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GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

3D Induced Polarization Survey

on the

TAM AND MAT MINERAL CLAIMS

(Tam Property)

Clinton Mining Division
British Columbia

N.T.S: 092P/14
Latitude: 51° 57' 00" N
Longitude: 121° 15' 00" W

for

Operator:
Tatmar Ventures Inc.
2300-1066 West Hastings Street
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Owner:
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2005 February 15

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1. SUMMARY

The Tam property consists of six contiguous mineral claims totaling 36 units. The claims are located approximately 21 kilometres northeast of Lac La Hache, B.C. The claims are accessible by good gravel roads from Lac La Hache.

The property is underlain by Nicola Group island arc volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks of Upper Triassic age. These rocks are intruded by a number of Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic plutons, stocks and dykes which are part of an alkaline intrusive complex underlying the Spout Lake area. Nicola Group rocks occur in contact with the Takomkane batholith to the east and north of the property. Basalt dikes and flows of Tertiary age crosscut and in part cover portions of the older rocks. The area was covered by thick sheets of ice during the last glaciation. This ice removed some of both the Tertiary and the older rocks and deposited till and glaciofluvial-lacustrine sedimentary cover of between one and 30 metres or more in thickness.

The claims are located at the southeast end of a large arcuate aeromagnetic anomaly which reflects magnetite rich phases in the Spout Lake alkaline intrusive complex and/or alteration zones along its margin. Past exploration work along the southern limb of this anomaly located a number of occurrences mineralized with copper plus accessory values in gold, silver +/- molybdenum and tungsten.

Mineralization occurring on the property consists predominantly of pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite and bornite. The copper, gold and silver values occur within Nicola Group volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks. Mineralization on the Tam property is primarily associated with syenitic intrusives and structures.

Exploration on the property between 1966 and 2004 has focused on the alkalic porphyry copper-(gold) potential with geochemical, geophysical, geological, percussion and diamond drilling programs identifying numerous prospects returning encouraging to potentially economic values.

The 2004 IP survey showed that from the surface to 200 metres below the surface the grid is dominated by a linear feature (L1) with a strike of 063° and near vertical dip. This marks the boundary between two zones. The zone to the northwest contains a polarizable zone, greater than 10 milliseconds (ms), about 300 metres by 500 metres in size. The zone to the southeast is a resistive zone greater than 1000 ohm-metres (ohm-m) that becomes less patchy with depth and is not closed off by this survey. This resistive zone contains two lobes. At a depth of 200 metres the eastern lobe of high resistance (>1000 ohm-m) and the western lobe of high chargeability (>10 ohm-m) merge directly below L1. This zone has a diametre of about 200 metres and extends to the limit of the depth extent of this survey. This feature is titled Z1.

The north east corner of the grid is dominated by a zone of moderate to high resistance (800-3000 ohm-m) coincident with moderate to high (8-18 ms) chargeability. This feature (L2) trends 300° and is 100 to 150 metres wide and is not closed off on either end. L2 becomes apparent at 50 metres below surface and it begins to die out at below 150 metres.

The induced polarization survey has produced several anomalous resistivity and chargeability responses that can be interpreted as exploration targets that warrant further investigation. The 2004 IP survey clearly shows that the IP anomaly in the central portion of the property is at a depth greater than 200 metres below surface. None of the previous drilling in this area has penetrated to this depth.

Other areas of copper mineralization which have not been evaluated are reported in trenches and along road cuts on the Tam and Mat claims.

The mineralization encountered in the limited trenching and drilling on the property is insufficient to account for the strength or the size of the geochemical anomalies. Numerous untested copper soil anomalies with values in the 200 ppm to 2,000 ppm copper range situated on the southeast side, the northeast and the south central areas of the property warrant further investigation.

The Tam property warrants further exploration for copper-gold mineralization. It is recommended that Tatmar Ventures Inc. undertake an exploration program consisting of grid preparation, geological mapping, soil sampling, induced polarization and magnetic surveys and excavator trenching. The estimated cost for the recommended exploration program is $214,000.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report has been prepared in order to satisfy assessment requirements. It reviews previous exploration programs and discusses the 2004 exploration program. The report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

The information for the accompanying report was obtained from sources cited under references and from field work conducted by or under the supervision of the authors during the 2004 work program.

Pertinent information such as extent and character of ownership as set out in section 4 was submitted by the Company and the Company's representatives and is believed to be true. No attempt was made to verify this information as this is beyond the scope of this report.

This report is prepared for the exclusive use of Tatmar Ventures Inc., and shall not be reproduced, distributed or made available to any other persons or companies without the knowledge and written consent of the authors.

The registered owner of the Tam and Mat claims is Mr. Paul Reynolds. Tatmar Ventures Inc., has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the property subject only to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty in favour of the vendor by making certain cash and stock payments as well as incurring certain minimum exploration expenditures.

3. DISCLAIMER

Some of the historical documentation reviewed contains information and results that cannot be verified, is incomplete, or the location is not clearly known. Documentation of some known work is also missing, however, it is the opinion of both authors that material information, recommendations and conclusions contained within this report are based on the most reliable and complete database available at this time.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Tam and Mat claims are located approximately 21 kilometres northeast of Lac La Hache, B.C. The claims are centered at 51° 57' 00" north latitude and 121° 15' 00" west longitude on NTS map sheet 092P/14and cover an area of 900 hectares. The claims are in the Clinton Mining Division.

The Tam property comprises six contiguous mineral claims totaling 36 units (Figure 2). Complete claim information is listed in Table 1.

Table 1: List of Claims

NAME	UNITS	TENURE NO.	EXPIRY DATE
Tam 1	12	348485	2010 February 15
Tam 3	20	348486	2010 February 15
Mat 1	1	348482	2010 February 15
Mat 2	1	348483	2010 February 15
Mat 3	1	348484	2010 February 15
Mat 4	1	415491	2010 February 15

All claims are recorded in the name of Mr. Paul Reynolds. By an option agreement dated 2004 October 15 between Tatmar Ventures Inc. and Paul Reynolds, Tatmar has an option to earn a 100% interest in the claims subject only to a two percent net smelter royalty in favor of the vendor. Any other legal aspect of claim ownership is beyond the scope of this report.

The claims have not been legally surveyed however the locations of the claim posts have been established by GPS with a real time differential receiver.

5. ACCESSIBILITY CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is provided by the Timothy Lake Road from Lac La Hache and thence along a network of logging roads. The southern part of the property is accessed from the Timothy Mountain turn-off via Fly Lake while the northern part is accessible from Rail Lake via the “1700 Road”. Total road distance from Lac La Hache is approximately 30 kilometres.

The claims are located on the western edge of the Quesnel Highlands in an area characterized by relatively low, rounded hills and ridges separated by depressions often occupied by small lakes, swamps or streams. Elevations range from 1,400 metres in the south part of the property to 1,600 metres in the central portion of the property. The area is well forested with Pine and Balsam. Approximately 30% of the property has been clear-cut logged. Logging is currently active in the area and there are numerous new logging roads.

The climate is typical of the interior dry-belt. Warm dry summers and cold winters with moderate snowfall characterize the area. Water, in suitable quantities for all stages of exploration, is available year round from nearby creeks and lakes.

Well trained professional and field personnel as well as heavy equipment are available in Williams Lake and Prince George. Most supplies needed for exploration are available at Williams Lake a one hour drive from the property. The property is located within 30 road kilometres of Provincial Highway 97, the main highway from Vancouver to Prince George. Abundant power is available in the area.

6. HISTORY

The area of the Tam claims has been explored intermittently since 1966 when the area was first worked by the Coranex Syndicate. Their claims, located west and northwest of the present Tam claims, and the surrounding area were explored by the syndicate from 1966 to 1968. The claims were explored by Asarco in 1969 and Amax Exploration in 1972. This work identified three main mineral occurrences, Peach, Miracle and Tim, of which only the Tim is covered by the present Tam property. The showings consisted of chalcopyrite-pyrite and lesser magnetite in syenodiorite and/or altered andesite, proximal to syenodiorite/andesite contacts.

During the same period, Amax Exploration was exploring their own claims located to the west of the Coranex ground. They located several significant skarn altered zones well mineralized with magnetite and chalcopyrite (WC showing). One zone, the North Zone, showed widespread mineralization grading 0.54% copper, 0.01 ounces/ton gold and 0.10 ounces/ton silver. A second zone, the South Zone, was also identified.

Craigmont Mines Ltd. drilled the North Zone in 1974, extending the known mineralized strike length to 660 metres. This drilling also indicated the possibility of a mineralized zone parallel to the North Zone. Both the North and South zones are open along strike and to depth.

The area, including the present day Tam claims, was re-staked in 1979 by Stallion Resources Ltd. They conducted soil sampling, trenching and limited diamond drilling, mostly in areas of induced polarization anomalies generated during the Coranex work in 1969.

In 1983, Stallion diamond drilled six short holes totaling 312 metres on the Tim No. 1 showing. Diamond drill hole DDH-1 was well mineralized from surface to 42.7 metres depth. This section graded 2.76% copper, 0.74 ounces/ton silver and 0.018 ounces/ton gold (Assessment report 12192). Hole DDH-2 intersected copper mineralization from 19.8 to 33.5 metres depth. This 13.7 metre intersection returned 1.03% copper with strongly anomalous gold and silver values. DDH-1 was possibly drilled at an acute angle to the volcanic-intrusive contact.

In 1988, Liberty Gold Corp. optioned the claims, prepared an east-west grid at 100 metre line spacing and conducted a VLF-EM and magnetometre survey over the entire property. In 1989, Liberty conducted a soil geochemical survey over the property utilizing the previous year's grid. They also conducted an IP survey over the central portion of the property. In 1990, they conducted a program of geological mapping, 17.8 kilometres of detailed IP survey, 736 metres of percussion drilling in seven holes and 1,245 metres of NQ diamond drilling in 12 holes. Complete results of this drilling are not available however the junior author has examined the drill core from the 1990 diamond drilling.

During the 1989 survey, samples were collected at 50 metre intervals along east-west lines spaced 100 metres apart. The grid covered the entire Tim property (or existing Tam property) and soil samples were analyzed for 32 elements utilizing ICP. A total of 2,234 samples were collected of which 1,563 cover the Tam property. The 1989 grid was an arbitrary grid established east and west of a north-south baseline. Most of the soil lines do not run exactly east-west due to magnetic variations caused by the underlying geology. In order to simplify plotting of geochemical values the “old grid” was abandoned in favor of a UTM grid. Utilizing UTM coordinates has several advantages the main one being that all data is now plotted in “real world” coordinates and can be combined with other data sets and viewed on a topographical map base. UTM coordinates were established by taking GPS readings of several “old grid” locations and mathematically transforming the grid into UTM coordinates on a line by line basis. Ideally, the end points and several intermediate points of every line should be surveyed. At present only 20–30 known points have been surveyed, however the resultant grid appears to be fairly accurate. The grid will be further refined as more points are surveyed in the future.

Copper soil geochemistry is plotted on Figure 6 as sized circles. Increasing circle sizes represent greater concentrations of copper mineralization. In order to remove clutter, only soil values greater than 100 ppm copper were assigned a circle. On initial examination of Figure 6 there appears to be one large, discontinuous northeast-southwest trending copper in soil anomaly in the central portion of the grid. Upon further examination it appears that there are four separate copper in soil anomalies. There is a northeast to southwest trending bias to the soil geochemistry due to glacial dispersion. Anomaly Cu #1 is approximately 1,000 metres northwest-southeast by 500 metres northeast-southwest. This anomaly is partially coincident with the IP chargeability and resistivity anomalies. Based on the results of the geochemical data and previous IP results, percussion drill holes P 90-4 and –5 were drilled in the vicinity of anomaly Cu #1. Both holes were weakly mineralized with hole P 90-5, containing two non-contiguous 1.5 metre sections assaying 0.16% and 0.12% Cu with approximately 0.003 opt Au (Blann, 2001). These holes were not drilled deep enough to test the chargeability/resistivity anomaly from the 2004 program.

Anomaly Cu #2 is roughly 1,000 metres northeast-southwest by 300 to 400 metres northwest-southeast. The original 1967 trenching lies at the western edge of this anomaly. Otherwise it appears to be untested.

Anomaly Cu #3 is 500 metres north-south by 300 metres east-west and coincides with the Tim 1 showing.

Anomaly Cu #4 is approximately 350 metres in diametre and appears to be untested.

Gold soil geochemistry is plotted on Figure 7 as sized circles. Increasing circle sizes represent greater concentrations of gold mineralization. In order to remove clutter, only soil values greater than 10 ppb gold were assigned a circle. Two separate gold in soil anomalies are evident in

Figure 7. Anomaly Au #1 is approximately 900 metres long in a northeast-southwest direction and 200 metres wide. This anomaly is partially coincident with anomaly Cu #1 and the IP chargeability and resistivity anomalies.

Anomaly Au #2 is a north-northeast trending, discontinuous anomaly approximately 700 metres long and 100 metres wide. This anomaly is untested.

The Tam and Mat claims were staked in 1997 to cover the known mineralized showings and anomalies of the old Tim property. During the period 1997-2000, work has consisted of geological mapping and prospecting. This work was done by the property owner to relocate showings and trenches and to reconfirm the historical sampling results. During 2000, a GPS survey of the claim posts was completed by Paragon Resource Mapping on behalf of the property owner.

During 2001, GWR Resources Inc. optioned the claims and conducted programs of geological mapping, prospecting and diamond drilling. Mapping and trenching identified propylitic to potassic altered augite-feldspar heterolithic andesite volcanic breccia and flow cut by intrusions of monzonite, monzodiorite to syenite composition. Heterolithic intrusive breccia occurs in proximity to intrusions. Widespread propylitic and locally potassic alteration occurs in outcrop accompanied by variable concentrations of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite mineralization and associated copper-gold-silver values (Blann, 2001).

