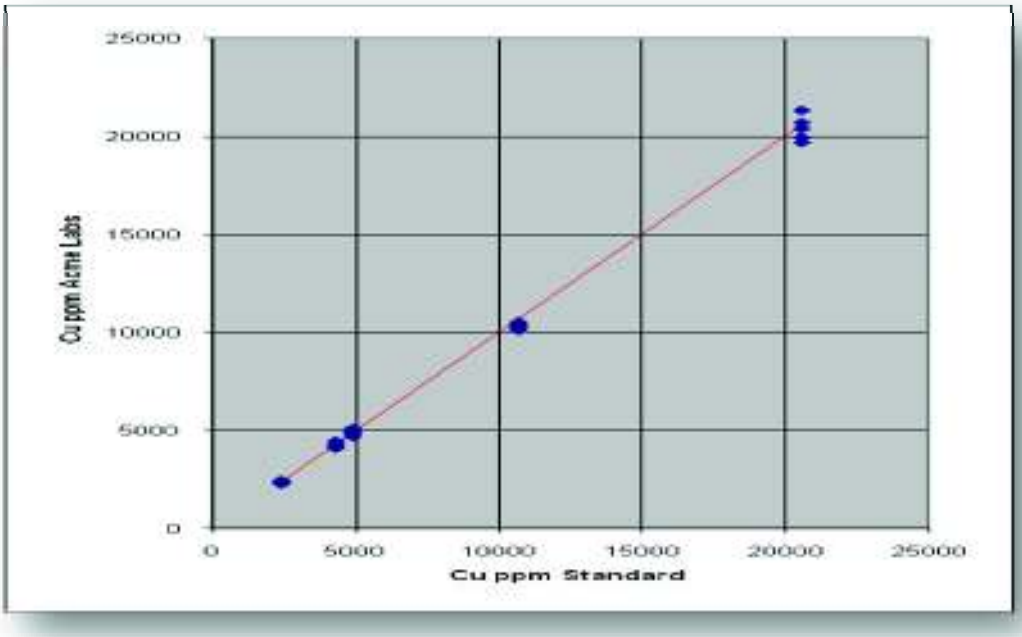

Figure 12. Copper reference standard performance plot – Acme Labs

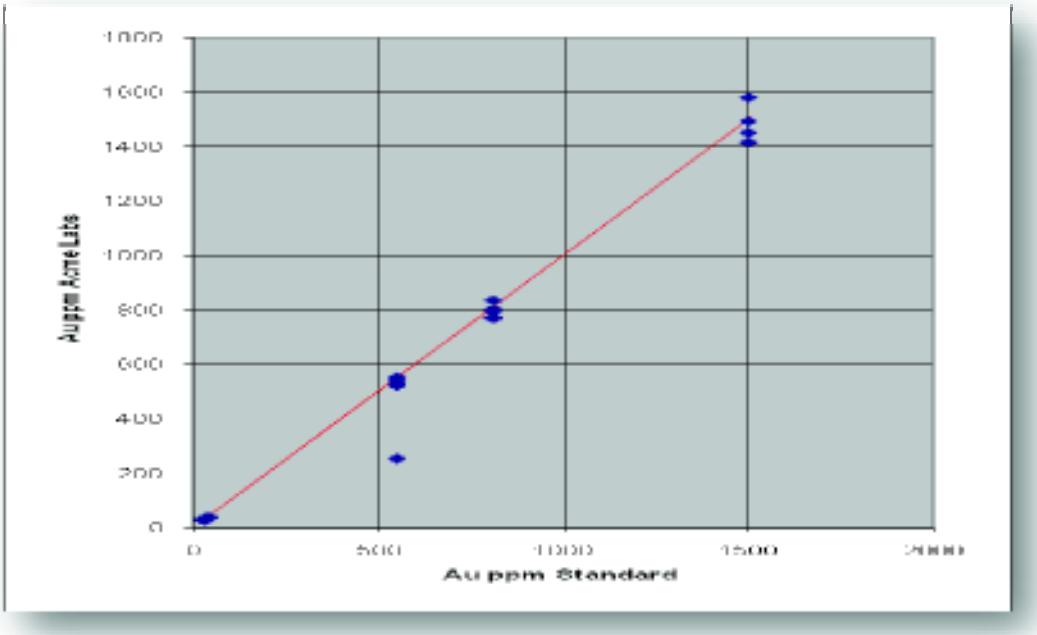

Figure 13. Gold reference standard performance plot – Acme Labs

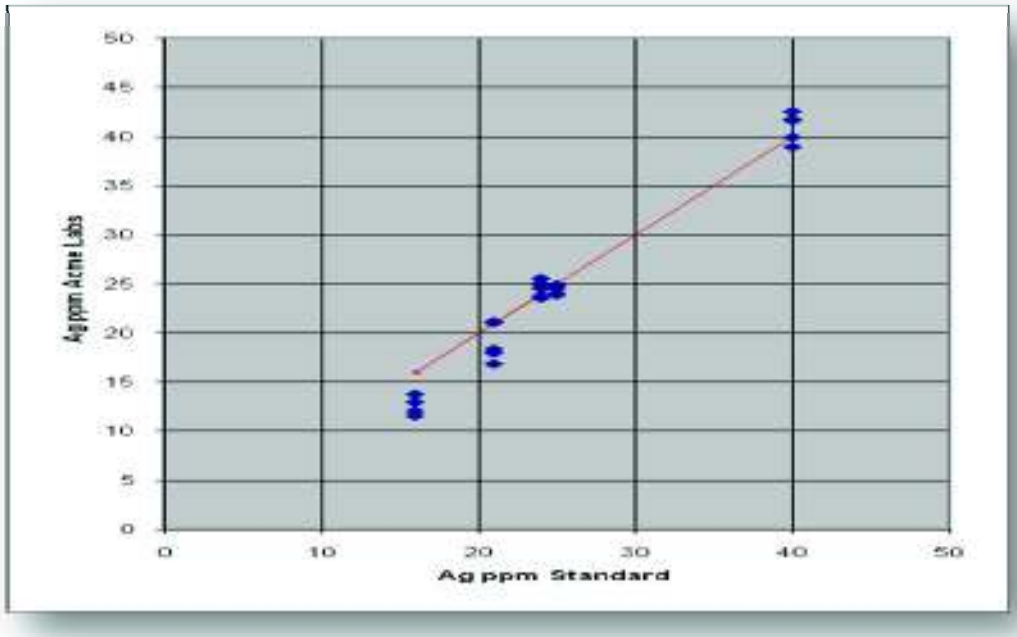

Figure 14. Silver reference standard performance plot – Acme Labs

Std ID	ID	Cu Std	Cu Lab	Stats	Au Std	Au Lab	Stats	Ag Std	Ag Lab	Stats
CU129	1048	20600	20400	20600	30	33	30	40	39	40
CU129	1111	20600	20700	-0.7%	30	38	24.0%	40	43	3.9%
CU129	1330	20600	20300	20460	30	39	37	40	40	42
CU129	1643	20600	20200	230	30	37	2	40	45.3	3
CU129	1777	20600	20700		30	39		40	40.4	
CU133	1139	2400	2500	2400	1500	1455	1500	21	24	21
CU133	1230	2400	2400	1.0%	1500	1535	-0.8%	21	22	4.2%
CU133	1618	2400	2400	2425	1500	1479	1488	21	21.2	22
CU133	1752	2400	2400	50	1500	1483	34	21	20.3	2
CU134	1165	10700	10900	10700	40	44	40	25	25	25
CU134	1255	10700	10800	-0.2%	40	42	10.0%	25	26	2.0%
CU134	1592	10700	10200	10680	40	45	44	25	27.9	26
CU134	1727	10700	10800	277	40	47	2	25	25.1	2
CU134	1853	10700	10700		40	42		25	23.5	
CU139	1060	4300	4300	4300	550	517	550	16	17	16
CU139	1190	4300	4300	0.0%	550	520	-3.4%	16	16	2.8%
CU139	1280	4300	4300	4300	550	552	531	16	18	16
CU139	1565	4300	4200	63	550	531	13	16	16	1
CU139	1694	4300	4400		550	537		16	15.6	
CU139	1828	4300	4300		550	530		16	16.1	
CU140	1086	4900	4800	4900	810	802	810	24	26	24
CU140	1205	4900	4900	-1.0%	810	792	-2.4%	24	25	2.1%
CU140	1535	4900	4800	4850	810	783	791	24	23.8	25
CU140	1803	4900	4900	58	810	785	9	24	23.2	1

