Constellation Copper Corporation

Technical Report
Cashin Copper Deposit

Montrose County, Colorado

Prepared for:

Constellation Copper Corporation
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Suite 495
Lakewood, CO 80235
720-228-0055

Prepared by:

SRK Consulting
Engineers and Scientists

Project Reference No:
162302

May 2006

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SRK Project Number 162302

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Executive Summary (Item 3)

SRK Consulting (US), Inc. (SRK) has been retained by Constellation Copper Corporation (CCC) to prepare an independent technical report compliant with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) on the Cashin Copper Deposit (Cashin), located in Montrose County, Colorado.

The Cashin Project is envisioned as a satellite operation to the larger Lisbon Valley Project located in San Juan County, Utah. This study and report, while prepared as a stand-alone product, must be placed within the larger context of the Lisbon Valley Mine.

The mineral and surface rights are held by Summo USA (Summo), a wholly owned subsidiary of CCC. The Lisbon Valley Mine is operated by Lisbon Valley Mining Company (LVMC), a wholly owned subsidiary of CCC.

Property Description and Location

The Cashin deposit is located in the La Sal Mining District in Montrose County, Colorado, approximately 40 miles southeast of Moab, Utah and 15 miles northeast of CCC's Lisbon Valley Mine in San Juan County, Utah. Current access to the Cashin property requires a drive of approximately 60 minutes from the Lisbon Valley Mine on state and county highways. A road approximately 20 miles long has been outlined and could be engineered and constructed on reasonable grades and curvatures connecting the two properties, reducing the travel time to approximately 30 minutes between the properties.

History

Mining in the Cashin area began in 1896 with the development of underground access and stoping on the highly mineralized portions of the Cashin fault. The mine operated intermittently until 1946. Total production from the two mines was approximately 1.8 million pounds of Cu and 425,000 ounces of Ag from a total of 23,000 tons of ore averaging 4.0% Cu and 18.5 ounces per ton of Ag.

Geology

The Cashin Deposit lies within the Colorado Plateau Province, which straddles the four corners of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. The Cashin Property geology can be described as "layer cake" with very gently dipping, undeformed sedimentary rocks exposed. The uppermost unit is the Late Triassic Kayenta Formation, sandstone interbedded with siltstone, shale and conglomerate. Conformably underlying the Kayenta Formation is the Wingate Formation, which is approximately 290 to 300 feet thick in the area of the Cashin deposit. Mineralization at Cashin is hosted by the Wingate Formation. Conformably underlying the Wingate is the Triassic Chinle Formation. The Chinle is exposed in the bottom of the canyon to the east of the property and is 435 feet thick at Cashin.

The Cashin Deposit is situated on either side of the N40E trending Cashin Fault. The Cashin Fault is the most significant structure in the area and dips steeply 65º to 80º to the northwest with normal displacement varying between 0 and 50 feet. The Cashin Fault is the major controlling structure related to copper mineralization at Cashin, and was the focus of early mining efforts.

Resources and Reserves

SRK developed the mineral estimate using Vulcan software. The total copper and acid-soluble copper grades were estimated by inverse distance squared (ID2). Grades were estimated only in the blocks designated as being within the Wingate formation, using only composites designated as Wingate. The oxidation state of the blocks was determined from the ratio of acid-soluble copper to total copper grade. Whittle-4X was used for the pit optimization to estimate the mineral reserves at Cashin. Reserves were estimated using US$1.25 per pound copper price and resources were estimated using US$1.50 per pound copper price.

The mineral resources and reserves are listed in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The resource consists of the blocks lying between the US$1.25 and US$1.50 pits, and therefore is exclusive of reserve.

Table 1: Cashin Deposit Mineral Resource, Excluding Reserves

	Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource		
	ktons	**Grade (%)**	**Cu lbs (000's)**	**ktons**	**Grade (%)**	**Cu lbs (000's)**
Oxide	524	0.267	2,800	261	0.408	2,132
Mixed	288	0.462	2,666	70	0.471	663
Sulfide	264	0.641	3,383	5	0.784	80
Total	**1,076**	**0.411**	**8,849**	**337**	**0.427**	**2,875**

Table 2: Cashin Deposit Mineral Reserve

	Probable Reserves		
	ktons	**Grade (%)**	**Cu lbs (000's)**
Oxide	3,240	0.481	31,184
Mixed	1,757	0.614	21,562
Sulfide	707	0.684	9,681
Total	**5,705**	**0.547**	**62,426**

Mining

The Cashin deposit is proposed to be operated as a conventional open-pit truck and loader mine. Ore will be hauled to the Lisbon Valley Mine over an estimated 20 mile haul road. In addition to the haul road, an acess ramp to the top of the pit, and a ramp from the canyon to the haul road access point have to be constructed. The mine plan calls for mining 9 million tons of waste and 5.7 million tons of ore in approximately a year and a half.

Metallurgy and Processing

The Cashin ores are planned to be processed at the Lisbon Valley solvent extraction/electrowinning facility. The facility is of conventional design and has the capacity to produce 27,000 tons of cathode copper per year. The heap leach feed is crushed to minus 1.5 inches and pre-treated with acid prior to being stacked with conveyors. The heap generates 5,000 gallons per minute of pregnant leach solution containing 3.0 grams of copper per liter. Seventy electrowinning cells produce the final product. The recoveries for oxide, mixed, and sulfide ore are anticipated to be 95%, 91% and 87% respectively.

Environmental

CCC is currently formulating a plan to begin a baseline environmental assessment for the Cashin property. The permitting process is projected to start in 2006. It is not known if the environmental assessment will be adequate for permitting the project or if an environmental impact statement will be required. The Cashin property is scheduled to be mined toward the end of the Lisbon Valley Mine life and therefore, there will be adequate time to carry out baseline studies and obtain the required permits. The baseline environmental investigation would characterize cultural resources, vegetation and wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, surface water and groundwater, soils, geochemistry, air quality/meteorology, socioeconomics, and current land use.

Capital & Operating Costs and Project Economics

Mine operating costs for the project are taken from the Lisbon Valley Mine 2006 Budget, based on operating costs at the Mine to date. The haulage cost from Cashin to the Lisbon Valley Mine has been calculated based on a 100 minute round trip on the approximately 20 mile long haul road. The operating costs are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Cashin Operating Costs (US$)

Mining	$0.71 per ton material
Reclamation	0.15 per ton ore
Crushing and Processing	2.27 per ton ore
SX/EW	0.20 per pound copper
G&A	0.60 per ton ore
Incremental Haulage	1.70 per ton ore

No additional capital has been estimated for mining since Cashin will be mined with the Lisbon Valley mine fleet. Cashin ore will be treated at the Lisbon Valley process facility, so no additional metallurgical process capital is envisioned. The capital costs are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Cashin Capital Costs (US$)

	US$(000's)
Pre-Stripping	1,186
Haul road	1,320
Pit Ramp	696
Site Preparation	150
Infrastructure	250
Owner Costs	1,000

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1 INTRODUCTION

SRK Consulting (US), Inc. (SRK) has been retained by Constellation Copper Corporation (CCC) to prepare an independent technical report compliant with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) on the Cashin Copper Deposit (Cashin), located in Montrose County, Colorado.

The Cashin Project is envisioned as a satellite operation to the larger Lisbon Valley Project located in San Juan County, Utah. This study and report, while prepared as a stand-alone product, must be placed within the larger context of the Lisbon Valley Mine.

The mineral and surface rights are held by Summo USA, a wholly owned subsidiary of CCC. The Lisbon Valley Mine is operated by Lisbon Valley Mining Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of CCC.

1.1 Terms of Reference & Purpose of the Report

This Technical Report is intended to be used by CCC to further the development of the Cashin Project by providing a mineral resource estimation, reserve estimation, and classification of resources and reserves in accordance with the CIM classification system. CCC may use the Technical Report for any lawful purpose to which it is suited. The Technical Report has been prepared in general accordance with the guidelines provided in NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

1.2 Sources of Information

This technical report has been based on the following:

- Site visit to the Cashin Deposit and inspection of core and reverse circulation chips in March 2006;
- Full access to key personnel for discussion and enquiry;
- Reports listed in the Reference section;
- Review of the geology and assay data, including spot checking of the database for accuracy;
- Statistical and geostatistical analysis of the sample data;
- Construction of a lithologic and grade block model using Vulcan software and composited copper assays;
- Development of an optimized open pit using Whittle-4X software;
- Mining and process costs furnished by CCC personnel;
- Classification of Mineral Resources and Mineral reserves using CIM guidelines; and
- Generation of a Life of Mine (LoM) plan.

1.3 Effective Date (Item 24)

The effective date of the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve statements in this report is May 9, 2006.

1.4 Limitations & Reliance on Information

SRK's opinion contained herein and effective May 9, 2006, is based on information provided to SRK by CCC throughout the course of SRK's investigations as described in Section 1.2, which, in turn, reflect various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time.

The achievability of LoM plans, budgets and forecasts are inherently uncertain. Consequently, actual results may be significantly more or less favorable.

This report includes technical information, which requires subsequent calculations to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

SRK is not an insider, associate or an affiliate of CCC, and neither SRK nor any affiliate has acted as advisor to CCC or its affiliates in connection with the Cashin Project. The results of the technical review by SRK are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings.

SRK reviewed a limited amount of correspondence, pertinent maps and agreements to assess the validity and ownership of the mining concessions. However, SRK did not conduct an in-depth review of mineral title and ownership; consequently, no opinion will be expressed by SRK on this subject.

1.5 Disclaimers & Cautionary Statements for US Investors (Item 5)

In considering the following statements SRK, notes that the term "Ore Reserve" for all practical purposes is synonymous with the term "Mineral Reserve".

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission SEC) permits mining companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only those mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce from. Certain items are used in this report, such as "resources," that the SEC guidelines strictly prohibit companies from including in filings with the SEC.

Ore reserve estimates are based on many factors, including, in this case, data with respect to drilling and sampling. Ore reserves are determined from estimates of future production costs, future capital expenditures, and future product prices. The reserve estimates contained in this report should not be interpreted as assurances of the economic life of the Mining Assets or the future profitability of operations. Because ore reserves are only estimates based on the factors described herein, in the future these ore reserve estimates may need to be revised. For example, if production costs decrease or product prices increase, a portion of the resources may become economical to recover, and would result in higher estimated reserves. The converse is also true.

The LoM Plans and the technical economic projections include forward-looking statements that are not historical facts and are required in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC). These forward-looking statements are estimates and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially.

SRK has been informed by CCC that there is no current litigation that may be material to any of the Cashin assets, and that CCC is not aware of any pending litigation that may be material to any of the Cashin assets.

1.6 Price Strategy

In this report, Mineral Resources were estimated at a copper price of US$1.50 per pound. Mineral Reserves were estimated by technical-economic analysis at a copper price of US$1.25 per pound.

1.7 Qualifications of Consultant (SRK)

The SRK Group comprises 700 staff, offering expertise in a wide range of resource engineering disciplines. The SRK Group's independence is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. This permits SRK to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations on crucial judgment issues. SRK has a demonstrated track record in undertaking independent assessments of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, project evaluations and audits, technical reports and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies and financial institutions worldwide. The SRK Group has also worked with a large number of major international mining companies and their projects, providing mining industry consultancy service inputs.

This technical report has been prepared based on a technical and economic review by a team of consultants sourced from the SRK Group's Denver, US offices. These consultants are specialists in the fields of geology, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, and open pit mining.

Neither SRK nor any of its employees and associates employed in the preparation of this report has any beneficial interest in CCC or in the assets of CCC. SRK will be paid a fee for this work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

Listed below are the individuals who have provided input to this technical report and have extensive experience in the mining industry and are members in good standing of appropriate professional institutions:

- Leah Mach, C.P.G., Principal Resource Geologist;
- Nick Michael, Principal Mineral Economist;
- Patricia Puspa, Associate Mining Engineer; and
- Peter Clarke, P.Eng, Principal Mining Engineer.

In compliance with NI 43-101, the Qualified Person that made a personal inspection of the significant mining assets of the Cashin property during the period March 13 through 14, 2006 was Leah Mach, Principal Resource Geologist with SRK. Certificate and Consent form is shown in Appendix A. Ms. Mach was accompanied by Mr. Tony Adkins, Exploration Manager with LVMC, to verify and collect the underlying data for this report.

2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION (ITEM 6)

2.1 Property Location

The Cashin deposit is located in the La Sal Mining Distirct in Montrose County, Colorado, approximately 40 miles southeast of Moab, Utah. The property is approximately 15 miles northeast of CCC's Lisbon Valley Mine in San Juan County, Utah. Current access to the Cashin property requires a drive of approximately 60 minutes from the Lisbon Valley Mine on state and county highways. The location of the property is shown in Figure 2-1.

A road approximately 20 miles long has been outlined and could be engineered and constructed on reasonable grades and curvatures connecting the two properties, reducing the travel time to approximately 30 minutes between the properties.

2.2 Mineral Titles

The Cashin deposit is located on approximately 600 acres of patented and unpatented mining claims controlled by Summo. The twelve patented mining claims and three patented millsite claims, in total about 300 acres, are controlled by Summo through an Exploration and Purchase Option Agreement made in 2003. The term of the agreement is 10 years from the date it was executed. The options do not apply against the purchase price, and CCC may not remove ore from the claims until the purchase price is paid. Summo controls fifteen unpatented mining claims, which were staked on May 20, 2003. The claims are listed in Appendix B and are shown in Figure 2-2.

CCC intends to obtain a title opinion on the patented claims prior to exercising the puchase option. According to CCC, the necessary steps are in place to maintain CCC's rights under the Exploration and Purchase Option Agreement and to maintain CCC's ownership, through its subsidiary, Summo, of the unpatented claims

SRK did not review the mineral title and ownership and therefore has not provided an opinion on this matter.

2.3 Location of Mineralization

The mineralization at Cashin is located entirely on the patented and unpatented claims controlled by CCC through Summo. The location of the mineralization is shown on Figure 2-2.

2.4 Royalty Agreements & Encumbrances

There are no royalties on production from the Cashin property according to CCC.

2.5 Environmental Liabilities

There are no environmental liabilities on the Cashin property according to CCC. Exploration reclamation bonds have been posted in the amount of US$4,000 to cover the obligation to reclaim drill roads if the property does not go into production. If the property is developed, the obligation ceases and CCC will be responsible for reclamation and closure according to the permits that will have to be obtained before mining commences.

The Exploration and Purchase Option Agreement states that the present owners of the patented claims shall have no obligation to Summo to cure surface disturbances resulting from prior mining activities. The Agreement also states that if the Agreement is terminated, Summo shall reclaim only the portion of the property disturbed by its operations. The Cashin property was mined from underground over several decades on a small scale. There may be small dumps, which may have to be reclaimed.

2.6 Permits

The permitting process for the development of the Cashin property is anticipated to start in 2006. The regulatory agencies will include those of the United States, as well as the States of Colorado and Utah because the property is located in Colorado and the Lisbon Valley Mine is in Utah and the access road will be in both states.

SRK has not investigated the permitting requirements for the Cashin property, but CCC has furnished the following list of regulatory agencies that will provide permits and/or require consultation for mining and construction of the access road to the Lisbon Valley Mine:

- Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology;
- Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining;
- Bureau of Land Management (Colorado and Utah);
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Colorado and Utah);
- Colorado and Utah Historical Preservation Offices;
- Colorado and Utah Division of Water Resources;
- Colorado Division of Health, Air Pollution Control Division;
- Utah Division of Environmental Quality;
- Colorado Division of Health, Water Quality Control Division;
- Division of Wildlife (Colorado and Utah);
- Montrose County Planning and Zoning; and
- San Juan County Planning and Zoning.

