Independent Technical Report

Sangihe Property

Sangihe Island, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

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This report has been prepared by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (CCIC) on behalf of East Asia Minerals Corp.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Certificate of Authorship

1.0 SUMMARY

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. ("CCIC") was retained by East Asia Minerals Corporation ("EAMC") to prepare an Independent Technical Report (the "Report"), compliant with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), companion policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 including a resource estimate for the Sangihe Contract of Work tenement, Indonesia (the "Property"). The Property consists of two blocks---Sangihe and Talaud Islands, covering 82,091 ha, in the Province of North Sulawesi, Indonesia, and the Sangihe block hosts the Binebase and Bawone gold ("Au") - silver ("Ag") prospects, and other porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal mineralization. The Property is currently held by a foreign-Indonesian joint venture company named PT Tambang Mas Sangihe, in which East Asia Minerals Corp. controls 70% interest and three Indonesian companies own the remaining 30% interest combined.

Field work completed to date by EAMC at Binebase and Bawone includes both core drilling and surface trenching and sampling programs. In total 62 holes have been drilled at Binebase and 17 holes at Bawone. Almost 1,700 surface samples have been collected in total at Binebase and Bawone. Geological mapping and geophysical surveys have been completed over parts of the Property. Exploration completed to date has defined oxide and sulphide mineralization at both Binebase and Bawone to the extent that Inferred mineral resources could be estimated. With additional infill drilling the Inferred resources reported in Tables 1-1 and 1-2 below (~835,000 ounces of contained Au in total) could be upgraded at least in part to Indicated if the continuity and grade of the mineralization is confirmed. It should be noted that +1 million ounces were estimated combined for both zones at both prospects when reported with no cut-off grade. The reporting cut-off grade needs to be reviewed when additional drill hole testing and metallurgical work is completed.

To advance the Binebase and Bawone towards a preliminary assessment stage (scoping study) additional drilling is required to more accurately define the oxide-sulphide transition zone. A program of core re-logging could also aid this process. Close-spaced drilling is required to convert Inferred resources to the Indicated classification. Step-out drilling is also required to determine the extents of the Au and Ag mineralization at both prospects.

Continued diligent QC monitoring is required. It is important in the next phase of drilling to ensure that an appropriate number of both oxide and sulphide samples are checked, especially those with higher Au and Ag grades.

Table 1-1: Inferred resources at Binebase. The 0.25 g/t Au cut-off base is highlighted.

	Au Range (g/t)	Tonnes (t)[1]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Au (Oz Equiv)[2]
Oxide	0.00 -> 9999	11,486,000	0.80	18.30	295,431	6,757,991	430,591
	0.25 -> 9999	**7,851,000**	**1.10**	**25.13**	**277,661**	**6,343,299**	**404,527**
	0.50 -> 9999	5,199,000	1.48	33.26	247,388	5,559,552	358,579
	0.75 -> 9999	3,565,000	1.88	42.58	215,484	4,880,484	313,094
	1.00 -> 9999	2,587,000	2.26	51.80	187,976	4,308,478	274,146
Sulphide	0.00 -> 9999	58,816,000	0.17	5.99	321,471	11,327,134	548,014
	0.25 -> 9999	**10,002,000**	**0.49**	**13.60**	**157,573**	**4,373,443**	**245,041**
	0.50 -> 9999	2,464,000	0.96	29.24	76,052	2,316,412	122,380
	0.75 -> 9999	1,300,000	1.30	46.22	54,336	1,931,839	92,972
	1.00 -> 9999	912,000	1.48	59.02	43,396	1,730,580	78,008

[1]Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. Grade has been rounded to two (2) significant digits.
[2]Au equivalent ounces calculated assuming 100% recovery and metal prices of $US770/oz Au and $US13/oz Ag.

Table 1-2: Inferred resources at Bawone. The 0.25 g/t Au cut-off base is highlighted.

	Au Range (g/t)	Tonnes (t)[1]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Au (Oz Equiv)[2]
Oxide	0.00 -> 9999	4,399,000	1.32	7.61	186,692	1,076,307	208,218
	0.25 -> 9999	**3,475,000**	**1.66**	**9.16**	**185,464**	**1,023,406**	**205,933**
	0.50 -> 9999	2,992,000	1.86	10.25	178,926	986,014	198,646
	0.75 -> 9999	2,608,000	2.05	11.16	171,893	935,771	190,609
	1.00 -> 9999	2,266,000	2.22	11.78	161,737	858,228	178,902
Sulphide	0.00 -> 9999	9,608,000	0.74	0.68	228,593	210,058	232,794
	0.25 -> 9999	**5,999,000**	**1.12**	**0.97**	**216,020**	**187,089**	**219,762**
	0.50 -> 9999	4,409,000	1.39	1.26	197,039	178,611	200,611
	0.75 -> 9999	3,639,000	1.55	1.46	181,347	170,818	184,764
	1.00 -> 9999	2,736,000	1.78	1.83	156,579	160,977	159,799

[1]Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. Grade has been rounded to 2 significant digits.
[2]Au equivalent ounces calculated assuming 100% recovery and metal prices of $US770/oz Au and $US13/oz Ag.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This technical report was prepared for EAMC and presents the initial NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates of Au and Ag for the Binebase and Bawone prospects that form part of the Sangihe Property in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. This report provides an update on material changes to the Property since the 2008 Technical Report and includes a review of the quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") data and recommendations for future work.

This Technical Report on the Sangihe Property has been prepared following the standards outlined in NI 43-101, companion policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1, and is based on information supplied by EAMC, review of public domain data, and incorporation of relevant geological literature. References are listed in Section 21.0.

Michelle Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo., Senior Geologist with CCIC is the Qualified Persons responsible for preparation of this report, including the mineral resource estimation. Ms. Stone visited the Property on the 25th and 26th of June, 2009, and spent 2 days reviewing field data in the EAMC exploration office in Jakarta.

2.1 Units of Measure and Abbreviations

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this Report and is generally expressed in kilometres ("km"), metres ("m") and centimetres ("cm"); volume is expressed as cubic metres ("m^3"), mass expressed as metric tonnes ("t"), area as hectares ("ha"), and gold and silver concentrations as grams per tonne ("g/t"). Metals and mineral acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to www.maden.hacettepe.edu.tr/dmmrt/index.html for a glossary of terms. Frequently used abbreviations and acronyms are given in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Frequently used abbreviations, acronyms and alternate spelling.

Abbreviation	Description
AAS	atomic absorption spectroscopy
Ag	silver
ALS	ALS Laboratory Group
AMG	Australian Map Grid
Ashton	Ashton Mining Ltd
Au	gold
Aurora	Aurora Gold Ltd.
Bowone	Bawone
Bre-X	Bre-X Minerals

Abbreviation	Description
CAD$	Canadian dollars
CCIC	Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc.
cm	centimetre
CoW	Contract of Work
E	East
EAMC	East Asia Minerals Corporation
FA	fire assay
g/t	gram per tonne
ICP-AES	inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy
IP	induced polarization
ITS	PT Intertek Utama Services
JVA	joint venture agreement
km	kilometre
KP	Mining Authorization permit
LS	Low sulphidation
M	metre
mm	millimetre
Mt	million tonnes
Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook Energy and Minerals Ltd.
N	North
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
oz	Ounce
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
S	South
SD	standard deviation
Sedi	Sede
SG	specific gravity
SGS Indonesia	SGS Indo Assay Laboratories, Indonesia
T	metric tonne
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
W	West

Conversion factors utilized in this report include:

- 1 troy ounce/ton = 34.285714 grams/tonne
- 1 gram/tonne = 0.029167 troy ounces/ton
- 1 troy ounce = 31.103477 grams
- 1 gram = 0.032151 troy ounces
- 1 ppm = 1,000 ppb

The term gram/tonne or g/t is expressed as "gram per tonne" where 1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm ("part per million") = 1000 ppb ("part per billion").

Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency ("CAD$") unless otherwise noted.

Where quoted, Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") coordinates are provided in the datum of Indonesia, WGS84, Zone 51 North unless otherwise noted.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Definitions are from Long (2008) and Smee (2008), except where indicated.

Accuracy: the closeness of measurements to a "true" value.

AAS: Atomic absorption spectroscopy is a technique for determining the concentration of a particular metal element in a sample. The technique can be used to analyze the concentration of over 70 different metals in a solution by aspirating a sample solution into an acetylene or nitrous-oxide flame and passing light from the same element through the flame. The concentration of the element in the sample is quantified by the amount of light absorbed by the element present within the flame (www.wikpedia.org).

Bias: grouping of data above or below an accepted mean. Bias may be caused by systematic sampling or analytical error.

Blank: a sample of uncrushed rock or drill core that is known to contain very low or non-detectable concentration of the element being sought. A blank is used to monitor contamination of samples during preparation and analysis.

Duplicates: A split of the original sample analyzed by the same laboratory under the same analytical conditions as the original sample. There are three types of duplicates: field duplicates (split of the drill core), reject or preparation duplicate (split of coarse material) and pulp duplicate (split of powdered material). Field duplicates monitor errors in sampling, preparation and analysis of samples. Reject duplicates monitor errors in preparation and analysis of samples. Pulp duplicates monitor errors in analysis of samples.

ICP-AES: Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy, also referred to as inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry ("ICP-OES"), is an analytical technique used for the detection of trace metals. It is a type of emission spectroscopy that uses the inductively coupled plasma to produce excited atoms and ions that emit electromagnetic radiation at wavelengths characteristic of a particular element. The intensity of this emission is indicative of the concentration of the element within the sample (www.wikpedia.org). ICP-AES is a rapid analytical technique that commonly permits the analysis of 40 to +70 elements simultaneously. Detection limits are variable but range from ultra-trace levels through the percent range.

ISO: International Standards Organization.

ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management Systems - Requirements: is intended for use in any organization regardless of size, type or product (including service). It provides a number of requirements which an organization needs to fulfill if it is to achieve customer satisfaction through consistent products and services which meet customer expectations. It includes a requirement for the continual (i.e. planned) improvement of the Quality Management System. Certification to an ISO 9001 standard does not guarantee any quality of end products and services; rather, it certifies that formalized business processes are being applied (www.wikipedia.org and http://isotc.iso.org).

ISO/IEC 17025: is the main standard used by testing and calibration laboratories. There are many commonalities with the ISO 9000 standard, but ISO/IEC 17025 adds in the concept of competence to the equation and it applies directly to those organizations that produce testing and calibration results. There are two main sections in ISO/IEC 17025 - Management Requirements and Technical Requirements. Management requirements are primarily related to the operation and effectiveness of the quality management system within the laboratory. Technical requirements address the competence of staff, methodology and test/calibration equipment (www.wikipedia.org and http://isotc.iso.org).

Precision: the ability to consistently reproduce a measurement. Precise data tightly groups around an average value.

Pulps: the portion of a sample reduced to a finer size fraction after crushing, pulverizing or sieving and will be used in an analytical test (Acme website: www.acmelab.com). It is the fine, powdered sample after it has passed through the pulverizer.

QA/QC: Quality Assurance/Quality Control.

Quality Assurance ("QA"): information collected to demonstrate and quantify the reliability of assay data. Quality Assurance provides a measurement of the uncertainty in the underlying data.

Quality Control ("QC"): procedures used to maintain a desired level of quality in the assay database. Quality Control leads to corrections of errors or changes in procedures that improve overall data quality.

Reject: the portion of a sample after preparation that is not part of the pulps fraction. It is the coarse sample after it has passed through the crusher.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

CCIC has completed this Report in accordance with the methodology and format outlined in NI 43-101, companion policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. This Report was prepared by competent and professional individuals from CCIC on behalf of EAMC and is directed solely for the development and presentation of data with recommendations to allow EAMC and or potential partners to reach informed decisions. The information, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on a review of digital and hard copy data and information supplied to CCIC by EAMC in addition to various published geological reports. CCIC has assumed that the reports and other data listed in the References section of this report are substantially accurate and complete.

CCIC has relied exclusively on information provided by EAMC regarding land tenure, underlying agreements and technical information not in the public domain. CCIC is unaware of any other relevant technical data relating to the Property. CCIC did not conduct an in-depth review of mineral title and ownership and the title ownership and status of claims as outlined in this Report was obtained from EAMC. While title documents and option/purchase agreements were reviewed for this study as provided by EAMC, it does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent, a legal, or any other opinion as to title.

Some relevant information on the Property presented in this Report is based on historic data derived from reports written by geologists and/or engineers, whose professional status may or may not be known in relation to the NI 43-101 definition of a Qualified Person. CCIC has made every attempt to accurately convey the content of those files, but cannot guarantee either the accuracy or validity of the work contained within those files. However, CCIC believes that these reports were written with the objective of presenting the results of the work performed without any promotional or misleading intent. In this sense, the information presented should be considered reliable, unless otherwise stated, and may be used without any prejudice by EAMC.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Sangihe mineral tenement (initially 123,850 ha; see Figure 4.2 for the current size) consists of two blocks, each of which is located on the Telaud and Sangihe Islands, respectively, in the Celebes Sea in the Province of North Sulawesi, Indonesia (Figure 4-1). Block I covers 81,850 ha centered on UTM ~919,430m E and 485,324 m N (WGS84, Zone 51; Telaud Island) and Block II (Sangihe) covers 42,000 ha centered UTM ~786,673 m E and 380,239m N (WGS84, Zone 51). The Bawone and Binebase prospects, which are the focus of this report, are located in the eastern part of Block II near villages of the same names on the southeast coast of Sangihe island (Figure 4-2). In the text that follows, Block II is referred to as the Property. The North Sulawesi provincial capital of Manado lies approximately 240 km south of the Sangihe Islands regency capital of Tahuna, which is approximately 20 km northwest of the centre of the Property.

4.2 Mining Tenure in Indonesia

The following summary of mining tenure in Indonesia was extracted from the 2008 technical report as provided by EAMC consultant Thomas Mulja, and updated with information from EAMC's news release on January 26th, 2009 and recent revision by Mr. Mulja.

Foreign and foreign-Indonesian joint venture companies exploring and exploiting natural resources in Indonesia normally conduct their activities under a locally-incorporated foreign-investment joint venture company, which is regulated by a set of terms and regulations contained in a document known as the Contract of Work ("CoW") agreement. A CoW is a legally binding contract between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and a foreign investment joint venture company, which is specifically incorporated to hold the title of the CoW area. The said company is therefore frequently called the "CoW company". In the CoW agreement, the Indonesian government grants the company an exclusive right to explore and mine mineral deposits that may exist in the contract area. The agreement, which lasts for 30 years, covers comprehensive terms of engagement such as the various stages of exploration from general geological survey through exploration and bankable feasibility study to mining, royalty and taxes, employment, corporate social responsibilities, and environmental protection. The CoW provides the share holders of the CoW company with legal rights to have a direct equity interest in the mineral resources, thereby protecting their investment and making it appealing to the foreign companies. Since the first or

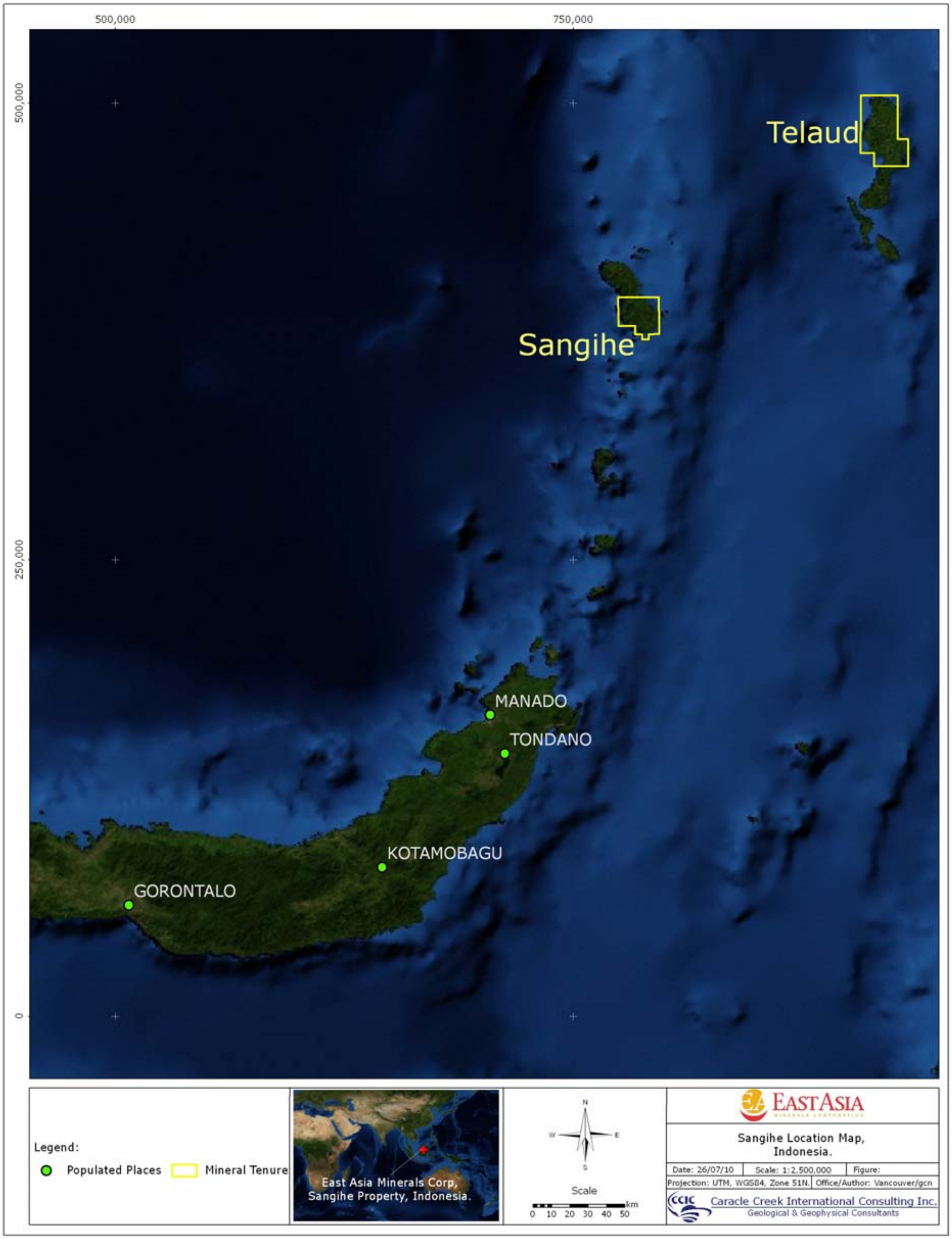

Figure 4-1. Location of Sangihe Island, Indonesia.

"first generation" CoW, which was signed 1968, the agreement has gone through seven (7) more generations.

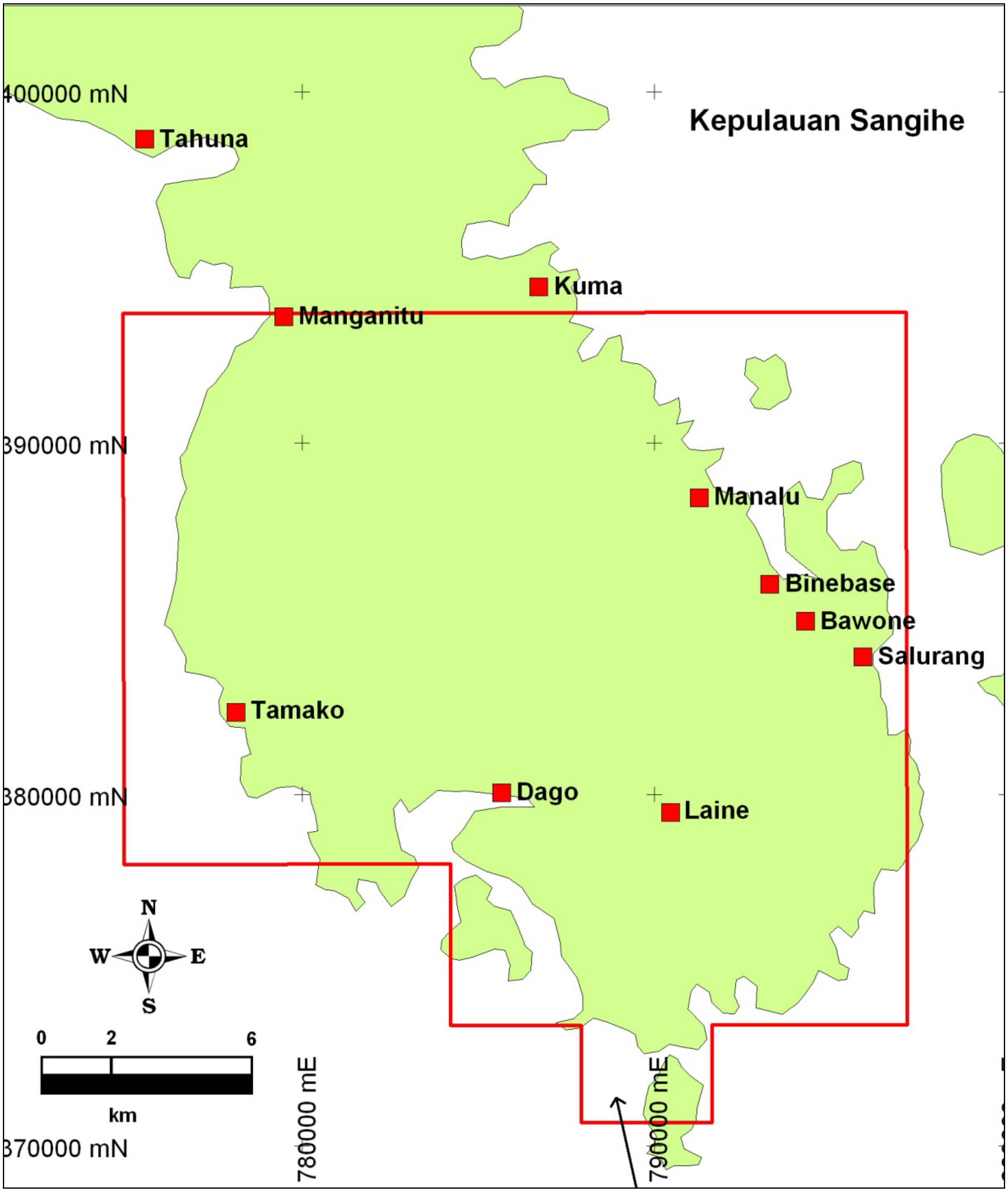

Figure 4-2. Southern part of Sangihe Island showing the Property outline. Red squares are villages.

On December 16th, 2008, a new Mineral and Coal Mining Law ("New Mining Law") was approved by the Indonesian Parliament, and was signed into Law by the President on January 12th, 2009. This new law replaced Mining Law No 11/1967. It is a licensing system called Izin Usaha Pertambangan, abbreviated IUP, or "Mining Business License", in which exploration and exploitation permits are granted through tender. In February 2010, the Government of Indonesia promulgated two implementation regulations, namely numbers 22 and 23, to interpret most of the Articles in the new mining law. Some Articles not addressed in these regulations are to be explained in future regulations or ministerial decrees.

The new mining law terminated the CoW system; but Article 169 (Article 112 in the implementation regulation number 23) guarantees that CoW agreements signed prior to the enforcement of the implementation regulations shall remain effective until their expiry date. Furthermore, the existing CoW can be extended to become IUP without tender. Although Article 169 also requires adjustment of all provisions contained in the CoW to the new law, however, the Directorate General of Mineral, Coal and Geothermal proposed on January 6, 2010 to adjust only eleven Articles in the 6th Generation CoW. These changes are Article 1 (Definitions), Article 2.3 (Appointment and Responsibility of the Company), Article 3.3 (Modus Operandi), Article 4.1 (Contract Area), Article 10 (Operating Period), Article 13 (Taxes and Financial Obligations of the Company), Article 19.1 (Force Majeure), Article 21 (Settlement of Disputes), Article 24 (Promotion of National Interest), Article 27 (Local Business Development), and Article 29 (Assignment). These adjustment proposals are yet to be officially approved by the Government.

4.3 Terms of Agreement and Property Status

The Sangihe agreement is a 6th generation CoW that was signed on April 27, 1997 between the Government of Indonesia and PT Tambang Mas Sangihe (PT TMS). On the basis of the new law, it shall remain valid until 2027, and can be extended twice for 10 years each. The original shareholders of PT TMS were Laarenim Holding BV, a Dutch-based company owned by Bre-X Minerals Ltd, Calgary, Canada, and an Indonesian company named PT Sungai Belayan Sejati. As some Bre-X personnel were involved in the Busang debacle, the Sangihe CoW was suspended in May 1997 by the then Minister of Mines and Energy.

In 2006 the Indonesian owner of the Sangihe CoW requested the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources to determine the status of this tenement. On August 31, 2009 the Government responded the request by reactivating the CoW. Under a series of share purchase transactions and other material changes, the original articles of incorporation of PT TMS was amended to include EAMC as the owner of 70% interest in this CoW company. The remaining 30% interest is held by three Indonesian corporations.

This amendment was approved by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (decree number AHU-14556.AH.01.02 Tahun 2010, dated March 22, 2010). In May 2010 PT TMS relinquished 41,759 ha of un-prospective area in Block I, hence reducing the total claim size to 82,091 ha.

Under the Joint venture agreement between EMAC and its partners, EAMC is responsible for the entire expenditure from exploration to bankable feasibility study. When commercial production commences, the Indonesian partners shall contribute to this exploitation cost, or failure to do so, their interest will be diluted to a 7% Net Profit Interest combined.

4.4 Location of Mineralization and Workings

The Sangihe Property consists of several epithermal and porphyry gold prospects which were initially discovered and explored in the 1980's by PT Meares Soputan Mining in partnership with Muswellbrook Energy and Minerals Ltd. of Australia ("Muswellbrook") (Figure 4-3). Binebase, a surface exposed gold-bearing oxide deposit, and Bawone, a shallow to surface exposed gold-bearing sulphide deposit, are located 1.2 kilometres apart and are the most advanced of these prospects. There has been no mining completed on the Property, although trenches have been excavated for sampling and geological mapping purposes.

4.5 Liabilities and Required Permits

The author is unaware of any environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject, other than the normal licensing and permitting requirements that must be made prior to undertaking certain operations and environmental restrictions as set forth by mining regulations in Indonesia.

In January 2007, EAMC commissioned PT Hatfield Indonesia to undertake an environmental baseline study of the project area. The aims of the study were to:

1. Provide assurance to prospective investors that appropriate steps are being taken to protect the interests and reputation of EAMC;
2. Determine existing water quality characteristics of streams in the vicinity of proposed exploration activities with particular emphasis on the extent and magnitude of contamination in the aquatic environment and soil from the use of mercury to amalgamate gold during past and present artisanal mining activities;

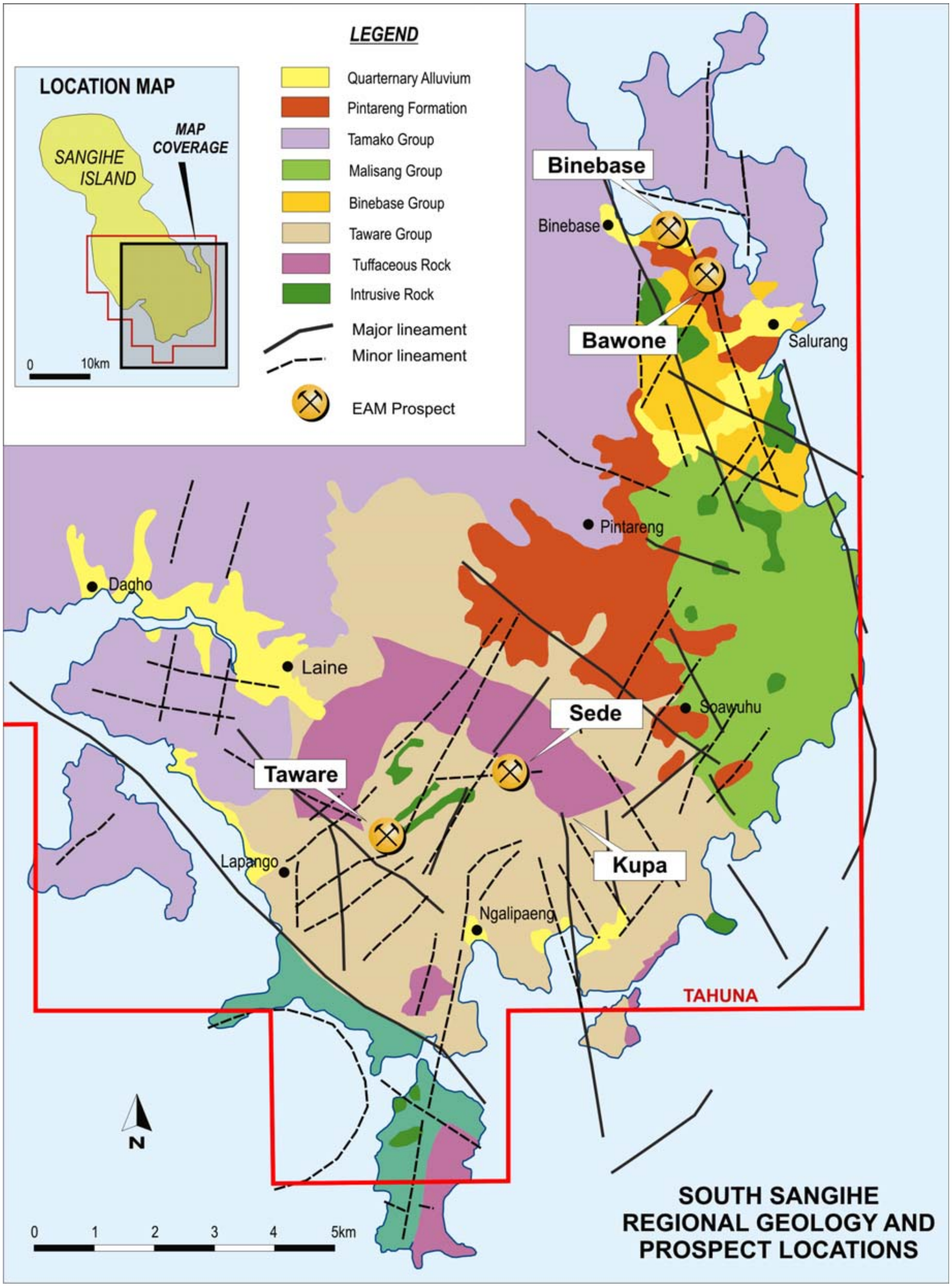

Figure 4-3. Named exploration prospects on the Sangihe Property (after Garwin, 1990).

3. Provide an overview of the extent and types of vegetation cover and land use prior to exploration activities; and
4. Summarize available information on rare and endangered species of wildlife in the area.

Hatfield's work concluded that river water samples from watersheds in areas of artisanal mining were not contaminated with heavy metals. Local mercury "hot spots" were found in river bottom sediments near existing alluvial mining activities in the Taware area which is located about 8 km southwest of EAMC's recent exploration activities around Binebase and Bawone. Evidence of mercury contamination was found in soil samples collected from the Binebase - Bawone area.

Mercury levels in stream biota were found to be variable with the highest levels in eel (0.53 mg/kg) being slightly above the limit of 0.5 mg/kg set by British Columbia, Canada, but below the 1 mg/kg set by the European Union and the US Food and Drug Administration. Hatfield concluded that the level of mercury in samples did not appear to be a serious health concern but did note that unprotected handling of the metal by artisanal miners was likely to pose health risks to those individuals.

Although first-growth forest and original vegetation was deemed to no longer exist in the area, Hatfield recommended that EAMC minimize further disturbance of the vegetation from its drilling program and maintain careful management and monitoring of its operations.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Sangihe Property is located on Sangihe Island in the Celebes Sea (Figure 4-1). The Property can be accessed by air from Manado, the capital of North Sulawesi, to Tahuna, capital of Sangihe via bi-weekly commercial flights, or by commercial passenger ferry (6-7 or 10-12 hours depending on the service). Access to the Binebase and Bawone prospects is by sealed roads from Tahuna and the airport at Naha. The journey time is ~1.5 hours from Tahuna to the EAMC field camp in the village of Bawone.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The island has a tropical climate with an average daily temperature of 27°C (minimum ~21°C, maximum ~31°C). Rainfall is above 130 mm per month year-round but peaks from December to March (January mean total rainfall is 426 mm) with an annual rainfall of 3.5m (www.worldweather.org). However, monitoring by EAMC in 2008 indicated rainfall in excess of 4.5m. The relatively dry season lasts from June to September.

Little remains of the original tropical rainforest as much of the area is given over to plantations. Vegetation consists of largely of cultivated cocoanut, clove and nutmeg with secondary re-growth.

5.3 Physiography

The physiography of Sangihe Island is dominated by volcanoes, the most prominent being the large stratovolcano of Mount Awu which forms the northern half of the island. This volcano, which rises to over 1,300m, is periodically active with the last major eruption being recorded in 1966. Minor eruptive activity occurred in 2004. In the area of the Property, the topography is undulating, reflecting remnants of volcanic landforms, and varies from sea level to around 350m.

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The southern half of the island, where the Property lies, is moderately populated with about 100,000 people. Numerous small villages are located along the coast and the paved roads that cross the island. The largest of these villages include Laine, Salurang, Pintareng, Lapango, Ngalipaeng, Binebase and Soawuhu (Figure 4.2). These settlements support fishing communities and clove, coconut and nutmeg plantations.

An extensive power grid exits on the island as well as a mobile telephone network. Basic supplies and light machinery are available from Tahuna. The villages of Bawone and Binebase, which are closest to the prospects that are currently being explored, provide local labour to support EAMC's activities.

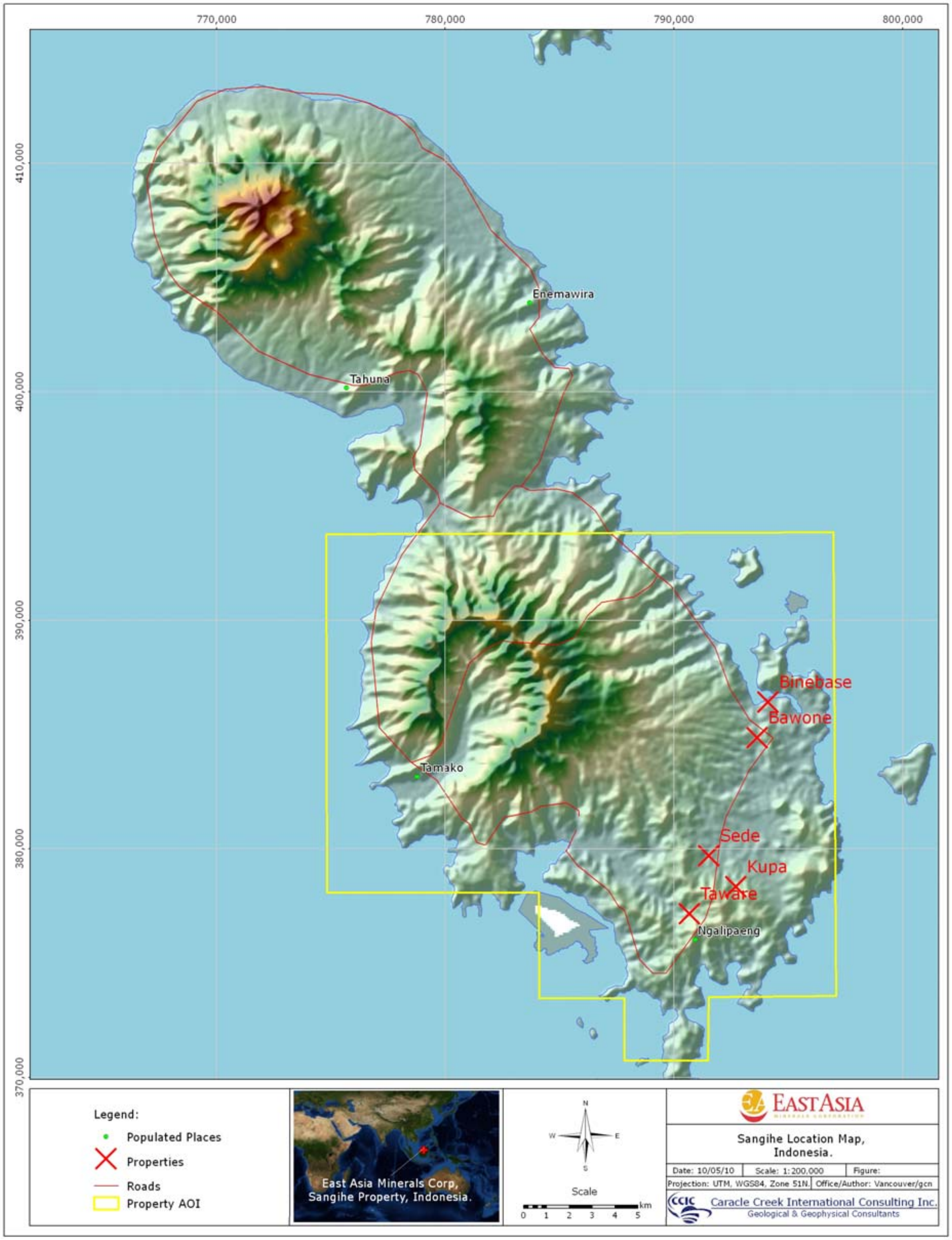

Figure 5-1. Named exploration prospects on the Sangihe Property.

6.0 HISTORY

The first record of mineral exploration on the island dates back to 1986 when PT Meares Soputan Mining, in partnership with Muswellbrook, undertook systematic stream sediment sampling, reconnaissance rock chip sampling, and ground magnetic and induced polarization ("IP") surveys in the southern part of the island. These field programs led to the discovery of several copper-gold and gold prospects and prompted unofficial artisanal mining of alluvial material and shallow quartz veins in the Taware area (Figures 4-3 and 5-1).

Drilling was completed from 1987-1988 at Taware and the surrounding area with no apparent success except for one (1) hole what apparently intersected marginal grade, porphyry Cu-Au mineralization (Bautista et al., 1998). Results of extensive soil and outcrop sampling and limited geophysical surveys were used to develop drill targets. A 5,000m diamond drilling program was completed between 1989 and 1993 mainly testing targets at Binebase and Bawone and to a lesser extent at Salurang. This work led to the discovery of gold mineralization at Binebase and Bawone. Ashton Mining Ltd. of Australia ("Ashton") acquired Muswellbrook's interest in the property in 1990. In 1993, Aurora Gold Ltd. ("Aurora") was formed from the gold assets of Ashton Mining.

Following the relinquishment of the CoW area by Aurora and its Indonesian partner in 1994, Bre-X Minerals of Canada ("Bre-X") in partnership with PT Sungai Belayan Sejati undertook exploration including diamond drilling at the Taware prospect under a new CoW. This CoW was suspended by the then Indonesian Ministry of Mines and Energy following the collapse of Bre-X in 1997.

The only other record of exploration activity in the area is during 2006 when PT Kristalin Eka Lestari obtained a mining authorization licence over the Binebase-Bawone-Salurang area. Limited trenching was undertaken by this company at the Bawone prospect. There are no known records of historic Au production for the Sangihe Property. Mining was limited to small scale artisanal mining practices in the Taware area.

Exploration completed through to 2006 focused mainly on the Taware and Binebase-Bawone areas. The following description is summarized from Arodji and Johnnedy (2009). Mineralization in the Taware area consists of the Taware porphyry Cu-Au prospect and several gold occurrences that include Sede, Kupa, Mou, Kelapa, Red Creek and Taware Ridge. Thirty nine (39) diamond holes were drilled into the Taware porphyry Cu-Au prospect for a total of 9,614.27m. Less than five (5) holes intersected noteworthy copper and gold values. Soil sampling programs were completed at Sede, Kupa, Taware Ridge and Kelapa with limited success (findings reported using a 0.1 g/t Au threshold). A small Au anomaly (100-200m x 50m) was identified at Taware Ridge with NE trend. A Kelapa, a 700m x 200m anomaly was identified with an EW trend and appears to be related to the Taware porphyry. Gold assays from rock samples at Taware Ridge returned grades up to 46.9 g/t and intervals up to 22m at 7.87 g/t Au accompanied by minor Ag. At Kupa, intercepts of up to 10m at 9.11 g/t Au are reported. The gold targets of the Taware area were tested with a total of 2,525.23m of diamond drilling without intersecting significant gold mineralization.

The Binebase prospect was defined by anomalous Au and As soil sampling results, which were supported by Au grades retuned from surface sampling. Gold values in oxidized outcrops of up to 48m at 2 g/t were reported from channel sampling. Historic drilling completed at Binebase intersected several gold zones, the best of which coincided with the depth projection of surface mapped breccia zones and soil anomalies of greater than 0.5 g/t Au, eg. B-06: 36.4m of 1.72 g/t Au and B-20: 28.1m of 1.05 g/t Au, etc.

PT Meares Soputan Mining identified several areas of anomalous Au and As concentrations in soils coinciding with areas of high chargeability and low resistivity from an IP dipole-dipole survey at Bawone. They also discovered the nearby Brown Sugar and Bonzos zones from outcropping sulphide mineralization. The best assays returned include 7.5m of 9.4 g/t at Brown Sugar and 10m at 2.3 g/t at Bonzos. Drilling at Bawone largely targeted coincident geophysical anomalies (IP and ground-based magnetics) because of the lack of good surface exposures. Significant intersections include: 91.3m of 2.45 g/t Au (BS-18), 67.8m at 1.5 g/t Au (BS-29), 81.9m of 1.3 g/t Au (BS13) and 20.2m of 3.97 g/t Au (BS-07).

On April 12th, 2007, EAMC announced that it signed a joint venture with PT Sangihe Mineral and PT Amsya Lyna to explore the Sangihe Property covering the southern half of Sangihe Island (42,000 ha). EAMC received the necessary approvals in principle from the Government and was granted a preliminary exploration permit (“SIPP”) and finalized negotiations for the grant of its CoW. Under the SIPP, EAMC was authorized to conduct all proposed exploration activities including drilling. Explorations activities commenced focusing on the Binebase - Bawone areas. Exploration activities completed to date on the Sangihe Property are described in Sections 10 and 11.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The following descriptions of the regional and project area geology are extracted and summarized from internal EAMC reports (Mulja 2008 and Arodji and Johnnedy, 2009) and the previous Technical Report (McLean 2008). The geological setting as described in the reports is based on the work of Garwin (1990).

