Report

on the

Preliminary geology and lithogeochemistry

of the

Pastry, Macaroon and Oreo claims

with special attention to new showings

in the

Nanaimo Mining Division

in

092L/08 (or 092L040)

at

50 21 N and 126 10 W

for

Mikkel Schau, owner

April 15, 2004

delivered for July 25, 2004

Mikkel Schau, P.Geo.

0.1 TABLE OF CONTENT

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Northern Vancouver Island has been prospected actively since the first world war. The general Adam's River region has been prospected in particular, since logging opened up the area in the 1960's. Previous operators have staked the area of the new Puff Group Claims. Minfiles 092L 163 and 092L 170 are positioned within the Claims, and are thought to represent the same showings, but reported work makes no mention of the quarry localities.

Sampling has proceeded, paying special attention to the shear zone and vein systems and associated felsite, mineralized epidosites and quartz veins. Metal values of several percent copper are recovered from samples selected to show presence of mineralization.

Efforts are ongoing to vector towards the most economically mineralized area. This report is a step towards this process.

The locating, staking, and ongoing geological work has been performed by the owner and authour of this report.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS, AND TITLE

The three showings are a new ones, located along logging roads adjacent to the Island Highway near the bridge over the Adam River and 255 km sign (Figures 1,2).

Pastry claims are west of the river of the easily identifiable 250 km marker on the Island Highway (Highway 19), the Macaroon Claims are north of the Highway, and the Oreo Claims are within the 092L040 trim sheet (Figure 3).

The PMO claims are part of a newly formed group (April 15, 2004, event #) which include newly staked claims (Krisp 1-6) insure the physical continuity of the three 12 claims; i.e. the Pastry 1-5, the Macaroon 1-5 and the Oreo 1-2. The new comprise 18 claims and the 12 units shown below are the subject of this report:

Name	Record	Units	Anniversary	Date	year recorded
PASTRY1	402266	1	April 27	2007	2003
PASTRY2	402267	1	April 27	2007	2003
PASTRY3	402268	1	April 27	2007	2003
PASTRY4	402269	1	April 27	2007	2003
PASTRY5	402270	1	April 27	2007	2003
OREO1	402276	1	April 27	2007	2003
OREO2	402277	1	April 27	2007	2003
MACAROON1	402271	1	April 26	2007	2003
MACAROON2	402272	1	April 26	2007	2003

MACAROON3	402273	1	April 26	2007	2003
MACAROON4	402274	1	April 26	2007	2003
MACAROON5	402275	1	April 26	2007	2003

The anniversary date is adjusted to take into account the work listed herein.

All claims, which are focused principally on precious metals, but include an ancillary interest in base and industrial metals, are wholly owned by Mikkel Schau.

There is a problem with the location of the claims. I have discussed the problem with Ms Stone and she opined we would solve it before the Map Staking became publically available, this summer or fall, she said. The problem is that 1"=1 mile that acts as a base for the claim groups show the position of land features differently than 1:20,000 or 1:50,000. A consequence is that claims whose posts are known to be located in accurate manner with regard to a local geographic feature are not shown in this way on the claim maps. In fact, according to my notes, most of the recently staked Krisp claims are over ground already covered by my previous claims. It is a problem which will resolve itself when the new claim boundaries are converted.

The values below were collected by a Garmin 12XL, which is not a surveying accuracy apparatus in the NAD27 system to use the published paper maps.

	IP		FP	
	Utme	utmn	utme	utmn
Macaroon1 and 2	702808	5582967	702827	5582511
Macaroon3 and 4	702506	5582111	702584	5582585
Macaroon5	702584	5582585	702509	5583053
Oreo1 and 2	703104	5581382	703225	5581863
Pastry1 and 2	703932	5582240	704320	5581939
Pastry3 and 4	703539	5582481	703932	5582240
Pastry5	703833	5582032	703780	5581559

A crude correction to go from NAD27 to NAD83 is to subtract 100 from the easting and add about 200 m to the northing. The difficulty persists with the claim locations because its not a grid system that is off, it's the physical features. Oreo, for instance, has the IP south-southwest of the bridge over the creek, and the FP on the northwest side of the bridge, high above a road fork, up the hill. Reference to the claim map as posted on MapPlace at 1:20000 scale shows the Oreo claim posts as being both on the west of the river and bridge.

The land situation is typical; I believe I have claimed the mineral rights in a lawful manner; the region, including the claimed area, is in a Timber License previously logged and reforested; and to the best of my knowledge the land claim treaty process has not directly discussed these lands. It is, however, listed on MapPlace as part of the Kwakiutl_Laich _Kuul_Tach SOI. There has been no impediment to my claiming or working the land.

Fig. 1. Location Map of Claims in BC

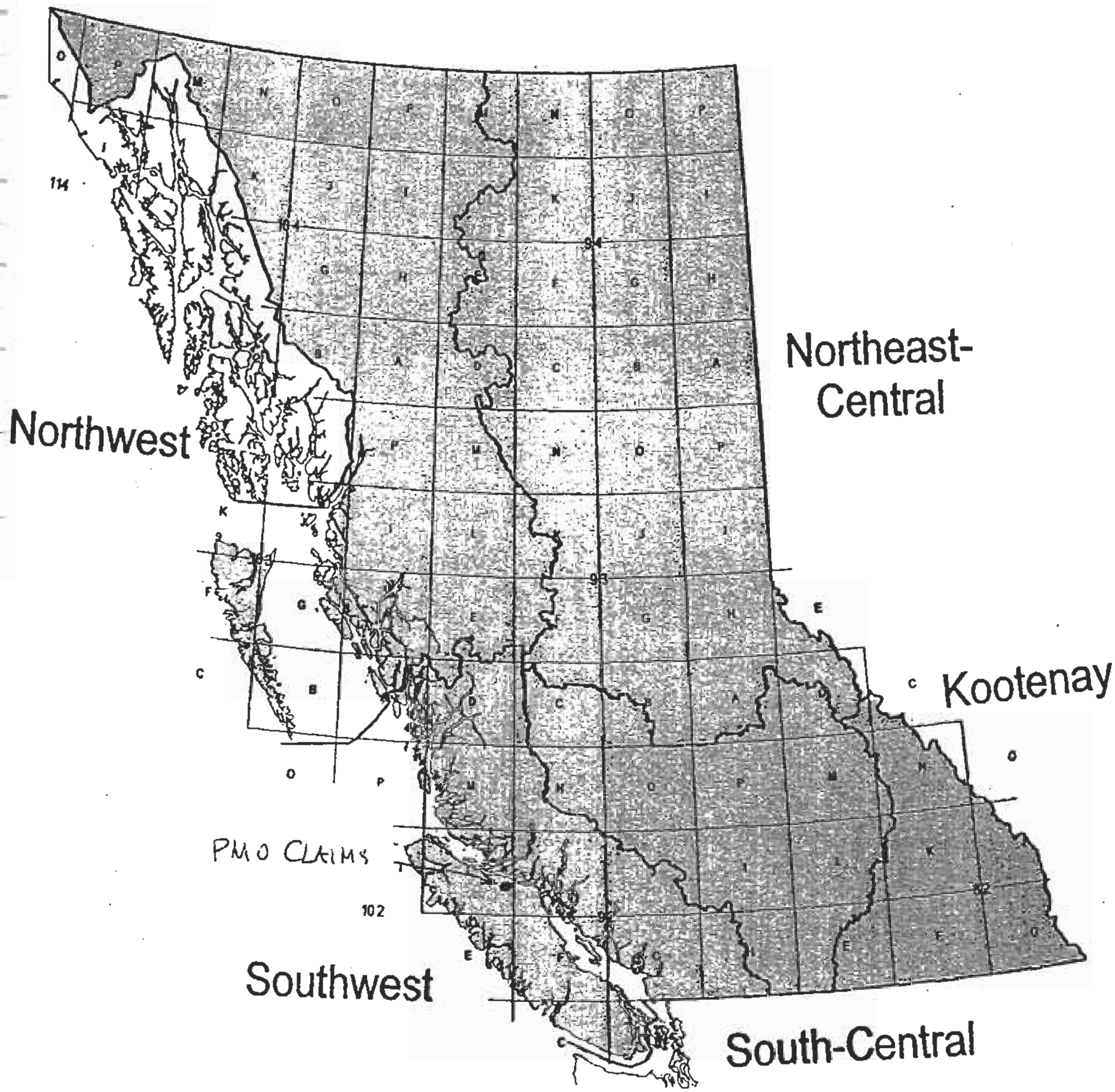


Fig. 2. Location of Claims on a portion of a 1:250,000 map with local geographic features named.

3.0 PREVIOUS WORK

The quarry showing discussed in this report has not been noted in previous work, although prospecting work has been carried out in the general Adam River region for about a century.

The ground was prospected for silver and gold in the first quarter of the century and showings of copper and gold veins were reported. Some distance south of the claims, but in the same geological context, a showing (Lucky Jim) of a contact deposit with copper (5.92%), silver (1.8 opt) and gold (.9 opt) was described as early as 1918 (page K270, 1918 BC Minister of Mines Report).

Logging opened up the area in the 60's and regional prospecting campaigns located scattered copper rich showings. A large block was staked in 1965 by W.R. Boyes, and was taken over shortly thereafter by Western Standard Silver Mines. The lands include showings categorized as "Volcanic Redbed Copper" in government data banks: Minfile 092L163 and 092L170 is located in one of the Oreos. The two minfile localities are thought to represent the same showing, one set of reports focusing on surficial work; the other on drilling. At the time there was a certain amount of tension between various landholders and the geographical details may have been kept less than clear.

AR1859 by Richardson who presented a report for Newconex which focused on the newly exposed surficial showings. He presented chip sample values from several places along the newly created logging roads In his Rooney 1-4 claims.

AR 1993, commissioned by Bethlehem Copper Corporation, and carried out by W.M. Sharp, P.Eng., in 1969, sketched in the regional geology of a large area, some of which includes the area currently claimed. He noted the presence of a large NW trending granodiorite batholith emplaced in a sequence of Karmutsen "basalt-andesites" and the Quatsino Limestone. He notes that much mineralisation of the area is mainly in veins. The first mention of the Billy Claims occurs in this report as a parcel covering widely dispersed copper mineralization. The geological framework presented by Mr. Sharp has not changed substantially, although he mentioned the occurrence of Bonanza volcanics in the general region; and suggested that the granodiorite had been emplaced within the Bonanza Group; this latter conclusion has not been confirmed by later workers.

AR 3795, commissioned by Sayward Explorations Ltd, and carried out by Sheppard and Associates in 1972, reported on the geology of the Billy Claims Group and documents showings now known as Minfile 092L163 (then in Billy 19) and 092L249 (then in Billy 11). These showings have not yet been located by the authour but are shown to lie within the claim group. In Sheppard documented the mineralized nature of amygdaloidal portions of basalts and the adjacent faults.

In 1974 the GSC published a map of the area (Mueller et al, 1974) that generally follows the geology determined by previous consultants. No Quatsino limestone was indicated near the claims despite Sheppard's mapping (see above). But, thin beds of limestone in the upper most Karmutsen was noted in the geological notes.

AR18255, commissioned by Germa Minerals, and carried out by L.J. Peters of Cossack Minerals in 1988, concerns a report on geochemistry and geophysics of the area studied by Sayward Explorations. Most of the work was done on Adam's Claim. This overlaps with Pastry and Oreo Claims. The results were very disappointing, galena, for example, being reported in the field and report, but not substantiated by any anomalous lead assays. .

A geological compilation of area in digital form (Massey, 1994) contains contacts assembled in part from previous assessment reports. The granodiorite contact is incorrect in detail, but not at the level of accuracy claimed by Massey.

Thus sporadic and widespread mineralization of copper and silver with occasional gold values occurs in country rock adjacent to a large granodiorite batholith. The country rock is mainly feldspar-phyric basalt, as amygdaloidal or massive flows, or as thin sills with intercalated, but minor, beds of limestone and associated clastics, Earlier workers foccussed on mineralized veins and shears.

4.0 SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

The majority of the geological and prospecting work has focused on the new showings located in quarries. The quarry has been mapped on a first pass, but many details remain to be puzzled out. Hence the geological work is preliminary. Maybe a third of it has been inspected (100 ha.)

The rest of the area has been checked to see if previous work was appropriate, by conducting preliminary prospecting traverses along available roads, as well as in other significant off road sites with some success (100ha).

38 Samples of the mineralized shear zones, mainly from the quarry, have been collected and analysed for 30 aqua regia soluble elements by ACME laboratories.

38 samples as above have been analyzed for precious elements (Pt, Pd, and Au) by fire assay and ICP-ES- Finish (also ACME Labs)

9 samples from representative units have been analysed for total whole rock composition (major oxides+C, S, LOI and 5 traces by LiBO2 fusion and ICP-ES analysis, by ACME)

9 samples from samples noted above have also been analysed for total trace element composition (30 trace elements by LiBO2 fusion, ICP-MS finish, 10 trace elements usually in sulphides by dissolution with acid and ICP-ES finish, by ACME).

The raw data is located in appendices A, B and C.

5.0 DETAILED DATA AND INTERPRETATION

5.1/ Purpose

This work is aimed documenting the mineralization seen in the region and to try to understand the pattern of distribution of rock types to place mineralization in a geological context.

5.2/General surficial geology

The claims are west of the north-north west flowing Adam River south of its confluence with Eve River. This river follows a typical U shaped valley, between tall hills trending roughly the same direction. Local areas of till have been noted in lower areas where road construction has laid it bare. At least three different terraces indicate that the river has had a complex geomorphic history. The river is currently incising its course through thick, earlier river and till deposits.

The course of the river is along the outcrop trend of the Quatsino Limestone and it, and adjacent creeks, locally seem to occupy zones with high strain or faults. A smaller valley, west of the river also seems to be underlain by a thin layer of limestone. The hills are variably covered with colluvium and thin till deposits; only where logging roads expose subcrops, or in outcrops on cliff faces, tops or on steep sided valleys are bedrock visible.

Next stream to the west is the north flowing South Rooney creek. It too has glacial deposits near its bottom, it is apparently incised into faulted rocks, the trace of which can be seen on road outcrops in the valley walls.

5.3/ General remarks about Shear Zones

Shear zones provide conduits for mineralizing fluids, highly reactive crushed or milled rock to alter such fluids as they pass, and sporadic open space allows precipitation of oversaturated minerals. Shear systems have different secondary structures whether they are formed at depth or nearer the surface. The style of shearing shown in this area is most related to near surface shearing. Tension gash areas and antithetic faults create a cross-fault series of opening to be exploited by mineralizing solutions. It is possible that shearing nearer the pluton may be more ductile in nature. The general sense of shearing is dextral and mainly horizontal along essentially north south faults.

5.4/ Regional Geology

Contacts regions near batholith are possible regions of metal concentrations. At the adjacent Kringle showing basalts of the Karmutsen Formation, limestones of the Quatsino Formation are metamorphosed and metasomatised in the locally sulphidized contact of the Adam

River Batholith.

In the Puff showing to the south, a brecciated and veined, complex shear zone which contains fragments of felsic dykes, epidosites, magnetite rich domains, local sulphide rich portions and other metasomatic mineralogy, is set in propylitized basaltic country rock.

The claim groups under discussion (Pastry, Macaroon and Oreo) also show brecciated and veined, complex shear zones which contain local fragments of felsic dykes, epidosites, magnetite rich domains, local sulphide rich portions and other metasomatic mineralogy including garnets (?) set in propylitized basaltic country rock. ,

Because all claim groups have very similar copper and silver tenors and ratios, and other similarities to be noted below, it is postulated that the showings are probably part of the same hydrothermal system that generated the nearby proximal endo- and exo- skarns of Kringle Group along to the east.

5.4.1 Units

Vancouver Group

The units are generally as described by Massey (1994) but many lithological and petrological details are taken from Carlisle (1972), Surdam, (1973), Kuniyoshi and Liou, (1976), and Cho et al. (1986)

The Vancouver Group (Karmutsen, Quatsino, and Parson Bay Formations) underlies much of the region in the vicinity of the claims.

The _Karmutsen Formation_ (or "subgroup" of Carlisle, 1972) is a low potash tholeiite basalt mass of remarkably consistent structure and thickness that constitutes the lower third of the Vancouver Group in this area. The lower 2500 to 3000 m. invariably consists of classical closely packed pillow lava. the next 600 to 1000m consist of pillow breccia and aquagene tuff, typically with unsorted beds ½ to 2 m thick in the lower half. The upper 3000m is composed of amygdaloidal and non-amygdaloidal basalt flows intercalated with, particularly in the upper third of the unit, are sporadic and commonly incomplete sequences of 3 to 20 m thick consisting of thin discontinuous bioclastic, micritic, cherty or tuffaceous limestone. These are overlain by closely packed pillows, which are overlain in turn by pillow breccia. The well developed recrystallized limestone unit(s) on the Puff claims is thought to be part of one of these sequences. If true this suggests that the stratigraphic sequence of the whole area is in the upper part of the Karmutsen Group.

The structure of the unit is marked by gently folded and locally severely faulted areas. The folding is part of a regional shallowly north plunging antiform, whose axis would be to the north of the claims. To the east and northeast the complimentary shallow plunging syncline is outlined by the trace of the upper contact of the Karmutsen with the Quatsino Limestone. Faults and well developed linears trend north and north westerly directions as well as in easterly directions and separate large panels of gently dipping lavas.

The volcanic rocks have been metamorphosed to lower greenschist grades. Albitized feldspars, amygdules and veins of pumpellyite, prehnite, epidote, calcite, and chlorite are widely noted. Near contacts with later intrusives, amphibolite bearing assemblages are more common. Studies in the adjacent mapsheets (092K) in the late 70's outlined the nature of the low-grade (prehnite pumpellyite and locally laumontite bearing) metamorphism all of the Karmutsen underwent, as well as the detailed changes (up to Hornblende hornfels) undergone at the edges of plutons.

