GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, DRILLING, AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS ON THE MUR AND COPPER PROPERTY AREAS

Located Claims

Mag Property Area

Mag 1	**(20 units)**	**401786**
Mag 2	**(1 unit)**	**401787**
Mag 3	**(1 unit)**	**401788**
Mag 4	**(1 unit)**	**401789**
Mag 5	**(1 unit)**	**401790**
Mag 6	**(1 unit)**	**401791**
Mag 7	**(1 unit)**	**401792**
Mag 8	**(1 unit)**	**401793**
Mag 9	**(1 unit)**	**401794**
Mag 10	**(1 unit)**	**401795**
Mag 11	**(1 unit)**	**401796**
Mag 12	**(1 unit)**	**401797**
Mag 13	**(1 unit)**	**401798**
Mag 14	**(1 unit)**	**401799**
Mag 15	**(1 unit)**	**401800**
Copper 14	**(1 unit)**	**409006**
Copper 15	**(1 unit)**	**409007**
Copper 16	**(1 unit)**	**409008**
Copper 17	**(1 unit)**	**409009**
Copper 18	**(1 unit)**	**409010**

Mur Property Area

Mur 1	**(12 units)**	**402246**
Mur 2	**(12 units)**	**402247**
Mur 3	**(9 units)**	**408684**
Mur 4	**(20 units)**	**408685**
Mur 5	**(10 units)**	**408686**
Mur 6	**(4 units)**	**408687**
Mur 7	**(16 units)**	**408688**
Mur 8	**(12 units)**	**408689**
Copper 11	**(20 units)**	**409021**
Copper 12	**(20 units)**	**409022**
Copper 13	**(20 units)**	**409023**

Copper Property Area

Copper 1	**(20 units)**	**409011**
Copper 2	**(20 units)**	**409012**
Copper 3	**(15 units)**	**409013**
Copper 4	**(20 units)**	**409014**
Copper 5	**(6 units)**	**409015**
Copper 6	**(20 units)**	**409016**
Copper 7	**(15 units)**	**409017**
Copper 8	**(20 units)**	**409018**
Copper 9	**(16 units)**	**409019**
Copper 10	**(20 units)**	**409020**
Copper 19	**(20 units)**	**409024**
Copper 20	**(20 units)**	**409025**
Copper 21	**(16 units)**	**409026**
Copper 22	**(20 units)**	**409027**

Optionors:

Allen Harvey
Box 67
Clinton, British Columbia
V0K 1K0
Gerald A. Jones
Box 375
Ashcroft, British Columbia
V0K 1A0

Optionee:

Candorado Operating Company Limited
305-478 Bernard Avenue
Kelowna, British Columbia

Optionors:

Ron H. McMillan
6606 Mark Lane
Victoria, British Columbia
V9E 2A1
R.R. Blusson
470 West 37th Avenue
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5Y 2N3

Optionee:

Candorado Operating Company Limited
305-478 Bernard Avenue
Kelowna, British Columbia

Owner:

Candorado Operating Company Limited
305-478 Bernard Avenue
Kelowna, British Columbia

Location:
Cariboo Mining Division
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3
52° 02'N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.

By:
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist
January 30, 2005

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APPENDICES

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, DRILLING, AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS ON THE MUR AND COPPER PROPERTY AREAS

SUMMARY

The writer was retained by Candorado Operating Company Limited through Cassiar East Yukon Expediting Ltd. to operate an exploration program on Candorado's core property holdings covering the northern part of the Murphy Lake stock. The Mag, Mur, and Copper property areas form a contiguous block of claims that comprise Candorado's core property holdings.

The 2004 program comprised prospecting and geological mapping on all three of the property areas, drilling on the Mur property area, and induced polarization, and magnetic surveys on the Copper property area. Grid construction, geophysical surveys and drilling were conducted by contractors under the direction of the writer. Also, the writer mapped, prospected, and logged and sampled drill core on Candorado's properties during the 2004 exploration program. The writer had conducted no previous work on these property areas. This summary report dated January 30, 2005 was produced to fulfill assessment requirements to apply credit to the Mur and Copper property areas.

The Mag, Mur, and Copper property areas are located on gently rolling slopes of the southern Fraser Plateau of southwestern British Columbia. These contiguous property areas cover the northern part of a dome-shaped area that is underlain by the Triassic-age Murphy Lake monzonite stock and surrounding Nicola Group metavolcanic rocks.

The Mag property area , located on the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock, comprises 1 4-post and 19 2-post claims containing 39 500 x 500 m claim units. These claims cover 937 hectares (2,314 acres) after deducting for overlapping claims.

The Mur property area is adjacent to the northern boundary of the Mag claim group. It covers the northeastern part of the Murphy Lake stock. The Mur claim group comprises 11 4-post claims that contain a total of 155 claim units. This property area covers 3,875 hectares (9,571.25 acres).

The Copper property covers the central and western parts of the Murphy Lake stock. It is adjacent to the western boundaries of the Mag and Mur claim groups. The Copper property area comprises 14 located claims consisting of 248 claim-units. These claims cover 6,200 hectares (15,314 acres).

The locations of the centres of Candorado's Murphy Lake core property areas and 2004 geophysical surveys and drilling are as follow:

Centre of Entity	Longitude and Latitude	U.T.M. Co-ordinates
Candorado's core holdings	52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.	5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
Mag property area	52° 00' 51" N., 121° 15' W.	5,764,000 N., 619,000 E.
Mur property area	52° 03' N., 121° 18' 38" W.	5,768,000 N., 616,000 E.
Copper property area	52° 01' 19" N., 121° 22' W.	5,764,525 N., 612,030 E.
2004 Bluff Lake geophysical grid in the southern Copper property area	52° 00' 34" N., 121° 20' 21" W.	5,763,400 N., 614,000 E.
2004 drilling on the Mur property area (within 1 km of this centre)	52° 01' 51" N., 121° 16' 18" W.	5,764,800 N., 618,540 E.

The mag and Mur property areas are held by Candorado under option. The Copper property area is owned by Candorado.

Some of the area near the periphery of the claim block comprising the Copper, and Mur claim groups is private land. Grazing and water rights of some of the ranches extend beyond their boundaries. Most of

Candorado's claims are on crown land. No part of the land covered by it is part of a park, mineral reserve, or aboriginal homeland.

There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure of any value on the claims comprising Candorado's core holdings west of Murphy Lake.

Candorado's claims are covered with predominantly pine forest that is infested with pine beetles. The whole central part of the area either recently has been, or is being clear cut.

Elevations range from about 864.7 m (2,837 ft) on the surface of Murphy Lake in the northern part of the Mur property area, to 1,389 m (4,557 ft) at the crest of the dome on the Copper 8 claim.

Adequate fresh water for mining purposes could be obtained from the Eagle Creek drainage located in the northern part of the of the property, or from Murphy (Eagle) Lake located just east of Candorado's claim block. However, the private land owners who hold water rights in the area would have to be accommodated.

A heavy power transmission line passes within 12 km of the southwestern corner of Candorado's core claim block.

The closest service centre to the Murphy Lake area is the town of 100 Mile House. Supplies and services normally required to support an exploration program are available there. The property is accessible via a series of district and logging roads.

The writer's first exploration in the Murphy Lake area was a prospecting and orientation trip conducted from April 20 to 24, 2004. He conducted mapping near Bluff Lake and observed the progress of the 2004 induced polarization and magnetic surveys north of the lake from July 14 to 20. Drilling on the Mur property area commenced on August 2, 2004. The writer was on site spotting drill holes and logging drill core on the Mur property area, and conducting geological mapping across all of Candorado's core property areas on the following days : August 3 to 20, August 24 to31, September 7 to 13, September 21to 24, September 29 to October 15, 2004.

Geological mapping was conducted at a scale of 1:20,000 in a 21 km^2 (7.8 mi^2) area around the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock in the Mur, Mag, and southeastern Copper property areas (Figures 2, 29, and 32). Reconnaissance traverses were conducted throughout the rest of Candorado's core property holdings west of Murphy Lake.

Candorado contracted Peter Walcott & Associates Limited to conduct induced polarization and ground magnetic surveys on a grid cut by High Country Exploration Ltd. The grid was located north and west of Bluff Lake on the Copper 1 and 2 claims of the Copper property area (Figures 2 and 5).

Lines were run north-south along the U.T.M. grid (001.5-181.5°) from an east-west (091.5-271.5°) base line that was located just north of Bluff Lake. Stations were marked with U.T.M. co-ordinates at 50-m (164-ft) intervals along each line (Figures 33 to 35). A total of 21.2 km (12.9 mi) of 1-m (3.25-ft) wide line was cut.

A total of 1,603.8 m (5,261.8 ft) of NQ core was drilled during the 2004 (current) exploration program. Drill holes ML04-1 to ML04-5 were drilled on the Mur 1 claim among the locations of the Regional-GWR 1995 drill holes. A total of 935.1 m (3,067.9 ft) of drilling was done in this part of the program. Drill holes ML04–6 to ML04-9 were drilled from two locations, one south of and the other north of the Mineral Ridge area on the Mur 4 claim. A total of 668.7 m (2,193.9 ft) of NQ core was drilled in that part of the program.

Geological Mapping and Prospecting

Outcrop around the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock ranges from almost nil along the eastern margins of the Mag and Mur property areas, to 60% on Mineral Ridge, located about 2 km (1.2 mi) east-southeast of Cleo Pond.

Eocene-age Endako Group flood basalt caps cover two areas over the central and western parts of the Murphy Lake stock. The eastern cap has been mostly removed by Pleistocene ice scouring and appears to the writer to be quite thin. The western cap is the more extensive one. Bluffs of flood basalt on the southeastern side of the Eagle Creek valley south of Two Mile Lake are in excess of 100 m (328 ft) thick.

During the Pleistocene glaciation, the Eagle Creek valley was a significant meltwater channel. The valley is floored by a series of braided eskers west of Two Mile Lake. The higher parts of the valley slopes are covered with a mixture of till, and recent slump deposits. Only near the west end of Two Mile Lake, did the writer find flood basalt outcrops on the lower slopes of the valley.

It is presumed that Triassic-age Quesnel terrane stratigraphy is not covered by flood basalt in most of the valley.

East of Two Mile Lake, the valley floor is filled with periglacial outwash deposits. At least three benches of stratified outwash cover rock along the eastern boundaries of the Mag and Mur property areas.

Outcrops on the eastern Mur 2 claim are metamorphosed andesitic flow rocks. There, flow-top breccias and some flow textures are readily visible despite pervasive re-crystallization.

The intensity of re-crystallization progresses southwestward toward the boundary of the Murphy Lake stock. Within 0.75 km (0.46 mi) of the intrusive contact, anatexis is pervasive. There, only the coarsest, most obvious flow top breccias are discernable in a rock that resembles diorite, both in composition and texture.

Although textures tend to be granoblastic, the (meta)diorite commonly has a fabric, visible both in outcrop and in drill core. This fabric seems not to be related to any original volcanic textures. The writer believes that early during contact metamorphism, crystals grew in a preferred orientation in the plane of least compressive stress at right angles to the nearest intrusive contact. As anatexis progressed, plastic deformation contorted it.

The contact between Murphy Lake stock monzonite and Nicola Group (meta)diorite is exposed in several places in the Mineral Ridge area. It is a sharply defined intrusive contact with narrow dykes of monzonite extending into (meta)diorite. Although not common, xenoliths of Nicola Group rock are present in the monzonite at several locations.

The sharp intrusive contact between the Murphy Lake stock and Nicola Group stratigraphy indicates that the Nicola rocks were cool enough to support brittle fracture during intrusion of the stock. Anatexis must have occurred after the Murphy Lake monzonite was in place.

The whole slope from Cleo Pond northward to Eagle Creek is underlain by granodiorite of the Takomkane batholith. Although small outcrops of Takomkane granodiorite and Murphy Lake stock monzonite are quite close together east of Cleo Pond, the actual contact between them is not exposed. The writer assumes that contact to be a sharp intrusive one. The boundary between the granodiorite and monzonite coincides with the northern boundary of the potassic alteration zone in that area.

The Takomkane batholith granodiorite was relatively unaffected by the intrusion of the Murphy Lake stock and the development of its alteration zone. Consequently the granodiorite received only sparse potassic alteration in widely spaced narrow fractures.

The potassic alteration zone around the Murphy Lake stock is exposed in a 1.2 km (0.7 mi) wide area around its northeastern margin. Near Bluff Lake, the alteration zone is at least 1.6 km (1 mi) wide as it crosses into the Murphy Lake monzonite.

The writer measured fractures around the northeastern margin of the stock and found three sets were quite common: steeply dipping fractures striking at high angles to the local monzonite-(meta)diorite contact, shallowly dipping fractures striking at low angles to the contact, and steeply dipping ones, also striking at low angles to the contact. These were interpreted to be radial cooling fractures caused by the shrinkage of the stock.

During cooling, the monzonite of the stock seems to have shrunk a little more than the surrounding anatexized volcanic rocks. Differential stresses allowed the injection of two phases of potassic alteration into a well defined alteration zone located around the stock's margin. Potassic alteration is most pervasive in areas of most pervasive anatexis.

On the northeastern side of the stock, the most intense potassic alteration is near the monzonite-(meta)diorite contact.

The first generation of potassic alteration developed when the temperature and pressure of the rock around the stock were still too high for the rock to sustain brittle fractures. Thus, this generation of alteration occurs in bands with ill-defined boundaries and as a variably intense wash of alteration spreading out from the bands into the matrix of the rock replacing form minor amounts, to almost all of the plagioclase. Other effects were replacement of original magnetite by hematite and progressive chloritization of mafic porphyroblasts.

This generation of alteration deposited mostly orthoclase with minor amounts of red-brown biotite and traces of tourmaline. No significant economic mineralization is associated with the first generation of potassic alteration.

Retrograde propylitic alteration after the first generation of potassic alteration, and the contact relationships between the first and second generations of potassic alteration, support the thesis that potassic alteration was poly-phase and not progressive.

Second-generation potassic alteration preferentially occurs in first-generation bands, and it probably used them as conduits. In those bands, the second-generation alteration occurs in well-defined veins, commonly with medial hairline quartz-calcite fractures and as thin micro-stockworks occupying shatter fractures among and cutting through first-generation orthoclase crystals.

Second-generation potassic alteration comprises mostly brick-red, fine-grained orthoclase or microcline with minor amounts of red-brown biotite, chlorite, epidote magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and traces of molybdenite, bornite and tourmaline.

Chalcopyrite is the most common copper mineral in the potassic alteration zone. Bornite occurs in trace amounts.

After the potassic alteration zone was established, the area northeast of the stock was deformed, resulting in a period of cataclasis. Crush breccias and narrow, more distal fine-grained andesitic looking dykes, were commonly seen both in outcrop and in drill cores.

The cataclastic event seems to have occurred at the waning of the second generation of potassic alteration. It was followed by a second phase of retrograde propylitic alteration.

This is most readily seen in outcrops near Drill Holes ML04-8 and 9, located about 1.6 km (1 mi) east-southeast of Cleo Pond. There epidote-chlorite-calcite-quartz veins and mild epidotization post-date both the second phase of potassic alteration and cataclasis.

The most recent event related to the emplacement of the Murphy Lake stock was the development of a plume of silicification and oxidation in a 1.0X 0.7 km (0.6 X 0.42 mi) oval-shaped area at Mineral Ridge southeast of Cleo Pond. This oxidation is not readily visible on the surfaces of weathered outcrops.

Oxidation is contained within a peripheral envelope of silicification that can be from 50 to 100 m (164 to 328 ft thick. The plume's margins and intensity are locally quite variable because its fluids used potassic alteration bands and cataclastic crush breccias as conduits. Commonly, bleaching from oxidation can be seen in drill core spreading out from those zones. In the zone of oxidation, magnetite and all sulphides are flushed from the rock.

After the emplacement of the Murphy Lake stock and its potassic alteration zone, there was a long period erosion, unroofing and extensional tectonics. This period is recorded in the rocks by several generations of chloritic fractures.

Mineralization

Surface mineralization reported from the eastern side of the Murphy Lake stock by previous prospectors all was spatially associated with the potassic alteration zone. Chalcopyrite and small amounts of bornite and molybdenite were reported in the assessment records.

The potassic alteration zone is about 1.2 km (0.73 mi) wide around the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock. It has been mapped over a 5-km (3-mi) distance from Cleo Pond in the north to Bluff Lake in the south. The extent of the potassic alteration zone around the western margin of the stock is unexplored.

The chalcopyrite occurrences reported on the southern margin of the Murphy Lake stock by Janes (1967) were in veins in "syenite" that the writer found to be monzonite with potassic alteration. The main group of those copper occurrences were in a west-northwesterly trending belt just west of the limit of current mapping of the potassic alteration zone north of Bluff Lake. The writer suspects strongly that further mapping in that area will reveal that the potassic alteration zone will extend through that showings area.

Other strong indications of the association of copper mineralization with the potassic alteration zone are the four 1973 Craigmont soil-copper anomalies.

The only mineral showings that are not known to be related to the potassic alteration zone around the Murphy Lake stock are the Bory (MINFILE No. 093A 063) , a chalcopyrite showing in Takomkane batholith granodiorite.

2004 Bluff Lake Induced Polarization Survey

Pre-program research indicated that the Murphy Lake stock was broken into a series of imbricate panels by steeply dipping east-northeasterly trending structures. At that time, it was unknown if those structures were active during and important to the development of copper mineralization. Where one of those structures was projected to be located just north if Bluff Lake, it crossed an area of interest. Its projection bisected 1973 Craigmont soil anomalies 'C' and 'D'. It also separated the 1966 main group of Coranex copper showings to the northwest from Coranex showing No. 8, the mysterious SS showings, and the copper intersection in the 1974 Craigmont drill hole.

When the writer examined the potassic alteration in monzonite outcrops near the 1974 Craigmont drill site in April, 2004, hopes for dramatic survey results were high.

Subsequent drilling and mapping around the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock revealed that radial cooling fractures and not the later east-northeasterly trending structures determined the trend of potassic alteration and mineralization.

The writer believes that the northwesterly trending resistivity low and coincident magnetic low that extends across the central part of the 2004 Bluff Lake survey grid represents a major conduit for potassic alteration in this part of the Murphy Lake stock. This feature is on trend with the southwestern margin of intense potassic alteration as mapped southeast of Bluff Lake.

The resistivity low in the northeastern part of the 2004 grid area coincides with the southern parts of one of the expressions of the 1973 Craigmont soil anomaly 'C' and the 1966 Coranex soil copper anomaly.

The lack of a significant chargeability anomaly in the 2004 Bluff Lake grid area is disappointing.

The tenor of potassic alteration and copper mineralization northwest of the 2004 Bluff Lake grid area is unknown. Previous reconnaissance mapping by Janes (1967) indicated that there was a significant area of Murphy Lake stock monzonite exposed between the 2004 grid area and the southerly limit of the western flood basalt cap.

Further mapping would be of value in that area.

2004 Drilling Near the Northeastern Margin of the Murphy Lake Stock

Copper is the most abundant economic metal found on Candorado's core property holdings. Its concentration ranges from almost nil to 1.39% in samples from the 2004 drill core.

The second phase of potassic alteration deposited almost all of the copper observed in the 2004 drill core. Textures indicate that copper deposition during this phase of alteration occurred during a single mineralizing event.

Copper was almost entirely in chalcopyrite occurring as blebs and segregations that were preferentially deposited in hairline medial quartz calcite epidote veins flanked by brick-red second-generation alteration.

The secondary copper minerals chalcocite and malachite were seen in open chloritic and montmorillonitic fractures near the bedrock surface in drill holes ML04-8 and ML04-9. The general lack of these secondary copper minerals indicates that whatever supergene enrichment may have developed during the Tertiary Period, was scraped off by Pleistocene-age glaciation. The possibility that such a supergene enrichment cap remains protected beneath the Eocene-age Endako Group flood basalt caps is unexplored.

Copper concentrations in second-phase potassic alteration that has not been significantly affected by subsequent alteration events can be from 200 to 3500 ppm in the 2-m (6.56-ft) sample sections that contain it.

After the conclusion of potassic alteration, a wide-spread heating and cataclastic event occurred. At depths of about 200 m (656 ft) below surface in the confirmation drilling area on the Mur 1 claim, and closer to surface in the Mineral Ridge area on the Mur 4 claim. The cataclastic event was preceded by a period of static heating. During the subsequent breccia development, chalcopyrite was concentrated into massive bands ranging from 5 to 10 cm (2 to 4 inches) thick. The 2-m (6.56-ft) intersections that contained bands of massive chalcopyrite contained up to 1.39% copper.

The main effect of the cataclastic event was to locally move and concentrate copper at the peripheries of areas that were statically heated and re-crystallized at the onset of cataclasis.

The silicification and oxidation event seems to have been a local event that affected a 1 X 0.7 km (0.6 X 0.42-mi) area centered on Mineral Ridge. It post-dated the cataclastic event and overprinted all other phases of alteration.

Oxidation destroyed all sulphide minerals and enabled copper to be flushed from the system. Stringers of coarse chalcopyrite in late smokey quartz veins were intersected in ML04-8at the edge of oxidation. Quartz-vein development may have been the mechanism by which copper was moved. The net effect was that copper concentrations, even in areas of pervasive potassic alteration were reduced to less than 250 ppm.

Gold content is directly related to that of copper. Gold concentrations in second-generation potassic alteration normally range from 0.010 to 0.085 gm/mt (trace to 0.002 oz/ton). In samples containing massive chalcopyrite bands related to cataclasis, gold content can range up to 0.510 gm/mt (0.015 oz/ton).

Molybdenum content is low and erratic, but in general, high copper concentrations are associated with elevated molybdenum concentrations. Molybdenum concentrations generally are less than 20 ppm. However, molybdenite blebs associated with massive chalcopyrite bands create sample concentrations as high as 827 ppm.

R. von Guttenberg (1996A) postulated that a northerly striking, steeply dipping zone of high copper concentrations existed between drill holes ML95-1 and ML95-6. ML04-1 which was drilled between those two holes failed to intersect such a zone. In all of the 2004 drilling in that area, potassic alteration channels expressed by bands of pervasive alteration were intersected at low angles to the core in the holes drilled in a westerly direction, and at high angles to the core in holes drilled in a northwesterly direction. This indicated to the writer that the main channels of alteration and mineralization were radial to the margin of the Murphy Lake stock. In this area, they trended east-northeastward.

It must be stressed that these are not related to later through-going east-northeasterly striking fractures that broke the Murphy Lake stock into a series of imbricated panels. In drill holes ML04-6 to 9 on the Mur 4 claim, potassic alteration channels trend almost north-south.

These channels are not distinct feeder zones or dykes. They can not be correlated even between adjacent drill holes drilled from a common set up. The writer suspects that these are broad zones of stockwork that can only be mapped by the observation of sparse, moderate, and intense potassic alteration in the core of closely spaced drill holes.

The anomalies defined by the 1995 Regional-GWR induced polarization survey may have been the result of radial potassium alteration conduits conveying mineralization to favourable "strata" in the (meta) diorite that were draped around the margin of the stock and allowing it to be preferentially concentrated in a series of northwesterly trending lenses in that area. Local geometry of the anatectic "fabric" in the (meta) diorite may have facilitated preferential copper and gold deposition..

A program of geological mapping and prospecting throughout the western part of Candorado's core Murphy Lake property holdings conducted in conjunction with 2000 m (6,560 ft) of NQ diamond drilling on the southeastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock is recommended. The estimated cost of that program is $288,900.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, DRILLING, AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS ON THE MUR AND COPPER PROPERTY AREAS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

The writer was retained by Candorado Operating Company Limited through Cassiar East Yukon Expediting Ltd. to operate an exploration program on Candorado's core property holdings covering the northern part of the Murphy Lake stock. The Mag, Mur, and Copper property areas form a contiguous block of claims that comprise Candorado's core property holdings.

The 2004 program comprised prospecting and geological mapping on all three of the property areas, drilling on the Mur property area, and induced polarization, and magnetic surveys on the Copper property area. Grid construction, geophysical surveys and drilling were conducted by contractors under the direction of the writer. Also, the writer mapped, prospected, and logged and sampled drill core on Candorado's properties during the 2004 exploration program. The writer had conducted no previous work on these property areas. This summary report dated January 30, 2005 was produced to fulfill assessment requirements to apply credit to the Mur and Copper property areas.

This report is based published records of the results of previous exploration on the northern part of the Murphy Lake stock, of property examinations and regional mapping conducted by geologists of the British Columbia Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada, and the writer's exploration conducted the Copper, Mur, and Mag property areas during the following times: April 20-24, July 14-20, August 3-20, August 24-31, September 7-13, September 21-24, September 29-October 15, 2004.

Time and costs have been prorated among the property areas for the calculation of assessment credit and work commitments related to option agreements.

1.2 Property Description and Location

The Mag, Mur, and Copper property areas are located on gently rolling slopes of the southern Fraser Plateau of southwestern British Columbia (Figures 1 and 2). These contiguous property areas cover the northern part of a dome-shaped area that is underlain by the Triassic-age Murphy Lake monzonite stock and surrounding Nicola Group metavolcanic rocks. Triassic-age rocks are comparitively well-exposed in moderately steep east-westerly trending ridges on the southern part of the stock. However, on Candorado's claim holdings on its northern part, Triassic-age rocks generally are poorly exposed. The central and western part of Candorado's claims is partly covered by a Miocene-age flood basalt cap. The northern and eastern slopes host a variably thick and glacial till and periglacial outwash..

The Mag property area , located on the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock, comprises 1 4-post and 19 2-post claims containing 39 500 x 500 m claim units. These claims cover 937 hectares (2,314 acres) after deducting for overlapping claims (Figure 2).

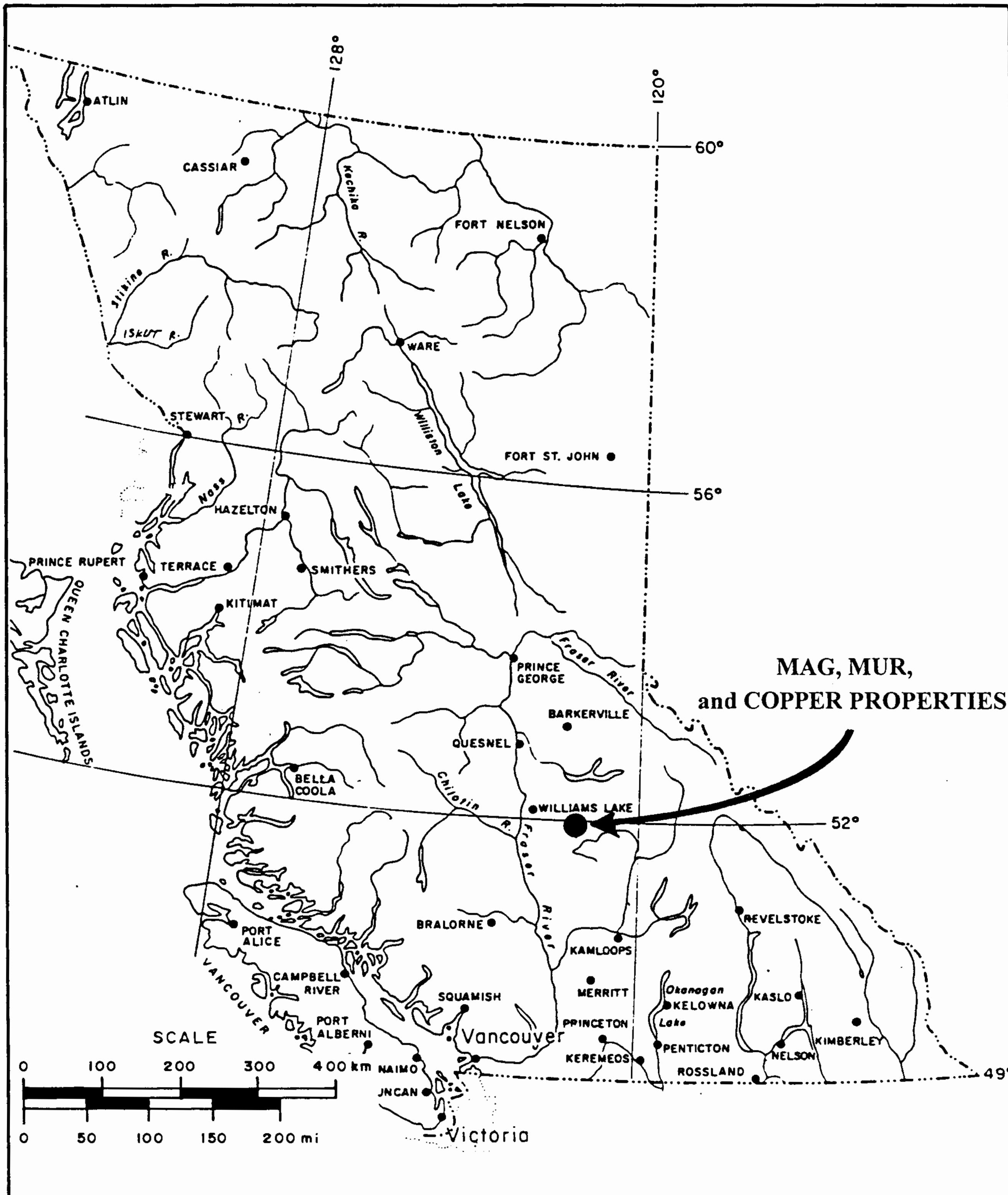
The Mur property area is adjacent to the northern boundary of the Mag claim group. It covers the northeastern part of the Murphy Lake stock. The Mur claim group comprises 11 4-post claims that contain a total of 155 claim units. This property area covers 3,875 hectares (9,571.25 acres).

The Copper property covers the central and western parts of the Murphy Lake stock. It is adjacent to the western boundaries of the Mag and Mur claim groups. The Copper property area comprises 14 located claims consisting of 248 claim-units. These claims cover 6,200 hectares (15,314 acres).

The locations of the centres of Candorado's Murphy Lake core property areas and 2004 geophysical surveys and drilling are as follow (Figure 2):

Centre of Entity	Longitude and Latitude	U.T.M. Co-ordinates
Candorado's core holdings	52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.	5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
Mag property area	52° 00' 51" N., 121° 15' W.	5,764,000 N., 619,000 E.
Mur property area	52° 03' N., 121° 18' 38" W.	5,768,000 N., 616,000 E.
Copper property area	52° 01' 19" N., 121° 22' W.	5,764,525 N., 612,030 E.
2004 Bluff Lake geophysical grid in the southern Copper property area	52° 00' 34" N., 121° 20' 21" W.	5,763,400 N., 614,000 E.
2004 drilling on the Mur property area (within 1 km of this centre)	52° 01' 51" N., 121° 16' 18" W.	5,764,800 N., 618,540 E.

All, except the southern boundary area of Candorado's core property holdings is on the southern part of N.T.S. map sheet 93 A/3; the southern boundary is on N.T.S. map sheet 92 P/14.



N.

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

Figure 1

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

GENERAL LOCATION

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES

52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.

U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.

N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

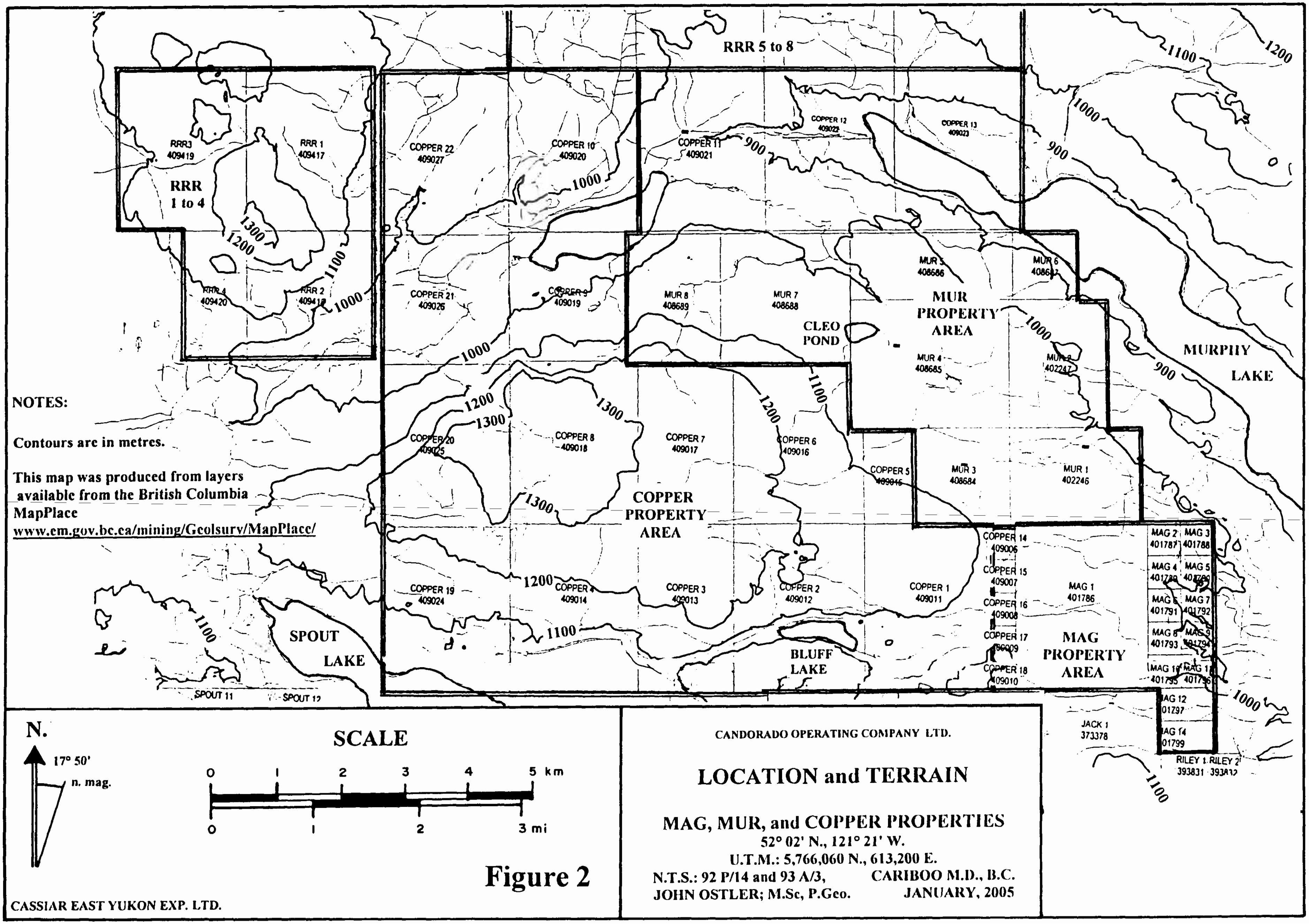


Figure 2

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

LOCATION and TERRAIN

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES

52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

Claim tenure of the Candorado's core property holdings at near Murphy Lake are as follow (Figure 2):

Mag Property Area
Located Claims

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Date	Owner
Mag 1	401786	20	April 11, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 2	401787	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 3	401788	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 4	401789	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 5	401790	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 6	401791	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 7	401792	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 8	401793	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 9	401794	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 10	401795	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 11	401796	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 12	401797	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 13	401798	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 14	401799	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Mag 15	401800	1	April 12, 2003	March 6, 2006	A. Harvey & G. Jones
Copper 14	409006	1	March 7, 2004	March 6, 2006	Candorado Operating
Copper 15	409007	1	March 7, 2004	March 6, 2006	Candorado Operating
Copper 16	409008	1	March 7, 2004	March 6, 2006	Candorado Operating
Copper 17	409009	1	March 7, 2004	March 6, 2006	Candorado Operating
Copper 18	409010	1	March 7, 2004	March 6, 2006	Candorado Operating
		39			

Mur Property Area
Located Claims

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Date	Owner
Mur 1	402246	12	May 9, 2003	May 9, 2006	R.H. McMillan
Mur 2	402247	12	May 10, 2003	May 10, 2006	R.H. McMillan
Mur 3	408684	9	Feb. 26, 2004	Feb. 26, 2005	Candorado Operating
Mur 4	408685	20	Feb. 26, 2004	Feb. 26, 2005	Candorado Operating
Mur 5	408686	10	Feb. 28, 2004	Feb. 28, 2005	Candorado Operating
Mur 6	408687	4	Feb. 28, 2004	Feb. 28, 2005	Candorado Operating
Mur 7	408688	16	Feb. 27, 2004	Feb. 27, 2005	Candorado Operating
Mur 8	408689	12	Feb. 27, 2004	Feb. 27, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 11	409021	20	Mar. 15, 2004	Mar. 15, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 12	409022	20	Mar. 15, 2004	Mar. 15, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 13	409023	20	Mar. 14, 2004	Mar. 14, 2005	Candorado Operating
		155			

Copper Property Area
Located Claims

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Date	Owner
Copper 1	409011	20	Mar. 7, 2004	Mar. 7, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 2	409012	20	Mar. 9, 2004	Mar. 9, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 3	409013	15	Mar. 9, 2004	Mar. 9, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 4	409014	20	Mar. 10, 2004	Mar. 10, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 5	409015	6	Mar. 16, 2004	Mar. 16, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 6	409016	20	Mar. 17, 2004	Mar. 17, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 7	409017	15	Mar. 17, 2004	Mar. 17, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 8	409018	20	Mar. 10, 2004	Mar. 10, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 9	409019	16	Mar. 13, 2004	Mar. 13, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 10	409020	20	Mar. 13, 2004	Mar. 13, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 19	409024	20	Mar. 19, 2004	Mar. 19, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 20	409025	20	Mar. 19, 2004	Mar. 19, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 21	409026	16	Mar. 20, 2004	Mar. 20, 2005	Candorado Operating
Copper 22	409027	20	Mar. 20, 2004	Mar. 20, 2005	Candorado Operating
		248			

On January 26, 2004, Candorado Operating Company Limited entered into an option agreement with Allen Harvey of Clinton, British Columbia and Gerald Jones of Ashcroft, British Columbia whereby Candorado may earn a 100% interest in the Mag and Spout claim groups subject to a 2% net smelter return. The Spout claims are located just southwest of Candorado's core Murphy Lake property holdings. To exercise its option, Candorado must pay Harvey and Jones $7,500 each upon TSE Venture Exchange acceptance of filing of the agreement and a total of 300,000 of its common shares (150,000 shares to each optionor) as follows:

(I) 100,000 common shares upon TSE Venture Exchange acceptance of filing of the agreement (paid)
(ii) 100,000 common shears by January 5, 2005 (paid)
(iii) 100,000 common shears by January 5, 2006

Also, Candorado is obligated to conduct a minimum of $140,000 worth of work on the properties by January 5, 2006.

On February 11, 2004, Candorado Operating Company Limited entered into an option agreement with R.H. McMillan of Victoria, British Columbia and R.R. Blusson of Vancouver, British Columbia whereby Candorado may earn a 100% interest in the Mur claim group subject to a 2% net smelter return. To exercise its option, Candorado must pay McMillan and Blusson a total of $700,000 ($350,000 to each optionor) as follows:

(I) $ 7,500 on or before February 11, 2004 (paid)
(ii) $ 7,500 upon TSX Venture Exchange acceptance for filing of the option agreement (paid)
(iii) $ 15,000 on or before February 11, 2005 (paid)
(iv) $ 15,000 on or before February 11, 2006
(v) $ 15,000 on or before February 11, 2007
(vi) $ 15,000 on or before February 11, 2008
(vii) $ 25,000 on or before February 11, 2009
(viii) $100,000 on or before February 11, 2010
(ix) $125,000 on or before February 11, 2011
(x) $125,000 on or before February 11, 2012
(xi) $125,000 on or before February 11, 2013
(xii) $125,000 on or before February 11, 2014

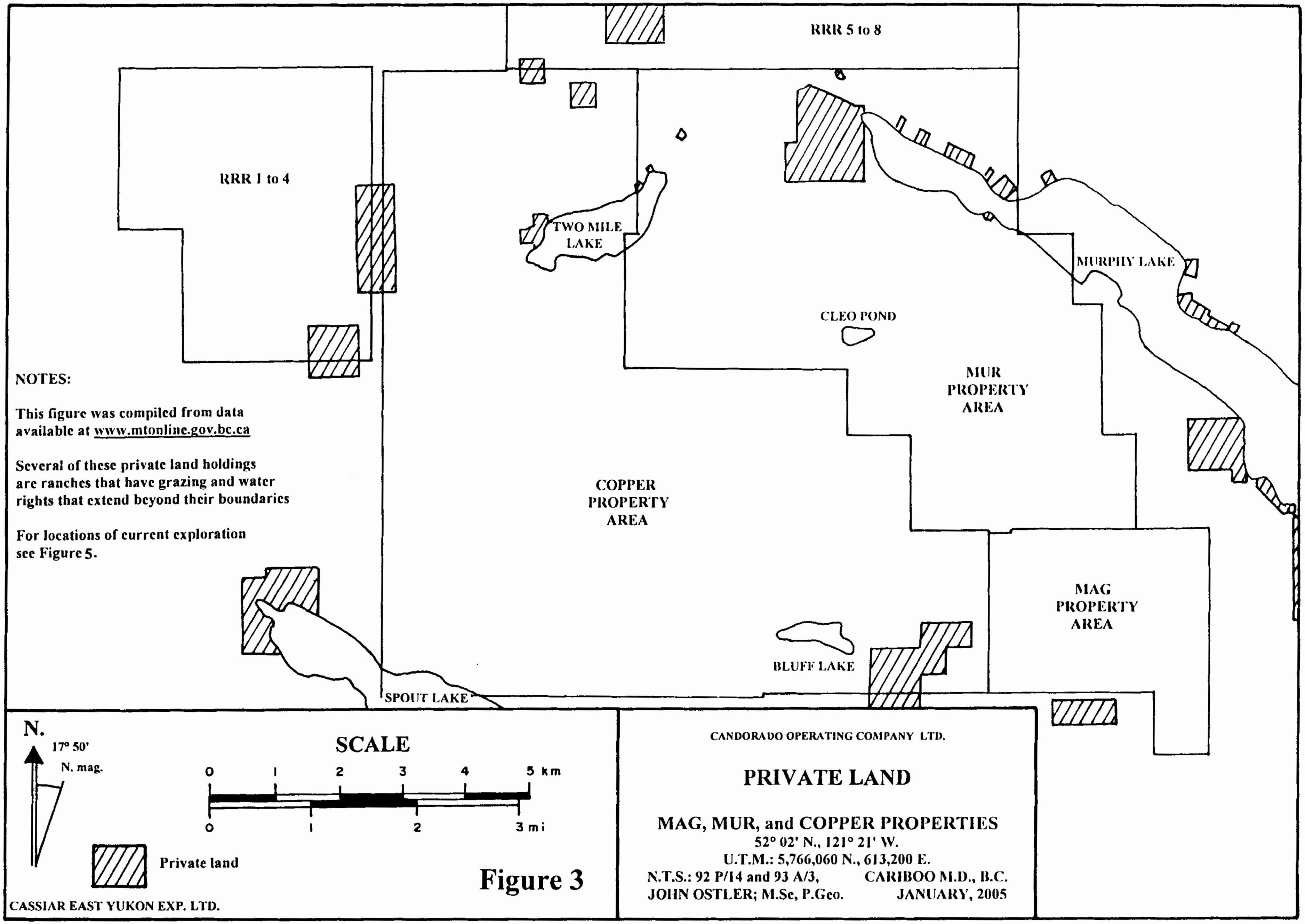
Subsequently, Candorado will be obligated to make annual payments of $100,000 to McMillan and Blusson by February 11 of each successive year. Such payments will be credited as advance royalties.

During summer, 2004, the Copper 14 to 18 claims were added to the Mag property area, and the Mur 3 to 8 and Copper 11 to 13 were added to the Mur property area.

The boundaries of the located claims that comprise the Mag, Mur, and Copper property areas have not been surveyed, so their exact positions on the ground have not been defined. The writer has personally examined many of the posts and lines of the claims. In his opinion, those claims have been staked in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Province of British Columbia. Soon, these claims will be converted to British Columbia's new map-based tenure system which will be based on a grid of geographical co-ordinates and not on posts and lines on the ground.

Some of the area near the periphery of the claim block comprising the Copper, and Mur claim groups is private land. Residences and ranches occupy some of the land around the northwestern end of Murphy (Eagle) Lake and the Eagle Creek valley, including some of the shore around Two Mile Lake. The land holdings of a lodge located at the northwestern end of spout Lake are near the southwestern corner of the Copper property. Ranches and grazing lots are located near the southern and eastern boundaries of the Mag claim group. (Figure 3). Grazing and water rights of some of the ranches extend beyond their boundaries. Most of Candorado's claims are on crown land. No part of the land covered by it is part of a park, mineral reserve, or aboriginal homeland.

There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure of any value on the claims comprising Candorado's core holdings west of Murphy Lake.


RRR 5 to 8
RRR 1 to 4
TWO MILE LAKE
MURPHY LAKE
CLEO POND
MUR PROPERTY AREA
COPPER PROPERTY AREA
MAG PROPERTY AREA
BLUFF LAKE
SPOUT LAKE
NOTES:
This figure was compiled from data available at www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca
Several of these private land holdings are ranches that have grazing and water rights that extend beyond their boundaries
For locations of current exploration see Figure 5.
N.
17° 50'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 km
0 1 2 3 mi
Private land
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
Figure 3
CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.
PRIVATE LAND
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

Candorado's claims are covered with predominantly pine forest that is infested with pine beetles. The whole central part of the area either recently has been, or is being clear cut. The disturbance caused by Candorado's 2004 exploration program was deemed to have been minimal compared with local logging activities and proceeded without bonds under Annual Work Approval Number 04-1630173-0910. A mineral and coal annual notice of completion of work for exploration activities was submitted to the Ministry of Energy and Mines in Kamloops, British Columbia on November 1, 2004.

1.3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The claim block comprising the Copper, Mur, and Mag properties property is located on gently rolling hills of the southern Fraser Plateau of south-central British Columbia.

The terrain of the southern Fraser Plateau containing the Copper, Mur, and Mag properties was described by S.S. Holland (1976) as follows:

> Most of the Fraser Plateau ... lies west of the Fraser River. It includes the Chilcotin country, and the road from Williams Lake to Anahim Lake crosses the central part of it. The part east of the river is cut into by the Fraser Basin along the Quesnel River and San Jose River. The plateau extends south from the West Road River to a boundary with the Thompson Plateau that is determined by the southern limit of largely undissected flows of late Miocene plateau basalt. It is flanked on the west by the Coast Mountains ..., abuts the Nechako Plateau on the north and the Thompson Plateau on the south, and on the east is flanked by the Quesnel Highland .
>
> The Fraser Plateau is a flat and gently rolling country having large areas of undissected upland lying between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. To the southeast the upland surface rises gradually to 6,000 feet along the margin of the Chilcotin Ranges and west of and south of Canim Lake...
>
> A large part of the plateau is underlain by flat or gently dipping late Miocene or Pliocene olivine basalt flows. The flows have steep escarpments along rivers and creeks and almost horizontal upper surfaces. Flat plateau areas separated by near-vertical cliffs are characteristic of lava regions. The existing lava is largely between elevations of 3,000 and 4,500 feet and represents remnants of a large lava plain from which tongues extended outward along major valleys and depressions.
>
> Much of the plateau is covered with glacial drift, and possibly less than 5 per cent of bedrock is exposed. The glacial drift has been modeled into drumlin-like forms by the movement of ice across it. These and the eskers provide much of the low relief on the plateau surface. Ice moved across the Fraser Plateau eastward and northeastward from the vicinity of Anahim Lake, and northeastward to northward from the area between Chilco Lake and the mouth of the Chilcotin River...
>
> Holland, S.S.; 1976: pp. 69-70.

Candorado's core property holdings cover the summit and the northwestern and northeastern slopes of a broad dome underlain mostly by the Murphy Lake stock. The northwestern part of the property occupies the upper part of the Eagle Creek valley. Murphy Lake is located east of the Mag and Mur property areas.

Elevations range from about 864.7 m (2,837 ft) on the surface of Murphy Lake in the northern part of the Mur property area, to 1,389 m (4,557 ft) at the crest of the dome on the Copper 8 claim (Figure 2).

Adequate fresh water for mining purposes could be obtained from the Eagle Creek drainage located in the northern part of the of the property, or from Murphy (Eagle) Lake located just east of Candorado's claim block. However, the private land owners who hold water rights in the area would have to be accommodated.

The property hosts open forest of mostly pine with lesser amounts of fir and spruce that is infested with pine beetles. The whole central part of the area either recently has been, or is being clear cut. Northerly facing slopes that are shaded from the summer sun support the densest forest on the property. The exploration target in this area is a large porphyry copper-gold deposit that would be mined from an open pit. Large quantities of timber would not be required for such an operation.

Electricity is available south of the property area. A 3-phase transmission line extends up the 500 road to its junction with the Lower Bradley Creek road at kilometer 15, about 16 kilometers from the southeastern corner of Candorado's core claim block. Another similar transmission line services residences at rail lake via the 1500 road. That line terminates within 7 kilometers of the southwestern corner of Candorado's claim block. A heavy power transmission line passes southwest of Rail Lake. Its corridor is within 12 km of the southwestern corner of Candorado's core claim block.

Rock outcrop generally is sparse, and in most parts of the claims, soil surveys have been of little use. A partial flood-basalt cap, deep glacial till, and disturbance due to recent mechanized logging lessen the usefulness of these surveys.

The closest weather station to the property-area is at Williams Lake, British Columbia. Climatic statistics for that station are quoted from Environment Canada as follow:

Average temperature: January, High - 4.2°C. July, High 22.0°C
Low -12.8°C. Low 9.0°C.

Average annual precipitation: 450.3 mm of which 295.7 mm falls as rain and 192.7 cm falls as snow

Average Snow Depth (cm):

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
34	32	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	21

Note: **This data were obtained from the National Climate Archive (Climate Data On Line, Canadian Climate Normals) at www.climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/climate_normals/results**

The climate around the property-area is colder and somewhat wetter than at Williams Lake because it is at a higher elevation.

The closest service centre to the Murphy Lake area is the town of 100 Mile House (Figure 4). Supplies and services normally required to support an exploration program are available there.

At one time, the 100 road crossed the southern part of the area now covered by Candorado's core claim block. Unfortunately, most of that road has been allowed to grow in and is now passable only by snowmobiles in winter. Weldwood controls the tree licences on the eastern part of Candorado's claim area and West Fraser Mills controls those on the western side of the claim block. Neither logging company wants to develop a connection between their respective areas of interest.

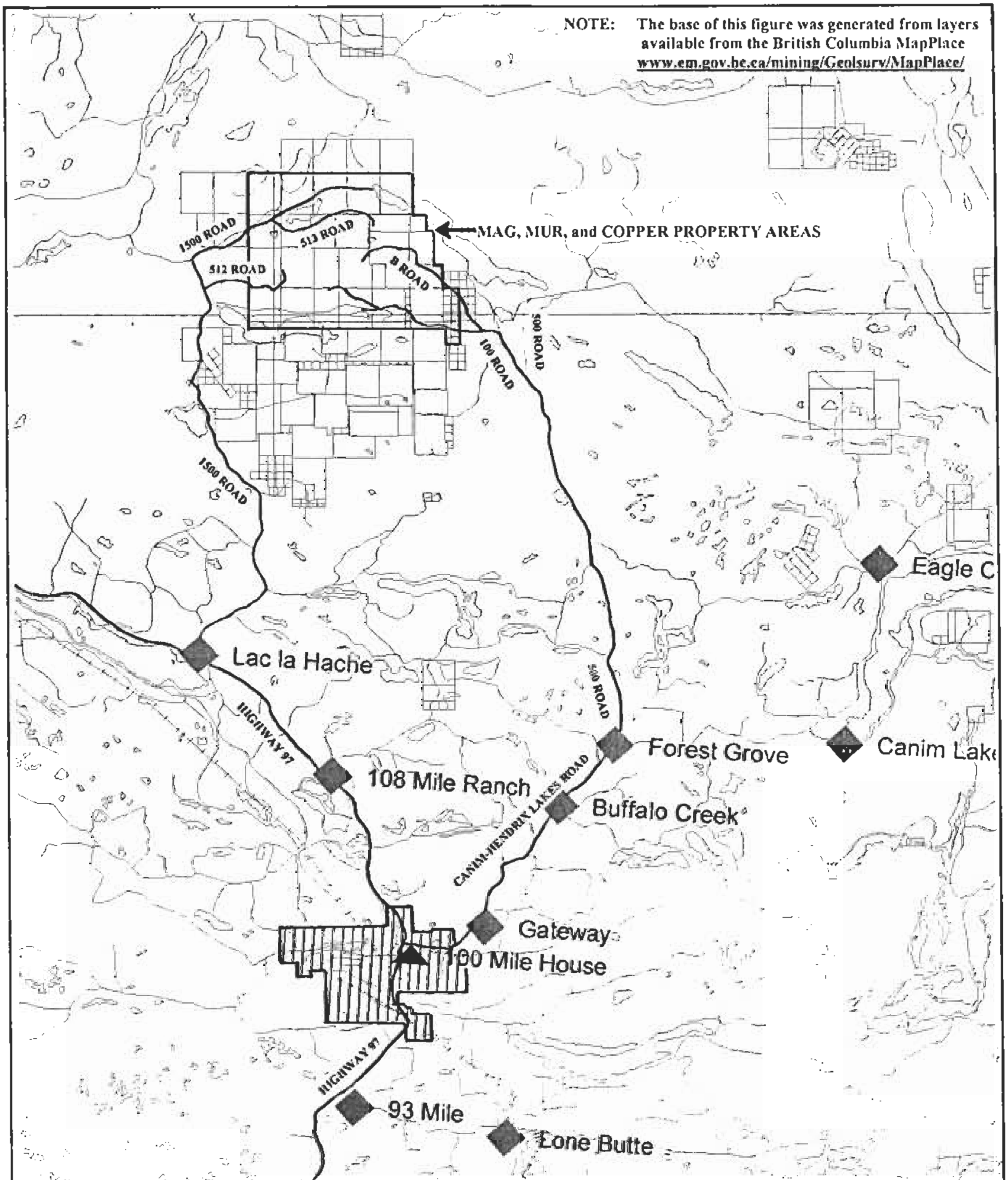
Access from 100 Mile House to the eastern part of Candorado's core claim block is as follows: Take B.C. Highway No. 97 northward for about 2.5 km to the Canim-Hendrix Lake road. Follow the Canim-Hendrix Lake road to Forest Grove; then travel eastward on the road to Ruth Lake to the wye at the end of pavement. Turn left and proceed to kilometer 23 on the 500 road, and take the 100 road to kilometer 8. The 2004 geophysical grid is located just north of Bluff Lake in the southeastern part of the Copper property area at about kilometer 12 on the 100 road, which is impassible beyond the lake. Access to the Mag property and the southeastern part of the Mur property is via the Borthwick Creek road, locally called the 'B' road. That road joins the 100 road at kilometer 8. Core from the 2004 drill program on the Mur property area is located off a side road about 200 m southwest of the 'B' road at about kilometer 5.9.

The 500, 100, and 'B' roads are controlled by radio frequency 156.195. Sub-contractors working in this area use their own loading frequencies off the main roads.

Access to the northern and western parts of Candorado's core claim block is as follows: Take B.C.

Highway 97 northward from 100 Mile House to Lac La Hache. Proceed eastward on the Timothy-Rail Lake road to the wye, then turn left off the pavement onto the Rail Lake road, also known as the 1500 road. Go past Rail Lake to the 512 road which leaves the 1500 road at kilometer 59.5. The 512 road provides access to the southwestern part of the Copper property area. For access to the rest of the Copper property area and the northern part of the Mur property area, continue down the Eagle Creek valley along the 1500 road to kilometer 66.5 where the 513 road leaves it. The 513 road accesses the southern side of the Eagle Creek valley south and east of Two Mile Lake.

The 1500, 512, and 513 roads are controlled by radio frequency 152.975.



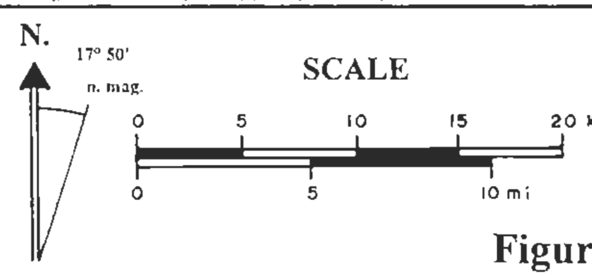


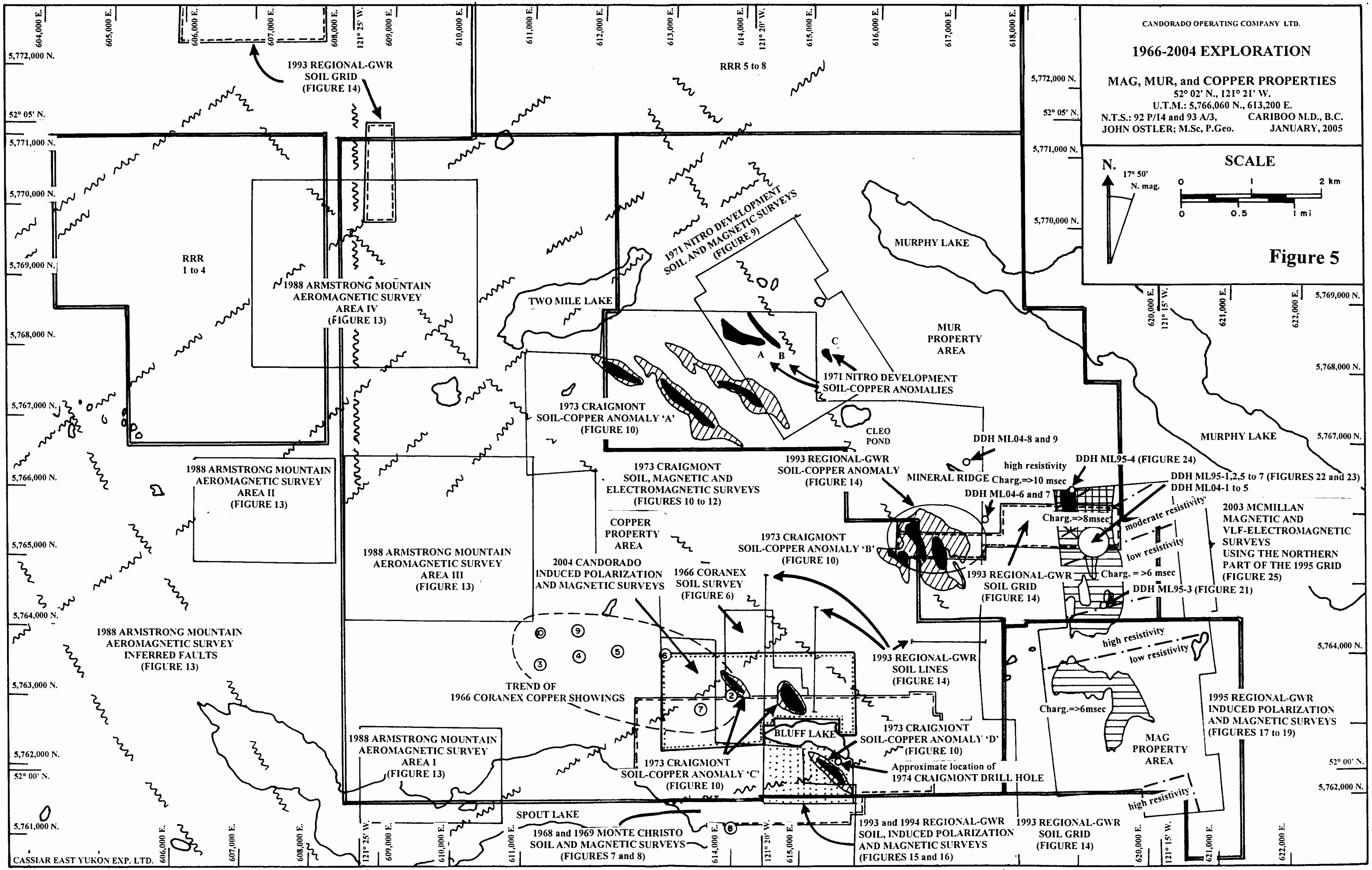
Figure 4

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

ROAD ACCESS

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005


CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.
1966-2004 EXPLORATION
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005
N.
17° 50'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
Figure 5
1993 REGIONAL-GWR SOIL GRID (FIGURE 14)
RRR 5 to 8
RRR 1 to 4
1988 ARMSTRONG MOUNTAIN AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY AREA IV (FIGURE 13)
1971 NITRO DEVELOPMENT SOIL AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS (FIGURE 9)
MURPHY LAKE
TWO MILE LAKE
MUR PROPERTY AREA
1971 NITRO DEVELOPMENT SOIL-COPPER ANOMALIES
A
B
C
1973 CRAIGMONT SOIL-COPPER ANOMALY 'A' (FIGURE 10)
CLEO POND
DDH ML04-8 and 9
1988 ARMSTRONG MOUNTAIN AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY AREA II (FIGURE 13)
1973 CRAIGMONT SOIL, MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS (FIGURES 10 to 12)
1993 REGIONAL-GWR SOIL-COPPER ANOMALY (FIGURE 14)
MINERAL RIDGE
high resistivity
Charg.=>10 msec
DDH ML95-4 (FIGURE 24)
DDH ML95-1,2,5 to 7 (FIGURES 22 and 23)
DDH ML04-1 to 5
DDH ML04-6 and 7
Charg.=>8msec
moderate resistivity
low resistivity
Charg. = >6 msec
2003 MCMILLAN MAGNETIC AND VLF-ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS USING THE NORTHERN PART OF THE 1995 GRID (FIGURE 25)
MURPHY LAKE
COPPER PROPERTY AREA
1973 CRAIGMONT SOIL-COPPER ANOMALY 'B' (FIGURE 10)
1988 ARMSTRONG MOUNTAIN AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY AREA III (FIGURE 13)
2004 CANDORADO INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS
1966 CORANEX SOIL SURVEY (FIGURE 6)
1993 REGIONAL-GWR SOIL GRID (FIGURE 14)
DDH ML95-3 (FIGURE 21)
1988 ARMSTRONG MOUNTAIN AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY INFERRED FAULTS (FIGURE 13)
1993 REGIONAL-GWR SOIL LINES (FIGURE 14)
high resistivity
low resistivity
Charg.=>6msec
TREND OF 1966 CORANEX COPPER SHOWINGS
1995 REGIONAL-GWR INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS (FIGURES 17 to 19)
BLUFF LAKE
1973 CRAIGMONT SOIL-COPPER ANOMALY 'D' (FIGURE 10)
1988 ARMSTRONG MOUNTAIN AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY AREA 1 (FIGURE 13)
1973 CRAIGMONT SOIL-COPPER ANOMALY 'C' (FIGURE 10)
Approximate location of 1974 CRAIGMONT DRILL HOLE
MAG PROPERTY AREA
high resistivity
SPOUT LAKE
1968 and 1969 MONTE CHRISTO SOIL AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS (FIGURES 7 and 8)
1993 and 1994 REGIONAL-GWR SOIL, INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS (FIGURES 15 and 16)
1993 REGIONAL-GWR SOIL GRID (FIGURE 14)
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
5,772,000 N.
5,771,000 N.
5,770,000 N.
5,769,000 N.
5,768,000 N.
5,767,000 N.
5,766,000 N.
5,765,000 N.
5,764,000 N.
5,763,000 N.
5,762,000 N.
5,761,000 N.
52° 05' N.
52° 00' N.
604,000 E.
605,000 E.
606,000 E.
607,000 E.
608,000 E.
609,000 E.
610,000 E.
611,000 E.
612,000 E.
613,000 E.
614,000 E.
615,000 E.
616,000 E.
617,000 E.
618,000 E.
620,000 E.
621,000 E.
622,000 E.
121° 25' W.
121° 20' W.
121° 15' W.

2.0 HISTORY

2.1 Exploration in the Southern Spout Lake Copper-gold Camp

The Spout Lake copper-gold camp is located on and around the Murphy Lake stock, one of several dioritic and monzonitic bodies that intrude Nicola Group volcanic rocks around the margin of the Takomkane batholith. All of these rocks are within the Mesozoic-age Quesnel terrane, which is the most prospective porphyry-copper terrane in British Columbia.

The Murphy Lake stock underlies a dome-shaped area. The northern part of the dome is partly covered by glacial drift and a Eocene-age flood basalt cap; rock outcrop there is sparse. The southern part of the dome is more deeply incised by stream valleys, making rock exposures comparatively plentiful. Consequently exploration has been more intense in the southern part of the camp.

A succinct history of exploration conducted mostly in the southern part of the Spout Lake copper-gold camp as written by R.H. McMillan (2003) was as follows:

> A regional airborne magnetic survey was flown by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1966 and a large annular-shaped positive anomaly 10 kilometers in diameter was delineated west of Murphy Lake (GSC Maps 5232G and 5234G) (see section 3.2, this report). Several years earlier, a similar aeromagnetic anomaly had been defined on Polley Mountain which contributed to the discovery of the Cariboo-Bell (Mount Polley) alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposit ... The Murphy Lake anomaly occurs in the same belt of Nicola rocks which host the Cariboo-Bell mine, and as a consequence attracted exploration directed towards similar alkalic porphyry deposits. Exploration was initially directed along the southern boundary of the aeromagnetic anomaly, in the area south of Spout and Peach lakes, in the area covered by the current GWR claims. This early work resulted in the discovery of several porphyry-style Cu-Au and Scarn Cu-Au occurrences.
>
> In 1966 and 1967 Coranex Limited investigated the airborne magnetic anomaly and obtained anomalous results in follow-up stream sediment and soil geochemical surveys in the area south of Peach Lake. Programs of geological, soil geochemical, magnetometer, induced polarization and prospecting surveys were undertaken in 1967 in the area south of Peach Lake, leading to the discovery of the Peach #1 (MINFILE 092P001) and several other important occurrences including the Miracle occurrence (MINFILE 092P124). ASARCO Exploration Company of Canada Limited optioned the Peach #1 property and adjacent area in 1969.
>
> According to Rowan (1990, Assessment Report 20261), Amax Potash Limited learned of the Coranex discoveries south of Peach Lake and completed geological and geochemical work over portions of the airborne magnetic anomaly not held by Coranex and this work resulted in the discovery of magnetite-chalcopyrite veins and stratabound Scarn mineralization (MINFILE 092P120) south of Spout Lake and Amax immediately staked the WC claims. Between 1971 and 1973, Amax carried out exploration programs at Spout Lake, which included geological mapping, airborne and ground magnetometer surveys, induced polarization and geochemical surveys and bulldozer trenching. Drilling included 6 packsack holes (136 metres), 10 percussion holes and 7 diamond drill holes (843 metres). The work outlined two deposits at Spout Lake, the North and South zones. In 1974, Craigmont Mines Limited optioned the property an drilled six diamond drill holes (1210 metres) at Spout Lake. The Tim alkalic porphyry showing (MINFILE 092P122) was outlined in an induced polarization survey by Amax during that period but the high-grade copper mineralization was

encountered in 1983 in a program managed by Stallion Resources Limited. An "inventory" of 75,000 tonnes averaging 2.15% Cu and 12 g/t Ag has been reported.

The Spout and Peach Lake area properties were allowed to lapse and were re-staked in 1987 by Peach Lake Resources, who completed soil geochemical, VLF-EM and magnetic surveys and excavator trenching. ASARCO re-optioned the Spout-Peach properties in 1988 and completed induced polarization surveys and percussion drilling in 1991. GWR Resources subsequently acquired the properties and formed a joint venture with Regional Resources in 1993. Diamond drill programs were completed in 1993, 1994 and 1995. A "drill indicated inventory" totalling 554,000tonnes grading 1.8% Cu and 0.17g/t Au was calculated for the Spout Lake deposit (MINFILE 092P120). In 1993, the Regional/GWR work led to a new discovery of bornite-chalcopyrite scarn mineralization not associated with a strong magnetic anomaly at the Nemrud occurrence (MINFILE 092P003).

McMillan, R.H.; 2003: pp 4-5.

2.2 Chronology of Exploration in the Mag, Mur, and Copper Property Areas

1966 Coranex Ltd. conducted a reconnaissance soil and stream sediment survey on the Rover claims located northwest of Bluff Lake. The company also took soils from a grid that comprised 2,865 m (9400 ft) of east-west lines that extended eastward from a base line that ran northward along a claim line just west of Bluff Lake. Samples were taken from 30.5 to 61 m (100 to 200 ft) along the lines. Ten occurrences of minor chalcopyrite mineralization were found disseminated in coarse-grained "syenite". Although the mineralization seemed to be related to north-south trending gullies, most of them formed a northwesterly trending band around the margin of the Murphy Lake stock. Also, sporadic copper-soil and silt anomalies were identified (Janes, 1967) (Figures 5 and 6). Janes's reconnaissance mapping was included in the current property geology compilation (Figure 29).

1967 Reportedly, prospectors discovered and trenched copper mineralization at two locations on the western slope of a ridge of monzonite southwest of Bluff Lake. Monte Christo Mines Ltd. acquired control of the SS group of, 46 2-post claims covering the Bluff Lake valley from 1.5 km east of the lake, westward to the shore of Spout Lake.

1968 Monte Christo conducted a soil survey over its SS claim group (Allen, 1968) (Figures 5 and 7). Soils were tested for copper with rubianic acid. High concentrations of copper in soils were found in four areas.

1969 Monte Christo conducted a magnetometer survey over the southwestern half of its SS property grid. A magnetic low, where measurements were about one third of background extended for about 366 m (1200 ft) across the southern part of the SS 4 claim (Mitchell, 1969) (Figure 8). That anomaly, located just south of Bluff Creek, coincided with the northern end of a soil-copper anomaly identified by Monte Christo's 1968 survey (Figure 7). Minor magnetic highs were found across the ridge between Bluff and Spout lakes. Previously identified soil-copper anomalies were re-sampled, 69 samples being taken. One sample over the SS 4 magnetic low contained 153 ppm copper, which was about 8 times background. Other samples contained only up to twice background.

1971 Prospectors had discovered "copper disseminations in granodiorite" (Kirwan, 1971) about 1,200 m (3,937 ft) north of Cleo Pond, and the Cleo claim group comprising 24 2-post claims was staked. G.L. Kirwan (1971) conducted soil and ground magnetometer surveys over a grid covering the claims for Nitro Development Inc. of Toronto, Ontario. Three significant soil anomalies were discovered.. One had a coincident magnetic anomaly (Figures 5 and 9).

1971 The Bory showing was discovered on the lower slope of the Eagle Creek valley between Murphy and Two Mile lakes. Falconbridge Nickel gained control of the Bory claim group in that area (now covered by the Copper 11 and 12 claims, the northern part of the Mur property area). An induced polarization and ground magnetic survey was conducted across the valley. Narrow shallow chargeability anomalies interpreted to have limited metal content were found (Sutherland and Brown, 1971). Probably these were palaeo-channel sediments filling a pre-glacial channel.

1973 By February, 1973, Craigmont Mines Limited had staked the SL claim group comprising 245 2-post claims. The property covered more than 57km^2 (21.2 mi^2) and included all of the core of the Murphy Lake stock. The area included within Craigmont's 1973 SL property is now occupied by the central part of Candorado's core property holdings. Grid was cut over most of the SL property. About 153 km (95 mi) of east-west lines were cut at 304.8-m (1000-ft) intervals, turned off north-south lines run from 3 to 4 km (1.8 to 2.4 mi) apart. Soil samples were taken at 65-m (200-ft) intervals along the lines; about 2,500 soil samples were collected in all. Silt samples were collected where streams crossed the soil lines. Ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were conducted over the grid (Vollo, 1973) (Figures 10 to 12). Four anomalies were found. Anomaly "A" was located on the northern margin of the Murphy Lake stock on a drift-covered slope below cliffs of Miocene-age flood basalt. Anomaly "B" was located on the northeastern margin of the Murphy Lake core monzonite near the inner margin of the potassic alteration zone (Figures 5, 10, and 29). Anomalies "C" and "D" were located northwest and southeast of Bluff Lake in the area where Coranex found copper showings in 1966 (Janes, 1967) (Figures 5, 6, 10, and 29).

1974 Craigmont returned to drill a 308-ft (93.9-m) hole into the center of soil anomaly "D". The hole seems to have been drilled southwestward beneath the soil anomaly from a location near the southwestern corner of claim SL 60 down hill of the center of the anomaly. Probably, the drill hole was located at U.T.M.: 5,762,400 N., 615,400 E. about 275 m (902 ft) southwest of the southeastern end of Bluff Lake. Although drilling results were not reported, the description of MINFILE occurrence 093A113, the SL probably relates to core from this hole (Figures 5 and 32) (for details, see section 4.3, this report).

1988 Tide Resources Ltd. had acquired a 220 claim-unit property that covered the area that now is occupied by Candorado's core holdings east of Spout Lake. In September, 1988, 580 line-km of low-level airborne magnetic and VLF-electromagnetic survey was done over the area (Woods, 1989). Areas of major rock types were identified.

Armstrong Mountain Gold Corp. acquired a 280 claim-unit property that adjoined Tide's claims to the west. Armstrong Mountain's property extended from the eastern end of Spout Lake northward to Two Mile Lake and westward to 2.5 km (1.5 mi) west of Eagle Creek. In September 1988, an airborne magnetic and very low frequency electromagnetic surveys were flown along about 1,400 km (854 mi) of line over the property (Seywerd, 1989) (Figures 5 and 13). After data enhancement, four areas of interest were identified, one on the northern side of Spout Lake, and three others flanking the Eagle Creek valley.

1992 The whole northern part of the stock including all of the ground currently controlled by Candorado was included in the Zephyr property, and explored by Cominco. A total of 12 reconnaissance induced polarization lines were run either along roads or east-west through the bush (Aulis, 1992). Although no anomalous results were reported from the area covered by Candorado's current claims, the data from line S, seems to have encouraged GWR Resources to move into the area. Line S was an east-west line that crossed the area of 1995 and 2004 drilling and the alteration zone mapped during the 2004 program (Figures 29 and 32).

1993 GWR Resources acquired control of the area now covered by the Mag, the southern part of the Mur, and most of the Copper property areas through a series of options. In June 1993, GWR optioned the ground out to Regional Resources fo Toronto, Ontario. Geological mapping was conducted at a scale of 1:20,000 over all of the northern Murphy Lake stock (Aulis, 1993). Aulis's mapping was included in the current property geology compilation (Figure 29). Forty rock chip, 275 soil, and 85 silt samples were taken in several areas, including those at Bluff Lake in the southeastern part of the Copper property area and in the southern part of the Mur property area. An east-northeasterly trending anomaly was identified about 0.5 km (0.3 mi) north of Bluff Lake across widely spaced lines. An oval-shaped soil anomaly about 1.2 km (0.7 mi) long was identified in the same area as Craigmont's soil-copper anomaly 'B' near the unconformity between Miocene-age flood basalt and underlying Triassic-age Murphy Lake monzonite (Figures 5, 10, 14, and 32).

1994 Regional Resources and GWR Resources optioned the Ray, Oley, and Abbey claim groups from Daniel Gagne of Chase, B.C., giving them control of the rest of the northern part of the Murphy Lake stock.

That spring, reconnaissance induced polarization surveys were conducted: on a single line across the Eagle Creek valley between Two Mile and Murphy lakes, on two east-west lines in the southern part of the Mur property area, and on a small grid on the northern part of the RRR 1 claim area northwest of Candorado's current core land holdings. Anomalies were found in the Mur and RRR property areas (Klit and Lloyd, 1994B).

Results from the T.T. grid were sufficiently encouraging for Regional Resources to commission Lloyd Geophysics to return to the Murphy Lake area to survey a single 1.2 km (0.7 mi) long, generally east-west road line across the T.T. 2 claim about 1.1 km (0.7 mi) south of the earlier T.T. grid. That line crossed the northern part of the current Mag 1 claim just south of where drill hole ML95-3 subsequently was drilled (Figures 5 and 32). Also, Regional and GWR conducted an induced polarization survey over a grid south of Bluff Lake in area now covered by the Copper 2 claim. The 1994 Bluff Lake grid comprised a total of 7 km (4.3 mi) of north-south lines spaced 200 m (656 ft) apart (Figures 5, 15, and 16). Two adjacent chargeability anomalies were found along the T.T. 2 line. The area south of Bluff Lake was generally flat with regard to chargeability and resistivity (Klit and Lloyd, 1994A).

During the early summer of 1994, A.L. Wilkins mapped the King group that extended through the center of the Regional-GWR land holdings from Spout Lake northward to past Two Mile Lake. That area is currently covered by the Copper 3, 4, and 8 to 10 claims of the Copper property area. Wilkins's mapping was included in the current property geology compilation (sections 3.3 and 5.2.1, this report) (Figure 29).

1995 The Regional-GWR joint venture returned to the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock to conduct a winter induced polarization and ground magnetic survey (Cornock and Lloyd, 1995) (Figures 5, and 17 to 19). Field work was concluded in February, 1995. About 27.2 km (16.6 mi) of east-west line was surveyed at 50-m (164-ft) intervals. Lines were spaced 400 m (1,312 ft) apart. The grid's base line extended from the southern part of the Mag 1 claim on the Mag property area, northward to the central part of the Mur 2 claim in the southern Mur property area. An east-northeasterly trending resistivity boundary crossed the grid at the Mur 1-Mag 1 claim boundary. Resistivities north of the boundary were high, those south of it were low. Moderately intense chargeability anomalies flanked by magnetic highs were found on both sides of the resistivity boundary.

1995 Throughout late summer and autumn, 1995, the Regional-GWR joint venture drill-tested some of the chargeability anomalies in the northern part of the 1995 grid (von Guttenberg, 1996A to C) (Figures 5 and 20 to 24). Seven NQ holes were drilled during the 1995 program. All but Hole 95-7 were drilled at an orientation of 270°/-45°; ML95-7 was drilled at 090°/-45°. Chalcopyrite was found as blebs, stringers and veins in potassic alteration.. The best intersection was in Hole ML95-6: 0.34% copper and 0.04 g/t (0.001 oz/ton) gold over a 53 metre (173.8 ft) core length, including 1.14% copper over nine metres (29.5 ft) length.

2003 During April, 2003, Al Harvey and Gerald Jones began staking the Mag claim group to acquire control of magnetic anomalies located near the northeastern corner of GWR Resources's land holdings. In May of that year, R. H. McMillan and Ross Blusson staked the Mur 1 and 2 claims, which adjoined the Mag group to the north.. The Mur claims covered the 1995 Regional-GWR drill-area.

During July, 2003, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were conducted on the northern part of the 1995 Regional-GWR grid in an area now covered by the Mur 1 and 2 claims (McMillan, 2003) (Figures 5 and 25). Eleven east-west lines spaced 200 m (656 ft) apart were turned off the 1995 1800E line. A total of 22 km (13.4 mi) of line was surveyed. The features revealed in the 1995 Regional-GWR magnetic survey were better displayed by the closer line spacing of the 2003 McMillan survey.

2004 Candorado Operating Company Ltd. optioned both the Mag and the Mur claim groups to secure control of the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock. Then, Candorado staked an additional 404 claim units north and west of the optioned claims to acquire control of the whole northern part of the stock. Five claim units were added to the Mag property area and 131 claim units were added to the Mur property to result in three contiguous property areas as follow:

Mag property area: 1 4-post and 19 2-post claims, comprising 39 claim units covering 937 hectares (2,314 acres) after deducting for overlapping claims

Mur property area: 11 4-post claims, comprising 155 claim units covering 3,875 hectares (9,571.25 acres)

Copper property area: 14 4-post claims comprising 248 claim units covering 6,200 hectares (15,314 acres)

Current Exploration Program

During the summer of 2004, Candorado conducted induced polarization and magnetic surveys north of Bluff Lake in an area that included 1966 Coranex showings No. 2 and 7 in the southern part of the Copper property area (section 5.2.2, this report) (Figures 33 to 35), mapping and prospecting in selected areas across the Murphy Lake stock (sections 3.3, 4.3, and 5.2.1, this report) (Figures 29 and 32), and conducted reconnaissance and confirmation drilling on the southern Mur property area. A total of 9 NQ holes were drilled comprising a total of 1,603.8 m (5,261.8 ft) of core. The first five holes were drilled to confirm the 1995 Regional-GWR drilling; the other four holes were drilled to investigate a plume of oxidation in the potassic alteration zone northwest of the 1995 drilling area (section 5.2.3, this report) (Figures 36 to 39).

