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A prospectors Report

on the

KRISP 1-6 CLAIMS

ADAM RIVER AREA

in

092L/08 (or 092L040)

at

50 deg 21 min N and 126 deg 9 min W

NANAIMO MINING DISTRICT

with

special attention to new showing along

the Island highway

by and for

Dr. Mikkel Schau, P.Geo.

February 18, 2005 submitted Spring 2005

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,736

0.0 SUMMARY

Krisp 1-6 Claims fill in the apparent fraction left between the Pastry, Macaroon and Oreo Claims, and they are located on either side of the Island Highway, and just west of the Adam River bridge near the 255 km post. The claims are staked on locally mineralized tertiary? shear system(s) with epidote +/- magnetite bearing sulphide disseminations in and adjacent to shear zone and hydrothermal system associated? with a nearby contact between the Triassic Vancouver Group and the Jurassic Adam River Batholith. The claim group contains showings well exposed in road outcrops along the highway. It is the intension to convert the whole set of claims into claim cells before July, 2005.

The entire Group (ie Pastry, Macaroon, Oreo, and Krips claims) contain sulphide bearing sheared veins locally associated with magnetite bearing veins, local felsic dykes, and local skarn assemblages. The primary vein minerals appear to be epidote, magnetite, sulphide (mainly chalcopyrite), and alteration is widespread with locally developed associated felsic dykes a shear zone and brecciated with quartz and sulphide fill. Adjacent propylitic basalts of the Karmutsen are exceedingly magnetic, mainly due to secondary magnetite.

The Krisp showing is best shown along the north-westernmost edges of Krisp 5. Here a cross fault has created extension zones, now filled with veining, some of which is chalcopyrite rich. Grab samples have returned assays of up to 6.33% Cu, 18.4 ppm Ag, and 212 ppb Au..

The values given above indicate that a hydrothermal system, first outlined on the adjacent Kringle and Puff, continues northward and raise the possibility of an IOCG- like association, and perhaps mineralization, may occur at some still unknown location on or near the claims.

This is a grass roots project and the extent of the postulated hydrothermal system is still being explored. A land package which encompass three known Minfile locations, many new showings in Kringle, Puff, Pastry, Oreo, and Macaroon as well as Krisp, and some 25 recently acquired highly prospective claim units, drill holes with values up to .48% Cu over 1.5 m., surface chip sampling of copper values with averages of .9% Cu over 2.2 m. metres and grab samples with values exceeding 6% copper in several locations has been accumulated to explore the possibility that significant metal concentration has occurred in this general area, but estimates of volumes and concentrations will require defining by geophysical, geological and other methods.

Obtaining funding for a next phase of exploration or the optioning of the property to someone with the means to carry out a program, would appear to be the next phase in this project. A possible exploration scenario costing about $50,000 would provide enough new information to make an informed decision as to whether to drill or not.

0.1 TABLE OF CONTENT

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Northern Vancouver Island has been prospected actively since the first world war. The general Adam's River region has been prospected in particular, since logging opened up the area in the 1960's. Previous operators have staked the area have included the Krisp Claims in their land holdings.

Sampling has proceeded, paying special attention to the shear zone and vein systems and associated felsite, mineralized epidosites and quartz veins. Metal values of several percent copper are recovered from samples selected to show presence of mineralization.

Efforts are ongoing to vector towards the most economically mineralized area. This report is a step towards this process.

The locating, staking, and ongoing geological work has been performed by the owner and authour of this report.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS, AND TITLE

The principal showing is a new one, located along the Island Highway near the bridge over the Adam River and 255 km sign (Figures 1,2).

Krisp 1-6 claims are west of the river near the easily identifiable 255 km marker on the Island Highway (Highway 19) within the 092L040 trim sheet (Figure 3).

The Krisp claims are part of a newly formed group (April 15, 2004) which include newly staked claims (Krisp 1-6) which occupy the spaces between the Pastry 1-5, the Macaroon 1-5 and the Oreo 1-2. To insure the physical continuity of the claims The new group comprise 18 claims and the 6 units (Krisp 1-6) shown below are the subject of this report:

Name	Record	Units	Anniversary	Date	year recorded
KRISP1	408552	1	February 18	2008	2004
KRISP2	408553	1	February 18	2008	2004
KRISP3	408554	1	February 18	2008	2004
KRISP4	408555	1	February 18	2008	2004
KRISP5	408556	1	February 18	2008	2004
KRISP6	408557	1	February 18	2008	2004

The anniversary date is adjusted to take into account the work listed herein.

All claims, which are focused principally on precious metals, but include an ancillary interest in base and industrial metals, are wholly owned by Mikkel Schau.

There is a problem with the location of the claims. The problem is that 1"=1 mile that acts as a base for the claim groups show the position of land features differently than 1:20,000 or 1:50,000. A consequence is that claims whose posts are known to be located in accurate manner with regard to a local geographic feature are not shown in this way on the claim maps. In fact, according to my notes, most of the recently staked Krisp claims are over ground already covered by my previous claims. It is a problem which will resolve itself when the new claim boundaries are converted. I shall convert as soon a s this assessment report is submitted.

The land situation is typical; I believe I have claimed the mineral rights in a lawful manner; the region, including the claimed area, is in a Timber License previously logged and reforested; and to the best of my knowledge the land claim treaty process has not directly discussed these lands. It is, however, listed on MapPlace as part of the Kwakiutl_Laich _Kuul_Tach SOI. There has been no impediment to my claiming or working the land.

The property is crossed by the Island Highway, an all weather, 2 lane road..

The climate is that typical of north of Vancouver Island, warm summers, wet winters, a modicum of snow, and a wet spring.

Many people of Sayward have previously worked in the mining, prospecting, and/or forestry business, and have the skills and the local infrastructure to support any such projects. The deep sea port at Kelsey Bay is about 35 km from the property.

The local topography rises with 1000 m relief, and is expressed as rugged mountain ridges and long north trending deep linear valleys. Vegetation is mainly second growth forest although small stands of old growth coniferous forest have been identified. Locally a thin till veneer covers uplands, but the river valleys are filled with thick sections of fluvial and glaciofluvial debris. The Krisp claims follow the path of the highway, that cuts through the rugged mountains in the least onerous path.

Fig. 1.Location Map of Claims in BC

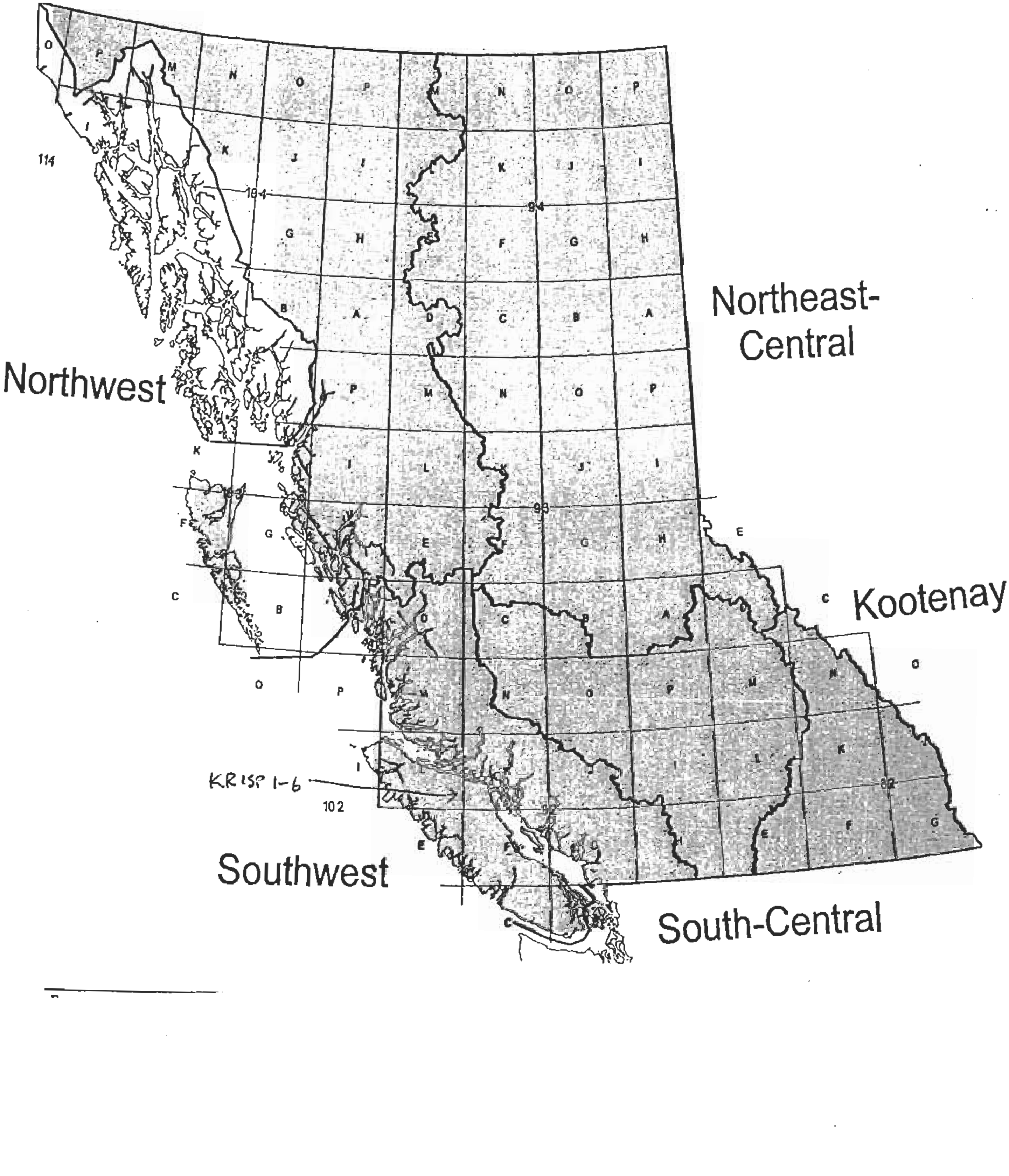
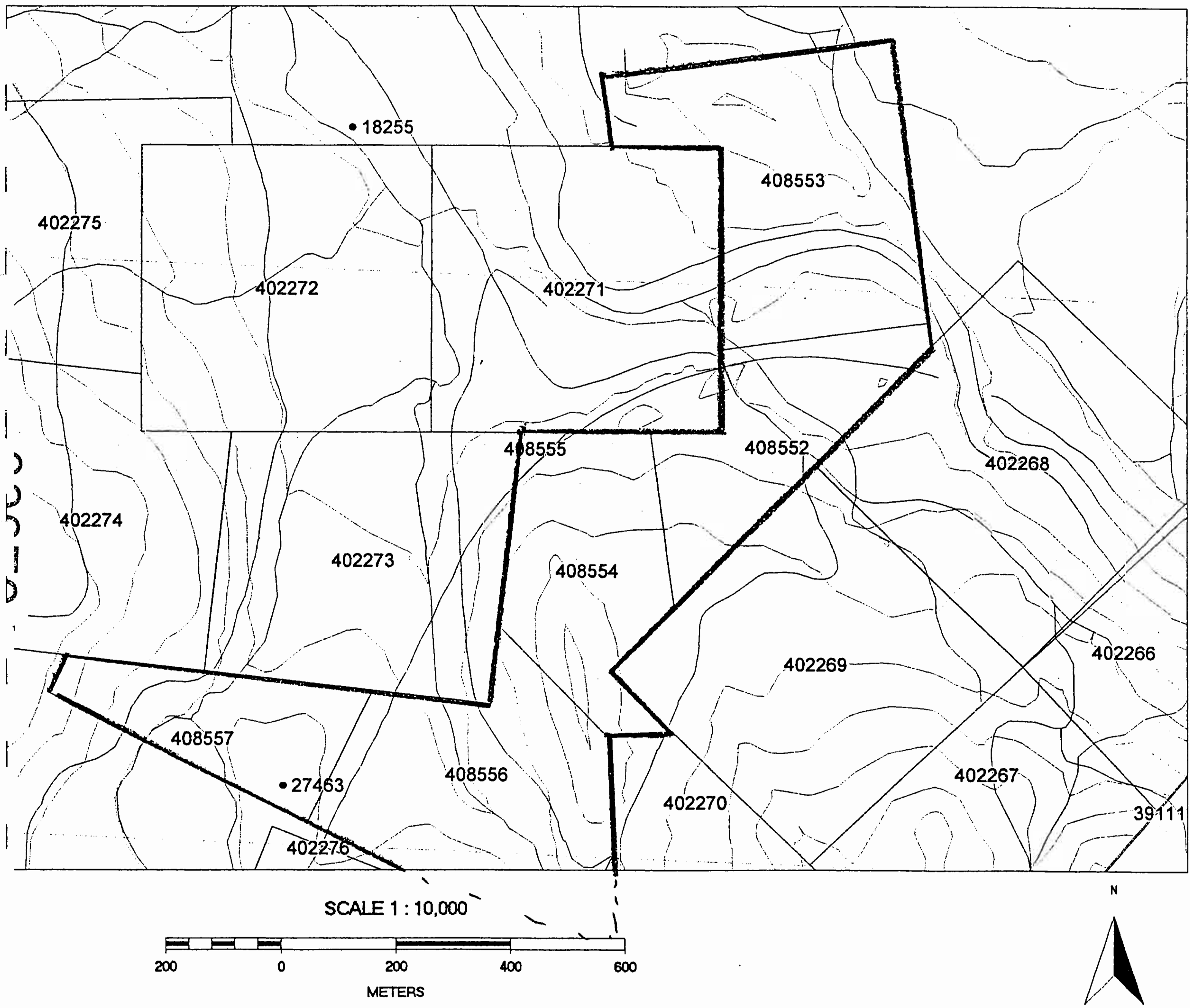


Fig. 2.Location of Claims on a portion of a 1:250,000 map with local geographic features named.

