TECHNICAL REPORT AND RESOURCE ESTIMATE

on the

MOONLIGHT COPPER PROPERTY

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

for

SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

by

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and

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Report date: April 12, 2007

Effective date: April 1, 2007

OREQUEST

SUMMARY

The Sheffield Resources Ltd., Moonlight Property, is located approximately 12 miles air miles southwest of the town of Susanville in Plumas County, California which is in turn approximately 85 miles northwest of Reno, Nevada. The property consists of eight unsurveyed, unpatented, contiguous optioned mining lode claims, 6 fee property claims, 36 patented lode mineral claims and 289 wholly owned contiguous, unsurveyed, staked claims covering an area of approximately 6,857 acres. The company has the right to earn 100% in the 8 lode mineral claims that are part of the original Moonlight property holdings based on fulfilling certain conditions and obligations and is subject to a purchasable 2% royalty. In April 2006, Sheffield entered into an option with California-Engels Mining Company to lease and purchase 6 fee property claims and 36 patented lode claims subject to certain conditions and obligations including a capped 2% royalty. The claims contain the old producing Engels and Superior copper mines. The California-Engels claims lie adjacent to the existing Moonlight project claims and now form a large contiguous 6,857 acre group of claims.

Plumas County was actively explored between 1863 and the 1930's. Copper was first discovered in the Lights Creek area by Henry Engels who in 1885 made a copper discovery that eventually became the Engels Mine and Superior Mines. Initial operations began in 1890 and continued to 1930 with the main period of operation between 1915 and 1930. Both mines shut down in the 1930s and since that time there haves been sporadic periods of exploration activity. The Engels and Superior Mines have reported joint production of about 161.5 million pounds of copper, 23,000 ounces of gold and 1.9 million ounces of silver recovered from 4.7 million tons of ore between 1914 and 1930. Mill recovery averaged about 80% during this period of operation, indicating a feed grade of about 2.2% copper and 0.5oz/ton Ag and 0.005 oz/ton Au. The Walker Mine, located approximately 20 km southeast of the Moonlight property in the same Plumas Copper Belt, is reported to have produced about 168 million pounds of copper, 180,000 ounces of gold and 3.6 million ounces of silver from 5.3 million tons of ore from 1916-1941.

The Moonlight property is hosted in the Lights Creek intrusive stock which lies near the triple point junction of the Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Basin and Range provinces which accounts for a very complex regional geological environment. The Mendocino fracture zone, which also contributes to the geological history of the area, is an east-west trending feature that passes near the Moonlight property. The Mendocino fracture zone appears to terminate against the northwest trending Walker Lane right-lateral strike-slip shear system that contains the past producing Yerington porphyry copper deposit. The Lights Creek intrusive stock is thought to have been formed as a satellite intrusive body to the large Sierra Nevada batholith and intrudes low-grade metamorphosed Jurassic-Triassic aged volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The age of the Lights Creek stock and subsequent mineralization of the stock is thought to be approximately Early Cretaceous to Palaeocene and therefore the same general age as the copper deposit at Yerington. The Moonlight copper deposit is classified as a porphyry copper deposit with associated gold, silver and molybdenum credits.

The Lights Creek stock appears to be unique to Northern California as it hosts porphyry copper-type mineralization. At least three zones of copper mineralization have been delimited by past workers. The primary copper bearing minerals occurring in the Moonlight Valley deposit are bornite and chalcopyrite with lesser amounts of covellite and chalcocite. In addition to the copper minerals, other metallic minerals found within the deposit are magnetite, hematite (especially specularite), and minor amounts of pyrite. There seems to be a crude copper metal zonation, with the

core containing best copper mineralization as bornite and minor amounts of chalcocite. Away from the core, the copper grade decreases, with chalcopyrite increasing and bornite decreasing in concentration. Farther away from the high-grade centers, pyrite increases and the copper grade drops. There appears to be limited supergene enrichment at the Moonlight deposit as observed on surface and in the tops of some drill holes and is indicated by the occurrences of limonite, malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, and native copper.

Structure appears to play a significant role in the controls to the better copper mineralization. Various workers have noted the existence of near vertical, well mineralized shears that may contain significant as yet under determined concentrations of copper mineralization. All of the drill holes at the Moonlight deposit were vertical and so would never properly test a near vertical system. Therefore, a vertical copper mineralized system will likely not be reflected in the drilling done to date and so the importance of these vertical systems to the over-all grade and tonnage will not be known until angled holes are drilled throughout the Moonlight deposit.

Most of the work completed on the property was done by Placer Dome (or its subsidiary Amex) from 1962-1994. American Exploration and Mining Co. (Amex), was a subsidiary of Placer Development Limited which changed to Placer Dome Inc. in 1987 and thereafter operated in the United States as Placer Dome US, Inc. Work included regional and property wide soil geochemical surveys, geological mapping, geophysics, metallurgical testwork, computer modeling and diamond drilling. In total, 199 diamond drill holes have been completed in the Moonlight deposit for a total footage of 99,436 ft.

A number of historic resource estimates have been generated by Amex/Placer Dome. These estimates do not follow the requirements for reserves and resources outlined in NI 43-101 as they were estimated prior to NI 43-101. The authors are not aware if these estimates were derived using the standards now outlined in NI 43-101, the resource estimates have been obtained from sources believed reliable. The resources estimates are considered historic, are relevant but have not yet been categorized into current CIM terminology. The following table summarizes the various resource estimates completed by Amex/Placer Dome.

Year	Tons	Grade Cu %	Cut Off Cu %	Category (pre 43-101)	Estimation Method	Author
1972	174,000,000	0.406	0.25	Geological reserve	Inverse distance to the 5th power as a block estimator	Rivera, Amex
1972	180,000,000	0.390	0.23	Mineable Reserve	Inverse distance to the 5th power as a block estimator, Strip Ratio 2.7:1	Rivera, Amex
1991	161,000,000	0.319	0.25	Ore Reserves	Inverse distance to the 5th power as a block estimator	Geasan, PDUS
1991	80,190,000	0.366	0.30	Ore Reserves	Inverse distance to the 5th power as a block estimator	Geasan, PDUS
1991	171,000,000	0.315	0.25	Ore Reserves	Ordinary Kriging	Hartzell, PDUS
1991	91,965,000	0.357	0.30	Ore Reserves	Ordinary Kriging	Hartzell, PDUS

All drill holes used to provide the PDUS estimates were vertical. The most recent estimates by Hartzell noted that his estimates did not adequately reflect the near-vertical localized controls to the mineralization and recommended further testing with angled holes. Precious metals results were also estimated, but the assays were for 100 ft composited intervals. Rivera (1972) has estimated

0.10oz/ton silver and 0.0016oz/ton gold credits in the deposit, although these estimates are not included in the historic resource estimates. Precious metals have not been routinely studied in all the past work and all future interval drilling should include full analyses for both gold and silver.

During the early phases of drilling, Placer/Amex completed parallel core and sludge analyses of selected intervals in seven drill holes. Six of the seven holes returned sludge results that averaged a 48% increase verses the core assays, only one of the holes returned sludge results that were lower than the corresponding core assay results. Although no final conclusions can be developed from these results, a preliminary conclusion is that the reported grade of the Moonlight deposit may be understated.

Subsequent to the earlier, 1972 Amex, resource estimates, Placer/Amex completed a study on the deposit concentrating on just the oxide component contained within the Moonlight body. The oxide material was noted by the various workers who generated the resource estimates but was included in the overall estimates. Placer/Amex determined that there were other distinct oxide bodies contained within and around the Moonlight deposit.

Placer had estimated the potential for 12.2 million tons of oxide material at an average grade of 0.54% Cu overlain by 10.8 million tons of waste at zero grade at the Moonlight Deposit (not compliant with NI43-101). This estimate was based on results from 48 core holes using a cutoff of 0.25% Cu. Preliminary metallurgical testing indicates that 65-90% of the copper may be recovered by leaching with reasonable acid consumption. Much of the 10.8 million tons was characterized as waste due to the lack of core recovery for the top 3m to 9.1m (10-30 feet) of the drill holes during Placer's drilling. Further drilling and careful sampling will be required to test the top sections of all new holes to try and get a truly representative grade for the Moonlight oxide target.

Sheffield recovered greater than 0.25% mineralization virtually from the near surface when drilling adjacent to holes where Placer reported 6m (20 feet) of overburden. This suggests that the target size for an oxide resource at the Moonlight Deposit may be larger than the 12 million tons estimated by Placer and in addition, it would have a low stripping ratio.

Potential for additional tonnages of oxide mineralization exists at other sites on the Moonlight Projects lands including the Engels mine site and several areas south and west of the Moonlight deposit. Placer encountered 2.86% Cu oxide mineralization from 18.6m to 37.5m (61-123 feet) with no core recovery to 18.6m (61 feet) on the Main Zone in diamond drill hole E-2 at the Engels Mine. Sheffield took ten samples of limited surface exposures on the Main Zone. The ten samples averaged 1.66% Cu, 16 g/t Ag and 0.12 g/t Au across 2.4m-6.1m (8-20 feet). The copper acid solubility of these ten samples averaged 78%.

Limited sampling at the surface in the area south of the Moonlight deposit has shown high grade copper in structures with a wide variety of orientations in the metavolcanics. In addition to the high grade copper these samples have shown higher grades of gold and silver than have been found elsewhere in the district. ML-503 hit 20' of 3.4% copper in metavolcanics in this target area to the south. A zone of high grade copper oxide with gold and silver credits is postulated but will need further drilling to define.

Another oxide target that have been identified by past Placer work include an area west of the Moonlight deposit where two core holes encountered 18.3m (60 feet) of 0.467% Cu and 6.1m (20 feet) of 0.566% as exotic copper oxide mineralization at the surface in sandstones about 600m (approximately 2000 feet) west of the Moonlight Deposit. These holes were never offset and present additional potential to significantly expand the oxide mineralization.

The project was put on hold from 1971-1994, with respect to any new field exploration, due to the declining copper prices in the early 70's and the change in focus within Placer/Amex, subsequently Placer Dome US (now Barrick), in the late 1980-early1990's. In 1994, Placer dropped all interest in the project, allowed the claims to lapse and in Sept of that year, the current vendor staked the core claims which have remained in his control since that time.

In June 2004, Sheffield optioned the core claims from Les Storey and proceeded to stake an additional 289 claims surrounding the original optioned Diane claim block. In April 2006, the company acquired the California-Engels claims which contain the historic Superior and Engels past producing copper projects. Both mines shut down in the 1930's and since that time there have been sporadic periods of exploration activity.

Work by Placer/Amex in the 1970's determined that there may still be a small open pit potential of approximately 2 million tons grading 0.65% Cu (not to NI43-101) remaining in the pillars and immediate areas. Additional indicated and inferred resources of 19 million tons averaging 0.63% Cu (not to NI43-101) are reported to exist underground and were not considered amenable to open pit mining methods of the 1970's. Placer/Amex also reports a small tonnage, 68,000 tons of 2% Cu (not to NI43-101) remaining in the shaft level sill pillar. The underground mineralized areas are no longer accessible by the previous production shafts and adits.

The Superior mine is a previously mined deposit consists of a stockwork of seven parallel, northeasterly striking, and easterly dipping vein zones. A large body of disseminated copper mineralization has been identified at Superior as the result of work completed by Placer/Amex. They drilled approximately 96 drill holes or approximately 50,200 feet of diamond drilling (including 3,550 ft of rotary drilling) from 1964-1968. Preliminary computerized "ore reserves" (not to NI43-101) were estimated by Placer/Amex of 43 million tons grading 0.559% Cu with a 0.3% Cu cutoff. In 1971-72 Placer/Amex completed further computer designed resource estimates using a 0.25% cutoff and reported "minable reserves (smoothed ultimate pit)" (not to NI43-101) using the inverse distance to the 5th power as a block estimator, of 39 million tons grading 0.41% Cu with a strip ratio of 1.2:1.

The old Placer resources at the Superior and Engels mines as well as at the Moonlight deposit are considered historic and relevant and do not follow the requirements for reserves and resources outlined in NI 43-101. Additional sampling and testing, including a proper QC/QA program will be required before any these historic resources can be considered current.

In 2006-7, Sheffield completed detailed surface sampling program at the Moonlight deposit and surrounding area (85 samples), as well as a detailed underground chip-channel sampling program at the Superior mine. The Superior and Engels sampling consisted of 12 rock chip, channel or grab surface samples, and 24 tailings samples. A total of 151 chip-channel samples were collected as well as 32 samples of splits from the old Placer underground drill core.

Sheffield Resources has completed an 11,135 foot, 14 hole diamond drill program on the Moonlight project in 2006. At the conclusion of that work, Sheffield completed a first time release of mineral resources announced on March 27, 2007. The resource was estimated using the metal grades by a combination of kriging and indicator kriging methods. The data base for the Moonlight Deposit consists of 207 drill holes with 11,165 sample intervals. A total of 194 diamond drill holes were drilled by Placer Development Ltd. (now Barrick Gold Corporation) in the 1960's and 12 diamond drill holes were completed in 2005-06 by Sheffield. The Placer programs were done using "BX" gauge diamond core drilling, while the more recent Sheffield program used larger diameter "HQ" gauge diamond core drilling.

Placer recognized that it lost significant amounts of copper during its drilling in the 1960's and because of this copper grades estimated from Placer's data are conservative. Sheffield used large diameter core and angle drilling to maximize copper recovery. The current resource estimation compared grade distributions using Placer's drill data with distributions of grade from Sheffield's drill data. While gold and silver assays compare reasonably well between the two programs, copper grades from Sheffield's holes are significantly (44%) higher on average than copper grades from Placer's drill results. This indicates that as drilling continues and Sheffield's current drill data gradually replaces the older Placer data, the estimated average copper grade of the deposit may increase due to better sampling and better geological modeling.

MOONLIGHT INDICATED RESOURCE GRADE-TONNAGE TABLE

Cutoff (Cu %)	Tons > Cutoff (tons)	Grade > Cutoff		
		Cu (%)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
0.20	161,570,000	0.324	0.003	0.099
0.25	114,570,000	0.366	0.003	0.112
0.30	76,150,000	0.413	0.003	0.124

MOONLIGHT INFERRED RESOURCE GRADE-TONNAGE TABLE

Cutoff (Cu %)	Tons > Cutoff (tons)	Grade > Cutoff		
		Cu (%)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
0.20	88,350,000	0.282	0.003	0.089
0.25	48,820,000	0.329	0.003	0.107
0.30	23,720,000	0.390	0.003	0.118

The company has outlined a large sulphide body, the Moonlight copper deposit. This deposit remains open at depth and along strike. In addition to the sulphide deposit, work by Placer in the 1970-90's and reconfirmed by Sheffield in 2005-2007 has indicated that a near surface oxide body could be readily outlined. Phase II is recommended to test the oxide potential at the Moonlight deposit and at the Engels mine and to include preliminary metallurgical testing of the oxide material at both locations. In addition, it is recommended that the company continue to develop the sulphide resource in parallel with testing the oxide potential. Phase II as recommended will consist of US$671,000 for Moonlight Oxide target testing; US$368,000 for Engels Oxide target testing and US$628,500 for Moonlight Sulphide target testing or US$1,667,500 for the testing of all three targets.

Phase III, will consist of further detailed testing of other targets on the project. To date, Placer and Sheffield have determined that there is still mineralized material in the Superior mine. Phase III will test the high grade potential at Superior by way of underground and surface drilling using both diamond drilling at surface and from underground set-ups but will also include percussion drilling from surface at an estimated cost of US$722,500. Previous drilling by Placer south of the Moonlight deposit in the area of ML-503 was never followed up so a portion of Phase III budget is recommended to test the oxide potential in this area at an estimate cost of US$283,000. Finally, there are several isolated old Placer drill holes located west of the Moonlight deposit that contained interesting intercepts of oxide copper. If Phase II is successful in outlining sizable areas of copper oxide material, then a preliminary test of some of these outlying targets is recommended at a cost of approximately US$151,000. Phase III as recommended is estimated to cost US$1,156,500. Phase II and Phase III as recommended are estimated to cost US$2,824,000.

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INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report provides an independent evaluation of the exploration potential of the Moonlight Property in Plumas County, California (Figure 1) owned or under option to Sheffield Resources Ltd. and makes recommendations for further work. This report will be used to support the company's first time release of mineral resources as summarized in a news release dated March 27, 2007 and is prepared under the terms set out in NI 43-101. The effective date for this report is April 1, 2007.

The material found in this technical report is an amalgamation of previous reports, program updates, consultant reports, and corporate releases that were available for review. There were no limitations put on the authors in preparation of this report with respects to the property vendor or Sheffield Resources information. Reports and data were obtained from all parties. The authors have noted where specific data or information is missing. The authors have relied heavily on historical Placer Dome information presented by the present property vendor, a retired Placer Dome employee, and in particular a report titled *"Summary Report, Lights Creek Copper Venture, Plumas County, California, Venture 62"* complied by Leonid Bryner, American Exploration and Mining Co. dated Feb 1972. American Exploration and Mining Co. (Amex), was a subsidiary of Placer Development Limited which changed to Placer Dome Inc. in 1987 and thereafter operated in the United States as Placer Dome US, Inc. In addition, the historic information has now been supplemented by the information gained by Sheffield during its recently completed diamond drilling program.

This immediate area of California is poorly documented in the professional literature and there are very few pertinent papers available for review. Co-author Cavey completed a initial site visit to the project on Nov 15, 2004 and again revisited the property on July 21, 2006 during the recently completed drilling program. Co-author Giroux has not visited the property.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In 2005, Specialty Woods Inc., the predecessor of Sheffield Resources Ltd. (jointly referred to herein as Sheffield Resources), requested co-author Cavey visit the project and prepare a NI43-101 compliant technical summary report. That report, titled "*Revised Technical Report on the Moonlight Copper Property, Plumas County, California for Sheffield Resources Ltd*.", dated March 22, 2005 was completed and filed on SEDAR by the company. This report has been prepared to support Sheffield's first time disclosure of resources as announced in a news release dated March 27, 2007. Sheffield has retained the independent authors to revise the 2005 report and have requested that co-author Giroux prepare an undated NI43-101 compliant resource estimate. This report also makes recommendations for further exploration to determine the extent of mineralization currently known on the property and to develop new areas of mineralization.

All reference to currency in this report is in US dollars unless otherwise noted. All gold and silver assays from the property exploration programs were as reported within the text. All other units of measurement are identified within the text which have been maintained from the original reports. References to the other mines in the area reported gold and silver grades in oz/ton and so for continuity have been left in that format. One oz/ton is equivalent to 34.286 g/t.

The authors have prepared this report based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of completion, but which is not guaranteed. The authors have principally relied on information

KILOMETERS
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SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California

Figure 1

LOCATION MAP

APRIL, 2007 L.O.S.

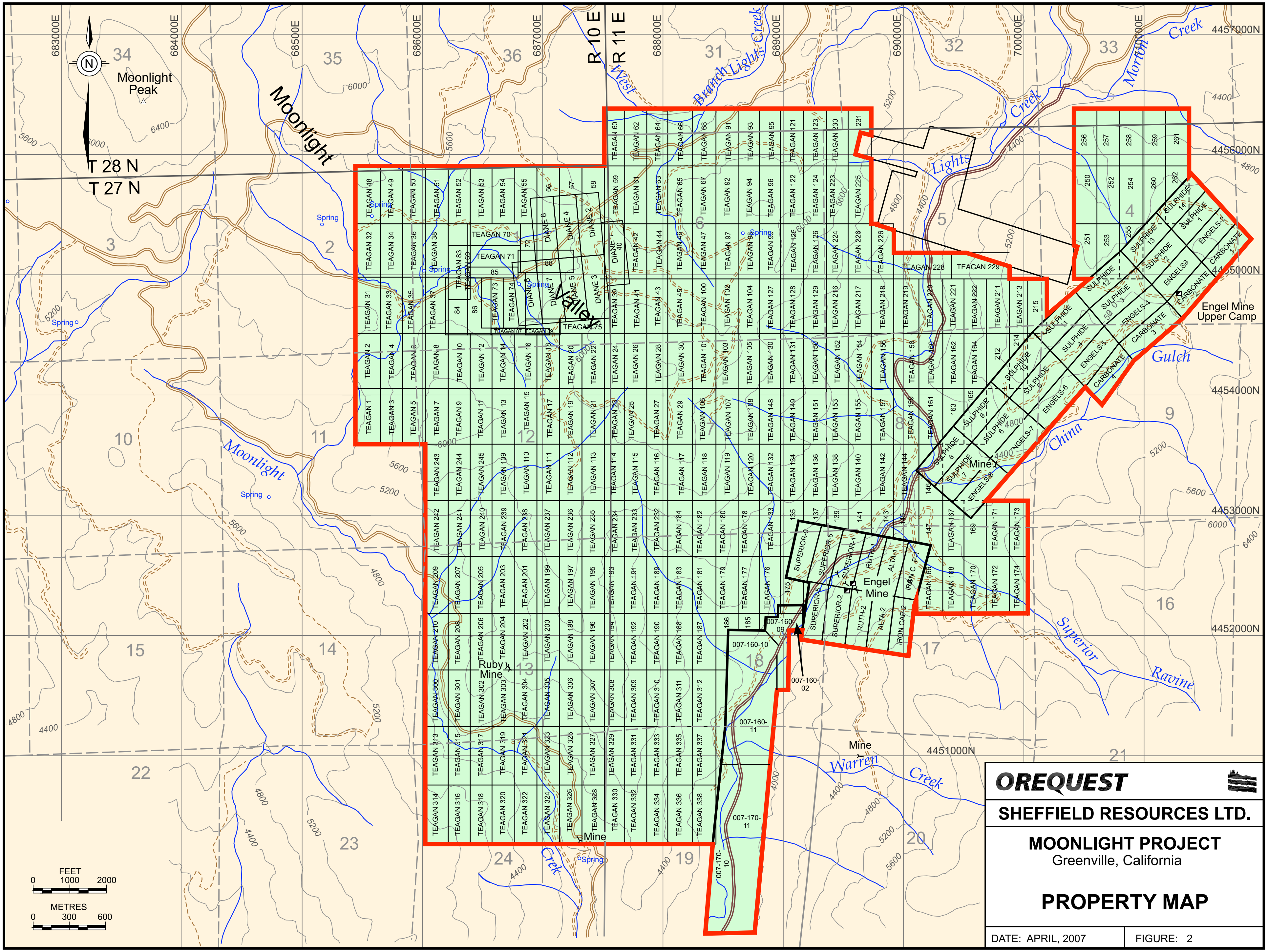
provided by Sheffield Resources from their technical files and published literature and from private historic files held by the property vendor. In addition, this report is based on observations made during the two site visits and based on technical discussions with the company's project geologist, Mr. Robert Wetzel and the company's president, Mr. David Jenkins P.Eng. All field phases of the program were under the supervision of Mr. Robert Wetzel, a California Registered Professional Geologist.

Therefore in writing this technical paper, the authors have relied on the truth and accuracy presented to us from the sources listed in the Reference section of this report. Two recent title reports have been provided to the author by Sheffield Resources on certain of the claims. They were prepared by the company's Nevada solicitor, Richard Thompson, on June 2, 2006 and who has indicated that the Diane 1-8 claims (8 claims) are in good standing and that there were no leases or encumbrances of record on the claims. The Teagan 1-75, Teagan 83-89 and 91-131 claims (123 claims) were staked by Sheffield and a title opinion has also been prepared by Mr. Thompson who has determined that the aforementioned claims are in good standing and that there were no leases or encumbrances of record on the claims. OreQuest has studied the information provided by Richard Thompson, and believes the information to be reliable, but OreQuest has not made an in-depth independent investigation to verify its accuracy and completeness. No new title report has been prepared for the 140 recently staked mineral claims at this time nor on the California-Engels fee property and patented lode mineral claims. Title to the Moonlight Copper Property including the California-Engels claims not included in the Thompson title opinions (140 Teagan mineral claims staked subsequent to the June 2006 title opinion) has been reviewed by management of Sheffield Resources who takes responsibility for the claims and any liabilities, encumbrances or lien's on those claims.

The opinions, conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are conditional upon the accuracy and completeness of the information supplied by both parties. OreQuest reserves the right, but will not be obliged, to revise this report if additional information becomes known to OreQuest subsequent to the date of this report. OreQuest assumes no responsibility for the actions of Sheffield Resources respecting the distribution of this report.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Moonlight Project is located about 10 miles northeast of Greenville, California and about 100 miles northwest of Reno, Nevada. The project location is shown on the Moonlight Peak and Kettle Rock 7.5' USGS topographic maps. The Latitude at the approximate center of Moonlight property is $40^{o}13'36''$N and the Longitude is $120^{o}\ 48'11''$ W or UTM coordinates of 686,855E, 4,455,250N (NAD 27 CONUS). The property lies within Sections 1, 2, 11 12, 13,14& 24 T27N R10E, Sections 4,5,6 7 ,8,9,17&18 T27N, R11E, Sections 35 & 36 T28N, R10E and Section 31&32 T28N, R11E in Plumas County, California (Figure 2). The property consists of eight unpatented contiguous optioned unsurveyed mining lode claims covering an area of approximately 165 acres. The claims are shown on Figure 2 and the claim information is listed in Appendix A.


OREQUEST
SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California
PROPERTY MAP
DATE: APRIL, 2007
FIGURE: 2
FEET
0 1000 2000
METRES
0 300 600
Moonlight Peak
Moonlight Valley
T 28 N
T 27 N
R 10 E
R 11 E
Engel Mine
Engel Mine Upper Camp
Ruby Mine
Mine
Spring
Moonlight Creek
West Branch Lights Creek
Lights Creek
Morton Creek
China Gulch
Superior Ravine
Warren Creek
683000E
684000E
685000E
686000E
687000E
688000E
689000E
690000E
700000E
4457000N
4456000N
4455000N
4454000N
4453000N
4452000N
4451000N

Lester O Storey, a retired Placer Dome employee, of Cave Junction Oregon, (LOS) has agreed to grant an option to Metamin Enterprises Inc., to acquire up to a 100% interest in the Diane 1-8 claims subject to certain terms in an agreement dated June 1, 2004. LOS grants Metamin Enterprises the exclusive right and option to acquire a 100% percent interest in the Property, subject to an underlying 2% NSR granted (in favour of LOS):

(a) the payment to LOS of US $5,000 upon execution of this Agreement (paid);
(b) the payment to LOS of US$10,000 on or before the first anniversary of the date of the Agreement (Effective Date)(paid);
(c) the payment to LOS of US$10,000 on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date (paid);
(d) the payment to LOS of an advance royalty of US$10,000 per annum starting on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date;

In addition, Metamin Enterprises has the right to vend the property to a publicly trading company who will agree to issue 200,000 common shares to LOS based on the following schedule:

a) the release to LOS of 50,000 common shares upon receipt of regulatory approval (paid);
b) the release to LOS of 50,000 common shares on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date (paid);
c) the release to LOS of 100,000 common shares on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date (paid);

The deal with LOS also includes a provision for a required work program of US$35,000 by Dec 1, 2004 and US$100,000 by June 1st 2006 which were completed as required. Metamin must make the payment of all of the BLM and County land maintenance fees during the option. Metamin has the right to buy the 2% NSR from LOS for the payment of US$500,000 or to buy 1% for the payment of US$250,000.

LOS, in the letter agreement with Metamin dated June 1, 2004 related to the Diane 1-8 claim block, warrants that:

a) LOS is the sole beneficial owner of an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to the Diane 1-8 mineral claims and related mining rights,
b) each of the Diane 1-8 claims is in good standing and is free and clear of all liens, charges, encumbrances and rights of others;
c) there are no outstanding agreements or options to acquire or purchase the Diane 1-8 claims or any part or parts thereof or any interest therein and no person has any royalty or other interest whatsoever in the Diane 1-8 claims.

Subsequent to the execution of the LOS-Metamin agreement, Metamin has passed on the LOS option agreement to Variety Investments Ltd. (VI). The Metamin agreement with VI, dated June 4, 2004, states that VI will meet all the terms in the LOS option agreement. In addition, VI has made an initial payment of US$5,000 described in the LOS-Metamin agreement, to LOS prior to June 9, 2004 and an additional US$5,000 payment to Metamin by Sept 4, 2004.

Subsequent to the execution of the Metamin-VI agreement and subject to board approval, VI signed a letter of understanding with Sheffield Resources, a publicly traded company on the TSX Venture Exchange. The VI agreement with Sheffield Resources, states that Sheffield Resources will meet all the terms in the LOS-Metamin and Metamin-VI option agreements. In addition, Sheffield Resources reimbursed VI CDN$45,000 to cover all out of pocket costs incurred in acquiring and maintaining the LOS-Metamin option and paid the US$5,000 due to Metamin. Sheffield Resources issued 1,000,000 free trading shares of Sheffield Resources to VI, less any shares due to Metamin or LOS as defined in the LOS-Metamin and Metamin-VI option agreements. Sheffield Resources shall issue 1,000, 000 free trading shares of Sheffield Resources to VI, 30 days after the decision to proceed with a pre-feasibility study on the Diane claims. In addition, Sheffield Resources will issue additional 1,000,000 free trading shares of the company to VI upon commencement of the construction of any plant, concentrator or other facility being installed for the purposes of commercial production.

The Diane claims option, as defined in the LOS-Metamin agreement, is held in the name of the wholly owned US subsidiary of Sheffield Resources called American Sheffield Inc.

The property also consists of 289 unpatented contiguous wholly owned mining lode claims staked by Sheffield. In California, staked claims expire annually on September 1 and were renewed in 2006. Therefore, the Teagan claims will next expire on Sept 1, 2007 unless the company pays $125/claim in fees to the BLM prior to Aug 31, 2007. At $125/claim, the company must make annual payments to the BLM of US$36,125 to keep all Teagan claims in good standing. In addition, the company will be required to pay the same amount for each of the Diane 1-8 claims for an additional US$1,000/year.

The original Teagan claims consist of 74 full-sized, 600ft by 1500ft claims (20.66 acres each) as well as one smaller claim, 400ft by 1200ft (11.0 acres). The Teagan 1-75 claims are shown on Figure 2 and the claim information is listed in Appendix A. The Teagan 1-75 claims and the Diane 1-8 claim blocks are contiguous. In total, the theoretical area of the Teagan claims is 1,539.86 acres. It should be noted that a number of the Teagan 1-75 claims cover ground that is covered by the Diane 1-8 claims, which predate the staking of the Teagan 1-75 claims. The pre-existing Diane claims overlap, cover an area of approximately 70 acres, and therefore have title to those portions of the Teagan claims. Subsequent to the staking of the Teagan 1-75 claims, certain underlying third party claims where shown in the old documentation. These claims have since expired and the area formerly covered by the expired claims were covered by the Teagan 83-89 claims in 2005 (Figure 2). The Teagan 83-89 claims are smaller than full size claims and in part, each claim overlaps adjacent claims so in total cover approximately 48 acres. In 2006, the company staked an additional 168 claims and a further 39 claims in 2007. Twenty six of the claims staked in 2007 had not been recorded by the Effective Date of this report.

The company announced April 24, 2006, that its wholly owned subsidiary American Sheffield Inc. (ASI) entered into an "Exploration Permit with option to Lease and Purchase" (the "Agreement") with California-Engels Mining Company ("California –Engels"). The optioned block consists of 6 fee property claims (162.12 acres) and 36 patented lode mineral claims (735.98 acres), full details are shown in Appendix A. The terms of the agreement are as follows have been provided to the authors by the management of Sheffield:

"<u>Exploration Permit:</u> Sheffield must pay US$20,000 on signing of the Agreement to initiate the Exploration Lease which has a term of 120 days for completion of due diligence studies and selection of lands to be included in the Mining Lease. The Exploration Permit terminate when Sheffield notified California-Engels of its decision as to include all optioned lands in a Mining Lease. (paid)

<u>Mining Lease:</u> Sheffield paid US$1000 to initiate the Mining Lease and upon acceptance by the TSX-Venture Exchange American Sheffield issued 50,000 Sheffield common shares to California-Engels. (money has been paid and shares were issued)

On each anniversary of the acceptance during the currency of the Mining Lease Sheffield will pay California-Engels US$20,000 and will on each of the first two anniversaries issue to that company 100,000 Sheffield common shares.

In the event Sheffield completes a bankable feasibility study on the California-Engels properties or begins construction of a mill for commercial production of mineral products from the property, Sheffield will in the first instance of each event issue to California-Engels 200,000 Sheffield common shares.

Sheffield will during the currency of the Mining Lease perform a minimum of US$25,000 or work on the property and will pay any land taxes assessed against the property.

<u>Purchase of Property:</u> Sheffield may, at a time of its selection and before commencement of commercial mining on the properties, purchase the California-Engels properties that are subject to this agreement by paying to California-Engels at Sheffield's election either US$10 million or issuing one million shares of Sheffield common shares. Sheffield has the right to make payment in cash or shares at its sole discretion. California-Engels reserves for itself the rights to timber on the property and the right to manage said timber as a tree farm. Said timber management activities may not interfere with Sheffield's exploration or mining activities. In the event Sheffield notifies California-Engels that the timber must be removed to make room for Sheffield's activity, California-Engels must remove the timber or Sheffield may harvest the timber on behalf of California-Engels and recover Sheffield's costs by deducting them from the proceeds of the sale of the timber.

California-Engels also reserves for itself the rights to specified dumps of broken rock which may be sold to third parties or used in maintaining the roads on the property.

California-Engels further reserves for itself a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty capped at US$25,000,000.

On purchase of the property the annual payments increase to US$60,000 and are deductible from future royalty payments"

In summary, the total area of the Sheffield claim block, minus the area covered by the overlapping Diane-Teagan claims and including the California-Engels option, is approximately

6,857 acres and is summarized in Table I. As part of the original LOS and Metamin deal, all claims acquired within five kilometers of the Diane 1-8 claims will become part of the original option deal. Therefore, all the 289 new Teagan claims automatically become subject to the terms outlined in that agreement.

TABLE I – MINERAL CLAIMS SUMMARY

Mineral Claims and Mineral Leases	Acreages
Diane 1-8	165.28
Teagan 1-75	1,539.17
Less overlap Diane and Teagan claims	-70.00
Teagan 83-89	48.00
Teagan 91-245 and 250-262	3,470.88
Teagan 300-338	805.74
California-Engel Optioned Claims and Leases	898.10
Total	**6,857.17**

The claims in the Sheffield Resources- Moonlight project include two separate blocks that are contiguous and unsurveyed. The prior owner of the property, Placer Dome US, Inc., had their claims legally surveyed, several of the brass survey monuments were observed by the author. When Placer abandoned its' interest in the property and allowed the claims to lapse, the current vendor staked the Diane claims using the Placer survey monuments as control points. A new legal survey of the Diane claims would therefore be fairly easily accomplished.

There are no old mine waste dumps, shafts or other mining openings known to exist on the original Moonlight property that may present a potential environmental liability. An old exploration adit exists on the claims, but it is reported to have collapsed and does not present a problem at this time. The author did not observe the old adit. The adjacent California-Engel option does contain old mine waste dumps, trenches, small open pits, shafts, abandoned mill foundations and other mining openings.

Exploration on Federal lands requires a permit to conduct exploration except for sampling of rocks and soils by hand and activities that create no land disturbance. The three levels of permits reflect increasing disturbance:

- Sampling of rocks and soils by hand would require no permit. Activities that create no land disturbance would also be permitted.
- The lowest level is Categorical Exclusion (CE). This is the least intense disturbance and requires some public notification. Track mounted auger drilling and no new road clearing would fit in this category according to USFS personnel. A lead time of 3-4 months would be required to grant this level of permit.
- Environmental assessment (EA) requires an in depth study with 30 days for public comment, plus additional time for appeal. Drilling with an RC rig using water, new road construction, etc., would require this level of permit. USFS personnel suggest that one year may be required to receive a permit. Studies on archaeology and sensitive plant species would be required prior to disturbance.

- Environmental Impact (EI) is the highest permit level and would be required for mine development.

Several aspects should be factored into timing of exploration plans.

- The time needed to issue permits is governed by available USFS personnel resources or for the company to hire an outside approved consultant to complete the work.
- During the dry season, the threat of forest fires may limit access to the area.

Exploration and mining can be conducted year-round, due to the established road and its proximity to infrastructure. The property is large enough to support all future exploration or mining operations including facilities and potential waste disposal areas. Potential processing plant sites may have to be located closer to water. Controlling the mineral rights under valid lode claims will not fully entitle the company to develop a mine. Permitting will need to be carefully planned and executed to be sustainable in the community and this area of California.

Existing roads and drill sites that date from exploration conducted in the 1960-70's are present and were used in the first Sheffield drilling program. Sheffield filed the original plan of operations to conduct drilling operations on October 8, 2005. The permit to drill was received under a categorical exclusion from the Plumas National Forest on December 5, 2005. The drill pad was constructed and the drill mobilized onto the site on December 7. Sheffield has made two amendments to the original plan of operations and received permission to drill from additional sites without any delays in 2006. Sheffield has endeavored to locate its drill pads so as to minimize environmental impact. This fact has been recognized and appreciated by the Forest Service and facilitated the approval of Sheffield's operating plans in shorter time frames than are often experienced in other states. Sheffield has completed timely reclamation of its drill pads and received favorable field inspection reviews from the Forest Service.

California has often been perceived as having an unduly restrictive regulatory environment in regards to mining operations. However, historically mining operations have been permitted almost without exception even when there were legitimate social or environmental concerns. The open pit mines at Carson Hill and Jamestown were permitted and operated to their economic limit in very close proximity to residential and commercial development. Approval was required by three separate counties and the federal government for the open pit Mclaughlin Mine. It was permitted and operated until reserves were exhausted in a geologic environment with high levels of toxic metals. The Sutter Creek and Washington-Niagara Mines have recently received permits to conduct mining and milling operations. Underground development is proceeding at both operations.

