THIRD REVISED REPORT AND RESOURCE ESTIMATION

CHU MOLYBDENUM PROPERTY

KLUSKUS AREA, SOUTH OF VANDERHOOF

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 93F/7E

53°21'N, 124°37'W

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Date of Initial Report:	February 25, 2008
Date of First Revised Report:	July 30, 2008
Date of Second Revised Report:	April 9, 2009
Date of Third Revised Report	**July 5, 2010**

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Chu molybdenite deposit, located 80 km southwest of Vanderhoof, British Columbia, is currently being explored by TTM Resources Inc. (TTM), a junior mineral exploration company with a Toronto Stock Exchange - Venture Section listing (TSX-V: TTQ). The property was the subject of a comprehensive National Instrument 43-101 compliant technical report prepared by Erik Ostensoe, P. Geo., and Gary Giroux, P. Eng., titled " Report and Resource Estimation, Chu Molybdenum Property, Kluskus Area, South of Vanderhoof, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia," and dated February 25, 2008, that presented details of the property's location, history, geological setting, and resources. A report to update that report, titled "Revised Report and Resource Estimation, Chu Molybdenum Property, Kluskus Area, South of Vanderhoof, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia", dated July 30, 2008, was prepared by the same authors to include technical data from geochemical and geophysical surveys, and to up-date the resource estimation to include analytical data and revised resource estimate from thirteen additional diamond drill holes. A further revision was done in 2009 in a report entitled “Second Revised Report and Resources Estimation, Chu Molybdenum Property, Kluskus Area, South of Vanderhoof, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, April 9, 2009”. The present report by the same authors is a further update to include data from all work up to spring 2010.

The Chu mineralized area was discovered by a combination of applied geochemistry and prospecting. Historic diamond drilling by the original discoverers demonstrated the presence of molybdenum mineralization associated with hornfelsed clastic rocks and granodioritic crystalline host rocks. Subsequent exploration included geochemical surveys in the area, combined with historic data, showed an incomplete, vaguely cruciform, pattern of elevated levels of molybdenum in soils. The major axis of the anomalous area was seen to trend north-westerly, parallel to the mineral zone that had been explored by diamond drilling. It was suggested that a secondary axis, aligned in a north-easterly direction, may reflect glacial and groundwater transport of molybdenum. Neither pattern was fully developed and further soil sampling to completely describe the distribution was recommended.

A high quality three dimensional induced polarization and resistivity survey of the CHU property grid reflected the underlying rock types, hornfelsed clastic sedimentary rocks, and granodiorite, and the principal mineral zone. Geological trends were clearly defined and were consistent with the limited amount of property geology that had been accumulated from surface prospecting and mapping and from diamond drill holes. It was suggested that the overturned (?) limb of an inferred synclinal structure that may host the molybdenum zone lies north of Portnoy Lake and was a possible exploration target. A strong chargeability "low" that lies across the trend of that structure was interpreted as possible evidence of an intrusion. Further interpretation of the data by an expert geophysicist was recommended as being likely to identify previously unrecognized exploration areas.

The original February 25, 2008 resource estimate was updated for purposes of the July 30, 2008 Revised Report by the inclusion of data from thirteen additional diamond drill holes and the Second Revised Resource Estimate includes all property data to year end 2008 and includes an additional 76 diamond drill holes. The data base now comprises 144 drill holes with 75,424 metres of drill core. Resource updates have employed the same techniques of modeling and measuring the resource as did the original, February 28, 2008 studies, with the addition of copper analyses.

The Third Revised Resource Estimate includes the following resources with molybdenum content greater than 0.04% Mo:

Measured Resource:	159,080,000 tonnes with 0.061% Mo and 0.035% Cu and 214.0 million lbs. Mo
Indicated Resource:	211,550,000 tonnes with 0.057% Mo and 0.035% Cu and 265.9 million lbs. Mo
Inferred Resource:	256,560,000 tonnes with 0.052% Mo and 0.036% Cu and 294.2 million lbs. Mo

Resource Estimates at higher cut-off grades were also calculated. The recent work done in 2010 moved a significant amount of the previously calculated "Indicated Resource" to the "Measured Resource" category, and similarly, a significant amount of "Inferred Resource" into the "Indicated Resource" category. The contained molybdenum in the "Measured and Indicated" Resource is 482.2 million lbs. Mo, a 16% increase from the April 9, 2009 estimate.

TTM is continuing its program of exploration and condemnation drilling and engineering studies as part of the environmental review process and site evaluation.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction

The Chu mineral property, located in central British Columbia, Canada, hosts a hornfels and intrusion-related molybdenum deposit that is currently being explored by TTM Resources Inc., a Vancouver, BC company with a Toronto Stock Exchange, Venture Section listing. The authors of this report in October 2007 were engaged by that company to prepare a comprehensive review of the Chu property complete with resource estimation. That report, titled "**REPORT AND RESOURCE ESTIMATION, CHU MOLYBDENUM PROPERTY, KLUSKUS AREA, SOUTH OF VANDERHOOF, OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA"** and dated February 25, 2008, was prepared in conformity with requirements of NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and CIMM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2005), and was previously filed with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the Toronto Stock Exchange - Venture Section. A second technical report titled "Revised Report and Resource Estimate, Chu Molybdenum Property, Kluskus Area, South of Vanderhoof, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia" dated July 30, 2008, incorporated additional technical data, including geochemical soil sample data, induced polarization geophysical survey data and an up-dated resource calculation. A third technical report titled "Second Revised Report and Resource Estimate, Chu Molybdenum Property, Kluskus Area, South of Vanderhoof, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia" dated April 9, 2009 included drill hole date from 13 addition drill holes. Technical reports may be viewed on the TTM SEDAR site and on that company's website: www.ttmresources.ca

This report is prepared as an update of the above-cited technical reports in order to place on record details of molybdenum and copper analyses of diamond drill cores that were completed subsequent to the April 9, 2009 report and to provide a revised resource estimate that incorporates data from an additional 13 diamond drill holes. This report is a "stand alone" review of the Chu molybdenum property but certain portions of the earlier versions have not been repeated and the reader is referred to SEDAR or to the company's website in order to obtain the entire history and technical data.

The Chu property was explored at intervals following its discovery in 1969, including by Rio Tinto and Asarco in 1969, Armco Mineral in joint venture with Asarco in 1979 – 1982, by individual prospectors in the 1990s, and since 2006 by TTM.

It has been the site of several programs of technical surveys, including geochemical and geophysical surveys, and several campaigns of diamond drilling. One of the present authors directed work by Armco Minerals and prepared comprehensive progress reports that preserved information from that company's activities.

TTM's Mr. Warren Robb, P. Geo., COO and Mr. Wesley Raven, P. Geo., Vice President Exploration, in June 2010, requested the preparation of a NI 43-101-compliant technical report complete with updated resource estimates. They provided complete drill hole survey and analytical data, an updated Summary of Significant Drill Intercepts, current tenure data and the surface geology map that is presented as Figure 5 of this report.

2.2 Reliance on Other Experts

The authors in preparing the original, February 25, 2008, report incorporated data from the work of various operators: of particular value were annual reports prepared in 1979, 1980 and 1981 by Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd., and an assessment report prepared for TTM by Allnorth Consultants Limited and dated September 24, 2007. Company management provided complete data available at the time of the preparation of that report and certain illustrations required to supplement the written text. Geological and other technical data concerning molybdenum and its deposits were obtained by reference to publications of the Geological Survey of Canada, Geological Survey Branch of British Columbia's Ministry of Energy and Mines, and a number of technical journals and volumes, all of which were acknowledged appropriately in the text and in the References section. Several of the Figures included in the report were originally included in the Allnorth Consultants Limited report and were used, except as noted, without modification.

The revised report dated July 30, 2008, included drawings that illustrated geophysical and geochemical survey data. These drawings were prepared by TTM and the geophysical contractor and were not modified.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve calculations included in this report were based on data supplied by TTM.

2.3 Property Description and Location

TTM, subsequent to the February 25, 2008 report, acquired by purchase twenty additional mineral tenures. Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the general location of the property within British Columbia, a more detailed location map relevant to the region and the mineral tenures respectively; currently owned and under option by TTM are listed in Table 1.

The Chu molybdenum property currently comprises 41 mineral tenures and the total area is 17,087.08 hectares. Tenures are registered in the name of TTM Resources Inc. with the exception of five mineral tenures under option from Nechako Minerals Corp.; these are owned by United Exploration Management Inc. who has an option agreement with Nechako Minerals Corp. who in turn have an option agreement with TTM.

The original tenures, subject to a 3% NSR, were acquired by agreement from Guy Delorme, prospector, and Omega Exploration Services Ltd., a private company. The company in June 2008 purchased a 100% interest in two mineral tenures (565756, 565757) from Richard Billingsley for CDN$10,000 and subsequently purchased a 100% interest in eighteen mineral tenures (565755, 569026, 571638, 571639, 571640, 571641, 571642, 571643, 577725, 585708, 585713, 585718, 585720, 585722, 574054, 574053, 569027, 574052) from Jon Bot for CDN$35,000 and issuance of 200,000 common shares of TTM.

The eighteen tenures purchased from Bot are subject to a 1.5 percent net smelter royalty on any production generated from only those tenures. All remaining tenures were acquired by staking either by or for the company. Geographic center of the tenures is 124° 37' west and 53° 21' north and the tenures appear on map 93F/7E.

On December 19, 2008 TTM entered into an option agreement with Nechako Minerals Corp. for five contiguous mineral claims encompassing 2,274.98 hectares referred to as the Nechako Option. The Nechako Option claims are owned 100% by United Exploration Management Inc., (UEMI). Nechako Minerals Corp. has an option agreement with UEMI to earn a 100% interest in these five claims and others collectively known as the Fish Property. TTM has entered into an agreement with Nechako Minerals Corp. to earn up to a 100% interest in the five subject claims. To earn a 100% interest in the claims TTM must expend a minimum of $500,000 on the claims by December 31, 2010. If no economic mineralization is located by the work TTM will have earned a 100% interest, if economic mineralization is located TTM will earn a 51% interest and the two companies will develop the property jointly. In addition TTM must apply 30 months of assessment work to the claims. There is no NSR under the terms of the agreement.

All claims are subject to annual assessment expenditures of $8/ha/yr and annual holding costs for all of the claims are approximately CDN$ 136,696.64 plus a filing fee of CDN$ 13,669.66.

Table 1 – Chu Property Mineral Tenures

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Map No.	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)
390574	CHU	093F038	2015/Jan/15	500
390575	CHU-I	093F038	2015/Jan/15	400
390576	CHU-2	093F038	2015/Jan/15	400
507782		093F	2015/Jan/16	694.62
507793		093F	2015/Jan/16	192.99
533568		093F	2015/Jan/15	482.32
537381	CHUFR	093F	2015/Jan/15	77.22
565755	TELKUZ 4	093F	2012/Jan/15	482.4
565756	TTM 2	093F	2012/Jan/15	77.22
565757	TTM 3	093F	2012/Jan/15	173.63
567297	PORT FRAC	093F	2012/Jan/15	19.3
569026	TELKUZ	093F	2012/Jan/15	579.17
569027	SUSCHA	093F	2012/Jan/15	116.05
571638	TELKUZ 2	093F	2012/Jan/15	405.27
571639	TELKUZ 3	093F	2012/Jan/15	347.23
571640	TELKUZ 5	093F	2012/Jan/15	463.1
571641		093F	2012/Jan/15	598.51
571642	TELKUZ 7	093F	2012/Jan/15	829.37
571643	JAVA SOUTH	093F	2012/Jan/15	520.57
574052	SUSCHA 2	093F	2012/Jan/15	193.43
574053	SUSCHA 3	093F	2012/Jan/15	889.8
574054	CHUTAN	093F	2012/Jan/15	1004.85
577725	CHUMOS	093F	2012/Jan/15	289.22
585708	JAV 1	093F	2012/Jan/15	424.18
585713	JAV 3	093F	2012/Jan/15	481.77
585718	JAVA 4	093F	2012/Jan/15	481.59
585720	JAV 5	093F	2012/Jan/15	385.16
585722	JAV 2	093F	2012/Jan/15	462.47
586173	CMP	093F	2012/Jan/15	347.63
586221	KUZ	093F	2012/Jan/15	289.9
586222	KUZ 2	093F	2012/Jan/15	367.15
586223	KUZ 3	093F	2012/Jan/15	406.15
586224	TAN	093F	2012/Jan/15	483.16
586225	TAN 2	093F	2012/Jan/15	77.34
586321	TAN 3	093F	2012/Jan/15	386.36
586359	TAN 4	093F	2012/Jan/15	482.98
The following claims under option from Nechako Minerals Corp.				
Tenure No.	**Claim Name**	**Map No.**	**Expiry Date**	**Area (Ha)**
540280	FISH 82	UEMI	2010/Sep/1	385.43
540281	FISH 82	UEMI	2010/Sep/1	482.03
540285	FISH 86	UEMI	2010/Sep/1	462.54
540286	FISH 87	UEMI	2010/Sep/1	482.09
540287	FISH 88	UEMI	2010/Sep/1	462.89

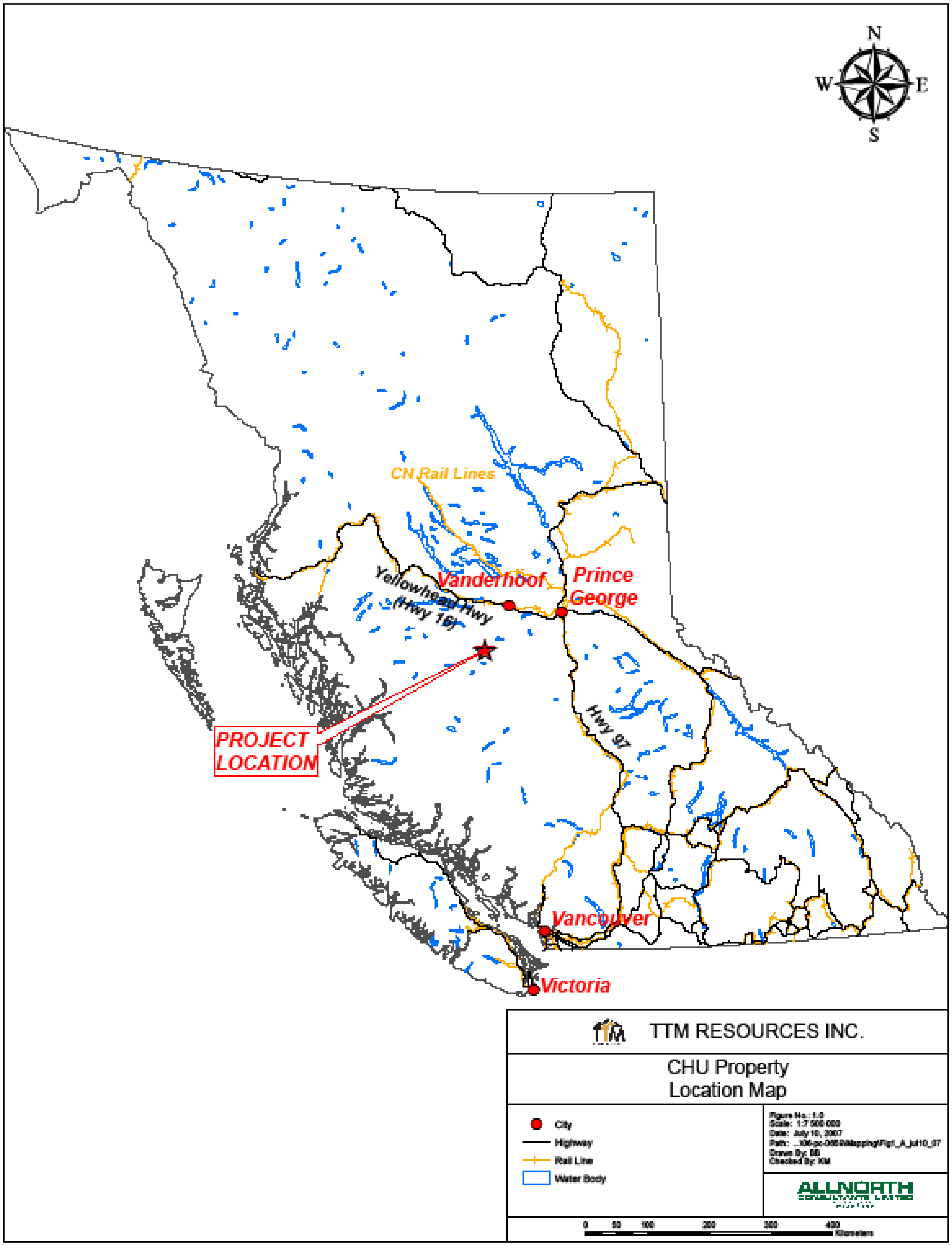

Figure 1 - Location Map, British Columbia

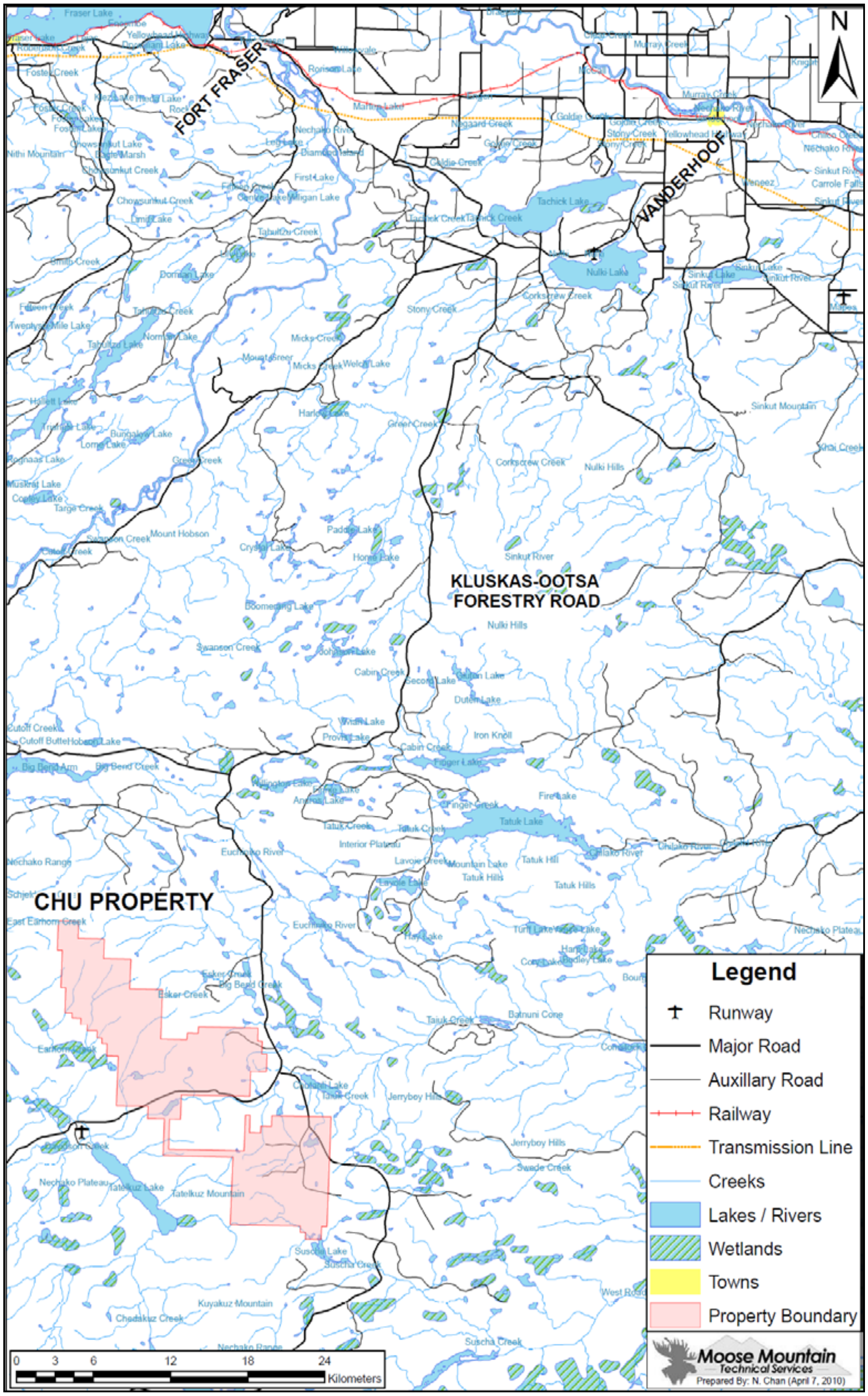

Figure 2 - Location Map, Property Scale

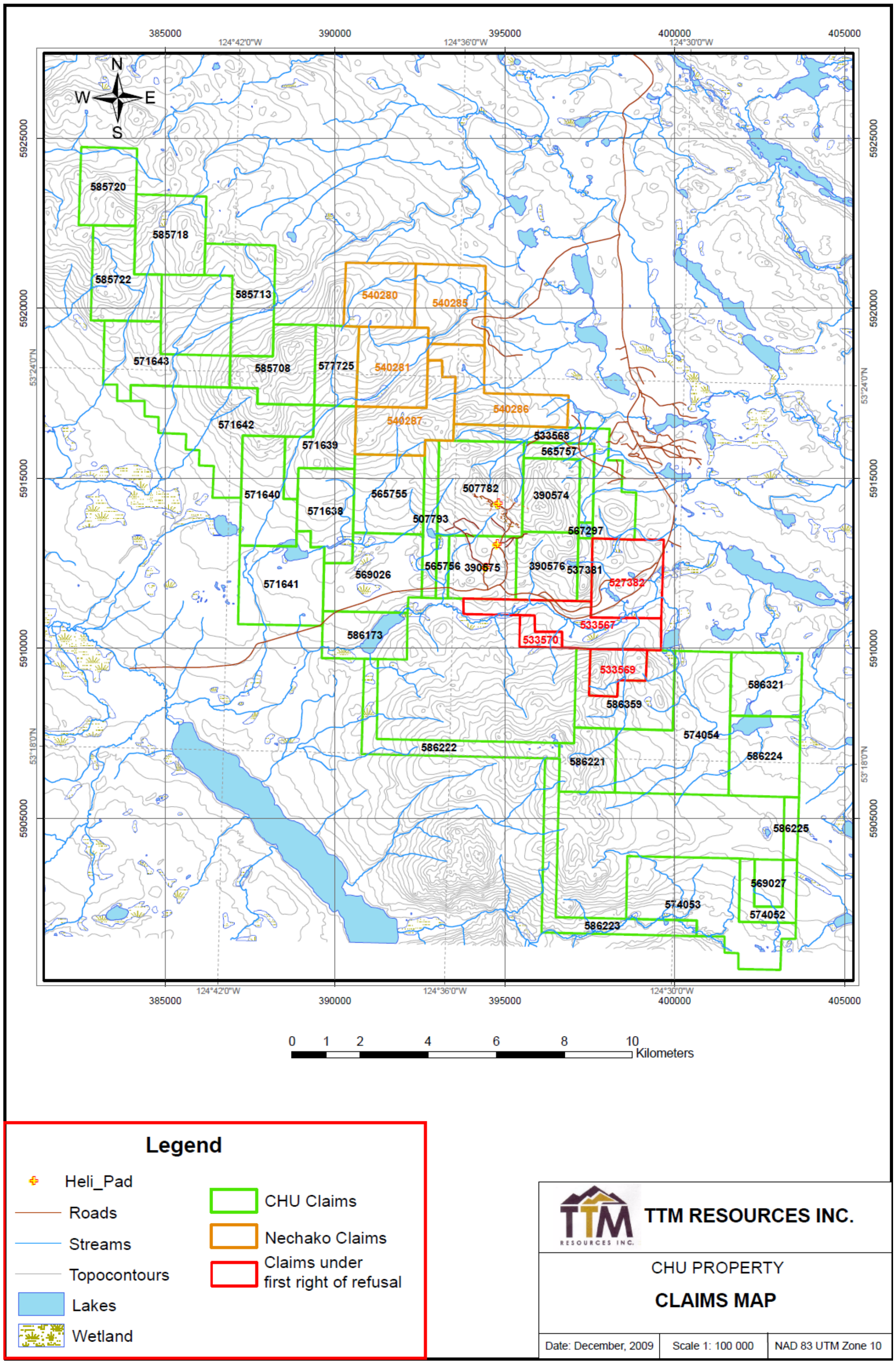

Figure 3 - Mineral Tenures – Chu Property

2.4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Chu molybdenite property is located 80 km southwest of Vanderhoof, British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). Access is provided by the Kluskus-Ootsa forestry road that originates at Engen, twenty kilometres west of Vanderhoof, and 118 km west of Prince George, BC (Figure 2). This secondary road is heavily traveled by logging trucks and related traffic and it serves as a feeder road to bring logs to the Canfor sawmill complex at Engen. Safety considerations demand that radio contact with other road users is maintained at all times.

A short branch road from kilometre 106.5 passes northerly past the TTM core processing and core storage facilities and continues with deteriorating conditions a further two kilometres to the current drilling area and to Portnoy Lake, the source of water supply for the diamond drills.

The general Kluskus region of central British Columbia enjoys a pleasant climate: summers are warm with occasional thunderstorms; winters are cold, with short periods of intense cold, to minus 50° C. Snow covers the ground from early November through to mid-May and may accumulate to depth two metres. Annual precipitation is approximately 75 cm., equally in the form of snow and rain.

