Geological Report
On the
Coppercorp Property of Amerigo Resources Ltd.
Mamainse Point Area, Ontario

By

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Summary

The Amerigo Property is located in the Mamainse Point area 80 kilometres north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. It is situated on the eastern edge of the Mid-Continental Rift system that was active during mid-Proterozoic time. The tectonic setting and geology of the region as well as the presence of several copper deposits with significant iron oxide, suggest that this area has potential for iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposits of the Olympic Dam-type.

The Coppercorp Mine, a past producer, along with several surface copper occurrences are located on the western portion of the property. The Coppercorp deposit and associated occurrences are structurally controlled with mineralization found in fault-related breccias and veins which transect flood basalts, conglomerates, and felsic intrusives and volcanics of the Keweenawan-age Mamainse Point Formation. Historical records of the Coppercorp Mine indicate that gold and silver were recovered along with copper. Past exploration and recent sampling of veins, grab samples, and concentrate verify the presence of high gold and silver values.

Regional westward warping of the Mamainse Point Formation along with possible concurrent radial faulting may have provided the structural conduits for the mineralizing fluids in the Coppercorp Mine and elsewhere on the property. The presence of a high area of magnetic intensity in the focal area of the radial fault system, along with associated felsic intrusive and extrusive activity in the lower volcanic sequence, suggest the presence of a volcanic or intrusive centre in the area.

A preliminary surface exploration program of data compilation and assessment, reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and sampling is recommended for the property. Follow-up exploration should consist of ground geophysical surveys, using magnetometer and induced potential methods. Gravity and magnetic profiling should be completed using the logging road network and along selected transects. Geochemical surveys of soil and humus can supplement the geological, geophysical and prospecting surveys. Target areas can then be identified for more detailed assessment, including stripping, detailed mapping, geophysics, and drilling.

For the follow-up exploration, consideration should be given to subdividing the large property holding into two main blocks: a western block covering the Coppercorp Mine and surrounding area, and a central block covering the high aeromagnetic anomaly and surrounding area in the lower volcanic package.

1. Introduction and Terms of Reference

This technical report was prepared at the request of the management of Amerigo Resources Ltd. (Amerigo) in support of an option agreement between Amerigo and the group of prospectors from whom the Coppercorp Property was optioned.

The sources of information used in the technical report includes, published papers, Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist assessment files, unpublished theses and unpublished company reports. Where possible these sources are referenced where used and a full citation is included in the references (Item 19).

The writer is familiar with the geology and mineral deposits in the Batchewana and Mamainse Point areas, having visited the Coppercorp Mine area as well as other copper and uranium deposits in the area associated with Keweenawan-age rocks over the past several years. A field visit was made to a southeastern portion of the property prior to writing this technical report.

2. Disclaimer

The use of the term 'ore reserve' in this report should be viewed strictly in its historical context and should not be correlated with the categories set out in sections 1.3 and 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

The historical pre-production estimated ore reserve figures for the Coppercorp Mine were obtained from Source Mineral Deposit Records (SMDR000852) of the Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's Office, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines and a Coppercorp Mine report dated November 12, 1965. Although there are a few underground plans and drill holes showing mineralized intersections related to the mineralized zones, the author did not find any reports or records which represent official ore reserve calculations for the Coppercorp Mine. As such it is not possible to determine the reliability of the historical estimates or whether they are in accordance with the categories set out in sections 1.3 and 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. In addition, no records have been found which document any remaining reserves in the mine when it ceased operation in 1972.

For the purposes of this technical report, production figures for the Coppercorp Mine are based on data from Source Mineral Deposit Record 000852 (Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's Office, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines).

3. Property Description and Location

The property is located in Ryan Township, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada (Figure 1). It consists of 23 unpatented, contiguous claims in 203 claim units (Table 1, Figure 4). One claim was staked in February 2001, but most of the claims (16) occur within the Montreal Mining Company Sand Bay Location, ground that was closed for staking until June 1, 2002. At this time, the 16 claims were staked together with 6 others to the east of the Sand Bay Location.

Amerigo subsequently entered into an option agreement to earn a 100% interest in the property from a group of three prospectors. In order to earn the 100% interest, Amerigo has agreed, subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval, to:
1) Pay $30,000 cash and issue 200,000 common shares on approval of an option agreement,
2) Issue a further 400,000 common shares and pay a further $70,000 cash over 4 years, provided that, Amerigo may at its option, issue shares of equivalent value in lieu of cash for all but the initial cash payment,
3) Spend $200,000 on exploration over 4 years, and
4) Provide the prospectors with a net smelter return royalty of 3% from any future production from the property. Amerigo retains an option to buy back 1.5% of the royalty for $1,500,000.00.

Figure 1: General Location Map of the Amerigo Property

Several mine hazards dating from mining activities carried out between 1954 and 1972 are present on the property (Figure 2 & 3). A site assessment of the mine hazards in and around the Coppercorp Mine was completed by staff of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines in June 1998 (Hamblin, 1998) and the report is available for viewing at the Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's office.

Figure 2. Old mine workings in the vicinity of the Coppercorp Minesite. Source: Hamblin, 1998, with additional data collected during field visits.

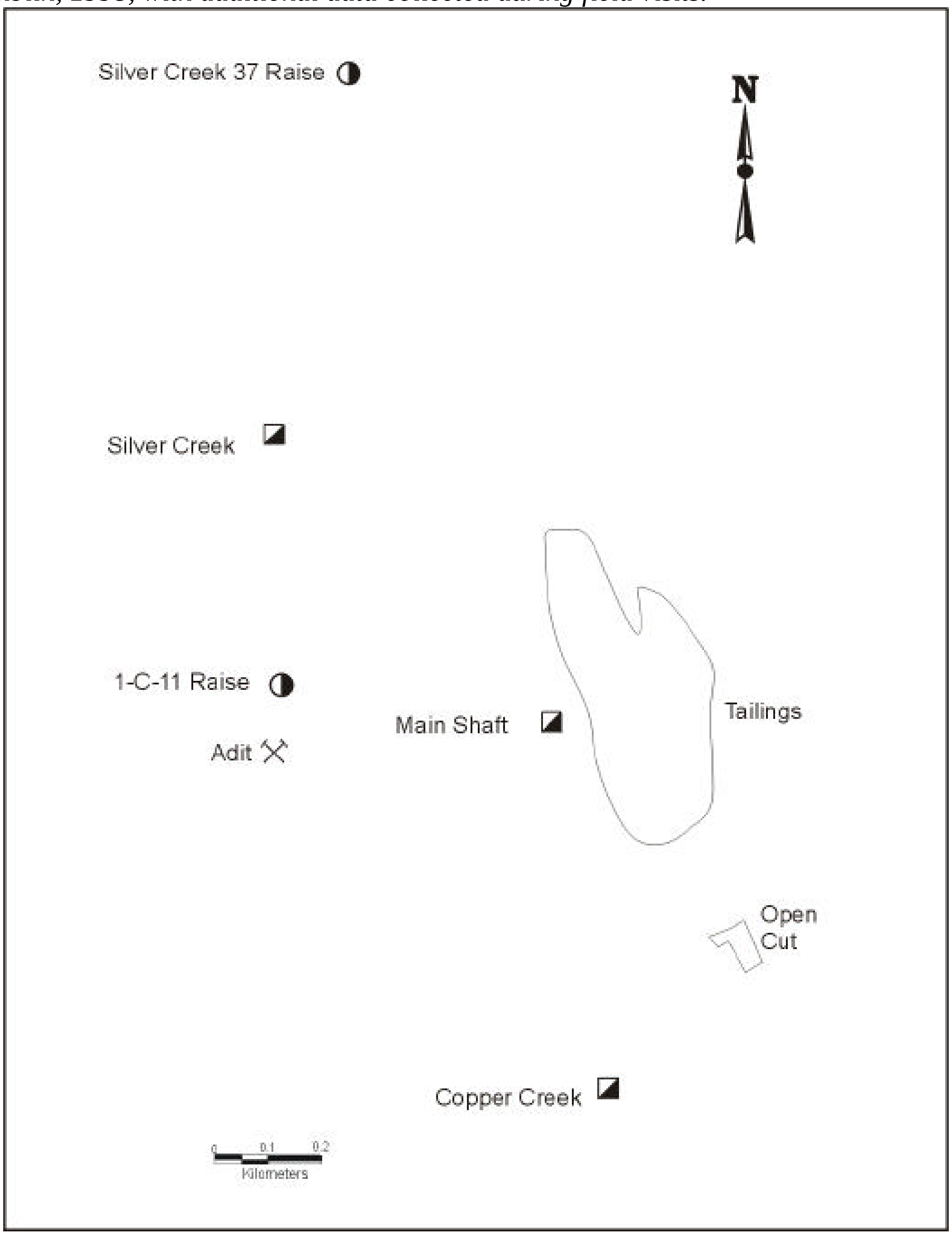
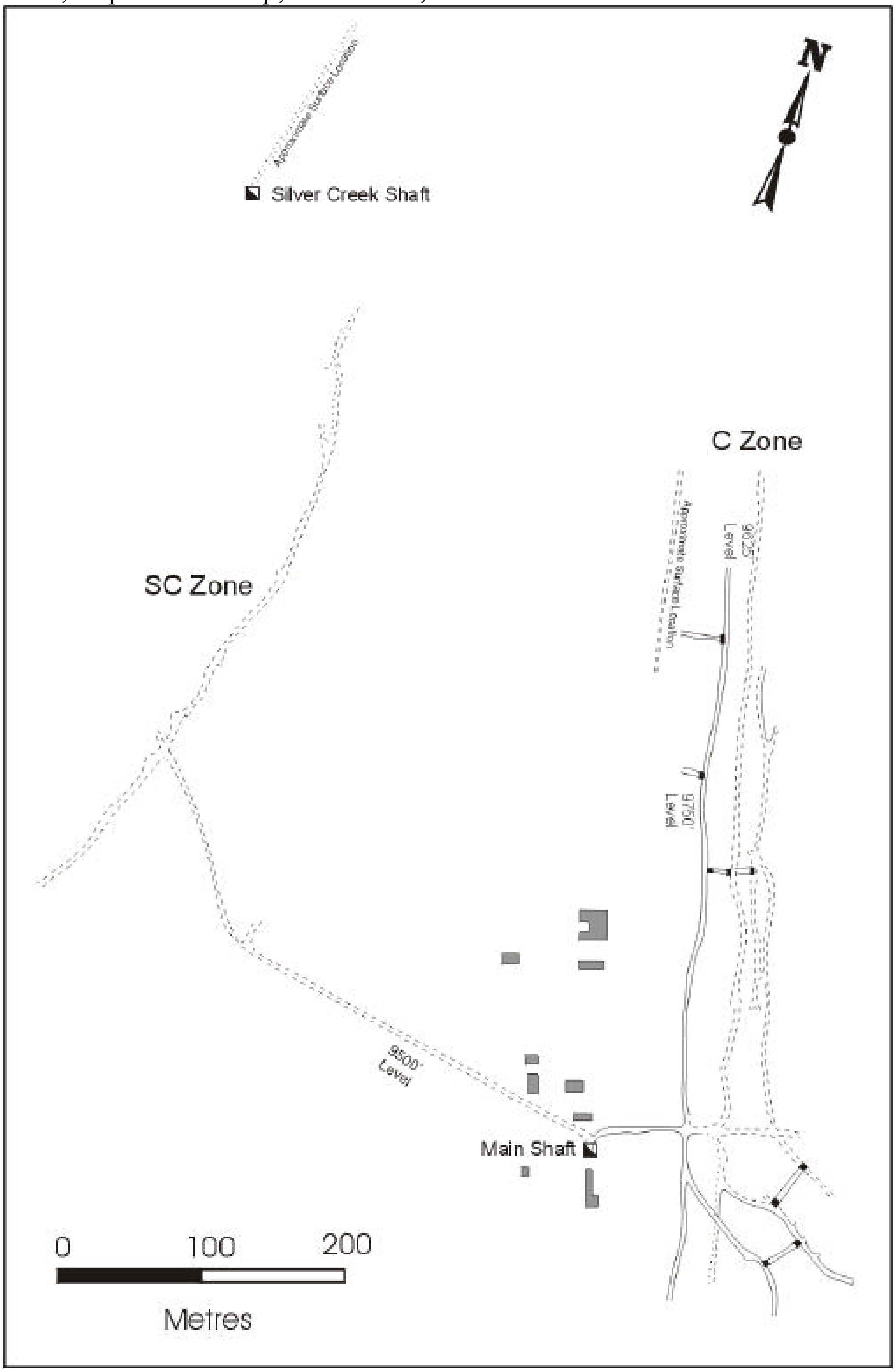


Figure 3. Location of Coppercorp underground development and surface buildings up until October, 1964. Source. Coppercorp Limited Surface Plan and Underground Composite, Unpublished Map, October 25, 1964.



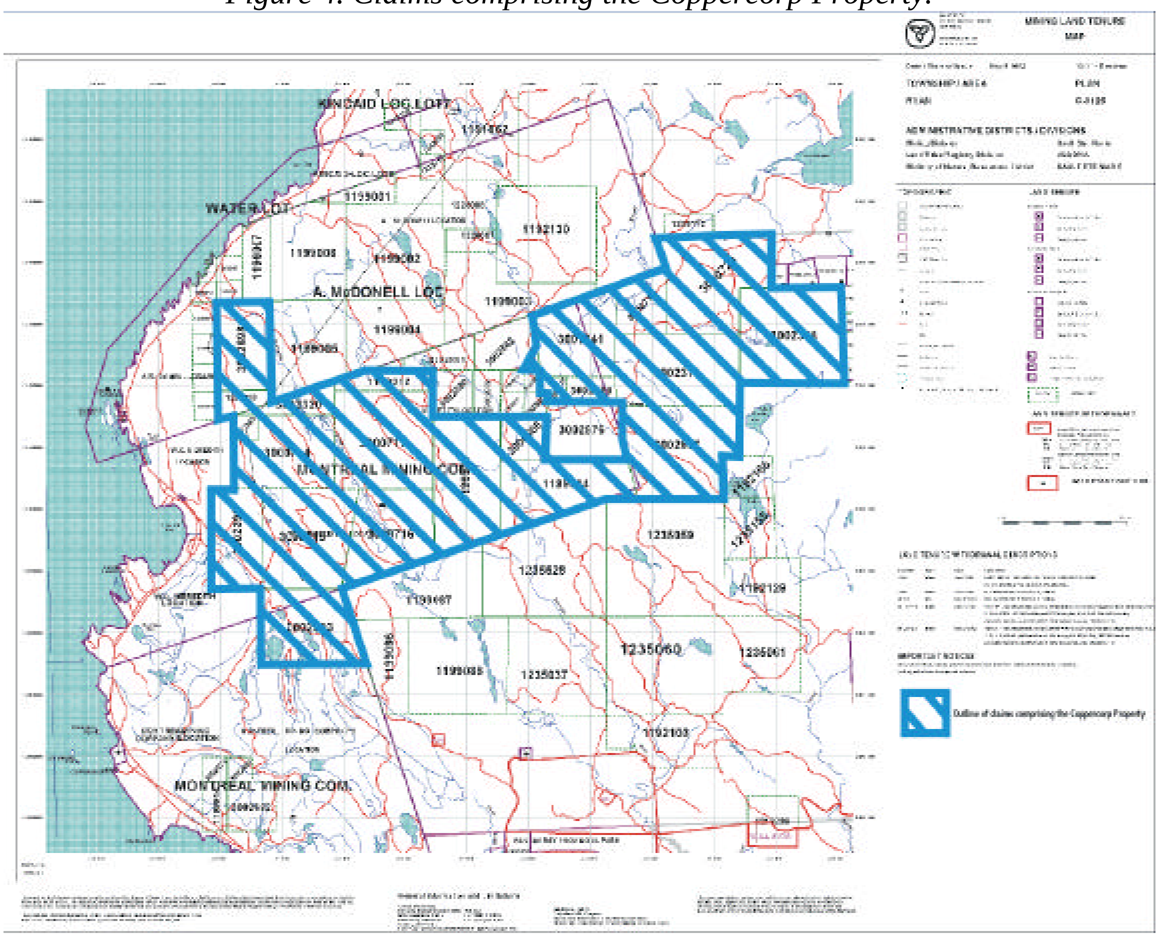
Under the Ontario Mining Act, holders of unpatented claims are not held responsible for hazards created by prior owners, provided that they do not materially disturb the existing hazards. If the owner decides to take the unpatented claims to lease, which would normally only be done if mining was contemplated, then the owner assumes responsibility for all mine hazards, regardless of who created them. Of course, owners are always responsible for any hazards they themselves create, and a process of progressive rehabilitation for such hazards is encouraged. The sections of the Ontario Mining Act pertinent to the mine hazards covered by the Coppercorp Property are reproduced in Appendix 1.

