Geological Reconnaissance of the Lake View Mineral Claims, Tenure Nos. 408341 and 408342, located 59°38' N, 133°27' W, NTS 104N063, Atlin MD., BC

By

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V0W1A0

Claim tags: Lake View 1=1209660
Lake View 2 = 1209670

Mineral Notice of Work: SMI-2004-0101403-0629

Work Dates: Start 25 June 2004
End 25 October 2004

Report: March 28th, 2005

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Executive Summary

During the summer of 2004 a total of five days were spent sampling and geological mapping a NE trending quartz vein system situated on Lake View 1 and 2 mineral claims. This vein system is located between Birch Creek and Boulder Creek, Atlin M.D. in NW-British Columbia. The objective was to seek a potential source of placer gold shed in pre-Wisconsin glacial times into adjacent Boulder, Birch and Pine creeks

Access to the vein system on the Lake View claims are easily gained from the community of Atlin, a direct distance of 20 kilometres easterly from that community.

During 2004 an approximate 2.5 kimontres of this vein system was traced and mapped at 1:5000 scale. A total of eight samples were collected from the vein system itself or soils proximal to it, for analysis.

Within the 2004 map area, rock types include two types. The first are metamorphosed andesine/basalts, chert, argillite and tuffs and reported gabbroic rocks. This metamorphosed package remained undifferentiated for 2004 mapping purposes. The second type is carbonatized ultramafics, ultramafics, peridotites and serpentinites, which also essentially remained undifferentiated. In some localities alteration of these rocks is associated with a dominant NE trending fault system, a possible splay fault to the Pine Creek Fault.

The Lake View quartz vein system is not unique to the Lake View property. This vein system can be traced from Permian Cache Creek rocks on the Lake View property into Tertiary-Cretaceous alaskites on upper Boulder Creek and Ruby Creek, a projected distance of almost 9.2 kilometres.

Adjacent Boulder, Pine and Birch Creeks have been worked for placer gold since 1898, continuing to this day. It is concluded the Lake View quartz vein is likely just one source of gold that was shed into Boulder Creek and Pine Creek, with another system shedding gold into Birch Creek. Within the Lake View vein system, it is proposed the gold occurs as localized pods within the vein system, and not pervasive throughout its 9.2 kilometres projected length.

Anomalous analytical returns of gold and silver were gained from the Lake View vein system during this geological reconnaissance.

It is recommended mapping and geochemical sampling be continued along strike of the Lake View quartz vein system, from White Star to the NE Lake View 2 claim boundary. In addition, is recommended geochemical sampling be made along the 35 NE and 330° NW fault systems.

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction

On 25th February 2004 Clive Aspinall of Atlin staked Lake View 1 & 2 mineral claims consisting of 18 units each to give a total of 36 units held.

During the summer of 2004 a total of five days assessment work were carried out sampling and geological mapping a NE trending quartz vein system located between Birch Creek and Boulder Creek in the southern sector of this claim group.

1.1 Objectives

The objective of staking the Lake View 1 & 2 mineral claims was to evaluate the gold potential and mineralization of a quartz vein system extending for 2.3 Kilometres NE across the claims. Of prime interest was to ascertain if this vein system could have been one source gold which was shed into Boulder, Pine and Birch Creek prior to the Wisconsin glacier advance.

This quartz vein system is generally observed in outcrop as a composite or two parallel vein systems. Each vein ranges up to 1 metre thick in width, but local soil creep sometimes provides widths up to 15 metres.

Historical workings on this quartz vein system are known as the Lake View Adit and White Star Adit.

Since 1898 Pine Creek, Boulder Creek and Birch Creek have been notable producers of placer gold, and these creeks flank the Lake View property on three sides. Like mining elsewhere, historical production from theses creeks has been cyclical, and slowed down prior to the 1960s.

During the mid 1960's placer gold mining in the Atlin area was reactivated in earnest, and with the advent of heavy equipment these creeks became a focus of attention. In the late 1990's production slowed down again, but placer mining using heavy equipment was still active on lower Boulder and Birch Creeks during the 2004 season.

The source of this gold has never been established, but the Lake View property may well have been a just one source of placer gold shed into above creeks.

1.2 Location and Access

The LCP of Lake View claims claims are located in NW British Columbia, within the Atlin Mining District at:

Lake View 1: Northing 6612932
Easting 0586949

Lake View 2: Northing 6613891
Easting: 0588154

In degree-minute coordinates, the central part of the property is located at 59° 38.886' north, 133°26.686 west.

Access to the vein system on the Lake View claims are easily gained from the community of Atlin, a direct distance of 10 kilometres easterly from that community. A good gravel road leads from Atlin to Surprise Lake, located 20 Kilometres east of Atlin. This road can be used access to the general property area.

Before Surprise Lake is reached, a turn-off is made at Birch Creek, and a good 4 wheel drive trail is followed for 3.3 kilomtres northwards up Birch Creek valley. A bush trail, then leads NE across Birch Creek and can be followed using 4 wheel drive jeep for 3.4 kilometres to the quartz vein system at Lakeview Adit, Ref: figure 1 and 2, also Plate 1.

This trail continues another 2 kilomtres NE to the White Star adit.

