ASSESSMENT REPORT

Diamond Drilling, Wacker Drilling,
IP, Resistivity & Ground Magnetic Geophysical Surveys,
Silt, Soil & Rock Geochemical Sampling,
Trenching and Prospecting

On the

KINASKAN LAKE PROPERTY,

GJ PROJECT, 2004

Liard Mining Division,
British Columbia, Canada

Latitude: 57° 39´ 21" N
Longitude: 130° 15´ 21" W
UTM: 425062 E 6390993 N; Zone 9

NTS; 104G-069

For

CANADIAN GOLD HUNTER CORP.

2101-885 West Georgia St.
Vancouver, B.C., V6C-3E8
Canada

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May 20, 2005

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1.0 SUMMARY

The 16,294 hectare Kinaskan Lake property covers a number of porphyry style, copper-gold, mineralized zones associated with quartz deficient, Upper Triassic-Early Jurrasic stocks, sills and dykes approximately 200 km. north of Stewart and 75 km. south of Dease Lake. The most significant mineralization is associated with the Groat Stock in the southern portion of the property where intermittent exploration including geophysical surveys and diamond drilling by numerous companies between 1970 and 1990 has identified the Donnelly, GJ and North Zones. After acquiring control of the three zones as well as significant surrounding ground in 2000, Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. initiated a systematic evaluation of the three zones and the ground in between them that included induced polarization ("I.P.") and ground magnetic geophysical surveys, bedrock surface geochemical sampling and geological mapping. By late 2003, that work had outlined a broad, horseshoe shaped I.P. chargeability anomaly measuring at least 4.5 kms east-west by 3.3 kms north-south. Within that zone two significantly stronger chargeability zones with coincident, magnetic highs and Cu-Au, bedrock geochemical anomalies were outlined. The larger is an open-ended anomaly measuring 3500 metres southeast-northwest by 1000 metres wide that encompasses both the GJ and Donnelly Zones. The second is an 1800 metre east-west by 800 metre north-south anomaly covering the North Zone.

In 2004, CGH began drill testing of the Donnelly and North Zones with 20 diamond drill holes totaling 4236 meters plus continued exploration of the southwest Groat Stock area by extending IP and ground magnetic geophysical surveys north and east of previous coverage, carried out wacker drilling south and east of the North Zone and in scattered areas north and south of the Donnelly Zone and conducted a program of prospecting and detailed silt with minor soil sampling outward from the known mineralized areas. A small trenching program was also carried out over a peripheral, gold-silver vein system located on the north facing slopes of Trevor Peak.

In the Donnelly Zone, drill holes encountered strong vein-hosted and disseminated chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization yielding intercepts as long as 198.1 metres grading 0.416% Cu, 0.389 g/t Au and 2.40 g/t Ag. The known mineralized zone is now traceable for 1050 metres in an east-west direction and has a vertical extent of at least 315 metres. It remains open in every direction.

In the North Zone, drill holes encountered strong alteration associated with hydrothermal brecciation and pyrite veining, but chalcopyrite was generally confined to a 200 metre by 200 metre zone centered on the North Showing where the best intercept is 81.6 metres grading 0.292 % Cu, 0.223 g/t Au and 2.38 g/t Ag in hole CGH-04-007.

Elsewhere, silt sampling and prospecting discovered the YT porphyry showing where chalcopyrite bearing, intermediate intrusive cuts Upper Triassic sediments 2.2 km north of the Donnelly showing. Trenching of a gold-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite vein system on Trevor Peak returned a 3.0 meter interval grading 29,562 ppb Au, 17.73 ppm Ag and 5277 ppm As.

As a result of the encouraging results, further exploration of the Kinaskan Lake Project is warranted. Recommendations include additional drill testing of the Donnelly Zone to better define limits of the copper-gold mineralization and provide sufficient data to estimate its grade and tonnage. Drill testing along strike and down dip will also test the potential to expand the resource. To identify targets with the potential to add additional resources to the project base, continued IP and ground magnetic geophysical surveys should be carried out over prospective but relatively untested peripheral areas to define targets for future drill testing. Further prospecting combined with silt and soil sampling over more distal areas is also required to generate new prospective areas for follow-up with geophysical surveys and if warranted, drill testing.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

A program of diamond drilling, grid construction, induced polarization and magnetometer surveys, wacker (overburden) drilling, soil and rock geochemical sampling, prospecting, geological mapping and blasting and hand trenching was carried out on the Kinaskan Lake Property between June 21 and August 28, 2004. With the exception of a day spent silt sampling and prospecting drainages southwest of the QC porphyry copper-gold target, all work was carried out in the southern third of the property where copper-gold porphyry and structure hosted gold mineralization occur within and peripheral to the Groat Stock.

The geophysical surveys were performed by Scott Geophysics Ltd., diamond drilling was contracted to Falcon Drilling Ltd. and trench/rock cut blasting was carried out by Minconsult Mineral Exploration Services Ltd. Differential GPS surveying was conducted by Tyhee Consultants Ltd. while camp construction and fieldwork was carried out by staff employed by Taiga Consultants Ltd. The project was managed by the author.

The program was carried out from a tent camp established on the North Zone grid near the headwaters of Groat Creek. Air support was provided by Pacific Western Helicopters who had a Bell 206 stationed at Tatogga Lake Lodge along Highway 37.

Program personnel included Dave Mehner (project manager and geologist), Bob Nichol (geologist), Humberto Hernandez (geologist), John Payne (camp manager/maintenance), Yvonne Thornton (prospector/sampler), Beaufort Dennis (field helper), Kyle Carpenter (field helper/core sampler), Paul Carpenter (field helper/core sampler), Staurt Falconer (field helper/core sampler) and Gene Dennis (sampler). Jan Tindle was the cook and first aid attendant.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 Location

The Kinaskan Lake Property is situated in the Liard Mining Division within the Stikine River region of north-western British Columbia, Canada (Figure 3.1.1). The property is situated approximately 200 kms north of Stewart B.C., with the closest populated centre being Iskut Village, located 12.7 kms to the northeast along Highway 37 (Figure 3.1.2). The south-eastern edge of the claim block is about 650 metres west of the northern end of Kinaskan Lake. The centre of the 18.5 kms long by 11.6 kms wide property is at approximate UTM[1] co-ordinates 427500 East and 6398000 North. The Donnelly Zone showing is centered at 424400 East and 6391340 North.

The mineral claims are plotted on British Columbia Government claim map sheets 104G069, 104G070, 104G079, 104G080 and 104G090.

3.2 Description

The Company's Kinaskan Lake property consists of twenty-eight mineral claims covering about 16,294 hectares on the Klastline Plateau. Twenty-two of the claims are of the 4-post, located variety (now referred to as "*legacy*" claims), while seven are of the new "*cell*" variety staked "on-line" using the Province of British Columbia's new, "Mineral Titles Online" system. The property includes no surface rights nor has it been legally surveyed, although a number of legal corner posts have been surveyed using a differential GPS system.

[1] Universal Transverse Mercator Grid co-ordinates are NAD (North American Datum) 83.

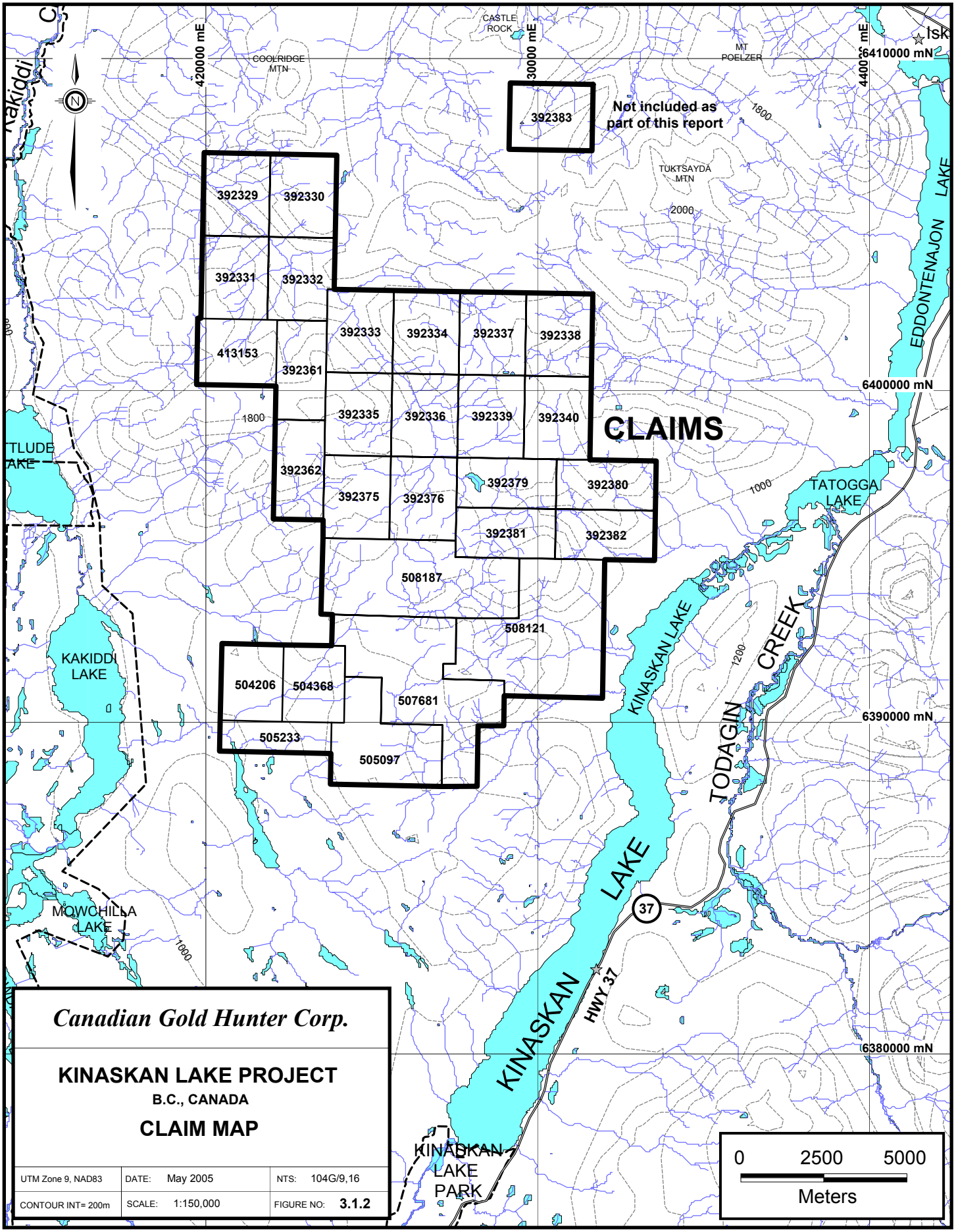
Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

B.C., CANADA

LOCATION MAP

	DATE: May 2005	NTS:
	SCALE: 1:8,000,000	FIGURE NO: **3.1.1**



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

B.C., CANADA

CLAIM MAP

UTM Zone 9, NAD83	DATE: May 2005	NTS: 104G/9,16
CONTOUR INT= 200m	SCALE: 1:150,000	FIGURE NO: **3.1.2**

Table 3.2 Kinaskan Lake Property Claims As of April 7, 2005

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Tag Number	Area Hectares	Expiry Date	Map Number
QC 1	392329	238709	500.000	April 7/2007	104G079
QC 2	392330	238710	500.000	April 7/2007	104G079
QC 3	392331	238711	500.000	April 7/2012	104G079
QC 4	392332	238712	500.000	April 7/2012	104G079
QC 5	392333	238713	500.000	April 7/2012	104G079
QC 6	392334	238714	500.000	April 7/2007	104G079
QC 7	392335	238715	500.000	April 7/2007	104G079
QC 8	392336	238716	500.000	April 7/2007	104G079
QC 9	392337	238735	500.000	April 7/2007	104G080
QC 10	392338	238736	500.000	April 7/2007	104G080
QC 11	392339	238737	500.000	April 7/2007	104G080
QC 12	392340	238738	500.000	April 7/2007	104G080
Horn 1	392361	238717	450.000	April 7/2012	104G079
Horn 2	392362	238718	450.000	April 7/2007	104G079
SH 1	392375	238727	500.000	April 7/2007	104G069
SH 2	392376	238728	500.000	April 7/2007	104G069
SS 1	392379	238731	450.000	April 7/2007	104G080
SS 2	392380	238732	450.000	April 7/2007	104G080
SS 3	392381	238733	450.000	April 7/2007	104G080
SS 4	392382	238734	450.000	April 7/2007	104G080
KJ	413153	245706	500.000	April 7/2012	104G079
MJ	504206	MTO i	432.852	April 7/2012	104G069
NJ	505233	MTO i	311.781	April 7/2012	104G069
No name	504368	MTO ii	432.858	April 7/2012	104G069
No name	505097	MTO iii	779.524	April 7/2012	104G069
No name	507681	MTO iv	1367.926	April 7/2012	104G069
No name	508121	MTO v	1471.308	April 7/2012	104G070
No name	508187	MTO vi	1297.603	April 7/2012	104G069

i MTO denotes claims acquired under the Province of British Columbia's "Mineral Titles Online" system which took effect January 12, 2005;

ii MTO is a new claim comprised of newly acquired ground and pre-existing claim "LJ", tenure no. 412803

iii MTO this is a new claim comprised by combining pre-existing claims "SPIKE #1, tenure no. 221687 with "BJ", tenure no. 370171

iv MTO is a new claim comprised largely by combining pre-existing claims GJ, JJ and Spike #2, tenure numbers 221658, 404750 and 221688 respectively

v MTO is a new claim comprised largely by combining pre-existing claims T1 to T4, tenure numbers 392363 to 392366 respectively

vi MTO is a new claim comprised largely by combining pre-existing claims SH 3, SH 4, DJ and OJ, tenure numbers 392377, 392378, 370170 and 370172 respectively.

3.3 Ownership

All twenty-eight mineral claims comprising the Kinaskan Lake property are owned 100% by Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. with offices at 2101-885 West Georgia St., Vancouver B.C., V6C-3E8.

The first claims making up the Kinaskan Lake property were staked in 1975 and 1976 as the GJ, Spike #1 and Spike #2. They were subsequently acquired in the early 1980's by International Curator Resources Ltd. (Curator), a predecessor company to Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. In 2000, Curator added to their holdings by staking the DJ, BJ and OJ claims to the west and north of the GJ claim and in 2003, the JJ claim was staked immediately east of the GJ and Spike #2 claim. In 2004, the LJ claim was staked immediately west of the BJ and DJ claim while the KJ was staked approximately 8 km to the north

northwest. In March, 2002, Viceroy Resource Corporation (Viceroy) staked twenty-seven claims totaling 13,200 hectares north and northeast of Curator's holdings, effectively covering the remaining portion of the Klastline Plateau. In May, 2002, Viceroy granted an option to Consolidated Earth Stewards Inc. (C.E.W.) of suite 810-1708 Dolphin Ave., Kelowna B.C. to earn a 100% interest subject to a 1% NSR in the twenty-seven mineral claims.

As part of the corporate reorganization, C.E.W. changed its name to Royal County Minerals Corp. Approval from the TSX Venture Exchange was received in January, 2003 and the first 100,000 share payment was made.

In early 2003, Viceroy was reorganized into a number of different companies with the underlying ownership of the twenty-seven claims on the Klastline Plateau ultimately being transferred into 650399 BC Ltd., a numbered company which was a wholly owned subsidiary of Spectrum Gold which in turn was 59% owned by Novagold Resources Inc. On August 4th, 2003, International Curator Resources Ltd. and Royal County merged into a single entity on the basis of 1 share of Royal County for every 5 shares of Curator. The resulting company retained the name, "International Curator Resources Ltd." and the Curator, Vancouver office.

In December, 2003, Curator underwent a corporate re-organization and changed its name to Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. (CGH). As January 21, 2005, CGH has fulfilled the obligations of the option agreement and now owns a full 100% interest in the property subject to the 1% NSR. Since then, CGH has staked three claims totaling approximately 1177 hectares in the southwest portion of the property as well as merged the GJ, JJ, BJ, LJ, DJ, OJ, Spike #1, Spike #2, T1 to T4 and SH3 and SH4 into four new claims using the new, Mineral Titles Online (MTO) tenure management system implemented by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines in January, 2005.

3.4 Taxes and Assessment Work Requirements

With the filing of this assessment report and all related expenses incurred on the property in 2004, all mineral claims covering the southern 40% of the property including those where porphyry copper-gold mineralization related to the Groat Stock is known to occur will be in good standing until April 7, 2012. The remaining claims comprising the Kinaskan Lake property are in good standing until April 7, 2007.

3.5 Permits and Liabilities

To date, reclamation bonds of $4,600 and $20,100 have been posted with the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations to cover the estimated cost of reclamation of both the camp-site and drilling areas. As the project is on-going, the bonds remain outstanding.

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

4.1 Access

Access to the area is gained by taking Highway 37, commonly referred to as the Stewart-Cassiar Highway, north from Smithers or by taking a scheduled air flight from Smithers to Dease Lake. Property access is via Pacific Western Helicopters based in Dease Lake, approximately 75 km north of the claims. In summer months a helicopter is commonly stationed at Tatogga Lake Lodge situated along Highway 37, 14 km. southeast of the property.

4.2 Climate

The climate in the area is northern temperate with moderately warm summers and cold dry winters. Typical daytime temperature ranges are from the mid to upper 20°'s Celsius in summer and -20° to -30°

Celsius in winter. Precipitation averages about 100 cm. per year. Thick accumulations of snow are common in winter.

Fieldwork can normally start at lower elevations in early June and at the upper elevations by July. Cold weather, winds and snow squalls make field work difficult at the upper elevations past mid October.

4.3 Local Resources

Fuel, tire repairs, accommodation and restaurant meals are available at Tatogga Lake lodge. A nursing station, grocery store, gas station, school and local Iskut First Nations Band office are located in Iskut. Propane, accommodation and meals are available at Eddontenajon, 2 km. south of Iskut.

About 65 km north in Dease Lake, a hardware and grocery store, RCMP office, Government of BC Forestry office, nursing station, school, gas station, hotel, airport and seasonal restaurant are available.

Both unskilled labourers and skilled personnel trained at the Eskay Creek Mine or the now closed Snip and Golden Bear mines are available in Iskut Village, Dease Lake and Telegraph Creek.

4.4 Infrastructure

Local infrastructure includes Highway 37 which passes along the eastern side of Kinaskan and Eddontenajon Lakes, 11.5 km east of the property as well as the old, "B.C Rail" extension to Dease Lake (now owned by Canadian National Railway) situated about 22 km. east of the highway. In addition, a gravel airstrip capable of handling small aircraft is located just north of Iskut village while a paved runway and airport capable of handling small jets is located in Dease Lake.

At the present time electric power in the region is restricted to a diesel generation plant at Iskut Village. With the expected issuance of mine development permits by the provincial government for both the Red Chris copper-gold deposit and the Klappan Anthracite Coal project in the next 12-18 months, it is anticipated the North American power grid will be extended up to Iskut village in the next 12-36 months

4.5 Physiography

The Kinaskan Lake property is situated along the top and eastern edge of the Klastline Plateau. Topography varies from fairly subdued with gently rolling hills atop the plateau, to extremely rugged with steep slopes and cliffs along the deeply incised creek valleys.

At the higher elevations in the northwest portion of the property south of the QC target, the final remnants of small glaciers can be found. Elevations on the property vary from 825 metres along the southeast side of the property near Kinaskan Lake to 2110 metres in the northwest.

In the Donnelly-GJ-North Zone area, topography is relatively flat with a very gentle and gradual, west facing dip that steepens to the west at lower elevations. Steep banks occur along Groat Creek in the GJ Zone and along Donnelly Creek west of the Donnelly showing, where the creeks have cut down through the plateau. Glacial overburden cover is extensive, reaching up to 20 metres thick. Elevations vary from 1740 metres above sea level in the North Zone to 1680 metres at camp and 1300 metres at the western end of the Donnelly Zone.

For the most part vegetation is limited and consists primarily of alpine grasses, flowers and lichen on the plateau with occasional shrubs and stunted spruce in hollows or wind protected areas. Poplar and slide-alder are common at the lowest elevations along creek valleys, while spruce and balsam are common along the steeper slopes overlooking Kinaskan Lake to the east, Nuttlude Lake to the west and along both sides of Quash Creek to the north. At about the 1310 metre elevation a band of sub-alpine scrub meanders throughout the property. The tree line is at about the 1370 metre elevation.

