MAPPING AND SAMPLING

on the

BORNITE CLAIMS

Omineca Mining Division

N.T.S. 93-K-13E

Lat.: 54°55'N Long.: 125°32'W

by

U. Mowat, P. Geo.

April 29, 2005

1.0 Introduction

In August, 2004 one man spent two days examining a small portion of Line 17+00S, 16+00S and the gorge north of Vass's Pit in an effort to locate a chromite occurrence which is a key clue to locating chalcopyrite and bornite mineralization in dunite talus. A total of 7 rock samples were collected and analysed for 30 elements by ICP and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES. In addition, 3 silt samples were collected from sand bars on Tildesley Creek and analysed for 30 elements by ICP and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES.

2.0 Location and Access

The Bornite claims are located 100 km northwest of Fort St. James on map sheet 93-K-13E. The property is located at co-ordinates 54° 55'N and 125° 32'W.

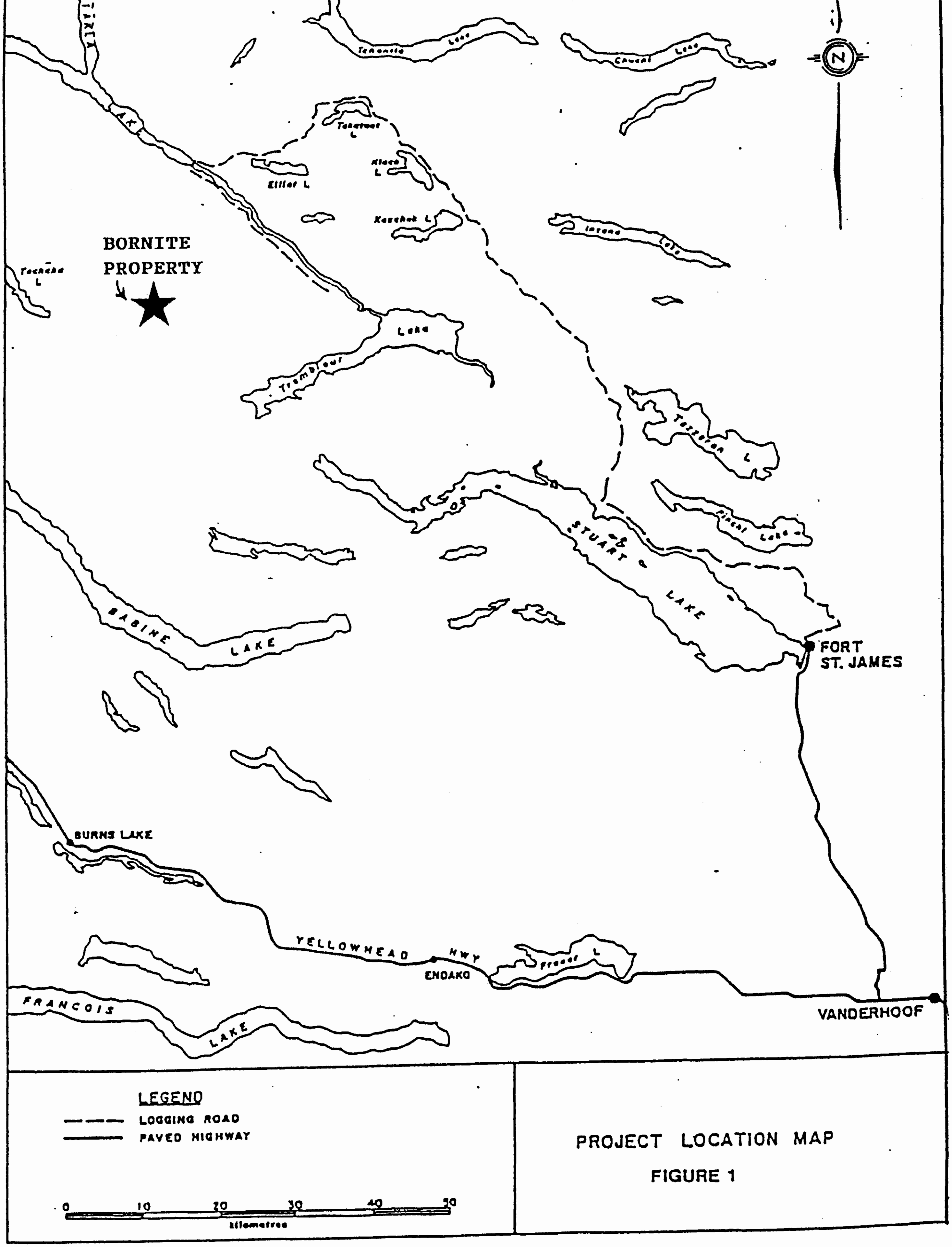
Access to the property is by helicopter from either Fort St. James or Smithers and by logging roads from Burns Lake.

3.0 Claim Data

The Bornite property consists of the following claims:

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units
Bornite 1	334030	20
Bornite 2	334031	20

The property consists of two four-post claims totalling 40 units and is located in the Omineca Mining Division.