Considerable regional variation is shown on aeromagnetic map, including local positive anomalies, within the area underlain by the Karmutsen, indicating that magnetite concentrations of the volcanic rocks are not uniform and/or area is underlain at shallow depth by highly magnetic bodies.

Jurassic Intrusives

Jurassic granodiorite to diorite underlies the area to the east-northeast of the Adam River. It has been called the Adam River Batholith (Carson, 1973, Muller, et al, 1974). It is about 4 km wide and trends northwesterly in excess of 10km. It occupies the synclinal core of one of the large scale folds in the area.

It consists mainly of mesozonal granodiorite. Rocks studied are mainly medium to fine grained biotite hornblende granodiorite and quartz diorite with a locally elevated content of mafic minerals. In thin section, pyroxene cores to amphibole grains are noted. Local veining of darker phases by lighter more feldspathic phases are common. At contacts the volcanic rock inclusions are transformed into dioritic inclusions and limestones become skarn and marble rafts.

Carson (1973), suggested that the Adam River was emplaced as a sill, along the Quatsino-Karmutsen Group contact. He suggested that the sill was shaped as a gentle syncline and figured the geology on his Fig. 15 (Carson, op cit). An anticline has been postulated to the west currently expressed at surface by the Karmutsen Formation. The sense of movement of a synkinematic sill would be upper units to move away from the synclinal core. That would predict an east over west component in folds and faults. The consequence of this model would be that the Pastry, Macaroon and Oreo claims would be underneath the possible extension of the granodiorite sill.

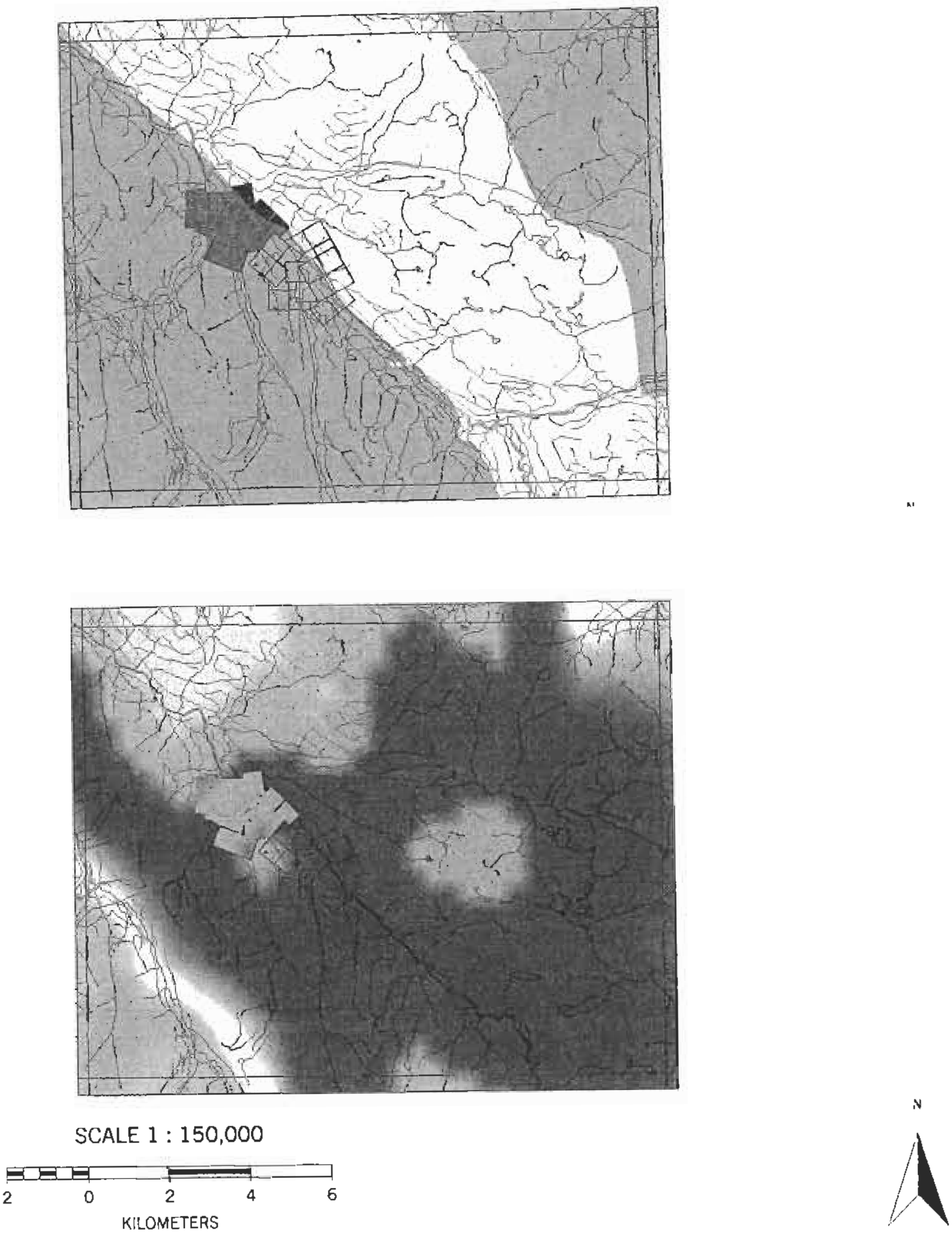
K-Ar dates of 160 on Hornblende and 155 on biotite from a quartz diorite of this batholith confirm the Jurassic age and does not contravene a possible synkinematic mode of pluton emplacement. Contacts are known to be hornfelsed for short distances, with local skarnification near and in limestone beds.

The high concentrations of magnetite in these I-type intrusions are well reflected in the regional anomalies over these plutons.

Later dykes

Some dykes are present as fragments (such as at 416C) in various complex movement zones and are possibly associated with the adjacent Adams River Pluton?

Figure 4; Two maps; top map shows geological contacts, bottom map shows aeromagnetic field. Note that contacts are not reflected in the aeromagnetic field..



5.4.2 Regional structures

The area of interest lies within the shallow east north east dipping homocline of Triassic rocks and the Adam River Batholith, called by Muller et al (1974), the White River Block; it is bounded to the west by a major fault, the north northwest trending Eve River Fault. To the north the Johnson Strait Fault terminates the block, the eastern and southern borders are faults on adjacent map sheets. The faults in the vicinity of claimed area of interest are subparallel to the border faults, or are second or third order subsidiaries of it. It is thought that these faults contain a large normal component but a dextral component is often also mentioned in reports. On a regional scale, a northerly directed shallowly plunging anticline is suggested by scarce bedding determinations. The claims are the east side of this structure. Carson (op cit) suggested that the homocline mentioned above was but the western side of a larger open, shallowly plunging syncline, containing in part the Adam River Batholith (or sill), as noted above.

A consequence of the synclinal model is that the Karmutsen to the west would underlie the batholith.

The reduction in grade away from the intrusive contact, yielding epithermal alteration in the Oreo claims is not supportive of this model.

The region is noted for its copper bearing veins and have been described as the BC Mineral Deposit type: volcanic redbed copper. Muller et al.(1974) assigns the showings in the vicinity of the claims to his category C; veins in basalts.

5.4.3 Regional Geophysics

The magnetic character of the Adam River Batholith is well expressed on regional aeromagnetic maps. Of some interest is a magnetic domain of similar magnitude seemingly located over Karmutsen Basalts (as shown on Map Place, February, 2003-July 2004), and presented in figure 4. The contact, between the magnetic batholithic rocks and the non magnetic limestone is not seen on the low resolution aeromagnetic map. Instead a sharp magnetic boundary is located several km to the west.

Whether a large batholith underlies a thin cover of basalt and limestone, whether the metasomatism underneath an overlying sill/batholith, or whether the basalts are intrinsically more magnetic than usual, and if so, why? seems an obvious question to seek to answer. An aerial survey with closer flight line spacing may show internal variations and help explain the anomaly. The Cu-Ag vein showings located previously are located in this anomalously magnetic region.

5.5/ **Geology of Pastry, Macaroon, and Oreo Claims**

5.5.1 Introduction

The Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group underlies the claims, and the Adams River Pluton is to the east of claims (figure 5). The sketch map included is largely taken from Sheppard and modified in light of later logging and road work.

The intrusive contact, which approximates the course of the Adam River, is here developed in the upper part of the Vancouver Group. Mineralization is associated with the emplacement of the nearby Adam River Batholith is reflected in veins, skarn masses, and shear zones in the upper Vancouver Group.

5.5.2 Karmutsen Formation

The group is underlain by Karmutsen basalts, as a mix of autoclastic breccias, pillowed and massive flows with thin intercalations of volcaniclastic and limey sandstones cut by thin dolerite/gabbro sills. These lithologies, i.e. massive and amygdaloidal basalts, intercalated calcareous sediments, and volcanic breccias and the nearness to a pure grey limestone would suggest that the rocks are from the upper part of the Karmutsen Formation.

Petrology and metamorphism

The Karmutsen Formation has been cited as showing typical of prehnite pumpellyite grade metabasalts (Cho et al, 1986).

The question of metasomatism was posed in the seventies: it was called the spilite problem then, and the conclusion was that metabasalts underwent some local reorganisation into domains of more albitic, more chloritic and more epidotic domains. The prevailing opinion was that the re-organization was local.

The question of metasomatism is raised again in the propylites of this claim group. Now however the element in question is iron. There is no question that the propylites near the claims are more magnetic than the Karmutsen is in general. Previous work has shown that (Schau, 2003) More data on nonmineralized Karmutsen is required to provide a good answer to this question.

Kuniyoshi and Liou, 1976 provided another possible answer to the greater magnetism observed. They note that titaniferous magnetite-ilmentite intergrowths are broken down in the lowgrade metamorphism to form small pure magnetite grains and leucoxene. Small domain magnetite certainly is more magnetic than the precursors. But the regional distribution of lowgrade Karmutsen Formation and anomalously aeromagnetic regions do not match.

Another explanation of more magnetic region might be that magnetite has been metasomatically added to rock at time of mineralisation. Since magnetite veins and magnetite epidosites are mineralized with sulphides in the quarry area, it seems likely the iron was introduced along with the more economically interesting metals.

A fourth explanation is that a magnetic body such as the Adam's River Pluton underlies at shallow depth the altered rocks.

5.5.3 Felsic dykes

Felsic dykes are hard to map, but are displayed to advantage in the road outcrops east across the Adam River where many types of dykes, both fresh and extremely altered are found.

Fine-grained andesite dyke is locally noted west of the river cutting through a basaltic accumulation and in shear zones in Macaroon. Fragments of medium grained porphyry are found at 416C on Pastry, associated with a matrix of epidote, and cut by little magnetite veins.

The term fresh and altered are relative; even the freshest has been subjected to propylitic reconstitution, the matrix is a fine intergrowth of quartz, white mica, clay, and zoisite. The mafics are generally altered, to green amphibole chlorite.

5.5.4 Claim sized structures

Structures in country rock, west side Adam River

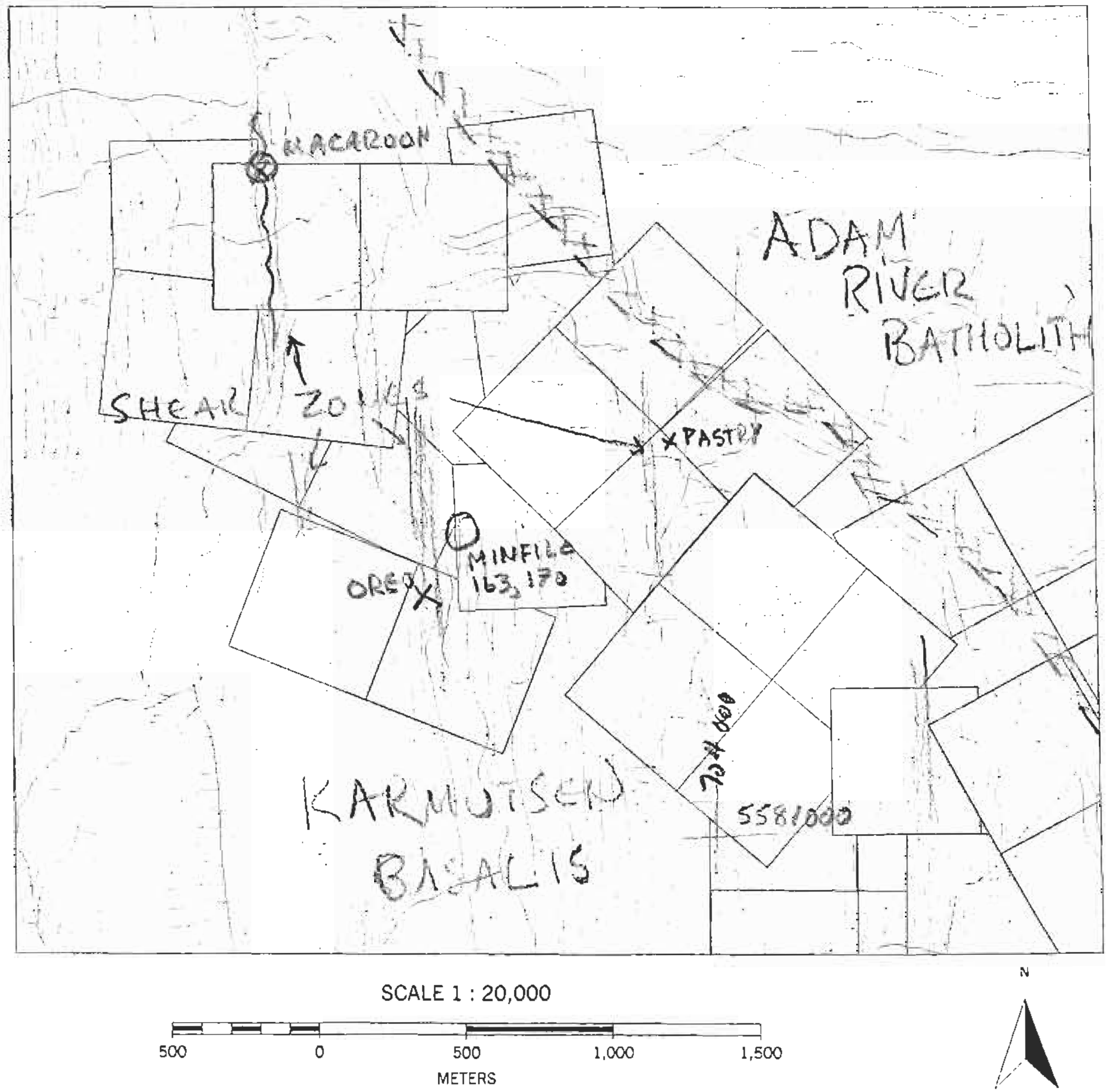
Primary layering in the basalt pile suggest very gentle north-north east dips. This is marked by pillow lava interbeds. Way up is up. Limestone lenses have the same general orientation.

Possible interpretation of structures in regional context??

The presence of shallow dipping beds, far from the contact, and steep ones, across the river to the east near the contact, can be taken in conjunction with the regional possibility of an overlying intrusive sill with a synclinal core to the northeast. The sill might have moved out of the center, in such a way so as to upper beds move westward and lower beds move eastward makes the suggestion that the beds are cast into S folds.

The high-strain zones such as those seen in the quarry could be part of this re-organization. The irregularities in the contact would be places about which there would be considerable stress gradients leading to local under-pressures and over-pressures. The regional NNW linears and faults with shallow slickensides imply, on the other hand, some transverse movement on faults. Regional dextral faulting which would be consistent with the regional context of the area in today's tectonic setting.

Fig. 5 Preliminary geological sketch map of PMO Claims. Note northwest trending contact, granodiorite to east, and Karmutsen to the west. Circles, estimated locations of Minfiles. Information from Sheppard, previous work on adjacent and own fieldwork on these claims.



5.5.5 Mineralization

Shear/vein zones in Karmutsen were drilled in late sixties and several zones were encountered, the best reaching .53% copper over 1.5 metres (Minfile 092L 163). A feature of this area is that Karmutsen Basalts carry locally amygdular sections with quartz, epidote, speckled with small grains of bornite or chalcopyrite. The shear zones well exposed in the quarris and road sides, carry mineralization in a northerly trending set of sub parallel high strain zones with mineralization in the zone and in locally developed, veins adjacent to the zone.

