

Last Updated: Sept 2010

[www.sarissaresources.com](http://www.sarissaresources.com)

**KEY FINANCIAL  
STATISTICS**

*As at January, 2010*

**Trading Symbol**

SRSR (US Pinksheets)

**Recent Share Price**

\$0.045

**Market Cap:**

\$34M

**Shares Outstanding**

774,822,830

**KEY PEOPLE**

**Directors**

Scott Keevil, CEO

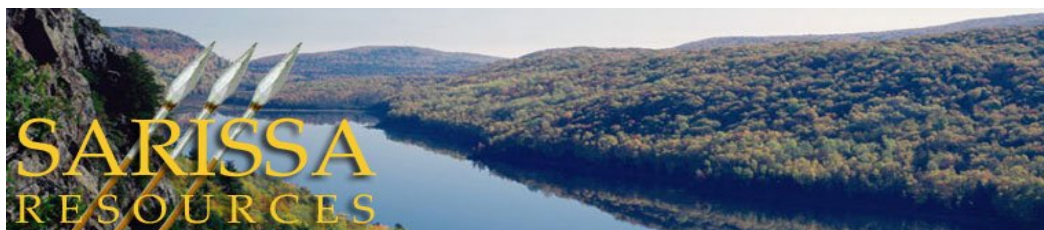
Cam Cheriton, PhD,  
Economic Geology

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**NEMEGOSENDA PROPERTY**

**Sarissa Resources Inc.** is currently conducting an exploration/confirmation program on its wholly-owned Nemegosenda Niobium property Chapleau in Ontario. Based on Sarissa's 2008-2010 drilling and exploration programs, Billiken Management Services Inc. of Toronto has been contracted to prepare an independent Technical Report.

**Sarissa's holdings** comprise approximately 9000 acres. The property was initially discovered when Dominion Gulf Company ("Gulf") conducted historical exploration on the property, including an aero magnetic survey in 1954 in which a large anomaly was identified, comprising a number of zones, the D [Hawke] Zone, and the SE Zones. Subsequently, detailed geological and ground magnetic surveys were completed. In 1958, an adit was driven 580 feet into the main D Zone to obtain a bulk sample, and \$1,000,000 was spent to investigate and develop a process of metallurgical extraction.



Core Shack



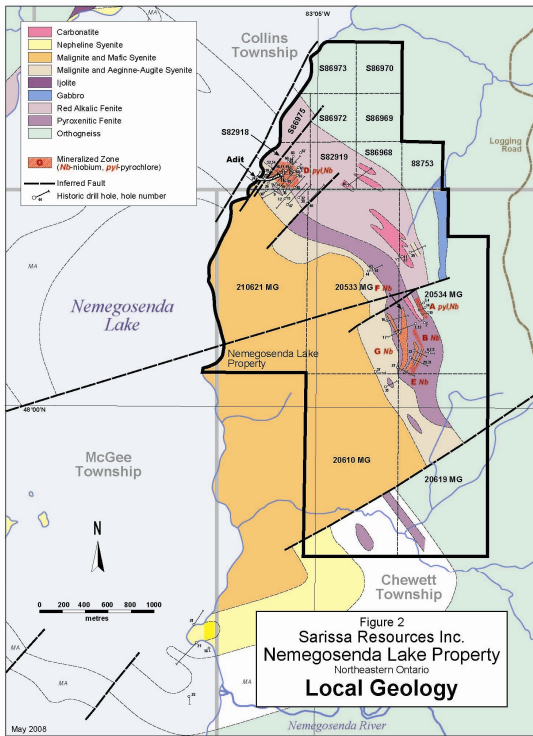
Drilling the Hawke Zone

**In late 2008**, Sarissa began a diamond drilling program to test the historically reported results in the main D [Hawke] Zone. Fourteen holes have now been completed, with nine drill holes within the D [Hawke] Zone mineralization.