Fig 3. 1:10000 scale map of Krisp 1-6. From MapPlace.



3.0 PREVIOUS WORK

The outcrops and showing discussed in this report has not been noted in previous published work, although prospecting work has been carried out in the general Adam River region for about a century.

The ground was prospected for silver and gold in the first quarter of the century and showings of copper and gold veins were reported. Some distance south of the claims, but in the same geological context, a showing (Lucky Jim) of a contact deposit with copper (5.92%), silver (1.8 opt) and gold (.9 opt) was described as early as 1918 (page K270, 1918 BC Minister of Mines Report).

Logging opened up the area in the 60's and regional prospecting campaigns located scattered copper rich showings. A large block was staked in 1965 by W.R. Boyes, and was taken over shortly thereafter by Western Standard Silver Mines. The lands include showings since categorized as "Volcanic Redbed Copper" in government data banks:

AR1859 by Richardson who presented a report for Newconex which focused on the newly exposed surficial showings. He presented chip sample values from several places along the newly created logging roads In his Rooney 1-4 claims.

AR 1993, commissioned by Bethlehem Copper Corporation, and carried out by W.M. Sharp, P.Eng., in 1969, sketched in the regional geology of a large area, some of which includes the area currently claimed. He noted the presence of a large NW trending granodiorite batholith emplaced in a sequence of Karmutsen "basalt-andesites" and the Quatsino Limestone. He notes that much mineralisation of the area is mainly in veins. The geological framework presented by Mr. Sharp has not changed substantially, although he mentioned the occurrence of Bonanza volcanics in the general region; and suggested that the granodiorite had been emplaced within the Bonanza Group; this latter conclusion has not been confirmed by later workers in the northern part of the area.

AR 3795, commissioned by Sayward Explorations Ltd, and carried out by Sheppard and Associates in 1972, reported on the geology of the Billy Claims Group and documents showings now known as Minfile 092L163 (then in Billy 19) and 092L249 (then in Billy 11). He also showed showings near Rooney lake which may be adjacent to the showings now found. Sheppard also documented the mineralized regional nature of amygdaloidal portions of basalts and the adjacent faults.

In 1974 the GSC published a map of the area (Mueller et al, 1974) that generally follows the geology determined by previous consultants. No Quatsino limestone was indicated near the claims despite Sheppard's mapping (see above). But, thin beds of limestone in the upper most Karmutsen was noted in the geological notes.

AR18255, commissioned by Germa Minerals, and carried out by L.J. Peters of Cossack

Minerals in 1988, concerns a report on geochemistry and geophysics of the area studied by Sayward Explorations. Most of the work was done on Adam's Claim. This overlaps with Krisp Claims. The results were very disappointing, galena, for example, being reported in the field and report, but not substantiated by any anomalous lead assays. .

A geological compilation of area in digital form (Massey, 1994, 2005) contains contacts assembled in part from previous assessment reports. The granodiorite contact is incorrect in detail, but not at the level of accuracy claimed by Massey.

Thus sporadic and widespread mineralization of copper and silver with occasional gold values occurs in country rock adjacent to a large granodiorite batholith. The country rock is mainly feldspar-phyric basalt, as amygdaloidal or massive flows, or as thin sills with intercalated, but minor, beds of limestone and associated clastics, Earlier workers foccussed on mineralized veins and shears. Aalthough the general regional copper mineralization of amygdaloidal basalts is repeatedly mentioned.

4.0 SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

The majority of the **geological** and **prospecting** work has focused on the new showings located along the road. The road outcrops have been mapped on a first pass, but many details remain to be puzzled out. Hence the geological work is preliminary. Maybe about 30 ha.has been inspected (1.5 km by 100 m either side of road)

20 Samples of the mineralized shear zones, mainly from the road side, have been collected and analysed for 30 aqua regia soluble elements by ACME laboratories.

20 samples as above have been analyzed for precious elements (Pt, Pd, and Au) by fire assay and ICP-ES- Finish (also ACME Labs)

7 samples from representative units have been analysed for total whole rock composition (major oxides+C, S, LOI and 5 traces by LiBO2 fusion and ICP-ES analysis, by ACME)

7 samples from samples noted above have also been analysed for total trace element composition (30 trace elements by LiBO2 fusion, ICP-MS finish, 10 trace elements usually in sulphides by dissolution with acid and ICP-ES finish, by ACME). The raw data is located in appendices A, B and C.

5.0 DETAILED DATA AND INTERPRETATION

5.1/ Purpose

This work is aimed documenting the mineralization seen in the region and to try to understand the pattern of distribution of rock types to place mineralization in a geological context. The overall aim is to identify the center of the large hydrothermal system which is revealed by the large nuber of mineralized showings.

5.2/General surficial geology

The claims are west of the north-north west flowing Adam River south of its confluence with Eve River. This river follows a typical U shaped valley, between tall hills trending roughly the same direction. Local areas of till have been noted in lower areas where road construction has laid it bare. At least three different terraces indicate that the river has had a complex geomorphic history. The river is currently incising its course through thick, earlier river and till deposits.

The course of the river is along the outcrop trend of the Quatsino Limestone and it, and adjacent creeks, locally seem to occupy zones with high strain or faults. A smaller valley, west of the river also seems to be underlain by a thin layer of limestone. The hills are variably covered with colluvium and thin till deposits; only where logging roads expose subcrops, or in outcrops on cliff faces, tops or on steep sided valleys are bedrock visible.

Next stream to the west is the north flowing South Rooney creek. It too has glacial deposits near its bottom, it is apparently incised into faulted rocks, the trace of which can be seen on road outcrops in the valley walls.

The highway crosses the general northerly trending ridges, possibly along zones of weakness developed along secondary cross faults, an example of which is shown in road outcrops to be locally mineralized.

5.3/ General remarks about Shear Zones

Shear zones provide conduits for mineralizing fluids, highly reactive crushed or milled rock to alter such fluids as they pass, and sporadic open space allows precipitation of oversaturated minerals. Shear systems have different secondary structures whether they are formed at depth or nearer the surface. The style of shearing shown in this area is most related to near surface shearing.

Tension gash areas and antithetic faults create a cross-fault series of opening to be exploited by mineralizing solutions. It is possible that shearing nearer the pluton may be more ductile in nature. The general sense of shearing is dextral and mainly horizontal along essentially north south faults. The mineralization seems located in the openings generated by in the cross faults.

5.4/ Regional Geology

Contacts regions near batholith are possible regions of metal concentrations. At the adjacent Kringle showing, basalts of the Karmutsen Formation and limestones of the Quatsino Formation are metamorphosed and metasomatised in the locally sulphidized contact of the Adam River Batholith.

In the Puff showing to the south, a brecciated and veined, complex shear zone which contains fragments of felsic dykes, epidosites, magnetite rich domains, local sulphide rich portions and other metasomatic mineralogy, is set in propylitized basaltic country rock.

In the adjacent Pastry, Macaroon and Oreo claims, brecciated and veined, complex shear zones contain local fragments of felsic dykes, epidosites, magnetite rich domains, local sulphide rich portions and other metasomatic mineralogy including garnets (?) set in propylitized basaltic country rock.

The Krisp claims overlie mainly variably altered Karmutsen Group basalts with local vein development in extensional portions of pervasive fault systems. The contact, though not seen is indicated to be at the eastern extremity of the Krisp1 and 2 claims.

Because all claim groups have very similar copper and silver tenors and ratios, and other similarities to be noted below, it is postulated that the showings are probably part of the same hydrothermal system that generated the nearby proximal endo- and exo- skarns of Kringle Group along to the east.

5.4.1 Units

Vancouver Group

The units are generally as described by Massey (1994, 2005) but many lithological and petrological details are taken from Carlisle (1972), Surdam, (1973), Kuniyoshi and Liou, (1976), and Cho et al. (1986)

The Vancouver Group (Karmutsen, Quatsino, and Parson Bay Formations) underlies much of the region in the vicinity of the claims.

The ***Karmutsen Formation*** (or “subgroup” of Carlisle, 1972) is a low potash tholeiite basalt mass of remarkably consistent structure and thickness that constitutes the lower third of the Vancouver Group in this area. The lower 2500 to 3000 m. invariably consists of classical closely packed pillow lava. the next 600 to 1000m consist of pillow breccia and aquagene tuff, typically with unsorted beds ½ to 2 m thick in the lower half. The upper 3000m is composed of amygdaloidal and non-amygdaloidal basalt flows intercalated with, particularly in the upper third of the unit, are sporadic and commonly incomplete sequences of 3 to 20 m thick consisting of thin discontinuous bioclastic, micritic, cherty or tuffaceous limestone. These are overlain by closely packed pillows, which are overlain in turn by pillow breccia. The well developed recrystallized limestone unit(s) on the Puff claims is thought to be part of one of these sequences. If true this suggests that the stratigraphic sequence of the whole area is in the upper part of the Karmutsen Group.

The structure of the unit is marked by gently folded and locally severely faulted areas. The folding is part of a regional shallowly north plunging antiform, whose axis would be to the north of the claims. To the east and northeast the complimentary shallow plunging syncline is outlined by the trace of the upper contact of the Karmutsen with the Quatsino Limestone. Faults and well developed linears trend north and north westerly directions as well as in easterly directions and separate large panels of gently dipping lavas.

The volcanic rocks have been metamorphosed to lower greenschist grades. Albitized feldspars, amygdules and veins of pumpellyite, prehnite, epidote, calcite, and chlorite are widely noted. Near contacts with later intrusives, amphibolite bearing assemblages are more common. Studies in the adjacent mapsheets (092K) in the late 70's outlined the nature of the low-grade (prehnite pumpellyite and locally laumontite bearing) metamorphism all of the Karmutsen underwent, as well as the detailed changes (up to Hornblende hornfels) undergone at the edges of plutons.

Considerable regional variation is shown on aeromagnetic map, including local positive anomalies, within the area underlain by the Karmutsen, indicating that magnetite concentrations of the volcanic rocks are not uniform and/or area is underlain at shallow depth by highly magnetic bodies.

Jurassic Intrusives

Jurassic granodiorite to diorite underlies the area to the east-northeast of the Adam River. It has been called the Adam River Batholith (Carson, 1973, Muller, et al, 1974). It is about 4 km wide and trends northwesterly in excess of 10km. It occupies the synclinal core of one of the large scale folds in the area.

