RECEIVED
MAY 24 2005
Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Geological Reconnaissance of the Southern Sector of the BWM #1 Mineral Claim, Tenure No. 408837 Located 58°45' North, 132°53' West, Including Adjacent Areas NTS 104K76, Atlin MD., BC.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

By

Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Pillman Hill, Atlin, BC.
V0W1A0

With Petrology by: John G. Payne, Ph.D., P.Geol.

Claim tag # 216550
Mineral Notice of Work: SMI-2004-1650292-0629

Work Dates: Start 17 June 2004
End 17 October 2004

Report: May 2005

Executive Summary

The BWM#1 mineral claim, located within the Tulsequah map sheet 104k in NW-British Columbia consists of 20 units of 25 hectares each.

During the summer of 2004 Clive Aspinall of Atlin who has title to the property, spent a total of four days sampling the property, and examining rocks.

Due to a very limited budget very little field work was accomplished.

However, as a contribution to the petrology of the area, a rock sample was collected for detailed petrological study.

Sample BWM-04-Float#1 is an andesite tuff and in part is believed to represent the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group.

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction

Introduction On 17th March 2004 Clive Aspinall of Atlin staked the BWM#1 mineral claim consisting of 20 units. During the summer of 2004 a total of four days were spent sampling the property. Thus report describes this work and provides the results.

1.1 Objectives

The objective of staking the BWM#1 mineral claim was to evaluate the gold potential surrounding the known BWM porphyry copper showing, as describes in Aitkin, GSC Memoir 307.

Due to a very limited budget very little field work was accomplished in 2004.

1.2 Location and Access

The LCP of the BWM #1 claim are located in NW British Columbia, within the Atlin Mining District, and covered by the Tulsequah sheet NTS 104K at:

Latitude: 58° 45' 00"
Longitude: 132° 56' 00"

Access to the property can be gained from Atlin, B.C. by float equipped aircraft to King Salmon Lake, a direct distance of 118.6 kilometres SE from that community. The surrounding terrain is not rugged but relatively steep. If time is limited therefore, helicopter access direct from Atlin to the original BWM gossanous breccia pipe showing and potential gold bearing Sinwa Formation, located on the upper mountain slopes north of King Salmon Lake is recommended.

1.3 Legal Property Description and Ownership

Details of legal status are given in Table 1 below

Table I. Legal Status of BWM#1 mineral claim

Claim Name	Tenure	Date staked	Units	Ownership
BWM #1	408837	17th March 2004	20	100%: N.C. Aspinall. FMC 101024

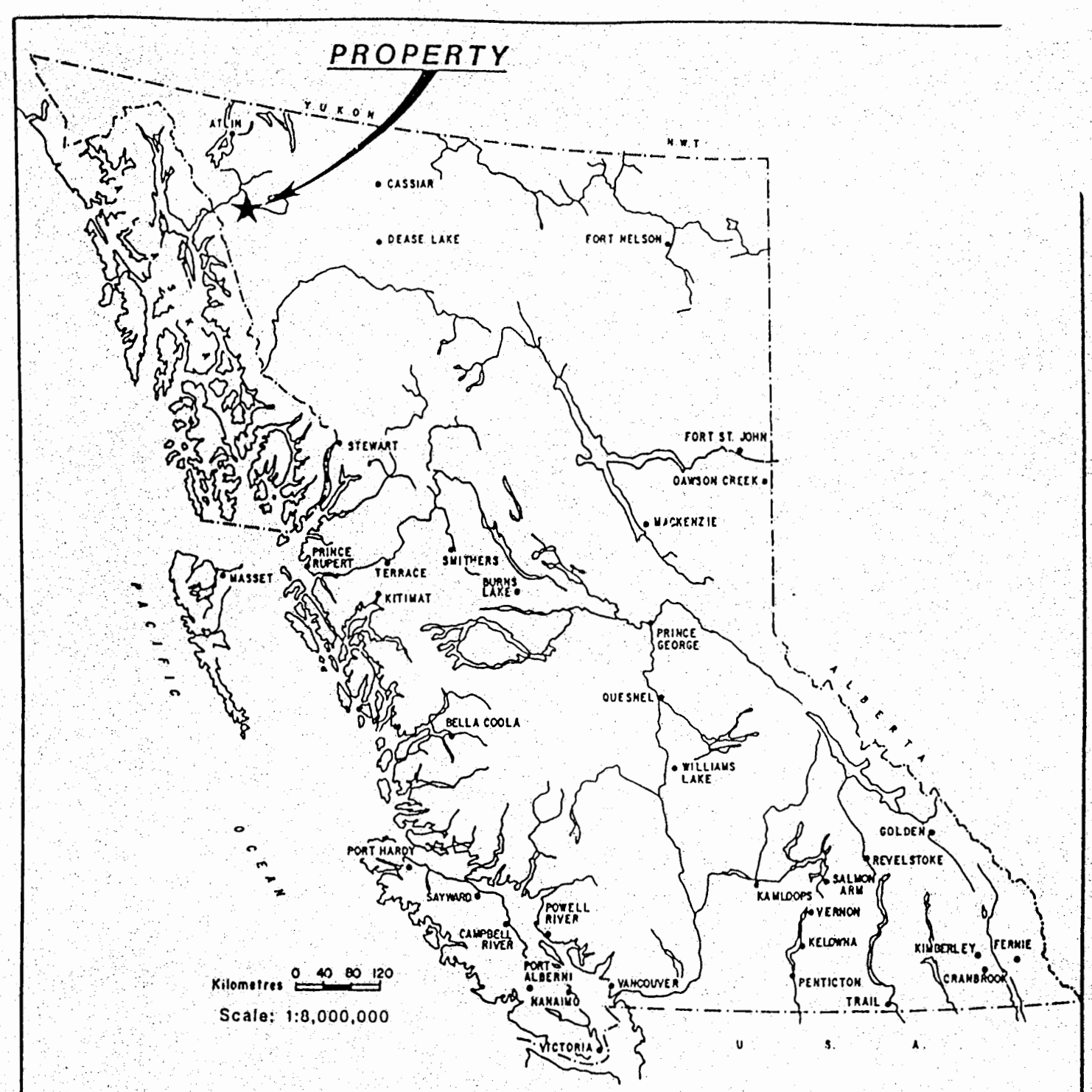
Work carried out in 2004 is being applied to keep the above claims in good standing to 17th March 2006. See Figures 1, 2, and 3.

1.4 History

The closest community to the property is Atlin, 118.6 kilometres to the NW.

Atlin is the northern most community in British Columbia, and became known as a productive Canadian placer gold camp in the year 1898, after the discoveries of Miller and Mclaren, who first found placer gold there in paying quantities[1]. This placer gold was

[1] Geological Survey Branch, Paper No. 26, 1910.