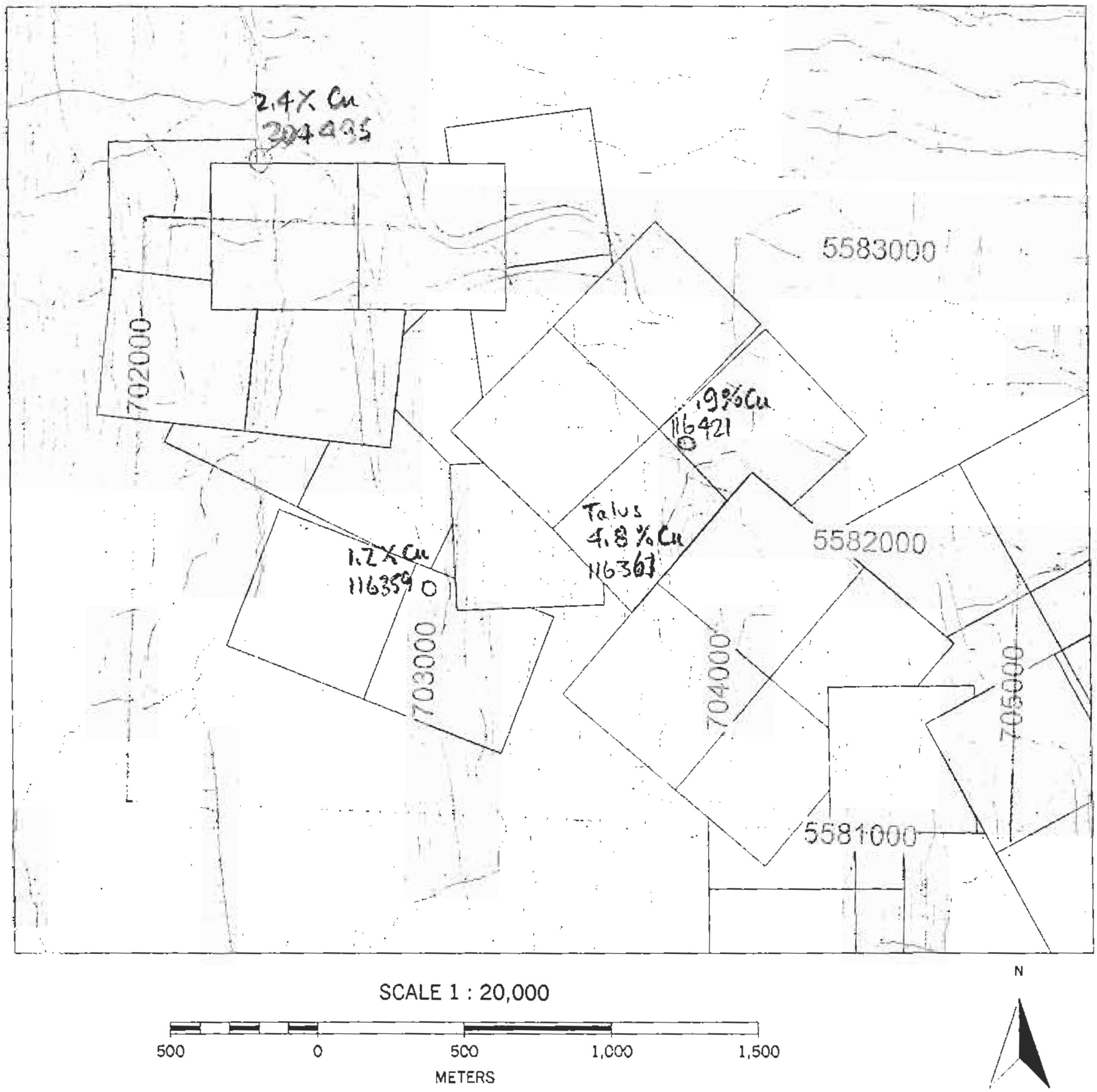
5.6/ Detailed sampling results

The samples of interest are summarized in Appendix A, and the complete certificates are in Appendix B. Whole rock results are summarized in a different table layout in Appendix C. The locations of the stations have been determined by handheld GPS units (Garmin) which have a stated accuracy of about 6 m. It is the experience that the actual variation from day to day may be more likely double that. Nevertheless the coordinates will lead an interested observer to the sample sites. There is a problem with the geographic location of the claims on the official claim map. Hence the sample locations are not positioned correctly with respect to the map boundaries. For example, the Macaroon mineralized samples are located on the west side of a logging road, within sight (20 m.) of the final claim post. Another example, the Oreo claims start south of the quarry and proceed northward crossing the creek and up the side of the hill to a final post above the fork in the road. The problem has been mentioned to Ms. K. Stone, and it is thought that when claim positions are entered into place on 1:20,000 trim maps used for map staking, and the conversion performed, the problem will be cured. Therefore there are no location maps showing edges of property since these are in contention.

Values in the table (Appendix A) are in bold type if Cu is in excess of .6%, Ag in excess of 3.1 ppm, and Au, Pt or Pd over 50 ppb.

Inspection of the tables indicate there are three areas with markedly anomalous areas. The three are a shear zone in Macaroon 5, mineralized patches along cross faults in a major shear zone in the Oreo, and mineralization in a movement zone in Pastry5. See fig 6 for locations of anomalous samples.

Figure 6 Anomalous copper values, positions approximate.



Macaroon

The mineralization noted in Macaroon is near the northern edge of the claim 5, on the west side of a logging road outcrop. A highly sheared and strained set of outcrops with variable mineralization and gangue minerals are exposed there. Of particular interest are small dodecahedrons of a reddish-brown garnet, which appears with epidote and felsitic rocks (the andesite comes from this zone).

Several mineralized samples have been collected from this zone, 363 and 375 are neighbouring stations with the best sample with 2.4% Cu, 21.7 ppm Ag, and 85 ppb Pd as well as 45 ppb Au. Another sample yielded 120 ppb gold without the accompanying Cu-Ag enhancement

Oreo

The mineralization noted in Oreo is in a large road metal quarry which has been situated between two shear zones to exploit the crushed rock developed there. The mineralization is spread across the quarry floor in patches seemingly associated with secondary (antithetic?) Faults. The patches are meter sized and are chalcedonic in nature. The mineralization is sulphide with epidote and other green minerals. A petrographic survey will be necessary to determine whether pumpellyite is present.

Several patches yield good values, the best being 1.26% Cu and 6.0 Ag.

The Oreo claims include the postulated position of the double Minfile location of 163 and 170. Minfile The showings are on the east side of the river, whereas, the Oreo quarry is on the west side of the river. This whole region is mineralized with epidote and sulphide alteration The previous Minfile reports corroborate this view.

Pastry

The best mineralization is from a talus boulder which reaches 4.8% Cu and 14.6 ppm Ag. The location of this mineralization has not been located in outcrop.

The best mineralization in situ is .9 % Cu and 3.3 ppm Ag. Near this mineralization an outcrop of epidotized felsite breccia crops out (416) which has magnetite veins cutting through it.

5.7 Whole rock lithochemistry

A number of whole rock analyses were acquired for basalts to test whether they were abnormal in composition.

The figures show that basalts are very normal tholeiitic "oceanic" basalts. (Fig 7, shows a classification based on immobile trace elements, the rocks are subalkaline basalts except for an andesitic unit from the shear zone at Macaroon. Fig 8 shows the basalts to be tholeiitic, with some values higher than usual. Fig 9 shows another trace element plot that indicates the basalts are like MORB (mid oceanic ridge basalts). The plots do not indicate any excessive or pervasive metasomatic transformation of the basalts. Hence most of the altered rocks are probably found in the fractured veined rocks.

More detailed analyses of the data showed some less obvious, but clearly well developed linear correlations between elements. Figures 10 indicates that the total iron increases as the amount of soluble iron does, over a base of about 10%.total iron. Fig 11 shows the relation ship between the amount of soluble iron and the total amont of phosphorus.. Another plot not shown indicates that soluble phosphorus and total phosphorus are linearly related. Hence in fig 12 the relation between total phosphorus and Cerium shows that rare earths are probably associated with the soluble phosphorus mineral (most likely apatite). Fig 13 shows that Eu is also positively associated with soluble posphorus. The europium influx is often associated with hydrothermal influxes. Fig 14 shows the linear realtionship between Europium and iron. This set of associations establish a subtle relationship introduced iron, apatite and rare earths and Eu in particular. These associations are part of the elemental fingerprints of the IOCG clan.

Fig 15 shows the relationship between Pd and introduced iron for all the geochemically analydsed samples.

5.8 / Interpretation and conclusion

5.8.1 classification of showings:

They could be a volcanic red bed copper deposit as the minfile occurrences in the group are currently classified. The beds are not red, but green. The proximity to oreskarn systems on the other hand suggests that they may be distal skarns. The mobility of iron oxide with copper mineralization suggests it may be a candidate for a version of the IOCG deposits. Clearly more work is required to make the decision.

fig 7 Standard trace element rock classification diagram, showing that the Karmutsen basalts are indeed basalts, except for the analysed from the Macaroon 5 shear zone.

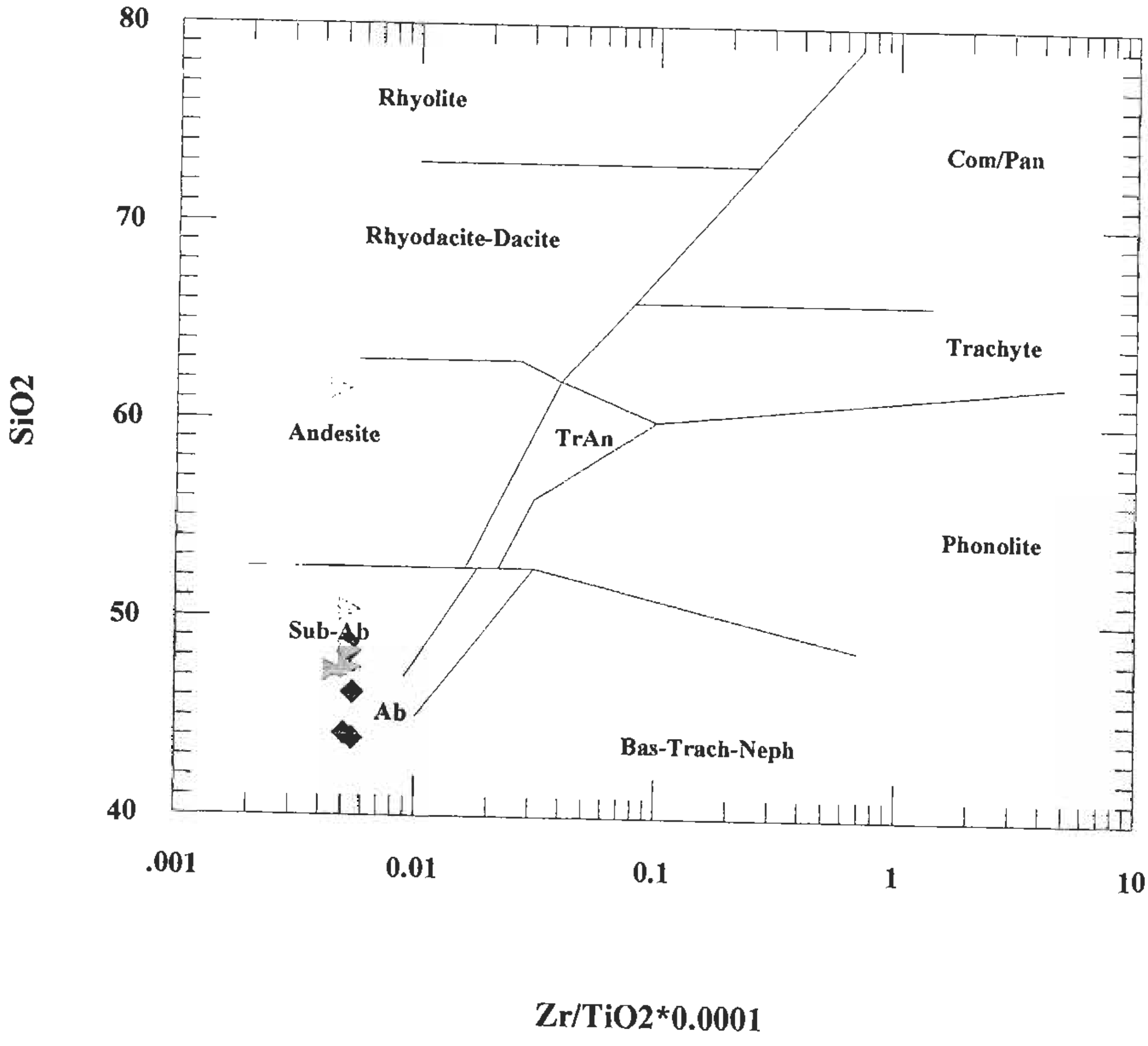


fig 8 Standard plot showing that the basalts are tholeiitic, some more so than others.

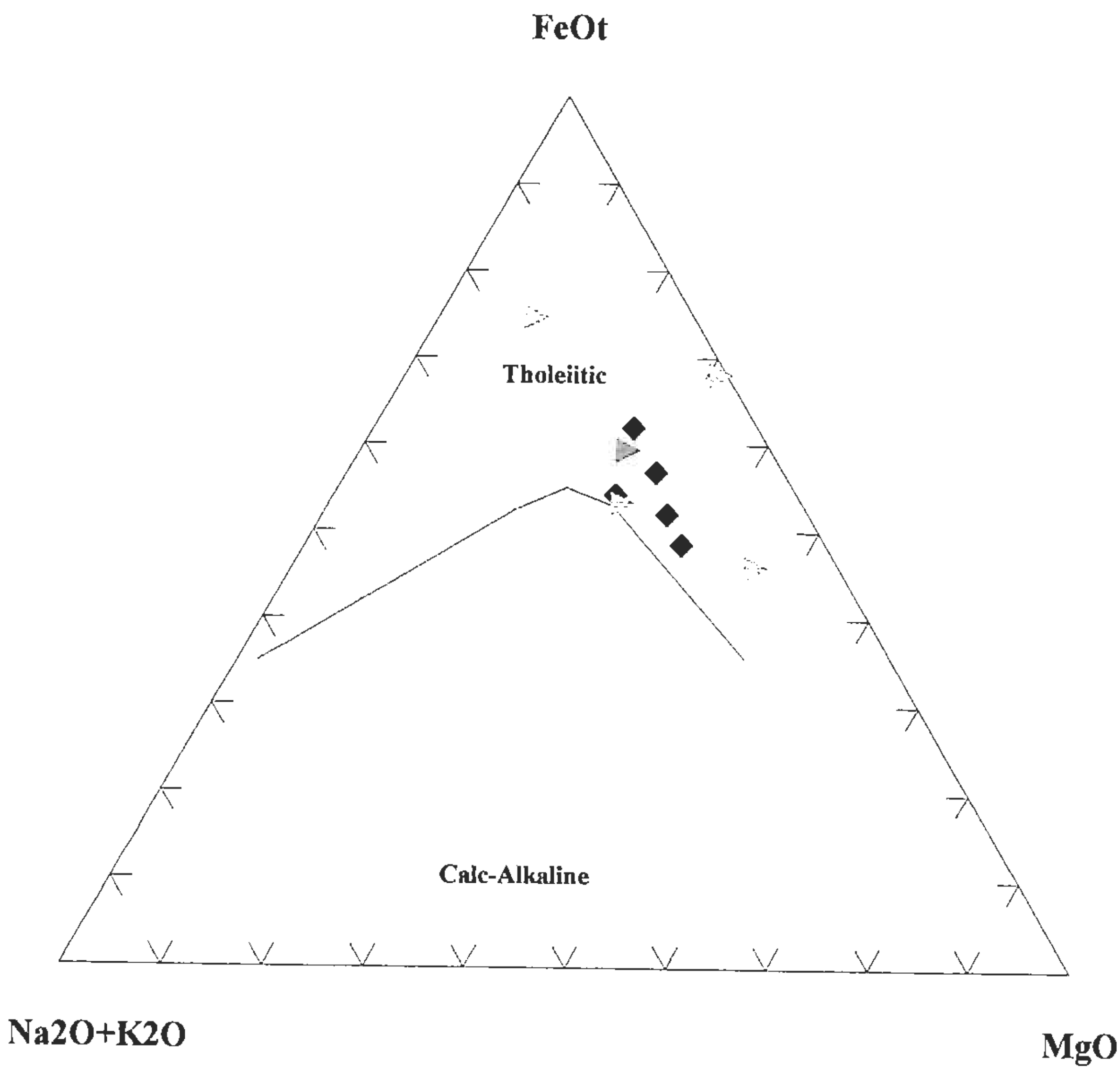


fig 9 Standard plot using minor elements to classify Karmutsen as a MOERB.

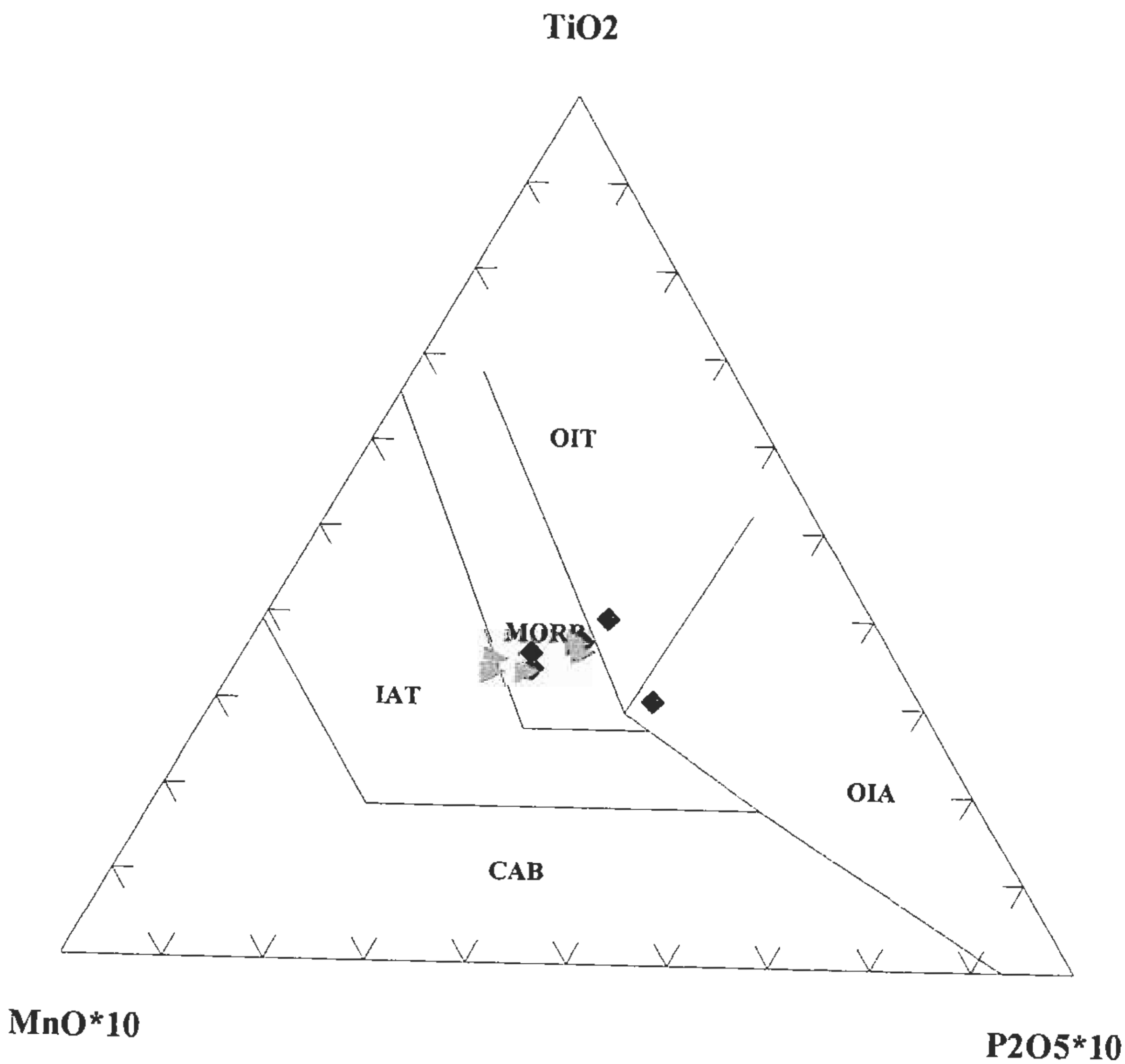


fig 10 Showing relationship between total iron as ferric oxide and the amount that is soluble, ie sulphides and secondary iron silicates. Both are measured as %. Note that the total iron is about 10% when there are no soluble oxides. It is highly likely that a lot of the soluble iron is in fact introduced.

