Regional Geologist, Smithers **Date Approved:** 2005.06.14 **Off Confidential:** 2005.10.20

ASSESSMENT REPORT: 27613 **Mining Division(s):** Omineca

Property Name: Whiting Creek

Location:

NAD 27	**Latitude:**	53 45 30	**Longitude:**	127 11 54	**UTM:**	09	5957924	618780
NAD 83	**Latitude:**	53 45 30	**Longitude:**	127 12 00	**UTM:**	09	5958138	618666
NTS:	093E14E							
BCGS:	093E075							

Camp:

Claim(s): WHIT 1-4, WHIT 19-20

Operator(s): Huckleberry Mines Ltd.
Author(s): Ogryzlo, Peter L.

Report Year: 2005

No. of Pages: 62 Pages

Commodities Searched For:

General Work Categories: GEOP, PHYS, GEOC

Work Done:
Geochemical
SOIL Soil (153 sample(s);) No. of maps : 3 ; Scale(s) : 1:5000
Elements Analyzed For : Multielement
Geophysical
IPOL Induced Polarization (13.1 km;) No. of maps : 2 ; Scale(s) : 1:5000
Physical
LINE Line/grid (13.1 km;)

Keywords: Cretaceous, Whiting Creek Stock, Telkwa Formation, Granodiorites, Fragmentals, Quartz eye porphyry, Stockworks

Statement Nos.: 3218747

MINFILE Nos.: 093E 112

Related Reports: 03961, 08757, 09119, 09831, 09897, 23289, 24064, 25850, 26443, 27002

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL

and

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

WHIT 1-5, 17fr and 18-20 MINERAL CLAIMS

WHITING CREEK

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

NTS 093E/11E 093E14E
53°45.5' N
127°12' W

for

Huckleberry Mines Limited
Owner and Operator

Peter L. Ogryzlo M. Sc., P. Geo.

January 12, 2005

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3.0 INTRODUCTION

The Whiting Creek Property is situated in the Central Interior of the Province of British Columbia, approximately 100 kilometres southwest of the town of Houston, BC. The claims lie in the Omineca Mining Division on NTS map sheets 093E/11E and 093E/14E. Huckleberry Mines Ltd. has 100% interest in the Whit Mineral Claims.

The drainages of Whiting Creek and Rusty Creek have attracted mineral exploration for close to a century owing to the spectacular gossan produced by the weathering of sulphide minerals in the Whiting Creek Stock. Portions of the area have accordingly been explored by geochemical, geophysical and diamond drilling surveys.

Geochemical and geophysical surveys were undertaken during the 2004 field season to expand and extend known anomalies and mineralized zones at Whiting Creek. As a result, the Creek Zone copper anomaly has been extended approximately 800 metres to the northeast. Induced Polarization geophysical surveying has provided additional information to target diamond drilling on the Ridge Mo-Cu Zone. A new (previously unreported) Cu-Au anomaly has been identified on the southeastern slope of Sibola Peak.

3.1 History

The area enclosed by the Whit 1-5, 17fr and 18-20 Mineral Claims has been intermittently explored by a number of operators over a 90-year period. The first reported activity was early in the twentieth century when Kid Price, a mining pioneer in central British Columbia, worked placer deposits in Whiting Creek. He was reported to have later sunk a shaft on a quartz vein in the Whiting Creek drainage, but no evidence of the workings is visible.

Separate and more recent programs have led to identification of the Ridge Zone, the Rusty zone, the Creek Zone and an extensive system of hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralization. Initial programs of soil geochemistry and ground geophysics were followed by diamond drilling in portions of each of these zones. These programs led to the development of a stated resource of 31.6 million tonnes on the Ridge Zone containing 0.06% copper and 0.112% MoS_2 (0.067% Mo); Cann and Smit (1995). This resource estimate was made before the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 regarding the reporting of mineral resources, and may not be compliant with that standard. References to the recorded work may be found in the British

Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch MINFILE occurrences 093E 049, 093E 050 and 093E 112), British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessments Reports and private company reports.

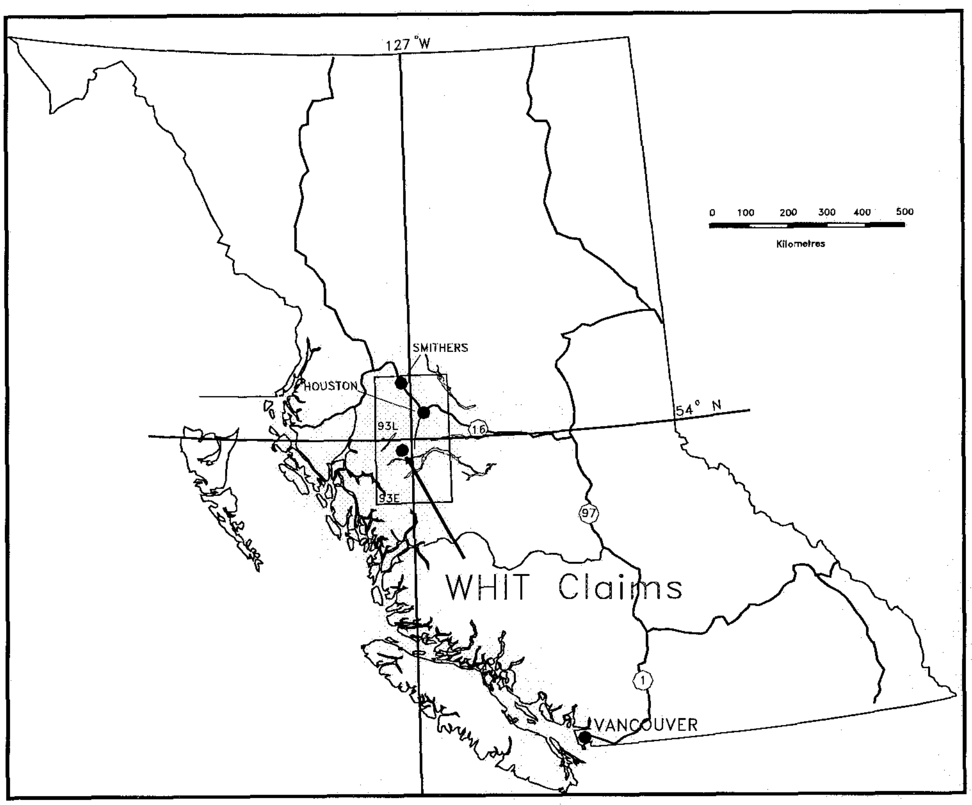

Figure 1. Location of the Whiting Creek Project of Huckleberry Mines Ltd.

3.2 Property Description

The Whit Mineral Claims consist of a total of 127 mineral claim units, and accordingly encompass a surface area of approximately 3175 hectares. The claims are located on the western margin of the Central Interior physiographic region of the Province of British Columbia, Canada on National Topographic System sheets 093E 11E / 093E 14E. The claims are centered at approximately Universe Transverse Mercator (UTM) co-ordinates 618500E, 5956500N using North American Datum (NAD) 83, or latitude 53°45.5' N 127°12' W. The property is comprised of a total of nine mineral claims. The claims are contiguous: however a location post survey would be necessary to establish this definitively. Huckleberry Mines Ltd. 588-885 Dunsmuir St. Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1N5 holds one hundred per cent interest in the Whit Claims subject to an agreement with Kennecot Minerals. The claims have not been legally surveyed, but a Global Positioning System (GPS) location has been established for the initial posts of the Whit 1-5, Whit 19 and Whit 20 Mineral Claims.

Table 3.1 Summary of Mineral Tenures
Whit Claims, Whiting Creek, British Columbia

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Units	Issue Date	Expiration Date
Whit 1	238208	20	1979 11 29	2011 10 31
Whit 2	238209	20	1979 11 29	2011 10 31
Whit 3	238210	15	1979 11 29	2011 10 31
Whit 4	238211	15	1979 11 29	2011 10 31
Whit 5	238212	6	1979 11 29	2011 10 31
Whit 17 FR	238469	1	1981 08 07	2011 10 31
Whit 18	328577	10	1994 07 21	2011 10 31
Whit 19	352616	20	1998 09 21	2010 10 31
Whit 20	380902	20	2000 09 28	2010 10 31

The location the Whit Mineral Claims in relation to known mineralized zones, forest service access roads and exploration access trails may be seen on Figure 2.

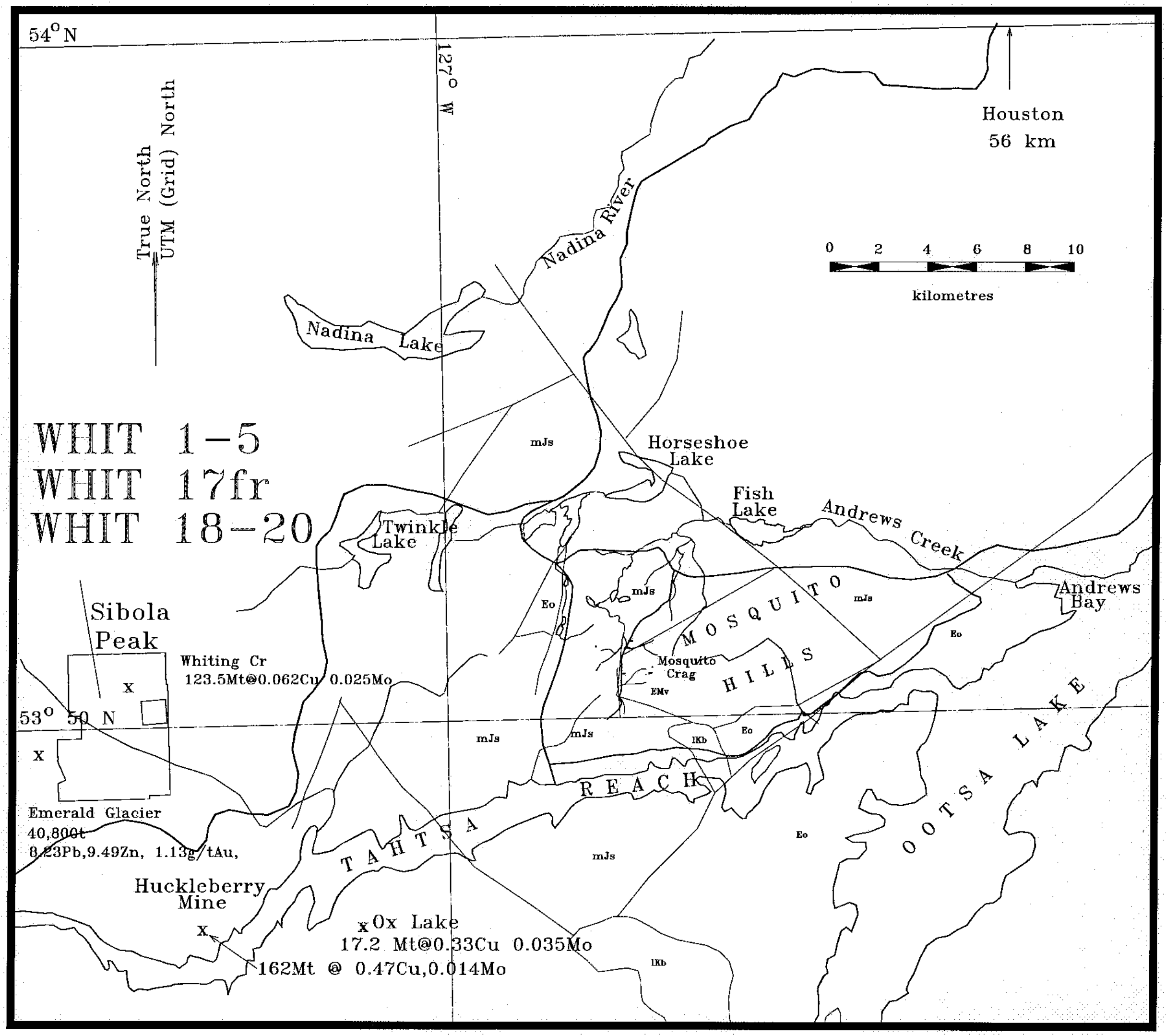

Figure 2. Location of Whit Mineral Claims, Whiting Creek. Legal Corner Posts located by Garmin GPS. Resource estimates from Energy and Mines MINFILE database. Geology after Foye and Owsiaki (1995). Note mJs Middle Jurassic Smithers Formation, Eo Eocene Ootsa Lake Group, Emv Endako Group.

3.3 Accessibility and Infrastructure

The property is located approximately 100 kilometres south of the town of Houston in the Central Interior of British Columbia.

Houston is a major supply and industrial centre and is serviced by the CNR transcontinental railway as well as by Highway 16, a major thoroughfare. Daily air service to Vancouver is available from Smithers, BC, approximately 70 kilometres by road to the west of Houston.

From Houston, access to the property is by road using a two-wheel drive vehicle in fair weather, and a four-wheel drive vehicle in poor weather. Road access is achieved by first travelling west from Houston on Highway 16 to the intersection with the Morice Forest Service Road; thence south 56.5 km on the Morice FSR and the Morice Owen FSR to the intersection with the Morice Nadina Forest Service Road. Travel is then south and west along the Morice Nadina FSR/ Huckleberry Mine road a further 57 kilometres to km 113 where the Sweeney FSR leaves the Huckleberry Mine road near the crossing of Whiting Creek. Travel is then west along the Sweeney FSR approximately 9 kilometres to the junction of the Whiting Creek exploration tote trail. Travel is then by 4 wheel drive vehicle north along the tote trail approximately 6 kilometres to the Whiting Creek ford. Travel is then by foot or all terrain vehicle to the various parts of the property.

The Huckleberry Mine was in operation at the time of preparation of this report, and lies approximately 10 km south of the Whiting Creek property. The 128 KVA power line to the Huckleberry Mine lies approximately 8 km to the west. A 200 person camp services the mine, and was used by the exploration crews working in Whiting Creek.

3.4 Climate and Physiography

The property lies at the eastern margin of the Sibola Range. The district is located in the Tahtsa Ranges physiographic region of central British Columbia. Relief is moderate on the property with a maximum difference in elevation of approximately 400 metres.

Climate is transitional between that of the Coast Ranges and that of the Central Interior, with short cool summers, and long relatively mild winters. Annual temperature variation in the region is approximately –25 to +25 degrees Celsius. Snowpack in the winter ranges from approximately 1 to 4 metres. The operating season for ground based activities such as geological mapping, surface sampling and geophysical surveys would extend from approximately early June to late October. With sufficient support, diamond drilling could be conducted year round.

The property is covered by a mature stand of mixed coniferous trees. The Ridge Zone at Whiting Creek extends from sub-alpine to alpine tundra and un-vegetated talus.

3.5 Economic assessment overview – Whiting Creek

The rocks underlying the Whit Mineral Claims are principally fragmental volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation of the Hazelton Group, and Middle Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Smithers and Ashman Formations which have not been divided. These have been intruded by an elliptical mass of quartz-eye porphyry and granodiorite known as the Whiting Creek Stock, which was assigned to the Upper Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions by MacIntrye (1985). Surrounding the Whiting Creek Stock is an extensive zone of pervasive hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralization. Sulphide contents commonly range between 1 and 8 per cent, and locally reach 40 per cent. Within the zone of hydrothermal alteration, a number of zones have been identified which may host potentially economic mineralization. The Ridge Zone is located on a spur extending south from Sibola Peak. Limited testing by diamond drilling on the Ridge zone has outlined a resource of 123.5 million tonnes at 0.062% Cu and 0.025% Mo (0.043 % MoS_2) (MINFILE 093E 112). Contained within this resource is a higher grade resource of 31.6 million tonnes at 0.06% copper and 0.112% MoS_2 (0.067% Mo); Cann and Smit (1995). These resource estimates were made before the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 regarding the reporting of mineral resources, and may not be compliant with that standard. Diamond drilling on the Creek Zone and the Rusty Zone has intersected low-grade but potentially economic Cu-Mo mineralization.

3.7 Exploration Concept

Field evidence and reported historical exploration work indicate that the Whit Mineral Claims are underlain by an extensive system of hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralization. Systems of this size and extent may arise from the presence of a porphyry copper or porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit.

It is proposed that the Ridge Zone, the Creek Zone, the Rusty Zone and the penetrative hydrothermal alteration and pyritization all support the existence of a large porphyry system. Systems of this type generally respond well to Induced Polarization techniques of geophysical surveying, which serve to generate targets for testing by diamond drilling. The exploration concept for the program of work was to use Induced Polarization geophysical surveys to locate targets suitable for testing with a diamond drill, and to conduct soil sampling surveys to fill in and extend historical geochemical surveys.

3.8 Summary of work done

The work encompassed two programs. First, geophysical lines were laid out to extend geophysical coverage north from the Creek Zone through the Ridge Zone. A total of 13.1 line kilometres of gridline with cut and chained. Control was provided by Garmin GPS Map76 Global Positioning System receiver, compass and chain. Lines were spaced with a separation of 200 metres. An Induced Polarization geophysical survey was completed over the 13.1 line kilometers of gridline. Secondly, one hundred and fifty-four soil samples were collected and analyzed. Fifty-five of these were collected along the three northern lines of the geophysical grid. The remaining fifty-nine soil samples were collected along contour lines at higher elevations on the southeast slope of Sibola Peak. The work was undertaken on the Whit 1, Whit 2, Whit 3, Whit 4, Whit 19 and Whit 20 Mineral Claims.