5.0 HISTORY

The Kinaskan Lake project is located in the Stikine River area of north-western British Columbia, a region well known for its sub-alkalic to alkalic plutons, associated porphyry copper-gold mineralization and peripheral gold-silver bearing quartz veins.

The first recorded exploration work carried out in the area dates back to 1964, when Conwest carried out a regional evaluation of the Klastline Plateau and identified a number of porphyry copper-gold and precious metal shear-vein targets on the plateau including the GJ and QC porphyry systems and the Horn (SF) silver prospect (Figure 6.2.1). After staking claims over each prospect, follow-up exploration programs were carried out. At GJ this included mapping and prospecting outcrop exposures along Groat Creek and carrying out limited silt and soil geochemical surveys near mineralized outcrops in 1964. This was followed in 1965 by completion of 1.52 kms of I.P. and 1.83 kms of ground magnetometer surveys over 2 perpendicular lines centered on the GJ showing.

In 1970, Amoco optioned the GJ project from Conwest and carried out 32 kms of I.P. and ground magnetic surveying along with geological mapping and soil sampling in the area of the main showing, before drilling five BQ diamond drill holes from one set-up (the "starburst" holes), totaling 1529.8 metres on the main showing in Groat Creek. In 1971, Amoco constructed a rough access road from the south-west end of Kinaskan Lake up to the south end of the Klastline Plateau, thence northward to the GJ showing and the headwaters of Groat Creek. They carried out further geological mapping and, having barged a diamond drill across the lake and dragged it up the access road, drilled an additional 2479.1 metres of BQ core in 14 holes, nine in the GJ zone and five in the North Zone.

In the 1950's and 1960's the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC") mapped in the region (Souther,1971); this was followed by an airborne magnetic survey between 1975 and 1978 (see Geophysical Series Map 9217G – Kinaskan Lake, Sheet 104 G/9).

In October 1975, the Amoco claims were allowed to lapse and the 12 unit GJ claim was staked over the GJ showing and target by United Mineral Services Ltd. ("UMS"). A few days later Texasgulf staked claims to the west, north and northeast effectively covering what are now known as the Donnelly and North Zones.

In 1976, Great Plains Development Corp. ("Great Plains") (whose assets were subsequently transferred to the parent company Norcen Energy Resources Ltd. ("Norcen") in October 1978) optioned the GJ property from UMS and carried out geological mapping, geochemical surveys, 22 metres of trenching along with constructing a 15.5 kilometre ("km") picket-line grid for a ground magnetic survey. During the same year, Texasgulf constructed 10.6 kms of picket-line grid over the Donnelly showing and target, completed I.P. and ground magnetic surveys over the grid, and did geological mapping and 51 metres of trenching.

The following year Great Plains carried out an I.P. survey over the 15.5 km GJ grid as well as deep overburden geochemical sampling, and then dropped their option. Texasgulf continued exploration of the Donnelly target by extending the picket-line grid a further 13.1 kms, carrying out 18.5 kms of I.P. surveys, collecting 75 bedrock surface samples using a hand-held, gas powered "pinjaar" drill. They then tested the Donnelly target with ten BQ diamond drill holes totaling 1523.9 metres. No further work was carried out on the Donnelly Zone until 1980 when Texasgulf returned to the property and drilled an additional 1115.0 metres of BQ core in five holes, including four new holes and the deepening of previous hole TG-77-04. Texasgulf (which became Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. and was ultimately acquired by Falconbridge Limited) carried out no additional exploration work and allowed the claims to lapse in 2000.

In 1979, Dimac Resources Corp. ("Dimac") purchased the GJ claims from United Mineral Services and then optioned them to Canorex Minerals Ltd. ("Canorex") in 1981, who diamond drilled seven NQ

holes totaling 1779.4 metres in the GJ Zone, thereby earning a 50% interest in the property. Following Dimac declaring bankruptcy, a reorganization of Canorex and the purchase of Dimac's interest in the GJ property from the Royal Bank, Curator Resources Ltd. ("Curator") (which became International Curator Resources in October 1985) emerged as the sole owner of the GJ property in 1983.

In 1989, Ascot Resources Ltd. ("Ascot") optioned a large number of claims covering the eastern half of the Klastline Plateau plus the GJ property from Curator. Field work in 1989 included taking 73 silts from drainages around the GJ target, 62 rock chip samples from exposures along creek drainages, and construction of a flagged grid from which 389 bedrock surface rock chip samples were collected using a gas powered "wacker" drill. The following summer Ascot took 274 soils from contour lines along the plateau edge, conducted 20.7 kms of I.P. and ground magnetics on flagged grid lines and then drilled 1656 metres of BTW (1.654 inch diameter) sized core in nine holes before dropping the option.

From 1990 to 2000 the area was inactive apart from a regional geological mapping program carried out over the Tatogga Lake area including the Klastline Plateau. This work, at 1:50,000 scale, was completed by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Ash 1997).

In 2000, Curator carried out a very small program that involved taking 18 rock and 61 soil samples from newly staked ground covering the Donnelly and North zone targets when Falconbridge Limited allowed the Texasgulf claims to lapse. This was followed in 2002, with the first of a multi-year, systematic evaluation of the copper-gold porphyry mineralization related to the Groat Stock. This work involved constructing a picket-line grid and carrying out 17.85 kms of I.P. and ground magnetic surveys over the Donnelly Zone target.

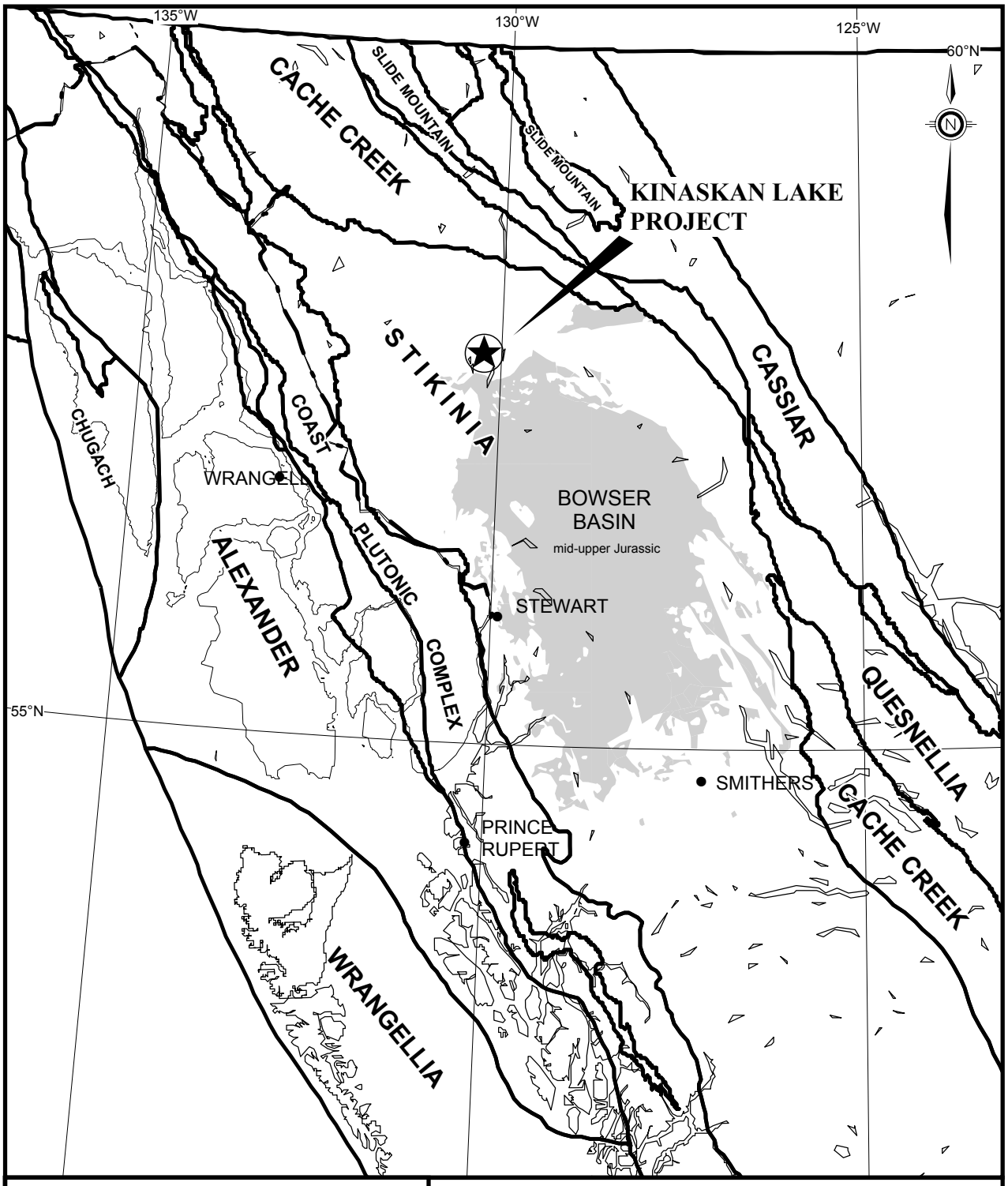
In mid 2003, by virtue of taking over Royal County, Curator acquired claims covering most of the remaining portions of Klastline Plateau including those immediately east and north of the North and GJ Zones. Work carried out included extending the Donnelly picket grid east and north to cover the North Zone, geological mapping, prospecting, hand trenching and sampling, contour soil sampling, bedrock surface ("wacker") sampling, and 18.35 kms of I.P. and ground magnetic surveys. In the fall, an airborne magnetic survey was flown over the entire plateau area. In December 2003, Curator underwent a corporate re-organization and changed its name to Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

In 2004, the Company extended the picket-line grids north of the Donnelly grid and east and south of the North grid. A further 17.45 kms of I.P. and 24.5 kms of ground magnetic survey were completed, additional "wacker" drilling in the North, GJ East and Donnelly Zone were carried out and detailed silt sampling of drainages coming from the porphyry zones were conducted, along with rock and soil sampling. A total of 4236.0 metres of BTW sized core were drilled in 20 holes divided equally between the North and Donnelly Zones.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional Geology

The Kinaskan Lake property is located in the north-eastern part of the so-called Stikine Arch, within Stikinia Terrane rocks of the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 6.1.1). The regional geology (Figure 6.1.2) as mapped by Souther (1971) and Ash (1997), includes Upper Triassic Stuhini Group marine clastic sedimentary rocks including pelagic to fine grained wackes with minor volcanic conglomerate, limestone and mafic volcanics overlain by Lower Jurassic rocks that are correlative with the Hazelton Group. These include a lower volcaniclastic and derived epiclastic sequence of trachyandesite composition overlain by a bi-modal, basalt–ryholite suite consisting of augite-andesite flows, pillow lavas, pyroclastics and derived volcaniclastic rocks alternating with felsic flows and pyroclastics. Unconformably overlying the above units to the south are chert pebble conglomerate, grit, greywacke and siltstone of the Middle Jurassic Bowser Lake Group (Ash, 1997).



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

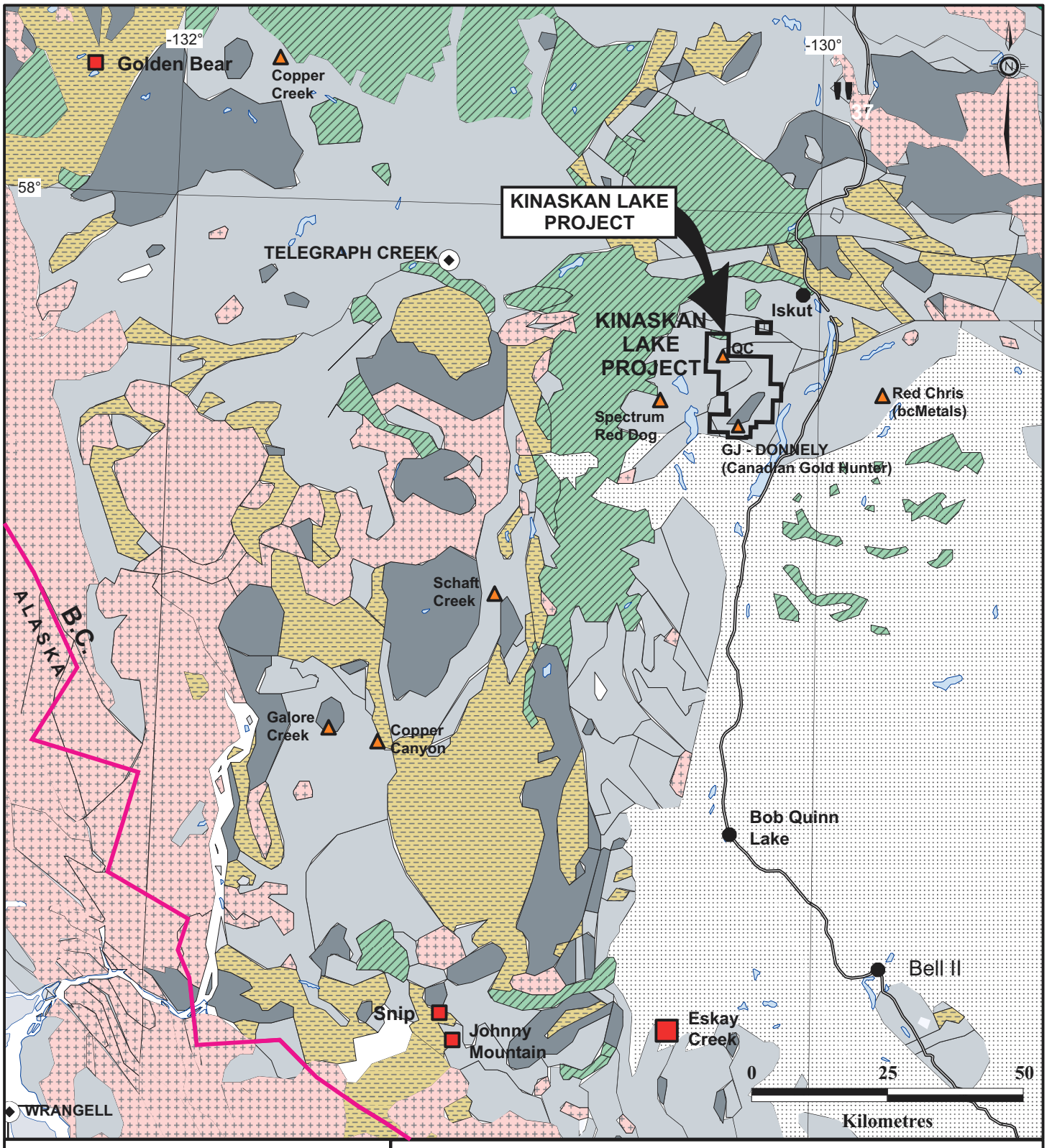
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

B.C., CANADA

TERRANE BOUNDARIES

	DATE: May 2005	NTS:
	SCALE: 1:5,000,000	FIGURE NO: **6.1.1**

Source of Information: http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

B.C., CANADA

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

	DATE: May 2005	NTS:
	SCALE: 1:1,000,000	FIGURE NO: **6.1.2**

LEGEND

- Upper Cretaceous and younger — Mainly basalt flows.
- Jurassic/Cretaceous and younger Intrusives. Mainly Coast Plutonic complex.
- Triassic and Jurassic Intrusive rocks.
- Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanics and sediments - Hazelton and Stuhini groups.
- Permian and older sediments and volcanics and metamorphic equivalents
- Mine or former producer
- Developed Prospect (Cu &/or Au)

Source of Information: http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace

Capping the stratigraphy at the higher elevations are Upper Tertiary, Pliocene to Recent basalt and olivine basalt flows, commonly exhibiting excellent columnar jointing.

The oldest intrusive rocks in the Klastline Plateau area are typically fine to medium grained dykes, sills and plutons with compositions varying from diorite to granodiorite, monzodiorite, monzonite and syenite. A U-Pb zircon age date of 205.1 $\pm$ 8 Ma for the Groat Stock (Friedman and Ash, 1997) puts the intrusive as Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic and suggest it is co-genetic with the lower volcaniclastic sequence in the Hazelton Group where a U-Pb zircon date of 202.1 $\pm$ 4.2 MA was obtained.

A younger intrusive suite comprised of alkali-granite to felsite dykes that range from a few meters to over a kilometre in width are coeval with felsic volcanics in the upper volcanic sequence of the Hazelton Group. Preliminary U-Pb zircon age dates put theses intrusives at about 180 MA.

Regionally, intrusive rocks all fall within the Stikine Arch structural domain, a regional feature along which Late Triassic-Early Jurassic intrusive and related (island arc type) volcanic activity took place. Commonly the quartz deficient, alkalic and sub-alkalic intrusive rocks, including the Groat stock and related dykes and sills on the Klastline Plateau have associated copper-gold porphyry and/or precious metal vein systems. Significant deposits of this type in the region include:

- Red Chris, where at a 0.20% Cu cut-off, measured and indicated resources total 446.1 million tonnes averaging 0.36% Cu and 0.29 g/t Au, with an additional inferred tonnage of 268.7 million tonnes grading .030% Cu and 0.27 g/t Au (Collins et al., 2004).
- Galore Creek where published indicated resources prior to the 2004 field season were 285.9 million tonnes grading 0.73% Cu, 0.44 g/t Au and 5.7 g/t Ag, and further inferred resource totalled 98.8 million tones grading 0.54% Cu, 0.37 g/t Au and 4.8 g/t Ag (Lacroix, 2004).
- Copper Canyon, where inferred resources using a 0.35% copper equivalent cut-off are 164.8 million tonnes grading 0.35% Cu, 0.54 g/t Au and 7.15 g/t Ag. (Gray, Morris and Giroux, 2005).

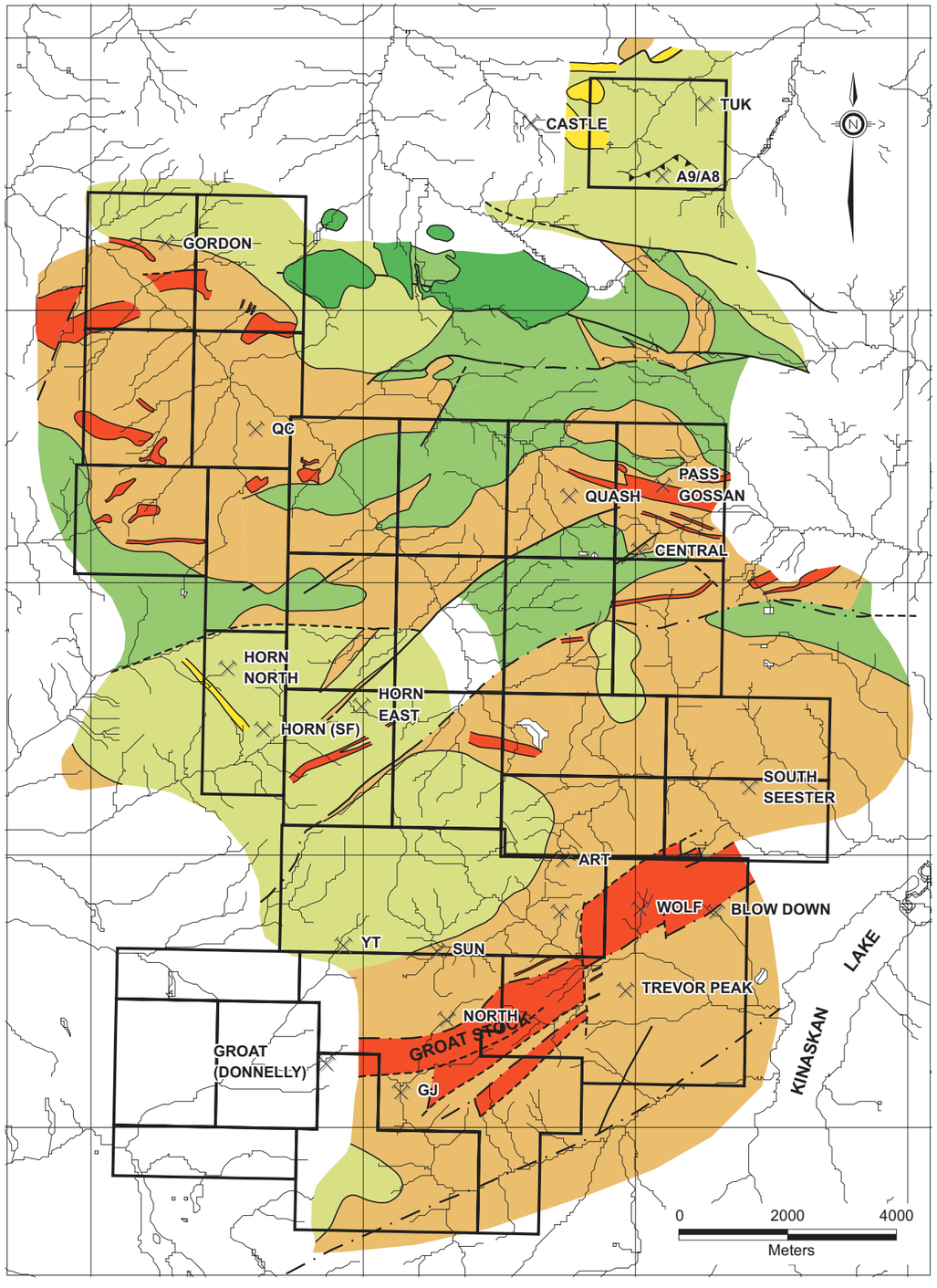
The younger, felsic intrusives are also mineralized with finely disseminated pyrite $\pm$ chalcopyrite containing elevated copper and gold values commonly occurring in silicified zones within the dykes and adjacent country rocks. Showings of this type exist in the northern portions of the Kinaskan Lake property at the Horn, and TUK 1 prospects**.**

6.2 Property Geology

The southern third of the property (Figure 6.2.1) and that which is the focus of this report is underlain by Stuhini Group rocks intruded by the Groat stock and its various apophyses all unconformably overlain by Lower Jurassic Hazelton volcanics. Porphyry copper-gold style mineralization and alteration related to the Groat stock exists in the Stuhini Group rocks but not in the unconformably overlying Hazelton volcanics.

