A prospectors Report

on

the

KLEJNE 1-2 CLAIMS

ADAM RIVER AREA

NANAIMO MINING DISTRICT

126 deg 9 min 5 sec Longitude

and

50 deg 16 min 45 sec Latitude

by

Dr. Mikkel Schau, P.Geo.

0.0 SUMMARY

Klejne 1-2 Claims fill cover most of the Boyes Creek region located south of the Island Highway, south southwesterly of Keta lake rest stop. The claims are staked on locally copper mineralized, subsidiary shear system(s) with epidote +/- magnetite bearing sulphide dissemination, adjacent to regional shear zones and hydrothermal system associated? with a nearby contact between the Triassic Vancouver Group and the Jurassic Adam River Batholith. The claim group contains previously known showings (Minfile 092L 166 and 165) and extremely altered volcanic rocks.

The claims cover the shear zone related Boyes Creek showing located in a creek bed in the uplands. New work has shown presence of limey units within the sequence of the Karmutsen, a finding which at Adam West (Minfile222) acted as a cap for mineralization trapped in permeable zones, both structural and primary, in the propylitic basalts of the Karmutsen. The claims, as well as Adam West, lie within a regional aeromagnetic halo.

New sampling has not been successful in finding new mineralized zones.

The general setting of the rocks, plus consideration of previously found showings; indicate that a hydrothermal system, first outlined on Boyes Creek, continues northward to include Adam West.

This is a grass roots project and the extent of the postulated hydrothermal system is still being explored. A land package which encompass several known Minfile locations, is being assembled

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.

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 included the Klejne Claims in their land holdings. They include Minfile showings 092L165, Boyes Creek and 092L166, South showing)

Sampling by this prospector has been sporadic since the rocks are exceedingly altered and leached and show little mineralization where visited, but special attention has been paid to the shear zones and vein systems. The Boyes Creek section is well described (AR 22409), this new work is focused on enlarging the area with potential to be mineralized. 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 claims are located south of the Island Highway, near and west of the Keta Lake rest place (Figures 1, 2, 3).

The Klejne claims were staked to acquire the Boyes and South showings, in preparation for a larger exploration program in the area. Later staking has extended the holding northward to include the Adam West showing (Minfile 092L222, AR22409)

Name	Record	Units	Anniversary	Date	year recorded
KLEJNE1	408552	1	February 19	2008	2004
KLEJNE2	408553	1	February 19	2008	2004

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

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

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.

The property is accessed by a main trunk logging road, which joins the Island Highway, an all weather, 2-lane road. A small, deactivated logging road provides access to both the claims along the shared claim line.

The climate is that typical of north of Vancouver Island, warm summers, wet winters, a

modicum of snow, and a wet spring.

Many people in 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 25.km from the property.

The local topography rises with 1000 m relief, and is expressed as steep sides of rivers and creeks. Slopes in excess of 45 degrees were measured on Klejne 1. Vegetation is mainly second growth forest although small stands of old growth coniferous forest have been identified. On steep cliffs only shrubs maintain their foothold. Locally a thin till veneer covers uplands, talus and debris cover the flat places on the steep cliffs, and the river valleys are filled with sections of fluvial and glaciofluvial debris.

3.0 PREVIOUS WORK

The outcrops and showing discussed in this report have 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. Early grab samples included copper up to 26,26% over 1 foot and gold up to 0.78 oz/t over 2 feet. (Leriche 1995)

AR 01993, 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.