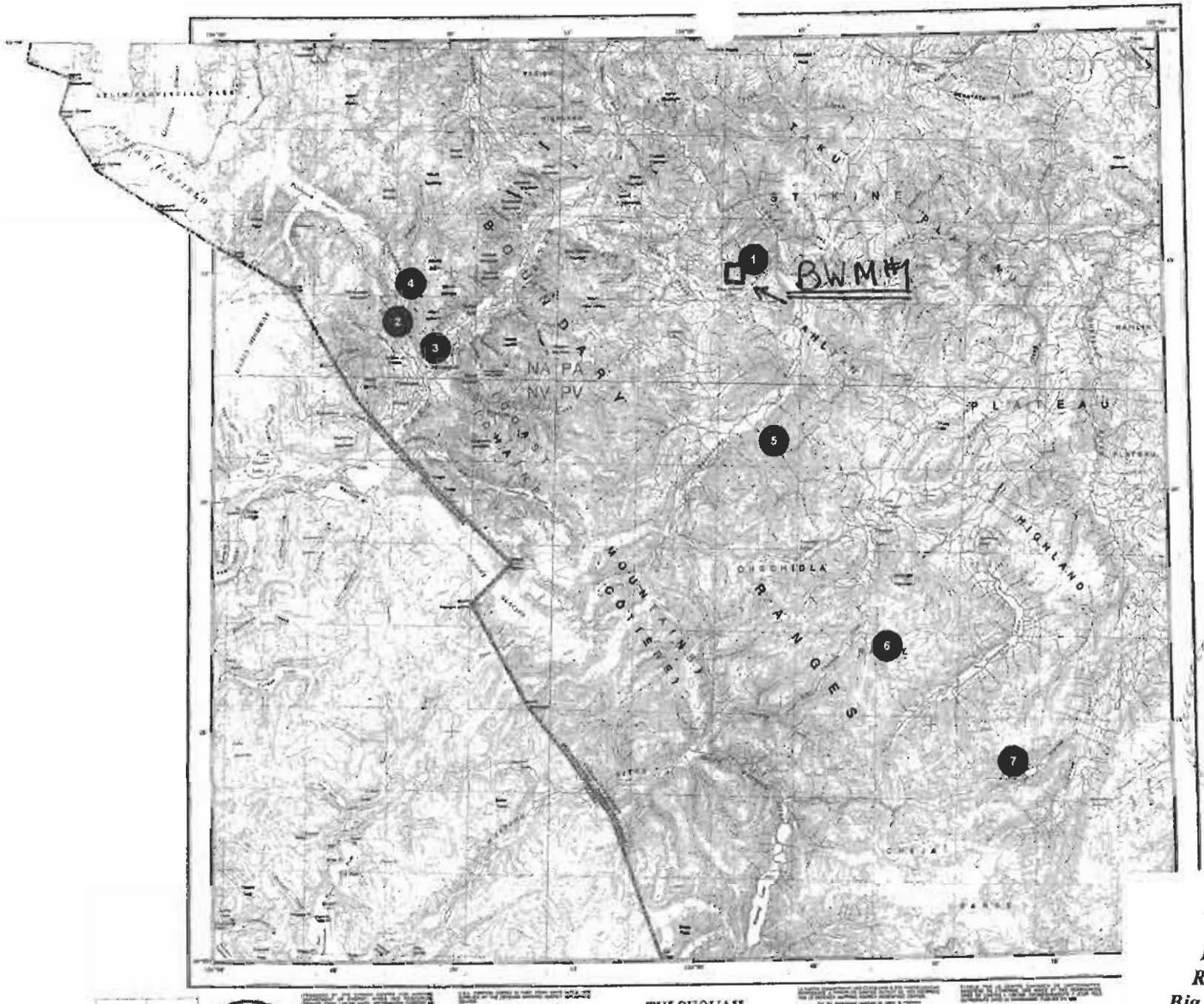
PROVINCE OF
N. C. A.

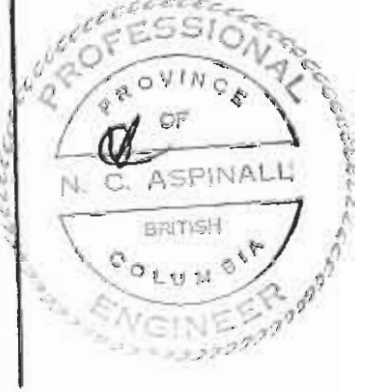
Clive Aspinall Geological

Location BWM#1 mineral claim and property, Atlin, MD BC

Date: May 2005; Scale 1: 8000,000

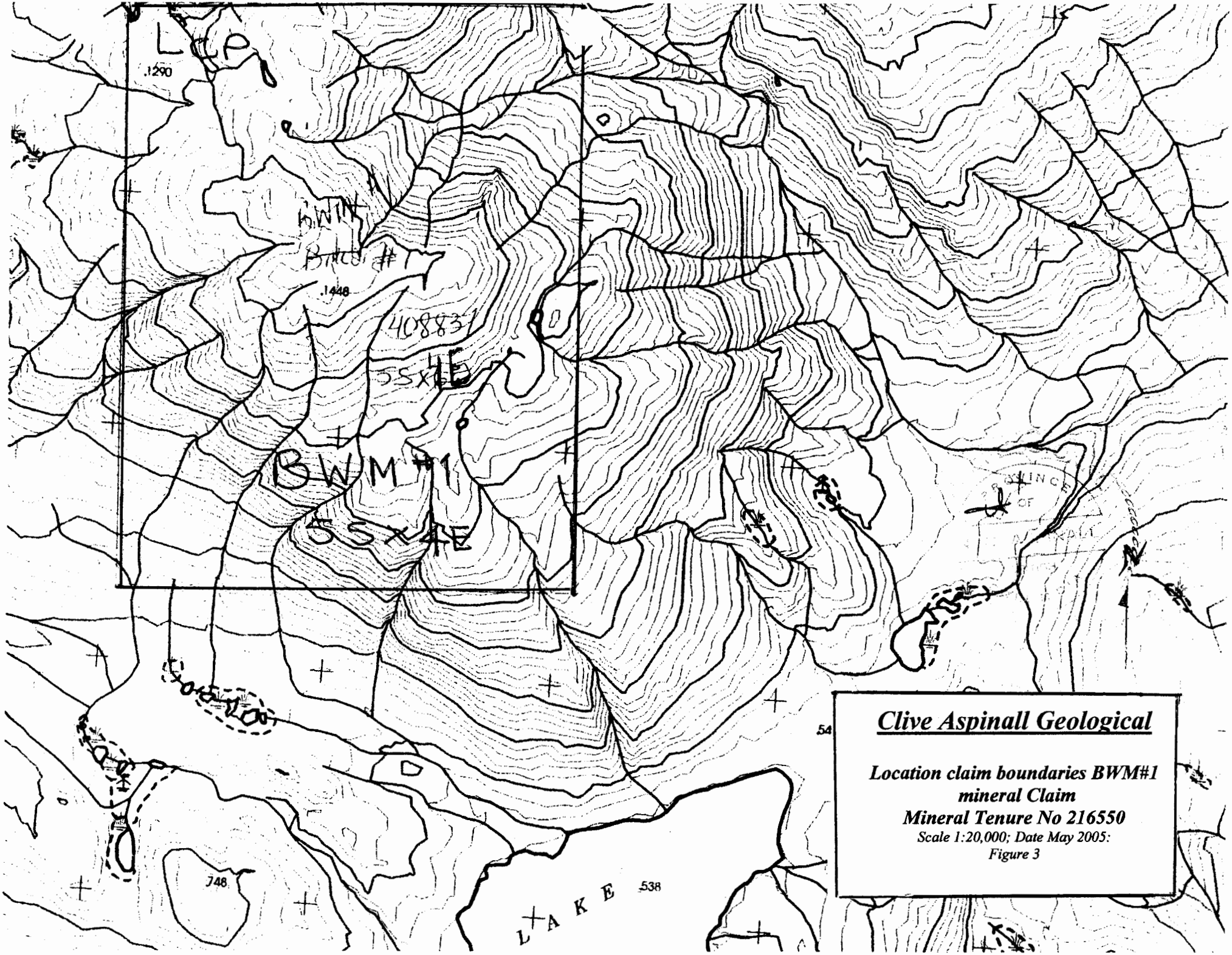
Figure 1





Clive Aspinall Geological

Location BWM#1 (item 1)
Relative to Polaris Taku, (2)
Big Bull,(3), Tulsequah Chief (4)
Thorn, (5) Metla, (6) and Muddy Lake (7)
On Tulsequah map sheet
Date: May 2005;
Figure 2



Clive Aspinall Geological

Location claim boundaries BWM#1 mineral Claim

Mineral Tenure No 216550

Scale 1:20,000; Date May 2005:

Figure 3

found initially on Pine Creek and later, its tributaries, Spruce, Otter, Ruby, Boulder and Birch creeks.

During the early 1920's American prospectors from Juneau found copper and gold mineralization on the Taku River and its tributary, the Tulsequah River some 40 Km to the WSW of the BWM #1 mineral claim. Three important mines were developed as a result, the Polaris Taku mine, The Big Bull and the Tulsequah Chief. see items 2, 3, 4 respectively, Figure 3.

Photograph 1: Access to the property can be made by Float plane from Atlin to King Salmon Lake, a distance of 118.6 kilometres.

These properties over time became titled to Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, (Cominco), and first development and mining of these three properties was primarily due to their efforts.

Mineralization at Polaris Taku is associated with disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite, and stibnite in quartz carbonate veins and stockworks, and related carbonatized and sericitized alteration zones. These zones developed along principal shear sets adjacent to a major crustal break. Host rocks are Paleozoic volcanics. Gold mineralization has been

reported as Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary in age, and modeled as epithermal or mesothermal shear vein type.[2]

The nearby Big Bull, located on the north side of the Tulsequah River and the Tulsequah Chief 7 kilometres upstream from the confluence with the Taku River, opened in 1951 and continued production until 1957. These two mines produced 1 million tons grading 0.94 oz/ton gold, 3, 4 oz/ton silver, 1.3% copper, 1.3% lead and 6.2% zinc, (recovered)[3].

Between 1957 and 1987 not much happened to these closed mines, which were held under care and maintenance. In the late 1980's geologist John Craig of Vancouver became interested in the area and began acquiring mineral title to areas surrounding the Big Bull and Tulsequah Chief, for his company Redfern Resources Ltd.