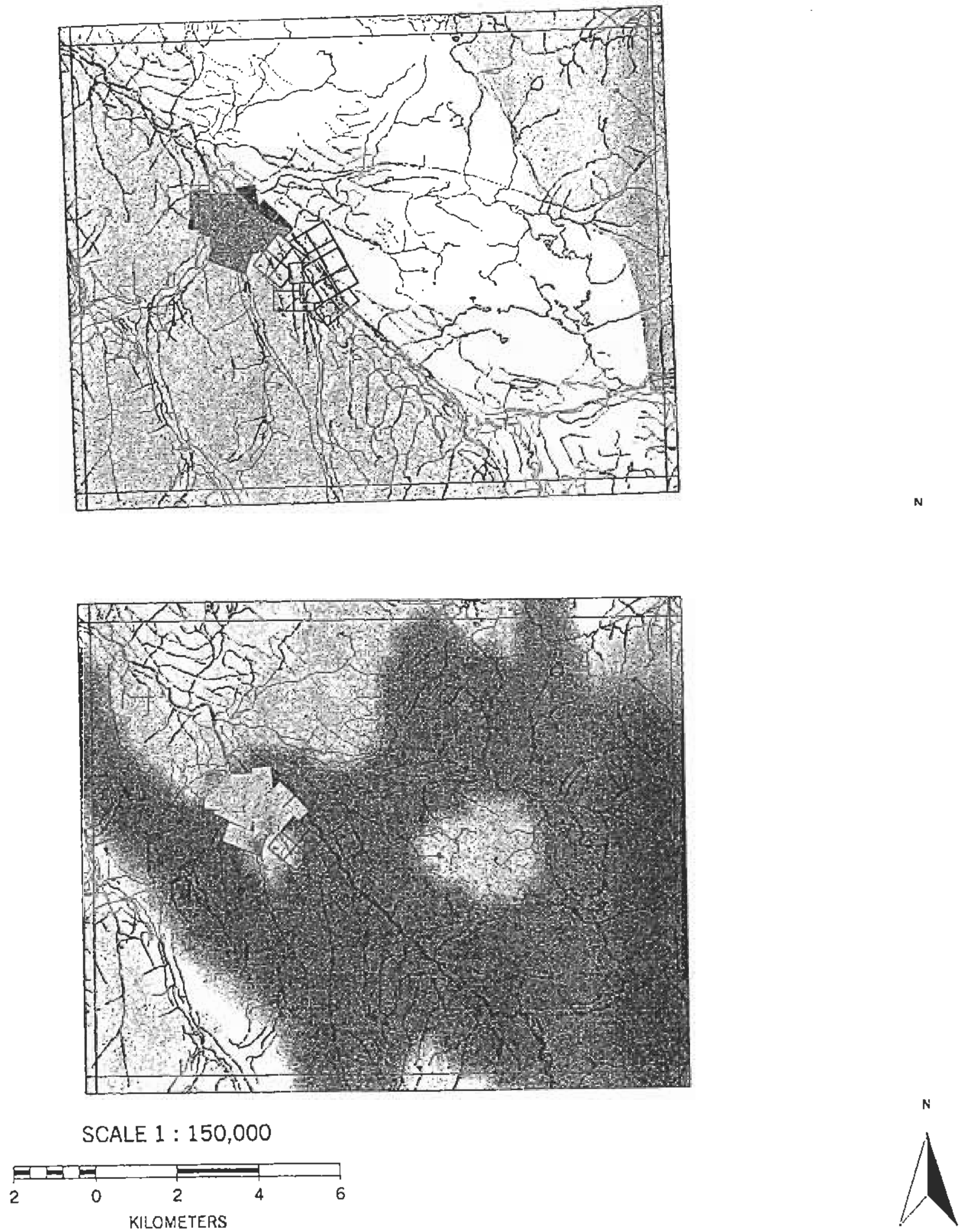
It consists mainly of mesozonal granodiorite. Rocks studied are mainly medium to fine grained biotite hornblende granodiorite and quartz diorite with a locally elevated content of mafic minerals. In thin section, pyroxene cores to amphibole grains are noted. Local veining of darker phases by lighter more feldspathic phases are common. At contacts the volcanic rock inclusions are transformed into dioritic inclusions and limestones become skarn and marble rafts.

Carson (1973), suggested that the Adam River was emplaced as a sill, along the Quatsino-Karmutsen Group contact. He suggested that the sill was shaped as a gentle syncline and figured the geology on his Fig. 15 (Carson, op cit). An anticline has been postulated to the west currently expressed at surface by the Karmutsen Formation. The sense of movement of a synkinematic sill would be upper units to move away from the synclinal core. That would predict an east over west component in folds and faults. The consequence of this model would be that the Krisp as well as Pastry, Macaroon and Oreo claims would be underneath the possible extension of the granodiorite sill.

K-Ar dates of 160 on Hornblende and 155 on biotite from a quartz diorite of this batholith confirm the Jurassic age and does not contravene a possible synkinematic mode of pluton emplacement. Contacts are known to be hornfelsed for short distances, with local skarnification near and in limestone beds.

The high concentrations of magnetite in these I-type intrusions are well reflected in the regional anomalies over these plutons.

Figure 4; Two maps; top map shows geological contacts, bottom map shows aeromagnetic field. Note that contacts are not reflected in the aeromagnetic field..



5.4.2 Regional structures

The area of interest lies within the shallow east north east dipping homocline of Triassic rocks and the Adam River Batholith, called by Muller et al (1974), the White River Block; it is bounded to the west by a major fault, the north northwest trending Eve River Fault. To the north the Johnson Strait Fault terminates the block, the eastern and southern borders are faults on adjacent map sheets. The faults in the vicinity of claimed area of interest are subparallel to the border faults, or are second or third order subsidiaries of it. It is thought that these faults contain a large normal component but a dextral component is often also mentioned in reports. On a regional scale, a northerly directed shallowly plunging anticline is suggested by scarce bedding determinations. The claims are the east side of this structure. Carson (op cit) suggested that the homocline mentioned above, was but the western side of a larger open, shallowly plunging syncline, containing in part the Adam River Batholith (or sill), as noted above. Consideration of map patterns on Mapplace show that the sill hypothesis is complicated by Bonanza Group exposures south of the pluton, where they should not occur if the simple sill hypothesis is correct.

The region is noted for its copper bearing veins and have been described as the BC Mineral Deposit type: volcanic redbed copper. Muller et al.(1974) assigns the showings in the vicinity of the claims to his category C; veins in basalts.

5.4.3 Regional Geophysics

The magnetic character of the Adam River Batholith is well expressed on regional aeromagnetic maps. Of some interest is a magnetic domain of similar magnitude seemingly located over Karmutsen Basalts (as shown on MapPlace), and presented in figure 4. The contact, between the magnetic batholithic rocks and the non magnetic limestone is not seen on the low resolution aeromagnetic map. Instead a sharp magnetic boundary is located several km to the west occurring within the area undelain by the Karmutsen Formation.

Whether a large batholith underlies a thin cover of basalt and limestone, or whether the basalts are intrinsically more magnetic than usual, and if so, why? seems an obvious question to seek to answer. An aerial survey with closer flight line spacing may show internal variations and help explain the anomaly. The Cu-Ag vein showings located previously are located in this anomalously magnetic region.

5.5/ **Geology of Krisp 1-6 Claims**

5.5.1 Introduction

Shallowly and northeast dipping units of the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group underlies the majority of the claims. A small portion, west of the highway bridge across the Adam River, is underlain by granodiorite. The contact is not seen. Previous reports mention a limestone layer which has a shallow northerly dip but this has not been located. The sketch map included is largely taken from MapPlace modified and updated by later road work.

The intrusive contact, which approximates the course of the Adam River, is here developed in the upper part of the Vancouver Group. Mineralization is associated with the emplacement of the nearby Adam River Batholith is reflected in veins, skarn masses, and shear zones in the upper Vancouver Group.

Why is the country rock called basalt? It is usual to call felspar phyric mafic volcanic rocks basaltic andesites, and earlier workers called the rocks basalts/andesites, so why are these rocks called basalts? Petrographic examination indicates that the igneous textures are those of basalts, and that the mafics were once, prior to alteration, pyroxene. Chemical ratios of elements thought to be relative immobile also are those characteristic of fresh basalts.

5.5.2 Karmutsen Formation

The group is underlain by Karmutsen basalts, as a mix of autoclastic breccias, pillowed and massive flows with thin intercalations of volcaniclastic and limey sandstones cut by thin dolerite/gabbro sills. These lithologies, i.e. massive and amygdaloidal basalts, intercalated calcareous sediments, and volcanic breccias and the nearness to a pure grey limestone would suggest that the rocks are from the upper part of the Karmutsen Formation.

Petrology and metamorphism

The Karmutsen Formation has been cited as showing typical of prehnite pumpellyite grade metabasalts (Cho et al, 1986). A breccia pipe has a white cement which is likely, in part laumontite.

The question of metasomatism was posed in the seventies: it was called the spilite problem then, and the conclusion was that metabasalts underwent some local reorganisation into domains of more albitic, more chloritic and more epidotic domains. The prevailing opinion was that the re-organization was local. The question of metasomatism is raised again in the propylites of this claim group. Now however the element in question is iron. There is no question that the propylites near the claims are more magnetic than the Karmutsen is in general (Schau, 2003, 2004). More data on nonmineralized Karmutsen is required to provide a good answer to this question.

Kuniyoshi and Liou, 1976 provided another possible answer to the greater magnetism observed. They note that titaniferous magnetite-ilmentite intergrowths are broken down in the lowgrade metamorphism to form small pure magnetite grains and leucoxene. Small domain magnetite certainly is more magnetic than the precursors. But the regional distribution of lowgrade Karmutsen Formation and anomalously aeromagnetic regions do not match.

Yet another explanation of more magnetic region might be that magnetite has been metasomatically added to rock at time of mineralisation. Since magnetite veins and magnetite epidosites are mineralized with sulphides in the road cuts, it seems likely that some iron was introduced along with the more economically interesting metals.

A fourth explanation is that a magnetic body such as the Adam's River Pluton underlies at shallow depth below the altered rocks.

5.5.3 Claim sized structures

Structures in country rock, west side Adam River

Primary layering in the basalt pile suggest very gentle north-north east dips. This is marked by apparent layering of amygdaloidal zones.

Cross faulting along the north side of the Island highway, near the western termination of Krisp 5 have generated local extensional zones now minweralized with locally mineralised epidote and calcite veins. The larger of the faults has a strike of 220 and a dip of 70 to the norrth west, with shallow slickenlines plunging to 340. A smaller fault with a strike of 260 with a 80 deg dip to north, has vein fillings and openings striking 205/70 associated with it. Local faults with 010/vertical and horizontal slicken lines and local veining of quartz, epidote, and calcite. Some slicken lines suggest a sinistral sense of movement on the 220/65 faults. An earlier set of slickenlines are downdip. So the faults have a complex history.

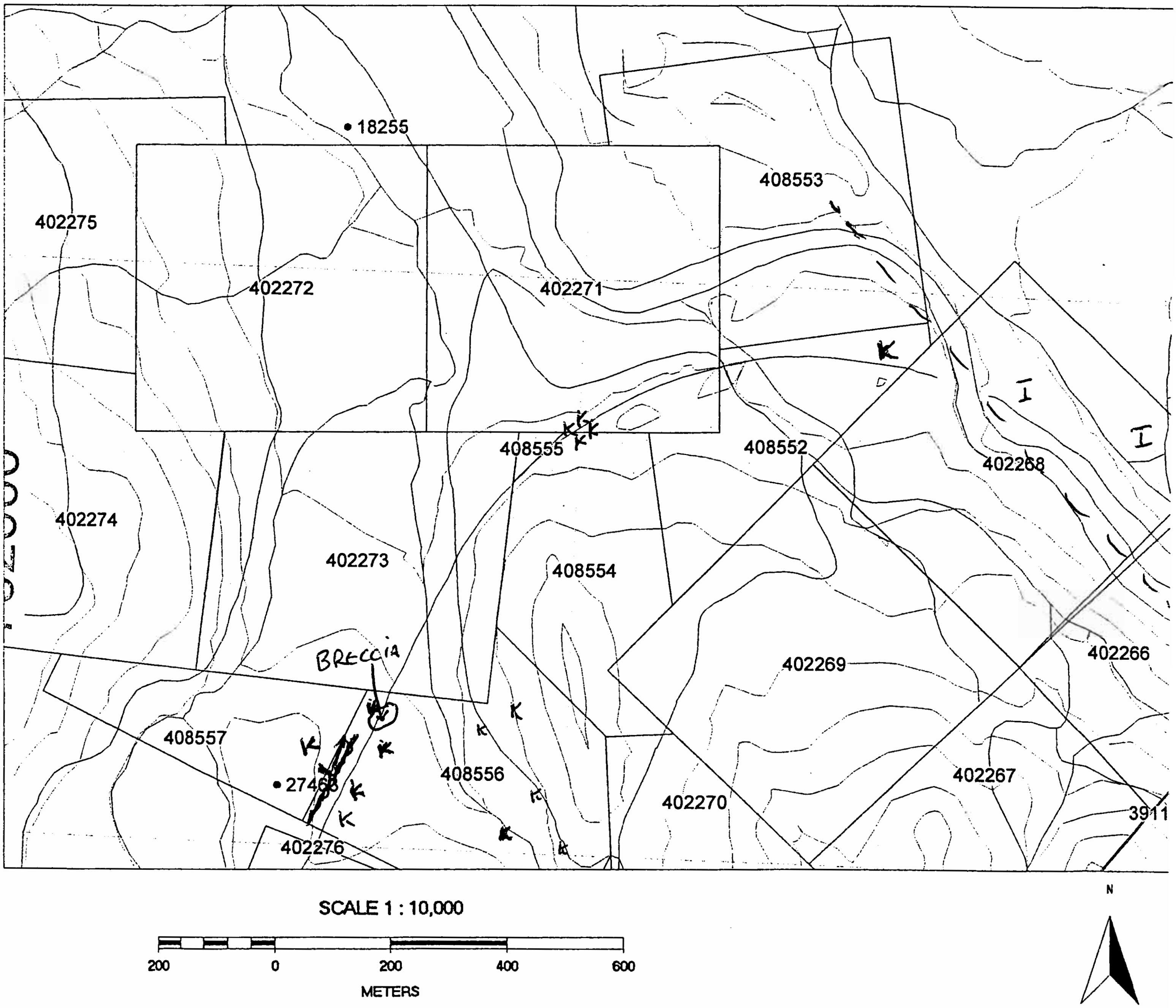
The best assay values come from a 3rd order fault 185/85 with a slicken line plunging 10 to the north, and possibly an older slicken line with a steeper plunge (45 to the north east). The vein is a composite one with epidosite, sulphide rich layer and a cataclastic rim, some 10's of cm in width and extending for at least 3 m along strike.