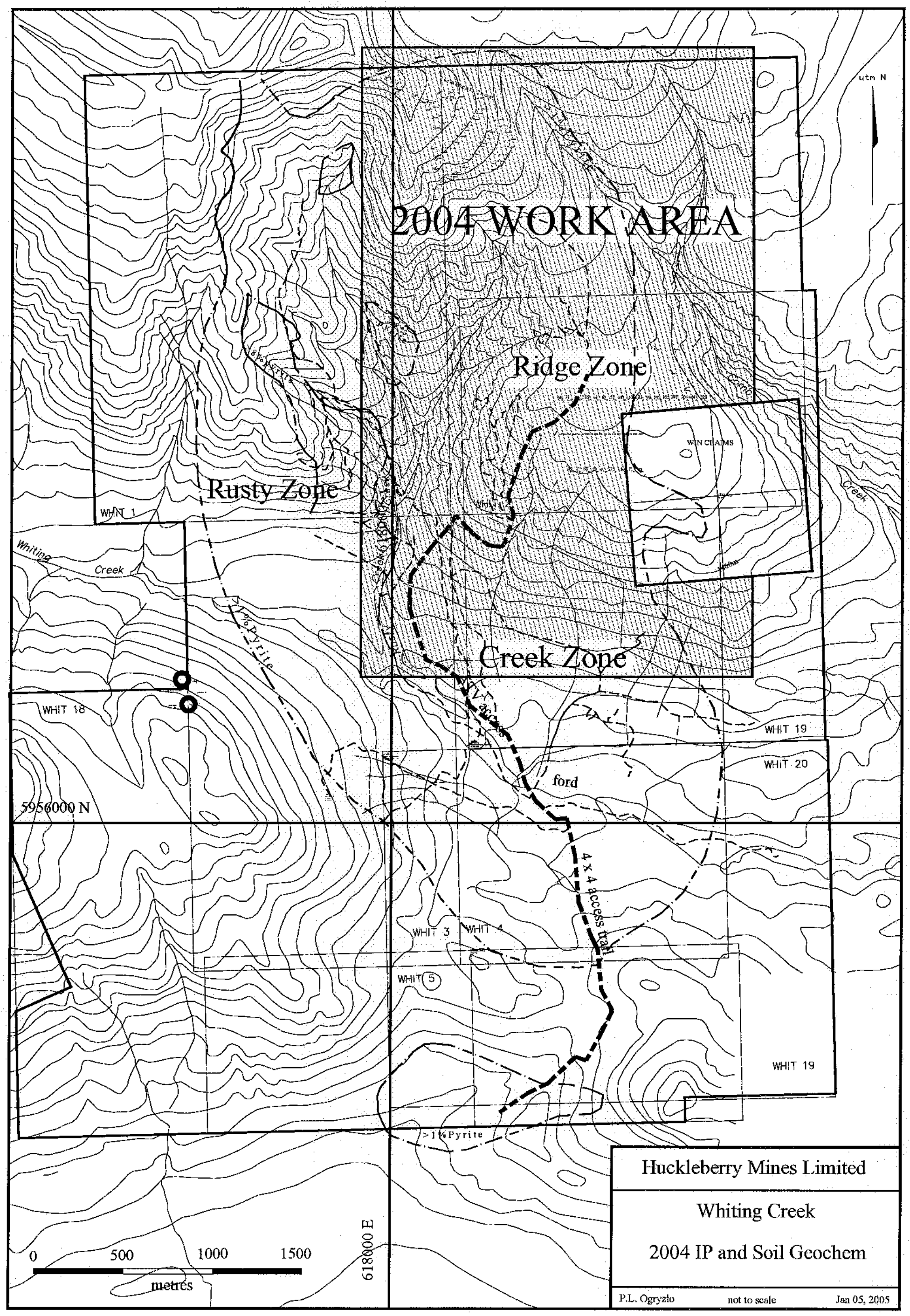

Figure 3. Area covered by 2004 Geophysical and Geochemical surveys.

3.9 Summary – Conclusions and Recommendations

In the opinion of the author, the Whit Mineral Claims encompass a porphyry copper-molybdenum or stockwork molybdenum deposit of substantial size and grade. From surface exposures and historical drill testing, the mineralization encountered indicates the presence of a Cretaceous porphyry copper-molybdenum system. Within this system, disseminations and fracture fillings of sulphide minerals have developed into zone of copper, copper molybdenum or stockwork molybdenum mineralization.

Further testing of the claims is warranted to determine the nature and extent of the underlying hydrothermal system. Further testing is warranted to ascertain the controls on the distribution of copper and molybdenum in the Creek Zone and the Ridge Zone. Further reconnaissance level testing and geological mapping is similarly warranted to test for extensions of mineralization reported in the Rusty Zone. Further testing is also warranted to test for the existence of other unreported porphyry style deposits.

4.0 DISCLAIMER

- *The author has not verified title to the Whit Mineral Claims held by Huckleberry Mines Ltd. and hereby disclaims all responsibility for such matters.*

- *The historical data as reviewed is incomplete. Despite due diligence, original records of some of the diamond drilling has been found at the time of preparation of this report. Similarly, the author has relied on published reports and diamond drill records in quoting resource estimates for the Whit Mineral Claims. Some of the diamond drill records contained in these reports were incomplete. The author has no reason to doubt the published resource estimates and drilling summaries, but must nonetheless disclaim all responsibility in these matters.*

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities to which the area encompassed by the Whit Mineral Claims is subject.

The author is not aware of any owners of surface rights in the area encompassed by the Whit Mineral Claims. Portions of the area of the claim lie either within areas of interest claimed by the Wetsuweten, Cheslatta-Carrier or Carrier-Sekani First Nations.

5.0 HISTORY

The Tahtsa Reach area has been actively explored since the early part of the 20^{th} century. The Emerald Glacier Mine is located approximately 3.5 km west of the Whit Claims and was one of the first mines developed in north central British Columbia. The mine intermittently exploited a high grade Ag-Pb-Zn vein up to the late 1960s.

A major thrust of exploration occurred in the late 1960's and early 1970's. This work led to the discovery of the Berg porphyry copper deposit, and the Ox Lake porphyry Cu-Mo deposit which is located approximately 18 km south of the Whiting Creek prospect.

Exploration during this period also led to the discovery of the Huckleberry Mine, which was brought into production in 1997, and remains in production at the time of preparation of this report. The Huckleberry mine is located approximately 9.5 km south of the Whit property on the northern shore of Tahtsa Reach. The mine is a modern mine and mill industrial complex producing copper, molybdenum and silver. The mine is well serviced with road, power and water.

5.1 History – Ownership

The spectacular gossan on the south slope of Sibola Peak has attracted mineral exploration for almost 100 years. Portions of the Whiting Creek property were staked in the early part of the 20^{th} century, and explored for precious metals. Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd. staked the Rusty Creek drainage in 1962, and actively explored the property. The property was subsequently optioned to Quintana Minerals Corporation in 1972, SMCD Mining Ltd. in 1980-81 and New Canamin Resources in 1992. Huckleberry Mines Ltd. is a successor to New Canamin and is conducting the current phase of work.

5.2 Previous Exploration – Whiting Creek

The first recorded work in the area was in 1913 with the discovery of placer gold in Sibola Creek (Cann and Smit, 1995). Exploration of the drainages on Sibola Peak resulted in the discovery of precious and base metal veins in Whiting Creek. Kid Price, an interior mining pioneer, reportedly worked placer and lode claims in the Whiting Creek drainage.

Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd. while following up stream sediment sample staked portions of the area in 1962, and followed up with geochemical, geophysical and diamond drill programs which led to the discovery of the Ridge Zone. In 1972, Quintana Minerals drilled a single hole to 457 metres in the upper reaches of the Ridge zone. In 1980-81, SMDC followed up with geochemical, geophysical, mapping, percussion drilling and diamond drilling programs. This work led to the statement of a drill-inferred resource of 123.5 million tonnes at 0.062% Cu and 0.043% MoS_2 (0.025% Mo) including 40 million tonnes at 0.17% Cu and 0.10% MoS_2 (0.06% Mo) (Cann and Smit, 1995). These resource estimates were made before the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 regarding the reporting of mineral resources, and may not be compliant with that standard.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Geological Setting – Regional

The rocks underlying the Whit Mineral Claims have been assigned to Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton and Bowser Lake Groups (MacIntyre, 1985). The oldest rocks in the area are the andesitic fragmental unit of the Lower Jurassic (Sinemurian) Telkwa Formation (lJf) of the Hazelton Group. These have been described as thin to thick bedded red to green lapilli, lithic, crystal and ash tuff, tuff breccia, agglomerate and porphyritic andesite flows. Rocks of this unit exposed west of the claims are comprised of red, green and maroon agglomerate typical of the Telkwa Formation. To the east, the Jurassic Rocks are unconformably overlain or in fault contact with a basal conglomerate attributed to the Cretaceous Skeena Group.

The Jurassic sequence has been intruded by plugs of granodiorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry assigned to the Upper Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions.

6.2 Geological Setting – Whit Mineral Claims

Rocks attributed to the Lower-Jurassic (Sinemurian) Telkwa Formation underlie much of the property. Where unaffected by the pervasive hydrothermal alteration, rocks of the Telkwa Formation appear as green and maroon volcanics and volcaniclastics.

The volcanic rocks of the Telkwa Formation have been intruded by a number of Upper Cretaceous intrusions. The mineralized zones discussed in this report are associated with these intrusions.

The Ridge Zone is partially underlain by a body of aplitic quartz porphyry. The rock is highly siliceous, with rounded quartz eyes, and is associated with quartz molybdenite mineralization.

The main mass of intrusive rocks within the claim boundaries is the Whiting Stock, which is a body of biotite granodiorite approximately 3km by 4 km in surface dimensions. Radiometric dates fall in the range of 81.3 to 84.1 MA, which places the Whiting stock with the Bulkley Intrusions. Copper-molybdenum mineralization has been reported from diamond drill holes in the Creek Zone. Other spatially related intrusive rocks include quartz monzonite porphyry and monzonite/latite porphyry.

A set of rhyolite (felsite) dykes cut all the above lithologies, and appear as prominent narrow ridges protruding from talus in the slopes above timberline.

A pyrite halo approximately 6 km by 3 km in plan dimensions has developed throughout the intrusive and country rocks. Pyrite contents locally reach 8 per cent. Weathering of the halo above the tree line has produced a suite of oxide minerals including limonite, hematite and jarosite. These minerals impart the brilliant red, brown and yellow alteration colouring seen in the headwaters of Rusty Creek. Oxidation is locally so intense as to produce ferricrete.

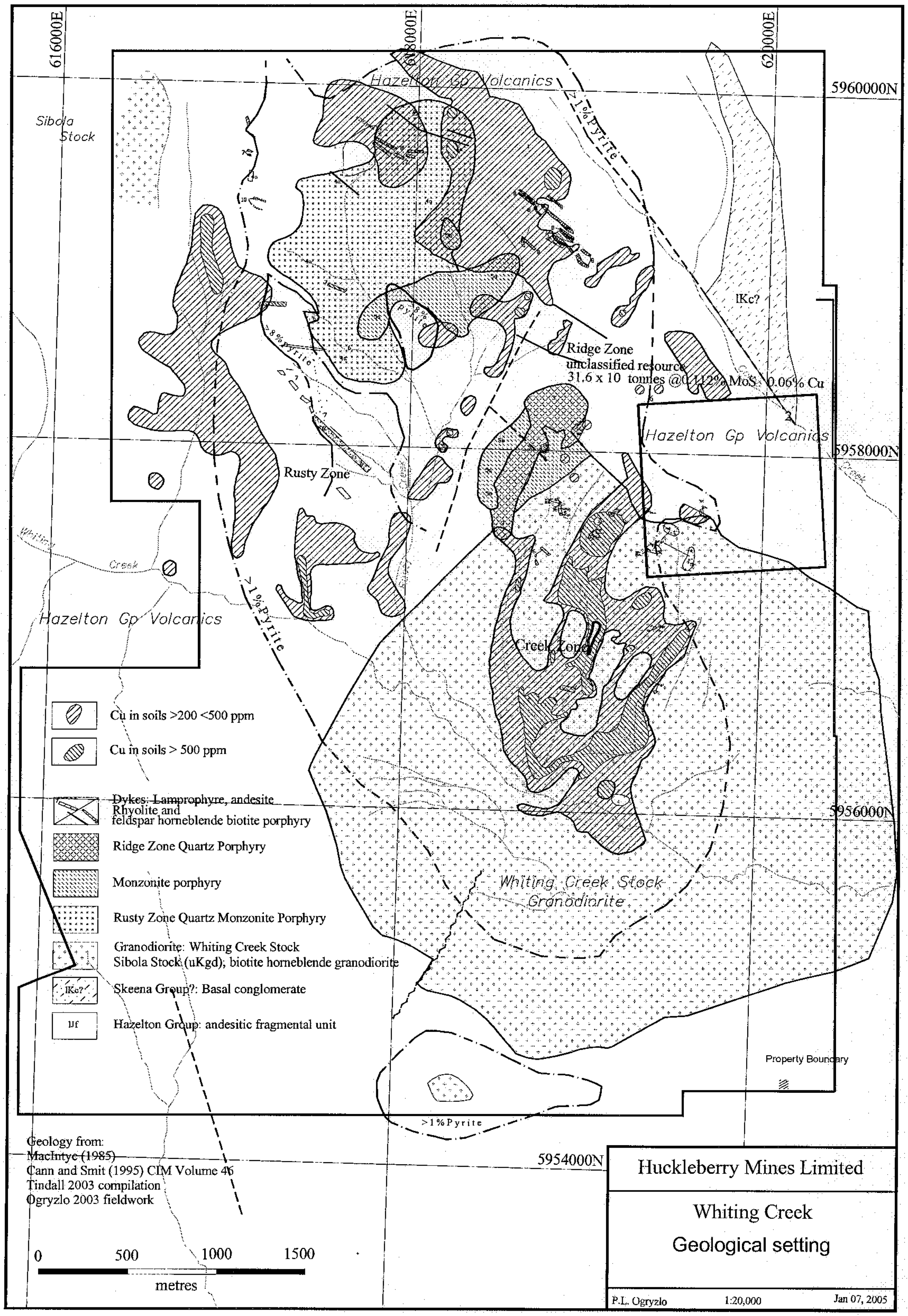

Figure 4. Geological Setting, Whit Mineral Claims

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES AND EXPLORATION MODEL

Historical exploration and field evidence indicates that the Whit Mineral Claims may cover a mineral deposit of the porphyry copper - molybdenum or stockwork molybdenum style.

Porphyry copper deposits are large, relatively low-grade deposits that occur in orogenic settings. They are commonly accompanied by extensive envelopes of hydrothermal alteration that can affect several cubic kilometres of rock, and by sulphide envelopes commonly referred to as pyrite haloes. The mineralization tends to be introduced into the country rocks as fine disseminations and as fracture fillings. The deposits tend to be zoned, both in sulphide and alteration mineralogy with the primary controls on mineralization being pressure, temperature, structure, and the chemical composition of the enclosing rock. This zoning of elements such as Pb and Zn peripheral to the more centrally located Cu, Au and Mo rich core zones frequently leads to the development of Ag –Pb- Zn bearing precious metal veins around porphyry centers

The possibility for the existence of a porphyry style deposit on the Whit Claims is supported by the presence in the district of the nearby Huckleberry Cu-Ag-Mo deposit, which was in production at the time of preparation of this report.

The development of hydrothermal alteration and pyrite haloes makes this type of deposit amenable to geochemical and geophysical surveying. The distribution of elements in a soil survey can frequently point to a centre of porphyry mineralization. The disseminated nature of the sulphides responds well to Induced Polarization geophysical surveys, where an electrical charge is induced into the ground, and the decay of this charge at sulphide grain boundaries can be measured.

8.0 MINERALIZATION

Three areas of mineralization have been reported or observed on the Whit Mineral Claims. These are the Creek Zone, the Ridge Zone and the Rusty Zone.

8.1 Mineralization – Creek Cu-Mo zone

The Creek Zone Cu-Mo occurrence is exposed east and north of the junction of Rusty Creek with Whiting Creek. Earlier diamond drill programs had intersected a copper bearing zone near the junction: DDH26 reported 0.26% Cu over 180 metres and DDH43 had reported 0.26% Cu over 200 metres. On the strength of this drilling and a strong underlying IP response, four holes were drilled in 2000. Hole DDHWC00-03 is located approximately 250 metres north of DDH43 and reported 0.328% Cu and 0.016%Mo over 135 metres. The mineralization observed in core occurs as fracture fillings in a medium grained biotite plagioclase granodiorite included with the Whiting Creek stock. The hole is located approximately 650 metres south of the Ridge zone, and historical soil sampling had reported a >200ppm Cu in soils anomaly in the intervening gap. Accordingly, with some overlap with previous surveys, an IP grid was laid out to cover the area between the Creek Zone and the Ridge Zone.

8.2 Mineralization – Ridge Stockwork Mo Zone

The Ridge stockwork molybdenum zone has been the location of considerable diamond drill activity in previous surveys. The zone has been traced by diamond drilling and trenching discontinuously over a strike length of approximately 800 metres on the ridge that forms the divide between Rusty Creek, Whiting Creek and Comb Creek to the northeast.

Highlights of historical drilling include 0.06% Cu and 0.07% Mo over 62 metres in DDH24, and 0.055% Cu and 0.11% Mo over 285 metres in DDH25. The Mo-Cu mineralization is associated with a body of aplitic quartz porphyry which appears to be a northwesterly trending apophysis on the northern margin of the Whiting Creek stock.

8.3 Mineralization –Rusty Zone: penetrative alteration

The Rusty Zone is characterized by the development of an extensive carapace or blanket of ferricrete, which is comprised of till and alluvium cemented by iron oxides.

9.0 TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

Geochemical and geophysical surveying the Whiting Creek Property British Columbia 093E 11E / 093E14E was undertaken June 21 and August 7, 2004. The purpose of the programs was to explore for areas of anomalous copper and molybdenum concentrations outside of the known occurrences; extend areas of high IP response revealed in previous geophysical surveys; and to explore the possibility for the existence of a large porphyry copper – molybdenum or copper-gold system on the property. The methods used were soil sampling and Induced Polarization geophysical surveying, both of which were directed by the extensive geochemical and geophysical database.

The work began with a preparatory survey consisting of laying out and cutting the geophysical lines over a period of approximately thirteen days. Fifteen days were spent on the property by two prospectors taking soil samples under the direction of the author. Twenty-eight days were spent by the geophysical contractor collecting the Induced Polarization field data.

9.1 Soil geochemistry

Two areas were sampled in 2005, the northern portion of the IP grid, and the upper elevations of the Ridge Zone where it abuts Sibola Peak. As The IP survey extended beyond the area of previous soil sample surveys, the northern three lines (7960N, 8160N and 8360N) of the geophysical grid were sampled. Sample spacing on the geophysical grid ranged from 25 to 50 metres depending of the level of detail required.

In the higher elevations near Sibola peak, talus cover is extensive. Samples were collected at irregular intervals, with the sample sites controlled by the availability of soil on the talus slopes. Sample spacing was approximately 50 metres along contour and ridge lines. Survey control was provided by a Garmin Map76 Global Positioning System receiver with an accuracy of approximately +/- 10 metres. Samples were collected from a depth of 30-100 cm using a hand auger. Samples were packed in kraft paper envelopes, and were dried prior to sending them for preparation and analysis to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia. The samples were sieved to –80 mesh. Multi-element analytical scans were performed on the –80 mesh fraction by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrophotometry (ICPMS) after aqua regia digestion. Acme Analytical Laboratories have achieved an accreditation of ISO 9001:2000. The data is reliable for the purpose intended, which was for geological reconnaissance. There will be natural levels of uncertainty in the data from the normal distribution of sample values. Quality control was exercised through the performance of an orientation survey, and to the insertion of blanks, duplicates and standards into the stream of samples at the laboratory.

Analytical results are reproduced in Appendix I. Results for rock geochemistry are plotted on maps in the pocket included at the end of this report.

