Regional Geologist, Kamloops **Date Approved:** 2005.04.05 **Off Confidential:** 2005.11.12

ASSESSMENT REPORT: 27574 **Mining Division(s):** Kamloops

Property Name: Readymix

Location:	**NAD 27**	**Latitude:**	51 47 32	**Longitude:**	119 34 42	**UTM:**	11	5740855	322186
	NAD 83	**Latitude:**	51 47 32	**Longitude:**	119 34 46	**UTM:**	11	5741076	322115
	NTS:	082M13E							
	BCGS:	082M073							

Camp:

Claim(s): Readymix

Operator(s): Richards, Gordon G.
Author(s): Richards, Gordon G.

Report Year: 2004

No. of Pages: 18 Pages

Commodities Searched For: Gold, Silver

General Work Categories: GEOC

Work Done: Geochemical
SOIL Soil (40 sample(s);MMI)
Elements Analyzed For : Gold, Cobalt, Nickel, Palladium, Silver

Keywords: Shuswap Metamorphic Complex, Breccias, Gneisses, Quartz veins

***Statement* Nos.:** 3220043

MINFILE Nos.: 082M 056

Related Reports: 12012, 14233, 14380, 26810, 27138

Assessment Report
of a
MMI Geochemical Survey
on the
READYMIX Property

Readymix, Readymix 6, Readymix 8
Record No's: 381074, 383513, 395999
Kamloops Mining Division

Martin Creek
NTS 82M/13E
Latitude 51° 45'N
Longitude 119° 35'W

Owner of Claims: Gordon G Richards

Operator: Gordon G Richards

written by
Gordon G Richards, PEng

November 30, 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Location Map

Readymix Claims

Mineral Titles Layers

- **Mineral titles outline (<1M)**
  - All Others
- **Mineral titles Claim Names (<100K)**
  - All Others

Topographic Layers

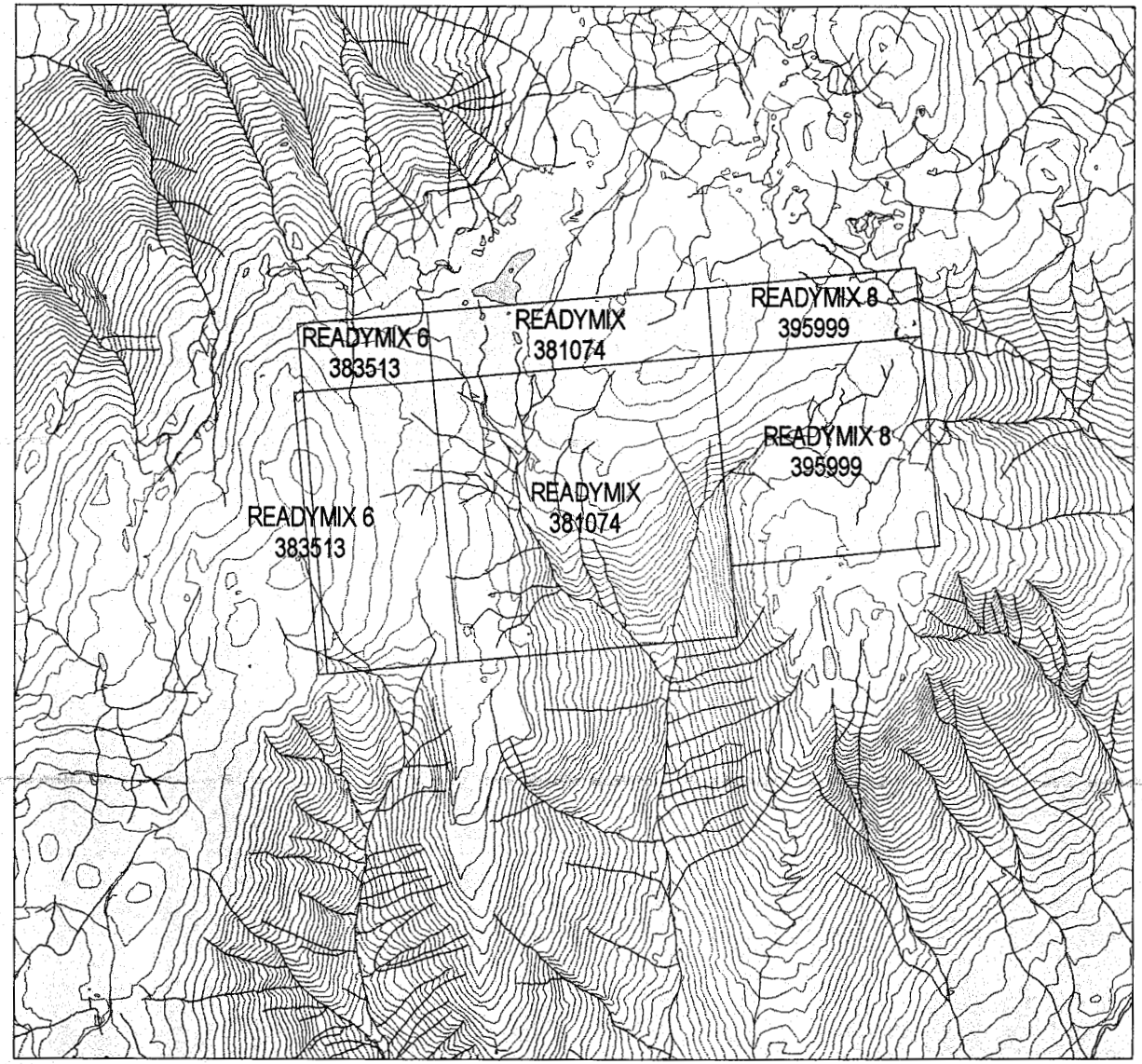
- **Roads 1:20K (<100K)**
- **Contours east 1:20K (<100K)**
- **Lakes 1:50K (<300K)**
- **Rivers 1:20K (<100K)**
- **Border line 1:250K (<2M)**