In the past, TTM was able to arrange accommodation for a small crew at Canfor's Kluskus logging camp, situated at kilometre 102 of the Kluskus-Ootsa Forestry Haul Road. Subsequently, the Company had its principal camp facilities at Tatelkuz Lake, at 118 km of the Kluskus-Ootsa forestry road. These included several industrial trailers that provided a kitchen and dining hall, a wash facility, offices and accommodation for about twenty persons. Additional personnel were housed in tent buildings. During the 2008 season, TTM established its own wholly self-contained camp facilities with space for about 20 persons at Km 111 of the Kluskus-Ootsa road.

All project requirements, including groceries, fuels and lubricants, and building supplies, are obtained in Vanderhoof, the closest town. Communications, including satellite telephone and internet connections, are provided on site by linkage to Infosat Communications Inc.

Personnel on site during drilling operations include drill contractors' employees, geologists who are responsible for project supervision and drill core logging, several "geotechs" who manage core processing work including box labelling, core measurement and splitting, sample shipments and core storage. Camp personnel include a cook and a handyman.

The Chu property lies near the south end of the Nechako Range of the Intermontane Physiographic Province of Central British Columbia. The area comprises gentle slopes that rise to 2,500 metres elevation and broad flat valleys with meandering and slow-flowing underfit streams that are tributary to the Nechako River system.

2.5 History

The molybdenite mineralization at the Chu property was discovered by applied reconnaissance geochemical sampling techniques: Asarco and Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration personnel conducted stream sediment, soil and rock sampling programs over much of the Nechako Plateau during 1969. Rio Tinto geochemists discovered anomalous molybdenum values in lake-bottom and water samples from a small lake located near the base of the Chu ridge (Hoffman and Fletcher, 1976) and Asarco prospectors found weakly developed iron sulphide mineralization in "float" rock higher on the slope and subsequently found molybdenite in bedrock that was exposed in their shallow hand-dug trenches. Both companies staked claims and conducted more detailed property work that led to core drilling programs: Asarco drilled four holes with total length 1,200 feet, and Rio Tinto, ten holes with total length 1,030 feet. Rio Tinto's claims were subsequently allowed to lapse and were in part acquired by Asarco which company maintained the property until 1980 when Armco Mineral Exploration Limited, a subsidiary of Armco Inc. of Middletown, Ohio, USA, entered into a joint venture. Armco, the operator, conducted technical surveys and diamond drilling programs during 1980 - 1982: twelve BQ- and NQ-size core holes were drilled with total length 16,380 feet (4,992 meters).

Geochemical survey work by Asarco was included in an assessment report (Olsen, 1978, ARIS #6652) and a broader discussion, based on Rio Tinto's survey work, is found in a technical paper by Hoffman and Fletcher (1976, op cit.). The latter reported, on the basis of regional surveys in the Nechako Plateau, that the regional threshold for molybdenum in soils is 9 ppm.

Armco in 1980 prepared a grid of flagged and measured grid lines and collected 997 samples of "B" horizon soils. Soils were analyzed by a recognized laboratory for molybdenum and tungsten. The molybdenum threshold was reported as 7 ppm and the "anomalous" level (i.e. 97.5 percentile), as 40 ppm. Armco's data closely repeated the pattern of molybdenum in soils that had been reported earlier by Asarco.

Tungsten adjoins molybdenum in the Periodic Table of Elements and the metals often occur in close proximity one to the other. Armco attempted to use the distribution of tungsten in soils as another vector to supplement the molybdenum in soils data. Tungsten values were in a "low to moderate" range and proved to be somewhat disconnected from molybdenum in the area of that company's drilling. A separate concentration of weakly anomalous tungsten values was recognized in the southeast part of the Armco grid but the drilling program ended before it could be further investigated.

Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd. employed geophysical survey methods at the Chu property in an attempt to supplement the limited amount of information that could be gained from widely spaced outcroppings of bedrock. A VLF-EM16 very low frequency electromagnetic survey of more than 2000 observations was completed in 1980 on that company's grid. Linear anomalies, when compared to the distribution of molybdenum values as determined by diamond drilling, were interpreted as representing the two sub-parallel sides of the mineralized hornfelsed siltstone formation (ARIS #9691).

A proton magnetometer survey of Armco's Chu grid found that the granodiorite was defined by strong magnetic responses and that a steeply inclined magnetic gradient occurs at the contact of the granodiorite with hornfelsed argillic sedimentary rocks. Pyroclastic andesite, found a short distance north of the mineralized zone, has high to very high magnetic field strength.

Armco's work, including drilling, geochemical soil sampling, VLF-EM and magnetic surveys, and claim surveys, resulted in the identification of a hornfelsed sediment and granodiorite zone of quartz veinlet stockworking in which were found long drill core intersections with molybdenite values of 0.10 to 0.15% MoS_2 (Ostensoe, 1980, 1981, 1982). The limits of mineralization had not been defined when Armco withdrew from mineral exploration in Canada.

The Asarco-Armco claim package was allowed to lapse in 1992 at which time a prospector, Guy Delorme, staked claims and thereafter, with a partner, maintained mineral rights in the area of drilling. Orvana Minerals Corporation completed a limited program of geochemical exploration in 1996 (Lutynski, 1997, Allnorth, p. 7). TTM in September, 2006, optioned the Chu property and commenced technical surveys and diamond drilling operations that are still in progress. The work of TTM was initially directed to confirming the earlier data. Subsequent drilling campaigns concluding in March 2010 have tested the mineral zone at greater depth and, to a limited extent, along strike, both northwest and southeast and considerable infill drilling to increase drill hole density to allow for the calculation of Resource Estimates.

Authors E.A. Ostensoe and G.H Giroux have written several reports on the Chu Property for TTM. Their initial report, dated February 25, 2008 was a comprehensive, National Instrument 43-101-compliant and CIMM Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves compliant report on the property's location, history, geological setting and resources. The resource estimation was based on data from 42 drill holes with cumulative length 21,443.51 metres. A "Revised Report and Resource Estimation" was completed on July 30, 2008 with the resource estimation based on data from 55 drill holes with cumulative length 28,457 metres. A "Second Revised Report and Resource Estimation" was completed on April 9, 2009 with the resource estimation based on data from 132 drill holes with cumulative length 69,205 metres.

Authors Ostensoe and Giroux and J.H Gray wrote a "Preliminary Economic Assessment Report on the Chu property dated Nov. 7, 2008. Recommendations from that report led to the additional drilling completed in the balance of 2008, and for 2009 and 2010.

Table 2 - Exploration Summary of the Chu Molybdenum Property

Year	Activity
1969	Asarco and Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration personnel conducted stream sediment, soil and rock sampling programs over much of the Nechako Plateau.
1976	Asarco and Rio Tinto both staked claims. Asarco drilled four holes, and Rio Tinto ten holes.
1980	Armco Mineral Exploration Limited, a subsidiary of Armco Inc. of Middletown, Ohio, USA, entered into a joint venture with Asarco.
1980 - 1982	Armco, the operator, conducted technical surveys and diamond drilling programs: twelve BQ- and NQ-size core holes were drilled.
1980	Armco prepared a grid of flagged and measured grid lines and collected 997 samples of “B” horizon soils.
1980	Armco completed a VLF-EM16 (very low frequency electromagnetic survey) of more than 2000 observations.
1992	Asarco-Armco claim package was allowed to lapse at which time a prospector, Guy Delorme, staked claims and thereafter, with a partner, maintained mineral rights in the area of drilling.
1996	Orvana Minerals Corporation completed a limited program of geochemical exploration.
2006	TTM optioned the Chu property and commenced technical surveys and diamond drilling operations that are still in progress.
2008	TTM commissioned a comprehensive, National Instrument 43-101-compliant report on the history, geological setting, and mineralization of the Chu property dated February 25, 2008.
2008	TTM commissioned a resource estimate also compliant with CIMM Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves and National Instrument 43-101. Report dated July 30, 2008.
2008	TTM commissioned a Preliminary Economic Assessment Report also compliant with CIMM Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves and National Instrument 43-101. Report dated November 7, 2008.
2009	TTM commissioned a second revised resource estimate also compliant with CIMM Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves and National Instrument 43-101. Report dated April 9, 2009.
2009	TTM completes a soil geochemical survey on the Nechako Option claims (1062 samples from 54 line-kilometres of flagged-line grid and files an assessment report dated October 2, 2009 with Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

3.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING OF THE CHU MOLYBDENITE PROPERTY

3.1 Regional Geology of the Nechako Range

Most information concerning the geology in the vicinity of the Chu molybdenite property is derived from drill holes and, by extrapolation from regional mapping by officers of the Geological Survey of Canada (Tipper, 1955, 1963), the provincial Geological Survey Branch, and the joint federal-provincial NATMAP project that was active in the central Intermontane Physiographic Belt in the period 1995-1999 (Struik and McMillan, 1996).

The Nechako Plateau extends broadly across the central interior of British Columbia as an uplifted terrane with extensional faulting. The Nechako Range rises above the Plateau and is encircled by Endako Group andesitic and basaltic volcanic flows of Miocene and (?) younger ages that occupy lower elevation plains. The Range itself is primarily Hazelton Group clastic sedimentary rocks, with less abundant andesitic tuffs and breccias, of Lower (?) and Middle Jurassic age. The south end of the Range abuts a granodiorite pluton of Coast Range affinity. Formations trend north-westerly, parallel to the axis of the Range.

The Chu mineral property is located on a south spur of the Nechako Range and the area of principal current interest lies close to the top of a south-facing slope. Figure 4, modified by Allnorth from BC Energy and Mines Geofile 2005-2), depicts the regional geology of the area along with a claim outline of the Chu property. The principal strata in the area are Hazelton Group members of Lower and Middle Jurassic age (shown in green and dominantly of volcanic derivation) overlain by Upper Jurassic-aged Bowser Group members denominated "Ashman formation". [*Note that in Figure 4 both the Lower Jurassic Nechako formation and the middle to late Jurassic Bowser Lake group clastic and volcaniclastic members are shown in pale yellow*.] The CH granodiorite pluton, shown in red, occupies the southern part of the property. Apart from orthogonal faults trending north-westerly and north-easterly, regional scale structural information is lacking. The appearance, from available geological mapping and considering the relative ages of the Hazelton Group members, is of a northwest-trending shallow syncline comprising argillic sediments underlain by andesitic volcanics. The Chu molybdenite zone has a north-easterly dip that may be a reflection of the stratigraphy or, alternatively, of the thermal regime that reflects the profile of the CH pluton.

Elevations in the Nechako Plateau area are from 900 to 1,200 metres a.s.l. with hills and ranges to 1,500 metres and peaks to 2,100 metres. Hillsides everywhere have gentle to moderately steep slopes; muskeg bogs are present in valley bottoms and occasionally, as at the Chu, perched on slopes. It has been observed that in areas that have been largely denuded of living trees by ravages of the mountain pine beetle, the water cycle has been distorted: reduced transpiration results in greater water retention in the soils with attendant increased boggy areas and problems in stabilizing roads and drill sites (Robb, 2007, personal communication).

Much of the Nechako Plateau is mantled with till deposits and lava flows; streams are small and have gentle gradients. The forest cover comprises lodgepole pine and spruce trees, although the pine is severely stressed by beetle infestations. Undergrowth is moderate, mostly berry bushes and grasses.

Prospecting for mineral occurrences in the Nechako Plateau encounters several obstacles: the first of which is related to the extensive cover provided by till deposits and Miocene volcanic flows, both of which mask outcroppings and inhibit transfer of metal values that are sought in geochemical soil surveys, and, secondly, nature has provided an abundance of vegetation including mosses, that also obscure outcroppings.

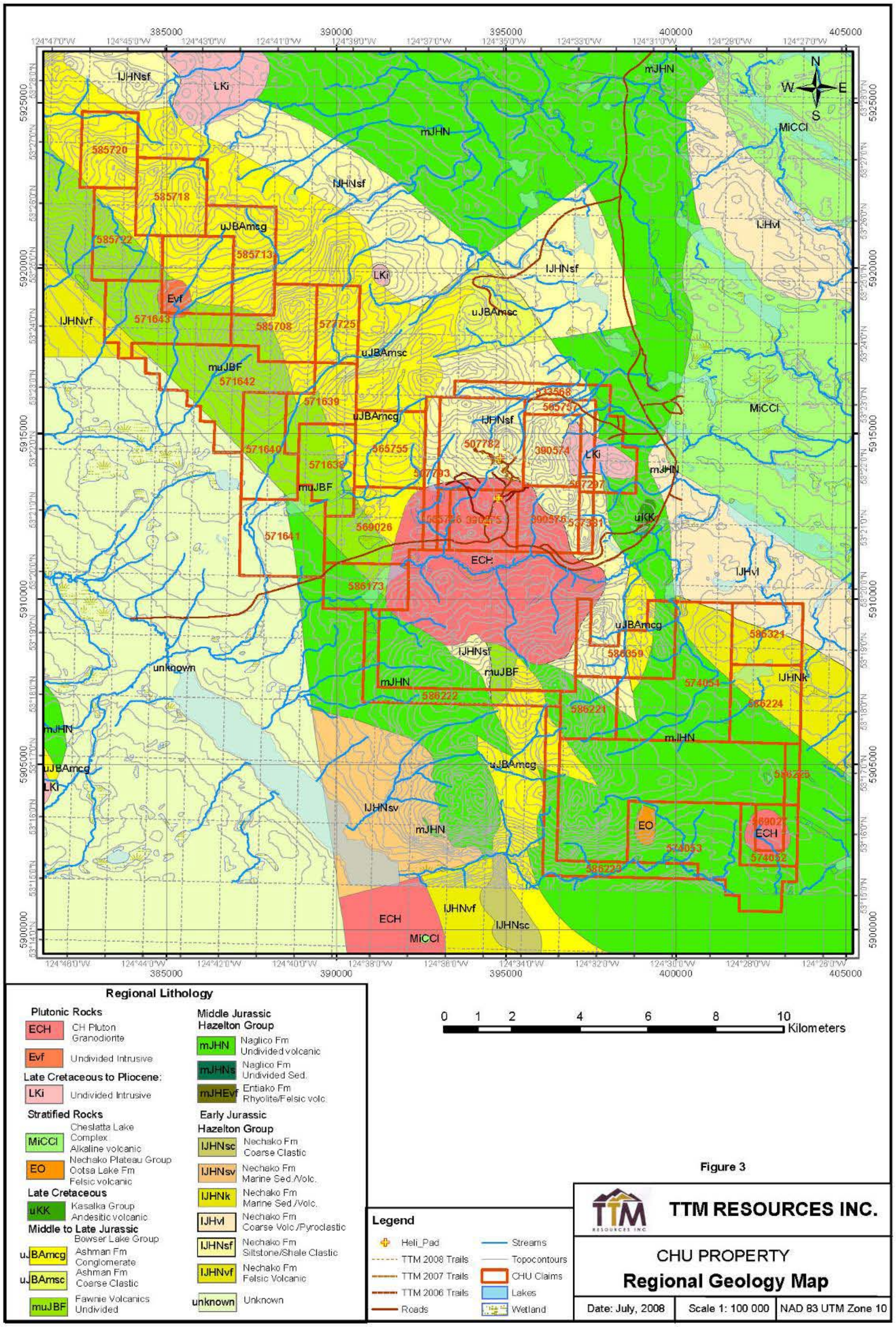

Figure 4 - Regional Geology (from Allnorth)

3.2 Local Geology of the Chu Molybdenite Property

The south part of the Nechako Range has extensive fluvial-glacial outwash and muskeg cover but only small areas of bedrock exposure. Road building related to logging operations has in recent years created additional exposures both to the west and east of the Chu property.

The principal rock formations in the Chu area are Hazelton Group sedimentary and volcaniclastic units that are intruded by granodiorite-quartz monzonite dykes. Molybdenite occurs with stockwork quartz veining in a brown coloured hornfelsed siltstone/sandstone member that dips moderately steeply to the northeast and in quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes that cut the hornfelsed siltstone/sandstone.

Fragmental volcanic rocks of andesitic composition outcrop northeast of the mineral zone and it is not apparent whether such rocks are merely a component of the sedimentary pile or represent the volcanic subdivision of the Hazelton Group. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are present throughout and are in places abundant. Chalcopyrite is also present in small amounts. Narrow drill core intercepts of basalt may represent feeders to basaltic flows of the Endako Group of Miocene and/or younger ages but no outcrops of basalt have been found in proximity to the Chu prospect.

3.3 Geology of the Chu Molybdenite Property

The Chu zone of molybdenite mineralization was discovered in 1969 by applied geochemistry and other prospecting methods used in regional mineral exploration surveys (Hoffman and Fletcher, *op cit)*. Anomalously high molybdenum contents in water, stream and lake bottom sediments, and soils, focused the mineral search into the present "Chu" location. A rusty outcropping of pyroclastic rocks with strong pyrite and pyrrhotite and weak chalcopyrite mineralization was found on the ridge near Portnoy Lake but it appears that molybdenite mineralization in hornfelsed sedimentary rocks was found later and then only in shallow, hand-dug pits.

A light coloured fine- to medium-grained granodiorite/quartz monzonite pluton occupies the southern and south-western parts of the Chu area. It is intrusive into fine grained (i.e. argillic) dark coloured sedimentary rocks that have been strongly hornfelsed and that host a stockwork of fine (less than 2 mm) to "small" (up to 2 cm) quartz veinlets. The veinlets are enveloped by light brown- and reddish brown-coloured margins caused by bleaching effects; these create a deceptive pseudo-bedding appearance whereas, in fact, there is uncertainty concerning the orientation of the bedding. The sedimentary formation trends north-westerly and is succeeded to the north and east by a dark brown to purplish fragmental andesite unit. Figure 5 illustrates the currently defined geology of the Chu mineral zone and nearby area as determined from surface and drill hole data. In some parts of the map, particularly where overburden is shallow, less than 3 metres, near-collar geology as logged in drill holes has been projected to surface.

The granitoid intrusive rocks in and near the Chu molybdenite property are readily characterized as outliers of the Coast Intrusions. Although such rocks in the Interior of British Columbia may have ages from Late Cretaceous to Pliocene, the CH pluton has been assigned an Eocene age (GSB Open File, 2005-2). Granodiorite dykes are commonly found in the hornfelsed mineralized zone and usually have widths of one to three metres. Porphyritic textures are common, with coarse (up to 1 cm diameter) subhedral feldspar phenocrysts comprising 2 to 3%. Foliation is absent or weakly developed. One notable granodiorite dyke, more than ten metres in width, has orientation approximately N 20° E and has been traced in several drill holes. It disrupts the mineral zone but its significance has not been determined. Quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and feldspar-porphyry dykes are also present and are believed to be genetically related to the CH Pluton. Feldspar porphyry dykes are smaller and non-mineralized; quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes range from narrow to in excess of 100 metres thick and are variably mineralized.

The sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks belong to the Hazelton Group of Jurassic age (Tipper, 1955, 1963) and the sparsely distributed narrow (20 to 80 cm) basalt layers found in drill cores may be feeders to Miocene and younger lavas that occur in nearby areas.

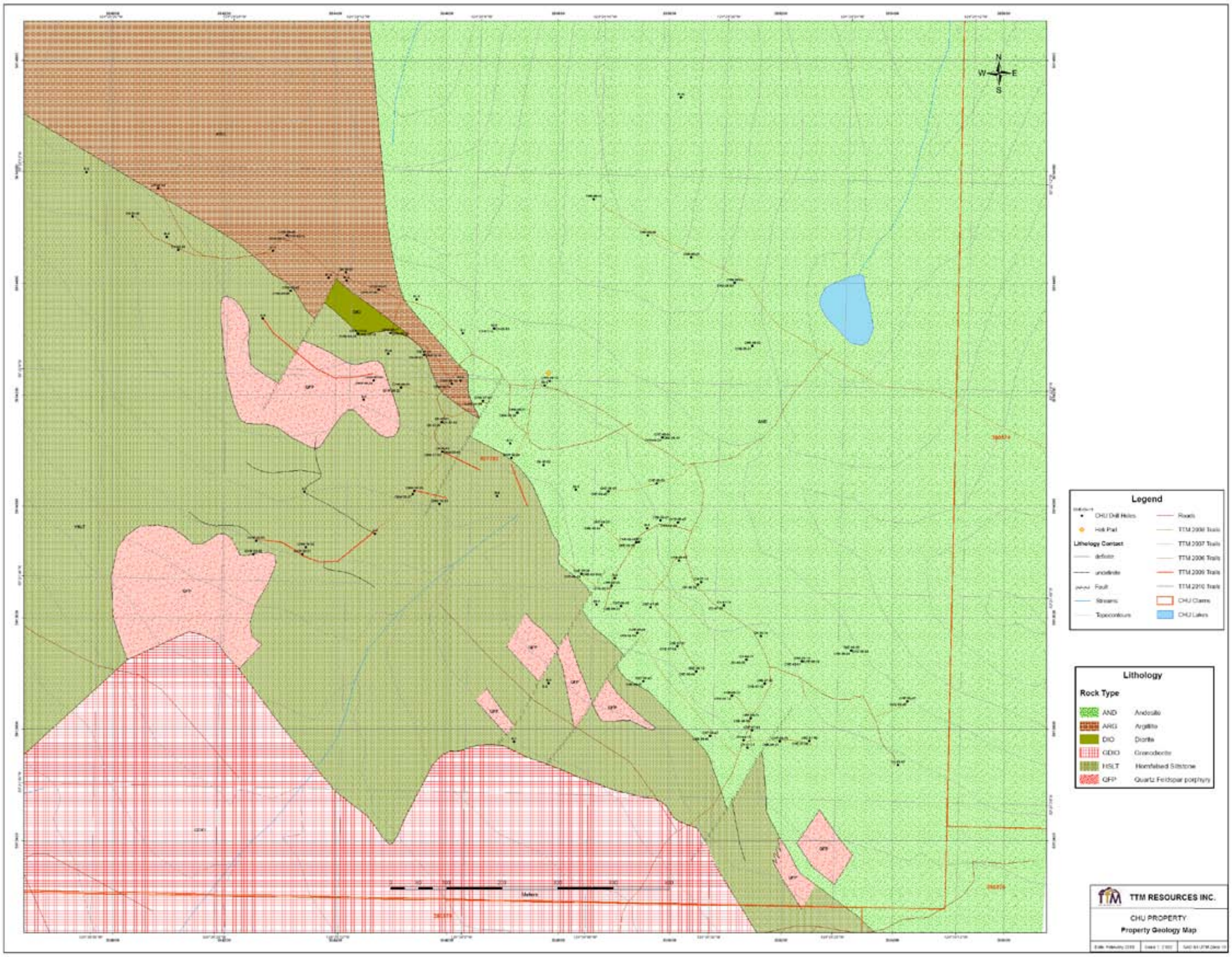

Figure 5 - General Property Geology

3.4 Deposit Type – Chu Property

The Chu mineral zone is best characterized as a "quartz molybdenite veinlet stockwork" but, due in part to the absence of definitive alteration patterns, does not qualify, except possibly in terms of size, as a typical "porphyry" deposit. Sinclair (1995) in BC Mineral Deposit Profiles describes "Porphyry Mo (Low-F-type)" as "Stockwork of molybdenite-bearing quartz veinlets and fractures in intermediate to hornfelsed intrusive rocks and associated country rocks. Deposits are low grade but large and amenable to bulk mining methods" (Sinclair, 1995).

The Chu mineral zone as presently known is an inclined irregular tabular mass with apparent dimensions of 1,700 meters length (northwest axis), 400 meters thickness and a variable depth to more than 700 meters and is "open" in terms of expansion. The possibility of locating additional similar but separate mineral zones in the general vicinity of the Chu is currently being investigated by technical surveys. Mineral resources as presently defined are discussed elsewhere in this report.

The Chu mineral zone is controlled by the combined effect of proximity to the granodiorite intrusion and the brittle characteristics of the metamorphosed (hornfelsed) fine grained sedimentary formation: molybdenite is present in both rock types. Molybdenite grains in the granodiorite/quartz monzonite occur as discrete flakes and clusters of flakes up to 3 mm diameter, and with small quartz veinlets. Hornfels-hosted molybdenite mineralization occurs with narrow quartz veinlets, usually as narrow layers at the contact between country rock and the quartz. Splashy rosettes and veins of massive or semi-massive molybdenite are rarely seen but narrow sheared zones with molybdenite plating or "mirror" effects are frequently noted.

There is insufficient information to permit other than speculation concerning the source of either the quartz or the molybdenum: additional analytical and petrographic work may determine whether they are derived from the nearby intrusive rocks or from metal-rich sedimentary rocks. Age dating of the molybdenite mineralization (Geospec Consultants, August 2009) completed by TTM in 2009 from several different mineralized units revealed an age range of 53.3 +/- 0.3 Ma to 53.9 +/- 0.3 Ma. The CH Pluton is the same age thus this result suggests the Pluton is the source of the molybdenum mineralization. Rock formations that enclose or are invaded by magmas are altered by the heat and fluids that are generated and dissipated as the magma cools and solidifies. Granitic magmas, as part of the process of crystallization and emplacement, produce residual fluids enriched in water, gases, silica and certain refractory metals, including molybdenum, that penetrate and alter the enclosing rocks.

Sedimentary rocks, being granular and somewhat porous, are particularly susceptible to thermal metamorphism and a common result is development of a suite of secondary minerals, including but not limited to quartz, hornfels and sulphide minerals, principally pyrite and/or pyrrhotite.