Photograph 1. Bush trail to the Lake View Property

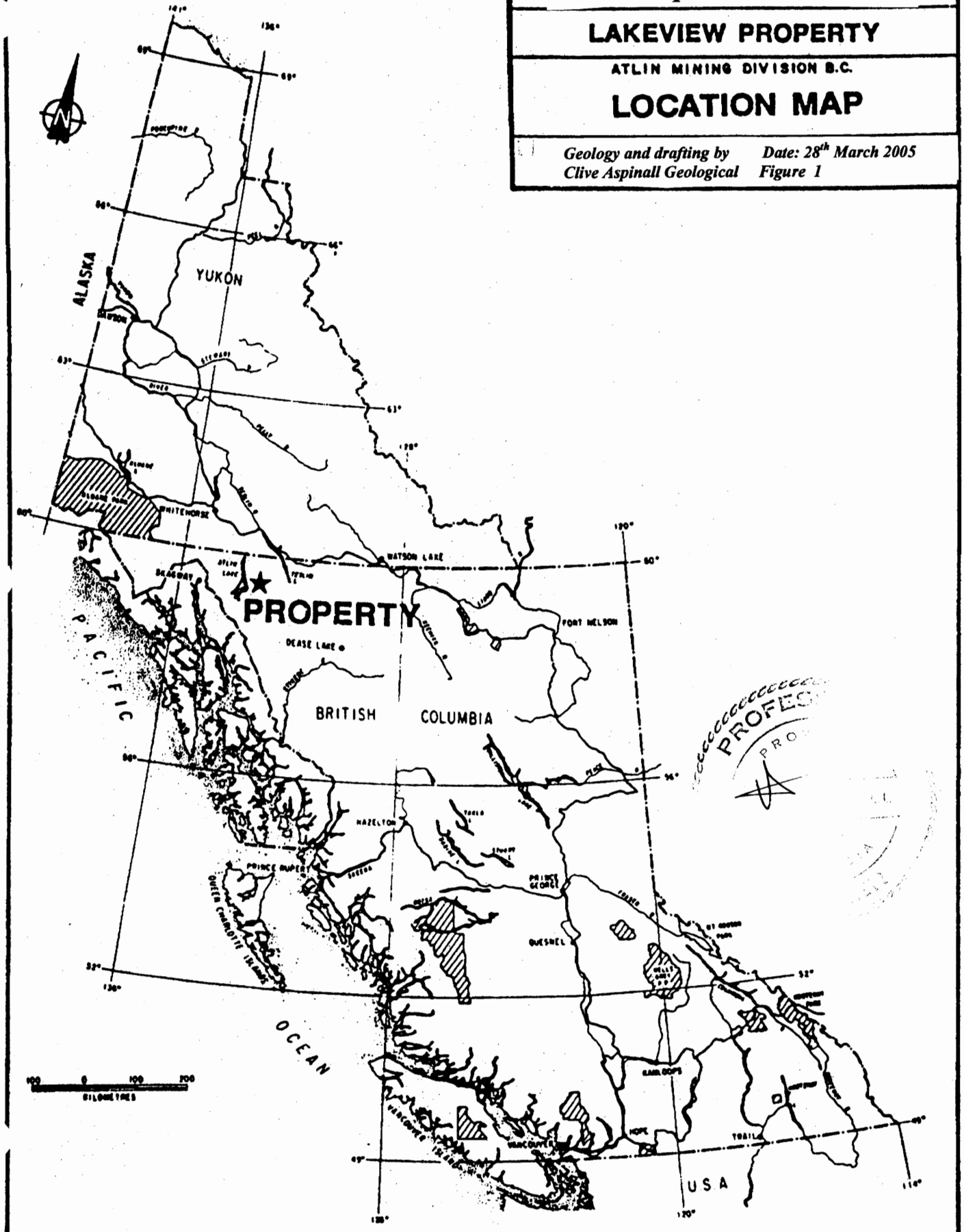
1.3 Description and Ownership

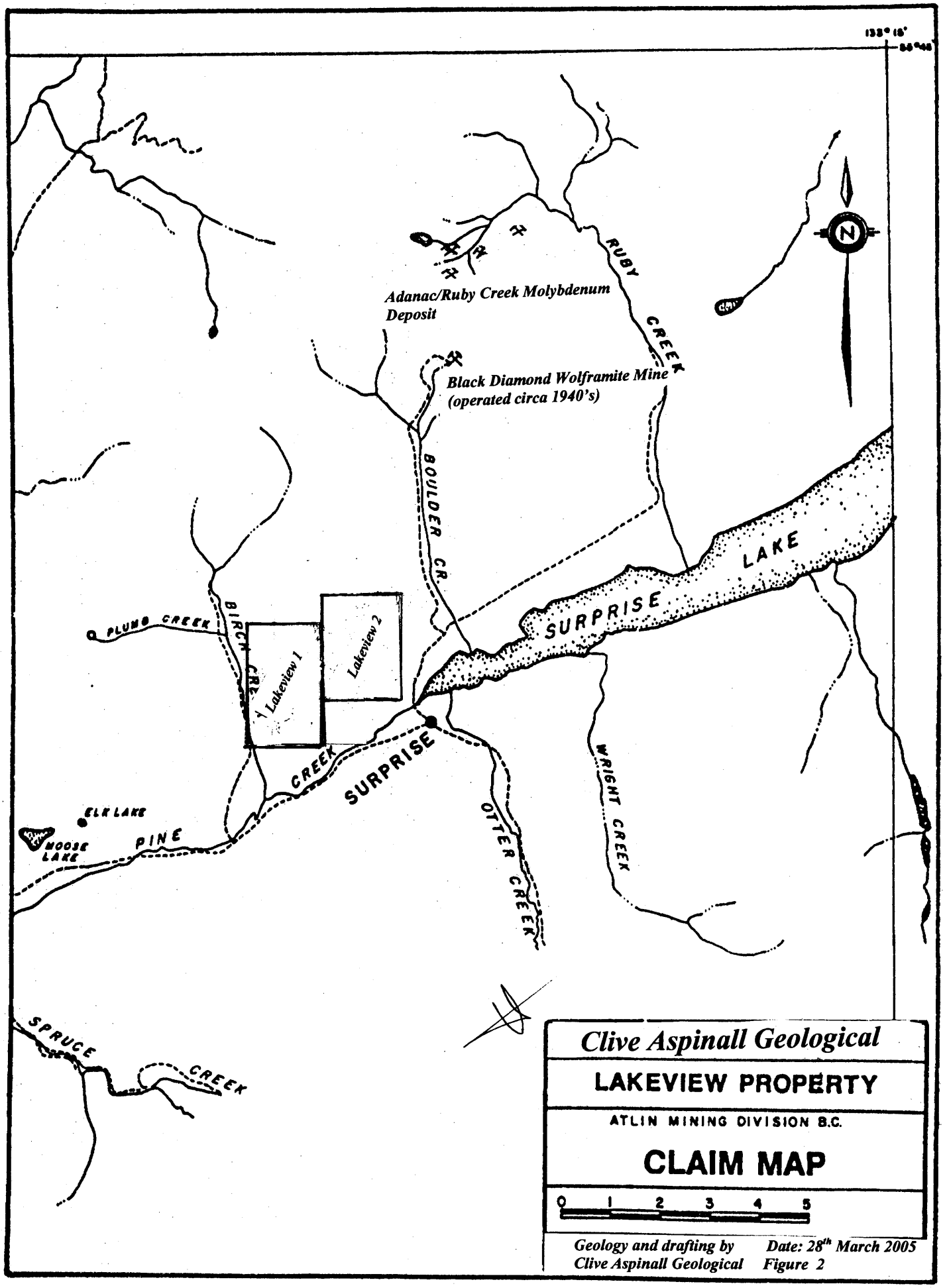
Details of legal status are given in Table 1 below

Table 1. Legal Status of Lakeview claims

Claim Name	Tenure	Date staked	Units	Ownership
Lakeview 1	**408341**	**25th February 2004**	**18**	**100%: N.C. Aspinall. FMC 101024**
Lakeview 2	408342	25th February 2004	18	100%: N.C. Aspinall. FMC 101024

Work carried out in 2004 is being applied to keep the above claims in good standing to 25th February 2006.