Grid Layers

- **Grid 1:250K maps - outline**

BC Border Layers

- **BC Border 1:50K (<200K)**



SCALE 1 : 50,000

1 0 1 2 3

KILOMETERS

N

Figure 2 Claim Map

http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/maps/minpot/dep_find.MWF

December 1, 2004 9:37 PM

LOCATION.

The property is located in the interior of British Columbia, 16 km due west of Avola on the North Thompson River in the headwaters of Martin Creek. Most of the property lies along the broad north trending ridge between Mad and Raft Rivers. Elevations on the property range from 4500 ft along south flowing Martin Creek to 5600ft along the ridge. See Figure 1.

ACCESS.

Access to the property can best be made by vehicle along BCFS Martin Main starting at the Hole In The Wall restaurant on Highway 5 one-half hour drive north of Clearwater. This road climbs up onto the north trending ridge by km eight and continues north onto the property, which begins at km twenty-two at a fork in the road. This and one other spur road lead southeast onto the property. Continuation of the main road leads around the north end of the property to the northeast corner and then south for one km down the east side. Some of the property has been logged. Foot access through both the slash and virgin timber is easy throughout most of the property. Small creeks and ponds are common providing ample drinking water. A local farmer uses the upland as rangeland for cattle.

CLAIMS.

The property is comprised of three four-post claims and two recently staked two-post claims owned by Gordon G Richards, FMC 122677, within the Kamloops Mining Division as listed below. Work described in this report will be used as assessment work which, together with the recording of a common anniversary date will extend the expiry dates to those indicated.

Table 1. Claims List

Claim	Record No	No Units	Expiry Date
READYMIX	381074	20	Sept 30, 2007
READYMIX 6	383513	10	Sept 30, 2007
READYMIX 8	395999	12	Sept 30, 2007
READYMIX 9	415471	1	Sept 30, 2006
READYMIX 10	415472	1	Sept 30, 2006

HISTORY.

The writer and Mr. Dave Bennett prospected the general area throughout 1999 and 2000. Intrusion related gold mineralization was considered an excellent target in the area because of the occurrence of several tungsten skarns, anomalous Au, W, Mo and As in stream sediments and the Shuswap metamorphic terrain intruded by Cretaceous granites. An operator working on a tungsten skarn in this area had sampled Creeks near the mouth of Martin Creek for heavy minerals. Highly anomalous gold values occurred only in samples collected along Martin Creek. Noranda drilled a small tungsten occurrence on previous claims that plot in the northwest corner of the present claim block.