9.2 Cu distribution in soils

The Whiting Creek drainage has undergone many generations of soil sampling surveys since 1963. The current program was intended to extend areas with known high concentrations of copper in soils. As a result of the 2004 fieldwork, the Creek Zone copper anomaly has been extended approximately 750 metres to the northeast, and can now be traced for approximately two kilometres from the junction of Whiting and Rusty Creeks up to the Ridge Zone. On the Ridge zone, the samples collected on the geophysical grid appear to have effectively closed the Creek Zone copper anomaly to the northeast. However, four reconnaissance samples collected north of the geophysical grid reported 457, 385, 505 and 413 ppm copper respectively at approximately UTM 619500E 5958500N above the Comb Creek drainage.

The area sampled on the shoulder on the southeast slope of Sibola Peak proved to be highly anomalous in copper. A know copper anomaly in the upper reaches of the Rusty Creek drainage below Sibola Peak has been extended approximately 650 metres to the east. Most of the samples collected reported copper concentrations above 200 ppm, with the highest values reported at 742 ppm copper. The survey was limited to the east by a patch of permanent snow cover, and by steep slopes above the Rusty Creek drainage. The distribution of copper in soils may be seen on a plan map at a scale of 1:5,000 included at the end of this report.

9.2 Mo distribution in soils

As with copper, there are several generations of surveys reporting molybdenum distribution in soils in the Whiting Creek drainage. The current program was intended to extend areas with known molybdenum mineralization in the Ridge Zone. The program had limited success. The geochemical response of molybdenum in soils does not appear to be high. Samples collected near old trenches with visible molybdenite in general did not respond. The highest values reported was 219 ppm molybdenum from a site adjacent to DDH1, which reported 0.09%Cu and 0.06% Mo over 82 metres. Elsewhere on the Ridge Zone, Mo ranged from 3 to 65 parts per million. On the south slope of Sibola Peak, molybdenum was uniformly low, ranging from 2 to 29 parts per million. The distribution of molybdenum in soils may be seen on a plan map at a scale of 1:5,000 included at the end of this report.

9.3 Au distribution in soils

In general, gold has not been reported from previous work done on Whiting Creek. This is surprising, as the area around Sibola Peak and Sweeney Lake was explored for precious metals early in the 20th century, with the development of two mines, the past producing Emerald Glacier Mine and the operating Huckleberry Mine. Emerald Glacier produced silver from a Pb-Zn-Ag vein, and Huckleberry produces both gold and silver as byproducts of copper production. As a result of the current survey, it appears that gold is highly anomalous in the area surveyed by sampling along contours on the southeast slope of Sibola Peak. An area 500 metres by 350 metres centred at UTM 618200E 5959900N reported Au in soils greater than 100 ppb (parts per billion) with a maximum value of 665 ppb gold. The elevated gold values are associated with copper values ranging from 243 to 555 parts per million, so the area can be classified as a copper-gold anomaly. The distribution of gold in soils may be seen on a plan map at a scale of 1:5,000 included at the end of this report.

9.4 *Induced Polarization Survey*

As with geochemistry, several generations of geophysical surveying have been undertaken in the Whiting/Rusty Creek drainage. The sulphide mineralization associated with the Whiting Creek stock has demonstrated a strong response to Induced Polarization techniques in the past. Accordingly, an area 1.4 km north-south by 1.8 kilometres east-west was surveyed in an attempt to partially fill a gap in geophysical coverage between the Creek Zone and the Ridge Zone. The survey partially overlaps earlier surveys because the grid lines of the current survey were oriented to be roughly normal to the general trend of the alteration halo.

Thirteen kilometres of line were cut and surveyed. Location control was provided by a Garmin Map76 GPS, compass and chain. The consultant performing the survey was SJ Geophysics of Delta British Columbia. Observed chargeabilities were locally very high, which has been attributed to the high sulphide content of the underlying rock. Three potential target areas have been identified by the consultant. The results and accompanying report and inverted cross sections accompany this report in Appendix II.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

In the opinion of the author, the Whit Mineral Claims cover an extensive system of hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralization that arises from a porphyry copper or porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of unknown size and grade. Surface exposures and historical drill testing support this conclusion.

The historical Induced Polarization surveys completed on the Creek Zone, the Ridge Zone and the Rusty Zone indicate that a very extensive area of high chargeability underlies the area now covered by the Whit Mineral Claims. Chargeabilities locally reach 100 msec, indicating the possible presence of highly sulphidized bedrock. Coverage is still incomplete: large portions of the area contained within the pyrite halo have not been surveyed. Considering the high concentrations of sulphides observed in exposures of outcrop in this area, it is assumed that the zone of high chargeability arises from an extensive zone of hydrothermal alteration and sulphidization. The reported intersection of potentially economic sulphides in diamond drill holes suggests that the alteration zone may encompass an economic deposit of copper or molybdenum. Further drill testing is warranted.

11.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Supervision:	
P.L Ogryzlo June 21 to October 1 8 days @$ 400/day.	$ 3,200
Preparatory Surveys:	
Linecutting D. Hayward and crew June 21-July 4	
13.1 line kilometres	$12,031
Line cutting and soil sampling Low Profile Contracting July 6-23	
Cut 1 line kilometer; collect 141 soil samples	$ 9,603
Sampling D. Hayward 13 soil samples Sept 26-Oct 1	
Remove stream crossing	$ 1,797
SJ Geophysics Ltd. IP survey 5 person crew fieldwork July 8-25	$40,575
Jul 26-Aug 7	$15,996
SJ Geophysics Report Preparation Dec 1	$ 2,657
Assaying Acme Laboratories 154 soil samples ICP-MS Sept 1	$ 1,385
Sept 8	$ 517
Nov 9	$ 372
Sample Freight	$ 200
Transportation Yamaha ATV 13 days @ $80/day	$ 1,040
Fuel SJ Geophysics, Hayward, Low Profile	$ 500
Camp Alibec Domco billings 159 person days June-August 2005	$ 4,130
Report preparation P. Ogryzlo 4 days @$400/day	$ 1,600
Total	**$96,006**

12.0 REFERENCES

Cann, R. M. and Smit, H. (1995). The Whiting Creek copper-molybdenum porphyry, west central British Columbia *in* CIM Special Volume 46.

Foye, G. and Owsiaki, G. (1995). MINFILE map NTS 93E Whitesail Lake. Geological Survey Branch Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Province of British Columbia.

MacIntyre, D.G. (1985). Geology of the Tahtsa Lake Mineral District. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Bulletin 75.

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13.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Peter L. Ogryzlo, M. Sc., P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with place of business at:
   Box 22 Topley Landing
   SS#1 Granisle BC
   V0J 1W0
2. i graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science from McGill University in 1969. In addition I obtained the degree of Master of Science from the University of Regina in 1995.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia License No. 20152.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of thirty-five years since my graduation from university.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this assessment report. I visited the Whit Mineral Claims on June 21, July 8, July 9, July13 and July 22, 2004.

Dated this 13TH day of January, 2005.

Peter L. Ogryzlo

14.0 APPENDIX I – ANALYTICAL RESULTS

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
To Huckleberry Mines Limited
Acme file # A404439 Page 1 Received: AUG 9 2004 * 86 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 15.0 GM

ELEMENT SAMPLES	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %
7960 9000	6	56	16.2	89	0.9	10.4	9.2	701	3.28	10.2	0.4	31	0.4	11	0.2	1.1	0.9	57	0.11
7960 9050	10	71	16.1	92	0.7	10.9	10.3	757	3.48	10.3	0.4	7	0.6	11	0.2	1.1	1	59	0.11
7960 9100	6	63	18.2	106	0.3	11.4	10.4	736	3.59	10.2	0.4	3	0.8	11	0.3	1	0.9	58	0.14
7960 9150	6	73	19.3	110	0.6	12.8	11.4	854	3.7	11.5	0.5	3	0.8	12	0.4	1.3	1.1	64	0.12
7960 9200	5	70	18.7	88	1	9.9	8.3	519	3.82	10.7	0.8	4	0.3	10	0.3	0.9	1	63	0.1
7960 9250	7	273	12.4	66	0.6	8.4	8.2	460	3.53	8.9	2.4	4	0.2	10	0.1	0.7	0.9	70	0.1
7960 9300	4	82	14.9	80	0.1	8.8	10.5	659	2.95	9.9	0.4	7	1.5	17	0.2	1.1	0.8	58	0.16
7960 9350	4	71	15.8	92	0.4	10.5	13.2	973	3.39	9.9	0.3	4	1.6	13	0.3	1.2	0.9	63	0.14
7960 9400	5	85	21.1	99	0.4	10.6	10.7	800	3.91	10.2	0.6	53	0.9	13	0.2	1.1	1.1	69	0.14
8160 8925	2	4	0.5	<1	<.1	6.2	0.5	17	0.19	<.5	0.2	<.5	1	1	<.1	0.1	<.1	1	<.01
8160 8950	12	61	16.8	111	0.3	11.3	12.1	1170	3.91	8.7	0.4	1	0.5	12	0.2	0.9	0.6	79	0.12
8160 8975	65	144	3.9	109	0.1	11.1	14.8	1020	7.47	1.5	0.8	3	0.5	89	0.1	0.2	0.8	314	0.51
8160 9000	219	260	2.8	99	0.1	11.8	13.4	1106	7.94	0.8	0.8	5	0.5	58	<.1	0.1	0.7	317	0.34
8160 9025	24	164	13	101	0.2	11.2	12.3	802	3.45	8.5	0.5	5	0.6	14	0.2	1.1	0.7	66	0.16
8160 9050	26	104	15.8	107	0.2	12.6	14.2	1006	4.02	9.9	0.5	3	1.4	17	0.3	1.3	0.8	77	0.19
RE 8160 9	25	108	15.8	108	0.3	12.2	13.8	1004	3.97	10.2	0.4	5	1.4	17	0.2	1.3	0.9	76	0.2
8160 9075	31	157	16.6	131	0.1	13.5	14.7	940	4.17	10.5	0.5	4	1.1	18	0.3	1.2	1.1	86	0.18
8160 9100	64	189	23.6	95	0.3	12.5	13.2	692	4.63	8.4	0.6	7	0.8	20	0.2	0.8	1.4	111	0.15
8160 9125	41	106	16.4	116	0.2	11.9	17.5	987	4.92	8.7	0.5	4	1.5	24	0.2	1.2	1.8	111	0.17
8160 9150	17	108	15.4	91	0.3	11.4	15	989	3.78	9	0.6	4	1.1	17	0.2	1.1	1	73	0.14
8160 9175	10	101	14.3	104	0.4	12	13.9	955	3.99	10.4	0.4	10	1.4	15	0.2	1.1	1	76	0.16
8160 9200	14	91	15.5	110	0.3	13.9	13.8	1026	3.89	10.3	0.4	4	1.2	25	0.2	1	0.9	83	0.21
8160 9225	8	94	13.4	93	0.8	11.3	12.6	910	3.6	9	0.4	3	0.6	15	0.3	1.1	0.8	70	0.14
8160 9250	20	121	20.3	108	0.2	12.9	14.2	989	4.47	10.4	0.4	5	1.2	18	0.2	1.1	1.7	86	0.18
8160 9275	23	115	20.2	106	0.3	12.3	15	1046	4.44	10.8	0.5	26	1.7	22	0.2	1.2	1.6	93	0.15
8160 9300	11	70	15.5	112	0.1	10.2	11.6	1213	4.14	10	0.5	4	0.6	12	0.2	1.1	1	75	0.13
8160 9325	6	107	18.3	116	0.2	13.3	19.2	1182	3.98	10.6	0.4	5	1.5	15	0.2	1.4	1	73	0.15
8160 9350	13	111	19.7	118	0.2	12.6	16.9	1068	4.05	10	0.5	5	1.8	17	0.2	1.4	1.1	78	0.15
8160 9375	16	284	14.7	103	0.2	13.2	16.2	812	3.57	9.7	0.9	5	1.3	12	0.2	1.1	0.6	67	0.15
8160 9400	33	407	12.9	97	0.5	11.5	12	595	5.16	8.8	1.9	7	1	21	0.1	0.9	2.5	86	0.12
8360 9000	3	71	12.3	82	0.1	10.8	10.4	813	3.31	9.3	0.4	7	1.5	13	0.2	1.1	0.7	59	0.12
8360 9050	6	64	15.9	98	0.8	11.3	10	608	3.66	12.9	0.5	4	0.4	10	0.2	1.1	0.7	74	0.11
8360 9100	16	159	13	106	0.1	12	11.1	651	3.58	9.6	0.5	4	0.5	12	0.3	1	1.8	66	0.13
8360 9150	22	61	12.4	86	0.6	10.7	9.1	583	3.48	8.3	0.5	4	0.4	10	0.2	1	0.8	67	0.13
STANDAR	13	141	24.6	136	0.3	24.8	11.8	782	3.03	19	6.6	42	2.9	46	5.4	3.9	6.3	61	0.72
8360 9200	12	81	12.9	107	0.1	16.7	9.6	648	3.45	10.5	0.4	5	0.4	12	0.4	1	0.7	69	0.11
8360 9250	6	57	14.6	93	0.2	11	11.4	741	3.48	9.7	0.4	4	0.4	11	0.2	1.3	0.7	69	0.13
8360 9300	13	281	10.2	63	0.2	10.9	17.3	530	3.09	9.7	1.2	4	1	11	0.2	1	0.8	64	0.12
8360 9350	9	151	12	81	1.2	17.6	16.2	906	4.01	8.4	1.3	5	1	16	0.2	0.9	0.6	87	0.12
8360 9400	17	225	15.6	118	0.9	13.3	18.2	882	3.67	8.6	0.9	5	0.2	14	0.3	1.1	1.1	69	0.11
8360 9450	18	93	11.4	80	0.5	8.4	9.1	842	3.67	6.6	0.6	4	0.5	13	0.2	0.7	1.7	89	0.09
8360 9500	27	152	16.9	120	0.9	12.2	15.9	1011	5.45	11	0.6	63	1.1	26	0.3	1.9	3.1	101	0.14
8360 9550	16	115	22.9	122	0.4	10.1	12	770	4.76	11.2	0.5	19	0.7	18	0.2	1.4	3	90	0.1
8360 9600	31	393	28.1	369	0.6	20.9	19.6	963	4.94	10.2	0.9	9	1	16	0.9	1.1	2.8	99	0.12
8360 9650	5	70	12.4	151	0.2	17.9	12.2	590	3.25	10.3	0.5	5	1.2	12	0.6	0.8	0.9	70	0.11
8360 9700	16	464	28.4	391	0.2	24	41.2	2258	4.49	12.7	0.7	6	0.8	18	1.2	1.1	2.9	79	0.14
8360 9750	10	323	35.2	153	0.6	17.3	20.7	1172	4.17	13.3	1	10	1.5	14	0.7	1.2	2	74	0.14
8360 9800	2	5	0.7	1	<.1	6.3	0.7	20	0.2	0.5	0.2	<.5	1.2	1	<.1	0.1	<.1	2	<.01
190000	2	7	0.5	1	<.1	8.7	0.5	16	0.2	<.5	0.2	<.5	0.9	1	<.1	0.1	<.1	1	<.01
190001	4	262	65	129	0.9	18.6	5.8	636	9.1	23.5	0.5	46	1.2	21	0.1	1.1	23.6	114	0.04
190002	5	275	347	111	0.9	2.1	0.4	611	14.74	37	0.3	69	0.4	22	<.1	0.9	22.3	232	0.02

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
To Huckleberry Mines Limited
Acme file # A404439 Page 1 Received: AUG 9 2004 * 86 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 15.0 GM

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
190003	4	292	60.6	87	1.1	6.4	3.7	409	12.05	34.2	0.5	63	1.1	24	0.1	1.3	22.4	127	0.04
190004	4	263	49.2	89	0.6	8.1	4.7	535	11.59	25.5	0.5	48	1.3	26	<.1	1.2	19.8	135	0.06
RE 19000!	4	214	62.6	86	0.6	7.1	5.7	559	12.4	20.8	0.4	44	1.2	29	0.1	1.2	16.7	124	0.06
190005	4	211	62.9	88	0.6	7.1	5.7	535	11.86	21.4	0.4	156	1.2	28	0.1	1.2	16.6	123	0.06
190006	2	279	74	144	0.9	7.9	4.6	674	9.15	26.1	0.4	52	0.8	16	0.1	1.3	19.5	121	0.06
190007	5	232	74.9	100	1	9.2	6.3	560	9.91	26	0.6	54	1.7	37	0.1	1.7	14.7	130	0.07
190008	6	277	71.4	137	1.1	12.9	10	771	9.68	23.6	0.7	58	2	56	0.1	1.7	16.2	137	0.08
190009	4	258	55.9	109	0.8	11.1	8	605	9.13	18.3	0.6	34	1.4	39	0.1	1.4	12.5	120	0.07
190010	4	236	64	103	1.5	10.3	5.5	520	9	18.1	0.6	42	1.3	41	0.1	1.5	12.9	120	0.06
190011	4	310	68.7	120	0.9	12.5	6.8	643	10.23	23.1	0.6	48	1.6	43	0.1	1.4	17.1	138	0.06
190012	4	348	63.2	107	0.6	10.1	6.7	622	9.64	25.4	0.5	55	1.4	37	0.1	1.5	16.9	121	0.08
190013	4	266	68.1	115	0.7	10.4	7.4	596	8.92	32.1	0.5	110	1.4	38	0.1	1.5	16.6	123	0.07
190014	4	343	75.6	155	0.7	14.8	6.1	717	10.28	29.8	0.7	61	1.4	42	0.1	1.4	19.4	141	0.06
190015	4	283	59.1	142	0.6	10.1	5.4	614	10.99	19.4	0.6	60	1.1	29	0.1	1.2	20.8	167	0.05
190016	4	304	80.3	156	0.9	13.3	8.6	759	9.49	32.1	0.7	74	1.8	60	0.2	1.8	17.8	162	0.07
190017	4	228	71.6	153	0.7	20.5	6.7	850	6.81	23.7	1.6	49	2.8	70	0.2	2	8.1	126	0.1
190018	5	298	68.4	135	0.8	11.7	4.7	540	9.25	37.9	0.9	45	1.4	49	0.1	2.3	12.4	175	0.09
190019	5	273	72.1	163	0.7	22.9	5.7	781	7.79	31	1.1	33	2.4	52	0.1	1.6	10	143	0.08
STANDAR	13	148	25.1	139	0.3	24.7	12.5	802	3.06	19	6.7	45	2.8	48	5.7	3.9	6.3	63	0.76
190020	2	290.4	32.4	376	0.4	55.9	1.5	948	10.37	79.1	0.8	77	2.5	76	<.1	1.3	16	255	0.21
190021	6	133.4	116.5	52	1.9	4.5	2.6	258	7.53	37.1	1.4	66	5.7	44	<.1	4.5	24.1	51	0.02
190022	4	102.1	75.8	37	1.4	2.5	1.7	178	7.13	24.7	1	31	6.9	43	<.1	2.1	18.5	53	0.02
190023	6	226.1	20.5	115	1	3.5	0.1	772	9.63	8.1	0.4	142	2.7	60	<.1	0.6	14.8	93	0.02
190024	1	3.7	0.6	1	<.1	5.6	0.5	16	0.2	<.5	0.2	<.5	1.1	1	<.1	0.1	<.1	<1	<.01
197000	2	8.1	0.4	1	<.1	5.9	0.5	14	0.18	<.5	0.1	1	1	1	<.1	<.1	<.1	<1	<.01
197001	12	420.1	89.5	219	1	10.9	4.8	757	12.08	13.7	0.5	63	1.1	224	0.1	0.7	16.5	228	0.23
197002	5	159	89.3	142	0.4	12.8	11.8	932	6.91	19.8	0.4	24	1	76	0.4	1.2	8.3	112	0.16
197003	3	246.3	84.4	197	0.4	7.6	3.7	630	18.37	69.8	0.2	70	0.8	35	0.1	1.3	25.8	220	0.05
197004	3	286.9	81.2	194	1.3	10.4	4	696	13.93	54.2	0.3	238	0.6	44	0.1	1.2	31.3	226	0.06
197005	4	336.2	77.4	177	0.9	12.1	9.1	739	9.34	16.6	0.5	59	1.3	76	0.2	1	18.1	181	0.08
197006	4	272.7	64.1	137	0.7	12.6	10.7	754	8.1	16.3	0.4	51	1.5	59	0.1	1.2	12.6	130	0.08
197007	4	253.3	53.6	118	0.4	12.7	11.5	781	7.36	15	0.4	33	1.5	48	0.1	1.3	10	112	0.08
RE 19700;	4	261.3	57.6	119	0.4	12.9	11.8	803	7.43	16.2	0.5	31	1.6	52	0.1	1.5	10.8	122	0.09
197008	4	285.4	54.3	123	0.6	13.7	11.8	767	7.24	15.5	0.6	40	1.6	50	0.2	1.4	9	113	0.09
197009	4	319.4	84.8	126	0.8	9.5	12.4	709	14.24	17.3	0.5	464	1.4	69	0.2	1.6	16.4	135	0.06
197010	3	58.1	118.8	25	0.7	2.3	2	181	2.77	67.6	0.1	57	0.4	30	0.1	2	32.4	22	0.08
197011	4	197.6	55.5	117	0.8	9.6	11.4	728	7.43	15.3	0.5	48	1.4	46	0.1	1.3	12.2	106	0.07
STANDAR	12	140.9	25.7	139	0.3	24.6	12	805	3.02	18.8	6.5	43	2.7	47	5.4	3.9	5.8	60	0.72

