TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

COPPER GOLD RESOURCES

ON THE

Rudnitza Project,

SERBIA,
ON BEHALF OF

EUROMAX RESOURCES LIMITED

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Report for NI 43-101

BY:

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October 3, 2007

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3.0 Summary

Serbia's two main base metal belts are the upper cretaceous belt hosting copper/gold with or without molybdenum mineralization, or the tertiary belt hosting lead/zinc/silver with or without copper, iron mineralization. Serbian copper production is presently from the upper cretaceous belt known as the Bor district where there is a smelter. It treats copper concentrate from Bor, Veliki Krivelj, Majdanpek and small amounts from the lead/zinc concentrate from deposits at Rudnik. Rudnik and Rudnitza which are located in the tertiary belt where significant exploration has focused on polymetallic lead-zinc-silver deposits related to tertiary magmatic activity.

The polymetallic deposits show strong structural and or lithology control of the mineralization. In the majority of cases, deposits were formed at the contact of the quartz latite-diorite intrusions and the upper cretaceous sedimentary series, or the Jurassic serpentinite. However the most significant deposits were formed in Triassic limestone (Trepca,Belo Brdo, Ajvalija, and Kishnica).

Little or no historic exploration was dedicated to porphyry copper deposits. RTB Bor financed copper exploration of Tertiary belt from 1970-75 but discovered no economic deposits and made the only one copper porphyry discovery at Kiseljak, 150 million tonnes at 0.27% copper and 0.25 grams per tonne of gold ("g/t Au") (Jankovic 1990)). Consequently it is reasonable to conclude that the Tertiary belt is under-explored for copper/gold molybdenum porphyry style mineralization. This has led to the new exploration programs looking for these deposits in the region.

The Rudnitza license is located in the Rashka region, which extends from Plana on the north to Lipovica on the south, a total area of 500 square kilometres. Past exploration discovered several polymetallic deposits, some of economic interest (Kizevak, Karadak). Most of polymetallic deposits are located in the far NE (Karadak) or SW (Lipovica) part of the region. Advanced argillic alteration and associated gold mineralization reported at Bukovik, immediately south of Rudnitza (Jankovic, 1990), is, speculatively, the shallow expression of another buried copper/gold center along a roughly north-south to northeast structural belt which passes through Rudnitza.

EurOmax Resources Limited ("EurOmax" or "Company") has signed an agreement with Phelps Dodge Exploration Limited ("PD") to enter into an option agreement to acquire 100% of the Rudnitza licence. PD is a large copper mining company that has historically looked for large copper porphyry style deposits. PD realized the significance of the above and was able to obtain several large areas which had the potential to host large copper/gold porphyry type deposits. PD retains back in rights to the properties that EurOmax has under option including Rudnitza.

The work completed to date confirms that the Rudnitza licence has the potential for a large scale copper/gold porphyry target. The property is ready for more drilling and other exploration techniques to further define the deposit and assess the grade potential.

4.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Broad Oak Associates ("Broad Oak") was engaged by EurOmax Resources Limited ("EurOmax" or "Company") to provide an independent technical report. This report was prepared under the direction of Geoffrey S. Carter P. Eng. a principal of Broad Oak and a Qualified Person. A site visits was made to the property on March 18, 2007. The extensive data base that EurOmax has assembled in their offices both in Sophia, Bulgaria and in Canada has been made fully available to Broad Oak.

EurOmax has provided Broad Oak, as of the date of this report, with a Certificate of Representation, from Mr. John Menzies, Q.P. Chairman and C.E.O..

5.0 Reliance on Other Experts

Broad Oak relied upon EurOmax and their corporate counsel for information regarding the current status of the option agreement, corporate structure, permits and any outstanding environmental orders.

6.0 Property Description and Location

Photo 1: Pb-Zn Treatment Plant with Borovik Hill and Rudnitza Porphyry Cu-Au deposit in the background

Serbia is part of the former Yugoslavia, and has recently become independent and separate. It is a part of Europe that is commonly known as the Balkans. It is landlocked.

As the only activity to date on the property has been mining from the middle ages and recent exploration activities there are no known environmental issues.

Serbia is a lower middle-income country with a GDP per person of $3,243 in 2005. Serbia has great potential for fast economic development, as the country is rich in natural and mineral resources and agricultural land is fertile and arable.

Serbia is also well positioned for development as a transportation hub given its location at the crossroads of land and air routes linking Europe from north to south and west to east. In 2004, services accounted for about 57 percent of GDP, industry for 31 percent, and agriculture for 12 percent.

Since 2001, after a delayed transition, the country has progressed steadily towards a modern market economy. Progress with structural reforms has been impressive, despite the political turmoil of the past several years.

Macroeconomic stability, achieved swiftly in 2001 and 2002, was broadly maintained, though the high current account deficit and persistent inflation remain a problem. During the first five years of transition the economy grew on average 5.5 percent per annum, peaking in 2004 with 9.3 percent GDP growth, one of the highest growth rates among transition economies. In 2005, growth remained strong at 6.3 percent. At the same time Serbia managed to significantly reduce indebtedness, thanks to favourable agreements with main creditors that resulted in debt write-offs and because of relatively small new borrowing.

Fig. 1, The Balkans

The region around the property is largely rural-agricultural with lower than average income. Historically mining has been an important local economic driver with the Rudnitza property being close to the now closed Kadaka lead-zinc-silver mine. The largest town in the area is Rashka - population 30,000.

