

DONEN 1-6 CLAIMS
Geological Assessment Report

Greenwood Mining Division
BCGS M82E056
&
BCGS M82E066

for

POWER RESOURCE CORP.
#501 - 905 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1L6

Owner
Dave Heyman 111754

by
RENÉE BRICKNER

November 2000

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

26,367

SUMMARY

The Donen Property is located in south central British Columbia, 56 km southeast of Kelowna in the Greenwood Mining District. The property is owned 100% by Power Resources Corp. The Blizzard Property covers an area of 1.5 square kilometers encompassing an epigenetic strata bound sediment hosted uranium deposit known as the Cup Lake Uranium Deposit.

Mineralization is contained in fluvial sediments of Eocene to Miocene age. These sediments are underlain by a monzonite intrusion and are capped by late Tertiary basalt. Pleistocene glaciation has selectively eroded the area resulting in the preservation of such basalt caps. The preservation of the basalt caps in turn has protected the underlying less resistant sedimentary units that host Uranium mineralization from erosion. The topographic relief in the area varies between 4250ft to 4450ft.

The region contains several uplifted areas that represent basalt caps protecting underlying sedimentary units. In addition to the Donen 1-6 claim units, Power Resources Corp. has a 100% interest in another uranium property, the Blizzard Property, 3 km north of the Donen 1-6 claims.

Previous economic evaluation of the Cup Lake Uranium Deposit has estimated ore reserves to be 2,250,000 tonnes of grading 0.037 % uranium to yield 839,620 kilograms of uranium.

Over 16% of the Worlds electricity is generated from uranium in nuclear reactors with over 430 nuclear reactors operating in 32 countries. In addition over 400 small nuclear reactors power some 250 ships including submarines, icebreakers and aircraft carriers. The benefits of such energy sources allow ships to stay a sea for long periods without having to make refueling stops.

The Greenwood Mining Division, in particular the area in and around the Blizzard Property, is known for its Uranium deposits. Production in the 1970's at the Hydraulic and Haynes deposits indicate that the area has a potential for further uranium production.

Work on the property, twenty years ago, defined the area and Donen 1-6 Claims as containing a Uranium Deposit. In today's market, new environmental regulations and commodity prices may have an effect on the status of the property.

During July 2000, a collective 5 day field trip was conducted on the Donen 1-6 and Blizzard Properties. The program included biogeochemical testing on the property to determine Uranium concentrations in flora growing on the basalt cap, near the basalt cap but with underlying basement rock and flora located in areas where Uranium concentrations are a background levels. The purpose is to experiment with alternate methods of Uranium detection and enrichment in an environmentally friendly manner.

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INTRODUCTION

The Donen 1-6 Claims are 6 claim units measuring 1 km by 1.5 km. Staked by David Heyman in 1999, Power Resources has a 100% right and interest in the property. The property is located in the Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia approximately 54km southeast of Kelowna.

This report and the following work was written and completed at the request of Power Resources Corp. It reviews previous work and reports on work carried out since 1967. Recommendations are made for further exploration consisting of further geochemical sampling, biogeochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, and a drill program in order to confirm previous work and interpretation of the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Donen 1-6 Claims consists of 6 claim units located 54 km southeast of Kelowna, British Columbia to the east of Lassie Lake. The property is accessible by road from Kelowna via Highway 33 for ~65km, then by Trapping Creek and Lassie Lake logging roads for an additional ~37km. Logging roads run near east-west along the south boardcr of the property and north-south up along the central and western portion of the property. Additional roads are present although their access is limited.

The property ranges in elevation from ~4250 ft to ~4450 ft. The property contains a topographic high of moderate relief, which is the result of a basalt cap situated in the centre and to the east of the property. The cap slopes are low incline. Outcrop on the property is limited to only areas of higher elevation and underlain by basalt. On the basalt cap, average outcrop is about up to 25% where as the lower elevations no outcrop was noted. On average, the property contained >5% exposure.

CLAIM DATA

Claim Name	Tenure No.	No. of Units	Expiry Date
Donen	371010	1	Aug. 8, 2001
Donen	371011	1	Aug. 8, 2001
Donen	371012	1	Aug. 8, 2001
Donen	371013	1	Aug. 8, 2001
Donen	371014	1	Aug. 8, 2001
Donen	371015	1	Aug. 8, 2001

Location Map (Figure 1)

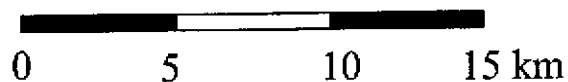
KELOWNA

N



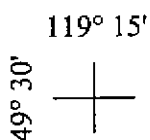
Highway 33

Trapping Creek Rd.



Scale

DONEN 1-6
PROPERTY



POWER RESOURCE CORP.