Within the core project area (Figure 6.2.2), Stuhini Group rocks are dominated by thinly bedded to laminated, siltstones, siliceous siltstones, mudstones, chert, graphitic chert and minor limestone interbedded with lesser amounts of massive, fine to medium grained feldspathic wackes, volcanic derived conglomerate beds, minor massive andesite and augite porphyritic basalt flows all intruded by the Groat Stock.

The siltstones vary from buff to light grey and pale green, cherts vary from white to black and the wackes vary from grey to brown depending upon biotite content. Radiolarian fauna taken from these fine grained sediments near the southwestern boundary of the Groat stock are Middle(?) to Late Triassic in age (Ash, 1997).



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

PLIOCENE TO RECENT

- Olivine Basalt: flows, pyroclastics

LOWER JURASSIC
Hazelton Group

- Andesitic to Felsic Volcanics & volcaniclastics minor limestone

LOWER JURASSIC - UPPER TRIASSIC

- Mafic to intermediate volcaniclastics

UPPER TRIASSIC
Stuhini Group

- Siltstones, volcanic sandstones, basalt flows, limestone

INTRUSIVES - EARLY JURASSIC

- Alkali granite / felsite
- Quartz Diorite - Monzodiorite - Monzonite
- Mineral Showing
- Thrust Fault
- Fault Defined
- Fault Approximate
- Fault Inferred

Map Modified From Open File 1997-3 by C.Ash et al, 1997

Source of Information: http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace
Open File 1997-3 by C.Ash et al, 1997

Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

B.C., CANADA

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

	DATE: Apr. 2005	NTS:
	SCALE: 1:100,000	FIGURE NO: **6.2.1**

Conglomerates are reworked intermediate volcaniclastics, likely lahars and debris flows, probably andesite to trachyandesite in composition and are likely equivalent to the lower volcanic suite within the Hazelton volcanics mapped by Ash. They vary from matrix to clast supported with clast size ranging from mm through pebble to cobble and locally boulder size. The unit is typically light grey to grey-green coloured. The best exposure and thickest occurrence of the conglomerates occur immediately northeast of the North zone. Similar but much thinner intervals of conglomerate interbedded with siltstones and wackes were intersected in drill holes in the central part of the North Zone and occasionally in the Donnelly Zone.

The massive andesite units are restricted to a few outcrops south and north of the western end of the North zone. These may represent dykes or sills of the lower Hazelton volcanic suite. Their overall extent appears to be very limited.

The basalt flows are dark grey to green or black. They appear to be massive, contain augite $\pm$ plagioclase phenocrysts and are restricted to the western half of the study area where they have been intersected in numerous holes within the Donnelly Zone.

Intruding the Stuhini Group rocks as a complex series of sills, dykes and irregular plugs are fine-medium grained, equigranular to porphyritic diorite-monzodiorite-monzonite of the Groat Stock. East of the North Zone, the Groat Stock appears to be a weakly altered, massive quartz-deficient plug whereas in the North, GJ and Donnelly Zones, drilling suggests the stock consists of numerous fault bounded dykes-sills that are up to at least 100 meters thick and are relatively concordant with bedding in the host sedimentary rocks. The elongate, east northeast by west southwest shape of the stock in fact appears to be a function of parallel, strike slip faulting, possibly related to the regional, Ealue Lake fault that has had the net effect of stretching the stock into its current shape.

In the most common, monzodiorite phase, primary mineralogy consists of 25-55%, 1.5-2 mm, plagioclase phenocrysts and 5-20%, similar sized hornblende phenocrysts set in a very fine grained to aphanitic groundmass composed of K-feldspar, plagioclase, hornblende $\pm$ biotite. The unit typically has a trachyitic texture.

Unconformably overlying both the Stuhini Group stratigraphy and Groat Stock are grey to maroon coloured, subaerial volcaniclastics and flows of the upper, Hazelton volcanic suite. These rocks occur as a flat to shallow, westerly dipping sequence of relatively unaltered strata that cap the underlying units including on occasion, copper-gold mineralization, along ridges to the north and south of the Donnelly Zone as well as at lower elevations west of the Donnelly Zone.

6.3 Structural Geology

Rocks throughout the property are affected by large scale, open folding or warping and significant, high angle brittle faulting.

Evidence of folding in thick bedded sequences is largely based on observations in the thinly bedded sediments where general variations in strikes and dips can be used to infer folding. In the North-GJ-Donnelly area, dips and strikes within the sediments differ substantially over short distances. However as one gets further away from the Groat Stock, bedding continues to strike approximately east-west but dips in the north are generally at –55º to -75º to the north while south of Groat Creek they are -55º to -75º to the south suggesting a broad anticline centred along the Groat Stock.

Faulting is widespread throughout the property along three principal directions. The dominant and possibly most important is an east northeast-west southwest striking fault system that is thought to represent a conjugate fault system related to the northeast-southwest striking, regional, Ealue Lake fault.

Emplacement of the Groat Stock is believed to have taken place along the conjugate fault system which has seen repeated strike-slip movement that may in part account for the elongated shape of the stock. Porphyry copper-gold mineralization appears to be controlled by continued movement along this east-west fault system.

A second, later but significant faulting event occurred along north-south striking faults. These left lateral faults post-date emplacement of the Groat Stock and probably copper-gold mineralization. They are responsible for the apparent 1 km. offset between intrusive on the Wolf Plateau and intrusives to the northeast in the vicinity of the South Seester showing and between the Wolf Plateau and the North Zone to the southwest (Figure 6.2.1). Late, (post porphyry copper-gold mineralization), northerly striking, dolomite veins with variable copper-gold-arsenic-silver-lead-zinc values observed throughout the property are probably associated to these faults which in turn may be related to Middle Jurassic rift development that heads north from the Eskay Creek Mine area. Structure and vein hosted mineralization at Trevor Peak is similar to this variety.

A third, less pronounced fault system striking northwest-southeast that is post porphyry copper-gold mineralization is inferred from airphoto and topographic lineaments as well as offsets in both geological and geophysical data.

Megascopic folding of the greywacke-siltstone-argillite sequence is readily observable in the Quash Creek valley. Folds are both tight and open with magnitudes measurable in meters to tens of meters. Folding is not readily apparent in volcanic rocks. In the area of the Groat Stock it is inferred by northerly dipping stratigraphy over the northern portions of the Donnelly-GJ-North Zones and southerly dipping stratigraphy south of Groat Creek.

Lineaments with variable orientations are apparent on aerial photographs and topographic maps of the property. In the southern part of the property the most pronounced lineaments are northeast trending parallel to the orientation of the Groat Stock. In the central part of the property including the Horn East area, lineaments are both northeast (paralleling another intrusive body) and east. In the northwestern part of the claim group, the most obvious lineament is the northwest trending Quash Creek Valley. Although it may reflect a fault, there is no obvious offset of lithologies on either side of the creek. A second lineament direction defined by the QC intrusions and associated colour anomaly/hydrothermal system of the QC prospect is east-west trending.

6.4 Mineralization

The Kinaskan Lake property hosts three principal styles of mineralization:

- porphyry copper-gold mineralization related to 205 MA aged quartz deficient intrusives like the Groat Stock.
- disseminated pyrite $\pm$ chalcopyrite mineralization with copper-gold values associated with silicification related to 180 MA aged alkali granite/felsite dykes.
- dolomite-quartz vein/fault controlled pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite $\pm$ sphalerite $\pm$ galena with gold and silver values. Occurs along more or less north-south structures possibly related to mid Jurassic rifting.

The most significant of the three and the subject of this report is the porphyry style mineralization currently being explored in an area measuring 3.5 km east-west by 3.5 km north-south where disseminated, fracture, quartz vein and quartz stockwork controlled pyrite with variable chalcopyrite, rare bornite and trace molybdenite mineralization containing elevated gold values has been identified in the North-GJ-Donnelly Zones. Typically the best chalcopyrite mineralization occurs where pyrite is weak and IP chargeability readings are in the 8-18 mv/v range. Secondary magnetite as disseminations, irregular clots, in veins with K-spar $\pm$ chlorite $\pm$ epidote or as filling in single or sheeted fractures, 1-3 mm thick

and mm to 10 cm apart is generally associated with chalcopyrite. Exceptions to this association (Donnelly showing and portions of the North Zone) appear to be where magnetite has since been altered to hematite. Malachite occurs in the upper, weathered/oxidized portions of a few drill holes but for the most part is insignificant.

Host rocks for copper-gold mineralization in all zones include intrusives and sedimentary rocks of which wackes and monzodiorite are by far the most significant. In both of these rock types mineralization occurs as disseminations and fracture filling as well as in quartz veins typically 0.5-2 cm thick that frequently cut the core at 00º to about 25º to core axis (quite similar to bedding and margins of the Groat Stock- Sill). Very minor sulphide mineralization occurs in late calcite veins and fracture filling. Similar style mineralization has also been noted in rocks logged as monzonite, crowded feldspar porphyry and mafic to leucocratic syenite. It is important to note that these various phases of intrusive have largely the same igneous texture and crystal size and differences in nomenclature may reflect observed variations in alteration including mafic mineral replacement and subsequent leaching along with intensity of potassic and later carbonate overprinting rather than actual different intrusive phases.

In terms of which unit, if any, is the principal mineralizing phase, is unclear. However, it does appear that mineralization is closely associated with steeply dipping fractured, brecciated intervals that are related to east-west to east northeast by west southwest striking faults which probably created the necessary porosity and later, acted as conduits for mineralizing, hydrothermal fluids

Where mineralization occurs in siltstones or cherts, it tends to be restricted to a few meters and only where in close proximity to intrusives. Minor fracture and disseminated mineralization has been noted in the conglomerate unit northeast of the North Zone which may be correlative with Ash's, Lower Jurassic Hazelton trachyandesite volcaniclastics.

Alteration associated with emplacement of the Groat Stock and subsequent hydrothermal fluids is varied and irregular. All units are micro fractured and brecciated. In some drill holes, clasts of sedimentary and intrusive rocks in brecciated intervals are rounded, strongly altered and reminiscent of hydrothermal breccias. These textures are most evident in wackes and may represent altered pebble to cobble conglomerates rather than hydrothermal breccias. In the siltstones, micro fractures are often filled with fine grained, grey quartz. Where the siltstones are in, or close to mineralization and intrusive rocks, they tend to be very hard, silicified and have a mottled, cream to grey-green to brown or red brown colour. These have been logged as siliceous siltstones to siliceous argillites. Whether some of this apparent silicification is due to hornfelsing by post-mineral phases of the Groat Stock is unclear however in places it does contain chalcopyrite.

In some localities, the siltstones appear to have been altered and recrystallized into what are now best called quartzites.

Within the mineralized zone, regardless of whether the rocks are intrusive or wackes, alteration consists of an early, selective pervasive potassic alteration overprinted by later, phyllic and propylitic (carbonate) alterations (Petrascience Consultants, 2004). The potassic alteration includes:

- Selective replacement by K-feldspar of rims to plagioclase crystals
- K-feldspar–magnetite-chalcopyrite $\pm$ quartz $\pm$ epidote $\pm$ bornite veins
- K-feldspar vein selvages
- Patchy replacement by K-feldspar
- Replacement of mafic phenocrysts or phases by actinolite or secondary biotite
- Secondary biotite envelopes developed along veins

The phyllic and propylitic alterations are represented by quartz-sericite ± carbonate ± chlorite ± pyrite ± epidote which overprint the potassic alteration and yield the following textures:

- Selective replacement of plagioclase cores by sericite ± carbonate
- Veinlets of quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite ± carbonate
- Patchy and disseminated carbonate alteration of plagioclase, biotite and hornblende[
- Replacement of secondary biotite by chlorite ± carbonate ± epidote ± rutile
- Late veinlets of calcite
- Magnetite, chalcopyrite and pyrite are variably rimmed and replaced by hematite.

7.0 2004 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

7.1 General

The 2004 exploration program concentrated largely on exploring for porphyry copper-gold mineralization related to the Groat Stock in the southern portion of the Kinaskan Lake property. The most significant part of the program was the drill testing of coincident IP-ground magnetic-copper/gold geochemical anomalies generated by CGH in 2002-2003 within the North and Donnelly Zones. This initial sub-surface testing consisted of 20 holes totaling just over 4260 meters.

Much of the remaining work involved exploring outward from known target areas to expand target limits or identify new ones for future drill testing. This work included picket grid construction, IP, resistivity and ground magnetic geophysical surveys, wacker (overburden) drilling, detailed silt sampling, prospecting and a small amount of soil sampling. The discovery of the YT Zone was followed up with grid soil sampling and geological mapping.

In addition, a small blasting-hand trenching program including geological mapping and chip sampling was carried out over a "*peripheral*" gold-silver bearing quartz vein system on Trevor Peak and a day of prospecting with silt and rock sampling was conducted over the southwest portion of the QC porphyry copper-gold target.

7.2 Geophysical Surveys

Between July 9 and July 19, Scott Geophysics Ltd completed 17.45 line km. of induced polarization and resistivity surveys over the western and eastern portions of the Donnelly-GJ-North copper-gold target. All survey work was completed using a pole dipole array with 50 meter dipole spacing and "n" separations of 1 to 5. The areas covered include:

- immediately north of the 2002 survey coverage of the Donnelly Zone; 7650 meters of survey over 7 lines covered an area 1350 meters east-west by up to 1700 meters north-south. The work successfully defined an arcuate shaped chargeability anomaly, 300 to 500 meters wide with values of 5 to 10 mv/v that connects the North Zone chargeability anomaly with the Donnelly Zone anomaly.
- East northeast of the GJ Zone; 6920 meters of survey over 10 lines covered an area 1800 meters wide; This work identified an 1800 mete, east-west by 100 to 450 meter, north-south chargeability anomaly with values of 7 to 20.4 mv/v. The anomaly is open to the east.
- Coverage along lines 11,400E and 11,600E between the North and easterly strike projection of the GJ Zone; This work further defined the limits of an irregular shaped, north trending, 300-800 meter wide chargeability anomaly with values in the 5-8 mv/v range that connects the north and GJ Zone chargeability anomalies.

In conjunction with the IP surveys, 24.495 line km. of ground magnetometer survey work was also completed. This included covering the same 200 meter spaced lines which were covered with IP as well

as an additional 7.05 km of grid over intermediate lines within core portions of the Donnelly and North Zones to better define magnetic highs by effectively reducing line spacing to 100 meter intervals. Ground magnetic readings were taken at 12.5 meter intervals and corrected for diurnal variation with reference to a fixed base station cycling at 10-second intervals.

A report by Scott Geophysics Ltd. detailing the results of the geophysical surveys including a discussion on procedure and instrumentation along with IP and resistivity results plotted on pseudo-sections and triangular filtered contour plans and magnetic results plotted in profile and plan map form are in Appendix D. Compilation maps of chargeability results are plotted on Figure 7.2.1. Resistivity results are compiled on Figure 7.2.2 and total magnetics results are on Figure 7.2.3.

7.3 Diamond Drilling

7.3.1 General: From June 25 to August 26, Falcon Drilling Ltd. completed 4267.99 meters of BTW (1.654 inch diameter) sized core in 20 holes testing coincident IP chargeability and copper-gold bedrock geochemical anomalies with magnetic highs. The program included 10 holes spread over a 1200 meter, east-west interval centred on the Donnelly Zone and 10 holes testing a 1000 meter, east-west interval of the North Zone. Core from each hole was flown on a regular basis by helicopter to a core logging facility situated about 250 meters northwest of camp at approximately 426300E and 6392260N. Prior to logging, core recoveries were calculated and RQD geotechnical measurements taken and recorded. Core from holes CGH-04-001 to 003 was also photographed. In conjunction with geological logging, sample intervals and numbers were marked out on the core by the logging geologist. Core was split with a manual core splitter before being bagged for shipment. One of four, copper-gold standards was routinely inserted on a rotational basis with every 20 samples. At the completion of the drilling program, core was stored near the logging facility in rows of boxes stacked about 12 high on top of 4 inch by 4 inch, pressure treated posts. The tops of each stack were covered with core lids and the entire group of boxes covered with chicken wire.

The location of holes CGH-04-001 and 002 were surveyed with a differential GPS while the remaining holes were located with a hand held GPS unit. The positions of drill holes are shown on Figures 7.2.1-7.2.3. Drill core recoveries and RQD measurements are in Appendix E, drill logs with hole co-ordinates, sample numbers and copper-gold geochemical results are in Appendix F and cross-sections of each drill hole showing geology and copper-gold results are on Figures 7.3.1 to 7.3.21. Complete ICP and copper-gold assay results are in Appendix G.

7.3.2 Results: In the Donnelly Zone, drilling successfully extended the known limits of copper-gold mineralization such that it is traceable over 1100 meters in an east-west direction and up to 315 meters vertically. It varies from a relatively homogenous, steeply south dipping (-70º) mineralized body up to 290 meters wide in the eastern half that bifurcates into two seemingly distinct, sub-parallel zones up to 100 meters wide in the western half. It remains open in all directions.

Underlying geology (see Figures 7.3.2 to 7.3.21) consists primarily of monzodiorite sills and dykes with lesser diorite, monzonite and syenite intruding siltstones, argillites, cherts, wackes, minor conglomerate and basalt. Copper-gold mineralization is best developed in intrusives, wackes and basalts where steep faulting and associated brecciation is most strongly developed.

Significant mineralized intersections are listed in Table 7.3.2.1 below.

