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ARIS Summary Report

Regional Geologist, Kamloops

Date Approved: 2005.06.21

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ASSESSMENT REPORT: 27623

Mining Division(s): Kamloops

Property Name: Irony

Location:

NAD 27	Latitude: 51 46 40	Longitude: 118 58 30	UTM: 11	5737949	363747
NAD 83	Latitude: 51 46 40	Longitude: 118 58 34	UTM: 11	5738170	363674
NTS:	082M15W				
BCGS:	082M076				

Camp:

Claim(s): Irony 2, Irony 20-21

Operator(s): Walker, Richard T.

Author(s): Walker, Richard T.

Report Year: 2005

No. of Pages: 43 Pages

Commodities

Searched For: Lead, Zinc

General PROS

Work Categories:

Work Done: Prospecting

PROS Prospecting (500.0 ha;) No. of maps : 1 ; Scale(s) : 1:20 000

Keywords: Proterozoic, Horsethief Creek Group, Amphibolites, Pelites, Marbles

Statement Nos.: 3217511

MINFILE Nos.: 082M 083

Related Reports: 25566, 26014, 27099

RECEIVED
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Assessment Report for the
IRONY Claim Group

Kamloops Mining Division
N.T.S. 82M/15W

Latitude: 51° 46' 40", Longitude: 118° 58' 30"

for

Nihilist Corporation
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Calgary, AB
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Submitted by:

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Date: January 14th, 2005

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
27,623

SUMMARY

A 5 million ton Zn-Pb deposit grading 7.5% Zn and 2.5% Pb had been previously documented at Ruddock Creek (Minfile 082M 084), located approximately 100 km north-northwest of Revelstoke and 15 km southwest of Mica Creek on the west side of McNaughton Reservoir / Lake Revelstoke (Fig. 1 and 2). The IRONY claims are located south of, and are immediately adjacent to, Doublestar Resources Ltd's Ruddock Creek claims, which cover the previously identified deposit. The property lies on N.T.S. mapsheet 82 M/15W (BC Mapsheet 082M076), east of the Adams Plateau at approximately 51° 45' 35" N Latitude, 118° 54' 00" W Longitude. The claims are located in the Monashee Mountains at the headwaters of Oliver Creek, immediately west of the headwaters of Ruddock Creek. Access to the core of the property is by helicopter based in Revelstoke or Clearwater on the Yellowhead Highway. Over the past several years, a road has been gradually extended south toward the headwaters of Oliver Creek and now provides access to, and through, the claims on the western edge of the property.

Recently Cross Lake Minerals Ltd obtained an option on the Ruddock Creek property. Based on an initial review of previous information, Cross Lake Minerals revised the resource estimate downward. "A preliminary mineral resource estimate based on 5,781 metres of diamond drilling by Falconbridge Limited, and 3,162 metres by Cominco suggested that an inferred resource of 1.5 million tonnes grading approximately 8.4% zinc and 1.6% lead is indicated within the drilled area of the E Zone and that a further resource of 1.2 million tonnes could be inferred to the E Zone fault. (Doublestar Resources Ltd. Annual Information Form, May 13, 2003) The resource calculations were completed before the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 and the CIM Guidelines for ore definitions and, therefore, do not meet current regulatory requirements. Until the Company has completed an independent reserve and resource calculation, which will conform with the regulatory requirements as outlined in NI 43-101, all categories should be considered a mineral resource".

At this point in time, the deposit is probably best described as a Broken Hill-type, being a zinc + lead occurrence hosted in high grade, calcium-rich metamorphosed sediments in the hinge zone of a large scale, recumbent Phase 1 fold. The host rocks consist of marble- and calc-silicate-rich strata underlying the pelitic upper pelite unit and overlying the amphibolite and semi-pelite bearing semipelite-amphibolite unit of the Horsethief Creek Group (now arguably better assigned to the informally named Mica Creek Assemblage). Two mineralized horizons have been previously mapped, extending westward from the hinge zone into the east side of the Oliver Creek valley. These horizons were interpreted as a single mineralized horizon exposed on opposing limbs of the recumbent syncline. However, based on analysis of data available in existing reports, the author believes they represent two separate and distinct mineral horizons exposed on the upper, overturned limb of the syncline. This hypothesis is based on the fact that the horizons, as mapped, both lie to the west of the surface trace of the axial plane of the Phase 1 fold, as measured by Fyles (1970).

The 2004 program was intended to secure claims covering the "E Zone" and continue evaluation of the western portion of the Ruddock Creek claims and the potential for previously identified, mineralized horizons to extend onto the Irony claims. A short traverse was undertaken, extending from the vicinity of the "E Zone" south and east toward a small lake at the headwaters of Ruddock Creek. In addition, the road along Oliver Creek was accessed to determine the extent of new construction completed and the extent to which the road provides access to the property.

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INTRODUCTION

A 5 million ton Zn-Pb deposit grading 7.5% Zn and 2.5% Pb had been previously documented at Ruddock Creek (Minfile 082M 084), located approximately 100 km north-northwest of Revelstoke and 15 km southwest of Mica Creek on the west side of McNaughton Reservoir / Lake Revelstoke (Fig. 1 and 2). The IRONY claims (Fig. 3) are located south of, and are immediately adjacent to, Doublestar Resources Ltd's Ruddock Creek claims, which cover the previously identified deposit. The property lies on N.T.S. mapsheet 82 M/15W (BC Mapsheet 082M076), east of the Adams Plateau at approximately 51° 45' 35" N Latitude, 118° 54' 00" W Longitude. The claims are located in the Monashee Mountains at the headwaters of Oliver Creek, immediately west of the headwaters of Ruddock Creek. Access to the core of the property is by helicopter based in Revelstoke or Clearwater on the Yellowhead Highway. Over the past several years, a road has been gradually extended south toward the headwaters of Oliver Creek and now provides access to, and through the claims on the western edge of the property.

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At this point in time, the deposit is probably best described as a Broken Hill-type, being a zinc + lead occurrence hosted in high grade, calcium-rich metamorphosed sediments in the hinge zone of a large scale, recumbent Phase 1 fold (Fig. 4). The host rocks consist of marble- and calc-silicate-rich strata underlying the pelitic upper pelite unit and overlying the amphibolite and semi-pelite bearing semipelite-amphibolite unit of the Horsethief Creek Group (now arguably better assigned to the informally named Mica Creek Assemblage). Two mineralized horizons have been previously mapped, extending westward from the hinge zone into the east side of the Oliver Creek valley. These horizons were interpreted as a single mineralized horizon exposed on opposing limbs of the recumbent syncline. However, based on analysis of data available in existing reports, the author believes they represent two separate and distinct mineral horizons exposed on the upper, overturned limb of the syncline. This hypothesis is based on the fact that the horizons, as mapped, both lie to the west of the surface trace of the axial plane of the Phase 1 fold, as measured by Fyles (1970).

The 2004 program was intended to secure claims covering the "E Zone" and continue evaluation of the western portion of the Ruddock Creek claims and the potential for previously identified, mineralized horizons to extend onto the Irony claims. A short traverse was undertaken, extending from the vicinity of the "E Zone" south and east toward a small lake at the headwaters of Ruddock Creek. In addition, the road along Oliver Creek was accessed to determine the extent of new construction completed and the extent to which the road provides access to the property.

The deposit is hosted by meta-sediments and meta-basalts (amphibolites) of the Upper Proterozoic Horsethief Creek Group. The units which underlie the claims range from the semipelite-amphibolite (SPA) through the overlying middle marble to the upper pelite division. The entire stratigraphic

package has been subjected to multiple phases of deformation and high grade, upper amphibolite grade metamorphism. Large scale fold structures (nappes) are the result of Phase 1 deformation, subsequently re-folded by coaxial Phase 2 deformation (Fig. 5). The dominant foliation on the property is a composite surface arising from Phase 1 and Phase 2 deformation, producing an S_{1+2} fabric. A third phase of deformation has locally affected the strata, resulting in locally identified D_3 folds and a crenulation cleavage expressed regionally. A fourth phase of deformation, D_4 , is only locally expressed. Upper amphibolite grade metamorphism has affected the entire stratigraphic package, with abundant granitic pegmatites present as a result of anatexis (partial melting). In strata of the appropriate bulk composition, sillimanite (\pm fibrolite) can be identified. The presence of granitic pegmatite (locally volumetrically significant) has not, apparently, disrupted the structural fabric of the property.

Over the previous years, prospecting, limited geological mapping and geochemical sampling were undertaken on the northwest portion of the claims. Prospecting was undertaken to: 1) locate the extensions of one or both mineralized horizons at lower to mid-slope levels on the east side of Oliver Creek and 2) locate old Falconbridge claim posts and/or claim lines, particularly for the IF 4 and 5 claims. Prospecting attempted to determine the stratigraphy of the immediate area and to identify the structural position relative to mineralized horizons and the host fold. Limited geological mapping was completed in that most outcrops were examined and structural measurements taken as well as a brief description made of the lithologies. Evidence of high grade mineralization was found in outcrop in the core of a small parasitic fold, in outcrop in Avalanche Creek and in float in two high gradient watercourses.