PROPERTY LOCATION
MAP

Greenwood Mining Division

BEAVERDELL

Scale:
As shown

Date:
Nov. 2000

Figure: 1

360,000 E

365,000 E

5,500,000 N

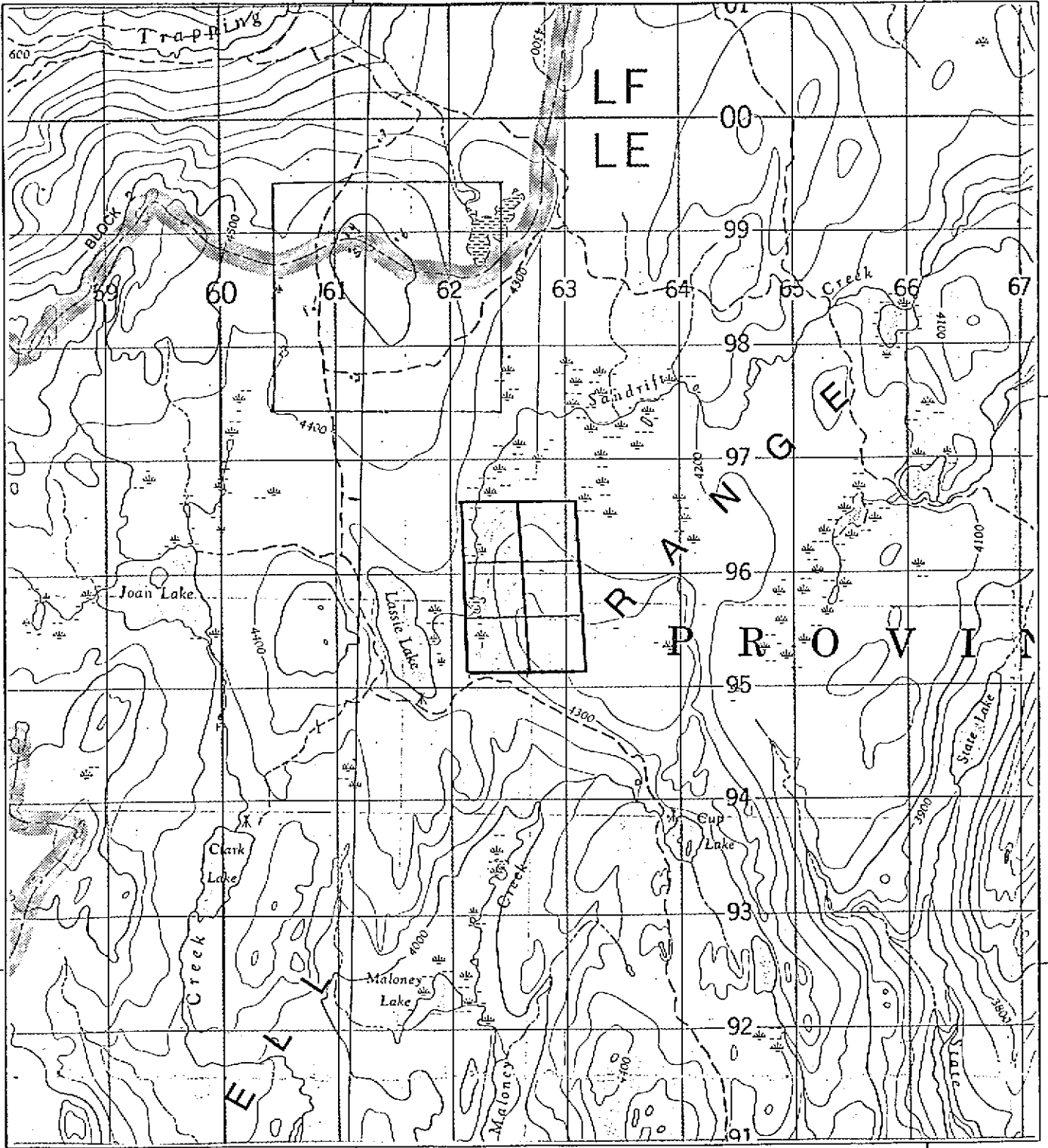
5,500,000 N

5,495,000 N

5,495,000 N

360,000 E

365,000 E



SCALE



0

500 m

1:50,000

POWER RESOURCE CORP.

