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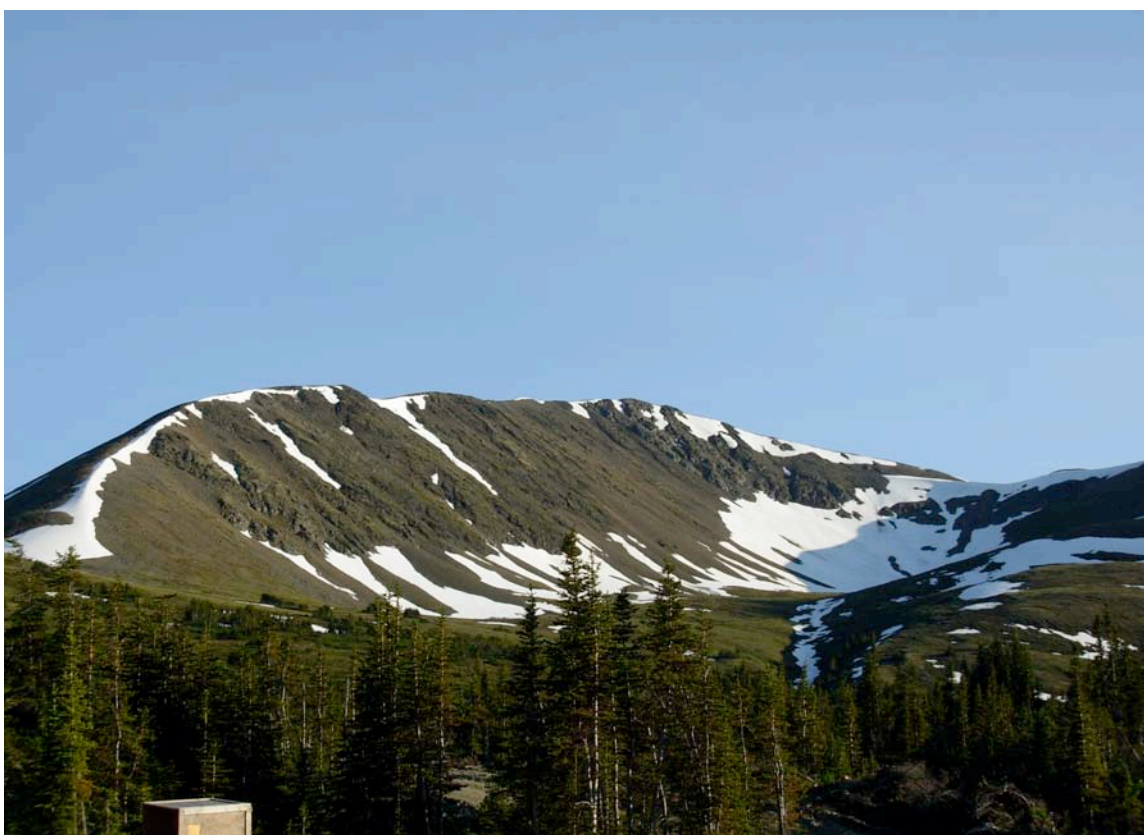
TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE EAGLEHEAD CU-MO PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PREPARED FOR CARMAX MINING CORP.

NI 43-101 Report

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Executive Summary

Agnerian Consulting Ltd. (Agnerian) has been retained by Carmax Mining Corp. (Carmax) to prepare a Technical Report on the Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project. The purpose of this report is to provide an independent assessment of the potential for copper and molybdenum mineralization of the various northwest and east trending structures on the Eaglehead Property, which covers an area of approximately 11,410 ha in northwestern British Columbia. This report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Agnerian visited the project area on October 5, 2010.

Carmax is a public company listed on the TSX Venture exchange, with its head office in West Vancouver. Currently it has a 60% interest, and needs to spend an additional \$1 million on exploration to earn a 100% interest in 31 contiguous mineral claims of the Eaglehead Property situated approximately 1,100 km north of Vancouver, in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia. Carmax's other interests include a 50% interest in the Whiskeyjack Gold Joint Venture Project located in the Matachewan Gold Belt of the Larder Lake Mining Division, Northern Ontario.

The Eaglehead Property is at an intermediate stage of exploration with 95 drill holes completed to date testing several targets extending to more than 5.2 km along strike.

1.1.1 Conclusions

Based on the review of technical reports on past exploration, publications on regional geology and types of Cu-Mo mineralization, and recent drill results, Agnerian concludes that:

- The Eaglehead Project area is underlain by Early Jurassic intrusive rocks of the Eaglehead Pluton and Upper Triassic mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Kutcho Formation. A northwest trending fault (Eaglehead Fault) separates these two rock types.
- Areas of Cu-Mo (Au-Ag) mineralization include metal content in diamond drill holes ranging from 0.07% Cu to 6.5% Cu, 0.001% Mo to 1.5% Mo, 0.001 g/t Au to 7.5 g/t Au and 0.01 g/t Ag to 60.5 g/t Ag, and are associated with moderately southwest to south dipping zones within the Eaglehead Pluton, near the contact with similarly oriented mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks.
- Of the 95 diamond drill holes completed by Carmax and earlier operators on the property from the mid-1960s to 2008, 90 holes encountered significant copper and molybdenum mineralization of more than 0.2% Cu over intervals ranging from 3 m to approximately 120 m. Two holes were drilled testing a geophysical target for nickel mineralization. Results from these two holes, however, were not encouraging.
- In general, the mineralized zones dip gently to moderately to the southwest or south. Based on available data, however, the individual zones may have some discontinuities regarding the relatively higher grade Cu-Mo mineralization. Consequently, Agnerian recommends additional drilling to better outline the mineralized zones.
- Past and recent exploration has established some favourable criteria suggesting the possibility of sizeable accumulations of copper and molybdenum within the biotite-quartz dioritic rocks, at depths ranging from near surface to more than 300 m below the surface.
- The style of copper-molybdenum mineralization on the Eaglehead Property has features similar to other porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits British Columbia. Field observations indicate that the copper mineral constituents include chalcocite, bornite, and



chalcopyrite, and the molybdenum mineralization consists of molybdenite. Detailed mineralogical studies, however, have not yet been carried out.

- There are two main types of mineralization on the Eaglehead Property; near surface chalcocite (bornite)-molybdenite mineralization, and predominantly chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization further at depth. Both types of mineralization comprise disseminated sulphides within the host intrusive rocks, and are accompanied by fine to medium-grained disseminated pyrite and medium grained magnetite, as part of the hydrothermal alteration assemblage. Minor silver and gold mineralization accompanies both types of mineralization, but is not considered to be economic at this time.
- The drill hole assay database indicates that from northwest to southeast there is a gradual decrease in copper grade and a corresponding increase in thickness of mineralization.
- Exploration data also suggest that the likely environment of copper and molybdenum mineralization is the biotite-quartz diorite of the Eaglehead Pluton, which has undergone pervasive hydrothermal alteration. In concentric fashion progressing from the centre to the outer parts of the alteration assemblage, these include silicification, K-feldspar alteration, advanced argillic alteration, and propylitic alteration, the latter with chlorite and disseminated pyrite.
- The most likely source of copper-molybdenum mineralization is hot fluids, which acted with wallrock along fractures, from the Eaglehead Pluton near the contact with volcanic rocks.
- Based on the above observations, the most favourable area for additional concentrations of copper-molybdenum would be along the southeastern and northwestern extensions of the known structures northeast of the Eaglehead Fault.
- The independent samples collected by Agnerian compare well with the original Carmax assays, and indicate the same order of magnitude for copper and molybdenum contents as the values reported by Carmax.
- The methodology of sample preparation and assaying at the Acme Laboratories in Vancouver is in keeping with industry standards.
- The procedures used for drill hole logging and sampling by Carmax during the 2006, 2007, and 2008 exploration programs are somewhat in keeping with industry standards. Agnerian recommends additional check sampling program, including:
 - Insertion of standards and blanks with each batch of drill core samples.
 - Duplicate sampling of selected drill intersections.
 - Check assay program including blanks and standards.
 - Calculation of Rock Quality Designation (RQD) values.
- There is insufficient drilling on the Eaglehead Property to estimate Mineral Resources at the present time.
- There is good potential for the discovery of additional copper-molybdenum mineralization within the Eaglehead mineral claims and further drilling is warranted.

1.1.2 Recommendations

Agnerian recommends that Carmax continue exploring for copper and molybdenum on the Eaglehead Property with a systematic exploration program to assess the exploration potential for the existence of a porphyry Cu-Mo deposit on these mineral claims. The recommended Phase One work consists of:

- Compilation of historic exploration data, including conversion of drill hole lithologic and assay data into digital format.
- A program of in-fill diamond drilling to better outline the zones of known Cu-Mo-Au-Ag mineralization along the Camp Zone, Pass Zone, Bornite Zone, and East Zone target areas. This would consist of approximately 12,200 m of drilling in 40 drill holes, with the objective of having holes spaced 50 m apart along each drill section. The objective of



- this work also is to establish a sufficient database that would allow estimation of mineral resources. The recommended drilling on each target area is listed in Table 1-1.
- A program of diamond drilling to extend the zones of known Cu-Mo-Au-Ag mineralization along the West Zone, between the East Zone and the Bornite Zone, and Far East Zone target areas. This would consist of 6,000 m of drilling in 21 drill holes. The recommended drilling on each target area is listed in Table 1-2.
 - Additional work during sampling of diamond drill core, including:
 - Check assay program including blanks and standards with each batch of drill core samples.
 - Duplicate sampling of selected drill intersections.
 - Calculation of Rock Quality Designation (RQD) values.
 - A Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program including check assays on existing diamond drill core as well as part of the recommended drilling program.
 - Detailed mineralogical studies and metallurgical testing to assess the recovery of acid leachable copper and molybdenum in the altered intrusive rocks.
 - Estimate the Mineral Resources of the Eaglehead Property.



TABLE 1-1 PHASE ONE IN-FILL RECOMMENDED DRILLING PROGRAM

Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia

Target Area	Line	No of Holes	Orientation		Length (m)	Remark/Location
			Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)		
Camp Zone		1	045	-45	175	Halfway between Nos. 18 and 26
Camp Zone		1	045	-45	175	Halfway between Nos. 26 and 24
Camp Zone		1	045	-45	175	Same location as Hole No. 28
Camp Zone		1	045	-45	175	Same location as Hole No. 2
Camp Zone		1	045	-45	175	50 m west of Hole No. 11
Pass Zone		1	0	-45	175	Halfway between Nos. 36 and 16
Pass Zone		1	0	-45	175	Halfway between Nos.16 and 41
Pass Zone		1	0	-45	175	Approx. 50 m east of Hole No. 41
Pass Zone		1	0	-45	175	Approx. 50 m west of Hole No. 48
Pass Zone		1	0	-45	175	Approx. 50 m south of Hole above
Bornite Zone	3+80E	1	0	-50	300	Approx. 80 m SE of Hole 38
Bornite Zone	4+20E	1	0	-50	300	Approx. 100 m N of Hole 52
Bornite Zone	4+75E	1	0	-50	300	Same location as Hole No. 33
Bornite Zone	5+50E	1	0	-50	300	Halfway between Nos.76 and 19/49
Bornite Zone	6+25E	1	0	-50	300	Halfway between Nos.75 and 19/49
Bornite Zone	6+75E	1	0	-50	300	Same location as Hole No. 75
Bornite Zone	7+25E	1	0	-50	300	Approx. 100 m north of Hole 64
Bornite Zone	8+25E	1	0	-50	300	Approx. 50 m west of Hole 54
Bornite Zone	9+25E	1	0	-50	300	Approx. 50 m east of Hole 54
East Zone	14+50E	2	0	-50	700	At 3+00N and 4+00 N
East Zone	15+50E	3	0	-50	1,050	At 3+00N, 3+50N and 4+00 N
East Zone	16+70E	2	0	-50	700	At 2+50N and 3+50 N
East Zone	17+25E	2	0	-50	700	At 2+50N and 3+00 N
East Zone	18+50E	2	0	-50	700	At 2+00N and 3+50 N
East Zone	19+00E	2	0	-50	700	At 2+00N and 3+50 N
East Zone	19+50E	1	0	-50	400	At 2+00N
East Zone	20+00E	1	0	-50	400	At 2+00N
East Zone	20+50E	3	0	-50	1,200	At 2+00N, 3+00N and 4+00 N
East Zone	21+00E	3	0	-50	1,200	At 2+00N, 3+00N and 4+00 N
Totals		40			12,200	



**TABLE 1-2 PHASE ONE ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDED DRILLING PROGRAM
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia**

Target Area	Line	No of Holes	Orientation		Length (m)	Remark/Location
			Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)		
West Zone		1	045	-45	200	Approx. 100 m NW of Hole 57
West Zone		1	045	-45	200	Approx. 200 m NW of Hole 57
West Zone		1	045	-45	200	Approx. 300 m NW of Hole 57
Bornite/East Zone	10+00E	2	0	-50	600	At 5+00N and 6+00 N
Bornite/East Zone	11+00E	3	0	-50	900	At 4+00N, 5+00N and 6+00 N
Bornite/East Zone	12+00E	3	0	-50	900	At 3+00N, 4+00N and 5+00 N
Bornite/East Zone	13+00E	2	0	-50	600	At 3+00N and 4+00 N
Bornite/East Zone	14+00E	2	0	-50	600	At 3+00N and 4+00 N
Far East Zone	158+00E	1	045	-50	300	6+00N, approx. 75 m W of Hole 66
Far East Zone	158+50E	1	045	-50	300	5+50N, approx. 200 m SW of Hole 66
Far East Zone	159+00E	1	045	-50	300	5+25N, approx. 225 m SSW of Hole 66
Far East Zone	159+50E	1	045	-50	300	4+50N, approx. 200 m SW of Hole 67
Far East Zone	160+00E	1	045	-50	300	4+25N, approx. 200 m SSW of Hole 67
Far East Zone	160+50E	1	045	-50	300	3+50N, approx. 80 m NNW of Hole 68
Totals		21			6,000	

Agnerian has prepared a preliminary budget for a Phase One program in 2011, which is in the order of \$5.2 million (Table 1-3).

**TABLE 1-3 PHASE ONE RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND BUDGET
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia**

Item	Amount (\$)	Remarks
Diamond drilling: 12,200 m@\$200/m	2,440,000	Infill drilling along various target areas: testing ~300 m below surface.
Diamond drilling: 6,000 m@\$200/m	1,200,000	Extension of known targets: testing ~200 m below surface.
Mob & demob for drilling program	75,000	
Helicopter support	75,000	
Assays: 18,000 samples @\$30	540,000	
Mineralogical studies and metallurgical testing	100,000	On diamond drill core samples.
Travel and related	100,000	
Supervision and G & A	100,000	
Resource Estimation	60,000	
Subtotal, direct costs	4,690,000	
Contingencies @ 10%	470,000	
Total	5,160,000	



A Phase Two program of drilling in the order of \$2.0 million may be carried out over other targets on the property upon successful results of the Phase One drilling.

1.2 Technical Summary

1.2.1 Objective

Carmax's objective in the Eaglehead area in northwestern British Columbia is to confirm past results and outline an economic copper-molybdenum deposit. The exploration target is porphyry type Cu-Mo deposit that bears similarities to other porphyry Cu-Mo deposits along the Cordillera of British Columbia and the United States.

1.2.2 Property Status

The Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project is at an intermediate stage of exploration. The area has been sporadically explored since the early 1960s by earlier operators, and recent drilling by Carmax. The property comprises 31 mineral claims consisting of 613 cells covering a total area of approximately 11,410 ha.

On August 2005, Carmax entered into a joint venture agreement with Messrs John R. Poloni and Ernest S. Peters. The terms of the agreement included that Carmax must spend \$6 million to earn 100% interest in the Eaglehead Property, subject to a 2.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty on future production from the property. Carmax has spent approximately \$5 million on exploration and is now the registered holder with a 60% interest of the Eaglehead Property. Agnerian understands that Carmax must spend an additional \$1 million to earn a 100% interest in the Eaglehead Property.

1.2.3 Location and Access

The Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project is located approximately 1,100 km north of Vancouver and approximately 48 km east of Dease Lake, a town of approximately 200 people, in northwestern British Columbia. The northwest-southeast oriented property extends approximately 28 km along strike from Eaglehead Lake at its northwestern extremity to approximately 8 km past Tournigan River in the southeastern part of the property. The geographic coordinates of the central part of the property are approximately 58°30'00"N Latitude and 129°10'00"W Longitude.

Access to the Eaglehead Project area is by paved and gravel road, and helicopter. Access is by two-lane paved highway from Smithers to Dease Lake, located approximately 600 km north-northwest of Smithers. From Dease Lake, a gravel road passing through Zubak Creek, Cariboo Creek, Tumble Creek and Three Kettle Lake leads east to the Boulder City Lake from where a helicopter access is required to reach the Eaglehead Property. The property is also accessible by helicopter directly from Dease Lake. Supplies and heavy equipment are brought to the camp by trucks, or other four-wheel drive vehicles.

1.2.4 Topography and Climate

The property lies within an area of low hills, with relief ranging from 150 m to 300 m. The elevation in the general area ranges from 1,400 m to 1,600 m above mean sea level.

The climate at Dease Lake in northwestern British Columbia is alpine with significant difference in seasonal temperature. The average temperature during the winter months (November to March) is -15°C and ranges from -25°C to -5°C. The average temperature during the summer months (April to August) is 20°C and ranges from 10°C to 30°C. The average annual precipitation is 168 cm, mostly as rain during the months of July, August and September, although there may be snow on any month of the year. Exploration in the Eaglehead area may be carried out throughout the year.



1.2.5 Physiography and Land Use

The area is covered with extensive overburden, especially along the Eaglehead valley, and outcrops are not common. Along trails and road cuts, however, outcrops are common. Vegetation in the low-lying areas consists predominantly of pine and spruce forest, whereas areas near the hilltops are devoid of vegetation. Overburden cover ranges from 1 m to 5 m. Locally, however, overburden may be up to 10 m thick, especially along the banks of creeks.

The land in the Coast Mountain Range of northwestern British Columbia is high mountainous terrain and is not used for agriculture. Wildlife in the area includes various species of mammals (including black bear and grizzly bear, wolves, foxes, deer, cariboo, and moose), various species of birds (including, hawk, eagle, grouse), and various species of insects.

1.2.6 Infrastructure

Local infrastructure is available at Dease Lake and Smithers. There is no infrastructure at the site, and electric power is provided by diesel generators. Infrastructure at Dease Lake includes electrical power, internet service and limited road building equipment, but there is no cell phone network. Potable water is provided in bottles, and industrial water is drawn from local springs. Diamond drilling equipment is available in Smithers, and is also brought from other cities in the interior of British Columbia, such as Prince George and Kamloops. There is regular commercial air service between Smithers and Vancouver, and three-times-a-week air service between Smithers and Dease Lake. In addition, chartered helicopter service is available at Dease Lake.

1.2.7 History

Exploration for base metals and gold in northern British Columbia dates back to the latter part of the 19th century A.D. Exploration in the general area of the property was commenced by Kennco Exploration Ltd. (Kennco) in the 1960s with the discovery of mineralized boulders near Eaglehead Lake, at the northwestern corner area of the current group of claims. This work included limited geochemical sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and four short diamond drill holes. The property was allowed to lapse and was re-staked by Spartan Exploration Ltd. (Spartan), who carried out an induced polarization (IP) program on the property, and later optioned it to Imperial Oil Ltd. (Imperial). From 1980 to 1982, Esso Minerals Canada Limited (Esso, formerly Imperial) carried out geochemical soil sampling, ground magnetometer and electromagnetic (EM) surveys, and a 55-hole diamond drilling program mostly on the Bornite Zone and partly on the East Zone of the property, on behalf of the joint venture between Esso and Nuspar Resources Ltd. (Nuspar), but due to low copper and molybdenum prices optioned the property to Homestake Canada Inc. (Homestake). In 1990, Homestake carried out a soil geochemical sampling program on the property to assess the potential for gold and silver mineralization on the property, but eventually allowed the property to lapse in 2001. In total, historic exploration up to 2000 included:

- Geochemical soil sampling: more than 2,900 samples. Results anomalous concentrations of copper within intermittent zones extending approximately 10 km along strike
- Airborne geophysical (Magnetic and electromagnetic) surveys: 77 line kilometres.
- Ground geophysical surveys:
 - Induced Polarization (IP): 78 line kilometres. Results indicate an anomalous trend of IP chargeability coincident with the geochemical anomaly.
 - Magnetometer and electromagnetic (EM): 30 line kilometres. These surveys did not detect any discernible conductors, probably because the rocks underlying the property do not contain massive sulphides or graphitic zones.
- Line-cutting: 85 kilometres.
- Diamond drilling: 12,233 m in 59 holes. Significant mineralized intersections in diamond drill holes ranged from 0.1% Cu over 1.5 m to 0.452% Cu over 152.7 m.



In February 2002, Messrs John R. Poloni and Ernest S. Peters staked two claims (514659 and 514656) and subsequently staked additional claims bringing the total number of 31 claims to the present size of the property. Messrs Poloni and Peters carried out soil geochemical sampling, ground geophysical (three dimensional induced polarization, or 3D-IP) surveys and examination of diamond drill core. Results indicated that anomalous concentrations of copper (>60 ppm Cu) and molybdenum (>4.5 ppm Mo) extend towards the East and Far East Zones of the Eaglehead Property. In addition, 3D-IP survey results indicated that anomalous chargeability of the rocks underlain within the Bornite and East Zones trends northwest approximately 2.5 km along strike, and extend more than 300 m below the surface. Based on results of the drilling completed up to 2004, Pamicon Developments Ltd. (Pamicon) carried out a resource estimate, and reported that the Eaglehead Property contained “in excess of 20 million tonnes” of *mineralization* (sic).

In 2009, Gary H. Giroux (Giroux) carried out an estimate of the mineral resources and reported that the East Zone of the Eaglehead Property contained approximately 54.3 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.338% Cu, 0.013% Mo, 0.078 g/t Au, and 0.876 g/t Ag. Agnerian notes, however, that these resources are not NI 43-101 compliant.

1.2.8 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Eaglehead Project area is situated within the Coast Mountain Range of northwestern British Columbia, and is underlain by Jurassic intrusive rocks and felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks.

The Eaglehead porphyry mineralization occurs at the southwestern margin of the Early Jurassic Eaglehead Pluton, near its contact with a wedge of Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. In the area of the property, the Eaglehead Pluton and the volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Kutcho Formation lie within a wedge-shaped area bounded by two northwest trending regional faults, Kutcho Fault and Thibert Fault. The Kutcho Fault to the north is well defined and exhibits in the order of tens of kilometres of dextral movement. The Thibert Fault to the south separates the Kutcho Formation rocks from the Upper Triassic and Middle to Upper Jurassic clastic sedimentary rocks of the Inklin Formation of the Cache Creek Group to the south. A splay of the Thibert Fault cuts through the Eaglehead Property along the southern contact of the Eaglehead Pluton. A third northwest trending fault, the Eaglehead Fault, separates the clastic sedimentary rocks of the Inklin Formation from the phyllites and schists of the Kedahda Formation, both of which are members of the Cache Creek Group.

There are three main mineralized trends within the Eaglehead Property, which include at least six mineralized zones in the northern half of the property. These are:

- Northwest Structure: a 3.5 km long, northwest trending structure which includes the West Zone, Camp Zone, and Pass Zone in the northwestern part of the explored area.
- Central Structure: a 2 km long, east to east-southeast trending structure, which includes the Bornite Zone and the East Zone in the central part of the explored area.
- Southeast Structure: a one-km long, east-southeast trending structure, which includes the Far East Zone in the southeastern part of the explored area.

1.2.9 Exploration

The exploration methodology applied in the past and during recent exploration programs by Carmax has been to evaluate the mineralized zones along the three structures by drilling, and determine favourable areas for porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization of the host intrusive rocks. To date, approximately 2,900 geochemical soil samples have been collected, and 67.25 line-km of induced polarization (IP) surveys have been completed by various operators on the property.



1.2.10 Drilling and Sampling

Approximately 24,880 m of diamond drilling in 95 holes have been completed by Carmax and previous operators in the general area of the Eaglehead Property during the past 45 years. This includes:

- 2 holes on the West Zone
- 14 holes on the Camp Zone
- 21 holes on the Pass Zone
- 22 drill holes on the Bornite Zone
- 28 drill holes on the East Zone
- 6 holes on the Far East Zone

For the earlier drilling campaigns, the drilling contractors were Arctic Diamond Drilling Ltd., Ace Diamond Drilling, and Caron Diamond Drilling of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and BQ size core was retrieved during those programs. For the drilling programs by Carmax, D.J. Drilling of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory, was the contractor, who retrieved NQ drill core.

Of the 95 diamond drill holes completed along the six target areas, the majority of the holes intersected significant mineralization of more than 0.2% Cu and 0.01% Mo over intervals ranging from less than 3 m to approximately 120 m.

During the recent work by Carmax, sampling of drill core was done by Carmax technical personnel. Sampling procedures during the drilling programs included splitting the drill core using core splitter, with sample intervals ranging from one foot (0.305 m) to 20 ft. (6.1 m). In general, however, sampling interval was 10 ft. (3.05 m).

Samples of drill core from the Carmax drilling were sent to the Acme Analytical Laboratories (Acme) in Vancouver, where samples were crushed and ground. Sample pulps were then assayed for copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, and other metals using the 32-element semi-quantitative Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) method. In general, samples from earlier drilling were assayed mostly for copper, and less commonly for molybdenum, gold, and silver.

Based on its review of exploration data, Agnerian is of the opinion that sampling procedures by Carmax and Acme are in keeping with industry standards.

1.2.11 Data Verification

Information on data verification during exploration programs carried out by Kennco, Spartan, Imperial, Nuspar, and Homestake, are not available. During the recent exploration programs the quality and reliability of the Carmax data were reviewed and verified by Messrs John Poloni and Jeffry Poloni of Carmax.

Data verification is done by Carmax personnel. These include comparing the list of samples sent to the laboratory and sampling results from the laboratory. Carmax, however, did not carry out a program of QA/QC on diamond drill core or surface geochemical samples. For future drilling programs, Agnerian recommends that Carmax carry out QA/QC on the drill hole database, including

- Insertion of control samples (standards as well as blanks).
- Laboratory check assay program.
- Check assay program on duplicate sampling.

As part of its due diligence on the Eaglehead Project, Agnerian reviewed the assay database from the 1996-2008 diamond drilling completed on the property. This included comparison of



laboratory certificates and assay data entered by Carmax staff. With few exceptions, the assay database is free of data entry errors. Agnerian also reviewed drill logs of three holes at the Eaglehead field camp, and is of the opinion that the lithologic logging procedures are somewhat similar to those used in the industry.

As a check of previous results, Agnerian collected six independent samples from two diamond drill holes (82 and 93) of the East Zone target area, and sent them to SGS Laboratories, Don Mills, Ontario (SGS), for Cu, Mo, Au, and Ag assays. The copper and molybdenum determinations were done by the Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP-90A) method, with a detection limit of 10 ppm Cu, and 10 ppm Mo, and the gold and silver determinations were done by the fire assay method, with detection limits of 1 ppb Au and 0.3 g/t Ag, respectively. The copper and molybdenum values in the samples collected by Agnerian compare well with the Carmax assays.

1.2.12 Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

There are no Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves on the Eaglehead Property at the present time.

1.2.13 Exploration Potential

The Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project is at an intermediate stage of exploration. A number of areas of anomalous concentrations of copper, molybdenum, gold, and silver occur in Mesozoic intrusive rocks within the property.

Results of diamond drilling completed to date suggest that the Bornite Zone, East Zone, and Camp Zone target areas of mineralization may be amenable to open pit mining. NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resources of these areas, however, need to be estimated. In addition, metallurgical tests need to be carried out to determine the recoveries of copper and molybdenum.

There is good potential for porphyry-type copper and molybdenum mineralization on the Eaglehead Property. From northwest to southeast, these include:

- West Zone
- Camp Zone
- Pass Zone
- Bornite Zone
- East Zone
- Far East Zone

Even though approximately 24,880 m of diamond drilling has been completed in 95 drill holes, there are insufficient data to estimate the mineral resources of all the target areas on the property. Agnerian considers that with additional sampling of old drill core and results from infill drilling, sufficient assay data may be available to estimate the Mineral Resources of the Eaglehead Property.

Agnerian notes that the target areas tested by diamond drilling to date cover less than 30% of the strike length of the contact zone between the Eaglehead Pluton and the Kutcho volcanic rocks. This may be due to the location of the exploration camp, which is equidistant from the West Zone in the northwestern part of the tested area and the Far East Zone in the southeastern end of the tested area. With additional systematic exploration it is possible that new target areas may be discovered.



2 INTRODUCTION

Agnerian Consulting Ltd. (Agnerian) has been retained by Carmax Mining Corp. (Carmax) to prepare a Technical Report on the Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project. The purpose of this report is to provide an independent assessment of the potential for copper and molybdenum mineralization of the various northwest and east trending structures on the Eaglehead Property, which covers an area of approximately 11,410 ha in the Liard Mining Division of northwestern British Columbia (Figure 2-1). This report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Agnerian visited the project area on October 5, 2010.

Carmax is a public company listed on the TSX Venture exchange, with its head office in West Vancouver. It was first incorporated on June 6, 2000, as Carmax Explorations Ltd., and changed its name to Carmax Mining Corp. on September 2, 2010. Currently it has a 60% interest, and needs to spend an additional \$1 million on exploration by October 31, 2011 to earn a 100% interest in 31 contiguous mineral claims of the Eaglehead Property situated approximately 1,100 km north of Vancouver. Carmax's other interests include a 50% interest in the Whiskeyjack Gold Joint Venture Project located in the Matachewan Gold Belt of the Larder Lake Mining Division, Northern Ontario.

The Eaglehead Property is at an intermediate stage of exploration with 95 drill holes completed to date testing several targets extending to more than 5.2 km along strike.

Carmax's objective in the Eaglehead property area is to outline an economic copper-molybdenum deposit which may be amenable to mining by open pit mining methods. The exploration target is bulk mineable copper-molybdenum deposit that bears similarities to other porphyry Cu-Mo deposits within the Quesnel Trough of northern British Columbia and other porphyry Cu-Mo deposits along the Cordillera of the United States.

This report is prepared under the terms of a proposal by Agnerian dated August 20, 2010.

For this report, Agnerian carried out a review of exploration results by Carmax and earlier operators, which include reconnaissance geological mapping, airborne geophysical (magnetic and electromagnetic) surveys, geochemical sampling, and diamond drilling.

Information for this Technical Report is supplied by Carmax. Technical documents and other sources of information are listed at the end of this report.

Mr. Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc. (Applied), P.Geo., President of Agnerian Consulting Ltd., carried out the site visit, and is responsible for all of the sections included in this Technical Report, and is the Qualified Person for this Technical Report

In preparation of this report, Mr. Agnerian also held discussions with professionals knowledgeable on the project including:

- Mr. Jevin A. Werbes, President, Carmax Mining Corp.
- Mr. John R. Poloni, past Director of Carmax.
- Mr. Jeffrey Poloni, Director of Carmax.
- Mr. Chris Poloni, Associate of Carmax.

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the SI (metric) system. All currency in this report is in Canadian dollars (C\$) unless otherwise noted. The list of abbreviations used in this report is shown in Table 2-1.



