

**Diamond Drilling Report
On the
Lou Claim,
Gold Hill Group**

**Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada**

NTS 82E/3E

BCGS Map Sheets 082E014, 082E015

Latitude 49° 07' 30" N Longitude 119° 12' W

Claim Worked On: Lou, Tenure No. 214867

**Owner: Gordon R. Whatley
P.O. Box 197
Okanagan Falls, British Columbia
V0H1R0**

**Operators: B. Sherman
269 Conklin Ave.
Penticton, British Columbia
V2A2T1**

**&
D. W. Herbison
Site 15, Comp. 4
RR1
Cawston, British Columbia
V0X1C0**

**Report by:
William J. Wilkinson, B. Sc., P. Geo.
126 Nagle Place
Penticton, British Columbia
V2A7B6**

27612

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Introduction

Summary

This report was prepared for submission to the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines as an Assessment Report, in support of a Statement of Work being filed on the Gold Hill Group, which consists of the Lou, Chico-On, 97Bev, Waterloo, and Slip #1 to Slip #4, a total of eight Mineral Claims containing 55 units, and situated in the Greenwood Mining Division. The costs being claimed for assessment credit relate to a diamond-drilling program completed in June through August, 2004 on the Lou Claim, on behalf of the owner, G.H. Whatley, of Okanagan Falls, B.C. Owner of record for the remainder of the claims in this Group is C. D. Whatley, also of Okanagan Falls, B.C. Fieldwork consisted of one inclined NQ diamond drill hole, drilled to a depth of 107.5 metres. It was conducted under Work Permit MX-S-503; Operators were B. Sherman, Penticton, B.C., and D.W. Herbison, Cawston, B.C.

Location, Physiography, Access

The Gold Hill Group is located within 'Camp McKinney', (see Figure 1), and is situated on the south slope of Mt. Baldy, at about 1400 metres elevation. It is partly forested with coniferous trees. The Group is about 27 kilometres east-southeast of Oliver, and 13 kilometres north of the U.S. border in the southern interior of B.C. (Figure 1). The Lou Claim is centered at 49° 7' 30" north latitude, and 119° 12' west longitude (see Index Map, Figure 2).

The property may be accessed from Oliver, B.C. via a good two-lane gravel road, which also provides access for logging, for local residents, and for the Mt. Baldy ski area. This road continues 12 km to the southeast, where it links to Highway 3 at the Rock Creek Canyon Bridge.

History

The Lou Claim covers several old properties, including the Eureka and Little Eureka. A shaft was sunk to 159 feet (48.5 metres) on the Eureka, and one on the Little Eureka was sunk to 15 feet (4.6 metres).

The Lou Claim was first located around 1982 by J. Craney. In 1987, it was optioned to Wapiti Exploration Inc., who conducted magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys (Assessment Report 16168, by Peter Peto). Big Blackfoot Resources optioned the claim in the mid-1990's as part of a larger grouping. Apparently, no work was done on the Lou Claim between 1987 and 2004.

In 2004, one inclined NQ diamond drill hole was completed, to a depth of 107.59 metres, to test the Eureka vein down-dip, between the Eureka and the Little Eureka shafts.

In November 2004, the writer was asked, as a 'Qualified Person', to log the drill core, and to prepare this report with the assistance of C. Whatley, who provided drawings and much of the information here presented. Other than to log the drill core, the writer was not involved with any of the fieldwork, and has not visited the drill site or the Eureka vein area.