In 1987 that company, under an agreement with Cominco aquired 100% title to both Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull properties, while in the mean time Canarc Resources Ltd acquired the Polaris Taku mine and surrounding area.

Both companies have been active since the late 1980s and early 1990s, in staged exploration programs. Terry Chandler and Robert Carmichael of Redfern, and Brad Cook and James Moore of Canarc, have been at the helm of these two company's activities on the Tulsequah River, while John Craig of Redfern retired in 2003.

Redfern's Web site reports past production from the Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull:

In the 1950s Cominco Ltd. extracted 935,536 tonnes of ore, comprised of 575,463 tonnes from the Tulsequah Chief mine and 360,073 tonnes from the Big Bull deposit. The combined grade, production and recovery from both mines, as obtained from production records, is outlined below

Table II. Combined Historical Production from Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull Mines

Metal	Average Ore Grade	Total Metal Production
Cu	1.59 %	14,756 tons
Pb	1.54 %	11,439 tons
Zn	7.00 %	54,910 tons
Au	3.84 g/t	95,340 oz
Ag	126.52 g/t	3,329,938 oz

Based on a 2004 resource estimate as provided on Redfern's Web:

The Tulsequah Chief polymetallic massive sulphide deposit contains a combined measured and indicated mineral resource of 472,000 ounces of gold, 17.4 million ounces of silver, 167 million pounds of copper and 798 million pounds of zinc, with an additional inferred mineral resource of 110,000 ounces of gold, 4.2 million ounces of silver, 38 million pounds of copper and 183 million pounds of zinc.

[2] Canarc Resources Web site
[3] Livegard Consultants Ltd , Omega Gold Corp Report, December 31, 1990

However, on 17th May 2005, Redfern reported on its web page:

TULSEQUAH PROJECT FEASIBILITY UPDATE CURTAILED

May 17, 2005

REDCORP VENTURES LTD. (RDV-TSX) (the "Company")

Preliminary results from the Company's ongoing feasibility update study indicate that, due to the combination of increased capital and operating expenditure estimates and a reduced resource estimate, additional work will be required in order to develop a financeable project. Accordingly, the Company will now consider the options to expand the resource base or reduce capital and operating costs in order to improve the economic performance of the project. The Company has requested Hatch Ltd. and AMEC Americas Limited engineering consulting firms to curtail further work on the update study, pending a decision on the way forward.

In early 2005 Canarc's Web site reports on its own project, re-named the New Polaris Taku.

Three million ounces plus, similar geologically to Placer Dome's Campbell Red Lake Mine (10 million oz.) high grade refractory ore body. Canarc's immediate goal is to develop a 550,000 oz. reserve suitable for a 600 ton per day mine, producing over 65,000 ounces of gold per year.

During the late 1950's the Julian Mining Company, and later Richard Woodcock and Dave Barr for Kennco Ltd staked the Thorn for copper-silver-gold and molybdenum, and geologists from Cominco found gold on Metla Creek, (see items 5, and 6, on Figure 3; see also Figure 4).

The former property has spectacular jarosite alteration showings along sections of La Jeune Creek and its tributary Camp Creek, where as the latter hosted rich mineralized boulders on Metla Creek.

During the 1960's and 1970's the focus was on porphyry copper and molybdenum, and Ed Mueller of Vancouver and Clive Aspinall of Atlin staked the Ruby Creek molybdenum property for Adanac Mining and Exploration Ltd, and Canadian Johns-Manville Limited, respectively, 20 Km east of Atlin.

At least one oil company with interests in the mining sector during the late 1960's searched extensively the Atlin and Tulsequah map areas, (NTS 104N & 104K) in helicopter supported operations, but were not successful in locating a viable copper or molybdenum property.

During 1970 Clive Aspinall staked the Fire Mountain molybdenum property, a complete new discovery 53 Km east of Atlin, for Canadian Johns-Manville Limited, while others staked the Trapper Lake molybdenum property, (Elane) south of that lake.

During the 1980's the focus returned to base and precious metals, and Chevron Stanard of Ltd of Vancouver was very active with the Tulsequah region, discovering the Muddy Lake Gold mine, see item 7, Figure 4. This mine was developed into a mine after drilling showed reserves of 1,200,000 geological tonnes of 12.00 Au/tonne

Due to policies of the BC-NDP government in power during the 1990's, British Columbia mining houses began to invest exploration dollars in Mexico, Chile, Peru, Indonesia, Tanzania, West Africa and other countries world-wide, avoiding British Columbia. This led large areas of mineral claims being allowed to lapse all across the province, especially in NW-BC.

Consequently, during the mid 1990's exploration properties could be picked up for staking costs, and Clive Aspinall returning periodically from Indonesia, re-staked the Thorn, (and adjacent Inlaw claims).

With the advent of the BC Liberal party coming back in to power in 2001, Clive Aspinall went on to stake the Metla property with Jim Dawson of Vancouver, and alone to stake the BWM#1 and the La Veta, (the vein) properties as well as other properties near Atln, for their gold potential.

In 2004 Solomon Resources Ltd staked the Tatsa property on the North Shore of Tatsamenie Lake and optioned the Metla Property, Figurer 4.

Rimfire Mineral Resources Ltd acquired the Thorn property in 1998, and commenced staged exploration including drilling, which as been continuing to 2004.

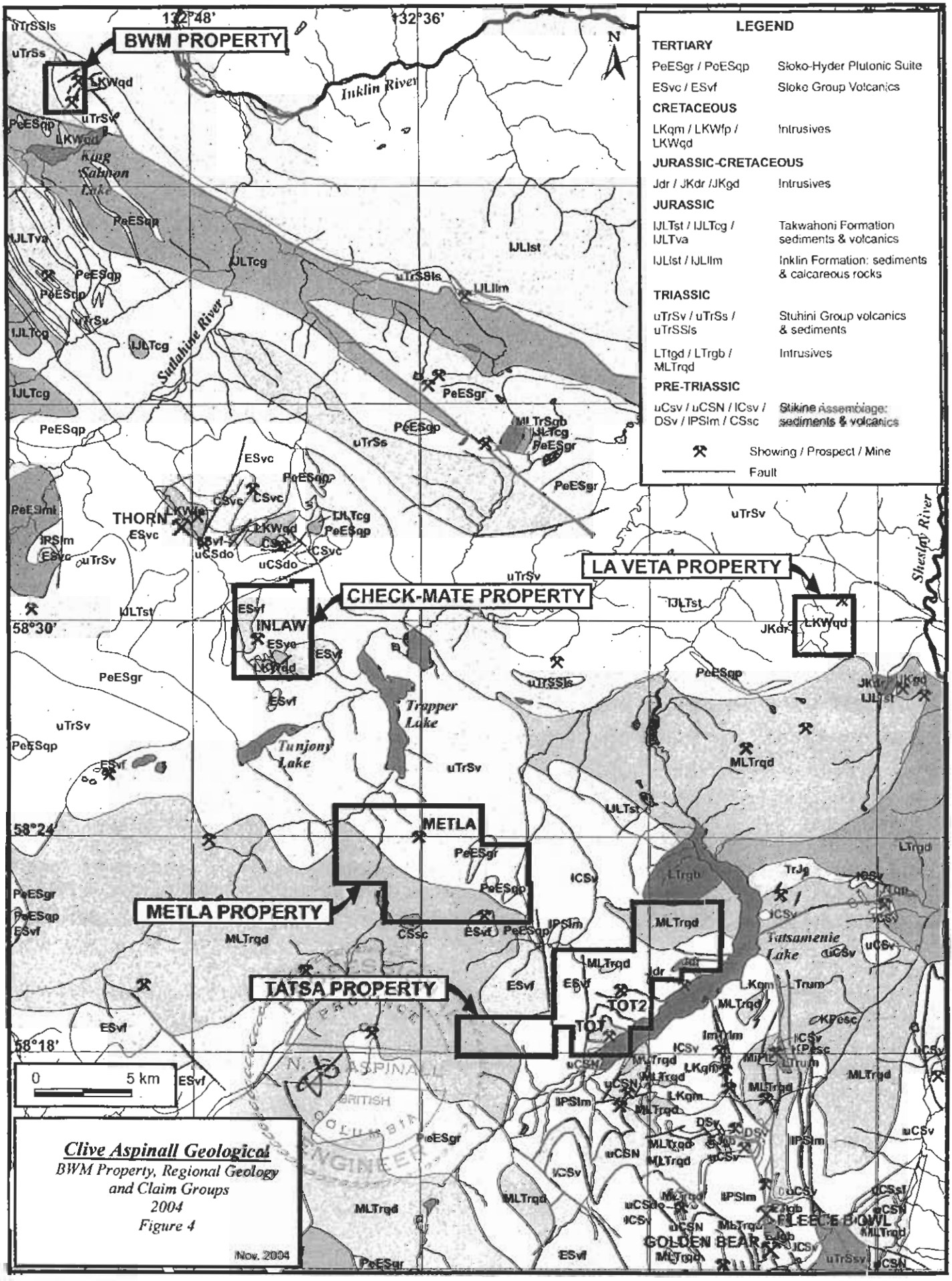
In January 2005, with the advent of online staking in British Columbia, Barrick Gold Corp in joint venture with Rimfire Resources Ltd, staked a huge block of claims some 60 km by 20 km, all the way from South of Trapper Lake to the Taku River, (not shown).