Several attempts were made to locate evidence of old Falconbridge claims, some of which are believed to have been staked in the 1960's. No old claim posts were identified, however, some posts for the previous IRONY claims were located, with locations ascertained using a hand-held GPS. In addition, prospecting was undertaken to locate outcrop occurrences to determine the stratigraphy of the area and attempt to identify the structural position relative to the mineralized horizons and the host fold. Limited geological mapping was completed in that most outcrops were examined and several structural measurements taken as well as a brief description of the lithologies.

Preliminary results were very encouraging in that strong geochemical anomalies were returned from analysis of soils (Walker 1999) and, together with visually anomalous rock samples, suggest the presence of one (or more) mineralized horizons where expected on the basis of structuring contouring Falconbridge data. A total of 102 soil samples were taken on the property. Soil samples were taken along two lines, one at 1200 m and a second along the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road at approximately 1000 m. The soil samples were dried and subsequently submitted to Eco-Tech Laboratories in Kamloops for 28 element ICP analysis. Results document highly anomalous values for both lead and zinc south of Avalanche Creek. To the north, the proportion of anomalous values is substantially lower, with no lead values identified above a qualitative background value of 50 ppm and only a few scattered zinc values above a qualitative background of 150 ppm. A fault is interpreted along Avalanche Creek, juxtaposing strata of the structurally overlying SPA to the north of the fault against stratigraphically higher strata of the middle marble to the south, on the overturned limb of the Phase 1 fold. Therefore, the fault is interpreted to have north-side down dip-slip offset, with the strike-slip component unknown. These mineralized horizons may be present at deeper levels north of the fault, where the middle marble unit should be present structurally below the SPA unit. In addition, on the basis of structure contouring, the mineralized horizons should also be present on the west side of Oliver Creek, on the IRONY 7 claim, and are expected to project to higher elevations to the south.

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

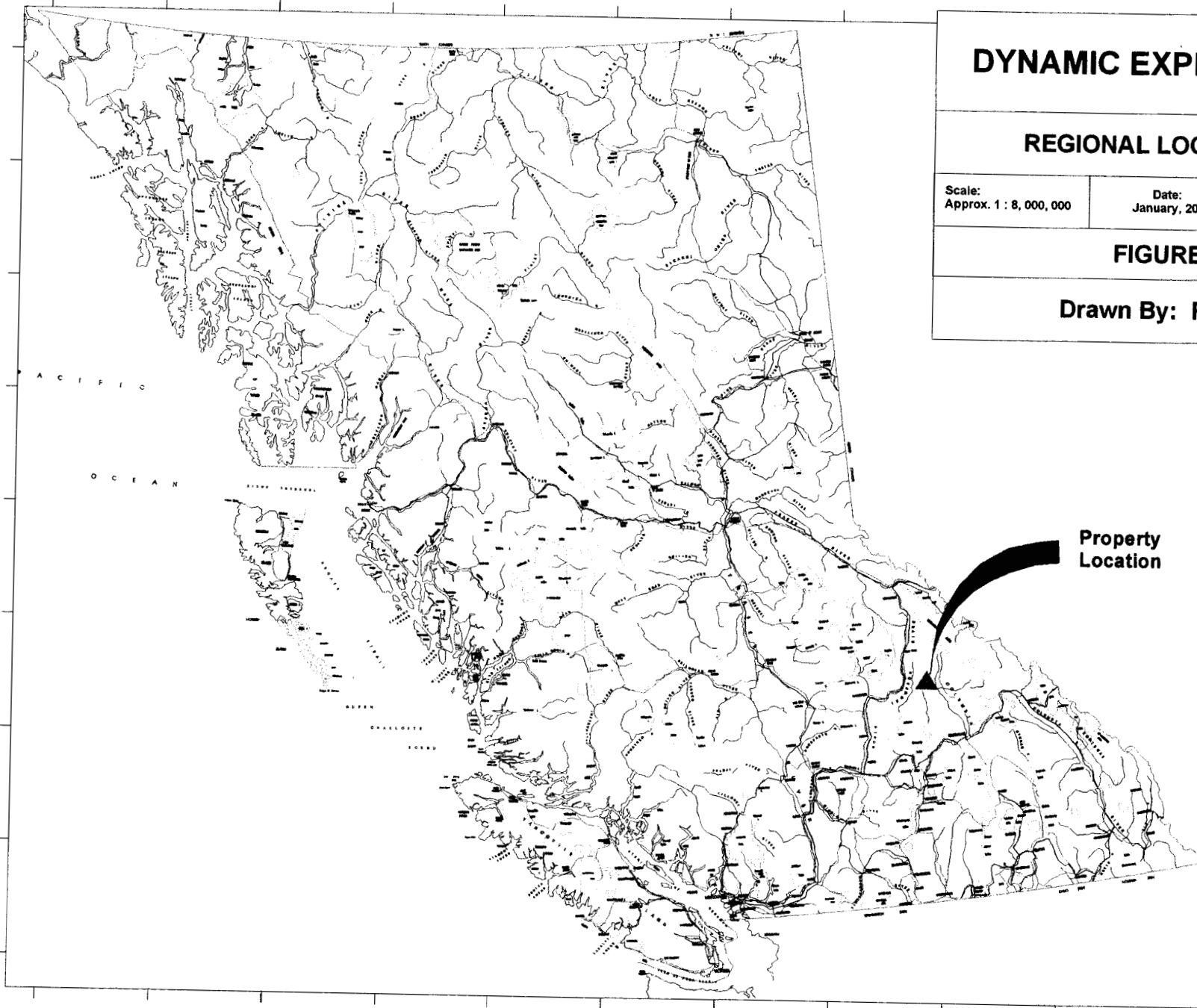
Scale:
Approx. 1 : 8, 000, 000

Date:
January, 2005

Mapsheet:
N.T.S. 82M / 15W
BCGS: 082M076

FIGURE 1

Drawn By: Rick Walker



Property
Location

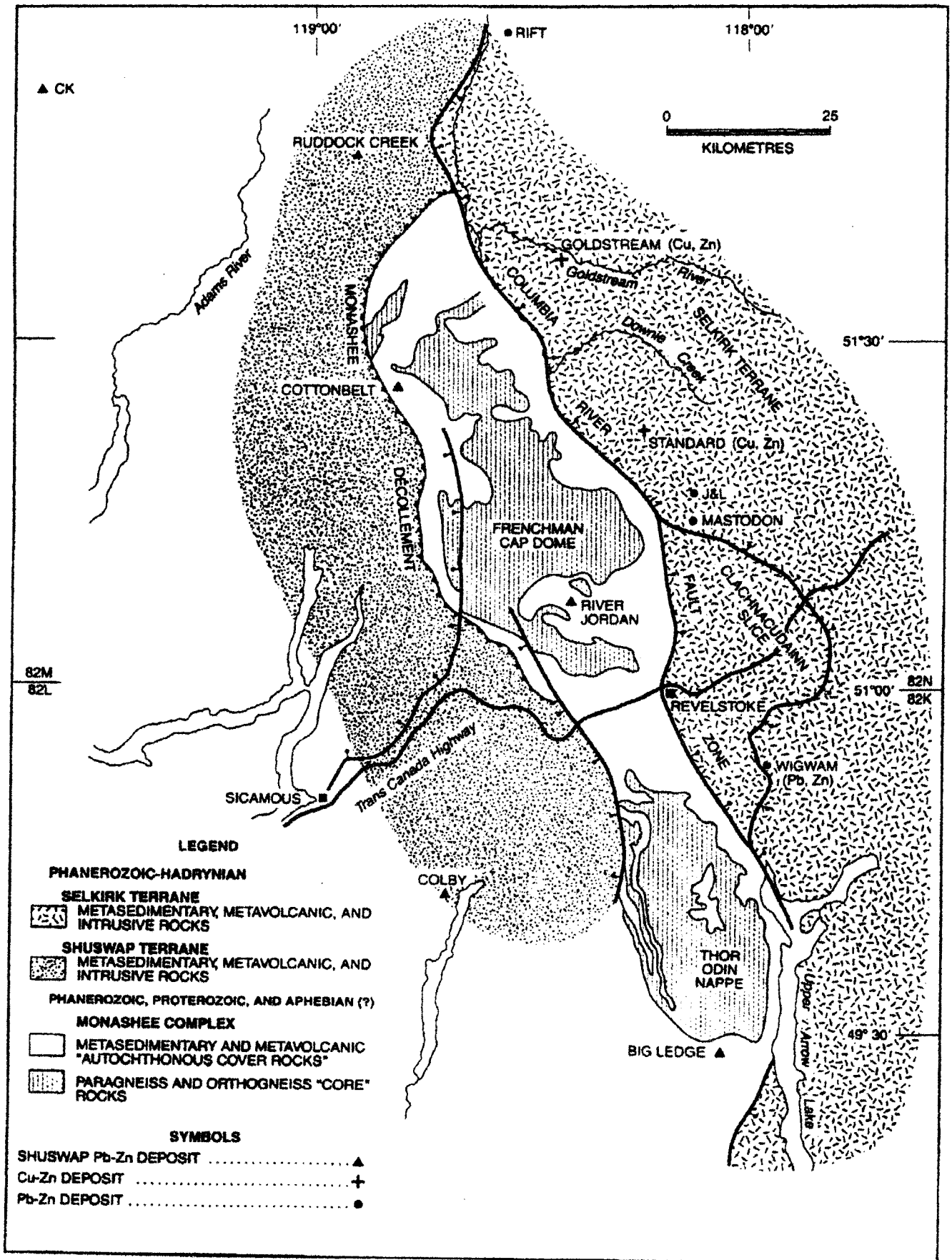


Figure 2. Tectonic setting and location of Shuswap deposits, southeastern British Columbia.