Fig. 1. Location Map of Claims in BC

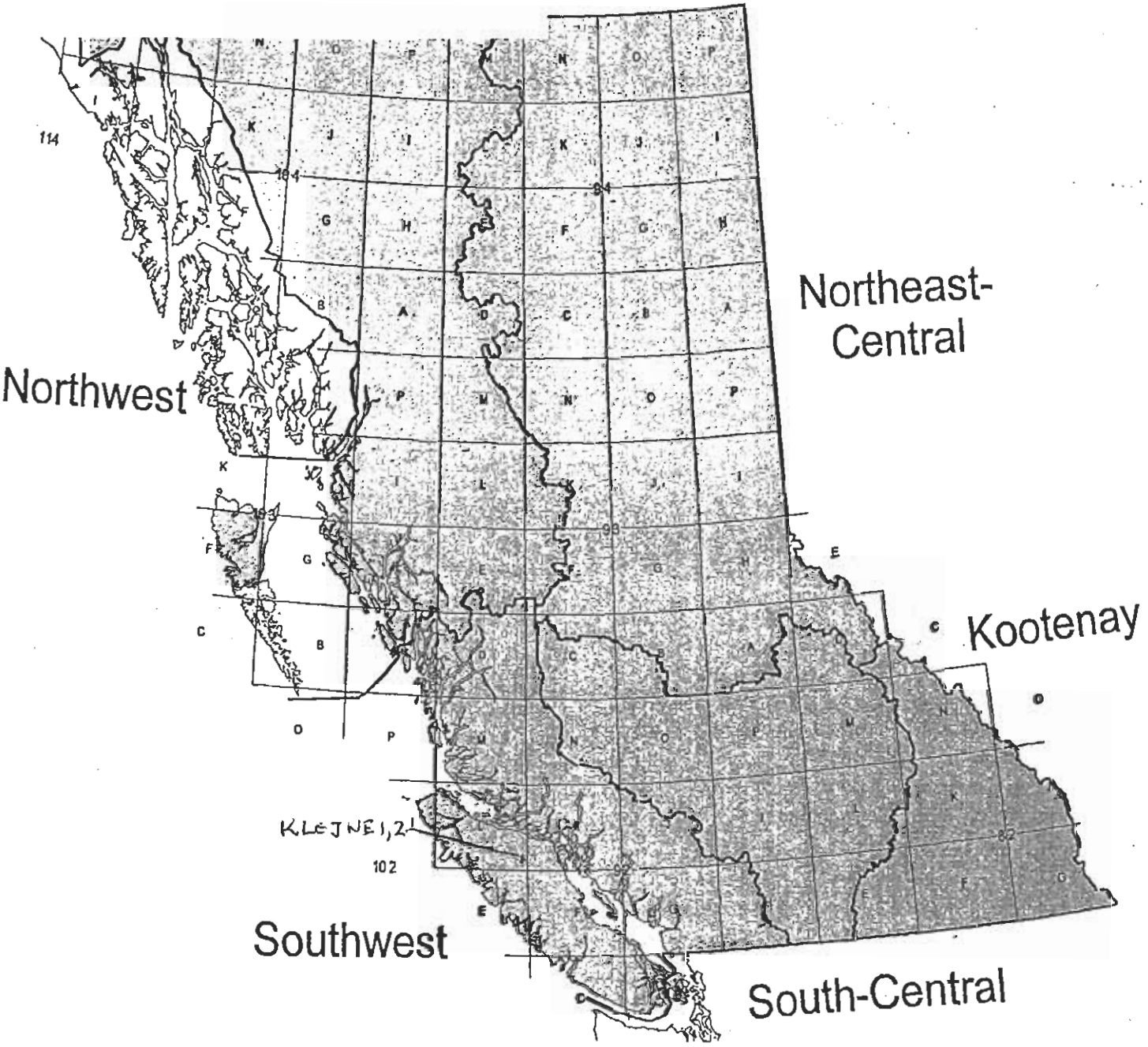
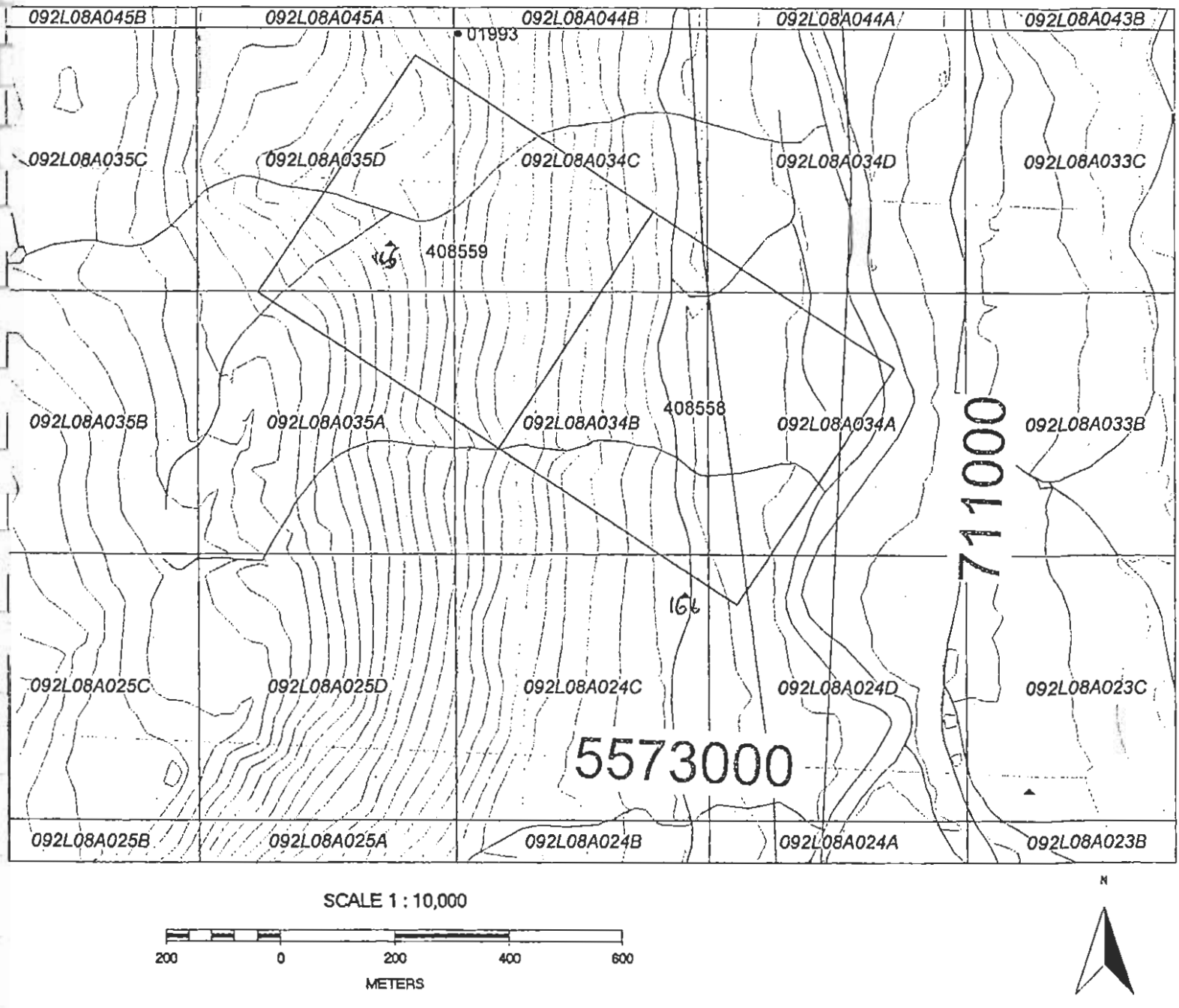