PROJECT LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

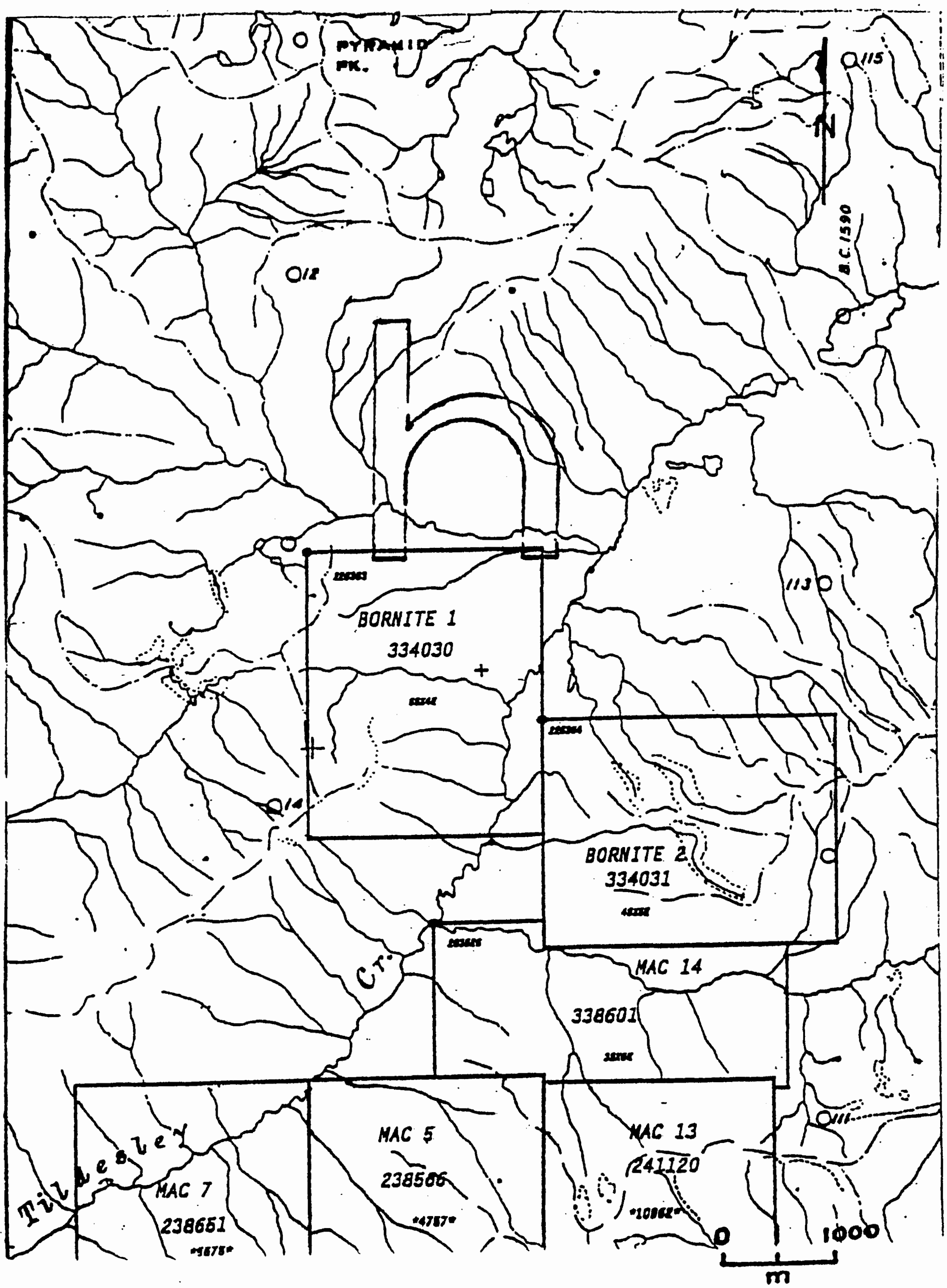


Figure 2: Claim Map

4.0 History

The general area of the Bornite claims has received a limited amount of geologic work or exploration. The first mention of the Bornite property area is made in 1936 and 1937 when J. E. Armstrong of the GSC conducted some preliminary mapping. With the onset of World War II, the GSC conducted a program of mapping and exploration for chromite deposits in the ultramafic rocks outlined by the previous work of J. E. Armstrong. During the mapping in 1947, the GSC located bornite and chalcopyrite in peridotite talus. In one locality bornite the size of a man's fist was found resting on dunite. Old claim posts plus a small blasted pit, Vass's Pit, indicate that prospectors attempted to locate the source of the mineralized float.

In 1967, the ultramafic which underlies the Bornite 2 claim was staked by L. Vass. No exploration work is recorded on the VSF claims.

In 1969, reconnaissance silt sampling by MacDonald Consultants for Terra Nova Explorations located highly anomalous copper values in silt samples from a small stream, now called Anomaly Creek, located on the Bornite 1 claim. This prompted the staking of the Diane claims plus follow-up soil sampling and a ground magnetometer-EM survey.

More recently, exploration in the area has been focused on the MAC claims which lie immediately south of the Bornite claims. The most recent exploration has consisted of a drill program to define the molybdenum-copper potential of the MAC claims.

On February 27 and 28, 1995, the Bornite 1 and 2 claims were staked to cover the copper in soil anomaly outlined by MacDonald Consultants in 1969 on the Diane claims and to cover the area of the bornite and chalcopyrite boulders in the peridotite talus.

5.0 Regional Geology

The area of the Bornite claims is underlain by a 15 km wide belt of northwesterly-trending Pennsylvanian and Permian Cache Creek Group rocks consisting of ribbon chert, argillaceous quartzite, argillite, slate, greenstone, limestone with minor conglomerate and greywacke. The Cache Creek Group has been intruded by Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous Omineca Intrusions consisting of granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite with minor granite, syenite, gabbro and pyroxenite. As well, Post-Middle Permian, Pre-Upper Triassic Trembleur Intrusions consisting of peridotite, dunite, minor pyroxenite and gabbro with serpentinized and steatized equivalents intrude the Cache Creek Belt.

The northwesterly-trending belt of Cache Creek Group rocks is bordered on the east by the Pinchi Fault and Upper Triassic Takla Group andesites, basaltic flows, tuffs, breccias and agglomerates with inter-bedded conglomerate, shale, greywacke and limestone. On the west, the Cache Creek Group Belt is bounded by the Takla Fault, an east-dipping zone which is up to 5 km wide and contains a melange of serpentine and greenstone. The melange is adjacent to Triassic metamorphosed pyroclastic rock, basalt, rhyolite, greywacke and argillite of the Sitlika Assemblage.

Between the Pinchi Fault and the Takla Fault, the predominant units of the Cache Creek Group of chert, phyllite, argillite and greenstone with minor greywacke and limestone are highly deformed. Three deformational periods have been recognized in the Cache Creek Group which has been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies with local glaucophane. The oldest structures are a prominent foliation that parallels compositional layering and trends east-west, marking the axial planes of isoclinal folds. A later structure consists of chevron folds which trend north-south with axial planes dipping moderately westwards. The youngest structures are warps and kinks, probably related to late faulting.

Mineral occurrences in the area include the MAC molybdenum-copper porphyry deposit, the Mount Sidney Williams gold-bearing listwanites, the O'Ne-ell Creek jade occurrence plus several chromite occurrences associated with the Trembleur ultra-mafics.