The 2002 program was intended to continue evaluation of the western portion of the Ruddock Creek claims and the potential for previously identified, mineralized horizons to extend onto the Irony claims (Walker 2002). A short soil line (16 samples) was sampled along the extension of the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road, extending from the southern margin of the IF claims southward to "Light Creek". In addition, continued effort was made to locate the IF claim posts so as to determine their actual position on the ground, which is the subject of considerable uncertainty. Finally, the provincial GPS regulations were utilized to determine precise coordinates for the Irony 7 and 18 to 22 (submitted in a separate report dated August 27, 2002).

The 2004 program was intended to secure claims covering the "E Zone" and continue evaluation of the western portion of the Ruddock Creek claims and the potential for previously identified, mineralized horizons to extend onto the Irony claims. A short traverse was undertaken, extending from the vicinity of the "E Zone" south and east toward a small lake at the headwaters of Ruddock Creek. In addition, the road along Oliver Creek was accessed to determine the extent of new construction completed and the extent to which the road provides access to the property.

Evaluation of Falconbridge data is interpreted to suggest high mineral potential elsewhere on the claims. The structural data presented by Fyles (1970) suggests the axial plane for the fold hosting the "E Zone" deposit projects to the southwest through the IRONY claims. Therefore, the mineralized horizons on the lower limb of the fold would be present in the sub-surface of the IRONY 2, 7 and J claims. This interpretation may explain why drilling undertaken by Cominco in 1982 failed to intersect significant thicknesses of potentially ore grade mineralization in their attempt to extend mineralization associated with the "E" showing westward into the sub-surface.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located at the common headwaters of Oliver Creek and Ruddock Creek on the west side of McNaughton Reservoir / Lake Revelstoke, located in the Monashee Mountains (Fig. 1 and 2). The claims lie on NTS mapsheet 082M/15W at approximately 118° 54' 00" Longitude, 51° 46' 35" Latitude. The UTM coordinates are 368916 E, 5737657 N on TRIM map 082M76. The property consists of ten 2-post claims and three 4-post claims, totaling 63 claim units.

A Forest Service Road extends from Vavenby on the Yellowhead Highway approximately 92 km north to Tum Tum Lake, at which point a new Forest Service Road can be followed approximately 19 km south toward the headwaters of Oliver Creek. The road is in relatively good condition and can be driven in a vehicle with high ground clearance. Since the 1999 program, the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road has been extended to the north side of the creek flowing out of the informally named "Light Lake". In 2002, the road could be driven to a point approximately 100 metres south of the end of the road as of 1999. The remaining 2 km of the road, however, was easily accessed using ATVs but not available for larger vehicles.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The claims are located east of the Adams Plateau, north of Shuswap Lake and west of McNaughton Reservoir / Lake Revelstoke in the Monashee Mountains. The topography of the region is very rugged, characterized by very steep slopes and cliff faces, particularly at middle elevations and in

areas underlain by the semipelite - amphibolite unit.

The snowfall in the area is very heavy during the winter months, easily exceeding 1-2 metres in most years at high elevation. As a result, the field season available for exploration extends from mid-June to early October for the middle to upper elevations currently of interest. Vegetation in the area consists predominantly of coniferous trees over most of the claims with highly subordinate deciduous trees near lakes and streams. Undergrowth is locally very thick, particularly in avalanche chutes, and consists of slide alder and Devil's Club.

CLAIM STATUS

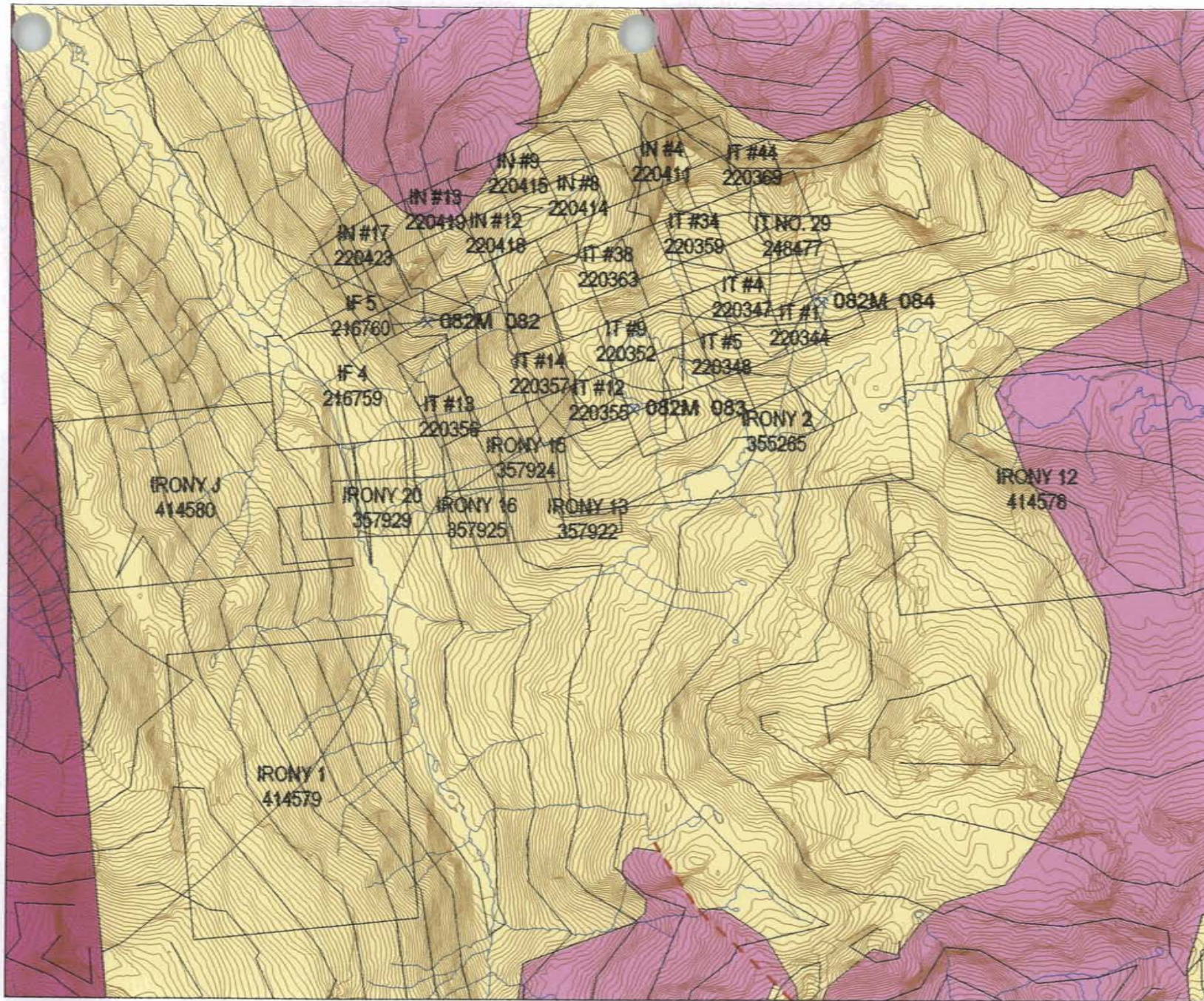
The IRONY 2 and 13 to 22 claims were transferred from Chapleau Resources Ltd. to R. Walker following submission of a Bill of Sale on April 6, 1998. The IRONY claim group was subsequently sold to Nihilist Corporation, following a Purchase Agreement dated November 1, 1998. The claims are currently being held on behalf of Nihilist Corporation by R. Walker.

The IRONY claims consist of 83 units (Fig. 3), comprised of ten 2-post claims and four 4-post (MGS) claims, staked in accordance with existing government claim location regulations. Significant claim data are summarized below:

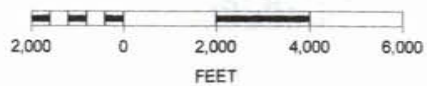
Claim Name	Units	Tenure #	Date of Record	Expiry Date*
Irony 1	20	414579	Sept.22, 2004	Sept.22, 2005
2	18	355265	April 8, 1997	July 19, 2005
12	20	414578	Sept.21, 2004	Sept.21, 2005
13	1	357922	July 20, 1997	July 19, 2005
14	1	357923	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2005
15	1	357924	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2005
16	1	357925	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2005
17	1	357926	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2005
18	1	357927	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2005
19	1	357928	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2005
20	1	357929	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2005
21	1	357930	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2005
22	1	357931	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2005
J	<u>15</u>	414580	Sept.21, 2004	Sept.24, 2005
Total	83			

* Subsequent to recording 2004 Assessment Work .

Note: Figure 3 has been taken from the provincial government's The MapPlace web-site.



SCALE 1 : 49,017



HISTORY

“The showings were discovered in the summer of 1960 near the end of a season of systematic prospecting of this part of the Monashee Mountains by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited (then Ventures Limited), prospectors M. Donahue and T. Cross, under the supervision of E. Dodson.