Fig. 2. Location of Claims on a portion of a 1:250,000 map with local geographic features named.

Fig 3. 1:10,000 scale location of Klejne 1-2 claims, taken from MapPlace.



AR 03235, prepared for Conoco Silver Mines Ltd by B. Mottershead in 1971, summarized results of a survey of copper in soils.

AR 03403, prepared for Conoco Silver Mines Ltd by B. Mottershead in 1971, summarized results of an induced potential survey over a property, which includes the Boyes Creek showing and indicated a multiparameter anomalous zone some 20-100 ft below the surface near the showing.

In 1974 the GSC published a map of the area (Mueller et al, 1974) that generally follows the geology determined by previous consultants. Thin beds of limestone in the upper most Karmutsen were noted in the geological notes. The showings are generally categorized as "Volcanic Redbed Copper" in government data banks:

AR 22409 commissioned by West Pride Industries and carried out by Leriche in 1991 provides the currently most complete compilation of the geology, including the review of previous drilling results, and concludes that the area has potential that the tested zones (north of Klejne) have "significant" tonnage potential and that three other target areas, one of which is in the Klejne claims which have not been adequately tested.

AR 23906 commissioned by Lucky Break Gold and carried out by Leriche in 1995 provides additional geophysical information that focuses on a blind anomaly near the intrusive contact in the vicinity of the Klejne Claims.

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 focused on mineralized veins and shears.

4.0 SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

The majority of the geological and prospecting work has focused on the new logging road and the east side of the claims, looking for evidence of north south shear systems and limey beds. 2 traverses were completed.

7 magnetic susceptibilities were taken at location to confirm magnetic character of basalt.

4 Samples of the highly altered and leached shear zones, from the secondary road side, have been collected and analysed for 30 aqua regia soluble elements by ACME laboratories.

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

2 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)

2 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).

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. A particular exploration model (the IOCG model proposed by Sillitoe 2003) is the basis for this work

5.2/General surficial geology

The claims are west of the north-north west flowing Adam River south of the 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 seems to occupy zones with high strain or faults. Only where logging roads expose subcrops, or in outcrops on cliff faces, tops or on steep sided valleys are bedrock visible.

Boyes creek and other creeks from the west drain eastward into the Adam, descending from a higher upland plateau into the deeply cut Adam river valley down across very steep cliffs.

5.3/ Regional Geology

Contacts regions near batholith are possible regions of metal concentrations. The Klejne claims overlie mainly variably altered Karmutsen Group basalts with local vein development in extensional portions of pervasive fault systems near the contact between Karmutsen, and Quatsino Formations and the intrusive the Adam River batholith.

5.3.1 Units

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 west of the claims. Faults and well developed linears trend north and northwesterly 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 is 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). The presence of Bonanza south of the Adam River Batholith, in the place where according to the model, Karmutsen Formation would be expected, indicates that the simple synclinal model is not correct. K-Ar dates of 160 M.A.on Hornblende and 155 M.A. 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.