Access to the Rudnitza area is readily available by road, from the capital Beograd, or from Skopje in Macedonia, or Sofia in Bulgaria. There are international airports in all major regional cities. The property is 260 kilometres from Beograd, 310 kilometres from Sophia, and 230 kilometres from Skopje. It takes approximately 6 hours to travel from Sofia to Rudnitza.

The Rudnitza license is located in the 500 km² Rashka mineral field. The licence covers Jurassic serpentinite and Cretaceous andesitic volcanics intruded by dacite stocks. There are two well defined mineralised targets at Rudnitza: the Rudnitza copper/gold porphyry and high grade lead-zinc-silver veins and stock-works.

Mining in the Rudnitza licence area commenced in ancient times as evidenced by more than 130 pits and shafts. Exploration from the 1970s focused on lead-zinc-silver veins which saw the development of the Karadak mine just to the north of the Rudnitza licence.

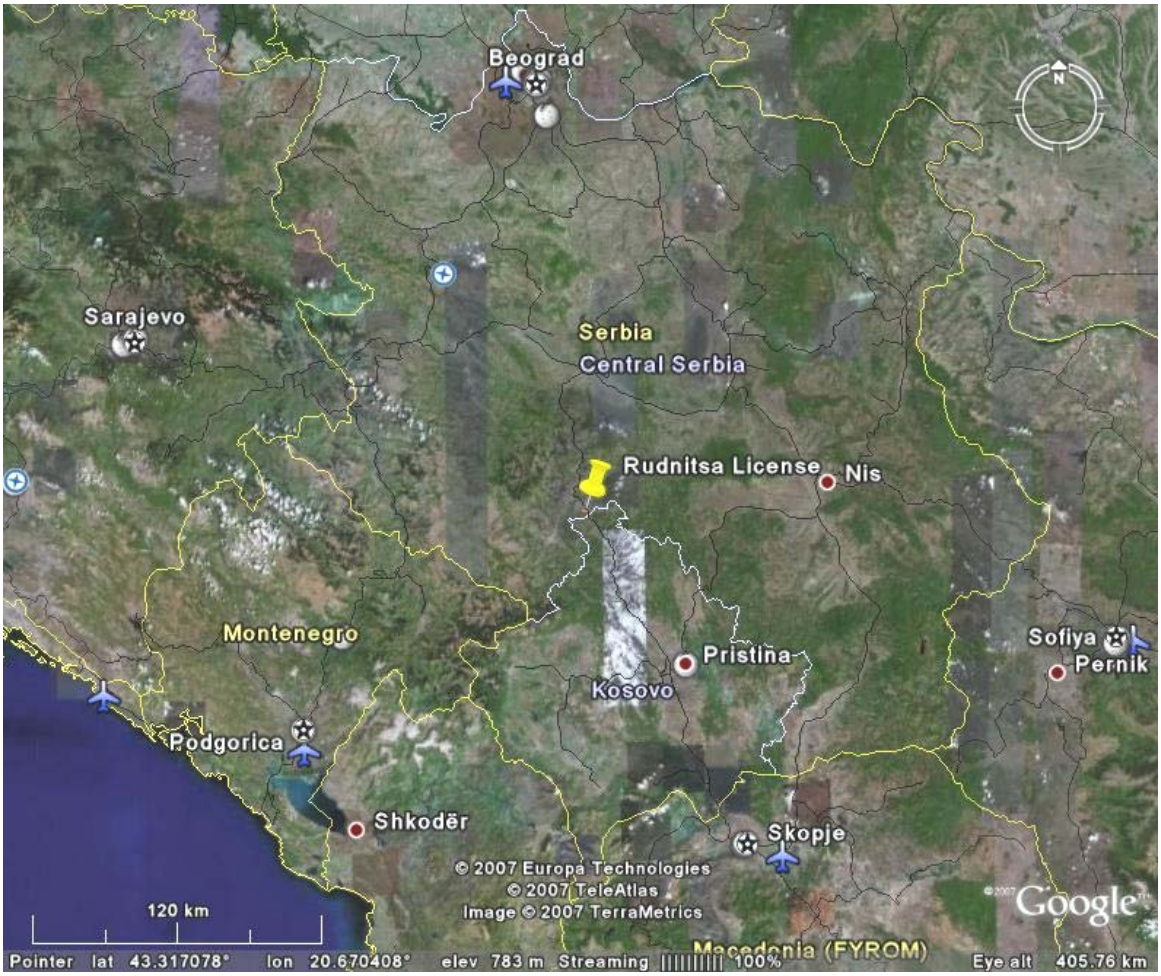


Fig. 2, Serbia

In Serbia EurOmax Resource has five licences Rudnitza, Ceovishte, Durlan Potok, Brestovac, Kamena Gora.

Fig. 3, Location Map

The 10 square kilometre licence is readily accessible by both paved and unpaved roads and drill roads.

The Rudnitsa Exploration Permit was granted to PD by the Serbian Ministry of Energy and Mines according to the 1995 Law on Geological Exploration (Gazette RS 44/95) on the 06.05.2004. The Permit was renewed on 21.02.2007. An Exploration Permit is valid for one year until 31.12.2007, but can be extended for a subsequent year on application with an annual report from the previous year's work program, and a proposed work programme for the year ahead. The Exploration Permit grants rights to explore for mineral deposits, but not to exploit a mineral deposit should a discovery be made. In case of a discovery under the terms of an Exploration Permit, the transfer of the ownership rights to an Exploitation License are regulated under paragraph 17 of the 2005 Act on the Amendments to the Mining Act of 1995.