6.0 Property Geology

The Bornite 1 claim is predominantly underlain by andesitic volcanics which range from lapilli tuffs to limey aquagene tuffs and volcanic glass. Minor amounts of limestone, silicified limestone and skarn have been seen as locally derived float. Mapping and soil sampling also indicate that the volcanics are cut by two dyke-like intrusives, a gabbro and a monzonite.

Traverses along the newly constructed logging road shows that the southern portion of the Bornite 1 claim has three types of float plus andesitic volcanics as subcrop. The dominant variety of float consists of a greyish green to blackish green dense-looking andesitic volcanic. The second most common lithology is peridotite. No peridotite was seen in outcrop but the angularity and size of the float suggests a local source. Small amounts of a sucrosic silicified limestone were also noted. The only subcrop occurs towards the northern half of the road and consists of andesitic volcanics.

A traverse of line 1+00N showed the area to be underlain by andesitic volcanics identical to the volcanics found in subcrop along the logging road. A traverse to the north of drill hole 95-1 and over a strong copper in soil anomaly did not locate any outcrop but several small angular boulders of andesitic volcanics and peridotite were noted.

A traverse down line 5+00N back to the logging road showed the lithologies to be predominantly andesitic volcanics with minor amounts of gabbro.

The central portion of the Bornite claims is underlain by black argillites with minor siltstone. The argillites appear to trend 320^{o} and are vertical to steeply dipping. The argillites in drill hole 95-3 are rather unique in comparison to the argillites seen in outcrop. The argillite in drill hole 95-3 is intensely sheared with siltstone lenses forming an augen texture. The argillite also contains pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The sulphides occur along bedding planes, parallel to bedding planes and as small lenses.

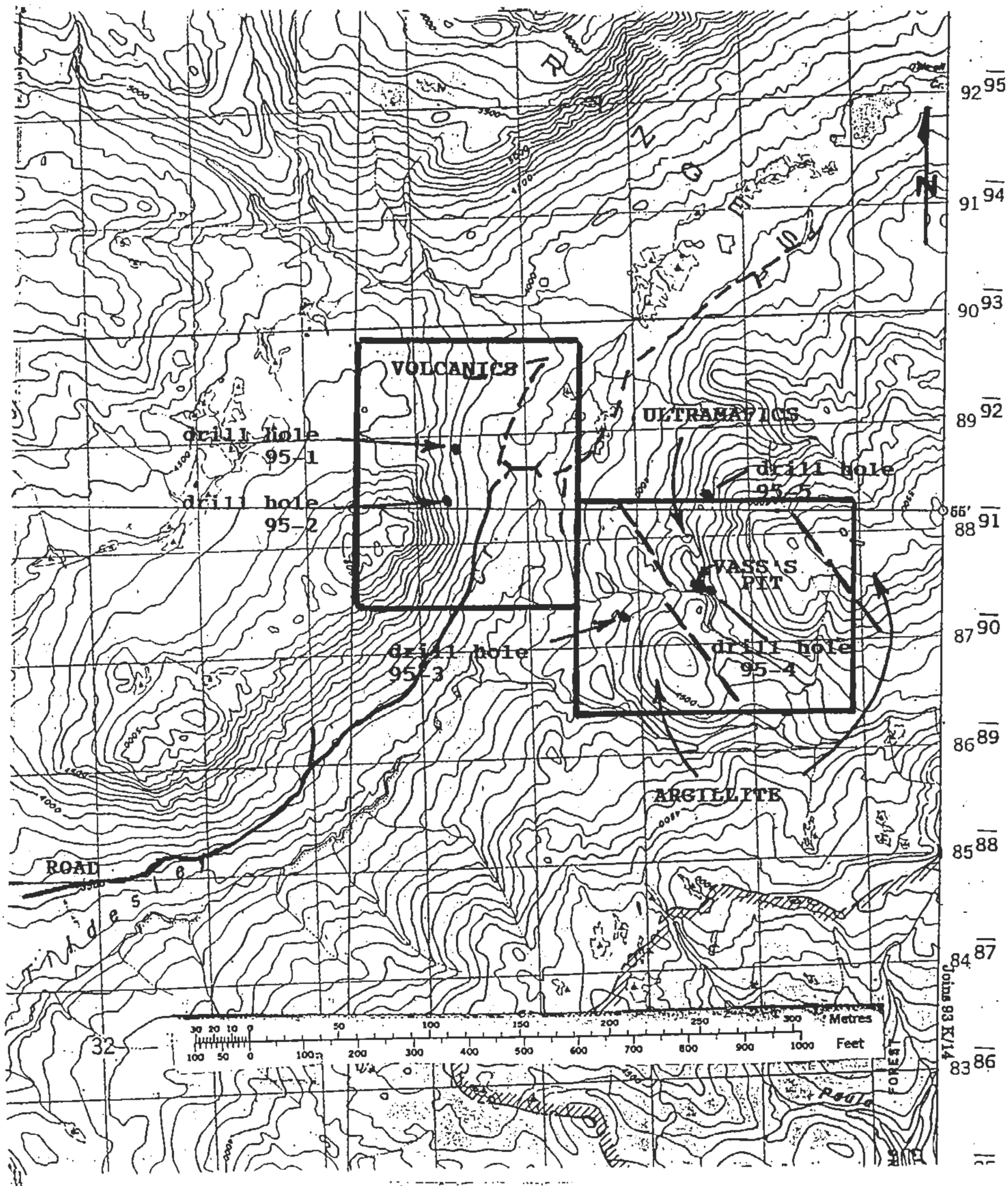


FIGURE 3: GENERAL GEOLOGY AND LOCATION OF VASS'S PIT

The eastern half of the Bornite 2 claim is predominantly underlain by a plug of Trembleur ultramafics consisting of peridotite with minor dunite. The peridotite is a dark green to black, massive with no obvious layering and is very altered to serpentine +/- talc +/- carbonate near shear zones and granitic intrusives. The serpentine near the granitic intrusives often is a yellow green in colour. In the northeast corner of the Bornite 2 claim and along the gorge north of Vass's Pit the intensely serpentinized peridotite becomes a tectonic breccia with serpentinized cobbles in a dark green textureless serpentine matrix. In one locality in the gorge the cobbles are elongated into ovoids. In numerous locations, the peridotite has been intruded by diorite and aplite dykes which trend 310° and range in dip from vertical to 75° easterly.