GEOLOGY LEGEND

	CASE	Casing; generally little to no core recovery
	LOST	Lost core; no core recovery due to void or drilling problem
	OVBD	Overburden; includes all unconsolidated, overlying younger material
	HBRX	Hydrothermal Breccia
	BXTD	Brecciated to strongly fractured interval
	SHER	Shear zone; small slip
	FAUL	Fault zone; includes fault gouge and fault breccia

QUATERNARY

	QUAL	Unconsolidated glacial till and alluvium

UNCONFORMITY

MIDDLE JURASSIC BOWSER LAKE GROUP SEDIMENTS

	BOWR	Chert pebble conglomerates and dark grey to black siltstones to mudstones

UNCONFORMITY

LOWER JURASSIC HAZELTON GROUP VOLCANICS

POST MINERALIZATION

	DACT	Cream coloured dacite flows; can be feldspar-hornblende porphyritic
	PAND	Porphyritic andesite flows, tuffs and dykes; plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts
	ANDS	Equigranular andesite flows, tuffs and dykes
	VCLT	Green to maroon coloured, plagioclase-hornblende porphyritic, andesite conglomerates and breccias

UNCONFORMITY

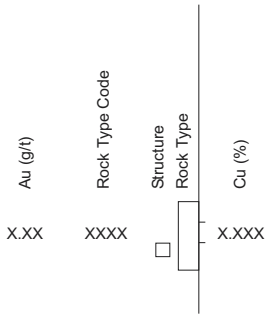
EARLY JURASSIC INTRUSIVES

	DIOR	Medium grained, equigranular diorite
	MDIO	Late stage, equigranular, medium grained, mafic, hornblende diorite
	HSYN	Medium grained, porphyritic, hornblende syenite
	LDIO	Leucocratic medium grained diorite
	PMNZ	Medium grained, plagioclase porphyritic monzonite. Often occurs as a "crowded porphyry"
	MONZ	Medium grained, equigranular monzonite to quartz monzonite
	MZDI	Equigranular, medium grained monzodiorite

UPPER TRIASSIC STUHINI GROUP SEDIMENTS & VOLCANICS

	PBAS	Dark olive green to black, clinopyroxene, porphyritic basalt flows and dikes
	LMST	Calcareous siltstones, minor wackes and silty limestone
	CHRT	White to tan to black ,thinly bedded to laminated cherts; locally recrystallized to quartzite
	CHSL	Tan to light grey and pale green cherty siltstones to silty cherts; typically very hard and siliceous due to hydrothermal alteration or hornfelsing
	SLAR	Red brown through tan to light grey and pale green siltstones to silty argillites; often very hard and siliceous due to hydrothermal alteration and/or hornfelsing
	SLWK	Interbedded wackes/volcanic, andesitic sandstones with siltstones and silty argillites.
	WCKE	Medium grained wackes; composed of reworked volcanic (andesitic/basaltic) tuffs
	CONG	Volcaniclastic pebble to cobble conglomerates and breccias; includes coarse sandstones.

DRILL HOLE LEGEND



ASSAY LEGEND

assay color codes

	> 0.50
	0.30 - 0.50
	0.20 - 0.30
	0.10 - 0.20
	0.05 - 0.10
	< 0.05

STRUCTURE LEGEND

	Fault Zone
	Shear Zone
	Brecciated
	Hydrothermal Breccia

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CROSS-SECTION LEGEND

Figure 7.3.1

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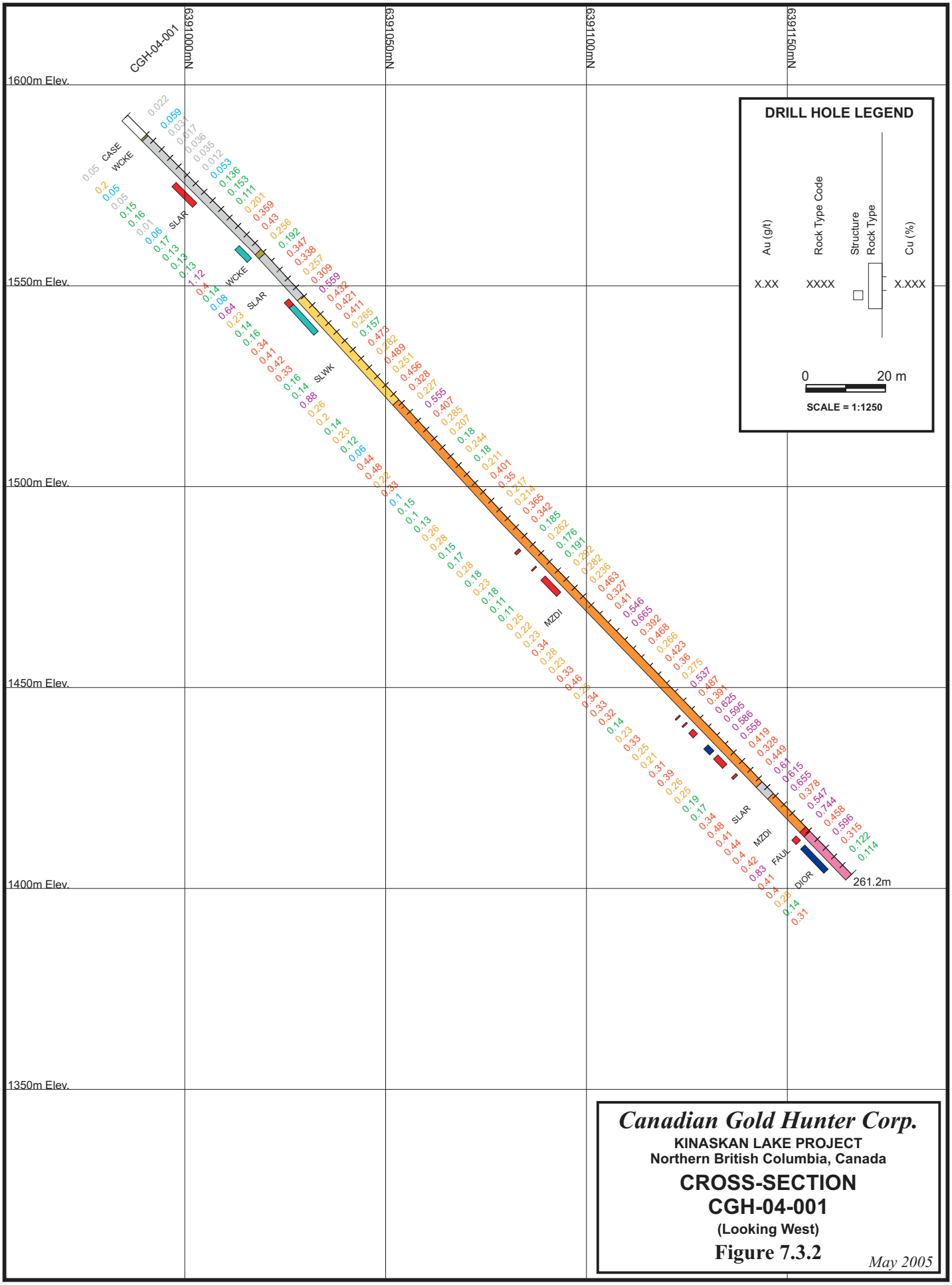

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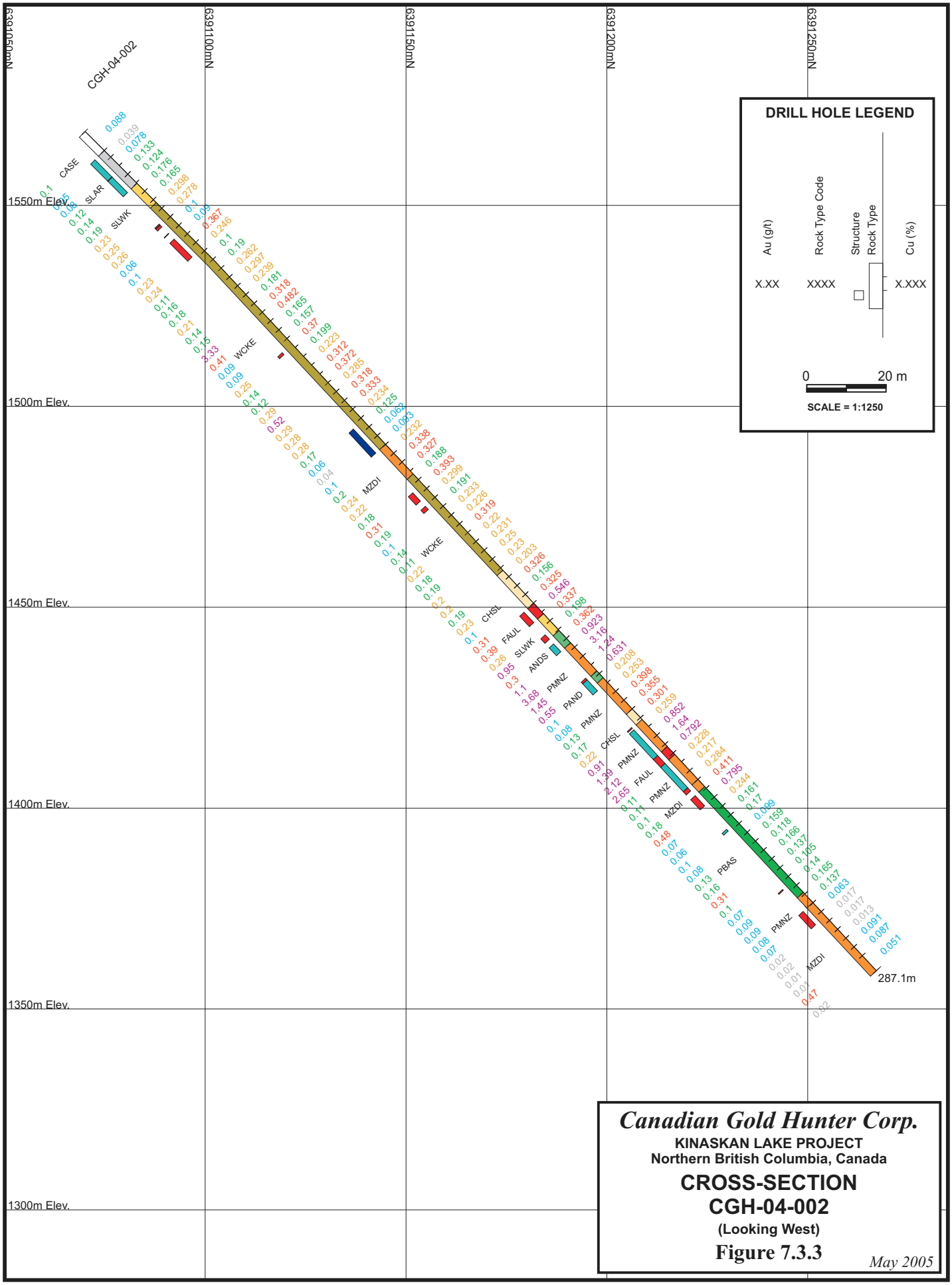
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-001

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.2

May 2005



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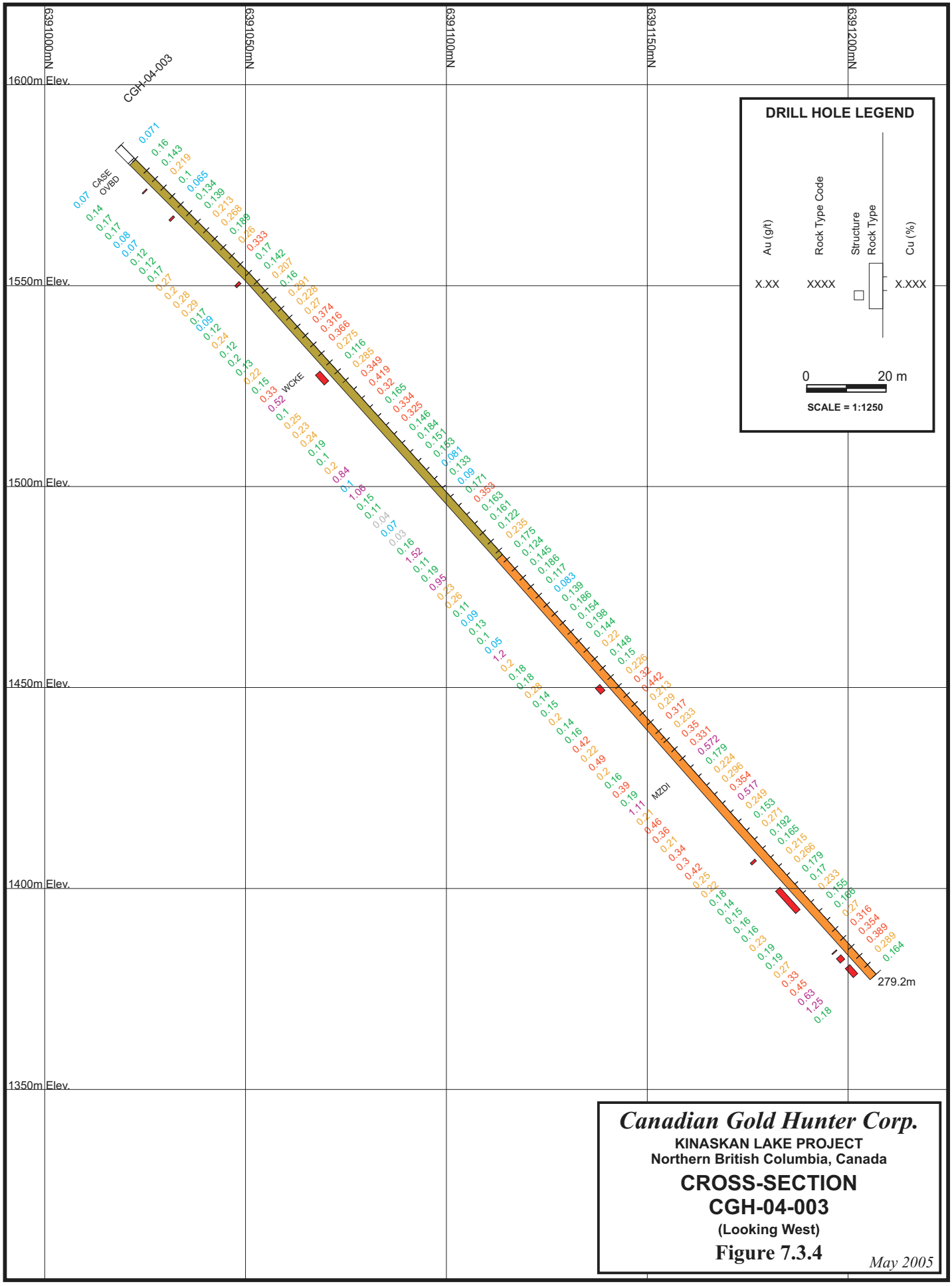
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-002

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.3

May 2005



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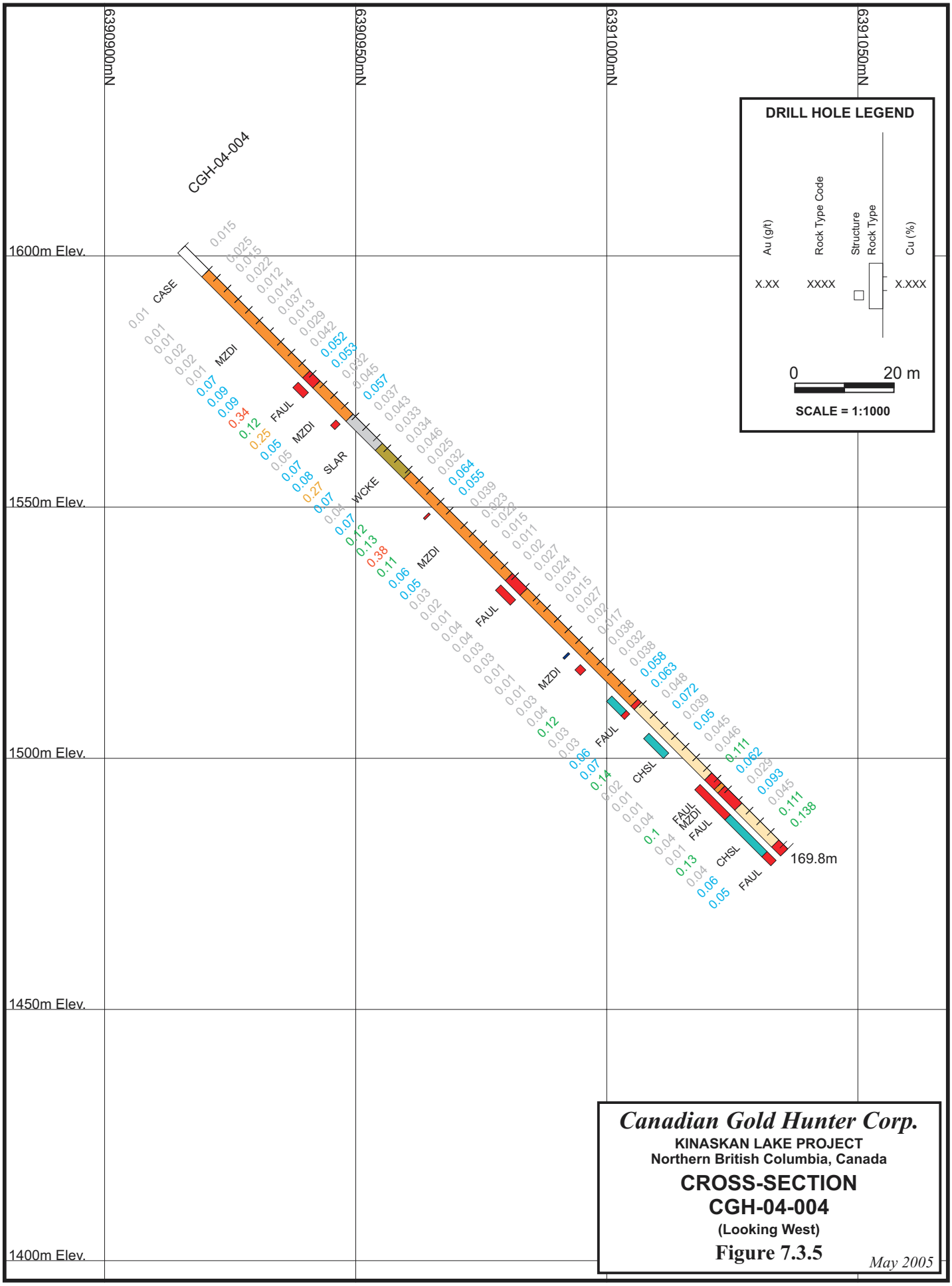
CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-003

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.4

May 2005



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KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
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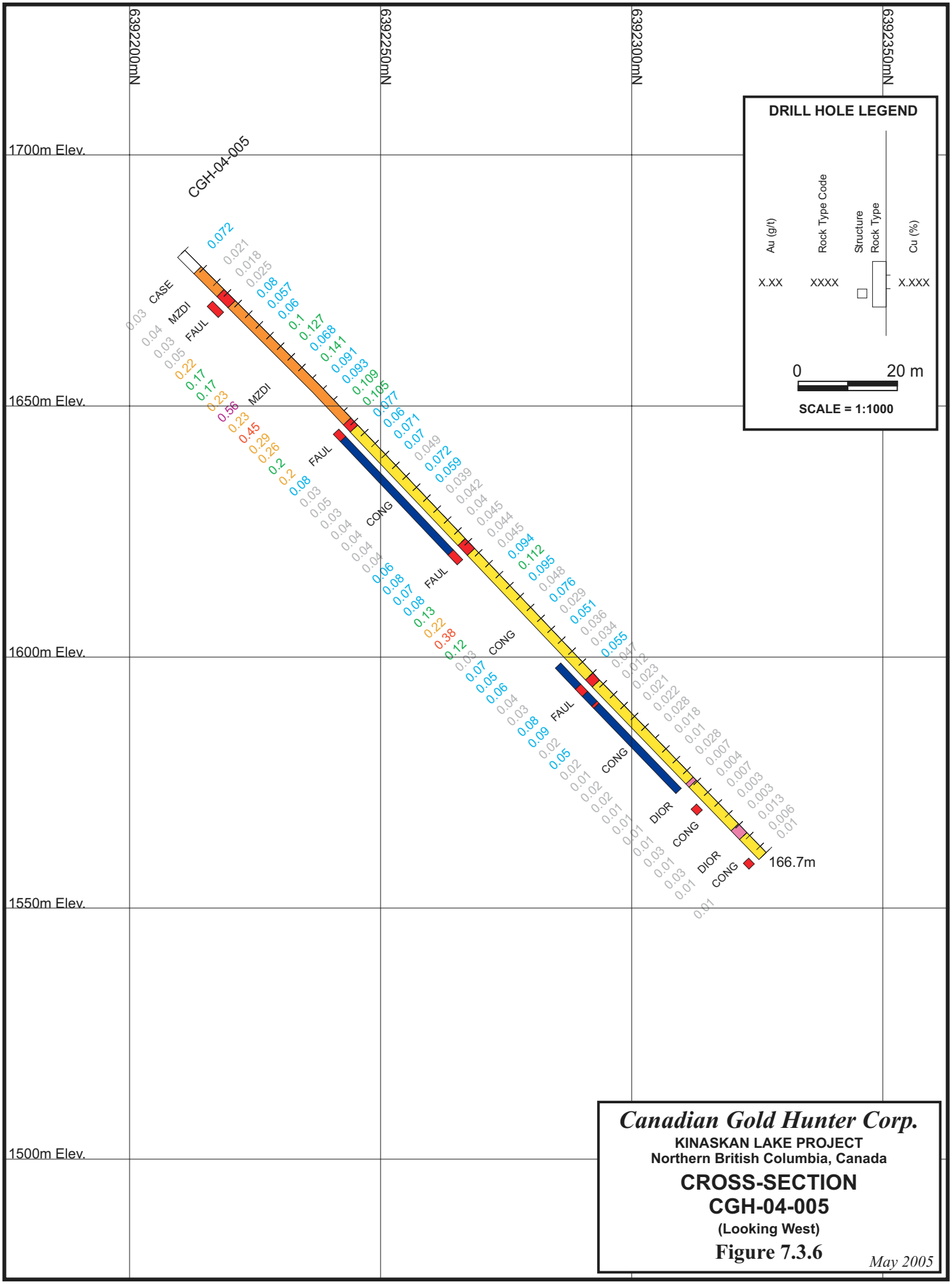
CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-004