Table 1. Claims comprising the Coppercorp Property

Claim Number	Number of units	Approximate Area (ha)	Due date	Expenditure Required
3000714	11	176	June 26, 2004	$4,400
3000715	15	240	June 26, 2004	$6,000
3000716	13	208	June 26, 2004	$5,200
3000717	16	256	June 26, 2004	$6,400
3002392	8	128	June 26, 2004	$3,200
3002393	11	176	June 26, 2004	$4,400
3000720	15	240	June 26, 2004	$6,000
3000719	5	80	June 26, 2004	$2,000
1199911	15	240	June 26, 2004	$6,000
3000666	4	64	June 26, 2004	$1,600
1199912	4	64	June 26, 2004	$1,600
1199984	14	224	June 26, 2004	$5,600
3002319	2	32	June 26, 2004	$800
3002697	13	208	June 26, 2004	$5,200
3000718	1	16	June 26, 2004	$400
3002341	11	176	June 26, 2004	$4,400
3002310	15	240	June 26, 2004	$6,000
3002398	16	256	June 26, 2004	$6,400
3002698	6	96	June 10, 2004	$2,400
1235019	3	48	Feb 26, 2003	$1,200
3002577	1	16	July 15,2004	$400
3002320	3	48	June 10, 2004	$1,200
3002342	1	16	June 10,2004	$400
Total	203	3232		

The western extremities of the Amerigo Property are within 500 to 1000 metres of the Lake Superior coastline. Any future advanced exploration or claim staking activities should be mindful that much of the Lake Superior coastline has been, and will likely continue to be, incorporated into Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) land use policy as part of the Great Lakes Heritage Coastline Signature Site (Ontario's Living Legacy, 1999). Any claims staked prior to an area being designated as a new Park or Conservation Reserve will remain in good standing as long as the work requirements are met. If a claim is not kept in good standing and reverts to the Crown, then the land within these designated areas falls under the OLL land use policy that restricts mining and forestry operations. There are no OLL sites on the Amerigo property.

Figure 4. Claims comprising the Coppercorp Property.



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

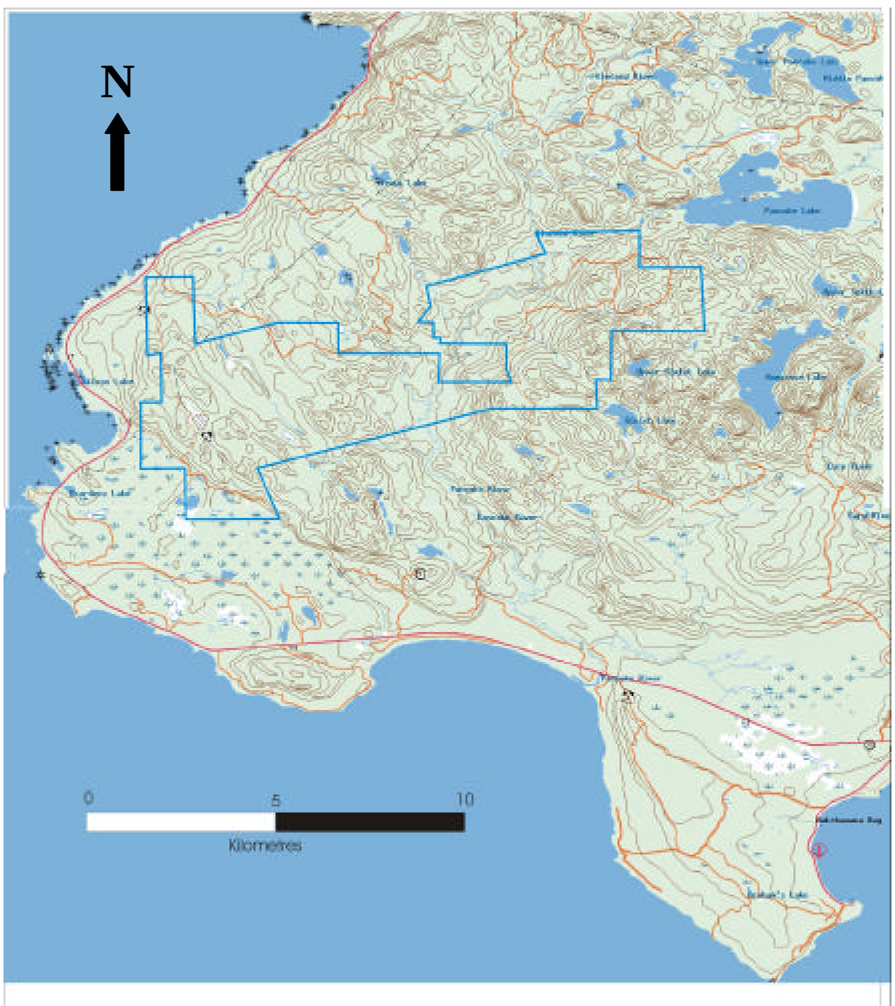
The property is located in the Batchawana Bay area on the east shore of Lake Superior (Figure 5). Access to the property is by paved highway (Highway 17) about 80 kilometres north of Sault Ste. Marie, followed by a gravel road. A system of logging roads provides further access to different parts of the property.

The western portion of the Coppercorp Property is characterised by moderate to low relief. Drainage and topography are influenced by the northwest trending strike of the volcanic and sedimentary strata of the Mamainse Point Formation. The eastern part of the property has moderate to high relief and partly overlies the metavolcanic rocks of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt. Separating these physiographic areas is the Pancake River and river valley, which runs southerly through the central part of the property (Figure 5).

Elevation ranges from 700 - 1000 feet a.s.l. in the western portion and 700 to 1700 feet a.s.l. in the eastern section. Vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods and softwoods, and there are several logging companies active in the area.

An industrial electric transmission corridor was constructed by Great Lakes Power Company to serve the Coppercorp Mine, and crosses the western part of the property. Water is available from Lake Superior and in limited quantities from small creeks throughout the property.

Figure 5: Topographic Map of the Mamainse Point Area



5. History

The Amerigo Property has a history of prospecting, mineral exploration and mining activity that dates back to the late 1800's. The history of ownership of the Montreal Mining Company Sand Bay Location is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. History of Ownership of Montreal Mining Sand Bay Location

Years	Ownership
1856-1857	Montreal Mining Co.
1871	Ontario Mineral Lands Co.
1882-1884	Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Co.
1890	Canada Lands Purchase Synd.
1892	Nipigon Mining Co.
1906-1908	Calumet and Hecla Co.
1948	Macassa Mines Ltd.
1951	C.C. Huston and Associates
1955	Coppercorp Ltd.
1964	Part of Property leased by Vauze Mines Ltd.
	North Canadian Enterprises Ltd.
2002	Terry Nicholson & William Gibbs

Source: Ontario Division of Mines Source Mineral Deposit Record 000852.

In 1948-49 old copper showings in the area were examined and drilled by Macassa Mines who later optioned the property to C.C. Houston and Associates. Subsequent drilling of 33,400 feet by the end of 1952 had outlined several mineralized zones in the Coppercorp Mine area, including the C Zone, D Zone, SB Zone and Silver Creek Zone (see Figure 7).

A new company, Coppercorp Limited, was created and in 1954 proceeded to sink a shaft to 550 feet with levels at 250, 375, and 500 feet (Coppercorp Annual Report 1965). During the underground development, 14,000 feet of lateral development were completed and 60,000 tons of ore were stockpiled. Operations ceased in 1957 due to falling copper prices.

From 1962 to 1964 Vauze Mines Limited (controlled by Sheridan Geophysics Limited) completed additional drilling along with a surface exploration program which included geophysical surveys and geological and geochemical examinations.

A decision was made in 1965 to bring the Coppercorp deposit into production and the original shaft was de-watered and deepened to 629 feet. Underground development resumed at a production rate of 500 tons per day producing copper concentrate (approximately 50% copper) with a recovery in excess of 90%. Concentrates from the Coppercorp deposit contained copper, silver, and gold (example: 1087 short tons of concentrate contained 50.18% copper, 7.72 oz/ton silver, and .222 oz/ton gold; Heslop, 1970, pg. 63).

Some of the available historical statistics on underground development, drilling, pre-production ore reserve estimates and production figures are provided in Tables 3, 4 and 5.

Table 3: Historical statistics on underground development and drilling at the Coppercorp Mine.

Exploration Activity	**Type of Activity**	**Information Source**
Underground Development	Drifting : 34,882 feet	SMDR 000852
	Crosscuts: 3,628 feet	SMDR 000852
Drilling	Surface: 16,000 feet	SMDR 000852
	Underground: 20,000 feet	SMDR 000852

Table 4: Historical Pre-Production Ore Reserve Estimates at the Coppercorp Mine*

Mineralized Zone	**Ore Reserve Estimate**	**Information Source**
C Zone and C Zone South**	400,000 tons @ 2.3% Cu	SMDR 000852; Coppercorp Report for 1965
Silver Creek South Zone	490,000 tons @ 1.9% Cu	SMDR 000852; Coppercorp Report for 1965
SB and Silver Creek North Zones	650,000 tons @ 2.1% Cu	SMDR 000852; Coppercorp Report for 1965
Total Ore Reserve Estimate for the Coppercorp Deposit	1,540,000 tons @ 2.1% Cu	SMDR 000852; Coppercorp Report for 1965; Northern Miner 1965

* Ore reserve estimates were given to the 500 foot level. See Note below on the use of 'ore reserve' terminology.
** C Zone South was also referred to as the C2 Zone.

Table 5: Coppercorp production (Source: SMDR 000852)

Year	**Tons Hoisted**	**Tons Milled**	**Au (Oz)**	**Ag (Oz)**	**Cu (lbs)**
*1957**	*60,000*				
1965	14,882	38,919	386	30,069	832,928
1966	118,848	149,691	390	37,296	3,716,325
1967	146,601	146,441	-	35,500	3,557,000
1968	142,986	142,986	268	33,622	3,175,730
1969	161,488	161,488	249	55,761	4,769,452
1970	141,055	140,830	231	1,785	2,447,500
1971	155,811	156,111	440	33,570	3,109,758
*1972***	*83,519*	*84,892*	?	?	2,173,235
Total* **	**965,190**	**1,021,358**	**1,964**	**237,603**	**23,782,028**

* From 1955-1957 development ore was stockpiled by Coppercorp; not included in total.
** Copper grade was reported to be 1.28%.
*** From 1969 to 1972 the Coppercorp Mine had disputed accounting for ore production (Northern Miner Handbook, 1972-73, pg.97). For the purposes of this technical report a production figure of 1,021,358 tons milled at 1.16% Cu is used based on data from Source Mineral Deposit Record , Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's Office, MND&M).

NOTE: ***The use of the term 'ore reserve' in this report should be viewed strictly in its historical context and should not be correlated with the categories set out in sections 1.3 and 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101 (See item 2).***

5.1 Recent Exploration

5.1.1 Coppercorp Limited

Much of the Amerigo Property was closed to staking up to June 1, 2002, and so only those parts of the property outside of the Montreal Mining Company Sand Bay Location have received the recent attention of prospectors and explorationists. Recent exploration activity has focused on the area of the Lutz vein and L zone, situated approximately 3 kilometres north-northwest of the Coppercorp Shaft (Figure 7). An adit was driven into the Lutz vein, but historical records are unavailable. Both mineralized zones are located on the northwestern strike extension of the Coppercorp Mine workings.

In the mid-1960's, Coppercorp Limited completed induced potential, magnetic, electromagnetic and geochemical surveys in this area as part of a surface exploration program on their property holdings. The magnetometer surveys were considered useful in delineating geological contacts and geologic structure. The electromagnetic survey identified several intermediate to poor conductors which appeared to coincide with superficial clay deposits (altered felsite). The geochemical survey was useful in identifying strong copper anomalies. The IP survey was useful in outlining known copper occurrences and identifying similar anomalies not previously explored.

Results from the surface exploration program (Burns, 1965; Disler, 1967) identified several geochemical and geophysical anomalies in the Lutz vein and L zone area and elsewhere on the Coppercorp property to the south for follow-up drill testing.

5.1.2 J. F. Paquette

More recently, in 1991-92, the property containing the Lutz vein and L zone was explored by J.F. Paquette who completed a self-potential survey along with prospecting, and sampling (Rupert, 1991 and 1993). Results from the self-potential survey identified a number of anomalies. However it was concluded that there was no clear correspondence between known zones of mineralization and the SP anomalies (Rupert, 1993). Assays for gold taken from the mineralized areas of the Lutz vein and L zone returned values ranging from 1 to 7.19 gm/tonne from 8 of the samples. Although gold values occur with copper, there is no apparent correlation between copper and gold concentration (Rupert, 1991).

5.1.3 Cominco Limited

In 1993, Cominco Limited optioned the property containing the Lutz vein and L zone and completed geological mapping, surficial geochemistry, electromagnetic (UTEM) and magnetic surveys (Lum, 1994; Smith, 1995).

The magnetic survey identified several magnetic highs that were interpreted as geological units offset by cross-cutting faults. The UTEM survey, designed to identify deep-seated conductors, showed no significant anomalies. Several narrow zones of low resistivity are associated with magnetic lows and with some known copper showings (Lum, 1994).

Geochemical surveys using soil and humus samples identified copper anomalies over the L zone, but not the Lutz vein. A broad area of above average copper and gold values was identified north and south of an exposed felsic porphyry intrusion which is situated approximately 300 metres west of the mineral occurrences (Smith, 1995).

Chip samples taken by Cominco across a mineralized section of the Lutz vein adit contained up to 6000 ppb gold and 28,000 ppm copper from a chalcocite-bearing, quartz-carbonate breccia. Chip samples taken across a mineralized section of the L zone contained up to 19,500 ppb gold and 50,500 ppm copper in a chalcocite-chalcopyrite vein (Smith, 1995, Assessment File Records, Ryan Township, Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's Office).

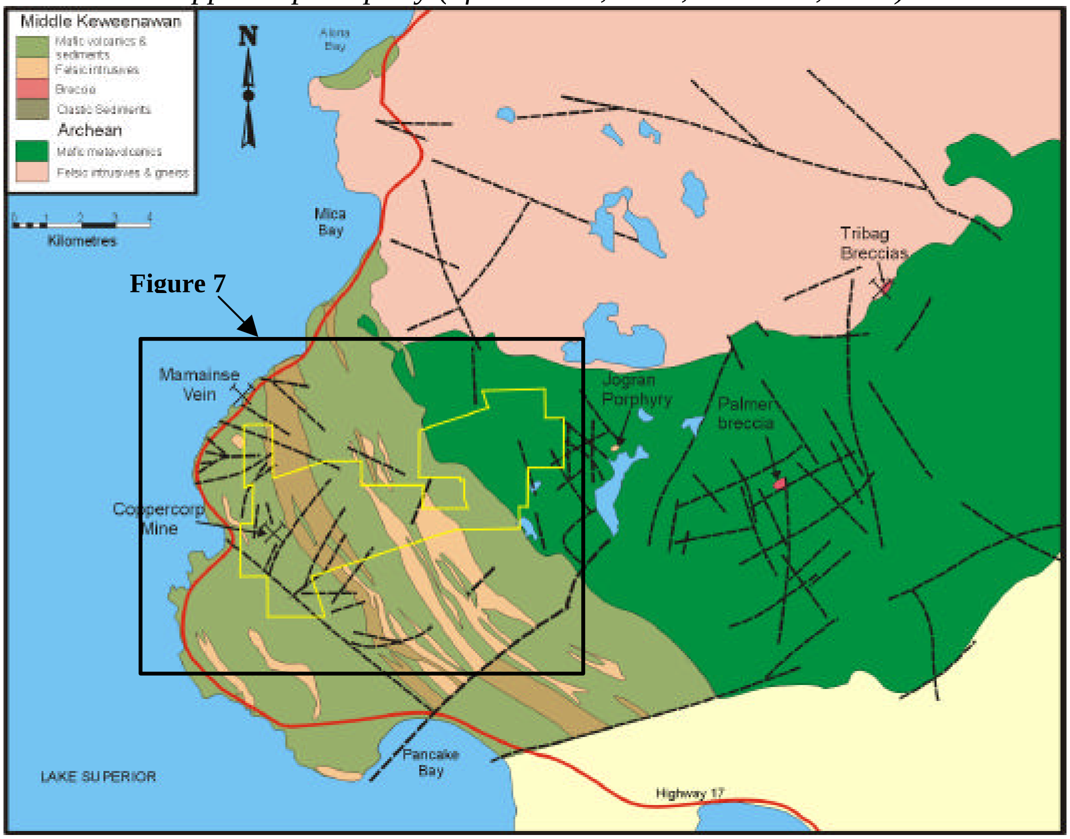
6. Geological Setting

6.1 Regional Geology

The area of interest is situated on the eastern edge of the Mid-Continental Rift (MCR) which underlies what is now Lake Superior and was active during the mid-Proterozoic, Keweenawan period (1100-1200 Ma). The Keweenawan rocks of the MCR are characterized by regionally extensive gravity and magnetic anomalies, and by large-scale crustal structures throughout the Lake Superior region.

The western three-quarters of the Amerigo Property covers Keweenawan-age (1100-1200 Ma) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Mamainse Point Formation. This rock formation unconformably overlies Archean-age metavolcanic rocks of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt which cover the eastern quarter of the property (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Regional geology of the Batchawana - Mamainse area, showing outline of the Coppercorp Property.(after Giblin, 1973; Richards, 1995).