Possible interpretation of structures in regional context??

The presence of shallow dipping beds, far from the contact, and steep ones, across the river to the east near the contact, can be taken in conjunction with the regional possibility of an intrusive contact.

Regional faults are orogen parallel, and traverse the area, along or adjacent to the major creeks in area (cf South Rooney Creek, Ki,m Creek etc). Small cross faults, representing local adjustments are found on the Krisp Claims. The moderately north dipping high-strain zones, with local extensional portions, well displayed along the Highway, with slickenlines plunging northward as well as later subhorizontal plunges speak to a complicated strain regime. Irregularities in the intrusive contact would serve as places about which there would be considerable stress gradients leading to local under-pressures and over-pressures. The regional NNW linears and faults with shallow slickensides imply some transverse movement on orogen parallel faults. Regional dextral faulting (and associated secondary and tertiary faults) would be consistent with the regional context of the area, in today's tectonic setting.

Fig. 5 Preliminary geological sketch map of Krisp Claims. Note northwest trending contact, granodiorite to east, and Karmutsen to the west. Circles, estimated locations of Minfiles. Information from Sheppard, previous work on adjacent and own fieldwork on these claims.



5.5.4 Mineralization

Shear/vein zones in the Karmutsen are mineralized as well as locally amygdular sections with quartz, epidote, speckled with small grains of bornite or chalcopyrite. The shear zones are locally well exposed in the road sides, and carry mineralization in a northerly trending set of sub parallel high strain zones with mineralization in the zones and in locally developed, cross faults and veins adjacent to the zones.

Preliminary geological observations

The host rock is basalt, mainly massive flows,..

The major structure noted in outcrop along the highway at the north-western end of Krisp 5 is a north dipping fault with local adjustment faults which has created spaces for a later influx of calcic and iron rich alteration and sulphides. The presence of copper bearing sulphides and calcite has generated a malachite wash, or very thin coating, over the exposed road cuts.

The fault is at a great angle to the predominant steeply dipping northerly striking regional fault directions, and represents a local adjustment

Breccia (Dallasite)

At station 469 a prominent breccia pipe is some several tens of metres in diameter, and occurs on both sides of the highway. The breccia contains pebble to cobble sized fragments, many quite angular in shape. The fragments are local country rock basalt and the breccia cement is mainly laumontite. The rocks look very much like dallasite of rockhound fame. Fragments of basalt are locally very magnetic, and many fragments are coated by a thin layer of dark brown hydrous iron (+/- Mn) oxide. The breccia pipe would seem to be a later phenomenon, since fragments of magnetite altered basalt are recognized among the fragments, and presumably mineralization predated the brecciation. A basalt dyke is locally seen to cut the breccia. Samples appear not to be mineralized.

5.6/ Detailed sampling results

The samples of interest are summarized in Appendix A, and the complete certificates are in Appendix B. Whole rock results are summarized in a different table layout in Appendix C. The locations of the stations have been determined by handheld GPS units (Garmin) which have a stated accuracy of about 6 m. It is the experience that the actual variation from day to day may be more likely double or triple that. Nevertheless the coordinates will lead an interested observer to the sample sites.

Values in the table (Appendix A) are in bold type if Cu is in excess of .6%, Ag in excess of 3.1 ppm, and Au or Pd over 50 ppb. (See fig 6 for locations of anomalous samples).

The best 5 samples collected are from the north side of the Highway near the western edge of of Krisp 5. As shown in table below, they show values which are up to 6.3% Cu, 18.4 ppm Ag, 212 ppb Au, and 73 ppb Pd.

			Au,ppb	Pd,ppb	Cu,%	Ag,ppm
C116466 WP 466f malachite stained beige-grey fg altered rock	702588,	5582030	10	34	**.90**	**3.6**
C116467 WP468b, malachite stained beige altered rock 1 cm clusters of sulphides epidote vein cutting through sulphide vein	702645,	5582168	**57**	**67**	**3.77**	**7.0**
C116468 WP468a, beige dyke with mal and argillic alt, local epidote veining and blebs of sulphides	702645,	5582168	17	**73**	**6.33**	**11.4**
C116427 406 vein fill cc rich	702574,	5582051	**212**	10	4557	**18.4**

5.7 Whole rock lithochemistry

A number of whole rock analyses were acquired for basalts to test whether they were abnormal in composition.

Local, often mineralized, beige coloured rocks were first considered to be felsites but upon analyses they are seen to be highly altered basalts. The sample with the highest assay values, sample (116468), has a whole rock composition nearly that of pure epidote with abundant sulphide. Sample 116469 has a composition indicating lots of quartz, epidote and calcite along with sulphides. Sample 116464 shows a whole rock composition with lots of calcite and 116470 shows lesser amounts. The freshest sample analysed (116473) has a normal basalt composition.

Figure 6 Assay numbers, positions approximate.

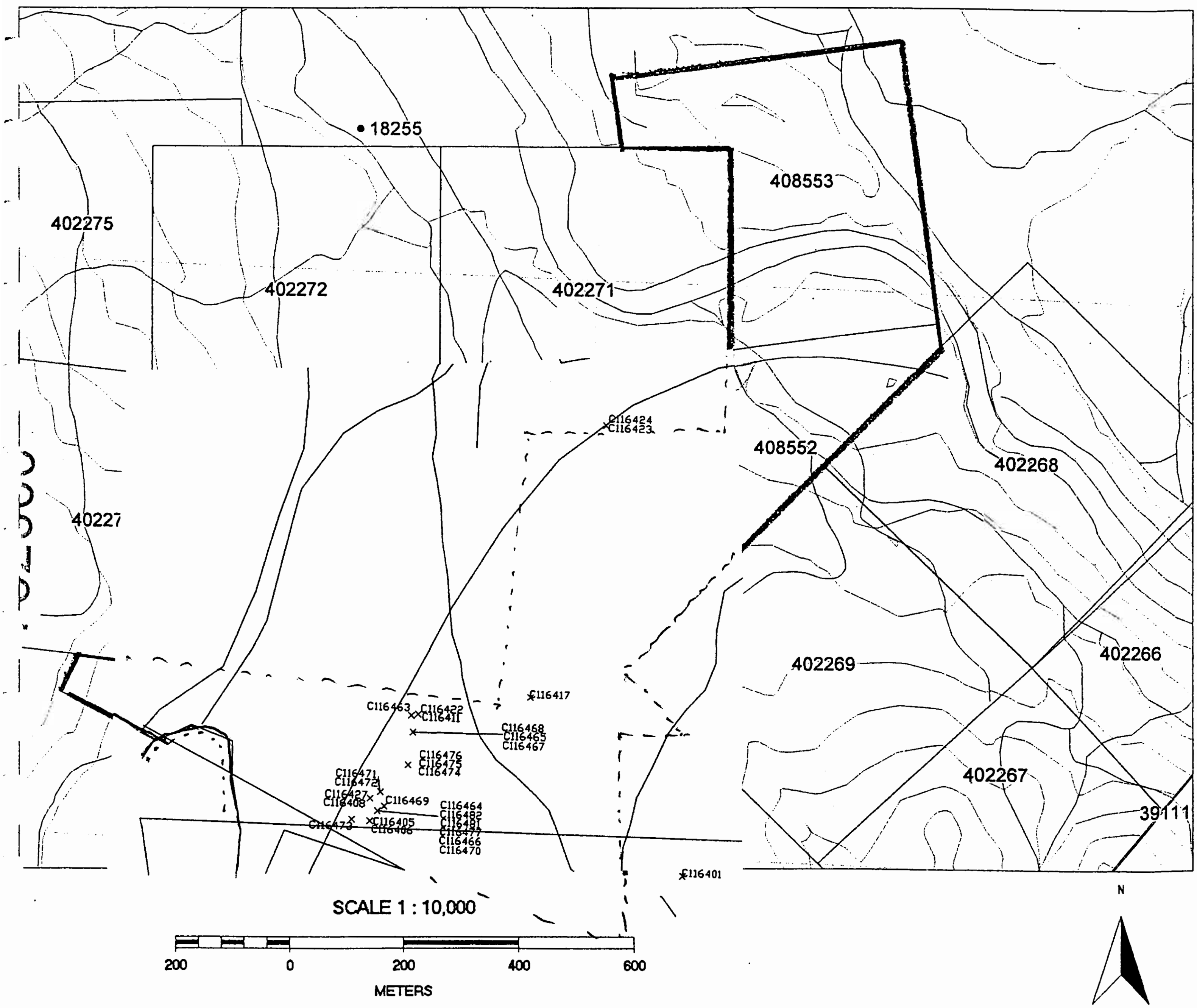


Figure 7 Sketch map showing copper assay values (in ppm), GPS positions approximate.

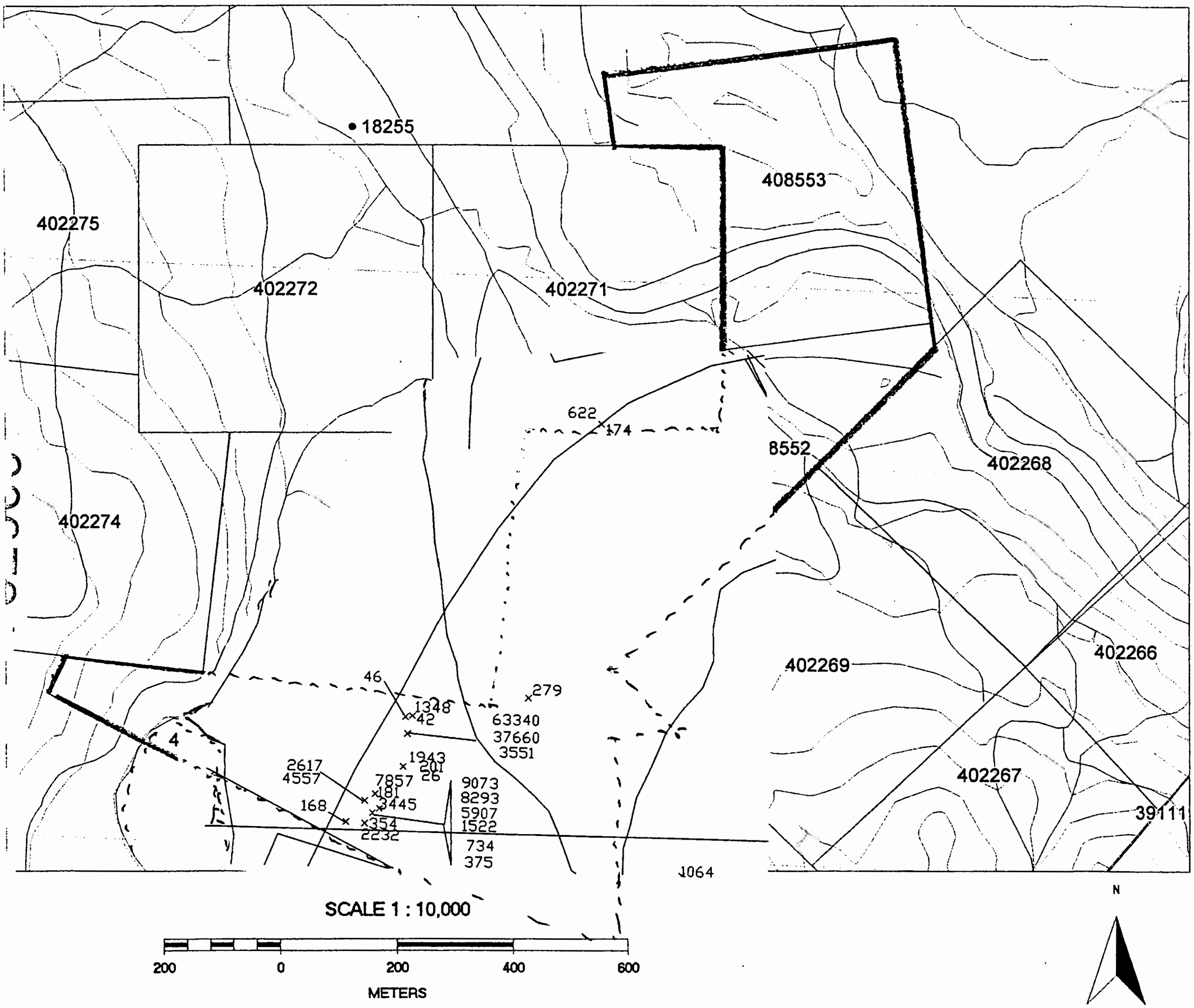
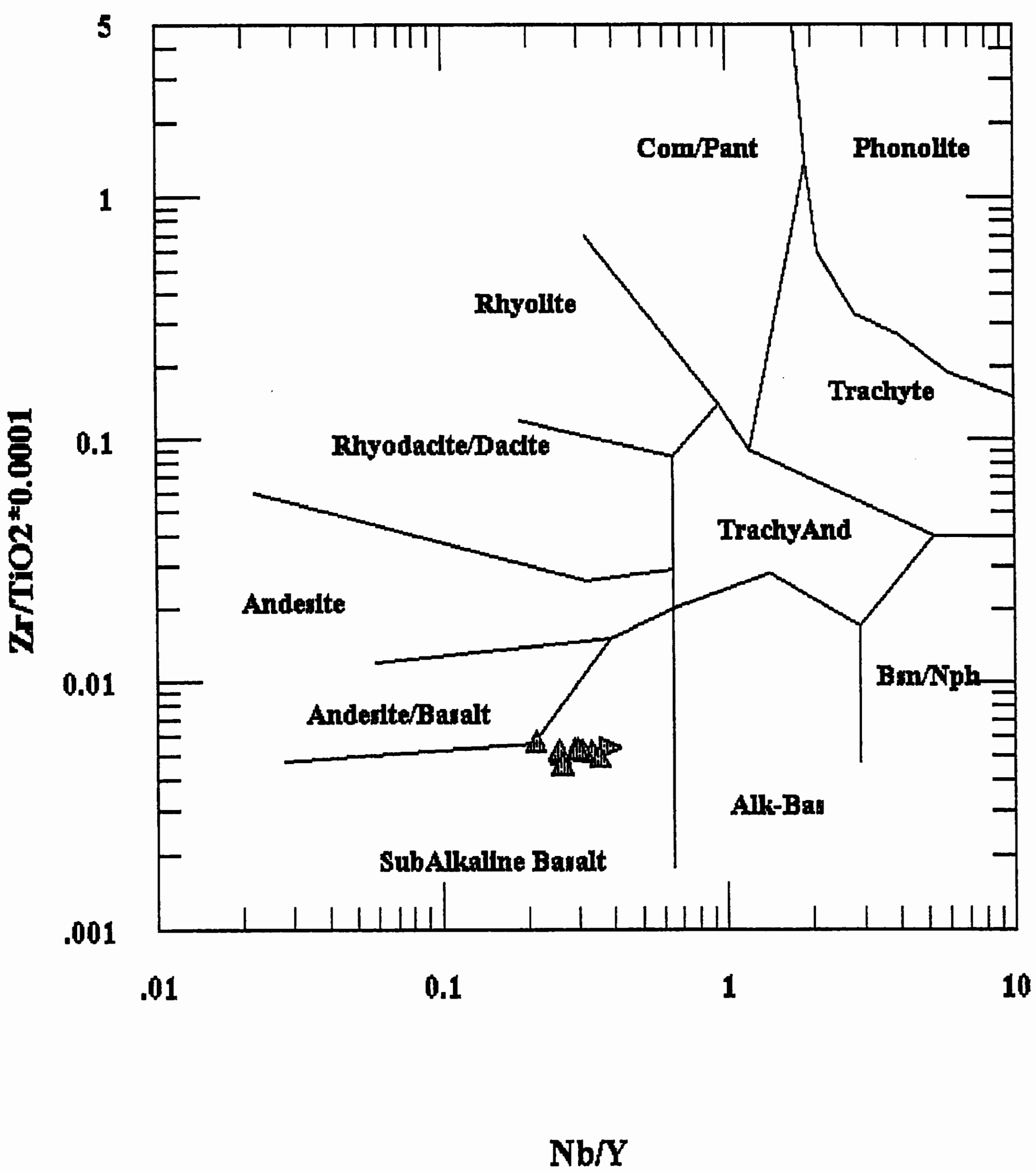