They were drilled, sampled, and mapped in the summers of 1961, 1962, and 1963. Geological work was under the direction of H.R. Morris, who made detailed and accurate maps which formed the basis of deep drilling done in 1963. As a result of this work, several million tons of ore grading 10 per cent combined lead and zinc was discovered and the possibility of much more was indicated. No further exploratory work has been done” (Fyles 1970).

As part of his report, Fyles (1970) spent three weeks mapping and reviewing Falconbridge data to aid in his report.

In 1973, an airborne geophysical program was completed on the property by Aerodat Limited. A total of 69 line-miles was flown for Westrob Mines Limited with both EM and Magnetic data recovered (Brown and Fraser 1973).

Subsequently, Cominco Ltd, acting as operator under an option agreement with Falconbridge, undertook a series of programs between 1975 and 1982 (BC MEMPR Exploration in BC, 1975 - 1982) modified as follows:

- 1975 Surface diamond drilling, one hole totaling 683.1 m on claim IT4 (C-1-75).
- 1976 Surface diamond drilling, one NQ hole totaling 259.8 m (C-76-1) on claim IT27 (Hodgson 1976).
- 1977 Geological mapping (1:500) covering IT 3-7; drilling six BQ holes (UG-77-9 to 12, LG-77-7&8) totaling 812 m and 25 X-ray holes totaling 770 m on IT 3, 4, 8 & 10 (LG-77-3 to 6; F-77-1 to 5, UG-77-1 to 8, LG-77-1 & 2, T-77-1-6) (Nichols 1977).
- 1982 26.0 line kilometres of ground EM (UTEM), 9.2 line kilometres of ground magnetometer survey and 10.1 kilometre of line-cutting. Downhole pulse EM (PEM) survey (Lajoie 1982).

There are no Assessment Reports or other documentation known to the author pertaining to exploratory work subsequent to 1982 and before acquisition of the Ruddock Creek property by Doublestar Resources Ltd.

In 1997, the author undertook a brief program to locate old Falconbridge claim posts, confirm stratigraphic correlations, examine the “E” showing and associated mineralization, locate old drill sites and determine if any recoverable core remained on the property. In 1999, a soil sampling program was completed on the western portion of the property, accompanied by prospecting and limited geological mapping.

GEOLOGY

The Regional and Local Geology has been well described in previous reports (Lewis 2001, Walker 1999) and will not be duplicated here.

Mapping by R. Scammell (1991, 1990, 1989) in the Horsethief Creek Group west of McNaughton Reservoir confirmed the presence of the semipelite-amphibolite unit (SPA, his unit 3) and the overlying middle marble (his unit 4 and host of the sulphide horizon(s)) in the Ruddock Creek area (Fig. 3a and 3b). Furthermore, on the basis of his mapping and that of Fyles (1970) the structural nature of the Ruddock Creek deposit appears to be controlled by the trend and plunge of F_2 folds, which gently plunge to the west-northwest. This interpretation suggests the sulphide layer, hosted by the middle marble within a refolded F_1 fold controlled by F_2 , should extend across, and to the west side of, Oliver Creek.

“An upright stratigraphic sequence lies in the immediate hangingwall of the Monashee Décollement, and dips moderately west to northwest. Structures generally plunge moderately to the west.

At the headwaters of Ruddock Creek, Pb-Zn-bearing and calcareous horizons of unit 4 outline a kilometre-scale type-3 fold interference pattern ... The F_1 structure at Ruddock Creek is inferred to have been originally southwesterly-verging based on long limb - short limb relationships. It is refolded by several reclined F_2 folds which can have kilometre-scale wavelengths and amplitudes, and plunge gently to the west-northwest” (Scammell 1991).

Furthermore, based on an interpretive cross section of Fyles (1970), the sulphide layer is interpreted to wrap the southern margin of an F_2 fold to a termination against a shallow to moderately south dipping fault. The sulphide horizon is interpreted to be offset and continue structurally above the fault. However, a possible marker horizon structurally below the fault appears to pass into a deeper F_2 fold and extends to deeper levels to the south.

2004 PROGRAM

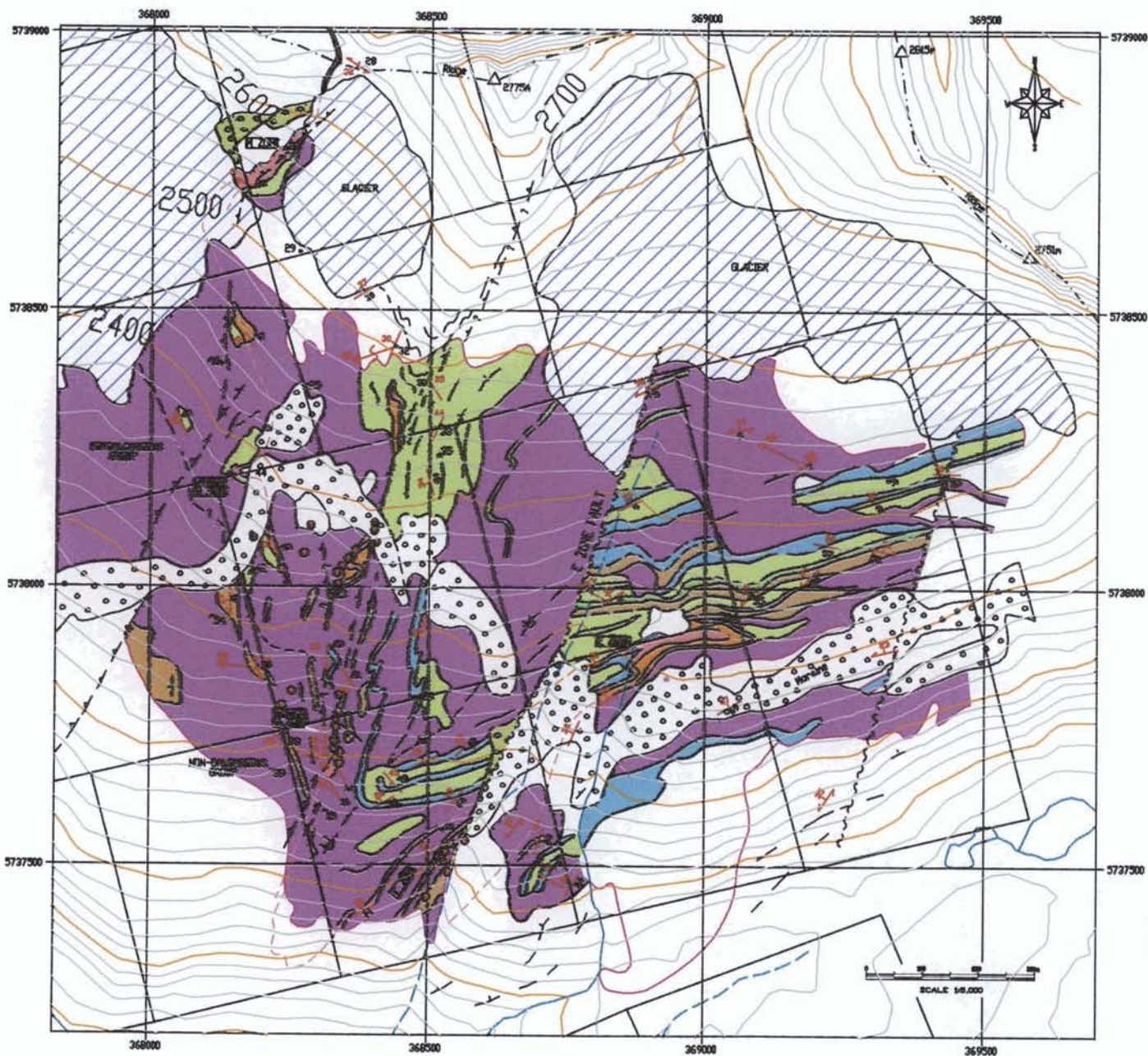
The primary objective of the 2004 program was to acquire additional claims, given that Cross Lake Minerals Ltd had recently acquired an option on Doublestar's Ruddock Creek property, particularly with regard to the mineralization and resulting resource identified on the “E Zone” (Fig. 4). The author had notified Doublestar Resources that there was considerable error with respect to the actual location of the claims comprising the Ruddock Creek property, however, as there was no incentive to correct the location, they remained as plotted on the Mineral Tenure Maps. With the pending transition to the provincial Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) system of claim acquisition, the issue of ground location became critical. Should either Doublestar and/or Cross Lake have failed to correct the plotted location of the Ruddock Creek claims for one year subsequent to implementation of MTO, then the claims would become fixed according to their plotted location. Therefore, the author felt it worthwhile to stake the “open” ground overlying the “E Zone”. To this end, the author flew into the property on September 21 and staked a series of 2-post claims covering the “E Zone”. (Note: Upon filing the claims in October, it was discovered that a revised Locator's Sketch had been filed which moved the claims comprising the Ruddock Creek property to their proper ground location).

Figure 4 - Geology of “E” and “F” Zone - modified slightly from Höy (2000). The figure differs slightly from Höy’s in that diamond drill hole locations (red dots) and claims have been digitized from old Assessment Reports. The drill hole locations do not include those completed in the summer of 2004 by Cross Lake Minerals.