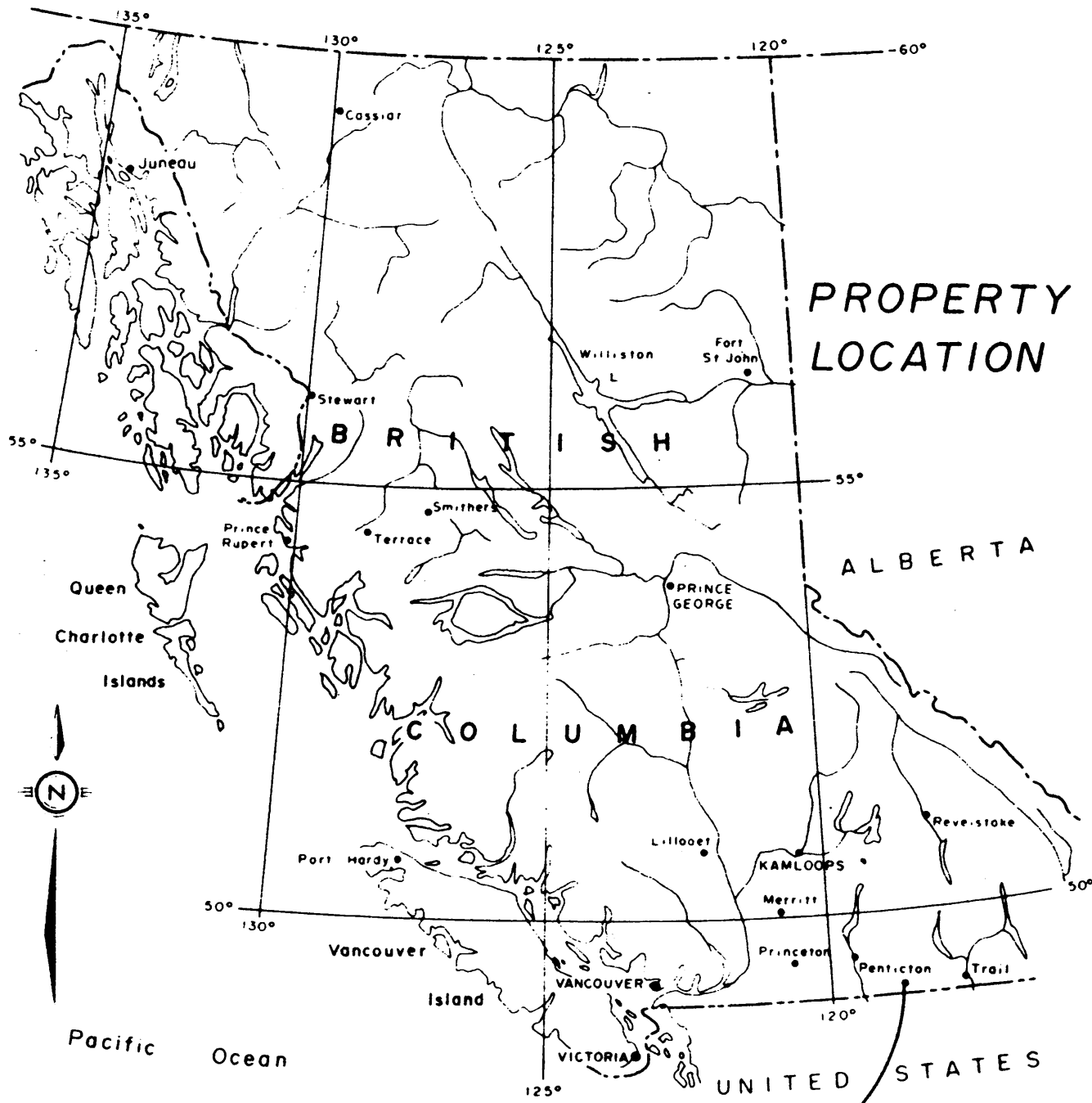
Economic Assessment

The Gold Hill Group occupies ground that was first explored in the late 19th Century. On the Lou Claim, the Eureka vein may be a westward extension of the 'Cariboo-Amelia' vein (system?) on which very substantial and successful underground gold mining was conducted intermittently from 1894 to 1962. It thus has potential for an underground gold mining operation. No economic quantities of ore are known to exist at present.

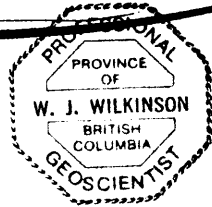
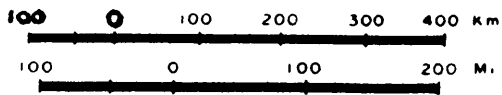
Geological Setting

Regional and Local Geology

Camp McKinney lies within a relatively small (roughly 14 km by 5 km) window of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic Paleozoic rocks of the Anarchist Group, which is