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.5

May 2005



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KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
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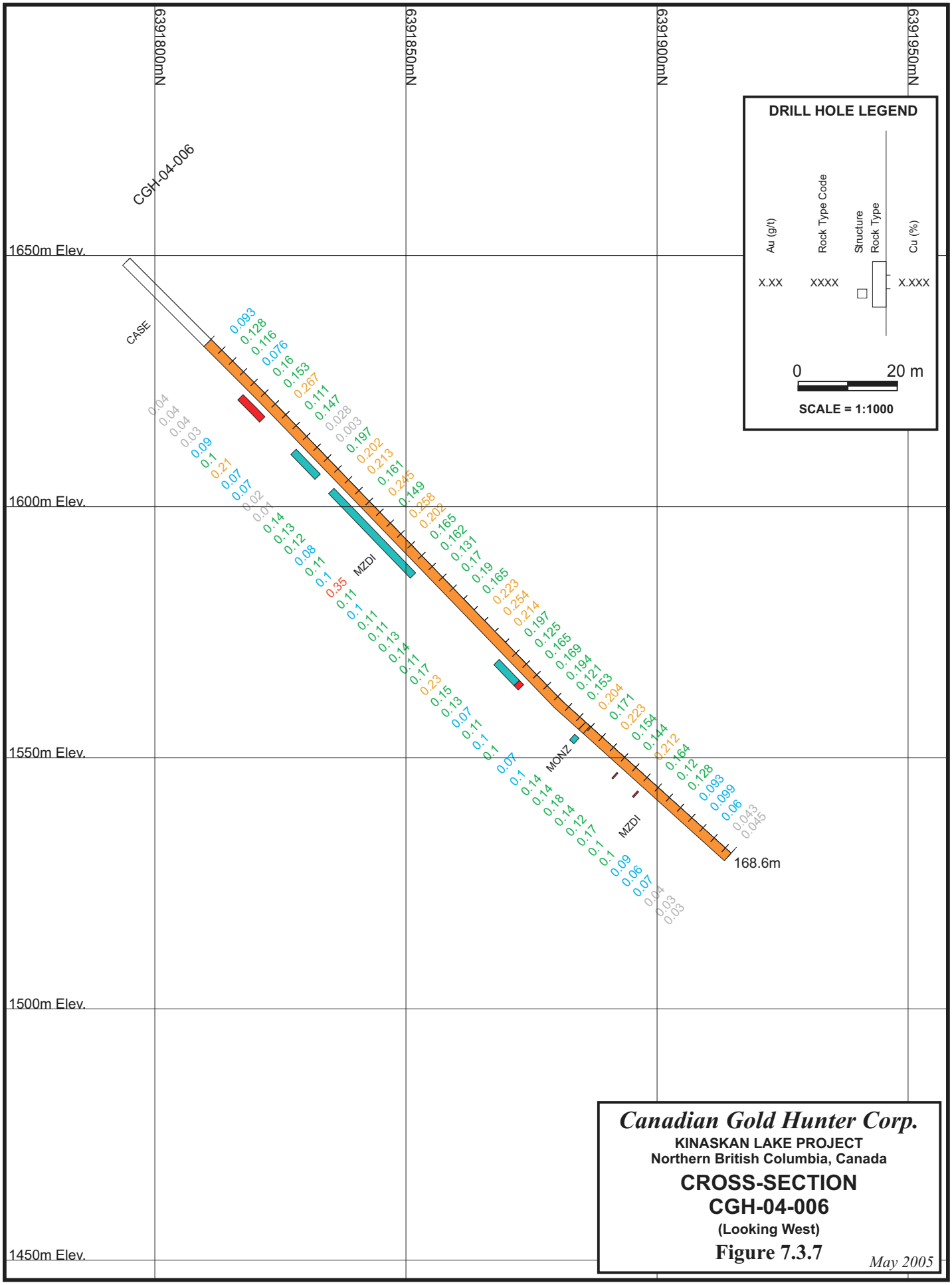
CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-005

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.6

May 2005



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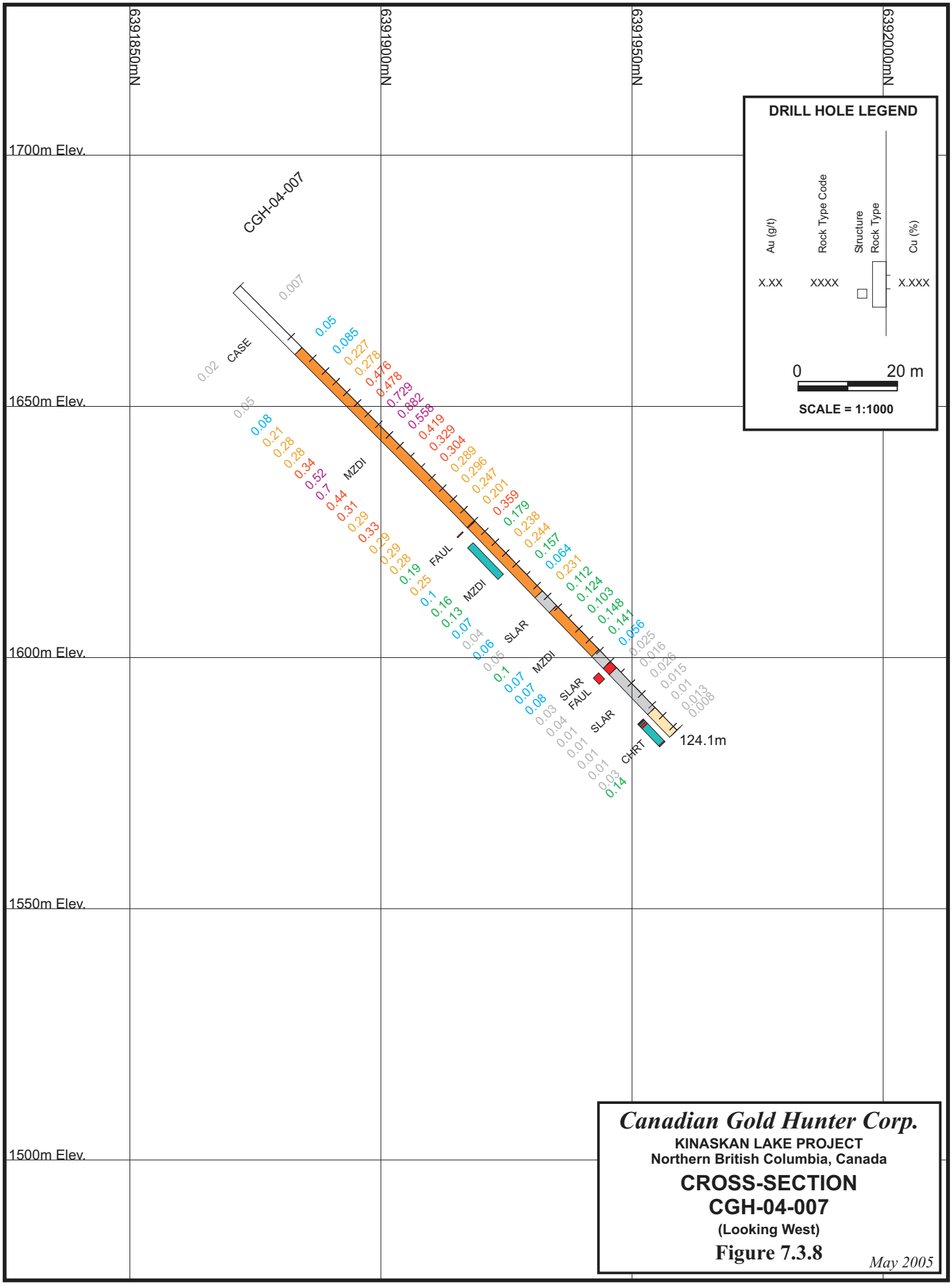
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-006

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.7

May 2005



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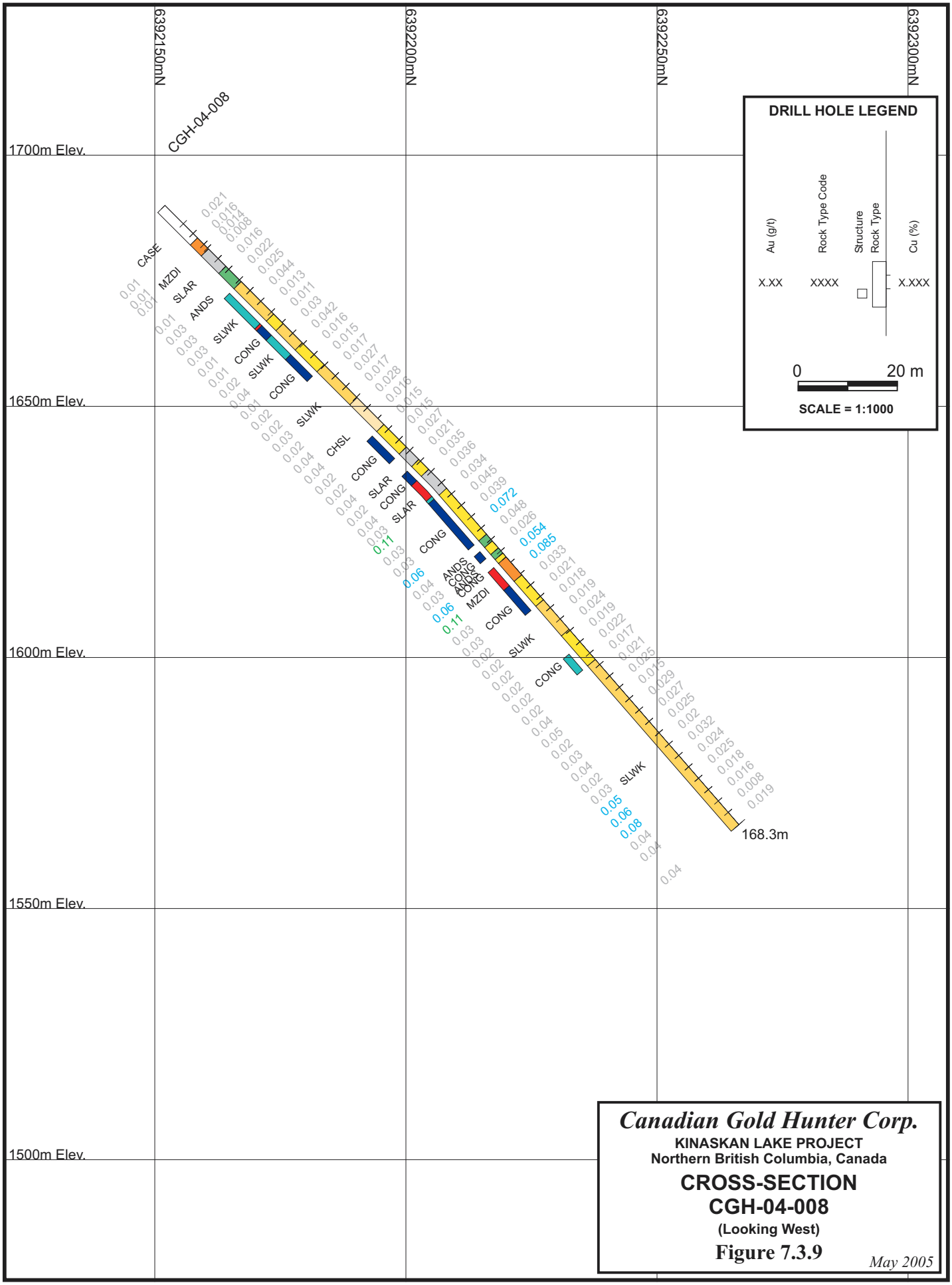
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-007

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.8

May 2005



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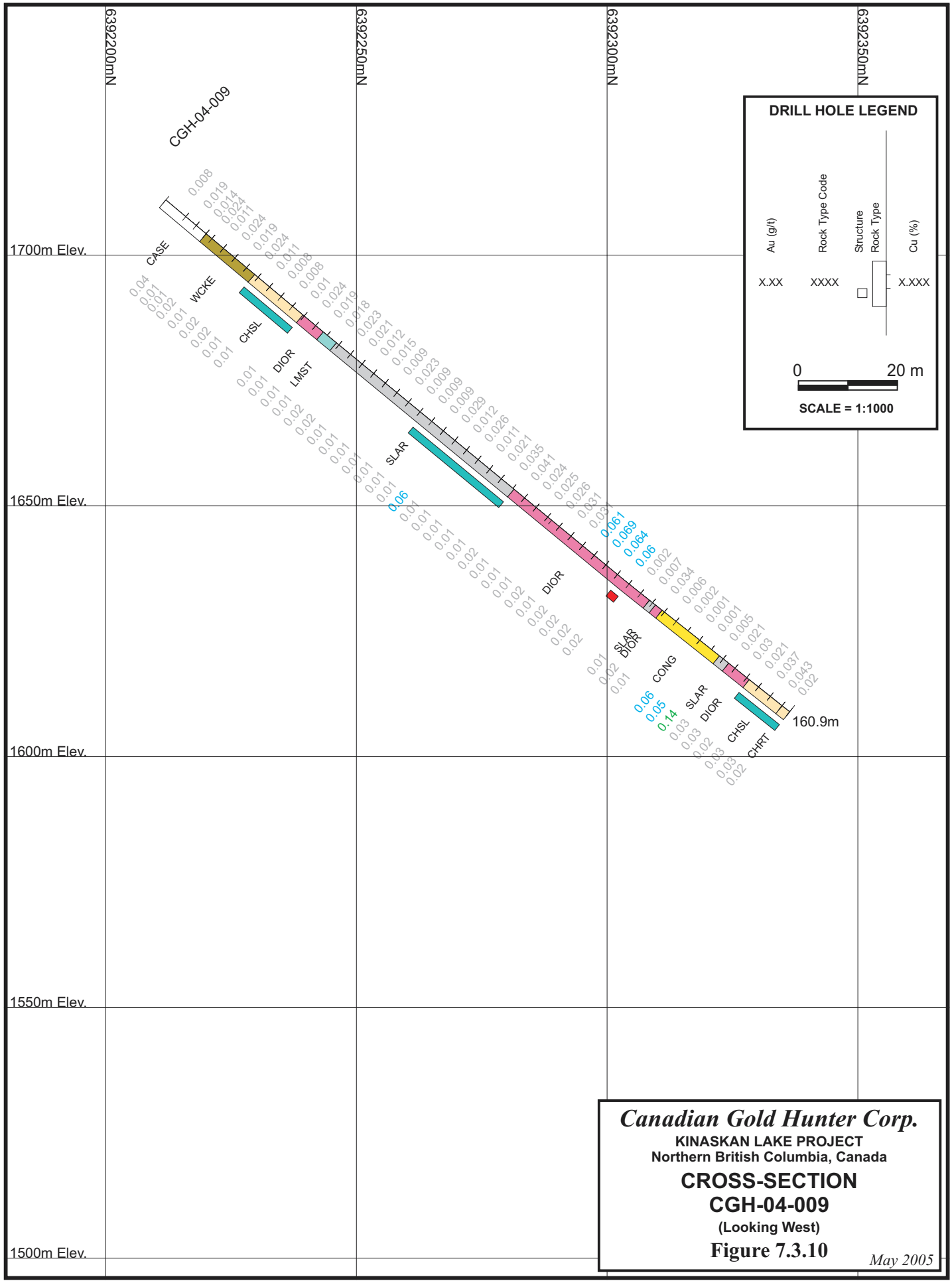
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-008

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.9

May 2005



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KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
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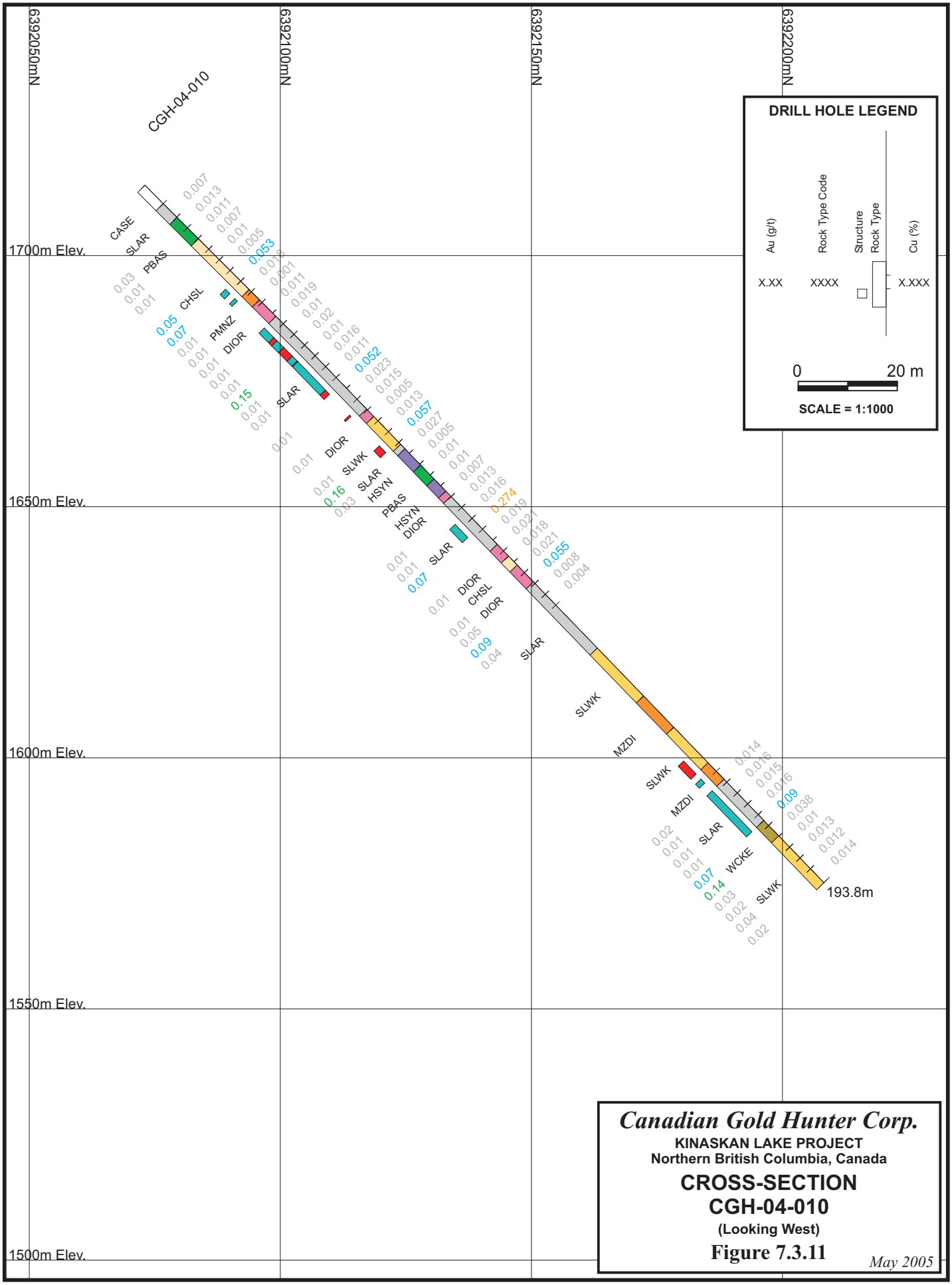
CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-009