Approximately 300 metres southwest of the Tim 1 zone, a subcrop sample returned 1,773ppm copper, 1.10 g/t gold from propylitic to potassic altered volcanic breccia containing pyrite, chalcopyrite mineralization.

Approximately 500 metres south of the Tim 1 zone, grab samples between 1.0 and 2.0 metres in width across the Tim 2 shear zone were taken over a distance of 44 metres in strike length and returned 0.212 to 1.915% copper, 7 to 222 ppb gold and 5.9 to 64.5 ppm silver.

To the west of the Tim 1 zone, float samples returned 13 and 10 ppb palladium.

Drilling by G.W.R. in 2001 returned 0.61% copper, 0.18 g/t gold and 6 g/t silver over 17.4 metres, and 0.50% copper, 0.11 g/t gold, 3.0 g/t silver over 5.6 metres, respectively from sheared and brecciated monzodiorite. No further significant work was done until the present program.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology (Figure 3)

The Tam Claims lie within the Quesnel Trough, a northwest trending fault-bounded structural basin comprised of a thick sequence of Lower Mesozoic volcaniclastic and related sedimentary rocks dominated by Triassic Nicola pyroclastic rocks. The Trough is bounded on the east by older Proterozoic and Paleozoic strata of the Omineca Belt sedimentary rocks and on the west by Upper Paleozoic rocks of the Cache Creek Group. Miocene plateau basalt flows obscure much of the contact on the west side of the Trough.

In the area of the Tam claims the Quesnel Trough is dominated by Upper Triassic Nicola Group andesites, basalts, tuffs and argillites. The Nicola group is intruded by the Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Spout Lake Intrusions. These include plutons and batholiths that vary in composition from granodiorite to quartz diorite and small alkali stocks which vary in composition from syenite through diorite to pyroxenite.

The Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous Takomkane Batholith intrudes the Nicola Group to the east of the Tam claims and extends westward from Takomkane Mountain to Peach Lake. The Takomkane Batholith is composed of granodiorite and is related to and forms part of the syenite and syenodiorite on the western side of the complex pluton.

Portions of this area are obscured by Tertiary Plateau lavas. Bedrock exposure in the area of the Tam claims amounts to about 30%, the rest being covered by glacial drift deposited from Pleistocene ice sheets.

Table 2: Table of Units (Figure 3)

Period	**Epoch, Age**	**Group, Plutonic or Volcanic Suite**	**Map Symbol (Fig. 3)**	**Lithology**
Tertiary	Miocene - Pliocene		**MiPlCvb**	Basaltic volcanic rocks
Cretaceous			EKaca	Calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
Triassic	Late	Takomkane Batholith	**LtrJgd**	Granodiorite to syenite pluton
	Late	Spout Lake Intrusives	**LTrJsy**	Granodiorite-quartz diorite-syenite stocks
Intrusive Contact				
Triassic	Late	Nicola Group	**uTrNvb**	Andesitic to basaltic volcanics and related pyroclastics

Units in **bold type** are present in the immediate area of the Tam property.

Property Geology (Figure 4)

Preliminary geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 has been completed over portions of the Tam property by Coranex Syndicate, Amax Exploration Ltd. (Jones, H.M., 1994) and Reynolds and Sanguinetti (1997-2000). Total area mapped is approximately two square kilometres. This mapping has been confined, for the most part, to road-cuts and old trenches. More than 70% of the property is covered by thick deposits of glacial drift. The ice moved towards 205° based on measurements of striae (A. Sutherland-Brown, 1968).

The oldest and most abundant rocks on the property are the upper Triassic volcanic and related pyroclastic rocks of the Nicola Group. These comprise tuffs, flows and ignimbrites and breccias of andesitic to basaltic composition. Bedded rocks strike west to northwest and dip steeply north. Near syenodiorite contacts, the volcanics are strongly fractured, locally brecciated and sheared along northeast and northwest trends. The volcanics exhibit weak to moderate magnetic response.

Intrusive rocks consist of grey and white monzodiorite with a very fine grained groundmass. Intrusions are variably hornblende-feldspar porphyritic and occur as plugs, sills or dikes.

Tertiary-Recent volcanic rocks comprise augite-feldspar porphyritic basaltic-andesite flows. Feldspar phenocrysts up to 1 cm occur. These rocks overlie Nicola rocks, filling pre-existing basins, and are generally fresh to locally chlorite-epidote-hematite-clay altered.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The eastern edge of the Quesnel Trough hosts a linear series of alkalic stocks composed of diorite, monzonite and syenite which intrude and alter the volcanic and sedimentary units. These stocks are host to several alkalic suite porphyry copper and gold mineral deposits among which are Copper Mountain, Afton, Cariboo-Bell (Mt. Polley) and the QR deposits.

9. MINERALIZATION

Propylitic and potassic alteration appear strongest in the volcanic rocks but extend into the syenodiorite and syenite breccias. Rocks are locally biotite hornfelsed, and contain fracture-fill and replacement chlorite, epidote, sericite, calcite, magnetite, albite, k-feldspar, biotite, and locally garnet-diopside and calc-silicate minerals. This alteration is accompanied by veins and disseminations of pyrite and chalcopyrite and locally by magnetite, bornite, native copper, molybdenite and scheelite. Pyrite is the most abundant sulphide, occurring as concentrations of up to 10% in fractures and as disseminations.

While the original mineral occurrences were located as a result of regional prospecting for copper, follow-up mapping, prospecting, geochemical and geophysical surveys were successful in locating numerous copper showings within the area of the present day Tam and Mat claims. Five of the more significant mineralized showings located on the property are described as follows:

<u>Tim No.1 Showing</u>: (Figure 4). This showing is located on the east side of Tam 3 claim at the junction of the Mat 1 and Mat 2 claims. The mineral showing was identified by Coranex Ltd. in 1967 using geochemical and induced polarization surveys (G.C.Singhai, 1980). It occurs at the contact of a northeast trending syenodiorite dyke with sheared andesitic rocks and syenite breccia. The volcanics are altered to epidote, k-feldspar and amphibole along the steeply dipping northeast fracture zones. Mineralization consists of disseminations and blebs of pyrite and chalcopyrite within the k-feldspar rich intervals. Guided by the results of earlier geochemical and geophysical (IP and magnetometre) surveys and trenching, this zone was tested by Stallion Resources Ltd. (S.P.Butler, 1984) in 1983 with 6 short diamond drill holes totalling 312 metres. The more significant mineralized intersections are tabulated in Table 2.

Table 3: Significant Drill Intersections (1983)

DRILL HOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	Cu (%)	Ag (opt)	Au (opt)
DDH 83-1*	0.0	45.7	45.7	2.76	0.74	0.018
DDH 83-3	16.7	25.9	9.2	0.52	0.15	0.003
	47.2	51.8	4.6	0.90	0.09	0.003
DDH 83-5	19.8	33.5	13.7	1.03	0.30	0.01
DDH 83-6	9.1	13.7	4.6	1.99	N/A	N/A

*This interval includes 14 samples assaying between 1% and 18% Cu. DDH 83-1 drilled at -70° may have been drilled downdip.

In 1990 Liberty Gold Corp. continued exploration on this zone. A more detailed induced polarization survey was conducted to trace the zone more closely and to define drill targets. In addition, Liberty drilled three percussion holes (P 90-1, -6 and –7) at –90° and three diamond drill holes (D 90-10, -11 and –12) at –45°. Several IP chargeability anomalies were located, however, due to poor access, only those anomalies in the centre of the zone were drilled. Percussion holes P 90-1 and P 90-6, drilled close to the volcanic-syenodiorite dyke contact, intersected respectively 16.6 metres averaging 0.76% Cu and 15.0 metres averaging 0.40% Cu. Hole P 90-7, collared at a point 50 metres to the north of P 90-6 and drilled nearly perpendicular to the syenite dyke contact, had only one intersection greater than 0.10% Cu – 1.5 metres of 0.25% Cu. The three diamond drill holes were drilled to test the possible northwest trend of the zone as well as mineralization adjacent to the syenodiorite dyke. Hole D 90-10, cut the syenodiorite dyke at a low angle and intersected 11.3 metres averaging 0.69% Cu prior to passing through the dyke. The average of a number of lower grade mineralized intersections on either side of the above interval gave 0.24% Cu over 51.8 metres. Hole D 90-11 intersected 6.1 metres averaging 0.76% Cu and 6.1 metres averaging 0.26% Cu. Hole D 90-12 had no significant mineralized intersections (H.M.Jones, 1994).

During 2001, GWR Resources Inc. drilled an additional three diamond drill holes in the Tim 1 zone. TAM01-1 intersected 0.61% copper, 0.18 g/t gold and 6 g/t silver over a drill intercept of 5.6 metres. TAM01-2 intersected 0.35% copper, 0.07 g/t gold and 1.67 g/t silver across a drill width of 10.8 metres. Although TAM01-3 was sampled, there is no record of analysis for this hole.

Tim No. 2 Showing: (Figure 4) This showing is located on the northwestern side of Mat 3. The mineralized showings are on the west side of a north-northwesterly trending syenodiorite dyke, the western contact of which is defined by a steep, 5 to 10 metre deep gully formed along a shear zone. West of the gully is fresh looking andesite. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite in fracture filled veinlets, as fine disseminations and blebs in altered andesite and syenodiorite. In 1967 two bulldozer trenches 230 metres apart were cut across the zone and sampled. Mineralization is reportedly irregular across about 5 metres, disappearing under cover at the east ends of the trenches (H.M.Jones, 1994). The highest reported assay values from sampling of the two trenches by Coranex Ltd. was from across 1.07 metres which returned 4.17% Cu, 0.019 opt Au and 0.91% Mo in the southern trench (G.C.Singhai, 1980). Grab samples taken over a strike distance of 44 metres by GWR Resources in 2001 returned 0.212 to 1.915% copper, 7 to 222 ppb gold and 5.9 to 64.5 ppm silver (Blann, 2001).

Tim No. 3 Showing: Showing No. 3 reportedly lies 250 metres to the northeast of Tim No. 2 Showing. Mineralization consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite with epidote and K-feldspar as disseminations, fracture fillings and in vein stockworks in altered andesite along the contact zone of northeast striking pink syenite and syenodiorite dykes. It was reportedly traced over a strike length of 360 metres and a width of 60 metres and tested by six trenches in 1980 (G.C.Singhai, 1980) as part of the follow-up testing of anomalies from the 1967 IP survey work of Coranex Ltd. This showing has not been relocated by the authors.

"Native Copper" Showing: (Figure 4) Investigation of malachite staining in fractured and altered andesitic tuffs along a road cut uncovered an exposure of native copper as disseminations and on fracture faces. Small shear zones mineralized with malachite, native copper, chalcopyrite and copper oxide were reported in outcroppings in pyroclastics varying from ash tuff to crystal tuff and various combinations. The showing was developed by hand trenching and two diamond drill holes (D 90–6 and –9) by Liberty Gold Corp. The holes were reportedly mineralized with hematite, calcite and native copper (H.M.Jones, 1994). Sampling in this area by GWR Resources in 2001 returned 1,324 ppm copper and 170 ppb gold from pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite mineralized andesitic rocks.

"Chargeability Anomaly": Follow-up investigations of the strong conductivity IP anomaly, located in 1989 by Liberty Gold Corp. consisted of trenching, percussion drilling and diamond drilling. Mineralization exposed in surface trenching is mainly pyrite with minor malachite and chalcopyrite hosted in syenite and weakly to moderately altered andesite. Two percussion drill holes (P 90-2 and –3) and seven diamond drill holes (D 90-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -7, -8) were drilled in the central portion of the chargeability anomaly. Mineralization encountered in the core consisted of extensive areas of pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite, bornite, native copper, molybdenite and copper oxides. This mineralization is hosted in propylitic and potassic altered pyroclastic agglomerates and tuffs. Copper values were reportedly slightly elevated in potassic-altered areas and alteration was randomly distributed and did not correlate between holes (H.M.Jones, 1994).

10. 2004 EXPLORATION

During the period 2004 November 11 to 2004 December 11 a program consisting of grid establishment, linecutting, GPS surveying and induced polarization surveys was completed on the Tam property. The data was processed and analyzed during December 2004 and January 2005.

Grid Establishment

A survey grid, comprised of 11 east-west oriented lines of various lengths, spaced at 150 metre intervals was established across a portion of the Tam property. A total of 25.5 kilometres of grid was surveyed, cut and stations established at 50 metre intervals. The lines were laid out utilizing a Trimble Pathfinder ProXR used in conjunction with a CDGPS real-time differential receiver. Chainage stations were established during the initial GPS layout from which two man crews cut and tight chained the lines. After the grid was cut and stations established, four to five stations on each line were surveyed in three dimensions to provide control for the IP survey. A minimum of 250 fixes were collected from each control station and averaged to produce the final coordinates. All maps shown are projected in UTM zone 10 N and utilize the North American Datum 1983. Heavy snowfall impeded the progress of linecutting and the IP survey.