7.1 Regional Geology

The Sangihe volcanic island arc extends northwards over 400 km from the northeastern arm of Sulawesi to Mindanao in the southern Philippines (Figure 7-1). The arc is situated near the eastern margin of the Eurasian plate and is the consequence of west-dipping subduction of the Molucca Sea microplate beneath the arc along the East Sangihe trench (Figure 7-1). The regional geology is characterized by Miocene to currently active calc-alkaline stratovolcanos, formed during westerly directed subduction of the Mollucas Sea plate beneath the Sangihe arc and the northern arm of Sulawesi (Hamilton, 1979 and 1988). Subduction is inferred to have ceased along the east Sangihe trench, and been replaced by westward obduction of the Moluccas Sea mélange towards the island arc. Easterly directed subduction of the Sulawesi Sea plate beneath the west Sangihe trench was initiated subsequent to this polarity shift from subduction to obduction. The subduction processes that formed the Tertiary-Quaternary aged magmatic arc including Sangihe Island also resulted in the development of a major metallogenic belt characterized by several base and precious metal deposits. Deposits in the region include: Gunung Pani (epithermal low sulphidation), Tombulilato (porphyry Cu-Au), Mesel (sediment-hosted Au), Toka Tindung (epithermal low sulphidation Au-Ag), and Tampakan-Mindanao (porphyry Cu-Au) (Figure 7-1 and 7-2).

Sangihe Island is composed of volcanic rocks erupted from at least four (4) volcanic centres, which progressively young from S-SE to N-NW. These volcanic centres include: the active Awu volcano in the north of the island, the Tahuna caldera immediately to the south of Awu, the extinct Tamako volcano in the centre of the island, and the deeply eroded Taware volcanic centre in the south. The location of the Binebase and Bawone prospects immediately to the east of Tamako may indicate a fifth volcanic centre (William-Jones, 2008). In the south of the island the compositions of the volcanic rocks and their less abundant intrusive equivalents are calc-alkaline to calcic in composition. In contrast, volcanic rocks in the north, where the Tahuna and Awu volcanoes occur, are intermediate to acidic in composition. The prominent regional structures trend east and dissect the area between the volcanoes. Other major lineaments trend northwest and northeast, cross cutting all volcanic rocks.

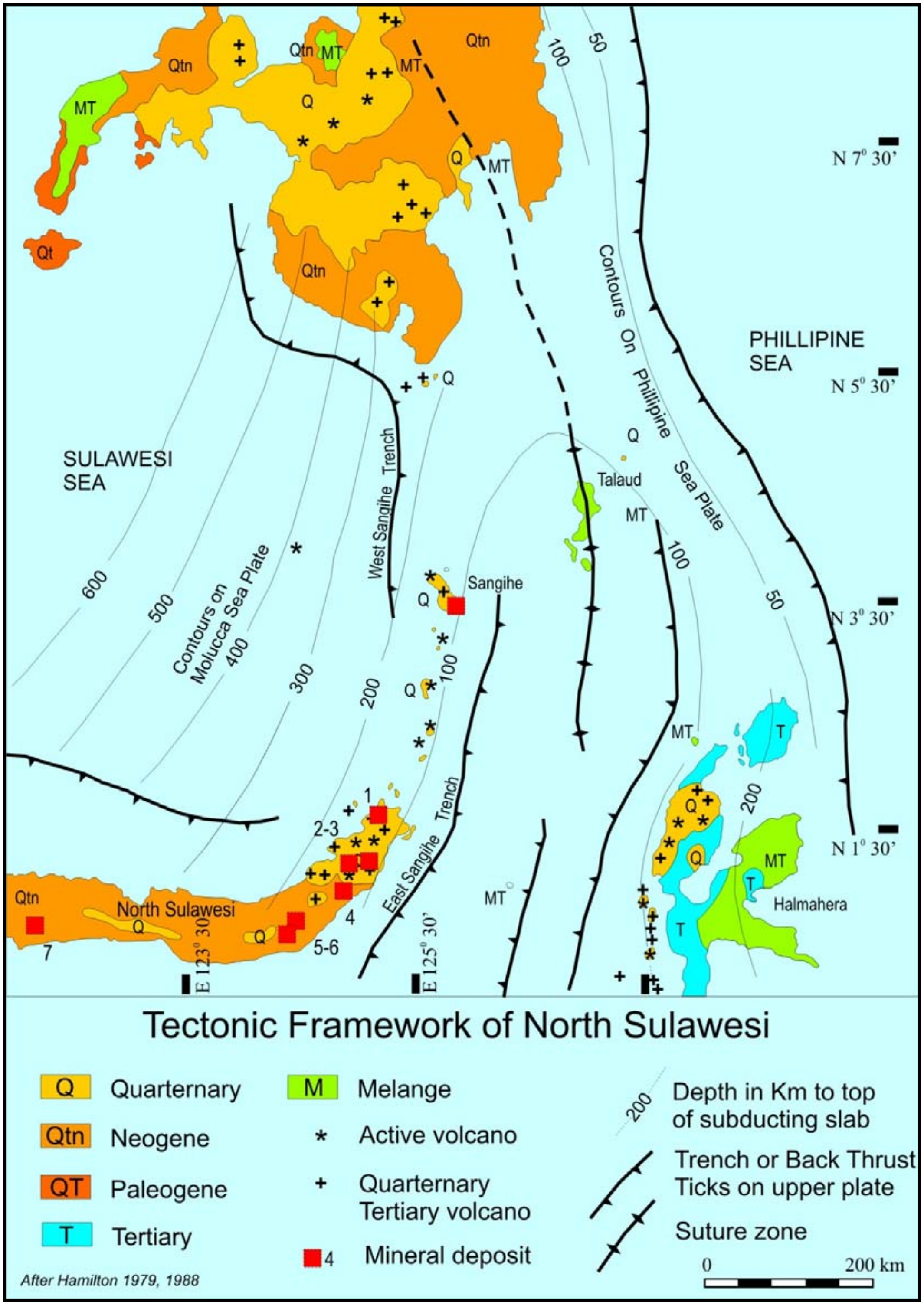

Figure 7-1. Tectonic map of Sangihe Island and adjacent islands (from McLean, 2008)

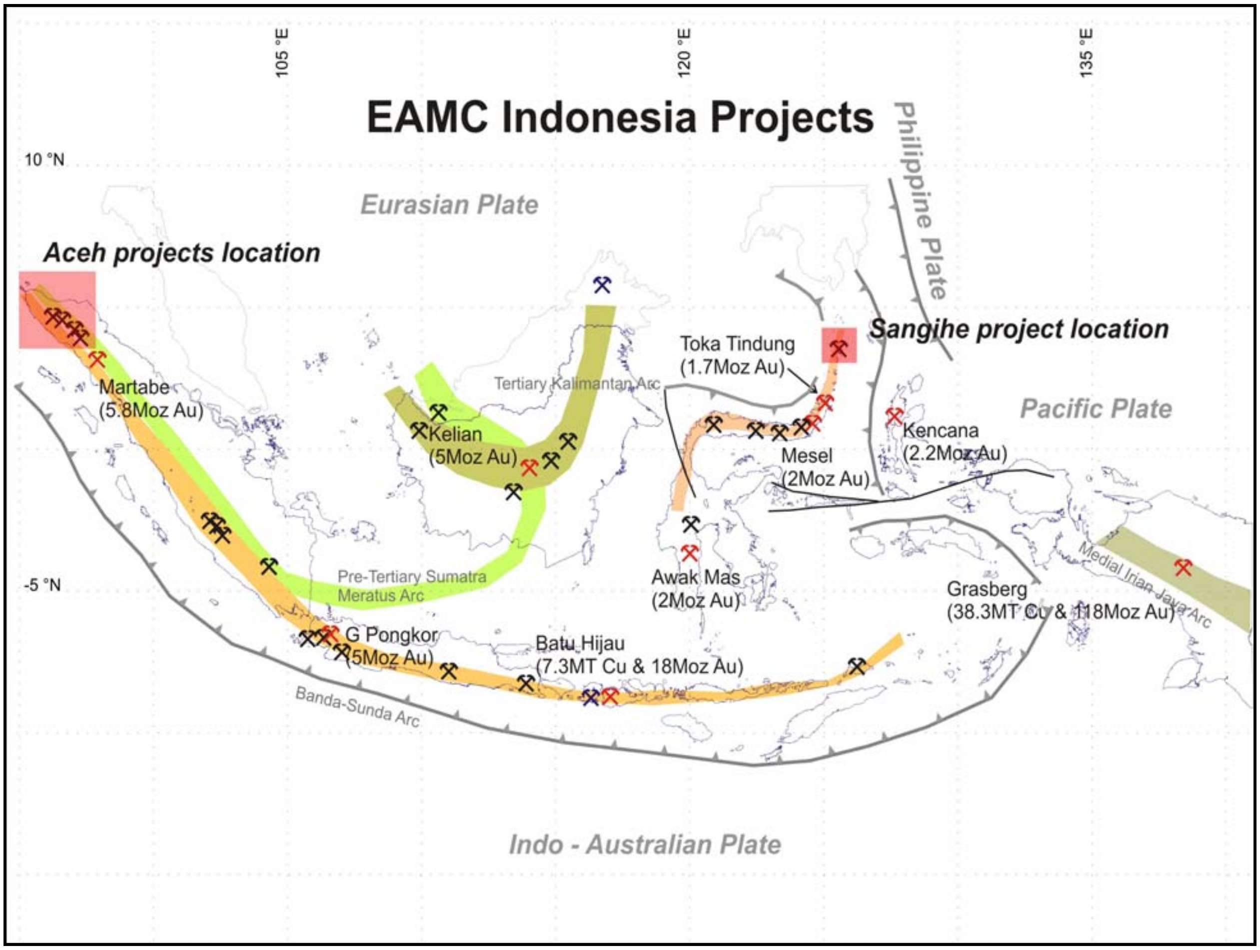

Figure 7-2. Location of Au and Au-Cu projects on and near the Eurasia Plate (from Arodji and Johnnedy, 2009)

7.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Property is dominated by successions of lavas and volcaniclastic rocks that are interpreted to have erupted from at least two volcanic centres – the Taware volcano in the south and the Tamako volcano in the centre of the island.

The oldest rocks in the southern part of the island occur in the Taware and Binebase areas and are referred to as the Taware and Binebase Groups (Figure 7-2). At Taware the most abundant, exposed, rock types are andesitic lava flows and shallow intrusive equivalents. Tuffaceous rocks of various textures are also widespread. The lava flows are intercalated with limestone and graphitic siltstone. Around Binebase the volcanic rocks predominantly consist of ash tuffs forming a north northwest trending zone from Binebase to Salurang in the south. The tuffs are overlain and underlain by andesite flows.

Lithologies in the Malisang area (Malisang Group), in the southeast corner of the Property, are mainly andesite flows and diorite with minor tuffs and lahars. Andesite and diorite plugs have been intruded into this sequence. They form prominent hills with an elevation of up to 300m. Around Batunderang the rock types consist of tuffs, tuff breccias, lahars and andesite flows and intrusions. Xenoliths of gabbro and diorite that occur in these intrusions suggest a mafic basement underlying the island.

The Tamako Group, which occurs mostly in the northern part of the property, unconformably overlies the Taware and Binebase rocks described above. It consists of alternations of volcanic breccia, lava flows, tuffs, agglomerates and minor lapilli tuffs and tuffaceous sandstone. Minor hydrothermal alteration and gold-bearing quartz veins occur in the volcanic breccia and the tuffs.

The Pintareng Formation, consisting of reworked volcanic and marine sedimentary rocks, is restricted to low-lying areas in the Pintareng, Binebase and Salurang regions and unconformably overlies the previously described rock units with the exception of the Tamako Group with which it interfingers. The formation is of Late Pleistocene age.

7.2.1 Structure

A set of regional north-northwest to NW and N-NE to NE trending structures are the dominant features in the southern part of the island particularly in the Taware and Binebase-Bawone areas. In addition, N-S striking lineaments, sub-parallel to the trend of the magmatic arc and inferred to be deep-seated faults, are apparent in SPOT/TM images. East trending faults are also present, especially in zones developed at the intersections of the set of regional structures. In the Taware area quartz veins and breccias, some mineralized, occur in structures that are E and N-NE to NE trending.

7.2.2 Alteration

Four styles of hydrothermal alteration are interpreted to have affected the rocks on the Property. Regional propylitic and clay-pyrite alteration is dominant in the Taware area whereas more localized clay - pyrite, ± silica and silica ± clay ± pyrite (pytite) ± alunite - barite alteration occurs in the Binebase-Bawone-Salurang area. EAMC's drilling in the Binebase-Bawone area suggests this clay - pyrite, ± silica and silica ± clay ± pyrite ± alunite - barite alteration is more extensive as it is largely concealed by Pintareng Formation or alluvium (see Section 10.0)

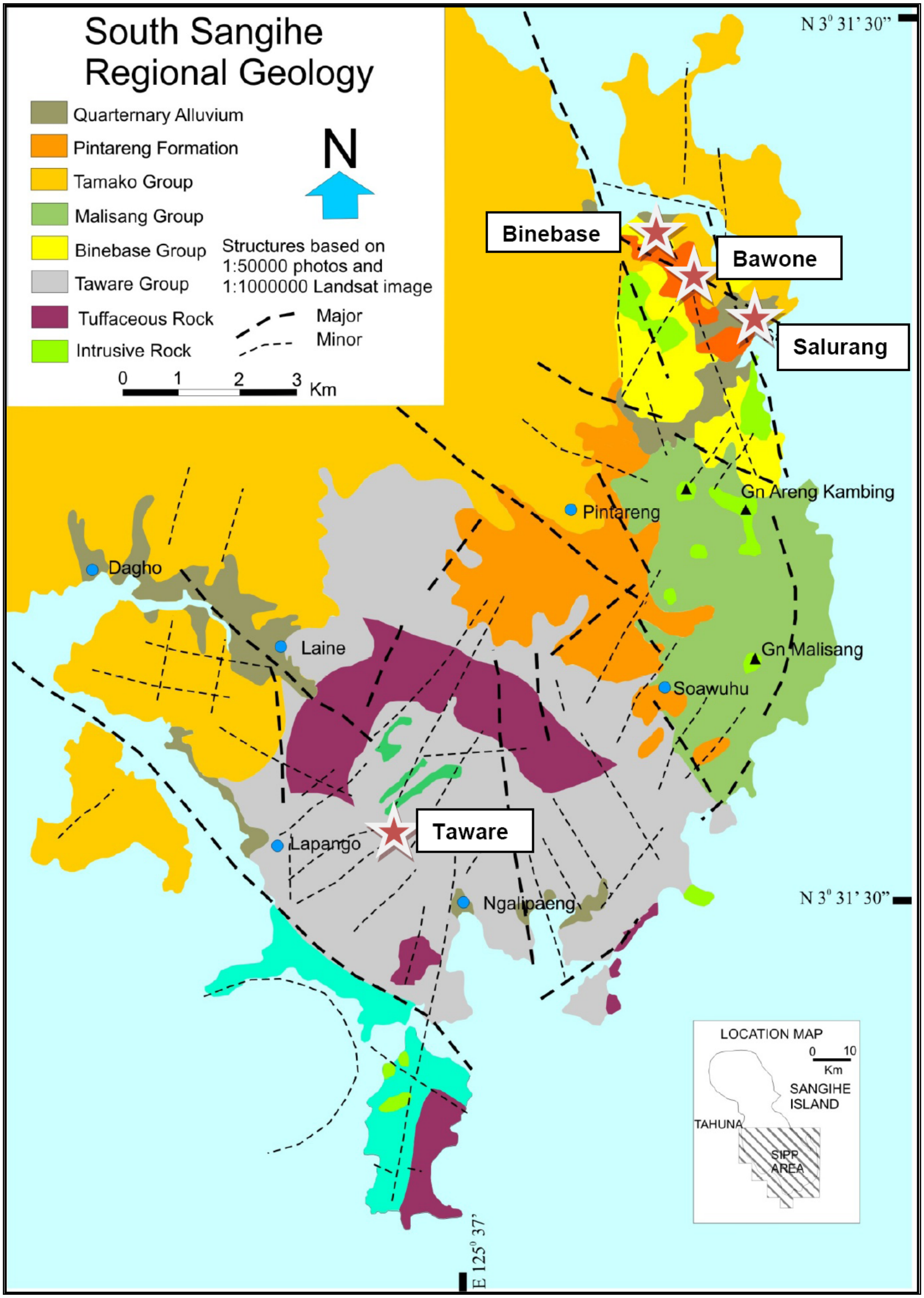

Figure 7-3. Geological map of southern Sangihe (after Garwin, 1990). Red stars are mineral prospects.

8.0 Deposit Type

The characteristics of the mineralized systems at the Bawone and Binebase prospects, to be discussed below, are indicative of a high-sulfidation epithermal style of gold mineralization. EAMC is exploring the Binebase and Bawone prospects with the intention of bringing a deposit or deposits into production with the initial focus on near-surface oxide mineralization at Binebase.

The potential for porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization within the project area is also recognized based on the occurrence of copper and gold bearing quartz vein stockworks associated with diorite and porphyry-style alteration assemblages at Taware. Base metal and gold bearing quartz veins peripheral to the Taware diorite have characteristics that are indicative of a deeper level low-sulphidation epithermal style of gold mineralization.

8.1 Epithermal Deposits

Epithermal deposits develop in volcanic arcs at convergent plate boundaries and in intra-arc, back-arc and post-collision rift settings in association with calc-alkalic to alkalic magmatism (Simmons et al., 2005). This type of deposit typically forms at a relatively shallow depth (<1.5 km) from low temperature (<300°C) fluids. Epithermal deposits are typically Tertiary in age or younger. The Pacific Rim is a prime area for epithermal deposits.

Epithermal mineralization typically occurs in veins and veinlets, and or as disseminations in the host rock or in breccias. Various classification schemes of epithermal deposits were proposed based on ore, gangue and alteration mineralogy, and, more recently, based on fluid chemistry (pH and redox state). The two main types of epithermal deposits are (1) low-sulfidation deposits and (2) high-sulfidation deposits (e.g., White and Hedenquist, 1990). The spatial relationships between these types are shown in Figure 8-1.

8.1.1 Low-sulfidation deposits

Low-sulfidation ("LS") deposits are also called adularia-sericite deposits after the main gangue minerals, adularia and sericite. Additional gangue minerals are quartz, calcite and illite. Typical commodities in low-sulfidation deposits are Au-Ag, Ag-Pb-Zn. Electrum, acanthite, silver sulphosalts, selenides and tellurides are the most common ore minerals. Sphalerite and galena also occur. Banded and lattice textures are characteristic of LS deposits. They form from neutral and reduced fluids at some distance from potential intrusions that provide heat for hydrothermal circulation.

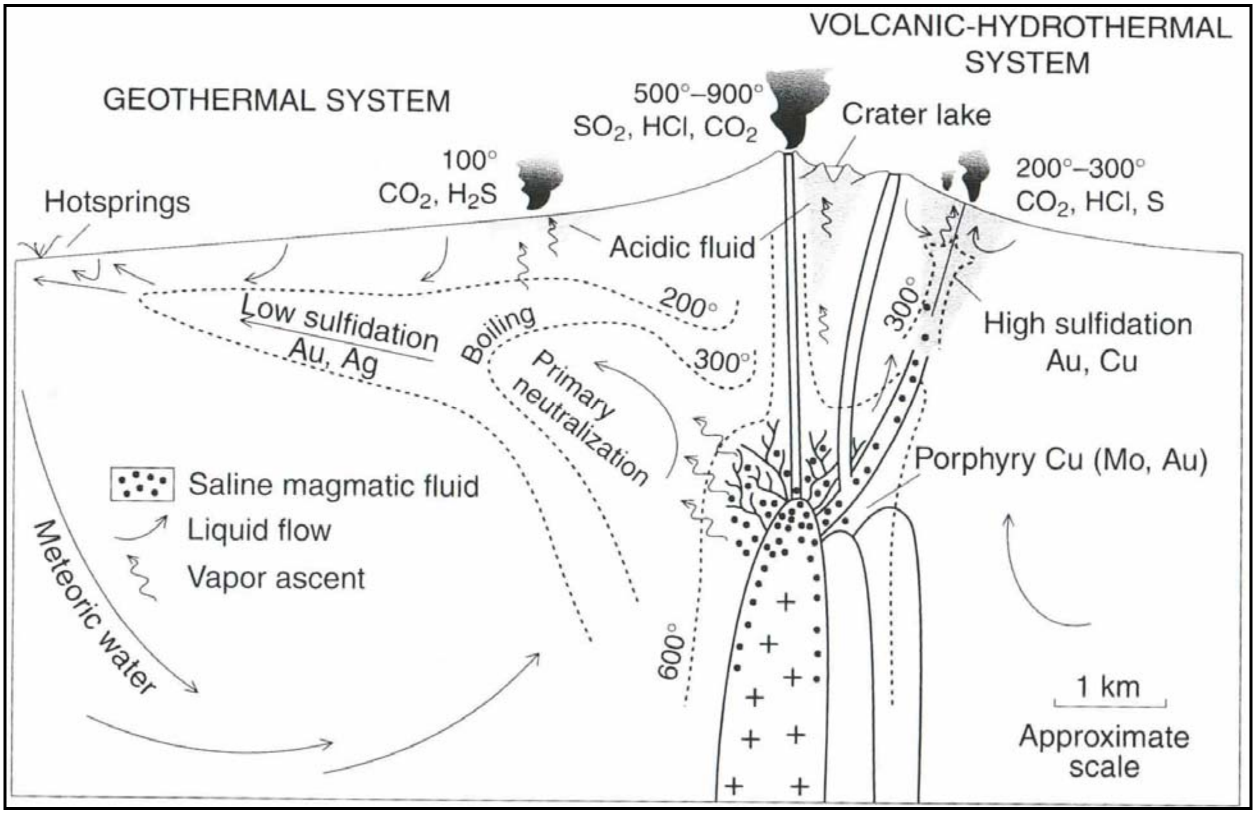

Figure 8-1. Schematic overview of the spatial relationships of high-sulfidation, low-sulfidation and porphyry deposits (from Hedenquist et al., 2000).

8.1.2 High-sulfidation deposits

High-sulfidation ("HS") deposits are also called alunite-kaolinite or acid sulfate deposits. The dominant gangue minerals quartz - alunite - pyrophyllite - dickite and kaolinite form the typical advanced argillic alteration halo around the deposit. Native gold and electrum are the main ore minerals although pyrite, Cu-sulfides and enargite, covellite, tetrahedrite and tennantite also occur. Quartz tends to be vuggy or massive forming a silica cap over the mineralization. HS deposits form from acidic, oxidized (dominantly magmatic) fluids close to an intrusion.

8.2 Porphyry Deposits

Porphyry Cu and Cu-Au deposits are spatially, temporarily and genetically associated with intrusion in subduction settings. They typically show several types of zoned alteration around the parent pluton including potassic alteration (biotite - potassium feldspar), phyllic alteration (muscovite, chlorite), intermediate argillic (smectite, montmorillonite), propylitic (epidote, chlorite, carbonate) and advanced argillic (quartz, alunite). They are characterized by sulfide and oxide ore minerals in stockwork veinlets and disseminations.

The southwest Pacific region is host to Au-rich porphyry deposits, most prominently the Grasberg, Indonesia, containing several hundred million tons averaging >1.5 g/t Au (Sillitoe, 2000). Another example of a porphyry deposit in Indonesia is Batu Hijau, Sumbawa (Garwin, 2002).

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The known mineralization within the project area occurs in two main localities, the Binebase-Bawone-Salurang and Taware areas, and differs in type and style at each locality. This report focuses principally on the Binebase and Bawone gold prospects in the eponymous locality but the porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization at Taware will be briefly described.

9.1 Binebase and Bawone Prospects

The simplified geology of the Binebase-Bawone area is shown in Figures 9-1 and 9-2.

The oldest rocks in the area are tuffs and porphyritic andesite of the Binebase Formation which are overlain by andesite and associated volcaniclastic rocks of the Malisang Formation. These sequences are in turn covered by the Pintareng Formation and alluvium. EAMC's drilling has confirmed that the andesite and tuffs of the Binebase Formation underlie much of the area. The drilling has also intersected dacitic volcanic rocks at Bawone and fine-grained diorite dikes that may be apophyses off an intrusive stock at depth. The dominant structures in the area are north-northwest with cross-cutting northeast trending faults or shears present in the Bawone area (Figure 9-2).

Work completed to date at the Binebase prospect has identified four (4), E-NE to NE striking zones of gold mineralization that have a combined overall dimension of ~ 900m by 425m. The northeast extensions of the gold zones are constrained by the coastline and the main zone appears to narrow and pinch out to the southwest. The zones are broadly parallel to the northeast trending structures evident in the regional geology and discussed above. Whether these zones coalesce to form part of an overall north northwest to northwest trending mineralized corridor will be determined as drilling progresses. Both oxide and sulphide types of gold mineralization are present at the Binebase prospect. EAMC's drilling indicates that the oxide zone can be up to 60m thick with an abrupt transition to sulphide mineralization. Gold grades in the oxide zone commonly exceed 1 g/t as is presented in more detail in Section 11 (Drilling).

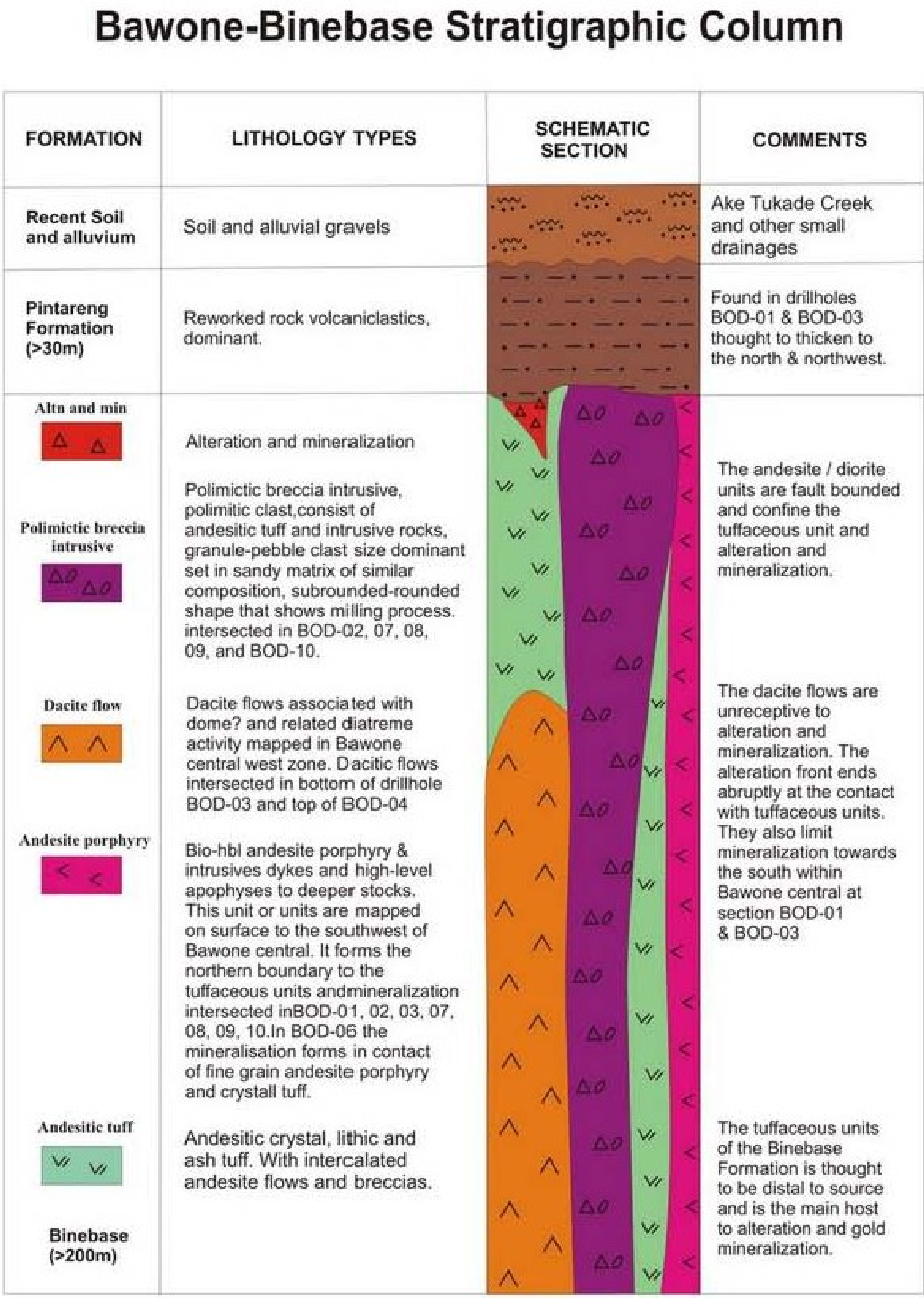

Figure 9-1. Stratigraphic column showing the geologic units of the Binebase-Bawone area (Arodji and Johnnedy, 2009).

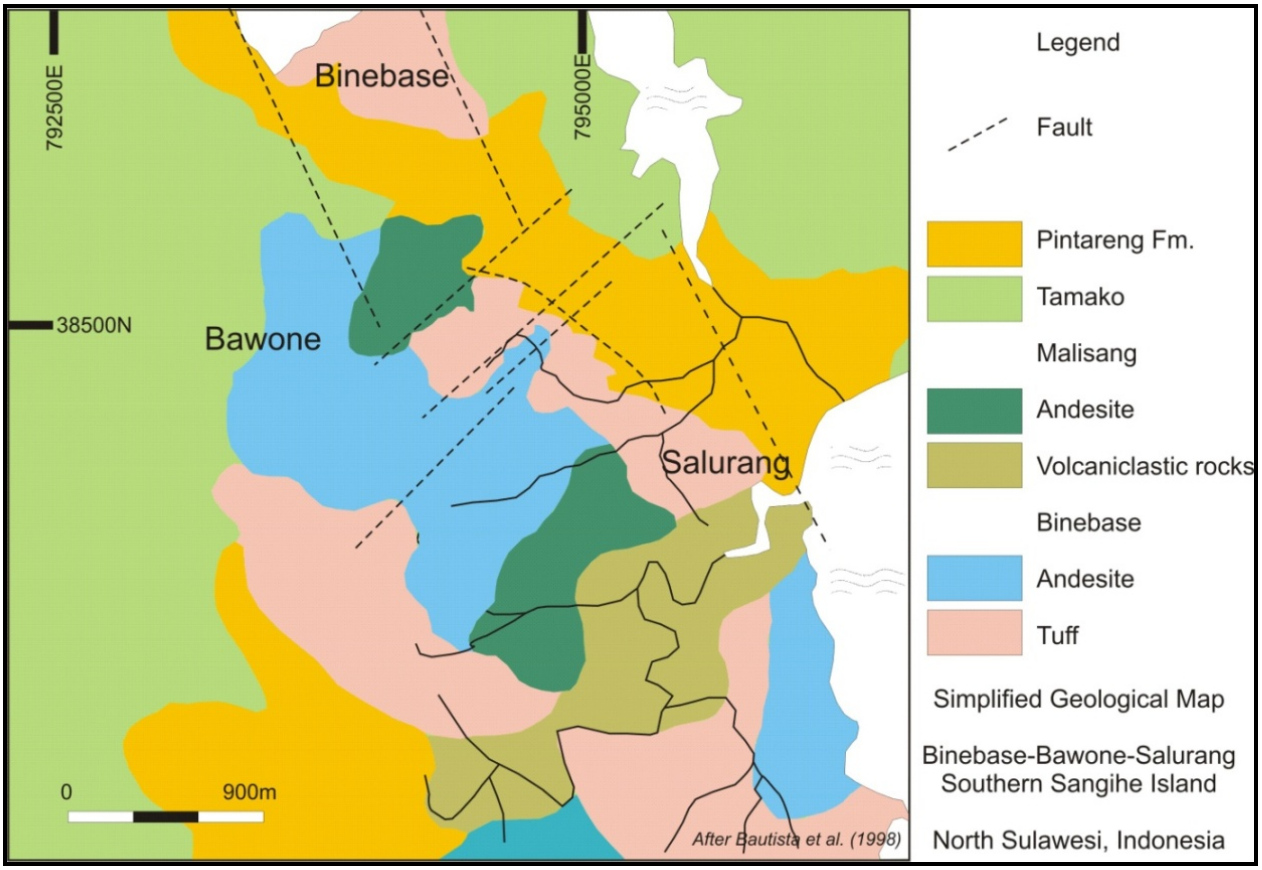

Figure 9-2. Simplified geology of the Binebase-Bawone-Salurang area (after Bautista et al., 1998).

At deeper levels the gold mineralization at the Binebase prospect is closely associated with pervasive silica-pyrite-barite alteration zones and brecciation. The breccia generally consists of +10 mm quartz±barite-rich clasts, pyrite grains and black chalcocite-bearing patches set in a predominantly fine-grained quartz groundmass. Cavities, vugs and veinlets are common and locally contain traces of chalcopyrite. Appreciable amounts of copper (up to 2.1%), silver (up to 1,180 ppm), lead (up to 1.06%) and zinc (up to 7.03%) are locally present within, or adjacent to, the zones of gold mineralization.

A cross section of the main gold zone, based on EAMC's drill intercepts, indicates that the mineralization, on this section, occurs as a vertical to sub-vertical body that flares in the upper levels where oxidation is most intensely developed (Figure 9-3).

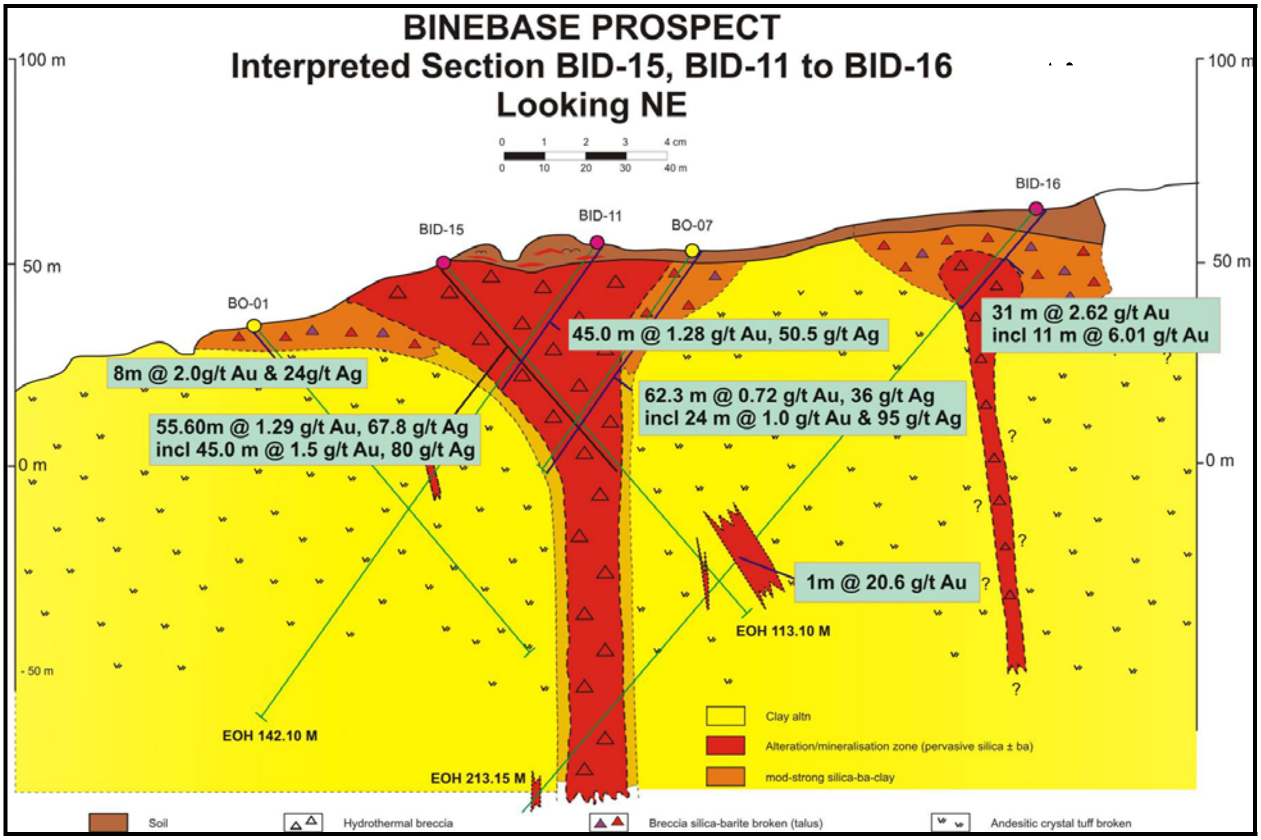

Figure 9-3. Schematic cross section through the Binebase prospect (from McLean, 2008).

Based on drilling results from the Bawone prospect the gold mineralization is interpreted to occur as a vertical to steeply dipping, tabular body with a traceable strike length of 300m in a NW direction and a maximum width of around 75m (Figures 9-4 and 9-5). The body appears to be offset by a series of parallel northeast striking faults which could have been responsible for offsetting the northwest and southeast ends of the mineralization beyond the extent of the current drilling; i.e. the mineralization may still be open along strike. Limited drilling has intersected gold mineralization at the Brown Sugar and Bonzos zones southwest of the main body (Figure 9-4).

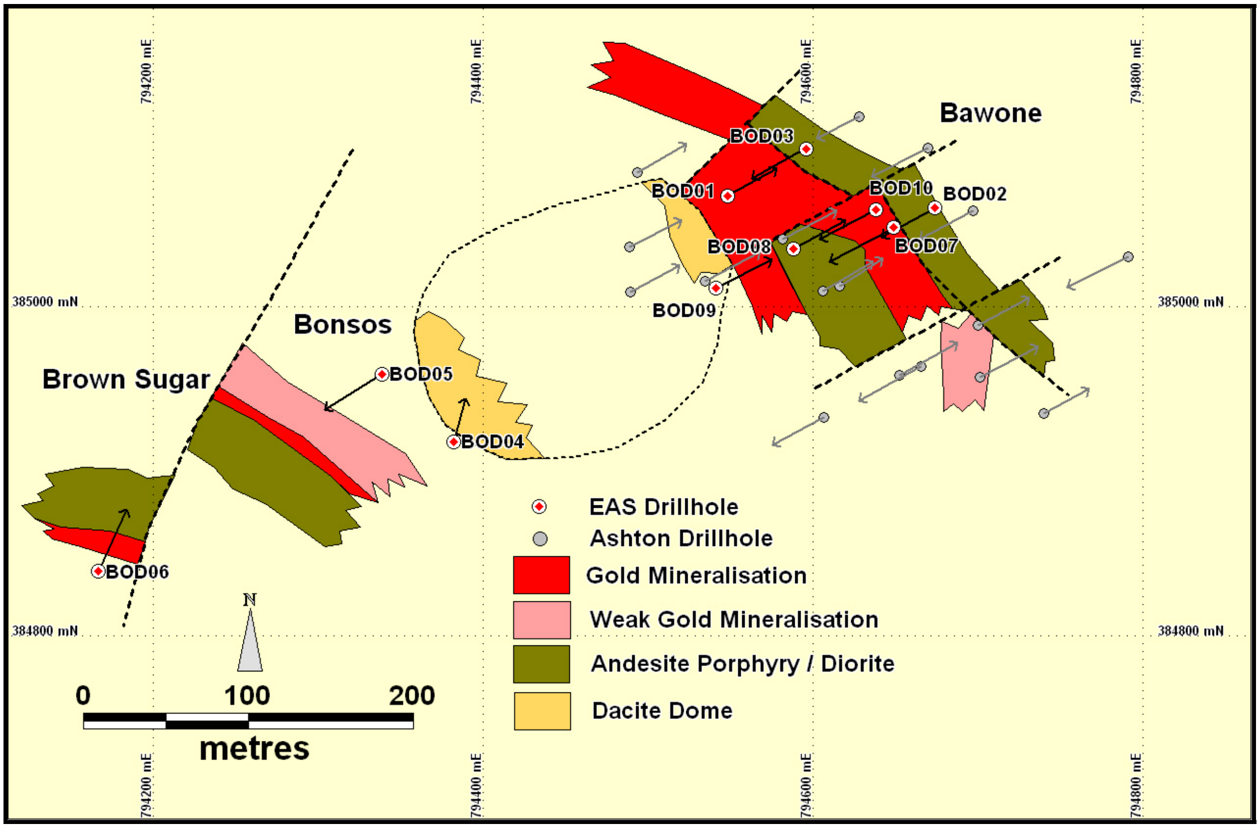

Figure 9-4. Interpreted distribution of gold mineralization at the Bawone prospect (from McLean, 2008)

Gold mineralization is hosted within breccia zones in pyrite + alunite + quartz + barite altered rocks. The breccia consists of angular to sub-angular quartz and sulphide-rich clasts in a grey to greenish-grey groundmass. Pyrite is the most abundant alteration mineral followed by quartz, clay, barite and marcasite. Alunite has been confirmed by XRD analyses (Raudsepp and Pani, 2008). Significant amounts of copper (up to 2.81%) are generally associated with gold-rich drill intersections and zinc, lead, arsenic and silver are moderately anomalous.

The main mineralized body at the Bawone prospect appears to be zoned with stockworks and breccias surrounded by selvages of clay ± silica ± pyrite ± barite alteration (Figure 9-5). Wall rock alteration around the diorite porphyry stock comprises a 2.5 km x 1.5 km zone of clay – silica (minor: selvage adjacent to advanced argillic) - chlorite - pyrite (Figure 9-5) with some local structurally-controlled clay – silica - pyrite and K-feldspar-quartz-sericite-pyrite-biotite assemblages in areas of quartz - chalcopyrite-pyrite veining (McLean, 2008).