Local exposures are dominated by pegmatitic (anatectic) melt and have been offset along a number of northeast trending faults (i.e. “E Zone Fault”).

This map was inserted into Figure 5 to provide a reference for “E” Zone mineralization and surrounding geology, as well as to provide topographic control for interpretation of structural contours.

The claim locations are approximately as located on the ground and, therefore, differ markedly from the provincial Mineral Tenure Maps.



- | | |
|---|--|
| | Moraine, talus |
| | Pegmatite |
| Non-Calcareous Group (Includes pegmatite) | |
| | Biotite Schist |
| Calcareous Group (Includes pegmatite) | |
| | Sulphide layer-exposed
projected or inferred |
| | Alteration |
| | Calcsilicate Schist, impure marble
nica schist, hornblende gneiss |
| | Quartzite |
| | Biotite Schist, Hornblende Schist |
| | Marble, Calcitic to dolomitic |
| | Hornblende gneiss |
| | Layering |
| | Foliation |
| | Mineral Lineation |
| | Fold Axis |
| | Mylonite Zone |
| | Fault |
| | Limit of Mapping Outcrop |
| | Synform (overturned) |
| | Geological Contact |

The higher elevations were snow covered, with up to 20 cm of snow covering the “E Zone” area. Despite this, a number of samples were located and recovered to document mineralization associated with the area (Fig. 5, Appendix C). Samples IR-04-01 to 05 (Fig. 6-9) were recovered in the vicinity of the “E Zone”, while samples 06 and 07 (Fig. 10) were recovered from the “F Zone” area. Sample 08 was recovered from the pass between the headwaters of Oliver and Ruddock creeks. A four post claim, the Irony 12, was located to cover a prominent gossan at the base of a glacier in the headwaters of Ruddock Creek (Fig. 11 - 12) and a second, Irony 1, on the west side of Oliver Creek (Fig. 11 and 13).

On September 22nd, the author drove in to the property from Vavenby (on the Yellowhead Highway) along the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road to investigate the extent of new construction. The new road was partially located using hand-held GPS to obtain UTM coordinates along the new road construction. Samples IR-04-10 to 13 were collected from road cuts and/or float adjacent to the road (Fig. 5).

RESULTS

Note: Due to the fact that staking occurred during a portion of the field program, some of the costs in the Statement of Expenditures (Appendix B) have been pro-rated (reduced) by 80% for the days on which staking occurred.

Sampling of the “E” and “F” Zones was severely limited by the extent of snow encountered. A number of samples believed to be representative of mineralization reported for the immediate area were recovered. Samples (Appendix C) include high grade mineralization and several with very high fluorite content. Further work needs to be done on mineralized occurrences in the area to determine the extent to which fluorite is associated with mineralization.

Due to the current uncertainty regarding the status of the “E” Zone ownership (as of this writing Mineral Tenure Online has been implemented but the Ruddock Creek claims are still plotted as lying approximately 2 km west and 1 km north of their ground location as determined by the author in 1997), the rock samples from the limited 2004 field program have not been submitted for analysis.

A second objective of the 2004 field program was to ascertain the condition and extent of road construction since 2002. In 2002, the road had been extended to the creek flowing out of Light Lake, but the last 2 kilometres were very rough, comprised essentially of a cleared and bladed trail. There was no bridge across the creek and the small spur road immediately north of the creek was in similarly rough condition.

In late 2004, the road had been extended across Light Creek and the spur road extended for approximately 1-2 kilometres. The GPS department for the Clearwater Forest District had no information regarding the extent of the road construction, having only the proposed location as received by the author in 2002. Therefore, a number of GPS readings were taken along the road using a Garmin 12 hand-held GPS to enable plotting of the road on the base map.



Figure 6 - IR-04-R-01 - Heavily iron-stained, semi-massive galena + sphalerite hosted by quartzose psammite. Mineralization is predominantly fine- (to minor medium-) grained. Sample recovered from under snow in immediate vicinity of "E Zone" so interpreted to represent local mineralization but relationship to outcrop unknown. Dime for scale.



Figure 7 - IR-04-R-02 – Most strongly fluorite mineralized piece of fluoroite-bearing psammite in sample. Fluorite crystals range from lavender to deep purple in colour and from 1 - 10 mm in diameter. Alternating fluoroite-rich and fluorite poor bands define gneissic texture in psammite, with thin, discontinuous bands of sulphides comprised of pyrite ± sphalerite ± galena. Dime for scale.



Figure 8 - IR-04-R-03 - Heavily iron-stained, semi-massive to massive sulphides from east end of "E" Zone area. Fine-grained galena \pm sphalerite comprises 70-85% of rock in quartzofeldspathic host. Dime for scale.



Figure 9 - IR-04-R-04 - Rotten, friable, semi-massive sulphides in psammitic host. Medium-grained, sub-idioblastic sphalerite grains in grain-to-grain contact disseminated in sulphide-rich band up to 4 cm thick, appears to pinch out over 6 cm, may be boudinaged sulphide-rich lozenge. Dime for scale.



Figure 10 - IR-04-R-07 - Heavily iron-stained, massive galena \pm sphalerite in medium-grained psammitic host. Differs slightly from previous samples in that it contains local coarse- to very coarse-grained quartz crystals to quartz-rich masses and subordinate fine-grained feldspathic masses, possibly indicative of anatexis. Dime for scale.

Figure 11 - Claims comprising the Ruddock Creek and Irony properties at the headwaters of Ruddock and Oliver creeks. The location of the Ruddock Creek claims have been inaccurately plotted and are actually located approximately 2 km east and 1 km south of the location indicated on the provincial Mineral Tenure Maps.

The Irony 1 (lower left - southwest) and Irony 12 (centre right - east) claims were staked to cover gossans evident immediately underlying two glaciers (the large medium blue masses on the Landsat base). Exposed rock (outcrop and talus) is pink in colour and vegetation is light to medium green.

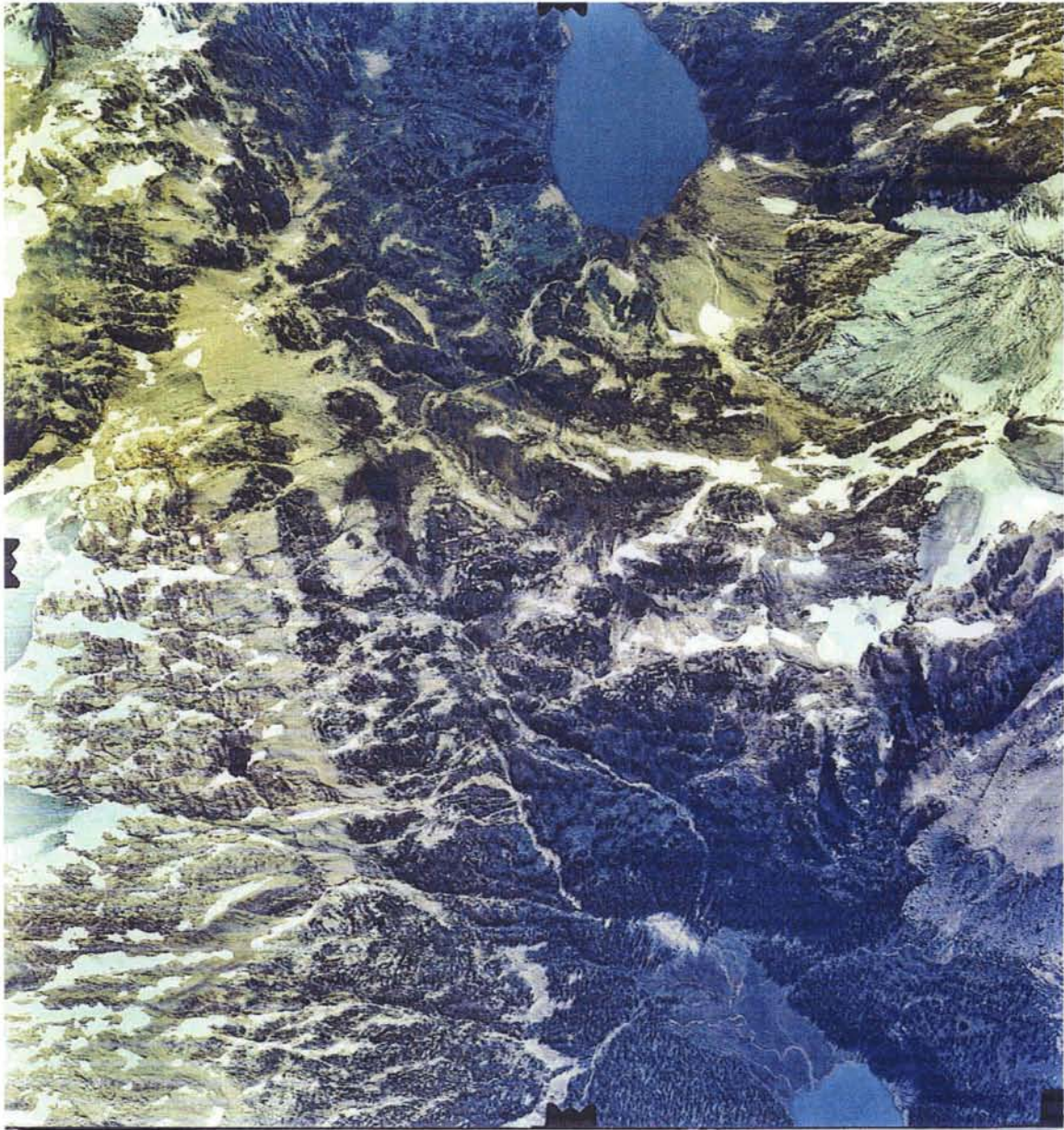


Figure 12 - Colour Air Photo of the Ruddock – Oliver creek headwaters. Light Lake is evident at the lower right corner of the photo with North to the left. The surface expression of the 2.7 million ton resource at the “E Zone” is evident along the north side of the photo. Note that the gossan extends well to the east beyond the mapped closure of the “E Zone”. Also note the gossan underlying the glacier along the left edge (south half) of the photo.



Figure 13 – Picture taken looking west toward the gossan exposed below the glacier on the Irony 1 claim late in the afternoon of September 22. Coarse gneissic texture is evident from across the valley under overcast conditions (dulling contrast of gossanous staining). Discontinuous, alternating reddish brown (weathered) sulphide-bearing strata and light grey to white (psammite and/or pegmatite) intervals evident. Based solely on observations from across the valley and subsequent comparison to the surface appearance and texture of the “E Zone”, it is believed that the reddish brown intervals represent weathered sulphide-bearing units, with an apparently thicker interval immediately underlying the glacier.

DISCUSSION

A 2.7 million ton Zn-Pb resource has been documented on Falconbridge's claims (Fyles 1970, Lajoie 1982), located primarily at the "E" showing. The Ruddock Creek deposit has been alternatively interpreted as a metamorphosed sedimentary exhalative, a carbonate hosted lead-zinc deposit and as a Broken Hill Type deposit. The deposit is a zinc-lead massive sulphide occurrence hosted within predominantly sedimentary strata interpreted to be of Windermere age and deposited in a rift dominated environment. Therefore, the deposit identified to date can be assigned to a number of different categories, dependent upon the bias of the individual. For practical purposes, assignment as a Broken Hill type (Pb-Zn-Ag±Cu) deposit may be the most satisfactory, implying a deformed and/or metamorphosed massive sulphide deposit with little or no genetic implications.

In his report, Fyles (1970) interpreted the Ruddock Creek deposit to be hosted by sediments in the hinge zone of a syncline. More recent work on the stratigraphic and structural relations of the area (Raeside 1982; Raeside and Simony 1983; Scammel 1991, 1989, 1988) confirm the structure is a recumbent syncline. The exposed strata in the area have been correlated from the semipelite-amphibolite (SPA), stratigraphically upward to the upper pelite unit. The 2.7 million ton resource is hosted by the middle marble unit which immediately underlies the upper pelite in the core of the large scale Phase 1 syncline.

The presence of westward trending F_1 and F_2 fold axes and the surface trace of the mineralized horizons as mapped on the property (Fyles 1970, Lewis 2001) strongly suggest potential for additional mineralization to be identified to the west. Specifically, the horizon hosting the "T" showing on the southern margin of the Falconbridge claims would appear to have potential to continue to the southwest toward Oliver Creek. The horizon hosting the "Q", "R", "V" and "U" showings is located within the claims forming the northern margin of the Falconbridge claims, and similarly may continue into the Oliver Creek valley.

Based on structure contouring, both mineralized horizons identified and previously mapped are interpreted to extend into the Oliver Creek valley where they are truncated by a fault along Avalanche Creek. The horizons are interpreted to be present south of the fault along the west side of Oliver Creek, extending to the south toward and into the Irony J and Irony 1 claims (where a large gossan has been identified immediately below the glacier). This interpretation was described in a little more detail in Walker (2002).

Exposures of road cut and float within creeks and adjacent to the road, interpreted to be proximal float, has identified the presence of amphibolite, marble (Fig. 14) and semi-pelitic rocks. On the basis of this very limited information, a position in the upper Semi-Pelite-Amphibolite (SPA) unit is interpreted for much of the road north of Light Creek, with the presence of marble immediately north of Light Creek interpreted as possible evidence of the Middle Marble Unit. If correct, then the road cross-cuts the contact between the SPA and the Middle Marble, confirming stratigraphic proximity to the mineralized horizons.

In an earlier exercise, the author structure contoured the mineralized horizons westward to determine where they might be located along the Oliver Creek valley. In addition, the author structure contoured the axial plane of the fold mapped at the "E Zone" (Fig. 5). Structure contouring assumed that both the mineralized horizons and the axial plane were planar and involved no deviation from the structural measurements from the point at which they were structure contoured (both unreasonable, but made for a general understanding of relationships). As discussed previously (Walker 2002), the results of structure contouring indicate that the two mineralized horizons

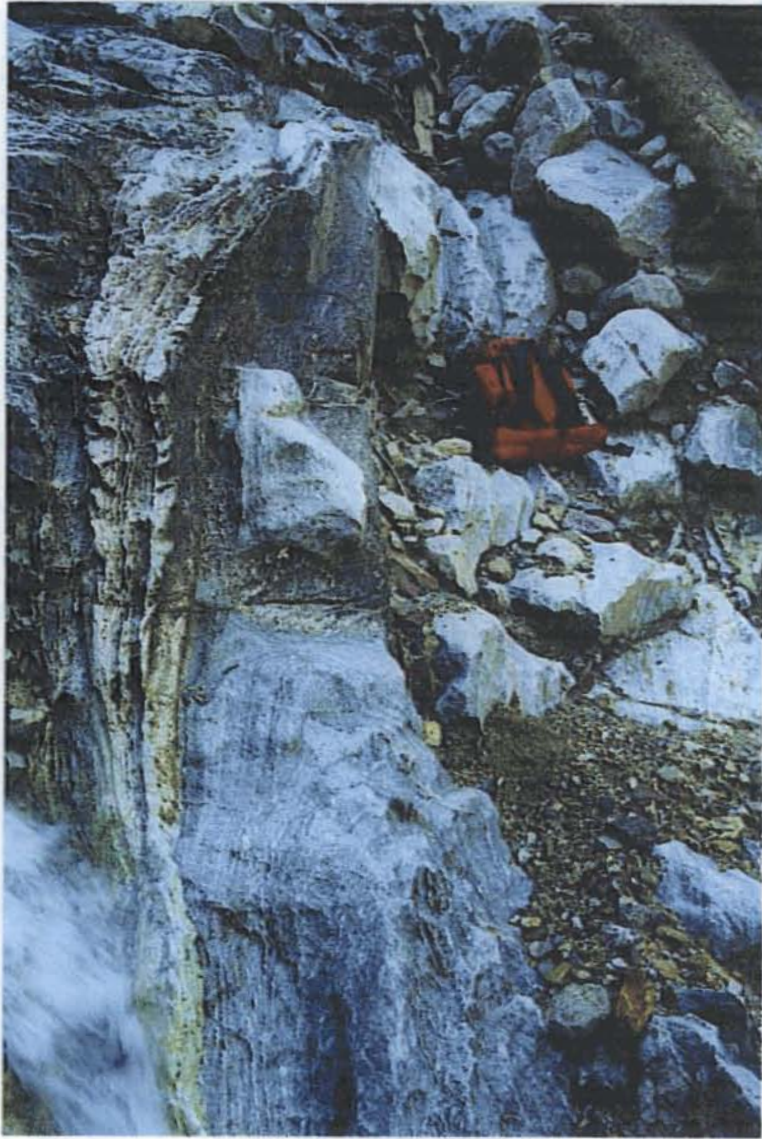


Figure 14 - Interval of blue-grey marble in calcareous semi-pelite adjacent to road along Oliver Creek

previously documented to the west of the "E Zone" are not the same horizon on opposing limbs of the recumbent fold, but more likely two separate and distinct limbs on the structurally upper limb of the fold as they both lie to the west (i.e. structurally above) the trace of the axial plane.

If correct, this has important implications for exploration of the Oliver - Ruddock Creek area, particularly given the surface gossans exposed in the area (i.e. underlying the glacier on both the Irony 1 and Irony 12 claims). The gossan exposed on the Irony 1 claim lies at high topographic elevations and is located in the vicinity of the trace of the mineralized limbs structurally above the axial plane. As such, the gossan **may** represent correlatives of the mineralization previously identified at the "E", "G", "M", "U", "V", "R" and "Q" zones and/or the horizon hosting the "E", "F" and "T" zones.

The gossan identified within the Irony 12 claim, however, lies at a structurally lower position and therefore has to underlie the axial plane. As such, it may represent mineralization in a parasitic fold to the larger recumbent fold hosting the "E Zone" closure, a similar Phase 1 closure underlying the "E Zone" closure or (probable) sulphide mineralization spatially associated with, but unrelated to, that at the "E Zone". The possibility that the gossan may represent sulphide mineralization is tentatively supported by recovery of sample IR-04-08. This sample was collected near a small lake at the head of Ruddock Creek, well east of known mineralization at the "E" Zone. The sample is a heavily iron-stained, platy block of medium-grained psammite with 40-50% heavily disseminated, fine-grained, metallic sulphides (interpreted to be predominantly galena). Psammite appears to be comprised of quartzofeldspathic material interspersed with interstitial dark grey to blue-grey sulphides. This sample, located within the pass between Oliver and Ruddock creeks is unlikely to have been derived from either the "E Zone" (lying well east and only slightly lower topographically) or the gossan in the Irony 12 claim (lying structurally above and to the west of much of the gossan). Therefore, it was probably derived from a mineralized horizon lying topographically higher and to the south, suggesting additional, as yet unidentified mineralization in the area.

The presence of high grade fluorite associated with the "E Zone" suggests a potentially powerful means of identifying new occurrences of mineralization and tracing known mineralized horizons. If consistently present at levels above the detection limit and closely associated with mineralization, then consistent analysis for Fluorine should allow determination of proximity to mineralization. For preliminary purposes, a series of soil lines (accompanied by rock samples from outcrop) straddling the projected traces of mineralized horizons should allow determination of the presence or absence of such horizons.

The presence of the new road allows access to claims comprising the western portion of the property. The soil lines previously completed in the area (Walker 1999) should be extended southward along the road, together with careful examination of outcrop (again utilizing the presence or absence of fluorine), to allow evaluation of the interpreted stratigraphic location and, therefore, possible proximity to mineralization.

CONCLUSIONS

The objectives of the 2004 program were to:

- 1) acquire, through staking, claims covering the mineral resource underlying the “E Zone”,
- 2) recover representative samples of mineralization and lithologies present on the new and/or existing claims,
- 3) assess the extent and condition of recent road construction (post 2002) along Oliver Creek, and
- 4) acquire GPS coordinates along the road so as to allow the location of the road to be plotted.

The structure hosting the 2.7 million ton resource at Ruddock Creek, as previously interpreted by Fyles (1970), and subsequently confirmed by Scammell (1991), is that of an east-verging, recumbent syncline. The author believes the lower, right-way-up limb of the syncline, as well as a possible deeper anticlinal closure, underlies the Irony claims, immediately south of Doublestar’s claims. The results of both limited prospecting and three geochemical soil lines confirm the presence of highly anomalous values for lead and zinc, extending into the Oliver Creek drainage and north to Avalanche Creek. Limited prospecting resulted in identification of visually anomalous lead and zinc mineralization in outcrop.

The actual disposition of the claims comprising the Ruddock Creek property continues to be problematic as a revised Locator’s Sketch apparently filed in 2004 re-located the claims east and south to their position as determined by the author in 1997. However, the claims as represented by Mineral Tenure Online has them in their incorrect location. Cross Lake Minerals and/or Doublestar needs to address this issue if they wish to retain the “E Zone” and the mineralized resource it represents within the next year.

Two additional claims were acquired in 2004, specifically the Irony 1 and Irony 12, both of which were staked to cover surface gossans exposed beneath glaciers. The gossan on the Irony 1 is interpreted to lie above the axial plane for the fold closure hosting the “E Zone” and therefore may represent a correlative to mineralization previously identified on the Ruddock Creek property.

The gossan on the Irony 12 claim, however, is interpreted to occupy a position structurally below the axial plane and lies to the southeast, suggesting the following possibilities: 1) it represents mineralization correlative to that exposed in the “E Zone”, which requires a fold closure in the sub-surface of the “E Zone” so as to bring the horizons back to the southeast, 2) it represents mineralization localized in a parasitic fold closure, again necessitating a sub-surface fold closure to bring the mineralized horizons back to the southeast and/or 3) it represents mineralization that is spatially, but not genetically, linked to that on the Ruddock Creek property. Obviously, a number of other interpretations are possible including, but not limited to, fault relationships between mineralization at the “E Zone” and the gossans, multiple mineralized horizons, etc. That other mineralized horizons are present in the region, spatially, if not stratigraphically, is indicated by the mineralization documented in the Mount Grace Syncline and the Kneb property.

Future work on the IRONY claims will benefit considerably from the presence of the relatively new Oliver Creek Forest Service Road. Currently, it extends approximately 24 km from the Tum Tum Lake turnoff into and through the western IRONY claims. As a result, road access is available to allow exploration access to the western portion of the claims, as well as a local area from which to stage a helicopter-supported field program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Undertake additional research on the Ruddock Creek area for any additional information regarding mineralization. Research should include locating any Regional Geochemical Survey (R.G.S.) results, Minister of Mines Reports, Geological Survey of Canada mapping and/or reports, etc.;
2. Compile all available information regarding surface geology and geochemistry, as well as information from diamond drilling into a digital database for subsequent use in exploration;
3. Evaluate the possibility of additional mineralization in the area east of the "E" showing and west of Gordon Horne Peak, assuming an elongated, isoclinal anticlinal closure;
4. Evaluate the potential for near- to sub-surface mineralization along the mineralized horizons on the right-way-up lower limb of the syncline extending to the southwest from both the "E" and "F" showings, east of the projected surface trace of the axial plane;
5. Undertake geological mapping to determine the stratigraphy and structural features south and southwest of Light Lake;
6. Undertake a series of geochemical soil lines south of Light Lake to evaluate the possibility that the mineralized horizons extend through these claims from the "E" and "F" showings into the IRONY 1 and J claims;
7. Undertake helicopter-supported evaluation of the gossans on the recently acquired Irony 1 and 12 claims; and
8. Assess the usefulness of Fluorine to identify and trace mineralized horizons in the immediate area of the Ruddock - Oliver creek drainages through soil and rock samples.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Geological Mapping

R. Walker - 30 days @ \$450 / day: \$13,500.00
Assistant - 30 days at \$300 / day: \$ 9,000.00

Soil Sampling

Two Assistants - 60 man-days at \$150 / day \$ 9,000.00
Food and Accommodation - 120 man-days at \$125 / day: \$15,000.00
Vehicle Rental - 2 trucks - 30 days at \$75 / day: \$ 4,500.00
 - Fuel: \$ 800.00
 - mileage 4,000 km at \$0.30 / km: \$ 1,200.00
GPS - 30 days at \$50 / day: \$ 1,500.00
Field Supplies - 120 man-days at \$20 / day: \$ 2,400.00
Analyses / Assay Costs - 1,000 soil samples at \$13 / sample: \$13,000.00
Shipping: \$ 200.00
Travel: Helicopter - 4 hours at \$1,000 / hour: \$ 4,000.00
Report Preparation / Drafting: 8 days at \$450 / day: \$ 3,600.00
 Sub-Total \$77,700.00
 Contingency at 10% \$ 8,000.00
 Total \$85,700.00

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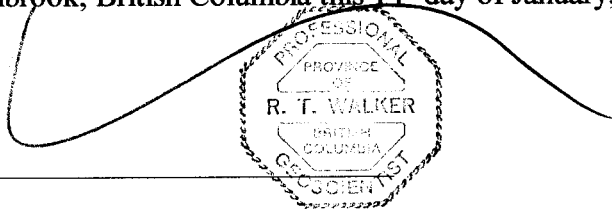
Appendix A
Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, BC, hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986.
- 2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989.
- 3) I am a member of good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
- 4) I am a consulting geologist with offices at 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, British Columbia.
- 5) I am the author of this report which is based on field work I personally performed between September 20 and 24, 2005 as owner of the claims.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 14th day of January, 2005



Richard T. Walker, P. Geo.

Appendix B

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the IRONY claim group for the purpose of geological exploration within the period September 20, 2004 to January 14, 2005.

PERSONNEL

R.T. Walker, P.Geo., 5 days @ \$450 / day* (\$360)	\$ 2,250.00
Assistant - 5 days @ \$300 / day* (\$140)	<u>\$ 1,500.00</u>
	\$ 3,750.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

Differential GPS field unit - 2 day @ \$70 / day* (\$56)	\$ 140.00
Food / Accommodation - 2 man-days at \$100 / day	\$ 200.00
Hand-held GPS - 1 day at \$15 / day	\$ 15.00
4WD Truck 5 days at \$75 / day* (\$150)	\$ 375.00
- mileage - 1,754 km @ \$0.40 / km	\$ 701.60
VHF radios - 3 days at \$15 / day* (\$12)	<u>\$ 45.00</u>
	\$ 400.00

FIELD SUPPLIES (Flagging, KRAFT bags, claim tags, etc.)

6 man-days @ \$20 / day* (\$32)	\$ 120.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Accommodation* (\$134.67)	\$ 336.67
Base Station Files* (\$4.58)	\$ 11.46
Groceries	\$ 106.41
Helicopter (September 21)* (\$1,049.14)	\$ 2,622.84
Fuel	<u>\$ 219.96</u>
Sub-Total	\$ 3,297.34

REPORT/REPRODUCTION

R. T. Walker, P.Geo.: 1.0 days @ \$400/day	\$ 400.00
1.0 days plotting / drafting at \$400 / day	\$ 400.00
Photocopying / Binding	<u>\$ 50.00</u>
Sub-Total:	\$ 850.00

* Pro-rated by amount indicated (at 80% for staking
(50% for helicopter) **(\$1,938.39)**

Total \$ 6,478.95

Appendix C
Sample Descriptions

Rock samples IR-04-R-01 to 05 were all collected in the vicinity of the "E" Zone (approximate UTM Coordinates 368840 E, 5737900 N). The samples were all dug out from the snow and represent float samples with local outcrop relationships unknown at this time.