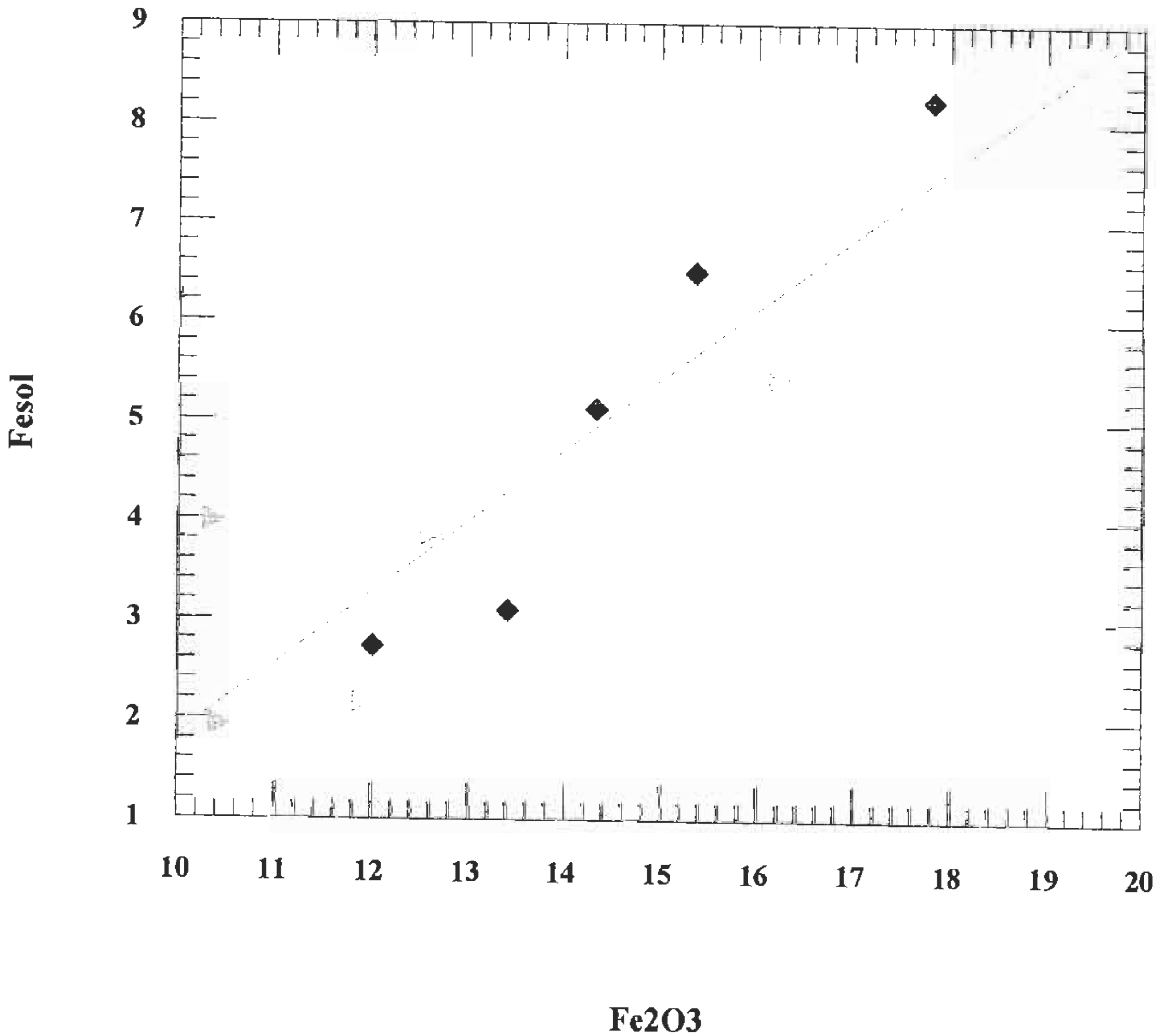


fig 11 Showing relationship between soluble iron (in %) and phosphate (%). This is a fingerprint of IOCG deposits.

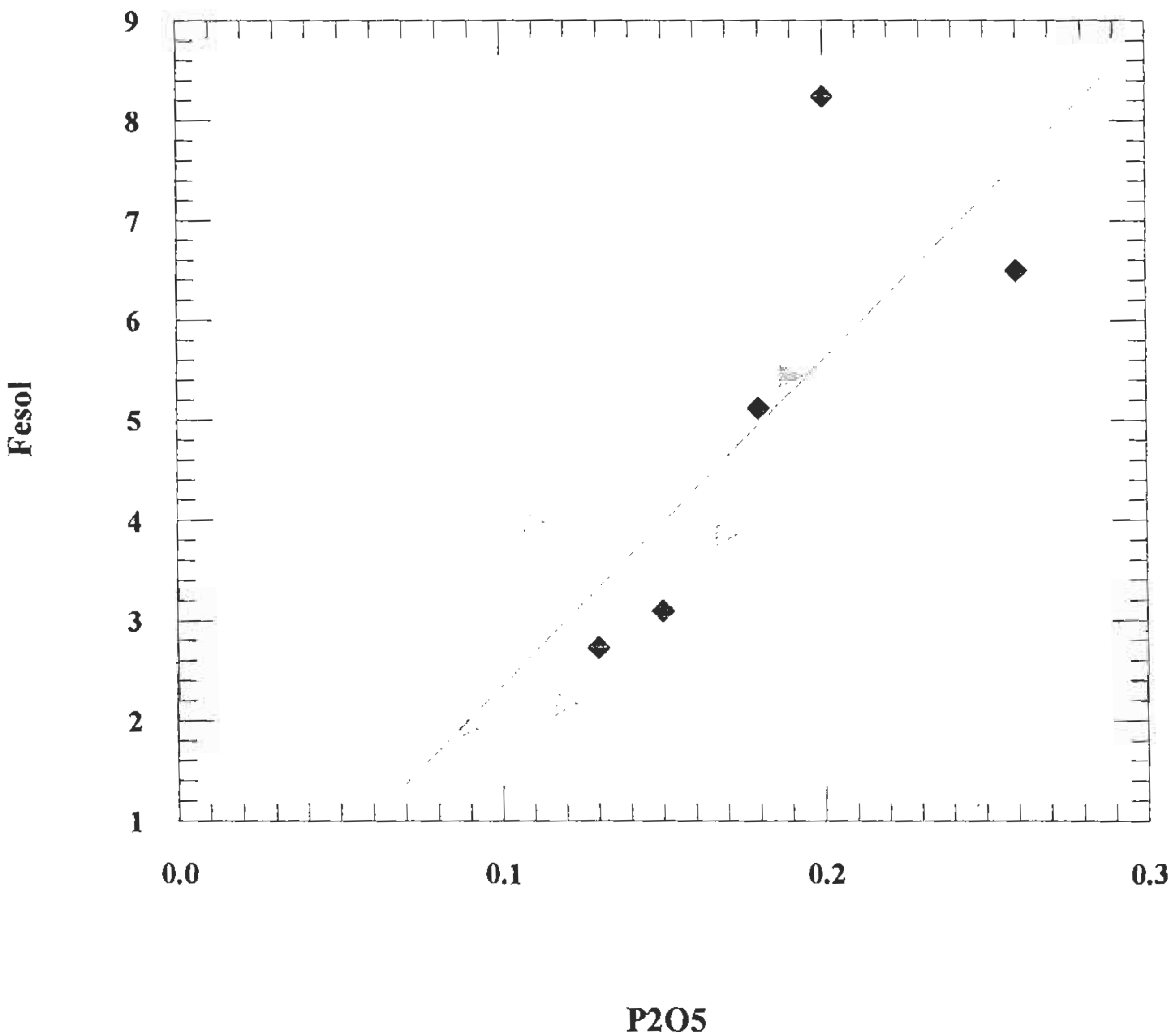


fig12 The relationship between Ce (in ppm) and phosphate (%) is a sign that the phosphate carries rare earths.

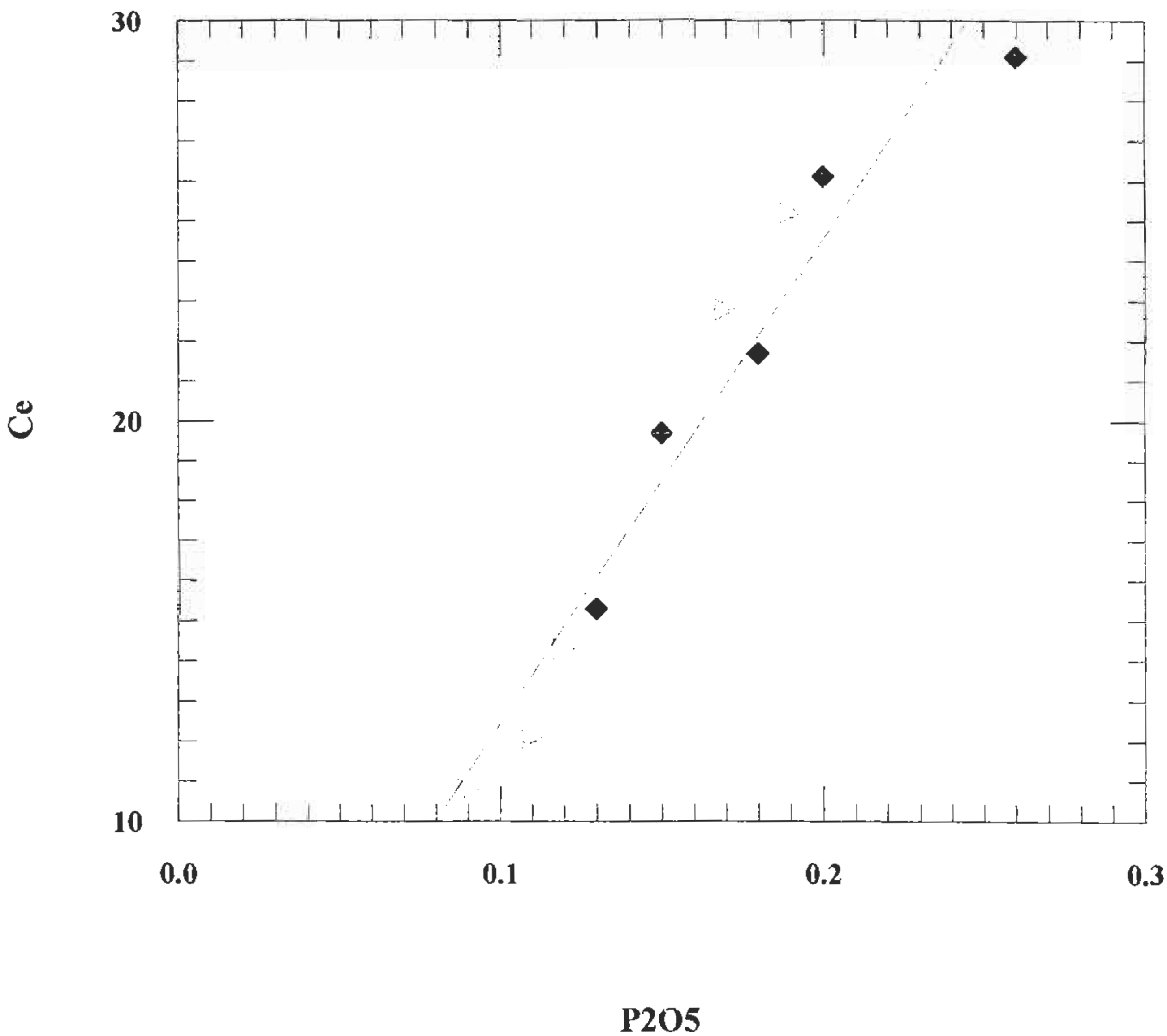


fig 13 The relationship between enhanced Eu (in ppm) and soluble phosphorus (in %). Enhanced Eu is often taken as an indicator of hydrothermal activity.

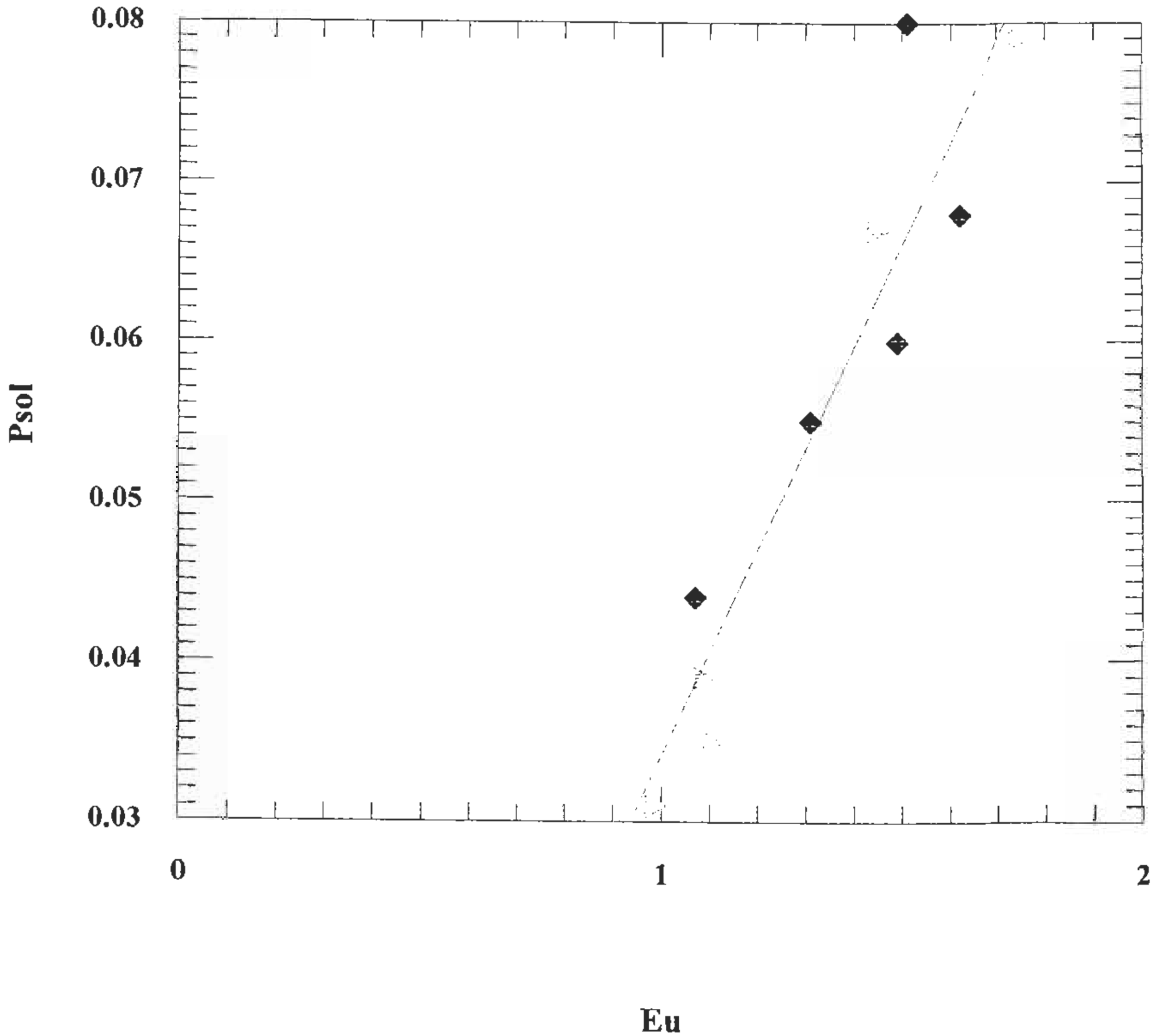


fig 14 The relationship between enhanced Eu (in ppm) and total iron (in %). The Eu is highest when the soluble iron is at its highest as is the total iron. Again the suggestion of hydrothermal activity.