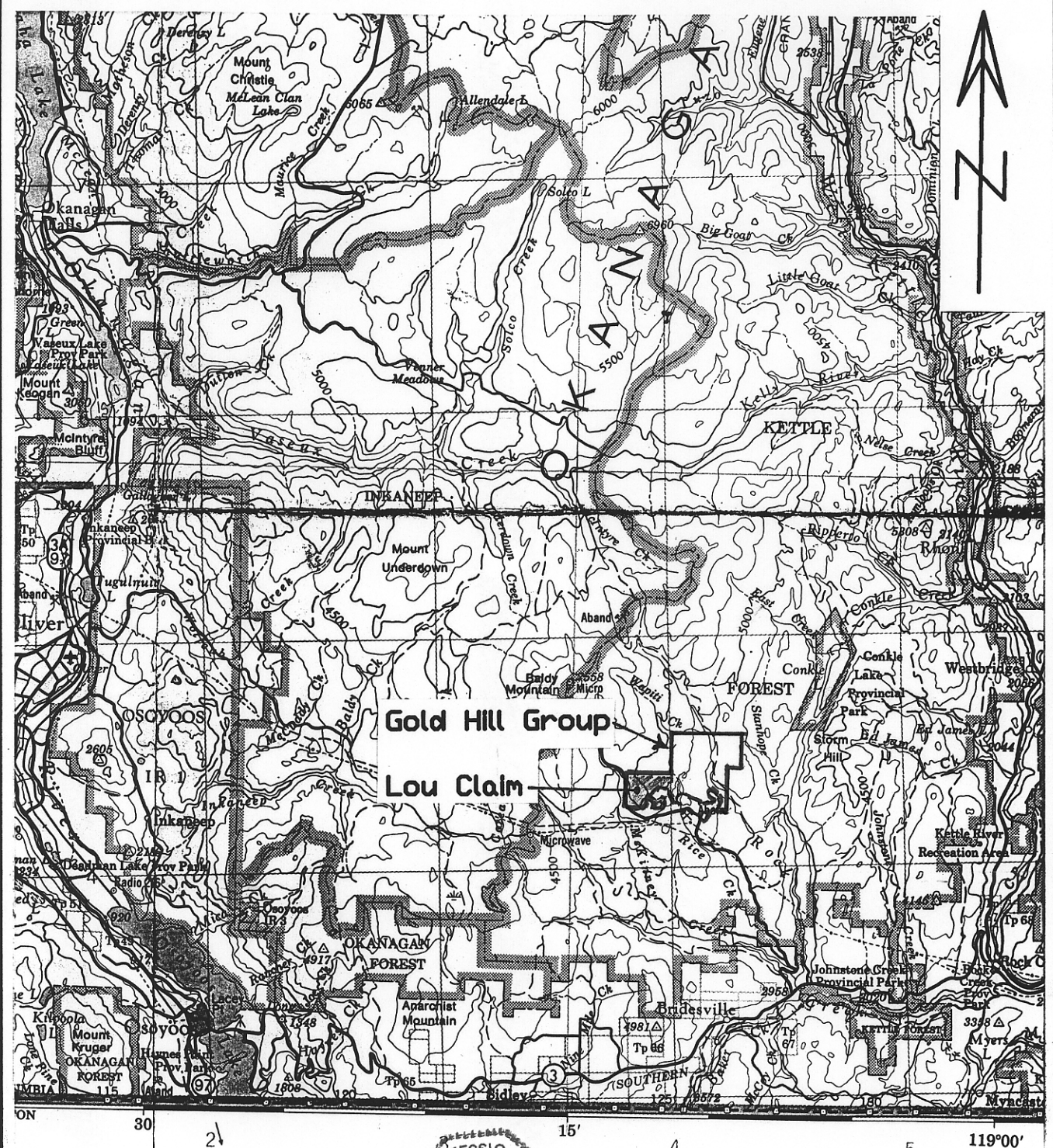
CAMP MCKINNEY PROPERTY



Lou Claim, Gold Hill Group
CAMP MCKINNEY

LOCATION MAP

W. J. Wilkinson

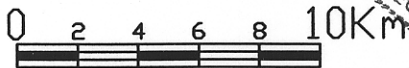


Gold Hill Group

Lou Claim



Scale



Index Map

Lou Claim, Gold Hill Group

W. J. Wilkinson

Scale 1 : 250,000 Drawn: W. J. Wilkinson

December, 2004 Figure 2

bounded to the south, west, north and northeast by very extensive Jurassic intrusives, and to the east by Eocene volcanics.

Gold occurs in quartz veins, associated predominantly with iron pyrite, but free gold has been reported. Sulphide mineralization is sparse; a little sphalerite and galena, with traces of chalcopyrite, (tetrahedrite, pyrrhotite) occur with the pyrite. The veins occur within argillic quartzites and andesitic volcanics.

In the Cariboo-Amelia Mine, the vein was described as a near-vertical fissure vein oriented nearly east-west, essentially perpendicular to the strike of the wallrocks. Good ore shoots tended to occur where the vein traversed the volcanic rocks, which provided more competent boundaries, presumably facilitating the concentration of gold deposition within the main fissure (“The Camp McKinney Gold Mine”, by H.L. Hill and L.P. Starck).

Property Mineralization

The Eureka occurrence, Minfile 082ESW044, is marked by a trench exposure, and by two shafts (Figure 4). The quartz vein varies in width from 2.74 metres toward the west, to 30 centimetres toward the east. It has been traced for 76 metres along a strike of 112 degrees, and dips steeply toward the south. Main shaft dump sampling in 1986 yielded values ranging from 0.03 to 12.31 grams per tonne gold (information from Assessment Report 16168, as reported in Minfile).

Claim Information

The Lou Mineral Claim is a 12-unit Metric Grid Claim. The locations for the Lou Claim, the Gold Hill Group, and the 2004 diamond drill hole, ‘Gold Hill #1’ or ‘GH-1’, are shown on the Claim Map, Figure 3.

Table: Lou Claim Information (Where work was done)

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Type	No. of Units	Expiry Date	Registered Owner
Lou	214867	4 Post	12	January 14, 2005	Gordon R. Whatley

Technical Data and Interpretation

Purpose of the Work

The purpose of the 2004 drilling was to test the Eureka vein down-dip from its surface expression, which is marked by a trench exposure and two old shafts.