Table 8. Reference standards analyzed by SGS Labs, Lima, Peru

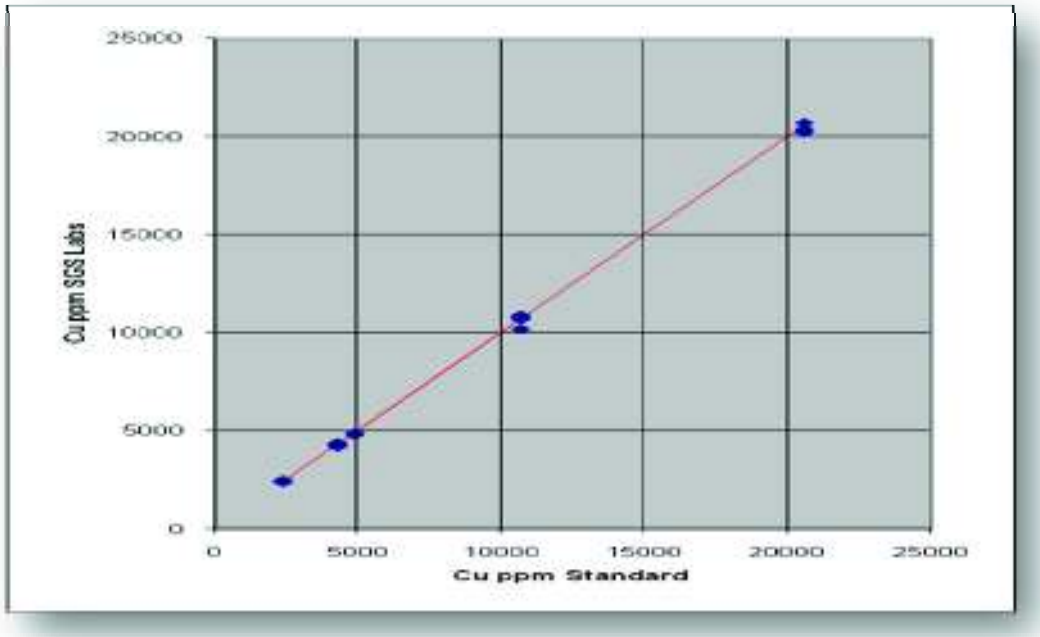

Figure 15. Copper reference standard performance plot – SGS Labs

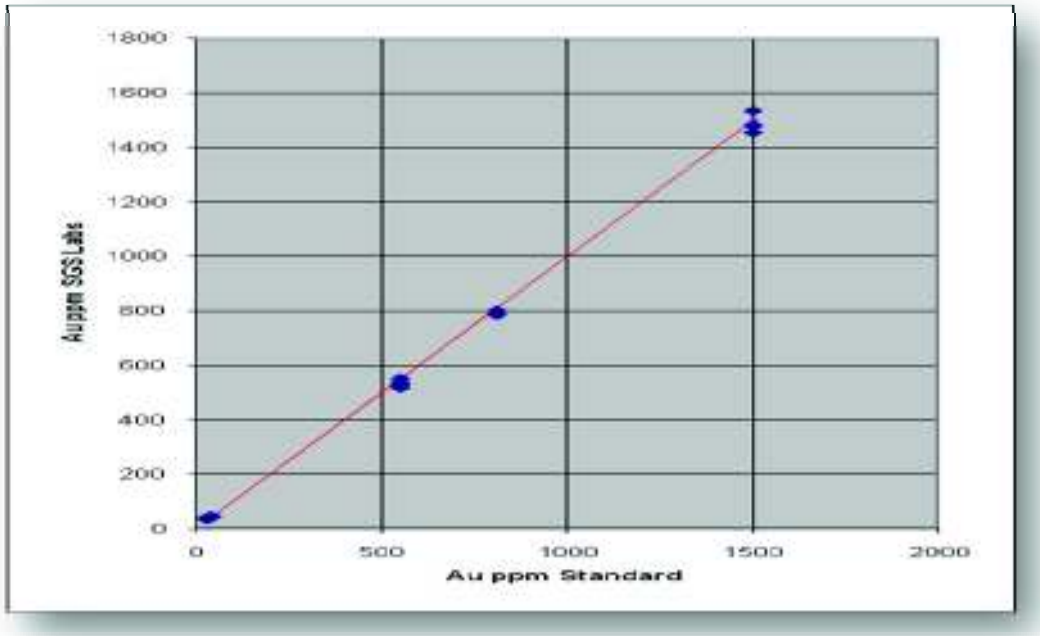

Figure 16. Gold reference standard performance plot – SGS Labs

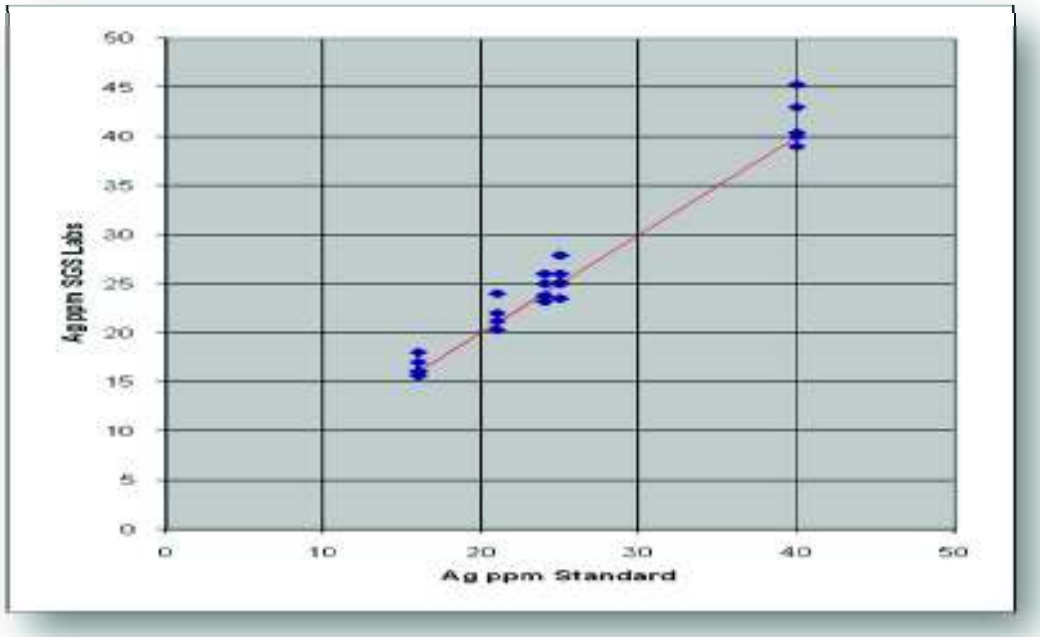

Figure 17. Silver reference standard performance plot – SGS Labs

In summary, the QA\QC program introduced by Bellhaven and Dominion in 2007 is considered adequate; however, several improvements can be made, such as utilizing a quarter-split core for duplicate and replicate external assays, random insertions of external blanks, and re-analyzing a select sub-set of bulk rejects at a secondary analytical laboratory.

The QA\QC protocol carried out internally by each of the analytical laboratories used in Bellhaven's 2007 drill program are described in detail below.

For drill holes CH-07-01 to CH-07-06, the Acme laboratory used a system of blanks, standards, and duplicate samples which were inserted at regular intervals within each analytical batch. A statistical compilation of the Acme Lab data is shown below in Table 9.

	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
No. of Blanks	41	59	41
Max. value	6.6	4	<0.1
Min. value	<0.1	<2	<0.1
Average value	<0.1	<2	<0.1
Standard Dev.	n/a	n/a	n/a
No. of Standards	66	55	66
Max. Value	143	443	0.8
Min. Value	108	379	0.2
Average Value	125	412	0.3
Standard Dev.	7	13.5	0.1
No. of Repeats	47	43	47
Max. Diff	548	222	0.6
Min. Diff	0	0	-0.7
Avg. difference in Value	107	15	-0.02
Standard Dev. Of Diff	127	47	0.2

Table 9. Statistical Summary of Acme Labs QA/QC data on drill core

Similar results were obtained from the quality control duplicate samples inserted by SGS Laboratory into assay batches of drill core samples. This internal QA/QC data is from assays on holes CH-07-07 to CH-07-11, and is summarized on Table 10 below.

	Cu (%)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
No. of Repeats	82	82	66
Max. Diff	0.05	12	0.6
Min. Diff	-0.01	-15	-0.7
Avg. difference in Value	0.002	1.62	-0.02
Standard Dev. Of Diff	0.009	6.5	0.2

Table 10. Statistical Summary of SGS Labs QA/QC data on drill core

In addition, an external assay laboratory check was carried out to verify the reliability between Acme Labs in Vancouver, Canada and SGS Labs in Lima, Peru. A total of twenty (20) selected core pulp samples in storage were exchanged between the two laboratories. The results of these check assays are shown below in both tabulated and graphic form (Table 11, Figures 18, 19, and 20). In general, there is good to excellent correlation between the assay results of both Acme and SGS.

Sample ID	Type	SGS Cu %	Acme Cu %	SGS Au g/t	Acme Au g/t	SGS Ag ppm	Acme Ag ppm
1047	Core Pulp	1.57	1.573	0.056	0.06	3.9	3.8
1065	Core Pulp	1.22	1.205	0.108	0.11	3.2	3
1101	Core Pulp	2.64	2.610	0.056	0.05	4.3	3.1
1146	Core Pulp	2.35	2.329	0.288	0.17	9.2	9.4
1208	Core Pulp	1.04	1.046	0.346	0.36	7.3	6.5
1237	Core Pulp	0.89	0.868	0.168	0.18	4.1	2.8
1295	Core Pulp	0.82	0.782	0.035	0.03	3	1.9
1328	Core Pulp	0.49	0.490	0.055	0.05	2.4	0.5
1360	Core Pulp	0.61	0.565	0.024	0.02	0.1	0.3
1398	Core Pulp	0.81	0.780	0.126	0.13	1.1	0.3
1409	Core Pulp	1.03	1.023	0.222	0.22	5.4	4.7
1434	Core Pulp	0.66	0.637	0.098	0.07	1.1	0.3
1525	Core Pulp	0.38	0.367	0.009	0.01	1.8	2
1570	Core Pulp	0.99	0.998	0.051	0.05	2.1	1.2
1602	Core Pulp	0.86	0.860	0.063	0.08	1.5	0.7
1675	Core Pulp	0.32	0.308	2.343	2.76	10.4	9.9
1717	Core Pulp	0.45	0.474	0.121	0.11	1.2	0.8
1751	Core Pulp	1.23	1.177	0.408	0.26	5.7	4.6
1774	Core Pulp	0.75	0.754	0.199	0.2	3.6	2.2
1817	Core Pulp	0.58	0.575	0.126	0.09	1.5	1.3