2.3 Exploration in the Copper, Mur, and Mag Property Areas

Bluff Lake is located in the southeastern part of the Copper property area. During the 1960s and 1970s, access to the lake was easiest along the 100 road from the Ten-ee-ah lodge at the western end of Spout Lake or from the northeastern shore of that lake. Consequently, exploration in the Bluff Lake area was conducted in isolation from programs on the rest of area now covered by Candorado's claims.

The 100 road has been allowed to grow in west of Bluff Lake; access to the lake is from the eastern side of Candorado's claims now.

Early during 1966, an anomalous silt sample was taken in the drainage between Bluff and Spout lakes during a regional survey. Coranex Ltd. staked the Rover claims. The group, comprising 79 2-post claims, covered about 1,610 hectares (3,976 acres) that occupied most of the area currently covered by the Copper 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 claims in the southern part of the Copper property area. Coranex Ltd. conducted a reconnaissance soil and stream sediment survey on the Rover claims during 1966. The company also took soils from a grid that comprised 2,865 m (9,400 ft) of east-west lines that extended eastward from a base line that ran northward along a claim line just west of Bluff Lake. Samples were taken from 30.5 to 61 m (100 to 200 ft) along the lines.

Prospectors discovered ten occurrences of minor chalcopyrite mineralization disseminated in coarse-grained "syenite". Although those occurrences seemed to be related to north-south trending gullies, most of them formed a northwesterly trending band around the margin of the Murphy Lake stock (Figures 5, 6, and 29). Also, sporadic copper-soil and silt anomalies were identified (Janes, 1967).

Janes's conclusions regarding the 1966 Coranex Ltd. Reconnaissance program were as follow:

> 1. The reconnaissance drainage sampling successfully located areas of very minor copper mineralization. Such sampling is particularly effective for this area as the mineralization tends to occur in the walls of gullies and depressions and weathering tends to further concentrate the copper in the drainage systems.
>
> 2. Mineralization is not so well reflected by the soils as by the drainage due to the nature of the mineralization and the absence of copper concentration which occurs in the drainage.
>
> 3. The geochemical work indicates that copper mineralization about occurrence #2 is sporadic, sparse and of no economic interest at present.

4. The absence of an anomaly on the soil sample grid north of Occurrence #2 could be due to "blanketing" by the glacial drift. Reference to the Cariboo-Bell deposit, situated approximately forty miles (64.4 km) to the north-northwest, is useful in this case. There, soils are anomalous which developed from slightly layered glacial drift which in places is at least twenty-five feet thick. As regards the effect of clays, significant copper anomalies due to copper migration and trapping by the clay horizons are reported from Polly mountain just north of the Cariboo-Bell deposit. At present no evidence exists to suggest that copper mineralization, of economic significance, underlies the overburden area.

5. Sampling to the west of Occurrence #2 disclosed an area of anomalous copper which includes Occurrences 3, 4, 9, and 10. These occurrences, excepting #10, probably impart anomalous amounts of copper to the drainages.

Janes, R.H.; 1967: pp. 12-13.

Occurrence No. 2, considered by Janes (1967) to be the best copper showing in the Bluff Lake survey area, is located in a small southward drainage near U.T.M.: 5,763,400 N., 614,010 E., about 0.7 km (0.43 mi) north-northwest of the western end of Bluff lake in an area currently covered by the Copper 2 claim. The west-northwesterly trending belt of copper showings extend from the northwestern part of the Copper 2 claim across the northern part of the Copper 3 claim in the southern Copper property area (Figures 5, 6, and 29).

None of the copper occurrences discovered during the 1966 Coranex Ltd. exploration program have been included in the British Columbia Mineral inventory (MINFILE).

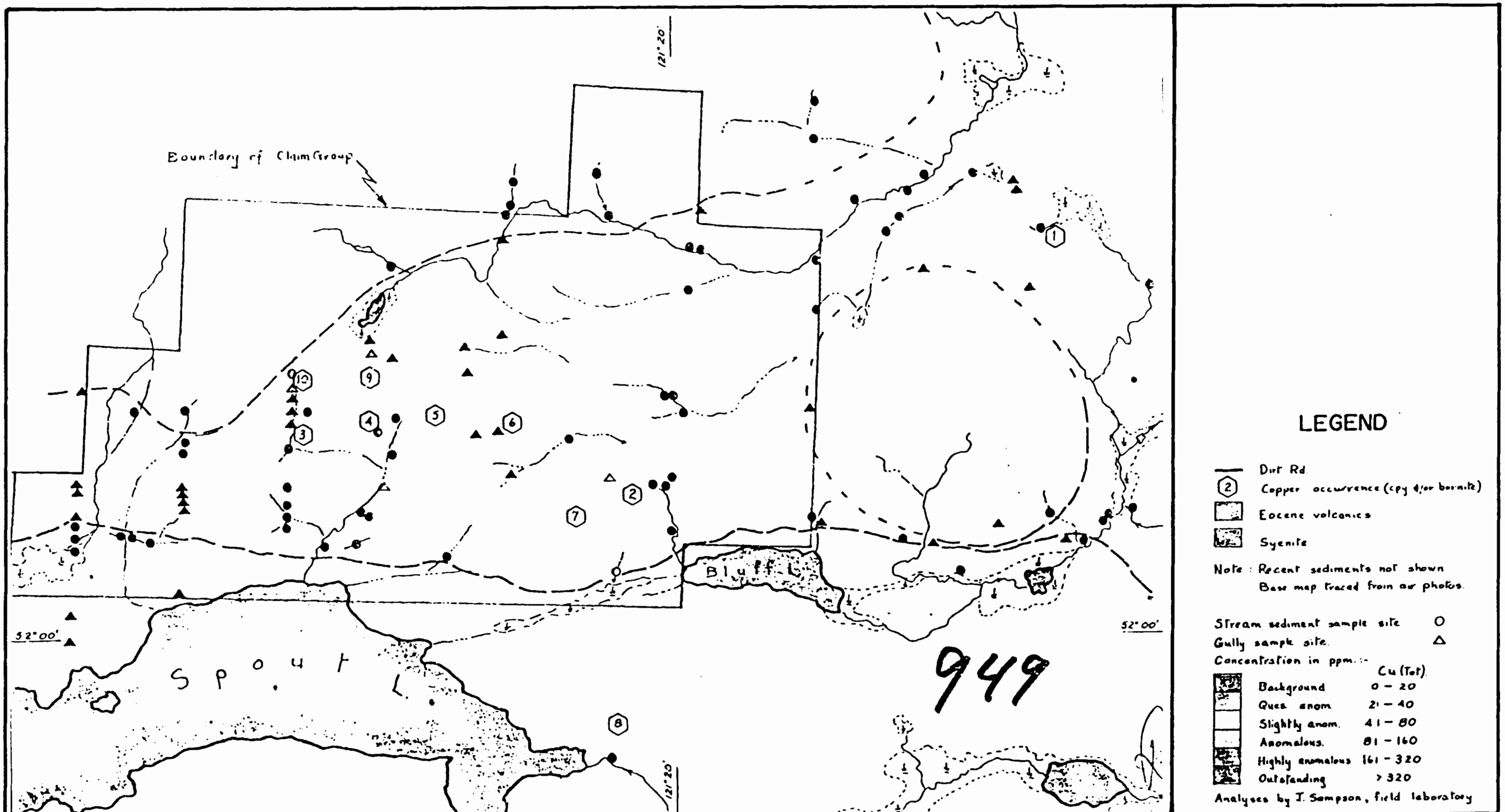
Janes also conducted reconnaissance geological mapping in the area currently covered by the central part of the Copper property area. That mapping is discussed in sections 3.3 and 5.2.1 of this report (Figures 29 and 32).

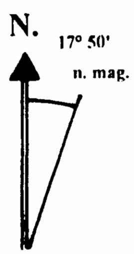
Reportedly, prospectors discovered copper mineralization at several locations south of Bluff Lake prior to the 1968 field season, two of which were trenched. They were named the SS showings and subsequently were recorded in the B.C. MINFILE as No. 092P004.

The trenched areas were described by A.R. Allen (1968) as follows:

Copper mineralization, associated with sheared and altered zones in the granodiorite, has been noted at several locations. On the SS 8 claim one rock trench has been excavated into a shear zone containing chalcopyrite and pyrite, and 1000 feet (304.8 m) to the south on the SS 10 claim three trenches within a radius of 20 feet (6.1 m) expose shears containing bornite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrite and malachite. The adjoining altered granodiorite is brecciated for a distance of at least 40 feet (12.2 m) from the mineralized shears, and minor disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in this zone.

Allen, A.R.; 1968: p.4.





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NOTES: This figure is adapted from Janes; 1967: Figure 7.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

SCALE

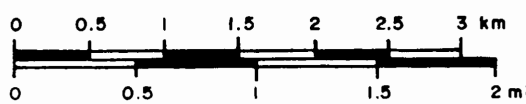

Figure 6

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1966 CORANEX SAMPLING and COPPER SHOWINGS near BLUFF LAKE

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES

52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.

U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.

N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

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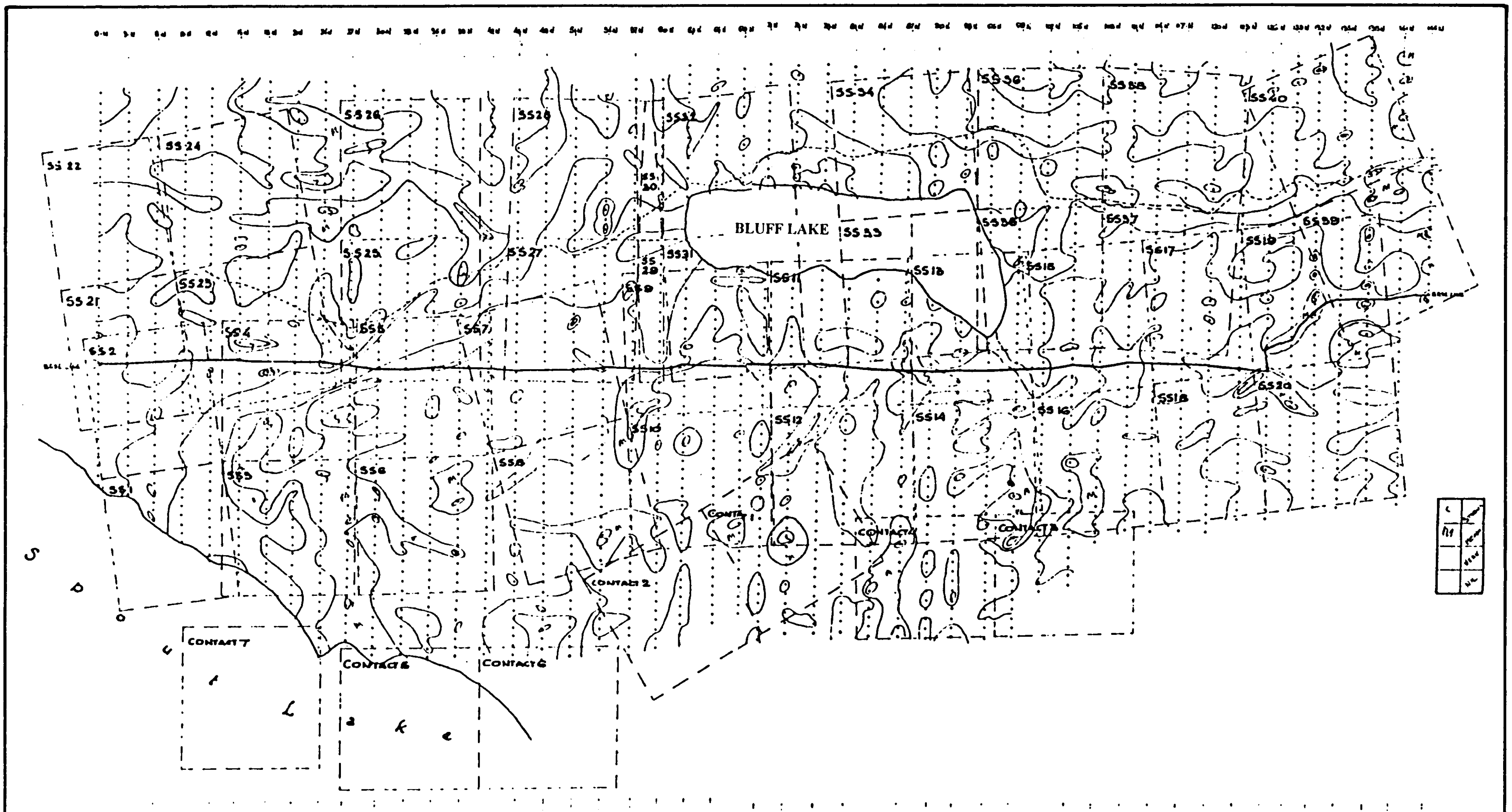


N.

17° 50'

n. mag.

NOTES: This figure is adapted from Allen; 1968: Map 1.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

SCALE

0 200 400 600 800 1000 m

0 1500 3000 ft

Figure 7

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1968 MONTE CHRISTO SOIL SURVEY at BLUFF LAKE

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES

52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.

U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.

N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

The locations of these trenches are not plotted on any map known to the writer. Also, it is curious to note that the soil-copper geochemical anomaly on the SS 8 claim is about 427 m (1,400 ft) south of the one at the northwestern corner of the SS 10 claim (Figure 7). Allen (1968) may have reported the trench locations backward. No one has recorded an examination of those trenches since 1968.

During Candorado's 2004 exploration program, the writer examined the area previously covered by the SS 8 and SS 10 claims. It was underlain by numerous outcrops of Murphy Lake stock monzonite with sparse, weak potassic alteration. No trenches were found.

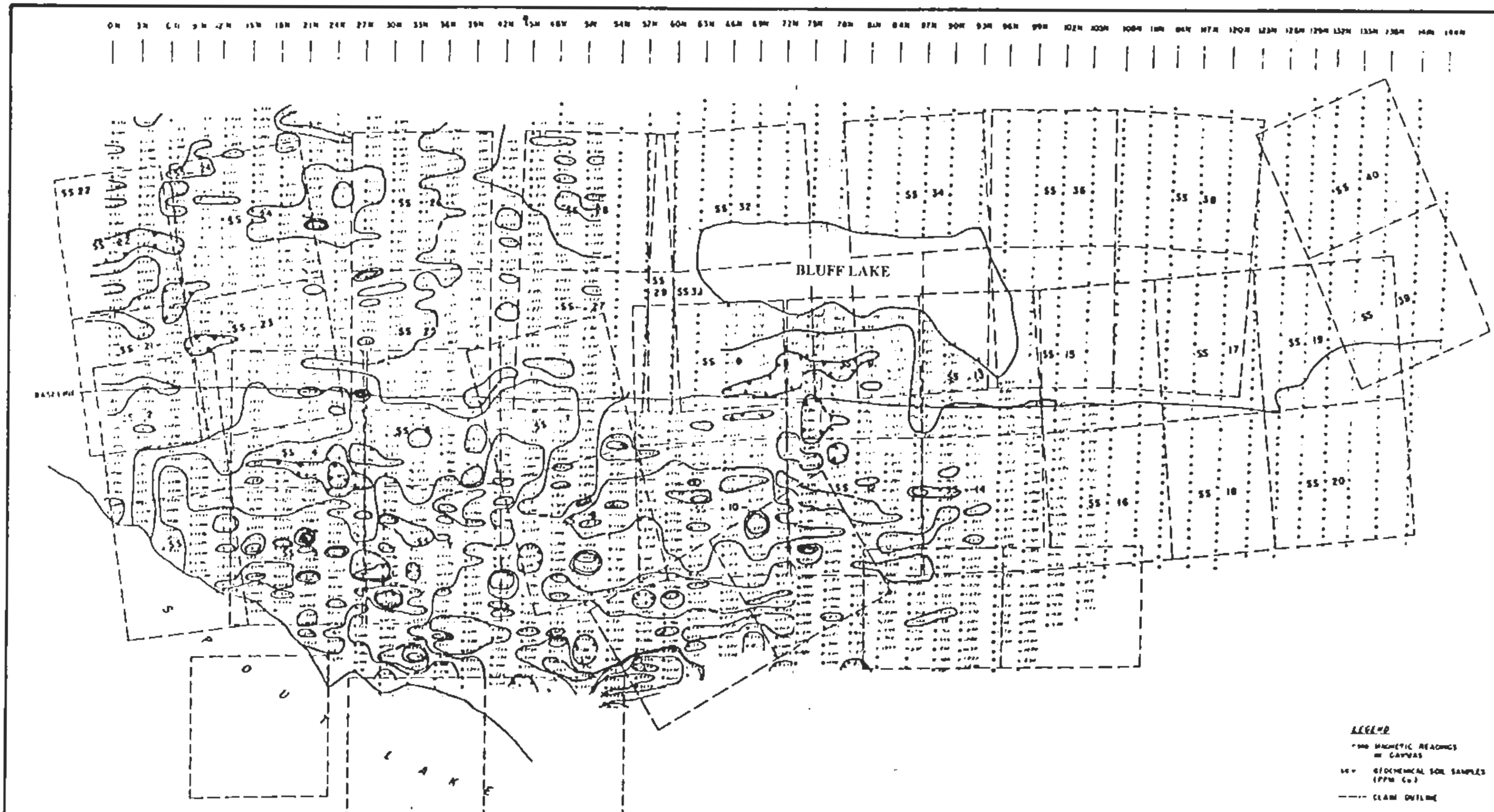
By the 1968 season, Monte Christo Mines Ltd. had acquired control of the SS property comprising 46 2-post claims. Monte Christo's claims covered the Bluff Lake valley from 1.5 km east of the Bluff Lake, westward to the shore of Spout Lake. The company conducted a soil survey over the SS claims that year.

The 1968 SS grid had north-south lines turned off a surveyed east-west base line at 91.4-m (300-ft) intervals. Samples were taken at 30.5-m (100-ft) intervals on each line. Rubianic acid was used to determine: nil, weak, medium, or strong soil-copper concentrations based on the colour of the reaction product of the soil and the acid.

A. Allen (1968) reported that areas of medium to high soil-copper concentrations were identified both north and south of Bluff Creek, west of Bluff Lake, and in four areas south of Bluff Lake (Figures 5 and 7). The 1968 grid did not extend very far north of the lake.

The writer examined the areas covered by the 1968 Monte Christo soil-copper anomalies and found them all to be due to topographic effects (Figures 2 and 7). The anomaly in the northwestern part of the survey area north of Bluff Creek is located in a cleft between a steep slope to the north and a slightly domed bench to the south. There, copper had been concentrated in illuviated soil profiles. The anomaly between Bluff Creek and Spout Lake was presumed to have been formed in the same manner. The soil-copper anomalies around the hill south of Bluff Lake seemed to have been the result of soil-copper concentration around the base of abundant outcrop along the ridge crest. The area of moderately high soil-copper concentrations that crossed the ridge crest coincided with a northeasterly trending shear.

All of this work was conducted in almost barren monzonite just southwest of the margin of the potassic alteration zone (Figures 29 and 32).



N.

NOTES: This figure is adapted from Mitchell; 1969: Map 2074-1.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

SCALE

0 200 400 600 800 1000 m

0 1500 3000 ft

Figure 8

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1969 MONTE CHRISTO MAGNETIC SURVEY at BLUFF LAKE

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES

52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.

U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.

N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

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Monte Christo continued exploration of its SS claim group during 1969 when it conducted a 50.4 line-km (31.3 line-mi) magnetometer survey over the southwestern half of its SS property grid.

J.A. Mitchell (1969) reported the results of that survey as follows:

> A study of the magnetic results show that recordings ranged form -610 gammas to 6,680 gammas and that normal background is about 1,300 gammas.
>
> No major anomalous conditions were recorded in the survey, however a minor magnetic feature is noted that may have economic significance. This latter zone consists of a magnetic "low" occurring over the northern portion of the geochemical anomaly located in Claims SS 3-6 close to the higher intensity portion of this anomaly and has a background of 462 gammas or about one-third that of normal background. This zone is 1200 feet long east-west by 600 feet north-south. Except for a few magnetic "highs", no other significant features were recorded and the area covered is thus magnetically flat depicting little geologic structure.
>
> Mitchell, J.A.; 1969: pp. 4-5.

The magnetic low across the southern part of the SS 4 claim (Figure 8). It was located just south of Bluff Creek and coincided with the northern end of a soil-copper anomaly identified by Monte Christo's 1968 survey (Figure 7). As Mitchell (1969) mentioned, minor magnetic highs were found across the ridge between Bluff and Spout lakes.

Previously identified soil-copper anomalies were re-sampled, 69 samples being taken. One sample over the SS 4 magnetic low contained 153 ppm copper, which was about 8 times background. Other samples contained only up to twice background.

Cleo Pond is located in the northern part of the Mur property area along the boundary between the Mur 4 and 7 claims. During the early 1970s, access to Cleo Pond was by the 1500 road to the northern end of Murphy Lake, and thence by pack trail up the hill. Now, kilometer 9 on the Borthwick Creek road is about 2 km southeast of the southern shore of Cleo Pond and the 513 road terminates about 2.5 km north of its northern shore (Figures 2 and 5).

Prior to 1971, prospectors reportedly found copper mineralization in granodiorite on the slope northwest of Cleo Pond and staked a group of 24 2-post claims to cover the find. In 1971 Nitro Development Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario had control of the 24 unit Cleo claim group and commissioned G.L. Kirwan (1971) to conduct soil and magnetometer surveys over a grid that covered the property.

The 1971 grid comprised a 2,926-m (9,600-ft) long northwest-southeasterly trending base line with 914.4-m (3,000-ft) long northeast-southwesterly lines run off both sides of the base line. Soil samples and magnetometer readings were taken at 30.5-m (100-ft) intervals along the lines. The grid comprised a total of 42.8 line-kilometers (26.6 line-miles) over which 1,404 soil samples were taken.

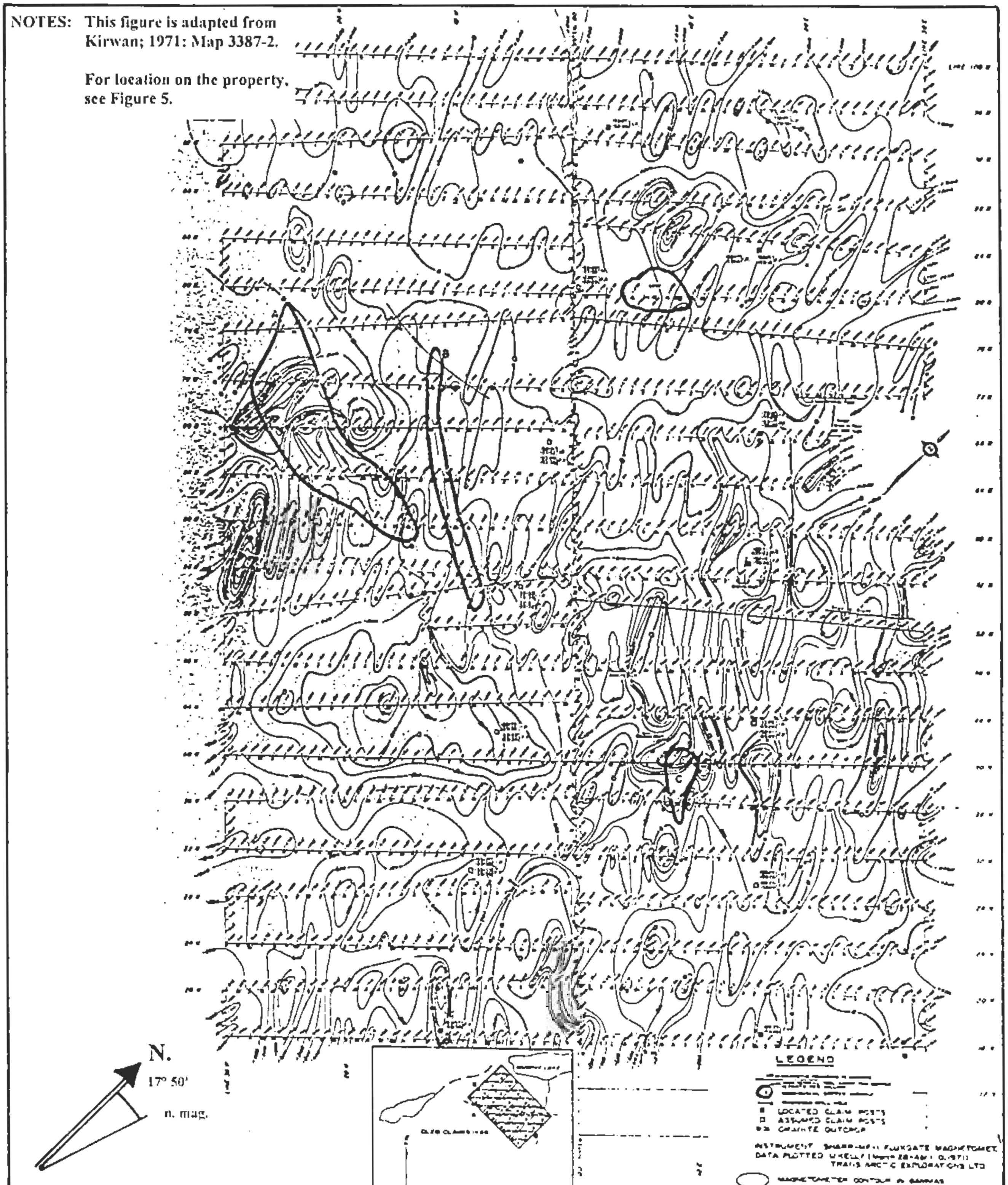
G.L. Kirwan (1971) described the results of those surveys as follows:

> General base level of copper in soils throughout surveyed area is numerically 15, thus numerically 45 is considered as anomalous threshold.
>
> Three zones representing areas of significant geochemical increment indicating concentration of copper were detected and are labeled "A", "B", and "C" respectively in order of intensity and size (Figures 5 and 9).
>
> Anomaly "A", located in the central western portion of property, is associated with an area of geomagnetic high, although direct superimposition was not achieved. It is possible, due to linearily, that the magnetic high may represent a disjointed or faulted dyke probably of diabase composition. Copper concentration would then be related geologically to the dyke. The anomaly, 2,200 ft (670.6 m) long in direction 100° azimuth, an average 400 ft (121.9 m) in width, has intensity of 154 based on 17 recordings or over ten times background. Soil depth is unknown.
>
> Adjacent on the northeast to anomaly "A" is anomaly "B" and is a singularly long and narrow zone with dimensions 2,200 ft (670.6 m) by 100 ft (30.5 m). Intensity averages 424 from five anomalous copper determinations, or about six times background. No magnetic distortion is related to this zone...
>
> Anomaly "C" located in the south central portion of area surveyed, is 600 ft. (182.9 m) in length, an average of 200 ft. (60.9 m) in width, and has intensity of eight times background. This zone represents an area of known copper concentration disseminated in granodiorite.
>
> Kirwan, G.L.; 1971: pp. 4-5.

The best soil copper anomalies and magnetic anomalies 'A' and 'B' were found in the northwestern part of the claims, about 2 km (1.2 mi) northwest of the pond (Figures 5, 9, and 10). They were located just east of and down hill from Craigmont's 1973 soil copper anomaly 'A'. That area as of yet, is unexplored by Candorado.

Kirwan's anomaly 'C' was on a recently logged slope about 1200 m (3,937 ft) northwest of and down slope from Cleo Pond in an area of Takomkane granodiorite, hosting very sparse potassic alteration. Kirwan (1971) described the area around anomaly 'C' as, "an area of known copper concentration disseminated in granodiorite."

The copper mineralization reported by Kirwan (1971) is not the Cleo showing as reported in the B.C. MINFILE as occurrence 093A 044. The writer believes the true location of the Cleo showing to be a few hundred metres east of Cleo Pond (Figure 31) (section 4.3, this report).



SCALE

0 200 400 600 800 1000 m

0 1500 3000 ft

Figure 9

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1971 NITRO DEVELOPMENT SURVEY:
MAGNETICS and COPPER in SOILS

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

Recently, much of the 1971 Cleo grid area has been clear cut, and is accessible from the 513 road. The road has been decommissioned about 1 km (0.6 mi) north of Cleo Pond.

By 1971, the Bory showing had been discovered on the lower south slope of the Eagle Creek valley, somewhere between Murphy and Two Mile lakes. Falconbridge Nickel gained control of the Bory claim group in that area (now covered by the Copper 11 and 12 claims, the northern part of the Mur property area).

Falconbridge conducted an induced polarization and ground magnetic survey along east-west lines across the valley, terminating on the slopes above the valley floor (Sutherland and Brown, 1971).

On the slopes near the ends of the lines, resistivity readings were high, reflecting the sparsely altered Takomkane batholith granodiorite that is poorly exposed in that area. Across the valley floor, resistivity readings were very low and a series of braided, mild chargeability highs were defined. Sutherland and Brown (1971) described 12 weak chargeability highs that they calculated contained less than 1% metallics. Those narrow, shallow, sinuous chargeability anomalies look like typical braided stream sediments filling a pre-glacial channel. Nothing of economic value was found. The Bory claims were abandoned.

By February, 1973, Craigmont Mines Limited, of Kamloops, B.C., had staked the SL claim group comprising 245 2-post claims. The property covered more than 57km^2 (21.2 mi^2) and included all of the core of the Murphy Lake stock. The area included within Craigmont's 1973 SL property is now occupied by the central part of Candorado's core property holdings (Figures 2 and 10 to 12).

Grid was cut over most of the SL property. About 153 km (95 mi) of east-west lines were cut at 304.8-m (1,000-ft) intervals, turned off north-south lines run from 3 to 4 km (1.8 to 2.4 mi) apart. Soil samples were taken at 65-m (200-ft) intervals along the lines; about 2,500 soil samples were collected in all. Silt samples were collected where streams crossed the soil lines. Ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were conducted over the grid.

N.B. Vollo (1973) described the results from the Craigmont program on the SL property as follows:

SOIL SURVEY

Copper background is about 25 ppm and does not appear to vary greatly over the entire group... (Figure 10). Four anomalous areas are present:

Anomaly "A" consists of two parallel zones, each about 1000' (305 m) to 1500' (457 m) apart. Nearest outcrops about one mile (1.6 km) west and two miles (3.2 km) east suggest that the anomalous zones are within the granodiorite or syenite, just down slope from the Miocene volcanic cap. The area is near the ice divide and ice movement is indicated to be about N 65° W (GSC Map 1253, Glacial Map of Canada), parallel to the anomalies, which may therefore be trains from a source to the southeast.

Anomaly "B" is rather patchy, with highs to a maximum of 300 ppm. Medium grained syenite outcrops immediately northeast, granodiorite east and Miocene volcanics south of the anomaly.

Anomaly "C" consists of several small highs within hornblende granodiorite, associated with northwesterly lineaments and weak to moderate EM conductors. Traces of chalcopyrite were found in outcrop around them, but the abundance of outcrop precludes significant mineralization.

Anomaly "D" is a small high within an overburden covered area with outcrops of granodiorite about 1000' (305 m) to the southwest. It is bounded by weak northwesterly VLF-EM conductors.

Zinc background is about 60 ppm, ranging to 150 ppm. No anomalous zones are present. Molybdenum background is 1 ppm, ranging to 3 ppm with no anomalous analyses...

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Readings were taken at 100' (30.5-m) intervals along both east-west and north-south lines using a Ronka EM-16 unit. Primary source was NPG, Jim Creek, Washington, for the east-west lines and NAA, Cutler, Maine, for the north-south lines. The fields of these stations are roughly east-west and north-south respectively in this area. In-phase readings in per cent were reduced to contourable data using the method devised by Fraser, (Fraser, D.C., Geophysics, Vol. 34, pp. 1958-1967, 1969), and are shown plotted on the accompanying map (Figure 11).

Readings below 20 can be considered geological and topographic "noise". Numerous weak to moderate north-westerly trending conductors are present in the southwest part of the group, paralleling a granodiorite-syenite contact. They appear to terminate at the probable boundary of the Miocene volcanic cap. Soil anomaly "D" is bounded by weak northwesterly conductors which may indicate its strike. Several moderate conductors in the north part of the group are of uncertain strike and origin.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

Readings were taken along both north-south and east-west lines at 100' (305-m) intervals using a Sharpe MF-1 fluxgate magnetometer, a vertical component instrument... (Figure 12).

The magnetics proved of little value in delineating the Miocene boundary, showing a distinct northwesterly grain not greatly interrupted by the projected volcanic areas. A strong linear feature marked by sharp lows and 3000-6000 gamma highs strikes northwesterly across the group. The symmetry suggests a steeply dipping structure, probably a dike. It correlates with similar VLF trends and remarkably well with the "A" soil anomaly. The highs in the northeast area correlate with outcrops of syenite.

Vollo, N.B.; 1973: pp. 3-4.

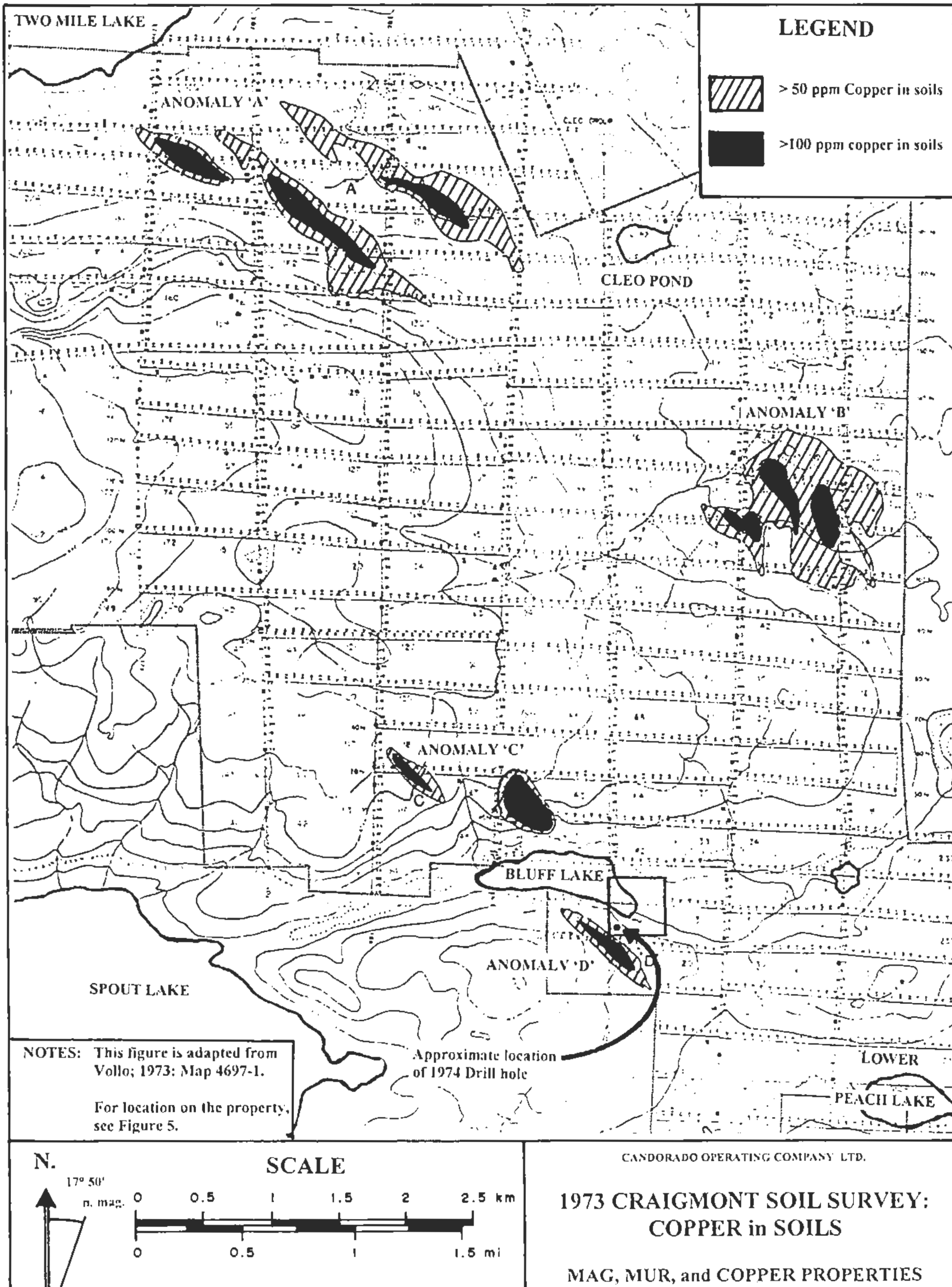


Figure 10

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1973 CRAIGMONT SOIL SURVEY: COPPER in SOILS

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER: M.Sc. P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

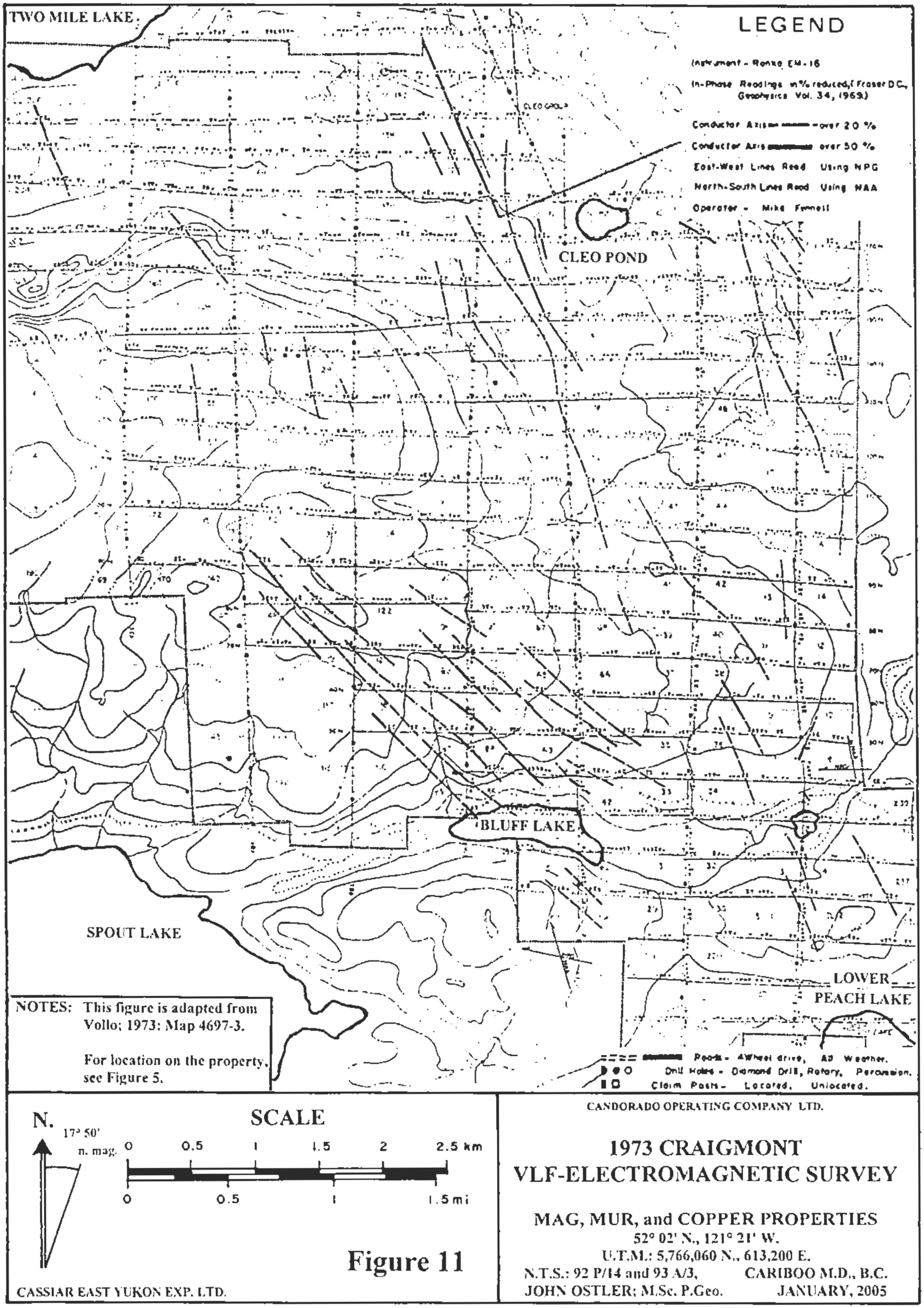

TWO MILE LAKE
LEGEND
Instrument – Ronka EM-16
In-Phase Readings in % reduced, (Fraser D.C., Geophysics Vol. 34, (1969)
Conductor Axis – over 20 %
Conductor Axis over 50 %
East-West Lines Read Using NPG
North-South Lines Read Using NAA
Operator – Mike Fennell
CLEO POND
BLUFF LAKE
SPOUT LAKE
LOWER PEACH LAKE
NOTES: This figure is adapted from Vollo; 1973: Map 4697-3.
For location on the property, see Figure 5.
Roads – 4Wheel drive, All Weather.
Drill Holes – Diamond Drill, Rotary, Percussion.
Claim Posts – Located, Unlocated.
N.
17° 50' n. mag.
SCALE
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 km
0 0.5 1 1.5 mi
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.
1973 CRAIGMONT
VLF-ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3,
CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc. P.Geo.
JANUARY, 2005

Figure 11

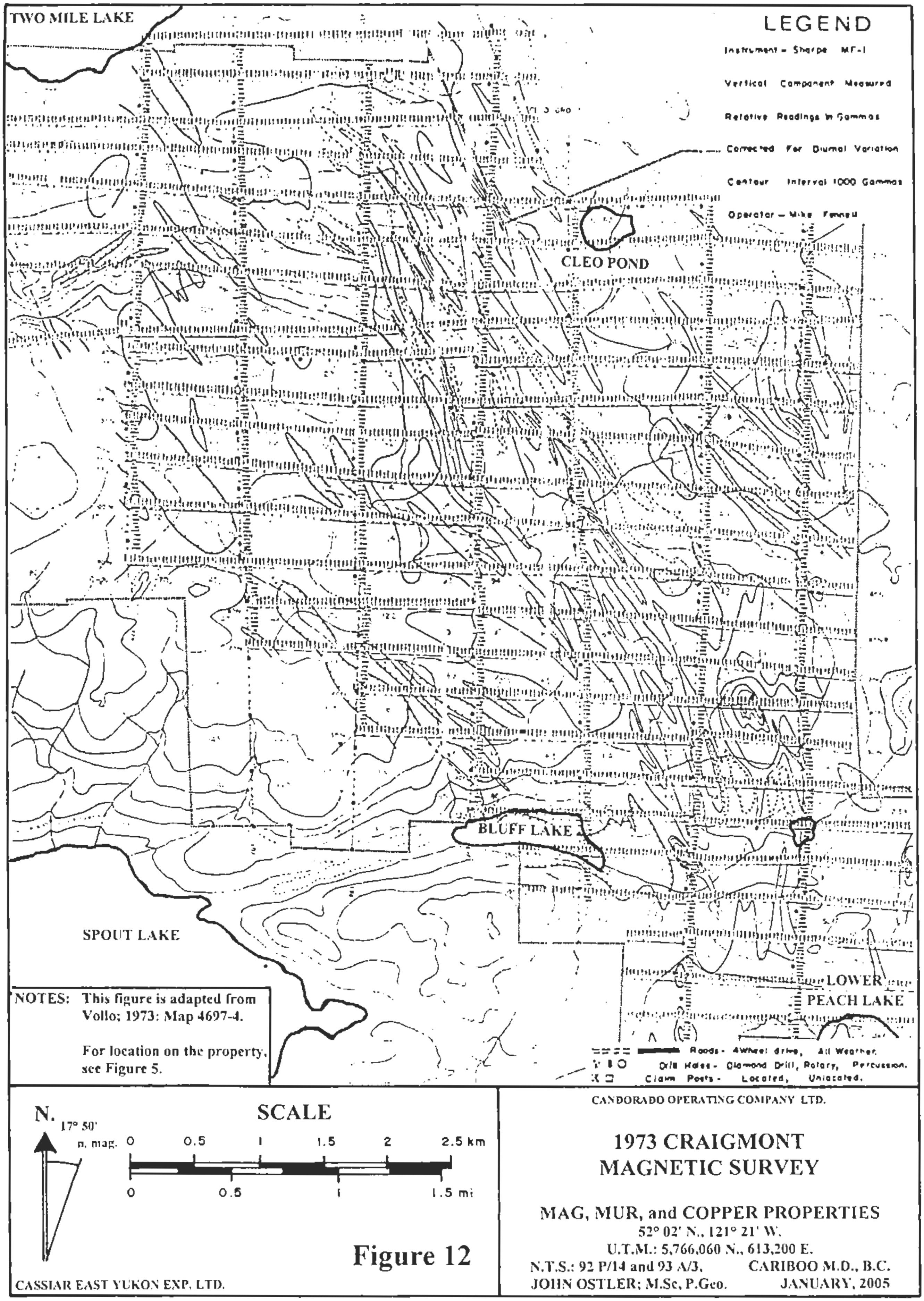

TWO MILE LAKE
LEGEND
Instrument – Sharpe MF-1
Vertical Component Measured
Relative Readings in Gammas
Corrected For Diurnal Variation
Contour Interval 1000 Gammas
Operator – Mike Fennell
CLEO POND
BLUFF LAKE
SPOUT LAKE
LOWER PEACH LAKE
NOTES: This figure is adapted from Vollo; 1973: Map 4697-4.
For location on the property, see Figure 5.
Roads - 4Wheel drive, All Weather.
Drill Holes - Diamond Drill, Rotary, Percussion.
Claim Posts - Located, Unlocated.
N.
17° 50'
n. mag.
SCALE
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 km
0 0.5 1 1.5 mi
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.
1973 CRAIGMONT
MAGNETIC SURVEY
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

Figure 12

During the 2004 exploration program, the potassic alteration zone flanking the core of the Murphy Lake intrusion was identified south of Cleo Pond, located about 1 km (0.6 mi) east of the eastern end of the 1973 Craigmont soil anomaly "A". That soil anomaly is believed by the writer to be an expression of the alteration zone along the northern margin of the Murphy Lake stock where capping Miocene-age flood basalt flows have been stripped away (Figures 5, 29, and 32).

The 1973 Craigmont anomaly "B" was reconfirmed by the 1993 Regional-GWR soil survey (following). That anomaly was examined by the writer during the 2004 (current) exploration program.

It is centered along a drainage with no rock outcrop that is located south of the potassic alteration zone in the Mineral Ridge area, and north of capping Miocene-age flood basalt (Figures 5, 10, and 32). The writer believes that this anomaly is underlain by sparsely altered core-zone monzonite of the Murphy Lake stock. Probably the anomaly is the result of illuviation of copper bearing fluids migrating downslope from beneath the flood basalt into the soils at the bottom of the drainage.

Craigmont's 1973 soil anomaly "C" has two expressions, both of which are located northwest of Bluff Lake. The western expression coincides with the northwesterly trending belt of copper occurrences that were discovered during the 1966 Coranex exploration program (Figures 5, 6, 10, and 32). The eastern expression coincides with the area of the 1966 Coranex soil grid and its minor anomalies. Two slightly mineralized trenches were found on the north side of the 109 road in this area by the writer during the 2004 program. Also, most of anomaly "C" was covered by the 2004 induced polarization survey (Figures 5 and 33 to 35) (section 5.2.2, this report).

Craigmont's soil anomaly 'D' was located just southeast of Bluff lake within the potassic alteration zone defined by the 2004 mapping (Figures 5 and 10). Recently, most of the area covered by anomaly "D" was clear cut, exposing a slope with numerous outcrops of Murphy Lake stock monzonite with moderately intense potassic alteration (Figures 29 and 32). The writer found traces of chalcopyrite and bornite in several of those outcrops.

It was reported in 1974 (G. E. & M. in B.C.; 1974: p. 235) that Craigmont drilled a 308-ft (93.9-m) long hole on claim SL60. The results of that hole were not reported for assessment. The center of soil anomaly "D" was located right at the southwestern corner of former claim SL 60 (Figures 5, 10, 29, 31, and 32).

The writer believes that the hole was drilled at an angle southwestward into the center of anomaly "D" from a location down hill of it, and that this was the true location of B.C. MINFILE occurrence 093A 113, the SL (section 4.3, this report).

Vollo (1973) produced a geological map for his assessment report that recorded assumed contacts only. The writer assumed that no new mapping was done during the Craigmont program.

No further exploration work from the Murphy Lake stock was recorded until 1987.

Tide Resources Ltd. had acquired an extensive land position in the Spout Lake copper-gold camp by 1987. Included within that land package were the Leah, Dan, and Mel claims comprising a total of 220 claim-units. Those claims covered the current Copper, Mur, and Mag property areas east of the eastern end of Spout Lake.

In September 1988, Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. conducted 580 km of airborne magnetic and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey over Tide's claims west of Murphy Lake (Woods, 1989).

Results were submitted to the British Columbia government on glossy air photo mosaics that can not be copied properly. The figures of Woods's (1989) report are illegible.

Fortunately, ground geophysical surveys were conducted subsequently by other operators over much of the same area.

D.V. Woods (1989) described the Tide Airborne survey as follows:

> ... Approximately 580 line kilometers (353.8 line miles) of airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey data have been recovered and evaluated.
>
> Survey lines were flown east-west with an average line spacing of 200 metres (656 ft). The geophysical survey data were recorded two times per second for an effective average sampling interval of 15 metres (49.2 ft). The sensors were towed below the helicopter with an average terrain clearance of 30 metres (98.4 ft)...
>
> The magnetic data can be subdivided into five distinct domains, each with a unique pattern of magnetic response:
>
> 1. The south-eastern region of the survey area, covering portions of the Dan 2-4, Mel 1-3, and Leah 2 and 4 claims are typified by high magnetic amplitudes and relief. Portions of this region have been mapped Hodgson and DePaoli (1972) as Nicola volcanics. The magnetic highs are probably due to concentrations of magnetite-rich syenodiorite stocks and dikes within the volcanic sequence. Lower magnetic amplitudes may be due to Quaternary glacial cover or Tertiary plateau basalts. (This area is currently covered by the Mag, and the southeastern Mur property areas.) (For current mapping, see Figures 29 and 32).

2. Areas to the west and northwest of the first region with low magnetic amplitude and relief, covering the Dan 1, Leah 1 and 3 claims and portions of the surrounding claims, are probably due to hornblende monzonite intrusives as mapped by Hodgson and DePaoli (1972). (This is the area from Bluff Lake northward to north of Cleo Pond. It is currently covered by the southeastern Copper, and the northwestern Mur property areas.)

3. An area of pronounced magnetic low to the northeast of the first two regions is caused by non-magnetic quartz-monzonite and granodiorite intrusives of the Takomkane batholith. This region covers the north-eastern portions of the Leah 2, and Mel 1 and 2 claims. (This area is along the lower slope near the southwestern shore of Murphy Lake. Some of this area is currently covered by the Mur 2 and 6 claims near the eastern boundary of the Mur property area; most of this zone lies east of Candorado's current land holdings.)

4. Immediately north of the monzonite and quartz monzonite intrusives is a band of moderate magnetic amplitude and relief similar to the first region in the south-eastern area of the property. Hodgson and DePaoli (1972) also mapped Nicola volcanics in this area. The more moderate magnetic relief may be due to a thicker cover of Quaternary glacial drift. The Nicola volcanics are interpreted to underlay the Chad 1 and 2 claims and portions of the Chad 3 and Delta 3 claims. (Currently, the southern part of this area is covered by the Copper 11 to 13 claims of the northern Mur property area. The northern part of this zone is covered by the RRR 5 to 8 claims north of Candorado's core property holdings.)

5. Immediately to the north of the band of Nicola volcanics is an area of low magnetic amplitude and relief similar to the monzonite intrusive area in the south-western area of the property. This region covers most of the Delta 1-4 claims and is interpreted to be caused by intrusive rocks. However, Nicola volcanic under deep glacial overburden cover may also be the cause of the observed magnetic response.

The most pronounced magnetic gradients and lineations have been identified as possible faults ... There appears to be more significant faults in the areas interpreted as Nicola volcanics, possibly due to the character of the bedrock but also because the high magnetic relief in these areas makes the identification of faults more apparent.

Woods, D.V.; 1989: pp.8-10.

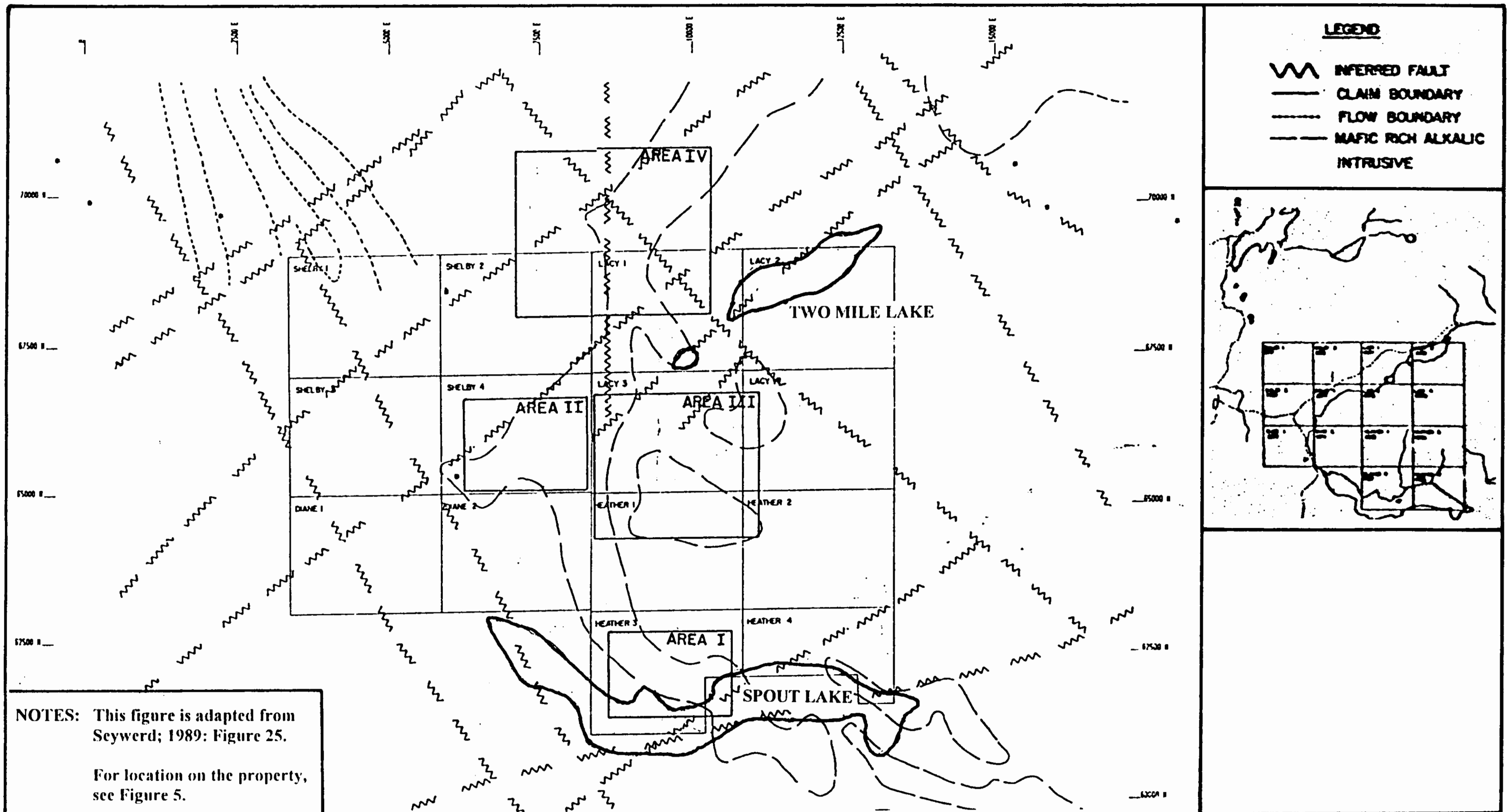
Armstrong Mountain Gold Corp. acquired a 280 claim-unit property that adjoined Tide's claims to the west. Armstrong Mountain's property extended from the eastern end of Spout Lake northward to Two Mile Lake and westward to 2.5 km (1.5 mi) west of Eagle Creek.

Those claims covered area now secured by the western part of the Copper property area and the adjacent RRR 1 to 4 claims.

In September 1988, airborne magnetic and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys were flown over the property (Seywerd, 1989) (Figures 5 and 13). A low-flying helicopter was used to survey about 1,400 km (854 mi) of survey line. Lines were flown east-west at 200-m (656-ft) spacings. Data were recorded at half second intervals resulting in an effective average sampling interval of 15 m (49.2 ft). Data enhancement continued into spring, 1989.

Seywerd (1989) reported that some broad domains could be identified with the original unenhanced data. His findings were as follow:

> The magnetic data can be subdivided in three distinct domains, each with a unique pattern of magnetic response:
>
> 1. The south-central region of the survey area, covering portions of the Diane 2, Heather 1 and 3, Shelby 2 and 4, Lacy 1 and 3 claims (currently mostly covered by the western part of the Copper property area and the RRR 1 to 4 claims), is dominated by a large magnetic high which is probably due to a concentration of magnetite-rich syenodioritic stocks and dikes within Nicola volcanics, similar to those mapped south of Spout Lake (Hodgson and DePaoli, 1972), underlying the Tertiary plateau basalts.
>
> 2. Regions in the southeast and northeast corners of the survey area, covering portions of Heather 2 and 4, and Lacy 2 and 4 claims (currently covered by parts of the northwestern Mur property area and the eastern part of the Copper property area), are interpreted to be monzonitic intrusives as mapped by Hodgson and DePaoli (1972).
>
> 3. Regions of low magnetic intensity in the southwest corner of the survey area, covering portions of the Diane 1, and Shelby 1 and 3 claims (southwest of Candorado's current land holdings), are composed of either Nicola volcanics with much thicker Tertiary basalt cover than other areas, or Cache Creek sedimentary rocks southwest of a major fault-lineament which may be a local expression of the Pinchi Fault. A sinuous magnetic low traversing this region from north to south may be due to plateau basalts filling a palaeo-valley.
>
> Seywerd, M.B.; 1989: p. 13.



NOTES: This figure is adapted from Seywerd; 1989: Figure 25.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

N. 17° 50' N. mag.

SCALE

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

0 1 2 3 mi

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

Figure 13

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1988 ARMSTRONG MOUNTAIN AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES

52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.

U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.

N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

Upon enhancing the data, Seywerd (1989) identified four areas of interest in the survey area. His comments upon those areas were as follow:

> Areas of Interest:
>
> Area I: This region, centered on the Heather 3 claim (area currently covered by the Copper 4 and 19 claims) (Figures 5 and 13). Is located to the immediate northwest of the WC deposit by Spout Lake. The WC deposit consists of approximately 500,000 tons (454,545 tonnes) of copper ore which contains up to 40% magnetite. The deposit's magnetic signature is that of a long thin magnetic high. ... this high can be seen extending to the northwest onto the Heather 3 claim, which leads to the conclusion that the magnetite and its associated breccia extend onto the Heather 3 (Copper 4 and 19) claim. This is a prime exploration target.
>
> Area II: This region is centered on the Shelby 4 claim (currently partly covered by the RRR 2 and 4 claims) which is traversed by the strongest cross-structure in the survey area. Bounded on the north by this cross structure is an intense oval shaped magnetic high which is likely a mafic rich alkalic stock. This postulated sock is surrounded by a ring of lower magnetic values possibly associated with an alteration zone. Again this area makes an excellent exploration target.
>
> Area III: Area III straddles the Heather 1 and Lacy 3 claims (currently covered by the Copper 8 and 20 claims). It is a larger area encompassing a heavily faulted region interlaced with mafic rich intrusives. The area has a generally high magnetic relief with the exception of two circular lows. These lows have magnetic signatures very similar to the signature of the Ann 1 and 2 claims (south of Spout Lake). On the Ann claims, the region peripheral to this stock is associated with rich copper-gold mineralization
> Area III is an excellent region in which the same type of mineralization could be found.
>
> Area IV: Situated on the northern flank of the Shelby 2 and Lacy 1 claims (currently covered by the Copper 22 and RRR1 claims) is the most heavily faulted region within the survey area. Three faults intersect in the center of this region. This region also marks the northern extent of a region permeated by mafic intrusives. This heavy faulting activity leads to many conduits for hydrothermal fluids and is thus an excellent region to search for mineralization similar to the QR or Frasergold deposits
>
> Seywerd, M.B.; 1989: pp. 14-15.

Armstrong Mountain reported no further work and let its claims on the Murphy Lake stock lapse. By 1992, the whole northern part of the stock including all of the ground currently controlled by Candorado was included in the Zephyr property, which was being explored by Cominco.

A total of 12 reconnaissance induced polarization lines were run either along roads or east-west through the bush (Aulis, 1992). Although no anomalous results were reported from the area covered by Candorado's current claims, the data from line S, seems to have encouraged GWR Resources to move into the area. Line S was an east-west line that crossed the area of 1995 drilling and the alteration zone mapped during the 2004 program (Figures 29 and 32).

Upon the departure of Cominco, GWR Resources expanded its area of interest northward from its core holdings south of Spout Lake and acquired control of the area now covered by the Mag, the southern part of the Mur, and most of the Copper property areas through a series of options. In June 1993, GWR optioned the ground out to Regional Resources of Toronto, Ontario.

Geological mapping was conducted at a scale of 1:20,000 over all of the northern Murphy Lake stock. Although many scattered rock outcrops were located, very little else was on that map. That data was incorporated into the current geological compilation (sections 3.3 and 5.2.1, this report) (Figures 29 and 32).

Forty rock chip, 275 soil, and 85 silt samples were taken in several areas. Most notable were those at Bluff Lake in the southeastern part of the Copper property area and in the southern part of the Mur property area (Figures 5 and 14).

An east-northeasterly trending anomaly was identified about 0.5 km (0.3 mi) north of Bluff Lake across widely spaced lines. It was a reconfirmation of the soil anomaly revealed by the 1966 Coranex survey and the eastern expression of the 1973 Craigmont soil anomaly "C" (Figures 10 and 14). That area was in the 2004 induced polarization survey grid area (section 5.2.2, this report).

An oval-shaped soil anomaly about 1.2 km (0.7 mi) long was identified south of Cleo Pond near the unconformity between Miocene-age flood basalt and underlying Triassic-age Murphy Lake monzonite. This was where Craigmont located copper soil anomaly "B" in its 1973 survey (Figures 5, 10, 14, 31 and 32).

Rock chips from a group of small outcrops in the area now covered by the Mur 1 claim contained elevated copper concentrations.

Aulis (1993) noted that although variably thick glacial till and outwash sediments were deleterious to soil geochemical surveys in this area, he concluded that in the southwestern Mur property area where glacial deposits were thin , they were of some use. His comments concerning the 1993 results from the Mur property area (Figure 14), were as follow:

> Field notes from Line 1 S describe sand-rich samples, suggestive of a glacial outwash environment and a poorly developed B horizon. Mapping of lithologies, carried out contemporaneously with the soil sampling, revealed Line AA93-L0N to overlie Tertiary flood basalts which would effectively act as a barrier to the underlying, potentially mineral hosting Triassic units. As previously mentioned, negative soil geochem results are not being interpreted as being negative indicators for underlying lithologies.

> A moderate correlation between elevated copper and gold values can be determined. Generally speaking, where elevated gold values occur, there are elevated copper values from the same site or occasionally one station removed. Isolated elevated gold values unaccompanied by elevated copper are rare. Elevated copper with background values of gold are common.
>
> Aulis, R.J.; 1993: p. 8.

By the spring of 1994, all of the area currently covered by Candorado's core land holdings was staked. Regional Resources expanded its area of interest northward from the current Mag property area to past the northwestern end of Murphy Lake by securing an option on the Ray and Oley claim groups from Daniel Gagne of Chase, B.C. GWR Resources optioned the Abbey group from D. Gagne. The Abbey claims covered the western margin of the Murphy Lake stock. These options gave these joint-venture partners control of all of the northern part of the Murphy Lake stock.

Three reconnaissance induced polarization surveys were conducted (Klit and Lloyd, 1994B).

A single 5,000-m (16,404-ft) long east-west line was surveyed from the western end of Murphy Lake across the Eagle Creek valley to north of the western part of Two Mile Lake. That line called the Oley grid (Klit and Lloyd, 1994B) traversed the area covered by the 1971 Falconbridge induced polarization survey.

That area is currently covered by the Copper 10 to 12 claims. They comprise the northeastern corner of the Copper property area and the northern part of the Mur property area.

The T.T. grid comprising two east-west lines spaced 200 m (656 ft) apart was surveyed across the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock in an area currently covered by the northern parts of the Mur 1 and 3 claims in the southern Mur property area. The southern line was 3,600 m (11,811 ft) long, and the northern one was 3,000 m (9,842 ft) long. Those lines re-tested the 1992 Cominco road induced polarization survey along road S (the Borthwick Creek road). That area was drilled during the 1995 and 2004 programs.

The DMG grid comprising four 1,500-m (4,921-ft) long north-south lines was located on the northern slope of a prominent hill northwest of the Eagle Creek valley. Most of that grid currently is covered by the northern part of the RRR 1 claim.

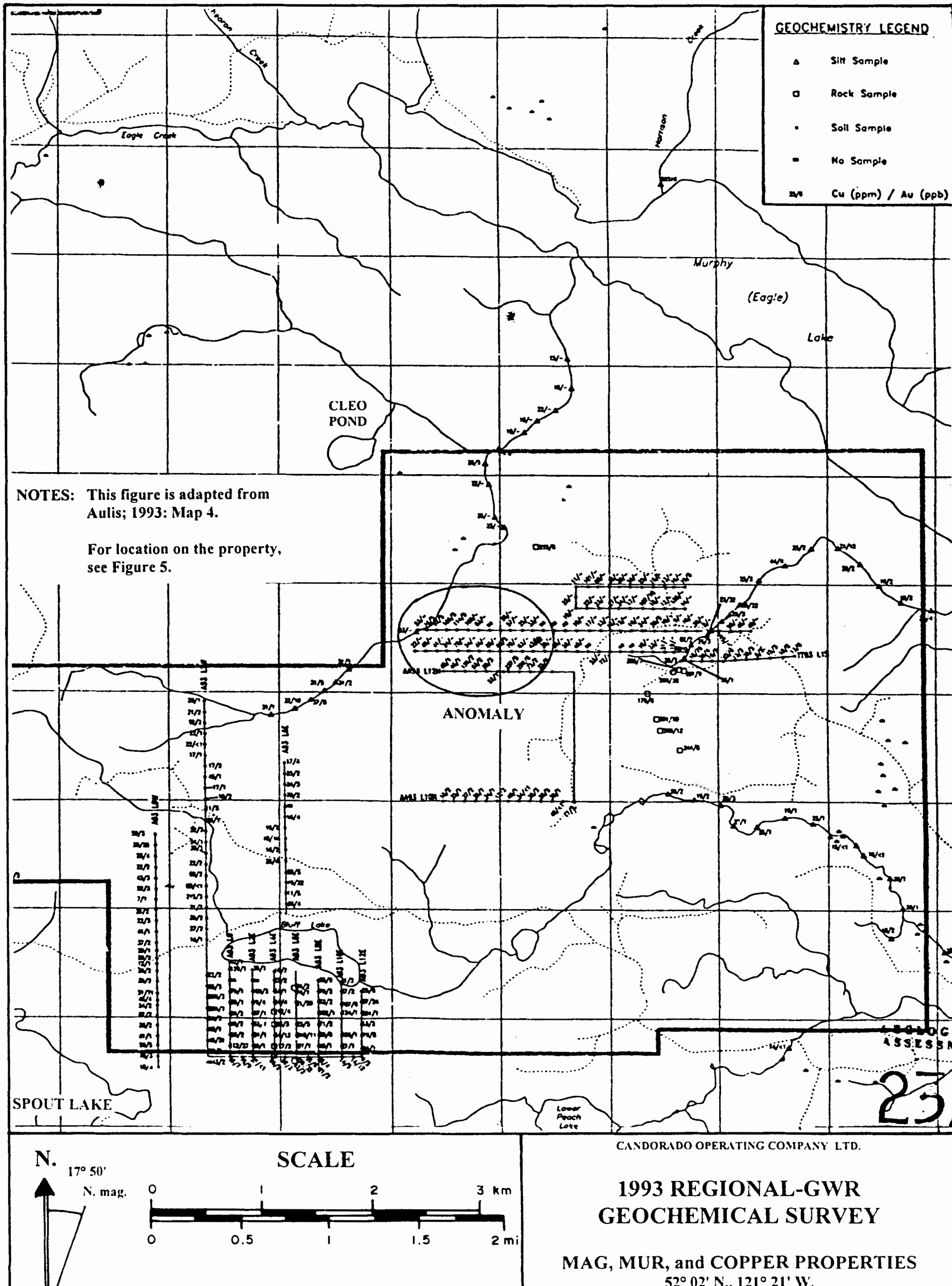


Figure 14

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1993 REGIONAL-GWR GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

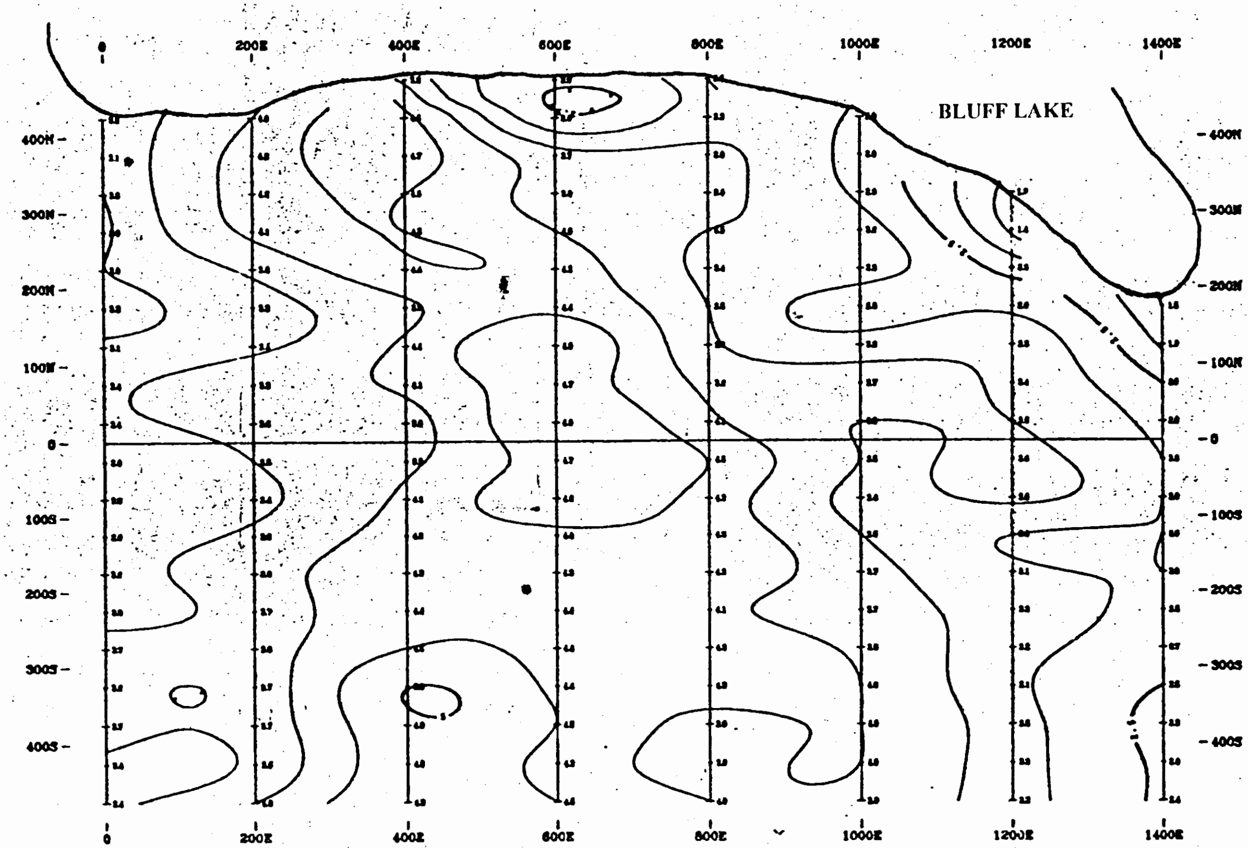
Klit and Lloyd (1994B) identified anomalies in both the T.T. and DMG survey areas. Nothing of economic interest was found on the Oley line. However, the 1994 survey confirmed the findings of the 1971 Falconbridge Bory survey (previous) concerning the comparatively high resistivity of the intrusive rocks at the margins of the Eagle Creek stream basin.

Klit and Lloyd's findings were as follow:

> **T.T. GRID**
>
> The IP survey on the T.T. Grid delineated a few moderately well defined anomalies which appear on both lines. The most prominent anomaly has chargeability values ranging from 8 to 14 milliseconds and is centred at 225W on line 300N and 725W on line 100N. Chargeability values suggest that this anomaly is continuous to depth. The second anomaly is at 1250W on line 100N and depicts a fairly narrow and shallow source. Chargeability values between these two anomalies are fairly uniform and are between 8 and 10 milliseconds while background values are in the 3 to 5 millisecond range. These higher values may be caused by monzonites with more well defined anomalies representing mineralized dioritic dykes which intrude the monzonite.
>
> **OLEY GRID**
>
> No significant anomalies were detected on this grid. It is believed however, that the monzonite has been mapped by the higher resistivity values, over 400 ohm-metres, and chargeability values in the 4 to 5 millisecond range.
>
> **DMG GRID**
>
> The IP survey here delineated a small anomaly on the northern portion of line 200W which remains open to the north. Chargeabilities are as high as 11 milliseconds with background values being about 3 milliseconds. These higher chargeabilities are coincident with a resistivity high (say over 500 ohm-m). If favourable geology exists in this area then further exploration using soil sampling and IP methods is recommended to close off the anomaly to the north.
>
> Klit, D.A. and Lloyd, John; 1994B: pp. 15-16.

Results from the T.T. grid were sufficiently encouraging for Regional Resources to commission Lloyd Geophysics to return to the Murphy Lake area to survey a single 1.2 km (0.7 mi) long, generally east-west road line across the T.T. 2 claim about 1.1 km (0.7 mi) south of the earlier T.T. grid. That line crossed the northern part of the current Mag 1 claim just south of where drill hole ML95-3 subsequently was drilled.

Also, encouraged by Monte Christo's 1968 soil and magnetometer surveys and by the 1993 GWR Resources soil survey at Bluff Lake, Regional and GWR conducted an induced polarization survey over a grid south of Bluff Lake in area now covered by the Copper 2 claim. The 1994 Bluff Lake grid comprised a total of 7 km (4.3 mi) of north-south lines spaced 200 m (656 ft) apart.



LEGEND

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY
DIPOLE SEPARATION : 50 METRES
CURRENT ELECTRODE SOUTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOL

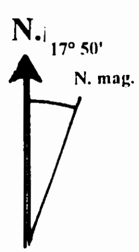
CONTOUR INTERVALS

0.5 MSEC
2.5 MSEC
10.0 MSEC

NOTES: This figure is adapted from Klit and Lloyd; 1994: Map 94352-A9.

For resistivity, see Figure 16.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.



CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

SCALE

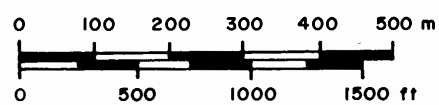
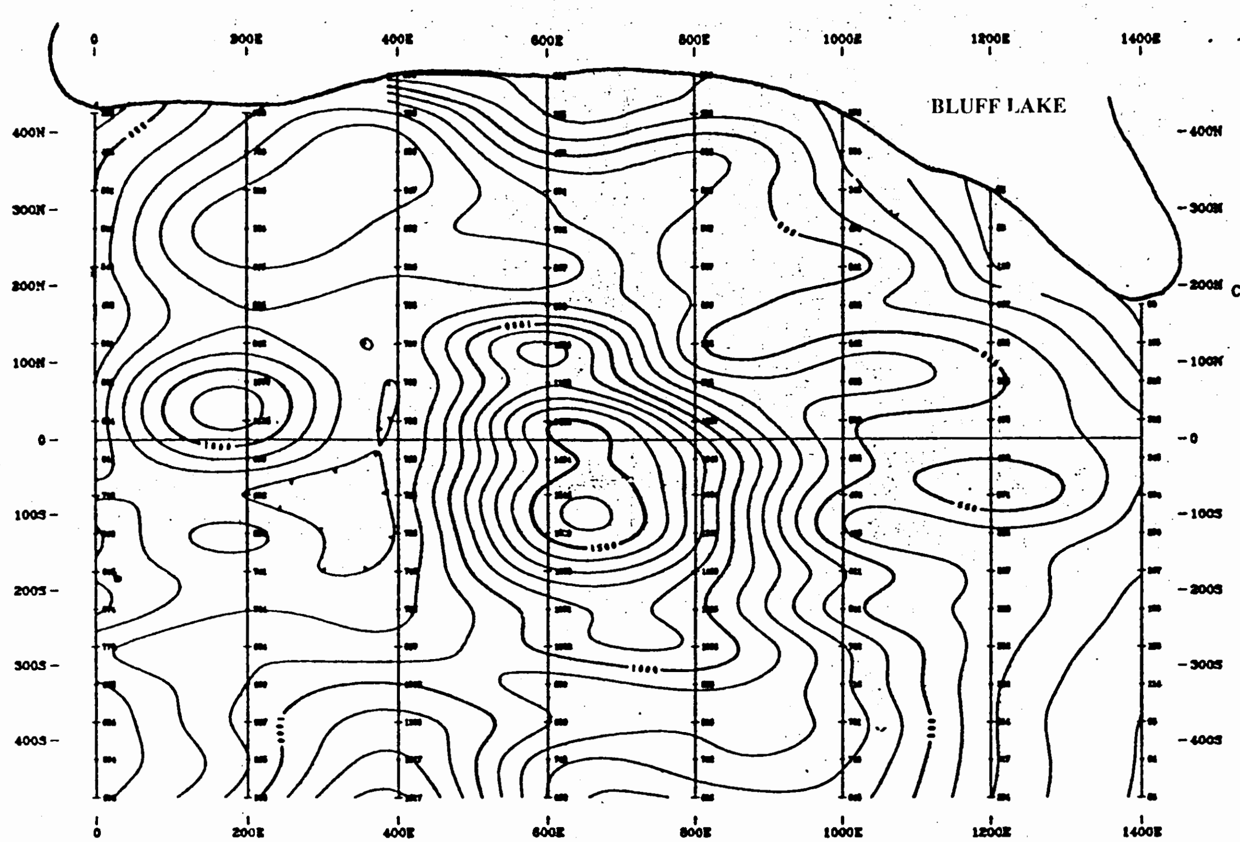


Figure 15

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1994 REGIONAL-GWR
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
south of BLUFF LAKE: CHARGEABILITY

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005



LEGEND

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY
DIPOLE SEPARATION : 50 METRES
CURRENT ELECTRODE SOUTH OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE

CONTOUR INTERVALS

100 OHM-M
500 OHM-M
1500 OHM-M

NOTES: This figure is adapted from Klit and Lloyd;1994 : Map 94352-A10.

For chargeability, see Figure 15.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

N.
17° 50'
N. mag.

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

0 500 1000 1500 ft

Figure 16

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1994 REGIONAL-GWR
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
south of BLUFF LAKE: RESISTIVITY

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

Results from the induced polarization surveys conducted across the T.T. 2 claim and on the Ace grid south of Bluff Lake (Figures 5, 15, and 16) (Klit and Lloyd, 1994A) were reported as follow:

T.T. 2Claim

Two adjacent IP anomalies were delineated on line 100S with chargeability values ranging from 8 to over 16 milliseconds. These anomalies occur to the west of a strong resistivity break which is indicative of a fault or contact. It is difficult to determine whether these anomalies are associated with those on the T.T. 1 claim to the north or with the contact between the Nicola volcanics and the monzonite intrusive to the south without further geological or geophysical information.