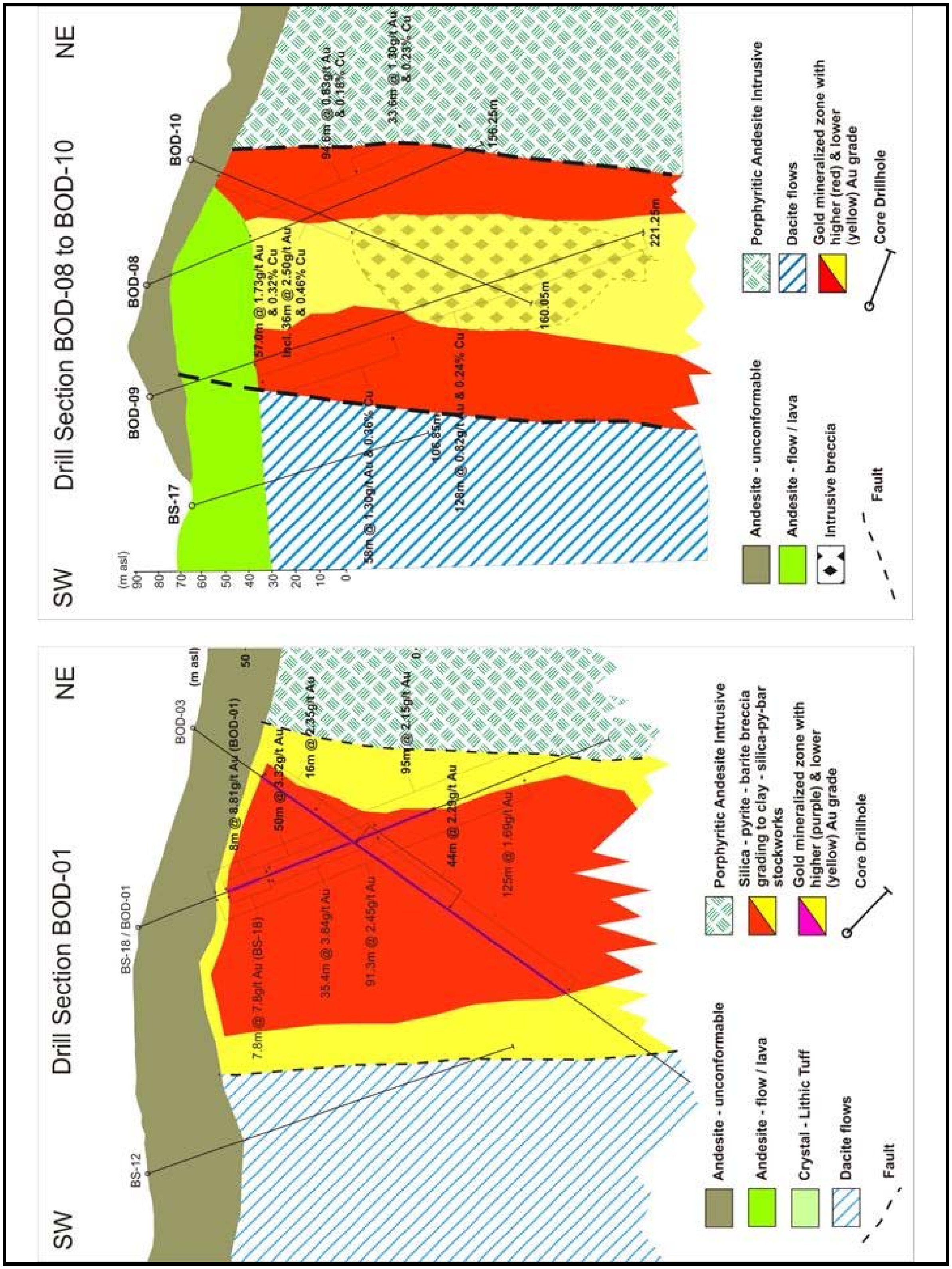

Figure 9-5. Schematic cross sections through the main mineralization zones at the Bawone prospect (from McLean, 2008).

Other prospects, such as Sede, Kupa and Kelapa (Figure 9-6), host gold-bearing quartz veins that are peripheral to the diorite intrusion at Taware (up to several kms distance). The veins contain pyrite with subordinate chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite.

9.2 Other Prospects within the Sangihe Property

Weakly developed porphyry copper-gold mineralization in the Taware area is hosted by a diorite stock. Peripheral volcanic rock-hosted epithermal gold and base metal mineralization is associated with a crude radial pattern of low sulphidation-style quartz veins around the diorite stock within a broad propylitically altered assemblage (Figure 9-6).

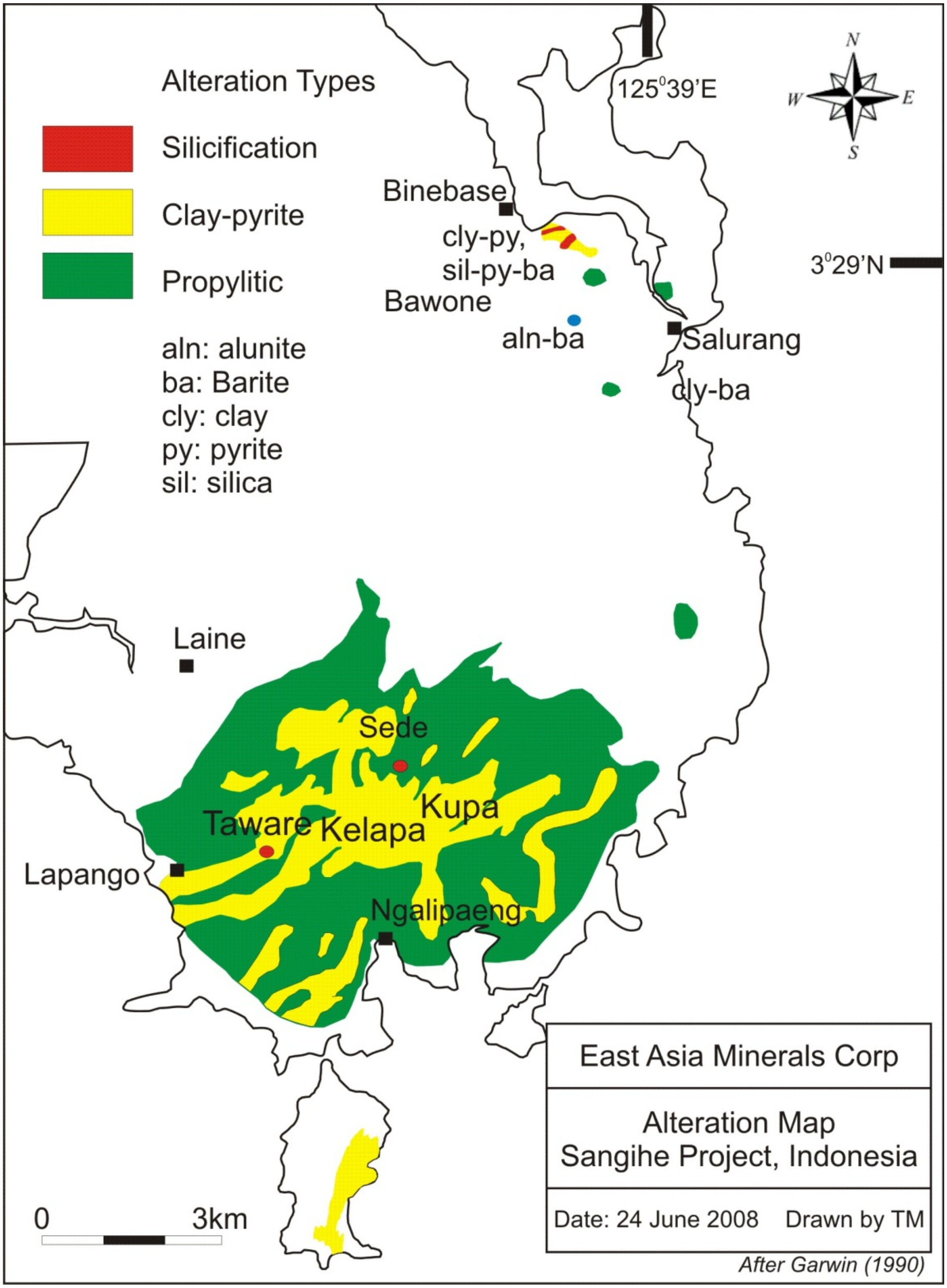

Figure 9-6. Distribution of hydrothermal alteration in southern Sangihe Island (after Garwin, 1990).

10.0 Exploration

Field work on the Sangihe Property commenced in April 2007 when geodetic benchmark controlled baselines were established at both Binebase and Bawone (Table 10-1) and detailed mapping and trench sampling was completed at Binebase (Figures 10-1 through 10-3). Prospect scale geological mapping and rock sampling was concurrently completed at Bawone in 2007.

Table 10-1: Summary of EAMC's exploration activities on the Sangihe Property.

Activity	Prospect	Quantity
Drilling	Binebase	62 holes (5,561.10 metres)
	Bawone	17 holes (1,999.85 metres)
Core Sampling	Binebase	4,289 samples
	Bawone	1,217 samples
Channel Sampling	Binebase	1,532 samples
	Bawone	134 samples
	Sede	188 samples
	Kupa	156 samples
QA/QC Sampling		
standard samples-core	Binebase-Bawone	244 samples
standard samples-channels	Binebase-Bawone-Sede-Kupa	53 samples
blank samples-core	Binebase-Bawone	162 samples
blank samples-channels	Binebase-Bawone-Sede-Kupa	55 samples
core duplicates	Binebase-Bawone	43 samples
resplit half core	Binebase-Bawone	20 samples
IP dipole-dipole Survey	Binebase-Bawone area	55.83 line kilometres
	Sede	7.48 line kilometres
Ground Magnetic Survey	Binebase-Bawone area	59.07 line kilometres
Petrographic Study	Binebase-Bawone area	5 rock samples
XRD Study	Binebase-Bawone area	77 pulp samples
Benchmarks	Binebase-Bawone area	7 points
	Sede-Kupa	8 points
Total Station Drill Collar Survey	Binebase-Bawone area	72 holes

Drilling commenced in August 2007 at Bawone and in November 2007 at Binebase. Drilling targets were in part defined by anomalies identified from the IP dipole-dipole surveys which were completed that year (Section 10.1). Additional drilling was completed at Binebase in 2008 using a more regular pattern drill approach. All drilling was completed by PT Asia Drill Bara Utama using a portable AD-250 drill rig (Figures 10-4 and 10-5). A smaller AD-200 drill rig was mobilized in April 2008 and both rigs were used

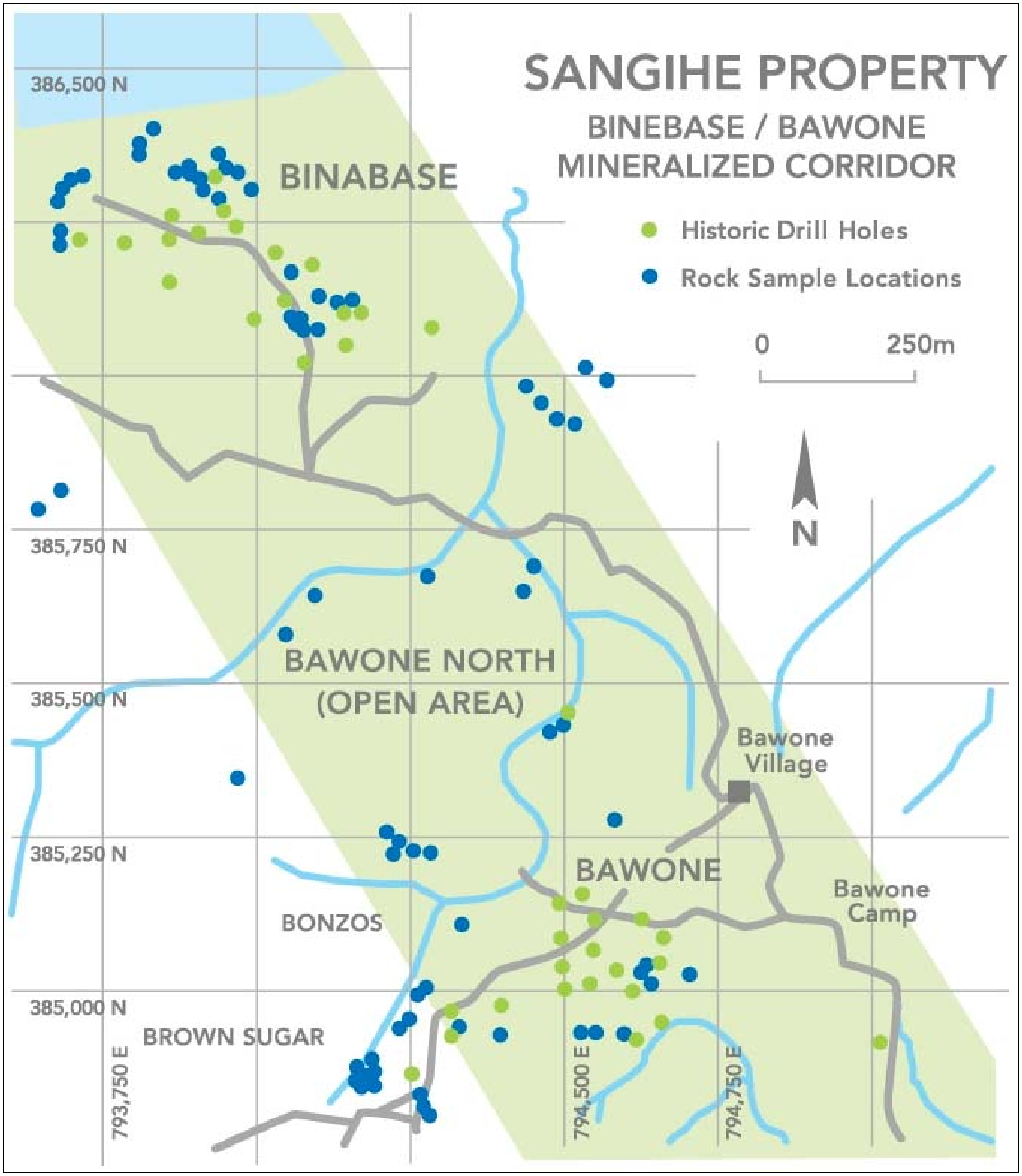

Figure 10-1. Map showing EAMC rock sample locations in the Binebase-Bawone area.

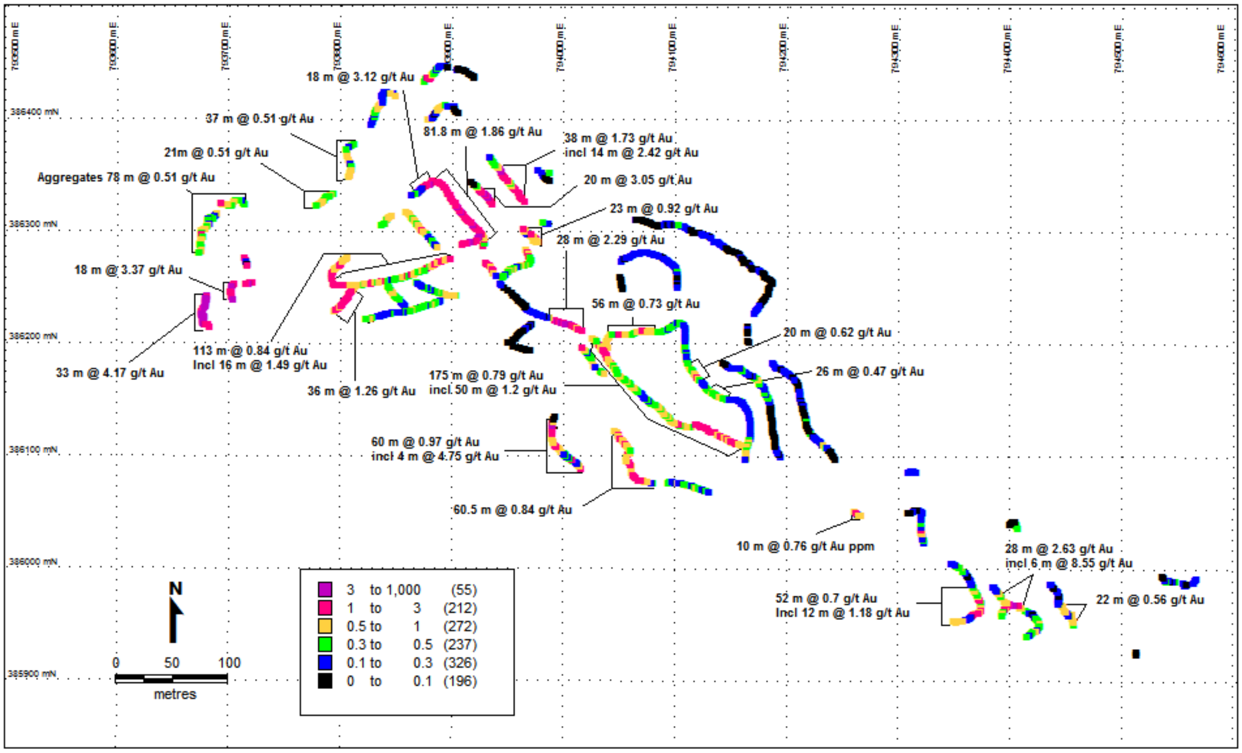

Figure 10-2. Map showing the location of EAMC's trenches at the Binebase prospect.

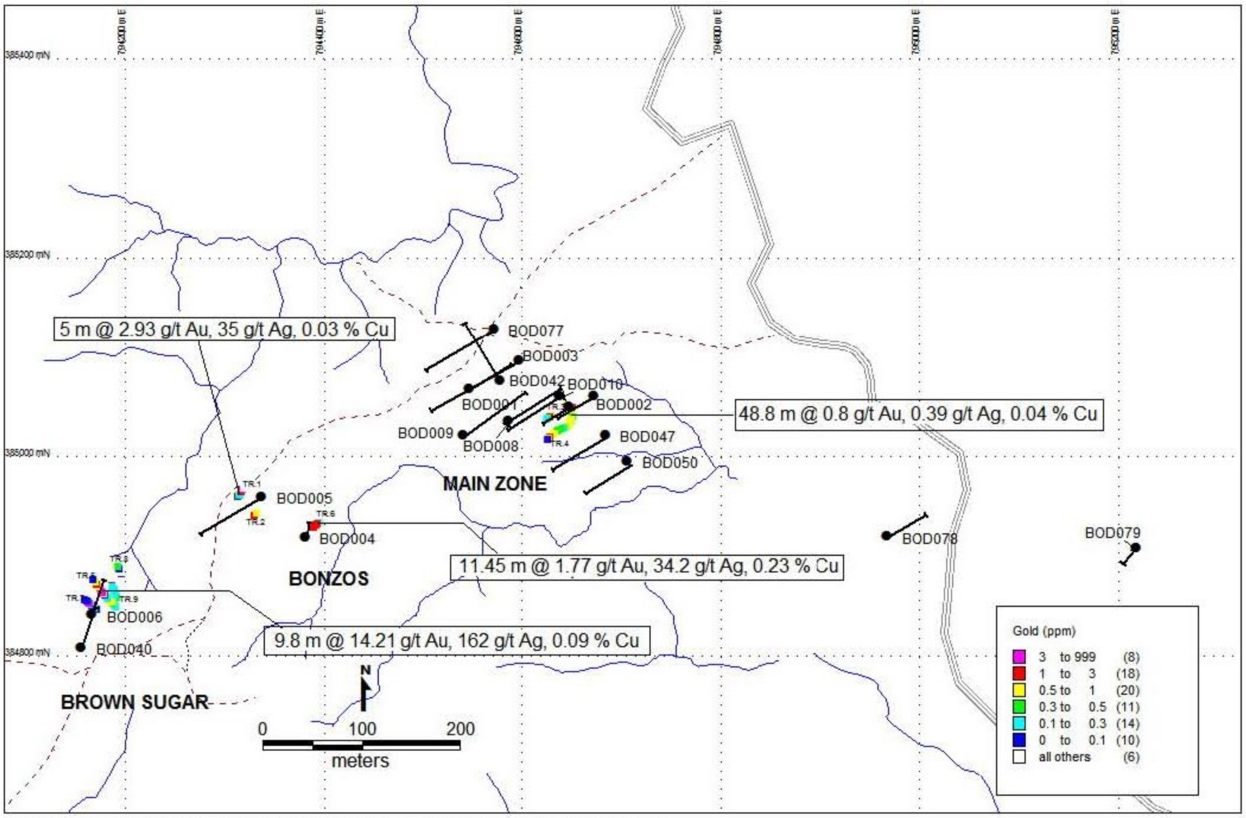

Figure 10-3. Map showing the location of EAMC's trenches at the Bawone prospect.

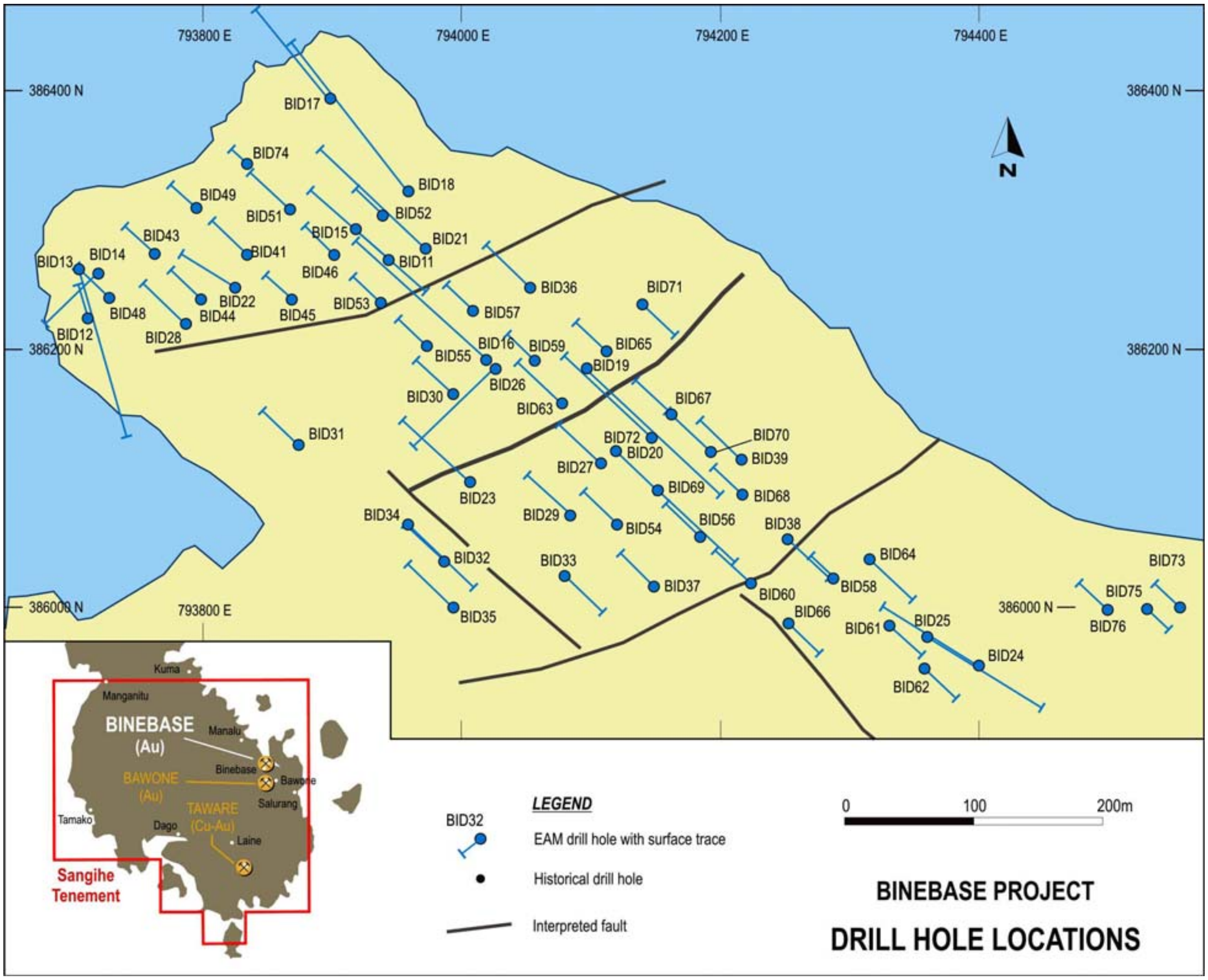

Figure 10-4. Map showing the location of holes drilled at the Binebase prospect.

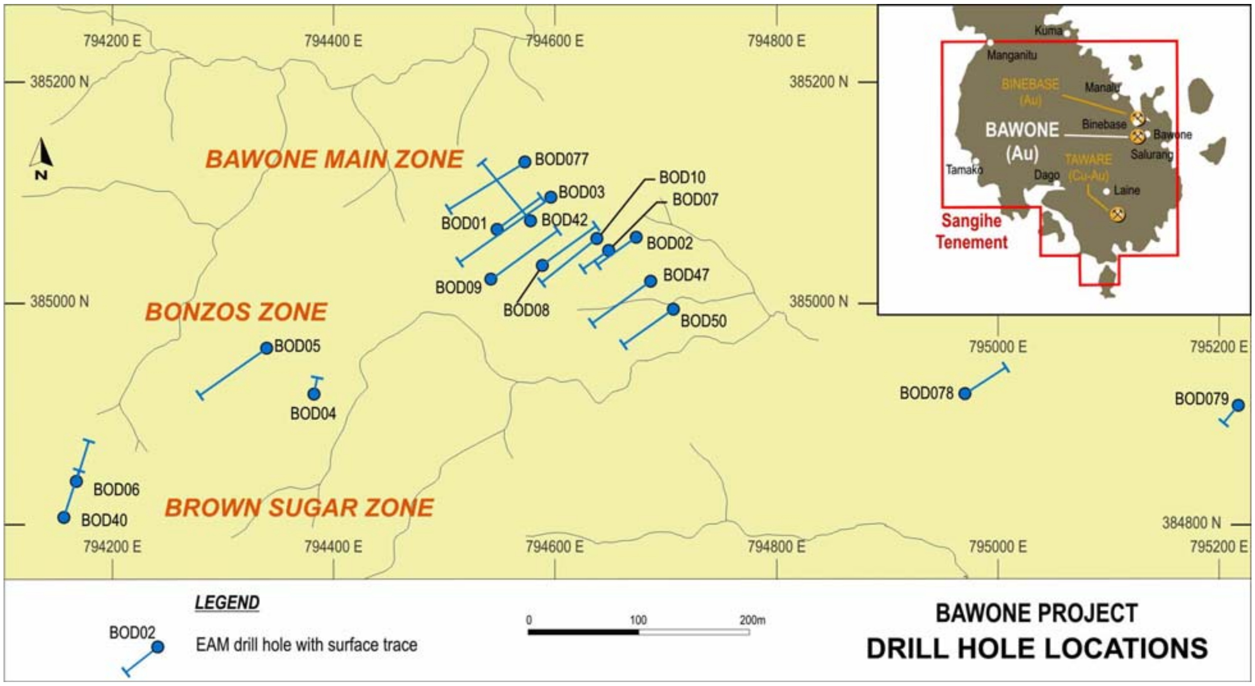

Figure 10-5. Map showing the location of holes drilled at the Bawone prospect.

to drill the Binebase prospect to approximately 50m-spaced centres. A ground magnetic survey was completed over both prospects during August through September, 2008, by PT Geoservices. Drill collars were surveyed by PT Geo Padma Sarana using total station equipment. Details on drilling and results, sampling methods and QA/QC checks are provided in Sections 11 through 14. Reconnaissance mapping and sampling was also completed at Sede and Kupa, prospects that had been identified by previous workers and were worked by artisanal miners.

10.1 Geophysics

In December 2007 EAMC contracted PT Geoservices to undertake time-domain IP dipole-dipole surveys over the Binebase and Bawone prospects with the aim of generating drill targets from chargeability and resistivity data. A small survey was also completed at the Sede prospect.

A total of 48.3 line km of 50 m dipole-dipole IP data was collected at the Binebase and Bawone prospects over an area of 3.54 km^2 on lines spaced at 50m. At the Sede prospect 7.48 line km of data were collected from lines spaced 25 to 50m apart.

The results of the survey over the Bawone prospect show a strong relationship between chargeability anomalism and known sulphide-rich gold mineralization (Figure 10-5) even in the areas where up to 30m of post-mineralization Pintareng Formation was present. Resistivity results appear to define intrusive bodies (Figure 10-6) and, when used in conjunction with positive chargeability anomalies, maps the known mineralization and non-mineralized wallrock intrusions.

At Binebase the responses are more difficult to relate to known mineralization probably because of the effects of strong oxidation of sulphide minerals and clay alteration that characterize the zones of gold mineralization.

In 2008 a ground magnetic survey was completed by PT Geoservices. Survey lines were spaced at 50m intervals with stations every 10m. Readings were taken with a Precision Magnetometer Geometric unit G-856. The reduced to pole data is shown in Figure 10-7 and show a close spatial association of gold-bearing sulphide mineralization with linear zones of low magnetic intensity. Similar "low" zones occur to the northwest, southwest and southeast of the known mineralization.

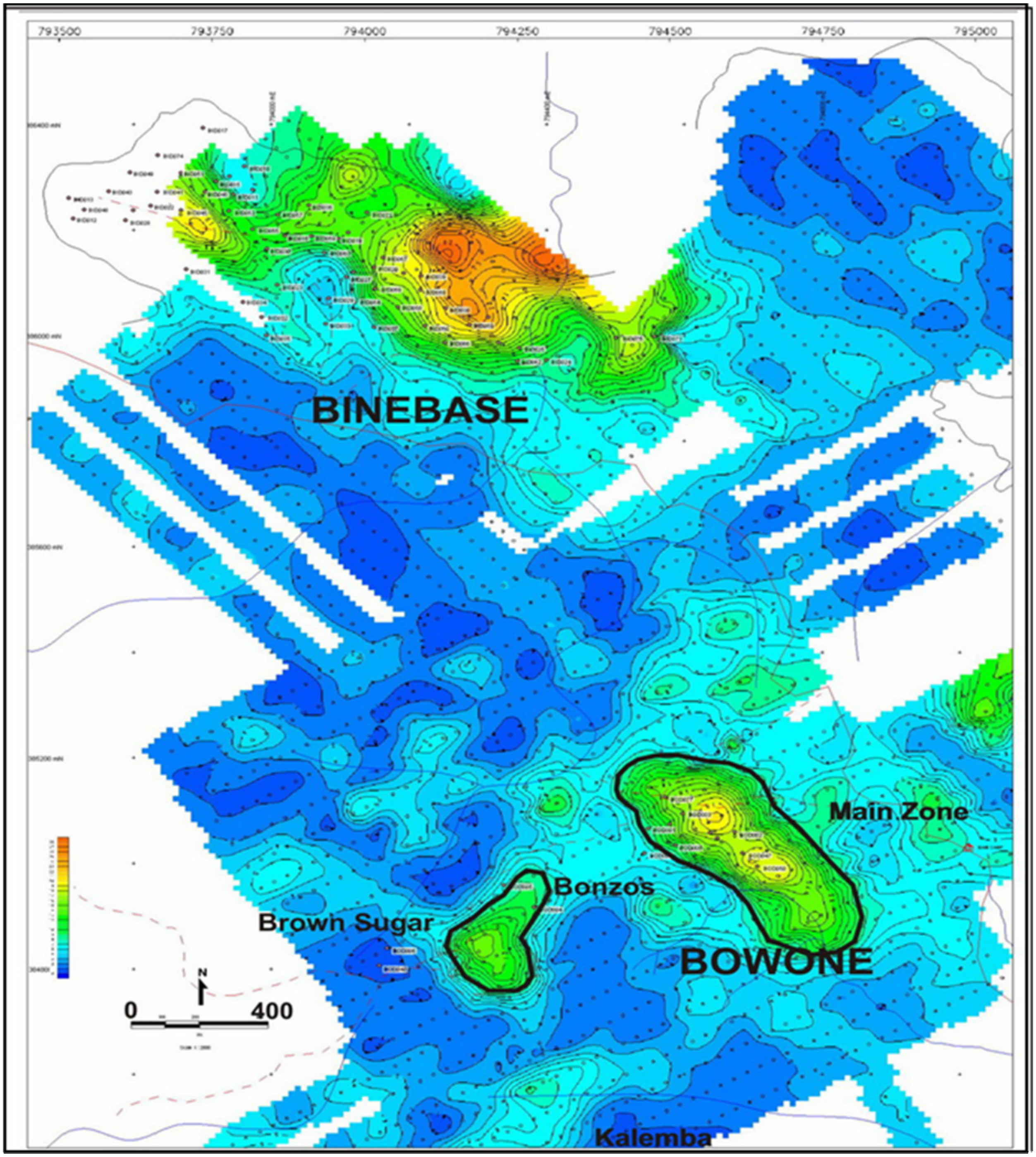

Figure 10-6. Chargeability map for the Binebase-Bawone area.

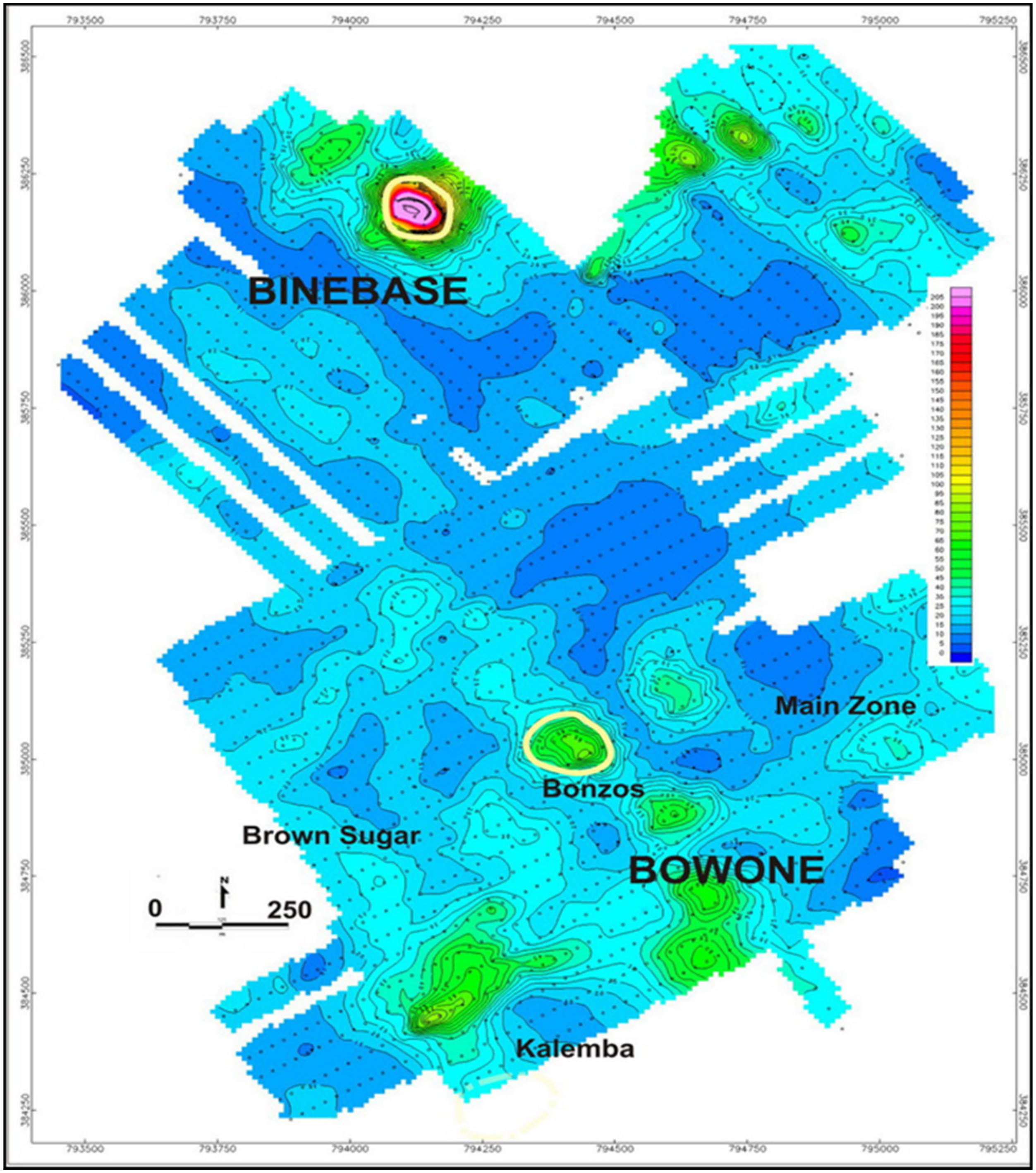

Figure 10-7. Chargeability map for the Binebase-Bawone area.

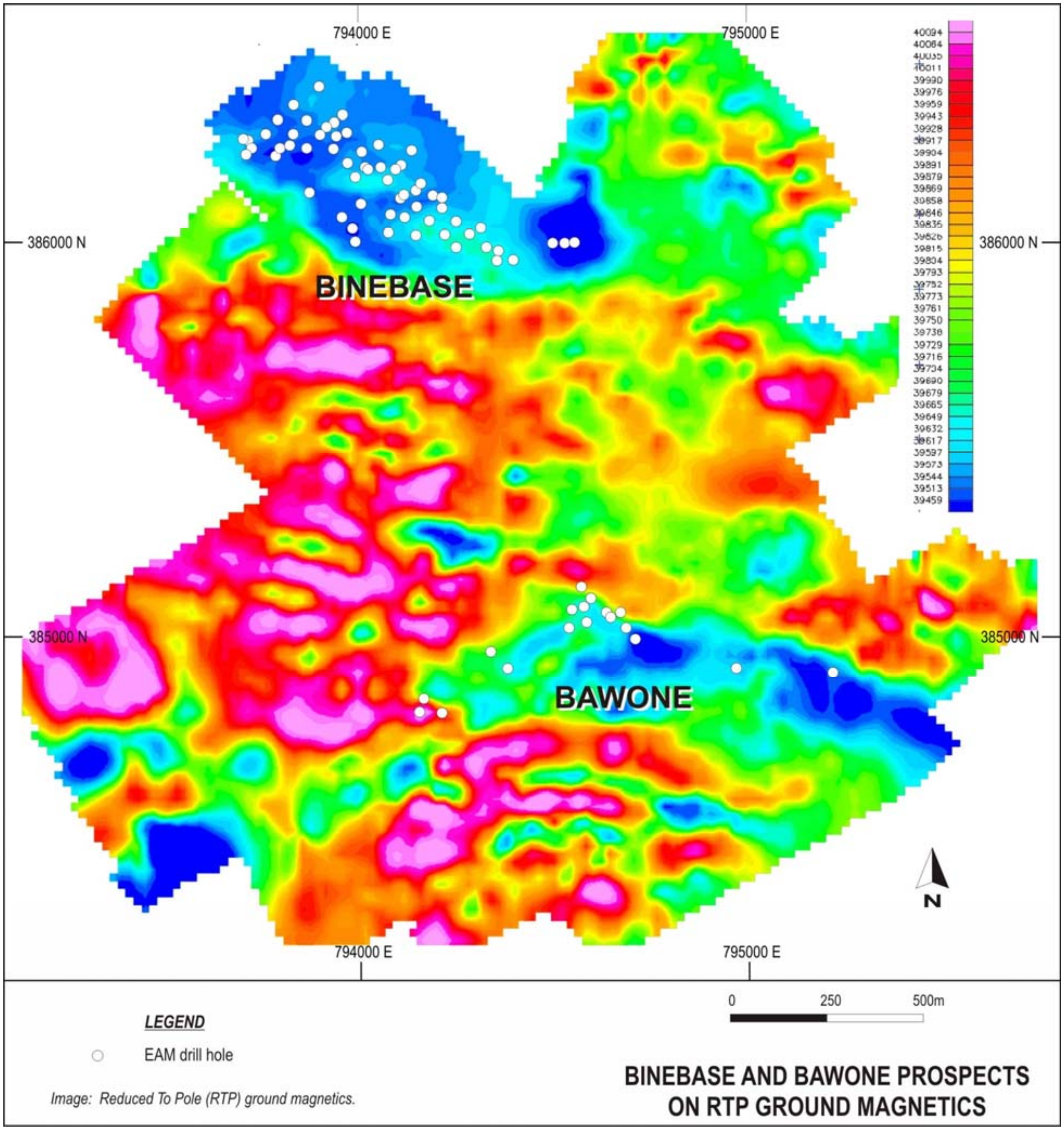

Figure 10-8. Ground magnetics map for the Binebase-Bawone area.

10.2 Geological Interpretation

Integration of the drilling and trenching results with surface mapping and the location and nature of anomalies identified from the geophysical surveys suggests that andesitic pyroclastic rocks of the Binebase Group are the oldest in the area. The Binebase Group is intruded by biotite-hornblende porphyritic andesite dykes and high level-stocks and dacite domes. Polymictic breccia then intruded the older rock units consisting of a similar composition of fragments and matrix content. The youngest lithologic units are unconformably overlying intercalations of epiclastic and marine sedimentary rocks of the Pintareng Formation. Hydrothermal breccias which formed as part of the alteration-mineralization process were emplaced at Binebase and Bawone during or after accumulation of the Pintareng Formation. These relations are shown in Figures 10-9 through 10-12.

Both Au-bearing oxide and sulphide zones have been defined at Binebase and Bawone. The oxide zones appear to form roughly tabular bodies overlying more steeply dipping sulphide zones. However the transition appears quite irregular. Some irregularity is expected due to small scale faults, or more extensive alteration along rock type boundaries or within specific geological units where fluid flow would be expected to be higher, etc., but may also be related to the core logging process and the subjective interpretation of the location of the base of oxidation. Taking the irregularities in to consideration, the oxide zone at Binebase is interpreted to be at least ~900m long, up to 400m wide and ~60-65m thick based on the ~50-75m drill pattern spacing. The sulphide zone has been modelled with the same length and width extents, but with a 130-140m thickness. These broad extents are geologically reasonable based on the drill hole spacing and will be used to constrain the resource estimate (see Section 17.0). At Bowone, the Au-bearing oxide zone is ~ 25m thick over a length of ~750m and a width of 100-250m. The sulphide zone is potentially twice as thick (50-60m) and appears to be slightly less extensive (650m long by 100-225m wide), but is not drill tested with as many regularly spaced holes as the upper oxide zone. The overall shape is appropriate for use in tonnage and grade estimation (see Section 17.0).