Table 4: Cut Lines

Line Number	Start Station	End Station	Length
5755400 N	618450 E	620800 E	2,350 m
5755550 N	618450 E	620800 E	2,350 m
5755700 N	618450 E	620800 E	2,350 m
5755850 N	618450 E	620800 E	2,350 m
5756000 N	618450 E	620800 E	2,350 m
5756150 N	618450 E	620800 E	2,350 m
5756300 N	618450 E	620800 E	2,350 m
5756450 N	618450 E	620800 E	2,350 m
5756600 N	618450 E	620800 E	2,350 m
5756750 N	618450 E	620800 E	2,350 m
5756900 N	618450 E	620450 E	2,000 m
		Total Length	25,500 m

IP Survey

An IP survey was conducted on the southern lines from 5755400 N to 5756600 N for a total of about 18.75 line kilometres on nine lines. For the IP survey the first two digits of the northings were dropped (5755400 N becomes 55400 N) and the first digit of the eastings were dropped (618450 E becomes 18450 E). SJ Geophysics of Delta BC was contracted to conduct the IP survey. Most of the information regarding the IP survey techniques and results is taken from a report titled *GEOPHYSICAL REPORT, 3-D Induced Polarization Survey for the Tam Grid Project, British Columbia for Meridian Mapping Ltd by SJ Geophysics Ltd. By Lee Gulbransen, B. Sc. And Syd Visser, B. Sc., P. Geo.* Dated January 2005.

The geophysical crew consisted of 4 members from SJ Geophysics Ltd., Lee Gulbransen (geophysicist), Murphy Gauthier (geophysical technician), RJ Ewen and Nikko Vichett. Gulbransen and Ewen were the receiver operators, and Vichett and Ewen were alternately the transmitter operators. The crew stayed at the Northwoods Lodge at Timothy Lake during the duration of the survey. Meridian Mapping Ltd., provided one to three helpers per day for the duration of the survey.

Stations were read at 50 metre intervals except on the two northernmost surveyed lines for which some of the reading were taken at 100 metre intervals. The lines were surveyed with IP equipment for seven full lines and two partial lines. See Table 5 for details of lines surveyed.

Table 5: IP Survey Lines

Line Number	Start Station	End Station	Length
55400 N	18450 E	20800 E	2,350 m
55550 N	18450 E	20800 E	2,350 m
55700 N	18450 E	20800 E	2,350 m
55850 N	18450 E	20800 E	2,350 m
56000 N	18450 E	20800 E	2,350 m
56150 N	18450 E	20800 E	2,350 m
56300 N	18450 E	20800 E	2,350 m
56450 N	19450 E	20800 E	1,350 m
56600 N	19450 E	20400 E	950 m
		Total Length	18,750 m

3D IP measurements were gathered using a GDD transmitter (Tx) with a 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off duty cycle. An Elrec10 receiver (Rx) was used for the survey. The cables are eight conductor category 5 network cables with a cold weather crack resistant outer sheath over a braided steel sheath over a metallic shielding with the conductors strengthened by Kevlar strands. The receiver was placed in a stationary position and cables for 1,200 metres were laid out. Typically three dipole arrays were used, one for each third of the line. The dipole sets were similar to those listed below.

- dipole set 1: 50,50,50,50,50,100,100,100,100,150
- dipole set 2: 100,100,100,50,50,50,50,100,100,100
- dipole set 3: 150,100,100,100,100,50,50,50,50,50

Dipole set 1 was used for approximately the first third of the line, dipole set 2 for the middle portion of the line and dipole set 3 for the remaining portion of the line. Halfway through the reading of dipole set 2 the receiver was moved up 400 metres and the cables already read were moved to the front to be read as the current moved to the front of the line of cables.

IP Method

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. On most surveys, such as this one, both IP (Chargeability) and Resistivity measurements are recorded on a regular grid of stations along survey lines. After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarizable materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks.

Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example) so, that from a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation. Also, from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage.

IP/resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable to within about five percent. However, they will exceed that if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact. IP/resistivity measurements are influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of the traditional pseudosection presentation of IP data in the past have often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface could mask a weaker one that is located at depth.

3-D IP Method

Three dimensional IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over conventional surveys. For each of the lines surveyed, the current electrodes were located on the two adjacent lines. The survey typically started at one end of the line and proceeded towards the other. Current electrodes were advanced along the adjacent lines, starting at one end of the array and advanced by 50 metre increments. When the current reached a line section start/end point, the dipole array was shifted and the next dipole set was used. Receiver arrays were typically established on every second line (150 metres apart).

Inversion Programs

“Inversion” programs have recently become available that allow a more definitive interpretation, although the process remains subjective. The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic “Interpreted Depth Section.” The use of the inversion routine is a subjective one because the input into the inversion routine calls for a number of user selected variables whose adjustment can greatly influence the output. The programs were also created with certain models in mind, such as continuity in the model as opposed to sharp contrasts in resistivity values at a stratigraphic horizon, which limit the number of slightly differing variations that could be produced. The output from the inversion routines do assist in providing a more reliable interpretation of IP/Resistivity data, however, they are relatively new to the exploration industry and are, to some degree, still in the experimental stage. The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to:

1) evaluate the output with regard to what is geologically known,
2) estimate the depth of detection, and
3) determine the viability of specific measurements.

The Inversion Program (DCIPF3D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility. It solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivities and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of IP polarization particles in the rocks.

Data Presentation

The False Color Contour Maps (Figures 8 – 11, Plates G1-a - h and Plates G2-a - h) represent the depth specific planar distribution of polarizable materials, in the case of the IP effect, and the depth specific planar distribution of apparent resistivity values, in the case of the resistivity parameter. The Interpreted Depth Sections (Plates 55400N – 56600 N) represent the cross sectional distribution of polarizeable materials, in the case`of the IP effect, and the cross sectional distribution of the apparent resistivity’s, in the case of the resistivity parameter.

Discussion of IP Results

A careful examination of this complete geophysical data set suggests three lithologic trends:

1) near surface overburden and water tables- low resistivity in low lying swampy areas and in clearcuts where the water collection properties are high and drainage capacity reduced,
2) 500 by 500 metre anomaly of high chargeability and high resistivity extending vertically. High resistivity continues to the southeast whereas the high chargeability zone extends to the northwest. A break in the zones occurs at about 150 metres below surface separated by a boundary, 063°, and
3) 300° trending, approximately 150 metre wide band of moderately high resistivity and high chargeability.

Resistivity (Figures 9, 11, 12, 13 and 16)

The resistivity data collected over the portion of the Tam Grid surveyed by SJ Geophysics Ltd. shows two anomalous features and three resistivity zones. The zones of resistivity show a zone of high, a zone of low, and a zone of moderate resistivity between the other two. A large resistive body dominates the zone of high resistivity. One linear feature of resistivity exists in the northeast corner (L2 on Figures 12 and 16).

The area of high resistivity, (>1000 ohm-m), that becomes less patchy with depth and is not closed off by this survey is bordered by L1, a planar, 063° trending feature with a near vertical dip (Figures 12 and 13). A 200 metre wide area of moderate resistance, ~800 ohm-m with patches that are higher, exists between the areas of high and low resistance. This layer appears to pinch out with depth but this may be an illusion created by the smoothing function of the 3D inversion process. The low resistivity area, (<800 ohm-m) contains a polarizable anomaly.

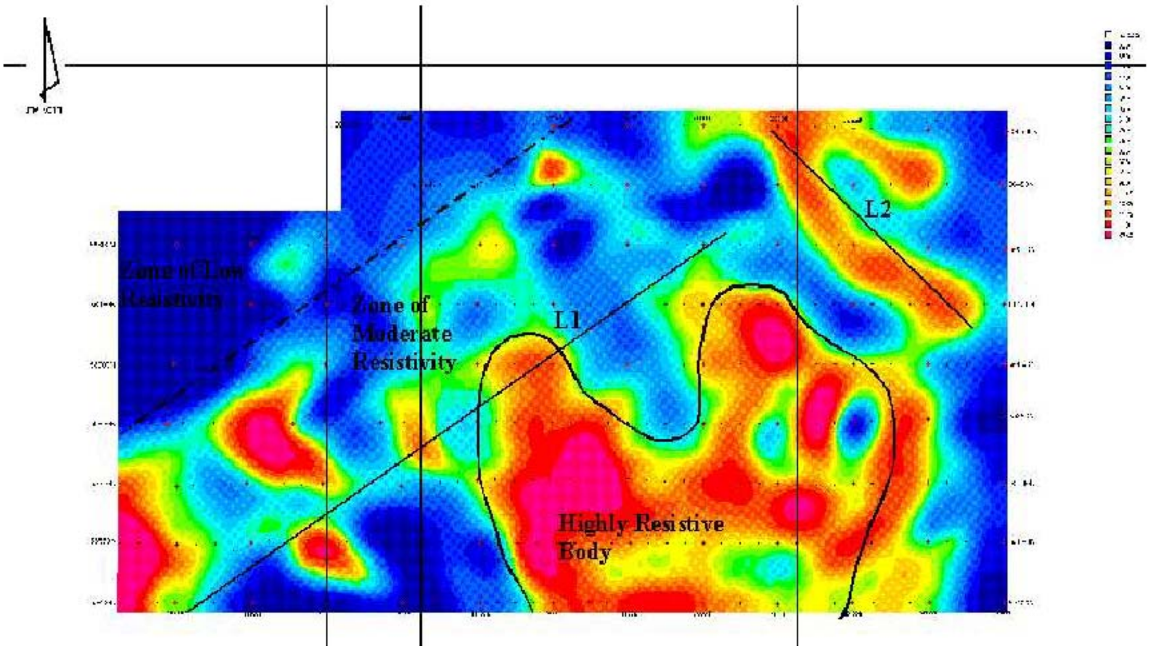

Figure 12: Resistivity Compilation – 100 metres depth. This figure is not to scale.

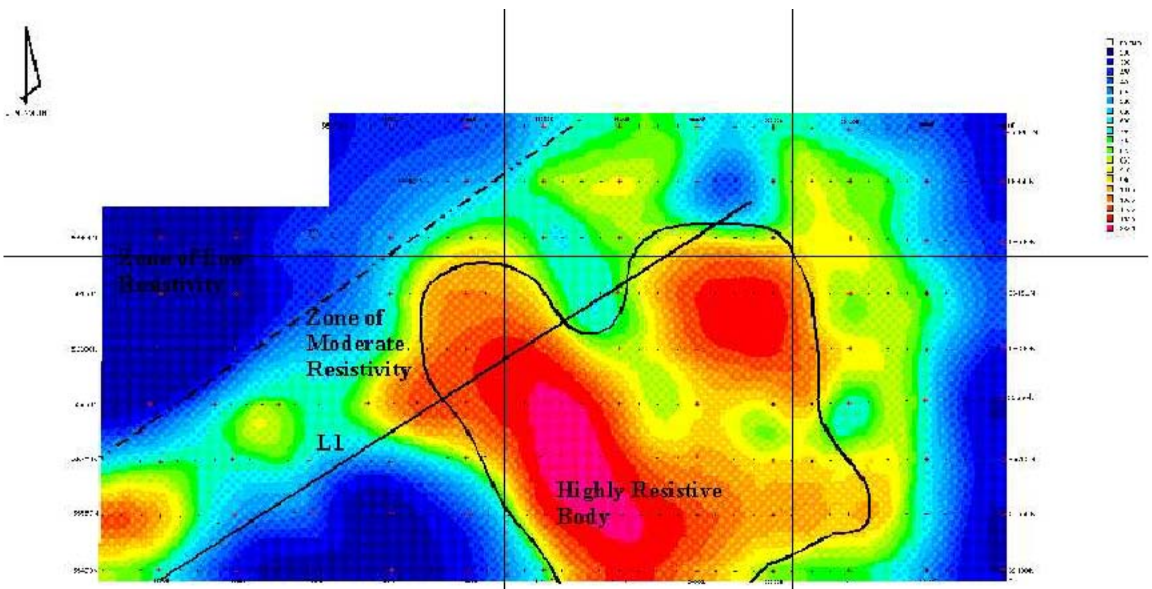

Figure 13: Resistivity Compilation – 200 metres depth. Notice how the high resistivity body becomes less patchy and linear feature L2 has disappeared at this depth. This figure is not to scale.

Chargeability (Figures 8, 10, 14, 15 and 17)

Two polarizable areas exist on the portion of the Tam Grid surveyed by SJ Geophysics Ltd. One of them is a linear feature. The other is a vertical feature at depth that grows in cross sectional area and is surrounded by a general zone of chargeability as it nears surface.

At the far south the chargeability is very low, 2-6 ms, and remains low, <8ms, in the area of high resistance until we reach a depth of 200 metres (figures 14 and 15). Three areas of high chargeability, >10ms, are on this grid. One linear trending structure in the northeast and two lobes near the center of the grid. These features all lie outside of the area of high resistance except below 200 metres below surface where the two lobes of the center anomaly merge. The polarizable anomaly in the northeast corner of the grid (L2 on Figure 14) trends 300° and is 100 to 150 metres wide and is not closed off on either side. L2 becomes apparent at 50 metres below surface and it begins to die out below 150 metres.

The anomalous chargeability feature in the center of the grid is a 400 metre diametre near vertical structure at depth. Above 200m the feature has two lobes, one to the east and one to the west. The eastern lobe is smaller, 250 by 100 metres, than the western lobe, 300 by 500 metres (Figure 17). The two lobes merging to one at depth may be due to the inversion process so that in reality the two lobes could remain distinct at depth.