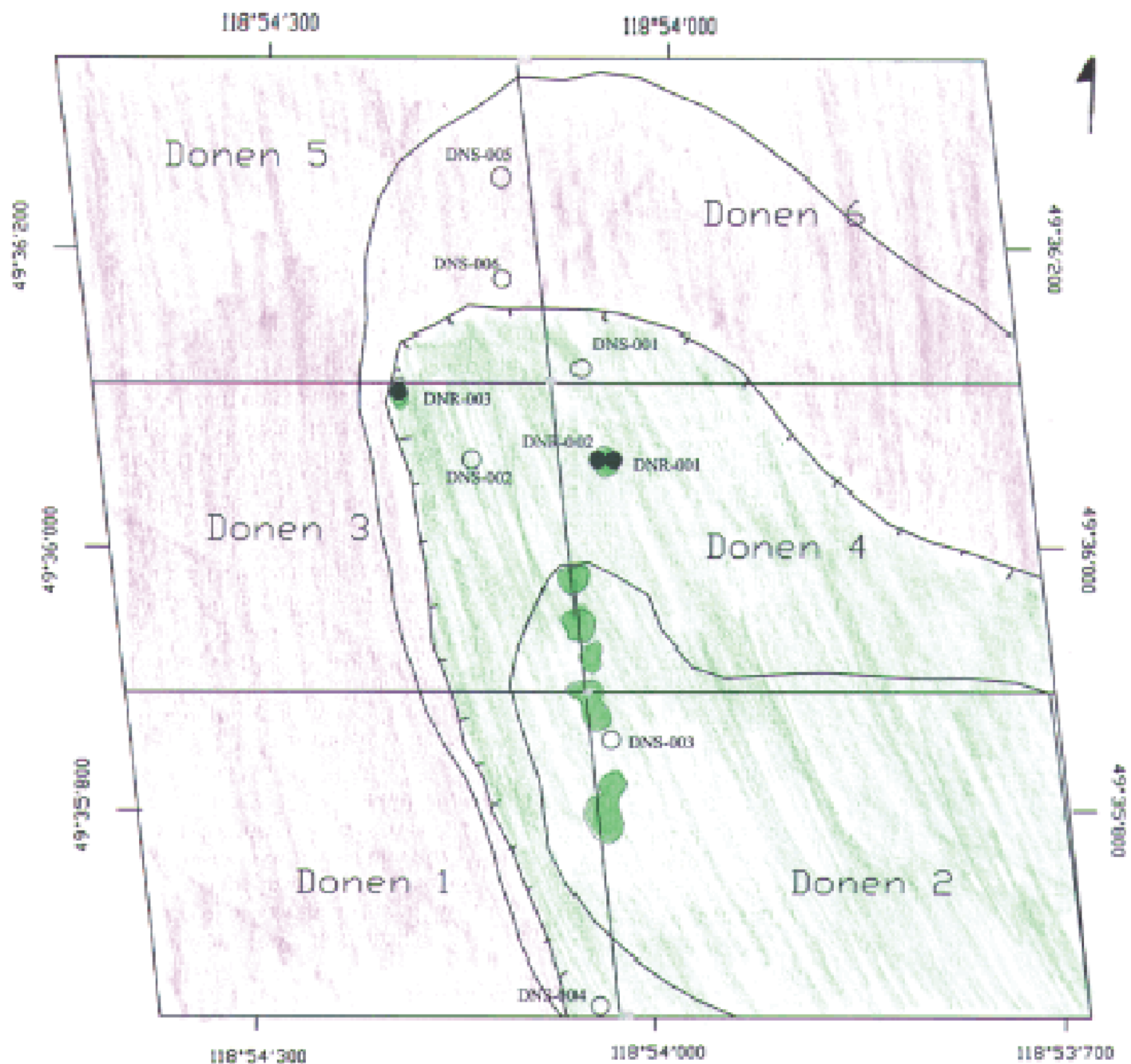
**DONEN 1-6 CLAIMS
LOCATION MAP**

Greenwood Mining Division
BCGS - M082E66 & BCGS - M082E56

Scale:
As shown

Date:
Nov. 2000

Figure: 3



Legend

Basalt

Granite

Estimated Geological Contact

Roads

Contour 100ft

Sample Locations

R-rock

S-Bark



Power Resources Ltd.

DONEN 1-6 CLAIMS

Compilation Map
Greenwood Mining District

Date: Oct. 2000

Compiled by:
Renee Brickner

Figure 2

PREVIOUS WORK

The property was staked in 1971 for Nissho-Iwai Canada Ltd. following radiometric and water geochemical surveys. Work prior to the 1980 uranium moratorium consisted of 16 holes totaling 1045 metres of diamond drilling in 1972, 1045 metres of diamond drilling in 1973 and 40 holes totaling 3149 metres of diamond drilling in 1979 done for the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation of Japan which defined the Cup Lake Uranium Deposit. Following drilling the property was divided into two mineralized areas; the northern part contains higher grade reserves than the southern part, 2000 metres to the southeast. Total ore reserves were estimated to be 2,500,000 tonnes grading 0.037 percent uranium to yield 839,620 kilograms of uranium (Assessment Report 8105).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional area is underlain by biotite gneisses of Proterozoic age called the Moanshee Group. The Moanshee Group is reported to have spectrometer background readings ranging from 3000-5000 counts per minute. Overlying these is the Anarchist Group; a thick interbedded volcanic and sedimentary sequence of greenstones and greywackes of Paleozoic age. Low background spectrometer readings for the Anarchist Group is below 2000 counts per minute.