3.5 Mineralization – Chu Property

Chu property mineralization comprises a stockwork of small quartz veinlets with molybdenite hosted in fractured and altered fine-grained arenaceous to argillaceous rocks that are sandwiched between a footwall (underlying) granodioritic pluton to the south and overlying pyroclastic andesites. The principal mineralized formation is hornfelsed to a hornfels-grade metamorphic rock that has been, in turn, altered by the introduction of tiny quartz veinlets that may or may not be conformable to original bedding. That bedding is seldom, if ever, preserved but a confusing, secondary; contrasting banding effect accompanies the veinlets, apparently the result of diffusion of fluids from the quartz structures into the enclosing hornfels. The bands are commonly a light brown colour whereas the less altered hornfels is dark brown. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite are in varying amounts present with the molybdenite and quartz and are usually more prominent than the molybdenite. Calcite is frequently present with the sulphide minerals but its distribution is erratic and enigmatic.

In addition to the hornfelsed siltstone, quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes host significant Molybdenite mineralization. These dykes are variably mineralized but thicker dykes can be quite well mineralized as are contact areas with hornfelsed siltstone. Often the higher grades in the dykes extend well into the siltstone contact zones, diminishing in grade with distance from the contact. Figures 6 and 7 show typical cross-sections through the deposit from the East and West Zones respectively. The sections show the higher-grade assays within the quartz-feldspar porphyry and along the contacts with the hornfelsed siltstone, with grade extending well into the siltstone from the intrusive dykes.

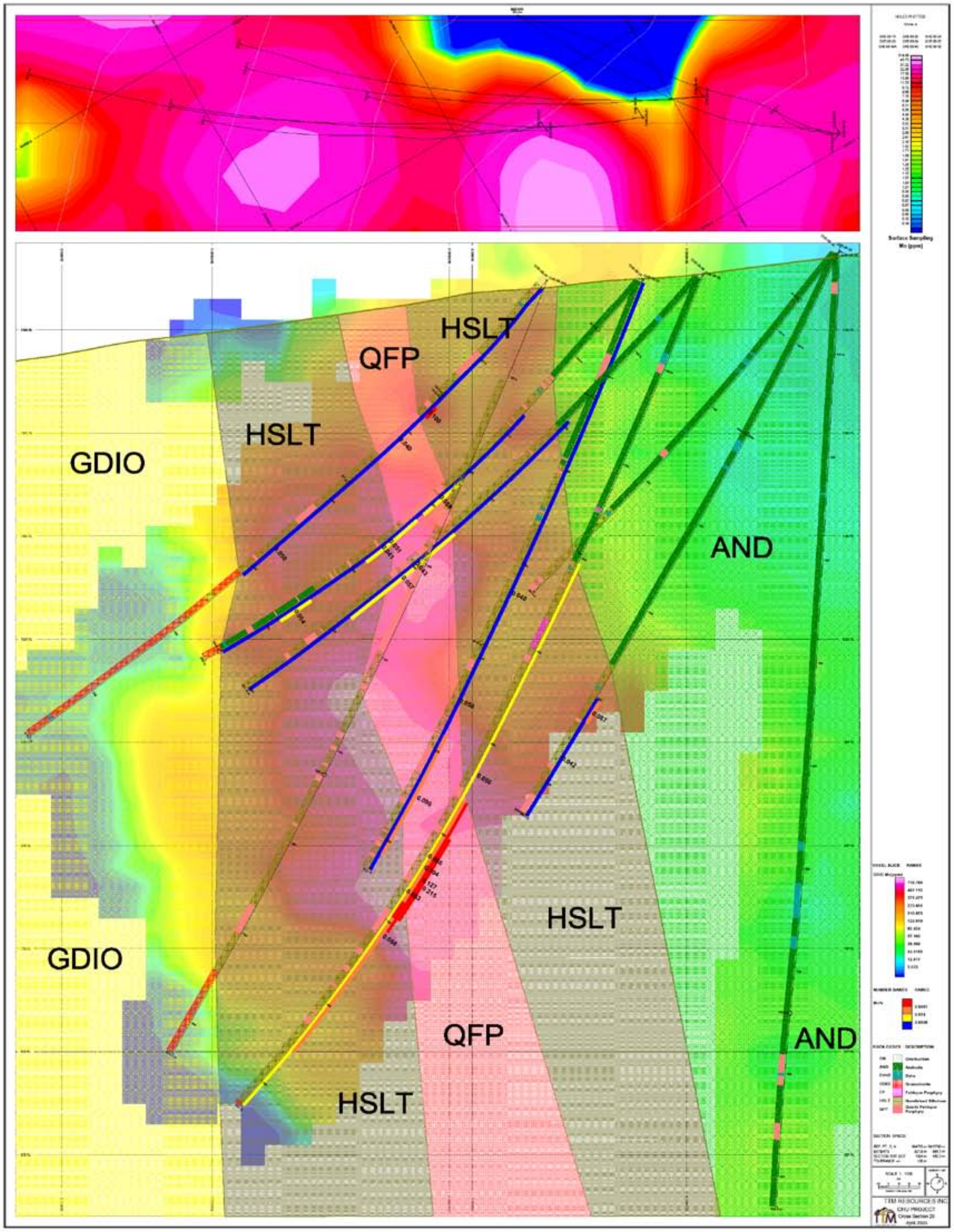

Figure 6 – East Zone Drill Section

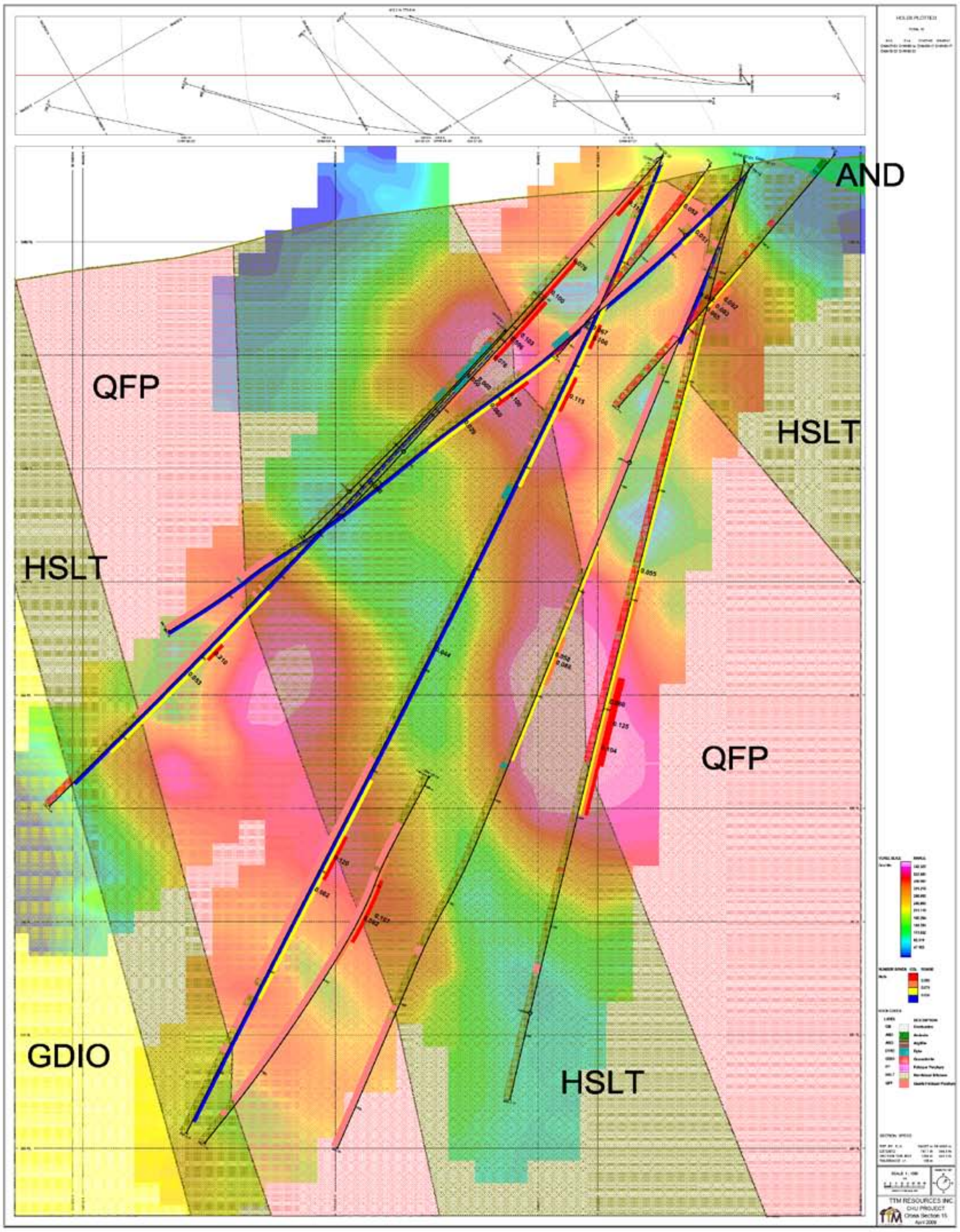

Figure 7 – West Zone Drill Section

4.0 EXPLORATION

4.1 Introduction

Allnorth concluded that the 2006-2007 drill program demonstrated that the Chu mineralized zone has persistence and that it comprises ''*…a steeply dipping, inclined tabular mass that strikes northwest-southeast and dips steeply northeast*" (Allnorth, p. 30). Significant intersections of molybdenum were found in most holes and the known strike length, depth and width of the previously outlined mineralized zone were expanded. Characteristics of the mineral zone were confirmed and in some aspects recognized or better defined. Allnorth provided recommendations for further "infill" drilling within the boundaries of the known zone "…*where historic holes are widely spaced apart, or where deep intersections are required to complete a fence*" (Allnorth, 2007, p. 31). Detailed core analysis and petrographic investigations were also recommended to determine preferred vein orientation relative to higher grade molybdenum and to identify structural controls. It was suggested that age dating may assist in better understanding the metallogenic relationship between mineralization and plutonic rocks. A program of 3D Induced Polarization/Resistivity surveying to guide drilling within the Chu zone and to identify other targets was recommended. It was observed that after a sufficient amount of drilling, a mineral resource calculation and a NI 43-101-compliant resource estimate should be made (Allnorth, 2007, p.32).

4.2 Work Completed in 2009 and 2010

Since the initial Resource Estimation report by authors Ostensoe and Giroux (July 30, 2008), TTM competed additional drilling and revised the resource estimate in a report dated April 9, 2009. That report was based on all drilling completed to the end of 2008, the details of that work are summarized in the April 9, 2009 report and are not repeated in this report. This section details the work completed by TTM in drilling campaigns completed in 2009 and 2010, which was directed to better definition of the resource.

In 2009 TTM completed eight drill holes totalling 3,950 metres of both HQ and NQ-size core. All holes were drilled in the West Zone, holes 2009-CHU-W024 to 2009-CHU-W031. In 2010 TTM drilled four holes totalling 1,441 metres in the West zone, drill holes 2010-CHU-W032 to 2010-CHU-W035, and one hole, 502 metres in length in the East zone, 2010-CHU-E053. Total drilling in 2010 to date is five holes totalling 1,943 metres. Figure 6 shows all drill holes completed on the property to date.

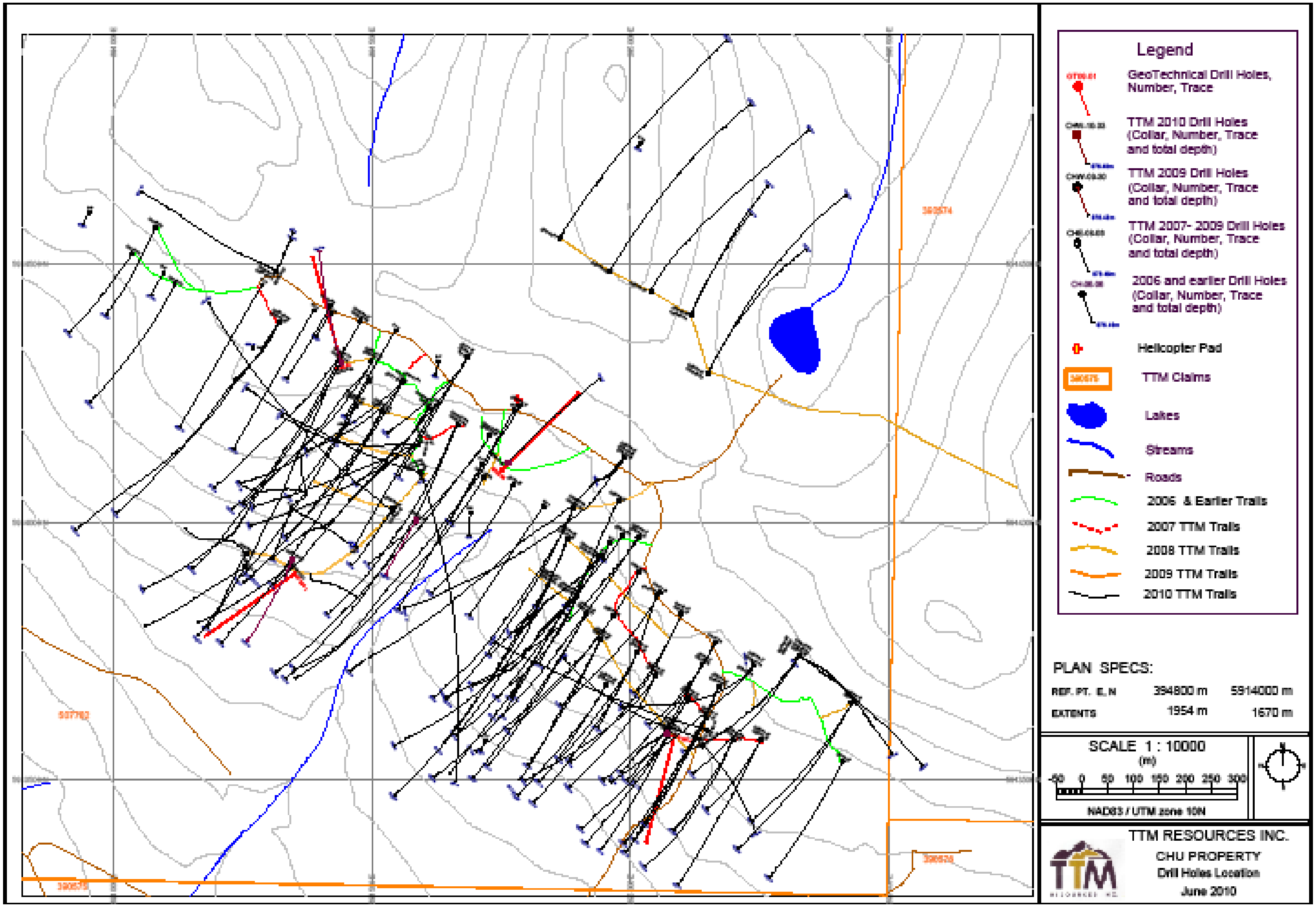

Figure 8 – Drill Holes to June 2010

5.0 DRILLING

5.1 Introduction

Best available records show that Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. drilled four holes at the Chu property in 1969 using a light weight drill rig. Footage totalled 1,200 feet (366 metres). Asarco in the same time period drilled ten holes with total length 1,030 feet (314 metres). Cores were of small diameter (X-ray size and EX size, respectively) and there is limited information concerning core sampling and analytical procedures. None of the Rio Tinto and Asarco drilling data have been used in the resource study that forms part of this report.

Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd., in the period 1979 to 1982, completed 11 diamond drill holes with cumulative length of 4,992 metres.

TTM commenced exploration work on its Chu molybdenite property in mid-December, 2006 with a program of NQ-sized (63.5 mm diameter) core drilling. Supervision was provided by Robert Sibthorpe, B.Sc., MBA and Charles Ikona, P. Eng., of TTM, and field services were contracted to Allnorth Consultants Limited of Prince George, BC Drilling was contracted to Falcon Drilling Ltd. of Prince George, BC and assaying was performed by Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. of Kamloops, BC, with certain analyses for quality control purposes, by ALS Chemex of North Vancouver, BC Work continued through mid-April, 2007 and thirteen holes, referenced as “CH-06-01” to “CH-06-13” with total length 6,129 metres were completed. The objective of the drilling was to “better define the geometry of the mineralized zone and confirm the historic molybdenum values sampled from earlier drilling, and to search for mineralization at deeper depths” (Allnorth, 2007, p. 16).

A second campaign of diamond drilling under the direct supervision of TTM personnel commenced in April 2007 and has continued intermittently to the spring of 2010. All technical services, including management, drill supervision, and drill core processing, are provided by company personnel. Drilling, as was the case at start-up, is contracted to Falcon Drilling Ltd. and assaying continues to be performed by Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. (now Stewart Group) and ALS Chemex Labs. Ltd. A field office is located on site close to the drilling area where core is measured, geologically examined, logged and marked for sampling, core samples are selected and bagged; the half-core that remains after sampling is stored in lockable steel shipping containers. A communications and record storage office is maintained at TTM's field camp located near Km 111 of the Kluskus-Ootsa Forestry Road. All exploration activities are being designed and coordinated by TTM’s Mr. Warren Robb, P. Geo., COO, and Mr. Wesley Raven, P. Geo., Vice President Exploration.

A complete summary of all holes drilled to date on the property by company and year is shown below on Table 3.

Table 3 - Property Drill Hole Summary by Company

Company	Year Drilled	No. Holes	No. Meters	% of Total
Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd.	1969	4	366.0	0.48
Asarco	1969	10	314.0	0.42
Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd.	1979/82	12	4,992.0	6.60
TTM Resources Inc.	2006/7	13	6,129.0	8.10
TTM Resources Inc.	2007/8	93	58,404.0	77.26
TTM Resources Inc.	2009	8	3,950.0	5.23
TTM Resources Inc.	2010	4	1,441.0	1.91
Total	**n/a**	**144**	**75,596**	**100.0**

5.2 Initial Program of Work

Drill holes numbered CH-06-01 through CH-06-13 were completed in the initial program of diamond drilling. Hole locations were determined by handheld GPS survey and were later confirmed or adjusted by a precision GPS method using a base station and rover. Accuracy was deemed to be fully adequate for the purposes. In-hole surveys were conducted by the drill crew using a Reflex EZ-Shot hole survey instrument (Allnorth, 2007, p. 17).

Drill cores were processed at a field site, with attention to tagging boxes for identification, measuring recovery, marking for sampling (standard sample length is 3.05 m or 10 feet), logging for geology and geotechnical data, including observations of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralization, discontinuities, RQD, and specific gravity, followed by splitting and then storage of the remaining half-core in weatherproof containers. Core handlers were trained and cautioned concerning issues of contamination of samples, hygiene (dust) and protocols of QC/QA. Allnorth established the QC/QA protocol in consultation with Eco-Tech Laboratory Ltd. and inserted blanks, duplicate samples and CANMET Standard samples into the sample “stream” and that procedure has been continued. Samples were submitted to Eco-Tech in Kamloops, BC, an established full service provider of analytical and environmental services.

Core samples were processed following industry standard methods: samples were, where necessary, dried and then crushed. A 5 gram sample was digested in HCl-HNO3-H20 for 90 minutes in a 95° C water bath and then analysed for 27 elements in a Jarrell Ash ICP instrument. Certain duplicate sample rejects were, for quality control purposes, forwarded to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, BC, who analysed for 35 elements. Analytical data were subjected to statistical analyses and were found to be satisfactory” (Allnorth, 2007, p.19). Allnorth noted that in general copper values were more repeatable than molybdenum values (op cit. p. 19).

Details of drill-hole lithologies, structures, textures, alteration and mineralization were recorded in core "logs" (written descriptions of cores, usually prepared before sampling). Analytical data sheets were also maintained.

Appendix 2, prepared by TTM, is a summary of significant mineralized intervals encountered in Chu property diamond drill holes.

Falcon Drilling Limited of Prince George, BC has contracted all recent drilling on the Chu property using two “Val d’Or” type diamond drills equipped with HQ and NQ thinwall tools. A small tractor was provided by the client for purposes of road and set-up building and, when necessary, for snow clearing duties. The contractor provides skilled drillers and trained helpers who work 12 hour shifts and are accommodated at the camp facility. A spare employee is responsible for delivering needed supplies to the drills, for preparing roads and drill sites, plowing snow, ensuring that drillers have adequate supplies of fuels and lubricants, and is available to make trips to the company's main shop facility in Prince George.

Drill progress is reported as "satisfactory" (Robb, 2008, personal communication). Downhole deviation of drill holes can be excessive and has on occasion resulted in abandonment of drill holes before they reached their intended depths.

Core recovery overall has averaged greater than 97%. Similar levels of recovery, from 97 to 99.3%, were reported by Armco. Data obtained from logging and other core processing work under TTM's supervision were provided to the authors.

5.3 Current Program of Drilling

Subsequent to the authors' visit to the Chu property in October, 2007, drilling has continued with no substantial changes in core processing and sampling. "In fill" drill holes to provide more representative sampling of the principal mineral zone is continuing and work to date has enabled promotion of portions of the resource that were previously (February 25, and July 30, 2008 and April 9, 2009 reports) classified as "Inferred" into the "Indicated" category and "Indicated" to "Measured" category. The morphology of the mineral zone has also been further refined to provide a better basis for early-stage "scoping" studies, including preliminary economic assessments. Revised resource calculations are provided in section 10 of this report.

6.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

TTM in consultation with Allnorth Consultants Limited, and expanded upon in subsequent years, has established a rigid protocol with respect to procedures to be followed in handling, logging and sampling diamond drill cores. Drill cores are placed by the drillers in standard wooden trays, covered securely with a tight fitting lid and delivered by the contractor to the client's core processing area. This area includes two buildings, one of which is used for core box layout on sloping benches with overhead lighting where the round core is examined, the other for map and record keeping and for examining boxes of core that have been sampled. Access to these areas is generally restricted to employees engaged in core handling exercises. Visitors and others are escorted by company personnel while in the area.

Core sampling facilities and procedures at the Chu project at the time of the authors' site inspection in October 2007 were observed to be satisfactory: work areas were well illuminated, suitably tidy and free of dust and stray rock chips, and samples were being sealed and removed from the area in a timely fashion and then placed in a secure location. We are informed by Company management that the same systems have been maintained.

"Geo techs" receive the core at the logging and sampling site and then mark the boxes with metal tags on which are embossed details of drill hole number, box number and meterage, and they also replace the drillers' footages with metric measurements. They record the lengths of "runs", the amount of core recovered in each run and place suitably marked tags at 3.05 metre intervals (based on hole length, not core length). Specific gravity determinations are also measured at this point, using a "weight in air – weight in water" method. Where practical, the geotech measures the SG of one or more pieces of each identifiable rock type in each box. The average SG has been determined from 328 determinations to be 2.69. As discussed in the Resource Estimation section of this report, there appears to be no correlation between grade of Mo and bulk density.

A qualified geologist reviews the round drill core and records details of rock types, mineralization, structures, alteration, the strength of magnetic response and any notable features. Core boxes are then taken to the adjoining sampling area where a suitably trained core "splitter" uses an hydraulic core splitting machine to break the core lengthwise into two equal pieces, one of which is returned to the box for future reference and the other is placed in a stout plastic bag, along with an identifying tag. Upon completion of splitting each 3.05 metre core sample, the bag is closed with a "zip-lock"-type band, bagged in a stout rice bag and placed in a secure storage area until there is an opportunity to ship accumulated samples to the laboratory. A company employee or a bonded carrier conveys samples to Vanderhoof, BC where they are placed in the freight shed of a licensed trucking company. The freight office has limited access and is locked when unattended. Samples are palletized and in due course delivered directly to the analytical laboratory in Kamloops, BC. Core recovery is almost invariably excellent on a box by box basis and over-all. Core losses, if any, occur in faulted zones where the rock is crushed and weakly chloritized: fragments likely grind together in the core tube with minor losses resulting. Molybdenite, being a soft mineral with a platy texture, is inherently subject to small losses in the drilling process. The exterior surfaces of cores are often observed to be pitted where molybdenite grains have been eroded due to the effect of water pressure, required in the drilling process to cool the bit and flush away cuttings, combined with the abrasive effect of rock cuttings suspended in the water. This effect can be in part mitigated by using larger diameter cutting tools to achieve cores of larger volume so that losses, if any, are a smaller proportion of the *in situ* molybdenite. At the Chu project, both HQ and NQ series "thinwall" tools (NTW) are deployed: resulting cores have diameters of 63.5mm and 56mm respectively. This is an industry-standard practice in early stage exploration drilling. Where difficult ground conditions are encountered, where molybdenite occurs in thick, greasy seams, or where larger volumes of cores are required for metallurgical testing and other purposes, HQ-size, and possibly larger, coring tools are put in service.

A less manageable loss of molybdenite occurs in sheared and broken rock formations where the rock is friable and easily ground up and carried out of the hole with the drill fluids. Although capable drillers can to a certain extent limit the losses by careful attention to ground conditions, losses are always difficult to quantify. At the Chu project, such difficult conditions were encountered infrequently and, in the authors' opinion, it is reasonable, on an overall basis, to accept molybdenum assay values from core samples as closely approximating *in situ* values.

The Chu molybdenite mineralization occurs in foliated hornfelsed argillic and arenaceous sedimentary rocks and also in granodiorite. Much of it is obscure due to the similarity in colour of the sulphide and the host rock: both are dark and both are normally very fine grained. Molybdenum values are fairly uniform in the range of 0.02% to 0.18% Mo. and at an early stage it was assumed (by Armco Mineral Exploration) that an ore body, if developed, almost certainly would be mined by bulk mining methods similar to those employed in most porphyry-type and porphyry mine-sized operations. For that reason it was deemed appropriate to sample cores in ten-foot (3.05 metre) intervals: lesser lengths would not be particularly meaningful unless high grade sections were being selectively mined. TTM adopted the same procedure.