ACE GRID

No significant IP anomalies were detected on the Ace Grid. Chargeability values are low and uniform with about 95% of the data being in the 2 to 5 millisecond range. A northwest-southeast trending feature, probably a contact, is depicted by a subtle response on the chargeability map (Figure 15) and a well defined response on the resistivity map (Figure 16). This trend strikes from about 450N on line 300E to 300S on line 1000E with high resistivity values occurring to the west and low values (say less than 700 ohm-m) occurring to the east.

Klit, D.A. and Lloyd, John;1994A: pp. 15-16.

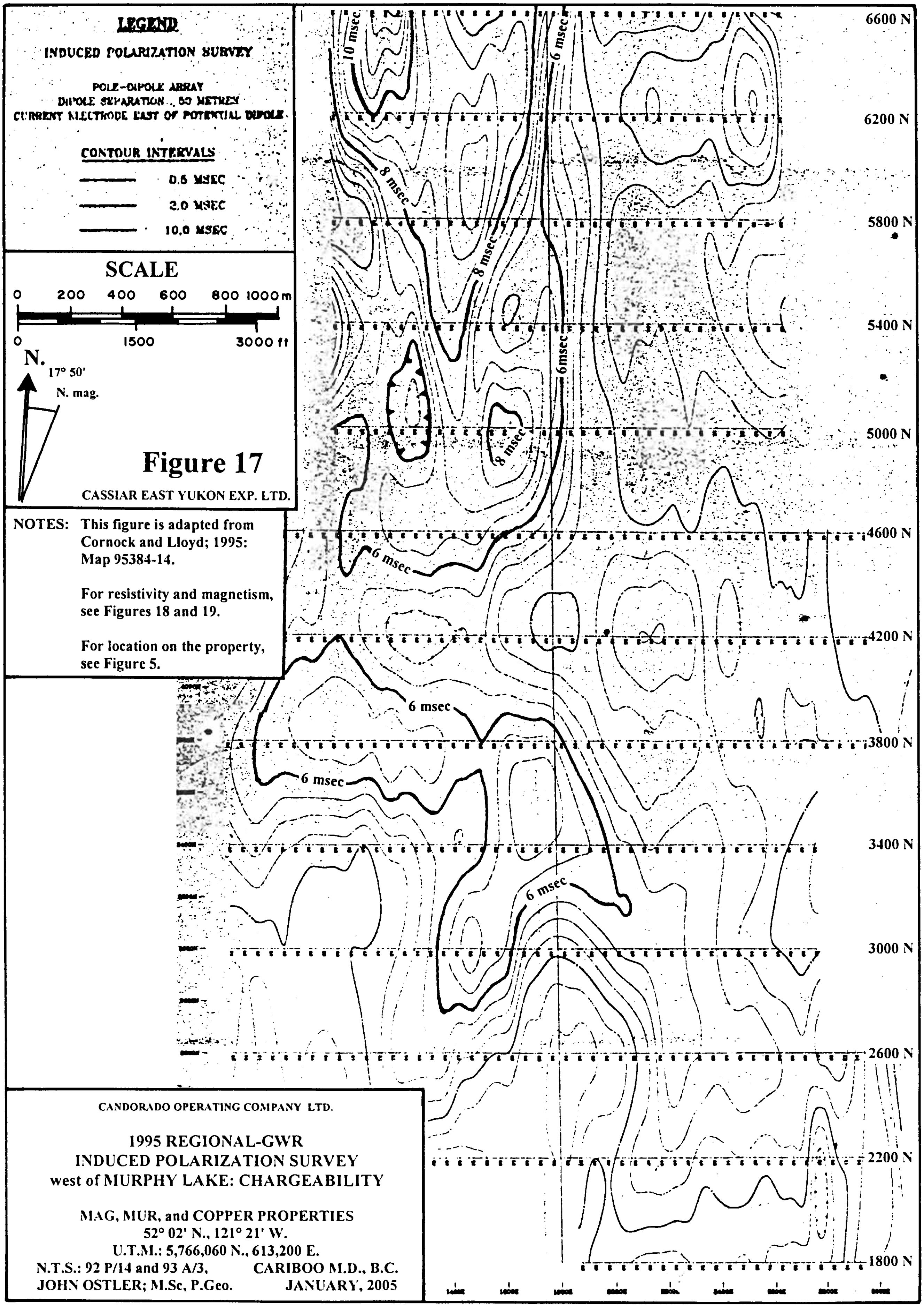
During the early summer of 1994, A.L. Wilkins mapped the King group that extended through the center of the Regional-GWR land holdings from Spout Lake northward to past Two Mile Lake. That area is currently covered by the Copper 3, 4, and 8 to 10 claims of the Copper property area.

This 100 unit claim group was mapped sparsely, mainly along logging roads. A total of 14 rock, 2 silt, and 3 soil samples were taken in conjunction with mapping. Results were close to background values.

Wilkins (1994) located the northwestern contact between intrusive rocks and Nicola Group metavolcanic rocks west of Two Mile Lake as well as locating the southern limit of the Miocene-age flood basalt cap in one area north of Spout Lake. His mapping was included in the current property geology compilation (section 3.3, this report) (Figure 29).

The Regional-GWR joint venture returned to the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock to conduct a winter induced polarization and ground magnetic survey (Cornock and Lloyd, 1995) (Figures 5 and 17 to 19). Field work was concluded in February, 1995.

About 27.2 km (16.6 mi) of east-west line was surveyed at 50-m (164-ft) intervals. Lines were spaced 400 m (1,312 ft) apart. The grid's base line extended from the southern part of the Mag 1 claim on the Mag property area, northward to the central part of the Mur 2 claim in the southern Mur property area.


LEGEND
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY
DIPOLE SEPARATION .. 60 METRES
CURRENT ELECTRODE EAST OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE
CONTOUR INTERVALS
0.5 MSEC
2.0 MSEC
10.0 MSEC
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1500 3000 ft
N.
17° 50'
N. mag.
Figure 17
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
NOTES: This figure is adapted from Cornock and Lloyd; 1995: Map 95384-14.
For resistivity and magnetism, see Figures 18 and 19.
For location on the property, see Figure 5.
10 msec
6 msec
8 msec
8 msec
6msec
8 msec
6 msec
6 msec
6 msec
6 msec
6600 N
6200 N
5800 N
5400 N
5000 N
4600 N
4200 N
3800 N
3400 N
3000 N
2600 N
2200 N
1800 N
CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.
1995 REGIONAL-GWR
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
west of MURPHY LAKE: CHARGEABILITY
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

LEGEND

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY
DIPOLE SEPARATION : 50 METRES
CURRENT ELECTRODE EAST OF POTENTIAL DIPOLE

CONTOUR INTERVALS

50 OHM-M
250 OHM-M
1000 OHM-M

SCALE

0 200 400 600 800 1000 m

0 1500 3000 ft

N. 17° 50' N. mag.

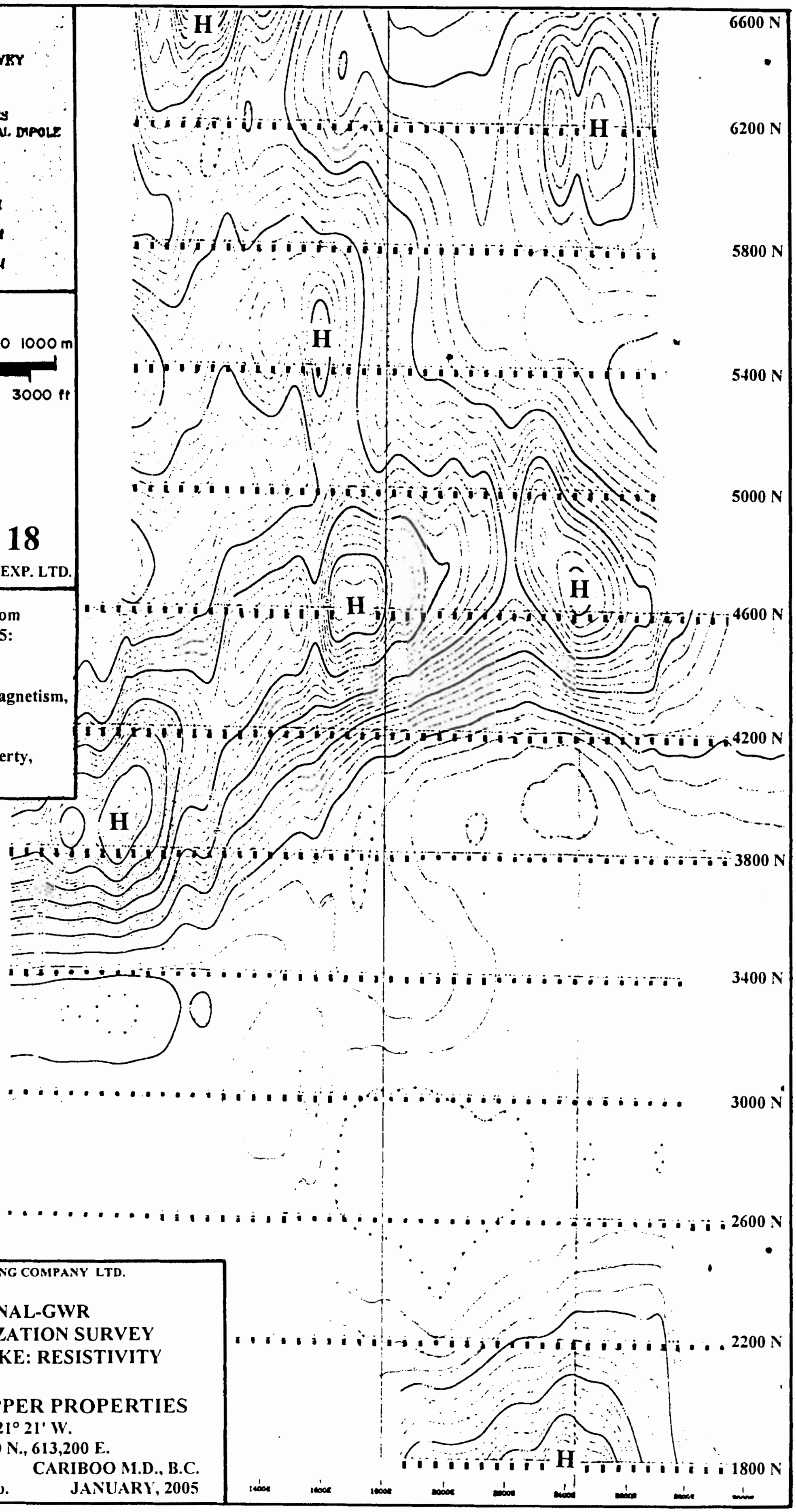
Figure 18

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

NOTES: This figure is adapted from Cornock and Lloyd; 1995: Map 95384-16.

For chargeability and magnetism, see Figures 17 and 19.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.



CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1994 REGIONAL-GWR
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
west of MURPHY LAKE: RESISTIVITY

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

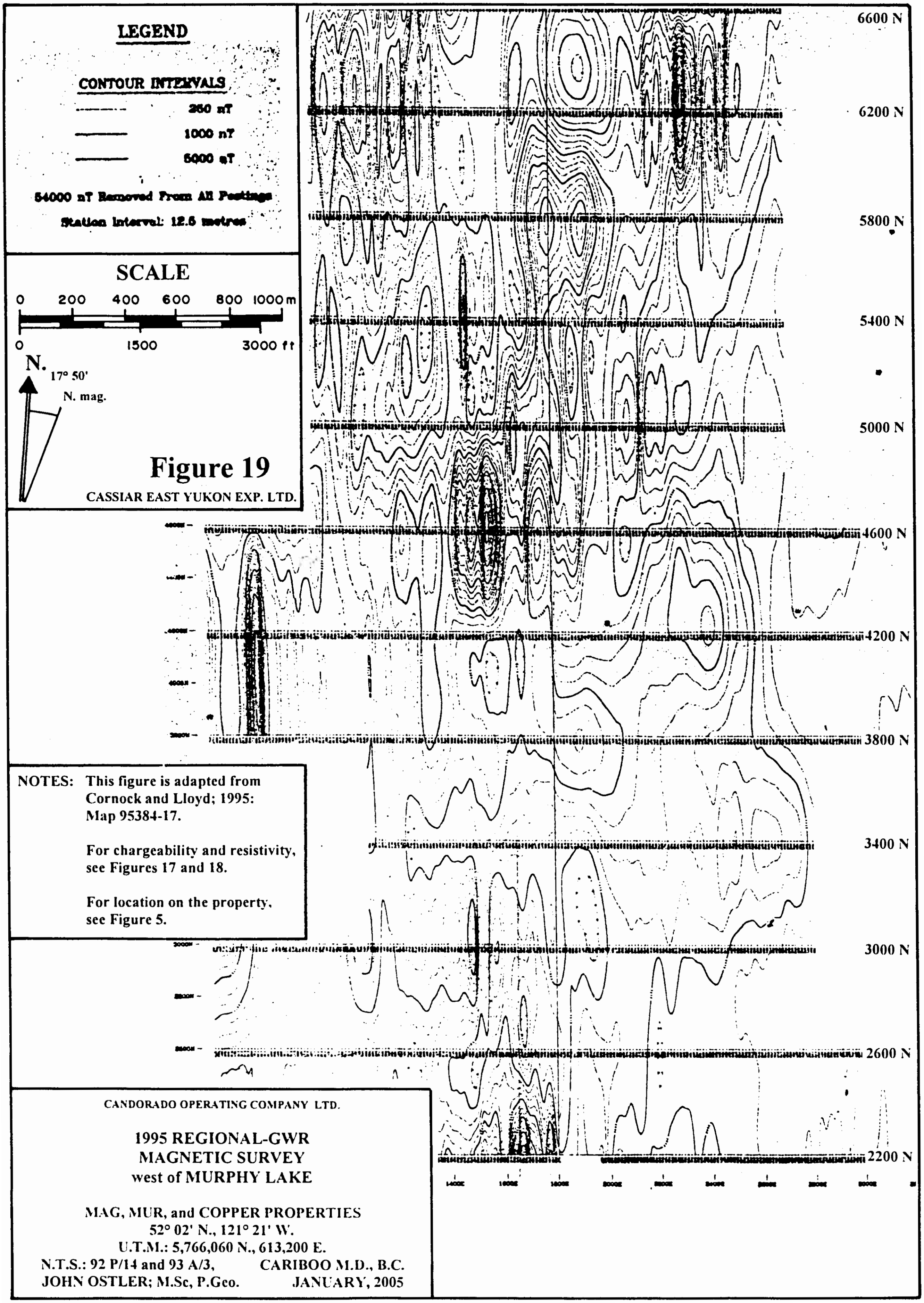


Figure 19

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

NOTES: This figure is adapted from Cornock and Lloyd; 1995: Map 95384-17.

For chargeability and resistivity, see Figures 17 and 18.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1995 REGIONAL-GWR
MAGNETIC SURVEY
west of MURPHY LAKE

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

Cornock and Lloyd (1995) reported their findings as follow:

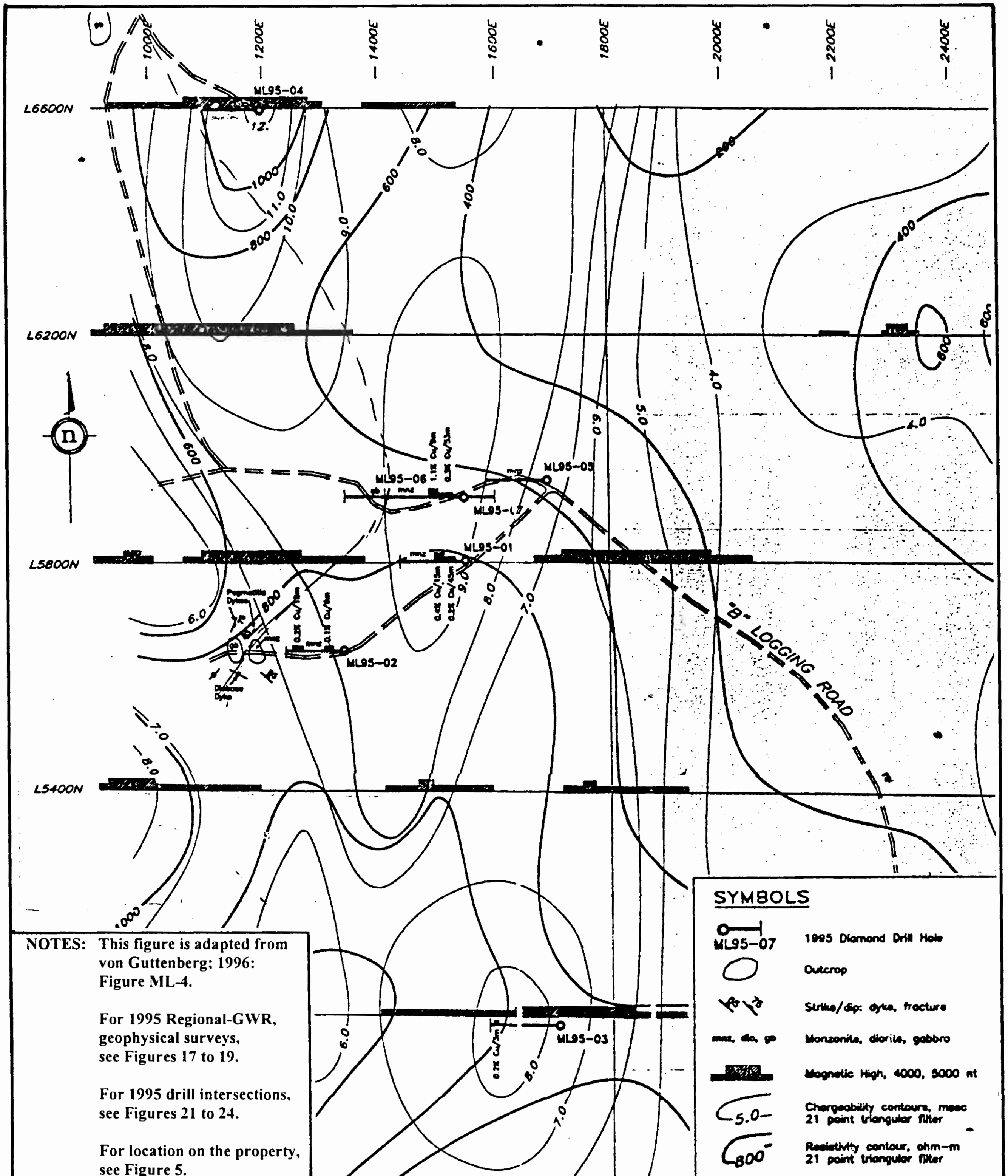
> The resistivity data from the Murphy Lake property shows a sharp east-west trending boundary that extends across the property at about 3800N (Figure 18). This feature could be indicative of a fault and/or geological contact. To the north of this boundary the resistivities are in general fairly high with values ranging from 500 to 2,000 ohm-metres while to the south the resistivities are quite low and range from 20 to 150 ohm-metres.
>
> On the north side of this boundary is a well-defined chargeability anomaly with values ranging from 6 to 14 milliseconds in a background of about 3.5 milliseconds (Figure 17). Coincident with the chargeability anomaly is an arcuate shaped magnetic high which increases to over 6,000 nT (nanoteslas) above background. This magnetic high straddles the chargeability anomaly to the west, south and east and is considered to be a good porphyry style target.
>
> To the south of the resistivity boundary lies a second chargeability anomaly. The chargeability and resistivity values associated with this anomaly are not typical to those associated with a strong sulphide system. However, its proximity to the anomaly to the north and the continuing correlation of the magnetics to the chargeability make it worthy of further attention.
>
> Cornock, S.J.A. and Lloyd, John; 1995: pp. 14-15.

The resistivity boundary at 3800N on the 1995 Murphy Lake grid (Figure 18) is interpreted to be a deep through-going structure that is also present north of Bluff Lake (section 5.2.3, this report). Another such east-northeast trending structure may be reflected by the resistivity lows near 6200N.

Throughout late summer and autumn, 1995, the Regional-GWR joint venture drill-tested some of the chargeability anomalies in the northern part of the 1995 grid (von Guttenberg, 1996A to C) (Figures 5, 20 to 24, 32).

A total of seven NQ holes were drilled during the 1995 program. All but Hole 95-7 were drilled at an orientation of 270°/-45°; ML95-7 was drilled at 090°/-45°.

The summary report of that program in which all of the Murphy Lake drilling information was assembled was von Guttenberg, 1996A.



NOTES: This figure is adapted from von Guttenberg; 1996: Figure ML-4.

For 1995 Regional-GWR, geophysical surveys, see Figures 17 to 19.

For 1995 drill intersections, see Figures 21 to 24.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

N.
17° 50'
N. mag.

SCALE
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
0 500 1000 1500 ft

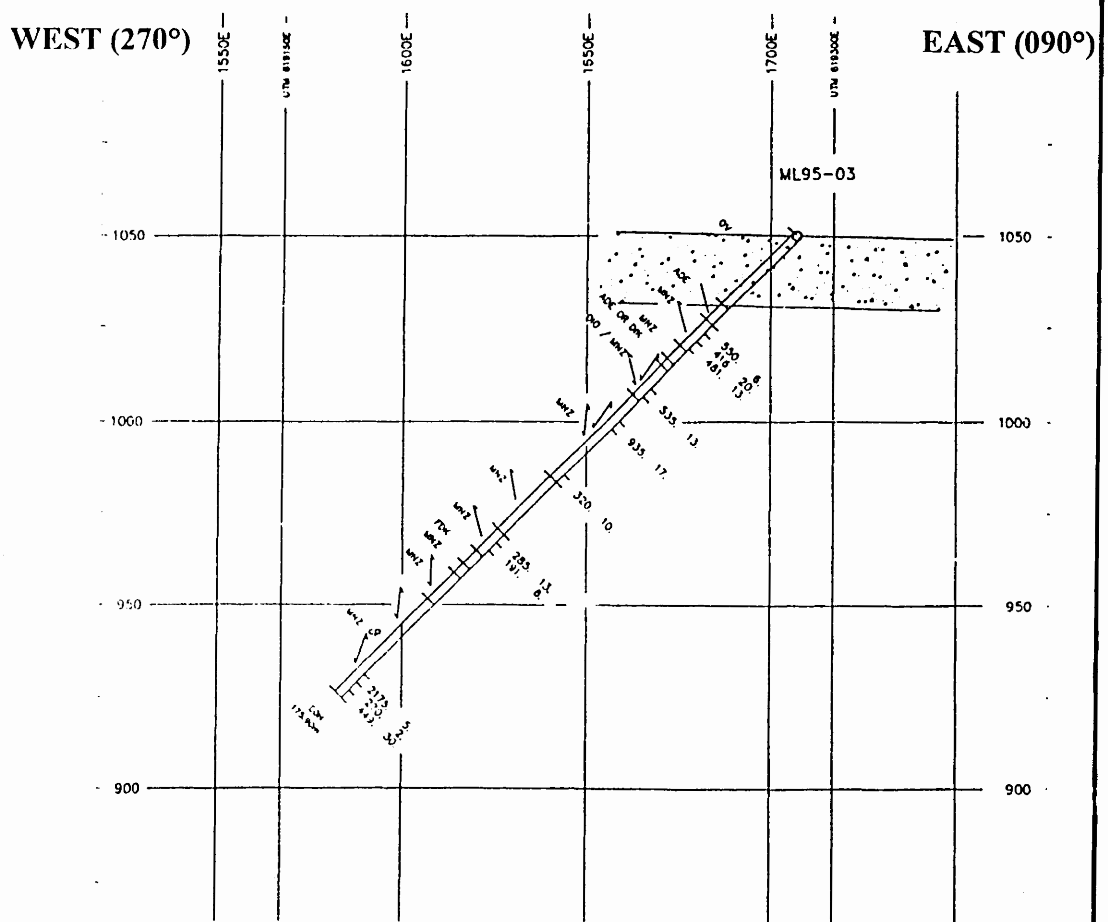
Figure 20

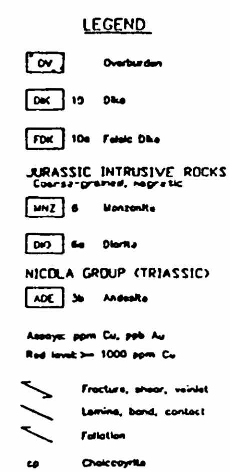
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1995 REGIONAL-GWR DRILLING: LOCATIONS on the 1995 GRID

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005





NOTES: This figure is adapted from von Guttenberg; 1996: Figure ML-5.

For other 1995 drill intersections, see Figures 21 to 24.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

SCALE

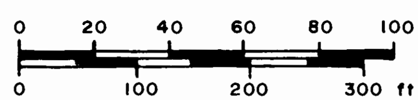


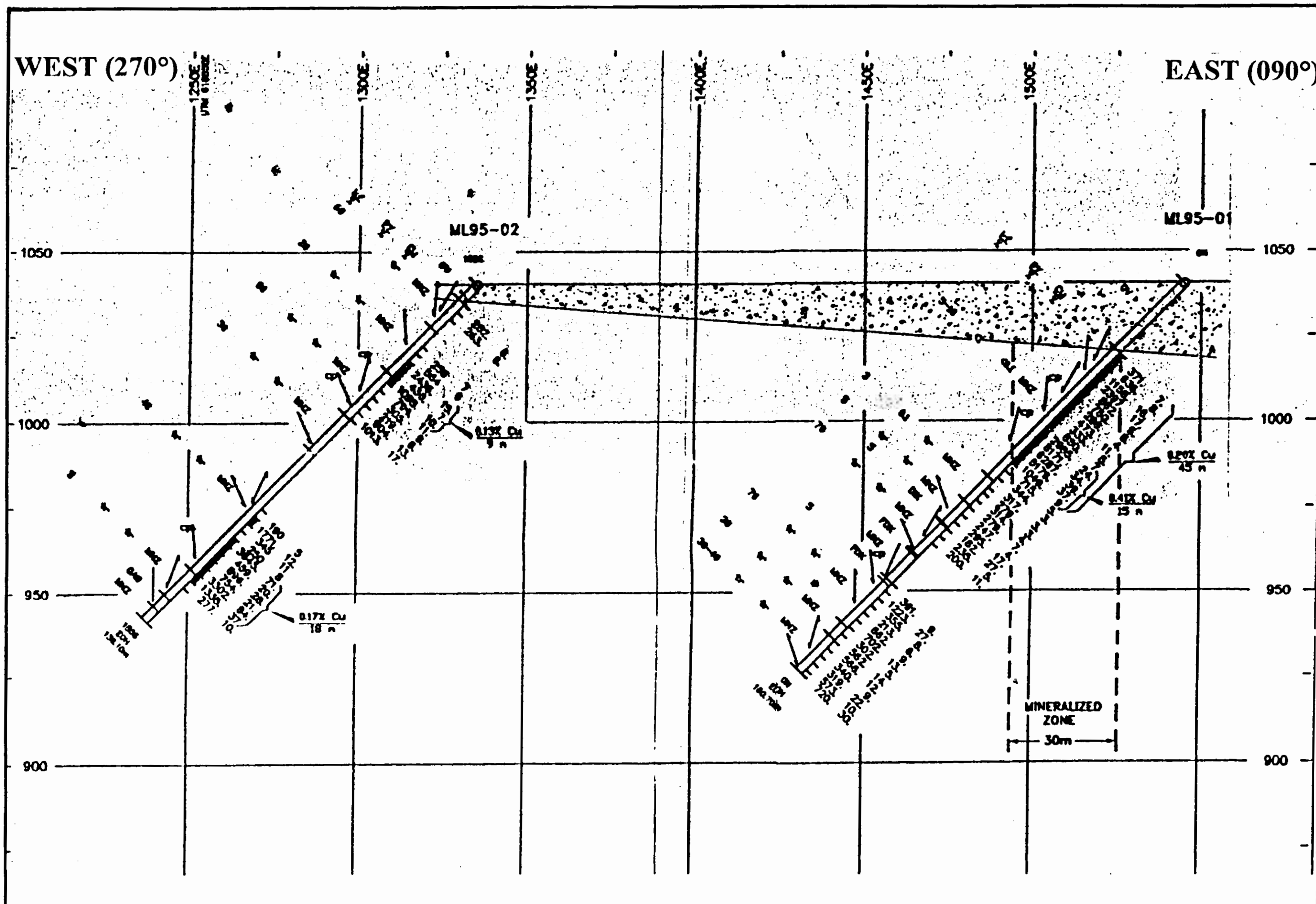
Figure 21

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1995 REGIONAL-GWR DRILLING: HOLE ML95-3

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005



LEGEND

- OV. Overburden
- DIK 10 Dike
- FDK 10a Felsic Dike

JURASSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Coarse-grained, magnetic

- MKZ 6 Monzonite
- GAB 5 Gabbro
- FAZ Fault Zone

Assays: ppm Cu, ppb Au
Red level: >= 1000 ppm Cu

- Fracture, shear, veinlet
- Lamina, band, contact
- Foliation
- Estimated percentage of core affected by k-feldspar-epidote ± calcite, chlorite, hematite, magnetite, biotite alteration.
- py Pyrite
- cp Chalcopyrite

NOTES:

This figure is adapted from von Guttenberg; 1996: Figure ML-6.

For other 1995 drill intersections, see Figures 21, 23, and 24.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

SCALE

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

0 100 200 300 ft

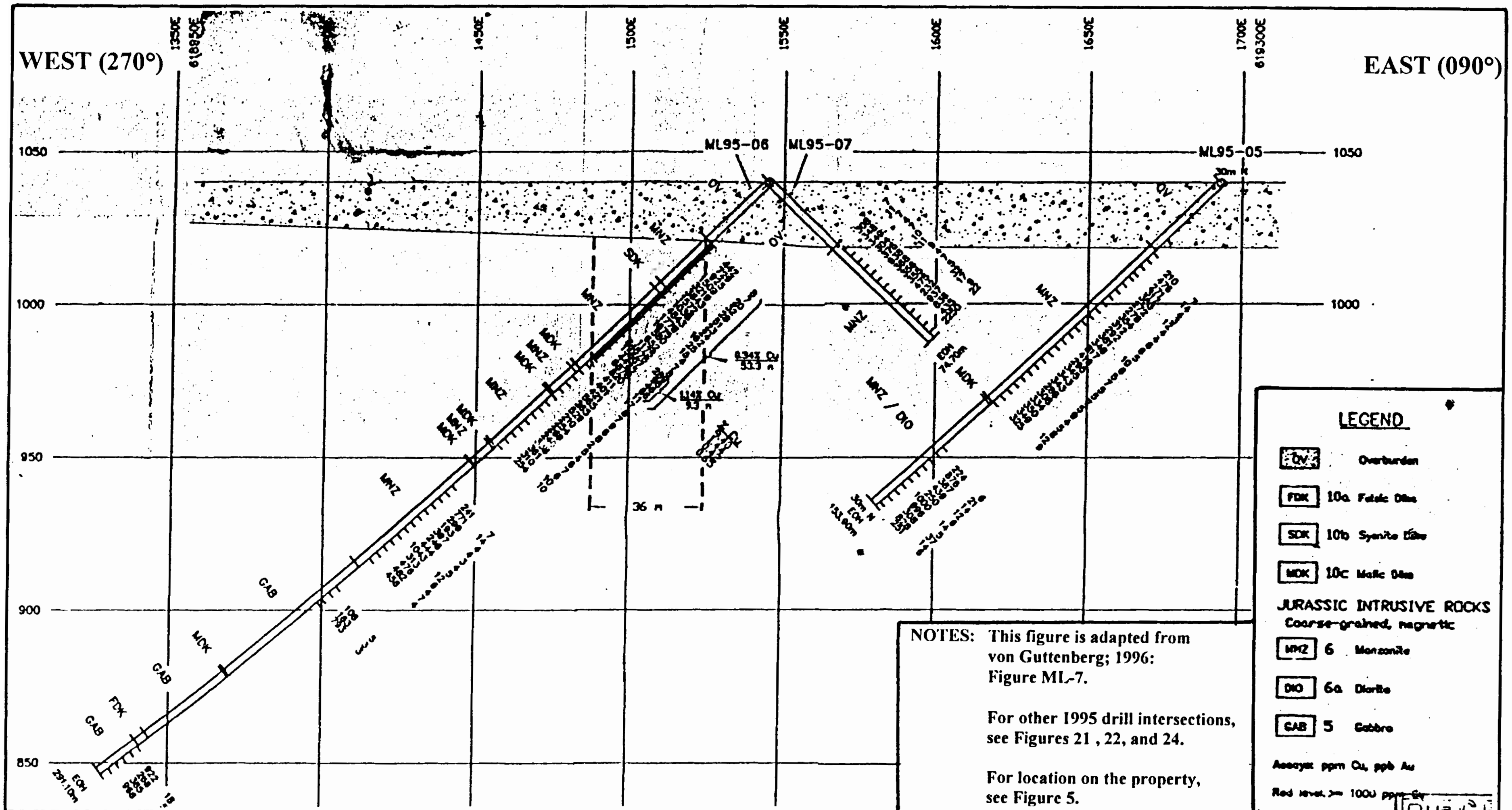
Figure 22

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1995 REGIONAL-GWR DRILLING: HOLES ML95-1 and 2

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005



NOTES: This figure is adapted from von Guttenberg; 1996: Figure ML-7.

For other 1995 drill intersections, see Figures 21 , 22, and 24.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

SCALE

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

0 100 200 300 ft

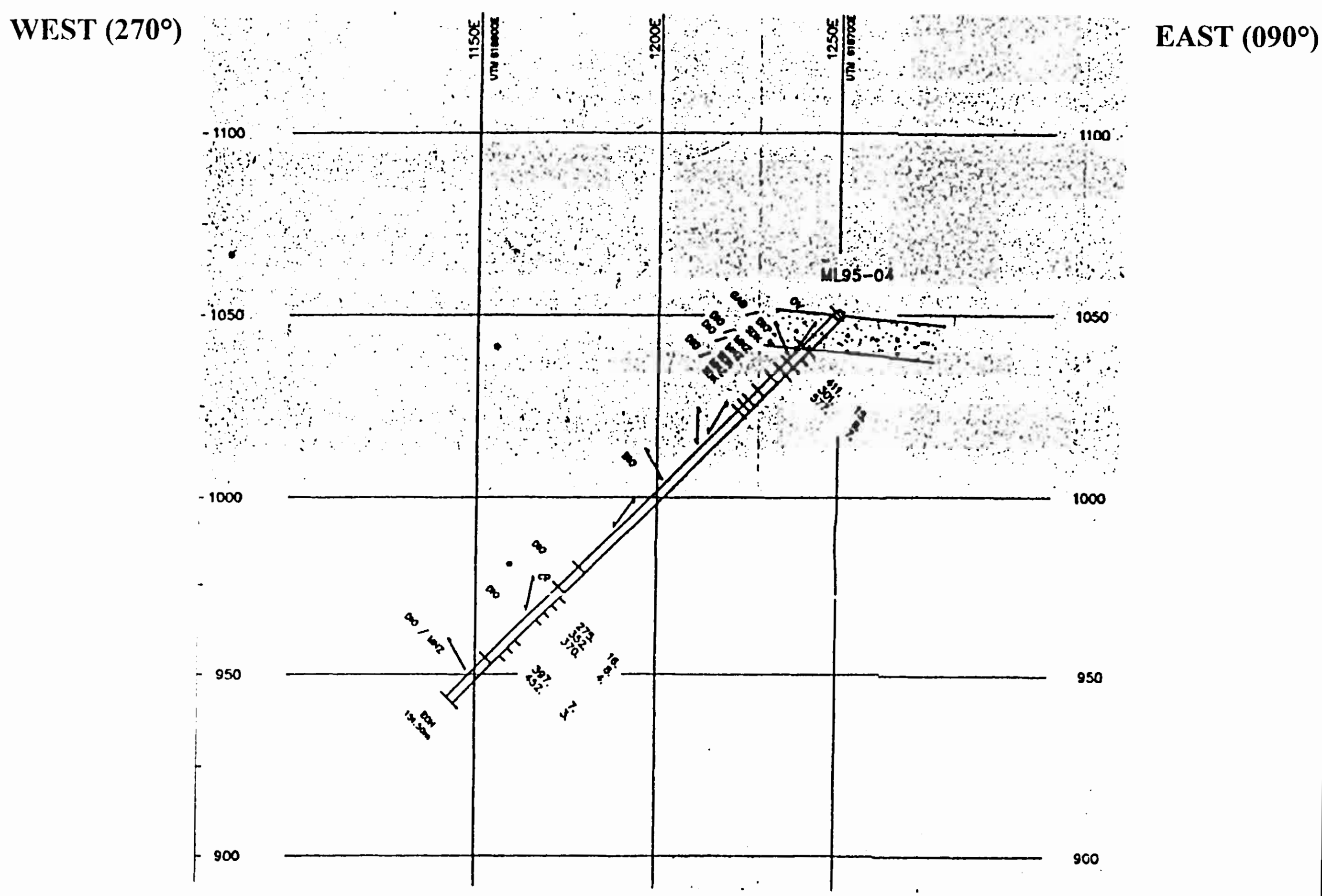
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

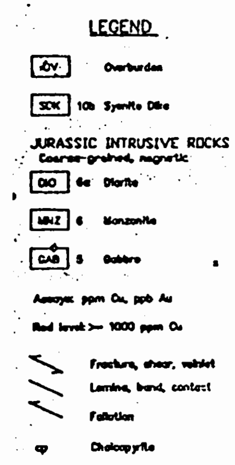
Figure 23

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1995 REGIONAL-GWR DRILLING: HOLES ML95-5, 6, and 7

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005





NOTES: This figure is adapted from von Guttenberg; 1996: Figure ML-8.

For other 1995 drill intersections, see Figures 21 to 23.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

SCALE

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

0 100 200 300 ft

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

Figure 24

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

1995 REGIONAL-GWR DRILLING: HOLE ML95-4

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

Von Guttenberg's description of the results of the 1995 Murphy Lake drill program was as follows:

> Section 5000N (Figures 20 and 21)
>
> Drill target on line 5000N was an eight millisecond filtered chargeability anomaly on the flank of a magnetic high. Hole ML95-03 intersected variably k-feldspar-altered monzonite, containing up to 0.2% copper over three metres core-length.
>
> Sections 5800N, 5915N (Figures 20, 22, and 23)
>
> Anomalous copper ranging from approximately 200 to 400 ppm is widespread in all holes drilled however, higher grades were mainly found to be associated with a weak chargeability anomaly (9.5 milliseconds, 21 point filter) and a relative magnetic low located on line 5800N. This anomaly was drilled with Hole ML95-01 on line 5800N which intersected 45 metres (147.6 ft) of 0.20% copper including 15 metres (49.2 ft) of 0.41% copper at the footwall of the zone under 20 metres (65.6 ft) of overburden. Hole ML95-06, drilled 115 metres (377.2 ft) to the north returned 0.34% copper and 0.04 g/t (0.001 oz/ton) gold over 53 metre (173.8 ft) core length, including 1.14% copper over nine metres (29.5 ft) length in the footwall of the zone. The true width of the mineralized zone is 35 metres (114.8 ft) if the interpreted vertical dip is correct. It is open to depth and on strike, and from the IP response may continue as far south as line 5400N and to the north beyond line 6600N, the last line on the grid.
>
> The low gold content of the mineralized zone underlies its affiliation with calcalkalic intrusions similar to the Highland Valley and Gibralter deposits, rather than Nicola Group alkalic intrusions (Afton, Ingerbell). The highest gold value of 289 ppb (0.008 oz/ton) is contained in a 30 centimeter (1 ft)-long sample of a chalcopyrite vein in Hole 95-06, which returned 8.5% copper and 2 ppm molybdenum. The latter is generally present as traces only. A maximum value of 390 ppm (0.039%) molybdenum, together with 1.5% copper and 98 ppb (0.003 oz/ton) gold, was recorded in the three-metre (9.8-ft) section following the 30 centimeter (1ft)-long sample.
>
> Section 6600N (Figures 20 and 24)
>
> Drill hole ML95-04 tested a coinciding chargeability (12 milliseconds) and magnetic anomaly on line 6600N. The IP response is caused by disseminated pyrite in dikes and possibly by the relatively high amount on primary magnetite in the dioritic hostrock. Highest copper values of 0.06% over three metres (9.8 ft) core-length were recorded.
>
> Von Guttenberg, Reinhard; 1996A: pp. 12-14

The 2004 confirmation drilling revealed that the mineralized structures in the area of the 1995 drilling were quite complex and the 35-m (114.8-ft) wide north-south trending vertical structure proposed by von Guttenberg was found not to exist (section 5.2.3, this report).

Some of von Guttenberg's conclusions regarding the 1995 Murphy Lake drill program were as follow:

> ... Chalcopyrite, the only copper mineral seen, occurs mainly on fractures and veinlets and to a lesser extent disseminated, which reflects the incomplete hydrothermal alteration of the rock. The copper grade will therefore greatly depend on the density of fractures in the monzonite.

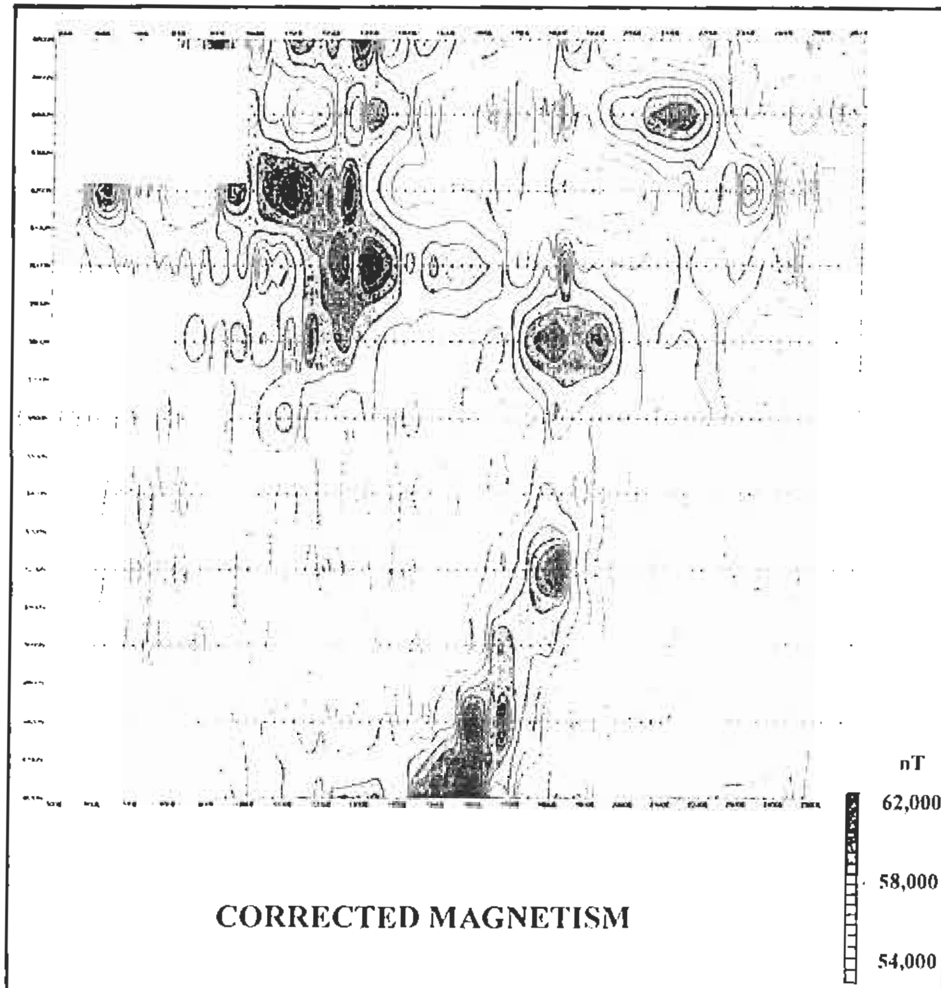
> The hostrock is affected by a moderate potassic alteration, indicative of the centre of a classical porphyry system. Phyllic (sericite, quartz) and truly propylitic (epidote, chlorite, albite) alterations have not been observed. The chloritization of mafic minerals may represent retrograde metamorphism.
>
> The geophysical responses on the Murphy Lake grid are caused by factors which are not necessarily direct indicators of porphyry copper mineralization. They include the amount of primary magnetite in the monzonitic intrusive, and the relative high amount of pyrite in some of the dykes. Resistivity values may partly reflect the thickness and composition of the glacio-fluvial overburden. The combination of IP and magnetometer surveying was successful in finding the copper zone, with the relative magnetic low indicating destruction fo primary magnetite during hydrothermal alteration...
>
> Von Guttenberg, Reinhard; 1996: p. 17.

After 1996, Regional Resources lost interest in the Murphy Lake area and GWR Resources contracted its property interests back to its core holdings south of Spout Lake. Low world metal prices and negative provincial government policies combined to stifle mineral exploration in British Columbia for the next several years.

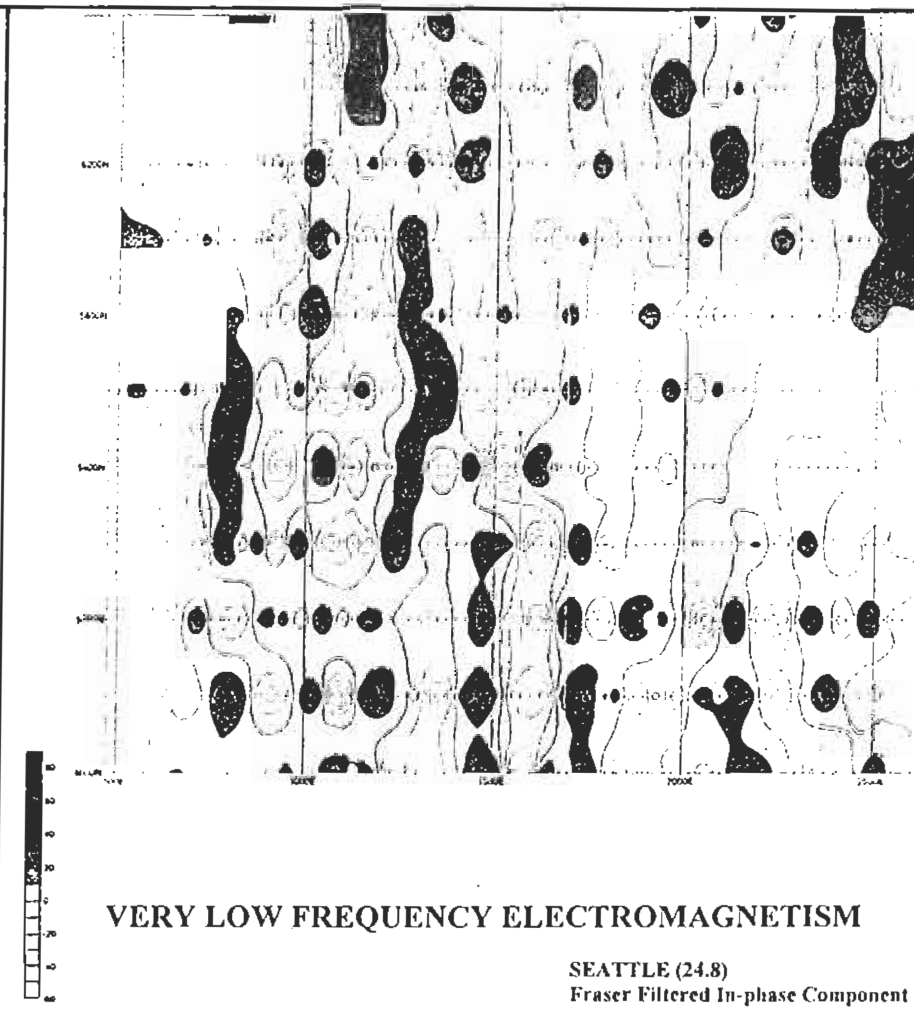
During April, 2003, Al Harvey and Gerald Jones began staking the Mag claim group to acquire control of magnetic anomalies located near the northeastern corner of GWR Resources's land holdings. In May of that year, R. H. McMillan and Ross Blusson staked the Mur 1 and 2 claims, which adjoined the Mag group to the north. The Mur claims covered the 1995 Regional-GWR drill-area.

In July, 2003, magnetic and very low frequency electromagnetic surveys were conducted on the northern part of the 1995 Regional-GWR grid in an area now covered by the Mur 1 and 2 claims (McMillan, 2003) (Figures 5 and 25). The survey grid comprised 11 2-km (1.2-mi) long east-west lines spaced 200 m (656 ft) apart that were turned off the 1995 1800E line. A total of 22 km (13.4 mi) of line was surveyed. Readings were taken at 12.5-m (41-ft) intervals.

The features revealed in the 1995 Regional-GWR magnetic survey were better displayed by the closer line spacing of the 2003 McMillan survey.

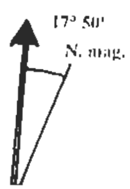


CORRECTED MAGNETISM



VERY LOW FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETISM

SEATTLE (24.8)
Fraser Filtered In-phase Component



NOTES: This figure is adapted from McMillan; 2003: Figures 8 and 9.

For other other work on the 1995 grid, see Figures 17 to 24.

For location on the property, see Figure 5.

SCALE

0 200 400 600 800 1000 m

0 1500 3000 ft

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

Figure 25

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

2003 McMILLAN MAGNETIC and VLF-ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

During spring, 2004, Candorado Operating Company Ltd. optioned both the Mag and the Mur claim groups to secure control of the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock. Then, Candorado staked an additional 404 claim units north and west of the optioned claims to acquire control of the whole northern part of the stock.

Five claim units were added to the Mag property area and 131 claim units were added to the Mur property to result in three contiguous property areas as follow:

> Mag property area: 1 4-post and 19 2-post claims, comprising 39 claim units covering 937 hectares (2,314 acres) after deducting for overlapping claims
>
> Mur property area: 11 4-post claims, comprising 155 claim units covering 3,875 hectares (9,571.25 acres)
>
> Copper property area: 14 4-post claims comprising 248 claim units covering 6,200 hectares (15,314 acres)

During the summer of 2004, Candorado conducted induced polarization and magnetic surveys north of Bluff Lake in an area that included 1966 Coranex showings No. 2 and 7 in the southern part of the Copper property area (section 5.2.2, this report) (Figures 33 to 35), mapping and prospecting in selected areas across the Murphy Lake stock, and conducted reconnaissance and confirmation drilling on the southern Mur property area (sections 4.3 and 5.2.1, this report) (Figures 31 and 32). A total of 9 NQ holes were drilled comprising a total of 1,603.8 m (5,261.8 ft) of core. The first five holes were drilled to confirm the 1995 Regional-GWR drilling; the other four holes were drilled to investigate a plume of oxidation in the potassic alteration zone northwest of the 1995 drilling area (section 5.2.3, this report) (Figures 36 to39).

NOTES:

This figure is adapted from G.S.C. Maps: 1386A and 1424A.

For legend, see Figure 26A.

For location of Murphy Lake stock, see Figure 27.

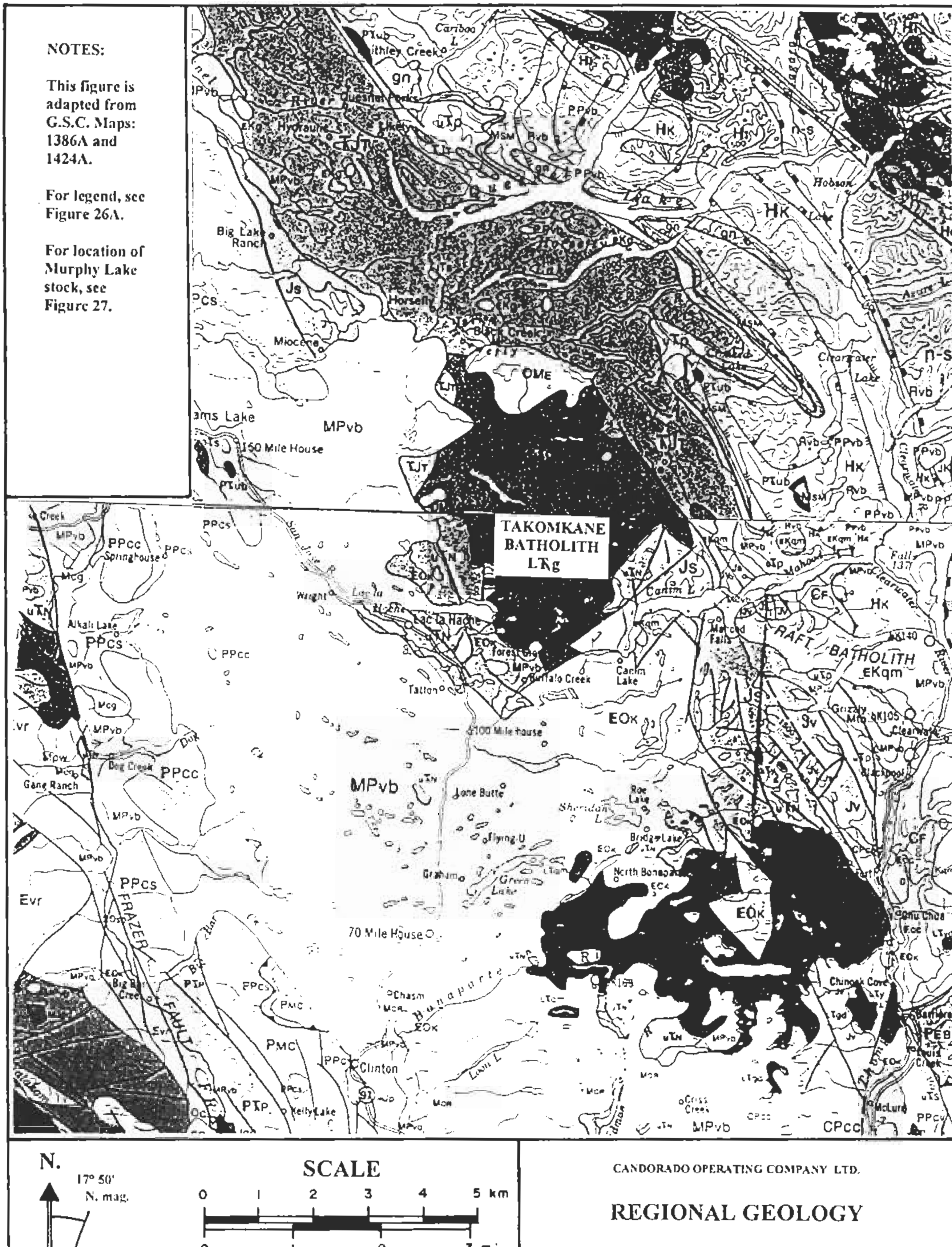


Figure 26

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc. P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

FIGURE 26A

LEGEND TO FIGURE 26

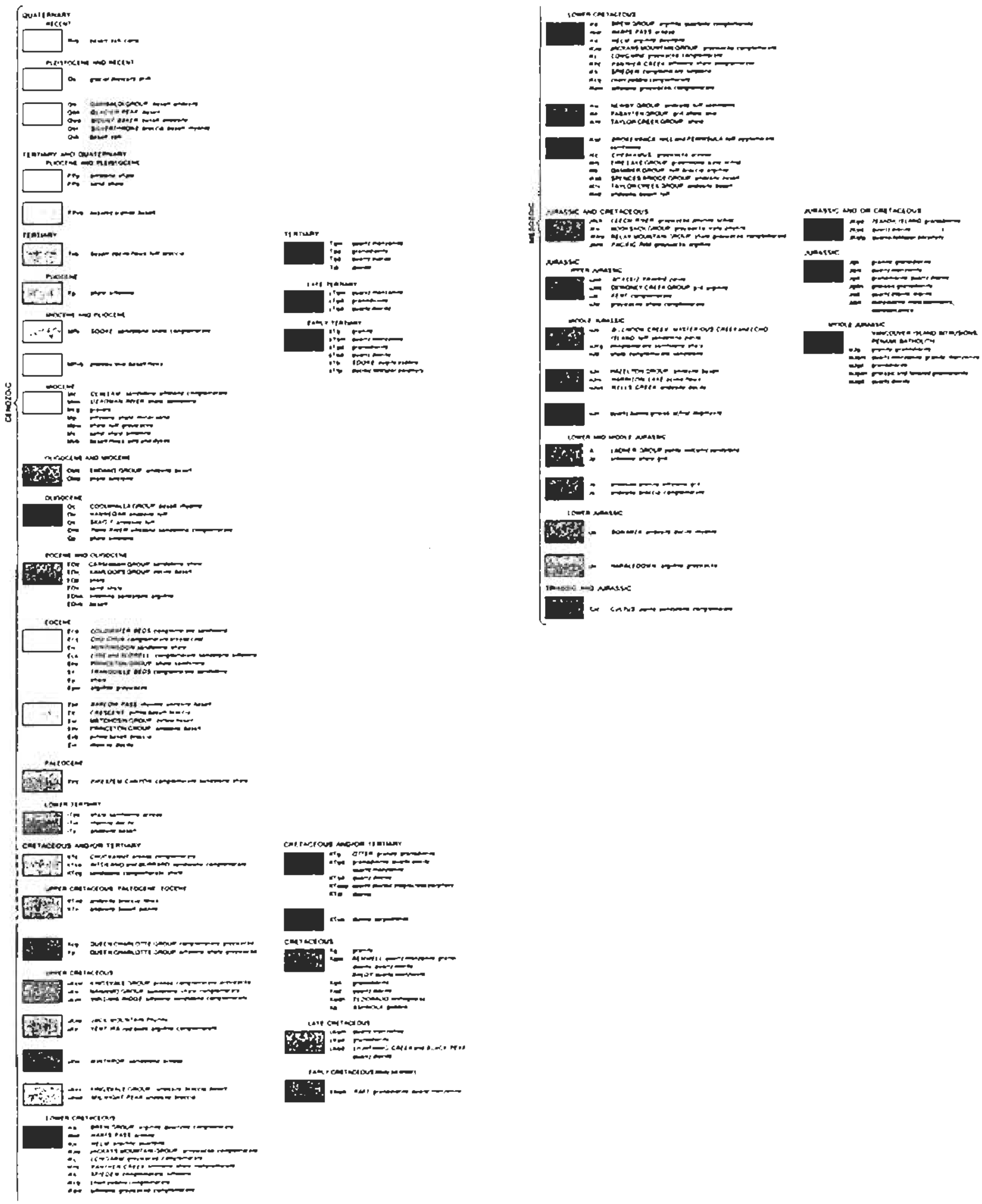
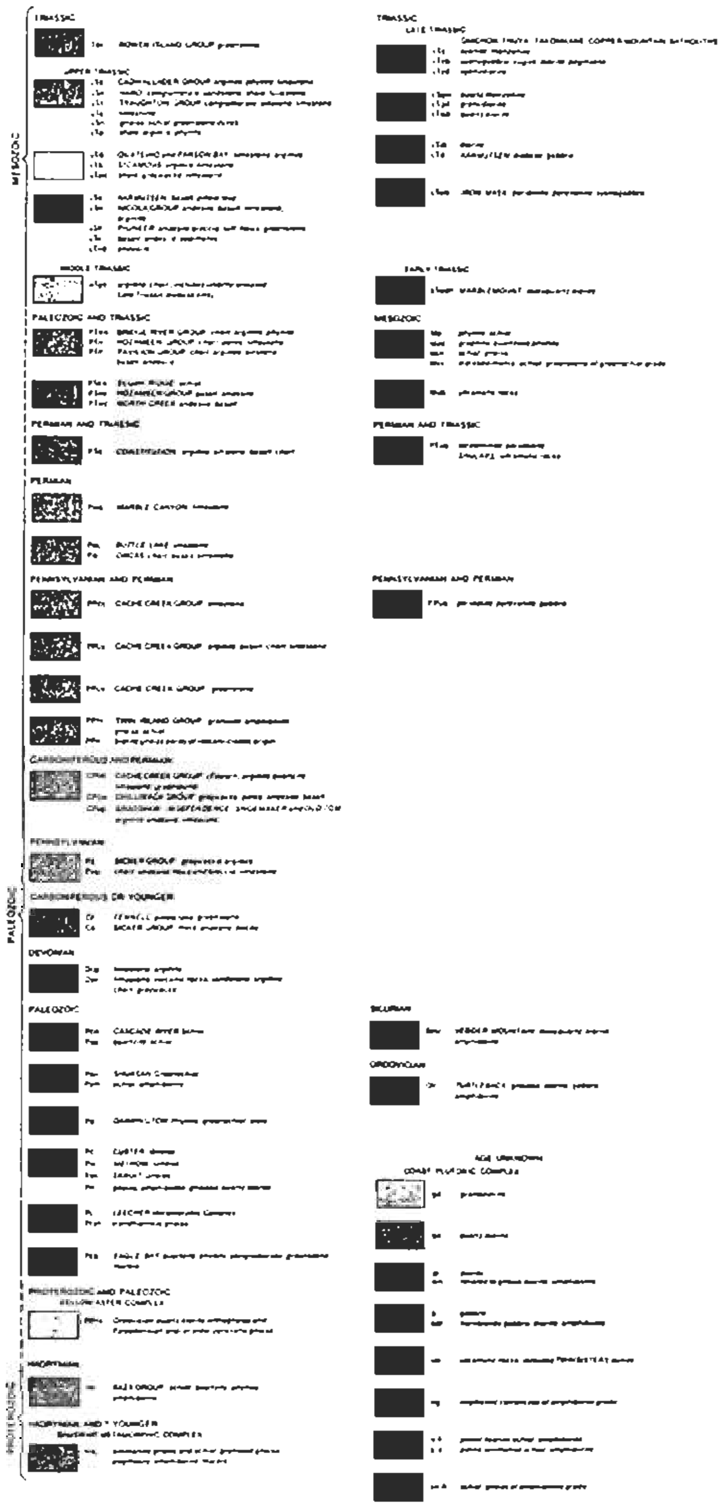
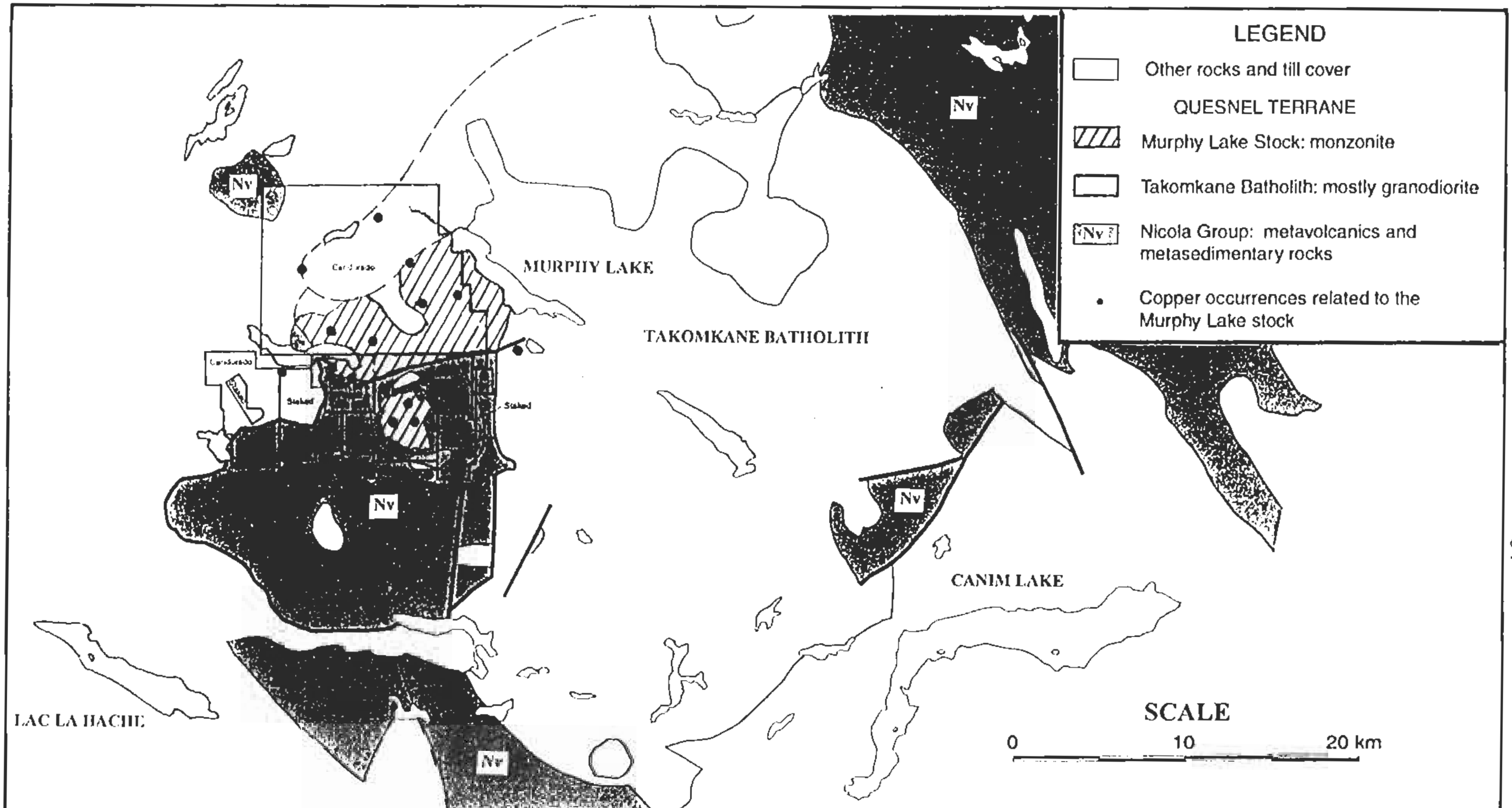


FIGURE 26A

LEGEND TO FIGURE 26 Continued





N.
17° 50'
N. mag.

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

NOTES

This figure is adapted from the maps of B.C.G.S., O.F. 1994-7 and B.C. MINFILE records.

For regional context, see Figure 26.

Figure 27

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

THE MURPHY LAKE STOCK

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

3.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

3.1 Regional Geology

3.1.1 Regional Stratigraphy

Geological mapping of the Cariboo region of central British Columbia was compiled into a 1: 1,000,000-scale geological atlas in 1979 by the Geological Survey of Canada. The southern part of the Murphy Lake stock was included on G.S.C. Map 1366A; its northern part was on G.S.C. Map 1424A (Figure 26).

Much of the area around Murphy Lake is underlain by mafic to intermediate volcanic and plutonic rocks of the Late Triassic-age Nicola Group. These rocks are interpreted to be a constituent of the Quesnel terrane and correlate with the Takla and Stuhini volcanic assemblages in northern British Columbia and Yukon (Preto, 1979).

Nicola Group rocks and their equivalents extend as far east as the west Kootenay area of southeastern British Columbia. They are flanked to the west by the Mesozoic-age accretionary wedges of the Bridge River and Methow terranes, and the post accretionary intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

W.H. Monger and J.M. Journeay (1994) described the rocks of the Quesnel terrane in southern British Columbia in the legend to their terrane map as follows:

> Quesnel terrane is characterized by a west-facing, Late Triassic-Early Jurassic arc (Nicola-Rossland volcanics). Comagmatic intrusions range from 212 to 193 Ma. The arc overlies an older assemblage of Late Palaeozoic island arc and oceanic rocks (Apex Mountain Complex and Harper Ranch Group) that was deformed and juxtaposed with parts of Kootenay terrane to the east, some time prior to the Late Triassic. It is unconformably overlain by non-volcanic clastic rocks of the Lower to Middle Jurassic (late Plensbachian to earliest Callovian; ca. 190-160 Ma) Ashcroft Formation. The early Mesozoic Quesnellian arc probably formed on the western edge of the North American plate, but was not emplaced on continental margin rocks to the east until late Early Jurassic time (ca. 185 Ma).
>
> Permian faunas of Quesnellia are a mixture of western Cordilleran forms similar to those in Stikinia, Chilliwack terrane and the eastern Klamaths, with some Tethyan elements. Pleinsbachian faunas of Quesnellia appear to be latitudinally comparable to those if Stikine, that is south of their present position with respect to cratonic North America. However, May and Butler (1986) conclude from their analysis of palaeomagnetic data that there is no evidence for northward displacement in the Triassic-Jurassic rocks. Plutonic rocks in southwestern Quesnellia include early Mesozoic arc-related magmatism (212-195 Ma), post-accretionary Late Jurassic (168-155 Ma) granitic rocks and mid Cretaceous (ca. 105-100 Ma) plutonics, probably related to the Spences Bridge arc.
>
> Monger, W.H. and Journeay, J.M.; 1994: Terrane Map, G.S.C. O.F. 2490.

In southern British Columbia, the Nicola Group is divided into three belts by two major north-south trending fault systems. These belts are named the Eastern, Central and Western belts (Preto, 1979; and Monger, 1989).

The Eastern belt consists of a westerly facing sequence of volcanic siltstone, laharic deposits, conglomerate, and tuff. Included in this belt, are some alkaline flows near small micromonzonite porphyry stocks.

The Central belt contains the oldest rocks in the Nicola Group. They are mostly massive pyroxene and plagioclase-rich flows of andesitic and basaltic composition, coarse volcanic breccia, conglomerate, and lahar deposits, with lesser amounts of fine-grained pyroclastic and sedimentary rocks (Preto, 1979). Stratigraphic relationships and local facies changes indicate that the Central Belt rocks were deposited between two active fault systems that now define the boundaries of the belt.

Intrusive rocks are common throughout the Central belt. They range in composition from gabbro and diorite to syenite and monzonite.

The Western belt of the Nicola Group differs from the Eastern and Central belts in that there is no obvious source area for the volcanics of that belt. Rocks of the Western belt are the youngest in the Nicola Group. They form an easterly facing sequence of flow and pyroclastic volcanics that pass upward to well-bedded limestone. The volcanic flows of the Western belt are commonly richer in plagioclase than those of the other belts and include a considerable amount of andesite, dacite and rhyolite with minor amounts of basalt. Many of these volcanic flows are subaerial (Preto, 1979).

Detailed mapping of Nicola Group rocks in the Cariboo Region of central British Columbia has been impeded by sparse rock exposure. Belts equivalent to those mapped in southern British Columbia and the structures that separate them have not been defined around Murphy Lake.

The paucity of sedimentary strata and the abundance of Triassic-age intrusive rocks associated with the Nicola Group near Murphy Lake indicates that those rocks may be an extension of Preto's (1979) Central belt. However, in the Murphy Lake area, structures identified as being related to a graben similar to the one confining the Central belt in southern British Columbia have not been well-defined.

Vic Preto (pers. comm.) indicated that in the central part of the province, volcanic nodes with associated intrusions seem to occur at 10 to 15-km (6 to 9-mi) intervals along the Quesnel terrane. These are separated by areas containing more sedimentary strata in the Nicola Group stratigraphy. One of those volcanic nodes is exposed southwest of Murphy Lake. There are almost no sedimentary strata in the Nicola Group stratigraphy on Candorado's claims.

The Takomkane batholith occupies much of the Quesnel terrane east of Murphy Lake and Candorado's property areas. It outcrops in a 30 X 45 km (18.3 X 27.5 mi) area that is shaped like a beef heart (Figures 26 and 27). Around Murphy Lake, the batholith is composed mostly of granoblastic granodiorite. A sample taken from the area between Bradley Creek and Lang Lake in the southern part of the batholith was dated at 207 +/- 5.1 million years (B.C. Age No. 15950). Another, less reliable age determination of 191 +/- 15 million years was made from a sample taken from near the eastern margin of the batholith (B.C. Age No. 11556).

Two other ages were determined for samples of Murphy Lake monzonite and Nicola Group meta-andesite at locations about 3 km (1.8 mi) south-southeast of Peach Lake. The monzonite was dated at 203.9 +/- 4.2 million years (B.C. Age No. 16354). The meta-andesite had a less reliable age determination of 199 +/- 23 million years (B.C. Age No. 116356).

These ages lend some support to the thesis that the Nicola Group volcanics, the Takomkane batholith and the Murphy Lake stock were all emplaced during the Rhaetian Age (209.6 to 200 M.Y.) during the late Triassic Period. Field evidence near Murphy Lake indicates that the Takomkane batholith, and then the Murphy Lake stock were emplaced during development of the pre-accretionary Nicola arc (section 3.3, this report). In a broad sense, they are syn-genetic with the Nicola volcanics. They intrude "Central belt" rocks and perhaps act as feeders for later, now locally eroded "Western belt" rocks.

The Murphy Lake stock is a monzonitic body located at the northwestern margin of the Takomkane batholith. The stock is partially exposed in a 10 X 15 km (6 X 9 mi) area (Figure 27). East-northeasterly striking, steeply dipping faults have broken the Murphy Lake stock and adjacent Nicola Group volcanic rocks into a series of panels that expose progressively deeper sections of the stock from south to north.

The maps of Schiarizza et al. (1994) (Figure 27) show that the northeastern part of the Murphy Lake stock is in direct contact with the Takomkane batholith. Property-scale mapping has revealed that the stock and the batholith are separated by a keel of volcanic rocks along the stock's eastern margin. Only the northern margin of the stock is in direct contact with the batholith (Figure 32).

Mapping around the eastern margin of the stock revealed that Nicola group volcanics are pervasively anatexized into a rock with a variably dioritic texture. This dioritic rock hosts a potassic alteration zone and most of the copper and gold showings in the area (sections 3.3, 4.3, and 5.2.1, this report).

During the early Tertiary Period, erosion had unroofed the Triassic-age Nicola stratigraphy and the intrusions contained within it.

During the Eocene age, plateau volcanics of the Endako Group spread out over the Quesnel terrane rocks. Schiarizza et al. (1994) described the Eocene-age Endako Group volcanics as picritic and pyroxene-phyric basalt.

North of Bluff Lake, flood basalt has poured out on an undulating land surface that is very similar to the present one.

During the Pleistocene glaciation, the soft unmetamorphosed Eocene-age flood basalt was gouged out from major valleys and left as isolated remnants on the higher parts of the plateau surface. Unconsolidated glacial till and glacio-fluvial sediments filled the valley bottoms and mantled gentler slopes throughout the Nicola belt in the Murphy Lake area.

The Holocene has been a time of gentle uplift, fluvial erosion and minor valley deepening in this part of British Columbia.

3.1.2 Regional Metamorphism and Deformation

Volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group were deposited in a tectonically active pre-accretional arc. Consequently, rift zones and northwesterly trending major fault systems like those mapped elsewhere in the Quesnel terrane, were influencing Nicola deposition. However, around Murphy Lake deformation of partially re-melted keels of Nicola Group stratigraphy between the Takomkane batholith and the nearby Murphy Lake stock determine lithological orientation.

Contact metamorphism, anatexis, and several phases of alteration have masked the effects of regional metamorphism related to Late Mesozoic-age tectonism. Near Murphy Lake, regional metamorphism did not exceed the biotite grade of the greenschist metamorphic facies.

Tertiary-age tectonism was predominantly extensional. East-northeasterly trending structures disrupted the Murphy Lake area, cutting the Murphy Lake stock into a series of panels. This is associated with a generation of chloritic fractures (sections 3.3, 5.2.1 and 5.2.3, this report). This extensional tectonism also may have been related to the deposition of the Eocene-age flood basalt cap. However, no feeders to that unit have been mapped locally.

Recent fracturing, possibly related to post-glacial isostatic rebound, has produced open and montmorillonite-filled fractures that are most common near surface.

For a general table of geological events and lithological units in the Quesnel terrane west of Murphy Lake, see Figure 30 (section 3.3, this report).

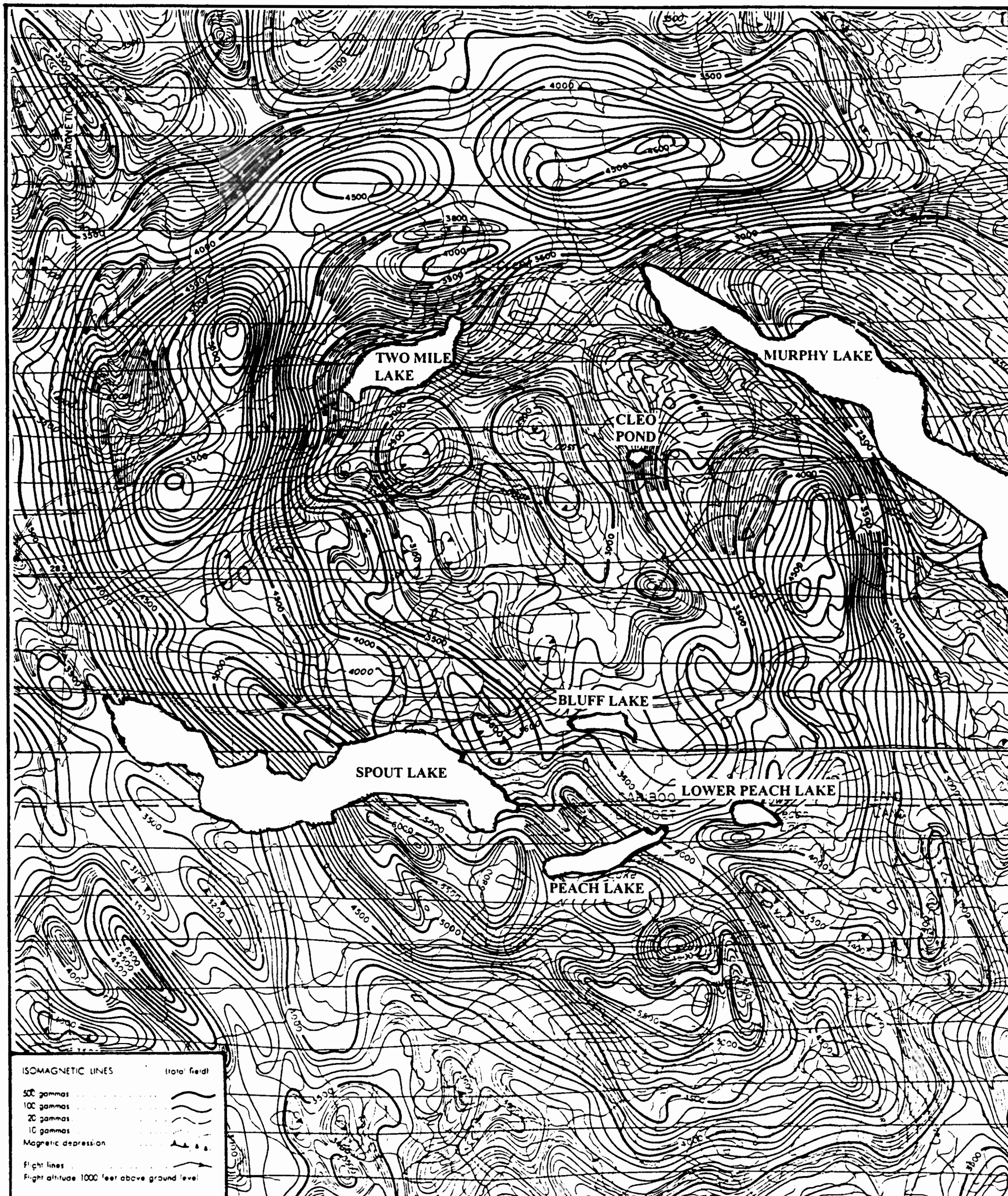
3.2 Regional Geophysics

Aeromagnetic coverage of N.T.S. map sheets 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, which contain the area surrounding the Murphy Lake stock is displayed on E.M.R. Maps 5232G and 5234G respectively (Figure 28).

The airborne magnetic survey for those maps was conducted by Lockwood Survey Corporation from April to September, 1967. From that survey, an intense annular magnetic anomaly was identified. The anomaly covered more than 100 km^2 (37 mi^2) of mixed metavolcanic and igneous rocks on the western margin of the Takomkane batholith. The discovery of the anomaly resulted in a staking rush and the subsequent discovery of many copper and gold showings (sections 2.1 to 2.3, this report).

Compilation of subsequent mapping indicates that most of the inner margin of the aeromagnetic anomaly coincides with the contact between the core Murphy Lake stock monzonite and surrounding anatexized Nicola Group metavolcanic rocks (Figures 28, 29, and 32). The anomaly fades out on the northern side of the stock, probably because at that location, Murphy Lake stock monzonite is in direct contact with Takomkane batholith granodiorite. The monzonite and granodiorite are magnetically too similar to generate an anomaly at their contact.

The northern arm of the anomaly from Two Mile Lake to Murphy Lake, probably coincides with Nicola Group metavolcanics north of their contact with Takomkane batholith granodiorite (Figures 28 and 29).