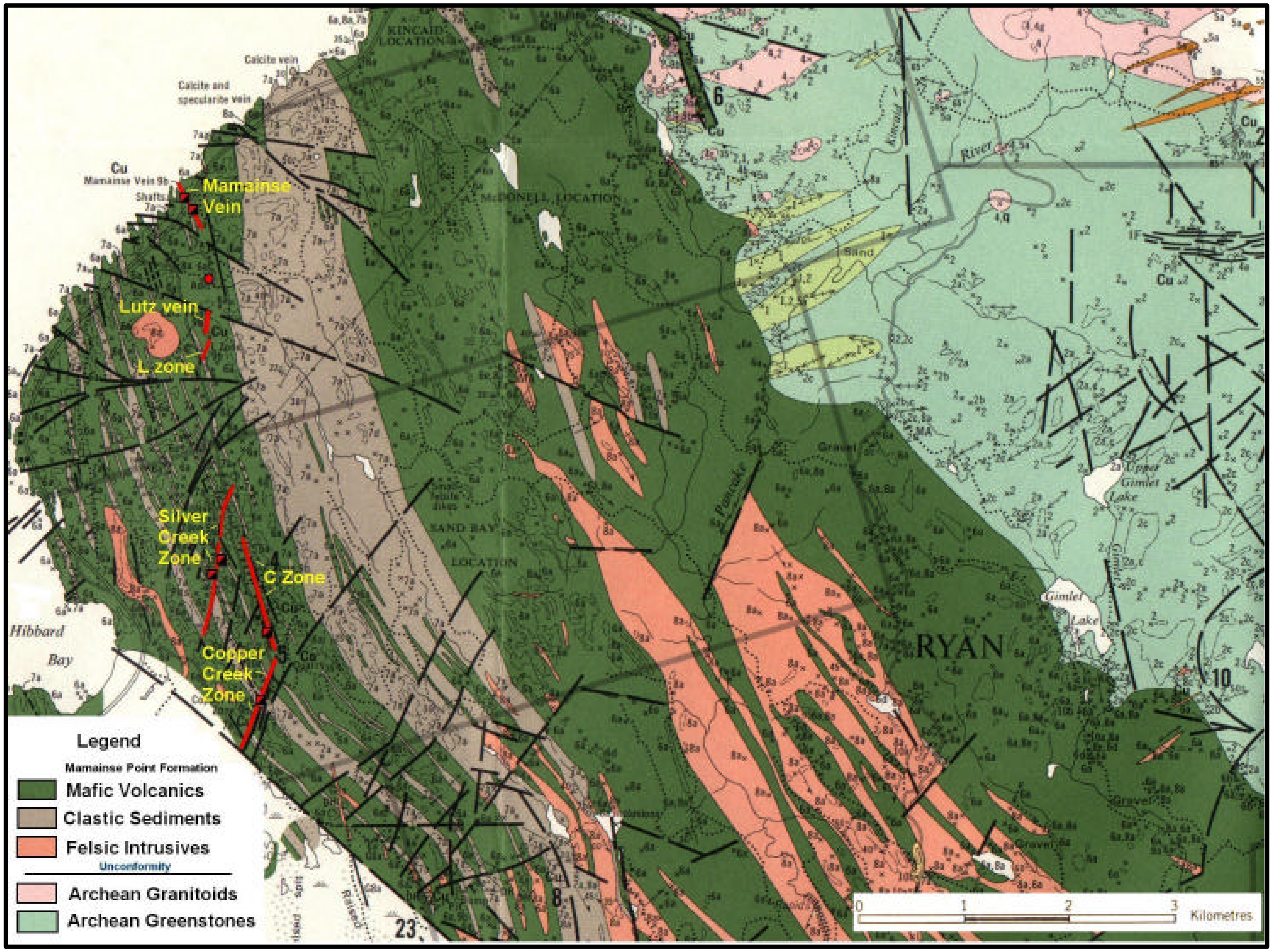
6.2 Detailed Geology

6.2.1 Archean Rocks

The rocks of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt on the property consist of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics containing minor felsic metavolcanic units. The Pancake Lake Iron Formation which trends roughly east-west occurs just east of the north-easternmost end of the property and consists of Algoma-type iron formation. The Archean rocks have been deformed and metamorphosed up to amphibolite rank resulting in northeast trending isoclinal folds and a penetrative fabric with steep dips (Figure 6).

The rocks have been intruded by felsic dikes, felsic porphyry, and felsic breccias considered to be Keweenwan in age and related to the Keweenawan felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks occuring more extensively within the Mamainse Point Formation to the west. A Keweenawan-age felsic intrusion, the Jogran Porphyry, intrudes the mafic metavolcanics about 1 kilometre east of the eastern edge of the property. The Jogran Porphyry is noteable for having several Cu-Mo prospects associated with it.

Figure 7: Detailed Geology around the Coppercorp Mine area showing the location of some of the surface and projected mineralized zones (Giblin, 1973)



6.2.2 Keweenawan Rocks

The Mamainse Point Formation consists of a 6 kilometre thick sequence of sub-aerial flood basalts intercalated with conglomerates and felsic volcanic and sub-volcanic units (Figure 7 & 8). The sequence generally trends to the northwest with a homoclinal dip of 30-40^{o} southwest.

To the north, the Mamainse Point Formation is unconformably overlain by the Mica Bay Formation, considered to be the equivalent of the Freda Formation on the south side of Lake Superior. (Hamblin, 1961; Annells, 1973, Giblin, 1969). To the south, the Mamainse Point Formation is in fault contact with red sandstone of the Jacobsville Formation. Both the Jacobsville Formation and the Mica Bay Formation (Freda Formation) are considered to be late Keweenawan in age based on paleomagnetic age estimates (Halls and Pesonen, 1982).

6.2.2.1 Mafic Volcanics

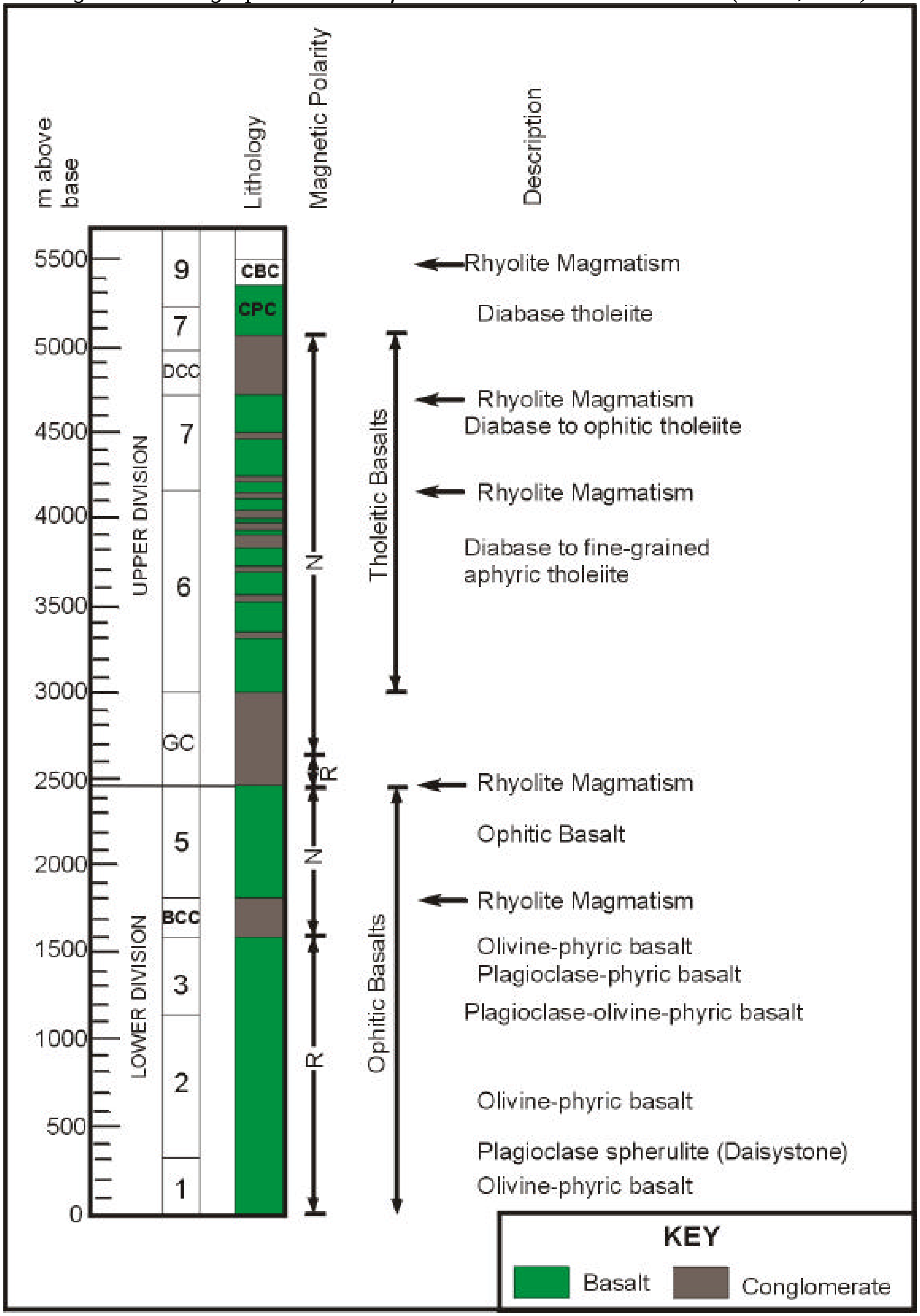
Basalt volcanic flows generally range from 1.5 to 30 metres in thickness, with upper vesicular zones and topped by ropy pahoehoe or scoriaceous flow tops, depending on the rock composition (Annells, 1973). In some cases, clastic material occurs as dike-like structures in joints and fissures in the basalt, which are thought to indicate the occurrence of minor earth movements contemporaneous with the accumulation of the lava pile. The clastic sediment in these structures is often highly altered, suggesting that the fissures acted as channelways for hydrothermal fluids (Richards, 1985).

6.2.2.2 Conglomerates and Sandstones

The clastic sediments within the Mamainse Point Formation consists primarily of poorly sorted, clast-supported polymictic conglomerate containing minor lenses and sheets of cross-bedded, coarse sandstone. Conglomerate clasts are rounded, ranging from pebbles to boulders in size, and are derived predominantly from mafic volcanic (Keweenawan) and granitic (Archean) source areas.

The polymictic conglomerate has been interpreted as forming within an alluvial fan depositional environment in a rifted crustal setting. The conglomerate most likely originated as fault scarp deposits resulting from normal faulting occurring at the edge of the rift. Syn- to slightly post-tectonic sediment transport occurred from the craton towards the down-dropped blocks within the rift (Smith, 1995).

Figure 8: Stratigraphic Section of the Mamainse Point Formation (Smith, 1995)



6.2.2.3 Felsic Volcanics and Intrusives

Hypabyssal felsic rocks occur throughout the stratigraphic succession and have been identified as being predominantly intrusive and sub-volcanic in nature. The three main rock types found are: quartz porphyry, felsite, and flow-banded rhyolite (Giblin, 1969c; Annells, 1973). Although many of the felsic rocks have intrusive contact relationships with the mafic volcanics and conglomerates, the presence of agglomerates and felsic tuffs in the sequence indicate that felsic intrusive activity extended to surface and was contemporaneous with the eruption of basaltic lavas (Annells, 1973; Giblin 1969b; Richards, 1985).

In the upper part of the volcanic pile, near the Lake Superior shore, flow-banded felsic units are strongly hematized to the extent that they can be easily confused with the red Jacobsville sandstone in the area. The hematite alteration is irregularly overprinted by a white, bleaching alteration (kaolinitization). In some felsic units, the extent of this alteration is such that several areas were investigated for their kaolin potential in the 1960's.

6.2.3 Geologic Structure

The Mamainse Point Formation is transected by three major faults that offset or truncate the stratigraphy: the Mamainse Point Fault, the Mamainse Lake Fault, and the Hibbard Bay Fault (Figure 6).

The Mamainse Point Fault trends east-northeast and juxtaposes rocks of the Mamainse Point Formation with the red sandstones of the Jacobsville Formation. The Mamainse Lake Fault trends northeast and displays a variable, left-hand strike displacement of the volcanic and sedimentary units. The fault appears to converge with the Mamainse Point Fault under Pancake Bay. The Hibbard Bay Fault is a northwest trending fault that truncates the stratigraphy at an acute angle. The fault is oriented sub-parallel to the rift axis under what is now Lake Superior.

Many of the north-east trending crustal-scale faults along the Lake Superior shore have been interpreted as having late reverse movement based on geophysical analysis (gravity, magnetic, and paleomagnetic data). Manson and Halls (1993) attribute the reverse movement to the compressional effects of deformation from the southeast related to the Grenville orogenesis in late Keweenawan time.

In addition to the large crustal scale structures in the area, stratigraphic units of the Mamainse Point Formation have been offset by a series of radially distributed faults with a focal point located in the central part of the Amerigo Property. The radial distribution of faults coincides with a regional convex upwarping of the Mamainse strata towards the west. The focal area is dominated by an area of high magnetic intensity, and many of the faults radiate westward from a large body of felsite about 4 kilometres east of the

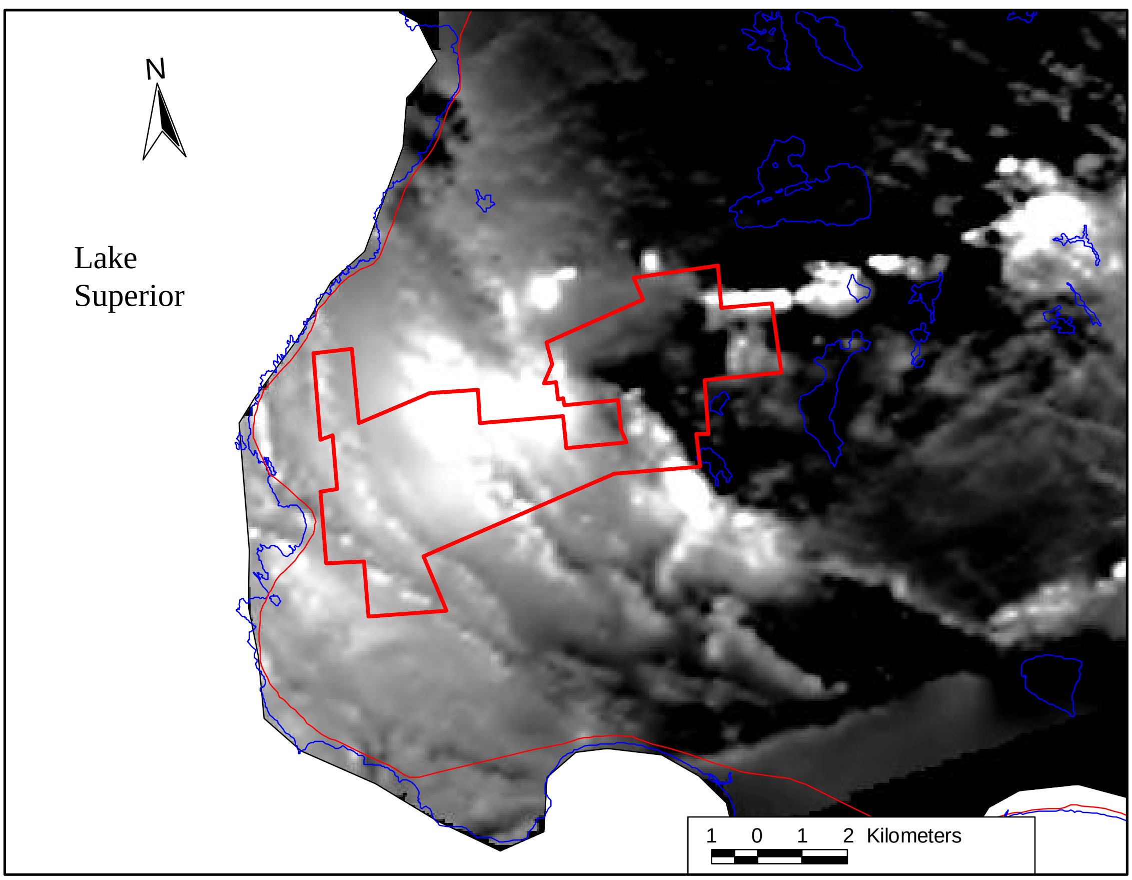
Coppercorp Mine. These same radially distributed faults form some of the mineralized zones in the Coppercorp Mine.

This regional warping of the Mamainse Point Formation with possible concurrent radial faulting appears to be a late stage feature that may be significant to the mineralization process in the Coppercorp area and elsewhere on the property.