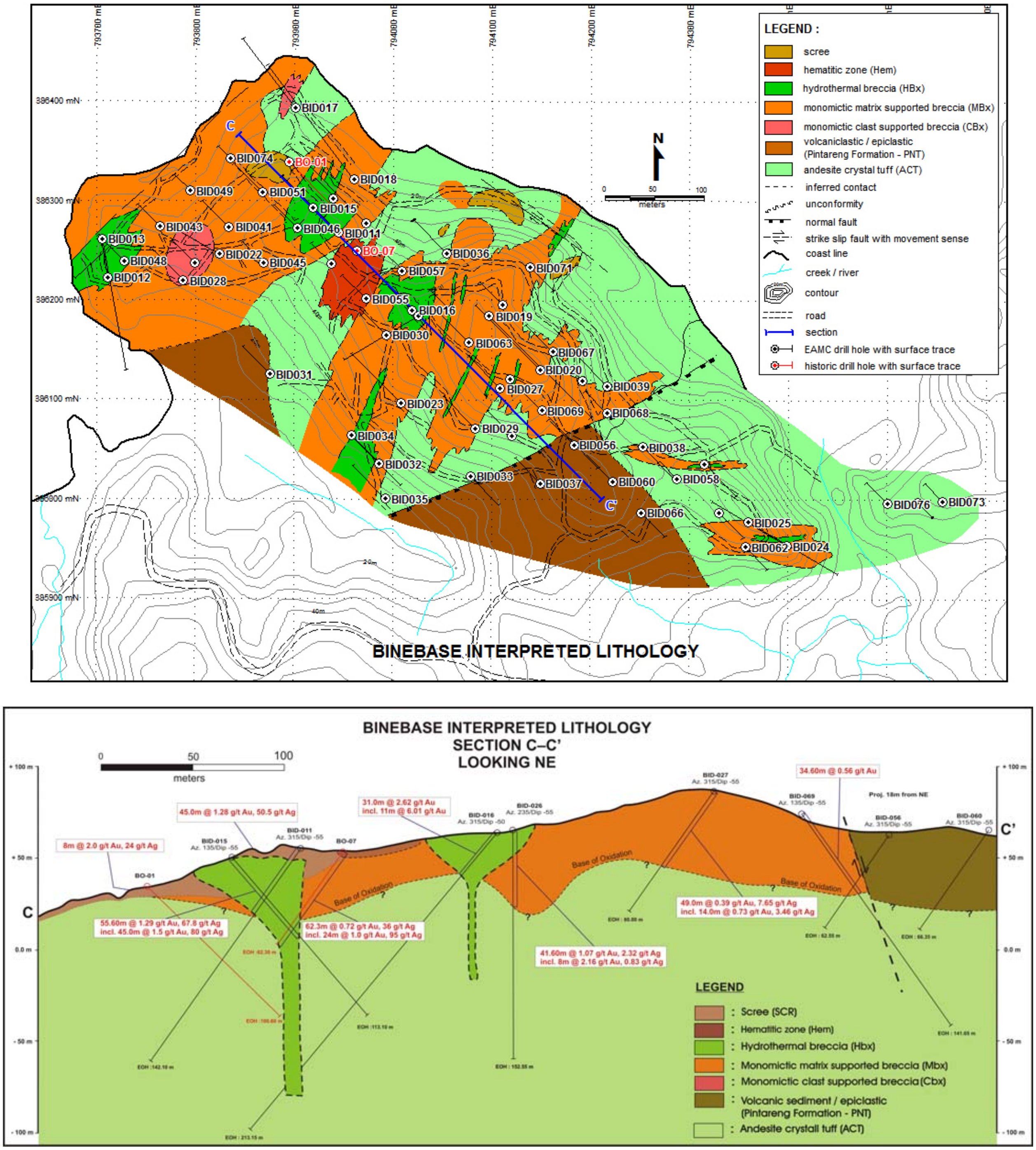

Figure 10-9. Lithology map and simplified long section view of the Binebase prospect.

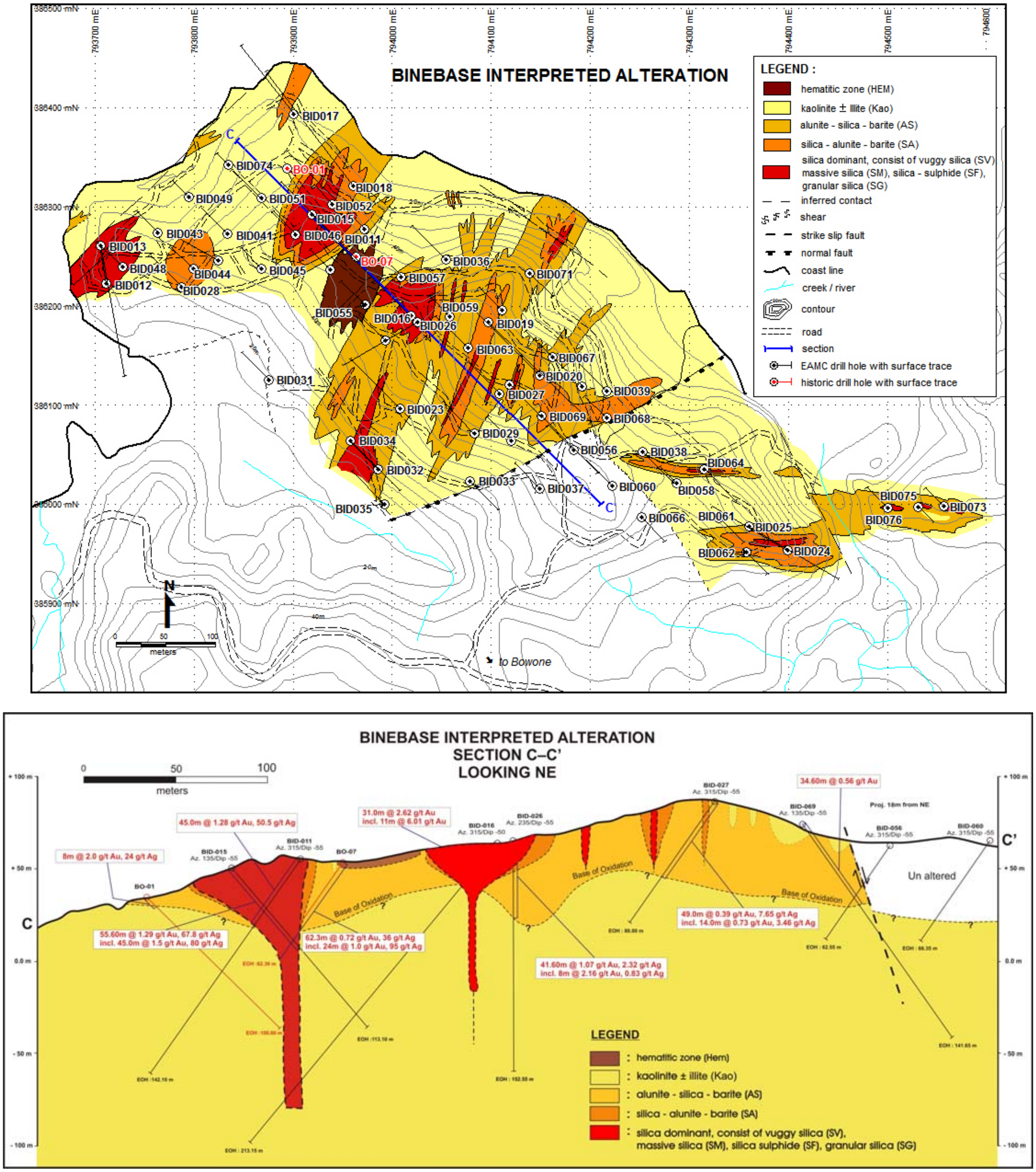

Figure 10-10. Alteration map and simplified long section view of the Binebase prospect.

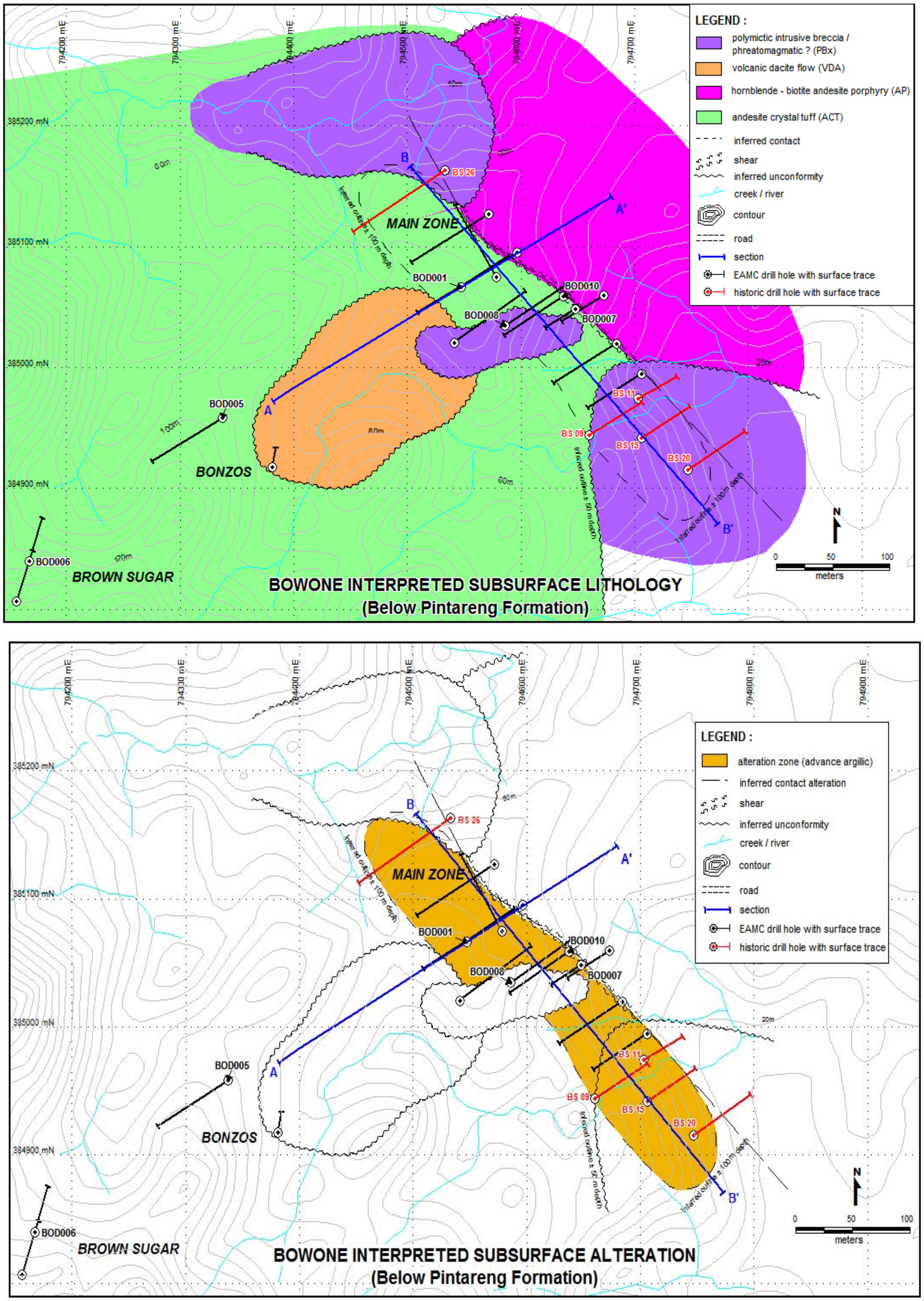

Figure 10-11. Lithology and alteration maps for the Bawone prospect.

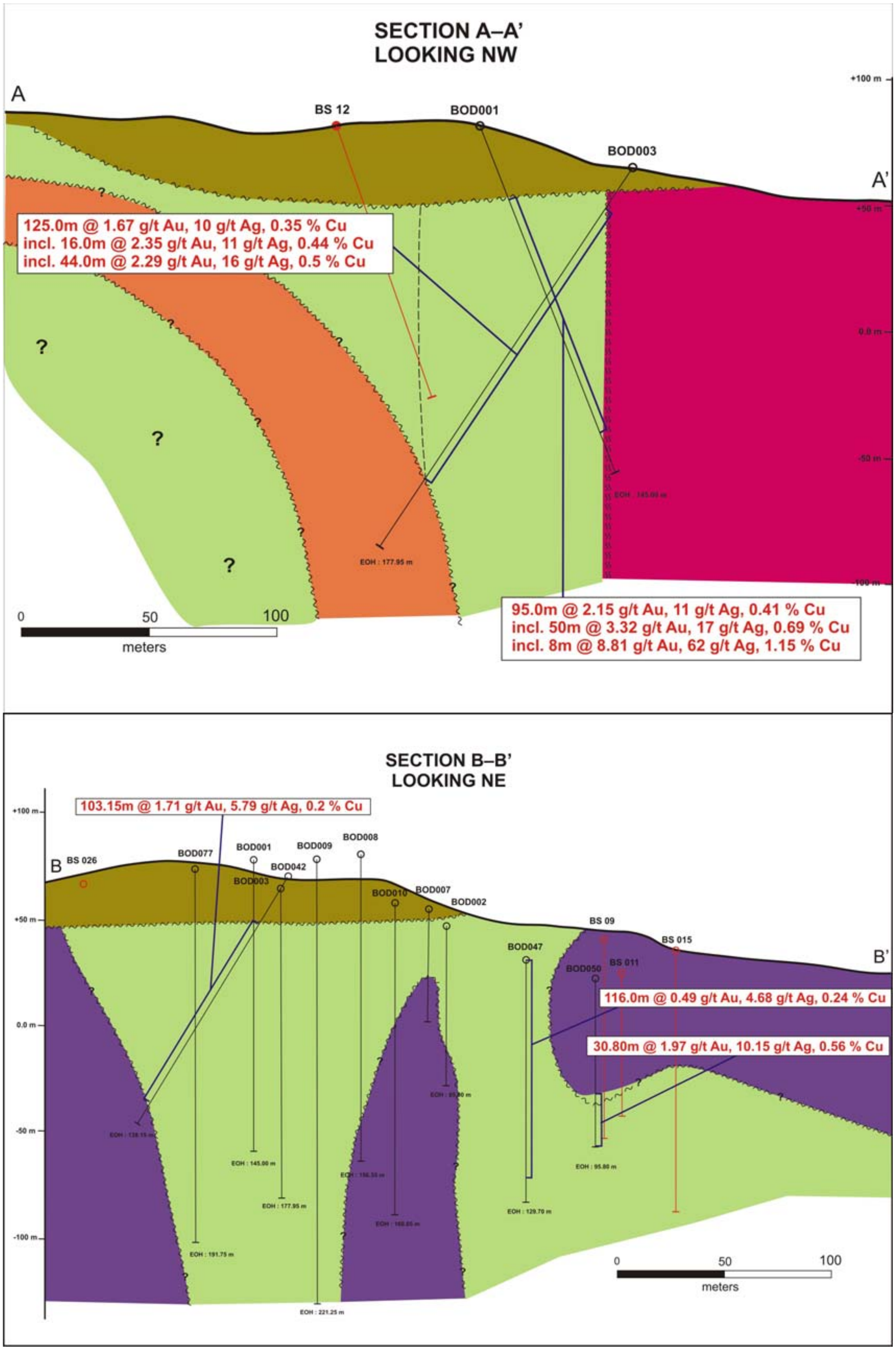

Figure 10-12. Simplified sections through the Bawone prospect showing lithologies.

10.3 Environmental Work

A baseline environmental survey was completed by PT Hatfield Indonesia in March 2007 prior to commencement of field based exploration activities (report dated October 2007). The survey was initiated because historic reports indicated that mercury was used by artisanal miners and therefore could have impacted the local environment or be a cause for health concerns. The baseline study also included an overview of the vegetation cover in the exploration areas and an assessment of the potential for rare or endangered wildlife species.

The assessment found that river water samples from historically mined watershed were not contaminated with mercury, arsenic, antimony, copper, lead or zinc. However, local mercury “hotspots” were identified in river bottom sediments near existing and possible previous alluvial mining operations in the Taware area which is located about 8 km southwest of Binebase and Bawone. Globules of mercury metal were recovered in panned concentrates there. Evidence that fish, especially eels, have accumulated mercury levels near or slightly above the maximum allowed for consumption in some places, eg., 0.5 mg mercury per kg wet weight of fish as specified in British Columbia, Canada guidelines, was also reported by Hatfield for the Taware area. However, the European Union and the United States Food and Drug Administration have set the allowable mercury limit at twice this level. A highly contaminated soil sample from a site previously explored by another company demonstrated the need to prepare and implement appropriate management and monitoring plans to control and minimize adverse environmental impacts during exploration drilling. Hatfield concluded that the level of mercury in samples did not appear to be a serious health concern but did note that unprotected handling of the metal by artisanal miners was likely to pose health risks to those individuals.

On-site observations and interpretation of satellite image data led to the conclusion that the original vegetation on South Sangihe Island has been replaced over time by low to medium density land cover, primarily in the form of plantations, although many plantation areas have been re-colonized by natural vegetation to the north. The southern area is still actively cultivated.

11.0 DRILLING

Trenching and drilling were completed in 2007 and 2008 at the Binebase and Bawone prospects as described in the following sections.

11.1 Trenching

EAMC excavated 35 trenches in the Binebase area and seven (7) trenches in the Bawone area for a cumulative length of 1,492m and 126m). Trenches were either prepared by excavator (Binebase) or were hand dug (Bawone) and then channel sampled. Figure 11-1 and Table 11-1 show selected significant trench sampling results for the Binebase prospect. Selected significant results for the Bawone trenching program are provided in Figures 11-2 and Table 11-2.

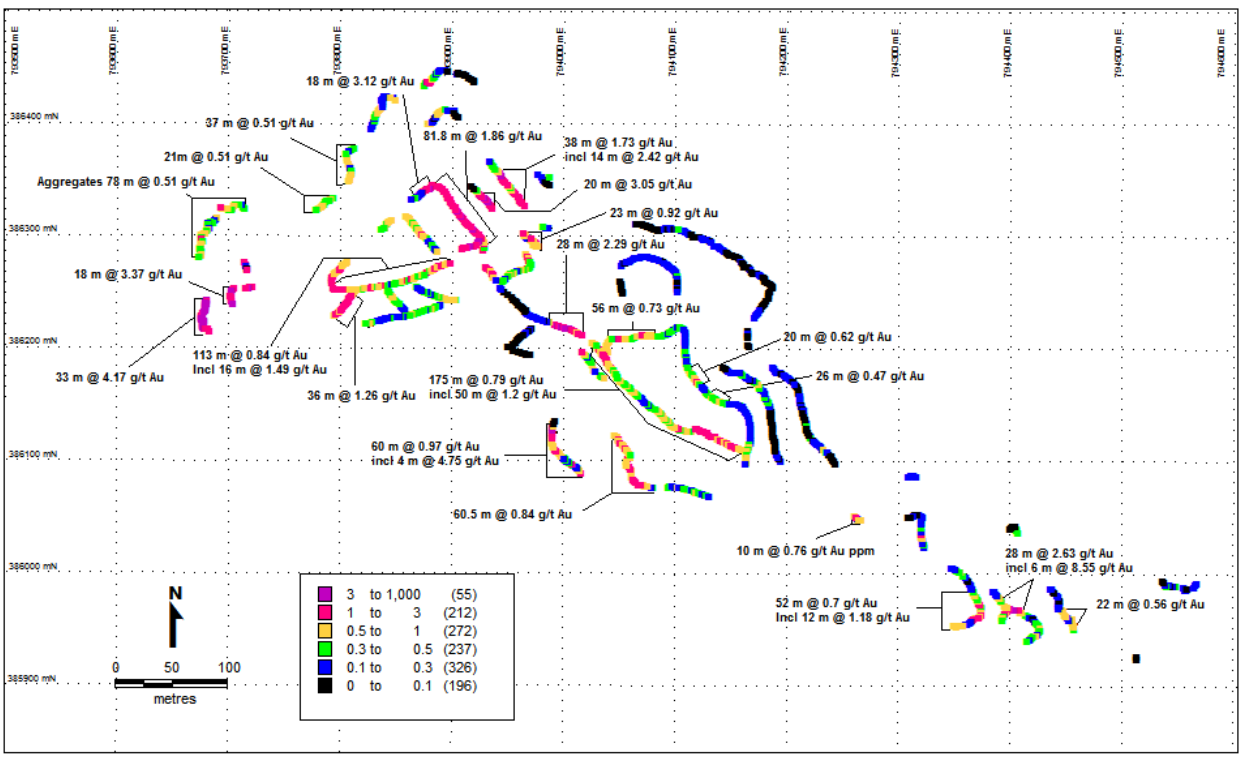

Figure 11-1. Map showing the location of EAMC's trenches at the Binebase prospect.

Table 11-1. Significant trench sampling results for the Binebase prospect (not true widths).

Prospect	Length (metres)	Au (g/t)
Binebase	33.00	4.17
Binebase	81.80	1.86
Binebase	113.00	0.84
Binebase	28.00	2.29
Binebase	175.00	0.79
Binebase	60.50	0.84
Binebase	28.00	2.63
including	6.00	8.55
Binebase	52.00	0.70
including	12.00	1.18

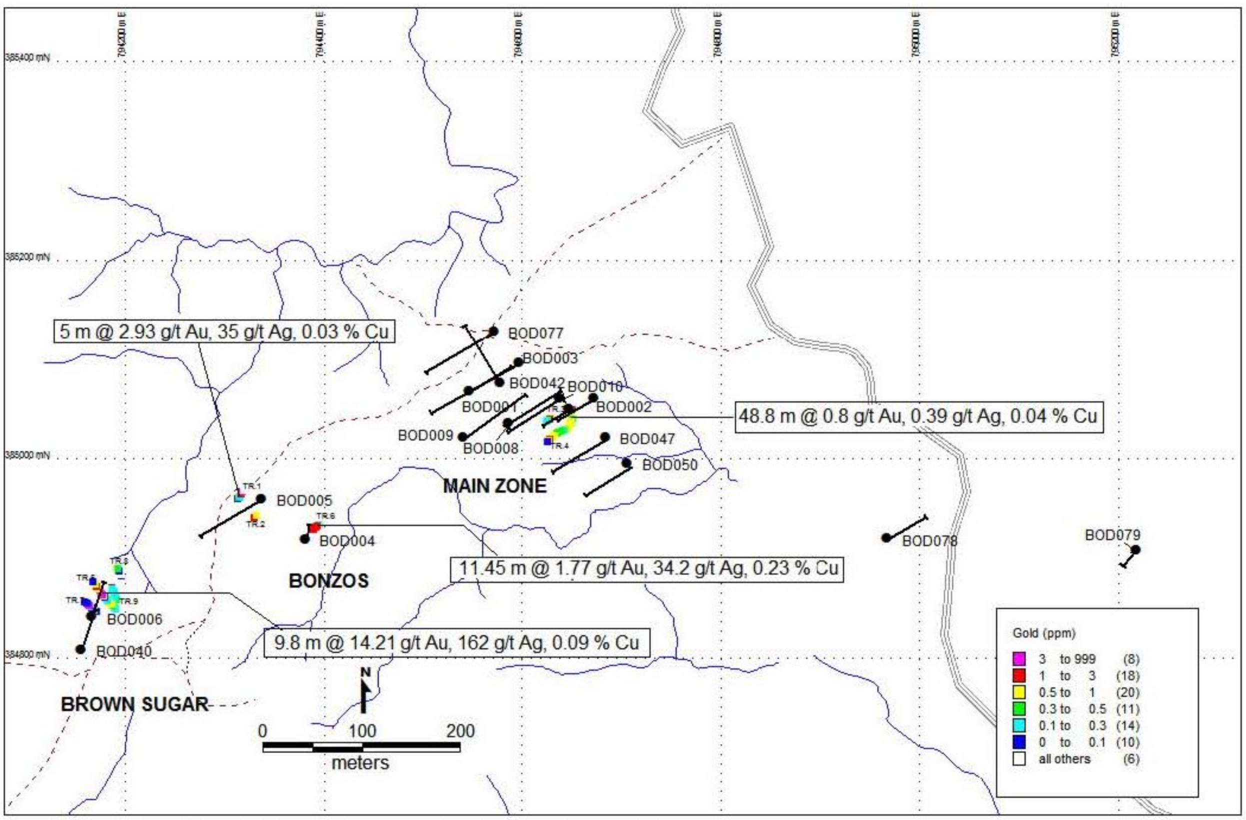

Figure 11-2. Map showing the location of EAMC's trenches at the Bawone prospect.

Table 11-2. Significant trench sampling results for the Bawone prospect (not true widths).

Prospect	Location	Length (metress)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Bawone	Main Zone	38.8	0.8	0.39
Bawone	Bonzos	5	2.93	39
Bawone	Bonzos	11.45	1.77	34.2
Bawone	Brown Sugar	9.8	14.21	161.8

11.2 Core Drilling

Since acquiring the Sangihe Property in April 2007, a total of 79 diamond holes (7,564.65m) have been drilled by EAMC on the Property. Sixty-two (62) holes were drilled at Binebase (5,561.1m) and 17 holes were drilled at the Bawone (2,003.55m).

Drilling commenced at the end of August 2007 and was conducted by contractor PT Asia Drill Bara Utama using a portable AD-250 drill rig with a capacity of 250m of NQ coring (core diameter 47.6 mm). A second rig, an AD-200 (200m NQ capacity), was mobilized to drill at the Binebase prospect in April 2008. Holes were collared and drilled to ~100m depth with HQ core (core diameter 63.5 mm). The holes were completed by NQ coring. All holes are inclined between 45° and 70° on varying azimuths (Table 11-3). Upon completion, the drill hole collars are marked with a concrete pad and the hole identification, orientation and end of hole depth are etched into the surface (Figure 11-3). Drill hole locations are shown in Figures 10-2 and 10-3.

The 2007 and 2008 drilling identified several zones of oxide Au mineralization at the Binebase and Bawone prospects. The mineralization at Binebase trends approximately NW with a strike distance of at least 900m and an across strike width of 435m. Mineralization was intercepted up to ~245m below the maximum surface height or ~ 210m below the average elevation of the prospect. Drilling at Bawone has defined a minimum strike length of ~750m, an across dip width of 250m of mineralization. The deepest hole at Bawone has intersected Au mineralization at ~210m below the local surface elevation.

Table 11-3: Summary of drill hole information for the Binebase and Bawone prospects.

Project	Hole ID	AMG N	AMG E	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year
Binebase	BID011	386,268	793,945	53.01	142.10	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID012	386,223	793,711	17.99	46.35	350	45	2008
Binebase	BID013	386,261	793,706	25.87	211.35	170	50	2008
Binebase	BID014	386,258	793,718	26.14	96.20	228	55	2008
Binebase	BID015	386,292	793,919	49.18	113.10	135	50	2008
Binebase	BID016	386,190	794,019	61.51	213.15	315	50	2008
Binebase	BID017	386,394	793,900	25.57	153.15	322	55	2008

Project	Hole ID	AMG N	AMG E	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year
Binebase	BID018	386,322	793,960	25.15	226.95	322.5	50	2008
Binebase	BID019	386,184	794,097	81.89	227.25	135	50	2008
Binebase	BID020	386,130	794,149	83.92	185.75	315	60	2008
Binebase	BID021	386,277	793,972	41.77	194.10	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID022	386,246	793,824	37.63	87.05	299	55	2008
Binebase	BID023	386,097	794,008	42.41	142.55	315	60	2008
Binebase	BID024	385,954	794,399	50.40	153.00	300	55	2008
Binebase	BID025	385,978	794,360	61.94	183.45	120	55	2008
Binebase	BID026	386,184	794,026	62.00	152.55	235	55	2008
Binebase	BID027	386,112	794,109	85.63	80.00	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID028	386,220	793,788	21.30	80.70	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID029	386,071	794,083	58.69	80.80	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID030	386,165	793,993	53.11	65.70	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID031	386,126	793,876	19.41	69.30	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID032	386,035	793,986	20.46	72.00	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID033	386,023	794,079	38.06	71.15	135	55	2008
Binebase	BID034	386,064	793,958	25.13	124.50	135	55	2008
Binebase	BID035	386,000	793,992	15.05	82.55	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID036	386,247	794,054	49.72	83.40	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID037	386,016	794,149	49.90	62.90	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID038	386,053	794,253	55.33	77.40	135	55	2008
Binebase	BID039	386,114	794,217	42.72	77.30	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID041	386,273	793,834	34.50	66.90	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID043	386,274	793,763	23.62	55.45	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID044	386,238	793,799	32.00	56.40	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID045	386,237	793,868	42.80	46.80	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID046	386,272	793,903	47.42	57.40	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID048	386,239	793,728	23.21	63.25	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID049	386,310	793,795	13.41	46.70	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID051	386,309	793,868	30.27	72.20	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID052	386,303	793,939	37.86	49.90	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID053	386,237	793,938	47.50	50.70	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID054	386,064	794,121	55.20	64.55	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID055	386,202	793,973	49.38	58.10	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID056	386,055	794,183	63.13	62.55	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID057	386,230	794,009	50.58	49.20	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID058	386,021	794,287	49.39	42.20	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID059	386,190	794,058	71.15	51.60	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID060	386,018	794,223	56.86	66.35	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID061	385,987	794,330	53.14	61.35	135	55	2008
Binebase	BID062	385,952	794,357	46.36	58.60	135	55	2008
Binebase	BID063	386,158	794,077	74.46	81.90	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID064	386,036	794,315	50.89	81.20	135	55	2008
Binebase	BID065	386,196	794,111	66.12	57.00	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID066	385,987	794,252	50.82	58.85	135	55	2008
Binebase	BID067	386,148	794,161	68.72	66.80	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID068	386,087	794,216	49.05	53.85	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID069	386,090	794,151	75.03	141.65	135	55	2008
Binebase	BID070	386,119	794,192	53.94	81.30	315	55	2008

Project	Hole ID	AMG N	AMG E	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year
Binebase	BID071	386,233	794,139	52.50	61.20	135	55	2008
Binebase	BID072	386,121	794,119	83.51	77.80	135	55	2008
Binebase	BID073	385,999	794,557	38.28	44.60	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID074	386,343	793,835	21.54	29.20	315	55	2008
Binebase	BID075	385,998	794,531	28.60	37.90	135	55	2008
Binebase	BID076	385,997	794,500	26.98	51.90	315	55	2008
Bawone	BOD001	385,067	794,547	79.73	145.00	58	70	2007
Bawone	BOD002	385,060	794,673	46.03	85.00	240	60	2007
Bawone	BOD003	385,095	794,597	63.55	177.95	240	55	2007
Bawone	BOD004	384,918	794,382	86.59	31.10	10	60	2007
Bawone	BOD005	384,959	794,339	97.12	129.40	240	55	2007
Bawone	BOD006	384,840	794,167	118.62	66.60	18	55	2007
Bawone	BOD007	385,048	794,648	53.98	59.95	240	60	2007
Bawone	BOD008	385,035	794,586	79.31	156.35	58	67	2007
Bawone	BOD009	385,020	794,541	77.27	221.25	58	70	2007
Bawone	BOD010	385,059	794,637	56.88	160.05	238	67	2007
Bawone	BOD040	384,807	794,156	128.43	77.30	18	55	2008
Bawone	BOD042	385,075	794,579	69.23	138.15	330	60	2008
Bawone	BOD047	385,020	794,684	30.13	129.70	240	60	2008
Bawone	BOD050	384,995	794,706	21.86	95.80	240	55	2008
Bawone	BOD077	385,127	794,572	72.52	191.75	240	65	2008
Bawone	BOD078	384,918	794,968	12.36	96.20	60	60	2008
BAWONE	BOD079	384,907	795,218	9.78	42.00	220	60	2008

Note: AMG = Australian Map Grid

Figure 11-3. Drill collar marker at Binebase.

11.3 Drill Results

Significant gold intersections from EAMC's drilling at the Binebase and Bawone prospects are presented in Table 11-4 and Figures 11-4 through 11-6 and Table 11-5 and Figure 11-7 and 11-8, respectively. The intercepts presented have not been calculated to true width. Drill hole dips are variable ranging from 45° to 70°. Neither prospect was drilled at regular spacing or consistent angles. For example Binebase was drilled with collars spaced typically 50 to 75m apart but holes inclined at various angles resulting in intercept spacing of a few metres to over 100m. Drill holes are sparse in contrast at Bawone, and the same drill hole orientation and spacing issues exist there. However, EAMC's interpretation of the local geology and the distribution of drill hole and trench data is sufficient to permit geological modeling for use in the estimation of mineral resources.

At both Binebase and Bawone, the oxide zones appear to form roughly tabular bodies overlying more steeply dipping sulphide zones (see Section 10.2). The transitional boundary between the sulphide and oxide zones is not well defined, so true widths of the mineralization is not yet well defined, however, the overall trend for the oxide zone appears to be relatively flat. Additional drilling will aid in better defining the boundary and attitude of these zones. A core re-logging program with a view to better defining the transition zone between the oxidized and fresh rocks could also be useful.

Table 11-4. Significant intersections in the Binebase drill holes (not true width).

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
BID-11	0.00	45.00	45.00	1.28	50.51
BID-12	4.00	46.35	42.35	1.34	107.54
including	8.00	33.00	25.00	2.03	159.96
BID-13	8.00	43.95	35.95	4.03	188.28
including	9.00	31.00	22.00	5.74	121.64
BID-11	0.00	45.00	45.00	1.28	50.51
BID-12	4.00	46.35	42.35	1.34	107.54
including	8.00	33.00	25.00	2.03	159.96
BID-13	8.00	43.95	35.95	4.03	188.28
including	9.00	31.00	22.00	5.74	121.64
BID-14	0.00	96.20	96.20	1.30	48.25
including	3.00	45.00	42.00	2.67	86.38
BID-15	0.00	45.00	45.00	1.52	80.03
BID-16	0.00	29.90	29.90	2.72	6.74
including	5.60	20.60	15.00	4.70	1.92
including	10.30	16.60	6.30	8.84	1.16
and	76.00	184.00	108.00	0.36	7.75
BID-17	0.75	90.00	89.25	0.37	8.29
including	0.75	36.00	35.25	0.68	16.41
including	12.00	16.00	4.00	4.00	23.13
and	96.00	127.00	31.00	0.14	1.29
BID-18	0.00	40.30	40.30	0.64	9.28
including	0.00	8.00	8.00	1.20	17.25
and	16.50	22.00	5.50	1.24	6.66
BID19	0.00	48.60	48.60	0.32	5.54
and	154.00	199.00	45.00	0.29	2.71
BID-20	0.00	24.40	24.40	0.41	0.99
including	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.67	0.69
BID-21	0.00	53.25	53.25	0.58	22.71
including	0.00	17.00	17.00	1.15	24.35
and	65.50	83.50	18.00	0.36	12.79
BID-22	0.00	87.05	87.05	0.36	13.30
BID-23	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.38	2.00
and	8.00	26.00	18.00	1.46	9.56
and	29.60	57.50	27.90	0.67	6.48
including	45.55	51.50	5.95	1.15	8.83
BID-24	0.00	39.00	39.00	1.06	<1.00
including	22.00	30.00	8.00	3.25	<1.00
BID-25	0.00	52.00	52.00	0.39	<1.00
and	52.00	136.00	84.00	0.43	1.07
BID-26	0.00	41.60	41.60	1.07	2.32
including	9.00	18.00	9.00	2.16	0.83

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
BID-32	12.30	38.50	26.20	1.20	10.48
including	28.00	37.45	9.45	2.22	13.93
BID-27	0.00	38.00	37.00	0.48	5.16
including	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.73	3.46
BID-28	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.81	33.18
and	21.00	37.00	16.00	0.68	19.27
BID-29	0.00	41.40	41.40	0.50	2.24
BID-30	0.00	18.30	18.30	0.21	4.12
BID-31	0.00	26.00	26.00	0.23	2.84
including	13.00	26.00	13.00	0.41	2.77
BID-33	17.80	26.00	8.20	0.27	2.32
BID-34	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.62	8.84
and	21.00	62.00	41.00	1.61	17.97
and	72.00	91.00	19.00	1.66	3.18
BID-48	7.10	63.25	56.15	1.41	32.82
including	7.10	35.00	27.90	2.45	41.92
BID-49	0.00	19.80	19.80	0.68	15.90
including	10.30	15.80	5.50	1.33	19.56
BID-51	0.00	16.00	16.00	4.04	18.18
BID-52	0.00	29.00	29.00	1.24	42.41
including	5.90	24.00	18.10	1.54	58.21
BID-53	10.20	31.80	21.60	0.34	16.36

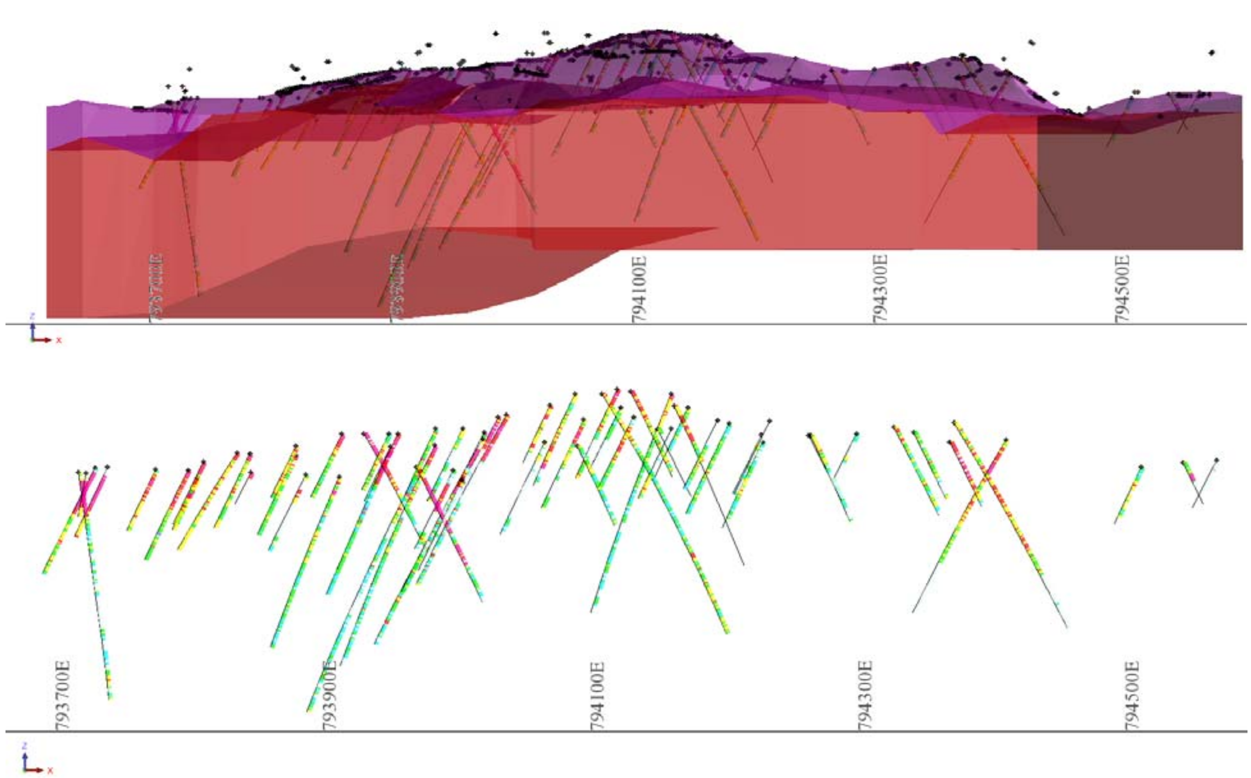

Figure 11-4. Long section view of Binebase looking west showing all drill intercepts and the Au-bearing oxide and sulphide zones (purple and red, respectively). Drill holes coded with Au grade showing low to higher grades in cool to hot colours. Blue = <0.1 g/t Au, Cyan = 0.1-0.25 g/t, Green = 0.25-0.5 g/t, Yellow = 0.5-1.0 g/t, Red = 1.0-2.0 g/t and Magenta = >2.0 g/t Au.

Despite a well constrained location for the transitional zone, drill hole intercepts that pass near to one another offer support of the grade ranges reported in the assay results, and the lithologies (not shown) and aid in defining the overall geometry of the deposits (Figures 11-5, 11-6 and 11-8).

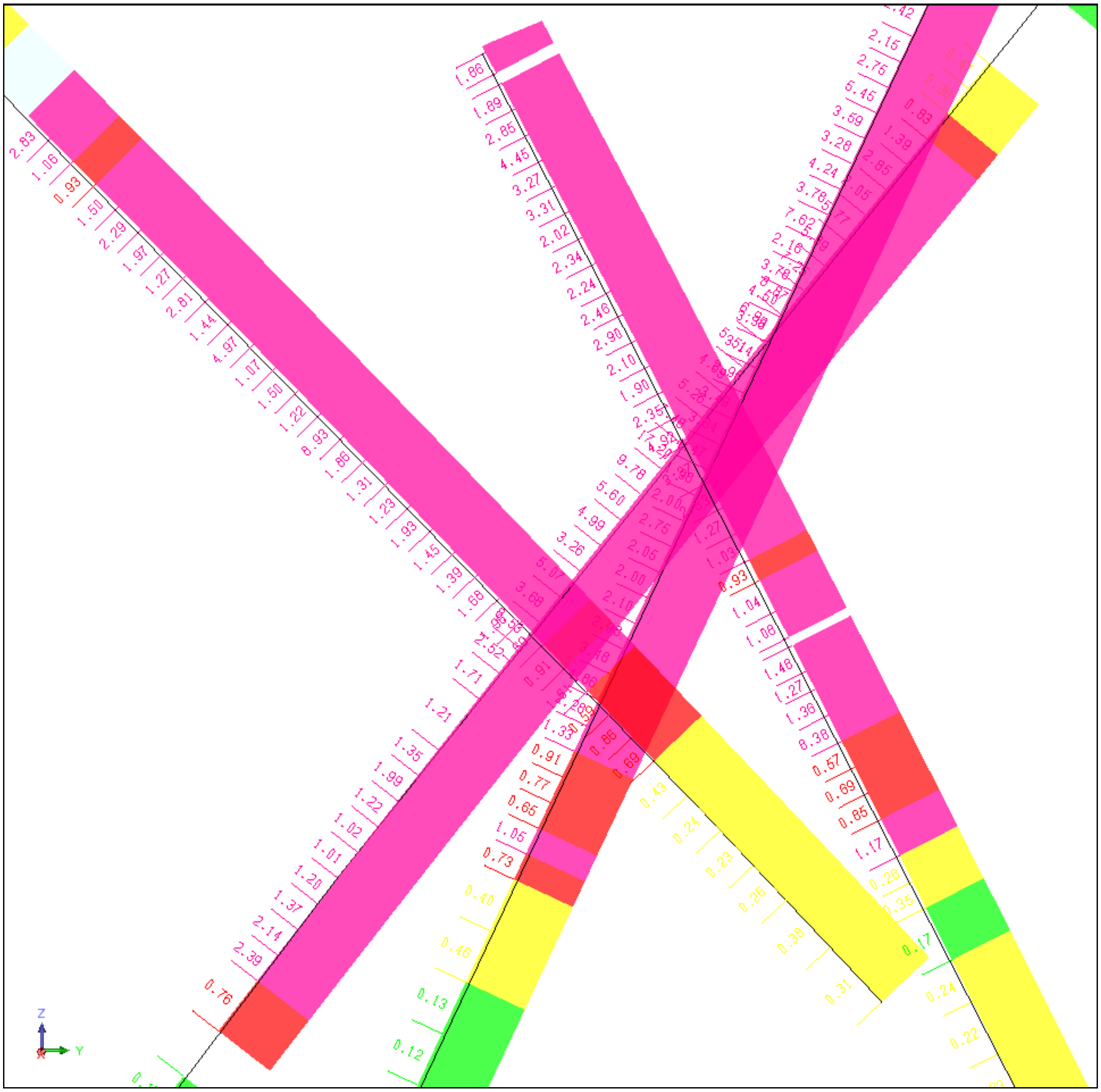

Figure 11-5. View of the NW edge of the Binebase mineralization (looking west) showing well correlated drill hole grades intersecting a higher grade Au zone. From left to right: BID-013, BID-012, BID-014 and BID-048.

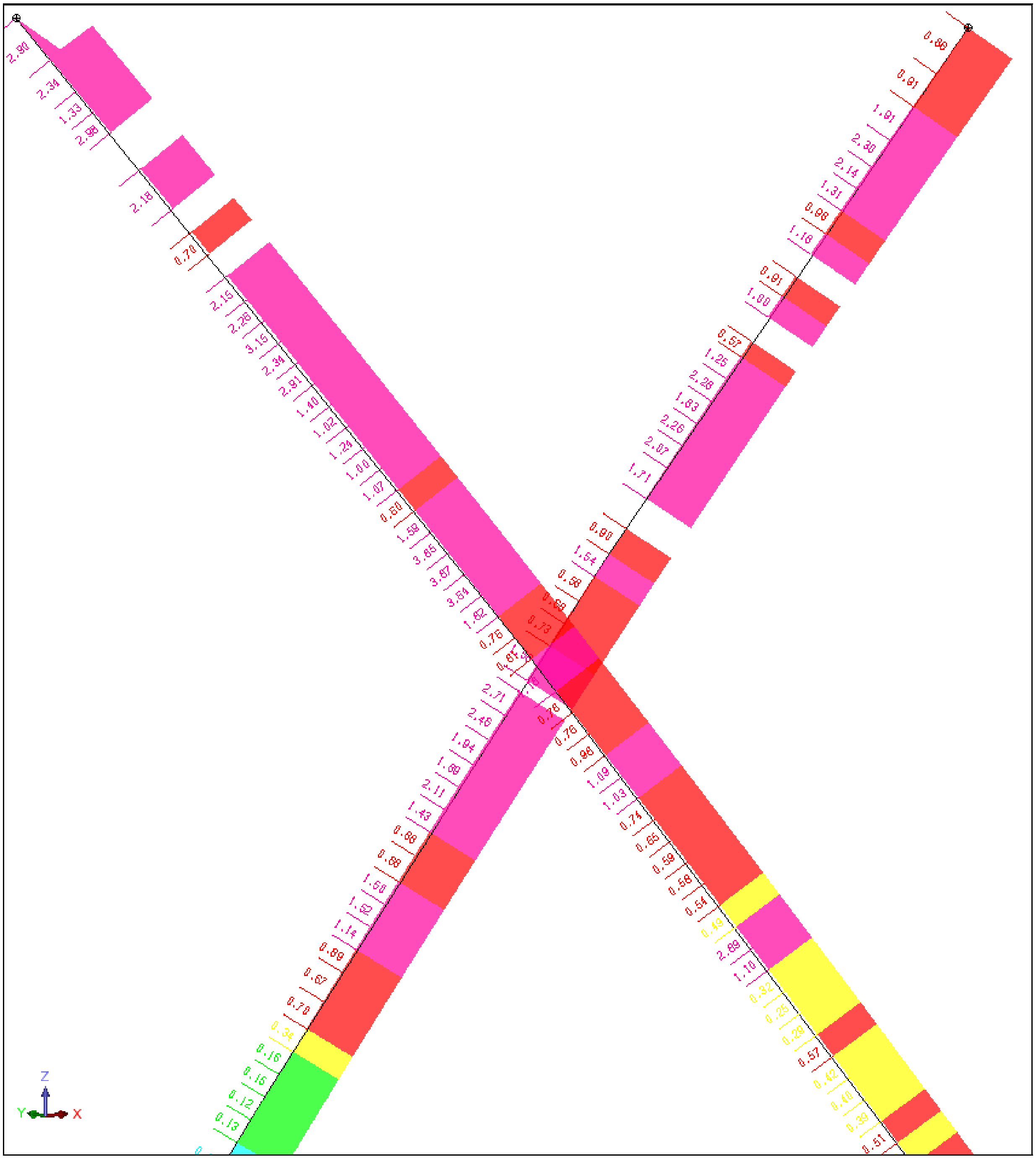

Figure 11-6. NW-SE section through Binebase looking NE showing well correlated drill hole grades intersecting a higher grade Au zone. From left to right: BID-015 and BID-011.

Table 11-5. Significant intersections at the Bawone prospects (not true width).

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
BOD-01	300.0	125.00	95.00	2.15	11.00
including	31.00	81.00	50.00	3.32	17.00
including	32.00	40.00	8.00	8.81	62.00
BOD-02	59.00	70.00	11.00	0.93	14.00
BOD-03	19.00	144.00	125.00	1.67	10.00
including	21.00	44.00	23.00	2.06	11.00
and	59.00	103.00	44.00	2.29	16.00
BOD-07	3.40	35.00	31.60	3.75	12.01
including	3.40	25.00	21.60	5.02	13.45
BOD-08	51.00	151.00	100.00	0.86	4.81
including	112.00	151.00	39.00	1.29	8.66
including	149.00	151.00	2.00	3.26	49.00
BOD-09	49.00	177.00	128.00	0.82	2.95
including	49.00	107.00	58.00	1.30	5.76
and	50.00	64.00	14.00	2.41	11.72
BOD-10	11.00	68.00	57.00	1.73	7.52
including	11.00	47.00	36.00	2.50	11.49
BOD-42	20.50	123.65	103.15	1.81	4.47
including	20.50	46.00	25.50	3.39	6.04
BOD-47	0.00	122.00	122.00	0.47	4.47
including	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.75	8.98
BOD-50	65.00	95.80	30.88	1.97	10.15
including	71.00	85.30	14.30	2.43	14.44
BOD-77	42.25	135.00	92.75	0.82	4.66
including	86.00	94.00	8.00	1.92	7.88
and	159.00	186.00	27.00	0.45	3.08

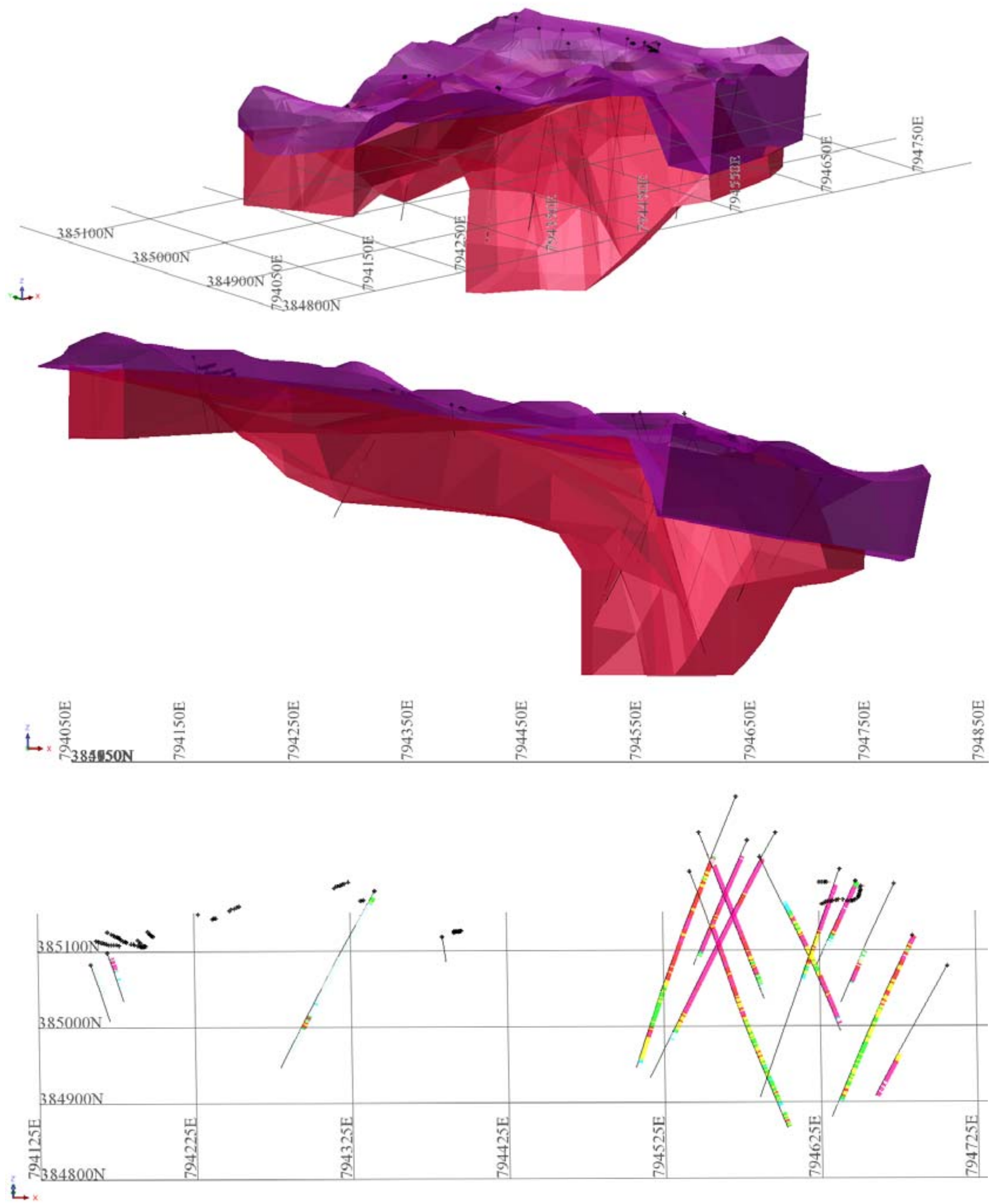

Figure 11-7. Long section view of Binebase showing all drill intercepts and the Au-bearing oxide and sulphide zones (purple and red, respectively). Top section is looking NW, middle and bottom section are looking west. Drill holes coded with Au grade showing low to higher grades in cool to hot colours. Blue = <0.1 g/t Au, Cyan = 0.1-0.25 g/t, Green = 0.25-0.5 g/t, Yellow = 0.5-1.0 g/t, Red = 1.0-2.0 g/t and Magenta = >2.0 g/t Au. Bawone main zone is on the far right in the middle and bottom sections, with Bonzos and Brown Sugar in the centre and left, respectively.

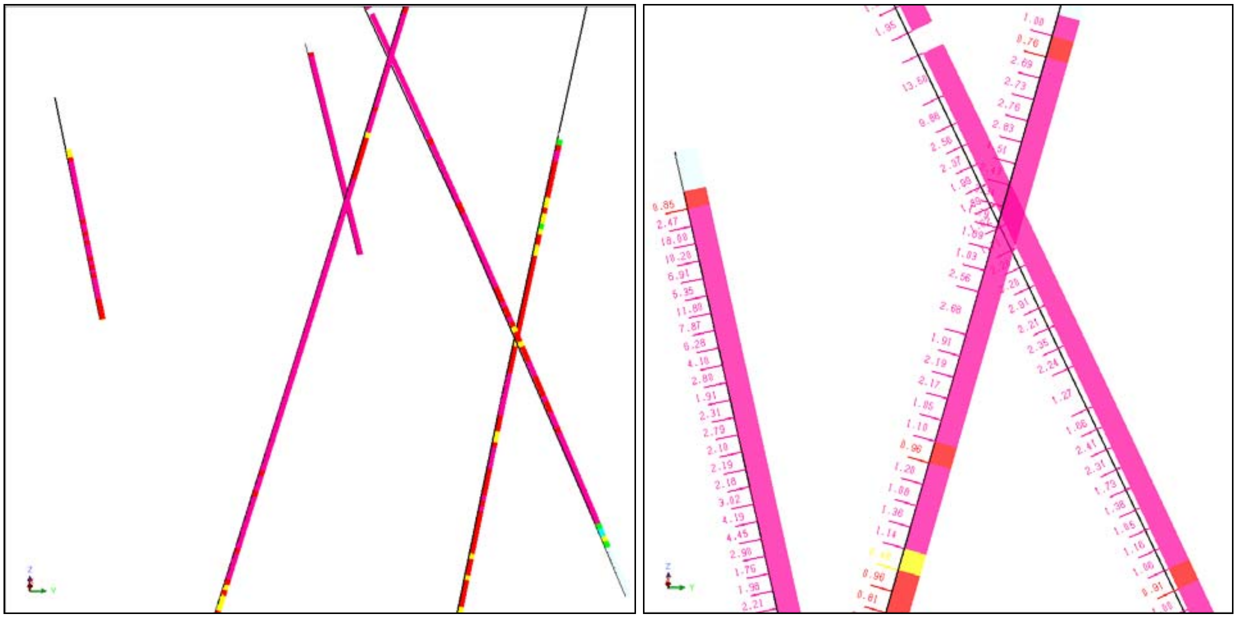

Figure 11-8. W facing section through the NW end of Bawone (main zone) showing well correlated drill hole grades intersecting a higher grade Au zone. From left to right: BOD-001, BOD-003 and BOD-043.The image on the right is a closer view showing the actual Au grades. The grade colouring scheme is the same as for Figure 11-1.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 Trench Sampling Procedure

Trenches were excavated with a Komatsu excavator. Channel samples were collected over 1m or 2m intervals with a hammer and chisel or in some cases with a hand-held diamond saw (Figures 12-1 and 12-2). Channels were cut to be ~10 cm wide and 5 cm deep. Sampled material for assay is placed directly in a labelled plastic bag with an EAMC number tag. The bags are sealed with tape and placed in boxes and secured for shipping to the mainland for assaying. Preparation reject material from the laboratory is stored sequentially in labelled boxes in a secured facility in Manado. A total of 2,010 samples were collected at Binebase (1,532) and Bawone (134). One hundred and eighty eight (188) samples were collected at Sede and 156 samples at Kupa.

Figure 12-1. Example of channel sample taken from excavated surface in heavily oxidized material at Binebase. Photograph courtesy of EAMC.

12.2 Core Sampling Procedure

Visibly or suspected mineralized core is sampled in nominal 1m lengths whereas adjacent barren core is sampled in 2m lengths. Sample lengths are adjusted if major changes in mineralization, alteration, or lithology were noted during logging, or where core loss occurred. Core is sampled over several metres on both sides of each observed mineralized zone. After selecting the length of core to be sampled a line is drawn down the middle of the core and the selected segment sawn in half along the line using a Sandvik 3C1410 gasoline-powered diamond core saw. The core saw is washed between samples to prevent contamination. Soft or friable core is split with a knife. Broken core is sampled with a scoop. Half the sawed, split or scooped core is sent for assaying and the remaining half returned to the tray. Where possible the same side of the core is consistently sampled. The half core interval for assaying is placed in a labelled calico bag together with an EAMC number tag. The bags are sealed with tape and placed in boxes and secured for shipping) to the mainland for assaying. The remaining core is stored at EAMC's guarded and maintained exploration office on the island. Coarse crush and pulp rejects from laboratory sample preparation are stored sequentially in labelled boxes in a secured facility in Manado.

Four thousand two hundred and eighty nine (4,289) primary core samples were collected from holes drilled at Binebase and 1,217 samples collected from Bawone drill core. Figures 12-2 and 12-3 show histogram of the sampled intervals at Binebase and Bawone (including trench samples). Core recoveries were generally good. At Binebase, 75% of the intervals reported have at least 80% recovery (80-120%). At Bawone, 90% of the intervals have at least 90% recovery (90-110%). Figures 12-4 through 12-7 show the recoveries versus Au and Ag grade at Binebase and Bawone, respectively.

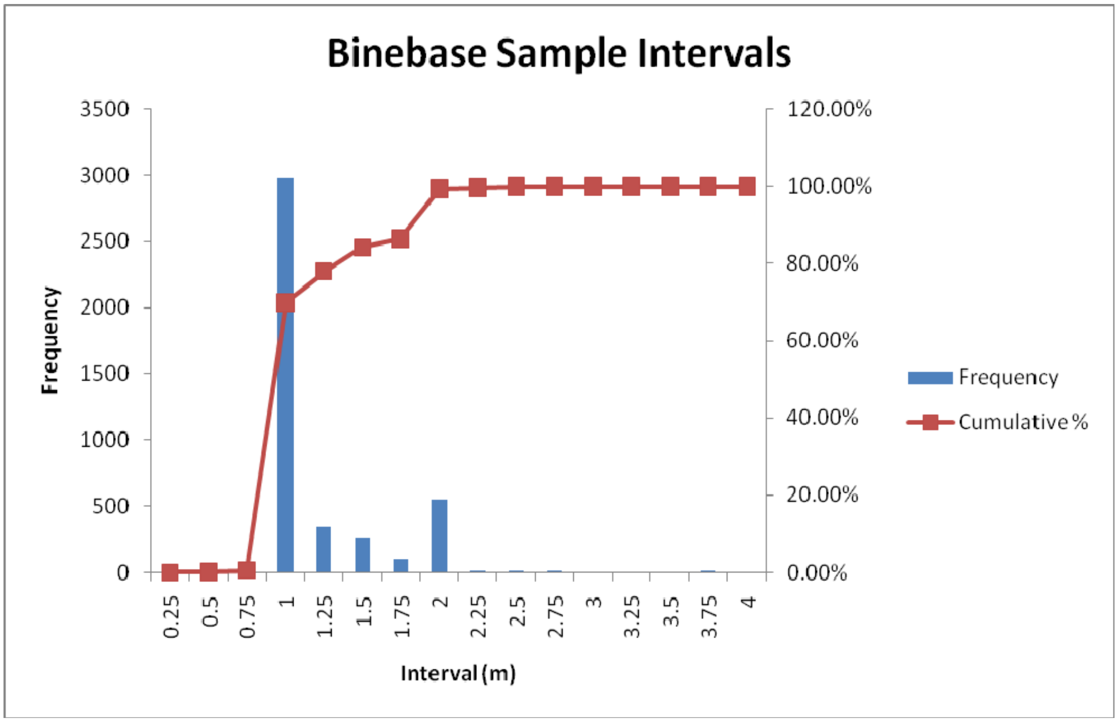

Figure 12-2. Histogram showing Binebase sample intervals (channel and core samples combined).

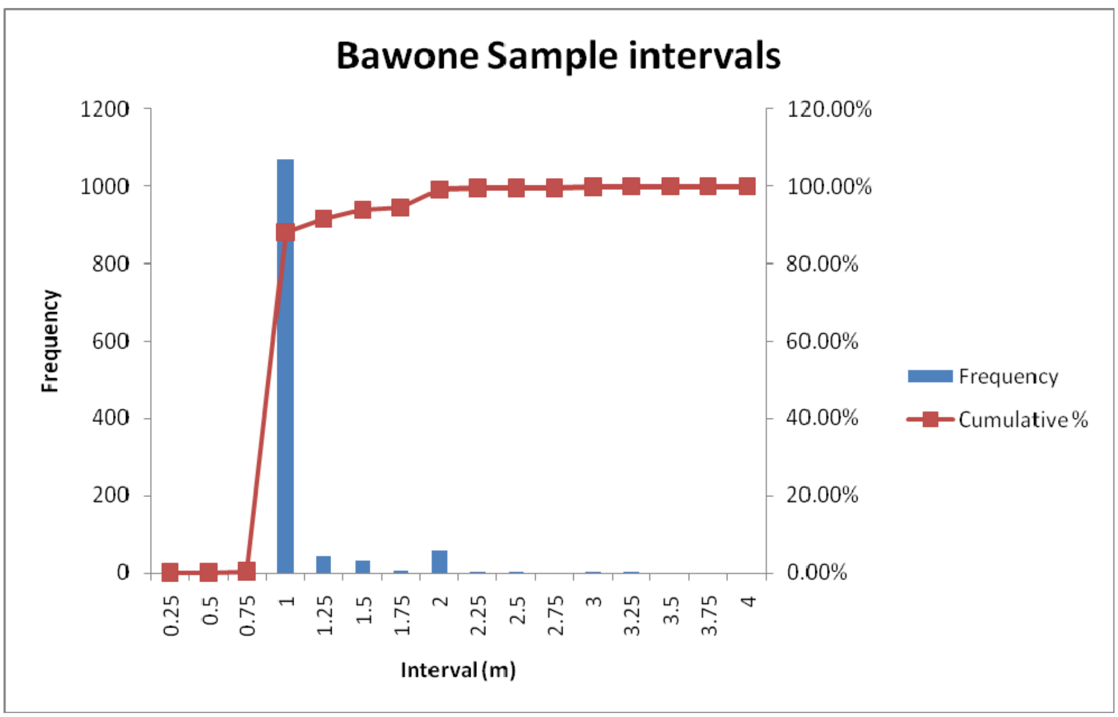

Figure 12-3. Histogram showing Bawone sample intervals (channel and core samples combined).

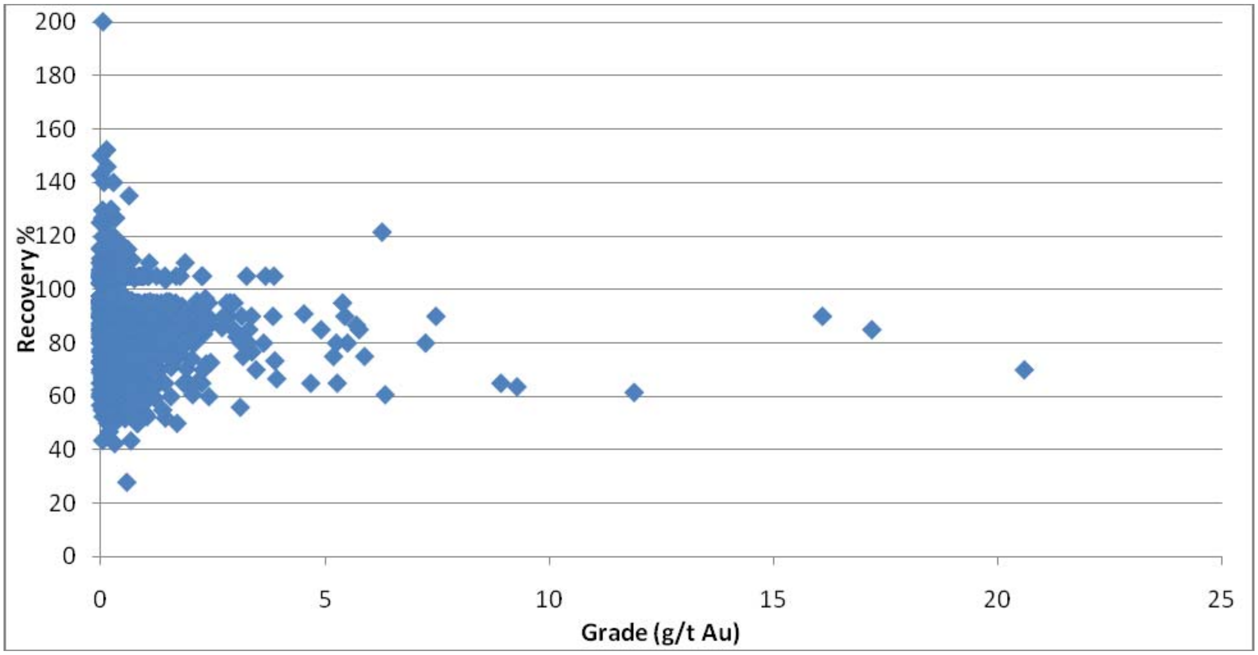

Figure 12-4. Drill core recoveries at Binebase compared to Au grade (g/t).

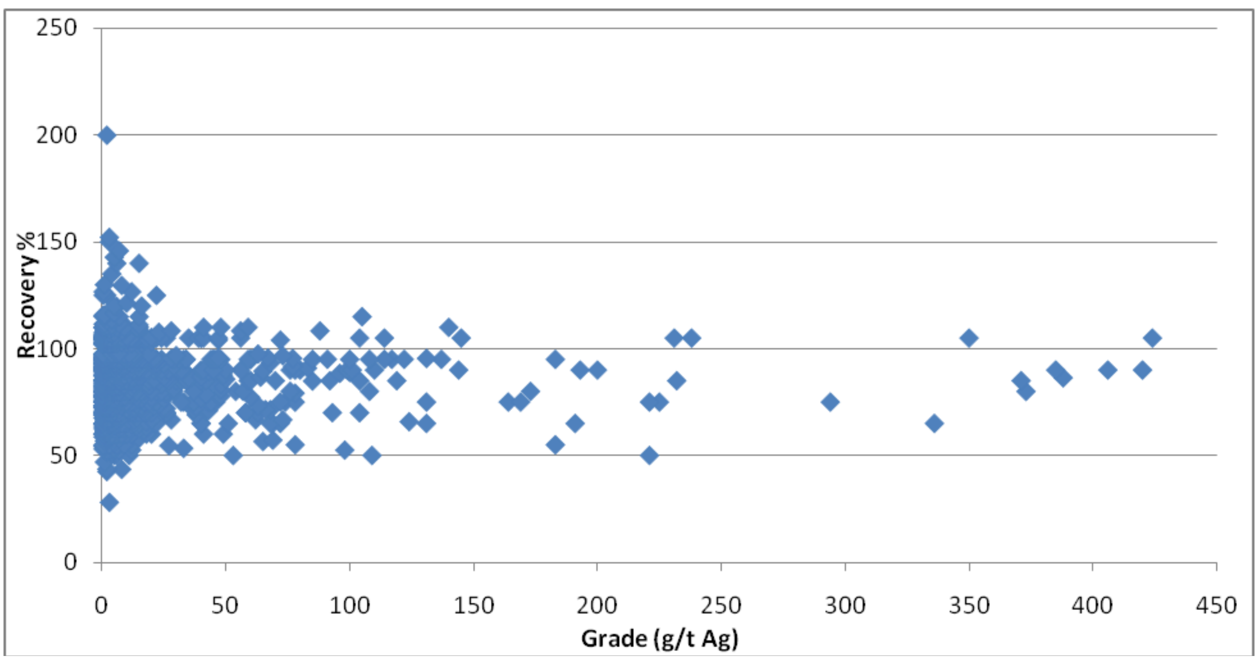

Figure 12-5. Drill core recoveries at Binebase compared to Ag grade (g/t).

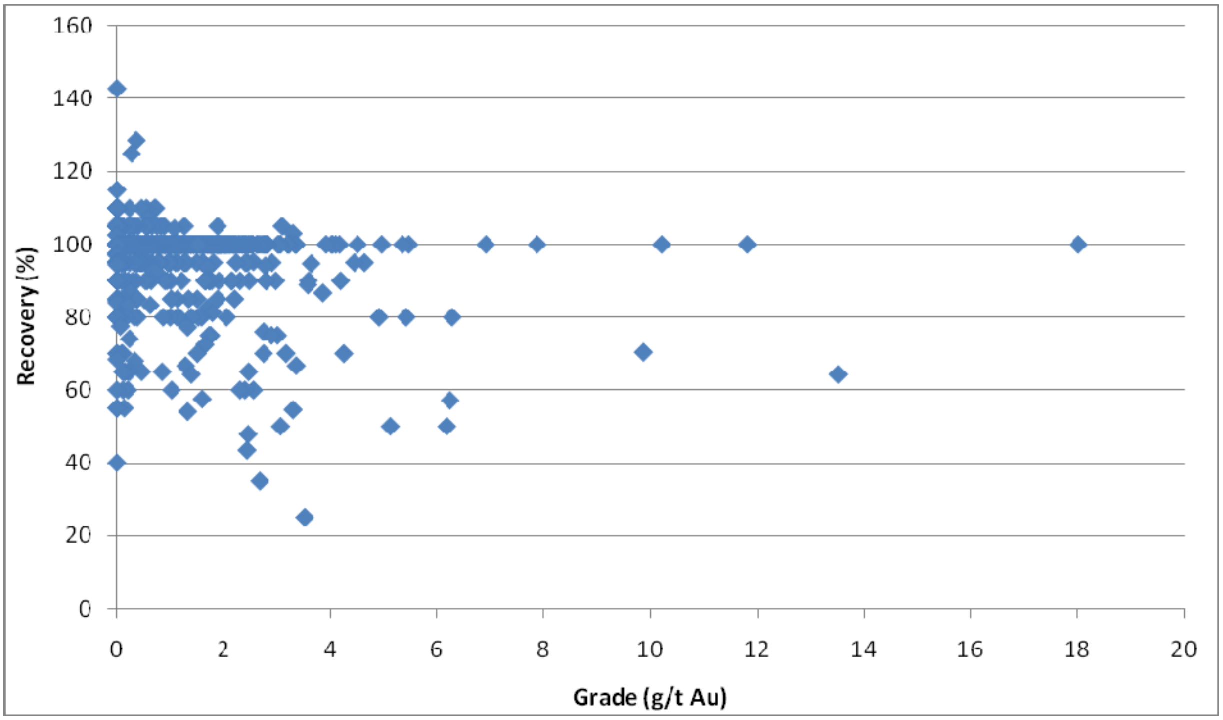

Figure 12-6. Drill core recoveries at Bawone compared to Au grade (g/t).

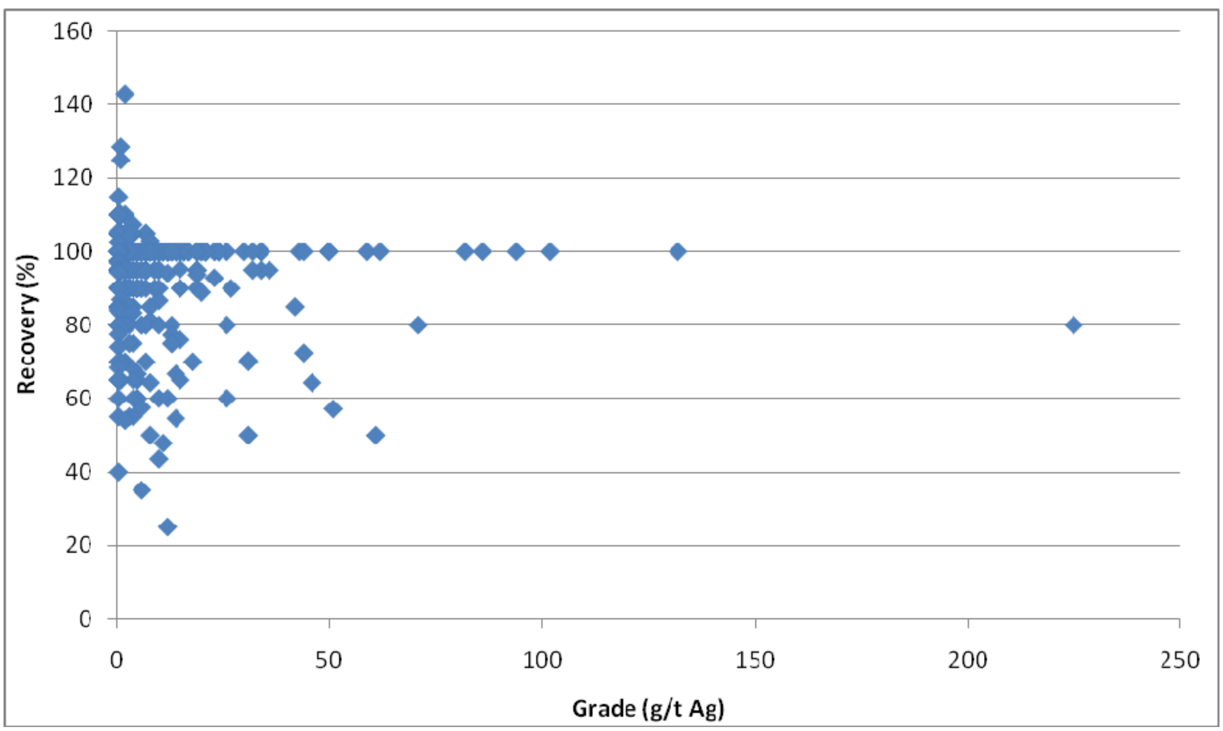

Figure 12-7. Drill core recoveries at Bawone compared to Ag grade (g/t).

12.3 Sample Transportation

Typically within two to three days after core logging the packaged samples are transferred to Tahuna where they are transported by commercial ferry to SGS's sample preparation facility in Manado. The samples are accompanied by EAMC personnel. Following sample preparation the pulps are sent to PT SGS Indo Assay Laboratories in Balikpapan ("SGS Indonesia") for analysis.

12.4 Summary

The dominant sample interval for the Binebase and Bawone prospects is 1m (Figure 12-2 and 12-3). The dominant sample type at Binebase and Bawone are drill core samples. There are no known drilling, sampling or recovery factors anticipated to result in a sampling bias, or otherwise materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the Au and Ag assay results. The sampling method used for the drill programs completed to date would produce representative samples of appropriate quality for analysis.

13.0 SAMPLE SECURITY, PREPARATION, AND ANALYSIS

SGS Indonesia at Balikpapan is the primary analysis laboratory for samples from EAMC's Sangihe Property. SGS Indonesia is accredited for ISO/IEC 17025:2005 by Standards Council of Canada. ISO/IEC 17025 is the main standard used by testing and calibration laboratories. SGS Indonesia is regularly audited by SGS quality personnel and participates regularly in the SGS LQSi IRR program as well as many other independent IRR programs like Geostats. ALS Group ("ALS") is the secondary or "check" laboratory for EAMC. ALS is accredited for ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001 by Standards Council of Canada. Duplicates were also checked at the PT Intertek Utama Services laboratory in Jakarta, Indonesia ("ITS") that also holds ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation.

13.1 Sample Preparation

Samples are shipped and accompanied by EAMC to Manado where the samples are prepared in SGS's preparation facility in Manado (Figure 13-1). The samples are dried at 105 °C and weighed when dry. The samples are crushed with a jaw crusher to -6mm and split using a Jones riffle split. One eight of the material is stored. Seven eights are crushed with a Boyd crusher to -2mm. An aliquot of 1,000g is pulverized to -75 µm. A portion of 200g is used for analysis and the remainder is stored as pulp residue. After preparation, the samples are shipped by SGS to SGS Indonesia for analysis.

13.2 SGS Sample Analysis

Au was analyzed using the FAA505 method which is a lead collection fire assay of a 50g sample with an atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish. Au values between 0.1 and 100 g/t are reported using this method. Overlimit results are re-assayed using the FAG505 method, which is also a lead collection fire assay (50g sample), but uses a gravimetric finish. The reporting range for Au analyzed by this method is 0.5-100,000 ppm Au.

Repeat analyses on low and high gold assays are routinely performed by the laboratory as part of its quality assurance and quality control procedures (QA/QC). BLEG analyses, using a cyanide leach for 0.5 hours on 6g of pulp (analytical code: BLE64F) is undertaken on every sample that provides a fire assay result >0.5 g/t Au. This is undertaken to give a qualitative idea of the leachability of the pulverised gold samples. It cannot be regarded as a rigorous or accurate metallurgical test).

Base metals and other elements are determined with an aqua regia acid digestion and AAS. Detection limits for the six metals of immediate interest are: 0.2 ppm Ag, 1 ppm Cu, 2 ppm Pb, 1 ppm Zn, 5 ppm As and 5 ppm Sb.

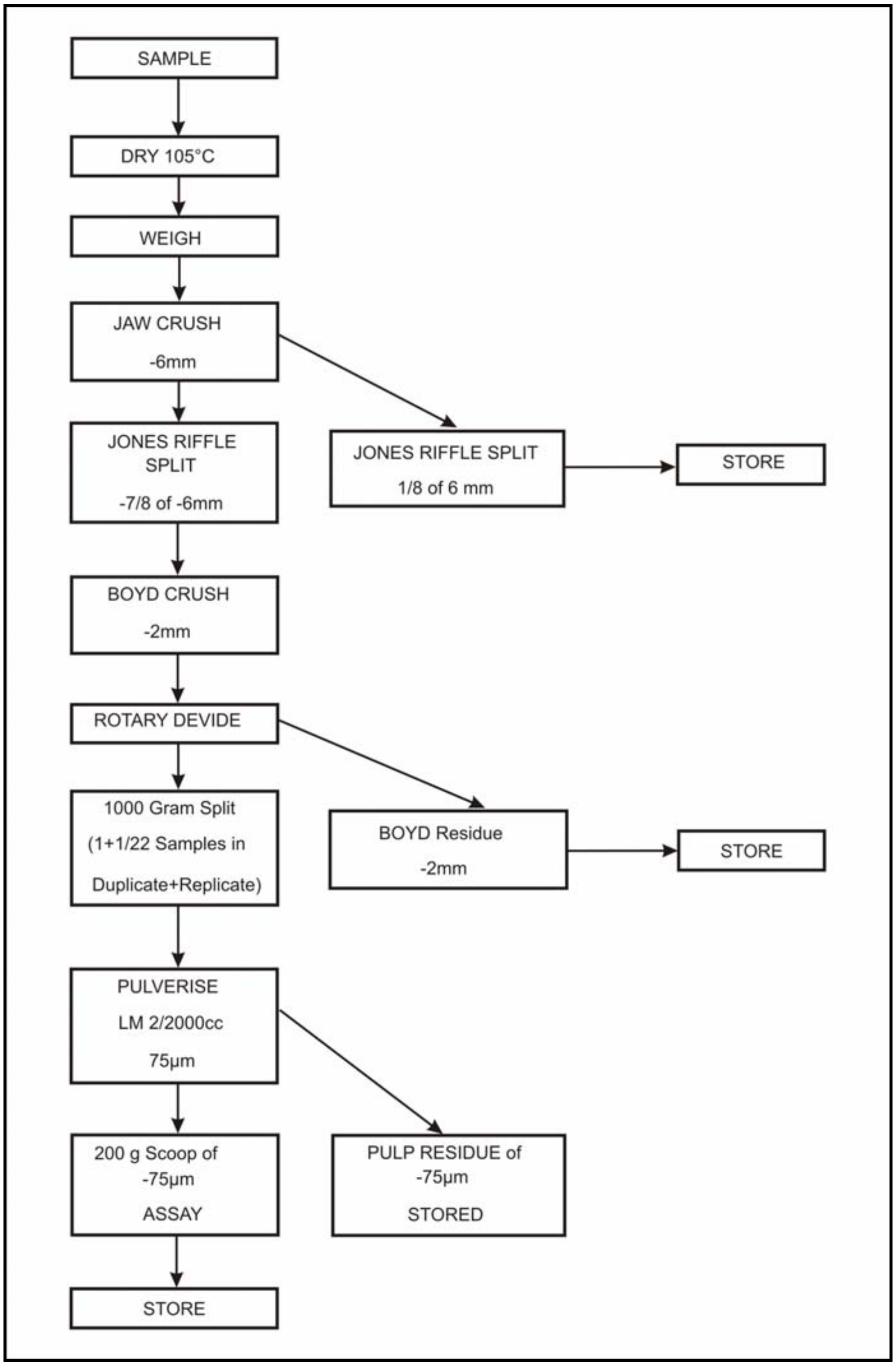

Figure 13-1. Flow chart showing sample preparation procedure for the Sangihe samples.

13.3 ALS Sample Analysis

Check analyses for Au and Ag at ALS were done using the AA26 method for Au and the ME-ICP41a method for Ag. The AA26 method is a fire assay procedure with AAS finish using a 50g nominal sample weight. The Au detection and reporting range is 0.01-100 ppm Au. The ME-ICP41a method for Ag determination uses an aqua regia digest and analysis by ICP-AES. The detection and reporting range for Ag by this method is 0.2 to 100 ppm.

13.4 ITS Sample Analysis

Check analyses for Au were done using the FA50 method, which is the same as that used at ALS, a fire assay procedure with AAS finish (50g nominal sample weight). The Au detection and reporting range is 0.005-100 ppm Au.

13.5 Summary

The sample preparation and analytical procedures used by EAMC, SGS, ALS and ITS, are appropriate and adequate for the sample types and elements analyzed. Security measures are also adequate.

14.0 Data Verification

14.1 CCIC Site Visit

As part of the data verification process, Ms. Stone, P.Geo., CCIC, visited the Sangihe Property on June 25th and 26th, 2009. She had discussions with geologists that have worked on the Property and are familiar with the geology of the area, the mineralization being explored for, as well as the exploration/work procedures. The work procedures reviewed during the site visit were at least to industry standard according to CIM best practice guidelines.

Assay certificates were reviewed as part of the Binebase and Bawone data verification, in addition to original drill logs and all other information relating to these prospects as supplied by EAMC. The technical information reviewed was all prepared to a high quality and interpretation appears to be sound. Down hole orientation deviations are within an acceptable range. Minor discrepancies were noted in the supplied database and corrected. The compiled drilling database was then of appropriate quality for use in mineral resource estimation.

The Binebase and Bawone areas (including Bonzos and Brown Sugar) were toured during the Sangihe site visit. Abandoned local mining sites were observed (Figure 14-1). Access into both prospects is good with a sealed road to the edge of the prospects and trails previously cleared. Hydro lines cross the island making electricity available at EAMC's exploration office and camp, and can be easily accessed in the area of the prospects.

Information recorded on the concrete pads marking the drill collar locations that were observed in the field were checked against the database supplied by EAMC and appear to be accurately recorded. Trench sample locations that were checked also appeared to be properly located. Down hole survey variations were reviewed and found to be within acceptable limits. Deviation between individual down readings did not exceed 5.0° for the azimuth and 4.0° for the dip. The average deviation value between readings for the azimuth and dip are -0.3° and -1.3° respectively. The overall down hole deviation (collar to end of hole) was 4.0° for the azimuth and 3.0° for the dip, with an average value of -0.6° and -2.1°, respectively.

Eight check samples were collected during the site visit to check some of the higher Au grades reported for the Binebase and Bawone prospects. The results checked very well with the primary assays (Table 14-1 and Figure 14-2 and 14-3. R^2 values of almost 1 were reported showing an excellent correlation between the primary and check assay.

Figure 14-1. Abandoned local mining site at the Binebase prospect.

Table 14-1. Assay results for site visit samples.

Prospect	Drill Hole	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample	SGS (g/t)		ALS (g/t)	
						Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Binebase	BID014	34.00	35.00	1.00	6002224	2.28	13	1.27	15.1
Binebase	BID034	29.00	30.00	1.00	6005643	3.18	51	2.95	45.5
Bawone	BOD001	32.00	33.00	1.00	6000557	18.00	132	16.0	123
Bawone	BOD003	68.00	69.00	1.00	6000753	4.96	30	5.19	35.3
Bawone	BOD009	50.90	52.00	1.10	6001655	6.18	31	5.12	26.1
Bawone	BOD010	13.80	15.10	1.30	6001831	4.67	13	5.39	22.7
Bawone	BOD042	22.60	23.95	1.35	6100004	9.86	31	11.1	36.9
Bawone	BOD047	49.00	50.00	1.00	6100173	1.18	2	1.29	3.6
Bawone	BOD077	102.00	103.00	1.00	6100372	2.02	21	2.66	26.8

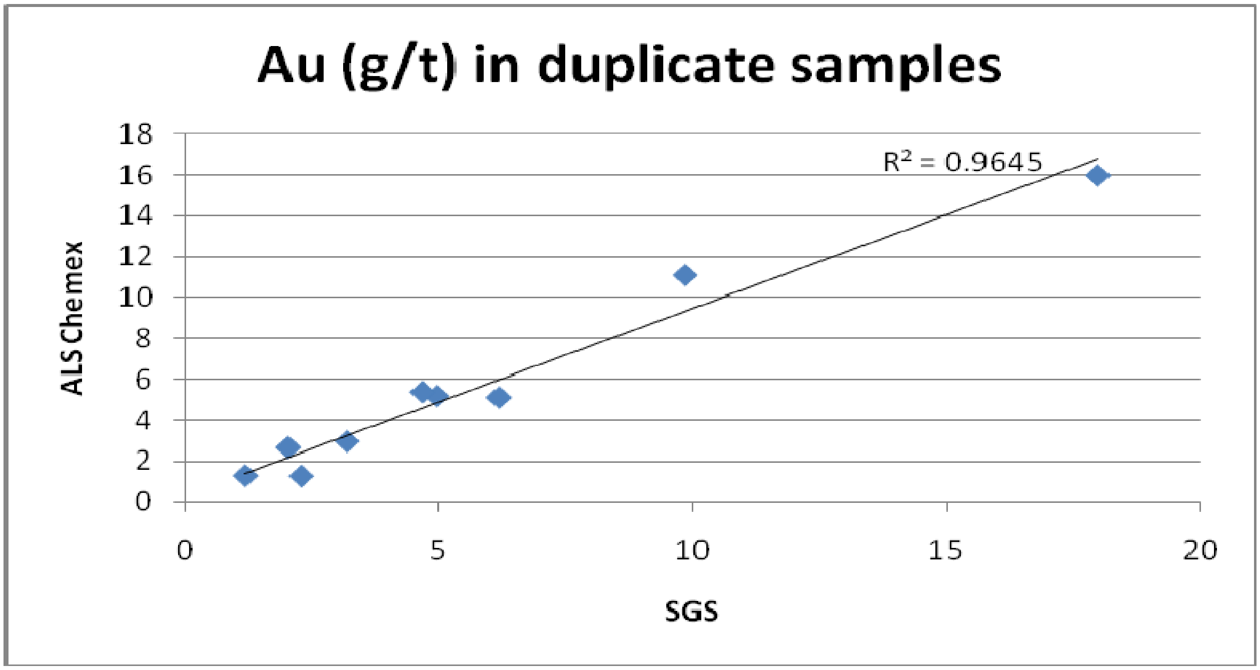

Figure 14-2. Au assays for site visit check samples.

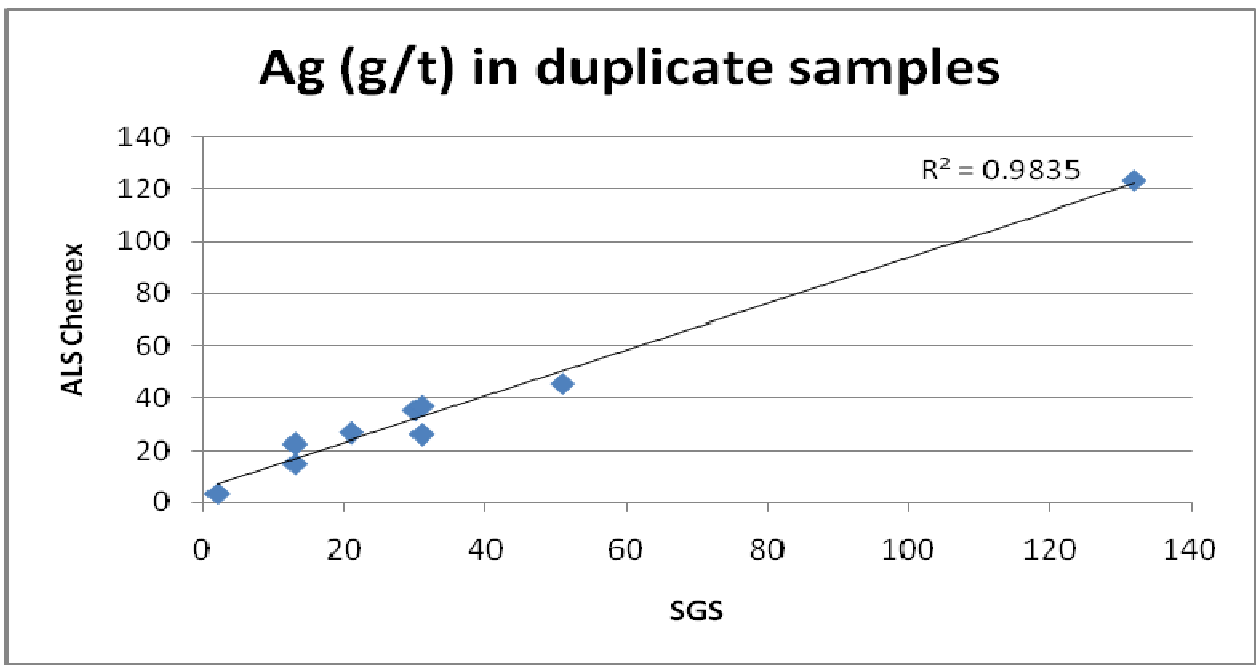

Figure 14-3. Ag assays for site visit check samples.

14.2 EAMC Quality Assurance and Quality Control

QC samples used to monitor the accuracy, precision and bias of the Au assays include: EAMC's standards, blanks and core duplicates, and internal laboratory standards and duplicates. The assay laboratory also performs routine repeat analyses. Blank and standard samples are inserted directly into the sample sequence before the samples are shipped to the laboratory for sample preparation with the following approximate frequency: standards – 1 in 20 and blanks 1 in 30-40. The same QA/QC procedure was used at Binebase and Bawone for both the drill core and trench sampling and meets the mineral industry standard.

Table 14-2 lists the certified standards used by EAMC, their gold content and standard deviation ("SD") limits for quality control sample analysis. For the QA/QC data analysis a standard sample is considered acceptable (a "pass") if the results are within two (2) SD of the expected Au value. An analysis is classified as a "warning" if it plots above or below 3 SD. A "failure" is outside of these limits. SGS Indonesia, ALS and ITS internally monitored assay quality through the analysis of pulp duplicates, blanks and standards for every batch of samples. The samples all passed their internal laboratory checks.

Table 14-2: Certified standard reference materials used in Sangihe exploration programs

CRM Standard	Recommended Value (g/t Au)	Standard Deviation (σ)	Lower -2σ Value	Upper +2σ Value
GBMS 903-10	0.21	0.02	0.19	0.23
GBMS 301-1	0.85	0.05	0.8	0.9
GBMS 301-2	1.46	0.08	1.3	1.62
GBMS 304-5	1.62	0.08	1.46	1.78
GBMS 304-4	5.67	0.31	5.05	6.29
GBMS 903-1	9.27	0.35	8.57	9.97

14.2.1 EAMC's Standard Analyses

Two hundred and forty five (245) standard samples were analyzed (Table 14-3). All but two (2) standard assays associated with the drill core sampling are within the acceptable limits and therefore "pass" the QA/QC check (Figure 14-4). One standard sample of each GBMS 301-1 and 903-1 failed, but only marginally. Fifty four (54) GBMS standards were analysed with soil/surface rock samples from the Binebase and Bawone prospects using the same procedure as with drill core. All of resulting Au analyses has values that are within acceptable limits (Figure 14-5).

Table 14-3: Number of standards analyzed and indication of assay bias

Standard	Number of Samples	Certified Value Au (g/t)	Assay bias
GBMS 304-4	8	5.67	none
GBMS 304-5	64	1.62	none
G 301-1	54	0.85	low
G 301-2	54	1.46	high
G 903-1	6	9.27	low
G 903-10	59	0.21	none

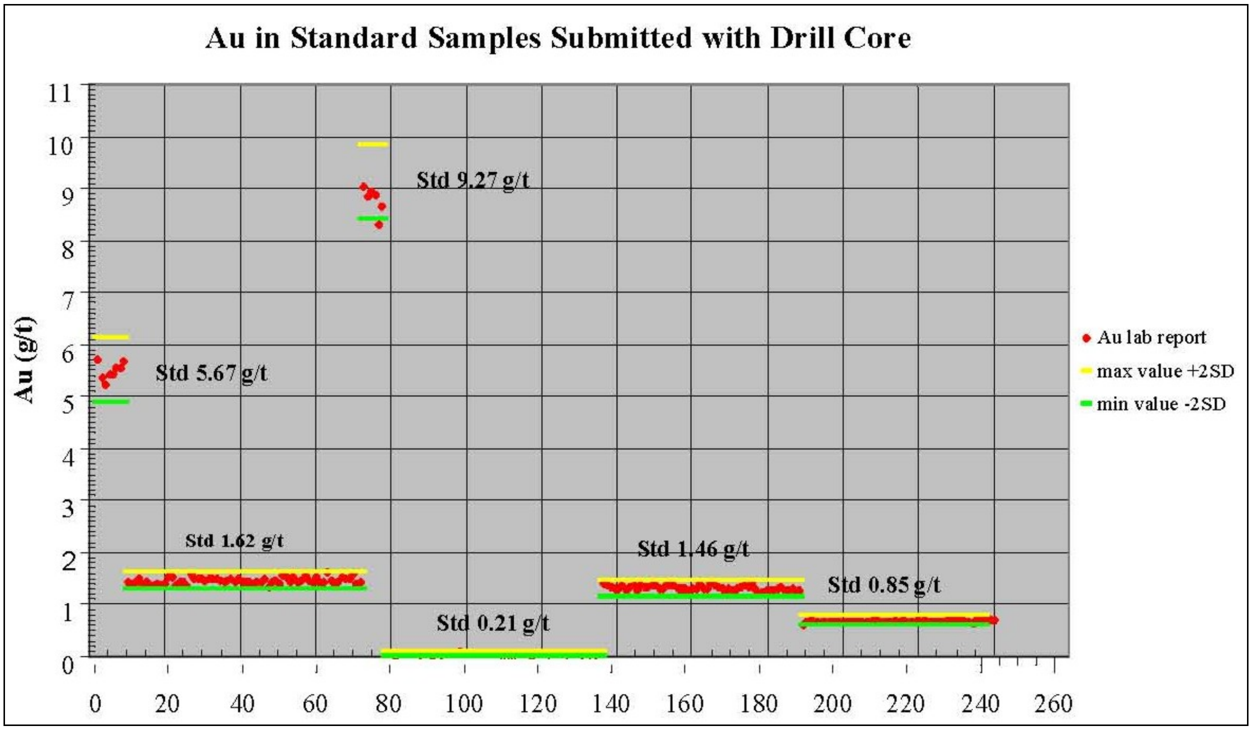

Figure 14-4. Graph showing Au grades for EAMC's standards associated with drill core samples.

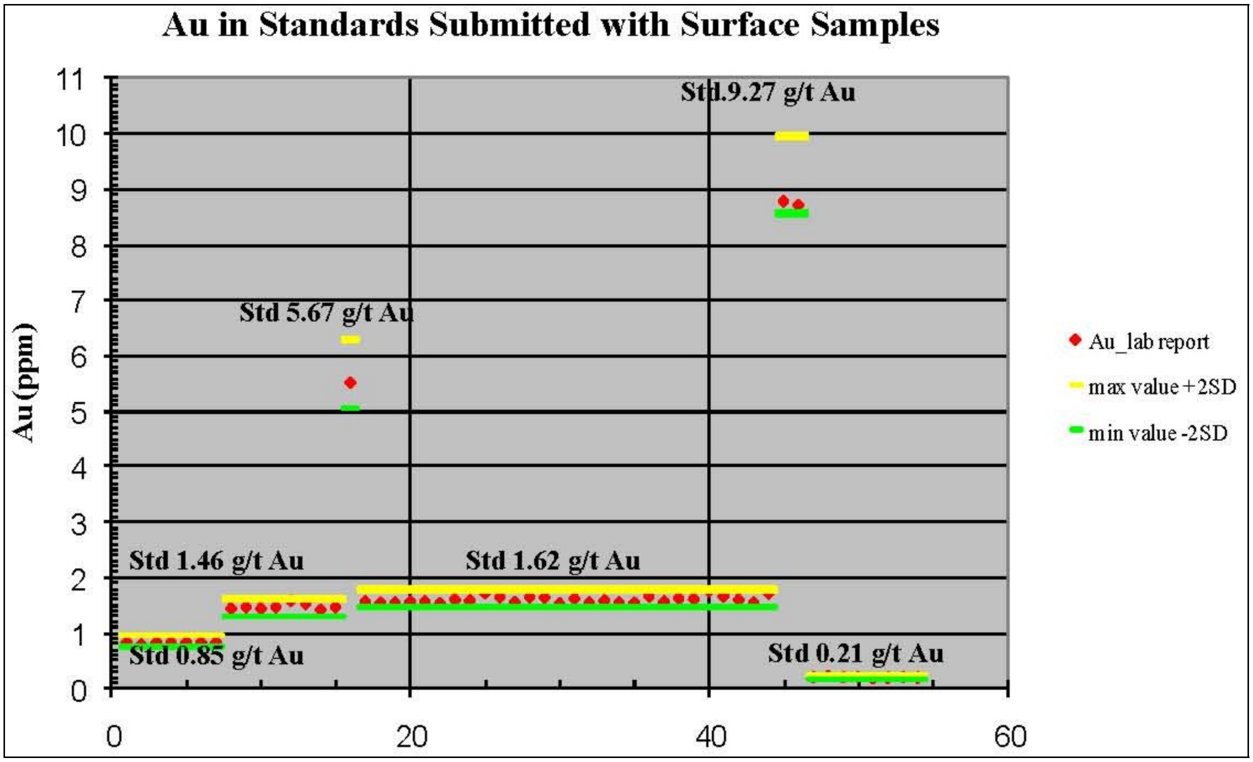

Figure 14-5. Graph showing Au grades for EAMC's standards associated with drill core samples.

Despite the standard analyses being within the 2 SD limit for pass/failure, there are a significant number of samples that occur within 0.02 g/t of the certified values. For example, 52% of GBMS 301-2, 68% of GBMS 301-1, and 54% of GBMS 903-10 samples show very little variation around the expected standard values. This is likely caused by low precision in the reported values (not enough significant figures). A low bias to the Au grade is evident in the analysis of two (2) of EAMC's standards: GBMS 301-1 and GBMS 903-1 (Table 14-3 and Figures 14-6 and 14-7). However, there are only 6 GBMS 903-1 samples analyzed out of the total 245 standards submitted for analysis, and they were not all in the same batch of samples analyzed. At least one other different standard was included in batches analyzed with GBMS 903-1. Standard GBMS 301-2 shows a positive bias Table 14-3 and Figure 14-8).

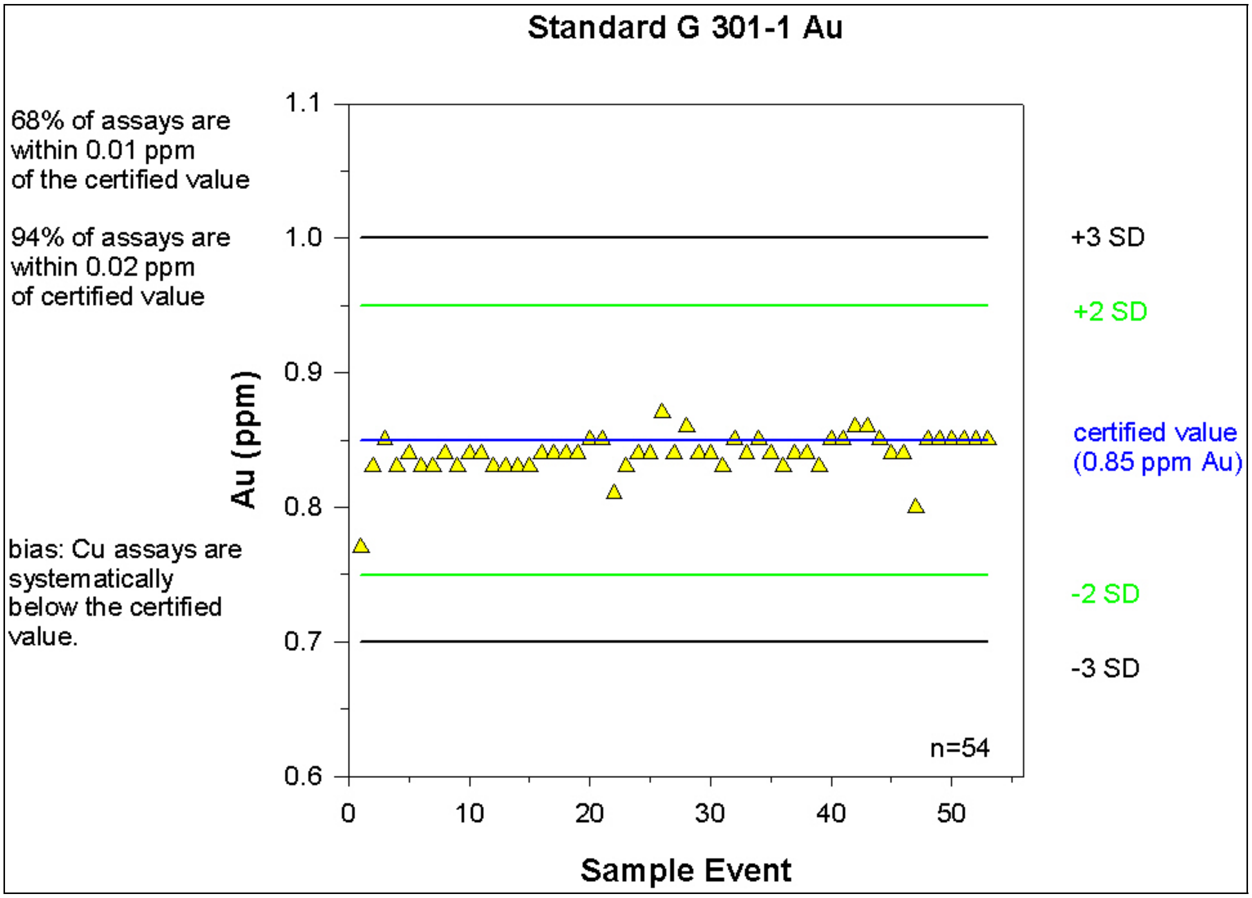

Figure 14-6. Control chart for EAMC's Au standard GBMS 301-1.

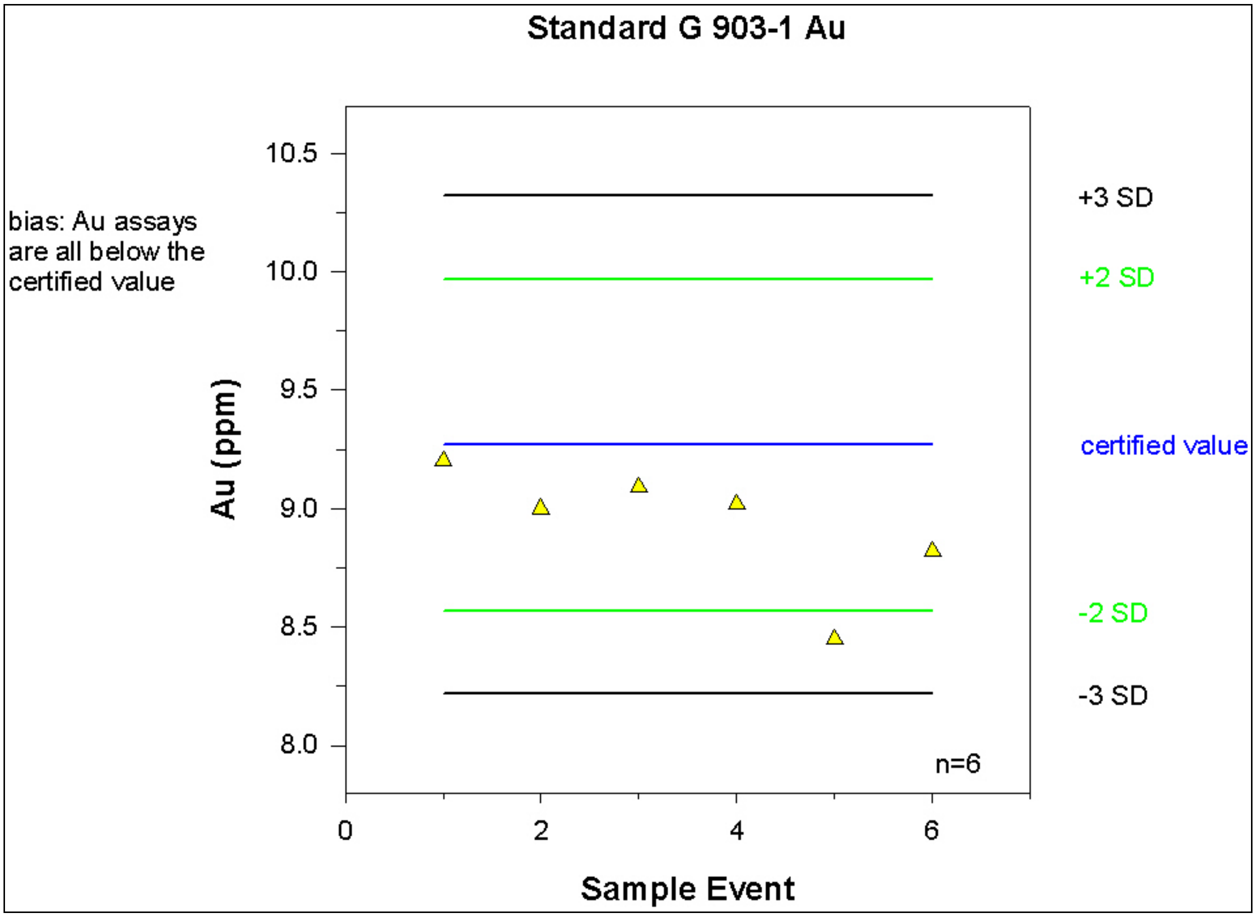

Figure 14-7. Control chart for EAMC's Au standard GBMS 903-1.

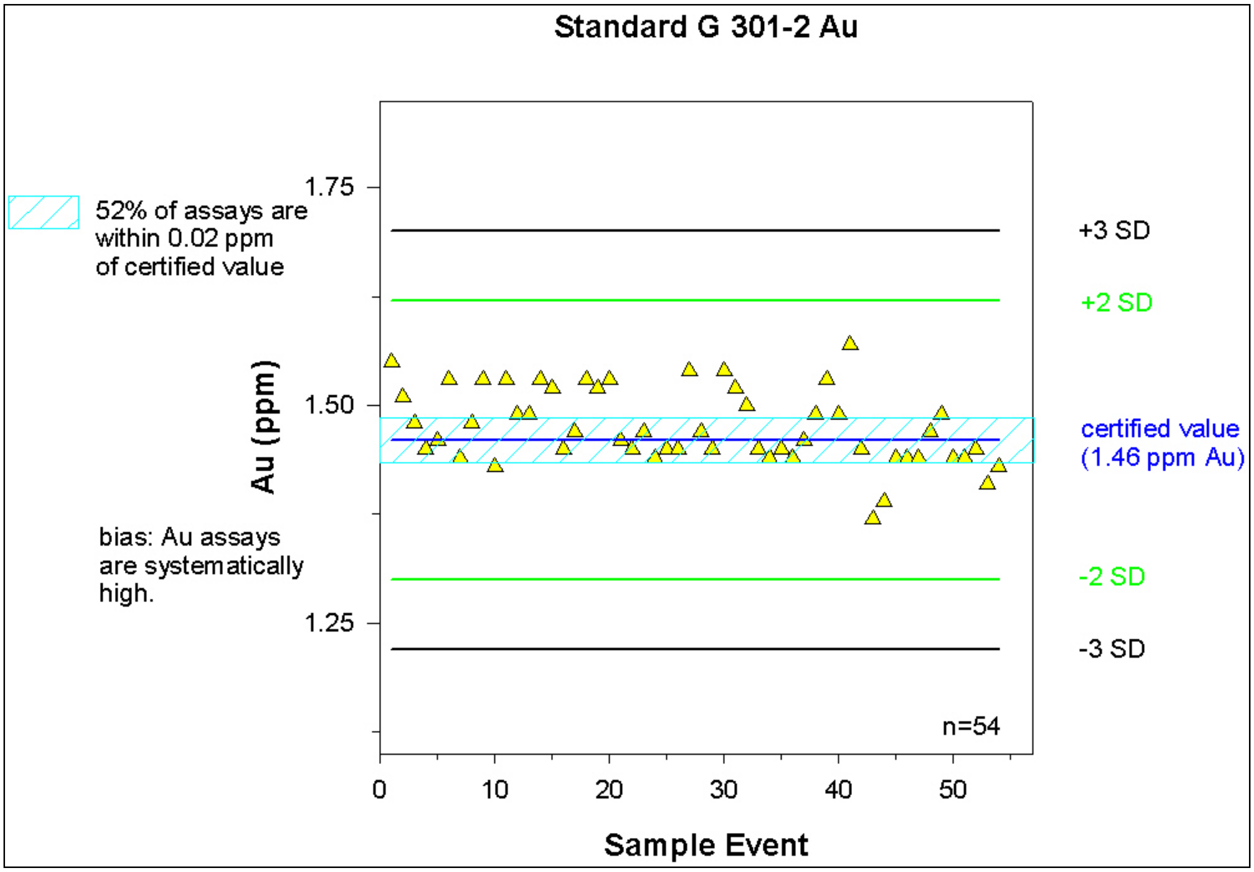

Figure 14-8. Control chart for EAMC's Au standard GBMS 301-2.

14.2.2 EAMC Blank Sample Analyses

Fresh local andesite is used as the blank sample material. As shown in Figure 14-9, only two (2) samples submitted with the drill core samples showed values greater than 0.02 g/t Au, which is the maximum acceptable limit. A total of 94% of the Au assays have values below the minimum detection limit of the assay method (0.01 g/t Au). These assays could reflect sample mix up or contamination. Blank samples associated with the surface sampling program performed equally as well, with only one (1) sample assaying above 0.02 g/t.

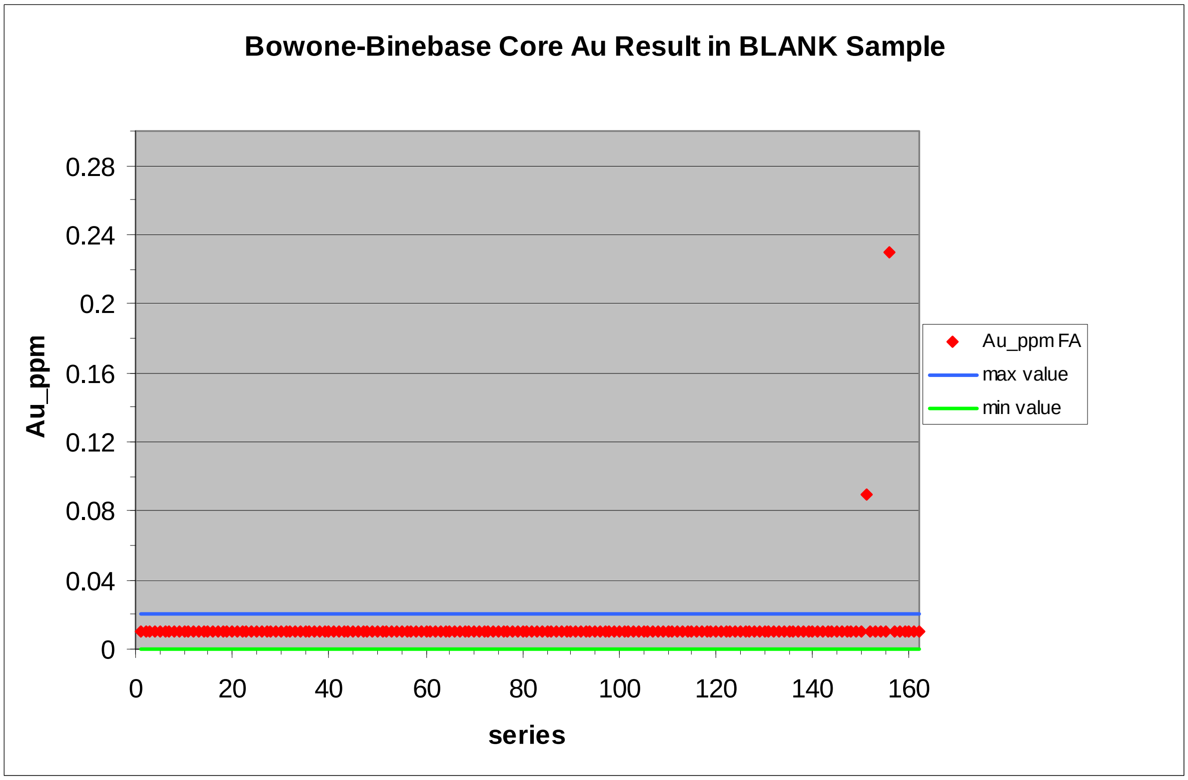

Figure 14-9. Blank analyses completed with drill core samples.

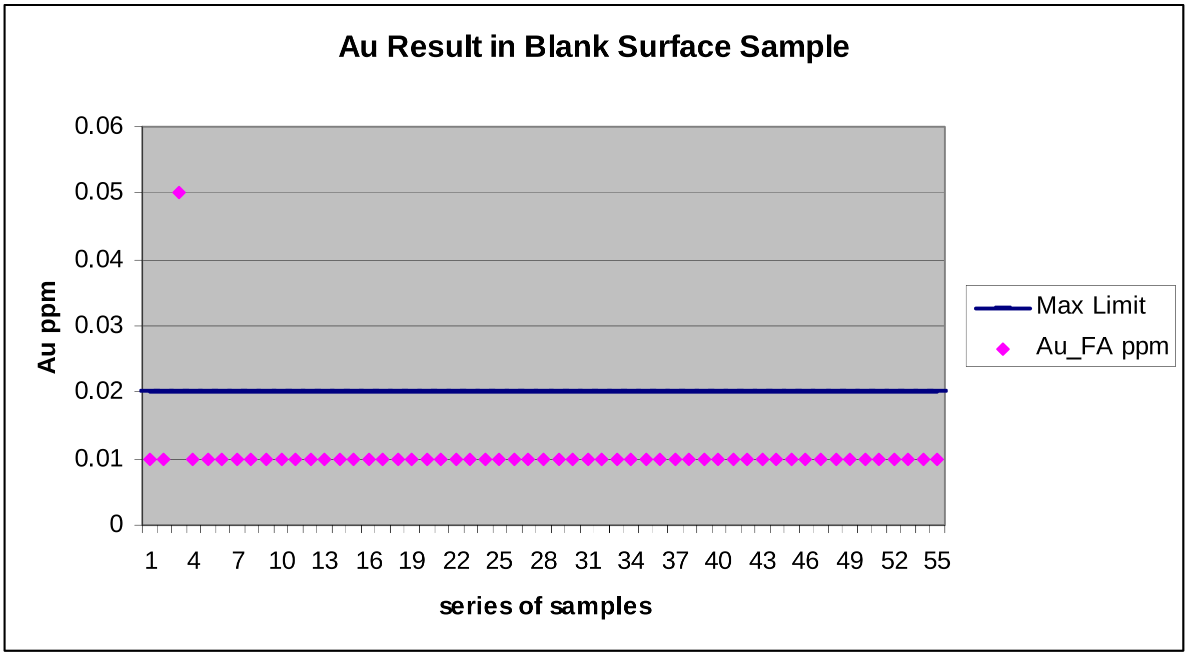

Figure 14-10. Blank analyses completed with drill core samples.

14.2.3 Replicate Core Splits

Twenty (20) quarter core splits were sent to SGS to check the half core assays. Sixteen samples were from drill holes at Binebase and the other four (4) were from Bawone prospects. The samples selected represented different lithologies and alteration types. Figure 14-11 shows the duplicate assay comparison as a scatter plot. The data have an R^2 value of 0.9916 indicating an excellent correlation. There does not appear to be an Au "nugget" effect with assays up to 2.26 g/t Au.

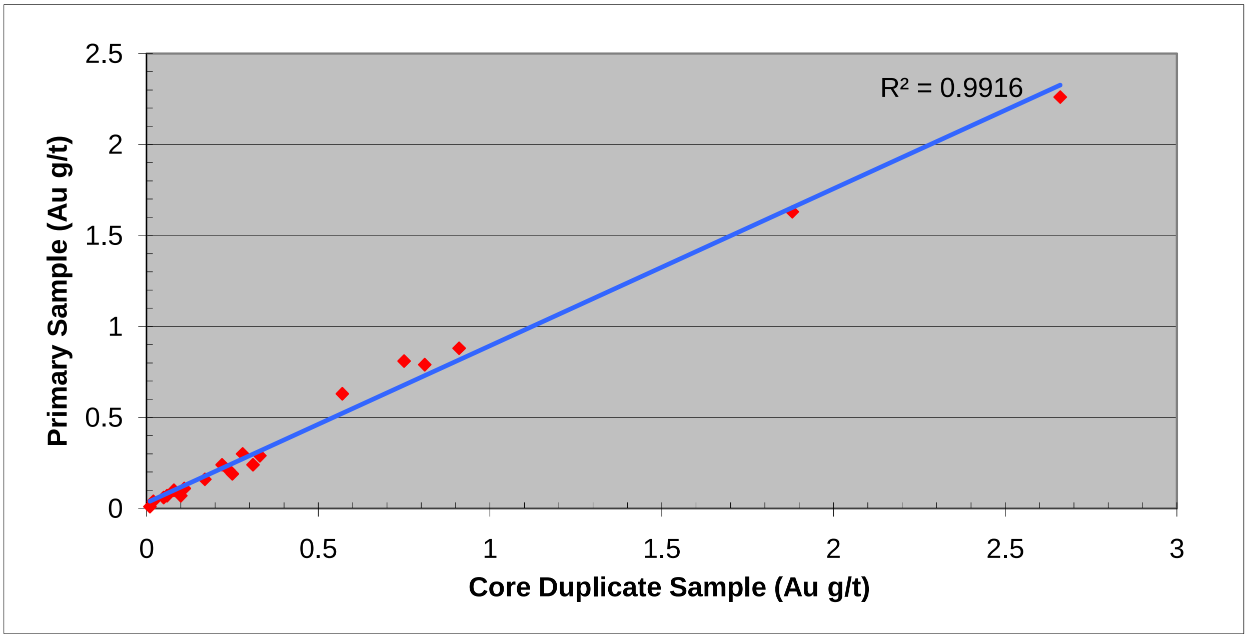

Figure 14-11. Graph showing Au grades for primary and replicate core samples.

14.2.4 Duplicate Core Pulps

Twenty eight (28) duplicate drill core pulps from SGS Indonesia were re-assayed at ALS and 150 duplicate drill core pulps were re-assayed at ITS. The SGS vs check laboratory results show excellent correlations with R^2 values of 0.9124 and 0.9634, respectively (Figure 14-12 and 14-13).

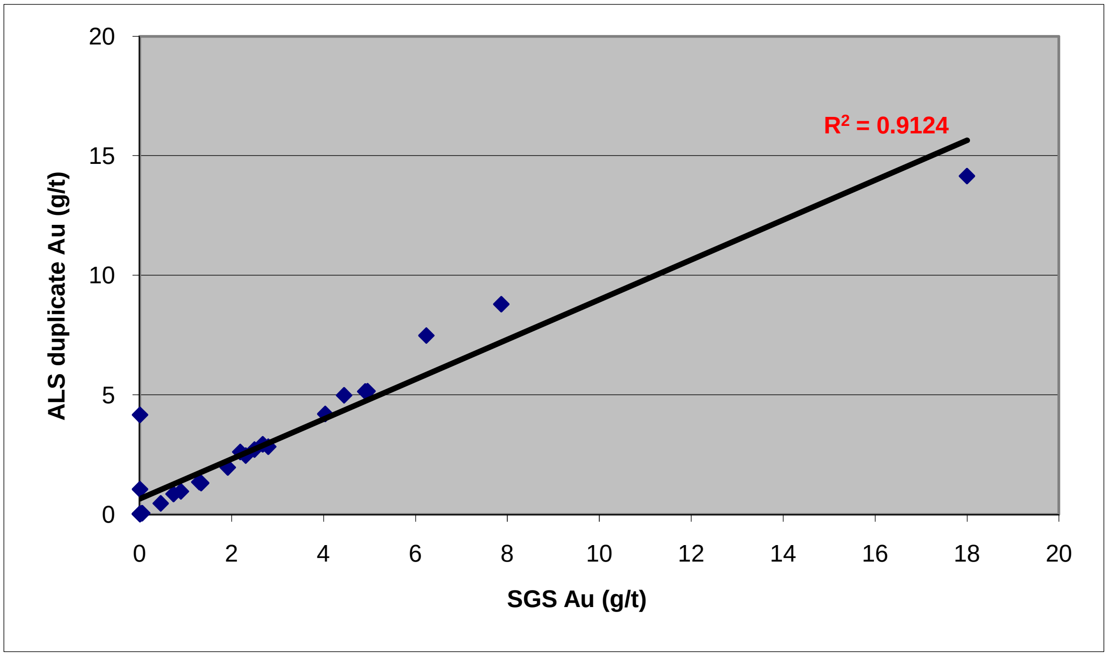

Figure 14-12. Comparison of primary SGS and check sample Au grades (g/t) from ALS.

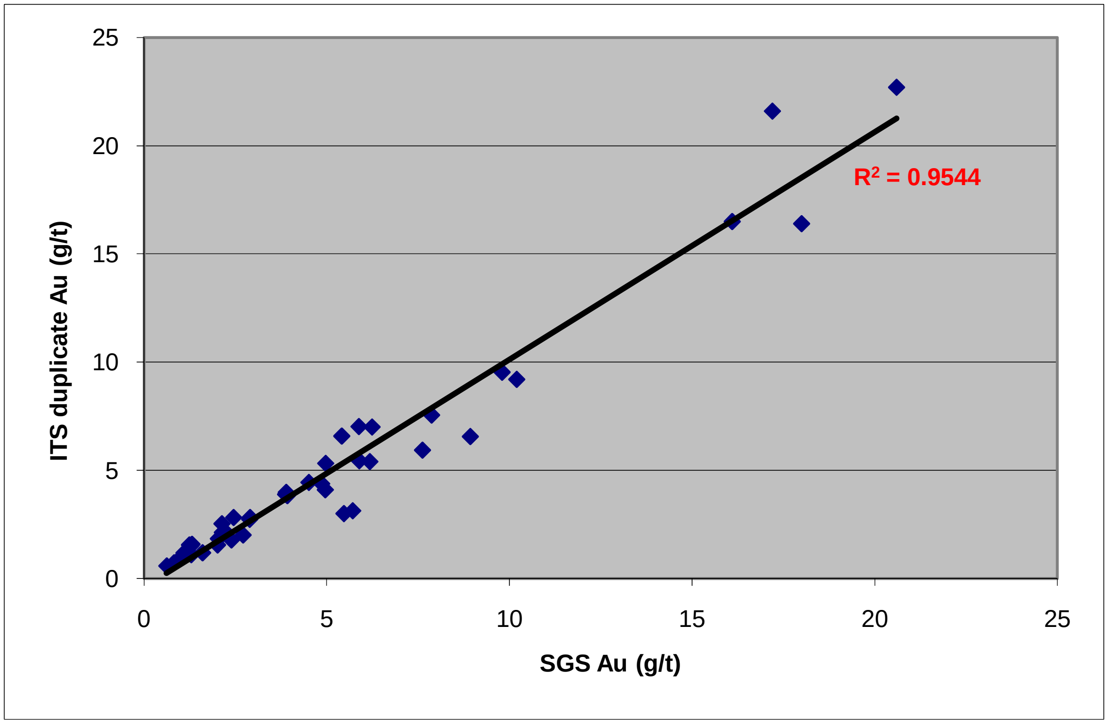

Figure 14-13. Comparison of primary SGS and check sample Au grades (g/t) from ITS.

14.2.5 Replicate SGS Assay Result

Repeat analyses were performed by SGS Indonesia as part of their internal QA/QC. Two hundred and forty five (245) samples were repeated. The result show an excellent correlation with an R^2 value of 0.9969 (Figure 14-14).