Figure 8 Standard trace element rock classification diagram, showing that the Karmutsen basalts have immobile ratios similar to fresh basalts.



5.8 / Interpretation and conclusion

5.8.1 classification of showings:

The showings could be a "volcanic red bed" copper deposit as the minfile occurrences in the general area group are currently classified. The beds are not red, but green or beige. The proximity to oreskarn systems on the other hand suggests that they may be distal skarns. The mobility of iron oxide with copper mineralization suggests it may be a candidate for a version of the IOCG deposits.

5.8.2 Significance of magnetic basalts

The magnetic basalts are locally more iron rich than normal tholeiite basalts. No magnetite is noted in amygdales. Local magnetite veins have been noted. Whether the basalts are intrinsically iron rich in this part of the section, or the magnetite is part of a regional metasomatic event, the enhanced iron content has exploration consequences. The upper Karmutsen may be exceedingly well differentiated along a tholeiitic trend. Hence this iron (and associated Ti, V and Mn) enrichment should have regional and stratigraphic expression. Currently, very few systematic lithochemical studies have been conducted on the stratigraphy of the Karmutsen Formation. It is not known whether the Karmutsen Formation is chemically zoned, through time and space. A study of non mineralized Karmutsen Group is required to be able answer some of these questions. Alternately, if the magnetite is metasomatic, then the possibility of iron oxide-copper deposits should be considered. Since a large area is underlain by rocks with silicate and sulphide filled amygdales and veins, as well as containing enhanced magnetite in the groundmass the conclusion that large scale but locally mild metasomatism of some type is known to have occurred. Currently, both models are being investigated.

5.8.3 Conclusions

The Krisp 1-6, as well as the associated Pastry, Macaroon and Oreo claims, are located adjacent to the northwest striking contact of the Adam River Batholith, and are located on outcrops of the hosting upper Karmutsen Formation. Several regional northerly trending steeply dipping shear zones with subhorizontal dextral shear component have secondary structures associated with them that are mineralized. The mineralization is best developed in sheared, locally magnetite bearing epidosites and brecciated felsites. The best assays from Krisp come from minerlaized stress adjustment voids associated with later smaller faults.

Mineralization is irregularly distributed, and values up to 6.33% copper have been attained from selected samples. Elevated values of silver, gold and Pd are spottily distributed in the mineralization. The mineralization in these claims as well as the adjacent ones are rich in copper and silver.

6.0 FUTURE WORK

The land holdings should be rationalized, by converting them to the new claim cells (MTO cells).

Future work should focus on establishing the areal extent of the various types of mineralized zones and their individual mineralization. There are various ore deposit models that might be fitted to this and nearby showings. Evaluation of these models will require careful collection and analysis of more data.

Detailed chemical studies of Karmutsen Basalts outside the magnetic "halo" are required to properly understand the iron content of the "halo" basalts.

To find the extent the magnetic phases (magnetite, pyrrhotite) of the shear zones a magnetic survey is clearly indicated. To find the extent of conductive portions (sulphide concentrations) of the shear zones, one of several types of survey can be contemplated; the size of the exploration commitment would seem to dictate the method. Both these surveys can be done off the same grid, which should include at least 250 m. on either side of the contact as currently located.

Interpretations of the surveys will be fraught with errors. The presence of the Highway with its infill of materials trucked in from unknown sources will pose a problem. The Adam River valley and adjacent parallel valleys (Rooney, Kim Creeks) with the deep (glacio)- fluvial fill will shield anomalies located along the fault traces in the valley bottoms. Nevertheless if enough surface anomalies along the valley sides are successfully tested, then deeper exploration will be easier to justify.

A possible exploration scenario is given below. Many others can be proposed, the main determinant is the amount of money available for further work. What is certain is that this program will need funding from a partner, or someone taking an option on the property.

A POSSIBLE EXPLORATION SCENARIO

1/ A program which could rapidly fulfill the needs outlined above, is to run a small helicopter survey (about 10km by 10km, with lines every 100 m.) measuring the magnetic and electromagnetic parameters simultaneously. This would focus the search.

ESTIMATED COST ; $100,000 (about $100/line km, from an unofficial quote, subject to usual limitations)

2/ After the airborne survey, more staking, an accurate GPS survey of boundaries of the map-staking converted claims, prospecting and collecting the newly located (see above) near-surface geophysical targets would be appropriate. (Using a BeepMat to help locate thinly covered magnetic and/or sulphide mineralization would be useful)

ESTIMATED COST: $15,000

3/ Petrographic analysis and detailed mapping of all rock types near the shear zones may establish the locations of hydrothermal ore bearing channels and the nature of the mineralizing fluids, and, possibly, estimate their extent.

More litho-geochemistry and systematic assaying of new and old showings on the property will help decide as to which type of mineralizing fluid the nearby pluton might have generated.

Both methods will result in vectoring towards most mineralized area.

ESTIMATED COST: $25,000

At the end of this phase of the scenario, several target regions, of coincident geological, lithogeochemical and geophysical anomalies, will probably have been established. At this point there should be enough information to decide on the feasibility and design of a drill campaign.

This program should be in concert with work on the Pastry, Macaroon, Oreo, Kringle and Puff Claims.

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8.0 AUTHOUR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I have been a rock hound, prospector and geologist for over 40 years. My mineral exploration experience has been with Shell, Texas Gulf Sulfur, Kennco, Geophoto, Cogema and, several mining juniors. I have worked 10 years in southern BC and spent 23 years with the GSC as a field officer focused on mapping in northeastern Arctic Canada. For the last 8 years I have prospected and explored for PGEs in Nunavut, Nunavik and BC.

I reside at 1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay, BC, V8M 1A4

I am currently a BC Free Miner, # 142134, paid up until August 31, 2005.

During 2000 and 2001, I received Prospector's Assistance Program (PAP) grants to prospect on Vancouver Island. In 2002 I received YMIP grant to prospect in the Yukon.

My formal education is that of a geologist, I graduated with an honours BSc in 1964 and PhD in Geology in 1969, both, from UBC.

I am a P.Geol. licensed (L895) in Nunavut and NT, and a P.Geo. (25977) in BC and Ontario (1047).

I am sole owner of the claims in question.

9.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Wages:

prospecting and showing recognised, not billed				
Feb 18, MS and A Tebbutt, 1 day stake, prospect, map and sample			550	
May 27, MS and A Tebbutt, 1 day, prospect, map and sample			550	
Aug 30, 2004, ½ day check locations, map and prospect			200	
Food and accommodation 2 nights, 7 meals for 2			240	
				$1540.00
Analyses				
acme crush rock	18 x 4.72		84.96	
geo 4	18 x 16.65		299.70	
4a,4b 1Dx	7 x 36.00		252.00	
1 diskette			1.50	
GST		7%	44.67	
re-assay for 3 copper	includes GST		27.27	
Freight			45.00	
Total analyses:				*$755.50*
Van pet polished slabs	8 x 10		80.00	
Report preparation 10hrs @ $50				*$500.00*
Telephone, shared w/ other projects			9.90	
transportation (not to exceed 20% of subtotal)			403.40*	
total				**$3288.00**

*shared cost of transportation with other projects

Transportation:

From Brentwood Bay to claims, and local transportation

3 shared return trips, 3000@.40/km+2 Mill Bay ferry trips

10.0 APPENDICES

10.1 **Appendix A Rock Descriptions of analysed samples, with Pd, Pt, Au, Ag, Cu tabulated**

Locations reported in NAD83, all are UTM Zone +*9?
(approximate conversion is NAD83 utme = NAD27 utme - 108m ,
NAD83 utmn = NAD27 utmn + 194m)

assay	utme	utmn	Au	Pd	Cu	Ag
ACME Lab Certificate A400677, Feb 26, 2003						
C116401	703127,	5581936	8	26	1064	<.3
WP392, breccia						
C116405	702575,	5582012	<2	15	354	0.6
Wp 376, Broken altered basalt,						
C116406	702575,	5582012	6	7	2232	1.8
Wp 376, Broken altered basaltic rock, with malachite stain						
#C116408	702574,	5582051	4	24	2617	0.7
Wp406, green stained road construction drill hole strongly malachite stained veins from highway cut						
C116411	702653,	5582199	2	13	42	<.3
Breccia pipe another sample						
#C116417	702852,	5582235	27	17	279	<.3
outcrop of basalt on old road, sample						
C116422	702653,	5582199	10	18	1348	0.4
WP377 breccia pipe with malachite stain						
#C116423	702966,	5582712	4	19	174	<.3

WP384 (1) sandy detritus in altered zone						
#C116424	702966,	5582712	12	11	622	<.3
384(2) epidote vein material w/pink feldspar and qz from pod of cc w/ rust and cc and epid, magnetite veining adjacent samples few cm thick 200/st vein						