6.3 Geophysical Setting

Regional airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were flown over the Batchewana area at 200 metre line spacing by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS, 1992). In the Mamainse Point area there is a dramatic increase in the regional magnetic intensity of the rocks for the Mamainse Point Formation, primarily due to the mafic volcanic lavas in the sequence (Figure 9). The volcanic stratigraphy is partly outlined by the aeromagnetic survey due to the higher magnetic susceptibility of some of the volcanic flows. Segmentation of the magnetic horizons can be correlated with lateral dispacement along faults.

Figure 9. Aeromagnetic Map of the Mamainse Point area displaying the Amerigo Property outline; whiter areas represent areas of higher magnetic intensity.



An area of high magnetic intensity occurs in the north-central part of the Amerigo Property (Figure 9). The magnetic anomaly has a broad east-west trend and is segmented by regional faults. Mapped geological units in this area follow a northwest trend and do not coincide with the orientation of the magnetic feature.

An east-west trending linear magnetic high occurs at the northeast end of the property and can be attributed to the Pancake Lake Iron Formation. There are a number of circular to elliptical magnetic features in areas near the property which cannot be easily explained.

Airborne electromagnetic anomalies have low conductance, are irregularly distributed and appear to reflect areas of conductive overburden (Pancake River valley).

7. Deposit Type

7.1 Introduction

An iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposit of the Olympic Dam-type is the target of exploration on the Coppercorp Property. The tectonic setting, the geology of the region and the presence of several copper deposits with significant associated iron oxide suggest that this area has potential for Olympic Dam-type deposits.

Iron oxide copper-gold deposits are attractive exploration targets due to their common large size and multi-metal nature. Exploration for these deposit types, especially among junior explorers, has suffered from the lack of rigorously defined models, both empirical and genetic, and well documented case histories. Several recent publications (Vancouver Mining Exploration Group, 2000; Porter, 2000; 2002) have however provided a broad framework of models and case histories that may be used in targeting areas for IOCG potential, and for designing follow-up exploration programs. However, as pointed out by Pollard (2000), IOCG deposits are part of a broad spectrum of copper-gold deposits that include both porphyry and skarn-type deposits and rigid application of deposit specific characteristics to exploration should be avoided.

7.2 Characteristics of IOCG deposits

While IOCG deposits range in age from the Archean to the Neogene, many of the deposits, including most Australian examples such as Olympic Dam and Ernest Henry, are Proterozoic in age. There are many inferred tectonic settings for the deposits, with an anorogenic or rift-related setting being most widely postulated (Barton and Johnson, 1996). However, it appears that regardless of the specific setting, an extensional environment is of fundamental importance (Gandhi and Bell, 1995). A strong structural control is noted in most deposits, with mineralization emplaced along major regional faults or fracture systems, at intersections of faults or in axes of major fold systems (Oreskes & Hitzman, 1993).

Typically IOCG deposits show spatial and temporal links with igneous rocks, including alkalic granitoids and volcanic rocks, calc-alkalic mafic, intermediate and felsic suites, continental flood basalts and rift-related basalts (Barton & Johnson, 1996). Many deposits are directly associated with the emplacement of high level felsic plutons (Ghandi & Bell, 1995; Wall, 2000), typically occurring in the roof zones of the pluton (Ethridge & Bartsch, 2000). Mineralization is commonly hosted by hydrothermal intrusive breccias or diatreme breccias (Reeve et al., 1990; Pollard, 2000).

IOCG mineralization consists of Ti-poor iron oxide, with lesser phosphates, Cu- and Cu-Fe sulphides, and variable Au, U, Ag and Co (Barton & Johnson, 1996). To some degree it is the low Ti nature of the iron oxide that ties otherwise disparate mineral deposits of the IOCG class together. The most common iron oxides are hematite and magnetite. Magnetite is typically early and occurs in the deeper or more proximal parts of the hydrothermal system, whereas hematite is later, more distal and may overprint the earlier magnetite (Barton & Johnson, 1996; Oreskes & Hitzman, 1993). The magnetite may be accompanied by apatite (e.g. Kiruna) and Cu-Fe-Sulfides (e.g. Ernest Henry, Candelaria) and widespread sodic alteration. Gold and Cu-Fe sulphides are associated with hematite-stage mineralization at Olympic Dam (Reeves et al., 1990; Barton & Johnson, 1996).

A broad range of elements may be associated with the mineralization. Apart from the Fe, Cu and in some cases Au and Ag, comprising the mineralization, deposits may be anomalous in Ba, P, F, Cl, Mn, B, K, REE, U and Na and have elevated Co, Ni, Te, As, Mo and Nb abundances, whereas Ti and Cr tend to be depleted (Foose & Grauch, 1995).

Exploration for IOCG deposits relies heavily on gravity and magnetic surveys, with coincident gravity and magnetic anomalies being the preferred target (Gow et al.,1994). Detailed aeromagnetic surveys are recommended to map structure in the area of interest with likely dilational sites targeted for further follow up using alteration and geochemistry to site drillholes (Etheridge & Bartsch, 2000).

7.3 Application to the Amerigo Property

The following features, considered to be key exploration criteria for IOCG deposits, are relevant to the Mamainse-Batchewana area:

1. A continental rift-related tectonic setting on the eastern margin of the Mid Continent Rift system.
2. The Keweenawan basalts represent a significant volume of potential copper source rocks. A thickness of 14,300 to 19,900 feet (4.3 to 6 kilometres) has been estimated for the flows (Giblin, 1974).
3. The presence of a massive magnetite vein grading 3.9% copper over 1.05 metres at Jogran (Rupert, 1997) and flourite associated with the Breton Breccia at Tribag (Blecha, 1974) and with Coppercorp ore (Rupert, 1997).
4. The presence of numerous faults some of which are splays off major crustal faults such as the Mamainse Point Fault to the south of the property.

5. The apparent high level emplacement of the felsic intrusives (Richards, 1985)
6. The presence of dilational sites along active structures (Heslop, 1970).
7. The presence of a high temperature saline brine (350^{o}C to 450^{o}C), 15-20 eq. wt. % $CaCl_2$ believed to be magmatic in origin and a lower temperature fluid (<100^{o}C to 350^{o}C, 0 to 15 eq. wt. %) believed to be a mixture of magmatic and meteoric fluid (Richards, 1985).
8. The occurrence of widespread Cu mineralization in the area as both low tonnage medium grade deposits (e.g. Coppercorp) and high tonnage low grade deposits (e.g. East Breccia zone of Tribag mines).
9. The presence of a broad, regional aeromagnetic anomaly over the property (Figure).
10. The production of limited amounts of gold and silver along with the copper at the Coppercorp Mine and the anomalous concentrations of gold and silver found in the outlying copper occurrences.

8. Mineralization

8.1 Introduction

Copper mineralization in the area occurs in two forms:

- Disseminated sub-economic native copper in amydules and veins
- Vein-hosted copper sulphide deposits

While it was the first of these that apparently brought the initial explorers to the area, only the second type of mineralization has been mined. The Coppercorp mine produced 1,021,358 tons grading 1.16% Cu plus approximately 237,603 ounces of silver and 1,964 ounces of gold from such veins between 1965 and 1972 (Source Mineral Deposit Record 000852).

Mineralized veins occur in fault-related breccia zones typically with a gradation from high grade sulphide veins to barren oxide cemented breccias. The wallrock to the veins are commonly chloritized and sericitized and may contain epidote. The copper sulphides, dominantly chalcocite with lesser chalcopyrite and bornite, are usually accompanied by specular hematite.

Several other copper-dominant systems occur in the Mamainse Point - Batchawana area and are summarized in Table 6.

8.2 Coppercorp Deposit

Mineralization at the Coppercorp Mine is structurally controlled, occurring within fault-related breccia zones and veins which transect the Keweenawan basalt flows and conglomerates. The width of the structural zones vary along strike from tight shears less than 1 metre to broad disrupted lenses up to 12 metres across (Richards, 1985). The veins

Table 6: Copper deposits in the Mamainse Point – Batchawana Area

Deposit	Deposit Type	Production Years	Production	Reserves	Source
Coppercorp	Copper-quartz vein	1965 to 1972	1.02 M tons @ 1.16% Cu	?	4
Mamainse	Copper-quartz vein	1882 to 1884	?	?	2
Tribag	Breccia Pipes	1967 to 1973	1.1 M tons @ 1.65 % Cu	?	1
Breton Breccia				40M tons @0.2% Cu above 300m	1
East Breccia				125M tons @0.13% Cu and 0.04% MoS_2	3
West Breccia				0.1M tons @ 0.6 to 1.0% WO_3	1
Jogran	porphyry	N/A		18M tonnes @ 0.19% Cu and 0.05% MoS_2	1

Sources: 1 Rupert, 1997; 2 Moore, 1926; 3. EM&R, 1989; 4. SMDR 000852

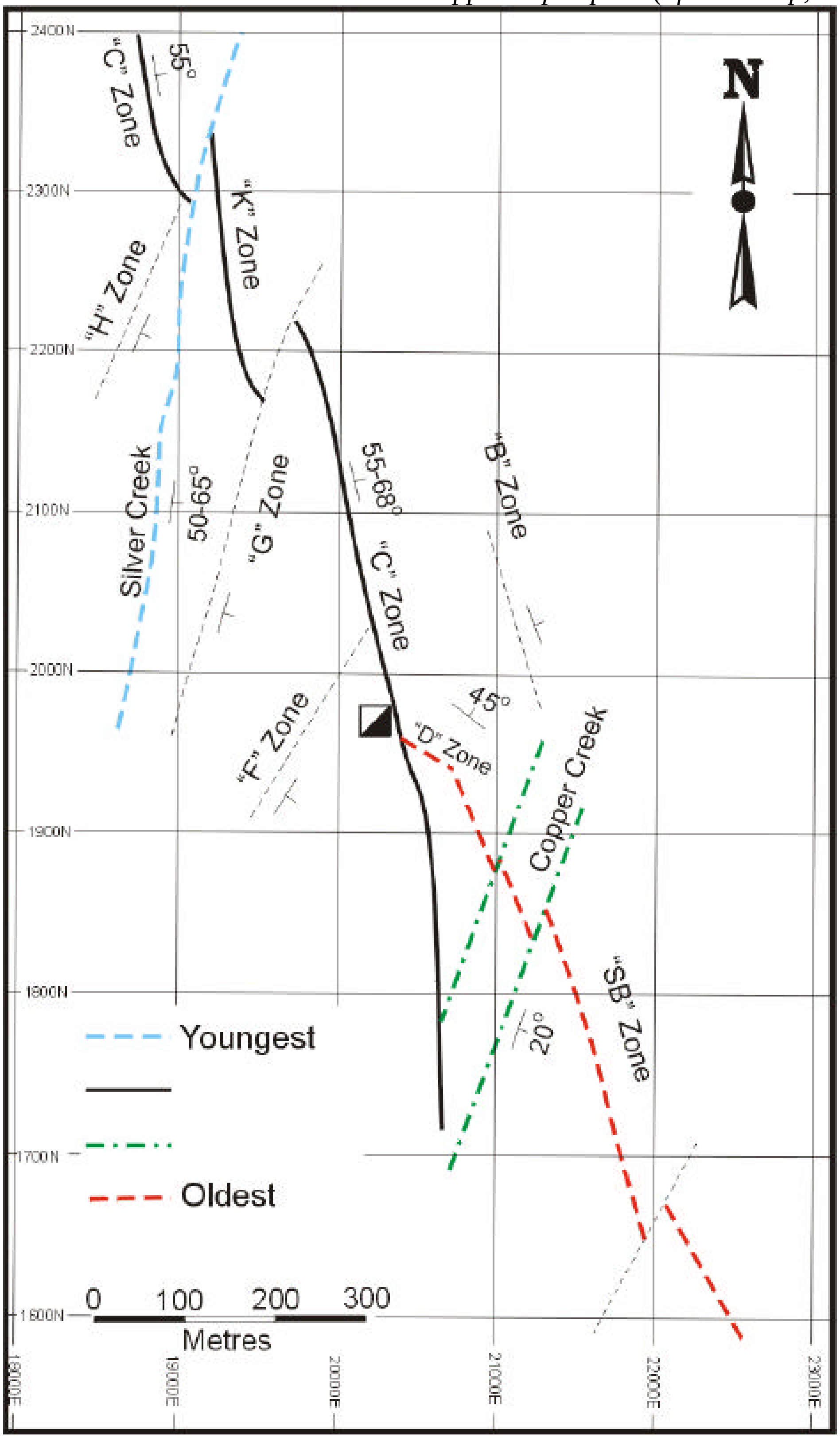
and breccias consist of quartz and carbonate with subordinate laumontite and fluorite. The principal ore mineral is chalcocite with lesser amounts of bornite, chalcopyrite, and rarely, native copper. Massive chalcocite veins, 20-25 cm wide, were found at numerous localities within the deposit. Large vugs of varying size are lined with quartz, calcite, and sulphides and were commonly found throughout the deposit, suggesting a shallow 'open space filling' type of mineralizing process (Heslop, 1970).

The fault system at Coppercorp consists of two sets of structures (Figure 10). A north-northeast trending set dips 50-65^o east and comprises the Copper Creek Zone, Silver Creek Zone, and the 'G', 'H', and 'F' Zones. A north-northwest trending set dips 50-70 east and consists of the C Zone, SB Zone, D Zone and B Zone. The north-northwest trending set represents the most productive structures and strikes almost parallel, but with normal dips, to the volcanic and sedimentary strata. Where a north-northwest trending fault zone like the C Zone intersects the Great Conglomerate (at about 150 metre depth), the fracture zone narrows and there is a corresponding decrease in the sulphide mineral content. The narrower fracture system in the conglomerate was attributed to the lower competency of the rock compared to the mafic volcanics (Heslop, 1970).

Some of the mineralized structures such as the C Zone, SB Zone and further to the north-northwest along strike, the L zone, Lutz Vein and Mamainse Vein, display an apparent stratigraphic control. The minerlization occurs primarily within basalts of the upper section of the Mamainse Point Formation, 75-150 metres above the Great Conglomerate (Figure 7 & 8).

Heslop (1970) defined four major stages of fault development in the Coppercorp Deposit (Table 7, Figure 10). Based on the crosscutting relationships of these structures there is an apparent younging in the development of fault zones from south to north in the

Figure 10: Mineralized structures in the Coppercorp deposit (after Heslop, 1970)



deposit. Mineralogical changes in the ore or other characteristics associated with this relative structural timing have not been documented.

Richards (1985) recognised four stages of mineralization: 1. pyrite-chalcopyrite 2. chalcopyrite-bornite 3. chalcocite-hematite 4. native copper, native silver, copper arsenides, malachite and hematite. The third stage was the most important source of copper, producing rich veins of chalcocite and replacing earlier sulphides.

Mineralized structures cut across and are cut by felsite dikes within the mine. In addition, diabase dikes follow major fault zones, are brecciated in places, and also cut felsic intrusives. Both the diabase and felsite intrusions were considered to have been emplaced contemporaneously with fault movement, brecciation and sulphide deposition (Heslop, 1970).

Table 7: Relative age of fault zones based on cross-cutting relationships (Heslop, 1970)

Mineralized (Fault) Zone	Strike	Dip	Relative Age 1 - oldest, 4 - youngest
SB Zone	N18-25W	East	1
Copper Creek Zone	N20E	55-60 E	2
C Zone	N15W	55-68 E	3
Silver Creek Zone	N10E	50-65 E	4
D Zone	N60W	45 NE	4
B Zone	N15W	East	4*
F Zone	N30E	Southeast	4*
G Zone	N20E	East	4*
H Zone	N20E	East	4*

* age relationships uncertain

9. Exploration

No exploration work has been conducted by or on behalf of the Issuer. However, several field visits were made to the property during a due diligence review and samples of outcrop, mine dumps, tailings, water and concentrate were taken (Table 8). Sample descriptions and complete results of the analyses are given in Appendix 2 and a summary of the copper, gold and silver content is given in Table 8 below.

10. Drilling

Since the closure of the Coppercorp Mine in 1972 there has been no recent documented drilling on the Amerigo Property (MND&M Diamond Drillhole Database).

Table 8: Analysis of samples taken from the Amerigo property.

SAMPLE	Sample Type	Ag ppm ICP*	Cu ppm ICP*	Cu % ICP	Au ppb INAA	Ag ppm INAA
MM02-T2	Tailings	3.9	541	NA	27	<5
MM02-T3	Tailings	2.3	686	NA	22	<5
MM02-T3 (Duplicate)	Tailings	2.4	693	NA		
MM02-T5	Tailings	3.1	698	NA	20	<5
MMO2-C1	Filter Cake	345	99999	NA	3330	352
MMO2-C2	Concentrate	228	99999	NA	2320	251
MMO2-C3	Concentrate	254	99999	NA	2310	254
MMO2-C4	Concentrate	246	99999	NA	2550	285
MMO2-C5	Concentrate	233	99999	NA	3000	252
CC02-01	Rock	6.5	99999	41.75	165	8
CC02-02	Rock	1.0	1519	NA	22	<5
CC02-03	Rock	43.9	99999	11.60	209	55
CC02-04	Rock	8.4	65116	6.980	2860	10
CC02-05	Rock	121	94480	9.740	180	142
CC02-06	Rock	68.5	62465	6.115	61	85
CC02-07	Rock	<0.3	86	NA	9	<5
CC02-08	Rock	<0.3	32	NA	<2	<5
CC02-09	Rock	<0.3	110	NA	61	<5
SAMPLE	Sample Type	Ag ppb ICP	Cu ppb ICP		Au ppb ICP	
MM02-TSW	Water	-0.2	11.1		-0.002	

** Total digestion ICP-MS*

11. Sampling Method and Approach

Sampling by Amerigo has been by grab and chip samples of the mineralized outcrop, locally derived boulders, and from tailings areas around the Coppercorp Mine area and property. Coppercorp filtercake and concentrate were also sampled. One water sample was obtained from a swamp next to the tailings. Description of the samples and assay results are given in Appendix 2 and summarized in Table 8.

12. Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

To the author's knowledge no consideration has been made for sample security other than the usual care in field bagging and labelling of samples. Samples were delivered directly to the laboratory by Greyhound Courier Express.

All rock samples were crushed to minus 10 mesh (1.7mm), mechanically split (riffle) to obtain a representative sample and then pulverized to at least 95% minus 150 mesh (106 microns). Cleaner sand was used between each sample to minimize contamination between samples.

All samples were analyzed by Actlabs of Ancaster, Ontario, an analytical laboratory that is accredited to international quality standards (ISO Guide 25 accreditation). Samples were analyzed for Au, As, BA, Br, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Eu, Fe, Hf, Hg, Ir, La, Lu, Na, Nd, Rb, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Ta, Th, Tb, U, W, Y, and Yb by instrumental neutron activation analysis and for Ag, Cd, Cu, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Zn, Al, Be, Bi, Ca, K, Mg, P, Sr, Ti, V, Y, and S by inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) following a four acid digestion (HF, $HClO_4$, HNO_3, and HCl). Overlimit copper analyses were re-analysed by ICP-OES. The water sample was analysed for Ag, Cu, and Au and other elements using inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

13. Data Verification

No independent sampling has been done on the property.

In-lab duplicates and standards were used in all sample batches. The results are summarized in Table 9 and 10 below, and assay certificates are given in Appendix 2. Two measures of analytical quality are the precision and accuracy of the analyses. The precision is calculated from results of repeat analyses of the same sample, and is commonly represented as the relative precision, which is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean of three or more analyses expressed as a percentage. If only one duplicate is analyzed, the precision can be estimated by the ratio of the two results expressed as a percentage (the percentage difference). Accuracy is typically estimated by comparing an analysis of a certified reference material to the recommended value for that material. This can be expressed as a percentage difference.

Sample duplicates show a relative precision of better than 5% for all elements analyzed by ICP except Mo (24) and Sr (6), and a pecentage difference of less than 5% for elements analyzed by INAA and ICP-Assay except for Pb (8).

The accuracy of the INAA analyses is equal to or better than 10% for most elements analyzed (Table 10). Exceptions include: Rb (18%) and Zn (19%). Accuracy of the ICP analyses is very variable, ranging from a percentage difference of <1 to 65 (Table 10). The accuracy of the ICP assay analyses for Cu is excellent, with all analyses showing a difference of less than 2% from the recommended value.

Table 9. Summary of Sample Duplicate Data

SAMPLE			SO-01-02	SO-01-02/R	%Difference	SL02-04	SL02-04/R	SL02-04 (PULP DUP)	Relative Precision
Ag	ppm	ICP	0.4	<0.3	N/A	12.4	12.8	12.6	1
Cd	ppm	ICP	6.9	7.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	4
Cu	ppm	ICP	153	148	-3.8	4551	4778	4606	3
Mn	ppm	ICP	2102	2125	1.1	371	399	388	4
Mo	ppm	ICP	1	<1	N/A	2	1	1	24
Ni	ppm	ICP	36	36	1.4	8	8	8	3
Pb	ppm	ICP	45	47	5.3	77	78	74	2
Zn	ppm	ICP	475	485	2.2	43	43	42	1
Al	%	ICP	4.19	4.04	-3.6	1.13	1.22	1.21	4
Be	ppm	ICP	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A
Bi	ppm	ICP	<2	<2	N/A	148	146	143	1
Ca	%	ICP	4.31	4.34	0.7	0.96	1.01	0.99	3
K	%	ICP	0.82	0.83	1.1	0.62	0.66	0.64	3
Mg	%	ICP	2.98	3.00	0.7	0.09	0.09	0.09	3
P	%	ICP	0.047	0.048	1.2	0.011	0.011	0.011	0
Sr	ppm	ICP	149	152	2.0	8	9	8	6
Ti	%	ICP	0.77	0.79	2.8	0.14	0.15	0.15	3
V	ppm	ICP	330	335	1.5	59	62	62	3
Y	ppm	ICP	21	21	2.2	5	6	5	2
S	%	ICP	0.103	0.104	0.6	0.130	0.127	0.130	2

SAMPLE			MM02-T3	MM02-T3/R	% Difference
Ag	ppm	INAA	2.27	2.40	5
Cd	ppm	INAA	0.54	0.57	5
Cu	ppm	INAA	685.54	693.23	1
Mn	ppm	INAA	1415.59	1457.59	3
Mo	ppm	INAA	-1.00	-1.00	0
Ni	ppm	INAA	54.66	55.39	1
Pb	ppm	INAA	24.20	22.21	8
Zn	ppm	INAA	120.72	120.73	0
Al	%	INAA	2.94	2.82	4
Be	ppm	INAA	1.60	1.61	1
Bi	ppm	INAA	-2.00	-2.00	0
Ca	%	INAA	9.48	9.56	1
K	%	INAA	1.67	1.72	3
Mg	%	INAA	0.69	0.68	2
P	%	INAA	0.10	0.09	3
Sr	ppm	INAA	62.52	65.73	5
Ti	%	INAA	1.03	1.00	3
V	ppm	INAA	203.25	195.02	4
Y	ppm	INAA	28.21	27.64	2
S	%	INAA	0.06	0.06	2

SAMPLE		ICP Assay	CC02-06	CC02-06/R	% Difference
Cu	%		6.115	6.07	0.7

% Difference is the ratio of the two analyses expressed as a percentage (e.g. (Dup1/Dup2)*100).
Relative precision is the ratio of the standard deviation to the average of the analyses expressed as a percentage.

Table 10. Summary of Reference Standard Data

			MA3A-3	MA3A-2	MA3A-1	Stdev	Average	Relative Precision	MA3A (Recc.)	% Difference	DMMAS-15	DMMAS-15 (Recc.)	% Difference
Au	ppb	INAA	8570	8440	8570	75.1	8526.7	0.9	8560	0	713	713	0
As	ppm	INAA	8.6	8.8	8.9	0.2	8.8	1.7	8	9	2830	2900	2
Ba	ppm	INAA	1800	1700	1800	57.7	1766.7	3.3					
Br	ppm	INAA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5						3	3.1	3
Ca	%	INAA	7	5	6	1.0	6.0	16.7	6	0			
Co	ppm	INAA	30	29	29	0.6	29.3	2.0	30	2	73	76	4
Cr	ppm	INAA	220	208	218	6.4	215.3	3.0			156	151	3
Cs	ppm	INAA	4	4	4	0.0	4.0	0.0					
Fe	%	INAA	5.71	5.19	5.51	0.3	5.5	4.8	5	9			
Hf	ppm	INAA	3	4	3	0.6	3.3	17.3			1.8	2	10
Mo	ppm	INAA	58	54	52	3.1	54.7	5.6	55	1			
Na	%	INAA	1.57	1.5	1.52	0.0	1.5	2.4	1.5	2			
Rb	ppm	INAA	137	133	123	7.2	131.0	5.5			50	41	18
Sb	ppm	INAA	3.2	3.1	3.2	0.1	3.2	1.8	3	5	10.1	10.9	7
Sc	ppm	INAA	18.5	17	17.9	0.8	17.8	4.2			20.2	19.4	4
Th	ppm	INAA	8.9	7.8	9	0.7	8.6	7.8			1.2	1.3	8
W	ppm	INAA	12	10	12	1.2	11.3	10.2			17	17	0
Zn	ppm	INAA	<50	145	100	102.1	65.0	157.1	80	19			
La	ppm	INAA	55.2	51.5	53.7	1.9	53.5	3.5			13.6	13.2	3
Ce	ppm	INAA	103	102	105	1.5	103.3	1.5			26	25	4
Nd	ppm	INAA	49	47	48	1.0	48.0	2.1			12	13	8
Sm	ppm	INAA	9.6	9	9.6	0.3	9.4	3.7			4.1	4.2	2
Eu	ppm	INAA	2.5	2.2	2.4	0.2	2.4	6.5			1.3	1.3	0
Tb	ppm	INAA	<0.5	0.6	0.8								
Yb	ppm	INAA	2.3	2	1.8	0.3	2.0	12.4			3.6	3.8	5
Lu	ppm	INAA	0.35	0.31	0.27	0.0	0.3	12.9			0.54	0.56	4

Table 10 (Continued)

			AL-1	AL-I	% Difference	SDC-1 cert	SDC-1	% Difference	DNC-1 cert	DNC-1	% Difference
Ag	ppm	ICP		<0.3	N/A	0.04	<0.3	N/A	(.027	<0.3	N/A
Cd	ppm	ICP	0.03	<0.3	N/A	(.08	<0.3	N/A	(.182	<0.3	N/A
Cu	ppm	ICP	3	7.73	61	30.00	40.58	26	96.00	99.07	3
Mn	ppm	ICP	31	12.50	60	883.00	975.58	9	1154.00	1084.29	6
Mo	ppm	ICP	0.1	2.45	96	(.25	3.29	N/A	(.7	<1	N/A
Ni	ppm	ICP	2	<1	N/A	38.00	34.41	9	247.00	260.39	5
Pb	ppm	ICP	4.5	12.10	63	25.00	32.79	24	6.30	10.19	38
Zn	ppm	ICP	8	6.12	24	103.00	98.23	5	66.00	56.62	14
Al	%	ICP	9.841	7.50	24	8.34	11.39	27	9.69	7.38	24
Be	ppm	ICP	2.7	3.43	21	3.00	4.47	33	1.00	<1	N/A
Bi	ppm	ICP	0.03	<2	N/A	0.26	<2	N/A	(.02	<2	N/A
Ca	%	ICP	0.274	0.26	7	1.00	1.24	19	8.06	8.30	3
K	%	ICP	0.116	0.11	8	2.72	2.98	9	0.19	0.16	16
Mg	%	ICP	0.021	<0.01	N/A	1.02	1.22	16	6.06	5.42	11
P	%	ICP	0.016	0.01	65	0.07	0.06	17	0.04	0.02	42
Sr	ppm	ICP	80	67.01	16	183.00	202.84	10	145.00	136.48	6
Ti	%	ICP	0.007	<0.01	N/A	0.61	0.82	26	0.29	0.34	16
V	ppm	ICP	2	<2	N/A	102.00	101.49	0	148.00	138.66	6
Y	ppm	ICP	6.8	1.59	77	40.00	73.56	46	18.00	20.30	11
S	%	ICP	0.0085	0.00	82	0.07	0.07	12	(0.039	0.06	N/A

Table 10. (Continued)

Standard			SCO-1 cert	SCO-1	% Difference	GXR-6 cert	GXR-6	% Difference	GXR-2 cert	GXR-2	% Difference
Ag	ppm	ICP	0.13	<0.3	N/A	1.30	<0.3	N/A	17.00	17.20	1
Cd	ppm	ICP	0.14	<0.3	N/A	(1	<0.3	N/A	4.10	3.44	16
Cu	ppm	ICP	28.70	32.18	11	66.00	68.23	3	76.00	84.85	10
Mn	ppm	ICP	410.00	381.94	7	1008.00	1099.35	8	1008.00	855.38	15
Mo	ppm	ICP	1.37	1.85	26	2.40	2.87	16	(2.1	2.23	N/A
Ni	ppm	ICP	27.00	25.68	5	27.00	20.92	23	21.00	18.61	11
Pb	ppm	ICP	31.00	33.52	8	101.00	101.10	0	690.00	662.56	4
Zn	ppm	ICP	103.00	96.59	6	118.00	126.45	7	530.00	539.50	2
Al	%	ICP	7.24	5.05	30	17.68	13.85	22	16.46	5.80	65
Be	ppm	ICP	1.84	2.27	19	1.40	1.60	12	1.70	2.12	20
Bi	ppm	ICP	0.37	<2	N/A	(.29	8.24	N/A	(.69	3.92	N/A
Ca	%	ICP	1.87	1.76	6	0.18	0.24	25	0.93	0.63	32
K	%	ICP	2.30	2.07	10	1.87	1.88	1	1.37	1.34	2
Mg	%	ICP	1.64	1.41	14	0.61	0.71	14	0.85	0.68	19
P	%	ICP	0.09	0.07	26	0.03	0.06	37	0.10	0.06	47
Sr	ppm	ICP	174.00	148.01	15	35.00	50.16	30	160.00	129.37	19
Ti	%	ICP	0.38	0.42	10	0.50	0.65	23	0.30	0.39	24
V	ppm	ICP	131.00	126.69	3	186.00	184.21	1	52.00	56.55	8
Y	ppm	ICP	26.00	20.85	20	14.00	23.95	42	17.00	10.11	41
S	%	ICP	0.06	0.06	5	0.02	0.01	33	0.03	0.02	46

Table 10. (Continued)

		ICP	GXR-1 cert	GXR-1	% Difference	GXR-4 cert	GXR-4	% Difference
Ag	ppm	ICP	31.00	29.80	4	4.00	3.31	17
Cd	ppm	ICP	3.30	1.26	62	(.86	<0.3	N/A
Cu	ppm	ICP	1110.00	1174.42	5	6520.00	6106.91	6
Mn	ppm	ICP	853.00	984.20	13	155.00	168.21	8
Mo	ppm	ICP	18.00	15.11	16	310.00	387.52	20
Ni	ppm	ICP	41.00	43.17	5	42.00	42.22	1
Pb	ppm	ICP	730.00	736.55	1	52.00	49.63	5
Zn	ppm	ICP	760.00	756.97	0	73.00	73.21	0
Al	%	ICP	3.52	1.86	47	7.20	5.88	18
Be	ppm	ICP	1.22	1.54	21	1.90	3.02	37
Bi	ppm	ICP	1380.00	1901.37	27	19.00	32.07	41
Ca	%	ICP	0.96	0.96	0	1.01	1.14	11
K	%	ICP	0.05	0.05	2	4.01	4.29	7
Mg	%	ICP	0.22	0.19	14	1.66	1.76	6
P	%	ICP	0.07	0.05	17	0.12	0.12	0
Sr	ppm	ICP	275.00	322.40	15	221.00	246.39	10
Ti	%	ICP	0.04	0.03	10	0.29	0.35	18
V	ppm	ICP	80.00	88.12	9	87.00	93.34	7
Y	ppm	ICP	32.00	46.45	31	14.00	20.31	31
S	%	ICP	0.26	0.27	6	1.77	1.93	8

			CZn-3 CERT	CZn-3	Difference (%)	KC-1a CERT	KC-1a	Difference (%)	MP-1a CERT	MP-1a	Difference (%)
Cu	%	ICP-Assay	0.685	0.68	0.7	0.629	0.63	0.16	1.44	1.44	0
			CCu-1c CERT	CCu-1c	Difference (%)	Su-1a CERT	Su-1a	Difference (%)			
Cu	%	ICP-Assay	25.62	25.61	0.04	0.967	0.95	1.76			

14. Adjacent Properties

Intrepid Minerals Limited has a significant land holding abutting on the northern and southern boundaries of the Amerigo property. Both the central part of the Amerigo ground and those of Intrepid Minerals cover a large areomagnetic anomaly within the lower volcanic sequence of the Mamainse Point Formation (Figure 9). This positive magnetic feature is of interest in the search for IOCG-type deposits in the area (see section 7).

15. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

To the author's knowledge, there has been no mineral processing or metallurgical sampling from the Amerigo property since the closure of the Coppercorp Mine in 1972.

16. Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

No records have been found which document any remaining mineral resource or reserve in the Coppercorp Mine when it ceased operations in 1972.

17. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Amerigo Property occurs at the eastern edge of a rifted crustal margin of mid-Proterozoic age similar to the geological setting which hosts significant iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) deposits found elsewhere around the world.

The presence of structurally controlled deposits and occurrences containing copper with lesser amounts of gold and silver, occurring within mid-Proterozoic (Keweenawan) flood basalts, conglomerates, and felsic volcanics and intrusives of the Mamainse Point Formation, attest to a significant mineralizing event which affected this area during Keweenawan time.