The Cretaceous Valhalla hornblende granodiorite and Nelson biotite granodiorite plutonic rocks intrude the Anarchist Group. The Valhalla and Nelson granodiorites are reportedly believed to be the source of uranium mineralization found in the area. Spectrometer readings from the Valhalla and Nelson intrusives range between 2000-3000 counts per minute. Early Tertiary rocks include poorly sorted and well-lithified conglomerate and sandstone with carbonaceous siltstone beds, of the Kettle River Group overlying the Cretaceous intrusive rocks. The Kettle River Group is overlain by the Middle Tertiary (Oligocene) Phoenix Group volcanics which in turn is intruded by the Coryell syenite intrusion. Late Tertiary poorly consolidated sediments post date the Coryell syenite intrusives and have been identified, through drilling, as the target for uranium exploration. This unit is very poorly exposed. An olivine basalt cap, consisting of porphyritic dacite and dacite tuff, overlies the loosely consolidated sediments thus protecting the unit from Pleistocene glaciation and preserving the Uranium mineralization.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Donen 1-6 Claims combined measures 1 km east-west by 1.5 km north-south. The property covers an area characterized by a topographic high which marks the location of a basalt cap. Previous drilling in the 1970's shows the basalt caps in the area to overlie loosely consolidated sediments which host Uranium mineralization.

Preliminary mapping of the Donen 1-6 Claims confirmed and identified a dark green fine-medium grained crystalline olivine basalt cap, weakly to moderately magnetic with weak, local rusting on weathered surfaces.