Table 11. Acme Labs (Vancouver) & SGS Labs (Peru) - Check Assay

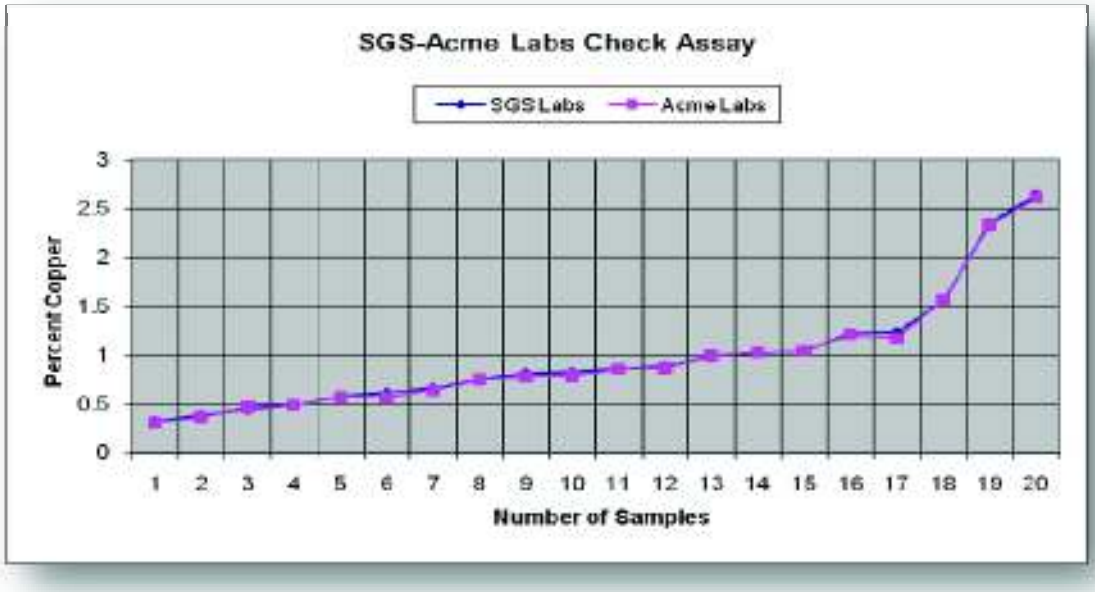

Figure 18. Copper comparison plot of SGS-Acme Labs Check Assay

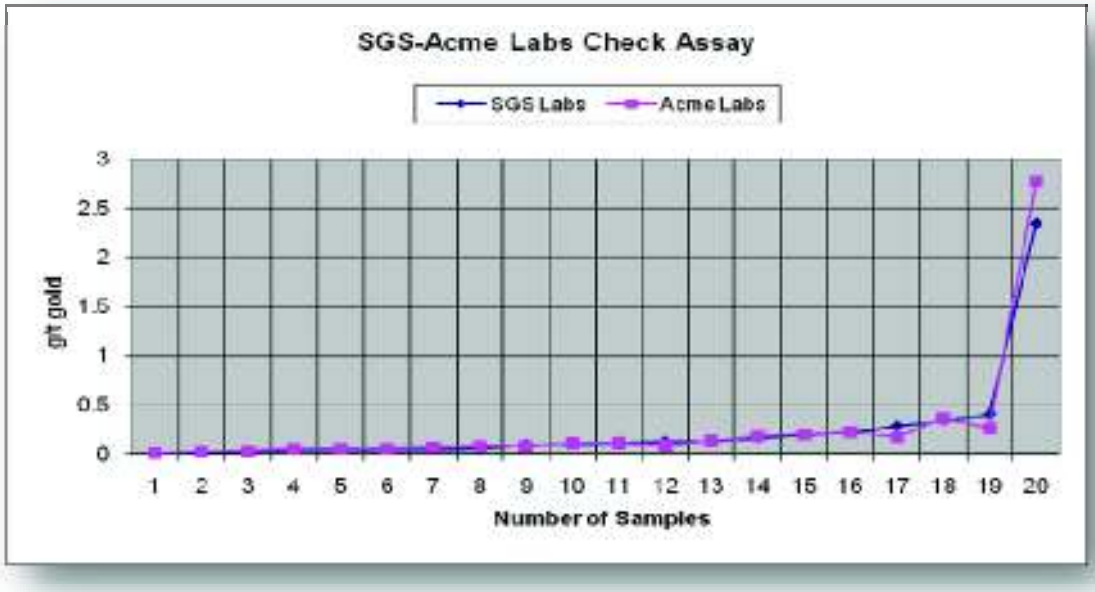

Figure 19. Gold comparison plot of SGS-Acme Labs Check Assay

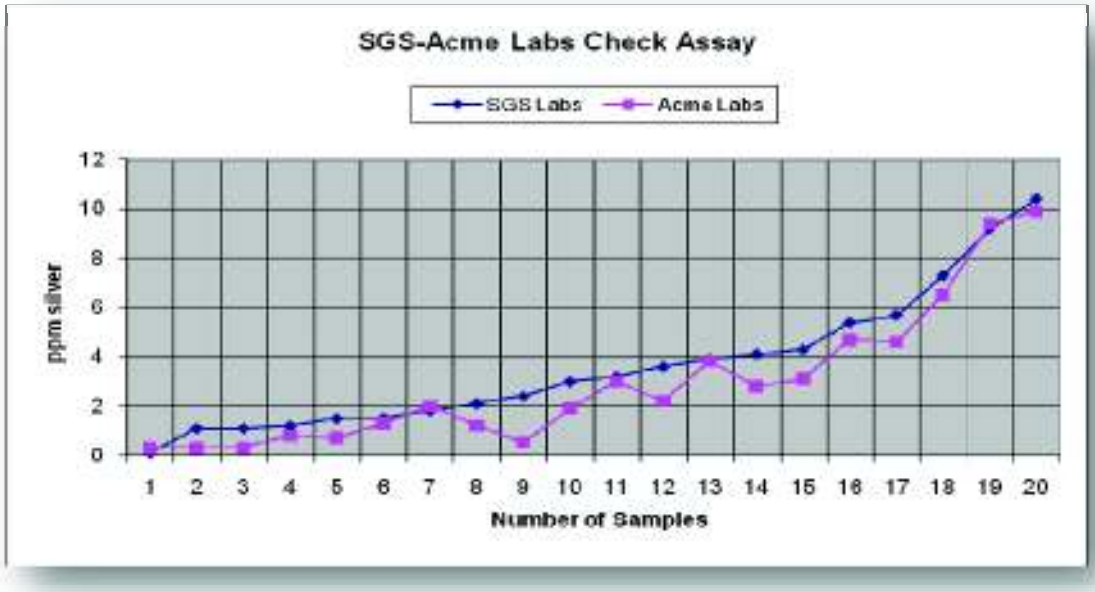

Figure 20. Silver comparison plot of SGS-Acme Labs Check Assay

DATA VERIFICATION

The Senior Author visited the Cerro Chorcha property for a total of about 35 days in multiple visits from January 2007 to April 2008 during which time he examined geological, geochemical and geophysical data, the surface geology (lithology, alteration and mineralization), drill core from 11 holes (CH-07-01 to Ch-07-11), and the procedures used by Cuprum/Bellhaven personnel in preparing drill core samples to be sent to Acme and SGS laboratories for analysis. Original geochemical analytical certificates were examined at Bellhaven's office in Panama City, Panama. Everything was found to be in order.

Split core samples, drill logs, assay intervals, and geotechnical data from the 2007 drilling program were reviewed and examined on site by the Senior Author for consistency in lithology, alteration and mineralization. High-grade copper zones were inspected visually for percent copper sulfides and corroborated with the corresponding assay interval. In addition, a total of twenty-four (24) bulk reject core samples were ordered by the Senior Author from storage at Acme Labs in Vancouver for check assaying at SGS Mineral Services Lab in Toronto.

The SGS verification assay results are summarized below:

Acme Lab (Vancouver) to SGS Lab (Toronto) - Drill Core Verification Assay
Chorcha 2007 Drill Program

SampleID	Hole:meters	*Acme* Cu %	*SGS* Cu %	*Acme* Au g/t	*SGS* Au g/t	*Acme* Ag ppm	*SGS* Ag ppm
CH-0015	CH-01:28-30	2.28	2.16	0.546	0.591	9.6	>10
CH-0027	CH-01:52-54	3.43	3.32	1.285	2.6	23.3	>10
CH-0047	CH-01:88-90	4.11	3.95	0.404	0.337	26.8	>10
CH-0100	CH-01:192-194	1.3	1.26	0.107	0.165	1.5	<2
CH-0139	CH-02:34-36	2.83	2.74	0.284	0.319	15.4	>10

CH-0154	CH-02:62-64	2.08	2.01	0.176	0.211	10.4		7
CH-0184	CH-02:120-122	1.74	1.69	0.023	0.02	4.5		5
CH-0231	CH-02:214-216	0.91	0.9	0.04	0.033	1.9	<2	
CH-0277	CH-03:30-32	0.39	0.38	0.068	0.045	0.9	<2	
CH-0300	CH-03:74-76	0.8	0.76	0.067	0.073	1.3	<2	
CH-0326	CH-03:126-128	1.08	1.11	0.194	0.179	3.7		4
CH-0383	CH-03:238-240	2.89	2.93	0.249	0.242	4		5
CH-0440	CH-04:30-32	0.89	0.92	0.491	0.443	5.3		7
CH-0459	CH-04:66-68	1.31	1.32	0.072	0.161	1.2	<2	
CH-0491	CH-04:128-130	1	1	0.586	0.222	2.8		3
CH-0566	CH-04:272-274	0.72	0.72	0.039	0.044	1	<2	
CH-0672	CH-05:34-36	1.87	1.8	0.676	0.256	4.6		6
CH-0696	CH-05:80-82	1.18	1.24	0.046	0.04	2.1		3
CH-0746	CH-05:176-178	0.65	0.66	0.036	0.037	1.7	<2	
CH-0801	CH-05:282-284	0.67	0.62	0.022	0.028	6.1		7
CH-0861	CH-06:14-16	1.52	1.43	0.455	0.388	4.3		5
CH-0895	CH-06:80-82	1.58	1.58	0.18	0.205	2.9		4
CH-0926	CH-06:140-142	0.91	0.9	0.038	0.034	7.6		10
CH-1002	CH-06:286-288	0.89	0.88	0.062	0.052	1.2	<2	

Table 12. Drill Core Verification Assays

In Table 12, above, the original Acme analyses and the corresponding SGS analyses for copper, gold and silver are listed together. Gold was analyzed by 30 gram fire assay with ICP finish using aqua regia acid digestion (SGS code FAI303). Copper ore grade was analyzed by ICP using a sodium peroxide fusion (SGS code ICP90Q). A geochemical multi-element ICP with an emission spectroscopy finish (ICP-ES) using 2-acid digestion (SGS code ICP40B) was used to analyze geochemical levels of silver.

As can be seen from Table 12, all of the Acme and SGS copper, gold and silver analyses are in good to excellent agreement. Silver analyses show the most notable differences, and can be attributed to higher variations associated with the ICP analytical method (ICP-MS vs. ICP-ES).

The results of the Senior Author's field and data inspection, and of the assay verification program, indicate that the geological and geochemical data, and the analytical data of the 2007 drilling at Cerro Chorcha, are acceptable.

CAM undertook verification of the database supplied by Bellhaven, using standard procedures developed by CAM over the past several years and applied to several thousand geological databases over the years. CAM's verification was undertaken by Robert Sandefur, P.E., a Qualified Person.

CAM did not validate these files against original source documents or review data- handling procedures, as these were reviewed by the Senior Author, Michael D. Druecker, CPG, a Qualified Person.

Database

The database was provided to CAM as a series of CSV files. These files were reformatted for use in the MircoModel geological modeling and mine planning system. Over the years CAM personnel have developed a procedure for mathematical and statistically validating exploration databases. This check procedure includes:

- Check for duplicate collars.

- Check for twin holes.
- Check of surface collared holes against surface topography
- Check for statistically anomalous downhole surveys.
- Check for overlapping assays
- Check for zero-length assays
- Review of assay statistics by grade class
- Review of assay statistics by length class
- Checks for holes bottomed in ore
- Check for assay values successively the same
- Check for assay spikes.
- Check for downhole contamination by decay analysis
- Check of total grade X thickness overall, and by mineral zone

In evaluating any exploration database, CAM uses values flagged by these automated procedures as a starting point for database review and has found that if the error rates in the statistically anomalous values is acceptable then the entire database is generally acceptable.

Except for a few items discussed below, the number and type of anomalies in the Cerro Chorcha database were within industry norms for databases of this size, and even if the anomalies turn out to be errors, they should have no effect on the overall resource estimate. Although CAM does not claim responsibility for the validation of the database provided, prior work by reputable companies and consultants indicated a resource of the same order of magnitude. Therefore, CAM believes its Resource estimate is acceptable. Additional validation and documentation of the exploration database is recommended as a project proceeds.

Basic statistics on the provided assay database are given in Table 13.

Cerro Chorcha Drilling Statistics from Assay Database		
Item	**Number**	**Length (m)**
Holes	46	11011.7
Holes with collar downhole surveys	46	10645.9
Non-collar survey records	0	0.0
Downhole surveys up	0	0.0
Downhole surveys down	46	10645.9
Designated assay intervals (Cu)	5901	10239.4
Intervals actually assayed (Cu)	5901	10239.4

Table 13. Drilling Statistics from Assay Database

Except for the fact that there are no downhole surveys the database was unremarkable. However, some issues were noted including the following collars without assays: drillhole G94-2, 47.9m, and drillhole G95-12, 83.8 m.

As the project proceeds it will be necessary to review these holes and others with missing assay intervals to determine if they should be treated as missing, or set to zero.

As with any database there are inconsistencies and errors. On the initial database load, inconsistencies were noted as shown on Table 14.

Drillhole	Meters	Issue
C98-33	72.20 to 73.20	From < Prior To
C98-33	73.20 to 77.70	From < Prior To
C98-33	77.70 to 74.70	meterage order inverted
C98-33	74.70 to 77.70	From < Prior To
C98-33	77.70 to 72.20	meterage order inverted
G95-10	168.00 to 169.00	From < Prior To
G95-19	52.00 to 53.00	From < Prior To
G95-5	66.00 to 66.00	error in meterage
G95-6	110.00 to 110.00	error in meterage

Table 14. Database Inconsistencies

The errors noted above were forwarded to Bellhaven, who provided corrections which were included in the database prior to the final estimation runs. On the basis of these statistical checks, CAM believes that the exploration database has been prepared according to industry norms and is suitable for the development of geological and grade models.

Bulk Density Determinations

A total of 1505 density measurements (using Archimedes principle on unsealed core) were made available to CAM by Bellhaven. CAM has not validated these data or the methodology, but the quantity of data are statistically sufficient for an Inferred Resource calculation, and the mean value and the cumulative frequency distribution are typical for a deposit of this type. A cumulative frequency plot of the Cerro Chorcha density data is shown in Figure 21. If the three statistically anomalous low values and the one statistically anomalous high values are disregarded, the distribution is typical for porphyry coppers where the two lower value distributions correspond to various major rock types and the high tail is indicative of samples with abundant sulfides.

After discarding the anomalously high and low values the mean is 2.70. CAM believes the use this single value is acceptable for an indicated resource but suggests that further analysis of density be done as a project proceeds towards feasibility.