Fieldwork Done

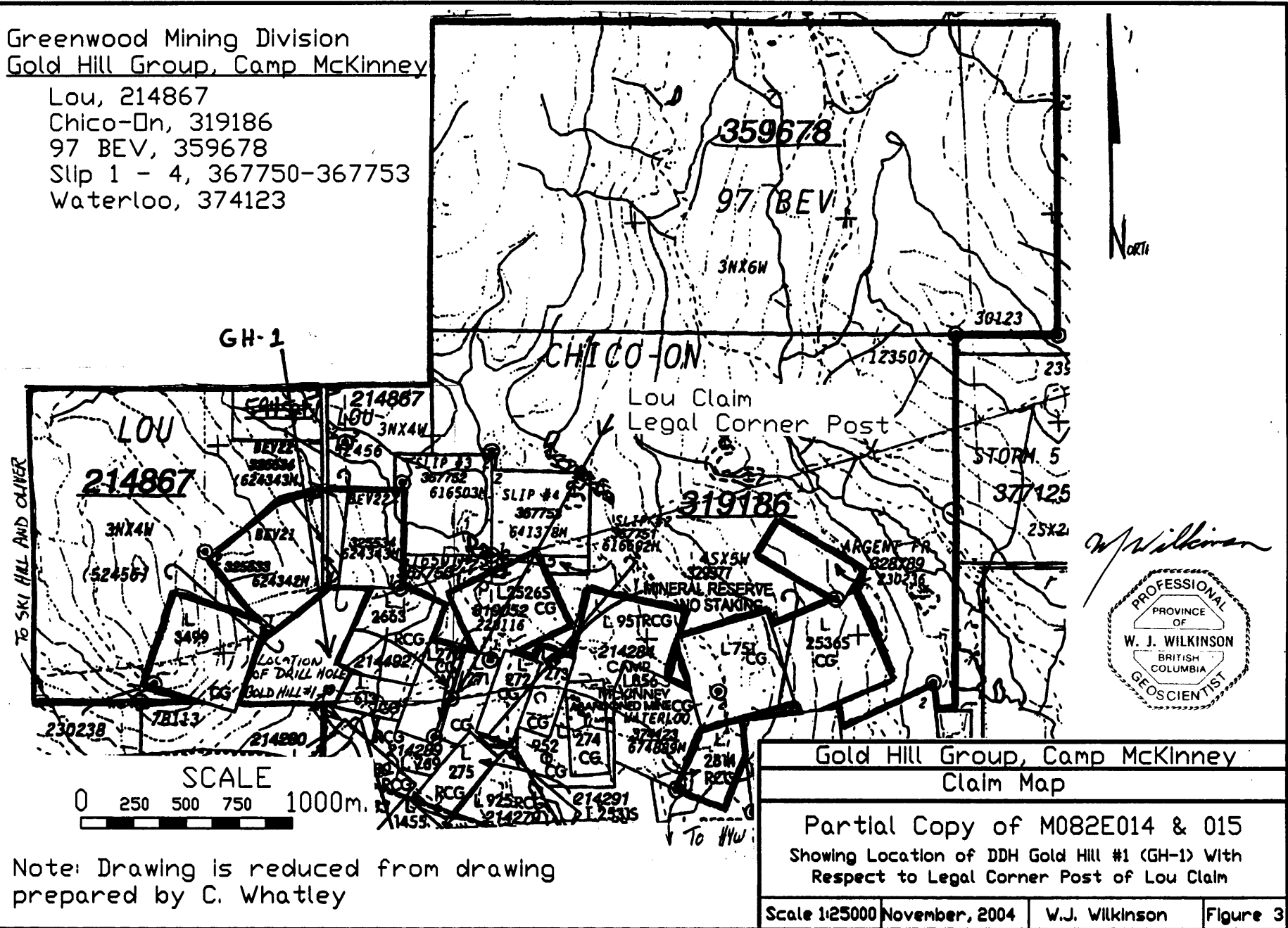
One NQ diamond drill hole, oriented at an azimuth of 016⁰ (N016E) with an inclination of -55⁰, was completed to a depth of 107.59 metres (353 feet). The position of this hole, GH-1, with respect to the Eureka vein and workings, is shown on Figure 4. Figure 5 is a section along the drill hole, showing the surface profile, the Eureka workings, and the drill hole with geological and assay intervals labelled.

Samples were taken from the quartz veins encountered, the altered wall rock, and from samples representative of the intervals of weakly pyritic hydrothermal quartz which were encountered. The eight samples taken were split using a mechanical splitter, and submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Acme).

The drill core is stored in a shed on the property of G.H. Whatley, at 5150 14th Avenue, Okanagan Falls, B.C. The writer logged the core at this location, on November 17, 2004.

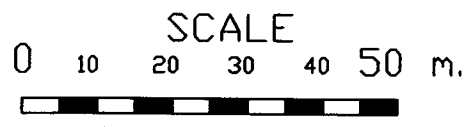
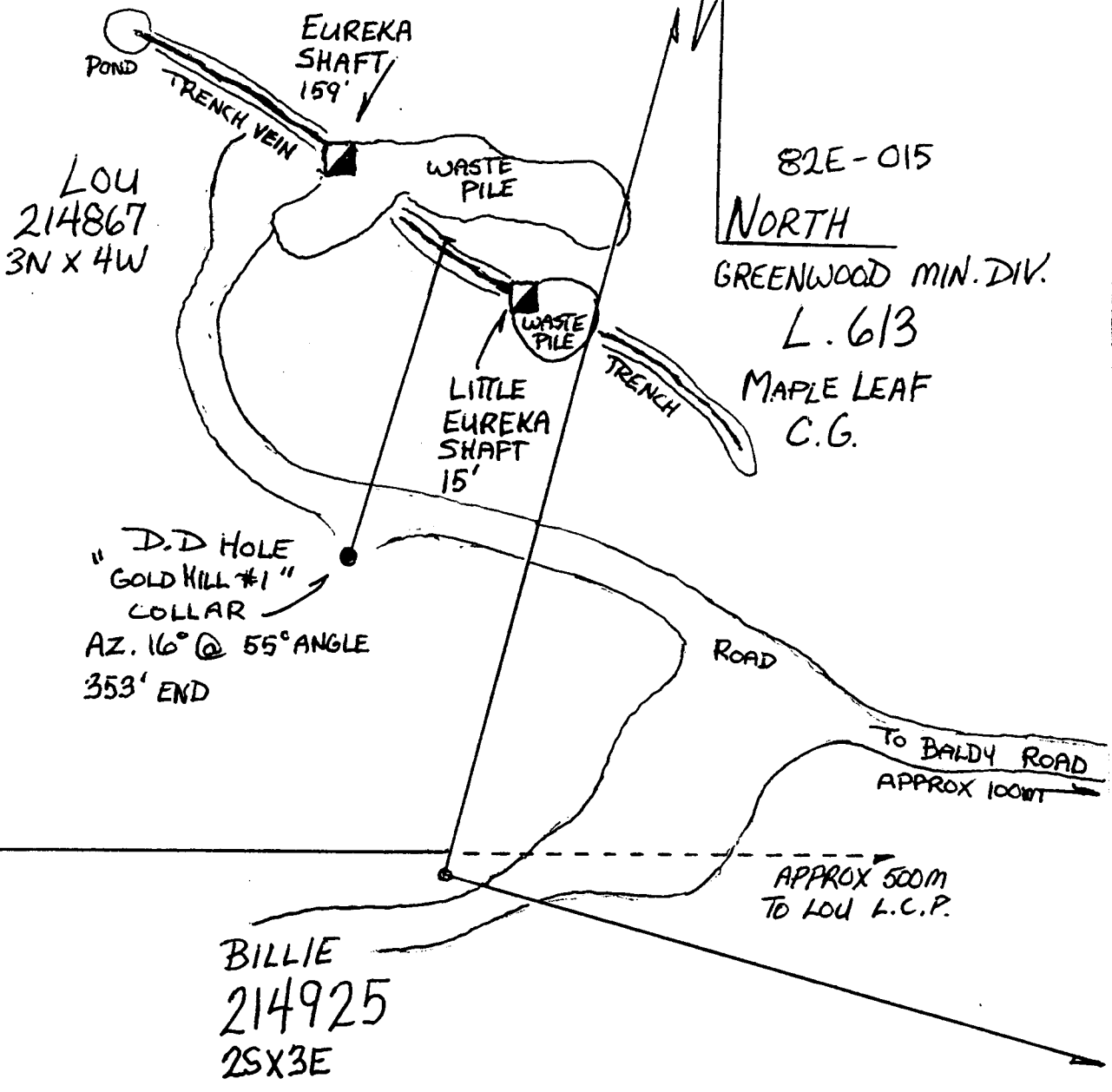
Greenwood Mining Division
Gold Hill Group, Camp McKinney