N.
17° 50'
N. mag.

SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 km
0 1 2 3 mi

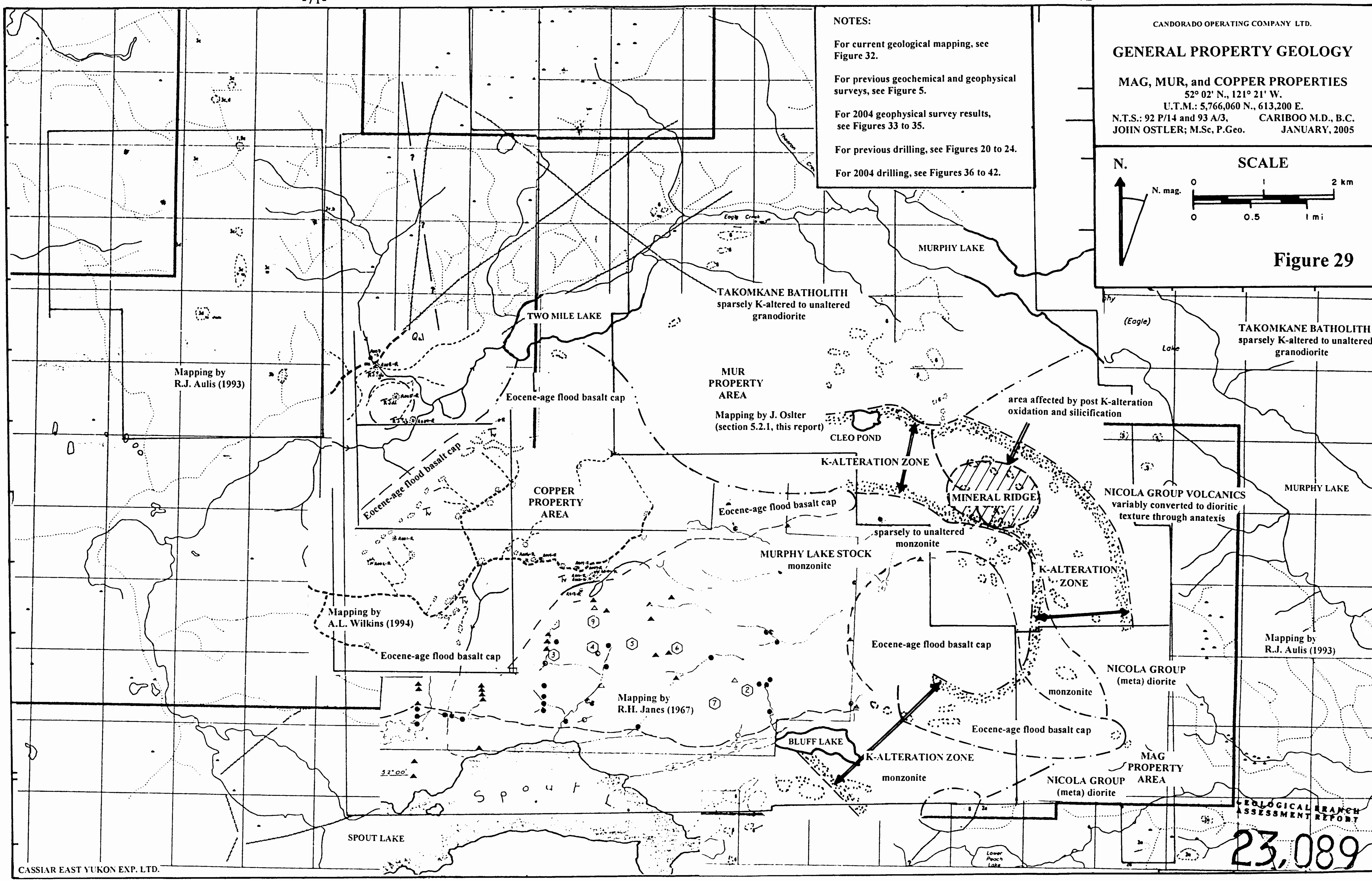
Figure 28

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

AEROMAGNETISM
from E.M.R. MAPS 5232G and 5234G

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005


NOTES:
For current geological mapping, see Figure 32.
For previous geochemical and geophysical surveys, see Figure 5.
For 2004 geophysical survey results, see Figures 33 to 35.
For previous drilling, see Figures 20 to 24.
For 2004 drilling, see Figures 36 to 42.
CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.
GENERAL PROPERTY GEOLOGY
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005
N.
N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
Figure 29
MURPHY LAKE
TAKOMKANE BATHOLITH
sparsely K-altered to unaltered granodiorite
TWO MILE LAKE
Eocene-age flood basalt cap
MUR PROPERTY AREA
Mapping by J. Oslter (section 5.2.1, this report)
CLEO POND
area affected by post K-alteration oxidation and silicification
K-ALTERATION ZONE
MINERAL RIDGE
NICOLA GROUP VOLCANICS
variably converted to dioritic texture through anatexis
Mapping by R.J. Aulis (1993)
COPPER PROPERTY AREA
sparsely to unaltered monzonite
MURPHY LAKE STOCK
monzonite
Mapping by A.L. Wilkins (1994)
Mapping by R.H. Janes (1967)
NICOLA GROUP (meta) diorite
monzonite
BLUFF LAKE
MAG PROPERTY AREA
NICOLA GROUP (meta) diorite
SPOUT LAKE
Spout
(Eagle) Lake
Eagle Creek
52°00'
Lower Peach Lake
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
23,089

3.3 Property Geology

Although the area around the Murphy Lake stock has been explored since the 1960s, very little detailed geological mapping has been conducted there. Several geologists have cited lack of access and small scattered rock outcrops as the primary reasons for that. New roads, large clear-cuts and the availability of G.P.S. systems recently have made mapping much easier in this area.

The first recorded property-scale mapping was conducted by R. H. Janes (1967) over the area currently covered by the southern part of the Copper property area (Figure 29). His discussion of the geology of that area was as follows:

> <u>General</u>
>
> The area covered by the Rover Claim Group is underlain almost entirely by syenite. Eocene basalts form an extensive capping on the syenite northwards from the northern boundary of the group. Small outliers of these volcanics persist southwards within the group.
>
> Syenite forms part of the western border of a large complex acid batholith which is some forty miles (64.4 km) wide in maximum dimension. Its composition is variable and phases present include syenite, diorite, granodiorite and granite. Such compositional differences suggest a complex history with differing ages for the phases present... The batholith intrudes the Nicola Group (Upper Triassic) which at this locality is dominantly volcanic and is characterized by andesite fragmentals...
>
> <u>Detailed</u>
>
> ... Within the claim group the syenite is well exposed except for an area north of Occurrence #2 (Figures 6 or 29). It is coarse-grained, pinkish in colour and has the following composition:-
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Feldspar (K-spar dominant) | 50-30% |
> | Hornblende | 10-40% |
> | Biotite | 5-15% |
> | Quartz, generally not visible | ------ |
> | Magnetite | < 2% |
>
> The feldspars are slightly iron stained due to a dusting of fine iron oxides. Hornblende shows chloritic alteration at the crystal cores where mineralization is present...
>
> R.H. Janes; 1967: pp. 5-6.

Janes's (1967) map lacked detail. There was no mention of alteration and no structural measurements were taken. His account of it seems to have been included in his report only for the purposes of explaining mineralization. Probably, like so many junior explorers at that time, Coranex Limited was not willing to spend money on geological mapping.

The writer visited the area north of Bluff Lake during the 2004 exploration program and observed that

Janes's "syenite" was identical in both appearance and composition to Murphy Lake stock monzonite with potassic alteration.

It is interesting to note that the main trend of copper occurrences discovered by Coranex's prospectors northwest of Bluff Lake are along trend with the potassic alteration zone mapped by the writer east of the lake (Figure 29). Janes's assumption that the Triassic-age intrusive rocks north of Bluff Lake were a syenitic phase of the Takomkane batholith was accepted with little further investigation by most subsequent writers.

By 1973, Craigmont Mines Limited controlled most of the central and eastern parts of the Murphy Lake stock. N.B. Vollo (1973) included a geological map with his report. The whole map area was divided into four rock types: Tertiary volcanics, coarse granodiorite, hornblende syenite, and syenite. Contacts were assumed and limits of outcrop and structural data were not recorded.

Reportedly C.J. Hodgson and G.M. DePaoli mapped the area between Spout and Two Mile lakes for Amax in 1972. That report was not filed for assessment and no maps from it have been reproduced elsewhere to the knowledge of the writer. However, that report was available to D.V. Woods (1989) when he reported on Tide's 1988 aeromagnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys on the eastern side of the Murphy Lake stock. M.B Seywerd (1989) also had access to it when he reported on Armstrong Mountain's 1988 aeromagnetic survey on the western side of the stock (section 2.2, this report). No reference has been made of the 1972 Amax report since 1989. Whatever copies may still exist probably are lost in private files, which is an all to common fate for good work.

Apparently, Hodgson and DePaoli recognized that intrusive rocks north of Cleo pond were mostly granodiorite and those south of it were primarily monzonite. Also, reportedly, they assumed that most of the diorite southwest of Murphy Lake was derived from Nicola Group volcanic rocks. The writer agrees with all of those observations and assumptions.

In 1993, Regional Resources and GWR Resources controlled most of Candorado's current core property holdings. R.J. Aulis (1993) produced a map that covered much of that area (Figure 29).

Aulis's map was the first one, with the possible exception of that of Hodgson and DePaoli, that recorded limits of outcrop. Probably, outcrops were identified previous to field work by detailed air photo interpretation. Most of them seem to have been visited and prospected for copper mineralization (Figure 31).

Rock samples may have been taken for identification in camp. Structural data recorded in the southern Mur property area and near Two Mile Lake indicate that outcrops there were examined by a geologist.

In 1994, Regional Resources explored the King claim group, located between Spout and Two Mile lakes. A.L. Wilkins (1994) traversed the flood basalt cap in what is now the central Copper property area. His mapping revealed that northwestern contact of the Murphy Lake stock with Nicola group rocks was somewhere beneath the cap (Figure 29).

At the commencement of Candorado's 2004 exploration program, previous geological mapping was insufficient to satisfactorily resolve key questions required to assess the Murphy Lake area for its porphyry copper and gold potential. Some of those questions were:

1. Did the Murphy Lake stock exist as an intrusive body separate from the Takomkane batholith?
2. If the stock was a separate intrusion, what was its extent and shape?
3. What was the stock's relationship with adjacent rock units?
4. Did the stock have a potassic alteration zone that hosted copper and gold mineralization?
5. Could alteration and mineralization be mapped, and thus predicted with reasonable certainty?

Candorado's 2004 geological mapping program was conducted mainly around the eastern margin of what initial prospecting indicated was a separate monzonite stock exposed between Murphy and Bluff lakes. Other parts of Candorado's claims received cursory examination.

Details of the writer's 2004 mapping are contained within section 5.2.1 of this report (Figure 32). A general outline of property geology as it is currently understood is as follows.

The oldest rocks in the property area are metavolcanics of the Late Triassic-age Nicola Group. They are similar to those of the Central belt mapped in the southern Quesnel terrane. These rocks are variably exposed in a horseshoe shaped area extending from the central part of Murphy Lake around the southern and western parts of the property area to north of Two Mile Lake and the northern end of Murphy Lake. The inner boundary of this "horseshoe" of Nicola Group metavolcanic rocks coincides with the inner boundary of the regional aeromagnetic anomaly (Figure 28).

The open end of the "horseshoe" is occupied by Takomkane batholith granodiorite, a lobe of which occupies the area between Murphy Lake and Cleo pond (Figures 29 and 32).

The Murphy Lake stock, a monzonitic body, intruded Nicola Group rocks at the margin of the Takomkane granodiorite. The two intrusions are in contact with each other east of Cleo Pond. The Murphy

Lake stock is exposed in a 5 X 6 km (3 X 3.7 mi) area in the southeastern part of Candorado's core property area. However, more of it is unroofed farther south near Peach and Spout lakes (Figure 27).

Radiometric age dates in the region indicate that the Nicola Group volcanics, the Takomkane batholith and the Murphy Lake stock were all emplaced during the Rhaetian Age (209.6 to 200 M.Y.) during the late Triassic Period (section 3.1, this report).

The Takomkane batholith had solidified by the time the Murphy Lake stock was formed. Consequently, the granodiorite north of their contact did not seem to have been affected much by the heat of the stock's intrusion. However, the effect of that heat on adjacent Nicola Group metavolcanic rocks was extreme. Within about 1.5 km of the volcanic-monzonite contact, pervasive anatexis variably converted andesitic flow textures to one that resembled diorite.

The writer measured fractures around the northeastern margin of the stock and found three sets were quite common: steeply dipping fractures striking at high angles to the local monzonite-(meta)diorite contact, shallowly dipping fractures striking at low angles to the contact, and steeply dipping ones, also striking at low angles to the contact. These were interpreted to be radial cooling fractures caused by the shrinkage of the stock.

During cooling, the monzonite of the stock seems to have shrunk a little more than the surrounding anatexized volcanic rocks. Differential stresses allowed the injection of two phases of potassic alteration into a well defined alteration zone located around the margin of the stock (Figures 29 and 32). The first generation of potassic alteration prepared the rock by developing channels of weakness and re-crystallizing the groundmass of the rock. The second phase carried copper (chalcopyrite) into the system.

The Takomkane batholith granodiorite was relatively unaffected by this fracturing, and consequently received only sparse potassic alteration in widely spaced narrow fractures.

The potassic alteration zone is exposed in a 1.2 km (0.7 mi) wide area around the northeastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock. Near Bluff Lake, the alteration zone is at least 1.6 km (1 mi) wide as it crosses into the Murphy Lake monzonite.

Monzonite with intense potassic alteration is what Janes (1967) named syenite. Andesite anatexized to (meta)diorite is what Aulis (1993) recorded as hornblende syenite. On the northeastern side of the stock, the most intense potassic alteration is near the monzonite-(meta)diorite contact.

Evidence supporting poly-phase, rather than progressive potassic alteration includes well defined intrusive contacts of the second with the first phase of alteration and weak phases of retrograde propylitic alteration after each potassic phase.

After the potassic alteration zone was established, the area northeast of the stock was deformed, resulting in a period of cataclasis. Crush breccias and narrow, more distal fine-grained andesitic looking dykes were commonly seen both in outcrop and in drill cores.

Heat generated by this deformation was sufficient to melt plagioclase and chloritized hornblende porphyroblasts in the Nicola Group (meta)diorite, but it could only crush and mill orthoclase crystals into shards. Most of the very high-grade copper intersections in drill core were the result of concentration of chalcopyrite in areas where crush breccias were developed across areas of intense second generation potassic alteration (section 5.2.3, this report). No new fluid seems to have been introduced to the rocks during the cataclastic event.

The cataclastic event seems not to have effected either the Murphy Lake monzonite or the Takomkane granodiorite. It may have been a local event, confined to Nicola Group rocks near their contact with the Murphy Lake stock.

The most recent event related to the emplacement of the Murphy Lake stock was the development of a plume of silicification and oxidation in a 1.0X 0.7 km (0.6 X 0.42 mi) oval-shaped area at Mineral Ridge southeast of Cleo Pond.

This apparently local event bleached rock and flushed sulphide minerals from within the potassic alteration zone. The sulphides were deposited in smoky quartz veins around the periphery, and presumably mostly above the now eroded apex of the plume. The area affected by the oxidation plume contains insignificant concentrations of copper and gold.

After the emplacement of the Murphy Lake stock and its potassic alteration zone, there was a long period erosion, unroofing and extensional tectonics. This period is recorded in the rocks by several generations of chloritic fractures.

By the Eocene age, regional-scale east-northeasterly trending faults had broken the Murphy Lake stock into a series of panels, exposing progressively deeper sections of the stock from south to north. Erosion had produced a land surface that was similar to the present one.

Flood basalt filled the major valleys and spilled out over the adjacent slopes. After Pleistocene-age glacial scouring all that remained of the Eocene-age Endako Group flood basalt were two caps in the southern and western parts of the property area.

Probably the eastern basalt cap is quite thin. The western one may be as much as 100 m (328 ft) thick.

A general table of geological events and lithological units in the Quesnel terrane around Murphy Lake is as follows:

FIGURE 30

TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL EVENTS AND LITHOLOGICAL UNITS NEAR MURPHY LAKE

Time	Formation or Event
Recent 0.01-0 m.y.	**valley rejuvenation**, down cutting of stream gullies through till, development of soil profiles
Pleistocene 1.6-0.01 my.	**glacial erosion and deposition:** deepening of major valleys, removal of Tertiary-age regolith including much of the flood basalt cap, deposition of till and smoothing of the Tertiary-age land surfacce
Eocene to Pliocene 35.4-1.6 m.y.	**weathering, erosion, and incision of the land surface:**
Eocene 56.5-35.4 m.y.	**tensional faulting:** deposition of the Endako Group basalt on an erosional surface similar to the present one
Early Tertiary 65-56.5 m.y.	**faulting, erosion and unroofing of the Murphy Lake stock:**
Middle Jurassic to Cretaceous 160-65 m.y	**faulting and possibly mild deformation due to mountain building in adjacent terranes**: development of high-angle east-northeasterly trending structures that cut the stratigraphy in the Murphy Lake area into a series of slightly imbricates blocks that step down toward the south
Early Jurassic 190-160 m.y.	**accretion to the North American plate:** regional deformation and greenschist metamorphism
Late Triassic (Rhaetian) 209.6-200 m.y.	**intrusion of the Murphy Lake stock:** anatexis of adjacent Nicola Group volcanic rocks to (meta)dioritic textures **development of 2 generations of potassic alteration carrying copper mineralization in a well-defined zone around the stock** cataclasis in the alteration zone local oxidation and silicification in the Mineral Ridge plume within the potassic alteration zone **intrusion of the Takomkane batholith:** mostly granoblastic granodiorite **deposition of the Nicola Group:** mafic volcanics associated sediments, and coeval dioritic sub-volcanic intrusions
	m.y. = million years ago

4.0 DEPOSIT TYPE SOUGHT ON THE MAG, MUR, AND COPPER PROPERTY AREAS

4.1 Alkalic Porphyry Copper and Gold Mineralization

Porphyry copper and gold deposits are the primary economic targets in the Quesnel terrane. Such deposits are described by Andre Panteleyev in Lefebure and Ray ed. (1995) as follows:

PORPHYRY Cu-Au: ALKALIC L03

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYMS: Porphyry copper, porphyry Cu-Au, diorite porphyry copper.

COMMODITIES (*BYPRODUCTS*): Cu, Au (*Ag*).

EXAMPLES (British Columbia-*Canada/International*):
Iron Mask batholith deposits - Afton (092INE023), Ajax (092INE012, 013), Mt. Polley Cariboo Bell, (093A008), Mt. Milligan (093N196,194), Copper Mountain/Ingerbelle (092HSE001, 004), Galore Creek (104G090), Lorraine? (093N002); *Ok Tedi (Papua New Guinea); Tai Parit and Marian? (Philippines).*

NOTE: The bracketed number and letter designations in the above list are B.C. MINFILE deposit designations.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:
Stockworks, veinlets and disseminations of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and magnetite occur in large zones of economically bulk-minable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions of diorite to syenite composition. Mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the intrusive bodies and hostrocks.

TECTONIC SETTING(S):
In orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries, commonly oceanic volcanic island arcs overlying oceanic crust. Chemically distinct magmatism with alkalic intrusions varying in composition from gabbro, diorite and monzonite to nepheline syenite intrusions and coeval shoshonitic volcanic rocks, takes place at certain times in segments of some island arcs. The magmas are introduced along the axis of the arc or in cross-arc structures that coincide with deep-seated faults. The alkalic magmas appear to form where there is slow subduction in steeply dipping, tectonically thickened lithospheric slabs, possibly when polarity reversals (or 'flips') take place in the subduction zones. In British Columbia all known deposits are found in Quesnellia and Stikinia terranes.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT/GEOLOGICAL SETTING:
High-level (epizonal) stock emplacement levels in magmatic arcs, commonly oceanic volcanic island arcs with alkalic (shoshonitic) basic flows to intermediate and felsic pyroclastic rocks. Commonly the high-level stocks and related dikes intrude their coeval and cogenetic volcanic piles.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION:
Deposits in the Canadian Cordillera are restricted to the Late Triassic? Early Jurassic (215-180 Ma) with seemingly two clusters around 205-200 and ~ 185 Ma. In the southwest Pacific island arcs, deposits are Tertiary to Quaternary in age.

HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES:

Intrusions range from fine through coarse-grained, equigranular to coarsely porphyritic and, locally, pegmatitic high-level stocks and dike complexes. Commonly there is multiple emplacement of successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias. Compositions range from (alkalic) gabbro to syenite. The syenitic rocks vary from silica-undersaturated to saturated compositions. The most undersaturated nepheline normative rocks contain modal nepheline and, more commonly, pseudoleucite. The silica-undersaturated suites are referred to as nepheline alkalic whereas rocks with silica near-saturation, or slight silica oversaturation, are termed quartz alkalic (Lang et al., 1993). Coeval volcanic rocks are basic to intermediate alkalic varieties of the high-K basalt and shoshonite series and rarely phonolites.

DEPOSIT FORM:

Stockworks and veinlets, minor disseminations and replacements throughout large areas of hydrothermally altered rock, commonly coincident wholly or in part with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias. Deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors that outline ore zones within larger areas of low-grade, laterally zoned mineralization.

TEXTURE/STRUCTURE:

Veinlets and stockworks; breccia, sulphide and magnetite grains in fractures and along fracture selvages; disseminated sulphides as interstitial or grain and lithic clast replacements. Hydrothermally altered rocks can contain coarse-grained assemblages including feldspathic and calcsilicate replacements ('porphyroid' textures) and open space filling with fine to coarse, granular and rarely pegmatic textures.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principle and *subordinate*):

Chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite; bornite, chalcocite and *rare galena, sphalerite, tellurides, tetrahedrite, gold and silver*. Pyrite is less abundant than chalcopyrite on ore zones.

GANGUE MINERALOGY:

Biotite, K-feldspar and sericite; garnet, clinopyroxene (diopsidic) and anhydrite. Quartz veins are absent but hydrothermal magnetite veins are abundant.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY:

Biotite, K-feldspar, sericite, anhydrite/gypsum, magnetite, hematite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote and carbonate. Some alkalic systems contain abundant garnet including the Ti-rich andradite variety - melanite, diopside, plagioclase, scapolite, prehnite, pseudolucite and apatite; rare barite, fluorite, sodalite, rutile and late-stage quartz. Central and early formed potassic zones, with K-feldspar and generally abundant secondary biotite and anhydrite commonly coincide with ore. These rocks can contain zones with relatively high-temperature calcsilicate minerals diopside and garnet. Outward there can be flanking zones in basic volcanic rocks with abundant biotite that grades into extensive, marginal propylitic zones. The older alteration assemblages can be overprinted by phyllic sericite-pyrite and, less commonly, sericite-clay-carbonate-pyrite alteration. In some deposits, generally at depth in silica-saturated types, there can be either extensive or local zones of sodic alteration containing characteristic albite with epidote, pyrite, diopside, actinolite and rarer scapolite and prehnite.

ORE CONTROLS:

Igneous contacts, both internal between intrusive phases and external with wallrocks; cupolas and the uppermost bifurcating parts of stocks, dike swarms and volcanic vents. Breccias, mainly early formed intrusive and hydrothermal types. Zones of intensely developed fracturing give rise to ore-grade vein stockworks.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES:

Scarn copper (K01); Au-Ag and base metal bearing mantos (M01, M04), replacements and breccias in carbonate and non-carbonate rocks; magnetite-apatite breccias (D07); epithermal Au-Ag: both high and low sulphidation types (H04, H05) and alkalic, Te and F-rich epithermal deposits (H08); auriferous and polymetallic base metal and quartz-carbonate veins (01, I05); placer Au (C01, C02).

COMMENTS:

Subdivision of porphyry deposits is made on the basis of metal content, mainly ratios between Cu, Au and Mo. This is a purely arbitrary, economially based criterion; there are few differences in style of mineralization between the deposits. Differences in composition between the hostrock alkalic and calcalkalic intrusions and subtle, but significant, differences in alteration mineralogy and zoning patterns provide fundamental geologically based contrasts between deposit model types. Porphyry copper deposits associated with calcalkaline hostrocks are described in mineral deposit profile L04.

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE:

Alkalic cupriferous systems do not contain economically recoverable Mo (<100 ppm) but do contain elevated Au (> 0.3 gm/mt) and Ag (>2 gm/mt). Cu grades vary widely but commonly exceed 0.5% and rarely 1.0%. Many contain elevated Ti, V, P, F, Ba, Sr, Rb, Nb, Te, Pb, Zn, PGE and have high CO_2 content. Leaching and supergene enrichment effects are generally slight and surface outcroppings normally have little of the copper remobilized. Where present, secondary minerals are malachite, azurite, lesser copper oxide and rare sulphate minerals; in some deposits native copper is economically significant (e.g. Afton, Kemess).

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE:

Ore zones, particularly those with high Au content, are frequently found in association with magnetite-rich rocks and can be located by magnetic surveys. Pyritic haloes surrounding cupriferous rocks respond well to induced polarization surveys. The more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks produce resistivity lows.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES:

Porphyry deposits are marked by large-scale, markedly zoned metal and alteration assemblages. Central parts of mineralized zones appear to have higher Au/Cu ratios than the margins. Alkalic porphyry Cu deposits are found exclusively in Late Triassic and Early Jurassic volcanic arc terranes in which emergent subaerial rocks are present. The presence of hydrothermally altered clasts in coarse pyroclastic deposits can be used to locate mineralized intrusive centres.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

GRADE AND TONNAGE:

- Worldwide according to Cox and Singer (U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 88-46, 1988) 20 typical porphyry Cu-Au deposits, including both calcalkaline and some alkalic types, contain on average:

  160 Mt with 0.55% Cu, 0.003% Mo, 0.38 g/t Au and 1.7 g/t Ag.
- British Columbia alkalic porphyry deposits range from < 10 to >300 Mt and contain from 0.2 to 1.5% Cu, 0.2 to 0.6 g/t Au and > 2 g/t Ag; Mo contents are negligible. Medial values for 22 British Columbia deposits with reported reserves (with a heavy weighting from a number of small deposits in the Iron Mask batholith) are: 15.5 Mt with 0.58% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au and >2 g/t Ag.

END USES:

Production of chalcopyrite or chalcopyrite-bornite concentrates with significant Au credits.

IMPORTANCE:

Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of Cu and close to 50% of the Au reserves in British Columbia; alkalic porphyry systems contain elevated Au values.

Panteleyev, Andre,
in:
Lefebure, D.V. and Ray, G.E.; 1995: pp. 83-86.

4.2 Copper and Gold Mineralization in the Quesnel Terrane near Murphy Lake

The Quesnel terrane has long been recognized as one of significant mineral potential., and much has been written about it. One particularly succinct overview of the terrane in central British Columbia was published in the April, 1981 issue of Western Prospector magazine by L. W. Saleken and R.G. Simpson.

A synopsis of that article by D.V. Woods (1989) was as follows:

> As discussed by Saleken and Simpson (1981), the Quesnel Trough is believed to be an island arc assemblage of alkalic volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks formed at an easterly-dipping subducting plate margin and obducted eastward onto existing continental terrane during the middle Jurassic. Several volcanic centres within the trough are evident from subaerial flows and the presence of coarser clastic sediments. The volcanic centres and their related intrusives appear to be controlled by northwest trending, primary fault structures which were active into the late Mesozoic.
>
> A linear band of alkalic stocks composed of diorite, monzonite and syenite intruded the volcanic/sedimentary strata at these volcanic centres. These intrusives are hosts for alkalic suite copper-gold porphyry mineral deposits such as Copper Mountain, Afton, Cariboo-Bell and the ... QR ... The cariboo-Bell and the QR deposits near Likely are located about 70 kms (42.7 mi) north of (the Murphy Lake area) ... There are three main exploration targets:
>
> 1) Semi-conformable, stratabound gold mineralization hosted by permeable volcaniclastic or sedimentary rocks and associated with comagmatic feeder stocks or dykes (e.g. QR and Frasergold). According to Saleken and Simpson (1981), these deposits are believed to be products of exhaled volcanic emanation activity which resulted in gold-pyrite deposition in permeable horizons on, or slightly below, the sea floor. Strong carbonate alteration consisting of quartz, ankerite and epidote may be present directly below mineralized horizons.
>
> 2) Copper-gold porphyry deposits hosted in brecciated stockwork zones within magnetite-rich alkalic stock and dyke complexes (e.g. Cariboo-Bell and Megabuck). These deposits form large-tonnage orebodies amenable to open pit mining.
>
> 3) Vein-hosted gold deposits where the gold mineralization has been remobilized and concentrated in quartz veins in the vicinity of stratabound deposits. These deposits form small, high-grade orebodies, which, because of previous discouraging results, have a low exploration priority.
>
> Woods, D.V.; 1989: pp. 3-4.

Production and advanced exploration properties are numerous in Quesnel terrane rocks in central British Columbia. A recent search of the British Columbia MINFILE revealed 913 listed mineral occurrences ranging from showings to producers.

MINFILE descriptions of the Cariboo-Bell-Mount Polley and Megabuck deposits, examples of Woods's (1989) copper-gold porphyry mineralization type are as follow:

CARIBOO-BELL MOUNT POLLEY MINFILE No. 093A 008

The Cariboo-Bell or Mount Polley copper deposits are located approximately 57 kilometers (34.8 mi) northeast of Williams Lake. Copper was first discovered on Mount Polley in 1964.

In the period from 1966 to 1972, Cariboo-Bell Copper Mines Limited completed 18,341 metres (60,173.9 ft) of diamond drilling and 8533 metres (27,995.4 ft) of percussion drilling in 215 holes. In 1981, E & B Explorations Inc. optioned the Property from Highland Crow and that year completed 1746 metres (5,728.3 ft) of diamond drilling, 1295 metres (4,248.7 ft) of rotary drilling and a soil geochemical survey. Work completed from 1982 to 1987 included 3585 metres (11,761.8 ft) of diamond drilling and 4026 metres (13,208.7 ft) of reverse circulation overburden drilling, as well as soil geochemistry, geological mapping, magnetics, ground geophysics and induced polarization. In 1988 Imperial Metals Corporation completed an induced polarization survey and trenching, plus an additional 99 diamond drill holes totalling 8878 metres (29,127.3 ft). In 1989, a further 139 holes totalling 18,639 metres (61,151.6 ft) of diamond drilling were completed to detail reserves in the Central and West zones. A total of 535 percussion, rotary and diamond drill holes, comprising 62,482 metres (204,993.4 ft) of drilling, were completed to the end of 1989.

The deposits occur within felsic Jurassic-Triassic Polley stock rocks which have intruded Nicola Group volcanic rocks. The Nicola Group in the area comprises a sequence of alkali basalt breccias and flows of Upper Triassic (Norian) age overlain by polylithic breccias characterized by the presence of felsic clasts of Lower Jurassic (Pleinsbachian (?)) age. The stock which hosts the copper mineralization is a complex of several intrusive phases ranging in composition from diorite to syenite. Pyroxenite and gabbro have been intersected in drill holes while nepheline syenite dated at 201 Ma occurs to the west (the Bootjack stock) and presumably represents a more differentiated phase of the Cariboo-Bell intrusions.

Alteration is zonal with an outer propylitic zone, consisting of a calcite-epidote-chlorite-pyrite assemblage, surrounding a potassic zone characterized by secondary biotite and pink orthoclase with diopside. Between the inner potassic zone and the outer propylitic zone is an intermediate garnet-epidote zone. Zeolites are ubiquitous within altered rocks and, although some may be the result of metasomatism associated with hydrothermal fluids, most zeolite alteration, especially in the outer alteration zone, may be the result of burial metamorphism of regional extent.

Copper-gold mineralization occurs within a variety of breccias and extends into the surrounding volcanic rocks. Two dominant breccia types are crackle breccias, typical of porphyry systems, and intrusion breccias. Six zones of significant mineralization have been defined within the breccias.

Hypogene minerals in ore zones include chalcopyrite (1 to 3 per cent), magnetite (4 to 8 per cent) and minor pyrite while supergene minerals include malachite, native copper, cuprite, chalcocite, neodigenite and covellite. Gold occurs as microscopic inclusions in chalcopyrite. The abundance of copper-gold mineralization is reported to be perportional to the intensity of brecciation.

The two main zones of interest are the Central and West zones. The tabular sill-like Central zone is 1,100 metres (3,608.9 ft) in length and up to 450 metres (1,476.4 ft) in width. This zone strikes north and dips east. The circular West zone has been drilled to 275 metres (902.2 ft) in depth and is 450 metres (1,476.4 ft) in diameter. It plunges to the west and is open below 275 metres (902.2ft).

Drilling outside the main pit area has identified four other areas of interest. Of these the Northwest Extension zone was tested by one drill hole. The hole intersected 67 metres (219.8 ft) grading 0.33 per cent copper and 0.3428 gram (0.010 oz/ton) gold (Property File - Imperial Metals Corp. Annual Report, 1991). The Road zone (MINFILE No. 093A 202) occurs north of the pit area and several hundred metres south of the Lloyd-Nordik (MINFILE No. 093A 160) mineralization. It consists of magnetite and chalcopyrite-bearing breccia that may resemble the Lloyd 2 mineralization.

Pit S-19 measured geological reserves (measures resources?)are 48,983,400 tonnes (53,881,740 tons) grading 0.38 per cent copper and 0.54 grams per tonne (0.016 oz/ton)gold. Inferred geological reserves (inferred resources?) At Mount Polley are 230,403,400 tonnes (253,443,740 tons) grading 0.25 per cent copper and 0.34 gram per tonne (0.010 oz/ton) gold (George Cross News Letter #45, 1991).

Imperial Metals Corp. has received a mine development certificate form the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for a 13,700 tonne (15,070 ton) per day open pit mining operation and covers all elements of the mining plan including the open pit, processing plant, water supply, tailings pond and a power transmission line. The mine development recommended by Fluor Daniel Wright Engineers in its feasibility study calls for 13,700 tonnes (15,070 tons) per day based on an initial 10-year mining reserve of 48,983,400 tonnes (53,881,740 tons) grading 0.38 per cent copper and 0.54 gram per tonne (0.016 oz/ton) gold to produce 13,608,000 kilograms (29,937,600 pounds) of copper per year. Gold production will exceed 3,428,000 grams (110,225.1 troy oz.) Per year initially and gradually decline to 1,714,000 grams (55,112.5 troy oz.) per year in year 10 (George Cross News Letter #199, October 15, 1992).

In 1995, Imperial Metals Corporation with support from the Explore B.C. Program carried out an exploration diamond drilling program consisting of 230.1 metres (754.9 ft) in 2 holes on the Kay Lake Basin zone, 806.2 metres (2,645 ft) in 4 holes on the Road zone and 737.0 metres (2,418 ft) in 5 holes on the Pit areas as well as 934.5 metres (3,065.9 ft) of rotary drilling in 7 holes on other geological and geophysical targets in an effort to increase the resource base. This program confirmed the existence of mineralization which require further definition by induced polarization survey and drilling (Explore B.C. Program 95/96 - M35).

Imperial Metals Corporation and Sumitomo Corporation completed soil stripping on the mill site, road access route and tailings dam site, in anticipation of construction start-up in the spring of 1996. Production will commence in the fall of 1997 (Information Circular 1996-1, page 10). Mineable reserves are reported to be 82,300,000 tonnes (90,530,000 tons) grading 0.30 per cent copper and 0.417 gram per tonne (0.012 oz/ton) gold at a stripping ratio of 1.16 to 1 (Information Circular 1997-1, page 14). This includes the Central pit with 43,022 tonnes (47,324 tons) grading 0.501 gram per tonne (0.015 oz/ton) gold and 0.285 per cent copper; the North pit with 9428 tonnes (10,371 tons) grading 0.329 gram per tonne (0.010 oz/ton) gold and 0.260 per cent copper; the West pit with 29,875 tonnes (32,863 tons) grading 0.324 gram pre tonne (0.009 oz/ton) gold and 0.333 per cent copper. The total geological resource grading 0.36 gram per tonne (0.011 oz/ton) gold and 0.27 per cent copper (Northern Miner, June 24, 1996). Annual production, at a daily throughput of 18,000 tonnes (19,800 tons) is estimated to give Mount Polley a mine life of between 12 and 15 years.

Approximately 750,000 tonnes (825,000 tons) of ore and waste have been mined from the starter pit, located between the Cariboo and Bell pits. The concentrator/service/office complex and crusher building are roofed and clad (October 18, 1996). Fine -tuning of the mill is underway, while processing close to 800 tonnes (880 tons) of ore per hour. Concentrate has been trucked daily from the site for several weeks to Vancouver. The 1190 bench is nearly complete and drilling on the 1180 bench has begun.

The mine office opened on September 13th, 1997. The deposit will be mined in three pits: Cariboo (first), Bell and Springer (T. Schroeter, personal communication, 1997).

During 199, 12.6 million tonnes (13.9 million tons) of material were mined from the Cariboo Pit, of which over 6.0 million tonnes (6.6 million tons) was ore. The bulk of the ore originated from the southern, high oxide, high gold, high value portions of the Cariboo Pit. In the later half of 1998 it was decided to mine the north portion fo the Cariboo Pit that provides better metal recoveries but is generally lower grade material; the intention is to preserve some of the higher grade material in the southern zones for better market conditions.

During 1999, 15.04 million tonnes (16.54 million tons) of material was mined from the Cariboo Pit, of which over 6.65 million tonnes (7.32 million tons) were ore. In addition, 99,417 tonnes (109,358.7 tons) of material was mined from the upper bench of the Bell Pit, of which 89,353 tonnes (98,288.3 tons) were ore. At the end of 1999 a total of 896,793 tonnes (986,472 tons) of low grade material had been stockpiled for future processing (Imperial Metals Corporation Annual Report 1999, page 6).

Imperial Metals Corporation (February 1998 merger of Imperial Metals and Princeton Mining) operates the Mount Polley mine. The mine is owned 52.5 per cent by Imperial and 47.5 per cent by SC Minerals Canada Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sumitomo Corporation of Japan.

Reserves are reported as 76,470,300 tonnes (84,117,330 tons) grading 0.47 gram per tonne (0.014 oz/ton) gold and 0.3 per cent copper in 1999 (Imperial Metals Corporation, 1999).

Exploration in 1999 included drilling in the Bell Pit and at the south end of the Cariboo Pit. In the Bell Pit, immediately north of the Cariboo Pit, diamond drilling totalling 1946 metres (6,384.5 ft) in eight holes tested the Bell deposit to depth and along the north and east limits. Immediately south of the Cariboo Pit, five diamond drill holes totalling 1011 metres (3,316.9 ft) were completed in the recently discovered C-2 zone and an additional five holes totalling 1110 metres (3,641.7 ft) were drilled under the south end of the Cariboo Pit to test the deep Cariboo zone. Finally, 33 short percussion-drill holes totalling 1385 metres (4,544 ft) were drilled south and east of the Cariboo Pit.

At year end (2000), Imperial completed an agreement with Sumitomo Corporation that resulted in a restructuring of the mine's term debt and Imperial acquiring 100 percent ownership of the Mount Polley Mine. The 2000 exploration program at Mount Polley included percussion and core drilling in the following areas:207, Bell, C2, Cariboo Pit, Southeast and Springer. A total of 226 percussion holes for10,652 metres (34,947.5 ft) and 26 core holes for 4875 metres (15,994.1 ft) were completed. Percussion drilling in and north of the proposed Springer Pit was successful in defining new near-surface mineralization that has been named the North Springer Extension zone.

Total probable ore reserves as of April 30, 2001 are 30,245,122 tonnes (33,269,634 tons) grading 0.36 per cent copper and 0.374 gram per tonne (0.011 oz/ton) gold with a strip ratio of 1.96. This total includes 1,687,227 tonnes (1,855,949.7 tons) grading 0.269 per cent copper and 0.487 gram per tonne (0.014 oz/ton) gold with a strip ratio of 0.48 at the Cariboo Pit; 5,099,907 tonnes (5,609,897.7 tons) grading 0.355 per cent copper and 0.37 gram per tonne (0.011 oz/ton) gold with a strip ratio of 1.88 at the Bell Pit; and 23,457,988 tonnes (25,803,786.8 tons) grading 0.367 percent copper and 0.367 gram per tonne (0.011 oz/ton) gold with a strip ratio of 2.09 at the Springer Pit (Imperial Metals Corporation 2000 Annual Report). In 2000, reverse-circulation drilling on the Southeast zone was successful in identifying potentially economic mineralization.

On January 5, 200, Imperial Metals announced that it had acquired the remaining interest in the mine from Sumitomo giving it 100 per cent ownership. Imperial reported on March 7 that since acquiring 100 per cent ownership it had completed 65 shallow percussion and in the progress discovered a new high-grade zone near the Springer pit and has named it the North Springer extension.

Mining and milling operations at the Mount Polley mine suspended on September 30, 2001.

As of September 30, 2001 the probable reserve of the Bell pit is 3,422,940 tonnes (4,776,523.4 tons) at 0.365 per cent copper and 0.364 grams per tonne (0.011 oz/ton) gold. This reserve was calculated using a strip ratio of 1.620, a copper price of US$0.75 per pound and a gold price of US$325 per troy ounce.

As of September 30, 2001 the probable reserve of the Springer pit is 15,272,770 tonnes (16,800,047 tons) at 0.404 per cent copper and 0.390 grams per tonne (0.011 oz/ton) gold. This reserve was calculated using a strip ratio of 1.620, a copper price of US$0.75 per pound and a gold price of US$325 per troy ounce.

The foregoing description and history of exploration underscores the large amount of exploration that is required to put a porphyry copper-gold deposit into production.

Since this MINFILE description was last updated, Imperial Metals has discovered another zone of high-grade mineralization that it named the Northeast zone.

WOODJAM, MEGABUCK MINFILE No. 093A 078

The Megabuck prospect is underlain by predominantly Tertiary volcaniclastic rocks. A large part of this area is covered by a thick mantle of till and outcrops of bedrock are rare.

In the Discovery zone, mineralization is hosted by silicified and partly propylitized hornblende-feldspar porphyry flows and flow breccias of Eocene age. These rocks are very similar in appearance to those seen in the Toodogone area. Eocene purple and tan lapilli tuffs are also present.

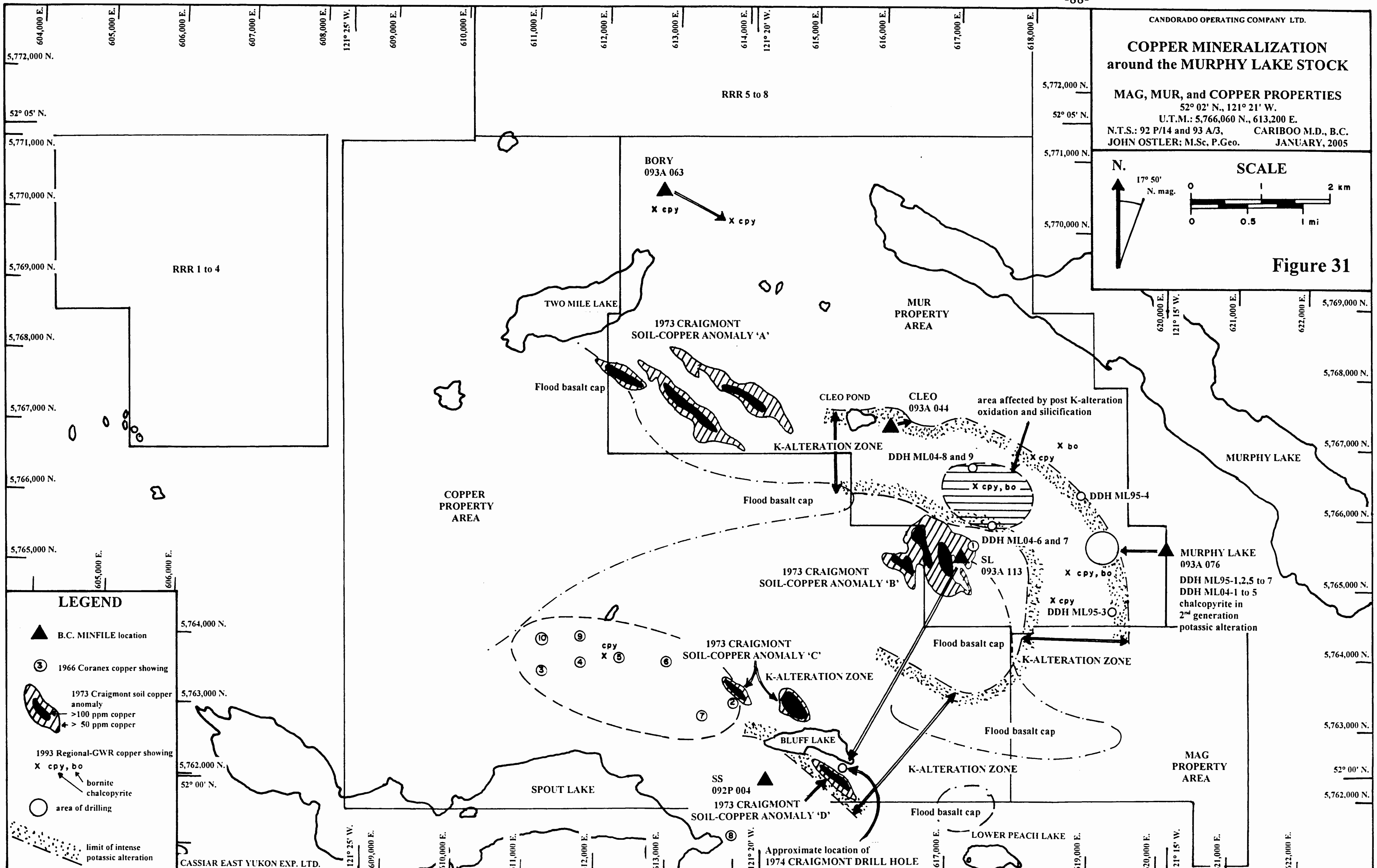
The discovery zone is intensely silicified, and contains blebs and pods of epidote and thin stringer veins of quartz, magnetite and chalcopyrite. There is a remarkable lack of pyrite mineralization. Gold is associated with disseminated and microvein chalcopyrite.

An intrusion of medium-grained hornblende granodiorite occurs at the south end of the property past a central cover of Miocene olivine flood basalt. This is possibly an extension of the Triassic to Jurassic Takomkane batholith. Locally the granodiorite has been extensively tourmalinized with minor pyrite mineralization. The tourmaline is black, iron rich and occurs as small radiating masses. The granodiorite seems to be vuggy in the zone of tourmalinization.

A near-surface resource of 725,000 tonnes (797,500 tons) grading 1.3 grams per tonne (0.038 oz/ton) gold is surrounded by an additional 1.36 million tonnes (1.5 million tons) grading 0.7 gram per tonne (0.020 oz/ton) gold (Property File - Prospectus, Big Rock Gold Ltd., G.R. Peatfield, December 1986).

Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Limited optioned the property, now known as the Woodjam, from Wildrose Resources Ltd. in 1999.

Wildrose Resources Ltd. held the property as the Woodjam claims. Phelps Dodge Corp. of Canada optioned the property in 1999. Wildrose began a drilling program in 2002.


CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.
COPPER MINERALIZATION
around the MURPHY LAKE STOCK
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005
N.
17° 50' N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
LEGEND
B.C. MINFILE location
1966 Coranex copper showing
1973 Craigmont soil copper anomaly
>100 ppm copper
> 50 ppm copper
1993 Regional-GWR copper showing
x cpy, bo
bornite
chalcopyrite
area of drilling
limit of intense potassic alteration
RRR 5 to 8
RRR 1 to 4
BORY
093A 063
x cpy
TWO MILE LAKE
1973 CRAIGMONT SOIL-COPPER ANOMALY 'A'
MUR PROPERTY AREA
Flood basalt cap
CLEO POND
CLEO
093A 044
area affected by post K-alteration oxidation and silicification
K-ALTERATION ZONE
DDH ML04-8 and 9
x bo
x cpy
x cpy, bo
DDH ML95-4
MURPHY LAKE
COPPER PROPERTY AREA
DDH ML04-6 and 7
SL
093A 113
1973 CRAIGMONT SOIL-COPPER ANOMALY 'B'
MURPHY LAKE
093A 076
DDH ML95-1,2,5 to 7
DDH ML04-1 to 5
chalcopyrite in 2nd generation potassic alteration
DDH ML95-3
cpy
1973 CRAIGMONT SOIL-COPPER ANOMALY 'C'
BLUFF LAKE
SS
092P 004
1973 CRAIGMONT SOIL-COPPER ANOMALY 'D'
SPOUT LAKE
MAG PROPERTY AREA
LOWER PEACH LAKE
Approximate location of 1974 CRAIGMONT DRILL HOLE
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
5,772,000 N.
52° 05' N.
5,771,000 N.
5,770,000 N.
5,769,000 N.
5,768,000 N.
5,767,000 N.
5,766,000 N.
5,765,000 N.
5,764,000 N.
5,763,000 N.
5,762,000 N.
52° 00' N.
604,000 E.
605,000 E.
606,000 E.
607,000 E.
608,000 E.
121° 25' W.
609,000 E.
610,000 E.
611,000 E.
612,000 E.
613,000 E.
614,000 E.
121° 20' W.
615,000 E.
616,000 E.
617,000 E.
618,000 E.
619,000 E.
620,000 E.
121° 15' W.
621,000 E.
622,000 E.
Figure 31

4.3 Mineralization on the Mag, Mur, and Copper Property Areas

All of the primary copper mineralization identified in the 1995 and 2004 drilling was chalcopyrite, occurring as blebs and disseminations within potassic alteration. Molybdenite was the only molybdenum-bearing mineral recognized in drill core. All of the primary copper and molybdenum mineralization seen by the writer in the core from the 2004 drill holes was associated with the brick-red second-generation potassic alteration. The secondary copper minerals: malachite and chalcocite were scarse. They were found only in open fractures within 30 m of the bedrock surface.

Surface mineralization reported from the eastern side of the Murphy Lake stock by previous prospectors all was spatially associated with the potassic alteration zone (Figure 31). Chalcopyrite and small amounts of bornite and molybdenite were reported in the assessment records.

The chalcopyrite occurrences reported on the southern margin of the Murphy Lake stock by Janes (1967) (sections 2.2 and 2.3, this report) (Figures 5, 6, 29 and 31) were in veins in "syenite" that the writer found to be monzonite with potassic alteration. The main group of those copper occurrences were in a west-northwesterly trending belt just west of the limit of current mapping of the potassic alteration zone north of Bluff Lake. The writer suspects strongly that further mapping in that area will reveal that the potassic alteration zone will extend through that showings area.

Other strong indications of the association of copper mineralization with the potassic alteration zone are the four 1973 Craigmont soil-copper anomalies (Figures 5, 10, and 31).

The only mineral showings that are not known to be related to the potassic alteration zone around the Murphy Lake stock are the Bory (MINFILE No. 093A 063) , a chalcopyrite showing in Takomkane batholith granodiorite, and the copper showings recorded north of Two Mile Lake on Aulis's (1993) map. The westerly showing is in Nicola Group volcanic rocks; the easterly one is in Takomkane batholith granodiorite.

There are five copper showings on Candorado's core Murphy Lake property holdings recorded in the British Columbia mineral inventory (MINFILE) as follow:

Mineral Showing Name	MINFILE Number
SS	092P 004
CLEO	093A 044
BORY	093A 063
MURPHY LAKE	093A 073
SL	093A 113

The SS showing comprises the two trenches that Allen (1968) reported to be on Monte Christo's SS8 and 10 claims. The writer doubts the existence of these showings (sections 2.2 and 2.3, this report).

The Cleo showing was recorded in the B.C. MINFILE as No. 093A 044, and located at U.T.M.: 5,767,212 N., 616,151 E. That location is about 200 m (656 ft) east-southeast of the pond and almost 2 km (1.2 mi) south of the location of the copper mineralization that Kirwan (1971) reported near anomaly "C" in the Cleo survey area.

On the crest of a low ridge, about 300 m (984 ft) east of the eastern end of Cleo Pond is a group of monzonite outcrops with abundant potassic alteration. One of the outcrops has been levered apart by pry bars; and cairns have been built of blocks of heavily altered rock. The writer believes that to be the location of the Cleo showing (Figure 31).

The Bory showing (MINFILE No. 093A 063) reportedly was found by prospectors in Takomkane batholith granodiorite near the northwestern end of Murphy Lake (Sutherland and Brown, 1971). Two mineralized outcrops were found in that area by the Regional-GWR prospecting crew (Aulis, 1993).

The westerly one is in andesite and the easterly one is in granodiorite. Although the listed location of the Bory showing is closest to the westerly occurrence, it probably is a reference to the eastern one.

The Murphy Lake showing (MINFILE No. 093A 076) records the 1995 Regional-GWR drilling on the on the area now covered by the Mur 1 claim. Specifics of mineralization encountered in the 1995 and 2004 drilling programs around the northeastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock are contained in sections 2.3 and 5.2.3 of this report.

B.C. MINFILE occurrence No. 093A 133, the SL showing, is reported to be located at U.T.M.: 5,765,382 N., 617,223 E., quite close to the center of Craigmont's soil anomaly "B". It could be assumed that anomaly "B" was reported in the MINFILE. However, soil anomalies are not normally included as mineral showings in the B.C. MINFILE. Also, the MINFILE description of that occurrence is one of a mineral showing, or a summary of what was found in outcrop over the whole SL claim group, but not of a soil anomaly. That description was as follows:

> The SL showing comprises minor amounts of chalcopyrite within the Takomkane batholith. The overlying Kamloops Group sediments include thin coal seams.
>
> B.C. MINFILE Number 093A 113

The references given in the MINFILE account were *Geology Exploration and Mining in British Columbia*; 1973, p. 288, and 1974, p. 235, not assessment report No. 4697(Vollo, 1973) which recorded Craigmont's 1973 soil survey.

It was reported in 1974 (G. E. & M. in B.C.; 1974: p. 235) that Craigmont drilled a 308-ft (93.9-m) long hole on claim SL60. The results of that hole were not reported for assessment.

The center of soil anomaly "D" was located right at the southwestern corner of claim SL 60 (Figures 5, 10, 31, and 32). The writer believes that the hole was drilled at an angle southwestward into the center of anomaly "D" from a location down hill of it.

Recently, most of the area covered by Craigmont's soil anomaly "D" was clear cut, exposing a slope with numerous outcrops of Murphy Lake stock monzonite with moderately intense potassic alteration (Figures 29 and 32). The writer found traces of chalcopyrite and bornite in several of those outcrops.

It seems that the MINFILE location of occurrence 093A 113, the SL, is that of soil anomaly "B" at U.T.M.: 5,765,382 N., 617,223 E., and that the accompanying description is that of mineralization in a hole drilled into soil anomaly "D" at U.T.M.: 5,762,400 N., 615,400 E. The two locations are 3,460 m (2.1 mi) apart.

5.0 EXPLORATION AND VERIFICATION OF MINERALIZATION

5.1 Summary of the Writer's Exploration around Murphy Lake

The writer's first exploration in the Murphy Lake area was a prospecting and orientation trip conducted from April 20 to 24, 2004. He conducted mapping near Bluff Lake and observed the progress of the 2004 induced polarization and magnetic surveys north of the lake from July 14 to 20. Drilling on the Mur property area commenced on August 2, 2004. The writer was on site spotting drill holes and logging drill core on the Mur property area, and conducting geological mapping across all of Candorado's core property areas on the following days : August 3 to 20, August 24 to31, September 7 to 13, September 21to 24, September 29 to October 15, 2004.

This report was commissioned by Candorado Operating Company Limited. which holds options on the Mag and Mur property areas and owns the Copper property area.

5.2 Candorado's 2004 Exploration on the Mag, Mur, and Copper Property Areas

5.2.1 Geological Mapping around the Eastern Margin of the Murphy Lake Stock

Geological mapping was conducted at a scale of 1:20,000 in a 21 km^2 (7.8 mi^2) area around the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock in the Mur, Mag, and southeastern Copper property areas (Figures 2, 29, and 32). Reconnaissance traverses were conducted throughout the rest of Candorado's core property holdings west of Murphy Lake in order to confirm the validity of previous mapping and to gain a general appreciation for the potential success of future detailed geological mapping in other areas of Candorado's core property holdings (Figure 29).

Outcrop around the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock ranges from almost nil along the eastern margins of the Mag and Mur property areas, to 60% on Mineral Ridge, located about 2 km (1.2 mi) east-southeast of Cleo Pond (Figure 32).

The Triassic-age Quesnel terrane stratigraphy with its porphyry copper and gold potential is the primary focus of the current mapping program. That stratigraphy is variably obscured by overlying material over much of Candorado's core property holdings near Murphy Lake.

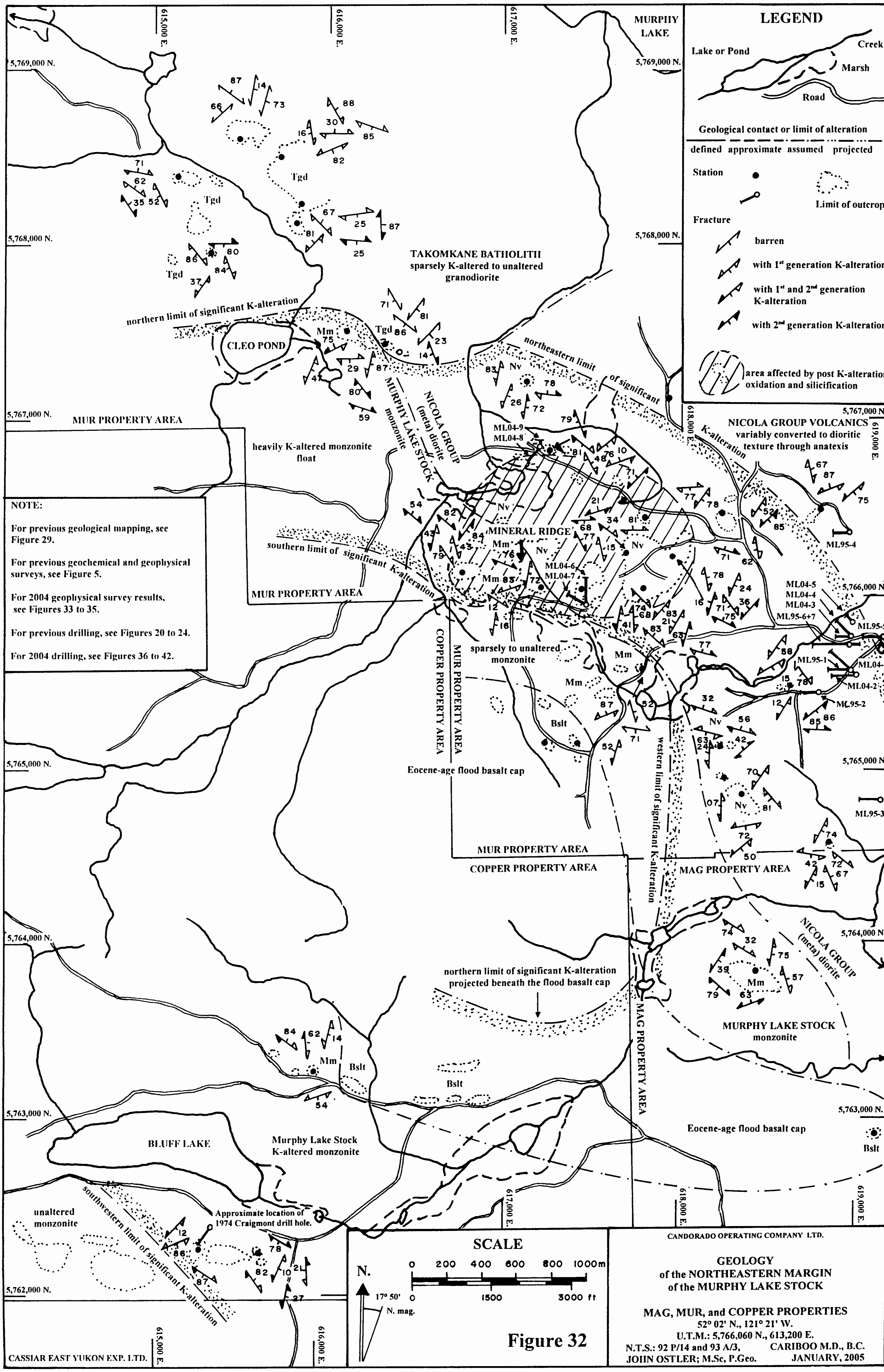

LEGEND
Lake or Pond
Creek
Marsh
Road
Geological contact or limit of alteration
defined approximate assumed projected
Station
Limit of outcrop
Fracture
barren
with 1st generation K-alteration
with 1st and 2nd generation K-alteration
with 2nd generation K-alteration
area affected by post K-alteration oxidation and silicification
MURPHY LAKE
TAKOMKANE BATHOLITH
sparsely K-altered to unaltered granodiorite
northern limit of significant K-alteration
CLEO POND
northeastern limit of significant K-alteration
NICOLA GROUP (meta) diorite
MURPHY LAKE STOCK monzonite
MUR PROPERTY AREA
heavily K-altered monzonite float
NICOLA GROUP VOLCANICS
variably converted to dioritic texture through anatexis
NOTE:
For previous geological mapping, see Figure 29.
For previous geochemical and geophysical surveys, see Figure 5.
For 2004 geophysical survey results, see Figures 33 to 35.
For previous drilling, see Figures 20 to 24.
For 2004 drilling, see Figures 36 to 42.
southern limit of significant K-alteration
MINERAL RIDGE
COPPER PROPERTY AREA
sparsely to unaltered monzonite
Eocene-age flood basalt cap
western limit of significant K-alteration
MAG PROPERTY AREA
northern limit of significant K-alteration projected beneath the flood basalt cap
MURPHY LAKE STOCK
monzonite
BLUFF LAKE
Murphy Lake Stock
K-altered monzonite
unaltered monzonite
southwestern limit of significant K-alteration
Approximate location of 1974 Craigmont drill hole.
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000m
0 1500 3000 ft
N.
17° 50'
N. mag.
CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.
GEOLOGY
of the NORTHEASTERN MARGIN
of the MURPHY LAKE STOCK
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3,
CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo.
JANUARY, 2005

Figure 32

Eocene-age Endako Group flood basalt caps cover two areas over the central and western parts of the Murphy Lake stock (Figures 29 and 32). The eastern cap has been mostly removed by Pleistocene ice scouring and appears to the writer to be quite thin. The western cap is the more extensive one. Bluffs of flood basalt on the southeastern side of the Eagle Creek valley south of Two Mile Lake are in excess of 100 m (328 ft) thick. Probably this is the maximum thickness of the western basalt cap.

During the Pleistocene glaciation, the Eagle Creek valley was a significant meltwater channel. The valley is floored by a series of braided eskers west of Two Mile Lake. The higher parts of the valley slopes are covered with a mixture of till, and recent slump deposits. Only near the west end of Two Mile Lake, did the writer find flood basalt outcrops on the lower slopes of the valley.

It is presumed that Triassic-age Quesnel terrane stratigraphy is not covered by flood basalt in most of the valley.

East of Two Mile Lake, the valley floor is filled with periglacial outwash deposits. At least three benches of stratified outwash cover rock along the eastern boundaries of the Mag and Mur property areas.

Previous property mappers have referred to the Nicola Group rocks in the eastern Mur and Mag property areas as either diorite or hornblende syenite, assuming that they were either a mafic phase of the Takomkane batholith or sub-volcanic intrusive rocks. They are neither.

Outcrops near Drill Hole ML95-4 on the Mur 2 claim are metamorphosed andesitic flow rocks. There, flow-top breccias and some flow textures are readily visible despite pervasive re-crystallization.

The intensity of re-crystallization progresses southwestward toward the boundary of the Murphy Lake stock. In drill hole ML04-1, flow-top breccias with chloritized hornblende porphyroblasts growing across clast boundaries can be seen at several locations in the core. Within 0.75 km (0.46 mi) of the intrusive contact, anatexis is pervasive. There, only the coarsest, most obvious flow top breccias are discernable in a rock that resembles diorite, both in composition and texture.

The writer has named this rock (meta)diorite to reflect its igneous texture and contact metamorphic history. On one outcrop within 50 m of the intrusive contact, a flow-top breccia is visible in the (meta)diorite attesting to its volcanic origin throughout.

This (meta)diorite most commonly has a mafic to plagioclase porphyroblast ratio of about 40:60.

Mafic porphyroblasts are chloritic pseudomorphs after hornblende and perhaps some clinopyroxene. These are variably rimmed with a mosaic of dark green biotite. Plagioclase porphyroblasts, possibly andesine, form a mauve to grey mosaic. Crystal size in unaltered (meta)diorite is from 3 to 5 mm (0.1 to 0.2 inches).

Although textures tend to be granoblastic, the (meta)diorite commonly has a fabric, visible both in outcrop and in drill core. No sense can be made of the orientation of this fabric because it seems to change almost randomly across short distances.

This fabric seems not to be related to any original volcanic textures. The writer believes that early during contact metamorphism, crystals grew in a preferred orientation in the plane of least compressive stress at right angles to the nearest intrusive contact. As anatexis progressed, plastic deformation contorted the fabric.

The contact between Murphy Lake stock monzonite and Nicola Group (meta)diorite is exposed in several places in the Mineral Ridge area. It is a sharply defined intrusive contact with narrow dykes of monzonite extending into (meta)diorite. Although not common, xenoliths of Nicola Group rock are present in the monzonite at several locations.

The sharp intrusive contact between the Murphy Lake stock and Nicola Group stratigraphy indicates that the Nicola rocks were cool enough to support brittle fracture during intrusion of the stock. Anatexis must have occurred after the Murphy Lake monzonite was in place.

The Murphy Lake stock is composed mostly of monzonite, with minor amounts of quartz monzonite. This obviously intrusive rock has a granoblastic texture with phenocrysts averaging 3 to 5 mm (0.1 to 0.2 inches) across. The similarity in grain size of the monzonite and the (meta)diorite indicate a similar cooling time and add confirmation their common cooling history.

Unaltered monzonite comprises: about 70% feldspar, most of which is plagioclase, 0 to 5% quartz, 25 to 30% hornblende and green-black biotite, with trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite and other minerals.

The whole slope from Cleo Pond northward to Eagle Creek is underlain by granodiorite of the Takomkane batholith. Like the monzonite, the granodiorite is a light grey, white weathering rock unit. The granodiorite is comprised mostly of about 35% orthoclase feldspar, 30% plagioclase, 25% biotite and hornblende and 5 to 10% quartz.

Although small outcrops of Takomkane granodiorite and Murphy Lake stock monzonite are quite close together east of Cleo Pond, the actual contact between them is not exposed. The writer assumes that contact to be a sharp intrusive one. The boundary between the granodiorite and monzonite coincides with the northern boundary of the potassic alteration zone in that area.

The Takomkane batholith granodiorite was relatively unaffected by the intrusion of the Murphy Lake stock and the development of its alteration zone. Consequently the granodiorite received only sparse potassic alteration in widely spaced narrow fractures.

The potassic alteration zone around the Murphy Lake stock is exposed in a 1.2 km (0.7 mi) wide area around its northeastern margin. Near Bluff Lake, the alteration zone is at least 1.6 km (1 mi) wide as it crosses into the Murphy Lake monzonite (Figure 32).

The writer measured fractures around the northeastern margin of the stock and found three sets were quite common: steeply dipping fractures striking at high angles to the local monzonite-(meta)diorite contact, shallowly dipping fractures striking at low angles to the contact, and steeply dipping ones, also striking at low angles to the contact. These were interpreted to be radial cooling fractures caused by the shrinkage of the stock.

During cooling, the monzonite of the stock seems to have shrunk a little more than the surrounding anatexized volcanic rocks. Differential stresses allowed the injection of two phases of potassic alteration into a well defined alteration zone located around the margin of the stock (Figure 32). Potassic alteration is most pervasive in areas of most pervasive anatexis. It seems that coarsening crystals and lengthening their boundaries during anatexis facilitated the advance of subsequent hydrothermal fluids.

On the northeastern side of the stock, the most intense potassic alteration is near the monzonite-(meta)diorite contact.

The first generation of potassic alteration developed when the temperature and pressure of the rock around the stock were still too high for the rock to sustain brittle fractures. Thus, this generation of alteration occurs in bands with ill-defined boundaries and as a variably intense wash of alteration spreading out from the bands into the matrix of the rock replacing form minor amounts, to almost all of the plagioclase. Other effects were replacement of original magnetite by hematite and progressive chloritization of mafic porphyroblasts.

This generation of alteration deposited mostly orthoclase with minor amounts of red-brown biotite and traces of tourmaline. Plagioclase-rich areas were progressively turned from mauve-grey to tan and then orange as orthoclase overgrowths on and replacement of plagioclase crystals occurred. In pervasively altered areas, chloritized mafic porphyroblasts were suspended in a matrix of orange orthoclase.

Alteration bands vary in colour from grey to pinkish orange. Commonly they are porphyritic and pegmatitic with euhedral to subhedral grey orthoclase crystals up to 4 cm (1.6 inches) across that have grown in an orange matrix of potassium feldspar. Some of these orthoclase crystals cut at just the right angles by a drill bit, display distinctive plaid twinning. Randomly oriented plates of red-brown biotite can be just as large. Lack of zoning, the coarse grain size and well-formed crystals in these alteration bands indicate that this fluid was introduced in a single event and cooled slowly in a static environment. No significant economic mineralization is associated with the first generation of potassic alteration.

A very weak generation of retrograde propylitic alteration developed after the first generation of potassic alteration. This propylitic alteration was recognized only in drill core from holes that penetrated (meta)diorite near the outer margin of the potassic alteration zone. It was defined by narrow calcite-epidote-chlorite-quartz veins and very localized epidotization of potassic alteration in the groundmass of the rock.

The presence of this generation of retrograde propylitic alteration and the contact relationships between the first and second generations of potassic alteration, support the thesis that potassic alteration was poly-phase and not progressive.

The second generation of potassic alteration is less extensive than the first and looks quite different from it.

The second generation was introduced along fractures with well-defined boundaries, indicating the by that time, the rock had cooled to the point where it could sustain brittle fractures. Second-generation potassic alteration preferentially occurs in first-generation bands, and it probably used them as conduits. In those bands, the second-generation alteration occurs in well-defined veins, commonly with medial hairline quartz-calcite fractures and as thin micro-stockworks occupying shatter fractures among and cutting through first-generation orthoclase crystals. Second-generation potassic alteration veins also cut through the rock at seemingly random angles.

Second-generation potassic alteration comprises mostly brick-red, fine-grained orthoclase or microcline with minor amounts of red-brown biotite, chlorite, epidote magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and traces of molybdenite, bornite and tourmaline.

The minor minerals occur as blebs and stringers either in the brick-red potassium feldspar, or in the narrow medial quartz veins. In some intersections across pervasive second-generation potassic alteration, chalcopyrite blebs are so numerous that it appears as though copper mineralization is disseminated. The writer has not seen truly disseminated copper mineralization at Murphy Lake.

Chalcopyrite is the most common copper mineral in the potassic alteration zone. Bornite occurs in trace amounts and the secondary weathering minerals, malachite and chalcocite, occur only in open, wet fractures within 30 m (98.4 ft) of the rock surface. There seems to be no supergene enrichment blanket preserved atop this alteration zone.

In drill core, chalcopyrite and pyrite most commonly are seen as blebs with eutectic-style interior contacts. Such relationships can not be seen in the secondary limonite that replaces sulphide minerals on weathered outcrops.

Molybdenum mineralization was seen by the writer only in drill core. It was so sparse and so erratic that the controls of its deposition remained uncertain. All that could be determined with certainty was that it was related to the second generation of potassic alteration.

After the potassic alteration zone was established, the area northeast of the stock was deformed, resulting in a period of cataclasis. Crush breccias and narrow, more distal fine-grained andesitic looking dykes, were commonly seen both in outcrop and in drill cores.

The cataclastic event seems to have significantly affected only the zone of anatexis and potassic alteration around the margin of the stock. No new fluid seems to have been introduced to the rocks during that event.

Near the outer margin and at higher levels in some drill holes, narrow andesitic looking dykes wee all that wee encountered. However at depth in drill holes and closer to the inner part of the potassic alteration zone the true nature of these dykes was more obvious.

Heat generated by this deformation was sufficient to melt plagioclase and chloritize mafic porphyroblasts in the Nicola Group (meta)diorite, but it could only crush and mill orthoclase crystals into shards. Quite commonly crush breccias had numerous milled orange orthoclase fragments floating in a plagioclase-rich matrix that visually resembled andesite. Where a crush breccia crossed a wide potassic alteration band, the breccia became orange-pink, indicating that commonly material was not transported very far. In the lower parts of some of the drill holes, static heat was sufficient to re-crystallize and coarsen much of the rock. Newly grown chlorite and green biotite knots exceeded 7 mm (0.3 inches) in width.

Most of the very high-grade copper intersections in drill core were the result of concentration of chalcopyrite in areas where crush breccias were developed across areas of intense second-generation potassic alteration (section 5.2.3, this report).

The cataclastic event seems to have occurred at the waning of the second generation of potassic alteration. It was followed by a second phase of retrograde propylitic alteration.

This is most readily seen in outcrops near Drill Holes ML04-8 and 9, located about 1.6 km (1 mi) east-southeast of Cleo Pond. There epidote-chlorite-calcite-quartz veins and mild epidotization post-date both the second phase of potassic alteration and cataclasis.

The most recent event related to the emplacement of the Murphy Lake stock was the development of a plume of silicification and oxidation in a 1.0X 0.7 km (0.6 X 0.42 mi) oval-shaped area at Mineral Ridge southeast of Cleo Pond.

This plume was not readily visible on the surfaces of weathered outcrops, and consequently, an area of exceptionally common rock exposure and intense potassic alteration located southeast of Cleo Pond was named Mineral Ridge by the writer in a fit of promotional zeal. Perhaps it should have been re-named No Mineral Ridge after drilling, but the original name stuck.

Drill Holes ML04-6 and 7 were drilled from the southern slope of the ridge into the heart of the oxidation plume. Upon encountering hard, silicified rock in those holes, it seemed logical that there was abundant outcrop on Mineral Ridge because silicification made it comparitively resistant to weathering and glacial scouring. It was assumed that the area of abundant outcrop coincided with the area of the plume. Drill Holes ML04-8 and 9 were spotted near its projected northern boundary at kilometer 8.2 on the Borthwick Creek road. The boundary of the plume was encountered where it was predicted to have been. The theory survived the test.

Oxidation is contained within a peripheral envelope of silicification that can be from 50 to 100 m (164 to 328 ft thick. The plume's margins and intensity are locally quite variable because its fluids used potassic alteration bands and cataclastic crush breccias as conduits. Commonly, bleaching from oxidation can be seen in drill core spreading out from those zones.

Bleaching and hardening of the rock are the main results of the peripheral silicification. Orthoclase crystals are turned from orange to tan and almost white. White zoned overgrowths develop on them also. These overgrowths are quite hard and appear to be a mixture of low-temperature potassium feldspar and quartz. Narrow white quartz and calcite veins are common throughout the silicification. Silicification does not affect the pyrite and chalcopyrite blebs in second-generation potassic alteration very much.

Silicification is followed by oxidation. In the zone of oxidation, magnetite and all sulphides are flushed from the rock.

In relatively unaltered parts of the (meta)diorite, plagioclase crystals are turned from mauve-grey to wine red as a result of fine-grained helicitic intergrowths of hematite, quartz, chlorite, and sericite. Whatever magnetism the rock may have had is lost, indicating a breakdown of magnetite.

In areas of intense potassic alteration, orthoclase in the alteration matrix is converted to a fine-grained cream-coloured mosaic of probably quartz and microcline. All red-brown biotite is converted to a green-black variety and all sulphide minerals are replaced by fine-grained mosaic of light green chlorite. A new generation of light green chlorite grows through potassic alteration also.

At several intersections in the core, massive chalcopyrite that was previously concentrated from second-generation potassic alteration during cataclasis, was almost entirely replaced by fine-grained masses of chlorite. In a few locations, chalcopyrite remnants survived replacement in resistant areas near the centers of previously massive chalcopyrite bands.

The writer assumes that sulphides flushed by the silicification and oxidation plume were re-deposited partly around its margins and mostly in the now-eroded rocks above it. Massive and disseminated chalcopyrite in dark grey smoky quartz veins encountered in core at the northern edge of the plume are evidence of this.

The low gold content of core from the plume, indicates that it was flushed from the plume also, leaving the Mineral Ridge area with low concentrations of both copper and gold.

After the emplacement of the Murphy Lake stock and its potassic alteration zone, there was a long period erosion, unroofing and extensional tectonics. This period is recorded in the rocks by several generations of chloritic fractures.

As has been mentioned previously, two caps of Eocene-age Endako Group flood basalt cover Quesnel terrane rocks in the southern and western parts of Candorado's core property holdings (Figure 29). A.L. Wilkins (1994) described Endako Group rocks between Spout and Two Mile lakes as follows:

> ... The volcanics are fresh and consist of the following: dark grey, massive augite-feldspar porphyry flows with an aphanitic to fine-grained matrix, plagioclase feldspar laths to 6 millimetres and hornblende and/or augite phenocrysts to 8 millimetres; dark grey, less porphyritic, amygdaloidal basalt and andesite; maroon grey, rounded volcanic breccia with extremely vesicular and amygdaloidal rounded fragments up to 10 centimetres in a brown gossanous matrix. In the centre of the claims (Copper 8,9, and 20 claims) is a prominent north facing 70 metre cliff scarp which exposes plateau volcanics. Four different flows are recognized in the rock face. The bottom of the flows are characterized by massive augite-feldspar porphyry. The volcanics become less porphyritic and more vesicular and amygdaloidal towards the top. The very top of the flows consist of the gossanous rounded volcanic breccia...
>
> Wilkins, A.L.; 1994: p. 4.

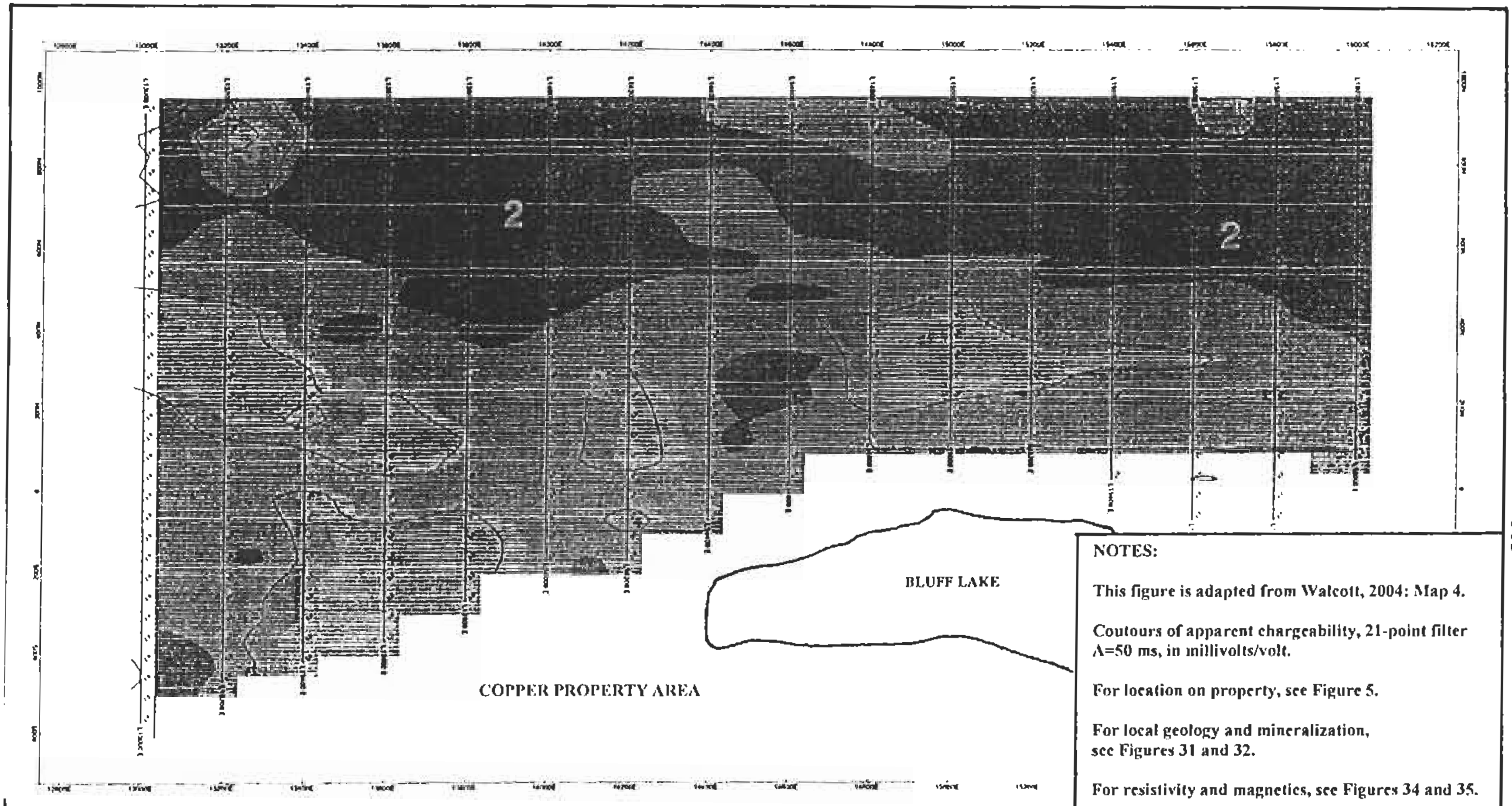
The writer considered the Endako Group flood basalt flows to be of no economic importance. Thus no time was expended mapping their stratigraphy. Only the location of the basalt's lower contact was considered important during the current mapping program (Figures 29 and 32).