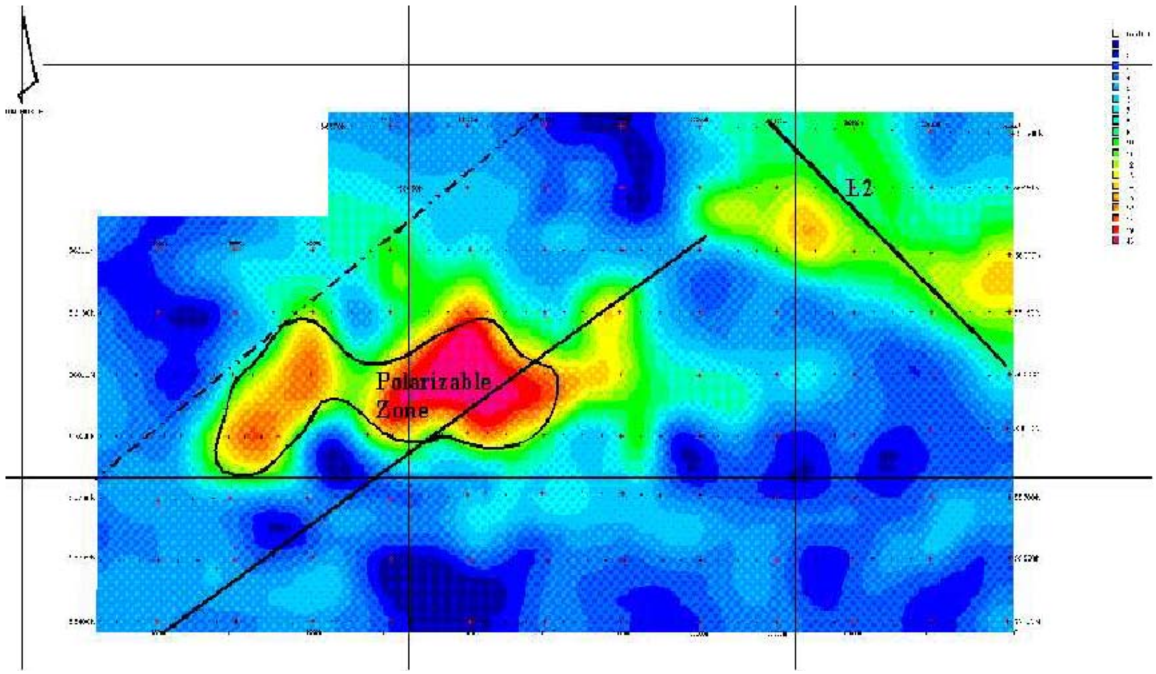

Figure 14: Chargeability Compilation – 100 metres depth. This figure is not to scale.

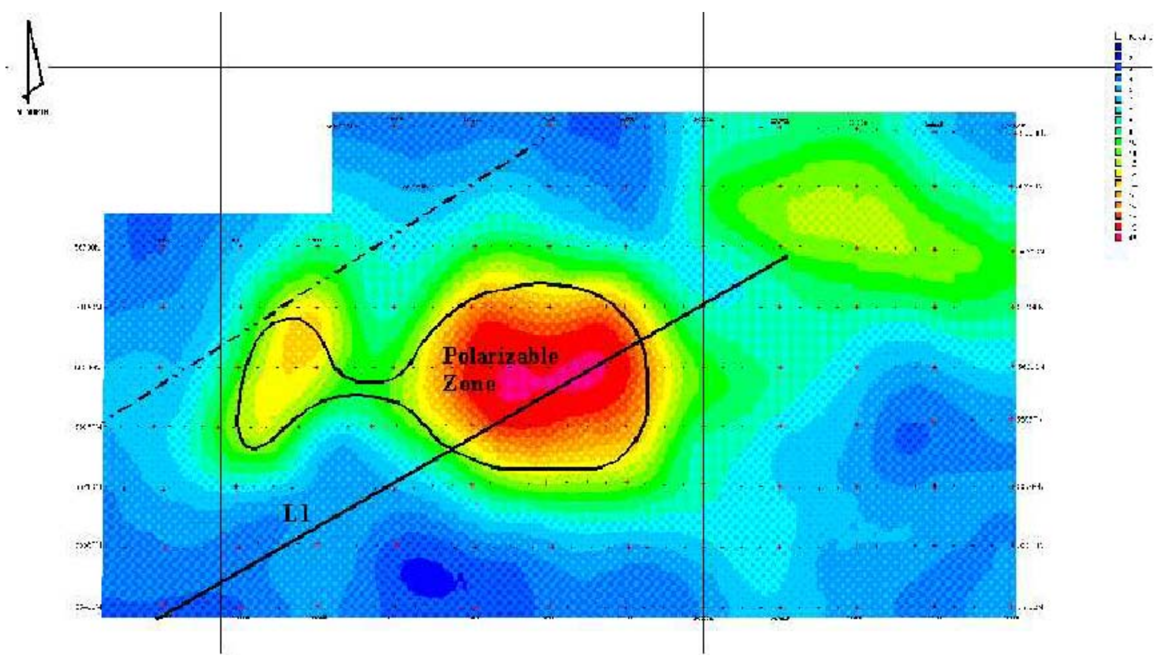

Figure 15: Chargeability Compilation – 200 metres depth. This figure is not to scale.

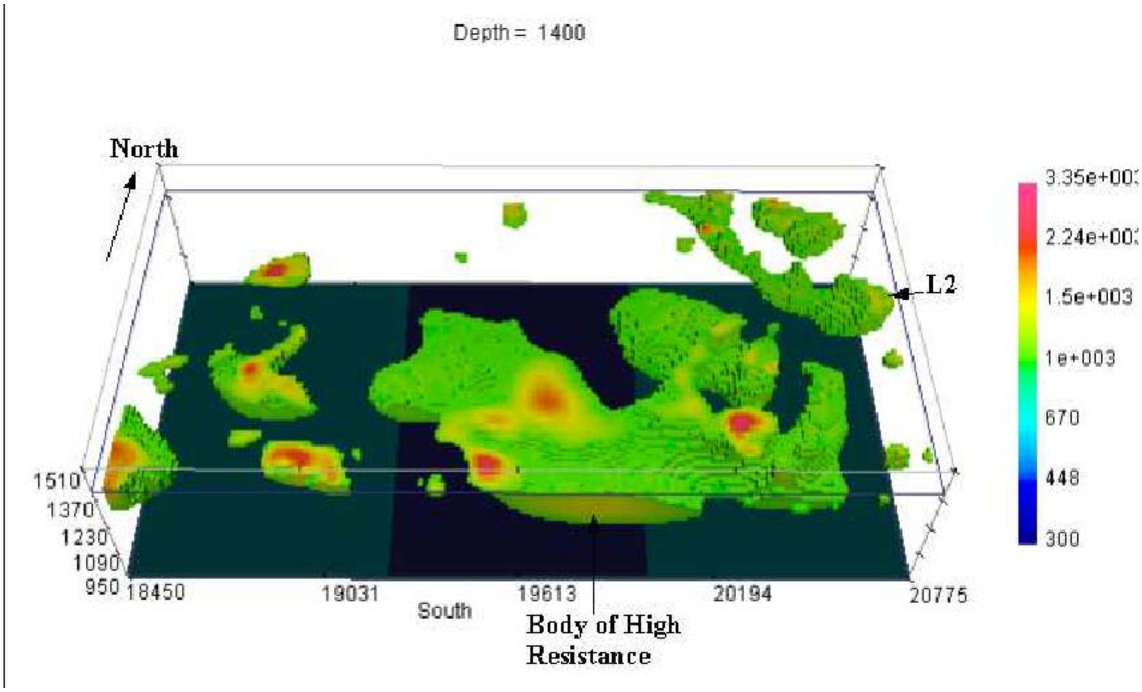

Figure 16: 3 Dimensional view of Resistivity. This figure is not to scale.

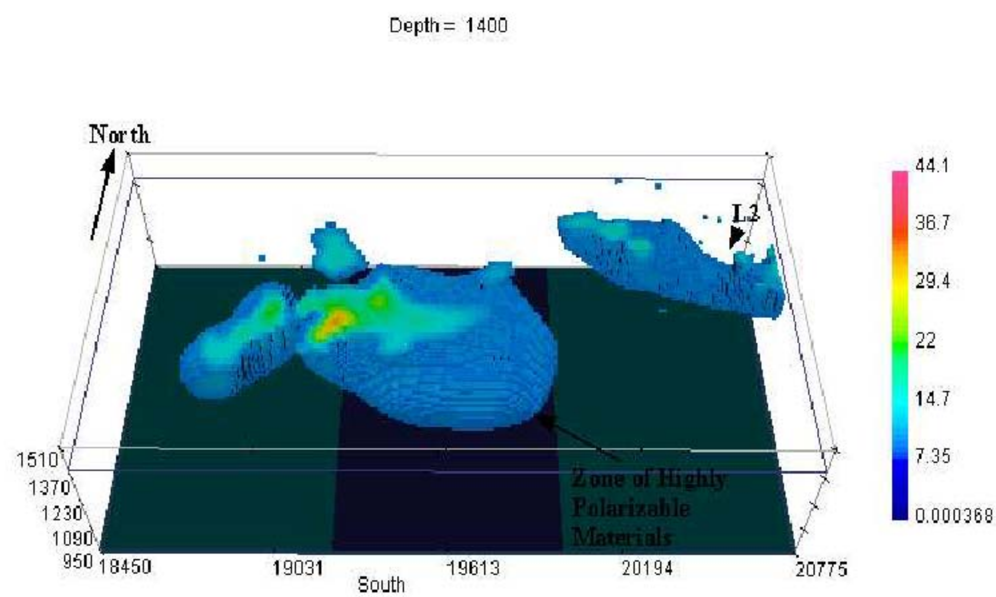

Figure 17: 3 Dimensional view of Chargeability. This figure is not to scale.

11. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The Tam property is situated in an area of widespread copper and gold mineralization which is underlain by altered volcanics and alkalic intrusives. The geology is of the same age and lithologies as that which underlies the Mt. Polley and the QR deposits.

Earlier exploration on the property located widespread mineralization on and in the vicinity of the claims. Between 1967 and 1990 a number of copper-gold-silver mineralized occurrences were located and partially tested by trenching, percussion drilling and diamond drilling. Significant copper-gold-silver mineralization is present on the Tam and Mat claims in and adjacent to volcanic-intrusive contacts in propylitic and potassic altered rocks, however, to date this mineralization has not been located in economic amounts.

Three geophysical features within the Tam grid are of particular interest.

1) From surface to 200 metres below surface a geological contact with a trend of 063° (L1) divides the grid. South east of this line the formation is resistive with a low chargeability. North west of this line is a band of moderate resistivity and high chargeability. Further to the north west, past the band of moderate resistivity and high chargeability, is a formation of low resistivity and low chargeability.
2) Below 200 metres the linear feature L1 cuts through a zone of high resistance and high chargeability, Z1. The size of this apparently cylindrical feature appears to have a diametre of 200 metres. This diametre may be exaggerated due to its depth.
3) Between 50 metres and 150 metres below surface in the north east corner of the grid is a linear feature (L2) of high resistance and high chargeability.

The structure Z1 appears closed off and well defined. The structure L2, on the other hand, is open to the north and to the west. It is recommended that the Tam grid be extended to cover these regions and close off this area of interest. This may locate an area in which this feature reaches surface or spurs from a more massive body.

Evidence of porphyry and alteration systems often appear as both resistivity (related to silicification) and chargeability (related to sulfide mineralization) variations. Anomalous responses in these two parametres do not necessarily coincide, but often are displaced with respect to each other, reflecting the zonation in the system. The distribution of gold or other precious metals within the system will not be directly apparent in the geophysical data. However, as the exploration model matures, the geophysical data is useful to focus attention to favorable areas within the system.

The Induced polarization survey has produced several anomalous resistivity and chargeability responses that can be interpreted as exploration targets that warrant further investigation. The 2004 IP survey clearly shows that the IP anomaly in the central portion of the property is at a depth greater than 200 metres below surface. None of the previous drilling in this area has penetrated to this depth.

Other areas of copper mineralization which have not been evaluated are reported in trenches and along road cuts on the Tam and Mat claims. In the 1990 Liberty Gold Corp. report, occurrences of chalcopyrite and pyrite in syenite breccia are noted in the area of 2300S/50E ("old grid" coordinates) and a sample of strongly fractured, argillic altered andesite in a trench at 1900S/25W ("old grid" coordinates) assayed 0.1% Cu and 29 ppb Au. Malachite is reported in a northeast trending felsite dyke at about 1900S/850W ("old grid" coordinates) (G.E.White, 1990). Pyrite, malachite and chalcopyrite mineralization in syenodiorite were noted in old dozer trenches dug by Coranex Ltd. in the area of 1300S between 200W and 200E. A long dozer trench in the vicinity of 1300S near 100E contains minor pyrite, malachite and trace amounts of chalcopyrite in altered andesite. Malachite with minor pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite occurs in altered, fractured andesite exposed in an old landing on the west side of Tam 3 near 1900S/1100W (all "old grid" coordinates). These areas need to be relocated, prospected and sampled.

The mineralization encountered in the limited trenching and drilling on the property is insufficient to account for the strength or the size of the geochemical anomalies. Numerous untested copper soil anomalies with values in the 200 ppm to 2,000 ppm copper range situated on the southeast side, the northeast and the south central areas of the property warrant further investigation.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Tam property warrants further exploration for copper-gold mineralization. It is recommended that Tatmar Ventures Inc. undertake the following phased, success-contingent program to further evaluate the Tam property:

Phase I:

Work Program	Estimated Cost	
<u>Grid Preparation</u>: Extend the cut grid to the north to 5757350 N (750 metres north of the 2004 IP survey).	Cut line: 10 line km	$15,000
<u>Geophysics</u>: Conduct an IP survey from 5756600 N to 5757350 N. Conduct a magnetic survey over the entire grid. Magnetic readings should be taken every 50 metres along lines spaced 50 metres apart.	IP Survey: 14.5 line km Mag Survey: 92 line km	$25,000 $10,000
<u>Soil Geochemistry:</u> Collect soil samples from 5755800 N to 5757500 N between 619000 E and 620600 E. Soils should be collected utilizing a soil auger at 50 metre intervals along lines spaced 50 metres apart.	Grid preparation Soil sampling Sample analysis: 1,300 samples	$4,500 $5,600 $32,500
<u>GPS Surveying</u>: Conduct a GPS survey of all roads, drill holes, trenches and outcrops.	Allow 10 days	$4,500
<u>Geological Mapping:</u> The geological mapping should be extended to cover the entire property at a scale of 1:5,000. Showings should be mapped at a scale of 1:500.	Allow 2 men for 15 days	$11,250
<u>Sampling:</u> Older trenches which show signs of alteration and mineralization should be cleaned out, re-mapped and re-sampled. Outcrops on new roads should be sampled.	Trench rehabilitation Mapping & sampling Sample analysis (100 samples)	$5,000 $3,750 $2,500
<u>Trenching:</u> Areas of anomalous soil geochemistry should be trenched using an excavator if bedrock is not too deep. Detailed mapping and sampling of the bedrock should be conducted prior to reclamation.	10 days of machine time	$15,000
<u>Travel, Room & Board, Fuel, Equipment Rentals & Field Costs:</u>		$25,000
<u>Reporting & Supervision</u>		$35,000
	Subtotal	$194,600
	Contingency @ 10%	$19,460
	TOTAL PHASE I	$214,060

Phase II:

Contingent upon the success of Phase I in locating significant alteration and mineralization and in defining a target, a program of diamond drilling would be warranted. An allowance of $300,000 should be made for this work.

13. REFERENCES

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DUGALD DUNLOP, B. Sc.
2569 Cypress Bowl Place, Nanaimo, BC, V9T 6K6

WRITERS CERTIFICATE

I, Dugald Dunlop, of Nanaimo, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 2569 Cypress Bowl Place, Nanaimo, BC, V9T 6K6
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1990 and I have practiced my profession continuously since 1990.
3. Since 1983, I have been involved in mineral exploration for base and precious metals and diamonds. I have conducted this work in Canada.
4. I am presently a geologist and have been so since 1990.
5. I managed the field work conducted on the Tam property during the period from November 11 to December 15, 2004. Prior to this time I conducted a GPS survey on the property in July 2000.
6. I am the senior author of this report and my compensation for this report is strictly on a professional fee basis.
7. I have no personal interest, direct or indirect, in the Tam property or in the securities of Tatmar Ventures Ltd. nor do I expect to receive such interest. I am independent of Tatmar Ventures Ltd. in accordance with the application of section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 18th day of February, 2005.

Dugald Dunlop, B. Sc.

PAUL REYNOLDS, P. GEO.
4035 West 31st Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V6S 1Y7
Ph: 604-683-8909 Fax: 604-683-8923 E-mail: reynolds@athlone.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Paul Reynolds, of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 4035 West 31st Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V6S 1Y7.
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1987 and I have practiced my profession continuously since 1987.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (member no. 19603).
4. Since 1987, I have been involved in mineral exploration for base and precious metals and diamonds. I have conducted this work in Canada, the western United States, Argentina, Bolivia, Guyana and Peru.
5. I am presently a consulting geologist and have been so since 1991.
6. As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101.
7. The field work described in this report was conducted under my supervision.
8. I am the co-author of this report.
9. I am the owner of the Tam Property
10. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of February, 2005.

____

Paul Reynolds, P. Geo.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS (2004 Nov 30 – 2004 Dec 31)

	Man days	Rate	Total	
Wages				
Dugald Dunlop, B. Sc.	19	$ 400.00	$ 7,600.00	
Paul Reynolds, B.sc, P. Geo.	2	$ 475.00	$ 950.00	
Neil Swift	33	$ 350.00	$ 11,550.00	
Joel Black	22	$ 325.00	$ 7,150.00	
Jeff Gray	14	$ 325.00	$ 4,550.00	
Grant Klyne	11	$ 325.00	$ 3,575.00	
Chris Durfeld	6	$ 325.00	$ 1,950.00	
Paul Perry	17	$ 325.00	$ 5,525.00	
				$ 42,850.00
Contracts				
SJ Geophysics Ltd.	Contract		$ 33,475.96	
Management Fees Meridian Mapping Ltd.			$ 14,622.81	
				$ 48,098.77
Expenses				
Field Supplies			$ 2,120.31	
Fuel			$ 419.66	
Groceries			$ 1,175.61	
Printing & reproduction			$ 520.00	
Room & Board			$ 4,937.87	
Snowplowing			$ 62.55	
				$ 9,236.00
Rentals				
Chainsaw	51	$ 25.00	$ 1,275.00	
Computer	40	$ 15.00	$ 600.00	
GPS (Trimble Pro XR)	24	$ 125.00	$ 3,000.00	
GPS (Garmin Handheld)	60	$ 5.00	$ 300.00	
Radios	80	$ 5.00	$ 400.00	
Snowmobile/ATV	35	$ 50.00	$ 1,750.00	
Truck Kilometres (4 Vehicles)	5,343	$ 0.92	$ 4,933.72	
				$ 12,258.72
Taxes				
PST			$ 8.40	$ 8.40
GST			$ 7,847.57	$ 7,847.57
TOTAL				**$ 120,299.46**

APPENDIX II

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Instrument Specifications

<u>Receiver: IRIS Elrec 10</u>

Input impedance: 10 Mohm
Input overvoltage protection up to 1000V
Automatic SP bucking with linear drift correction
Internal calibration generator for a true calibration on request of the operator
Internal memory: 3200 dipoles reading
Automatic synchronization and re-synchronization process on primary voltages signals whenever needed
Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts
Common mode rejection: More than 100 dB (for Rs =0)
Self potential (Sp) range: -15V - + 15V
    resolution: 0.1 mV
Ground resistance measurement range: 0.1-100 kohms
Primary voltage
    range: 10µV - 15V
    resolution: 1µV
    accuracy: typ. 1.3%
Chargeability :
    resolution: 10µV/V
    accuracy: typ. 0.6%
General:
    Dimensions: 31x21x25 cm
    Weight (with the internal battery): 9 kg
    Operating temperature range: -30oC -70oC
    Case in fiber-glass for resisting to field shocks and vibrations

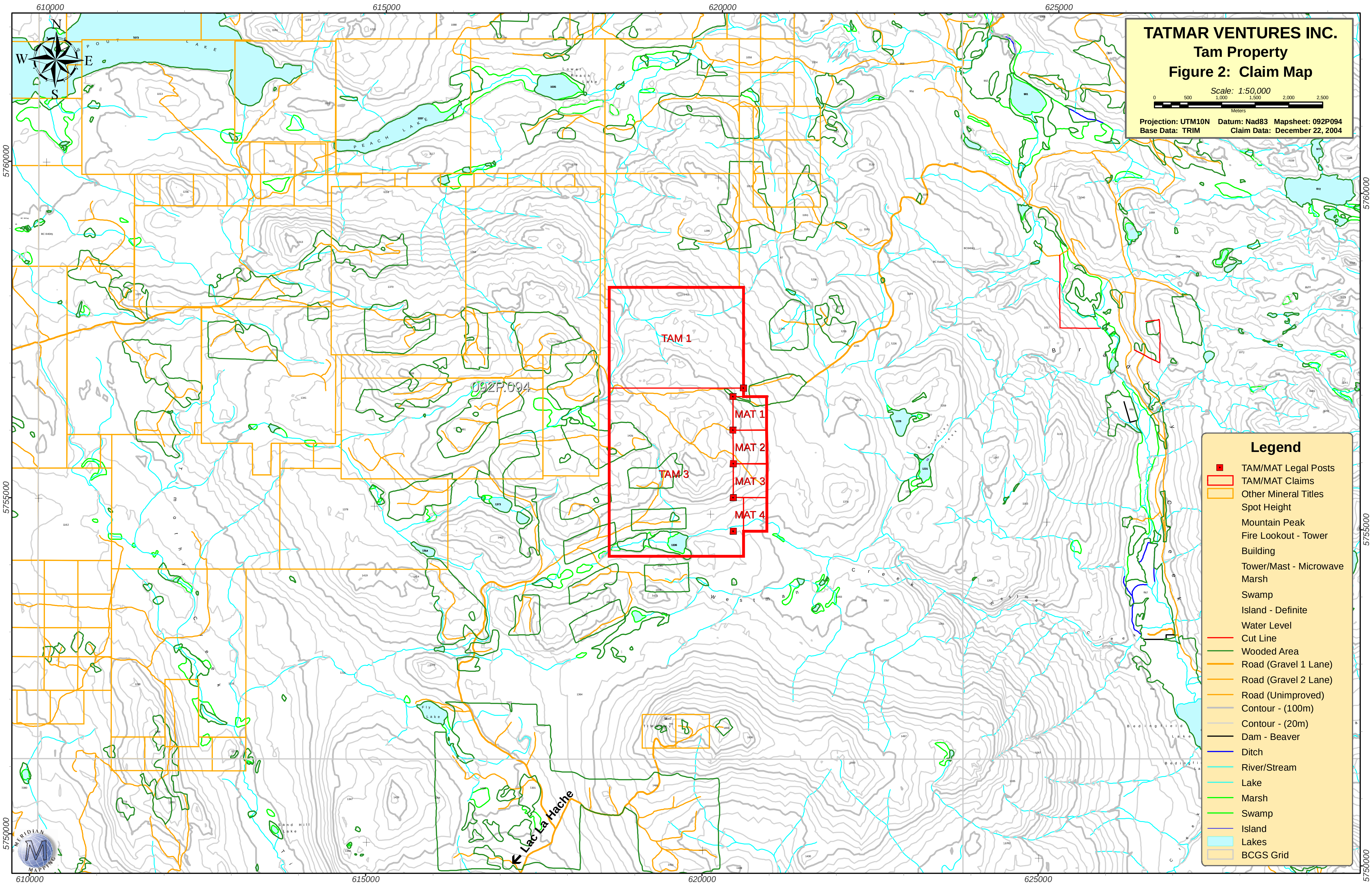
<u>Transmitter: GDD Tx II</u>

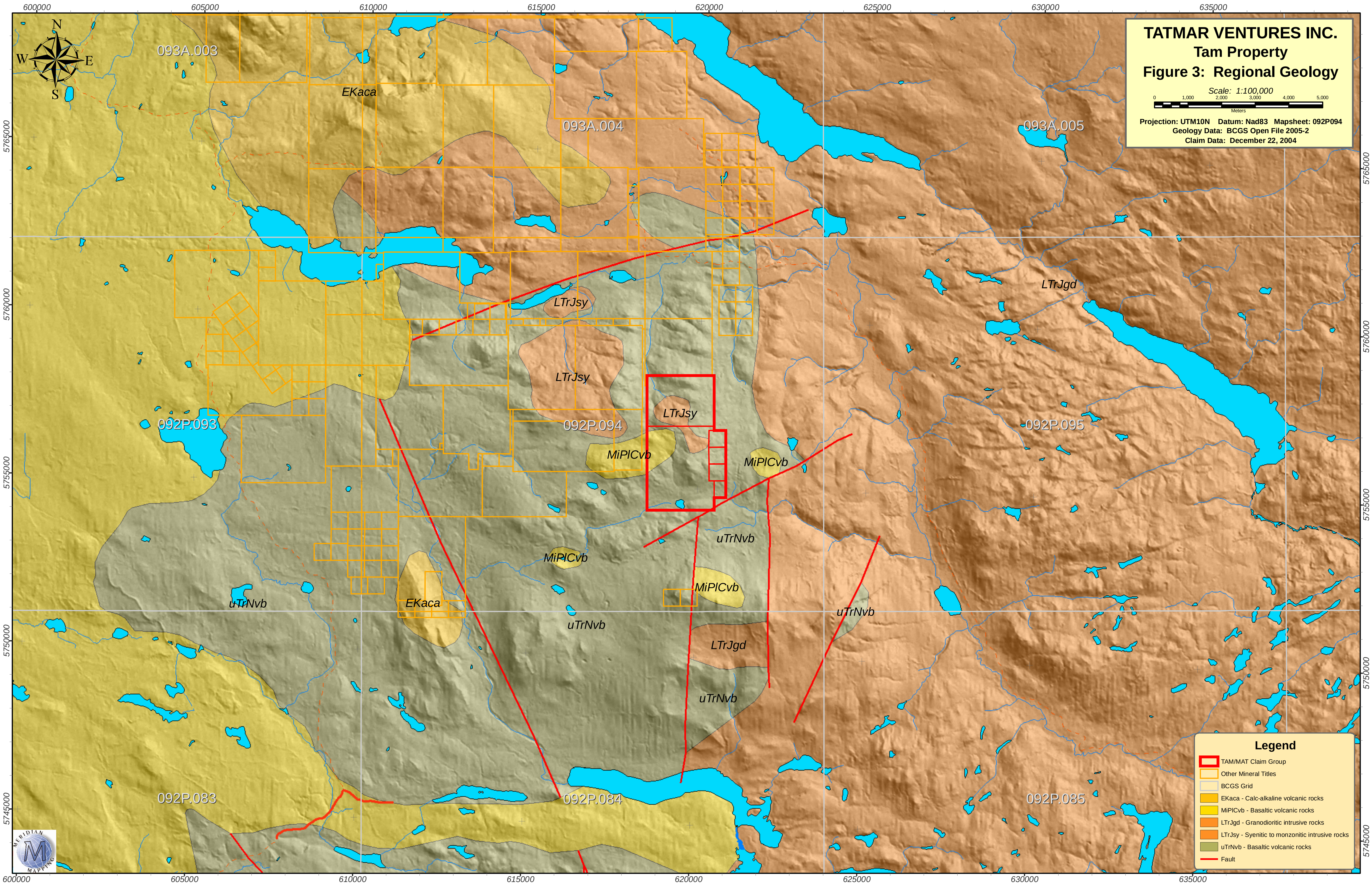
Input voltage: 120V / 60 Hz or 240V / 50Hz (optional)
Output power: 3.6 kW maximum.
Output voltage: 150 to 3600 Volts
Output current: 30 ma to 10Amperes
Time domain: Transmission cycle is 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF
Operating temp. range: -400 to +650 C
Display: Digital LCD read to 0.001A
Dimensions (h w d): 34 x 21 x 39 cm
Weight: 20kg.

APPENDIX III

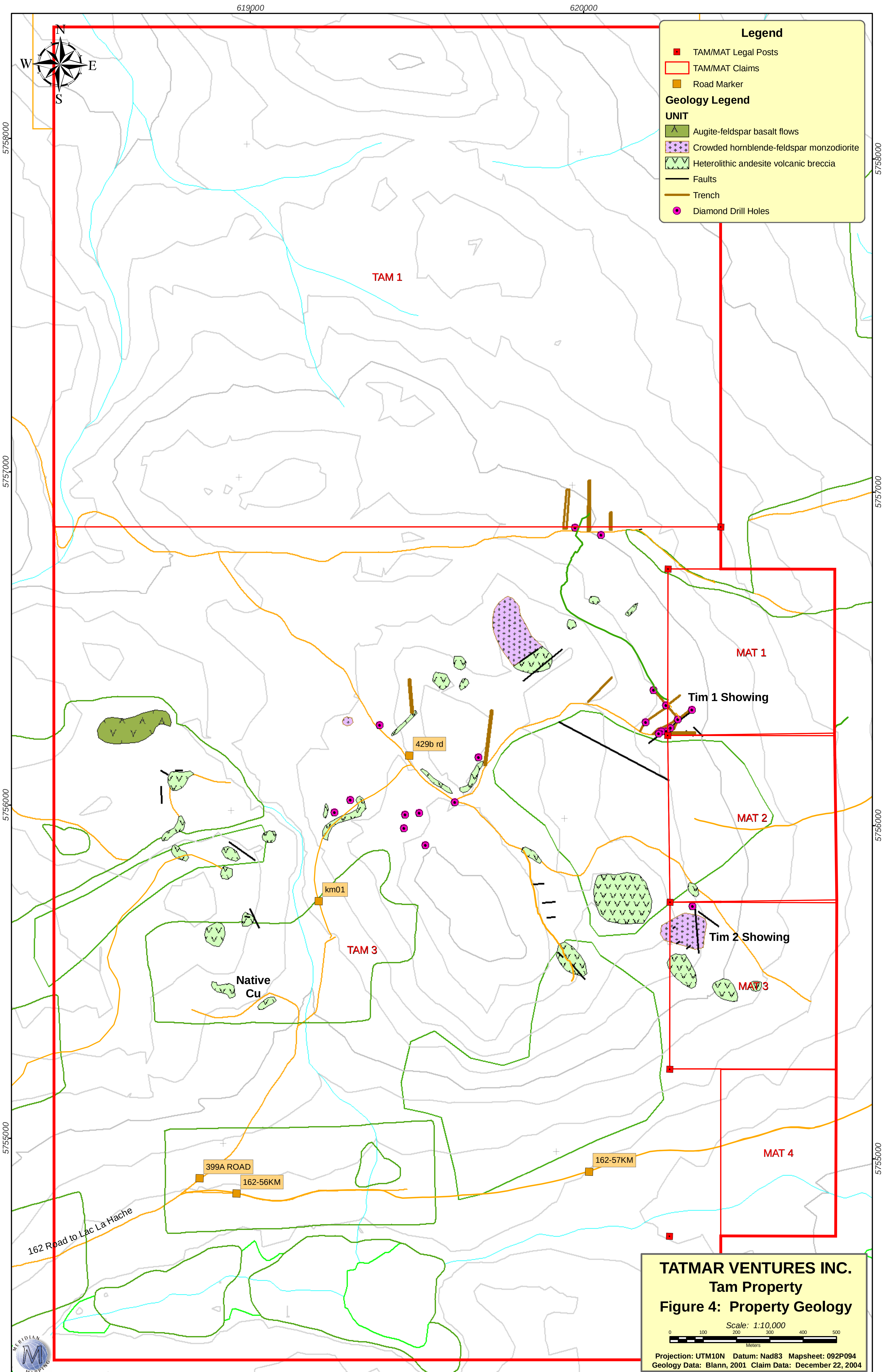
FIGURES 1 - 11
&
PLATES

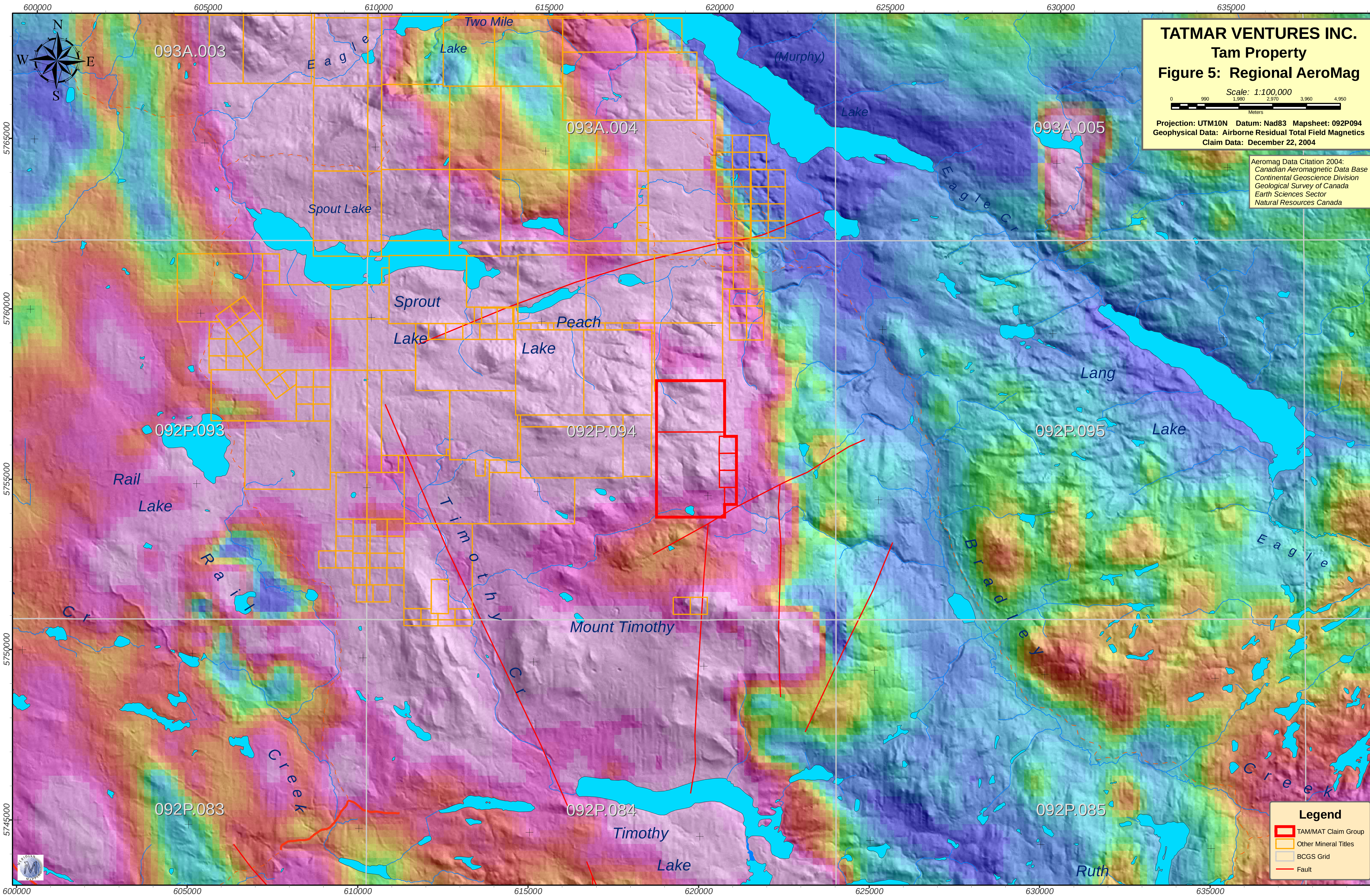

TATMAR VENTURES INC.
Tam Property
Figure 1: Location Map
Scale: 1:5,250,000
0 50 100 150 200 250
Kilometers
Projection: BC Albers Datum: Nad83
Yukon Territory
Northwest Territories
Alberta
British Columbia
Atlin Park
Mount Edziza Park
Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Park
Kwadacha Wilderness Park
Fort St. John
Dawson Creek
Grande Prairie
Terrace
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Edmonton
St. Albert
Leduc
Wetaskiwin
Red Deer
Airdrie
Calgary
Bowron Lake Park
Mount Robson Park
Tweedsmuir Park
Quesnel
Wells Gray
Williams Lake
TAM Property
(See Inset Map)
Banff National Park
Yoho National Park
Revelstoke
Glacier National Park
Kootenay National Park
Kamloops
Enderby
Vernon
Merritt
Kelowna
Penticton
Kimberley
Fernie
Nelson
Cranbrook
Castlegar
Trail
Rossland
Greenwood
Garibaldi Park
Powell River
Courtenay
Parksville
Port Alberni
Vancouver
Richmond
Surrey
Mission
Abbotsford
Chilliwack
Duncan
Colwood
Victoria
Pacific Rim National Park Reserve
Inset Map
Horsefly
Williams Lake
150 Mile House
TAM
Property
Lac la Hache
Alkali Lake
100 Mile House
Gang Ranch
092P

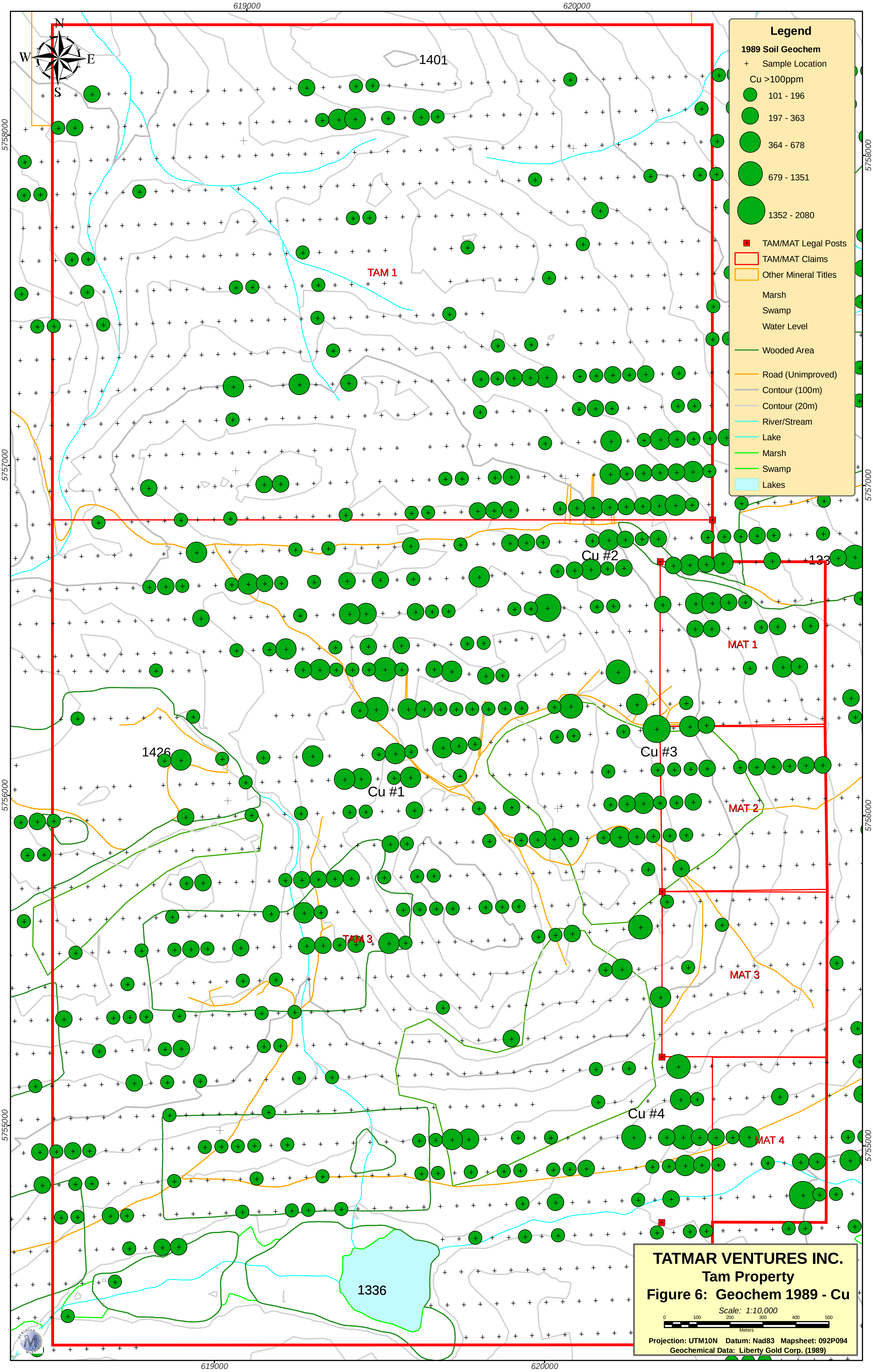

TATMAR VENTURES INC.
Tam Property
Figure 2: Claim Map
Scale: 1:50,000
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500
Meters
Projection: UTM10N Datum: Nad83 Mapsheet: 092P094
Base Data: TRIM Claim Data: December 22, 2004
Legend
TAM/MAT Legal Posts
TAM/MAT Claims
Other Mineral Titles
Spot Height
Mountain Peak
Fire Lookout - Tower
Building
Tower/Mast - Microwave
Marsh
Swamp
Island - Definite
Water Level
Cut Line
Wooded Area
Road (Gravel 1 Lane)
Road (Gravel 2 Lane)
Road (Unimproved)
Contour - (100m)
Contour - (20m)
Dam - Beaver
Ditch
River/Stream
Lake
Marsh
Swamp
Island
Lakes
BCGS Grid
TAM 1
TAM 3
MAT 1
MAT 2
MAT 3
MAT 4
092P.094
Lac La Hache
610000
615000
620000
625000
5760000
5755000
5750000



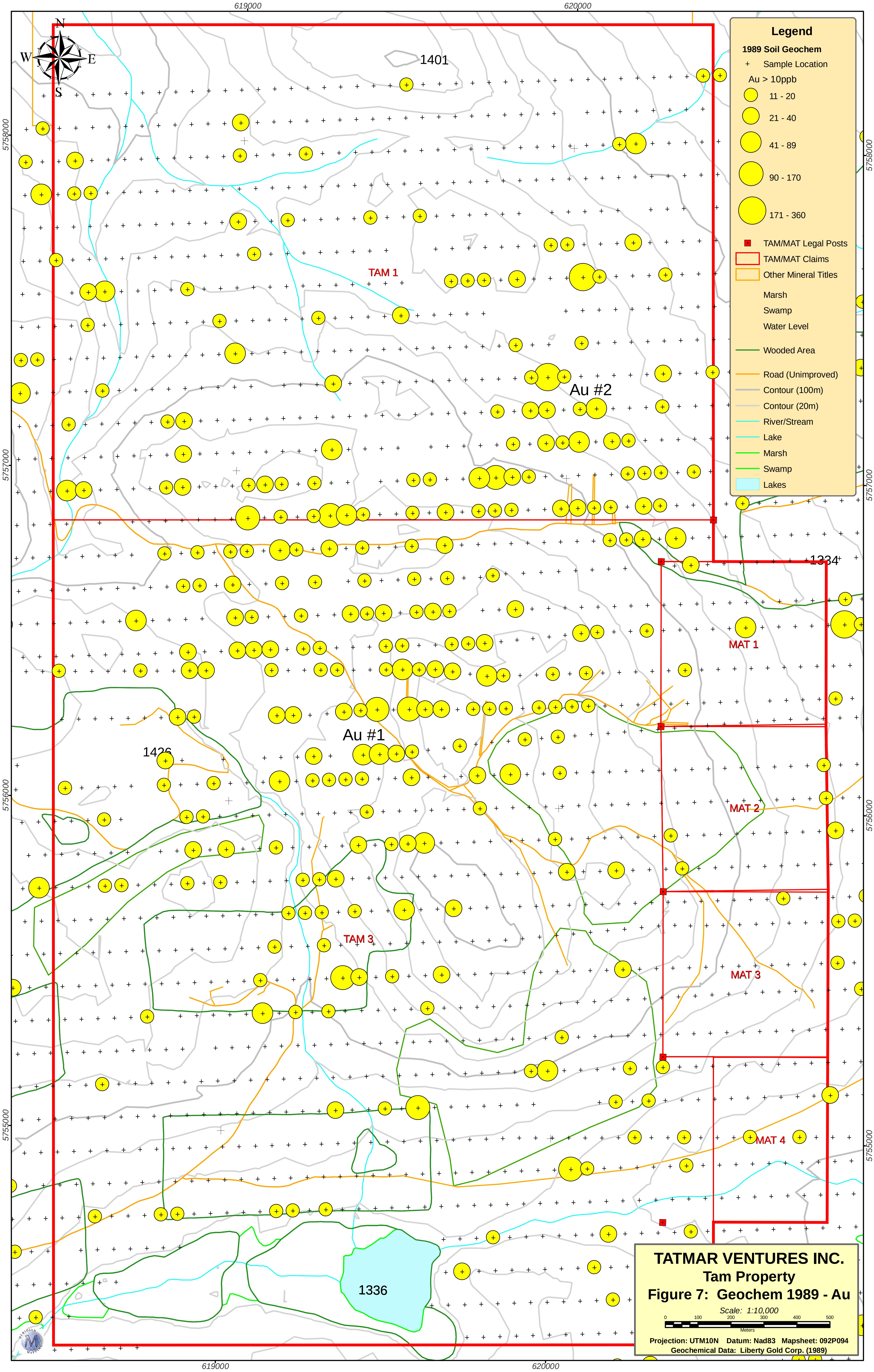
TATMAR VENTURES INC.
Tam Property
Figure 3: Regional Geology
Scale: 1:100,000
0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000
Meters
Projection: UTM10N Datum: Nad83 Mapsheet: 092P094
Geology Data: BCGS Open File 2005-2
Claim Data: December 22, 2004
Legend
TAM/MAT Claim Group
Other Mineral Titles
BCGS Grid
EKaca - Calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
MiPlCvb - Basaltic volcanic rocks
LTrJgd - Granodioritic intrusive rocks
LTrJsy - Syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks
uTrNvb - Basaltic volcanic rocks
Fault
N
S
E
W
093A.003
093A.004
093A.005
092P.093
092P.094
092P.095
092P.083
092P.084
092P.085
EKaca
LTrJsy
LTrJsy
LTrJsy
LTrJgd
LTrJgd
MiPlCvb
MiPlCvb
MiPlCvb
MiPlCvb
uTrNvb
uTrNvb
uTrNvb
uTrNvb
uTrNvb
EKaca
600000
605000
610000
615000
620000
625000
630000
635000
5765000
5760000
5755000
5750000
5745000


619000
620000
5758000
5757000
5756000
5755000
N
S
W
E
Legend
TAM/MAT Legal Posts
TAM/MAT Claims
Road Marker
Geology Legend
UNIT
Augite-feldspar basalt flows
Crowded hornblende-feldspar monzodiorite
Heterolithic andesite volcanic breccia
Faults
Trench
Diamond Drill Holes
TAM 1
MAT 1
Tim 1 Showing
429b rd
MAT 2
km01
TAM 3
Tim 2 Showing
MAT 3
Native
Cu
399A ROAD
162-56KM
162-57KM
MAT 4
162 Road to Lac La Hache
TATMAR VENTURES INC.
Tam Property
Figure 4: Property Geology
Scale: 1:10,000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters
Projection: UTM10N Datum: Nad83 Mapsheet: 092P094
Geology Data: Blann, 2001 Claim Data: December 22, 2004

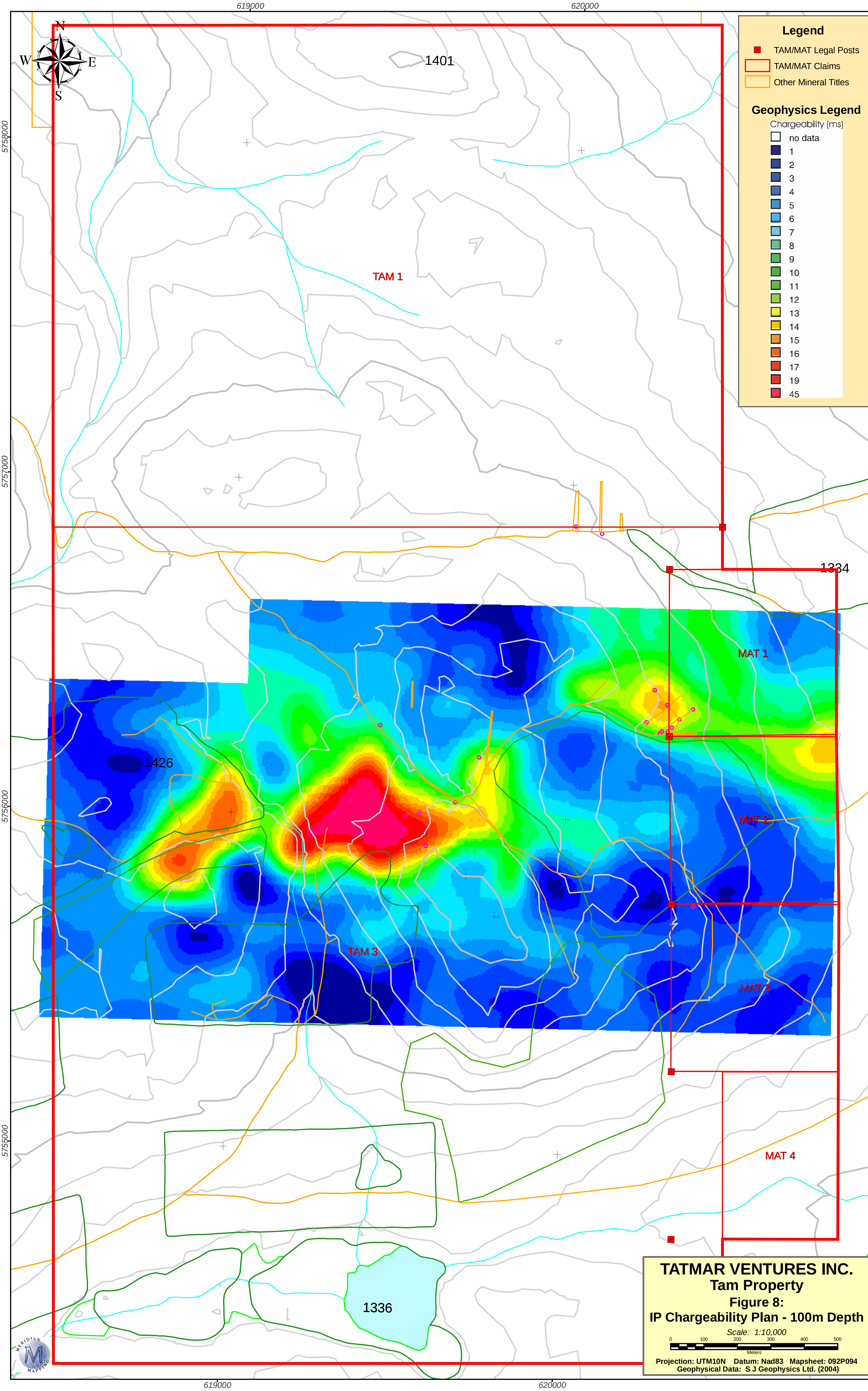

TATMAR VENTURES INC.
Tam Property
Figure 5: Regional AeroMag
Scale: 1:100,000
Meters
Projection: UTM10N Datum: Nad83 Mapsheet: 092P094
Geophysical Data: Airborne Residual Total Field Magnetics
Claim Data: December 22, 2004
Aeromag Data Citation 2004:
Canadian Aeromagnetic Data Base
Continental Geoscience Division
Geological Survey of Canada
Earth Sciences Sector
Natural Resources Canada
Legend
TAM/MAT Claim Group
Other Mineral Titles
BCGS Grid
Fault
093A.003
093A.004
093A.005
092P.093
092P.094
092P.095
092P.083
092P.084
092P.085
Two Mile Lake
Eagle
(Murphy) Lake
Spout Lake
Sprout Lake
Peach Lake
Eagle Cr
Lang Lake
Rail Lake
Rail Cr
Timothy Cr
Mount Timothy
Bradley Creek
Eagle Creek
Timothy Lake
Ruth
Creek