TTM has reported drill hole assays without attempting to determine true widths as opposed to drill hole length intervals. The company may, at some time in the future, following modeling exercises, have a sufficiently defined model of the Chu mineral zone to enable such a correction to be applied but it appears as if such corrections will be small and of little or no consequence to the overall model.

A detailed discussion and presentation of samples and sample composite intervals was included in the February 25, 2008 report and is not repeated here. A current Summary of Significant Drill Intercepts, provided by TTM, is included as Appendix 2 of this report.

Note that Armco and earlier operators reported molybdenum contents as %MoS_2 whereas TTM reports molybdenum as %Mo. The factor used to convert from MoS2 to Mo is to divide MoS_2 by 1.6681 to obtain Mo.

7.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Sample preparation procedures followed by the TTM personnel have been described in Section 5 of this report. Quality control measures were put in place to assure that analytical results can be adopted with a high degree of confidence in their integrity. The following description of QC/QA procedures introduced by Allnorth Consultants Ltd. and continued by TTM after that company assumed management is taken in its entirety from the Allnorth report:

A Quality Control and Quality Assurance program (QC/QA) was established and included inserting blanks, duplicates and CANMET Standards into the sample stream. At least one control sample type was inserted into the sample stream every 20 samples, with the type repeated every 4th round. The blank samples were a lime aggregate sourced from a local nursery. They were known to not contain any significant values of copper, silver, gold or molybdenum. Approximately 100g of this lime aggregate was put into a poly bag and given the appropriate sample number in the sample sequence. The CANMET Standard sample (MoS-1) was also inserted into the sample set and had a known value of molybdenum (0.065% +/- 0.008%). The duplicate control measure was taken from a re-split of the designated split interval, resulting in two quarters, one for analysis and one for quality control.

The samples were sent for analysis to Eco-Tech Laboratory Inc. of Kamloops, British Columbia (now Stewart Group). After arrival at the lab the samples were crushed and a 5g sample of the crushed material digested with 3mL of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HNO3:H20) for 90 minutes in a 95°C water bath. This sample was then put into a Jarrell Ash ICP unit for the multi-element ICP analysis. The elements that are tested for are: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sn, Sr, Ti, U, V, Y, Zn.

As an extra quality control measure, the duplicate sample rejects from Eco-Tech were sent to ALS Chemex where they were first pulverized to a grain size less than 75µm. The samples were then split using a riffle splitter and a 35 element Aqua Regia ICP-AES analysis was done. The elements that this lab tests for are: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn (Allnorth, pp.18-19).

All sample preparation and handling at the Chu property is currently being performed by employees of TTM under the direction of Wesley Raven, P. Geo., VP Exploration.

Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd., the principal source of analytical data, is an ISO 9001:2008 accredited laboratory that has operated a full service analytical laboratory in Kamloops, BC for more than thirty years. Its services have been utilized by a large number of companies and individuals and are highly regarded in the mineral exploration industry. In 2008 Eco-Tech joined the Stewart Group of laboratories. ALS Chemex Ltd., of North Vancouver, BC, which company provides certain check assay services, is an ISO 9001-2000 accredited laboratory that for forty years has specialized in the analysis of a variety of sample types.

The authors of this report believe that the procedures and precautions in place at the Chu project are wholly adequate and that the resulting data that is being generated is fully acceptable in terms of reproducibility. Sample handling routines are such that opportunities for contamination and/or interference with samples are minimal.

8.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification procedures were discussed in the February 25, 2008 report. At that time it was reported that the practice then in place of duplicate sampling, check assaying, and assaying of blanks and standard MoS-1 samples, indicated that values obtained were "within the acceptable levels of reproducibility". No additional measures have been introduced and the sampling protocols have been maintained. TTM management is confident that analytical data is highly reproducible (Robb, personal comm. July 2008).

Figure 9 is a plot of Mo analyses for "blank" samples that were inserted into the stream of core samples and analyzed by Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. Figure 10 is a plot of standards inserted routinely into the stream of core samples.

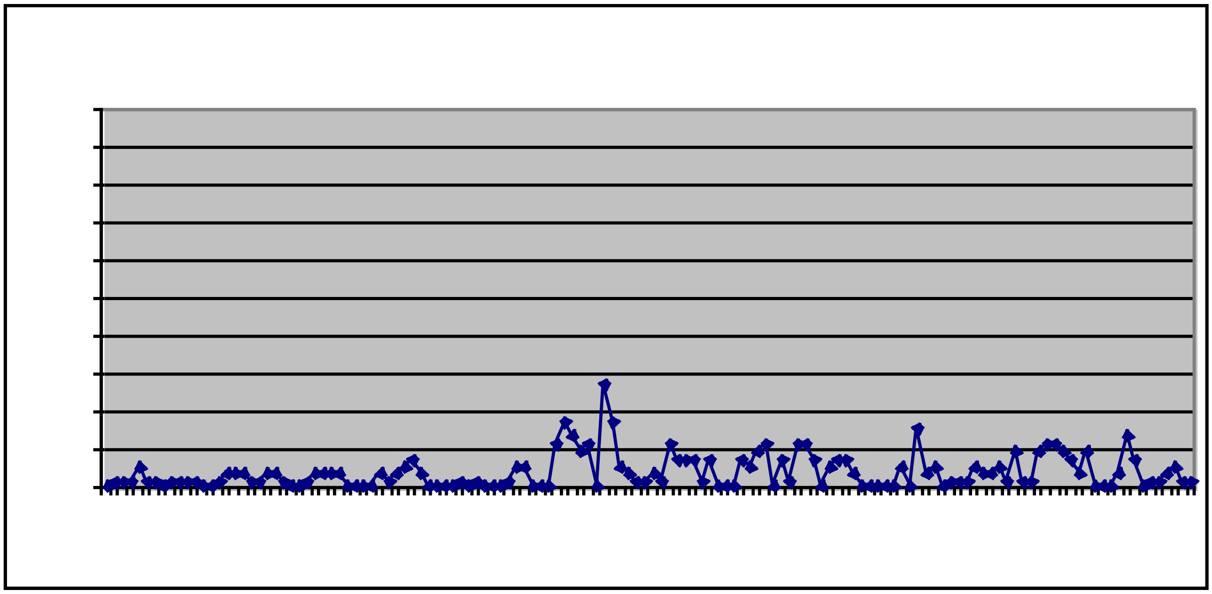

Figure 9 - Plot of Blanks submitted routinely into assay stream

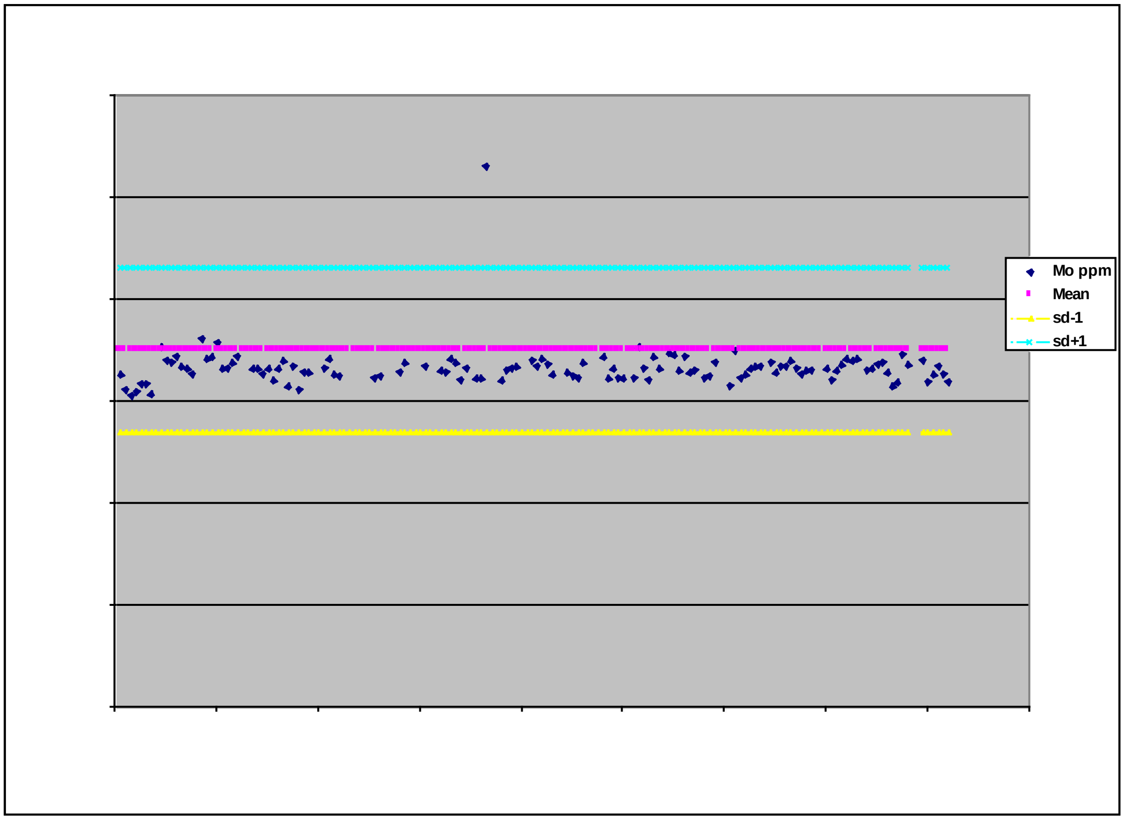

Figure 10 - Plot of Standards submitted routinely into assay stream

9.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Although the Chu molybdenum property is surrounded by mineral tenures held by other individuals and companies, TTM was the only company to actively explore in 2009 and 2010 by drilling.

The Kluskus area of the Nechako Plateau, despite extensive lava and glacial-fluvial cover, has a modest number of gold, gold and copper and silver prospects, some of which have been the site of technical surveys and drilling programs. None appear to have reached the status of the Chu property.

There are two known molybdenite prospects near the Chu Property. The Ben Showing, MINFILE number 093F-059, is located 5 km south-southeast of the Chu property near the southern margin of the CH Pluton. Molybdenite occurs as disseminations and fracture coatings within the altered pluton; rock grab samples have reported values in the range of a few 100 ppm to a high of 3,210 ppm. Gold and silver are also present in varying quantities in altered Hazelton Group volcanics and sediments. The last recorded work on this prospect was in 1992 by BHP-Minerals Canada Ltd. Exploration efforts have been directed to precious metals and the molybdenite mineralization has not been the focus of detailed studies.

A second molybdenite occurrence lies approximately 11 km northwest of the Chu Property, on a small pluton believed to be similar in age to the CH pluton. Very little in known about this occurrence and it is not documented in the MINFILE database nor was any recorded work available for review.

The Endako open pit molybdenum mine is located 60 km north-northwest of the Chu property and even though it is not considered to be an "adjacent property" it is a notable example of the type of deposit and operation that may, in time, result from the work currently under way at the Chu. That mine commenced operations in 1965 with daily capacity of 12,000 tons and head grade of 0.24% MoS_2 (0.144% Mo). It is currently operating with 325 employees at a rate of 31,000 tons per day, with head grade of 0.069% Mo, has a roasting plant to upgrade the product to MoO_3, a more saleable product. In April 2008 the company announced plans for an expansion in milling capacity to 55,000 tonnes per day. This expansion was put on hold in December 2008 due to the economic downturn but was resumed in August 2009. Table 4 summarizes the publicly disclosed resources of the Endako Mine (Thompson Creek Metals website, April 30, 2007), which were tabulated using a 0.02% Mo cut-off grade. The mineral resources were estimated by Wardrop Engineering Inc.

Table 4 Endako Mine Mineral Resources

Resource Category	***Tons (millions)***	***Grade (% Mo)***	***Contained Mo (millions lb)***
Measured	138.0	0.050	152.2
Indicated	354.1	0.040	311.8
Measured + Indicated	**492.1**	**0.043**	**463.9**
Inferred	76.2	0.033	56.2

Mineral Reserves were calculated as of December 31, 2008 by site personnel under the direction of Ken Collison, P. Eng., a qualified person as defined in National instrument 43-101, based upon a cut-off grade of 0.02% Mo, an assumed molybdenum price of US$10 per pound and updated costs. The publically disclosed reserves are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Endako Mine Mineral Reserves

Resource Category	***Tons (millions)***	***Grade (% Mo)***	***Contained Mo (millions lb)***
Proven Reserves	135.7	0.051	138.6
Probable Reserves	172.1	0.049	167.7
Proven and Probable	**307.8**	**0.050**	**306.3**

10.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

10.1 Mineralogy

From a mineral processing perspective, the sulphide mineralogy of the Chu deposit, is uncomplicated, and is limited to molybdenite, chalcopyrite, and a larger quantity of pyrite.

The gangue minerals appear not to have a major impact upon the mineral processing development except to the extent to which they remain locked with molybdenite after regrinding.

10.2 Metallurgical Testing

Two mineral processing studies have been completed to date, both at the SGS – Lakefield laboratory.

10.2.1 SGS – Lakefield Research – 2008

In late 2007, TTM provided three composites from drill core to SGS Lakefield Research Limited in Peterborough, Ontario for preliminary metallurgical testing.

Head assay data on these samples is tabled below.

Table 6 - Head Assay Data – SGS 2008

Sample	Mo %	Cu %	S %	Au g/t	Re g/t
Sample # 1	0.13	0.044	2.14	< 0.02	0.3
Sample # 2	0.18	0.094	3.23	0.03	0.3
Sample # 3	0.058	0.061	3.22	0.02	< 0.2

Re = rhenium

Because samples # 1 and 2 were of a much higher grade than the nominal 0.06% Mo resource grade, only six tests were performed on those composites. Those few tests did not provide any significant contribution to the determination of the optimum processing variables for the average grade ore that was not otherwise determined with sample # 3.

Sample # 3 was subjected to 15 flotation tests, of which 12 included cleaner flotation.

The program investigated several reagent scenarios in the rougher stage, as follows:

- Fuel oil as a moly collector.
- Lime to pH 10.0.
- Pine oil.
- Xanthate both within the moly and the subsequent copper rougher stages.
- Frothers MIBC and Dowfroth 250.

Because of the very high ratio of concentration in flotation, 10 kg charges were used after the first few tests, and that subsequently became a standard procedure.

The program, best exemplified by the final test F20, determined the following:

- Fuel oil and MIBC are effective in the moly rougher stage, recovering essentially 90 % of the moly and 77 % of the copper.
- Primary grinding product sizes are at a P80 grind ranging 80 - 100 microns. Screen assaying of the tailing suggests that this size range is close to the optimum.
- Regrinding of the rougher moly concentrate (later replaced by regrinding of the first cleaner concentrate) followed by four cleaning stages with added NaSH (first used in test F9) to eH of – 450 mv, recovered 75% of the moly into a final concentrate grading 52.7% Mo. Every subsequent test used NaSH in the moly cleaner circuit.
- NaSH addition into the moly cleaner circuit at eH of – 350 mv, resulted in poor pyrite rejection.
- Attempts to produce a marketable copper concentrate from the copper enriched moly first cleaner tailing using lime as a pyrite depressant at pH 11.5 were unsuccessful. Typically, concentrate grades were < 10 % Cu.
- Note that the moly cleaner stages were all performed using nitrogen to minimize the consumption of NaSH. This lead to a subsequent change in procedure in which the rougher concentrate is cleaned once prior to regrinding to reject a substantial portion of the rougher concentrate at a low grade prior to the addition of NaSH.

For the first time in this test series, the final test (F20) reported molybdenum grade in the final concentrate that exceeded 50 % Mo with a grade of 52.7% Mo at 75.8% moly recovery. Although a moly grade of > 50% Mo is desirable, product grading as low as 45% Mo is marketable with very little discount.

Although copper does not have the potential to provide any more than a small contribution to processing economics, 70% of the copper (typically 50% with most composites) in test F19 reported to the molybdenum cleaner tailing, the implication being that the moly circuit produces an upgraded feed (1.74% Cu) for a potential small copper cleaning circuit. Less than 2% of the plant feed weight will report to a copper circuit feed stream.

Copper flotation testing was very preliminary at that stage, but it did report 49.5% copper recovery into a 12% Cu concentrate in test F19 on sample # 3.

Bond work index (WI) tests were performed on each of the three “samples” as tabled below.

Table 7 - Bond Work Index (WI) Tests

Sample	Work Index kwh/tonne	P80
1	15.7	112
2	15.8	124
3	12.5	110

10.2.2 SGS Lakefield Research – 2009 to 2010

For this test series, TTM provided 50 kg of drill core composites, all from assay rejects to represent the four lithologies that are present within the anticipated open pit mining zone.

The nominal assay characteristics of the composites were as follows:

Table 8 - Nominal Assay Characteristics

Zone		Mo %	Cu %	S %	Au g/t	Re g/t
East Pit Andesite	EAN	0.071	0.077	2.94	0.02	0.5
East Pit Granodiorite	EGD	0.064	0.013	1.54	<0.02	<0.4
East Pit Hornfelsed Siltstone	EHS	0.071	0.015	1.65	<0.02	<0.4
West Pit Hornfelsed Siltstone	WHS	0.075	0.031	1.40	<0.02	<0.4

A total of 10 flotation tests all with moly cleaning were performed on these composites.

Note that because of the high ratios of concentration that inevitably occur in moly flotation, 10 kg samples were consumed in each test.

A summary of the various test parameters is tabled below, and with test specific procedures discussed following the table below.

Table 9 - Flotation Test Parameters

Test	Compo	P80 - mics	Regrind		eH mv	Py	Cu
			RC	1CC	Mo Cleaners	Flotation	Flotation
V1	EAN	95	yes		-320	yes	yes
V2	EGD	108	yes		-320	yes	yes
V3	EHS	101	yes		-320	yes	yes
V4	WHS	94	yes		-320	yes	yes
V5	WHS	95		yes	-400		
V6	WHS	100		yes			
V7	WHS	95		yes	-480		
V8	EHS	92		yes	-450		yes
V9	EAN	86		yes	-450		yes
V10	EGD	96		yes	-450		yes

<u>Test Details & Observations</u>

- All tests except for V6 used NaSH for Cp / Py depression.
- In V1-4, Cu flotation was performed on the moly 1st cleaner tailing, and bulk sulphide flotation was performed on the moly rougher tailing. The latter was undertaken to determine the potential to remove sufficient pyrite so that the vast majority of the moly tailing would no longer be PAG. This is potentially useful if cycloning of the moly tailing and downstream tailing dam construction is viewed as a tailing disposal option.
- In test V6, gangue dispersants sodium silicate and alum were evaluated without NaSH. The eH probe was broken so no mv readings were reported. The test was not successful.
- Tests V8-V10 used all of sodium silicate, alum, and NaSH.
- Rougher moly flotation used MIBC frother and fuel oil only, to recovery 90% of the moly and about 50% of the copper into < 2% of the feed weight.
- Because of the high ratio of concentration in the moly circuit, the regrind was reported on the cleaner tailing at nominal P80 = 20 microns.
- Regrinding was performed with 500 g/t of NaSH, although it was not necessarily demonstrated that NaSH is required in regrinding. Future testing to study the role of NaSH will investigate possible addition of NaSH to a conditioning stage prior to cleaning, since this will provide better control over oxidation of the NaSH.
- The optimum control parameter for NaSH addition appears to be about – 450 mv throughout the cleaning circuit, requiring a total NaSH addition of about 2 kg/t.
- Three moly cleaning stages were satisfactory.
- Note that moly cleaning was performed with nitrogen to minimize oxidation of NaSH. In a commercial processing plant, column flotation would almost certainly be used in the moly cleaning circuit because of improved control of oxygen deficient flotation air.

- Locked cycling testing will undoubtedly be required at the pre-feasibility stage since 3 stages of laboratory moly cleaning decreased the moly recovery from 90 % to 75 – 80 %, on feed grading 0.055 % Mo.

The composites were not subjected to either abrasion resistance or Work index testing since they were prepared to 10 mesh on arrival.

10.3 Moly Flotation

The four composites were initially subjected to single identical tests (tests V1-4) to observe variability, using the following conditions, as follows:

- Grinds to a nominal P80 = 100 microns,
- Rougher moly flotation with fuel oil and MIBC at natural pH.
- This was followed by sulphide flotation of the moly rougher tailing with potassium amyl xanthate (PAX).
- The moly rougher concentrate was reground to what was believed to be < 50 microns, with NaSH.
- The four moly cleaning stages were performed at eH – 360 mv, with stage addition of NaSH, and with lime to maintain 11.5 pH.
- The moly 1 st cleaner tailing fed the copper circuit, with two cleaning stages at 11.8 pH.
- The rougher tailing was screen assayed to assess grind sensitivity.

The following was noted in the test results:

- Moly rougher stage recovery ranging 84.4 – 89.6%.
- The 4th moly cleaner concentrate grades ranged 37.6 – 48.1%, with moly recovery ranging 47.8 to 70.4%.
- The pyrite flotation stage recovered 5 – 9% of the feed weight, and reduced the rougher tailing grade to 0.09 – 0.22% S, equivalent to 3 - 7 kg/t acid potential (AP). The implication of this is that after pyrite flotation, the plant tailing with be NAG and will have a NPR of approximately 3.

The rougher tailing from each of these tests was subjected to screen assaying to better understand the role of primary grinding on copper recovery, as tabled below.

Table 10 - Screen Assaying

Screen	Assay - Mo %			
Fraction	EAN	EGD	EHS	WHS
P80	95	108	101	94
>105µm	0.0059	0.0039	0.0088	0.012
<150>75µm	0.0041	0.0027	0.0059	0.0087
<75>45µm	0.0029	0.002	0.0043	0.0068
<45µm	0.0027	0.0037	0.0027	0.0048
Calc Grade	0.0034	0.0033	0.0043	0.0065

In all but one case the moly grade shows a steady decrease in the finer screen fractions, suggesting a technical benefit from finer grinding. The only exception shows an increase in the minus 45 screen fraction. It was subsequently observed that moly recovery in the rougher stage benefits from aggressive rougher flotation, since the 1st cleaner stage is able to discard barren “slimes”.

The above table does not imply that the achieved grinds are optimal. However, a change in tailing grade of 0.001% Mo, at $ 15 /pound, represents only $ 0.30 / tonne. The implication is that the optimum grind is not apparent and a grinding cost benefit analysis will need to be completed at the next stage of testing to determine the optimum economical grind.

On reviewing the similarity of the data, it was decided to test only the WHS composite, since both it and composite EAN reported the lowest concentrate grades in the V1-V4 series, and therefore had the best potential for improved performance.

The following variables were examined:

- Regrinding after the 1st cleaning stage. This was adopted as a standard procedure starting in test V5, since it was determined that cleaning prior to regrinding rejected 73 % of the rougher concentrate weight in test V5, thereby significantly reducing the capital and operating cost of the regrinding circuit.
- Test V6 investigated the use of sodium silicate and alum, but no NaSH, in the cleaner circuit. The test results were very poor so that procedure was discarded.
- In test V7 the NaSH addition was increased to eH – 500 mv. The moly grade in the final concentrate increased to 47.1 %, at 74.2 % moly recovery which was the best performance on that composite.
- Composite WHS was consumed in test V7, so testing changed back to the other three composites for tests V8 – V10.
- In tests V8 – V10, copper recovery was reintroduced. In tests V8 and V9 the combined moly 1st and 2nd cleaner tailing was the feed for the copper circuit. This procedure resulted in a large weight percent of low grade moly 1st cleaner tailing being fed to the copper circuit, so in V10 only the moly 2nd cleaner tailing was used as the copper circuit feed.

Starting in test V-7 through V-10, (one test on each of the 4 composites) concentrates grading > 45% Mo were consistently produced, and in three of the cases, > 50% Mo grades were reported.

NSR calculations to compare concentrate grade vs. recovery demonstrated that at a moly price of $16.50 / pound moly the NSR / tonne of plant feed was maximized while producing concentrate grading just in excess of 45% Mo.

10.4 Copper Flotation

Copper content in the Chu deposit typically is in the range 0.03 – 0.06% Cu.

Since typically about 50% of the copper is, without effort, recovered in the moly rougher circuit then is mainly discarded into the moly 2nd cleaner tailing after both regrinding, that stream represents an enriched feed for possible production of a copper concentrate.

The most favourable copper metallurgy was demonstrated in test V10 in which the moly 2nd cleaner tailing (after regrinding the moly 1st cleaner concentrate) recovered a modest 25% of the feed copper into a second cleaner concentrate grading 18.3% Cu and 37.5% Fe, reflecting 53% Cp and 34% Py with the remaining portion as gangue with very minor Mo.

A QEMSCAN on that product reported essentially 90% liberated copper sulphides, so future testing will need to investigate improved rejection of pyrite.

10.5 Acid Generation Potential

The composites were all subjected to acid-base-accounting (ABA) analyses.

Table 11 - ABA Analyses

	Paste pH	S %	SO_4 %	AP	NP	NPR
EAN	8.23	3.37	0.90	76.9	26.2	0.34
EGD	8.38	1.70	0.45	39.0	18.8	0.48
EHS	8.58	1.72	0.33	43.3	20.9	0.48
WHS	8.35	1.50	0.48	31.9	20.6	0.64

The ABA data reports that all four of the composites are potentially acid generation (PAG). Pyrite flotation of the moly rougher tailing in tests V1-4 demonstrated that a pyrite deficient tailing will be non-acid generating (NAG).

10.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

Although not yet optimized, the most favourable test V10 reported a > 45% Mo grade into a third cleaner concentrate with about 82% moly recovery from feed grading 0.06% Mo.

At the time of writing three additional composites are being prepared, all from the dominant hornfelsed siltstone zone assay rejects, grading 0.02, 0.04, and 0.08% Mo. These will be subjected to variability testing, to evaluate the relationship between feed grade, moly recovery, and concentrate grade. This study is important since open pit mining will encounter many low grade mineralized blocks with uncertain destinations at this time.