Under the terms of the Permit, exploration work must commence within one month (30 days) of the date upon which it was granted. The results of the exploration activities must be reported to the Ministry of Energy and Mines within 60 days of the end of the Permit year.

Rudnitza License Coordinates:

Datum – Hermanskogel
Projection – Gaus-Kruger

No	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude
1	7471500	4789500	20.648984	43.249182
2	7477500	4789500	20.722881	43.249385
3	7477500	4787000	20.722983	43.226878
4	7475000	4787000	20.692204	43.226799

The work programme submitted with the application for an extension of an Exploration Permit is regarded as a commitment for the Permit year. The expenditure commitment for the current Permit Year is approximately US$100,000.

The application procedures for an Exploration Permit include obtaining statements from the appropriate authorities for environmental protection and the protection of cultural monuments. These statements may contain conditions that must be observed during the work programme, and are an integral part of the Exploration Permit. PD/EurOmax have respected these responsibilities with all exploration work which has been done so far.

The Rudnitsa Exploration Permit is due for renewal in 01.01.2008 upon the submission of an annual report and work programme for the following year. Since obtaining the Exploration Permit in 06.05.2004, PD has concentrated their exploration work on an area of gold and copper mineralization near the village of Rudnica.

Fig. 4, Property Location

Fig. 5, View of Licence, Borovik Hill to the East of Rudnica

7.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

There is good accommodation in the town of Rashka with a population of 30,000. The area has a long history of mining activity and basic infrastructure for exploration is excellent. EurOmax has a secure core storage facility in the closed mine buildings at the adjacent Karadak treatment plant and in the town of Rashka.

The property ranges in elevation between 400 and 700 metres above sea level. Winters are mild with temperatures a few degrees below zero at times in January, and warm in the summers with highs of just below 30 degrees Celsius. Annual rainfall is relatively low with about 700 millimetres annually predominantly during the summer months.

The country is rebuilding after the internal strife of the past few years, but the infrastructure is largely in place. The roads are quite passable and it is relatively easy to get around the Rudnitza area. There are appropriately qualified geologists and it is possible to run an exploration program to normal mining industry standards.

The people of the Balkans generally speak some English, but there local language apart from some minor differences is the same throughout the Balkan states, Slavic.

Access to the area is readily available by road, from the capital Beograd, or from Skopje in Macedonia, or Sophia in Bulgaria. All these cities have access to international flights.

The valley floors are farmed and the hillsides are covered in scrub and forests.

Oak and beech are the predominant species of trees in Serbia. In the central region, large areas that were formerly wooded have been cleared and put to cultivation. Evergreens such as pine and fir grow in the mountains, where trees cover two-fifths or more of the territory. Serbia has a wide range of animals, including deer, foxes, wolves, wild pigs, and bears.

8.0 History

Exploration at Rudnitza dates back to at least the Middle Ages. Smelter slag found around Borovik hill and the more than 130 pits and shafts at Rudnitza supports this contention. It is likely that the focus of this activity was both oxidized lead-zinc-silver veins which locally outcrop and which have been intersected in recent drilling targeted on the Rudnitza copper-gold porphyry.

The presence of widespread anomalous gold grades in one large pit, in an area known locally as ‘Zlatna Glava’ (literal translation “Golden Head”), suggests that some of the workings may have been for gold.

Geological Exploration Pre 2004

Significant historic exploration for polymetallic mineralization was conducted in the Rudnitza area prior to 2004. Soil geochemistry on a 200x100 metre grid delineated a +100 ppm copper anomaly on the west slope of Borovik Hill. Detailed mapping noted strong and extensive silicification around the top of the hill but did not recognise the porphyry characteristics. Exploration drilling for lead-zinc focused on the north slope of Borovik Hill with RB-3 intersecting 75 m of 0.12% Cu, including 5m of 0.54% Cu immediately below the redox boundary.

No Au assays were done except within individual lead-zinc veins. More recent drilling and extensive assaying has shown that the lead-zinc veins have lower gold grades than the surrounding stock-worked rocks. After the 3rd diamond drillhole, the Karadak lead-zinc deposit was discovered about 1kilometre north of Rudnitza, and the exploration effort focused on the Karadak area.(Radulovic 1992).

Geological Exploration – Post 2004

Review of the national geological archives and a field visit by PD staff quickly identified the porphyry character of Borovik Hill.

A reconnaissance rock chip sampling program showed moderately anomalous copper and gold on central Borovik hill, open to the south and with Au (>100 ppb) defining a N-S trend. Following issuance of the licence a limited 100x50 metre soil geochemistry program was completed around the summit of Borovik Hill. This defined a multi-element anomaly with copper (>200 ppm), molybdenum (>20 ppm) and gold (> 20 ppb) - with the highest values being close to areas of outcropping iron-oxide quartz vein stock-work. The soil geochemistry appears to have defined a copper-gold core with a surrounding molybdenum anomaly open to the south (Kozelj 2005) - however the survey is of limited size and appears to have only covered a portion of the alteration system.