5.3.2 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 sub-parallel to the border faults, or are second or third order subsidiaries of it. Boyes Creek showing occupies one of these cross-faulted regions. 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.

The region is noted for its copper bearing veins and showings 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.

5.3.3 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 Map Place, February, 2003-January 2005), 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 within the area underlain by 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.

5.4/ **Geology of Klejne 1-2.**

5.4.1 Introduction

Shallowly and northeast dipping units of the Karmutsen Formation underlie the two claims. A small portion, east of the logging road along the Adam River, is underlain by granodiorite. The river valley itself is underlain by Quatsino Formation. The contacts are not seen. A newly located, clastic limestone layer with a shallow northerly dip is shown schematically on the sketch map, largely taken from MapPlace and AR22409, and modified and updated by traverses. The intrusive contact, which approximates the course of the Adam River, has not been directly located.

5.4.2 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. Dips of the units are gently toward the northeast as shown by previous workers at Boyes creek and in this survey in several places.

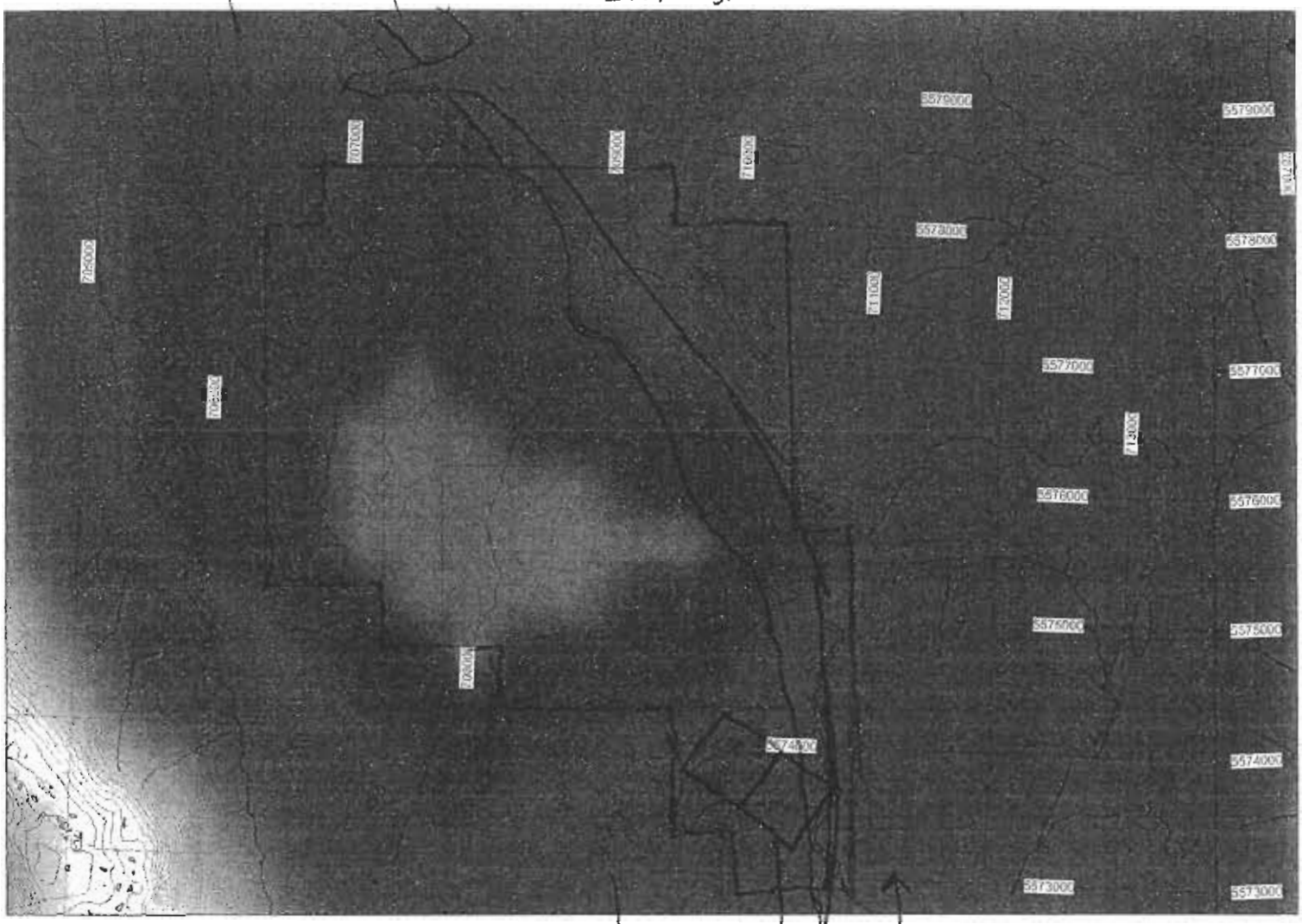
5.4.3 Claim sized structures

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 and changes in the type of porphyritic basalt layers.