A fourth composite, to reflect the first few years of mine operation, will also be prepared for bench scale open circuit testing and possible locked cycle testing. That study will be completed as part of a proposed “pre-feasibility” study.

Although the testing has successfully produced moly concentrates that are marketable, albeit at an optimum concentrate grade that is marginally greater than 45% Mo, the reagent usage for NaSH, sodium silicate and alum was somewhat costly at nominally $ 1.00 / tonne of plant feed.

Testing to date has avoided any evaluation of sodium cyanide for Cu / Py depression, since it will have permitting and operational implications. Some primary moly mines and several for which economic evaluations have been reported in SEDAR report similar copper to moly ratios as at Chu, where the successful use of cyanide has been reported. Since the typical addition rate of cyanide is quite low, and the resultant opcost is significantly lower than that of NaSH, it will be useful to evaluate the use of that reagent.

The effectiveness of dispersants in moly cleaning is uncertain in spite of their use in four of the ten V-series tests. It may be that additional cleaning stages can demonstrate effective performance at a lower opcost, or perhaps alternative and less costly dispersants will be effective.

Because of the significant portion of the feed moly that reports to the various cleaner tailing, locked cycle (LC) testing may useful after the optimum open circuit testing has been completed.

Additional testing in an effort to report improved copper metallurgy will be undertaken since the maximum reported copper concentrate, at 18% Cu, is heavily diluted with liberated pyrite. Although the preliminary NSR calculations report a potential copper concentrate sales revenue of about $ 0.33 / tonne of plant feed at $ 2.50 / # copper, a significant portion of that can potentially be consumed in reagent costs, so the effective use of low cost / low addition rate depressants in copper cleaning needs to be investigated.

Although the V1- 10 tests series was performed at nominal grinds of P80 = 100 microns, and many of these tests included tailing screen assaying for moly, the optimum primary grind has not been emphatically determined. From a technical perspective, finer grinding is beneficial, but the economics of finer primary grinding has not been demonstrated at this time. Typically the moly rougher tailing grade ranges 0.006 – 0.010 % Mo, and the data suggests that finer primary grinding may decrease that grade by as much as 0.002 % Mo, equivalent to about $ 0.70 / tonne of plant feed, but at increased capital and operating costs.

A high pressure grinding rolls (HPGR) testing program, requiring about 1.5 tonnes of drill core, is being consideration as an alternative to SAG milling.

11.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The following section of this report was prepared by Gary H. Giroux, MASc., P. Eng., at the request of TTM. This resource estimate is an update of the Chu Resource based on an additional 13 diamond drill holes completed in 2009 - 2010 and contains drill information up to CHE-08-53 and CHW-10-35 (See Appendix 1 for a list of holes used in estimate). For this update the waste lithologies were modeled and estimated independently from the mineralized solids. The entire geologic model was rebuilt including near surface wedges missed in previous estimates.

11.1 Data Analysis

The supplied data base for the Chu Project consisted of 144 drill holes with a combined 75,424 m of drill core. Of these 135 were within the mineralized solid and had results received at the effective date of this report. These 135 holes with a combined 73,690 m of drill core had a total of 25,326 assays. A listing of drill holes used in this Resource Estimate is presented in Appendix 1. Molybdenum values were reported in ppm and for this resource estimate they were converted to percent. A total of 664 assays reporting Mo at <1 or 0.0 ppm were converted to 0.5 ppm (0.0001 %). A total of 234 gaps in the assay record were identified and values of 0.5 ppm Mo and 5 ppm Cu were inserted. Copper was not reported in some of the older drill holes and had only 24,841 samples assayed.

Geologists for TTM have coded and modeled 8 rock units. Waste rock outside the modeled lithologies and not coded is assigned as WASTE.

Table 12 - Summary of Mo Statistics by Most Significant Rock Types

	FP	AND	QFP	HSLT	HSLT-QFP	ARG	GFD	GDIO	WASTE
	Mo %	Mo %	Mo %	Mo %	Mo %	Mo %	Mo%	Mo %	Mo %
Number	117	6,627	3,473	12,914	723	192	417	642	199
Mean	0.013	0.025	0.042	0.042	0.034	0.007	0.006	0.003	0.003
Standard Deviation	0.029	0.036	0.054	0.047	0.032	0.012	0.015	0.009	0.008
Minimum Value	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0003	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Maximum Value	0.262	0.541	0.629	1.09	0.342	0.081	0.106	0.086	0.058
Coefficient of Variation	2.25	1.44	1.28	1.14	0.94	1.7	2.62	3	2.29

There is no preferred lithology for the mineralization with anomalous values occurring in a number of lithologies. What is apparent, however, is the low grades associated with argillite (ARG), green felsic dyke (GFD), granodiorite (GDIO) and un-coded rock sitting outside the modeled area. For this update a lithologic model was created from cross sections by TTM geologists and the lithology solids were created in GemCom software.

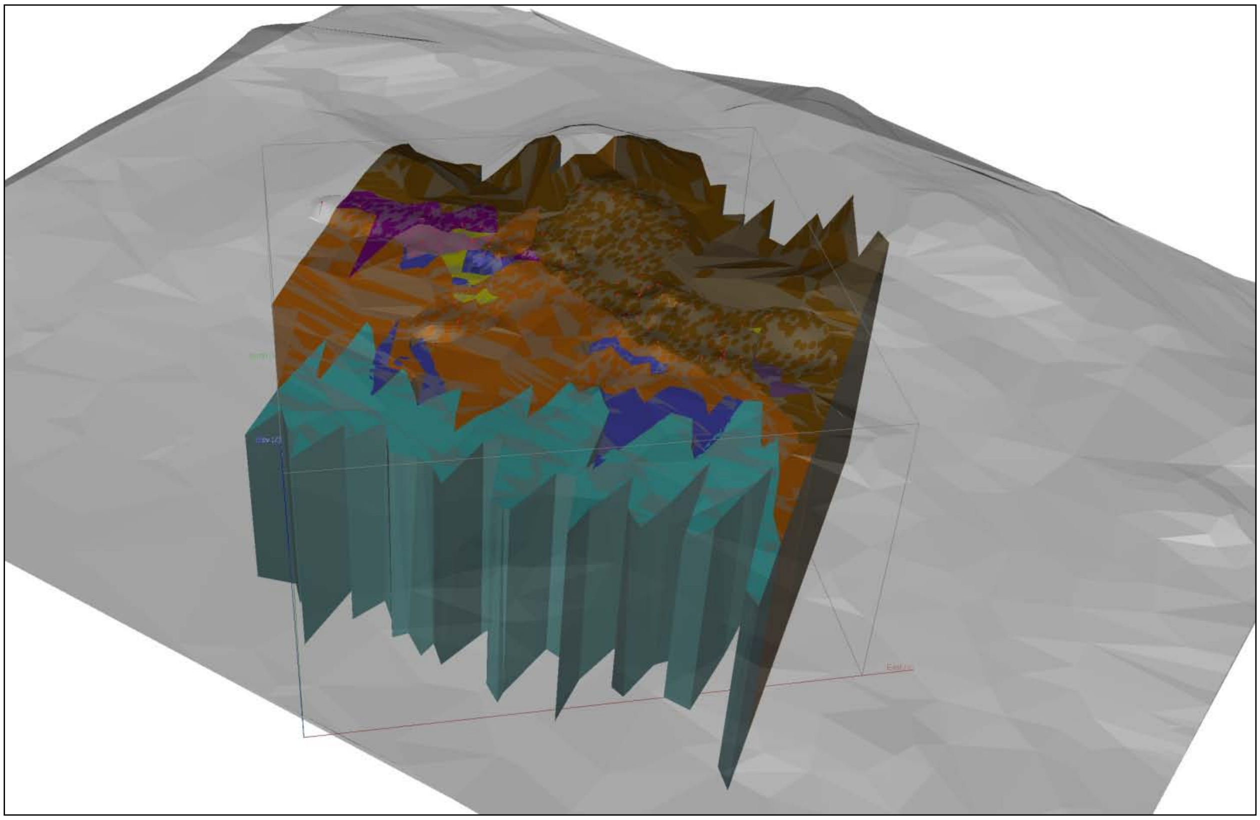

Figure 11 - Isometric View of Geologic Model Looking NNE and Showing Lithologies and Surface Topography in Grey

All drill holes were compared to the geologic solid and lithology solids with assays tagged as mineralized if inside the solid and within the mineralized lithologies and as waste if within the waste lithologies or outside the solid. Table 13 below shows the simple statistics for Mo and Cu within the mineralized solid and waste.

Table 13 - Summary of Mo and Cu Assay Statistics

	Mineralized		Waste	
	Mo %	**Cu %**	**Mo %**	**Cu %**
Number	23,876	22,940	1,450	1,380
Mean	0.037	0.032	0.004	0.008
Standard Deviation	0.046	0.025	0.012	0.016
Minimum Value	0.0001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	1.09	0.911	0.106	0.186
Coefficient of Variation	1.25	0.80	2.61	1.99

The grade distribution for Mo in all rock types within the mineralized solid was examined using a lognormal cumulative frequency plot (see Figure 12). A total of 5 overlapping mineral populations were found as shown in Table 14.

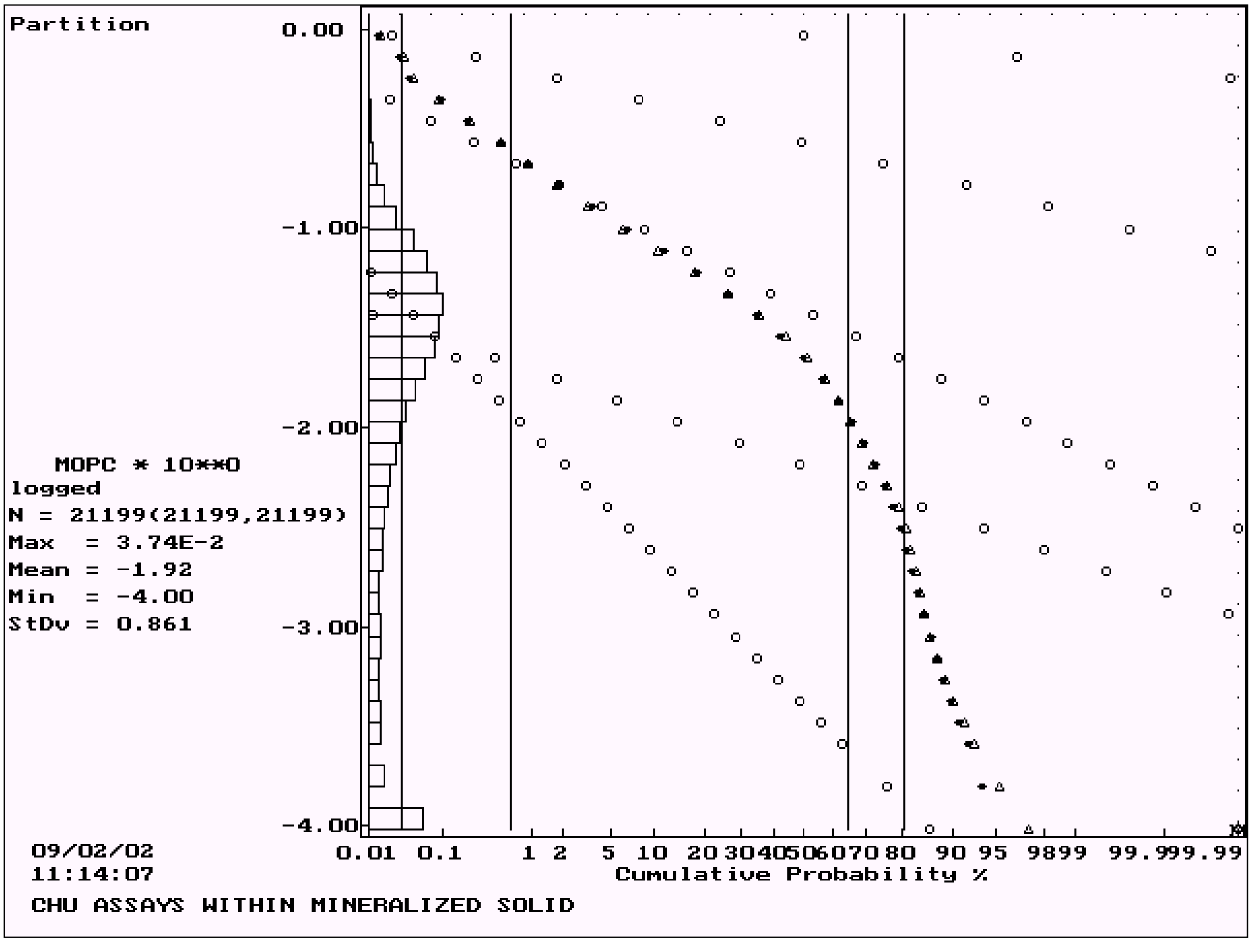

Figure 12 - Lognormal Cumulative Frequency Plot for Mo Within Mineralized Solid.

Table 14 - Summary of Mo Populations within the Mineralized Solids

Population	Mean Mo (%)	Proportion Of Data	Number of Samples
1	0.927	0.03 %	6
2	0.267	0.58 %	123
3	0.039	64.26 %	13,622
4	0.006	15.73 %	3,335
5	0.0004	19.40 %	4,113

The highest grade population 1 is clearly erratic with a few high values scattered across the zone. A value of 2 standard deviations above the mean of population 2, a value of 0.54% Mo was selected as the capping level. A total of 12 assays were capped at 0.54% Mo.

A similar procedure was completed on the 22,140 copper assays. The upper most population averaging 0.52 % Cu and representing 0.02 % of the data was considered erratic high grade. A cap level of 0.33 % Cu was used to cap 6 assays.

Within the waste units a cap level was set at 0.05 % Mo with a total of 28 assays capped. For Cu a cap level in waste was set at 0.06 % with a total of 19 copper assays capped.

The capped assay statistics are shown below.

Table 15 - Summary of Capped Mo and Cu Grades Within Mineralized Solids and Waste

	Mineralized		Waste	
	Mo %	**Cu %**	**Mo %**	**Cu %**
Number	23,876	22,940	1,450	1,380
Mean	0.037	0.031	0.004	0.007
Standard Deviation	0.044	0.024	0.010	0.013
Minimum Value	0.0001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	0.54	0.33	0.050	0.060
Coefficient of Variation	1.21	0.76	2.37	1.71

A comparison was made between historic drilling completed between1980-82 and the more current drilling completed in 2006-07. Figure 13 shows a volume of material containing results from both drill campaigns. Figure 14 shows a lognormal cumulative frequency plot comparing the two data sets within this volume. Clearly the more recent drilling is giving higher grades within the same volume of rock with a mean grade of 0.046% Mo from 2,329 assays taken in 2006-07 as compared to 0.033% Mo from 1,227 assays in the 1980-82 results. Using the old data should introduce a degree of conservatism into the resource estimate.

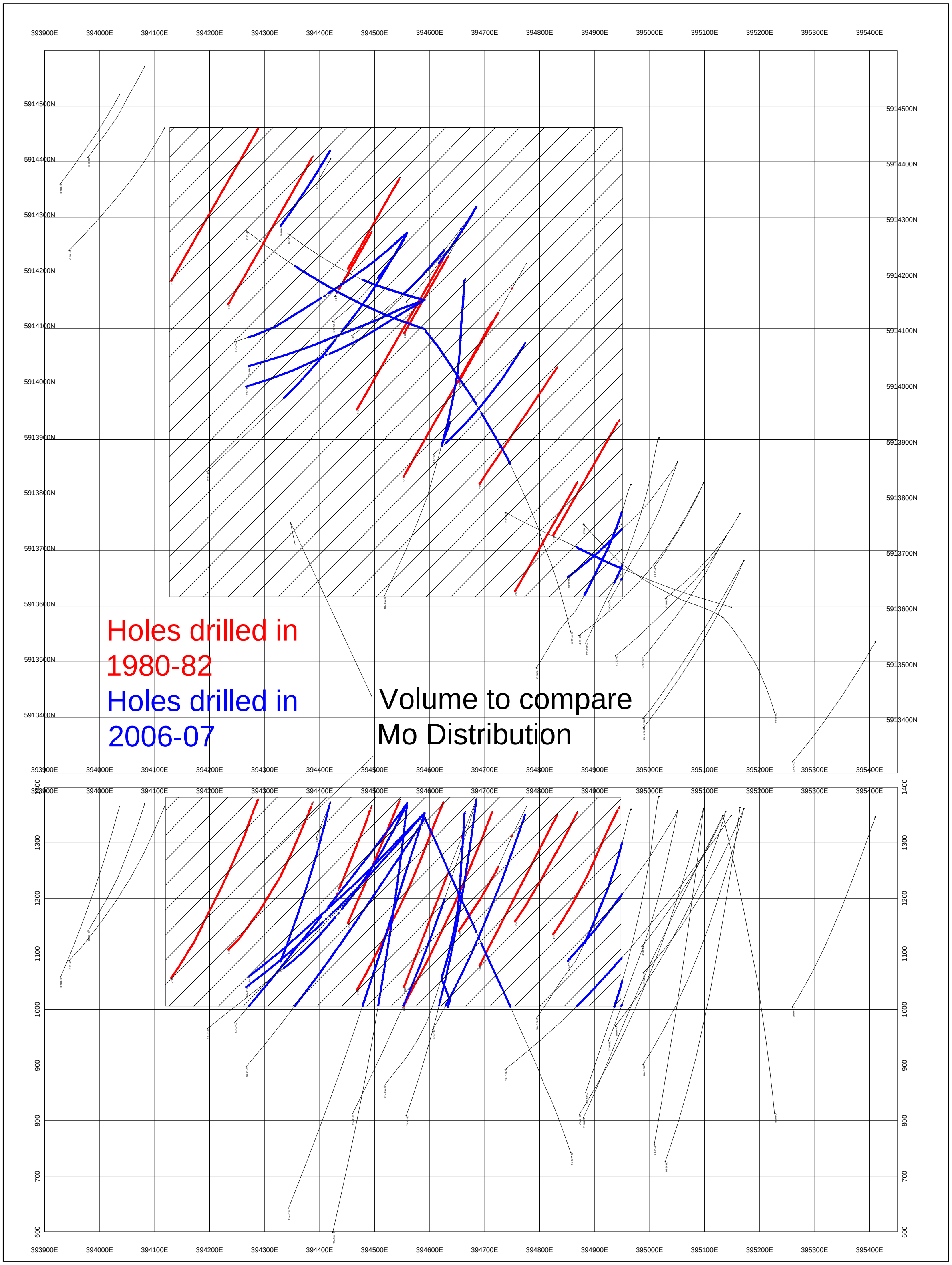

Figure 13 - Plan and Front Section View Showing 1980-82 Drill Holes and 2006-07 Holes and the Volume to Compare

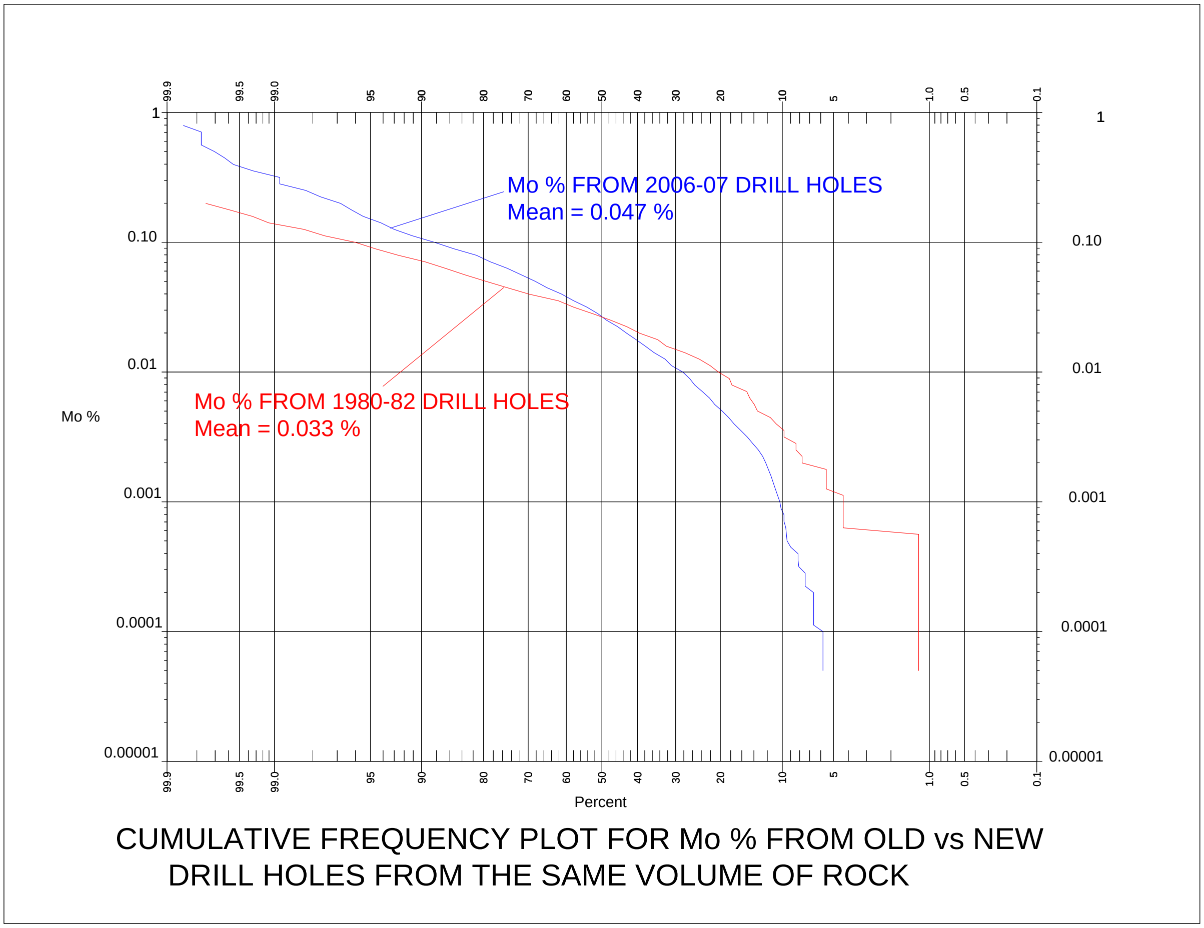

Figure 14 - Lognormal Cumulative Frequency Plot Comparing Mo Grades From 1980-82 Drilling and 2006-07 Drilling Within the Same Volume

11.2 Composites

Drill holes on the Chu Project were "passed through" the 3 dimensional mineralized solid and the waste lithologies with the point at which the hole entered and left the solids recorded. Uniform down hole composites 5 m in length were then formed to honour the two boundaries. Samples less than 2.5 m in length at solid boundaries were combined with the previous sample to produce a uniform support of 5 ± 2.5 m. The summary statistics for composites within the mineralized solid are summarized below (Table 16).

Table 16 - Summary of Mo and Cu Statistics in 5 m Composites

	Mineralized		Waste	
	Mo %	**Cu %**	**Mo %**	**Cu %**
Number	13,592	13,025	1,060	1,023
Mean	0.034	0.030	0.003	0.005
Standard Deviation	0.035	0.021	0.007	0.010
Minimum Value	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	0.001
Maximum Value	0.424	0.247	0.050	0.060
Coefficient of Variation	1.04	0.71	2.52	1.86

11.3 Variography

Pairwise relative semivariograms were produced for Mo from composites within the mineralized zone. Semivariograms were produced first in the horizontal plane, where a geometric anisotropy was demonstrated, with the direction of maximum continuity found along Azimuth 85^o Dip 0^o. The vertical plane perpendicular to this direction was then modeled with the longest range found along Azimuth 175^o Dipping -38^o. The third direction was then fixed at Azimuth 355^o Dipping -52^o. Nested spherical models were fit to all directions with the models shown in Appendix 3. The nugget to sill ratio of 24% is good and indicates low sampling variability. Copper shows similar anisotropy to Mo with shorter ranges and a higher nugget to sill ratio of 38 %. The parameters for the models are summarized below (Table 17) and the models are attached as Appendix 3.

Table 17 - Summary of Semivariogram Parameters for Mo and Cu

Variable	Azimuth	Dip	C_o	C_1	C_2	Short Range (m)	Long Range (m)
Mo Mineralized Zone	085	0	0.20	0.34	0.28	30	250
	175	-38	0.20	0.34	0.28	25	220
	355	-52	0.20	0.34	0.28	45	220
Cu Mineralized Zone	085	0	0.20	0.25	0.07	30	220
	175	-38	0.20	0.25	0.07	50	150
	355	-52	0.20	0.25	0.07	70	120
Waste Mo	Omni Directional		0.28	0.22	0.50	45	110
Waste Cu	Omni Directional		0.20	0.10	0.40	50	90

11.4 Block Model

A three dimensional block model with blocks 20 x 20 x 10 m in dimensions was superimposed over the geologic solid with the proportion of the solid and the proportion below topography recorded for each block. The block model origin is shown below.

Lower Left Corner of Model

395000 E	Column size	= 20 m	# of Columns – 150
5911800 N	Row size	= 20 m	# of Rows –175

Top of Model

1500	Level size	= 10 m	# of Levels – 110

Model Rotated 45^{o} counter clockwise

11.5 Bulk Density

A total of 328 specific gravity determinations were made from drill core at site using the weight in air-weight in water technique. There was little if any porosity within the samples and as a result a wax method was not required. The results are sorted first by Mo grade in Table 18.