TABLE 2-1 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia

°C	degree Celsius	L	liter
C\$	Canadian dollars	μ	micron
Cal	calorie	μg	microgram
cm	centimeter	m	metre
cm ²	square centimetres	M	mega (million)
cm ³	cubic centimetre	m ²	square metres
g	gram	m ³	cubic metres
G	giga (billion)	masl	metres above sea level
g/l	gram per litre	mm	millimetre
g/t	gram per tonne	pH	measure of acidity of solutions
ha	hectare	ppm	part per million
k	Kilo (thousand)	s	second (time)
kg	kilogram	T	metric tonne
km	kilometre	US\$	United States Dollar
km ²	square kilometres	yr	year

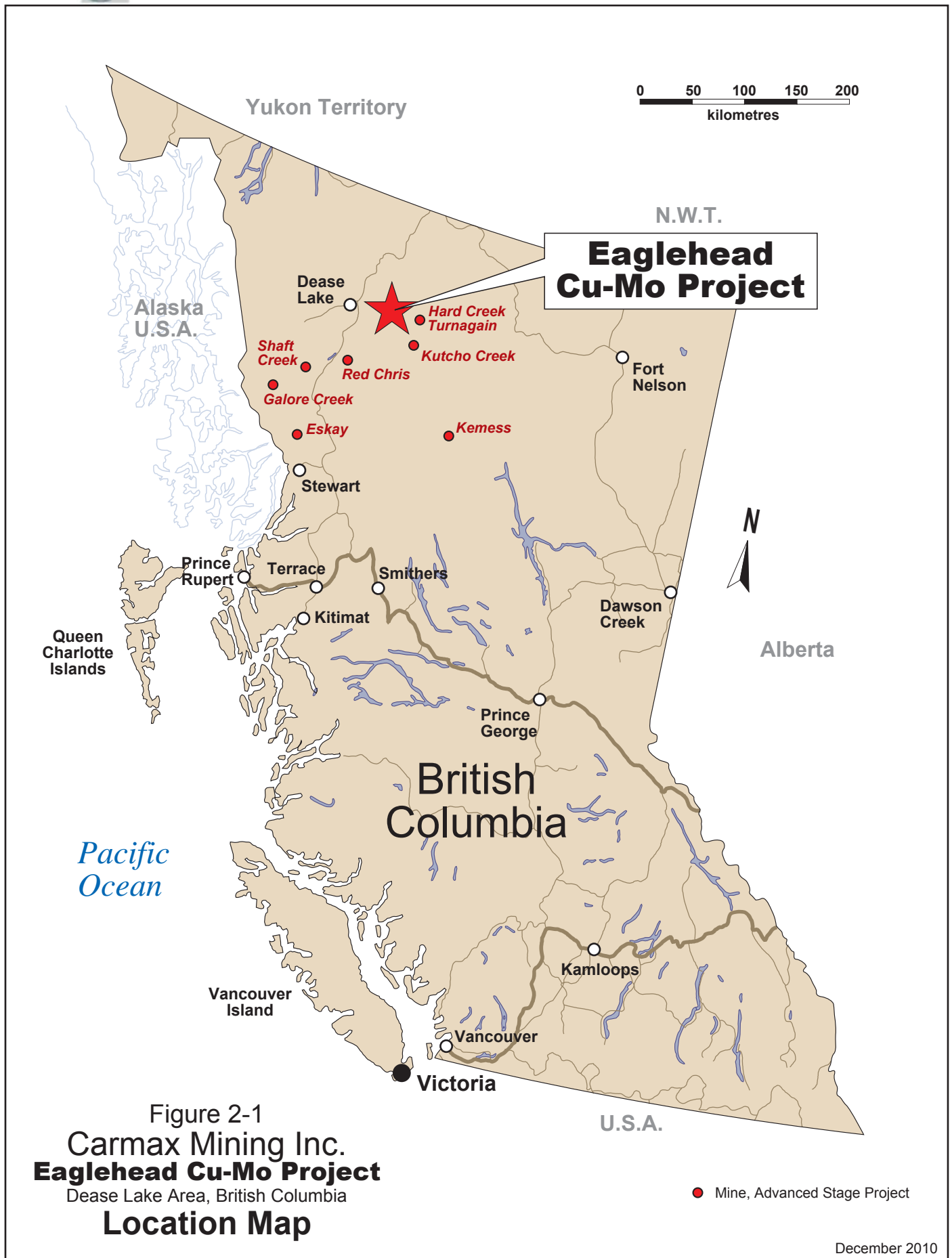


Figure 2-1
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Location Map

● Mine, Advanced Stage Project



3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by Agnerian for Carmax. The information, conclusions, and opinions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to Agnerian at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Carmax and its representatives.

For technical information on the Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, Agnerian has relied on technical reports by Carmax. Agnerian has formed its opinions on the potential for the copper-molybdenum mineralization on the Eaglehead Property primarily on the basis of the technical information and results of the past and recent exploration programs.

Agnerian has not searched the title to the Eaglehead Property, but has relied on technical data contained in reports on past exploration, and information on title documents supplied by Carmax and Jevin Werbes, President of Carmax, and Jeffrey Poloni, Director of Carmax.



4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

1.2.3 Location and Access

The Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project is located approximately 1,100 km north of Vancouver and approximately 48 km east of Dease Lake, a town of approximately 200 people, in northwestern British Columbia. The northwest-southeast oriented property extends approximately 28 km along strike from Eaglehead Lake at its northwestern extremity to approximately 8 km past Tournigan River in the southeastern part of the property. The geographic coordinates of the central part of the property are approximately 59°30'00"N Latitude and 129°10'00"W Longitude.

4.2 Property Status

The Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project is at an intermediate stage of exploration. The area has been sporadically explored since the early 1960s by earlier operators, including Kennco Explorations Inc. (Kennco), Spartan Explorations (Spartan), Esso Minerals (Esso), Homestake Mining Co. (Homestake), and recent drilling by Carmax. The property comprises 31 mineral claims consisting of 613 cells covering a total area of approximately 11,410 ha in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia. Carmax is the current registered holder with a 60% interest in the Eaglehead Property. Exploration work on the Property is carried out by Carmax. The list of claims is provided in Table 4-1.

On August 2005, Carmax entered into a joint venture agreement with Messrs Poloni and Ernest S. Peters (the Optionors) (Carmax, 2005). The terms of the agreement stated that to earn the 100% interest in the Eaglehead Property, Carmax must:

- Pay the Optionors an aggregate sum of \$350,000, as follows:
 - \$100,000 on the effective date.
 - \$50,000 on or before October 31, 2006.
 - \$50,000 on or before October 31, 2007.
 - \$50,000 on or before October 31, 2008.
 - \$50,000 on or before October 31, 2009.
 - \$50,000 on or before October 31, 2010.
- Issue to the Optionors three million shares in the capital of Carmax, as follows:
 - 500,000 shares on the effective date.
 - 500,000 shares on or before October 31, 2006.
 - 500,000 shares on or before October 31, 2007.
 - 500,000 shares on or before October 31, 2008.
 - 500,000 shares on or before October 31, 2009.
 - 500,000 shares on or before October 31, 2010.
- Spend \$6 million on exploration on the Eaglehead Property, as follows:
 - \$1 million by October 31, 2006.
 - Additional \$1 million by October 31, 2007.
 - Additional \$1 million by October 31, 2008.
 - Additional \$1 million by October 31, 2009.
 - Additional \$1 million by October 31, 2010.
 - Additional \$1 million by October 31, 2011.
- Grant the Optionors a 2.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty on future production, of which 1.5% may be purchased for \$2 million cash payment.



Agnerian understands that Carmax has fulfilled all of its earn-in commitments except the \$1 million exploration expenditures, which must be made by October 31, 2011. Agnerian also understands that Carmax has earned a 60% interest and is now the current registered holder of the Eaglehead Property. Agnerian further understands that the Tahltan First Nation Lands overlap the Eaglehead Property as well as other neighbouring mineral claims, such as those of Hart Creek Nickel Mines.

Carmax must file an Annual Summary of Exploration Activities (ASEA) on the Eaglehead Property with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. On November 18, Carmax received the approval of an Amended Permit for permit MX-1-661, thereby increasing the reclamation bond on the Eaglehead Property to \$110,000 (Pardoe, 2008).

Agnerian understands that none of Carmax, Messrs Poloni or Peters, or their affiliates, are subject to any liens or encumbrances regarding the Eaglehead Property.



TABLE 4-1 PROPERTY STATUS					
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia					
Claim	Claim Number	Cells	Area (ha)	Date Registered	Good Until Date
EH-1	514659	36	710.71	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-2	514656	30	626.11	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-3	514648	36	660.19	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-4	514660	14	287.58	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-5	514662	7	135.30	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-6	514647	27	558.61	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-7	514663	20	423.24	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-8	514642	26	711.41	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-9	409960	4	100.00	April 17, 2004	February 11, 2017
EH-10	514653	25	524.39	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-11	514664	15	253.97	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-12	514665	25	423.48	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-13	514661	8	169.10	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-14	514667	25	423.48	June 17, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-15	518362	25	423.61	July 27, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-16	518365	25	422.45	July 27, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-17	518368	9	152.02	July 27, 2005	February 11, 2017
EH-19	529148	16	271.02	Feb. 28, 2006	February 11, 2017
EH-20	529151	19	321.96	Feb. 28, 2006	February 11, 2017
EH-21	529804	18	304.25	March 09, 2006	February 11, 2017
EH-22	529805	7	118.28	March 09, 2006	February 11, 2017
EH-23	529806	19	322.01	March 09, 2006	February 11, 2017
EH-24	529807	20	339.12	March 09, 2006	February 11, 2017
EH-25	529808	20	338.21	March 09, 2006	February 11, 2017
EH-26	529809	20	338.20	March 09, 2006	February 11, 2017
EH-30	566755	12	203.43	Sept. 26, 2007	February 11, 2017
EH-31	566756	25	423.80	Sept. 26, 2007	February 11, 2017
EH-32	566757	25	423.88	Sept. 26, 2007	February 11, 2017
EH-33	566758	9	152.56	Sept. 26, 2007	February 11, 2017
EH-34	566759	25	424.03	Sept. 26, 2007	February 11, 2017
EH-35	566760	25	424.05	Sept. 26, 2007	February 11, 2017
Total		617	11,410.45		

Source: Poloni, 2006, Carmax, 2010 and British Columbia Mineral Titles Online, 2008.

4.3 Land Tenure

Records at the Mineral Titles Branch of the Government of British Columbia indicate that the mineral lands of the Eaglehead Property are in good standing until February 11 2017, subject to Provincial Taxes of approximately \$17,300 (Poloni, 2010 and BC Mineral Titles Online). The total amount of required work due is approximately \$329,275, and there are outstanding credits of approximately \$1,365,960 applied on the property.

4.4 Mineral Claims

Under the British Columbia Mining Law, the Eaglehead mineral claims are map staked, i.e., they do not have physically marked boundaries. The perimeter of a claim is drawn with reference to



the geographic location of the claim post, and oriented in east-west or north-south directions. All mineral claims are based on the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system. The claim coordinates are also based on a local grid system with its origin outside but close to the western boundary of the claim group (Poloni, 2010a).

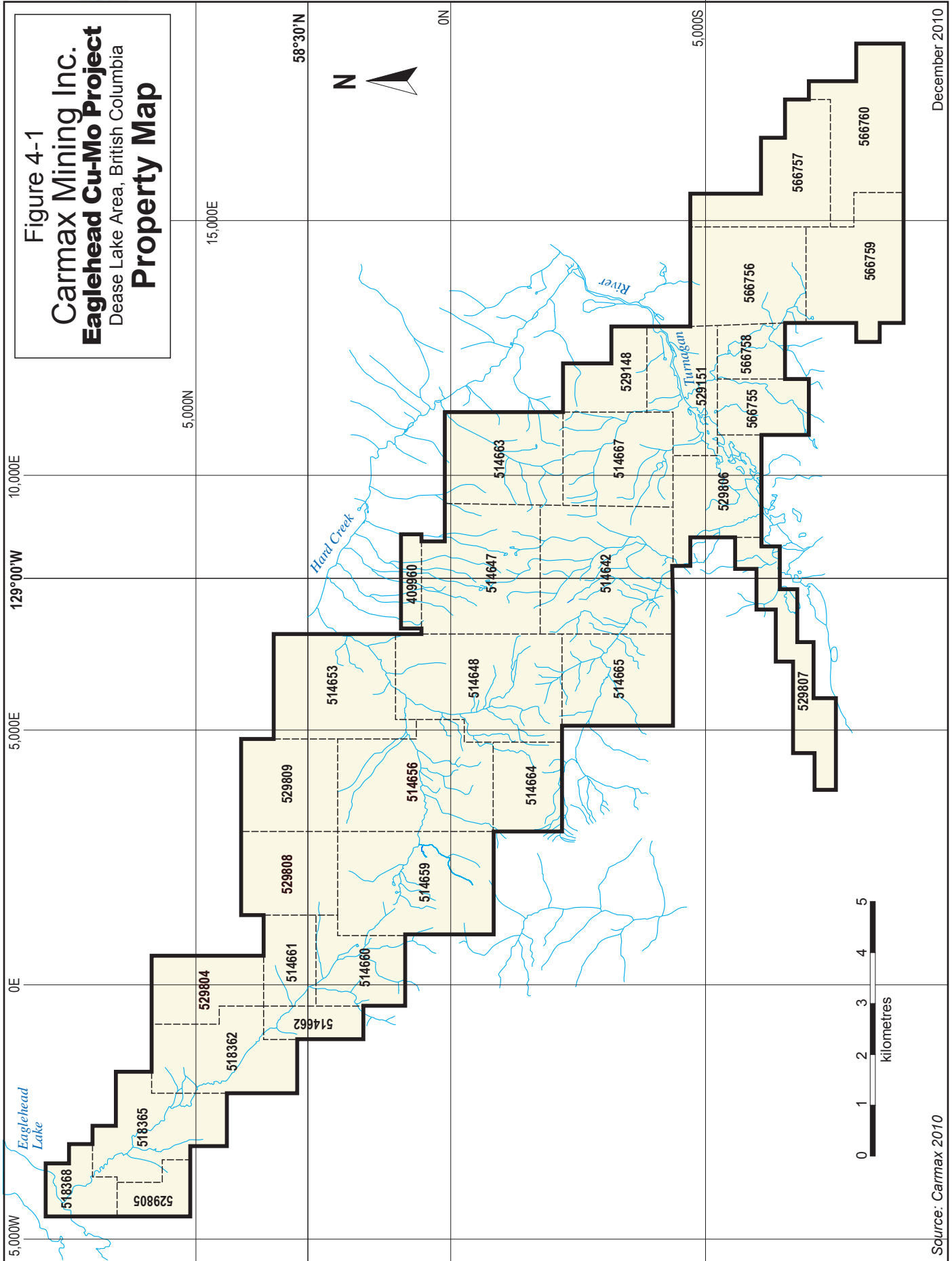


Figure 4-1
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Property Map



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY & INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Access

Access to the Eaglehead Project area is by paved and gravel road, and helicopter. Access is by two-lane paved highway from Smithers to Dease Lake, a town of approximately 200 inhabitants and located approximately 600 km north-northwest of Smithers. From Dease Lake, a gravel road passing through Zubak Creek, Cariboo Creek, Tumble Creek and Three Kettle Lake leads east to the Boulder City Lake from where a helicopter access is required to reach the Eaglehead Property. The property is also accessible by helicopter directly from Dease Lake. Supplies and heavy equipment are brought to the camp by trucks, or other four-wheel drive vehicles.

5.2 Climate

The property lies within an area of low hills, with relief ranging from 150 m to 300 m. The elevation in the general area ranges from 1,400 m to 1,600 m above mean sea level.

The climate at Dease Lake in northwestern British Columbia is alpine with significant difference in seasonal temperature. The average temperature during the winter months (November to March) is -15°C and ranges from -25°C to -5°C . The average temperature during the summer months (April to August) is 20°C and ranges from 10°C to 30°C . The average annual precipitation is 168 cm, mostly as rain, during the months of July, August and September, although there may be snow on any month of the year. Exploration in the Eaglehead area may be carried out throughout the year.

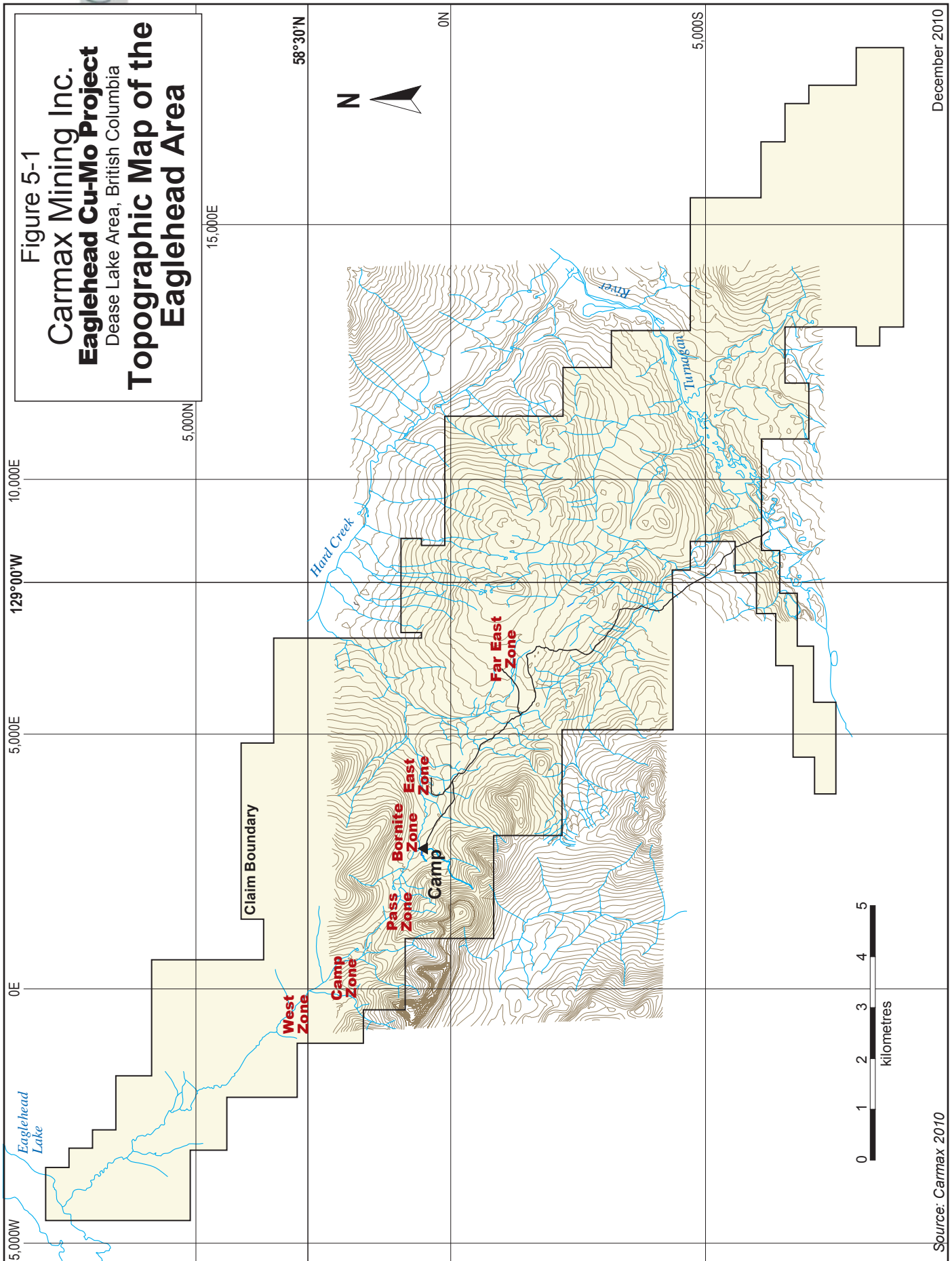
5.3 Physiography and Land Use

The area of the property is covered with extensive overburden, especially along the Eaglehead valley, and outcrops are not common. Along trails and road cuts, however, outcrops are common. Vegetation in the low-lying areas consists predominantly of pine and spruce forest, whereas areas near the hilltops are devoid of vegetation. Overburden cover ranges from 1 m to 5 m. Locally, however, overburden may be up to 10 m thick, especially along the banks of creeks.

The land in the Coast Mountain Range of northwestern British Columbia is high mountainous terrain and is not used for agriculture. Wildlife in the area includes various species of mammals (including black bear and grizzly bear, wolves, coyotes, wildcats, foxes, deer, cariboo, and moose), various species of birds (including, hawk, eagle, grouse), and various species of insects.

5.4 Infrastructure

Local infrastructure is available at Dease Lake and Smithers. There is no infrastructure at the site, and electric power is provided by diesel generators. Infrastructure at Dease Lake includes electrical power, internet service and limited road building equipment, but there is no cell phone network. Potable water is provided in bottles, and industrial water is drawn from local springs. Diamond drilling equipment is available in Smithers, and is also brought from other cities in the interior of British Columbia, such as Prince George and Kamloops, or from Watson Lake, Yukon Territory. There is regular commercial air service between Smithers and Vancouver, and three-times-a-week air service between Smithers and Dease Lake. In addition, chartered helicopter service is available at Dease Lake.



December 2010

Source: Carmax 2010



6 HISTORY

6.1 Early Exploration (1963-1991)

Exploration for base metals and gold in northern British Columbia dates back to the latter part of the 19th century A.D. Exploration in the general area of the property was commenced by Kennco Exploration Ltd. (Kennco) in the 1960s with the discovery of mineralized boulders near Eaglehead Lake at the northwestern end of the property (Ahlborn and MacLean, 1971). This work included limited geochemical sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and four short diamond drill holes (Marr, 1977 and 1976). The property was allowed to lapse and was re-staked by Spartan Exploration Ltd. (Spartan), who carried out an induced polarization (IP) program on the property (Walcott, 1979) and later optioned it to Imperial Oil Ltd. (Imperial) (Burton 1979 and Walcott 1979). From 1980 to 1982, Esso Minerals Canada Limited (Esso, formerly Imperial) carried out geochemical soil sampling, ground magnetometer and electromagnetic (EM) surveys, and a 55-hole diamond drilling program mostly on the East Zone and partly on the Bornite Zone of the property, on behalf of the joint venture between Esso and Nuspar Resources Ltd. (Nuspar) (Everett 1982, Ikona et al 1982, and Scott, 1980). Due to low copper and molybdenum prices at that time, however, Nuspar optioned the property to Homestake Canada Inc. (Homestake). In 1990, Homestake carried out a soil geochemical sampling program on the property to assess the potential for gold and silver mineralization on the property, but eventually allowed the property to lapse in 2001 (McPherson, 1991). In total, historic exploration up to 2000 included:

- Geochemical soil sampling: more than 2,500 samples. Results of analyses from Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. Laboratories (Bondar-Clegg) outline anomalous concentrations of copper and molybdenum within intermittent zones extending approximately 10 km along strike (Figure 6-1), as follows:
 - Copper anomalies; ranging from 60 ppm Cu to greater than 1,000 ppm Cu.
 - Molybdenum anomalies: ranging from 10 ppm Mo to 35 ppm Mo (Walcott, 1972).
- Airborne geophysical (Magnetic and electromagnetic) surveys: 77 line kilometres.
- Ground geophysical surveys:
 - Induced Polarization (IP): 78 line kilometres. Results indicate an anomalous trend of IP chargeability coincident with the geochemical anomaly (Walcott, 1972 and Figure 6-2).
 - Magnetometer and electromagnetic (EM): 30 line kilometres. These surveys did not detect any discernible conductors, probably because the rocks underlying the property do not contain massive sulphides or graphitic zones.
- Line-cutting: 85 kilometres.
- Diamond drilling: 12,233 m in 59 holes. Significant mineralized intersections in diamond drill holes ranged from 0.1% Cu over 1.5 m to 0.452% Cu over 152.7 m.

6.2 Exploration From 1991 to 2000

The property was essentially dormant, as no work is recorded.

6.3 Recent Exploration (2000-2010)

In February 2002, Messrs John R. Poloni and Ernest S. Peters staked two claims (514659 and 514656) and subsequently staked additional claims bringing the total number of claims to its present size. Messrs Poloni and Peters carried out soil geochemical sampling, ground geophysical (three dimensional induced polarization, or 3D-IP) surveys and examination of diamond drill core (Poloni 2002, 2004, 2005, Chen 2005, and Ko 2007). Results indicated that anomalous concentrations of copper (>60 ppm Cu) and molybdenum (>4.5 ppm Mo) extend towards the East and Far East Zones of the Eaglehead Property (Carmax 2008a, 2008b, 2008c, *Carmax Mining Corp.- Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia* Technical Report, December 20, 2010



2007a, 2007b, 2007c, 2007d and 2006). In addition, 3D-IP survey results indicated that anomalous chargeability of the rocks underlain within the Bornite and East Zones trends northwest approximately 2.5 km along strike, and extend more than 300 m below the surface (Figures 6-3 and 6-4). Based on results of the drilling completed up to 2004, Pamicon Developments Ltd. (Pamicon) carried out a resource estimate, and reported that the Eaglehead Property contained “in excess of 20 million tonnes” of *mineralization* (sic) (Ikona, 2005).

On August 2005, Carmax entered into a joint venture agreement with Messrs Poloni and Peters for an option to earn a 100% interest in the Eaglehead Property, and commenced systematic exploration program, including 12,646 m of diamond drilling in three phases; 3,095 m in 10 holes in 2006, and 5,495 m in 14 holes in 2008. Based on results of the drilling completed to date, Gary H. Giroux (Giroux) carried out an estimate of the mineral resources in 2009, and reported that the East Zone of the Eaglehead Property contained 54.3 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.338% Cu, 0.013% Mo, 0.078 g/t Au, and 0.876 g/t Ag. Agnerian notes, however, that these resources are not NI 43-101 compliant.

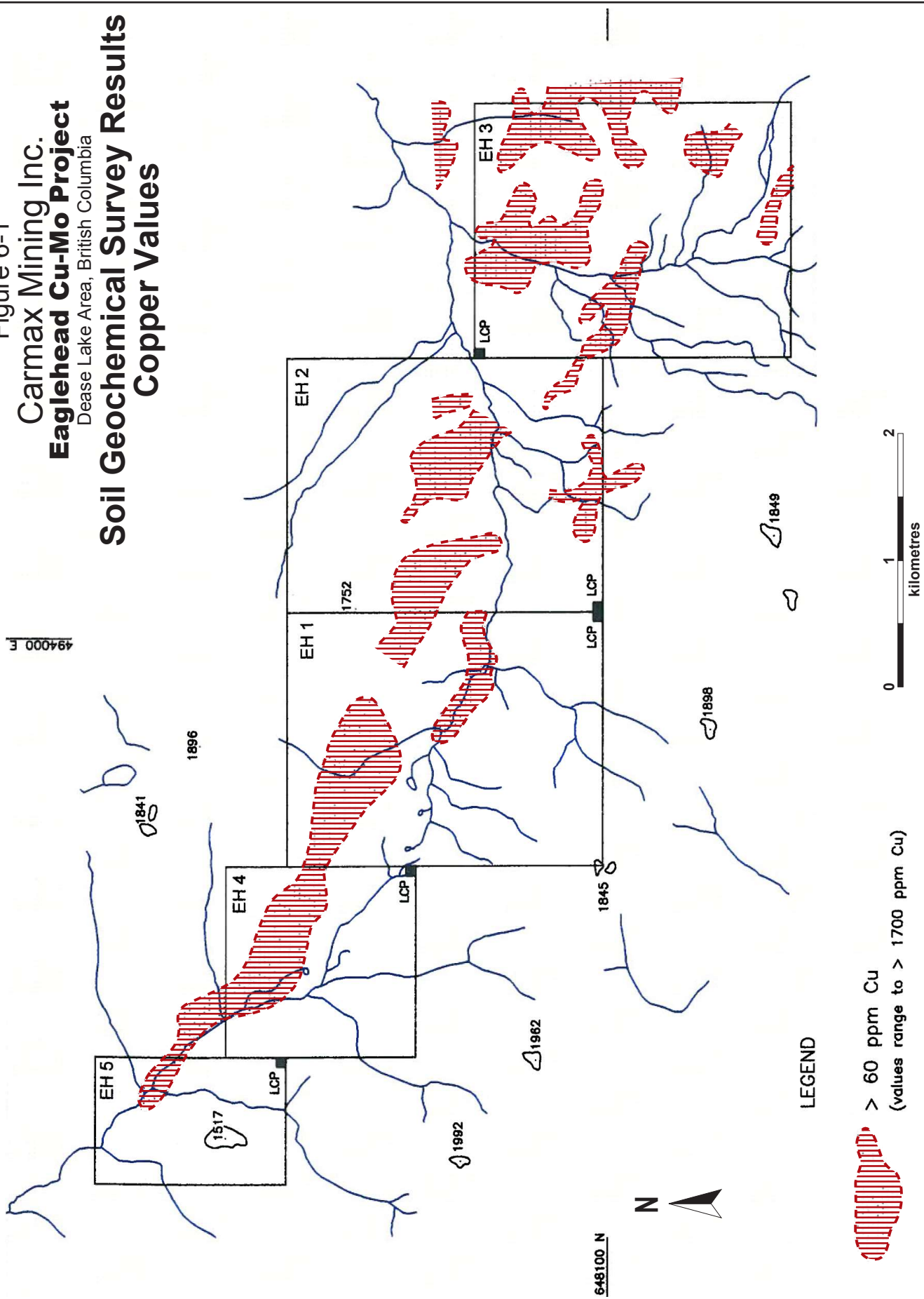
Exploration data indicate that work done to date has been concentrated in the northwestern part of the property, and the target areas tested by diamond drilling cover less than 30% of the strike length of the contact zone between the Eaglehead Pluton and the Kutcho volcanic rocks. This may be due to the location of the exploration camp, which is equidistant from the West Zone in the northwestern part of the tested area and the Far East Zone in the southeastern end of the tested area.

To year-end 2007, Carmax and previous operators had spent an aggregate sum of approximately \$3 million on exploration on the Eaglehead Property (IBK Capital, 2007). Table 6-1 is a summary of the exploration on the Eaglehead Property.

On September 2, 2010, Carmax Explorations Ltd. changed its name to Carmax Mining Corp.