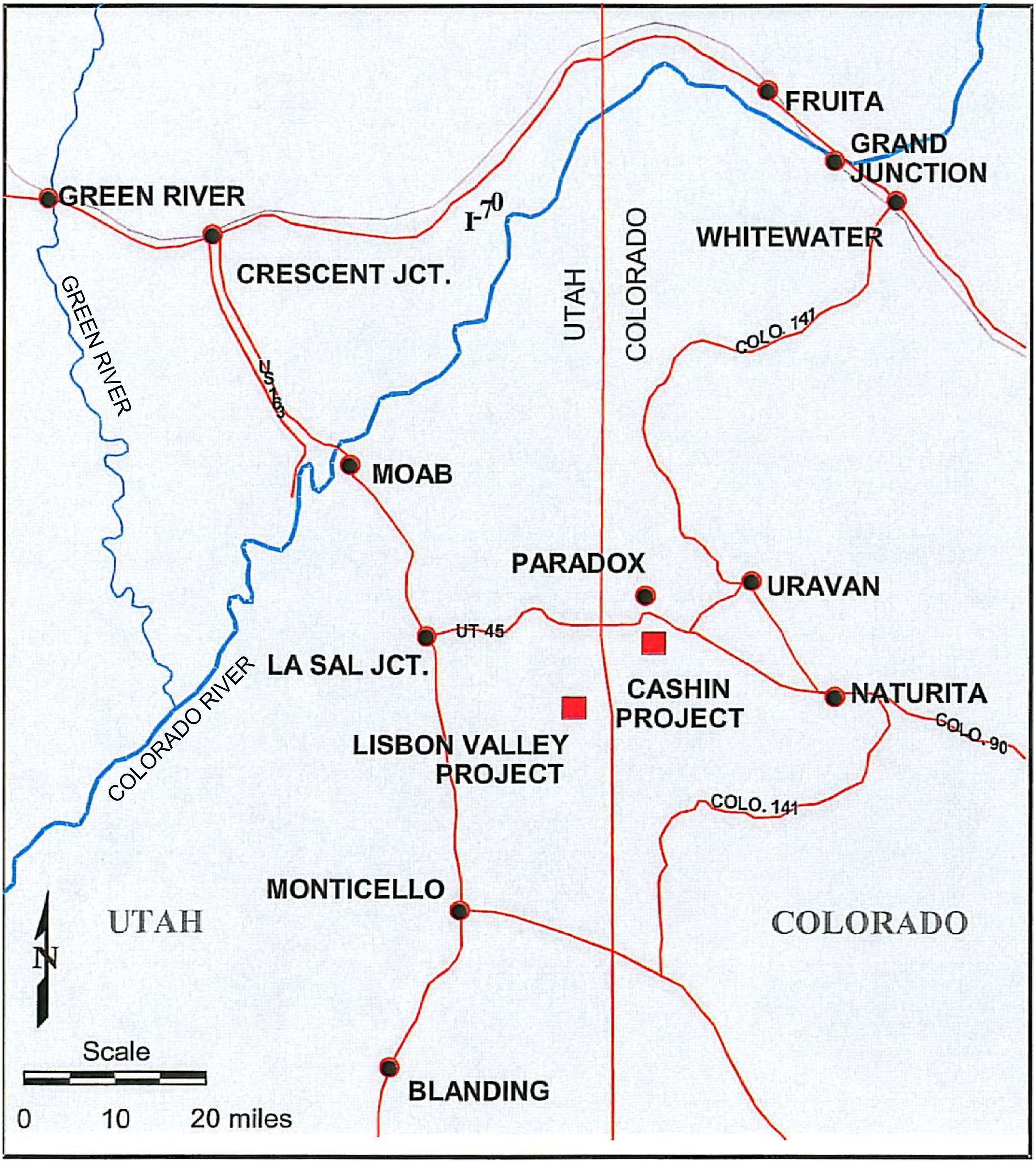
The boundary of the Dolores River Wilderness Study Area (WSA) lies against the eastern line of the patented claims and a portion of the reserves may lie within the WSA. Resolution of the issue may be accomplished by one of the following:

- A land swap agreement where by CCC exchanges other land for the WSA land needed by CCC;
- Adjustment of the western boundary of the WSA by the United States government; or
- A decision by the United States government not to declare the WSA a wilderness area.

SRK comments that the impact on the reserves if this is unsuccessful is minor.

Permits will be required to construct the proposed open pit mine and haul road between Cashin and Lisbon Valley. Access and waste rock disposal rely on construction of two fill ramps, one of which will act as an impoundment structure to the southeast of the pit; permits will be required for this plan. The haul road alignment from Cashin to Lisbon Valley has not yet been finalized, but the road will traverse undeveloped rangeland in both Colorado and Utah. One of the proposed routes is shown in Figure 2-3.

CCC has considerable experience in permitting in the area given their successful experience with Lisbon Valley, and with exploration permitting at Cashin. CCC believes there is a high level of assurance that the project will receive all required approvals for development.



SRK Consulting
Engineers and Scientists
Denver, Colorado

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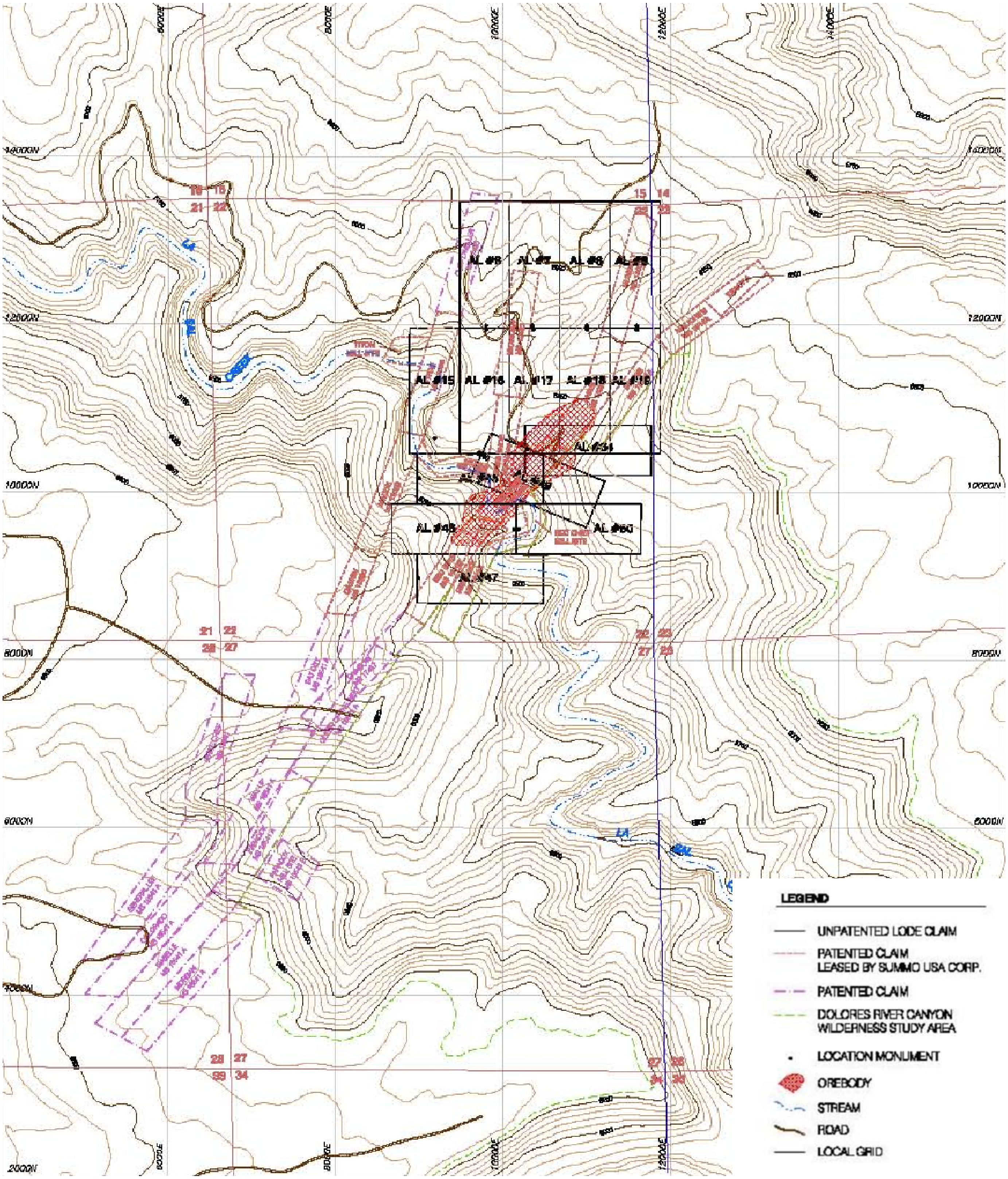
Cashin Copper Deposit

GENERAL LOCATION MAP OF THE CASHIN DEPOSIT

SRK JOB NO.: 162302	DATE: May, 2006	APPROVED: LM	FIGURE: 2-1
FILE NAME: Fig 2—1.dwg			



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SRK JOB NO.: 162302

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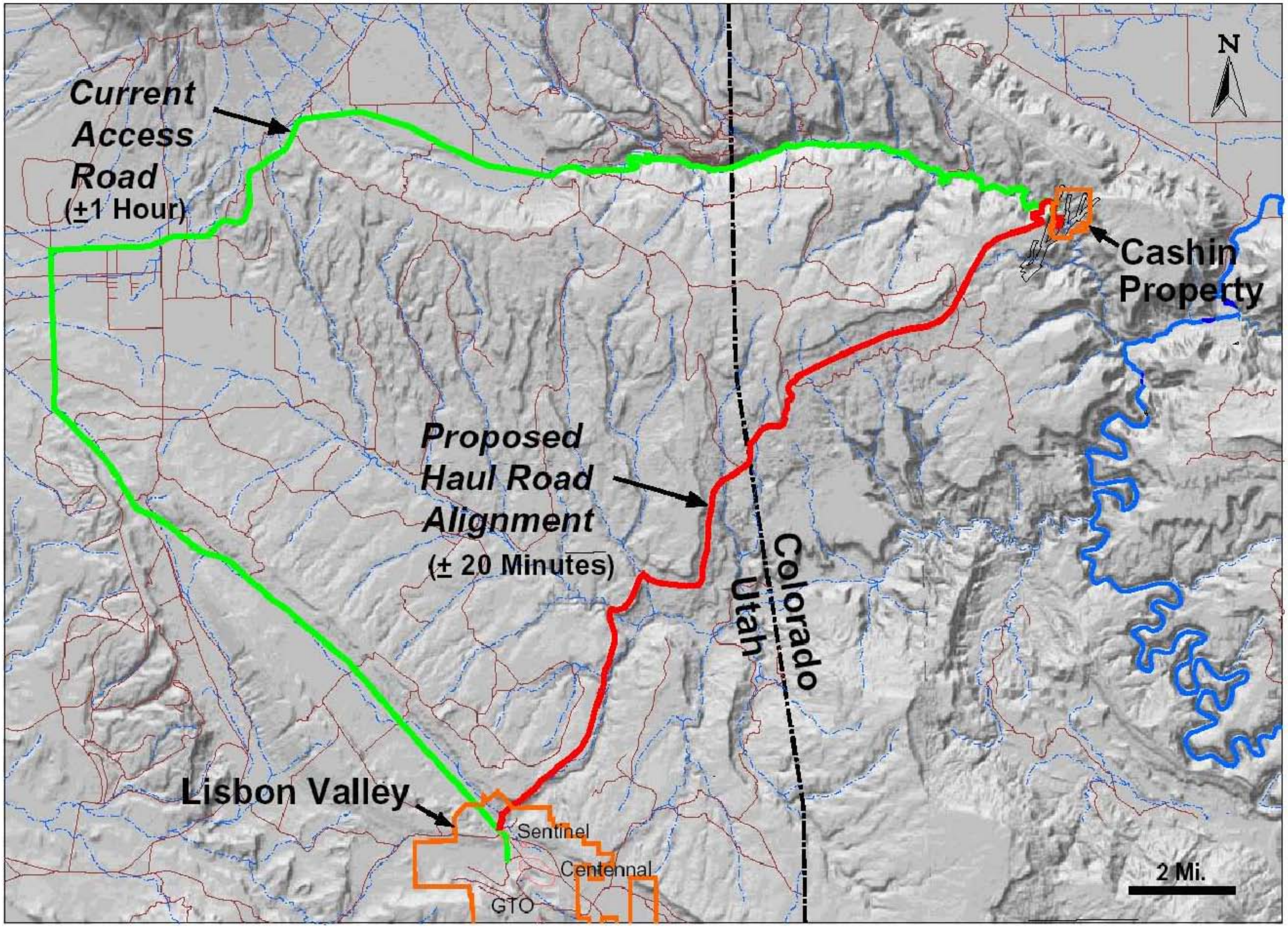
Cashin Copper Deposit

LAND STATUS MAP OF THE CASHIN DEPOSIT

DATE:	APPROVED:	FIGURE:
May, 2006	LM	2-2



SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists Denver, Colorado	CONSTELLATION COPPER CORPORATION	A PROPOSED HAUL ROAD BETWEEN THE LISBON VALLEY MINE AND CASHIN
SRK JOB NO.: 162302 FILE NAME: Fig 2–3.dwg	Cashin Copper Deposit	DATE: May, 2006 · APPROVED: LM · FIGURE: 2-3

3 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 7)

3.1 Access to Property

The Cashin property is located south of Colorado Highway 90 on a dirt road in Montrose County. The Cashin open pit is expected to be a satellite deposit to the Lisbon Valley Mine located about 15 miles to the southwest in San Juan County, Utah. The Lisbon Valley Mine and Cashin property will be connected by haul road approximately 20 miles long that has yet to be constructed.

3.2 Climate

The climate is semi-arid with mild winters and hot summers. Temperatures range from about 0ºF in the winter to above 80ºF in the summer. The mean annual precipitation is approximately 15 inches, with the highest percentage occurring in July, August, September and October in the form of short duration thunderstorms.

3.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The topography of the area is typical of the Colorado Plateau, exhibiting canyons with steep to nearly vertical sandstone walls. The elevation varies between 5,360 and 6,660 feet above sea level in the project area.

Vegetation includes juniper, pine, aspen, and willow trees, sagebrush and various shrubs, and grasses.

3.4 Local Resources & Infrastructure

There is no infrastructure on the site of the Cashin deposit. The Lisbon Valley Mine will provide all services required for the mine, including warehousing, maintenance, administration, fuel storage, and laboratory.

4 HISTORY (ITEM 8)

4.1 Ownership

An option on the patented claims was acquired by Summo in 1994; the option lapsed in 1998 when Summo focused on issues related to the Lisbon Valley Project. The option was re-acquired in 2003 and an additional fifteen unpatented mining claims were staked. CCC controls approximately 600 acres of patented and unpatented claims through its subsidiary, Summo.

4.2 Past Exploration and Development

The La Sal Mining District includes both the Cashin Mine and the Cliff Dweller Mine located about 1,500 feet to the west. The properties were first staked in 1895 and mining began in 1896, with the development of underground access and stoping on the highly mineralized portions of the Cashin fault. The mine operated intermittently until 1946. Total production from the two mines was approximately 1.8 million pounds of Cu and 425,000 ounces of Ag from a total of 23,000 tons of ore averaging 4.0% Cu and 18.5 ounces per ton of Ag.

The Cashin Mine developed workings for some 2,200 horizontal and 300 vertical feet over widths of 1 to 20 feet on the north side of La Sal Creek. To the south of the creek, an adit extends for a further 300 feet to the south with Cu mineralization visible along its length.

The historic production has been exclusively from the highly mineralized fault zones. The potential for exploitation of the disseminated mineralization adjacent to the structures was identified in the 1960's. This led to a geochemical sampling and drilling program in the period from 1967-1969. A total of 4,379 feet of small diameter core was drilled in 43 drillholes. Records and sample data from 40 of these drillholes have been captured by Summo and used in this estimate.

5 GEOLOGIC SETTING (ITEM 9)

5.1 Regional Geology

The Cashin Deposit lies within the Colorado Plateau Province, which straddles the four corners of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico (Figure 5-1). The Colorado Plateau is an area of unusually stable crust, which has resisted the Basin and Range-style faulting found to the west in Utah and Nevada. The stratigraphy of the area was therefore preserved and exposed by erosion following the general epirogenic uplift of the western North American continent over the last 15 million years (Ma).

The general uplift increases to the east in Colorado, resulting in widespread stripping of Cenozoic, Mesozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and exposure of the underlying Pre-Cambrian crystalline rocks. To the west, the magnitude of the uplift, and consequently the depth of erosion decrease, so that increasingly younger rock sequences appear further to the west. The broad and gradual nature of the uplift is shown by the retention of the meandering form of streams and rivers which are now incised 100's to 1,000's of feet deep in narrow canyons.

The sedimentary strata exposed in the vicinity of the Colorado-Utah border ranges from Paleozoic to Early Tertiary, with the Mesozoic exposures being most significant. The time range displayed by the exposed rocks is a function of the depth of erosion in the region, which can exceed several thousand vertical feet over comparable lateral distances.

The sedimentary strata are locally deformed by the formation and collapse of salt and evaporite anticlines such as the Paradox Valley just east of Cashin, and Lisbon Valley to the west. Faults related to these structures have been important in fluid conduit development for many of the copper, uranium and vanadium mineral deposits found in the area. In places, the strata are also intruded by laccolithic domes such as the La Sal Mountains located 12 miles to the northwest of Cashin.

The Cashin Property and the La Sal Mining District lie on the west flank of the Paradox anticline. To the east of Cashin, the margin of the Paradox valley is defined by high-angle normal faults related to the collapse of the anticline.

The oldest rocks in the mine district are the Triassic Chinle Formation. These are conformably overlain by a 1,600 foot sequence of Triassic Wingate and Kayenta Formations and the Jurassic Navajo, Entrada, Morrison and Summerville Formations. A small remnant of the Cretaceous Dakota Formation is found on the top of Wray Mesa to the southwest of Cashin. Unconsolidated Quaternary deposits of alluvium are found in the valley floors. Quaternary deposits of windblown sand and silt, and talus and landslide debris are found on the benches and mesas of the area.

Northwest-trending structures related to the collapse of the Paradox salt anticline predominate to the northeast. North-northeast and northeast trending normal faults also exist and are closely associated with mineralization in the district.

5.2 Local Geology

The local geology consists of gently dipping sedimentary rocks cut by steeply dipping normal faults with displacement up to 40 feet (Figure 5-2).

5.2.1 Local Lithology

The Cashin Property geology can be described as “layer cake” with very gently dipping, undeformed sedimentary rocks. Three sedimentary formations are found on the property either as outcrop or in drillholes.

The uppermost unit is the Late Triassic Kayenta Formation, a sandstone interbedded with siltstone, shale and conglomerate. The Kayenta is approximately 200 feet thick at the property. Conformably underlying the Kayenta Formation is the Triassic Wingate Formation which is a sandstone of aeolian origin. The Wingate is approximately 290 to 300 feet thick in the area of the Cashin deposit. The sandstone is typically buff to red but in areas of mineralization is bleached to nearly white. The upper 25 feet of the Wingate contains interbeds of siltstone and shale and the contact between the Wingate and overlying Kayenta is gradational.

Conformably underlying the Wingate is the Triassic Chinle Formation. The Chinle is exposed in the bottom of the canyon to the east of the property, and is present in the deeper boreholes. The formation is approximately 435 feet thick at Cashin and consists of red siltstone with interbedded shale and fine-grained sandstone.