5.2.2 Induced Polarization and Magnetic Surveys North of Bluff Lake

Candorado contracted Peter Walcott & Associates Limited to conduct induced polarization and ground magnetic surveys on a grid cut by High Country Exploration Ltd. The grid was located north and west of Bluff Lake on the Copper 1 and 2 claims of the Copper property area (Figures 2 and 5).

Lines were run north-south along the U.T.M. grid (001.5-181.5°) from an east-west (091.5-271.5°) base line that was located just north of Bluff Lake. Stations were marked with U.T.M. co-ordinates at 50-m (164-ft) intervals along each line (Figures 33 to 35). A total of 21.2 km (12.9 mi) of 1-m (3.25-ft) wide line was cut. The geophysical surveys were completed in July, 2004.

Peter E. Walcott's October, 2004 report is attached hereto as Appendix 'C'. His descriptions of the size and parameters of the surveys and discussions of the results are as follow:



NOTES:

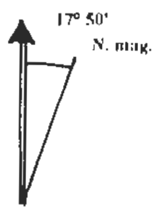
This figure is adapted from Walcott, 2004: Map 4.

Coutours of apparent chargeability, 21-point filter A=50 ms, in millivolts/volt.

For location on property, see Figure 5.

For local geology and mineralization, see Figures 31 and 32.

For resistivity and magnetics, see Figures 34 and 35.



CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

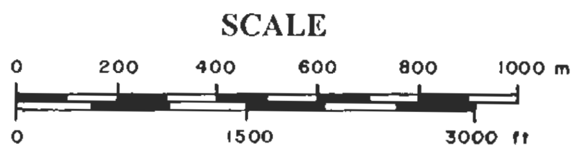
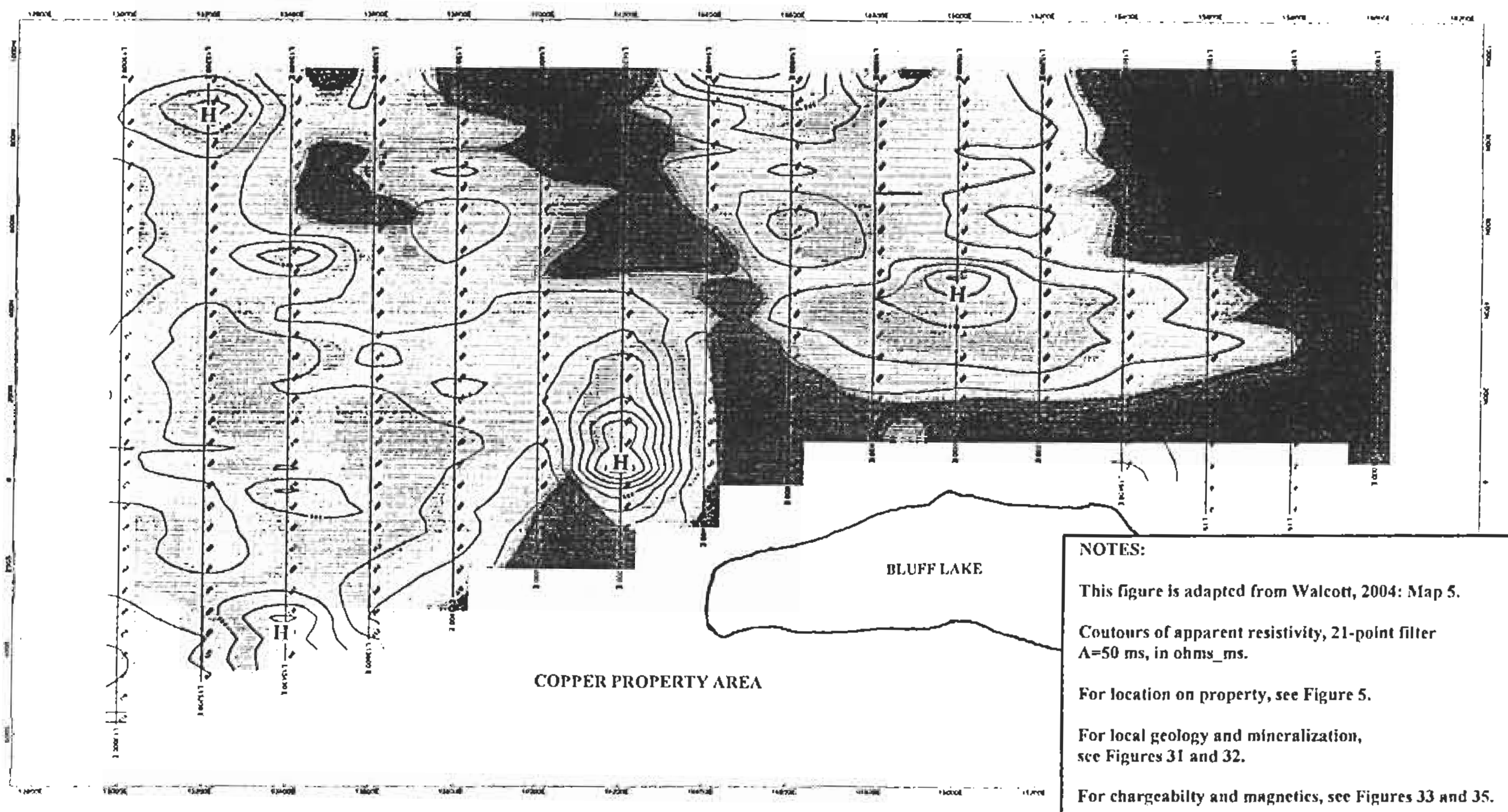


Figure 33

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

2004 CANDORADO
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
north of BLUFF LAKE: CHARGEABILITY

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005



NOTES:

This figure is adapted from Walcott, 2004: Map 5.

Coutours of apparent resistivity, 21-point filter A=50 ms, in ohms_ms.

For location on property, see Figure 5.

For local geology and mineralization, see Figures 31 and 32.

For chargeabilty and magnetics, see Figures 33 and 35.

N.

17° 50'

N. mag.

SCALE

0 200 400 600 800 1000 m

0 1500 3000 ft

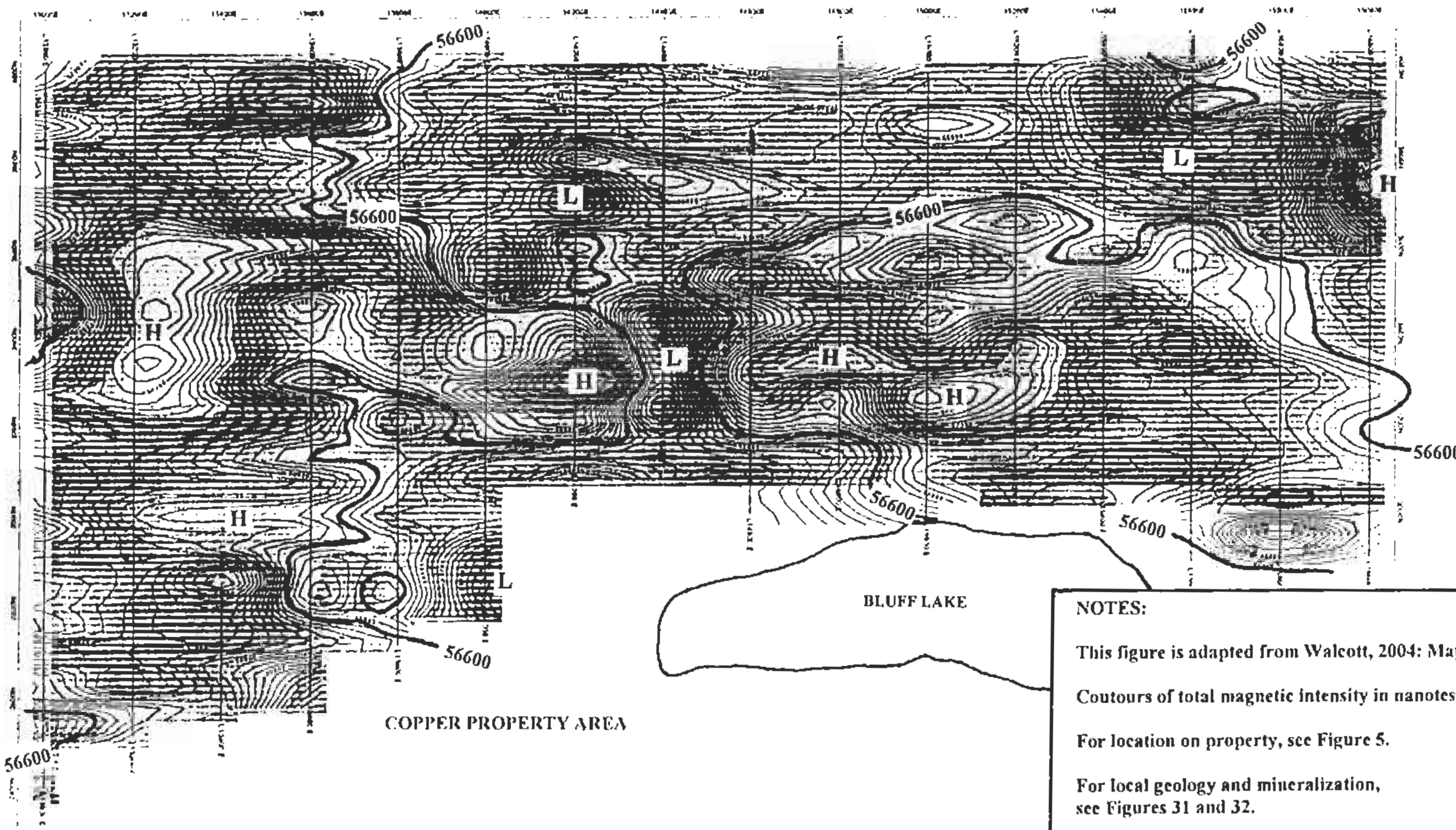
Figure 34

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

2004 CANDORADO
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
north of BLUFF LAKE: RESISTIVITY

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005



NOTES:

This figure is adapted from Walcott, 2004: Map 2.

Coutours of total magnetic intensity in nanoteslas.

For location on property, see Figure 5.

For local geology and mineralization, see Figures 31 and 32.

For chargeability and resistivity, see Figures 33 and 34.

N.
17° 50'
N. mag.

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

SCALE

0 200 400 600 800 1000 m

0 1500 3000 ft

Figure 35

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

2004 CANDORADO
MAGNETIC SURVEY
north of BLUFF LAKE

MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Induced Polarization survey

The induced polarization (I.P.) survey was conducted using a pulse type system, the principal components of which are manufactured by Iris Instruments of Orleans, France.

The system consists basically of three units, a receiver (Iris), transmitter (Iris) and a motor generator. The transmitter, which provides a maximum of 4.0 kw d.c. to the ground, obtains its power from a 6.5 kw 60 c.p.s. single phase alternator driven by a gasoline engine. The cycling rate of the transmitter is 2 seconds "current-on" and 2 seconds "current-off" with the pulses reversing continuously in polarity. The data recorded in the field consists of careful measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through the current electrodes C_1 and C_2, the primary voltages (V) appearing between any two potential electrodes, P_1 through P_7, during the "current-on" part of the cycle, and the apparent chargeability, (M_a) presented as a direct readout in millivolts per volt using a 200 millisecond delay and a 1000 millisecond sample window by the receiver, a digital receiver controlled by a micro-processor - the sample window is actually the total of ten individual windows of 100 millisecond widths.

The apparent resistivity (f_a) in ohm metres is proportional to the ratio of the primary voltage and the measured current, the proportionality factor depending on the geometry of the array used. The chargeability and resistivity are called apparent as they are values which that portion of the earth sampled would have if it were homogeneous. As the earth sampled is usually inhomogeneous the calculated apparent chargeability and resistivity are functions of the actual chargeability and resistivity of the rocks.

The survey was carried out using the "pole-dipole" method of surveying. In this method the current electrode, C_1, and the potential electrodes, P_1 through P_7, are moved in unison along the survey lines at a spacing of "a" (the dipole) apart, while the second current electrode, C_2, is kept constant at "infinity". The distance "na" between C_1 and the nearest potential electrode generally controls the depth to be explored by a particular separation "n", traverse.

On this survey a 50 metre dipole was employed and the first to sixth separation readings were obtained.

Magnetic survey

The magnetic survey was carried out using two EDA Omni proton precession magnetometers manufactured by EDA Instruments of Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario, and a similar GSM 19 magnetometer manufactured by GEM Systems from the same area. These instruments measure variations in the total intensity of the earth's magnetic field to an accuracy of plus or minus 1 gamma (nT). Corrections for diurnal variations were made by comparison with readings taken at 10 second intervals on a similar EDA instrument set up at a fixed base station.

In all some 21.7 kms of line cutting (by High Country Expl.) 18.7 kms of I.P. surveying and 17.7 kms of magnetic surveying were completed ...

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The chargeability and resistivity results compare favourably with those obtained by Lloyd Geophysics on the survey immediately south of Bluff Lake in 1994. (Klit and Lloyd, 1994) (Figures 15 and 16) (sections 2.2 and 2.3, this report).

No significant elevated chargeabilities are discernible from the respective pseudo sections and contour plan map (Figure 33) above the low uniform background.

A resistivity low (Figure 34) is observed trending northwesterly across the grid between Line 14600E, 0N and Line 13800E, 1000N. This coincides with a magnetic low (Figure 35) and is thought to be fault related. It also coincides somewhat with the drainage...

It also should be noted here that no elevated chargeabilities were noted on the I.P. traverse conducted along the Bluff Lake access road at the south end of the grid ... by Cominco in 1992 (section 2.2 and 2.3, this report).

The upward continued magnetic results show excellent correlation with those on the airborne survey flown at a height of 1000 feet (section 3.3, this report).

Walcott, P.E.; 2004: pp. 8-10.

Pre-program research indicated that the Murphy Lake stock was broken into a series of imbricate panels by steeply dipping east-northeasterly trending structures. At that time, it was unknown if those structures were active during and important to the development of copper mineralization. Where one of those structures was projected to be located just north if Bluff Lake, it crossed an area of interest. Its projection bisected 1973 Craigmont soil anomalies 'C' and 'D'. It also separated the 1966 main group of Coranex copper showings to the northwest from Coranex showing No. 8, the mysterious SS showings, and the copper intersection in the 1974 Craigmont drill hole (Figure 31).

When the writer examined the potassic alteration in monzonite outcrops near the 1974 Craigmont drill site in April, 2004, hopes for dramatic survey results were high.

Subsequent drilling and mapping around the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock revealed that radial cooling fractures and not the later east-northeasterly trending structures determined the trend of potassic alteration and mineralization.

The writer believes that the northwesterly trending resistivity low and coincident magnetic low that extends across the central part of the 2004 Bluff Lake survey grid represents a major conduit for potassic alteration in this part of the Murphy Lake stock. This feature is on trend with the southwestern margin of intense potassic alteration as mapped southeast of Bluff Lake (Figures 31 and 32).

The resistivity low in the northeastern part of the 2004 grid area coincides with the southern parts of one of the expressions of the 1973 Craigmont soil anomaly 'C' and the 1966 Coranex soil copper anomaly.

The lack of a significant chargeability anomaly in the 2004 Bluff Lake grid area is disappointing.

Possibly potassic alteration in this area is mostly first-generation alteration, which contains only trace amounts of copper mineralization. Also, this area may have suffered flushing of copper by a plume of oxidation and silicification like the one around Mineral Ridge (section 5.2.1, this report) (Figure 32).

The tenor of potassic alteration and copper mineralization northwest of the 2004 Bluff Lake grid area is unknown. Previous reconnaissance mapping by Janes (1967) (Figures 6 and 32) indicated that there was a significant area of Murphy Lake stock monzonite exposed between the 2004 grid area and the southerly limit of the western flood basalt cap.

Further mapping would be of value in that area.

5.2.3 Drilling near the Northeastern Margin of the Murphy Lake Stock

A total of 1,603.8 m (5,261.8 ft) of NQ core was drilled during the 2004 (current) exploration program. Drill holes ML04-1 to ML04-5 were drilled on the Mur 1 claim among the locations of the Regional-GWR 1995 drill holes (section 2.2 and 2.3, this report) (Figures 20 to 24). A total of 935.1 m (3,067.9 ft) of drilling was done in this part of the program. Drill holes ML04–6 to ML04-9 were drilled from two locations, one south of and the other north of the Mineral Ridge area on the Mur 4 claim. A total of 668.7 m (2,193.9 ft) of NQ core was drilled in that part of the program (Figures 5, 31, 32, and 36 to 39).

Methods and results of sample analyses comprise Appendix 'A' and drill core logs comprise Appendix 'B' of this report.

Drilling was contracted to Core Enterprises Ltd. of Clinton, British Columbia. Drilling was conducted from August 2 to October 11, 2004 (section 7.3, this report). Core splitting and logging continued until October 15, 2004. All drill sites, sumps, and access roads have been closed and seeded. The work was conducted under permit No. 0300497.

The locations and parameters of the nine drill holes that comprised the 2004 Candorado drill program are as follow:

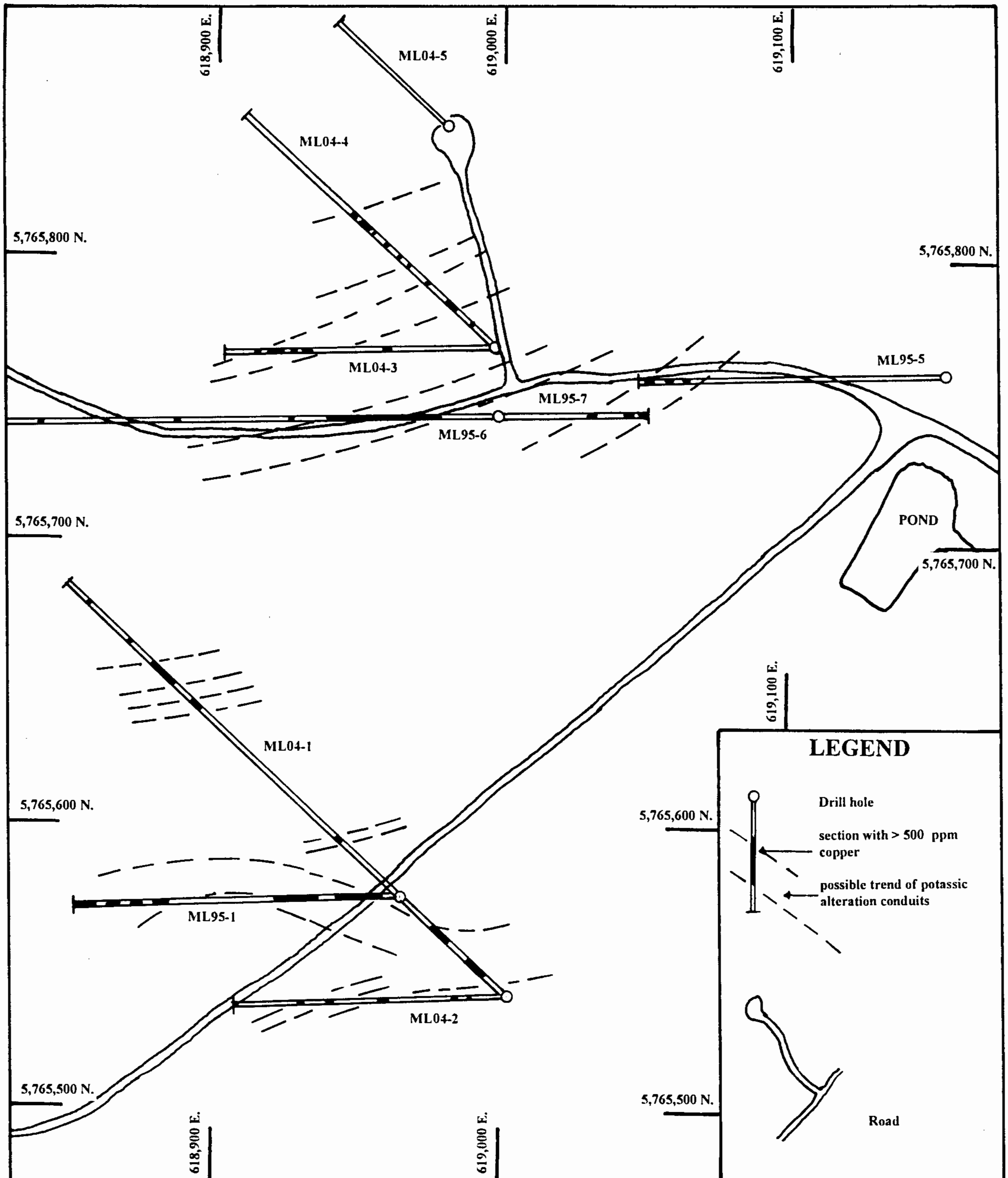
2004 CANDORADO DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS AND PARAMETERS

Hole No.	U.T.M. Location	Elevation (m) (ft)	Bearing	Dip	Length (m) (ft)
ML04-1	5,765,541 N. 619,011 E.	1,034 3,392.4	315°	-50°	322.2 1057.1
ML04-2	5,765,541 N. 619,011 E.	1,034 3,392.4	270°	-45°	139.3 457.0
ML04-3	5,765,770 N. 618,997 E.	1,027 3,369.4	270°	-45°	134.7 441.9
ML04-4	5,765,770 N. 618,997 E.	1,027 3,369.4	315°	-60°	237.4 778.9
ML04-5	5,765,854 N. 618,979 E.	1,026 3,366.1	315°	-60°	101.5 333.0
ML04-6	5,765,739 N. 617,462 E.	1,067 3,500.7	000°	-45°	183.5 602.0
ML04-7	5,765,739 N. 617,462 E.	1,067 3,500.7	300°	-45°	136.2 446.9
ML04-8	5,766,811 N. 617,210 E.	1,029 3,376.0	221°	-47°	154.5 506.9
ML04-9	5,766,811 N. 617,210 E.	1,029 3,376.0	000°	-80°	194.5 638.1

Drill core was logged and split at a storage site located about 10 m (32.8 ft) west of the collar site of drill holes ML04-1 and ML04-2. At the writing of this report, core was stored in wooden boxes at that location.

Drill holes ML04-1 to ML04-4, ML04-8 and most of ML04-9 were sampled at 2-m (6.56-ft) intervals. The lower part of drill hole ML04-4, ML04-5 and ML04-6 were not sampled due to lack of visible copper mineralization. In drill hole ML04-7, every third 2-m (6.56-ft) interval was sampled. Every second interval was sampled in the lower part of ML04-9.

Samples were put in plastic bags, locked with plastic bag ties, and taken each day to 100 Mile House. There, they were locked in a storage room at the Ramada Inn until a truck load of them accumulated. The writer transported the samples to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. In Kamloops, British Columbia where they were analyzed for gold (fire) and 32 elements (ICP). For methods and results of analyses, see Appendix 'A'; for details of security measures, see section 5.3, this report.



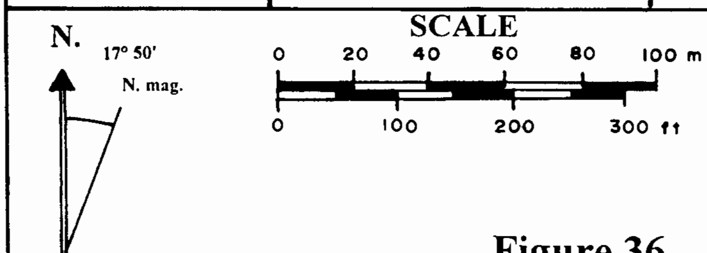


Figure 36

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.

LOCATIONS of ML95-1, and 5 to7 and ML04-1 to 5

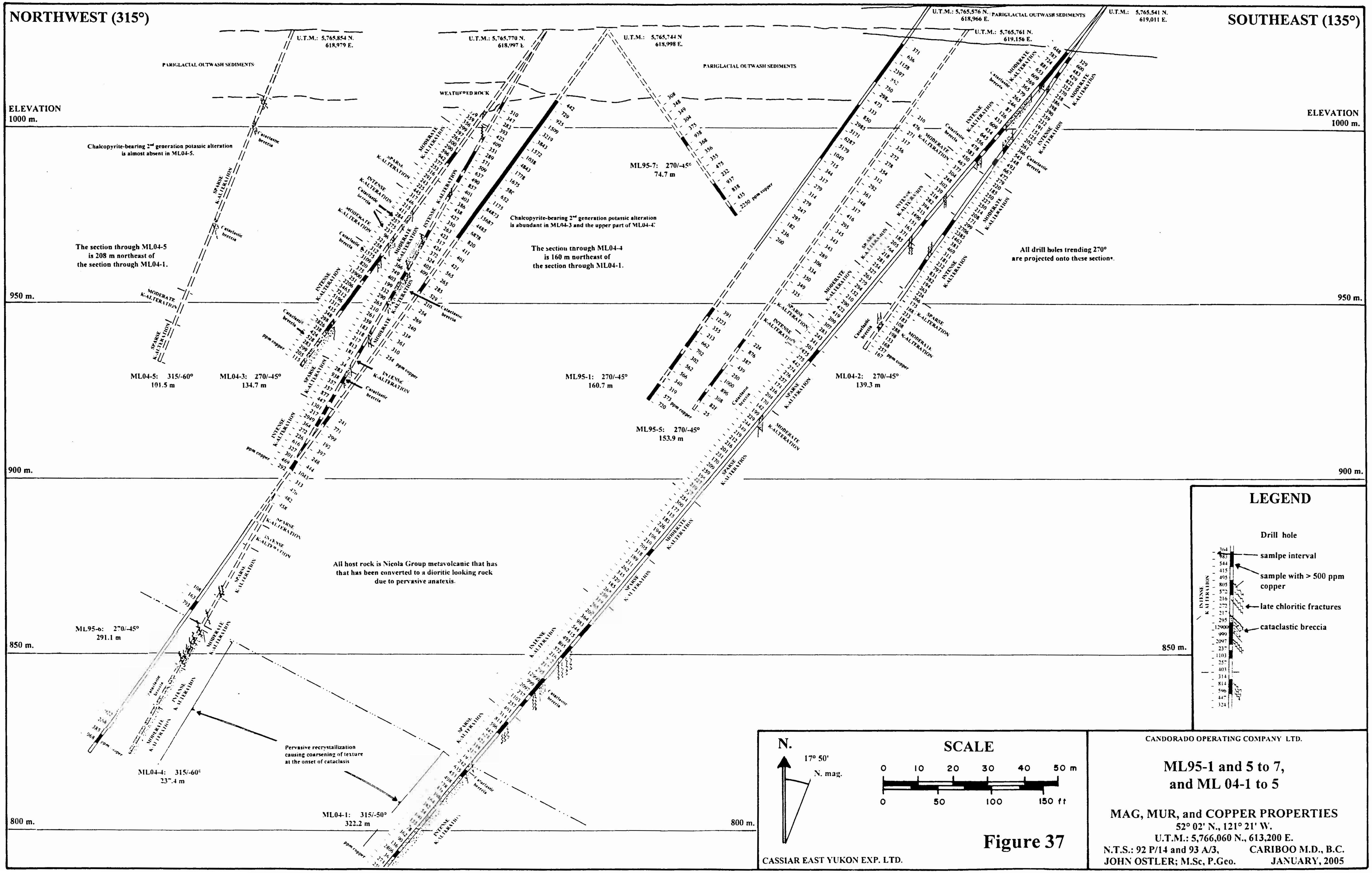
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES

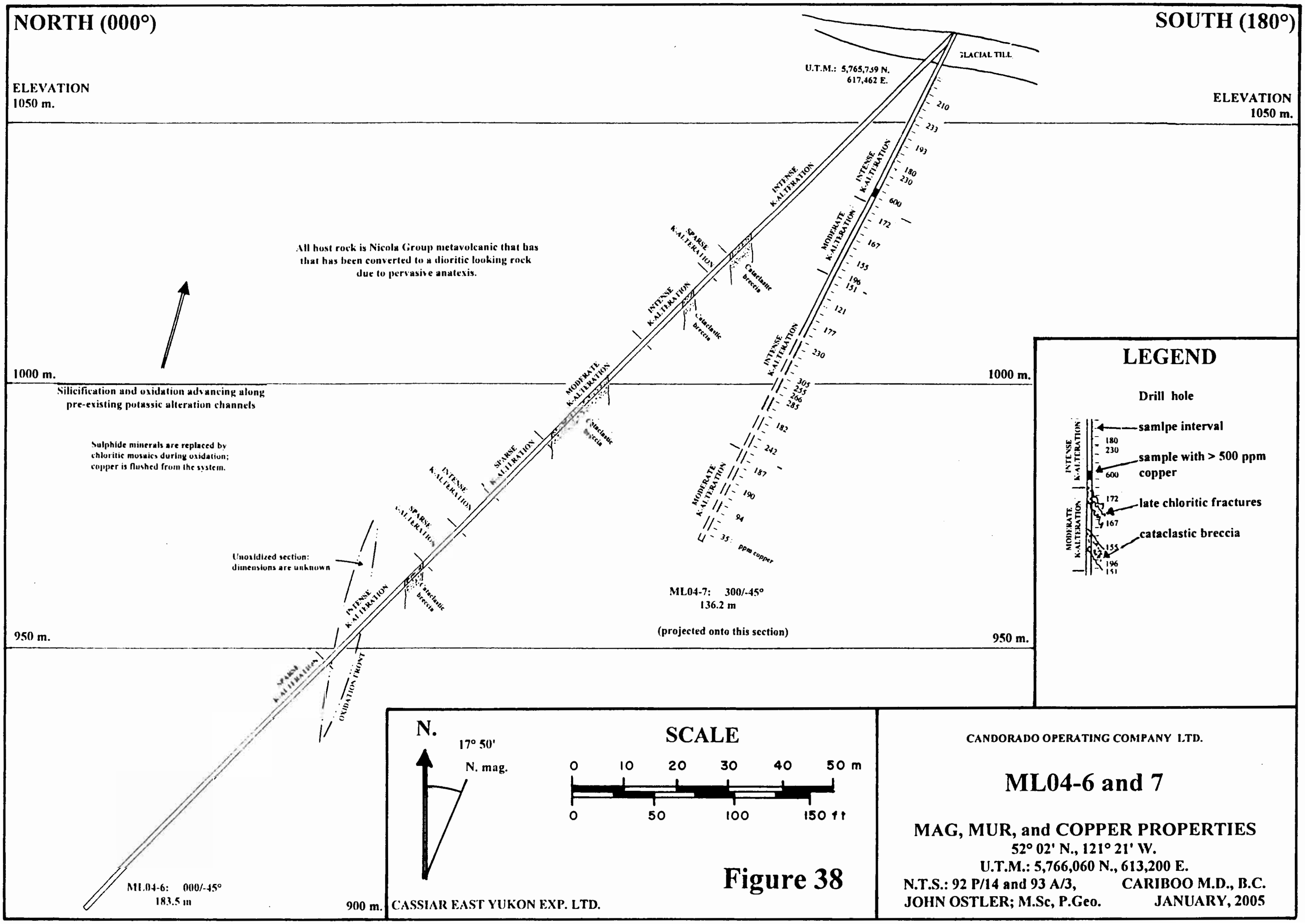
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.

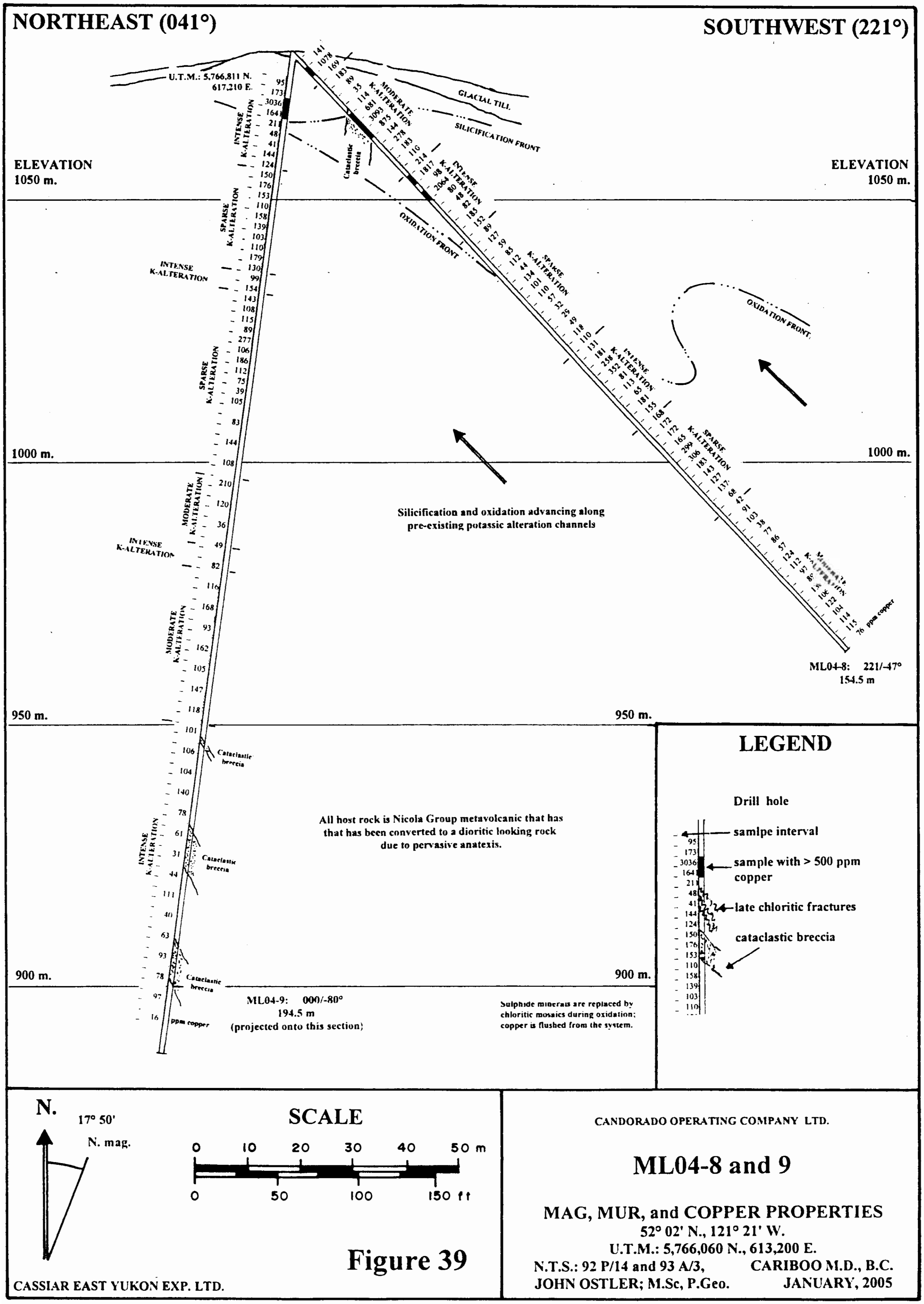
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.

N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc. P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005


NORTHWEST (315°)
SOUTHEAST (135°)
ELEVATION 1000 m.
950 m.
900 m.
850 m.
800 m.
PARIGLACIAL OUTWASH SEDIMENTS
WEATHERED ROCK
U.T.M.: 5,765,854 N. 618,979 E.
U.T.M.: 5,765,770 N. 618,997 E.
U.T.M.: 5,765,744 N 618,998 E.
U.T.M.: 5,765,576 N. 618,966 E.
U.T.M.: 5,765,761 N. 619,156 E.
U.T.M.: 5,765,541 N. 619,011 E.
Chalcopyrite-bearing 2nd generation potassic alteration is almost absent in ML04-5.
Chalcopyrite-bearing 2nd generation potassic alteration is abundant in ML04-3 and the upper part of ML04-4.
The section through ML04-5 is 208 m northeast of the section through ML04-1.
The section through ML04-4 is 160 m northeast of the section through ML04-1.
All drill holes trending 270° are projected onto these sections.
All host rock is Nicola Group metavolcanic that has that has been converted to a dioritic looking rock due to pervasive anatexis.
Pervasive recrystallization causing coarsening of texture at the onset of cataclasis
ML04-5: 315/-60° 101.5 m
ML04-3: 270/-45° 134.7 m
ML95-7: 270/-45° 74.7 m
ML95-1: 270/-45° 160.7 m
ML95-5: 270/-45° 153.9 m
ML04-2: 270/-45° 139.3 m
ML95-6: 270/-45° 291.1 m
ML04-4: 315/-60° 237.4 m
ML04-1: 315/-50° 322.2 m
SPARSE K-ALTERATION
MODERATE K-ALTERATION
INTENSE K-ALTERATION
Cataclastic breccia
ppm copper
LEGEND
Drill hole
samlpe interval
sample with > 500 ppm copper
late chloritic fractures
cataclastic breccia
N.
17° 50'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 m
0 50 100 150 ft
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.
ML95-1 and 5 to 7, and ML 04-1 to 5
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005
Figure 37


NORTH (000°)
SOUTH (180°)
ELEVATION 1050 m.
ELEVATION 1050 m.
GLACIAL TILL
U.T.M.: 5,765,759 N. 617,462 E.
All host rock is Nicola Group metavolcanic that has that has been converted to a dioritic looking rock due to pervasive anatexis.
INTENSE K-ALTERATION
SPARSE K-ALTERATION
MODERATE K-ALTERATION
Cataclastic breccia
1000 m.
1000 m.
Silicification and oxidation advancing along pre-existing potassic alteration channels
Sulphide minerals are replaced by chloritic mosaics during oxidation; copper is flushed from the system.
Unoxidized section: dimensions are unknown
OXIDATION FRONT
ML04-7: 300/-45° 136.2 m
(projected onto this section)
ppm copper
950 m.
950 m.
ML04-6: 000/-45° 183.5 m
900 m.
LEGEND
Drill hole
samlpe interval
sample with > 500 ppm copper
late chloritic fractures
cataclastic breccia
N.
17° 50'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 m
0 50 100 150 ft
Figure 38
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.
ML04-6 and 7
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005



NORTHEAST (041°)
SOUTHWEST (221°)
U.T.M.: 5,766,811 N.
617,210 E.
GLACIAL TILL
SILICIFICATION FRONT
OXIDATION FRONT
ELEVATION
1050 m.
1000 m.
950 m.
900 m.
INTENSE K-ALTERATION
MODERATE K-ALTERATION
SPARSE K-ALTERATION
Cataclastic breccia
Silicification and oxidation advancing along pre-existing potassic alteration channels
ppm copper
ML04-8: 221/-47°
154.5 m
All host rock is Nicola Group metavolcanic that has that has been converted to a dioritic looking rock due to pervasive anatexis.
ML04-9: 000/-80°
194.5 m
(projected onto this section)
Sulphide minerals are replaced by chloritic mosaics during oxidation; copper is flushed from the system.
LEGEND
Drill hole
samlpe interval
sample with > 500 ppm copper
late chloritic fractures
cataclastic breccia
N.
17° 50'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 m
0 50 100 150 ft
Figure 39
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
CANDORADO OPERATING COMPANY LTD.
ML04-8 and 9
MAG, MUR, and COPPER PROPERTIES
52° 02' N., 121° 21' W.
U.T.M.: 5,766,060 N., 613,200 E.
N.T.S.: 92 P/14 and 93 A/3, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. JANUARY, 2005

As has previously been discussed in sections 4.1 to 4.3 of this report, a large, porphyry copper deposit is being sought by Candorado. In central British Columbia, such deposits commonly contain an average of about 0.35% copper. All drill intersections containing concentrations of more than 500 ppm (0.05%) copper are considered to be significant. They are as follow:

ML04-1 DRILL INTERSECTIONS CONTAINING MORE THAN 500 PPM COPPER OR SIGNIFICANT MOLYBDENUM

HOLE No.	SAMPLE NUMBER	INTERVAL m	COPPER ppm	GOLD gm/mt	MOLYBDENUM ppm
ML04-1	E 14856	19.8-22	648	0.010	10
ML04-1	E 14857	22-24	587	0.015	22
ML04-1	E 14858	24-26	724	0.010	<1
ML04-1	E 14859	26-28	881	0.015	2
ML04-1	E 14860	28-30	653	0.020	<1
ML04-1	E 14860 repeated	28-30 repeated	629	0.015	<1
ML04-1	E 14861	30-32	609	0.020	18
ML04-1	E 14852	48-50	609	0.025	5
ML04-1	E 14854	52-54	645	0.015	8
ML04-1	E 14855	54-56	556	0.005	4
ML04-1	E 14870	58-60	583	0.005	27
ML04-1	E 14882	82-84	1490	0.045	7
ML04-1	E 14906	130-132	501	0.010	32
ML04-1	E 14907	132-134	2875	0.145	27
ML04-1	E 14942	202-204	705	0.015	10
ML04-1	E 14956	230-232	983	0.020	10
ML04-1	E 14957	232-234	544	0.015	4
ML04-1	E 14959	236-238	495	0.010	8
ML04-1	E 14960	238-240	805	0.040	4
ML04-1	E 14961	240-242	572	0.015	8
ML04-1	E 14966	250-252	129000	0.125	79
ML04-1	E 14967	252-254	999	0.020	13
ML04-1	E 14968	254-256	2097	0.050	93
ML04-1	E 14970	258-260	1103	0.025	6
ML04-1	E 14974	266-268	814	0.015	3
ML04-1	E 14975	268-270	596	0.020	<1
ML04-1	E 14983	284-286	635	0.020	59
ML04-1	E 14998	314-316	2808	0.020	<1
ML04-1	E 14998 re-split	314-316 repeated	2965	0.015	1

ML04-2 DRILL INTERSECTIONS CONTAINING MORE THAN 500 PPM COPPER OR SIGNIFICANT MOLYBDENUM

HOLE No.	SAMPLE NUMBER	INTERVAL m	COPPER ppm	GOLD gm/mt	MOLYBDENUM ppm
ML04-2	E 25104	22-24	600	0.010	2
ML04-2	E 25122	58-60	543	0.015	<1
ML04-2	E 25124	62-64	493	0.020	53
ML04-2	E 25125	64-66	667	0.025	95
ML04-2	E 25126	66-68	472	0.015	55
ML04-2	E 25137	88-90	2706	0.030	12
ML04-2	E 25138	90-92	2385	0.020	19
ML04-2	E 25139	92-94	1462	0.010	5
ML04-2	E 25139 repeated	92-94 repeated	1423	0.015	5
ML04-2	E 25141	96-98	469	0.010	18
ML04-2	E 25145	104-106	797	0.025	5
ML04-2	E 25146	106-108	831	0.020	87

ML04-3 DRILL INTERSECTIONS CONTAINING MORE THAN 500 PPM COPPER OR SIGNIFICANT MOLYBDENUM

HOLE No.	SAMPLE NUMBER	INTERVAL m	COPPER ppm	GOLD gm/mt	MOLYBDENUM ppm
ML04-3	E 23560	48-50	596	0.005	<1
ML04-3	E 23561	50-52	942	0.060	3
ML04-3	E23561 repeated	50-52 repeated	962	0.060	3
ML04-3	E 23581	90-92	1575	0.045	3
ML04-3	E 23582	92-94	3109	0.060	16
ML04-3	E 23583	94-96	820	0.015	<1
ML04-3	E 23585	98-100	13900	0.510	827
ML04-3	E 23587	102-104	2206	0.055	40
ML04-3	E 23587 repeated	102-104 repeated	2173	0.060	42
ML04-3	E 23588	104-106	3465	0.085	69
ML04-3	E 23589	106-108	7212	0.050	10
ML04-3	E 23590	108-110	5196	0.075	4
ML04-3	E 23591	110-112	1317	0.065	566
ML04-3	E 23594	116-118	298	0.010	39
ML04-3	E 23595	118-120	2826	0.045	48
ML04-3	E 23598	124-126	528	0.010	5

ML04-4 DRILL INTERSECTIONS CONTAINING MORE THAN 500 PPM COPPER OR SIGNIFICANT MOLYBDENUM

HOLE No.	SAMPLE NUMBER	INTERVAL m	COPPER ppm	GOLD gm/mt	MOLYBDENUM ppm
ML04-4	E 25163	25-26.5	510	0.015	2
ML04-4	E 25171	40-42	571	0.015	7
ML04-4	E 25172	42-44	509	0.010	7
ML04-4	E 25173	44-46	637	0.015	12
ML04-4	E 25174	46-48	490	0.010	20
ML04-4	E 25174 repeated	46-48 repeated	481	0.015	17
ML04-4	E 25175	48-50	857	0.010	39
ML04-4	E 25176	50-52	401	0.010	14
ML04-4	E 25177	52-54	403	0.010	56
ML04-4	E 25184	66-68	517	0.005	2
ML04-4	E 38609	114-116	938	0.045	14
ML04-4	E 38612	120-122	877	0.020	20
ML04-4	E 38614	124-126	1301	0.020	3
ML04-4	E 38616	128-130	2949	0.030	3

Drill hole ML04-5 was drilled about 80 m (262 ft) north of drill hole ML04-4 into (meta)diorite with sparse potassic alteration (Figures 32, 36, and 37). No significant visible copper mineralization was encountered in that drill hole. It was not sampled

Drill holes ML04-6 and ML04-7 were drilled northward into the plume of oxidation and silicification that flushed almost all sulphide minerals from the Mineral Ridge area (Figures 5, 31, 32, and 38). Potassic alteration in that area was heavily bleached, oxidized, silicified, and chloritized. ML04-6 was not sampled; ML04-7 was sampled every third 2-m (6.56-ft) interval due to low sulphide content.

ML04-7 DRILL INTERSECTIONS CONTAINING MORE THAN 500 PPM COPPER OR SIGNIFICANT MOLYBDENUM

HOLE No.	SAMPLE NUMBER	INTERVAL m	COPPER ppm	GOLD gm/mt	MOLYBDENUM ppm
ML04-7	E 38626	16-18	600	0.010	5

Drill holes ML04-8 and ML04-9 were drilled into an area that was thought to be near the northern boundary of the Mineral Ridge oxidation and silicification plume (Figures 5, 31, 32, and 39). Drill hole ML04-8 was drilled toward the plume and drill hole ML94-9 was drilled almost straight down into the potassic alteration zone and encountered oxidation at 12 m (39 ft) below surface.

ML04-8 and ML04-9 DRILL INTERSECTIONS CONTAINING MORE THAN 500 PPM COPPER OR SIGNIFICANT MOLYBDENUM

HOLE No.	SAMPLE NUMBER	INTERVAL m	COPPER ppm	GOLD gm/mt	MOLYBDENUM ppm
ML04-8	E 38650	6-8	1078	0.020	3
ML04-8	E 38656	18-20	681	0.025	12
ML04-8	E 38657	20-22	3093	0.080	5
ML04-8	E 38658	22-24	875	0.025	2
ML04-8	E 38658 repeated	22-24 repeated	891	0.025	1
ML04-8	E 38664	34-36	1817	0.025	2
ML04-8	E 38666	38-40	2064	0.030	5
ML04-9	E 38727	6-8	3036	0.020	3
ML04-9	E 38728	8-10	1641	0.030	2
ML04-9	E 38728 repeated	8-10 repeated	1639	0.030	2

No stratigraphy in the classic sense was encountered in the 2004 drilling. All of it penetrated one rock type, Nicola Group andesitic volcanic rock that had been variably converted into a dioritic looking rock by anatexis. Local differences were the result of the interplay of the four major alteration events, which in order of occurrence were: first-generation potassic alteration, second generation potassic alteration, cataclasis, and a local oxidizing and silicifying event. The progression and geologic effects of these phases of alteration have been discussed in detail in sections 3.3 and 5.2.1 of this report. There is no point repeating all of that here. What will be discussed in this section is their effect on the mobilization and concentration of copper, gold and molybdenum, the only three economic metals found in quantity in the 2004 drill core.

Copper is the most abundant economic metal found on Candorado's core property holdings. Its concentration ranges from almost nil to 1.39% in samples from the 2004 drill core (Appendix 'A').

The first phase of potassic alteration carried very little copper into the system. Its value was to prepare the rock by coarsening crystals to facilitate subsequent fracturing. Also, it created the channels that were used by all later phases of alteration.

The second phase of potassic alteration deposited almost all of the copper observed in the 2004 drill core. Textures indicate that copper deposition during this phase of potassic alteration occurred during a single mineralizing event.

Copper was almost entirely in chalcopyrite occurring as blebs and segregations that were preferentially deposited in hairline medial quartz calcite epidote veins flanked by brick-red second-generation alteration. In the lower part of ML04-1, blebs of chalcopyrite were seen in a section of massive potassic alteration, giving them a disseminated look. However, truly disseminated chalcopyrite was not observed. Trace amounts of bornite were observed in second-generation potassic alteration.

The secondary copper minerals chalcocite and malachite were seen in open chloritic and montmorillonitic fractures near the bedrock surface in drill holes ML04-8 and ML04-9. The general lack of these secondary copper minerals indicates that whatever supergene enrichment may have developed during the Tertiary Period, was scraped off by Pleistocene-age glaciation. The possibility that such a supergene enrichment cap remains protected beneath the Eocene-age Endako Group flood basalt caps is unexplored.

The predominance of chalcopyrite observed by the writer is consistent with the observations of R. von Guttenberg (1996A to C).

Copper concentrations in second-phase potassic alteration that has not been significantly affected by subsequent alteration events can be from 200 to 3500 ppm in the 2-m (6.56-ft) sample sections that contain it.

After the conclusion of potassic alteration, a wide-spread heating and cataclastic event occurred. At depths of about 200 m (656 ft) below surface in the confirmation drilling area on the Mur 1 claim, and closer to surface in the Mineral Ridge area on the Mur 4 claim. The cataclastic event was preceded by a period of static heating. The principal effects of this heating were to coarsen crystals in the (meta)diorite and to locally mobilize chalcopyrite. This heating was not sufficient to melt much of the potassium feldspar. During the subsequent breccia development, orthoclase crystals were milled, and their shards were carried into cataclastic dykes and breccia zones. Chalcopyrite was concentrated into massive bands ranging from 5 to 10 cm (2 to 4 inches) thick.

If these bands were sampled separately, probably they would be found to contain in excess of 25%

copper. However, in a porphyry copper deposit, narrow flashy intersections are of little consequence compared with the tenor of the whole mass of rock. The 2-m (6.56-ft) intersections that contained bands of massive chalcopyrite contained up to 1.39% copper.

The main effect of the cataclastic event was to locally move and concentrate copper at the peripheries of areas that were statically heated and re-crystallized at the onset of cataclasis.

The silicification and oxidation event seems to have been a local event that affected a 1.0 X 0.7 km (0.6 X 0.42-mi) area centered on Mineral Ridge. It post-dated the cataclastic event and overprinted all other phases of alteration.

Oxidation destroyed all sulphide minerals and enabled copper to be flushed from the system. ML04-8 that was drilled into the periphery of the oxidation plume intersected stringers of coarse chalcopyrite in late smokey quartz veins at the edge of oxidation. Quartz-vein development may have been the mechanism by which copper was moved. The net effect was that copper concentrations, even in areas of pervasive potassic alteration were reduced to less than 250 ppm. In a few places in ML04-6 and ML04-7 blebs of chalcopyrite that were too massive to be totally dissolved by oxidizing fluids, had chalcopyrite cores surrounded by fine-grained chloritic mosaics. Even the massive chalcopyrite bands from the cataclastic event were replaced by fine-grained, green chloritic mosaics during oxidation.

Gold content is directly related to that of copper. Gold concentrations in second-generation potassic alteration normally range from 0.010 to 0.085 gm/mt (trace to 0.002 oz/ton). In samples containing massive chalcopyrite bands related to cataclasis, gold content can range up to 0.510 gm/mt (0.015 oz/ton).

Molybdenum content is low and erratic, but in general, high copper concentrations are associated with elevated molybdenum concentrations. Molybdenum concentrations generally are less than 20 ppm. However, molybdenite blebs associated with massive chalcopyrite bands create sample concentrations as high as 827 ppm.

R. von Guttenberg (1996A) postulated that a northerly striking, steeply dipping zone of high copper concentrations existed between drill holes ML95-1 and ML95-6. ML04-1 which was drilled between those two holes failed to intersect such a zone. In all of the 2004 drilling in that area, potassic alteration channels expressed by bands of pervasive alteration were intersected at low angles to the core in the holes drilled in a westerly direction, and at high angles to the core in holes drilled in a northwesterly direction (Appendix 'B').

This indicated to the writer that the main channels of alteration and mineralization were radial to the margin of the Murphy Lake stock. In this area, they trended east-northeastward.

It must be stressed that these are not related to later through-going east-northeasterly striking fractures that broke the Murphy Lake stock into a series of imbricated panels. In drill holes ML04-6 to 9 on the Mur 4 claim, potassic alteration channels trend almost north-south.

These channels are not distinct feeder zones or dykes. They can not be correlated, even between adjacent drill holes drilled from a common set up. The writer suspects that these are broad zones of stockwork that can only be mapped by the observation of sparse, moderate, and intense potassic alteration in the core of closely spaced drill holes.

The anomalies defined by the 1995 Regional-GWR induced polarization survey (Cornock and Lloyd, 1995) (Figures 5 and 17 to 20) may have been the result of radial potassium alteration conduits conveying mineralization to favourable "strata" in the (meta) diorite that were draped around the margin of the stock and allowing it to be preferentially concentrated in a series of northwesterly trending lenses in that area. Local geometry of the anatectic "fabric" in the (meta)diorite may have facilitated preferential copper and gold deposition..

5.3 Data Reliability and Verification

The area now covered by Candorado's core property holdings has been explored since 1966 by more than a dozen companies including: AMAX, Cominco, Regional Resources, and Falconbridge. Those companies have employed many geologists and engineers, mostly independent professionals. Most of the data gathered during earlier exploration programs was re-examined and confirmed by subsequent ones (section 2.3, this report). Some notable examples of this confirmation were: the re-defining of the 1966 Coranex soil-copper anomaly by Craigmont in 1973 as it's Anomaly 'C' (Figures 5, 6, and 10). In 1994, Craigmont's 1973 Anomaly 'B' was re-confirmed by the Regional-GWR soil survey (Figures 10 and 14). The 2003 McMillan magnetic survey confirmed features of the 1995 Regional-GWR magnetic survey (Figures 17 to 19, and 25). Drilling in 1995 tested the Regional-GWR induced polarization anomalies and the 1995 drilling was confirmed in Candorado's 2004 program. The 2004 Candorado geophysical surveys north of Bluff Lake were consistent with other geophysical surveys around the lake. The writer confirmed previous mapping.

Although most of the historic data is reasonably reliable, there are a few exceptions. The writer does not trust the results reported from the 1968 and 1969 Monte Christo programs south of Bluff Lake (Figures 7 and 8). Also, there is no proof of the existence of the SS showings (MINFILE No. 092P 004) that were reportedly found during those programs (sections 2.3 and 4.3, this report).

Both the Coranex and Regional-GWR copper occurrences were minor (sections 2.3 and 4.3, this report) (Figures 6, 29, and 31). The writer did not expend time verifying them.

More effort was expended verifying the mineral occurrences that were recorded in the British Columbia MINFILE. Verification and confirmation of their true locations are reported upon in detail in section 4.3 of this report (Figure 31).

The exploration target of the 2004 (current) program managed by the writer was an extensive porphyry copper-gold deposit. In central British Columbia, such deposits have an average grade of about 0.35% copper. That much copper mineralization is quite visible in drill core. Consequently, any samples containing significant amounts of copper could be checked against the corresponding drill logs. Also, during most of the 2004 drill program, drilling was conducted to confirm results obtained from the Regional-GWR drilling program. No heroic efforts were undertaken to ensure that villains could not salt the core section 5.2.3, this report).

The sample analysis results obtained from 2004 drilling were consistent with those from the 1995 drill program with two notable exceptions: the higher grade sections in Holes ML95-1 and ML95-6. The 1995 drill holes were drilled at low angles to potassic alteration and cataclastic channels. It is possible that von Guttenberg (1996A) got lucky and penetrated two areas of massive chalcopyrite in cataclastic zones. But even if he did, the copper concentrations in those sections seem a little excessive to the writer (Figure 37).

It is probable that whoever filled the sample bags during the 1995 drill program, was subconsciously drawn to flashy chalcopyrite-rich pieces of core and biased those samples with a slight excess of them. However, that bias was of little consequence because the general tenor of mineralization and the existence of the zones containing it were confirmed. Also, there were no exotic high-grade "no see-um" gold analyses from either the 1995 or the 2004 core sampling programs.

The writer believes that no nefarious villains were salting drill core during either the 1995 or the 2004 (current) exploration program.

6.0 ESTIMATION OF RESOURCES, MINERAL PROCESSING AND EXTRACTION STUDIES

Although the recorded history of exploration of Candorado's core Murphy Lake property holdings spans almost 40 years, exploration is still in a preliminary stage. The pace of discovery has been slow, due both to sparse rock exposure, and at times, to complex mineral tenure in the area. Some preliminary exploration programs have been duplicated.

As of yet:

- no reserve or resource calculations have been made on any of the mineral occurrences in the Mag, Mur, or Copper property areas;
- no mineral processing studies have been conducted on mineralized material from these property areas, and;
- no feasibility studies have been conducted nor have mining plans been made with regard to these property areas.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

Geological Mapping and Prospecting

Outcrop around the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock ranges from almost nil along the eastern margins of the Mag and Mur property areas, to 60% on Mineral Ridge, located about 2 km (1.2 mi) east-southeast of Cleo Pond.

Eocene-age Endako Group flood basalt caps cover two areas over the central and western parts of the Murphy Lake stock. The eastern cap has been mostly removed by Pleistocene ice scouring and appears to the writer to be quite thin. The western cap is the more extensive one. Bluffs of flood basalt on the southeastern side of the Eagle Creek valley south of Two Mile Lake are in excess of 100 m (328 ft) thick.

During the Pleistocene glaciation, the Eagle Creek valley was a significant meltwater channel. The valley is floored by a series of braided eskers west of Two Mile Lake. The higher parts of the valley slopes are covered with a mixture of till, and recent slump deposits. Only near the west end of Two Mile Lake, did the writer find flood basalt outcrops on the lower slopes of the valley.

It is presumed that Triassic-age Quesnel terrane stratigraphy is not covered by flood basalt in most of the valley.

East of Two Mile Lake, the valley floor is filled with periglacial outwash deposits. At least three benches of stratified outwash cover rock along the eastern boundaries of the Mag and Mur property areas.

Outcrops on the eastern Mur 2 claim are metamorphosed andesitic flow rocks. There, flow-top breccias and some flow textures are readily visible despite pervasive re-crystallization.

The intensity of re-crystallization progresses southwestward toward the boundary of the Murphy Lake stock. Within 0.75 km (0.46 mi) of the intrusive contact, anatexis is pervasive. There, only the coarsest, most obvious flow top breccias are discernable in a rock that resembles diorite, both in composition and texture.

Although textures tend to be granoblastic, the (meta)diorite commonly has a fabric, visible both in outcrop and in drill core. This fabric seems not to be related to any original volcanic textures. The writer believes that early during contact metamorphism, crystals grew in a preferred orientation in the plane of least compressive stress at right angles to the nearest intrusive contact. As anatexis progressed, plastic deformation contorted it.

The contact between Murphy Lake stock monzonite and Nicola Group (meta)diorite is exposed in several places in the Mineral Ridge area. It is a sharply defined intrusive contact with narrow dykes of monzonite extending into (meta)diorite. Although not common, xenoliths of Nicola Group rock are present in the monzonite at several locations.

The sharp intrusive contact between the Murphy Lake stock and Nicola Group stratigraphy indicates that the Nicola rocks were cool enough to support brittle fracture during intrusion of the stock. Anatexis must have occurred after the Murphy Lake monzonite was in place.

The whole slope from Cleo Pond northward to Eagle Creek is underlain by granodiorite of the Takomkane batholith. Although small outcrops of Takomkane granodiorite and Murphy Lake stock monzonite are quite close together east of Cleo Pond, the actual contact between them is not exposed. The writer assumes that contact to be a sharp intrusive one. The boundary between the granodiorite and monzonite coincides with the northern boundary of the potassic alteration zone in that area.

The Takomkane batholith granodiorite was relatively unaffected by the intrusion of the Murphy Lake stock and the development of its alteration zone. Consequently the granodiorite received only sparse potassic alteration in widely spaced narrow fractures.

The potassic alteration zone around the Murphy Lake stock is exposed in a 1.2 km (0.7 mi) wide area around its northeastern margin. Near Bluff Lake, the alteration zone is at least 1.6 km (1 mi) wide as it crosses into the Murphy Lake monzonite.

The writer measured fractures around the northeastern margin of the stock and found three sets were quite common: steeply dipping fractures striking at high angles to the local monzonite-(meta)diorite contact, shallowly dipping fractures striking at low angles to the contact, and steeply dipping ones, also striking at low angles to the contact. These were interpreted to be radial cooling fractures caused by the shrinkage of the stock.

During cooling, the monzonite of the stock seems to have shrunk a little more than the surrounding anatexized volcanic rocks. Differential stresses allowed the injection of two phases of potassic alteration into a well defined alteration zone located around the stock's margin. Potassic alteration is most pervasive in areas of most pervasive anatexis.

On the northeastern side of the stock, the most intense potassic alteration is near the monzonite-(meta)diorite contact.

The first generation of potassic alteration developed when the temperature and pressure of the rock around the stock were still too high for the rock to sustain brittle fractures. Thus, this generation of alteration occurs in bands with ill-defined boundaries and as a variably intense wash of alteration spreading out from the bands into the matrix of the rock replacing form minor amounts, to almost all of the plagioclase. Other effects were replacement of original magnetite by hematite and progressive chloritization of mafic porphyroblasts.

This generation of alteration deposited mostly orthoclase with minor amounts of red-brown biotite and traces of tourmaline. No significant economic mineralization is associated with the first generation of potassic alteration.

Retrograde propylitic alteration after the first generation of potassic alteration, and the contact relationships between the first and second generations of potassic alteration, support the thesis that potassic alteration was poly-phase and not progressive.

Second-generation potassic alteration preferentially occurs in first-generation bands, and it probably used them as conduits. In those bands, the second-generation alteration occurs in well-defined veins, commonly with medial hairline quartz-calcite fractures and as thin micro-stockworks occupying shatter fractures among and cutting through first-generation orthoclase crystals.

Second-generation potassic alteration comprises mostly brick-red, fine-grained orthoclase or microcline with minor amounts of red-brown biotite, chlorite, epidote magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and traces of molybdenite, bornite and tourmaline.

Chalcopyrite is the most common copper mineral in the potassic alteration zone. Bornite occurs in trace amounts.

After the potassic alteration zone was established, the area northeast of the stock was deformed, resulting in a period of cataclasis. Crush breccias and narrow, more distal fine-grained andesitic looking dykes, were commonly seen both in outcrop and in drill cores.

The cataclastic event seems to have occurred at the waning of the second generation of potassic alteration. It was followed by a second phase of retrograde propylitic alteration.

This is most readily seen in outcrops near Drill Holes ML04-8 and 9, located about 1.6 km (1 mi) east-southeast of Cleo Pond. There epidote-chlorite-calcite-quartz veins and mild epidotization post-date both the second phase of potassic alteration and cataclasis.

The most recent event related to the emplacement of the Murphy Lake stock was the development of a plume of silicification and oxidation in a 1.0X 0.7 km (0.6 X 0.42 mi) oval-shaped area at Mineral Ridge southeast of Cleo Pond. This oxidation is not readily visible on the surfaces of weathered outcrops.

Oxidation is contained within a peripheral envelope of silicification that can be from 50 to 100 m (164 to 328 ft thick. The plume's margins and intensity are locally quite variable because its fluids used potassic alteration bands and cataclastic crush breccias as conduits. Commonly, bleaching from oxidation can be seen in drill core spreading out from those zones. In the zone of oxidation, magnetite and all sulphides are flushed from the rock.

After the emplacement of the Murphy Lake stock and its potassic alteration zone, there was a long period erosion, unroofing and extensional tectonics. This period is recorded in the rocks by several generations of chloritic fractures.

Mineralization

Surface mineralization reported from the eastern side of the Murphy Lake stock by previous prospectors all was spatially associated with the potassic alteration zone. Chalcopyrite and small amounts of bornite and molybdenite were reported in the assessment records.

The potassic alteration zone is about 1.2 km (0.73 mi) wide around the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock. It has been mapped over a 5-km (3-mi) distance from Cleo Pond in the north to Bluff Lake in the south. The extent of the potassic alteration zone around the western margin of the stock is unexplored.

The chalcopyrite occurrences reported on the southern margin of the Murphy Lake stock by Janes (1967) were in veins in "syenite" that the writer found to be monzonite with potassic alteration. The main group of those copper occurrences were in a west-northwesterly trending belt just west of the limit of current mapping of the potassic alteration zone north of Bluff Lake. The writer suspects strongly that further mapping in that area will reveal that the potassic alteration zone will extend through that showings area.

Other strong indications of the association of copper mineralization with the potassic alteration zone are the four 1973 Craigmont soil-copper anomalies.

The only mineral showings that are not known to be related to the potassic alteration zone around the Murphy Lake stock are the Bory (MINFILE No. 093A 063) , a chalcopyrite showing in Takomkane batholith granodiorite.

2004 Bluff Lake Induced Polarization Survey

Pre-program research indicated that the Murphy Lake stock was broken into a series of imbricate panels by steeply dipping east-northeasterly trending structures. At that time, it was unknown if those structures were active during and important to the development of copper mineralization. Where one of those structures was projected to be located just north if Bluff Lake, it crossed an area of interest. Its projection bisected 1973 Craigmont soil anomalies 'C' and 'D'. It also separated the 1966 main group of Coranex copper showings to the northwest from Coranex showing No. 8, the mysterious SS showings, and the copper intersection in the 1974 Craigmont drill hole.

When the writer examined the potassic alteration in monzonite outcrops near the 1974 Craigmont drill site in April, 2004, hopes for dramatic survey results were high.

Subsequent drilling and mapping around the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock revealed that radial cooling fractures and not the later east-northeasterly trending structures determined the trend of potassic alteration and mineralization.

The writer believes that the northwesterly trending resistivity low and coincident magnetic low that extends across the central part of the 2004 Bluff Lake survey grid represents a major conduit for potassic alteration in this part of the Murphy Lake stock. This feature is on trend with the southwestern margin of intense potassic alteration as mapped southeast of Bluff Lake.

The resistivity low in the northeastern part of the 2004 grid area coincides with the southern parts of one of the expressions of the 1973 Craigmont soil anomaly 'C' and the 1966 Coranex soil copper anomaly.

The lack of a significant chargeability anomaly in the 2004 Bluff Lake grid area is disappointing.

The tenor of potassic alteration and copper mineralization northwest of the 2004 Bluff Lake grid area is unknown. Previous reconnaissance mapping by Janes (1967) indicated that there was a significant area of Murphy Lake stock monzonite exposed between the 2004 grid area and the southerly limit of the western flood basalt cap.

Further mapping would be of value in that area.

2004 Drilling Near the Northeastern Margin of the Murphy Lake Stock

Copper is the most abundant economic metal found on Candorado's core property holdings. Its concentration ranges from almost nil to 1.39% in samples from the 2004 drill core.

The second phase of potassic alteration deposited almost all of the copper observed in the 2004 drill core. Textures indicate that copper deposition during this phase of alteration occurred during a single mineralizing event.

Copper was almost entirely in chalcopyrite occurring as blebs and segregations that were preferentially deposited in hairline medial quartz calcite epidote veins flanked by brick-red second-generation alteration.

The secondary copper minerals chalcocite and malachite were seen in open chloritic and montmorillonitic fractures near the bedrock surface in drill holes ML04-8 and ML04-9. The general lack of these secondary copper minerals indicates that whatever supergene enrichment may have developed during the Tertiary Period, was scraped off by Pleistocene-age glaciation. The possibility that such a supergene enrichment cap remains protected beneath the Eocene-age Endako Group flood basalt caps is unexplored.

Copper concentrations in second-phase potassic alteration that has not been significantly affected by subsequent alteration events can be from 200 to 3500 ppm in the 2-m (6.56-ft) sample sections that contain it.

After the conclusion of potassic alteration, a wide-spread heating and cataclastic event occurred. At depths of about 200 m (656 ft) below surface in the confirmation drilling area on the Mur 1 claim, and closer to surface in the Mineral Ridge area on the Mur 4 claim. The cataclastic event was preceded by a period of static heating. During the subsequent breccia development, chalcopyrite was concentrated into massive bands ranging from 5 to 10 cm (2 to 4 inches) thick. The 2-m (6.56-ft) intersections that contained bands of massive chalcopyrite contained up to 1.39% copper.

The main effect of the cataclastic event was to locally move and concentrate copper at the peripheries of areas that were statically heated and re-crystallized at the onset of cataclasis.

The silicification and oxidation event seems to have been a local event that affected a 1 X 0.7 km (0.6 X 0.42-mi) area centered on Mineral Ridge. It post-dated the cataclastic event and overprinted all other phases of alteration.

Oxidation destroyed all sulphide minerals and enabled copper to be flushed from the system. Stringers of coarse chalcopyrite in late smokey quartz veins were intersected in ML04-8at the edge of oxidation. Quartz-vein development may have been the mechanism by which copper was moved. The net effect was that copper concentrations, even in areas of pervasive potassic alteration were reduced to less than 250 ppm.

Gold content is directly related to that of copper. Gold concentrations in second-generation potassic alteration normally range from 0.010 to 0.085 gm/mt (trace to 0.002 oz/ton). In samples containing massive chalcopyrite bands related to cataclasis, gold content can range up to 0.510 gm/mt (0.015 oz/ton).

Molybdenum content is low and erratic, but in general, high copper concentrations are associated with elevated molybdenum concentrations. Molybdenum concentrations generally are less than 20 ppm. However, molybdenite blebs associated with massive chalcopyrite bands create sample concentrations as high as 827 ppm.

R. von Guttenberg (1996A) postulated that a northerly striking, steeply dipping zone of high copper concentrations existed between drill holes ML95-1 and ML95-6. ML04-1 which was drilled between those two holes failed to intersect such a zone. In all of the 2004 drilling in that area, potassic alteration channels expressed by bands of pervasive alteration were intersected at low angles to the core in the holes drilled in a westerly direction, and at high angles to the core in holes drilled in a northwesterly direction. This indicated to the writer that the main channels of alteration and mineralization were radial to the margin of the Murphy Lake stock. In this area, they trended east-northeastward.

It must be stressed that these are not related to later through-going east-northeasterly striking fractures that broke the Murphy Lake stock into a series of imbricated panels. In drill holes ML04-6 to 9 on the Mur 4 claim, potassic alteration channels trend almost north-south.

These channels are not distinct feeder zones or dykes. They can not be correlated even between adjacent drill holes drilled from a common set up. The writer suspects that these are broad zones of stockwork that can only be mapped by the observation of sparse, moderate, and intense potassic alteration in the core of closely spaced drill holes.

The anomalies defined by the 1995 Regional-GWR induced polarization survey may have been the result of radial potassium alteration conduits conveying mineralization to favourable "strata" in the (meta) diorite that were draped around the margin of the stock and allowing it to be preferentially concentrated in a series of northwesterly trending lenses in that area. Local geometry of the anatectic "fabric" in the (meta) diorite may have facilitated preferential copper and gold deposition..

7.2 Recommendations

Porphyry style copper mineralization has been found associated with a 1.2-km (0.7-mi) wide potassic alteration zone that has been defined over a 5-km (3-mi) length around the eastern margin of the Murphy Lake stock. The extent of alteration and mineralization around the western margin of the stock is unknown.

I recommend that an exploration program with two objectives be conducted next on Candorado's core Murphy Lake property holdings. Those objectives are: to define the location and extent of mineralization and potassic alteration around the western margin of the Murphy Lake stock and to drill-test induced polarization anomalies within the potassic alteration zone across the Mur 1 and Mag claims between the area of 2004 drilling and the southern boundary of the Mag property area.

The recommended program comprises geological mapping and prospecting throughout the western part of Candorado's core Murphy Lake property holdings, and 2000 m of NQ diamond drilling.

7.3 Duration and Cost of the 2004 Exploration Program

7.3.1 Duration of 2004 Work

Name	Prospecting	Mapping	Core Logging + Splitting	Transport	Expediting + Program Mgt.	Grid Cutting	I.P. + Mag. Survey	Drilling	Data Comp. + Reporting
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo. West Vancouver, B.C.	2	11	35	10	12.5				34
Brent Hemingway, B.Sc. Surrey, B.C.	3			2	2				
Kirk Reed Calgary, Alta.		1	13	4					
Jeff Briggs Victoria, B.C.		2	20	6					
Frank LaRoche Kamloops, B.C.						24			
Shane LaRoche Kamloops, B.C.						10			
Brent LaRoche Kamloops, B.C.						6			
Cody Booker Forest Grove, B.C.						14			
Rick Booker Forest Grove, B.C.						5			
Craig Baker Forest Grove, B.C.						12			
Peter Walcott, P.Eng. Coquitlam, B.C.							15		
Johanna Walcott, Coquitlam, B.C.							15		
Total man-days Balance Carried Forward	5	14	68	22	14.5	71	30		34

Name	Prospecting	Mapping	Core Logging + Splitting	Transport	Expediting + Program Mgt.	Grid Cutting (Tspt. Inc)	I.P. + Mag. Survey (Tspt. Inc)	Drilling (Tspt. Inc.)	Data Compilation + Reporting
Previous Balance Carried Forward	5	14	68	22	14.5	71	30		34
Les Pike Chilliwack, B.C.							13		
Tyler George Smithers, B.C.							15		
Darryl Mrowka Stewart, B.C.							14		
Johan Slam Stewart, B.C.							14		
Stuart Wymer Kamloops, B.C.								3	
Art Peteson 100 Mile House, B.C.								33	
Gary Lyons Kamloops, B.C.								31.5	
Greg Andrusico Kamloops, B.C.								9.5	
Steve Moore Kamloops, B.C.								3	
Al Harvey Clinton, B.C.								8	
C. Allen Kamloops, B.C.								5	
J. Streng Coquitlam, B.C.								9.5	
D. Jourdie Kamloops, B.C.								2.5	
Total man-days	5	14	68	22	14.5	71	86	105	34

7.3.2 Location of 2004 Work

Activity	Property Area	Claim Names	Claim No.s
Prospecting	Mur and Copper	all claims	all claims
Mapping	Mur and Copper	all claims	all claims
Grid Construction and Gepohysical Survey	Copper	Copper 1 Copper 2	409011 409012
Drilling: ML04-1 to ML04-5	Mur	Mur 1	402246
Drilling: ML04-6 to ML04-9	Mur	Mur 4	408685

7.3.3 Contractors

Candorado's 2004 exploration program on its core property holdings at Murphy Lake, British Columbia was conducted by the following contractors:

Cassiar East Yukon Expediting Ltd. 2224 Jefferson Avenue West Vancouver, British Columbia V7V 2A8 (604) 926-8454	Project management, prospecting, geological mapping, core logging and splitting, reporting
High Country Exploration 2589 Thompson Drive Kamloops, British Columbia V2C 4L5 (250) 374-8850	Grid construction
Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd. 605 Rutland Court Coquitlam, British Columbia V3L 3T8 (604) 939-0383	Induced polarization and magnetic surveys
Core Enterprises Ltd. Box 67 Clinton, British Columbia V0K 1K0 (250) 459-7730	Drilling
Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. 10041 Dallas Drive Kamloops, British Columbia V2C 6T4 (250) 573-5700	Assay and analysis

7.3.4 Cost of 2004 Work

Contractor and Item	Cost Applied to Mur Property Area		Cost Applied to Copper Property Area	
Cassiar East Yukon Expediting Ltd.				
Wages:				
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo: 99.75 days @ $400/day	$ 32,063.80		$ 9,736.20	
A. Brent Hemingway, B.Sc.: 7 days @ $250/day	$ 700.00		$ 1,050.00	
Kirk Reed: 18 days @ $250/day	$ 4,500.00			
Jeff Briggs: 24 days @ $250/day	$ 6,000.00			
	$ 43,263.80	$ 43,263.80	$ 10,786.20	$ 10,786.20
Transport:				
Rental of 1-ton 4X4 truck: 66 days @ $75/day	$ 4,220.71		$ 654.29	
Gasoline and oil	$ 2,496.24		$ 416.69	
FM radio rental and programing	$ 231.87		$ 5.59	
Highway tolls (G.S.T. Exempt)	$ 59.05		$ 0.95	
	$ 7,007.87	$ 7,007.87	$ 1,077.52	$ 1,077.52
Camp and Crew Costs:				
Hotel	$ 4,175.45		$ 557.38	
Camp food and meals (Partly G.S.T. Exempt)	$ 1,466.62		$ 218.99	
Field supplies	$ 1,349.61		$ 431.08	
Office and reporting costs	$ 606.73		$ 296.21	
	$ 7,598.41	$ 7,598.41	$ 1,503.66	$ 1,503.66
G.S.T.		$ 3,954.81		$ 920.16
High Country Exploration				
Wages (undivided, see section 7.3.1 for labour details)			$ 13,480.00	$ 13,480.00
Transport:				
Truck rental: 24 days @ $50/day			$ 1,200.00	
Gasoline and oil			$ 430.39	
			$ 1,630.39	$ 1,630.39
Camp and Crew Costs:				
Camp rental: 22 days @ $60/day			$ 1,320.00	
Camp food and meals: 38 man-days @ $25/ man-day			$ 950.00	
Chain saw rental 45 saw-days @ $30/ saw-day			$ 1,350.00	
			$ 470.20	
			$ 4,090.20	$ 4,090.20
Project management fee			$ 1,794.91	$ 1,794.91
G.S.T.				$ 1,469.20
Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd.				
Wages:				
Standby, waiting for line-cutters			$ 2,625.00	
I.P. survey: 10 days @ $2,475/day			$ 24,750.00	
Wire recovery			$ 1,800.00	
Magnetic survey: 18.7 km @ $90/km			$ 1,683.00	
			$ 30,858.00	$ 30,858.00
Mobilization			$ 1,800.00	$ 1,800.00
Camp and Crew Costs:				
Hotel			$ 2,933.10	
Camp food and meals			$ 1,819.65	
			$ 4,752.75	$ 4,752.75
G.S.T.				$ 2,991.94
Balances Carried Forward		$ 61,824.89		$ 77,154.93

Contractor and Item	Cost Applied to Mur Property Area		Cost Applied to Copper Property Area	
Previous Balances Carried Forward		$ 61,824.89		$ 77,154.93
Core Enterprises Ltd.				
Drilling: 5292 ft @ $18.75/foot (for labour details, see section 7.3.1, this report)	$ 99,225.00			
Hole stabilization and reaming: 29 hr @ $110/hour	$ 3,190.00			
Fluids and mud	$ 449.00			
Lost and damaged casing, shoe, and tricone	$ 2,695.00			
Acid tests: 11 @ $50/test	$ 550.00			
	$106,109.00	$106,109.00		
Transport related to Drilling:				
Mobilization	$ 2,500.00			
Bulldozer rental for site construction, closure and road renovation: 31 hr @ $110/hr	$ 3,410.00			
4X4 quad rental to service Holes ML04-6 and 7: 13 days @ $100/day	$ 1,300.00			
	$ 7,210.00	$ 7,210.00		
G.S.T.		$ 7,932.33		
Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.				
I.C.P. analysis of 191 core and 1 rock sample @ $39.37/ sample	$ 7,558.56			
Re-assay of 2 over-limit copper concentrations	$ 15.20			
	$ 7,573.76	$ 7,573.76		
G.S.T.		$ 530.16		
Costs of 2004 Exploration		$191,180.14		$ 77,154.93

7.4 Estimated Cost of Recommended Program

Drilling: Mobilization and demobilization Machine rental for drill moves, site preparation and closure 2000 m of NQ core drilling @ $65/m (crew costs included) Bits, fluids and mud	 $ 2,500 $ 4,000 $120,000 $ 2,000 $128,500	 $128,500
Assay and analysis of core samples: 1000 samples @ $40/sample	 $ 40,000	 $ 40,000
Geology, Supervision, Prospecting and Reporting: 1 geologist: 100 days @ $400/day 1 Core splitter-assistant: 60 days @ $250/day	 $ 40,000 $ 15,000 $ 55,000	 $ 55,000
Geological crew costs: Transport including truck rental and fuel Hotel, food, camp supplies, etc.	 $ 10,000 $ 9,000 $ 19,000	 $ 19,000
Report production costs:	$ 1,500	$ 1,500 $244,000
Contingency : 10.65% of other costs		$ 26,000 $270,000
G.S.T.: 7.0% of costs		$ 18,900
Total estimated cost of Recommended Program		**$288,900**

John Ostler: M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

West Vancouver, British Columbia
January 30, 2005

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
JOHN D. OSTLER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

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APPENDIX 'A'

METHODS and RESULTS of ASSAYS and ANALYSES

METHODS OF ASSAY AND ANALYSIS

Note: The following descriptions of lab techniques have been prepared by Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. Of Kamloops, British Columbia.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2-stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram sample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverize to -140 mesh. The sub sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

The sample is weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of a mixture of 3:1:2 (HCl:HNO_3:H_2O) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95° C. The sample is then diluted to 10 ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrel Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

DETECTION LIMITS

Element	Limits (ppm) Lower Upper	Element	Limits (ppm) Lower Upper	Element	Limits (ppm) Lower Upper
Ag	0.2 30.0	Cu	1 10,000	Pb	2 10,000
Al	0.01% 10.0%	Fe	0.01% 10.0%	Sb	5 10,000
As	5 10,000	La	10 10,000	Sn	20 10,000
Ba	5 10,000	Mg	0.01% 10.0%	Sr	1 10,000
Bi	5 10,000	Mn	1 10,000	Ti	0.01% 10.0%
Ca	0.01% 10.0%	Mo	1 10,000	U	10 10,000
Cd	1 10,000	Na	0.01% 10.0%	V	1 10,000
Co	1 10,000	Ni	1 10,000	Y	1 10,000
Cr	1 10,000	P	10 10,000	Zn	1 10,000

GOLD, PLATINUM, PALLADIUM GEOCHEMISTRY

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to -10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a -250 gram sub sample is achieved. The sub sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% -140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

A 15 gram sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument for gold and palladium. Platinum is analyzed by ICP.