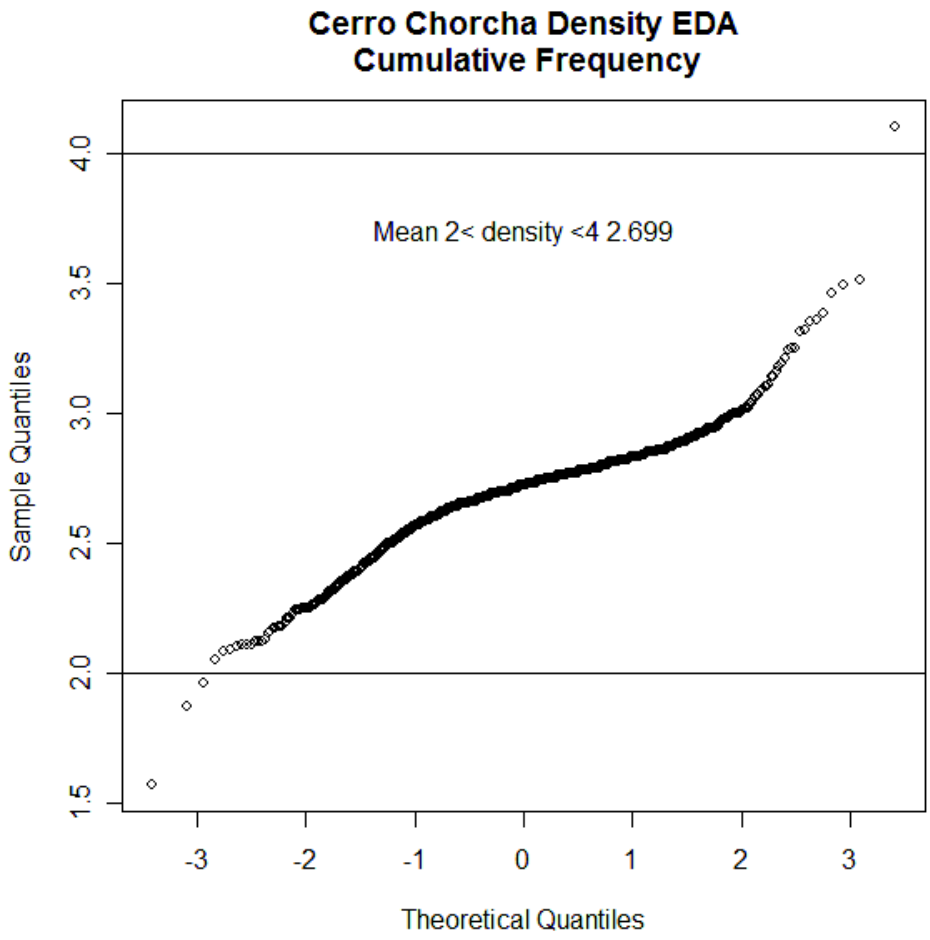

Figure 21. Bulk-Density Frequency

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent, or nearby properties which could be considered to have any bearing on the Cerro Chorcha project.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

To the author's knowledge no mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on material from Cerro Chorcha.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Folk (2006) fully summarizes the historical mineral resource estimates done by Arlo (1995) and Cyprus (1998), and the reader is referred to that report for specific details. It should be noted that the above estimates were not NI 43-101 compliant and should not be relied upon for investment purposes.

Folk (2006) calculated an NI 43-101 compliant “inferred resource” using polygons on a series of fifteen level plans at 40 m intervals. MapInfo and Discover software and a combination of manual and spreadsheet calculations were used for this estimate. A geological interpretation was invoked utilizing a central barren core area, the 0.2% Cu line from the chip sample data, and an estimate of the faulting regime. No distinction was made between oxidized zones and sulphidic material. Values were extended 50 m past bounding drill holes except where constrained by faulting. Internally to the zone, values were not projected more than 100 m in an east west direction and 75 m north-south from the holes. Values were not projected past the bottoms of drill holes. A specific gravity of 2.5 was used for the calculations. Cut-off grades of 0.2% Cu and 0.4% Cu were used in order to compare the results with historic estimates. Folk (2006) considered that the 0.2% Cu cut-off grade which contains 0.059 g/t Au plus unquantified amounts of Ag and Mo would form the envelope of material which could reasonably be considered potentially economic under the metal-price regime at the time.

Polygonal calculations of the inferred resource indicated by drilling at Chorcha from the Folk, 2006 report result in the following totals:

Cutoff Grade	Tonnes	Cu%	Au g/t
0.2%Cu	134,924,000	0.48	0.059
0.4%Cu	70,464,000	0.68	0.095

This report discloses mineral Resources, but not Reserves. Resource estimation was performed by Robert Sandefur, P.E., a Qualified Person, for CAM, who is independent of Bellhaven Resources in all respects.

The mineral Resources estimated in this report were calculated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council on Dec 11, 2005.

Geological Model

It is best practices to orient the model orthogonal and conformable to the interpreted sections, which are presumably perpendicular to the major geological trends. Initially CAM built a block model orthogonal to the sections covering the area of all the drill holes. However, it was found that the provided surface topography did not cover all the area in this model, so a north-south oriented geological model was used. This north-south model was based on the area of the provided surface topography. The model is described in Table 15.

CERRO CHORCHA NORTH-SOUTH MODEL, GEOMETRIC PARAMETERS					
Origin (Meters)		Number of		Block Size (Meters)	
Northing Easting Elevation	955400.00 377900.00 800.00	Rows Columns Benches	266 400 220	Row Column Bench	5.00 5.00 5.00
Rotation Angle (0.00)					

Table 15. North-South Model, Geometric Parameters

This is certainly acceptable for a project at this level of development, however, CAM recommends that future models be orthogonal and conformable to the sections and surface topography, and that models be extended if necessary to cover the plan area this model. Future model should be prepared with overlap of responsibility for sampling, sample prep, assaying and QA/QC through preparation of the geological model used to constrain grade modeling.

Bellhaven provided 13 sections, separated by 50 m looking North 50° East. Only the lithology-texture sections had any significant information.

Statistics and Geostatistics

Composite Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

As discussed above, CAM used a block size of 5 x 5 x 5 m. For resource estimation, 5-meter bench composites were selected. It is very unlikely that the deposit will actually be mined on 5-meter benches, but CAM believes this small block size is acceptable for a project at this level of development. A bench height study is included in the recommendations.

For this type of deposit, the grade distribution of composites is almost always lognormal. Therefore, CAM constructed log-normal cumulative frequency plots for the variables of likely interest. Log-normal cumulative frequency plots for the 5-meter bench copper composites are shown in Figures 22 to 25 for copper, gold, silver, and molybdenum, respectively.

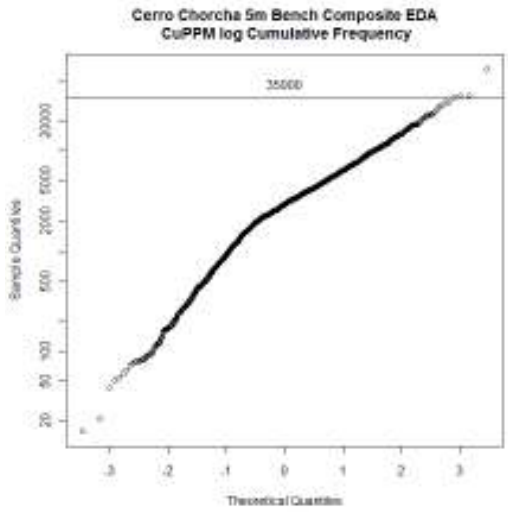

Figure 22. Cu Cumulative Frequency Plot

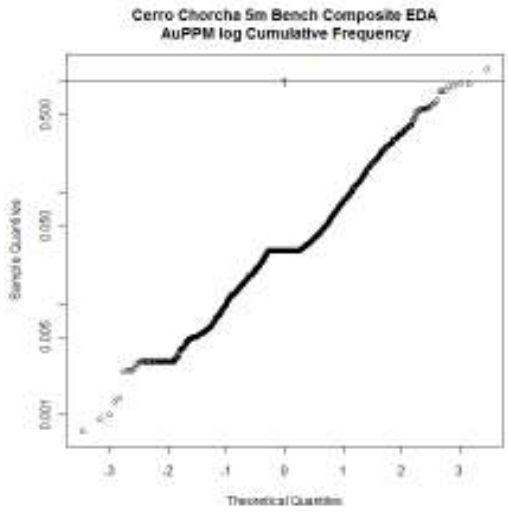

Figure 23. Au Cumulative Frequency Plot

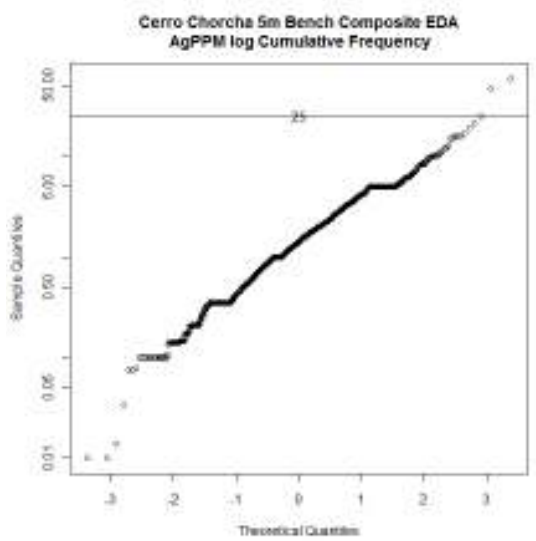

Figure 24. Ag Frequency Cumulative Plot

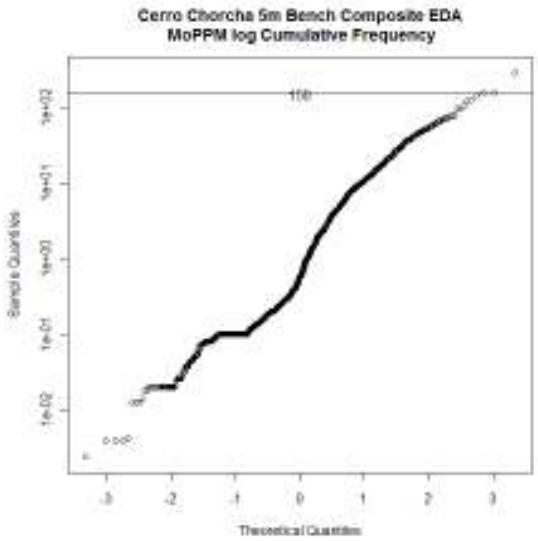

Figure 25. Mo Cumulative Frequency Plot

The copper plot showed a mixture of lognormal distributions and one statistically anomalous point. The highest non-statistically anomalous composite was 35,000 ppm Cu, and CAM capped copper composites at this value. The gold plot shows some steps corresponding to various assay increments, and one anomalous data point. The highest non-anomalous data point was at 1.0 ppm gold and CAM capped gold composites at 1.0 ppm. The silver plot shows steps corresponding to various assay reporting increments, and two statistically anomalous points. The highest non-anomalous composite value was 25 ppm; therefore CAM capped silver composites at 25 ppm. Except for the one anomalous data point, no definite conclusions for molybdenum can be drawn. At the direction of Bellhaven, molybdenum was not included in the model. However, there appear to be molybdenum grades of possible interest as a byproduct.

One of the standard CAM checks is a cumulative frequency plot of total Grade-times-Thickness, as shown in Figure 26. These plots are useful for determining if any holes have been drilled down high-grade structures. The absence of anomalies in the Grade-Thickness plots does not assure that there are not some anomalous holes, so CAM also constructs an Average Grade plot of all drillholes, shown in Figure 27.

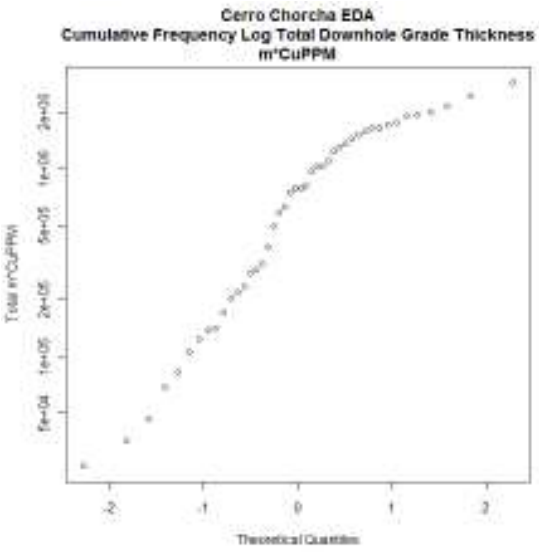

Figure 26. Grade Times Thickness Plot.