ACME Lab Certificate A402648, Jun 10, 2004

C116463	702641,	5582197	4	11	46	0.3
469 breccia in road						
C116464	702588,	5582030	<2	14	1522	0.7
**			0.5		1410.3	0.5
WP 466e fg beige dyke w/ sulphides and a cc edge w/ malachite wash, 15 cm wide, epidote and carbonate rich WR, with albite (altered basalt)						
C116465	702645,	5582168	2	33	3551	1.4
WP 468c, fg grey-beige wthrg malachite stained, clayey altered basalt						
C116466	702588,	5582030	10	34	**9073***	3.6
WP 466f malachite stained beige-grey fg altered rock(like 468c)						
C11646	7 702645,	5582168	**57**	**67**	**10K+***	**7.0**
WP468b, malachite stained beige altered rock 1 cm clusters of sulphides epidote vein cutting through sulphide vein						
C116468	702645,	5582168	17	**73**	**10K+***	**11.4**
**			37.1		**10K+***	**11.5**
WP468a, beige dyke with mal and argillic alt, local epidote and blebs of sulphides. WR						

C116469	702600,	5582038	22	20	3445	3.2
**			17.7		3682	2.6
WP472, beige fine grained altered rock w/ alt and malachite wash qz, calcite, no al! Much fe WR						
C116470	702588,	5582030	7	24	**5907**	2.5
**			4.9		**6223**	2.0
WP466g, country rock basalt w/ amygdales, local sulphides in wall paper, malachite alteration						
C116471	702592,	5582063	19	39	**7857**	4.4
WP467a, grey-beige, sheared, clay altered, w/ malachite stain basalt??						
C116472	702592,	5582063	4	32	181	0.3
WP467b powdered broken grey clay from shear						
C116473	702543,	5582014	8	22	168	<.3
**			4.6		169.4	0.1
WP465, rel fresh, fp phyric basalt? W/ thin wall paper of sulphides, WTR.						
C116474	702639,	5582111	2	32	26	<.3
WP471a, sulphide vein, mainly pyrite? 1 cm wide in basalt some country rock						
C116475	702639,	5582111	8	25	1943	1.1
WP471b, sulphide vein 1 cm wide, local malachite						
C116476	702639,	5582111	8	15	201	0.3
**			1		204.6	0.1
WP471c, feldspar- phyric basalt w/ malachite						

wash, WR

C116477	702588,	5582030	<2	13	375	0.3
WP466a, pink,(hematite?) fg fp phyric probably altered basalt, fragmental?						

** also assayed with 1DX method (ICP-MS)
# previously claimed for assessment

Other notes

c116468 carries 20 ppm Bi, 61.9 ppm Se
c116471 carries 387 ppm Co

ACME LABS Certificate A402648R, July 2, 2004

re-assayed using 7AR technique for ore grade quality assays

C116466 = **.910 % Cu**
C116467 = **3.766 % Cu**
C116468 = **6.334 % Cu**

ACME LABS Certificate A404970, September 7, 2004

C116427	702574,	5582051	**212**	10	4557	**18.4**
406 vein fill calcite rich						
C116481	702588,	5582030	3	14	734	<.3
**			3.3		721.4	.2
466e grey dyke cutting calcite veins, rel fresh basalt with calcite veins						
C116482	702600,	5582038	3	24	**8293**	2.6
472 mal stained beige altered "felsite/basalt" with calcite						

** also assayed with 1DX method (ICP-MS)

10.2 Appendix B Certificate of Analyses.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A400677 Page 1

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

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	<1	<.3	1	<1	<2	.04	5	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.12	<.001	<1	1	<.01	2	<.01	<3	.01	.47	.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116401 392	<1	1064	<3	56	<.3	36	20	338	4.71	4	<8	<2	<2	20	<.5	<3	<3	123	.88	.075	3	41	1.35	4	.37	<3	1.37	.10	.02	2	8	5	26
C 116402 419	2	4204	131	346	<.3	46	49	1739	.99	10	<8	<2	37	35	6.7	3	<3	38	8.65	.027	39	4	.12	10	.07	5	4.41	.01	.01	<2	3	<2	2
C 116403 416C	<1	1668	4	66	.5	29	13	248	2.12	2	<8	<2	<2	57	.7	<3	<3	47	4.78	.006	<1	13	.41	2	.05	<3	3.56	<.01	.02	<2	15	<2	17
C 116404	1	1285	4	36	.5	15	6	119	1.32	10	<8	<2	<2	55	.6	<3	<3	33	5.13	<.001	<1	6	.09	5	.02	<3	3.46	.01	.04	2	16	<2	16
C 116405	1	354	<3	23	.6	32	192	206	7.62	4	<8	<2	<2	12	<.5	<3	<3	77	.51	.012	<1	27	.69	1	.21	<3	.74	.02	.01	<2	<2	4	15
C 116406	<1	2232	<3	6	1.8	6	4	572	.73	<2	<8	<2	<2	30	<.5	<3	<3	27	8.07	.019	1	12	.12	4	.07	<3	.37	.01	.10	<2	6	2	7
C 116407 405	<1	25	<3	107	<.3	60	37	669	5.06	3	<8	<2	<2	13	.5	<3	<3	128	1.16	.034	1	34	2.40	2	.41	<3	2.33	.03	.01	2	4	3	16
C 116408 406	<1	2617	<3	20	.7	11	5	387	1.14	3	<8	<2	<2	62	.6	<3	<3	85	8.08	.078	2	19	.13	2	.50	<3	.29	.04	.02	<2	4	4	24
C 116409 416	<1	97	<3	34	<.3	32	15	624	2.46	2	<8	<2	<2	79	.6	<3	<3	78	1.91	.053	1	52	.47	6	.30	<3	1.49	.01	<.01	<2	<2	2	9
C 116410 414	<1	337	4	21	<.3	74	16	152	1.94	<2	<8	<2	<2	132	<.5	<3	<3	41	3.02	.031	1	49	1.27	9	.11	<3	4.73	.49	.02	<2	3	18	17
C 116411	<1	42	<3	28	<.3	5	3	106	1.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	41	<.5	<3	<3	27	6.14	.009	<1	3	.14	5	.08	<3	2.61	.01	.05	<2	2	2	13
C 116412 415	<1	109	<3	28	<.3	31	15	253	3.86	<2	<8	<2	<2	132	<.5	<3	<3	134	1.26	.067	2	29	.95	19	.14	3	1.74	.22	.02	<2	4	7	16
RE C 116412	<1	113	<3	29	<.3	30	15	260	3.99	<2	<8	<2	<2	136	<.5	<3	<3	138	1.28	.069	2	33	.98	19	.14	<3	1.80	.23	.03	<2	5	7	16
C 116413	<1	7083	6	62	1.3	49	18	704	4.27	6	<8	<2	<2	35	1.8	<3	<3	90	3.82	.027	1	36	.88	12	.14	<3	2.48	.01	.21	<2	11	2	6
C 116414 413	<1	819	<3	90	.3	72	38	790	5.76	2	<8	<2	<2	72	.8	<3	<3	120	1.49	.075	2	150	2.65	1	.33	<3	2.57	.01	.01	2	<2	3	15
C 116415 412	<1	180	<3	8	<.3	6	4	139	.98	<2	<8	<2	<2	39	<.5	<3	<3	53	2.19	.004	<1	11	.05	2	.07	<3	1.40	.06	.02	<2	<2	<2	8
C 116416 413B	<1	29	<3	23	<.3	15	6	338	1.19	3	<8	<2	<2	99	<.5	<3	<3	60	5.49	.005	<1	27	.44	1	.10	<3	2.92	.02	.05	2	3	<2	3
C 116417 393	<1	279	<3	57	<.3	39	20	457	5.44	<2	<8	<2	<2	8	.6	<3	<3	197	.79	.079	4	14	1.29	4	.30	<3	1.45	.06	.01	<2	27	3	17
C 116418 402	<1	75	<3	72	<.3	93	54	612	4.98	2	<8	<2	<2	56	<.5	<3	<3	87	1.09	.058	1	136	3.03	2	.35	<3	2.48	<.01	<.01	<2	3	5	15
C 116419 407	25	1108	5	16	1.0	269	154	141	21.73	326	<8	<2	2	32	1.0	<3	<3	34	1.53	.020	1	3	.07	6	.03	<3	.85	.01	.02	<2	36	5	29
C 116420 410	24	912	4	10	6.2	186	126	88	16.07	114	<8	<2	<2	34	1.6	<3	<3	20	2.48	.003	<1	7	.10	7	.06	<3	1.66	.02	.04	<2	13	<2	21
C 116421 412A	<1	9191	5	56	3.3	17	16	455	5.00	4	<8	<2	<2	39	1.9	<3	<3	142	1.48	.062	2	11	.89	3	.58	<3	.96	.05	.01	<2	<2	3	30
C 116422	<1	1348	5	62	.4	18	15	515	3.64	5	<8	<2	<2	63	.5	<3	<3	117	8.01	.032	1	11	1.00	4	.33	<3	3.57	.03	.04	<2	10	2	18
C 116423	<1	174	<3	25	<.3	19	12	148	2.85	7	<8	<2	<2	56	<.5	<3	<3	76	2.94	.034	1	17	.46	3	.14	<3	3.76	.04	.03	<2	4	3	19
C 116424	<1	622	<3	22	<.3	20	13	306	1.89	4	<8	<2	<2	92	<.5	<3	<3	74	3.58	.027	1	22	.44	3	.24	<3	1.26	.03	.02	<2	12	2	11
C 116425	<1	26	<3	32	<.3	49	22	277	2.17	2	<8	<2	<2	147	<.5	<3	<3	82	1.38	.039	1	60	1.41	1	.35	<3	1.56	<.01	<.01	<2	<2	4	9
C 116426	<1	110	<3	40	<.3	50	26	394	4.35	4	<8	<2	<2	35	<.5	<3	<3	114	1.27	.026	1	77	1.89	3	.44	<3	1.83	.03	<.01	<2	4	4	12
STANDARD DS5/FA-10R	12	143	26	130	<.3	23	12	756	3.00	18	<8	<2	3	46	5.4	3	7	59	.71	.090	12	187	.65	137	.09	17	1.97	.04	.14	4	490	473	486

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: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 10/04.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS

Schau, Mikkel File # A400677 Page 2
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	MnO %	Cr2O3 %	Ba ppm	Ni ppm	Sc ppm	LOI %	TOT/C %	TOT/S %	SUM %
C 116406	68.54	4.57	1.64	.35	12.82	.14	1.25	.60	.04	.07	.005	76	<20	15	9.4	2.61	.13	99.44
C 116410	47.28	16.08	10.43	9.38	11.33	1.55	.11	1.24	.09	.14	.049	40	210	31	2.0	.04	.02	99.71
C 116412	48.28	16.33	12.63	6.15	8.94	3.68	.11	1.94	.17	.16	.026	101	87	36	1.2	.04	.02	99.65
C 116417	47.42	12.57	16.24	6.50	8.55	3.43	.07	2.48	.19	.30	.012	41	64	45	1.9	.12	.03	99.68
C 116425	50.36	13.25	11.93	4.93	14.93	.08	<.02	1.29	.12	.11	.019	5	74	38	2.7	.05	.01	99.73
STANDARD SO-17/CSB	61.67	13.83	5.82	2.32	4.65	4.07	1.40	.60	.99	.53	.435	403	30	23	3.4	2.40	5.31	99.76

GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM SAMPLE BY LIBO2 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. LOI BY LOSS ON IGNITION.
TOTAL C & S BY LECO. (NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUM)
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

Data L FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 10/04

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
C. Leong
Clarence Leong

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A ... PHONE(...)253-...58 ... (604)...3-1...
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A400677 Page 2 (a)

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Co ppm	Cs ppm	Ga ppm	Hf ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Gd ppm	Tb ppm	Dy ppm	Ho ppm	Er ppm	Tm ppm	Yb ppm	Lu ppm
C 116406	4.2	.2	4.6	1.1	2.9	20.5	10	51.0	.2	.5	.1	104	<.1	30.4	11.3	2.8	8.3	1.18	6.2	1.8	.68	2.02	.34	2.15	.42	1.12	.16	.94	.13
C 116410	54.3	.2	16.7	2.0	4.6	2.0	3	224.3	.3	.5	.1	245	<.1	57.3	16.0	3.5	10.8	1.60	7.9	2.3	.99	2.75	.53	3.13	.59	1.81	.23	1.47	.23
C 116412	44.7	.3	18.4	2.9	9.5	3.1	3	910.2	.6	.4	.3	310	<.1	104.9	27.3	7.9	22.8	3.12	15.6	4.2	1.45	4.44	.86	5.00	1.01	2.82	.37	2.27	.32
C 116417	48.5	.1	24.9	4.3	12.3	1.5	3	71.5	.7	.7	.4	431	.1	133.7	32.0	8.9	25.2	3.60	17.8	5.0	1.75	6.06	.95	5.73	1.18	3.13	.45	3.10	.45
C 116425	42.8	.1	19.3	2.2	6.0	1.0	<1	1821.7	.4	.5	.2	290	1.3	68.9	21.4	5.2	14.3	2.00	11.2	3.2	1.09	3.65	.58	3.87	.79	2.07	.24	1.58	.25
STANDARD SO-17	18.1	3.7	19.7	12.5	25.0	22.3	11	301.2	4.2	11.2	11.3	125	10.1	357.4	26.7	10.4	24.2	3.01	13.1	3.3	1.02	3.71	.66	4.24	.90	2.81	.39	2.86	.42