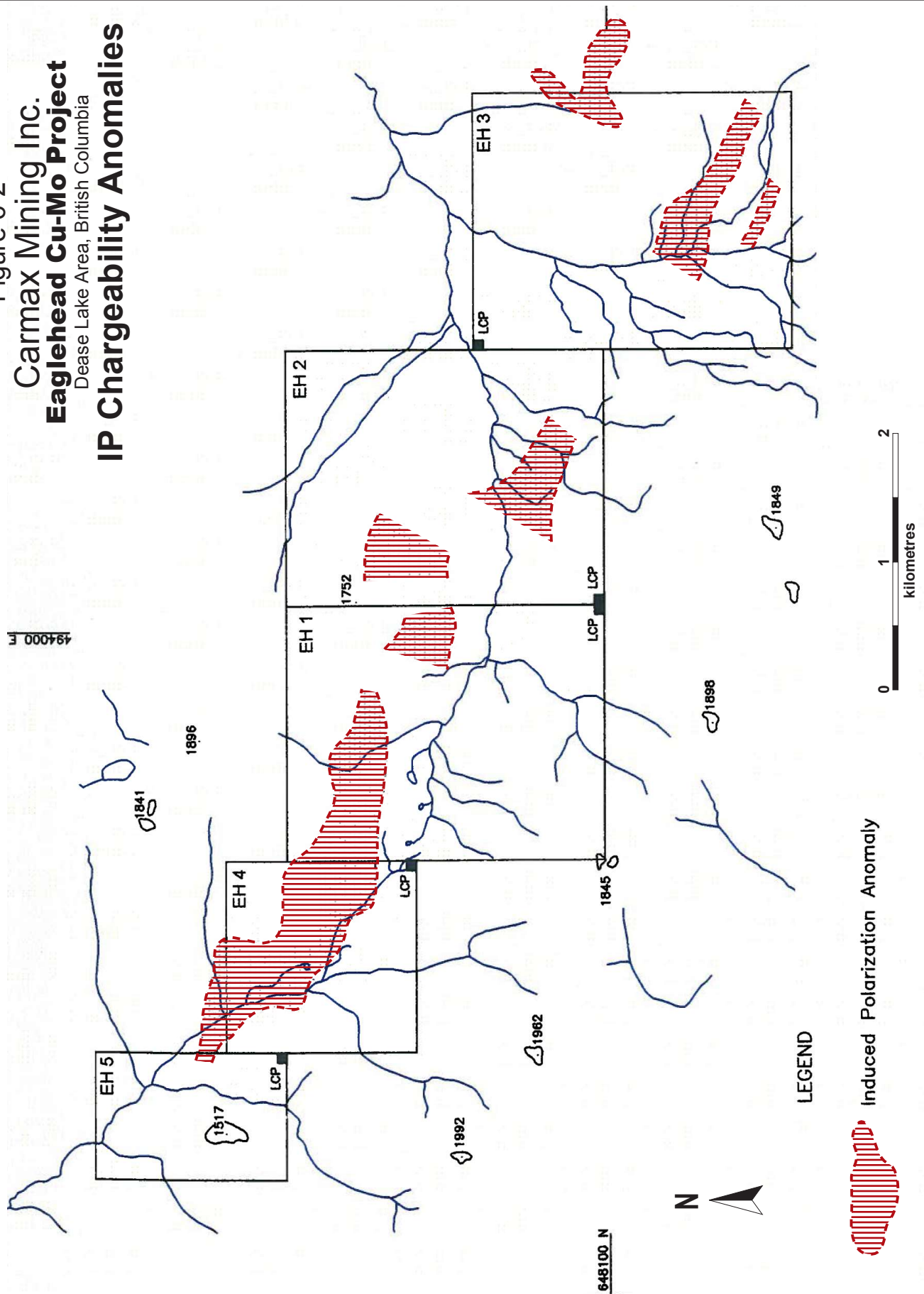
Figure 6-1
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Soil Geochemical Survey Results
Copper Values



Source: Ikona, 2004



Figure 6-2
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
IP Chargeability Anomalies



LEGEND



Induced Polarization Anomaly

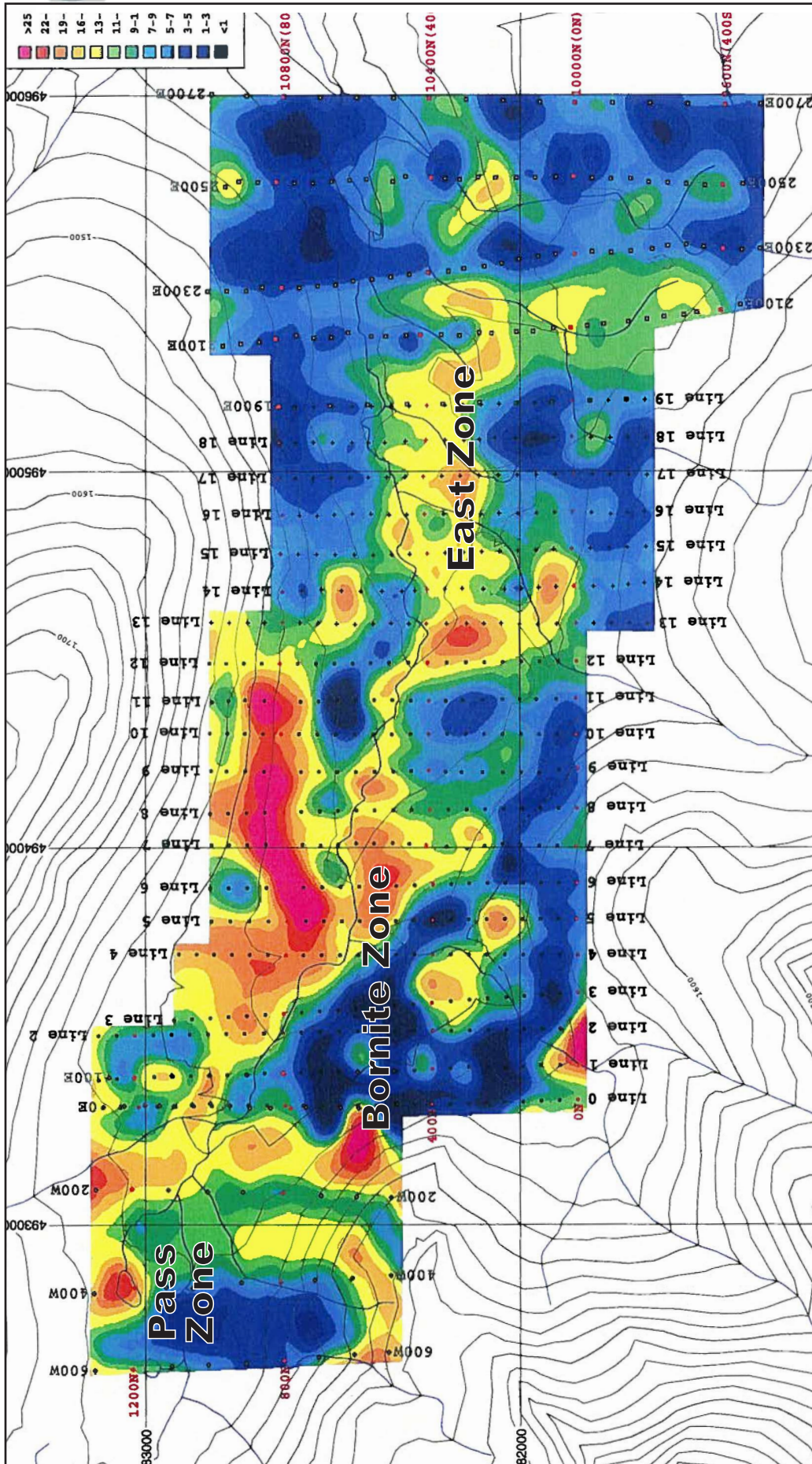


Figure 6-3

Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
Depth - 50m Below Topography

Legend

- Bornite Zone Grid - Survey 2005
- ◊ Bornite Zone Grid - Survey 2007
- ◊ East Zone Grid - Survey 2005
- ◊ East Zone Grid - Survey 2007
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Lakes

Survey Information

3D IP Array: a=50-100m
 2005: N=12
 2007: N=12-16
 INSTRUMENTATION: Hi-Resolution digital IP Receiver
 TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II
 Survey by: S.I. Geophysical Ltd.
 3D Inversion by: S.I.V. Consultants Ltd.
 Processing Date: October, 2007
 Mapping Date: October, 2007
 NTS Sheets: 19A08 - 19W07

Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9
 Mining Zone: Laird Mining Division

Source: Ikona, 2005

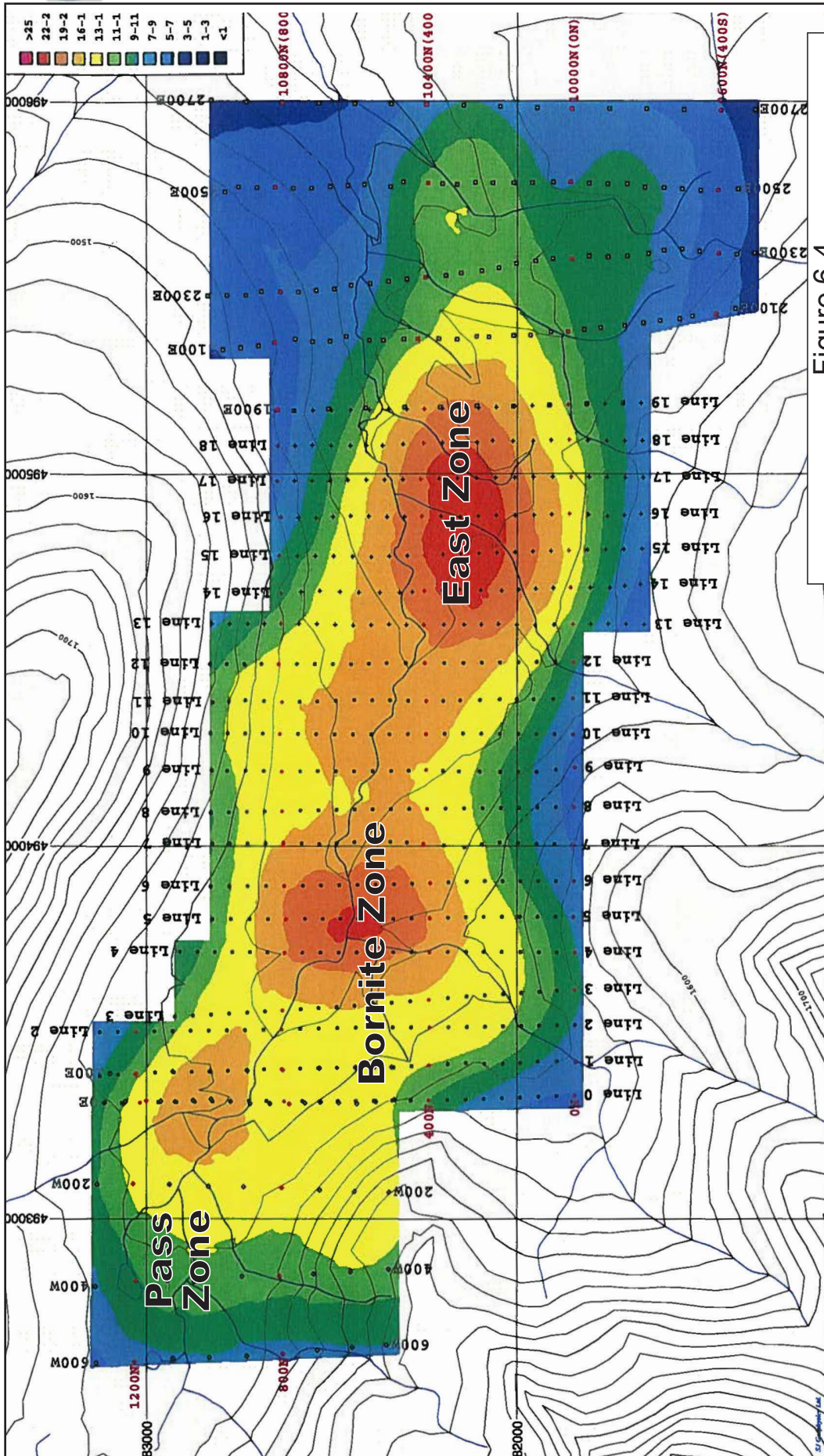


Figure 6-4
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
Depth - 300m Below Topography

Legend

- Bornite Zone Grid - Survey 2005
- ◊ Bornite Zone Grid - Survey 2007
- + East Zone Grid - Survey 2005
- ◻ East Zone Grid - Survey 2007
- Contour Lines (m)
- 31 years
- Lakes

Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 8
 Mining Zone: Lind Mining Division

Survey Information

3D IP Array
 2005: N-12 800-100m
 2007: N-12-16 800-100m
 RESOURCES SURVEYING AND CONSULTING LTD.
 TRANSMITTER: GDD TX 8

Survey by: SJ Geophysical Ltd.
 3D Inversion by: S.V.V. Consultants Ltd.
 Processing Date: October, 2007
 Mapping Date: October, 2007
 NTS Sheets: 10405 - 10406

Source: Ikona, 2005



TABLE 6-1 EXPLORATION HISTORY
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia

Year	Company	Type of Work					Remarks
		Geology	Geochemical soil sampling	Geophysics	Drilling		
					m	No of Holes	
1963-65	Kennco Exploration Ltd.	v			450	4	Discovery of mineralized boulders near Eaglehead Lake
1970	Spartan Exploration Ltd.						Acquisition of Property.
1971	Imperial Oil Limited						Camp, Pass, and Bornite zones; optioned property from Spartan
1972-76	Imperial Oil Limited			v	5,601	20	IP surveys
1979-81	Nuspar Resources Ltd.		2,500	v	6,183	25	Formerly Spartan: Airborne EM and magnetometer surveys.
1982	Esso Minerals Canada Limited						Re-evaluation of Bornite and Far East zones; IP surveys
1990	Homestake Canada Inc.		v				Assess potential for gold and silver mineralization
1995	R.M. Britten						Resource estimates: Camp Zone: 2.72 million tonnes @ 0.45% CuEq Pass Zone: 11.5 million tonnes @ 0.52% CuEq Bornite Zone: 16 million tonnes @ 0.65% CuEq
2002	Carmax Explorations Ltd.	v					Compilation of previous results and establishment of local grid
2004	Carmax Explorations Ltd.		173				Far East Zone
2005	Carmax Explorations Ltd.			26.3			IP on Bornite, East and Far East zones
2006	Carmax Explorations Ltd.				3,053	10	East, Bornite and Far East zones
2007	Carmax Explorations Ltd.		139	43.95	4,098	12	IP on Bornite, East and Far East zones
2008	Carmax Explorations Ltd.		76		5,495	14	Bornite, East and Far East zones
2009	Carmax Explorations Ltd.						Evaluation of historical data and re-sampling.
2009	G. Giroux						Resource estimate: 54.3 million tonnes @ 0.338% Cu, 0.013% Mo, 0.078 g/t Au, and 0.876 g/t Ag
Totals			2,888	70.25+	24,880	95	

Source: Poloni, 2006 and 2004, and Ikona, 2004.

Notes:

1. Geology includes prospecting.
2. Geophysical surveys include airborne magnetic, electromagnetic, and ground magnetometer and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys.
3. The 1995 resource estimates by R.M. Britten and G. Giroux are not NI 43-101 compliant.
4. The number of geochemical samples listed collected in 1990 is uncertain.
5. Amounts of IP surveys carried out from 1972 to 1981 are not available at this time.



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The Eaglehead Project area is situated within the Cry Lake map sheet in the Coast Mountain Range of northwestern British Columbia, and is underlain by Jurassic intrusive rocks and felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks (Figure 7-1). The property is located at the junction of the Intermontane Belt and the Omineca Belt. In terms of regional terranes, the Eaglehead Property lies at the southern margin of Quesnilla terrane, close to the contact with the Cache Creek terrane to the southwest. The Cache Creek terrane consists of a distinctive Upper Paleozoic oceanic assemblage, which is structurally transported over a Mesozoic island arc sequence to the south, termed as the King Salmon Assemblage. The Quesnilla terrane in the Cry Lake area is a narrow, complex zone, largely made up of Mesozoic intrusive rocks (Britten and Marr, 1995).

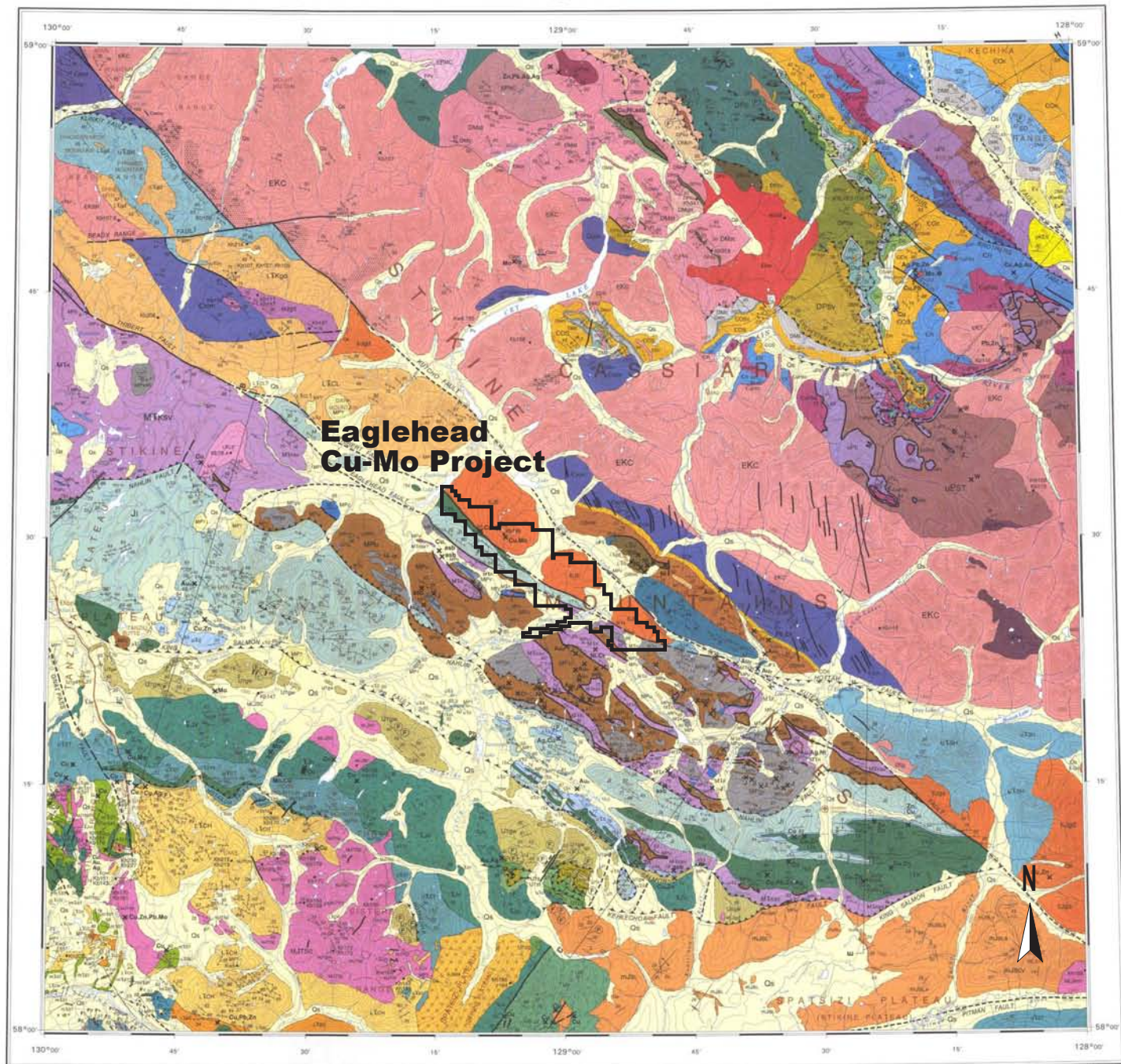
The Eaglehead porphyry mineralization occurs at the southwestern margin of the Early Jurassic Eaglehead Pluton, near its contact with a wedge of Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. In the area of the property, the Eaglehead Pluton and the volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Kutcho Formation lie within a wedge-shaped area bounded by two northwest trending regional faults, Kutcho Fault and Thibert Fault. The Kutcho Fault to the north is well defined and “exhibits in the order of tens of kilometres of dextral movement” (Britten and Marr, 1995). The Thibert Fault to the south separates the Kutcho Formation rocks from the Upper Triassic and Middle to Upper Jurassic clastic sedimentary rocks of the Inklin Formation of the Cache Creek Group to the south. A splay of the Thibert Fault cuts through the Eaglehead Property along the southern contact of the Eaglehead Pluton. A third northwest trending fault, the Eaglehead Fault, separates the clastic sedimentary rocks of the Inklin Formation from the phyllites and schists of the Kedahda Formation, both of which are members of the Cache Creek Group.

Airborne residual total field magnetic data indicate that the Eaglehead Property is situated within a northwest trending zone of low magnetic susceptibilities (Figure 7-2). These data also indicate that the northwest trending Eaglehead Pluton and the Kutcho volcanic rocks are both situated within the magnetic low, with subtle differences in magnetic susceptibilities. Detailed ground magnetometer surveys are required to detect the contact zone between the Eaglehead Pluton and the Kutcho volcanic rocks along the southeastern and northwestern extensions of the contact zone between these two rock types.

There are three main mineralized trends within the Eaglehead Property, which include at least six mineralized zones in the northern half of the property. These are:

- Northwest Structure: a 3.5 km long, northwest trending structure which includes the West Zone, Camp Zone, and Pass Zone in the northwestern part of the explored area.
- Central Structure: a 2 km long, east to east-southeast trending structure, which includes the Bornite Zone and the East Zone in the central part of the explored area.
- Southeast Structure: a one-km long, east-southeast trending structure, which includes the Far East Zone in the southeastern part of the explored area.

The exploration methodology applied during recent programs by Carmax has been to evaluate the mineral occurrences detected by previous operators by drilling, and determine favourable areas for copper and molybdenum mineralization within the host intrusive rocks of the Eaglehead Pluton.



December 2010

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MAP 1907A
GEOLOGY
CRY LAKE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Scale 1:250 000 - Echelle 1:250 000

Kilometres 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

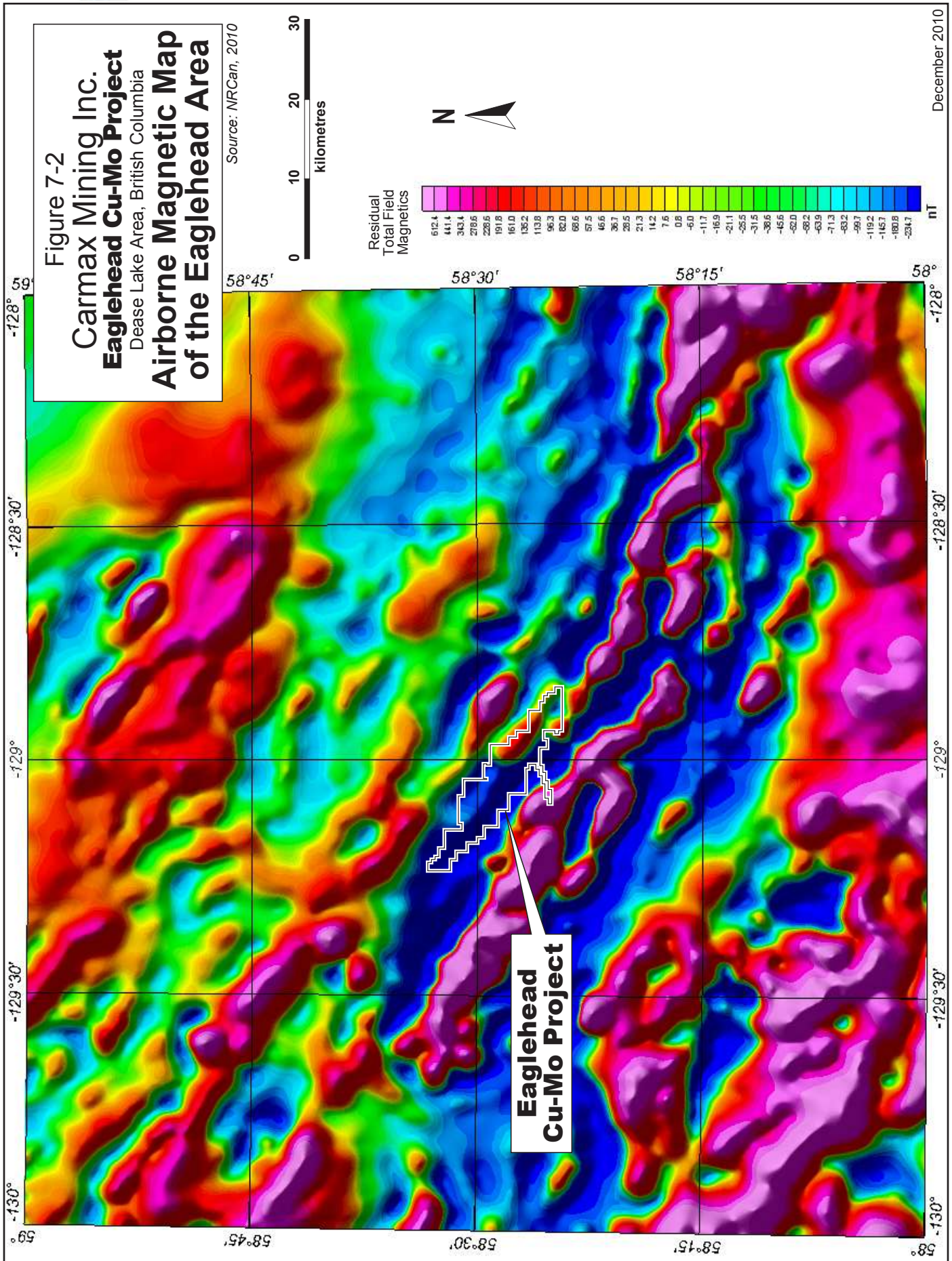
Reference Meridian Projection: 129°00' West of Greenwich
Projection Géométrique de Méridien: 129°00' Ouest d'Greenwich

1907A	1907B	1907C
1907D	1907E	1907F
1907G	1907H	1907I

Figure 7-1
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Regional Geology



This map has been produced from a scanned version of the original map. / Reproduction par numérisation d'une carte sur papier





7.2 Local Geology

Outcrops of Upper Triassic to Jurassic intrusive rocks, volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks occur in the area of the Eaglehead Property. These rocks include medium to coarse-grained granodiorite, diorite, felsic to intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks and breccia, and clastic metasedimentary rocks. The intrusive rocks and the contact zones between the intrusive and metasedimentary rocks are favourable for copper and molybdenum mineralization, as evidenced by some surface showings.

7.3 Property Geology

Geological mapping by Carmax and previous operators has identified different phases of the intrusive rocks in the area of the Eaglehead Property, and Cu-Mo mineralization occurs within the marginal granodiorite phases of the Early Jurassic Eaglehead Pluton (Figure 7-3). The discussion below is taken largely from Britten and Marr (1995).

7.3.1 Intrusive Rocks

There are three phases of the Eaglehead Pluton on the property, although one is significantly mineralized.

7.3.1.1 Hornblende Quartz Diorite

A narrow zone of hornblende quartz diorite is the outermost phase of the pluton, and separates the mineralized zones from the Kutcho Formation rocks to the south. It ranges in texture from medium-grained, porphyritic to near holocrystalline and equigranular. Where the unit is least altered, hornblende, quartz, and plagioclase are the major phenocryst phases with interstitial quartz and K-feldspar.

7.3.1.2 Biotite Granodiorite

The hornblende quartz diorite is flanked to the north by a dike-like unit of approximately 500 m wide and northwest trending biotite granodiorite, which exhibits similar textural features to the hornblende quartz diorite. Mineralized zones occur mainly within this intrusive phase of the pluton. The biotite content increases at the expense of hornblende and contacts between the two units are probably gradational.

7.3.1.3 Biotite Quartz Granodiorite

Biotite quartz granodiorite, the third phase, occurs northeast of the main zones of mineralization. Distinctive seriate quartz and less common oligoclase phenocrysts range up to 5 mm in size. Larger corroded quartz phenocrysts, up to 1 cm, and rare K-feldspar phenocrysts occur toward the core of the Eaglehead Pluton to the north (as grain size increases) and as the composition of the intrusive body changes to quartz monzonite. Primary biotite and prominent well disseminated magnetite grains are also typical of this unit.

7.3.1.4 Late Dikes and Veins

Four types of felsic to intermediate dikes and veins cut the intrusive rocks in the area. These are recognized as:

- Quartz feldspar porphyritic dikes, which occur in the immediate area of the mineralized zones, where they have been intersected by numerous drill holes, and post date the Cu-Mo mineralization.
- Hornblende feldspar porphyritic dikes which also occur in the immediate area of the mineralized zones, and post date the Cu-Mo mineralization, as indicated by drill logs.
- Diabase dikes: these dikes trend west-northwest and cut all intrusive rocks, and are probably late stage mineralization in age. Where unaltered, these rocks are of andesitic



- to trachyandesitic composition, but near mineralized zones, overprinting propylitic alteration may obscure original composition.
- Aplitic and pegmatitic dikes and veins, which cut the intrusive rocks, and predate the mineralization.

7.3.2 Volcaniclastic and Metasedimentary Rocks

Southwest of the Eaglehead Pluton, upright volcaniclastic units of the Kutcho Formation dip steeply southwest and probably represent a volcanic-sedimentary transition. The oldest units, near the intrusive contact, are a sparsely distributed and complex sequence of chlorite schists, which probably represent metamorphosed intermediate volcanic rocks. They are overlain to the south by a thick succession of feldspathic arenites and local volcanic conglomerate, which grades upwards into beds of greywacke and siltstone. A distinctive blue-grey carbonate member (Sinwa Limestone), up to 100 m thick, is present between the Lower Jurassic metasedimentary rocks of the Inklin Formation to the south and the volcaniclastic rocks of the Kutcho Formation.

7.3.3 Breccias

There are numerous brecciated zones that cut all the intrusive phases of the Eaglehead Pluton.

7.4 Structural Setting

The structural setting of the Eaglehead area is not well understood. Regional geological mapping and airborne magnetic data indicate three major northwest trending sets of lineaments, Kutcho Fault, Thibert Fault, and Eaglehead Fault, as described above.

7.5 Hydrothermal Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration is a metamorphic reaction in which excess water, silica, and carbon dioxide react with primary minerals of the host rock to form secondary minerals. New assemblages are formed in response to temperature, pressure, and composition of the altering fluids (Creasey, 1966).

Hydrothermal alteration at Eaglehead varies from early K-feldspar-rich to overprinting chloritic and sericitic assemblages, both and peripheral to the mineralized zones. These are typically surrounded by propylitic alteration. The following discussion is largely taken from Britten and Marr, 1995.

7.5.1 K-Feldspar-Sericitic Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration within the Bornite and, less frequently, the Pass zones is dominated by K-feldspar-sericite assemblages commonly containing albite, chlorite, carbonates or minor epidote or clay alteration. These assemblages are typically fine-grained, pervasive, and generally texturally destructive. Magnetite or hematite, and trace rutile are common accessories. K-feldspar occurrence in aplite, pegmatite and narrow, essentially monomineralic fracture fillings throughout the property, on the other hand, is of late magmatic in age, predate the mineralization, and are not a product of alteration.

7.5.2 Propylitic Alteration

Areas peripheral to the K-feldspar-sericite alteration in the Bornite Zone, and sericitic alteration in the Camp Zone, are altered to propylitic assemblages consisting of sericite, chlorite, calcite, epidote, albite, and lesser biotite and K-feldspar. Secondary phlogopitic biotite commonly occurs in the propylitic assemblages of the Bornite Zone, where it replaces hornblende matrix material and, less commonly, the rims of primary biotite. Primary disseminated magnetite is commonly partially oxidized to hematite. Rutile is rare but widespread.



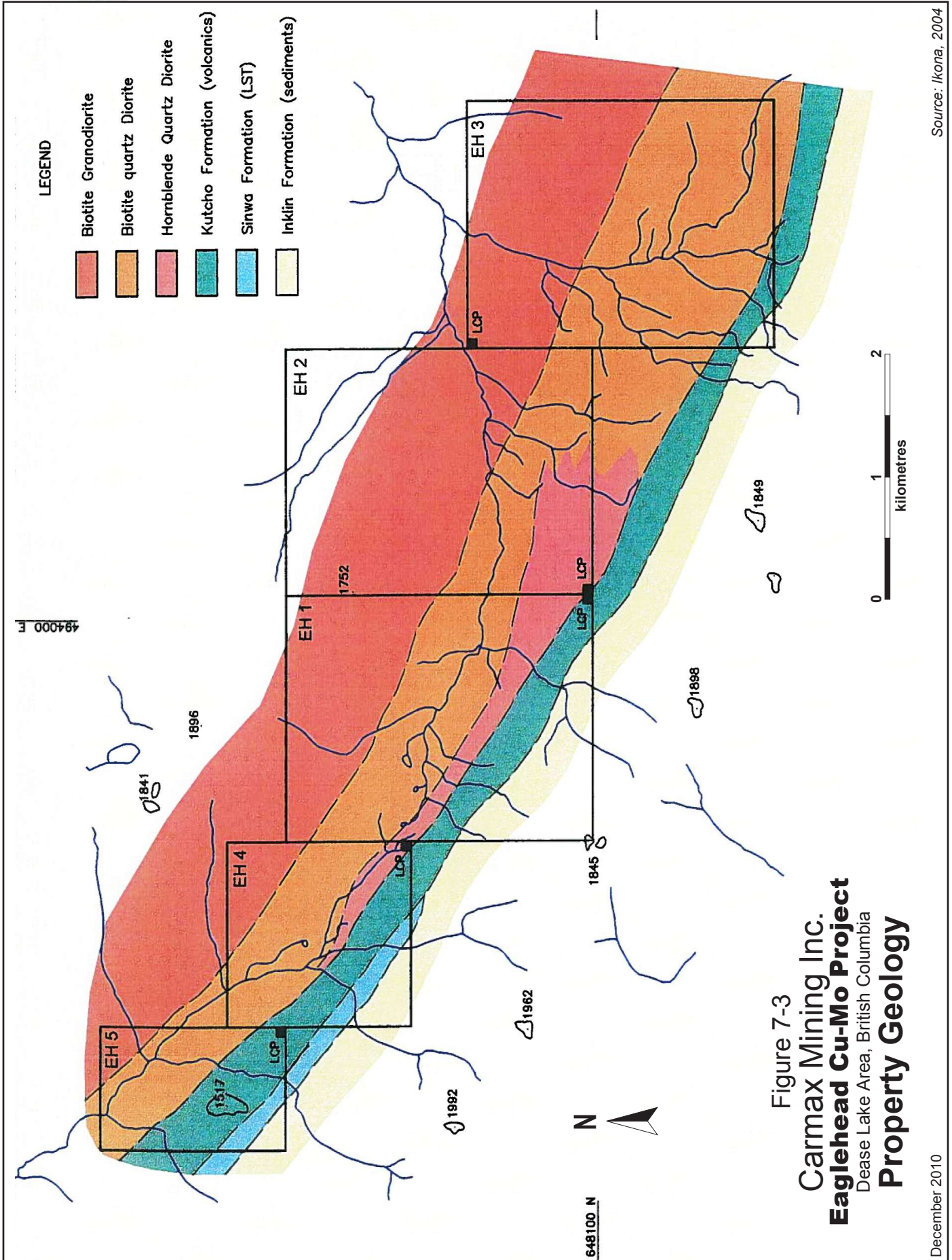
Multiple episodes of propylitic alteration also imprint a cream colour onto fracture-controlled assemblages of the granodioritic rocks, in bands 1 cm to 10 cm wide. These bands increase in abundance toward mineralized zones where they coalesce into a distinct zone of moderate to strong propylitic alteration. They decrease into narrow bands at the outer contact of K-feldspar-sericitic granodiorite, which commonly mark the outer boundary of the main mineralized zones. Intervening zones of weakly altered to relatively fresh granodiorite, between patches of propylitic alteration, locally exhibit incipient chloritization of primary biotites. Weak propylitic alteration is the most peripheral expression of the Cu-Mo mineralization at Eaglehead, and represents the most distal guide to this type of intrusion-hosted porphyry copper mineralization.