Considering the abrupt termination of both stock-work to the south, as well as the presence of a major E-W striking structure, it was postulated that the southern block is probably downthrown by a post-mineral fault. To test this possible buried extension, two diamond holes were drilled, which failed to intersect porphyry but did intersect andesite and basaltic tuff with intense magnetite alteration and only anomalous gold and copper values (to 0.1g/t and ~0.2% respectively).

Geophysical Survey

A ground magnetic survey on 100 x 10 metre grid was carried out over an area of 2 x 2 kilometre centered on the outcropping porphyry stock work.

3D magnetic models suggest that the resulting magnetic high is probably generated by two different sources: 1) a long wavelength component, interpreted as relatively deep high magnetic basement rocks (elevated block of serpentinite and gabbro); 2) a

superimposed short-wavelength component interpreted as zones of secondary magnetite alteration, above the basement. The models are constrained using the information from diamond drillholes where the depth to the basement is known.

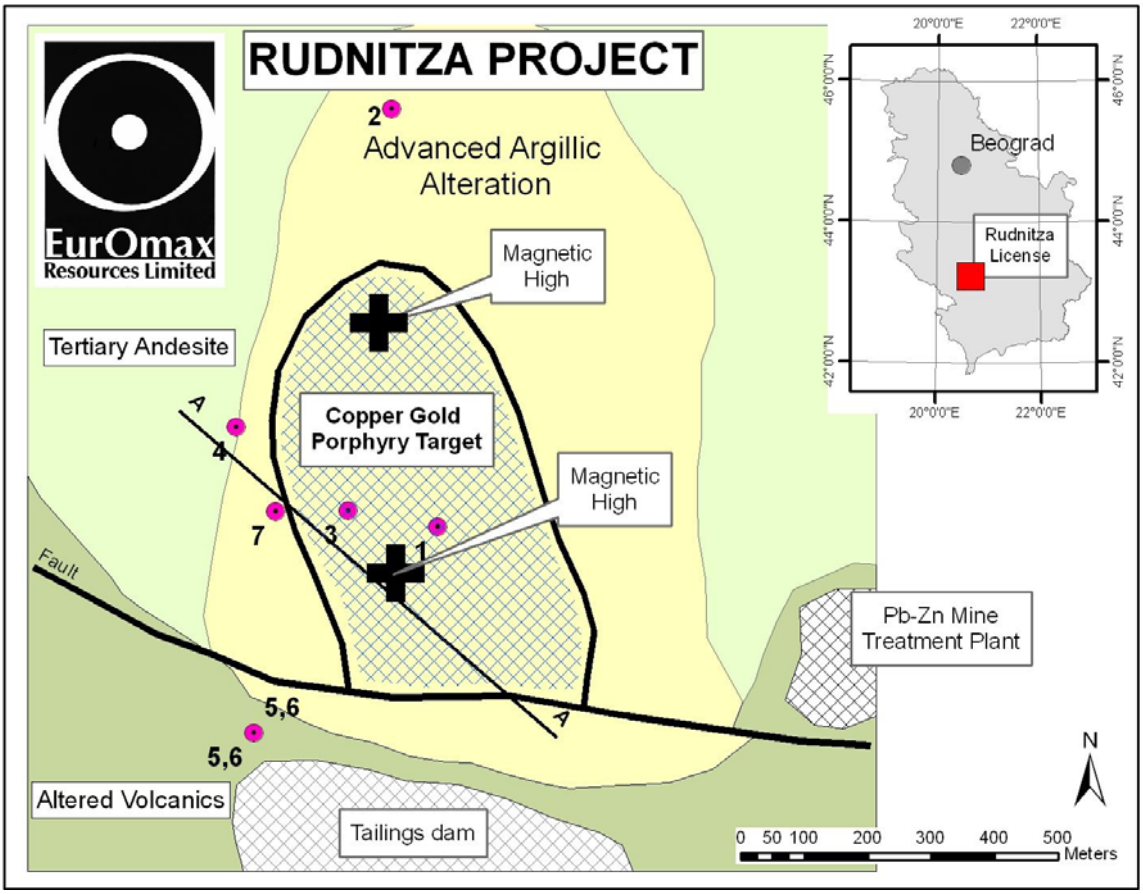


Fig. 6, Geological plan and Geophysical Interpretation

Zones of hydrothermal magnetite enrichment are interpreted as a series of N-S trending bodies concentrated in three areas – the northern, the southern and the south-eastern zones (Fig.6). The first two areas are well defined and they form N-S trending structure about 250 metres width and more than 800 metres long. (Lydia Nikova, 2005 - unpublished data).

Exploration Drilling and Modeling

<u>Rudnitza-Au Porphyry</u>

The Rudnitza Cu-Au porphyry consists of a quartz vein stock-work zone outcropping over an area of 400 metres by 300 metres. The quartz stock work, with vein density greater than 30 veins per metre, is developed within a quart-magnetite alteration zone with biotite at depth. This is surrounded by a larger advanced argillic alteration zone.

Although there is no outcropping intrusive stock at Rudnitza, in 2004 PD recognised the potential for porphyry style mineralization and drilled seven diamond holes in the licence area - intersecting a mineralised medium grained porphyritic diorite intrusion at shallow depth.

Diamond drillholes PDRC 04-01, 04-03 04-04, 04-07 intersected porphyry copper-gold mineralization, PDRC 04-03 intersected 144 metres of 0.65% CuEq or 1.04 g/t Au (CuEq: 0.40% copper and 0.37g/t gold) from the base of oxidation to total depth of 244 metres.