There is significant geological research on the deposits like Coppercorp, which supports an IOCG-type model of metallogenesis. Geological, fluid inclusion, and stable isotope work on the Coppercorp and surrounding vein systems indicate contemporaneous faulting, brecciation, and mineralization along with felsic and mafic intrusive activity. The mineralizing process involved repeated faulting and brecciation and a mixing of very hot, saline magmatic fluids with meteoric fluids resulting in the precipitation of ore and gangue minerals (Heslop, 1970; Richards, 1985). The paragenetic sequence at the Coppercorp can be interpreted as the evolution of mineralizing fluids towards a sulphur-poor, oxygen-rich hydrothermal system resulting in the development of a complex iron oxide, copper, gold and silver mineralogy.

The regional westward warping of the Mamainse Point Formation with possible concurrent radial faulting appears to be a late stage event that may have provided structural conduits for the mineralizing process in the Coppercorp Mine and elsewhere on the property. The presence of a high area of magnetic intensity in the focal area of the radial faults, along with associated areas of felsic intrusive and extrusive activity in the lower volcanic sequence suggest the presence of a volcanic or intrusive centre.

18. Recommendations

18.1 General Comments

Previous exploration in the area has indicated that IP geophysical surveys can delineate near-surface mineralized zones. In addition, airborne and ground magnetometer surveys have been able to delineate the volcanic-sedimentary stratigraphy and identify fault offsets in the strata. Soil and Humus geochemical surveys have been able to identify broad areas of copper and gold anomalies in the Coppercorp area. Electromagnetic surveys have not been successful in delineating either shallow or deep level conductors.

Prior to initiating surface exploration over the property, all available geoscience, exploration, and topographic information should be compiled into GIS data sets. This can provide the necessary base maps, location of occurrences, mine workings, regional geology and geophysics, etc. for future fieldwork.

The logging road network on the property is now more extensive than during the Coppercorp mining operation and provides access to the central and eastern portion of the property. New logging road information can be obtained from the Ministry of Natural Resources and from forest products companies operating in the area.

Initially, reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting should be completed on the entire property along and adjacent to the logging roads. Roads should be mapped using GPS technology to update the GIS topographic database. This will allow field geologists to become familiar with the area, geological rock types, mineralization, and geophysical features.

Due to the large size of the property, the area should be subdivided into two main blocks representing areas of high priority for further work:

- a central block covering much of the large aeromagnetic anomaly in the lower volcanic sequence, and
- a western block covering the Coppercorp Mine and surrounding area.

The size and extent of these blocks can be determined on the basis of the reconnaissance work carried out in the preliminary stage.

18.2 Exploration Program: Central Block

The central block has received limited exploration in the past. The following work program is recommended:

a) Ground magnetic and IP surveys over the area and surrounding property; concurrent with geological mapping, prospecting and sampling,
b) Ground-based gravity and magnetic profiling using the available road network and on transects over selected areas of high magnetic intensity and or mineralized zones,
c) Stripping, geological mapping and sampling of significant mineralised areas geophysical anomalies,
d) Diamond drilling of selected mineralized zones and geophysical anomalies.

Each component of the work program would rely on the prior results to assist in setting targets and scope for the next stage.

18.3 Exploration Program: Western Block

The western block covers the Coppercorp Mine and surrounding area. An assessment should be completed of the available geological, geophysical, and geochemical work done with the intent of identifying targets for additional follow-up. Some of the targets to follow-up should include:

- Re-sampling and prospecting the area of high copper and gold values in soil and humus associated with the circular porphyry intrusion 300 metres east of the Lutz vein and L zone,
- Prospecting and sampling the pre-historic pits at the western edge of the property, west of the Silver Creek Zone. These mineralized pits trend at the same orientation as the Coppercorp C Zone and extend over about a kilometre. Conduct soil and humus sampling for Cu, Au, and Ag in areas of overburden cover.
- Review Coppercorp soil geochemistry and re-sample anomalies for soil and humus Cu, Au, and Ag,
- Prospect the EM and IP anomalies from the Coppercorp surface exploration program; conduct soil and humus profiles for Cu, Au, and Ag,
- In 1969 a vertical drill hole was collared 1500 feet south and 700 feet west of the Coppercorp lease area which intersected 21 feet of 7.34% copper from 119 to 140 feet. This intersection was considered to be an extension of the Silver Creek Zone (Northern Miner, September 4, 1969, News Clippings, Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's Files). The location of this drill hole should be verified and the surface projection of this significant mineralized intersection should be explored.

Based on the results of the reconnaissance exploration program and assessment of earlier exploration results, the following program is recommended:

a) Ground magnetometer and IP surveys over selected structures, mineralized zones, and other targets identified from the first stage of exploration,

b) Conduct ground-based gravity and magnetic profiling over the available road network and along transects over selected geophysical anomalies and mineralized zones,
c) Stripping, geological mapping and sampling of significant mineralised areas, geochemical and geophysical anomalies,
d) Diamond drilling of selected mineralized zones and geophysical anomalies.

Each component of the work program would rely on the prior results to assist in setting targets and scope for the next stage.

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Certificate

The writer, Delio Tortosa, certifies that:

I am a consulting geologist residing at:

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I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Professional Engineers of Ontario, Registration No. 46764015.

I graduated from Queen's University in 1974 with a B.Sc. (Applied Science) degree in Geological Engineering.

I graduated from the University of Saskatchewan in 1983 with a M.Sc. degree in Geology.

I have practiced my profession as a geologist for over 15 years.

I have prepared this report for Amerigo Resources Limited.

I have no interest directly or indirectly in the Amerigo property or securities of Amerigo Resources Limited, nor I do not expect to receive any.

September 26, 2002

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
D. J-J. TORTOSA
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Delio Tortosa, P.Eng.

APPENDIX 1

SECTIONS OF THE ONTARIO MINING ACT APPLICABLE TO MINE HAZARDS PRESENT ON THE COPPERCORP PROPERTY

PART VII
REHABILITATION OF MINING LANDS

Definitions and application of Part

Definitions

139. (1) In this Part,

"advanced exploration" means the excavation of an exploratory shaft, adit or decline, the extraction of
prescribed material in excess of the prescribed quantity, whether the extraction involves the disturbance or movement of prescribed material located above or below the surface of the ground, the installation of a mill for test purposes or any other prescribed work; ("exploration avancée")

"adverse effect" means,

(a) injury or damage to property,

(b) harm or material discomfort to any person,

(c) a detrimental effect on any person's health,

(d) impairment of any person's safety,

(e) a severe detrimental effect on the environment; ("conséquence préjudiciable")

"closed out" means that the final stage of closure has been reached and that all the requirements of a closure plan have been complied with; ("fermé")

"closure" means the temporary suspension, inactivity or close out of advanced exploration, mining or mine production; ("fermeture")

"closure plan" means a plan to rehabilitate a site or mine hazard that has been prepared in the prescribed manner and filed in accordance with this Act and that includes provision in the prescribed manner of financial assurance to the Crown for the performance of the closure plan requirements; ("plan de fermeture")

"Director" means a Director of Mine Rehabilitation appointed under subsection 153 (2); ("directeur")

"inactivity" means the indefinite suspension of a project in accordance with a filed closure plan where
protective measures are in place but the site is not being continuously monitored by the proponent; ("inactivité")

"mine production" means mining that is producing any mineral or mineral-bearing substance for immediate sale or stockpiling for future sale, and includes the development of a mine for such purposes; ("production minière")

"progressive rehabilitation" means rehabilitation done continually and sequentially during the entire period that a project or mine hazard exists; ("réhabilitation progressive")

"project" means a mine or the activity of advanced exploration, mining or mine production; ("projet")

"proponent" means the holder of an unpatented mining claim or licence of occupation or an owner as defined in section 1; ("promoteur")

"protective measures" means steps taken in accordance with the prescribed standards to protect public health and safety, property and the environment; ("mesures de protection")

"rehabilitate" means measures, including protective measures, taken in accordance with the prescribed
standards to treat a site or mine hazard so that the use or condition of the site,

(a) is restored to its former use or condition, or

(b) is made suitable for a use that the Director sees fit; ("réhabiliter")

"site" means the land or lands on which a project or mine hazard is located; ("lieu")

"temporary suspension" means the planned or unplanned suspension of a project in accordance with a filed closure plan where protective measures are in place and the site is being monitored continuously by the
proponent. ("suspension temporaire") 1996, c. 1, Sched. O, s. 26.

Application of Part

(2) Without restricting the scope of this Part, this Part applies to projects including,

(a) the underground mining of minerals, excluding natural gas, petroleum and salt by brining method;

(b) the surface mining of metallic minerals;

(c) the surface mining of non-metallic minerals, excluding natural gas, petroleum and aggregate as
defined in the Aggregate Resources Act, on land that is not Crown land;

(d) advanced exploration on mining lands. 1996, c. 1, Sched. O, s. 26.

Progressive Rehabilitation

Progressive rehabilitation

139.1 (1) A proponent shall take all reasonable steps to progressively rehabilitate a site whether or not closure has commenced or a closure plan has been filed. 1996, c. 1, Sched. O, s. 26.

Report required

(2) A proponent who undertakes progressive rehabilitation of a site without being subject to a closure plan shall complete the rehabilitation work to the appropriate prescribed standard and submit to the Director a report prepared in the prescribed form within 60 days of the completion of the work. 1996, c. 1, Sched. O, s. 26.

Mine Hazards

Mine hazards, closure plan

147. (1) The Director may, in writing, order any proponent of any lands on which a mine hazard exists or any prior holder of an unpatented mining claim on any such lands, other than a current or prior holder of an unpatented mining claim with respect to a mine hazard that was created by others prior to the staking of the claim and that has not been materially disturbed or affected by the current or prior holder, as the case may be, since the staking of the claim, to file within the time specified in the order a certified closure plan to rehabilitate the mine hazard, and the proponent or prior holder shall file the certified closure plan within that time or any extension of time granted by the Director. 1996, c. 1, Sched. O, s. 26.

Crown intervention

(2) If the proponent or prior holder of an unpatented mining claim does not comply with an order of the Director under subsection (1), the Director may, after having given notice to the proponent or prior holder in the prescribed time and manner, have the Crown or an agent of the Crown enter the lands to rehabilitate the mine hazard. 1996, c. 1, Sched. O, s. 26.

Recommendation that lease be voided

(3) If the proponent does not comply with the Director's order under subsection (1) and is a lessee of the lands on which the mine hazard exists, the Director may recommend to the Minister that the lease be declared void on condition that the Director indicate in the notice referred to in subsection (2) the intention to make such a recommendation. 1996, c. 1, Sched. O, s. 26.

Declaration that lease void

(4) On the recommendation of the Minister, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare the lease void, in which case subsections 81 (11), (12) and (13) apply with necessary modifications. 1996, c. 1, Sched. O, s. 26.

Offence

(5) Failure to comply with an order under subsection (1) constitutes an offence that continues for each day during which the failure continues. 1996, c. 1, Sched. O, s. 26.

Liability of lessee, patentee concerning mine hazards

153.3 (1) A lessee or patentee of mining rights is, unless a contrary intention is shown, liable in respect of the rehabilitation under this Part of all mine hazards on, in or under the lands, regardless of when and by whom the mine hazards were created. 1996, c. 1, Sched. O, s. 28.

When lease expires

(2) This Part continues to apply with respect to a proponent who is a lessee until the earlier of,

(a) the day that is two years after the expiry of the lease; and

(b) the date of re-opening or other disposition of the land under this Act. 1996, c. 1, Sched. O, s. 28.

APPENDIX 2.

Sampling Undertaken by Amerigo Resources Ltd. Personnel.

Table A2-1. Description of samples taken by Amerigo Resources Ltd. on Coppercorp Property.

SAMPLE	Easting	Northing	Property	Description
MM02-T2	670952	5209439.0	Coppercorp	Tailings
MM02-T3	671038	5209671.0	Coppercorp	Tailings
MM02-T3 (Duplicate)	671038	5209671.0	Coppercorp	Tailings
MM02-T5	670926	5209891.0	Coppercorp	Tailings
MMO2-C1			Coppercorp	Filter Cake
MMO2-C2			Coppercorp	Concentrate
MMO2-C3			Coppercorp	Concentrate
MMO2-C4			Coppercorp	Concentrate
MMO2-C5			Coppercorp	Concentrate
CC02-01	670439	5210995	Coppercorp (u-bet-u-wanit showing)	Massive Cu mineralization, dominantly chalcocite with malachite stain in mafic volcanic, cm scale quartz-carbonate veins.
CC02-02	670150	5211345	Coppercorp (Tower Showing)	Quartz Carbonate veining and minor breccia in mafic flows, K-feldspar in vein margins, malachite staining (~2% mal.)
CC02-03			Coppercorp	Grab Sample from Coppercorp Mine dump dominantly chalcocite & malachite, with abundant calcite.
CC02-04			Coppercorp	Chip sample from pits to east of tailings pond.
CC02-05	671031	5209222	Coppercorp	Malachite-chalcocite mineralization in breccia near open cut
CC02-06	671320	5208804	Coppercorp	Malachite- chalcocite mineralization in conglomerate, close to contact with mafic flows
CC02-07	675925	5210399	Coppercorp	Quartz-carbonate breccia boulder with epidote blebs and veinlets & weak hematite
CC02-08	675986	5210481	Coppercorp	Fine grained mafic volcanic with ~ 5% epidote & very fine grained hematite.
CC02-09	676788	5212364	Coppercorp	Composite grab sample of boulders on side of road, maroon mafic volcanics cross-cut by quartz-carbonate-hematite veining 1mm to 1cm thick
MM02-T5W	670926	5209891	Coppercorp	Water sample from swamp next to tailings

Invoice No.: 25025
Work Order: 25168
Invoice Date: 30-JUL-02
Date Submitted: 20-JUL-02
Your Reference: SOUTHERN
Account Number: A018

AMERIGO RESOURCES LTD.
326 RUSHOLME RD.
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M6H 2Z5
ATTN: ROGER MOSS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

25 ROCK(S) (PREP.REV3.2) were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical packages were requested. Please see our current fee schedule for elements and detection limits.

REPORT 25025 CODE 1H - INAA(INAAGEO.REV1)
REPORT 25025 B CODE 1H - TOTAL DIGESTION ICP(TOTAL.REV2)

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

CERTIFIED BY :

DR E.HOFFMAN/GENERAL MANAGER

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Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order: 25168 Report: 25025

Sample ID	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Br ppm	Ca %	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cs ppm	Fe %	Hf ppm	Hg ppm	Ir ppb	Mo ppm	Na %
CC02-01	165	8	2.1	260	-0.5	-1	2	68	1	17.3	-1	1	-5	6	0.01
CC02-02	22	-5	7.6	200	-0.5	-1	9	474	8	3.93	1	-1	-5	-1	0.06
CC02-03	209	55	10.6	340	-0.5	2	61	172	25	15.5	1	1	-5	14	0.04
CC02-04	2860	10	15.8	-50	-0.5	19	4	100	2	5.74	-1	-1	-5	7	0.04
CC02-05	180	142	5.4	250	-0.5	-1	38	217	13	8.97	2	-1	-5	-1	0.05
CC02-06	61	85	3	430	-0.5	6	30	219	21	5.39	2	-1	-5	-1	0.08
CC02-07	9	-5	13.7	-50	-0.5	9	19	195	2	4.69	-1	-1	-5	-1	0.07
CC02-08	-2	-5	6.9	230	1.5	3	43	120	-1	8.67	1	-1	-5	-1	3.94
CC02-09	61	-5	7.1	300	-0.5	3	24	257	6	4.58	2	-1	-5	-1	0.74
SO-01-01	-2	-5	2.2	-50	2.2	-1	9	142	-1	4.88	6	-1	-5	-1	6.43
SO-01-02	-2	-5	5.6	520	-0.5	4	58	43	-1	10.3	2	-1	-5	-1	2.4
SO-01-03	370	-5	2.1	-50	5.2	-1	7	331	-1	4.6	-1	-1	-5	-1	0.08
SO-01-04	448	-5	1	-50	6.3	-1	1	321	-1	1.16	-1	-1	-5	-1	0.08
SO-01-06	657	-5	5.3	-50	-0.5	-1	5	101	-1	9.45	3	-1	-5	-1	5.87
SO-01-07	70	-5	4.2	140	-0.5	-1	12	136	-1	1.66	2	-1	-5	-1	6.56
SO-01-08	-2	-5	6.8	-50	-0.5	-1	34	111	-1	26.4	3	-1	-5	5	0.04
SO-01-09	4	-5	27.4	-50	-0.5	-1	186	112	-1	25	3	-1	-5	6	0.04
SO-01-10	-2	-5	4.2	-50	-0.5	-1	24	144	2	2.57	3	-1	-5	-1	4.5
SO-01-11	-2	-5	35	-50	-0.5	-1	139	112	-1	25.4	3	-1	-5	9	0.05
SO-01-12	-2	-5	3.2	250	3.1	-1	18	198	-1	6.66	3	-1	-5	-1	5.56
SO-01-13	-2	-5	2.5	-50	-0.5	-1	9	144	-1	15.7	3	-1	-5	-1	3.35
SL02-01	230	-5	4	180	-0.5	-1	5	258	4	1.44	-1	-1	-5	14	0.06
SL02-02	8	-5	73.5	-50	-0.5	-1	196	184	-1	13.2	1	-1	-5	-1	0.02
SL02-03	3	-5	12.9	390	-0.5	-1	15	203	9	3.48	5	-1	-5	-1	3.05
SL02-04	210	18	2.2	190	-0.5	-1	3	279	4	0.92	-1	-1	-5	5	0.04
SL02-04 (PULP DUP)	202	17	2.4	200	-0.5	-1	3	268	3	0.9	-1	-1	-5	-1	0.04
MA3A-3	8570	-5	8.6	1800	-0.5	7	30	220	4	5.71	3	-1	-5	58	1.57
MA3A-2	8440	-5	8.8	1700	-0.5	5	29	208	4	5.19	4	-1	-5	54	1.5
MA3A-1	8570	-5	8.9	1800	-0.5	6	29	218	4	5.51	3	-1	-5	52	1.52
Accepted MA3A	*8560		8			6	30			5				55	1.5