7.5.3 Chlorite-Sericite Alteration

Chlorite-sericite alteration is most common in the Camp Zone area; it decreases in areal extent towards the Pass Zone, and is patchy in the Bornite Zone. Conversion of all mafic minerals and some matrix components to grey sericite-chlorite is the key feature of this alteration. Feldspars are altered to light-green chlorite, albite, quartz, and carbonates. Disseminated pyrite is widespread, along with lesser amounts of magnetite, hematite, chalcopyrite, and trace rutile. The common association of chlorite with chalcopyrite, and bornite in the fractures within the mineralized zones and sericite-quartz altered fragments cemented by a chlorite-rich matrix in the Pass Zone, suggests that the distinction between chlorite-sericite and purely sericitic alteration needs to be investigated.

7.5.4 Sericitic Alteration

Pervasive, very fine-grained, white to buff-coloured and less common pale green sericitic alteration is present over wide areas within most of the mineralized zones at Eaglehead. It has a blanket-like geometry with lobes of alteration, which extend at depth along zones of pre-alteration structurally weak zones, such as northwest trending fault zones. In addition to sericite, quartz and pyrite, carbonate (mainly calcite, but also dolomite and siderite) are the main alteration minerals. Carbonate-altered pseudomorphs of feldspars replace mafic minerals and occur along grain boundaries and in veins. Sericitic alteration is typically feldspar-destructive, although albite – probably of secondary origin – is locally abundant. Neither carbonate nor albite is common in sericitic alteration assemblages of typical porphyry copper deposits.



Source: Ikona, 2004

Figure 7-3
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Property Geology



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Copper and molybdenum mineralization on the Eaglehead Property is typical of porphyry Cu-Mo systems associated with hydrothermal alteration assemblages within intermediate volcanic rocks and granodioritic and monzonitic rocks. These deposits are formed at relatively moderate depth, typically within a few kilometres of the surface, from hydrothermal fluids with temperatures of <math><150^{\circ}\text{C}</math> to 300°C (Schmitt, 1996, and Ney and Hollister, 1976).

Mineralization at Eaglehead is contained in altered rocks, which are localized by geological structures, and range in size from 5 m to more than 100 m wide and more than three kilometres long. Two mineralized structures trend northwest, and the third one trends east-southeast. Mineralization is comprised of altered zones, quartz stockworks, and hydrothermal breccia zones that contain disseminated chalcopyrite and other sulphide minerals. In addition, occasional quartz veins are associated with high grade molybdenum mineralization, mainly as fracture coating material.

The alteration halos extending outward in the wallrock away from the mineralized zones are typically large in extent, and in places, are overprinted by supergene enrichment and surficial oxidation. This is evidenced by the numerous small malachite showings along the Eaglehead Valley and along the hills underlain by the biotite granodiorite of the Eaglehead Pluton (Marr, 1977). Soil sampling results also indicate a very short dispersion of copper and molybdenum from the mineralized structures.



9 MINERALIZATION

Exploration work to date suggests the copper and molybdenum mineralization within the West, Camp, Pass, Bornite, East, and Far East structural zones of the Eaglehead Property is associated with zones of strong hydrothermal alteration and quartz veins. The widths of the mineralized zones range from less than 3 m to approximately 120 m (Figures 26-1 to 26-8, Appendix C). Surficial alteration due to weathering is pervasive, and may extend more than 5 m below the surface. In general, the mineralized zones dip gently to moderately to the southwest or south. Based on available data, however, the individual zones may have some discontinuities regarding the relatively higher grade Cu-Mo mineralization. Consequently, Agnerian recommends additional drilling to better outline the mineralized zones. The different types of mineralization on the various parts of the property are discussed below.

9.1 West Zone

The West Zone forms part of the Northwest Structure. It is approximately 400 m long, and contains some high grade copper values within a zone ranging up to 30 m wide. It has been tested only by two drill holes (56 and 57), which are more than 500 m apart. Both holes intersected altered biotite granodiorite and xenoliths of altered volcanic rocks with hornfels textures. Rock alteration is in the form of pervasive silicification, dolomitization, sericitization, and quartz flooding. Mineralization in the silicified sections includes minor, very fine-grained pyrite with traces of sphalerite, galena, enargite, and molybdenite. Within the hornfels volcanic rocks, specular hematite is pervasive, with minor chalcopyrite and traces of sphalerite. In general, weak pyrite mineralization, with traces of chalcopyrite and molybdenite is associated with K-feldspar alteration. At or near the contact zones between the biotite granodiorite and volcanic rocks, the latter are highly sheared and some sections are mylonitized (Figure 26-1, Appendix C). Copper and molybdenum mineralization occurs as fine to medium-grained disseminated material and stringers within the altered biotite granodiorite, with grades commonly ranging from 0.01% Cu to 1.75% Cu. Average length of the mineralized intersections is approximately 8.6 m within a range from 1.4 m to 19.6 m, and composite grades of mineralization over these intervals and greater than 0.2% Cu averages 0.56% Cu within a range from 0.22% Cu to 1.4% Cu. Locally, coarse flakes of molybdenite occur along fractures in quartz veins. Statistics of the composite grades are shown in Table 9-1.

	Intersections (m)	% Cu	% Mo	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Number	7	7	7	7	7
Maximum	19.6	1.40	0.016	5.50	0.200
Minimum	1.4	0.22	0.001	0.30	0.050
Average	8.6	0.56	0.007	2.00	0.091
Standard Deviation	5.98	0.43	0.007	2.11	0.059

Note: The West Zone has been tested by two diamond drill holes.



9-2 Camp Zone

Mineralization within the Camp Zone is characterized by a wide zone of strong to intense sericitic alteration of the biotite granodiorite and weak to moderate K-feldspar alteration near aplitic veins. The sulphide assemblage is predominantly pyrite-chalcopyrite, with local concentrations of bornite and molybdenite as fine to medium-grained disseminated material and stringers within the altered granodiorite, but not necessarily associated with increasing amount of K-feldspar. This zone extends approximately 1,400 m along strike, and has been tested by 18 drill holes, all of which, except one hole, intersected significant copper mineralization of greater than 0.2% Cu. The rock is generally well fractured with numerous sericitic shear zones (Poloni, 2010a). Average length of the mineralized intersections is approximately 15.4 m within a range from 1.5 m to 71.0 m, and composite grades of mineralization over these intervals and greater than 0.1% Cu averages 0.6% Cu within a range from 0.15% Cu to 3.4% Cu. Figure 26-2 (Appendix C) is a generalized cross section of the Camp Zone, and statistics of the composite grades are shown in Table 9-2.

	Intersections (m)	% Cu	% Mo	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Number	28	27	1	N/A	N/A
Maximum	71.0	3.40	0.100	N/A	N/A
Minimum	1.5	0.15	0.100	N/A	N/A
Average	15.4	0.60	0.100	N/A	N/A
Standard Deviation	18.02	0.58			

Notes:

1. The Camp Zone has been tested by 18 diamond drill holes.
2. N/A means data are not available.

9-3 Pass Zone

The Pass Zone is situated approximately 1.5 km southeast of the Camp Zone. It is a tabular zone of mineralization approximately 30 m wide, extends approximately one kilometre along strike with moderate (45° to 50°) dip to southwest, and consists of pinch and swell en echelon structures extending approximately 250 m at depth. The Pass Zone is characterized by moderate to strong sericitic alteration with local weak to moderate K-feldspar alteration. The sulphide assemblage is pyrite and chalcopyrite with only traces of bornite and molybdenite, as fine to medium-grained disseminated material and stringers within the altered granodiorite, with grades commonly ranging from 0.01% Cu to 1.5% Cu.

The southern flank of the Pass Zone is bounded by intense shearing and mylonitization accompanied by sericitization and dolomitization. A northeast trending fracture zone, a few metres wide and containing specular hematite, cuts the Pass Zone rocks and, in turn, is intruded by a swarm of diabase dikes.

The Pass zone has been tested by 18 drill holes, all of which except one hole, intersected significant copper mineralization of greater than 0.2% Cu. Hole 15 was abandoned due to difficulties in drilling. The rock is generally well fractured with numerous sericitic shear zones (Poloni, 2010a). Average length of the mineralized intersections is approximately 16.4 m within a range from 1.8 m to 67.0 m, and composite grades of mineralization over these intervals and



greater than 0.1% Cu averages 0.49% Cu within a range from 0.14% Cu to 3.4% Cu. Figure 26-3 (Appendix C) is a generalized cross section of the Pass Zone, and statistics of the composite grades are shown in Table 9-3.

	Intersections (m)	% Cu	% Mo	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Number	30	30	9	2	2
Maximum	67.0	1.00	0.006	2.30	0.050
Minimum	1.8	0.14	0.001	1.00	0.050
Average	16.6	0.49	0.003	1.65	0.050
Standard Deviation	16.44	0.22	0.002	0.92	0

Note: The Pass Zone has been tested by 18 diamond drill holes.

9-4 Bornite Zone

The Bornite Zone has received a large amount of the exploration work on the property to date. It is situated approximately 500 m southeast of the Pass Zone near the height of land. It has been tested by 22 diamond drill holes, all of which intersected significant copper mineralization of greater than 0.2% Cu. The moderately south dipping mineralized zone is 50 m to 100 m wide, extends approximately one kilometre along strike and more than 300 m at depth. Sulphide mineralization appears to be directly related to three features; fracture intensity; degree of rock alteration; and proximity to quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes. Scott and Caulfield (1982) describe the alteration pattern from the periphery to the core area at the Bornite Zone, as follows:

- Propylitic alteration zone: comprising mainly epidote with minor calcite and chlorite.
- Phyllic alteration zone: characterized by the presence of apple-green sericite as an alteration product of feldspars. The mafic minerals have been altered to white mica.
- Potassic alteration zone: characterized by the common salmon pink colouration. The K-feldspathic alteration occurs as pervasive zones or aggregates surrounded by sericitic alteration. Late stage feldspathic veins overprint all other alteration types. Minerals characteristic of this type of alteration include gypsum, calcite, barite, fluorite, and possibly zeolites.

Sulphide mineralization within the Bornite Zone also shows mineral zoning. From the periphery to the core area, this is recognised, as follows:

- Pyrite-chalcopryrite halo.
- Chalcopryrite-pyrite intermediate zone.
- Bornite-chalcopryrite-molybdenite core area. Locally, coarse flakes of molybdenite occur along fractures in quartz veins. Copper and molybdenum mineralization is common as fine to medium-grained disseminated material and stringers within the altered granodiorite, with grades commonly ranging from 0.01% Cu to 0.5% Cu.

The above pattern of mineralization suggests that the three sulphide zones roughly parallel the alteration assemblages, i.e., bornite-chalcopryrite-molybdenite zone associated with the potassic alteration zone, chalcopryrite-pyrite zone with the phyllic alteration zone, and the pyrite-chalcopryrite zone with the propylitic alteration zone. Average length of the mineralized



intersections is approximately 13.6 m within a range from 0.8 m to 104.5 m, and composite grades of mineralization over these intervals and greater than 0.07% Cu averages 0.48% Cu within a range from 0.07% Cu to 3.6% Cu. Figure 26-4 (Appendix C) is a generalized cross section of the Bornite Zone, and statistics of the composite grades are shown in Table 9-4.

TABLE 9-4 STATISTICS OF MINERALIZED INTERSECTIONS IN DRILL HOLES, BORNITE ZONE					
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia					
	Intersections (m)	% Cu	% Mo	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Number	92	92	85	63	44
Maximum	104.5	3.60	0.072	7.93	0.400
Minimum	0.8	0.07	0.001	0.01	0.004
Average	13.6	0.48	0.009	1.22	0.085
Standard Deviation	18.00	0.45	0.013	1.51	0.091

Note: The Bornite Zone has been tested by 22 diamond drill holes.

9-5 East Zone

The East Zone is essentially the continuation of the Bornite Zone, with similar characteristic features in terms of alteration and associated sulphide mineralization. It is situated approximately 400 m east of the Bornite Zone, and comprises a mineralized zone extending approximately 500 m along strike. It has been tested by 28 diamond drill holes, all of which intersected significant copper mineralization of greater than 0.2% Cu. The area between the Bornite Zone and the East Zone has not yet been tested by diamond drilling.

Mineralization within the East Zone is characterized by strong to intense K-feldspar alteration and siliceous breccia. Copper and molybdenum mineralization is common as fine to medium-grained disseminated material and stringers within the altered biotite granodiorite. Average length of the mineralized intersections is approximately 18.6 m within a range from 2.6 m to 118.6 m, and composite grades of mineralization over these intervals and greater than 0.03% Cu averages 0.37% Cu within a range from 0.03% Cu to 3.02% Cu. Figures 26-5 to 26-7 (Appendix C) show cross sections of the East Zone and statistics of the composite grades are shown in Table 9-5.

TABLE 9-5 STATISTICS OF MINERALIZED INTERSECTIONS IN DRILL HOLES, EAST ZONE					
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia					
	Intersections (m)	% Cu	% Mo	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Number	185	185	183	183	183
Maximum	118.6	3.02	0.262	60.55	7.320
Minimum	2.6	0.03	0.001	0.41	0.002
Average	18.6	0.37	0.016	2.87	0.130
Standard Deviation	21.80	0.33	0.036	5.26	0.566

Note: The East Zone has been tested by 28 diamond drill holes.



9-6 Far East Zone

The Far East Zone is situated approximately 2 km southeast of the East Zone, in an area mostly covered by overburden. It is generally outlined by coincident anomalous concentrations of copper (>60 ppm Cu) and molybdenum (>4.5 ppm Mo) in soil samples. These geochemical anomalies are also somewhat coincident with areas of anomalous chargeabilities as detected during IP surveys. The Far East Zone extends more than 1.5 km along strike, but has been tested only by six diamond drill holes. Copper mineralization occurs at various surface showings and drill hole intersections consists of disseminated pyrite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite and bornite, commonly occurring along foliation as well as along cross-cutting fractures. Average length of the mineralized intersections is approximately 7 m within a range from 4.6 m to 16.5 m, and composite grades of mineralization over these intervals and greater than 0.15% Cu averages 0.37% Cu within a range from 0.15% Cu to 1.04% Cu. Figure 26-8 (Appendix C) is a generalized cross section of the Far East Zone, and statistics of the composite grades are shown in Table 9-6.

TABLE 9-6 STATISTICS OF MINERALIZED INTERSECTIONS IN DRILL HOLES, FAR EAST ZONE					
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia					
	Intersections (m)	% Cu	% Mo	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Number	12	12	12	12	12
Maximum	16.5	1.04	0.018	11.05	0.602
Minimum	4.6	0.15	0.001	1.00	0.002
Average	7.0	0.37	0.003	4.60	0.102
Standard Deviation	3.68	0.28	0.005	4.21	0.178

Note: The Far East Zone has been tested by 6 diamond drill holes.

9.7 Trends of Copper and Molybdenum Mineralization

The drill hole assay database indicates that from northwest to southeast there is a gradual decrease in copper grade and a corresponding increase in thickness of mineralization, as shown in Table 9-7.

TABLE 9-7 TREND OF MINERALIZED INTERSECTIONS IN DRILL HOLES						
Carmax Mining Inc. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia						
Mineralization	West Zone	Camp Zone	Pass Zone	Bornite Zone	East Zone	Far East Zone
Average Thickness (m)	8.6	15.4	16.6	13.6	18.6	7.0
Maximum Thickness (m)	19.6	71.0	67.0	104.5	118.6	16.5
Minimum Thickness (m)	1.4	1.5	1.8	0.8	2.6	4.6
% Cu	0.56	0.60	0.49	0.48	0.37	0.37
% Mo	0.007	0.100	0.003	0.009	0.016	0.003
g/t Ag	2.00	N/A	1.65	1.22	2.87	4.60
g/t Au	0.091	N/A	0.500	0.085	0.13	0.102



Note: The lower numbers at the West and Far East zones may be due to the relatively fewer number of drill holes completed on these areas.

The various types of hydrothermal alteration at the six target areas are summarized in Table 9-8.

9.8 Other Information

Diamond drill hole data also indicate that numerous faults and shear zones occur within and around the mineralized intersections at Eaglehead. Although precise correlation of each structure is not possible at this time, generalized features of alteration and associated sulphide mineralization for the six recognized target areas is summarized in Table 9-8.

9.9 Correlation of Metal Grades

Correlation of metal grades of Cu vs. Mo, Cu vs. Ag, and Cu vs. Au are shown in Figures 9-1 to 9-4. These figures indicate that:

- There is good correlation between low to medium grades ranging from 0.1% Cu to 1% Cu and 0.001% Mo to 0.1% Mo. Except for one sample, however, the higher grades of these metals are poorly correlated.
- There is moderate to good correlation between copper and silver values.
- There is poor correlation between copper and gold values.
- There is poor correlation between molybdenum and gold values.

9.10 Mineralogical and Petrographic Studies

No mineralogical or petrographic studies have been carried out on representative samples of the Eaglehead Property.



**TABLE 9-8 SUMMARY OF ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION AT EAGLEHEAD
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia**

Mineralized Zone	Host Rocks	Dikes	Alteration Assemblage	Mineralization
West	Biotite granodiorite	Diabase	Silicification Sericitization Dolomitization Local feldspathization	Pyrite Minor chalcopyrite & molybdenite Trace galena, sphalerite, enargite
Camp	Biotite granodiorite	Diabase (others?)	Sericitization Local feldspathization	Pyrite, chalcopyrite Minor molybdenite & bornite
Pass	Biotite granodiorite	Diabase, QFP, Hb-ppy	Sericitization Local feldspathization Dolomitization	Pyrite, chalcopyrite Sulphide cemented breccia Trace bornite & molybdenite
Bornite	Biotite granodiorite	QFP, Hb-ppy	Potassic core Phyllic centre Propylitic periphery	Bornite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite Chalcopyrite-pyrite Pyrite-chalcopyrite
East	Biotite granodiorite	QFP, Diabase, Hb-ppy	Potassic core Phyllic centre Propylitic periphery	Chalcopyrite, pyrite, hematite Bornite-molybdenite (at depth)
Far East	Biotite granodiorite, Possible Kutcho Volcanic rocks	Uncertain	N/A	Pyrite, chalcopyrite, minor bornite

Source: Poloni, 2010a.

Notes:

1. QFP: quartz-feldspar porphyry
2. Hb-ppy: hornblende porphyry
3. N/A: Not available

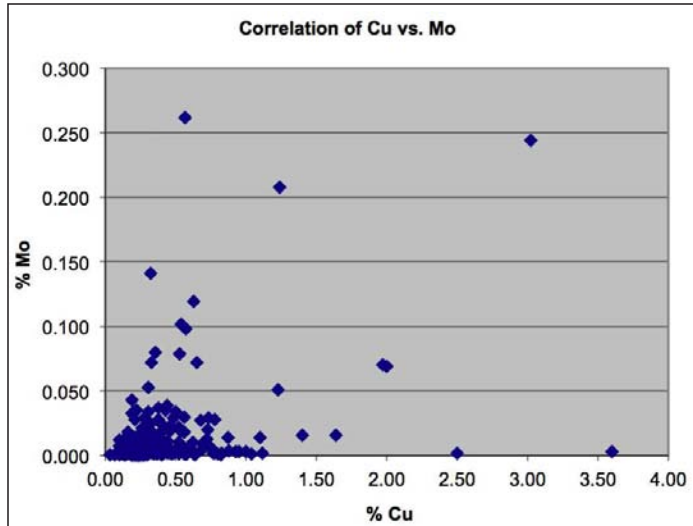


Figure 9-1 Correlation of Cu vs. Mo

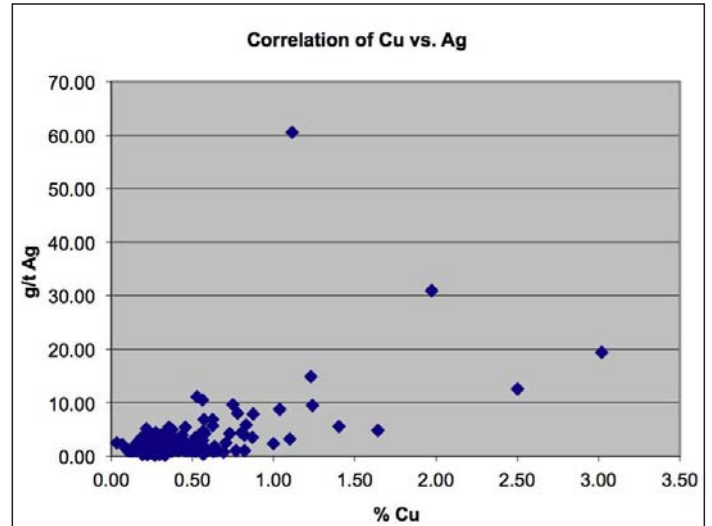


Figure 9-1 Correlation of Cu vs. Ag

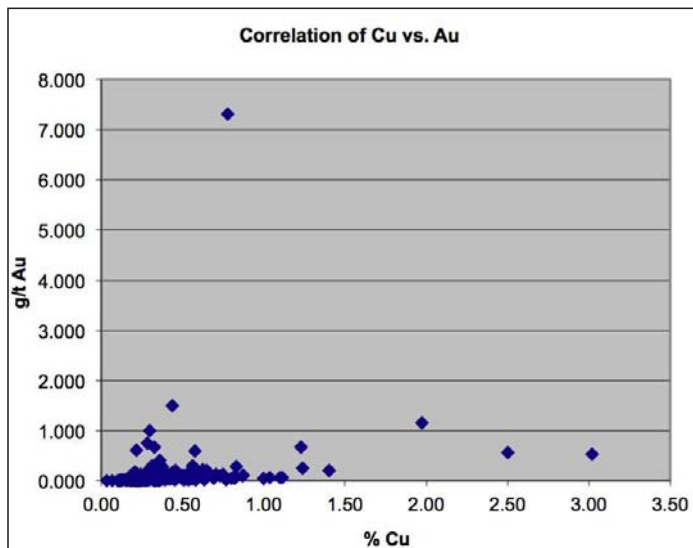


Figure 9-3 Correlation of Cu vs. Au

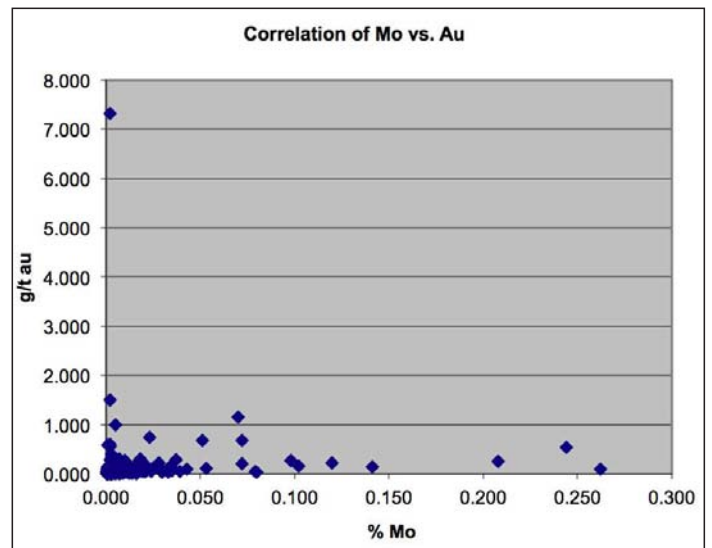


Figure 9-4 Correlation of Mo vs. Au

Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Correlation of Metal Grades

December 2010



10 EXPLORATION

The exploration methodology applied in the past, and during recent exploration programs by Carmax, has been to evaluate the mineralized zones along the Eaglehead structure by drilling, and determine favourable areas for porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization of the host intrusive rocks. To date, approximately 2,900 geochemical soil samples have been collected, and 67.25 line-km of induced polarization (IP) surveys have been completed by various operators on the property. The details of the exploration work carried out on the property are discussed below.

In February 2002, Messrs Poloni and Peters staked two claims (514659 and 514656) and subsequently staked additional claims bringing the total number of claims to thirty-one, which presently covers the West, Camp, Pass, Bornite, East, and Far East target areas of the property.

Since 2004, Carmax has carried out a number of programs of geochemical sampling, ground geophysical (IP) surveys, and diamond drilling, as part of the process of evaluating the Cu-Mo target areas on the Eaglehead Property.

10.1 Geological Mapping

From 2006 to 2008, Carmax field crews carried out regional as well as detailed geological mapping and prospecting over the mineral claims. Results of geological mapping are discussed in Section 7, Geological Setting.

10.2 Lithochemical Sampling

Upon acquiring original two mineral claims, Carmax commenced a program of sampling mineral showings at several target areas and structures on the Eaglehead Property. This included sampling of trenches dug across the structures. Carmax sent the samples to ALS Chemex Laboratory (ALS Chemex) in North Vancouver for Cu, Mo, Ag, and Au assays. Results from two grab samples are as follows:

- Camp Zone area: 2.18% Cu, 0.017% Mo, 1 g/t Ag, and 0.738 g/t Au
- West Zone area: 0.54% Cu and 0.012% Mo (Poloni, 2002).

10.3 IP Surveys

In 2005 and 2007, SJ Geophysics Ltd. of Delta carried out three dimensional IP surveys (3D-IP) on the Bornite, East, and Far East target areas of the Eaglehead Property (Figure 10-1). The following are excerpts from Chen, 2005 and Ko, 2007.

“Three dimensional IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be improved over conventional surveys.

In a common 3D-IP configuration, a receiver array is established, end-to-end along a survey line, while current electrodes are located on two adjacent lines. The survey typically starts at one end of the line and proceeds to the other end. In some areas these spacings are modified to compensate for local conditions, such as inaccessible sites, streams, and overall conductivity of ground. Current electrodes are advanced along adjacent lines, starting approximately 400 m from the centre of the array and advancing approximately 800 m through the array at 100 m increments. At this point, the receiver array is advanced 400 m and the process is repeated



down the line. Receiver arrays are typically established on every second line (400 m apart), thereby providing subsurface coverage at 200 m increments”.

The amount of 3D-IP surveys carried out during 2005 and 2007 are as follows:

- 2005 survey: In total, 26.3 line-km of 3D-IP surveys were carried out along 25 lines spaced 100 m apart, and 50 m station spacing. The lengths of the lines ranged from 1,000 m to 1,300 m. The breakdown of the survey for each area was as follows:
 - Bornite Zone: 14.1 line km along 13 lines oriented north-south.
 - East Zone: 7.2 line km along 7 lines oriented north-south.
 - Far East Zone: 5 line-km along 5 lines oriented northeast-southwest.
- 2007 survey: In total, 43.95 line-km of 3D-IP surveys were carried out along 25 lines spaced 100 m apart, and 50 m station spacing. The lengths of the lines ranged from 800 m to 2,500 m. The breakdown of the survey for each area was as follows:
 - Bornite Zone: 4 line km along 5 lines oriented north-south.
 - East Zone: 6.7 line km along 5 lines oriented north-south.
 - Far East Zone: 33.25 line-km along 15 lines oriented northeast-southwest.

The 3D-IP survey results indicated that anomalous chargeability of the rocks underlain within the Bornite and East Zones trends northwest approximately 2.5 km along strike, and extend more than 300 m below the surface, as noted in Section 6, History.

10.4 Diamond Drilling

From 2006 to 2008, Carmax completed approximately 12,645 m of drilling in 36 diamond drill holes. This work was carried out to further test the 3D-IP anomalous areas in the Bornite and East Zones. In addition, two holes were drilled testing geophysical anomalies in the Nickel Zone. Results are discussed in Section 11, Drilling.

10.5 Specific Gravity Determinations

In 2009, Carmax carried out specific gravity determinations on core samples from 20 drill holes completed on the property, including those from the 1960s and 1970s. In total, 70 samples were used from various parts of the mineralized intersections within the biotite granodiorite, with the statistics of the specific gravity determinations, as follows:

- Maximum: 3.42 g/cm³.
- Minimum: 2.50 g/cm³.
- Average: 2.71 g/cm³.
- Standard deviation: 0.146 2.71 g/cm³.



11 DRILLING

Approximately 24,880 m of diamond drilling in 95 holes have been completed by Carmax and previous operators in the general area of the Eaglehead Property during the past 45 years. This includes 28 diamond drill holes on the East Zone and 22 diamond drill holes on the Bornite Zone. Figures 11-1 to 11-3 show the location of the drill holes within the different grid areas, and Tables 11-1 and 11-2 show the statistics of diamond drilling carried out to date. For the earlier drilling campaigns, the drilling contractors were Arctic Diamond Drilling Ltd., Ace Diamond Drilling, and Caron Diamond Drilling of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and BQ size core was retrieved during those programs. For the drilling programs by Carmax, D.J. Drilling of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory, was the contractor, who retrieved NQ drill core.

TABLE 11-1 DRILLING RECORD BY YEAR			
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia			
Company	Year	Diamond Drilling	
		(m)	No. of Holes
Kenngo Explorations Ltd.	1965	450	4
Imperial Oil Ltd.	1972	1,174	6
Imperial Oil Ltd.	1973	3,385	19
Imperial Oil Ltd.	1976	1,045	5
Imperial Oil Ltd.	1979	877	5
Esso Minerals Canada Limited	1980	1,638	9
Esso Minerals Canada Limited	1981	3,668	11
Carmax Explorations Ltd.	2006	3,052	10
Carmax Explorations Ltd.	2007	4,098	12
Carmax Explorations Ltd.	2008	5,495	14
Totals		24,882	95

Source: Carmax 2010, Poloni 2008a and 2008b.

TABLE 11-2 DRILLING RECORD BY AREA		
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia		
Target Area	Diamond Drilling	
	(m)	No. of Holes
West Zone	523	2
Camp Zone	2,555	14
Pass Zone	3,494	21
Bornite Zone	5,808	22
East Zone	10,714	28
Far East Zone	1,355	6
Nickel Zone	432	2
Totals	24,882	95

Source: Carmax 2010, Poloni 2008a and 2008b.