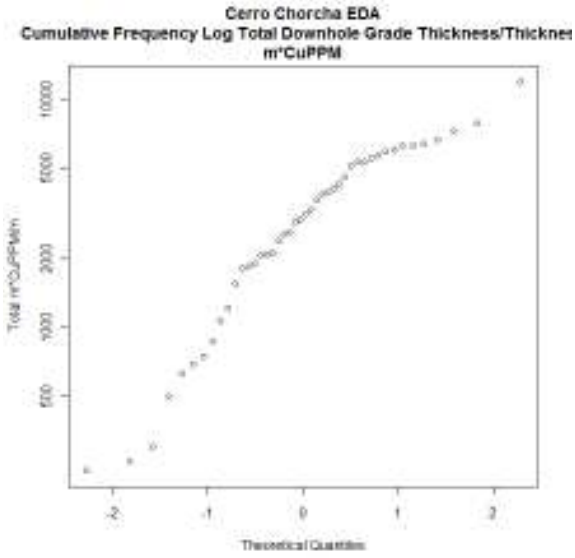

Figure 27. Average Grade Plot

Figure 26 is unremarkable, showing a mixture of two lognormal distributions which may correspond to the two lognormal distributions observed in the copper composite cumulative frequency plot (Figure 22). The Average Grade plot (Figure 27) shows one statistically-anomalous point, corresponding to hole CH-07-01. This indicates that the average grade of assays and composites in this hole is higher than average to a point where the results from this hole need to be reviewed. CAM recommends a review of hole CH-07-01 as part of the next update of the Cerro Chorcha resource.

Variograms
An omnidirectional relative variogram from logs for all composites is shown in Figure 28.

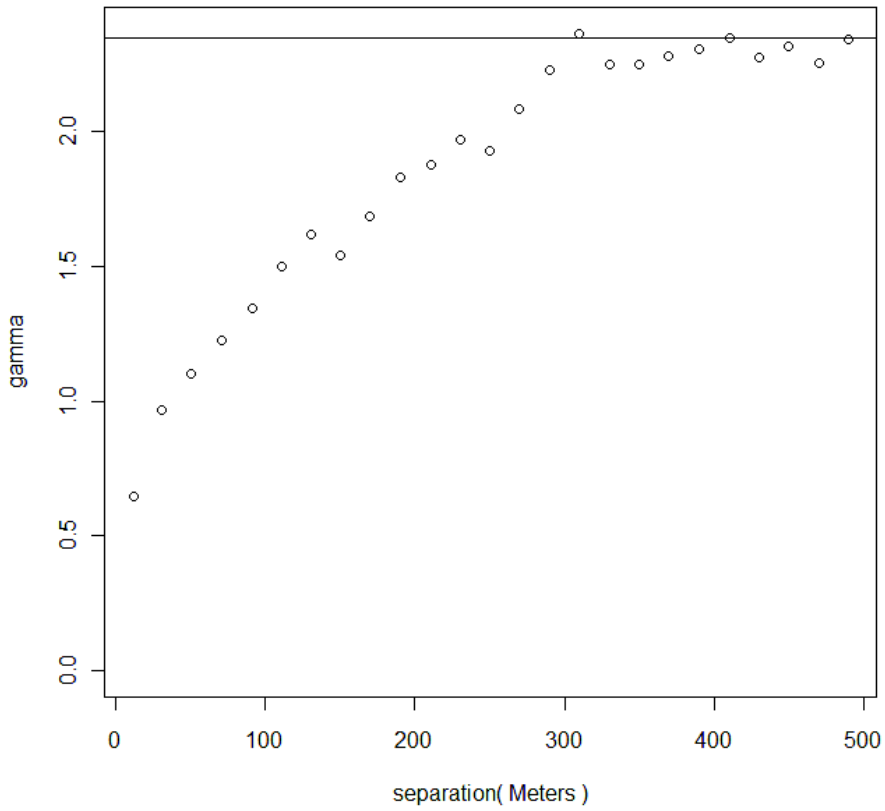

Figure 28. Omnidirectional Relative Variogram from Logs

Figure 28 shows a very long range of 300 meters, which in CAM's experience with copper deposit is more likely to be due to grade zoning than the actual variogram ranges. To test for zoning, CAM uses box plots by distance, oriented along the expected major geological axes.

(Some notes on boxplots: Although boxplots are commonly used by (geo)statisticians for visual comparsions of data as a function of 1 parameter, various boxplot programs use different algorithms and parameters and these are not always explained. The boxplots in this section are plotted using the defaults in the R statistical package as follows:

1. The top and bottom of the boxes are the 25th and 75th percentiles of the data.
2. The line near the middle of the boxes is the median of the data (50th percentile)
3. The notches give the approximate 95% confidence limits on the medians.
4. The whiskers on the top and bottom of the boxes extend above and below the boxes

to the last points within 1.5 times the difference between the 25th and 75th percentiles.

5. Points beyond the whiskers described in 4 are probably outliers.

For interpretive proposes:

1. If the notches do not overlap there is a statistically significant difference in the median of the Y values as function of the X values
2. Higher boxes and whiskers indicate more variability.
3. If there are points beyond the whiskers there are probably outliers.)

There is significant zoning across strike at Cerro Chorcha as shown in Figure 29. This zoning complicates interpretation of the variogram as some of the structure observed in the omnidirectional variogram may be due to natural geological zoning within the deposit.

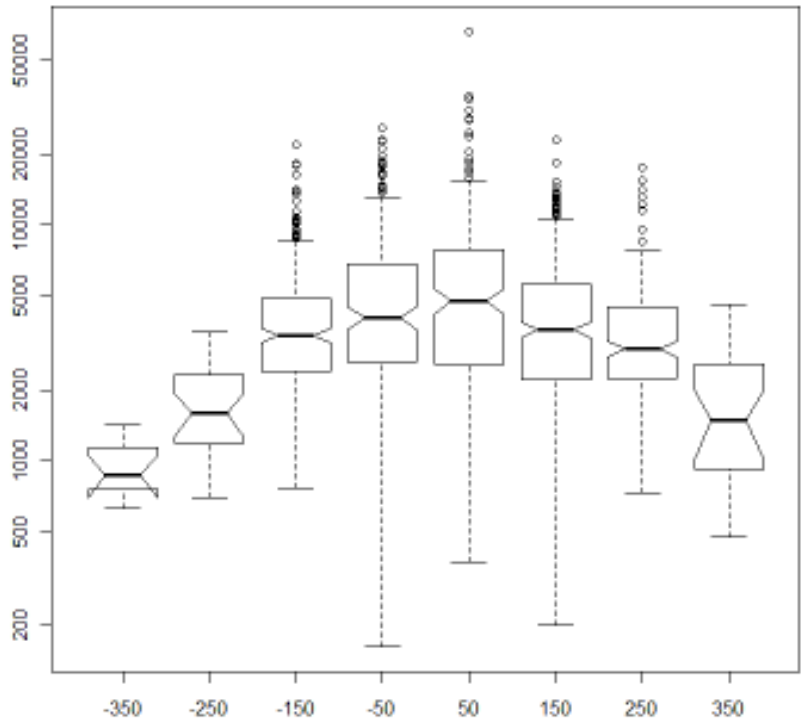

Figure 29. Across-Strike Box Plot of CuPPM

To test for zoning, CAM constructed downhole log variograms of CuPPM within the higher grade lithologies as shown in Figure 30.

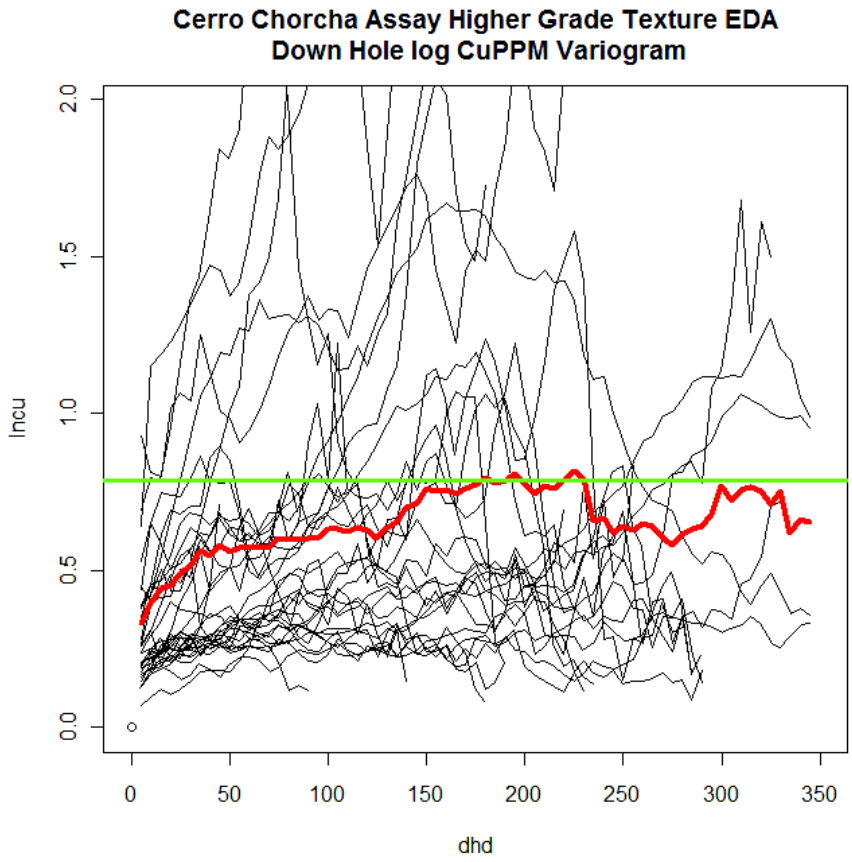

Figure 30. CuPPM Downhole Log Variogram

The noisy black lines are the individual downhole variograms, while the green line is the total Variance. The red line is the average of all of the individual downhole variograms. Although it does not reach the Variance until about 150 meters, the first definite structure ends at about 50 meters. Figure 30 supports the presence of significant geological zoning, relative to a central vertical plane. This is a significant observation since it may allow for a higher-grade starter pit. This feature may also complicate Resource estimation, particularly if kriging is used. CAM recommends further geological review of the zoning relative to the vertical plane to aid in the understanding of the deposit. It is likely that drilling of some scissors holes across this vertical plane will aid in the understanding of the deposit.

Resource Estimation

Resources were estimated using a 150 x 100 x 50 meter cube-face sector search, oriented N50E, with a maximum of 1 point per sector, based on the omnidirectional variogram of all data and the geometry of the drilling.

In a deposit such as Cerro Chorcha, where there is significant zoning of metal values, there is a risk that the observed zoning will not be honored after estimation. Although this is less likely for an inverse-distance estimate with a sector search, than with an isotropic search and kriging, there is still a possibility that the zoning not will occur in the model. To test for this possibility, CAM constructed an across-strike distance plot corresponding to the composite box plot, in Figure 31.