Clive Aspinall Geological
LAKEVIEW PROPERTY
ATLIN MINING DIVISION B.C.
LOCATION MAP
Geology and drafting by Clive Aspinall Geological
Date: 28th March 2005
Figure 1
ALASKA
YUKON
PROPERTY
WHITEHORSE
WATSON LAKE
DEASE LAKE
FORT NELSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA
PACIFIC
OCEAN
HAZELTON
PRINCE RUPERT
PRINCE GEORGE
QUESNEL
KAMLOOPS
VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER ISLAND
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
USA
KILOMETRES


138° 15'
Adanac/Ruby Creek Molybdenum Deposit
Black Diamond Wolframite Mine (operated circa 1940's)
RUBY CREEK
BOULDER CR.
SURPRISE LAKE
PLUMB CREEK
BIRCH CREEK
Lakeview 1
Lakeview 2
SURPRISE CREEK
WRIGHT CREEK
OTTER CREEK
ELK LAKE
MOOSE LAKE
PINE
SPRUCE CREEK
N
Clive Aspinall Geological
LAKEVIEW PROPERTY
ATLIN MINING DIVISION B.C.
CLAIM MAP
0 1 2 3 4 5
Geology and drafting by Clive Aspinall Geological
Date: 28th March 2005
Figure 2

1.4 Property History:

Atlin became known as a productive Canadian placer gold camp in the year 1898, after the discoveries of Miller and Mclaren, who first found gold in paying quantities[1]. This placer gold was found initially on Pine Creek and later its tributaries, Spruce, Otter, Ruby, Boulder and Birch creeks.

During 1899, quartz claims or hard rock mineral claims were also staked in the Atlin region. These included claims with[2]:

1. Gold-tellurium quartz veins
2. Gold-silver quartz veins
3. Cupriferous silver-gold veins
4. Silver-lead veins
5. Antimony veins

One of the first hard rock target areas was the gold-tellurium quartz veins on the east side of the Taku Arm, which became known as the Engineer Mine.

Besides other properties, a number of hard rock claims were staked on Boulder Mountain, between Birch and Boulder Creeks. Prospects staked include the Lake View and White Star. Exploration work was made on the very same Lake View quartz vein system referred to above. This quartz vein was found to host to occasional pyrite, galena as well as reported gold.

Over time, a 58 foot adit was driven on the White Star section of the vein, and a 150 foot adit in addition to two shafts of 35 and 27 feet at the Lake View section.

A few samples were reported as assaying $100 and $300 gold per ton, with a few even higher. It was reported these were exceptions, and values of less than $10 per ton were more realistic[3]. However, at today's prices the latter would be in the range of $225 per ton.

In 1981 Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd of Whitehorse YT, staked these same prospects and carried out a geological survey, including access and trail for 4-wheel drive vehicles to these adits.

Work done by Yukon Revenue reported visible gold at some localities, primarily at the Lake View adit, but generally values are assumed to have been low.

The Yukon Revenue work prompted Cream Silver Ltd, followed by Homestake Minerals Ltd to carry out work in the Atlin area in 1986. Cream Silver drilled the Lake View quartz vein and intersected 0.592 oz/ton gold over 4 feet[4].

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[1] Geological Survey Branch, Paper No. 26, 1910.
[2] Ibid.,
[3] Geological Survey Branch, Paper No. 26, 1910.
[4] Assessment Report 15,686.

However, Cream Silver drilled 15 holes totaling 5,258 feet, and records show most of the quartz vein intersections as being less than 0.015 oz/ton gold. Silver assayed a little better, ranging between 0.2 ppm Ag to 9.2 ppm Ag, with anomalous sections between 11.4 ppm to 156 ppm Ag.

Cream Silver also carried out airborne electo-magnetic surveys as well as ground IP, which assisted in locating the drilling targets.

At about the same time, Homestake Minerals Ltd staked considerable areas in the Pine Creek valley near Atlin, and concentrated on a listwanite geological model. They drilled the Yellow Jacket property with reported values of 0.5 oz/ton gold over sections of 10 feet or better, in 1987[5] . These gold values are reported to come from quartz stock-works of with up to 0.5% pyrite in a carbonatized talcose ultramafic.

In 2004, publicity over the 2004 Muskox Minerals Ltd program in re-drilling the former Yellow Jacket property spurred the writer to stake the Lake View Property.

1. 5 Physiography

The Atlin region lies east of the Coast Range Mountains approximately 140 kilometres east of Juneau Alaska. The community of Atlin is situating on the east Shore of Atlin Lake, just north of Pine Creek, at an elevation of 2190 feet, (670m) ASL.

The topography on the east side of Atlin Lake is significantly different from the Coastal ranges, and consists of gentler rounded mountains with a relief in the Atlin area approximating 1,000 metres.

Relief on the Lake View claims ranges from 1000 metres to 1500 metres, with low lying areas being in the Pine Creek valley.

1.6 Climate and Vegetation

The climate of the Atlin area has witnessed some changes over the past ten years. Falls are mild, extending from September to December. Winter temperatures may dip briefly to –40°below days during January, but otherwise are mild.

Snows usually have been coming late, arriving to stay in December and last until April. Atlin Lake freezes over for shorter periods than previously, starting from early January and breaks up in early May.

Spring weather is fine, but some summers have seen erratic weather, from dry to wet. In 2003 the weather was wet, but in 2004 the summer was dry, and forest fires were widespread.

Within or adjacent to the Lake View property, tree line is around 1100 metres and vegetation above that elevation is essentially open and alpine in nature. At 1000 metre

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[5] Ibid

elevation in the adjacent Pine Creek valley, there is a low lying flat area, some of which is swampy.

1.7 Legal and Cultural

The Atlin area is traditionally territory of the Taku River Tlingit. There are a reported 500 Taku River Tlingit, 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

Objectives in 2004 concentrated on reconnaissance mapping and geochemical sampling the NE quartz vein system on the Lake View property, as well as identifying associated minerals, geology and alteration. These 2004 objectives are presenting on a 1:5000 scale map, Ref: Plate 1, back folder.

This work was carried out over five days by the writer between 25th June 2004 and 25th October 2004.

Outside the Lake View claim area, the NE Quartz vein system was traced and projected for a possible 9.2 kilometres from the White Star adit to the head of Boulder Creek at the Black Diamond mine then eastwards across the Ruby Creek valley to quartz contaminated mountain slopes on the east side of that valley, Ref: Figure 3.