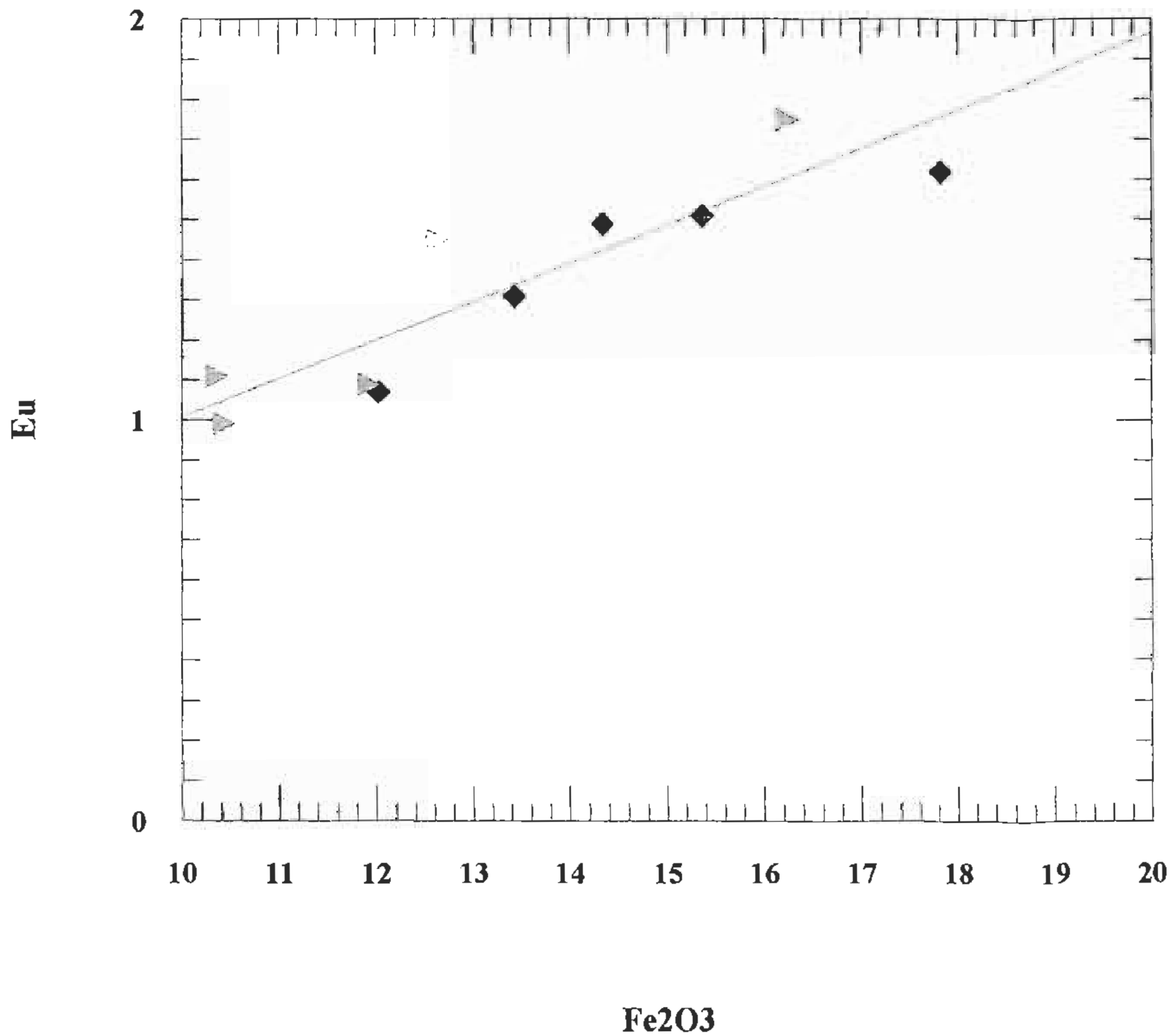
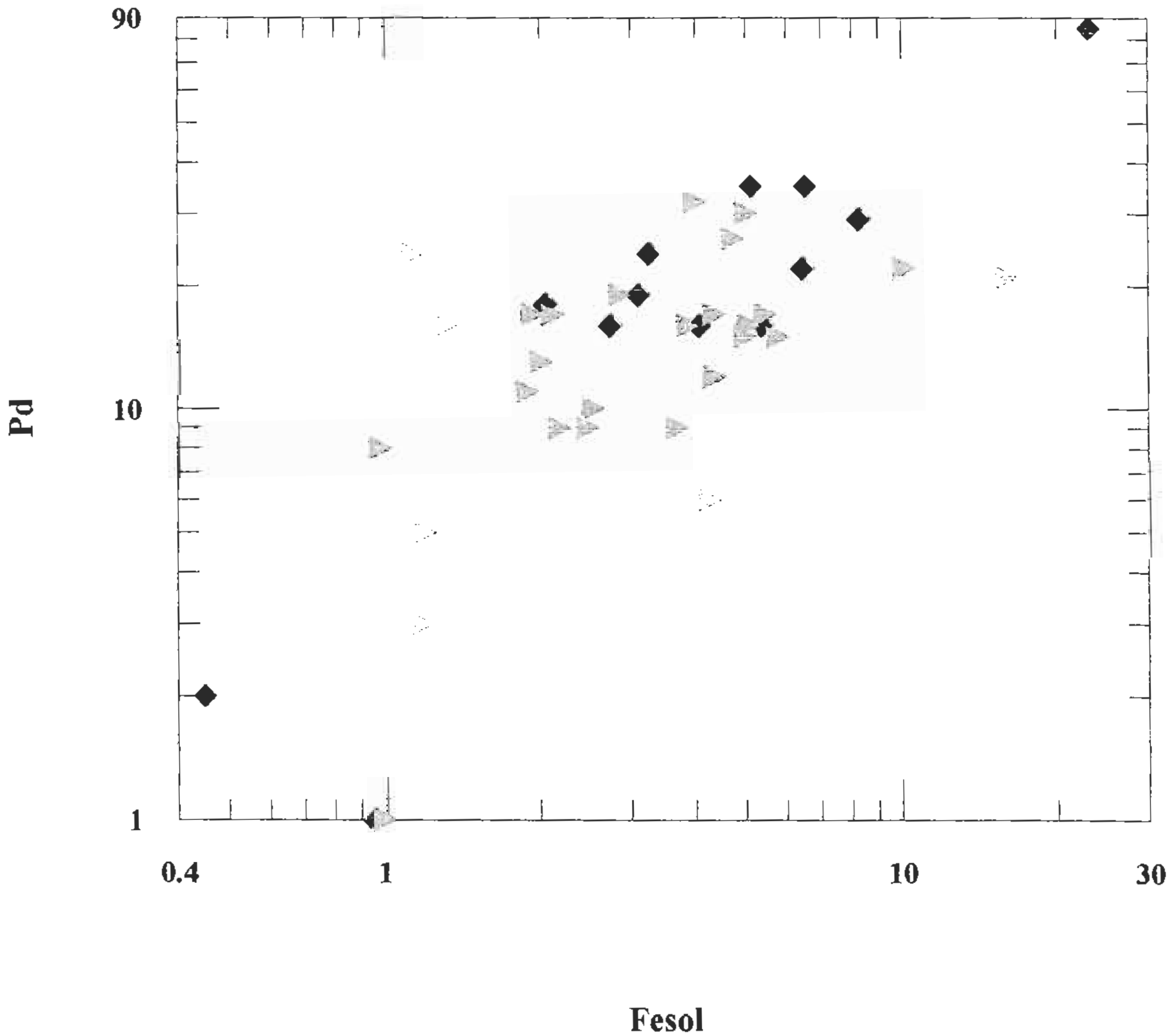


fig 15 The relationship between Pd in ppb and soluble iron in % (usually introduced sulphides or secondary iron silicates).



5.8.2 Significance of magnetic basalts

The magnetic basalts are locally more iron rich than normal tholeiite basalts. No magnetite is noted in amygdales.

Whether the basalts are intrinsically iron rich in this part of the section, or the magnetite is part of a regional metasomatic event, the enhanced iron content has exploration consequences. The upper Karmutsen may be exceedingly well differentiated along a tholeiitic trend. Hence this iron (and ~~associated~~ Ti, V and Mn) enrichment should have regional and stratigraphic expression. Currently, very few systematic lithochemical studies have been conducted on the stratigraphy of the Karmutsen Formation. It is not known whether the Karmutsen Formation is chemically zoned, through time and space. A study of non mineralized Karmutsen Group is required to e able answer some of these questions.

Alternately, if the magnetite is metasomatic, then the possibility of iron oxide-copper deposits should be considered. Since a large area is underlain by rocks with silicate and sulphide filled amygdales and veins, as well as containing enhanced magnetite in the groundmass the conclusion that large scale but locally mild metasomatism of some type is known to have occurred.

Currently, both models are being investigated.

5.8.3 Conclusions

The Pastry, Macaroon and Oreo claims are located adjacent to the northwest striking contact of the Adam River Batholith, and is located on outcrops of the hosting upper Karmutsen Formation. Several regional northerly trending steeply dipping shear zones with subhorizontal dextral shear component have secondary structures associated with them that are mineralized with mineralization is best developed in sheared, locally magnetite, bearing epidosites and brecciated felsites. Macaroon showing may be but one of many, along the shear system developed by the road/creek. In Oreo, the gangue is chalcedonic, highly reminiscent of epithermal deposits.

Mineralization is irregularly distributed, and values up to 4.8% copper have been attained from selected samples. Elevated values of silver, gold and Pd are spottily distributed in the mineralization. The mineralization in these claims as well as the adjacent ones are ric
h in copper and silver. Elemental plots of selected elements drawn from the 9 rocks completely analysed rocks indicate a possible link between introduced iron, phosphate, Ce and Eu as well as Pd, suggesting possible a link to hydrothermal systems of the IOCG clan. (Sillitoe, 2003)

6.0 FUTURE WORK

Future work should focus on establishing the areal extent of the various types of mineralized zones and their individual mineralization. There are various ore deposit models that might be fitted to this and nearby showings. Evaluation of these models will require careful collection and analysis of more data.

Detailed chemical studies of Karmutsen Basalts outside the magnetic halo are required to properly understand the iron content of the halo basalts.

To find the extent the magnetic phases (magnetite, pyrrhotite) of the shear zones a magnetic survey is clearly indicated. To find the extent of conductive portions (sulphide concentrations) of the shear zones, one of several types of survey can be contemplated; the size of the exploration commitment would seem to dictate the method. Both these surveys can be done off the same grid, which should include at least 250 m. on either side of the contact as currently located.

Interpretations of the surveys will be fraught with errors. The presence of the many roads with their infill of materials trucked in from unknown sources will pose a problem. The Adam River valley and adjacent parallel valleys with the deep (glacio)- fluvial fill will shield anomalies located along the fault traces in the valley bottoms. Nevertheless if enough surface anomalies along the valley sides are successfully tested, then deeper exploration will be easier to justify.

A possible exploration scenario is given on the following page. Many others can be proposed, the main determinant is the amount of money available for further work. What is certain is that this program will need funding from a partner, or someone taking an option on the property.

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8.0 AUTHOUR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I have been a rock hound, prospector and geologist for over 40 years. My mineral exploration experience has been with Shell, Texas Gulf Sulfur, Kennco, Geophoto, Cogema and, several mining juniors. I have worked 10 years in southern BC and spent 23 years with the GSC as a field officer focused on mapping in northeastern Arctic Canada. For the last 8 years I have prospected and explored for PGEs in Nunavut, Nunavik and BC.

I reside at 1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay, BC, V8M 1A4

I am currently a BC Free Miner, # 142134, paid up until August 31, 2004.

During 2000 and 2001, I received Prospector's Assistance Program (PAP) grants to prospect on Vancouver Island. In 2002 I received YMIP grant to prospect in the Yukon.

My formal education is that of a geologist, I graduated with an honours BSc in 1964 and PhD in Geology in 1969, both, from UBC.

I am a P.Geol. licensed (L895) in Nunavut and NT, and a P.Geo. (25977) in BC and Ontario (1047).

I am sole owner of the claims in question.

I have affixed my stamp to this document on the table of content and on my statement of qualifications.

9.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Wages:
prospecting and showing recognised, not billed
staking and sampling logging road and up back with 1AT+1Pgeo. (April 26 and 27, 2003)
sampled group, 2AT and 2Pgeo. (October 4 and 5, 2003)
sampled group 1 AT and 1 Pgeo, June 1 2004

Mikkel Schau P. Geo.
4 days x 400 1600

Alec Tebbutt, contract helper(AT)
3 days x 100, 1 day x 150 450
also one volunteers 1 x ½ no wages(V)
TOTAL Wages *$2050*

Food and Accommodation:
8 persondays, @$60. Total Food and accommodation *$ 480*
2530
Transportation:
From Brentwood Bay to claims, and local transportation
3 shared return trips,
2800@.38/km+2 Mill Bay ferry trips *$570.*

Analyses:

Chemistry			
38 prepare rocks @$ 4.50		171.50	
38 Geo4 (ICP-ES of AR dissolved elements + PGE (Pt, Pd, Au) FA with ICP-ES finish 38@16.65 (special quote)		632.70	
9 -4Aand B (whole rock majors and minors)(@31.50)		283.90	
Diskettes 3 @1.50		4.50	
Freight		30.00	
Total		1122.60	
GST	$77.58		
TOTAL:			*$1200.18*

Report preparation 10hrs @ $50 *$500.00*

Total project cost **$4800.18**

10.0 APPENDICES

10.1 **Appendix A Rock Descriptions of analysed samples, with Pd, Pt, Au, Ag, Cu tabulated**

A305443, November 18, 2003

STATION kind, type, description	all in zone 9U, NAD27 UTME	 UTMN	ppb PD	 PT	 AU	ppm AG	 CU
B204488 wp340 pastry altered f.g. hb bearing basalt w/ epidote blobs local k-spar, mt, sulphides in vesicles WR	704163	5582068	35	2	<2	.3	101
B204489 wp359-b macaroon quartz-epidote vein from shear zone in basalt	702560	5582685	18	6	2	.6	173
B204490 wp363 macaroon skarny area with garnet? Locally silicified And epidote, chloritic layers in wide shear zone local sulphides	702515	5583023	24	3	**120**	2.1	3618
B204491 wp357-b Macaroon, f.g. dark grey basalt, layered? WR	702548	5582286	29	7	9	<.3	127

B204492 wp353-vl carbonate vein w/ chlorite selvage and some rust	703950	5581665	2	<2	4	.3	54
B204493 wp252/q3/basalt pastry mainly epidote vein material	703932	5582240	<2	<2	3	.3	21
B204494 wp 368 macaroon massive fine grained basalt w/ bluish tinge WR	702816	5582897	19	2	5	<.3	74
B204495 wp 363c macaroon black fine grained basalt why so rich?	702515	5583023	**85**	<2	45	**21.7**	**23931**
B204496 wp 359a macaroon basalt	702560	5582685	16	2	<2	.3	231
B204497 wp 353. Black porphyritic basalt very resilient, ie hard to break local sulphides WR	703950	5581665	35	9	3	<.3	402

B204498 pastry q3, wp252 f-m. Gr. Basalt w/ 2 % amygdales in propylite, in quarry WR	703932	5582240	16	8	<2	<.3	78
B204499 wp335 lighter grey coloured massive basalt	704040	5582136	16	5	2	<.3	140
B204500 wp 353-1 basalt with sulphides disseminated throughout	703950	5581665	22	4	14	.5	583

A301864, June 23, 2003

STATION kind, type, description	all in zone 9 UTME	UTMN	ppb PD	PT	AU	ppm AG	CU
C116351 oreo 03a3, 262 q chalcedony altered patches near late cross veins, local sulphides	703122	5581471	10	<2	4	**4.8**	**9664**
C116352 oreo 03a4, 262q chalcedony altered patches near late cross veins, local sulphides	703122	5581471	17	4	5	**3.1**	**6096**
C116356 oreo 03b, 262q chalcedony altered patches near late cross veins, local sulphides TS	703122	5581471	5	<2	**55**	1.3	474

C116357 S of FP macaroon 5 wp375 TS, WR	702503	5583027	32	3	**60**	1.1	2079
C116358 oreo 262q chalcedony altered patches near late cross veins, local sulphides	703122	5581471	9	<2	9	1.2	4456
C116359 oreo 03a2 chalcedony altered patches near late cross veins, local sulphides	703122	5581471	13	<2	6	**6.0**	**12354**
C116361 pastry5 259 a fragment, not in place. From a talus pile, original place not found.	703751	5581471	22	2	47	**14.6**	**48403**
C116383 pastry 5 258 basalt with vein near final post	703784	5581598	5	2	**52**	<.3	32

A302429, July 18, 2003

STATION kind, type, description	all in zone 9 UTME	UTMN	ppb PD	PT	AU	ppm AG	CU
C116384 macaroon 5, wp375 road outcrop shear zone, the Ni Co As are very anomalous and reminiscent of the skarn at Kringle. Other samples have shown that garnet and epidote are present here.	702503	5583027	21	2	13	**5.5**	494
C116400 258-cu basalt	703784	5581598	15	12	23	.6	340

A400677, March 10, 2004

STATION kind, type, description	UTME	UTMN	PD	PT	AU	AG	CU
C116401 392 grey massive basalt w/ malachite and rusty joints TS	703234	5581742	26	5	8	<.3	1064
C116403 pastry-416c Epidote matrixed breccia with fp porphyry and magnetite veins, local biotite and sulphides TS,slice	703668	5582064	17	<2	15	.5	1668
C116404 Pastry- 416C mt crumbly powdery version of above.	703668	5582064	6	<2	16	.5	1285

C116408 406 malachite stained felsic fragment PTS	702681	5581857	24	4	4	.7	2617
C116409 pastry-416 rusty epidosite TS	703668	5582064	9	2	<2	<.3	97
C116410 pastry-414 fresh massive grey basalt WR TS	703867	5581913	17	18	3	<.3	337
C116412 pastry-415 massive fresh basalt with minor amygdales WR TS	703756	5582094	16	7	4	<.3	109
C116413 macaroon 5, 375 shear zone with cataclastic fabric developed in basalt? Lots of quartz epidote veins TS	702503	5583027	6	2	11	1.3	**7083**
C116414 pastry-413 powder powder from small opening in faulted basalt, mainly epidote, some sulphides	704029	5582136	15	3	<2	.3	819
C116415 pastry-412 quartz epidote veining from fissure in basalt	704014	5582171	8	<2	<2	<.3	180

C116416 pastry-413 b another epidote vein as above TS	704029	5582136	3	<2	3	<.3	29
C116417 395=189 fine grained basalt WR TS	702959	5582041	17	3	27	<.3	279
C116421 pastry-412a malachite stained greyish basalt	704014	5582171	30	3	<2	**3.3**	**9101**
C116423 384 altered crumbly material from gossan	703073	5582518	19	3	4	<.3	174
C116424 384a epidote and quartz vein material with local k-spar alteration	703073	5582518	11	2	12	<.3	622