Appropriate standards and repeated samples (quality control components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

GOLD ASSAY

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to -10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a -250 gram sub sample is achieved. The sub sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% -140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

A 30 gram sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANALYSIS TAG NUMBERS AND DRILL-CORE INTERVALS

ML04-1

Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number
19.8 to 22	E 14856	72 to 74	E14877	124 to 126	E14903
22 to 24	E 14857	74 to 76	E14878	126 to 128	E14904
24 to 26	E 14858	76 to 78	E14879	128 to 130	E14905
26 to 28	E 14859	78 to 80	E14880	130 to 132	E14906
28 to 30	E 14860	80 to 82	E14881	132 to 134	E14907
30 to 32	E 14861	82 to 84	E14882	134 to 136	E14908
32 to 34	E 14862	84 to 86	E14883	136 to 138	E14909
34 to 36	E 14863	86 to 88	E14884	138 to 140	E14910
36 to 38	E 14864	88 to 90	E14885	140 to 142	E14911
38 to 40	E 14865	90 to 92	E14886	142 to 144	E14912
40 to 42	E 14866	92 to 94	E14887	144 to 146	E14913
42 to 44	E 14867	94 to 96	E14888	146 to 148	E14914
44 to 46	E 14868	96 to 98	E14889	148 to 150	E14915
46 to 48	E 14851	98 to 100	E14890	150 to 152	E14916
48 to 50	E 14852	100 to 102	E14891	152 to 154	E14917
50 to 52	E 14853	102 to 104	E14892	154 to 156	E14918
52 to 54	E 14854	104 to 106	E14893	156 to 158	E14919
54 to 56	E 14855	106 to 108	E14894	158 to 160	E14920
56 to 58	E 14869	108 to 110	E14895	160 to 162	E14921
58 to 60	E14870	110 to 112	E14896	162 to 164	E14922
60 to 62	E14871	112 to 114	E14897	164 to 166	E14923
62 to 64	E14872	114 to 116	E14898	166 to 168	E14924
64 to 66	E14873	116 to 118	E14899	168 to 170	E14925
66 to 68	E14874	118 to 120	E14900	170 to 172	E14926
68 to 70	E14875	120 to 122	E14901	172 to 174	E14927
70 to 72	E14876	122 to 124	E14902	174 to 176	E14928

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANALYSIS TAG NUMBERS AND DRILL-CORE INTERVALS

ML04-1 Continued

Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number
176 to 178	E14929	226 to 228	E14954	274 to 276	E14978
178 to 180	E14930	228 to 230	E14955	276 to 278	E14979
180 to 182	E14931	230 to 232	E14956	278 to 280	E14980
182 to 184	E14932	232 to 234	E14957	280 to 282	E14981
184 to 186	E14933	234 to 236	E14958	282 to 284	E14982
186 to 188	E14934	236 to 238	E14959	284 to 286	E14983
188 to 190	E14935	238 to 240	E14960	286 to 288	E14984
190 to 192	E14936	240 to 242	E14961	288 to 290	E14985
192 to 194	E14937	242 to 244	E14962	290 to 292	E14986
194 to 196	E14938	244 to 246	E14963	292 to 294	E14987
196 to 198	E14939	246 to 248	E14964	294 to 296	E14988
198 to 200	E14940	248 to 250	E14965	296 to 298	E14989
200 to 202	E14941	250 to 252	E14966	298 to 300	E14990
202 to 204	E14942	252 to 254	E14967	300 to 302	E14991
204 to 206	E14943	254 to 256	E14968	302 to 304	E14992
206 to 208	E14944	256 to 258	E14969	304 to 306	E14993
208 to 210	E14945	258 to 260	E14970	306 to 308	E14994
210 to 212	E14946	260 to 262	E14971	308 to 310	E14995
212 to 214	E14947	262 to 264	E14972	310 to 312	E14996
214 to 216	E14948	264 to 266	E14973	312 to 314	E14997
216 to 218	E14949	266 to 268	E14974	314 to 316	E14998
218 to 220	E14950	268 to 270	E14975	316 to 318	E14999
220 to 222	E14951	270 to 272	E14976	318 to 320	E 15000
222 to 224	E14952	272 to 274	E14977	320 to 322.2	E 23551
224 to 226	E14953				

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANALYSIS TAG NUMBERS AND DRILL-CORE INTERVALS

ML04-2

Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number
18.9 to 22	E 25103	62 to 64	E 25124	102 to 104	E 25144
22 to 24	E 25104	64 to 66	E 25125	104 to 106	E 25145
24 to 26	E 25105	66 to 68	E 25126	106 to 108	E 25146
26 to 28	E 25106	68 to 70	E 25127	108 to 110	E 25147
28 to 30	E 25107	70 to 72	E 25128	110 to 112	E 25148
30 to 32	E 25108	72 to 74	E 25129	112 to 114	E 25149
32 to 34	E 25109	74 to 76	E 25130	114 to 116	E 25150
34 to 36	E 25110	76 to 78	E 25131	116 to 118	E 25151
36 to 38	E 25111	78 to 80	E 25132	118 to 120	E 25152
38 to 40	E 25112	80 to 82	E 25133	120 to 122	E 25153
40 to 42	E 25113	82 to 84	E 25134	122 to 124	E 25154
42 to 44	E 25114	84 to 86	E 25135	124 to 126	E 25155
44 to 46	E 25115	86 to 88	E 25136	126 to 128	E 25156
46 to 48	E 25116	88 to 90	E 25137	128 to 130	E 25157
48 to 50	E 25117	90 to 92	E 25138	130 to 132	E 25158
50 to 52	E 25118	92 to 94	E 25139	132 to 134	E 25159
52 to 54	E 25119	94 to 96	E 25140	134 to 136	E 25160
54 to 56	E 25120	96 to 98	E 25141	136 to 138	E 25161
56 to 58	E 25121	98 to 100	E 25142	138 to 140	E 25162
58 to 60	E 25122	100 to 102	E 25143		
60 to 62	E 25123				

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANALYSIS TAG NUMBERS AND DRILL-CORE INTERVALS

ML04-3

Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number
31.7 to 34	E 23552	66 to 68	E 23569	100 to 102	E 23586
34 to 36	E 23553	68 to 70	E 23570	102 to 104	E 23587
36 to 38	E 23554	70 to 72	E 23571	104 to 106	E 23588
38 to 40	E 23555	72 to 74	E 23572	106 to 108	E 23589
40 to 42	E 23556	74 to 76	E 23573	108 to 110	E 23590
42 to 44	E 23557	76 to 78	E 23574	110 to 112	E 23591
44 to 46	E 23558	78 to 80	E 23575	112 to 114	E 23592
46 to 48	E 23559	80 to 82	E 23576	114 to 116	E 23593
48 to 50	E 23560	82 to 84	E 23577	116 to 118	E 23594
50 to 52	E 23561	84 to 86	E 23578	118 to 120	E 23595
52 to 54	E 23562	86 to 88	E 23578	120 to 122	E 23596
54 to 56	E 23563	88 to 90	E 23580	122 to 124	E 23597
56 to 58	E 23564	90 to 92	E 23581	124 to 126	E 23598
58 to 60	E 23565	92 to 94	E 23582	126 to 128	E 23599
60 to 62	E 23566	94 to 96	E 23583	128 to 130	E 23600
62 to 64	E 23567	96 to 98	E 23584	130 to 132	E 25101
64 to 66	E 23568	98 to 100	E 23585	132 to 134.7	E 25102

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANALYSIS TAG NUMBERS AND DRILL-CORE INTERVALS

ML04-4

Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number
25 to 26.5	E 25163	66 to 68	E 25184	108 to 110	E 38606
26.5 to 28	E 25164	68 to 70	E 25185	110 to 112	E 38607
28 to 30	E 25165	70 to 72	E 25186	112 to 114	E 38608
30 to 32	E 25166	72 to 74	E 25187	114 to 116	E 38609
32 to 34	E 25167	74 to 76	E 25188	116 to 118	E 38610
34 to 36	E 25168	76 to 78	E 25189	118 to 120	E 38611
36 to 38	E 25169	78 to 80	E 25190	120 to 122	E 38612
38 to 40	E 25170	80 to 82	E 25191	122 to 124	E 38613
40 to 42	E 25171	82 to 84	E 25192	124 to 126	E 38614
42 to 44	E 25172	84 to 86	E 25193	126 to 128	E 38615
44 to 46	E 25173	86 to 88	E 25194	128 to 130	E 38616
46 to 48	E 25174	88 to 90	E 25195	130 to 132	E 38617
48 to 50	E 25175	90 to 92	E 25196	132 to 134	E 38618
50 to 52	E 25176	92 to 94	E 25197	134 to 136	E 38619
52 to 54	E 25177	94 to 96	E 25198	136 to 138	E 38620
54 to 56	E 25178	96 to 98	E 25199	138 to 140	E 38621
56 to 58	E 25179	98 to 100	E 25200	140 to 142	E 38622
58 to 60	E 25180	100 to 102	E 38601	142 to 144	E 38623
60 to 62	E 25181	102 to 104	E 38602	144 to 146	E 38624
62 to 64	E 25182	104 to 106	E 38603		
64 to 66	E 25183	106 to 108	E 38605		

NOTES:

Drill holes ML04-5 and ML04-6 were not sampled due to lack of visible sulphides.

Tag E 38604 was used for rock sample MLMR-001 from Mineral Ridge, just west of the location of drill holes ML04-6 and ML04-7.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANALYSIS TAG NUMBERS AND DRILL-CORE INTERVALS

ML04-7

Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number
10 to 12	E 38625	52 to 54	E 38633	90 to 92	E 38641
16 to 18	E 38626	58 to 60	E 38634	96 to 98	E 38642
22 to 24	E 38627	66 to 68	E 38635	102 to 104	E 38643
28 to 30	E 38628	68 to 70	E 38636	108 to 110	E 38644
34 to 36	E 38629	70 to 72	E 38637	114 to 116	E 38645
38 to 40	E 38630	72 to 74	E 38638	120 to 122	E 38646
40 to 42	E 38631	78 to 80	E 38639	126 to 128	E 38647
46 to 48	E 38632	84 to 86	E 38640	132 to 134	E 38648

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANALYSIS TAG NUMBERS AND DRILL-CORE INTERVALS

ML04-8

Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number
4.3 to 6	E 38649	56 to 58	E 38675	106 to 108	E 38700
6 to 8	E 38650	58 to 60	E 38676	108 to 110	E 38701
8 to 10	E 38651	60 to 62	E 38677	110 to 112	E 38702
10 to 12	E 38652	62 to 64	E 38678	112 to 114	E 38703
12 to 14	E 38653	64 to 66	E 38679	114 to 116	E 38704
14 to 16	E 38654	66 to 68	E 38680	116 to 118	E 38705
16 to 18	E 38655	68 to 70	E 38681	118 to 120	E 38706
18 to 20	E 38656	70 to 72	E 38682	120 to 122	E 38707
20 to 22	E 38657	72 to 74	E 38683	122 to 124	E 38708
22 to 24	E 38658	74 to 76	E 38684	124 to 126	E 38709
24 to 26	E 38659	76 to 78	E 38685	126 to 128	E 38710
26 to 28	E 38660	78 to 80	E 38686	128 to 130	E 38711
28 to 30	E 38661	80 to 82	E 38687	130 to 132	E 38712
30 to 32	E 38662	82 to 84	E 38688	132 to 134	E 38713
32 to 34	E 38663	84 to 86	E 38689	134 to 136	E 38714
34 to 36	E 38664	86 to 88	E 38690	136 to 138	E 38715
36 to 38	E 38665	88 to 90	E 38691	138 to 140	E 38716
38 to 40	E 38666	90 to 92	E 38692	140 to 142	E 38717
40 to 42	E 38667	92 to 94	E 38693	142 to 144	E 38718
42 to 44	E 38668	94 to 96	E 38694	144 to 146	E 38719
44 to 46	E 38669	96 to 98	E 38695	146 to 148	E 38720
46 to 48	E 38670	98 to 100	E 38696	148 to 150	E 38721
48 to 50	E 38671	100 to 102	E 38697	150 to 152	E 38722
50 to 52	E 38672	102 to 104	E 38698	152 to 154	E 38723
52 to 54	E 38673	104 to 106	E 38699	154 to 154.5	E 38724
54 to 56	E 38674				

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANALYSIS TAG NUMBERS AND DRILL-CORE INTERVALS

ML04-9

Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number	Interval (m)	Analysis Tag Number
3.5 to 4	E 38725	44 to 46	E 38746	108 to 110	E 38766
4 to 6	E 38726	46 to 48	E 38747	112 to 114	E 38767
6 to 8	E 38727	48 to 50	E 38748	116 to 118	E 38768
8 to 10	E 38728	50 to 52	E 38749	120 to 122	E 38769
10 to 12	E 38729	52 to 54	E 38750	124 to 126	E 38770
12 to 14	E 38730	54 to 56	E 38751	128 to 130	E 38771
14 to 16	E 38731	56 to 58	E 38752	132 to 134	E 38772
16 to 18	E 38732	58 to 60	E 38753	136 to 138	E 38773
18 to 20	E 38733	60 to 62	E 38754	140 to 142	E 38774
20 to 22	E 38734	64 to 66	E 38755	144 to 146	E 38775
22 to 24	E 38735	68 to 70	E 38756	148 to 150	E 38776
24 to 26	E 38736	72 to 74	E 38757	152 to 154	E 38777
26 to 28	E 38737	76 to 78	E 38758	156 to 158	E 38778
28 to 30	E 38738	80 to 82	E 38759	160 to 162	E 38779
30 to 32	E 38739	84 to 86	E 38760	164 to 166	E 38780
32 to 34	E 38740	88 to 90	E 38761	168 to 170	E 38781
34 to 36	E 38741	92 to 94	E 38762	172 to 174	E 38782
36 to 38	E 38742	96 to 98	E 38763	176 to 178	E 38783
38 to 40	E 38743	100 to 102	E 38764	180 to 182	E 38784
40 to 42	E 38744	104 to 106	E 38765	184 to 186	E 38785
42 to 44	E 38745			188 to 190	E 38786

27-Aug-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 2004-1101

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd.
1120 Sunnyside Road
Kelowna, BC
V1Z 2N8

No. of samples received: 78
Sample type:Core
Samples Submitted by: John Ostler
Project: Murphy Lake

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	14851 46-48m	10	<0.2	0.98	<5	55	<5	0.95	<1	21	58	433	3.82	10	0.92	414	3	0.05	15	1860	6	<5	<20	22	0.16	<10	120	<10	12	35
2	14852 48-50m	25	<0.2	1.25	<5	35	<5	1.31	<1	26	65	609	4.47	20	1.21	488	5	0.05	21	2320	8	<5	<20	52	0.18	<10	148	<10	14	38
3	14853 50-52m	15	<0.2	1.33	<5	50	<5	1.28	<1	22	71	434	4.21	20	1.28	518	7	0.06	21	2280	10	<5	<20	51	0.17	<10	159	<10	14	41
4	14854 52-54m	15	0.2	1.63	<5	45	<5	1.27	<1	26	76	645	4.35	20	1.41	525	8	0.07	21	2200	10	5	<20	89	0.21	<10	143	<10	14	41
5	14855 54-56m	5	<0.2	1.62	<5	30	<5	1.25	<1	23	56	556	4.55	20	1.26	419	4	0.06	18	2080	10	<5	<20	50	0.17	<10	122	<10	11	39
6	14856 19.8-22m	10	<0.2	1.20	<5	45	<5	1.42	<1	25	72	648	4.62	20	1.08	461	10	0.05	21	2580	6	<5	<20	29	0.16	<10	175	<10	14	46
7	14857 22-24m	15	<0.2	1.21	<5	40	<5	1.37	<1	27	67	587	4.92	20	1.10	456	22	0.05	22	2440	8	<5	<20	27	0.19	<10	163	<10	14	43
8	14858 24-26m	10	<0.2	1.33	<5	40	<5	1.21	<1	27	66	724	4.72	20	1.22	460	<1	0.05	21	2520	8	<5	<20	35	0.20	<10	150	<10	14	44
9	14859 26-28m	15	0.2	1.22	<5	30	<5	1.39	<1	41	71	881	5.89	20	1.21	465	2	0.05	25	2710	6	<5	<20	41	0.19	<10	181	<10	15	50
10	14860	20	<0.2	1.46	<5	45	<5	1.40	<1	30	95	653	6.25	20	1.50	578	<1	0.07	30	2680	6	<5	<20	32	0.20	<10	245	<10	14	57
11	14861 30-32m	20	<0.2	1.76	<5	45	<5	1.55	<1	29	66	609	5.34	20	1.41	625	18	0.08	22	2450	8	<5	<20	88	0.18	<10	162	<10	15	49
12	14862 32-34m	5	<0.2	1.71	<5	80	<5	1.50	<1	20	57	269	4.44	10	1.19	616	<1	0.08	16	2120	10	<5	<20	74	0.16	<10	147	<10	13	43
13	14863 34-36m	10	<0.2	1.50	<5	90	<5	1.31	<1	21	60	365	4.40	20	1.12	504	1	0.06	17	2010	8	<5	<20	212	0.10	<10	147	<10	13	41
14	14864 36-38m	15	<0.2	2.11	<5	50	<5	1.85	<1	18	47	379	3.68	10	0.98	433	<1	0.14	12	1730	12	<5	<20	152	0.12	<10	73	<10	10	27
15	14865 38-40m	10	<0.2	2.04	<5	60	<5	2.31	<1	14	43	265	3.58	10	0.68	340	1	0.17	12	1850	14	<5	<20	173	0.10	<10	82	<10	8	22
16	14866 40-42m	30	<0.2	2.54	5	60	<5	2.12	<1	21	47	246	4.20	10	0.96	442	4	0.20	12	1700	14	<5	<20	164	0.13	<10	94	<10	10	25
17	14867 42-44m	10	<0.2	2.23	<5	90	<5	2.06	<1	12	39	87	3.62	10	0.59	352	2	0.24	10	1990	14	<5	<20	173	0.10	<10	96	<10	8	20
18	14868 44-46m	5	<0.2	1.60	<5	55	<5	1.66	<1	14	46	126	3.76	10	0.53	322	<1	0.16	11	1740	10	<5	<20	104	0.10	<10	117	<10	8	20
19	14869 56-58m	10	<0.2	1.21	<5	50	<5	1.51	<1	25	58	478	4.10	20	1.08	431	14	0.05	17	2100	8	<5	<20	43	0.16	<10	130	<10	11	38
20	14870 58-60m	5	0.2	1.18	<5	30	<5	2.52	<1	21	49	583	3.93	20	1.21	543	27	0.03	19	2110	6	<5	<20	41	0.12	<10	127	<10	12	41
21	14871 60-62m	10	<0.2	0.63	<5	25	<5	1.45	<1	13	38	450	2.83	20	0.60	341	28	0.04	12	2200	4	<5	<20	15	0.09	<10	91	<10	12	29
22	14872 62-64m	5	0.2	0.95	<5	<5	<5	1.41	<1	28	99	467	4.43	20	0.91	498	8	0.06	31	2640	66	<5	180	<1	0.18	<10	141	100	28	52
23	14873 64-66m	5	<0.2	0.87	<5	40	<5	1.49	<1	18	54	377	4.06	20	0.82	426	20	0.04	19	2530	6	<5	<20	20	0.12	<10	156	<10	12	43
24	14874 66-68m	25	<0.2	0.94	<5	35	<5	1.37	<1	23	66	304	4.29	10	0.83	373	6	0.05	19	2250	8	<5	<20	28	0.13	<10	158	<10	11	41
25	14875 68-70m	25	<0 2	1.04	<5	50	<5	1.64	<1	21	62	248	4.40	20	0.97	373	3	0.05	22	2370	8	<5	<20	34	0.12	<10	182	<10	12	47
26	14876 70-72m	10	<0.2	0.82	<5	50	<5	1.15	<1	18	67	302	3.99	10	0.80	340	5	0.05	18	2000	6	<5	<20	39	0.12	<10	157	<10	11	43
27	14877 72-74m	10	<0.2	1.21	<5	20	<5	2.77	<1	23	60	339	4.71	10	1.01	554	14	0.06	21	2470	8	<5	<20	44	0.14	<10	120	<10	10	40
28	14878 74-76m	10	<0.2	1.24	<5	35	<5	2.92	<1	21	69	218	4.48	20	1.07	762	26	0.04	24	2230	10	<5	<20	77	0.15	<10	161	<10	12	56
29	14879 76-78m	20	<0 2	0.85	<5	35	<5	1.27	<1	19	61	282	4.28	20	0.81	416	4	0.04	18	2240	8	5	<20	24	0.12	<10	169	<10	11	51
30	14880 78-80m	10	<0 2	0 89	<5	55	<5	1.12	<1	20	68	394	4.33	20	0.83	316	6	0.05	20	2170	6	<5	<20	31	0.11	<10	180	<10	11	50

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
31	14881 80-82m	10	<0.2	1.17	<5	55	<5	1.13	<1	25	72	213	5.43	20	1.20	929	4	0.04	24	2170	8	<5	<20	33	0.10	<10	201	<10	15	65
32	14882 82-84m	45	0.3	1.14	<5	50	<5	1.72	<1	22	73	1490	5.00	20	1.08	704	7	0.04	22	2530	6	<5	<20	45	0.13	<10	189	<10	14	56
33	14883 84-86m	10	<0.2	1.10	<5	70	<5	1.80	<1	23	67	151	4.78	20	1.01	621	4	0.04	23	2340	8	<5	<20	79	0.14	<10	193	<10	13	55
34	14884 86-88m	5	<0.2	1.04	<5	85	<5	1.40	<1	23	74	163	4.82	20	1.02	581	4	0.06	24	2120	6	<5	<20	31	0.16	<10	181	<10	12	54
35	14885 88-90m	10	<0.2	1.13	<5	55	<5	2.04	<1	23	66	371	4.75	20	1.03	641	4	0.04	24	2570	8	<5	<20	54	0.14	<10	184	<10	12	52
36	14886 90-92m	15	<0.2	0.98	<5	65	<5	1.76	<1	22	64	185	4.73	20	0.92	680	4	0.04	23	2580	6	<5	<20	52	0.12	<10	188	<10	12	50
37	14887 92-94m	10	<0.2	0.91	<5	65	<5	1.36	<1	20	69	205	4.44	20	0.86	542	5	0.06	19	2400	6	<5	<20	41	0.15	<10	172	<10	10	50
38	14888 94-96m	10	<0.2	0.98	<5	60	<5	1.49	<1	20	73	164	4.44	20	0.92	593	6	0.06	21	2400	6	<5	<20	37	0.14	<10	170	<10	10	52
39	14889 96-98m	10	<0.2	1.08	<5	70	<5	2.38	<1	21	63	218	4.64	20	1.09	723	3	0.04	24	2510	8	<5	<20	67	0.12	<10	186	<10	10	51
40	14890 98-100m	10	<0.2	1.23	<5	25	<5	3.90	<1	22	60	281	4.60	20	1.30	950	6	0.04	30	2410	8	<5	<20	52	0.09	<10	165	<10	12	75
41	14891 100-102m	15	<0.2	0.75	<5	60	<5	1.18	<1	19	58	254	3.92	20	0.74	471	4	0.05	17	2290	6	<5	<20	17	0.12	<10	149	<10	8	47
42	14892 102-104m	10	<0.2	0.66	<5	50	<5	1.01	<1	15	58	327	3.59	20	0.63	442	5	0.06	14	2280	6	<5	<20	22	0.11	<10	129	<10	10	44
43	14893 104-106m	5	<0.2	0.88	<5	55	<5	1.10	<1	21	69	263	4.36	20	0.88	594	5	0.06	19	2160	6	<5	<20	48	0.15	<10	154	<10	12	49
44	14894 106-108m	5	<0.2	0.90	<5	70	<5	1.03	<1	22	83	279	4.87	20	0.90	473	6	0.08	20	2210	8	<5	<20	47	0.16	<10	179	<10	12	54
45	14895 108-110m	<5	<0.2	0.85	<5	65	<5	0.95	<1	21	64	294	4.31	20	0.86	505	4	0.06	19	2160	8	<5	<20	23	0.15	<10	148	<10	10	51
46	14896 110-112m	5	<0.2	0.89	<5	65	<5	1.00	<1	20	76	152	4.71	20	0.87	523	3	0.07	20	2240	6	<5	<20	42	0.15	<10	174	<10	10	55
47	14897 112-114m	5	<0.2	0.85	<5	50	<5	1.05	<1	20	68	210	4.72	20	0.83	486	2	0.05	24	2350	6	<5	<20	23	0.12	<10	184	<10	11	95
48	14898 114-116m	<5	<0.2	0.82	<5	55	<5	1.09	<1	24	72	290	4.96	20	0.81	558	9	0.06	21	2370	6	<5	<20	52	0.14	<10	181	<10	12	51
49	14899 116-118m	10	<0.2	0.78	<5	40	<5	1.23	<1	23	63	422	4.82	20	0.82	562	6	0.04	20	2400	8	<5	<20	26	0.14	<10	161	<10	12	48
50	14900 118-120m	15	<0.2	0.64	<5	35	<5	1.21	<1	15	54	419	3.25	20	0.47	402	12	0.06	12	2300	8	<5	<20	33	0.08	<10	97	<10	13	35
51	14901 120-122m	5	<0.2	0.63	<5	50	<5	0.93	<1	12	39	209	2.81	20	0.43	336	10	0.05	10	2330	6	<5	<20	77	0.08	<10	102	<10	11	30
52	14902 122-124m	5	<0.2	0.38	<5	30	<5	0.86	<1	10	41	307	2.41	10	0.26	300	13	0.05	8	1600	4	<5	<20	40	0.06	<10	62	<10	9	21
53	14903 124-126m	5	<0.2	0.67	<5	35	<5	1.07	<1	19	59	283	4.33	20	0.71	533	4	0.04	18	1930	4	<5	<20	20	0.13	<10	138	<10	11	43
54	14904 126-128m	5	<0.2	0.70	<5	55	<5	0.92	<1	17	57	243	3.90	20	0.71	416	3	0.06	14	2410	6	<5	<20	27	0.11	<10	152	<10	11	43
55	14905 128-130m	10	<0.2	0.76	<5	50	<5	1.17	<1	20	59	341	4.73	20	0.82	455	2	0.04	18	2860	4	<5	<20	22	0.13	<10	192	<10	12	46
56	14906 130-132m	10	<0.2	0.77	<5	45	<5	1.28	<1	24	69	501	4.91	20	0.86	471	32	0.05	20	2680	4	<5	<20	26	0.15	<10	181	<10	12	43
57	14907 132-134m	145	1.4	0.72	10	35	<5	1.08	<1	22	57	2875	5.03	20	0.82	441	27	0.04	22	2430	<2	10	<20	16	0.13	<10	170	<10	11	95
58	14908 134-136m	15	0.2	0.74	<5	55	<5	0.99	<1	19	63	275	4.15	10	0.74	408	13	0.06	16	2370	6	<5	<20	24	0.11	<10	162	<10	10	38
59	14909 136-138m	10	<0.2	0.61	<5	35	<5	0.97	<1	25	55	442	3.80	10	0.58	315	6	0.04	16	2300	4	<5	<20	21	0.10	<10	125	<10	10	31
60	14910 138-140m	5	<0.2	0.77	<5	50	<5	1.10	<1	21	62	274	4.32	20	0.77	376	5	0.06	17	2420	6	<5	<20	25	0.13	<10	159	<10	12	40
61	14911 140-142m	10	<0.2	0.80	<5	60	<5	1.20	<1	20	61	276	4.41	20	0.81	408	5	0.06	17	2410	4	<5	<20	20	0.12	<10	180	<10	11	42
62	14912 142-144m	10	<0.2	0.75	<5	55	<5	0.98	<1	19	76	257	4.61	10	0.75	376	38	0.08	16	1970	4	<5	<20	25	0.13	<10	158	<10	11	37
63	14913 144-146m	<5	<0.2	0.86	<5	80	<5	0.98	<1	20	60	174	4.31	20	0.86	416	2	0.07	18	2080	6	<5	<20	27	0.11	<10	181	<10	10	45
64	14914 146-148m	10	<0.2	0.75	10	70	<5	0.75	<1	17	61	216	3.62	10	0.78	413	7	0.06	18	1850	6	10	<20	17	0.11	<10	134	<10	10	42
65	14915 148-150m	10	<0.2	0.78	<5	70	<5	0.92	<1	19	54	204	4.01	20	0.80	385	3	0.06	18	2370	6	<5	<20	21	0.12	<10	159	<10	11	44
66	14916 150-152m	10	<0.2	0.75	<5	75	<5	0.90	<1	18	58	170	3.98	20	0.75	371	2	0.06	17	2240	6	<5	<20	21	0.11	<10	162	<10	11	42
67	14917 152-154m	5	<0.2	0.98	<5	55	<5	1.36	<1	19	63	142	4.43	20	0.87	436	<1	0.05	18	2600	8	<5	<20	24	0.11	<10	184	<10	12	40
68	14918 154-156m	70	<0.2	0.94	<5	55	<5	1.12	<1	21	58	199	4.74	20	0.95	473	3	0.05	20	2340	6	<5	<20	14	0.13	<10	183	<10	12	44
69	14919 156-158m	15	<0.2	1.04	<5	50	<5	1.51	<1	20	60	229	4.40	20	0.91	519	1	0.05	18	2440	8	<5	<20	22	0.13	<10	173	<10	12	48
70	14920 158-160m	20	<0.2	1.23	<5	125	<5	1.18	<1	29	88	244	6.37	20	1.30	623	3	0.06	29	2470	6	<5	<20	23	0.15	<10	293	<10	14	71

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
71	14921 160-162m	20	<0.2	0.91	<5	40	<5	1.24	<1	51	65	349	4.92	20	0.82	407	1	0.06	23	2390	4	<5	<20	19	0.14	<10	156	<10	12	40
72	14922 162-164m	15	<0.2	0.84	<5	70	<5	0.98	<1	19	68	219	4.38	20	0.83	375	<1	0.07	19	2190	6	<5	<20	22	0.11	<10	185	<10	11	44
73	14923 164-166m	15	<0.2	0.80	<5	65	<5	1.00	<1	19	60	212	4.26	20	0.83	399	5	0.06	16	2170	6	<5	<20	19	0.12	<10	166	<10	12	40
74	14924 166-168m	20	<0.2	0.86	<5	85	<5	1.02	<1	20	62	216	4.50	20	0.88	451	<1	0.06	18	2290	6	<5	<20	20	0.11	<10	179	<10	12	46
75	14925 168-170m	15	<0.2	0.86	<5	85	<5	0.99	<1	20	65	201	4.31	20	0.86	397	3	0.07	18	2120	8	<5	<20	24	0.12	<10	170	<10	12	46
76	14926 170-172m	15	<0.2	0.88	<5	65	<5	1.33	<1	19	67	251	4.29	20	0.81	451	<1	0.07	19	2380	6	<5	<20	27	0.11	<10	172	<10	11	44
77	14927 172-174m	10	<0.2	0.89	<5	60	<5	1.23	<1	19	66	170	4.48	20	0.83	467	3	0.06	19	2290	8	<5	<20	30	0.13	<10	172	<10	11	43
78	14928 174-176m	5	<0.2	0.84	<5	65	<5	1.14	<1	21	60	209	4.43	20	0.82	476	2	0.06	19	2380	6	<5	<20	20	0.13	<10	168	<10	11	40
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	14851 46-48m	10	<0.2	1.00	<5	55	<5	0.96	<1	21	59	438	3.86	10	0.93	422	7	0.05	15	1870	6	<5	<20	21	0.17	<10	120	<10	12	35
10	148CC .	15	<0.2	1.43	<5	50	<5	1.41	<1	30	94	629	6.12	20	1.46	575	<1	0.07	29	2670	6	<5	<20	32	0.21	<10	231	<10	15	57
19	14869 56-58m	10	<0.2	1.24	<5	60	<5	1.59	<1	26	60	479	4.28	10	1.09	450	16	0.05	18	2190	10	<5	<20	45	0.17	<10	132	<10	12	41
36	14886 90-92m	15	<0.2	1.01	<5	65	<5	1.78	<1	22	66	188	4.78	20	0.93	682	3	0.04	23	2530	6	<5	<20	52	0.12	<10	189	<10	12	50
45	14895 108-110m	<5	<0.2	0.85	<5	65	<5	0.93	<1	21	63	290	4.23	20	0.87	497	4	0.06	17	2010	6	<5	<20	22	0.14	<10	153	<10	10	48
54	14904 126-128m	5	<0.2	0.70	<5	55	<5	0.92	<1	17	59	245	4.00	20	0.71	423	4	0.06	16	2350	4	<5	<20	26	0.10	<10	156	<10	11	43
57	14907 132-134m	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resplit:																														
1	14851 46-48m	15	<0.2	1.01	<5	60	<5	1.02	<1	21	64	449	4.02	10	0.92	439	5	0.05	17	1900	8	<5	<20	23	0.16	<10	118	<10	12	38
36	14886 90-92m	10	<0.2	1.02	<5	60	<5	1.80	<1	22	73	185	4.76	20	0.94	690	5	0.05	23	2490	6	<5	<20	57	0.12	<10	191	<10	12	57
71	14921 160-162m	10	<0.2	0.90	<5	40	<5	1.25	<1	58	61	356	4.99	20	0.82	404	3	0.06	24	2430	6	<5	<20	18	0.15	<10	147	<10	12	40
Standard:																														
GEO '04		135	1.5	1.73	65	145	<5	1.72	<1	20	65	87	3.73	<10	0.96	642	<1	0.02	32	680	20	<5	<20	47	0.11	<10	67	<10	9	76
GEO '04		145	1.6	1.64	55	135	<5	1.61	<1	19	61	84	3.52	<10	0.92	604	<1	0.02	30	640	20	<5	<20	43	0.11	<10	63	<10	10	74
GEO '04		135	1.4	1.66	55	140	<5	1.63	<1	20	62	85	3.56	<10	0.93	618	<1	0.02	31	640	22	<5	<20	43	0.11	<10	62	<10	10	73

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

JJ/jm
df/1101
XLS/04

2-Sep-04

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

Phone: 250-573-5700
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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-1128

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd.
1120 Sunnyside Road
Kelowna, BC
V1Z 2N8

No. of samples received: 73
Sample type:Core
Project: Murphy Lake
Samples Submitted by: John Ostler

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	E23551	10	<0.2	2.10	<5	100	<5	2.12	<1	29	133	259	5.53	20	1.45	430	16	0.12	46	830	8	<5	<20	139	0.12	<10	175	<10	7	38
2	E14929	15	<0.2	0.97	<5	65	<5	1.21	<1	19	68	196	4.33	20	0.87	415	3	0.06	18	2320	6	<5	<20	34	0.11	<10	196	<10	12	43
3	E14930	10	<0.2	1.00	<5	75	<5	1.29	<1	20	67	227	4.43	20	0.93	386	2	0.06	19	2380	6	<5	<20	42	0.11	<10	203	<10	14	45
4	E14931	10	<0.2	0.89	<5	85	<5	1.00	<1	21	68	210	4.49	20	0.89	310	4	0.06	18	2280	6	<5	<20	24	0.12	<10	193	<10	13	45
5	E14932	15	<0.2	0.96	<5	90	<5	1.03	<1	21	64	237	4.34	20	0.98	365	2	0.06	19	2240	6	<5	<20	33	0.14	<10	181	<10	14	46
6	E14933	10	<0.2	0.99	<5	45	<5	1.54	<1	19	56	254	4.39	20	0.81	407	4	0.04	18	2260	4	<5	<20	23	0.11	<10	180	<10	11	37
7	E14934	10	<0.2	0.97	<5	70	<5	1.15	<1	19	65	300	4.44	20	0.92	419	2	0.06	18	2280	6	<5	<20	22	0.12	<10	191	<10	12	40
8	E14935	10	<0.2	1.05	<5	75	<5	1.14	<1	20	62	177	4.24	20	1.01	447	3	0.06	20	2200	4	5	<20	21	0.13	<10	174	<10	12	42
9	E14936	10	<0.2	1.01	<5	60	<5	1.36	<1	17	60	115	3.83	20	0.87	414	1	0.06	17	2180	6	<5	<20	49	0.11	<10	161	<10	11	38
10	E14937	10	<0.2	1.12	<5	75	<5	1.14	<1	20	61	183	4.16	20	1.07	464	4	0.06	19	2100	8	<5	<20	28	0.13	<10	178	<10	13	44
11	E14938	10	<0.2	1.18	<5	105	<5	1.16	<1	22	62	226	4.23	20	1.15	531	<1	0.07	19	2470	6	<5	<20	32	0.15	<10	162	<10	14	47
12	E14939	5	<0.2	1.33	<5	75	<5	1.64	<1	27	77	194	5.81	30	1.39	593	3	0.04	27	2850	6	<5	<20	23	0.13	<10	265	<10	16	60
13	E14940	5	<0.2	1.16	<5	60	<5	1.64	<1	21	58	196	4.37	20	1.01	536	<1	0.05	20	2390	6	<5	<20	30	0.15	<10	183	<10	13	45
14	E14941	10	<0.2	1.05	<5	40	<5	1.85	<1	20	54	210	4.56	20	1.15	565	3	0.04	20	2480	4	<5	<20	27	0.11	<10	185	<10	12	42
15	E14942	15	<0.2	1.51	<5	30	<5	5.15	<1	26	56	705	4.89	30	1.53	823	10	0.03	32	2470	8	<5	<20	53	0.07	<10	165	<10	13	38
16	E14943	10	<0.2	1.00	<5	50	<5	1.52	<1	19	54	318	4.19	20	0.98	475	2	0.05	19	2460	6	<5	<20	21	0.11	<10	177	<10	12	44
17	E14944	10	<0.2	1.24	<5	50	<5	1.88	<1	22	61	189	4.50	20	1.26	538	<1	0.06	22	2420	8	<5	<20	31	0.15	<10	183	<10	14	52
18	E14945	10	<0.2	1.06	<5	70	<5	1.19	<1	21	60	211	4.37	20	1.03	389	3	0.05	20	2360	6	<5	<20	22	0.13	<10	200	<10	13	47
19	E14946	5	<0.2	0.96	<5	70	<5	1.20	<1	22	56	262	4.08	20	0.87	378	5	0.06	19	2360	6	<5	<20	26	0.13	<10	169	<10	13	37
20	E14947	5	<0.2	1.02	5	35	<5	1.36	<1	19	53	345	4.15	20	0.86	358	6	0.05	18	2300	6	<5	<20	30	0.11	<10	172	<10	12	38
21	E14948	10	<0.2	0.79	<5	30	<5	1.25	<1	17	50	329	3.93	20	0.79	360	71	0.05	14	2410	4	<5	<20	23	0.11	<10	158	<10	13	35
22	E14949	5	<0.2	1.23	10	30	<5	2.22	<1	22	55	185	4.51	20	1.30	594	3	0.04	23	2490	6	<5	<20	24	0.13	<10	192	<10	14	50
23	E14950	<5	0.2	1.22	5	35	<5	1.68	<1	21	58	265	4.49	20	1.34	499	<1	0.05	20	2490	6	<5	<20	21	0.14	<10	195	<10	13	50
24	E14951	5	<0.2	0.90	<5	65	<5	1.21	<1	20	61	250	4.25	20	0.93	384	3	0.06	19	2280	4	<5	<20	22	0.13	<10	188	<10	13	45
25	E14952	<5	<0.2	0.78	<5	40	<5	1.25	<1	17	48	319	3.87	20	0.77	429	1	0.05	13	2390	6	<5	<20	18	0.11	<10	171	<10	12	39
26	E14953	5	<0.2	0.54	<5	10	<5	1.13	<1	12	35	265	3.18	20	0.54	354	4	0.04	7	2430	4	<5	<20	4	0.09	<10	132	<10	14	34
27	E14954	<5	<0.2	0.58	<5	15	<5	1.06	<1	12	34	209	3.03	20	0.54	367	1	0.05	6	2360	6	<5	<20	9	0.10	<10	122	<10	13	33
28	E14955	10	<0.2	0.66	<5	20	<5	1.34	<1	14	35	364	3.27	20	0.63	416	3	0.04	8	2740	6	<5	<20	8	0.10	<10	123	<10	14	35
29	E14956	20	<0.2	1.07	<5	15	<5	2.60	<1	23	46	983	4.43	20	1.14	593	10	0.03	17	3730	4	<5	<20	9	0.15	<10	157	<10	19	43
30	E14957	15	0.2	0.71	<5	15	<5	2.15	<1	16	32	544	3.26	20	0.71	483	4	0.03	11	2760	4	<5	<20	5	0.09	<10	109	<10	13	32

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
31	E14958	10	0.2	0.57	<5	20	<5	1.33	<1	15	35	415	3.10	20	0.50	372	4	0.04	9	2220	4	<5	<20	28	0.10	<10	100	<10	11	27
32	E14959	15	0.2	1.06	<5	25	<5	1.84	<1	20	51	495	4.27	20	0.98	479	8	0.04	21	2470	4	<5	<20	29	0.11	<10	172	<10	10	36
33	E14960	40	0.3	1.15	10	40	<5	1.52	<1	22	56	805	4.55	20	1.09	577	4	0.05	21	2790	6	<5	<20	56	0.13	<10	184	<10	12	41
34	E14961	15	19.2	1.13	<5	40	<5	1.54	<1	22	47	572	4.50	20	1.06	703	8	0.05	19	2520	4	<5	<20	67	0.13	<10	159	<10	13	43
35	E14962	10	<0.2	0.95	<5	25	<5	1.32	<1	24	47	216	5.24	20	0.92	1421	<1	0.05	19	2480	2	<5	<20	54	0.09	<10	153	<10	16	62
36	E14963	5	<0.2	0.93	<5	80	<5	1.02	<1	24	63	272	5.03	20	1.04	617	3	0.04	21	2160	<2	<5	<20	24	0.14	<10	199	<10	13	48
37	E14964	5	0.2	0.78	<5	50	<5	1.24	<1	17	48	217	4.24	20	0.85	521	8	0.04	14	2500	2	<5	<20	16	0.10	<10	172	<10	12	40
38	E14965	10	0.2	0.87	<5	50	<5	1.55	<1	11	54	295	3.66	10	0.58	379	13	0.08	12	1250	4	<5	<20	53	0.09	<10	95	<10	8	21
39	E14966	125	5.0	1.07	230	10	<5	3.18	<1	26	49	>10000	5.75	20	0.69	493	79	0.04	29	2090	<2	30	<20	19	0.03	<10	83	<10	11	74
40	E14967	20	0.3	1.11	<5	65	<5	1.25	<1	27	63	999	5.29	20	1.18	644	13	0.04	23	2550	4	<5	<20	18	0.12	<10	203	<10	12	51
41	E14968	50	1.1	1.02	<5	65	<5	1.29	<1	24	69	2097	5.96	20	1.18	655	93	0.04	22	2620	2	<5	<20	14	0.12	<10	243	<10	12	75
42	E14969	20	<0.2	0.95	<5	60	<5	1.27	<1	22	69	237	5.06	20	1.05	565	3	0.05	22	2150	2	<5	<20	18	0.13	<10	209	<10	10	42
43	E14970	25	0.2	0.63	<5	25	<5	1.64	<1	43	56	1103	4.45	20	0.74	623	6	0.03	26	2090	2	<5	<20	18	0.12	<10	112	<10	8	25
44	E14971	10	0.2	0.98	<5	60	<5	1.20	<1	23	70	257	5.41	20	1.05	542	8	0.04	23	2350	2	<5	<20	11	0.12	<10	249	<10	11	42
45	E14972	<5	<0.2	0.64	<5	60	<5	0.98	<1	14	44	403	3.17	20	0.62	443	<1	0.06	11	2500	4	<5	<20	16	0.11	<10	127	<10	14	34
46	E14973	10	0.2	0.77	<5	35	<5	1.19	<1	18	49	314	4.05	20	0.72	645	4	0.04	16	2580	4	<5	<20	21	0.10	<10	147	<10	12	42
47	E14974	15	0.4	0.93	<5	65	<5	1.39	<1	22	55	814	4.36	20	0.96	659	3	0.04	19	2750	4	<5	<20	18	0.12	<10	165	<10	13	50
48	E14975	20	0.2	1.03	<5	85	<5	1.34	<1	27	64	596	5.41	30	1.17	780	<1	0.04	22	3050	4	<5	<20	20	0.13	<10	234	<10	15	55
49	E14976	10	0.3	0.95	<5	50	<5	1.29	<1	21	55	447	5.07	20	0.90	640	<1	0.03	19	2920	2	<5	<20	33	0.09	<10	249	<10	12	50
50	E14977	10	<0.2	0.89	<5	40	<5	1.53	<1	23	60	324	5.39	20	0.93	652	2	0.03	19	2990	4	5	<20	27	0.10	<10	229	<10	12	47
51	E14978	15	<0.2	1.13	<5	65	<5	1.43	<1	24	50	421	5.01	20	0.97	523	7	0.05	17	2660	4	<5	<20	23	0.12	<10	177	<10	12	43
52	E14979	5	<0.2	1.44	5	100	<5	1.69	<1	29	96	348	4.68	20	1.31	660	1	0.05	35	2330	6	<5	<20	109	0.15	<10	180	<10	12	44
53	E14980	5	<0.2	1.11	<5	120	<5	1.57	<1	23	56	417	4.11	20	0.97	610	4	0.05	28	2850	4	<5	<20	74	0.11	<10	185	<10	11	36
54	E14981	<5	0.2	1.23	<5	120	<5	1.41	<1	25	79	197	5.15	20	1.20	562	<1	0.06	31	2780	4	<5	<20	35	0.12	<10	240	<10	10	47
55	E14982	<5	<0.2	1.32	<5	75	<5	1.91	<1	26	73	242	5.01	20	1.25	584	10	0.05	31	2830	4	<5	<20	32	0.13	<10	206	<10	10	45
56	E14983	20	<0.2	1.13	10	35	<5	1.90	<1	25	49	635	4.66	20	1.04	584	59	0.06	20	2460	4	<5	<20	33	0.12	<10	112	<10	11	31
57	E14984	25	<0.2	0.91	<5	15	<5	1.70	<1	25	36	453	3.96	20	0.41	356	5	0.06	10	2140	4	<5	<20	43	0.07	<10	51	<10	9	17
58	E14985	10	0.3	1.33	<5	70	<5	1.61	<1	28	64	498	4.49	20	1.18	526	5	0.05	27	2690	6	<5	<20	33	0.14	<10	174	<10	11	37
59	E14986	10	0.3	1.18	<5	100	<5	1.69	<1	20	59	178	4.21	20	0.93	480	<1	0.05	25	3180	6	<5	<20	41	0.10	<10	218	<10	9	33
60	E14987	5	<0.2	1.78	<5	115	<5	1.69	<1	27	97	432	5.40	20	1.54	708	<1	0.05	36	2630	8	<5	<20	63	0.14	<10	195	<10	13	58
61	E14988	15	<0.2	1.87	<5	135	<5	1.81	<1	28	110	398	5.17	20	1.66	678	11	0.04	43	2880	8	<5	<20	59	0.14	<10	183	<10	15	61
62	E14989	5	0.2	1.47	<5	45	<5	1.46	<1	37	107	164	6.74	20	1.90	660	<1	0.03	54	730	4	<5	<20	14	0.16	<10	214	<10	8	53
63	E14990	10	<0.2	1.04	<5	20	<5	0.88	<1	40	110	382	8.38	20	1.57	658	<1	0.02	57	340	<2	<5	<20	22	0.13	<10	263	<10	7	51
64	E14991	5	<0.2	1.25	<5	45	5	1.08	<1	51	124	54	9.91	30	2.17	790	<1	0.02	73	330	<2	<5	<20	9	0.13	<10	308	<10	7	58
65	E14992	5	<0.2	1.44	<5	75	<5	1.47	<1	27	82	100	5.36	20	1.28	411	1	0.10	39	970	4	<5	<20	58	0.12	<10	181	<10	7	36
66	E14993	<5	0.3	1.69	<5	185	<5	1.36	<1	28	103	155	5.13	20	1.50	472	<1	0.10	37	1790	6	<5	<20	70	0.13	<10	202	<10	8	47
67	E14994	<5	<0.2	1.84	<5	100	<5	1.56	<1	28	101	78	5.18	20	1.45	478	<1	0.10	39	760	8	<5	<20	116	0.14	<10	191	<10	7	40
68	E14995	<5	<0.2	1.63	5	85	<5	1.59	<1	28	100	362	4.96	20	1.46	599	<1	0.09	39	780	8	<5	<20	60	0.15	<10	121	<10	8	43
69	E14996	<5	0.2	1.96	<5	90	5	1.51	<1	34	137	90	6.70	20	1.62	455	<1	0.12	52	350	6	<5	<20	82	0.13	<10	251	<10	6	40
70	E14997	5	0.2	1.26	<5	35	5	1.38	<1	33	129	136	7.93	20	1.34	501	<1	0.07	44	270	<2	<5	<20	40	0.14	<10	297	<10	8	45

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2004-1128

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd.
1120 Sunnyside Road
Kelowna, BC
V1Z 2N8

2-Sep-04

No. of samples received: 73
Sample type:Core
Project: Murphy Lake
Samples Submitted by: John Ostler

ET #.	Tag #	Cu (%)
39	E14966	1.29
QC DATA:		
Repeat:		
39	E14966	1.29
Standard:		
Cu106		1.43

JJ/jm
XLS/04

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

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
71	E14998	20	0.6	1.03	15	30	<5	1.76	<1	46	178	2806	7.89	20	2.12	581	<1	0.03	74	270	<2	<5	<20	28	0.09	<10	290	<10	5	48
72	E14999	5	<0.2	1.13	<5	30	<5	1.22	<1	48	256	36	7.41	20	2.69	682	<1	0.03	91	180	<2	<5	<20	64	0.10	<10	221	<10	5	55
73	E15000	5	0.3	1.56	<5	70	<5	1.41	<1	29	115	274	5.47	20	1.35	592	<1	0.08	41	310	6	<5	<20	87	0.12	<10	167	<10	6	41
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	E23551	10	<0.2	2.07	<5	95	<5	2.07	<1	28	129	252	5.34	20	1.44	421	17	0.12	44	840	8	<5	<20	134	0.12	<10	175	<10	6	37
10	E14937	5	<0.2	1.11	<5	80	<5	1.13	<1	20	60	181	4.12	20	1.07	462	3	0.06	19	2200	6	<5	<20	28	0.14	<10	168	<10	12	44
19	E14946	5	<0.2	0.96	<5	70	<5	1.20	<1	21	55	265	4.01	20	0.87	379	5	0.06	18	2230	4	<5	<20	28	0.14	<10	167	<10	12	36
33	E14960	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	E14963	5	<0.2	0.94	<5	80	<5	1.02	<1	24	65	276	5.12	20	1.05	629	4	0.04	21	2320	2	<5	<20	22	0.14	<10	203	<10	13	48
45	E14972	5	<0.2	0.63	5	60	<5	0.96	<1	14	43	402	3.09	20	0.61	421	1	0.05	10	2460	4	<5	<20	14	0.10	<10	124	<10	13	34
54	E14981	<5	0.2	1.18	<5	120	<5	1.35	<1	24	78	189	5.06	20	1.16	544	<1	0.05	30	2760	4	<5	<20	35	0.12	<10	229	<10	10	46
Resplit:																														
1	E23551	10	<0.2	2.18	<5	95	<5	2.21	<1	30	139	273	5.73	10	1.53	465	12	0.13	48	840	8	<5	<20	136	0.13	<10	190	<10	6	40
36	E14963	<5	<0.2	0.93	<5	85	<5	1.02	<1	24	66	247	5.01	30	1.03	570	2	0.05	20	2240	4	<5	<20	24	0.14	<10	193	<10	14	48
71	E14998	15	0.6	1.05	10	30	<5	1.87	<1	44	191	2965	8.23	30	2.16	589	1	0.03	73	260	<2	<5	<20	23	0.11	<10	304	<10	6	47
Standard:																														
GEO '04		140	1.6	1.79	55	135	<5	1.69	<1	20	62	89	3.66	10	1.02	649	<1	0.02	29	620	22	<5	<20	43	0.11	<10	58	<10	10	74
GEO '04		140	1.4	1.68	60	135	<5	1.61	<1	20	58	86	3.52	<10	0.98	611	<1	0.02	29	630	24	<5	<20	48	0.09	<10	54	<10	10	73
GEO '04		140	1.4	1.67	50	135	<5	1.59	<1	20	59	88	3.48	<10	0.97	609	<1	0.02	30	630	24	<5	<20	49	0.10	<10	51	<10	10	73

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

JJ/jm
df/1128
XLS/04

9-Sep-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 2004-1203

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd.
1120 Sunnyside Road
Kelowna, BC
V1Z 2N8

No. of samples received: 69
Sample type: Core
Samples Submitted by: John Ostler
Project: Murphy Lake

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	E23552	10	<0.2	1.01	<5	50	<5	1.25	<1	17	80	339	4.25	20	0.81	418	3	0.07	16	2840	10	<5	<20	58	0.11	<10	165	<10	13	46
2	E23553	<5	<0.2	1.55	<5	50	<5	1.97	<1	31	99	359	6.89	20	1.63	713	<1	0.05	33	2950	18	<5	<20	17	0.19	<10	268	<10	17	77
3	E23554	<5	<0.2	1.22	<5	60	<5	1.86	<1	26	80	356	5.89	20	1.25	629	1	0.06	24	2960	10	<5	<20	56	0.16	<10	247	<10	16	66
4	E23555	<5	<0.2	1.05	<5	55	<5	1.34	<1	17	77	299	3.94	20	0.78	446	3	0.11	16	3110	10	<5	<20	65	0.11	<10	156	<10	13	49
5	E23556	5	<0.2	1.26	<5	75	<5	1.46	<1	23	79	297	4.99	20	1.06	533	2	0.11	23	2920	10	<5	<20	59	0.14	<10	200	<10	14	57
6	E23557	5	<0.2	1.30	<5	90	<5	1.26	<1	27	96	265	5.57	20	1.19	478	2	0.09	24	2850	8	<5	<20	45	0.16	<10	211	<10	15	65
7	E23558	5	<0.2	1.37	<5	70	<5	1.95	<1	31	86	300	6.27	20	1.41	627	2	0.06	31	2780	6	<5	<20	27	0.16	<10	238	<10	15	66
8	E23559	<5	<0.2	1.29	<5	100	<5	1.24	<1	27	100	290	5.90	20	1.30	508	2	0.09	27	2670	6	5	<20	32	0.14	<10	239	<10	16	64
9	E23560	5	<0.2	1.43	<5	100	<5	1.75	<1	29	92	596	6.32	20	1.50	606	<1	0.06	30	2560	6	<5	<20	39	0.15	<10	276	<10	16	69
10	E23561	60	0.3	0.98	<5	65	<5	1.44	<1	20	79	942	3.98	20	0.89	440	3	0.07	18	2290	6	<5	<20	30	0.14	<10	144	<10	14	51
11	E23562	10	<0.2	1.08	<5	50	<5	1.71	<1	18	57	377	4.14	20	0.94	415	<1	0.07	20	2900	6	<5	<20	33	0.10	<10	161	<10	14	45
12	E23563	10	<0.2	1.42	<5	95	<5	1.91	<1	32	107	253	6.62	20	1.66	593	<1	0.07	33	2570	6	<5	<20	34	0.18	<10	268	<10	17	67
13	E23564	5	<0.2	1.44	10	85	<5	1.43	<1	27	78	316	5.58	20	1.38	528	<1	0.06	25	2570	6	<5	<20	26	0.15	<10	238	<10	15	65
14	E23565	5	<0.2	1.33	<5	105	<5	1.19	<1	24	89	291	5.10	20	1.24	556	2	0.09	23	2360	6	<5	<20	37	0.16	<10	198	<10	14	60
15	E23566	5	<0.2	1.30	<5	90	<5	1.25	<1	26	77	243	5.22	20	1.27	471	2	0.08	26	2430	6	<5	<20	39	0.15	<10	209	<10	15	55
16	E23567	<5	<0.2	1.28	<5	100	<5	1.11	<1	25	95	225	5.25	20	1.29	394	3	0.12	27	2540	6	<5	<20	58	0.16	<10	218	<10	16	46
17	E23568	<5	<0.2	1.22	<5	50	<5	2.17	<1	22	60	445	4.49	20	1.27	603	<1	0.06	25	2650	8	<5	<20	40	0.14	<10	166	<10	13	49
18	E23569	10	<0.2	1.38	<5	40	<5	3.03	<1	24	68	317	4.92	20	1.47	797	3	0.04	26	2880	12	<5	<20	67	0.11	<10	175	<10	15	55
19	E23570	5	<0.2	1.14	<5	35	<5	0.84	<1	20	60	446	4.51	20	1.07	395	<1	0.05	19	2550	8	<5	<20	36	0.11	<10	169	<10	16	50
20	E23571	5	<0.2	0.69	<5	30	<5	0.72	<1	17	88	215	4.03	20	0.61	701	7	0.06	16	1990	2	<5	<20	30	0.10	<10	137	<10	15	40
21	E23572	<5	<0.2	0.70	<5	25	<5	0.83	<1	22	82	411	4.88	20	0.67	1097	2	0.05	19	2260	2	<5	<20	30	0.08	<10	151	<10	18	50
22	E23573	5	<0.2	1.00	<5	50	<5	1.17	<1	21	79	284	5.02	20	0.91	591	3	0.08	19	2610	4	<5	<20	23	0.13	<10	198	<10	16	52
23	E23574	<5	<0.2	0.87	<5	45	<5	1.03	<1	22	83	257	5.26	20	0.81	793	<1	0.05	19	2740	4	<5	<20	31	0.11	<10	187	<10	18	61
24	E23575	10	<0.2	1.00	<5	70	<5	1.06	<1	23	72	275	5.28	20	0.97	604	<1	0.07	21	2640	2	<5	<20	28	0.14	<10	207	<10	18	61
25	E23576	5	<0.2	0.89	<5	40	<5	1.18	<1	18	69	237	4.40	20	0.66	723	<1	0.06	16	2510	4	<5	<20	49	0.09	<10	157	<10	15	50
26	E23577	<5	<0.2	0.64	5	35	<5	1.03	<1	14	51	96	3.55	20	0.48	644	<1	0.06	12	1670	2	<5	<20	34	0.08	<10	94	<10	12	33
27	E23578	10	<0.2	0.92	<5	35	<5	1.35	<1	18	79	321	4.43	20	0.83	500	2	0.06	19	2540	6	<5	<20	28	0.12	<10	187	<10	14	46
28	E23579	5	<0.2	0.95	<5	30	<5	1.52	<1	18	59	258	4.29	20	0.78	485	4	0.06	17	2680	6	<5	<20	23	0.11	<10	171	<10	14	44
29	E23580	<5	<0.2	1.03	<5	40	<5	1.38	<1	19	83	312	4.70	20	0.86	550	2	0.07	19	2590	4	<5	<20	31	0.11	<10	185	<10	15	49
30	E23581	45	0.8	0.95	<5	25	<5	1.24	<1	27	63	1575	4.80	20	0.77	734	3	0.06	20	2920	4	<5	<20	34	0.10	<10	168	<10	15	53

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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2004-1203

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd.
1120 Sunnyside Road
Kelowna, BC
V1Z 2N8

9-Sep-04

No. of samples received: 69
Sample type: Core
Samples Submitted by: John Ostler
Project: Murphy Lake

ET #.	Tag #	Cu (%)
34	E23585	1.39

QC DATA:

Repeat:		
34	E23585	1.39
Standard:		
Cu106		1.43

JJ/jm
XLS/04

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

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
31	E23582	60	1.7	0.77	25	35	<5	1.47	<1	22	67	3109	4.44	20	0.67	443	16	0.06	20	2980	4	<5	<20	21	0.11	<10	158	<10	12	58
32	E23583	15	0.3	0.89	<5	35	<5	1.35	<1	21	68	820	5.28	20	0.86	603	<1	0.06	20	2980	<2	<5	<20	27	0.13	<10	198	<10	14	49
33	E23584	10	<0.2	0.87	<5	50	<5	1.17	<1	20	83	375	5.42	20	0.88	614	<1	0.06	20	2590	4	<5	<20	22	0.12	<10	199	<10	14	46
34	E23585	510	14.4	0.73	55	25	<5	0.90	<1	42	66	>10000	6.10	20	0.71	477	827	0.05	33	2960	2	<5	<20	17	0.12	<10	140	<10	12	128
35	E23586	55	0.3	0.76	<5	40	<5	1.04	<1	20	77	251	4.92	20	0.73	727	2	0.05	18	2720	2	<5	<20	23	0.08	<10	190	<10	15	49
36	E23587	55	0.8	0.68	<5	30	<5	1.06	<1	25	58	2206	4.67	20	0.66	740	40	0.05	16	3170	<2	<5	<20	27	0.09	<10	152	<10	15	43
37	E23588	85	1.2	0.60	<5	30	<5	1.82	<1	20	67	3465	4.00	20	0.58	519	69	0.05	15	2640	<2	<5	<20	18	0.08	<10	126	<10	16	43
38	E23589	50	2.1	1.45	10	35	<5	5.31	<1	39	63	7212	5.10	10	1.21	921	10	0.10	32	1710	4	<5	<20	51	0.06	<10	118	<10	9	46
39	E23590	75	1.7	0.90	<5	45	<5	2.52	<1	21	60	5196	4.69	20	0.84	614	4	0.06	21	3230	<2	<5	<20	26	0.12	<10	122	<10	15	61
40	E23591	65	0.7	0.71	<5	30	<5	0.99	<1	17	107	1317	4.14	20	0.70	499	566	0.06	21	2370	4	<5	<20	21	0.10	<10	120	<10	14	46
41	E23592	15	<0.2	0.69	<5	45	<5	1.79	<1	14	54	435	3.78	20	0.56	548	10	0.06	14	2720	4	<5	<20	54	0.09	<10	126	<10	15	36
42	E23593	15	<0.2	0.72	<5	45	<5	1.18	<1	13	61	348	3.76	20	0.57	468	3	0.06	13	2790	4	<5	<20	25	0.08	<10	136	<10	13	32
43	E23594	10	<0.2	0.74	<5	60	<5	1.05	<1	15	57	298	3.79	20	0.61	465	39	0.07	12	2730	4	<5	<20	29	0.08	<10	137	<10	14	39
44	E23595	45	1.8	0.87	40	30	<5	1.05	<1	20	58	2826	3.49	10	0.58	571	48	0.04	12	2580	2	5	<20	21	0.03	<10	74	<10	10	39
45	E23596	15	<0.2	0.68	<5	40	<5	1.32	<1	12	41	238	2.82	20	0.47	359	2	0.07	9	2520	4	<5	<20	29	0.07	<10	85	<10	11	26
46	E23597	15	<0.2	1.09	<5	40	<5	1.56	<1	22	56	424	2.63	10	0.37	294	2	0.11	11	2600	6	<5	<20	86	0.08	<10	70	<10	10	22
47	E23598	10	<0.2	0.92	<5	35	<5	1.55	<1	16	55	528	4.10	20	0.63	504	5	0.06	16	2920	4	<5	<20	49	0.10	<10	159	<10	14	40
48	E23599	15	<0.2	0.72	<5	50	<5	1.02	<1	17	97	283	3.99	20	0.67	455	3	0.05	17	2180	<2	<5	<20	27	0.12	<10	158	<10	13	42
49	E23600	10	<0.2	0.43	<5	30	<5	0.72	<1	10	63	299	2.63	20	0.38	308	4	0.05	10	1850	4	<5	<20	14	0.08	<10	89	<10	14	28
50	E25101	10	<0.2	0.66	<5	50	<5	0.85	<1	15	78	205	3.57	20	0.63	373	3	0.05	12	2320	4	<5	<20	14	0.09	<10	141	<10	14	41
51	E25102	5	0.8	0.50	<5	25	<5	0.61	<1	14	78	115	3.07	20	0.50	344	6	0.04	14	1330	2	<5	<20	9	0.10	<10	104	<10	10	30
52	E25103	10	<0.2	1.12	<5	75	<5	1.23	<1	23	83	329	4.76	20	1.03	463	4	0.05	21	2610	4	<5	<20	23	0.16	<10	192	<10	14	52
53	E25104	10	<0.2	1.41	<5	50	<5	1.79	<1	27	70	600	5.29	20	1.25	516	2	0.04	26	2930	4	<5	<20	27	0.19	<10	184	<10	15	54
54	E25105	15	<0.2	1.68	<5	50	<5	1.53	<1	26	63	483	5.13	20	1.39	575	4	0.05	19	2840	6	<5	<20	27	0.18	<10	151	<10	14	53
55	E25106	10	<0.2	1.61	<5	70	<5	1.67	<1	26	59	429	5.16	20	1.29	543	<1	0.06	20	2810	4	<5	<20	56	0.18	<10	173	<10	14	53
56	E25107	10	<0.2	1.56	<5	55	<5	2.37	<1	37	77	822	5.79	20	1.49	597	<1	0.03	31	3450	4	<5	<20	71	0.20	<10	221	<10	16	60
57	E25108	10	<0.2	1.29	<5	70	<5	1.64	<1	27	74	325	5.65	20	1.26	520	<1	0.04	27	2950	2	<5	<20	34	0.17	<10	220	<10	15	61
58	E25109	15	<0.2	1.41	<5	80	<5	1.91	<1	27	79	370	5.54	20	1.32	592	<1	0.04	29	2850	4	<5	<20	38	0.21	<10	201	<10	15	59
59	E25110	10	<0.2	1.26	<5	80	<5	1.75	<1	23	66	258	4.72	20	1.12	519	<1	0.05	21	2610	4	<5	<20	61	0.17	<10	197	<10	14	50
60	E25111	25	<0.2	1.21	<5	85	<5	1.41	<1	24	73	386	4.77	20	1.15	611	2	0.05	22	2590	4	<5	<20	41	0.18	<10	169	<10	15	49
61	E25112	10	<0.2	1.40	<5	60	<5	1.97	<1	33	74	398	6.06	20	1.38	538	<1	0.03	31	3320	4	<5	<20	111	0.16	<10	254	<10	16	65
62	E25113	15	<0.2	1.18	<5	80	<5	1.28	<1	25	83	390	5.06	20	1.11	496	21	0.06	24	2940	4	<5	<20	66	0.18	<10	204	<10	15	51
63	E25114	15	<0.2	1.08	<5	85	<5	1.25	<1	24	68	359	4.95	20	1.02	470	6	0.07	21	2990	2	<5	<20	49	0.15	<10	209	<10	14	50
64	E25115	10	<0.2	1.89	<5	95	<5	1.76	<1	20	61	232	4.29	10	0.78	430	2	0.17	14	2390	8	5	<20	122	0.13	<10	117	<10	11	33
65	E25116	10	<0.2	1.80	<5	105	<5	1.67	<1	23	55	191	4.76	10	1.02	638	<1	0.12	17	2420	6	<5	<20	140	0.17	<10	140	<10	13	43
66	E25117	5	<0.2	2.70	<5	80	<5	2.20	<1	23	59	151	5.21	10	1.53	725	2	0.14	15	1980	8	<5	<20	142	0.18	<10	116	<10	13	47
67	E25118	10	<0.2	1.51	<5	85	<5	1.14	<1	20	42	125	4.31	10	1.14	601	<1	0.05	12	1690	6	<5	<20	100	0.19	<10	91	<10	15	40
68	E25119	10	<0.2	1.29	<5	75	<5	1.40	<1	19	58	202	4.31	10	1.02	576	<1	0.05	14	2100	4	<5	<20	46	0.17	<10	106	<10	15	37
69	E25120	15	<0.2	1.36	<5	80	<5	1.14	<1	22	58	261	4.47	10	1.21	576	<1	0.04	19	2110	4	<5	<20	44	0.17	<10	131	<10	15	40

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd. | ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-1203 | ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

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
<u>**QC DATA:**</u>																														
Resplit:																														
1	E23552	10	0.2	1.03	5	50	<5	1.27	<1	18	82	373	4.41	20	0.83	433	2	0.07	17	2880	12	<5	<20	58	0.12	<10	170	<10	13	48
36	E23587	60	0.6	0.66	<5	30	<5	1.09	<1	23	58	2151	4.71	20	0.65	734	38	0.05	17	3270	2	5	<20	23	0.09	<10	149	<10	15	46
Repeat:																														
1	E23552	5	<0.2	1.00	<5	50	<5	1.25	<1	17	79	345	4.33	20	0.81	418	2	0.07	18	2870	8	5	<20	56	0.10	<10	173	<10	12	47
10	E23561	60	0.3	1.00	<5	70	<5	1.47	<1	21	79	962	4.10	20	0.92	459	3	0.07	20	2380	8	5	<20	29	0.14	<10	151	<10	14	54
19	E23570	5	<0.2	1.09	<5	35	<5	0.81	<1	19	57	431	4.30	20	1.04	386	<1	0.04	19	2480	8	<5	<20	35	0.09	<10	158	<10	15	49
36	E23587	60	0.8	0.69	<5	30	<5	1.06	<1	24	58	2173	4.63	20	0.65	728	42	0.05	17	3210	2	<5	<20	25	0.09	<10	153	<10	15	43
45	E23596	15	<0.2	0.71	<5	40	<5	1.37	<1	13	43	238	2.92	20	0.48	371	3	0.07	10	2560	6	<5	<20	30	0.08	<10	88	<10	12	27
54	E25105	10	<0.2	1.68	<5	50	<5	1.53	<1	26	64	472	5.12	20	1.36	571	5	0.05	19	2830	6	<5	<20	27	0.18	<10	151	<10	14	53
Standard:																														
GEO '04		140	1.4	1.82	65	150	<5	1.80	<1	21	66	87	3.90	<10	1.05	686	<1	0.02	34	720	24	<5	<20	46	0.11	<10	60	<10	11	77
GEO '04		135	1.4	1.85	65	155	<5	1.84	<1	22	69	88	4.07	<10	1.05	700	<1	0.02	35	750	22	5	<20	47	0.11	<10	60	<10	11	74

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

JJ/jm
df/1203
XLS/04

15-Sep-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 2004-1298

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd.
1120 Sunnyside Road
Kelowna, BC
V1Z 2N8

No. of samples received: 1
Sample type: Rock
Project: Murphy Lake
Samples Submitted by: John Ostler

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	E 38604	<5	<0.2	0.79	<5	60	<5	0.71	<1	16	54	272	3.86	<10	0.56	545	9	0.10	6	2720	10	<5	<20	10	0.18	<10	86	<10	24	61

QC DATA:

Resplit:

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	E 38604	<5	<0.2	0.74	<5	60	<5	0.68	<1	15	43	275	3.86	<10	0.53	536	8	0.09	6	2540	8	<5	<20	9	0.17	<10	79	<10	22	60

Standard:

Standard	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
GEO '04	140	1.4	1.94	60	160	<5	1.85	<1	22	60	88	3.84	<10	1.10	710	<1	0.03	35	770	22	<5	<20	52	0.11	<10	69	<10	12	73

Lynne Bruce /per
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/jm
df/1
XLS/04

22-Sep-04

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
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V2C 6T4

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-1299

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd.
1120 Sunnyside Road
Kelowna, BC
V1Z 2N8

No. of samples received: 83
Sample type: Core
Samples Submitted by: John Ostler
Project: Murphy Lake

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	E25121	15	0.2	2.38	<5	35	<5	1.94	<1	22	42	366	4.82	10	1.55	534	<1	0.11	12	2430	18	<5	<20	100	0.17	<10	115	<10	13	42
2	E25122	15	0.2	2.00	<5	30	<5	2.26	<1	22	40	543	4.97	<10	1.36	461	<1	0.08	14	2240	18	<5	<20	70	0.14	<10	119	<10	10	39
3	E25123	20	0.4	1.29	10	45	<5	1.57	<1	21	64	348	4.04	10	1.15	508	19	0.06	17	2200	12	<5	<20	37	0.17	<10	127	<10	16	41
4	E25124	20	0.3	1.32	<5	40	<5	1.26	<1	26	70	493	4.56	10	1.34	534	53	0.05	24	2510	16	5	<20	27	0.19	<10	167	<10	18	59
5	E25125	25	0.4	1.62	<5	35	<5	1.86	<1	29	74	667	5.14	10	1.70	624	95	0.04	28	2790	14	<5	<20	27	0.20	<10	175	<10	17	60
6	E25126	15	0.2	0.74	<5	55	<5	1.01	<1	16	54	472	3.49	10	0.73	362	55	0.04	16	1930	10	<5	<20	17	0.12	<10	126	<10	15	45
7	E25127	10	0.3	0.78	<5	25	<5	2.24	<1	17	44	279	4.04	20	1.04	595	5	0.03	19	3270	8	<5	<20	24	0.09	<10	155	<10	19	49
8	E25128	10	0.2	0.95	<5	60	<5	1.58	<1	21	67	220	4.46	10	1.04	532	17	0.04	24	2730	8	5	<20	20	0.12	<10	192	<10	17	56
9	E25129	15	0.2	0.85	<5	85	<5	1.00	<1	18	59	185	3.92	10	0.85	468	3	0.05	20	2290	10	<5	<20	23	0.12	<10	163	<10	14	56
10	E25130	10	0.2	0.75	<5	70	<5	0.85	<1	18	51	250	3.93	10	0.78	452	<1	0.05	17	2610	10	5	<20	15	0.13	<10	171	<10	16	60
11	E25131	10	0.2	0.77	<5	80	<5	0.75	<1	18	66	227	4.04	10	0.76	476	4	0.06	18	2560	10	5	<20	23	0.11	<10	179	<10	19	58
12	E25132	10	0.2	0.91	<5	70	<5	1.05	<1	20	64	250	4.39	10	0.86	449	5	0.05	21	2740	10	10	<20	37	0.12	<10	198	<10	15	59
13	E25133	10	<0.2	0.84	<5	90	<5	0.84	<1	20	62	214	4.12	10	0.83	490	2	0.06	20	2350	10	5	<20	26	0.13	<10	168	<10	14	58
14	E25134	10	0.2	0.96	<5	90	<5	1.03	<1	20	70	208	4.43	10	0.89	429	1	0.06	22	2770	10	<5	<20	67	0.12	<10	208	<10	15	60
15	E25135	10	<0.2	0.86	<5	85	<5	1.01	<1	19	58	171	4.02	10	0.88	498	4	0.05	20	2530	8	<5	<20	23	0.12	<10	174	<10	13	59
16	E25136	10	0.2	0.88	<5	50	<5	1.41	<1	19	55	299	4.08	10	0.82	499	5	0.04	20	2730	8	5	<20	29	0.11	<10	166	<10	13	52
17	E25137	30	1.1	0.98	<5	40	<5	1.69	<1	25	61	2706	4.87	20	1.06	584	12	0.04	24	2960	8	<5	<20	41	0.13	<10	161	<10	12	66
18	E25138	20	1.0	1.30	<5	25	<5	2.57	<1	33	62	2385	5.90	20	1.49	856	19	0.03	32	3050	10	10	<20	55	0.10	<10	179	<10	15	71
19	E25139	10	0.6	0.95	<5	45	<5	2.68	<1	21	58	1462	4.43	10	1.12	850	5	0.04	26	2980	12	<5	<20	43	0.12	<10	164	<10	14	58
20	E25140	10	0.3	0.96	<5	35	<5	2.81	<1	20	62	383	4.17	10	1.16	742	11	0.04	25	2720	8	5	<20	86	0.08	<10	158	<10	14	58
21	E25141	10	0.2	0.96	<5	55	<5	2.14	<1	22	58	469	4.56	10	1.12	720	18	0.04	24	3010	10	5	<20	61	0.11	<10	187	<10	14	59
22	E25142	15	0.5	0.85	<5	60	<5	1.13	<1	20	58	311	4.37	10	0.89	479	<1	0.05	22	3050	8	<5	<20	19	0.12	<10	189	<10	15	55
23	E25143	10	0.2	0.97	<5	65	<5	1.18	<1	22	70	181	5.04	20	1.01	493	<1	0.05	23	3310	8	<5	<20	16	0.11	<10	237	<10	15	63
24	E25144	10	0.2	1.06	<5	80	<5	1.20	<1	24	71	232	5.44	20	1.11	479	<1	0.05	25	3200	14	<5	<20	18	0.11	<10	273	<10	16	67
25	E25145	25	0.3	1.08	<5	75	<5	1.35	<1	27	73	797	6.00	20	1.21	590	5	0.05	26	3700	12	5	<20	22	0.11	<10	270	<10	16	69
26	E25146	20	0.3	0.94	<5	65	<5	1.38	<1	24	69	831	5.84	20	1.09	565	87	0.05	22	3070	8	<5	<20	26	0.12	<10	197	<10	16	54
27	E25147	15	<0.2	0.44	<5	40	<5	0.80	<1	10	44	382	2.92	<10	0.37	297	15	0.06	6	1540	8	<5	<20	20	0.07	<10	88	<10	13	36
28	E25148	10	0.2	0.88	<5	80	<5	1.06	<1	20	67	194	4.12	10	0.88	466	2	0.06	19	2560	10	5	<20	31	0.13	<10	184	<10	14	55
29	E25149	15	0.2	0.86	<5	55	<5	1.24	<1	17	57	263	3.95	10	0.75	429	3	0.06	18	2900	8	<5	<20	57	0.12	<10	168	<10	16	46
30	E25150	10	0.2	0.88	<5	80	<5	1.12	<1	19	62	224	4.18	10	0.80	416	<1	0.06	10	2860	16	<5	<20	28	0.10	<10	103	<10	16	53

