# DIAMOND DRILLING ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE

# WOOD MINERAL CLAIMS MONARCH ZONE

Lat. 50° 37' 10"N, Long. 120° 29' 15"E
UTM Zone 10, 5610345 N, 677848 E

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

For

Lakewood Mining Company Limited

By

Joseph E.L. Lindinger, P.Geo.

April 10, 2005

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Summary

During July 2004 Lakewood Mining Ltd. under the direction of Mr., Charles R. Boitard completed a single 2500 foot drill hole on its wholly owned Monarch claim (part of the Wood Claim Group) 11 kilometers southeast of Kamloops, British Columbia.

The Wood claims are under option to Lakewood Mining Ltd. 50% and Green Valley Mines Incorporated (50%).

The area covered by the Wood claims has been held by companies directed by Mr. Charles Boitard for more than the last decade. He has conducted many different surveys and drilling programs with limited exploration results.

In July 2004 Lakewood Mining Ltd. completed a single 2507 foot. (764.1 meter) vertical diamond hole to test for deeply buried Alkalic porphyry copper-gold-palladium mineralization similar to the nearby Afton or Ajax deposits. The hole intersected thick sequences of weakly propylitically altered red and maroon basaltic and andesitic volcanic breccias and lesser lapilli tuffs, ash tuffs and flows that have been intruded by Eocene Kamloops Group quartz feldspar porphyry rhyolite dykes and sills with accompanying silicic, potassic, albitic and argillic clay alteration often accompanied by up to 10% fine grained pyrite. The alteration and mineralization appear to have been deposited by weak epithermal hydrothermal cells driven by the Tertiary intrusives which are known to outcrop a few hundred meters to the south and are known to host sporadic gold mineralization. Samples taken of mineralized material returned locally weakly anomalous arsenic with sporadic very weakly anomalous gold. No alteration or mineralization associated with an alkalic porphyry copper deposit was observed and the volcanics observed appeared to be subareal deposits typical on volcanic slopes more than 1 kilometer from a vent source.

There is no evidence in the lithologies and accompanying alteration of alkalic porphyry copper mineralization in the vicinity of the drill hole. The tertiary dykes encountered can host very weak gold, copper and arsenic mineralization associated with fine grained disseminated pyrite that accompanies weak to locally strong local silicification, potassic, albitic and argillic alteration. Some documented gold showings associated with Kamloops groups extrusive rocks occur near the 2003 and 2004 exploration area. It is possible that the MMI anomalies are generated from hydrothermal remobilization along deep seated structures related to the Cherry Creek fault resulting in weak concentrations of metals sourced from the metal rich Nicola volcanics.

To test for additional Tertiary volcanic associated gold mineralization, a preliminary $15,000 surface exploration program consisting of prospecting, geological mapping and MMI soil sampling south of the 2003 and 2004 work area. If positive results are encountered a $50,000 trenching and drilling program would be proposed. Subsequent logging and sampling would focus on this style of mineralization in addition to alkalic porphyry copper signatures.

## Introduction

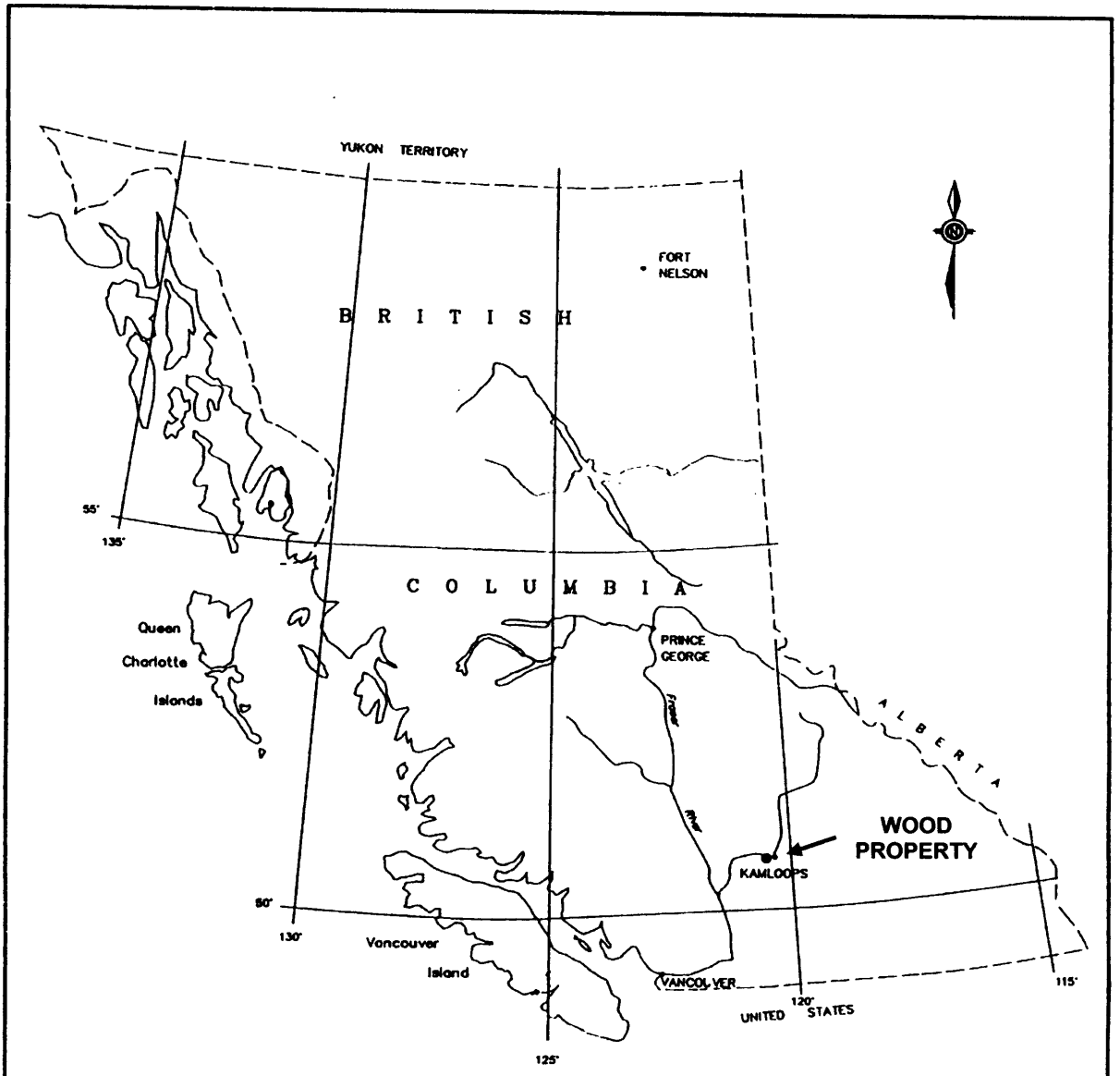
This report has been written at the request of Mr. Charles Boitard, President of Lakewood Mining Ltd and Green Valley Mines Ltd. to discuss exploration findings from a diamond drill program completed in July 2004. The drill program was designed to test for deep induced polarization and gold-copper-palladium mobile metal ion anomalies in the area that could be a signature to a buried Afton style porphyry copper gold deposit.

## Location and Access

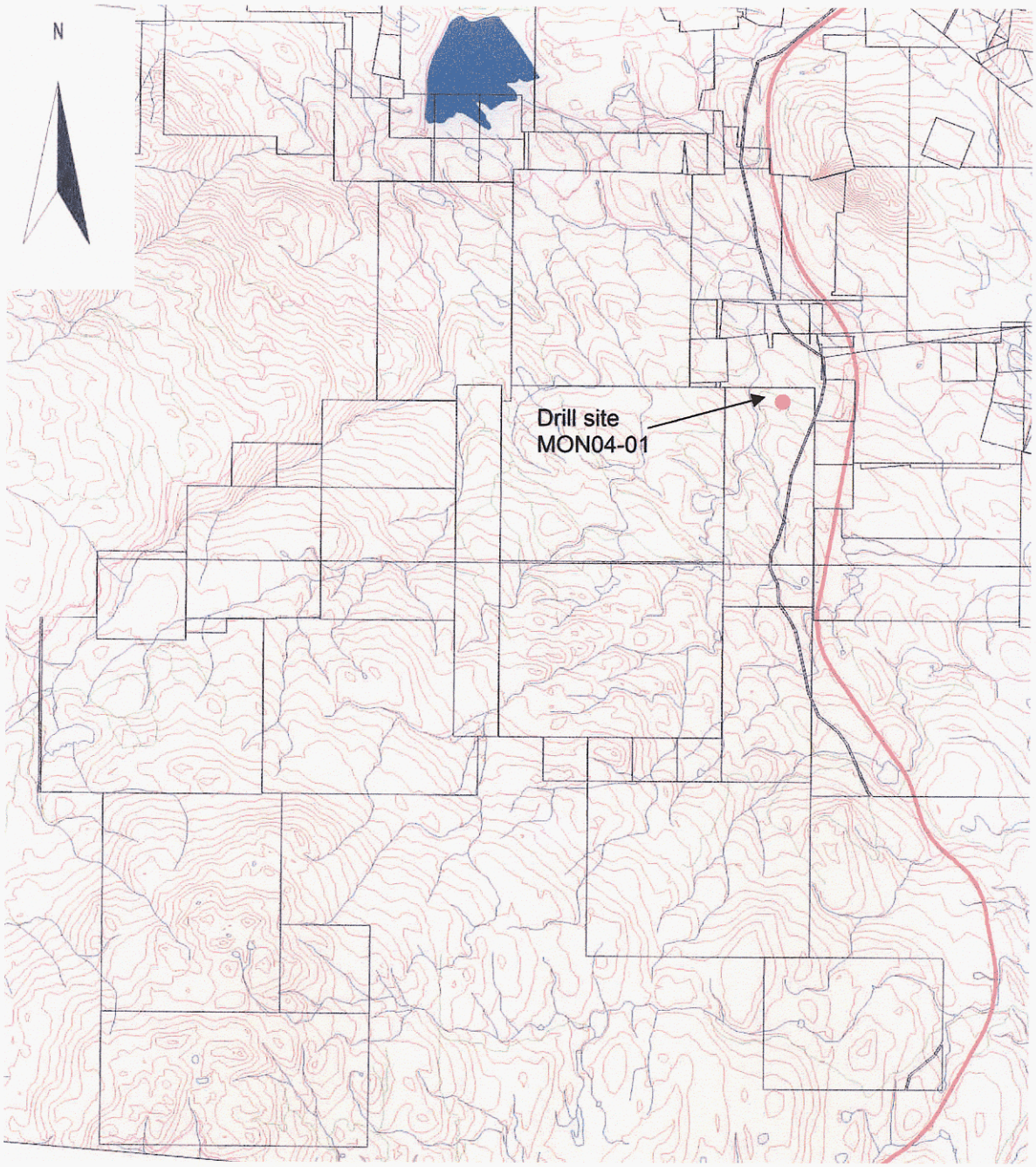
The location of the Wood Mineral Claim Group is latitude 50° 37' 10" N and longitude 120° 29' 15" E, UTM 56 100 030 N, 678 000 E (Figures 1 and 2), in the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The claims making up the group are centered approximately 15 kilometers south southwest of Kamloops, B.C (map sheet 92-1/9 and 92-1/10), and south of the Afton Mine. Access to the east part of the claims is by the Inks Lake road via the Inks lake interchange on the Coquihalla highway 5. Access to the western parts of the claims is best via the Greenstone Mountain road and various range roads that transect various areas of the claims.

## Physiography

The Wood Group covers the north east slope with moderate to steep north sloping hills of forested and grassed open rangeland of Greenstone Mountain 11 to 20 kilometers southwest of Kamloops (Figure 2). The area is underlain by extensive glacial till, subsequently much of the claim area has very poor outcrop exposure. The local elevations range from 750 metres to 1525 metres above sea level and the vegetation consists of previously logged dense forests of fir and pine interspersed with open grassland areas. There are many small creeks and drainage systems across the claims. The Monarch claim of the Wood Group is situated in an area of subdued relief and deep till cover. The 2004 work area is at 780 meters elevation in an upland area of limited relief.




LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY LIMITED
WOOD MINERAL CLAIMS
MONARCH ZONE
Lat. 50° 37' 10"N, Long. 120° 29' 15"E
UTM Zone 10, 5610345 N, 677848 E
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP




SCALE 1 : 75,000

1 0 1 2 3

MILES

LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY LIMITED
WOOD MINERAL CLAIMS
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Figure 2 – CLAIM TOPOGRAPHY

* With application and acceptance for assessment credits of the exploration work this report documents.

FIGURE 3

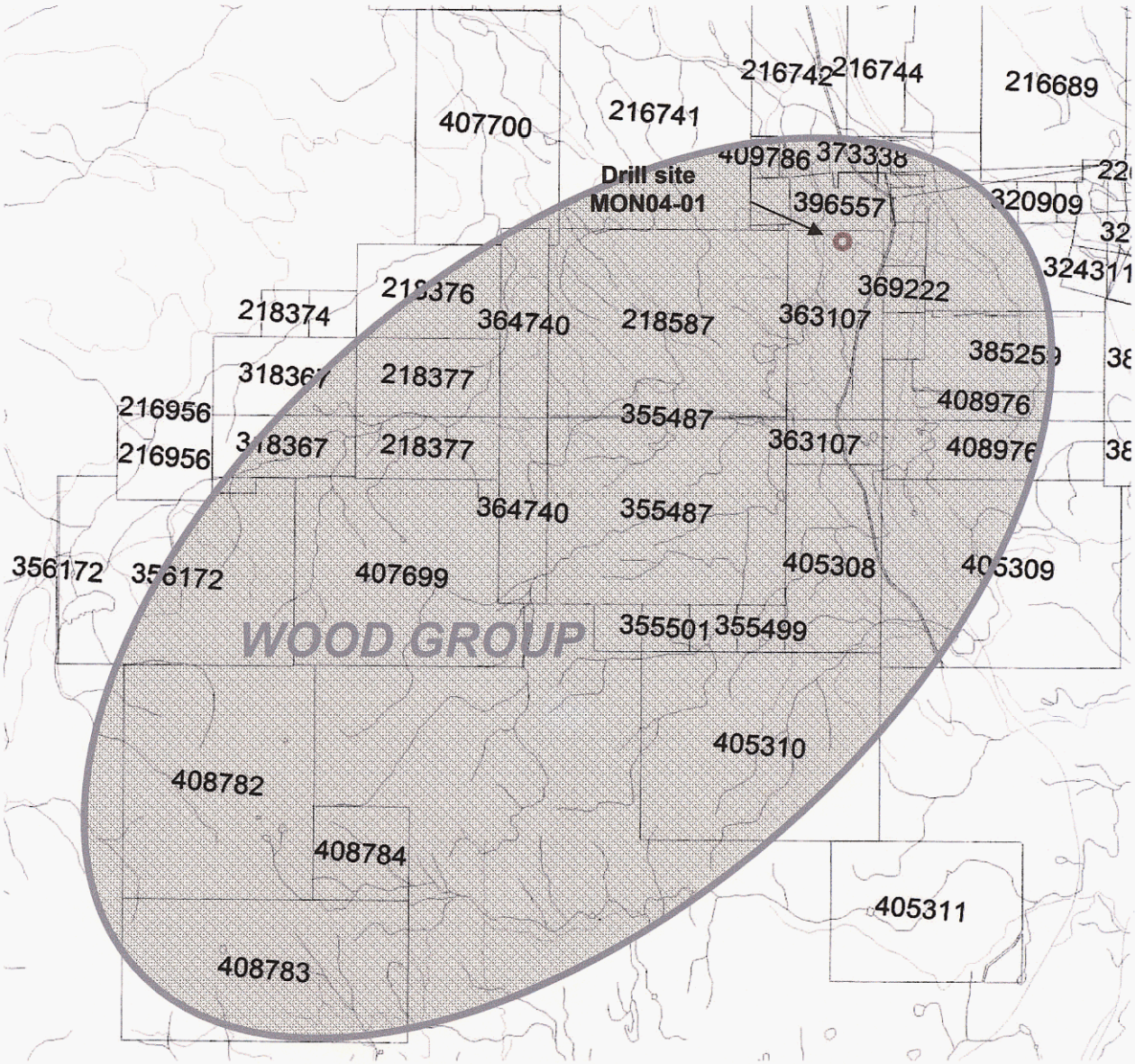


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Figure 3 – MINERAL CLAIMS

Mineral Tenure

The mineral claims comprising the Wood Group are held 100% by Charles Roger Boitard of Vancouver under option to Lakewood Mining Company Limited (50%) and Green Valley Mine Incorporated (50%). The Claims for which work has been applied on for assessment purposes of the work that this report documents are in bold with the expiry date asterisked in Table 1 and were filed by Mr. Boitard with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on January 4, 2005 under Event Number 3222345.

**TABLE 1**

| TENURE No. | TENURE NAME | UNITS | EXPIRY |
|---|---|---|---|
| 216956 | KAM #2 | 4 | 2009.08.26 |
| 217820 | BEATON #1 | 20 | 2012.06.15 |
| 217821 | BEATON #2 | 20 | 2012.06.15 |
| 218374 | WOOD #2 | 1 | 2009.04.04 |
| 218375 | WOOD #3 | 1 | 2009.04.04 |
| 218376 | WOOD #4 | 6 | 2009.04.04 |
| 218377 | WOOD #5 | 9 | 2009.04.05 |
| 218587 | CAMP | 20 | 2009.06.13 |
| 316736 | ROSE #1 | 12 | 2007.09.19 |
| 316737 | ROSE #2 | 1 | 2007.09.19 |
| 316738 | ROSE #3 | 1 | 2007.09.19 |
| 316739 | ROSE #4 | 1 | 2007.09.19 |
| 316740 | ROSE #5 | 1 | 2007.09.19 |
| 316741 | ROSE #6 | 1 | 2007.09.19 |
| 316742 | ROSE #7 | 1 | 2007.09.19 |
| 318367 | KAM #5 | 9 | 2009.06.18 |
| 355486 | DUFFY | 20 | 2007.09.19 |
| 355487 | DAM #3 | 20 | 2009.04.27 |
| 355499 | DAM #15 | 1 | 2009.04.26 |
| 355500 | DAM #16 | 1 | 2009.04.26 |
| 355501 | DAM #17 | 1 | 2009.04.26 |
| 355502 | DAM #18 | 1 | 2009.04.26 |
| 356172 | KAM 6 | 20 | 2009.05.16 |
| 363107 | DAM 19 | 10 | 2009.06.04 |
| 364740 | CAMP 4 | 8 | 2009.08.01 |
| 369220 | KEY 3 | 1 | 2009.05.14 |
| 369221 | KEY 4 | 1 | 2009.05.15 |
| 369222 | KEY 5 | 1 | 2009.05.15 |
| 385243 | SNOW 1 | 1 | 2012.03.21 |
| 385244 | SNOW 2 | 1 | 2012.03.21 |
| 385245 | SNOW 3 | 1 | 2012.03.21 |
| 385246 | SNOW 4 | 1 | 2012.03.21 |
| 390907 | RANDY | 12 | 2005.11.09 |
| 390908 | JEFF | 18 | 2005.11.15 |
| 396557 | MONARCH | 6 | 2009.09.24 |
| 405308 | JASPER | 8 | 2014.09.22 |
| **407699** | **VIC** | **20** | **2010.01.21*** |
| **407700** | **DORADO** | **15** | **2010.01.14*** |
| **408782** | **PARAGON 1** | **20** | **2010.03.09*** |
| **408783** | **PARAGON 2** | **18** | **2010.03.09*** |
| **408784** | **PARAGON 3** | **4** | **2010.03.08*** |

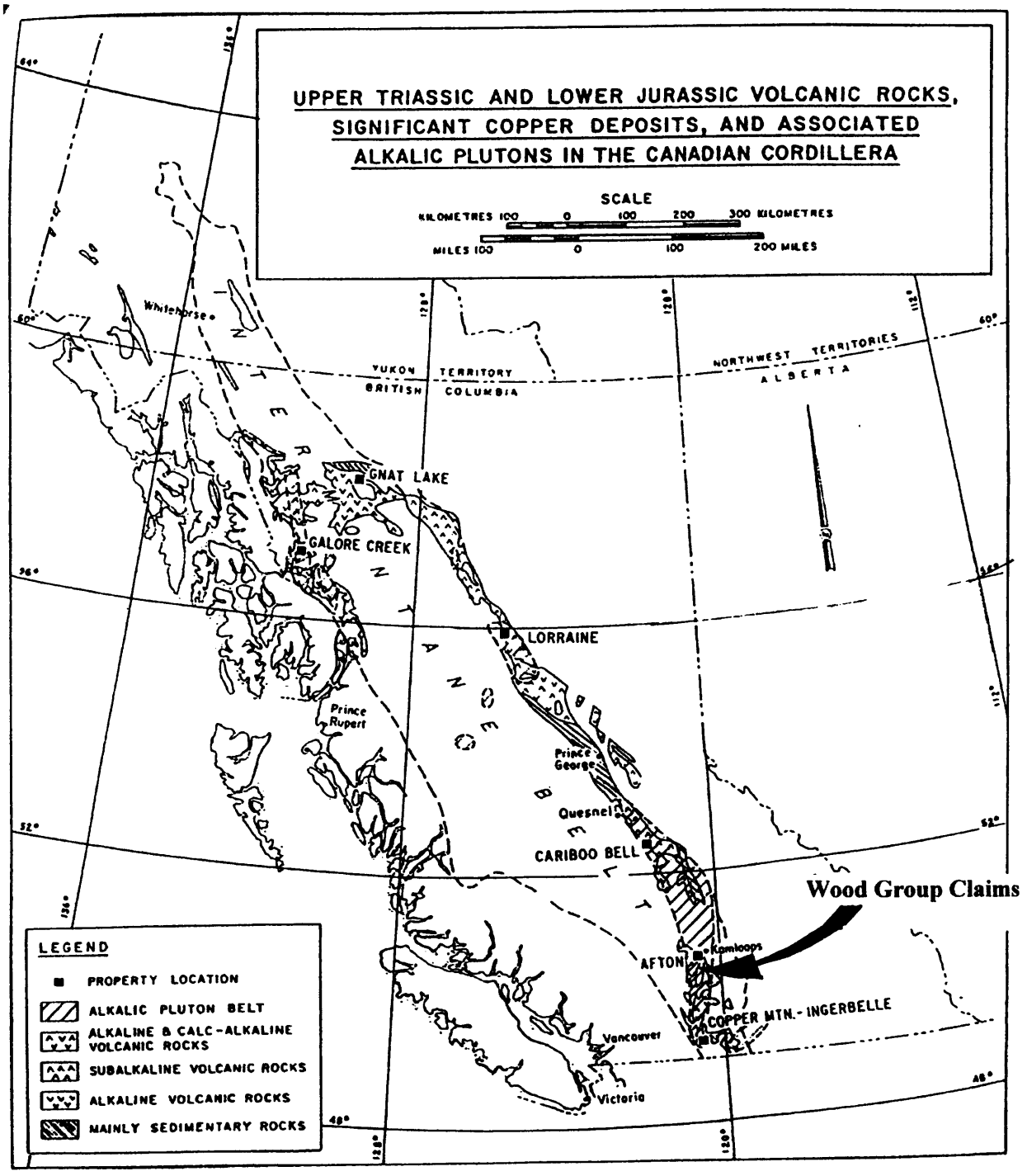


FIGURE 2 -- After Barr, Fox, Northcote and Preto

LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY LIMITED
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Figure 4 – REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The most important lithology regionally is the Quesnel Terrane (Quesnellia), an extinct volcanic arc obducted onto the west coast of ancestral North America during the Jurassic. The Quesnel Terrane (Figure 4) extends from north of the Toodogone area to south of the United states border. The southern part of Quesnellia is called the Nicola belt.

Kwong, Page 3, Summarizes the regional geology of the area.

> "The Nicola belt extends from south of Kamloops Lake 200 kilometres to the International Boundary. The most important pre- Tertiary rocks in this belt are Late Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group. The Nicola belt is divided into a series of narrow northerly trending blocks by several large, high-angle, northerly trending faults These faults are interpreted to be basement structures which controlled the distribution of volcanic centres and flanking sedimentary basins (Preto, 1977). Preto et at. ( 1979) identified four groups of major plutonic events in the belt. They are characterized by the ages of 200 million years (Ma), 160 Ma, 100 Ma, and 50-70 Ma respectively. The Iron Mask batholith is one of the larger alkaline plutons of the 200-Ma age group. It is situated along the southwest side of a regional northwest-trending fracture zone and is itself cut by numerous northwesterly faults. Northcote (1976) and Preto ( 1977) suggested that the batholith and other alkaline plutons in the same group are likely centres of Nicola volcanism."

Local Geology

Kwong, Page 3, discusses the general local geology (Figure 5).

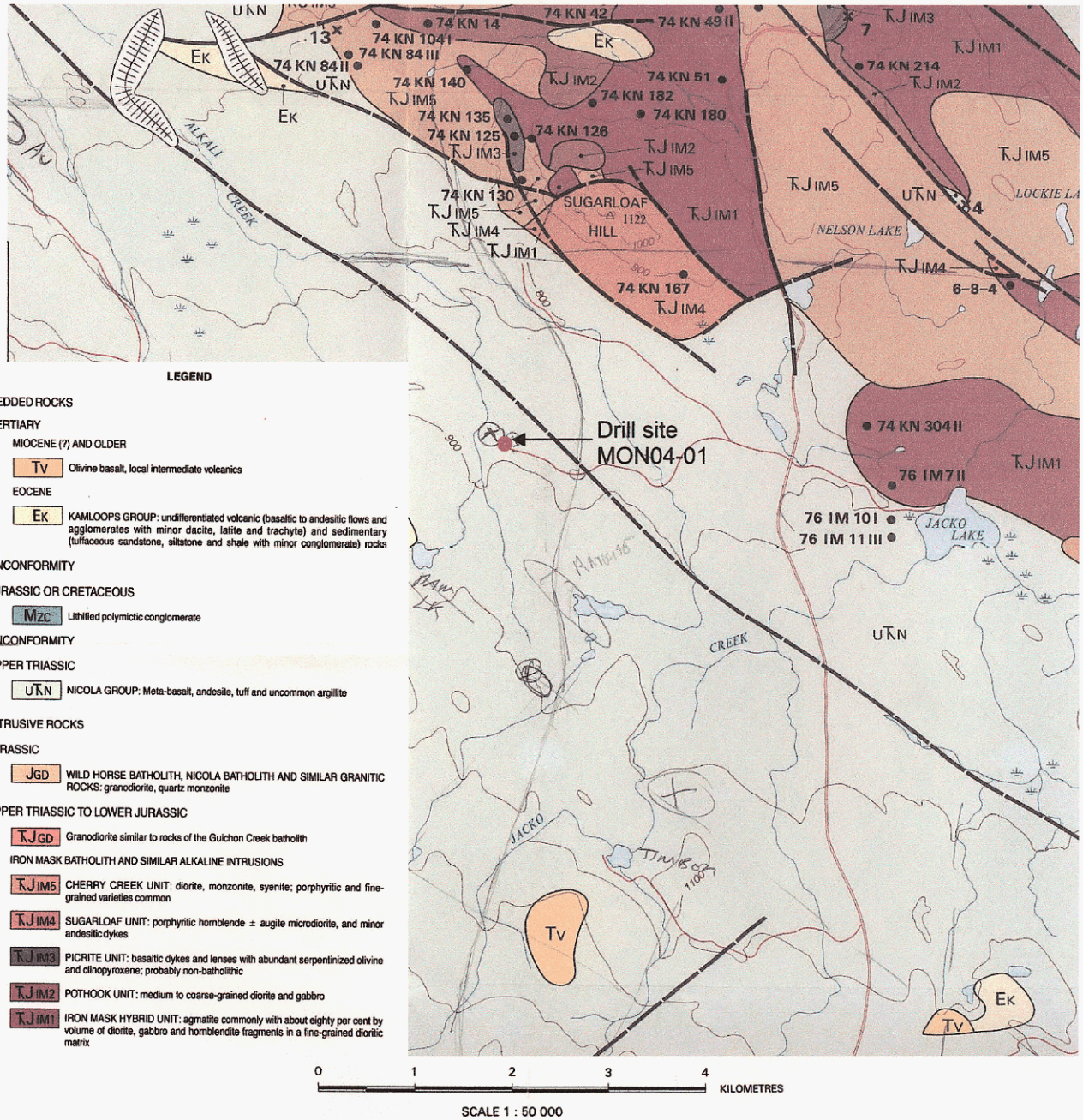
> "On the southwestern flank of the Iron Mask Pluton, well indurated, massive and bedded tuff, breccia, and interbedded flows and flow breccia are prominent. All of these rocks are weakly metamorphosed and most of them show a fairly uniform green-grey colour. ..."

Intruding the Nicola Volcanics north east of the Wood group is the coeval multiphased alkalic Iron Mask Pluton.

The period to the early Tertiary was primarily one of gradual erosion and several changes in regional tectonics including the docking of the Quesnel Terrane onto ancestral North America. Kwong, Page 5 describes the Eocene Kamloops Group.

> "Early Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group unconformably overlie the Nicola rocks and the Iron Mask batholith. These include tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, and shale with minor conglomerate, as well as basaltic to andesitic flows and agglomerates with minor dacite, latite, and trachyte. The Iron Mask pluton and the Cherry Creek pluton are separated by a thick sequence of Kamloops Group rocks occupying what appears to be a graben structure resulting from renewed fault movement around the margins of the plutons during Paleocene or Early Eocene time. The geology of these rocks has been described in detail by Ewing ( 1982)."

# FIGURE 5 – LOCAL GEOLOGY




**LEGEND**

BEDDED ROCKS

TERTIARY

MIOCENE (?) AND OLDER

Tv — Olivine basalt, local intermediate volcanics

EOCENE

Ek — KAMLOOPS GROUP: undifferentiated volcanic (basaltic to andesitic flows and agglomerates with minor dacite, latite and trachyte) and sedimentary (tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone and shale with minor conglomerate) rocks

UNCONFORMITY

JURASSIC OR CRETACEOUS

MzC — Lithified polymictic conglomerate

UNCONFORMITY

UPPER TRIASSIC

UTrN — NICOLA GROUP: Meta-basalt, andesite, tuff and uncommon argillite

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

JURASSIC

JGD — WILD HORSE BATHOLITH, NICOLA BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: granodiorite, quartz monzonite

UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC

TrJGD — Granodiorite similar to rocks of the Guichon Creek batholith

IRON MASK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR ALKALINE INTRUSIONS

TrJ IM5 — CHERRY CREEK UNIT: diorite, monzonite, syenite; porphyritic and fine-grained varieties common

TrJ IM4 — SUGARLOAF UNIT: porphyritic hornblende ± augite microdiorite, and minor andesitic dykes

TrJ IM3 — PICRITE UNIT: basaltic dykes and lenses with abundant serpentinized olivine and clinopyroxene; probably non-batholithic

TrJ IM2 — POTHOOK UNIT: medium to coarse-grained diorite and gabbro

TrJ IM1 — IRON MASK HYBRID UNIT: agmatite commonly with about eighty per cent by volume of diorite, gabbro and hornblendite fragments in a fine-grained dioritic matrix

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Figure 5 – LOCAL GEOLOGY
From Kwong Y.T.J. 1978.

The area of the 2003 and 2004 drilling is near the subregional northwest trending Cherry Creek fault, a deep seated long lived structure that has controlled or influenced the emplacement of several post Mesozoic intrusive bodies. These include Eocene Kamloops group volcanics and possibly Miocene basalts. The Kamloops group intrusives in particular occur as several felsic dykes, plugs and possibly extrusive flow domes along the south side of the structure northwest on and southeast of the Wood Claims. In several areas these appear to be associated with weak epithermal style gold mineralization such as at Ned Roberts Hill several kilometers northwest of the Wood claims. There are also unsubstantiated gold occurrences in rhyolite flow domes? immediately south of the exploration area 1 kilometer south of the Inks Lake interchange (Lindinger 1995)

2004 Drill Program

Drill hole MON04-01 was collared on the Monarch mineral claim, Tenure Number 396557 at UTM location ZONE10, 5610345 N, 677848 E, approximately 1 km due west of the Coquihalla Inks Lake interchange and immediately north of the Inks Lake range road, on Monarch Zone grid location 2+25 N, 19+75 E (Figure 6). The lithological units intersected in the drill hole are described in the attached drill logs and summarized in Figure 7a, b, c.

Drill hole MON04-01 intersected about 15 meters of glacial till then a thick sequence of Nicola volcanics. The dominant lithologies were moderately dipping andesite breccias and tuffs grading at about 75 meters to mafic breccias, tuffs and rare flows to 282 meters. A second sequence of andesitic volcanics was intersected to 460 meters. From 460 meters to the bottom of the hole at 764 meters mafic breccias predominate with rare flows, augite porphyry flows and at 693.7 meters a possible mafic feldspar porphyry dyke or flow. The entire sequence was weakly to moderately propylitically altered with extensive hematite coated fractures and slips often accompanied by calcite veinlets. The slips often follow breccia fragment edges. The writer interprets this extensive alteration to be associated deuteric and weak hydrothermal activity with and near the Cherry Creek fault.
Intruding the Nicola fragmentals and flows are several moderately to steeply dipping often shear associated small to moderate sized tan coloured "rhyolite" dykes. These dykes occur throughout the sequence. Compared to the Nicola rocks these lithologies appear fresh and undeformed. The writer interprets these to be Eocene Kamloops Group intrusives. These intrusive are leucocratic fine grained to feldspar megacrystic (both orthoclase and plagioclase) and commonly quartz porphyritic with occasional very fine mafic (biotite? or hornblende). The groundmass is very fine grained to sub vitreous quartzo-felspathic often flow banded rock that contains up to 15% free interstitial quartz. Chilled margins against the Nicola Volcanics are common. The grain size and porphyritic appearance is increasing in dykes cored deeper down hole. Compared to the Nicola volcanics the rhyolite are distinctive by hosting or being associated with entirely argillic or greater alteration. Other styles of alteration observed are silicification, and both potassic and possibly albitic alteration. Alteration haloes into the Nicola rocks are narrow and less than 20 cm into the wall rock. Plagioclase has almost invariably been replaced by soft clay giving the cut core surface a pitted appearance. Very fine grained weakly to moderately disseminated pyrite mineralization is common particularly near intrusive contacts. There does not appear to be a noticeable zoning trend to alteration or mineralization related to the felsic intrusives from shallow to deep dykes encountered.

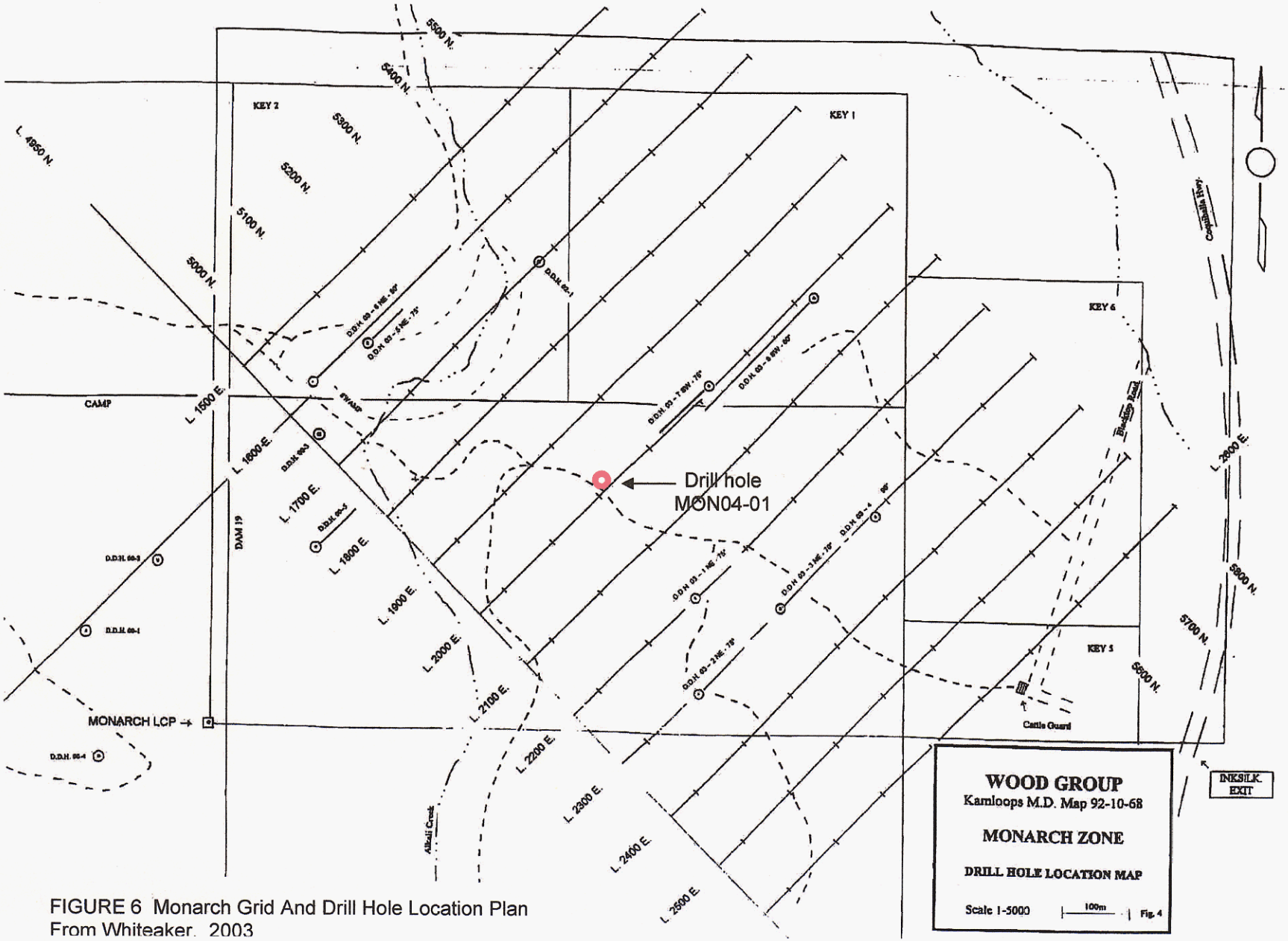
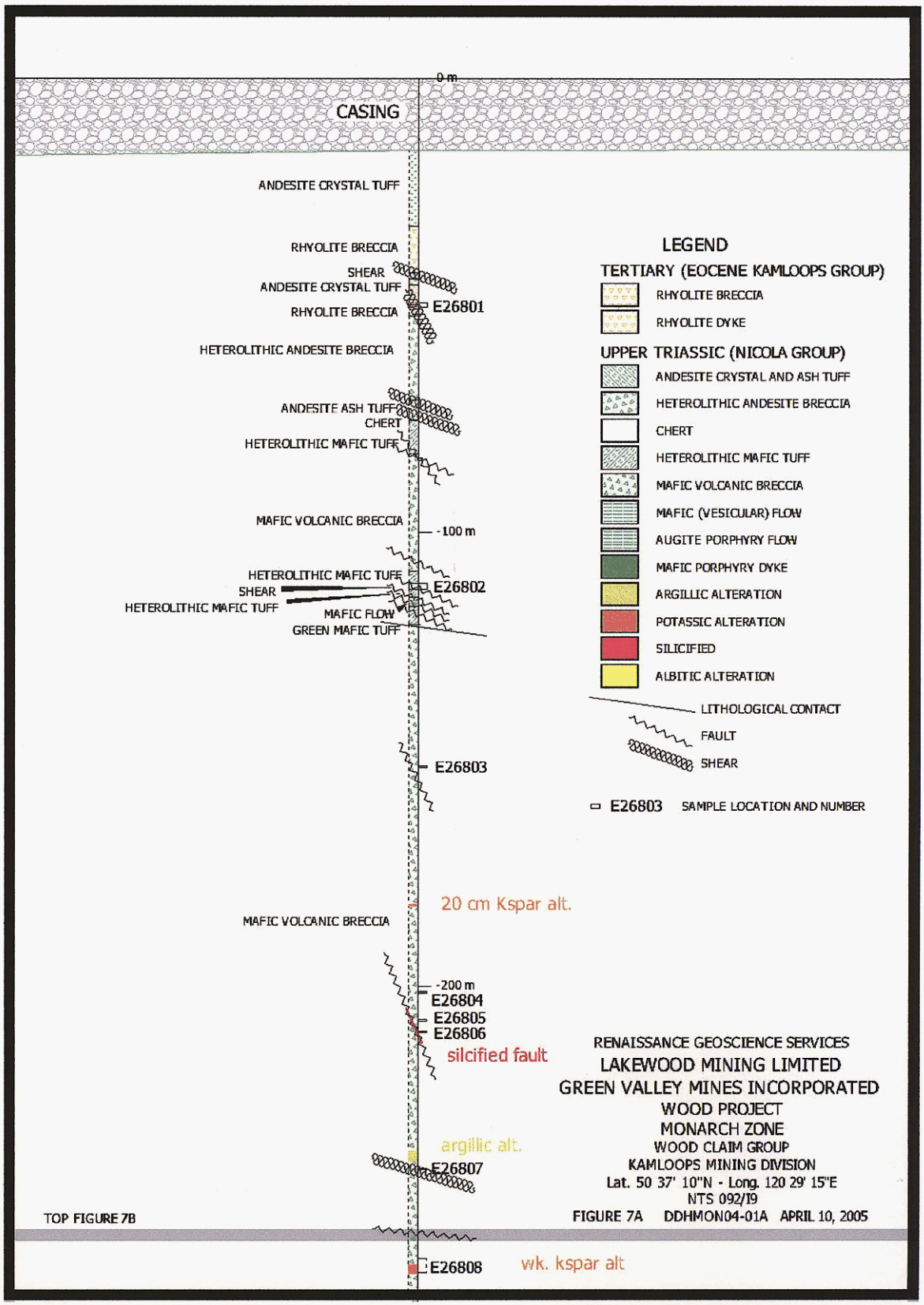
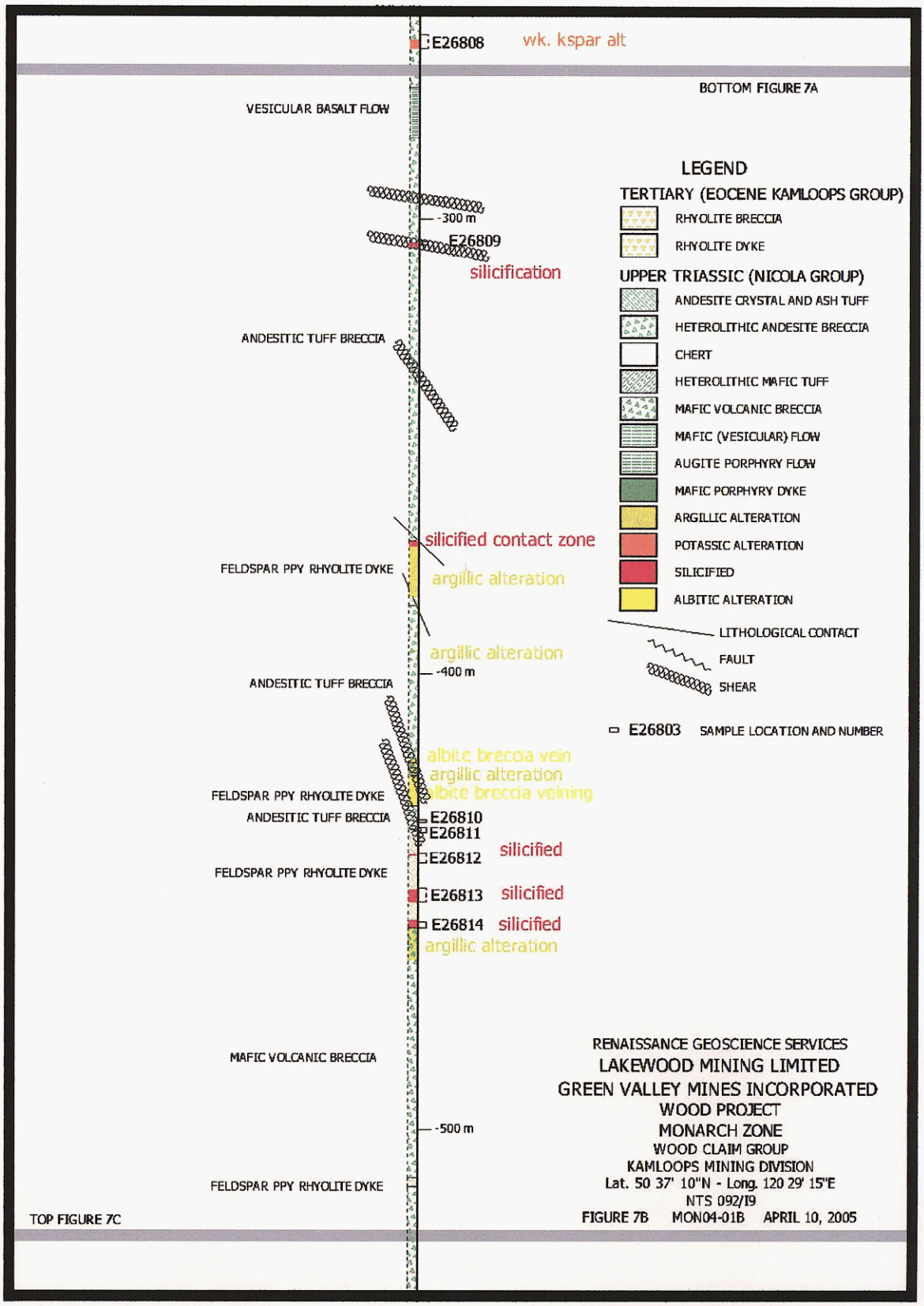



FIGURE 6 Monarch Grid And Drill Hole Location Plan
From Whiteaker, 2003


0 m
CASING
ANDESITE CRYSTAL TUFF
RHYOLITE BRECCIA
SHEAR
ANDESITE CRYSTAL TUFF
RHYOLITE BRECCIA
E26801
HETEROLITHIC ANDESITE BRECCIA
ANDESITE ASH TUFF
CHERT
HETEROLITHIC MAFIC TUFF
MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA
-100 m
HETEROLITHIC MAFIC TUFF
E26802
SHEAR
HETEROLITHIC MAFIC TUFF
MAFIC FLOW
GREEN MAFIC TUFF
E26803
20 cm Kspar alt.
MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA
-200 m
E26804
E26805
E26806
silcified fault
argillic alt.
E26807
TOP FIGURE 7B
E26808
wk. kspar alt
LEGEND
TERTIARY (EOCENE KAMLOOPS GROUP)
RHYOLITE BRECCIA
RHYOLITE DYKE
UPPER TRIASSIC (NICOLA GROUP)
ANDESITE CRYSTAL AND ASH TUFF
HETEROLITHIC ANDESITE BRECCIA
CHERT
HETEROLITHIC MAFIC TUFF
MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA
MAFIC (VESICULAR) FLOW
AUGITE PORPHYRY FLOW
MAFIC PORPHYRY DYKE
ARGILLIC ALTERATION
POTASSIC ALTERATION
SILICIFIED
ALBITIC ALTERATION
LITHOLOGICAL CONTACT
FAULT
SHEAR
E26803 SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER
RENAISSANCE GEOSCIENCE SERVICES
LAKEWOOD MINING LIMITED
GREEN VALLEY MINES INCORPORATED
WOOD PROJECT
MONARCH ZONE
WOOD CLAIM GROUP
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
Lat. 50 37' 10"N - Long. 120 29' 15"E
NTS 092/I9
FIGURE 7A DDHMON04-01A APRIL 10, 2005


E26808
wk. kspar alt
BOTTOM FIGURE 7A
VESICULAR BASALT FLOW
-300 m
E26809
silicification
ANDESITIC TUFF BRECCIA
silicified contact zone
FELDSPAR PPY RHYOLITE DYKE
argillic alteration
argillic alteration
-400 m
ANDESITIC TUFF BRECCIA
albite breccia vein
argillic alteration
albite breccia veining
FELDSPAR PPY RHYOLITE DYKE
ANDESITIC TUFF BRECCIA
E26810
E26811
E26812
silicified
FELDSPAR PPY RHYOLITE DYKE
E26813
silicified
E26814
silicified
argillic alteration
MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA
-500 m
FELDSPAR PPY RHYOLITE DYKE
TOP FIGURE 7C
LEGEND
TERTIARY (EOCENE KAMLOOPS GROUP)
RHYOLITE BRECCIA
RHYOLITE DYKE
UPPER TRIASSIC (NICOLA GROUP)
ANDESITE CRYSTAL AND ASH TUFF
HETEROLITHIC ANDESITE BRECCIA
CHERT
HETEROLITHIC MAFIC TUFF
MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA
MAFIC (VESICULAR) FLOW
AUGITE PORPHYRY FLOW
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Lat. 50 37' 10"N - Long. 120 29' 15"E
NTS 092/I9
FIGURE 7B MON04-01B APRIL 10, 2005

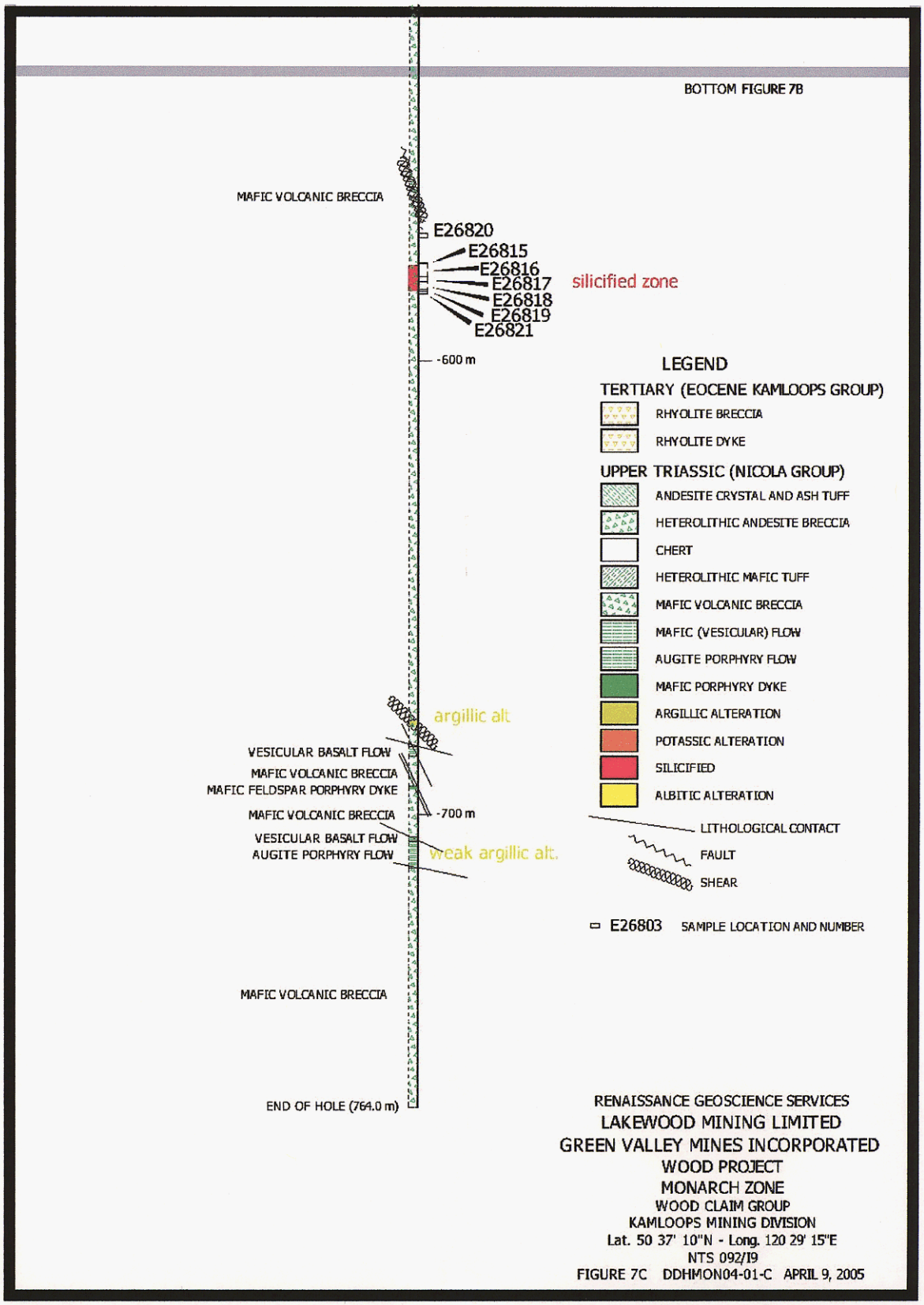
BOTTOM FIGURE 7B
MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA
E26820
E26815
E26816
E26817
E26818
E26819
E26821
silicified zone
-600 m
argillic alt
VESICULAR BASALT FLOW
MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA
MAFIC FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DYKE
MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA
-700 m
VESICULAR BASALT FLOW
AUGITE PORPHYRY FLOW
weak argillic alt.
MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA
END OF HOLE (764.0 m)
LEGEND
TERTIARY (EOCENE KAMLOOPS GROUP)
RHYOLITE BRECCIA
RHYOLITE DYKE
UPPER TRIASSIC (NICOLA GROUP)
ANDESITE CRYSTAL AND ASH TUFF
HETEROLITHIC ANDESITE BRECCIA
CHERT
HETEROLITHIC MAFIC TUFF
MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA
MAFIC (VESICULAR) FLOW
AUGITE PORPHYRY FLOW
MAFIC PORPHYRY DYKE
ARGILLIC ALTERATION
POTASSIC ALTERATION
SILICIFIED
ALBITIC ALTERATION
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FIGURE 7C DDHMON04-01-C APRIL 9, 2005

Core Sampling and Analytical Procedures

The sections of core selected for sampling were done so by the writer. The 21 selected samples were split by the writer using a conventional manual core splitter. The core samples were delivered directly to Ecotech Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops by the writer. All core samples were dried, then crushed to -6 mm from which a 250 gram portion was pulverized to 80% minus 200 mesh. Sub samples were taken from the pulp, a 30 gram subsample for gold analyses with AA finish, and a 5 gram subsample for conventional 28 element ICP multielement analyses. Analytical results are detailed in Appendix 1

Discussion

Observations of the core in this drill hole and a brief overview of the 2003 core logs by Jenks and Whiteaker, 2003, tell that the area drilled in the Monarch area of the Wood Group is underlain by thick sequences of propylitically altered mafic and andesitic subareal breccias, tuffs and flows that have been intruded by several small felsic Eocene Kamloops group dykes and plugs that are elsewhere expressed in the area as small to nearly 1 kilometer long northwest trending ovoid exposures of "rhyolite". Weak to moderate argillic with accompanying silicic, potassic and albitic alteration associated with the emplacement of these intrusive is often accompanied by narrow weak to locally moderate fine grained pyrite mineralization that when analyzed returned locally weakly anomalous gold, arsenic and rarely copper.
Jenks and Whiteaker interpretation of some of possible Cherry Creek intrusives encountered in the 2003 drilling are reinterpreted by this writer to be felsic Kamloops Group intrusives.
It is possible that the IP anomalies by Marks and the MMI anomalies are derived from hydrothermal remobilization of metals into weakly mineralized structures with or without accompanying Tertiary intrusives. It is well known that the Nicola volcanics, and in particularly the related ultramafic picrite unit can report high nickel with accompanying weak palladium and possibly copper, gold and platinum values. The picrite sequence parallel to the Cherry creek fault northwest of the claims is expressed by a distinct high magnetic anomaly.

Conclusions

A 764 meter vertical diamond drill hole completed in July 2004 on the Monarch claims 1 kilometer west of the Inks Lake interchange 11 kilometers southwest of Kamloops failed to intersect economic values of copper and gold. The alteration observed in this hole dues not support proximity to an Afton or Ajax style ore body. Weak argillic, silicic, potassic and albitic alteration associated with Eocene Kamloops group felsic dykes that cut the Nicola sequence several times host weakly to locally moderately disseminated pyrite that reports occasionally weakly anomalous gold and arsenic. Weak epithermal style gold mineralization is known to be associated with Kamloops group intrusive and extrusive along the Cherry Creek fault that crosses though the Wood Claims.

**EXPENSE SUMMARY**

| DATES | EXPENSE ITEM | DAYS or HOURS | RATE | COST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1-15 2004 | C. Boitard supervision | 5 | 250 | $ 1,250.00 |
| July1-15, 2004 | LDS diamond drilling | 764.1 meters, NQ and BQ core. | | $ 50,880.91 |
| July 8-20, 2004 | Renaissance Geoscience Services | 3.4 | $525.00 | $ 1,794.96 |
| July 20-30 2004 | Ecotech Laboratories Ltd. Analyses | | | $ 513.44 |
| April1-10, 2005 | Report | | | $ 1,869.16 |
| TOTAL APPLIED FOR ASSESSMENT | | | | $ 56,308.48 |

Recommendations

The only additional work recommended by the writer in the vicinity of the 2003 and 2004 diamond drilling program is to focus on possible epithermal style gold mineralization associated with the Eocene Kamloops group volcanics. The writer knows of several felsic exposures on or near the Wood claims that reportedly are associated with gold mineralization. The weakly anomalous gold-arsenic mineralization associated with disseminated pyrite mineralized rhyolite in drill hole MON04-01 suggest exploration potential for this mineralization style on the Wood claims.

The exploration area is highly used by recreational users and to this writers knowledge all of the core has been destroyed by vandalism and theft of the core boxes. Future drilling efforts should keep this fact in mind and store sampled core intervals in a more secure location.

In the area to the south and west of the 2003 and 2004 exploration area a $15,000 program of mapping, rock sampling and MMI soil sampling along known trends of Eocene exposures and related hydrothermal alteration and mineralization is proposed. Following positive results of this preliminary program a $50,000 combined excavator trenching and shallow diamond drill program. This writer suggests that geophysical interpretation should also include the possibility of this style of alteration and mineralization be addressed in addition to "Afton style" signatures.

REFERENCES

Jenks, J. 2003: Core logs in "A Report on the 2003 Diamond Drill Program on the Wood Claim Group (Monarch Zone). Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 27381."

Kwong, Y.T.J. 1978; Evolution Of The Iron Mask Batholith And Its Associated Copper Mineralization. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Bulletin 77. 55 pages plus attachments.

Whiteaker, R. J. A Report on the 2003 Diamond Drill Program on the Wood Claim Group (Monarch Zone). Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 27381. 24 pages plus attachments.

Certificate of Independent Qualified Person:

I, Joseph Eugene Leopold Lindinger, P.Geo. am a consulting geoscientist residing at 879 McQueen Drive, Kamloops, British Columbia, V2B-7X8.

2. I am Registered member as a Professional Geoscientist of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (1992), member #19155.

3. I am a graduate of the University of the University of Waterloo, Ontario with a Bachelor of Sciences (BSc) in Honours Earth Sciences, and have practiced my profession continuously since that time.

4. Since 1975, I have been involved in mineral exploration for gold, copper, zinc, lead and silver, and Uranium, in British Columbia, Ontario, Labrador, Nunavut, Northwest Territory, Yukon Territory, Nevada (USA) and Mexico.

5. As a result of my education, professional experience and professional qualifications, I am a qualified person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 for the mineral deposits being explored for on the Wood property.

6. Since 1992 I have been a Professional Geoscientist operating a geoscience consulting practice based in Kamloops, British Columbia.

7. I first visited the WOOD property on July 8, 2004, on behalf of Lakewood Mining Company Limited, to meet with Mr. Charles Boitard to discuss the 2004 drilling program taking place. I revisited the property later in July 2004 to log the core from Hole MON04-01 and describe the results this report documents.

8. I prepared this report based on historical and new exploration data generated by the 2004 exploration programs.

9. In the disclosure of information relating to permitting, legal title, action, and related issues, I have relied on information from the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management, Mineral Titles, Tenure Details. The author disclaims responsibility for such information.

10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.

11. I am independent of Lakewood Mining Company Limited and Green Valley Mines Incorporated and have no interest material or otherwise in the claims comprising the Wood Group.

12. I consent to the filing of this report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible to the public, of the technical report so long as these publications do not provide conclusions different than this report documents.

Dated at Kamloops, British Columbia, this 10th day of April, 2005

Joseph E.L. Lindinger, P.Geo.
Consulting Geoscientist

# APPENDIX 1
# ANALYTICAL RESULTS

29-Jul-04

**ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.**
10041 Dallas Drive
**KAMLOOPS, B.C.**
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

**ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-800**

**Lakewood Mining Co.**
1756 - 264th Street
**Langley, BC**
V2Z 1G4

*No. of samples received: 21*
*Sample type:Core*
***Project: Monarch***
***Shipment #: 04-01***
*Samples Submitted by: J. Lindinger*

***Values in ppm unless otherwise reported***

| Et #. | Tag # | Au (ppb) | Ag | Al % | As | Ba | Bi | Ca % | Cd | Co | Cr | Cu | Fe % | La | Mg % | Mn | Mo | Na % | Ni | P | Pb | Sb | Sn | Sr | Ti % | U | V | W | Y | Zn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | E26801 | 25 | <0.2 | 1.57 | <5 | 10 | <5 | 5.47 | <1 | 23 | 37 | 137 | 6.19 | <10 | 2.21 | 1793 | <1 | 0.17 | 27 | 1490 | 6 | <5 | <20 | 126 | <0.01 | <10 | 176 | <10 | 17 | 77 |
| 2 | E26802 | 15 | <0.2 | 1.18 | <5 | 5 | <5 | 9.75 | <1 | 15 | 53 | 109 | 3.13 | <10 | 1.58 | 1312 | <1 | 0.13 | 56 | 1300 | 6 | <5 | <20 | 92 | <0.01 | <10 | 146 | <10 | 12 | 41 |
| 3 | E26803 | 20 | <0.2 | 1.60 | 15 | 10 | <5 | >10 | <1 | 29 | 36 | 106 | 5.43 | <10 | 2.52 | 2896 | <1 | 0.13 | 44 | 1040 | 8 | <5 | <20 | 69 | <0.01 | <10 | 173 | <10 | 19 | 58 |
| 4 | E26804 | 15 | <0.2 | 1.26 | <5 | 600 | <5 | >10 | 2 | 22 | 45 | 62 | 4.41 | <10 | 2.20 | 1552 | <1 | 0.08 | 41 | 1500 | 8 | <5 | <20 | 62 | <0.01 | <10 | 191 | <10 | 11 | 52 |
| 5 | E26805 | 10 | <0.2 | 0.64 | 95 | 70 | <5 | 9.46 | <1 | 26 | 49 | 124 | 3.50 | <10 | 2.98 | 1694 | <1 | 0.06 | 42 | 1510 | 10 | <5 | <20 | 54 | <0.01 | <10 | 122 | <10 | 10 | 44 |
| 6 | E26806 | 20 | <0.2 | 0.58 | 65 | 50 | <5 | >10 | <1 | 33 | 40 | 75 | 4.20 | <10 | 5.08 | 2376 | <1 | 0.05 | 65 | 1050 | 12 | <5 | <20 | 130 | <0.01 | <10 | 99 | <10 | 11 | 50 |
| 7 | E26807 | 5 | <0.2 | 1.99 | <5 | 20 | <5 | 4.98 | <1 | 24 | 44 | 148 | 4.71 | <10 | 1.82 | 1198 | <1 | 0.13 | 31 | 1170 | 10 | <5 | <20 | 67 | 0.02 | <10 | 147 | <10 | 11 | 58 |
| 8 | E26808 | 10 | <0.2 | 0.83 | 70 | 120 | <5 | 6.11 | <1 | 19 | 24 | 51 | 2.69 | <10 | 1.05 | 823 | <1 | 0.08 | 28 | 940 | 12 | <5 | <20 | 80 | <0.01 | <10 | 36 | <10 | 6 | 60 |
| 9 | E26809 | 5 | <0.2 | 1.07 | 20 | <5 | <5 | >10 | <1 | 21 | 30 | 102 | 3.79 | <10 | 2.13 | 2720 | 2 | 0.11 | 63 | 880 | 14 | <5 | <20 | 83 | <0.01 | <10 | 142 | <10 | 11 | 57 |
| 10 | E26810 | 10 | <0.2 | 0.54 | 20 | 175 | <5 | >10 | <1 | 25 | 56 | 54 | 3.35 | <10 | 3.75 | 1063 | <1 | 0.03 | 52 | 1740 | 10 | <5 | <20 | 57 | <0.01 | <10 | 127 | <10 | 10 | 55 |
| 11 | E26811 | 5 | <0.2 | 0.35 | 95 | 70 | <5 | >10 | <1 | 34 | 47 | 66 | 4.47 | <10 | 4.25 | 1832 | <1 | 0.03 | 56 | 520 | 14 | <5 | <20 | 72 | <0.01 | <10 | 111 | <10 | 9 | 73 |
| 12 | E26812 | 25 | <0.2 | 0.32 | 10 | 145 | <5 | 6.64 | <1 | 9 | 42 | 4 | 1.62 | <10 | 2.27 | 544 | 4 | 0.02 | 32 | 410 | 8 | <5 | <20 | 51 | <0.01 | <10 | 22 | <10 | 5 | 35 |
| 13 | E26813 | 5 | <0.2 | 0.37 | 20 | 190 | <5 | 3.69 | <1 | 5 | 56 | 5 | 1.37 | 10 | 1.09 | 439 | 8 | 0.02 | 21 | 480 | 8 | 10 | <20 | 24 | <0.01 | <10 | 15 | <10 | 5 | 30 |
| 14 | E26814 | 5 | <0.2 | 0.38 | 25 | 80 | <5 | 8.92 | <1 | 11 | 31 | 29 | 1.91 | <10 | 3.02 | 684 | <1 | 0.03 | 38 | 700 | 6 | <5 | <20 | 50 | <0.01 | <10 | 44 | <10 | 5 | 37 |
| 15 | E26815 | 5 | <0.2 | 3.46 | <5 | 30 | <5 | 5.61 | <1 | 24 | 48 | 168 | 4.73 | <10 | 1.53 | 1001 | <1 | 0.12 | 31 | 1240 | 14 | <5 | <20 | 74 | 0.20 | <10 | 191 | <10 | 11 | 60 |
| 16 | E26816 | 5 | <0.2 | 2.78 | <5 | 25 | <5 | 4.18 | <1 | 30 | 38 | 100 | 5.36 | <10 | 1.39 | 1025 | <1 | 0.08 | 21 | 1280 | 16 | <5 | <20 | 20 | 0.21 | <10 | 189 | <10 | 15 | 62 |
| 17 | E26817 | 5 | <0.2 | 3.37 | <5 | 45 | <5 | 4.56 | <1 | 29 | 39 | 101 | 5.26 | <10 | 1.68 | 1149 | <1 | 0.13 | 25 | 1310 | 16 | <5 | <20 | 59 | 0.34 | <10 | 222 | <10 | 17 | 63 |
| 18 | E26818 | 5 | <0.2 | 2.78 | <5 | 30 | <5 | 4.55 | <1 | 28 | 34 | 104 | 4.84 | <10 | 1.01 | 854 | <1 | 0.09 | 22 | 1170 | 18 | <5 | <20 | 56 | 0.39 | <10 | 189 | <10 | 13 | 54 |
| 19 | E26819 | 20 | <0.2 | 2.90 | <5 | 55 | <5 | 4.06 | <1 | 29 | 44 | 97 | 5.16 | <10 | 1.59 | 1080 | <1 | 0.09 | 25 | 1280 | 18 | <5 | <20 | 55 | 0.33 | <10 | 197 | <10 | 14 | 68 |
| 20 | E26820 | 10 | <0.2 | 2.23 | <5 | 45 | <5 | 8.89 | <1 | 33 | 69 | 114 | 5.88 | <10 | 1.89 | 1419 | <1 | 0.23 | 53 | 1420 | 20 | <5 | <20 | 62 | 0.26 | <10 | 213 | <10 | 13 | 73 |
| 21 | E26821 | 120 | 1.4 | 1.59 | 60 | 145 | <5 | 1.97 | <1 | 22 | 68 | 82 | 4.12 | <10 | 0.90 | 744 | <1 | 0.03 | 36 | 700 | 24 | <5 | <20 | 31 | 0.11 | <10 | 69 | <10 | 9 | 74 |

| Et #. | Tag # | Au (ppb) | Ag | Al % | As | Ba | Bi | Ca % | Cd | Co | Cr | Cu | Fe % | La | Mg % | Mn | Mo | Na % | Ni | P | Pb | Sb | Sn | Sr | Ti % | U | V | W | Y | Zn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **QC DATA:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Repeat:*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | E26801 | 5 | <0.2 | 1.69 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 5.64 | <1 | 24 | 35 | 132 | 6.45 | <10 | 2.19 | 1848 | <1 | 0.16 | 29 | 1530 | 4 | <5 | <20 | 116 | <0.01 | <10 | 187 | <10 | 18 | 82 |
| 10 | E26810 | 10 | <0.2 | 0.60 | 25 | 200 | <5 | >10 | <1 | 26 | 60 | 52 | 3.49 | <10 | 3.67 | 1100 | <1 | 0.03 | 55 | 1790 | 10 | <5 | <20 | 45 | <0.01 | <10 | 131 | <10 | 11 | 60 |
| ***Resplit:*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | E26801 | 10 | <0.2 | 1.47 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 6.14 | <1 | 26 | 37 | 118 | 6.99 | <10 | 2.09 | 2073 | <1 | 0.15 | 29 | 1580 | 8 | <5 | <20 | 95 | <0.01 | <10 | 188 | <10 | 19 | 93 |
| ***Standard:*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GEO '04 | | 140 | 1.5 | 1.64 | 55 | 145 | <5 | 1.85 | <1 | 20 | 64 | 86 | 3.85 | <10 | 0.91 | 686 | <1 | 0.03 | 34 | 640 | 24 | <5 | <20 | 39 | 0.10 | <10 | 66 | <10 | 9 | 75 |

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/jm
dt/816
XLS/04

# APPENDIX II
# DIAMOND DRILL LOG MON04-01

# LAKEWOOD MINING LIMITED. DDH MON04-01

| FROM meters | TO meters | Azimuth NA, Dip -90. NQ reduced to BQ at 309.4 meters. GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION | ALTERATION | MINERALIZATION | SAMP# | ASSAYS FROM | TO | Au ppm | Cu ppm | As ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.0 | 15.8 | CASING NO RECOVERY | | | | | | | | |
| 15.8 | 32.6 | ANDESITIC FELDSPAR CRYSTAL TUFF. Fine grain relatively crowded plagioclase dominant crystal rich 5%, usually chloritized lithic fragments to 7 mm long. 5% fin grained clear quartz grains. Rounded fragments of same texture ~10% of rock. | pervasive weak propyllitic alteration overprinted by weak to locally strong white calcite stockwork and shear veir | ~3% finely and evenly disseminated magnetite. | | | | | | |
| | | contact brecciated. | | | | | | | | |
| 32.6 | 42.7 | RHYOLITE BRECCIA. Tan feldspar and rare quartz phenocryst "rhyolite" porphyry with angular to subangul generally clast crowded breccia. Breccia ranges from "micro" to fragments over 10 cm dia. Fragments are ~70% of rock content (25-90%). | locally strong chloritic clay alteration rendering rock soft with slightly talcy feel. All lithologies Xcut by moderate calcite stockwork veining. | <1% magnetite and only within largest least altered wallrock fragments. Rare trace pyrite. | | | | | | |
| | | Intrusive fabric - 50-80 TCA<br>Strongest calcite veined zones associated with shearing ~ 45° TCA | | | | | | | | |
| | | 38.7 - green chloritic overprint? alteration of dark black r feldspar porphyry basalt begins.. | | | | | | | | |
| | | gradual contact | | | | | | | | |
| 42.7 | 44.2 | Sheared green and red Nicola volcanics - shearing @ ~70 TCA | Strong shear associated calcite stockwork veining. moderate pervasiv calcite alteration. | | | | | | | |
| 44.2 | 45.4 | ANDESITIC FELDSPAR CRYSTAL TUFF FRAGMENT VOLCANIC BRECCIA. Homolithic to locally heterolithic volcanic breccia. Fragments are subrounded to angular. Locally clast crowded. | Moderate calcite stockwork veining ar weak propyllitic alteration. | | | | | | | |
| 45.4 | 52.3 | RHYOLITE BRECCIA. Tan feldspar and rare quartz phenocryst "rhyolite" porphyry with angular to subangul generally clast crowded breccia. Breccia ranges from "micro" to fragments over 10 cm dia. Fragments are ~65% of rock content (25-80%). | Locally strong chloritic clay alteration rendering rock soft with slightly talcy feel. All lithologies Xcut by moderate calcite stockwork veining. | <1% magnetite and only within largest least altered wallrock fragments. Rare trace pyrite. | E26801 | 49.4 | 50.3 | 25 | 137 | <5 |
| | | Intrusive fabric - 50-80 TCA<br>Strongest calcite veined zones associated with shearing ~ 45° TCA | | | | | | | | |
| | | 38.7 - green chloritic overprint? alteration of dark black r feldspar porphyry basalt begins.. | | | | | | | | |
| 52.3 | 70.9 | ANDESITIC HETEROLITHIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA AND FELDSPAR CRYSTAL-ASH TUFF. Intermixed crystal ash tuff (at times welded) of dioritic appearance) interbedded within rounded fragment agglomerate. | Weak to commonly pervasively calcit (propyllitic altered) with weak to local strong calcite stockwork. Related to shearing ~75° TCA (35-85°) with tensional sometimes sigmoidal and sh parallel veins. | ~1% erratically disseminated magnetite. rare trace pyrite in veins | | | | | | |

| FROM meters | TO meters | Azimuth NA, Dip -90. NQ reduced to BQ at 309.4 meters. GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION | ALTERATION | MINERALIZATION | SAMP# | ASSAYS FROM | TO | Au ppm | Cu ppm | As ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 56.2 - 57.3 Weak rhyolite stockwork dyke with local wallrock silicification. Sheared intrusive fabric ~70° TCA | white calcite stockwork crosscuts rhyolite and silicified zones. | ~1% erratically disseminated magnetite. Rare trace pyrite in vein | | | | | | |
| | | 57.9-58.2 Weak rhyolite stockwork dyke with local wallrock silicification. Very angular Nicola fragments. Sheared intrusive fabric ~80° TCA | white calcite stockwork crosscuts rhyolite | ~1% erratically disseminated magnetite. Rare trace pyrite in vein | | | | | | |
| | | 70.2 - White fine grained quartz-feldspar porphyry rhyoli sill ~6 cm thick 80° TCA with numerous silicified wallroc shards | strong clay alteration for 15 cm above and below sill. | | | | | | | |
| | | Sheared silicified and clay altered contact ~70° TCA. | | | | | | | | |
| 70.9 | 75.1 | ANDESITIC ASH TUFF - VOLCANIC SANDSTONE Tan to usually red fine grained ash tuff or massive sandst Fining downhole to 72 m. then coarsening to 74.8 m. Ver weak bedding fabric ~90° TCA . | Weak calcite alteration and stockwork veining | | | | | | | |
| 75.1 | 75.4 | LAMINATED CHERT. White and pale grey laminated chert. ~70° TCA | Cross cutting white calcite veins - various orientations. | | | | | | | |
| | | Stockwork veined and clay altered contact | | | | | | | | |
| 75.4 | 82.6 | HETEROLITHIC ACCRETIONARY MAFIC LAPILLI TUFF. Rounded distinctive red within mostly green frag pebbly clast crowded lapilli tuff. Weak fining downward | Weak to commonly pervasively calcit (propyllitic altered) with weak to local strong calcite stockwork. Related to shearing ~75° TCA (35-85°) with tensional sometimes sigmoidal and sh parallel veins. | ~1% erratically disseminated magnetite. Rare trace pyrite in vein | | | | | | |
| | | Calcite and clay altered and bleached contact zone. | | | | | | | | |
| 82.6 | 108.5 | MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA - Variable coloured gree and red heterolithic generally round clast supported brec Fragments to 30 cm dia. and are fine grained feldspar porphyritic and larger coarser grained hornblende porphy (intrusive?). | Alteration variable with green and red sections red tend to be ocherous clays altered. Weak to locally strong calcite alteration and stockwork veining | ~1.5% erratically disseminated magnetite, up to 4% in hornblende porphyritic fragments. | | | | | | |
| | | 91.0-104.2 increasingly blocky core chlorite-clay coated fractures. | | | | | | | | |
| | | 104.2 - 106.1 - chlorite-clay and ocherous clay shear zon Fabric ~20° TCA | Strong chlorite and clay alteration. | ~1% erratically disseminated magnetite. | | | | | | |
| | | contact gradational | | | | | | | | |

# LAKEWOOD MINING LIMITED. DDH MON04-01

| FROM meters | TO meters | Azimuth NA, Dip -90. NQ reduced to BQ at 309.4 meters. GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION | ALTERATION | MINERALIZATION | SAMP# | ASSAYS FROM | TO | Au ppm | Cu ppm | As ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 108.5 | 111.3 | HETEROLITHIC ACCRETIONALRY MAFIC LAPILL TUFF. Rounded distinctive red within mostly green frag pebbly clast crowded lapilli tuff. Weak fining downward | Weak to commonly pervasively calcit (propyllitic altered) with weak to local strong calcite stockwork. Related to shearing ~75° TCA (35-85°) with tensional sometimes sigmoidal and sh parallel veins. | ~1% erratically disseminated magnetite. rare trace pyrite in veins | | | | | | |
| 111.3 | 112.5 | 111.3 - 112.5 Propyllitic shear zone with multiepisodic calcite and rare quartz breccia veining. Veins break rock late ocherous shears. | | Trace pyrite in veining possible rare chalcopyrite. | E26802 | 111.3 | 112.5 | 15 | 109 | <5 |
| 112.5 | 114.1 | contact veined ~50° TCA | | | | | | | | |
| 114.1 | 116.3 | MAFIC HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY FLOW. Very dark green Augite phyric massive medium grained volcar flow. | Weak to commonly pervasively calcit (propyllitic altered) with weak to local strong calcite stockwork. Related to shearing ~75° TCA (35-85°) with tensional sometimes sigmoidal and sh parallel veins. | ~1% erratically disseminated magnetite. rare trace pyrite in veins | | | | | | |
| | | Sheared and veined contact ~80° TCA | | | | | | | | |
| 116.3 | 120.4 | MAFIC GREEN ASH AND LAPILLI TUFF Almost appears intrusive in parts (welded?). generally increasing grain size from coarse ash tuff to lapilli tuff by 383 meter | Weak to commonly pervasively calcit (propyllitic altered) with weak to local strong calcite stockwork. Related to shearing ~75° TCA (35-85°) with tensional sometimes sigmoidal and sh parallel veins. | ~1% erratically disseminated magnetite. rare trace pyrite in veins | | | | | | |
| | | Gradational contact | | | | | | | | |
| 120.4 | 271.0 | MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA - Variable coloured gree and red heterolithic generally round clast supported brec Fragments to 30 cm dia. and are fine grained feldspar porphyritic and larger coarser grained hornblende porphy (intrusive?). | Moderate to locally strong calcite alteration and associated shear and stockwork veining. Veining is subvertical tension gashes. numerous erratically distributed dark chloritic cl alteration zones. | ~1.5% erratically disseminated magnetite, up to 4% in hornblende porphyritic fragments. | | | | | | |
| | | Local lapilli tuff sections | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 140 - increasing calcite curviplanar stockwork veining. | | | | | | | |

| FROM meters | TO meters | Azimuth NA, Dip -90. NQ reduced to BQ at 309.4 meters. GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION | ALTERATION | MINERALIZATION | SAMP# | ASSAYS FROM | TO | Au ppm | Cu ppm | As ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 143.5 - 153.0 tan "ankerite" stockwork and tension veining (rhyolite???). Wallrock has a dark green with yellowish cast and much less broken. Appears bleached when dry. Most intense veins have "dark fFluorite' appearing quartz veinlets ~55°TCA | 151.8 Sulphidic chloriti shear ~15° TCA 10% EFG pyrite over 1 cm ir black chlorite veining adjacent white calcite vein. | E26803 | 151.60 | 151.90 | 20 | 106 | 15 |
| | | | 154 - "ankerite" ends. Back to weak t moderate white calcite stockwork and pervasive propyllitic alteration. Gradu decreasing veining to 174 m. | | | | | | | |
| | | | 182 - 20 cm potassic alteration. pink and hard rock<br>188.4 - 7 mm barren semi chalcedonic quartz vein. 25° TCA | | | | | | | |
| | | | 201.3 - 6 cm multiepisodic quartz-chalcedony vein within 13 cm carbonate? alteration zone. ~85°TCA. Crosscut by late tensional ~0°TCA dolomite gash veins | Trace very fine pyrite in light purple quartz veins phase. | E26804 | 201.20 | 201.50 | 15 | 62 | <5 |
| | | | 203.6 - strong calcite shear veining ~0° TCA. Veining 15% of rock. | | | | | | | |
| | | | 207.3 - 207.7 Pale grey bleached zone associated with 7 cm banded multiepisodic quartz-carbonate vein. Vein ~88° TCA. | 1% VFG disseminated pyrite in altered wallroc | E26805 | 207.30 | 207.70 | 10 | 124 | 95 |
| | | | 209.9 - Finely multiepisodic laminated quartz black sulphide vein associated with fault 25° TCA. Fault has ~20 cm bleached quartz -clay alteration zone. | > 10% extremely fine grained pyrite in quartz veining. | E260806 | 209.80 | 210.10 | 20 | 75 | 65 |
| | | 211 - fragments dominantly augite phyric | | 3-5% finely disseminate magnetite. | | | | | | |
| | | | 236.8-239.3 - Shear zone ~75° TCA with strongly clay altered and bleache wallrock. Alteration enveloping 5 cm quartz veined fault at 239.9 m. 70° TCA | | E26807 | 239.70 | 240.00 | 5 | 148 | <5 |

| FROM meters | TO meters | Azimuth NA, Dip -90. NQ reduced to BQ at 309.4 meters. GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION | ALTERATION | MINERALIZATION | SAMP# | ASSAYS FROM | TO | Au ppm | Cu ppm | As ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 252.8 - fault~80° TCA. Clay gouge with 2.5 m bleached zone and weak quartz shear veining ~80°TCA | 3% extremely fine grained pyrite in lamination in quartz vei and wallrock fractures a 253.5 m. | | | | | | |
| | | 251.8 - 252.1 coal matrix with volcanic fragments | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 259.4 - 263 weak potassic alteration and overprinting clay alteration. | 0.5% very finely disseminated pyrite concentrated on fragme edges. Sulphides concentrated from 259.5 - 262.3 | E26808 | 259.40 | 262.40 | 10 | 51 | 70 |
| | | Sharp contact 80° TCA | | | | | | | | |
| 271.0 | 282.1 | VESICULAR BASALT FLOW Dark grey massive rock with ~4% 5 to 8 mm ovoid calcite filled vesicles. Fragme common. Local angular fragmental. Grades to welded appearing welded tuff. | Weak propyllitic alteration and weak calcite stockwork veining. | trace very finely disseminated magnetite. | | | | | | |
| | | indistinct contact | | | | | | | | |
| 282.1 | 370.8 | ANDESITIC CLAST CROWDED VOLCANIC BRECCIA - LAPILLI TUFF. Highly variable unit with multimeter thick beds of breccias of different size and sty including coarse vesicular basalt welded ignimbrite, oper spaced breccias to Kspar phyric reworked ash tuff. | Weak to moderate propyllitic alteratio with highly variable calcite stockwork and fault related shear veins (avg. 80 TCA). Locally strong fault associated clay alteration. | 3% erratically disseminated magnetite. | | | | | | |
| | | | 296 - 297.4 shared zone ~80° TCA with numerous white calcite shear vei 30% vein by volume in bleached carbonate and clay altered sheared wallrock. | trace disseminated magnetite | | | | | | |
| | | | 305.1 - 305.7 - Shear zone with strong bleaching (silicification) with strong carbonate dominated overprinting alteration. | 1% very finely disseminated pyrite in bleached wallrock and carbonate veins. | E26809 | 304.96 | 305.70 | 5 | 102 | 20 |
| | | 309.4 - REDUCED TO BQ sized core. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 332.2 - 335.9 dark red hematitic clay alteration associated with 1 meter shea zone ~35° TCA at 333.5 m. Alteration partially precedes calcite stockwork veining. | magnetite destroyed | | | | | | |

| FROM meters | TO meters | Azimuth NA, Dip -90. NQ reduced to BQ at 309.4 meters. GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION | ALTERATION | MINERALIZATION | SAMP# | ASSAYS FROM | TO | Au ppm | Cu ppm | As ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 351.4 - 370.8 hematite stain to rock with weak to locally intense clay alteration. | | | | | | | |
| | | Intrusive contact 44 TCA | | | | | | | | |
| 370.8 | 385.0 | FELDSPAR PORPHYRITIC LEUCOCRATIC "RHYOLITE" Very pale grey-tan medium to coarse grai crowded two feldspar porphyritic rock. Large phenocrys of potassium feldspar up to 8 mm long comprise 12% of rock with bimodal plagioclase? (10% 6-8 mm porphyritic and 30% 1 to 5 mm laths. 7% completely chloritized maf 15% interstitial quartz. feldspars occasionally megacrysti 15 mm long) | Intensely saussuritized plagioclase. gr sericitized and or chloritized mafics. | trace to locally 1% very finely disseminated pyri - replacing mafics? | | | | | | |
| | | 370.8 - 372.0 Chilled margin. increasing more common and larger feldspar phenocrysts in a glassy matrix. | Wall rock fragments are intensely silicified and saussuritized. | | | | | | | |
| | | 383.4 - 385 chilled margin decreasing grain size down ho Flow banding ~25-30 TCA | Decreasing alteration at bottom contac area. rock becoming dark brown glass groundmass. | | | | | | | |
| | | Intrusive contact 23 TCA. | | | | | | | | |
| 385.0 | 422.6 | ANDESITIC CLAST CROWDED VOLCANIC BRECCIA - LAPILLI TUFF. Highly variable unit with meter thick beds of breccias of different size and style including coarse vesicular basalt welded ignimbrite, oper spaced breccias to Kspar phyric reworked ash tuff. | Rock has undergone pervasive hemati epidote clay alteration. Increasingly strong gypsum-anhydrite (and dolomite?) stockwork veining down h replacing calcite? | Trace erratically disseminated magnetite concentrated in coarse altered augite porphyriti bombs. 2-locally 20% hematite flooding relate to shears. | | | | | | |
| | | | 394.7 - 395.1 Intensely bleached rock. Strongly dolomitized or albitized. | | | | | | | |
| | | | 405.7 - 412.4 moderate to locally strong anhydrite? dolomite stockwork and breccia veins.. breccia veined hav angular wallrock shards. | | | | | | | |
| | | | 418.5 - 420.0 Intense multiepisodic anhydrite? dolomite? albite breccia ve zone. Dominant vein shears ~20 TCA. | | | | | | | |

| FROM meters | TO meters | Azimuth NA, Dip -90. NQ reduced to BQ at 309.4 meters. GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION | ALTERATION | MINERALIZATION | SAMP# | ASSAYS FROM | TO | Au ppm | Cu ppm | As ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 420.0 - 421.8 Thoroughly moderately clay altered | Strong hematite flooding. | | | | | | |
| | | | 421.8 - 422.6 Intense multiepisodic anhydrite? dolomite? albite breccia ve zone. Dominant vein shears ~20° TCA. | | | | | | | |
| | | Intrusive contact - silicified and crackle brecciated ~24° TCA | | | | | | | | |
| 422.6 | 429.1 | FELDSPAR PORPHYRITIC LEUCOCRATIC "RHYOLITE" Medium brown-tan medium to coarse grained two feldspar porphyritic rock with a cryptocrysta groundmass. Large phenocrysts of feldspar up to 8 mm l comprise 15% of rock and 1 to 5 mm laths. 7% complete chloritized mafics. 15% interstitial quartz. feldspars occasionally megacrystic (to 15 mm long). | Intensely saussuritized plagioclase. gr sericitized and or chloritized mafics. rock has a brown to red tinge due to pervasive weak to moderate hematite flooding. | trace to locally 1% very finely disseminated pyri - replacing mafics? | | | | | | |
| | | | Local ivory anhydrite-albite breccia ve and flooding | | | | | | | |
| | | Intrusive contact - carbonate veined 84° TCA | | | | | | | | |
| 429.1 | 434.3 | ANDESITIC CLAST CROWDED VOLCANIC BRECCIA - LAPILLI TUFF. Highly variable unit with meter thick beds of breccias of different size and style including coarse vesicular basalt welded ignimbrite, oper spaced breccias to Kspar phyric reworked ash tuff. | Rock has undergone pervasive hemati epidote clay alteration. Weak to locall moderate calcite stockwork veining. Increasingly strong gypsum-anhydrite (and dolomite?) stockwork veining down hole replacing calcite? | Trace erratically disseminated magnetite concentrated in coarse altered augite porphyriti bombs. 2-locally 20% hematite flooding relate to shears. | | | | | | |
| | | | 432.2 - 432.8 Intense multiepisodic anhydrite? dolomite? albite and locally silicified breccia vein zone. Dominan vein shears ~20° TCA. | 1-2% extremely fine grained pyrite associate with late black rhyolite? intrusive. | E26810 | 432.20 | 432.80 | 10 | 54 | 20 |
| | | Sheared and multiepisodically veined intrusive contact fr 433.8 to 434.7. Top of shear ~45° TCA, bottom of shear is ~60O TCA. | Fragment in shear of weakly saussuritized albite? (weak HCL reaction) of siliceous dolomite. | 5% black microscopic pyrite? in shear parallel shear veins. | E26811 | 434.00 | 435.00 | 5 | 66 | 95 |

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| FROM meters | TO meters | Azimuth NA, Dip -90. NQ reduced to BQ at 309.4 meters. GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION | ALTERATION | MINERALIZATION | SAMP# | ASSAYS FROM | TO | Au ppm | Cu ppm | As ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 434.3 | 455.9 | FELDSPAR PORPHYRITIC LEUCOCRATIC "RHYOLITE" Very pale grey-tan medium to coarse grai crowded two feldspar porphyritic rock. Large phenocrys of potassium feldspar up to 8 mm long comprise 12% of rock with bimodal plagioclase? (10% 6-8 mm porphyritic and 30% 1 to 5 mm laths. 7% completely chloritized maf 15% interstitial quartz. Feldspars occasionally megacrys (to 15 mm long). 6% porphyritic quartz phenocrysts - possibly silicified Kspar?? pseudomorph. | Intensely saussuritized plagioclase. Green sericitized and or chloritized mafics. Plagioclase contains kaolinite and montmorrillanite. | Trace to locally 1% ver finely disseminated pyri - replacing mafics? | | | | | | |
| | | | 439.6 - 440 Strongly to intensely silicified with fine grained boxwork quartz lined brittle open fractures. Fragments of white albite? veins in center of interval. | Late wispy veinlets and stockwork of siliceous material with minor dus black pyrite? | E26812 | 439.60 | 441.70 | 25 | 4 | 10 |
| | | | 447.4 - 450.2 Strongly to intensely silicified with fine grained boxwork quartz line brittle open fractures. | Late wispy veinlets and stockwork of siliceous material with minor dus black pyrite? | E26813 | 447.20 | 450.30 | 5 | 5 | 20 |
| | | contact planar 60° TCA | 454.0 - 455.7 Strongly to intensely silicified with fine grained boxwork quartz line brittle open fractures. Fragments of white albite? veins in sheared contact zone. | 454.8 - 456.8 Late wispy veinlets and stockwork of siliceous material with minor dus black pyrite? | E26814 | 454.70 | 456.00 | 5 | 29 | 25 |
| 455.9 | 510.5 | MAFIC CLAST CROWDED VOLCANIC BRECCIA. Massive moderately weakly heterolithic angular to round clast breccia. Fragments to 25 cm. average 8 cm. | Rock has undergone pervasive hemati epidote clay alteration. | Trace erratically disseminated magnetite. 2-locally 20% hematite flooding related to shears. | | | | | | |
| | | | 455.8 - 458.1 Ivory ankeritic? or albiti stockwork and flood alteration. Rock bleached. | Magnetite destroyed | | | | | | |
| | | | 458.1 - 456 Red hematitic flooding | Magnetite destroyed | | | | | | |
| | | | 456 - 463 - Swelling (kaolinite??) clay alteration. minor bleaching. | Magnetite destroyed | | | | | | |
| | | Intrusive contact - slightly sheared, wavy ~40° TCA | | | | | | | | |

| FROM meters | TO meters | Azimuth NA, Dip -90. NQ reduced to BQ at 309.4 meters. GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION | ALTERATION | MINERALIZATION | SAMP# | ASSAYS FROM | TO | Au ppm | Cu ppm | As ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 510.5 | 512.5 | FELDSPAR PORPHYRITIC "RHYOLITE" Tan mediu to coarse grained crowded two feldspar and quartz porphyritic rock. Large phenocrysts of potassium feldspa up to 8 mm long comprise 12% of rock with bimodal plagioclase? (10% 6-8 mm porphyritic) and 30% 1 to 5 m laths. 7% completely chloritized mafics. 15% interstitial quartz. Feldspars occasionally megacrystic (to 15 mm lo 8% porphyritic quartz phenocrysts. Chilled upper and lo contacts. | moderate pervasive calcite alteration a weak calcite stockwork veining. rock more competent that wallrock. | | | | | | | |
| | | Planar veined intrusive contact 90 TCA | | | | | | | | |
| 512.5 | 684.9 | MAFIC CLAST CROWDED VOLCANIC BRECCIA. Dark grey to nearly black hard, to red hematized-clay to locally pale calcite flooded massive moderately weakly heterolithic angular to rounded clast breccia. Fragments 25 cm. average 8 cm. | Rock has undergone weak pervasive hematite-epidote clay alteration. Weak to locally moderate calcite shear, tensi and stockwork veining. | Trace erratically disseminated magnetite. 2-locally 20% hematite flooding related to shears. | | | | | | |
| | | | 559 - 561.1 - Moderate calcite alteration associated with faults (22 TCA) at 559.3 and 560.7 and also surrounding shear zone. | | | | | | | |
| | | 571.8 - 574 Black matrix white clast matrix supported volcanic breccia pebble dyke??? | | | E26820 | 571.80 | 572.70 | 10 | 114 | <5 |
| 578.3 | 578.5 | | 578.2 - 585.2 Weak to moderate pervasive silicification and local weak quartz lined crackle breccia associated with a subvertical fault at 582 - 583 2 TCA. Fault contains calcite vein tensi gashes but calcite Xcuts quartz veins a pyritized wallrock. | Weak to locally semi massive very fine graine pyrite associated with sulphidic fault. | E26815 | 578.30 | 578.46 | 5 | 168 | <5 |
| | | | | | E26816 | 578.46 | 581.35 | 5 | 100 | <5 |
| | | | | | E26817 | 581.35 | 582.57 | 5 | 101 | <5 |
| | | | | | E26818 | 582.57 | 584.10 | 5 | 104 | <5 |
| | | | | | E26819 | 584.10 | 584.55 | 20 | 97 | <5 |
| | | | | | E26821 | 584.55 | 585.2 | 120 | 82 | 60 |
| | | | 680.6 Dolomite shear veined shear zone ~45° TCA. Grey clay altered wallrock for 20 cm. | | | | | | | |
| | | Contact ~75° TCA. Calcite stockwork veined. | | | | | | | | |

| FROM meters | TO meters | Azimuth NA, Dip -90. NQ reduced to BQ at 309.4 meters. GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION | ALTERATION | MINERALIZATION | SAMP# | ASSAYS FROM | TO | Au ppm | Cu ppm | As ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 684.9 | 687.0 | VESICULAR BASALT FLOW - Dark grey green flow banded vesicular flow or dyke. Locally feldspar porphyr flow banding ~30° TCA | Moderate calcite flooded, calcite filled amygdules and weak calcite veining. | | | | | | | |
| | | Contact - 25° TCA | | | | | | | | |
| 687.0 | 693.7 | MAFIC CLAST CROWDED VOLCANIC BRECCIA. Dark grey to nearly black hard, to red hematized-clay to locally pale calcite flooded massive moderately weakly heterolithic angular to rounded clast breccia. Fragments 25 cm. average 8 cm. | Rock has undergone weak pervasive hematite-epidote clay alteration. Weak to locally moderate calcite shear, tensi and stockwork veining. | Trace erratically disseminated magnetite. 2-locally 20% hematite flooding related to shears. | | | | | | |
| 693.7 | 694.2 | DARK GREEN FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DYKE (or flow?). ~25° TCA. ~5% 3 TO 6 mm feldspar phenocryst in a dark green cryptocrystalline basaltic groundmass. | | | | | | | | |
| 694.2 | 704.9 | MAFIC CLAST CROWDED VOLCANIC BRECCIA. Dark grey to nearly black hard, to red hematized-clay to locally pale calcite flooded massive moderately weakly heterolithic angular to rounded clast breccia. Fragments 25 cm. average 8 cm. | Rock has undergone weak pervasive hematite-epidote clay alteration. Weak to locally moderate calcite shear, tensi and stockwork veining. | Trace erratically disseminated magnetite. 2-locally 20% hematite flooding related to shears. | | | | | | |
| 704.9 | 705.9 | VESICULAR BASALT FLOW Dark maroon vesicular basalt with flow aligned calcite filled amygdules. Flow f where present ~45° TCA. | Rock has undergone weak pervasive hematite-epidote clay alteration. Weak to locally moderate calcite shear, tensi and stockwork veining. | Trace erratically disseminated magnetite. | | | | | | |
| | | Contact 55° TCA | | | | | | | | |
| 705.9 | 711.7 | AUGITE PORPHYRY FLOW. Medium grey-green massive fine to medium fine grained flow. Phyric fabric resembles intrusive. Local floe fabric ~45°TCA. Definite 50 cm chilled margins | Rock has undergone weak pervasive hematite-epidote clay alteration. Vary weak calcite tension veins | 2% EVENLY DISSEMINATED MAGNETITE. | | | | | | |
| | | Contact. Sheared. ~75°TCA | | | | | | | | |
| 711.7 | 764.1 | MAFIC CLAST CROWDED VOLCANIC BRECCIA. Dark grey to nearly black hard, to red hematized-clay to locally pale calcite flooded massive moderately weakly heterolithic angular to rounded clast breccia. Fragments 25 cm. average 8 cm. | Rock has undergone weak pervasive hematite-epidote clay alteration. Moderate calcite shear, tension and stockwork veining. | Trace erratically disseminated magnetite. 2-locally 5% hematite flooding related to shears. | | | | | | |
| 764.1 | | END OF HOLE | | | | | | | | |