Lou, 214867
Chico-On, 319186
97 BEV, 359678
Slip 1 - 4, 367750-367753
Waterloo, 374123



Note: Drawing is reduced from drawing prepared by C. Whatley

Gold Hill Group, Camp McKinney		
Claim Map		
Partial Copy of M082E014 & 015		
Showing Location of DDH Gold Hill #1 (GH-1) With Respect to Legal Corner Post of Lou Claim		
Scale 1:25000	November, 2004	W.J. Wilkinson
		Figure 3



W. J. Wilkinson

Lou Claim, Gold Hill Group			
2004 Diamond Drilling			
DDH Gold Hill No. 1, (GH-1); Eureka Vein Area			
Scale 1:1000	November, 2004	Drawn: C.H. Whatley	Figure 4

Analysis

At the Acme lab, the samples were subjected to an aqua regia leach, followed by a 30-element ICP-ES analysis. Au, Pt and Pd were determined by fire assay of 30 gram samples, followed by ICP-ES analysis.

Results

The drill hole encountered a continuous interval of fine-grained, impure (argillic) quartzite to a depth of 51.72 metres. Within this interval, hydrothermal quartz occurs in veinlets, stringers and patches, often containing pyrite. Quartz veinlets constitute 10% of the interval from 18.58m to 20.12m, with about ½% pyrite; gold content (148 ppb) was elevated compared to other samples taken in the quartzite.

A distinctive felsic dyke occurs between 37.64m and 38.56 metres. It has a porcellanous texture, and its' colour is best described as olive-tan. It contains abundant angular clasts of quartz and an aphanitic black material, possibly a chert. No sulphides were seen.

A quartz vein, thought to be the Eureka Vein, was intersected between 51.72 and 54.25 metres. It contains about 1% pyrite, as fine crystalline to aphanitic 'patches'. The vein assayed: 32 ppb Au (51.51m to 52.73m), and 318 ppb Au (52.73m to 54.25m).

This vein marks a boundary between quartzite and altered andesite tuff. The nature of the contacts of the vein with its wall rocks could not be determined.

The remainder of the hole consisted of the andesitic metavolcanic rock, with short intervals of quartzite at (86.26m to 89.31m) and (90.65m to 95.40m). A quartz vein occurs entirely within the metavolcanic rock at (71.63m to 75.59m). The upper contact zone (70.87m to 71.63m) is clearly a fault, with broken, ground and missing core, with some brecciated and healed vein quartz (see section, Figure 5).

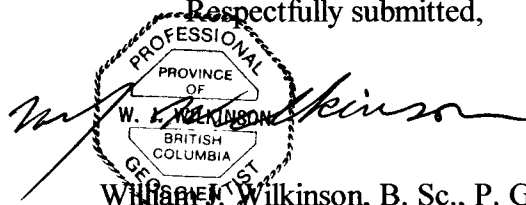
Interpretation and Conclusions

Two substantial quartz vein intersections were obtained in the drill-hole. Without more information than that obtainable from this hole, it is not possible to be certain that the upper intersection represents the down-dip extension of the Eureka vein. There may be two veins; alternately, the Eureka vein may have been intersected twice due to an offsetting fault.

Further information might be obtained by a careful study of any surface exposures, to determine the orientation and nature of the wall rocks of the Eureka vein, and to determine whether the vein is fault-bounded or follows a geological contact. Trenching might reveal a possible vein offset or a second vein.