1.9 Survey Techniques

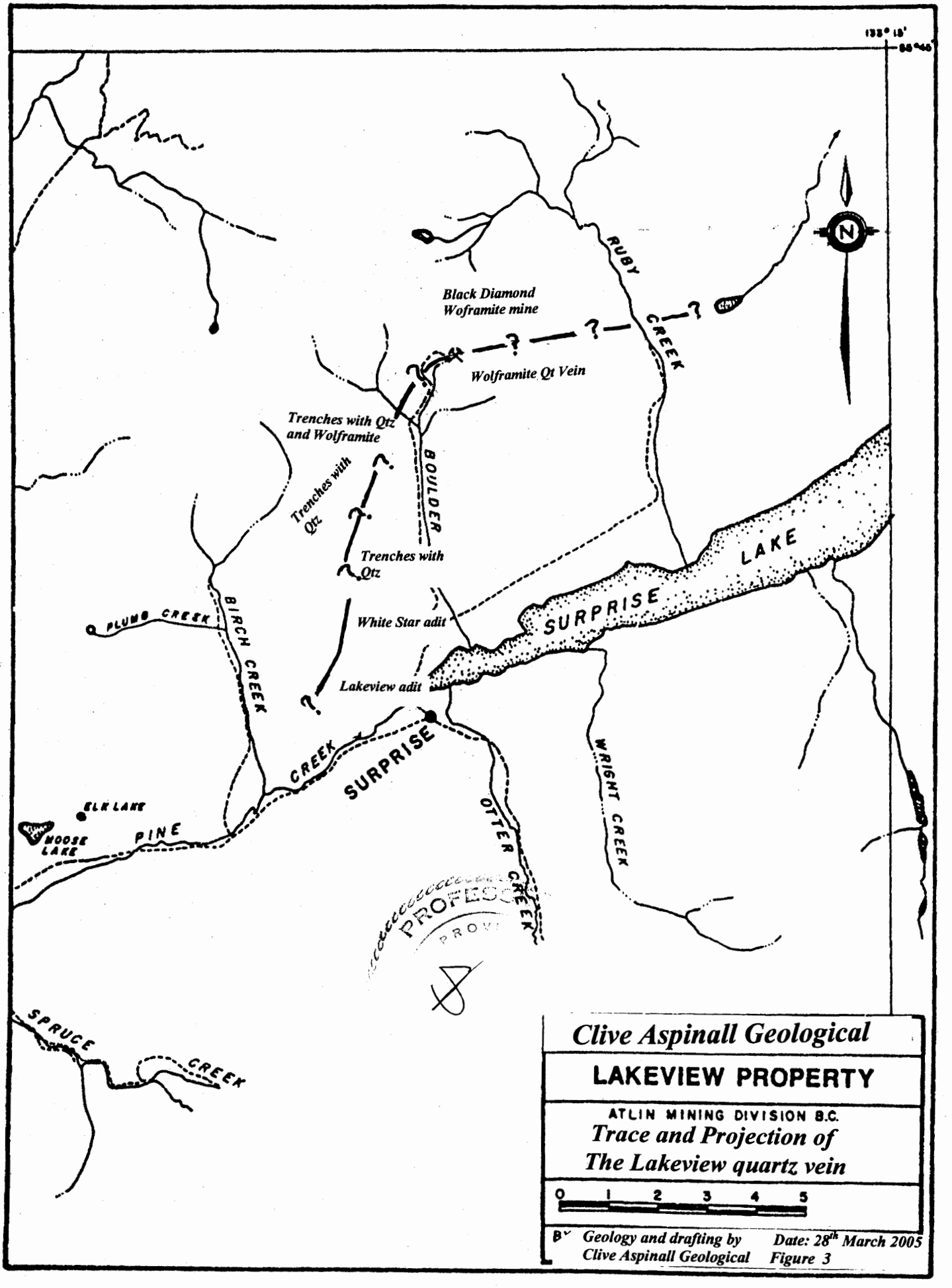
Survey Techniques in 2004 consisted of geological observations and the collecting of rock and soil samples.

Four soil samples, three rock samples, and one tailings sample were sent to Eco-Tech Laboratory Ltd, 10041 Drive, and Kamloops, BC. V6C 6T4 for analysis.

1.10 Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the youthful Rizki Formulantono, who while visiting Atlin from West Java Indonesia, volunteered to assist the writer carrying out the 2004 assessment work on the Lake View claims.

I also which to acknowledge Mr. Ronald Granger for his assistance sending me his hand drafted maps he used when investigating the Lake View property for Yukon Revenue Ltd, in 1986.


135° 15'
Black Diamond
Wolframite mine
RUBY CREEK
Wolframite Qt Vein
Trenches with Qtz
and Wolframite
Trenches with
Qtz
BOULDER
Trenches with
Qtz
LAKE
SURPRISE
PLUMB CREEK
BIRCH CREEK
White Star adit
Lakeview adit
CREEK
SURPRISE
WRIGHT CREEK
OTTER CREEK
ELK LAKE
MOOSE
LAKE
PINE
SPRUCE
CREEK
N
Clive Aspinall Geological
LAKEVIEW PROPERTY
ATLIN MINING DIVISION B.C.
Trace and Projection of
The Lakeview quartz vein
0 1 2 3 4 5
By Geology and drafting by
Clive Aspinall Geological
Date: 28th March 2005
Figure 3

2.0 General Geology

According to Dr. M. Miller of the Juneau Ice field Research Program, the Atlin environs would have been clear of Wisconsin glacial ice around 9,600 Before Present, (pers.comm. 1998).

Reported archaeological evidence suggests the Annie Lake region some 100 km north west of Atlin was visited by stone tool using hunters shortly after the ice retreated. These earliest hunters may not have been the present Tlingit people, who are suggested to have arrived in the region more recently, (Norman Easton, anthropologist, Yukon College; pers. comm. 2002). Reports suggest the Taku River , Tlingit peoples knew about placer gold in Pine Creek prior to first contact with non-aboriginal prospectors, circa 1898.

According to the records[6], J.C. Gwilliam was one of the first government geologists to report on the Atlin district in the years 1899-1900. At that time Atlin had become a placer mining camp, and hard rock gold mining data from the Engineer Mine and other areas were not included in his report. At the same time however, a BC government geologist completed a report on the Atlin district for the B.C. Department of mines.[7]

1n 1910 D.D Cairnes[8] carried out work in portions of the Atlin district with the objective to gain an estimate of the hard rock deposits in the district, primarily coal and various other mineral prospects. In addition, Cairnes carried out a geological and topographical survey around Taku Arm, and the upper end of Atlin Lake and parts of the Southwestern region.