Faults in country rock, west side Adam River are E-W cross faults associated with regional north-south faults which are rarely displayed but are responsible for the deep river valleys.

Magnetics Klejne-cons



5.4.4 Mineralization

The Boyes creek showing consists of a braided and sheeted fracture system (080/70S) in amygdaloidal basalts containing stringers lenses and disseminations of chalcopyrite, bornite and subordinate chalcocite and native copper. Thirteen hand trenches exposed mineralization over 330 m length with widths ranging from .3 to 5 metres. The average copper content of 11 representative samples from trenches was approximately 3.25% over 1.2 m..Gold assayed up to 0.02 Oz/t. Soils from two reconnaissance lines were anomalous and indicated a 600 meter easterly strike continuation of the Zone.(Sharp, 1965, Leriche, 1995)

The south creek zone is a single exposure at the base of steep falls, Chalcopyrite and pyrite are disseminated within a pod of calcite –epidote breccia. A sample across 1.6 m. assayed 0.90% Cu and 0.02 oz/t Au. (Leriche, op cit).

The only mineralization noted in the 2004 campaign was a shallow wash of malachite on severely epidotized volcanic rocks located between the (not visited) main Boyes Creek Showing and the (not located) South showing.

5.5/ Detailed sampling results

The samples of interest are summarized in Appendix A, and the complete certificates are in Appendix B. Brief traverse notes are shown in Appendix C. The locations of the stations have been determined by handheld GPS units (Garmin) that 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.

The rocks were leached where altered and mineralized, open boxworks of limonite and dissolved casts of calcite were abundant in the epidotized rocks. Hence values of samples collected by this team, were very low. A strategy to collect fresher samples is needed. Perhaps drilling can overcome surface alteration, but the rocks are themselves very altered.

No really interesting assay results were collected.

5.6 Whole rock lithochemistry

One whole rock analyses were acquired for basalts to test whether they were abnormal in their chemical composition. It appears to be altered like other basalts from general area.

See appendix B for details of whole rock analysis for major and minor elements..

Fig. 5 Preliminary geological sketch map of Klejne Claims. Note north [illegible] 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.