Table 18 - Specific Gravity Results Sorted by Mo Grade

Rock Type	Number	Lowest SG	Highest SG	Average SG
Mo >0.0 < 0.001%	103	2.41	2.97	2.69
Mo >=0.001 <0.005%	40	2.61	2.87	2.72
Mo >=0.005 < 0.010%	16	2.55	2.76	2.70
Mo >=0.010 <0.020%	29	2.55	2.91	2.71
Mo >=0.020 <0.050%	61	2.50	2.83	2.70
Mo >=0.050 <0.100%	37	2.53	2.78	2.66
Mo >= 0.1 %	18	2.55	2.78	2.67
TOTAL	**304**	**2.41**	**2.97**	**2.69**

There appears to be no correlation between grade of Mo and bulk density. Samples were sorted by Lithology.

Table 19 - Specific Gravity Results Sorted by Lithology

Rock Type	Number	Lowest SG	Highest SG	Average SG
AND	61	2.55	2.94	2.71
HSLT	103	2.50	2.81	2.71
QFP	54	2.41	2.97	2.66
ARG	29	2.65	2.86	2.74
GDIO	43	2.53	2.76	2.63
DYKES	32	2.49	2.91	2.67
TOTAL	**322**	**2.41**	**2.97**	**2.69**

There were slight differences in specific gravity for the various rock types so the individual lithology values were used in the resource estimation. The bulk density for each block was a weighted average of the relative lithology percentages present in the block times the appropriate specific gravity.

11.6 Block Model Interpolation

Grades for molybdenum were interpolated into blocks by ordinary kriging. Kriging was attempted on all blocks with some percentage within the mineralized solid. Kriging was completed in a series of 4 passes. Pass 1 required a minimum of 4 composites to be found within a search ellipse with dimensions equal to ¼ of the semivariogram ranges. If the required 4 composites were not found the search was expanded to ½ the semivariogram range. For blocks still not estimated the search was expanded to the full range of the semivariogram in pass 3 and finally to twice the semivariogram range in pass 4. In all cases if more than 16 composites were found the closest 16 were used. The parameters for kriging are shown below in Table 20.

Estimated blocks with some proportion of ARG, GFD, GDIO or un-coded WASTE were kriged in a similar manner as explained above using only waste unit composites and the semivariograms for waste.

The final block grade was a weighted average of the mineralized and waste portions.

Table 20 Summary of Kriging Parameters for the Mineralized Blocks Chu Deposit

Variable	Pass	Number Estimated	Az/Dip	Dist.(m)	Az/Dip	Dist.(m)	Az/Dip	Dist.(m)
Mo	1	44,435	85/0	62.5	355/-52	55	175/-38	55
	2	88,756	85/0	125.0	355/-52	110	175/-38	110
	3	140,595	85/0	250.0	355/-52	220	175/-38	220
	4	179,623	85/0	500.0	355/-52	440	175/-38	440
Cu	1	21,325	85/0	55	355/-52	37.5	175/-38	30
	2	62,169	85/0	110	355/-52	75	175/-38	60
	3	115,531	85/0	220	355/-52	150	175/-38	120
	4	162,599	85/0	440	355/-52	300	175/-38	240

11.7 Classification

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

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

> *"A **Mineral Resource** is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of*

such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge."

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

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

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

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

11.8 Results

Based on the geologic continuity of the mineralized zone, as demonstrated from surface mapping and drill hole logging, and the grade continuity as quantified by semivariograms, the mineralization at the Chu Deposit is classed as a resource.

In general blocks estimated during pass 1 for Mo were classed measured while blocks estimated in at least pass 2 for Mo were classed indicated. All other blocks were classed as Inferred. Tables 21 to 25 below summarize the resource.

The results are tabulated at a variety of molybdenum cut-offs since at this time no economic evaluation has been completed and an economic cut-off is unknown.

Table 21 - CHU PROJECT - MEASURED RESOURCE

Mo Cutoff (%)	Tonnes> Cutoff (tonnes)	Grade > Cutoff		
		Mo %	Cu (%)	Million lbs Mo
0.04	159,080,000	0.061	0.035	214.0
0.05	100,380,000	0.070	0.035	154.9
0.06	61,080,000	0.080	0.036	107.7
0.07	35,990,000	0.090	0.037	71.4
0.08	21,450,000	0.101	0.039	47.8
0.09	13,190,000	0.111	0.041	32.3
0.10	8,340,000	0.120	0.043	22.1

Table 22 - CHU PROJECT - INDICATED RESOURCE

Mo Cutoff (%)	Tonnes> Cutoff (tonnes)	Grade > Cutoff		
		Mo %	Cu (%)	Million lbs Mo
0.04	211,550,000	0.057	0.035	265.9
0.05	119,340,000	0.067	0.036	176.3
0.06	67,990,000	0.077	0.036	115.4
0.07	38,880,000	0.086	0.036	73.7
0.08	21,720,000	0.095	0.037	45.5
0.09	11,830,000	0.104	0.039	27.1
0.10	5,920,000	0.114	0.040	14.9

Table 23 - CHU PROJECT - INFERRED RESOURCE

Mo Cutoff (%)	Tonnes> Cutoff (tonnes)	Grade > Cutoff		
		Mo %	Cu (%)	Million lbs Mo
0.04	256,560,000	0.052	0.036	294.2
0.05	113,320,000	0.062	0.037	154.9
0.06	52,160,000	0.072	0.039	82.8
0.07	23,950,000	0.080	0.042	42.2
0.08	9,910,000	0.088	0.048	19.2
0.09	3,080,000	0.098	0.052	6.7
0.10	910,000	0.109	0.052	2.2

Table 24 – CHU PROJECT - MEASURED PLUS INDICATED RESOURCE

Mo Cutoff (%)	Tonnes> Cutoff (tonnes)	Grade > Cutoff		
		Mo %	Cu (%)	Million lbs Mo
0.04	370,640,000	0.059	0.035	482.2
0.05	219,720,000	0.068	0.036	329.4
0.06	129,060,000	0.078	0.036	222.0
0.07	74,880,000	0.088	0.037	145.3
0.08	43,170,000	0.098	0.038	93.3
0.09	25,010,000	0.108	0.040	59.6
0.10	14,260,000	0.118	0.042	37.1

Table 25 - COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS ESTIMATES

Measured plus Indicated Pass 6 April 2010

Mo Cutoff	Tonnes> Cutoff	Grade > Cutoff		
(%)	(tonnes)	Mo %	Cu (%)	Million lbs Mo
0.04	370,640,000	0.059	0.035	482.2
0.05	219,720,000	0.068	0.036	329.4
0.06	129,060,000	0.078	0.036	222.0

Measured plus Indicated Pass 5 November 2009

Mo Cutoff	Tonnes> Cutoff	Grade > Cutoff		
(%)	(tonnes)	Mo %	Cu (%)	Million lbs Mo
0.04	343,640,000	0.061	0.036	462.2
0.05	216,900,000	0.070	0.036	334.8
0.06	135,680,000	0.080	0.035	239.3

Measured plus Indicated Pass 4 February 2009

Mo Cutoff	Tonnes> Cutoff	Grade > Cutoff		
(%)	(tonnes)	Mo %	Cu (%)	Million lbs Mo
0.04	313,250,000	0.060	0.037	414.4
0.05	192,950,000	0.070	0.036	297.8
0.06	116,850,000	0.080	0.036	206.1

Indicated Pass 3 May 2008

Mo Cutoff	Tonnes> Cutoff	Grade > Cutoff		
(%)	(tonnes)	Mo %		Million lbs Mo
0.04	253,790,000	0.067		374.9
0.05	178,830,000	0.077		303.6
0.06	119,230,000	0.088		231.4

Indicated Pass 2 Jan 2008

Mo Cutoff	Tonnes> Cutoff	Grade > Cutoff		
(%)	(tonnes)	Mo %		Million lbs Mo
0.04	235,310,000	0.067		347.6
0.05	168,330,000	0.076		282.1
0.06	114,830,000	0.087		220.3

Indicated Pass 1 Nov 2007

0.04	209,220,000	0.069		318.3
0.05	151,250,000	0.078		260.1
0.06	107,150,000	0.088		207.9

Comparison of Pass 5 and 6

Mo Cutoff	Tonnes> Cutoff			Million lbs Mo
(%)	Increased			Increased
0.04	7.86%			4%
0.05	1.30%			-2%
0.06	-4.88%			-7%

Reasons for differences

- The 2010 estimate used additional drill holes completed in 2009 and 2010 and a new geologic solid based on lithologies interpreted from cross sections. The waste units of granodiorite, argillite and green felsic dyke have been modeled with more detail than in past estimates and the limits of the solids have changed based on new drilling and interpretations.
- At higher cut-offs the grades drop in the 2010 estimate due to lower average grades in the new drilling. The average of 11,422 composites in the 2009 estimate was 0.036% Mo compared to an average of 0.034% Mo from 13,592 composites in 2010.

12.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The foregoing sections of this report include all relevant data and information necessary to enable a satisfactory understanding of the geological nature of the Chu molybdenite property and its mineralization. The resource calculations that are presented are current to March 2010, there has been no additional drilling done on the property since that time. Certain pre-scoping study stage investigations that are in progress; including a Preliminary Economic Assessment, environmental issues, metallurgical testing, First Nations consultations, and site design, are beyond the scope of this report.

13.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration by TTM of the Chu molybdenite deposit has identified a very substantial resource. The resource presented in section 11.0 of this report is summarized in Table 26 below, utilizing a 0.04% Mo cut-off grade.

Table 26 - Chu Property Mineral Resources

Resource Category	***Tons (millions)***	***Grade (% Mo)***	***Grade (% Cu)***	***Contained Mo (millions lb)***	***Contained Cu (millions lb)***
Measured	159.08	0.061	0.035	214	122.8
Indicated	211.55	0.057	0.035	265.9	163.3
Measured + Indicated	**370.64**	**0.059**	**0.035**	**482.2**	**286.0**
Inferred	256.56	0.052	0.036	294.2	203.7

The mineral zone is open to limited extension to the northwest and southeast, and also to depth.

Available data is interpreted to reflect the presence of a mineral zone with the shape of an inclined rectangular solid with gross dimensions 1,700m X 400m X 700m, aligned in a northwest-southeast direction, dipping 62° north-easterly. Two areas of higher grade mineralization, called the East and West zones, are revealed in plots of assay data. These zones have higher-grade mineralization near surface and may represent potential “starter” pits should future mining occur.

Work is continuing mainly to explore other parts of the property and to gain engineering information for infrastructure sighting (condemnation drilling), geotechnical data, and waste rock characterization work required as part of mining and project planning initiatives.

14.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Chu property has been explored by technical surveys and by more than 79, 424 metres of diamond drilling in 144 drill holes, of which 135 are within a mineralized solid that has been characterized for resource calculation and very early stage planning purposes. This work, combined with resource studies has demonstrated the presence of a substantial body of molybdenite mineralization in a modified "quartz veinlet stockwork" hosted by hornfelsed fine-grained sandstone and granodioritic intrusive rocks.

Detailed recommendations will be forthcoming in the Preliminary Economic Assessment report being prepared by Moose Mountain Technical Services. Additional drilling may be done to move resources to higher confidence categories, but will be required for engineering purposes to determine pit wall stability, groundwater, ABA/ML in waste rock and condemnation drilling for operational requirements.

15.0 REFERENCES

The following references were consulted, and in some instances quoted from, in the preparation of the accompanying report:

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___________, 2008b, Revised Report and Resource Estimation, CHU Molybdenum Property, Kluskus Area, South of Vanderhoof, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, NI 43-101 compliant report prepared for TTM Resources Inc., Vancouver, BC, dated July 30, 2008

___________, 2008c, Second Revised Report and Resource Estimation, CHU Molybdenum Property, Kluskus Area, South of Vanderhoof, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, NI 43-101 compliant report prepared for TTM Resources Inc., Vancouver, BC, dated April 9, 2009

Ostensoe, E., Giroux, G., Gray, J. H., 2008, TTM Resources Inc., Chu Molybdenum Mining Project, Preliminary Economic Assessment Report dated November 17, 2008

Sinclair, W. D. (1995), Porphyry Mo (Low-F-type), in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, vol. 1, Metallics and Coal, Geol. Surv. Branch, Open File 1995 - 20, pp 93-96

Struik, L. C. and McMillan, W. J., 1996, Nechako NATMAP, Nechako Project Overview, central British Columbia, in Current Research 1996-A, Geol. Surv. Canada, pp 57 – 62

Tipper, H.W., 1955, Nechako River, British Columbia, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paper 54-11

____________1963, Nechako River Map Area, British Columbia, Geol. Surv. Canada, Map 1131A

16.0 AUTHORS' CERTIFICATIONS

16.1 *Erik A. Ostensoe, P. Geo.*

I, Erik A. Ostensoe, P. Geo., certify that

1. I am a consulting geologist with office at Room 310, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, member no. 18,727 and of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, licensee L1943
3. I hold a Bachelor of Science degree in Honours Geology granted by the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C. in 1960 and I completed course requirements at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, for an advanced degree in economic geology
4. I have worked as an exploration and mining geologist for more than forty years, in western and northern Canada, western United States and elsewhere.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of much of the enclosed "Third Revised Report and Resource Estimation, Chu Molybdenum Property, Kluskus Area, South of Vanderhoof, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia", dated July 5, 2010, with the exception of Section 10.0, Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing, which was prepared by Gary Hawthorn, P. Eng., consulting mineral processing engineer, Section 11.0, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates, which was prepared in its entirety by Gary H. Giroux, P. Eng., and Sections 1.0 Summary, 13.0 Interpretation and Conclusions, and 14.0 Recommendations, which were prepared by Mr. Giroux and myself in consultation with Wes Raven, vice president, exploration, TTM Resources Inc. I been provided with and have reviewed information concerning recent property work and where appropriate that information has been incorporated into the present report
6. I visited the Chu molybdenum property that is the subject of this report on November 14 and 15, 2007 and was at that time able to review the property, drill cores, and camp facilities
7. I have had prior involvement with the Chu Molybdenum Property that is the subject of this report. I was project manager in the period 1979 - 1982, during which time Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd. drilled eleven holes and completed geophysical and geochemical surveys in the area that now forms the property and with Gary Giroux, P. Eng., co-authored three previous NI 43-101 compliant technical reports dated February 25, 2008, July 30, 2008 and April 9, 2009
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

EAO

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF E. A. OSTENSOE BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

Dated this 5th day of July, 2010.

"Signed and Sealed" Erik A Ostensoe

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF E. A. OSTENSOE BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

Erik A. Ostensoe, P. Geo.
Qualified Person

16.2 *Gary H. Giroux, MASc., P. Eng.*

I, G.H. Giroux, of 982 Broadview Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geological engineer with an office at #1215 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1970 with a B.A. Sc. and in 1984 with a M.A. Sc., both in Geological Engineering.
3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4) I have practiced my profession continuously since 1970. I have had over 30 years experience calculating mineral resources. I have previously completed resource estimations on a wide variety of BC molybdenum deposits including Ajax, Davidson and Redbird.
5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
6) This report titled "**Third Revised Report and Resource Estimation, Chu Molybdenum Property Kluskus Area, South of Vanderhoof, Omineca Mining Division**", dated July 5, 2010, is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Chu Property. I am responsible for Section 11, outlining the resource estimations completed in Vancouver during 2010. I have visited the property on Nov. 14-15, 2007.
7) I co-authored three previous NI 43-101 compliant technical reports dated February 25, 2008 and July 30, 2008 and April 9, 2009 on the Chu property.
8) As of the date of this certificate, 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.
9) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 5th day of July, 2010

G. H. Giroux, P. Eng., MASc.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
G. H. GIROUX
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

16.3 *Gary Hawthorn, P. Eng.*

1. I, Gary William Hawthorn, of 2806 Thorncliffe Drive, North Vancouver, BC, am a Professional Mineral Processing Engineer.
2. I graduated with a B. Sc. degree in Mining Engineering from Queen's University, Kingston Ontario, in 1964.
3. I am a registered professional engineer in the Province of British Columbia, since 1972, with membership No. 8084.
4. Since 2008 I have provided Mineral Processing Consulting Engineering services to TTM Resources Inc to investigate and review the mineral processing characteristics of the Chu molybdenum deposit.
5. I have worked as a mineral processing engineer for 46 years and as a professional engineer for 38 years.
6. I have 18 years of plant operating experience, mainly as a mill superintendent for Cominco Ltd. and Placer Development Ltd.
7. Starting in 1982 I have been self employed as a consulting Mineral Processing Engineer and since 1988 as Westcoast Mineral Testing Inc.
8. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
9. I am responsible for the preparation of the Section 10, Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing of the Technical Report, "Third Revised Report and Resource Estimation – Chu Molybdenum Property" dated July 5, 2010.
10. As a consultant to TTM, I received options to purchase 200,000 shares of TTM at $.40 /share. I also hold 12,500 shares and an equal number of warrants, all acquired as flow-through purchase.
11. I have not visited the subject property.
12. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
13. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and 43-101CP. The Technical report has been prepared in compliance with those regulations.

Dated at Vancouver, BC this 5th day of July, 2010

Gary Hawthorn, P. Eng.

Qualified Person

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
Gary W. Hawthorn
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

APPENDIX 1

HOLES USED IN 2010 ESTIMATE

APPENDIX 1

HOLES USED IN APRIL 2010 ESTIMATE				
HOLE	**EASTING**	**NORTHING**	**ELEVATION**	**LENGTH**
80-1	394945	5913936	1365	334.3
80-2	394869	5913824	1356	303
80-3	394776	5914217	1365	334.3
81-1	394714	5914113	1356	478.5
81-2	394625	5914226	1373	463.3
81-3	394546	5914371	1377	292.6
81-4	394495	5914274	1367	215.2
81-5	394420	5914405	1373	82.6
81-6	394388	5914410	1373	411.5
81-7	394288	5914459	1378	453.2
82-1	394832	5914030	1350	371.9
82-2	394685	5914319	1378	427.2
A-1	394344.31	5914026.16	1315.24	145
A-2	394471.24	5913950.85	1303.94	82.6
A-3	394450.99	5914191.5	1340.31	77
A-4	394269.63	5914337.49	1360.75	68.5
B-1	394720.71	5913577.7	1291.44	33.6
B-10	395020.25	5914733.82	1381.6	15.4
B-2	394782.98	5913682.63	1311.12	33.8
B-3	394782.98	5913682.63	1311.12	37
B-4	394901.96	5913870.78	1344.61	80.46
B-5	394959.89	5913960.45	1352.11	52.6
B-6	394690.48	5914018.72	1329.61	78
B-7	394628.92	5914310.81	1365.54	68
B-8	394097.54	5914483.59	1366.6	126.5
B-9	393953.31	5914599.96	1376.6	45.87
CH-06-01	394685	5914319	1378	609.6
CH-06-02	394774	5914074	1351	468.48
CH-06-03	394036	5914520	1363	364.85
CH-06-04	394118	5914460	1365	395.33
CH-06-05	395138	5913725	1356	486.76
CH-06-06	394592	5914098	1345	584.3
CH-06-07	395410	5913536	1346	431.9
CH-06-08	394082	5914571	1370	300.53
CH-06-09	394419	5914420	1373	331.01
CH-06-10	395164	5913767	1363	669.65
CH-06-11	395138	5913725	1356	361.49
CH-06-12	395051	5913860	1358	501.7
CH-06-13	395133	5913580	1349	626.06
CH-07-14	395140	5913567	1349	570.86
CH-07-15	395057	5913864	1371	397.74
CH-07-16	394685	5914319	1378	654.97
CH-07-17	395098	5913822	1362	659.25
CH-07-18	395098	5913822	1376	630.3

CH-07-19	394591	5914151	1354	767.82
CH-07-20	394591	5914151	1354	452.3
CH-07-21	394591	5914151	1354	480.04
CH-07-22	394559	5914272	1371	480.65
CH-07-23	394559	5914272	1371	543.13
CHE-07-01	395148	5913598	1349	641.88
CHE-07-02	395171	5913682	1361	581.23
CHE-07-03	395171	5913682	1361	450.47
CHE-07-04	395017	5913903	1383	663.21
CHE-07-05	394966	5913819	1360	532.15
CHE-07-06	395014	5913749	1352	491.24
CHE-07-07	395014	5913749	1352	549.87
CHE-07-08	395251	5913579	1346	425.48
CHE-07-09	395251	5913579	1346	364.52
CHE-08-10	395146	5913620	1345	468.52
CHE-08-11	395146	5913620	1345	383.11
CHE-08-12	395112	5913660	1345	387.08
CHE-08-13	395112	5913660	1345	287.72
CHE-08-14	395048	5913704	1343	360.56
CHE-08-15	395048	5913704	1343	608.35
CHE-08-16	395238	5913722	1364	629.94
CHE-08-17	395238	5913722	1364	465.41
CHE-08-18	395238	5913722	1364	636.7
CHE-08-19	394987	5914124	1376.41	919.23
CHE-08-20	394987	5914124	1376.41	953.37
CHE-08-21	395326	5913741	1386.18	443.77
CHE-08-22	395326	5913741	1386.18	627.46
CHE-08-23	395326	5913741	1386.18	620.24
CHE-08-24	394987	5914124	1376.41	929.29
CHE-08-25	395326	5913741	1386.18	421.21
CHE-08-26	395326	5913741	1386.18	657.73
CHE-08-27	395198	5913578	1349	449.86
CHE-08-28	395198	5913578	1349	581.23
CHE-08-29	394940	5913935	1361	504.11
CHE-08-30	394940	5913935	1361	623.9
CHE-08-31	394896	5913858	1346	523.32
CHE-08-32	394896	5913858	1346	694.3
CHE-08-33	394878	5913966	1349	569.03
CHE-08-34	394842	5913879	1348	675.71
CHE-08-35	394878	5913966	1349	633.04
CHE-08-36A	394842	5913879	1348	834.5
CHE-08-37	394913	5913821	1358	483.39
CHE-08-38	394913	5913821	1358	809.81
CHE-08-39	394942	5913773	1343	392.26
CHE-08-40	394942	5913773	1343	779.34
CHE-08-41	394953	5913686	1350	309.63
CHE-08-42	394953	5913686	1350	742.76

CHE-08-43	395073	5913588	1350	382.51
CHE-08-44	395015	5913971	1376	833.42
CHE-08-45	395073	5913588	1350	596.46
CHE-08-46	395427	5913650	1384	481.26
CHE-08-47	395015	5913971	1376	980.49
CHE-08-48	394890	5914027	1354	601.86
CHE-08-49	395427	5913650	1384	629.99
CHE-08-50	394890	5914027	1354	932.03
CHE-08-51	394984	5913975	1364	822.01
CHE-08-52	394977	5914041	1366	360
CHE-10-53	395071	5913591	1333	501.98
CHN-08-01	395149	5914288	1386	666.57
CHN-08-02	395149	5914288	1386	687.9
CHN-08-03	395117	5914401	1399	442.85
CHN-08-04	395117	5914401	1399	638.22
CHN-08-05	395039	5914447	1420	626.64
CHN-08-06	394961	5914486	1423	605.61
CHN-08-07	394864	5914551	1419	657.12
CHW-07-01	394559	5914272	1371	859.19
CHW-07-02	394592	5914098	1345	23.47
CHW-07-03	394592	5914098	1345	861.98
CHW-07-04	394665	5914189	1355.68	779.33
CHW-07-05	394665	5914189	1355.68	918.01
CHW-07-06	394478	5914389	1374.58	934.78
CHW-08-07	394478	5914389	1374.58	830.84
CHW-08-08	394320	5914387	1369.39	943.92
CHW-08-09	394320	5914387	1369.39	834.81
CHW-08-10	394313	5914486	1372.14	104.85
CHW-08-11	394313	5914486	1372.14	167.02
CHW-08-12	394313	5914486	1372.14	487.05
CHW-08-13	394609	5914220	1357	584.27
CHW-08-14	394609	5914220	1357	982.32
CHW-08-15	394499	5914311	1363	791.96
CHW-08-16	394785	5914225	1354	888.14
CHW-08-17	394499	5914311	1363	939.96
CHW-08-18	394440	5914310	1372	855.53
CHW-08-19	394440	5914310	1365	886.92
CHW-08-20	394727	5914168	1350	803.41
CHW-08-21	394727	5914168	1350	924.72
CHW-08-22	394518	5914213	1376	790.31
CHW-08-23	394518	5914213	1376	962.21
CHW-09-24	394716	5914087	1345	742.76
CHW-09-25	394469	5914226	1365	586.1
CHW-09-26	394469	5914226	1365	620.85
CHW-09-27	394539	5914022	1324	778.73
CHW-09-28	394542	5914028	1326	199.94
CHW-09-29	394258	5913938	1315	263.94

CHW-09-30	394253	5913914	1312	462.05
CHW-09-31	394341	5913914	1308	296.06
CHW-10-32	394347	5913927	1308	263.94
CHW-10-33	394587	5914004	1321	176.6
CHW-10-34	394441	5914309	1369	498.93
CHW-10-35	394764	5914116	1350	501.98
GRAND TOTAL				75,423.89
TOTAL USED IN ESTIMATE				73,689.90

Note: The drill holes highlighted in green were used on the resource estimate while those in white were not.