The claim blocks lie in northern California, which is not a well-known area for mining. Therefore, it has not been subject to previous concerns with environmentalists. Preliminary discussions with state and federal personnel do not suggest any favoritism toward the environmental groups, but caution and the threat of legal action can slow the permitting process and decrease the opportunity of timely mine development during favorable economic times. However, proper communication and public relations with local communities, USFS personnel and county and state officials can minimize the impact of these groups in California on development at the Moonlight property. The local community is enthusiastically in favor of economic development at the

Moonlight project. If Sheffield continues to conduct operations with high regard for social and environmental concerns, there is no indication that permitting issues will cause undue delays.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

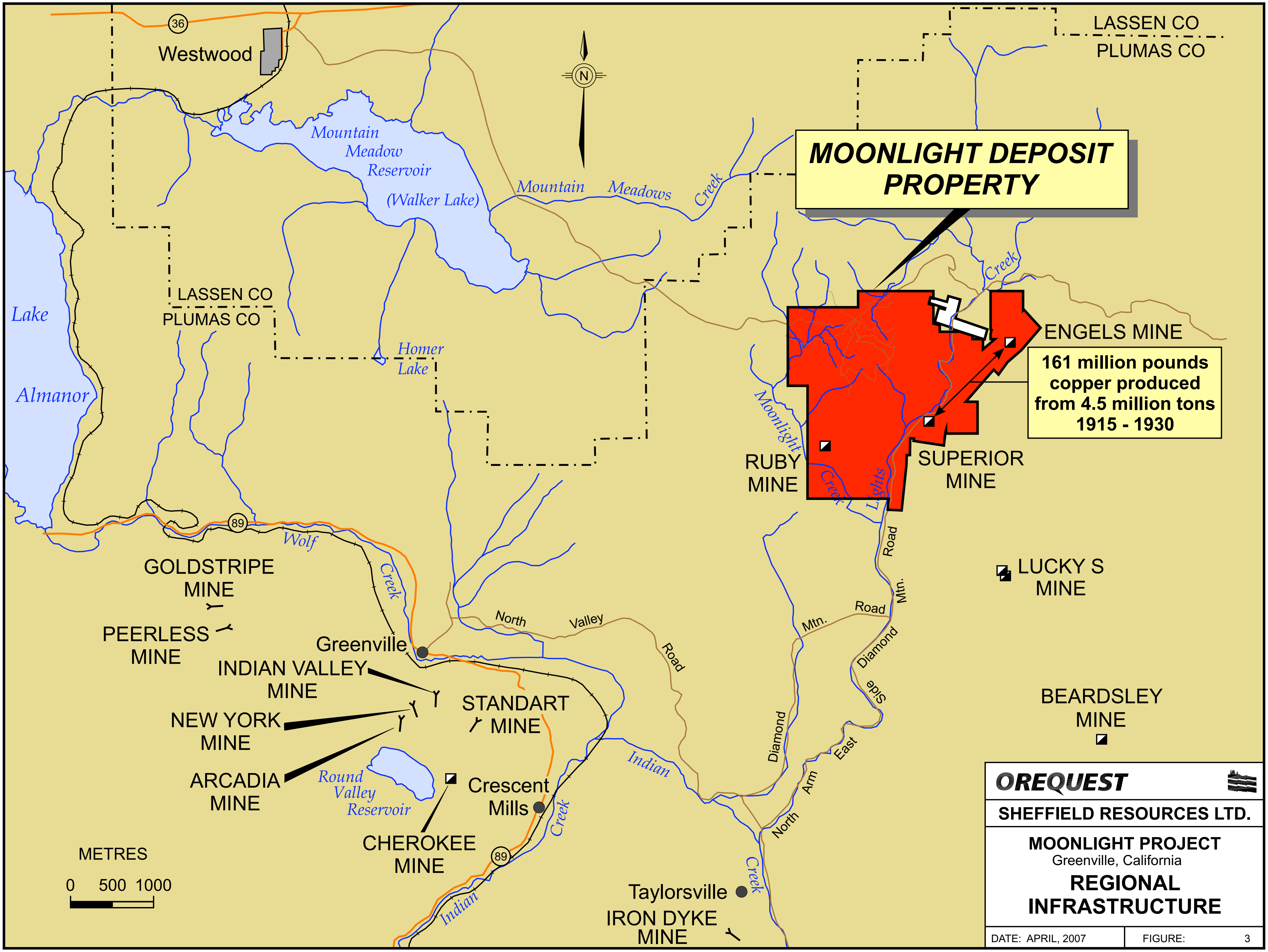
The property is accessed from the Reno Nevada International airport by taking US Interstate 395 northwest for approximately 85 miles to the town of Susanville California. At the town, turn south onto State Highway 36 towards the town of Westwood for approximately 18.6 miles to a secondary road heading south (approximately 2.2 miles east of Westwood). The western most edge of the Moonlight claim blocks is approximately 12.6 miles from the turnoff of Highway 36 via a series of gravel roads, many of which are actively used by logging companies operating east of the company's claim block. The access is good all across the current project ground utilizing active forestry roads and many old drill access roads completed by Placer in the 1960-70's (Figure 3).

The project is situated in the Sierra Nevada province of California, characterized by north-northwest trending mountain ranges separated by alluvial filled valleys. The claims vary in elevation from a low of approximately 5,520feet (1,682 meters) in the Moonlight Valley at the western edge of the property, to a high of approximately 6,420 feet (1,957 meters) on the peak in the southeast corner of the property. Outside the claims to the northwest of the claim block, elevation rises steeply to Moonlight Peak where elevations reach approximately 6,830 feet (2,082 meters). There are a few bedrock exposures on the property and only a thin soil development on the upland portion of the blocks. The Moonlight Valley floor has virtually no bedrock exposure. No homes are located on the property. One ranch and home is located approximately 7.4 miles west-northwest on the western property border.

The climate is defined by hot summers to a maximum of 100^0 F and cold, windy winters with lows to -10^0 F. Precipitation is moderately light with an average rainfall of 30" and an average snowfall of approximately 140". Spring and autumn months are moderate in temperature. The vegetation varies depending on elevation and moisture. Cedar, lodgepole pine, mountain mahogany, and juniper grow on the slopes of the project ground. Some studies have been done on lichen that may indicate copper mineralization at depth but no final conclusions have been completed on the lichen distribution. The project area is fairly dry with numerous small dry drainages scattered throughout the claim block, water will need to be trucked during drilling phases. The Mountain Meadows Reservoir is located approximately six miles to the west-northwest of the property which could supply water for all advanced exploration activities on the property. .

The area is serviced by Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) and significant high-tension power lines lie close to the project ground and parallel Highway 36. The nearest rail line is the Western Pacific that runs through the town of Westwood, approximately 15 road miles to the west of the property. International air services are located in Reno, approximately 85 miles southeast of Susanville. The closest deep water port is Sacramento which is located approximately 150 miles to the southwest.

There is a highly trained mining-industrial workforce available in Carlin- Elko area of northern Nevada which is located approximately 250 road miles from the Moonlight project area. Most all supplies are available at Carlin, Elko or Reno, where all the needed equipment, supplies


MOONLIGHT DEPOSIT PROPERTY
161 million pounds copper produced from 4.5 million tons 1915 - 1930
ENGELS MINE
SUPERIOR MINE
RUBY MINE
LUCKY S MINE
BEARDSLEY MINE
GOLDSTRIPE MINE
PEERLESS MINE
INDIAN VALLEY MINE
NEW YORK MINE
ARCADIA MINE
STANDART MINE
CHEROKEE MINE
IRON DYKE MINE
Westwood
Greenville
Crescent Mills
Taylorsville
Lake Almanor
Mountain Meadow Reservoir (Walker Lake)
Homer Lake
Round Valley Reservoir
Mountain Meadows Creek
Moonlight Creek
Lights Creek
Wolf Creek
Indian Creek
North Valley Road
Diamond Mtn. Road
Mtn. Road
Diamond Side
North Arm East
LASSEN CO
PLUMAS CO
36
89
N
METRES
0 500 1000
OREQUEST
SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California
REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE
DATE: APRIL, 2007
FIGURE: 3

and services for mining companies to conduct full exploration and mining development projects are available.

Exploration and mining could be conducted year-round, due to the established roads and the projects proximity to the nearby towns. The property has the sufficiency of surface rights for future exploration or mining operations although there may be the requirement to lease nearby flat land available within a six mile radius for including potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pads areas and potential processing plant sites.

HISTORY

Plumas County was actively explored between 1863 and the 1930's. Copper was first discovered in the Lights Creek area by Henry Engels, who in 1885 made a copper discovery that eventually became the Engels Mine now under option to Sheffield. The Engels Mine is located approximately 2.6 miles east of the Moonlight copper deposit and are now a part of the Sheffield claim holdings. Both mines shut down in the 1930's and since that time there have been sporadic periods of exploration activity.

A brief history of the past production from Plumas County and the Superior and Engels mines is best summarized by Wetzel (2007) below:

> *"The earliest recorded copper production from Plumas County was in 1863-64 from the Reward Mine, about 10 miles south of the Engels Mine. Copper was first discovered in the Lights Creek area by Henry Engels and his son who in 1885 discovered what was to become the Engels and Superior Mines. Operations began in 1890 and continued to 1930 with the main period of operation between 1915 and 1930. After the dramatic fall in the copper price in response to the Depression, operations were suspended in 1930.*
> *The Engels and Superior Mines have reported joint production of about 161.5 million pounds of copper, 23,000 ounces of gold and 1.9 million ounces of silver recovered from 4.7 million tons of ore between 1914 and 1930. (Lamb, 2006) Mill recovery averaged about 80% during this period of operation, indicating a feed grade of about 2.2% copper and 0.5opt Ag and 0.005 opt Au."*

Elsewhere in the Plumas Copper Belt, the Walker Mine, located approximately 20 km southeast of the Moonlight property, is reported to have produced about 168 million pounds of copper, 180,000 ounces of gold and 3.6 million ounces of silver from 5.3 million tons of ore from 1916-1941 (Wetzel 2007).

The Engels and Superior mines were jointly operated by California Engels Mining Company between 1922-1930. Approximately 60% of the production came from the Engels ore body. The ore was processed in one of the country's first floatation mills which operated from 1918-1930 at approximately 1,200 ton/day.

The following resource estimates contained in this section of the report for the Engels mine, Superior mine and other areas does not follow the requirements for reserves and resources outlined in NI 43-101 as they were estimated prior to NI 43-101. The authors are not aware if these estimates were derived using the standards now outlined in NI 43-101, the resource estimates have been obtained from sources believed reliable. The resources estimates are considered historic, are relevant but have not yet been categorized into current CIM terminology. In addition, the historic resource estimation utilized total copper without considering the small oxide resource that may exist in the deposits.

The steeply northward plunging, tabular Engels copper ore body is contained in a vertical shear zone that ranges from 25-125 ft in width. Work by Placer/Amex in the 1970's determined that there may still be a small open pit potential of approximately 2 million tons grading 0.65% Cu (not to NI43-101) remaining in the pillars and immediate areas. Additional indicated and inferred resources of 19 million tons averaging 0.63% Cu (not to NI43-101) are reported to exist underground and were not considered amenable to open pit mining methods of the 1970's. Placer/Amex also reports a small tonnage, 68,000 tons of 2% Cu (not to NI43-101) remaining in the shaft level sill pillar. The underground mineralized areas are no longer accessible by the previous production shafts and adits.

The Superior mine, a previously mined deposit, consists of a stockwork of seven parallel, northeasterly striking, and easterly dipping (55^0-80^0) vein zones. A large body of disseminated copper mineralization has been identified at Superior as the result of work completed by Placer/Amex. They drilled approximately 96 drill holes or approximately 50,200 feet of diamond drilling (including 3,550 ft of rotary drilling) from 1964-1968. Preliminary computerized "ore reserves" (not to NI43-101) were estimated by Placer/Amex of 43 million tons grading 0.559% Cu with a 0.3% Cu cutoff. In 1971-72 Placer/Amex completed further computer designed resource estimates using a 0.25% cutoff and reported "minable reserves (smoothed ultimate pit)" (not to NI43-101) using the inverse distance to the 5^{th} power as a block estimator, of 39 million tons grading 0.41% Cu with a strip ratio of 1.2:1 (Rivera 1972).

The following summarizes the exploration history of the Moonlight prospect. In 1953-54 Newmont Mining Co. completed a preliminary aerial geologic map of the Lights Creek area. Following that work in 1961, American Exploration and Mining (Amex), a subsidiary of Placer Development (now Placer Dome) began an initial investigation of the Lights Creek area. Amex completed reconnaissance and magnetometer surveys in the Lights Creek district. Most of the information contained in this report is a summary of all the work completed by Placer (or its subsidiary Amex) from 1962-1971 and has been obtained from the 1972 Amex (Placer) report complied by Leonid Bryner (1972).

In Oct 1962, Amex completed preliminary geological investigations of the various known mineral occurrences in the area. That was followed in by geochemical stream-sediment and soil sampling of the area that outlined six large anomalous zones within an area of about six square miles with values commonly greater than 1,000 ppm Cu. One of the copper soil anomalies coincides with the present Moonlight deposit. This resulted in the first claims staked in the Moonlight Valley in late 1964. Preliminary drilling was completed on the Sulfide Ridge geochem anomaly located outside the present day Moonlight claim block. In mid 1966, I. P. surveys were conducted over many of the known mineral occurrences in the Lights Creek district. This survey produced anomalies in the area of the present day Moonlight deposit.

The first drill hole in the Moonlight Valley deposit was completed in Aug, 1966. This hole, ML-1, showed encouraging results – disseminated bornite in top 220 ft. of hole which returned a grade of 0.59% Cu over the 220 ft. Encouraged by the results, Amex tied up more claims and continued drilling through to December 1966. This work had now indicated that a large low-grade, disseminated copper ore body was present. During the summer of 1967 and through to December of that year, Amex completed additional drilling and initiated detailed petrological studies. Total footage to that point was 142,093 ft. of diamond drilling in the area, including drilling completed on all mineral showings such as Moonlight, Superior, Engels and other satellite showings. At this junction in the program, Amex determined that there was a problem with all the previous analyses that had been completed at their own Golden Sunlight Mine assay facilities in Montana. Therefore, they decided that all drill samples must be re-assayed by an independent firm, Union Assay. Further discussions of the analytical problems are found in the SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY section of this report.

The investigations of the metallurgy of the deposit began in early 1968 with the shipment of two large composited samples to the Placer Development laboratory in Salmo, B.C. By the spring of 1968, the re-assaying program had been completed, where upon drilling resumed and carried on through to Jan 1969 when fieldwork was halted for the winter. In addition, Amex completed further claim staking. Drilling resumed in Aug 1969 and continued sporadically until Nov 1970. In 1969-70, Amex commissioned a number of independent geophysical studies that were completed on the property including an airborne gamma ray spectrometer survey, IP surveys, and detailed ground magnetometer survey. The IP survey successful identified the north-eastern extension to the Moonlight mineralized body which was subsequently confirmed by drilling. During the same period, Amex completed a number of computer modeling studies in an attempt to look for trends in grade and for possible correlation between degree of fracturing and grade. Several in-house and independent resource estimations were completed by Dec 1970. In addition, Amex completed a three-dimensional model and a computer designed open pit was complete, using a three-D optimization program and manual smoothing techniques.

A number of resource estimates have been generated by Placer Dome/Amex (PDUS). These estimates in the following table do not follow the requirements for reserves and resources outlined in NI 43-101 as they were estimated prior to NI 43-101. The authors are not aware if these estimates were derived using the standards now outlined in NI 43-101. The historic resources are presented here to show the progression of development of the resources over the years on the property. The resources estimates are considered historic, are relevant and have now been replaced with current NI43-101 compliant resources that are discussed elsewhere in this report.

TABLE II - HISTORIC MOONLIGHT RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Year	Tons	Grade Cu %	Cut Off Cu %	Category (pre 43-101)	Estimation Method	Author
1972	174,000,000	0.406	0.25	Geological reserve	Inverse distance to the 5th power as a block estimator	Rivera, Amex
1972	180,000,000	0.390	0.23	Mineable Reserve	Inverse distance to the 5th power as a block estimator, Strip Ratio 2.7:1	Rivera, Amex
1991	161,000,000	0.319	0.25	Ore Reserves	Inverse distance to the 5th power as a block estimator	Geasan, PDUS
1991	80,190,000	0.366	0.30	Ore Reserves	Inverse distance to the 5th power as a block estimator	Geasan, PDUS
1991	171,000,000	0.315	0.25	Ore Reserves	Ordinary Kriging	Hartzell, PDUS
1991	91,965,000	0.357	0.30	Ore Reserves	Ordinary Kriging	Hartzell, PDUS

All drill holes used to provide the PDUS estimates were vertical. The 1991 report by Hartzell noted that his estimates did not adequately reflect the near-vertical localized controls to the mineralization and recommended further testing with angled holes.

Precious metal results were also estimated, but the assays were for 100 ft composited intervals. Rivera (1972) has estimated 0.10 oz/ton silver and 0.0016 oz/ton gold credits in the deposit, although these estimates are not included in the historic resource estimates. Precious metals have not been routinely studied in all the past work and all future interval drilling should include full analyses for both gold and silver.

Subsequent to the earlier, 1972 Amex, resource estimates, Placer/Amex completed a study on the deposit concentrating on just the oxide component contained within the Moonlight body. The oxide material was noted by the various workers who generated the resource estimates and was included in the estimates. The 1988 study (Gillette) reviewed just the oxide material. Gillette determined that there were four distinct oxide bodies contained within the Moonlight copper body.

The following table summarizes his resource estimates for the oxide material. These estimates in the following table do not follow the requirements for reserves and resources outlined in NI 43-101 as they were estimated prior to NI 43-101. The terminology used in this table is from PDUS files. The authors are not aware if these estimates were derived using the standards now outlined in NI 43-101, the resource estimates have been obtained from sources believed reliable. The resources estimates are considered historic, are relevant and have now been replaced with current NI43-101 compliant resources that are discussed elsewhere in this report.

TABLE III - HISTORIC MOONLIGHT OXIDE RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Area	No of holes	Area	Material (not to 43-101)	Tons	Grade Cu %
North	17	2300’ x 500’ x 33’	ore	3,200,000	0.55
		2322’ x 522’ x 22’	waste	2,200,000	
North Central	10	1800’ x 600’ x 54’	ore	4,900,000	0.60
		1837’ x 637’ x 37’	waste	3,600,000	
South Central	10	2000’ x 400’ x 25’	ore	1,700,000	0.54
		2040’ x 440’ x 40’	waste	3,000,000	
South	11	1150’ x 800’ x 31’	ore	2,400,000	0.42
		1174’ x 824’ x 24’	waste	1,900,000	

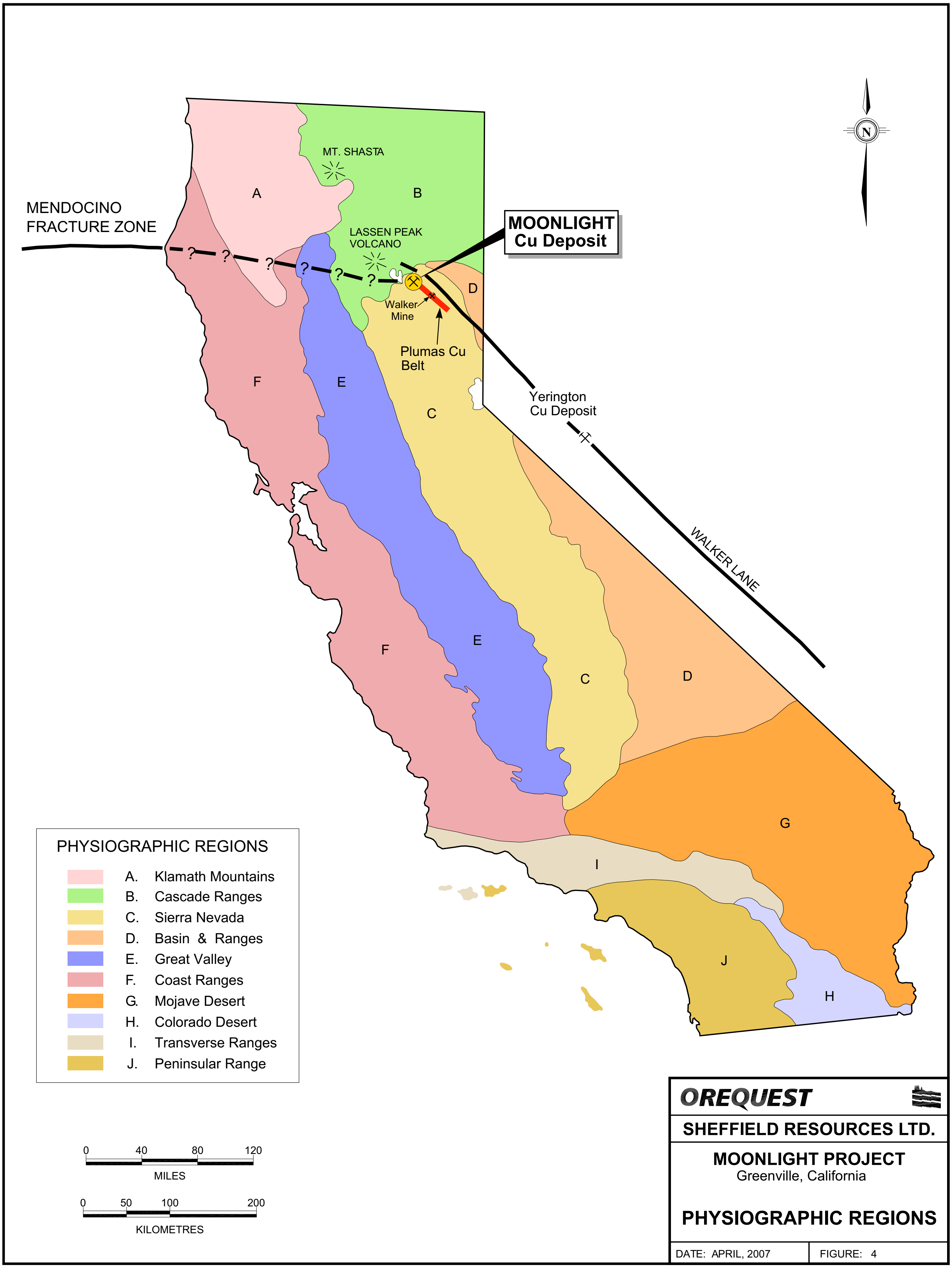
In summary, Placer had estimated the potential for 12.2 million tons of oxide material at an average grade of 0.54% Cu overlain by 10.8 million tons of waste at zero grade at the Moonlight Deposit. This estimate was based on results from 48 core holes using a cutoff of 0.25% Cu. Preliminary metallurgical testing indicates that 65-90% of the copper may be recovered by leaching with reasonable acid consumption. Much of the 10.8 million tons was characterized as waste due to the lack of core recovery for the top 3m to 9.1m (10-30 feet) of the drill holes during Placer’s drilling. Further drilling and careful sampling will be required to test the top sections of all new holes to try and get a truly representative grade for the Moonlight oxide target.

The project was put on hold from 1971-1994, with respect to any new field exploration, due to the declining copper prices in the early 70’s and the change in focus within Amex, now Placer Dome US, in the late 1980-early1990’s. In 1994, Placer dropped all interest in the project, allowed the claims to lapse and in Sept of that year, the current vendor staked the Diane 1-8 claims which have remained in his control since that time.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Moonlight property is hosted in the Lights Creek intrusive stock which lies near the triple point junction of the Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Basin and Range provinces (Figure 4). The Moonlight, Engels and Superior deposits are located in the Lights Creek district at the north end of the 25 mile long 5 mile wide Plumas Copper Belt. The Walker Mine is located at the south end of the N20W trending belt, approximately 20km southeast of the Moonlight property and there are numerous small mines and copper showings in between. The Walker Mine is reported to have produced about 80 million pounds of copper during about half of its active life between 1922 and 1930. The Engels and Superior Mines have reported joint production of about 161.5 million pounds of copper recovered from 4.5 million tons of ore between 1916 and 1930. (Storey, 1978)

A complete discussion of the regional and property geology of the Moonlight project can be located in the March 25, 2006 OreQuest report, the following is a brief summary of the geology. The Plumas Copper Belt is situated along the northwest extension of the Walker Lane Mineral Belt. The Walker Lane has hosted some of the biggest precious and base metal mines in the western US and major discoveries continue to be made along this prolific trend.


MT. SHASTA
A
B
MENDOCINO
FRACTURE ZONE
LASSEN PEAK
VOLCANO
MOONLIGHT
Cu Deposit
D
Walker
Mine
Plumas Cu
Belt
F
E
C
Yerington
Cu Deposit
WALKER LANE
F
E
C
D
G
I
J
H
PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS
A. Klamath Mountains
B. Cascade Ranges
C. Sierra Nevada
D. Basin & Ranges
E. Great Valley
F. Coast Ranges
G. Mojave Desert
H. Colorado Desert
I. Transverse Ranges
J. Peninsular Range
0 40 80 120
MILES
0 50 100 200
KILOMETRES
N
OREQUEST
SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California
PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS
DATE: APRIL, 2007
FIGURE: 4

Triassic-Jurassic weakly metamorphosed basalts and andesites are intruded by late Jurassic-Cretaceous? plutonic rocks of varying composition in the Lights Creek district. The roof pendant metavolcanics have been largely eroded in the Lights Creek district exposing a 7 square mile area of the Lights Creek Stock (Figure 5). Earlier work by Anderson (1931) and Storey (1978) suggest there are five distinct batholithic differentiates in the Lights Creek area. According to Storey (1978)

"These are from oldest to youngest:
1. Engels Mine gabbro (main host to high-temperature mine copper deposit)
2. Quartz diorite (also host to Engels Mine ore).
3. Granodiorite (main batholith, non-mineralized)
4. Quartz monzonite (host to porphyry-type copper occurrence of intermediate temperature).
5. Coarse-grained granite (non-copper bearing with rare molybdenum occurrences).
The quartz monzonite is the most heterogeneous in overall make-up of any of the segregated intrusive bodies."

The Lights Creek Stock refers to the quartz monzonite listed above, which is the ore host at the Moonlight and Superior deposits (Figure 6). Both Sheffield and Placer have noted that the quartz monzonite tends to be finer grained with a more porphyritic texture near the contact with metavolcanics and less potassium feldspar-rich and more equigranular with depth and towards the center of the quartz monzonite stock.

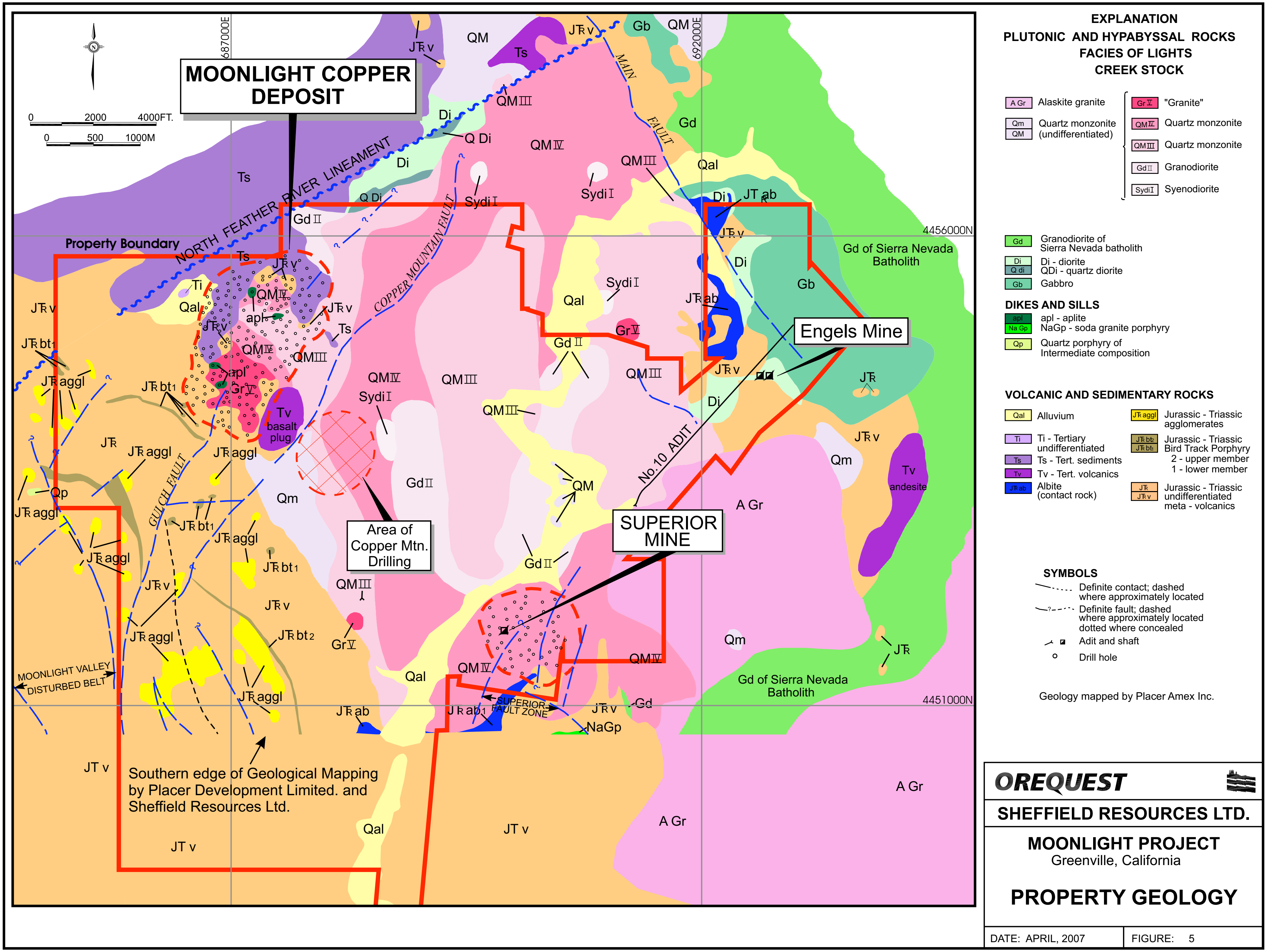
DEPOSIT TYPES

The Moonlight copper deposit is classified as a porphyry copper deposit with associated gold, silver and molybdenum credits. Porphyry copper deposits provide more than 50% of the worlds copper from over 100 producing mines. Appendix B contains a list of some of the largest (by tonnage) porphyry copper (plus/minus molybdenum, silver or gold) deposits of the world.

Typical porphyry copper deposits are cylindrical, stock-like composite bodies having elongate outcrops 1.5 x 2 km in diameter and containing an outer shell of medium to coarse-grained equigranular rock with a porphyritic core of similar composition. The most common ore hosts are quartz monzonite to granodiorite felsic plutonic rocks. In addition, a second population of deposits occurs in more mafic intrusive rocks of syenitic to dioritic composition.

The first to document the alteration associated with porphyry copper deposits were Lowell and Guilbert in 1970, who suggested that four alteration halos were often present roughly centered on the porphyry stock:

- Potassic Zone – this zone was always present and characterized by secondary potassium feldspar (K-spar), biotite and/or chlorite replacing primary K-spar, plagioclase and mafics. Minor sericite may be present.
- Phyllic Zone - not always present a characterized by vein quartz, sericite and pyrite with minor chlorite, illite and rutile replacing the K-spar and biotite.
- Argillic Zone – was not always present. It is identified by the clay minerals kaolinite and montmorillonite with minor disseminated pyrite. Plagioclase is strongly altered, K-spar unaffected and biotite chloritized.

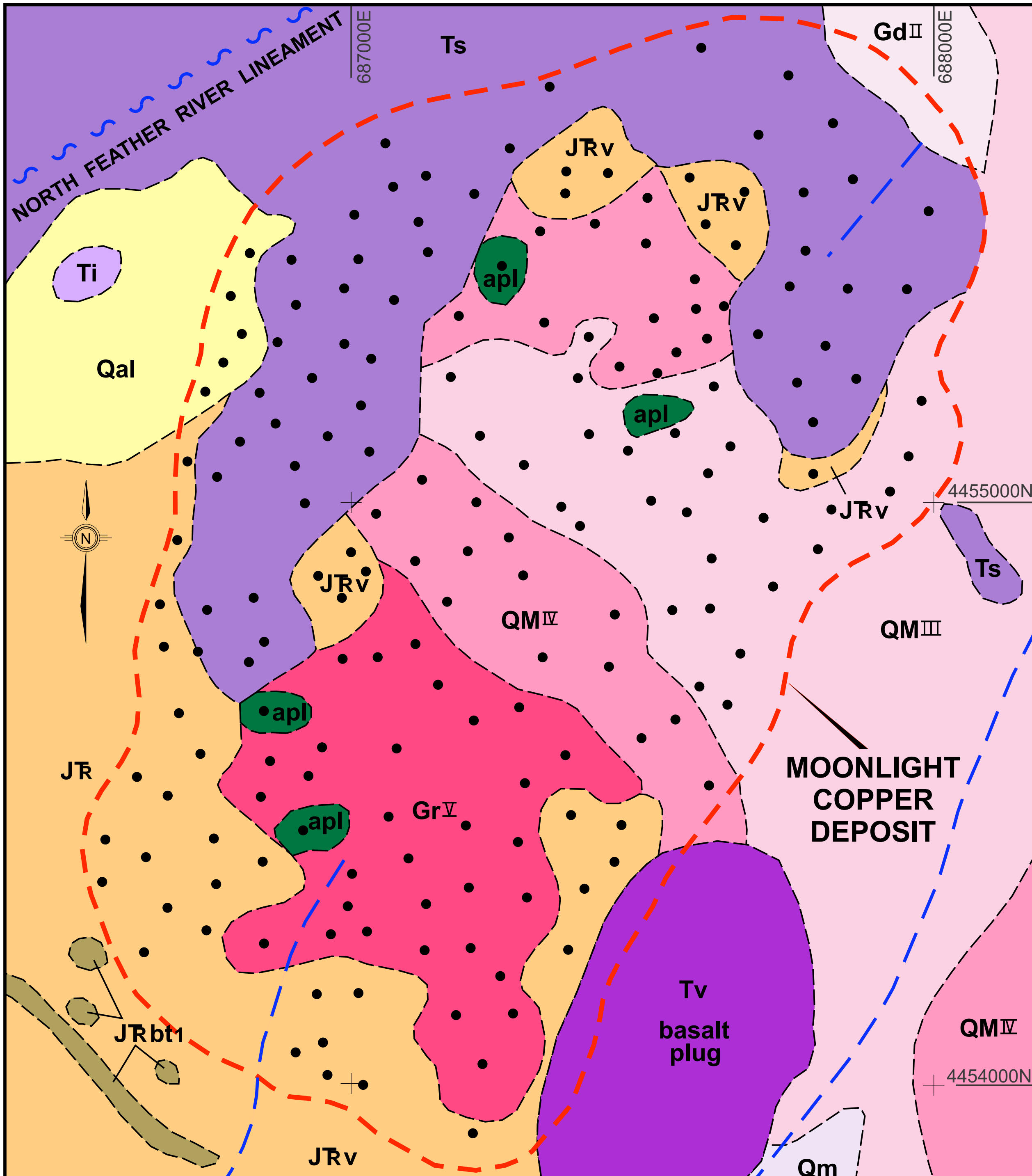


SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

DATE: APRIL, 2007 FIGURE: 5



EXPLANATION

PLUTONIC AND HYPABYSSAL ROCKS
FACIES OF LIGHTS CREEK STOCK

Gr V	"Granite"
QM IV	Quartz monzonite
QM III	Quartz monzonite
Gd II	Granodiorite
Qm	Quartz monzonite (undifferentiated)

DIKES AND SILLS

apl	apl - aplite

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Qal	Alluvium
Ts	Ts - Tert. sediments
Tv	Tv - Tert. volcanics
JTRbt1	Jurassic - Triassic Bird Track Porphyry 1 - lower member
JTR / JTRv	Jurassic - Triassic undifferentiated meta - volcanics

SYMBOLS

Definite contact; dashed where approximately located.

Definite fault; dashed where approximately located. dotted where concealed.

Drill hole

Geology mapped by Placer Amex Inc.

FEET
0 500

METRES
0 150

OREQUEST

SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California

MOONLIGHT DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

DATE: APRIL, 2007 | FIGURE: 6

- Propylitic Zone –always present and contains chlorite, calcite and minor epidote. The mafic minerals are highly altered while the plagioclase is less altered.

At depth all zones are thought to coalesce into a single, large K-spar-quartz- chlorite-sericite unit.

The closest known porphyry copper deposit in this area of NW United States is the Yerington copper deposits (Figure 4) located 60 miles south east of Reno (approximately 145 miles southeast of the Moonlight deposit). The Yerington porphyry copper deposit lies in the central portion of the mid-Jurassic Yerington batholith, a three phase intrusive body composed of an older granodiorite, a quartz monzonite and a younger quartz monzonite porphyry dyke swarm. The mine operated by Anaconda Copper from 1952-1978 and produced approximately 162 million tons of oxide and sulphide copper ore averaging 0.55% Cu. From 1990-1999, Arimetco Inc. produced approximately 31,500 tons of copper from oxide ore using SXEW technology.

Placer recognized that the deposits of the Lights Creek district had many characteristics which were not typical of porphyry copper deposits and lacked many of the typical features. Storey (1978) noted, *"Typical porphyry copper-type alteration zonation as illustrated by Lowell and Guilbert is nonexistent."*

Many copper deposits which had previously been classified as porphyry copper-type have now been recharacterized as belonging to the iron oxide copper-type. There is considerable evidence that the Lights Creek deposits should be included in this group. Deposits with a fairly wide variety of characteristics have been classified as belonging to the iron oxide copper group. However the characteristics listed below are consistently used to classify these types of deposits.