IR-04-R-01 - Heavily iron-stained, semi-massive galena + sphalerite hosted by quartzose psammite. Mineralization is predominantly fine- (to minor medium-) grained.

IR-04-R-02 - Three pieces of fluoroite-bearing psammite, cross-cut by felsic pegmatite dykelets up to 6 cm thick. Fluorite crystals range from lavender to deep purple in colour and from 1 - 10 mm in diameter. Alternating fluoroite-rich and fluorite poor bands define gneissic texture in psammite, with thin, discontinuous bands of sulphides comprised of pyrite ± sphalerite ± galena.

Fluorite:	3 - 40%
Pyrite:	2-5%
Sphalerite:	0-5%
Galena:	<0.5%

IR-04-R-03 - Heavily iron-stained, semi-massive to massive sulphides from east end of "E" Zone area. Fine-grained galena ± sphalerite comprises 70-85% of rock in quartzofeldspathic host.

IR-04-R-04 - Rotten, friable, semi-massive sulphides in psammitic host. Medium-grained, sub-idioblastic sphalerite grains in grain-to-grain contact disseminated in sulphide-rich band up to 4 cm thick, appears to pinch out over 6 cm, may be boudinaged sulphide-rich lozenge.

Sphalerite: ≤75%

IR-04-R-05 - Incohesive, galena-rich, calcareous psammite. Largest fragment 2.5 x 1.0 x 5.5 cm. Sample consists of medium grey psammite (?) With light grey to dirty white, interstitial material and very fine-grained, dark grey metallic sulphides, believed to be predominantly galena.

Rock samples IR-04-R-061 to 07 were both collected in the vicinity of the "F" Zone (approximate UTM coordinates 368530 E, 5737530 N), proximal to an interpreted fault. The samples were all dug out from the snow and represent float samples with local outcrop relationships unknown at this time.

IR-04-R-06 - Massive, fine-grained to medium-grained galena ± sphalerite in quartzofeldspathic psammite. Weathered surface moderately iron-stained and emphasizes medium-grained, sub-idioblastic quartzofeldspathic grains with interstitial fine-to medium-grained, sub-idioblastic sulphide crystals.

Sulphides: 60-70%

IR-04-R-07 - Heavily iron-stained, massive galena ± sphalerite in medium-grained psammitic host. Differs slightly from previous samples in that it contains local coarse- to very coarse-grained quartz crystals to quartz-rich masses and subordinate fine-grained feldspathic masses, possibly indicative of anatexis.

IR-04-R-08 - This sample was collected near a small lake at the head of Ruddock Creek, well

east of known mineralization at the "E" Zone. Heavily iron-stained, platy block of medium-grained psammite with heavily disseminated, fine-grained, metallic sulphides (interpreted to be predominantly galena). Psammite appears to be comprised of quartzofeldspathic material interspersed with interstitial dark grey to blue-grey sulphides.

Sulphides: 40-50%

Samples IR-04-R-010 to 013 were collected from roadcuts and/or float adjacent to the road along Oliver Creek while obtaining GPS coordinates for the new roads established since the 2002 field program

IR-04-R-010 - Quartzofeldspathic gneiss very similar to IR-04-R-09 with minor sulphide content. Weak gneissic banding defined by highly subordinate, discontinuous, wispy quartzofeldspathic intervals up to 2 mm thick alternating with chloritized darker layers (composition difficult to determine). Weathered surface locally heavily iron-stained on some surfaces. Approximately 20-25% very fine-grained metallic sulphides with silvery colour (or reflected light), possibly arsenopyrite or marcasite. Approximate UTM coordinates 365540 E, 5735060 N.

IR-04-R-011 - Medium-grained semipelite comprised of sub-idioblastic quartz + feldspar and darker mafic (pyroxene?) minerals ≤ 1 mm diameter with weak foliation defined by coarse biotite. Pinch and swell textured (continuous but locally attenuated) vein with sharp, distinct margins sub-parallel to foliation. Approximate UTM coordinates 364465 E, 5737580 N.

IR-04-R-012 - Calcareous psammits to dirty calcsilicate marble, comprised of light greenish grey grains of possible actinolite with light mica (muscovite, margarite). Heavily weathered cavities / recesses due to dissolution of calcareous material. Approximate UTM coordinates 364440 E, 5737685 N.

IR-04-R-013 - Possible contact between calcareous calcsilicate to dirty marble and amphibolite. Approximate UTM coordinates 363910 E, 5738390 N.

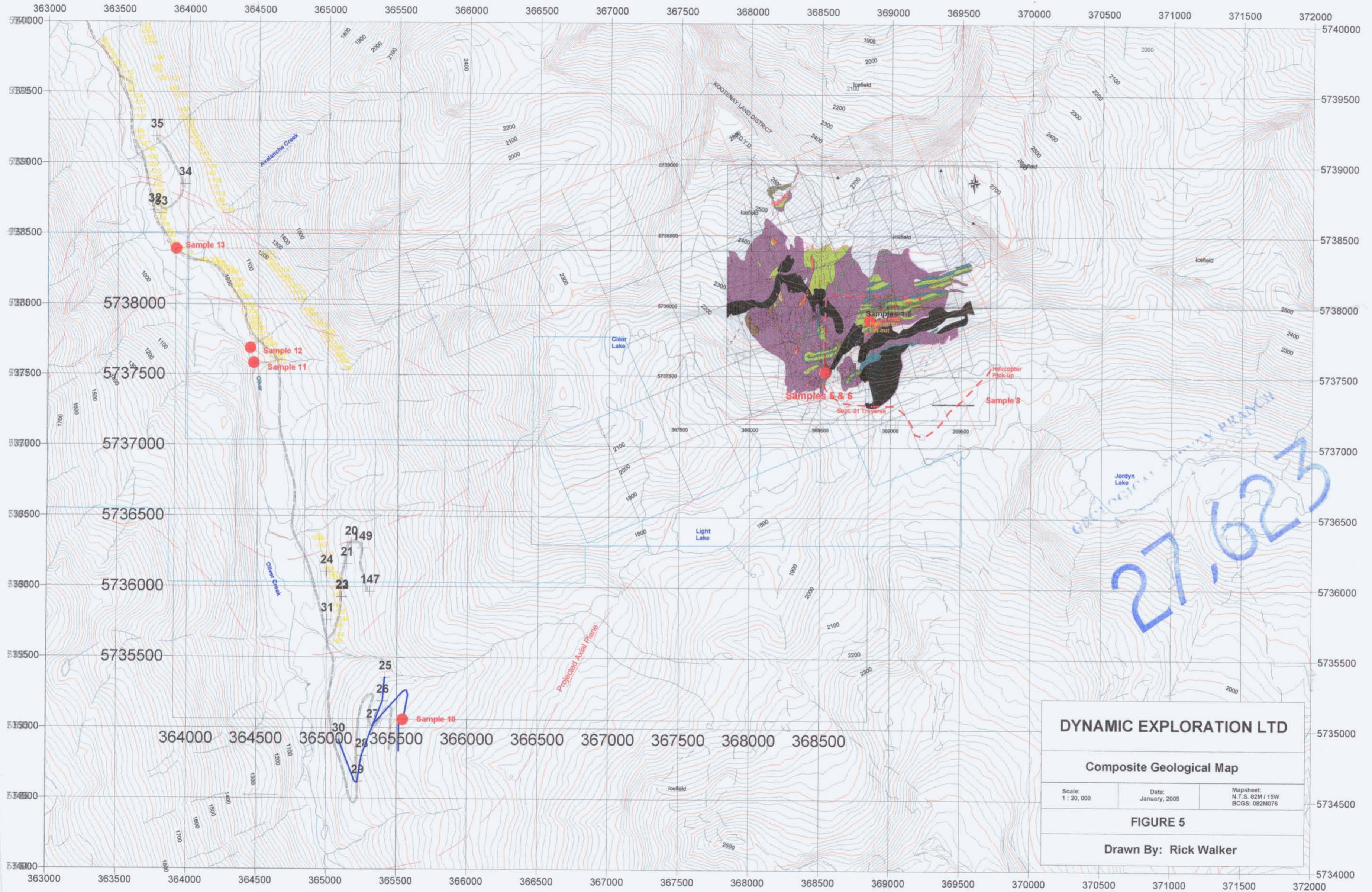
Appendix D
Program Related Documents

GPS Road Data

GPS location data for new road construction near headwaters of Oliver Creek. Data obtained using a Garmin 12 hand-held GPS.

Station Number	Easting	Northing
20	365167	5736311
21	365138	5736163
22	365104	5735930
23	365103	5735933
24	364993	5736107
147	365302	5735969
149	365247	5736275
31	365000	5735769
30	365086	5734918
29	365221	5734624
28	365250	5734808
27	365327	5735018
26	365397	5735194
25	365415	5735360
32	363751	5738662
33	363795	5738643
34	363967	5738851
35	363764	5739189

Contoured Zn (ppm) Data



DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD		
Composite Geological Map		
Scale: 1 : 20,000	Date: January, 2005	Mapsheet: N.T.S. 62M / 15W BCGS: 082M076
FIGURE 5		
Drawn By: Rick Walker		