APPENDIX 2

TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT DRILL INTERCEPTS
(Provided by TTM)

Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Az.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Mo%
EAST HOLES										
80-1	394945	5913936	1365	334.3	210	-45	128	334.3	206.3	0.041
including							164.6	334.3	169.7	0.045
and including							207.3	307.8	100.5	0.061
80-2	394869	5913824	1356	303	210	-45	6.1	303	296.9	0.033
including							39.6	303	263.4	0.036
and including							149.3	189	39.7	0.055
B-1	394721	5913578	1291	33.6	207	-50	No Significant Results			
B-2	394783	5913683	1311	33.8	207	-50	No Significant Results			
B-3	394783	5913683	1311	37	214	-50	No Significant Results			
B-4	394902	5913871	1345	80.46	214	-60	No Significant Results			
B-5	394960	5913960	1352	52.6	202	-50	No Significant Results			
CH-06-05	395138	5913725	1356	486.76	210	-60	5.1	407.52	402.42	0.053
including							60.05	383.13	323.08	0.06
and including							227.69	383.13	155.44	0.089
and including							227.69	261.21	33.52	0.104
including							285.6	325.22	39.62	0.12
including							358.75	383.13	24.38	0.12
CH-06-07	395410	5913536	1346	431.9	210	-55	17.37	45.77	28.4	0.035
CH-06-07							87.48	334	246.52	0.027
CH-06-10	395164	5913767	1363	669.65	210	-75	157.58	660.5	502.92	0.049
including							425.81	559.92	134.11	0.068
and including							492.86	553.82	60.96	0.077
and including							492.86	535.53	42.67	0.086
CH-06-11	395138	5913725	1356	361.49	210	-45	50.6	306.63	256.03	0.051
including							224.33	306.63	82.3	0.077
and including							239.57	291.39	51.82	0.091
CH-06-12	395051	5913860	1358	501.7	210	-60	148.13	501.7	353.57	0.06
including							236.52	501.7	265.18	0.071
and including							373.68	489.51	115.83	0.1
CH-06-13	395133	5913580	1349	626.06	300	-60	5.49	626.06	620.57	0.076
including							196.9	626.06	429.16	0.092
and including							239.57	315.77	76.2	0.104
and including							343.2	617.52	274.32	0.1

CH-07-14	395140	5913567	1349	570.86	140	-70	6.1	434.63	428.53	0.047
including							6.1	298.08	291.98	0.055
and including							87.67	206.31	118.64	0.067
and including							87.67	159.34	71.67	0.072
CH-07-15	395057	5913864	1371	397.74	210	-45	142.43	397.74	255.31	0.058
including							185	218.53	33.53	0.076
including							303.87	397.74	93.87	0.079
CH-07-17	395098	5913822	1362	659.25	205	-60	191.1	537.53	346.43	0.063
including							272.1	537.53	265.43	0.073
and including							335.88	472.51	136.63	0.093
and including							386.55	472.51	85.96	0.106
CH-07-18	395098	5913822	1376	630.3	205	-75	130.45	624.2	493.75	0.056
including							389.52	474.08	84.56	0.07
including							486.38	624.2	137.82	0.078
CHE-07-01	395148	5913598	1349	641.88	290	-55	6.65	641.88	635.23	0.077
including							315.76	391.95	76.19	0.101
including							447.86	641.88	194.02	0.106
CHE-07-02	395171	5913682	1361	581.23	205	-55	5.74	418.49	412.75	0.051
including							100.43	418.49	318.06	0.057
and including							169.77	310.25	140.48	0.069
and including							236.17	310.25	74.08	0.074
including							404.75	418.49	13.74	0.087
CHE-07-03	395171	5913682	1361	450.47	205	-50	7.76	317.24	309.48	0.05
including							7.76	242.61	234.85	0.055
and including							135.93	224.32	88.39	0.058
CHE-07-04	395017	5913903	1383	663.21	210	-55	135.93	663.21	527.28	0.05
including							285.28	303.57	18.29	0.095
including							401.1	516.92	115.82	0.078
including							529.11	571	41.89	0.086
including							604.78	663.21	58.43	0.053
CHE-07-05	394966	5913819	1360	532.15	210	-50	142.03	455.96	313.93	0.054
including							155.38	212.13	56.75	0.064
including							237.13	335.55	98.42	0.061
and including							263.94	329	65.06	0.067
and including							315	329	14	0.086
including							379.76	434	54.24	0.062
CHE-07-06	395014	5913749	1352	491.24	210	-49	13.28	340.14	326.86	0.058

including							15.7	52.16	36.46	0.077
including							140.89	251.18	110.29	0.075
and including							196	251.18	55.18	0.089
CHE-07-07	395014	5913749	1352	549.87	210	-65	7.62	531.6	523.98	0.054
including							68	117.65	49.65	0.085
including							172.51	247.19	74.68	0.067
and including							196.89	247.19	50.3	0.077
including							297.47	391.95	94.48	0.075
CHE-07-08	395251	5913579	1346	425.48	210	-49	76.72	237.23	160.51	0.05
including							87.42	164	76.58	0.055
including							181.96	203.29	21.33	0.077
CHE-07-09	395251	5913579	1346	364.52	210	-65	128.07	318.81	190.74	0.066
including							134.1	178.6	44.5	0.092
including							194.15	231.05	36.9	0.071
including							240.41	306.61	66.2	0.069
CHE-08-10	395146	5913620	1345	468.52	210	-65	8.23	450.3	442.07	0.047
including							124.05	166.22	42.17	0.065
including							181.38	194.15	12.77	0.089
including							204.5	258.15	53.65	0.083
and including							230.72	258.15	27.43	0.103
including							297	330.49	33.49	0.085
and including							297	320.1	23.1	0.1
including							349.59	384	34.41	0.052
CHE-08-11	395146	5913620	1345	383.11	210	-45	18	132.83	114.83	0.048
including							108.81	132.83	24.02	0.075
CHE-08-12	395112	5913660	1345	387.08	210	-65	8.56	334.35	325.79	0.056
including							99.66	334.35	234.69	0.063
and including							99.66	127.47	27.81	0.117
including							177.75	252.06	74.31	0.081
and including							194	239.87	45.87	0.103
including							312.75	334.35	21.6	0.09
CHE-08-13	395112	5913660	1345	287.72	210	-45	10.67	263.64	252.97	0.037
including							126.27	220.97	94.7	0.056
and including							150.87	220.97	70.1	0.062
CHE-08-14	395048	5913704	1343	360.56	210	-45	9.14	325.89	316.75	0.051
including							9.14	240.17	231.03	0.059
and including							37	240.17	203.17	0.064
and including							85	240.17	155.17	0.068

and including							176.17	240.17	64	0.069
CHE-08-15	395048	5913704	1343	608.35	210	-65	14.02	375.65	361.63	0.044
including							166.41	375.65	209.24	0.054
and including							225.4	279.18	53.78	0.071
CHE-08-15							534.38	580.92	46.54	0.038
CHE-08-16	395238	5913722	1364	629.94	220	-65	196.89	613.65	416.76	0.054
including							**422.43**	**464.73**	**42.3**	**0.101**
CHE-08-17	395238	5913722	1364	465.41	220	-45	102.71	419.88	317.17	0.05
including							241.46	269.3	27.84	0.066
and including							**295.56**	**320**	**24.44**	**0.095**
CHE-08-18	395238	5913722	1364	636.7	0	-90	4	636.7	632.7	0.019
CHE-08-19	394987	5914124	1376	919.23	210	-50	572.21	846.08	273.87	0.046
including							572.21	656.55	84.34	0.068
and including							**574.82**	**611.4**	**36.58**	**0.104**
CHE-08-20	394987	5914124	1376	953.37	210	-65	500.15	951.23	451.08	0.042
including							**503.2**	**527.82**	**24.62**	**0.087**
including							676	762.13	86.13	0.052
CHE-08-20							904.06	951.23	47.17	0.069
CHE-08-21	395326	5913741	1386	443.77	210	-49	138.98	416.25	277.27	0.049
including							288.33	336.87	48.54	0.062
CHE-08-22	395326	5913741	1386	627.46	210	-65	307.22	529.72	222.5	0.05
including							**465.71**	**487.05**	**21.34**	**0.097**
CHE-08-23	395326	5913741	1386	620.24	210	-90	10.67	620.24	609.57	0.023
CHE-08-24	394987	5914124	1376	929.29	210	-90	No Significant Results			
CHE-08-25	395326	5913741	1386	421.21	120	-49	236.21	416.2	179.99	0.02
CHE-08-26	395326	5913741	1386	657.73	120	-69	112.04	654.68	542.64	0.021
CHE-08-27	395198	5913578	1349	449.86	210	-49	35.12	151.17	116.05	0.048
CHE-08-27							**260.9**	**270.04**	**9.14**	**0.065**
CHE-08-28	395198	5913578	1349	581.23	210	-69	5.13	294.73	289.6	0.05
including							**137.6**	**158.95**	**21.35**	**0.097**
CHE-08-28							**465.41**	**486.74**	**21.33**	**0.06**

CHE-08-29	394940	5913935	1361	504.11	210	-49	120.93	458.4	337.47	0.043
including							**217.62**	**228**	**10.38**	**0.159**
and including							**325.24**	**347**	**21.76**	**0.099**
CHE-08-30	394940	5913935	1361	623.9	210	-69	316.06	623.9	307.84	0.048
including							**541.6**	**623.9**	**82.3**	**0.074**
CHE-08-31	394896	5913858	1346	523.32	210	-49	6.1	490.37	484.27	0.042
including							**203.29**	**265**	**61.71**	**0.063**
CHE-08-32	394896	5913858	1346	694.3	210	-69	**3.7**	**694.3**	**690.6**	**0.048**
including							**279.79**	**557.15**	**277.36**	**0.067**
CHE-08-33	394878	5913966	1349	569.03	210	-49	**175.81**	**549.81**	**374**	**0.041**
including							**264.25**	**313.01**	**48.76**	**0.058**
including							**321.55**	**385.55**	**64**	**0.05**
including							**450.17**	**486**	**35.83**	**0.051**
CHE-08-34	394842	5913879	1348	675.71	210	-49	8.23	413	404.77	0.035
including							**165.24**	**178.91**	**13.67**	**0.105**
including							330.66	413	82.34	0.055
CHE-08-35	394878	5913966	1349	633.04	210	-69	3.05	633.04	629.99	0.035
including							258.15	633.04	374.89	0.051
and including							**482.59**	**614.87**	**132.28**	**0.087**
CHE-08-36A	394842	5913879	1348	834.5	210	-69	17.68	660.77	643.09	0.049
including							**48.16**	**56.04**	**7.88**	**0.107**
including							**291.98**	**349.89**	**57.91**	**0.099**
including							**413.9**	**465.26**	**51.36**	**0.102**
CHE-08-37	394913	5913821	1358	483.39	210	-49	**0**	**383.45**	**383.45**	**0.047**
including							**203.29**	**383.45**	**180.16**	**0.06**
and including							**267.42**	**300.82**	**33.4**	**0.073**
2008-CHU-E038	394913	5913821	1358	809.81	210	-69	23.47	44.88	21.41	0.058
2008-CHU-E038							**84.43**	**597.94**	**513.51**	**0.055**
including							288.62	519.64	231.02	0.075
and including							**389.21**	**419**	**29.79**	**0.098**
and including							**507.12**	**517.22**	**10.1**	**0.134**
2008-CHU-E039	394942	5913773	1343	392.26	207	-49	17.34	303.87	286.53	0.053
including							161.01	276.44	115.43	0.076
and including							**200.25**	**260.18**	**59.93**	**0.096**
2008-CHU-E040	394942	5913773	1343	779.34	207	-69	8.23	447.12	438.89	0.06

including							148.43	447.12	298.69	0.066
and including							**218.53**	**447.12**	**228.59**	**0.072**
and including							**306.92**	**323.27**	**16.35**	**0.102**
2008-CHU-E041	394953	5913686	1350	309.63	210	-49	6.1	242.22	236.12	0.05
including							90.22	187.75	97.53	0.069
2008-CHU-E042	394953	5913686	1350	742.76	210	-69	8.23	634.99	626.76	0.041
including							8.23	324.49	316.26	0.062
and including							8.23	196	187.77	0.064
and including							**32.61**	**55.01**	**22.4**	**0.103**
and including							**151.49**	**196**	**44.51**	**0.092**
and including							**151.49**	**175.86**	**24.37**	**0.122**
2008-CHU-E043	395073	5913588	1350	382.51	210	-49	7.18	293.9	286.72	0.03
including							7.18	150.87	143.69	0.05
and including							50.59	144.77	94.18	0.056
2008-CHU-E044	395015	5913971	1376	833.42	210	-50	212.44	754.95	542.51	0.047
including							416.64	642.18	225.54	0.061
and including							**428.83**	**456.26**	**27.43**	**0.101**
and including							**495.89**	**514.17**	**18.28**	**0.107**
2008-CHU-E045	395073	5913588	1350	596.46	210	-69	6.1	262.65	256.55	0.05
including							**60.04**	**75.28**	**15.24**	**0.105**
including							**90.52**	**151.48**	**60.96**	**0.079**
2008-CHU-E046	395427	5913650	1384	481.26	208	-49	129.53	291.07	161.54	0.041
including							243.16	272.78	29.62	0.054
2008-CHU-E046							**339.84**	**356.8**	**16.96**	**0.188**
2008-CHU-E047	395015	5913971	1376	980.49	210	-69	303.87	952.49	648.62	0.049
including							**419.69**	**444.07**	**24.38**	**0.129**
including							**569.03**	**714.23**	**145.2**	**0.1**
2008-CHU-E048	394890	5914027	1354	601.86	210	-49	**194.15**	**601.86**	**407.71**	**0.043**
including							349.59	480	130.41	0.057
2008-CHU-E049	395427	5913650	1384	629.99	208	-69	5.95	629.99	624.04	0.018
2008-CHU-E050	394890	5914027	1354	932.03	210	-69	305.44	929.48	624.04	0.056
including							399.75	929.48	529.73	0.063
and including							**399.75**	**880.22**	**480.47**	**0.066**
and including							**561.95**	**858.88**	**296.93**	**0.088**
and including							**561.95**	**712.59**	**150.64**	**0.104**
and including							**601.2**	**694.3**	**93.1**	**0.127**

and including							**676.01**	**694.3**	**18.29**	**0.215**
2008-CHU-E051	394984	5913975	1364	822.01	210	-49	5.32	652.32	647	0.032
including							196.35	652.32	455.97	0.043
and including							286	306.92	20.92	0.078
and including							357	436	79	0.064
and including							486	509	23	0.084
2008-CHU-E052	394977	5914041	1366	799.44	210	-49	303	730.57	427.57	0.043
including							448.55	641	192.45	0.054
2010-CHU-E053	395071	5913591	1333	501.98	203	-65	6.1	226.14	220.04	0.042
including							79	167.07	88.07	0.06
and including							**79**	**120.7**	**41.7**	**0.072**
WEST HOLES										
80-3	394776	5914217	1365	334.3	210	-45	262.1	334.2	72.1	0.076
including							298.7	332.3	33.6	0.094
81-1	394714	5914113	1356	478.5	210	-52	121.9	478.5	356.6	0.044
including							121.9	268.2	146.3	0.058
and including							176.8	268.2	91.4	0.06
81-2	394625	5914226	1373	463.3	210	-50	94.5	283.4	188.9	0.061
including							137.1	283.4	146.3	0.064
and including							137.1	216.4	79.3	0.086
81-3	394546	5914371	1377	292.6	210	-50	131	207.3	76.3	0.065
including							149.3	189	39.7	0.083
and including							149.3	173.7	24.4	0.092
81-4	394495	5914274	1367	215.2	210	-52	11.6	70.1	58.5	0.052
81-5	394420	5914405	1373	82.6	210	-51	No Data Available			
81-6	394388	5914410	1373	411.5	210	-50	118.9	411.5	292.6	0.048
including							118.9	304.8	185.9	0.056
and including							118.9	240.8	121.9	0.061
81-7	394288	5914459	1378	453.2	210	-50	106.7	350.5	243.8	0.042
including							222.5	301.8	79.3	0.062
and including							222.5	256	33.5	0.082
82-1	394832	5914030	1350	371.9	214	-47	176.8	362.7	185.9	0.037
including							176.8	198.1	21.3	0.053
including							344.4	353.6	9.2	0.085

82-2	394685	5914319	1378	427.2	210	-52	265.2	426.7	161.5	0.076
including							301.8	426.7	124.9	0.087
and including							317	402.3	85.3	0.102
A-1	394344	5914026	1315	145	200	-45	No Significant Results			
A-2	394471	5913951	1304	82.6	0	-90	No Significant Results			
A-3	394451	5914192	1340	77	0	-90	No Significant Results			
A-4	394270	5914337	1361	68.5	0	-90	No Significant Results			
B-6	394690	5914019	1330	78	183	-55	No Significant Results			
B-7	394629	5914311	1366	68	193	-68	No Significant Results			
B-8	394098	5914484	1367	126.5	208	-67	No Significant Results			
B-9	393953	5914600	1377	45.87	208	-56	No Significant Results			
CH-06-01	394685	5914319	1378	609.6	210	-75	410.87	609.6	198.73	0.062
including							490.12	609.6	119.48	0.08
and including							517.55	593.75	76.2	0.101
and including							548.03	587.65	39.62	0.118
CH-06-02	394774	5914074	1351	468.48	210	-55	157.58	459.33	301.75	0.039
including							172.82	233.78	60.96	0.063
including							370.94	459.33	88.39	0.054
and including							401.42	459.33	57.91	0.061
CH-06-03	394036	5914520	1363	364.85	210	-60	No Significant Results			
CH-06-04	394118	5914460	1365	395.33	210	-50	No Significant Results			
CH-06-06	394592	5914098	1345	584.3	290	-55	5.8	584.3	578.5	0.074
including							5.8	375.28	369.48	0.096
and including							66.14	277.29	211.15	0.128
and including							75.29	231.96	156.67	0.144
and including							252.07	277.29	25.22	0.108
including							335.83	375.28	39.45	0.067
including							497.56	550.7	53.14	0.081
CH-06-08	394082	5914571	1370	300.53	210	-55	181.66	297.48	115.82	0.03
including							254.81	270.05	15.24	0.097
CH-06-09	394419	5914420	1373	331.01	212.5	-65	71.05	331.01	259.96	0.022
including							215.49	294.74	79.25	0.036
CH-07-16	394685	5914319	1378	654.97	205	-60	309.97	559.89	249.92	0.088
including							343.49	559.89	216.4	0.096
and including							410.55	559.89	149.34	0.107
and including							410.55	493.28	82.73	0.136

and including							447.12	493.28	46.16	0.156
and including							462.36	481.82	19.46	0.257
CH-07-19	394591	5914151	1354	767.82	280	-72	63.4	710.36	646.96	0.092
including							63.4	604.12	540.72	0.104
CH-07-20	394591	5914151	1354	452.3	250	-45	32	300.21	268.21	0.076
including							68.58	251.45	182.87	0.096
and including							71.62	230.11	158.49	0.103
CH-07-21	394591	5914151	1354	480.04	240	-45	5.84	303.26	297.42	0.05
including							66.35	303.26	236.91	0.056
and including							73.53	166.11	92.58	0.094
CH-07-22	394559	5914272	1371	480.65	210	-50	47.85	284.43	236.58	0.065
including							96.62	130.14	33.52	0.085
including							191.1	260.93	69.83	0.094
and including							191.1	239.97	48.87	0.1
CH-07-23	394559	5914272	1371	543.13	230	-45	65.53	339.84	274.31	0.042
including							65.53	130.32	64.79	0.065
including							288.02	339.84	51.82	0.063
CHW-07-01	394559	5914272	1371	859.19	205	-75	149.04	597.07	448.03	0.055
including							387.95	597.07	209.12	0.08
and including							471	597.07	126.07	0.104
and including							471	551.36	80.36	0.125
CHW-07-02	394592	5914098	1345	23.47	160	-53	Abandoned in Poor Ground Conditions			
CHW-07-03	394592	5914098	1345	861.98	160	-53	7	666.57	659.57	0.041
including							39.96	82.83	42.87	0.067
including							303.87	483.69	179.82	0.046
CHW-07-04	394665	5914189	1356	779.33	210	-50	156.43	611.7	455.27	0.044
including							156.43	299.7	143.27	0.069
and including							236.82	299.7	62.88	0.076
CHW-07-05	394665	5914189	1356	918.01	210	-65	206.95	859.19	652.24	0.051
including							206.95	356.29	149.34	0.093
and including							206.95	310.58	103.63	0.107
including							575.74	859.19	283.45	0.049
and including							725.08	816.52	91.44	0.058
CHW-07-06	394478	5914389	1375	934.78	210	-65	377.02	590.37	213.35	0.051

including							422.74	471.5	48.76	0.084
CHW-07-06							830	852.48	22.48	0.11
CHW-07-07	394478	5914389	1375	830.84	210	-45	108.5	410.24	301.74	0.052
including							306.41	398.05	91.64	0.079
and including							331	398.05	67.05	0.085
and including							331	364.52	33.52	0.111
CHW-07-07							614.45	644.93	30.48	0.054
CHW-08-08	394320	5914387	1369	943.92	210	-65	28	427.4	399.4	0.051
including							123.79	158.1	34.31	0.079
including							340.44	422.74	82.3	0.073
and including							358.73	410.55	51.82	0.083
CHW-08-09	394320	5914387	1369	834.81	210	-55	54.56	350.2	295.64	0.05
including							159	233.65	74.65	0.071
and including							203.8	233.65	29.85	0.085
CHW-08-09							645.3	657.39	12.09	0.045
CHW-08-09							740.32	760.39	20.07	0.051
CHW-08-10	394313	5914486	1372	104.85	30	-49	No Significant Results			
CHW-08-11	394313	5914486	1372	167.02	30	-65	No Significant Results			
CHW-08-12	394313	5914486	1372	487.05	300	-60	No Significant Results			
CHW-08-13	394609	5914220	1357	584.27	210	-49	44.9	330	285.1	0.05
including							81.38	276.44	195.06	0.065
and including							119.9	203.29	83.39	0.094
and including							148.43	203.29	54.86	0.101
CHW-08-13							529.41	569.03	39.62	0.051
CHW-08-14	394609	5914220	1357	982.32	210	-69	4.68	416.51	411.83	0.064
including							117.95	416.51	298.56	0.082
and including							211.43	356.9	145.47	0.102
and including							211.43	288.63	77.2	0.123
CHW-08-14							672.66	782.38	109.72	0.082
including							694	758	64	0.107
CHW-08-15	394499	5914311	1363	791.96	210	-50	5.18	741.86	736.68	0.029
including							54.7	87.47	32.77	0.051
including							234	380.07	146.07	0.06
and including							271.5	306.92	35.42	0.1
CHW-08-16	394785	5914225	1354	888.14	210	-49	184.83	849.44	664.61	0.037
including							220.85	441.02	220.17	0.051
and including							358.73	392.26	33.53	0.102
including							569.03	690.95	121.92	0.051

CHW-08-17	394499	5914311	1363	939.96	210	-69	72	164.18	92.18	0.042
CHW-08-17							357.82	562	204.18	0.058
including							443.16	488.87	45.71	0.088
CHW-08-18	394440	5914310	1372	855.53	210	-49	248.5	791.93	543.43	0.041
including							267.3	361.78	94.48	0.049
including							538.56	645.23	106.67	0.09
including							705	745.81	40.81	0.068
CHW-08-19	394440	5914310	1365	886.92	210	-69	3.5	95	91.5	0.051
including							26.52	95	68.48	0.062
and including							35.66	50.9	15.24	0.122
CHW-08-19							293	425.5	132.5	0.049
CHW-08-19							735.5	753.5	18	0.056
2008-CHU-W020	394727	5914168	1350	803.41	210	-49	**121**	**604**	**483**	**0.041**
including							121	392.26	271.26	0.052
and including							200.24	276.44	76.2	0.085
and including							**200.24**	**242.91**	**42.67**	**0.097**
2008-CHU-W021	394727	5914168	1350	924.72	210	-70	**249.57**	**924.72**	**675.15**	**0.042**
including							249.57	469	219.43	0.061
and including							330	469	139	0.077
and including							**346.54**	**400.49**	**53.95**	**0.1**
2008-CHU-W022	394518	5914213	1376	790.31	210	-49	**12.19**	**760.2**	**748.01**	**0.04**
including							**12.19**	**227.67**	**215.48**	**0.076**
and including							**32.61**	**66.14**	**33.53**	**0.114**
and including							**120**	**192**	**72**	**0.104**
including							518.85	718.38	199.53	0.053
and including							**581**	**599.51**	**18.51**	**0.229**
2008-CHU-W023	394518	5914213	1376	962.21	210	-69	**8.23**	**950.02**	**941.79**	**0.044**
including							8.23	318.15	309.92	0.067
and including							**159.36**	**182**	**22.64**	**0.106**
and including							**210.18**	**242.91**	**32.73**	**0.115**
including							608.66	826.47	217.81	0.062
and including							**663.47**	**706.19**	**42.72**	**0.12**
2009-CHU-W024	394716	5914087	1345	742.76	207	-49	124.05	505.36	381.31	0.047
including							**124.05**	**200.24**	**76.19**	**0.072**
and including							**133.19**	**172.81**	**39.62**	**0.093**
including							331.3	367.88	36.58	0.06
including							**454.7**	**462.36**	**7.66**	**0.135**