The history of the BWM #1 property dates back to 1930 when it was discovered by George Bacon of Tulsequah. Bacon called the original gossan showings BWM and staked the property for Cominco in 1947, which was then active at Polaris Taku, the Bull and Tulsequah Chief. The property was then optioned to Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting who reportedly did some drilling in 1950.

Since then the ground has been staked and re-staked. One major explorer was Newmont Mining Company who in 1964 completed an airborne and ground magnetometer survey. Another major explorer was Chevron from 1981-1984, who optioned the property from Ron Dale of Victoria, B.C.[4]

Westmin Resources Limited and Omega Gold Corporation of Vancouver carried out exploration on the BWM property and areas during the late 1980's and early 1990's

[4] Ron W. Dale, 1988 Westmin Assessment Report,


BWM PROPERTY
LA VETA PROPERTY
CHECK-MATE PROPERTY
METLA PROPERTY
METLA
TATSA PROPERTY
THORN
INLAW
TOT2
TOT
GOLDEN BEAR
FLEECE BOWL
Inklin River
Sulahuine River
Shesley River
King Salmon Lake
Trapper Lake
Tunjony Lake
Tatsamenie Lake
132°48'
132°36'
58°30'
58°24'
58°18'
N
0
5 km
LEGEND
TERTIARY
PeESgr / PeESqp Sloko-Hyder Plutonic Suite
ESvc / ESvf Sloko Group Volcanics
CRETACEOUS
LKqm / LKWfp / LKWqd Intrusives
JURASSIC-CRETACEOUS
Jdr / JKdr /JKgd Intrusives
JURASSIC
IJLTst / IJLTcg / IJLTva Takwahoni Formation sediments & volcanics
IJLlst / IJLlm Inklin Formation: sediments & calcareous rocks
TRIASSIC
uTrSv / uTrSs / uTrSSls Stuhini Group volcanics & sediments
LTtgd / LTrgb / MLTrqd Intrusives
PRE-TRIASSIC
uCsv / uCSN / ICsv / DSv / IPSlm / CSsc Stikine Assemblage: sediments & volcanics
Showing / Prospect / Mine
Fault
Clive Aspinall Geological
BWM Property, Regional Geology and Claim Groups
2004
Figure 4
Nov. 2004

respectively, but then everything was allowed to lapse, as stated above, due to British Columbia's political fortunes.

Just before the end of the 20th century the BWM property was staked by an independent geologist from Kelowna, was then dropped and re-staked by yet another individual prospector, and then allowed to lapse.

On the 17th March 2004 the property was staked by Clive Aspinall of Atlin, who wanted to acquire potential gold properties in NW-BC before the advent of on-line staking in January 2005.

1.5 Physiography

The property is located on the Taku Plateau east of the Boundary Ranges of the Lower Taku River.

The relief of the plateau ranges between 600 m to 1000 m, with peaks reaching up to 1700 m.

In this region the Taku Plateau is cut by the Sutlahine River to the east, which flows into the Inklin River to the north. The Inklin then flows into the Taku River to the west. These three rivers essentially do a large sweep north, west and then south around the mountain ranges where the BWM#1 claim is located.

The general relief of the property area is about 700 metres; with King Salmon Lake at 550 metres and the upper part of the BWM#1 claim being at 1250 metres.

The BWM#1 property overlooks King Salmon Lake, a lake of idyllic fishing, wilderness and beauty.

Photograph 2. Looking SW across King Salmon Lake.

1.6 Climate and Vegetation

The climate of the Tulsequah region has witnessed some changes over the past ten years. Falls are mild, extending from September to December, with some –40° F below days during January, otherwise are mild.

Snows usually have been coming late, arriving to stay in December and last until April. Northern lakes freeze over for shorter periods than previously, staring from early January and breaks up in early May.

Spring weather is fine, but some summers have been wet, and seem to be influenced by coastal patterns. In 2004, summers however were dry, and forest fires were widespread.

1.7 Legal and Cultural

The Tulsequah region is traditionally territory of the Taku River Tlingit. There are a reported 500 Taku River Tlingit population, of whom 130 live in the Atlin area. The other 370 are reported to be "outside" this traditional territory in order to find work.

Members of the Taku River Tlingit have worked for the writer in mineral exploration in the past, and make excellent field personnel. Non-aboriginals in Atlin also make excellent field workers, many of whom have advanced first aid training, heavy equipment expertise, and a good knowledge of exploration and mining

1.8 Exploration

In Northwestern BC in the Taku regions, work by the British Columbia Geological Survey have identified a series of Late Cretaceous volcanic and sub-volcanic plutonic rocks which form a belt extending from the Muddy Lake gold mine to the Surprise Lake Batholith.

The known or inferred Late Cretaceous volcano-plutonic complexes are eroded to varying degrees, spaced 10-20 km apart and have associated hydrothermally altered rocks.

Porphyry Cu-Mo, Au-Ag-Cu veins, breccia hosted Ag-Au-Pb-Zn skarn and sedimentary hosted Carlin-like Au are recognized.[5]

The BWM#1 claim is considered by this writer to host a Cu-Ag-Au system, with potential similarities to Thorn and Inlaw to the South, and La Veta claim, to the East. It is therefore believed by this writer to belong to this sub-volcanic plutonic system, Figure 4.

According to Minfile, the exploration potential of the BWM#1 property is favourable.

Data in Minfiles shows selected samples from a breccia zone on BWM #1 claim, taken in 1971, analyzed:

- 0.04 grams per tonne gold,
- 127.0 grams per tonne silver,
- 1.10 per cent copper,
- 1.2 per cent zinc,
- 0.2 per cent lead

Another sample returned:

- trace gold,
- 265 grams per tonne silver,
- 19.7 per cent copper,
- 2.3 per cent zinc, 0.003 per cent lead,
- and less than 0.01 per cent antimony (Assessment Report 3208).

1.9 Survey Techniques

Given the low exploration budget in 2004, survey techniques were limited to collecting soil, stream and rock samples for geochemical analysis and petrological examination. All samples came from south draining creeks along the north shore of King Salmon Lake and lower slopes below and south of the original BWM gossan zone, as reported in other assessment reports listed in the appendices.

1.10 Acknowledgments

[5] Simmons, A.T. and others, 2004

Thanks are due to **Solomon Resources Limited** of Vancouver who grubbed staked the writer under a Letter of Understanding, that should the property prove of interest, it would be optioned to that company in 2005. However, Solomon declined the property in 2005.

Thanks are also due to **John G. Payne, Ph.D., P.Geol.** who carried out the petrology work.

2.0 General Geology

Rocks in the region can be divided into:

- Cretaceous (85-81 Ma) volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks
- Jurassic/Cretaceous intrusive rocks
- The Jurassic Laberge Group, which includes the Takwahoni and Inklin Formations
- The Upper Triassic Sinwa Formation
- The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group

A summary is given below.

2.1 General Setting

According to geological mapping by Souther 1971, and notes from Minfile, the area is underlain by the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, (originally known as the King Salmon Formation, now disused nomenclature). This group of rocks is comprised of a thick-bedded, mixed assemblage of sediments, minor andesitic volcanics, volcaniclastics and limestone.

To the northeast, the Upper Triassic Sinwa limestone is found along the northeast dipping King Salmon Thrust Fault. These rocks are intruded by intermediate composition Jurassic and/or Cretaceous plutons and younger porphyritic dykes, possibly Tertiary in age.

The structure in the area is dominated by the northwest trending, northeast dipping King Salmon thrust fault and associated smaller faults. Perpendicular to these faults is another set that trend northeast, which offset the King Salmon Thrust Fault.

On the property the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group rocks are mainly dark green andesitic or tuffaceous volcanics with disseminated pyrite and chloritic siltstone and argillite which also contain disseminated pyrite. The rocks are highly fractured and alteration consists mainly of minor silicification, pyritization with occasional epidote stringers. Minor crosscutting quartz stringers are mineralized with chalcopyrite.

The most visible attraction to the property is a gossanous and mineralized breccia pipe. This pipe is adjacent to a small quartz diorite stock that cuts the Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments, and crosscut by tabular and irregular masses of pink quartz-feldspar porphyry. The breccia pipe is reported as irregular in outline, approximately 185 metres

long and 140 metres wide. A second gossans to the SE of the main one, and approximates 50 metres in diameter.

On the surface the main breccia pipe is reported to consist of mainly feldspar porphyry fragments in a matrix of quartz, carbonate, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and rusty gossan zones. The breccia pipe shows large euhedral pyrite and chalcopyrite in a vuggy quartz matrix.

Chalcopyrite is reported to be the most abundant sulphide and usually forms massive, irregular fragments, also as disseminated in calcite and quartz gangue.

Sphalerite, pyrrhotite, and stibnite are reported to occur in the chalcopyrite, showing exsolution textures. Stibnite occurs occasionally with calcite in late veins. A few euhedral grains of magnetite are also reported present. The pyrite is weathered and forms limonite, hematite, and jarosite. Associated fractures are reported to show coatings of malachite.

This gossanous breccia pipe and smaller gossan were not visited during the 2004 work.

2.2 Petrographic Descriptions

One sample of float was taken and described in detail here. It came from the south facing slope of the BWM#1 property, just within the claims south boundary, and is believed to be very close to its original source. It is believed to be part of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group.

Sample BWM-04-Float#1 Andesite Tuff

The sample contains angular fragments averaging 0.5-1.5 mm in size and a few up to 4 mm across of porphyritic andesite flow and lesser, more irregular ones of amygdaloidal to pumaceous andesite. The former contains plagioclase phenocrysts in a groundmass of delicate lathy plagioclase grains enclosed in devitrified glass. Plagioclase phenocrysts were altered slightly to moderately to sericite and locally to chlorite. The latter contains spheroidal amygdules of plagioclase, calcite, chlorite, and minor opaque in a groundmass that ranges from devitrified glass to very fine grained plagioclase and chlorite. Some fragments have textures gradational between these two end members. Pyrite is concentrated in one pumaceous fragment. The groundmass is dominated by an intergrowth of un-oriented plagioclase and minor K-feldspar, with patches of calcite and lesser ones of chlorite.

mineral	**percentage**	**main grain size range (mm)**
fragments		
porphyritic andesite	15-17%	0.2-0.5 (ph), 0.02-0.03 (laths), cryptocrystalline (gm)
pumaceous andesite	7- 8	cryptocrystalline-0.05
groundmass		

plagioclase	45-50	0.005-0.015
calcite	15-17	0.03-0.1
chlorite	5- 7	0.005-0.015
K-feldspar	5- 7	0.005-0.015
pyrite	1	0.05-0.3
leucoxene/limonite	0.1	cryptocrystalline-0.01

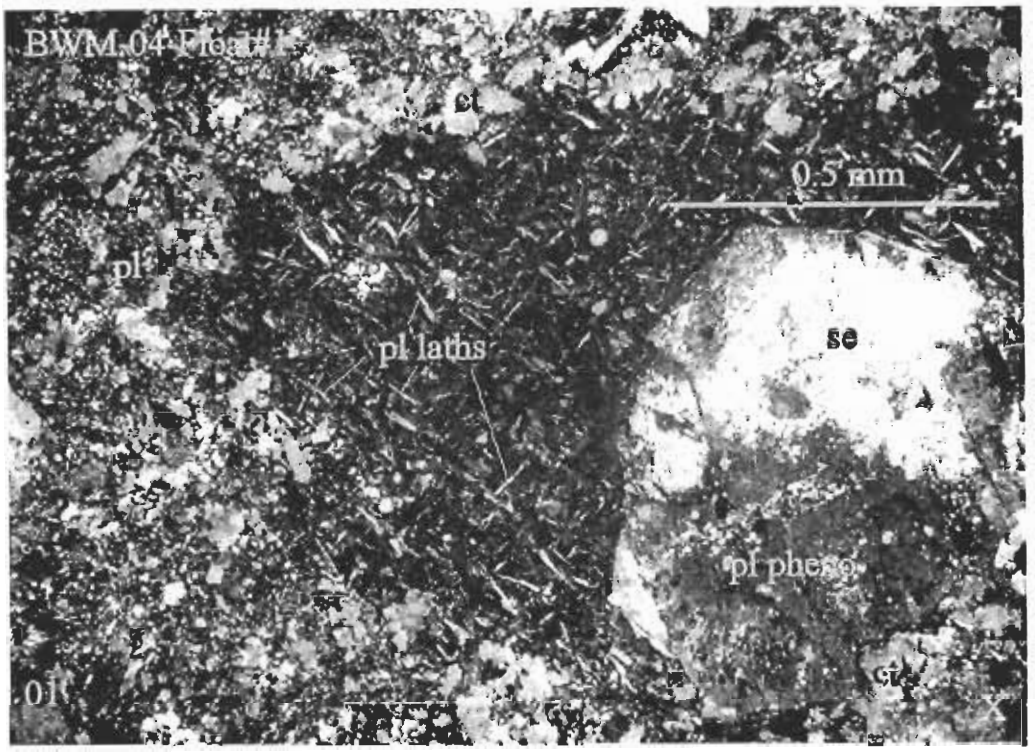
Porphyritic andesite forms angular fragments that contain one to a few subhedral to euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts in a groundmass that contains delicate, lathy plagioclase grains in devitrified glass. Plagioclase phenocrysts were altered slightly to moderately to disseminated to patchy sericite. Many fragments contain minor to abundant spheroidal amygdules 0.03-0.05 mm in diameter dominated by plagioclase with much less abundant calcite and chlorite.

Pumaceous andesite fragments contains abundant spheroidal patches, mainly 0.03-0.15 mm in diameter, of plagioclase and lesser calcite and/or chlorite) in a devitrified groundmass that in part was recrystallized to chlorite and/or plagioclase. One fragment contains abundant patches of pyrite up to 1 mm in size.

A variety of fragments have textures intermediate between these end members, with both phenocrysts and laths of plagioclase in a devitrified groundmass with moderately abundant amygdules of one or more of plagioclase, calcite, and chlorite.

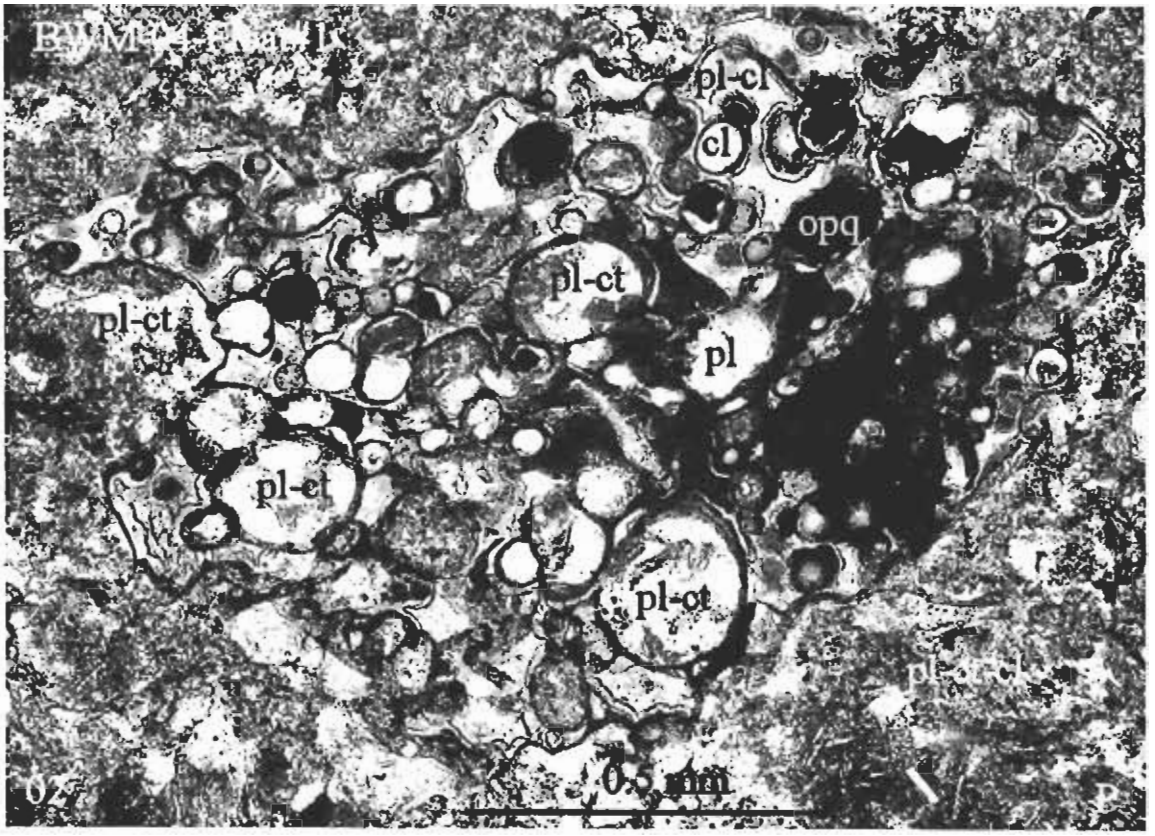
The groundmass of the rock consists of equant plagioclase grains with moderately abundant patches of calcite and scattered patches of chlorite. K-feldspar forms disseminated grains intergrown with plagioclase; its presence is indicated by the yellow stain on the offcut block. Leucoxene and limonite/hematite form minor disseminated patches.