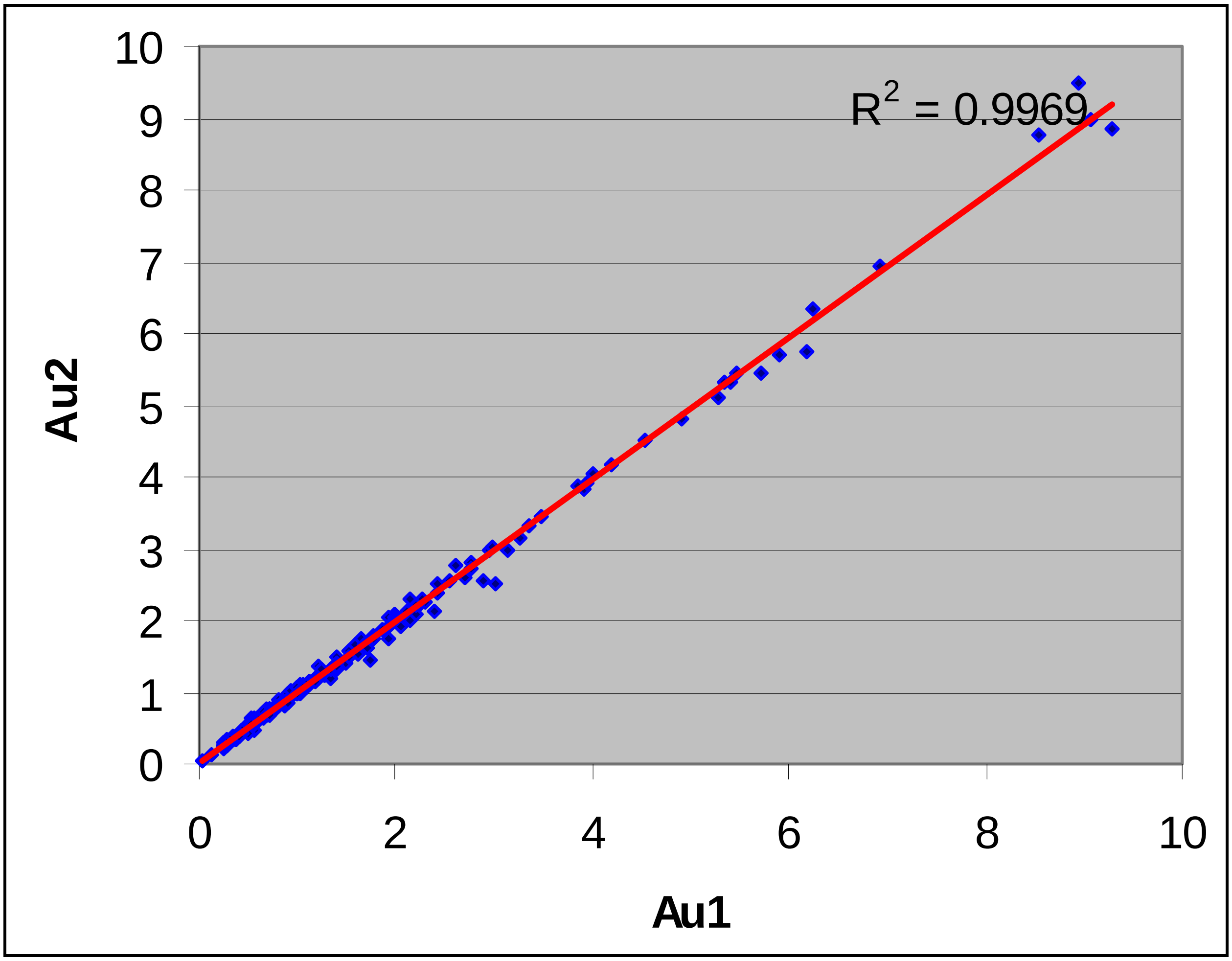

Figure 14-14. Graph showing original and repeat Au analyses for Au (g/t).

14.3 Summary

The drilling and associated data provided by EAMC has been checked for errors and omissions by the author. Minor revisions were made. The QA/QC analyses show that the assay data are valid and of appropriate quality for use in mineral resource estimation.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no properties adjacent to or in the area of the Sangihe Property.

16.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Sangihe channel samples assayed with greater than 0.5 g/t Au in 2007 were tested for cyanide leach recoveries by SGS Indonesia. Preliminary cyanide leach tests of the Bawone samples have returned a 91.2% to 92.4% gold recovery for oxide and partial oxide material. Binebase samples have an 85.3% to 94.7% recovery with the extraction rate being for lower grade gold material (EAMC news release, September 18th, 2007).

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

Independent, NI 43-101 compliant resources for the Binebase-Bawone area were estimated by Michelle Stone, P.Geo., a Senior Geologist with CCIC, using EAMC's vetted drilling and trenching data (Table 17-1). These data were compiled into an MS Access database which links directly to the geological modelling and resource estimation software. The geologic continuity of the mineralization at Binebase and Bawone (including Bonzos and Brown Sugar) is sufficiently defined by drilling and trenching to construct 3D solid shapes representing the extents of the Au mineralization. The results of the QA/QC analyses for both prospects indicate that the assay data is of sufficient quality to use for mineral resource estimation.

GEMCOM's SurpacVision software V.6.1.3 was used to generate the 3D model and perform the grade estimation. Assays below the minimum detection limit for Au and Ag were assigned a value equal to one half of that detection limit in the database. Grades for Au and Ag were estimated using the inverse distance squared method for both prospects. A digital terrain model was supplied by EAMC and used to constrain the upper boundary of the resource estimates.

Table 17-1: Data used in estimating the mineral resources at EAMC's Binebase and Bawone prospects

Item	Prospect	Quantity
Drill holes	Binebase	62 holes (5,561.10 metres)
	Bawone	17 holes (1,999.85 metres)
Core Samples	Binebase	4,289 samples
	Bawone	1,217 samples
Trench Samples	Binebase	1,532 samples
	Bawone	134 samples

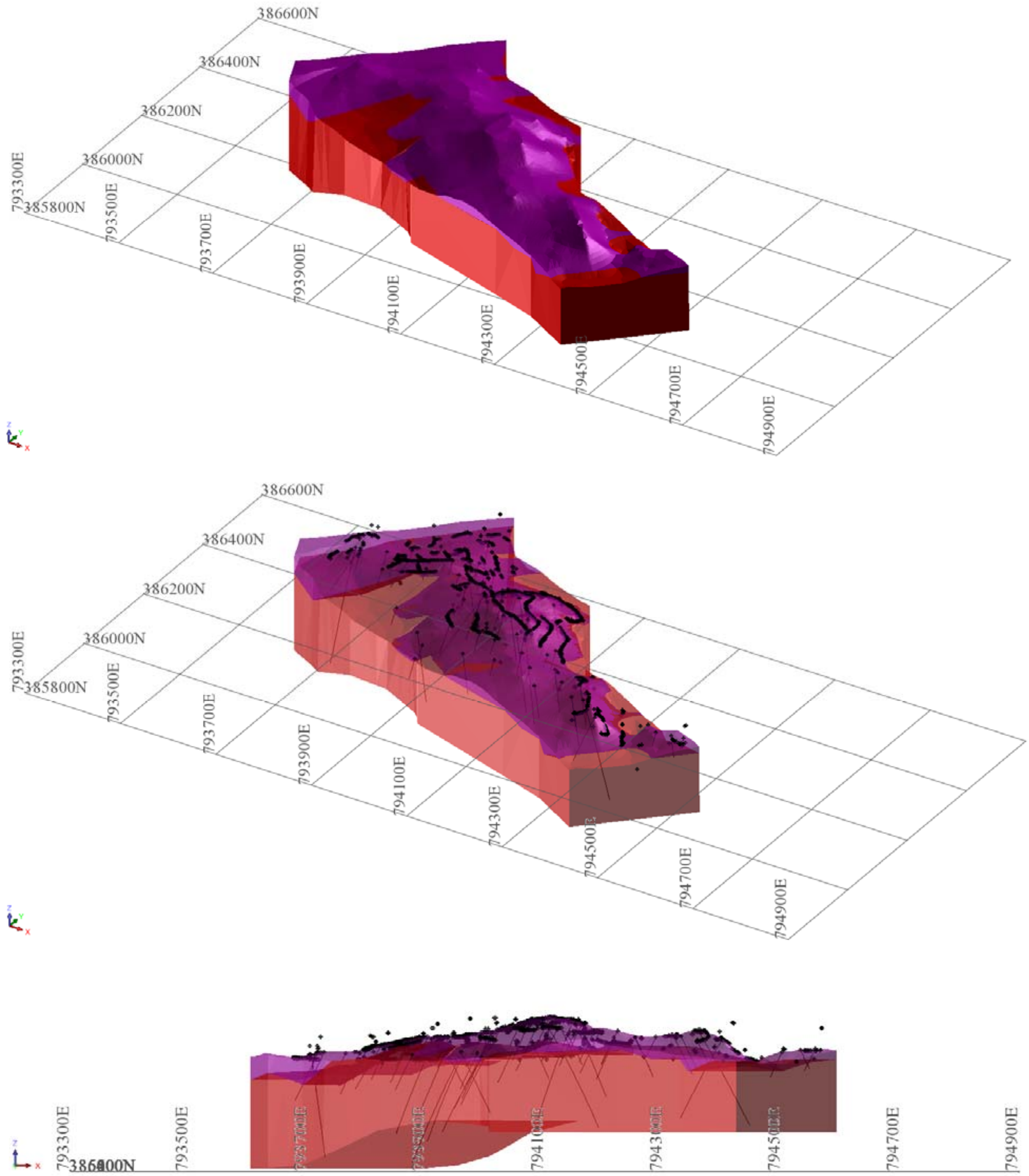

Figure 17-1. 3D mineralization solids used to constrain tonnage and grade estimation for the Binebase prospect. Oxide zone = purple. Sulphide zone = red. Drill hole traces and trench samples are shown in black on the lower images with 30% transparency of the solid shapes.

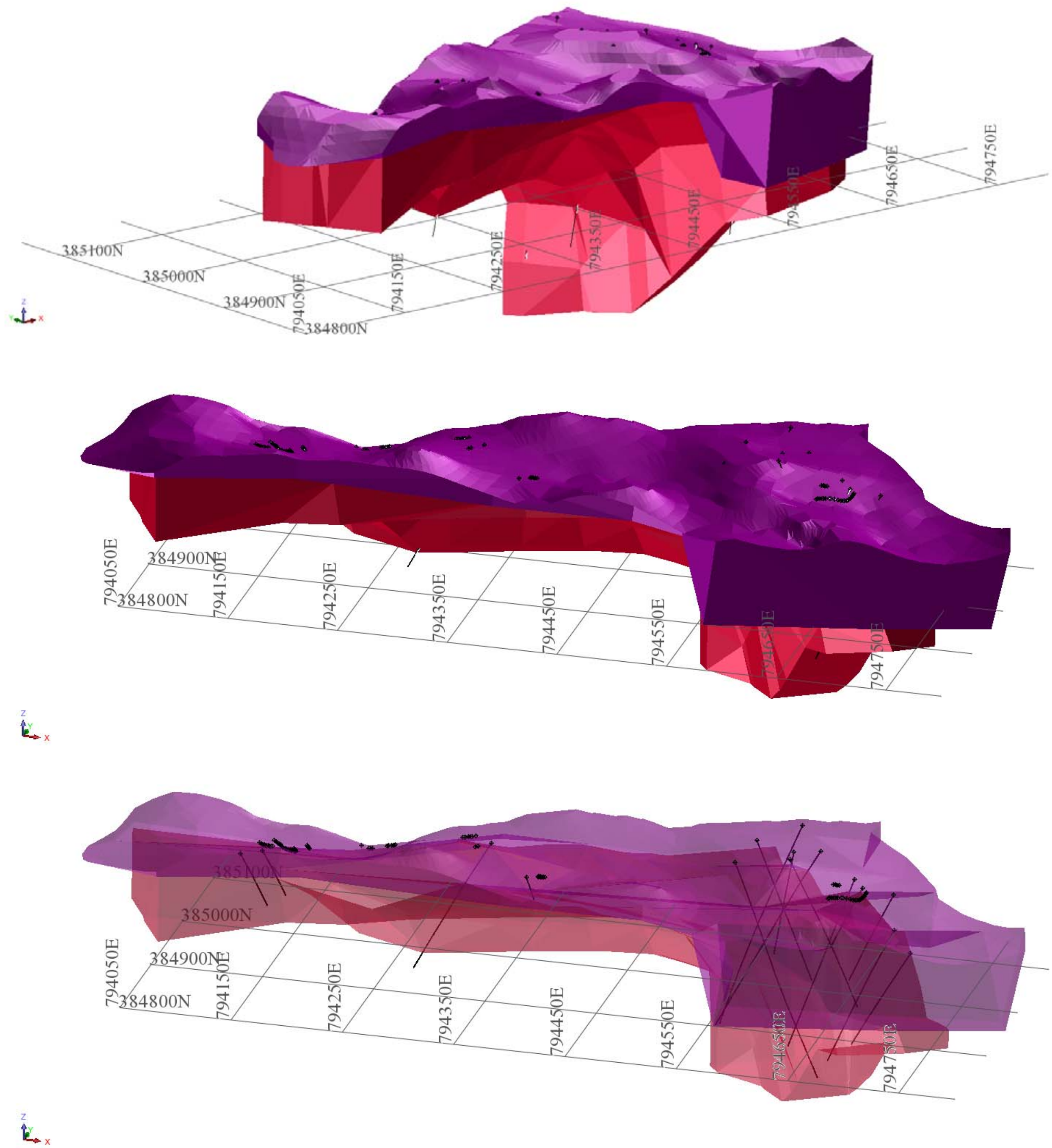

Figure 17-2. 3D mineralization solids used to constrain tonnage and grade estimation for the Bawone prospect. Oxide zone = purple. Sulphide zone = red. Drill hole traces and trench samples are shown in black on the lower image. The bottom image is shown with 30% transparency of the solid shapes.

17.1 Compositing

Sample statistics were calculated for the intervals intersecting the oxide and sulphide zones for each prospect area as constrained by the 3D solids (summarized in Figures 12-2 and 12-3). Samples were collected over 0.1 to 26.31m intervals, with the majority collected from nominal 1 or 2m intervals. The Au data show that there are two (2) populations within the oxide zone at Binebase (Figure 17-3). The majority of the samples with Au in the range of 0.7-1.2 occur near the base of the oxide zone at Binebase. The drill core should be reviewed to better constrain the oxide-sulphide boundary and/or define a transitional zone that can be modelled as a separate zone with estimation parameters based on the statistical analysis of the Au and Ag values within it.

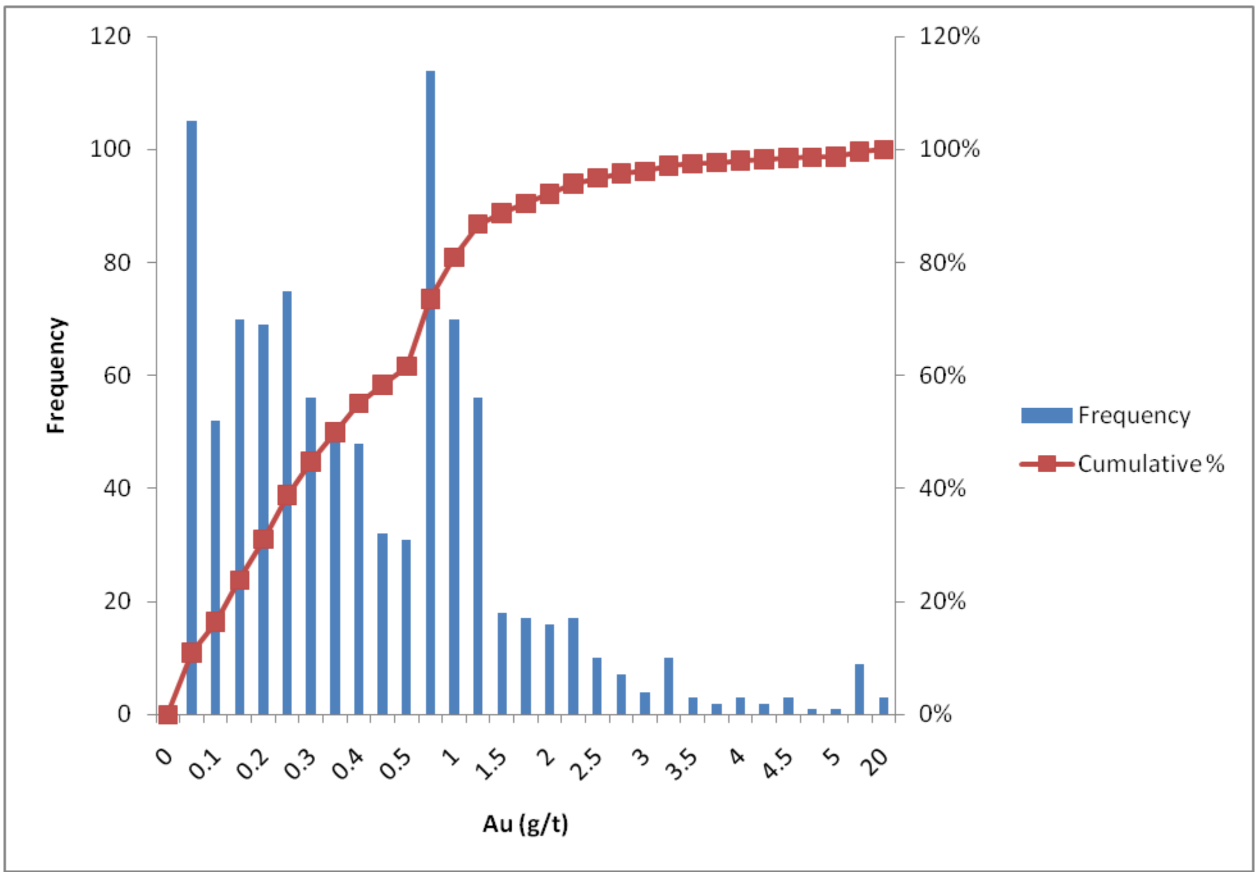

Figure 17-3. Histogram of Au (g/t) in drill core intervals within the oxide zone at Binebase.

Two metres (2m) composites were produced from the Binebase assay data within each the oxide and sulphide 3D solid shapes. This interval was chosen as ~90% of the data are represented can be represented by a 2m sample as shown on the sample interval histogram (Figure 12-2). One metre (1m) composites were similarly produced based on Figure 12-3 from the Bawone assay data within each the oxide and sulphide 3D solid shapes. Although the QC review (Section 14.0) indicated that the repeatability associated with higher grade Au and Ag values was good, top cuts were applied to the data to reduce the coefficient of variation closer to 1.2. Tables 17-1 and 17-2 summarize the composite interval statistics for Binebase and Bawone, respectively.

Table 17-2: Summary of assay statistics for 2m composite samples at Binebase.

	Oxide Zone		Sulphide Zone	
Composites	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
Number of Samples	2,372	2,372	1,726	1,726
Minimum Value	0.005	0.5	0.005	0.5
Maximum Value	15.00	1110	28.1032	401.82
Mean	0.72	15.20	0.23	7.35
Variance	1.24	1861.31	0.62	191.95
Standard Deviation	1.12	43.14	0.79	13.85
Coefficient of Variation	1.55	2.84	3.50	1.88
Cut Grade	5.4225	189.5	1.68665	56.1875
Coefficient of Variation after cut	1.33	1.30	1.36	2.20
# of samples cut	24	24	17	17

Table 17-3: Summary of assay statistics for 1m composite samples at Bawone.

	Oxide		Sulphide	
Composites	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
Number of Samples	1,362	1,362	1,178	1,178
Minimum Value	0.005	0.5	0.005	0.5
Maximum Value	18	251	17.2235	180.7201
Mean	1.03	5.95	1.00	5.29
Variance	2.33	217.16	1.84	122.16
Standard Deviation	1.53	14.74	1.35	11.05
Coefficient of Variation	1.48	2.48	1.35	2.09
Cut Grade	no cut	34.8433	17.2235	26.954
Coefficient of Variation after cut		1.43		1.27
# of samples cut	none	30	none	25

17.2 Block Model

The block model parameters are shown in Tables 17-4 and 17-5. Block dimensions in the north-south direction were limited to 2m to try and restrict across vein smoothing. A rotation was not applied to the model. Partial percents were used as part of the volume estimation. The block volumes were adjusted based on the proportion that the block was "in" the solid shape representing the mineralization.

Table 17-4: Block model descriptions for Binebase.

	Y (m)	X (m)	Z (m)
Minimum Coordinates (m)	385,200	794,300	-200
Maximum Coordinates (m)	386,700	795,300	200
Block Size	20	10	5
Rotation	-45	0	0

Table 17-5: Block model descriptions for Bawone.

	Y (m)	X (m)	Z (m)
Minimum Coordinates (m)	384,500	794,200	-200
Maximum Coordinates (m)	385,000	795,000	200
Block Size	20	10	5
Rotation	-30	0	0

17.3 Block Interpolation

Au and Ag grades were estimated using the inverse distance squared method for both the Binebase and Bawone prospects. A minimum of 4 samples and a maximum of 12 samples were used in the estimation with a maximum of 5 samples from any particular drill hole. At both Binebase and Bawone, a search ellipse was used in the grade estimation with a major axis radius of 120m in length oriented along 315º (general strike of the mineralization) with a major to semi-major ratio of 1:2 (=60m search radius) and a major to minor ratio of 1:3 (=40m search radius). A nearest neighbour model was also run for each prospect for comparison.

Two hundred and forty six (246) specific gravity ("SG") determinations were made on core segments from the Binebase (182) and Bawone (64) drill programs. For the Binebase samples, the determinations were subdivided into oxide and sulphide zone and plotted on scatter plots versus their respective Au grade. A best fit line was calculated for each dataset between various grade ranges that appear to cluster together representation a common geological characteristic. The equation for each line was then used to estimate the SG associated with each model cell. There were only two (2) SG values for the Binebase sulphide zone with Au contents ≥ 0.55 g/t. In this instance an average of the values were used for model cells with an estimated Au value ≥ 0.55 g/t Au. Table 17.6 shows the equations used to calculate the model SG for the Binebase prospect.

Table 17-6: Block model descriptions for Bawone.

Zone	Equation	Au Range (g/t)
Oxide	Au (g/t) * 0.0650 + 2.0448	Au ≥ 1 g/t
	Au (g/t) * 0.1337 + 1.961	Au < 1 g/t
Sulphide	2.09 (average of 2 values)	Au ≥ 0.55 g/t
	Au (g/t) * 0.2113 + 2.2907	Au ≥ 0.3 g/t and < 0.55 g/t
	Au (g/t) * 0.4997 + 2.0650	Au < 0.3 g/t

At Bawone, a clear relationship between SG and Au grade could not be established and therefore the average SG of 2.53 and used to convert model cell volume to tonnes.

The tonnage for each block was calculated as follows:

Block volume (10m x 10m x 10m) * SG * the proportion of the block within the solid and under the surface topography.

17.4 Classification

Based on the study reported herein, delineated mineralization in the Binebase-Bawone area is classified as a **mineral resource** according to the following NI 43-101 definitions:

> *"In this Instrument, the terms "mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "measured mineral resource" have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM Council on December 11, 2005, as those definitions may be amended from time to time by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum."*

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

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves as economic viability of the Property has not yet been shown. The terms Measured, Indicated and Inferred are defined in NI 43-101 as follows:

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

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

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

Based on these definitions and information presented in Sections 11.0 through 14.0 (in particular Sections 10.2, 11.3, 12.4, 13.5 and 14.3) and earlier this Section (17.0) the estimated tonnages for the Binebase and Bawone prospects are classified as Inferred resources as described in the following section.

17.5 Results

17.5.1 Binebase

Mineral resource estimates for the Binebase prospect presented below are effective as of the 31st of May, 2010 (Table 17-7). Blocks were classified as Inferred if the average distance between sample pairs used to estimate the grade of a block was ≤ 120m. Tonnage – grade curves are shown in Figures 17-4 and 17-5 for the oxide and sulphide zones, respectively. Table 17-8 shows the resource estimate reported in Au grade ranges with no cut-off applied. Figures 17-6 through 17-9 show the tonnage and grade estimation results at various cut-offs and coloured by Au range.

Table 17-7: Inferred resources at Binebase reported with a base case cutoff of 0.25 g/t Au (highlighted).

	Au Range (g/t)	Tonnes (t)[1]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Au (Oz Equiv)
Oxide	0.00 -> 9999	11,486,000	0.80	18.30	295,431	6,757,991	430,591
	0.25 -> 9999	**7,851,000**	**1.10**	**25.13**	**277,661**	**6,343,299**	**404,527**
	0.50 -> 9999	5,199,000	1.48	33.26	247,388	5,559,552	358,579
	0.75 -> 9999	3,565,000	1.88	42.58	215,484	4,880,484	313,094
	1.00 -> 9999	2,587,000	2.26	51.80	187,976	4,308,478	274,146
Sulphide	0.00 -> 9999	58,816,000	0.17	5.99	321,471	11,327,134	548,014
	0.25 -> 9999	**10,002,000**	**0.49**	**13.60**	**157,573**	**4,373,443**	**245,041**
	0.50 -> 9999	2,464,000	0.96	29.24	76,052	2,316,412	122,380
	0.75 -> 9999	1,300,000	1.30	46.22	54,336	1,931,839	92,972
	1.00 -> 9999	912,000	1.48	59.02	43,396	1,730,580	78,008

[1]Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. Grade has been rounded to two (2) significant digits.
[2]Au equivalent ounces calculated assuming 100% recovery and metal prices of $US770/oz Au and $US13/oz Ag.

The distribution of Inferred mineral resources at Binebase is shown in Figure 17-7 forms a fairly continuous zone extending NW – SE across the area of EAMC's recent drilling and trenching and previous owners historic exploration. This interpreted continuity suggests that the Au mineralized zones are favorable with respect to selectivity and other factors when considering mining options. As a result, the stated Inferred Resource is considered to exhibit reasonable prospects for economic extraction. There does not appear to be a strong correlation between Au and Ag in either the oxide or sulphide zone at Binebase (correlation coefficients of 0.32 and 0.17, respectively. However, the latter may be a reflection of limited data for correlation in the sulphide zone, and/or the boundary between the oxide and sulphide zones is not well defined.

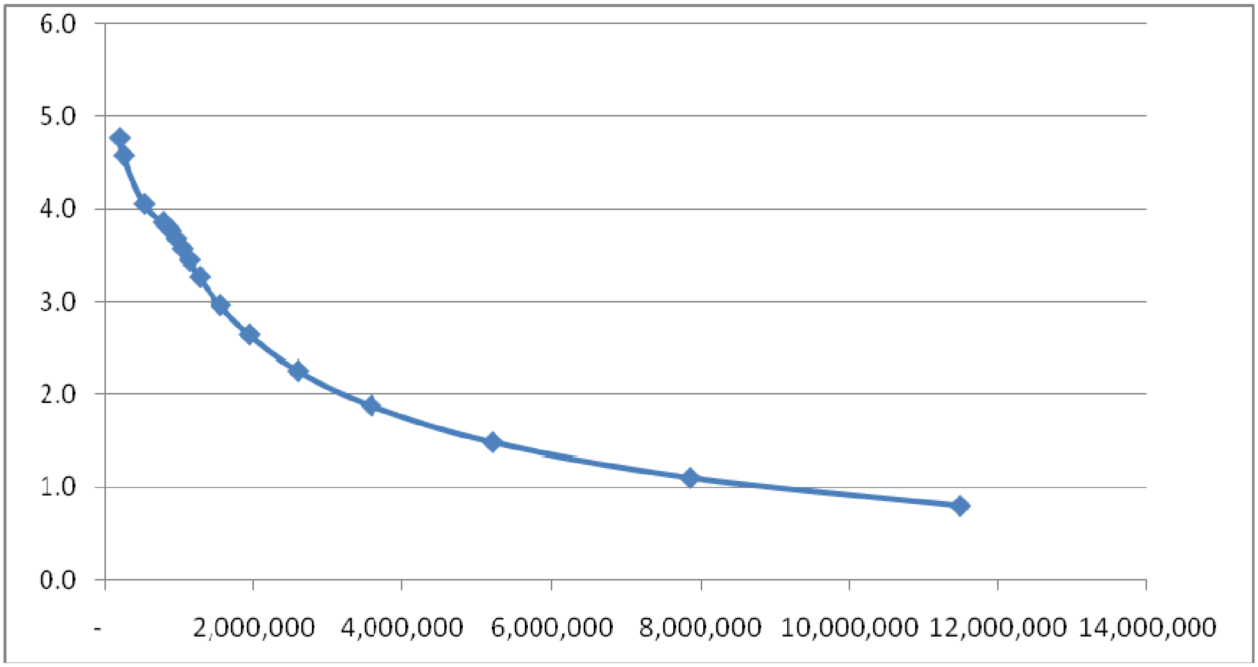

Figure 17-4. Tonnage – grade curve for the Binebase oxide zone.

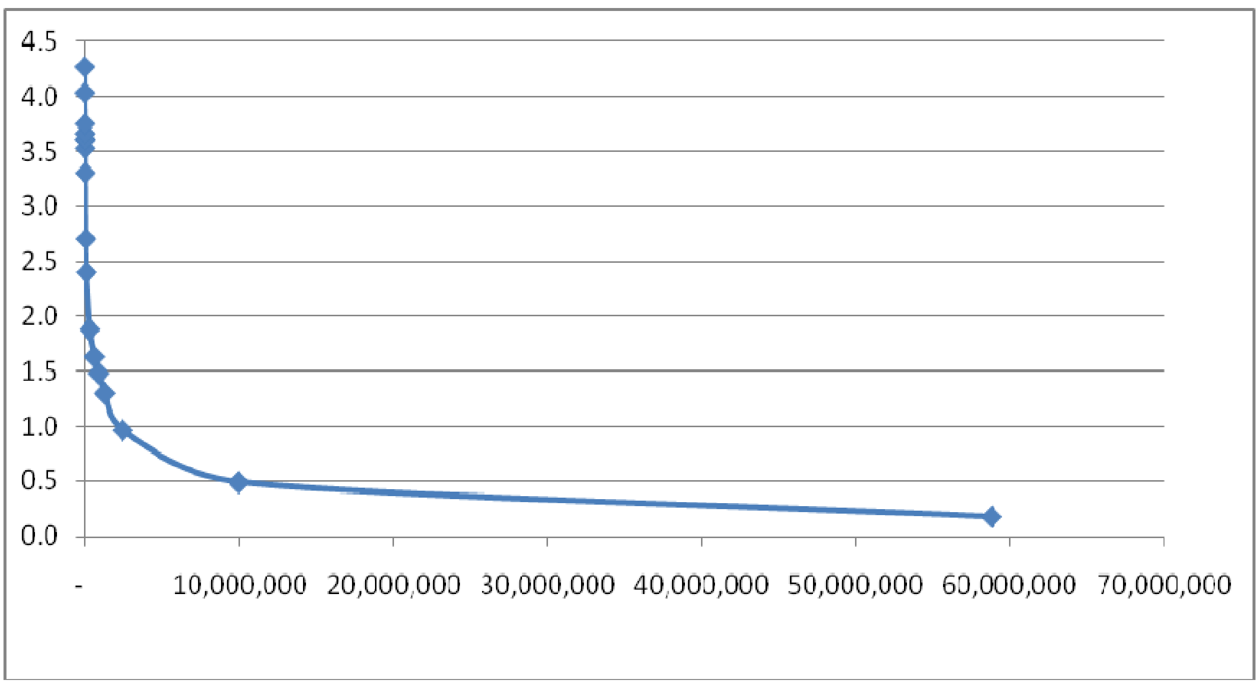

Figure 17-5. Tonnage – grade curve for the Binebase sulphide zone.

Table 17-8: Inferred resources at Binebase reported in Au grade ranges.

Zone	Au Range (g/t)	Tonnes (t)[1]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (Oz)	Au (Oz Equiv)[3]
Oxide	0.00 -> 0.25	3,635,000	0.14	3.57	16,362	417,225	24,707
	0.25 -> 0.50	2,652,000	0.37	9.18	31,548	782,733	47,203
	0.50 -> 0.75	1,634,000	0.61	12.94	32,046	679,805	45,642
	0.75 -> 1.00	978,000	0.88	18.18	27,671	571,650	39,104
	1.0 0-> 1.25	648,000	1.10	33.91	22,917	706,481	37,047
	1.25 -> 1.50	391,000	1.38	74.87	17,348	941,201	36,172
	1.50 -> 1.75	287,000	1.60	94.75	14,764	874,297	32,250
	1.75 -> 2.00	138,000	1.87	111.32	8,297	493,912	18,175
	2.00 -> 2.25	91,000	2.10	102.16	6,144	298,896	12,122
	2.25 -> 2.50	88,000	2.36	55.36	6,677	156,631	9,810
	2.50 -> 2.75	72,000	2.62	58.79	6,065	136,092	8,787
	2.75 -> 3.00	40,000	2.86	66.13	3,678	85,046	5,379
	3.00 -> 4.00	640,000	3.52	14.58	72,430	300,010	78,430
	4.00 -> 9999	192,000	4.76	51.07	29,384	315,257	35,689
Sulphide	0.00 -> 0.25	48,814,000	0.11	4.44	172,637	6,968,272	312,002
	0.25 -> 0.50	7,538,000	0.33	8.49	79,977	2,057,603	121,129
	0.50 -> 0.75	1,164,000	0.59	10.27	22,080	384,345	29,767
	0.75 -> 1.00	388,000	0.87	16.15	10,853	201,466	14,882
	1.00 -> 1.25	268,000	1.13	55.49	9,737	478,131	19,300
	1.25 -> 1.50	314,000	1.37	73.67	13,831	743,735	28,706
	1.50 -> 1.75	216,000	1.61	40.02	11,181	277,926	16,740
	1.75 -> 2.00	40,000	1.86	96.41	2,392	123,988	4,872
	2.00 -> 2.25	36,000	2.07	40.53	2,396	46,911	3,334
	2.25 -> 2.50	7,000	2.37	146.28	533	32,922	1,191
	2.50 -> 2.75	2,000	2.54	148.00	163	9,517	353
	2.75 -> 3.00	300[2]	2.93	105.40	28	1,017	48
	3.00 -> 4.00	25,000	3.54	15.49	2,845	12,451	3,094
	4.00 -> 9999	2,800	4.27	9.00	384	810	400

[1]Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. Grade has been rounded to two (2) significant digits.
[2]Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 100.
[3]Au equivalent ounces calculated assuming 100% recovery and metal prices of $US770/oz Au and $US13/oz Ag.

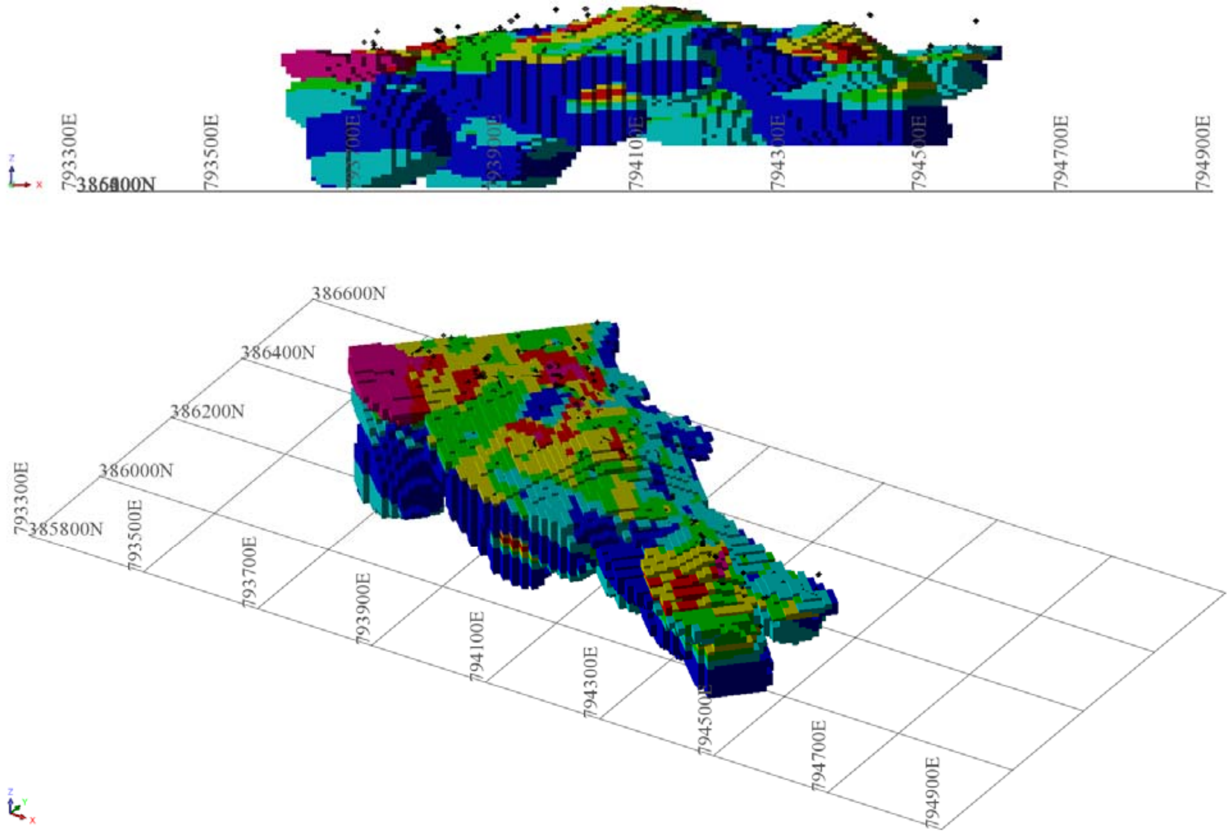

Figure 17-6. Binebase block model showing Inferred classified blocks with 0.00 g/t Au cut-off. Drill holes and trench samples shown in black. Top image is a N-facing long section view. Bottom image is a rotate plan view, facing NW. Coloured Au ranges are: blue (>0.00 g/t), cyan (≥ 0.10), green (≥ 0.25), yellow (≥ 0.50), red (≥ 1.00) and magenta (≥ 2.00).

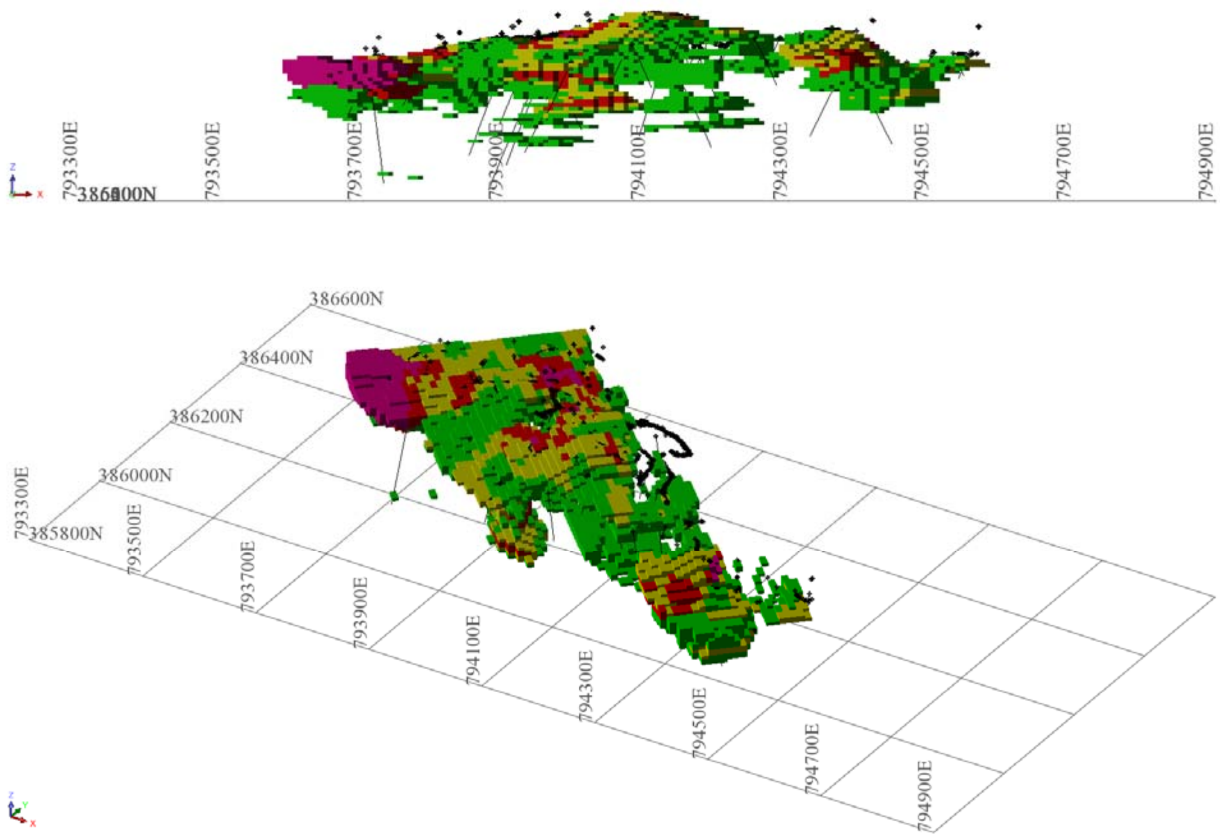

Figure 17-7. Tonnage Binebase block model showing Inferred classified blocks with ≥ 0.25 g/t Au cut-off. Drill holes and trench samples shown in black. Top image is a N-facing long section view. Bottom image is a rotate plan view, facing NW. Coloured Au ranges are: blue (>0.00 g/t), cyan (≥ 0.10), green (≥ 0.25), yellow (≥ 0.50), red (≥ 1.00) and magenta (≥ 2.00).

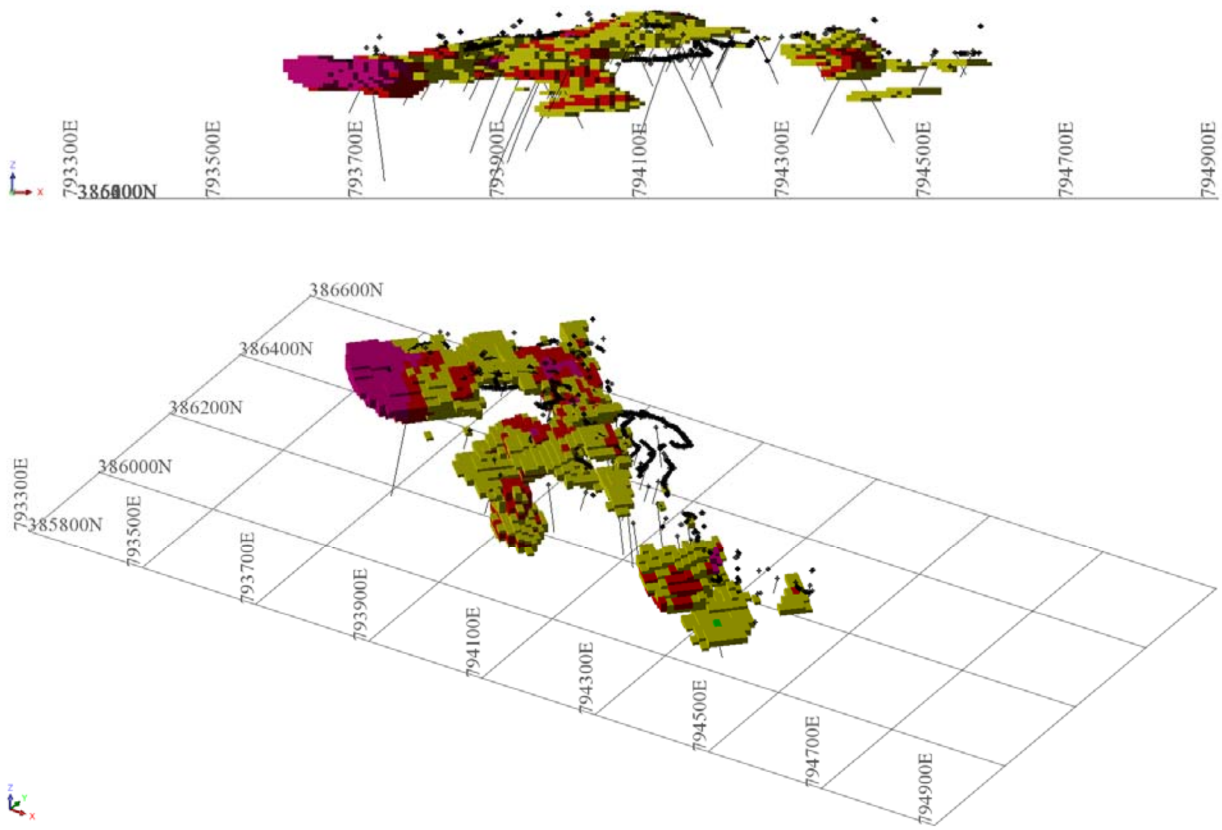

Figure 17-8. Binebase block model showing Inferred classified blocks with ≥ 0.50 g/t Au cut-off. Drill holes and trench samples shown in black. Top image is a N-facing long section view. Bottom image is a rotate plan view, facing NW. Coloured Au ranges are: blue (>0.00 g/t), cyan (≥ 0.10), green (≥ 0.25), yellow (≥ 0.50), red (≥ 1.00) and magenta (≥ 2.00).

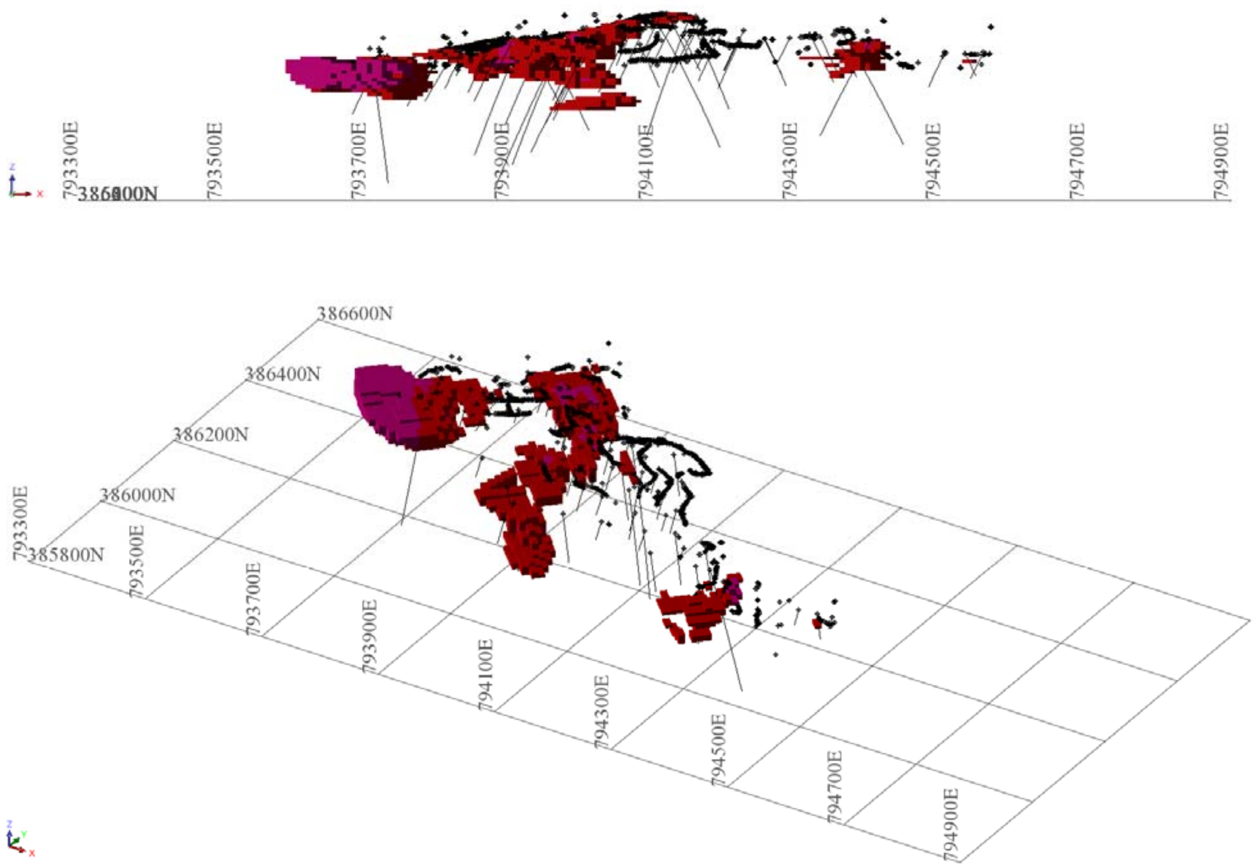

Figure 17-9. Binebase block model showing Inferred classified blocks with ≥1.00 g/t Au cut-off. Drill holes and trench samples shown in black. Top image is a N-facing long section view. Bottom image is a rotate plan view, facing NW. Coloured Au ranges are: blue (> 0.00 g/t), cyan (≥ 0.10), green (≥ 0.25), yellow (≥ 0.50), red (≥ 1.00) and magenta (≥ 2.00)

17.5.2 Bawone

Mineral resource estimates presented below for the Bawone prospect are effective as of the 31st of May, 2010 (Table 17-9). Blocks were classified as Inferred if the average distance between sample pairs used to estimate the grade of a block was ≤ 120m. Tonnage – grade curves are shown in Figures 17-10 and 17-11 for the oxide and sulphide zones, respectively. Table 17-10 shows the resource estimate reported in Au grade ranges with no cut-off applied. Figures 17-12 through 17-15 show the tonnage and grade estimation results at various cut-offs and coloured by Au range.

Table 17-9: Inferred resources at Bawone reported with a base case cutoff of 0.25 g/t Au (highlighted).

	Au Range (g/t)	Tonnes (t)[1]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Au (Oz Equiv)[2]
Oxide	0.00 -> 9999	4,399,000	1.32	7.61	186,692	1,076,307	208,218
	0.25 -> 9999	**3,475,000**	**1.66**	**9.16**	**185,464**	**1,023,406**	**205,933**
	0.50 -> 9999	2,992,000	1.86	10.25	178,926	986,014	198,646
	0.75 -> 9999	2,608,000	2.05	11.16	171,893	935,771	190,609
	1.00 -> 9999	2,266,000	2.22	11.78	161,737	858,228	178,902
Sulphide	0.00 -> 9999	9,608,000	0.74	0.68	228,593	210,058	232,794
	0.25 -> 9999	**5,999,000**	**1.12**	**0.97**	**216,020**	**187,089**	**219,762**
	0.50 -> 9999	4,409,000	1.39	1.26	197,039	178,611	200,611
	0.75 -> 9999	3,639,000	1.55	1.46	181,347	170,818	184,764
	1.00 -> 9999	2,736,000	1.78	1.83	156,579	160,977	159,799

[1]Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. Grade has been rounded to two (2) significant digits.
[2]Au equivalent ounces calculated assuming 100% recovery and metal prices of $US770/oz Au and $US13/oz Ag.

Drill testing is required between Bonzos and the Bawone main showing to determine if the mineralization is continuous across the entire prospect. However, the distribution of Inferred mineral resources at Bawone (Figure 17-12) forms continuous zone extending N-S across the Bawone main and Brown Sugar – Bonzos showings in the areas of EAMC's recent drilling and trenching and previous owners historic exploration . This interpreted continuity suggests that the Au mineralized zones are favorable with respect to selectivity and other factors when considering mining options. As a result, the stated Inferred Resource is considered to exhibit reasonable prospects for economic extraction. Au and Ag in both the oxide and sulphide zones at Binebase exhibit a much higher correlation than at Binebase. Correlation coefficients of 0.77 and 0.63 for the oxide and sulphide zones were calculated, suggesting that the boundary between the zones here at Bawone have been better defined during core logging.

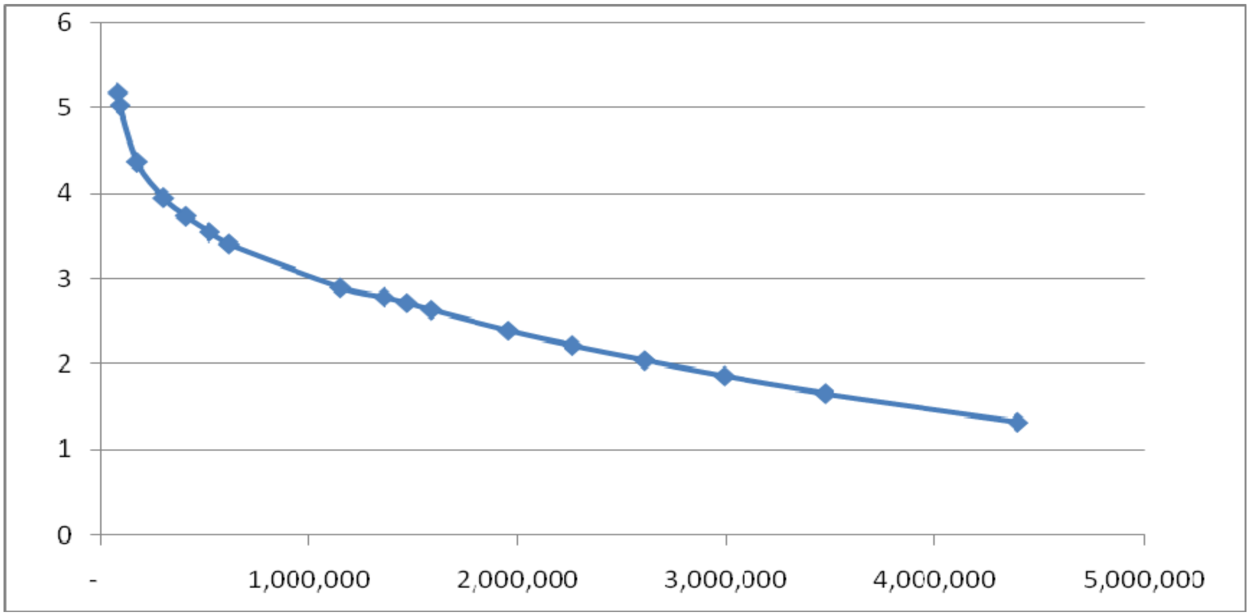

Figure 17-10. Tonnage – grade curve for the Bawone oxide zone.

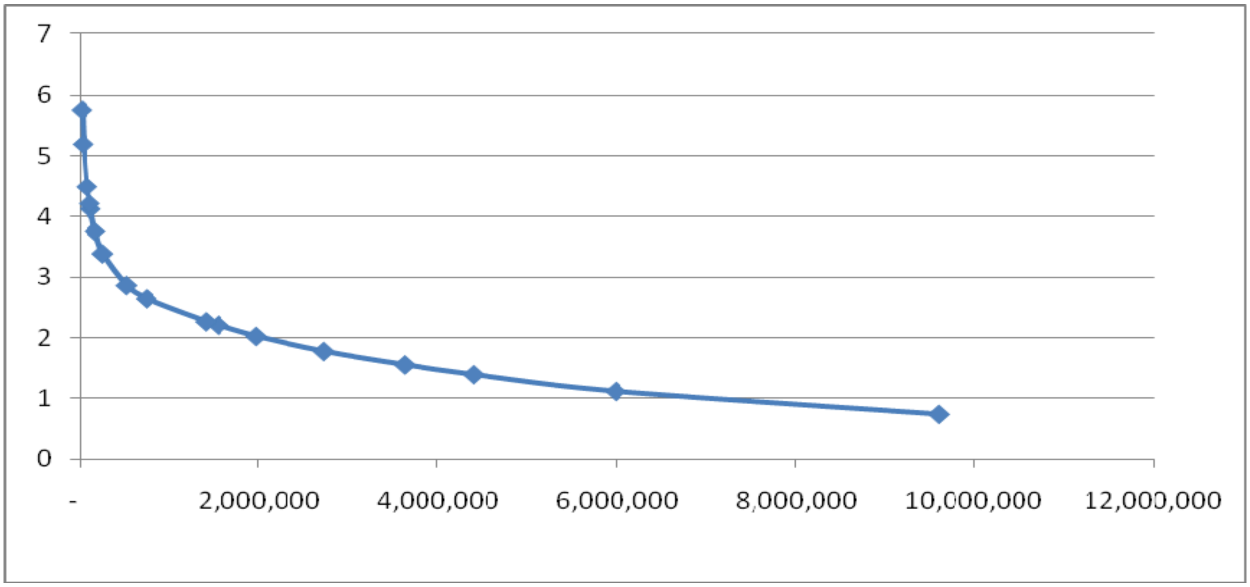

Figure 17-11. Tonnage – grade curve for the Bawone sulphide zone.

Table 17-10: Inferred resources at Bawone reported in Au grade ranges.

Zone	Au Range (g/t)	Tonnes (t)[1]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (Oz)	Au (Oz Equiv)[2]
Oxide	0.00 -> 0.25	925,000	0.05	1.76	1,487	52,342	2,534
	0.25 -> 0.50	483,000	0.39	2.41	6,056	37,425	6,805
	0.50 -> 0.75	384,000	0.60	4.10	7,408	50,619	8,420
	0.75 -> 1.00	342,000	0.91	7.01	10,006	77,080	11,548
	1.0 0-> 1.25	308,000	1.11	8.47	10,992	83,875	12,670
	1.25 -> 1.50	370,000	1.35	14.75	16,060	175,465	19,569
	1.50 -> 1.75	115,000	1.60	7.53	5,916	27,841	6,473
	1.75 -> 2.00	110,000	1.88	8.43	6,649	29,814	7,245
	2.00 -> 2.25	210,000	2.17	10.99	14,651	74,202	16,135
	2.25 -> 2.50	532,000	2.31	12.17	39,511	208,161	43,674
	2.50 -> 2.75	95,000	2.63	11.32	8,033	34,575	8,725
	2.75 -> 3.00	115,000	2.89	11.64	10,685	43,038	11,546
	3.00 -> 4.00	324,000	3.35	13.18	34,897	137,296	37,643
	4.00 -> 9999	86,000	5.18	15.86	14,323	43,853	15,200
Sulphide	0.00 -> 0.25	3,608,000	0.11	0.18	12,760	20,880	13,178
	0.25 -> 0.50	1,590,000	0.35	0.16	17,892	8,179	18,056
	0.50 -> 0.75	770,000	0.63	0.34	15,597	8,417	15,765
	0.75 -> 1.00	904,000	0.89	0.34	25,868	9,882	26,066
	1.00 -> 1.25	756,000	1.12	0.66	27,223	16,042	27,544
	1.25 -> 1.50	424,000	1.35	2.31	18,403	31,490	19,033
	1.50 -> 1.75	137,000	1.62	0.56	7,136	2,467	7,185
	1.75 -> 2.00	664,000	1.83	0.17	39,068	3,629	39,141
	2.00 -> 2.25	226,000	2.13	2.41	15,477	17,511	15,827
	2.25 -> 2.50	263,000	2.34	5.84	19,787	49,382	20,775
	2.50 -> 2.75	87,000	2.61	3.03	7,301	8,475	7,471
	2.75 -> 3.00	53,000	2.88	2.03	4,908	3,459	4,977
	3.00 -> 4.00	92,000	3.54	3.80	10,471	11,240	10,696
	4.00 -> 9999	34,000	5.76	15.97	6,296	17,457	6,645

[1]Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. Grade has been rounded to two (2) significant digits.
[2]Au equivalent ounces calculated assuming 100% recovery and metal prices of $US770/oz Au and $US13/oz Ag.

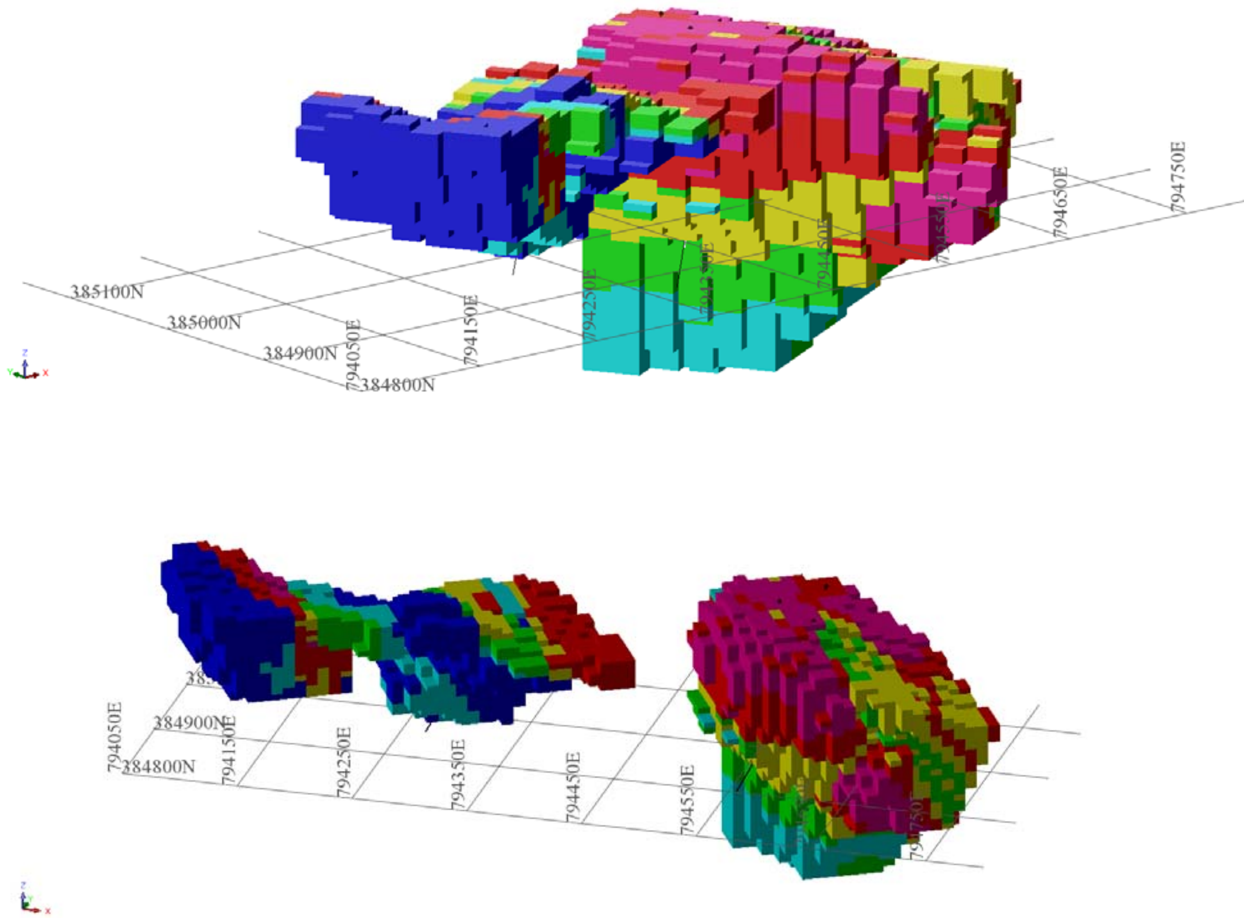

Figure 17-12. Bawone block model showing Inferred classified blocks with 0.00 g/t Au cut-off. Drill holes and trench samples shown in black. Top image is a N-facing long section view. Bottom image is a rotate plan view, facing NW. Coloured Au ranges are: blue (>0.00 g/t), cyan (≥ 0.10), green (≥ 0.25), yellow (≥ 0.50), red (≥ 1.00) and magenta (≥ 2.00). Brown Sugar and Bonzos showings are on the left and the Bawone main showing is on the right of the lower image.

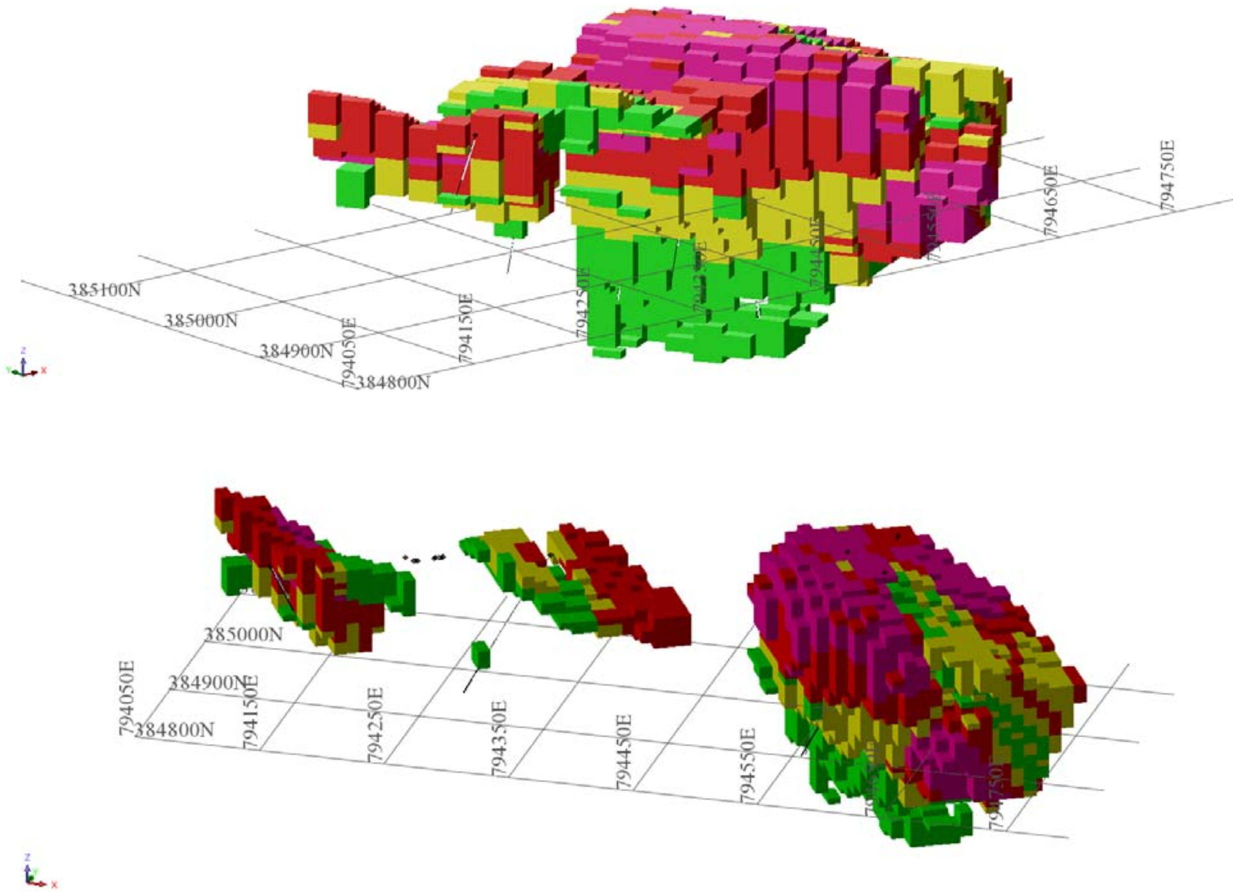

Figure 17-13. Bawone block model showing Inferred classified blocks with ≥ 0.25 g/t Au cut-off. Drill holes and trench samples shown in black. Top image is a N-facing long section view. Bottom image is a rotate plan view, facing NW. Coloured Au ranges are: blue (>0.00 g/t), cyan (≥ 0.10), green (≥ 0.25), yellow (≥ 0.50), red (≥ 1.00) and magenta (≥ 2.00). Brown Sugar and Bonzos showings are on the left and the Bawone main showing is on the right of the lower image.

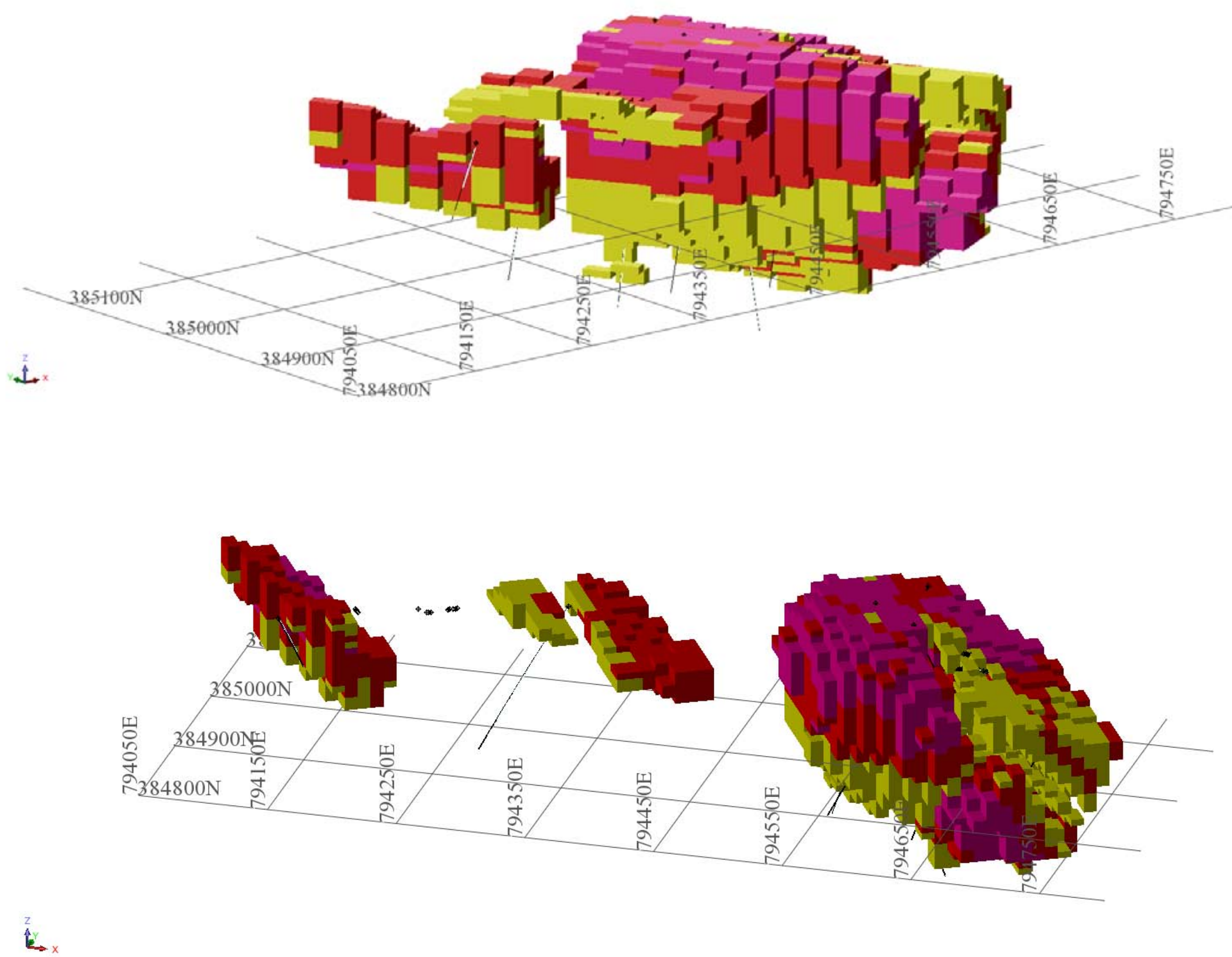

Figure 17-14. Bawone block model showing Inferred classified blocks with $\geq$ 0.50 g/t Au cut-off. Drill holes and trench samples shown in black. Top image is a N-facing long section view. Bottom image is a rotate plan view, facing NW. Coloured Au ranges are: blue (>0.00 g/t), cyan ($\geq$ 0.10), green ($\geq$ 0.25), yellow ($\geq$ 0.50), red ($\geq$ 1.00) and magenta ($\geq$ 2.00). Brown Sugar and Bonzos showings are on the left and the Bawone main showing is on the right of the lower image.

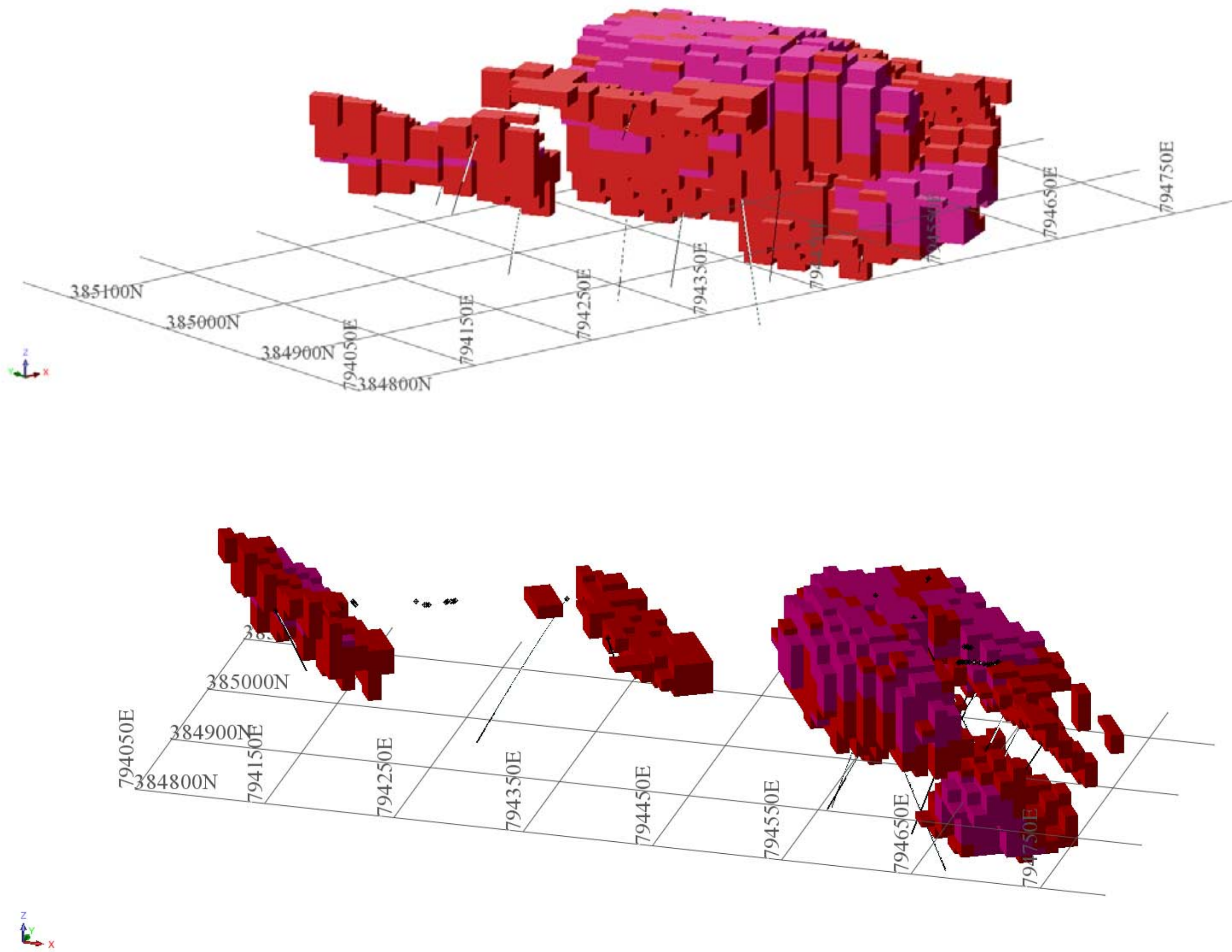

Figure 17-15. Bawone block model showing Inferred classified blocks with >1.00 g/t Au cut-off. Drill holes and trench samples shown in black. Top image is a N-facing long section view. Bottom image is a rotate plan view, facing NW. Coloured Au ranges are: blue (>0.00 g/t), cyan (≥ 0.10), green (≥ 0.25), yellow (≥ 0.50), red (≥ 1.00) and magenta (≥ 2.00). Brown Sugar and Bonzos showings are on the left and the Bawone main showing is on the right of the lower image.

17.6 Validation

Detailed visual inspection of the block model has been conducted in both section and plan to ensure the desired results of the estimation. This checking includes partial percentage estimates. The Au and Ag grades in the model appear to be a valid representation of the underlying drill hole and trench data.

To verify the precision of the resource estimate, a nearest neighbour model was also estimated (Tables 17-11 and 17-12). The results are comparable when considering the differences expected when utilizing the different methods of estimation.

Table 17-11: Verification of the Binebase resource estimate precision. Au reported using the 0.25 g/t cut-off base case.

	Estimation Method	Tonnes (t)[1]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Au (Oz Equiv)[2]
Oxide	Inverse Distance Squared	7,851,000	1.10	25.13	277,661	6,343,299	404,527
	Nearest Neighbour	6,223,000	1.18	29.11	236,091	5,824,246	352,576
Sulphide	Inverse Distance Squared	10,002,000	0.49	13.60	157,573	4,373,443	245,041
	Nearest Neighbour	10,131,000	0.52	9.54	169,377	3,107,409	231,525

[1]Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. Grade has been rounded to 2 significant digits.
[2]Au equivalent ounces calculated assuming 100% recovery and metal prices of $US770/oz Au and $US13/oz Ag.

Table 17-12: Verification of the Bawone resource estimate precision. Au reported using the 0.25 g/t cut-off base case.

	Estimation Method	Tonnes (t)[1]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Au (Oz Equiv)[2]
Oxide	Inverse Distance Squared	3,475,000	1.66	9.16	185,464	1,023,406	205,933
	Nearest Neighbour	2,560,000	1.22	6.52	100,415	536,643	111,148
Sulphide	Inverse Distance Squared	5,999,000	1.12	0.97	216,020	187,089	219,762
	Nearest Neighbour	5,473,000	1.14	1.73	200,599	304,417	206,687

[1]Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. Grade has been rounded to 2 significant digits.
[2]Au equivalent ounces calculated assuming 100% recovery and metal prices of $US770/oz Au and $US13/oz Ag.

17.7 Issues That Could Affect the Mineral Resource

There are no known factors related to permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, environmental and marketing or political issues which could materially affect the mineral resource. Continued exploration is subject to EAMC maintaining its current Property obligations, and obtaining permits to conduct required work on the Property if any of the prospects reach a positive feasibility stage.

Initial analysis and interpretation of EAMC's data for the Binebase and Bawone prospects suggests that the mineralization at Binebase and Bawone has not been closed off. Additional drill testing is required to determine the full extents of the Au and Ag mineralization there. Drill spacing needs to be close spaced to gain a better understanding of the Au and Ag grade distribution especially in the transitional zone from oxide to sulphide. Continued monitoring of the SG of the mineralization in both the oxide and sulphide zones is recommended for future drilling to ensure that the resources estimated accurately reflect the volume. Metallurgical and preliminary engineering studies need to be completed to better constrain the portion of the reported resource that have reasonable prospect for economic extraction after the potential deposit extents are more appropriately defined.

17.8 Mineral Reserves Estimation

Mineral reserves have not been calculated from the current mineral resource estimates for Binebase or Bawone.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other known relevant data or information regarding the Sangihe Property that is not already presented in this Report.

19.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Sangihe Property contains several prospects that contain variable amounts of Au and Ag mineralization. The most advanced prospects are Binebase and Bawone where both surface sampling and drilling has been completed. There has been insufficient exploration completed at either prospect to define Indicated resources which are required to advance the prospects to a scoping study level. However, significant advances have been made in developing a thorough understanding of the local geology.

The current Binebase and Bawone drilling databases provided for review as part of this report are considered reliable for the purposes of estimating mineral resources. The approach to the development of the Binebase and Bawone Inferred resource models follow accepted industry standards and are compliant with NI 43-101 guidelines. Both prospects contain an upper zone of oxidized Au mineralization and a lower, sulphide-rich zone.

Binebase is estimated to contain 7,851,000 t of Inferred oxide material with an estimated grade of 1.10 g/t Au and 25.13 g/t Ag. The sulphide zone at Binebase is reported to contain an estimated 10,002,000t of Inferred material with a grade of 0.49 g/t Au and 13.60 g/t Ag. Inferred resources at Bawone are estimated to be 3,475,000t of oxide material with an estimated grade of 1.66 g/t Au and 9.16 g/t Ag. The sulphide zone at Bawone is estimated to contain 5,999,000t of Inferred material in the sulphide zone with a grade of 1.12 g/t Au and 0.97 g/t Ag. The mineralization extents are open along strike at both Binebase and Bawone. The areas between the main zone at Bawone and the Bonzos showing may also be continuously mineralized if only weakly, and needs to be drill tested. The Au and Ag mineralization has a current modeled depth extent of at least 80m.

The distribution of drilling and trenching completed on the Binebase and Bawone prospects provides a reasonable basis for estimating the location, shape and general distribution of the mineralization constituting the estimated Inferred mineral resources. However, the local mountainous topography has limited the ability to achieve a regular drill spacing resulting in the Inferred classification of mineral resources. More regular spaced, drilling is required to upgrade the resource classification. Better definition of the oxide – sulphide boundary is also required to confidently estimate the potential deposit tonnage. To advance the Binebase and Bawone prospects towards a development stage, a preliminary assessment (scoping study) is required to establish initial mining and economic parameters. Initial metallurgical testwork would need to be initiated and additional drilling may be required to evaluate sites for future infrastructure development.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Binebase and Bawone prospects represent mid-stage exploration projects with initial Inferred estimated mineral resources. The following work is recommended to increase the geological understanding of the Au and Ag mineralization at prospects and to advance the project towards a Preliminary Feasibility Study stage:

1. Step out drilling to close off the extents of the Binebase and Bawone including drill testing of the area between the Bawone main showing and Bonzos.
2. Infill drilling at both prospects to achieve a more regular drill spacing to more confidently estimate mineral resources along strike and across dip, especially in the transitional area between the oxide and sulphide zones.
3. Continued QA/QC checks.
4. If drilling is successful in upgrading resources to the Indicated category, a Preliminary Economic Assessment study should be initiated. This would require a program of initial metallurgical testwork and potentially condemnation drilling.

It is recommended that the proposed drilling be completed using a Phased approach, with Phase 3 contingent on the success of the Phase 2 program. HQ-diameter diamond drilling should be undertaken with samples selected from the drill core through the interpreted mineralized zones for Au and Ag analysis. SG determinations should be routinely made on mineralized core from both the oxide and sulphide zone where intersected.

The estimated cost for this work programme is approximately CDN$3.8 million as shown in Table 20.1.

Table 20-1. Recommended exploration budget (estimated drilling costs include assaying and SG determinations).

Item	Amount (CDN$)
Binebase – Phase 2 exploration drilling (~3,250m)	$812,500
Binebase – Phase 3_1 exploration drilling (~2,050m)	$512,500
Bawone – Phase 2 exploration drilling (~3,410m)	$852,500
Bawone – Phase 3[1] exploration drilling (~2,240m)	$560,000
Camp costs and personnel	$250,000
Initial metallurgical test work (Binebase and Bawone)	$250,000
Updated NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate	$75,000
Contingency (15%)	$496,875

[1]contingent on Phase 2 success

21.0 REFERENCES

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22.0 STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This Report, titled "Independent Technical Report, Sangihe Property, Sangihe Island, North Sulawesi, Indonesia", and dated September 22nd, 2010 was prepared and signed by the following author:

"Michelle Stone"

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Michelle Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.
September 22nd, 2010
Toronto, Ontario

APPENDIX 1

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Michelle Stone, of 4361 Latimer Crescent, Burlington, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

The report to which this certificate relates is entitled "Independent Technical Report, Sangihe Property, Sangihe Island, North Sulawesi, Indonesia" prepared for East Asia Minerals Corp. and dated the 22nd of September, 2010 (the "Technical Report") and is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Sangihe Property. I am responsible for preparation of the Technical Report.

I am a Senior Geologist with Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., 34 King Street East, 9th Floor, Toronto, Ontario.

I hold a B.Sc. (1994) from McMaster University (Ontario), an M.S. (1996) from the University of Alabama (Alabama), and a Ph.D. (2005) from the University of Western Australia (Australia).

I am a Professional Geoscientist and a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 2006 (registered #30601). I have practiced my profession continuously since 1994 and have worked on metallic and non-metallic, exploration and mining stage projects including: Au, Ag, Ni-Cu-PGE, Cu-Pb-Zn, Ta-Nb, iron ore, lithium and potash and phosphate.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. I am independent of the issuer applying the test in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

I completed a site visit on the 25th and 26th of June, 2009 and spent two days in the East Asia Minerals Corp. office in Jakarta reviewing data with the Property geologists. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Signed and sealed this 22nd day of September, 2010, at Burlington, Ontario.

"Michelle Stone"

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Michelle Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.