From ACM
To Hucklet
Acme file #
Analysis: G

ELEMENT P SAMPLES %		La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Sample gm
7960 9000	0.073	6	18.8	0.7	65	0.035	2	2.76	0.009	0.08	0.7	0.04	3.9	0.1	0.15	6	0.6	15
7960 9050	0.069	5	17.9	0.63	69	0.032	3	2.81	0.009	0.1	1	0.06	4	0.1	<.05	5	0.6	15
7960 9100	0.089	5	18.6	0.65	69	0.03	4	2.8	0.01	0.11	0.8	0.05	4.3	0.1	0.11	6	0.5	15
7960 9150	0.06	6	20.7	0.77	85	0.033	3	2.79	0.01	0.12	0.8	0.05	5.2	0.1	0.06	6	0.5	15
7960 9200	0.086	5	21	0.59	62	0.036	<1	2.66	0.007	0.08	0.8	0.08	3.3	0.1	0.09	7	1.1	15
7960 9250	0.106	5	17.3	0.66	49	0.047	1	2.74	0.008	0.15	1	0.05	3.6	0.2	0.11	5	1	15
7960 9300	0.033	6	15.9	0.6	83	0.06	<1	1.61	0.008	0.09	0.7	0.02	4.6	0.1	<.05	4	<.5	15
7960 9350	0.048	5	17.7	0.68	91	0.053	1	2.3	0.009	0.1	0.9	0.01	5.4	0.1	<.05	5	<.5	15
7960 9400	0.086	5	20.8	0.65	77	0.044	2	2.88	0.013	0.11	1.3	0.03	5.4	0.2	0.1	6	0.6	15
8160 8925	0.002	3	119.3	<.01	2	0.001	1	0.03	0.001	0.01	<.1	<.01	0.3	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5	15
8160 8950	0.072	6	26.1	0.69	67	0.046	<1	2.76	0.009	0.08	0.4	0.04	4.5	0.1	<.05	7	0.6	15
8160 8975	0.05	2	42.7	1.86	154	0.221	<1	3.68	0.024	0.89	0.4	0.01	20.2	0.7	<.05	14	<.5	15
8160 9000	0.043	3	43.7	2.43	118	0.247	<1	3.95	0.015	1.45	1	<.01	37	1.5	<.05	18	0.7	15
8160 9025	0.052	5	19.6	0.69	69	0.045	1	2.49	0.009	0.12	0.4	0.03	4.6	0.2	0.12	6	0.6	15
8160 9050	0.046	7	20.8	0.86	85	0.062	2	2.68	0.009	0.11	0.7	0.03	6.5	0.1	<.05	6	0.7	7.5
RE 8160 9	0.048	7	20.1	0.8	88	0.064	1	2.61	0.01	0.11	0.7	0.02	6.5	0.2	<.05	6	0.7	7.5
8160 9075	0.054	6	20.6	0.89	128	0.069	1	3.17	0.011	0.2	0.9	0.03	7.9	0.2	0.06	7	0.6	15
8160 9100	0.065	6	23.4	1.04	114	0.083	1	3.38	0.016	0.25	1.4	0.05	9	0.3	<.05	8	0.9	15
8160 9125	0.065	7	22.4	1.06	132	0.122	2	3.08	0.013	0.33	14	0.03	11.1	0.3	<.05	8	0.8	15
8160 9150	0.049	8	20.6	0.79	103	0.052	1	2.62	0.011	0.1	0.9	0.03	6.9	0.2	<.05	6	0.6	15
8160 9175	0.064	6	20.5	0.81	109	0.059	<1	2.64	0.01	0.14	1	0.02	7	0.2	<.05	6	<.5	15
8160 9200	0.071	7	23.2	0.77	125	0.067	2	2.49	0.011	0.12	0.9	0.03	6.7	0.2	0.06	6	0.5	15
8160 9225	0.065	6	21.1	0.73	91	0.047	2	2.55	0.01	0.1	0.5	0.03	5.1	0.1	<.05	6	0.5	15
8160 9250	0.073	6	24	0.89	97	0.081	<1	2.73	0.012	0.19	2.5	0.03	7.9	0.2	<.05	6	0.8	15
8160 9275	0.047	7	22.5	0.95	134	0.09	1	2.79	0.015	0.17	1.6	0.02	8.6	0.2	<.05	7	0.5	15
8160 9300	0.07	5	21.1	0.74	85	0.049	2	2.76	0.009	0.13	0.6	0.04	4.7	0.1	0.08	8	0.5	15
8160 9325	0.062	7	21.4	0.88	106	0.052	2	3.04	0.011	0.15	0.7	0.05	6.8	0.2	<.05	6	0.5	15
8160 9350	0.037	7	21.4	0.89	121	0.076	1	2.97	0.013	0.13	0.8	0.03	7.4	0.2	<.05	6	0.6	15
8160 9375	0.047	5	19.9	0.77	82	0.055	1	3.08	0.014	0.13	0.6	0.03	6.4	0.3	<.05	5	0.5	15
8160 9400	0.071	4	19.3	0.82	65	0.065	1	4.09	0.016	0.27	13.9	0.04	9.8	0.5	0.18	7	1.4	15
8360 9000	0.036	7	22.3	0.67	106	0.058	1	1.73	0.03	0.06	1.9	0.02	7	0.1	<.05	4	<.5	15
8360 9050	0.07	8	22.8	0.66	82	0.033	1	3.16	0.01	0.08	0.5	0.05	4.8	0.1	<.05	6	<.5	15
8360 9100	0.068	5	20.2	0.63	72	0.042	2	2.36	0.008	0.08	1.2	0.03	4.1	0.1	<.05	5	0.8	15
8360 9150	0.086	5	21.4	0.66	61	0.033	1	3.24	0.009	0.09	0.7	0.11	4.2	0.1	<.05	6	0.9	15
STANDAR	0.091	12	187.5	0.67	139	0.096	16	2.11	0.031	0.15	4.6	0.18	3.5	1	<.05	6	5.1	15
8360 9200	0.071	5	27.2	0.7	87	0.036	2	2.34	0.006	0.09	2.5	0.06	4.1	0.2	0.06	6	0.6	15
8360 9250	0.067	5	19.3	0.66	80	0.034	2	2.21	0.006	0.08	0.7	0.04	3.8	0.1	0.07	6	0.5	15
8360 9300	0.089	5	19.1	0.56	45	0.055	1	2.27	0.007	0.07	1.2	0.03	5.7	0.2	0.09	4	0.6	15
8360 9350	0.043	5	30.1	0.88	85	0.088	1	2.57	0.007	0.17	1.4	0.04	9.6	0.4	<.05	7	0.5	15
8360 9400	0.117	5	24	0.68	83	0.035	2	2.87	0.008	0.14	1.6	0.07	3.2	0.3	0.12	6	0.8	15
8360 9450	0.085	4	22.3	0.85	96	0.086	1	2.89	0.01	0.26	19.1	0.06	8	0.4	0.06	8	0.7	15
8360 9500	0.085	6	23.2	1.04	159	0.086	1	3.25	0.013	0.27	12.3	0.04	9.5	0.4	0.14	8	1.2	15
8360 9550	0.064	5	20.6	0.81	109	0.077	1	2.46	0.011	0.21	5.7	0.08	8.5	0.4	0.07	8	0.9	15
8360 9600	0.05	7	23.1	1.13	107	0.108	2	3.22	0.009	0.23	8.1	0.04	10.6	0.4	0.06	9	0.8	15
8360 9650	0.043	6	25.5	0.65	65	0.058	2	1.96	0.009	0.07	1	0.03	5.6	0.1	<.05	6	<.5	15
8360 9700	0.098	7	24.1	0.76	82	0.066	1	2.54	0.01	0.18	4.7	0.06	6.5	0.3	0.09	7	1.1	15
8360 9750	0.092	6	22.2	0.72	70	0.067	1	2.01	0.011	0.15	3	0.03	7.1	0.3	<.05	6	0.8	15
8360 9800	0.002	4	117.9	0.01	2	0.001	<1	0.04	0.001	0.01	0.1	<.01	0.3	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5	15
190000	0.002	3	166.4	<.01	1	0.001	1	0.02	0.001	0.01	<.1	<.01	0.2	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5	15
190001	0.12	4	68.2	1	71	0.053	<1	1.98	0.011	0.12	4.1	0.02	9.5	0.2	0.14	9	1.4	15
190002	0.111	2	17.4	0.98	39	0.157	<1	1.35	0.007	0.18	17.5	0.06	10.1	0.4	0.43	12	3.6	15

From ACM
To Hucklet
Acme file #
Analysis: G

ELEMENT	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Sample
SAMPLES	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	gm
190003	0.137	3	23.1	0.71	50	0.067	<1	1.45	0.008	0.08	2.7	0.01	6.7	0.2	0.14	9	1.9	15
190004	0.175	3	26.6	0.95	65	0.088	1	1.89	0.008	0.11	3.2	0.01	10.5	0.2	0.24	9	2	7.5
RE 19000	0.19	3	24	0.87	109	0.132	<1	1.76	0.014	0.17	2.1	0.03	9.5	0.2	0.26	8	1.6	7.5
190005	0.185	3	23.3	0.85	110	0.131	1	1.87	0.013	0.17	1.9	0.03	9.5	0.3	0.28	9	1.5	7.5
190006	0.111	3	19	1.1	105	0.074	1	2.22	0.008	0.19	1	0.02	8.7	0.4	0.12	10	1.3	15
190007	0.178	6	26.6	0.85	120	0.095	<1	2	0.019	0.18	2	0.02	9.3	0.3	0.19	9	2	15
190008	0.151	7	32.3	1	113	0.081	1	2.31	0.021	0.21	2.9	<.01	10.3	0.3	0.19	10	2	15
190009	0.14	5	27.3	0.88	90	0.073	2	2.12	0.015	0.14	2.1	0.02	8	0.2	0.21	8	1.5	15
190010	0.129	5	28.3	0.92	81	0.065	1	2.11	0.015	0.15	2.7	0.03	8.6	0.3	0.22	9	1.9	15
190011	0.154	5	33	1.18	101	0.078	1	2.82	0.017	0.19	2.2	0.01	11	0.3	0.21	10	1.5	15
190012	0.143	4	28.5	0.98	100	0.084	1	2.35	0.016	0.17	2	0.02	8.6	0.2	0.26	10	1.8	15
190013	0.119	5	29.1	0.94	93	0.07	1	2.11	0.016	0.15	2.3	0.01	8.2	0.2	0.17	8	1.8	15
190014	0.127	4	40.7	1.35	85	0.074	1	2.91	0.016	0.19	4.3	0.03	11.3	0.3	0.18	11	1.9	15
190015	0.116	4	33.9	1.17	54	0.063	1	2.17	0.004	0.11	3.9	0.02	12.2	0.2	<.05	12	3	15
190016	0.11	7	37.9	1.2	126	0.087	1	2.43	0.021	0.22	4.3	0.01	11.6	0.4	0.2	12	2.1	15
190017	0.103	9	46.4	1.29	163	0.145	<1	2.66	0.019	0.31	2	0.01	10	0.5	0.13	11	1.5	15
190018	0.091	6	36.6	1.02	70	0.045	<1	2.01	0.007	0.14	2.6	0.01	13.3	0.3	<.05	13	2.7	15
190019	0.088	8	53.9	1.65	101	0.076	1	2.86	0.011	0.29	3.1	0.01	12.9	0.7	<.05	12	1.8	15
STANDAR	0.095	13	195.6	0.7	138	0.105	16	1.81	0.033	0.15	4.7	0.19	3.6	1	<.05	7	4.7	15
190020	0.069	7	124.8	3.66	80	0.124	1	4.84	0.004	0.52	3.7	0.01	27.3	0.9	<.05	16	0.9	15
190021	0.162	20	21.1	0.37	175	0.03	2	1.21	0.035	0.16	1.9	0.04	4	0.3	0.31	7	2.8	15
190022	0.14	22	23.2	0.34	110	0.025	<1	0.85	0.022	0.06	1.7	0.03	3.7	0.1	0.18	11	2.3	15
190023	0.056	6	24.3	1.26	123	0.18	<1	1.57	0.204	1.5	0.3	<.01	5.2	2.7	2.16	14	2.3	15
190024	0.001	4	113.6	0.01	2	0.001	1	0.03	0.002	0.01	<.1	<.01	0.2	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5	15
197000	0.001	3	114	<.01	2	0.001	<1	0.03	0.002	0.01	0.1	<.01	0.2	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5	15
197001	0.079	4	85	1.82	112	0.11	<1	4.14	0.529	0.45	18.8	0.01	23.4	0.6	1.81	17	1.2	7.5
197002	0.072	5	27.2	1	119	0.06	1	2.47	0.025	0.15	1.3	0.01	8	0.2	0.12	8	1.1	15
197003	0.098	2	35.8	1.45	61	0.131	1	2.85	0.011	0.18	2.7	0.01	16.4	0.3	0.23	17	2.6	15
197004	0.089	2	40.1	1.39	57	0.087	<1	2.59	0.014	0.14	2.6	0.01	13.3	0.3	0.12	14	2.5	15
197005	0.107	4	28.6	1.36	130	0.124	<1	3.3	0.036	0.24	1.5	0.02	15.1	0.4	0.32	12	1.5	15
197006	0.108	4	28.4	1.13	110	0.091	<1	3.02	0.028	0.18	1.4	0.02	11.2	0.3	0.25	9	1.1	15
197007	0.087	4	25.8	0.93	102	0.079	1	2.61	0.022	0.16	1.4	0.01	8.4	0.2	0.15	8	1	15
RE 19700	0.1	5	26.7	1.02	111	0.088	<1	3.02	0.024	0.18	1.4	0.01	9.8	0.3	0.23	8	1.1	15
197008	0.107	4	26.5	1.07	103	0.086	1	3.04	0.023	0.17	1.9	0.02	9.1	0.2	0.25	8	1.4	15
197009	0.249	7	21.4	0.94	140	0.058	1	2.78	0.031	0.13	1.2	0.02	10.3	0.3	0.28	8	1.5	15
197010	0.03	6	4.7	0.15	73	0.007	<1	0.61	0.003	0.05	0.3	0.06	2.6	0.1	<.05	2	0.7	15
197011	0.104	5	22.3	0.79	93	0.063	<1	2.05	0.02	0.15	1.6	0.02	7.9	0.2	0.15	7	1.3	15
STANDAR	0.095	12	193.5	0.68	140	0.098	17	1.99	0.035	0.14	5	0.2	3.4	1	0.07	6	4.8	15

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT
To Huckleberry Mines Limited
Acme file # A404623 Received: AUG 16 2004 * 33 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 15.00 GM