The significant copper mineralization is present only in the Wingate Formation at Cashin. Narrow, fracture controlled mineralization is found in the Kayenta, and some mineralization has been found in the Chinle associated with breccia formation, however neither of these conditions are considered economically significant. Both the Kayenta and Chinle Formations are apparently too argillaceous to have the necessary porosity and permeability for significant disseminated mineralization.

There are no igneous rocks present on the property. The nearest identified intrusion is the laccolithic La Sal Mountains located 12 miles to the northwest. The La Sal intrusion has been recognized as a probable heat and fluid source for hydrothermal mineralization at Cashin and other deposits in the district.

5.2.2 Alteration

The predominantly quartzose Wingate sandstone is mineralogically stable; therefore indications of alteration are limited to bleaching of secondary minerals, primarily hematite and limonite, contained within the sandstones. This bleaching is evident in road cuts and canyon walls throughout the district where hydrothermal activity has occurred. At Cashin, the bleached halo extends for a few 100’s of feet beyond the observed zone of significant copper mineralization.

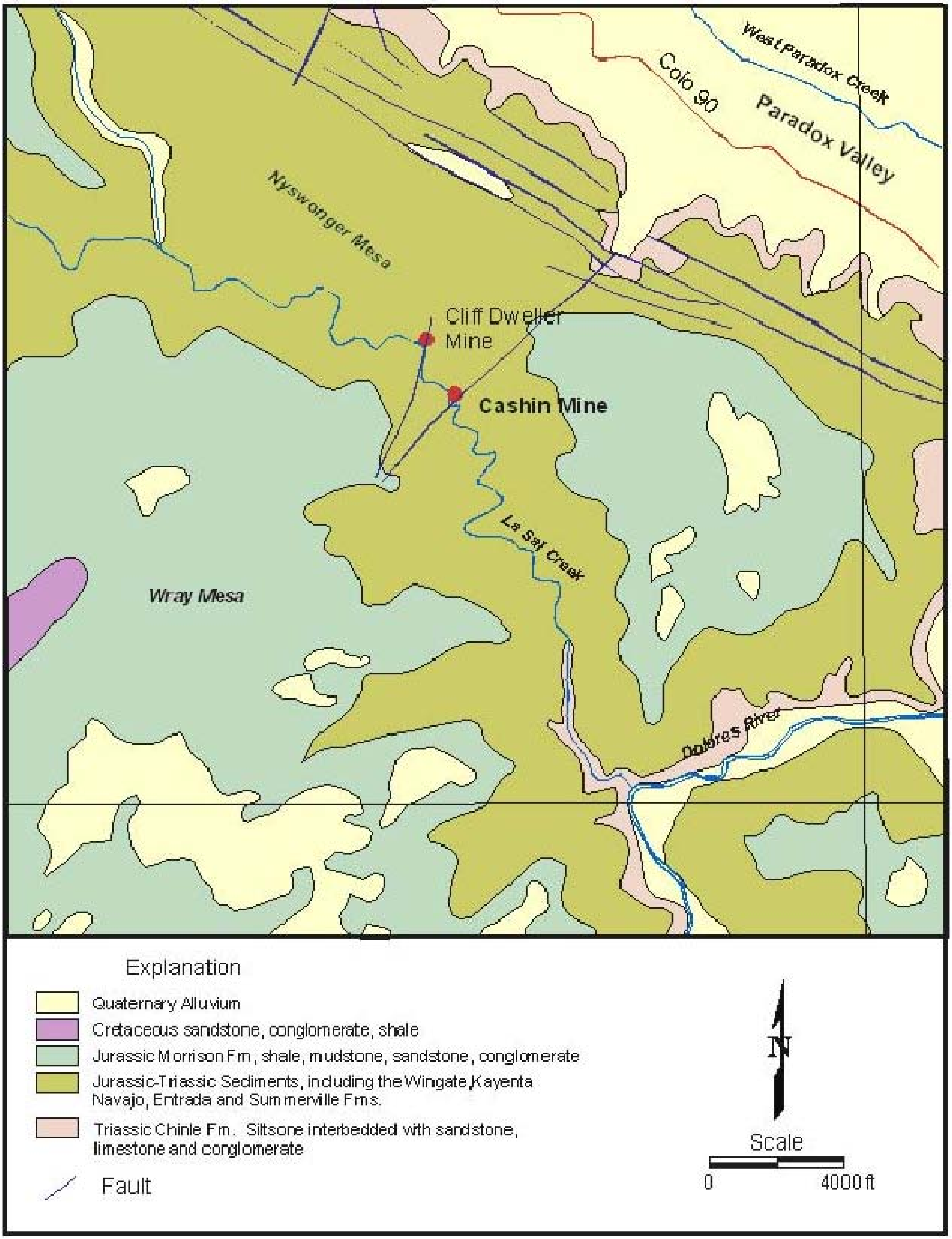
5.2.3 Structure

The stratigraphy at Cashin is relatively flat, dipping some 4º to 6º to the southwest. This is due to the location of the property on the southwestern flank of the salt anticline, which formed the Paradox Valley.

The Cashin Deposit is situated on either side of the N40E trending Cashin Fault. The Cashin Fault is the most significant structure in the area and dips steeply 65º to 80º to the northwest with normal displacement varying between 0 and 50 feet. This fault generally exists as a zone up to 10 feet in width. The Cashin Fault is the major controlling structure related to copper mineralization at Cashin, and was the focus of early mining efforts.

A secondary splay, the Michigan Fault, trends approximately N15E and dips 75º to 80º to the east, with approximately 40 feet of normal displacement. The fault abuts and is truncated by the

Cashin Fault, near the old adit. The orientation of the Michigan Fault is mirrored in other significant faults such as the Cliff Dweller, some 500 feet to the west. More importantly, this orientation is found in small-scale, closely spaced parallel structures antithetic to the trace of the Cashin fault. These appear to have been significant contributors to the lateral extent of disseminated copper mineralization away from the Cashin structure.



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Denver, Colorado

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FILE NAME: Fig 5-1.dwg

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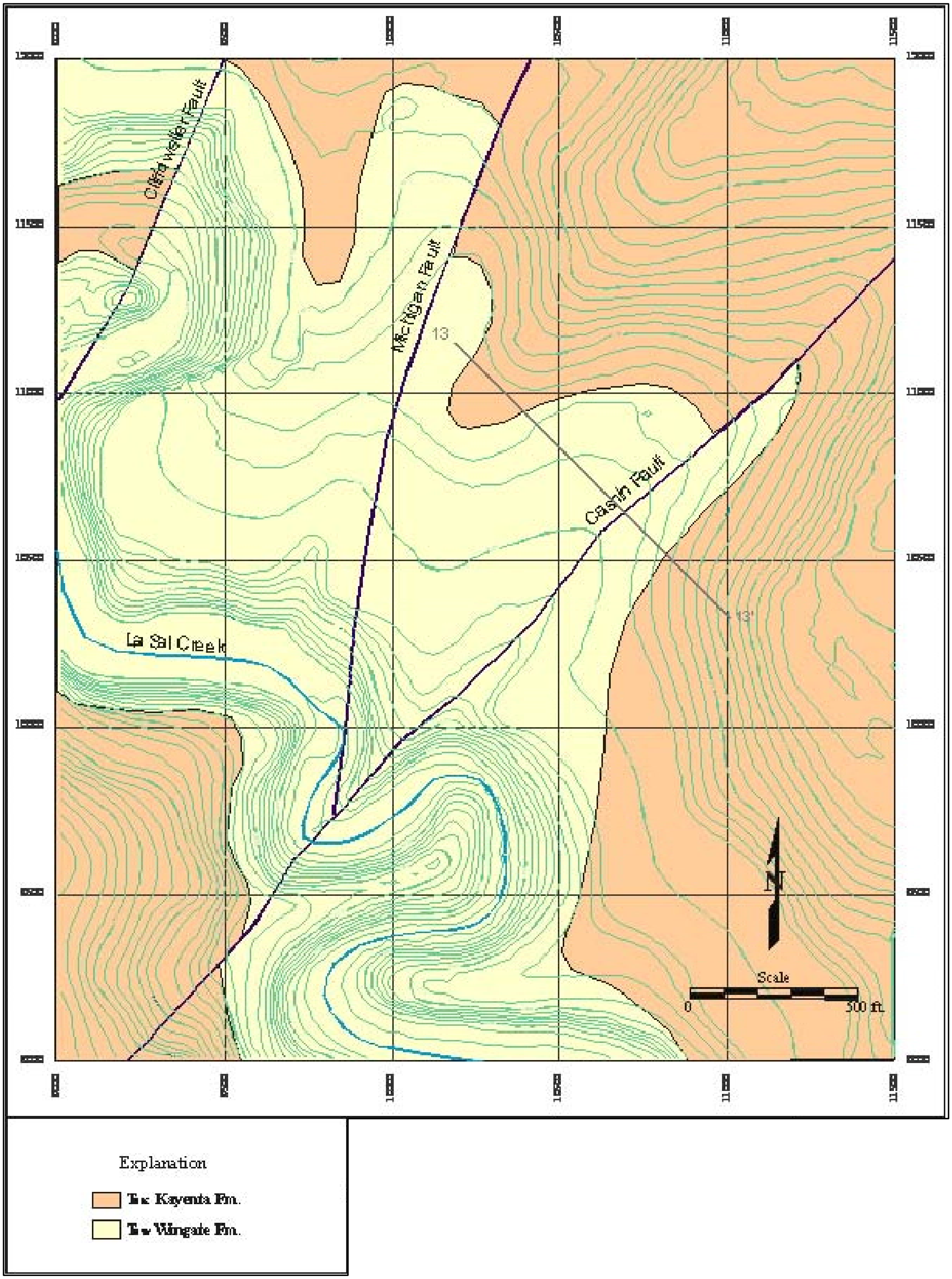
Cashin Copper Deposit

GEOLOGY MAP OF THE CASHIN AREA

DATE:	APPROVED:	FIGURE:
May, 2006	LM	5-1



CONSTELLATION COPPER CORPORATION

Cashin Copper Deposit

CASHIN LOCAL GEOLOGY MAP

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6 DEPOSIT TYPE AND MINERALIZATION (ITEMS 10 AND 11)

Copper mineralization at Cashin is associated with the Cashin and Michigan Faults and occurs as disseminated mineralization in the Wingate Formation. The disseminated mineralization is closely associated with small, closely spaced structures sympathetic to the Michigan Fault. These mineralized structures can be seen on surface. Within the sandstone, mineralization appears to have been controlled by porosity and permeability of the sandstone. Copper oxides and sulfides can be seen occupying sites related to bedding planes in the sandstone. Concretions have been significantly mineralized with chalcocite. Drillholes have confirmed disseminated copper mineralization extending over a width of some 500 feet in the vicinity of the Cashin Fault.

Copper sulfide mineralization consists of chalcocite with minor chalcopyrite, covellite, and bornite. Records indicate some native silver, as well as silver in argentiferous covellite. These minerals have been variably oxidized as a function of depth from surface into a variety of copper oxides and carbonates including malachite and azurite. Secondary chalcocite is indicated by replacement of grains of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Native copper, of secondary origin, was identified as flakes in one drillhole intercept.

The depth from surface of the oxidation is shown in drillholes to be approximately 150 to 165 feet. Beneath the oxide, there is a more variable layer, 10 to 40 feet thick, of mixed oxide and sulfide mineralization. Below the mixed zone, the sulfides are chalcocite and chalcopyrite.

Gangue minerals include barite, calcite and dolomite. Minor lead and zinc are present as galena and sphalerite, however they are not considered significant.

The age of the mineralization has not been established, however, the mineralized faults are of Tertiary Age, and the La Sal laccolith, a probable source for heat and mineralizing solutions is also Tertiary in Age.

7 EXPLORATION (ITEM 12)

Summo acquired an option on the property in 1994 and undertook a drilling and metallurgical testing program in 1994 and 1995. A total of 37 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes were drilled by Summo from surface to supplement and confirm the earlier drilling. The option lapsed in 1998 as Summo focused on issues related to the Lisbon Valley Project. In 2003, Summo re-acquired the options for the property and staked a further 300 acres of unpatented claims. Between 2003 and 2005, Summo drilled an additional 19 core and 17 RC drillholes. CCC's goal is to incorporate the Cashin Deposit into the Lisbon Valley Project as a satellite pit to increase their total resource and reserve base.

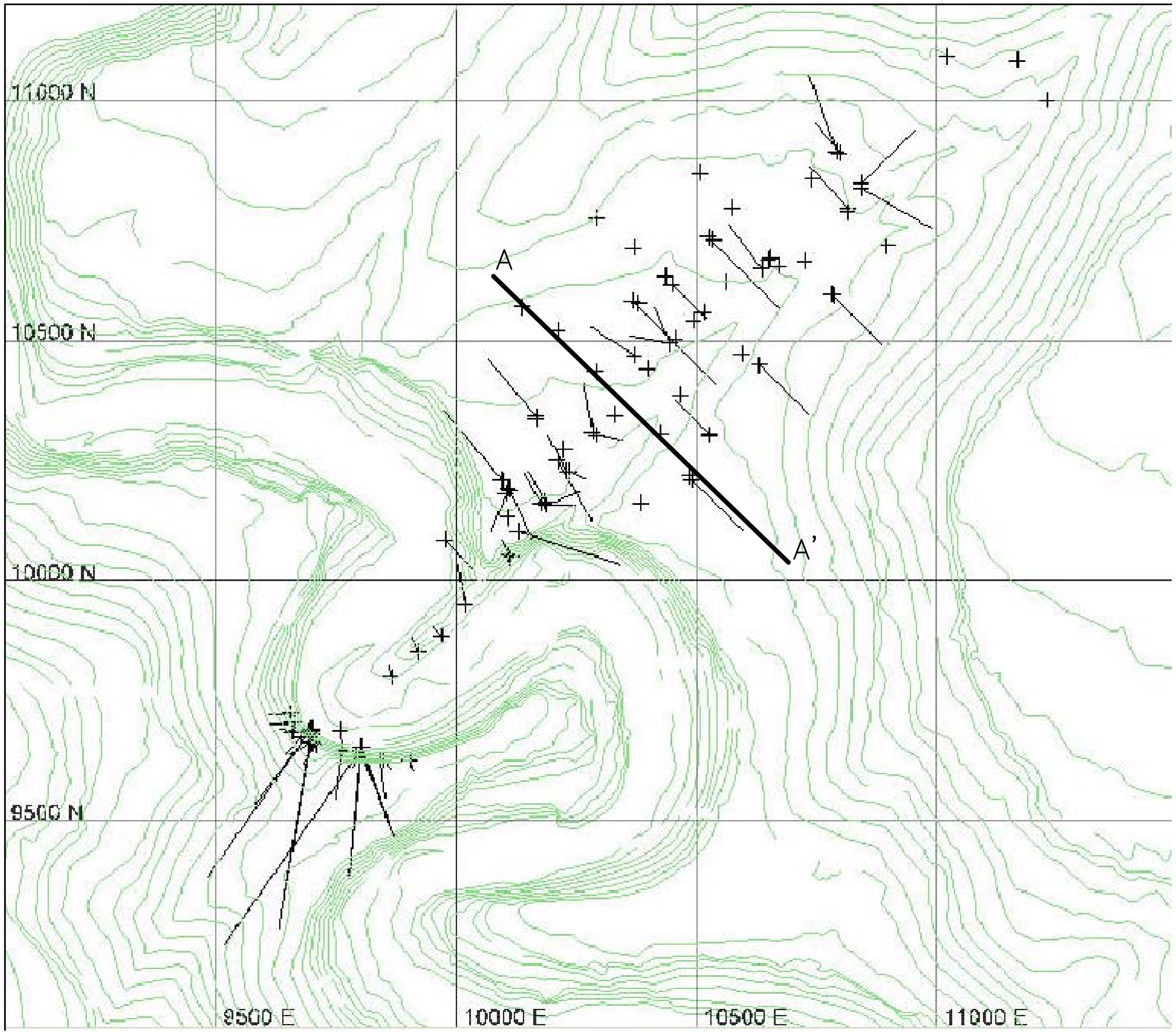
8 DRILLING (ITEM 13)

Recent drilling at Cashin was conducted by Valley Metallurgical Processing Company (Valley) in the late 1960's and later by Summo and CCC. Valley drilled nineteen short holes with a Gardner Denver 89 drill upward from sites on the south side of La Sal Creek and from an adit driven to the northeast from La Sal Creek. These holes are numbered 1000 to 1019; assays could not be found for holes 1006, 1017, 1018 and 1019 and they are not included in the database. Valley also drilled seventeen AX-sized diamond core holes (2001-2017) from underground drill stations along the main haulage and from some surface locations. Valley drilled an additional seven (3001-3007) NX-sized core holes near the Cashin shaft collar. Total footage drilled by Valley (excluding the lost holes) is 4,638 feet. A drillhole location map is shown in Figure 8-1

Summo and later CCC drilled fifty-four RC holes and nineteen core holes. The drill campaigns were carried out in 1994, 1995, 2003, and 2005. CCC (and Summo) has drilled about 82% of the footage at Cashin; about 38% of the total footage is core, as presented in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Cashin Drillhole Data

Company	Hole Type	Number of Holes	Footage
Valley (1960's)	Longhole	15	684.0
Valley (1960's)	AX,NX Core	24	3,954.0
Summo/CCC (1994-2005)	RC	54	15,461.0
Summo/CCC (1994-2005)	Core	19	5,833.5
Total		**112**	**25,932.5**



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FILE NAME: Fig 8-1.dwg

CONSTELLATION COPPER CORPORATION

Cashin Copper Deposit

CASHIN DRILLHOLE LOCATION MAP

DATE:	APPROVED:	FIGURE:
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9 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH (ITEM 14)

9.1 Drilling Specifications

The drillhole spacing is between 80 to 100 feet on section lines perpendicular to the Cashin Fault. About 45% of the holes are vertical, 5% are steep up holes drilled south of La Sal Creek into the canyon wall and the remainder are angled downward. There are no downhole surveys, but since most of the holes are less than 350 feet there should not be significant deviation. The orientation of the holes is taken from the angle of the drill steel at the collar for the later holes and from the drill logs for the Valley holes. The Summo/CCC drillhole collars were surveyed by a contracted surveyor, Ernie Schaaf, who used conventional surveying methods. The collars of the Valley holes were taken from the drill logs.