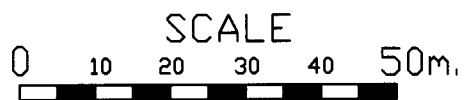
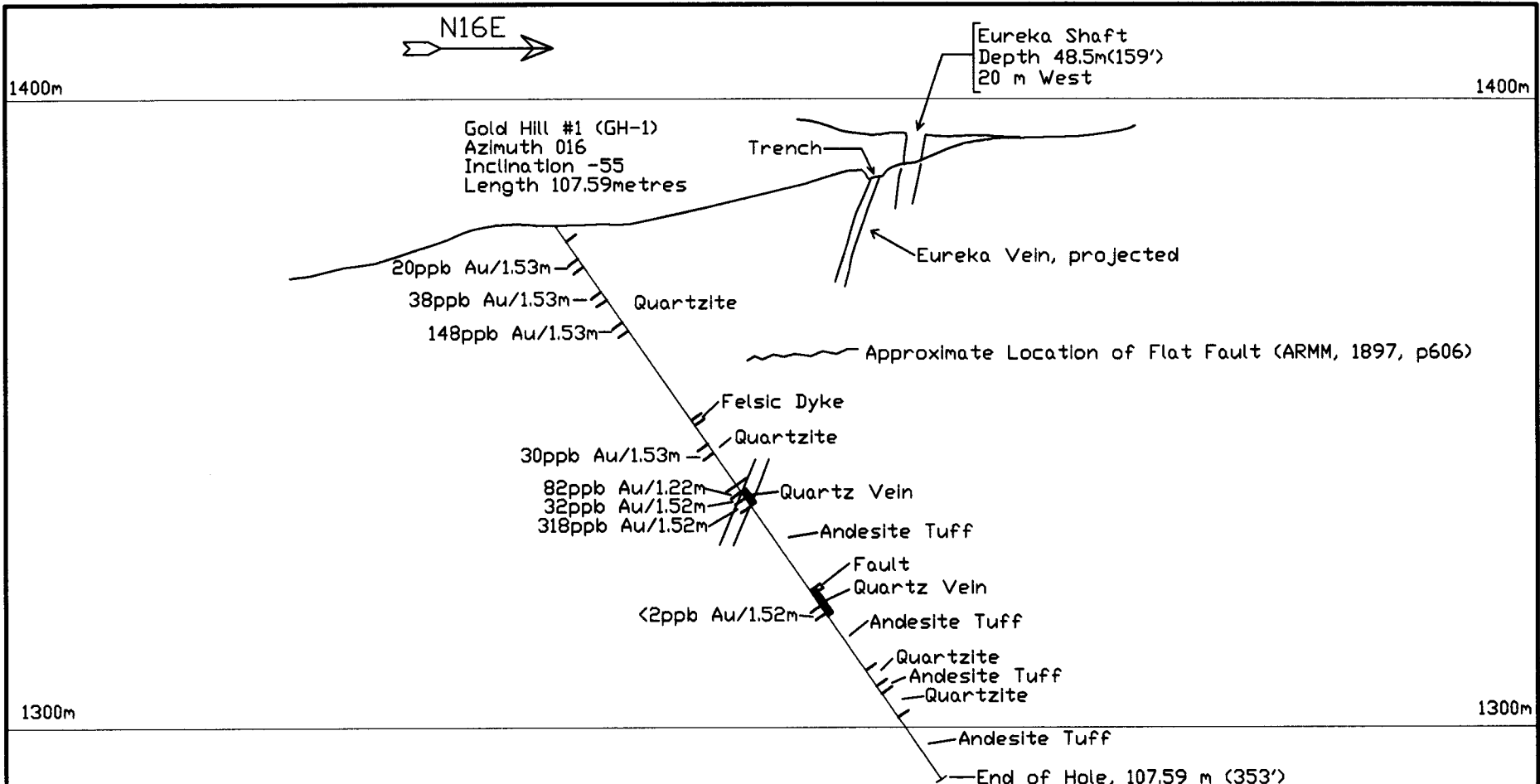
Identification of the relative position of the quartzite and the volcanic rocks could serve to direct further exploration toward areas where the vein(s) are more likely to be well-defined, with significant gold content, as was the case in the Cariboo-Amelia Mine. To these ends, the writer would conclude that if it has not previously been done, a small program of trenching extending from, but perpendicular to the Eureka workings, followed by geological mapping, is desirable to determine the best targets for further drilling.

Respectfully submitted,



William J. Wilkinson, B. Sc., P. Geo.

December 16, 2004



W. J. Wilkinson

Note: Drawing is adapted from original drawing by C. Whatley

Gold Hill Group, Camp McKinney			
2004 Diamond Drilling, Lou Claim			
Section Along DDH Gold Hill #1 (GH-1) With Geology, and Assayed Intervals (Gold by Fire Assay, ppb), In Relation to the Position of the Eureka Vein, Shaft and Surface Workings Azimuth of Section : 016 degrees (Looking West)			
Scale 1:1000	November, 2004	Drawn W.J. Wilkinson	Figure 5