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
31	E25151	15	0.2	0.91	<5	100	<5	0.92	<1	20	64	266	4.40	10	0.91	346	<1	0.07	20	2950	10	<5	<20	29	0.12	<10	214	<10	18	56
32	E25152	10	<0.2	0.93	<5	85	<5	0.98	<1	20	66	175	4.31	10	0.86	406	1	0.06	22	2650	8	5	<20	35	0.12	<10	204	<10	17	56
33	E25153	10	<0.2	0.92	<5	100	<5	0.94	<1	20	62	188	4.37	10	0.89	478	<1	0.06	20	2630	8	<5	<20	28	0.13	<10	205	<10	16	59
34	E25154	10	0.2	0.65	<5	50	<5	0.85	<1	14	46	233	2.89	<10	0.52	346	5	0.05	13	1700	8	5	<20	27	0.10	<10	105	<10	13	39
35	E25155	10	<0.2	0.79	<5	85	<5	0.91	<1	18	58	183	3.82	10	0.78	457	<1	0.06	18	2310	10	<5	<20	32	0.12	<10	157	<10	16	52
36	E25156	10	<0.2	0.64	<5	60	<5	0.66	<1	15	57	108	3.35	10	0.66	402	6	0.07	14	1870	10	5	<20	21	0.12	<10	122	<10	17	48
37	E25157	10	<0.2	0.69	<5	55	<5	1.89	<1	14	53	288	3.55	10	0.65	506	4	0.06	13	2170	8	<5	<20	33	0.09	<10	109	<10	17	37
38	E25158	10	<0.2	0.77	<5	50	<5	1.16	<1	17	49	198	3.92	10	0.79	408	11	0.06	16	2370	8	5	<20	43	0.11	<10	143	<10	12	40
39	E25159	10	<0.2	0.77	<5	45	<5	1.01	<1	15	52	153	3.67	10	0.69	433	<1	0.05	15	2440	10	<5	<20	57	0.10	<10	154	<10	16	50
40	E25160	5	<0.2	0.87	<5	70	<5	0.94	<1	19	59	168	4.24	10	0.85	442	<1	0.07	19	2700	8	10	<20	24	0.12	<10	194	<10	16	57
41	E25161	10	<0.2	1.00	<5	35	<5	1.39	<1	19	62	257	4.43	10	0.89	433	3	0.06	21	3140	12	<5	<20	46	0.12	<10	200	<10	16	55
42	E25162	15	<0.2	0.94	<5	50	<5	1.10	<1	17	59	167	4.11	20	0.86	473	<1	0.06	18	2770	12	<5	<20	20	0.10	<10	175	<10	18	60
43	E25163	15	<0.2	0.92	<5	50	<5	0.94	<1	19	61	510	4.27	10	0.87	432	2	0.06	19	2650	10	<5	<20	17	0.12	<10	182	<10	16	57
44	E25164	15	<0.2	0.93	<5	70	<5	0.89	<1	19	67	347	4.40	20	0.88	425	<1	0.08	19	2690	10	5	<20	24	0.12	<10	201	<10	16	65
45	E25165	10	<0.2	1.20	<5	50	<5	1.18	<1	23	68	283	5.06	20	1.10	507	<1	0.05	22	2760	14	<5	<20	25	0.15	<10	217	<10	15	70
46	E25166	15	<0.2	0.94	<5	55	<5	0.99	<1	20	66	393	4.45	20	0.88	387	<1	0.07	19	2640	12	<5	<20	23	0.12	<10	204	<10	16	59
47	E25167	10	<0.2	0.89	<5	30	<5	1.32	<1	16	48	422	3.44	20	0.71	366	9	0.05	16	3140	10	<5	<20	28	0.11	<10	151	<10	16	47
48	E25168	10	<0.2	0.68	<5	40	<5	1.05	<1	13	44	409	3.02	10	0.54	298	<1	0.05	14	3150	6	5	<20	74	0.09	<10	143	<10	15	43
49	E25169	10	<0.2	1.11	<5	40	<5	1.98	<1	17	55	351	4.09	20	0.85	490	4	0.06	21	3210	12	<5	<20	73	0.12	<10	178	<10	17	57
50	E25170	10	<0.2	1.08	<5	50	<5	1.39	<1	15	46	289	3.38	20	0.69	378	2	0.08	14	3220	12	<5	<20	106	0.12	<10	140	<10	18	53
51	E25171	15	<0.2	0.84	<5	45	<5	1.23	<1	15	44	571	3.54	10	0.67	356	7	0.05	13	3060	8	<5	<20	59	0.10	<10	148	<10	16	45
52	E25172	10	<0.2	0.79	<5	50	<5	1.13	<1	13	46	509	3.06	10	0.56	311	7	0.07	11	3130	10	<5	<20	83	0.10	<10	134	<10	17	42
53	E25173	15	<0.2	0.65	<5	50	<5	0.89	<1	12	40	637	2.93	10	0.51	314	12	0.06	9	2720	8	<5	<20	42	0.09	<10	120	<10	16	44
54	E25174	10	0.2	0.77	<5	45	<5	1.02	<1	14	48	490	3.27	10	0.57	323	20	0.08	12	3060	8	<5	<20	52	0.10	<10	134	<10	15	45
55	E25175	10	0.2	0.91	<5	45	<5	1.21	<1	16	47	857	3.89	10	0.65	360	39	0.07	14	3120	10	5	<20	41	0.11	<10	141	<10	14	47
56	E25176	10	<0.2	1.22	<5	35	<5	1.55	<1	16	46	401	3.52	10	0.79	402	14	0.07	14	3270	12	<5	<20	50	0.12	<10	133	<10	16	49
57	E25177	10	0.2	1.29	<5	35	<5	1.75	<1	14	43	403	3.53	10	0.76	438	56	0.08	14	3280	14	<5	<20	132	0.11	<10	136	<10	16	42
58	E25178	15	0.5	1.05	<5	30	<5	1.71	<1	13	40	386	3.28	10	0.72	394	6	0.06	14	3150	12	5	<20	60	0.11	<10	128	<10	17	43
59	E25179	15	<0.2	1.04	<5	30	<5	1.47	<1	14	44	438	3.63	10	0.67	345	4	0.07	15	3190	10	<5	<20	67	0.11	<10	152	<10	16	41
60	E25180	15	<0.2	0.75	<5	25	<5	1.28	<1	14	42	427	3.36	20	0.61	335	7	0.05	14	3230	8	<5	<20	22	0.09	<10	151	<10	17	41
61	E25181	25	<0.2	0.77	<5	30	<5	1.23	<1	14	44	350	3.39	20	0.62	317	9	0.05	12	3360	8	<5	<20	21	0.08	<10	162	<10	18	43
62	E25182	20	<0.2	0.69	<5	20	<5	1.35	<1	13	45	263	3.46	10	0.57	292	2	0.04	12	3280	8	<5	<20	21	0.08	<10	153	<10	16	36
63	E25183	10	<0.2	0.68	<5	25	<5	1.30	<1	11	34	423	2.71	10	0.46	263	11	0.05	11	3280	6	<5	<20	26	0.07	<10	120	<10	17	31
64	E25184	5	0.2	0.78	<5	10	<5	2.05	<1	15	38	517	3.30	10	0.83	389	2	0.04	15	2990	8	<5	<20	22	0.08	<10	134	<10	17	43
65	E25185	20	<0.2	1.06	90	<5	<5	3.59	<1	21	47	424	4.65	20	1.50	701	3	0.03	27	3450	10	<5	<20	26	0.09	<10	160	<10	16	65
66	E25186	15	0.2	0.98	<5	35	<5	1.54	<1	20	57	372	4.61	20	1.01	496	<1	0.04	18	3320	10	10	<20	47	0.10	<10	189	<10	18	63
67	E25187	10	<0.2	0.83	<5	30	<5	1.20	<1	14	47	324	3.66	20	0.65	372	<1	0.05	14	3180	10	5	<20	57	0.09	<10	153	<10	17	47
68	E25188	10	0.2	0.80	<5	25	<5	1.15	<1	16	51	405	3.86	20	0.71	400	<1	0.05	15	3380	8	5	<20	33	0.09	<10	165	<10	20	52
69	E25189	25	<0.2	0.90	<5	40	<5	1.14	<1	16	47	409	3.93	20	0.78	458	<1	0.04	15	3230	10	<5	<20	80	0.09	<10	158	<10	19	50
70	E25190	10	<0.2	1.02	<5	20	<5	1.35	<1	15	38	366	3.68	20	0.95	505	<1	0.03	16	2860	8	<5	<20	93	0.05	<10	129	<10	19	52

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd. ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-1299 ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

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
71	E25191	10	0.3	1.10	<5	40	<5	2.69	<1	18	45	749	4.35	10	1.28	887	<1	0.03	23	2570	8	5	<20	82	0.09	<10	157	<10	18	60
72	E25192	10	0.2	0.80	<5	35	<5	1.10	<1	15	43	403	3.37	10	0.74	464	4	0.04	17	2520	8	<5	<20	25	0.10	<10	127	<10	18	49
73	E25193	15	0.2	0.91	<5	95	<5	0.79	<1	21	63	199	4.27	20	0.92	357	2	0.06	20	2610	10	<5	<20	28	0.16	<10	175	<10	21	62
74	E25194	10	<0.2	0.92	<5	50	<5	1.07	<1	19	61	532	4.10	10	0.86	435	<1	0.06	19	2610	8	<5	<20	17	0.12	<10	165	<10	17	58
75	E25195	10	<0.2	0.96	<5	50	<5	1.07	<1	20	60	290	4.35	10	0.89	382	1	0.05	21	2610	10	5	<20	31	0.12	<10	179	<10	16	62
76	E25196	20	<0.2	0.90	<5	70	<5	0.88	<1	20	63	265	4.26	20	0.90	400	1	0.06	21	2570	12	<5	<20	20	0.12	<10	174	<10	19	63
77	E25197	15	<0.2	0.89	<5	65	<5	1.02	<1	19	59	210	4.19	10	0.82	404	<1	0.05	20	2590	8	5	<20	23	0.11	<10	174	<10	18	58
78	E25198	5	<0.2	0.84	<5	65	<5	0.86	<1	18	57	261	4.04	10	0.81	442	119	0.05	20	2290	8	<5	<20	27	0.12	<10	162	<10	16	58
79	E25199	15	<0.2	0.61	<5	40	<5	0.70	<1	15	56	359	3.60	10	0.56	395	<1	0.05	14	2040	6	<5	<20	17	0.09	<10	136	<10	17	44
80	E25200	10	<0.2	0.72	<5	60	<5	0.83	<1	17	58	183	3.96	10	0.69	425	<1	0.05	17	2530	8	<5	<20	19	0.12	<10	162	<10	19	54
81	E38601	10	<0.2	0.82	<5	35	<5	1.03	<1	18	56	218	4.39	10	0.74	542	1	0.04	19	2840	8	<5	<20	27	0.10	<10	195	<10	16	54
82	E38602	10	<0.2	0.83	<5	45	<5	0.97	<1	18	62	217	4.12	10	0.77	456	<1	0.05	19	2660	10	5	<20	16	0.10	<10	181	<10	16	54
83	E38603	20	0.3	1.01	<5	55	<5	0.95	<1	23	65	813	5.23	20	1.01	685	2	0.04	23	2720	8	<5	<20	16	0.11	<10	223	<10	17	66

QC DATA:

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
Repeat:																														
1	E25121	15	0.2	2.29	<5	25	<5	1.94	<1	21	43	351	4.84	<10	1.52	537	<1	0.11	13	2510	22	<5	<20	93	0.16	<10	115	<10	14	43
10	E25130	10	0.2	0.75	<5	65	<5	0.84	<1	18	51	254	3.85	10	0.78	448	<1	0.05	15	2630	10	<5	<20	15	0.12	<10	163	<10	17	61
19	E25139	15	0.6	0.91	<5	35	<5	2.64	<1	21	57	1423	4.32	10	1.09	838	5	0.04	24	2870	6	<5	<20	40	0.11	<10	157	<10	14	57
36	E25156	10	<0.2	0.64	<5	60	<5	0.66	<1	15	58	107	3.37	10	0.66	407	5	0.07	14	1870	10	<5	<20	20	0.11	<10	121	<10	16	49
45	E25165	10	<0.2	1.17	<5	45	<5	1.15	<1	23	67	279	4.94	20	1.08	492	<1	0.05	21	2780	12	<5	<20	26	0.14	<10	216	<10	15	69
54	E25174	15	<0.2	0.74	<5	45	<5	1.00	<1	13	46	481	3.22	10	0.56	314	17	0.07	11	3060	6	5	<20	50	0.09	<10	132	<10	15	44
71	E25191	10	0.3	1.14	<5	35	<5	2.77	<1	19	47	751	4.51	10	1.30	916	<1	0.03	24	2590	10	<5	<20	80	0.09	<10	160	<10	19	62
Resplit:																														
1	E25121	15	0.2	2.47	5	30	<5	2.11	<1	21	46	338	4.98	10	1.59	562	<1	0.12	13	2590	18	<5	<20	117	0.17	<10	118	<10	14	50
36	E25156	5	<0.2	0.66	<5	60	<5	0.69	<1	15	55	104	3.42	10	0.69	420	6	0.07	14	1950	10	5	<20	18	0.12	<10	124	<10	18	52
71	E25191	10	0.3	1.14	<5	35	<5	2.65	<1	19	50	761	4.35	10	1.27	881	<1	0.03	25	2680	10	<5	<20	82	0.10	<10	155	<10	20	61
Standard:																														
GEO '04		140	1.6	1.64	65	160	<5	1.54	<1	20	61	83	3.57	<10	0.95	621	<1	0.02	34	790	24	<5	<20	49	0.10	<10	61	<10	10	73
GEO '04		135	1.6	1.62	65	160	<5	1.52	<1	20	60	84	3.59	<10	0.93	618	<1	0.02	32	770	22	<5	<20	49	0.10	<10	60	<10	11	73
GEO '04		140	1.5	1.65	60	165	<5	1.54	<1	20	60	86	3.64	<10	0.94	626	<1	0.02	32	800	22	<5	<20	49	0.10	<10	61	<10	10	74

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

JJ/jm
df/1270
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12-Oct-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 2004-1449

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd.
1120 Sunnyside Road
Kelowna, BC
V1Z 2N8

No. of samples received: 20
Sample type: Core
Samples Submitted by: John Ostler
Project #: Murphy Lake

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	E 38605	15	<0.2	0.61	<5	50	<5	0.61	<1	13	65	181	3.12	<10	0.56	459	4	0.04	18	1890	6	<5	<20	27	0.05	<10	117	<10	19	31
2	E 38606	35	<0.2	1.65	<5	45	10	0.28	<1	20	404	7	2.65	<10	2.32	452	1	0.03	200	560	12	<5	<20	17	0.09	<10	59	<10	5	43
3	E 38607	45	<0.2	1.50	<5	55	<5	0.51	<1	20	319	34	2.72	<10	2.06	394	80	0.03	163	920	10	<5	<20	18	0.08	<10	72	<10	7	35
4	E 38608	20	<0.2	0.57	<5	50	<5	0.55	<1	12	53	283	3.20	<10	0.51	344	3	0.05	9	1580	6	<5	<20	19	0.05	<10	124	<10	18	29
5	E 38609	45	0.4	0.83	<5	70	<5	0.83	<1	17	56	938	3.84	<10	0.78	457	14	0.06	15	2170	6	<5	<20	26	0.07	<10	159	<10	19	40
6	E 38610	20	<0.2	0.72	<5	50	<5	0.85	<1	15	52	357	3.54	<10	0.64	416	3	0.05	12	2180	8	<5	<20	26	0.05	<10	153	<10	19	37
7	E 38611	15	0.2	0.73	<5	55	<5	0.75	<1	15	51	357	3.60	<10	0.68	390	1	0.05	13	2130	6	<5	<20	24	0.06	<10	163	<10	18	43
8	E 38612	20	0.3	0.72	<5	55	<5	0.71	<1	16	58	877	3.67	<10	0.65	417	20	0.06	13	2080	8	<5	<20	37	0.07	<10	161	<10	20	46
9	E 38613	15	0.2	0.79	<5	65	<5	0.73	<1	16	53	447	3.73	<10	0.70	468	3	0.05	15	2150	6	<5	<20	32	0.05	<10	163	<10	20	45
10	E 38614	20	0.3	0.68	<5	55	<5	0.58	<1	16	50	1301	3.41	<10	0.61	449	3	0.04	11	1810	6	<5	<20	22	0.06	<10	128	<10	19	38
11	E 38615	10	0.2	1.02	<5	55	<5	0.77	<1	18	48	217	3.96	<10	0.78	376	3	0.03	15	2420	8	<5	<20	77	0.05	<10	168	<10	22	47
12	E 38616	30	0.7	0.53	<5	30	<5	0.58	<1	14	44	2949	2.76	<10	0.36	277	3	0.04	9	1600	4	<5	<20	28	0.04	<10	94	<10	15	30
13	E 38617	20	0.2	0.67	<5	40	<5	0.77	<1	14	51	364	3.58	<10	0.58	481	3	0.05	13	2040	4	<5	<20	27	0.05	<10	146	<10	20	33
14	E 38618	10	<0.2	0.90	<5	65	<5	0.82	<1	18	52	272	3.81	<10	0.84	482	2	0.05	16	2170	8	<5	<20	27	0.06	<10	154	<10	18	42
15	E 38619	10	<0.2	0.87	<5	70	<5	0.76	<1	18	53	226	3.86	<10	0.82	471	3	0.05	15	2200	8	<5	<20	25	0.07	<10	164	<10	18	44
16	E 38620	15	0.2	0.89	<5	70	<5	0.76	<1	18	52	615	4.11	<10	0.81	549	2	0.05	15	1990	8	<5	<20	29	0.06	<10	163	<10	16	39
17	E 38621	35	<0.2	0.76	<5	65	<5	0.69	<1	16	51	327	3.59	<10	0.75	504	2	0.05	14	1870	8	<5	<20	21	0.06	<10	144	<10	22	44
18	E 38622	10	<0.2	0.74	<5	55	<5	0.69	<1	15	48	301	3.45	<10	0.68	418	2	0.05	13	1980	6	<5	<20	24	0.05	<10	152	<10	15	43
19	E 38623	10	<0.2	0.70	<5	75	<5	0.72	<1	15	44	469	3.42	<10	0.65	395	3	0.05	14	2260	8	<5	<20	27	0.06	<10	151	<10	19	42
20	E 38624	15	0.2	0.84	<5	75	<5	0.79	<1	18	56	292	3.98	<10	0.78	411	3	0.06	16	2220	8	<5	<20	32	0.07	<10	179	<10	23	49

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd. | ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-1449 | ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

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	E 38605	10	<0.2	0.61	<5	50	<5	0.61	<1	13	66	184	3.15	<10	0.55	465	4	0.05	17	1870	8	<5	<20	25	0.05	<10	118	<10	20	31
7	E 38611	-	0.2	0.74	<5	55	<5	0.76	<1	15	51	358	3.60	<10	0.68	392	1	0.06	13	2150	6	<5	<20	25	0.07	<10	163	<10	18	42
10	E 38614	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resplit:																														
1	E 38605	10	<0.2	0.61	<5	50	<5	0.63	<1	13	62	172	3.25	<10	0.53	476	3	0.05	15	1930	6	<5	<20	25	0.05	<10	124	<10	21	35
Standard:																														
GEO '04		135	1.4	1.49	50	155	<5	1.33	<1	16	56	87	3.67	<10	0.80	575	<1	0.02	26	630	22	<5	<20	55	0.09	<10	59	<10	10	75

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

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df/1459c
XLS/04

7-Oct-04

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-1540

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd.
1120 Sunnyside Road
Kelowna, BC
V1Z 2N8

No. of samples received: 24
Sample type:Core
Project: Murphy Lake
Samples Submitted by: John Ostler

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	E38625	5	<0.2	0.81	<5	80	<5	0.83	<1	15	47	230	3.40	<10	0.59	465	2	0.07	5	2040	10	<5	<20	36	0.11	<10	111	<10	33	41
2	E38626	10	<0.2	1.02	<5	90	<5	1.05	<1	23	42	600	4.73	<10	0.75	1343	5	0.05	8	3520	10	<5	<20	57	0.12	<10	151	<10	93	74
3	E38627	10	<0.2	0.97	<5	90	<5	0.91	<1	15	51	172	3.31	<10	0.60	461	2	0.09	6	2050	12	<5	<20	63	0.12	<10	118	<10	28	51
4	E38628	5	<0.2	0.94	<5	90	<5	0.95	<1	15	51	167	3.45	<10	0.58	481	4	0.09	4	2010	14	<5	<20	61	0.10	<10	113	<10	36	52
5	E38629	10	<0.2	1.10	<5	85	<5	1.07	<1	23	35	155	5.06	<10	0.78	1395	5	0.04	8	2270	12	<5	<20	68	0.11	<10	144	<10	44	80
6	E38630	35	<0.2	0.55	<5	40	<5	0.68	<1	9	37	196	2.33	<10	0.35	324	11	0.06	2	1430	8	<5	<20	31	0.09	<10	50	<10	33	26
7	E38631	<5	<0.2	0.96	<5	125	<5	0.79	<1	19	39	151	4.27	<10	0.76	514	3	0.08	6	2280	12	<5	<20	35	0.12	<10	165	<10	46	65
8	E38632	<5	<0.2	0.80	<5	90	<5	0.79	<1	13	46	121	3.23	<10	0.55	460	4	0.08	4	1760	10	<5	<20	35	0.10	<10	104	<10	39	44
9	E38633	<5	<0.2	0.80	<5	80	<5	0.82	<1	13	41	177	3.30	<10	0.49	472	4	0.08	3	1730	10	<5	<20	40	0.10	<10	105	<10	34	41
10	E38634	10	<0.2	0.82	<5	95	<5	0.83	<1	13	45	230	3.21	<10	0.55	453	4	0.09	4	1950	12	<5	<20	35	0.12	<10	116	<10	39	49
11	E38635	10	<0.2	0.78	<5	55	<5	0.73	<1	13	38	305	3.09	<10	0.55	421	3	0.07	3	2040	12	<5	<20	19	0.15	<10	96	<10	39	50
12	E38636	10	<0.2	0.64	<5	45	<5	0.63	<1	11	45	255	2.47	<10	0.43	367	3	0.07	2	1700	12	<5	<20	23	0.09	<10	62	<10	40	39
13	E38637	5	<0.2	0.63	<5	55	<5	0.68	<1	11	45	266	2.77	<10	0.43	372	4	0.08	1	1970	12	<5	<20	28	0.08	<10	82	<10	41	44
14	E38638	10	<0.2	0.66	<5	85	<5	0.93	<1	10	43	285	2.90	<10	0.40	371	5	0.08	4	2140	10	<5	<20	65	0.08	<10	99	<10	44	33
15	E38639	5	<0.2	0.87	<5	85	<5	0.95	<1	14	43	182	3.27	<10	0.56	362	3	0.09	4	2150	12	<5	<20	48	0.10	<10	124	<10	40	54
16	E38640	10	<0.2	0.98	<5	60	<5	1.13	<1	15	38	242	3.35	<10	0.64	488	4	0.07	5	2260	14	<5	<20	46	0.09	<10	121	<10	34	53
17	E38641	5	<0.2	1.13	<5	60	<5	1.33	<1	14	28	187	3.23	<10	0.54	774	4	0.06	4	2080	16	<5	<20	91	0.09	<10	103	<10	40	54
18	E38642	130	<0.2	0.92	<5	85	<5	0.95	<1	16	37	190	3.63	<10	0.64	425	4	0.07	5	2310	12	<5	<20	49	0.12	<10	147	<10	35	55
19	E38643	5	<0.2	0.77	<5	50	<5	1.24	<1	13	31	94	4.28	<10	0.53	468	130	0.06	4	2040	10	<5	<20	64	0.08	<10	139	<10	31	35
20	E38644	5	<0.2	0.95	<5	75	<5	1.08	<1	15	42	354	3.54	<10	0.61	388	5	0.09	3	2260	14	<5	<20	65	0.09	<10	130	<10	33	52
21	E38645	5	<0.2	0.90	<5	90	<5	0.91	<1	16	50	210	3.66	<10	0.67	384	4	0.10	5	2370	14	<5	<20	67	0.09	<10	146	<10	35	50
22	E38646	10	<0.2	1.18	<5	55	<5	1.23	<1	16	33	233	3.60	<10	0.75	465	4	0.07	4	2380	16	<5	<20	62	0.09	<10	131	<10	35	60
23	E38647	15	<0.2	0.88	<5	55	<5	1.14	<1	14	36	193	3.36	<10	0.58	450	3	0.08	4	2340	10	<5	<20	50	0.09	<10	125	<10	30	44
24	E38648	5	<0.2	1.18	<5	55	<5	1.56	<1	13	32	180	3.35	<10	0.55	392	56	0.08	5	2320	14	<5	<20	51	0.08	<10	122	<10	26	43

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:																														
Resplit:																														
1	E38625	5	<0.2	0.88	<5	90	<5	0.89	<1	16	48	260	3.67	<10	0.63	501	5	0.07	4	2260	12	<5	<20	35	0.10	<10	116	<10	36	45
Repeat:																														
1	E38625	5	<0.2	0.82	<5	80	<5	0.84	<1	15	49	225	3.44	<10	0.60	472	3	0.07	5	1980	12	<5	<20	35	0.11	<10	111	<10	36	41
10	E38634	10	<0.2	0.83	<5	95	<5	0.84	<1	14	45	225	3.26	<10	0.55	463	5	0.09	5	2030	14	<5	<20	36	0.10	<10	112	<10	38	50
Standard:																														
GEO '04		135	1.5	1.56	55	140	<5	1.40	<1	17	60	89	3.26	<10	0.85	598	1	0.02	26	660	22	<5	<20	53	0.08	<10	59	<10	11	74

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

JJ/jm
df/1540
XLS/04

26-Oct-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 2004-1587

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd.
1120 Sunnyside Road
Kelowna, BC
V1Z 2N8

No. of samples received: 105
Sample type: core
Samples Submitted by: John Ostler
Project: Murphy Lake

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	E38649	15	<0.2	0.73	<5	75	<5	0.91	<1	14	39	141	3.73	<10	0.53	352	3	0.06	4	2390	10	<5	<20	37	0.08	<10	168	<10	25	43
2	E38650	20	0.4	0.66	<5	45	<5	0.80	<1	12	40	1078	2.99	<10	0.44	296	3	0.06	4	1930	12	<5	<20	28	0.07	<10	120	<10	26	36
3	E38651	10	<0.2	0.60	<5	50	<5	0.73	<1	11	62	169	2.84	<10	0.39	290	1	0.06	4	1800	10	<5	<20	37	0.07	<10	112	<10	24	33
4	E38652	15	<0.2	0.84	<5	65	<5	1.05	<1	14	39	183	3.58	<10	0.56	359	3	0.06	5	2450	14	<5	<20	70	0.08	<10	155	<10	23	41
5	E38653	10	<0.2	0.71	<5	85	<5	0.82	<1	13	54	89	3.12	<10	0.48	339	2	0.07	4	1900	12	<5	<20	73	0.07	<10	126	<10	27	43
6	E38654	10	<0.2	0.35	<5	45	<5	0.45	<1	3	50	35	1.33	<10	0.11	159	2	0.05	1	450	6	<5	<20	35	0.03	<10	41	<10	12	12
7	E38655	15	<0.2	0.78	<5	70	<5	1.00	<1	4	43	114	1.11	<10	0.35	173	3	0.06	1	510	10	<5	<20	60	0.03	<10	28	<10	11	13
8	E38656	25	0.5	1.03	<5	30	<5	1.65	<1	10	72	681	1.71	<10	0.62	331	12	0.06	4	960	12	<5	<20	82	0.04	<10	36	<10	9	21
9	E38657	80	1.3	1.30	<5	25	<5	3.36	<1	15	25	3093	2.52	<10	0.71	416	5	0.03	4	840	16	<5	<20	62	<0.01	<10	61	<10	8	34
10	E38658	25	0.4	0.82	<5	25	<5	1.31	<1	8	39	875	1.37	<10	0.65	343	2	0.06	3	640	12	<5	<20	47	0.03	<10	22	<10	15	20
11	E38659	10	<0.2	0.74	<5	80	<5	1.07	<1	15	31	144	3.49	<10	0.60	396	3	0.06	6	2320	14	<5	<20	50	0.08	<10	159	<10	28	47
12	E38660	10	<0.2	0.75	<5	80	<5	1.06	<1	16	49	278	3.79	<10	0.55	379	3	0.06	6	2420	10	<5	<20	93	0.09	<10	174	<10	30	45
13	E38661	15	<0.2	0.78	<5	85	<5	1.10	<1	17	39	183	3.98	<10	0.64	397	5	0.07	7	2810	12	<5	<20	45	0.08	<10	184	<10	33	52
14	E38662	10	<0.2	0.80	<5	120	<5	0.95	<1	18	31	110	4.09	<10	0.67	419	2	0.06	7	2690	12	<5	<20	36	0.11	<10	188	<10	33	59
15	E38663	10	<0.2	0.81	<5	65	<5	1.11	<1	15	33	214	3.61	<10	0.56	351	3	0.06	4	2510	12	<5	<20	47	0.08	<10	153	<10	28	40
16	E38664	25	0.7	0.76	<5	40	<5	1.11	<1	13	32	1817	2.53	<10	0.40	276	2	0.06	3	2130	12	<5	<20	59	0.09	<10	89	<10	27	45
17	E38665	15	<0.2	0.76	<5	40	<5	1.13	<1	11	26	98	2.71	<10	0.44	285	2	0.05	5	2330	12	<5	<20	58	0.07	<10	112	<10	27	31
18	E38666	30	0.7	1.09	<5	35	<5	1.47	<1	14	36	2064	2.39	<10	0.53	310	5	0.07	3	1960	16	<5	<20	84	0.08	<10	77	<10	28	53
19	E38667	10	<0.2	0.68	<5	45	<5	0.83	<1	10	39	80	2.43	<10	0.44	295	2	0.06	5	1650	10	<5	<20	61	0.07	<10	89	<10	26	27
20	E38668	5	<0.2	0.52	<5	50	<5	0.72	<1	6	50	48	1.93	<10	0.21	212	2	0.07	2	1070	8	<5	<20	89	0.04	<10	66	<10	14	19
21	E38669	10	<0.2	0.74	<5	55	<5	1.04	<1	13	30	82	3.18	<10	0.50	336	4	0.05	3	2320	12	<5	<20	52	0.08	<10	125	<10	24	36
22	E38670	15	<0.2	0.93	<5	65	<5	1.35	<1	12	37	185	3.00	<10	0.46	330	2	0.06	5	2110	14	<5	<20	185	0.07	<10	119	<10	27	34
23	E38671	10	<0.2	1.33	<5	40	<5	3.44	<1	13	26	152	3.16	<10	0.57	614	1	0.05	5	2230	18	<5	<20	131	0.07	<10	126	<10	26	35
24	E38672	10	<0.2	0.80	<5	60	<5	1.16	<1	13	39	89	3.25	<10	0.47	343	2	0.06	4	2260	12	<5	<20	104	0.07	<10	134	<10	26	35
25	E38673	10	<0.2	0.77	<5	60	<5	1.22	<1	16	28	127	3.72	<10	0.62	427	3	0.05	6	2650	14	<5	<20	56	0.08	<10	163	<10	30	45

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
26	E38674	10	<0.2	0.98	<5	40	<5	1.30	<1	12	48	59	2.65	<10	0.54	375	2	0.05	2	1790	16	<5	<20	71	0.08	<10	96	<10	25	32
27	E38675	10	<0.2	0.63	<5	60	<5	0.90	<1	12	41	85	3.13	<10	0.44	346	3	0.06	4	2220	12	<5	<20	56	0.07	<10	129	<10	32	33
28	E38676	5	<0.2	0.74	<5	65	<5	1.08	<1	16	37	112	3.78	<10	0.59	440	2	0.05	5	2460	12	<5	<20	57	0.07	<10	171	<10	29	49
29	E38677	5	<0.2	0.45	<5	25	<5	0.86	<1	7	49	44	1.84	<10	0.23	287	2	0.06	2	890	8	<5	<20	30	0.05	<10	53	<10	22	26
30	E38678	10	<0.2	0.80	<5	120	<5	0.89	<1	18	44	134	4.01	<10	0.63	347	4	0.08	7	2450	16	<5	<20	63	0.08	<10	188	<10	31	55
31	E38679	5	<0.2	0.77	<5	80	<5	1.08	<1	15	36	101	3.79	<10	0.54	367	3	0.07	5	2540	14	<5	<20	57	0.07	<10	174	<10	28	43
32	E38680	60	<0.2	1.07	<5	55	<5	1.67	<1	17	38	110	3.38	<10	0.75	482	17	0.08	4	2730	16	<5	<20	74	0.09	<10	129	<10	28	36
33	E38681	30	<0.2	0.65	<5	45	<5	0.99	<1	11	33	57	2.84	<10	0.40	309	3	0.06	4	2100	10	<5	<20	52	0.08	<10	115	<10	25	29
34	E38682	10	<0.2	0.51	<5	35	<5	0.71	<1	8	48	32	2.27	<10	0.29	230	2	0.06	2	1370	10	<5	<20	31	0.06	<10	76	<10	21	21
35	E38683	10	<0.2	0.48	<5	35	<5	0.68	<1	8	46	29	1.94	<10	0.25	206	2	0.05	3	1190	10	<5	<20	26	0.06	<10	68	<10	23	21
36	E38684	10	<0.2	0.77	<5	70	5	1.02	<1	15	36	49	3.74	<10	0.55	362	4	0.07	5	2390	12	<5	<20	39	0.08	<10	164	<10	25	42
37	E38685	15	<0.2	0.72	<5	70	<5	0.92	<1	16	33	118	3.57	<10	0.53	358	3	0.06	4	2380	12	<5	<20	35	0.08	<10	152	<10	29	44
38	E38686	15	<0.2	1.01	<5	100	<5	1.38	<1	19	30	110	4.62	<10	0.76	497	4	0.07	8	3230	16	<5	<20	69	0.08	<10	205	<10	40	61
39	E38687	65	<0.2	0.77	<5	60	<5	1.12	<1	13	32	131	3.12	<10	0.48	338	4	0.06	3	2350	14	<5	<20	58	0.08	<10	131	<10	36	33
40	E38688	20	<0.2	1.10	<5	40	<5	1.63	<1	12	38	181	2.63	<10	0.57	383	5	0.07	5	2200	16	<5	<20	119	0.09	<10	101	<10	34	28
41	E38689	10	<0.2	0.86	<5	45	<5	1.49	<1	12	38	258	2.82	<10	0.44	353	3	0.06	4	2030	14	<5	<20	84	0.07	<10	106	<10	30	35
42	E38690	15	<0.2	0.83	<5	45	<5	1.19	<1	12	39	352	3.09	<10	0.45	338	4	0.06	3	2150	16	<5	<20	67	0.08	<10	113	<10	31	39
43	E38691	10	<0.2	0.58	<5	45	<5	0.79	<1	10	39	81	2.57	<10	0.38	312	3	0.05	3	1740	12	<5	<20	34	0.07	<10	96	<10	34	35
44	E38692	10	<0.2	0.72	<5	80	<5	0.91	<1	15	37	113	3.38	<10	0.53	376	3	0.07	5	2290	14	<5	<20	42	0.08	<10	138	<10	32	47
45	E38693	10	<0.2	0.86	<5	60	<5	1.09	<1	15	33	65	3.48	<10	0.54	343	3	0.06	6	2330	12	<5	<20	53	0.07	<10	154	<10	26	46
46	E38694	15	<0.2	0.87	<5	45	<5	1.21	<1	15	29	181	3.57	<10	0.56	410	6	0.06	6	2700	14	<5	<20	71	0.08	<10	155	<10	31	47
47	E38695	15	<0.2	0.87	<5	45	<5	1.21	<1	15	32	155	3.82	<10	0.56	389	2	0.05	5	2900	16	<5	<20	113	0.09	<10	159	<10	37	48
48	E38696	15	<0.2	0.97	<5	45	<5	1.54	<1	15	28	168	3.58	<10	0.67	480	4	0.05	5	3020	16	<5	<20	84	0.08	<10	140	<10	34	47
49	E38697	10	<0.2	0.71	<5	80	<5	0.96	<1	15	40	172	3.47	<10	0.52	393	3	0.06	4	2620	16	<5	<20	50	0.09	<10	146	<10	33	51
50	E38698	15	<0.2	0.67	<5	80	<5	0.88	<1	14	32	172	3.28	<10	0.49	382	2	0.06	3	2370	14	<5	<20	31	0.09	<10	130	<10	33	50
51	E38699	10	<0.2	0.81	<5	85	<5	1.07	<1	17	34	165	3.92	<10	0.61	415	2	0.05	4	2710	16	<5	<20	38	0.11	<10	161	<10	39	59
52	E38700	10	<0.2	0.83	<5	110	<5	0.98	<1	17	28	299	3.89	<10	0.60	457	4	0.06	5	2540	16	<5	<20	55	0.11	<10	133	<10	36	59
53	E38701	15	<0.2	0.92	<5	95	<5	1.19	<1	16	30	306	3.79	<10	0.60	470	3	0.06	4	2570	16	<5	<20	40	0.12	<10	131	<10	38	55
54	E38702	10	<0.2	0.77	<5	115	<5	0.82	<1	16	36	183	3.75	<10	0.57	378	4	0.07	5	2390	14	<5	<20	39	0.09	<10	144	<10	34	59
55	E38703	10	<0.2	0.60	<5	75	<5	0.81	<1	13	38	143	3.14	<10	0.43	329	2	0.06	4	2280	14	<5	<20	32	0.08	<10	131	<10	32	45
56	E38704	5	<0.2	0.96	<5	75	<5	1.51	<1	19	32	127	4.34	<10	0.77	543	3	0.05	6	2970	16	<5	<20	58	0.10	<10	183	<10	35	62
57	E38705	15	<0.2	0.84	<5	80	<5	1.10	<1	17	39	137	3.93	<10	0.62	444	3	0.06	5	2800	16	<5	<20	45	0.10	<10	163	<10	35	55
58	E38706	10	<0.2	0.45	<5	50	<5	0.60	<1	9	36	68	2.50	10	0.30	251	3	0.05	3	1650	10	<5	<20	28	0.10	<10	98	<10	26	31
59	E38707	10	<0.2	0.66	<5	45	<5	0.97	<1	12	35	42	3.08	10	0.46	324	3	0.05	2	2180	14	<5	<20	54	0.15	<10	127	<10	28	37
60	E38708	10	<0.2	0.85	<5	60	<5	1.38	<1	14	32	91	3.25	<10	0.53	414	3	0.06	5	2160	18	<5	<20	79	0.12	<10	130	<10	29	46
61	E38709	10	<0.2	1.47	<5	55	<5	3.09	<1	18	28	103	4.02	<10	1.05	810	4	0.05	6	3090	22	<5	<20	181	0.12	<10	148	<10	38	49
62	E38710	5	<0.2	1.10	<5	30	<5	2.95	<1	12	31	38	2.81	<10	0.68	600	4	0.05	6	1960	20	<5	<20	105	0.06	<10	95	<10	26	32
63	E38711	10	<0.2	0.94	<5	70	5	1.46	<1	17	31	77	4.45	<10	0.74	522	4	0.05	6	3000	18	<5	<20	142	0.08	<10	185	<10	33	53
64	E38712	10	<0.2	0.66	<5	35	<5	1.18	<1	9	30	86	2.51	<10	0.32	277	4	0.05	3	1780	14	<5	<20	56	0.06	<10	99	<10	24	29
65	E38713	5	<0.2	0.72	<5	50	<5	1.19	<1	12	39	57	2.99	<10	0.41	347	2	0.06	3	2120	16	<5	<20	68	0.09	<10	121	<10	27	39

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd. ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-1687 ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

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
66	E38714	10	<0.2	0.82	<5	65	<5	1.27	<1	15	35	124	3.61	<10	0.55	420	4	0.06	5	2510	16	<5	<20	59	0.08	<10	150	<10	32	54
67	E38715	10	<0.2	0.71	<5	75	<5	1.17	<1	14	39	112	3.40	<10	0.49	416	3	0.06	5	2380	12	<5	<20	84	0.07	<10	136	<10	32	49
68	E38716	10	<0.2	0.74	<5	40	<5	1.29	<1	10	26	97	2.87	<10	0.41	351	3	0.05	8	2110	14	<5	<20	59	0.06	<10	110	<10	26	35
69	E38717	5	<0.2	0.65	<5	85	<5	0.88	<1	13	44	89	3.30	<10	0.45	354	3	0.08	5	2300	14	<5	<20	50	0.08	<10	138	<10	32	49
70	E38718	10	<0.2	0.62	<5	95	<5	0.85	<1	14	37	136	3.41	<10	0.45	370	4	0.07	4	2200	14	<5	<20	51	0.08	<10	131	<10	34	47
71	E38719	10	<0.2	0.65	<5	75	<5	0.75	<1	11	31	106	3.01	<10	0.47	303	2	0.07	5	2000	4	<5	<20	38	0.08	<10	137	<10	26	38
72	E38720	5	<0.2	0.64	<5	75	<5	0.73	<1	12	32	122	3.08	<10	0.48	318	2	0.07	4	2020	6	<5	<20	39	0.09	<10	138	<10	27	39
73	E38721	5	<0.2	0.58	<5	60	<5	0.70	<1	10	28	104	2.72	<10	0.41	280	2	0.06	3	1790	6	<5	<20	41	0.08	<10	120	<10	26	35
74	E38722	10	<0.2	0.63	<5	80	<5	0.70	<1	12	32	114	3.05	<10	0.49	315	2	0.07	5	1970	6	<5	<20	52	0.09	<10	135	<10	29	42
75	E38723	5	<0.2	0.65	<5	65	<5	0.72	<1	11	31	115	3.00	<10	0.47	321	2	0.07	4	1930	6	<5	<20	45	0.08	<10	130	<10	28	40
76	E38724	5	<0.2	0.59	<5	65	<5	0.59	<1	9	49	76	2.36	<10	0.35	283	2	0.08	4	1380	6	<5	<20	50	0.08	<10	95	<10	23	32
77	E38725	5	<0.2	0.78	<5	75	<5	0.86	<1	12	29	95	3.13	<10	0.50	316	2	0.07	4	1980	6	<5	<20	39	0.08	<10	138	<10	23	40
78	E38726	5	<0.2	0.86	<5	65	<5	1.02	<1	13	31	173	3.42	<10	0.55	337	2	0.07	6	2240	6	<5	<20	40	0.07	<10	151	<10	27	43
79	E38727	20	1.3	1.11	<5	20	<5	1.24	<1	9	45	3036	1.73	<10	0.32	202	3	0.05	3	910	6	<5	<20	86	0.04	<10	43	<10	14	35
80	E38728	30	0.6	0.89	<5	45	<5	1.15	<1	15	27	1641	3.36	<10	0.58	360	2	0.05	7	2520	8	<5	<20	54	0.08	<10	136	<10	26	47
81	E38729	10	<0.2	0.77	<5	45	<5	1.04	<1	12	37	211	3.15	<10	0.53	358	2	0.06	6	2140	8	<5	<20	42	0.07	<10	129	<10	24	39
82	E38730	5	<0.2	0.37	<5	45	<5	0.41	<1	5	52	48	1.76	<10	0.18	191	2	0.07	2	810	4	<5	<20	34	0.05	<10	65	<10	14	19
83	E38731	<5	<0.2	0.35	<5	35	<5	0.45	<1	4	39	41	1.61	<10	0.14	178	1	0.06	2	750	2	<5	<20	35	0.04	<10	59	<10	12	16
84	E38732	5	<0.2	0.74	<5	65	<5	0.97	<1	13	34	144	3.34	<10	0.51	336	3	0.06	5	2280	8	<5	<20	32	0.08	<10	143	<10	25	38
85	E38733	5	<0.2	0.67	<5	75	<5	0.81	<1	12	34	124	3.21	<10	0.49	332	2	0.07	5	2040	8	<5	<20	36	0.06	<10	130	<10	25	38
86	E38734	10	<0.2	0.71	<5	85	<5	0.87	<1	13	31	150	3.42	<10	0.53	349	2	0.06	5	2260	6	<5	<20	40	0.06	<10	140	<10	28	43
87	E38735	10	0.2	0.73	<5	80	<5	0.91	<1	12	28	176	3.31	<10	0.49	306	3	0.06	4	2310	6	<5	<20	31	0.06	<10	141	<10	29	42
88	E38736	10	<0.2	0.77	<5	70	<5	0.94	<1	13	31	153	3.17	<10	0.52	322	2	0.07	5	2100	6	<5	<20	40	0.06	<10	132	<10	26	43
89	E38737	5	<0.2	0.67	<5	80	<5	0.79	<1	12	29	110	3.25	<10	0.47	312	2	0.07	4	2000	6	<5	<20	35	0.05	<10	137	<10	23	45
90	E38738	5	<0.2	0.66	<5	80	<5	0.78	<1	12	29	158	3.06	<10	0.46	301	2	0.07	4	2060	8	<5	<20	31	0.05	<10	127	<10	25	43
91	E38739	5	<0.2	0.66	<5	90	<5	0.78	<1	13	29	139	3.33	<10	0.50	299	6	0.07	5	2130	8	<5	<20	37	0.05	<10	141	<10	27	44
92	E38740	10	<0.2	0.68	<5	90	<5	0.78	<1	13	31	103	3.29	<10	0.50	337	2	0.07	4	2090	8	<5	<20	32	0.06	<10	136	<10	26	46
93	E38741	10	<0.2	0.61	<5	80	<5	0.66	<1	12	31	110	3.03	<10	0.47	307	2	0.07	5	1930	6	<5	<20	30	0.05	<10	121	<10	25	42
94	E38742	5	<0.2	0.66	<5	90	<5	0.73	<1	13	32	179	3.24	<10	0.50	355	1	0.07	6	1930	8	<5	<20	31	0.06	<10	126	<10	26	44
95	E38743	5	<0.2	0.70	<5	90	<5	0.87	<1	13	40	130	3.41	<10	0.53	357	2	0.08	6	2050	8	<5	<20	40	0.06	<10	141	<10	26	47
96	E38744	5	<0.2	0.67	<5	50	<5	0.94	<1	11	33	99	2.95	<10	0.44	329	2	0.05	5	1990	10	<5	<20	41	0.05	<10	119	<10	26	38
97	E38745	10	<0.2	0.64	<5	70	<5	0.77	<1	12	32	154	3.16	<10	0.44	332	2	0.06	4	1970	8	<5	<20	32	0.05	<10	132	<10	25	42
98	E38746	5	<0.2	0.74	<5	85	<5	0.84	<1	13	45	143	3.31	<10	0.51	336	2	0.08	4	1940	10	<5	<20	37	0.05	<10	137	<10	28	48
99	E38747	10	<0.2	0.67	<5	60	<5	0.88	<1	12	29	108	3.12	<10	0.47	333	2	0.05	5	2070	6	<5	<20	30	0.05	<10	128	<10	25	41
100	E38748	10	<0.2	0.76	<5	55	<5	1.22	<1	13	34	115	3.27	<10	0.51	378	1	0.06	4	2090	10	<5	<20	42	0.05	<10	128	<10	26	45
101	E38749	5	<0.2	0.55	<5	70	<5	0.72	<1	10	41	89	2.85	<10	0.38	307	3	0.06	5	1660	8	<5	<20	93	0.04	<10	107	<10	24	36
102	E38750	5	<0.2	0.73	<5	95	<5	0.82	<1	14	34	277	3.40	<10	0.51	307	3	0.07	6	2140	8	<5	<20	63	0.05	<10	139	<10	29	48
103	E38751	5	<0.2	0.78	<5	75	<5	0.99	<1	12	32	106	3.19	<10	0.48	344	4	0.07	5	2090	10	<5	<20	162	0.05	<10	124	<10	25	41
104	E38752	5	<0.2	0.77	<5	90	<5	0.88	<1	14	48	186	3.49	<10	0.55	312	2	0.09	5	2120	10	<5	<20	51	0.05	<10	144	<10	27	47
105	E38753	5	<0.2	0.93	<5	80	<5	1.25	<1	13	28	112	3.40	<10	0.53	365	2	0.06	5	2240	12	<5	<20	96	0.05	<10	136	<10	28	49

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd. ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-1587 ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

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	E38649	10	<0.2	0.73	<5	70	<5	0.94	<1	15	39	144	3.80	<10	0.53	354	3	0.06	5	2480	10	<5	<20	35	0.08	<10	169	<10	27	44
10	E38658	25	0.4	0.86	<5	20	<5	1.38	<1	9	39	891	1.40	<10	0.67	332	1	0.06	4	660	12	<5	<20	50	0.04	<10	23	<10	15	21
19	E38667	5	<0.2	0.68	<5	50	<5	0.85	<1	10	40	77	2.45	<10	0.43	301	3	0.06	4	1760	12	<5	<20	65	0.07	<10	85	<10	26	30
36	E38684	10	<0.2	0.80	<5	65	<5	1.08	<1	15	38	49	3.84	<10	0.57	382	4	0.08	5	2480	12	<5	<20	38	0.08	<10	158	<10	25	46
45	E38693	10	<0.2	0.87	<5	55	<5	1.13	<1	16	34	61	3.54	<10	0.54	357	3	0.06	5	2460	18	<5	<20	52	0.09	<10	149	<10	29	49
54	E38702	15	<0.2	0.78	<5	120	<5	0.83	<1	16	37	173	3.70	<10	0.58	383	3	0.08	5	2380	16	<5	<20	41	0.13	<10	142	<10	35	59
71	E38719	10	<0.2	0.65	<5	75	<5	0.78	<1	11	32	105	3.10	<10	0.47	310	2	0.07	4	2050	6	<5	<20	38	0.07	<10	137	<10	26	39
80	E38728	30	0.6	0.89	<5	45	<5	1.19	<1	15	28	1639	3.40	<10	0.57	366	2	0.05	6	2590	8	<5	<20	56	0.06	<10	131	<10	27	49
89	E38737	5	<0.2	0.67	<5	80	<5	0.80	<1	13	30	101	3.28	<10	0.47	314	2	0.08	4	2000	8	<5	<20	33	0.05	<10	136	<10	24	46
Resplit:																														
1	E38649	10	<0.2	0.74	<5	75	<5	0.96	<1	15	46	144	3.80	<10	0.53	363	3	0.06	5	2530	14	<5	<20	37	0.08	<10	164	<10	26	45
36	E38684	10	<0.2	0.80	<5	70	10	1.10	<1	16	34	51	3.88	<10	0.57	387	4	0.08	5	2580	14	<5	<20	39	0.09	<10	161	<10	25	45
71	E38719	5	<0.2	0.66	<5	75	<5	0.84	<1	13	31	99	3.27	<10	0.46	330	3	0.07	4	2040	8	<5	<20	38	0.08	<10	132	<10	29	43
Standard:																														
GEO '04		140	1.6	1.55	55	155	<5	1.51	<1	19	66	85	3.49	<10	0.80	623	<1	0.03	30	730	22	<5	<20	63	0.08	<10	51	<10	11	77
GEO '04		140	1.6	1.58	60	155	<5	1.56	<1	19	67	87	3.60	<10	0.82	639	1	0.03	30	780	24	<5	<20	64	0.08	<10	51	<10	11	71
GEO '04		140	1.5	1.51	55	145	<5	1.41	<1	17	63	86	3.29	<10	0.79	599	<1	0.03	28	660	26	<5	<20	63	0.05	<10	52	<10	17	72

Lynne Bruce /per
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/sc
df/1586/1587
XLS/04

4-Nov-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 2004-1670

Candorado Operating Co. Ltd.
1120 Sunnyside Road
Kelowna, BC
V1Z 2N8

No. of samples received: 33
Sample type: Core
Samples Submitted by: John Ostler
Project: Murphy Lake

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	E38754	15	<0.2	0.41	<5	50	<5	0.54	<1	7	49	75	2.35	<10	0.23	255	2	0.05	5	1080	6	<5	<20	61	0.09	<10	96	<10	4	24
2	E38755	5	<0.2	0.21	<5	25	<5	0.25	<1	2	55	39	1.24	<10	0.05	142	1	0.04	2	240	4	<5	<20	33	0.04	<10	26	<10	4	11
3	E38756	<5	<0.2	0.78	<5	70	<5	0.91	<1	13	33	105	3.94	<10	0.52	322	3	0.06	6	2060	10	<5	<20	37	0.15	<10	200	<10	7	49
4	E38757	<5	<0.2	0.61	<5	60	<5	0.80	<1	11	39	83	3.33	<10	0.39	303	2	0.06	6	1610	8	<5	<20	46	0.11	<10	157	<10	6	37
5	E38758	5	<0.2	0.77	<5	70	<5	1.18	<1	13	43	144	3.87	<10	0.51	392	2	0.06	6	2210	12	<5	<20	53	0.14	<10	184	<10	8	48
6	E38759	5	<0.2	0.53	<5	50	<5	0.69	<1	9	38	108	3.02	<10	0.36	303	3	0.05	6	1580	8	<5	<20	31	0.11	<10	145	<10	5	35
7	E38760	10	<0.2	0.87	<5	80	<5	1.08	<1	13	39	210	3.84	<10	0.55	387	2	0.06	7	2160	12	<5	<20	86	0.16	<10	185	<10	6	49
8	E38761	10	<0.2	0.65	<5	75	<5	0.88	<1	11	33	120	3.44	<10	0.46	358	3	0.05	5	2080	8	<5	<20	36	0.11	<10	158	<10	8	38
9	E38762	<5	<0.2	1.08	<5	60	<5	1.27	<1	10	40	36	2.94	<10	0.56	394	2	0.09	6	1820	12	<5	<20	129	0.11	<10	118	<10	3	32
10	E38763	<5	<0.2	1.50	5	15	<5	2.03	<1	10	43	49	2.52	<10	0.66	442	3	0.05	7	2260	12	<5	<20	138	0.13	<10	86	<10	3	26
11	E38764	<5	<0.2	0.65	<5	30	<5	0.93	<1	9	48	82	3.00	<10	0.33	262	4	0.05	6	1640	10	<5	<20	47	0.10	<10	121	<10	4	22
12	E38765	<5	<0.2	0.58	<5	65	<5	0.72	<1	12	32	116	3.82	<10	0.46	317	3	0.06	6	2020	10	<5	<20	42	0.12	<10	197	<10	9	44
13	E38766	5	<0.2	0.72	<5	95	<5	0.82	<1	16	40	168	4.98	<10	0.62	392	3	0.05	7	2450	12	<5	<20	28	0.14	<10	263	<10	11	57
14	E38767	<5	<0.2	0.53	<5	60	<5	0.59	<1	11	38	93	3.74	<10	0.38	300	3	0.06	5	1720	8	<5	<20	28	0.11	<10	184	<10	7	37
15	E38768	5	<0.2	0.68	<5	65	<5	0.91	<1	13	42	162	4.35	<10	0.52	382	3	0.06	8	2360	10	<5	<20	32	0.12	<10	215	<10	9	46
16	E38769	5	<0.2	0.68	<5	35	<5	1.14	<1	12	28	105	3.68	<10	0.50	377	3	0.05	5	1950	8	<5	<20	44	0.12	<10	176	<10	6	42
17	E38770	10	<0.2	0.65	<5	65	<5	0.84	<1	13	35	147	4.00	<10	0.50	346	3	0.06	6	2200	12	<5	<20	38	0.12	<10	194	<10	7	47
18	E38771	15	<0.2	0.65	<5	55	<5	0.87	<1	13	31	118	3.83	<10	0.48	353	4	0.06	6	2010	12	<5	<20	58	0.13	<10	184	<10	6	45
19	E38772	5	<0.2	0.73	<5	35	<5	1.34	<1	12	37	101	3.77	<10	0.50	434	3	0.06	4	1860	12	<5	<20	54	0.10	<10	161	<10	5	42
20	E38773	5	<0.2	1.12	<5	25	<5	2.21	<1	11	20	106	3.24	<10	0.52	466	2	0.04	5	1800	16	<5	<20	92	0.09	<10	150	<10	6	41
21	E38774	5	<0.2	0.87	<5	45	<5	1.27	<1	12	38	104	3.71	<10	0.49	395	2	0.07	5	2140	14	<5	<20	141	0.12	<10	173	<10	7	46
22	E38775	20	<0.2	0.79	<5	50	<5	1.03	<1	14	27	140	4.22	<10	0.56	377	4	0.06	7	2190	14	<5	<20	68	0.12	<10	204	<10	7	56
23	E38776	5	<0.2	0.38	<5	30	<5	0.56	<1	7	36	78	2.60	<10	0.22	224	2	0.05	4	1190	6	<5	<20	29	0.08	<10	109	<10	4	27
24	E38777	5	<0.2	0.77	<5	25	<5	1.41	<1	11	27	61	3.54	<10	0.44	334	3	0.08	5	1910	10	<5	<20	72	0.08	<10	134	<10	3	21
25	E38778	5	<0.2	1.20	<5	30	<5	1.93	<1	13	29	31	4.71	<10	0.58	383	3	0.12	8	1850	12	<5	<20	131	0.09	<10	166	<10	<1	19

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
26	E38779	5	<0.2	0.76	<5	50	<5	2.74	<1	12	28	44	3.32	20	0.50	497	2	0.05	5	1740	10	<5	<20	66	0.05	<10	132	<10	10	30
27	E38780	10	<0.2	0.56	<5	50	<5	0.79	<1	11	43	111	3.54	<10	0.43	340	3	0.06	5	1980	6	<5	<20	48	0.12	<10	169	<10	7	43
28	E38781	<5	<0.2	0.58	<5	40	<5	0.82	<1	8	35	40	2.68	<10	0.29	253	3	0.06	5	1590	10	<5	<20	81	0.08	<10	119	<10	7	28
29	E38782	10	<0.2	0.85	<5	35	<5	2.58	<1	11	27	63	3.59	<10	0.58	644	3	0.04	5	1910	8	<5	<20	103	0.04	<10	136	<10	10	38
30	E38783	5	<0.2	1.51	<5	30	<5	5.22	<1	19	16	93	4.93	<10	1.14	965	4	0.06	12	1860	10	<5	<20	239	0.04	<10	183	<10	5	42
31	E38784	<5	<0.2	1.13	<5	55	<5	1.55	<1	11	26	78	3.86	<10	0.35	328	3	0.13	5	1800	10	<5	<20	169	0.08	<10	134	<10	<1	19
32	E38785	5	<0.2	0.44	<5	45	<5	0.61	<1	8	37	97	2.78	<10	0.26	264	3	0.06	4	1370	6	<5	<20	71	0.08	<10	120	<10	6	31
33	E38786	5	<0.2	0.33	<5	40	<5	0.44	<1	3	51	16	1.65	<10	0.08	167	2	0.06	3	450	4	<5	<20	95	0.05	<10	62	<10	2	13

QC DATA:

Repeat:																														
1	E38754	<5	<0.2	0.38	<5	45	<5	0.51	<1	6	46	72	2.19	<10	0.22	240	2	0.05	5	1000	6	<5	<20	56	0.08	<10	88	<10	4	23
10	E38763	5	<0.2	1.49	<5	20	<5	2.05	<1	10	43	50	2.56	<10	0.65	441	3	0.05	8	2240	16	<5	<20	136	0.10	<10	83	<10	3	27
19	E38772	15	<0.2	0.76	<5	35	<5	1.38	<1	13	40	103	3.88	<10	0.52	451	2	0.07	6	1950	10	<5	<20	55	0.11	<10	166	<10	5	43
Resplit:																														
1	E38754	<5	<0.2	0.43	<5	55	<5	0.56	<1	7	52	85	2.50	<10	0.24	270	2	0.06	5	1130	8	<5	<20	62	0.10	<10	100	<10	5	26
Standard:																														
GEO '04		125	1.5	1.40	65	135	<5	1.40	<1	16	60	86	3.83	<10	0.76	600	<1	0.02	27	650	20	<5	<20	55	0.11	<10	61	<10	9	76

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

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APPENDIX 'B'

2004 DRILL LOGS

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary

Hole No.	U.T.M. Location	Elevation (m) (ft)	Bearing	Dip	Length (m) (ft)
ML04-1	5,765,541 N. 619,011 E.	1,034 3,392.4	315°	-50°	322.2 1057.1

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
0	19.8	0	64.9	Casing driven through periglacial outwash. NOTE: holes ML04-1 and ML04-2 were drilled from the same location, 50 m SE of ML95-1.				
19.8	29.65	64.9	98.3	Anatexized andesite and minor basalt that has a mineral texture resembling medium-grained diorite. Ghost volcanic flow and breccia textures are visible in less anatexized portions of this unit. In the rest of the logs, it will be referred to simply as diorite. This rock averages 40-60% mafic porphyroblasts. The rest are almost all plagioclase feldspar. Mafic clasts: pseudomorphs after hornblende and pyroxene 1 to 5 mm long that have been heavily chloritized, many have green-black biotite rims. Small amounts of magnetite are also present. Plagioclase porpbyroblasts: form a mosaic of subhedral crystals anywhere from 1 to 5 mm long. By their twinning, tbey appear to be andesine (no petrographic work has been done). Unaltered plagioclase are a mauve-grey colour. This unit is mildly magnetic. Pyrite = <0.5% and occurs in thin veins and disseminations, most intersecting the core axis at 45° Alteration: silicification and minor orthoclase development occur in blebs associated with fine fractures at 50-90° to the core axis.	E 14856 19.8-22 m E 14857 22-24m E 14858 24-26 m E 14859 26-28 m E 14860 28-30 m E 14860 (repeated) 28-30 m	 648 587 724 881 653 629	 0.010 0.015 0.010 0.015 0.020 0.015	 10 22 <1 2 <1 <1
contains at:								
27.0	27.5	88.6	90.2	-original volcanic breccia layer with 3-cm long clasts and porphyroblasts growing across clast boundaries				
27.7		90.9		-1 cm thick K-alt zone at 45° to core axis				
28.0		91.9		-2 cm-thick pyritic bleb				
29.3		96.2		-3 mm-thick pyrite vein @ 45° to core axis				
29.65	29.95	97.3	98.3	Andesite dyke: dark grey, fine-grained @ 20° to core axis. This dyke is cut by a fault with 1 cm throw @ 85° to core axis.				
29.95	31.5	98.3	103.4	(meta)diorite like 19.8-31.5 m	E 14861 30-32 m	 609	 0.020	 18

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Depth from (ft)	Depth to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
31.5	32.7	103.4	104.9	Andesite dyke: porphyritic with 2-mm long white zoned plagioclase phenocrysts comprising 20% of the rock. Heavily chloritized and biotitized mafic (hornblende?) Phenocrysts, 5 mm long, comprise 5% of the rock. The rest is dark grey fine-grained matrix of plagioclase, biotite, and chlorite with minor pyrite and epidote. Note: This unit is metamorphosed. It postdates the diorite and predates the Eocene flood basalts.				
32.7	35.9	104.9	117.8	(meta) Diorite as above with narrow andesite dykes at various angles to the core axis. Recovery >99%				
35.9	45.9	117.8	150.6	Andesite dyke with acicular biotite-chlorite replacements after hornblende comprising 5% of the rock				
contains at								
39.2	39.4	128.6	129.3	- (meta)diorite xenolith				
41.6		136.5		-hairline fractures filled with pyrite, epidote, and quartz				
42.2	42.6	138.5	139.8	- (meta)diorite xenolith				
43.0	45.9	141.1	150.6	-aphanitic boundary phase of the dyke with a pyrite content rising to 0.5%				
45.9	53.6	150.6	175.9	(meta)diorite originally andesite breccia: on the whole, this unit is chemically the same as the other diorite above, but locally, composition changes with the mix of volcanic clasts present. Identifiable clasts comprise up to 40% of the rock. Pyrite occurs in blebs and segregations throughout the breccia with traces of chalcopyrite. Probably these sulphides are original.	E 14852 48-50 m E 14854 52-54 m	 609 645	 0.025 0.015	 5 8
contains at								
46.95		154.0		Box 6: recovery >99%				
47.1		154.5		-1 mm bleb of chalcopyrite (CPY)				
46.10	46.15	151.2	151.4	-CPY and MoS_2 in hairline fracture @ 35° to core axis.				
47.3	47.75	155.2	156.7	-K alteration band where original textures and minerals are replaced by grey-orange coarse subhedral to				
48.65	48.75	159.6	159.9	euhedral K-spar crystals accompanyed by traces of CPY and pyrite (PY)				
49.0		160.8		-traces of CPY and PY in narrow veins @ 75° to core axis.				
50.0		164.0		-blebs of PY up to 1.5 cm across contain small amounts of "eutectic" CPY				
By 50.0		By 50.0		Potassic alteration is gradually increasing in intensity and extent. K-spar rich areas look as though the alteration has migrated along fractures to favourable sites and then spread out into the rock. Some of these altered fractures have hairline medial quartz veins. Alteration away from the conduits turn plagioclase crystals to tan and orange as they are replaced with orthoclase.				
51.9		170.3		Andesitic looking dyke, 2 cm thick @ 35° to core axis.				
52.5		172.2		-CPY in PY blebs. Traces of CPY occur throughout this part of the hole.				
53.3		174.9		-CPY in PY blebs. Box 7: recovery >99°				
53.6	53.9	175.9	176.8	Andesite dyke, aphanitic				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Depth from (ft)	Depth to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
53.9	55.0	175.9	180.4	K-alteration band with **2 generations of K alteration** Generation 1: The alteration seen above in this hole: orange-grey coarse-grained orthoclase accompanied by minor red-brown biotite. Generation 2: Here it is mostly silicification with minor amounts of brick-red fine-grained K-spar. This generation seems to follow the same conduits as the previous generation of K-alteration	E 14855 54-56 m	556	0.005	4
55.0	56.2	180.4	184.3	Andesitic looking dykes, aphanitic in (meta)diorite				
56.2 contains at: 58.6	59.1	184.3 192.3	193.9	(meta) Diorite with orange-grey Generation 1 K-alteration fading in and out 1 cm-thick mud seam at 75° to core axis	E 14870 58-60 m	583	0.005	27
59.1	59.7	193.9	195.9	Mostly andesitic looking dykes cutting through (meta) diorite				
59.7	61.5	195.9	201.8	Pervasive 1st generation K-alteration in (meta) diorite: a few mafic porphyroblasts are left, most of the dioritic texture is gone and is replaced by a matrix of coarse-grained orange-grey orthoclase. The most intense alteration is in channels and fractures @ 35, 40, and 70° to core axis				
61.5	64.8	201.8	211.6	(meta) diorite with orange 1st generation K-alteration bands occurring @ about 1/m @ 30° to core axis				
64.8	65.5	211.6	214.9	Pervasive 1st generation K-alteration in (meta) diorite like 59.7-61.5 m. This section has late hairline pyritic veins in fractures @ 10° to core axis Box 9: recovery >98%				
65.5	71.3	214.9	233.9	Variably K-altered (meta) diorite with hairline veins filled with quartz, epidote, PY, and CPY that cross-cut the 1st generation K-alteration. This is what von Guttenberg was calling diorite in the 1995 drill logs.				
71.3 contains at: 71.67	71.8	233.9 235.14	235.6	Pervasive 1st generation K-alteration in (meta) diorite like 59.7-61.5 m. -0.5 cm long crystal of CPY in pink-orange orthoclase -disseminated CPY and PY in brick-red and white vein @ 40° to core axis (2nd Generation K-alteration)				
71.8 contains at: 72.85	73.1	235.6 239.0	242.2	(meta) diorite with 70% mafic content: chlorite and biotite replacements of porphyroblasts. Orange 1st Gen. K-alteration variably alters original mauve plagioclase "matrix". -hairline epidote-calcite vein @ 45° to core axis cutting 1st gen. K-alteration (retrograde propylitic alt.?)				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
73.1	73.8	235.6	242.1	Andesitic looking dyke with upper contact @ 15° to core axis, lower contact is @ 65° to axis. Small ground-up chips in these dykes indicate that they may be produced locally from the (meta) diorite by shearing and mylonitization and not from a new andesitic melt.				
73.8	86.75	242.1	284.6	(meta) diorite with 40% 3 mm wide chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after hornblende or pyroxene porphyroblasts, and 60% mauve plagioclase mosaic. 30% of the palgioclase is turned orange-grey by K-spar replacement. Orthoclase pre-dates widely separated narrow epidote-calcite filled fractures (retrograde propylitic alteration)				
contains at:								
74.0		242.8		-6 cm thick montmorillonite gouge in fault with contacts @ 70° to core axis				
74.2		243.4		-3 cm thick orange-pink 1st generation K-alteration in fracture sub-parallel with core axis, containing a trace of CPY				
78.45	78.75	257.4	258.4	-2 cm thick orthoclase "vein" with hairline stringers of CPY. Fractures containing K-alteration occur @ 3/m	E 14882			
80.8		265.1		-8 cm thick montmorillonite gouge in fracture	82-84 m	1490	0.045	7
81.4	82.7	267.1	271.3	-rock is broken up with chloritic fractures @ 25° to core axis Box 12: recovery >99%				
82.7	86.75	271.3	284.6	-K-alteration bands @ 40° to the core axis occur at 5/m. Also, there is some K alteration of the plagioclase mosaic. These are cut by quartz (QZ), calcite (CA), chlorite-bearing hairline fractures (retrograde propylitic alteration). These fractures are parallel with and at 90° to the K-alteration bands				
86.75	86.95	284.6	285.3	K-alteration band containing coarse-grained orange grey orthoclase and minor red-brown biotite.				
86.95	88.4	285.3	290.0	Mauve-grey plagioclase-rich (meta) diorite. This may be an original andesitic flow feature.				
88.4	93.3	290.0	306.1	(meta) diorite with 40% 3-5 mm wide chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts. 60% mauve-grey plagioclase. K-alteration in this section is mild.				
contains at:								
88.6	88.9	290.7	291.7	-1st generation K-alteration in the plagioclase mosaic is cut by a 2 mm thick chloritic fracture @ 80° to core axis				
90.25		296.1		- 7 cm thick fault with chlorite-montmorillonite gouge				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
93.3	97.2	306.1	318.9	(meta) diorite with mafic porphyroblasts taking on a fabric @ 35° to core axis. This may be a remnant of original flow structure. Orange 1st generation K-alteration bands follow this fabric. Late chloritic segregations also follow this fabric. The texture gradually becomes more granoblastic in the lower part of this unit.				
contains at:								
96.6	97.2	316.9	318.2	1st generation K-alteration in plagioclase mosaic is cut by narrow viens of 2nd generation red K-alteration oriented from 45 to 90° to core axis. The K-alteration is cut by grey hairline quartz-chlorite-calcite fractures. Box 14: recovery .95%				
97.2	101.95	318.9	334.5	Heavily 1st generation K-altered (meta) diorite. 60-75% of plag. Mosaix is replaced by tan to orange orthoclase.				
contains at:								
99.5	99.7	326.4	327.1	-fault with montmorillonite gouge, flanked by chlorite calcite veins and broken rock (Recovery >70%)				
101.9	101.95	334.3	334.5	-1st generation K-alt. quartz-orthoclase-tourmaline band @ 75° to core axis				
101.95	108.8	334.5	357.0	(meta) diorite with 40% mafics and 60% plagioclase mosaic, and >0.1% pyrite. 1st generation K-alt. Bands like at 101.9-101.95 occur at the concentration of 3/m. They all have traces of tourmaline, some red-brown biotite, and mostly orthoclase. Some have traces of CPY.				
contains at:								
107.65	107.8	353.3	353.7	-1st generation K-alt. band @ 50° to core axis with 1 cm long plaid orthoclase-microcline crystals that have grown in place in the band and traces of CPY				
108.8	116.9	357.0	383.5	(meta) diorite (anatexized andesite) 40% chlorite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts, 60% mauve-grey plagioclase mosaic. 1st generation K-alteration bands occur at 2/m.. As normal, foliation caused by chemical differences is at 45° to core axis.				
contains at:								
109.9		360.6		-2 cm thick K-alteration band @ 45° to core axis containing a 0.5 cm bleb of CPY and PY				
114.4	114.9	375.3	377.0	-1st generation K-alt bands @ 15 to 45° to core axis are cut by thin quartz-chlorite-sericite veins				
116.9	122.7	383.5	402.6	(meta) diorite with 70° chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts, 30 mauve-grey plagioclase mosaic. Foliation is @ 30° to core axis. Mafic-rich layers may represent flow tops or ash layers. Unaltered core is mildly magnetic. Most of this unit is mildly K-altered with orange-tan orthoclase replacing some of the plagioclase. 20% of this unit is heavily altered. Box 18: recovery >99%				
contains at:								
118.7	119.3	389.4	391.4	-1st generation K-alteration: bands with 0.75 cm wide orange-grey orthoclase crystals with traces of tourmaline and red-brown biotite. This extends out into the plagioclase mosaic turning it light orange. 2nd generation K-alteration: fine-grained brick-red orthoclase extending outward for 0.5 cm from 2 mm thick medial quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
122.7	124.6	402.6	408.8	Heavily to pervasively K-altered (meta) diorite. This section has small chlorite pseudomorphs (< 2 mm). 1st generation K-alteration: coarse-crystalline orthoclase with traces of red-brown biotite in bands and throughout the plagioclase mosaic. 2nd generation K-alteration: fine-grained brick red orthoclase flanking narrow medial CPY-PY-epidote-quartz veins. Box 19: recovery .99%				
124.6	127.5	408.8	418.3	Almost unaltered (meta) diorite				
contains at:								
125.35		411.3		-3 cm thick 1st generation K-alteration (G1 K-alt) band at 40° to core axis.				
125.8	125.9	412.7	413.1	-8 cm thick G1 K-alt band at 40° to core axis that has been shattered. Fracture fillings are G2 K-alt.				
127.4	127.5	418.0	418.3	-10 cm thick G1 K-alt band				
127.5	129.2	418.3	423.9	(meta) diorite with 40-50% chloritized mafic porphyroblasts. The plagioclase mosaic is mauve to orange due to pervasive G1 K-alt. G2 K-alt occurs as thin PY-orthoclase veins sub-parallel with the core axis.				
129.2	133.2	423.9	437.0	Almost unaltered (meta) diorite	E 14906 130-132 m	501	0.010	32
contains at:								
131.1	131.3	430.1	430.8	-G1 K-alt band with coarse orthoclase pheoncrysts in a matrix of PY, chlorite with traces of CPY and tourmaline.				
133.2	133.6	437.0	438.3	G1 K-alt band fractured and cut by G2 K-alt veins. A bleb of G1 PY is partly rimmed by G2 CPY and epidote.	E 14907 132-134 m	2875	0.145	27
133.6	137.35	438.3	450.6	Mildly K-altered (meta) diorite with 5 mm long chloritized mafic porphyroblasts creating a fabric at 45° to the core axis.				
contains at:								
134.8	135.05	442.3	443.1	-G1 K-alt band with traces of CPY -G1 K-alt band is split by G2 K-alt medial quartz vein containing a bleb of PY with minor epidote and CPY, flanked by a narrow aureole of brick-red orthoclase.				
137.0	137.35	449.5	450.6	-G1 K-alt band with G2 K-alt in shatter fractures.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
137.35	147.7	450.6	484.6	Generally mildly K-altered (meta) diorite with almost no pyrite. Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form a fabric at 45° to core axis. Box 22: recovery >99%				
contains at:								
137.35	138.0	450.6	452.8	-G2 K-alt is in fine veins near parallel with the core axis. One of them is associated with a bleb of PY with minor epidote and CPY.				
139.0		456.0		-5 cm thick G1 K-alt band at 70° to core axis.				
139.0	143.4	456.0	470.5	-narrow G1 K-alt bands at high angles to the core axis occur at 2/m. 2 mm thick G2 K-alt veins form a conjugate set at about 20° to the core axis. Most of them have traces of CPY.				
143.4	143.9	470.5	472.1	-50 cm thick band of G1 K-alt with orange-grey subhedral orthoclase phenocrysts, minor chlorite, and traces of PY, CPY, and tourmaline.				
143.9	146.15	472.1	479.5	-K- alteration like at 139.0-143.4.				
147.7	151.4	484.6	496.7	Sparsely altered(meta) Diorite with 4-7 mm wide chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts. This unit is slightly magnetic. G1 K-alt bands are about 2-3 cm thick and are at 70-80° to core axis. They occur at about 1.5/m. There is almost no G2 K-alteration in this unit.				
151.4	151.6	496.7	497.3	G1 K-alt band at 50° to core axis with 1.5 cm wide grey plaid microcline phenocrysts in an orange orthoclase matrix with minor chlorite and traces of PY, CPY, and tourmaline.				
151.6	154.1	497.3	505.6	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite, with 80% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. This unit is not magnetic.				
154.1	154.6	505.6	507.2	Cataclastic crush breccia: orthoclase clasts in a matrix of chlorite, feldspar, quartz and minor pyrite. THIS IS RELATED TO THE ANDESITIC LOOKING DYKES HIGHER UP THE HOLE. Heat during grinding was able to remobilize everything except the orthoclase, that was ground up. That explains the orthoclase fragments in the andesitic looking dykes farther up the hole.				
154.6	157.1	507.2	515.4	Variably K-altered (meta) diorite with 10 cm thick 1G K-alt bands at 45° to core axis occurring at 3/m. Box 25: recovery >99%				
157.1	157.8	515.4	517.7	G1 K-alt band with minor tourmaline cut by hairline calcite-bearing fractures near parallel with core axis.				
157.8	160.5	517.7	526.6	Almost unaltered (meta) diorite.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
160.5	161.25	526.6	529.0	Pervasive G1 K-alt band in fracture at 80° to core axis. Narrow G2 k-alt veins with traces of CPY cut across the G1 k-alt at 10° to core axis.				
161.25	168.9	529.0	554.1	Sparsely altered(meta)diorite with 5 mm wide chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts. About 20% of the plagioclase mosaic has orange-tan disseminated G1 K-alt. This unit is slightly magnetic. G1 K-alt bands are about 2-3 cm thick and are at 70-80° to core axis. They occur at about 1/m. There is almost no G2 K-alteration in this unit. Box 26: recovery >99%.				
168.9	169.1	554.1	554.7	5 cm thick G1 K-alt band at 15° to core axis with 1.5 cm wide grey microcline phenocrysts in an orange orthoclase matrix with minor red-brown biotite and traces of PY, CPY, and tourmaline.				
169.1	178.2	554.7	584.6	Variably K-altered (meta) diorite, with 10-70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. This unit is not magnetic. G1 K-alt bands are <5 cm thick, oriented at 60-80° to core axis, and occur at 3/m. Scarse narrow G2 K-alt veins are present. Narrow carbonate veins post-date G1 K-alt and pre-date G2 K-alt. They are more evidence of a mild retrograde propylitic alteration phase between the two potassic phases.				
contains at: 175.65				-calcite stringers are cut by G2 K-alt vein.				
178.2	183.1	584.6	600.7	Sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite, with 10-20% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. This unit is very mildly magnetic. G1 K-alt bands are <5 cm thick, oriented at 45° to core axis, and occur at 1/m.				
contains at: 180.9	181.1	593.5	594.2	-20 cm thick G1 K-alt band with very minor G2 K-alt in shatter fractures.				
183.1	185.1	600.7	607.3	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with G1 K-alt. cut by carbonate stringers, cut by G2 K-alt .				
185.1	185.3	607.3	607.9	Cataclastic crush breccia: orthoclase clasts in a matrix of chlorite, feldspar, quartz and minor pyrite, like at 154.1 to 154.6.				
185.3	191.0	607.9	626.6	Variably K-altered (meta) diorite, with 10-70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. This unit is not magnetic. G1 K-alt bands are <5 cm thick, oriented at 45° to core axis, and occur at 1.5/m. Scarse narrow quartz-calcite and G2 K-alt veins are present.				
191.0	191.3	626.6	627.6	30 cm thick G1 K-alt band at 85° to core axis with 1 cm wide grey microcline phenocrysts in an orange orthoclase matrix with minor red-brown biotite (<3%).				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
191.3	197.6	627.6	648.3	Variably K-altered (meta) diorite, with 20-80% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. G1 K-alt bands are <5 cm thick, oriented at 45° to core axis, and occur at 1.5/m. Box 30: recovery >99%..				
contains at: 196.1	196.25	643.4	644.7	-cataclastic crush breccia at 45° to core axis, like at 185.1 to 185.3.				
197.6	204.8	648.3	671.9	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with a predominantly orange "matrix" of orthoclase around chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts the disseminated K alteration is cut by 2 mm thick white calcite veins at 10° to the core axis. These veins are rimmed with chlorite. They may be quite young. G2 K-alteration is absent here.	E 14942 202-204 m	705	0.015	10
contains at: 202.1	202.3	663.1	663.7	-pyritic seam in a cataclastic crush zone				
204.8	211.5	671.9	693.9	Mildly K-altered (meta) diorite, with 20% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. This unit is very mildly magnetic. G1 K-alt bands are <5 cm thick, oriented at 70° to core axis, and occur at 2/m. Some have medial narrow quartz-calcite stringers.				
contains at: 207.3		679.1		-intersecting 1 cm thick G2 K-alt zones at 45° to core axis. These have traces of epidote and CPY. One of these zones cuts a G1 K-alt band.				
211.5	219.4	693.9	719.8	Variably K-altered (meta) diorite, with 30-100% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. This unit is not magnetic. G1 K-alt bands are <5 cm thick, oriented at 70° to core axis, and occur at 1.5/m. Scarse G2 K-alt veins are present.				
contains at: 212.8		698.1		-G1 K-alt has a trace of CPY				
219.4		719.8		-Brick-red G2 K-alt veins with small blebs of CPY cut across G1 K-alteration at 50° to core axis. G1 and G2 K-alt trends are 60° from each other. Also G2 K-alt occurs as small veins in shattered parts of G1 alteration.				
219.4	223.3	719.8	732.6	Mildly K-altered (meta) diorite, with 30% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration.. G1 K-alt bands are <5 cm thick, oriented at 45° to core axis, and occur at 2/m.				
223.3	236.0	732.6	774.3	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with all of the plagioclase mosaic altered to light grey to orange by orthoclase replacement. Like in other heavily K altered sections, the chloritic pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts have been attacked by the K alteration. They are small (1-2mm) and comprise only about 30% of the rock. Brick-red G2 K-alt. cut across at 50° to core axis. THIS MAY BE THE HIGHER GRADE ZONE THAT WAS INTERSECTED IN ML95-6	E 14956 230-232 m E 14957 232-234 m	983 544	0.020 0.015	10 4
contains at: 228.5	236.0	748.0	774.3	-Mafic porphyroblasts have been reduced to chlorite plates suspended in an 80% orthoclase-20% plagioclase matrix.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
236.0	239.5	774.3	785.8	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite, with 40% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 5 mm wide Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts comprise 45% of the rock here.	E 14959 236-238 m	495	0.010	8
				Box 38: recovery >99%..	E 14960 238-240 m	805	0.040	4
contains at: 237.0		777.6		-2 mm thick quartz-calcite-hematite vein related to G2 K-alt branching at a high angle to core axis. The hematite probably is oxidized PY due to nearby faults..				
239.5	244.0	785.8	800.5	Chlorite-montmorillonite in fault zone with fractures at 5-20° to core axis cut through moderately K-altered (meta) diorite like 236.0-239.5. The rock is badly broken here. Boxes 39-40: recovery about 60% in the fault zone.	E 14961 240-242 m	572	0.015	8
244.0	245.8	800.5	806.4	Mildly K-altered (meta) diorite, with 30% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. This unit is very mildly magnetic. Box 40: recovery >98% beneath the fault zone.				
245.8	247.7	806.4	812.7	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite, with 60-80% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. Hairline quartz-calcite-chlorite veins form a conjugate set at about 50° to core axis.				
247.7	248.7	812.7	815.9	Mildly K-altered (meta) diorite, with plagioclase mosaic still mauve-grey.				
248.7	251.3	815.9	824.5	Cataclastic crush breccia: orthoclase clasts in a dark grey matrix of chlorite, feldspar, quartz and minor pyrite. Late sericite alteration along hairline fractures turns the rock adjacent to them a light green.				
contains at: 250.6	251.3	822.2	824.5	-breccia cuts across and disrupts a K-alt band depositing disseminated and massive CPY and PY Hand sample kept and photo taken at 251.2 m.	E 14966 250-252 m	>10000	0.125	79
				Box 41: recovery >98%	E 14966 (Cu assay) 250-252 m	1.29%		
251.3	252.1	824.5	827.1	G1 K-alt band with a trace of CPY				
252.1	255.7	827.1	838.9	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with 20-30% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. G1 K-alt bands occur at 2/m. This unit is very mildly magnetic.	E 14967 252-254 m	999	0.020	13
contains at: 252.1	252.6	827.1	828.7	-rock is broken up by chloritic fractures	E 14968 254-256 m	2097	0.050	93
253.0	253.2	830.1	830.7	-shear zone at 70° to core axis that PRE-DATES G1 K-alt. (Survival of an original conduit?)				
254.15	254.35	833.8	834.5	-G2 K-alt in matrix with a 2-cm thick vein at 45° to core axis with large medial CPY-PY bleb Photo and hand sample taken				
255.5	255.7	838.3	838.9	-shear zone at 60° to core axis that pre-dates G1 K-alt.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
255.7	262.2	838.9	860.2	Very chloritic, moderately K-altered (meta) diorite, with 40% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 10 mm wide Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts comprise up to 65% of the rock here.				
contains at:				Box 43: recovery >98%				
258.1		846.8		-G1 K-alt with G2 K-alt vein carrying blebs of CPY and PY running sub-parallel with core axis.	E 14970 258-260 m	1103	0.025	6
259.7	260.0	852.0	853.0	-G1 K-alt band with light grey euhedral orthoclase phenocrysts 1.5 cm wide in an orange-grey orthoclase matrix. Brick-red G2 K-alt carrying CPY and PY occurs in narrow shatter fractures. Box 43: recovery >98%				
262.2	263.3	860.2	863.8	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite, with 60-80% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. Small chlorite laths occur in the alteration ground mass. Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form a fabric at 40° to the core axis.				
263.3	274.7	863.8	901.2	Mildly K-altered (meta) diorite, with 20-40% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration.. Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40 of this unit. G1 K-alt bands occur at about 2/m in this unit.	E 14974 266-268 m	814	0.015	3
contains at:				Box 44: recovery >99%.	E 14975 268-270 m	596	0.020	<1
264.0	264.3	866.1	867.1	-broken rock with chlorite and hematite along late fractures.				
267.7	268.0	878.3	879.3	-CPY in 1 mm thick G2 K-alt fractures oriented at about 20° to the core axis in a G1 K-alt band				
274.7	275.65	901.2	904.4	Andesitic looking dyke like those near the top of this hole EXCEPT, THIS ONE SEEMS TO PRE-DATE K-ALTERATION				
275.65	283.75	904.4	930.9	Very chloritic, mildly K-altered (meta) diorite, with 20% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 10 mm wide Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts comprise up to 80% of the rock at the top of this unit, but gradually drops to 50% by 280.0 m. G1 K-alt bands with G2 K-alt shatter veins and fractures occur at 1/m.				
contains at:				Box 45: recovery >99%..				
277.0	277.8	908.8	911.4	-cataclastic zones with moderate amount of crushing and lots of recrystallized chlorite. These zones have been cut hy narrow sericitic veins at 45° to core axis that turn the crush breccia to light green along them.				
278.0	278.5	912.1	913.7					
and								
281.0	282.0	921.9	925.2					