9.2 Sampling

The core from the earlier drilling program could not be examined; however, records indicate that core recovery averaged 95%. The core was generally sampled on one-foot intervals; however, the sample intervals were often irregular. The analyses were conducted by Mineral Assay Lab located at 549 Nolan Avenue, Grand Junction, Colorado. Records of the specific analyses done were not available for examination.

Samples from the Summo reverse circulation drilling were collected in 5 foot intervals utilizing a rig-mounted cyclone. The discharge from the cyclone was passed through a triple-tier Jones splitter when the drilling was with air and the sample was dry. If drilling was done with water and air then the cyclone discharge was passed through a rotary splitter.

Dry samples from the triple-tier splitter represent a ⅛ split and weighed from 8 to 10 pounds. The wet samples represent a ⅛ to ¼ split depending on the amount of water injected by the driller and samples ranged from 13 to 15 pounds. The majority of the drilling was dry and sample recovery was estimated to be between 85% and 95%. Recoveries only declined if the hole passed through underground workings and then for only several sample intervals.

The Summo/CCC core was sampled on a nominal 5 foot interval, with breaks at lithologic or mineralogic contacts. The core recovery averaged over 90%.

10 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES & SECURITY (ITEM 15)

The sample chain-of-custody was maintained by Charles Bauer, the consulting geologist responsible for the drilling program. Mr. Bauer personally kept possession and transported the samples to Summo's office in Moab, Utah via pickup truck. For the pre-2003 Summo drillholes, Jim Cardwell of Rocky Mountain Geochemical Corp. then took possession and transported samples to the lab in Salt Lake City for assaying. The 2003-2004 drill program assaying was done by BSI Inspectorate Laboratories in Reno, Nevada.

10.1 Sample Preparation and Assaying

After oven-drying all samples, Rocky Mountain Geochemical then crushed the entire sample to minus 10 mesh. A 300-gram split was then obtained and pulverized to minus 150 mesh for copper analysis. The samples were assayed for total copper using a four acid digestion and analyzed by atomic absorption. All samples assaying 0.1% Cu or greater where then analyzed further. Two one-gram splits were taken from the original pulp. One split was digested with 15 ml of 5% sulfuric acid at room temperature for one hour, centrifuged, and the solution decanted. Residue was washed three times with 30 ml water and the decanted solution added to the original solution. The solution was analyzed using atomic absorption for acid-soluble copper determination. The other one-gram split was digested with 25 ml of 10% sodium cyanide at room temperature for one-half hour, centrifuged, and wash as per the acid-soluble step, and analyzed using atomic absorption for cyanide-soluble determination.

10.2 Quality Controls and Quality Assurance

The drill samples collected by Valley during the 1960's were assayed by Mineral Assay Lab in Grand Junction, Colorado. There is no record of a laboratory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedure for that program.

The RC samples produced during Summo's 1994 and 1995 drilling programs were assayed by Rocky Mountain Geochemical Corporation (RMGC) in Salt Lake City, Utah. Summo did not have a QA/QC procedure in place, but relied on the RMGC internal QA/QC protocols and the correlation between acid and cyanide soluble copper assays. RMGC included three standards in each drillhole and also randomly selected samples for reassaying to check laboratory accuracy and precision. No significant variations were noted.

The drill samples from the 2003-2005 programs were analyzed by BSI in Sparks, Nevada. As part of the 2003-2004 QA/QC program for Lisbon Valley, Summo submitted 72 duplicate pulps from old drillholes analyzed by RMGC or Cone from Lisbon Valley as well as 15 standards to the BSI assay laboratory. Comparison of these duplicates with the original assay results showed a consistent low bias in the new results of approximately 16% on average. The total copper values received from earlier drilling were based on a four-acid digestion while the 2003/2004 total copper analysis was done using a two-acid digestion. The results strongly suggest that the two-acid digestion was incomplete giving low assay results. SRK (2004) recommended re-assay of all samples taken in 2003-2004 having an original assay of 0.1% or greater which amounted to about 16% of the samples and 25% of the total footage in the database. CCC acted on that advice and BSI reassayed the pulps using the four-acid digestion method. The BSI two-acid digestion assays were replaced by the new four-acid digestion assays in the database.

Beginning in 2005, CCC began submitting their own blind standards and blanks into the sample stream submitted to BSI at a rate of about 1 in 20 to 25. The standards were obtained from BHP from the San Manuel and Carlotta mines in Arizona. The blank sample was also obtained from BHP.

11 DATA VERIFICATION (ITEM 16)

SRK (2004) examined the RC cuttings from five drillholes and compared them against the logging performed and recorded in the database. No errors were found in this examination.

Assay certificates are not available for the Valley drillholes, but are available for the Summo/CCC drilling. Winters, Dorsey, and Company, LLC (WDC) (2005) conducted an extensive check of the database against the Valley drillhole logs, which contain hand-posted total copper assay values for each interval. Out of the 2,106 assay intervals, 98 could not be read from the logs and 13 discrepancies between the logs and the database were found. The error rate was 0.6% for the Valley drillholes, which is considered within acceptable limits. WDC randomly selected ten drillholes from the Summo/CCC drilling and compared assay certificates against the database. No errors were discovered.

The author of this report selected ten drillholes from the Summo/CCC drilling to compare against the assay sheets and found no errors.

12 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (ITEM 17)

The nearest copper property is the Lisbon Valley Mine, which is operated by a subsidiary of CCC.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING & METALLURGICAL TESTING (ITEM 18)

The Cashin deposit is a satellite ore body to the Lisbon Valley Mine and ore will be processed at the heap leach and solvent extraction/electrowinning (SX/EW) facility there. SRK was supplied with two metallurgical test reports dated March 30, 2005 that were completed by Resource Development Incorporated (RDI). The testwork consists of bottle roll and column leach tests on oxide and mixed material from drill core and rejects. The recoveries obtained in the bottle roll tests varied from 8.5% to 97.6%, with 12 of the 22 samples greater than 90%. WDC (2005) also reported on these tests and wrote, "The testing to date has demonstrated that the acid soluble fraction of the ores is readily extractable and in fact is similar to the best results on Lisbon Valley ore."

WDC (2005) further says, "WDC has examined the results and compared them to similar work on Lisbon Valley ores. The current testing is considered preliminary given that the tests were conducted with simple sulfuric acid solutions and not with a mature industrial raffinate that would contain both ferric ions and bacteria or with a manufactured raffinate containing similar components. Without the presence of either the naturally occurring ferric (leached from the ore) or bacteria, the cyanide soluble fraction (predominately chalcocite) cannot be expected to be leached. Additionally, the gross acid consumptions measured by the tests are much greater than will be experienced in the commercial operation since the leach solution was not buffered as would occur with an industrial raffinate. In discussion with Constellation, it was noted that the future test programs have been designed to accommodate the above items and will be more indicative of commercial results."

14 MINERAL RESOURCES AND RESERVES (ITEM 19)

14.1 Topographic Data

Topographic data was supplied by CCC as an AutoCAD dxf file containing topographic contours and other cultural features obtained from aerial photography prepared by Intermountain Aerial Surveys of Salt Lake City, Utah in June 2004. The contour interval is five feet.

14.2 Bulk Density

The density that was used in estimating resource and reserves is based on sixteen density determinations performed by RDI. The samples were taken from oxidized and mixed zones within the Wingate Formation. The average densities were 2.18 and 2.17 grams per cubic centimeter, respectively. The density used in this study is 2.17 grams per cubic centimeter, or 14.76 cubic feet per ton, for all rock types. It is recommended that CCC test additional samples of oxide, mixed, and sulfide material from the Wingate Formation and samples from the overlying Kayenta Formation.

14.3 Resource Estimation

The Cashin resource was estimated using Maptek's Vulcan software. The block size is 25 by 25 feet in plan view and 20 feet high. The block model dimensions in feet are given below:

- East: 8600 11800
- North 8600 12500
- Elevation 5200 6000

14.3.1 Drillhole Database

The drillhole database was received as an Excel spreadsheet containing drillhole collar data, downhole surveys, copper assays, and geologic information. The database contains values for total copper, acid soluble copper and cyanide soluble copper. Of the 6,275 intervals with total copper assays, only 2,741 have acid soluble copper assays. The data was imported into Vulcan software for the purposes of resource estimation.

The drillhole database consists of 25,932 feet in 112 holes. (Figure 8-1) The database contains vertical and angle holes; some angle holes have been drilled upward as well as downward. See Table 8.1 for a summary of the drilling. The holes have not been surveyed for downhole deviation, but given the short length of the holes, 75% less than 300 feet, there should not be a significant amount of deviation.

Length-weighted averages for copper assays at various cutoffs were calculated and are shown in Table 14.3.1.1. The maximum grade is 17.67% copper and the minimum is zero; fifty intervals have no assay.

Table 14.3.1.1: Basic Statistics (Length-Weighted) for the Cashin Drillhole Database

Cutoff in Copper (%)	Number Samples	Average Total Copper (%)
0.00	6273	0.335
0.10	3595	0.647
0.20	3021	0.732
0.30	2478	0.832
0.40	1970	0.949
0.50	1557	1.080

A probability plot of the assay grades shows that there are some outliers above 3.5% copper (Appendix C). However, the intervals of concern tend to be in the 1960's drilling where the intervals are quite short. Compositing the assays into 20 foot lengths would smooth the grades sufficiently so that it was not deemed necessary to cap the grades.

14.3.2 Geology

Mineralization at the Cashin deposit is contained within the Wingate Formation. To construct the lithologic model two surfaces representing the top and bottom of the Wingate were created. The contact of the Wingate with the underlying Chinle Formation was created using data from drillhole logs. The contact with the overlying Kayenta Formation was created from a few drillhole points and the contact line digitized from a map supplied by CCC. The blocks were assigned a rock code based on their position relative to the two surfaces. Figure 14-1 is a cross-section through the Cashin deposit.

14.3.3 Compositing

Because of the number of shallow angle drillholes, it was decided to composite the assays on 20 foot lengths downhole starting at the collar. The composites would then be a standard 20-foot length, except at the bottom of the hole. Total, acid-soluble, and cyanide-soluble copper assays were also composited; intervals that did not have assays for these variables were ignored in the compositing routine. The maximum grade of the total copper composites is 3.754%; statistics for the composites are contained in 14.3.3.1

Table 14.3.3.1: Basic Statistics for the Cashin 20 foot Composites

Cutoff	Number Samples	Average Total Copper (%)
0.00	1314	0.330
0.10	726	0.586
0.20	640	0.644
0.30	553	0.706
0.40	458	0.781
0.50	357	0.875

The composites were assigned a rock code from the block model based on the location of the mid-point of the composite.

The composites were coded as oxide, mixed, or reduced based on the ratio of acid-soluble copper to total copper. Composites were denoted as oxide if the ratio was above 0.75, as sulfide as below 0.25, and as mixed between 0.75 and 0.25. The average grades of the groups are shown below:

- Oxide: 0.462% copper
- Mixed: 0.527% copper
- Sulfide: 0.523% copper

The average grades of the coded composites are greater than for the general composite population because the low-grade intervals were not assayed for acid-soluble copper. The differences between the three groups are not sufficiently great to warrant separate grade estimations. In addition, a visual examination of the drillholes shows that the grades tend to be transitional between the three oxidation states. Therefore, it was decided to treat the composites as a single population in the grade estimation runs.

14.3.4 Variogram Analysis & Modeling

Variograms were calculated using Vulcan software in 36 directions and in 10 inclinations using 20-foot composites. The best variograms are found in the direction of the Cashin Fault, as is to be expected. The variograms perpendicular to the fault show short ranges and high nugget to sill ratios, probably as the result of the drillhole spacing . The variograms would presumably improve with infill drilling angled across the structure. The variograms are contained in Appendix C.

14.3.5 Resource Estimation

The total copper grades were estimated by both ordinary kriging and inverse distance squared (ID2). Copper grades were estimated only in the blocks designated as being within the Wingate formation, using only composites designated as Wingate. The parameters for each estimation run are given in Table 14.3.5.1:

Table 14.3.5.1: Estimation Parameters for Total Copper at the Cashin Deposit

Estimation	Azimuth	Dip	Nugget	Sill	Range Major (ft)	Range Semi-major (ft)	Range Minor(ft)	Min/Max Composites
Ordinary Kriging	40	0	0.21	0.173	265	105	25	3/5
ID2	40	0			265	105	25	3/5

The distance to the nearest composite, the number of drillholes used to estimate the block, and the number of composites used to estimate the grade of the block were recorded during the estimation runs and used later for resource classification.

The results of the estimation runs are shown in Table 14.3.5.2.

Table 14.3.5.2: Result of Kriging and Inverse Distance Estimations

	Kriging		Inverse Distance	
Cutoff Cu(%)	Grade Cu%	Tons (000's)	Cutoff Cu(%)	Tons (000's)
0.0	0.287	16,600	0.288	16,600
0.1	0.419	11,300	0.452	10,200
0.2	0.481	9,000	0.518	8,300

The two estimation methods provide grades that are very close in value at the low range; however, the ID2 method provides more variation in the mid to upper ranges, although at lower tonnages. The block grades were visually compared to the drillholes in cross-section and in plan and the ID2 grades appear to correspond more closely to the assays. Additionally, the distribution of the ID2 grades is close to that of the composite grades (Appendix C). The ID2 model was selected for the resource because of the increased variance in the block grades, especially at the mid to upper ranges that will become mill feed for the Lisbon Valley Mine. Acid-soluble copper grades were also estimated using the same parameters as the ID2 method for total copper. Figure 14-2 is a cross-section through the block model showing copper grades and drillholes. Figure 14-3 is a plan view of bench 5380 with copper grades.

14.3.6 Oxidation

The blocks were classified as oxide, mixed, or sulfide by the following procedure:

- The ratio of acid-soluble copper to total copper was calculated;
- If the ratio is greater than 0.75 then the block was classified as oxide;
- If the ratio is less than 0.25 then the block was classified as sulfide; and
- If the ratio is between 0.75 and 0.25, then the block was classified as mixed.

14.3.7 Resource Classification

The Mineral Resources are classified under the categories of Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral resources according to CIM guidelines. For this estimate and report, Measured and Indicated Resources are grouped together and not reported separately. Classification of the resources reflects the relative confidence in the grade estimates, primarily as a function of sample spacing relative to geological and geostatistical observations regarding the continuity of mineralization.

In this study, the blocks were assigned to Indicated or Inferred category by the number of drillholes used in estimating a block and the distance to the closest composite. Blocks estimated with more than one drillhole and the closest composite within one-half the search distance were classified as Indicated. The remainder of the estimated blocks were classified as Inferred.

14.3.8 Mineral Resource Statement

The grade-tonnage distributions for Indicated and Inferred resources at Cashin are shown in Figures 14-4 and 14-5 respectively. The graphs include material reported as reserves within the designed pit; oxide, mixed, and sulfide material are undifferentiated in the tonnages.

A Whittle-4X pit optimization was run at US$1.50 per/lb copper price and production costs and recoveries based on the Lisbon Valley Mine 2006 Budget and costs to date. The Mineral Resources, including reserves, as of March 24, 2006 are presented in Table 14.3.8.1

Table 14.3.8.1: Cashin Deposit Mineral Resources at US$1.50/pound Copper, Including Reserves

	Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource		
	ktons	**Grade Cu%**	**Cu lbs (000's)**	**ktons**	**Grade Cu%**	**Cu lbs (000's)**
Oxide	3,764	0.451	33,984	261	0.408	2,132
Mixed	2,045	0.592	24,228	70	0.471	663
Sulfide	971	0.673	13,064	5	0.784	80
Total	**6,781**	**0.526**	**71,275**	**337**	**0.427**	**2,875**

14.4 Reserve Estimation

Mineral Reserves are classified as Proven and Probable according to the CIM guidelines. The Probable Reserve at Cashin was derived from the Indicated Mineral Resource. The Mineral Reserves are that portion of the Mineral Resource demonstrated to be technically and economically feasible to extract. The Mineral Reserves are contained within an optimized pit envelope defined by a copper price of US$1.25/lb copper and reasonable production costs supported by mining and processing costs incurred at the Lisbon Valley Mine, with additional conveying and haulage necessary to transport the ore to the Mine for treatment.

The Cashin deposit will be a conventional open pit mined at the end of the mine life of the Lisbon Valley Mine using the mining fleet from Lisbon Valley and the process and administrative facilities at the mine.

14.4.1 Conversion of Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves

Proven Mineral reserves correspond to the Measured Mineral Resources above mining cutoff that are located with the optimized pit limits. Probable Mineral reserves are the portion of the Indicated Mineral Resources above the mining cutoff and located within the optimized pit limits. As the resources at Cashin are classified as Indicated, then the Mineral Reserves are categorized as Probable.