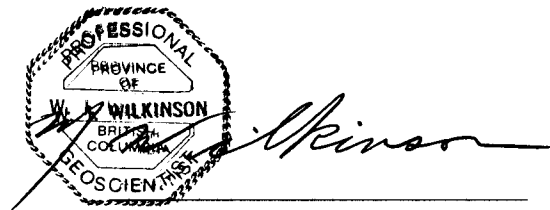
16.0 References

- Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, Province of British Columbia, (for) 1894, page 754
- Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, Province of British Columbia, (for) 1897, pages 603-607
- Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, Province of British Columbia, (for) 1925, page 208
- Hill, H.L., and Starck, L.P.: The Camp McKinney Gold Mine, *A paper presented ... (at the) ... 66th Annual Convention, Northwest Mining Association, Spokane, Washington, 1960.*
- Little, H.W. (1957): Kettle River, B.C., Sheet 82E (West Half), *Geological Survey of Canada, Map 15-1961.*
- Minfile, (2004): Capsule Geology and Bibliography, 082ESW020 (Cariboo-Amelia Mine), *Government of British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Minfile Website*
<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile>
- Minfile, (2004): Capsule Geology and Bibliography, 082ESW044 (Eureka Prospect), *Government of British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Minfile Website*
<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile>
- Peto, Peter, (1986): *B.C. Assessment Report Number 16168*
- Tempelman-Kluit, D. J. (1989): Geology, Penticton, British Columbia, *Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1736A, scale 1:250,000*

17.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, William John Wilkinson, of the City of Penticton, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify the following:

1. I am an independent geologist with a residence at 126 Nagle Place, Penticton, British Columbia.
2. I am currently self-employed
3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B. Sc., 1966), and in 1967 completed an additional year of geological studies at U.B.C.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1967, and I had previously worked at several mines, and on mining exploration field projects, since 1955. My experience includes prospecting, geological fieldwork and field program management, underground mine geological supervision, mapping and exploration, open pit mine exploration, development and production supervision.
5. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
6. I am registered with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist (P.Ge.).
7. I am familiar with the general vicinity of Camp McKinney.
8. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein.
9. I am a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. Completed at Penticton, British Columbia, December 16, 2004.



W. J. Wilkinson, B.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Ge.

Appendix 1

EXPENDITURES STATEMENT

Lou Claim Diamond Drilling, 2004

GOLD HILL GROUP,

Camp McKinney,

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Provided By Mr. B. Sherman

Expenditures Statement


Lou Claim, Gold Hill Group

2004

(Drilling & Assay Costs Provided by B. Sherman)

Diamond drilling, one NQ hole, 107.59 metres (353 feet)	\$7,060.00
Assays, (Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., \$270.00, shipping, \$20.00)	\$290.00
Invoice for Logging Core, Diamond Drilling Report by W.J. Wilkinson, P.Geo.	\$1,225.00

Grand Total of Expenditures	<u>\$8,575.00</u>



W.J. Wilkinson, B.Sc., P.Geo.

December 16, 2004

Appendix 2

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

2004 DIAMOND DRILLING ON LOU CLAIM

Tenure No. 214867

Owned by: G. R. Whatley

GOLD GROUP, CAMP MCKINNEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA”

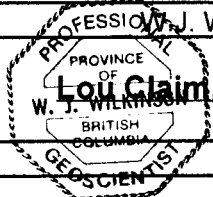
Core Logged By

William J. Wilkinson, P.Geol.

November 17, 2004



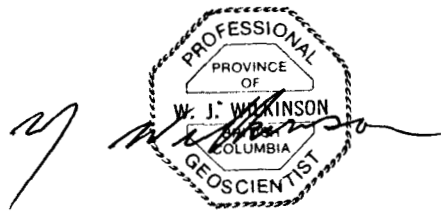
Diamond Drill Hole Log

Core Logged by:				Location: Eureka Shaft	Latitude: 5442812N	Hole No. GH-1						
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p><i>M. J. Wilkinson</i></p> <p>M. J. Wilkinson, P. Geo., November 17, 2004</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: center;">  <p>Lou Claim, Eureka Prospect, Camp McKinney</p> </div> </div>				Level: Surface	Departure: 399500E	Page 1 / 2						
				Date Begun: Oct. 9/04	Elevation: 1394m	Core Size: NQ						
				Completed: Oct. 11/04	Azimuth 016	Logged by: wjw						
Core Interval				Description				Location coordinates are UTM, Nad83; no dip tests, etc., were done.				
Metres		Feet		Sample No.	(Metres)			Assays	Recovery, (Ft)			
From	To	From	To		From	To	Length	Au, ppb	Run	Short		
0.00	2.74	0	9.0	Casing-Overburden, reamed	N. S.	0.00	6.70	6.70	-----	9-18	0.0	
2.74	37.64	9.0	123.5	Impure Quartzite: light to dark grey, fine grained, very hard rock, consisting predominantly of interlocking quartz grains. Bedding is marked by (generally) very thin seams of aphanitic dark minerals, including graphite, chlorite, (and brown biotite)? These seams occur locally as regular parallel banding at angles between 0 and 60 degrees to core axis. However, the seams are frequently irregular and contorted. Veinlets, stringers and patches of massive quartz are abundant. Many veinlets are clearly fracture filling, cutting across the indicated bedding. Pyrite is seen as minute blebs and thin seams along fractures.							18-26	0.0
				6.70-8.23m: representative interval, sampled	22-27	6.70	8.23	1.53	20		26-28	0.0
				13.11-14.63m: includes interval (13.41-14.02), where quartz veinlets constitute ~5% of total rock, and contain subhedral pyrite crystals to 1/2 cm, and small, dark, reddish-brown sphalerite crystals.	N. S.	8.23	13.11	4.88	-----		28-33	0.0
				18.59-20.12: Quartz veinlets ~10% of rock; ~1/2% pyrite; one 1mm grain of (sphalerite plus galena) noted at 18.9m (62').	43-48	13.11	14.63	1.52	38		33-43	0.0
				20.73, 20.88m (68', 68.5'): prominent, 2cm thick, barren white quartz veinlets with parallel planar fracture contacts at 60 degrees to core axis, cut contorted, very thinly banded quartzite, oriented at +/- 0 degrees to core axis.	N. S.	14.63	18.59	3.96	-----		43-48	0.0
				25.30-32.31m: Quartzite displays mottled texture, possibly due to brecciation followed by quartz flooding; traces pyrite.	61-66	18.59	20.12	1.53	148		48-56	0.0
37.64	38.56	123.5	126.5	Felsic Dyke: brecciated quartz and dark clasts in dense olive-tan matrix. Prominent vuggy appearance. Upper contact at 25 degrees to core axis; orientation of lower contact not seen (broken/missing core).							56-63	0.0
38.56	51.72	126.5	169.7	Impure Quartzite: as previously described. White vein quartz ~5%; pyrite ~ 5%, (50.3m-51.72m).							63-66	0.0
											66-76	0.0
											76-81	0.0
											81-86	0.0
											86-94	0.0
											94-100	0.0
											100-105	0.0
											105-110	0.0
											110-112	0.0
											112-115	0.0
											115-123	1.0
											123-128	0.5
											128-132	1.5
											132-139	0.0
											139-146	0.0
											146-156	0.0
											156-159	0.0
											159-163	0.0