- Abundant magnetite and/or hematite which is often specular. If both are present, hematite is more common higher in the system
- Low pyrite content with increased pyrite often located beneath and adjacent to the ore zone
- Typically tabular shaped orebody rather than cylindrical or deep sided cupola-shaped like porphyry copper deposits.
- Abundant bornite and/or hypogene chalcocite often as a late fracture filling phase of mineralization.
- Anomalous Au, Ag, U, and rare earth elements

The Lights Creek deposits show all of these characteristics. A number of deposits have been classified by various authors as belonging to the iron oxide copper type including Olympic Dam in Australia, Candelaria and Mantos Blancos in Chile, Luz del Cobre in Mexico, Marcona in Peru and Minto in the Yukon. All of these deposits show significant tonnages of plus 2% copper mineralization and there is potential to discover additional plus 2% copper mineralization in the Lights Creek district.

In regards to iron oxide copper deposits, Sillitoe (2003) noted, "*The deposits…reveal evidence of an upward and outward zonation from magnetite-actinolite-apatite to specularite-chlorite-sericite and possess a Cu-Au-Co-Ni-As-Mo-LREE(light rare earth element)signature…"*. The high grade mineralization at Superior is associated with magnetite-actinolite-tourmaline-apatite and copper mineralization at Moonlight is associated with tourmaline-specularite-chlorite-sericite.

Mineralized diabase dikes have been observed at both Moonlight and Superior raising the question of how long after the crystallization of the quartz monzonite did some of the mineralization take place. More study is needed before a more complete genetic model can be developed for the Lights Creek district.

An analogue to the Lights Creek mineralization is presented by the mineralization in the Mantos Blancos district of Chile where "*Total copper content of the Mantos Blancos District is expected to exceed 1.6 million tonnes of copper contained in over 100,000,000 tonnes of ore.*" (Chavez 1983). The authors do not believe this resource estimate was prepared using the standards outlined in NI43-101 since it was prepared in 1983 and therefore are not treating this as a compliant NI43-101 resource estimate. The silver to copper ratio of the Mantos Blancos ore is virtually identical to that at Moonlight. At Mantos Blancos copper-poor specular hematite alteration overlies digenite-bornite-chalcopyrite ore associated with chlorite, quartz, calcite and less commonly specularite hematite in crackle veinlets. The high grade copper horizon is underlain by pyrite mineralized rocks with occasional occurrences of galena. Euhedral galena in late vuggy quartz-calcite-chalcopyrite veinlets has also been noted rarely in some of the deeper drilling at Moonlight.

MINERALIZATION

Regional Mineralization

The Lights Creek stock appears to be unique to Northern California as it hosts porphyry copper-type mineralization. At least three zones of copper mineralization have been delimited by past workers. Storey summarizes:

> *"These three major mineralization zones occur entirely within the quartz monzonite stock near its contact with the older intruded rocks. Each of these areas show a greater degree of fracturing than elsewhere within the stock. Mineralization is found as disseminations and fracture fillings. Juilland (1970) has postulated at least two generations of copper mineralization. The first is of magmatic stage origin no later than pneumatolytic, while the second is of hydrothermal origin and has taken place after crystallization of the stock when fractures were formed and sustained."*

A number of resource estimates for Superior and Engels have been generated by Amex/Placer Dome (PDUS) and are reported in the followings sections of this report. These estimates do not follow the requirements for reserves and resources outlined in NI 43-101 as they were estimated prior to NI 43-101. The authors are not aware if these estimates were derived using the standards now outlined in NI 43-101. The resources estimates are considered historic, are relevant and reliable but have not yet been categorized into current CIM terminology.

Property Mineralization-Engels

The steeply northward plunging, tabular Engels copper ore body is contained in a vertical shear zone that ranges from 25-125 ft in width. The ore principally consisted of bornite and chalcopyrite hosted in a hornblende gabbro body. Younger quartz diorite and quartz monzonite bodies are associated with the gabbro and likely played an important role in the placement of the copper mineralization. Work by Placer/Amex in the 1970's determined that there may still be a small open pit potential of approximately two million tons grading 0.65% Cu (not to NI43-101) remaining in the pillars and immediate areas. Additional indicated and inferred resources of 19 million tons averaging 0.63% Cu (not to NI43-101) are reported to exist underground and were not considered amenable to open pit mining methods of the 1970's. Placer/Amex also reports a small tonnage, 68,000 tons of 2% Cu (not to NI43-101) remaining in the shaft level sill pillar. The underground mineralized areas are no longer accessible by the previous production shafts and adits.

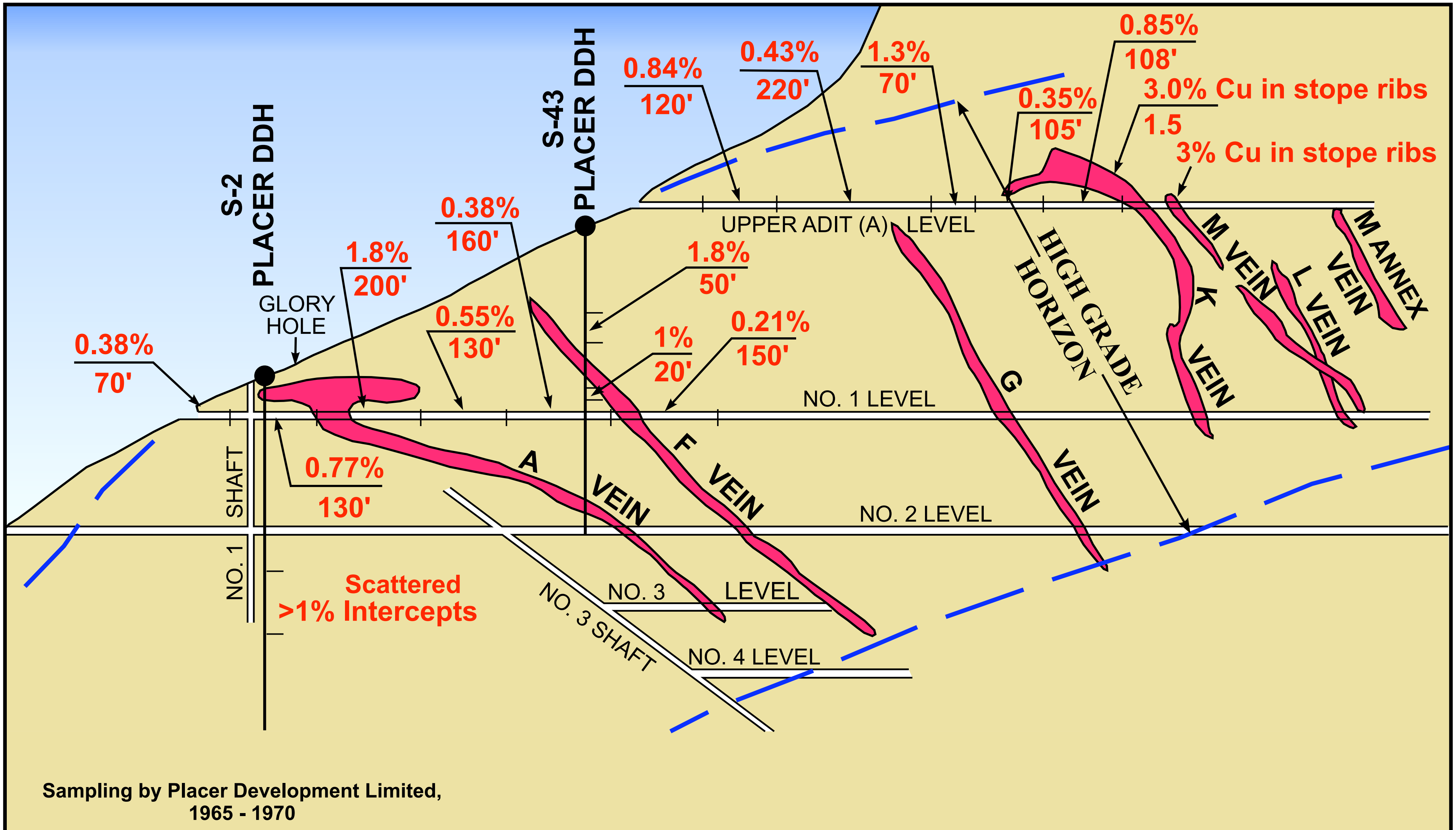
Property Mineralization-Superior

The Superior mine is thought to have formed at a higher temperature than the Moonlight deposit. The previously mined deposit consists of a stockwork of seven parallel, northeasterly striking, and easterly dipping (55^0-80^0) vein zones. The veins principally consist of chalcopyrite and some bornite, along with associated magnetite and pyrite and are 8-20 ft thick (Figure 7). Magnetite is more prevalent at the Superior Mine than at the Moonlight deposit while specularite, common at Moonlight is non-existent at Superior. The Superior mine exhibits some porphyry like attributes and similarities to Moonlight in that they are both found within an intrusive body in close proximity to an older metavolcanic sequence. Its copper mineralization is contained in stockwork vein system hosted in a similar quartz monzonite body to the host of the Moonlight deposit. Mineralization historically was mined from steeply dipping, thick chalcopyrite rich veins, steeply dipping controls to the mineralization at Moonlight are only now being considered important. A large body of disseminated copper mineralization has been identified at Superior as the result of work completed by Placer/Amex. They drilled approximately 96 drill holes or approximately 50,200 feet of diamond drilling (including 3,550 ft of rotary drilling) from 1964-1968. Preliminary computerized "*ore reserves*" (not to NI43-101) were estimated by Placer/Amex of 43 million tons grading 0.559% Cu with a 0.3% Cu cutoff. In 1971-72 Placer/Amex completed further computer designed resource estimates using a 0.25% cutoff and reported "*minable reserves (smoothed ultimate pit)*" (not to NI43-101 standards) using the inverse distance to the 5^{th} power as a block estimator, of 39 million tons grading 0.41% Cu with a strip ratio of 1.2:1 (Rivera 1972).

Property Mineralization-Moonlight

Two different styles of mineralization were revealed by Sheffield's drilling. An earlier stage of disseminated very fine grained copper minerals is commonly located interstitial to silicates and especially to disseminated rosettes of tourmaline. Most of the copper encountered in drilling the southern part of the Moonlight deposit was contained in this disseminated style of mineralization. Copper mineralization is also contained in later stage veinlets and crackle breccias associated with tourmaline, quartz, hematite and magnetite. Pyrite is virtually absent in both styles of mineralization at the depths drilled at Moonlight. However, some pyrite was encountered at the deeper levels of drilling and may be more abundant at greater depths.

Oriented core and inspection of the bedrock in drilling sumps and shallow prospect workings showed that copper mineralization was contained on fractures with a wide variety of orientations. Strong copper mineralization was commonly observed on veinlets trending N20-35W and dipping 15-35 SW. In addition to the mineralization in shallow dipping fractures, copper is contained on N-S steep to moderately E dipping, N60-75E steeply N dipping, N70-85W steeply south dipping veinlets. A more complete description of the geologic characteristics of the deposit is presented in the geology section below.



FEET

0 100 200 300 400

LEGEND

0.84% Avg. Copper Grade

120' Sample length

Ore mined by California Engels Mining Company

OREQUEST

SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California

"SUPERIOR MINE"
DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION

DATE: APRIL, 2007 FIGURE: 7

Both Sheffield and Placer have recognized that there at least two styles or stages of mineralization at the Moonlight deposit. The paragenetically earlier style is characterized by disseminated copper minerals located interstitial to quartz, feldspar, chlorite and especially disseminated rosettes of tourmaline. This mineralization usually consists of fine grained chalcopyrite but zones of disseminated bornite are also common. High in the system disseminated hypogene chalcocite has also been occasionally observed. Bornite has been observed to rim chalcopyrite grains in some places. Placer characterized this mineralization as late stage magmatic or pneumatolytic. A metasomatic origin should not be precluded. This style of mineralization shows some association with potassium feldspar and a very strong association with tourmaline and sometimes chlorite abundance.

Unless overprinted by second stage fracture or breccia hosted mineralization, this style of mineralization has typically been observed to assay 0.1- 0.8 %Cu. Visual estimates from core logging suggest that this style of mineralization accounts for less than 25 % of the copper value in the north part of the deposit around Sheffield holes 06MN-9,10,11,12. It is estimated to account for about 50% of the copper in the central part of the deposit around holes 05MN-1,2 and 06MN-8,13,14 and approximately 75% of the copper value in the southern part of the deposit around holes 06MN-3,4,5,6.

The second transgressive stage of mineralization is characterized by veinlets or stockwork breccias which often have a gangue of tourmaline and lesser quartz with strong hematite. Strong copper mineralization was commonly observed on veinlets trending N20-35W and dipping 15 -35 SW. The overall orientation of the Moonlight deposit appears to be parallel to these gently southwest dipping fractures and indicates a good exploration target underneath the metavolcanics to the southwest. In addition to the mineralization in shallow dipping fractures, copper is contained on N-S steep to moderately E dipping, N60-75E steeply N dipping, N70-85W steeply south dipping veinlets. Although fracture hosted mineralization is widespread and often high grade at Moonlight, drilling to date has not revealed extensive vein-like structures similar to those mined at the Superior and Engels mines.

The copper sulfides show a very strong vertical zonation, with chalcocite or digenite predominating in the upper levels of the deposit. With increasing depth, bornite predominates and chalcopyrite appears. Bornite is often observed to rim or cut chalcopyrite. Bornite and chalcopyrite are also observed to be cut by chalcocite veinlets. At the deeper levels chalcopyrite typically predominates in fracture hosted mineralization, but bornite is often still abundant. Magnetite can sometimes appear with hematite decreasing in abundance with depth. In rare cases pyrite will appear in veinlets at depth. Iron or magnesium-rich carbonates are also common in fracture hosted mineralization. Late stage copper-poor calcite and quartz veinlets that cut both preceding types of mineralization are also common.

Sericitic, chloritic and albitic alteration has been observed to form halos around veinlets and breccia zones. Epidote becomes more abundant in and around veinlets with depth. Potassium feldspar is abundant but it is unclear how much is primary and how much is hydrothermal. In addition to the quartz, feldspar and 1-5% disseminated tourmaline that typically makes up the Lights Creek Quartz Monzonite, there is 2-8% finely disseminated hematite and magnetite. The hematite is typically specular and thin section work indicates that it is usually replacing magnetite. This replacement by hematite decreases with depth and the quartz monzonite is typically more magnetic with depth

This veinlet or breccia hosted mineralization is much more common in the northern part of the deposit and chalcocite-rich mineralization here commonly runs more than 1%. In holes 06MN-9,10,11,2 chalcocite-rich mineralization grades quickly into chalcopyrite with depth and bornite is not very abundant. In the southern and central parts of the deposit the chalcocite-bornite-chalcopyrite zonation is well developed. Fracture hosted mineralization sometimes runs more than 1% copper in the central and southern portions of the deposit as well.

EXPLORATION

In 2006-7, Sheffield completed detailed surface sampling program at Moonlight, as well as a detailed underground chip-channel sampling program at the Superior and Engels mines. The sampling consisted of

- rock chip, channel or grab surface samples (3 blanks),
- underground sampling in the old Superior mine. A total of 151 chip-channel samples were collected
- 32 samples of splits from the old Placer Superior underground drill core.

The following table summarizes the surface and underground sampling completed by Sheffield from 2005-2007.

TABLE IV – 2005-2007 SHEFFIELD SAMPLING

Sample location	Number of samples	Sample Type		
		grab	chip-channel	blanks
Superior - core	32	32		
Superior - Surface	2	2		
Superior - A level	38		38	
Superior - 1 level	113		113	
Superior - Mid Sand Tails	15	15		
Engels - Surface	10	1	9	
Engels -Tails	9	9		
Moonlight - Surface	82	42	37	3
Ruby - Surface	3	3		
Totals	**304**	**104**	**197**	**3**

Sheffield Resources has completed an 11,135 foot, 14 hole diamond drill program on the Moonlight project in 2006. The results of the drilling are contained in the DRILLING section of this report.

Exploration Targets- Superior and Engels Mines

There are a large number of copper mineralized zones that show potential for containing potentially economic mineral resources in the Lights Creek District. The occurrences which appear to host resources which could be exploited in a fast track time frame are discussed first. The following discussion summarizes the field work done by Sheffield from 2005 to 2007 (excluding the diamond drilling).

a) High Grade Targets at the Superior

The mineralization at Superior is hosted in the Lights Creek Quartz Monzonite and minor generally flat lying diabase dikes. The quartz monzonite is generally more equigranular and less potassium feldspar-rich than that observed at Moonlight.

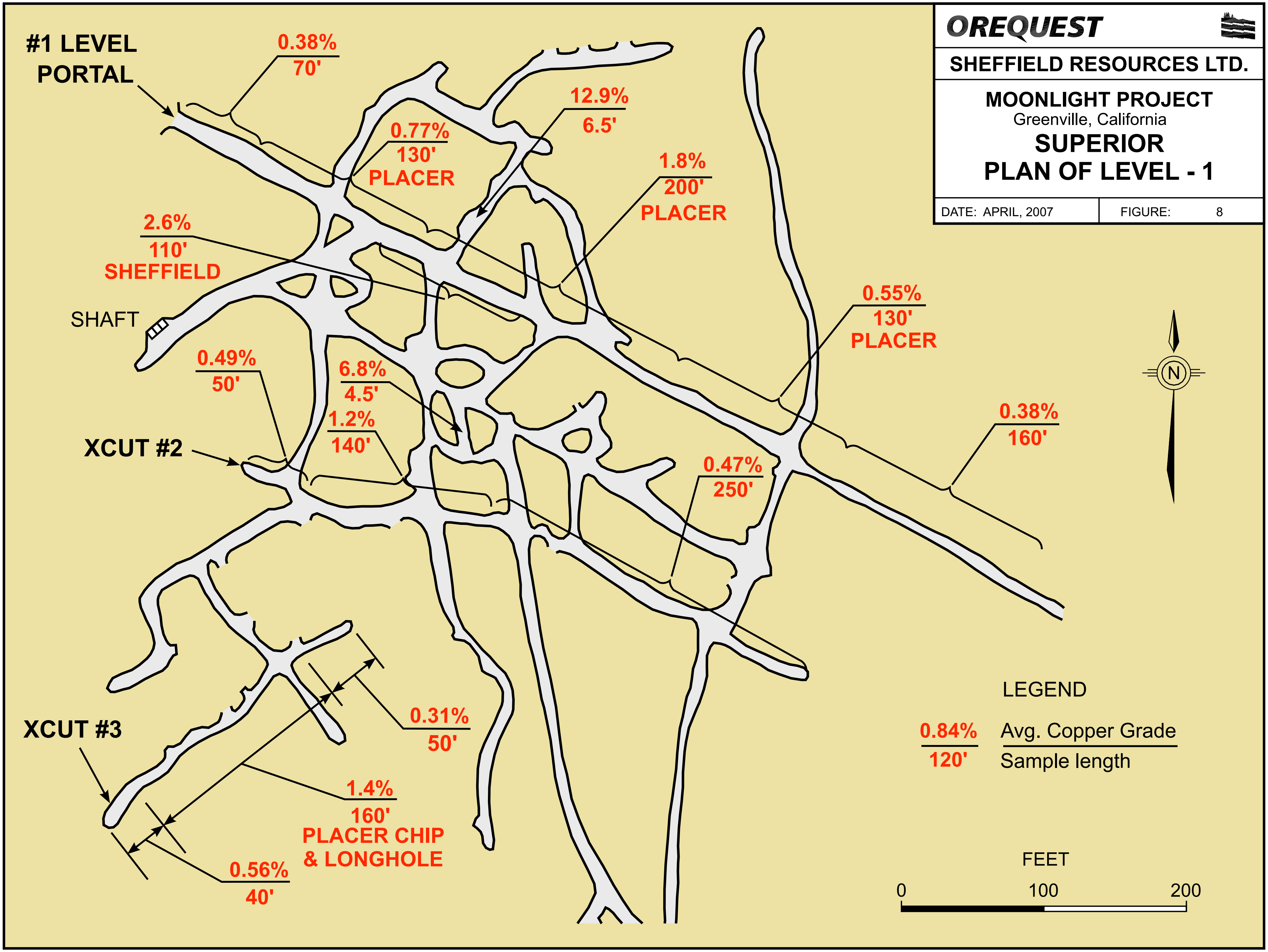
A roughly circular area about 2000 ft (610m) in diameter containing finely disseminated chalcopyrite and lesser bornite has been revealed by drilling and mine workings at the #1 level of the Superior Mine. This disseminated mineralization typically runs 0.1-0.3% copper and copper minerals are typically associated with tourmaline. This disseminated mineralization is cut by more than ten vein-like structures which have been mined up to 800 feet along strike and 600 feet down dip. Stopes are typically 20 feet wide. There are two predominate trends to the breccia-veins. Veins trend N-S and dip to the east and there are a number of essentially flat lying veins. Mineralization in the breccia-veins consists of magnetite-actinolite-minor quartz-siderite-bornite-chalcopyrite. As discussed earlier, mill feed from these stopes averaged about 2.2% copper.

In 2006, Sheffield completed a program of underground sampling in the old Superior mine (Figure 7 and Figure 8). A total of 151 chip-channel or select grab samples were collected in addition to 32 samples of splits from the old Placer underground drill core. The following table summarizes the results of the chip-channel sampling. Results from the grab samples collected underground at Superior were excluded from the averages in the following table.

TABLE V - SUMMARY 2006 SUPERIOR MINE UNDERGROUND SAMPLING

No of Samples	Mine area	Average sample width (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
32	Underground drill core re-samples	n/a	0.59	0.026	5.48
38	A Level underground samples	2.69	0.20	0.042	8.90
113	1 Level underground samples	2.88	2.43	0.028	39.80

Historic sampling by Placer and recently completed Sheffield sampling indicate that there may be two to three million tonnes of mineralized material remaining. Grades of the individual samples range from 0.10% Cu to 12.85% Cu from material that is left in place near the old mine workings at the Superior but not enough sampling has been completed by Sheffield to estimate tonnage and grade for the purposes of NI43-101 reporting. The authors are not implying any NI43-101 compliant resource for the Superior underground area. This material could be much more valuable than other resources of similar size and grade for a number of reasons. Essentially no permits would be required to conduct much of the exploration underground on private land in Plumas County. Much of this mineralized material could be evaluated by hand sampling and short hole percussion drilling from underground, dramatically reducing costs from those required to conduct a typical surface drilling program. Most of the existing mine workings are in excellent shape and these workings would provide a great savings in development costs if the project were to go into production. The apparent configuration of the mineralized material, the rock quality and the abundant mine workings would make the deposit amenable to very low cost underground mining



OREQUEST
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MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California
SUPERIOR
PLAN OF LEVEL - 1
DATE: APRIL, 2007
FIGURE: 8
#1 LEVEL PORTAL
SHAFT
XCUT #2
XCUT #3
0.38% / 70'
0.77% / 130' PLACER
12.9% / 6.5'
1.8% / 200' PLACER
2.6% / 110' SHEFFIELD
0.55% / 130' PLACER
0.49% / 50'
6.8% / 4.5'
1.2% / 140'
0.38% / 160'
0.47% / 250'
0.31% / 50'
1.4% / 160' PLACER CHIP & LONGHOLE
0.56% / 40'
N
LEGEND
0.84% Avg. Copper Grade
120' Sample length
FEET
0
100
200

methods. Because the footprint of any new development would be small, permitting costs could be reduced. A great deal of further work, including engineering and environmental studies, will be required determine if any of this material could be mined economically.

b) Oxide Targets at the Engels

Sheffield has taken ten 1.5-4.5m channel samples from the surface at the Engels Mine. These samples averaged 1.66% copper (0.12 g/t Au and 16 g/t Ag) and 78% of the copper was reported to be acid soluble. The true width of the main mineralized zone is not exposed but Placer drilled a vertical hole in the hanging wall. No core was recovered to 61' and 61-123' are reported to average 2.86% Cu in hole DDHE-2. The hole was lost when it broke into an open stope at 123'. This hole, located about 600 'northwest of the main zone, encountered mineralization that was not recognized during the historical operation of the mine and represents an excellent exploration target.

Placer also intercepted 0.44% Cu from 7.6m to 36.6m (25-120 feet), 0.59% Cu from 45.7m to 54.9m (150-180 feet) and 0.69% Cu from 64.0m to 73.2m (210-240 feet) with no core recovery to 7.6m (25 feet) in diamond drill hole E-8 in an area northwest of the Engels mine in an area apparently unrecognized by the historical mining operation at the Engels Mine. This zone which is located about 150m (500 feet) northwest of the Main Zone was also intersected in hole E-7 where it averaged 0.78% Cu over 30.5m (100 feet).

Sheffield has taken nine samples of the upper tailings at Engels. These samples showed only slight variation from 0.36-0.57% Cu and averaged 0.48% Cu. Approximately 80% of the copper was reported to be acid soluble. Approximately 250,000 tonnes of tailings are present at the Upper Engels but not enough sampling has been completed by Sheffield to estimate tonnage and grade for the purposes of NI43-101 reporting. Sheffield has taken fifteen samples from the "Mid Sand Dam" tailings. Again the assays were remarkably consistent and ranged from 0.12-0.23% Cu and averaged 0.18% Cu. Approximately 71% of the copper was reported to be acid soluble. Approximately three million tonnes of tailings are reported to be present at the Mid Sand Dam but not enough sampling has been completed by Sheffield to estimate tonnage and grade for the purposes of NI43-101 reporting. The authors are not implying any NI43-101 compliant resource for the "Mid Sand Dam" or Engels tailings areas.

TABLE VI - SUMMARY 2006 TAILINGS SAMPLING

Sample Location	Number of Samples	Average Grade Cu%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Sol Cu	Mo %	Average Sol/Cu%
Mid Sand Tailings	15	0.180	0.028	2*	0.127	<.001%	0.71
Engels- Upper Tailings	9	0.048	0.054	3.94	0.391	<.001%	0.82

*-Silver (Ag) analysis of the samples from the Mid Sand Dam tailings was completed using ICP so the results are shown as whole numbers only. Other Ag analytical results from samples of the core, underground sample, and surface sampling were reported with two decimal places was determined by mass spectrometer. Both methods show agreement with standard values although not quite with the precision and repeatability of the copper assays.

The oxide at the Engels represents an attractive opportunity to go into production quickly. Capital costs should be low. Very little new disturbance would be required to go into production and all operations would be located on private ground. Because of the configuration and the abundant mine workings and caved stopes, there may be a good opportunity to exploit the resource on the main zone by in-situ leaching.

c) Moonlight South High Grade Target
There are widespread areas of specular hematite and some quartz veinlets with scattered copper oxides in the metavolcanics to the south of the mineralization intersected by Placer and Sheffield's drilling. As noted above this type of alteration or mineralization very commonly forms a halo above high grade copper mineralization in other districts with a geologic environment similar to Moonlight. Drilling indicates that mineralization at Moonlight is plunging to the south west underneath the roof pendant metavolcanic rocks. The Ruby mine (Figure 4) is a name of a collapsed adit with quartz vein material on dump. Three grab samples collected by Sheffield returned an average grade of 5.28% Cu, 1.87 g/t Au and 211 g/t Ag. This mineralization is in volcanics above the projected Moonlight porphyry copper mineralization.

Limited sampling at the surface has shown high grade copper in structures with a wide variety of orientations in the metavolcanics to the south of the Moonlight deposit. In addition to the high grade copper these samples have shown higher grades of gold and silver than have been found elsewhere in the district. ML-503 hit 20' of 3.4% copper in metavolcanics in this target area to the south (Figure 11). A zone of high grade copper oxide with gold and silver credits is postulated but will need further drilling to define. Recent discoveries of large high grade ore zones under cover adjacent to known lower grade copper have been made at Oyu Tolgoi, Mongolia and Pebble, Alaska.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS
Sheffield has recognized the importance of environmental and social considerations in advancing the project from the beginning. It has been Sheffield's policy to conduct work to the highest environmental standards and to immediately begin environmental studies which would be relevant to possible future operations. Now that Sheffield has some track record of operation and background data, the company plans to share some information regarding future operations with the community.

The Forest Service is planning a thinning timber sale for the Moonlight area. They have conducted general surveys regarding biological, archeological and hydrologic issues in the Moonlight area. These surveys have enabled Sheffield to avoid any areas of concern in choosing drill sites and receive permits to conduct drilling within 90 days of application. The Forest Service has reviewed Sheffield's drilling operations and reclamation work and been complimentary of the company's effort to minimize environmental impact and complete reclamation.

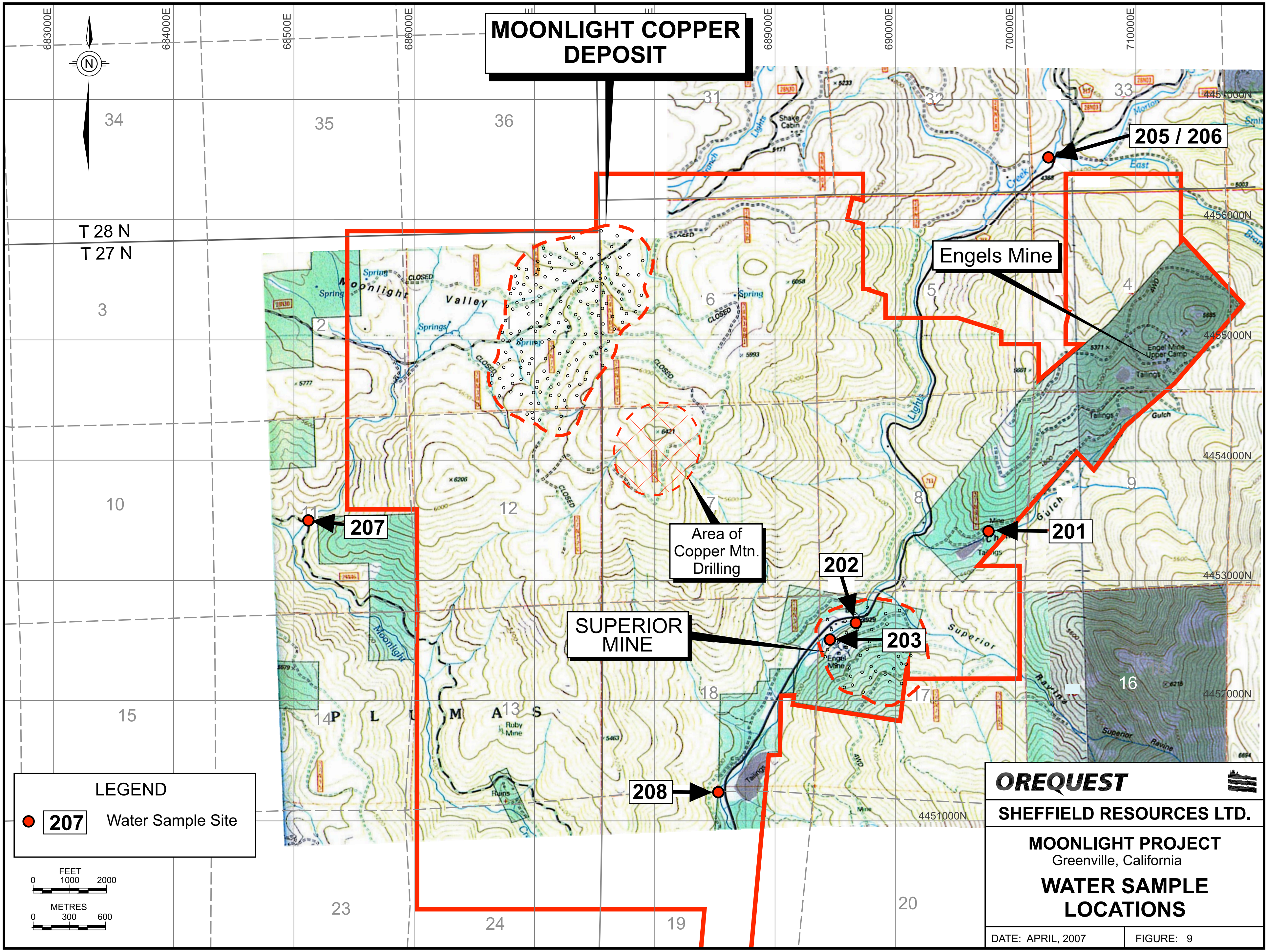
Water quality issues are typically the major environmental concern in connection with permitting and operating metal mines. Therefore Sheffield has undertaken surveys to determine baseline water quality in the watersheds draining the Moonlight area from the beginning of exploration. Particular attention has been paid to determine the possible impact historical mining operations in the district have had on water quality. Water samples were taken from the only two mine workings in the district known to discharge water, as well as upstream and downstream from areas with past or anticipated future mining activity. These samples were analyzed for a full suite of metals. These samples were gathered by Sheffield personnel and an independent environmental consultant. The results of this water sampling are summarized in Table VII and the sample locations are shown on Figure 9.

In spite of very wide spread copper mineralization at the surface and the historical mining and milling of approximately 4 million tons of copper ore in the Lights Creek District, no copper was detected in the water sampled from various locations on Lights and Moonlight Creeks. Copper in concentrations below those deemed toxic by the State of California was detected in the water discharging from the portals at the Engels and Superior mines. In addition, the mine water showed very slightly alkaline pH from 7 to 8, which is exactly the same as that found in Moonlight and Lights Creek. Copper concentrations in the water being discharged from the #2 portal of the Superior Mine were observed to be higher during period periods of heavy runoff. Any copper in the water would be even more strongly diluted in Lights Creek at this time and as previously noted no copper was detected in Lights Creek at several locations downstream of the Superior Mine. The reason copper contents at the #2 portal are higher from January to July is that rain water percolates down through the open stopes and dissolves the oxidized copper minerals then runs down to the #2 portal. The natural groundwater coming from the #2 portal is suspected to be very low in copper.

TABLE VII - WATER SAMPLING RESULTS

Sample Location, Description, #	Date	Sampler	Lab	Cu mg/L	As ug/L	Zn ug/L	Hg ug/l
Engels #10 Portal outside "dam", 1B G W	13-Feb	R.Wetzel	Sierra Foothill	0.07	16	NA	NA
Engels #10 Portal outside "dam", RWEN1	16-Mar-06	R.Wetzel	BSK	0.035	10	NA	NA
Engels #10 Portal outside "dam", 201	4-Jun-06	D. Deem	Sierra Foothill	0.097	14	<20	ND
Engels #10 inside "dam", 201	4-Oct-06	R. Wetzel	Sierra Foothill	0.12	15	<5.0	<1
Superior #2 Level, 2B G W	13-Feb-06	R. Wetzel	Sierra Foothill	1.20	8	NA	NA
Superior #2 Level, RWSU 1	16-Mar-06	R. Wetzel	BSK	2.55	<2	NA	NA
Superior #2 Level, 203	4-Jun-06	D Deem	Sierra Foothill	0.63	19	30	12
Superior #2 Level, 203	4-Oct-06	R. Wetzel	Sierra Foothill	0.16	14	24	<1
W Branch Lights Creek, 205	4-Jun-06	D. Deem	Sierra Foothill	<0.05	<2	<20	ND
E Branch Lights Creek, 206	4-Jun-06	D. Deem	Sierra Foothill	<0.05	<2	<20	ND
Lights Creek above placer activity, 205,6	4-Oct-06	R. Wetzel	Sierra Foothill	<0.05	<2	<20	<1
Lights Creek 300 yds above Sup.#2, 202	4-Oct-06	D. Deem	Sierra Foothill	<0.05	<2	<20	ND
Lights Creek 100 yds below Sup.#2, 204	4-Jun-06	D. Deem	Sierra Foothill	<0.05	<2	<20	ND
Lights Creek at bridge below tails, 208	4-Jun-06	D. Deem	Sierra Foothill	<0.05	<2	<20	ND
Lights Creek below jct.Moonlight, 209	4-Jun-06	D.Deem	Sierra Foothill	<0.05	<2	<20	ND
Moonlight Crk 1 mile below deposit, 207	4-Jun-06	D. Deem	Sierra Foothill	<0.05	<2	<20	ND
Moonlight Crk 1 mile below deposit, 207	4-Oct-06	R. Wetzel	Sierra Foothill	<0.05	<2	<20	<1

To test a worst case scenario Sheffield contracted an independent environmental consultant to conduct a bioassay on a large volume water sample from the #2 portal. The bioassay as prescribed by the State of California is conducted by placing fingerling trout in the undiluted mine water and monitoring their survivability for 3 days. 90% of the fingerlings in the #2 portal water survived which is acceptable under California regulations.



MOONLIGHT COPPER DEPOSIT
205 / 206
Engels Mine
Area of Copper Mtn. Drilling
207
201
202
203
SUPERIOR MINE
208
T 28 N
T 27 N
LEGEND
207 Water Sample Site
FEET
0 1000 2000
METRES
0 300 600
OREQUEST
SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California
WATER SAMPLE LOCATIONS
DATE: APRIL, 2007
FIGURE: 9

In addition to water quality testing, acid-base accounting analyses were conducted on the existing mine tailings in the district and on composite samples of the mineralization encountered by Sheffield's core drilling at Moonlight. These analyses showed that both the tails and Moonlight mineralization had a net neutralizing potential which varied from 4-10 times the maximum acid producing potential. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that these materials could generate acid either during or after the cessation of mining operations. Because of the extremely low pyrite content, the Moonlight deposit may be more environmentally benign than typical large copper deposits. The drill core re-sampling represent cuttings from sawing about 200 feet of HQ core. Two core samples in the following table come from hole 06MN-1 and represent a typical mineralized section in the Moonlight deposit. The saw cutting samples each represent cuttings from sawing about 200 feet of HQ core. The other three samples in the table are from the tailings at the Superior and Engels mines and the rock dump at the Engels #10 level and were taken specifically to see if the material on the ground was generating or had the potential to generate acid. Paste made from all the samples showed pH of 7-8. R.Wetzel summarizes the results as follows:

> *"All the dumps still had a slightly alkaline pH even after weathering more than 75 years. All the samples showed a great excess neutralizing potential."*

TABLE VIII - ACID BASE ACCOUNTING ANALYSES

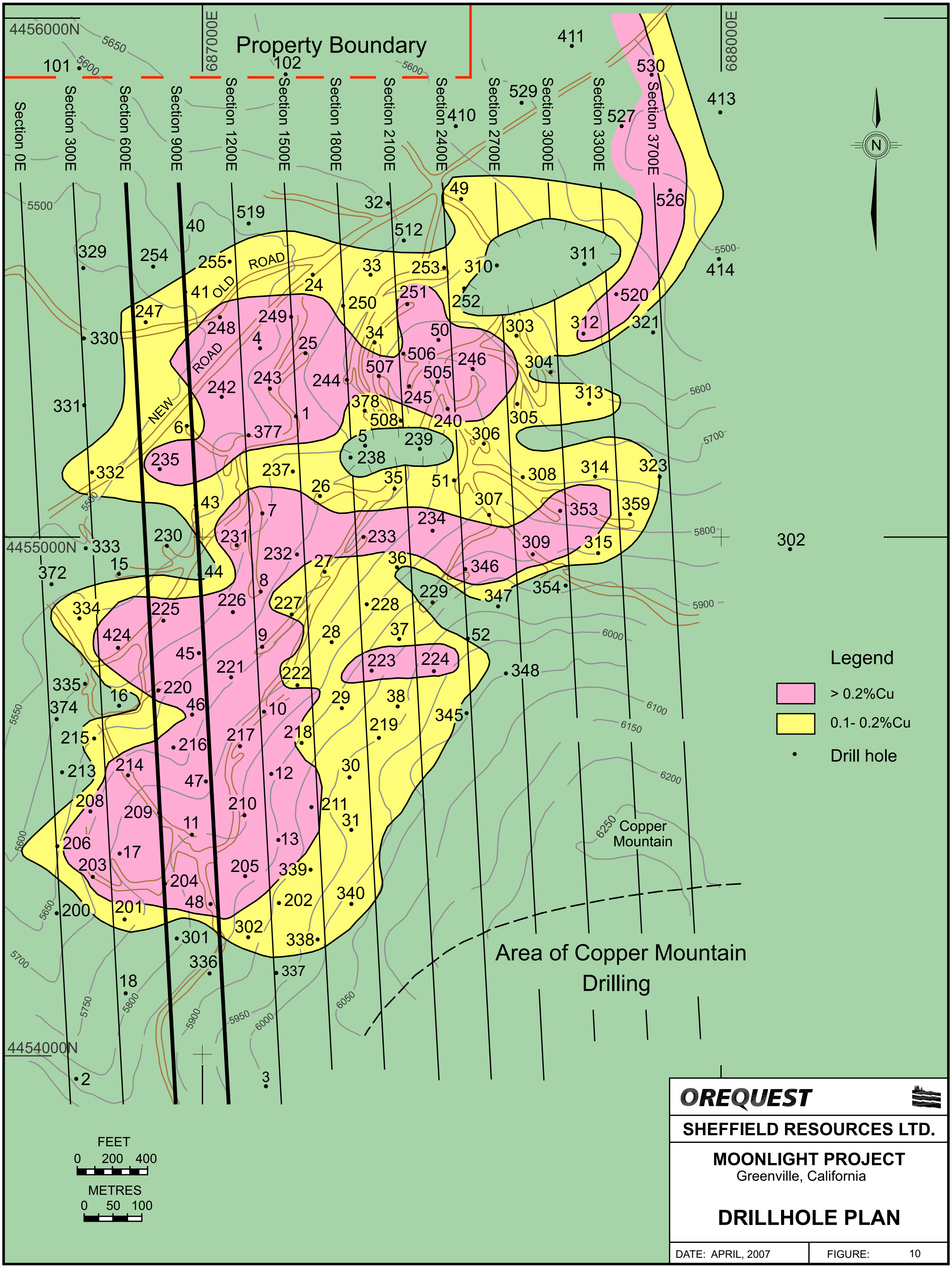
SAMPLE NO.	SOURCE	Cu%	MPA $tCaCO_3/t$ ore	NNP $tCaCO_3/t$ ore	NP $tCaCO_3/t$ ore	NP:MPA
MNRW-35	SHM120 to 136	0.565	5.3	55	60	11.29
MNRW-36	SHM 137 to 143 SHM 58 to 60	1.02	12.5	36	48	3.84
MNRW-38	Saw Cuttings	0.56	6.6	45	52	7.9
MNRW-39	Saw Cuttings	0.40	7.5	50	57	7.6
MNRW-42	Engels Dump	0.39	6.3	28	34	5.44
MNRW-43	Engels Tailings	0.53	1.9	15	17	9.07
MNRW-44	Superior Tailings	0.22	1.6	25	27	17.28

DRILLING

Historic Drilling

There have been numerous drilling programs on the Moonlight deposit from the period 1966-1972 which have been discussed in the detail in the previously filed, 2005 OreQuest Moonlight report so the details will not be repeated here. In total, 199 diamond drill holes have been completed in the Moonlight deposit for a total footage of 99,436 ft. Amex completed a total of 198,916 ft of drilling on all the various mineral showings in the area (Figure 10 and Figure 11). Showings that were drilled included Moonlight, Superior, Engels and satellite showings such as Sulphide Ridge, Gossan Ridge, Copper Mountain, Blue Copper and others.

In 1981, Placer/Amex completed a study of the gold and silver values at the deposit. The early work on the project in the 60-70's composited 50 to 100 foot sample intervals which were analyzed for their precious metals content. In 1981, Placer was able to resample eight broadly spaced drill holes from within the Moonlight deposit. These holes, a total of 1622 feet of core samples, were re-analyzed in close to 10-foot sample intervals within the copper zones. The original sampling of the 100-foot intervals allowed Placer to determine that the deposit contained an average



OREQUEST

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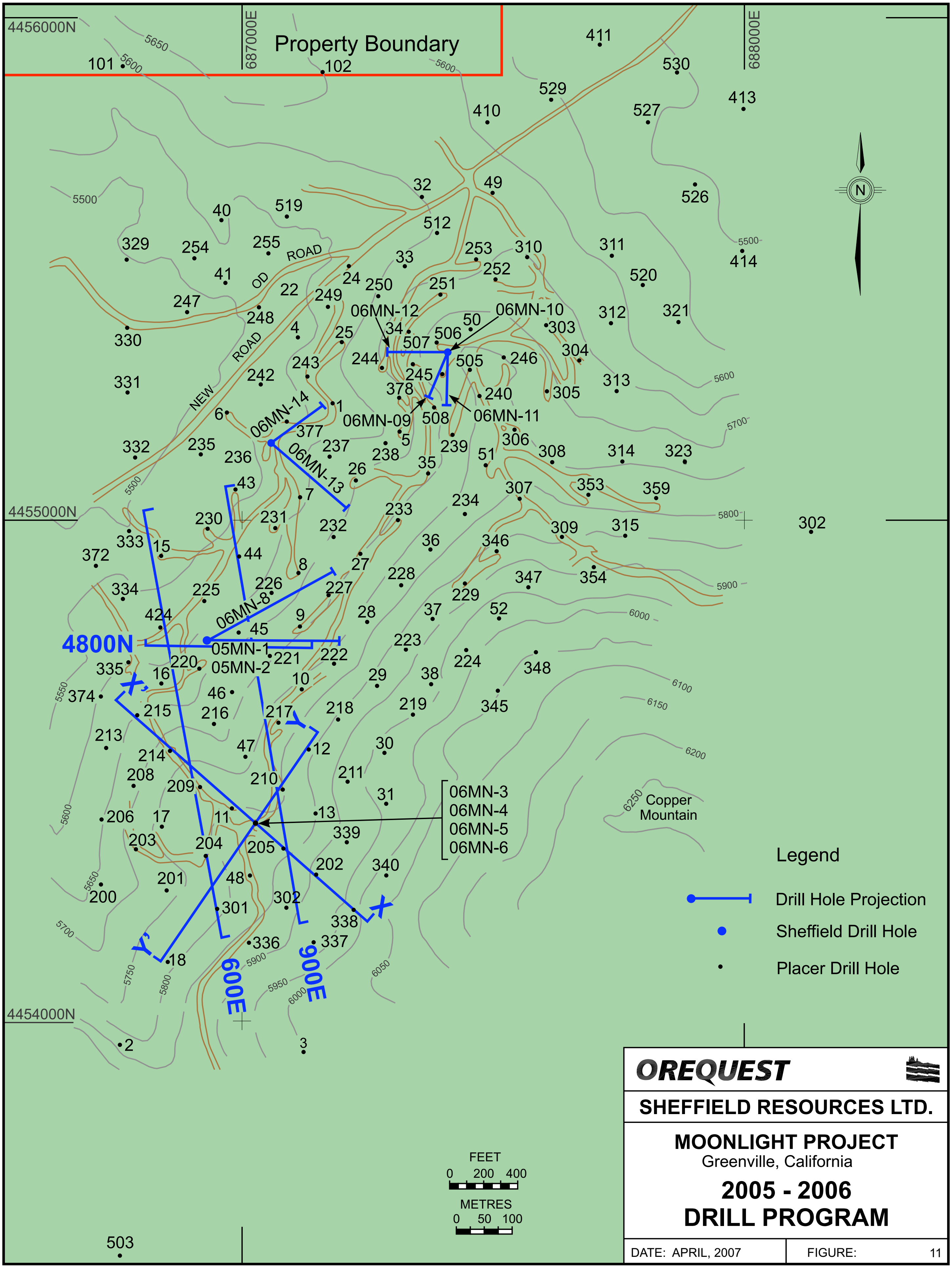
MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California

DRILLHOLE PLAN

DATE: APRIL, 2007 | FIGURE: 10



4456000N
687000E
688000E
Property Boundary
4455000N
4454000N
NEW ROAD
4800N
600E
900E
X
X'
Y
Y'
05MN-1
05MN-2
06MN-3
06MN-4
06MN-5
06MN-6
06MN-8
06MN-09
06MN-10
06MN-11
06MN-12
06MN-13
06MN-14
Copper Mountain
N
Legend
Drill Hole Projection
Sheffield Drill Hole
Placer Drill Hole
FEET
0 200 400
METRES
0 50 100
OREQUEST
SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California
2005 - 2006
DRILL PROGRAM
DATE: APRIL, 2007
FIGURE: 11

grade of 0.092 oz/ton silver with negligible gold values (0.0014 oz/ton). The 1981 re-analyses of the 10-foot sections from the eight holes allowed Placer to estimate that the silver grade was 0.26 oz/ton with negligible gold, almost a three-fold increase in the silver grade. The negligible gold was a deposit wide conclusion based on the results of the eight holes. There were several drill holes that returned better gold values from the original 100-foot sample intervals such as 0.015 oz/ton over 100' (ML-13), 0.040 oz/ton over 100' (ML-223) and 0.080 oz/ton over 100' (ML-232). The 1981 program was encouraging and indicated that precious metal values must be considered and all future drill samples need to be analyzed for their gold and silver content.

Recent Drilling

Sheffield undertook an initial 3,394m (11,135 foot), 14 hole diamond drill program of mostly angle hole drilling at Moonlight with the following objectives:

- To confirm that the grade of mineralization reported from Placer's drilling at the Moonlight deposit was reliable or conservative.
- To determine if metals other than copper could add value to the Moonlight mineralization.
- To demonstrate that potentially ore grade mineralization extended laterally and to depth beyond the limits of Placer's historical drilling.
- To confirm that mineralization was continuous between Placer's vertical holes drilled on approximate 300 foot centers.
- To determine an accurate tonnage factor to be used in a resource estimate.
- To determine the structural orientations and/or mineral zonation which control higher grade at Moonlight.

Diamond drilling, under the approved Plan of Operation, commenced December 6, 2005 using Diamond Drilling Co. Inc. of Carson City, Nevada. Two holes were completed (560.4m) when drilling was temporarily halted on 22 December for the scheduled Christmas/New Years break. Drilling did not resume until May 29, 2006 to avoid potential damage to softened forestry roads created by unseasonable heavy rainfall. The final 12 holes (2,833.6m) were completed by Ruen Drilling Incorporated, a California licensed company, based in Clark Fork, Idaho. The following table is a summary of the holes drilled during the initial phase of drilling started on Dec 6, 2005 and completed on Nov 8, 2006 (Figure 11).

TABLE IX - 2007 DRILLING SUMMARY

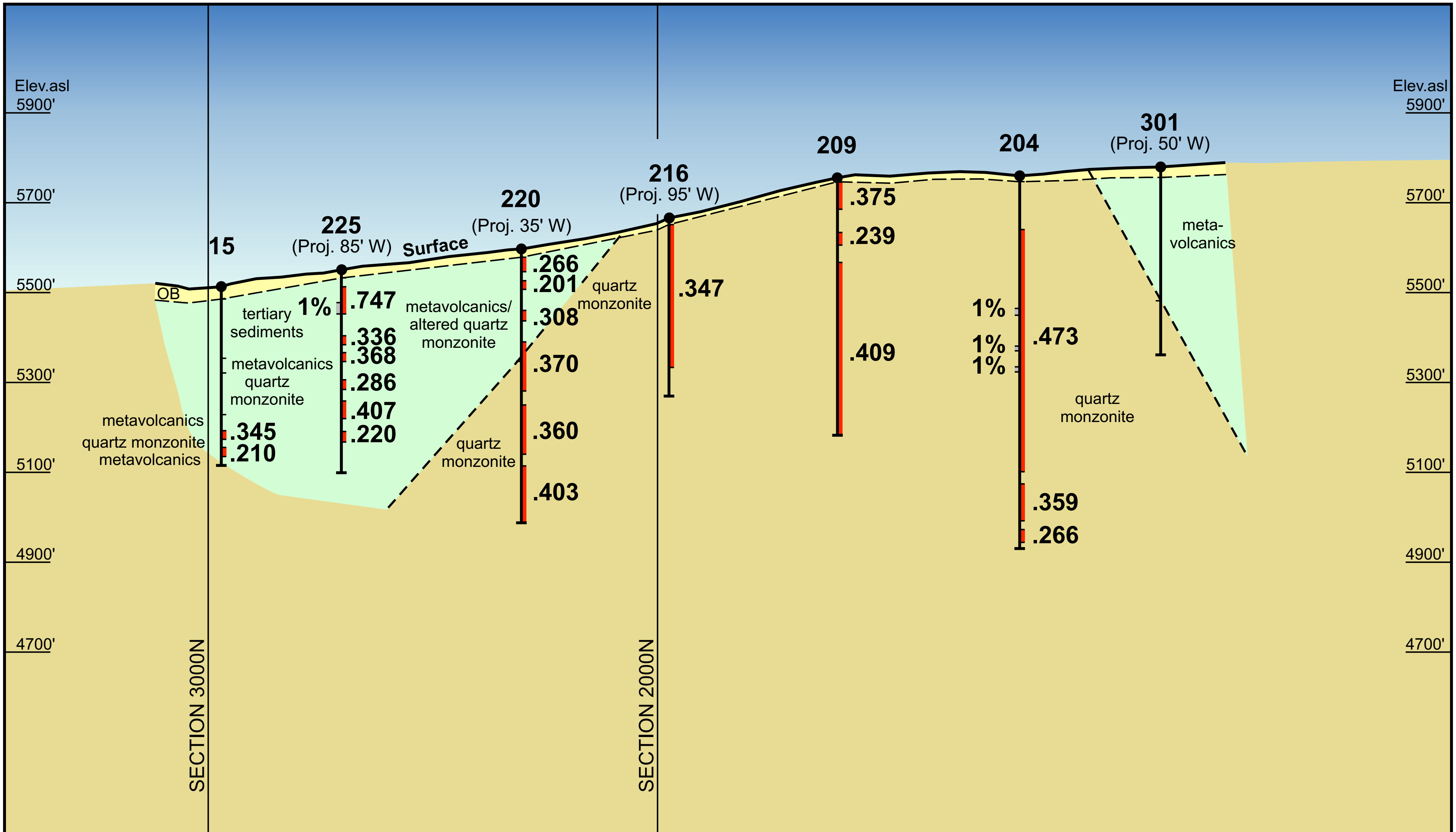
Hole No.	Northing (UTM Nad 27)	Easting	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Length (m)
05MN-1	4454706	686943	1702.3	97^{0}	-45^{0}	350.6
05MN-2	4454706	686943	1702.3	102^{0}	-58.6^{0}	209.8
06MN-3	4454335	687103	1772.4	309^{0}	-45^{0}	387.0
06MN-4	4454335	687103	1772.4	135^{0}	-45^{0}	368.6
06MN-5	4454326	687195	1772.4	216^{0}	-55^{0}	389.0
06MN-6	4454326	687195	1772.4	0^{0}	-90^{0}	266.8
06MN-7	4454335	687103	1772.4	41^{0}	-45^{0}	11.6
06MN-8	4454709	686941	1702.3	63^{0}	-45^{0}	335.4
06MN-9	4455209	687420	1754.1	210^{0}	-44^{0}	103.3
06MN-10	4455209	687420	1754.1	0^{0}	-90^{0}	1147.9
06MN-11	4455209	687420	1754.1	184^{0}	-45^{0}	112.9
06MN-12	4455221	687420	1755.6	270^{0}	-45^{0}	122.9
06MN-13	4455054	687106	1707.4	135^{0}	-47^{0}	359.5
06MN-14	4455054	687106	1707.4	65^{0}	-46.5^{0}	228.7

Inspections of cross sections indicates that Sheffield's drilling typically shows higher grades than Placer reported from nearby drill holes. The most probable explanation for the increase in grade revealed by Sheffield's drilling is the improved recovery of copper minerals on fractures by HQ core drilling. With only a few exceptions Sheffield achieved 100% core recovery, while Placer's BX drilling typically showed 95% recovery overall and lower recoveries in softer copper bearing zones. The preferential loss of copper in Placer's drilling is further indicated by the fact that assays of sludge typically ran much high than the core. Better assay quality during Sheffield's drilling campaign may have also contributed to the increased grade observed. All drill intervals shown in Figure 12 to Figure 14 represent down the hole lengths.

Silver values were consistently reported with copper mineralization. Although the ratio varied considerably for individual assay intervals, it appears to average about 1.2 g/t Ag for every 0.1% Cu present. The Ag:Cu ratio can be higher in chalcocite or bornite rich mineralization. The limited Placer metallurgical data inspected by Sheffield indicates that virtually all of the silver will report to the copper float concentrate.

Inspection of cross sections X-X' and Y-Y' (Figure 15 and Figure 16 respectively) shows that mineralization extends to the south, west and to a lesser extent to the east of that found in Placer's drilling. It is expected that further step out drilling will continue to intersect additional mineralization. Inspection of all cross sections shows that mineralization extends between vertical drill holes. Sheffield's angle holes often showed higher grades than adjacent Placer vertical holes.

Specific gravity determinations were made at varying depths and in variably mineralized rock on the holes drilled in 2006. Copper-poor rock typically showed lower specific gravity than copper-rich rock and rock in the oxidized zone typically showed a lower specific gravity than unoxidized rock. Rock containing more than .15% Cu appears to have an average specific gravity of 2.67 in the oxidized zone and 2.72 in the unoxidized zone. Sheffield's inspection of Placer's reports indicates that they used a specific gravity of 2.7 in all their resource calculations.



FEET

0 100 200 300 400

METRES

0 25 50 75 100

LEGEND

DRILL HOLE

.425 % Cu

METAVOLCANICS

QUARTZ MONZONITE

OREQUEST

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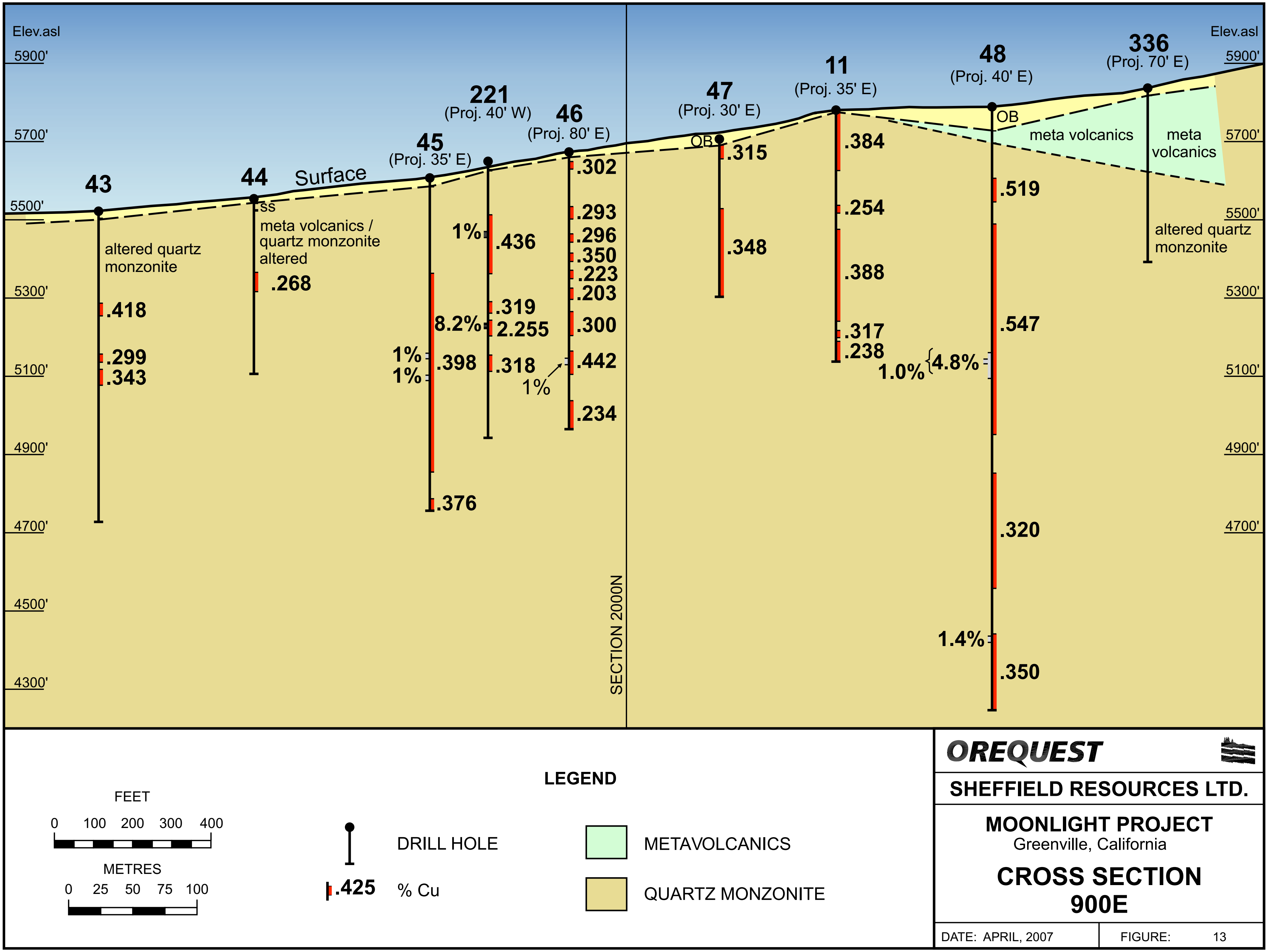
MOONLIGHT PROJECT

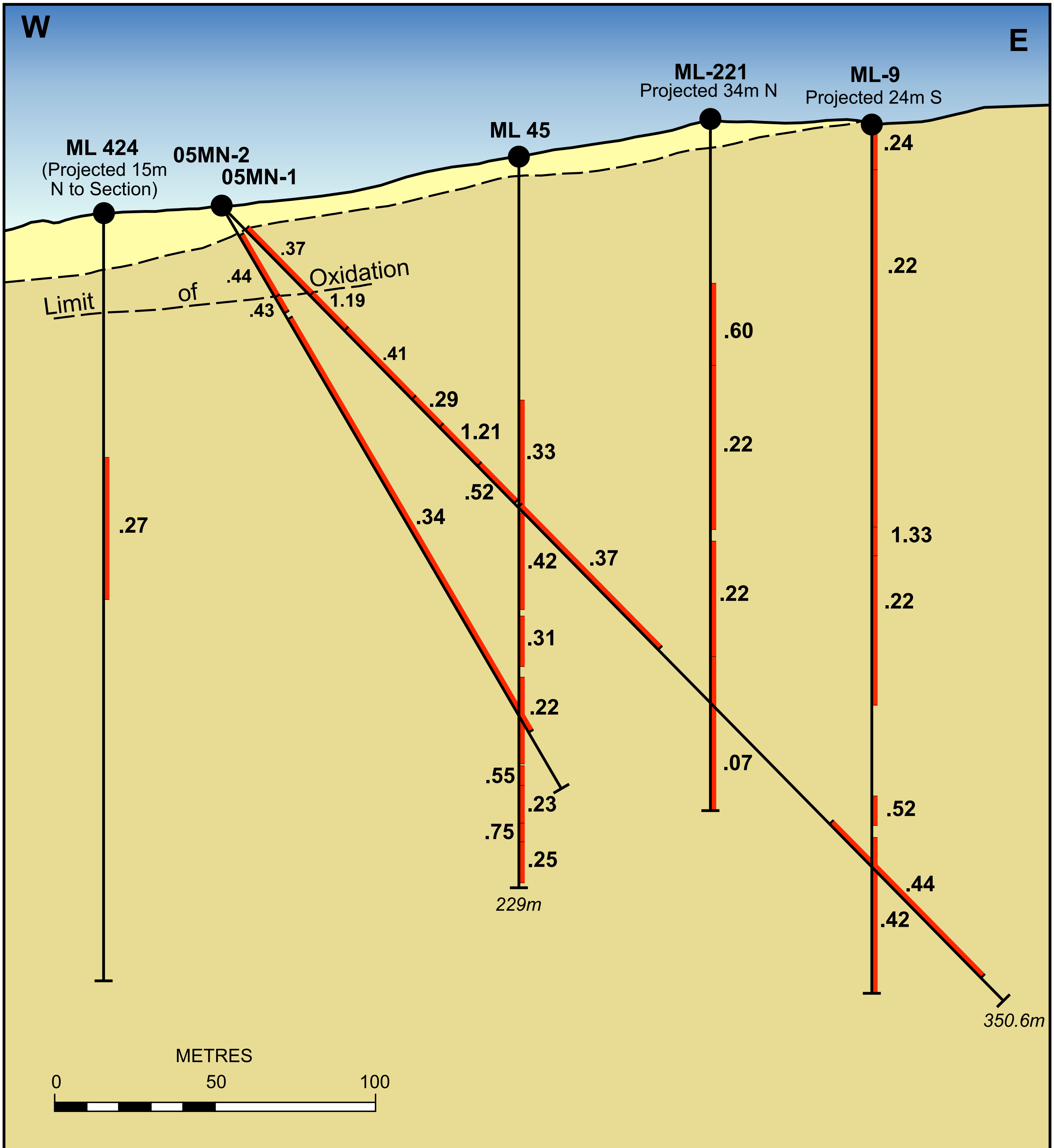
Greenville, California

CROSS SECTION
600E

DATE: APRIL, 2007 FIGURE: 12



Elev.asl
5900'
5700'
5500'
5300'
5100'
4900'
4700'
4500'
4300'
Surface
43
44
45
(Proj. 35' E)
221
(Proj. 40' W)
46
(Proj. 80' E)
47
(Proj. 30' E)
11
(Proj. 35' E)
48
(Proj. 40' E)
336
(Proj. 70' E)
OB
ss
altered quartz monzonite
meta volcanics / quartz monzonite altered
meta volcanics
meta volcanics
altered quartz monzonite
.418
.299
.343
.268
1%
1%
.398
8.2%
.376
1%
.436
.319
2.255
.318
1%
.302
.293
.296
.350
.223
.203
.300
.442
.234
SECTION 2000N
.315
.348
.384
.254
.388
.317
.238
1.0%
4.8%
.519
.547
.320
1.4%
.350
LEGEND
FEET
0 100 200 300 400
METRES
0 25 50 75 100
DRILL HOLE
.425 % Cu
METAVOLCANICS
QUARTZ MONZONITE
OREQUEST
SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California
CROSS SECTION
900E
DATE: APRIL, 2007
FIGURE: 13



LEGEND

DRILL HOLE

.425 % Cu

METAVOLCANICS

QUARTZ MONZONITE

OREQUEST

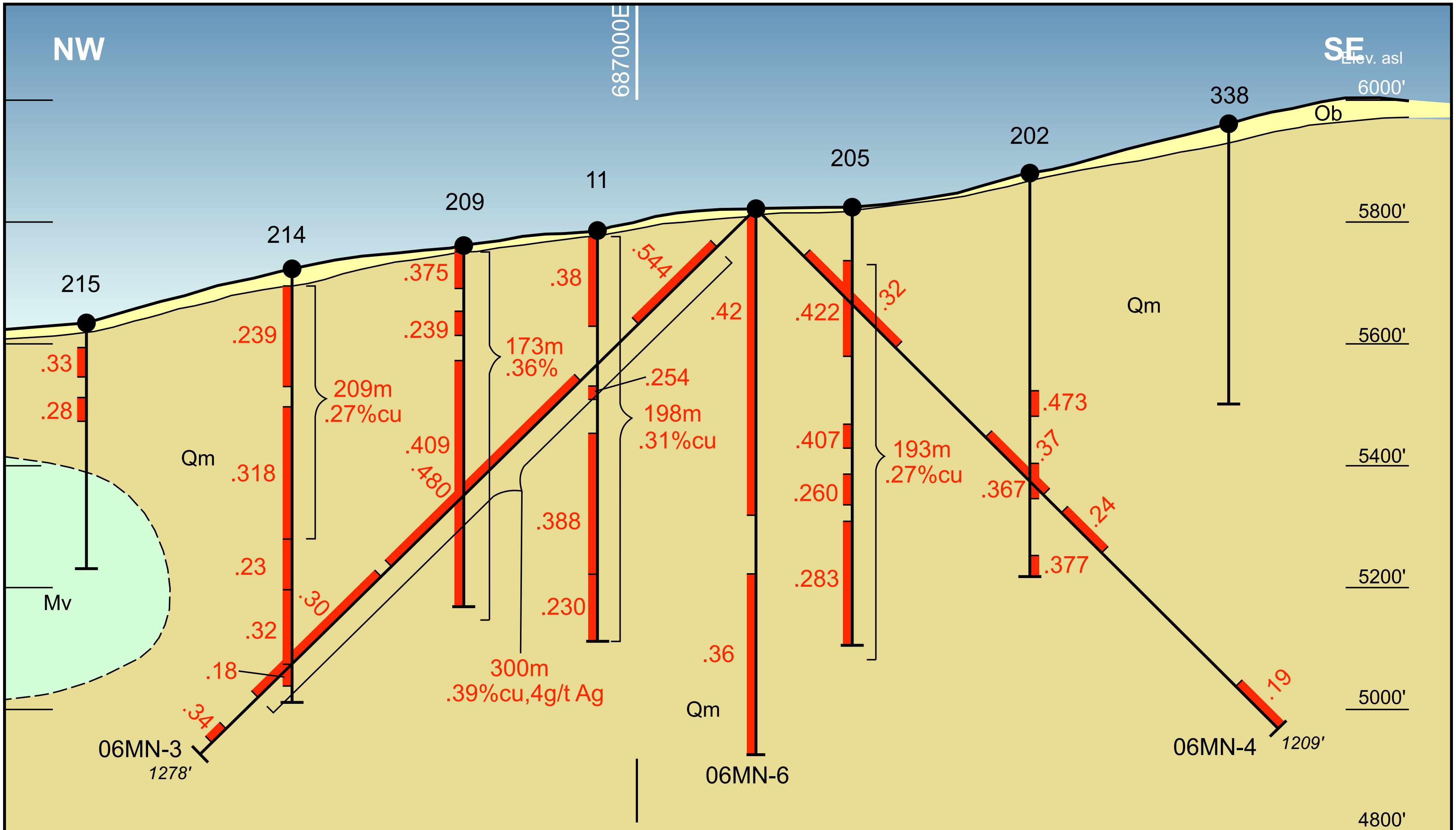
SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California

CROSS SECTION 4800N

DATE: APRIL, 2007

FIGURE: 14



LEGEND

METRES

0 50 100

FEET

0 100 200 300 400

DRILL HOLE

.425 **% Cu**

METAVOLCANICS

QUARTZ MONZONITE

OREQUEST

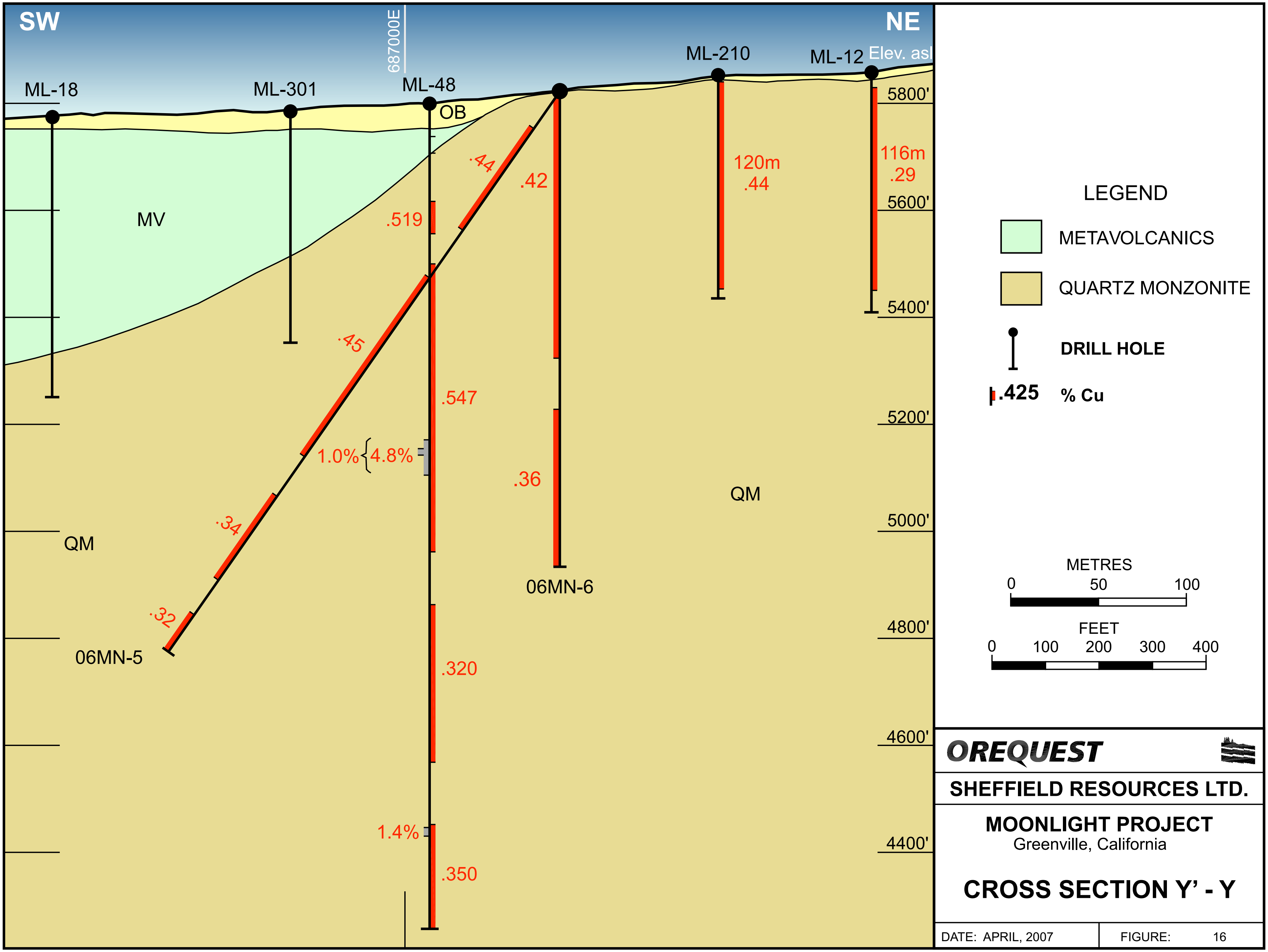
SHEFFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

MOONLIGHT PROJECT

Greenville, California

CROSS SECTION X' - X

DATE: APRIL, 2007 | FIGURE: 15



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MOONLIGHT PROJECT
Greenville, California

CROSS SECTION Y' - Y

DATE: APRIL, 2007 FIGURE: 16

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The sampling done prior to 2005 was completed by geological employees of a large, professional International mining company, Placer Dome or its predecessor companies or as its wholly owned US subsidiaries, who ostensibly used professional sampling techniques. No reports or data detailing the sampling methods, analyses, quality control measures or security procedures used by the Placer Dome were available to the author for review and verification during the time of preparing this report.

Most of the samples documented in this report were collected from 1962-1972. The actual details of the sampling methods, recovery factors as well as the approach the individual companies selected to complete the various sampling programs are not available to the author. Such details are generally not recorded in internal company reports and this is not uncommon for large companies. Often internal company reports contain just the highlights or best results, complete lists of samples are commonly not supplied in the reports.

Sheffield initiated permitting of a drill program in October 2005 and drilled two holes in December 2005. An extension to the operating permit was requested from the USDA Forest Service and was granted. An additional 12 holes were collared in 2006. Ruen Drilling Incorporated, the drill contractor, operated on a one shift basis. A total of 11,135 feet of "HQ" coring was accomplished during the program. The holes were surveyed by means of a Tropari survey instrument. Drill collars were located in the field with a Garmin GPS and a permanent marker was placed in the approximate collar location after reclamation of the drill sites. All field phases of the program were under the supervision of Mr. Robert Wetzel, a California registered Professional Geologist.

Core was placed in labeled wooden or cardboard boxes at the drill site by the drill contractor's staff. Footage blocks as appropriate were placed by the contractor. The core was transported from the work site to the fenced and locked logging facility in Crescent Mills by either the contractor's staff at end of shift or by Sheffield's geologist. The core was photographed and the rock quality logged. The core was then split by sawing it in half lengthwise with a diamond saw after which the geology was logged and samples were taken. The samples were placed in bags with a preprinted uniquely numbered sample tag, sealed and stored in rice bags.

Standard samples acquired from CDN laboratories in Surrey, British Columbia or produced in house from saw table cuttings and blank samples collected in bulk from unmineralized quartz monzonite were inserted at intervals in the sample stream. Approximately 20 percent of samples shipped were Quality Assurance/Quality Control samples.

At intervals an ALS truck came to the logging site, took custody of the samples and transported them to Reno, Nevada for processing in the ALS laboratory. The degree of security exercised in regards to the core and samples is considered adequate given the nature of the mineralization.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Prior to the Sheffield work which commenced in 2005, the sample preparations and analyses completed were done by a large, professional international mining company, Placer Dome or its predecessor companies or as its wholly owned US subsidiaries Placer Dome/Amex, who ostensibly used professional sampling and assaying laboratories for their samples taken in the project area.

Placer Dome/Amex had historically operated as a gold producing company. The original core analyses for the Moonlight drilling were assayed at Placer's Golden Sunlight gold project in Montana. This lab was set up to treat the gold ores from the deposit so the company's analytical techniques were well developed for precious metals procedures. All the core for the first round of drilling from 1966-1967 at the Moonlight and other mineral showings in the area, which totaled 142,093 feet, was subjected to soluble copper analyses at the Golden Sunlight site. During the late summer-early fall, Placer/Amex determined that there was a problem with the soluble copper analyses being completed at their Golden Sunlight gold mine. Therefore, they began a program of re-assaying all the core at an independent lab, Union Assay in Salt Lake City. The re-assaying, using chemical analyses, was completed by the spring of 1968. There are no records to indicate why Placer determined that the original analyses were incorrect, most of the results from the Golden Sunlight assayers no longer exist, results used for grade determination did not include any of the original analyses, only the copper assays produced at Union Assay.

No reports or data detailing the methods of sample preparation, full analytical methods used, or quality control measures utilized by Placer Dome/Amex were available to the writer for review and verification. It is encouraging to note that Placer/Amex must have had some system in place to determine that there was a problem with the original analyses completed at the Golden Sunlight mine to justify the re-assay of thousands of core samples. Full details of sample security of samples as required in NI 43-101 were not commonly provided in the internal company documents discussing the previous work. There is no reason to suspect any irregularities or question the results of the old sampling as the results contained in this report were collected by a reputable major mining company.

The 2005-2007 Superior core samples were submitted to the ALS-Chemex laboratory in Reno, Nevada where they were sorted, dried, crushed and pulverized to 85% minus 75 microns using methodology WEI-21. Copper was assayed by ALS method CU AA62. This method uses a four acid digestion by HF, HNO_3, $HClO_4$ and HCl of the sample and the copper content is determined by AA. Gold was assayed by ALS method Au-AA23 which is a fire assay fusion of a 30 gram aliquot with an AA finish. The other elements were determined using ALS method ME-ICP-61 in which the sample is digested in a four acid leach and the elemental concentrations are determined by ICP-AES. Once the results of the assays were received, they were posted on the digital drill logs.

In, 2006 underground sampling was completed in the old Superior underground workings. Select samples are taken to characterize a certain type or mineralogy, often high grade. Grabs are numerous pieces of material of collected at random but not necessarily representative of grade in place. If meterage is shown, then the samples are chip-channels that should give a good representation of grade across the stated thickness. Only chip-channel samples were used in the averages shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8 and were 10 ft (3.1m) chip-channel samples that typically weighed 6-8kg.

The Superior underground workings contained some of the old 1966-72 Placer drill core stored in cardboard boxes. Although the boxes were in poor condition, labels and intervals were sufficiently preserved to allow for a resampling of a number of intervals and therefore a comparison of Placer sampling and Sheffield sampling. In the 2006 Sheffield sampling of the old core, the remaining 1/2 split of core from Placer was sawed into ¼ pieces and the ¼ piece was sent to the lab. Thirty samples of Placer core were collected in this manner. Two of the Placer core intervals sampled contained less core so the entire remaining 1/2 split was bagged and sent to the lab for analysis. The Table X provides a comparison of the results from the 1960-70's Placer sampling and Sheffield sampling. Although there are some differences in the individual sample intervals of the core analyses, the overall core average was identical at 0.37% Cu.

TABLE X – PLACER SAMPLING VS SHEFFIELD SAMPLING

Sample Location	From (feet)	To (feet)	Width (feet)	Placer Cu%	Sheffield Cu%
#1 X cut Superior,	160	270	110	2.59	2.49
#1 X cut Superior,	310	450	140	0.86	1.01
S-44 Placer Core	70	100	30	0.36	0.39
S-44 Placer Core	160	170	10	0.47	0.37
S-44 Placer Core	180	200	20	0.39	0.52
S-44 Placer Core	320	330	10	0.31	0.39
S-44 Placer Core	380	388	8	0.64	0.59
S-40 Placer Core	460	470	10	0.41	0.38
S-40 Placer Core	480	520	40	0.29	0.29
S-40 Placer Core	520	580	60	0.23	0.25
S-36 Placer Core	400	490	90	0.21	0.17
Core Sample Averages				**0.37**	**0.37**

A part of the 2006 program included a acid base accounting and water sample collection from areas down stream of the old Superior-Engels workings as well as downstream of the Moonlight deposit. This sampling was done to determine if the old workings or dumps were producing acid mine drainage. The following is a summary of the procedures for acid base accounting program as provided by R. Wetzel:

> *"Acid Base Accounting (ABA) analyses were performed by ALS Chemex in Vancouver. The most important parameter determined by ABA analysis is the net neutraling potential (NNP) which theoretically indicates whether the material will generate acid over time. NNP is determined by subtracting maximum potential acidity (MPA) from neutralizing potential (NP). Neutralizing potential is determined by treating a 2.0 g sample with a known excess volume and normality of HCl. After heating, the solution generated is titrated to pH 7 with sodium hydroxide to determine the amount of acid neutralized by the test material. This neutralizing potential is expressed as tonnes equivalent $CaCO_3$ per 1000 tonnes material. Maximum potential acidity is determined by multiplying the percent total sulfur determined on a Leco Sulfur Analyzer by 31.25. MPA is also expressed as tonnes equivalent $CaCO_3$ per 1000 tonnes material."*

The following is a summary of the procedures for acid base accounting program as provided by R. Wetzel:

> *"Water Quality Samples were analyzes at State certified Sierra Foothill Laboratory in Jackson, California. Sierra Foothill Labs certifies that tests results meet all applicable NELAC requirements. Samples were taken in one liter plastic bottles provided by the lab and delivered to the Lab within 24-48 hours after being taken. They were prepared for analyses according to method EPA200.2. Copper was analyzed by FAA, arsenic by GFAA and mercury by CVAA. Most other metals were analyzed by ICP."*

DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification in the form of a detailed data review was conducted both during the site visits and in the authors' office from files and data obtained from the property vendor and Sheffield. No independent samples were collected by the author during the first site visit to the Moonlight deposit although two samples were collect during the July 21, 2006 visit to the Superior/Engels mines. One area of copper stained quartz monzonite was observed during the Moonlight site visit but it appeared that this area was outside the known limits of the drilled copper bodies so results from this area would not provide any data verification of the Moonlight copper deposit. Multiple areas of copper stained outcrops were observed during the visit to the Superior/Engels mines. The Moonlight area contains very little outcrops, the deposit lies under a thin cover (generally less that 10 ft in thickness) of overburden and grasses.

Assay values that were obtained by previous mining companies, for samples taken from the Moonlight property were reviewed and appeared to correlate with appropriate geological materials and maintain a reasonable continuity with the expected results. It is believed that the present data verification by the author allows for a reliable picture of the Moonlight property geology and database, from which to conduct further work.

During the early phases of drilling, Placer/Amex completed parallel core and sludge analyses of selected intervals in seven drill holes. While this population is not sufficient to draw any final conclusions, a preliminary review of the holes indicates that the copper grade was significantly higher grade than the same core interval by an average of nearly 20%. In detail, six of the seven holes returned sludge results that averaged a 48% increase verses the core assays, only one of the holes (ML- 337) returned sludge results that were lower than the corresponding core assay results. Further detail of the sludge sampling can be found in the earlier OreQuest report. Sludge samples were also collected from most of the Copper Mountain drilling and the results returned higher copper values than the similar interval of core analyses. Core recovery for the Copper Mountain holes is also not known to the author.

In summary, no final conclusions can be developed from these results but the preliminary conclusion is that the reported grade of the Moonlight deposit may be understated. Much of the core rejects, splits and pulps are not recoverable so re-analyses of the old material is not possible and even if some of the material was recoverable, it would likely not be useable. Therefore, the Moonlight deposit will need to be re-drilled and reanalyzed with modern analytical techniques, before an accurate copper grade determination can be completed. Some of the required re-drilling has now been completed as a result of the recent 2005-2006 drilling program. It is unknown how the gold, silver or molybdenum results would change as insufficient data exists to complete any meaningful interpretations or conclusions. Suffice to say, all new core has been and will continue to be analyzed for gold, silver and molybdenum.

Sheffield used five different standard samples and four blanks in its QA/QC program. The standards and their expected assay values are listed in the table below. The numbers of assays available for each standard do not permit a rigorous statistical analysis. Nonetheless the QA/QC program demonstrated the ALS laboratory produces assays that are more than adequate in accuracy and precision. Copper assays can be expected normally report within 5% of the accepted copper content of a sample and any excursion from that norm can be expected to be relatively small. Sulfur analyses normally report within a few percent of the expected assay. Silver assays for samples with significant silver can be expected to most commonly report within 5% of the expected assay.

TABLE XI - QUALITY CONTROL SAMPLE SUMMARY

Standard	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Sulfur (%)
CDN CGS-1	0.596	0.53		3.9
CDN CGS-4	1.947	2.09		3.1
CDN CGS-5	0.155		0.13	0.9
SH LG	0.5	32.6		0.18
SH HG	1.038	2.09		0.5

All analyses of copper for CDN CGS-1 reported within 5.7% of the expected assay and with only one exception all assays were within 4% of the expected assay. All ALS assays for copper were higher than the expected assay. Silver assays reported for CDN CGS-1 were uniformly on the order of 300% higher than the expected 0.53 g/t silver content. Sulfur assays, with one exception, reported approximately within 0.8% of the expected value.

Standard CDN CGS-4 was only used twice in the QA/QCV program. Copper, silver and sulfur assays reported by ALS were within 1% of the expected assay values. CDN CGS-5 was assayed five times in the QA/QC program. All of the copper assays reported within 0.005% of the expected assay. Sulfur assays reported the same as the expected assay. With one exception the gold assays reported within 0.01 g/t of the expected assay. The exception was an 0.02 g/t over estimate of the expected assay.

Ninety percent of the copper assays reported for standard SH LG were within 4% of the expected value. The maximum error from the expected value is 8% or 0.04% copper. Sixty percent of the silver assays were within 6% of the expected silver assay. Another 32.5% of the silver assays were within 6% and 10% of the expected silver assay. Three of the assays (7.5) of SH LG reported silver contents either 21% higher or 31% lower than the expected assay. Sulfur assays reported within 11% of the expected assay. Given the small sulfur content this is a difference of only two digits in the second place.

Eighty-nine percent of the copper assays of standard SH HG reported within 3% of the expected assay and 96% of the assays report within 7% of the expected assay. The greatest difference between the reported assay and the expected assay is only 11%. Ninety-one percent of the silver assays are within 4% of the expected assay and all of the assays are within 8.3% of the expected assay. Four samples were reported as >100 ppm which is the upper reporting limit for the method or only 4% greater than 96 g/t expected assay. Sulfur assays reported within 8% of the expected value 82% of the time and all assays reported with in 14% of the expected value. All of the samples reporting a 6% or greater difference from the expected assay under estimated the expected assay.

The assays of the blanks demonstrate there is no consistent cross contamination between samples or sample batches in the ALS laboratory. Copper assays of blanks reported at the detection limit 0.01% or < 0.01%. The sulfur assays report at the detection limit or within 0.01% of the detection limit. Silver analyses are somewhat noisier but all blank assays are 0.15 g/t or less and most are much less than 0.1 g/t or reported as <0.5 g/t depending on the assay method.

Author Cavey re-visited the Moonlight project on July 21, 2006 and at that time visited the underground working at the Superior Mine. Two samples were collected and send to ALS Chemex in Reno Nevada. Sample 906848, a selected grab sample, is from an outcrop in the Engels main orebody. The sample consists of a typical magnetite-rich biotite-altered gabbro with some secondary silica and disseminated bornite that has been oxidized to malachite and chrysocolla on the fracture surfaces. Sample 906849, a selected grab sample, is a sample of bornite-rich vein material from the #1 level at the Superior mine about 225 feet from the portal hosted in magnetite-rich granodiorite (quartz monzonite) with local tourmaline veining and variable actinolite-quartz.

TABLE XII - 2006 DATA VERIFICATION SAMPLES

Sample Number	Au ppm	Cu %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
906848	0.367	**4.62**	61	11.8	1.44	8.2	494
906849	0.017	**3.15**	37.1	17.7	5.89	16.6	213

These samples were collected not to represent overall grade of the mineralization, but rather to confirm some of the higher grade results reported from the literature. Both samples returned results indicative of similar results reported by California-Engels and Sheffield from their sampling.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Data Analysis

The data base for the Moonlight Project consisted of 207 drill holes with 11,165 sample intervals. A total of 194 diamond drill holes were drilled by Placer and 13 diamond drill holes were completed in 2005-06 by Sheffield. Assays reporting grades of 0.000 were set to 0.001 oz/t for gold and 0.001 oz/t for silver. Assays coded as N.A. or left blank were assumed to be missing and set to blanks. Assays coded as TR were set at ½ the detection limit or 0.003 oz/t for Au, 0.005 oz/t for Ag. Copper assays of <0.01 were set to 0.005 %. A total of 10,873 samples were assayed for copper, while only 10,220 had assays for silver and 9,830 had assays for gold. After removing holes with no assays from outside the area of interest the total number of drill holes used in the study was reduced to 175 (see Appendix D for listing of holes used in resource estimate).

The data base was checked with several software programs and missing collar information and from-to errors were identified and corrected. The statistics for gold, silver and copper assays are shown below in the following table.

TABLE XIII - SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ASSAYS

Item	Cu (%)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
Number of Samples	10,873	9,830	10,220
Mean Grade	0.179	0.002	0.088
Standard Deviation	0.306	0.004	0.421
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	13.55	0.13	10.00
Coefficient of Variation	1.70	1.74	4.81

Due to the large proportion of historic data within the data base a comparison was made between copper, gold and silver values obtained during the Placer drill campaigns and the more recent Sheffield drilling. A volume was built to encompass the Sheffield 2005-06 drill holes and all Placer samples from this volume were compared to Sheffield results.

TABLE XIV- SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ASSAYS COMPARING PLACER AND SHEFFIELD DRILL HOLES

Item	Placer Drill Holes			Sheffield Drill Holes		
	Cu (%)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
Number of Samples	3,963	3,736	3,736	1,253	861	1,251
Mean Grade	0.227	0.003	0.071	0.327	0.002	0.113
Standard Deviation	0.301	0.006	0.287	0.549	0.002	0.215
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	8.20	0.13	9.06	13.55	0.04	3.79
Coefficient of Variation	1.33	2.12	4.07	1.68	0.99	1.89

Gold and silver compare reasonably well but the copper grades from Sheffield holes seem to be significantly (44%) higher on average than the historic Placer drill results. This comparison can also be shown graphically on a cumulative probability plot (Figure 17). The fact that the Sheffield results form a higher and more or less parallel lognormal distribution points to a possible assay problem with Placer underestimating relative to Sheffield. By using the existing Placer numbers the results are most likely conservative.

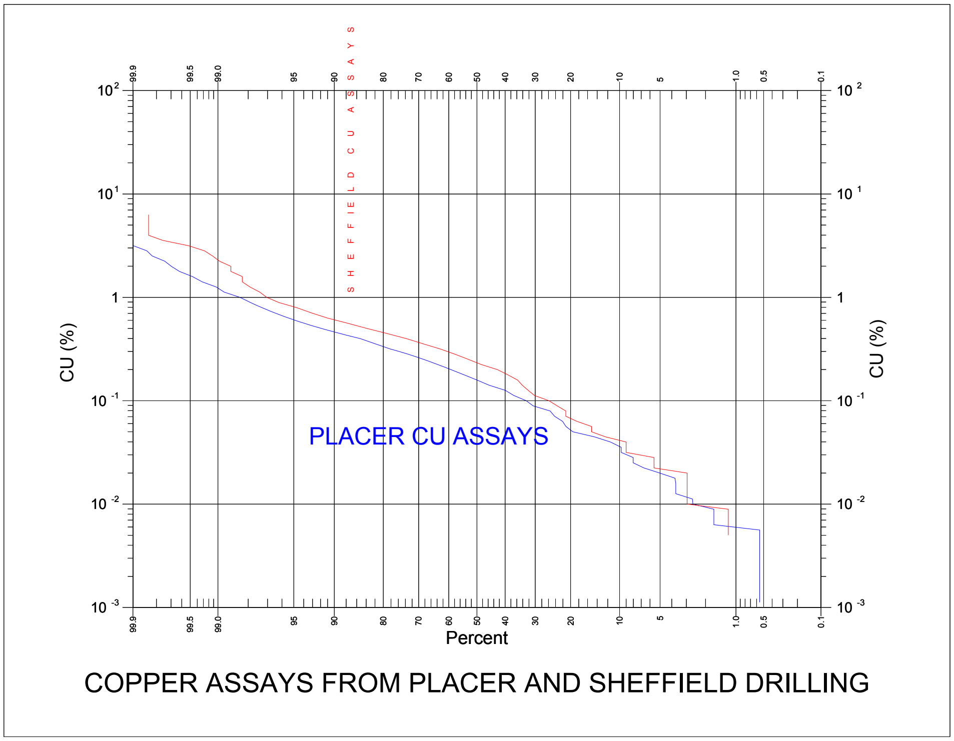


Figure 17 : **Lognormal cumulative frequency plot comparing historic Placer Cu Assays with 2005-06 Sheffield Cu Assays**

Next each assay was back coded from the geology data. Assays were coded as follows:

Code	**Lithology**
1	Overburden
2	Quartz monzonite, fine grained quartz monzonite, granite, medium grained quartz monzonite
3	Volcanics
4	Sediments
5	Dykes
6	Faults

TABLE XV- SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ASSAYS SORTED BY GEOLOGY

Item	**Copper (%) in Rock Types**					
Rock Code	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Number of Samples	4	8,056	2,406	281	37	30
Mean Grade	0.072	0.213	0.083	0.060	0.092	0.174
Standard Deviation	0.035	0.331	0.194	0.095	0.114	0.231
Minimum Value	0.044	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.006
Maximum Value	0.130	13.55	5.31	0.71	0.490	0.86
Coefficient of Variation	0.49	1.55	2.34	1.57	1.25	1.32

The copper mineralization appears to be mostly in the quartz monzonite units, with lesser grades in both the sediments and volcanics. As a result a geologic model was created to confine the quartz monzonite and other intrusives within a three dimensional solid. Some inliers of sediments and/or volcanics were too irregular to model out and some were mineralized. These inliers were included within the Mineralized Solid that for the most part represented the Quartz Monzonite Unit. The remaining sediments and volcanics outside the mineralized solids were combined and termed waste. There is spotty mineralization within this waste unit and these grades would be used to estimate waste along the fringes of the mineralized solid. The dykes and faults are minor units and will be combined with whatever unit they are surrounded by. With more drill information it may be possible to model some of the larger dykes and if so they could be excluded from the estimate, thereby reducing the amount of internal dilution.

The grade distribution for each variable was examined with cumulative probability plots to determine if capping was necessary and if so at what level. In each case for Cu, Au and Ag the distributions were positively skewed and lognormal transformations were made. The lognormal cumulative probability plot for Cu in Quartz Monzonite is shown below as Figure 18. The remaining plots are shown in Appendix E. In each case the grade distribution is shown by open triangles. Each distribution shows multiple overlapping populations. In this graphical format a single lognormal distribution will plot as a straight line. By a method called partitioning the inflection points in the curved line (shown as vertical lines) are selected and the individual populations shown as open circles are broken out. The interpreted populations are then re-plotted as solid circles and can then be compared against the original distribution. This procedure is explained in detail in a paper by A. J. Sinclair on the Application of probability graphs in mineral exploration (Sinclair, 1976).

Copper in Quartz Monzonite showed 6 overlapping lognormal populations as shown in Figure 18. Population 1 with a mean of 9.26 % and representing 0.04 % of the data or 3 samples can be considered erratic in nature. A threshold to separate out this population would be 2 standard deviations above the mean of population 2, a value of 7.8 %. Using this cap level a total of 2 copper assays within the Quartz Monzonites were capped at 7.8%. The high grade assays of population 2 and 3, however, are not erratic and seem to line up in linear or structural controlled features striking approximately ESE across the quartz monzonite. Populations 4 and 5 represent the main disseminated mineralization in the quartz monzonite while population 6 represents internal waste.

TABLE XVI- SUMMARY OF LOGNORMAL CU POPULATIONS IN QUARTZ MONZONITE ASSAYS

Population	Mean Cu (%)	Proportion Of Total	Number of Assays
1	9.26	0.04 %	3
2	3.97	0.08 %	6
3	1.73	0.76 %	61
4	0.28	42.53 %	3,427
5	0.10	15.78 %	1,271
6	0.05	40.81 %	3,288

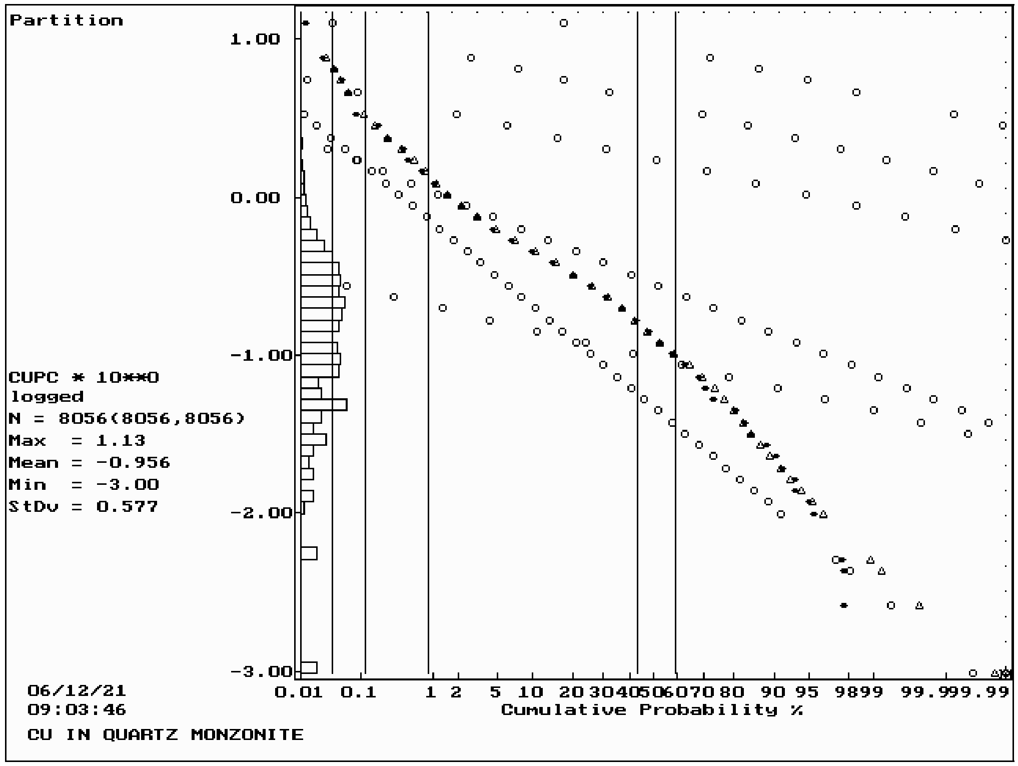


Figure 18 – Lognormal Cumulative Probability Plot for Cu in Quartz Monzonite

Silver also showed 6 overlapping lognormal populations. The upper population 1 with a mean of 7.58 oz/t and representing 0.021 % of the data or 16 samples cannot be considered erratic. These sample are contiguous in three drill holes that line up on a roughly ESE linear across the zone and probably represent a high grade structure. The same can be said for populations 2 and 3 which also appear linear and probably represent higher grade structures. Population 5 represents the main mineralizing event while population 6 represents internal waste. No capping was done for silver but a strategy to handle the populations 1 to 3 needs to be developed to stop the smearing of this higher grade data.

TABLE XVII - SUMMARY OF LOGNORMAL AG POPULATIONS IN QUARTZ MONZONITE ASSAYS

Population	Mean Ag (oz/t)	Proportion Of Total	Number of Assays
1	7.58	0.21 %	16
2	3.03	0.11 %	8
3	0.51	0.53 %	41
4	0.26	4.04 %	311
5	0.08	40.17 %	3,093
6	0.005	54.94 %	4,231

Gold in quartz monzonite formed 4 overlapping lognormal populations. Population 1 with a mean of 0.06 oz/t may be related to the higher grade copper and silver that may form narrow structures but there are considerably fewer high grade gold assays. Population 2 and 3 are more related to the disseminated low grade mineralization. No gold assays required capping.

TABLE XVIII-SUMMARY OF LOGNORMAL AU POPULATIONS IN QUARTZ MONZONITE ASSAYS

Population	Mean Au (oz/t)	Proportion Of Total	Number of Assays
1	0.063	0.37 %	27
2	0.012	2.76 %	202
3	0.001	96.87 %	7,098

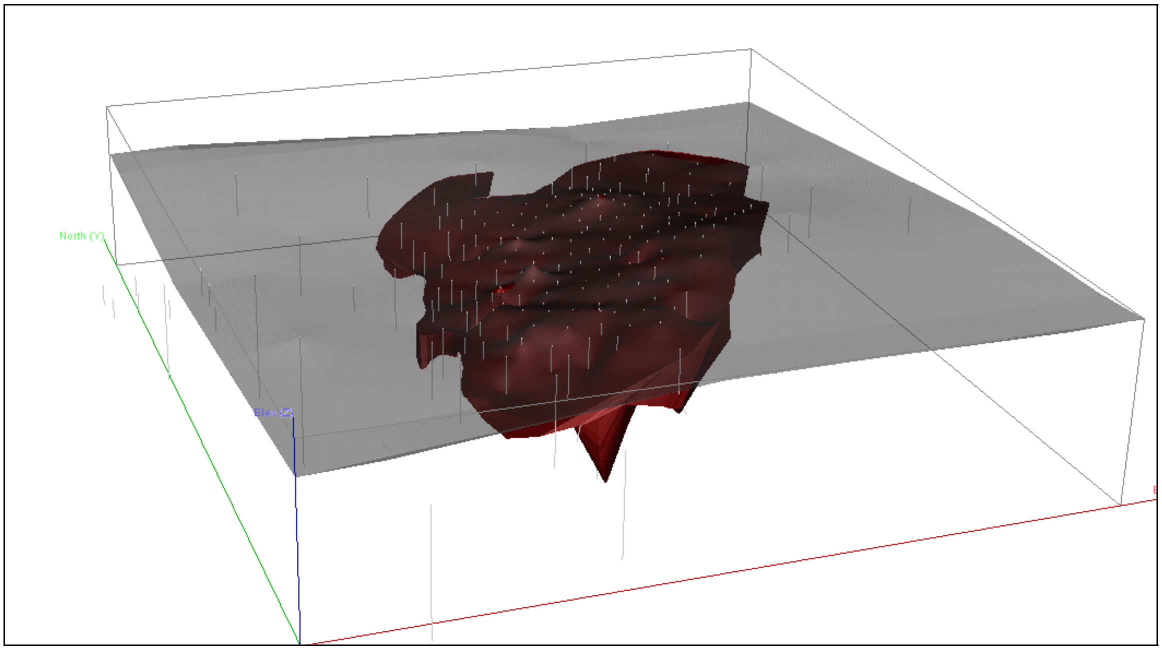
Similar methods were used to evaluate assays for Cu, Ag and Au for the other rock types. These units showed similar overlapping lognormal populations and capping levels were assigned to each variable based on cumulative probability plots. A summary of capping levels for material outside the mineralized solid and the number of assays capped is shown below in the following table.

TABLE XIX-SUMMARY OF CAPPING LEVELS AND SAMPLES CAPPED OUTSIDE THE MINERALIZED ZONE

Variable	Cap Level	Number of Assays Capped
Cu (%)	1.3 %	8
Au (oz/t)	0.02 oz/t	10
Ag (oz/t)	2.4 oz/t	13

Geologic Model

Samples were tagged with geology and examined on cross sections. A three dimensional solid was constructed to enclose the quartz monzonite and other intrusives that make up (Code 2) lithology. Where dykes, small sections of contained sediments or volcanics were contained within intrusive bodies these samples were included within the solid.



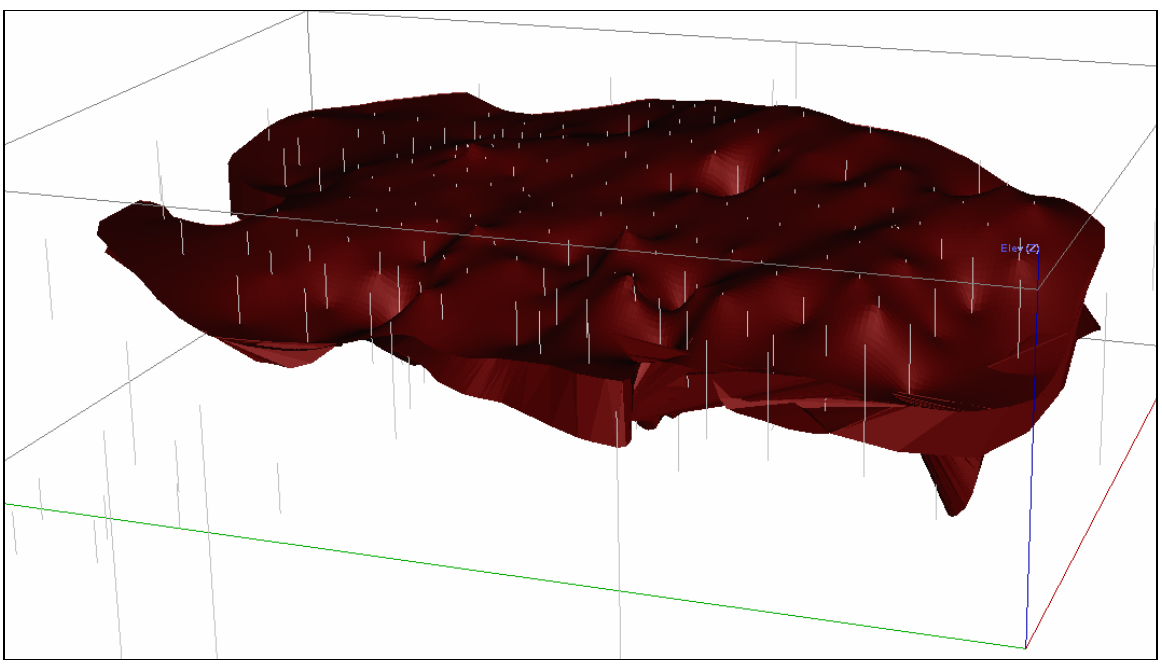


Figure 19 – Two Isometric views of the mineralized solid in Red with topo shown in grey and drill hole traces in white. Looking North on top and ENE on bottom.

Composites

Drill holes were "passed through" the mineralized solids with the points the hole's entered and left the solid recorded. Uniform down hole 25 foot composites were formed to honour the boundaries of the solids. Material outside the quartz monzonite mineralized solid was coded as waste. Composites less than ½ the composite length at solid boundaries were combined with adjacent composites to produce a uniform support of 25± 12.5 ft.

A strategy to deal with the higher grade populations thought to be related to narrow structures was implemented by removing all copper assays greater than 0.92 % a threshold that separated the upper high grade from the lower mineralized populations. A similar exercise removed silver assays greater than 0.45 oz/t. There were not enough high gold grades to be concerned with. Composites were produced for the lower grade more pervasive mineralization. The high grade samples would be brought back into the estimate at a later stage.

A summary of the statistics for 25 ft. composites is presented in the following table.

TABLE XX- SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 25 FT COMPOSITES

Mineralized Zone (low grade)	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (oz/t)**	**Au (oz/t)**
Number of Composites	2,958	2,814	2,734
Mean Grade	0.192	0.059	0.002
Standard Deviation	0.146	0.071	0.004
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	0.87	0.450	0.080
Coefficient of Variation	0.76	1.21	1.78
WASTE	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (oz/t)**	**Au (oz/t)**
Number of Composites	452	426	430
Mean Grade	0.093	0.043	0.002
Standard Deviation	0.107	0.063	0.004
Minimum Value	0.002	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	0.741	0.330	0.035
Coefficient of Variation	1.15	1.46	1.89
Statistics for High Grade Assays for Copper and Silver			
High Grade Mineralization	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (oz/t)**	
Number of Assays	182	127	
Mean Grade	1.59	2.36	
Standard Deviation	1.06	2.42	
Minimum Value	0.926	0.457	
Maximum Value	7.800	10.00	
Coefficient of Variation	0.67	1.03	

Variography

Variography for the Moonlight project was completed in several stages. The first step was to determine grade continuity for the "low grade" populations of copper and silver (data set of composites with high grade composites removed). Pair wise relative semivariograms were produced for copper, silver and gold in a variety of horizontal directions to determine the maximum horizontal continuity. For copper the maximum horizontal continuity of 600 ft. was along Azimuth

120 Dip 0. The vertical plane was then examined and the maximum continuity was established at 800 ft. in the vertical direction. Nested spherical models were fit to the anisotropy and the parameters and directions are shown in the following table. The semivariograms developed are shown in Appendix F. Similar procedures were completed for silver. The semivariograms for gold could not demonstrate anisotropy and as a result a single isotropic nested spherical model was applied.

TABLE XXI -SUMMARY OF SEMIVARIOGRAM PARAMETERS LOW GRADE POPULATIONS

Variable	Azimuth	Dip	C_o	C_1	C_2	Range a_1 (ft.)	Range a_1 (ft.)
Cu	120	0	0.13	0.20	0.15	180	600
	30	0	0.13	0.20	0.15	180	240
	0	-90	0.13	0.20	0.15	160	800
Ag	30	0	0.05	0.55	0.40	100	400
	120	0	0.05	0.55	0.40	50	300
	0	-90	0.05	0.55	0.40	150	600
Au	Omni Directional		0.01	0.15	0.24	150	250

In order to deal with the higher grade populations within the copper and silver grade distributions, an indicator approach was used. It is recognized that higher values for both Cu and Ag occur and geologically these can be related to narrow structures cutting across a more pervasive lower grade porphyry style mineralization. While the number of these assays is small relative to the total data set it is logical to assume that there are more of these structures present that have not been intersected by mostly vertical drill holes. By using an indicator approach the likely-hood of finding a narrow high grade structure in any given block can be calculated by kriging a high grade indicator for Cu and Ag in each block. The result will be a number between 0 and 1 that can be thought of as the proportion of the high grade population present in that block. This proportion can then be applied to the average grade for the high grade population and by combining with the kriged estimated for low grade in the block a weighted average for the block can be calculated. All capped assays with grades greater than or equal to the threshold value of 0.92 % Cu were assigned an indicator value of 1. All other assays were assigned a value of 0. For silver the threshold on assay grades was 0.45 oz/t Ag.

Cu Indicator = 1	if Cu $\geq$ 0.92	- 182 samples
Cu Indicator = 0	if Cu < 0.92	- 11,051 samples
Ag Indicator = 1	if Ag $\geq$ 0.45	- 127 samples
Ag Indicator = 0	if Ag < 0.45	- 11,106 samples

These 0/1 indicators were then modeled and isotropic models were fit to Cu and Ag. The parameters for these models are shown in the following table.

TABLE XXII-SUMMARY OF SEMIVARIOGRAM PARAMETERS FOR CU AND AG INDICATORS

Variable	Azimuth	Dip	C_o	C_1	C_2	Range a_1 (ft.)	Range a_1 (ft.)
Cu	Omni Directional		1.78	0.20		180	
Ag	Omni Directional		0.8	0.8	0.4	50	200

Finally the material outside the mineralized solid was modelled to allow for an estimate of the waste grade for blocks on the edge of this solid. Composites outside the solid were modelled for Cu, Ag, and Au and nested spherical isotropic models were fit as summarized below in Table XXIII.

All models used are attached in Appendix F.

TABLE XXIII - SUMMARY OF SEMIVARIOGRAM PARAMETERS IN WASTE

Variable	Azimuth	Dip	C_o	C_1	C_2	Range a_1 (ft.)	Range a_1 (ft.)
Cu	Omni Directional		0.10	0.10	0.30	50	400
Ag	Omni Directional		0.05	0.50	0.45	150	250
Au	Omni Directional		0.01	0.20	0.20	180	250

Block Model

To allow for the resource estimation a block model was superimposed over the mineralized three dimensional solid and the proportion of each block within the solid was recorded. The proportion of each block below surface topography was also established. The particulars of this model are shown below:

Origin Lower Left Block Corner	- 2332500 E	100 ft wide	65 cols
	- 324000 N	100 ft long	68 rows
Top of Model	- 6050 Elev.	50 ft high	41 levels
No Rotation			

Grade Interpolation

The grade for copper, silver and gold was established for each block in a series of steps. First the low grade mineralization was estimated for copper and silver along with the grade for gold, all by ordinary kriging. Kriging was completed in a series of 4 passes. For each pass a search ellipse was established with dimensions and orientation related to the semivariogram parameters for each variable. Pass 1 required a minimum of 4 composites to be found within a search ellipsoid with dimensions equal to ¼ of the semivariogram range in each of the three principal directions of anisotropy. If the minimum 4 composites were not found the ellipsoid was expanded to ½ the semivariogram range. For blocks not estimated in Pass 1 or 2 a third pass was run using a search ellipse with dimensions equal to the full range and finally for blocks still not estimated a fourth pass of twice the range was run for copper. For silver and gold the fourth pass was longer to insure a grade estimated for each block with a copper grade. The dimension in the vertical direction for each pass was reduced to reduce the number of samples used from a single hole. In all cases if more than 16 composites were found the closest 16 were used. This procedure was run for copper and silver using only the low grade composites from within the mineralized solid. Gold was kriged using all gold composites from within the mineralized solid.

The next step was to determine the proportion of high grade that might occur in any given block. The 0 and 1 indicators for both copper and silver were separately kriged to determine a number between 0 and 1 which might represent the proportion of the high grade populations present within the block. This kriged indicator was multiplied by the average grade for the two variables namely 1.59 % for copper and 2.36 oz/t for silver. These grades were combined with the kriged low grades for each block to form a weighted average grade for the mineralized portion of the block.

Min Cu % = (CuInd * 1.59) + ((1 – CuInd) * Kriged Cu grade)
Where: CuInd was the proportion of High Grade in the Block

A similar exercise was completed for silver.

Finally for blocks on the edge of the geologic solid a grade for waste or material outside the solid was calculated. Values for Cu, Ag and Au were estimated using ordinary kriging and composites formed from assays outside the solid. The final grade for the block was a weighted average of the mineralized grade and the waste grade.

The following table summarizes the parameters for all kriging completed giving the orientation and dimensions for the various search ellipsoids.

TABLE XXIV-KRIGING PARAMETERS FOR THE MOONLIGHT RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Variable	Pass	Number Estimated	Az/Dip	Distance Ft,	Az/Dip	Distance Ft,	Az/Dip	Distance Ft,
LOW GRADE PORTION OF CU AND AG IN BLOCKS								
Cu	1	863	120/0	150	30/0	60	0/-90	50
	2	8,799	120/0	300	30/0	120	0/-90	100
	3	8,375	120/0	600	30/0	240	0/-90	200
	4	1,726	120/0	1200	30/0	480	0/-90	400
Ag	1	750	30/0	100	120/0	75	0/-90	50
	2	7,961	30/0	200	120/0	150	0/-90	100
	3	8,886	30/0	400	120/0	300	0/-90	200
	4	2,383	30/0	1500	120/0	800	0/-90	500
GOLD IN MINERALIZED POPTION OF BLOCK								
Au	1	685	Omni Directional			62.5		
	2	4,949	Omni Directional			125.0		
	3	10,120	Omni Directional			250.0		
	4	4,416	Omni Directional			1000.0		
HIGH GRADE INDICATOR KRIGING FOR CU AND AG								
Cu	1	822	Omni Directional			45		
	2	3,243	Omni Directional			90		
	3	9,427	Omni Directional			180		
	4	6,617	Omni Directional			720		
Ag	1	1,054	Omni Directional			50		
	2	4,028	Omni Directional			100		
	3	9,676	Omni Directional			200		
	4	5,397	Omni Directional			800		
WASTE PORTION OF ESTIMATED BLOCKS								
Cu	1	128	Omni Directional			100		
	2	823	Omni Directional			200		
	3	2,306	Omni Directional			400		
	4	4,301	Omni Directional			1600		
Ag	1	9	Omni Directional			62.5		
	2	247	Omni Directional			125		
	3	1,116	Omni Directional			250		
	4	6,186	Omni Directional			2000		
Au	1	10	Omni Directional			62.5		
	2	255	Omni Directional			125		
	3	1,119	Omni Directional			250		
	4	6,174	Omni Directional			2000		

Bulk Density

A total of 63 specific gravity determinations were available for tonnage conversion. All 63 were taken from holes drilled in 2005-06 and a list of the samples tested is provided in Appendix G. The values ranged from a low of 2.34 to a high of 2.98 with a mean of 2.67. All but 1 sample were in quartz monzonite material and as shown in the following table. There is no correlation between copper grade and specific gravity. As a result the average SG for the data set of 2.67 was used for this resource estimate. For future drilling on the property it is recommended to take more specific gravity determinations and expand them to other rock types as this information will be required in mine design studies.

TABLE XXV- SPECIFIC GRAVITY DETERMINATIONS SORTED BY COPPER GRADE

Copper Grade Range	Number of Samples	Average Cu (%)	Average SG
0.00 to 0.05 % Cu	8	0.033	2.67
0.06 to 0.10 % Cu	12	0.064	2.65
0.11 to 0.30 % Cu	19	0.193	2.67
0.31 to 0.50 % Cu	14	0.391	2.68
> 0.51 % Cu	10	0.907	2.68

Classification

Based on the study herein reported, delineated mineralization of the Moonlight Project is classified as a resource according to the following definition from National Instrument 43-101.

"*In this Instrument, the terms "mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "measured mineral resource" have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM Council on August 20, 2000, as those definitions may be amended from time to time by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum."*

*"A **Mineral Resource** is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge."*

The terms Measured, Indicated and Inferred are defined in NI 43-101 as follows:

*"A **'Measured Mineral Resource'** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The*

estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity."

*"An **'Indicated Mineral Resource'** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed."*

*"An **'Inferred Mineral Resource'** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes."*

Geological continuity has been established for the most part through diamond drilling of the quartz monzonite zone. Unfortunately the majority of drilling has been vertical which makes identification of narrow structures very difficult. Grade continuity can be quantified by semivariogram analysis which indicates directions and distances over which grade continuity is established. For this study the semivariogram ranges were used to control search ellipses in a series of passes during the estimation procedures. There is no material considered measured at this time. Blocks estimated during passes 1 and 2 with search ellipse dimensions up to ½ the semivariogram range were classed indicated. All other blocks were classed inferred. Tables XXVI and XXVII show grade and tonnage at a variety of Cu cutoff grades. As no economic study has been completed it is not possible to pick an economic cutoff. For interest sake cutoffs from 0.20 % to 0.30 % are highlighted for comparison with historic Placer estimates. The current resource estimation compared grade distributions using Placer's drill data with distributions of grade from Sheffield's drill data. While gold and silver assays compare reasonably well between the two programs, copper grades from Sheffield's holes are significantly (44%) higher on average than copper grades from Placer's drill results.

TABLE XXVI -MOONLIGHT INDICATED RESOURCE GRADE-TONNAGE TABLE

Cutoff (Cu %)	Tons > Cutoff (tons)	Grade > Cutoff		
		Cu (%)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
0.05	377,580,000	0.209	0.002	0.078
0.10	305,270,000	0.240	0.002	0.081
0.15	227,140,000	0.281	0.002	0.091
0.20	**161,570,000**	**0.324**	**0.003**	**0.099**
0.25	**114,570,000**	**0.366**	**0.003**	**0.112**
0.30	**76,150,000**	**0.413**	**0.003**	**0.124**
0.35	49,770,000	0.460	0.003	0.142
0.40	30,290,000	0.517	0.003	0.153
0.45	20,070,000	0.564	0.003	0.163
0.50	12,900,000	0.615	0.003	0.176
0.55	8,480,000	0.663	0.003	0.174
0.60	5,330,000	0.715	0.003	0.186
0.65	3,910,000	0.748	0.003	0.183
0.70	2,660,000	0.784	0.003	0.213
0.75	1,580,000	0.829	0.003	0.224
0.80	880,000	0.872	0.003	0.257
0.85	380,000	0.934	0.003	0.167
0.90	210,000	0.970	0.003	0.245

TABLE XXVII-MOONLIGHT INFERRED RESOURCE GRADE-TONNAGE TABLE

Cutoff (Cu %)	Tons > Cutoff (tons)	Grade > Cutoff		
		Cu (%)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
0.05	396,500,000	0.152	0.002	0.073
0.10	272,940,000	0.187	0.002	0.067
0.15	158,250,000	0.234	0.003	0.077
0.20	**88,350,000**	**0.282**	**0.003**	**0.089**
0.25	**48,820,000**	**0.329**	**0.003**	**0.107**
0.30	**23,720,000**	**0.390**	**0.003**	**0.118**
0.35	12,770,000	0.449	0.003	0.131
0.40	7,410,000	0.505	0.003	0.112
0.45	4,540,000	0.557	0.003	0.123
0.50	3,000,000	0.601	0.004	0.131
0.55	2,210,000	0.629	0.004	0.114
0.60	1,200,000	0.679	0.004	0.141
0.65	630,000	0.729	0.004	0.105
0.70	380,000	0.770	0.003	0.114
0.75	210,000	0.810	0.003	0.178
0.80	80,000	0.868	0.005	0.261
0.85	40,000	0.936	0.007	0.076
0.90	40,000	0.936	0.007	0.076

METALLURGICAL TESTING

Placer/Amex completed metallurgical testing on five bulk composite samples of core in 1989. The composite core samples were collected by Placer/Amex and sent to the Kappes, Cassidy & Associates (KCA) laboratory in Sparks, Nevada. Three of the samples contained oxide material, the other two samples were of sulphide material.

KCA completed sulfuric acid tests utilizing 500 gram head splits from each of the five composites. Copper recovery from the oxide samples after 72 hours of tests, were quite different for the various samples. Results from the South Oxide composite returned 97.9% recovery while the results from the North Oxide and Central Oxide samples were considerably lower, 52.8% and 55.8% respectively. The results from the acid test on the sulphide composites were predictably low and consistent, 24.8% and 24.6% for the two samples. Ten kilograms of minus 1 inch crushed composite was also leached with similar results 57% and 65% recovery for the North and Central Oxide zones with 92% and 27% recovery in the South Oxide and sulfide deposits respectively.

Further work is warranted to determine the reason for the poor leaching in oxides in the north and central oxide zones. Mineralogical studies would probably indicate whether or not complete oxidation occurs or if some different oxide mineralogy is present which is not amenable to leaching. Flotation tests on sulfide material to determine grind requirements, expected recoveries and concentrate grades will also be needed at some time.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The only other area which contained a sizable disseminated porphyry copper body is the Sulfide Ridge area, located approximately one mile east of the Moonlight property which is now included as part of the Sheffield project. Placer/Amex completed approximately 28 diamond drill holes from 1964-1970 (12,175 feet) in the area which they determined that the drilling indicated an undetermined large tonnage of material, which could average 0.25% copper. Placer/Amex considered this target too low grade to pursue further and concentrated most of their efforts on the Moonlight deposit. There is a small block of claims north of the Superior/Engels claims that are surrounded on three sides by the Sheffield claims. Neither the authors nor Sheffield were able to obtain any technical information on these claims. They appear to be owned by local landholders who claim that some drilling has been done by Placer. No additional information has is available at this time.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA

The authors are not aware of any other data relevant to this report.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Plumas County was actively explored between 1863 and the 1930's. Copper was first discovered in the Lights Creek area by Henry Engels who in 1885 made a copper discovery that eventually became the Engels Mine. The Moonlight property is hosted in the Lights Creek intrusive stock which lies near the triple point junction of the Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Basin and Range provinces which accounts for a very complex regional geological environment. The Mendocino fracture zone, which also contributes to the geological history of the area, is an east-west trending feature that passes near the Moonlight property. The Lights Creek intrusive stock is thought to have been formed as a satellite intrusive body to the large Sierra Nevada batholith and intrudes low-grade metamorphosed Jurassic-Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The age of Lights Creek stock and subsequent mineralization of the stock is thought to be approximately Early Cretaceous to Paleocene and therefore the same general age as the copper deposit at Yerington. The Moonlight copper deposit is classified as porphyry copper deposit with associated gold, silver and molybdenum credits.

The Lights Creek stock appears to be unique to Northern California as it hosts porphyry copper-type mineralization. At least three zones of copper mineralization have been delimited by past workers. The primary copper bearing minerals occurring in the Moonlight Valley deposit are bornite and chalcopyrite with lesser amounts of covellite and chalcocite. There seems to be a crude copper metal zonation, with the core containing best copper mineralization as bornite and minor amounts of chalcocite. Away from the core, the copper grade decreases, with chalcopyrite increasing and bornite decreasing in concentration. There appears to be limited supergene enrichment at the Moonlight deposit as observed on surface and in the tops of some drill holes and is indicated by the occurrences of limonite, malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, and native copper.

Placer Dome or its subsidiary American Exploration and Mining Co. (Amex) did most of the work completed on the property from 1962-1994. Work included regional and property wide soil geochemical surveys, geological mapping, geophysics, metallurgical testwork, computer modeling and diamond drilling. In total, 199 diamond drill holes have been completed in the Moonlight deposit for a total footage of 99,436 ft.

A number of historic resource estimates have been generated by Placer Dome/Amex. These estimates have now been replaced by a recent NI43-101 estimate development by Sheffield as the result of their work from 2005-2007. The current resource estimation compared grade distributions using Placer's drill data with distributions of grade from Sheffield's drill data. The resource was estimated using the metal grades by a combination of kriging and indicator kriging methods. The data base for the Moonlight Deposit consists of 207 drill holes with 11,165 sample intervals. A total of 194 diamond drill holes were drilled by Placer Development Ltd. (now Barrick Gold Corporation) in the 1960's- 70's and 12 diamond drill holes were completed in 2005-06 by Sheffield. The current resource estimate is as follows:

MOONLIGHT INDICATED RESOURCE GRADE-TONNAGE TABLE

Cutoff (Cu %)	Tons > Cutoff (tons)	Grade > Cutoff		
		Cu (%)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
0.20	161,570,000	0.324	0.003	0.099
0.25	114,570,000	0.366	0.003	0.112
0.30	76,150,000	0.413	0.003	0.124

MOONLIGHT INFERRED RESOURCE GRADE-TONNAGE TABLE

Cutoff (Cu %)	Tons > Cutoff (tons)	Grade > Cutoff		
		Cu (%)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
0.20	88,350,000	0.282	0.003	0.089
0.25	48,820,000	0.329	0.003	0.107
0.30	23,720,000	0.390	0.003	0.118

The current resource estimation compared grade distributions using Placer's drill data with distributions of grade from Sheffield's drill data. While gold and silver assays compare reasonably well between the two programs, copper grades from Sheffield's holes are significantly (44%) higher on average than copper grades from Placer's drill results. This indicates that as drilling continues and Sheffield's current drill data gradually replaces the older Placer data, the estimated average copper grade of the deposit may increase due to better sampling and better geological modeling.

Subsequent to the earlier, 1972 Amex, resource estimates, Placer/Amex completed a study on the deposit concentrating on just the oxide component contained within the Moonlight body. The oxide material was noted by the various workers who generated the resource estimates but was included in the overall estimates. Placer/Amex determined that there were other distinct oxide bodies contained within and around the Moonlight deposit.

Placer had estimated the potential for 12.2 million tons of oxide material at an average grade of 0.54% Cu overlain by 10.8 million tons of waste at zero grade at the Moonlight Deposit. This estimate was based on results from 48 core holes using a cutoff of 0.25% Cu. Preliminary metallurgical testing indicates that 65-90% of the copper may be recovered by leaching with reasonable acid consumption. Much of the 10.8 million tons was characterized as waste due to the lack of core recovery for the top 3m to 9.1m (10-30 feet) of the drill holes during Placer's drilling. Further drilling and careful sampling will be required to test the top sections of all new holes to try and get a truly representative grade for the Moonlight oxide target.

Sheffield recovered greater than 0.25% mineralization virtually from the near surface when drilling adjacent to holes where Placer reported 6m (20 feet) of overburden. This suggests that the target size for an oxide resource at the Moonlight Deposit may be larger than the 12 million tons estimated by Placer and in addition, it would have a low stripping ratio.

Potential for additional tonnages of oxide mineralization exists at other sites on the Moonlight Projects lands including the Engels mine site and several areas south and west of the Moonlight deposit. Placer encountered 2.86% Cu oxide mineralization from 18.6m to 37.5m (61-123 feet) with no core recovery to 18.6m (61 feet) on the Main Zone in diamond drill hole E-2 at the Engels Mine. Sheffield took ten samples of limited surface exposures on the Main Zone. The ten samples averaged 1.66% Cu, 16 g/t Ag and 0.12 g/t Au across 2.4m-6.1m (8-20 feet). The copper acid solubility of these ten samples averaged 78%.

Limited sampling at the surface in the area south of the Moonlight deposit has shown high grade copper in structures with a wide variety of orientations in the metavolcanics. In addition to the high grade copper these samples have shown higher grades of gold and silver than have been found elsewhere in the district. ML-503 hit 20' of 3.4% copper in metavolcanics in this target area to the south. A zone of high grade copper oxide with gold and silver credits is postulated but will need further drilling to define.

Another oxide target that have been identified by past Placer work include an area west of the Moonlight deposit where two core holes encountered 18.3m (60 feet) of 0.467% Cu and 6.1m (20 feet) of 0.566% as exotic copper oxide mineralization at the surface in sandstones about 600m (approximately 2000 feet) west of the Moonlight Deposit. These holes were never offset and present additional potential to significantly expand the oxide mineralization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I as recommended in the March 22, 2005 OreQuest report was successfully completed and further work is recommended. Two additional phases of work are recommended, Phase III is contingent upon successful completion of Phase II.

In order to focus the drilling of the Moonlight sulphide deposit, it is recommended that:

- the results from this resource estimation be used for a preliminary scoping study or preliminary assessment using up to date metal prices and costs. The results of this study, which could use all estimated blocks, would determine the economic viability of the project. Assuming positive results the starter pit and ultimate pit limits could be used to determine where and how much infill drilling is required in Phase II and Phase III.
- More specific gravity determinations should be made in both mineralized and unmineralized areas to allow for better characterization of all rock types.
- With more drilling an attempt should be made to model the larger dykes and remove this internal dilution, if possible, from future resource estimates.

Phase II as recommended will consist of US$671,000 for Moonlight Oxide target testing; US$368,000 for Engels Oxide target testing and US$628,500 for Moonlight Sulphide target testing or US$1,667,500 for the testing of all three targets.

Phase III, will consist further detailed testing other targets on the project. To date, Placer and Sheffield have determined that there is still mineralized material in the Superior mine. Phase III will test the high grade potential at Superior by way of underground and surface drilling using both diamond drilling at surface and from underground set-ups but will also include percussion drilling from surface at an estimated cost of US$722,500. Previous drilling by Placer in the area south of the Moonlight deposit in the area of ML-503 so a portion of Phase III budget is recommended to test the oxide potential in this area at an estimate cost of US$283,000. Finally, there are several isolated old Placer drill holes located west of the Moonlight deposit that contained interesting intercepts of oxide copper. If Phase II is successful in outlining sizable areas of copper oxide material, then a preliminary test of some of these outlying targets is recommended at a cost of approximately US$151,000. Phase III as recommended is estimated to cost US$1,156,500.

Phase II and Phase III as recommended are estimated to cost US$2,824,000. Phase IV if the work in Phase II and III is positive, will likely consist of further detailed testing the both the Moonlight sulphide target and all the oxide targets. Costs and scope of this work program will be determined at the end of Phase II and Phase III.

Dated in Vancouver, British Columbia, this 12th day of April, 2007.

OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.

<u>"*George Cavey*" ____</u>
George Cavey, P.Geo

GIROUX CONSULTANTS LTD.
Per:

<u>"*G. H. Giroux*" ____</u>
G. H. Giroux, P.Eng., M.A.Sc.

COST ESTIMATES (US$)

Phase II

Moonlight Oxide	**US$**
Geologist Time 70 Days @ $500/Day	$35,000
RC Drilling 8000'@ $30/ft	$240,000
Assays 1000@ $40	$40,000
Permitting and Bond	$15,000
Labor	$10,000
Site construction and Reclamation	$5,000
Community Relations	$50,000
Metallurgical Test	$75,000
Supplies, Administration, Environmental	$40,000
Preliminary Assessment	$75,000
Report	$25,000
Contingency @ 10%	$60,000
Total	**$671,000**

Engels Oxide	**US$**
Geologist' time 70 days @$500/Day	$35,000
Core Drilling 3000'@ $55/ft	$165,000
Assays 700 @ $40	$28,000
Backhoe Trenching	$10,000
Labor	$15,000
Survey	$10,000
Metallurgical Test	$25,000
Supplies, Administration, Environmental	$20,000
Report	$25,000
Contingency @ 10%	$35,000
Total	**$368,000**

Moonlight Sulfide	**US$**
Geologist Time 90 Days@ $500	$45,000
Core Drilling 7500 ft.@ $55/ft	$412,500
Assays 1200@$40	$48,000
Labor	$15,000
Supplies, Administration	$45,000
Report	$45,000
Contingency @ 10%	$18,000
Total	**$628,500**

Total Phase II (US$)	**$1,667,500**

Phase III

Superior High Grade	**US$**
Geologist Time 90 Days @ $500/Day	$45,000
Percussion Drilling 4000' @$15/ft	$60,000
Surface Core 1500'@$55/ft	$82,500
Underground Core1500ft @ $40/ft	$60,000
Underground Setup	$50,000
Assays 1500 @ $40	$60,000
Supplies, Administration, Environmental	$40,000
Site Construction Reclamation	$10,000
Labor	$25,000
Survey	$50,000
Metallurgical Test	$75,000
Report and Pre-Feasibility Study	$100,000
Contingency @ 10%	$65,000
Total	**$722,500**

Moonlight South Iron Oxide Copper-Silver-Gold	**US$**
Geologist Time 50 Days@$500	$25,000
Core drilling 3000 ft @ $55/ft	$165,000
Assays 400@$40	$16,000
Labor	$5,000
Permitting & Bond	$15,000
Site Preparation &Reclamation	$20,000
Supplies, Expenses, etc.	$10,000
Contingency @ 10%	$27,000
Total	**$283,000**

Moonlight West Copper Oxide	**US$**
Geologist's time 30 Days @ $500/day	$15,000
RC drilling 2000 ft @ $30/ft	$60,000
Assays 300 @ $40	$12,000
Supplies, Administration, Permits	$50,000
Contingency @ 10%	$14,000
Total	**$151,000**

Total Phase III (US$)	**$1,156,500**

GRAND TOTAL PHASE II and PHASE III (US$)	**$2,824,000**

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, George Cavey, of 306-595 Howe Street, Vancouver British Columbia, hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1976) and hold a B.Sc. degree in geology.
2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist with OreQuest Consultants Ltd. of #306-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since graduation, with OreQuest Consultants Ltd. since 1982.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, and have been a member since 1992. I am also a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Ontario.
5. I have read the definitions of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for preparation of all sections, except the "MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES" section and Appendices D-G in the report titled "*Summary Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Moonlight Copper Property, Plumas County, California for Sheffield Resources Ltd*.", dated April 12, 2007 utilizing data summarized in the References section of this report.
7. I originally visited the Moonlight Property on Nov 15th, 2004 and prepared a NI43-101 technical report dated March 22, 2005. I re-visited the property on July 21, 2006. I have had no other prior involvement with the Moonlight Property nor with Sheffield Resources Ltd other than in the role of independent consultant.
8. I am independent of Sheffield Resources Ltd. applying all the tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101 and Section 3.5 of NI43-101 Companion Policy.
9. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and NI 43-101F1 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

"*George Cavey*" _____
George Cavey, P.Geo.

DATED in Vancouver, British Columbia, this 12th day of April, 2007.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, G.H. Giroux, of #1215 - 675 West Hastings Street Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geological engineer with an office at #1215 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1970 with a B.A.Sc. and in 1984 with a M.A.Sc. both in Geological Engineering.
3. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1970. I have completed resource estimation studies for over 30 years on a wide variety of base and precious metal deposits. In particular I have worked on many porphyry copper deposits in both North and South America.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.
6. This report titled "*Summary Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Moonlight Copper Property, Plumas County, California for Sheffield Resources Ltd*.", dated April 12, 2007 is based on a study of the available data and literature on the Moonlight Cu-Ag-Au Deposit. I am only responsible for the "MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES" section of the report as well as Appendices D-G. The work was completed in Vancouver during January to February 2007. I have not visited the property.
7. I have not previously worked on this property.
8. I am independent of Sheffield Resources Ltd. applying all the tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101 and Section 3.5 of NI43-101 Companion Policy.
9. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and NI 43-101F1 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated in Vancouver, BC this 12th day of April, 2007.

GIROUX CONSULTANTS LTD.
Per:

"*G.H.Giroux"* ____
G. H. Giroux, P.Eng., M.A.Sc.

APPENDIX A

TEAGAN CLAIM INFORMATION

APPENDIX A – TEAGAN CLAIM INFORMATION

Claim Name	CAMC No.	Area (acres)	Book	Recording Date	Expiry Date
Teagan 1	283131	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 2	283132	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 3	283133	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 4	283134	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 5	283135	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 6	283136	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 7	283137	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 8	283138	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 9	283139	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 10	283140	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 11	283141	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 12	283142	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 13	283143	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 14	283144	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 15	283145	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 16	283146	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 17	283147	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 18	283148	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 19	283149	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 20	283150	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 21	283151	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 22	283152	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 25	283155	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 26	283156	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 40	283170	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 41	283171	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 42	283172	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 50	283180	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 51	283181	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 53	283183	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 54	283184	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 56	283186	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 57	283187	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 58	283188	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 59	283189	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 60	283190	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 61	283191	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 69	283199	20.66	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 75	283205	10.33	2005	12-Jan-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 83	283389	6.86	2005	4-Apr-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 84	283390	6.86	2005	4-Apr-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 85	283391	6.86	2005	4-Apr-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 86	283392	6.86	2005	4-Apr-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 87	283393	6.86	2005	4-Apr-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 88	283394	6.86	2005	4-Apr-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 89	283395	6.86	2005	4-Apr-05	31-Aug-07
Teagan 91	284700	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 92	284701	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 93	284702	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 94	284703	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 95	284704	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 96	284705	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 97	284706	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 98	284707	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 99	284708	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 100	284709	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 101	284710	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 102	284711	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 103	284712	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 104	284713	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 105	284714	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07

Teagan 106	284715	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 107	284716	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 108	284717	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 109	284718	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 110	284719	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 111	284720	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 112	284721	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 113	284722	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 114	284723	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 115	284724	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 116	284725	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 117	284726	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 118	284727	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 119	284728	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 120	284729	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 121	284730	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 122	284731	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 123	284732	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 124	284733	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 125	284734	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 126	284735	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 127	284736	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 128	284737	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 129	284738	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 130	284739	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 131	284740	20.66	2006	4-Jan-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 132	286058	20.66	2006	3-Aug-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 133	286059	20.66	2006	4-Aug-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 134	285666	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 135	285667	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 136	285668	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 137	285669	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 138	285670	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 139	285671	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 140	285672	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 141	285673	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 142	285674	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 143	285675	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 144	285676	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 145	285677	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 146	285678	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 147	285679	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 148	285680	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 151	285683	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 152	285684	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 153	285685	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 154	285686	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 155	285687	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07

Teagan 156	285688	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 157	285689	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 158	285690	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 159	285691	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 160	285692	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 161	285693	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 162	285694	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 164	285696	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 169	285701	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 170	285702	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 171	285703	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 172	285704	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 177	285709	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 178	285710	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 179	285711	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 180	285712	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 181	285713	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 182	285714	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 183	285715	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 184	285716	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 185	285717	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 187	285719	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 188	285720	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 189	285753	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 190	285754	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 196	285760	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 197	285721	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 198	285722	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 199	285723	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 200	285724	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 201	285725	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 202	285726	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 203	285727	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 204	285728	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 205	285729	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07

Teagan 206	285730	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 207	286060	20.66	2006	3-Aug-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 208	286057	20.66	2006	3-Aug-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 209	285761	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 210	285762	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 211	285731	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 212	285732	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 213	285733	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 214	285734	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 215	285735	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 216	286546	20.66	2006	19-Oct-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 217	286547	20.66	2006	19-Oct-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 218	286548	20.66	2006	19-Oct-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 219	286549	20.66	2006	19-Oct-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 220	286550	20.66	2006	19-Oct-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 221	285736	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 222	285737	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 223	285897	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 224	285898	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 225	285899	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 226	285900	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 227	285901	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 228	285738	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 229	285739	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 230	286053	20.66	2006	24-Jul-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 231	286054	20.66	2006	24-Jul-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 232	286055	20.66	2006	24-Jul-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 233	286056	20.66	2006	24-Jul-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 234	286062	20.66	2006	24-Jul-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 235	286049	20.66	2006	24-Jul-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 236	286050	20.66	2006	24-Jul-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 237	286051	20.66	2006	24-Jul-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 238	286052	20.66	2006	24-Jul-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 239	286061	20.66	2006	24-Jul-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 240	285902	20.66	2006	29-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 241	285903	20.66	2006	29-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 242	285904	20.66	2006	29-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 243	285905	20.66	2006	29-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 244	285906	20.66	2006	29-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
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Teagan 257	285747	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 258	285748	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 259	285749	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07

Teagan 260	285750	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 261	285751	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 262	285752	20.66	2006	15-Jun-06	31-Aug-07
Teagan 300	287194	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 301	287195	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 302	287196	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 303	287197	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 304	287198	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 305	287199	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 306	287200	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 307	287201	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 308	287202	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 309	287203	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 310	287204	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 311	287205	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 312	287206	20.66	2007	14-Feb-07	31-Aug-07
Teagan 313		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 314		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 315		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 316		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 317		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 318		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 319		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 320		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 321		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 322		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 323		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 324		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 325		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 326		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 327		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 328		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 329		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 330		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 331		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 332		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 333		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 334		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 335		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 336		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 337		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
Teagan 338		20.66	Not	recorded yet	31-Aug-07
289 claims		**5,793.79 acres**			

Diane Mineral claims

Claim Name	CAMC No.	Original Recordation	Area (acres)	Staking Date
Diane 1	264419	Plumas County Book 58, page 463	20.66	10/14/94
Diane 2	264420	Plumas County Book 58, page 464	20.66	10/14/94
Diane 3	264421	Plumas County Book 58, page 465	20.66	10/14/94
Diane 4	264422	Plumas County Book 58, page 466	20.66	10/14/94
Diane 5	264423	Plumas County Book 58, page 467	20.66	10/14/94
Diane 6	264424	Plumas County Book 58, page 468	20.66	10/14/94
Diane 7	264425	Plumas County Book 58, page 469	20.66	10/14/94
Diane 8	264426	Plumas County Book 58, page 470	20.66	10/14/94
Totals	**8 claims**		**165.28 ac**	

California-Engels claims

Fee Property Claims- Total Acres -162.12		
Claim type	**Parcel Number**	**Acreage**
Fee Property	007-160-02	1.20
Fee Property	007-160-09	12.97
Fee Property	007-160-10	49.3
Fee Property	007-160-11	27.57
Fee Property	007-170-10	22.83
Fee Property	007-160-11	48.25
6 claims		**162.12**

Patented Lode Mining Claims- Total Acres 735.98			
Claim name	**Parcel Number**	**Survey Number**	**Patent Number**
Sulphide No 1	007-08-04	5256	648852
Sulphide No 2	007-08-04	5256	648852
Sulphide No 3	007-08-04	5256	648852
Sulphide No 4	007-08-04	5256	648852
Sulphide No 5	007-08-04	5780	1011058
Sulphide No 6	007-08-04	5780	1011058
Sulphide No 7	007-08-04	5780	1011058
Sulphide No 8	007-08-04	5780	1011058
Sulphide No 9	007-08-04	5780	1011058
Sulphide No 10	007-08-04	5780	1011058
Sulphide No 11	007-08-04	5256	648852
Sulphide No 12	007-08-04	5256	648852
Sulphide No 13	007-08-04	5256	648852
Sulphide No 14	007-08-04	5256	648852
Engels No 2	007-08-04	5256	648852
Engels No 3	007-08-04	5256	648852

Engels No 4	007-08-04	5256	648852
Engels No 5	007-08-04	5256	648852
Engels No 6	007-08-04	5780	1011058
Engels No 7	007-08-04	5780	1011058
Engels No 8	007-08-04	5780	1011058
Carbonate No 1	007-08-04	5256	648852
Carbonate No 2	007-08-04	5256	648852
Carbonate No 3	007-08-04	5256	648852
Carbonate No 4	007-08-04	5780	1011058
Superior No 1	007-08-03	4753	629136
Superior No 2	007-08-03	4753	629136
Superior No 5	007-08-03	5779	1014846
Superior No 6	007-08-03	5779	1014846
Superior No 9	007-08-03	5779	1014846
Ruth No 1	007-08-03	4753	629136
Ruth No 2	007-08-03	4753	629136
Alta No 1	007-08-03	4753	629136
Alta No 2	007-08-03	4753	629136
Iron Cap No 1	007-08-03	4753	629136
Iron Cap No 2	007-08-03	4753	629136
36 claims			**735.98 acres**

APPENDIX B

WORLDS LARGEST PORPHYRY COPPER-GOLD DEPOSITS

Note: The resource estimates quoted in Appendix B do not follow the required disclosure for reserves and resources outlined in NI 43-101. The authors are not aware if these resource estimates were created using the standards outlined in NI 43-101, the reserve estimates have been obtained from sources believed reliable but cannot be verified.

APPENDIX B - WORLDS LARGEST PORPHYRY COPPER-GOLD DEPOSITS

DEPOSIT	COUNTRY	tonnes (millions)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
Safford	United States	7260	0.441	0.004		0.170
Almalyk	Uzbekistan	6080	0.390	0.002	2.20	0.370
La Escondida	Chile	4860	0.970	0.006	5.00	0.250
Grasberg	Indonesia	4000	0.600		2.00	0.640
Tampakan	Philippines	2500	0.480			0.200
Batu Hijau	Indonesia	1640	0.440		0.55	0.350
Panguna	Papua New Guinea	1420	0.465	0.005	1.10	0.570
Fish Lake	Canada	1150	0.220	0.002	2.30	0.410
Cerro Casale	Chile	1120	0.260			0.690
Frieda River	Papua New Guinea	1060	0.521	0.004	1.20	0.310
Potrerillos	Chile	1030	0.976	0.011		0.770
Majdanpek	Serbia	1000	0.600	0.006	0.99	0.300
Pebble Copper	United States	1000	0.300	0.010		0.340
Bajo de la Alumbrera	Argentina	806	0.530		2.50	0.640
Malanjkhand	India	797	0.830	0.003	6.00	0.200
Oyu Tolgoi	Mongolia	750	0.520	0.000		0.250
Recsk	Hungary	700	0.660	0.005		0.280
Ok Tedi	Papua New Guinea	700	0.643	0.011		0.630
Far Southeast-Bato Tabio	Philippines	650	0.650		0.93	1.300
Minas Conga	Peru	641	0.300			0.790
Skouries/Fisoka	Greece	568	0.350			0.470
La Fortuna	Chile	540	0.550			0.510
Taldy-Bulak	Kyrgyzstan	540	0.270			0.500
Red Chris	Canada	523	0.350	0.002	1.50	0.270
Guinaoang-Tirad	Philippines	500	0.400			0.400
Bell Copper	Canada	495	0.360	0.005	1.00	0.160
Cadia Hill/Ridgeway	Australia	472	0.180			0.740
Hushamu	Canada	457	0.260	0.011		0.340
Bor	Serbia	450	0.600			0.400
Santo Tomas II	Philippines	449	0.375	0.001	1.50	0.700
Saindak	Pakistan	412	0.375	0.002		0.150
Kingking	Philippines	400	0.350		5.00	0.600
Sulphurets	Canada	382	0.406		2.20	0.760
San Jorge	Argentina	381	0.390			0.150
Antapaccay	Peru	380	1.000			0.160
Tantahuatay	Peru	375	0.850			0.300
Marcopper	Philippines	372	0.550	0.004	0.70	0.110
La Candelaria	Chile	366	1.080		4.90	0.260
Mt. Milligan	Canada	363	0.220			0.570
Kemess North	Canada	360	0.150			0.300
Zijinshan	China	356	0.490		6.00	0.140
Dash-e-Kain	Pakistan	350	0.300	0.001		0.000
Taysan	Philippines	336	0.310	0.003	1.20	0.350
Copper Mountain	Canada	324	0.473	0.001	3.90	0.170
Galore Creek	Canada	316	0.682	0.001	7.90	0.520
Monywa	Myanmar	314	0.700		6.00	0.430
San Fabian	Philippines	314	0.270			0.210
Hinoba-an	Philippines	293	0.360		3.0	0.016
Mt.Polly	Canada	293	0.230	0.001	4.00	0.300
Tombulilato	Indonesia	287	0.630			0.470
Basay	Philippines	262	0.440	0.008	1.50	0.290
Kemess South	Canada	250	0.220			0.620

Table Modified from Singer, Berger, and Moring 2002, USGS OFR 02-268

APPENDIX C

SELECTED 2005-6 DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS

APPENDIX C – SELECTED 2005-6 DIAMOND DRILL INTERCEPTS

DRILL HOLE	TOTAL DEPTH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH metres (ft)	Cu %	Ag g/t	Mo ppm
05MN-1	351m	9	194	185m (607 ft.)	0.54	7	
Including		39.1	53.2	14.1m (46 ft.)	1.19	32	
		93.2	130	36.8m (121 ft.)	0.96	9	
And		270	338	68m (223 ft.)	0.44	5	
Including		276	318	42m (138 ft.)	0.56	6	
05MN-2	210m *	11	179	178m (584 ft.)	0.37	4	
06MN-3	387m	24	302	278m (912 ft.)	0.40	4	
including		24	70	46m (151 ft.)	0.57	11.2	8
		70	114	44m (144 ft.)	0.19	1.8	12
		114	152	38m (125 ft.)	0.49	4.6	60
		152	172	20m (66 ft.)	0.206	1.5	96
		172	258	86m (282 ft.)	0.46	2.8	24
		258	302	44m (144 ft.)	0.30	2.0	2
		302	387	85m (279 ft.)	0.14	1.0	11
06MN-4	365.9	32.0	100.0	68m (223.1 ft.)	0.32	3.9	
		154.0	190.0	36m (118.1 ft.)	0.37	3.9	
		200.0	230.0	30m (98.4 ft.)	0.24	2.9	
		328.0	358.0	30m (98.4 ft.)	0.19	2.2	
06MN-5	389.0	26.0	94.0	68m (223 ft.)	0.44	8.1	
		136.0	254.0	118m (387 ft.)	0.45	4.5	
		284.0	340.0	56m (184 ft.)	0.34	3.3	
		364.0	389.0	25m (82 ft.)	0.32	4.0	
06MN-6	266.8	30.0	144.0	114m (374 ft.)	0.43	4.2	
		144.0	182.0	38m (125 ft.)	0.11	0.8	
		182.0	266.8	84.8m (278 ft)	0.38	2.6	
06MN-8	312.0	28.0	80.0	52m (170.1 ft.)	0.48	3.1	
		220.0	306.0	86m (282.2 ft.)	0.35	3.8	
06MN-9	103.3	0.5	98.0	97.5m (320 ft.)	1.08	7.1	
Including		0.5	26.0	25.5m (84 ft.)	0.36	3.8	
Including		26.0	38.0	12m (39 ft.)	4.01	32.8	
Including		50.0	66.0	16m (53 ft.)	2.00	1.3	
Including		74.0	98.0	24m (79 ft.)	0.64	7.4	
06MN-10	147.9	0.0	40.0	40 (131.2 ft)	0.53	7.0	
		40.0	82.0	42 (137.8 ft.)	0.11	1.5	
		82.0	106.0	24 (78.7 ft.)	0.42	4.3	
		106.0	147.9	41.9 (137.5 ft.)	0.12	1.7	
06MN-11	112.8	0.0	68.0	68m (233.1 ft.)	0.28	2.5	
Including		0.0	28.0	28m (91.9 ft.)	0.39	3.2	
06MN-12	78.0	0.0	78.0	78m (255.9ft.)	0.50	9.6	

APPENDIX D

LISTING OF DRILL HOLES USED IN RESOURCE ESTIMATE

APPENDIX D - LISTING OF DRILL HOLES USED IN RESOURCE ESTIMATE

HOLE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION	HLENGTH
05MN-1	2334269.00	326686.00	5518.37	1150.26
05MN-2	2334269.00	326686.00	5518.37	688.32
06MN-10	2335852.00	328319.00	5755.00	485.24
06MN-11	2335852.00	328319.00	5755.00	370.08
06MN-12	2335852.00	328358.00	5670.00	406.82
06MN-3	2334780.00	325463.00	5815.00	1269.36
06MN-4	2334803.00	325453.00	5815.00	1209.32
06MN-5	2334786.00	325434.00	5815.00	413.39
06MN-6	2334786.00	325434.00	5815.00	875.33
06MN-8	2334262.00	326696.00	5597.11	1100.39
06MN-9	2335852.00	328319.00	5755.00	338.91
MN-1	2335150.00	328000.00	5550.00	410.00
MN-3	2335015.66	324155.78	5959.64	435.00
MN-4	2334952.85	328338.20	5530.28	624.00
MN-5	2335557.81	327848.78	5614.57	496.00
MN-6	2334537.54	327891.62	5507.92	505.00
MN-7	2334956.92	327443.41	5569.34	686.00
MN-8	2334951.19	326997.31	5614.49	832.00
MN-9	2334966.11	326705.40	5658.64	1426.00
MN-10	2334965.56	326300.85	5739.41	623.00
MN-11	2334577.39	325577.85	5783.03	651.00
MN-12	2335046.25	325936.44	5820.90	441.00
MN-13	2335068.26	325535.24	5830.59	404.00
MN-14	2334139.90	327852.19	5476.02	571.00
MN-15	2334160.25	327085.33	5510.99	400.00
MN-16	2334163.86	326314.00	5608.32	278.00
MN-17	2334162.43	325461.61	5741.68	696.00
MN-18	2334204.61	324664.22	5781.65	516.00
MN-22	2334911.95	328719.64	5522.85	396.00
MN-24	2335245.40	328800.43	5559.23	531.00
MN-25	2335204.96	328364.55	5575.29	430.00
MN-26	2335283.61	327555.80	5625.50	420.00
MN-27	2335322.67	327154.03	5678.85	499.00
MN-28	2335367.82	326725.37	5756.59	818.00
MN-29	2335416.78	326354.34	5833.32	383.00
MN-30	2335487.85	325910.00	5950.85	316.00
MN-31	2335496.66	325610.39	5936.48	458.00
MN-32	2335677.48	329212.27	5583.94	425.00
MN-33	2335570.71	328809.35	5593.91	417.00
MN-34	2335603.25	328430.78	5628.22	453.00
MN-35	2335700.82	327599.68	5675.32	414.00
MN-36	2335733.50	327149.65	5757.15	461.00
MN-37	2335757.41	326753.08	5867.02	376.00
MN-38	2335747.75	326372.33	5904.45	400.00
MN-40	2334489.13	329062.94	5542.04	405.00
MN-41	2334524.86	328700.99	5488.49	397.00
MN-42	2334539.45	328279.71	5483.94	456.00
MN-43	2334575.17	327477.10	5526.54	800.00
MN-44	2334606.58	327079.90	5558.33	455.00
MN-45	2334590.00	326688.00	5627.16	861.00
MN-46	2334570.00	326260.00	5680.50	705.00
MN-47	2334660.00	326875.00	5727.24	404.00
MN-48	2334693.44	325178.24	5796.73	1541.00
MN-49	2336080.35	329250.93	5600.62	386.00
MN-50	2335969.24	328441.82	5714.07	420.00
MN-51	2336076.56	327647.79	5760.70	431.00
MN-52	2336148.31	326762.53	5955.41	410.00

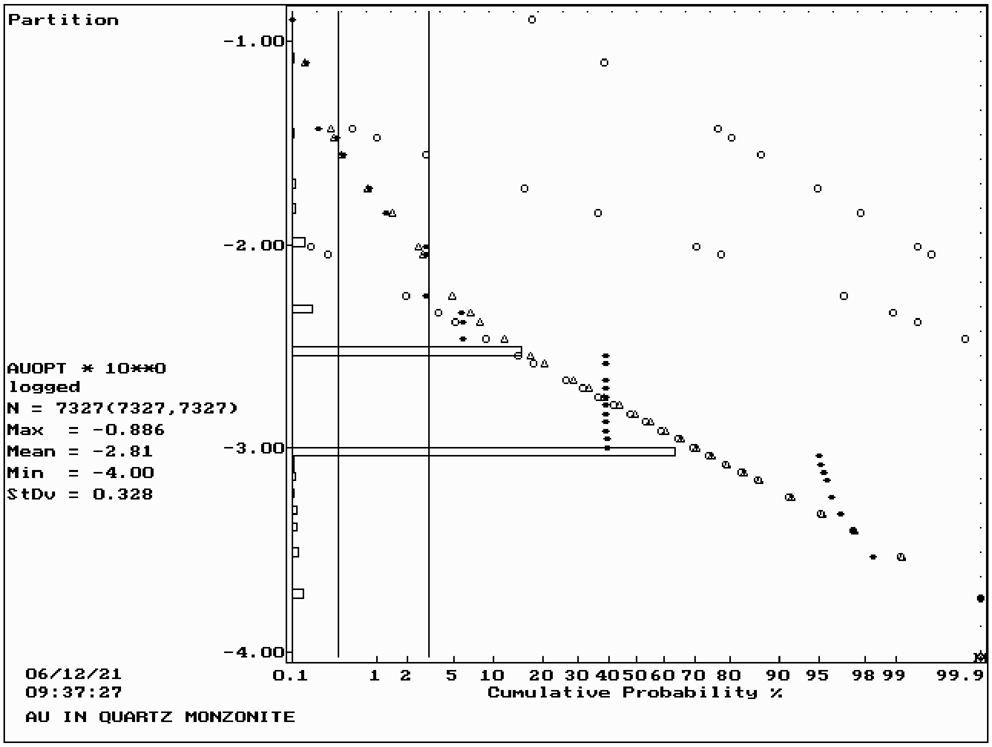
MN-102	2335069.53	329934.15	5639.59	538.00
MN-200	2333794.44	325104.32	5636.71	625.00
MN-201	2334200.66	325084.19	5699.66	606.00
MN-202	2335085.15	325162.61	5893.51	650.00
MN-203	2334003.42	325317.14	5694.26	764.00
MN-204	2334423.59	325292.22	5759.23	836.00
MN-205	2334880.18	325339.34	5822.20	692.00
MN-206	2333719.37	325501.70	5617.65	458.00
MN-207	2333613.16	325732.93	5577.45	194.00
MN-208	2334000.75	325701.23	5651.64	402.00
MN-209	2334390.40	325696.25	5753.72	579.00
MN-210	2334871.23	325685.89	5773.46	438.00
MN-211	2335265.63	325742.04	5895.05	399.00
MN-213	2333826.46	325933.51	5610.65	140.00
MN-214	2334217.50	325906.05	5699.55	725.00
MN-215	2334006.76	326122.49	5632.71	401.00
MN-216	2334477.71	326073.07	5662.47	399.00
MN-217	2334860.70	326088.84	5757.42	421.00
MN-218	2335221.38	326118.14	5837.57	414.00
MN-219	2335661.50	326155.57	5928.65	400.00
MN-220	2334371.37	326450.67	5599.85	625.00
MN-221	2334773.66	326522.14	5657.21	720.00
MN-222	2335169.08	326483.63	5748.78	806.00
MN-223	2335594.14	326564.45	5837.33	400.00
MN-224	2335957.32	326562.00	5954.83	401.00
MN-225	2334393.83	326848.29	5551.03	453.00
MN-226	2334786.48	326896.83	5592.17	539.00
MN-227	2335135.95	326894.79	5667.64	734.00
MN-228	2335561.21	326950.06	5769.85	811.00
MN-229	2335948.75	326957.59	5861.91	499.00
MN-230	2334421.32	327260.03	5527.42	399.00
MN-231	2334802.54	327271.97	5568.25	641.00
MN-232	2335154.30	327212.62	5635.15	559.00
MN-233	2335532.87	327327.76	5693.80	431.00
MN-234	2335939.17	327358.45	5766.39	429.00
MN-235	2334380.55	327687.11	5495.18	426.00
MN-236	2334759.03	327686.77	5537.33	407.00
MN-237	2335135.72	327693.23	5607.31	398.00
MN-238	2335469.89	327773.79	5598.14	358.00
MN-239	2335852.50	327817.18	5702.58	394.00
MN-240	2336028.42	328063.37	5738.68	412.00
MN-241	2334355.32	328082.77	5477.18	565.00
MN-242	2334742.93	328103.72	5501.23	436.00
MN-243	2335011.92	328147.88	5548.50	479.00
MN-244	2335440.01	328215.14	5632.15	378.00
MN-245	2335799.96	328180.78	5704.48	429.00
MN-246	2336177.17	328287.37	5736.91	402.00
MN-247	2334322.88	328505.22	5462.52	400.00
MN-248	2334718.29	328557.03	5493.36	400.00
MN-249	2335118.46	328569.90	5544.15	504.00
MN-250	2335413.79	328628.74	5590.26	400.00
MN-251	2335793.77	328655.86	5654.75	400.00
MN-252	2336120.37	328680.79	5651.38	400.00
MN-253	2335988.61	328847.06	5622.87	444.00
MN-254	2334334.84	328841.06	5499.28	408.00
MN-255	2334720.73	328875.03	5505.42	400.00
MN-301	2334501.98	324968.75	5779.43	425.00
MN-302	2334887.25	324983.91	5849.50	506.00
MN-303	2336411.30	328485.67	5657.96	420.00

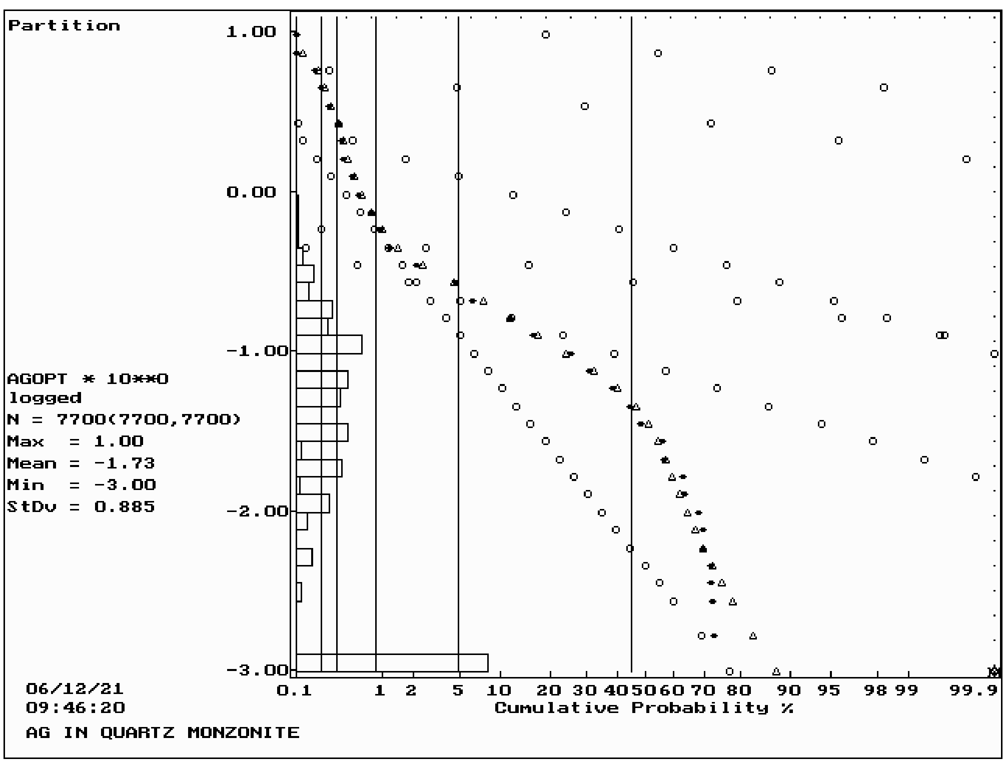
MN-304	2336612.74	328292.94	5646.00	414.00
MN-305	2336422.41	328087.97	5695.07	402.00
MN-306	2336232.90	327865.95	5746.24	465.00
MN-307	2336268.71	327458.72	5792.05	400.00
MN-308	2336467.11	327672.43	5731.47	400.00
MN-309	2336528.45	327235.57	5824.79	397.00
MN-310	2336304.99	328883.68	5635.53	421.00
MN-311	2336808.50	328903.84	5575.16	447.00
MN-312	2336809.89	328506.38	5600.45	1390.00
MN-313	2336831.77	328104.89	5647.67	400.00
MN-314	2336867.80	327684.46	5729.90	422.00
MN-315	2336889.78	327260.90	5829.50	400.00
MN-321	2337199.41	328522.96	5544.06	400.00
MN-323	2337262.43	327693.20	5713.19	395.00
MN-329	2333937.10	328833.98	5480.11	414.00
MN-330	2333934.98	328430.43	5449.69	409.00
MN-331	2333936.75	328050.50	5461.88	400.00
MN-332	2333994.15	327663.67	5473.93	394.00
MN-333	2333960.48	327228.26	5489.79	406.00
MN-334	2333928.10	326825.95	5549.86	397.00
MN-335	2333959.33	326442.85	5583.87	400.00
MN-336	2334688.40	324774.76	5844.63	446.00
MN-337	2335088.60	324790.62	5925.06	430.00
MN-338	2335303.55	324979.15	5960.64	424.00
MN-339	2335273.41	325366.17	5898.01	399.00
MN-340	2335499.61	325175.61	6002.64	491.00
MN-345	2336155.33	326354.64	6021.70	400.00
MN-346	2336142.57	327156.53	5851.33	470.00
MN-347	2336337.62	326955.22	5911.88	409.00
MN-348	2336362.79	326576.64	6024.73	408.00
MN-353	2336684.22	327489.04	5755.43	400.00
MN-354	2336709.62	327069.07	5872.25	418.00
MN-359	2337080.66	327473.86	5762.21	400.00
MN-372	2333765.45	327019.66	5517.34	402.00
MN-374	2333797.46	326239.78	5588.49	404.00
MN-376	2336777.93	329313.32	5533.50	400.00
MN-377	2334890.98	327894.62	5535.26	558.00
MN-378	2335547.68	328043.38	5623.15	400.00
MN-410	2336059.38	329648.48	5576.91	392.00
MN-411	2336725.81	330105.46	5495.81	474.00
MN-413	2337554.80	329749.85	5429.40	420.00
MN-414	2337580.37	328930.95	5486.18	400.00
MN-416	2334476.73	329471.86	5574.21	403.00
MN-424	2334170.39	326653.79	5561.14	783.00
MN-505	2335970.43	328210.30	5737.90	506.00
MN-506	2335781.14	328370.36	5709.53	370.00
MN-507	2335636.82	328232.75	5675.36	437.00
MN-508	2335752.96	327988.37	5671.83	320.00
MN-512	2335802.90	329018.34	5591.47	420.00
MN-517	2333610.88	326693.14	5541.73	626.00
MN-519	2334942.05	329112.15	5546.13	97.00
MN-519A	2334942.05	329112.15	5546.13	553.00
MN-520	2337056.57	328806.14	5561.08	625.00
MN-521	2335940.91	325901.94	6028.13	693.00
MN-526	2337285.54	329312.94	5498.48	694.00
MN-527	2336893.91	329547.71	5497.04	936.00
MN-529	2336403.99	329726.21	5550.87	734.00
MN-530	2337119.96	329988.93	5491.14	752.00

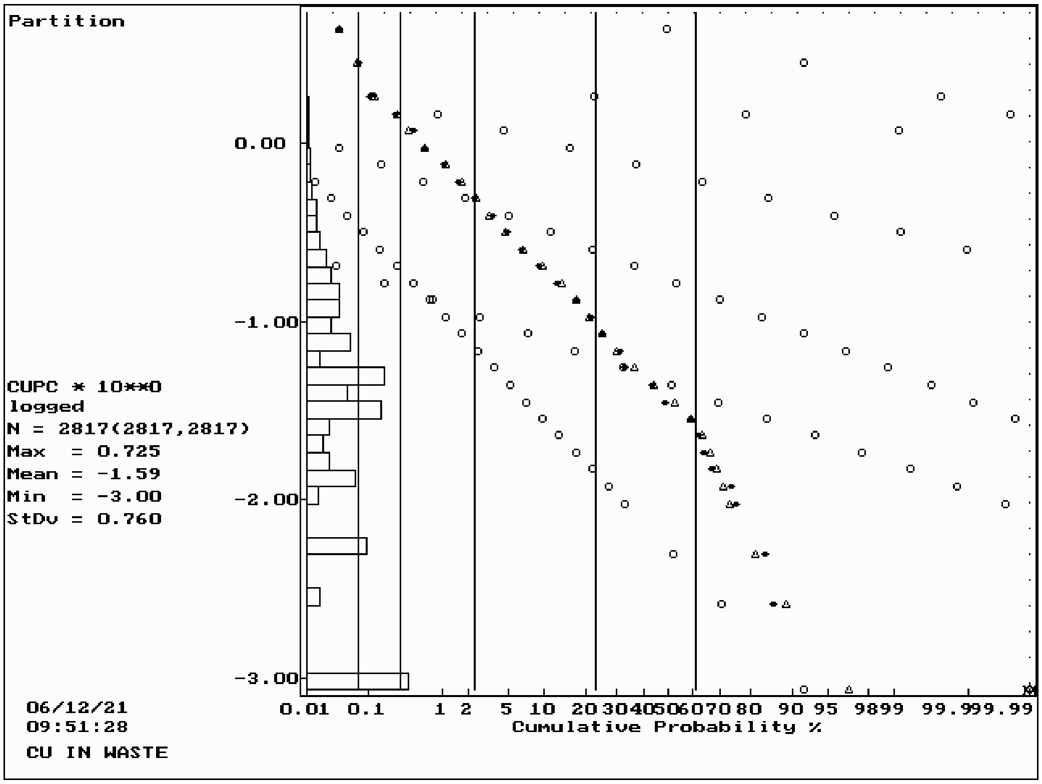
APPENDIX E

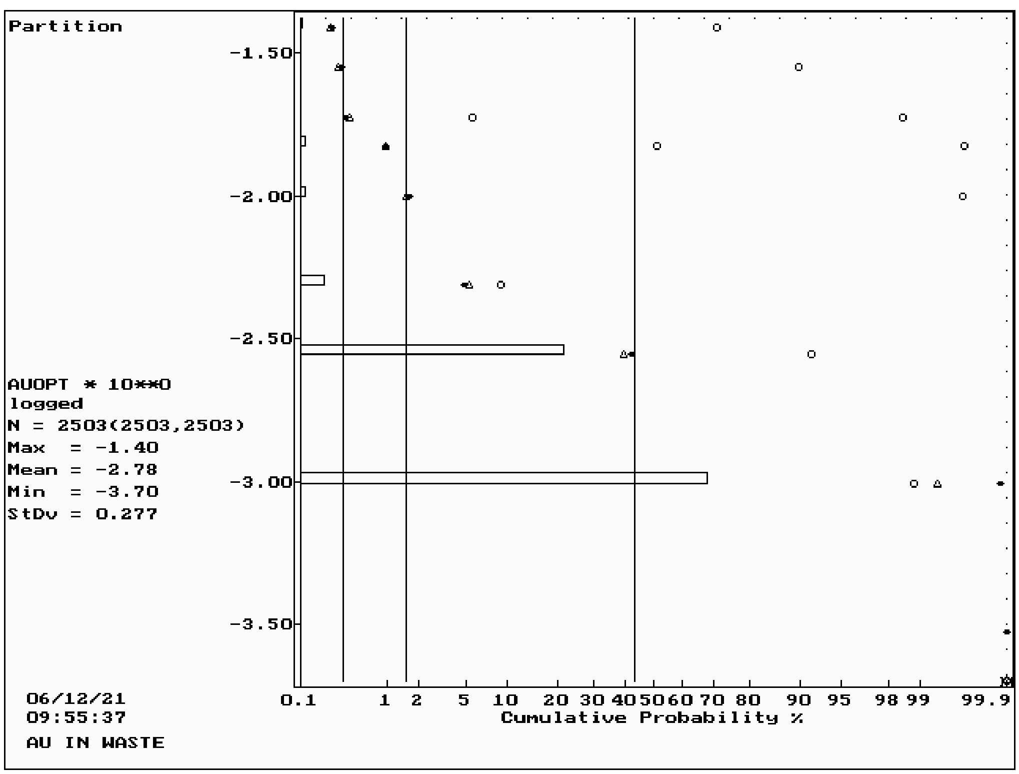
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY PLOTS

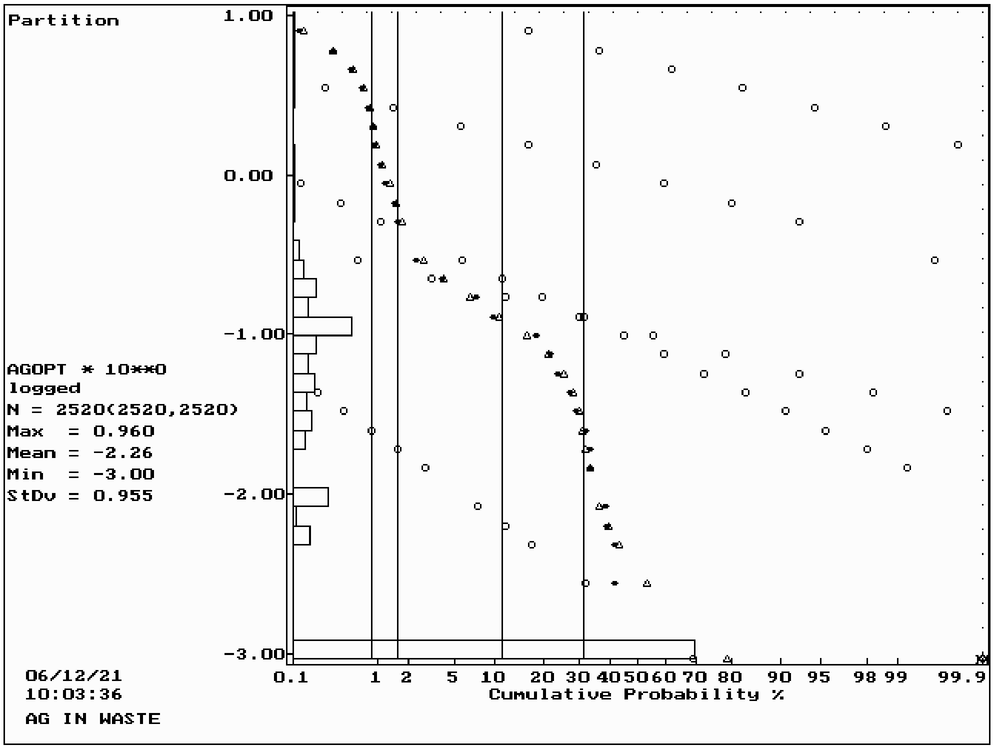
APPENDIX E - CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY PLOTS






Partition
0.00
-1.00
-2.00
-3.00
CUPC * 10**0
logged
N = 2817(2817,2817)
Max = 0.725
Mean = -1.59
Min = -3.00
StDv = 0.760
06/12/21
09:51:28
CU IN WASTE
0.01 0.1 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.9 99.99
Cumulative Probability %

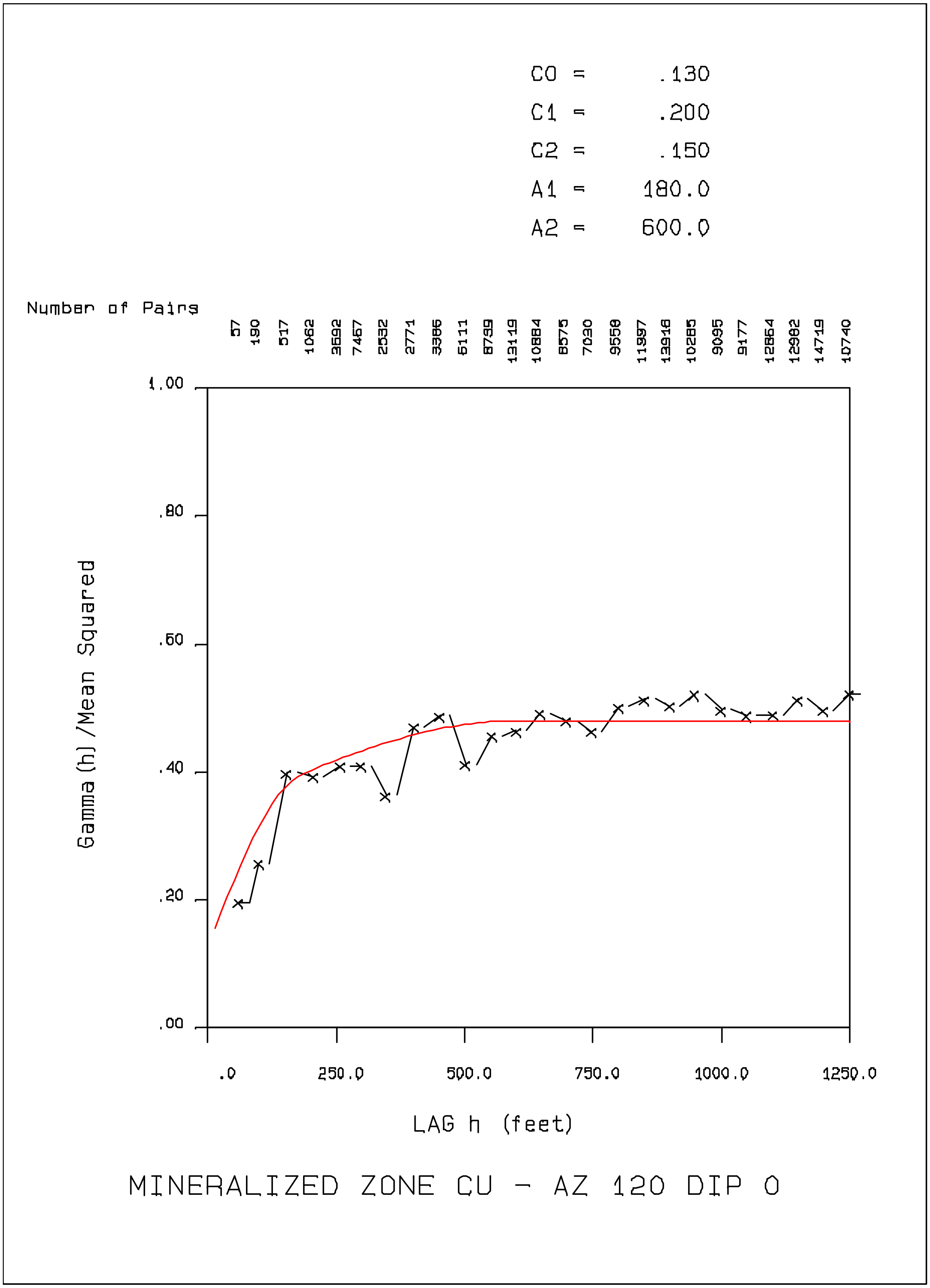

Partition
-1.50
-2.00
-2.50
-3.00
-3.50
AUOPT * 10**0
logged
N = 2503(2503,2503)
Max = -1.40
Mean = -2.78
Min = -3.70
StDv = 0.277
06/12/21
09:55:37
AU IN WASTE
0.1 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.9
Cumulative Probability %

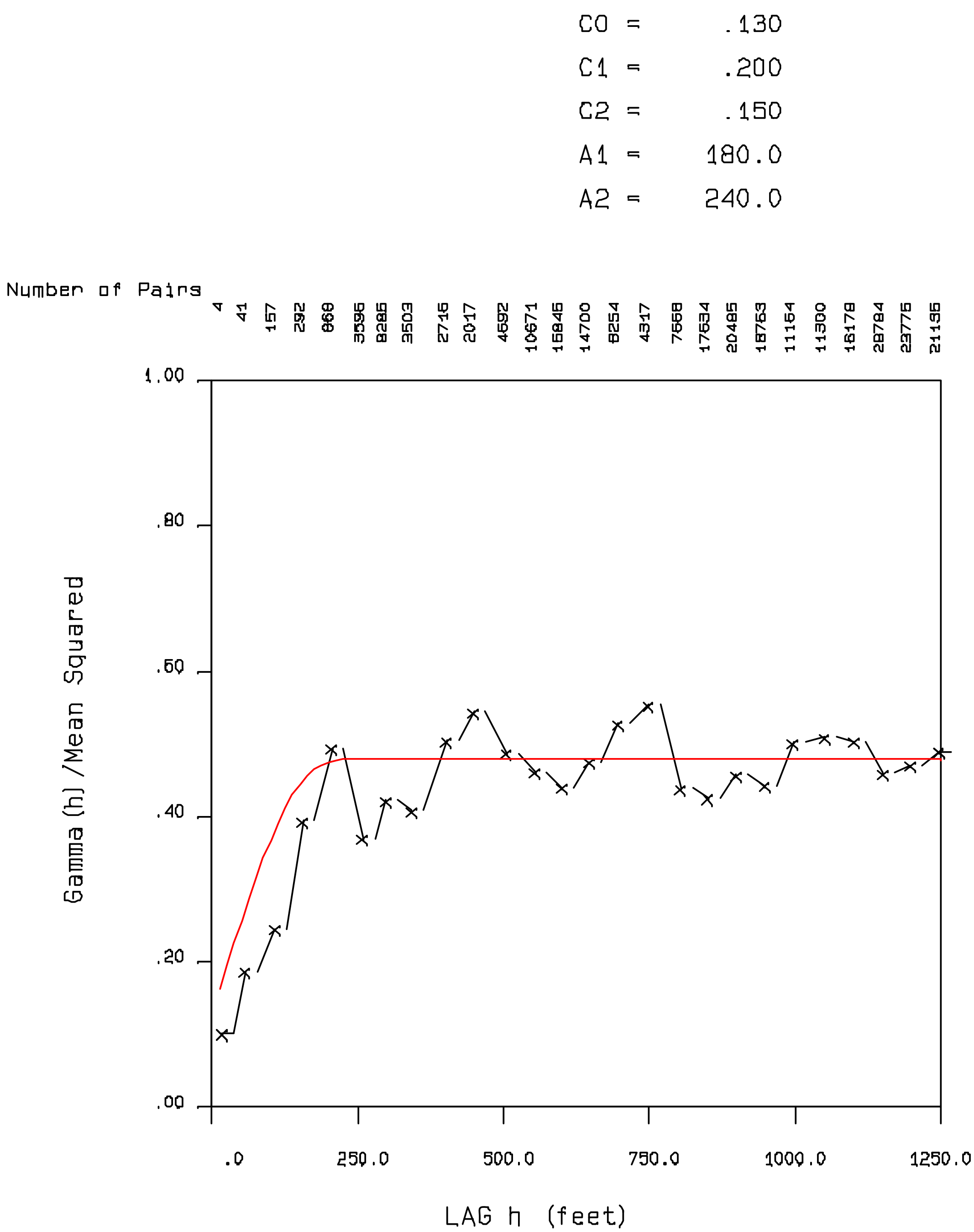

Partition
1.00
0.00
-1.00
-2.00
-3.00
AGOPT * 10**0
logged
N = 2520(2520,2520)
Max = 0.960
Mean = -2.26
Min = -3.00
StDv = 0.955
06/12/21
10:03:36
AG IN WASTE
0.1 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.9
Cumulative Probability %