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-1, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
283.75	285.5	930.9	936.7	Porphyritic andesitic looking dyke (actually derived from cataclastic activity) with small zoned plagioclase phenocrysts in a dark grey matrix and xenoliths of G1 and G2 K-alteration. Photo taken.	E 14983 284-286 m	635	0.020	59
285.5	286.4	936.7	939.6	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite, with 60-80% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. Box 47: recovery >95%				
286.4	290.0	939.6	951.4	Porphyritic andesitic looking dyke (cataclastic zone) like 283.75 to 285.5.				
290.0	296.5	951.4	972.8	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite that has been variably crushed and remobilized in cataclastic crush zones and shears at 40° to core axis.				
296.5 contains at: 298.75	299.3	972.8 980.2	981.6	Blocks (estimated to be 0.5-1 m wide) of cooked (meta) diorite floating in interstitial porphyritic "andesite" -very cooked band of G1 + G2 K-alteration with CPY. Textures are being converted to a pseudo glomero-porphyritic texture.				
299.3	302.1	981.6	991.2	Blocks are indistinguishable. Rock is a green chlorite-feldspar mass with orthoclase chips. This unit has textures that vary from cataclastic to pseudo cumulate. Box 49: recovery >99%.				
302.1	306.8	991.2	1006.6	Original volcanic and subsequent anatectic textures are completely gone. The (meta) diorite is a recrystallized mosaic of plagioclase and chlorite that ranges up to 1.5 cm in size. K-altered zones have grey-orange orthoclase, recrystallized chlorite and green biotite. This cataclastic and heating event seems to be able to recrystallize just about everything except coarse-grained orthoclase.				
306.8 contains at: 313.4 315.2	322.2	1006.6 1028.2 1034.1	1057.1	Clasts and blocks of cooked (meta) diorite occur in locally derived variable matrix of the same rock type. NO NEW MATERIAL SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN INJECTED INTO THE ROCK BY THE CATACLASTIC EVENT. Narrow quartz-calcite-chlorite-sericite veins at 40-45° to core axis post-date the cataclastic event. -CPY bleb in remobilized K-alt band -remobilized CPY	E 14998 314-316 m E 14998 (resplit) 314-316 m	 2806 2965	 0.020 0.015	 <1 1
322.2		1057.1		END OF HOLE				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-2, Drill Log Summary

Hole No.	U.T.M. Location	Elevation (m) (ft)	Bearing	Dip	Length (m) (ft)
ML04-2	5,765,541 N. 619,011 E.	1,034 3,392.4	270°	-45°	139.3 457.0

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
0	18.9	0	62.0	Casing through overburden: sandy periglacial outwash with cobble layers NOTE: holes ML04-1 and ML 04-2 were drilled from the same location, 50 m SE of hole ML95-1.				
18.9	23.6	62.0	77.4	Anatexized andesite and minor basalt that has a mineral texture resembling medium-grained diorite. Ghost volcanic flow and breccia textures are visible in less anatexized portions of this unit. In the rest of the logs, it will be referred to simply as diorite. This rock averages 40-60% mafic porphyroblasts. The rest are almost all plagioclase feldspar. Mafic clasts: pseudomorphs after hornblende and pyroxene 1 to 5 mm long that have been heavily chloritized, many have green-black biotite rims. Small amounts of magnetite are also present. Plagioclase porphyroblasts: form a mosaic of subhedral crystals anywhere from 1 to 5 mm long. By their twinning, they appear to be andesine (no petrographic work has been done). Unaltered plagioclase are a mauve-grey colour. This unit is mildly magnetic. Pyrite = <0.5% and occurs in thin veins and disseminations, most intersecting the core axis at 45° Alteration: silicification and minor orthoclase development occur in blebs associated with fine fractures at 50-90° to the core axis				
contains at: 22.8	23.6	74.8	77.4	-G1 K-alt bands at 45° to core axis and spreading out in the plagioclase mosaic of the (meta) diorite, with cream to orange orthoclase crystals dominating. G2 K-alt: a 10 cm thick, brick-red orthoclase aureole flanking a medial narrow quartz-calcite-chlorite PY vein at 30° to core axis. This is broken by fault gouge.				
23.6	24.8	77.4	81.4	Andesitic looking dyke like those near the top of DDH ML04-1, with 10% light grey 1-2 mm wide plagioclase phenocrysts in a dark grey-green matrix. This dyke carries traces of fine-grained CPY and PY	E 25104 22-24 m	600	0.010	2
24.8	27.9	81.4	91.5	Original volcanic breccia that subsequently been anatexized to (meta) diorite, then K-altered and finally brecciated by the post-alteration cataclastic event. The cataclastic event broke the (meta) diorite into 0.1 to 0.4 m wide blocks. The (meta) diorite is moderately K-altered with 50° of the palgioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-grey orthoclase. G2 K-alt veins occur at about 25° to core axis.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-2, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
27.9	35.5	91.5	116.5	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with 30% of the plagioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-tan orthoclase. A few this G2 K-alt veins are present. 0.5 cm wide chlorite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form an ill-defined fabric at about 70° to the core axis.	E 25107 28-30 m	822	0.010	<1
35.5	35.7	116.5	117.1	Andesitic looking dyke (cataclastic zone) cutting through a G1 K-alt band.				
35.7	44.6	117.1	146.3	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite, with 50-60% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 60% of this unit and form a fabric at 20° to the core axis. Plagioclase mosaic of 3-5 mm wide crystals form the rest. Box 4: recovery >99%.				
contains at: 40.7		133.5		-3 cm thick post-K-alt andesitic looking dyke (from cataclasis below?)				
44.6	46.7	146.3	153.2	Andesitic looking dyke: This one has 70% 1-3 mm plagioclase phenocrysts, 5% chlorite laths and plates in a mid-grey matrix or remobilized (meta) diorite. Box 6: recovery >99%				
46.7	55.9	153.2	183.4	(meta) diorite like 35.7 to 44.6 variably remobilized in and cut by crush-breccia zones. There seems to be two pulses of cataclasis here				
containing at: 51.0		167.3		-K-alteration in the (meta)diorite becomes sufficient to turn the crush breccia light orange. Box 7: recovery >99%.				
55.9	57.9	183.4	190.0	Post-K-alt andesitic looking dyke with fine-grained margins and a 55 cm thick coarser medial section with 1% PY and 2-3 mm wide zoned plagioclase phenocrysts.				
57.9	60.3	109.0	197.8	Resorbed (meta) diorite. NOTE: 57.9 to 70.4 m PROBABLY IS AN INTERSECTION THROUGH THE HIGHER GRADE ZONE IN DDH 95-1.	E 25122 58-60 m	543	0.015	<1
contains at: 59.7		195.9		-Relict G1 K-alt band with corroded orthoclase phenocrysts and traces of CPY.				
60.3	70.4	197.8	231.0	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite, with 70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 50% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic of 3-5 mm wide crystals form the rest. G1 K-alt bands average 3-5 cm thick and are oriented at 15 and 70° to the core axis at a concentration of 2/m. They are mostly 0.5-0.75 cm wide orthoclase crystals with traces of tourmaline. Throughout this unit are blebs and stringers of PY comprising <0.5% of the rock, associated with traces of CPY and MoS_2.	E 25124 62-64 m E 25125 64-66 m E 25126 66-68 m	493 667 472	0.020 0.025 0.015	53 95 55
contains at: 70.0	70.4	229.7	231.0	-broken rock.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-2, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. *All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.***

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
70.4 contains at: 81.3 by 83.0	87.0	231.0 266.7 by 272.3	285.4	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with 30% of the plagioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-tan orthoclase. Sulphide content is low. G1 K-alt bands trend at 20 and 70° to core axis occurring at about 1/m. 0.3 to 0.4 cm wide chlorite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form about 35% of the rock. Most of the rest is mauve-grey plagioclase mosaic. Box 10: recovery >99% -2 mm wide G2 K-alt quartz-calcite- PY-CPY-chlorite vein flanked by 3 mm thick aureole of brick-red orthoclase -G1 K-alt bands are about 1 cm thick oriented at 60° to core axis.				
87.0 contains at: 89.4	90.0	285.4 293.3	295.3	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite, with 50% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit and form a fabric at 75° to the core axis. Plagioclase mosaic of 3-5 mm wide crystals form the rest. G1 K-alt bands occur 2/m and are oriented at 70° to core axis and cut across the fabric at about 30°. Narrow brick-red G2 K-alt veins are common both in G1 K-alt bands and throughout the (meta) diorite. G2 K-alt bands form a conjugate set at 60-70° to each other and at 45° to the core axis. -3 cm thick bleb of CPY in G1+G2 K-alt intersection.	E 25137 88-90 m	2706	0.030	12
90.0 contains at: by 102.0	104.0	295.3 by 334.6	341.2	Very heavily K-altered (meta) diorite, with 70-80% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. G1 K-alt bands are 5-30 cm thick and occur at 2/m oriented at 60° to core axis. This unit is broken up by late chloritic fractures. -brick-red G2 K-alt veins are scarse and G1 K-alteration declines to about 50% of the rock.	E 25138 90-92 m E 25139 92-94 m E 25139 (repeated) 92-94 m E 25141 96-98 m	 2385 1462 1423 469	 0.020 0.010 0.015 0.010	 19 5 5 18
104.0 contains at: 104.3 + 105.0 107.5	108.2	341.2 342.2 + 344.5 352.7	355.0	Pervasively k-altered (meta) diorite, with up to 100% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. G1 K-alt bands occur at 5/m. Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form a fabric at 80° to the core axis. -CPY in G1 K-alt -CPY in G2 K-alt band	E 25145 104-106 m E 25146 106-108 m	 797 831	 0.025 0.020	 5 87
108.2 Contains at: 108.8	109.7	355.0 357.0	359.9	Massive G1 K-alt band of orange grey orthoclase phenocrysts at 45° to core axis. -this band becomes resorbed at a crush breccia zone				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-2, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
109.7	117.0	359.9	383.9	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 50% of the plagioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-tan orthoclase. G1 K-alt bands trend at 75° to core axis occurring at about 2/m. These commonly are overprinted by brick-red G2 K-alt. 0.3 to 0.4 cm wide chlorite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form about 40% of the rock. Most of the rest is mauve-grey plagioclase mosaic. Box 17: recovery >99%.				
117.0	122.5	383.9	401.9	Sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite, with 10% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 0.3 to 0.5 cm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic of 3-5 mm wide crystals form the rest. G1 K-alt bands occur at 1/m. Box 18: recovery >99%				
122.5	123.1	401.9	403.9	G1 K-alt band with 1 cm wide grey phenocrysts of orthoclase in an orange matrix.				
123.1 contains at: 125.8 + by 128.0	129.3 126.3	403.9 412.7 + by 419.9	424.2 414.4	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with 30-50% of the plagioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-tan orthoclase. -G1 K-alt bands with small amount of G2 K-alt veining and a trace of tourmaline. -G1 K-alt bands, half of them with G2 K-alt veins occur at 5/m.				
129.3	130.7	424.2	428.8	Cataclastic crush breccia zone with remobilized CPY near the bottom.				
130.7 contains at: 136.3 136.6 139.3	139.3	428.8 447.2 448.2 457.0	457.0	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with 30-50% of the plagioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-tan orthoclase. Box 21: recovery >98% -narrow bands of G2 K-alt.				
139.3		457.0		END OF HOLE				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-3, Drill Log Summary

Hole No.	U.T.M. Location	Elevation (m) (ft)	Bearing	Dip	Length (m) (ft)
ML04-3	5,765,770 N. 618,997 E.	1,027 3,369.4	270°	-45°	134.7 441.9

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Depth from (ft)	Depth to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
0	21.9	0	71.6	Casing through sandy periglacial outwash. NOTE: DDH ML04-3 and ML04-4 were drilled at a location about 30 m at 004° from ML95-6 and 7.				
21.9	32.3	71.6	106.0	Light brown oxidized muddy section, probably blocks of heavily K-altered (meta) diorite. This section could have been cased. Box 1: recovery <55%.				
32.3	33.8	106.0	110.9	Cataclastic crush breccia in (meta) diorite: the plagioclase mosaic is reduced to 3-4 mm wide rounded fragments.				
33.8	37.5	110.9	123.0	Mafic, sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite, with 5% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 0.7 cm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 65% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic of 3-5 mm wide crystals form the rest. G1 K-alt bands are 5-10 cm thick and occur at 1/m. G2 K-alteration is brick-red 1 cm thick aureoles flanking hairline white quartz-calcite veins occurring at 2/m. Box 3: recovery .99%.				
37.5	39.6	123.0	129.9	Fine-grained, sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite, with <10% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 2-3 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. Narrow G2 K-alt veins occur at 60° to core axis.				
39.6	47.9	129.9	157.2	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with 20-30% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. Narrow (1 cm thick) G1 + G2 K-alt bands occur at 2/m.				
47.9	50.9	157.2	167.0	Light grey-orange-pink G1 K-alteration band with 1 cm wide orthoclase crystals in an orange matrix. Stringers of CPY forming <0.1% of the rock occur at 10 cm intervals.	E 23560 48-50 m	596	0.005	<1

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-3, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
50.9	55.3	167.0	181.4	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with 30-40% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. Narrow (I cm thick) G1 + G2 K-alt bands occur at 4/m.	E 23561 50-52 m	942	0.060	3
contains at:				Box 6: recovery >99%.	E 23561 (repeated) 50-52 m	962	0.060	3
52.6	52.7	172.6	172.9	-bands of G1 K-alt cut by G2 K-alt with traces of CPY.				
52.9	53.2	173.6	174.5					
55.3	64.7	181.4	212.3	Sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with 10-30% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G1 + G2 K-alt bands form a conjugate set at about 45° to core axis and occur at 1/m.				
beneath 64.3		beneath 211.0		-alteration intensity increases				
64.7	75.5	212.3	247.7	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 50-70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. Abundant G1 K-alt bands occur here.				
contains at:								
beneath 70.0		beneath 229.7		-cataclasis has partly crushed and remobilized G1 K-alt bands.				
65.0	72.5	203.4	237.9	-rock is variably shattered by intersecting late chloritic fractures.				
75.5	81.0	247.7	265.7	Sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with 20-30% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 60% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G1 K-alt bands occur at 1/m. Box 9: recovery >99%.				
81.0	83.3	265.7	273.3	Cataclastic crush breccia in (meta) diorite where feldspar crystals have been reduced to 1-2 mm wide rounded chips. Where the original rock is (meta) diorite, the crush breccia has a grey-green matrix; where it crosses K-alt bands, the matrix is grey-pink. This indicates that most of the matrix material was produced locally and there is not much fluid migration. The fabric of the crush breccia is at 45° to the core axis. Late chloritic fractures go through this zone. Some have a blue coating that may be $CuSO_4$.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-3, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
				NOTE: THE SECTION FROM 83.3 TO 115 m PROBABLY IS AN EQUIVALENT OF THE HIGHER GRADE SECTION IN DDH ML95-6.				
83.3	101.5	273.3	333.0	Variably K-altered (meta) diorite with 30-70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 5-7 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic with crystals of similar size forms the rest. The original anatexis fabric varies, indicating that there was some plastic deformation here during anatexis of the original Nicola Group volcanics. G1+ G2 K-alt bands are oriented from 30 to 60° to the core axis and occur at 4/m. Many have traces of CPY. G2 K-alt follows G1 K-alt bands.	E 23581 90-92 m	1575	0.045	3
contains at:					E 23582			
90.5	94.6	296.9	310.4	-Heavily K-altered section comprised mostly of G1 + G2 k-alteration bands, most with blebs of CPY. CPY also occurs on fractures.	92-94 m E 23583	3109	0.060	16
98.0	98.3	321.5	322.5	-G2 K-alt band at 60° to core axis that has been cut by a cataclastic andesitic looking dyke carrying remobilized massive CPY. Photo taken. Box 13: recovery >98%.	94-96 m E 23585 98-100 m	820 >10000	0.015 0.510	<1 827
99.2	99.45	325.5	326.3	-G1 K-alt band with G2 K-alt shatter fractures and associated CPY.	E 23585 (Cu assay) 98-100 m	1.39%		
101.5	106.5	333.0	349.4	Pervasively K-altered (meta) diorite with intense G2 K-alt carrying small blebs of CPY.	E 23587			
contains at:				Box 14: recovery >97%	102-104 m	2206	0.055	40
101.5	103.8	333.0	340.6	-the rock is very broken here. Late chloritic fractures have small amounts of an amorphous blue mineral that may be CuSO4.	E 23587 (repeated) 102-104 m E 23588 104-106 m	 2173 3465	 0.060 0.085	 42 69
106.5	108.0	349.4	354.3	Cataclastic crush breccia with 1-3 mm wide orthoclase chips in a grey matrix.	E 23589 106-108 m	7212	0.050	10
108.0	115.0	354.3	377.3	Pervasively K-altered (meta) diorite with intense G2 K-alt carrying small blebs of CPY.	E 23590			
contains at:				Box 15: recovery >96%	108-110 m	5196	0.075	4
108.4	108.6	355.6	356.3	-massive CPY in G2 K-alt zone that is cut by a narrow cataclastic dyke. Photo + hand sample taken	108.4-108.6 Hand sample taken			
111.0	111.3	364.2	365.2	-rock broken	E 23591 110-112 m	1317	0.065	566
115.0	117.4	377.3	285.2	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 50-70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. Narrow G1 K-alt bands occur in a conjugate set at 20 to 60° to core axis at 4/m. Late chloritic fractures have very little of the blue amorphous mineral.	E 23594 116-118 m	298	0.010	39

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-3, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Depth from (ft)	Depth to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
117.4	124.1	285.2	407.2	Cataclastic crush breccia through heavily K-altered (meta) diorite. This section has lots of G1 K-alt but very little G2 K-alt. Box 17: recovery >97°.	E 23595 118-120 m	2826	0.045	48
contains at:								
119.0		390.4		-broken rock				
122.0	124.0	400.3	406.8	-2 cm thick stringer of massive remobilized CPY in a narrow cataclastic dyke.				
124.1	134.7	407.2	441.9	Cataclastic crush breccia through heavily K-altered (meta) diorite. This section has lots of G1 K-alt but very little G2 K-alt. G1 K-alt bands occur at about 2/m.	E 23598 124-126 m	528	0.010	5
contains at:								
127.7		419.0		-coarse grained red-brown biotite and large orthoclase pheoncrysts in a G1 K-alt band.				
134.7		441.9		END OF HOLE				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-4, Drill Log Summary

Hole No.	U.T.M. Location	Elevation (m) (ft)	Bearing	Dip	Length (m) (ft)
ML04-4	5,765,770 N. 618,997 E.	1,027 3,369.4	315°	-60°	237.4 778.9

Note:Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
0	25.0	0	82.0	Casing through sandy periglacial outwash. NOTE: DDH ML04-3 and ML04-4 were drilled at a location about 30 m at 004° from ML95-6 and 7.				
25.0	29.0	82.0	95.1	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with 20-30% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 3-4 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G1 K-alt bands occur at 2/m. Box 1: recovery >99%.	E 25163 25-26.5 m	510	0.015	2
contains at: 25.2			82.7	G1 K-alt band cut by brick-red G2 K-alt vein 2mm thick with CPY blebs. Photo				
29.0	31.6	95.1	103.7	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with 30-40% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 3-4 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G2 K-alt bands are 3-6 cm thick and occur at 45° to the core axis.				
31.6	32.5	103.7	106.6	Almost unaltered (meta) diorite, with 5% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. Box 2: recovery .99%.				
32.5	54.0	106.6	177.2	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 50-70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 4- 5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. This unit is non-magnetic. 10 cm thick G1+ G2 K-alt bands occur at 2/m. G2 K-alt bands contain small blebs of CPY. G2 K-alt also is spread through G1 K-alt in shatter fractures.	E 25171 40-42 m	571	0.015	7
					E 25172 42-44 m	509	0.010	7
contains at: 36.3	38.0	119.1	124.7	-rock is badly broken by late intersecting chlorite-sericite fractures. Recovery in this section = <85%.	E 25173 44-46 m	637	0.015	12 Mo-rich section
44.4	44.75	145.7	474.9	-G1 K-alt band at 60° to core axis with 1 cm wide orthoclase crystals and 3 mm wide red-brown biotite books. This is cut by G2 K-alt in shatter fractures.	E 25174 46-48 m	490	0.010	20
48.0	48.5	157.5	159.1	-hairline CPY-bearing fracture in G2 K-alt at 20° to core axis. Narrow black magnetite vein cuts across G2 K-alt at 30° to axis.	E 25174 (repeated) 46-48 m	481	0.015	17
by 52.0		by 170.6		-G2 K-alt bands occur at 4/m. They are narrow and contain only traces of CPY. Boxes 3-5: recovery >98°.	E 25175 48-50 m	857	0.010	39

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-4, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
					E 25176 50-52 m	401	0.010	14
					E 25177 52-54 m	403	0.010	56
54.0	55.0	177.2	180.4	Fault Zone: broken (meta) diorite with chloritic fractures and montmorillonite Box 6: recovery <78% in fault zone, >98% after fault zone.				
55.0	67.0	180.4	219.8	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 50-70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 4- 5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. This unit is non-magnetic. G1 K-alt bands are 1 cm thick at 15° and 2-10 cm thick at 70° to core axis.				
contains at:								
56.7		186.0		-broken G1 + G2 K-alt band with CPY on fracture planes.				
59.7	60.8	195.9	199.5	-fine-grained (meta) diorite, perhaps due to original volcanic stratigraphy.				
63.5	63.8	208.3	209.3	-G2 K-alt band with CPY blebs at 10° to core axis.				
63.5	67.0	208.3	219.8	-fine-grained (meta)diorite that may have been slightly remobilized during cataclastic event.				
67.0	84.0	219.8	275.6	Variably K-altered (meta) diorite that has been crushed and remobilized during cataclastic event. Everything exept the orthoclase crystals are variably recrystallized. The K-spar crystals have been broken into fragments. (Meta) diorite foliation is at 30° to core axis in less recrystallized areas. G1 K-alt bands occur at 2/m. .	E 25184 66-68 m	517	0.005	2
containing at:								
67.0	70.3	219.8	230.6	-rock is variably shattered by intersecting late chloritic fractures. Box 8: recovery 90°				
68.4	68.8	224.4	225.7	-G1 K-alt band with large orthoclase crystals all shattered. Box 9: recovery >99°.				
78.0	81.5	232.9	267.4	-rock is variably shattered by intersecting late chloritic fractures and montmorillonite fault gouge.	E 25191 80-82 m	749	0.010	<1
84.0	86.0	275.6	282.2	Almost unaltered (meta) diorite. 2-3 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit creating a fabric at 80° to core axis. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. Box 11: recovery >99%.				
86.0	93.0	282.2	305.1	Variably K-altered (meta) diorite with 30-70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 3-7 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest.	E 25194 86-88 m	532	0.010	<1

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-4, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
93.0	100.1	305.1	328.4	Sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with 10-20% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 3-5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G1 K-alt bands occur at 2/m. G1 K-alt bands occur at 15 and 70° to core axis.				
contains at:								
94.6	94.9	310.4	311.4	-G1 K-alt band at 70° to core axis with 1-3 cm microcline crystals with small amounts of chlorite and red-brown biotite. In one place, quartz fills inter-crystal space.				
96.5	97.5	316.6	319.9	Crush breccia in G1 +G2 K-alt band with blebs of CPY and 8 cm clasts of previously re-crystallized (meta)				
99.5	100.1	326.4	328.4	diorite. TWO GENERATIONS OF CATACLASIS.				
100.1	107.9	328.4	354.0	Well K-altered (meta) diorite with 40-70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 3-5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G1K-alt is concentrated around broad bands at 15 to 70° to core axis occurring at 2/m. G2 K-alt follows G1 bands and comprises about 5% of the alteration. Late quartz-calcite stringers and subsequent chloritic fractures are at high angles to the core axis.	E 38603 104-106 m	813	0.020	2
contains at:								
106.0	106.8	347.8	350.4	-mildly crushed section Box 15: recovery >99%.				
107.9	111.3	354.0	365.2	Andesitic looking cataclastic dyke at low angle to core axis. Matrix is dark green with 2 mm dark green biotite and chlorite plates. Chlorite and hematite occur on late fractures at 10° to core axis.				
111.3	112.3	365.2	368.4	Brecciated G1 K-alt band with a few (meta) diorite clasts in the mix.				
contains at:								
112.2		368.1		MIS-LANDING-COPPER IS SMEARED ALL OVER THE CORE HERE. THE SMEAR WAS NOT SAMPLED. A NEW LANDING RING WAS INSTALLED.				
112.3	112.8	368.4	370.1	G1 K-alt band with 1 cm grey orthoclase crystals with brick-red G2 K-alt overgrowths and minor amounts of 0.7 cm chlorite and red-brown biotite in an orange pink matrix.				
112.8	124.0	370.1	406.8	Sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with G1 K-alteration restricted to vague bands that occur at 2/m. 5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 50% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. Fabric defined by porphyroblasts is at 30° to core axis. G1 K-alt bands occur at 2/m. G2 K-alt veins are at 10 and 70° to core axis and have small blebs and disseminations of CPY.	E 38609 114-116 m	938	0.045	14
contains at:								
below 116.6		below 382.5		-G2 K-alt bands are up to 8 cm thick occurring at about 1/m at 45° to core axis. They have up to 5% CPY disseminated along medial lines. Photo taken at 121.5 m. Box 16: recovery >99%.	E 38612 120-122 m	877	0.020	20

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-4, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
124.0	124.6	406.8	408.8	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite. Both G1 and G2 K-alteration are present and contain stringers of CPY.	E 38614 124-126	1301	0.020	3
124.6	125.1	408.8	410.4	Band of G1 K-alt with G2 K-alt in shatter fractures				
125.1	128.5	410.4	421.6	Sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with G1 K-alteration restricted to vague bands that occur at 2/m. 5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 50% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. Fabric defined by porphyroblasts is at 30° to core axis. G1 K-alt bands occur at 2/m. G2 K-alt veins are at 10 and 70° to core axis and have small blebs and disseminations of CPY. Late chlorite bearing fractures are cut by very late montmorillonite-bearing ones.				
128.5	129.4	421.6	424.5	Band of coarse-grained G1 K-alt with 3 cm wide orthoclase crystals and 2 cm wide blebs of CPY in the matrix at 128.8 m.	E 38616 128-130 m	2949	0.030	3
129.4	132.3	424.5	434.1	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 60% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 3-5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G2 K-alt bands and fracture fillings have small stringers and blebs of CPY. Box 19: recovery >99%.				
132.3	148.5	434.1	487.2	Sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with 10-20% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 3-5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G1 K-alt bands occur at 1/m at 30° to core axis. 1 cm thick G2 K-alt bands occur at 10 and 80° to core axis.				
contains at:								
136.3		447.2		-late chloritic fracture at 30° to core axis. Possibly Eocene.				
144.0	144.8	472.4	475.1	-vague band of G1 K-alt defined by bleaching of plagioclase mosaic to tan.				
148.5	155.6	487.2	510.5	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 5-6 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G1K-alt bands occur at 4/m. 1 cm thick G2 K-alt bands at 10-60° to core axis occur at 4/m. Some have medial hairline quartz veins Late calcite-chlorite fracture fillings occur at 30° to core axis.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-4, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
155.6	164.3	510.5	539.0	Sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with 10-20% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 3-5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G1 K-alt bands occur at 1/m at 30° to core axis. 1 cm thick G2 K-alt bands occur at 10 and 80° to core axis. Box 24: recovery >99%.				
contains at:								
160.8	161.2	527.6	528.9	-G1 K-alt band with 1 cm orthoclase phenocrysts and traces of red-brown biotite and CPY.				
164.3	165.9	539.0	544.3	G1 K-alt band with 10% G2 K-alt in shatter fractures and as cross-cutting veins. G2 K-alt has hairline stringers of CPY. This section has been brecciated during the cataclastic event. Blocks of K-alteration are suspended in a coarse-grained chloritic matrix.				
165.9	166.3	544.3	545.6	K-alteration in (meta) diorite diminishes.				
166.3	172.0	545.6	564.3	Sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with 15% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration.				
contains at:								
169.3	169.8	555.4	557.1	-narrow conjugate set of G1 + G2 K-alt veins at 40-60° to core axis.				
172.0	181.4	564.3	595.1	Variably K-altered (meta) diorite with 40-70% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. Narrow late quartz-calcite veins are at 15-60° to core axis. Box 26: recovery >99%				
contains at:								
175.2	176.1	574.8	577.8	-rock is all broken with late chloritic fractures and very late clay-coated ones. Blue amorphous mineral occurs on the clay-coated fractures.				
179.7	181.4	589.6	595.1	-2-5 cm thick G1 + G2 K-alt bands in (meta) diorite at 5, 45 and 70° to core axis.				
181.4	192.6	595.1	631.9	Chloritic shear zone at 40° to core axis related to the cataclastic event. This seems to have been subsequently re-sheared causing coarsening of chlorite.				
contains at:								
181.4	182.5	595.1	598.8	-sheared G1 + G2 K-alt band. Ribbons and shards of orthoclase in a chloritic matrix. CPY stringers occur at 181.4 m.				
182.5	184.5	598.8	605.3	-brecciated (meta)diorite with 2-8 mm clasts in a chloritic matrix.				
184.5	186.5	605.3	611.9	-alteration band like at 181.4-182.5 m.				
186.5	187.5	611.9	615.2	-re-crystallized (meta) diorite with 8 mm chloritic pheoncrysts				
187.5	188.0	615.2	201.8	-fine-grained "mylonitized" section				
188.0	192.3	201.8	630.9	-coarsened re-crystallized (meta) diorite that subsequently has been brecciated and cut through by plagioclase-rich fluid. CPY blebs are common in late viens and fractures.				
192.3	192.6	630.9	631.9	-sheared and fractured G1 + G2 K-alt band with 3 cm wide blebs of pyrrhotite associated with a large mass of CPY, chlorite and red-brown biotite in the matrix among orthoclase clasts.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-4, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Depth from (ft)	Depth to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
192.6	197.2	631.9	647.0	Coarsened and re-crystallized, heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 60% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. . K-alteration tends to have been broken into blebs and stringers by shearing during re-crystallization. Box 29: recovery >99%.				
197.2	198.5	647.0	651.2	Coarsened and re-crystallized, almost unaltered (meta) diorite.				
198.5	202.0	651.2	662.7	Coarsened and re-crystallized, heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 60% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. K-alteration tends to have been broken into blebs and stringers by shearing during re-crystallization. Quartz-calcite-epidote veins follow the old K-alteration channels through the rock at 40° to core axis.				
202.0	204.2	662.7	669.9	Coarsened and re-crystallized, almost unaltered (meta) diorite.				
204.2	220.9	669.9	724.7	Coarsened and re-crystallized, heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 60% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration.. Chlorite crystals are 1 cm wide. Numerous late chloritic fractures break up the rock Box 31: recovery >99%., Box 32: recovery >93%.				
220.9	237.4	724.7	778.9	Fine-grained cataclastic crush breccia in re-crystallized sparsely k-altered (meta) diorite. NOTE: AT THIS LEVEL, RE-CRYSTALLIZATION GENERALLY PRECEDES CATACLASIS. Cataclastic material is cut by thin quartz-calcite-epidote veins at 45° to core axis. These are cut by late sericitic veins. LAST PROPYLITIC ALTERATION POST-DATES CATACLASIS.				
contains at:								
227.5	228.0	746.4	748.0	-re-crystallized G1 K-lat band				
231.1	232.7	758.2	763.5	-fine-grained grey-green crush breccia.				
233.3	235.0	765.4	771.0	-crush breccia in band of g1 + G2 K-alt. Orthoclase is ground into clasts that are suspended in a grey-green matrix. Late propylitic veins of epidote-calcite-quartz cut across the rock.				
237.4		778.9		END OF HOLE				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-5, Drill Log Summary

Hole No.	U.T.M. Location	Elevation (m) (ft)	Bearing	Dip	Length (m) (ft)
ML04-5	5,765,854 N. 618,979 E.	1,026 3,366.1	315°	-60°	101.5 333.0

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 0.8 gm/mt (ppm) gold (ICP). All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Depth from (ft)	Depth to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
0	20.1	0	65.9	Casing through overburden.				
20.1	27.9	65.9	91.5	Almost unaltered (meta) diorite with G1 K-alteration confined to bands that occur at 1/m. A fabric defined by chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts is at 70° to core axis. NOTE: HERE WE SEEM TO BE AT THE OUTER EDGE OF K-ALTERATION G1 K-alt is comprised of 50% white quartz and 50% grey-orange orthoclase with only traces of red-brown biotite. Silicification precedes K-alteration out into the rock.				
contains at:								
20.4	21.6	66.9	70.9	-fractured rock with clay fault gouge				
22.3	23.1	73.2	75.8					
27.9	28.4	91.5	93.2	Cataclastic crush breccia in coarsened (meta) diorite. K-alteration here is mostly quartz. Box 2: recovery >99%.				
28.4	54.0	93.2	177.2	Almost unaltered (meta) diorite with < 10 cm thick G1 K-alteration confined to bands that occur at 1/m. This unit is slightly magnetic. It is cut by late 1 mm thick propylitic epidote-quartz-calcite stringers at 15° to core axis. G1 K-alt bands have quartz-rich rims that crystallized before orange orthoclase-rich centres.				
contains at:								
43.0	44.3	141.1	145.3	-2 generations of late chloritic fractures- probably 1 is Tertiary-age and the other is recent-age.				
54.0	68.3	177.2	224.1	Variably anatexized andesite with 60% plagioclase and 40% chloritized hornblende phenocrysts. This rock is finer grained and has more visible original volcanic textures than the (meta) diorite in DDH ML04-1 to 4. K-ALTERATION SEEMS TO DIE OUT NEAR THE OUTER EDGE OF ANATEXIS OF NICOLA GROUP ANDESITES Box 8: recovery >99%				
contains at:								
58.9		193.2		-15 cm thick G1 K-alt band.				
58.0	60.3	190.3	197.8	-50 cm thick bands of variably anatexized andesite that have been coarsened during the cataclastic event.				
by 60.3		by 197.8		-3 cm thick G1 K-alt bands containing about 70% quartz occur at 1/2m.				
67.1	68.3	220.1	224.1	-band of variably anatexized andesite that has been coarsened during the cataclastic event.				
76.5	68.1	221.5	223.4	-Vuggy G1 K-alt band with 70% orthoclase at 80° to core axis with minor G2 K-alt in fractures.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-5, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: ***Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.***

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
68.3	81.4	224.1	267.1	(meta) diorite with 2 cm thick G1 K-alt bands 1/2m at 80° to core axis. These are cut by narrow chlorite, then calcite-epidote veins at 35° to core axis. Box 10: recovery >99%				
contains at:								
72.0	72.8	236.2	238.8	-rock is broken by recent faulting.				
77.7	78.0	254.9	255.9					
81.0	81.4	265.7	267.1					
81.4	83.0	267.1	272.3	G1 K-alt band 60% replaced by brick-red G2 K-alt. Late epodote occurs in hairline fractures at 45° to core axis.				
83.0	84.5	272.3	277.2	Well-K-altered (meta) diorite with 50-60% of the grey-mauve plagioclase mosaic turned to grey-orange orthoclase. 3-10 cm thick G1 + G2 K-alt bands form a conjugate set at 30 to 60° to core axis carrying traces of CPY.				
84.5	89.0	277.2	292.0	Well-K-altered (meta) diorite with 50-60% of the grey-mauve plagioclase mosaic turned to grey-orange orthoclase. 5-8 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of the rock and form a fabric at 60° to core axis. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. Narrow G2 K-alt veins carrying traces of CPY cut through G1 K-alt bands.				
89.0	101.5	292.0	333.0	Sparsely K-altered (Meta) diorite with 10% of the grey-mauve plagioclase mosaic turned to grey-orange orthoclase. Narrow G1 K-alt bands vary from 4/m to 1/2m.				
101.5		333.0		END OF HOLE				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-6, Drill Log Summary

Hole No.	U.T.M. Location	Elevation (m) (ft)	Bearing	Dip	Length (m) (ft)
ML04-6	5,765,739 N. 617,462 E.	1,067 3,500.7	000°	-45°	183.5 602.0

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 0.8 gm/mt (ppm) gold (ICP). All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	*Details of rock unit penetrated*	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
0	6.1	0	20.0	Casing through overburden: till and regolith. NOTE: DDH ML04-6 and ML04-7 were drilled at the same location.				
6.1	20.7	20.0	67.9	Well-K-altered (meta) diorite with 50-60% of the grey-mauve plagioclase mosaic turned to grey-orange orthoclase. Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 30% of the rock. They are accompanied by 0.8 CM late green brown biotite overgrowths. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. SILICIFICATION AND OXIDATION: This alteration occurred after K-alteration. Mafic porphyroblasts have coarse-grained green biotite overgrowths. Orthoclase and plagioclase have thin white overgrowths that may be a mixture of quartz and albite. Feldspars are overprinted with a helicitic mixture of wine-red quartz and hematite. NO SULPHIDES HAVE SURVIVED THIS ALTERATION!				
contains at:				Box 1: recovery >99%				
14.0	14.3	45.9	46.9	-limonitic fractures at 40° to core axis				
17.4	19.0	57.1	62.3	-rock is broken by chloritic fractures at 30-50° to core axis.				
20.7	21.1	67.9	69.2	Band of G2 K-alt with a 0.5 cm medial quartz-calcite vein. This K-alteration has been bleached to a light tan colour by the silicification and oxidation. No sulphides are present.				
21.1	25.5	69.2	83.7	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with remnants of G2 K-alt bands occurring at 1/2m at 45° to core axis. White quartzose and red hematitic overgrowths occur throughout the feldspars in this section giving them a wine-red hue.				
contains at:				Box 3: recovery >99°.				
23.5	24.0	77.1	78.7	-mafic section				
25.5	29.0	83.7	95.1	(meta) diorite that was heavily K-altered and is now bleached to a light grey-green colour from quartz-chlorite-albite-epidote alteration. This rock is broken by numerous late chloritic fractures. Box 4 at fractures: recovery 90%.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-6, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: ***Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.***

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
29.0	55.9	95.1	183.4	Variably K-altered (meta)diorite with a fabric defined by chloritic pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts at 45° to core axis. Feldspars have white quartz-albite overgrowths, green-black biotite overgrowths on chlorite pseudomorphs and wine-red hematite replacement of orthoclase and plagioclase in more altered areas.				
contains at:				Boxes 5-8: recovery >99°				
30.0	30.8	98.4	101.1	-coarse-grained G1 K-alt band where 2 cm wide orthoclase crystals are turned mauve to wine-red by hematite-quartz replacement.				
35.3		115.8		-hematite bands are cut by tan quartz-calcite-siderite hairline fractures.				
40.1	40.4	131.6	132.5	-remnant G1 + G2 k-alt band with pervasive bleaching and white quartzose overgrowths.				
47.0	48.0	154.2	157.5	-late chloritic fractures at low angles to core axis.				
55.9	58.5	183.4	191.9	Bleached remnant of a cataclastic crush breccia. THE OXIDATION AND SILICIFICATION EVENT POST-DATES CATACLASIS,				
contains at:				Box 9: recovery >98°.				
56.1		184.1		-remnant G2 K-alt band with remnants 1 cm blebs of PY and CPY.				
58.5	60.4	191.9	198.2	Remnant of heavy K-alteration with traces of CPY.				
contains at:				Box 10: recovery >98°.				
59.7	60.0	195.9	196.9	-oxidized and silicified cataclastic crush breccia.				
60.4	65.0	198.2	213.3	Mildly k-altered (meta) diorite with white quartzose overgrowths and reaction rims around orthoclase crystals and tan-coloured quartz-rich fracture fillings.				
65.0	69.3	213.3	227.4	Oxidized and silicified heavily K-altered (meta)diorite. K-alteration is bleached to light tan. Hematite replacement is sparse here.				
69.3	72.6	227.4	238.2	Silicified and oxidized cataclastic crush breccia. This unit is dark wine-red from hematite replacement of fine-grained feldspars.				
72.6	75.0	238.2	246.1	Oxidized and silicified heavily K-altered (meta)diorite. K-alteration is bleached to light tan. Hematite replacement is sparse here.				
75.0	77.0	246.1	252.6	Sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with little oxidation and silicification. This looks just like the (meta) diorite in DDH ML04-1 to 5.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-6, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
77.0	83.0	252.6	272.3	Oxidized and silicified heavily K-altered (meta)diorite with orthoclase crystals bleached to tan. The tan coloured mineral in narrow late veins probably is a mixture of orthoclase and quartz. Box 14: recovery >98°.				
83.0	86.5	272.3	283.8	Moderately K-altered (meta)diorite with mild silicification and oxidation. White overgrowths on plagioclase crystals may be albite. Hematite replacement of feldspars is weak. G1 + G2 K-alteration bands occur at 1/m. They are devoid of sulphides.				
86.5	91.0	283.8	298.6	Oxidized and silicified heavily K-altered (meta)diorite with orthoclase crystals bleached to tan.				
91.0	92.2	298.6	302.5	Sparsely K-altered (meta)diorite with mild silicification and oxidation. White overgrowths on plagioclase crystals may be albite. Hematite replacement of feldspars is weak.				
92.2	108.1	302.5	354.7	Oxidized and silicified variably K-altered (meta)diorite. K-alteration is bleached to light tan. Hematite replacement is sparse here. Remnants of cataclastic crush breccias occur throughout this section. The rock may have been re-crystallized and coarsened during cataclasis like the rock in the lower part of DDH ML04-4. It is obscured by oxidation and silicification Box 16: recovery >99%.				
contains at: 96.7		317.3		-remnant of a 2 cm thick G2 K-alt band at 80° to core axis.				
108.1	108.5	354.7	356.0	G1 K-alt band with 3 cm wide orthoclase crystals and 2 cm wide sub-hedral magnetite crystals probably related to the oxidation event. Box 19: recovery 99%.				
108.5	110.0	356.0	360.9	Oxidized and silicified moderately K-altered (meta) diorite.				
110.0	123.8	360.9	406.2	Oxidized and silicified sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with pervasive hematite-quartz replacement of plagioclase turning it to wine-red. The frequency of remnant K-alteration bands increases toward the base of this unit.				
123.8	133.2	406.2	437.0	Heavily oxidized and silicified heavily K-altered (meta)diorite. K-alteration is bleached to almost white by the replacement of orthoclase by quartz and possibly albite. Hematite replacement is sparse here. The only mineral that can resist the oxidation is chlorite. Oxidation and silicification post-dates everything except late chloritic fracturing. Quartzose overgrowths and bleaching seems to be most pervasive in high K areas. Helicitic quartz-hematite replacement of plagioclase predominates in low K areas.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-6, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Depth from (ft)	Depth to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
133.2	142.3	437.0	466.9	Oxidized and silicified sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with hematite-quartz replacement of plagioclase turning it to wine-red. Green-black biotite overgrowths on chlorite are common here. Bleached K-alt bands occur at 2/m. Box 24: recovery >99%.				
142.3	146.3	466.9	480.0	Dark green fine-grained cataclastic crush breccia. This unit seems to have been too "tight" to have been significantly affected by the silicification and oxidation event.				
146.3	157.6	480.0	517.1	Heavily G1 + G2 K-altered (meta) diorite that has been bleached and oxidized. Hematite-quartz replacement of plagioclase is most prevalent in low K areas. Green-black biotite overgrowth on chlorite pseudomorphs is minor here.				
157.6	160.0	517.1	524.9	Mildly oxidized and silicified sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite. OXIDATION IS DIMINISHING HERE.				
160.0	162.3	524.9	532.5	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with good brick-red G2 K-alteration. Box 28: recovery >99%.				
162.3	167.0	532.5	547.9	Mildly k-altered (meta) diorite with G1 + G2 k-alt bands 2/m, bands are 30% bleached. There is almost no hematitic-quartz replacement of the plagioclase mosaic.				
167.0 contains at: 171.3	173.2 173.2	547.9 562.0	568.2 568.2	Mildly oxidized and silicified heavily K-altered (meta) diorite. OXIDATION IS INCREASING AGAIN. -Chloritic section in cataclastic crush breccia. Fine-grained dark green chlorite with light green chlorite cauliforms. THIS IS A REPLACEMENT OF A RE-MOBILIZED SECTION OF MASSIVE CPY LIKE THE ONES IN DDH ML04-1 to 4.				
173.2	183.5	568.2	602.0	Mildly oxidized and silicified mildly k-altered (meta) diorite. K-alt bands are bleached but there is only mild replacement of plagioclase by quartz and hematite.				
183.5		602.0		END OF HOLE				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-7, Drill Log Summary

Hole No.	U.T.M. Location	Elevation (m) (ft)	Bearing	Dip	Length (m) (ft)
ML04-7	5,765,739 N. 617,462 E.	1,067 3,500.7	300°	-45°	136.2 446.9

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 0.8 gm/mt (ppm) gold (ICP). All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
0	6.1	0	20.0	Casing through overburden: till and regolith. NOTE: DDH ML04-6 and ML04-7 were drilled at the same location.				
6.1	11.4	20.0	37.4	Well-K-altered (meta) diorite with 50-60% of the grey-mauve plagioclase mosaic turned to grey-orange orthoclase. Chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 30% of the rock. They are accompanied by 0.8 CM late green brown biotite overgrowths. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. SILICIFICATION AND OXIDATION: This alteration occurred after K-alteration. Mafic porphyroblasts have coarse-grained green biotite overgrowths. Orthoclase and plagioclase have thin white overgrowths that may be a mixture of quartz and albite. Feldspars are overprinted with a helicitic mixture of wine-red quartz and hematite. NO SULPHIDES HAVE SURVIVED THIS ALTERATION! Box 1: recovery >97%				
11.4	12.3	37.4	40.4	Mildly K-altered (meta) diorite. White quartzose and red hematitic overgrowths occur throughout the feldspars in this section giving them a wine-red hue.				
12.3	20.0	40.4	65.6	Heavily oxidized and K-altered (meta) diorite with K-alt bleached to light grey to white. Chloritic pseudomorphs have green-black biotite overgrowths. Minor red hematitic replacement occurs throughout the feldspars in this section giving them a wine-red hue. No sulphides have survived here. Sericite and quartz replacement of chlorite may be due to near surface weathering. Box 3: recovery >99°.	E 38626 16-18 m	600	0.010	5
contains at: 17.35	18.0	56.9	59.1	-broken rock and limonitic fractures.				
20.0	29.7	65.6	97.4	Oxidized, silicified and moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with pervasive bleaching especially in high-K areas. This section has a faint green hue due to chlorite-sericite growth in the matrix. Chlorite pseudomorphs have green-black biotite overgrowths. Remnant K-alt bands occur at 2/m.				
contains at: 26.8	27.5	87.9	90.2	-hematitic fault gouge.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-7, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
29.7	32.6	97.4	107.0	Oxidized and silicified sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with hematite-quartz replacement of plagioclase turning it to wine-red.				
32.6	40.7	107.0	133.5	Oxidized, silicified and moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with pervasive bleaching especially in high-K areas. This section has a faint green hue due to chlorite-sericite growth in the matrix. Chlorite pseudomorphs have green-black biotite overgrowths. Remnant K-alt bands occur at 2/m.				
contains at:				Box 5: recovery >97°.				
33.5	36.5	109.9	119.8	-rock is very broken and is cut through by chloritic fractures.				
39.6		129.9		-2 cm bleb of CPY + MoS2 in G2 K-alt. QUESTION: Is the MoS2 original, or deposited during oxidation and silicification. Photo taken.				
40.7	60.5	133.5	198.5	Moderately to heavily G1 + G2 K-altered (meta) diorite that has been bleached silicified and oxidized. Hematite-quartz replacement of plagioclase is most prevalent in low K areas. Green-black biotite has replaced red-brown biotite in K-alt bands and formed overgrowth on chlorite pseudomorphs. Hematite-quartz replacement of feldspars is mild here.				
contains at: 46.5		152.6		-coarse-grained CPY bleb in K-alt band that has survived oxidation.				
60.5	72.5	198.5	237.9	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite that has been coarsened during the cataclastic event, then bleached, oxidized, silicified, and hematite enriched. This rock varies from orange-grey to wine red.				
contains at: 69.5	70.3	228.0	230.6	-band of coarse-grained G1 + G2 K-alt with traces of CPY that have survived oxidation.				
72.5	76.7	237.9	251.6	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with that has been silicified and oxidized. THIS SECTION WAS VERY HARD AND DIFFICULT TO SPLIT.				
contains at:				Box 12: recovery >99%.				
72.7	73.2	238.5	240.2	-G1 + G2 K-alt with traces of CPY that have survived oxidation.				
76.7	94.5	251.6	310.0	Well K-altered (meta) diorite with white to tan orthoclase overgrowths and mild hematite-quartz replacement of plagioclase. Biotite overgrowths on chloritic pseudomorphs are narrow (< 2 mm). G1 K-alt bands occur at 2/m.				
contains at:				Box 15: recovery <95%.				
91.0	94.5	298.6	310.0	-rock is severely broken by chlorite and montmorillonite-bearing fractures in several directions.				
94.5	101.6	310.0	333.3	Mildly k-altered (meta) diorite with pervasive bleaching and silicification, orthoclase overgrowths and hematite-quartz replacement of the plagioclase mosaic giving it a wine-red colour.				
contains at: 96.6	97.2	316.9	318.9	-heavily K-altered section.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-7, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth				Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)					
101.6	104.2	333.3	341.9	Mildly oxidized and silicified G1 + G2 K-alt band with 4 cm wide grey orthoclase phenocrysts in a variably orange matrix. Traces of CPY and PY have survived silicification and oxidation.				
contains at:								
102.0	102.3	334.6	335.6	-fine-grained MoS_2 in chloritic disseminations sub-parallel with core axis. This may post-date K-alteration.				
104.2	121.5	341.9	398.6	Mildly oxidized, silicified and sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with mild bleaching in high-K areas and moderate hematite-quartz replacement of plagioclase. OXIDATION AND SILICIFICATION IS FADING OUT HERE.				
contains at:				Box 18: recovery >97°.				
106.4	106.7	349.1	350.1	-G1 K-alt band at 55° to core axis, partly bleached and silicified.				
112.5		369.1		-G2 K-alt band cut by 4 mm thick quartz-calcite-chlorite vein with stringers of CPY and PY.				
120.0	121.5	393.7	398.6	-chlorite and hematite-bearing fracture sub-parallel with core axis.				
121.5	136.2	398.6	446.9	Moderately to heavily G1 + G2 K-altered (meta) diorite that has been mildly silicified and oxidized. Tan to white overgrowths are common around plagioclase crystals Hematite-quartz replacement of plagioclase is low. Orthoclase in K-alt bands is partly bleached to tan-white. NOTE: THERE ARE NO SULPHIDES IN THE MATRIX BUT SMALL STRINGERS OF CPY AND PY SURVIVE IN G2 K-ALT BANDS. The end of this hole is beneath the northern slope of Mineral Ridge. The ridge crest may represent the most intense part of a local oxidation plume in the K-alteration zone. Box 22: recovery >98%.				
136.2		446.9		END OF HOLE				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-8, Drill Log Summary

Hole No.	U.T.M. Location	Elevation (m) (ft)	Bearing	Dip	Length (m) (ft)
ML04-8	5,766,811 N. 617,210 E.	1,029 3,376	221°	-47°	154.5 506.9

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
0	4.3	0	14.1	Casing through glacial till. Note: ML04-8 and 9 were drilled at the same place.				
4.3	8.7	14.1	28.5	Well K-altered (meta) diorite with 60% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 3-6 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G1 K-alt bands occur at 1/m at 30° to core axis. 1 cm thick G2 K-alt bands occur at 10 and 80° to core axis. Box 1: recovery >98%.	E 38650 6-8 m.	1078	0.020	3
contains at: 7.4	7.8	24.3	25.6	-G1 + G2 K-alt band. G1 K-alt is orange-grey with large orthoclase crystals, G2 K-lat is fine-grained, brick-red occurring in shatter fractures. This has been partly brecciated during the cataclastic event.				
7.9	8.7	25.9	28.5	-G1 + G2 K-alt band with traces of CPY and chalcocite. Small amounts of malachite and chalcocite (weathering minerals) occur in late fractures. This has been partly brecciated during the cataclastic event.				
8.7	13.9	28.5	45.6	Mildly K-altered (meta) diorite with 10-30% of the plagioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-tan orthoclase. G1 K-alt bands occur at 2/m. K-alt bands have been partly chloritized in this section. Traces of CPY and PY occur in the matrix.				
13.9	18.0	45.6	59.1	Mildly silicified mildly K-altered (meta) diorite with 10-30% of the plagioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-tan orthoclase. G1 K-alt bands occur at 2/m. White quartz is common in the matrix and the plagioclase mosaic is bleached to a light mauve. K-alteration is faded as well, but still contain CPY and PY. Late fractures have chlorite and hematite. NOTE: SILICIFICATION SEEMS TO EXTEND OUT FARTHER FROM THE MINERAL RIDGE AREA THAN DOES OXIDATION.				
18.0	19.3	59.1	63.3	Dark green cataclastic crush breccia. Late fractures sub-parallel with the core axis have epidote and calcite (late propylitic alteration)				
19.3	20.0	63.3	65.6	Light grey CPY-rich smoky quartz vein. Photo and hand sample taken NOTE: THIS COULD BE METAL FLUSHED FROM MINERAL RIDGE BY OXIDATION	E 38656 18-20 m	681	0.025	12

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-8, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
20.0	20.5	65.6	67.3	Fault gouge in late shear at the boundary of a crush breccia and (meta) diorite. Everything is chlorite green here. Crumbly CPY blebs occur in this section. Box 3: recovery >98%.				
20.5	24.2	67.3	79.4	A series of cataclastic crush breccias cutting through moderately K-altered (meta) diorite that has been variably silicified and cut by narrow quartz-chlorite stringers. The rock is variably broken by late chlorite, hematite, and montmorillonite-bearing fractures THE DRILLERS REPORTED THAT THIS SECTION WAS VERY HARD. Box 4: recovery >95%.	E 38657 20-22 m E 38658 22-24 m E 38658 (repeated) 22-24 m	 3093 875 891	 0.080 0.025 0.025	 5 2 1
24.2	34.4	79.4	112.2	Sparsely to moderately K-altered (meta) diorite 3-6 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. This unit is slightly magnetic. The core boxes are quite heavy. Narrow 2-4 cm thick G1 + G2 K-alt bands occur at 1/m. Silicification becomes quite noticable through bleaching near the base of this unit				
34.4	35.7	112.2	117.1	G1 + G2 K-alt band with stringers of CPY and PY in brick-red K-alt. This band is bleached by silicification but not oxidized. Photo taken.	E 38664 34-36 m	 1817	 0.025	 2
35.7 contains at: 37.2	38.7 37.55	117.1 122.0	127.0 123.2	Silicified, mildly K-altered (meta) diorite with 30% of the plagioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-tan orthoclase. Box 5: recovery >99% -G1 K-alt band at 80° to core axis that has been bleached and silicified. White zoned overgrowths around orthoclase crystals and white-green quartz occurs in K-alt matrix.				
38.7	39.3	127.0	128.9	G1 + G2 K-alt band with 3 cm PY + CPY bleb and other CPY disseminations. Epidote is associated with post-K-alt fractures at 85° to core axis (post G2 propylitic alteration).	E 38666 38-40 m	 2064	 0.030	 5
39.3	43.4	128.9	142.4	Moderately silicified, heavily K-altered (meta) diorite. Orthoclase crystals have been partly re-crystallized into white zoned crystals. Green quartz-chlorite-orthoclase-epidote bands, previously K-alt bands, seem to be the conduits for silicification. Tan to green zoned orthoclase crystals form most of the rock near the base of this unit. Box 7: recovery >99%.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-8, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
43.4	50.4	142.4	165.4	Heavily silicified, moderately to heavily K-altered (meta) diorite. This unit was coarsened and brecciated during the cataclastic event.				
contains at: 47.5	49.5	155.8	162.4	-the rock is cut be post-silicification tan carbonate-chlorite filled fractures.				
50.4	56.0	165.4	183.7	Mildly silicified, mildly K-altered (meta) diorite with 1 cm thick G1 + G2 K-alt bands at 60° to core axis occurring at 1/m.				
contains at: 55.4		181.8		-K-alt band that has been brecciated during cataclasis.				
56.0	60.2	183.7	197.5	Mildly silicified, moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with 50% of the plagioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-tan orthoclase. 5 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. These have thin green-black biotite overgrowths. This unit may have been coarsened during cataclasis. The plagioclase mosaic is mauve to tan-grey. Orthoclase in K-alt bands has been re-crystallized in part to 2 mm zoned crystals. Box 10: recovery >98%.				
contains at: 56		183.7		-rock is broken with late calcite-chlorite bearing fractures.				
60.2	62.0	197.5	203.4	Orange-green K-alt band. OXIDATION.				
62.0	71.3	203.4	233.9	Silicified and mildly oxidized, mildly K-altered (meta) diorite with 30% of the plagioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-tan orthoclase.				
contains at: 64.0	66.0	210.0	216.5	-mild hematite-quartz replacement of plagioclase gives a faint wine-red hue.				
71.3	74.0	233.9	242.8	Silicified and oxidized K-alt band that has been bleached to light grey to pink. Remnants of 3 cm orthoclase crystals are visible in a fine-grained mosaic of re-crystallized orthoclase and quartz.				
contains at: 72.2	72.6	236.9	238.2	-dark chloritic section of sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite.				
74.0	80.0	242.8	262.5	Silicified and lightly oxidized, sparsely to moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with narrow K-alt bands cut by hairline chloritic fractures at 45° to core axis. Box 13: recovery >99% THE DRILLERS REPORTED THAT THIS UNIT WAS VERY HARD AND DIFFICULT TO CUT.				
contains at: 78.0		255.9		-3 cm thick G1 K-alt band where re-crystallization has progressed outward from the centre of the band. Like cataclasis, the silicification and oxidation used the K-alteration bands as conduits.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-8, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
80.0	90.1	262.5	295.6	Silicified and oxidized heavily K-altered (meta) diorite that may have been coarsened during cataclasis. G1 + G2 K-alt bands occur at 3/m. They are 80% recrystallized.				
contains at:				Box 16: recovery >99%				
82.9		272.0		-vuggy calcite vein at 55° to core axis cuts across re-crystallized K-alt band.				
82.0	84.0	269.0	275.6	-late calcite-epidote-chlorite bearing fractures at 45° to core axis break up the rock.				
below 84.0		below 275.6		-silicification, oxidation, bleaching, and orthoclase re-crystallization become more intense. There are no sulphides in this section.				
90.1	92.3	295.6	302.8	Silicified and oxidized sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite				
92.3	95.6	302.8	313.6	Silicified and oxidized heavily K-altered (meta) diorite. G1 + G2 K-alt bands are 70% re-crystallized.				
95.6	100.8	313.6	330.7	Silicified and oxidized heavily K-altered (meta) diorite that was coarsened during cataclasis. G1 + G2 K-alt bands occur at 4/m. They are 80% re-crystallized. K-alt bands were overprinted by chlorite-calcite-epidote veins (retrograde propylitic alteration) then silicified, oxidized, bleached and re-crystallized.				
contains at:								
98.3	99.2	322.5	325.5	-rock is broken up along chlorite-epidote-calcite bearing fractures that also have late hematite.				
100.8	105.2	325.5	345.1	Very bleached sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite. Chloritic pseudomorphs have extensive green-black biotite overgrowths. The plagioclase mosaic has faded from mauve to light grey. K-alt bands are re-crystallized to 1-2 mm tan-grey mosaics. There are no sulphides here.				
105.2	121.3	345.1	398.0	Fine-grained sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite that appears to have been variably crushed during cataclasis. However, re-crystallization during silicification and oxidation has masked this. Quartz-hematite replacement of plagioclase imparts a wine-red colour to the rock.				
121.3	122.7	398.0	402.6	Numerous narrow K-alt bands that have been re-crystallized during silicification and oxidation.				
122.7	133.2	402.6	437.0	Silicified and oxidized variably K-altered (meta) diorite that has been extensively re-crystallized.				
Contains at:				Box 20: recovery >99°				
124.0	126.8	406.8	416.0	-rock is broken up along chlorite-epidote-calcite bearing fractures that also have late hematite.				
133.2	154.5	437.0	506.9	Silicified and oxidized moderately K-altered (meta) diorite that was coarsened during cataclasis. G1 + G2 K-alt bands occur at 1/m.				
154.5		506.9		END OF HOLE				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-9, Drill Log Summary

Hole No.	U.T.M. Location	Elevation (m) (ft)	Bearing	Dip	Length (m) (ft)
ML04-9	5,766,811 N. 617,210 E.	1,029 3,376	000°	-80°	194.5 638.1

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
0	3.5	0	11.5	Casing through glacial till. Note: ML04-8 and 9 were drilled at the same place.				
3.5	4.9	11.5	16.0	Moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with 20% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 4 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest.				
4.9	8.9	16.0	29.2	Well K-altered (meta) diorite with 60% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve-grey to orange with G1 K-alteration. 3-6 mm chlorite-biotite pseudomorphs after mafic porphyroblasts form 40% of this unit. Plagioclase mosaic forms the rest. G1 K-alt bands occur at 1/m at 30° to core axis. 1 cm thick G2 K-alt bands occur at 10 and 80° to core axis. Box 1: recovery >98%.				
contains at:								
6.0	6.4	19.9	21.0	-G1 + G2 K-alt band. G1 K-alt is orange-grey with large orthoclase crystals, G2 K-lat is fine-grained, brick-				
6.8	8.0	22.3	26.2	red occurring in shatter fractures. This has been partly brecciated during the cataclastic event. Small amounts of black limonite and chalcocite (weathering minerals) occur in late fractures.	E 38727 6-8 m	3036	0.020	3
8.9	12.6	29.2	41.3	Sparsely K-altered (meta)diorite with 10-20% of the plagioclase mosaic replaced by G1 K-alt orange-tan orthoclase.	E 38728 8-10 m E 38728 (repeated) 8-10 m	 1641 1639	 0.030 0.030	 2 2
12.6	15.7	41.3	51.5	Pervasively silicified and oxidized (meta) diorite. This rock is a tan-grey mosaic with 3-5 mm green chloritic porphyroblasts. Box 2: recovery >98%.				
15.7	19.5	51.5	64.0	Silicified and bleached, sparsely to moderately K-altered (meta)diorite.				
19.5	20.4	64.0	66.9	Heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with heavily re-crystallized K-alt bands. Box 4: recovery >99%.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-9, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
20.4	40.0	66.9	131.2	Silicified and Oxidized, sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with K-alt bands occurring at 1/m.. K-alt bands are 50% re-crystallized to a quartz-orthoclase mosaic. Plagioclase mosaic has quartz-hematite replacement turning it wine-red near the bottom of this unit.				
40.0	43.3	131.2	142.0	Silicified and oxidized, heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with G1 + G2 K-alt bands at 5-20° (set 1) and 70-90° (Set 2) to core axis. K-alteration is 70% re-crystallized to a fine-grained quartz-orthoclase mosaic. There are no sulphides present.				
43.3	47.7	142.0	156.5	Silicified and oxidized sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite. K-alt bands occur at 1/m.				
contains at:								
44.8		147.0		-narrow G2 K-alt band with a medial quartz vein containing traces of CPY.				
47.7	48.2	156.5	158.2	Oxidized and silicified heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with an 80% re-crystallized G2 K-alt band at 20° to core axis.				
48.2	72.4	158.2	236.6	Silicified and oxidized, mildly K-altered (meta) diorite with extensive quartz-hematite replacement of the plagioclase. A wine-red blush fades in and out. Chlorite pseudomorphs have 2 mm green-black biotite overgrowths. G1 + G2 K-alt bands are 3-4 cm thick, occur at 1/m and are 20-30° to core axis. Most have narrow medial chloritic veins.				
contains at:				Box 9: recovery >99%.				
53.6		175.9		-1 cm thick chlorite-calcite vein at 20° to core axis.				
57.0	59.0	187.0	193.6	-quartz-hematite replacement of plagioclase intensifies imparting a deep wine-red colour to the rock.				
60.8		199.5		-CPY stringer survives in part of a G2 K-alt band that is not re-crystallized				
67.0	68.0	219.8	223.1	-numerous G1 + G2 K–alt bands that are pervasively re-crystallized.				
72.4	73.0	236.6	239.5	Silicified and oxidized G1 + G2 K-alt band at 40° to core axis that is 30% re-crystallized. Box 13: recovery >99%				
73.0	79.5	239.5	260.8	Mildly silicified and oxidized, sparsely K-altered (meta) diorite with 20% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve to orange-grey by K-alteration. Quartz-hematite replacement of plagioclase is minimal here. K-alt bands occur at 1/m. Most of them have medial hairline chloritic veins. Late narrow calcite veins run at all angles throughout this section.				
79.5	84.9	260.8	278.5	Oxidized and silicified, moderately K-altered (meta) diorite with K-alt bands at 3/m.. Re-crystallization of K-alt bands is pervasive here.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-9, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
84.9	93.4	278.5	306.4	Silicified and Oxidized, variably K-altered (meta) diorite. K-alt bands are at 45° to core axis.. The have medial quartz-calcite veins and are 50% re-crystallized to a quartz-orthoclase mosaic. The K-alteration bands are being used as conduits by silicification and oxidation.				
contains at:								
89.2	89.9	292.7	294.9	-section with 5% 2 cm wide late green-black biotite porphyroblasts.				
93.4	93.9	294.9	308.1	Chlorite-hematite-montmorillonite fault gouge. Box 16: recovery <96%.				
93.9	98.7	308.1	323.8	Oxidized and silicified heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 80% re-crystallized G2 K-alt bands at 50° to core axis. Late calcite-chlorite-sericite-bearing fractures are at low angles to the core axis. Box 17: recovery >99%				
contains at:								
98.0	98.1	321.5	321.9	-3 mm wide gypsum crystals in a vein vug.				
98.7	112.8	323.8	370.1	Oxidized and silicified mildly K-altered (meta) diorite with heavily re-crystallized K-alt bands at 2/m. Epidote-chlorite blebs in K-alt bands may be replacements for CPY and PY. Plagioclase mosaic is about 20% K-altered. Quartz-hematite replacement of plagioclase is very sparse here. Box 19: recovery >99%.				
112.8	113.1	370.1	371.1	Heavily re-crystallized K-alt band at 80° to core axis.				
113.1	128.6	371.1	421.9	Silicified and oxidized, moderately to well K-altered (meta) diorite with significant bleaching of K-alt both in bands and throughout the K-altered plagioclase mosaic. All orthoclase is extensively re-crystallized into a fine-grained tan to white mosaic of quartz and orthoclase. K-alt bands occur at 2/m at 10-60° to core axis. Most have medial chlorite stringers some of which also carry blebs of calcite and chlorite with remnants of CPY and PY. It looks as though the sulphides have been replaced by calcite-chlorite-epidote mosaics. Quartz-hematite replacement has turned much of the surviving plagioclase from mauve to wine-red.				
128.6	153.0	421.9	502.0	Silicified and oxidized, heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 50% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve to orange-grey by K-alteration. Chloritic porphyroblasts have green-black biotite overgrowths. Much of this unit was coarsened during cataclasis. Quartz-hematite replacement of plagioclase is moderate here resulting in a variable wine-red hue in the plagioclase mosaic. K-alt bands occur at 1/m. K-alt bands are heavily re-crystallized. Box 23: recovery >98%.				
contains at:								
133.6	134.3	438.3	440.6	-Cataclastic crush breccia in (meta) diorite. This rock seems to have been too tight to have been affected by silicification and oxidation very much.				

Appendix 'B'
DDH ML04-9, Drill Log Summary
continued

Note: **Significant Samples are arbitrarily defined as those that contain more than 500 ppm copper. All sample results from this drill hole are recorded in Appendix 'A'.**

Depth from (m)	to (m)	from (ft)	to (ft)	Details of rock unit penetrated	Significant Sample No.	Copper ppm	Gold (gm/mt)	Molybdenum ppm
153.0	160.3	502.0	525.9	Dark green cataclastic crush breccia. 15% of this rock is fine-grained orthoclase fragments and zoned plagioclase phenocrysts. The rest is a fine-grained matrix. Late tan calcite-ankerite veins are cut by chloritic fractures. Box 27: recovery >97%.				
contains at: 154.6	155.0	507.2	508.5	-the breccia cuts across a G1 + G2 K-alt band. The breccia is orange here, material didn't move very much during cataclasis.				
160.3	169.2	525.9	555.1	Silicified and oxidized, heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 50% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve to orange-grey by K-alteration. Chloritic porphyroblasts have green-black biotite overgrowths. Quartz-hematite replacement of plagioclase is extensive here resulting in a wine-red hue in the plagioclase mosaic. K-alt bands occur at 3/m. K-alt bands are heavily re-crystallized to a white-tan quartz-orthoclase mosaic.				
contains at: 160.3	163.4	525.9	536.1	-this section are coarsened during cataclasis.				
169.2	173.0	555.1	567.6	Silicified and oxidized, moderately to heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with G1 + G2 K-alt bands at 40-70° to core axis occurring at 2/m. K-alt bands are re-crystallized.				
173.0	174.4	567.6	572.2	Late fractures sub-parallel with core axis that are chloritic then hematitic.				
174.4	181.6	572.2	595.8	Dark green cataclastic crush breccia containing 5% late 0.5 cm wide chlorite porphyroblasts. Late calcite veins are cut by chloritic fractures. Box 31: recovery >94%.				
contains at: 176.7		550.2		-30 cm thick quartz-orthoclase-chlorite-hematite veins at 30° to core axis. These may be conduits for				
178.9		586.9		silicification and oxidation.				
181.6	194.5	595.8	638.1	Silicified and oxidized, heavily K-altered (meta) diorite with 50% of the plagioclase mosaic turned from mauve to orange-grey by K-alteration. Chloritic porphyroblasts have green-black biotite overgrowths. Quartz-hematite replacement of plagioclase is extensive here resulting in a wine-red hue in the plagioclase mosaic. K-alt bands occur at 3/m. K-alt bands are heavily re-crystallized to a white-tan quartz-orthoclase mosaic. Some of the late orthoclase is grey to bluish green (amazonite?). No sulphides survive here.				
194.5		638.1		END OF HOLE				

APPENDIX 'D'

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, John Ostler, of 2224 Jefferson Avenue in the City of West Vancouver, Province of British Columbia do hereby certify:

That I am a consulting geologist with business address at 2224 Jefferson Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia;

That I am a graduate of the University of Guelph in Ontario where I obtained my Bachelor of Arts degree in Geography (Geomorphology) and Geology in 1973, and that I am a graduate of Carleton University of Ottawa, Ontario where I obtained my Master of Science degree in Geology in 1977;

That I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia;

That I have been engaged in the study and practice of the geological profession for over 30 years, and as a result of my experience and qualification, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101;

That I have conducted exploration on porphyry copper projects in Nevada and Washington state for Occidental Minerals Corp. (USA) in 1977, in the Nicola volcanic belt for Newmont Exploration (Canada) in 1978, and I developed a porphyry molybdenum project for Enfield Resources Inc. (one of my own public companies) from 1981 to 1982. During the 1980s and 1990s, I examined several porphyry copper prospects for a diverse group of clients. From 1997 to 2000, I explored an alkalic porphyry copper project in the Pelambres camp of north-central Chile for Rock Resources Inc, and during 2002, I conducted mapping and drilling on the Sadim porphyry copper property for Toby Ventures Inc.;

That this report is based on data in the literature and exploration of the Mag, Mur, and Copper property areas personally conducted at the following dates, during which times I conducted geological mapping, supervised physical work and an induced polarization survey and logged drill core during the 2004 exploration program:

April 20-24,July 14-20, August 3-20, August 24-31, September 7-13, September 21-24, September 29-October 15, 2004

That I am the sole author of this report and all sources of information not based on my personal knowledge of the Mag, Mur, and Copper property areas are referenced in a standard format. In my opinion, the record of previous exploration on the Mag, Mur, and Copper property areas is reasonably accurate and correct;

That in matters concerning legal title to the Mag, Mur, and Copper property areas and on economic, environmental, and legal aspects of developing a mine in British Columbia, I have relied upon information published by the governments of British Columbia and Canada. I am not licenced to practice law in British Columbia, and I disclaim responsibility for the opinions quoted upon the aforementioned matters;

That I have no interest in the Mag, Mur, and Copper property areas nor in the securities of Candorado Operating Company Limited, nor do I expect to receive any. I am independent of Candorado Operating Company as defined by Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

That I am unaware of any material fact or change with respect to the subject matter of this report that is not reflected within it. I have read National instruments 43-101 and 43-101F1 and I believe that this report is in a form that complies with them.

John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

West Vancouver, British Columbia
January 30, 2005

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF JOHN D. OSTLER BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST