Technical Memorandum

To: Kathy Arnold
From: Jamie Joggerst
Company: Rosemont Copper Company
Date: November 2, 2009
Re: Rosemont Geochemical Sample Composite Method
Doc #: 197/09-320841-5.3
CC: Mark Williamson (Tetra Tech)

1.0 Introduction

This technical memorandum summarizes the method used to composite samples tested for the Rosemont Copper Project geochemical characterization work. Over 200 composite samples of drill core course rejects, representing waste rock material, was tested in conjunction with the Phase 1 and Phase 2 geochemical testing programs. Testing results are summarized in the Baseline Geochemical Characterization (Tetra Tech, 2007a) and the Geochemical Characterization, Addendum 1 (Tetra Tech, 2007b) Reports.

2.0 Sample Composite Method

Course reject material is the portion of pulverized drill core which is not used for assay testing. For the Rosemont Project, the course reject material was typically bagged in approximate five (5) foot intervals for those portions of the drill core that underwent assay testing. Select intervals of the course reject material where chosen for geochemical testing based on the amount of copper (i.e., copper content below ore grade), rock type and the spatial distribution of the drill hole within the open pit limits. The intervals selected for testing generally totaled approximately 50 feet of continuous drill core for a particular rock type. Once all of the five (5) foot interval course reject bags where collected for a proposed 50-foot geochemical test sample, the bags where shipped under chain of custody procedure to SVL Analytical, Inc. (SVL) in Kellogg, Idaho for compositing.

SVL used a Gilson Sample Splitter to combine all of the five (5) foot interval course reject bags for each proposed 50-foot geochemical test sample. The material was repeatedly run though the splitter until a well homogenized sample was achieved. The material was then reduced down to the appropriate testing volume, again using the Gilson Sample Splitter. The splitter was thoroughly cleaned after each 50-foot sample interval was compositing and split.
REFERENCES