14.4.2 Pit Optimization

A pit shell was generated using Whittle-4X pit optimization software and the following parameters:

Costs per ton in US dollars:

- Mining Cost per ton US$0.71
- Reclamation per ore ton 0.15
- Processing per ore ton 2.06
- Crushing per ore tpm 0.21
- Additional hauling cost per ore ton 1.70
- G&A per ore ton 0.60

Costs/Price per pound copper produced

- SX/EW US$0.20
- Copper price US$1.25

Tonnage factor	14.76 cubic feet per ton	
Recovery	95% Oxide	
	91% Mixed	
	87% Sulfide	
Pit Slopes	70º inter-ramp in Wingate	
	45º in Kayenta	
Cutoff grades	Internal	Breakeven
Oxide	0.272	0.229
Mixed	0.284	0.239
Sulfide	0.297	0.250

The mining and processing costs are from the Lisbon Valley Mine 2006 budget and are based on the costs achieved at the Mine. Copper recoveries are based on recoveries expected at the Mine. The incremental hauling cost is based on the 20-mile one-way distance from Cashin to the Lisbon Valley Mine with an approximate round trip time of 100 minutes. The pit slopes are based on the recommendations of Dr. John Abel, CCC's consulting engineer. The 70º inter-ramp pit slope in the Wingate formation and 45º inter-ramp pit slope in the overlying Kayenta Formation were recommended by Dr. Abel. The Wingate is a strong competent sandstone that forms very steep cliffs in the project area; the Kayenta consists of less competent sandstone interbedded with siltstone and conglomerate.

Only indicated resources were used in the pit optimization run. From the resulting pit shell, a pit was designed with in-pit access as shown in Figure 14-6. The Mineral Reserves at Cashin are given in Table 14.4.2.1.

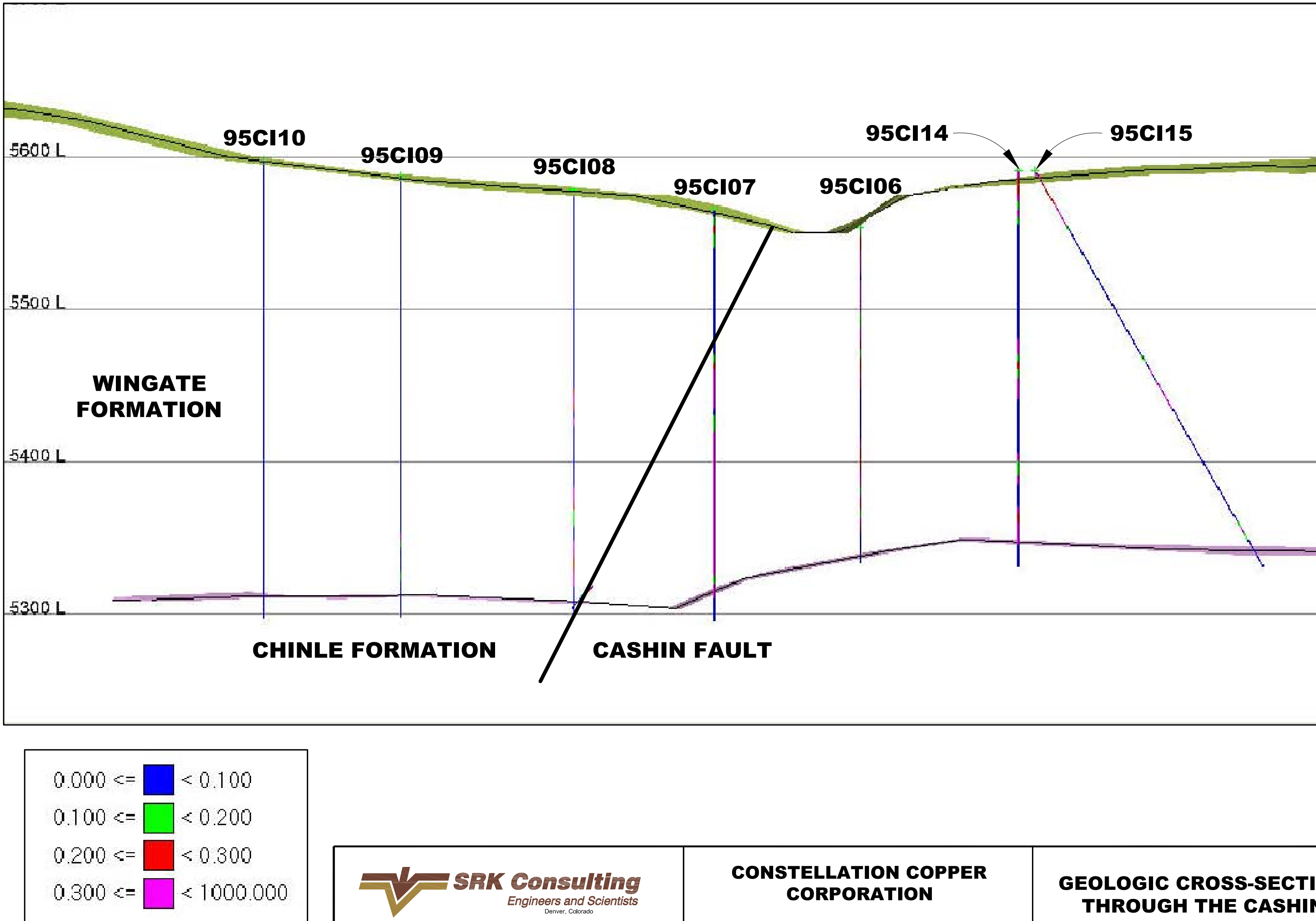
Table 14.4.2.1: Mineral Reserves for the Cashin Deposit, at US$1.25 /lb Copper

		Probable Reserves	
	ktons	**Grade Total Cu (%)**	**Cu lbs (000's)**
Oxide	3,240	0.481	31,184
Mixed	1,757	0.614	21,562
Sulfide	707	0.684	9,681
Total	**5,705**	**0.547**	**62,426**
Waste	**9,137**		
Total Tons in Pit	**14,842**		

The Indicated Resource at $1.50 copper, excluding reserves, are listed in Table 14.4.2.2.

Table 14.4.2.2: Cashin Deposit Mineral Resources at US$1.50/pound Copper, Excluding Reserves

	Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource		
	ktons	**Grade Cu%**	**Cu lbs (000's)**	**ktons**	**Grade Cu%**	**Cu lbs (000's)**
Oxide	524	0.267	2,800	261	0.408	2,132
Mixed	288	0.462	2,666	70	0.471	663
Sulfide	264	0.641	3,383	5	0.784	80
Total	**1,076**	**0.411**	**8,849**	**337**	**0.427**	**2,875**



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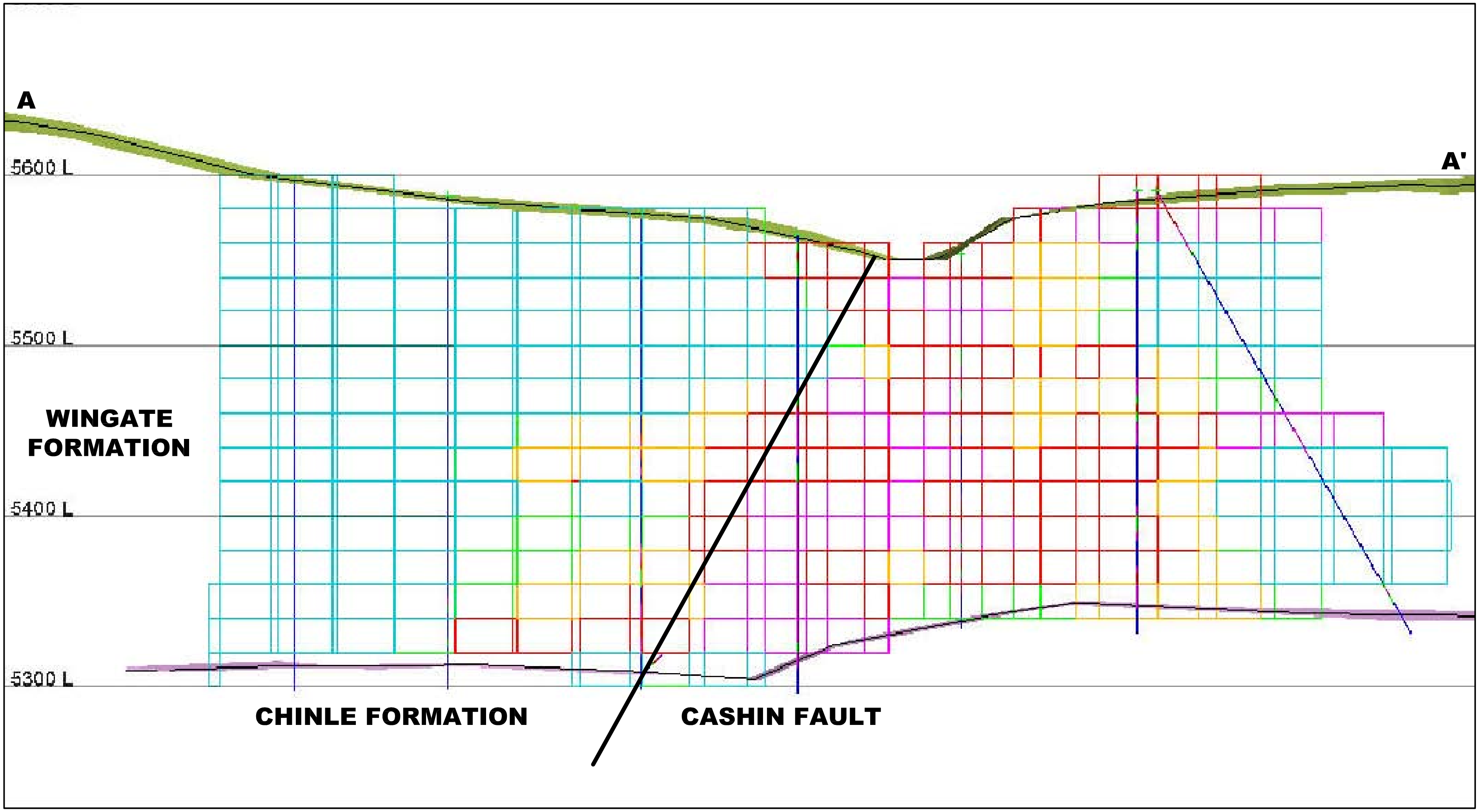
Cashin Copper Deposit

GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION THROUGH THE CASHIN DEPOSIT

DATE:	APPROVED:	FIGURE:
May, 2006	LM	14-1



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0.100 <=	(green)	< 0.200
0.200 <=	(orange)	< 0.300
0.300 <=	(red)	< 0.500
0.500 <=	(magenta)	< 1000.000

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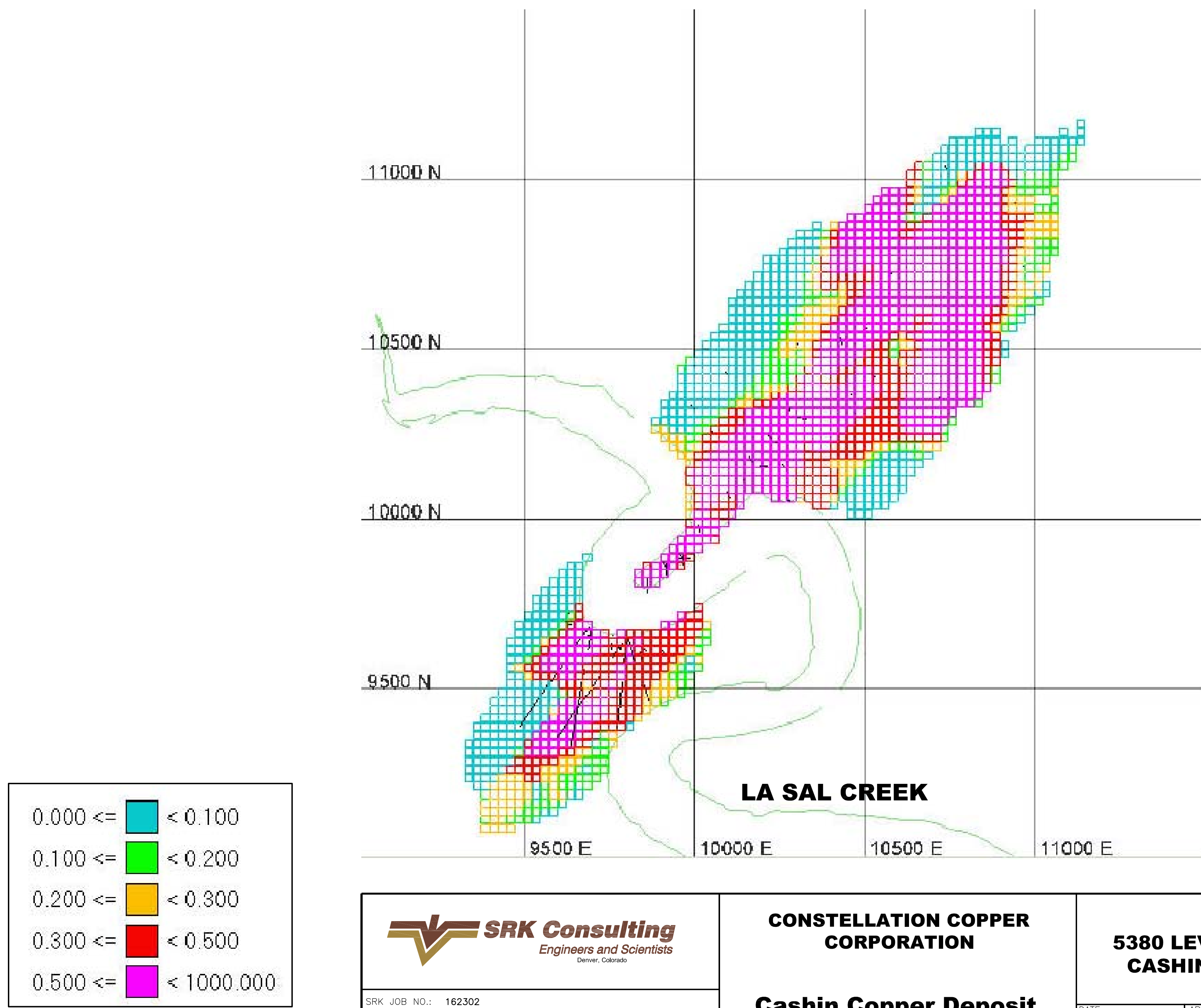
Cashin Copper Deposit

GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION THROUGH THE CASHIN BLOCK MODEL WITH DRILLHOLES

DATE: May, 2006
APPROVED: LM
FIGURE: 14-2



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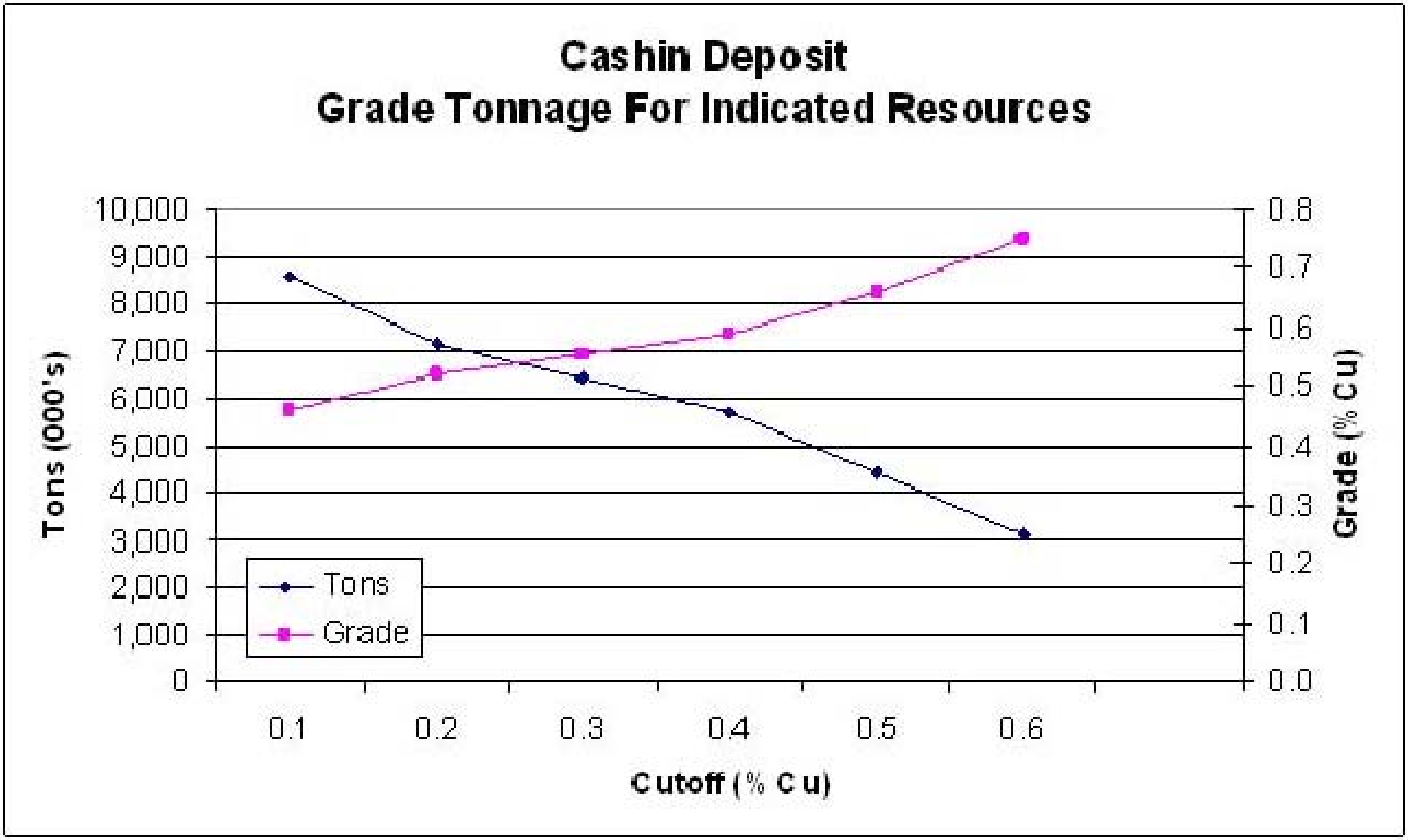
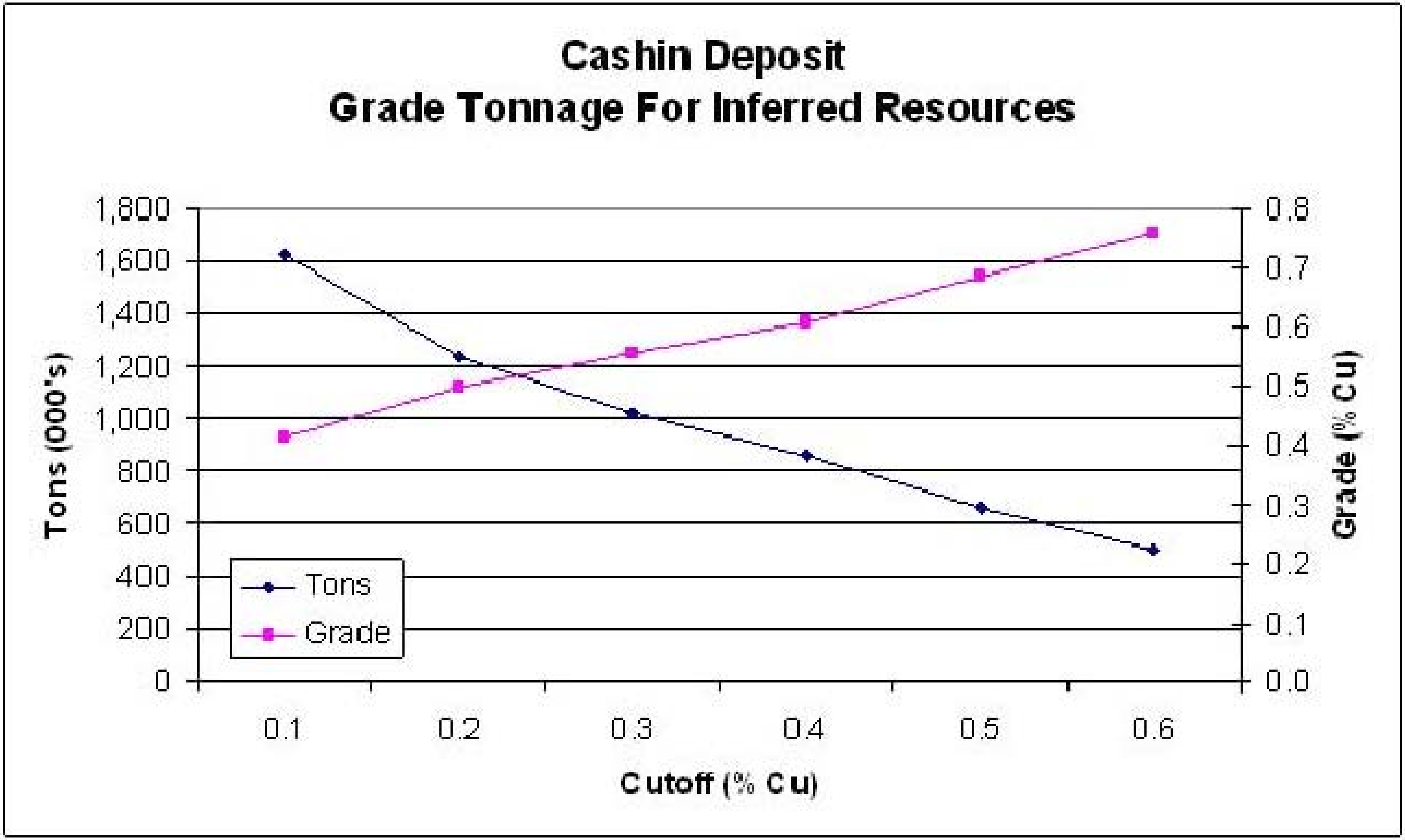
Cashin Copper Deposit

5380 LEVEL PLAN OF THE CASHIN BLOCK MODEL

DATE: May, 2006 | APPROVED: LM | FIGURE: 14-3



SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists Denver, Colorado	CONSTELLATION COPPER CORPORATION	GRADE TONNAGE FOR INDICATED RESOURCES AT THE CASHIN DEPOSIT
SRK JOB NO.: 162302 FILE NAME: Fig 14—4.dwg	Cashin Copper Deposit	DATE: May, 2006 APPROVED: LM FIGURE: 14-4



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FILE NAME: Fig 14–5.dwg

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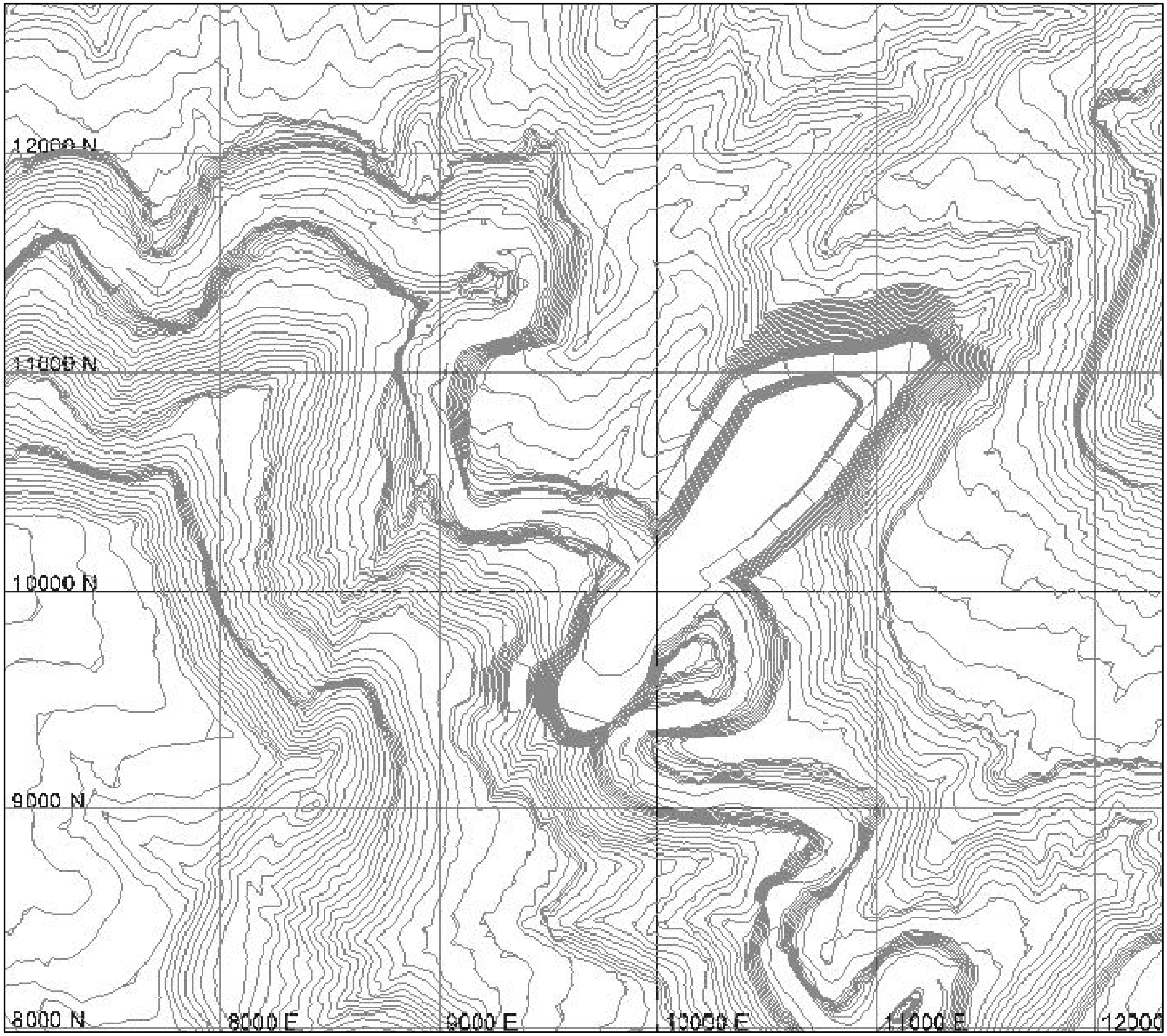
Cashin Copper Deposit

GRADE TONNAGE FOR INFERRED RESOURCES AT THE CASHIN DEPOSIT

DATE:	APPROVED:	FIGURE:
May, 2006	LM	14-5



SRK Consulting
Engineers and Scientists
Denver, Colorado

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CONSTELLATION COPPER CORPORATION

Cashin Copper Deposit

CASHIN OPEN PIT DESIGN

DATE:	APPROVED:	FIGURE:
May, 2006	LM	14-6

15 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (ITEM 20)

SRK is not aware of any other relevant data or information.

16 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES (ITEM 25)

16.1 Mine Operation

The Cashin deposit is proposed to be operated as a conventional open-pit truck and loader mine. The pit is relatively shallow, with the greatest highwall at about 300 feet, and daylights on nearly all benches. SRK (2004) designed a cut and fill ramp along the upstream direction of La Sal Creek to the top of Nyswonger Mesa to the north for equipment access to the top of the pit. The ore will be hauled to the Lisbon Valley Mine over an estimated 20 mile haul road. An access ramp connecting the pit to the haul road will be constructed just south of the pit, climbing to the top of the mesa to the west with several switchbacks. SRK (2004) designed an access ramp to the haul road access point as shown in Figure 16-1. Construction of the haul road, the access ramp to the top of the pit, and the fill ramp to the bottom of the canyon will require ground breaking six months prior to ore production from Cashin. The current mine plan for the Cashin open pit calls for mining 9.1 million tons of waste and 5.7 million tons of ore in approximately a year and a half. The Cashin mine will produce 57.7 million pounds of recovered copper over its life.

16.2 Mining Method

Mining will be by conventional open pit methods utilizing a primary mining fleet of loaders and haul trucks from the Lisbon Valley Mine. The major mining equipment expected to be used at Cashin are listed below:

1 – Komatsu WA-1200 Loader;

1 – Cat 994 Loader;

5 – Komatsu 730 E Haul trucks (205 ton);

2 – D-375A Dozers;

1 – Driltech D-45 KS Blast Hole Drill;

1 – Driltech D-60 KS Blast Hole Drill;

1 – Cat 16 G Motor Grader; and

2 – Water Trucks (20,000-gallon capacity).

Ramps are designed at 80 feet in width with a maximum 10% grade. Pit slopes are based on the slope stability study performed by Dr. John Abel, referenced in Section 14.4.2. A significant aspect of this project is the need to transport the ore from Cashin to Lisbon Valley. Given the topography and existing roads in the area, this requires a development of an access ramp to move ore from the pit to a mesa to the southwest approximately 1000 feet above the pit floor. An 18 to 22 mile haul road over the mesa will be constructed to Lisbon Valley. The access ramp was designed and costed by SRK (2004) for single-lane traffic with electronic traffic controls at top and bottom to prevent encounters between opposing trucks. Given the long tram time of nearly 100 minutes from the pit to Lisbon valley and back, there will rarely be more than one encounter between trucks on the pit access ramp. The planned production rate is 10,000 tons per day of ore

16.3 Operating Costs

Mine operating costs for the project are taken from the Lisbon Valley Mine 2006 Budget, based on operating costs at the Mine to date. The haulage cost from Cashin to the Lisbon Valley Mine has been calculated based on a 100 minute round trip for the approximately 20 mile long haul road. The mine equipment will be the Lisbon Valley fleet that comes available toward the end of the Lisbon Valley Mine life.

The expected operating costs in US dollars for Cashin are listed in Table 16.3.1.

Table 16.3.1: Cashin Operating Costs (US$)

Mining	$0.71 per ton material
Reclamation	0.15 per ton ore
Crushing and Processing	2.27 per ton ore
SX/EW	0.20 per pound copper
G&A	0.60 per ton ore
Additional Haulage	1.70 per ton ore

16.4 Capital Costs

No additional capital has been estimated for mining since Cashin will be mined with the Lisbon Valley mine fleet. Cashin ore will be treated at the Lisbon Valley process facility, so no additional metallurgical process capital is envisioned. The capital costs are shown in Table 16.4.1.

Table 16.4.1: Cashin Capital Costs (US$)

	US$(000's)
Pre-Stripping	1,186
Haul road	1,320
Pit Ramp	696
Site Preparation	150
Infrastructure	250
Owner Costs	1,000

Given the age of the mine fleet at the start of Cashin, the short duration of the operation , and the reduced fleet requirements compared to Lisbon Valley, no dedicated full maintenance facility is planned or costed for Cashin. Light equipment, including maintenance and service vehicles, will be available from the Lisbon Valley Mine.

The production rate of 10,000 tons per day (3,500,000 tons per year) of ore is based upon the Lisbon Valley fleet capacity applying appropriate haulage speeds between Cashin and Lisbon Valley.

The haul road capital cost estimate is based upon actual experience of Constellation Copper at their Australian operations and is estimated at US$65,000 per linear mile. An additional US$20,000 was allocated for turnouts to allow truck passing. The ramp development cost down from the haulage road to the pit is based on the unit mining cost of US$0.71 per ton.

The haul road cost estimate is based on a usable roadbed width of 35 feet, with berms equal to one-half the tire height for the trucks. The construction will be done by contractor using a CAT

D9 dozer with a ripper, a motor grader and compactor. Very little or no drilling and blasting is anticipated to be required, as the haul road site is consistently within the Morrison Formation, a soft siltstone with thin lenses of sandstone and conglomerate.

The access ramp from the southern pit rim to the haul road was designed by SRK (2004) at 50 feet wide for single land traffic at a maximum grade of 10%. A three dimensional view of the access ramp is shown in Figure 16-1 with the fill ramps shaded light brown. SRK (2004) estimated that approximately 2.2 million tons of material will be required for the fill ramp.

16.5 Processing

The Cashin ore is planned to be processed at the Lisbon Valley heap leach and solvent extraction/electrowinning facility. This facility is of conventional design and has the capacity to produce 27,000 tons per year of cathode copper. The heap leach feed is crushed to minus 1.50 inches in a two stage crushing configuration. The crushed feed is pre-treated with approximately 20 pounds per ton of acid prior to being stacked with conveyors. The heap generates 5,000 gallons per minute of pregnant leach solution containing 3.0 grams of copper per liter. A total of 70 electrowinning cells with stainless steel cathodes produce the final product.

The metallurgical testing of Cashin ores indicates slightly lower copper recoveries than that experienced at the Lisbon Valley Mine. As discussed in Section 13 on metallurgical testwork, the tests would have produced lower recoveries because of the lack of ferric ions and bacteria that would be present in a commercial raffinate.

Table 16.5.1: Cashin Ore Leaching Time and Recovery

Ore Type	Leaching Months	Test Recovery (%)	Expected Recovery (%)
Oxide	6	90	95
Mixed	8	90	91
Sulfide	14	86	87

The plant operating cost includes crushing, conveying (at Lisbon Valley), leaching, solvent extraction, electrowinning, laboratory, water field, and plant ancillaries. The metallurgical process cost of US$2.27 per ton applied against the Cashin ore is based upon the unit costs in the 2006 budget for Lisbon Valley.

16.6 Markets

The profitability of the project will be dependent in part upon the market price of copper. Factors influencing the market copper price include; international economic and political conditions, expectations of inflation, international currency exchange rates, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities, levels of supply and demand, increased production, availability and costs of metal substitutes, metal stock levels maintained by producers, and others and inventory carrying costs.

Current copper market prices are at historic highs. Further, independent copper price forecast reports suggest that this high trend may continue into the near future. However, as with any forecast, there is no guarantee that high market prices will be maintained.

16.7 Contracts

The contract listed below is the only material contract at the Cashin Project.

- Underwriting Agreement dated August 17, 2005 between the Issuer and Sprott Securities Inc., GMP Securities Ltd., Wellington West Capital Markets Inc. and Northern Securities Inc.