**The results from the current diamond drilling**, as well as the records from the historical drill logs, indicate that the mineralized area continues below the 600 foot level initially indicated by Gulf. DDH-09-73 was drilled by Sarissa to a depth of ~250 metres, and returned a 4.5 metre sample of 1.8% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, from 229.30 to 233.80

**DDH-09-73**

Metres	From	To	Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> %
1.5	229.30	230.80	2.5%
1.5	230.80	232.30	1.7%
1.5	232.30	233.80	1.4%



**GEOLOGY:** The Sarissa property occupies the northeast corner of the Nemegosenda Lake Alkalic Complex that lies within the Kapuskasing Sub-province of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. This subprovince is a northeast striking horst consisting of rocks metamorphosed to upper amphibole to granulite facies rank. Faulting associated with this regional structure likely controlled the location of the Nemegosenda Lake Alkalic Rock Complex. The complex is approximately circular and 6 kilometres in diameter. It consists predominantly of alkaline silicate rocks. Gneisses dominate the surrounding regional area. There is no evidence of other intrusive masses in the surrounding area except similar carbonate-alkaline complexes, possibly some gabbro, and diabase dike.

**In addition to D Zone,** another area of significant mineralization occurs in the SE Zones. This area covers an area approximately 500 by 1200 metres that was originally drilled by Dominion Gulf Company ("Gulf") in the 1950's. Nine of the holes that Gulf had drilled were re-analyzed by Musto Explorations Ltd. ("Musto") in 1988. These cover an area of some 700 x 400 metres, to a depth of some 200 metres. A 2010 drilling program has commenced to further confirm the historic numbers.

**NI OBI U M**

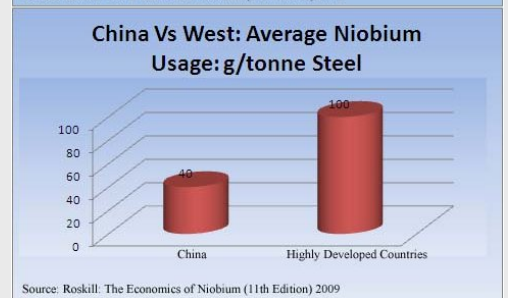
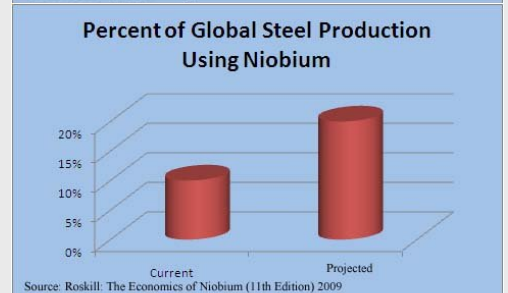
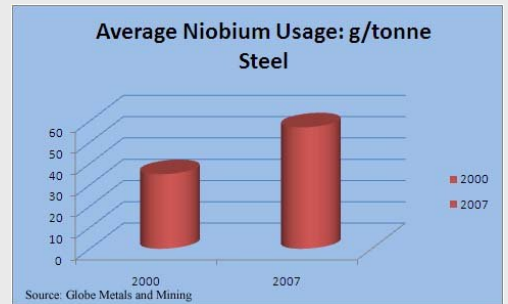
Niobium, also known as columbium, is a rare exotic soft metal that is primarily obtained from pyrochlore; a mineral found occurring in carbonatites.

"Consumption of niobium was at a record level in 2003 and grew further in 2004, in line with increased steel output, and is expected to continue expanding in 2005 and 2006. Demand for niobium does not exactly mirror trends in overall steel production. Only 10% of the total steel produced contains niobium and the geographical distribution of consumption is very uneven. In China, where most recent growth in steel output has arisen, the incidence of niobium use is reported to be much lower than in the more developed economies [leaving the potential for China to increase usage].

There is significant potential for increased demand for niobium in steel, from both the underlying growth in output and changes in the product mix, from basic to more highly alloyed steels. The largest non-steel use of niobium is in superalloys for, among others, aircraft engines and land-based turbines. Those markets saw strong growth in the late 1990s and into the early part of this century before experiencing a sharp fall that resulted from an economic downturn, the events of September 2001 and SARS.

The commercial aircraft market has since begun to recover and is expected to remain on a generally upward trend over the long term. The land-based turbine market has not regained its earlier momentum and faces increasing competition from other power sources. Niobium is also used in the production of low-temperature superconductors (LTS). These have important applications in MRI scanners and high-energy physics research...