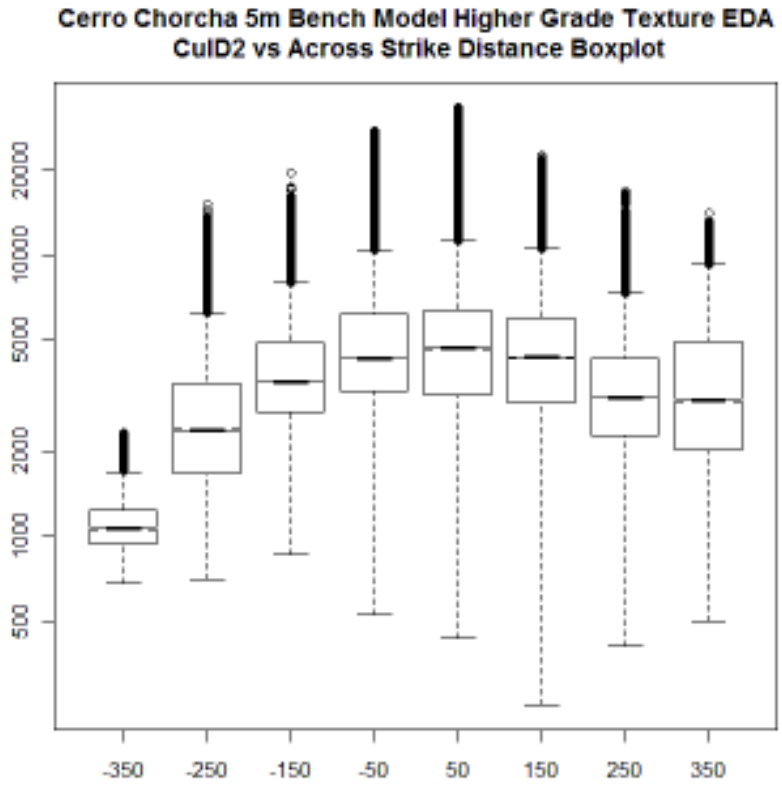

Figure 31. Test for Zoning

On the left-hand side of Figure 31, there is a fairly good correspondence between Figures 29 and 31. However, on the right-hand side correspondence between the two figures is not as good. This indicates some risk of local Resource overestimation.

To test for the possibility of a global resource bias, CAM constructed a nearest-neighbor estimate using the same search box and found essentially the same contained copper as in the inverse-distance resource. This indicates the resource is globally unbiased.

Resource Classification

Resources were classified as Indicated if they were within 50 m of the nearest composite inside the interpreted lithology area, and as Inferred if they were between 50 and 200 m inside the interpreted lithology area. Outside the interpreted lithology area, Resources were classified as Inferred if they were within 35 m of the nearest composite. The 50 and 35-meter distance were based on the 50-meter range observed in the downhole variograms inside the area with interpreted lithologies. These criteria for indicated and inferred are consistent with the CIMM definitions and accepted engineering practice for copper ore bodies.

CAM has not classified any of the Resource as Measured because CAM did not independently review the quality of the database in terms of sampling, assaying, and data handling. In addition, no downhole surveys have been done on the property.

Resource Tabulation

Resources are given in Tables 16 and 17. Resources are reported based on copper cutoff only; molybdenum is not included in the Resource tabulation. Increasing the search radius gives a significantly larger resource which indicates that the deposit is not closed off by drilling.

Mineral Resources which are not mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral Resources may be materially affected by mining, metallurgical, infrastructure, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

Table 16. Cerro Chorcha Indicated Resources

Copper Cutoff %	Tonnes	Cu%	AuPPM	AgPPM	Contained lbsCu	Contained Troy Ounces Au	Contained Troy Ounces Ag
0.100	129,463,000	0.473	0.07	1.67	1,350,548,000	276,000	6,954,000
0.200	117,352,000	0.506	0.07	1.72	1,309,089,000	266,000	6,503,000
0.400	62,038,000	0.686	0.10	2.17	938,469,000	206,000	4,331,000
0.450	51,795,000	0.738	0.11	2.34	842,723,000	189,000	3,892,000
0.500	42,962,000	0.792	0.12	2.52	750,393,000	171,000	3,480,000
0.600	28,751,000	0.914	0.15	2.87	579,031,000	134,000	2,654,000
0.650	24,080,000	0.970	0.16	3.06	514,805,000	121,000	2,368,000
0.700	20,233,000	1.026	0.17	3.26	457,594,000	109,000	2,122,000
0.800	14,299,000	1.142	0.19	3.64	359,960,000	86,000	1,674,000

Table 17. Cerro Chorcha Inferred Resources

Shape Constraint	Copper Cutoff %	Tonnes	Cu%	AuPPM	AgPPM	Contained lbsCu	Contained Troy Ounces Au	Contained Troy Ounces Ag
Inside Shapes	0.100	88,923,000	0.439	0.07	1.84	861,585,000	188,000	5,249,000
	0.200	81,375,000	0.465	0.07	1.88	835,069,000	181,000	4,928,000
	0.400	42,393,000	0.613	0.10	2.33	573,358,000	137,000	3,177,000
	0.450	34,243,000	0.659	0.11	2.52	497,157,000	123,000	2,775,000
	0.500	27,016,000	0.708	0.12	2.73	421,672,000	108,000	2,375,000
	0.600	16,892,000	0.805	0.15	3.06	299,887,000	80,000	1,661,000
	0.650	13,228,000	0.855	0.16	3.21	249,476,000	68,000	1,365,000
	0.700	10,585,000	0.901	0.17	3.36	210,174,000	57,000	1,143,000
	0.800	6,362,000	1.003	0.18	3.54	140,635,000	38,000	724,000
Outside Shapes	0.100	8,633,000	0.222	0.02	1.32	42,255,000	6,000	367,000
	0.200	3,173,000	0.353	0.02	1.50	24,729,000	2,000	153,000
	0.400	1,073,000	0.495	0.02	1.44	11,714,000	1,000	50,000

	0.450	710,000	0.530	0.02	1.70	8,308,000	0	39,000
	0.500	405,000	0.574	0.02	1.53	5,121,000	0	20,000
	0.600	131,000	0.644	0.02	1.35	1,853,000	0	6,000
	0.650	40,000	0.686	0.02	1.36	613,000	0	2,000
	0.700	14,000	0.714	0.02	1.40	218,000	0	1,000
	0.800	1,000	0.849	0.03	1.59	13,000	0	0
Total Inf	0.100	97,556,000	0.420	0.06	1.79	903,840,000	194,000	5,617,000
Total Inf	0.200	84,548,000	0.461	0.07	1.87	859,798,000	183,000	5,081,000
Total Inf	0.400	43,466,000	0.611	0.10	2.31	585,072,000	138,000	3,227,000
Total Inf	0.450	34,954,000	0.656	0.11	2.50	505,465,000	123,000	2,814,000
Total Inf	0.500	27,421,000	0.706	0.12	2.72	426,794,000	108,000	2,395,000
Total Inf	0.600	17,023,000	0.804	0.15	3.05	301,741,000	80,000	1,667,000
Total Inf	0.650	13,268,000	0.855	0.16	3.20	250,089,000	68,000	1,367,000
Total Inf	0.700	10,599,000	0.900	0.17	3.36	210,392,000	57,000	1,144,000
Total Inf	0.800	6,363,000	1.003	0.18	3.54	140,647,000	38,000	724,000

The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Resources in this estimation are conceptual in nature and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the conversion of Inferred to Indicated or Measured mineral Resources on the property.

CAM is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant issues which will impact these resources, However CAM has relied entirely on other experts for this conclusion.

Key assumptions by CAM in the calculation of this resource include:

- The validity of the exploration database. While the exploration database appear to be internally consistent and the project has been drilled reputable companies CAM did not independently verify the accuracy of data entry but relied upon other experts.
- Density data. The density data are reasonable for a deposit of this type; however, CAM did not review or validate the methodology for density determination or the accuracy of density data entry. CAM does not believe there is a significant risk associated with the density values.
- No downhole surveys. There are no downhole surveys in the database. While CAM does not believe this is a major risk in the resource in the downhole surveys are a necessary part of any resource estimate which includes measured.
- 5 m bench height. The five meter bench height used by CAM in constructing a resource model is reasonable for calculating a geologic resource to determine if further exploration of the property is warranted. However, it is unlikely that this resource will actually be mine on 5 m benches. A bench height analysis is essential in the next resource estimate.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no known environmental liabilities known to the writer to be associated with the Chorcha concession. The provisions of the Ngobé-Buglé agreement and the legal challenges prior to the granting of the concession have been considered.

The author is not aware of any other data which would make a material difference to the quality of this report or make it more understandable, or without which the report would be incomplete or misleading.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- Bellhaven's and Dominion's holdings at the Cerro Chorcha Project cover the entire Chorcha mineralized system and an extensive area surrounding this system.
- The work programs carried out since April 2006, when the previous NI 43-101 technical report (Folk, 2006) was filed, have largely met the objects of establishing the continuity and tenor of the high-grade copper-gold mineralization associated with the quartz-magnetite stockwork veining within the central portion of the deposit.
- The Cerro Chorcha porphyry copper (gold-silver) deposit is related to series of diorite to quartz diorite porphyry stocks that have intruded into a composite granodiorite/tonolite intrusion of Tertiary age within a Pliocene-Miocene calc-alkaline island arc setting.
- The distribution of primary (hypogene) mineralized zones within the Chorcha porphyry copper deposit is controlled by a combination of porphyry-style quartz stockwork veining and structurally controlled (WSW-ENE), steeply-dipping quartz-magnetite stockwork veining.
- The main stage of copper and gold mineralization consists of chalcopyrite and minor bornite accompanied by late phyllic and SCC alteration characterized by a combination of quartz-sericite-illite and sericite-chlortie-illite/clay.
- The Cerro Chorcha deposit exhibits metal zoning (copper/gold and chalcopyrite/pyrite) typical of many other porphyry copper-gold systems, but is asymmetrical along the WSW-ENE mineralization trend.
- Based on drilling to date, a continuous mineralized zone has been delineated along the 1.3 kilometer length and 0.6 kilometer width of the porphyry system.
- The west zone mineralization appears to be off-set by post mineral faulting in relation to the east zone, which is exposed at the surface.
- The mineralized zones, particularly the east zone, occur within a series of steep, elongated ridges that can easily be accessed by open pit with fairly low stripping ratios.
- Limited areas of the sulphide mineralized system have been subjected to supergene copper enrichment and oxidation. In general, oxidation is usually within 50 meters of the surface, and is rarely complete, with areas of weakly oxidized sulfides at the surface. In zones of extensive fracturing, oxidation can extend to depths of more than 100 meters.
- The recommended drilling program will focus on the delineation and expansion of the known high-grade mineralized zones at depth, as well as, extending the limits of mineralization to the northeast and southwest. Both the deep and step-out drilling, and additional in-fill holes, will allow for the preparation of a NI 43-101 compliant "indicated and measured" resource calculation for the entire orebody which should be completed in the first half of 2009.
- Recommended metallurgical test work includes flotation tests on primary copper mineralization, much of which is medium to coarse grained, and leaching tests on the limited amount of near surface oxide mineralization.
- The Cerro Chorcha property hosts a porphyry Cu-Au-Ag deposit with an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate of 117,352,000 tonnes grading 0.506 % Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 1.72 g/t Ag (0.2% Cu cut-off) or 24,080,000 tonnes grading 0.970 % Cu, 0.16 g/t Au, 3.06 g/t Ag (0.65% Cu cut-off). This "indicated" resource, at 0.2% copper cut-off, equates to in-situ metal quantities of 1.31 billion pounds of copper, 266,000 ounces of gold, and 6,503,000 ounces of silver. In addition, a separate Inferred Mineral Resource estimate was calculated at 84,548,000 tonnes grading 0.461 % Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 1.87 g/t Ag (0.2% Cu cut-off) or 13,228,000 tonnes grading 0.855 % Cu, 0.16 g/t Au, 3.20 g/t Ag (0.65% Cu cut-off). Both NI 43-101 compliant "indicated and inferred resource" estimations were calculated by Robert L. Sandefur, independent qualified person with CAM.