16.8 Environmental Considerations and Permitting

Constellation is currently formulating a plan to begin a baseline environmental assessment for the Cashin property. The permitting process is projected to start in 2006. It is not known if the environmental assessment will be adequate for permitting the project of if an environmental impact statement will be required. The Cashin property is scheduled to be mined toward the end of the Lisbon Valley Mine life and therefore, there will be adequate time to carry out baseline studies and obtain the required permits. The baseline environmental investigation would characterize cultural resources, vegetation and wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, surface water and groundwater, soils, geochemistry, air quality/meteorology, socioeconomics, and current land use. WDC (2005) summarized the baseline work under consideration by CCC as follows:

- Cultural Archaeology – Conduct a survey of the property and proposed haul road with the objective of identifying cultural sites;
- Air Quality – Acquire existing meteorological and air quality data through a literature search;
- Groundwater – Characterize groundwater occurrence, quality, and movement through a literature search; locate registered well users of groundwater between Highway 90 and the Dolores River; collect groundwater quality samples;
- Surface Water – characterize surface water occurrence, yearly flows, and quality through a literature search and on-site measurements; identify stream crossings along the proposed haul road;
- Vegetation and Wildlife – Conduct biological evaluation through a literature search and site visit with the objective of describing habitat and checking for sensitive and threatened and endangered species;
- Soils/Geochemistry – Conduct a literature search and site visit to characterize topsoil volumes, types, and characteristics for erosion potential and revegetation suitability; characterize acid generation potential and acid neutralization potential information from existing core and cuttings;
- Socioeconomics – Conduct literature search to identify closest municipalities, population, tax base and wages; and
- Land Use – Conduct a literature search to characterize present land use with a focus on recreation and the adjacent Wilderness Study Area.

Table 16.8.1 lists the federal and state agencies that provide permits and the aspects of the baseline investigation work necessary to initiate permitting.

Table 16.8.1: Permitting Agencies, Anticipated Permits, and Applicability of Baseline Work

Agency	Anticipated Permit or Communication	Applicability of Proposed Baseline Work
Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology	Metal Mining 112 Operation reclamation Plan	Identify groundwater and surface water resources, wildlife resources, including threatened and endangered species (T&E), characterize soils, vegetation, climate, and Rule 6.5 geotechnical stability.
Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining	Potential Amendment to Lisbon Valley NOI Permit	
BLM (Colorado and Utah)	Special Use/ROW Permit for Haul Road	Cultural/T&E
US Army Corps of Engineers (Colorado and Utah)	Possible 404 Permit	Identify and characterize stream crossings.
Colorado and Utah Historical Preservation Office	Concurrence with Findings	Cultural
Colorado and Utah Division of Water Resources	Water Rights Issuance and Administration	Measure surface water flow. Identify the regional aquifer.
Colorado and Utah Division of Health, Air Pollution	Air Quality Permit	Conduct literature search meteorology/baseline air quality.
Utah DEQ – Air Quality	Fugitive Emissions (hauling)	
Colorado Division of Healthy and Water Quality	Groundwater Discharge Permit (for Zero Discharge Operation)	Characterize groundwater occurrence, movement and quality.
Colorado Division of Healthy and Water Quality	401 Certification	Surface Water Quality
Montrose County, Colorado	Zoning and Building Permits	Social Baseline (tax base, etc.) Groundwater and Soils
San Juan County, Utah	Zoning and Building Permits	

16.9 Taxes & Royalties

Constellation Copper will be subject to the following taxes as they relate to the Cashin Project:

- Federal Income tax; and
- State Income tax.

In addition, the Cashin Project will also be subject to the following levies applicable in the State of Colorado.

- Property tax;
- Sales & Use tax; and
- Severance tax.

Corporate Federal Income tax is determined by computing and paying the higher of a regular tax or a Tentative Minimum Tax (TMT). If the TMT exceeds the regular tax, the difference is called the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). Regular tax is computed by subtracting all allowable operating expenses, overhead, depreciation, amortization and depletion from current year revenues to arrive at taxable income. The tax rate is then determined from the published progressive tax schedule. An operating loss my be used to offset taxable income, thereby reducing taxes owed, in the previous three and following 15 years. The highest effective corporate income tax is 35%.

The AMT is determined in three steps. First, regular taxable income is adjusted by recalculating certain regular tax deductions, based on AMT laws, to arrive at AMT Income (AMTI). Second, AMTI is multiplied by 20% to determine TMT. Third, if TMT exceeds regular tax, the excess is the AMT amount payable in addition to the regular tax liability.

The State of Colorado corporate income tax rate is 4.63%. A deduction is allowed for depletion, but not for Federal income tax paid.

Colorado also levies a property tax on mining operating lands and leaseholds, improvements and personal property. Property is valued under a “level of value” theory. Producing mines are valued and assessed at 25% of gross proceeds, or 100% of net proceeds, whichever is greater. Allocation of capital asset costs, amortized pre-production development costs and allocated off-site administration costs directly attributable to the operation are allowed as a deductible cost of production. The project, located in Montrose County is subject to a property tax levy of 66.104 mils.

State and county sales taxes on sale of tangible personal property, including equipment and supplies, are taxed at 3.35% to 7.9%. The tax also applies to use, storage, or consumption of personal property brought into the state.

Severance taxes on the production of copper are assessed at 2.25% of the gross income from the mining operations in excess of US$19 million per year. A credit equal to the ad valorem (property) taxes paid is allowed against severance tax.

There are no royalties at the Cashin Project.

16.10 Economic Analysis

SRK has prepared an economic model for the Cashin Project. This analysis indicates a positive life of mine (LoM) cash flow. The LoM plan, technical and economic projections in the LoM model include forward looking statements that are not historical facts and are required in accordance with the reporting requirements of the OSC. These forward looking statements are estimates and involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially.

16.10.1 LoM Plan and Economics

The SRK LoM plan and economics are based on the following:

- Reserves of 5.7 million tons at an average grade of 0.547% total copper, containing a total of 62.4 million pounds of copper;
- A mine life of 20 months, at a total average rate of 3.5 million tons per year;
- An overall average metallurgical recovery rate of 92.4%, producing 57.7 million pounds of copper over the LoM;
- A cash operating cost of US$0.83/lb-Cu, or US$8.38/ore-ton; and
- Total capital costs of US$4.6 million being comprised of US$1.2 million for pre-stripping, US$2.0 million for pit ramps and haul roads, US$400,000 for miscellaneous

site preparation and infrastructure, and US$1 million for owner costs, including a provision for closure.

The base case economic analysis results, shown in Table 16.10.1.1, indicate an after-tax net present value of US$9.4 million at an 8.0% discount rate.

Table 16.10.1.1: LoM Economic Results

Description			LoM Value
Ore			
Ore Mined			5,705kst
Copper Grade			0.547%
Contained Copper			62,425klb
Process Recovery (average)			92.4%%
Recovered Copper			57,668klb
Gross Income (US$000)			
	Market Price	*US$1.25/lb-Cu*	
Copper Sales			$72,085
Other Revenue			$0
Gross Revenue			**$72,085**
Refining & Sales			$0
Net Smelter Return			**$72,085**
Royalties			$0
Gross Income From Mining			**$72,085**
Operating & Capital Cost (US$000s)			
Mining			($9,352)
Haul to Lisbon Valley			($9,699)
Crushing			($1,198)
Processing			($11,752)
SX-EW			($11,534)
G&A & Reclamation			($4,279)
Cash Costs			**($47,813)**
	Cash Cost (US$/lb-Cu)	*$0.83*	
	Cash Cost (US$/t-ore)	*$8.38*	
Management Fee			($210)
Mine Fleet Lease			($5,148)
Total Costs			**($53,171)**
	Total Cost (US$/lb-Cu)	*$0.92*	
	Total Cost (US$/t-ore)	*$9.32*	
Cash Operating Margin (EBITDA)			**$18,914**
	Margin (US$/lb-Cu)	*$0.33*	
	Margin (US$/t-ore)	*$3.32*	
Capital Cost (US$000s)			
Equipment			$0
Capitalized Development			($3,352)
Facilities			($250)
Owner Costs			($1,000)
Capital Costs			**($4,602)**
Cash Flow	**($NPV_{0.0\%}$)**		**$14,312**
	($NPV_{8.0\%}$)		**$9,448**

16.10.2 Sensitivity

Sensitivity analysis for key economic parameters are shown in Table 16.10.2.1. This analysis suggests that the project is most sensitive to market price followed by operating costs and metallurgical recovery. Being a satellite operation (thus requiring little capital), the project is least sensitive to capital costs.

Table 16.10.2.1: Project Sensitivity ($NPV_{8.0\%}$, US$000s)

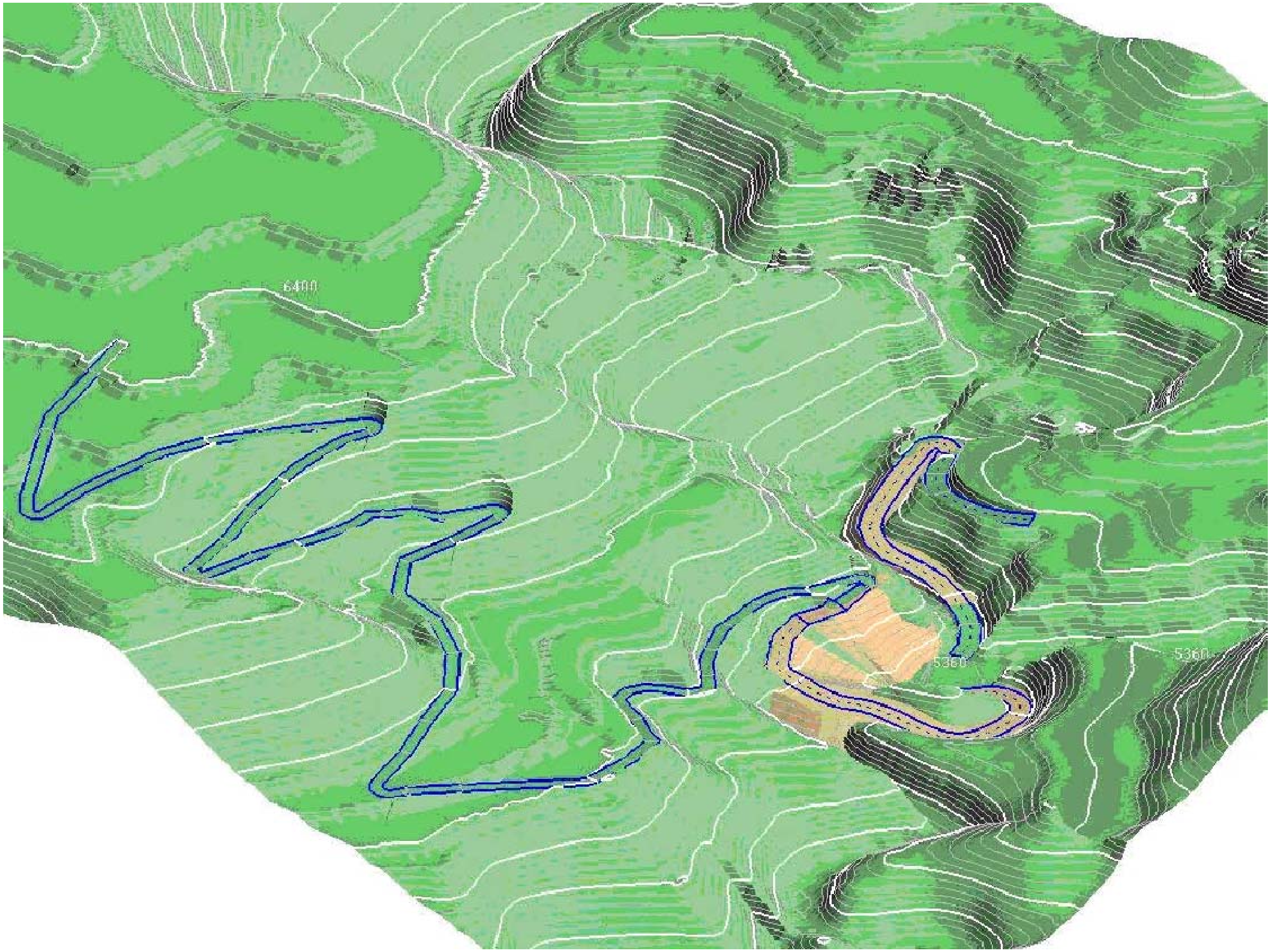
Description	-10%	-5%	Base Case	+5%	+10%
Market Price	4,053	6,750	**$9,448**	12,146	14,843
Metallurgical Recovery	4,916	7,182	**$9,448**	11,714	13,979
Operating Costs	13,075	11,262	**$9,448**	7,634	5,821
Capital Costs	9,864	9,656	**$9,448**	9,240	9,032

16.10.3 Payback

Project payback is estimated to occur in month 16 of operations.

16.10.4 Mine Life

The expected life of the Cashin Project will be approximately 20 months, based on exploration to date, the current processing rate, and reported Proven and Probable reserves as of March 24, 2006.



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Denver, Colorado

SRK JOB NO.: 162302

FILE NAME: Fig 15–1.dwg

CONSTELLATION COPPER CORPORATION

Cashin Copper Deposit

PROPOSED RAMP FROM PIT TO HAUL ROAD, OBLIQUE VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

DATE:	APPROVED:	FIGURE:
April, 2006	LM	16-1

17 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS (ITEM 21)

The development of the Cashin property is dependent on the price of copper the Lisbon Valley Mine process facility and mining equipment, permitting, and the accomplishment of the engineering tasks required to access the property, and haulage to the Lisbon Valley mine. Future feasibility studies will have to address the following:

- La Sal Creek flows through the project area and the proposed pit lies on either side of the Canyon. The Creek will have to be contained or diverted around the pit area;
- The boundary of the Dolores River Wilderness Study Area (WSA) directly borders the patented claims, and a portion of the southeast wall of the proposed pit extends into the WSA; and
- Preliminary design work has been done on the ramp from the pit to the haul road access point by SRK in 2004. Additional design work and costing will be required for the ramp and for the haul road to Lisbon Valley.

CCC has considerable experience in permitting in the area given their successful experience with Lisbon Valley, and with exploration permitting at Cashin. CCC believes there is a high level of assurance that the project will receive all required approvals for development.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS (ITEM 22)

SRK recommends the following:

- Additional bulk density tests be conducted in order to obtain measurements for the ore-grade material and for waste rock in the Kayenta Formation;
- Compilation of laboratory QA/QC data;
- Additional bulk density testing of oxide, mixed, and sulfide material in the Wingate formation and waste rock from the overlying Kayenta Formation; and
- Additional infill drilling angled across the Cashin Fault could better define mineralization especially in the southwest of the deposit.

19 REFERENCES (ITEM 23)

SRK (2004) I*ndependent Technical Report on the Cashin Copper Deposit, Colorado, USA*

David R. Budinski, P.G. (December 1, 1993) *Geological Report on the Cashin Property, Montrose County, Colorado*

John F. Abel, Jr. PE (March 24, 2004) *Cashin Mine Slope Mechanics*

Winters, Doorsey & Company, LLC (WDC) (December 17, 2003) *Lisbon Valley Copper Project, Utah, United States of America, Technical Report*

WDC (April 25, 2002) *Lisbon Valley Copper Project, Utah, United States of America, Technical Report*

WDC (November 20, 2005) *Lisbon Valley Copper Project, San Juan County, Utah, Technical Update Study to the October 2000 Feasibility Study Prepared by The Winters Company*

WDC (August 5, 2005) *Cashin Copper project Colorado, United States of America Technical Report*

Gochnour & Associates, Inc. (May 20, 2005) Letter to WDC

Other Constellation Internal Documents

20 GLOSSARY

20.1 Mineral Resources & Reserves

Mineral Resources

The mineral resources and mineral reserves have been classified according to the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines" (August 2000). Accordingly, the Resources have been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred, the Reserves have been classified as Proven, and Probable based on the Measured and Indicated Resources as defined below.

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.

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 drillholes.

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 drillholes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

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 drillholes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

Mineral Reserves

A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

A 'Probable Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

A 'Proven Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction is justified.

20.2 Glossary

Assay: The chemical analysis of mineral samples to determine the metal content.

Capital Expenditure: All other expenditures not classified as operating costs.

Composite: Combining more than one sample result to give an average result over a larger distance.

Concentrate: A metal-rich product resulting from a mineral enrichment process such as gravity concentration or flotation, in which most of the desired mineral has been separated from the waste material in the ore.

Crushing: Initial process of reducing ore particle size to render it more amenable for further processing.

Cutoff Grade (CoG): The grade of mineralized rock, which determines as to whether or not it is economic to recover its gold content by further concentration.

Dilution: Waste, which is unavoidably mined with ore.

Dip: Angle of inclination of a geological feature/rock from the horizontal.

Fault: The surface of a fracture along which movement has occurred.

Footwall: The underlying side of an orebody or stope.

Gangue: Non-valuable components of the ore.

Grade: The measure of concentration of gold within mineralized rock.

Hangingwall: The overlying side of an orebody or slope.

Haulage: A horizontal underground excavation which is used to transport mined ore.

Hydrocyclone: A process whereby material is graded according to size by exploiting centrifugal forces of particulate materials.

Igneous: Primary crystalline rock formed by the solidification of magma.

Kriging: An interpolation method of assigning values from samples to blocks that minimizes the estimation error.

Level: Horizontal tunnel the primary purpose is the transportation of personnel and materials.

Lithological: Geological description pertaining to different rock types.

LoM Plans: Life-of-Mine plans.

LRP: Long Range Plan.

Material Properties: Mine properties.

Milling: A general term used to describe the process in which the ore is crushed and ground and subjected to physical or chemical treatment to extract the valuable metals to a concentrate or finished product.

Mineral/Mining Lease: A lease area for which mineral rights are held.

Mining Assets: The Material Properties and Significant Exploration Properties.

Ongoing Capital: Capital estimates of a routine nature, which is necessary for sustaining operations.

Ore Reserve: See Mineral Reserve.

Pillar: Rock left behind to help support the excavations in an underground mine.

RoM: Run-of-Mine.

Sedimentary: Pertaining to rocks formed by the accumulation of sediments, formed by the erosion of other rocks.

Shaft: An opening cut downwards from the surface for transporting personnel, equipment, supplies, ore and waste.