Photographs of thin sections occur on the following three pages.

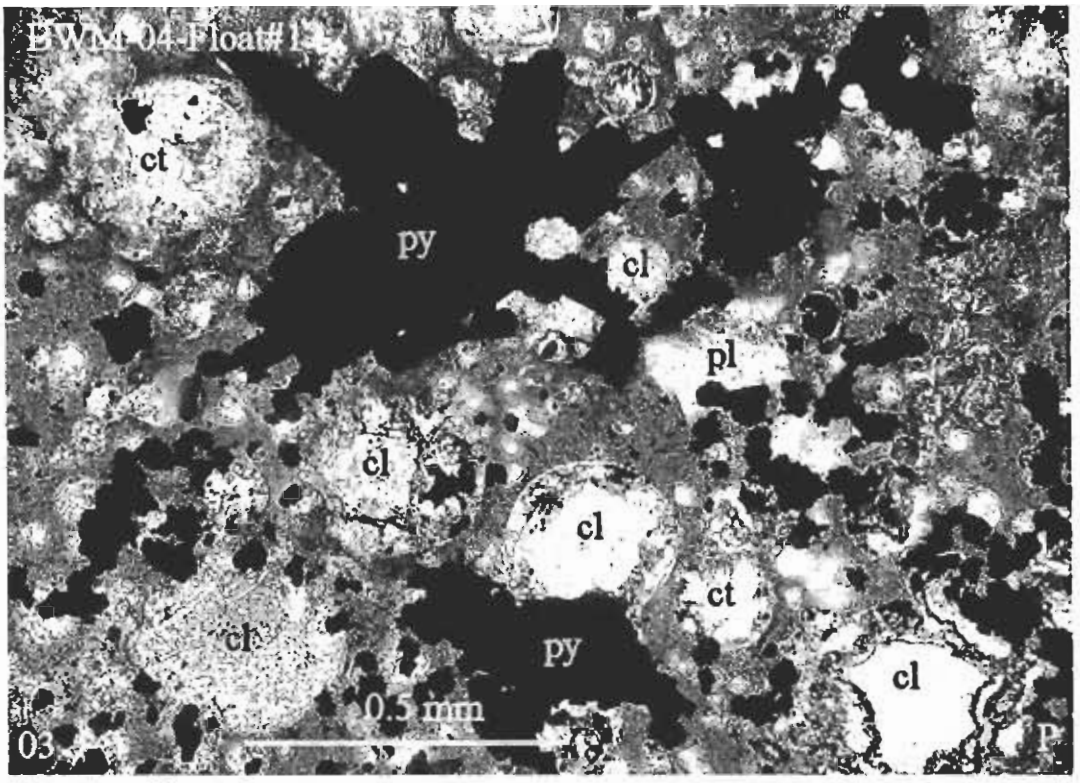


Petrology Photo 1
Sample **Description**

01 **BWM-04-Float#1** fragment of porphyritic andesite with plagioclase phenocryst (altered partly to sericite) in groundmass containing of very fine, lathy plagioclase in devitrified glass; surrounded by tuff matrix of plagioclase and minor chlorite with moderately abundant patches of calcite and minor patches (amygdules?) of quartz.



Petrology Photo 2
BWM-04-Float#1 Pumice fragment with spheroids of plagioclase-calcite and minor ones of chlorite and opaque in a groundmass dominated by plagioclase and chlorite; surrounded by groundmass of plagioclase-calcite-(chlorite) with a small fragment of andesite (as in the groundmass in Photo 1).



Petrology Photo 3
BWM-04-Float#1 Pumaceous fragment with abundant amygdules of chlorite and calcite and abundant patches of pyrite in a groundmass of devitrified glass (plagioclase and minor K-feldspar and chlorite). .

3.0 Geochemical Results

Analytical returns for gold, silver, arsenic, iron, lead and zinc are tabulated in Table III and Table IV. Locations are shown on Plate I in back folder.

These samples were not collected from the main gossan zone or proximal areas, but from distal sites down slope along the south facing slopes just above King Salmon Lake

Table III. Float Sample Returns

Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	As	Cu	Fe %	Pb	Zn
BWM-04-Float 4	15	0.3	<5	52	8.31	20	101
BWM-04-Float 7	20	0.2	55	122	6.06	4	62
BWM-04-Float 8	10	0.2	15	96	3.73	34	35
BWM-04-Float 1	10	0.5	45	251	7.69	38	111

Table IV. Soil and Creek Silt Sample Analytical Returns

Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	As	Cu	Fe %	Pb	Zn
BWM-04-Cr1	15	1.7	840	290	4.13	84	216
BWM-04-Soil 1	5	0.3	80	69	6.62	24	183
BWM-04-Cr 5	20	0.2	250	76	3.38	28	88
BWM-04-Cr 6	5	0.2	275	77	3.84	20	93
BWM-04-Cr 9	5	<0.2	35	58	4.81	28	115
BWM-04-Cr 10	10	<0.2	20	65	4.62	12	85
BWM-04-Cr 11	15	<0.2	25	58	4.33	26	120

4.0 Discussion and Conclusions

Since 1947 the BWM prospect has been of considerable interest to exploration companies.

With respect to the 2004 summer program within this area, limited analytical data, taken 2 km south of the original BWM gossans and target area, does not reflect a geochemical anomalous situation for gold or silver.

However, anomalous returns for arsenic, copper and zinc are noted from creek silt samples tabulated above, Ref Table IV and Plate 1.

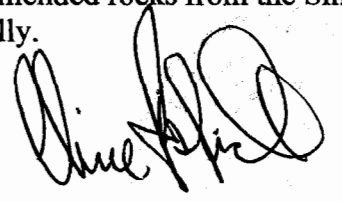
These anomalous samples do support a polymetallic situation upslope and north of King Salmon Lake.

Petrology Sample **BWM-04-Float#1** was taken from a sub-crop location and is considered a rock belonging to the Upper Stuhini Group.

This rock type is an andesite tuff that contains angular fragments averaging 0.5-1.5 mm in size and a few up to 4 mm across.

5.0 Recommendations.

It is recommended further sampling be carried out up slope from King Salmon Lake, east of the BWM gossan and northwards to the King Salmon Fault area. It is also recommended rocks from the Sinwa Formation, south of that fault, be examined carefully.



Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Geologist

6.0 References

Aitkin, J. D., (1958) Atlin Map Area, BC. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 307

Cairnes, D.D. (1910). Portions of the Atlin District, B.C.Sessional Paper No 26.Geological Survey Branch. Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Chapmen, J. (1991). Assessment Report on the Tulsequah E Project For Omega Gold Corporation. A/R 21,906

Holland, S.S., (1950). Placer Gold Production of British Columbia. B.C Ministry of Energy, Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 28, pp.89.

Robertson, W.F. (1899). Cassiar district; In Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, 1898, BC Department of Mines, pp 985-991.

Monger J.W.H. (1975). The Upper Paleozoic rocks of the Atlin Terrane, northwest British Columbia and South Central Yukon, GSC Paper 74-7.

Lane, Ron., (1988). Assessment Report. Stream Sediment, Soil Rock Geochemical Sampling undertaken on the Barb 1, 3, & 3 Claims. A/R 17, 917.

Livgard, Egil. (1990). Report on the E Claims Located in the Tulsequah Area, Atlin, M.D, for Mega Corporation.