- Based on geological, geochemical (soil and rock), and geophysical (aeromagnetic) data, several target areas remain untested within and adjacent to known mineralization. Of high priority are extensions of the WSW-ENE mineralized trend, which has not been closed off. Also of high priority is the area within the Cuprum Camp anomaly that contains a large, airborne magnetic susceptibility low, possibly associated with intense hydrothermal alteration derived from mineralized porphyry at depth.

Interpretation and conclusions provided by CAM are as follows:
Cerro Chorcha is a copper deposit of potential interest which has been sampled to a point where an Indicated Resource can be estimated.

There appears to be a major sub-vertical planar control on mineralization with a decrease in grade outward from this planar structure, which may be a fault/intrusive.

The deposit is not closed off by drilling, because increasing the search radius during estimation gives significantly larger resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

Most of the recommended program for the Cerro Chorcha Project consists of work required to advance the project towards pre-feasibility. Some additional exploratory targeting work is included in the program, but the main efforts are devoted to drilling and metallurgical testing.

Chorcha Drilling – Stockwork Deep Zone

All holes drilled to date, appear to indicate potential for the extension of the higher grade zone at depth as evidenced by dipping mineralized structures observed in drill core and as shown on cross sections. This possibility will be explored to greater extent by the recommended deep drilling phase.

The sites and orientations of these proposed holes for drilling the stockwork deep zone are given in Table 18 below.

Hole_ID	*Easthing*	*Northing*	*Depth_m*	*Elev_m*	*Azimuth*	*Inclination*
C-2	378624	955754.2	550	1557	320	60
F-1	378923.9	955882.9	500	1478	320	60
F-2	378788.6	956025.1	450	1550	320	60
G-2	378827.4	956134.2	500	1504	0	90
G-3	378956.2	955980.6	600	1524	320	70
H-2	378853.9	956258.7	500	1465	0	90
H-3	379033.3	956044.3	450	1480	320	70
I-1	378934.1	956318.6	400	1419	0	90
I-2	379183.9	956020.1	450	1364	320	70
I-3	378860.9	956406	600	1485	140	60
J-1	379035.5	956404.3	400	1395	0	90
J-2	379192.1	956166.3	600	1367	320	70
J-3	379130.2	956240	450	1418	320	60
			6450	Total meters deep zone		

Table 18. Proposed Drill Holes – Stockwork Deep Zone

Chorcha Drilling – Stockwork Limits

The purpose of the recommended step-out drill program will be to provide greater continuity to the geological model and to further define the mineralization at Chorcha which remains open in almost every direction, and to extend porphyry-style copper and gold mineralization to areas immediately adjacent to the known deposit.

The sites and orientations of these proposed holes for drilling the stockwork limits are given in Table 19 below.

Hole_ID	***Easthing***	***Northing***	***Depth_m***	***Elev_m***	***Azimuth***	***Inclination***
A-1	378505	955584	400	1618	320	60
B-1	378230	956063	200	1640	320	60
B-2	378401.4	955864.6	400	1585	320	70
C-1	378312.5	956126.7	300	1625	320	60
D-1	378371.2	956212.2	300	1685	320	60
D-2	378610.3	955927.3	400	1590	320	60
G-1	378750.4	956226.2	250	1544	320	60
H-1	378773.1	956350.2	300	1532	320	60
			2550	Total meters limits		

Table 19. Proposed Drill Holes – Stockwork Limits

The collar locations of the proposed twenty-one (21) holes for the 9000 meters of Chorcha drilling in 2008/2009 are shown in Figure 32.

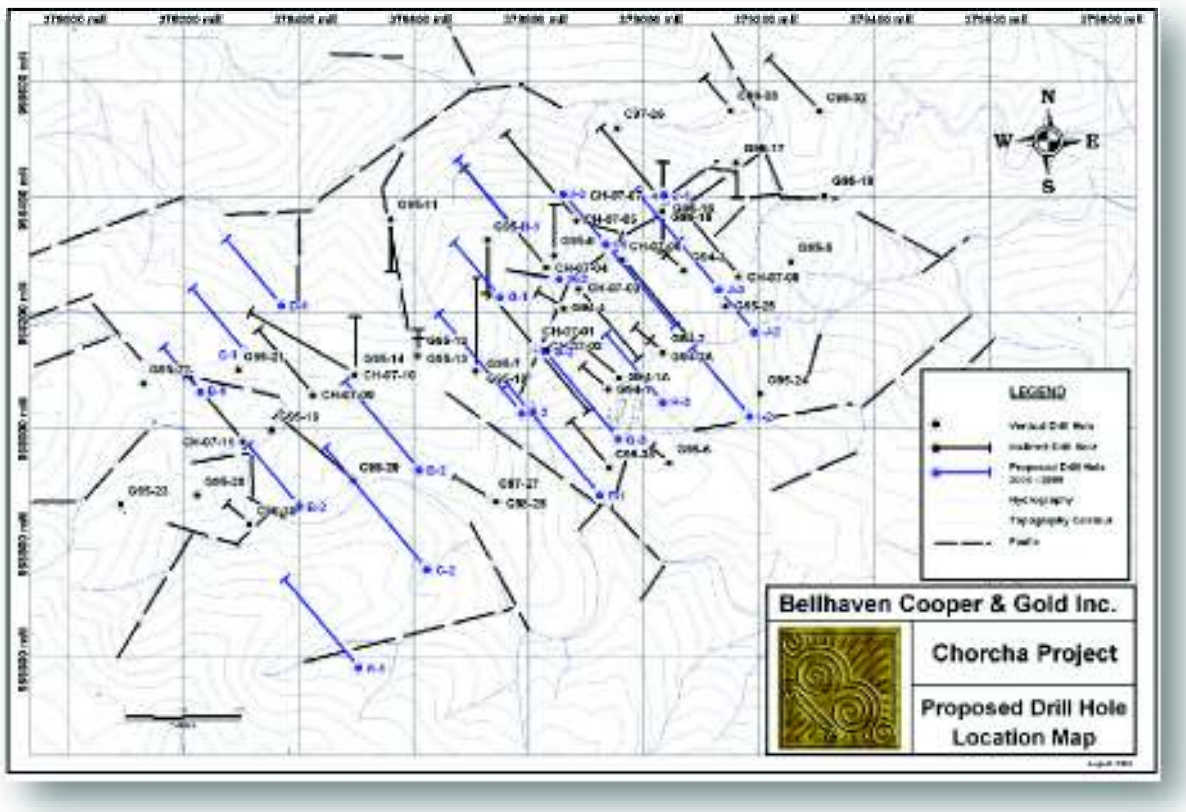

Figure 32. Cerro Chorcha Project proposed 2008/2009 drill hole location map

Chorcha Porphyry – Targeting

The 2007 drill program has given context to the probable continuity of high-grade stockwork and porphyry-style mineralization within areas of previously unexplained rock and soil geochemical anomalies and aeromagnetic geophysical anomalies surrounding the known Chorcha deposit. These anomalies, Filo Norte and CUPRUM Camp (magnetic low), are located within 0.5 to 1 kilometer to the north and east of the existing resource (Figure 33), and will be the focus of targeting investigations by field crews during the 2008/2009 exploration program. The purpose of the recommended targeting program will be to locate drill targets to extend porphyry-style copper and gold mineralization to areas surrounding the known deposit.

With geochemical anomalies open to the north and east of the previous grid, and even to the south along some lines, completing these geochemical grid surveys should be a high priority, especially over the Cuprum Camp anomaly (airborne magnetic susceptible low). Soil sampling should be carried out on 100-200 meter spaced lines with samples collected at 25-50 meter intervals along north-south oriented lines.

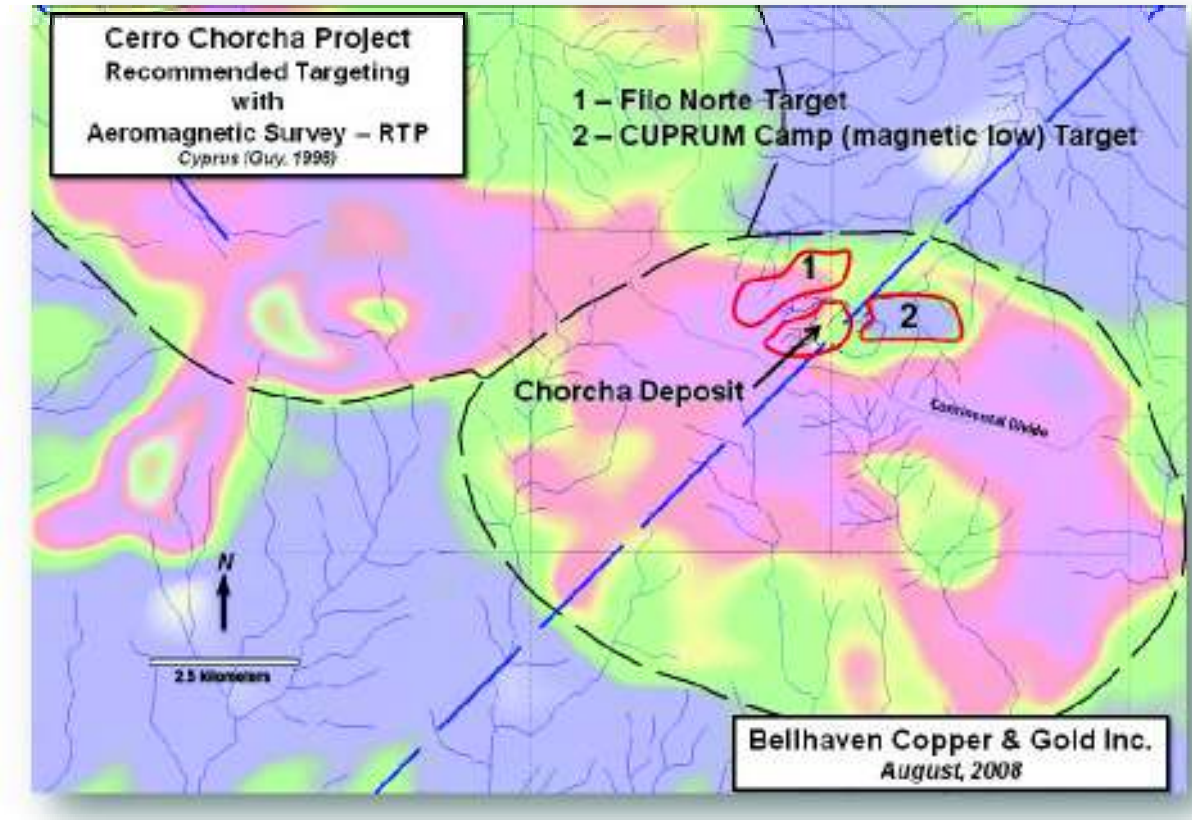

Figure 33. Recommended Targeting of Chorcha Porphyry anomalies

Chorcha Metallurgical Program

To date no metallurgical testing has been done on Cerro Chorcha mineralization, but limited petrographic work has been completed.

Copper and gold mineralization within the high-grade quartz-magnetite stockwork zones as indicated by drill holes has the potential to be the most economically important. Flotation and leach tests, including column testing, are required for both copper and gold in these zones. The different mineral types, including the nature of gold and silver within or outside the sulphide phases, should be characterized by ore microscopy and more detailed petrography. Additionally, test programs need to be set up to determine the crushing and grinding parameters as they relate to sulphide grain size and gold content that will impact the ultimate metal recoveries.

In the primary porphyry-style sulphide zones, the copper-dominant mineralization consisting of vein and disseminate chalcopyrite-bornite-pyrite need to be tested to determine how cleanly these phases can be separated and at what cost. Tests should also be carried out on weakly and moderately oxidized primary mineralization, which is not uncommon within the near surface portion of the deposit.