10.3 Appendix B Certificates of Analysis

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A305443 Page 1
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
SI	<1	3	<3	1	.4	1	<1	3	.03	<2	<8	<2	2	3	<.5	<3	<3	1	.12	.001	<1	<1	.01	6	<.01	<3	.01	.51	<.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
B 204488	<1	101	3	20	.3	24	15	305	5.12	3	<8	<2	3	46	<.5	<3	<3	166	2.03	.060	2	33	.77	19	.26	6	1.56	.08	.01	2	<2	2	35
B 204489	<1	173	4	24	.6	19	22	159	2.05	<2	8	<2	<2	112	<.5	<3	4	104	1.62	.047	1	25	.41	2	.36	6	1.30	.02	<.01	<2	2	6	18
B 204490	<1	3618	4	40	2.1	47	19	768	3.25	<2	<8	<2	<2	69	.5	<3	<3	103	2.01	.033	1	33	.26	8	.22	<3	.97	.02	.04	<2	120	3	24
B 204491	<1	127	3	99	<.3	37	36	633	8.24	<2	<8	<2	<2	13	<.5	<3	<3	257	.73	.068	2	20	3.16	19	.37	4	2.89	.05	.08	<2	9	7	29
B 204492	<1	54	<3	5	.3	9	4	46	.45	<2	9	<2	<2	51	<.5	<3	3	15	4.28	.006	1	8	.14	4	.01	<3	5.04	.02	.12	<2	4	<2	2
B 204493	<1	21	3	13	.3	13	5	162	.95	<2	<8	<2	<2	84	<.5	<3	<3	53	2.27	.008	1	19	.26	3	.09	6	1.93	.04	.04	<2	3	<2	<2
B 204494	<1	74	<3	29	<.3	24	12	291	3.10	<2	<8	<2	2	64	<.5	<3	<3	147	1.34	.055	3	27	.72	6	.20	<3	1.26	.20	.05	<2	5	<2	19
B 204495	<1	23931	21	173	21.7	219	44	629	23.11	2	<8	<2	4	5	3.0	4	<3	266	.12	.049	2	53	.98	23	.06	3	1.81	.01	.22	<2	45	<2	85
B 204496	<1	231	3	35	.3	32	15	322	4.06	<2	<8	<2	3	49	<.5	<3	<3	102	.78	.065	2	81	1.16	16	.23	5	1.31	.07	.02	<2	<2	2	16
B 204497	<1	402	<3	60	<.3	71	49	396	6.50	3	<8	<2	2	60	<.5	<3	<3	144	.64	.080	2	119	3.57	29	.16	<3	3.30	.07	.09	<2	3	9	35
B 204498	<1	78	<3	21	<.3	40	13	175	2.73	<2	10	<2	<2	58	<.5	<3	<3	97	1.58	.044	3	64	1.10	5	.12	6	1.97	.29	.03	<2	<2	8	16
RE B 204498	<1	77	<3	20	<.3	39	13	169	2.67	<2	9	<2	<2	57	<.5	<3	<3	95	1.53	.043	3	61	1.07	5	.11	<3	1.93	.28	.02	<2	<2	4	14
B 204499	<1	140	<3	33	<.3	33	19	376	5.36	<2	9	<2	<2	20	<.5	<3	<3	152	.91	.056	3	72	1.19	2	.23	<3	1.54	.05	.03	<2	<2	5	16
B 204500	4	583	4	59	.5	57	47	442	6.43	11	<8	<2	2	31	<.5	<3	<3	86	.49	.016	2	46	2.74	15	.14	5	3.12	.08	.03	<2	14	4	22
STANDARD DS5/FA-10R	12	138	24	128	.4	23	11	728	2.91	16	<8	<2	3	44	5.3	5	7	57	.70	.088	11	181	.62	136	.08	16	1.99	.03	.13	4	495	486	491

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 4 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 18/03 **SIGNED BY** C. L. D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	MnO %	Cr2O3 %	Ba ppm	Ni ppm	Sc ppm	LOI %	TOT/C %	TOT/S %	SUM %
B 204488	46.22	13.35	14.34	5.34	12.95	2.28	.30	2.11	.18	.14	.015	102	68	38	2.5	.23	.02	99.75
B 204491	44.16	13.66	17.82	8.59	5.49	3.40	.16	2.32	.20	.25	<.001	57	53	45	3.6	.01	.11	99.67
B 204494	48.71	13.92	13.43	6.18	9.52	3.65	.37	1.89	.15	.19	.023	79	104	43	1.4	.04	.01	99.46
B 204497	43.89	15.49	15.37	9.04	4.45	3.52	.19	1.83	.26	.16	.025	54	72	37	5.2	.01	1.53	99.44
B 204498	48.20	14.22	12.03	8.30	10.45	2.97	.21	1.47	.13	.12	.069	72	125	40	1.7	.02	.02	99.89
STANDARD SO-17/CSB	61.45	13.71	5.84	2.33	4.63	4.13	1.42	.59	1.00	.53	.431	423	34	23	3.4	2.40	5.37	99.52

GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM SAMPLE BY LIBO2 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. LOI BY LOSS ON IGNITION.
TOTAL C & S BY LECO. (NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUM)
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 4 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 18/03 **SIGNED BY**.......... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A305443 Page 2 (a)

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Co ppm	Cs ppm	Ga ppm	Hf ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Gd ppm	Tb ppm	Dy ppm	Ho ppm	Er ppm	Tm ppm	Yb ppm	Lu ppm
B 204488	42.8	.2	20.1	3.4	11.3	6.3	1	325.0	.7	.8	.3	397	.4	116.3	29.3	8.7	21.7	3.04	15.6	4.3	1.49	5.47	.91	5.58	1.04	3.06	.42	2.68	.39
B 204491	49.2	.5	22.5	3.7	11.4	5.0	2	137.9	.7	.7	.3	451	.3	117.8	32.5	10.3	26.1	3.42	19.0	5.1	1.62	5.60	.99	6.31	1.13	3.27	.43	3.00	.42
B 204494	46.2	.6	19.9	3.0	9.8	9.1	3	515.0	.6	.9	.3	386	.4	100.8	26.0	8.0	19.7	2.81	14.4	3.9	1.31	4.83	.86	4.75	.91	2.56	.35	2.31	.33
B 204497	58.3	1.2	27.1	2.7	9.6	5.4	1	217.5	.6	.5	.3	352	.4	100.7	33.3	11.4	29.1	4.12	21.3	5.3	1.51	6.28	.96	5.70	1.02	3.01	.42	2.45	.38
B 204498	49.8	.2	20.1	2.2	7.0	3.7	1	267.6	.4	.5	.1	338	.5	77.8	21.0	5.8	15.3	2.23	11.8	3.1	1.07	3.90	.66	4.07	.78	2.01	.27	1.93	.30
STANDARD SO-17	18.5	3.9	19.7	12.5	25.7	24.6	11	308.2	4.2	11.7	11.7	136	10.9	357.9	26.9	10.7	23.8	2.94	13.7	3.2	1.03	3.80	.66	4.39	.92	2.81	.41	2.87	.42

GROUP 4B - REE - 0.200 GM BY LiBO2 FUSION, ICP/MS FINISHED.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 4 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 18/03 SIGNED BY..........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ___ FA ___

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A305443 Page 2 (b)

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Hg ppm	Tl ppm	Se ppm
B 204488	.3	104.1	.8	26	24.4	.6	.1	.2	<.1	.1	1.6	<.01	<.1	<.5
B 204491	.3	121.5	1.5	102	38.6	<.5	.1	.1	<.1	.1	25.6	<.01	<.1	.9
B 204494	.2	81.1	.5	39	28.9	<.5	.1	.1	<.1	<.1	3.3	<.01	<.1	<.5
B 204497	.7	412.4	.9	60	65.5	2.0	<.1	.2	<.1	.1	2.0	<.01	.3	1.2
B 204498	.6	79.5	.4	24	43.9	<.5	<.1	.2	<.1	<.1	1.5	<.01	<.1	<.5
STANDARD DS5	12.3	137.9	24.7	137	24.0	18.1	5.5	3.7	6.0	.3	42.0	.16	1.0	4.9

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 4 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 18/03 **SIGNED BY** C. L........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A400677 Page 1
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
SI	<1	1	<3	<1	<.3	1	<1	<2	.04	5	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.12	<.001	<1	1	<.01	2	<.01	<3	.01	.47	.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116401	<1	1064	<3	56	<.3	36	20	338	4.71	4	<8	<2	<2	20	<.5	<3	<3	123	.88	.075	3	41	1.35	4	.37	<3	1.37	.10	.02	2	8	5	26
C 116402	2	4204	131	346	<.3	46	49	1739	.99	10	<8	<2	37	35	6.7	3	<3	38	8.65	.027	39	4	.12	10	.07	5	4.41	.01	.01	<2	3	<2	2
C 116403	<1	1668	4	66	.5	29	13	248	2.12	2	<8	<2	<2	57	.7	<3	<3	47	4.78	.006	<1	13	.41	2	.05	<3	3.56	<.01	.02	<2	15	<2	17
C 116404	1	1285	4	36	.5	15	6	119	1.32	10	<8	<2	<2	55	.6	<3	<3	33	5.13	<.001	<1	6	.09	5	.02	<3	3.46	.01	.04	2	16	<2	16
C 116405	1	354	<3	23	.6	32	192	206	7.62	4	<8	<2	<2	12	<.5	<3	<3	77	.51	.012	<1	27	.69	1	.21	<3	.74	.02	.01	<2	<2	4	15
C 116406	<1	2232	<3	6	1.8	6	4	572	.73	<2	<8	<2	<2	30	<.5	<3	<3	27	8.07	.019	1	12	.12	4	.07	<3	.37	.01	.10	<2	6	2	7
C 116407	<1	25	<3	107	<.3	60	37	669	5.06	3	<8	<2	<2	13	.5	<3	<3	128	1.16	.034	1	34	2.40	2	.41	<3	2.33	.03	.01	2	4	3	16
C 116408	<1	2617	<3	20	.7	11	5	387	1.14	3	<8	<2	<2	62	.6	<3	<3	85	8.08	.078	2	19	.13	2	.50	<3	.29	.04	.02	<2	4	4	24
C 116409	<1	97	<3	34	<.3	32	15	624	2.46	2	<8	<2	<2	79	.6	<3	<3	78	1.91	.053	1	52	.47	6	.30	<3	1.49	.01	<.01	<2	<2	2	9
C 116410	<1	337	4	21	<.3	74	16	152	1.94	<2	<8	<2	<2	132	<.5	<3	<3	41	3.02	.031	1	49	1.27	9	.11	<3	4.73	.49	.02	<2	3	18	17
C 116411	<1	42	<3	28	<.3	5	3	106	1.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	41	<.5	<3	<3	27	6.14	.009	<1	3	.14	5	.08	<3	2.61	.01	.05	<2	2	2	13
C 116412	<1	109	<3	28	<.3	31	15	253	3.86	<2	<8	<2	<2	132	<.5	<3	<3	134	1.26	.067	2	29	.95	19	.14	3	1.74	.22	.02	<2	4	7	16
RE C 116412	<1	113	<3	29	<.3	30	15	260	3.99	<2	<8	<2	<2	136	<.5	<3	<3	138	1.28	.069	2	33	.98	19	.14	<3	1.80	.23	.03	<2	5	7	16
C 116413	<1	7083	6	62	1.3	49	18	704	4.27	6	<8	<2	<2	35	1.8	<3	<3	90	3.82	.027	1	36	.88	12	.14	<3	2.48	.01	.21	<2	11	2	6
C 116414	<1	819	<3	90	.3	72	38	790	5.76	2	<8	<2	<2	72	.8	<3	<3	120	1.49	.075	2	150	2.65	1	.33	<3	2.57	.01	.01	2	<2	3	15
C 116415	<1	180	<3	8	<.3	6	4	139	.98	<2	<8	<2	<2	39	<.5	<3	<3	53	2.19	.004	<1	11	.05	2	.07	<3	1.40	.06	.02	<2	<2	<2	8
C 116416	<1	29	<3	23	<.3	15	6	338	1.19	3	<8	<2	<2	99	<.5	<3	<3	60	5.49	.005	<1	27	.44	1	.10	<3	2.92	.02	.05	2	3	<2	3
C 116417	<1	279	<3	57	<.3	39	20	457	5.44	<2	<8	<2	<2	8	.6	<3	<3	197	.79	.079	4	14	1.29	4	.30	<3	1.45	.06	.01	<2	27	3	17
C 116418	<1	75	<3	72	<.3	93	54	612	4.98	2	<8	<2	<2	56	<.5	<3	<3	87	1.09	.058	1	136	3.03	2	.35	<3	2.48	<.01	<.01	<2	3	5	15
C 116419	25	1108	5	16	1.0	269	154	141	21.73	326	<8	<2	2	32	1.0	<3	<3	34	1.53	.020	1	3	.07	6	.03	<3	.85	.01	.02	<2	36	5	29
C 116420	24	912	4	10	6.2	186	126	88	16.07	114	<8	<2	<2	34	1.6	<3	<3	20	2.48	.003	<1	7	.10	7	.06	<3	1.66	.02	.04	<2	13	<2	21
C 116421	<1	9191	5	56	3.3	17	16	455	5.00	4	<8	<2	<2	39	1.9	<3	<3	142	1.48	.062	2	11	.89	3	.58	<3	.96	.05	.01	<2	<2	3	30
C 116422	<1	1348	5	62	.4	18	15	515	3.64	5	<8	<2	<2	63	.5	<3	<3	117	8.01	.032	1	11	1.00	4	.33	<3	3.57	.03	.04	<2	10	2	18
C 116423	<1	174	<3	25	<.3	19	12	148	2.85	7	<8	<2	<2	56	<.5	<3	<3	76	2.94	.034	1	17	.46	3	.14	<3	3.76	.04	.03	<2	4	3	19
C 116424	<1	622	<3	22	<.3	20	13	306	1.89	4	<8	<2	<2	92	<.5	<3	<3	74	3.58	.027	1	22	.44	3	.24	<3	1.26	.03	.02	<2	12	2	11
C 116425	<1	26	<3	32	<.3	49	22	277	2.17	2	<8	<2	<2	147	<.5	<3	<3	82	1.38	.039	1	60	1.41	1	.35	<3	1.56	<.01	<.01	<2	<2	4	9
C 116426	<1	110	<3	40	<.3	50	26	394	4.35	4	<8	<2	<2	35	<.5	<3	<3	114	1.27	.026	1	77	1.89	3	.44	<3	1.83	.03	<.01	<2	4	4	12
STANDARD DS5/FA-10R	12	143	26	130	<.3	23	12	756	3.00	18	<8	<2	3	46	5.4	3	7	59	.71	.090	12	187	.65	137	.09	17	1.97	.04	.14	4	490	473	486

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ___ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 10/04.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS

Schau, Mikkel File # A400677 Page 2
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	MnO %	Cr2O3 %	Ba ppm	Ni ppm	Sc ppm	LOI %	TOT/C %	TOT/S %	SUM %
C 116406	68.54	4.57	1.64	.35	12.82	.14	1.25	.60	.04	.07	.005	76	<20	15	9.4	2.61	.13	99.44
C 116410	47.28	16.08	10.43	9.38	11.33	1.55	.11	1.24	.09	.14	.049	40	210	31	2.0	.04	.02	99.71
C 116412	48.28	16.33	12.63	6.15	8.94	3.68	.11	1.94	.17	.16	.026	101	87	36	1.2	.04	.02	99.65
C 116417	47.42	12.57	16.24	6.50	8.55	3.43	.07	2.48	.19	.30	.012	41	64	45	1.9	.12	.03	99.68
C 116425	50.36	13.25	11.93	4.93	14.93	.08	<.02	1.29	.12	.11	.019	5	74	38	2.7	.05	.01	99.73
STANDARD SO-17/CSB	61.67	13.83	5.82	2.32	4.65	4.07	1.40	.60	.99	.53	.435	403	30	23	3.4	2.40	5.31	99.76

GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM SAMPLE BY LIBO2 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. LOI BY LOSS ON IGNITION.
TOTAL C & S BY LECO. (NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUM)
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

Data h FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 10/04

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A400677 Page 2 (a)

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Co ppm	Cs ppm	Ga ppm	Hf ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Gd ppm	Tb ppm	Dy ppm	Ho ppm	Er ppm	Tm ppm	Yb ppm	Lu ppm
C 116406	4.2	.2	4.6	1.1	2.9	20.5	10	51.0	.2	.5	.1	104	<.1	30.4	11.3	2.8	8.3	1.18	6.2	1.8	.68	2.02	.34	2.15	.42	1.12	.16	.94	.13
C 116410	54.3	.2	16.7	2.0	4.6	2.0	3	224.3	.3	.5	.1	245	<.1	57.3	16.0	3.5	10.8	1.60	7.9	2.3	.99	2.75	.53	3.13	.59	1.81	.23	1.47	.23
C 116412	44.7	.3	18.4	2.9	9.5	3.1	3	910.2	.6	.4	.3	310	<.1	104.9	27.3	7.9	22.8	3.12	15.6	4.2	1.45	4.44	.86	5.00	1.01	2.82	.37	2.27	.32
C 116417	48.5	.1	24.9	4.3	12.3	1.5	3	71.5	.7	.7	.4	431	.1	133.7	32.0	8.9	25.2	3.60	17.8	5.0	1.75	6.06	.95	5.73	1.18	3.13	.45	3.10	.45
C 116425	42.8	.1	19.3	2.2	6.0	1.0	<1	1821.7	.4	.5	.2	290	1.3	68.9	21.4	5.2	14.3	2.00	11.2	3.2	1.09	3.65	.58	3.87	.79	2.07	.24	1.58	.25
STANDARD SO-17	18.1	3.7	19.7	12.5	25.0	22.3	11	301.2	4.2	11.2	11.3	125	10.1	357.4	26.7	10.4	24.2	3.01	13.1	3.3	1.02	3.71	.66	4.24	.90	2.81	.39	2.86	.42

GROUP 4B - REE - 0.200 GM BY LiBO2 FUSION, ICP/MS FINISHED.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