An emerging market for niobium is in capacitors [electronics]. The industry has long had an interest in developing niobium capacitors, because of its relatively low cost and abundant supply, but has been hampered by technical difficulties. In recent years, however, concerns over the supply of tantalum, has intensified research into the development of niobium capacitors that can be used in some applications and several have been launched since the turn of the century. Roskill predicts that they will take market share from tantalum types in the years to come and that this use could come to rival superalloys as a market for niobium... The price of ferroniobium, the principal niobium product, rarely deviates far from what is a gently upward long-term trend".



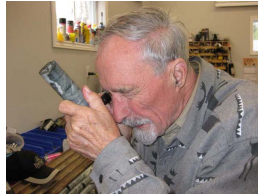
## MANAGEMENT

### Scott Keevil | CEO



Scott Keevil has been involved in the mineral exploration industry for over 20 years. In his previous positions he has worked on the exploration side for the most part in Canada and Indonesia. He has developed relationships with mining investors in the USA, Europe, SE Asia and Canada. Scott will aggressively search for new exploration and mining opportunities for Sarissa.

### Cam Cheriton, Ph.D. | Director



Cam Cheriton, Ph.D., has over 50 years experience in the mining industry, working for companies such as Atapa Minerals, Consolidated Mining Company of Canada, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Texas Gulf Sulphur, the Conwest Exploration Company, and the Geological Survey of Canada. He studied at the University of Saskatchewan, the University of British Columbia, and Harvard University where he completed a Ph.D. in Economic Geology. He is directly responsible for the discovery of a number of ore deposits; one of note is the Caribou Mine in New Brunswick.



The Nemegosenda Property, as seen from the lake

"We have made phenomenal progress in this short time, effectively graduating from a very junior exploration company with exciting yet undeveloped potential, to a company with ownership of a world-class asset."

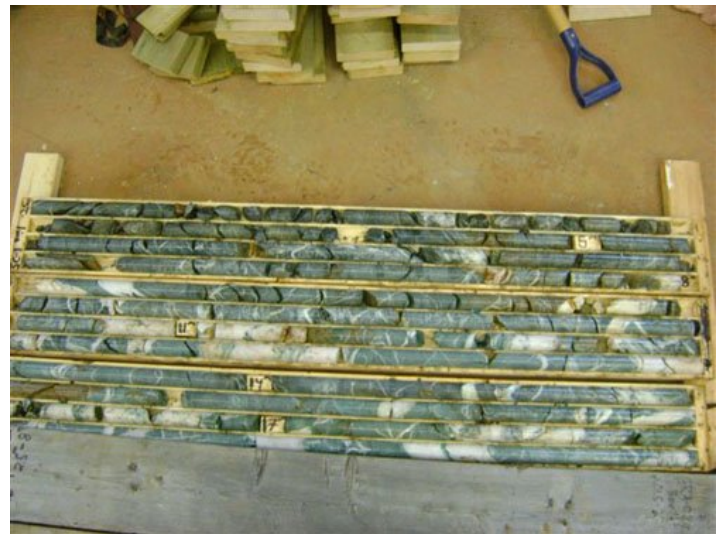
## SHINING TREE GOLD PROSPECT

Sarissa also has a gold prospect in the Shining Tree region of Ontario. A summer 2009 exploration and drilling program here have outlined prospective targets for further work.

Sarissa's neighbour, Platinox Inc., announced in February, 2010 that they would be launching an aggressive exploration program, including 11,500 meters of drilling on their Shining Tree gold property.



Shining Tree Drill Set-up



Shining Tree Drill Core

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*Statements in this article other than purely historical information, historical estimates should not be relied upon, including statements relating to the companies' future plans and objectives or expected results, are forward-looking statements. News releases contain certain "Forward-Looking Statements" within the meaning of Section 21E of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions and are subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the companies' business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. The referenced reports and results are historical in nature and, therefore, not compliant with National Instrument 43-101 reporting standards; however they are considered material to the prospectivity of the Nemegosenda Project. A "qualified person", as defined under NI-43-101, has not done sufficient work to comment on the relevance or reliability of these historical estimates. The company is not treating the historical estimates as, nor can the historical estimates be relied upon as, current mineral resources or reserves. Sarissa currently does not have access to more recent estimates or data relating to the Lake Nemegosenda property, except as outlined here and in previous news releases.*