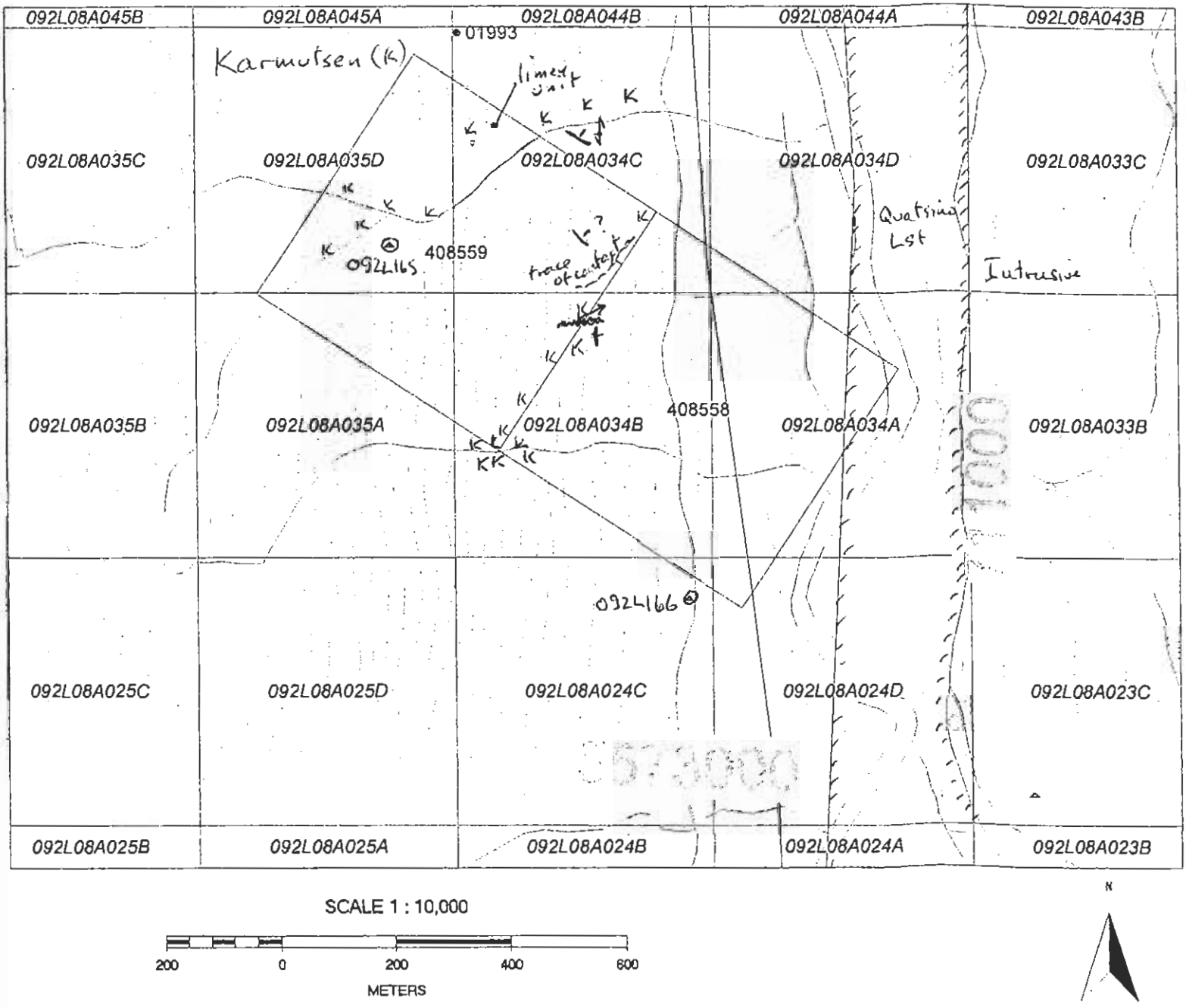


Figure 6 Sample numbers: positions approximate.