Initial prospecting in October, 1999 included collection of stream sediments from the headwaters of Martin Creek that were anomalous for gold (up to 87 ppb) and a highly oxidized boulder of intrusive breccia that assayed 29.3 g/t Au, 202 g/t Ag with accompanying highly anomalous values for Bi, W, As, Sb, and Pb. Sampling in 2000 of a thin (<5 m (?)) blanket of till over the gently rolling ridge top on 200m spaced lines run perpendicular to south flowing ice outlined an extensive area some three km

by four km of anomalous Au, Bi, W, As, Sb, Pb, and Ag. This gold target is a new discovery.

Initial claims were staked in September 2000. A modest geological mapping and geochemical sampling program conducted over a portion of the claims during the summer of 2001 was filed as assessment work in late 2001.

In 2003, a VLF-EM survey was conducted over that portion of the property previously prospected and known to contain gold-mineralized float and the intrusive breccia outcrop. This program was done to assist in mapping contacts and hopefully identify conductors potentially related to gold mineralized structures such as the gold anomalous quartz vein float and intrusive breccia. Strong crossover anomalies were found forming a somewhat linear pattern on all six survey lines spaced 100 m apart in an area of the granite contact with Shuswap metamorphics.

No other work, other than that described in this report, has been undertaken.

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT.

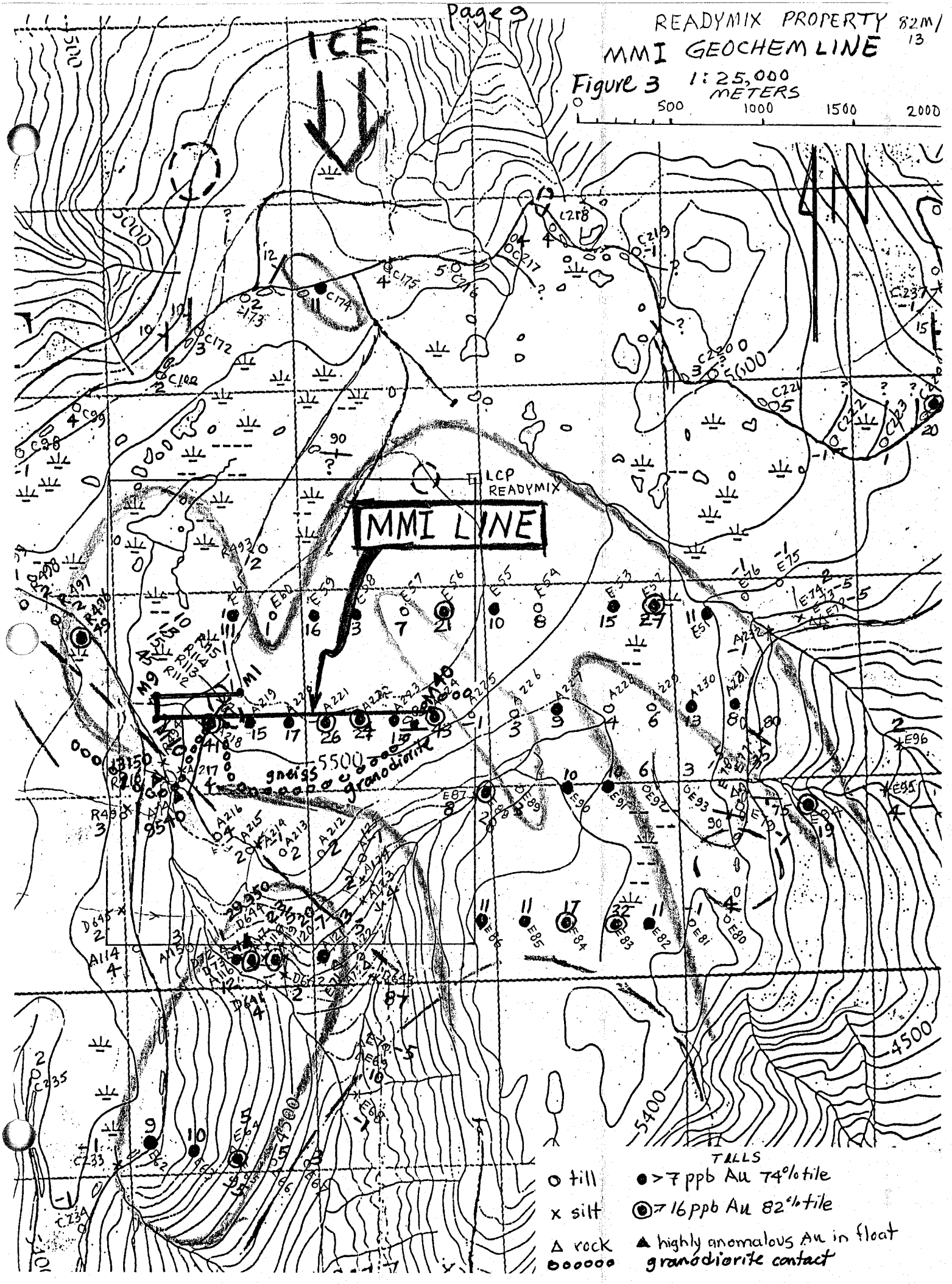
Shuswap metasediments are the dominant rock type on the property found as angular boulders in the till with a few outcrops exposed mainly along roads. In the north the most common outcrops and float are quartz-biotite-muscovite schist and gneiss, and quartz-chlorite-muscovite schist and gneiss. Minor garnet is present in a few outcrops. Dips of foliation attitudes in this area are less than 20 degrees. To the south, quartzite is common with calc-silicate gneiss and marble float occurring in small amounts. Here, foliation attitudes dip near vertical and strike easterly. Amphibolite and biotite gneiss are common near granitic contacts.