In 1950, S.S Holland investigated the production of placer gold in the Atlin camp for the BC Geological Branch, and then geological mapping of the Atlin area began in earnest in 1951 to 1955 by J.D Aitkin under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Canada.[9] Between 1966-1968 J.W.D Monger, also of the Geological Survey, selectively mapped the Atlin area and published his findings in GSC paper 74-47. Other Geological Survey geologists who later investigated the Atlin area were Bruce Ballantyne, Mackinnon, and others.[10]

In the late 1980's geologists of the BC Geological branch commenced annual studies in the Atlin area, including Mary Anne Bloodgood and others, C.H Ash and others, Patrick J. Sack, as well as M.G Mihalynuk an others. These studies continue to the present time.

The general geology of the Atlin area described below is taken directly from Patrick J. Sack and Mihalynuk[11].

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[6] Summary Report of the Geological Survey, 1910.
[7] Rebertson, W.F. 1898, BC Dep.Mines.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Memoir 307, Atlin Map Area, British Columbia
[10] Geological Assoc. Canada, 1986.
[11] Proximal gold-cassiterite nuggets and composition of the Feather Creek placer gravels: clues to a lode source near Atlin, BC. 2003?

"The Atlin placer camp is located in the northwest corner of the of the northern Cache Creek Terrane. In northwestern B.C, the Cache Creek Terrane consists largely of an accreted complex of oceanic sedimentary strata of Missippian to Jurassic age, (Monger, 1975; Mihalynuk, 1999) and ophiolitic rocks of Late Permian to Triassic age. Cache Creek strata were deformed and amalgamated to the ancestral continental margin between 174 and 172 Ma (Middle Jurassic) and were intruded by post collisional Middle Jurassic plutons, (Mihalynuk et al., in press) and younger Cretaceous and Tertiary Felsic intrusions, (Mihalynuk, et al., 1992)."

"Near the town site of Atlin, remnant ocean crust and upper mantle is referred to as the 'Atlin Ophiolitic Assemblage' and is interpreted by Ash (2001) to have been thrust over the pelagic meta-sedimentary rocks, and referred to as the 'Atlin Accretionary Complex', (ibid). Both mantle and dismembered ophiolite are intruded by Fourth of July Batholith (172 Ma) and, further to the northeast, by the Surprise Lake Batholith, (84-80 Ma; Mihalynuk et al, 1992; 2003a)."

Minfiles record the following on the Lake View property; "rocks on the Lake View property are underlain by intermediate to basic volcanic rocks of the Lower Mississippian to Middle Pennsylvanian Nakina Formation of the Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group (Complex). This package is composed of olivine-bearing basalts and andesite under varying degrees of silicification."

"These rocks are in close contact with ultramafic rocks of the 'Atlin Ophiolitic Assemblage' mentioned above, and overlain by cherts, argillites, and limestone of the Upper Mississippian to Upper Pennsylvanian Kedahda Formation of the Cache Creek Group."

"Fresh ultramafic rocks appear as peridotite but they are often highly serpentinized and talc-altered. The occurrence comprises quartz-calcite veins hosted in silicified and carbonate altered "listwanitic" zones within the andesite. In the altered wall- rock, pyrite, mariposite, (fuschite) ankerite, chromite, and magnetite occur as disseminated grains.'

2.1 Description of Rocks

During the 2004 geological reconnaissance the following was recorded for rocks on the Lake View property.

Rocks found within the Lakeview property are similar to those found on the Imperial Property 13 kilometres to the west, on Monroe Mountain[12].

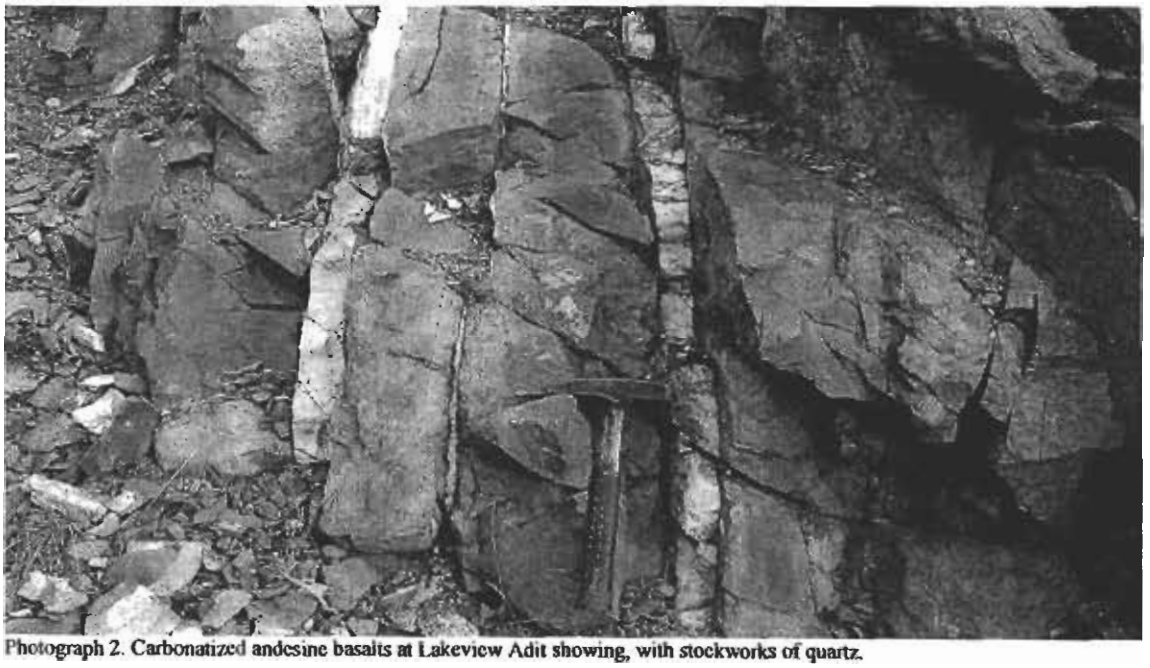
Main rock types include two types. The first are metamorphosed andesine/basalts, chert, argillite and tuffs and reported gabbroic rocks (7), essentially undifferentiated for mapping purposes. The second type are carbonatized ultramafics, ultramafics, peridotites and serpentinites (9 a, c), In some localities alteration of these rocks is associated with a dominant NE trending fault system, a possible splay fault to the Pine Creek Fault.