GROUP 4B - REE - 0.200 GM BY LiBO2 FUSION, ICP/MS FINISHED.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

Data L FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 10/04

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A400677 Page 2 (b)
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Hg ppm	Tl ppm	Se ppm
C 116406	.3	2189.9	1.8	7	5.9	<.5	.3	.1	<.1	1.5	4.5	.02	<.1	<.5
C 116410	.1	342.4	.4	24	69.6	<.5	<.1	<.1	<.1	.1	3.7	.01	<.1	<.5
C 116412	.3	106.7	.4	32	32.2	.6	<.1	.1	<.1	<.1	2.2	.02	<.1	<.5
C 116417	.2	269.8	.5	60	38.1	<.5	.1	.1	<.1	.2	21.8	.01	<.1	<.5
C 116425	.3	24.4	.1	38	50.5	1.3	<.1	.2	<.1	<.1	2.1	<.01	<.1	<.5
STANDARD DS5	13.3	143.8	24.8	139	24.8	17.7	5.7	3.6	6.1	.3	38.4	.15	1.1	4.9

GROUP 1DX - 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-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 10/04

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

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From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT
To Schau, Mikkel
Acme file # A402648 Page 1 Received: JUN 10 2004 * 21 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM
AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
SI	< 1	< 1	4	1	< .3	1	< 1	6	0.14	< 2	< 8	< 2	< 2	3
C 116459	3	2	7	8	< .3	6	1	141	0.93	13	< 8	< 2	23	17
C 116460	66	1143	< 3	2883	0.7	89	5	277	1.47	13	16	< 2	< 2	79
C 116461	474	5358	8	911	1.7	346	9	305		< 2	54	< 2	2	54
C 116462	108	1358	16	1821	1.1	234	9	361	1.8	2	26	< 2	< 2	48
C 116463	1		4	47	0.3	26	22	364	3.58	< 2	< 8	< 2	< 2	114
C 116464	1	1522	3	34	0.7	15	5	504	2.95	3	< 8	< 2	< 2	80
C 116465	< 1	3551	3	122	1.4	42	36	1024	6.22	4	< 8	< 2	2	40
C 116466	< 1	9073	10	77	3.6	33	20	187	1.94	< 2	< 8	< 2	< 2	39
C 116467	2	>10000	< 3	91	7	63	37	723	7.99	2	< 8	< 2	< 2	198
c116468	1	>10000	< 3	35	11.4	37	19	298	9.04	6	8	< 2	< 2	278
C 116469	2	3445	4	16	3.2	34	220	290	5.01	8	< 8	< 2	< 2	85
C 116470	< 1	5907	< 3	139	2.5	37	27	383	3.47	3	< 8	< 2	< 2	38
RE C 116	< 1	5924	< 3	140	2.3	36	28	383	3.52	3	< 8	< 2	< 2	38
C 116471	< 1	7857	< 3	25	4.4	25	387	322	5.89	5	< 8	< 2	< 2	30
C 116472	< 1	181	< 3	53	0.3	35	47	444	8.39	3	< 8	< 2	< 2	40
C 116473	< 1	168	< 3	33	< .3	36	29	437	6.84	3	< 8	< 2	< 2	35
C 116474	< 1	26	< 3	1	< .3	10	30	154	4.22	4	< 8	< 2	< 2	200
C 116475	1	1943	3	132	1.1	27	32	270	3.73	6	< 8	< 2	< 2	153
C 116476	< 1	201	< 3	48	0.3	39	13	368	5.16	< 2	< 8	< 2	< 2	58
C 116477	< 1	375	6	3	0.3	4	3	460	0.77	< 2	< 8	< 2	< 2	107
STANDAR	13	145	27	134	0.5	26	12	761	3.02	18	8	< 2	2	48

FORMAT

Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %
< .5	< 3	< 3	1	0.15	< .001	< 1	2	0.02	4	< .01	< 3	< .01	0.66	0.01
< .5	< 3	< 3	7	0.3	0.01	28	7	0.09	28	0.05	14	0.37	0.11	0.16
81.4	< 3	< 3	1323	6.93	0.072	9	130	0.16	1	0.06	4	1.55	0.01	< .01
24	< 3	6	3885	6.82	0.195	22	333	1.57	2	0.2	6	3.9	0.01	0.01
71.7	< 3	< 3	2446	9.74	0.053	11	181	1.4	2	0.18	25	4.52	0.01	< .01
0.9	< 3	< 3	107	6.26	0.01	1	14	1.09	6	0.32	< 3	9.03	0.05	0.16
1	< 3	< 3	151	10.68	0.072	3	31	0.17	4	0.74	< 3	0.46	0.05	0.03
< .5	< 3	< 3	207	1.71	0.082	5	22	2.71	3	0.66	< 3	2.73	0.08	0.02
0.7	< 3	4	148	1.56	0.096	3	27	0.48	2	1.01	< 3	0.63	0.07	0.01
1.7	< 3	17	173	1.72	0.038	3	25	2.03	2	0.51	< 3	2.19	0.01	0.01
2	< 3	20	99	1.37	< .001	1	8	0.64	3	0.12	< 3	1.18	0.01	0.01
1	< 3	4	67	5.59	0.02	1	15	0.26	2	0.3	< 3	0.8	0.01	< .01
2.6	< 3	< 3	159	4.43	0.079	4	29	0.73	7	0.88	< 3	0.71	0.07	0.04
2.5	< 3	< 3	158	4.43	0.078	3	30	0.72	7	0.88	< 3	0.7	0.07	0.04
2.6	< 3	6	178	1.59	0.045	3	18	1.08	4	0.55	< 3	1	0.05	0.02
< .5	< 3	< 3	195	3.22	0.051	2	35	2.37	6	0.43	< 3	4.62	0.05	0.06
1.8	< 3	< 3	204	1.8	0.067	4	29	1.46	7	0.74	< 3	1.16	0.07	0.02
< .5	< 3	< 3	96	2.5	0.035	2	9	0.07	2	0.66	< 3	1.26	0.01	< .01
2.7	< 3	< 3	77	3.09	0.054	2	7	0.11	1	0.61	< 3	1	0.01	< .01
< .5	< 3	< 3	141	1.5	0.071	4	17	1.21	4	0.6	< 3	1.13	0.1	0.02
< .5	< 3	< 3	91	9.37	0.078	3	17	0.06	2	0.51	< 3	0.53	0.04	0.01
5.6	3	7	63	0.77	0.094	13	191	0.71	141	0.12	15	2.04	0.04	0.14

W	Au**	Pt**	Pd**
ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb
< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
< 2	2	2	4
< 2	5	11	34
< 2	2	7	11
< 2	4	3	11
< 2	< 2	< 2	14
2	2	4	33
< 2	10	2	34
< 2	57	3	67
< 2	17	4	73
3	22	2	20
< 2	7	4	24
2	4	4	24
< 2	19	6	39
2	4	2	32
< 2	8	4	22
< 2	2	7	32
2	8	7	25
< 2	8	5	15
< 2	< 2	5	13
6	495	469	498

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT I
To Schau, Mikkel
Acme file # A402648 Page 2 Received: JUN 10 2004 * 8 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM

ELEMENT	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	MnO	Cr2O3	Ni	Sc	LOI
SAMPLES	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%
C 116459	74.33	12.69	1.97	0.3	1.39	3.28	4.59	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.002	< 20	3	0.6
C 116464	39.05	12.11	6.73	1.59	21.8	4.18	0.28	2.01	0.17	0.1	0.01	40	44	11.7
C 116468	44.02	11.6	21.57	1.3	11.34	0.16	0.47	0.36	0.17	0.09	0.002	25	9	5.3
C 116469	60.35	5.81	12.24	1.88	15.62	0.09	< .02	0.71	0.08	0.11	0.006	64	18	2.7
	48.1	13.12	8.8	3.96	12.36	4.98	0.53	2.46	0.22	0.11	0.009	62	48	5.2
C 116473	48.6	12.73	15.36	6.13	7.88	4.58	0.24	1.96	0.19	0.14	0.01	70	40	2.2
C 116476	48.99	12.35	14.45	6.69	9.22	3.97	0.39	2.05	0.18	0.19	0.011	74	40	1.5
STANDAF	61.79	13.92	5.88	2.42	4.71	4.14	1.41	0.6	1.01	0.53	0.435	40	23	3.4

-ORMAT

TOT/C %	TOT/S %	SUM %
0.01	0.04	99.36
3.22	0.05	99.75
0.09	9.15	96.38
1.56	3.1	99.62
1.22	0.58	99.86
0.17	0.23	100.03
0.02	0.04	100
2.4	5.32	100.25

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A400677 Page 1

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

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	<1	<.3	1	<1	<2	.04	5	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.12	<.001	<1	1	<.01	2	<.01	<3	.01	.47	.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116401 392	<1	1064	<3	56	<.3	36	20	338	4.71	4	<8	<2	<2	20	<.5	<3	<3	123	.88	.075	3	41	1.35	4	.37	<3	1.37	.10	.02	2	8	5	26
C 116402 419	2	4204	131	346	<.3	46	49	1739	.99	10	<8	<2	37	35	6.7	3	<3	38	8.65	.027	39	4	.12	10	.07	5	4.41	.01	.01	<2	3	<2	2
C 116403 416C	<1	1668	4	66	.5	29	13	248	2.12	2	<8	<2	<2	57	.7	<3	<3	47	4.78	.006	<1	13	.41	2	.05	<3	3.56	<.01	.02	<2	15	<2	17
C 116404 [illegible]	1	1285	4	36	.5	15	6	119	1.32	10	<8	<2	<2	55	.6	<3	<3	33	5.13	<.001	<1	6	.09	5	.02	<3	3.46	.01	.04	2	16	<2	16
C 116405 Krisp	1	354	<3	23	.6	32	192	206	7.62	4	<8	<2	<2	12	<.5	<3	<3	77	.51	.012	<1	27	.69	1	.21	<3	.74	.02	.01	<2	<2	4	15
C 116406 Krisp	<1	2232	<3	6	1.8	6	4	572	.73	<2	<8	<2	<2	30	<.5	<3	<3	27	8.07	.019	1	12	.12	4	.07	<3	.37	.01	.10	<2	6	2	7
C 116407 405	<1	25	<3	107	<.3	60	37	669	5.06	3	<8	<2	<2	13	.5	<3	<3	128	1.16	.034	1	34	2.40	2	.41	<3	2.33	.03	.01	2	4	3	16
C 116408 406	<1	2617	<3	20	.7	11	5	387	1.14	3	<8	<2	<2	62	.6	<3	<3	85	8.08	.078	2	19	.13	2	.50	<3	.29	.04	.02	<2	4	4	24
C 116409 416	<1	97	<3	34	<.3	32	15	624	2.46	2	<8	<2	<2	79	.6	<3	<3	78	1.91	.053	1	52	.47	6	.30	<3	1.49	.01	<.01	<2	<2	2	9
C 116410 414	<1	337	4	21	<.3	74	16	152	1.94	<2	<8	<2	<2	132	<.5	<3	<3	41	3.02	.031	1	49	1.27	9	.11	<3	4.73	.49	.02	<2	3	18	17
C 116411 [illegible]	<1	42	<3	28	<.3	5	3	106	1.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	41	<.5	<3	<3	27	6.14	.009	<1	3	.14	5	.08	<3	2.61	.01	.05	<2	2	2	13
C 116412 415	<1	109	<3	28	<.3	31	15	253	3.86	<2	<8	<2	<2	132	<.5	<3	<3	134	1.26	.067	2	29	.95	19	.14	3	1.74	.22	.02	<2	4	7	16
RE C 116412	<1	113	<3	29	<.3	30	15	260	3.99	<2	<8	<2	<2	136	<.5	<3	<3	138	1.28	.069	2	33	.98	19	.14	<3	1.80	.23	.03	<2	5	7	16
C 116413 [illegible]	<1	7083	6	62	1.3	49	18	704	4.27	6	<8	<2	<2	35	1.8	<3	<3	90	3.82	.027	1	36	.88	12	.14	<3	2.48	.01	.21	<2	11	2	6
C 116414 413	<1	819	<3	90	.3	72	38	790	5.76	2	<8	<2	<2	72	.8	<3	<3	120	1.49	.075	2	150	2.65	1	.33	<3	2.57	.01	.01	2	<2	3	15
C 116415 412	<1	180	<3	8	<.3	6	4	139	.98	<2	<8	<2	<2	39	<.5	<3	<3	53	2.19	.004	<1	11	.05	2	.07	<3	1.40	.06	.02	<2	<2	<2	8
C 116416 413B	<1	29	<3	23	<.3	15	6	338	1.19	3	<8	<2	<2	99	<.5	<3	<3	60	5.49	.005	<1	27	.44	1	.10	<3	2.92	.02	.05	2	3	<2	3
C 116417 393	<1	279	<3	57	<.3	39	20	457	5.44	<2	<8	<2	<2	8	.6	<3	<3	197	.79	.079	4	14	1.29	4	.30	<3	1.45	.06	.01	<2	27	3	17
C 116418 402	<1	75	<3	72	<.3	93	54	612	4.98	2	<8	<2	<2	56	<.5	<3	<3	87	1.09	.058	1	136	3.03	2	.35	<3	2.48	<.01	<.01	<2	3	5	15
C 116419 407	25	1108	5	16	1.0	269	154	141	21.73	326	<8	<2	2	32	1.0	<3	<3	34	1.53	.020	1	3	.07	6	.03	<3	.85	.01	.02	<2	36	5	29
C 116420 410	24	912	4	10	6.2	186	126	88	16.07	114	<8	<2	<2	34	1.6	<3	<3	20	2.48	.003	<1	7	.10	7	.06	<3	1.66	.02	.04	<2	13	<2	21
C 116421 412A	<1	9191	5	56	3.3	17	16	455	5.00	4	<8	<2	<2	39	1.9	<3	<3	142	1.48	.062	2	11	.89	3	.58	<3	.96	.05	.01	<2	<2	3	30
C 116422 Krisp	<1	1348	5	62	.4	18	15	515	3.64	5	<8	<2	<2	63	.5	<3	<3	117	8.01	.032	1	11	1.00	4	.33	<3	3.57	.03	.04	<2	10	2	18
C 116423 394 (1)	<1	174	<3	25	<.3	19	12	148	2.85	7	<8	<2	<2	56	<.5	<3	<3	76	2.94	.034	1	17	.46	3	.14	<3	3.76	.04	.03	<2	4	3	19
C 116424 384 (2)	<1	622	<3	22	<.3	20	13	306	1.89	4	<8	<2	<2	92	<.5	<3	<3	74	3.58	.027	1	22	.44	3	.24	<3	1.26	.03	.02	<2	12	2	11
C 116425 403 (1)	<1	26	<3	32	<.3	49	22	277	2.17	2	<8	<2	<2	147	<.5	<3	<3	82	1.38	.039	1	60	1.41	1	.35	<3	1.56	<.01	<.01	<2	<2	4	9
C 116426 403 (2)	<1	110	<3	40	<.3	50	26	394	4.35	4	<8	<2	<2	35	<.5	<3	<3	114	1.27	.026	1	77	1.89	3	.44	<3	1.83	.03	<.01	<2	4	4	12
STANDARD DS5/FA-10R	12	143	26	130	<.3	23	12	756	3.00	18	<8	<2	3	46	5.4	3	7	59	.71	.090	12	187	.65	137	.09	17	1.97	.04	.14	4	490	473	486