The north contact of an intrusion shown on regional maps straddling the Martin Creek drainage occurs along the southern end of the property. A leucocratic muscovite granite, mapped by Noranda during their exploration of the tungsten skarn mentioned above, is shown on their maps as extending into the west portion of the present claims into the area of a biotite quartz monzonite (?). A small unmineralized intrusive breccia is exposed on a landing near the north contact of this intrusion. The property has not been prospected beyond that described so position of contacts is poorly understood.

Much angular quartz float has been noted during this and the previous study in the area between the camp-landing and the intrusive breccia outcrop. Other areas of abundant quartz float have been noted in crossing the property during staking and sampling but are poorly mapped. Some of the float in the first area described was highly anomalous for gold, 13,150 ppb and 9540 ppb being the highest to date. The intrusive breccia float assayed 29.5 g/t Au and 202 g/t Ag. The contact area of the granite is therefore highly prospective ground for mineralized intrusive breccia and quartz veins with a good gold grade. However intrusion related gold can occur in many different styles and because of the widespread multi-element anomaly in tills, the property should be prospected thoroughly for a variety of gold mineralization styles in all rock types.

READYMIX PROPERTY 82M/13
MMI GEOCHEM LINE
Figure 3 1:25,000 METERS

0 500 1000 1500 2000



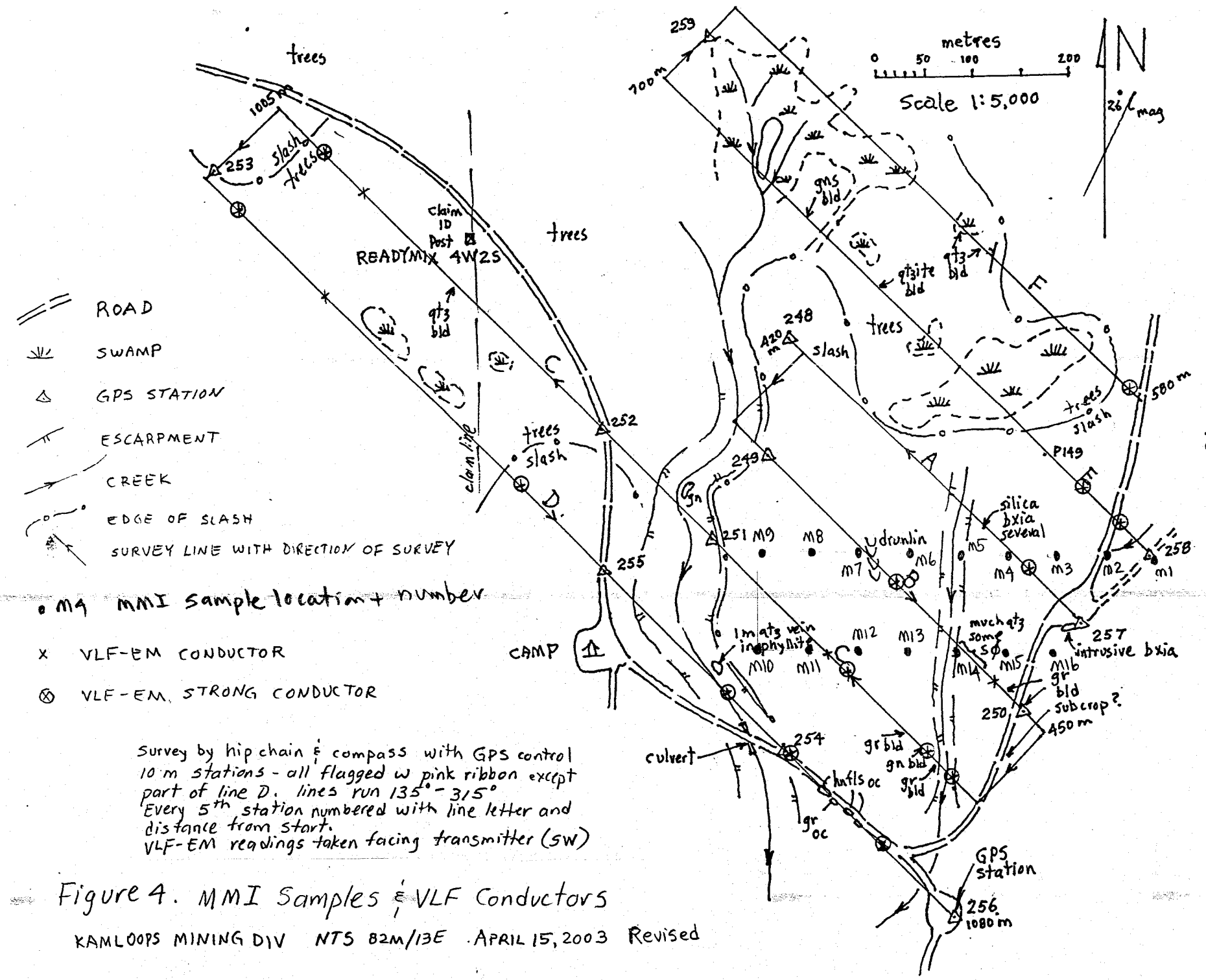


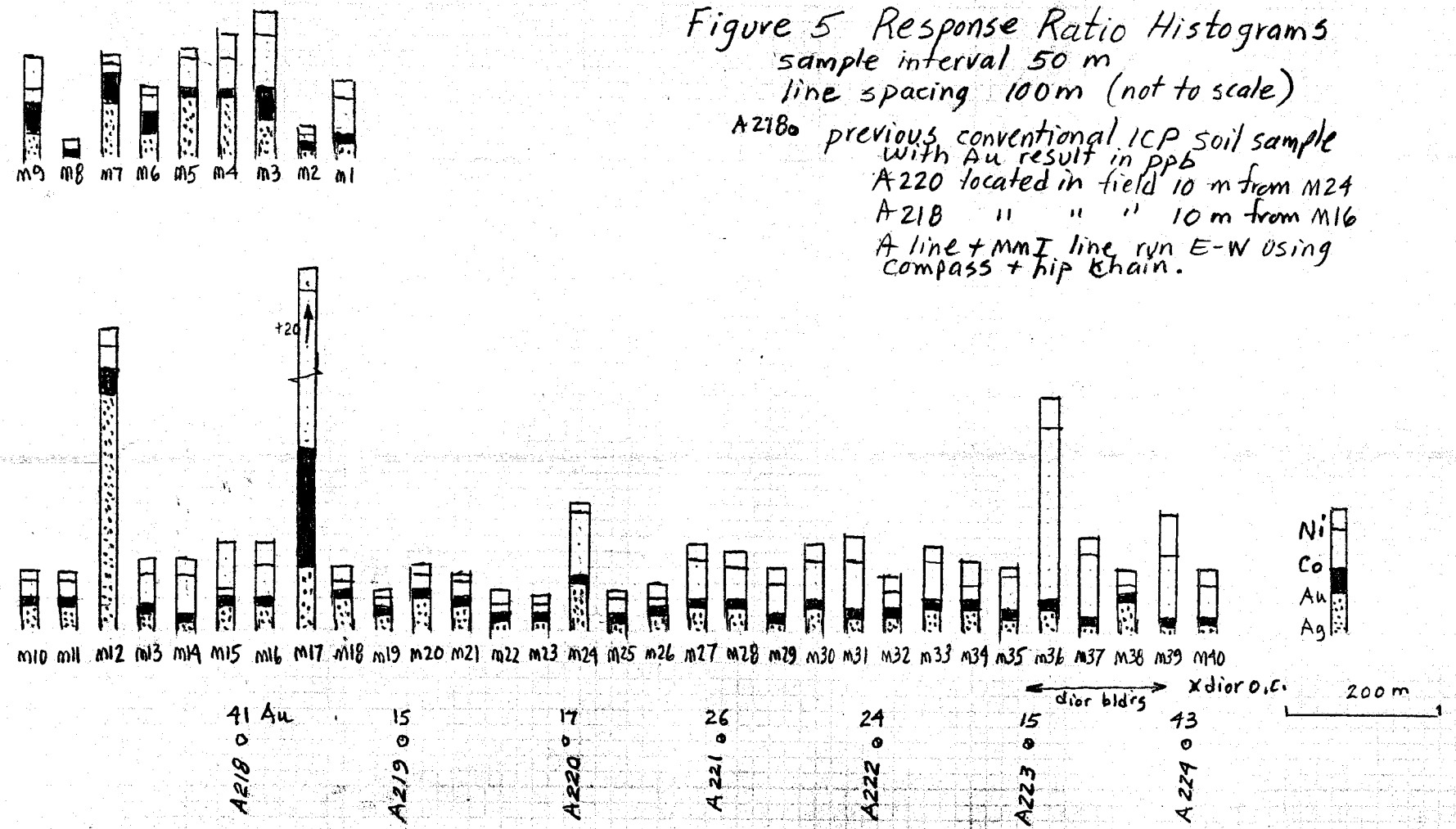
Figure 4. MMI Samples & VLF Conductors

KAMLOOPS MINING DIV NTS 82M/13E APRIL 15, 2003 Revised

Figure 5 Response Ratio Histograms

sample interval 50 m
line spacing 100m (not to scale)

A218◦ previous conventional ICP soil sample with Au result in ppb
A220 located in field 10 m from M24
A218 " " " 10 m from M16
A line + MMI line run E-W using compass + hip chain.



WORK PERFORMED.

MMI analyses is used to "look through" deep overburden including such problematic materials as clay and silt layers and into bedrock over variable depths determined by extent of fracturing and presence of water in the rock. Transported anomalies are largely filtered out by this method.

Two days were spent collecting soil samples as an orientation survey for MMI (Mobile Metal Ion) analyses. The survey area crossed the strong multi-line VLF-EM anomaly described above on two lines spaced 100 m apart. The survey was also run along a previous ICP-MS soil survey line that contained numerous multi-element anomalies in order to compare responses.

MMI Analysis uses a weak partial extraction scheme to improve the conventional geochemical response over buried ore deposits. The process measures the mobile metal ions from mineralization, which have moved toward the surface and are loosely attached to surface soil particles. Its effectiveness has been documented in over 1000 case histories on six continents and includes numerous commercial successes. The anomalies are sharply bounded and in most cases directly overlie and define the extent of the surface projection of buried primary mineralized zones. The MMI process is a proprietary method developed by Wamtech of Australia. SGS Minerals Services in Toronto provides analyses in Canada.

Lines were run by hip chain and compass with several GPS stations recorded along lines. Sample interval was 50 m. Watch and ring were removed prior to sampling. Pits were dug by shovel to a depth of 30 cm in order to expose the soil profile for sampling. The profile was scraped clean with a plastic scoop to remove any metal effect from the digging shovel. A continuous strip of soil was collected by plastic scoop from 15 to 20 cm depth below the top of true soil regardless of soil type, placed in a pre-

numbered ziplock baggie and placed in an 11 inch by 20 inch 2 mil plastic bag. An appropriately numbered survey ribbon was hung on nearby vegetation. Samples were kept cool until they were shipped to SGS Minerals Services in Toronto for analyses.