A significant portion of the prospective quartz stock-work zone in plan and at depth remains untested.

A summary of results is provided in the table below

Rudnitza Coper Gold Porphyry Intercepts

Drill Hole	Depth (metres)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Intercept (metres)	Cu %	Au g/t	CuEq %	AuEq g/t
PDRC 04-01	171	5	170	165	0.17	0.20	0.28	0.48
		83	99	16	0.62	0.32	0.80	1.37
PDRC 04-03	**244**		**244**	**244**	**0.28**	**0.37**	**0.50**	**0.85**
		100	**244**	**144**	**0.40**	**0.37**	**0.62**	**1.06**
PDRC 04-07	345	118	190	72	0.22	0.16	0.31	0.53
		244	332	88	0.26	0.44	0.52	0.89

Copper and gold equivalent calculations use metal prices of USD 1.25/lb copper and USD 450/oz gold. Adjustment factors for differences in relative metallurgical recoveries for gold and copper have not been be considered

Seven boreholes were completed to define quartz magnetite alteration and stock-work extension at depth. PDRC 04-01, 04-03, 04-04 and 04-07 are collared within quartz-stock-work alteration; PDRC 04-02 was collared in phyllic alteration 900 metres north of the outcropping stock-work zone, and PDRC 04-05 and 04-06 tested the southern magnetic high possibly representing the down faulted southern extension of the porphyry.

PDRC 04-02 is located in outcropping phyllic alteration with anomalous rock chip values of 581 ppm copper and 0.1 ppm gold; it remained in phyllic alteration with very thin secondary enrichment

PDRC 04-03 was terminated early at 244 metres in an altered gabbro block averaging 0.38% copper and 0.39 g/t gold. The most mineralized parts of all boreholes in central part are altered equigranular diorite dykes with intense stock-work quartz veining. The

best interval was 144 metres of 0.62% CuEq or 1.04 g/t Au (CuEq: 0.40% copper and 0.37g/t gold) from the base of oxidation to total depth of 244 metres.

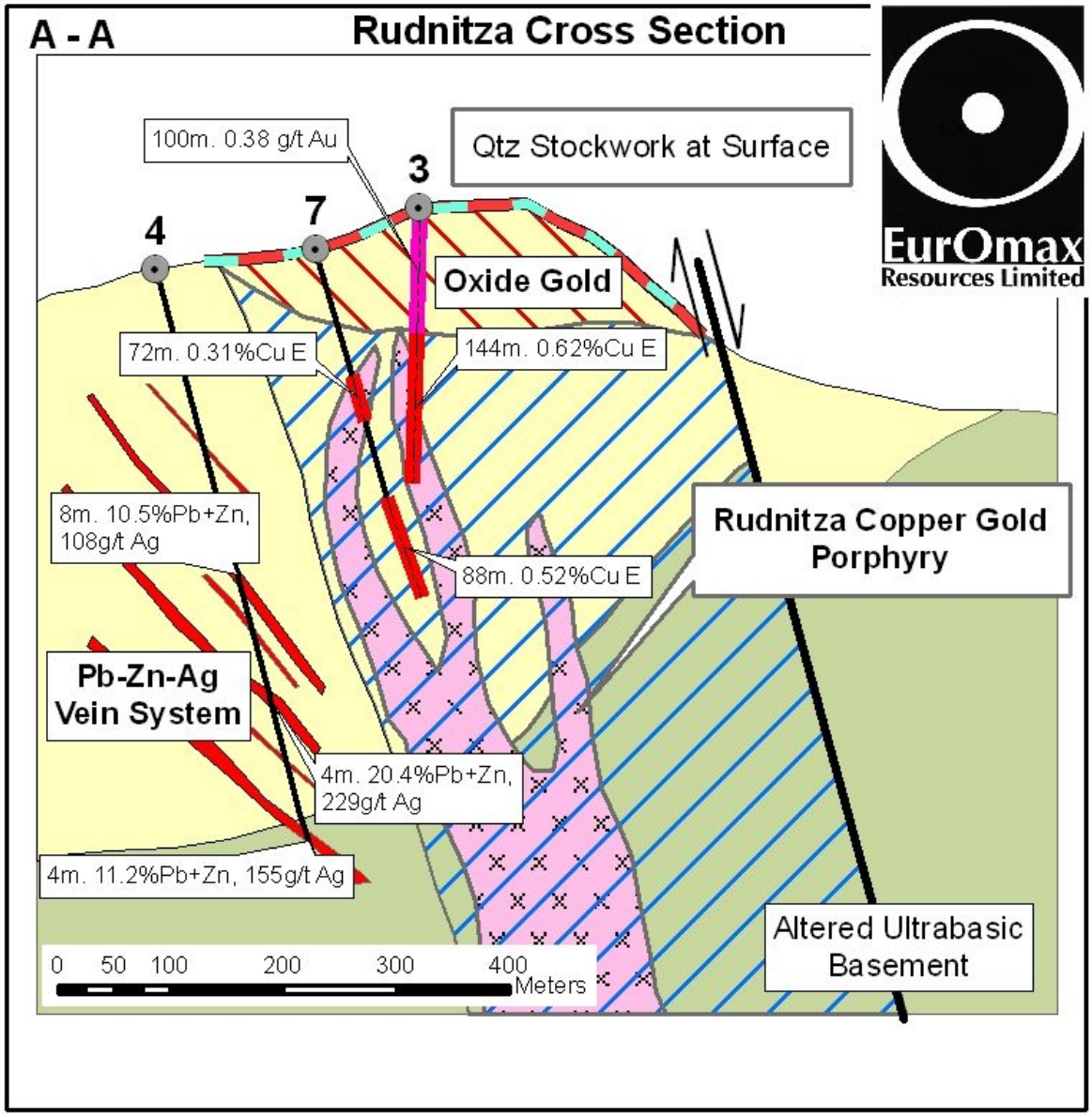
PDRC 04-04 tested the depth extension of mineralization encountered in vertical PDRC 04-03. It returned weaker mineralization, (0.2-0.3% copper and 0.1-0.3g/t gold), in addition to high grade lead-zinc-silver veins and appears to be outside the area of higher grade quartz stock-work.