Shannon, Ken, (1980). Assessment Report. Geological and Geochemical Survey. Barb 1, 3, 4. Atlin Mining Division. A/R 9541.

Simmons, A.T. Tosdale R.M., Baker, D.E.L., Friedman, R.M., Ulrich, T.D., (2004). Late Cretaceous Volcano-plutonic Arcs in Northwestern British Columbia: Implications for Porphyry and Epithermal Deposits.

Souther, J.G., (1971). Geology and mineral Deposits of Tulsequah Map Area, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 362.

7.0 Appendices

Appendices 1

Statement of Costs.
BWM#1 Mineral Claims, Year 2004

Field Work. Wages
1) Fees; geologist 4 days @ $500.00 per day..... $2,000.00
Total $2,000.00

Petrological Work
Thin Section, Description, Photographs.....$800.00
Total.....$800.00

Analyses of Samples
Eleven samples, including shipping.....$201.50
Total.....$201.50

Rental of Equipment
GPS, and other Field Equipment, 4 days at $10.00.....$40.00
Total.....$40.00

Personal Transportation
1) Private float equipped Aircraft, Atlin-King Salmon Lake, and return...$500.00
Total.....500.00

Report Preparation, including drafting
4 days at $500.00 per day.....$2,000.00
Production.....$40
Total.....$2,040.00

Total Amount **$5,581.50**

February 11th, 2005

Filed total required work value, 20 units, at $2,000.00 for one year value of assessment

Credited to Pac Amount..... .....$2,000.00

Filed total Value, work and PAC.....$4,000.00

Appendices 2

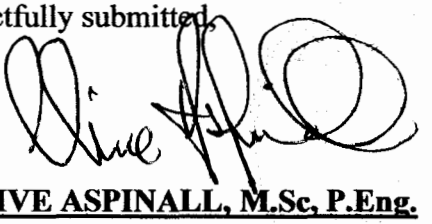
Qualifications of writer:

I, **N. CLIVE ASPINALL,** of Pillman Hill, the community of Atlin, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist with offices at the above address
- I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, with B. Sc degree in Geology (1964), and a Masters degree (1987) from the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England, in Mining Geology.
- I am registered member of the Associations of Professional Engineers in the province of British Columbia.
- I have practiced mineral exploration for 40 years, in countries such as Libya, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Morocco, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, USA, and in the provinces and territories of Canada.
- At the time of writing this report, I am the registered owner (100%) of the current BWM#1 mineral claim described herein.
- I completed the geological Investigations as summarized in this report
- I am author of report titled: **Geological Reconnaissance of the Southern Sector of the BWM #1 Mineral Claim, Tenure No. 408837 Located 58°45' North, 132°53' West, Including Adjacent Areas NTS 104K76, Atlin MD., BC. (With Petrology by John G. Payne, Ph.D., P.Geol.) . May 2005**

Signed and sealed in Atlin BC. On the 18th May 2005

Respectfully submitted,



N. CLIVE ASPINALL, M.Sc, P.Eng.

Appendices 3

Record of four post claim-Certificate of recording and ownership

OFFICE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy and Mines — Titles Division

RECORD OF 4 POST CLAIM

Mineral Tenure Act, Section 27

Mining Division ATLIN

Tenure Number 408837

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Gold Commissioner

Date of Record MARCH 17, 2004

APPLICATION TO RECORD A 4 POST CLAIM

I, N.C. ASPINALL (Name of Locator) AGENT FOR Self (Name(s))

Box 22, Pillman Hill Road (Address)

ATLIN, B.C. (Address)

V0W1A0 (Postal Code) 250-651-0001 (Telephone)

(Postal Code) (Telephone)

Client Number 101024 Client Number(s)

hereby apply for a record of a 4 post claim for the location as outlined on the attached copy of mineral titles reference map number(s) 104K/076, in the ATLIN Mining Division

ACCESS

Describe how you gained access to the location; include reference to roads, trails, topographic features, permanent landmarks and a description of the legal corner post location.

Located 97Km SE of ATLIN and LCP 4Km NORTH of KING SALMON LAKE ACCESS FROM ATLIN BY HELICOPTER. STAKING USING HELICOPTER

(continue description on reverse)

GPS Co-ordinates taken of posts: Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, complete information chart on reverse

TAG INFORMATION

have securely fastened the metal identification tag embossed "LEGAL CORNER POST" to the legal corner post (or witness post*) and impressed this information on the tag:

LEGAL CORNER POST

TAG No. 216550

CLAIM NAME BWM#1

LOCATOR N.C. ASPINALL

FMC No. 101024

AGENT FOR SELF

FMC No.

DATE COMMENCED 11 MARCH 2004

TIME 6.30 PM

DATE COMPLETED 17 MARCH 2004

TIME 1.30 PM

NUMBER OF CLAIM UNITS

N ____ S 5 E 4 W ____

IDENTIFICATION POSTS NOT PLACED

were 1E, 2E, 3E, 4E/1S, 4E/2S, 4E/3S, 4E/4S, 5S/1E, 5S/2E, 5S/3E,

because DEEP-SOFT SNOW STEEP SLOPES

*If a witness post was placed for the legal corner post:

Bearing from witness post to true position of legal corner post is _____ degrees,

at a distance of _____ metres.

Bearing from **identification** post to witness post is _____ degrees, at a distance of _____ metres.

NOTE: Legal corner post can be witnessed only if it was not feasible to place **any** posts. 408837

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have complied with all the terms and conditions of the *Mineral Tenure Act* and Regulation pertaining to the location of 4 post claims and have attached a plan of the location on which the positions of the legal corner post and all other corner posts (and witness and identification posts if applicable) are indicated. The tag information supplied above is the identical information that I impressed upon the tag affixed to the applicable post when I located this claim, and this information is true and correct.

Signature of Locator

RECEIVED ... 800.00 ... TRANS # 2

RECORDING STAMP

HB 1867

MTL 103 REV. 03/07

Appendices 4

Notice of Work

BRITISH COLUMBIA

June 29, 2004

File No. 14675-20
Mine No. 1650292

Clive Aspinall
PO Box 22, Pillman Hill
Atlin, BC
V0W 1A0

Dear Clive Aspinall

Re: Mineral Notice of Work - BWM
Atlin Mining Division

Your Notice of Work on the above-mentioned Mineral property was received on **24-Jun-2004** and has been reviewed pursuant to Section 10 of the ***Mines Act***.

Since the proposed disturbance is non-mechanical, a ***Mines Act*** permit will not be required for this particular program. If at a later date a camp and/or mechanical disturbances are required as part of your exploration program(s), then a new Notice of Work for a ***Mines Act*** permit must be applied for at the appropriate Ministry of Energy & Mines - Mines Branch office.

You are authorized to proceed with the proposed program under **SMI-2004- 1650292 - 0629**

This approval applies only to the requirements under Section 10 of the *Mines Act*. Other legislation may be applicable to the operation and the necessary approvals under the legislation are required to be attained by the permittee.

Please find enclosed an annual Notice of Completion of Work. Submission of this form is required pursuant to Part 9.2.1(3) of the **Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in BC, 2003.** Your completed work program form should include a set of photographs showing the condition of your work sites prior to commencing work and at the completion of your work program. Please include a description of the photographs. These photos will assist in evaluating the reclamation work.

If you have any questions, please contact me by phone (250) 847-7768, fax (250) 847-7603 or e-mail at Bruce.Graff@gems5.gov.bc.ca.

Yours truly,

Bruce Graff, P. Eng.
Permitting - Inspector of Mines
Northwest Region

Encl.