Data ___ FA ___ DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 10/04

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A400677 Page 2 (b)

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Hg ppm	Tl ppm	Se ppm
C 116406	.3	2189.9	1.8	7	5.9	<.5	.3	.1	<.1	1.5	4.5	.02	<.1	<.5
C 116410	.1	342.4	.4	24	69.6	<.5	<.1	<.1	<.1	.1	3.7	.01	<.1	<.5
C 116412	.3	106.7	.4	32	32.2	.6	<.1	.1	<.1	<.1	2.2	.02	<.1	<.5
C 116417	.2	269.8	.5	60	38.1	<.5	.1	.1	<.1	.2	21.8	.01	<.1	<.5
C 116425	.3	24.4	.1	38	50.5	1.3	<.1	.2	<.1	<.1	2.1	<.01	<.1	<.5
STANDARD DS5	13.3	143.8	24.8	139	24.8	17.7	5.7	3.6	6.1	.3	38.4	.15	1.1	4.9

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

Data K FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 10/04

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A301864 Page 1

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#		Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm
SI		<1	<1	5	2	<.3	<1	<1	2	.05	9	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	<3
C 116351	Oreo A3	1	9664	4	15	4.8	5	6	164	2.53	16	<8	<2	<2	20	1.3	<3
C 116352	" 03A	<1	6096	<3	53	3.1	18	18	364	4.34	7	<8	<2	<2	141	<.5	<3
C 116353	JH1	1	117	3	19	.3	46	21	214	2.63	<2	<8	<2	<2	277	.8	<3
C 116354	JH1B	2	101	<3	37	<.3	9	33	405	5.05	15	<8	<2	<2	100	<.5	<3
C 116355	KB1	<1	112	<3	18	<.3	31	16	347	2.03	10	<8	<2	<2	97	.6	<3
C 116356	03B	<1	474	<3	7	1.3	3	4	146	1.20	3	<8	<2	<2	38	.5	<3
C 116357	M5 262	<1	2079	5	61	1.1	48	27	865	3.98	8	<8	<2	<2	41	.8	<3
C 116358		3	4456	4	50	1.2	13	16	331	3.67	4	<8	<2	<2	15	.8	<3
C 116359	03A2 262	<1	12354	<3	11	6.0	4	4	109	2.01	6	<8	<2	<2	24	.7	<3
RE C 116359		<1	12347	3	11	5.8	4	4	118	2.05	7	<8	<2	<2	24	.8	<3
C 116360	KB3	5	60	3	7	<.3	3	2	95	.65	7	<8	<2	16	19	.5	<3
C 116361	Postry 5 rules	<1	48403	21	647	14.6	66	266	1428	10.09	16	<8	<2	<2	48	13.0	<3
STANDARD DS4/FA-10R		6	128	29	155	.3	36	12	800	3.20	22	<8	<2	4	28	5.3	5

SAMPLE#	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
SI	<3	<1	.11	<.001	<1	2	<.01	2	<.01	<3	<.01	.52	.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116351	89	45	1.30	.043	4	2	.31	2	.20	6	.98	.03	.02	<2	4	<2	10
C 116352	97	86	1.80	.075	7	7	1.31	10	.24	<3	3.05	.22	.05	<2	5	4	17
C 116353	<3	115	2.75	.087	4	129	1.50	481	.23	<3	4.82	.69	.72	<2	2	4	4
C 116354	<3	126	1.21	.096	6	9	.95	47	.23	<3	2.43	.17	.07	<2	2	<2	<2
C 116355	<3	68	1.53	.082	3	41	.90	56	.12	<3	1.06	.21	.09	<2	<2	6	7
C 116356	15	77	19.93	.005	<1	3	.03	3	.04	5	3.92	.01	.01	<2	55	<2	5
C 116357	68	122	1.93	.035	1	30	.57	13	.30	<3	1.26	.02	.10	<2	60	3	32
C 116358	99	80	1.40	.056	5	5	1.10	2	.21	<3	2.17	.02	.03	<2	9	<2	9
C 116359	89	32	1.02	.028	3	2	.19	1	.18	<3	.77	.01	.02	<2	6	<2	13
RE C 116359	87	35	1.05	.029	3	1	.20	2	.18	<3	.80	.01	.02	<2	4	2	12
C 116360	<3	7	.22	.012	22	10	.07	25	.04	36	.29	.07	.13	4	2	<2	<2
C 116361	21	172	3.33	.237	2	19	1.12	3	.16	<3	2.11	<.01	.01	<2	47	2	22
STANDARD DS4/FA-10R	6	74	.56	.089	17	162	.59	144	.09	3	1.79	.04	.16	4	495	481	478

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 5 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** June 23/03 **SIGNED BY** ....D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS

Schau, Mikkel File # A301864 Page 2

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	MnO %	Cr2O3 %	Ba ppm	Ni ppm	Sc ppm	LOI %	TOT/C %	TOT/S %	SUM %
C 116353 JH1	50.11	14.66	9.51	8.60	11.19	1.76	1.00	.72	.24	.12	.041	559	63	43	1.2	.02	.21	99.23
C 116355 KB1	49.49	15.14	10.87	6.24	11.15	3.21	.66	.92	.19	.18	.030	509	63	36	1.6	.12	.13	99.75
C 116357 M5	61.54	11.66	10.36	1.21	9.04	1.24	.71	1.27	.11	.14	.015	112	39	28	1.9	.02	.11	99.22
C 116360 KR3	74.70	12.58	1.55	.32	1.38	3.14	5.32	.16	<.01	.02	.008	565	<20	2	.6	.05	.13	99.85
STANDARD SO-17/CSB	61.44	13.74	5.89	2.36	4.69	4.10	1.40	.60	.99	.53	.444	400	38	23	3.4	2.42	5.29	99.63

GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM SAMPLE BY LIBO2 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. LOI BY LOSS ON IGNITION.
TOTAL C & S BY LECO. (NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUM)
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 5 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: June 23/03 SIGNED BY C.L.......D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data C. FA ___

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A301864 Page 2 (a)

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Co ppm	Cs ppm	Ga ppm	Hf ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Gd ppm	Tb ppm	Dy ppm	Ho ppm	Er ppm	Tm ppm	Yb ppm	Lu ppm
C 116353	36.2	1.3	14.4	.8	2.5	19.4	<1	448.7	<.1	.1	.2	285	.9	26.8	15.0	6.1	12.4	1.80	8.4	2.4	.82	2.67	.39	2.77	.57	1.51	.24	1.55	.21
C 116355	39.4	.6	13.4	1.3	1.8	11.9	<1	977.2	.1	.5	.3	304	.2	33.7	17.6	6.6	15.1	2.30	11.3	3.0	1.10	2.93	.55	3.23	.59	1.68	.26	1.62	.24
C 116357	28.6	.4	13.5	1.8	6.1	22.3	1	288.5	.3	.5	.2	282	.1	61.4	18.4	5.1	12.1	1.87	9.7	2.6	1.11	2.72	.50	3.14	.66	1.65	.27	1.71	.22
C 116360	2.1	3.2	13.3	4.2	6.8	159.7	1	141.2	.8	20.3	6.8	15	6.3	110.9	23.7	25.2	43.6	4.70	17.2	3.3	.43	3.12	.48	3.33	.70	2.19	.39	2.76	.43
STANDARD SO-17	18.1	3.7	19.3	12.6	25.8	22.8	11	309.0	4.4	12.4	11.1	135	10.2	354.4	28.2	11.3	24.2	3.03	14.2	3.4	1.08	3.65	.66	4.37	.96	2.79	.44	2.93	.45

GROUP 4B - REE - LiBO2 FUSION, ICP/MS FINISHED.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 5 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: June 23/03 SIGNED BY. C. L........... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ___ FA ___

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A301864 Page 2 (b)
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Hg ppm	Tl ppm	Se ppm
C 116353	1.0	109.5	1.7	20	40.7	4.3	<.1	.1	<.1	<.1	1.8	<.01	.4	.7
C 116355	<.1	108.8	2.0	20	27.7	9.7	<.1	.2	<.1	.1	<.5	<.01	<.1	.6
C 116357	.5	2154.3	2.6	64	46.4	6.6	.4	.3	<.1	1.2	58.6	<.01	<.1	2.8
C 116360	4.3	58.0	3.3	7	2.3	6.9	<.1	.5	<.1	.1	2.0	<.01	.1	2.1
STANDARD DS4	6.9	123.4	31.8	159	33.4	24.0	5.3	5.1	5.3	.3	28.7	.29	1.1	1.4

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 5 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** June 23/03 **SIGNED BY** C. L........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ✓ FA ____

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A302429
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
SI	<1	1	<3	3	<.3	1	<1	5	.04	<2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	1	.10	<.001	1	2	.01	9	<.01	<3	.01	.50	<.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116362	2	20	5	18	<.3	41	2	507	1.25	4	<8	<2	7	48	<.5	<3	<3	4	.80	.008	11	3	.13	82	.01	<3	1.68	.04	.13	<2	<2	<2	4
C 116363	1	11	6	39	<.3	19	1	551	.82	2	<8	<2	4	7	<.5	<3	<3	3	.34	.014	9	6	.05	38	<.01	<3	.32	.02	.15	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116364	<1	11	4	38	<.3	14	1	594	.90	3	<8	<2	6	6	<.5	<3	<3	2	.29	.012	10	1	.06	34	<.01	<3	.32	.02	.13	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116365	2	46	9	30	<.3	74	3	280	.63	4	<8	<2	3	8	.5	<3	<3	2	.50	.020	4	20	.07	31	<.01	<3	.25	.04	.10	2	<2	<2	6
C 116366	1	5	4	4	<.3	9	<1	361	.34	<2	<8	<2	3	64	<.5	<3	<3	2	4.27	.007	7	1	.02	89	<.01	<3	2.80	.01	.11	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116367	16	44	85	333	<.3	45	2	8819	13.27	5069	75	<2	7	11	5.6	<3	<3	36	.19	.016	54	41	.04	22	.01	<3	1.22	.01	.03	<2	2	<2	16
C 116368	2	101	6	36	<.3	53	31	321	3.38	42	<8	<2	2	130	.5	<3	<3	187	2.04	.117	8	60	.23	54	<.01	5	3.17	.02	.08	<2	8	6	38
C 116369	2	26	15	46	<.3	33	1	391	.59	16	10	<2	2	6	.8	<3	<3	2	.38	.017	4	10	.05	37	<.01	<3	.25	.01	.11	3	<2	<2	3
C 116370	<1	5	5	24	<.3	3	1	414	.85	<2	<8	<2	8	10	<.5	<3	<3	5	.14	.006	10	3	.12	42	.03	<3	.67	.03	.07	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116371	37	61	338	295	1.3	31	4	>9999	10.77	916	65	<2	9	34	14.4	<3	<3	72	.40	.021	170	24	.15	678	.04	<3	1.75	.03	.06	<2	3	<2	26
C 116372	1	59	5	22	<.3	31	12	342	2.44	5	<8	<2	<2	428	.7	<3	<3	74	5.94	.041	4	22	.71	149	.16	<3	7.32	.04	.19	<2	<2	<2	11
C 116373	21	4863	15	3152	7.0	37	127	1074	15.19	201	<8	<2	2	22	38.8	<3	3	100	.26	.007	2	4	.75	12	.01	<3	2.15	<.01	<.01	2	188	<2	8
C 116374	58	2121	21	1033	4.5	43	149	872	19.26	46	<8	<2	3	12	15.5	<3	<3	93	.16	.015	2	3	.79	7	.06	<3	1.52	<.01	.01	<2	596	<2	7
RE C 116374	60	2057	20	1008	4.2	42	144	846	18.72	44	<8	<2	3	11	15.0	<3	3	90	.17	.015	1	2	.77	6	.05	<3	1.49	.01	.01	<2	528	<2	7
C 116375	552	3702	3	343	4.0	45	133	1977	17.15	339	<8	<2	2	15	5.5	3	5	206	.29	.043	3	7	2.00	6	.09	<3	3.10	<.01	.01	<2	279	3	14
C 116376	31	2660	126	177	7.0	36	87	1655	15.74	41	<8	<2	2	27	3.0	<3	7	243	.56	.060	4	10	1.52	22	.28	<3	3.50	.01	.02	<2	102	2	28
C 116377	6	33	8	36	<.3	14	2	665	1.91	5	8	<2	4	3	<.5	<3	<3	5	.47	.008	11	6	.03	24	<.01	<3	.31	<.01	.06	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116378	2	8	8	7	<.3	4	1	150	.37	3	<8	<2	5	2	<.5	<3	<3	1	.04	.006	8	4	.01	17	<.01	<3	.37	<.01	.06	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116379	3	66	10	35	<.3	14	2	290	1.18	<2	<8	<2	7	12	<.5	<3	<3	3	.16	.013	9	1	.07	60	.01	<3	.64	.02	.20	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116380	2	8	3	9	<.3	9	1	219	.47	3	<8	<2	3	2	<.5	<3	<3	2	.22	.007	8	4	.01	29	<.01	<3	.29	<.01	.07	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116381	2	6	139	19	.5	4	1	237	1.21	18	18	<2	2	8	.5	<3	<3	3	.77	.002	4	1	.01	46	<.01	<3	.26	<.01	.16	<2	22	<2	<2
C 116382	2	116	3	19	<.3	53	15	216	1.51	4	<8	<2	<2	50	<.5	<3	<3	55	1.38	.072	3	17	.50	57	.17	<3	1.56	.25	.03	<2	4	4	21
C 116383	<1	38	<3	5	<.3	10	2	50	.46	<2	<8	<2	<2	46	<.5	<3	<3	18	.59	.004	<1	2	.05	7	.04	<3	.62	.07	.04	<2	52	<2	5
C 116384	22	494	4	11	5.5	227	146	64	20.21	180	<8	<2	4	19	1.0	<3	4	15	1.74	.002	2	9	.02	5	.05	<3	1.46	.03	.02	<2	13	<2	21
STANDARD DS	12	142	26	132	.3	24	12	751	2.90	19	<8	<2	3	49	5.6	4	5	59	.72	.093	12	184	.68	139	.09	15	2.02	.04	.13	3	494	493	486

Standard is STANDARD DS5/FA-10R.
GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU** PT** & PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 8 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: Jul 18/2003 SIGNED BY........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

10.4 Appendix C Petrochemical Analytical Results

Sample	B204488	B204491	B204494	B204497
SiO2	46.22	44.16	48.71	43.89
TiO2	2.11	2.32	1.89	1.83
Al2O3	13.35	13.66	13.92	15.49
Fe2O3	14.34	17.82	13.43	15.37
MnO	.14	.25	.19	.16
MgO	5.34	8.59	6.18	9.04
CaO	12.95	5.49	9.52	4.45
Na2O	2.28	3.4	3.65	3.52
K2O	.30	.16	.37	.19
P2O5	.18	.20	.15	.26
LOI	2.5	3.6	1.4	5.2
Total	99.71	99.65	99.41	99.40
Rb	6.3	5.0	9.1	5.4
Sr	325.0	137.9	515.0	217.5
Y	29.3	32.5	26.0	33.3
Zr	116.3	117.8	100.8	100.7
Nb	11.3	11.4	9.8	9.6
Cr	-	-	-	-
Ni	68	53	104	72
Th	.8	.7	.9	.5
Ta	.7	.7	.6	.6
Hf	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.7
Sc	38	45	43	37
Co	42.8	49.2	46.2	58.3
Ba	102	57	79	54
Ga	20.1	22.5	19.9	27.1
Tl	-	-	-	-
U	.3	.3	.3	.3
V	397	451	386	352
W	.4	.3	.4	.4
La	8.7	10.3	8.0	11.4
Ce	21.7	26.1	19.7	29.1
Nd	15.6	19.0	14.4	21.3
Sm	4.3	5.1	3.9	5.3
Eu	1.49	1.62	1.31	1.51
Tb	.91	.99	.86	.96
Yb	2.68	3.00	2.31	2.45
Lu	.39	.42	.33	.38
Mo	.5	.5	.5	.5
Cu	101	127	74	402
Pb	3	3	1.5	1.5
Zn	20	99	29	60
Ag	.3	.15	.15	.15
Nisol	24	37	24	71
Cosol	15	36	12	49
Mnsol	305	633	291	396
As	3	1	1	3
Thsol	3	1	2	2
Srsol	46	13	64	60
Sb	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bi	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Vsol	166	257	147	144
Crsol	33	20	27	119

Sample	B204488	B204491	B204494	B204497
Basol	19	19	6	29
Au	1	9	5	3
Pt	2	7	1	9
Pd	35	29	19	35
Fesol	5.12	8.24	3.10	6.50
Casol	2.03	.73	1.34	.64
Psol	.060	.068	.055	.080
Mgsol	.77	3.16	.72	3.57
Tisol	.26	.37	.20	.16
Alsol	1.56	2.89	1.26	3.30
Nasol	.08	.05	.20	.07
Ksol	.01	.08	.05	.09

Sample	B204498	C-116357-M5	C-116410-414	C-116412-415
SiO2	48.20	61.54	47.28	48.28
TiO2	1.47	1.27	1.24	1.94
Al2O3	14.22	11.66	16.08	16.33
Fe2O3	12.03	10.36	10.43	12.63
MnO	.12	.14	.14	.16
MgO	8.3	1.21	9.38	6.15
CaO	10.45	9.04	11.33	8.94
Na2O	2.97	1.24	1.55	3.68
K2O	.21	.71	.11	.11
P2O5	.13	.11	.09	.17
LOI	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.2
Total	99.80	99.18	99.63	99.59
Rb	3.8	22.3	2.0	3.1
Sr	267.6	288.5	224.3	910.2
Y	21.0	18.4	16.0	27.3
Zr	77.8	61.4	57.3	104.9
Nb	7.0	6.1	4.6	9.5
Cr	-	-	-	-
Ni	125	39	210	87
Th	.5	.5	.5	.4
Ta	.4	.3	.3	.6
Hf	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.9
Sc	40	28	31	36
Co	49.8	28.6	54.3	44.7
Ba	72	112	40	101
Ga	20.1	13.5	16.7	18.4
Tl	-	-	-	-
U	.1	.2	.1	.3
V	338	282	245	310
W	.5	.1	.05	.05
La	5.8	5.1	3.5	7.9
Ce	15.3	12.1	10.8	22.8
Nd	11.8	9.7	7.9	15.6
Sm	3.1	2.6	2.3	4.2
Eu	1.07	1.11	.99	1.45
Tb	.66	.50	.53	.86
Yb	1.93	1.71	1.47	2.27
Lu	.30	.22	.23	.32
Mo	.5	.5	.5	.5
Cu	78	2079	337	109
Pb	1.5	5	4	1.5
Zn	21	61	21	28
Ag	.15	1.1	.15	.15
Nisol	40	48	74	31
Cosol	13	27	16	15
Mnsol	175	865	152	253
As	1	8	1	1
Thsol	1	1	1	1
Srsol	58	41	132	134
Sb	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bi	1.5	68	1.5	1.5
Vsol	97	122	41	134
Crsol	64	30	49	29