In their lab, samples are not dried or prepared in any way. The MMI process includes analyses of a 50-g sample and an innovative interpretation step. Multi-component extractants are used and metals are determined by ICP/MS in the part per billion range. Several element packages are available. For the present survey, method code MMI-B, the gold exploration suite, which includes Co, Au, Ag, Pd, and Ni was selected.

Response Ratios were calculated for each element and values stacked in a histogram constructed along the soil sample line. The average value for results of the lower quartile was calculated for each element. One-half of background was used for those samples with only background value. Then each result was divided by the lower quartile average to obtain its response ratio.

RESULTS.

Results are provided in an Appendix. Location of the MMI soil line is shown on a property scale map on Figure 3. From this map it can be seen that the survey can be divided into two groups.

One area has no previous soil samples and lies west of a northerly road where two parallel MMI lines are located. This area had a VLF-EM survey completed in 2002 that located several strong conductors. Figure 4 shows location of MMI samples M1to M16 in relation to this survey and the conductors.

The second area lies east of this same road where the MMI samples M17 to M40 are collected along a previously collected conventional ICP soil line with gold values indicated.

Response ratio histogram plot is provided in Figure 5. Also shown on this figure are the positions of the previous conventional ICP soil samples A218 to A224 with their gold values in ppb. A218 and A220 were located in the field during the present survey within ten metres of the MMI line.

The MMI response ratio histograms display several relationships. Figure 3 shows the contact between granodiorite to the south with Shuswap metamorphic gneisses to the north as an east-west contact with an apophysy extending to the north in the area of samples M16, A218 and an outcrop of intrusive breccia, which is probably a contact phenomenon of the granodiorite. The strongest MMI response occurs in samples near the intrusive contact in samples M17 and M31. Cobalt is particularly strong in these samples. Gold and silver values are low east of M17 although conventional soil samples are anomalous. This is interpreted to show that the MMI samples are indicating no underlying mineralization and that the conventional soil samples are indicating a transported anomaly in the tills. Anomalous Au and Ag in samples M3 to M7 and M12 are immediately adjacent to strong VLF-EM anomalies (Figure 4), thereby enhancing the significance of the VLF-EM survey results. All these conductors occur within 200 m of the granodiorite contact in an area of highly anomalous gold-quartz float. Thus the MMI survey is believed to be useful in discerning between transported and underlying mineralization and should be continued throughout the claims.

CONCLUSIONS.

Correlation of MMI results with strong VLF-EM conductors from a previous survey is excellent particularly for Au and Ag. No conventional soil samples are available in this area for comparison.

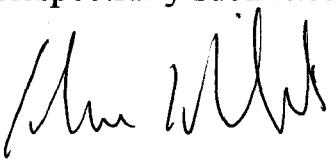
Comparison of MMI results with results from conventional soil samples east of the VLF-EM survey are interpreted to indicate a transported geochemical anomaly occurring in the tills with no underlying mineralization.

High MMI results, particularly Co, occur near the contact between Shuswap gneisses with granodiorite.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Additional MMI sampling and VLF-EM surveys should be conducted throughout the property, particularly in areas of more abundant quartz float and near intrusive contacts. Additional MMI samples should be collected in the area of known VLF-EM conductors including infill sampling to 25-m sample spacing. Trenching should then be considered to evaluate individual anomalies identified from these surveys.

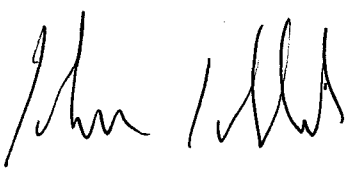
Respectfully submitted



Gordon G Richards PEng.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Vehicle: Vanc-Property-Vanc	
1100km @ $.48/km	$ 530.00
Motel: Oct 2, 3 & 4	165.00
Food: 4 man days @ $50/day	200.00
SGS Mimeral Services #55526	984.40
Time: Oct 2- 5	
G Richards 4 days @ $6500/day	2600.00
Report Preparation:	1200.00
Total	**$ 5679.40**



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

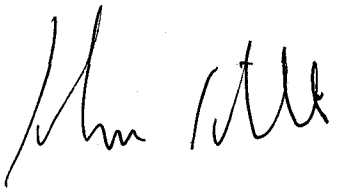
I, Gordon G Richards, of Delta, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist and a Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia, residing at 6410 Holly Park Drive, Delta, B.C., V4K 4W6.