A traverse through the gorge west and southeasterly from Vass's Pit showed the dominant lithology to be very altered peridotite. Two hundred and five meters south of the Pit a fine grained quartz monzonite was encountered. The dyke, which is exposed for 5 meters has a sharp contact with the peridotite and trends 310°/90°. Approximately 200 meters further south from the quartz monzonite a feldspar porphyry dyke was encountered. The feldspar porphyry is exposed for 10 meters as subcrop on both sides of the gorge. The feldspar porphyry has a pale grey siliceous looking matrix in which there is 20% two to four mm white subeuhedral feldspar phenocrysts. The feldspar porphyry has a distinctly sub-volcanic appearance. The quartz monzonite and the feldspar porphyry are separated by altered peridotite. Three hundred meters more of gorge traverse showed it to be underlain by very altered peridotite except at sample site 158645 where large angular blocks of "chert" were noted. The "chert" may be float as this material has not been seen in outcrop to date.

A traverse along the ridge heading north showed a substantial amount of diorite as dykes and possibly a plug as 50 meters was exposed along the ridge top. The contact of the diorite and peridotite is marked by intense yellow serpentine and is knife sharp. In places the diorite is overlain by the peridotite. The diorite dykes appear to have a relatively flat 30° easterly dip and show signs of severe dislocation by east-west shears. At least six outcrops of diorite were noted over a distance of 700 meters.

The geology in the Pit area consists of very altered peridotite and in areas of elevated gold and in the Pit itself the peridotite has a high feldspar content giving it a fine grained diabasic texture. Feldspar in peridotite is not common on the property but has been noted infrequently and usually occurs in close proximity to diorite dykes suggesting that the feldspar may be secondary. The Pit contains 15 cm angular blocks of felsic peridotite. The angularity of the blocks suggest that the material is in place. The Pit occurs at the intersection of two major faults also suggesting that the angular blocks may be part of a breccia.

7.0 Mineralization

7.1 Vass's Pit

The most significant mineralization located to date occurs in Vass's Pit. A sample, 158646, of felsic peridotite returned values of 81405 ppm Cu, 80.1 ppm Ag, 1345 ppm Ni, 649 ppm Co and 670 ppb Au. The mineralization consists of bornite and is associated with magnetite. The bornite appears to be fairly massive. Not much more can be said as fresh surfaces are not common. The angular nature of the boulders and the location of Vass's Pit in relation to the regional aeromagnetic map (see Figure 4) somewhat suggest the presence of a pipe.

7.2 Volcanics

Volcanics on both the eastern and western portions of the Bornite claims are generally devoid of mineralization but where present consists of minor amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite or pyrrhotite. The sulphides are generally fine grained to very fine grained but also occur as clots 5 mm in diameter. Several areas locally contain 5% to 20% coarse grained pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. The best value obtained from the volcanics is 970 ppm Cu and 479 ppm Ni.

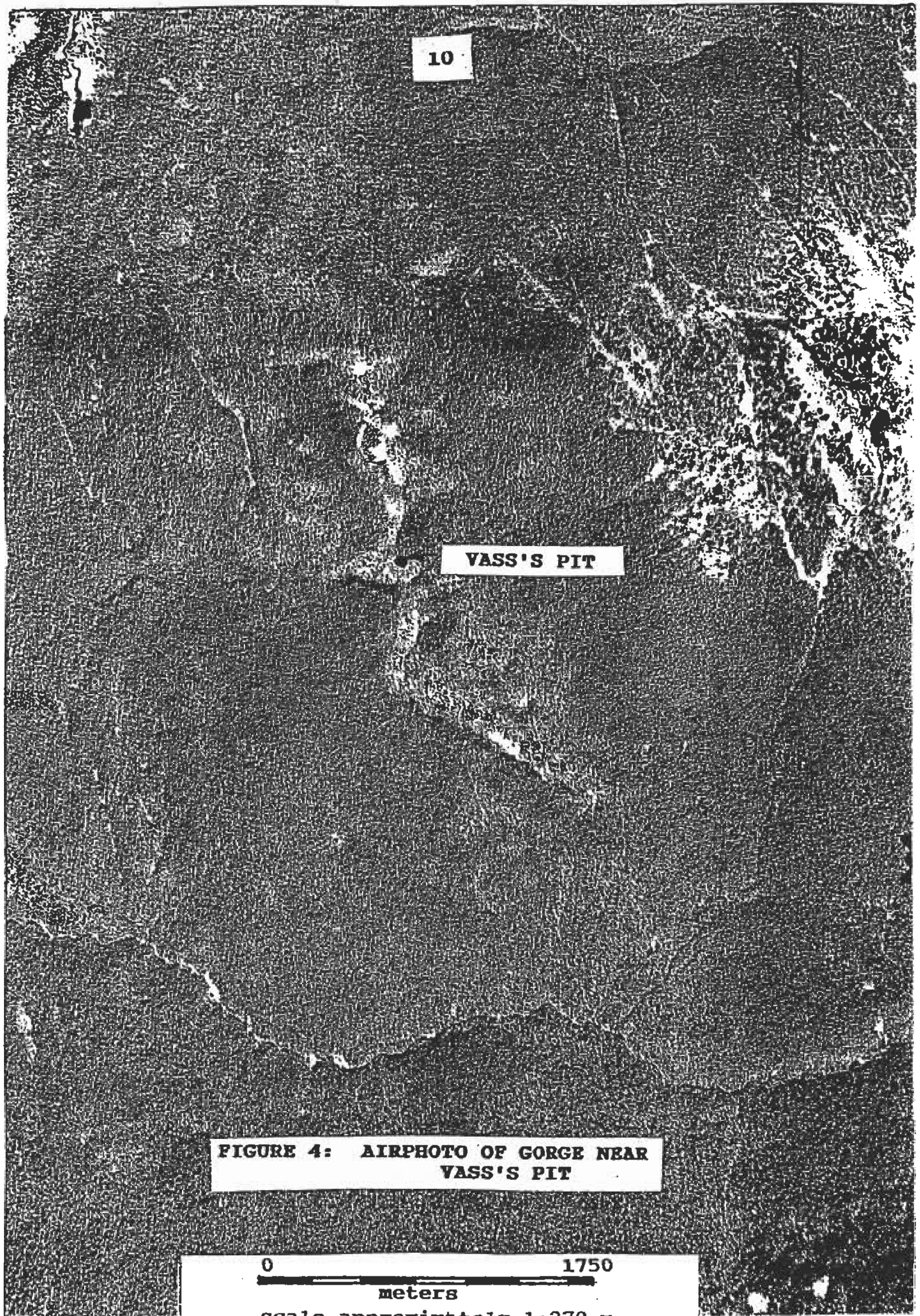


FIGURE 4: AIRPHOTO OF GORGE NEAR VASS'S PIT

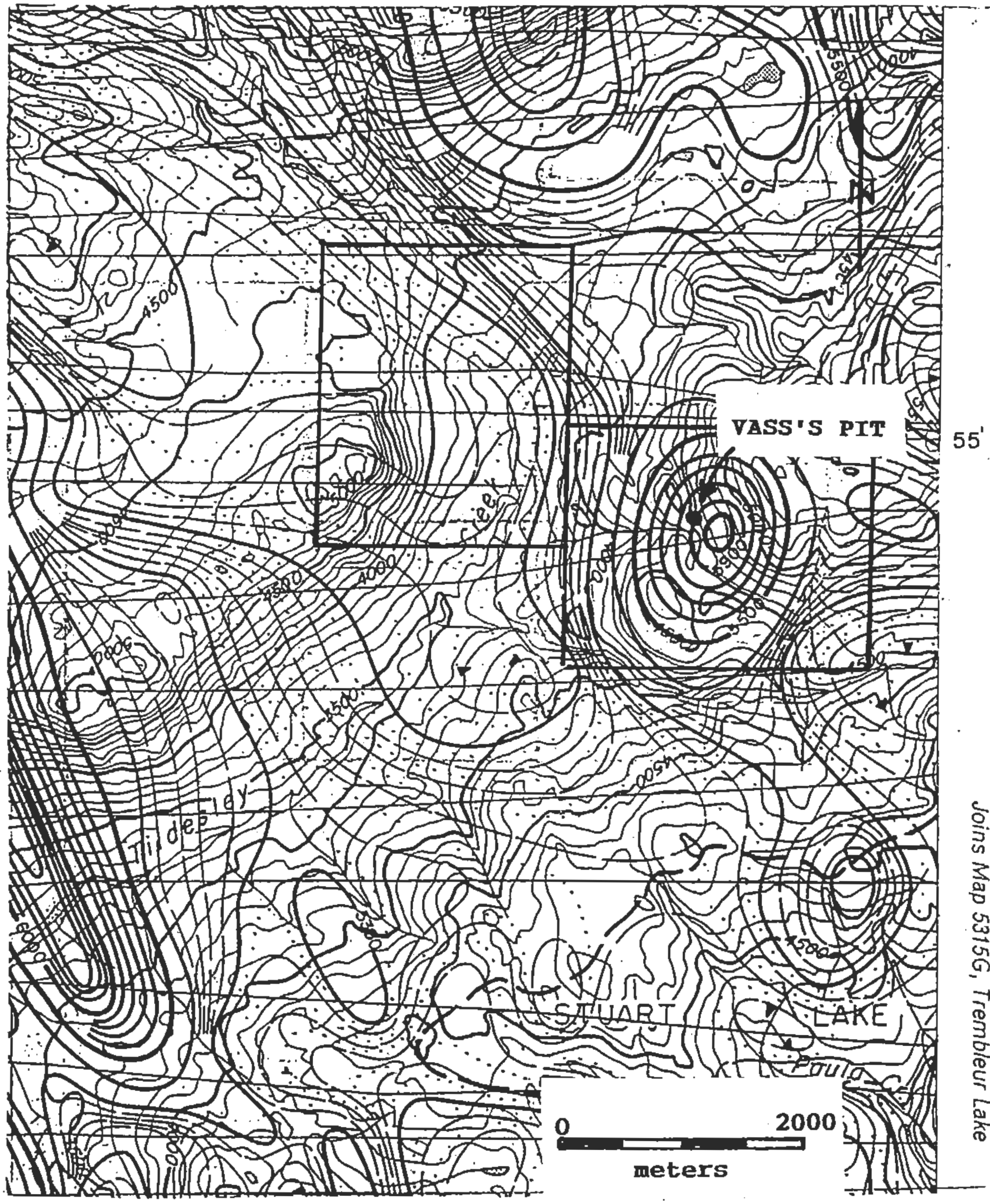


FIGURE 5: Aeromagnetic Map of the Bornite Claims and Vass's Pit

7.3 Ultramafics

The ultramafics on the Bornite claims are highly anomalous in nickel and variably so for cobalt. The nickel-cobalt mineralization occurs as rather uniform very fine grained disseminations and consists of heazlewoodite, bravoite, siegenite? and awaruite. The ultramafics are sporadically mineralized with gold as in Vass's Pit. The gold values are not correlatable to any element and it is believed that the gold occurs in native form. Several areas of felsic peridotite all returned anomalous gold values and it is believed that the feldspar is related to gold values.

In the northeast corner of the Bornite 2 claim, brecciated peridotite located near an aplite dyke contains patches of coarse grained pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite.

Generally the ultramafics are totally devoid of copper values. However a sample of textureless serpentine (158647) collected approximately 100 meters east of Vass's Pit returned values of 1581 ppm Cu, 1.8 ppm Ag, 1684 ppm Ni and 101 ppm Co.

7.4 Argillite

Argillites are generally devoid of mineralization on the Bornite claims. Drill hole 95-3 intersected a substantial amount of pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite. In addition, a brown mineral tentatively identified as sphalerite was noted in the core. The "sphalerite" appears to be related to white carbonate veining while the pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite occurs along bedding planes, parallel to bedding planes and as small lenses up to 5 cm in length.

Argillites located just west of drill hole 95-3 contain minor amounts of chalcopyrite which occur as very fine grained disseminations within the argillite and particularly within the siltstone lamina. A minor amount of malachite was noted on the surface of the argillite.

7.5 Limestone

Limestone which is only seen as float on the Bornite 1 claim is generally devoid of mineralization particularly when silicified. Locally minor amounts of covellite has been seen. Occasionally the limestone is completely replaced by magnetite. Silicified limestones located along the logging road contained 0.5% disseminated pyrite plus abundant limonite filled voids. One specimen returned a value of 12762 ppm manganese.

8.0 Alteration

8.1 Ultramafics

On the Bornite claims, the most noticeable and the most intense alteration occurs in the ultramafics and consists of serpentine +/_ talc +/- carbonate. Serpentine alteration which ranges in colour from dark green to black occurs throughout the peridotite and is particularly intense along major shears destroying all primary textures. Intense serpentine alteration is also present along the contacts of the granitic intrusives and is commonly a pale yellow green in colour. The serpentine alteration may be accompanied by variable amounts of talc +/- carbonate.

The contacts of the ultramafic are marked by intense talc alteration which is typically an orange grey with vertical quartz veinlets up to 2 cm wide. The talc is coarse grained and has totally replaced the ultramafic.

Carbonate +/- talc alteration occurs along the contact of the aplite dyke located in the northeast corner of the Bornite 2 claim. The carbonate-talc alteration has completely replaced the brecciated ultramafic leaving the breccia texture visible on the weathered surface.

On line 11+00S/7+25E the contact of the ultramafic and argillites has been totally silicified with colour variation showing the sedimentary layering. Silicification is not commonly observed.

The most significant alteration is the secondary feldspar in the peridotite as in Vass's Pit. The feldspar gives the peridotite a diabasic appearance and is variable in intensity but pervasive. The feldspathic peridotite has been shown to be gold +/- copper bearing. The source of the feldspar is believed to be related to diorite intrusives.

Ultramafics on the Bornite 1 claim are variably altered by serpentine. The alteration is less intense than the serpentine alteration on the Bornite 2 claim.

Dunite located on the Bornite 2 claim appears fresh in appearance.

8.2 Volcanics

Volcanics on the Bornite 1 claim are variably altered by sericite, carbonate, chlorite, epidote, tremolite and plagioclase. Carbonate, quartz and chalcedony veining are relatively common. Corundum has been seen in thin section. Limey volcanics host significant garnet development in drill core.

Volcanics located along the logging road are typically altered by coarse to very coarse sericite development. The greenish colouration suggests weak chlorite development as well. Several specimens showed weak pervasive silicification and minor fine grained garnet.

8.3 Argillites

Argillites show the least amount of alteration. Generally the argillites appear fresh except near the contact with the ultramafic where they are intensely silicified. Minor biotite has been seen on some fracture surfaces. Locally the argillite is cut by numerous white carbonate veinlets.

8.4 Limestones

The limestones located to date are typically altered by sucrosic quartz replacement. Locally the limestones are replaced by magnetite or intense epidote. The limestones also have local garnet development.

8.5 Intrusives

All intrusives located to date are generally devoid of alteration and appear fresh.

9.0 Work Program

In August, 2004 one man spent two days examining two areas on the Bornite 2 claim in an attempt to locate a chromite showing which would provide a clue to the location of a second mineralized area of chalcopyrite and bornite in dunite talus located by the GSC in 1947. Line 17+00S was selected because of a strong chrome in soil anomaly outlined by previous sampling. Line 17+00S was traversed and mapped from 17+00E to 9+00E. Line 16+00S was also traversed for several hundred meters. Four rock samples were collected from Line 17+00S and analysed for 30 elements by ICP and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES.

A total of 1 km of gorge and ridge were traversed between lines 11+00S and 7+00S. Three rock samples were collected and analysed for 30 elements by ICP and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES.

A total of 8 hectares was covered around lines 17+00S and 16+00S. A total of 3.3 km were traversed.

In addition, three silt samples were collected from sand bars in Tildesley Creek in order to assess the PGE potential of the Bornite claims. All samples were analysed for 30 elements by ICP and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES.

10.0 Sample Descriptions

Sample Number	Description	Au ppb
158757	Deep brown weathering, mottled greyish, orange and white carbonate alteration; trace vvfg disseminated sulphide	0
158758	Brownish weathering white sucrosic quartz with lenses of pale grey chert; no visible sulphides	0
158759	Deep red brown weathering heavily oxidized listwanite; cut by minor white carbonate veinlets; no visible sulphides	20
158760	Pale greenish grey serpentinized dunite with pinkish patches of carbonate; black streaks of magnetite; no visible sulphides	6
158761	Greenish grey serpentinized dunite; magnetite as disseminations and small dots; no visible sulphides	16
158762	Dark grey serpentinized dunite; dense; cut by streaks of light yellow green translucent serpentine; no visible sulphides	0
158763	As 158762; fracture surfaces coated by brilliant yellow green serpentine with vugs; no visible sulphides	285

11.0 Results

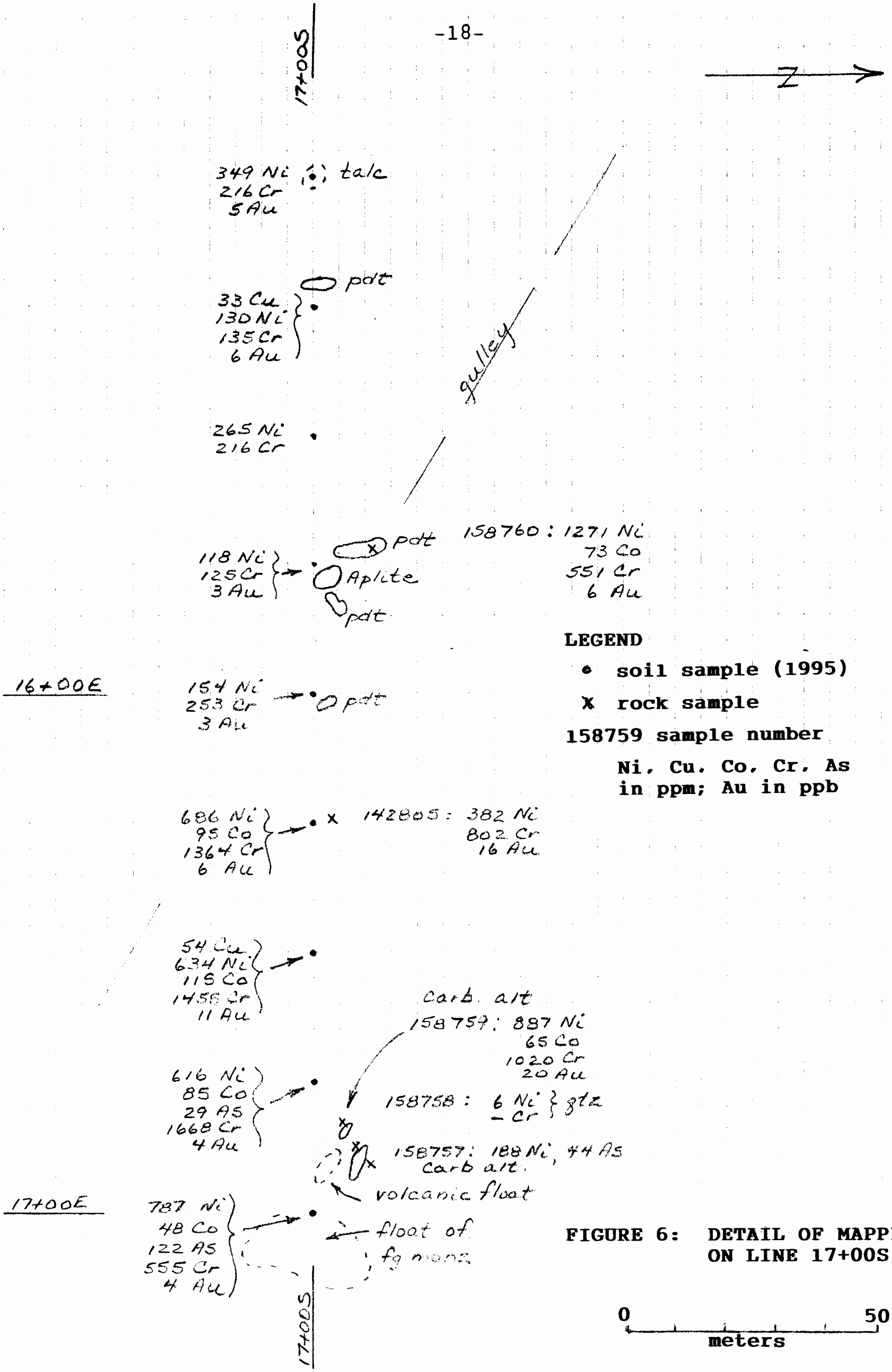
Line 17+00S
Very little outcrop was encountered between 17+00E and 9+00E. At 17+00E the site of a relatively strong arsenic in soil anomaly (122 ppm) carbonate alteration and sucrosic quartz were seen in outcrop just west of some fine grained monzonite subcrop. This alteration probably reflects the contact between the monzonite and the ultramafic. One sample of carbonate alteration returned a value of 44 ppm arsenic. No outcrop was observed over the strong chrome in soils. The elevated chrome and moderate nickel values in soil suggests that the chrome anomaly may be due to more readily weathering carbonate alteration.

Station 15+75E is dominantly underlain by somewhat serpentinized peridotite which has been intruded by aplite. Typical of other intrusives encountered in this area the aplite does not go anywhere but typically occurs as an isolated blob. In other areas nearby, the intrusives have been seen to have sharp contacts with the ultramafic and in some cases are overlain by the ultramafic.

Line 16+00S
No outcrop was seen on the portion of Line 16+00S that was traversed. The only rock noted was a large rounded boulder of diorite. Soil geochemistry indicates that the area is underlain by ultramafic.

Gorge
The gorge and the ridge east of the gorge is entirely underlain by ultramafics with varying degrees of brecciation, shearing and serpentinization. Line 7+00S/12+00E is underlain by a large area if distinctly yellow serpentine. Little's 1947 thesis mentions that the chromite occurrence is located in yellow serpentine. No chromite was located in the yellow serpentine on line 7+00S. A sample of the yellow serpentine returned values of 1984 ppm Ni, 102 ppm Co and 285 ppb Au.

Traverses in both areas failed to locate the chromite occurrence which is key to finding the chalcopyrite and bornite mineralization in the dunite talus.



LEGEND

- • soil sample (1995)
- X rock sample

158759 sample number

Ni, Cu, Co, Cr, As in ppm; Au in ppb

FIGURE 6: DETAIL OF MAPPING ON LINE 17+00S

Three silts were collected from sand bars in Tildesley Creek. All samples showed no PGE's however one sample returned a value of 936 ppb Au.

12.0 Conclusions

Sample 158763, very serpentinized material, which returned values of 1984 ppm Ni, 102 ppm Co and 285 ppb Au shows that gold is frequently found in serpentinized material.

A silt sample from Tildesley Creek which returned a value of 936 ppb Au and the presence of angular quartz boulders suggests the presence of gold-bearing quartz veins although no quartz veins have been found on the Bornite claims to date.

12.0 References

Armstrong, J. E., Preliminary Report Northwest Quarter of the Fort Fraser Map-Area, B. C., G.S.C. Paper 38-10, 1938.

Armstrong, J. E. Fort St. James Map-Area, Cassiar and Coast Districts, British Columbia, G.S.C. Memoir 252, 1965.

Little, H. W., The Ultrabasic and Associated Rocks of the Middle River Range, B. C., Ph. D. Thesis, 1947.

Assessment Report 2414, Report on a Geochemical and Geophysical Survey on the Diane 1 - 16 Mineral Claims, Tsitsutl Mountain Area, by E. D. Dodson, P. Eng., May 25, 1970.

Assessment Report 24277, Drilling and Sampling Program on the Bornite Property, by U. Mowat, January, 1996.

Assessment Report 25477, Geochemical Report on the Bornite Claims, by U. Mowat, April, 1998.

Assessment Report 25668, Mapping and Sampling Program on the Bornite Claims, by U. Mowat, October, 1998.

Assessment Report 26513, Mapping and Sampling on the Bornite Claims, by U. Mowat, February, 2001.

Assessment Report 27104, Mapping and Sampling on the Bornite 2 claim, by U. Mowat, February, 2003.

Assessment Report 27405, Mapping on the Bornite 2 Claim, by U. Mowat, April, 2004.

14.0 Statement of Costs

Helicopter	
3.3 hours at $800.00/hour	$2640.00
376.2 liters at $0.95/liter	357.39
GST	209.82
	$3207.21
Analyses	
10 samples analysed for 30 elements by ICP and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES at $16.50/sample	$ 165.00
7 rock preps at $4.46/sample	31.22
3 silt preps at $1.36/sample	4.08
GST	14.02
	$ 214.32
Labour	
1 man for 8 days at $400.00/day	$3200.00
Airfare	$ 360.49
Bus	$ 19.65
Taxi	$ 56.00
Accommodation	
3 nights at $64.40/night	$ 193.20
Freight	$ 21.49
Food	$ 125.73
Supplies	$ 53.73
Reproduction	$ 30.00
TOTAL	**$7481.82**

Statement of Qualifications

1.0 I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia having graduated in 1969 with a Bachelor of Science in Geology.

2.0 I have practiced my profession since 1969 in mineral exploration, oil and gas exploration and coal exploration.

3.0 I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4.0 I have a direct interest in the Bornite Claims.

Ursula G. Mowat

Ursula G. Mowat, P. Geo.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF U.G. MOWAT BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

Dated this 2nd day of May ,2005

at Vancouver, B. C.

ACME ANA' 'ICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. V' 'COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(60' 253-1716
(ISO 02 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Mowat, Ursula PROJECT BORNITE File # A404716

1405 - 1933 Robson St., Vancouver BC V6G 1E7 Submitted by: Ursula Mowat

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
SI	<1	1	<3	2	<.3	<1	<1	9	.09	<2	<8	<2	<2	6	<.5	<3	<3	1	.27	.001	<1	<1	.01	10	<.01	7	.03	1.02	.02	<2	<2	<2	<2
B 158757	<1	<1	<3	53	<.3	181	20	1854	2.95	44	<8	<2	<2	311	.5	<3	<3	37	7.22	.016	8	263	5.81	13	<.01	4	.23	.02	<.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
B 158758	<1	22	<3	4	.3	6	1	109	.71	<2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.5	3	<3	9	.08	.014	3	<1	.11	2	<.01	5	.07	.01	.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
B 158759	1	6	<3	5	<.3	887	65	474	4.55	2	<8	<2	<2	5	<.5	<3	<3	24	.12	.003	<1	1020	12.35	10	<.01	3	.46	<.01	<.01	<2	20	6	2
B 158760	1	8	6	13	<.3	1257	73	634	6.48	<2	<8	<2	<2	6	<.5	<3	<3	15	.91	.005	<1	551	10.13	6	.01	36	.35	<.01	<.01	<2	6	5	3
B 158761	<1	<1	<3	1	.4	1177	117	973	7.61	3	<8	2	<2	1	<.5	<3	<3	1	1.50	.003	<1	210	10.07	4	<.01	47	.08	<.01	<.01	<2	16	<2	<2
B 158762	1	5	3	4	<.3	1858	97	511	6.19	3	<8	<2	<2	<1	<.5	<3	<3	22	.02	.003	<1	985	12.91	2	.01	36	.44	<.01	<.01	2	<2	<2	5
B 158763	1	<1	<3	<1	.3	1984	102	609	4.62	9	<8	2	<2	6	<.5	<3	3	9	1.51	.003	<1	605	10.64	1	<.01	60	.15	<.01	<.01	2	285	4	9
STANDARD DS5/FA-10R	12	141	25	132	<.3	25	12	736	3.04	19	<8	<2	3	47	5.4	5	6	58	.73	.092	13	182	.69	135	.10	16	2.08	.04	.14	5	495	489	491

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
-- --
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU** PT** & PD** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JUL 17 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 3/04

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
C. L.
Clarence Leong

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(ISO 02 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Mowat, Ursula File # A404717

1405 - 1933 Robson St., Vancouver BC V6G 1E7 Submitted by: Ursula Mowat

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
G-1	1	2	<3	47	<.3	5	5	565	2.06	<2	<8	<2	4	78	<.5	<3	<3	42	.56	.084	8	48	.61	266	.15	<3	.97	.09	.53	<2	<2	<2	<2
1	2	33	5	79	<.3	101	15	663	2.81	11	<8	<2	<2	26	.8	<3	6	55	.53	.075	10	91	1.08	75	.09	<3	1.28	.01	.05	<2	<2	<2	5
2	2	36	5	81	<.3	81	17	824	3.59	10	<8	<2	<2	32	1.1	<3	<3	84	.79	.079	9	91	1.05	79	.10	<3	1.27	.02	.06	<2	936	2	8
3	3	41	<3	88	<.3	195	20	887	3.14	10	<8	<2	<2	21	1.0	<3	<3	57	.46	.064	12	169	1.36	76	.09	<3	1.40	.01	.05	<2	<2	<2	<2
STANDARD DS5/FA-100S	12	145	25	141	.3	25	12	744	3.00	18	<8	<2	3	46	5.7	4	6	60	.75	.093	13	188	.69	137	.10	16	2.03	.04	.14	6	50	49	49

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT SS80 60C AU** PT** & PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.(TOTAL SAMPLE)

Data We **FA** ____ **DATE RECEIVED:** AUG 17 2004 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 31/04

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
C. L
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TILDESLEY CREEK
4000
CAMP
95-1
95-2
95-3
95-4
95-5
5000
4500
Silt 3: 0 ppb Au. 0 ppb Pt.
0 ppb Pd
Silt 2: 936 ppb Au. 2 ppb Pt.
8 ppb Pd
Silt 1: 0 ppb Au. 0 ppb Pt.
5 ppb Pd
158762: 1858 ppm Ni. 97 ppm Co.
985 ppm Cr
158763: 1984 ppm Ni. 102 ppm Co.
605 ppm Cr. 285 ppb Au
LINE 7S
yellow serpentine
158761: 1177 ppm Ni. 117 ppm Co.
210 ppm Cr. 16 ppb Au
traverse route
LINE 16S
No outcrop
LINE 17S
158760: 1257 ppm Ni. 0 ppm As.
551 ppm Cr. 6 ppb Au
158757: 181 ppm Ni. 44 ppm As
263 ppm Cr
158758: 6 ppm Ni. 0 ppm As.
0 ppm Cr
158759: 887 ppm Ni. 2 ppm As.
1020 ppm Cr. 20 ppb Au
N
drill hole
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
0
meters