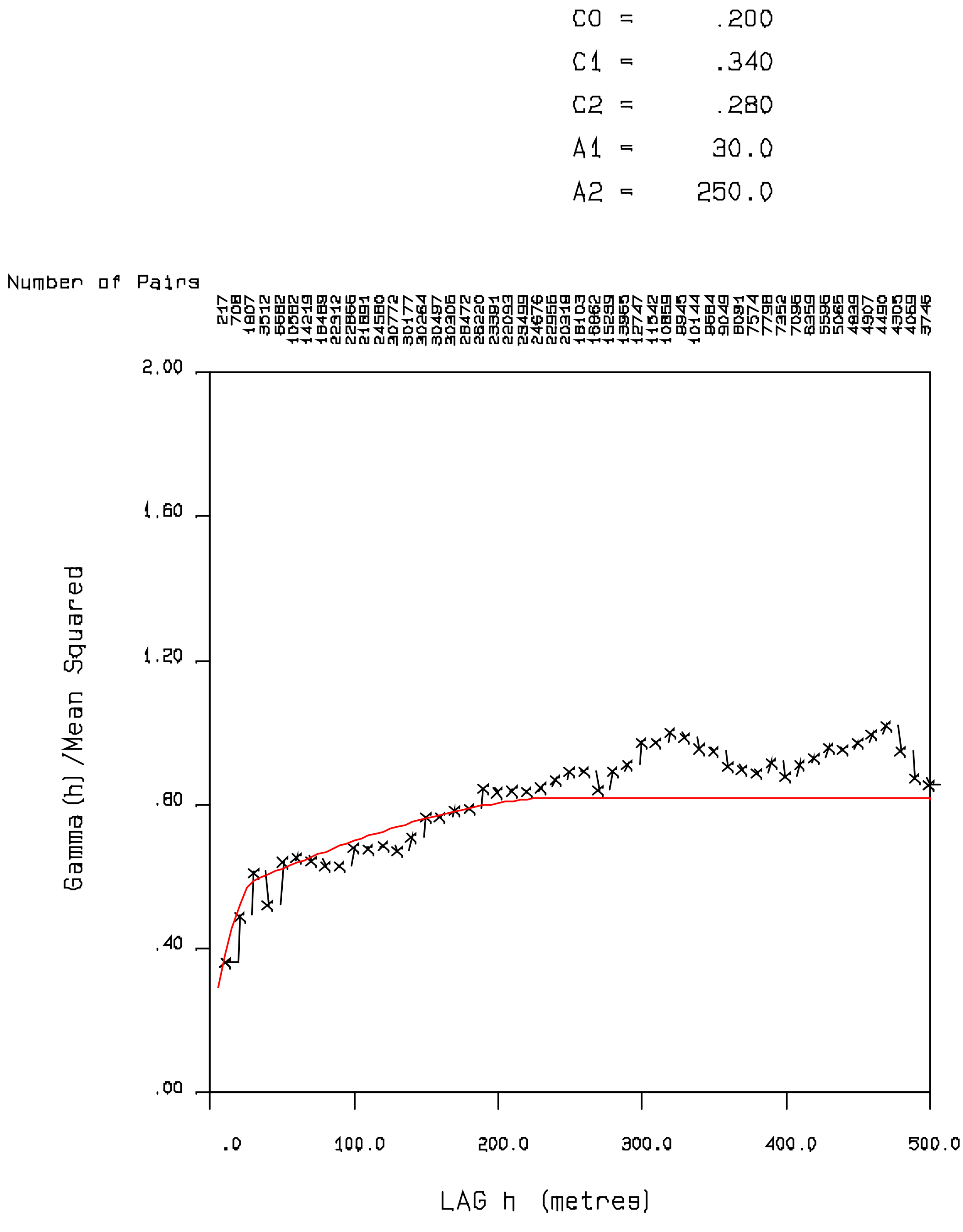
2009-CHU-W025	394469	5914226	1365	586.1	206	-49	9.14	267.3	258.16	0.038
including							**84.43**	**108.4**	**23.97**	**0.073**
including							**171.98**	**267.3**	**95.32**	**0.063**
and including							**171.98**	**221.58**	**49.6**	**0.077**
and including							**171.98**	**200.28**	**28.3**	**0.099**
2009-CHU-W025							474	523.32	49.32	0.062
2009-CHU-W026	394469	5914226	1365	620.85	206	-69	17.37	418	400.63	0.042
including							157.57	364.83	207.26	0.058
and including							157.57	265	107.43	0.062
including							**230**	**273.39**	**43.39**	**0.086**
and including							**235.12**	**265**	**29.88**	**0.096**
2009-CHU-W027	394539	5914022	1324	778.73	312	-49	**10.67**	**778.83**	**768.16**	**0.053**
including							10.67	71.62	60.95	0.066
including							225.24	345.5	120.26	0.05
including							**384.37**	**659.86**	**275.49**	**0.073**
and including							**559.28**	**659.86**	**100.58**	**0.102**
2009-CHU-W028	394542	5914028	1326	199.04	210	-45	7.92	199.94	192.02	0.029
including							**7.92**	**49**	**41.08**	**0.077**
and including							**7.92**	**34**	**26.08**	**0.104**
2009-CHU-W029	394253	5913938	1312	263.94	210	-45	4.88	256	251.12	0.028
including							**4.88**	**50.8**	**45.92**	0.027
including							179	252.91	73.91	0.039
and including							**236.57**	**252.91**	**16.34**	**0.05**
2009-CHU-W030	394341	5913914	1308	462.05	235	-65	3.96	359.94	355.98	0.028
including							**118.26**	**321.55**	**203.29**	**0.039**
and including							118.26	279.79	161.53	0.036
and including							**118.26**	**220.36**	**102.1**	**0.042**
and including							**174.57**	**220.36**	**45.79**	**0.058**
and including							**313.32**	**321.55**	**8.23**	**0.118**
2009-CHU-W031	394347	5913914	1308	296.06	235	-47	**6.1**	**296.06**	**289.96**	**0.031**
including							80.77	175	94.23	0.029
including							149.04	296.06	147.02	0.043
and including							**149.04**	**175**	**25.96**	**0.055**
and including							**222.6**	**232.47**	**9.87**	**0.111**
2010-CHU-W032	394298	5913927	1312	263.94	210	-45	**6.81**	**244**	**237.19**	0.032
including							**23.16**	**132.23**	**109.07**	0.027
and including							**26.21**	**70**	**43.79**	0.01
including							78.03	241.32	163.29	0.04
and including							**90.22**	**123.74**	**33.52**	**0.045**

and including							**184.7**	**209.09**	**24.39**	**0.065**
2010-CHU-W033	394587	5914004	1321	176.6	210	-45	13.41	176.6	163.19	0.019
2010-CHU-W034	394440	5914310	1365		345	-65	7.75	200.24	192.49	0.023
including							7.75	18	10.25	0.046
2010-CHU-W035	394764	5914116	1350	501.98	45	-65	No Significant Results			

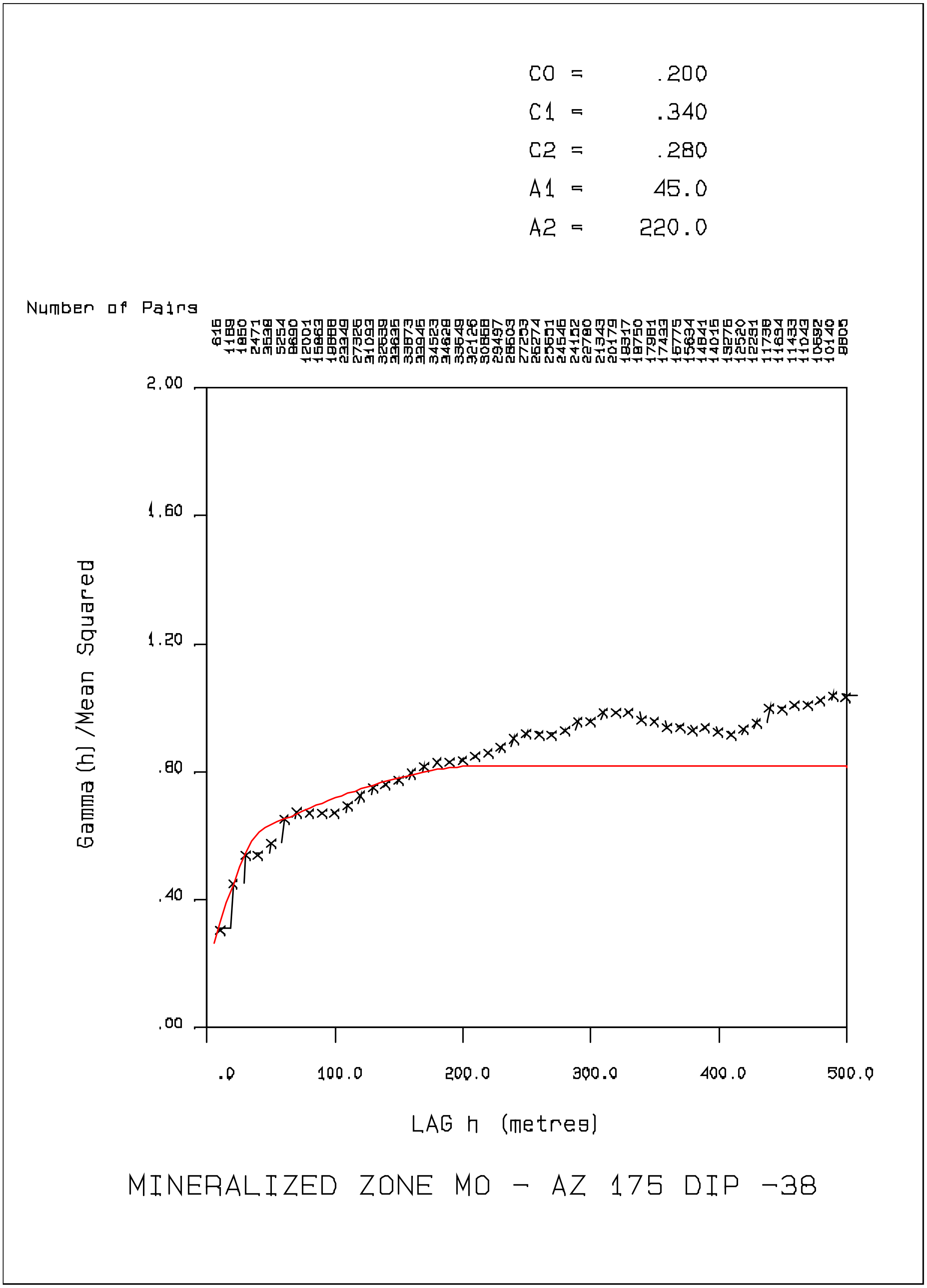
APPENDIX 3

Semivariograms for Mo

APPENDIX 3 – VARIOGRAPHY



MINERALIZED ZONE M0 – AZ 85 DIP 0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C1 = .340
C2 = .280
A1 = 45.0
A2 = 220.0
Number of Pairs
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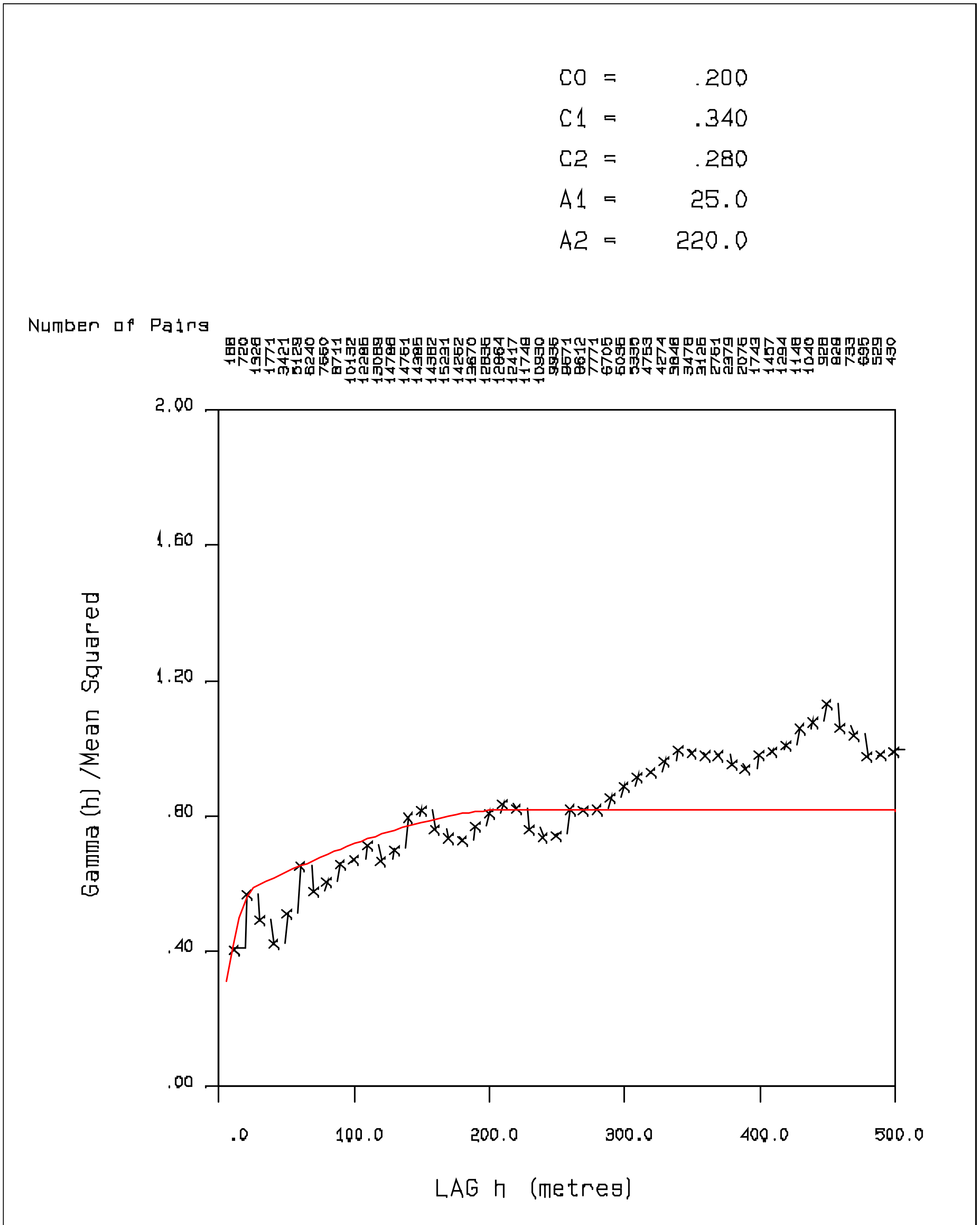
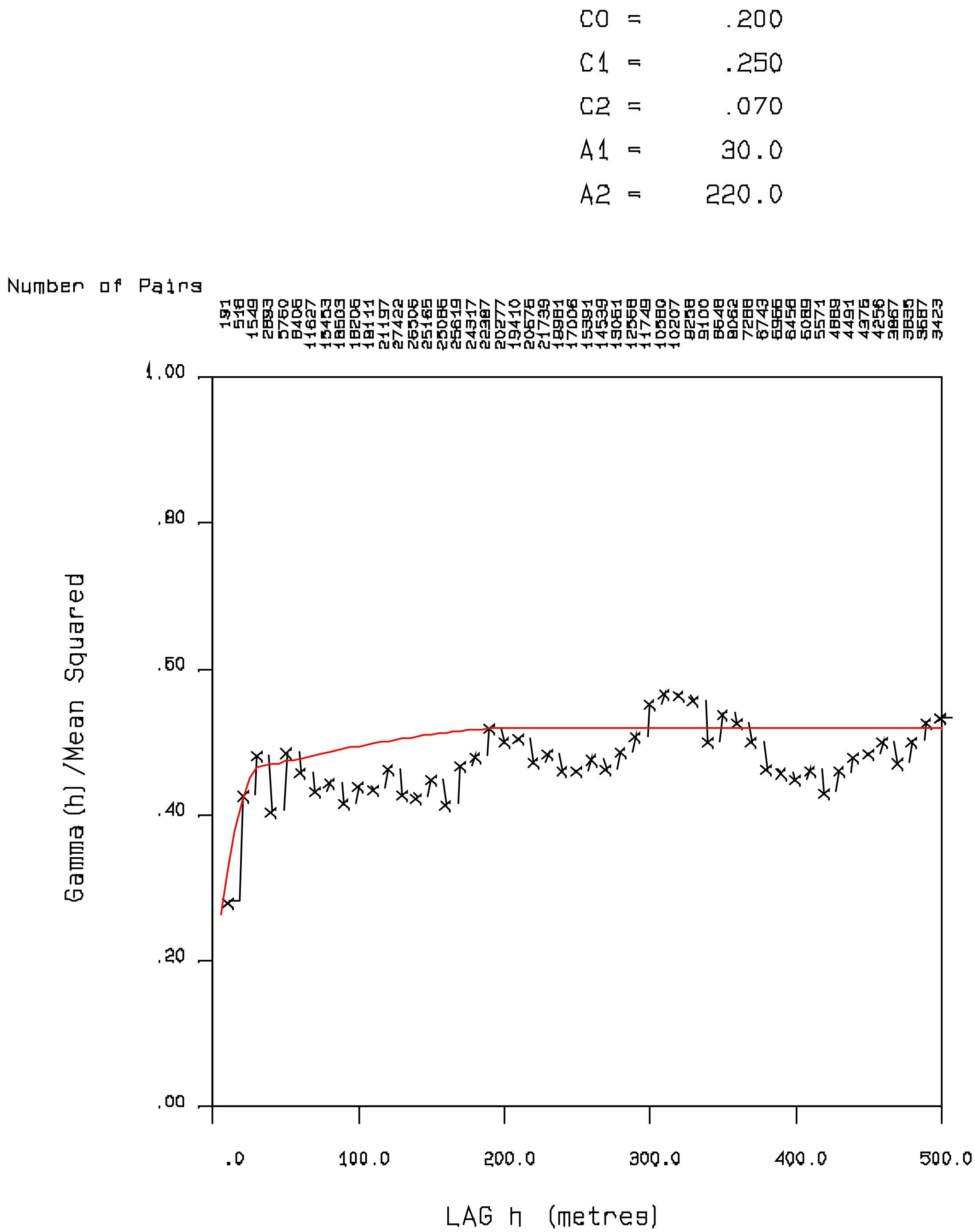
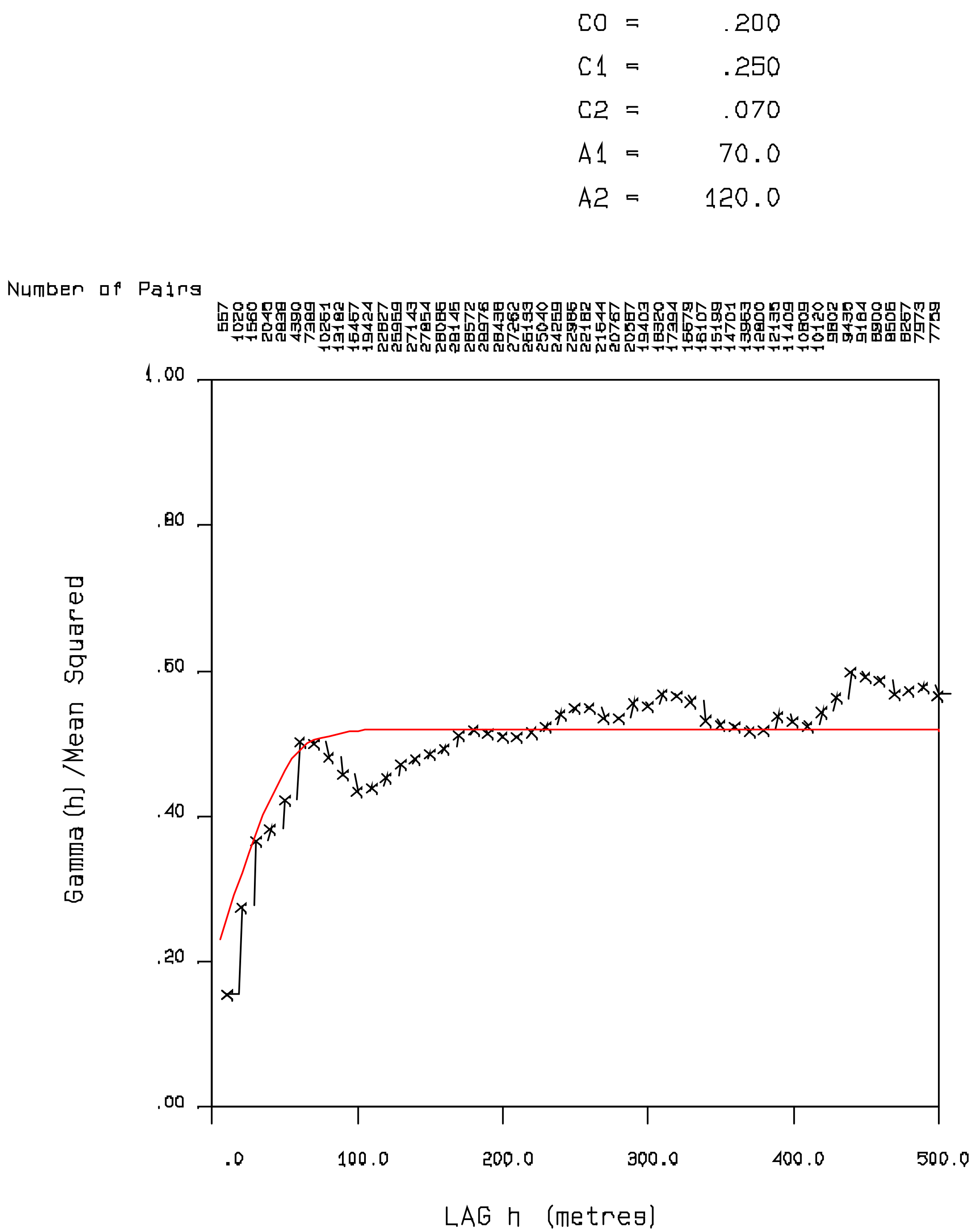
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
100.0
200.0
300.0
400.0
500.0
LAG h (metres)
MINERALIZED ZONE MO - AZ 175 DIP -38



MINEALIZED ZONE MO - AZ 355 DIP -52



MINERALIZED ZONE CU - AZ 85 DIP 0



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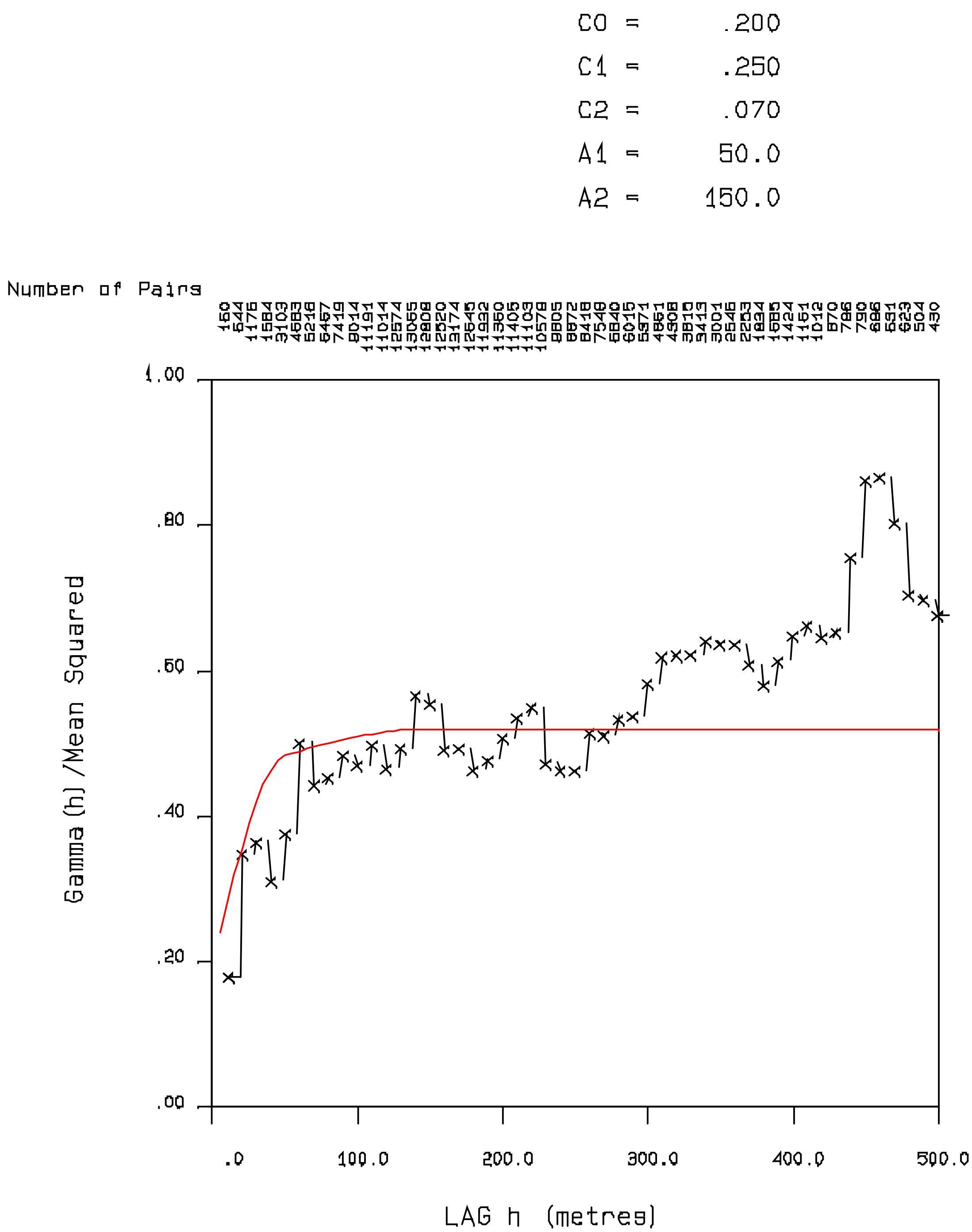

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