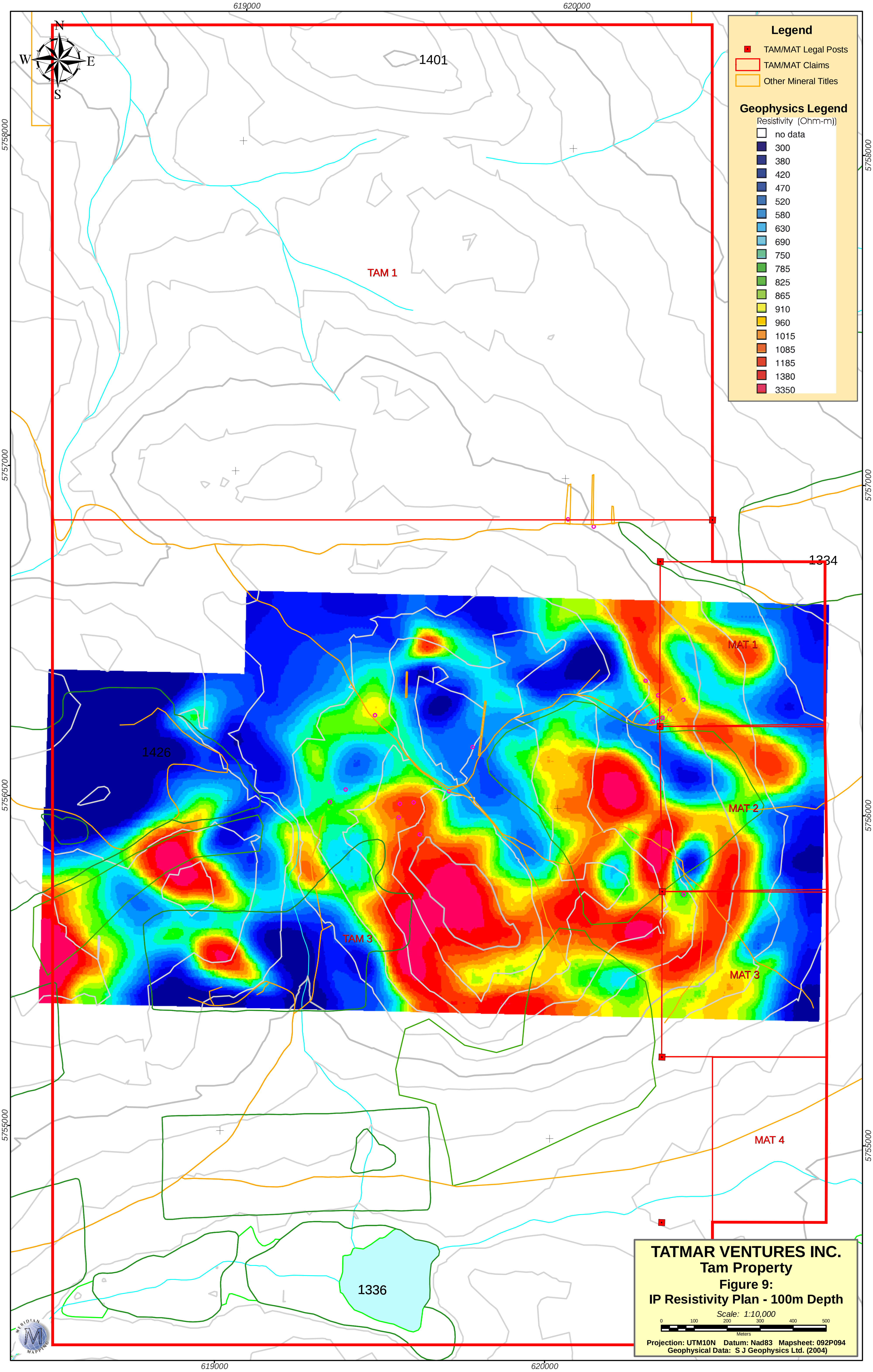


619000
620000
5758000
5757000
5756000
5755000
N
S
E
W
1401
TAM 1
Cu #2
MAT 1
Cu #3
1426
Cu #1
MAT 2
TAM 3
MAT 3
Cu #4
MAT 4
1336
Legend
1989 Soil Geochem
Sample Location
Cu >100ppm
101 - 196
197 - 363
364 - 678
679 - 1351
1352 - 2080
TAM/MAT Legal Posts
TAM/MAT Claims
Other Mineral Titles
Marsh
Swamp
Water Level
Wooded Area
Road (Unimproved)
Contour (100m)
Contour (20m)
River/Stream
Lake
Marsh
Swamp
Lakes
TATMAR VENTURES INC.
Tam Property
Figure 6: Geochem 1989 - Cu
Scale: 1:10,000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters
Projection: UTM10N Datum: Nad83 Mapsheet: 092P094
Geochemical Data: Liberty Gold Corp. (1989)

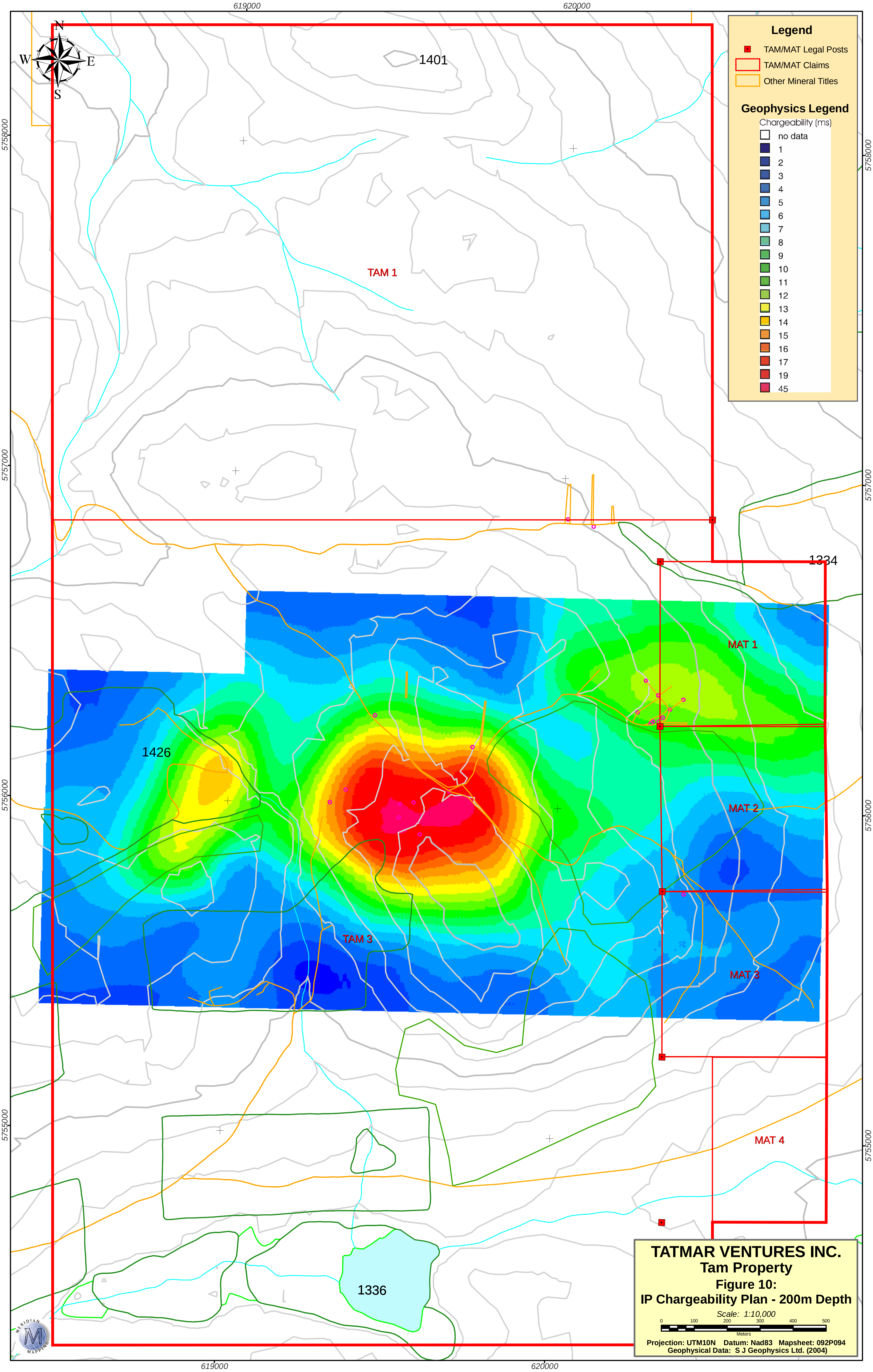


619000
620000
5758000
5757000
5756000
5755000
N
S
E
W
1401
TAM 1
Au #2
Au #1
1426
1334
MAT 1
MAT 2
MAT 3
MAT 4
TAM 3
1336
Legend
1989 Soil Geochem
Sample Location
Au > 10ppb
11 - 20
21 - 40
41 - 89
90 - 170
171 - 360
TAM/MAT Legal Posts
TAM/MAT Claims
Other Mineral Titles
Marsh
Swamp
Water Level
Wooded Area
Road (Unimproved)
Contour (100m)
Contour (20m)
River/Stream
Lake
Marsh
Swamp
Lakes
TATMAR VENTURES INC.
Tam Property
Figure 7: Geochem 1989 - Au
Scale: 1:10,000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters
Projection: UTM10N Datum: Nad83 Mapsheet: 092P094
Geochemical Data: Liberty Gold Corp. (1989)

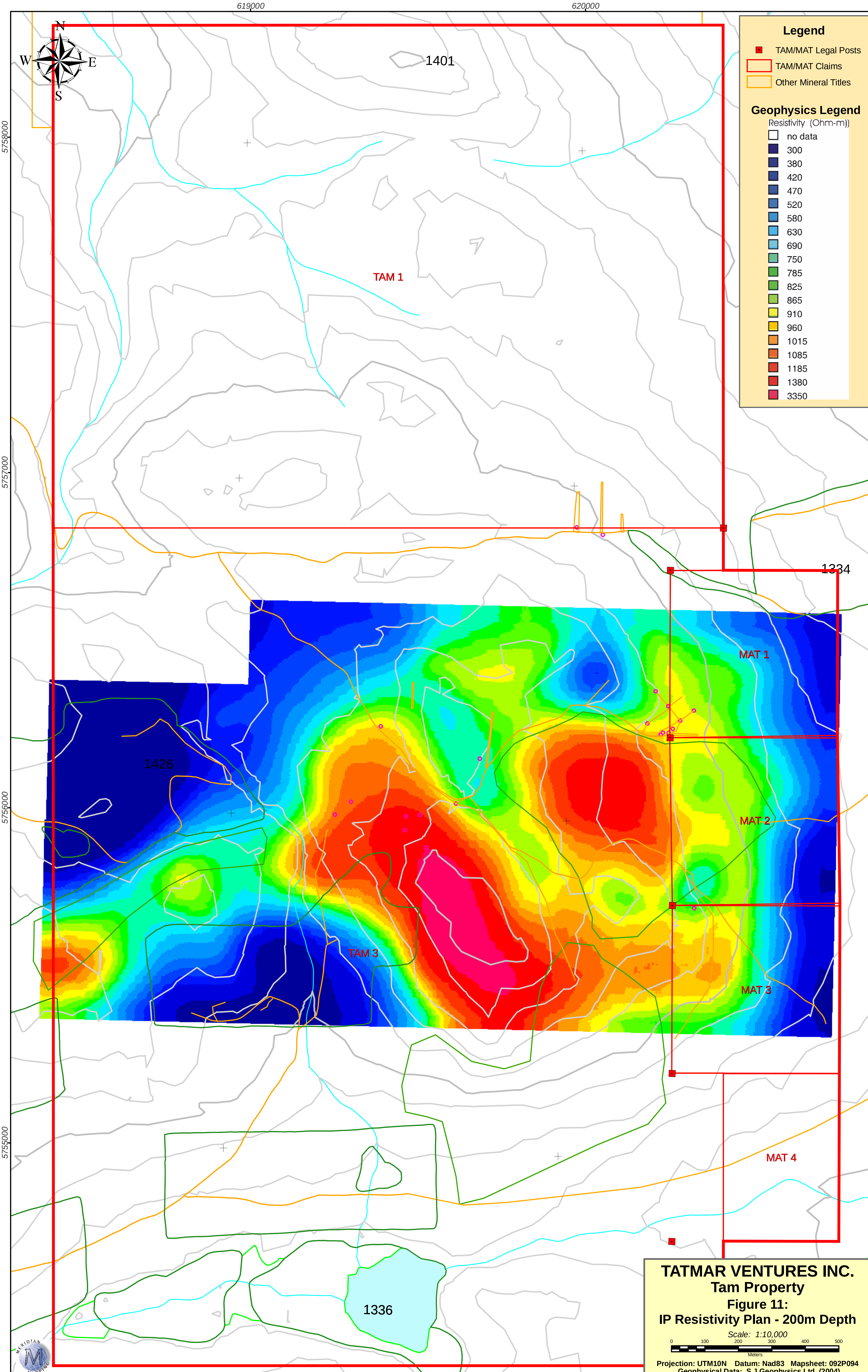

619000
620000
N
W
E
S
1401
Legend
TAM/MAT Legal Posts
TAM/MAT Claims
Other Mineral Titles
Geophysics Legend
Chargeability (ms)
no data
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
19
45
5758000
5757000
5756000
5755000
TAM 1
1334
MAT 1
1426
MAT 2
TAM 3
MAT 3
MAT 4
1336
TATMAR VENTURES INC.
Tam Property
Figure 8:
IP Chargeability Plan - 100m Depth
Scale: 1:10,000
Meters
Projection: UTM10N Datum: Nad83 Mapsheet: 092P094
Geophysical Data: S J Geophysics Ltd. (2004)



619000
620000
N
W
E
S
1401
TAM 1
1334
MAT 1
1426
MAT 2
TAM 3
MAT 3
MAT 4
1336
5758000
5757000
5756000
5755000
Legend
TAM/MAT Legal Posts
TAM/MAT Claims
Other Mineral Titles
Geophysics Legend
Resistivity (Ohm-m))
no data
300
380
420
470
520
580
630
690
750
785
825
865
910
960
1015
1085
1185
1380
3350
TATMAR VENTURES INC.
Tam Property
Figure 9:
IP Resistivity Plan - 100m Depth
Scale: 1:10,000
0
100
200
300
400
500
Meters
Projection: UTM10N Datum: Nad83 Mapsheet: 092P094
Geophysical Data: S J Geophysics Ltd. (2004)



619000
620000
5758000
5757000
5756000
5755000
N
S
E
W
1401
TAM 1
1334
MAT 1
1426
MAT 2
TAM 3
MAT 3
MAT 4
1336
Legend
TAM/MAT Legal Posts
TAM/MAT Claims
Other Mineral Titles
Geophysics Legend
Chargeability (ms)
no data
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
19
45
TATMAR VENTURES INC.
Tam Property
Figure 10:
IP Chargeability Plan - 200m Depth
Scale: 1:10,000
0
100
200
300
400
500
Meters
Projection: UTM10N Datum: Nad83 Mapsheet: 092P094
Geophysical Data: S J Geophysics Ltd. (2004)



TATMAR VENTURES INC.
Tam Property
Figure 11:
IP Resistivity Plan - 200m Depth

Scale: 1:10,000

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

Projection: UTM10N Datum: Nad83 Mapsheet: 092P094
Geophysical Data: S J Geophysics Ltd. (2004)