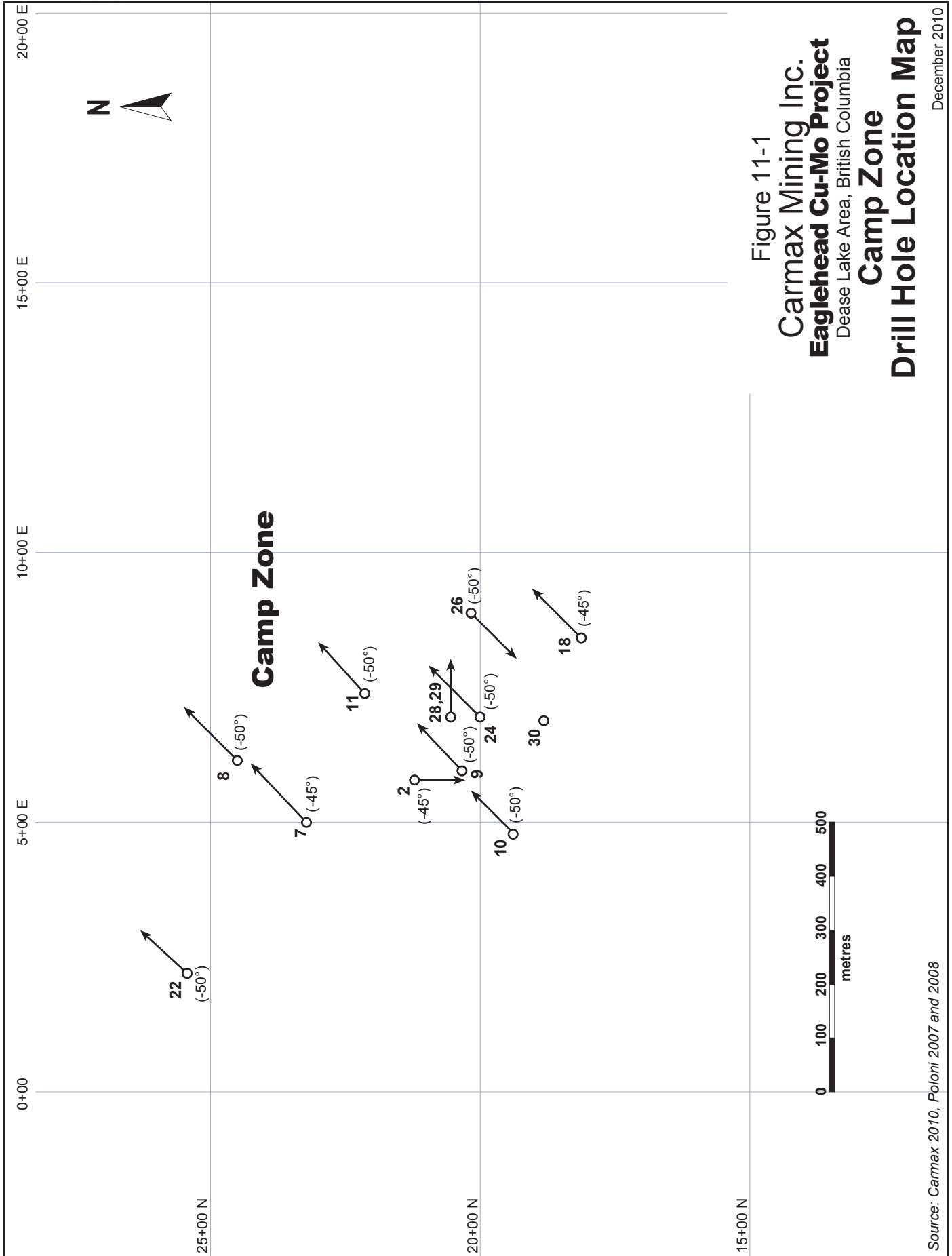


Figure 11-1
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Camp Zone
Drill Hole Location Map

December 2010

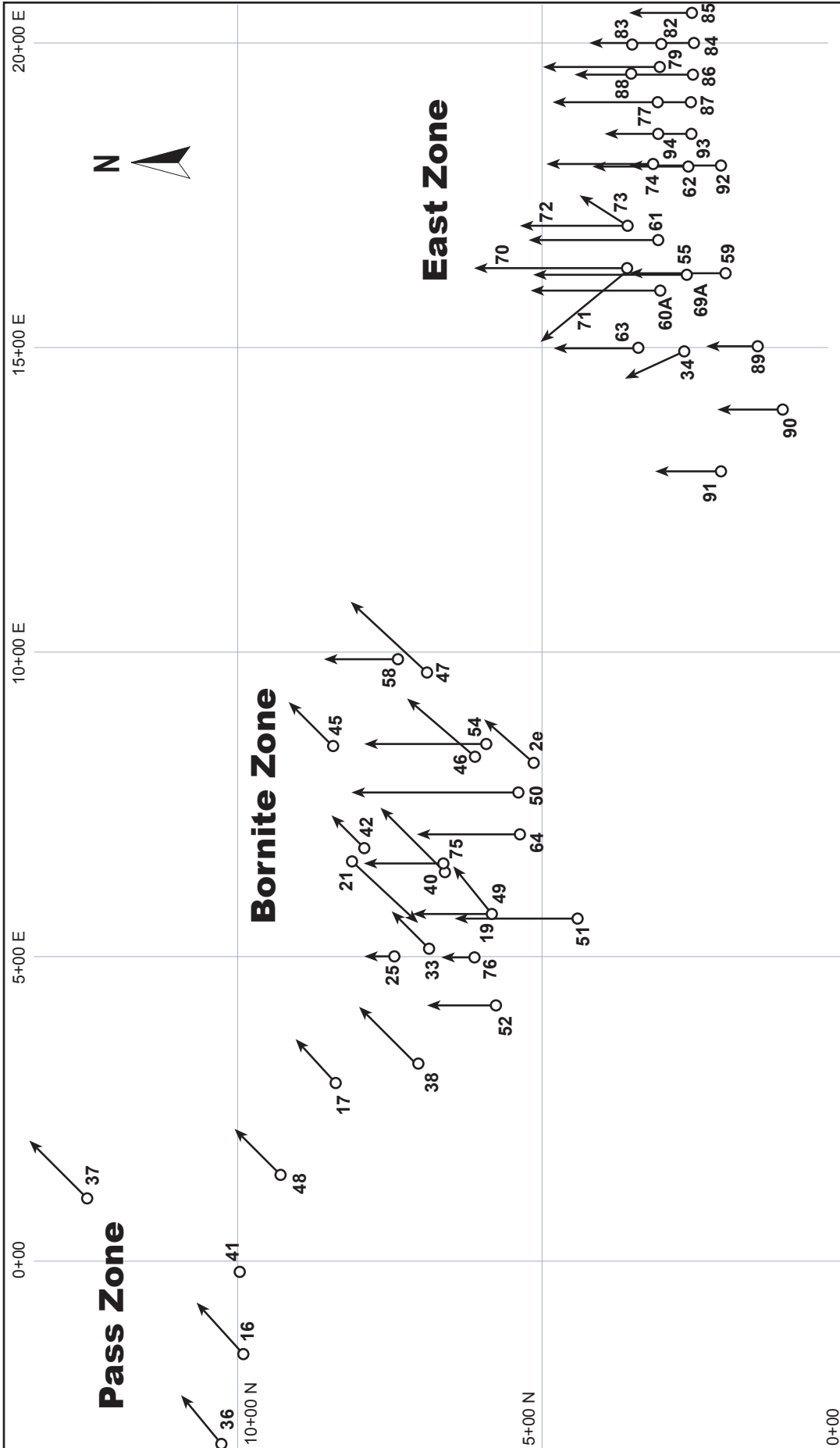
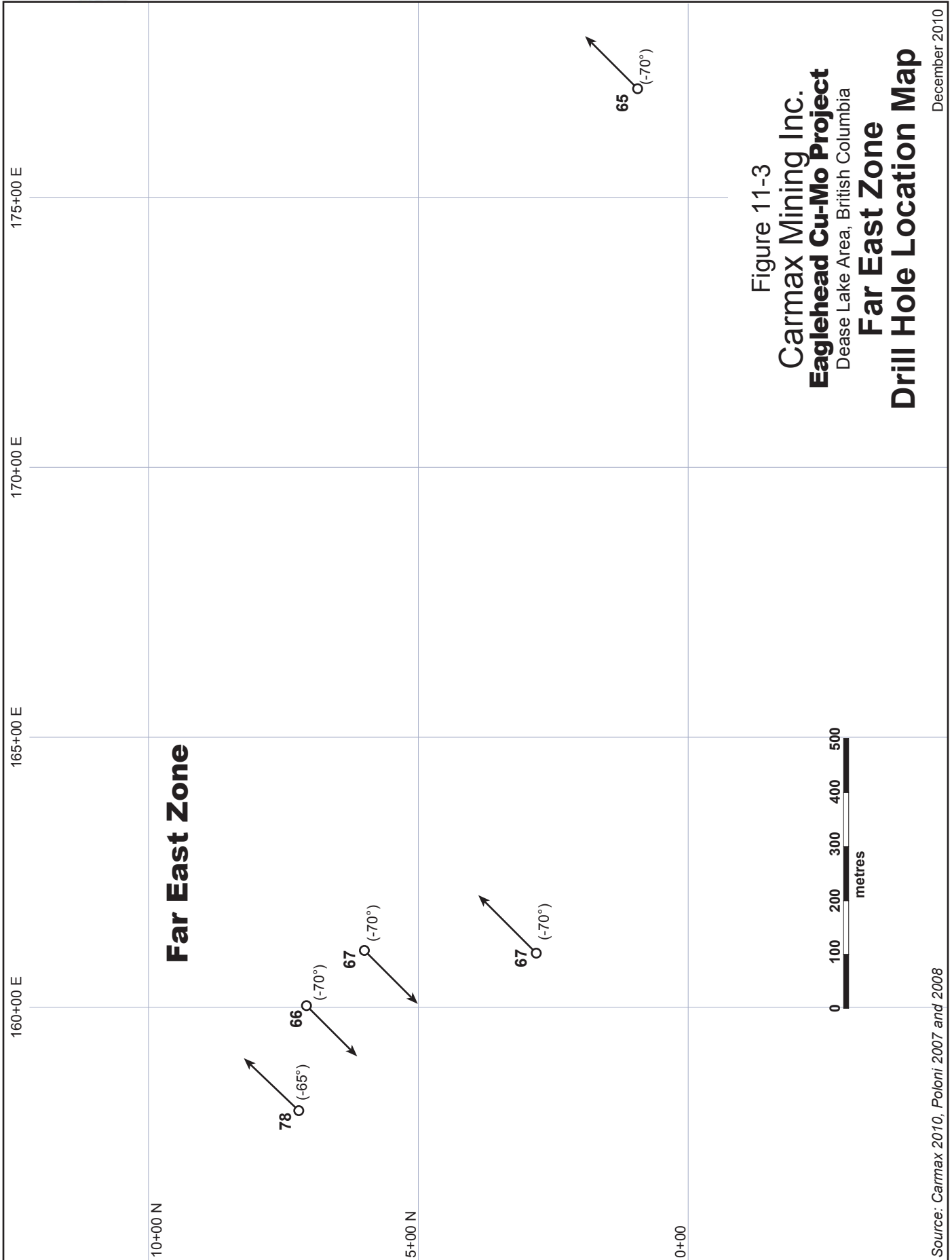


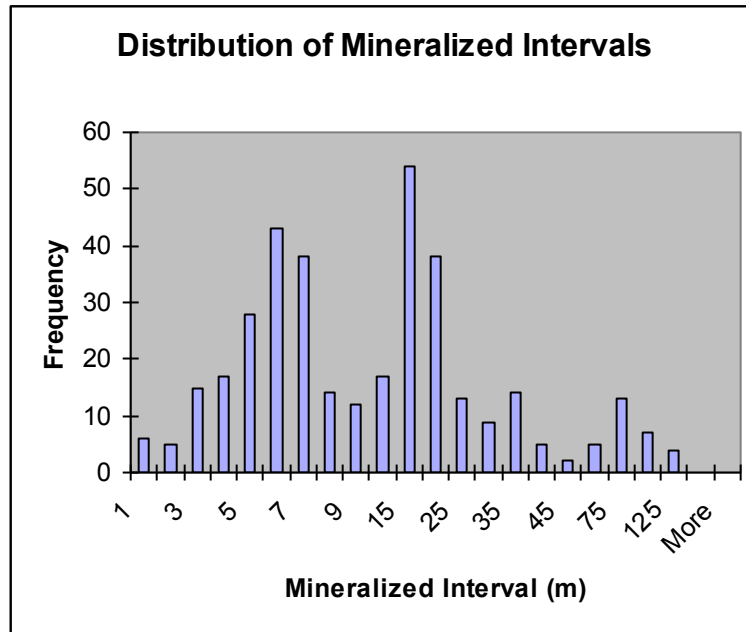
Figure 11-2
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Pass, Bornite and East Zones
Drill Hole Location Map

Source: Carmax 2010, Poloni 2007 and 2008



Of the 95 diamond drill holes completed along the six target areas, the majority of the holes intersected significant mineralization of more than 0.2% Cu and 0.01% Mo over intervals ranging from less than 3 m to approximately 120 m, as shown in Figure 11-4 and Table 24-1 (Appendix A).

Figure 11-4 Distribution of Intervals with Significant Copper Mineralization



Source: Carmax 2010, Poloni 2006, 2008a and 2008b.

The procedures used for lithologic logging during the Carmax diamond drilling programs were drafted by Mr. John Poloni, a past Director of Carmax. They are as follows:

- The collar locations of all drill holes were marked on 1:50,000 regional scale maps as well as 1:5,000 scale maps, based on a local grid by Carmax crews.
- Lithologic logging was done on drill holes by Mr. Poloni, depicting all down-hole data. All information was recorded on analog and hand written logs. The lithologic logs included marking:
 - Lithologic contacts
 - Brief descriptive geology
 - Intensity of various alteration types and relative amounts of sulphide minerals
 - Structural features, such as fractured zones
 - Textural information, such as grain size

Agnerian reviewed drill logs of three holes at the Carmax field camp core storage area during the site visit, and recommends recording of additional information as part of lithologic logging, such as down-hole surveying of drill holes, Rock Quality Designation (RQD) measurements, and systematic density determinations of the drill core in the field. Agnerian is of the opinion that the lithologic logging procedures are somewhat in keeping with industry standards.



12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 *Previous Work*

Information on sampling procedures during geochemical sampling and diamond drilling programs carried out by Kennco, Nuspar, Imperial, Esso, and Homestake in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, is not available at this time. Nevertheless, Agnerian is of the opinion that sampling methods and procedures were likely in keeping with industry standards at the time, given the fact that the work was done by senior exploration companies.

12.2 *Recent Work*

During the recent work by Carmax, sampling of drill core was done by Carmax technical personnel. Sampling procedures during the drilling programs included splitting the drill core using core splitter, with sample intervals ranging from one foot (0.305 m) to 20 ft. (6.1 m). In general, however, sampling interval was 10 ft. (3.05 m).

Samples were sent to the Acme Analytical Laboratories (Acme) in Vancouver, where samples were crushed and ground. Sample pulps were then assayed for copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, and other metals using the 32-element semi-quantitative Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) method.

Based on its review of exploration data, Agnerian is of the opinion that sampling procedures are in keeping with industry standards.



13 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND APPROACH

Sample preparation procedures during the early exploration programs are not available. Agnerian, however, is of the opinion that they would likely have been similar to industry standards at that time, given the fact that the work was done by senior exploration companies. In general, samples from earlier drilling were assayed mostly for copper, and less commonly for molybdenum, gold, and silver.

During the 2006, 2007 and 2008 exploration programs by Carmax, samples were sent to the Acme Laboratories (Acme) in Vancouver, where samples were crushed and ground. Sample pulps were then assayed for copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, and other metals using the 32-element semi-quantitative Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) method. Agnerian notes that the procedures used at Acme are similar to those used at many commercial laboratories in Canada. In particular, they include:

- Drying the split sample and preparing by particle size reduction to produce a homogeneous sub-sample, which is representative of the original sample.
- Crushing the split sample to 10 mesh and grinding it to 200 mesh, 85% passing <75 μ .
- Cleaning the pulverizer after each sample using cleaner sand to avoid cross contamination of samples.
- Determinations of the copper, molybdenum, lead, and zinc contents are carried out using the Aqua Regia Digestion Method, including sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and hydrochloric acid.
- Sample size is generally <250 g.

Agnerian is of the opinion that the sample preparation and assay procedures at Acme are in keeping with industry standards.



14 DATA VERIFICATION

Information on data verification during exploration programs carried out by Kennco, Spartan, Imperial, Nuspar, and Homestake, are is not available. During the recent exploration programs the quality and reliability of the Carmax data were reviewed and verified by Messrs John Poloni and Jeffrey Poloni of Carmax.

14.1 Assay Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Data verification is done by Carmax personnel. These include comparing the list of samples sent to the laboratory and sampling results from the laboratory. Carmax, however, did not carry out a program of QA/QC on diamond drill core or surface geochemical samples. For future drilling programs, Agnerian recommends that Carmax carry out QA/QC on the drill hole database, including

- Insertion of control samples (standards as well as blanks).
- Laboratory check assay program.
- Check assay program on duplicate sampling.

14.2 Data Verification by Agnerian

14.2.1 Database Verification

As part of its due diligence on the Eaglehead Project, Agnerian reviewed the assay database from the 2006-2008 diamond drilling completed on the property. This included comparison of laboratory certificates and assay data entered by Carmax staff. With few exceptions, the assay database is free of data entry errors.

During the site visit, Agnerian also reviewed the Carmax exploration results and the methodology of lithologic logging of drill holes by Carmax crews. Agnerian is of the opinion that the field practices used by Carmax are in keeping with industry standards.

14.2.2 Independent Sampling by Agnerian

As a check of previous results, Agnerian collected six independent samples from two diamond drill holes (82 and 93) of the East Zone target area, and sent them to SGS Laboratories, Don Mills, Ontario (SGS), for Cu, Mo, Au, and Ag assays. The copper and molybdenum determinations were done by the Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP-90A) method, with a detection limit of 10 ppm Cu, and 10 ppm Mo, and the gold and silver determinations were done by the fire assay method, with detection limits of 1 ppb Au and 0.3 g/t Ag, respectively.

The copper, molybdenum, silver and gold values in the Agnerian samples compare well with the Carmax assays, as shown in Table 14-1.

Details of sample preparation and analytical procedures at SGS are presented in Appendix A.



TABLE 14-1 AGNERIAN INDEPENDENT SAMPLING RESULTS
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia

Drill Hole	Carmax Sample No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Carmax Results		Agnerian Results	
					% Cu	ppm Mo	% Cu	ppm Mo
93	9885	218.85	221.89	3.04	0.259	50	0.329	20
93	9886	221.89	224.94	3.05	0.261	50	0.317	20
93	9887	224.94	227.99	3.05	0.075	50	0.068	40
82	0239	127.86	130.76	2.90	4.198	10,107	3.370	7,390
82	0240	130.76	133.50	2.74	4.006	3,770	3.160	7,020
82	0241	133.50	135.94	2.44	1.444	6,110	0.816	2,570

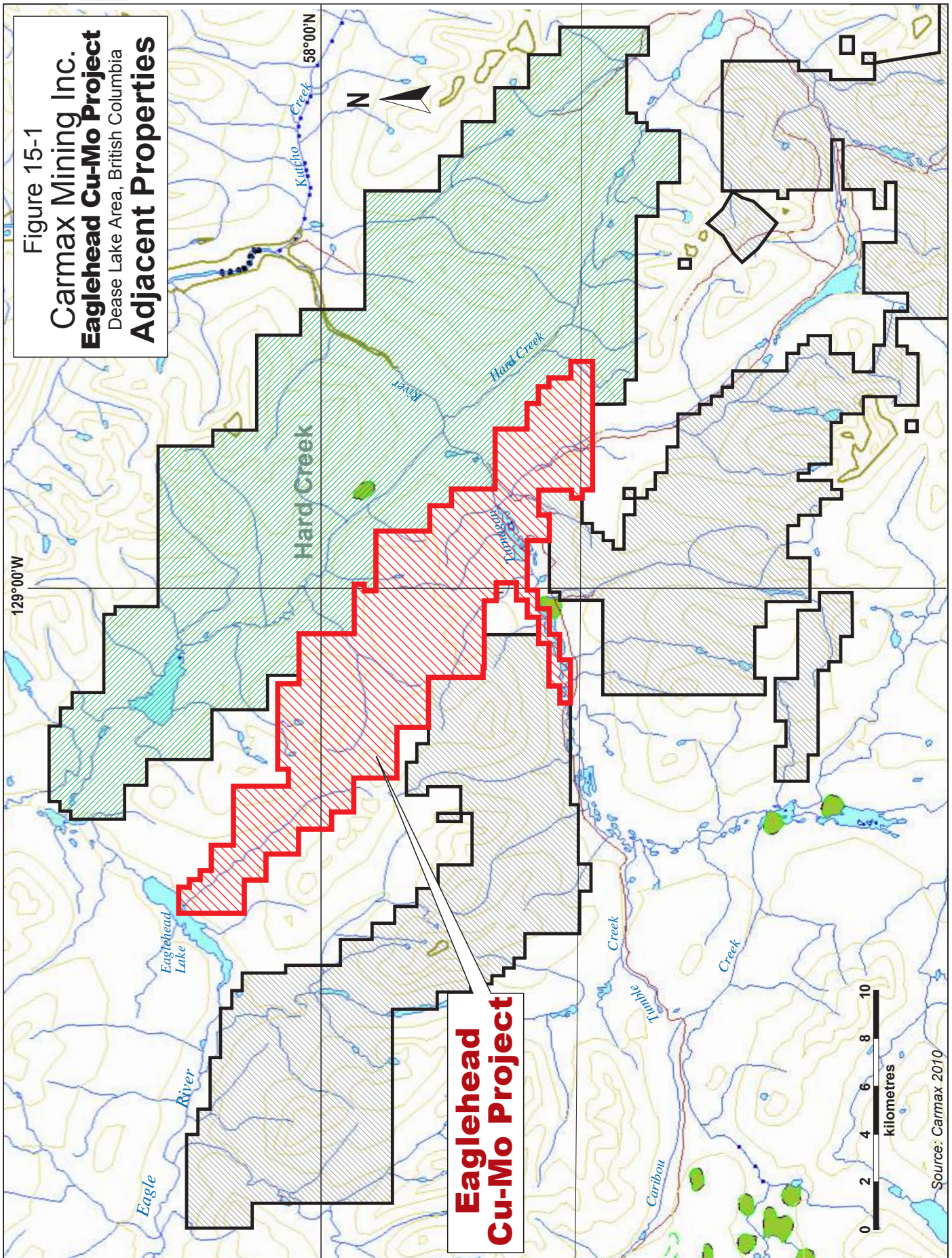
Notes:

1. Samples are from drill holes testing the East Zone of the Eaglehead Structure.
2. Samples commonly comprise of light grey, fine to medium-grained granodioritic rock with strong hydrothermal alteration.
3. 50 ppm Mo for Carmax results are half the detection limit of 100 ppm Mo.



15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are a number of adjacent properties to the Eaglehead mineral claims as defined by NI 43-101 and shown in Figure 15-1. Agnerian is not aware of any mining or exploration activities being carried out in the general area, other than work by Carmax.





16 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Metallurgical testwork has not yet been carried out on samples of drill core or other material from the Eaglehead Property.

17 MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES

There are no Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves on the Eaglehead Property at the present time.

18 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no other relevant data or information for this report.



19 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

19.1 Interpretation

The Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project is at an intermediate stage of exploration. A number of areas of anomalous concentrations of copper, molybdenum, gold, and silver occur in Mesozoic intrusive rocks within the property.

Results of diamond drilling completed to date suggest that the Bornite Zone, East Zone, and Camp Zone target areas of mineralization may be amenable to open pit mining. NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resources of these areas, however, need to be estimated. In addition, metallurgical tests need to be carried out to determine the recoveries of copper and molybdenum.

There is good potential for porphyry-type copper and molybdenum mineralization on the Eaglehead Property. These include:

- West Zone
- Camp Zone
- Pass Zone
- Bornite Zone
- East Zone
- Far East Zone

Even though approximately 24,880 m of diamond drilling has been completed in 95 drill holes, there are insufficient data to estimate the mineral resources of all the target areas on the property. Agnerian considers that with additional sampling of old drill core and results from infill drilling, sufficient assay data may be available to estimate the Mineral Resources of the Eaglehead Property.

Agnerian notes that the target areas tested by diamond drilling to date cover less than 30% of the strike length of the contact zone between the Eaglehead Pluton and the Kutcho volcanic rocks. This may be due to the location of the exploration camp, which is equidistant from the West Zone in the northwestern part of the tested area and the Far East Zone in the southeastern end of the tested area. With additional systematic exploration it is possible that new target areas may be discovered.

19.2 Conclusions

Based on the review of technical reports on past exploration, publications on regional geology and types of Cu-Mo mineralization, and recent drill results, Agnerian concludes that:

- The Eaglehead Project area is underlain by Early Jurassic intrusive rocks of the Eaglehead Pluton and Upper Triassic mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Kutcho Formation. A northwest trending fault (Eaglehead Fault) separates these two rock types.
- Areas of Cu-Mo (Au-Ag) mineralization include metal content in diamond drill holes ranging from 0.07% Cu to 6.5% Cu, 0.001% Mo to 1.5% Mo, 0.001 g/t Au to 7.5 g/t Au and 0.01 g/t Ag to 60.5 g/t Ag, and are associated with moderately southwest to south dipping zones within the Eaglehead Pluton, near the contact with similarly oriented mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks.
- Of the 95 diamond drill holes completed by Carmax and earlier operators on the property from the mid-1960s to 2008, 90 holes encountered significant copper and molybdenum



mineralization of more than 0.2% Cu over intervals ranging from 3 m to approximately 120 m. Two holes were drilled testing a geophysical target for nickel mineralization. Results from these two holes, however, were not encouraging.

- In general, the mineralized zones dip gently to moderately to the southwest or south. Based on available data, however, the individual zones may have some discontinuities regarding the relatively higher grade Cu-Mo mineralization. Consequently, Agnerian recommends additional drilling to better outline the mineralized zones.
- Past and recent exploration has established some favourable criteria suggesting the possibility of sizeable accumulations of copper and molybdenum within the biotite-quartz dioritic rocks, at depths ranging from near surface to more than 300 m below the surface.
- The style of copper-molybdenum mineralization on the Eaglehead Property has features similar to other porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits British Columbia. Field observations indicate that the copper mineral constituents include chalcocite, bornite, and chalcopyrite, and the molybdenum mineralization consists of molybdenite. Detailed mineralogical studies, however, have not yet been carried out.
- There are two main types of mineralization on the Eaglehead Property; near surface chalcocite (bornite)-molybdenite mineralization, and predominantly chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization further at depth. Both types of mineralization comprise disseminated sulphides within the host intrusive rocks, and are accompanied by fine to medium-grained disseminated pyrite and medium grained magnetite, as part of the hydrothermal alteration assemblage. Minor silver and gold mineralization accompanies both types of mineralization, but is not considered to be economic at this time.
- The drill hole assay database indicates that from northwest to southeast there is a gradual decrease in copper grade and a corresponding increase in thickness of mineralization.
- Exploration data also suggest that the likely environment of copper and molybdenum mineralization is the biotite-quartz diorite of the Eaglehead Pluton, which has undergone pervasive hydrothermal alteration. In concentric fashion progressing from the centre to the outer parts of the alteration assemblage, these include silicification, K-feldspar alteration, advanced argillic alteration, and propylitic alteration, the latter with chlorite and disseminated pyrite.
- The most likely source of copper-molybdenum mineralization is hot fluids, which acted with wallrock along fractures, from the Eaglehead Pluton near the contact with volcanic rocks.
- Based on the above observations, the most favourable area for additional concentrations of copper-molybdenum would be along the southeastern and northwestern extensions of the known structures northeast of the Eaglehead Fault.
- The independent samples collected by Agnerian compare well with the original Carmax assays, and indicate the same order of magnitude for copper and molybdenum contents as the values reported by Carmax.
- The methodology of sample preparation and assaying at the Acme Laboratories in Vancouver is in keeping with industry standards.
- The procedures used for drill hole logging and sampling by Carmax during the 2006, 2007, and 2008 exploration programs are somewhat in keeping with industry standards. Agnerian recommends additional check sampling program, including:
 - Insertion of standards and blanks with each batch of drill core samples.
 - Duplicate sampling of selected drill intersections.
 - Check assay program including blanks and standards.
 - Calculation of Rock Quality Designation (RQD) values.
- There is insufficient drilling on the Eaglehead Property to estimate Mineral Resources at the present time.
- There is good potential for the discovery of additional copper-molybdenum mineralization within the Eaglehead mineral claims and further drilling is warranted.



20 RECOMMENDATIONS

Agnerian recommends that Carmax continue exploring for copper and molybdenum on the Eaglehead Property with a systematic exploration program to assess the exploration potential for Cu-Mo mineralization on these mineral claims. The recommended Phase One work consists of:

- Compilation of historic exploration data, including conversion of drill hole lithologic and assay data into digital format.
- A program of in-fill diamond drilling to better outline the zones of known Cu-Mo-Au-Ag mineralization along the Camp Zone, Pass Zone, Bornite Zone, and East Zone target areas. This would consist of approximately 12,200 m of drilling in 40 drill holes, with the objective of having holes spaced 50 m apart along each drill section. The objective of this work is to establish a sufficient database that would allow estimation of mineral resources. The recommended drilling on each target area is shown in Figures 20-1 to 20-3, and listed in Table 20-1.
- A program of diamond drilling to extend the zones of known Cu-Mo-Au-Ag mineralization along the West Zone, between the East Zone and the Bornite Zone, and Far East Zone target areas. This would consist of 6,000 m of drilling in 21 drill holes. The recommended drilling on each target area is listed in Table 20-2.
- Additional work during sampling of diamond drill core, including:
 - Insertion of standards and blanks with each batch of drill core samples.
 - Duplicate sampling of selected drill intersections.
 - Check assay program including blanks and standards.
 - Calculation of Rock Quality Designation (RQD) values.
- A Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program including check assays on existing diamond drill core as well as part of the recommended drilling program.
- Detailed mineralogical studies and metallurgical testing to assess the recovery of acid leachable copper and molybdenum in the altered intrusive rocks.
- Estimate the Mineral Resources of the Eaglehead Property.



TABLE 20-1 PHASE ONE IN-FILL RECOMMENDED DRILLING PROGRAM

Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia

Target Area	Line	No of Holes	Orientation		Length (m)	Remark/Location
			Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)		
Camp Zone		1	045	-45	175	Halfway between Nos. 18 and 26
Camp Zone		1	045	-45	175	Halfway between Nos. 26 and 24
Camp Zone		1	045	-45	175	Same location as Hole No. 28
Camp Zone		1	045	-45	175	Same location as Hole No. 2
Camp Zone		1	045	-45	175	50 m west of Hole No. 11
Pass Zone		1	0	-45	175	Halfway between Nos. 36 and 16
Pass Zone		1	0	-45	175	Halfway between Nos.16 and 41
Pass Zone		1	0	-45	175	Approx. 50 m east of Hole No. 41
Pass Zone		1	0	-45	175	Approx. 50 m west of Hole No. 48
Pass Zone		1	0	-45	175	Approx. 50 m south of Hole above
Bornite Zone	3+80E	1	0	-50	300	Approx. 80 m SE of Hole 38
Bornite Zone	4+20E	1	0	-50	300	Approx. 100 m N of Hole 52
Bornite Zone	4+75E	1	0	-50	300	Same location as Hole No. 33
Bornite Zone	5+50E	1	0	-50	300	Halfway between Nos.76 and 19/49
Bornite Zone	6+25E	1	0	-50	300	Halfway between Nos.75 and 19/49
Bornite Zone	6+75E	1	0	-50	300	Same location as Hole No. 75
Bornite Zone	7+25E	1	0	-50	300	Approx. 100 m north of Hole 64
Bornite Zone	8+25E	1	0	-50	300	Approx. 50 m west of Hole 54
Bornite Zone	9+25E	1	0	-50	300	Approx. 50 m east of Hole 54
East Zone	14+50E	2	0	-50	700	At 3+00N and 4+00 N
East Zone	15+50E	3	0	-50	1,050	At 3+00N, 3+50N and 4+00 N
East Zone	16+70E	2	0	-50	700	At 2+50N and 3+50 N
East Zone	17+25E	2	0	-50	700	At 2+50N and 3+00 N
East Zone	18+50E	2	0	-50	700	At 2+00N and 3+50 N
East Zone	19+00E	2	0	-50	700	At 2+00N and 3+50 N
East Zone	19+50E	1	0	-50	400	At 2+00N
East Zone	20+00E	1	0	-50	400	At 2+00N
East Zone	20+50E	3	0	-50	1,200	At 2+00N, 3+00N and 4+00 N
East Zone	21+00E	3	0	-50	1,200	At 2+00N, 3+00N and 4+00 N
Totals		40			12,200	



**TABLE 20-2 PHASE ONE ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDED DRILLING PROGRAM
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia**

Target Area	Line	No of Holes	Orientation		Length (m)	Remark/Location
			Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)		
West Zone		1	045	-45	200	Approx. 100 m NW of Hole 57
West Zone		1	045	-45	200	Approx. 200 m NW of Hole 57
West Zone		1	045	-45	200	Approx. 300 m NW of Hole 57
Bornite/East Zone	10+00E	2	0	-50	600	At 5+00N and 6+00 N
Bornite/East Zone	11+00E	3	0	-50	900	At 4+00N, 5+00N and 6+00 N
Bornite/East Zone	12+00E	3	0	-50	900	At 3+00N, 4+00N and 5+00 N
Bornite/East Zone	13+00E	2	0	-50	600	At 3+00N and 4+00 N
Bornite/East Zone	14+00E	2	0	-50	600	At 3+00N and 4+00 N
Far East Zone	158+00E	1	045	-50	300	6+00N, approx. 75 m W of Hole 66
Far East Zone	158+50E	1	045	-50	300	5+50N, approx. 200 m SW of Hole 66
Far East Zone	159+00E	1	045	-50	300	5+25N, approx. 225 m SSW of Hole 66
Far East Zone	159+50E	1	045	-50	300	4+50N, approx. 200 m SW of Hole 67
Far East Zone	160+00E	1	045	-50	300	4+25N, approx. 200 m SSW of Hole 67
Far East Zone	160+50E	1	045	-50	300	3+50N, approx. 80 m NNW of Hole 68
Totals		21			6,000	

Agnerian has prepared a preliminary budget for a Phase One program in 2011, which is in the order of \$5.2 million (Table 20-3).