360,000 E

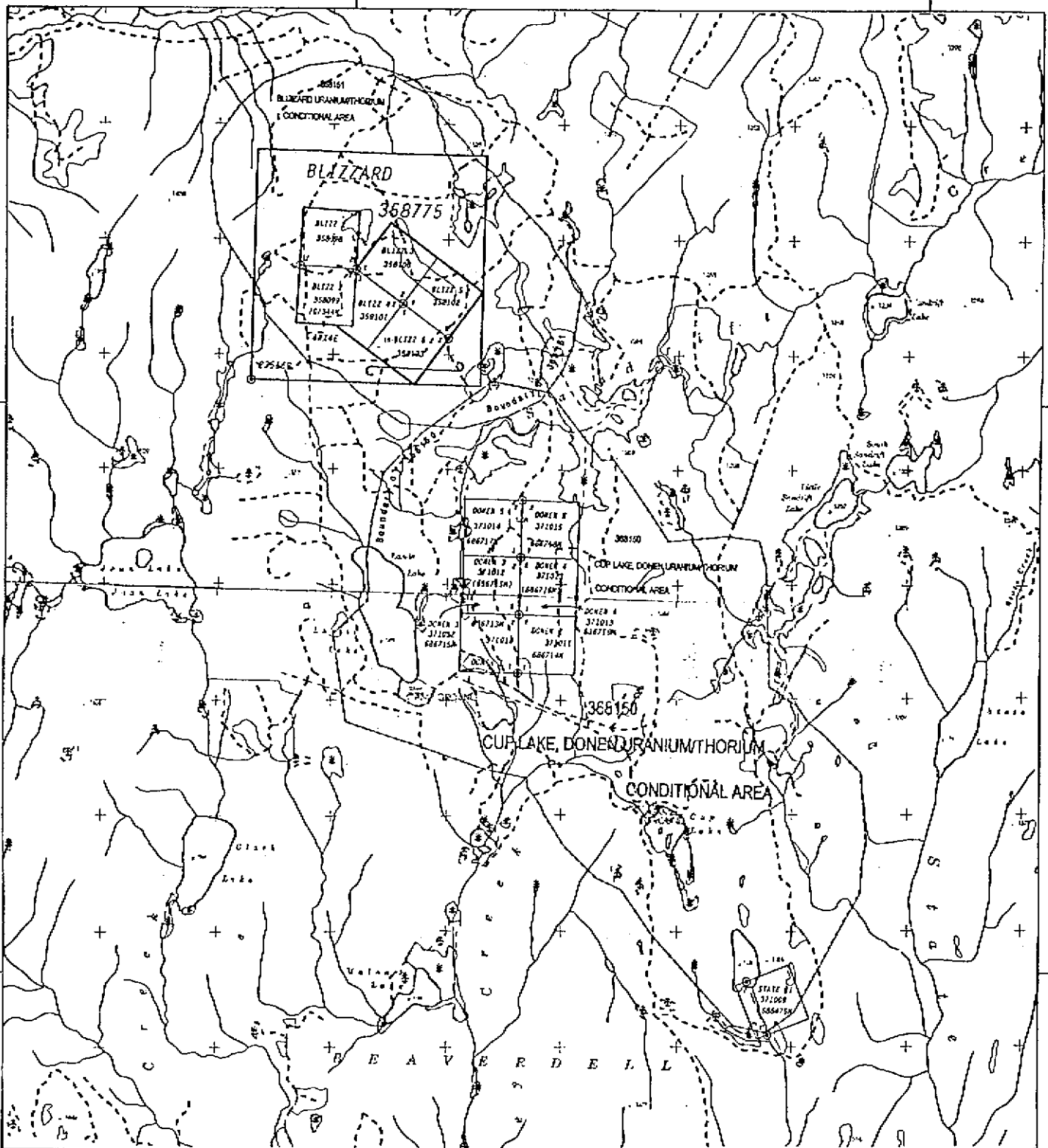
365,000 E

5,500,000 N

5,500,000 N

5,495,000 N

5,495,000 N



360,000 E

365,000 E

SCALE



0

500 m

1:50,000

POWER RESOURCE CORP.

**DONEN 1-6 CLAIMS
CLAIM MAP**

Greenwood Mining Division
BCGS - M082E66 & BCGS - M082E56

Scale:
As shown

Date:
Nov. 2000

Figure: 1

Although not identified in preliminary mapping Cretaceous basement rocks are described in previous reports as having varying texture between fine grain aphanitic equigranular mass to pegmatitic hetrogranular segregation within a biotite granodiorite. Weathered surfaces tend to be slightly buff colored and samples collected from the basement rock tend to be weakly to moderately magnetic.

ASSESSMENT WORK

The Donen 1-6 Claims have been identified as hosting a uranium deposit. Current uranium prices in addition to political and environmental factors may change the status of deposit to a resource status. It was recommended that work on the property be targeted towards alternative exploration methods to test for uranium mineralization. These alternative exploration methods are more economical but yet remain unproven.

The Donen 1-6 Claims offer a unique opportunity to test alternative methods on a proven deposit as alternative results can be analysed in an area of proven mineralization and later collaborated as to their accuracy and effectiveness.

The July 2000 work program included biogeochemical sampling used to test uranium levels in the local flora. Alternative methods such as biogeochemical analysis can be beneficial in the exploration for mineral deposits in glaciated terrains. Metals present in the ground may be absorbed by the root systems of the local flora transferring the metals to the plant. The metals may originate from the soil, bedrock or ground water. The root system of a large tree may penetrate to depths allowing for metal representation from deep underlying bedrock thus representing several sources such as soil groundwater and bedrock. Though conifers generally have shallow root systems diffusion and upward migration of elements allows for a good biogeochemical response. For the purpose of this study the Lodgepole Pine was chosen as our plant type. The Lodgepole Pine is generally one of the most useful and chemically informative of plant types. The first general assessment of the property showed the Lodgepole Pine to be abundant and wide spread.

A four-day work program was designed to tie in both the Donen 1-6 and Blizzard (located 3 km to the northwest of the Donen 1-6 Claims and also owned by Power Resources) mineral claims as both claims are related geologically and geographically. Both properties have had extensive exploration in the past thus making both an ideal target for alternate exploration practices. The Donen and Blizzard properties contain essentially the same geological lithologies and both host similar uranium deposit models. The comparison of results from both properties allows for further support on the results obtained by biogeochemical testing.

RESULTS

The July 2000 work program consisted of collecting biogeochemical samples from the Donen 1-6 Claims and the nearby Blizzard Claim. Since all claims are in the same area and are characterized by the same geological units a comparison of samples collected between the properties was used.

Biogeochemical Sampling

Samples were collected from scraping the bark of Lodgepole Pine trees and sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis (Analytical Instrumentation – Appendix IV). The Lodgepole Pine is a two-needled conifer and contains thick bark. It is the most widespread tree in the province and it can grow in all sorts of environments.

A total of 15 biogeochemical samples were collected, 6 samples from the Donen 1-6 Claims. The samples were collected from scraping the bark from the trunks of the Lodgepole Pine trees. Six samples were collected from the Donen 1-6 Claims and two additional samples were collected from two locations of varying distance from the claims for comparison.

Some problems that must be taken into consideration are subtle variations that may occur to offset the reliability of the biogeochemical samples. Such factors include; type of tree, which part of the tree is being sampled, time of year and age of tree. To minimize such variations we collected samples from one tree type (Lodgepole Pine) and from trees of similar age. All the samples were bark scrapings that eliminates sample type variations and the time of year is of no concern because bark mineralization is not affected by seasonal changes.