Base Metal Veins

While lead-zinc-silver veins are widespread in the region they were not the focus of PD exploration drilling. A single drillhole PDRC 04-04 intersected colliform banded galena-sphalerite-pyrite veins peripheral to the Rudnitza copper/gold Porphyry with results such as 4 metres at 20.4% lead-zinc combined and 229 g/t silver from 370 metres. 800 metres to the NE of PDRC 04-04 lead-zinc veins outcrop in an area of anomalously high lead soil geochemistry. A summary of intercepts (at a 1% lead cut off grade) is provided below:

Rudnitza North Lead-Zinc-Silver Intersects

Drill Hole	Depth (metres)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Intercept (metres)	Pb %	Zn %	Pb+Zn %	Ag g/t
PDRC 04-04	550	161	165	4	1.57	2.67	4.24	16.5
		285	293	8	7.11	3.37	10.48	108.0
		326	330	4	2.52	0.76	3.28	43.0
		370	374	4	9.21	11.19	20.40	229.0
		430	432	2	7.82	0.99	8.81	204.0
		504	508	4	11.00	0.20	11.20	154.5



Fig, 7, Cross-Section Rudnitza

9.0 Geological Setting

Geology of Rashka mineral field is complex. Basement is represented by upper Palaeozoic to lower Mesozoic amphibolite schist, limestone and dolomite; orthogabbro is present reflecting locally intense metamorphism.. Paleontological studies from Trepca and Belo Brdo suggests that calc-schists in the area are likely Lower Triassic in age (Radulovic, Savich 1995).

Multiphase Tertiary volcanic activity appears to be related to deep structures. Lower Miocene-Oligocene andesite-dacite volcaniclastics and lesser quartz-latite of a first phase are followed by second phase, sub-volcanic quartz latite; third phase is comprised of rare basalt flows and may extend into the late Pliocene.

The andesite varies significantly in thickness reflecting the complex environment of formation.

Boreholes in the Kizevak lead-zinc deposit (5 kilometres north of Rudnitza) terminate in andesite breccia, whereas two boreholes at Karadak (0.5 kilometres north of Rudnitza) terminate in gabbros and serpentinite at 180 metres, while the deepest borehole at Rudnitza (550 metres) is suspended in aphanitic andesite-basalt. At Lipovica, the southwest end of volcanic complex, the deepest borehole 500 metres remained in andesite-dacite.