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
G-1	1.3	3.8	2.3	47	<.1	5.1	4.8	604	2.06	1.1	1.9	<.5	4.5	77	<.1	<.1	0.1	45	0.6
8360-8950	4	62.6	15	86	0.2	11.5	11.2	909	3.32	8.7	0.5	3	0.4	16	0.3	1.3	0.7	65	0.21
1701	8	742.1	34.2	189	2.2	7.5	1.2	437	14.45	21.1	0.5	120	0.4	142	0.1	0.5	19.1	176	0.05
1702	6	675.9	20.6	267	1.2	3.2	0.9	701	12.12	4.7	0.5	65	0.6	434	<.1	0.8	11	259	0.11
1703	6	399.5	77.7	175	2.3	8.1	4.1	514	16.32	17	0.3	225	1.9	436	0.2	0.8	18.2	213	0.14
1704	3	468.8	310.4	144	2.9	2.7	1.3	230	22.55	31.3	0.1	154	0.5	300	0.1	0.6	49.7	294	0.04
1705	2	555.2	74.5	189	1.8	4.6	2.1	454	16.23	8.8	0.1	113	0.5	151	0.1	0.6	27.5	298	0.06
1706	1	126.1	25.3	126	0.3	7.1	4.3	450	10.48	9.6	0.2	41	0.4	122	0.1	0.7	5.8	209	1.04
1707	1	348.8	85.2	199	3.7	9.3	6.9	935	16.44	10.3	0.2	101	0.4	91	0.3	1.9	30.1	210	0.18
1708	1	243.1	69.1	153	2.4	6.2	7.1	739	19.36	12.7	0.2	130	0.5	134	0.1	1	54.7	238	0.11
1709	1	488.5	180.9	242	4.9	5.2	6.4	665	17.4	106	0.1	655	0.6	15	0.1	1.6	105	227	0.07
1710	2	496.4	60.7	156	4.7	2.9	4.1	1142	13.04	13.8	0.1	335	0.5	9	0.1	1.3	46.7	145	0.04
1711	1	275.7	40.6	249	1.4	21.1	2.8	1085	10.8	44.3	0.1	201	0.2	309	0.1	0.5	28.5	222	0.09
1712	1	290.4	142.3	160	1.9	4.6	6.4	1067	12.75	24.4	0.2	178	1	48	0.1	1.1	33.4	220	0.05
1713	1	261.1	270.3	547	1	11.4	6.3	2676	9.48	9.8	0.2	113	0.4	25	0.1	2.6	9.2	225	0.04
1714	2	218.4	167.8	384	1.2	16.3	7.1	2029	10.09	18.2	0.1	79	0.6	9	0.1	1.1	7.3	268	0.09
1715	3	318.8	85.1	189	1.3	14.2	15.6	1097	13.11	19	0.3	98	0.9	187	0.3	1.3	23.9	219	0.42
1716	16	308.8	54.6	177	0.7	14	8.4	981	11.49	13.5	0.4	44	0.7	103	0.2	0.7	17.3	223	0.2
1717	2	290.1	107.8	230	2.1	3.4	2.2	775	14.59	28.2	0.2	104	0.5	34	0.1	1.9	33.2	211	0.07
1718	13	234.2	38.9	121	0.6	11.5	10.5	877	8.07	14.9	0.4	48	1.3	68	0.1	1.2	15	146	0.11
1719	7	270.7	61.7	130	0.8	10.6	12	827	8.65	17.2	0.4	69	1.3	77	0.1	1.2	15.2	137	0.15
1720	1	4	0.6	1	<.1	5.6	0.5	18	0.21	<.5	0.2	<.5	1.2	1	<.1	0.1	0.1	<1	0.01
RE 1720	1	4.2	0.5	1	<.1	5.8	0.5	16	0.19	<.5	0.2	<.5	1.1	1	<.1	0.1	<.1	<1	0.01
STANDAR	12.5	141.2	25.2	132	0.3	24.3	11.6	728	2.8	18	5.8	43	2.7	47	5.3	3.8	5.9	57	0.72

From ACM
To Hucklet
Acme file #
Analysis: G

ELEMENT P		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
SAMPLES %		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1	0.094	7	51.1	0.67	259	0.141	1	1.03	0.082	0.59	1	<.01	2.3	0.3	<.05	5	<.5
8360-8950	0.058	7	19.3	0.65	104	0.031	1	2	0.01	0.09	0.5	0.05	4.5	0.1	<.05	5	<.5
1701	0.067	2	136.6	1.76	144	0.052	<1	2.81	0.719	0.9	>100	<.01	17.5	1.3	3.35	14	3.1
1702	0.109	4	10.2	1.93	85	0.145	1	4.37	0.555	1.3	8.1	<.01	19.6	1.7	2.96	16	2.3
1703	0.135	3	32.9	1.26	73	0.087	1	3.69	0.126	0.39	5.8	0.02	14.6	0.5	1.04	14	3.9
1704	0.138	1	43.6	0.85	49	0.088	1	1.52	0.221	0.3	3.7	0.06	11.3	0.4	1.38	23	4
1705	0.13	1	63.7	1.63	201	0.055	<1	2.76	0.269	0.31	0.4	0.01	24.6	0.5	1.24	20	2.6
1706	0.086	1	23	1.29	133	0.159	<1	4.37	0.039	0.27	0.2	<.01	14.6	0.5	0.27	14	2
1707	0.138	1	24.9	1.49	94	0.244	1	3.62	0.024	0.28	0.9	0.03	10.4	0.5	0.46	17	3.1
1708	0.192	2	29.1	0.85	42	0.263	1	2.59	0.038	0.1	0.4	0.01	9.8	0.2	0.56	19	2.6
1709	0.13	2	35	0.82	39	0.104	1	2.04	0.008	0.09	0.6	0.01	13.9	0.5	0.2	13	1.3
1710	0.114	3	8.7	1.45	102	0.082	1	2.73	0.006	0.24	0.7	<.01	13	0.5	0.17	12	2.7
1711	0.146	6	54	2.16	197	0.149	<1	4.13	0.299	0.91	2.3	0.01	16.1	1.1	1.95	12	1.5
1712	0.142	4	5.7	1.34	158	0.177	1	2.25	0.051	0.41	0.4	0.01	14.5	0.6	0.53	13	2.4
1713	0.096	2	34.8	1.88	110	0.158	<1	3.94	0.018	0.71	0.2	0.01	17.1	0.9	0.24	10	0.9
1714	0.091	4	31.6	2.02	103	0.075	<1	3.02	0.005	0.55	0.1	0.01	18.7	0.8	<.05	12	0.7
1715	0.187	3	35.2	1.46	125	0.189	1	4.24	0.031	0.23	1	0.01	11.3	0.4	0.28	12	2.3
1716	0.11	3	34.8	1.72	244	0.202	1	4.73	0.015	0.4	0.7	0.01	17.5	0.6	0.13	14	2.3
1717	0.168	2	26.6	1.28	59	0.165	<1	2.38	0.02	0.18	0.3	<.01	12.7	0.3	0.45	13	1.3
1718	0.085	5	19.9	1.09	139	0.113	1	3.1	0.029	0.22	1	0.01	10	0.3	0.27	9	1.2
1719	0.117	5	22.6	1.19	147	0.117	1	3.4	0.029	0.25	1.5	0.02	12.1	0.4	0.29	11	1.9
1720	0.002	4	114.5	0.01	2	0.001	<1	0.04	0.001	0.01	<.1	<.01	0.2	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
RE 1720	0.002	4	123.8	<.01	2	0.001	<1	0.03	0.001	0.01	<.1	<.01	0.3	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
STANDAR	0.091	13	171.1	0.67	134	0.095	20	1.96	0.032	0.13	4.8	0.17	3.3	1	<.05	6	5.1

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT
To Huckleberry Mines Limited
Acme file # A406427 Received: OCT 12 2004 * 14 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 15.0 GM

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
1721	15.9	343	58.8	170	0.8	16.7	11.4	1108	9.47	22	0.6	91.2	1.8	114	0.2	1.4	19.3	208	0.15
1722	28.7	314	204	189	1.4	18.8	4.4	1252	11.36	65.4	0.8	108.2	4.2	80	0.1	3.3	36.4	229	0.12
1723	1.5	342	38.7	119	0.4	29.9	3.4	816	12.31	11.9	0.1	67.5	0.4	54	0.1	0.2	16.6	278	0.07
1724	2	253	55.4	181	0.6	19.3	16.2	1144	11.54	11.1	0.3	73.5	1.1	79	0.2	0.7	16.6	198	0.17
1725	0.6	189	48	197	0.4	10.2	3.3	1096	15.94	17.9	0.2	82.7	0.6	24	0.1	0.4	22.3	274	0.05
1726	1.8	338	67.4	184	0.8	15.7	10.3	954	14.91	9.5	0.3	77.3	0.7	121	0.2	0.7	19.4	219	0.19
1727	1.8	215	54.9	180	0.6	15.6	12.8	1046	9.26	15.1	0.3	135.8	1.5	82	0.4	1.1	8.3	152	0.13
RE 1727	2	218	58.3	186	0.6	16.5	13.5	1083	9.52	15.8	0.4	118.8	1.5	84	0.4	1.1	8.5	157	0.14
1728	2.1	235	58.5	180	0.8	12.3	8.2	939	11.08	15.7	0.3	284.9	1	67	0.1	0.8	14.1	206	0.1
1729	24.3	285	50.4	154	0.6	12.8	14.8	1060	9.11	12.7	0.4	56.1	1.5	55	0.1	1.2	13.3	152	0.13
84+00	40.7	457	24.5	171	1.1	28.1	15.9	1098	9.42	24	0.7	20.4	1.4	39	0.3	1.5	5	139	0.12
84+01	8.9	385	119.8	166	0.5	16.6	12.4	1002	5.32	8.5	0.5	5.1	1	14	0.4	1.6	1.9	126	0.18
84+02	13.5	505	24.3	315	0.3	14.5	39.3	2194	3.48	10.7	0.8	11.8	1.8	12	0.8	1.2	1.3	59	0.11
84+03	24.2	413	43.3	311	0.5	14.6	16.7	1094	3.7	14	0.9	45.8	0.8	14	0.6	1.4	1.2	68	0.09
STANDAR	12.9	144	25	139	0.2	24.9	11.5	790	2.97	17.8	6.2	41.7	2.8	44	5.7	3.8	6.1	62	0.72

From ACM
To Hucklet
Acme file #
Analysis: G

ELEMENT	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
SAMPLES	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
1721	0.101	6	36.7	1.48	172	0.161	1	3.56	0.03	0.32	0.9	0.02	13	0.5	0.27	11	1.4
1722	0.087	6	64.8	1.93	382	0.266	1	3.75	0.038	0.97	0.3	0.01	18.1	1.1	0.51	17	2
1723	0.082	1	39.2	2.8	558	0.275	<1	5.29	0.025	1.19	0.4	<.01	25.1	2	0.33	15	1.7
1724	0.118	4	44.1	1.58	138	0.19	<1	3.94	0.019	0.22	0.6	<.01	13.1	0.5	0.18	12	1.9
1725	0.117	1	63.8	2.34	93	0.266	<1	3.51	0.011	0.31	0.1	<.01	22.9	0.5	0.15	20	1.5
1726	0.117	3	47	1.62	124	0.2	<1	3.73	0.021	0.23	0.6	<.01	13.5	0.4	0.15	13	2.9
1727	0.093	6	33.7	1.29	199	0.11	<1	3.14	0.034	0.25	0.6	<.01	12.4	0.4	0.2	10	1.9
RE 1727	0.096	6	35.4	1.3	200	0.114	<1	3.16	0.034	0.27	0.6	<.01	12.8	0.4	0.24	11	1.9
1728	0.1	3	33.1	1.66	131	0.138	<1	3.22	0.028	0.28	1.1	<.01	14.4	0.4	0.26	12	2.2
1729	0.085	4	23.6	1.36	191	0.138	2	3.46	0.022	0.32	1	0.03	12.4	0.5	0.15	11	1.4
84+00	0.089	4	66.5	1.56	219	0.153	2	3.68	0.02	0.84	4.5	0.09	17.4	1.3	0.26	11	2.7
84+01	0.071	5	34	1.44	91	0.13	1	3.1	0.022	0.42	12	0.04	9.8	0.7	<.05	9	0.8
84+02	0.063	7	17.9	0.63	79	0.036	1	2.18	0.009	0.12	1.5	0.02	5.1	0.3	<.05	4	0.9
84+03	0.083	6	19.1	0.7	63	0.041	1	2.29	0.01	0.14	2.1	0.04	5.4	0.2	0.07	5	1
STANDAR	0.089	12	196.7	0.67	133	0.097	19	1.77	0.033	0.14	4.8	0.18	3.4	1.1	<.05	6	5

15.0 APPENDIX II – GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

Geophysical Report

2D Induced Polarization Survey

ON THE

Whiting Creek Grid

FOR

Huckleberry Mines Ltd.

Approximate Center of Grid:

618,800 E; 5,957,600 N

UTM Zone 9 N; NAD 83

Houston
B.C.

Survey Conducted by
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
July / August 2004

Report Written by
Sergio Espinosa Ph.D.
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
October 2004

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SJ Geophysics Ltd. / S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11762-94th Ave., Delta, BC Canada
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Illustrations

List of Plates (situated in map pockets at end of report)

Plate	*Profile*
1	Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion (cross-section) of Line **6960N**
2	Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion (cross-section) of Line **7160N**
3	Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion (cross-section) of Line **7360N**
4	Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion (cross-section) of Line **7560N**
5	Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion (cross-section) of Line **7760N**
6	Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion (cross-section) of Line **7960N**
7	Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion (cross-section) of Line **8160N**
8	Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion (cross-section) of Line **8360N**

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1. Introduction

This report describes a ground geophysical exploration program that was undertaken for Huckleberry Mines Ltd. on their Whiting Creek Property.

Huckleberry is an open pit copper / molybdenum mine, located approximately 123 kilometres southwest of Houston in west central British Columbia. Whiting Creek is a property located approximately 20 km from the mine.

During the period of July 10 to August 6, 2004, an Induced Polarization (2D-IP) survey was conducted by SJ Geophysics Ltd. on this property. The underlying purpose of the geophysical survey was to find chargeability and conductivity anomalies in Whiting Creek, which would probably depict mineralization similar to the mineralization style of the open pit area.

Detailed interpretation of the geophysical data on this purpose requires additional geological information. Therefore, this report covers only the field logistics, the geophysical technique used, and a brief discussion of the geophysical results.

2. Location and Line Information

Situated approximately one hour southwest of Houston, B.C., the mine camp can be accessed via a service road from Houston. The crew was housed at the Huckleberry Mine, which was approximately a 45 minute drive from the staging area.

The grid profiles varied from 1.3 km to 1.8 km in length and were 200 meters apart. Stations were 50 meters apart. Figure 1 shows the stations on the IP profiles on topography. For a detailed summary of the line breakdown, e.g. the total line kilometers surveyed, see Table 1 in Appendix 2.

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The lines, ranging from line 6960 N to line 8360 N, were oriented EW, covering an area from station 8000 E to 9900 E.

For all lines, the survey pickets were placed every 50 m along each line and were placed with a 50 m chain with the assistance of a handheld gps.

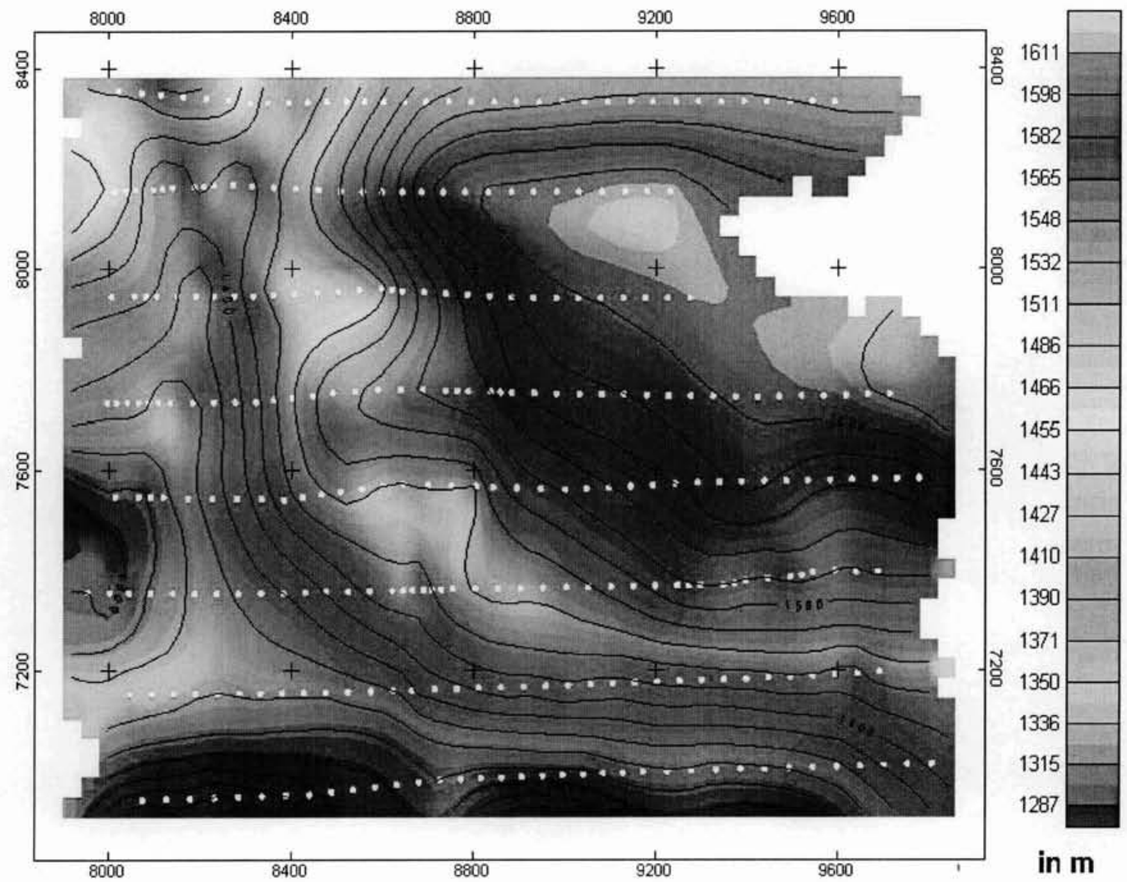

Figure 1: Whiting Creek 2D-IP profiles on topography

3. Field Work and Instrumentation

This chapter 3, regarding field work and instrumentation, is based on a logistics report and information submitted by the surveying crew.

3.1. Field Work

The grid is located on a hill north of Whiting Creek (see figure 1). This was accessed by leaving the Sweeney road at approximately the 10 km mark, and travelling another 4 km on a rough 4x4 road to reach the staging area.

For the first half of the survey, the crew hiked for 45 minutes to 1½ hours to the grid from the staging area at the creek, since the bridge over Whiting Creek had been washed out. During the latter half of the survey, the crew was allowed to use an ATV belonging to the mine to reach the grid, it still required 30 to 45 minutes to reach the grid from the staging area. The ATV was in poor condition and would occasionally not start. On a few occasions, 45 minutes to an hour were devoted to repairing the machine.

Difficult terrain slowed the progress where it traversed Whiting Creek and another creek that had formed deep gullies. Many of the slopes had a slope of greater than 45%. Poor contact also slowed production throughout the grid. A solution of detergent, salt and water had to be poured on the ground surrounding all electrodes. As well, several stations required multiple electrodes to get a reading.

3.2. Field Work Instrumentation

The geophysical crew mostly consisted of five field workers: Robert Ewen, Jesse Corrigan, Kyle Reynolds, Allan Meidlein, and Jon Jacobson. Allan left the job on August 25th. The crew was down to four workers for one week until Robert and Jon were replaced by Cameron Wallace, Tony Cade, and Paul Sheldrake on August 1st.