The following table outlines the sample results from the Donen 1-6 Claims.
(Figure 4 and Appendix I)

Sample # - Bark	U (ppm)	Coordinates UTM		Estimated Elevation (ft)	Description
DNS-001	-0.1	4936137	11854093	4350	Overlying Basalt Cap
DNS-002	1	4936075	11854176	4325	Overlying Basalt Cap
DNS-003	1.1	4935840	11854056	4425	Overlying Basalt Cap
DNS-004	1.8	4935623	11854049	4340	Estimated to be Overlying Granodiorite Basement
DNS-005	0.9	4936327	11854122	4330	Estimated to be Overlying Granodiorite Basement
DNS-006	0.3	4936248	11854011	4360	Estimated to be Overlying Granodiorite Basement
Sample # -Rock	U (ppm)	Coordinates UTM		Estimated Elevation (ft)	Description
DNR-001	0.6	4936073	11854100	4380	Basalt
DNR-002	1	4936075	11854073	4380	Basalt
DNR-003	1	4946161	11854261	4420	Basalt

No sample was collected for a standard as variations were expected to occur between geographical and geological areas. Only relative comparisons can be used to determine uranium enrichment in the samples.

Sample DNS-001 was taken from Donen 6 near the south claim post of Donen 5/6 and north claim post of Donen 3/4. The area is relatively high in elevation (4350 ft) and overlies the basalt cap. The sample contained -0.1 ppm of uranium, which is considered depleted in uranium.

Sample DNS-002 was taken from Donen 3 from an area overlying the basalt cap at an elevation of 4325 ft. The sample returned 1 ppm of uranium and is considered depleted.

Sample DNS-003 was taken from Donen 2 from an area overlying the basalt cap at an elevation of 4425 ft. The sample returned 1.1ppm uranium.

Sample DNS-004 was taken along the southern boarder of the Donen 1 claim from an area close to the basalt cap and granodiorite basement contact at an elevation of 4340 ft. The sample returned 1.8 ppm uranium which is the highest value found on the Donen 1-6 claims.

Sample DNS-005 was taken from Donen 5 in an area assumed to overlie the granodiorite basement rock at an elevation of 4330. The sample, with a reported value of 0.9 ppm, is considered slightly enriched in uranium relative to the other samples collected from the Donen 1-6 claims.

Sample DNS-006 was taken from Donen 5 from an area assumed to overlie the granodiorite basement rock at an elevation of 4360 ft. Uranium content is measured at 0.3 ppm and is not considered enriched.

Rock Samples

The rock samples were collected from outcropping basalt from the basalt cap. No rock samples were taken from the granodiorite basement rock as no outcrop was found.

DNR-001 – sample collected from Donen 4

Weathered Surface - brown almost rusty brown weathering, surface is moulted and pitted.

Fresh Surface - is dark grey to black with glassy green/brown crystals disseminated throughout

Fine to medium grained weakly fractured Basalt olivine crystals with pyroxenite (dark mineral)?

Mineral Comp. – Homogenous

Dark minerals – 65%

Green/brown crystals (olivine) – 30% weathers to orange

3% hematite

>1% sulphides

Locally weakly magnetic with local weak rusty weathering

DNR-002 – sample collected from Donen 4

Weathered Surface – brown and tan surface
Fresh Surface – dark grey with lighter (green) minerals
Fine grained weakly fractured Basalt containing olivine crystals with pyroxenite (dark mineral)?
Mineral Comp. – Homogenous
 Dark minerals 60%
 Green crystals (olivine) 35% weathers to orange
Locally v. weakly magnetic with weak rusty weathering

DNR-003 - sample collected from Donen 3

Weathered Surface – brownish brown weathering
Fresh Surface – grey with greenish crystals showing concoidal fracturing
Medium grained weakly fractured Basalt olivine crystals with pyroxenite (dark mineral)?
Mineral Comp. – Homogenous
 Dark minerals – 55%
 Green crystals (olivine) – 40% weathers to orange
 Sulphides <1%
Locally moderately-weakly magnetic with moderate rusty weathering

Appendix II table shows Samples taken from the Blizzard Property for property comparison.

CONCLUSION

Analytical results from this report show that those biogeochemical samples collected from an area overlying the basalt cap are deficient in Uranium while those collected overlying the basement granodiorite rocks are elevated in uranium.