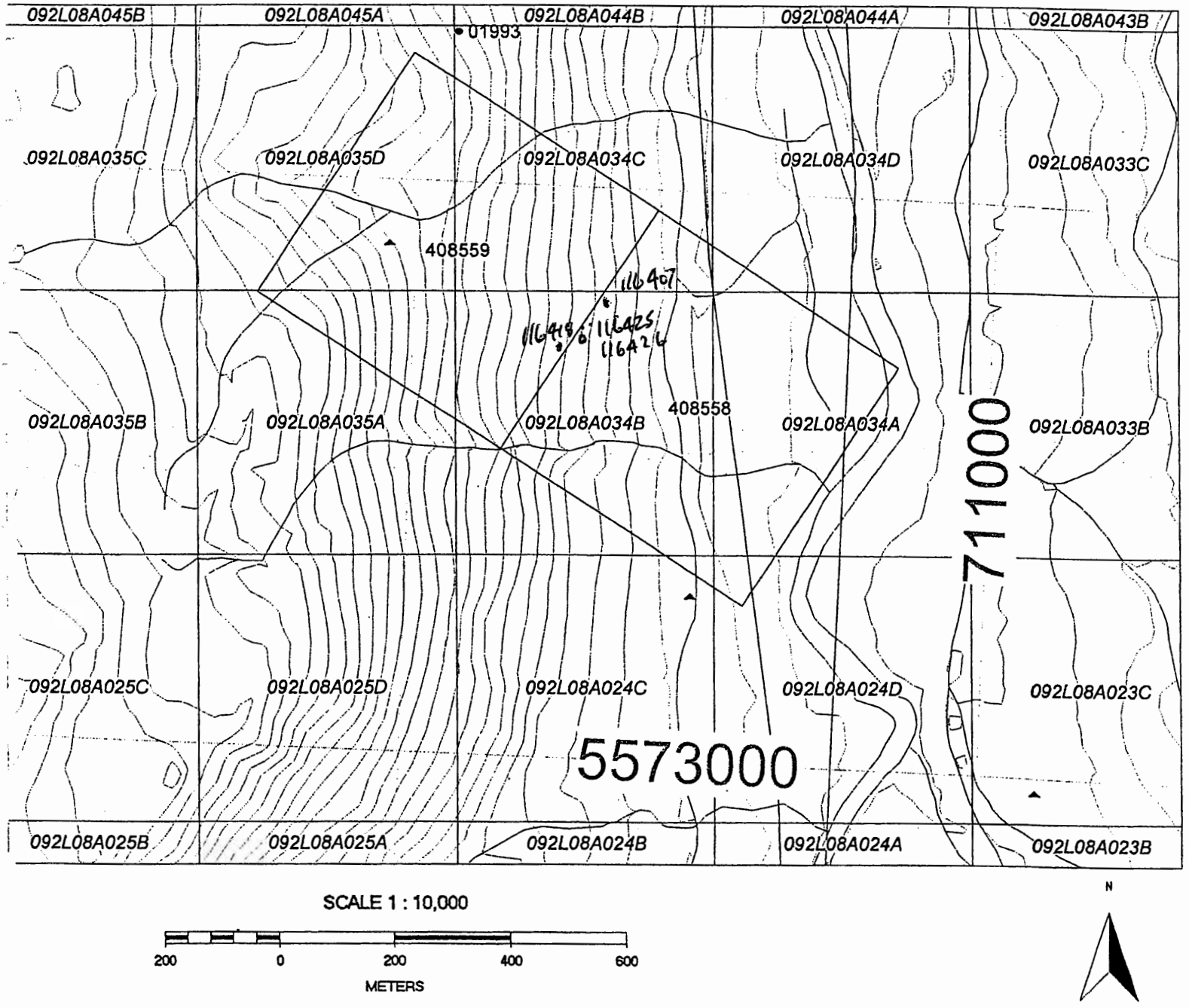
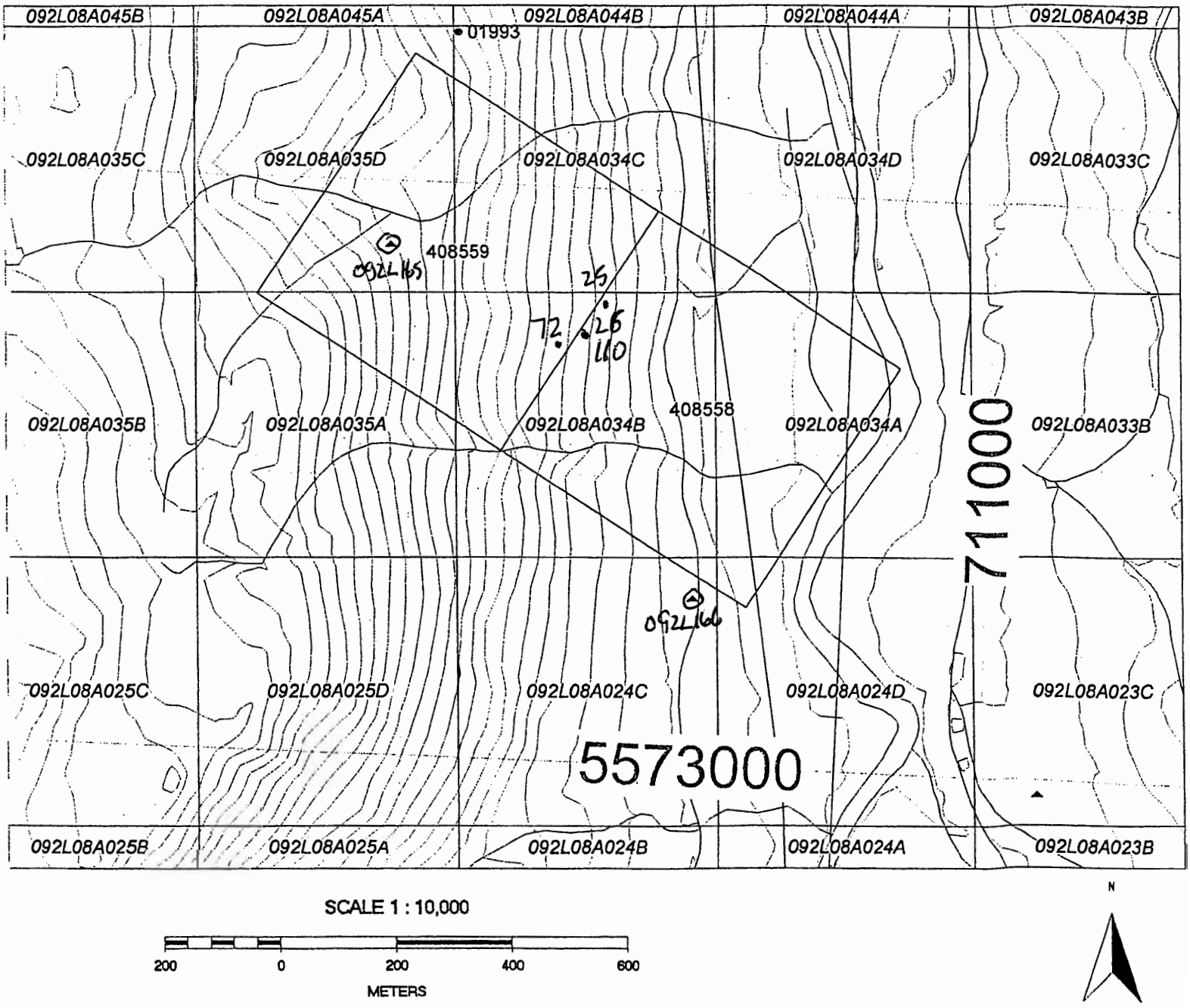


Fig 7 Copper assay values from this work. (all silver values below detection limits) Locations approximate.