[Signature]

Appendix 3

**DIAMOND DRILL CORE,
ASSAY CERTIFICATE:
ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.**





(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Whatley, G.R. File # A403335

Box 197, Okanagan Falls BC V0H 1R0 Submitted by: Gordon R. Whatley

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au**	Pt**	Pd**	Sample
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	kg	
SI	<1	<1	<3	1	<.3	<1	<1	3	.03	<2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.14	<.001	<1	<1	.01	4	<.01	6	.02	.56	.01	<2	<2	<2	<2	-
22-27	<1	63	305	581	.6	48	12	721	2.12	21	<8	<2	2	11	6.0	<3	<3	18	.20	.019	5	19	.58	108	.03	4	.62	.01	.24	<2	20	<2	6	2.63
43-48	3	62	35	962	.6	27	9	1862	2.39	17	<8	<2	3	58	8.5	<3	<3	3	1.11	.018	5	7	.65	94	<.01	12	.32	<.01	.15	<2	38	<2	2	2.80
61-66	3	39	16	53	.6	28	6	590	1.48	28	<8	<2	<2	22	.6	<3	<3	5	.39	.032	3	10	.27	83	<.01	4	.18	<.01	.09	<2	148	<2	4	2.46
139-144	<1	68	15	59	.4	27	11	1041	2.35	13	<8	<2	2	36	<.5	<3	<3	12	.90	.072	5	11	.56	70	<.01	5	.66	<.01	.13	<2	30	<2	8	2.97
165-169	<1	63	8	26	.8	18	9	637	1.84	20	<8	<2	2	74	<.5	<3	<3	5	1.27	.022	5	11	.52	71	<.01	5	.34	<.01	.13	<2	82	<2	4	2.15
169-173	<1	19	4	32	.5	12	5	287	1.05	13	<8	<2	<2	37	.5	<3	<3	3	.72	.008	3	8	.26	40	<.01	3	.16	<.01	.07	<2	32	<2	4	2.57
173-178	1	525	11	59	3.8	33	8	819	1.77	16	<8	<2	<2	73	.8	<3	<3	4	1.49	.023	2	19	.67	49	<.01	<3	.34	<.01	.07	<2	326	<2	2	2.53
RE 173-178	2	525	14	59	3.3	35	8	828	1.80	18	<8	<2	<2	73	.7	<3	<3	5	1.51	.023	3	18	.68	52	<.01	<3	.35	<.01	.07	<2	324	<2	3	-
RRE 173-178	2	525	14	54	3.0	33	8	819	1.75	16	<8	<2	<2	72	.8	<3	<3	4	1.49	.024	3	13	.66	51	<.01	<3	.34	<.01	.07	<2	304	<2	3	-
242-247	1	14	<3	19	<.3	16	7	1585	1.26	<2	<8	<2	<2	25	<.5	<3	<3	19	1.12	.022	3	24	.34	35	.05	<3	.48	<.01	.05	<2	<2	<2	3	2.37
264 Talc	3	62	4	60	.6	374	157	1632	4.15	21	<8	<2	<2	111	.6	<3	5	21	4.37	.051	2	319	1.35	55	<.01	12	.79	.01	.13	100	17	<2	2	2.26
STANDARD DS	14	142	25	124	.3	26	11	756	2.95	19	9	<2	2	40	5.5	4	3	56	.73	.086	11	190	.65	130	.09	15	1.98	.03	.13	6	486	493	495	-

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.

(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.

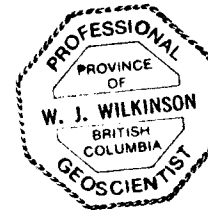
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB

- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE 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.

Data FA

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 7 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 16/04



NOTE: SAMPLE # 264 TALC IS FROM A DIF. D.D.HOLE