**TABLE 20-3 PHASE ONE RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND BUDGET
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia**

Item	Amount (\$)	Remarks
Diamond drilling: 12,200 m@\$200/m	2,440,000	Infill drilling along various target areas: testing ~300 m below surface.
Diamond drilling: 6,000 m@\$200/m	1,200,000	Extension of known targets: testing ~200 m below surface for East, Bornite, Pass, Camp & Far East zones.
Mob & demob for drilling program	75,000	
Helicopter support	75,000	
Assays: 18,000 samples @\$30	540,000	
Mineralogical studies and metallurgical testing	100,000	On diamond drill core samples.
Travel and related	100,000	
Supervision and G & A	100,000	
Resource Estimation	60,000	
Subtotal, direct costs	4,690,000	
Contingencies @ 10%	470,000	
Total	5,160,000	

A Phase Two program of drilling in the order of \$2.0 million may be carried out over other targets on the property upon successful results of the Phase One drilling.

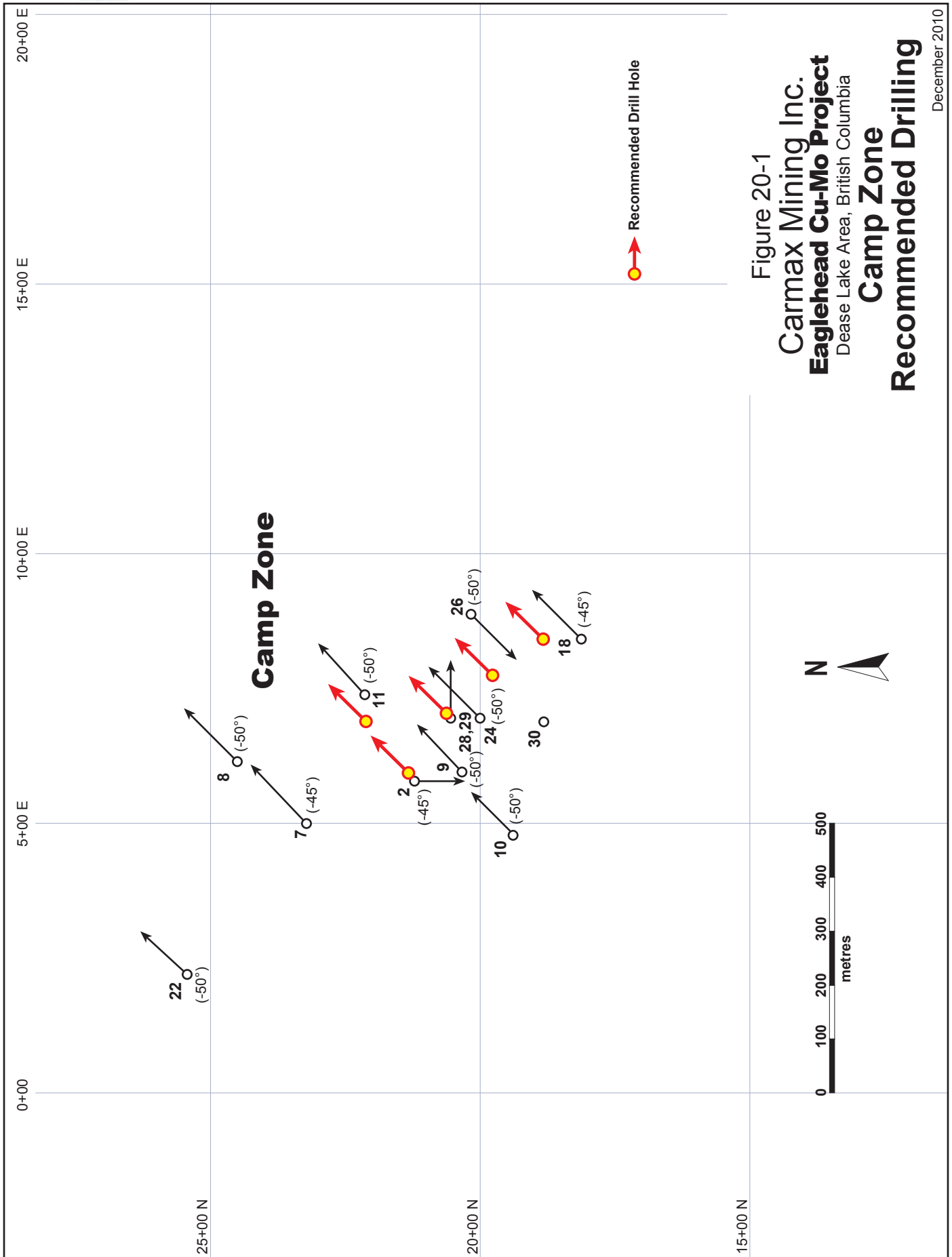


Figure 20-1
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Camp Zone
Recommended Drilling

December 2010

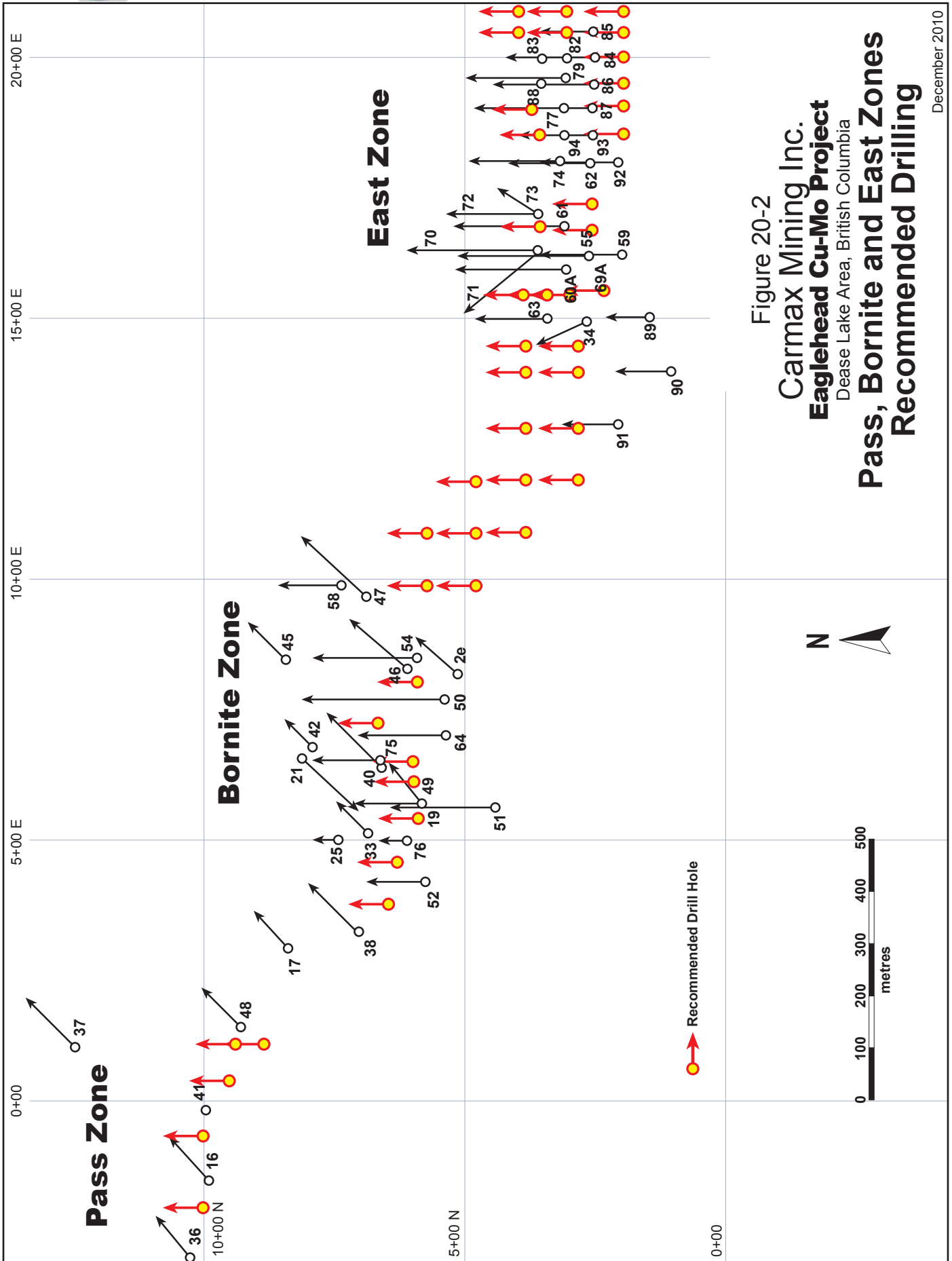
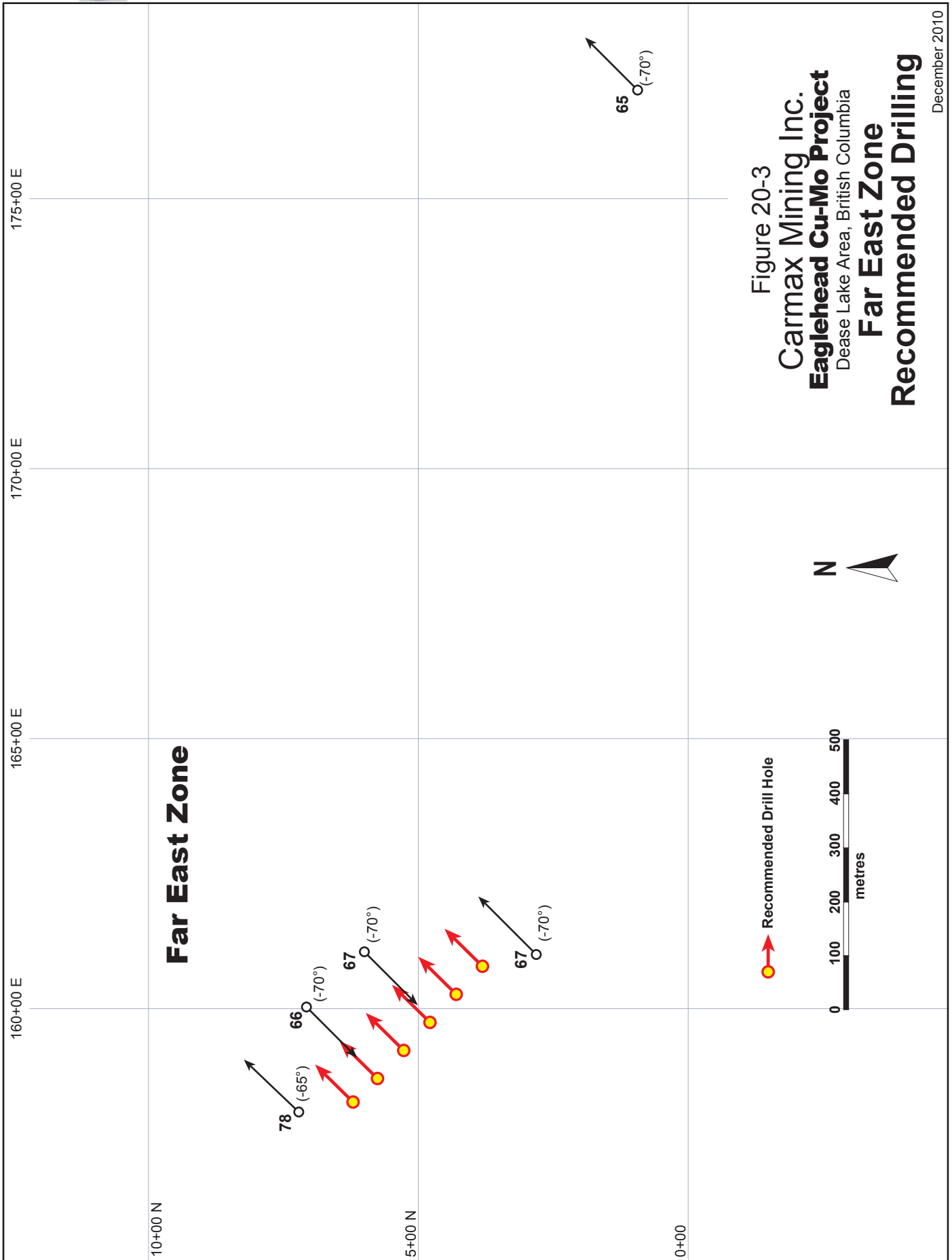


Figure 20-2
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Pass, Bornite and East Zones
Recommended Drilling

December 2010





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22 SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia” and dated December 20, 2010, was prepared and signed by the author:

Dated at Toronto, Ontario
December 20, 2010

Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc.(Applied), P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist and President
Agnerian Consulting Ltd.



23 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

Hrayr Agnerian

I, Hrayr Agnerian, M. Sci. (Applied), P. Geo., as the author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia", prepared for Carmax Mining Corp., and dated December 20, 2010, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist and President of Agnerian Consulting Ltd. of 82 Mentor Boulevard, Toronto, ON, M2H 2N1.
2. I am a graduate of the American University of Beirut, Lebanon in 1966 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, of the International Centre for Aerial Surveys and Earth Sciences, Delft, the Netherlands, in 1967 with a diploma in Mineral Exploration, and of McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada, in 1972 with a Master of Science (Applied) degree in Geological Sciences.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Provinces of Ontario (Reg.# 0757) and Saskatchewan (Reg.# 4305), and as a Professional Geologist in the Province of Québec (Reg.# 302). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 36 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
 - Review and report as a consultant on more than ninety mining and exploration projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements. A number of these projects include estimation of Mineral Resources of gold, silver, and copper-molybdenum projects in Armenia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Russia (Siberia), Peru, Turkey, and the United States.
 - Project/Exploration Geologist for several Canadian exploration companies.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI43-101.
5. I visited the Project site on October 5, 2010.
6. I am responsible for the overall preparation of the Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.



Dated 20th day of December, 2010

Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc.(Applied), P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist and President
Agnerian Consulting Ltd.



24 APPENDIX A

Summary of Significant Mineralized Intersections in Diamond Drill Holes



**TABLE 24-1 DIAMOND DRILLING RECORD
Carmax Mining Corp. – Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project, British Columbia**

Hole ID	Year	Zone	Coordinates		Elev. (m)	Azimuth	Incl.	Length (m)	Intersections (m)			Mineralization				
									From	To	Interval	% Cu	% Mo	g/t Ag	g/t Au	
1	1965	C	2063.70N	216.76E	1,457.4	0	-45	118.1								
2	1965	C	2120.24N	578.82E	1,489.7	180	-45	124.7	82.3	85.3	3.0	0.42				
3	1965	P	1420.67N	1665.87E	1,547.8	180	-45	115.2	61.0	79.2	18.2	0.48				
4	1965	P	1270.86N	1906.66E	1,524.5	0	-60	92.0	15.2	33.5	18.3	0.65				
5	1972	P	1323.87N	1712.55E	1,529.2	45	-50	213.4	36.6	103.6	67.0	0.50				
5	1972	P	1323.87N	1712.55E	1,529.2	45	-48		158.5	173.7	15.2	0.72				
6	1972	P	1162.39N	1586.45E	1,522.1	045	-50	216.1								
7	1972	C	2318.63N	504.11E	1,479.3	045	-45	165.2	36.3	42.7	6.4	0.39				
7	1972	C	2318.63N	504.11E	1,479.3	045	-45		58.8	64.0	5.2	0.30				
7	1972	C	2318.63N	504.11E	1,479.3	045	-44		155.4	158.5	3.1	0.35				
8	1972	C	2449.22N	614.75E	1,523.9	045	-50	121.9	22.9	28.0	5.1	0.50				
9	1972	C	2060.94N	597.58E	1,490.2	045	-50	244.1	138.7	168.7	30.0	0.50				
10	1972	C	1937.10N	478.12E	1,479.6	045	-50	213.4	182.9	184.4	1.5	0.44				
10	1972	C	1937.10N	478.12E	1,479.6	045	-35		207.3	210.3	3.0	0.40				
11	1973	C	2212.82N	744.11E	1,530.4	045	-50	151.5	27.7	32.0	4.3	3.40				



12	1973	P	1389.46N	1487.30E	1,532.9	045	-50	197.2					
13	1973	P	1218.20N	1984.06E	1,512.7	045	-45	172.8	14.3	47.9	33.6	0.78	
14	1973	P	1160.37N	1914.67E	1,516.6	045	-55	213.4	92.4	106.1	13.7	0.41	
14	1973	P	1160.37N	1914.67E	1,516.6	045	-44		192.0	201.2	9.2	0.39	
15	1973	P	1277.60N	2154.32E	1,512.7	225	-50	48.2	Hole Abandoned				
16	1973	P	1082.77N	2199.15E	1,497.4	045	-50	211.8	121.9	128.0	6.1	0.44	
16	1973	P	1082.77N	2199.15E	1,497.4	045	-49		158.5	195.1	36.6	0.52	
17	1973	B	825.76N	2647.78E	1,470.0	045	-50	175.3	15.2	24.4	9.2	0.41	
18	1973	C	1812.81N	848.62E	1,521.6	045	-45	176.2	103.6	106.7	3.1	0.50	
19	1973	B	552.30N	2894.55E	1,459.7	045	-50	226.2	24.4	45.7	21.3	0.31	0.001
19	1973	B	552.30N	2894.55E	1,459.7	045	-50		91.4	112.8	21.4	0.40	0.003
19	1973	B	552.30N	2894.55E	1,459.7	045	-44		201.2	216.4	15.2	0.47	0.008
20	1973	P	1535.75N	1267.26E	1,536.9	045	-50	174.6	146.3	158.5	12.2	0.60	
21	1973	B	803.89N	2982.42E	1,465.4	225	-45	213.4	51.8	73.2	21.4	0.46	
21	1973	B	803.89N	2982.42E	1,465.4	225	-45		106.7	134.1	27.4	0.20	
21	1973	B	803.89N	2982.42E	1,465.4	225	-43		179.8	210.3	30.5	0.44	
22	1973	C	2545.52N	223.31E	1,437.5	045	-50	187.7	103.6	115.8	12.2	0.44	
22	1973	C	2545.52N	223.31E	1,437.5	045	-45		137.2	143.3	6.1		0.100
23	1793	B	495.01N	3131.54E	1,449.4	045	-50	177.7	85.3	91.4	6.1	0.61	



24	1973	C	1996.71N	701.29E	1,509.6	045	-50	224.9	42.7	57.9	15.2	0.65
24	1973	C	1996.71N	701.29E	1,509.6	045	-50		79.2	85.3	6.1	0.58
24	1973	C	1996.71N	701.29E	1,509.6	045	-45		100.6	131.1	30.5	0.47
24	1973	C	1996.71N	701.29E	1,509.6	045	-35		216.4	224.9	8.5	0.48
25	1973	B	672.95N	2838.56E	1,459.8	045	-45	100.9	42.7	61.0	18.3	0.72
25	1973	B	672.95N	2838.56E	1,459.8	045	-40		76.2	88.4	12.2	0.68
26	1973	C	2015.62N	888.23E	1,538.0	225	-50	161.8	51.8	61.0	9.2	0.54
26	1973	C	2015.62N	888.23E	1,538.0	225	-45		121.9	125.0	3.1	0.64
27	1973	P	1351.28N	1955.66E	1,531.8	225	-45	213.4	140.2	146.3	6.1	0.54
27	1973	P	1351.28N	1955.66E	1,531.8	225	-45		173.7	176.8	3.1	0.47
28	1973	C	2051.77N	699.56E	1,514.5	090	-50	95.4	24.4	95.4	71.0	0.43
29	1973	C	2051.77N	699.56E	1,514.5	090	-80	262.1	15.2	25.4	10.2	0.96
29	1973	C	2051.77N	699.56E	1,514.5	090	-76		152.4	185.9	33.5	0.43
29	1973	C	2051.77N	699.56E	1,514.5	090	-74		210.3	243.8	33.5	0.49
30	1976	C	1875.98N	686.83E	1,502.5	N/A	-90	308.5	14.9	18.0	3.1	0.35
30	1976	C	1875.98N	686.83E	1,502.5	N/A	-90		20.7	26.8	6.1	0.15
31	1976	P	1181.72N	1916.76E	1,513.2	090	-55	183.5	48.8	57.9	9.1	0.42
31	1976	P	1181.72N	1916.76E	1,513.2	090	-55		85.3	97.5	12.2	0.39
31	1976	P	1181.72N	1916.76E	1,513.2	090	-45		131.1	143.3	12.2	0.35
31	1976	P	1181.72N	1916.76E	1,513.2	090	-40		158.5	170.7	12.2	0.48
32	1976	P	1888.17N	1985.36E	1,594.4	305	-50	185.0	71.3	74.4	3.1	0.69
32	1976	P	1888.17N	1985.36E	1,594.4	305	-50		114.3	117.4	3.1	0.33



32	1976	P	1888.17N	1985.36E	1,594.4	305	-50		128.0	137.2	9.2	0.37			
33	1976	B	641.69N	2823.88E	1,459.5	090	-50	188.1	105.8	111.9	6.1	0.98	0.038		
33	1976	B	641.69N	2823.88E	1,459.5	090	-50		120.9	131.1	10.2	0.21	0.002		
33	1976	B	641.69N	2823.88E	1,459.5	090	-50		145.7	154.8	9.1	0.88	0.031		
33	1976	B	641.69N	2823.88E	1,459.5	090	-47		159.1	183.5	24.4	0.47	0.046		
34	1976	E	266.43N	3842.27E	1,429.7	340	-50	179.8	135.0	138.1	3.1	0.44	0.001	2.70	0.050
34	1976	E	266.43N	3842.27E	1,429.7	340	-50		160.0	163.1	3.1	0.53			
34	1976	E	266.43N	3842.27E	1,429.7	340	-50		163.1	169.2	6.1	0.27	0.002	4.40	0.050
34	1976	E	266.43N	3842.27E	1,429.7	340	-45		175.0	178.0	3.0	0.42			
35	1979	P	1240.64N	1796.75E	1,520.5	045	-50	213.4	29.9	80.5	50.6	0.56	0.004		
36	1979	P	1112.79N	2048.72E	1,502.6	045	-45	208.5	36.0	41.6	5.6	0.19	0.001		
36	1979	P	1112.79N	2048.72E	1,502.6	045	-45		61.3	83.5	22.2	0.14	0.005		
36	1979	P	1112.79N	2048.72E	1,502.6	045	-45		114.9	169.2	54.3	0.33	0.002		
37	1979	P	1144.21N	2454.68E	1,497.1	045	-58	165.2	48.2	51.5	3.3	0.26	0.006		
38	1979	B	681.27N	2687.37E	1,464.2	045	-50	185.9	46.9	54.9	8.0	0.77			
38	1979	B	681.27N	2687.37E	1,464.2	045	-50		112.0	128.3	16.3	0.33			
38	1979	B	681.27N	2687.37E	1,464.2	045	-50		153.0	179.2	26.2	0.23			
39	1979	P	1175.60N	1722.55E	1,518.9	045	-60	103.9	90.2	93.6	3.4	0.18	0.002		
40	1980	B	637.39N	2961.93E	1,453.0	045	-55	246.6	65.5	66.3	0.8	0.93	0.003	0.19	
40	1980	B	637.39N	2961.93E	1,453.0	045	-55		150.6	159.4	8.8	0.18	0.002	0.03	
40	1980	B	637.39N	2961.93E	1,453.0	045	-50		171.6	246.6	75.0	0.46	0.023	0.02	
41	1980	P	986.10N	2300.00E	1,488.8	045	-55		31.4 Hole Abandoned						



42	1980	B	786.00N	3109.39E	1,467.7	045	-70	221.0	25.3	27.7	2.4	0.30	0.001	0.01
42	1980	B	786.00N	3109.39E	1,467.7	045	-70		31.9	101.8	69.9	0.49	0.002	0.03
42	1980	B	786.00N	3109.39E	1,467.7	045	-70		128.2	130.5	2.3	2.00	0.069	0.35
42	1980	B	786.00N	3109.39E	1,467.7	045	-70		151.1	158.2	7.1	3.60	0.003	0.93
42	1980	B	786.00N	3109.39E	1,467.7	045	-70		167.3	180.9	13.6	0.54	0.019	0.03
43	1980	P	1640.80N	1367.95E	1,560.3	045	-55	85.6	51.2	69.0	17.8	0.95	0.003	
44	1980	B	682.76N	2894.01E	1,456.0	0	-45	246.0	17.1	50.6	33.5	0.69	0.005	
44	1980	B	682.76N	2894.01E	1,456.0	0	-45		78.3	83.5	5.2	0.73	0.020	
45	1980	B	835.26N	3188.06E	1,438.0	045	-55	169.2	10.4	12.8	2.4	0.40	0.001	0.01
45	1980	B	835.26N	3188.06E	1,438.0	045	-55		36.9	41.3	4.4	0.26	0.001	0.01
45	1980	B	835.26N	3188.06E	1,438.0	045	-55		52.4	58.8	6.4	0.21	0.003	0.01
45	1980	B	835.26N	3188.06E	1,438.0	045	-53		88.4	102.1	13.7	0.26	0.002	0.01
45	1980	B	835.26N	3188.06E	1,438.0	045	-50		111.6	116.7	5.1	0.25	0.001	0.01
45	1980	B	835.26N	3188.06E	1,438.0	045	-47		143.3	151.8	8.5	0.16	0.007	0.01
46	1980	B	675.77N	3173.57E	1,458.2	045	-55	243.8	35.4	43.0	7.6	0.26	0.004	
46	1980	B	675.77N	3173.57E	1,458.2	045	-55		97.2	114.6	17.4	0.30	0.014	
46	1980	B	675.77N	3173.57E	1,458.2	045	-49		120.1	129.5	9.4	0.20	0.001	
46	1980	B	675.77N	3173.57E	1,458.2	045	-48		140.7	142.3	1.6	0.68	0.027	
46	1980	B	675.77N	3173.57E	1,458.2	045	-45		150.6	163.7	13.1	0.41	0.002	
46	1980	B	675.77N	3173.57E	1,458.2	045	-43		213.4	233.2	19.8	0.42	0.010	
47	1980	B	982.30N	3313.54E	1,454.4	045	-50	242.9	61.3	68.0	6.7	0.10	0.007	0.10
47	1980	B	982.30N	3313.54E	1,454.4	045	-50		73.6	80.9	7.3	0.30	0.008	
47	1980	B	982.30N	3313.54E	1,454.4	045	-50		89.9	93.1	3.2	0.56	0.004	0.04
47	1980	B	982.30N	3313.54E	1,454.4	045	-49		125.0	132.0	7.0	0.72	0.013	0.07
47	1980	B	982.30N	3313.54E	1,454.4	045	-45		138.7	141.4	2.7	0.41	0.001	0.04



47	1980	B	982.30N	3313.54E	1,454.4	045	-40		164.7	168.1	3.4	0.18	0.011		
47	1980	B	982.30N	3313.54E	1,454.4	045	-36		208.2	211.2	3.0	0.16	0.018		
48	1980	P	9+25N	1+40E	N/A	045	-50	151.5	19.5	23.2	3.7	0.25	0.003		
48	1980	P	9+25N	1+40E	N/A	045	-50		105.8	108.2	2.4	0.52	0.010		
48	1980	P	9+25N	1+40E	N/A	045	-50		118.3	120.4	2.1	0.78	0.028		
48	1980	P	9+25N	1+40E	N/A	045	-50		138.7	145.4	6.7	0.10	0.012		
49	1981	B	534.48N	2894.60E	1,459.7	0	-55	286.2	113.1	210.0	96.9	0.39	0.005	1.71	0.100
50	1981	B	526.34N	3104.33E	1,448.7	0	-55	450.8	104.8	114.2	9.4	1.10	0.014	3.19	0.060
50	1981	B	526.34N	3104.33E	1,448.7	0	-52		194.0	209.4	15.4	0.83	0.002	5.77	0.280
50	1981	B	526.34N	3104.33E	1,448.7	0	-50		318.1	336.7	18.6	0.28	0.006	2.70	0.050
50	1981	B	526.34N	3104.33E	1,448.7	0	-45		371.2	372.9	1.7	1.64	0.016	4.80	
50	1981	B	526.34N	3104.33E	1,448.7	0	-40		404.8	420.0	15.2	0.20	0.007	2.70	0.005
51	1981	B	429.17N	2893.45E	1,467.3	0	-60	431.9	61.0	72.0	11.0	0.19	0.001	0.36	0.050
51	1981	B	429.17N	2893.45E	1,467.3	0	-60		88.0	92.1	4.1	0.63	0.001	1.32	0.050
51	1981	B	429.17N	2893.45E	1,467.3	0	-60		118.1	123.8	5.7	0.52	0.001	0.88	0.050
51	1981	B	429.17N	2893.45E	1,467.3	0	-60		152.6	158.4	5.8	0.57	0.001	1.07	0.050
51	1981	B	429.17N	2893.45E	1,467.3	0	-60		233.3	237.8	4.5	0.37	0.009	1.30	0.050
51	1981	B	429.17N	2893.45E	1,467.3	0	-60		294.9	320.1	25.2	0.23	0.005	2.19	0.050
51	1981	B	429.17N	2893.45E	1,467.3	0	-60		329.1	350.3	21.2	0.25	0.002	0.53	0.110
51	1981	B	429.17N	2893.45E	1,467.3	0	-60		380.9	416.4	35.5	0.24	0.005	1.35	0.120
52	1981	B	561.92N	2769.63E	1,465.0	0	-70	282.2	30.8	37.5	6.7	0.57	0.005	0.40	0.050
52	1981	B	561.92N	2769.63E	1,465.0	0	-70		132.8	137.1	4.3	0.27	0.001	0.15	0.100
52	1981	B	561.92N	2769.63E	1,465.0	0	-68		144.1	153.9	9.8	0.33	0.002	0.15	0.050
52	1981	B	561.92N	2769.63E	1,465.0	0	-68		170.7	173.5	2.8	0.56	0.003	0.50	0.050
52	1981	B	561.92N	2769.63E	1,465.0	0	-67		219.8	229.2	9.4	0.63	0.003	0.90	0.050