2. I am a graduate of The University of British Columbia, with the degrees of Bachelor of Applied Science in Geology (1968) and Master of Applied Science in Geology (1974).

3. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1968.

4. This report is based upon personal examination of all data as referenced and upon field data collected personally on the READYMIX claim on October 2 – 5, 2004.



Sample Id	Au		Co		Ni		Pd		Ag	
Scheme C	MMI-B5		MMI-B5		MMI-B5		MMI-B5		MMI-B5	
Analysis U	ppb		ppb		ppb		ppb		ppb	
Detection l		0.1		1		3		0.1		0.1
M 1	1	<0.1	4.7	4	2	10	<0.1		2	8.74
M 2	1	<0.1	1	1	1	(7)	<0.1		1	5.46
M 3	4.4	0.22	7.06	6	3	20	<0.1		5	27.4
M 4	1	<0.1	3.52	3	3	17	<0.1		8	41.5
M 5	1	<0.1	3.52	3	1	8	<0.1		8	41.6
M 6	3.2	0.16	2.35	2	1	10	<0.1		3	14.5
M 7	4.8	0.24	1	1	1	(7)	<0.1		7	36.5
M 8	1	<0.1	<1	1 .05	1	(3)	<0.1		2	(1.11)
M 9	4.4	0.22	2	2	4	27	<0.1		3	18.6
M10	1	<0.1	2	2	1	(6)	<0.1		3	16.6
M11	1	<0.1	2	2	1	10	<0.1		3	17.2
M12	3	0.15	4	3	2	15	<0.1		30	156
M13	1	<0.1	4	3	2	13	<0.1		2	(8.13)
M14	1	<0.1	5	4	2	12	<0.1		1	(6.79)
M15	1	<0.1	<1	1 .05	6	40	<0.1		3	13.6
M16	1	<0.1	4	3	3	16	<0.1		3	17.1
M17	15.4	0.77	42	36	3	17	<0.1		8	40.6
M18		<0.1	<1	1 .05	2	12	<0.1		4	21.2
M19		<0.1	1	1	1	(8)	<0.1		2	11.8
M20		<0.1	2	2	1	(8)	<0.1		4	22.3
M21		<0.1	2	2	1	(7)	<0.1		3	14.4
M22		<0.1	1	1	2	11	<0.1		1	(7.4)
M23		<0.1	1	1	1	(6)	<0.1		1	(3.75)
M24		<0.1	8	7	1	9	<0.1		6	29.1
M25	\	<0.1	2	2	1	(4)	<0.1		1	(5.05)
M26	pd	<0.1	1	1	2	10	<0.1		2	10.7
M27		<0.1	5	4	2	10	<0.1		3	16.6
M28		<0.1	4	3	2	14	<0.1		3	14
M29		<0.1	4	3	2	12	<0.1		1	6.65
M30		<0.1	5	4	2	14	<0.1		3	16.9
M31		<0.1	6	5	3	18	<0.1		2	9.59
M32		<0.1	2	2	2	12	<0.1		2	8.18
M33		<0.1	5	4	2	14	<0.1		3	14.6
M34		<0.1	2	2	3	16	<0.1		3	16.6
M35		<0.1	4	3	1	(8)	<0.1		2	9.38
M36		<0.1	22	19	4	23	<0.1		3	13.1
M37		<0.1	8	7	2	13	<0.1		1	(3.36)
M38		<0.1	1	1	2	14	<0.1		4	22
M39		<0.1	8	7	5	30	<0.1		1	(7.43)
M40		<0.1	4	3	2	14	<0.1		1	(3.75)
DUP-M 3		0.25		5		18	<0.1			31.4
DUP-M13		<0.1		3		8	<0.1			8.95
DUP-M25		<0.1		3		5	<0.1			5
DUP-M37		<0.1		7		14	<0.1			3.54
Avg lower quartile		.05		8.5÷10 .85		64÷10 6.4				52.23÷10 5.22