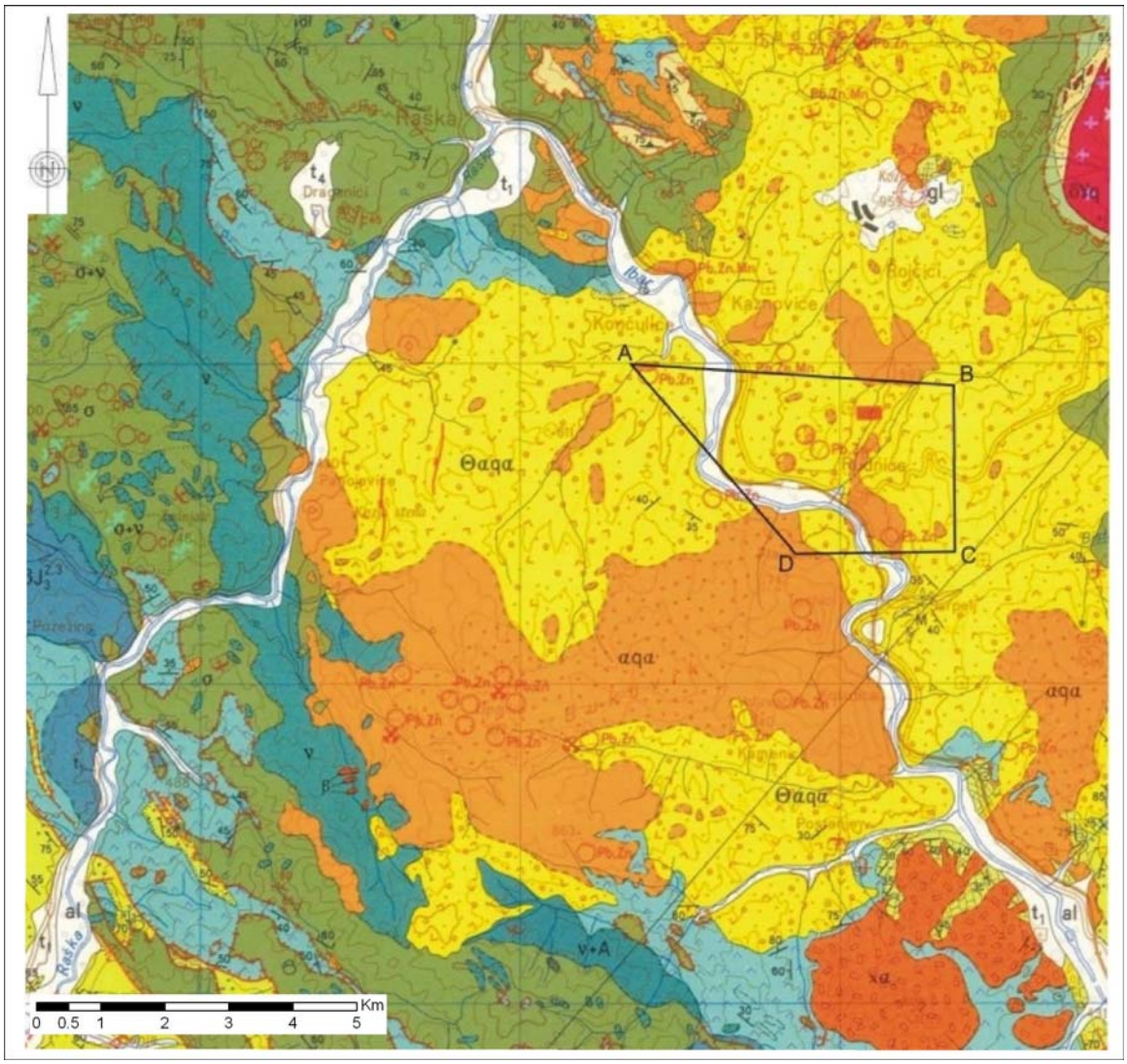


Fig. 8, Regional Geology

Yellow:	Miocene andesite volcaniclastics and variety of tuffs;
Brownish:	Miocene-Pliocene volcanics and lava domes
Olive:light and dark blue:	Mesezoic ophiolite, carbonates and schist

10.0 Deposit Types

Two distinct deposit types are evident on the property and may or may not be genetically related. The Rudnitza copper-gold mineralization consists of an iron-oxide stock-work at surface which transitions into a pyrite-chalcopyrite quartz stock-work at depth. Better grades are developed in the diorite intrusion intersected only in drillhole.

Adjacent to the copper-gold stock-work and in part overprinting it are colloform banded galena-sphalerite-pyrite veins.

11.0 Mineralization

There are two styles of mineralization within the property:

Rudnitza Copper-gold Porphyry

The porphyry consists of a chalcopyrite quartz vein stock-work within a quartz-magnetite alteration zone centred on the diorite stocks and dykes. Vein density is greatest within the diorite bodies and averages more than 30 veins per metre. Within the surrounding andesite the stock-work is pervasive but with a lower vein density. The entire zone of stock-work mineralization is situated within a substantially larger advanced argillic alteration zone.

A zone of secondary enrichment is well developed with tennorite and chalcocite and extends from roughly 100 metres from the surface to 170 metres.

Base Metal Mineralization

While lead-zinc-silver veins are widespread in the region they were not the focus of PD exploration drilling. A single drillhole PDRC 04-04 intersected colliform banded galena-sphalerite-pyrite veins peripheral to the Rudnitza copper/gold Porphyry with results such as 4 metres at 20.4% combined lead-zinc and 229 g/t silver from 370 metres. 800 metres to the NE of PDRC 04-04 lead-zinc veins outcrop in an area of anomalously high lead soil geochemistry.

12.0 Exploration

EurOmax has not conducted any exploration on the property.

13.0 Drilling

EurOmax has not conducted any drilling on the property.

14.0 Sampling Method and Approach

PD conducted all the recent exploration and the samples were prepared and assayed under NI 43-101 requirements. The core was logged and then split. The holes were sampled from the collar to the bottom of the hole. Each sample was generally 2-5 metres of core based on variations in rock types.

15.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

PD conducted the geophysical and geochemical programs to present industry standards. (i.e. blanks and standards were inserted) The samples were prepared in Serbia after the core was slit using a diamond saw. Core was stored in a locked building behind a fenced compound which was guarded 24/7. 200 grams of -2 millimetre is then transported primarily to the laboratory in Sofia, Bulgaria for analysis. Gold was assayed by standard fire assay of a 30 gram sample. Copper was determined by ICP and in some cases checked by AAS. Initially a lot of check assays were ran at American Assay Laboratories, however as confidence was gained in the Sophia laboratory this was largely dispensed with, with the blanks and standards being a sufficient quality control.

16.0 Data Verification

Property Examination

G. S. Carter visited the property on March 18, 2007 and several locations on the property were examined for the geological setting and a chip sample was taken over 15 metres at an outcrop near the top of the hill. Four core samples were quartered and compared to the PD results.

These samples were subjected to a sodium peroxide fusion for copper, and a 30 gram fire assay with an AA instrument finish for gold.