Ministry of Energy and Mines Mining Division

Mailing Address:
Bag 5000
Smithers BC V0J 2N0

Location:
3793 Alfred Avenue
Smithers BC V0J 2N0

Telephone: (250) 847-7383
Facsimile: (250) 847-7603

Appendices 5

Geochemical analyses

15-Oct-04

TECH LABORA , LTD.
1 Dallas Drive
LOOPS, B.C.
3T4

e: 250-573-5700
: 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF AN .S AK 2004-1486

Solomon Resources Ltd.
900-475 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2B3

No. of samples received: 4
Project: BWM-Atlin
Sample type:Rock
Submitted by:Clive Aspinall Geological

s in ppm unless otherwise reported

#.	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
	BWM-04-Float 4	15	0.3	1.68	<5	130	35	1.46	<1	61	77	52	8.31	<10	1.54	992	<1	0.29	40	2880	20	<5	<20	135	0.52	<10	<1	<10	76	101
	BWM-04-Float 7	20	0.2	0.64	55	65	<5	5.84	<1	24	23	122	6.06	<10	0.80	1293	3	<0.01	6	350	4	<5	<20	75	<0.01	<10	213	<10	<1	62
	BWM-04-Float 8	10	0.2	4.43	15	50	<5	3.52	<1	26	14	96	3.73	<10	0.96	349	4	0.32	3	1090	34	5	<20	341	0.05	<10	161	<10	<1	35
	BWM-04-Float 1	10	0.5	3.21	45	55	5	2.66	<1	38	10	251	7.69	<10	2.63	1226	5	0.06	13	1460	38	<5	<20	154	0.14	<10	326	<10	31	111
	ATA:																													
	at:																													
	BWM-04-Float 4	10	0.2	1.65	<5	125	35	1.45	3	59	68	50	8.19	<10	1.55	1003	<1	0.28	50	2840	18	<5	<20	133	0.48	<10	<1	<10	68	99
	dard:																													
	'04	140	1.5	1.72	60	155	<5	1.50	<1	19	60	85	3.51	<10	0.92	662	<1	0.02	29	810	24	<5	<20	54	0.07	<10	61	<10	10	77

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

)4

TECH LABORA LTD.
Dallas Drive
OOPS, B.C.
T4

: 250-573-5700
: 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANAL AK 2004-1487

Solomon Resources Ltd.
900-475 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2B3

No. of samples received: 7
Project: BWM-Atlin
Sample type: Creek/Soil
Submitted by:Clive Aspinall Geological

s in ppm unless otherwise reported

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
BWM-04-Cr 1	15	1.7	1.54	840	240	<5	2.26	<1	21	22	290	4.13	<10	0.97	1500	<1	0.02	18	1400	84	<5	<20	128	0.03	<10	103	<10	48	216
BWM-04-Soil 2	5	0.3	2.08	80	220	15	0.74	<1	36	16	69	6.62	<10	0.79	2894	<1	0.01	12	1360	24	<5	<20	58	0.17	<10	236	<10	4	183
BWM-04-Cr 5	10	0.2	1.26	250	170	<5	1.74	<1	17	42	76	3.38	<10	0.93	802	<1	0.01	31	770	18	<5	<20	122	0.04	<10	74	<10	28	88
BWM-04-Cr 6	5	0.2	1.40	275	185	<5	1.56	<1	19	48	77	3.84	<10	1.00	911	<1	0.01	36	700	20	<5	<20	113	0.04	<10	84	<10	25	93
BWM-04-Cr 9	5	<0.2	1.65	35	255	5	1.37	<1	27	62	58	4.81	<10	1.42	1877	<1	0.02	54	900	18	<5	<20	125	0.06	<10	93	<10	20	115
BWM-04-Cr 10	10	<0.2	1.55	20	165	5	1.65	<1	22	44	65	4.62	<10	1.25	1144	<1	0.03	37	960	12	<5	<20	128	0.05	<10	101	<10	29	85
BWM-04-Cr 11	15	<0.2	1.61	25	165	<5	0.74	<1	21	38	58	4.33	<10	1.14	1113	<1	0.03	39	960	26	<5	<20	105	0.04	<10	104	<10	22	120

ATA:

at:

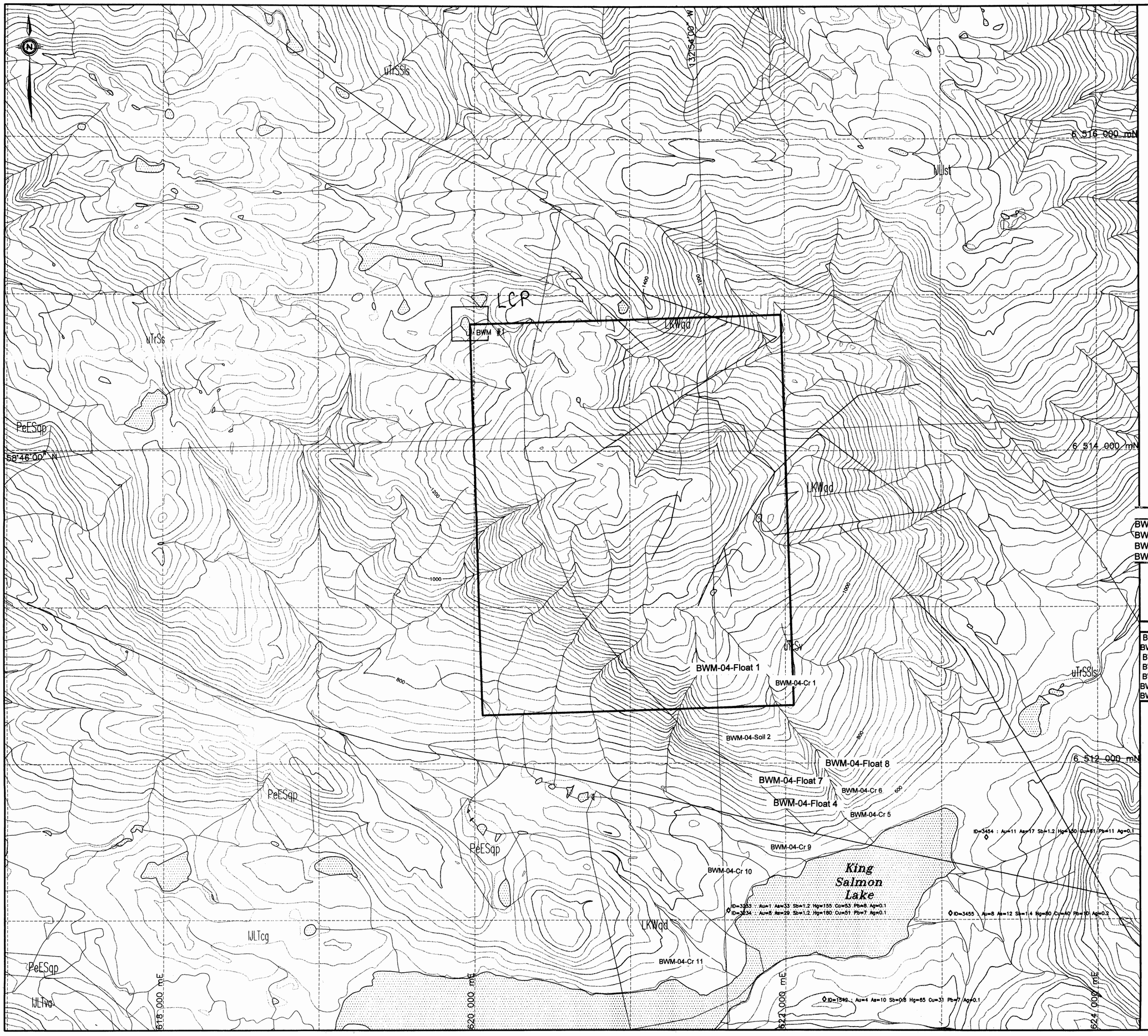
BWM-04-Cr 1	-	1.6	1.56	920	235	<5	2.17	<1	21	23	279	4.15	<10	0.99	1493	<1	0.02	20	1370	90	<5	<20	125	0.03	<10	104	<10	45	222
BWM-04-Cr 11	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ard:

04	140	1.5	1.76	55	160	<5	1.53	<1	19	62	86	3.48	<10	0.96	670	<1	0.02	27	690	24	<5	<20	54	0.07	<10	60	<10	11	76

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

4



Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	As	Cu	Fe %	Pb	Zn
BWM-04-Float 4	15	0.3	<5	52	8.31	20	101
BWM-04-Float 7	20	0.2	55	122	6.06	4	62
BWM-04-Float 8	10	0.2	15	96	3.73	34	35
BWM-04-Float 1	10	0.5	45	251	7.69	38	111

Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	As	Cu	Fe %	Pb	Zn
BWM-04-Cr 1	15	1.7	840	290	4.13	84	216
BWM-04-Soil 2	5	0.3	80	69	6.62	24	183
BWM-04-Cr 5	10	0.2	250	76	3.38	18	88
BWM-04-Cr 6	5	0.2	275	77	3.84	20	93
BWM-04-Cr 9	5	<0.2	35	58	4.81	18	115
BWM-04-Cr 10	10	<0.2	20	65	4.62	12	85
BWM-04-Cr 11	15	<0.2	25	58	4.33	26	120

Contour interval is 20m
Projection & Datum: NAD 83, UTM, Zone 8

0 500 cm

C. ASPINALL — PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLIVE ASPINALL GEOLOGICAL

BWM PROPERTY

NORTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

BASE MAP

BWM #1, Tenure 403387

Scale: 1:10,000	BCGS: 104K076	Map: 1
Date: July 2004		