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During this second phase, Cameron operated the receiver while Tony and Kyle alternated operating the transmitter. Production numbers varied quite a bit due to a variety of factors including terrain, equipment problems and the number of crew members in the field.

The instruments used were the

- Elrec 10 Receiver, which was dropped and broken as a result of extremely steep terrain, the
- Androtex TDR 6 Receiver, which was used as a replacement for the Elrec 10, and the
- GDD TX II Transmitter.

4. Geophysical Techniques

4.1. IP Method

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. On most surveys, such as this one, the IP/Resistivity measurements are made on a regular grid of stations along survey lines.

After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarizable materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks.

Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example) so, that from a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation.

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Also, from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage.

IP/resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable to within about five percent. However, they will exceed that if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact.

IP/resistivity measurements are influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of the traditional pseudosection presentation of IP data in the past have often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface could mask a weaker one that is located at depth.

4.2. Inversion Programs

Programs that calculate data inversions have recently become available. This allows a more definitive interpretation, although this process still remains subjective.

The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic "Interpreted Depth Section." However, note that the term is left in quotation marks. The use of the inversion routine is a subjective one because the input into the inversion routine calls for a number of user selectable variables whose adjustment can greatly influence the output. The output from the inversion routines do assist in providing a more reliable interpretation of IP/Resistivity data, however, they are relatively new to the exploration industry and are, to some degree, still in the experimental stage.

The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to evaluate the output with regard to what is geologically known, to estimate the depth of detection, and to determine the viability of specific measurements.

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The Inversion Program (DCINV2D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility. It solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivities, and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of IP polarizable particles in the rocks.

The interpreted depth section maps represent the cross sectional distribution of polarizable materials, in the case of IP effect, and the cross sectional distribution of the apparent resistivities, in the case of the resistivity parameter.

5. Data Presentation

5.1. Cross Sections

As described above, the IP data is processed through an inversion program that outputs one possible subsurface distribution of resistivity and chargeability that would produce the observed data. These results are presented in a false-colour cross section and these displays can be directly interpreted as geological cross sections. Cross sections are presented as 1:5,000 scale plots (plates) in the map folder at the back of this report.

5.2. Plan Maps

In case of a 3D-IP survey, false colour contour maps of the inverted resistivity and chargeability results could have been produced for selected depths.

In this exploration program, a 2D-IP survey, a correlation has been done from profile to profile and only an interpretation plan map is presented in this report. Data is positioned using UTM coordinates gathered during the field work. This display illustrates the areal distribution of the chargeable material and outlining strike orientations.

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6. Discussion of Results

Since 2D geophysical techniques are integrative techniques, which means that a physical parameter at depth (Z) underneath a location (X) on a profile might be influenced by its neighbouring values, anomalies in 2D models might be showing the *'shadow'* of a body rather than the body itself. Therefore, a geological body with mineralization located between two survey lines, but not necessarily underneath either profile, might create a pseudo-anomaly on those two lines. This is one of the weaknesses of 2D-IP versus 3D-IP.

The following text is a primary geophysical interpretation done for each profile based on a 2D approach on cross-sections.

Since several geological situations might cause the same geophysical anomaly, what is known in geophysics as non-uniqueness, a model of the exploration target as well as more geological information from other surveys such as geochem would be needed in order to do a final interpretation. A final interpretation means being able to assign the different geophysical responses to the most likely geological situation causing those responses.

6.1. Whiting Creek - Line 6960N

Plate 1 shows the inversion model for resistivity and chargeability for line 6960N. On this cross-section, two anomalies have been indentified.

One anomaly is located from station 8600E to station 8800E. Those high chargeability and low resistivity values could be indicators of a strong sulphide dissemination.

Another anomaly is located under station 9600E being 100 m thick. This is also a low resistivity anomaly associated to high chargeability, which might indicate a strong sulphide dissemination.

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6.2. Whiting Creek - Line 7160N

Plate 2 shows the inversion model for resistivity and chargeability for line 7160N. On this cross-section, one anomaly has been indentified.

The anomaly is located from station 8500E to station 8700E. A chargable zone correlates with a low resistive body. This could also be an indicator of strong sulphide dissemination.

6.3. Whiting Creek - Line 7360N

Plate 3 shows the inversion model for resistivity and chargeability for line 7360N. On this cross-section, two anomalies have been indentified.

One is located from station 8050E to station 8700E and is very likely to be a lithological formation.

A second anomaly is sitting at 200 m depth between station 9300E and station 9500E. It depicts chargeability values of 50 ms, which could be related to sulphides in a resistive body, what could indicate the existance of a silicious zone.

6.4. Whiting Creek - Line 7560N

Plate 4 shows the inversion model for resistivity and chargeability for line 7560N. On this cross-section, two anomalies have been indentified.

As well as on profile 7360E, one is located from station 8050E to station 8700E and is likely related to a lithological formation.

A second anomaly is located between station 9000E and station 9400E at 150 m depth. It depicts

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chargeability values of over 50 ms. This is a dipping low resistive and chargeable body, which could be interpreted as a fracture zone containing sulphides.

6.5. Whiting Creek - Line 7760N

Plate 5 shows the inversion model for resistivity and chargeability for line 7760N. On this cross-section, one important anomaly has been indentified.

This anomaly is located from station 8600E to station 9400E. This a low resistive body (±50 Ωm) coinciding with high chargeability values (±70 ms). It could be related to an intrusive body (sill) with a strong sulphide dissemination.

6.6. Whiting Creek - Line 7960N

Plate 6 shows the inversion model for resistivity and chargeability for line 7960N. On this cross-section, two anomalies have been indentified.

One is located 170 m under station 8400E and 200 m wide depicting chargeability values of over 100 ms. This could be associated with an intrusive containing sulphide dissemination.

A second one is located under station 9100E extending eastwards on the profile as a low resistivity zone. This could also be associated with an intrusive containing sulphide dissemination.

6.7. Whiting Creek - Line 8160N

Plate 7 shows the inversion model for resistivity and chargeability for line 8160N. On this cross-section, one important anomaly has been indentified.

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This anomaly is located under station 8600E. This a low resistive body (±30 Ωm) coinciding with extremely high chargeability values (80 ms and more). This could de interpreted as an intrusive with a high sulphide dissemination.

6.8. Whiting Creek - Line 8360N

Plate 8 shows the inversion model for resistivity and chargeability for line 8360N. On this cross-section, three anomalies have been located.

One anomaly is under station 8100E correlating with a medium resistive body. This could be interpreted as a silicification with disseminated sulphides or a resisitive intrusive with primary sulphides.

A second anomaly extends from station 8400E to 8600E showing a high chargeable layer sitting on the top of low resisitive body.

A third anomaly is under station 8950E and is 100 m wide. This could be interpreted as a silicification with disseminated sulphides or a resisitive intrusive with primary sulphides.

6.9. Correlating all profiles

After the 2D interpretation was done on each profile, a correlation between all profiles was carried out. Three anomalous zones of high interest were found.

Figure 2, inserted in this text but also as attachment in a 1:5,000 scale in the map folder at the back of this report, shows the profile stations (black circles) on topography (black contours). In this figure, the 2D profile anomalies have been plotted on the topography contours:

- red slabs for high chargeabilities areas, which could be interpreted as sulphide disseminations, and

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- blue ones for interpreted lithological formational features.

Then, the 2D anomalies have been correlated to define three anomalous zone (red-coloured areas):

- Two anonalies starting on profile 7360N at station 9400E, striking N45W, and being in average 500 m wide; and
- a smaller one in the southern part of the grid.

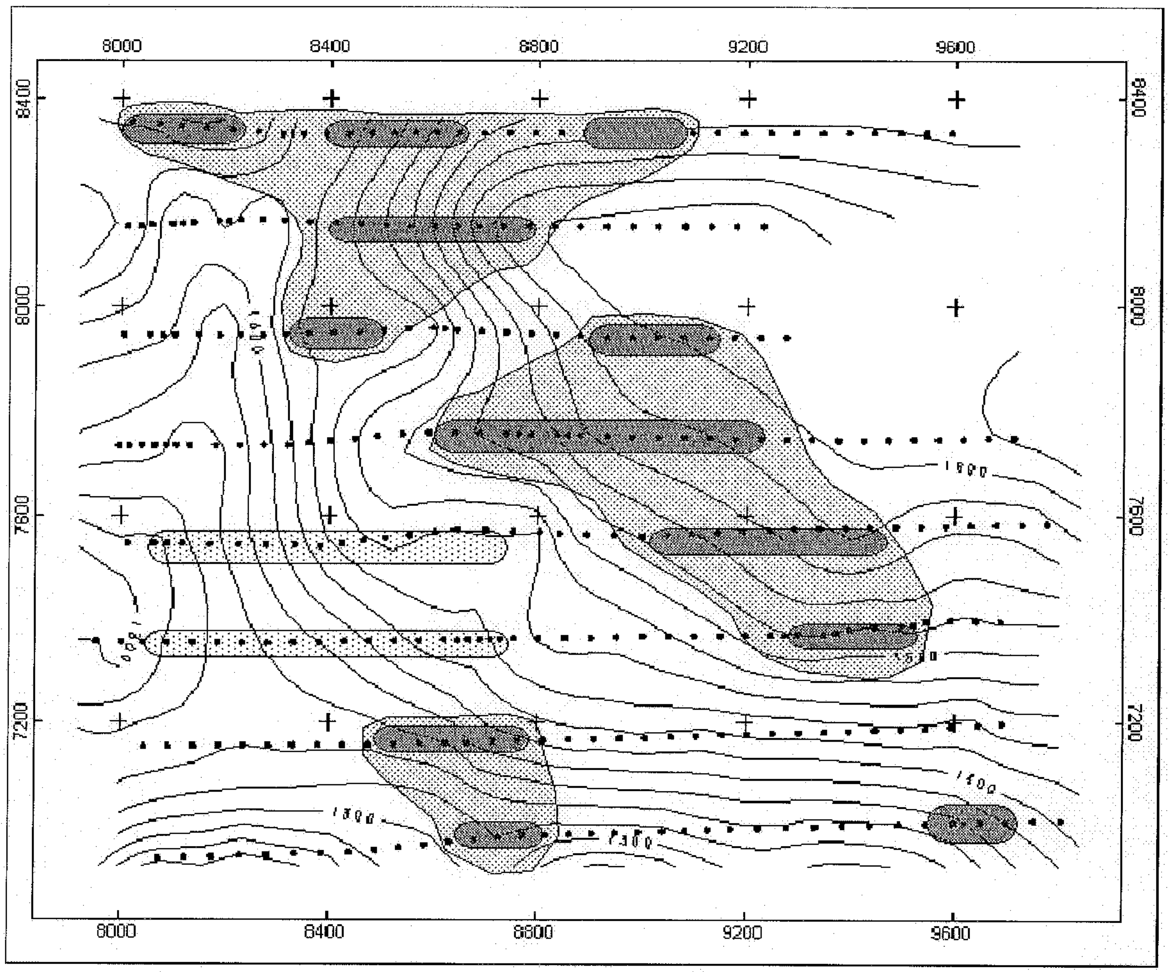

Figure 2: Anomalous zones on topography in Whiting Creek

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7. Conclusions and Recommendations

Three anomalous zones of interest were found: there are two zones that seem to be related, they are located on a N45°W striking belt crossing basically the whole survey grid. This anomalous belt has a length of 1.5 km and is in average 500 m wide. A third anomalous zone is located in the southern part of the grid.

The profile anomalies on the anomalous belt show chargeability and resistivity values that could be interpreted as intrusives with primary mineralization (the high chargeability values could be related with a strong sulphide dissemination and the low resistivity with a strong fracturing of the rock), but those signatures could also be related to graphitic sediments and fomations.

The analysis within this report would be best extended by the addition of some detailed gelogical data, so as to address and limit current uncertainties regarding the extent and nature of the observed geophysical anomalies. By adding more geological information, the final interpretation will be improved and drill targets could be better defined.

The northern extent of the anomaly does not seem to be fully covered by this grid. Extending the grid to the north to assess the extension of the anomalous belt is recommended. The real extension of the belt would also be an indicator whether the anomalous responses are related to graphitic sediments and fomations.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sergio Espinosa Ph.D.
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S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

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Appendix 1 – Statement of Qualifications

Sergio Espinosa Ph.D.

I, Sergio Espinosa, of the city of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the Technical University Bergakademie in Freiberg, Germany, with a Bachelor of Science degree (1988) majoring in *'Applied Geophysics in Exploration and Engineering'*. I also hold a M.S. degree (1989) and a Ph.D. (1993) from the same university. (http://www.tu-freiberg.de)
2. I have been working in mineral exploration in South, Central, and North America since 1996.
3. I have no interest in HuckleBerry Mines Ltd. or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: ______________________

Sergio Espinosa Ph.D.
Senior Project Geophysicist
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Date: ______________________

APPENDIX 2 – SUMMARY TABLES

Line (in UTM digits)	***Station /Profile Begin (in UTM digits)***	***Station / Profile End (in UTM digits)***	***Profile Length (in m)***
6960 N	8150 E	9900 E	1750
7160 N	8100 E	9800 E	1700
7360 N	8000 E	9800 E	1800
7560 N	8000 E	9800 E	1800
7760 N	8000 E	9800 E	1800
7960 N	8000 E	9300 E	1300
8160 N	8000 E	9300 E	1300
8360 N	8000 E	9650 E	1650

Table 1: Total Line Kilometres for Whiting Creek - 2D IP

SJ Geophysics Ltd. / S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11762-94th Ave., Delta, BC Canada
Tel: (604) 582-1100 Fax: (604) 589-7466 E-mail: sydv@sjgeophysics.com

Appendix 3 – Instrument Specifications

IRIS ELREC 10 IP Receiver

Technical:

Input impedance:	10 Mohm
Input overvoltage protection up to 1000V	
Automatic SP bucking with linear drift correction	
Internal calibration generator for a true calibration on request of the operator	
Internal memory:	3200 dipoles reading
Automatic synchronization and re-synchronization process on primary voltages signals whenever needed	
Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts	
Common mode rejection:	More than 100 dB (for Rs =0)
Self potential (Sp)	: range:-15V - + 15V
	: resolution: 0.1 mV
Ground resistance measurement range:	0.1-100 kohms
Primary voltage	: range: 10μV - 15V
	: resolution: 1μV
	: accuracy: typ. 1.3%
Chargeability	: resolution: 10μV/V
	: accuracy: typ. 0.6%

General:

Dimensions:	31x21x25 cm
Weight (with the internal battery):	9 kg
Operating temperature range:	-30°C -70°C
Case in fiber-glass for resisting to field shocks and vibrations	

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GDD Tx II IP TRANSMITTER

Input voltage:	120V / 60 Hz or 240V / 50Hz (optional)
Output power:	1.4 kW maximum.
Output voltage:	150 to 2000 Volts
Output current:	5 ma to 10Amperes
Time domain:	Transmission cycle is 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF
Operating temp. range	-40^0 to $+65^0$ C
Display	Digital LCD read to 0.001A
Dimensions (h w d):	34 x 21 x 39 cm
Weight:	20kg.

ANDROTEX TDR - 6 IP Receiver

Six Dipole Time Domain IP Receiver

Dipoles		1 to g simultaneously
Input impedance		10 megohm
Input Voltage (VP)	-range	100μV - 30V (automatic)
	-accuracy	25%
	-resolution	10 microvolt
Self Potential (SP)	-range	+2.0 volt
	-accuracy	1%
Automatic (SP) Compensation		+1.0 volt
Chargeability (M)	-range	300 mV/V
	-accuracy	25%
	-resolution	1 m V/V
Automatic Stacking		2 to 32 cycles
Delay Time		Programmable
Integration Time (each gate)		Programmable
Total Chargeability Time		During integration time for all gates
Synchronization Signal		From channel 1 or 6

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Filtering	Power Lines	Dual Notch 60/180 Hz or 50/150 Hz. 100 dB
	Other	Anti alias. Rt and spike rejections
Internal Test		Vp - 1 volt M=30 mV/v
Ground Resistance Test		0 200 k ohm
Transmitting Time		1, 2, 4 and 8 sec pulse duration ON/OFF (standard time domain transmitter)
Digital Display		Two lines 16 alphanumeric LCD
Analogue Meters		Six monitoring input signal and course resistance testing
Controls	-push button	Reset
	-toggle	Start Stop
	-rotary	Rs IN Test
	-rotary (data scroll)	Display
	-rotary (data scroll)	Dipole
	-keypad	16 key 4 x 4
Memory Capacity		2700 readings (450 stations at 6 dipoles)
Data Output	Serial I/O port	RS232C baud rate programmable
	compatibi-lity	GEOSOFT IP System
Temperature Range	operating	30°C to +50°C
	storage	40°C to +60°C
Power Supply		Four 1.5 V D cell
Dimensions		31 x 16 29 cm (12.25 x 6.25 x 11.5 in)
Weight		6.5 kg (14.3 lbs)

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ARRAY
Typical Dipole Array
6 Dipoles at 50 m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: Androtex TDR 6
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

0 40 80 120 160 200
Metres

HUCLEBERRY MINES LTD.