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.10

May 2005



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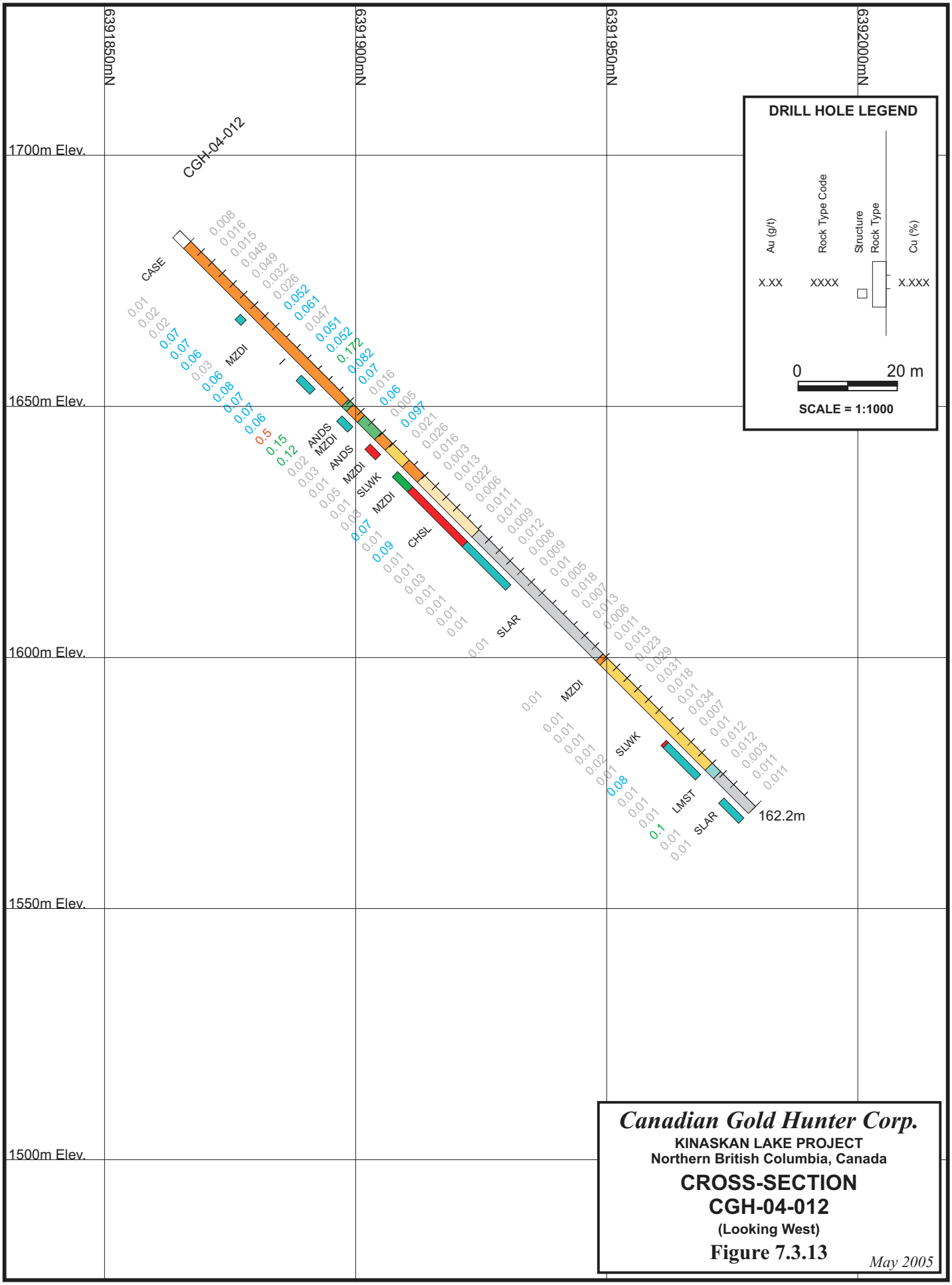
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-010

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.11

May 2005



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

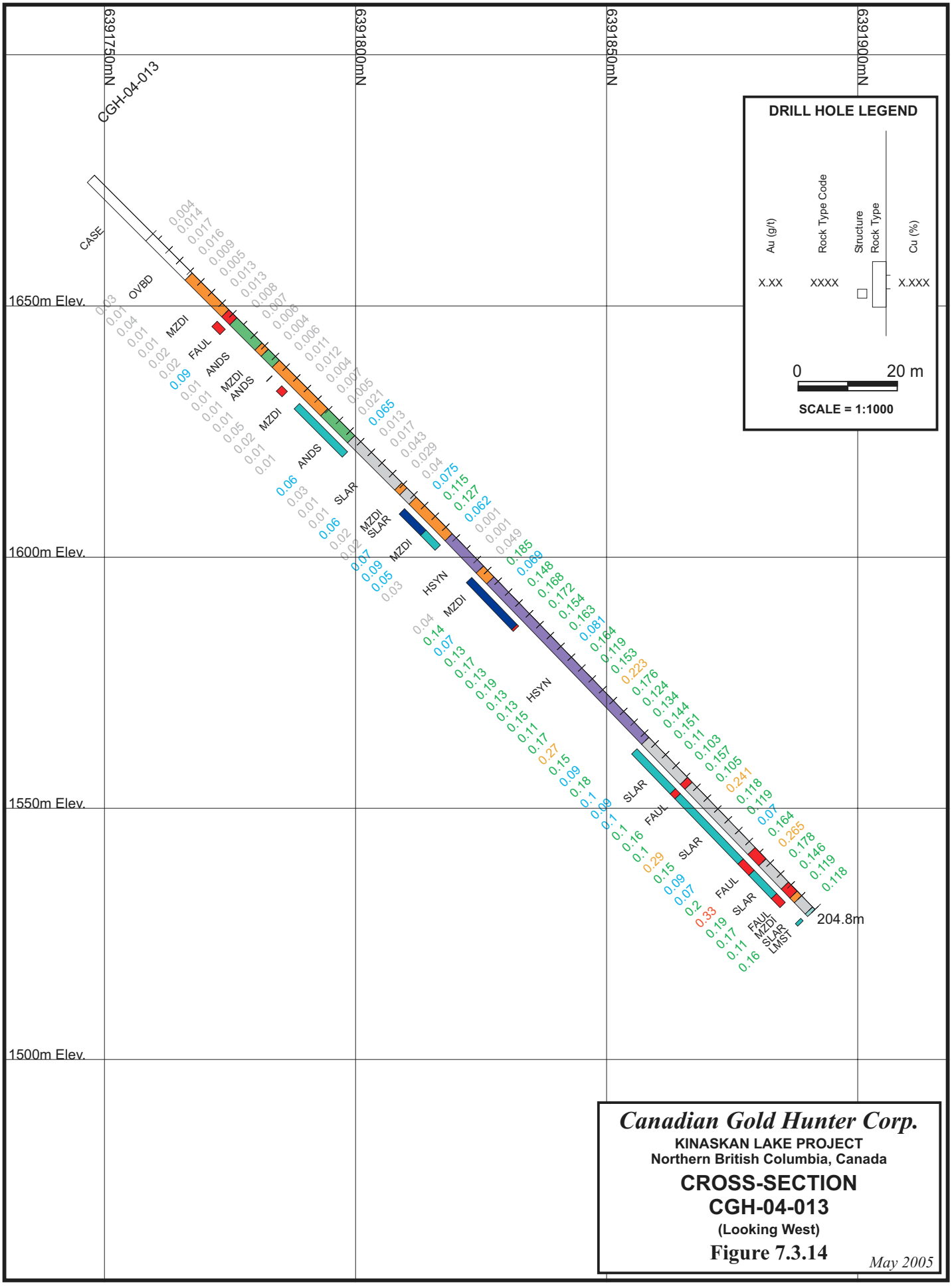
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-012

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.13

May 2005



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

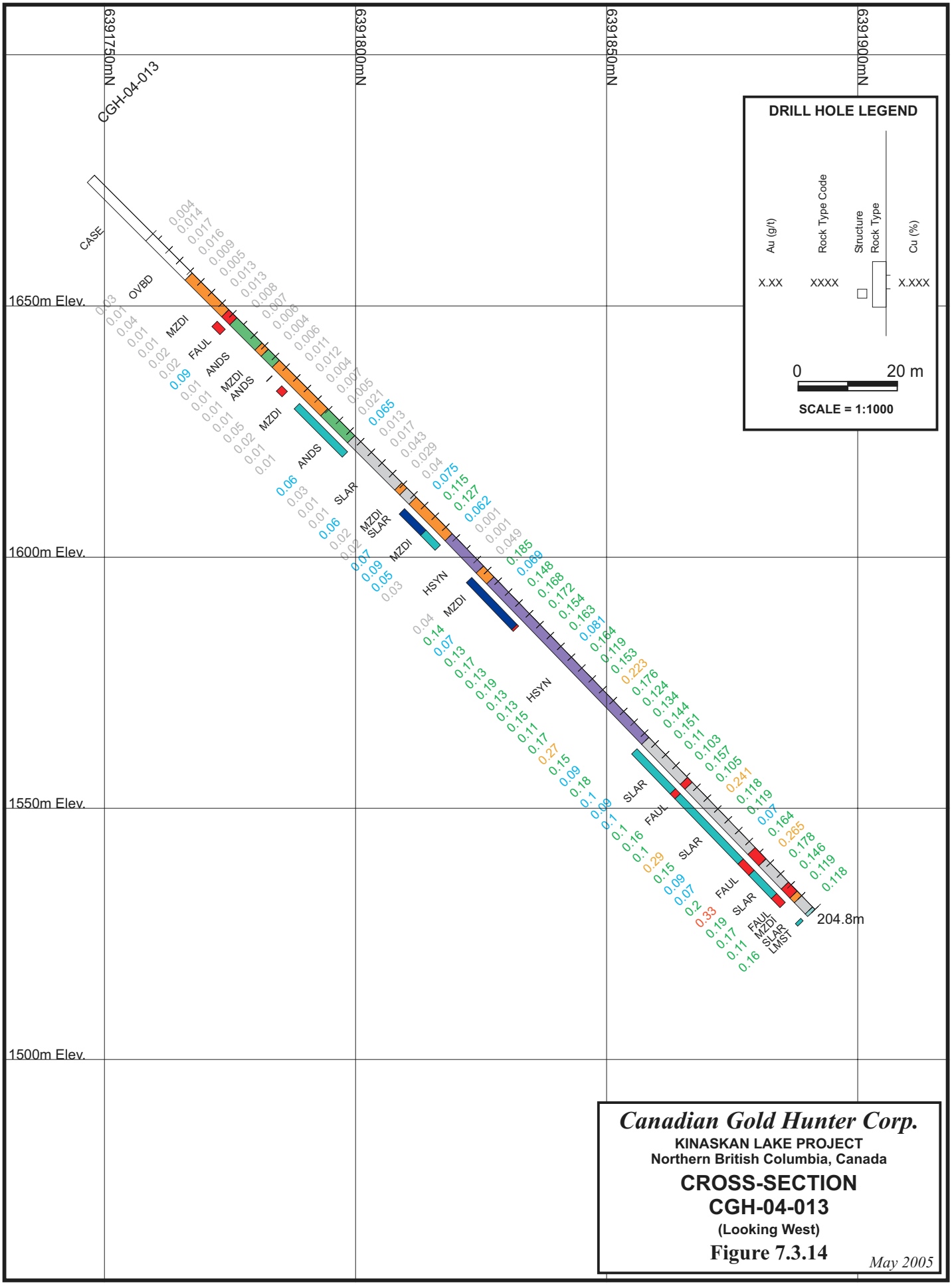
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-013

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.14

May 2005



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

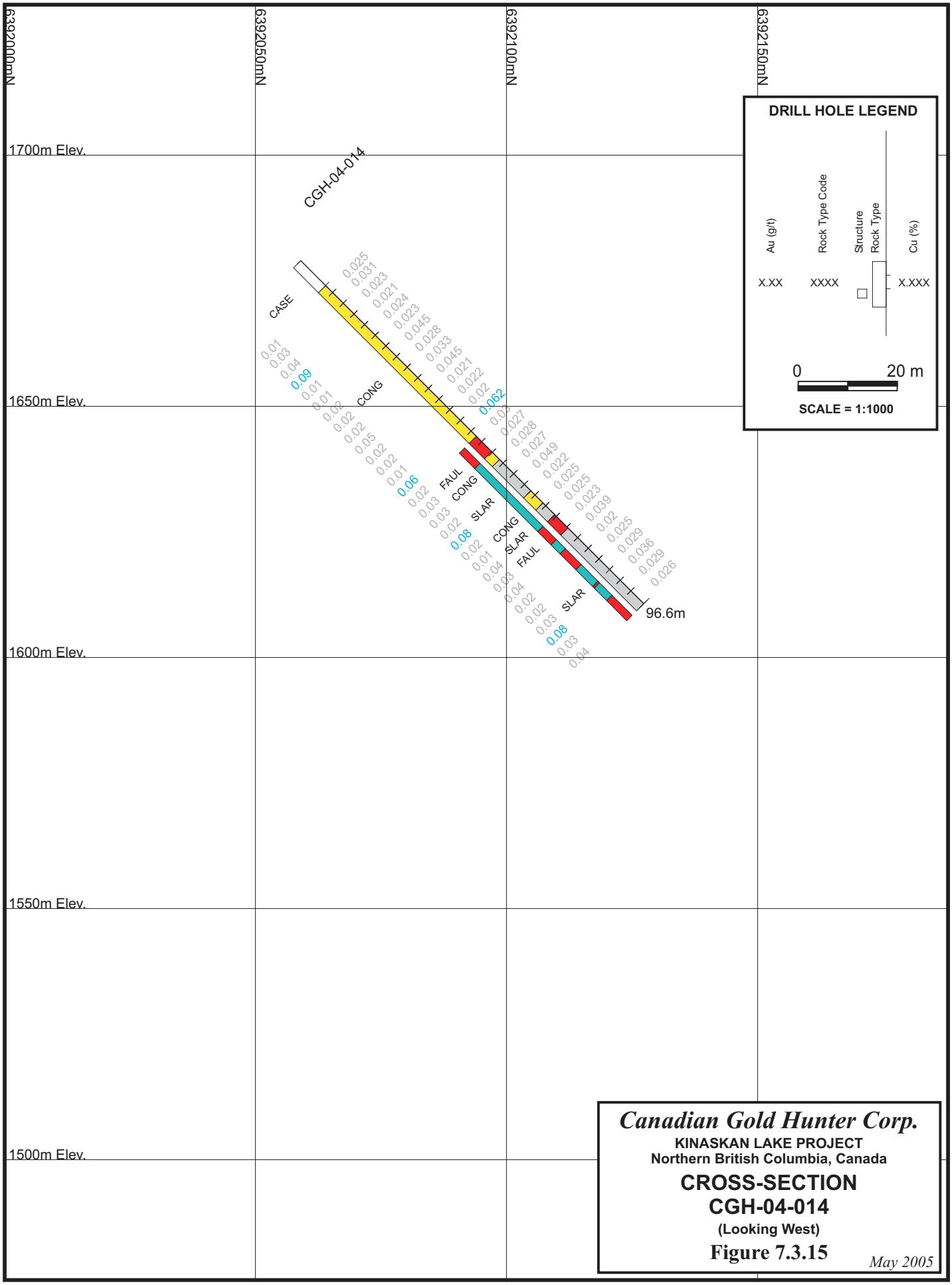
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-013

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.14

May 2005



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

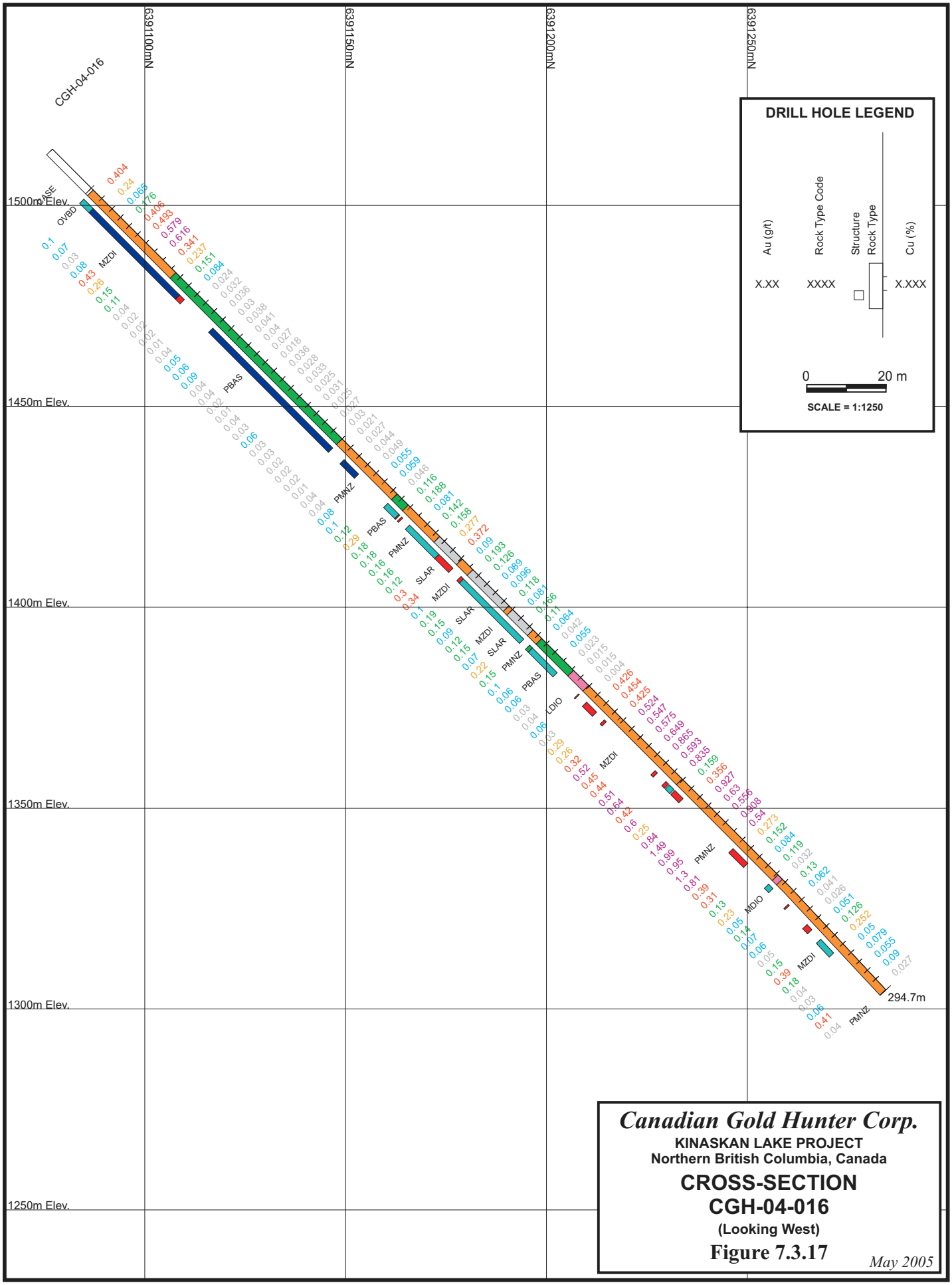
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-014