Sample	C-116417-395	C-116425-403i	C-116425-403i
Basol	4	1	1
Au	27	1	1
Pt	3	4	4
Pd	17	9	9
Fesol	5.44	2.17	2.17
Casol	.79	1.38	1.38
Psol	.079	.039	.039
Mgsol	1.29	1.41	1.41
Tisol	.30	.35	.35
Alsol	1.45	1.56	1.56
Nasol	.06	.005	.005
Ksol	.01	.005	.005

Sample	C-116417-395	C-116425-403i	C-116425-403i
SiO2	47.42	50.36	50.36
TiO2	2.48	1.29	1.29
Al2O3	12.57	13.25	13.25
Fe2O3	16.24	11.93	11.93
MnO	.30	.11	.11
MgO	6.50	4.93	4.93
CaO	8.55	14.93	14.93
Na2O	3.43	.08	.08
K2O	.07	.01	.01
P2O5	.19	.12	.12
LOI	1.9	2.7	2.7
Total	99.65	99.71	99.71
Rb	1.5	1.0	1.0
Sr	71.5	1821.7	1821.7
Y	32.0	21.4	21.4
Zr	133.7	68.9	68.9
Nb	12.3	6.0	6.0
Cr	-	-	-
Ni	64	74	74
Th	.7	.5	.5
Ta	.7	.4	.4
Hf	4.3	2.2	2.2
Sc	45	38	38
Co	48.5	42.8	42.8
Ba	41	5	5
Ga	24.9	19.3	19.3
Tl	-	-	-
U	.4	.2	.2
V	431	290	290
W	.1	1.3	1.3
La	8.9	5.2	5.2
Ce	25.2	14.3	14.3
Nd	17.8	11.2	11.2
Sm	5.0	3.2	3.2
Eu	1.75	1.09	1.09
Tb	.95	.58	.58
Yb	3.10	1.58	1.58
Lu	.45	.25	.25
Mo	.5	.5	.5
Cu	279	26	26
Pb	1.5	1.5	1.5
Zn	57	32	32
Ag	.15	.15	.15
Nisol	39	49	49
Cosol	20	22	22
Mnsol	457	277	277
As	1	2	2
Thsol	1	1	1
Srsol	8	147	147
Sb	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bi	1.5	1.5	1.5
Vsol	197	82	82
Crsol	14	60	60

Sample	C-116417-395	C-116425-403i	C-116425-403i
Basol	4	1	1
Au	27	1	1
Pt	3	4	4
Pd	17	9	9
Fesol	5.44	2.17	2.17
Casol	.79	1.38	1.38
Psol	.079	.039	.039
Mgsol	1.29	1.41	1.41
Tisol	.30	.35	.35
Alsol	1.45	1.56	1.56
Nasol	.06	.005	.005
Ksol	.01	.005	.005

Appendix: Maps of sample locations, showing assay numbers and geochemical values (Ag and Cu) obtained.

		NAD83, zone 9	
Assay numbers	short form assay numbers As shown on map	UTME	UTMN
B204488	B488 ,	704056	,5582262
B204489	B489 ,	702453	,5582879
B204490	B490 ,	702408	,5583218
B204491	B491 ,	702441	,5582480
B204492	B492 ,	703842	,5581859
B204493	B493 ,	703907	,5582368
B204494	B494 ,	702709	,5583091
B204495	B495 ,	702408	,5583218
B204496	B496 ,	702453	,5582879
B204497	B497 ,	703842	,5581859
B204498	B498 ,	703907	,5582358
B204499	B499 ,	703933	,5582330
B204500	B500 ,	703842	,5581859
C116351	C351 ,	703015	,5581669
C116352	C352 ,	703015	,5581669
C116356	C356 ,	703015	,5581669
C116357	C357 ,	702396	,5583221
C116358	C358 ,	703015	,5581669
C116359	C359 ,	703015	,5581669
C116361	C361 ,	703644	,5581366
C116383	C383 ,	703677	,5581792
C116384	C384 ,	702396	,5583221
C116400	C400 ,	703677	,5581792
C116401	C401 ,	703127	,5581936
C116403	C403 ,	703561	,5582258
C116404	C404 ,	703561	,5582258
C116408	C408 ,	702574	,5582051
C116409	C409 ,	703561	,5582258
C116410	C410 ,	703760	,5582107
C116412	C412 ,	703907	,5582365
C116413	C413 ,	702396	,5583221
C116414	C414 ,	703922	,5582330
C116415	C415 ,	703907	,5582365
C116416	C416 ,	703922	,5582330
C116417	C417 ,	702852	,5582235
C116421	C421 ,	703907	,5582365
C116423	C423 ,	702966	,5582712
C116424	C424 ,	702966	,5582712

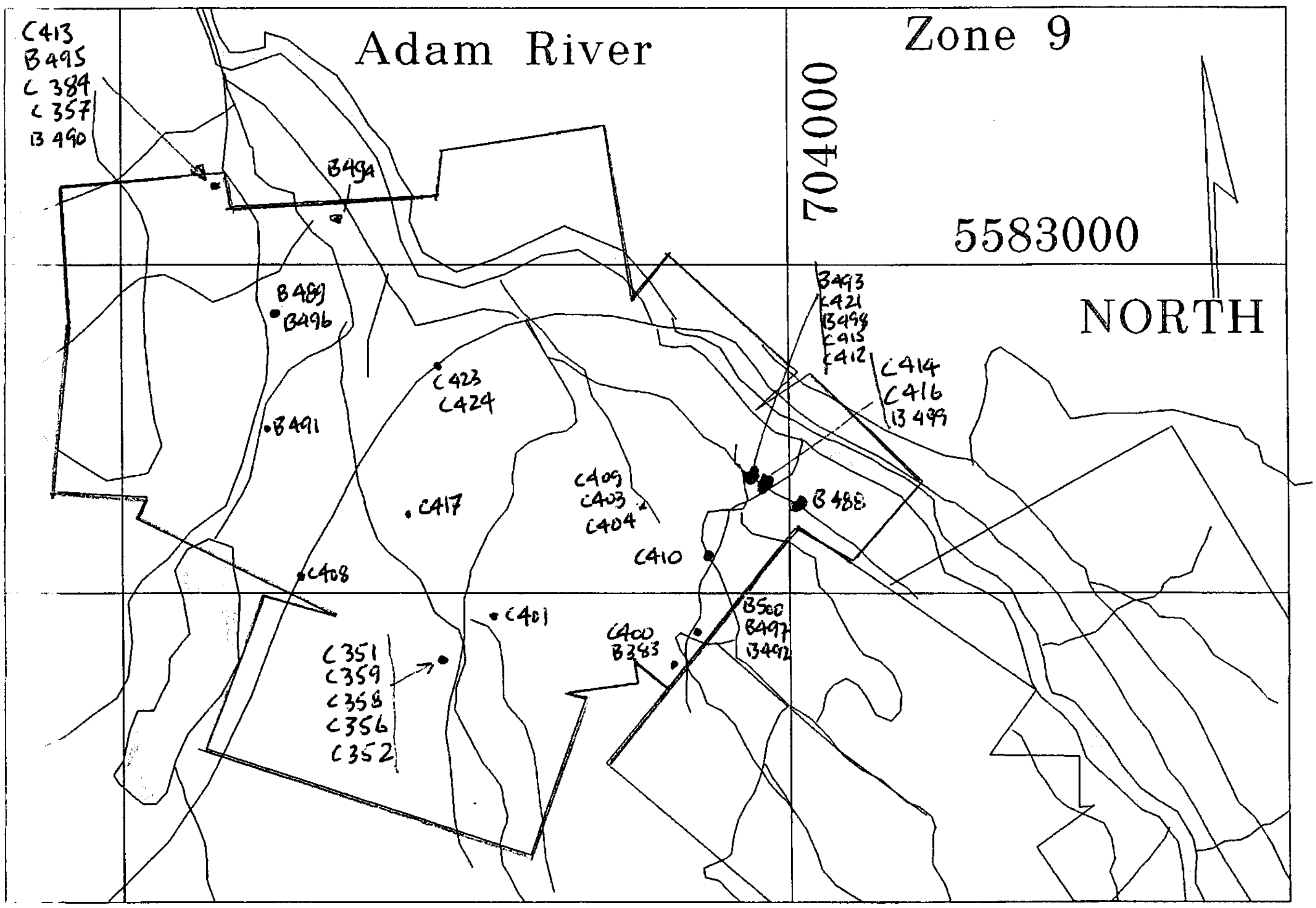
Assay values are reported in NAD 27 in body of report, here the NAD83 equivalents are given. They are all from Zone 9.

The plotted values have been locally rearranged to fit onto the known geographic attributes (ie samples from road outcrops are relocated a short distance to be on the road (if plotted point is slightly off). The UTM values are those reported by a Garmin XL or Garmin 76 GPS unit. It is my experience in this area that points can be relocated to within 25 m using this level of GPS measurement.

MAP of ASSAY NUMBERS (short form; see above list)

MAP of COPPER in ppm

MAP of SILVER in ppm.

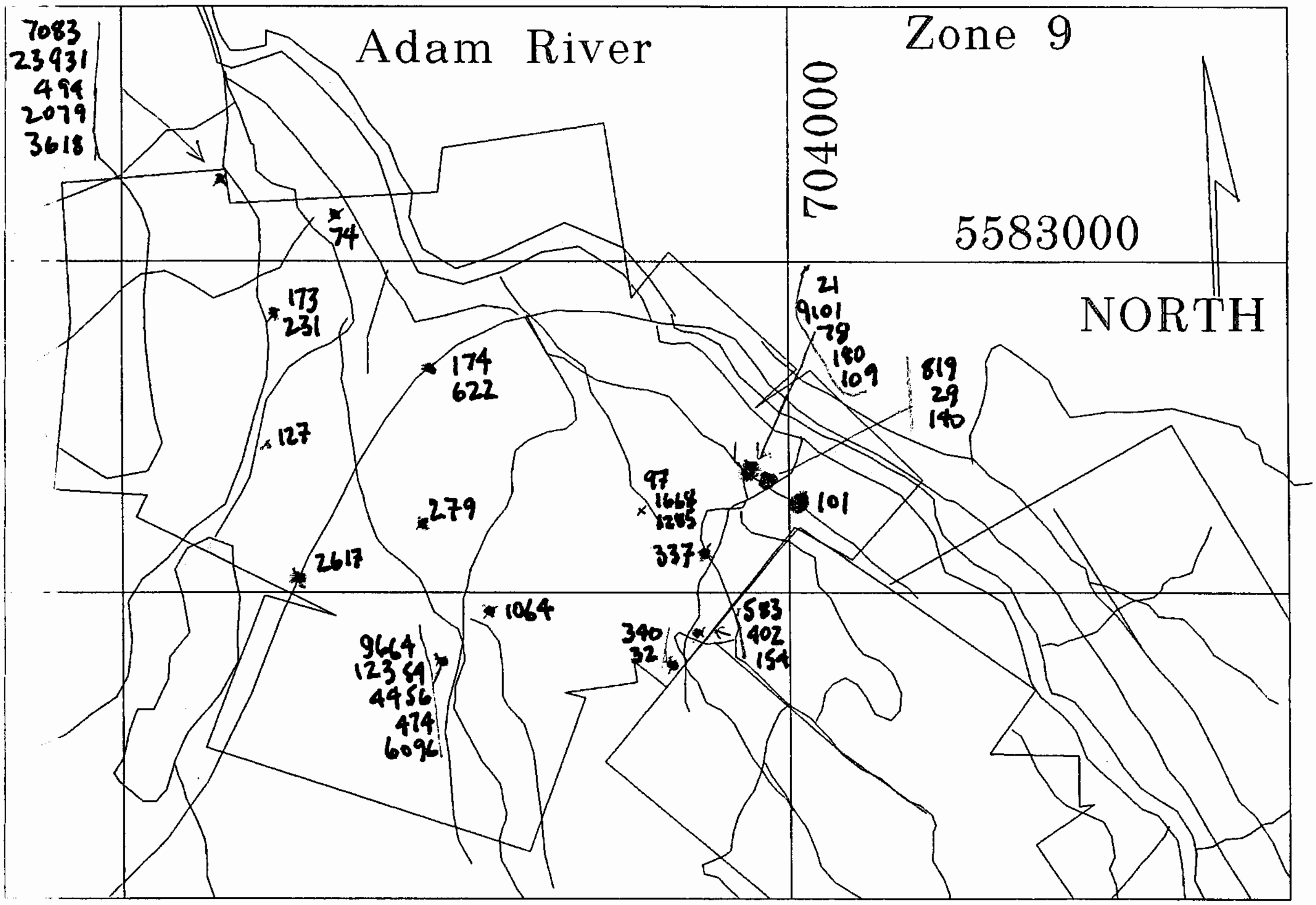


SCALE
1 km

PMO GROUP
Nanaimo M.D.
Location

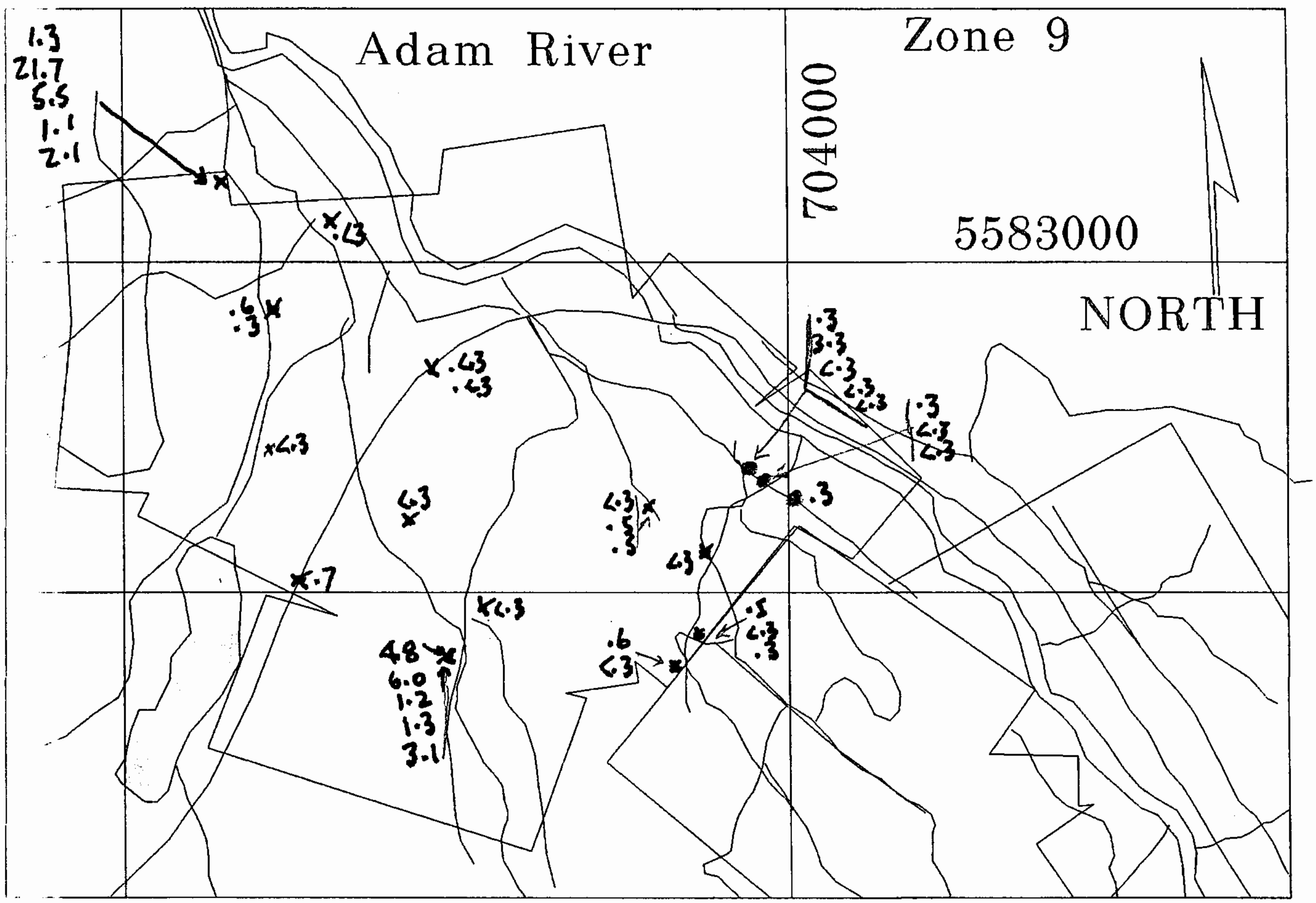
Assay numbers are given in short form

drafting by MPS, in NAD83, from Mapplace map



PMO GROUP
Nanaimo M.D.
Copper, ppm

drafting by MPS, in NAD83, from Mapplace map



SCALE
1 km

PMO GROUP
Nanaimo M.D.
Silver, ppm

drafting by MPS, in NAD83, from Mapplace map