APPENDIX F

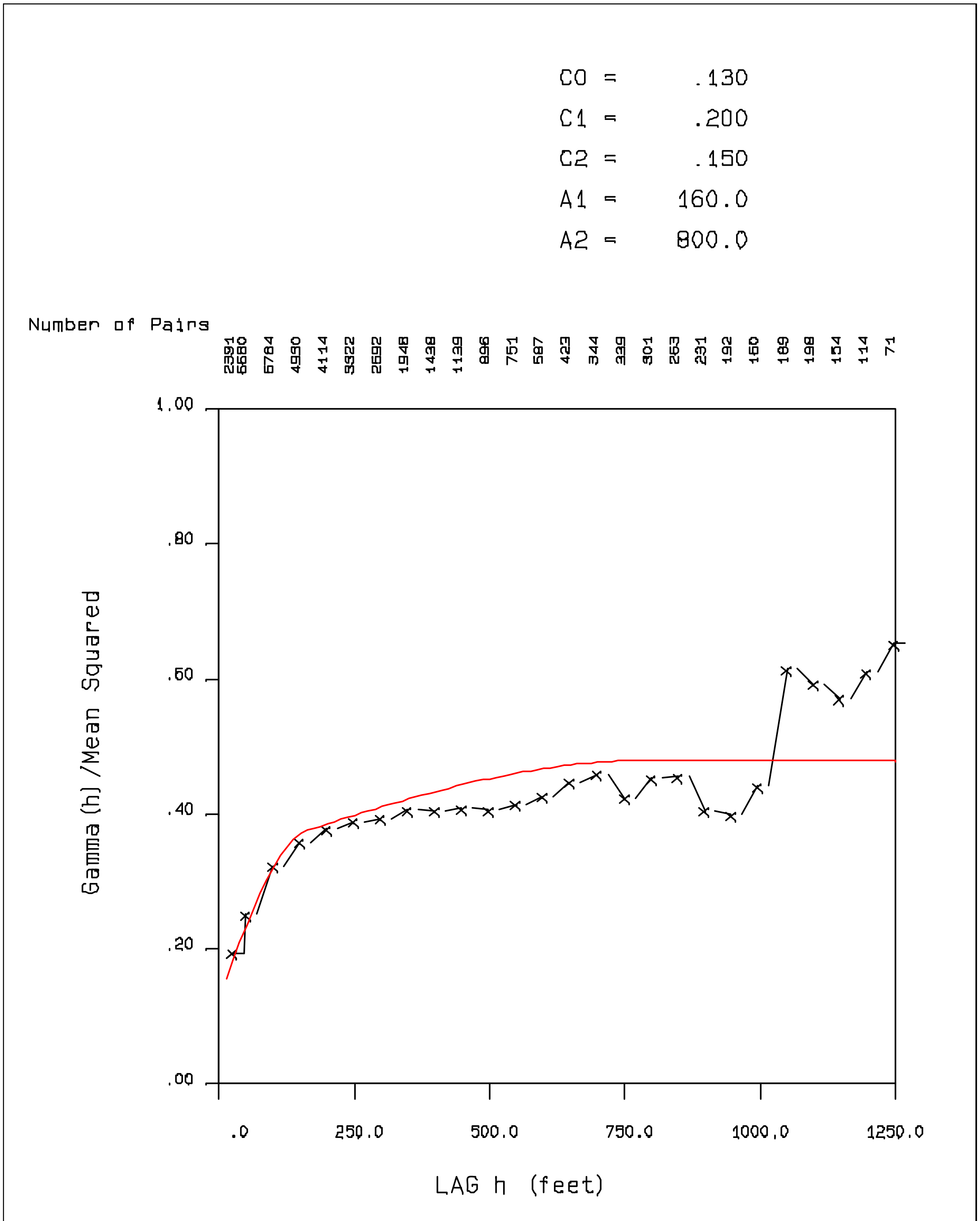
VARIOGRAMS

APPENDIX F - VARIOGRAMS

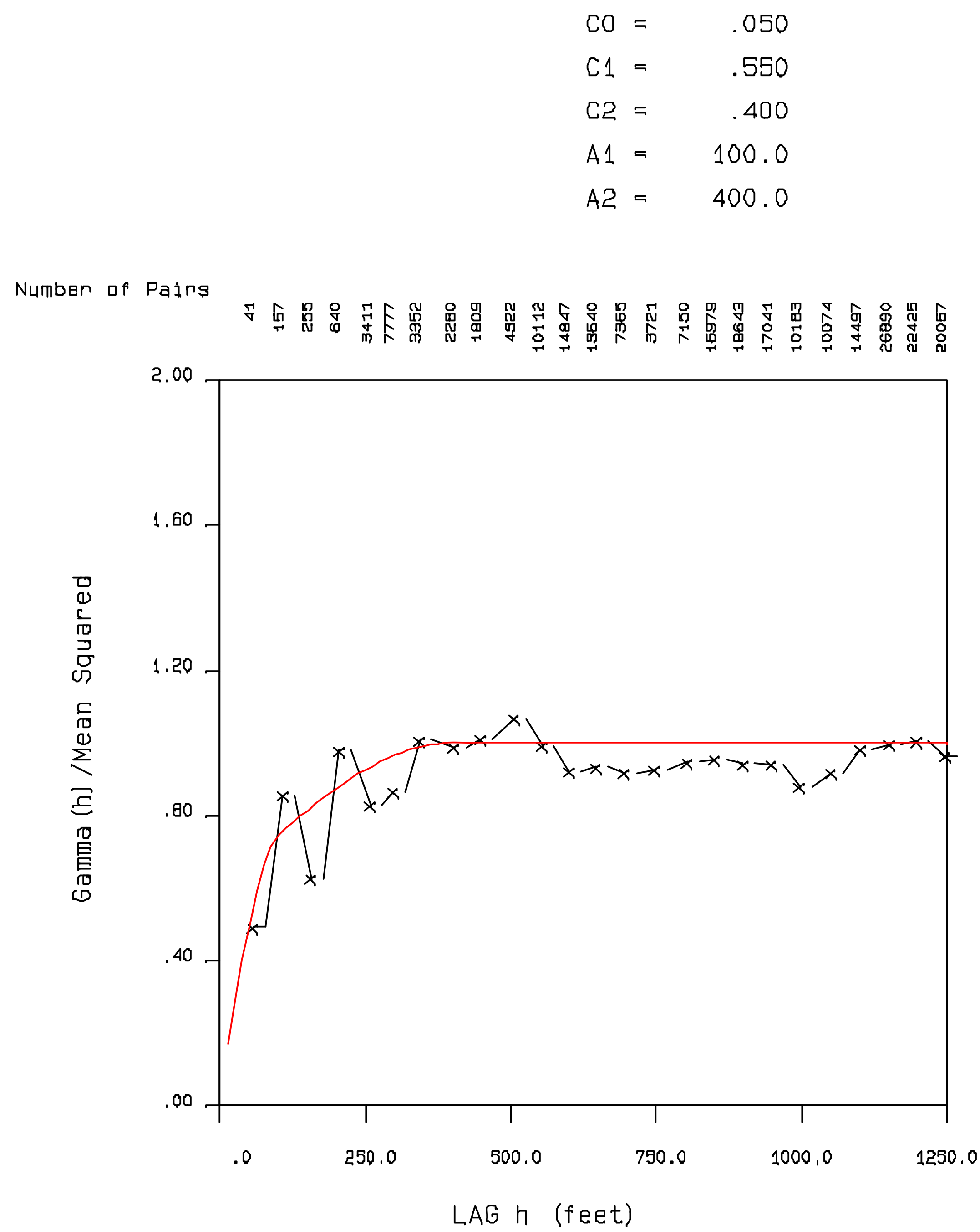




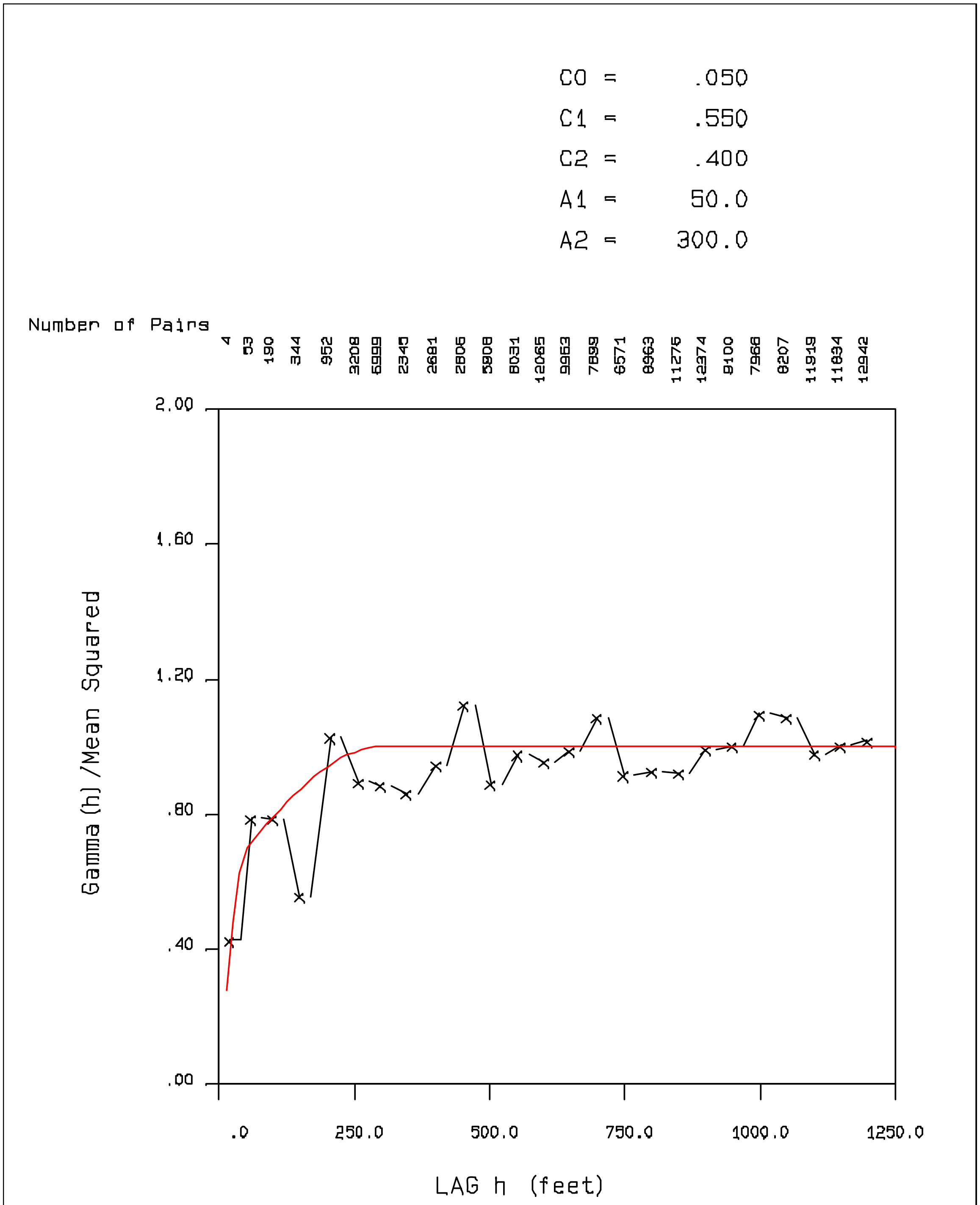
MINERALIZED ZONE CU - AZ 30 DIP 0



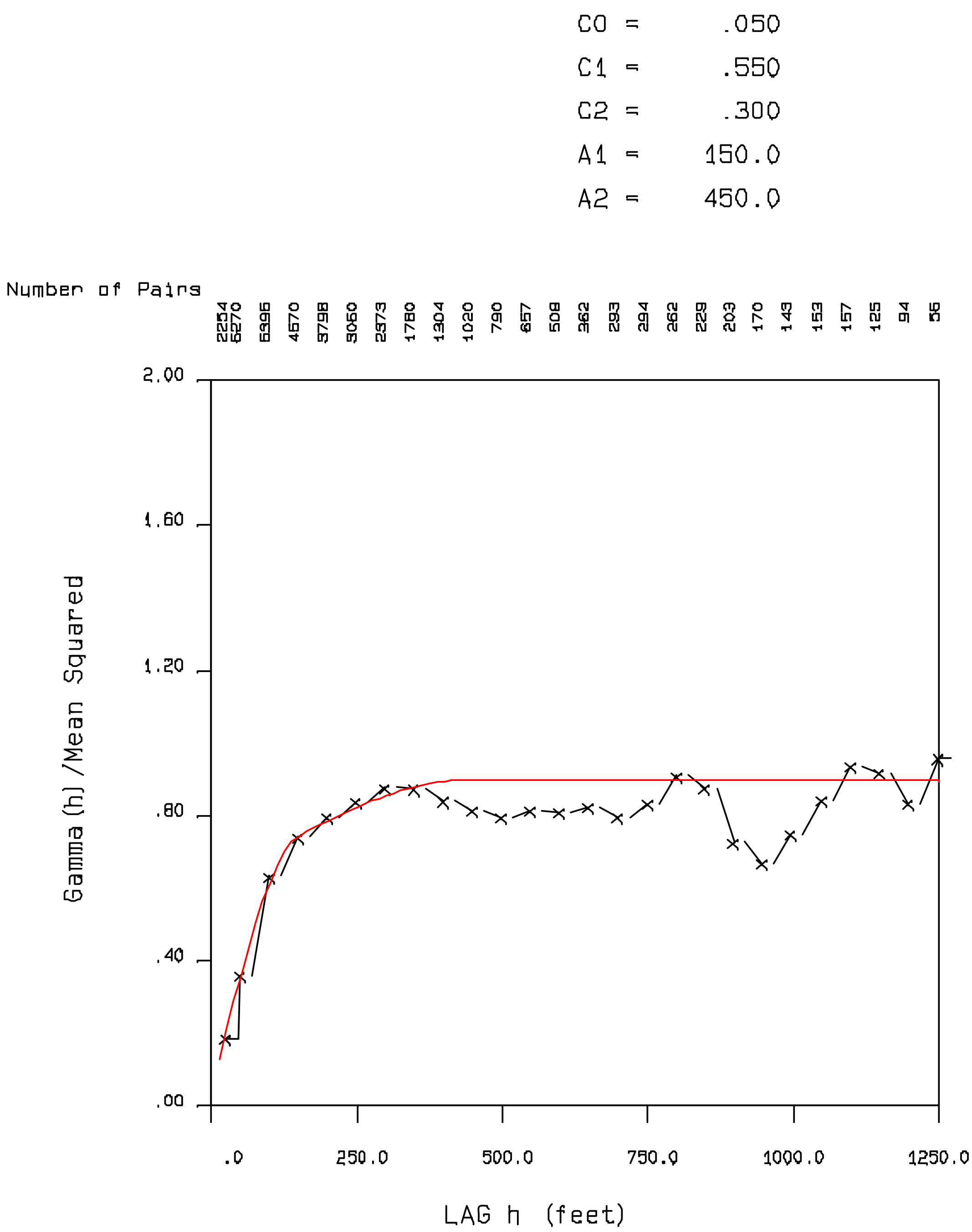
MINERALIZED ZONE CU - AZ 0 DIP -90



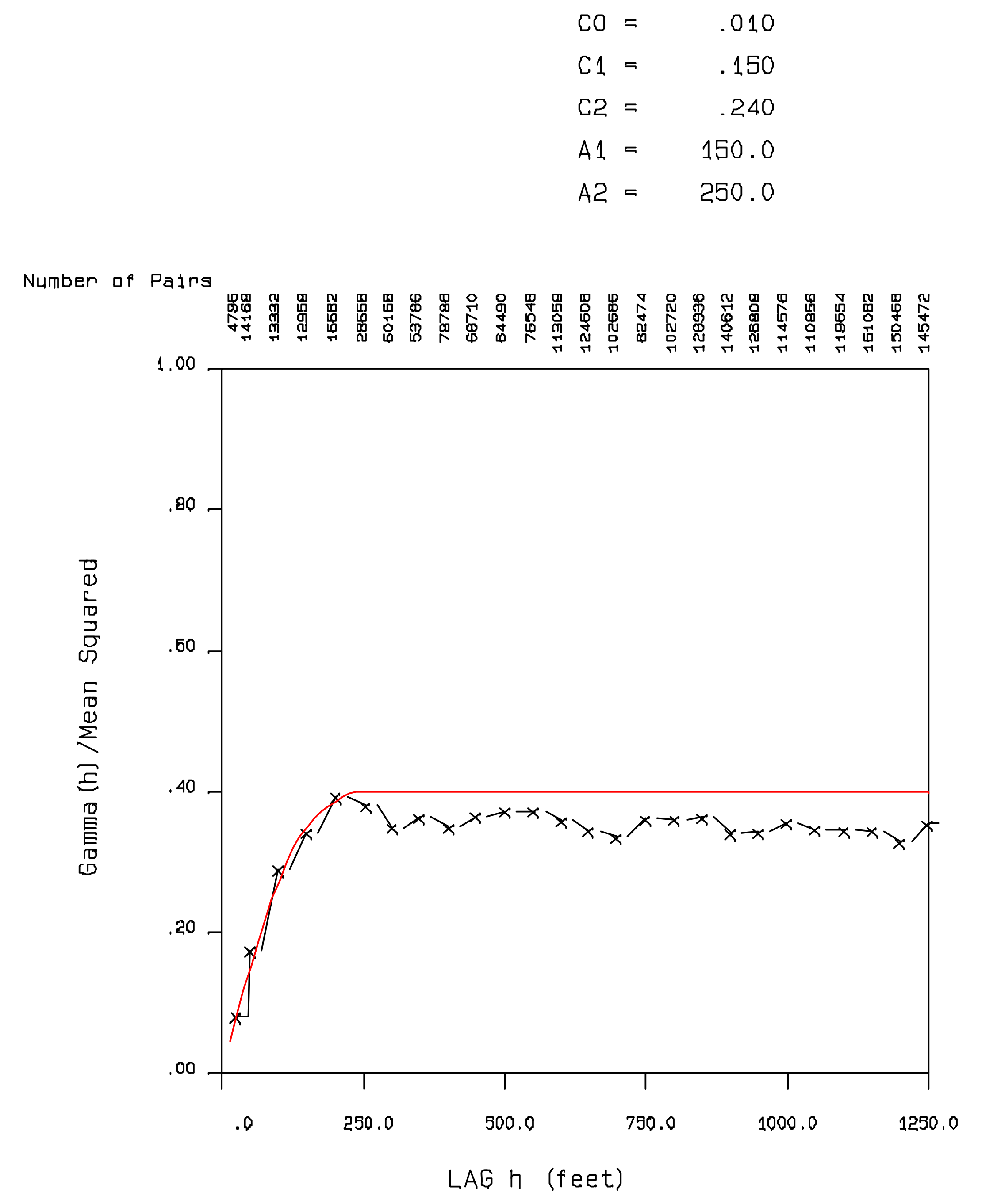
MINERALIZED ZONE AG - AZ 30 DIP 0



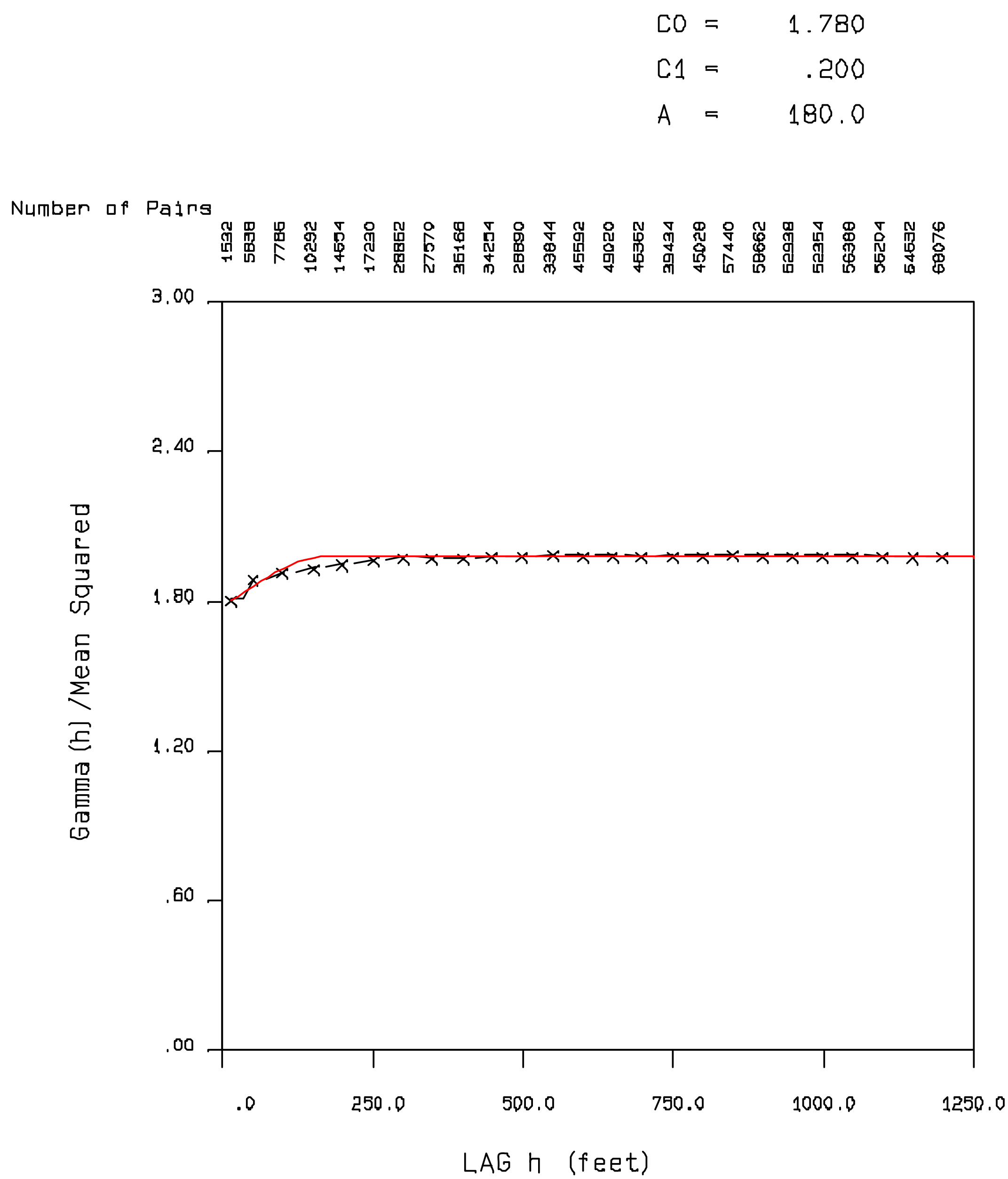
MINERALIZED ZONE AG – AZ 120 DIP 0



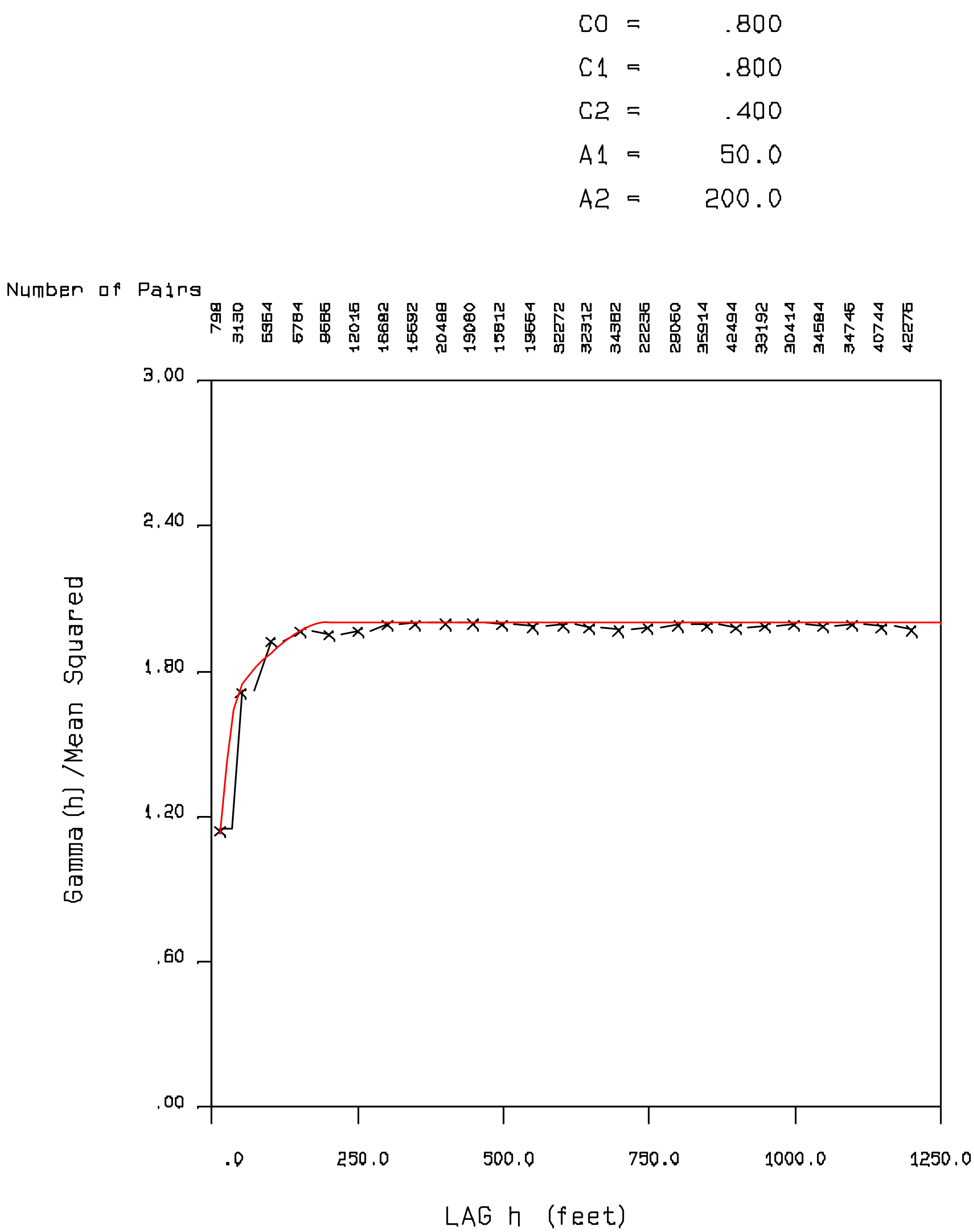
MINERALIZED ZONE AG - AZ 0 DIP -90



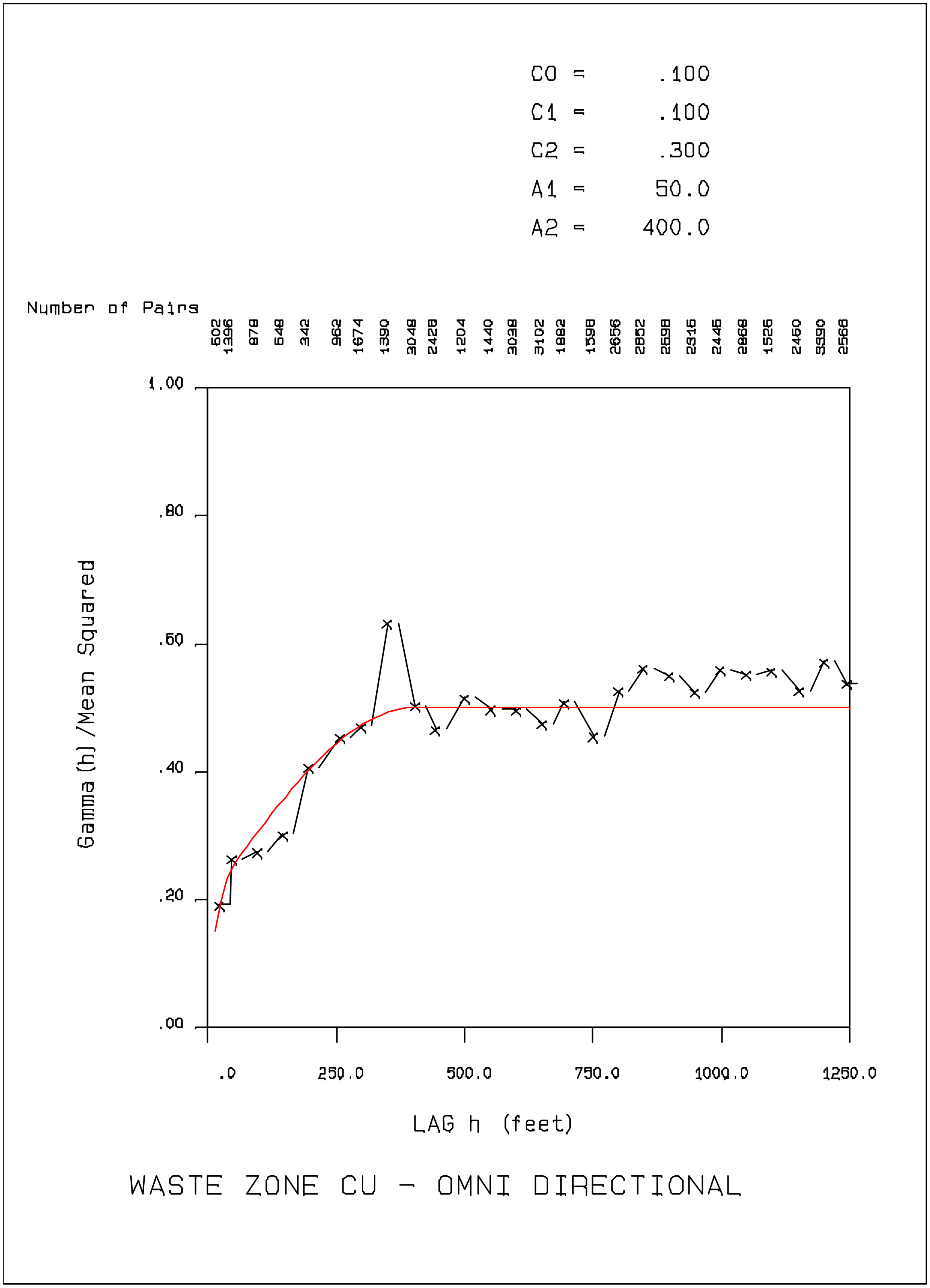
MINERALIZED ZONE AU - OMNI DIRECTIONAL

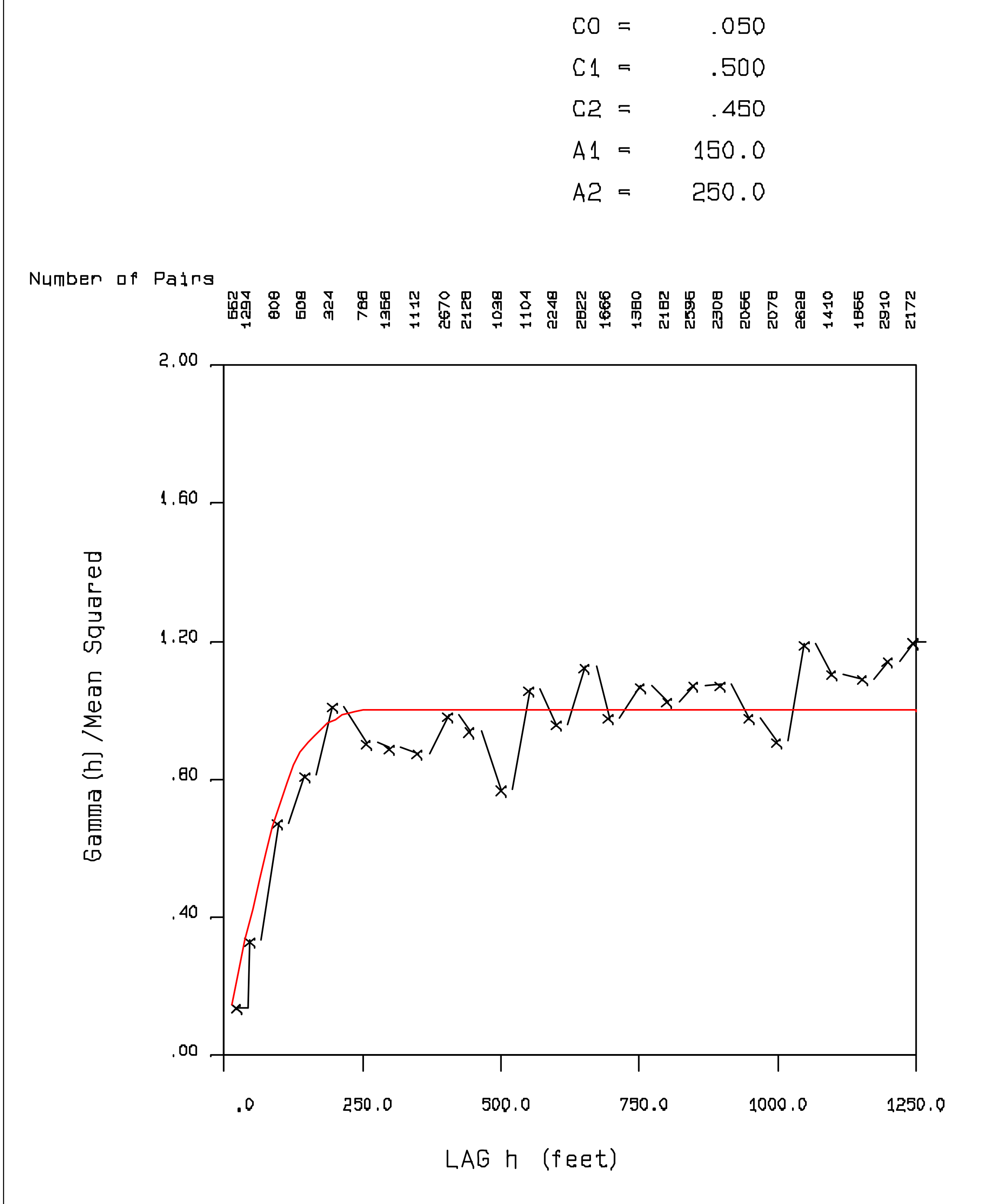


CU INDICATOR - OMNI DIRECTIONAL

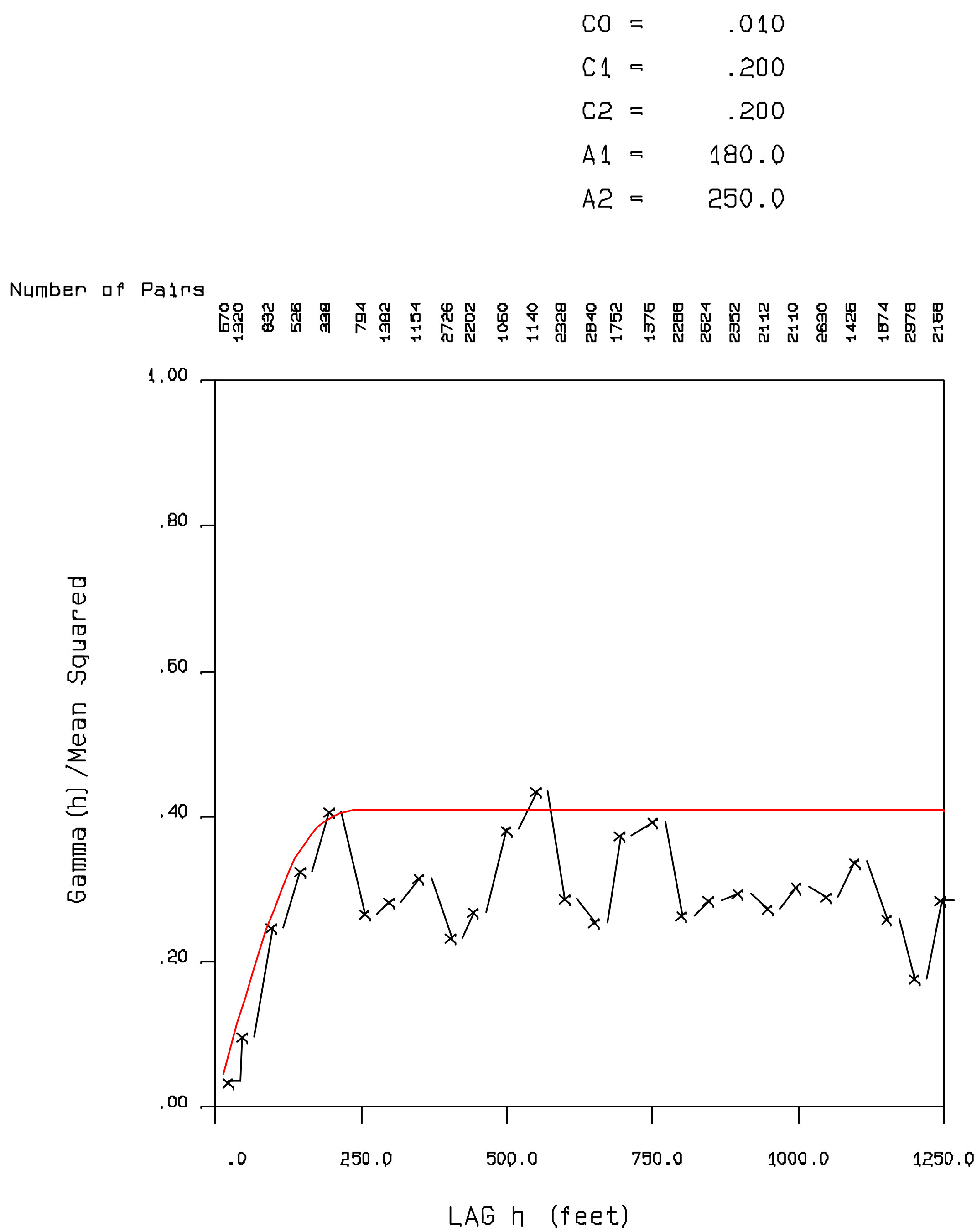


AG INDICATOR - OMNI DIRECTIONAL


C0 = .100
C1 = .100
C2 = .300
A1 = 50.0
A2 = 400.0
Number of Pairs
502
1396
878
548
342
962
1674
1390
3048
2428
1204
1440
3038
3102
1882
1598
2656
2852
2698
2316
2445
2868
1526
2460
3390
2568
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
250.0
500.0
750.0
1000.0
1250.0
LAG h (feet)
WASTE ZONE CU - OMNI DIRECTIONAL



WASTE ZONE AG - OMNI DIRECTIONAL



WASTE ZONE AU – OMNI DIRECTIONAL

APPENDIX G

LISTING OF SAMPLES WITH SPECIFIC GRAVITY DETERMINATIONS

APPENDIX G - LISTING OF SAMPLES WITH SPECIFIC GRAVITY DETERMINATIONS

HOLE	FROM	TO	CUPC	GEOLCODE	SG
05MN-2	16.40	22.97	0.070	2	2.34
05MN-2	22.97	29.53	0.050	2	2.52
05MN-2	29.53	36.09	0.060	2	2.57
05MN-2	36.09	42.65	0.480	2	2.62
05MN-2	42.65	49.21	0.160	2	2.60
05MN-2	62.34	68.90	0.350	2	2.56
05MN-2	68.90	75.46	0.780	2	2.72
05MN-2	75.46	82.02	0.460	2	2.69
05MN-2	88.58	95.14	0.310	2	2.67
05MN-2	108.27	114.83	0.320	2	2.67
05MN-2	134.51	141.08	0.270	2	2.65
05MN-2	141.08	147.64	0.190	2	2.65
05MN-2	147.64	154.20	0.230	2	2.82
06MN-10	0.00	6.56	1.630	2	2.70
06MN-10	13.12	19.69	0.610	2	2.60
06MN-10	32.81	39.37	0.410	2	2.76
06MN-10	59.06	65.62	0.030	2	2.67
06MN-10	104.99	111.55	1.600	2	2.68
06MN-10	111.55	118.11	1.050	2	2.68
06MN-12	26.25	32.81	0.370	2	2.68
06MN-12	39.37	45.93	0.070	2	2.69
06MN-12	104.99	111.55	0.210	2	2.68
06MN-3	275.59	282.15	0.250	2	2.62
06MN-3	301.84	308.40	0.290	2	2.52
06MN-3	308.40	314.96	0.110	2	2.65
06MN-3	321.52	328.08	0.120	2	2.63
06MN-3	354.33	360.89	0.130	2	2.71
06MN-4	26.25	32.81	0.040	2	2.63
06MN-4	59.06	65.62	0.070	2	2.65
06MN-4	65.62	72.18	0.060	2	2.57
06MN-4	85.30	91.86	0.030	2	2.59
06MN-4	118.11	124.67	0.410	2	2.69
06MN-4	124.67	131.23	0.350	2	2.65
06MN-4	157.48	164.04	0.360	2	2.66
06MN-4	183.73	190.29	0.460	2	2.61
06MN-4	229.66	236.22	0.210	2	2.66
06MN-4	255.91	262.47	0.250	2	2.67
06MN-4	288.71	295.28	0.880	2	2.67
06MN-4	328.08	334.65	0.060	2	2.68
06MN-4	354.33	360.89	0.030	2	2.67
06MN-5	6.56	13.12	0.030	2	2.65
06MN-5	26.25	32.81	0.040	2	2.72
06MN-5	59.06	65.62	0.060	2	2.68
06MN-5	85.30	91.86	0.190	5	2.72
06MN-5	144.36	150.92	0.660	2	2.70
06MN-5	157.48	164.04	0.590	2	2.71
06MN-5	229.66	236.22	0.580	2	2.71
06MN-5	242.78	249.34	0.440	2	2.81
06MN-5	288.71	295.28	0.440	2	2.70
06MN-5	354.33	360.89	0.120	2	2.68
06MN-5	387.14	393.70	0.230	2	2.69
06MN-6	6.56	13.12	0.030	2	2.65
06MN-6	26.25	32.81	0.050	2	2.72
06MN-6	59.06	65.62	0.060	2	2.68
06MN-6	78.74	85.30	0.080	2	2.67

06MN-6	85.30	91.86	0.120	2	2.72
06MN-6	98.43	104.99	0.310	2	2.68
06MN-6	131.23	137.80	0.690	2	2.68
06MN-8	78.74	85.30	0.030	2	2.76
06MN-8	262.47	269.03	0.220	2	2.52
06MN-8	275.59	282.15	0.080	2	2.98
06MN-8	282.15	288.71	0.160	2	2.71
06MN-8	301.84	308.40	0.200	2	2.86