52	1981	B	561.92N	2769.63E	1,465.0	0	-70		265.6	269.6	4.0	0.47	0.001	1.00	0.100
53	1981	P	1352.46N	1577.69E	1,536.0	045	-55	263.5	64.4	84.0	19.6	0.80	0.001	4.37	0.050
53	1981	P	1352.46N	1577.69E	1,536.0	045	-53		216.7	218.5	1.8	1.00	0.003	2.30	0.050
53	1981	P	1352.46N	1577.69E	1,536.0	045	-52		223.5	229.3	5.8	0.59	0.003	1.00	0.050
54	1981	B	588.13N	3190.10E	1,444.7	0	-55	414.5	125.3	138.8	13.5	0.37	0.012	0.90	0.130
54	1981	B	588.13N	3190.10E	1,444.7	0	-55		256.0	360.5	104.5	0.40	0.018	1.58	0.090
54	1981	B	588.13N	3190.10E	1,444.7	0	-55		373.6	382.6	9.0	0.38	0.028	1.05	0.220
55	1981	E	289.63N	3976.11E	1,429.4	006	-55	402.3	17.4	40.8	23.4	0.64	0.001	1.70	0.050
55	1981	E	289.63N	3976.11E	1,429.4	006	-55		51.2	61.6	10.4	0.23	0.003	0.41	0.050
55	1981	E	289.63N	3976.11E	1,429.4	006	-55		122.8	131.7	8.9	0.26	0.001	0.48	0.050
55	1981	E	289.63N	3976.11E	1,429.4	006	-55		219.1	240.0	20.9	0.27	0.009	1.31	0.050
55	1981	E	289.63N	3976.11E	1,429.4	006	-55		253.6	265.3	11.7	0.41	0.020	1.92	0.100
55	1981	E	289.63N	3976.11E	1,429.4	006	-55		292.6	312.0	19.4	2.50	0.002	12.60	0.560
55	1981	E	289.63N	3976.11E	1,429.4	006	-55		323.7	356.6	32.9	0.31	0.007	1.10	0.050
56	1981	W	N/A	N/A	N/A	045	-50	245.7	21.9	26.5	4.6	0.28	0.004	0.70	0.100
56	1981	W	N/A	N/A	N/A	045	-50		43.3	53.6	10.3	0.22	0.002	0.30	0.050
56	1981	W	N/A	N/A	N/A	045	-50		84.3	92.4	8.1	0.32	0.016	0.40	0.050
56	1981	W	N/A	N/A	N/A	045	-48		145.0	164.6	19.6	0.30	0.009	0.30	0.050
57	1981	W	N/A	N/A	N/A	045	-50	277.4	108.0	109.4	1.4	1.40	0.016	5.50	0.200
57	1981	W	N/A	N/A	N/A	045	-50		164.7	169.5	4.8	0.82	0.001	3.90	0.050
57	1981	W	N/A	N/A	N/A	045	-50		197.1	208.5	11.4	0.56	0.001	2.90	0.140
58	1981	B	7+30N	9+90E	N/A	0	-65	295.7	6.7	12.8	6.1	0.31	0.007	1.00	0.300
58	1981	B	7+30N	9+90E	N/A	0	-65		30.0	32.4	2.4	0.65	0.072	1.00	0.200
58	1981	B	7+30N	9+90E	N/A	0	-65		162.2	166.1	3.9	0.35	0.004	1.90	0.100
58	1981	B	7+30N	9+90E	N/A	0	-65		182.2	185.2	3.0	0.36	0.003	1.30	0.400



58	1981	B	7+30N	9+90E	N/A	0	-65		192.5	195.0	2.5	0.82	0.001	1.00	0.100
59	1981	E	1+85N	16+25E	N/A	0	-50	317.6	161.5	192.9	31.4	0.30	0.005	1.30	1.000
59	1981	E	1+85N	16+25E	N/A	0	-50		209.4	220.6	11.2	0.69	0.009	0.70	0.050
59	1981	E	1+85N	16+25E	N/A	0	-50		295.5	303.6	8.1	0.44	0.039	1.30	0.050
60A	2006	E	3+00N	15+94E	N/A	0	-72	385.9	26.2	31.2	5.0	0.58	0.002	1.00	0.020
60A	2006	E	3+00N	15+94E	N/A	0	-72		83.7	90.5	6.8	0.20	0.001	1.00	0.010
60A	2006	E	3+00N	15+94E	N/A	0	-72		105.2	115.2	10.0	0.23	0.001	1.00	0.020
60A	2006	E	3+00N	15+94E	N/A	0	-72		179.1	184.1	5.0	0.37	0.008	1.00	0.010
60A	2006	E	3+00N	15+94E	N/A	0	-72		202.7	220.1	17.4	0.41	0.009	1.64	0.091
60A	2006	E	3+00N	15+94E	N/A	0	-72		226.5	231.5	5.0	0.35	0.003	1.16	0.006
60A	2006	E	3+00N	15+94E	N/A	0	-72		267.6	274.5	6.9	0.12	0.003	1.00	0.005
60A	2006	E	3+00N	15+94E	N/A	0	-72		344.7	355.4	10.7	0.43	0.035	1.74	0.061
61	2006	E	3+00N	16+80E	N/A	0	-55	419.4	13.1	36.9	23.8	0.52	0.004	2.90	0.025
61	2006	E	3+00N	16+80E	N/A	0	-55		61.4	110.0	48.6	0.22	0.001	1.00	0.002
61	2006	E	3+00N	16+80E	N/A	0	-55		130.6	138.6	8.0	0.13	0.001	1.00	0.008
61	2006	E	3+00N	16+80E	N/A	0	-55		147.8	152.8	5.0	0.26	0.002	1.00	0.027
61	2006	E	3+00N	16+80E	N/A	0	-55		168.6	182.3	13.7	0.20	0.009	1.00	0.130
61	2006	E	3+00N	16+80E	N/A	0	-55		234.8	239.8	5.0	0.27	0.001	1.00	0.017
61	2006	E	3+00N	16+80E	N/A	0	-55		258.3	273.0	14.7	0.13	0.012	1.00	0.018
61	2006	E	3+00N	16+80E	N/A	0	-55		303.9	319.1	15.2	0.14	0.001	1.00	0.019
61	2006	E	3+00N	16+80E	N/A	0	-55		370.9	376.1	5.2	0.19	0.001	1.00	0.017
61	2006	E	3+00N	16+80E	N/A	0	-55		398.1	404.2	6.1	0.35	0.003	1.00	0.019
62	2006	E	2+47N	18+00E	N/A	0	-55	240.2	40.8	97.4	56.6	0.34	0.014	1.01	0.014
62	2006	E	2+47N	18+00E	N/A	0	-55		109.1	114.3	5.2	0.24	0.001	1.00	0.007
62	2006	E	2+47N	18+00E	N/A	0	-55		184.7	198.8	14.1	0.28	0.002	1.00	0.022



63	2006	E	3+37N	15+00E	N/A	0	-90	245.7	57.9	73.8	15.8	0.22	0.005	1.00	0.008
63	2006	E	3+37N	15+00E	N/A	0	-90		154.3	159.3	5.0	1.12	0.002	60.55	0.062
63	2006	E	3+37N	15+00E	N/A	0	-90		207.1	213.1	6.1	0.16	0.014	1.00	0.014
64	2006	B	5+20N	7+00E	N/A	0	-62	410.3	82.9	91.2	8.3	0.23	0.001	1.00	0.004
64	2006	B	5+20N	7+00E	N/A	0	-62		94.5	99.5	5.0	0.10	0.001	1.00	0.004
64	2006	B	5+20N	7+00E	N/A	0	-62		114.0	119.0	5.0	0.17	0.003	1.00	0.009
64	2006	B	5+20N	7+00E	N/A	0	-62		162.5	167.9	5.4	0.07	0.001	2.17	0.007
64	2006	B	5+20N	7+00E	N/A	0	-62		242.6	247.5	4.9	0.15	0.002	1.00	0.015
64	2006	B	5+20N	7+00E	N/A	0	-62		308.3	318.5	10.2	0.12	0.002	1.00	0.006
64	2006	B	5+20N	7+00E	N/A	0	-62		356.3	361.1	4.8	0.11	0.002	1.00	0.005
64	2006	B	5+20N	7+00E	N/A	0	-62		372.0	376.7	4.7	0.29	0.009	1.00	0.020
65	2006	FE	2+08N	1+77E	N/A	045	-75	247.8	96.3	102.6	6.2	0.21	0.002	1.00	0.027
65	2006	FE	2+08N	1+77E	N/A	045	-75		111.3	116.0	4.7	0.18	0.001	1.00	0.010
65	2006	FE	2+08N	1+77E	N/A	045	-75		143.4	148.7	5.3	0.20	0.001	1.00	0.028
66	2006	FE	7+10N	160+00E	N/A	225	-70	254.8	66.3	71.3	5.0	0.75	0.006	9.60	0.126
66	2006	FE	7+10N	160+00E	N/A	225	-70		83.2	99.6	16.5	0.53	0.003	11.05	0.030
66	2006	FE	7+10N	160+00E	N/A	225	-70		132.0	144.5	12.6	0.56	0.018	10.55	0.297
66	2006	FE	7+10N	160+00E	N/A	225	-70		159.1	164.1	5.0	1.04	0.001	8.78	0.064
66	2006	FE	7+10N	160+00E	N/A	225	-70		213.2	219.2	6.0	0.21	0.001	1.00	0.012
67	2006	FE	6+00N	161+00E	N/A	225	-70	166.4	57.9	62.5	4.6	0.15	0.001	1.00	0.015
68	2006	FE	2+80N	161+00E	N/A	045	-70	239.6	196.3	201.2	4.9	0.21	0.001	1.52	0.002
68	2006	FE	2+80N	161+00E	N/A	045	-70		215.2	221.3	6.1	0.23	0.001	3.50	0.015
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57	443.2	21.8	29.3	7.5	0.29	0.001	1.94	0.018
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		38.4	53.6	15.2	0.40	0.007	2.00	0.014
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		62.2	78.0	15.9	0.45	0.002	2.50	0.017



69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		95.1	100.9	5.8	0.19	0.001	1.00	0.009
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		114.6	119.5	4.9	0.32	0.013	1.81	0.018
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		126.8	157.3	30.5	0.42	0.004	1.00	0.026
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		170.2	175.6	5.3	0.24	0.001	1.00	0.022
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		200.0	206.0	6.1	0.28	0.004	1.80	0.021
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		212.1	216.1	4.0	0.12	0.001	1.00	0.009
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		239.6	245.7	6.1	3.02	0.244	19.41	0.532
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		282.2	337.1	54.9	0.36	0.080	1.42	0.034
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		343.2	376.7	33.5	0.44	0.011	1.90	0.084
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		385.9	392.0	6.1	0.20	0.004	1.00	0.025
69A	2006	E	2+55N	16+20E	N/A	0	-57		397.5	424.9	27.4	0.26	0.011	1.00	0.034
70	2007	E	3+50N	16+30E	1,432.0	0	-50	408.7	63.1	71.3	8.2	0.20	0.001	1.00	0.024
70	2007	E	3+50N	16+30E	1,432.0	0	-50		82.0	87.5	5.5	0.22	0.001	1.00	0.051
70	2007	E	3+50N	16+30E	1,432.0	0	-50		191.1	199.6	8.5	0.25	0.003	1.00	0.041
70	2007	E	3+50N	16+30E	1,432.0	0	-50		209.4	219.8	10.4	0.29	0.010	1.00	0.027
70	2007	E	3+50N	16+30E	1,432.0	0	-50		225.6	235.8	10.2	0.48	0.029	1.00	0.105
70	2007	E	3+50N	16+30E	1,432.0	0	-50		280.7	285.6	4.9	0.21	0.002	1.34	0.154
70	2007	E	3+50N	16+30E	1,432.0	0	-50		295.5	314.9	19.4	0.44	0.002	3.87	1.495
70	2007	E	3+50N	16+30E	1,432.0	0	-50		330.4	335.9	5.5	0.30	0.007	1.44	0.082
71	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,432.0	330	-60	404.5	77.1	85.3	8.2	0.63	0.001	1.74	0.010
71	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,432.0	330	-60		113.1	118.1	5.0	0.20	0.006	1.00	0.023
71	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,432.0	330	-60		154.8	164.9	10.1	0.46	0.019	1.00	0.045
71	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,432.0	330	-60		185.6	191.4	5.8	0.19	0.001	1.00	0.015
71	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,432.0	330	-60		221.4	227.1	5.6	0.31	0.034	1.00	0.079
71	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,432.0	330	-60		248.6	255.1	6.5	0.32	0.020	1.00	0.044
71	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,432.0	330	-60		366.1	372.5	6.4	0.24	0.009	1.00	0.050
71	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,432.0	330	-60		377.8	383.1	5.3	0.20	0.001	1.00	0.148



72	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,438.0	0	-55	412.1	48.8	58.8	10.1	0.38	0.002	1.97	0.026
72	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,438.0	0	-55		73.5	89.0	15.5	0.25	0.001	1.00	0.010
72	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,438.0	0	-55		124.5	132.6	8.1	0.22	0.003	1.00	0.012
72	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,438.0	0	-55		170.7	175.9	5.2	0.22	0.035	1.00	0.105
72	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,438.0	0	-55		183.5	200.3	16.8	0.26	0.003	1.50	0.077
72	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,438.0	0	-55		219.8	233.5	13.7	0.87	0.014	3.46	0.095
72	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,438.0	0	-55		262.1	269.8	7.6	0.21	0.008	1.00	0.054
72	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,438.0	0	-55		328.3	334.1	5.8	0.22	0.009	1.00	0.020
73	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,439.0	030	-55	340.5	33.5	72.9	39.3	0.37	0.001	1.42	0.090
73	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,439.0	030	-55		119.0	126.8	7.8	0.25	0.006	1.00	0.062
73	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,439.0	030	-55		139.9	152.4	12.5	0.39	0.013	1.39	0.129
73	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,439.0	030	-55		169.5	179.5	10.1	0.21	0.009	1.00	0.103
73	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,439.0	030	-55		262.4	268.2	5.8	0.50	0.004	1.00	0.024
73	2007	E	3+50N	17+00E	1,439.0	030	-55		311.5	317.3	5.8	0.21	0.001	1.29	0.006
74	2007	E	3+10N	18+00E	1,444.0	0	-55	383.1	75.3	80.0	4.7	0.18	0.001	1.00	0.005
74	2007	E	3+10N	18+00E	1,444.0	0	-55		101.7	106.8	5.2	0.58	0.001	1.50	0.008
74	2007	E	3+10N	18+00E	1,444.0	0	-55		173.7	292.3	118.6	0.42	0.022	2.21	0.128
74	2007	E	3+10N	18+00E	1,444.0	0	-55		308.8	338.9	30.2	0.46	0.005	2.44	0.029
74	2007	E	3+10N	18+00E	1,444.0	0	-55		355.7	363.6	7.9	0.34	0.005	1.62	0.133
75	2007	B	6+40N	6+50E	1,468.0	0	-55	312.4	156.1	169.2	13.1	0.54	0.008	1.00	0.015
75	2007	B	6+40N	6+50E	1,468.0	0	-55		176.5	194.9	18.4	0.43	0.005	1.40	0.033
75	2007	B	6+40N	6+50E	1,468.0	0	-55		208.0	235.9	27.9	0.32	0.010	2.93	0.273
76	2007	B	6+00N	5+00E	1,472.0	0	-50	321.9	14.0	20.4	6.4	0.24	0.001	1.00	0.005
76	2007	B	6+00N	5+00E	1,472.0	0	-50		46.0	53.6	7.6	0.24	0.001	1.00	0.008
76	2007	B	6+00N	5+00E	1,472.0	0	-50		102.4	109.7	7.3	0.24	0.001	1.00	0.008
76	2007	B	6+00N	5+00E	1,472.0	0	-50		123.4	132.9	9.4	0.88	0.004	7.93	0.105



76	2007	B	6+00N	5+00E	1,472.0	0	-50		144.2	186.8	42.7	0.62	0.010	5.66	0.167
76	2007	B	6+00N	5+00E	1,472.0	0	-50		239.0	244.3	5.3	0.30	0.003	1.40	0.070
77	2007	E	3+00N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65	416.7	92.2	144.9	52.7	0.39	0.007	1.36	0.036
77	2007	E	3+00N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65		155.8	174.4	18.6	0.29	0.003	1.00	0.020
77	2007	E	3+00N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65		200.9	236.8	36.0	0.40	0.007	1.72	0.103
77	2007	E	3+00N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65		269.8	275.5	5.8	0.28	0.003	1.00	0.016
77	2007	E	3+00N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65		293.4	389.2	95.9	0.32	0.025	1.22	0.088
78	2007	FE	7+20N	158+00E	1,420.0	045	-65	233.2	116.9	124.1	7.2	0.22	0.002	5.17	0.602
79	2007	E	3+00N	19+60E	1,449.0	0	-65	432.8	42.7	78.0	35.4	1.23	0.051	14.92	0.673
79	2007	E	3+00N	19+60E	1,449.0	0	-65		155.8	220.7	64.9	0.34	0.009	1.25	0.063
79	2007	E	3+00N	19+60E	1,449.0	0	-65		250.9	261.5	10.7	0.32	0.141	1.26	0.149
79	2007	E	3+00N	19+60E	1,449.0	0	-65		267.3	280.0	12.7	0.26	0.021	2.59	0.054
79	2007	E	3+00N	19+60E	1,449.0	0	-65		327.4	341.7	14.3	0.21	0.014	1.00	0.106
79	2007	E	3+00N	19+60E	1,449.0	0	-65		347.5	352.7	5.2	0.21	0.028	1.94	0.098
79	2007	E	3+00N	19+60E	1,449.0	0	-65		364.2	388.3	24.1	0.28	0.006	1.00	0.049
79	2007	E	3+00N	19+60E	1,449.0	0	-65		395.3	412.4	17.1	0.26	0.012	1.00	0.028
80	2007	Ni	10019N	179+00E	1,432.0	225	-65	170.7	No significant values						
81	2007	Ni	10167N	187+00E	1,447.0	225	-65	261.3	No significant values						
82B	2008	E	3+00N	20+00E	1,439.0	0	-65	420.0	42.7	73.5	30.8	0.54	0.102	2.50	0.160
82B	2008	E	3+00N	20+00E	1,439.0	0	-65		92.1	96.9	4.9	0.22	0.001	2.50	0.012
82B	2008	E	3+00N	20+00E	1,439.0	0	-65		120.6	166.1	45.6	1.24	0.208	9.42	0.254
82B	2008	E	3+00N	20+00E	1,439.0	0	-65		186.2	198.1	11.9	0.56	0.030	3.96	0.027
82B	2008	E	3+00N	20+00E	1,439.0	0	-65		258.1	263.7	5.5	0.20	0.013	2.50	0.035
82B	2008	E	3+00N	20+00E	1,439.0	0	-65		405.1	416.7	11.6	0.30	0.024	2.50	0.046



83	2008	E	3+50N	20+00E	1,445.0	0	-65	397.0	63.1	68.6	5.5	0.28	0.029	2.50	0.068
83	2008	E	3+50N	20+00E	1,445.0	0	-65		79.1	81.7	2.6	0.78	0.002	8.00	7.320
83	2008	E	3+50N	20+00E	1,445.0	0	-65		88.7	206.2	117.5	0.33	0.014	2.69	0.056
83	2008	E	3+50N	20+00E	1,445.0	0	-65		224.5	229.8	5.3	0.33	0.016	2.50	0.007
83	2008	E	3+50N	20+00E	1,445.0	0	-65		243.8	249.6	5.8	0.53	0.006	2.50	0.027
83	2008	E	3+50N	20+00E	1,445.0	0	-65		264.0	284.1	20.1	0.24	0.016	2.50	0.109
83	2008	E	3+50N	20+00E	1,445.0	0	-65		350.2	361.5	11.3	0.30	0.004	2.50	0.109
84	2008	E	2+50N	20+00E	1,446.0	0	-65	447.0	71.0	86.6	15.5	0.35	0.001	4.82	0.027
84	2008	E	2+50N	20+00E	1,446.0	0	-65		144.5	244.9	100.4	0.52	0.022	3.43	0.115
84	2008	E	2+50N	20+00E	1,446.0	0	-65		255.0	266.9	11.9	0.53	0.079	2.50	0.050
84	2008	E	2+50N	20+00E	1,446.0	0	-65		280.6	314.9	34.3	0.31	0.017	2.50	0.033
84	2008	E	2+50N	20+00E	1,446.0	0	-65		329.0	340.0	11.0	0.33	0.015	2.50	0.098
84	2008	E	2+50N	20+00E	1,446.0	0	-65		381.5	398.4	16.9	0.30	0.053	2.50	0.113
84	2008	E	2+50N	20+00E	1,446.0	0	-65		415.1	420.6	5.5	0.50	0.034	2.50	0.105
85	2008	E	2+50N	20+50E	1,442.0	180	-65	362.0	93.6	105.8	12.2	0.37	0.005	2.50	0.026
85	2008	E	2+50N	20+50E	1,442.0	180	-65		182.0	191.1	9.1	0.19	0.043	2.50	0.095
85	2008	E	2+50N	20+50E	1,442.0	180	-65		200.3	212.5	12.2	0.23	0.001	2.50	0.015
86	2008	E	2+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65	453.2	44.8	57.0	12.2	0.27	0.001	2.50	0.028
86	2008	E	2+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		118.0	124.1	6.1	0.23	0.001	2.50	0.020
86	2008	E	2+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		145.4	160.6	15.2	0.44	0.005	2.50	0.169
86	2008	E	2+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		188.1	197.2	9.2	0.24	0.001	2.50	0.033
86	2008	E	2+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		249.0	267.3	18.3	0.27	0.010	2.50	0.153
86	2008	E	2+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		273.4	285.6	12.2	0.46	0.020	5.39	0.200
86	2008	E	2+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		291.7	310.0	18.3	0.38	0.037	4.93	0.287
86	2008	E	2+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		316.1	331.3	15.2	0.57	0.262	4.67	0.097
86	2008	E	2+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		352.7	358.8	6.1	0.21	0.013	2.50	0.008
86	2008	E	2+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		370.9	380.1	9.1	0.23	0.003	2.50	0.047



86	2008	E	2+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		398.4	453.2	54.9	0.73	0.029	4.17	0.092
87	2008	E	2+50N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65	431.9	23.5	47.9	24.4	0.57	0.001	4.19	0.589
87	2008	E	2+50N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65		84.4	90.5	6.1	0.18	0.001	2.50	0.005
87	2008	E	2+50N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65		102.7	121.0	18.3	1.97	0.070	30.91	1.151
87	2008	E	2+50N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65		209.4	215.5	6.1	0.19	0.002	2.50	0.025
87	2008	E	2+50N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65		239.9	264.3	24.4	0.28	0.009	2.50	0.028
87	2008	E	2+50N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65		297.8	310.0	12.2	0.19	0.002	2.50	0.011
87	2008	E	2+50N	19+00E	1,448.0	0	-65		328.3	419.7	91.4	0.33	0.072	3.94	0.675
88	2008	E	3+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65	401.4	42.7	47.9	5.2	0.27	0.004	2.50	0.020
88	2008	E	3+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		63.1	72.2	9.1	0.33	0.003	2.50	0.020
88	2008	E	3+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		87.5	96.6	9.1	0.18	0.001	3.34	0.050
88	2008	E	3+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		114.9	163.7	48.8	0.63	0.120	6.82	0.220
88	2008	E	3+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		182.0	267.3	85.3	0.30	0.008	2.50	0.067
88	2008	E	3+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		294.7	300.8	6.1	0.21	0.034	2.50	0.165
88	2008	E	3+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		319.1	325.2	6.1	0.21	0.007	2.50	0.018
88	2008	E	3+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		340.5	352.7	12.2	0.21	0.004	3.88	0.040
88	2008	E	3+50N	19+50E	1,448.0	0	-65		370.9	377.0	6.1	0.19	0.033	2.50	0.025
89	2008	E	1+45N	15+00E	1,447.0	0	-55	396.5	45.3	50.3	5.0	0.32	0.003	2.03	0.031
89	2008	E	1+45N	15+00E	1,447.0	0	-55		58.2	62.8	4.6	0.30	0.003	1.00	0.020
89	2008	E	1+45N	15+00E	1,447.0	0	-55		73.0	78.3	5.3	0.77	0.002	1.00	0.015
89	2008	E	1+45N	15+00E	1,447.0	0	-55		86.0	93.3	7.3	0.26	0.002	2.45	0.011
89	2008	E	1+45N	15+00E	1,447.0	0	-55		132.6	148.4	15.9	0.25	0.002	2.33	0.008
89	2008	E	1+45N	15+00E	1,447.0	0	-55		190.4	195.7	5.3	0.17	0.002	1.35	0.040
89	2008	E	1+45N	15+00E	1,447.0	0	-55		236.2	246.6	10.4	0.23	0.003	2.50	0.023
89	2008	E	1+45N	15+00E	1,447.0	0	-55		262.9	276.2	13.3	0.28	0.002	2.50	0.011
89	2008	E	1+45N	15+00E	1,447.0	0	-55		295.4	350.1	54.7	0.55	0.004	3.75	0.025
89	2008	E	1+45N	15+00E	1,447.0	0	-55		368.5	384.1	15.6	0.51	0.004	2.50	0.018



90	2008	E	1+00N	14+00E	1,452.0	0	-60	362.1	161.5	167.0	5.5	0.25	0.001	2.50	0.045
90	2008	E	1+00N	14+00E	1,452.0	0	-60		205.7	213.4	7.6	0.26	0.005	2.50	0.057
90	2008	E	1+00N	14+00E	1,452.0	0	-60		224.5	230.1	5.6	0.71	0.008	2.50	0.122
90	2008	E	1+00N	14+00E	1,452.0	0	-60		326.8	359.1	32.3	0.27	0.005	2.50	0.044
91	2008	E	2+00N	13+00E	1,458.0	0	-60	310.3	92.8	97.7	4.9	0.03	0.001	2.50	0.005
91	2008	E	2+00N	13+00E	1,458.0	0	-60		156.8	162.0	5.2	0.24	0.002	2.50	0.015
91	2008	E	2+00N	13+00E	1,458.0	0	-60		175.6	186.8	11.3	0.16	0.001	2.50	0.005
91	2008	E	2+00N	13+00E	1,458.0	0	-60		235.9	241.1	5.2	0.19	0.002	2.50	0.013
92	2008	E	2+00N	18+00E	1,442.0	0	-50	442.0	82.9	124.1	41.1	0.36	0.005	2.50	0.025
92	2008	E	2+00N	18+00E	1,442.0	0	-50		174.8	201.9	27.1	0.32	0.004	2.50	0.012
92	2008	E	2+00N	18+00E	1,442.0	0	-50		246.4	292.0	45.6	0.34	0.014	3.00	0.027
92	2008	E	2+00N	18+00E	1,442.0	0	-50		356.0	432.2	76.2	0.39	0.025	3.30	0.124
93	2008	E	2+50N	18+50E	1,444.0	0	-65	435.3	39.6	84.7	45.1	0.27	0.001	4.43	0.015
93	2008	E	2+50N	18+50E	1,444.0	0	-65		100.0	106.1	6.1	0.28	0.004	2.50	0.013
93	2008	E	2+50N	18+50E	1,444.0	0	-65		115.2	124.4	9.2	0.25	0.003	2.50	0.006
93	2008	E	2+50N	18+50E	1,444.0	0	-65		218.9	246.3	27.4	0.36	0.003	5.33	0.011
93	2008	E	2+50N	18+50E	1,444.0	0	-65		261.5	279.8	18.3	0.19	0.006	2.50	0.029
93	2008	E	2+50N	18+50E	1,444.0	0	-65		295.1	307.2	12.2	0.28	0.023	4.13	0.743
93	2008	E	2+50N	18+50E	1,444.0	0	-65		322.5	349.9	27.4	0.28	0.004	2.50	0.037
93	2008	E	2+50N	18+50E	1,444.0	0	-65		371.3	432.2	61.0	0.57	0.098	6.90	0.267
94	2008	E	3+00N	18+50E	1,442.0	0	-50	423.1	54.9	66.1	11.3	0.33	0.003	2.50	0.005
94	2008	E	3+00N	18+50E	1,442.0	0	-50		75.3	81.4	6.1	0.27	0.002	2.50	0.005
94	2008	E	3+00N	18+50E	1,442.0	0	-50		99.7	185.0	85.3	0.31	0.006	3.90	0.055
94	2008	E	3+00N	18+50E	1,442.0	0	-50		200.3	206.4	6.1	0.27	0.020	2.50	0.050
94	2008	E	3+00N	18+50E	1,442.0	0	-50		224.6	236.8	12.2	0.24	0.004	2.50	0.026
94	2008	E	3+00N	18+50E	1,442.0	0	-50		285.6	291.7	6.1	0.18	0.009	2.50	0.110



94	2008	E	3+00N	18+50E	1,442.0	0	-50	328.3	410.6	82.3	0.24	0.010	4.02	0.086
95	2008	Pope	1140N	169+00E	1,506.0	045	-65	213.7	No significant values					
Total								24,882.7						

Source: Carmax, 2010, Poloni 2006, 2008a, and 2008b.

Notes:

1. Hole 40 bottomed in mineralization.
2. W: West Zone; C: Camp Zone; P; Pass Zone; B; Bornite Zone; E; East Zone; FE; Far East Zone.
3. Detection limits: 0.001% Mo, 5 g/t Ag and 2 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au; Results below these detection limits are half of the detection limits.
4. N/A means not available.



25 APPENDIX B

Procedures for Sample Preparation and Assays at SGS Laboratories

PRP89 : Crush to 75% passing 2 mm & Pulverize to 75 µm.

1. **Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):** All
2. **Typical sample size:** <250 g
3. **Type of sample applicable (media):** Geological and metallurgical samples (ores, concentrates, rocks, soils and metallurgical process products)
4. **Sample preparation technique used:**
Samples require various preparation procedures to ensure sample homogeneity, representative sub-samples and prevent cross contamination. The stepwise procedure may involve all steps or some of the steps depending upon the state of the sample as received. The sample is dried at 70 +/-10°C for 24 hours, if received wet or client specified. The next step involves crushing to reduce the sample size to 2mm 10 mesh (9 mesh Tyler). The sample is then split via a riffle splitter continuously in order to divide the sample into a 250g sub-sample for analysis and the remainder is stored as a reject.

Pulverizing is done using pots made either hardened chrome steel or mild steel material. Crushed material is transferred into a clean pot and the pot is placed into a vibratory mill. Samples are pulverized to 85% passing 75 micron 200 mesh or otherwise specified by the client.
5. **Method of analysis used:**
This may involve various analyses depending upon the analytes requested and sample type.
6. **Data reduction by:** Computer, on line, data fed to Laboratory Information Management System with secure audit trail.
7. **Figures of Merit: Quality Control**

Crushing/ Pulverizing Parameters	Frequency	Quality Control Requirement
Crushing Preparation Blank	At the start of batch	75% passing 9 mesh (2mm) (Tyler)
Crushing Preparation Replicates	every 50 samples	75% passing 9 mesh (2mm) (Tyler)
Crushing % Passing Checks	Every 50 samples	75% passing 9 mesh (2mm) (Tyler)
Pulverizing Preparation Blank	At the start of batch	85% passing 200 mesh (75 µm)
Pulverizing Preparation Replicates	every 50 samples	85% passing 200 mesh (75 µm)
Pulverizing % Passing Checks	Every 50 samples	85% passing 200 mesh (75 µm)

**ICM90A : The Determination of 54 Elements using Sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-OES and ICP-MS.****1. Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):**

Silver (Ag); Aluminum (Al); Arsenic (As); Boron (B); Barium (Ba); Beryllium (Be); Bismuth (Bi); Calcium (Ca); Cadmium (Cd); Cerium (Ce); Chromium (Cr); Cobalt (Co); Cesium (Cs); Copper (Cu); Dysprosium (Dy); Erbium (Er); Europium (Eu); Iron (Fe); Gallium (Ga); Gadolinium (Gd); Germanium (Ge); Hafnium (Hf); Holmium (Ho); Indium (In); Potassium (K); Lanthanum (La); Lithium (Li); Lutetium (Lu); Magnesium (Mg); Manganese (Mn); Molybdenum (Mo); Niobium (Nb); Neodymium (Nd); Nickel (Ni); Phosphorus (P); Lead (Pb); Praseodymium (Pr); Rubidium (Rb); Scandium (Sc); Samarium (Sm); Tin(Sn); Strontium (Sr); Tantalum (Ta); Terbium (Tb); Thallium (Tl); Thorium (Th); Titanium (Ti); Thulium (Tm); Uranium (U); Vanadium (V); Tungsten (W); Yttrium (Y); Ytterbium (Yb); Zinc (Zn); Zirconium (Zr): ppm and percent (%).