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.15

May 2005



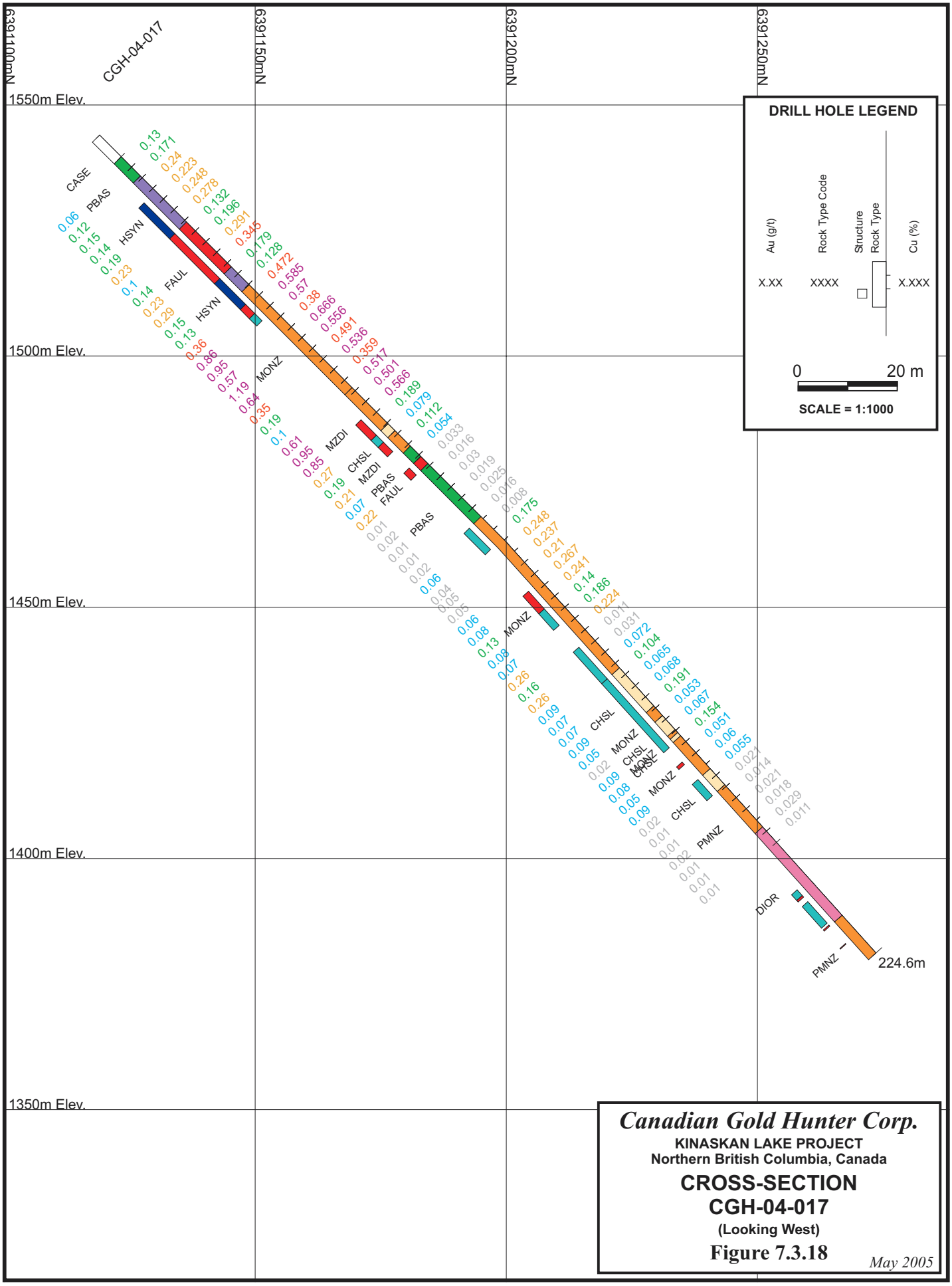
Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-016
(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.17

May 2005



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

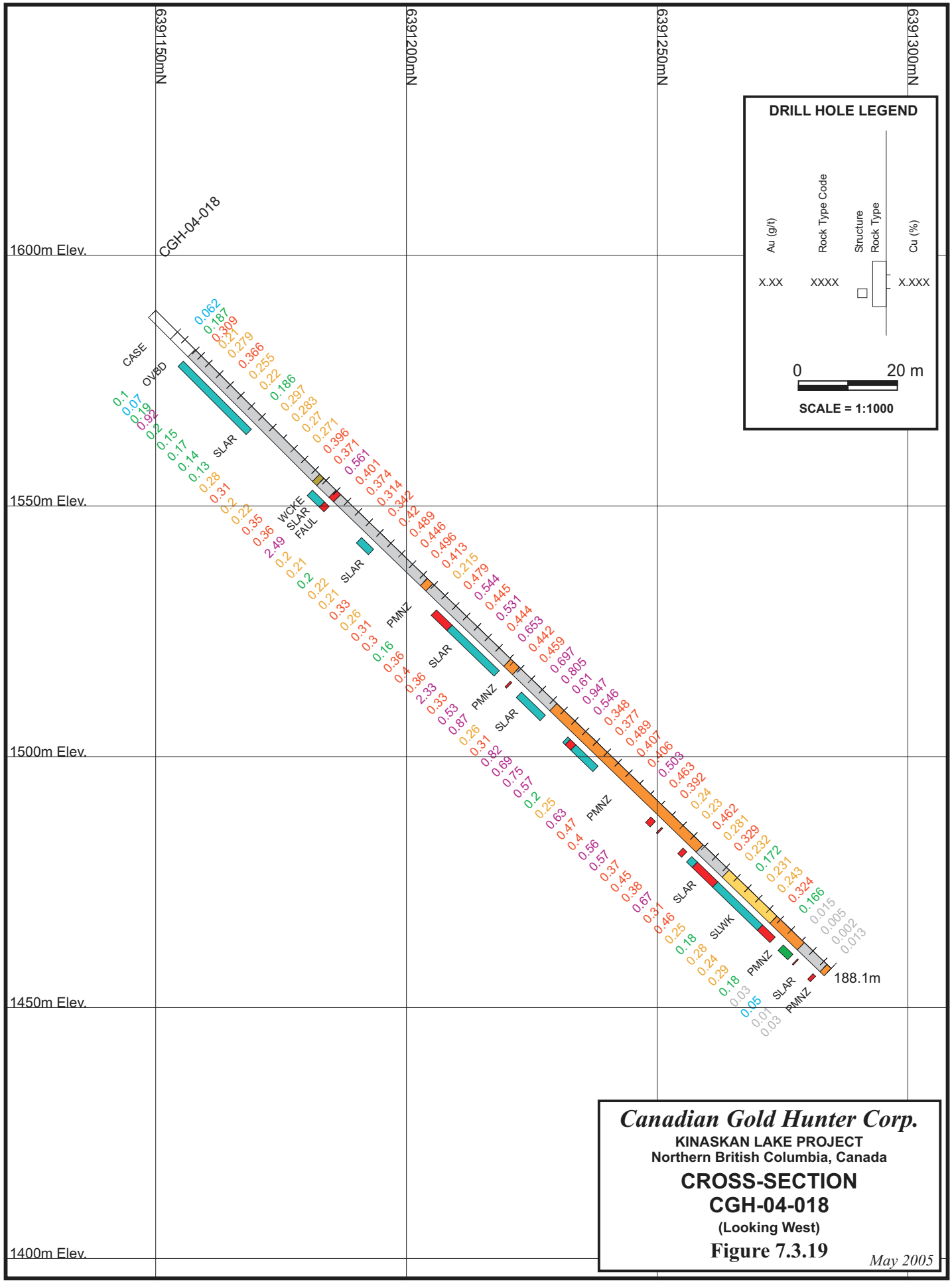
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-017

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.18

May 2005



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-018

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.19

May 2005

6390900mN
6390950mN
6391000mN
6391050mN
6391100mN
6391150mN

CGH-04-019

1600m Elev.
1550m Elev.
1500m Elev.
1450m Elev.
1400m Elev.
1350m Elev.
1300m Elev.
1250m Elev.
1200m Elev.

CASE
WCKE
SLWK
MZDI
CHSL
MZDI
SLAR
MZDI
SLAR
MZDI
CHSL
PBAS
CHSL
PBAS
CHSL
MONZ
CHSL
MONZ
CHSL
MONZ
CHSL

382.1m

DRILL HOLE LEGEND

Au (g/t) X.XX
Rock Type Code XXXX
Structure
Rock Type
Cu (%) X.XXX

0 20 m

SCALE = 1:1250

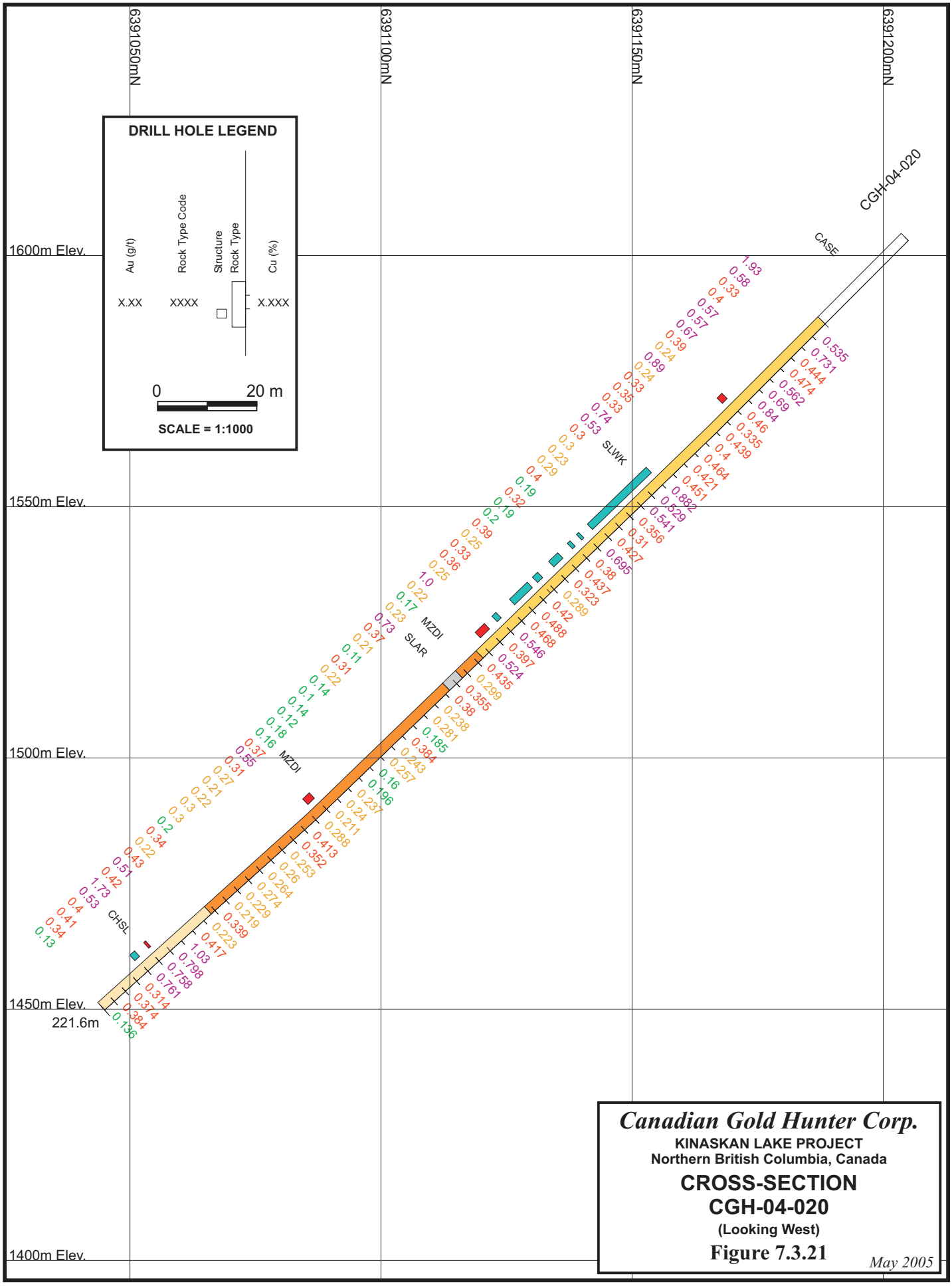
Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-019
(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.20

May 2005



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

CROSS-SECTION
CGH-04-020

(Looking West)

Figure 7.3.21

May 2005

Table 7.3.2.1 Significant 2004 Drill Hole Intervals, Donnelly Zone

Drill Hole	Interval		Length	Cu	Au	Ag
	From	To	*metres*	%	g/t	g/t
CGH-04-001	27.00	261.20	234.20	0.367	0.284	2.63
CGH-04-002	18.00	231.00	213.00	0.371	0.422	1.79
CGH-04-003	63.00	279.19	216.19	0.236	0.307	2.12
CGH-04-015	239.00	309.98	70.98	0.540	0.467	1.41
CGH-04-016	13.71	48.00	34.29	0.337	0.118	1.10
and	111.00	168.00	57.00	0.144	0.094	1.30
CGH-04-017	6.09	87.00	80.91	0.338	0.379	2.00
and	111.00	168.00	57.00	0.144	0.094	1.30
CGH-04-018	6.09	177.00	170.91	0.385	0.420	3.20
CGH-04-019	237.00	345.00	108.00	0.282	0.247	3.50
CGH-04-020	23.47	221.59	198.12	0.416	0.389	2.40

In the North Zone, drilling encountered intensely altered, highly fractured and brecciated intrusive and sedimentary rocks containing abundant pyrite with weak to locally moderate chalcopyrite mineralization. When the 2004 holes are combined with Amoco hole AM-71-10 and North Zone hand trenching results from 2003, copper-gold mineralization can now be traced over an area measuring about 200 meters by 200 meters. The zone remains open in all directions.

Table 7.3.2.2 Significant 2004 Drill Hole Intervals, North Zone

Drill Hole	Interval		Length	Cu	Au	Ag
	From	To	*metres*	%	G/t	G/t
CGH-04-005	24.00	48.00	24.00	0.104	0.302	0.70
CGH-04-006	22.86	161.00	138.14	0.161	0.110	1.05
CGH-04-007	20.42	102.00	81.58	0.292	0.223	2.38
CGH-04-013	111.00	204.83	93.83	0.146	0.148	1.10

7.4 Wacker Drilling

The wacker or overburden drilling program that was initiated over the GJ grid in 1989 and continued over the North Zone grid in 2003 was continued in 2004 over three general areas. These include:

- Extending North grid coverage 600 meters east and 100-350 meters (on average) south plus extending lines 11,000E, 11,400E and 11,800E, 650, 900 and 1550 meters south respectively to cover a weak chargeability anomaly (5-7.5 mv/v) between the North and GJ grids over what is believed to be the Groat Stock.

- Extending the old, 1989 GJ grid to the east on lines 11,600E to 13,000E to cover the projected southern boundary of the Groat Stock; also extend coverage of GJ grid line 11,500E about 450 meters south to cover a previously un-sampled ridge.

- Extending Donnelly grid coverage east on lines 9900E, 10,200E and 10,400E; extending coverage south on line 9,400E and north on lines 8800E, 9000E and 9200E.

The program results are as follows:

- In the North grid, the zone of >100 ppm copper was extended 800 meters east as an irregular shaped anomaly resembling a horizontal “Y” with the bottom of the “Y” pointing to the west.

Scattered throughout this weak anomaly are values up to 347 ppm copper (Figure 7.4.1). Gold values are low with all but 3 samples returning <10 ppb (Figure 7.4.2). The best result was 52 ppb gold.

- Sampling south of the 2003 anomaly identified two, discontinuous, east-west copper-gold anomalies. The larger and stronger of the two is immediately south of the 2003 North grid sampling and extends from 10,800 N on 11,200E to 10,800N on 12,200E. Values range to 1030 ppm copper and 132 ppb gold.

  The second, poorly defined copper-gold anomaly extends from 10,150 N on line 11,000E to 10,100 N o line 11,600 E. Values range up to 626 ppm copper and 463 ppb gold.

- Along the projected southern boundary of the Groat Stock between lines 12,000E to 13,000E is a poorly defined, open ended and very irregular shaped, >100 ppm copper anomaly measuring about 1000 meters east-west by at least 400 meters north-south. The zone contains numerous samples with copper values in the 150-200 ppm range with a sample high of 1470 ppm copper. Gold values are generally low at less than 10 ppb but a single sample returned 333 ppb.

- On extended lines 11,000E, 11,400E and 11,800E between the North and GJ grids, weakly anomalous copper values in the 110-166 ppm range with gold values less than 10 ppb were encountered on line 11,800E.

- Donnelly Zone testing was hampered by excessive overburden and wet ground conditions which severely limited the ability of the wacker drill to reach bedrock and obtain samples. On lines 8800E, 9000E and 9200E north of the Donnelly showing, one sample returned 404 ppm copper and 58 ppb gold. All other samples yielded <100 ppm copper and 10 ppb gold. On lines 10,200E and 10,400E, two samples returned values of 112 and 157 ppm copper and 41 and 86 ppb gold suggesting the geochemical anomaly may still be open to the east. On line 9400E south of the Donnelly zone, all samples returned <80 ppm copper and 10 ppb gold.

A description on how the 237 wacker chip samples were collected from the bedrock surface below overburden cover is available in section 8.4 below. Prior to analysis, a portion of each sample was screened, cleaned and logged using a hand lens. These sample descriptions are in Appendix H. Analytical results are in Appendix I.

7.5 Soil Sampling

7.5.1 General: Eighty-seven soil samples were collected from the YT grid, Trevor Peak East and Donnelly South areas. The samples were collected from holes typically 20 cm deep. Wherever possible samples were taken from the "B" soil horizon however in most cases the samples are either talus fines or from the "C" horizon. Soil sample descriptions and location co-ordinates are in Appendix J. Sample numbers are plotted on Figure 7.5.1. Geochemical results are in Appendix K.

7.5.2 Trevor Peak East Area: Two, north northeast lines about 150 meters apart were sampled at 50 meter intervals over an airborne magnetic anomaly thought to reflect an underlying intrusive body similar to the Groat Stock. Thirty-one samples were collected with only one sample yielding more than 70 ppm copper (158 ppm; Figure 7.5.2.1) and 7 samples returning >20 ppb gold (highest value was 109 ppb; Figure 7.5.2.2). Extensive overburden was noted and likely masks any copper-gold mineralization that may exist if indeed the magnetic high is associated with an underlying mineralized intrusive.

7.5.3 Donnelly South Area: A single contour line at approximately 1510 meters above sea level was sampled at 50 meter intervals over 450 meters to test for possible copper-gold mineralization in Triassic sediments below unconformably overlying Hazelton volcanics. All 11 samples yielded <60 ppm copper and 5 ppb gold. It is likely the underlying rocks are Hazelton volcanics.

7.5.4 YT Area: Forty-five samples were collected at 50 meter intervals from 6 grid lines spaced 200 meters apart. Within an area measuring approximately 400 meters in a northeast-southwest direction by 100 meters wide, 9 samples yielded values of 104-180 ppm copper and <10 ppb gold (Figure 7.5.4). Underlying geology has been mapped as argillaceous sediments intruded by intermediate, fine grained porphyry overprinted with strong carbonate alteration (Figure 7.7).

7.6 Silt Sampling

One hundred eighteen silt samples were collected from the property. Fourteen samples were taken from the QC south area to test drainages 2 and 3 km. southwest of the QC porphyry copper–gold target. The remaining samples were collected around the Groat Stock including west of the Donnelly Zone and north to the YT showing as well as south and east of the GJ Zone. Sample descriptions and location co-ordinates are in Appendix L. Analytical results are in Appendix M.

In the QC south area, silts are anomalous in both copper and gold with copper values ranging to 2940 ppm in the eastern drainage and 173 ppm in the western drainage (Figure 7.6.1). Gold values range to 63 ppb in the eastern drainage and 889 ppb in the western drainage (Figure 7.6.2). Sample numbers are on Figure 7.6.3. Widespread malachite with pyrite and chalcopyrite were noted in dioritic rocks along the west and northern sides of the eastern drainage. Evidence of historic blasting was also noted in this drainage.

In the Donnelly area, anomalous copper (to 274 ppm) and gold (to 219 ppb) values were obtained up to 1.8 km. west of drill hole CGH-04-015 from the main, west flowing drainage that passes through the Donnelly Zone (Figures 7.5.2.1 and 7.5.2.2).

Along the main drainage leading to the YT showing, two consecutive silts yielded anomalous copper (120 ppm and 134 ppm) and an anomalous gold (98 ppb) value around 6392400 N and 423900 E.

Further along the same southwest flowing drainage in the YT showing area, 4 silts yielded anomalous copper values to 164 ppm. Gold values are all 12 ppb or lower.