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: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 10/04.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER — Clarence Leong

KRISP — 116405, 116406, 116411, 116422

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From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT
To Schau, Mikkel
Acme file # A402648 Page 2 (a) Received: JUN 10 2004 * 8 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 4B - REE - 0.200 GM

ELEMENT	Be	Co	Cs	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
C 116459	2	1.8	2.5	13.1	6.5	7.9	151.6	3	176.3	0.8	22.4	9.8	15	0.8
C 116464	1	13.2	< .1	14.1	3.4	9.7	5.8	1	412.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	364	0.5
C 116468	2	19.4	< .1	29.7	0.5	1.4	5.9	< 1	2051.4	< .1	0.2	< .1	368	0.8
C 116469	1	232.7	< .1	8.4	1.2	2.8	< .5	< 1	289.4	0.2	0.2	< .1	147	2.2
C 116470	1	44	0.1	12.6	3.7	11.5	10.5	< 1	285.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	321	0.4
C 116473	1	48.9	< .1	18.7	3.3	9.2	3.3	< 1	194.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	385	0.3
C 116476	1	37.8	< .1	12.5	3	9.5	3.9	2	286.4	0.6	1	0.2	339	0.6
STANDAR	1	19.5	3.9	19.6	13.2	24.6	22.6	10	301.7	4.2	12.1	12	128	10.2

FORMAT

Zr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Gd ppm	Tb ppm	Dy ppm	Ho ppm	Er ppm	Tm ppm	Yb ppm
149.7	29.7	32.2	53.1	5.89	20.7	4.1	0.37	3.67	0.66	3.97	0.89	2.81	0.45	3.85
106.2	33.2	10.2	22.4	3.28	16	4.8	1.53	5.54	0.98	5.67	1.09	2.99	0.43	3.1
19	5.5	3	5.6	0.71	3.4	1.2	0.63	1.15	0.15	0.83	0.16	0.41	0.08	0.43
32.7	10.6	3.5	7.7	1.2	5.8	1.7	0.53	1.99	0.3	1.84	0.39	0.93	0.16	1.12
127.2	34.5	11.1	25.2	3.82	18.2	6.2	1.59	7	1.06	6.06	1.25	3.36	0.53	3.29
103.2	29.8	9.6	20.3	3.07	15.8	4.5	1.42	5.41	0.92	5.5	1.05	2.75	0.44	2.94
109	31.8	9.8	21.6	3.35	17.9	4.9	1.34	5.93	1.01	5.58	1.1	2.77	0.4	2.81
358.5	27.6	11	23.9	3.11	13.7	3.4	1.08	3.92	0.69	4.32	0.91	2.71	0.41	2.86

Lu ppm	Ba ppm
0.47	514.5
0.41	57.9
0.08	31.9
0.12	6.1
0.42	131.2
0.36	105.3
0.36	60.4
0.43	398.8

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT I
To Schau, Mikkel
Acme file # A402648 Page 2 (b) Received: JUN 10 2004 * 8 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
C 116459	3.5	2.1	2.9	4	5.3	15.1	< .1	0.2	< .1	< .1	4.2	< .01	0.1	1.6
C 116464	1.1	1410.3	1.8	34	13.1	4.4	0.8	0.1	< .1	0.5	2.4	< .01	< .1	< .5
C 116468	0.7	>10000	4.9	38	36	< .5	3.6	0.1	0.2	11.5	37.1	0.03	< .1	61.9
C 116469	1	3682	4.2	17	33.8	7.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	2.6	17.7	0.02	< .1	11.1
C 116470	0.2	6223.3	3	147	35.2	3.6	2.9	0.1	< .1	2	4.9	0.01	< .1	1.4
C 116473	0.7	169.4	1.9	40	36.2	3.6	2.3	0.1	< .1	0.1	4.6	< .01	< .1	0.5
C 116476	0.2	204.6	1	52	38.9	3.1	0.2	0.1	< .1	0.1	1	< .01	< .1	< .5
STANDAR	12.9	144	24.2	133	24	22.4	5.6	3.5	6.3	0.3	43	0.18	1.1	4.8

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A404970 Page 1

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4

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	5	12	<.3	<1	<1	<2	.05	<2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.17	<.001	<1	6	.01	24	<.01	<3	.01	.53	.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116427	1	4557	12	17	18.4	7	3	242	1.05	7	<8	<2	<2	78	.6	7	<3	24	10.80	.002	<1	9	.11	31	.04	<3	5.51	.02	.15	<2	212	2	10
C 116478	3	>10000	9	82	4.2	43	39	308	7.93	2	9	<2	<2	16	.6	6	17	164	.93	.046	4	19	1.98	7	.40	3	1.76	.05	.04	<2	19	4	19
C 116479	5	8215	4	122	4.3	35	36	403	3.98	<2	<8	<2	<2	41	1.6	3	<3	76	1.02	.067	1	74	2.29	19	.26	6	2.52	.04	.05	<2	268	<2	4
C 116480	3	>10000	7	42	2.5	25	23	175	4.82	4	<8	<2	<2	47	.9	6	<3	96	1.22	.040	2	15	.96	6	.39	<3	1.33	.03	.03	<2	23	3	19
C 116481	1	734	<3	28	<.3	16	6	466	3.47	3	<8	<2	<2	62	<.5	<3	<3	129	8.35	.075	2	28	.21	6	.54	<3	.36	.04	.04	2	3	3	14
C 116482	2	8293	<3	31	2.6	36	72	255	3.77	7	<8	<2	<2	61	1.8	<3	<3	71	8.77	.029	1	12	.25	1	.28	<3	.97	<.01	<.01	<2	9	2	24
C 116483	7	133	23	44	<.3	187	891	13	26.58	376	8	<2	<2	2	<.5	<3	5	7	.06	.001	2	8	.01	6	<.01	<3	.17	<.01	.02	<2	86	12	<2
STANDARD DS5/FA-10R	13	144	24	137	<.3	25	12	759	3.01	19	<8	<2	3	46	5.4	5	6	59	.73	.093	11	197	.68	137	.10	17	2.00	.04	.15	4	491	475	470

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: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)

Data L FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: AUG 30 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 17/04.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
C.L.
Clarence Leong

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS

Schau, Mikkel File # A404970 Page 2
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4

SAMPLE#	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	MnO %	Cr2O3 %	Ni ppm	Sc ppm	LOI %	TOT/C %	TOT/S %	SUM %
C 116427	53.42	12.41	1.57	.25	16.70	.07	.45	.15	.01	.03	<.001	<20	4	14.3	2.46	.29	99.37
C 116479	57.84	13.35	8.67	5.16	6.03	1.50	1.45	.61	.20	.09	.017	39	21	4.1	.02	.56	99.02
C 116480	43.32	14.42	14.74	4.88	12.23	1.75	.68	1.29	.18	.11	.009	52	32	4.0	.01	2.53	97.63
C 116481	42.17	13.13	7.83	1.69	17.41	4.94	.39	2.15	.18	.09	.007	25	46	9.7	2.66	.02	99.69
STANDARD SO-17/CSB	61.21	13.96	5.88	2.39	4.79	4.22	1.41	.60	.96	.53	.440	30	23	3.4	2.43	5.45	99.80

GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM SAMPLE BY LIBO2 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. LOI BY LOSS ON IGNITION.
TOTAL C & S BY LECO. (NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUM)
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

Data [illegible] **FA** ____ **DATE RECEIVED:** AUG 30 2004 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sept 17/04

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Clarence Leong

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(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A404970 Page 2 (a)
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4

SAMPLE#	Be ppm	Co ppm	Cs ppm	Ga ppm	Hf ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Gd ppm	Tb ppm	Dy ppm	Ho ppm	Er ppm	Tm ppm	Yb ppm	Lu ppm	Ba ppm
C 116427	<1	3.9	.9	9.3	<.5	.7	10.3	<1	87.9	<.1	<.1	<.1	46	.2	8.6	3.3	1.1	2.0	.29	1.7	.6	.20	.63	.11	.59	.10	.32	.05	.34	.04	47.6
C 116479	<1	41.6	.3	14.0	1.4	2.8	25.0	<1	268.8	.2	.5	.8	156	<.1	42.1	14.3	4.4	11.9	1.73	8.9	2.3	.69	2.35	.48	2.53	.50	1.30	.22	1.60	.20	325.7
C 116480	<1	45.5	.2	27.9	2.5	6.9	11.3	<1	291.4	.4	.6	.1	361	.1	71.5	23.7	6.6	15.8	2.01	10.3	3.2	1.28	3.62	.71	3.96	.74	2.24	.33	1.98	.30	229.3
C 116481	1	14.4	.1	13.6	3.0	10.4	10.6	<1	393.0	.6	.4	.2	378	<.1	106.5	29.3	9.0	23.3	2.97	14.9	4.9	1.84	4.97	.97	5.46	1.14	2.82	.45	2.62	.43	91.0
STANDARD SO-17	<1	19.2	3.8	19.8	12.4	26.6	24.3	11	307.7	4.5	12.7	11.5	134	10.7	359.2	28.0	11.4	25.1	2.98	13.6	3.3	1.01	3.69	.70	4.40	.95	2.80	.43	2.95	.43	398.0

GROUP 4B - REE - 0.200 GM BY LiBO2 FUSION, ICP/MS FINISHED.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: AUG 30 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 17/04

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A404970 Page 2 (b)

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Hg ppm	Tl ppm	Se ppm
C 116427	.1	4510.8	19.7	16	5.6	<.5	.4	<.1	<.1	17.5	49.5	.03	<.1	.7
C 116479	2.3	8210.8	3.5	121	34.3	.6	1.7	<.1	<.1	4.1	235.8	.24	<.1	1.6
C 116480	.8	>10000	2.6	48	26.1	<.5	1.1	.1	<.1	2.9	21.4	.10	<.1	1.9
C 116481	.2	721.4	4.4	33	15.2	.5	.3	.1	<.1	.2	3.3	.01	<.1	<.5
STANDARD DS5	12.7	138.3	25.4	134	24.3	17.5	5.3	3.5	5.9	.3	40.0	.18	.9	4.9

GROUP 1DX - 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-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

Data ✓ **FA** ____ **DATE RECEIVED:** AUG 30 2004 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sept 17/04

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
C.L.
Clarence Leong

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