[12] Aspinall, (2004) Assessment Report, Imperial mineral claim.

Metamorphosed andesine basalts on the weathered surface show rusty weathered alteration where quartz veining is present. This rusty alteration is due in part to locally moderate carbonization and weathering of disseminated pyrite. However, where this alteration is present, distinguishing carbonate metamorphosed andesine basalt from carbonatized ultramafiscs is challenging.

Unaltered fresh samples of andesine basalt are grey in colour, massive, and hard. Under the hand lens fresh samples are assumed to be dominated by plagioclase and probable actinolite in moderately to strongly varying proportions. In out crop where stock work quartz veins are present, disseminated pyrite is hosted along the vein-host rock boundaries. Structurally, many of these rock outcrops show bedding cleavages striking NE and dipping 80 NW.

Banded cherts are present, black to dark grey in colour, aphanitic in texture, and invariably associated with bedded dark grey to black argillites.



Photograph 2. Carbonatized andesine basalts at Lakeview Adit showing, with stockworks of quartz.

The ultramafic rocks include silica-carbonated dunite, locally with fuchsite alteration, and surface manganese staining. They also consist of serpenitite, peridotite. Also present are mafic dykes that have undergone varying intensities of carbonatization as well as serpentinization.

Also, altered ultramafic rocks which invariably host scattered clusters of chromite (altered to pyrite and locally magnetite) are present. These rocks locally are associated with magnesite, ankerite, dolomite, calcite, and quartz.

In certain localities, these ultramafic rocks show a strongly elongated texture. Also locally, in areas of assumed faulting, minor patches of fuchsite are in part associated with assumed chromite, and sometimes associated with quartz.

Alteration of the ultramafic rocks is generally present where faulting or quartz veining is present. Visually, dominant alteration is carbonatization, or listwanites, evident by an orange-brown colour. Fuchite is erratically present with this type of alteration; sometimes it occurs within the ultramafics and other times associated with the quartz vein material.

Structurally, the ultramafic rocks lie within the northwestern and western part of the map area, and the andesine basalts/chert argillite suite of rocks within the east and northeast sector of the map area, Ref; Plate 1. These two suites of rocks are separated by a dominant NE striking fault and then a NW striking fault, which apparently bounds the ultramafic rocks.

2.2 Mineral Deposits & Occurrences

Creeks located east of Atlin are known for the discovery of placer gold since 1898. Significantly, these creeks are proximal to Atlins Ophiolitic Assemblage. In 1950 it was reported by Holland [13] that production from the above creeks 1898 to 1946 was 634,147 ounces. These creeks are itemized in Table 2

Table 2. Gold Production from Atlin Creeks. 1898-1946

Creek Name	Ounces of Gold Produced 1898-1946
Spruce Creek	262.603
Pine Creek	138,144
Boulder Creek	67,811
Ruby Creek	55,272
Mckee Creek	46,953
Otter Creek	20,113
Wright Creek	14,729
Birch Creek	12,898
All others, (21 Creeks)	15,624

On Boulder Creek, placer miners in 1903 also found placer wolframite and placer tin. This lead to the discovery of the Black Diamond mine, from which wolframite was hand-cobbed towards the end of World War II.

The Adanac/Ruby Creek molybdenum porphyry deposit near Atlin is located 4 kilometres north of the Lake View Property. This deposit was noted by J.D Aitkin in Memoir 307, and "re-discovered" by Ed Mueller of Adanac Exploration and Mining Ltd, and Clive Aspinall of Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited in 1966-67. It was explored extensively between 1967-1981 by these companies, including Kerr Addison Ltd, and others.

In 1981, Placer Development Limited reported an "undiluted mineable mineral reserve" of 151 971 000 tonnes grading 0.063% Mo at a cutoff grade of 0.04% Mo and a strip ratio of 1.5:1.

[13] Holland, S.S., 1950.

The property was allowed to lapse, and exploration and feasibility studies were reactivated in 2004 by Adanac Moly Corp.

2.3 Exploration Surveys carried out in 2004

During 2004, five days were spent on the Lakeview Property primarily making observations and collecting 8 samples, (4 soil, 4 rock and tailings).

Two Fault or lineaments strike across the property; one at 35NE and a second at 330° NW. Although the 35NE fault system was observed to carry fushite, it was not investigated in detail.

Because it is more conspicuous, the Lake View quartz vein, striking 35°NE across the southeast sector of the property was given the most attention Ref: Plate 1, back folder.

This quartz vein system is composite of two major milky quartz veins, each up to 1 metre wide, associated with erratic quartz stockworks of veins ranging between 2 cm -5 cm

As mentioned previously, the Lake View vein system ranges up to 15 metres wide, where soil creep has been active. However, the two in-situ main veins are believed to range up to 1 metre in width each. In turn, these two main veins are sometimes associated with a quartz stockworks zone, also up to 15 metres wide, Ref: Photographs 2 and 3. Within the Lake View property, the vein system can be traced for 2.5 kilometres, and although primarily associated with Cache Creek rocks, it is also seen intersecting ultramafic rocks in the region of the Lake View Adit.

Photograph 3. Quartz vein at Lake View adit

This vein system is not believed to be limited to the Lake View Property, nor the Permian-Triassic Cache Creek or Permian Ultramafic rocks. It can be traced and

projected for a further 4.9 kilometres to the NE to the Black Diamond wolframite mine. From there, extends another 1.8 kilometres in an easterly trend beyond the Black Diamond mine area to a wolframite quartz vein in a creek bed north of Ruby Creek. Boulders of quartz are reported on strike on the slopes of a mountain on the east side of Ruby Creek, Figure 3, but this was not investigated by the writer.

The Lake View Quartz Vein system has the potential to be up to 9.2 kilometres in length, and as well as the above Permian-Triassic rocks, but also hosted by Cretaceous-Tertiary alaskite rocks.

Within the Lake View Property, the quartz vein system consists of white milky quartz, with sporadic traces of pyrite and arsenopyrite and occasionally traces of galena. This mineralization appears concentrated to outside vein rims, and is sometimes associated with a malachite looking mineral.

Within the host rock bordering the vein walls, sometimes disseminated pyrite is present. In many cases weathered pyrite has oxidized parts of the wall rock and quartz vein rims. Where the vein system intrudes ultramfic rock, brown-orange brown carbonatization alteration is prevalent.

3.0 Results in 2004

Samples collected in 2004 are tabulated in Tables 3, 4, and 5, and located on Plate 1.

Table 3. Rock outcrop and soil samples taken from Lakeview Quartz Vein system contact zones

Tag #	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag	As	Ca %	Cr	Cu	Fe %	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn
Lake View Adit1B	Rock o/c	680	8.9	180	2.86	40	83	>10	1.40	1368	5	91	88	112
LV #3/S	Soil	180	2.1	935	2.61	161	71	>10	4.90	932	5	1032	12	39
LV #1/S	Soil	20	<0.2	20	2.75	273	39	3.75	4.82	642	<1	527	12	35
Lake View Road 1	Soil	240	4.3	110	0.65	127	89	>10	1.50	1690	9	214	52	109
Lake View Road #2	Soil	355	7.6	145	0.65	45	222	9.54	0.88	1229	7	93	28	86

Table 4. Rock outcrop and soil samples taken from Lakeview Quartz Vein system contact zones

Tag #	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag	As	Ca %	Cr	Cu	Fe %	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn
Lake View Adit #1B rock	Rock o/c	15	<0.2	<5	3.31	60	70	4.76	0.78	538	4	41	8	24
Lake View Adit #1A rock	Rock o/c	595	>30	40	0.22	174	6	1.34	0.08	105	2	6	2038	1587
Lake View #1 Rock tailings	Rock Tailings	880	>30	10	0.06	200	3	0.57	0.03	74	3	8	870	15

Table 5. Assays. Rock outcrop and Tailings Emphasizing Silver content.

Tag #	Sample type	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
Lake View Adit #1A rock	Rock o/c	38.2	1.11
Lake View #1 Rock tailings	Rock Tailings	34.1	0.99

Cassiterite analysed shows all samples to have < 20 ppm. Further details of analyses are located in the appendices.

5.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The Lakeview quartz vein system is not unique to the Lake View property. The vein system is associated with Tertiary-Cretaceous Surprise Lake Batholith as well as the Triassic-Permian Cache Creek-Atlin Ophiolite Assemblage.

If Lake View quartz veins system once carried more gold in upper vein sections which is now eroded, then re-consideration of gold source rocks in the Atlin region is appropriate.

Some gold nuggets observed from Boulder Creek, as well as from other creeks in the Atlin area, are associated with quartz; this indicates some gold nuggets shed from the surrounding terrain into these creeks are from quartz veins.

In-situ gold seen from Yellow-Jacket cores within ultramafic rocks[14] indicates some Atlin placer gold has a source to these rocks that is from a listwanite setting.

Therefore listwanites with quartz in the Atlin region is one important target

Sack and Mihalynuk[15] in a recent paper provide clues that quartz fragments found with placer gold on upper Feather Creek east of Atlin have a cassiterite signature, as determined by SEM-EDS analysis. The sampling locality was in Cache Creek rocks just south of the Surprise Lake alaskite batholith contact. Quartz veins in this setting provide a second style target.

The Lake View vein system may be unique in that it is projected across a listwanite setting on the Lake View property to an alaskite-Cache Creek setting on upper Boulder-Ruby Creeks.

It is concluded the Lake View quartz vein is just one possible source of placer gold shed into Boulder and Pine Creeks, prior to the Wisconsin ice age. It is assumed gold occurred as localized pockets before erosion, and not pervasive throughout its 9.2 kilometres projected length. It is also conjectured some isolated pockets still exist within the system.

6.0 Recommendations

It is recommended mapping and geochemical sampling be continued along strike of the Lake View quartz vein system. In addition, is recommended geochemical sampling be made along the 35° NE and 330° NW fault systems.

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

[14] Dandy, Assessment Report 15,686.
[15] Sack and Mihalynuk, 2003?

7.0 References.

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

Aspinall, NC. (2002). Assessment Report Covering preliminary geological investigations for jade and serpentines on and around the Imperial mineral claim, (12 Units), tenure number 379554, Monroe Mt., Located in the Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

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

Sack, Patrick, J and Mihalynuk, Mitchell, G., (2003?). Proximal gold-cassiterite nuggets and composition of Feather Creek placer gravels; clues to a lode source near Atlin, B.C.

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

Appendices 1

Statement of Costs.
Lakeview 1 &2 Mineral Claims, Year 2004

Field Work. Wages
1) Fees; geologist 5 days @ $500.00 per day..... $2,500.00
Total $2,500.00

Rental of Equipment
GPS, and other Field Equipment, 5 days at $10.00.....$50.00
Total.....$50.00

Personal Transportation
1) Suzuki jeep, 5 days at $25 per day, plus fuel.....$125.00
Total.....$125.00.
00

Analyses of Samples
Eight samples..... $138.04
Total.....$138.04

Report Preparation, including drafting
10 days at $500.00 per day.....$5000.00
Production..... $80.00
Total.....$5,080.00

Total Amount **$7,893.04**

February 11th, 2005
Filed total required work value, 36 units, at $3, 600.00 for one year value of assessment

Credited to Pac Amount..... .....$3,700.00

Filed total Value, work and PAC.....$7,300.00

Appendices 2

Qualifications of writer:

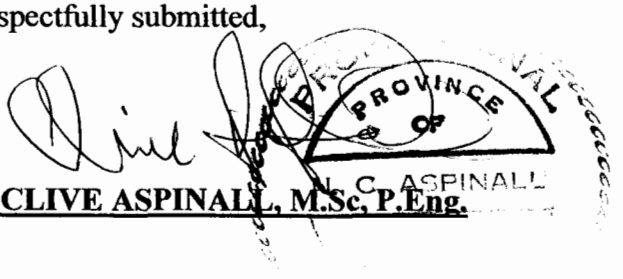
I, **N. Clive ASPINALL,** of Pillman Hill, the community of Atlin, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- 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 M.Sc. 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 Lake View 1 and 2 mineral claims described herein.
- I completed the geological Investigations as summarized in this report
- I am author of report titled:

Geological Reconnaissance of the Lake View Mineral Claims, Tenure Nos. 408341 and 408342, located 59°38' North, 133°27' W, Atlin MD., BC. Dated March 28th, 2005

Signed and sealed in Atlin BC. On the 28th March 2005

Respectfully submitted,



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

Appendices 5
Geochemical analyses

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2004-1744

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

16-Nov-04

No. of samples received: 3
Sample type: Rock
Submitted by: Clive Aspinall
Project: Lakeview

ET #.	Tag #	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
2	Lake view Adit #1A rock	38.2	1.11
3	Lake view #1 Rock tailings	34.1	0.99

QC DATA:

Repeat:

2	Lake view Adit #1A rock	38.1	1.11

Standard:

Pb106		58.0	1.69

JJ/sc
XLS/04

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

12-N· '4

ECO TECH LAB .TORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

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

ICP CERTIFICAT. · ANALYSIS AK 2004-1743

Clive Aspina.. eological
Box 22 Pillman Hill Road
Atlin, BC
V0W 1A0

No. of samples received: 5
Sample type: Soil
Submitted by: Clive Aspinall
Project: Lakeview
Shipment #: 2

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	Lakeview Adit1B	680	8.9	0.74	180	50	10	2.86	3	52	40	83	>10	<10	1.40	1368	5	0.01	91	410	88	<5	<20	69	<0.01	<10	55	<10	<1	112
2	LV #3/S	180	2.1	0.94	935	95	10	2.61	<1	80	161	71	>10	<10	4.90	932	5	0.02	1032	280	12	<5	<20	79	0.02	<10	69	<10	<1	39
3	LV #1/S	20	<0.2	1.24	20	100	<5	2.75	<1	43	273	39	3.75	<10	4.82	642	<1	0.03	527	490	12	<5	<20	71	0.04	<10	75	<10	5	35
4	Lakeview Road 1	240	4.3	1.83	110	85	5	0.65	<1	54	127	89	>10	<10	1.50	1690	9	0.02	214	380	52	<5	<20	19	0.03	<10	114	<10	3	109
5	Lakeview Road #2	355	7.6	1.51	145	45	<5	0.65	<1	45	45	222	9.54	<10	0.88	1229	7	0.01	93	400	28	<5	<20	13	<0.01	<10	100	<10	16	86
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	Lakeview Adit1B	590	8.7	0.69	155	55	15	2.78	3	51	38	82	>10	<10	1.32	1316	6	0.01	89	410	82	<5	<20	67	<0.01	<10	52	<10	<1	107
Standard:																														
GEO '04		140	1.5	1.51	55	135	<5	1.38	<1	17	59	78	3.82	<10	0.81	589	2	0.03	27	620	30	<5	<20	60	0.09	<10	76	<10	7	70

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

JJ/sc
df/1743
XLS/04

1[illegible]ov-04

ECO TECH LABO[illegible]RY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

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

ICP CERT[illegible]CATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-1744

Box 22 Pillman Hill
Atlin, BC
V0W 1A0

No. of samples received: 3
Sample type: Rock
Submitted by: Clive Aspinall
Project: Lakeview

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	Lake view Adit #1B rock	15	<0.2	0.77	<5	40	15	3.31	<1	34	60	70	4.76	<10	0.78	538	4	[illegible]06	41	450	8	<5	<20	14	0.24	<10	63	<10	11	24
2	Lake view Adit #1A rock	595	>30	0.02	40	5	55	0.22	272	4	174	6	1.34	<10	0.08	105	2	0.01	6	20	2038	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	1587
3	Lake view #1 Rock tailings	880	>30	0.02	10	<5	35	0.06	2	2	200	3	0.57	<10	0.03	74	3	<[illegible].01	8	10	870	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	15
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	Lake view Adit #1B rock	15	<0.2	0.79	<5	40	5	3.37	<1	35	62	71	4.81	<10	0.79	514	2	[illegible]06	39	450	6	<5	<20	13	0.24	<10	57	<10	10	25
3	Lake view #1 Rock tailings	920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resplit:																														
1	Lake view Adit #1B rock	10	<0.2	0.77	<5	40	15	3.49	<1	33	56	68	4.78	<10	0.77	516	3	0.06	39	440	8	<5	<20	14	0.29	<10	71	<10	10	24
Standard:																														
GEO '04		135	1.5	1.51	55	135	<5	1.38	<1	17	59	88	3.82	<10	0.81	589	<1	0.03	27	620	20	<5	<20	50	0.09	<10	66	<10	9	74

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

JJ/sc
If/1738
KLS/04

LCP FOR LAKE VIEW 2
800 metres North

N

CLAIM BOUNDARY LAKE VIEW 2

661300

LAKE VIEW 2
(653W)

OPEN GROUND

CLAIM BOUNDARY

White Star Adit

MUTUAL (LCP for LAKEVIEW 1)
CORNER, LAKEVIEW 1 and 2

661300

Claim Boundary
LAKEVIEW 1

LAKE VIEW
CORNER POST
3W 2400m
West of Main
Boundary

Sample No	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm
Lake View Road #2	Soil	355	7.6

TRAIL

LAKE VIEW 1
(653W)

Sample No	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm
Lake View Road #1	Soil	240	4.3

661200

LAKE VIEW adit

Lake View adit Samples

Sample No	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm
Lake View adit #1A	Rock o/c	594	38
Lake View #1 Rock	Tailings	880	34.1
Lake View Adit 1B	Rock o/c	680	8.9
Lake View #1 S	Soil	20	<0.2
Lake View adit #1 B	Rock	15	<0.2

661200

Road to Boulder & Ruby Creeks

Pond

SURPRISE LAKE

TRAIL

Sample No	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm
Lv #3 S	Soil	240	7.6

661100

CLAIM BOUNDARY LAKE VIEW 2

SE CORNER POST
LAKE VIEW #2

661100

MUTUAL CORNER
LAKE VIEW 1 and 2

LAKE VIEW 2
(653W)

CLAIM BOUNDARY LAKEVIEW 1

OPEN

PINE CREEK

POND

Road TO SURPRISE LAKE

TO ATLIN

LAKE VIEW
(653W)

FARM
House

PINE CREEK

LAKE VIEW
CORNER
POST 6S
900m
SOUTH OF MAP
Boundary

058700

058800

INDEX MAP

663000

56000

660000

Mt Leonard

Lakeview 2 Mineral Claim

Lakeview 1 Mineral Claim

Boulder Creek

Surprise Lake

Graham Inlet

Lake

Atlin

Otter Cr

Map Area within Mineral Claims Lakeview #1 & #2

SYMBOLS

- Swamp
- Bedding. Strike/dip
- Schistosity
- Outcrop. Approximate outline
- Assumed fault
- General Area Claim post

LEGEND

- 7 — Basaltic Andesites, cherts Argillites and tuffs. (Cache Creek Group)
- 9a,c — Serpentinized & Carbonatized Ultramafic Rocks (ATLIN Intrusions)
- Outcrop & Projected Quartz Vein, Single and Composite. Sometimes Associated with fuchsite Pyrite, Arsenopyrite and galena.

CLIVE ASPINALL GEOLOGICAL
LAKE VIEW PROSPECT
ATLIN, B.C.

Geological & Geochemical MAPPING

104N-063

Ref: Memoir 307 by J.D. Aitken

Control: IN PART BY UNDERHILL RON GRANGER & NC ASPINALL

Scale 1:5000

Date February 2005

PLATE 1