Whiting Creek Project

Houston, BC - Canada

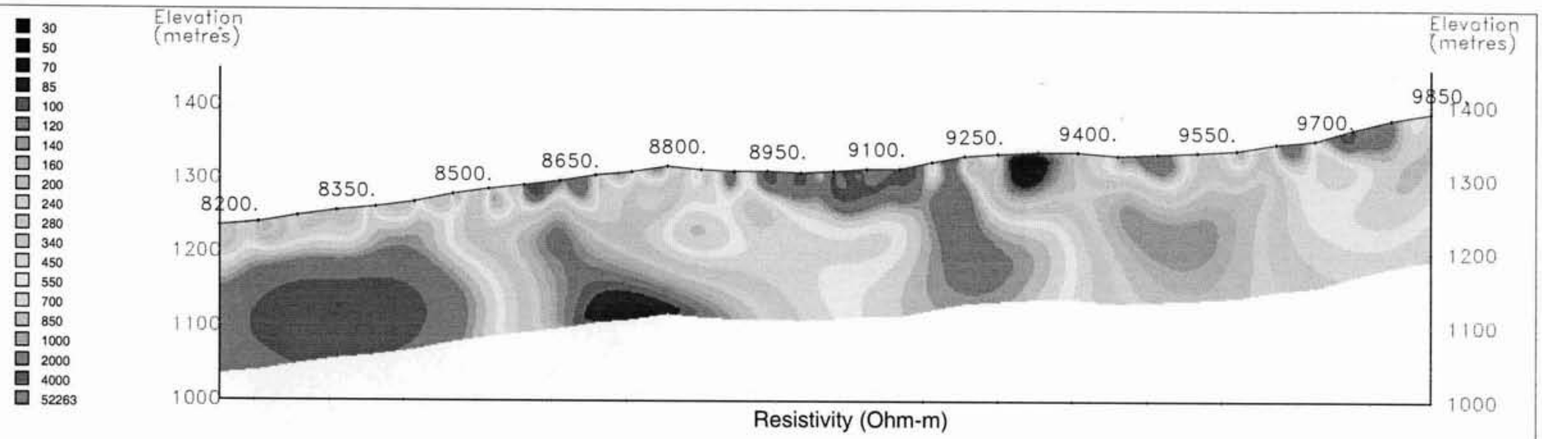
2D IP Survey

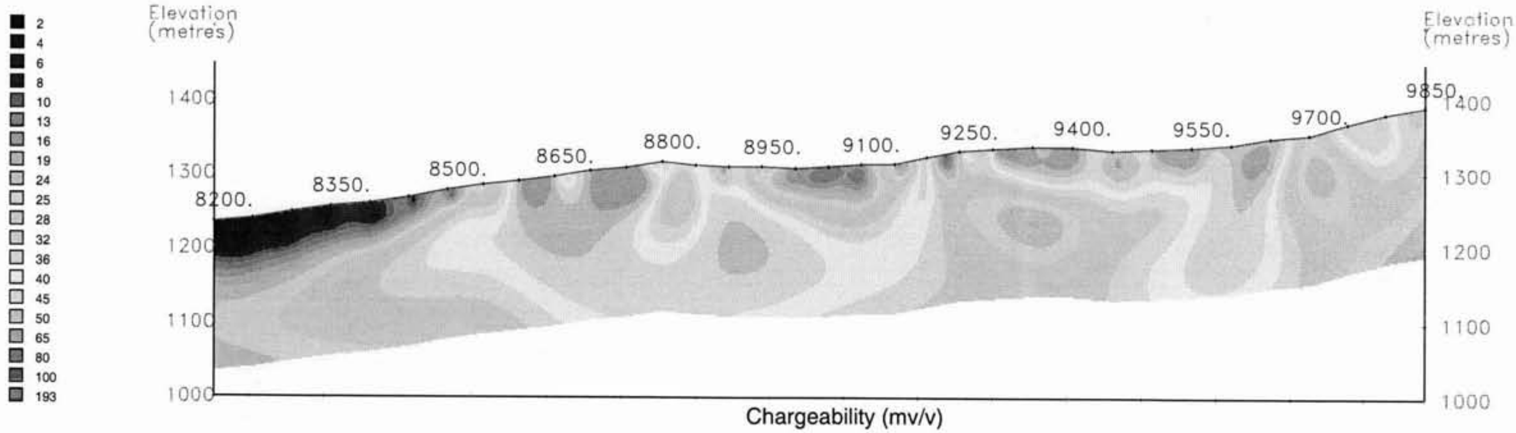
2D Inversion Depth Section

Line 6960N

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
2D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: May, 2004
Mapping Date: Oct, 2004

GRASS5.0 S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.





ARRAY
Typical Dipole Array
6 Dipoles at 50 m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: Androtex TDR 6
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

0 40 80 120 160 200
Metres

HUCLEBERRY MINES LTD.

Whiting Creek Project

Houston, BC - Canada

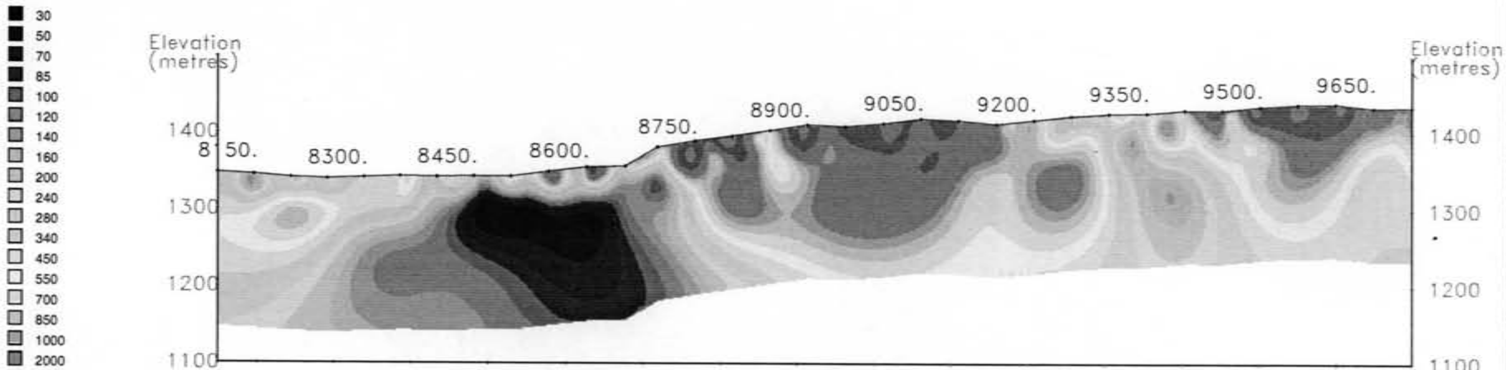
2D IP Survey

2D Inversion Depth Section

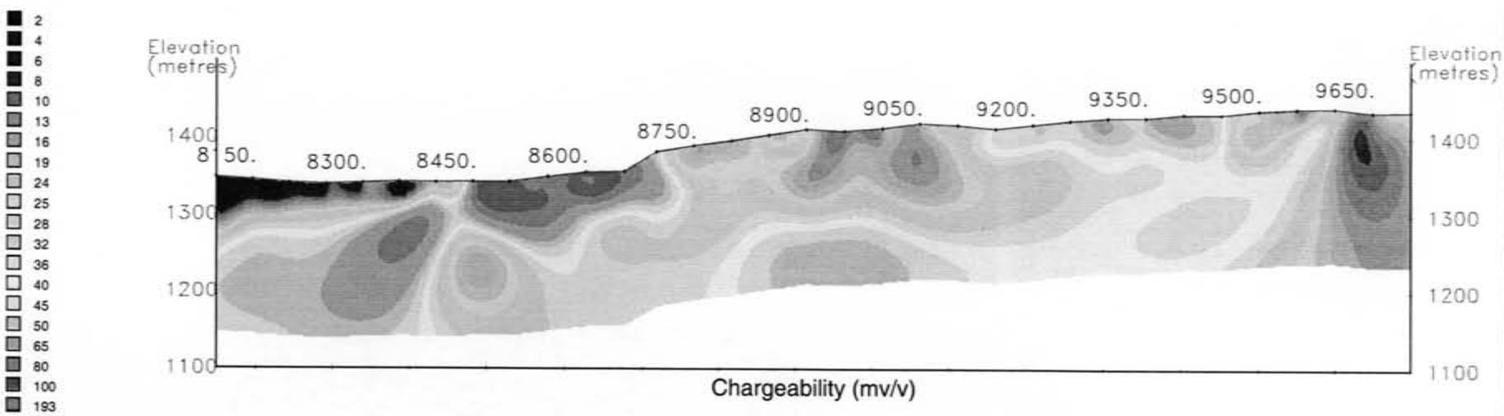
Line 7160N

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
2D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: May, 2004
Mapping Date: Oct, 2004

GRASS5.0 S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.



Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Chargeability (mv/v)

ARRAY
Typical Dipole Array
6 Dipoles at 50 m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: Androtex TDR 6
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

0 40 80 120 160 200
Metres

HUCLEBERRY MINES LTD.

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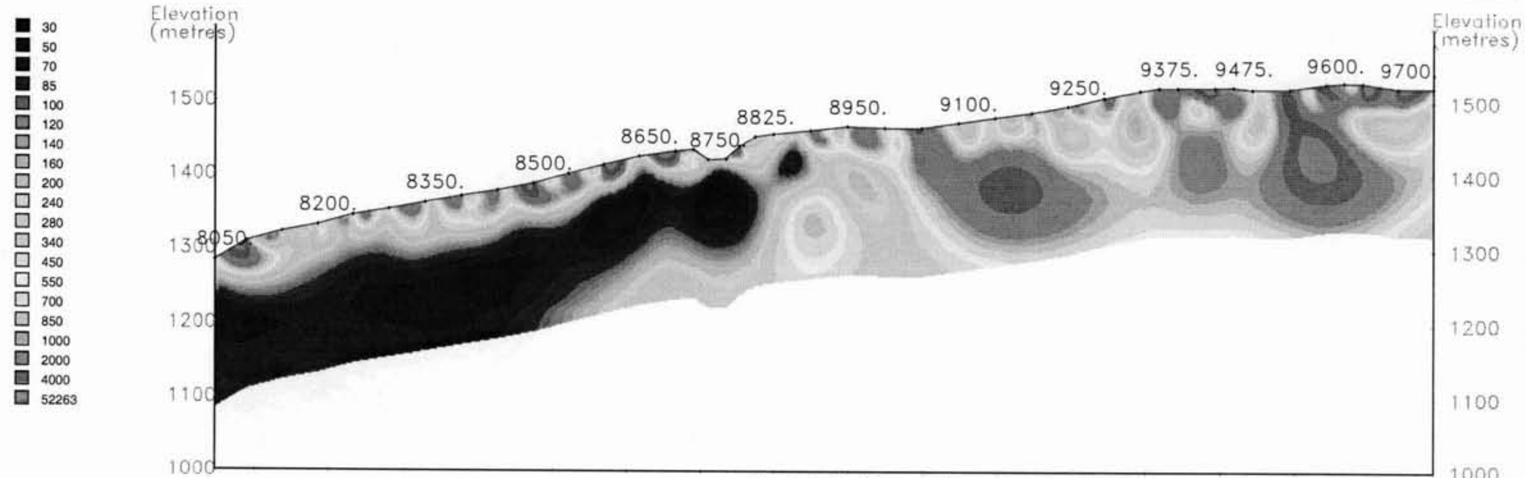
2D IP Survey

2D Inversion Depth Section

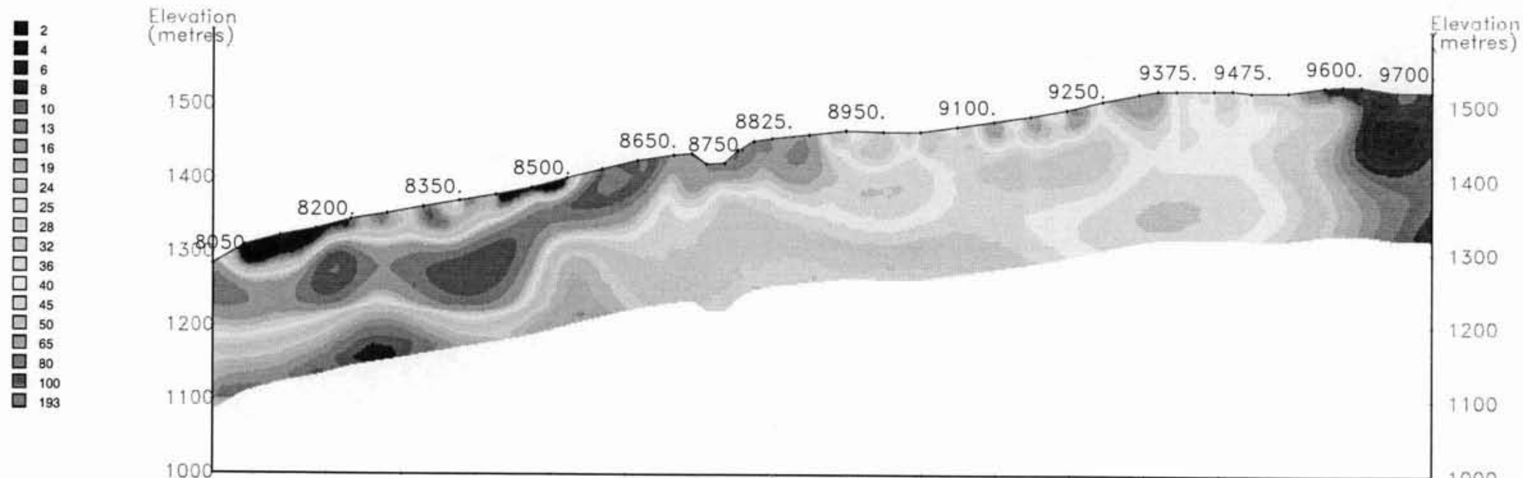
Line 7360N

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
2D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: May, 2004
Mapping Date: Oct, 2004

GRASS5.0 S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.



Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Chargeability (mv/v)

ARRAY
Typical Dipole Array
6 Dipoles at 50 m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: Androtex TDR 6
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

0 40 80 120 160 200
Metres

HUCLEBERRY MINES LTD.

Whiting Creek Project

Houston, BC - Canada

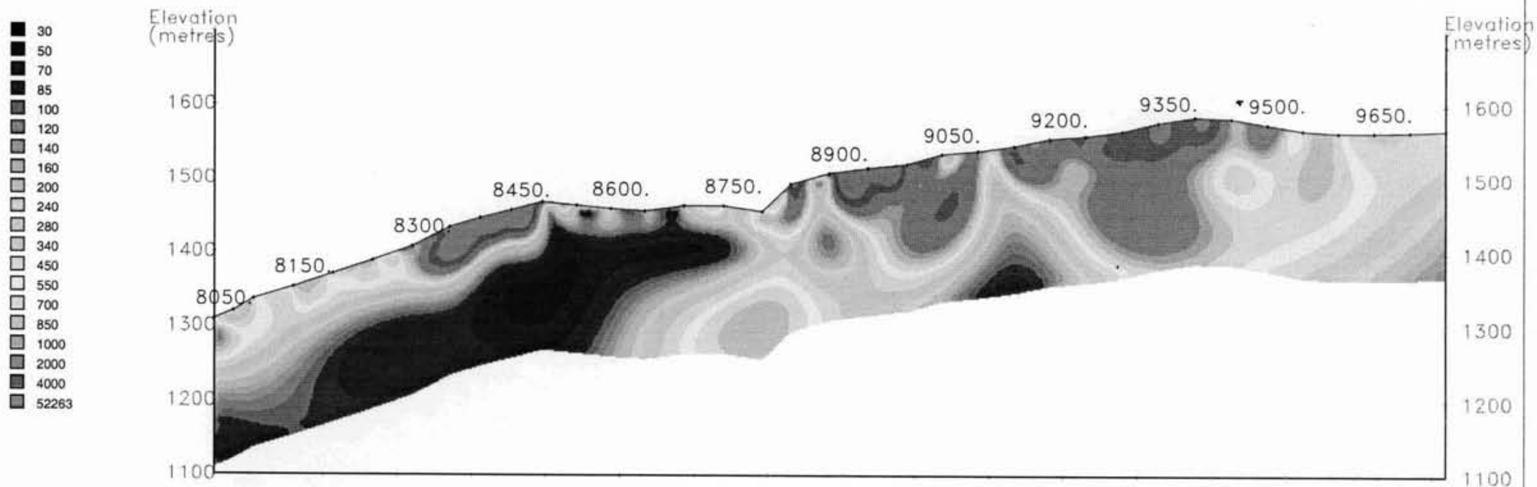
2D IP Survey

2D Inversion Depth Section

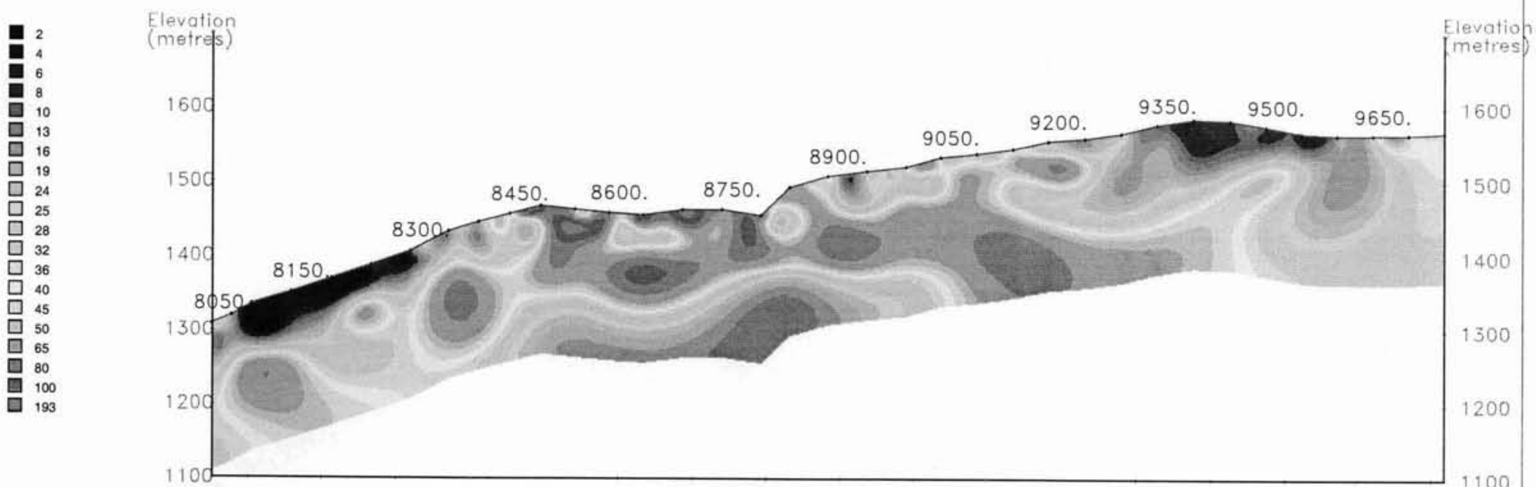
Line 7560N

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
2D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: May, 2004
Mapping Date: Oct, 2004

GRASS5.0 S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.



Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Chargeability (mv/v)

ARRAY
Typical Dipole Array
6 Dipoles at 50 m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: Androtex TDR 6
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

0 40 80 120 160 200
Metres

HUCLEBERRY MINES LTD.