Sample ID	Ni ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn %	Sr %	Ta ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Tb ppm	Yb ppm	Lu ppm	Mass g
CC02-01	-20	-15	1.3	0.4	188	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	27	130	-0.5	-3	-5	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.05	49.11
CC02-02	-20	50	2.6	15.6	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	0.7	-0.5	1	79	5.4	12	6	1.8	0.4	-0.5	1.4	0.21	22.38
CC02-03	-20	99	7.1	12.7	44	-0.01	-0.05	0.5	0.5	1.5	59	93	4.9	10	-5	1.5	0.6	-0.5	1.2	0.19	26.94
CC02-04	-20	28	7.1	9.9	6	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	-0.2	3.8	3	-50	11.4	25	7	2.5	1.1	-0.5	1.3	0.23	25.09
CC02-05	81	169	4.8	26.9	-3	-0.01	-0.05	0.7	1	1.4	7	398	11.2	24	9	3.6	1.9	-0.5	3	0.44	25.78
CC02-06	66	168	0.8	23.9	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	3.4	1.3	-1	243	12.1	31	7	2.8	1	-0.5	2.4	0.36	22.01
CC02-07	91	-15	0.8	19.9	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	1	2	-1	-50	8	14	-5	1.4	0.5	-0.5	1.5	0.23	24.27
CC02-08	157	-15	-0.1	29.3	-3	-0.02	-0.05	-0.5	1.1	-0.5	-1	-50	2.6	6	-5	1.7	0.8	-0.5	1.9	0.27	19.16
CC02-09	54	53	1.2	23.2	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	0.8	1.4	-1	143	17.7	36	13	3	1	-0.5	2	0.31	25.35
SO-01-01	-20	-15	-0.1	2.5	-3	-0.02	-0.05	-0.5	7.5	1.7	-1	-50	26.4	44	21	3	0.5	-0.5	1.2	0.18	21
SO-01-02	-20	57	0.8	47.5	-3	-0.02	-0.05	-0.5	3.7	-0.5	-1	658	13.5	29	17	3.8	1.1	1	3.3	0.51	26.92
SO-01-03	-20	-15	1.3	5.6	5	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1	-50	0.8	-3	-5	1.2	0.9	0.9	2.2	0.33	25.62
SO-01-04	-20	-15	2.1	3.7	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1	-50	1.1	3	-5	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.25	26.75
SO-01-06	-20	37	-0.1	2.6	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	9.1	2.1	8	-50	10.9	22	6	1.2	0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.05	27.98
SO-01-07	-20	-15	0.1	1.9	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	3.3	-0.5	-1	-50	3.1	6	-5	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.05	21.94
SO-01-08	84	-15	0.5	6.9	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	7.5	7	-1	-50	25	45	10	2.4	1.9	-0.5	1.9	0.33	33.2
SO-01-09	90	-15	0.9	7.4	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	8.7	7.5	-1	-50	26.3	52	10	2.2	3	-0.5	1.8	0.31	30.66
SO-01-10	-20	-15	0.3	5.1	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	9.6	4.6	-1	-50	2.6	6	-5	0.8	0.4	-0.5	2.2	0.34	25.05
SO-01-11	87	-15	1.1	7.4	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	7.3	5.2	-1	-50	19.9	38	13	2	2.4	-0.5	1.7	0.26	26.88
SO-01-12	-20	-15	-0.1	2.7	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	3.5	-0.5	-1	-50	25.7	43	19	2.5	0.6	-0.5	0.3	-0.05	22.54
SO-01-13	-20	-15	0.5	6.6	-3	-0.02	-0.05	-0.5	8	2	17	-50	340	592	202	28.1	4.8	1.3	1	0.15	27.32
SL02-01	-20	61	0.7	2.4	-3	-0.01	-0.05	1.2	4.2	14.9	-1	733	2.2	5	-5	0.8	-0.2	-0.5	1	0.16	22.49
SL02-02	839	-15	1	6.3	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	1.3	9.2	-1	116	13.4	31	10	2.9	0.5	-0.5	1.7	0.27	31.51
SL02-03	-20	-15	0.3	9.4	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	6.4	2	5	-50	34.1	59	15	4.3	1.2	-0.5	1.5	0.22	21.36
SL02-04	-20	48	3.6	6.7	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	0.6	-0.5	-1	77	3	6	-5	0.7	0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.13	20.85
SL02-04 (PULP DUP)	-20	44	3.4	6.4	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	0.6	-0.5	-1	75	3.1	6	-5	0.7	0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.12	20.95
MA3A-3	-39	137	3.2	18.5	-3	-0.02	-0.05	-0.5	8.9	-0.5	12	-50	55.2	103	49	9.6	2.5	-0.5	2.3	0.35	25.23
MA3A-2	-35	133	3.1	17	-3	-0.01	0.09	-0.5	7.8	2.9	10	145	51.5	102	47	9	2.2	0.6	2	0.31	25.15
MA3A-1	-39	123	3.2	17.9	-3	-0.02	0.11	-0.5	9	3.7	12	100	53.7	105	48	9.6	2.4	0.8	1.8	0.27	25.62
Accepted MA3A			3				0.085					80									

Note:*=Certified

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order No. 25168 Report No. 25025B

'Near Total' Digestion Analysis; Code 1H

SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Al %	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	K %	Mg %	P %	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Y ppm	S %
CC02-01	6.5	-0.3	99999	84	2	4	-3	120	0.15	-1	-2	0.03	0.06	-0.01	-0.001	13	-0.01	378	-1	8.936
CC02-02	1.0	0.6	1519	172	2	18	14	65	1.38	2	-2	0.23	0.78	0.23	0.031	25	0.50	131	11	0.070
CC02-03	43.9	0.5	99999	357	5	20	-3	48	1.58	1	9	1.96	1.01	0.32	0.021	15	0.52	225	9	3.710
CC02-04	8.4	2.1	65116	961	-1	6	-3	12	0.50	-1	9	17.10	0.28	0.05	-0.001	23	0.14	119	16	1.763
CC02-05	121	-0.3	94480	953	-1	79	-3	233	3.07	2	-2	0.23	2.02	0.77	0.048	14	0.98	256	22	2.561
CC02-06	68.5	-0.3	62465	983	-1	64	-3	122	3.55	-1	-2	5.75	2.30	1.22	0.026	13	0.53	155	15	1.644
CC02-07	-0.3	-0.3	86	505	-1	85	5	26	4.20	3	4	9.33	0.66	1.52	0.014	164	0.31	79	15	0.003
CC02-08	-0.3	-0.3	32	439	1	164	-3	44	6.48	-1	-2	3.18	0.50	5.28	0.022	176	0.82	218	10	0.001
CC02-09	-0.3	-0.3	110	427	2	50	-3	34	3.22	2	-2	2.25	1.35	1.61	0.034	71	0.48	115	17	0.001
SO-01-01	-0.3	-0.3	49	80	2	2	-3	15	4.51	-1	-2	0.22	0.18	0.13	0.081	52	0.30	39	5	0.017
SO-01-02	0.4	6.9	153	2102	1	36	45	475	4.19	-1	-2	4.31	0.82	2.98	0.047	149	0.77	330	21	0.103
SO-01-02 /R	-0.3	7.0	148	2125	-1	36	47	485	4.04	-1	-2	4.34	0.83	3.00	0.048	152	0.79	335	21	0.104
SO-01-03	-0.3	-0.3	42991	48	1	20	-3	12	0.16	-1	4	0.05	0.09	0.02	-0.001	7	-0.01	5	31	4.956
SO-01-04	-0.3	-0.3	5843	103	3	7	-3	9	0.16	-1	-2	0.20	0.10	0.07	-0.001	7	-0.01	4	20	0.627
SO-01-06	5.7	-0.3	9364	73	3	1	-3	28	3.69	-1	-2	0.05	0.27	0.07	0.045	47	0.11	56	-1	0.886
SO-01-07	0.4	-0.3	7285	60	1	8	-3	35	4.89	-1	-2	0.10	0.14	0.28	0.039	46	0.18	10	1	0.816
SO-01-08	-0.3	-0.3	80	668	-1	80	-3	23	3.04	7	-2	0.14	0.01	2.91	0.032	2	0.22	68	12	0.014
SO-01-09	-0.3	-0.3	723	476	-1	86	-3	18	2.48	2	-2	0.13	0.01	2.28	0.032	3	0.23	71	9	0.258
SO-01-10	0.4	-0.3	49	279	2	6	3	10	2.91	-1	-2	1.46	0.05	0.43	0.032	11	0.26	59	9	0.071
SO-01-11	-0.3	-0.3	446	399	-1	83	-3	17	2.03	3	-2	0.13	0.01	1.88	0.030	3	0.21	77	7	0.269
SO-01-12	-0.3	-0.3	29	332	2	5	-3	9	3.25	-1	-2	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.029	44	0.14	57	1	0.074
SO-01-13	-0.3	-0.3	15	33	2	2	-3	11	2.93	2	-2	0.10	0.40	0.25	0.051	29	0.11	80	11	0.005
SL02-01	5.3	15.0	5535	328	4	12	833	730	2.65	1	46	0.25	1.31	0.25	-0.001	7	0.02	18	8	0.410
SL02-02	1.4	-0.3	1133	376	4	833	63	74	2.18	-1	10	0.45	0.01	2.17	0.035	5	0.14	52	25	9.221
SL02-03	0.5	0.6	148	468	5	8	16	55	3.04	2	-2	2.95	0.94	1.02	0.082	145	0.32	76	7	1.417
SL02-04	12.4	1.1	4551	371	2	8	77	43	1.13	-1	148	0.96	0.62	0.09	0.011	8	0.14	59	5	0.130
SL02-04 /R	12.8	1.0	4778	399	1	8	78	43	1.22	-1	146	1.01	0.66	0.09	0.011	9	0.15	62	6	0.127
SL02-04 (PULP DUP)	12.6	1.0	4606	388	1	8	74	42	1.21	-1	143	0.99	0.64	0.09	0.011	8	0.15	62	5	0.130
AL-1		**0.03**	**3**	**31**	**0.1**	**2**	**4.5**	**8**	**9.841**	**2.7**	**0.03**	**0.274**	**0.116**	**0.021**	**0.016**	**80**	**0.007**	**2**	**6.8**	**0.0085**
AL-I	-0.3	-0.3	3	8	-1	-1	-3	9	4.62	3	-2	0.23	0.11	-0.01	0.011	56	-0.01	-2	1	0.005
SDC-1 cert	**0.041**	**(.08**	**30**	**883**	**(.25**	**38**	**25**	**103**	**8.338**	**3.0**	**0.26**	**1.001**	**2.722**	**1.019**	**0.069**	**183**	**0.606**	**102**	**40**	**0.065**
SDC-1	-0.3	-0.3	34	840	1	34	21	101	6.13	4	-2	1.14	2.98	1.08	0.061	170	0.70	103	31	0.070
DNC-1 cert	**(.027**	**(.182**	**96**	**1154**	**(.7**	**247**	**6.3**	**66**	**9.687**	**1**	**(.02**	**8.055**	**0.19**	**6.06**	**0.037**	**145**	**0.287**	**148**	**18**	**(0.039**
DNC-1	-0.3	-0.3	102	1065	-1	265	-3	61	7.40	-1	-2	8.49	0.18	6.42	0.028	140	0.34	149	20	0.058
SCO-1 cert	**0.134**	**0.14**	**28.7**	**410**	**1.37**	**27**	**31**	**103**	**7.24**	**1.84**	**0.37**	**1.87**	**2.30**	**1.64**	**0.090**	**174**	**0.38**	**131**	**26**	**0.063**
SCO-1	-0.3	-0.3	39	357	3	25	26	95	5.48	2	-2	2.11	2.34	1.64	0.082	153	0.38	130	19	0.073
GXR-6 cert	**1.3**	**(1**	**66**	**1008**	**2.4**	**27**	**101**	**118**	**17.68**	**1.4**	**(.29**	**0.179**	**1.87**	**0.61**	**0.035**	**35**	**0.498**	**186**	**14**	**0.016**
GXR-6	0.5	-0.3	71	906	4	23	95	125	7.06	1	-2	0.18	1.71	0.32	0.061	32	0.60	204	3	0.010
GXR-2 cert	**17**	**4.1**	**76**	**1008**	**(2.1**	**21**	**690**	**530**	**16.46**	**1.7**	**(.69**	**0.929**	**1.37**	**0.85**	**0.105**	**160**	**0.3**	**52**	**17**	**0.031**
GXR-2	16.4	4.4	74	729	3	17	661	494	4.77	2	-2	0.64	1.29	0.66	0.061	111	0.31	51	9	0.027
GXR-1 cert	**31**	**3.3**	**1110**	**853**	**18**	**41**	**730**	**760**	**3.52**	**1.22**	**1380**	**0.958**	**0.05**	**0.22**	**0.065**	**275**	**0.036**	**80**	**32**	**0.257**
GXR-1	30.9	2.8	1225	864	20	42	768	729	1.46	1	1384	1.11	0.05	0.20	0.058	298	0.03	85	39	0.272
GXR-4 cert	**4**	**(.86**	**6520**	**155**	**310**	**42**	**52**	**73**	**7.20**	**1.9**	**19**	**1.01**	**4.01**	**1.66**	**0.120**	**221**	**0.29**	**87**	**14**	**1.770**
GXR-4	3.1	0.3	6094	132	324	37	42	68	3.93	2	16	1.06	4.02	1.62	0.120	186	0.29	85	11	1.805

Note: Certificate data underlined are recommended values; other values are proposed except those preceded by a "(" which are information values.
Barite, gahnite, chromite, cassiterite, zircon, sphene, magnetite, and sulphates may not be totally dissolved.
Aluminium and Yttrium may only be parilally extracted.
Sulphur associated with barite will not be extracted. Rutile, ilmenite and monazite may not be fully extracted.

Clients are advised to obtain assays for Ag>100 ppm and Pb>5000 ppm due to potential solubility problems.
Values for Cu, Ni, Zn, Mo greater than 1% should be assayed if accuracy better than+/-10-15% is required.
Values above 1% are for informational purposes only and should not be relied upon for promotional or ore reserve calculations. Assays are recommended for this purpose.
Sulphur will precipitate in samples containing massive sulphides.

Adrienne Kittau B.Sc. C.Chem
ICP Technical Manager

Negative values indicate less than the reporting limit
99999 indicates greater than 10%

Page 1 of 1
7/30/2002
2:11 PM

Invoice No.: 25025B
Work Order: 25168
Invoice Date: 22-AUG-02
Date Submitted: 01-AUG-02
Your Reference: SOUTHERN
Account Number: 3561

AMERIGO RESOURCES LTD.
326 RUSHOLME RD.
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M6H 2Z5
ATTN: ROGER MOSS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

6 PULPS were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical packages were requested. Please see our current fee schedule for elements and detection limits.

REPORT 25025C CU ASSAYS-ICP

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

CERTIFIED BY :

for DR E.HOFFMAN/GENERAL MANAGER

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order No. 25168 Report No. 25025C

Assay Analysis: Code 8

SAMPLE	Cu
	%
CC02-01	41.75
CC02-03	11.60
CC02-04	6.980
CC02-05	9.740
CC02-06	6.115
CC02-06 /R	6.070
SO-01-03	4.140
METHOD REAGENT BLANK	-0.001
METHOD REAGENT BLANK	-0.001
CZn-3 CERT	0.685
CZn-3	0.680
KC-1a CERT	0.629
KC-1a	0.630
MP-1a CERT	1.44
MP-1a	1.440
CCu-1c CERT	25.62
CCu-1c	25.61
Su-1a CERT	0.967
Su-1a	0.950

* Requires dilution for linear range.
"(" indicates provisional values

Adrienne I. Rittau, B.Sc. C.Chem
ICP Technical Manager

Negative values indicate less than the detection limit

8/22/02

Quality Analysis... Actlabs Innovative Technologies

Invoice No.: 25278
Work Order: 25458
Invoice Date: 06-SEP-02
Date Submitted: 12-AUG-02
Your Reference: COPPER CORP
Account Number: 3561

AMERIGO RESOURCES LTD.
326 RUSHOLME RD.
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M6H 2Z5
ATTN: ROGER MOSS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

13 ROCK(S) (PREP.REV3.2) were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical packages were requested. Please see our current fee schedule for elements and detection limits.