Differences in relative uranium content may be affected by several factors. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Underlying lithological uranium enrichment. Previous work on the Blizzard Property concluded that the granodiorite basement rocks were the initial source of uranium thus explaining the granodiorite basement rocks elevated uranium levels. This would in turn create elevated uranium levels in the overlying flora. On the other hand, the basalt cap is depleted in uranium and unless fractures are present to allow uranium seepage, little uranium mobilization through ground water would occur to elevate uranium levels at surface the observer would expect depleted levels in the flora overlying the basalt cap.
- 2) Another factor may be topographic elevation. Uranium is relatively mobile in groundwater and any uranium at or near surface would be highly susceptible to

ground water movement. As such, areas of high elevation would be continually leached of uranium if a uranium source were present. Areas of low elevation would be in turn saturated with uranium from other sources of higher elevation. Since the basalt cap tends to be higher in elevation than the granodiorite basement rock the flora overlying the basalt would be depleted and the flora overlying the low lying granodiorite would be elevated in uranium due to the mobility of uranium in ground water.

In order to better interpret the varying levels of uranium on the Donen 1-6 Property a more conclusive sampling program must be implemented. Sampling along a 25 m by 25 m grid would better identify subtle levels of uranium between similar and different rock units as well as allow comparison between samples taken from areas overlying identical lithologies but with topographic elevation variations.

RECOMMENDATION

Previous assessment on the Donen 1-6 Claims has defined a uranium deposit. In today's market, new environmental regulations, commodity prices and political constraints may have an effect on the status of the property. On the other hand, as nuclear power plants regain favour due to increased safety standards and the increasing prices of fossil fuels uranium may become a more widely accepted energy source in the future.

Previous exploration on the Donen 1-6 Claims has outlined a uranium deposit (The Cup Lake Uranium Deposit). Further work on the property should be in the form of alternative exploration methods as the property provides an ideal area to test alternative methods such as biogeochemical analysis and geophysics. Such methods, though not proven to identify mineralization, are more cost effective. Further biogeochemical analysis coupled with an areomagnetic survey is recommended in addition to a radiometric survey to determine areas of elevated radioactivity. In order to better interpret the varying levels of uranium on the Donen 1-6 Claims using biogeochemical analysis, a more conclusive sampling program must be implemented.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING		
Geologist:	\$250/day for 2 days	\$ 500.00
Geological Assistant:	\$150/day for 1.5 days	\$ 225.00
SAMPLES ANALYSIS		
Sample Preparation (biogeochemical samples)		
7 samples @ \$ 6.25		\$ 43.75
Analysis – Neutral Activation (biogeochemical samples)		
7 samples @ \$10.00		\$ 70.00
Rock Sample Analysis		
3 samples @ \$30		\$ 90.00
ACCOMMODATIONS		
Lodging 1 night @ \$82.80/night		\$ 82.80
Meals 2 days @ \$80/day		\$ 160.00
OTHER		
Geological compilation,		
Gold Brick Exploration		\$ 800.00
Equipment purchases (general)		\$ 87.55
Equipment rental GPS (\$20.00/day)		\$ 40.00
Truck Rental (\$40.00/day)		\$ 80.00
Mileage (916km @ \$0.25/km)		\$ 229.00
Gas, Toll and Parking		\$ 92.75
<hr/>		
TOTAL BUDGET PHASE ONE	\$2,500.85	
<hr/>		
	Total	\$2,500.85
<hr/>		

REFERENCES

Dunn, Colin E., 2000, Biogeochemical exploration methods in the Canadian Shield and Cordillera., Geological Survey of Canada, not in print

<http://www.science.org.au/nova/002/002key.htm>, Uranium Mining, Prospect or suspect – uranium mining in Australia

<http://www.worldwideminerals.com/WWS/InvRel.nsf/Public/Uranium>, Uranium Fact Sheet, Uranium History

<http://www.em.gov.be.ca/cgi-shl/dbml.exe?templa.../search&mode=capbib&minfilno=082ENE04>

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Renee D. Brickner, of 3636 W 30th Ave. Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify:

I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan (1999) and hold a B.Sc.H. with a major in Geology.

I have experience in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory, British Columbia, Ontario and Peru as well as having done educational research in Northeastern British Columbia.

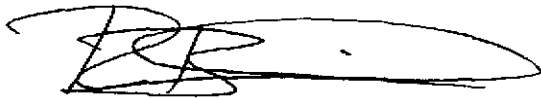
I have prepared this report for Power Resource Corp. of #501-905 W. Pender St. Vancouver, British Columbia and have been working in my field on a full time basis since graduation.

I have not received or expect to receive any interest in the properties Power Resource Corp. and do not beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any securities of the company.

This report is based on examination of reports and information previously compiled and information and work originally conducted during a 1999 and 2000 work program.

I consent to the use of this report, or summary thereof, in a statement of material facts or for use in documents filed with any regulatory authority.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 1st day of October 2000.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'RB', enclosed within a large, irregular oval scribble.

Renée Brickner, B.Sc. Geo.

APPENDIX I

Analytical Assays from the Donen 1-6 Claim (DNS or DNR)

And

Assays from the Blizzard Claim (BLS or BZS)

Quality Analysis...