Recommended Budget

The recommended budget for Cerro Chorcha has been estimated using historic project costs totals US$4,003,000; further details of the proposed budget are provided below. Although the writer has prepared this estimate of expenditures with care, he does not guarantee that the program can be completed for the amounts estimated.

Prior drill programs were helicopter supported and the program proposed here will have to be helicopter supported as well. The drilling costs will likely be more expensive than usual because of the difficult topography and unavoidable weather-related waiting time.

Topographic mapping, larger area	60,000
Main and secondary camps	200,000
Diamond drilling, resource expansion 9,000m @ $200/m	1,800,000
Assays, core, rock and soil 8,000 @ $35.00	280,000
Sample shipping	100,000
Metallurgical testing	100,000
Helicopter time 600hrs @ $1000	600,000
Project Geologist 1 @ $8,000/mo x 6 mo.	48,000
Geologists 2 @ $5,000/mo x 6 mo.	60,000
Camp labour 10 @ $500/mo. x 6 mo.	30,000
Drill-related labour 20 @ $500 x 6 mo.	60,000
Food, supplies	45,000
Communications, technical support	30,000
Non-camp lodging and food	15,000
Vehicles (2), fuel	15,000
Field supplies	10,000
Office costs	10,000
Airfare and other travel	20,000
Drafting, computer, reports	20,000
Social program	150,000
Contingency 10%	350,000
Total	**$4,003,000USD**

Recommendations provided by CAM are as follows:

- In future drilling programs all holes should be downhole surveyed (gyroscopic preferred) until it is demonstrated that just the collar azimuth and dip is sufficient for determining hole orientation. Some downhole surveys (say 5%) should be duplicated.
- Holes should generally be scissored drilled at an azimuth perpendicular to the sub vertical planar structure.
- As part of the next update of the Cerro Chorcha resource, CAM recommends review of drillhole CH-07-01.
- Some metallurgical testing should be done to determine the degree to which the deposit is amenable to acid-leaching for copper recovery.
- About three holes in the new drilling program should be twinned at approximate blasthole separation to confirm short-range mineable continuity of the deposit. Twinning of old holes at blasthole separation is not recommended because of the lack of downhole surveys for old holes
- A bench height analysis should be undertaken, as the 5-meter height used in this resource model is probably too small for practical mining operation.
- Future models should be orthogonal and conformable to the geologic sections.
- Future models should include overlap of responsibility for sampling, sample prep, assaying and QA/QC, database preparation and verification through preparation of the geological model used to constrain grade modeling.
- Additional density review is needed before defining Measured Resources.

REFERENCES

Allen, Gordon J., (1993); Geology and Geochemistry Report on the Chorcha Concession, private report for Geoholdings S.A., dated August, 1993.

Baughman, J. and Price, B.J., (1995); Private computer files generated in 1995.

Bellhaven Copper and Gold Inc., Private files

Bellhaven Copper and Gold Inc., (2007); Press Release, dated April 26, 2007

Bellhaven Copper and Gold Inc., (2008); Press Release, dated May 1, 2008

Bidgood, T., (1998); Chorcha Project Panama. A report included in the Summary Report of Exploration, Chorcha Project—1997/1998 written for *Cyprus Minera de Panama*, by Guy, K., June, 1998

Cáceres, J. A., (1998); Internal Memorandum for *Consultores Geológicos*, dated January 15, 1991 (in Spanish).

Clark, M. A., (2002); *Solicitud de Prorroga Concesión Cerro Corcha.* Report for MinAmerica Corp., dated December, 2002 (in Spanish).

Cuprum Resources Corp. Private files.

Elkin, Donald C., (1995); Resource Estimate for the Chorcha Project. Report for Arlo Resources, by Mine Reserve Associates, Inc., dated 13 November, 1995.

Grupo Técnico de Geotec S.A., (1993); Informe de Avance, Proyecto Cerro de Corcha. Unsigned report prepared for Georecursos Internacionales S.A., dated June, 1993 (in Spanish).

Glanville, R. and Price, B.J. (1996); Geological Summary Report and Valuation, Chorcha Copper Deposit. Report for Arlo Resources Ltd., dated Aug. 15, 1996.

Guy, K., (1998); Summary Report of Exploration, Chorcha Project—1997/1998. Report written for *Cyprus Minera de Panama*, June, 1998

Mann, P., editor, (1995); Geologic and Tectonic Development of the Caribbean Plate Boundary in Southern Central America. Geological Society of America Special Paper 295, dated 1995.

MK Gold Company, (1996); Offering Memorandum for MK Gold Company's Ownership Interests and Contractual Rights in Arlo Resources, Ltd. Unsigned summary report of the business of Arlo Resources Ltd., dated January, 1996.

Nelson, C. E., (1993); Cerro Chorcha, Panama. Private report for Noranda Exploration Inc., dated October, 1993.

Nelson, C. E., (2004); Cerro Corcha Property, Panama. Private report for Bellhaven Ventures, Inc., dated July, 2004.

Petaquilla Minerals Ltd., (2008); Press Release, dated July 9, 2008

Recursos Minerales, Ministerio de Comercio e Industria, (1996); *Mapa Geológico República de Panamá*. Geologic Map of Panama dated 1996.

QUALIFIED PERSON STATEMENT(S)

I, Michael D. Druecker, CPG, Ph.D. do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist and a citizen of the United States of America residing in the State of Texas, U.S.A.
2. I am a graduate of the Geology and Geophysics (B.Sc., 1975) program of the University of Hawaii and also hold a M.Sc. (Geology-Petrology, 1980), from the Colorado School of Mines and a Ph.D. (Geology-Geochemistry, 1986) from the University of Iowa.
3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist (CPG), in good standing, with the American Institute of Professional Geologists, a member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, and a core member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
4. I have been practicing my profession related to mining and mineral exploration for over 25 years in a wide variety of locations in North, South, and Central America. Specific to the content of this report is fluency in Spanish and almost five years (1993-1997) of field and office work in Panama during my tenure as exploration manager for BHP International Exploration.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Persons" set out in NI 43-101 and as a result of my experience, education and registration; I am a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101.
6. I visited the Chorcha Project numerous times during the last 12 months. I am entirely responsible for the report entitled "2008 Update Report on the Cerro Chorcha Porphyry Copper Project, Chiriqui and Bocas Del Toro Provinces, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA for BELLHAVEN COPPER & GOLD and DOMINON MINERALS CORP." dated September 23, 2008.
7. I have intimate knowledge of the property, and the results reported herein, which were gained while present at the property on multiple 1 to 4 day visits between January and November, 2007.
8. 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 report not misleading.
9. I am independent of BELLHAVEN COPPER & GOLD and DOMINION MINERALS CORP., other than providing consulting services, and have applied all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 42-101F1, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 2008

_____

Michael D. Druecker, CPG

Robert L. Sandefur
1139 South Monaco
Denver, CO 80224
Phone (303) 472-3240
rlsandefur@aol.com

I, Robert L. Sandefur, of Denver, Colorado, do hereby certify that:

- I am an Independent Consulting Geostatistician, at the above address
- I am a Certified Professional Engineer (Number 11370) in the state of Colorado, USA, and a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers (SME).
- I graduated from the Colorado School of Mines with a Professional (BS) degree in engineering physics (geophysics minor) in 1966 and subsequently obtained a Masters of Science degree in physics from the Colorado School of Mines in 1973.
- I have practiced my profession continuously since 1969.
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am the author, of section 17.0 and parts of Sections 1, 14, 20 and 21 and only have responsibility for those parts prepared by me of the Technical Report entitled "2008 Update Report on the Cerro Chorcha Porphyry Copper Project" dated September 23, 2008 (the "Technical Report"). The Technical Report is based on my knowledge of the Project Area and resource database covered by the Technical Report, and on review of published and unpublished information on the property and surrounding areas.
- I have not visited the site.
- 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.
- I am independent of Bellhaven and Dominion or any of their subsidiary companies applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
- 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.
- I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with and stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 23 of September, 2008

_____

Robert L. Sandefur, P.E.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Table 20, below, outlines exploration related expenditures for the Cerro Chorcha Project by Bellhaven Copper and Gold Inc and Dominion Minerals Corp. for the period April 8, 2006 to June 30, 2008. The total amount spent during this period was US$2,848,811.40. This figure does not include option payments, legal fees and other general and administrative expenses.

Incurred by Bellhaven Copper & Gold Inc *April 7, 2006 to February 28, 2007*		
Social Programs	145, 627.74 USD	
Geology	320,329.40 USD	
Meetings and Congresses	92,594.43 USD	
Transport, Meals and Lodging	171,128.17 USD	
Sub-Total		729,679.74 USD
Incurred by Dominion Minerals Corp. *March 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008*		
Social Programs	166,259.00 USD	
Geology	179,956.97 USD	
Camp	418,523.64 USD	
Topography Survey	38,238.00 USD	
Land Administration	31,089.00 USD	
Assays and Shipping	155,772.69 USD	
Helicopter	644,806.50 USD	
Drilling	484,485.86 USD	
Sub-Total		2,119,131.66 USD
	Total USD	**2,848,811.40 USD**

Table 20. Cerro Chorcha Project Exploration Expenditures, April 7, 2006 to June 30, 2008

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Data Validation Certificates

SGS

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: TO101291

To: **Bellhaven Copper & Gold Inc.**
Attn: Julio Benedetti
Calle 64 # 62
P.O.Box 0834-01302
PANAMA
0834-01303
PANAMA

Date: Sep 09, 2008

P.O. No.	Bellhaven Copper and Gold / Cerro Chorch
Project No.	DEFAULT
No. Of Samples	24
Date Submitted	Jun 26, 2008
Report Comprises	Pages 1 to 2 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Distribution of unused material:

Discard after 90 days: 24 Pulps

Certified By :

Gavin McGill
Operations Manager

SGS Minerals Services (Toronto) is accredited by Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as indicated on the scope of accreditation to be found at http://www.scc.ca/en/programs/lab/mineral.shtml

Report Footer: L.N.R. = Listed not received; n.a. = Not applicable; I.S. = Insufficient Sample; — = No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *WAA06V) were subcontracted

Methods marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

SGS Canada Inc. Mineral Services 1885 Leslie Street Toronto ON M3B 2M3 t(416) 445-5755 f(416) 445-4152 www.sgs.com

Element	Au	Ag	Cu
Method	@FA550	@ICP48S	@ICP90Q
Det.Lim.	1	2	0.01
Units	PPB	PPM	%
A-704582 CH-0015	551	>10	2.19
*Rep A-704582 CH-0015	718	>10	2.14
A-704582 CH-0027	2690	>10	3.32
A-704582 CH-0047	337	>10	3.95
A-704582 CH-0100	165	<2	1.26
A-705121 CH-0139	315	>10	2.74
A-705121 CH-0154	211	7	2.01
A-705121 CH-0184	20	5	1.69
A-705121 CH-0231	33	<2	0.00
A-705795 CH-0277	45	<2	0.08
A-705795 CH-0300	73	<2	0.76
A-705795 CH-0320	179	4	1.11
A-705795 CH-0383	242	5	2.60
VAN07000345 CH-0440	443	7	0.92
*Rep VAN07000345 CH-0440	650	7	0.90
VAN07000345 CH-0459	101	<2	1.32
VAN07000345 CH-0491	222	3	1.00
VAN07000345 CH-0568	44	<2	0.72
VAN07001887 CH-0672	256	6	1.60
VAN07001887 CH-0696	40	3	1.24
VAN07001887 CH-0746	37	<2	0.66
VAN07001887 CH-0801	29	7	0.62
VAN07001887 CH-0851	389	5	1.43
VAN07001887 CH-0895	205	4	1.58
VAN07001887 CH-0926	34	10	0.90
VAN07001887 CH-1002	52	<2	0.88