REPORT 25278 CODE 1H - INAA(INAAGEO.REV1)
REPORT 25278 B CODE 1H - TOTAL DIGESTION ICP(TOTAL.REV2)
REPORT 25278 C CODE 4-EXPL - INAA(INAAGEO.REV1)
REPORT 25278 D CODE 4E-EXPL - MAJOR ELEMENTS FUSION ICP(WRA.REV2)
REPORT 25278 E CODE 4E-EXPL - TOTAL DIGESTION ICP(TOTAL,REV2)

REPORT 25278 RPT.XLS CODE 6 - HYDROGEOCHEMISTRY ICP/MS(HYDRGEO.REV3)

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

CERTIFIED BY :

p/ DR E.HOFFMAN/GENERAL MANAGER

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
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Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order: 25458 Report: 25278

Sample ID	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Br ppm	Ca %	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cs ppm	Fe %	Hf ppm	Hg ppm	Ir ppb	Mo ppm	Na %
DE02-03	5	8	4.8	-50	1	-1	47	40	-1	3.63	3	-1	-5	-1	4.39
DE02-04	-2	-5	26	-50	2.3	1	39	14	-1	35.2	-1	-1	-5	-1	0.04
DE02 05	6	-5	16.1	-50	3.3	-1	15	13	-1	0.62	-1	-1	-5	-1	0.05
MM02-T2	27	-5	9.3	1300	-0.5	9	31	77	10	6.85	3	-1	-5	-1	0.19
MM02-T3	22	-5	13.5	2000	-0.5	10	32	92	14	7.44	4	-1	-5	5	0.16
MM02-T5	20	-5	12.8	2600	-0.5	10	34	88	12	7.72	4	-1	-5	-1	0.17
MMO2-C1	3330	352	36.2	91	-0.5	-1	7	12	1	10.4	-1	6	-5	-1	0.02
MMO2-C2	2320	251	35.5	250	-0.5	1	18	22	2	9.92	-1	7	-5	-1	0.01
MMO2-C3	2310	254	38.1	70	-0.5	1	19	17	3	10.6	-1	3	-5	-1	0.02
MMO2-C4	2550	285	44.1	230	-0.5	1	19	18	1	10.5	-1	6	-5	-1	0.1
MMO2-C5	3000	252	35.7	220	-0.5	1	27	32	2	11.3	-1	4	-5	9	0.02
DMMAS-15-1774	634	-5	2870	460	3	8	74	146	3	8.43	2	-1	-5	-2	0.8
Accepted Value-DMMAS-15B	710±78		2900±190	490±120	3.1±2.0	9±1.8	76±5.5	151±15		8.29±0.65	2±0.8				0.79±0.11

Sample ID	Ni ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn %	Sr %	Ta ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm
DE02-03	-31	-15	-0.1	6.2	-3	-0.02	-0.05	3.4	12.5	2.8	1	-50	43.3	87	29
DE02-04	-24	-15	-0.1	7.1	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	47	-50	0.8	-3	-5
DE02 05	-20	-15	0.4	0.3	-3	-0.01	-0.05	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1	-50	0.7	-3	-5
MM02-T2	51	86	2.5	23	-3	-0.01	-0.05	1.3	1.5	2	-1	166	17.9	41	17
MM02-T3	55	108	3	24.8	-3	-0.01	-0.05	1.3	1.9	-0.5	4	174	16.5	48	19
MM02-T5	56	82	3	24.2	-3	-0.01	-0.05	1.3	2.2	1.8	2	168	20.3	48	19
MMO2-C1	-20	-15	7.6	4.5	38	-0.02	-0.05	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1	190	3.1	8	-5
MMO2-C2	-20	-15	8.7	4.8	47	-0.02	-0.05	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1	200	5.9	10	-5
MMO2-C3	-20	-15	9.3	4.8	45	-0.02	-0.05	-0.5	0.8	-0.5	-1	260	6.3	12	-5
MMO2-C4	-20	-15	11.4	5.9	49	-0.02	-0.05	0.6	0.9	-0.5	-1	178	6.6	12	-5
MMO2-C5	-22	-15	8.8	5.7	44	-0.02	-0.05	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	4	150	7.8	12	-5
DMMAS-15-1774	-30	39	10.6	13.2	-3	-0.03	-0.05	-0.5	1.2	-0.5	16	265	13	24	10
Accepted Value-DMMAS-15B		41±15	10.9±1.9	19.4±1.4					1.3±0.45		17±3	290±69	13.2±1.2	25±4	10±4

Sample ID	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Tb ppm	Yb ppm	Lu ppm	Mass g
DE02-03	4.8	1	-0.5	0.3	-0.05	23.79
DE02 04	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.05	37.21
DE02-05	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	-0.05	30.95
MM02-T2	4.9	1.5	0.9	2.9	0.44	27.9
MM02-T3	5.1	1.8	-0.5	3	0.45	26.06
MM02-T5	5.5	1.9	0.8	3.3	0.5	24.33
MMO2-C1	0.6	0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.05	43.58
MMO2-C2	1	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.07	42.26
MMO2-C3	1.1	0.5	-0.5	0.4	0.06	36.53
MMO2-C4	1.1	-0.2	0.5	0.3	-0.05	40.17
MMO2-C5	1.3	0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.05	40.2
DMMAS-15-1774	4.1	1.2	-0.5	3.8	0.56	25.2
Accepted Value-DMMAS-15B	4.2±0.31	1.3±0.24		3.8±0.5	0.56±0.09	

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order No. 25458 Report No. 25278B

'Near Total' Digestion Analysis: Code 1H

SAMPLE		Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	Be	Bi	Ca	K	Mg	P	Sr	Ti	V	Y	S
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
DE02-03		-0.3	-0.3	28	205	1	23	24	23	5.39	1	2	0.19	0.07	1.55	0.050	58	0.13	42	7	0.180
DE02-04		-0.3	-0.3	168	30	-1	4	7	3	0.11	-1	-2	0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.001	5	0.02	138	-1	0.427
DE02-05		-0.3	-0.3	391	43	-1	3	31	26	0.08	-1	-2	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.001	8	-0.01	2	-1	0.065
MM02-T2		3.9	-0.3	541	1434	-1	48	18	121	2.76	1	-2	9.01	1.34	0.80	0.080	52	0.90	165	28	0.040
MM02-T3		2.3	0.5	686	1416	-1	55	24	121	2.94	2	-2	9.48	1.67	0.69	0.096	63	1.03	203	28	0.056
MM02-T3	/R	2.4	0.6	693	1458	-1	55	22	121	2.82	2	-2	9.56	1.72	0.68	0.094	66	1.00	195	28	0.057
MM02-T5		3.1	-0.3	698	1512	-1	57	25	125	2.68	2	2	9.44	1.50	0.72	0.094	72	1.00	180	29	0.066
MMO2-C1		345	3.2	99999	223	-1	14	60	200	0.53	-1	276	0.62	0.22	0.10	-0.001	11	0.26	170	6	12.319
MMO2-C2		228	2.6	99999	269	4	25	63	201	0.68	-1	307	1.30	0.25	0.12	0.012	13	0.37	166	8	10.983
MMO2-C3		254	4.3	99999	268	8	31	156	306	0.73	-1	380	1.31	0.27	0.12	0.015	13	0.39	185	9	11.638
MMO2-C4		246	4.6	99999	317	3	23	85	173	0.81	-1	332	1.26	0.28	0.21	0.012	19	0.40	193	8	11.031
MMO2-C5		233	3.1	99999	325	6	31	34	149	0.86	-1	275	1.37	0.31	0.15	0.024	15	0.47	208	10	10.166
AL-1			**0.03**	3	31	**0.1**	2	4.5	8	9.841	2.7	**0.03**	0.274	0.116	0.021	0.016	80	0.007	2	6.8	**0.0085**
AL-I		-0.3	-0.3	8	13	2	-1	12	6	7.50	3	-2	0.26	0.11	-0.01	0.006	67	-0.01	-2	2	0.001
SDC-1 cert		**0.041**	**(.08**	30	883	(.25	**38**	25	103	**8.338**	3.0	**0.26**	1.001	2.722	1.019	0.069	183	0.606	102	40	**0.065**
SDC-1		-0.3	-0.3	41	976	3	34	33	98	11.39	4	-2	1.24	2.98	1.22	0.057	203	0.82	101	74	0.074
DNC-1 cert		**(.027**	**(.182**	96	1154	**(.7**	247	**6.3**	66	9.687	**1**	**(.02**	8.055	0.19	6.06	**0.037**	145	0.287	148	18	**(0.039**
DNC-I		-0.3	-0.3	99	1084	-1	260	10	57	7.38	-1	-2	8.30	0.16	5.42	0.022	136	0.34	139	20	0.059
SCO-1 cert		0.134	0.14	28.7	**410**	1.37	27	31	103	7.24	1.84	**0.37**	1.87	2.30	1.64	0.090	174	0.38	131	26	**0.063**
SCO-1		-0.3	-0.3	32	382	2	26	34	97	5.05	2	-2	1.76	2.07	1.41	0.067	148	0.42	127	21	0.060
GXR-6 cert		**1.3**	**(1**	**66**	**1008**	**2.4**	**27**	**101**	**118**	**17.68**	**1.4**	**(.29**	**0.179**	**1.87**	**0.61**	**0.035**	**35**	**0.498**	**186**	**14**	**0.016**
GXR-6		-0.3	-0.3	68	1099	3	21	101	126	13.85	2	8	0.24	1.88	0.71	0.055	50	0.65	184	24	0.011
GXR-2 cert		**17**	**4.1**	**76**	**1008**	**(2.1**	**21**	**690**	**530**	**16.46**	**1.7**	**(.69**	**0.929**	**1.37**	**0.85**	**0.105**	**160**	**0.3**	**52**	**17**	**0.031**
GXR-2		17.2	3.4	85	855	2	19	663	540	5.80	2	4	0.63	1.34	0.68	0.055	129	0.39	57	10	0.017
GXR-1 cert		**31**	**3.3**	**1110**	**853**	**18**	**41**	**730**	**760**	**3.52**	**1.22**	**1380**	**0.958**	**0.05**	**0.22**	**0.065**	**275**	**0.036**	**80**	**32**	**0.257**
GXR-1		29.8	1.3	1174	984	15	43	737	757	1.86	2	1901	0.96	0.05	0.19	0.055	322	0.03	88	46	0.273
GXR-4 cert		**4**	**(.86**	**6520**	**155**	**310**	**42**	**52**	**73**	**7.20**	**1.9**	**19**	**1.01**	**4.01**	**1.66**	**0.120**	**221**	**0.29**	**87**	**14**	**1.770**
GXR-4		3.3	-0.3	6107	168	388	42	50	73	5.88	3	32	1.14	4.29	1.76	0.120	246	0.35	93	20	1.926

Note: Certificate data underlined are recommended values; other values are proposed except those preceded by a "(" which are information values.
Barite, gahnite, chromite, cassiterite, zircon, sphene, magnetite, and sulphates may not be totally dissolved.
Aluminium and Yttrium may only be partially extracted.
Sulphur associated with barite will not be extracted. Rutile, ilmenite and monazite may not be fully extracted.

Clients are advised to obtain assays for Ag>100 ppm and Pb>5000 ppm due to potential solubility problems.
Values for Cu, Ni, Zn, Mo greater than 1% should be assayed if accuracy better than+/-10-15% is required.
Values above 1% are for informational purposes only and should not be relied upon for promotional or ore reserve calculations. Assays are recommended for this purpose.
Sulphur will precipitate in samples containing massive sulphides.

Adrienne I. Rittau, B.Sc., C.Chem
ICP Technical Manager

Negative values indicate less than the reporting limit
99999 indicates greater than 10%

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Actlabs Hydrogeochemistry Job #: 25458 **Report#: 25278** **Company: Amerigo Resources** **Contact: R. Moss**

Trace Element Values Are in Parts Per Billion. Negative Values Equal Not Detected at That Lower Limit.
Values = 999999 are greater than working range of instrument

Sample ID:	**Li**	**Be**	**Na**	**Mg**	**Al**	**Si**	**K**	**Ca**	**Sc**	**Ti**	**V**	**Cr**	**Mn**	**Fe**	**Co**	**Ni**	**Cu**	**Zn**	**Ga**	**Ge**	**As**	**Se**	**Br**	**Rb**
MM02-TSW	2	-0.1	1,550	1,140	-2	185	1,120	29,400	-1	-0.1	-0.05	-0.5	17.3	205	-0.005	-0.3	11.1	1.0	-0.01	-0.01	0.45	-0.2	7	1.98
Blank	-1	-0.1	-5	-1	-2	-50	-10	-50	-1	-0.1	-0.05	-0.5	-0.1	-5	-0.005	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.2	-3	-0.005
SLRS-4 Control Material	-1	-0.1	2,380	1,610	52	1,820	644	6,190	-1	1.6	0.30	-0.5	3.1	100	-0.005	0.8	1.5	1.0	-0.01	-0.01	0.63	-0.2	42	1.53
NIST 1640 Control Material	53	35.4	29,900	5,840	50	4,770	929	6,400	1	1.4	13.0	38.3	126	33	19.2	24.6	84.7	50.5	-0.01	0.10	24.7	19.2	9	2.01
Expected Values																								
SLRS-4 Control Material	**-**	**-**	**2400**	**1600**	**54**	**-**	**680**	**6200**	**-**	**-**	**0.32**	**0.33**	**3.37**	**103**	**0.033**	**0.67**	**1.81**	**0.93**	**-**	**-**	**0.68**	**-**	**-**	**-**
NIST 1640 Control Material	**50.7**	**34.94**	**29350**	**5819**	**52**	**4730**	**994**	**7045**			**12.99**	**38.6**	**121.5**	**34.3**	**20.28**	**27.4**	**85.2**	**53.2**			**26.67**	**21.96**		**2**

Certified By:

D. D'Anna, Dipl. T.
ICPMS Technical Manager, Activation Laboratories Ltd.

Date Received: 12-Aug-02

Date Reported: 22-Aug-02

Actlabs Hydrogeochemistry Job #: 25458 **Repoı**
Trace Element Values Are in Parts Per Billion. Negative Vaı
Values = 999999 are greater than working range of instrume

Sample ID:	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Ru	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd
MM02-TSW	52.8	0.025	-0.01	-0.005	-0.1	-0.01	0.06	-0.2	-0.01	-0.001	-0.1	0.06	-0.01	-1	0.112	700	0.017	0.011	0.003	0.010	0.004	0.199	0.006
Blank	-0.04	-0.003	-0.01	-0.005	-0.1	-0.01	-0.01	-0.2	-0.01	-0.001	-0.1	-0.01	-0.01	-1	-0.002	-0.1	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001	-0.004	-0.002	-0.001	-0.002
SLRS-4 Control Material	24.6	0.117	0.10	-0.005	0.2	-0.01	-0.01	-0.2	0.01	-0.001	-0.1	0.26	-0.01	1	0.007	12.0	0.249	0.306	0.059	0.226	0.072	0.014	0.052
NIST 1640 Control Material	122	0.167	0.17	-0.005	46.7	-0.01	-0.01	7.2	22.4	-0.001	2.4	13.9	-0.01	-1	0.109	146	0.291	0.311	0.085	0.338	0.087	0.068	0.079
Expected Values																							
SLRS-4 Control Material	**26.3**	-	-	-	**0.21**	-	-	-	**0.012**	-	-	**0.23**	-	-	-	**12.2**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIST 1640 Control Material	**124.2**				**46.75**			**7.62**	**22.79**			**13.79**				**148**							

Actlabs Hydrogeochemistry Job #: 25458 **Repor**
Trace Element Values Are in Parts Per Billion. Negative Val
Values = 999999 are greater than working range of instrume

Sample ID:	**Tb**	**Dy**	**Ho**	**Er**	**Tm**	**Yb**	**Lu**	**Hf**	**Ta**	**W**	**Re**	**Os**	**Pt**	**Au**	**Hg**	**Tl**	**Pb**	**Bi**	**Th**	**U**
MM02-TSW	-0.001	0.002	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001	-0.02	0.001	-0.002	-0.01	-0.002	-0.2	-0.005	-0.1	-0.01	-0.001	0.007
Blank	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001	-0.02	-0.001	-0.002	-0.01	-0.002	-0.2	-0.005	-0.1	-0.01	-0.001	-0.001
SLRS-4 Control Material	0.005	0.016	0.003	0.011	-0.001	0.010	0.002	-0.002	-0.001	-0.02	0.006	-0.002	-0.01	-0.002	-0.2	-0.005	-0.1	-0.01	0.016	0.044
NIST 1640 Control Material	0.008	0.023	0.004	0.014	0.001	0.013	0.001	0.003	-0.001	-0.02	0.003	-0.002	-0.01	-0.002	-0.2	-0.005	25.7	-0.01	0.021	0.700
Expected Values																				
SLRS-4 Control Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.086**	-	-	**0.05**
NIST 1640 Control Material																	**27.89**	-	-	-