Innovative Technologies

Invoice No.: 20206
Work Order: 20526
Invoice Date: 13-SEP-00
Date Submitted: 28-AUG-00
Your Reference: DONEN/BLIZZARD
Account Number: P011

POWER RESOURCES
501-905 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1L6
ATTN: RENEE BRICKNES

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

15 VEGETATIONS (PREP.REV3) were submitted for analysis.
3 ROCKS (PREP.REV3) were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical packages were requested. Please see our current fee schedule for elements and detection limits.

REPORT 20206 CODE 5D-U-TOTAL - DNC

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

CERTIFIED BY :


DR E.HOFFMAN/GENERAL MANAGER

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

1336 Sandhill Drive, Ancaster, Ontario Canada L9G 4V5 TELEPHONE +1.905.648.9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613

E-MAIL ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE <http://www.actlabs.com>

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order: 20526 Report: 20206

Sample ID	U ppm
BZS-001	4.4
BZS-002	4.7
BLS-003	2.7
BLS-004	1.2
BZS-005	0.6
BLS-006	-0.1
BZS-007	0.9
BZS-008	7.6
BZS-009	2.9
DNS-001	-0.1
DNS-002	1
DNS-003	1.1
DNS-004	1.8
DNS-005	0.9
DNS-006	0.3
DNR-001	0.6
DNR-002	1
DNR-003	1
DNR-003 Pulp Dup	1.2

APPENDIX II

The following table outlines the sample results from the Blizzard Property.

Sample #	U (ppm)	Coordinates UTM		Estimated Elevation (ft)	Description
BZS-001	4.4	4937400	11855684	4450	Overlying granodiorite basement rock
BZS-002	4.7	4937091	11855396	4460	Overlying granodiorite basement rock
BZS-003	2.7	4937171	11855942	4395	Overlying granodiorite basement rock
BZS-004	1.2	4937762	11855461	4580	Located on Basalt Cap
BZS-005	0.6	4937689	11855463	4575	Located on Basalt Cap
BZS-006	-0.1	4937809	11855091	4490	Questionable whether sample was taken from Lodgepole pine (sample discarded)
BZS-007	0.9	4938201	11855226	4230	Approximately 0.5 km north of Property
BZS-008	7.6	4938020	11858839	3440	Approximately 3 km west of Property
BZS-009	2.9	4941161	11906080	Unknown	Approximately 15 km northwest of Property

Relative to the Blizzard Property samples, the Donen 1-6 samples are much lower in uranium. In addition, the Donen 1-6 samples exhibit less variation in uranium content than those taken from the Blizzard Property and surrounding area.

All but two of the samples taken from the Donen 1-6 Claims are from areas overlying the basalt cap. Sample number 005 and 006 are assumed to be in an area overlying the granodiorite basement rock although not outcrop is available for confirmation.

Samples 001-004 are from areas of higher elevation although none of the samples taken from the Donen 1-6 claims exhibit a large variation in elevation relative to the Blizzard Property. The samples collected on the Donen 1-6 Claims have an elevation variation of a hundred feet maximum and the Blizzard samples have an elevation variation of about 200 feet (>1000 feet if you include samples collected off the property).

The smaller variations in uranium content on the Donen 1-6 samples combined with the smaller variations in the sample location elevations may indicate that the elevation of a sample may have direct results with a samples uranium levels. It would then be expected that samples collected in areas of greater elevation variations would have greater uranium level variations between samples.

Such theories would require a greater number of biogeochemical samples from both properties in areas of varying elevation and varying underlying lithologies.



Photo shows out crop on the Doren 2 Claim.

APPENDIX III – Photos



Photo shows scraping the bark off the Lodgepole Pine – Sample DNS-003



Photo shows basalt cap on the Doren 4 Claim – Sample BLR-002

APPENDIX IV – Analytical Instrumentation

All biogeochemical and geochemical samples were sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Ancaster, Ontario.

For biogeochemical samples, a minimum of 15 grams of sample material (tree bark) was required to obtain representative results.

Preparation

The samples were prepared by Actlabs using dry ashing. The samples are heated at 475°C for 24 hours and the ash is then weighed and put into vials.

Analysis

The samples underwent Delayed Neutron Counting (DNC) analysis. For the purpose of this analysis a McMaster Nuclear Reactor was used. The samples sit in the Nuclear Reactor for 15 seconds where the Nuclear Reactor irradiates the samples. The samples are then moved, all electronically, to a BF₃ Delayed Neutron Counter. DNC detects neutrons fission as a result of the irradiation from the Nuclear Reactor. The DNC is able to detect the fission uranium as it is emitted from the samples as the measured neutrons emitted from the sample is directly proportional to the amount of uranium in the sample..

For sample preparation and analysis of rock samples rock Samples were crushed and pulverized.

Analysis is the same for both sample types