Sill: A thin, tabular, horizontal to sub-horizontal body of igneous rock formed by the injection of magma into planar zones of weakness.

Smelting: A high temperature pyrometallurgical operation conducted in a furnace, in which the valuable metal is collected to a molten matte or doré phase and separated from the gangue components that accumulate in a less dense molten slag phase.

Stope: Underground void created by mining.

Stratigraphy: The study of stratified rocks in terms of time and space.

Strike: Direction of line formed by the intersection of strata surfaces with the horizontal plane, always perpendicular to the dip direction.

Sulfide: A sulfur bearing mineral.

Tailings: Finely ground waste rock from which valuable minerals or metals have been extracted.

Thickening: The process of concentrating solid particles in suspension.

Total Expenditure: All expenditures including those of an operating and capital nature.

Variogram: A statistical representation of the characteristics (usually grade).

Abbreviations

The imperial system has been used throughout this report unless otherwise stated. All currency is in U.S. dollars. Market prices are reported in US$ per pound of copper. Tons are imperial, or 2,000 pounds. The following abbreviations are used in this report.

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
Cu	copper
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ft	foot (feet)
g	gram
ID2	inverse distance squared
klb	thousand pounds
kt	thousand tons
kta	thousand tons per year
lb	pound
LoM	Life of mine
Mt	million tons
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RC	reverse circulation drilling
RoM	Run-of-Mine
RQD	rock quality description
SEC	U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission
SG	specific gravity

Appendix A

Certificate and Consent Form

SRK Consulting
Engineers and Scientists

SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc.
7175 West Jefferson Avenue, Suite 3000
Lakewood, Colorado
USA 80235
e-mail: denver@srk.com
web: www.srk.com
Tel: 303.985.1333
Fax: 303.985.9947

Certificate of AUTHOR

I, Leah Mach, CPG., do hereby certify that:

1. I am Principal Resource Geologist with:

   SRK Consulting (US), Inc.
   7175 W. Jefferson Avenue
   Lakewood, CO USA 80235

2. I graduated with a Master of Science degree in Geology from the University of Idaho in 1986.

3. I am a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists.

4. I have worked as a Geologist for a total of 20 years since my graduation.

5. 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.

6. I am responsible for the overall preparation of the technical report titled Constellation Copper Corporation, NI 43-101 Technical Report, Cashin Copper Deposit and dated May 2006, (the "Technical Report") relating to the Cashin Project. I visited the property in March 1006.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.

8. 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 with makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of 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 the compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 9th Day of May, 2006.

Signature of Qualified Person

CPG 10940

Leah Mach, CPG

Appendix B

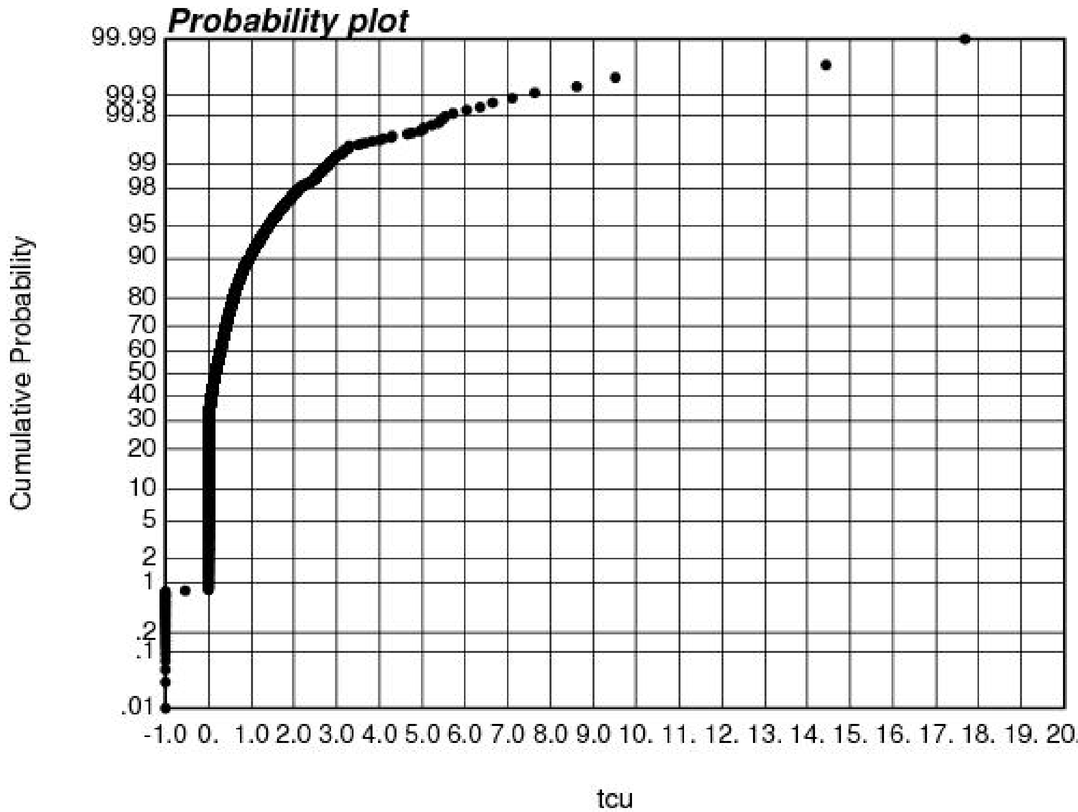
List of Claims

Cashin Mineral Claim Information

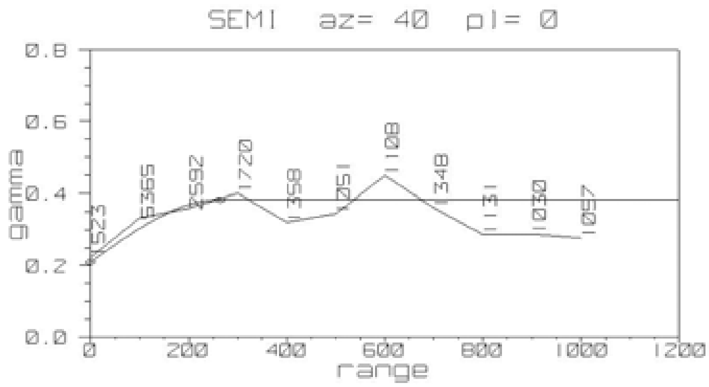
Patented Lode Mining Claims Under Option to Purchase	
Cashin Load	MS13030
Maude Lode	MS13030
Titon Lode	MS13030
Red Chief Lode	MS13029
Humboldt	MS13031
Angell	MS13031
Bennie Lode	MS13031
Red Rock Lode	MS19163
Red Bird Lode	MS19163
Michigan Lode	MS19163
Horseshoe Lode	MS19163
Malachite Lode	MS19164
Red Chief Millsite	Surv. No. 13029B
Titon Millsite	Surv. No. 13030B
Maude Millsite	Surv. No. 13031B
Unpatented Lode Mining Claims Owned by Summo USA Corporation	
AL#6	CMC252385
AL#7	CMC252386
AL#8	CMC252387
AL#9	CMC252388
AL#15	CMC252389
AL#16	CMC252390
AL#17	CMC252391
AL#18	CMC252392
AL#19	CMC252393
AL#45	CMC252394
AL#46	CMC252395
AL#47	CMC252396
AL#49	CMC252397
AL#50	CMC252398
AL#54	CMC252399

Appendix C

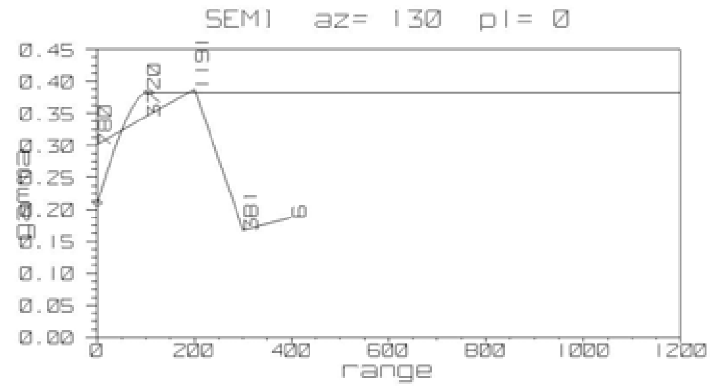
Statistics and Variograms



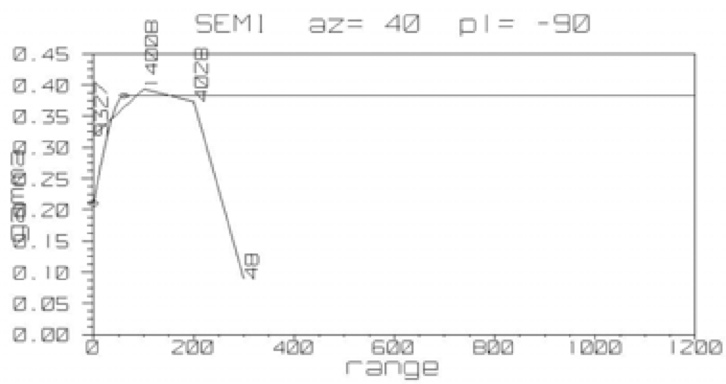
Probability Plot of Assay Copper Grades



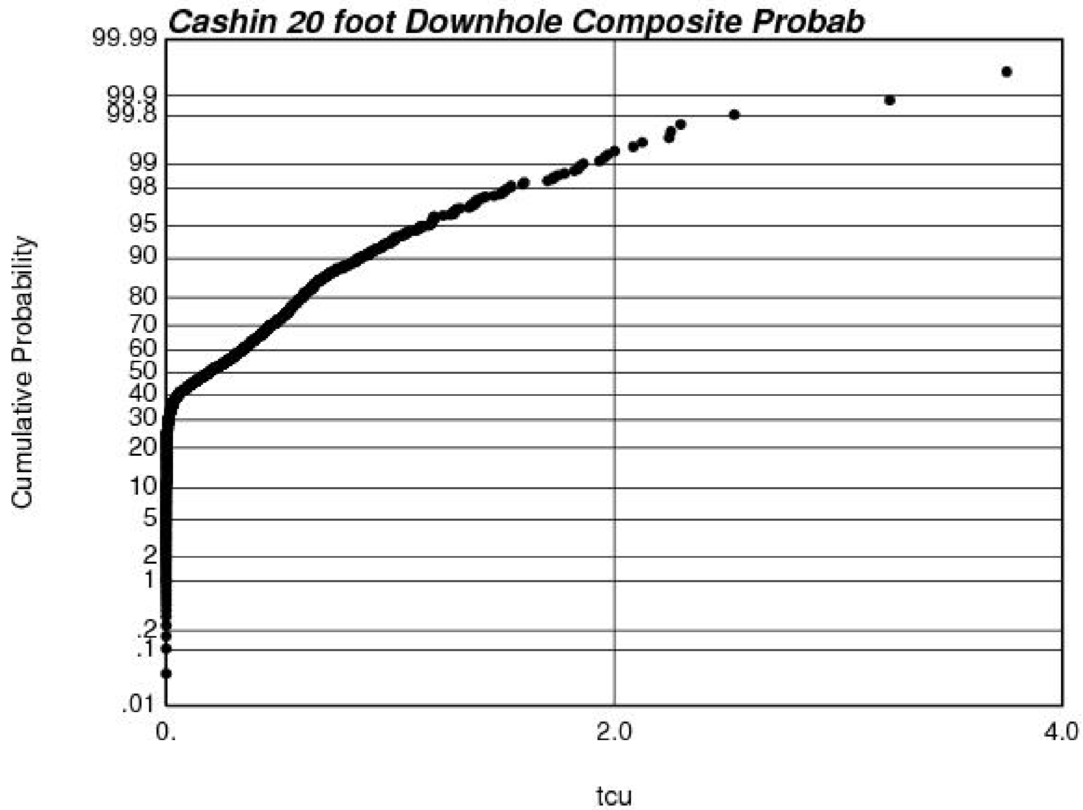
Major axis Semi-variogram



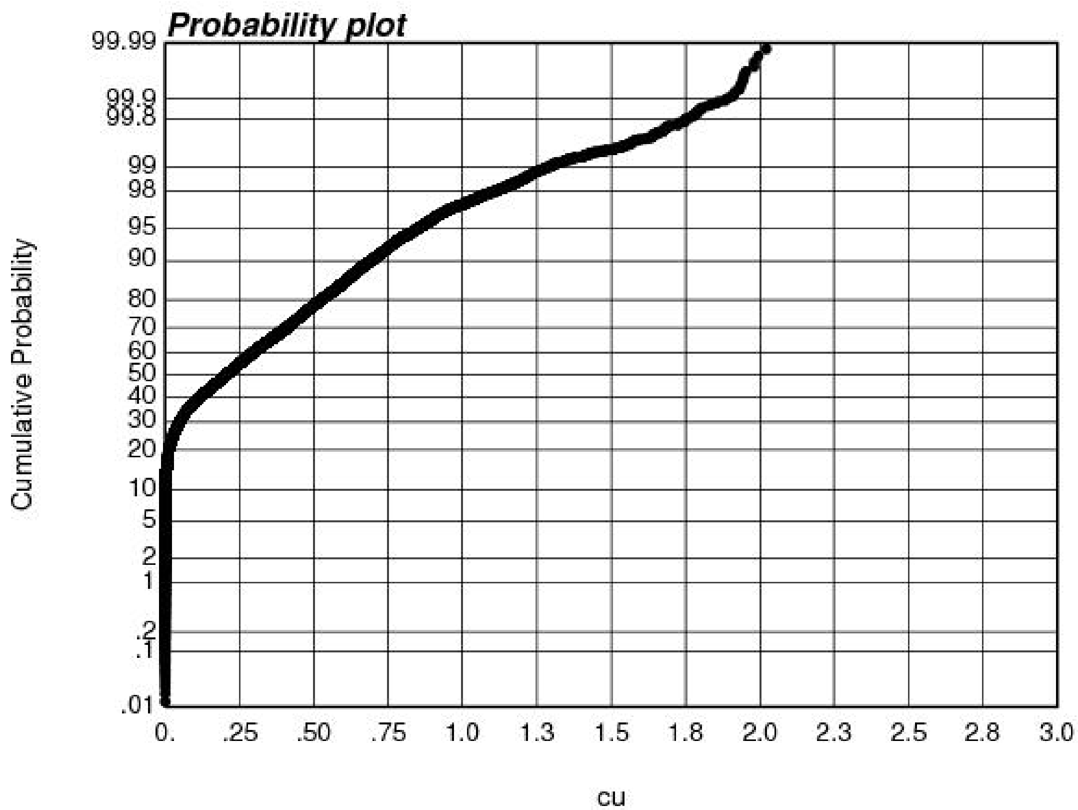
Semi-major axis Semi-variogram



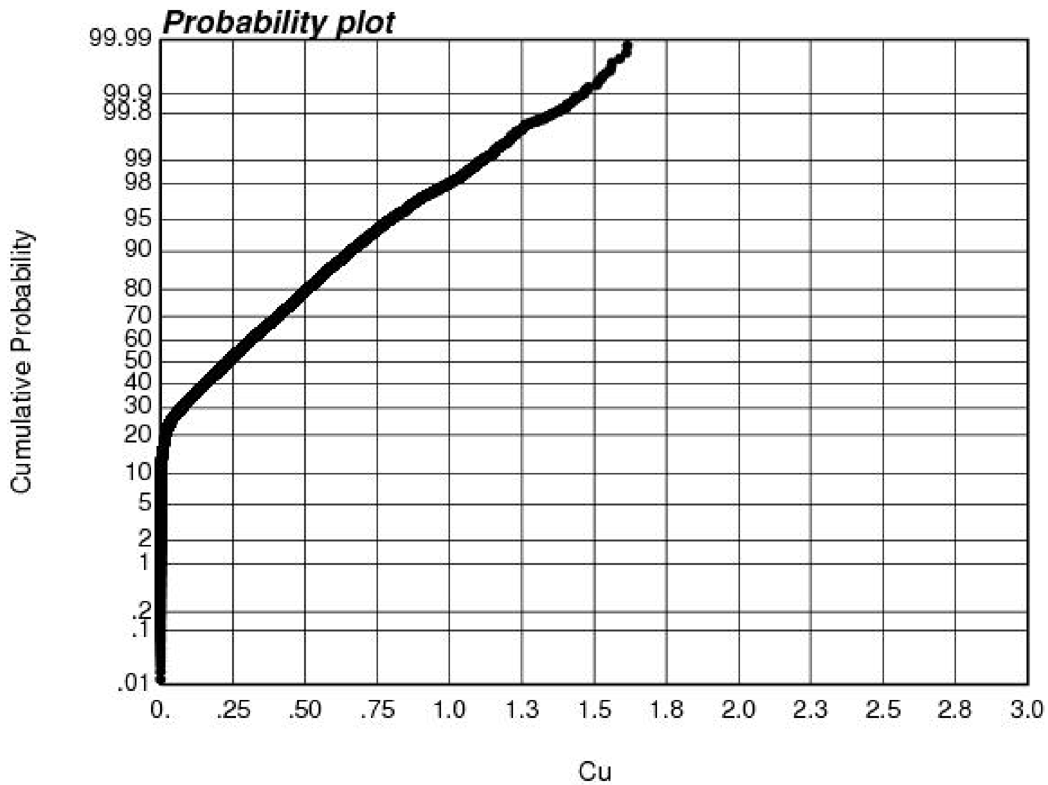
Vertical Semi-variogram



Probability Plot of Composite Copper Grades



Probability Plot of Block Copper Grades Estimated ID2



Probability Plot of Kriged Block Copper Grades