Whiting Creek Project

Houston, BC - Canada

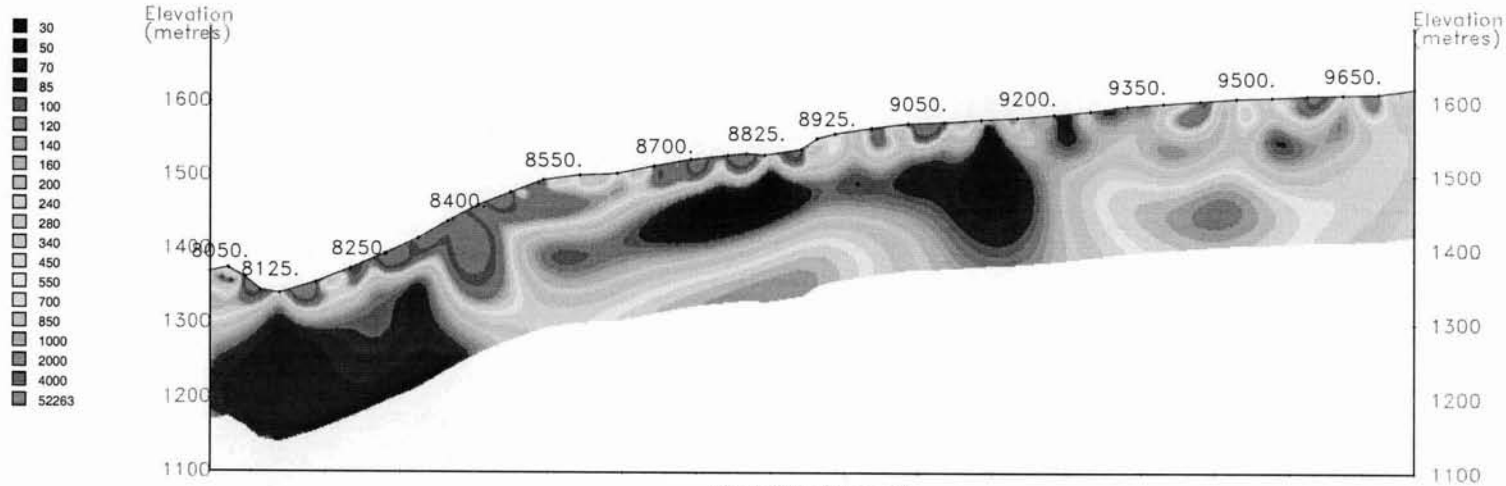
2D IP Survey

2D Inversion Depth Section

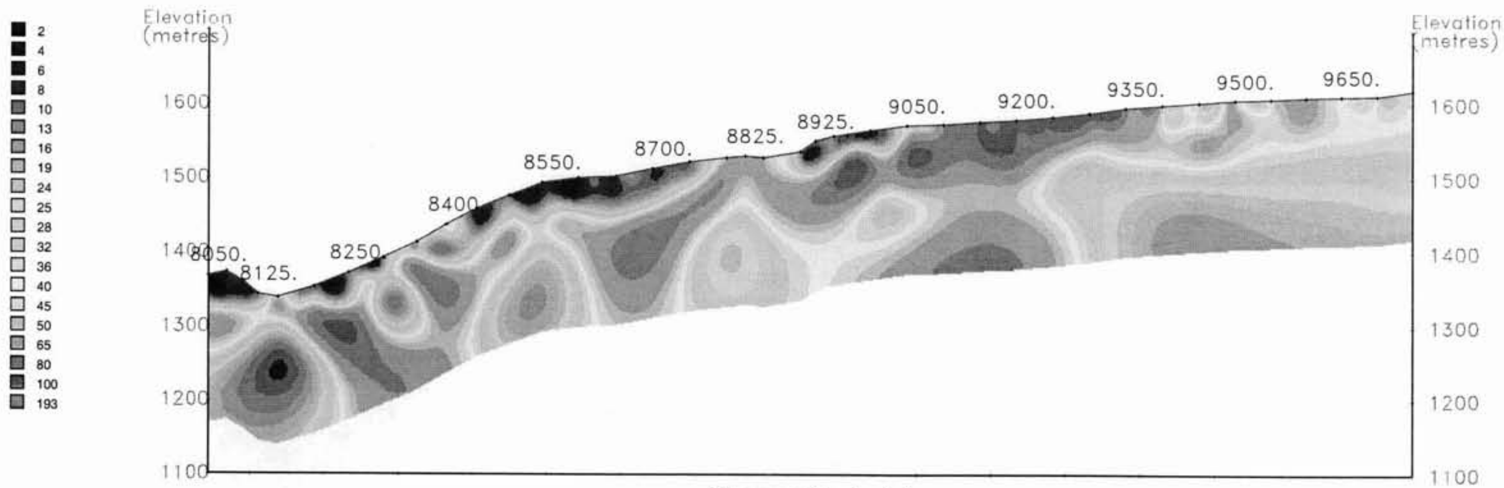
Line 7760N

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
2D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: May, 2004
Mapping Date: Oct, 2004

GRASS5.0 S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.



Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Chargeability (mv/v)

ARRAY
Typical Dipole Array
6 Dipoles at 50 m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: Androtex TDR 6
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

0 40 80 120 160 200
Metres

HUCLEBERRY MINES LTD.

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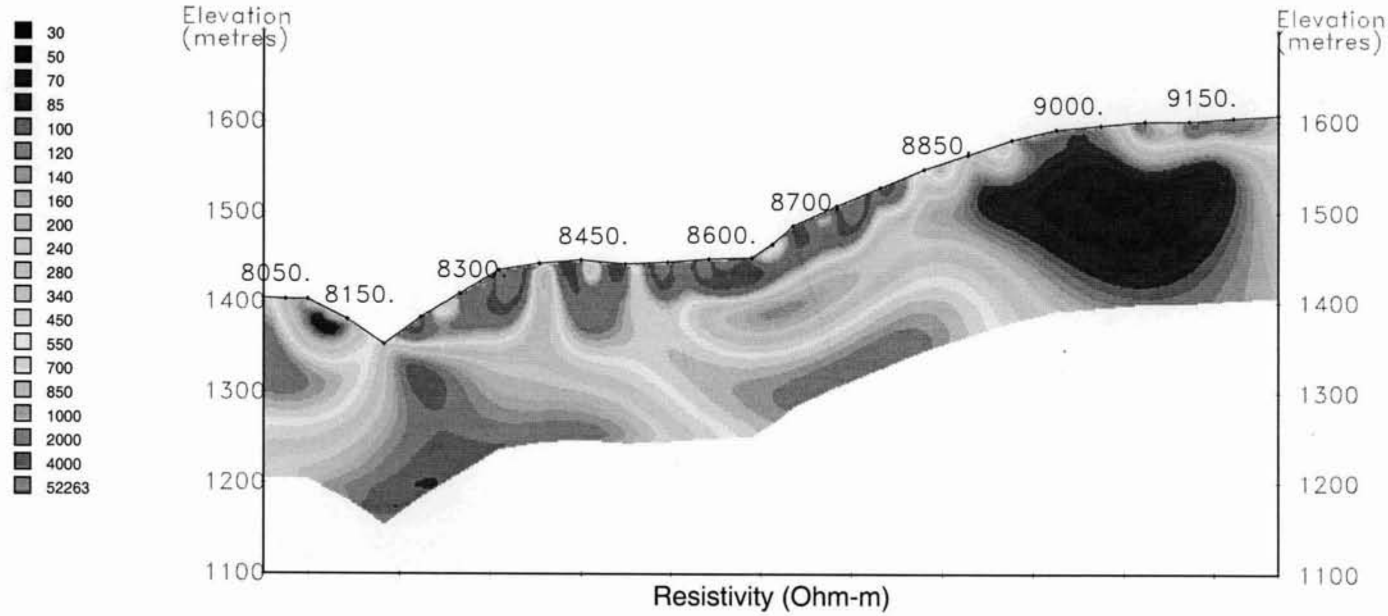
2D IP Survey

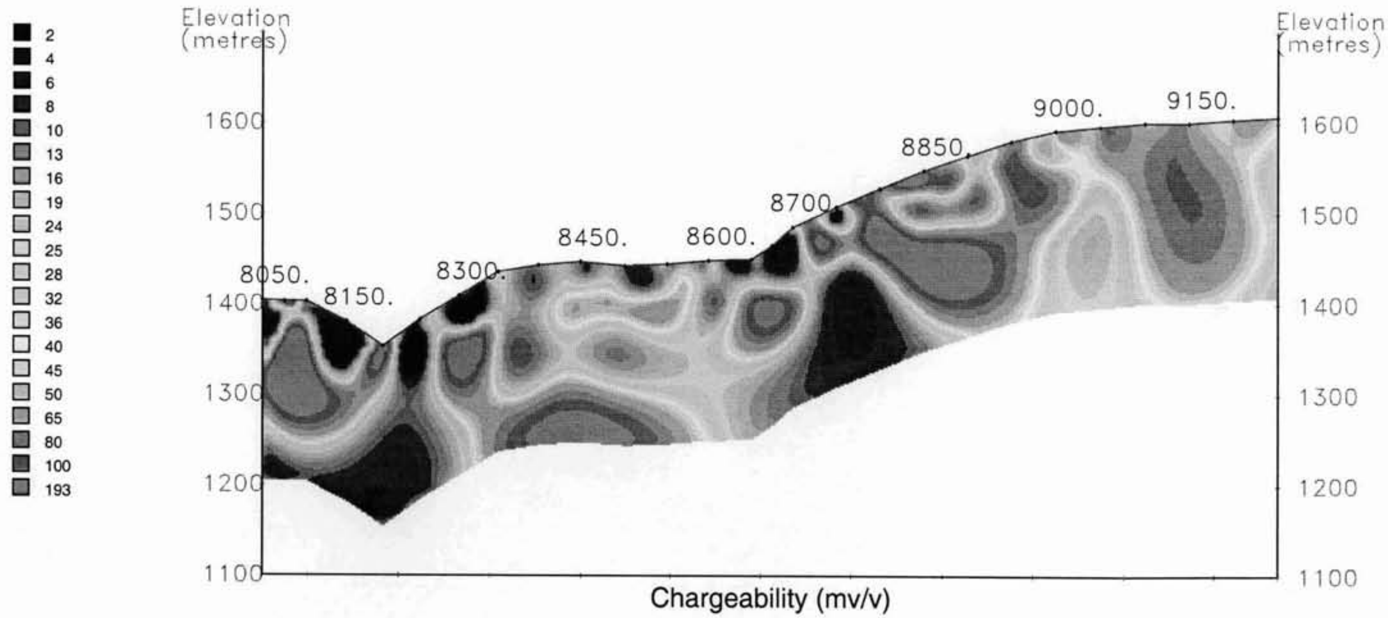
2D Inversion Depth Section

Line 7960N

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
2D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: May, 2004
Mapping Date: Oct, 2004

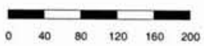
GRASS5.0 S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.





ARRAY
Typical Dipole Array
6 Dipoles at 50 m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: Androtex TDR 6
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II



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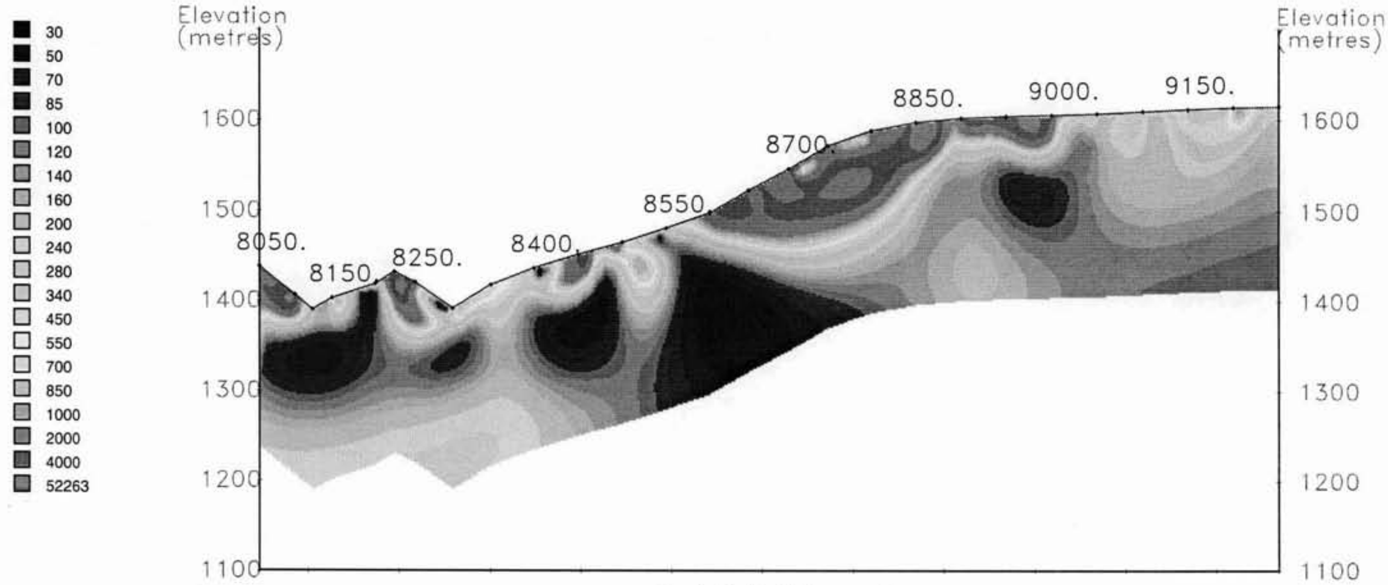
2D IP Survey

2D Inversion Depth Section

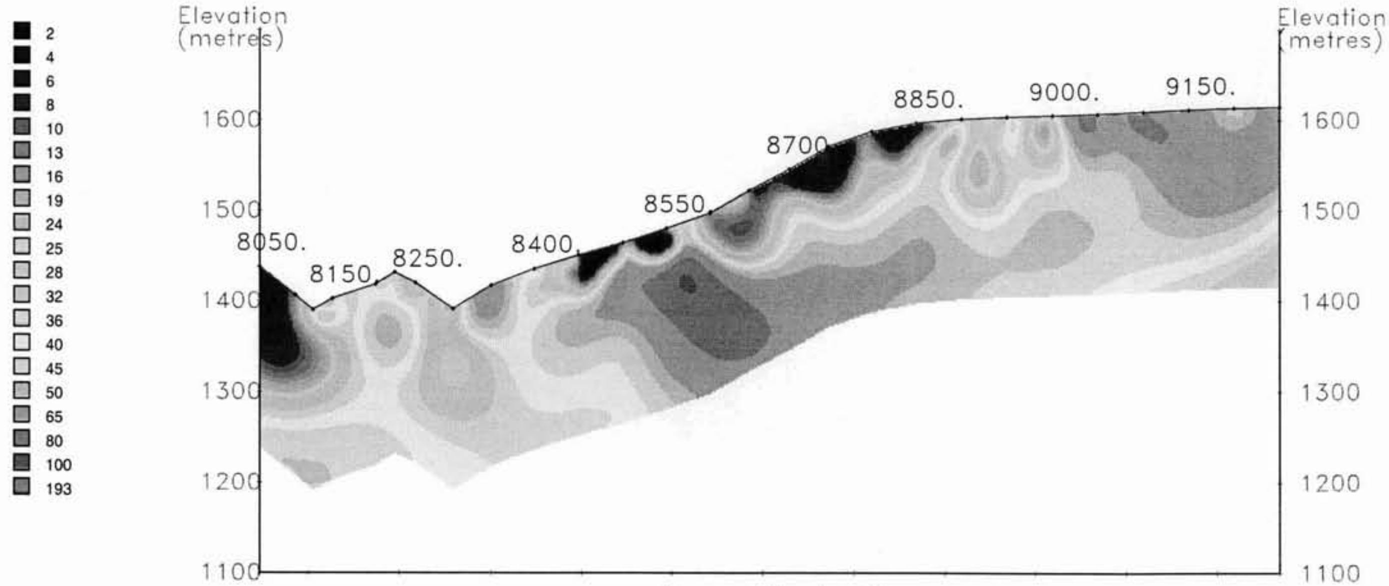
Line 8160N

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
2D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: May, 2004
Mapping Date: Oct, 2004

GRASS5.0 S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.



Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Chargeability (mv/v)

utm N
metres
Contour interval 30.4m
LEGEND
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
555 Cu ppm
Copper ppm
Old diamond drill access
Main ATV access trail
WHIT 1
WHIT 2
Permanent Snow
1% Pyrite
8% Pyrite
618000E
Trace of Whit 19 MC
Comp Creek
Ridge Zone
Creek Zone
ATV access
LCP WHIT1-4
8360N
8160N
7960N
9000E
WIN CLAIMS
5958000N
CREEK ZONE RECOMMENDED DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
WHIT 19
WHIT 20
1920
1860
1767
1676
1615
1460
1250
68 71 64 159 61 81 57 281 151 225 93 152 115 393 70 464 323
505 413 385 457
144 164 157 106 101 94 115
61 260 106 189 108 91 121
56 71 63 73 70 273 82 71 85
Huckleberry Mines Limited
Whiting Creek
2004 IP and Soil Geochem
Copper in Soils
P.L. Ogryzlo
1:5,000
Jan 11, 2005
27613

Hucklebery Mines Limited
Whiting Creek
2004 IP and Soil Geochem
Gold in Soils
P.L. Ogryzlo
1:5,000
Jan 11, 2005
LEGEND
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
113 Au ppb
Gold ppb
Old diamond drill access
Main ATV access trail
metres
Contour interval 30.4m
utm N
618000E
5958000N
WHIT 1
WHIT 2
Permanent Snow
1% Pyrite
Ridge Zone
Creek Zone
WIN CLAIMS
ATV access
LCP
WHIT1-4
CREEK ZONE
RECOMMENDED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
WHIT 19
WHIT 20
Trace of Whit 19 MC
8360N
8160N
7960N
1920
1860
1767
1676
1615
1460
1250
Creek

WHIT 1
WHIT 2
Permanent Snow
metres
Contour interval 30.4m
utm N
618000E
1% Pyrite
LEGEND
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
2 Mo ppm
Molybdenum ppm
Old diamond drill access
Main ATV access trail
Trace of Whit 19 MC
Cone Creek
8360N
8160N
7960N
ATV access
Ridge Zone
WIN CLAIMS
5958000N
9000E
LCP
WHIT1-4
Rusty Creek
Creek Zone
CREEK ZONE
RECOMMENDED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
ATV access
WHIT 19
WHIT 20
Huckleberry Mines Limited
Whiting Creek
2004 IP and Soil Geochem
Molybdenum in soils
P.L. Ogryzlo
1:5,000
Jan 11, 2005


WHIT 1
WHIT 2
1920
Permanent Snow
1860
0 100 200 300
metres
Contour interval 30.4m
utm N
618000E
1% Pyrite
1767
LEGEND
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY BARS
Induced Polarization Chargeability Anomaly
Old diamond drill access
Main ATV access trail
1676
Comp
Creek
Trace of Whit 19 MC
8% pyrite
1460
8360N
ATV access
8160N
WIN CLAIMS
Ridge Zone
5958000N
7960N
1615
9000E
LCP
WHIT1-4
Creek
1460
Creek Zone
Rusty
1250
CREEK ZONE RECOMMENDED DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
ATV access
WHIT 19
WHIT 20
Huckleberry Mines Limited
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,613
Whiting Creek
2004 IP and Soil Geochem
CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY BARS
P.L. OGRYZLO
P.L. Ogryzlo
1:5,000
Jan 11, 2005

SAMPLE LOCATIONS