Drill hole PDRC 01 88-90 metres, 2 metres ¼ split core
Sample # R 1029
This sample had 276 ppb gold, and 01.270% copper
The PD assay for the same sample was 250 ppb gold, and 1.210% copper

Drill hole PDRC 03 115-117 metres, 2 metres ¼ split core
Sample # R 3029
This sample had 434 ppb gold, and 1.070% copper
The PD assay for the same sample was 357 ppb gold, and 1.100% copper

Drill hole PDRC 04 522-524 metres, 2 metres ¼ split core
Sample # R 4268
This sample had 585 ppb gold, and 0.793% copper
Duplicate for this sample had 536 ppb gold, and 0.820% copper
The PD assay for the same sample was 570 ppb gold, and 0.895% copper

Drill hole PDRC 07 248-250 metres, 2 metres ¼ split core
Sample # R 7075
This sample had 503 ppb gold, and 0.415% copper
The PD assay for the same sample was 590 ppb gold, and 0.383% copper

R 1 Outcrop chip sample, quartz stock-work, 15 metres in length at UTM 7474373 east and 4788501 north.
This sample had 420 ppb of gold, and 0.027% copper

Mr. G. S. Carter, P. Eng., a QP, considers that the above results indicate that the PD database is sound.

Laboratory Credentials
Broad Oak had all the assays mentioned above carried out by:

SGS
1885, Leslie Street,
Don Mills, Ontario,
Canada, M3B 2M3
Tel: 416 445 5755, Fax: 416 445 4152

SGS has provided a letter detailing its ability to provide appropriate analysis to industry standards. They are ISO 9002 registered.

17.0 Adjacent Properties

There are no adjoining properties of interest

18.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no metallurgical testing to date.

19.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no NI 43-101 compliant resources or reserves on this property.

20.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data and information.

21.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Rudnitza property has the potential to host a large tonnage copper/gold porphyry.

Rudnitza porphyry copper/gold mineralization was discovered in 2004 after limited reconnaissance and rock chip sampling. Dense magnetite stock-work (>30 veins/m) is developed in quartz-magnetite alteration containing secondary biotite at depth. Results from seven drill holes indicate a grade of 0.2-0.3% copper and 0.3-0.4 g/t gold with no significant molybdenum. Potential for a larger discovery remains, particularly to the north of the drilled system and at depth. Potential for higher gold grades may exist beneath and along strike from areas of ancient working along the eastern side of the intrusion which remain untested. Magnetics, mapped structures, and geochemical patterns suggest a dominant N-Structural pattern. Accordingly, best potential for expansion is north from the center of the exposed system or to the east which remains untested.

22.0 Recommendations

Geoffrey S. Carter, the Qualified Person preparing this Technical Report, believes that the character of this Rudnitza Property is of sufficient merit to justify the following two stage program which would be completed over a 12 to 24 month period.

Stage 1

Complete a small drill program to confirm the porphyry copper-gold stock-work identified by previous drilling. Contour and evaluate at surface the lead-zinc-silver vein system, identified in drill hole 4.

Drilling 2,000 metres	US$300,000
Reconnaissance mapping, and sampling	US$50,000
Total Stage 1	US$350,000

Stage 2

Continue drilling at Rudnitza porphyry copper-gold prospect, contingent on the results of Stage 1. Complete a twin drill test of the rich lead-zinc-silver veins and stock-work zones.

Drilling, 8,000 metres	US$1,000,000
Surface sampling and data compilation	US$200,000
Total Stage 2	US$1,200,000

23.0 References

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24.0 Date and Signature Page

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Geoffrey S. Carter P. Eng., do hereby certify that:

1 I am a Principal of:
Broad Oak Associates
365 Bay Street, Suite 304
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada, M5H 2V1

2. I graduated with an Honours Bachelor of Science (1968) degree in Mining Engineering from University of Wales, University College Cardiff, South Wales, UK in 1968

3. I am a member of the Professional Engineering Association of Manitoba, (5341) and I am a Professional Engineer in Ontario, (100084354. I am also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

4. I have practiced my profession in excess of thirty five years.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education and past relevant work experience, I fulfill with requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. This report is based on my personal review of information provided by the Issuer and on discussions with the Issuer's representatives. My relevant experience for the purpose of this report is:

- Anglo American Corporation 1968-1983, Mine Engineer, General Mine Foreman, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Limited, Vice President Operations Inspiration Coal.
- Senior Mining Engineer - Project Technical Evaluation Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Limited 1980-1981
- Mining Analyst, Midland Doherty, 1983-1986
- Author of several Technical Reports, 2002-2007

6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled Technical Report and dated October 3, 2007 (the Technical Report) related to the Copper Gold Resources on the Rudnitza property. I visited the property on March 18, 2007.

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

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

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

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

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

Dated the 3rd day of October, 2007.

Signature of Geoffrey S. Carter, P. Eng.

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
G.S. CARTER
100084354
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Seal or Stamp

Geoffrey S. Carter

Printed name of Geoffrey S. Carter, P. Eng.

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25.0 Additional Requirements for Technical Reports on Development Properties and Production Properties

This is not a development property and therefore there are no additional requirements.

26.0 List of Illustrations

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CONSENT OF AUTHOR

To: securities commissions and exchanges where filed

I, Geoffrey S. Carter, do hereby consent to the filing of the written disclosure of the report titled Copper Gold Resources on the Rudnitza Project and dated October 3, 2007 (the Technical Report) and any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in the material change report of EurOmax Resources Limited and to the filing of the Technical Report with the securities regulatory authorities referred to above.

I also certify that I have read the written disclosure being filed and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure of EurOmax Resources Limited.

Dated the 3rd Day of October, 2007

Signature of Geoffrey S. Carter, P. Eng.

Seal or Stamp

Geoffrey S. Carter

Printed name of Geoffrey S. Carter, P. Eng

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