5-7 / Interpretation and conclusion

The Klejne 1-2 claims are located on outcrops of the gently northeast dipping, upper Karmutsen Formation. Highly altered, leached and locally mineralized east west cross faults indicate a hydrothermal system is positioned nearby. The current idea is that the system continues to the north, to include the Adam West showing.

6.0 FUTURE WORK

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 haulage roads with their infill of materials trucked in from unknown sources will pose a problem. The Adam River valley with deep (glacio)- fluvial fill will shield anomalies located along the north striking 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 5km by 5km, with 100 m lines) measuring the magnetic and electromagnetic parameters simultaneously. This would focus the search.

ESTIMATED COST ; $25,000 (recent, but unofficial quote is about $100/km., subject to usual limitations)

2/ After the airborne survey, more staking, a more accurate GPS survey of map-staking converted claim boundaries, 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 Kringle-consolidated claim group to the north.

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Low grade metamorphism of tuffaceous rocks of the Karmutsen Group, Vancouver Island, BC; Bull. Geol. Soc. Am. Vol 84, 1911-1922.

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

Feb 19, 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	
Food and accommodations 2 nights, 7 meals	240	
Analyses		
acme crush rock, geo 4 times 4	80.00	
method 4a,4b times 1	36.00	
GST/Freight shared with other projects		
magnetic susceptibility (7 x $5)	.35.00	
Report	400.00	
Telephone (shared costs of sat phone)	8.00	
Transportation (not to exceed 20 of subtotal)	363.00*	
TOTAL		**$2262.00**

*shared cost of transportation with other projects
2 trips up island cost $0.40/km x 1000 km each = about $800

10.0 APPENDICES

10.1 **Appendix A Rock Descriptions of analysed samples, with Pd, Pt, Au, Ag, Cu tabulated (NAD 83, zone 09).**

Assay	utme	utmn	Au,ppb	Pd,ppb	Ag,ppm	Cu,ppm
116418 402 rusty altered basalt	710326	5573713	3	15	<.3	72
116425 403(1) epidosite	710323	5573736	<2	9	<.3	26
116426 403(2) rusty black stained fine-grained basalt WR	710323	5573736	4	12	<.3	110
116407 405, Breccia dallasitetype	710359	5573830	4	16	<.3	25

10.2 Appendix B. Certificates

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 Alt Granite	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 KLISE	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 KLSF	<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 MS	<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 KLGP	<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 394 (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 L FA ___ DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 10/04.

KLEJNE

116407
116418
116425
116426

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
C. L
Clarence Leong

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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
Clarence Leong

KLEJNE-116425

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

10.3 Appendix C Geological observations

Traverse 1 from FP to IP in vicinity of claim line WP 396-405

30m from FP creek, punky zone, chl, epid, cc, qz, 000/ssteep, narrow cleavage, 280/s wider less clear, intersection is steep
host is amygdaloidal/ fragmental altered basalt?

100 from FP white veinlets w/ pink in epidosites

210 from FP green/purple w/ calcite fill
MS= 4.84, 27.4 on dark vein, 58.9 dk massive basalt

216 from FP green and porphyritic punky chlorite and epidote, 280/s
402=116418 rusty alt, many small fragments

240 from FP faulting 250/s sl 40->ne in altered basalt
=wp 403 seems stratified
403 (1) epidosite 116425
403 (2) rusty breccia w. brn and black spots=116426 TS
massive basalt w/ wall paper cp and occ stained w/ malachite (MS 42.9), withvein contact at 350/90, with downhill side w/ a 2 m mix of veins, some few cm thick composed of epid, qz and sulph, also cc veins w/ epid

405 breccia white matrix 116407 TS, ts,m polished ps
some stained with malachite and rubble and grading into breccia going down the hill. Breccia is dark basalt in cc w/ ?

traverse 2 May 27 2004 North of Boyes Creek very rugged hill side

455 rusty fine grained dark "trap" rock (below 456)

456 granule clasts in limey matrix, at least 2 m thick, extenr obscured by vegetation and overburden

457 rusty fine grained dark "trap" rock (above 456)

458 rusty fine grained dark "trap" rock

459 flag from 1995 survey?

460 rusty fine grained dark "trap" rock

461 rusty fine grained dark "trap" rock (MS 111)

462 rusty fine grained dark "trap" rock (MS 50.2)

463 rusty sheared fragmental unit above (MS 22.7), fine grained dark "trap" rock below(MS 66.7), contact apparently dips about 30 to northeast, local shearing or fracture cleavage northerly striking and steep

464 back at road