2. Typical sample size: 0.10 g.**3. Type of sample applicable (media):** Crushed and Pulverized rocks, soils and sediments.**4. Sample preparation technique used:**

Crushed and pulverized rock, soil and /or sediment samples are fused by Sodium peroxide in graphite crucibles and dissolved using dilute HNO₃. During digestion the sample is split into 2 and half is given to ICP-OES and the other half is given to ICP-MS.

5. Method of analysis used:

The digested sample solution is aspirated into the inductively coupled plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) where the ions are measured and quantified according to their unique mass and the other half aspirated into the inductively coupled plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES) where the atoms in the plasma emit light (photons) with characteristic wavelengths for each element. This light is recorded by optical spectrometers and when calibrated against standards the technique provides a quantitative analysis of the original sample.

6. Data reduction by:

The results are exported via computer, on line, data fed to the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS-CCLAS EL) with secure audit trail.

7. Figures of Merit:

Element	Limit of Quantification (LOQ) ppm	Element	LOQ ppm	Element	(LOQ) ppm	Element	(LOQ) ppm
Ag	0.0	Er	0.0	Mn	3.17	Tb	0.0
Al	0.023%	Eu	0.0	Mo	2.30	Th	0.10
As	4.30	Fe	0.083%	Nb	0.70	Ti	0.003%
Ba	3.440	Ga	0.30	Nd	0.70	Tl	0.10
Be	0.477	Gd	0.0	Ni	6.463	Tm	0.0
Bi	0.20	Ge	0.03	P	0.00%	U	0.10
Ca	0.153%	Hf	0.30	Pb	17.7	V	2.70
Cd	0.10	Ho	0.0	Pr	0.0	W	0.60
Ce	0.30	In	0.0	Rb	0.40	Y	0.20
Co	0.30	K	0.06%	Sc	0.453	Yb	0.0
Cr	26.60	La	0.10	Sm	0.10	Zn	10.547
Cs	0.10	Li	8.71	Sn	2.30	Zr	17.313
Cu	18.216	Lu	0.20	Sr	9.76		
Dy	0.0	Mg	0.013%	Ta	0.30		



8. Quality control:

The ICP-OES and ICP-MS are calibrated with each work order. An instrument blank and calibration check is analyzed with each run. One preparation blank and reference material is analyzed every 46 samples, one duplicate every 12 samples.

All QC samples are verified using LIMS. The acceptance criteria are statistically controlled and control charts are used to monitor accuracy and precision. Data that falls outside the control limits is investigated and repeated as necessary.



26 APPENDIX C

Drill Sections of the Eaglehead Property



Northeast

Southwest

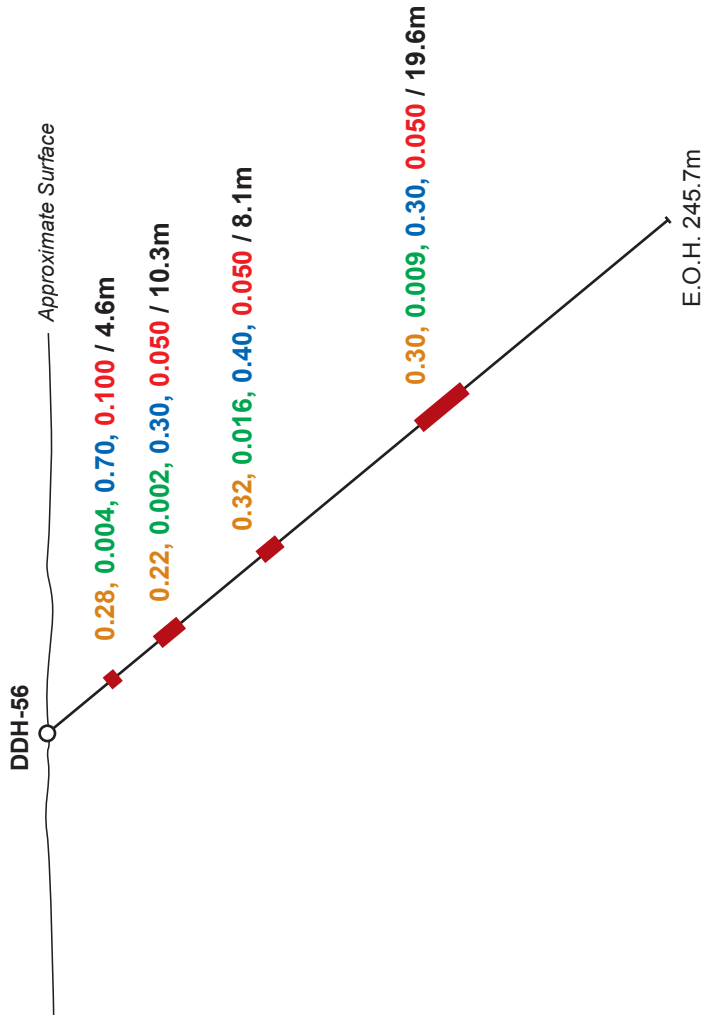


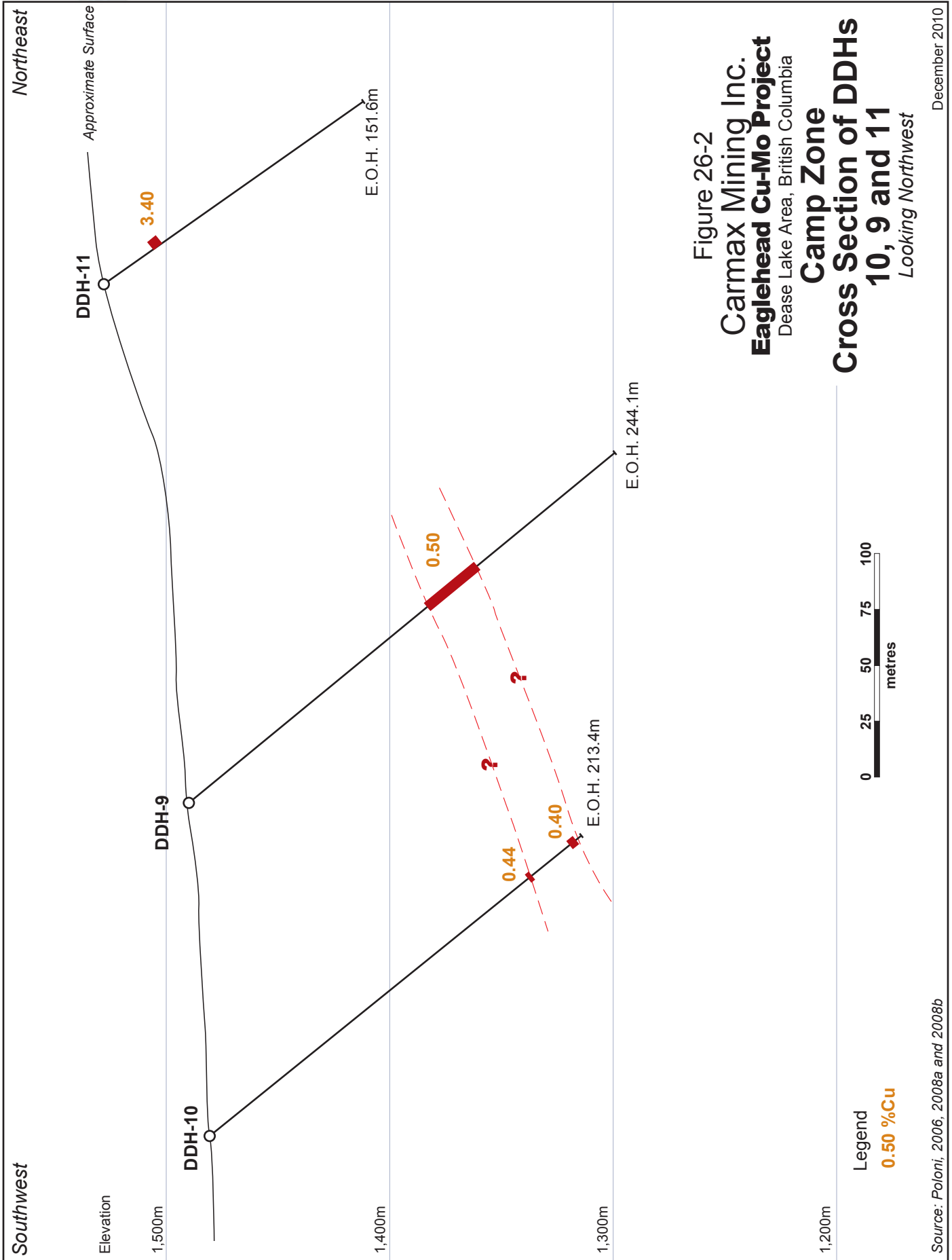
Figure 26-1
 Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
West Zone
Cross Section of DDH 56
Looking Northwest

Legend
 0.28, 0.004, 0.70, 0.100 / 4.6m
 %Cu, %Mo, g/t Ag, g/t Au / core length (metres)

Note: Elevation of hole collar is uncertain

Source: Poloni, 2006

December 2010



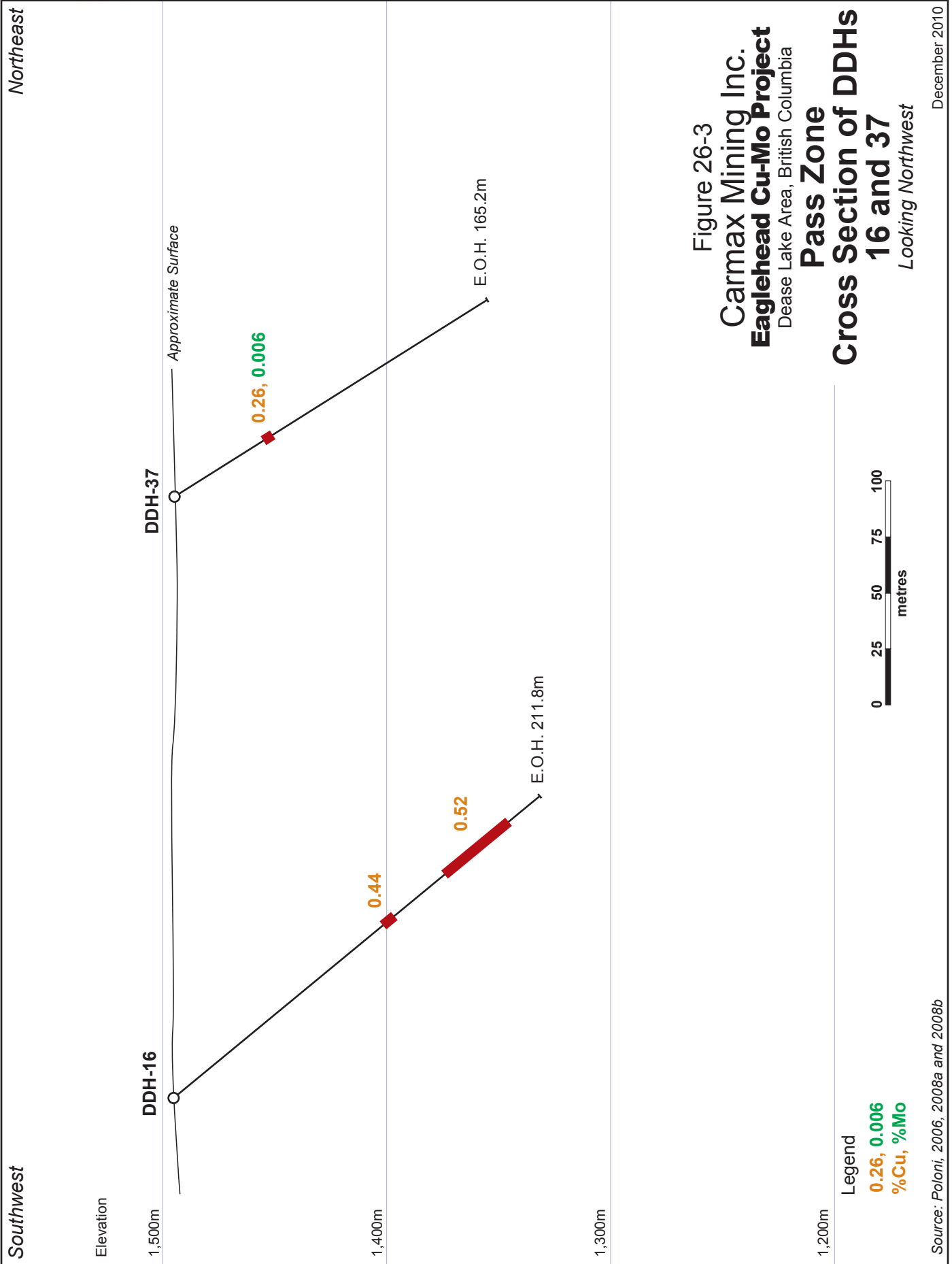
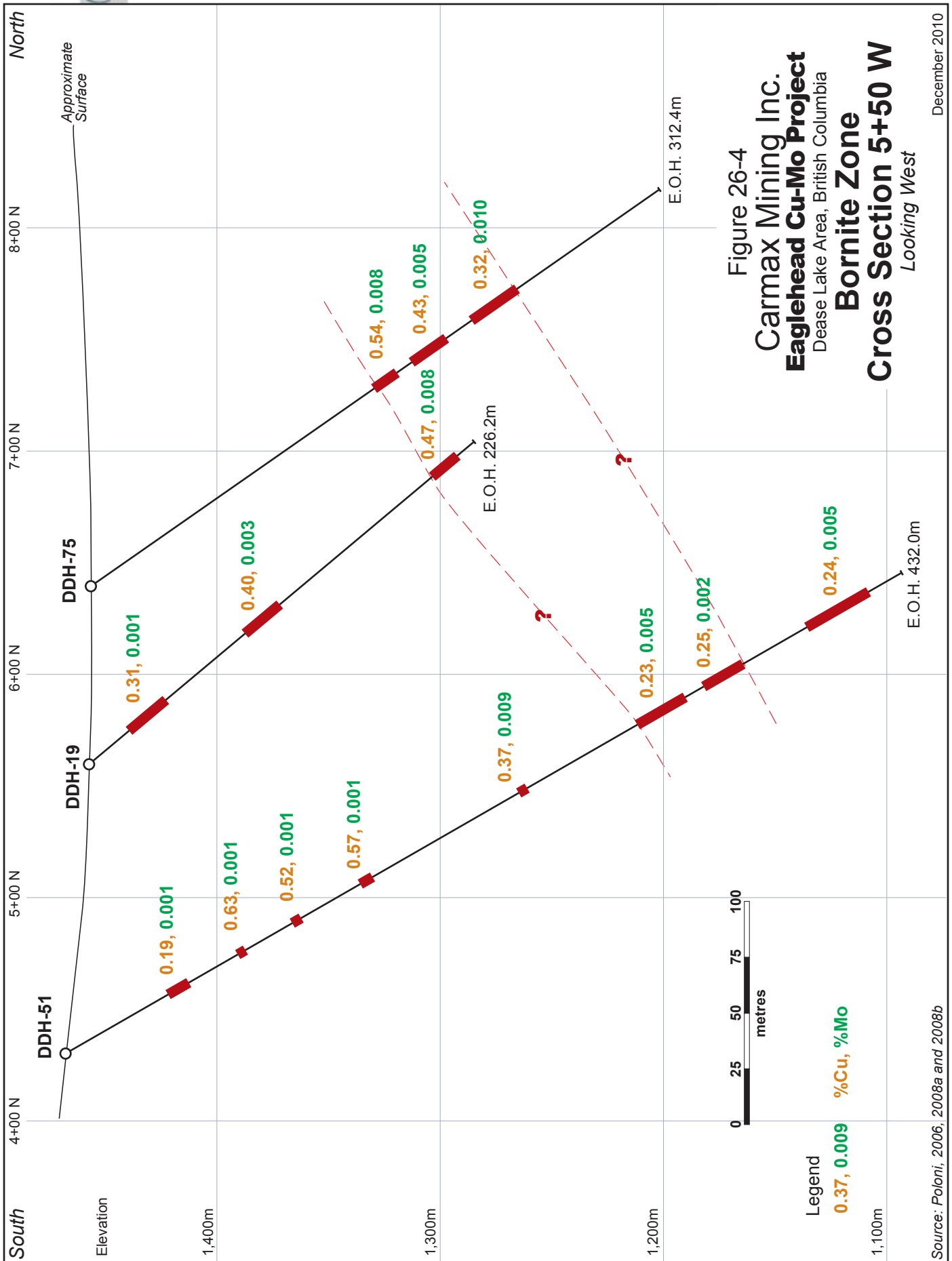
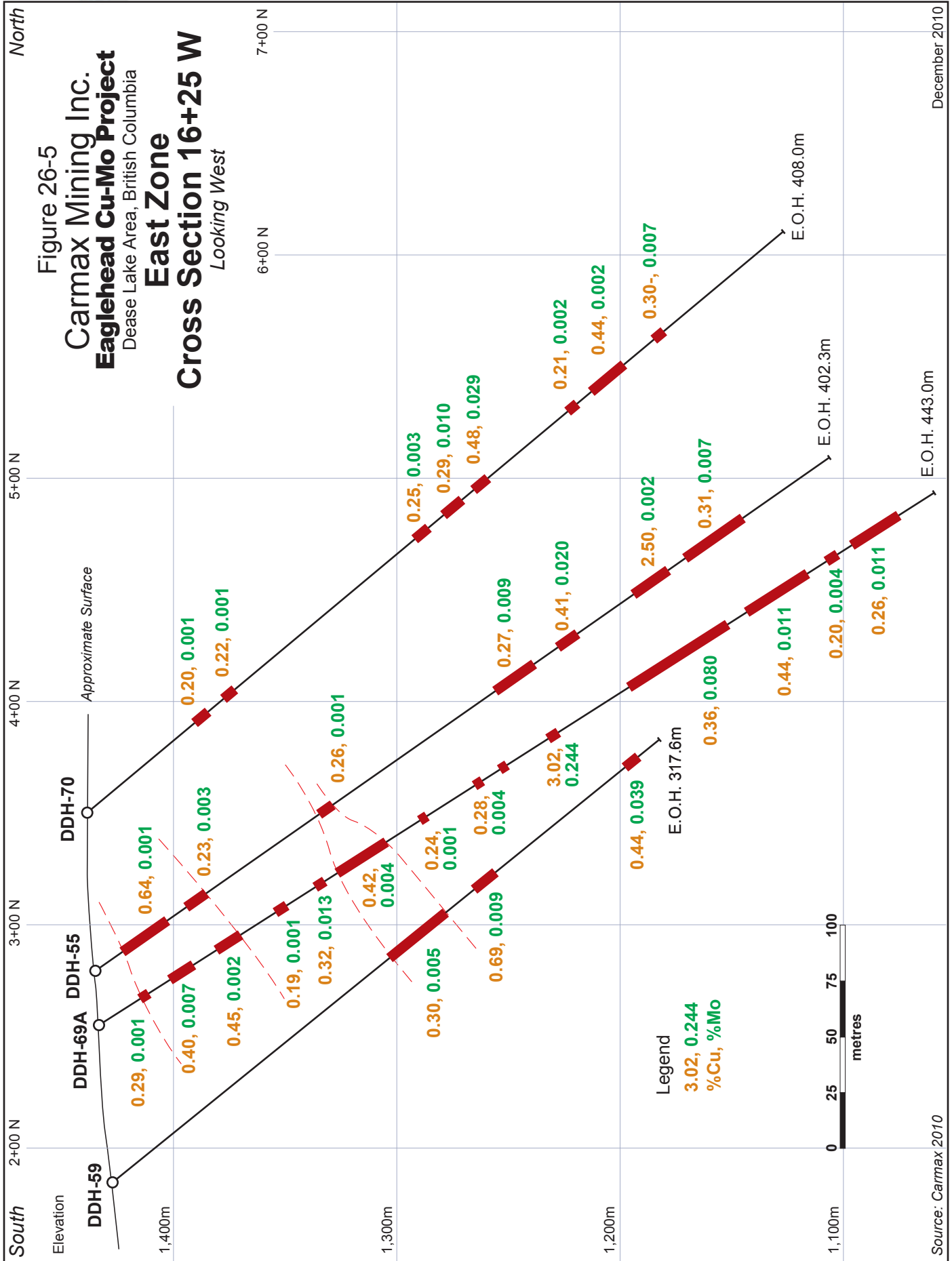


Figure 26-3
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Pass Zone
Cross Section of DDHs
16 and 37
Looking Northwest

December 2010





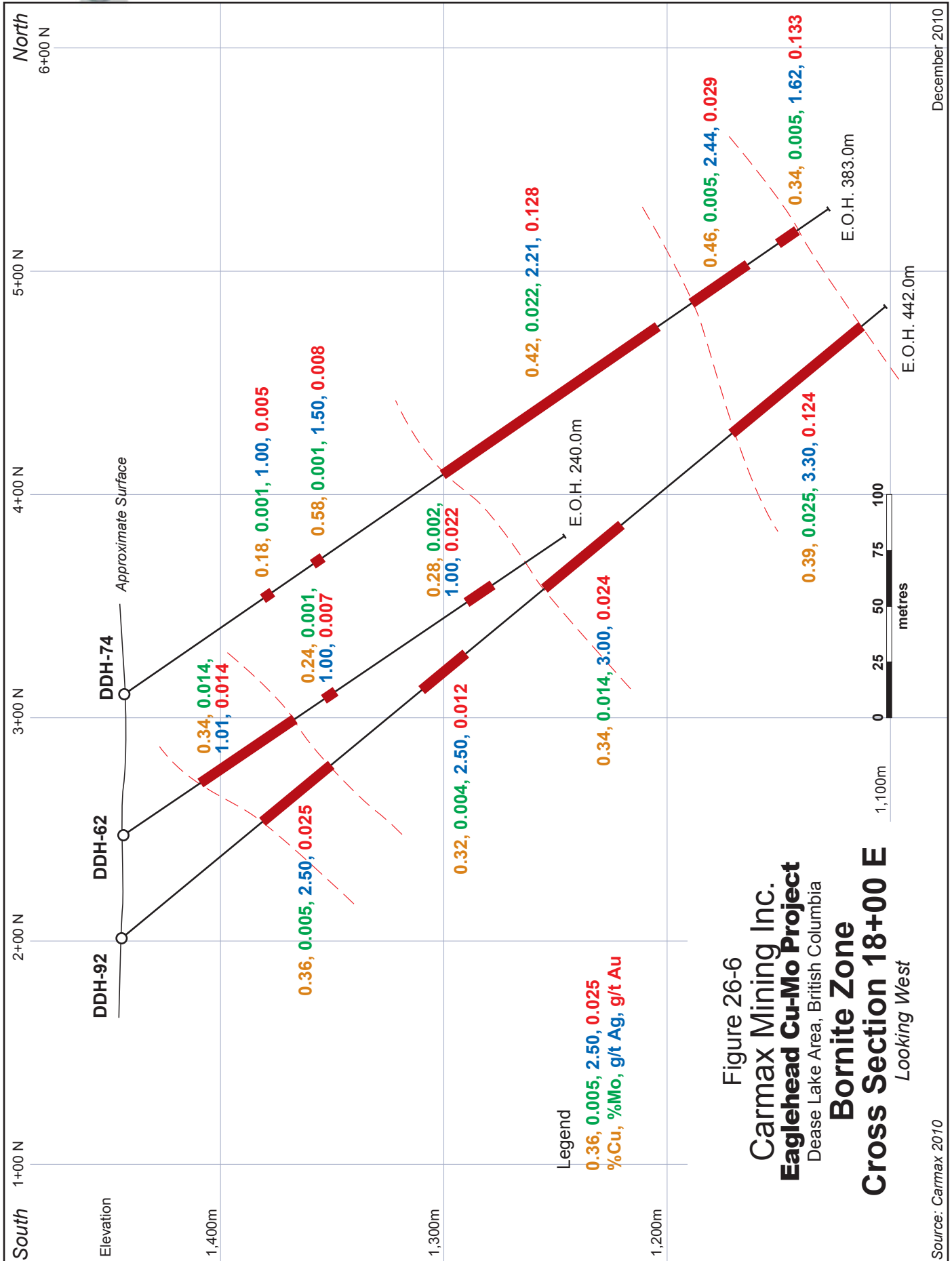
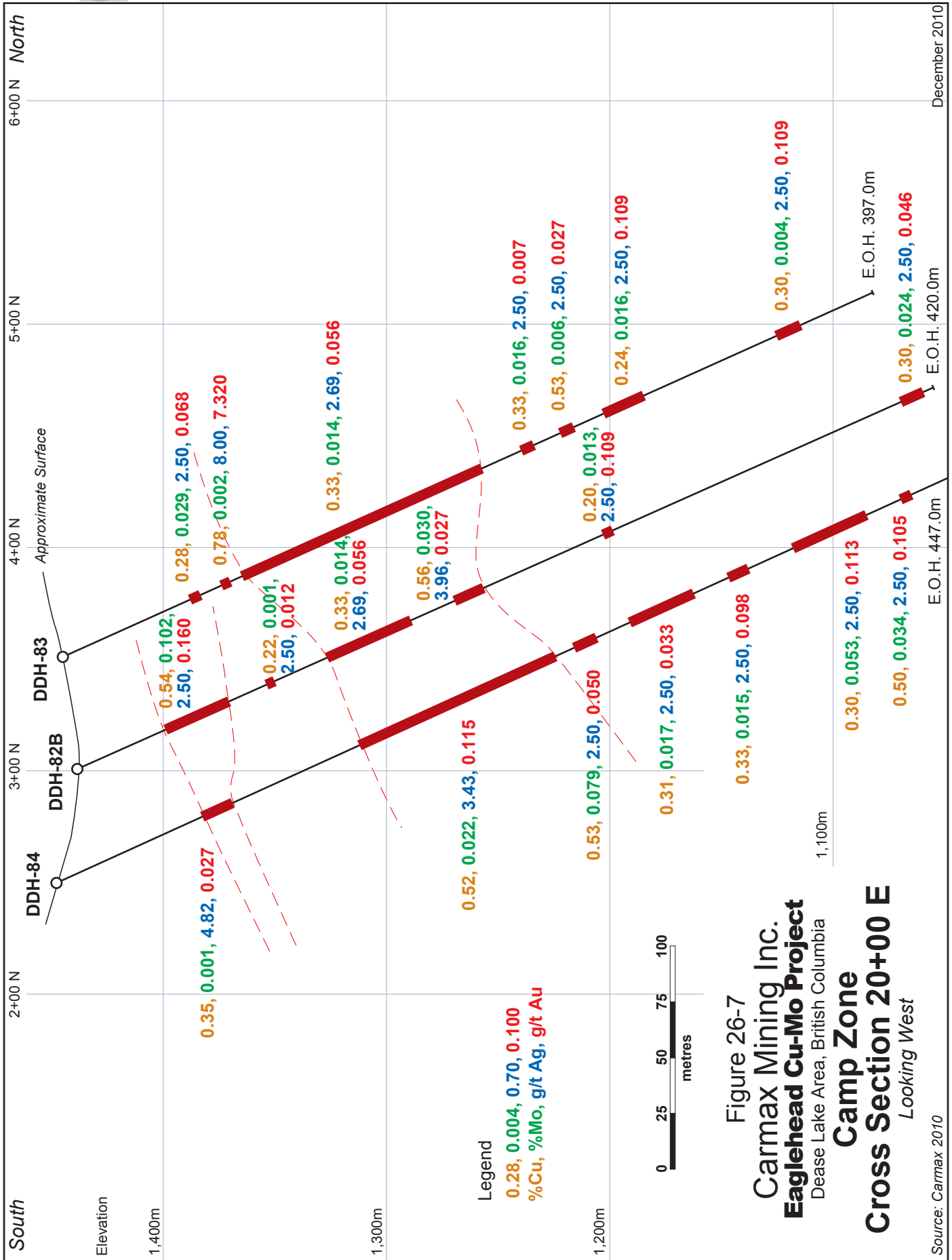


Figure 26-6
 Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Bornite Zone
Cross Section 18+00 E
 Looking West

December 2010

Source: Carmax 2010





Northeast

Southwest

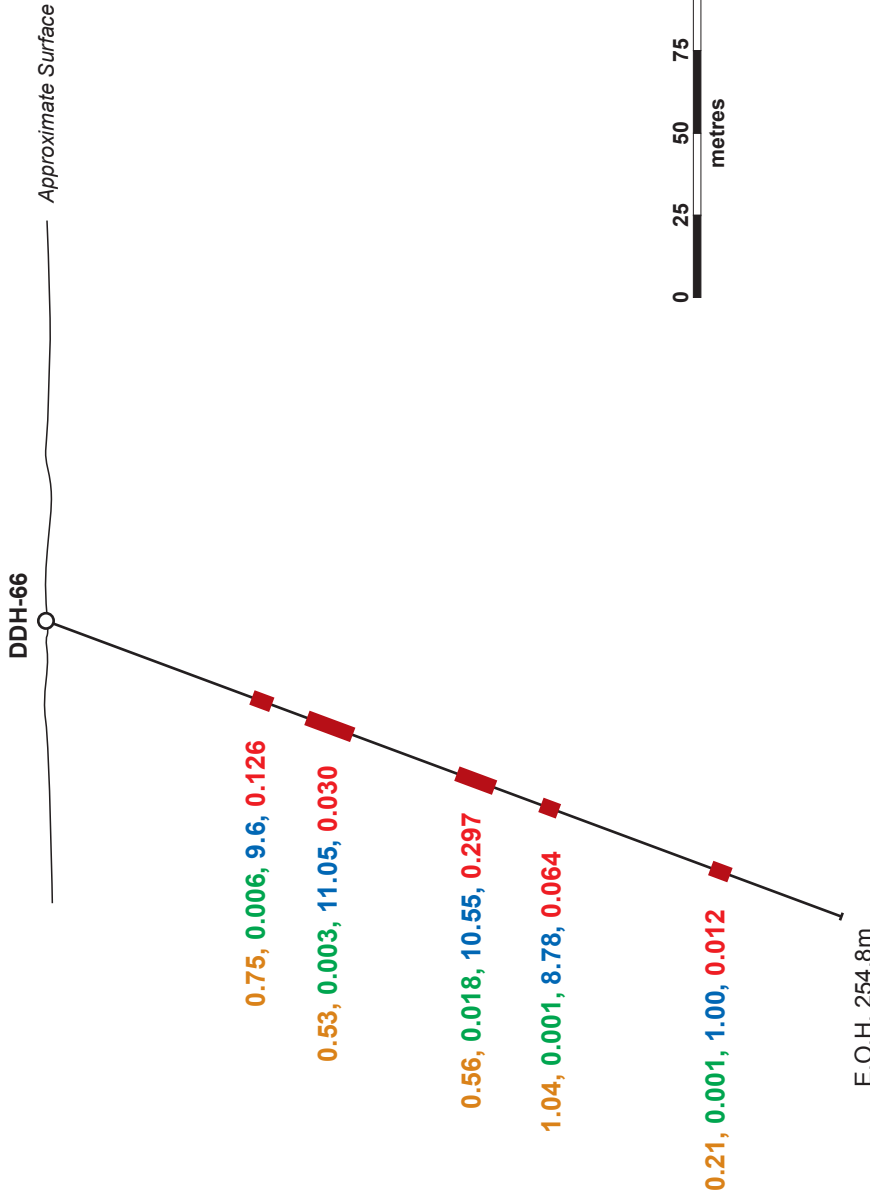


Figure 26-8
Carmax Mining Inc.
Eaglehead Cu-Mo Project
 Dease Lake Area, British Columbia
Far East Zone
Cross Section of DDH 66
Looking Northwest

Legend
 0.56, 0.018, 10.55, 0.297
 %Cu, %Mo, g/t Ag, g/t Au

Note: Elevation of hole collar is uncertain

December 2010

Source: Poloni, 2008b