Follow-up sampling was also carried out in the west flowing drainage immediately north of the GJ Zone where historic sampling had previously produced anomalous gold values. Of the 9 samples collected from the drainage only the 3 westernmost samples (from approximately straight north of Amoco drill hole AM-71-17 to the junction with Groat Creek) yielded anomalous copper values of 183 ppm to 243 ppm. Two of these silts also returned anomalous gold values of 41 ppb to 140 ppb. A third anomalous silt approximately 825 meters up stream returned 35 ppb gold. The area from north of AM-71-17 west to Groat Creek and beyond is within a magnetic high (>57,400 nT). A portion of that zone (from AM-71-17 west for about 150 meters) is also within a weak chargeability high (values of 10-11 mv/v). Although the chargeability values drop down to 5.5 to 9 mv/v for 250 meters west of that, there is a strong suggestion this area identified by silt sampling represents the eastern continuation of mineralization or a mineralized structure from the Donnelly Zone.

Sampling south and east of the GJ Zone yielded anomalous copper and gold values in virtually every drainage (generally dry gullies) but two: those being the two gullies draining southeast off a north northeast striking ridge in the vicinity of drill hole AS-90-07. In the case of the anomalous drainages, a distinct variation in copper values from west to east is apparent with the highest copper values (to 618

424600 mE

425000 mE

6394000 mN

6393600 mN

6393200 mN

LEGEND

Soil Sample

Rock Sample

Silt Sample

Soil Samples (Cu ppm)

> 800

500 - 800

300 - 500

200 - 300

100 - 200

< 100

Rock Samples (Cu ppm)

> 5000

2000 - 5000

1000 - 2000

500 - 1000

200 - 500

< 200

Cu in Silts (ppm)

> 240

140 - 240

115 - 140

< 115

Projection & Datum: UTM Zone 9, NAD83
Topographic Contour Interval = 20m

51N

50N

49E

50E

48N

46N

51E

44N

47E

48E

49E

50E

42N

PCS-71 : Cu= 64 Au= 5

PCS-72 : Cu= 34 Au= 5

PCS-73 : Cu= 64 Au= 7

PCS-74 : Cu= 30 Au= 5

399005 : Cu= 22 Au= 5

339014 : Cu= 118 Au= 5

PCS-113 : Cu= 89 Au= 5

PCS-112 : Cu= 69 Au= 5

PCS-75 : Cu= 114 Au= 5

KC-SLT-04-042 : Cu= 104 Au= 12

399006 : Cu= 64 Au= 5

KC-SLT-04-043 : Cu= 98 Au= 5

PCS-108 : Cu= 105 Au= 5

PCS-76 : Cu= 118 Au= 5

KC-SLT-04-041 : Cu= 99 Au= 5

PCS-77 : Cu= 83 Au= 6

PCS-114 : Cu= 140 Au= 8

PCS-115 : Cu= 116 Au= 5

PCS-109 : Cu= 180 Au= 5

PCS-78 : Cu= 53 Au= 5

PCS-110 : Cu= 152 Au= 5

399007 : Cu= 14500 Au= 11

PCS-79 : Cu= 31 Au= 5

PCS-111 : Cu= 45 Au= 5

KC-SLT-04-039 : Cu= 128 Au= 5

KC-SLT-04-040 : Cu= 164 Au= 5

PCS-80 : Cu= 53 Au= 5

339009 : Cu= 5170 Au= 5

PCS-107 : Cu= 34 Au= 5

PCS-81 : Cu= 35 Au= 5

PCS-106 : Cu= 104 Au= 5

KC-SLT-04-037 : Cu= 112 Au= 8

KC-SLT-04-038 : Cu= 108 Au= 5

339012 : Cu= 8100 Au= 11

PCS-105 : Cu= 178 Au= 6

PCS-82 : Cu= 31 Au= 5

PCS-104 : Cu= 52 Au= 5

399001 : Cu= 7080 Au= 17

399002 : Cu= 98 Au= 5

KC-SLT-04-035 : Cu= 106 Au= 5

PCS-98 : Cu= 63 Au= 5

339008 : Cu= 14700 Au= 40

PCS-83 : Cu= 25 Au= 5

399003 : Cu= 2220 Au= 5

KC-SLT-04-034 : Cu= 100 Au= 5

339013 : Cu= 70500 Au= 134

399004 : Cu= 901 Au= 5

PCS-84 : Cu= 24 Au= 5

PCS-99 : Cu= 86 Au= 5

PCS-100 : Cu= 63 Au= 7

PCS-85 : Cu= 26 Au= 5

KC-SLT-04-036 : Cu= 115 Au= 5

PCS-101 : Cu= 90 Au= 5

339015 : Cu= 126 Au= 5

PCS-102 : Cu= 36 Au= 5

PCS-86 : Cu= 58 Au= 13

KC-SLT-04-044 : Cu= 99 Au= 5

PCS-103 : Cu= 45 Au= 5

PCS-87 : Cu= 47 Au= 5

PCS-97 : Cu= 97 Au= 5

PCS-96 : Cu= 91 Au= 5

PCS-88 : Cu= 45 Au= 5

1700

PCS-89 : Cu= 30 Au= 5

PCS-95 : Cu= 130 Au= 13

PCS-94 : Cu= 74 Au= 9

PCS-90 : Cu= 44 Au= 5

PCS-93 : Cu= 29 Au= 5

KC-SLT-04-045 : Cu= 118 Au= 5

PCS-92 : Cu= 35 Au= 5

PCS-91 : Cu= 78 Au= 5

1600

0 100m

Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

2004 YT AREA
ROCK, SILT and SOIL
GEOCHEMISTRY

Figure 7.5.4

Feb. 2005

Soil Samples (Cu ppm)

- > 800
- 500 - 800
- 300 - 500
- 200 - 300
- 100 - 200
- < 100

Rock Samples (Cu ppm)

- > 5000
- 2000 - 5000
- 1000 - 2000
- 500 - 1000
- 200 - 500
- < 200

Cu in Silts (ppm)

- > 240
- 140 - 240
- 115 - 140
- < 115

420000 mE

422000 mE

6401000 mN

89
173
102
142
128
138
128
143
104
67
99
118
836
2,940
3,010
2,740
2,180
33,600
870
125
1,315
451
1,645

LEGEND

- Claim Boundary
- Road
- Trench
- Soil Sample
- Rock Sample
- Silt Sample

Projection & Datum: UTM Zone 9, NAD83
Topographic Contour Interval = 20m

0 500 m

Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

QC SOUTH AREA

2004 Silt and Rock Copper Geochemistry

Scale: 1:10,000	BCGS: 104G069,70,79,80,90	Fig. **7.6.1**
Date: Nov. 2004	NTS: 104G/9,16	

Soil Samples (Au ppb)

- > 400
- 200 - 400
- 100 - 200
- 50 - 100
- 20 - 50
- < 20

Rock Samples (Au ppb)

- > 1000
- 500 - 1000
- 200 - 500
- 100 - 200
- 50 - 100
- < 50

Au in Silts (ppb)

- > 120
- 60 - 120
- 20 - 60
- < 20

420000 mE

422000 mE

6401000 mN

22
889
21
114
22
17
16
32
35
8
nss
21
33
63
68
22
129
197
270
10
6
18
10

LEGEND

- Claim Boundary
- Road
- Trench
- Soil Sample
- Rock Sample
- Silt Sample

Projection & Datum: UTM Zone 9, NAD83
Topographic Contour Interval = 20m

0 500 m

Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

QC SOUTH AREA

2004 Silt and Rock Gold Geochemistry

Scale: 1:10,000	BCGS: 104G069,70,79,80,90	Fig. **7.6.2**
Date: Nov. 2004	NTS: 104G/9,16	

420000 mE

422000 mE

6401000 mN

KC-SLT-04-076

KC-SLT-04-078

KC-SLT-04-077

KC-SLT-04-079

KC-SLT-04-080

KC-SLT-04-081

KC-SLT-04-082

KC-SLT-04-083

KC-SLT-04-084

KC-SLT-04-085

KC-SLT-040-86

KC-SLT-04-087

PC-SLT-04-002

PC-SLT-04-001

399,027

399,030

399,031

399,029

399,032

399,028

399,033

399,034

399,035

LEGEND

- Claim Boundary
- Road
- Trench
- Soil Sample
- Rock Sample
- Silt Sample

Projection & Datum: UTM Zone 9, NAD83
Topographic Contour Interval = 20m

0 500 m

Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

QC SOUTH AREA

2004

Sample Numbers

Scale: 1:10,000	BCGS: 104G069,70,79,80,90	Fig. **7.6.3**
Date: Nov. 2004	NTS: 104G/9,16	

ppm) occurring in the west and progressively lower values occurring in the east. Gold values are also strongly anomalous with values up to 2590 ppb. The variance in values from west to east is also evident although it may be due in part to an absence of gold values for 13 samples primarily from eastern drainages where insufficient material was available for the gold analysis.

7.7 Prospecting and Rock Sampling

Prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling were carried out in the Donnelly, YT and QC south areas. In all, 43 rock grab and chip samples were taken and analyzed. Sample descriptions with locations are in Appendix N. Analytical results are in Appendix O.

In the Donnelly area, prospecting identified chalcopyrite associated with diorite-monzodiorite cutting argillaceous sediments in carbonate (ankerite) altered outcrops along the main Donnelly Zone drainage between holes CGH-04-002 and CGH-04-017 and along drainages 300-350 meters and about 500 meters due south of CGH-04-015 (Figures 7.5.2.1 and 7.5.2.2). Sampling of the showing along the Donnelly drainage yielded values to 11,100 ppm copper and 1075 ppb gold in an area immediately adjacent to a magnetic high and where chargeability readings are in the 15-20mv/v range. Sampling 300-350 meters south of CGH-04-015 returned values to 236 ppm copper and 700 ppb gold. Sampling 500 meters south of CGH-04-015 yielded values to 11,900 ppm copper and <10 ppb gold.

Prospecting along east and northeast facing slopes in a cirque within the QC south area identified strongly brecciated, limonite stained, “fresh looking” felsic to intermediate intrusives covered by widespread malachite stain and containing weak, disseminated and fracture chalcopyrite associated with very strong pyrite. Nine rock grab samples returned values to 33,600 ppm copper and 270 ppb gold from an area within a strong, airborne magnetic low (Figures 7.6.1 and 7.6.2).

Prospecting and grid geological mapping at 1:2,000 at the YT showing identified fine grained porphyritic intermediate intrusive cutting strongly altered, Stuhini Group argillaceous sediments (Figure 7.7). The rocks are strongly brecciated and pervasively altered by carbonate (ankerite?) and lesser dolomite. Unconformably overlying the altered rocks are maroon coloured, subaerial Hazelton Group andesitic lahars and flows. Chalcopyrite occurs as blebs, disseminations and along fractures in the argillaceous sediments and intrusive. There appears to be a northeast *“trend”* to the mineralization but talus scree and overlying younger volcanics limit exposure. Of fifteen rock samples only six returned anomalous copper values with the best grading 70,500 ppm. Gold values are generally low with the highest value grading 134 ppb (Figure 7.5.4).

7.8 Trenching

Four trenches/ rock cuts totaling 50.0 meters were blasted from rock faces and scree on the steep, north facing slope of Trevor Peak. A fifth trench totaling 11.1 meters was hand dug. The relative location of the trenches to the to the GJ, North and Donnelly Zones is shown on Figure 7.4.1.

The objective of the trenching was to expose continuous bedrock exposures for mapping and sampling across gossanous zones occurring in relatively steep chutes where previous, discontinuous sampling returned numerous anomalous gold, silver and copper values from rock grabs and chips (Olfert, 1990 and 1991) including:

- 0.496 oz/ton gold and 18,679 ppm copper over 0.8 meters in the Toon showing which had been traced 170 meters along strike
- 0.67 oz/ton gold and 4271 ppm copper over 0.5 meters in the Flin showing
- 0.524 oz/ton gold over 2.25 meters (approx. 1.5 meters true width) and 0.344 oz/ton gold over 0.6 meters 40 meters along strike in the Ferro showing

424600 mE

425000 mE

6394000 mN

6393600 mN

6393200 mN

GEOLOGY LEGEND

P	Intermediate fn. Porphyry
ARG	Argillaceous Sediment
C.ARG	Cherty Argillite
GAB	Gabbro
HAZ	Hazelton Group Volcanics
BX	Breccia

cpy mal — Mineral occurrence - cpy,mal

geological contact

Demarcates Dominant Alteration

outcrop

Gully

Projection & Datum: UTM Zone 9, NAD83
Topographic Contour Interval = 20m

horse trail

tr-1% mal cpy

GAB BX carb

subcrop

GAB

1-2% cpy

P

425124mE 6393795mN

GAB BX

68 ARG

ARG BX GAB ARG

ARG BX 70 C.ARG

ARG BX 40

BX ARG

mal

P 75 ARG

P 78 P

ARGILLITE

DOLOMITIZATION

TALUS

75 HAZ

GLACIER

cpy

3x4m ARG blds

DOLO. BX TALUS

mal

ARG BX

ARG BX

P BX

ARG BX

STRONG DOLOMITE

STRONG CARB.

GAB

STRONG DOLOMITE

STRONG CARB

CARBONATIZATION

ARG

ARG BX

MIXED HAZELTON / DOLOMITIZED SEDIMENT

HEMATIZED HAZELTON GROUP VOLCANICS

Carb. P rubble

P BX

2-3% cpy

P P

P BX 76 P BX

RIDGE

CARBONATIZATION

74 P

cpy 82 P

ARG

cpy talus

cpy talus

cpy talus

70 QCVS

stockwork ARG cpy

ARG BX

P P cpy

cpy

P

50 ARG BX

cpy

TALUS

steep

no o/c

Carbonatized Talus / Grass

stream

MIXED HAZELTON / CARBONATIZED SEDIMENT

steep

35

ARG BX

35

1700

1600

51 N

50 N

48 N

46 N

44 N

42 N

47 E

48 E

49 E

50 E

0 100m

Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

YT SHOWING GEOLOGY

Figure 7.7

Feb. 2005

Due to steep terrain, poor access and weather problems, trenching was limited to four cuts in one gully over approximately 120 meters strike at 140º-145º (overall average trend of mineralization) and a fifth trench in a gully to the east. That trench is approximately 90 meters north northeast of the most northerly trench in the other gully (Figure 7.8.1).

At the completion of the blasting program, each trench/rock cut was mucked out, geologically mapped at 1: 100 scale and chip sampled. Trenches were surveyed by establishing a survey monument near the ridge crest, determining its co-ordinates with a hand-held GPS unit and then tying the various trenches into one another and the survey monument with topo chain and compass. Sample intervals were marked on rock faces with red paint and sample numbers were inscribed on aluminum tags and red flagging wrapped around rock samples left at each sample site.

In all trenches, fine-grained diorite dykes were found to intrude fine to very fine grained wackes, siltstones and argillites. Pyrite, chalcopyrite with minor arsenopyrite, pyrohhotite and occasional magnetite were noted as disseminations and in veinlets, fracture filling and small shears, generally less than 20 cm wide that most often occur within 1-2 meters of the 130º striking, sediment-intrusive contacts (numerous cross-cutting faults and small offsets has shifted the overall strike of the mineralized trend to 140º-145º). Oxidation of these sulphides has produced the strong iron gossans noted along the north face of Trevor Peak.

Sixty-four rock chip samples were collected from the five trenches. Sample locations and numbers along with gold, copper, silver and arsenic results are plotted on Figures 7.8.2 to 7.8.6. Sample descriptions are in Appendix N and analytical results are in Appendix O. A summary of the significant results are in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8 Significant Mineralized Intervals in Trevor Peak Trenches

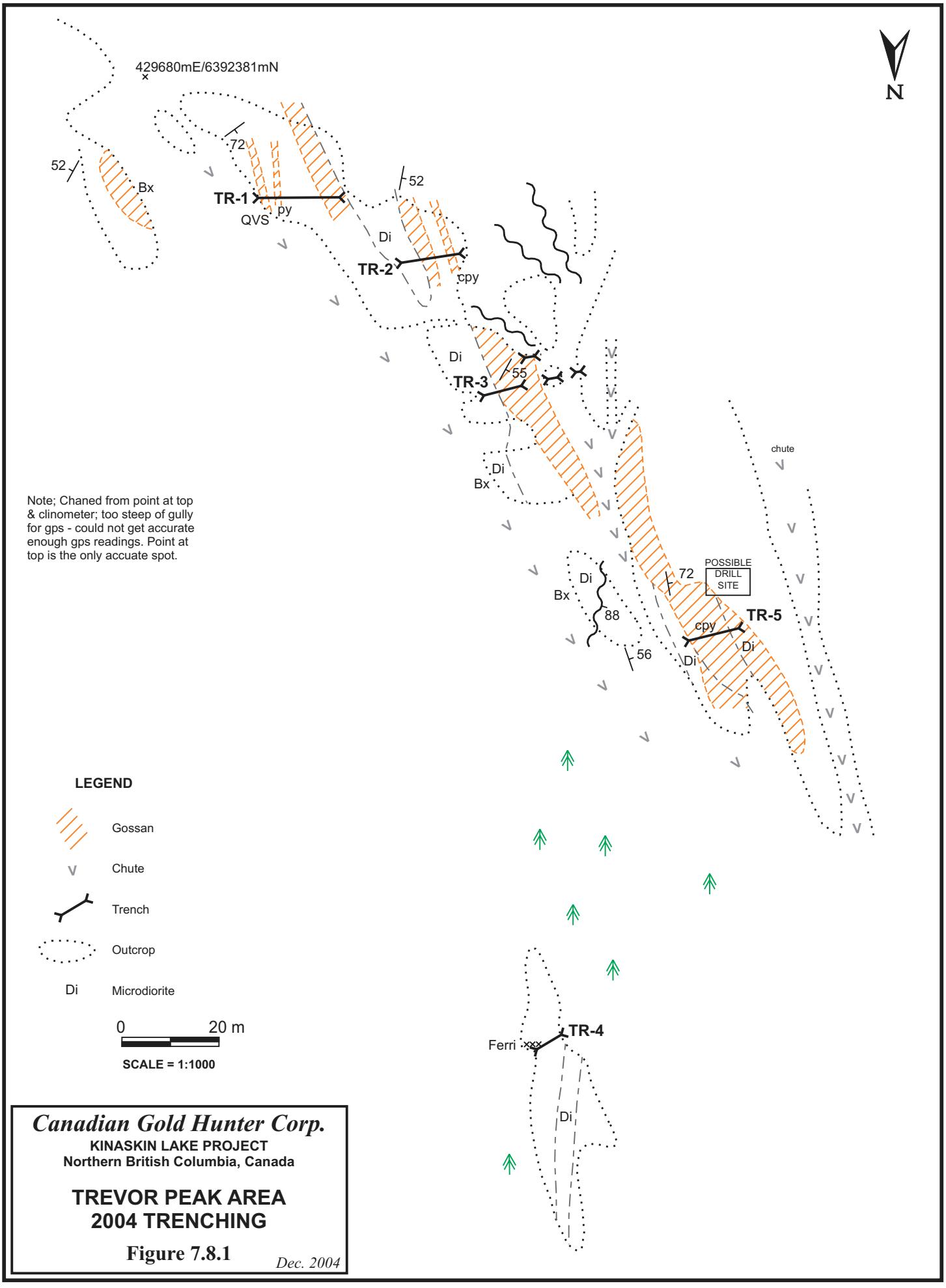
Trench	From	To	Interval (meters)	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	As ppm
1	0.0	0.8	0.8	1425	2.0	966	10,000
and	15.7	16.7	1.0	1075	3.0	615	10,000
2	10.7	11.2	0.5	1175	6.2	498	10,000
3	5.9	6.9	1.0	5820	5.4	3200	10,000
and	15.6	17.4	1.8	1097	6.0	4264	10,000
and	20.5	21.5	1.0	3770	12.7	4670	10,000
4	0.0	3.0	3.0	29,562	17.7	804	5277
5	2.0	8.3	6.3	2350	3.0	576	466

Note: The interval between 17.4 meters and 20.5 meters in trench 3 is approximately 3 meters of talus cover that was not sampled..

7.9 Ground Control and Surveying

Picket grid lines totaling 29.38 km. were established for ground control over copper-gold targets associated with the Groat Stock in six related areas. These include:

- 7.56 line km of in-fill grid line (9 lines) in the heart of the North Zone
- 7.49 line km. of grid (11 lines) north and east of the old, GJ Zone grid.
- 0.52 line km. of grid line extension to the south (4 lines) in the Donnelly Zone.
- 7.65 line km. of grid line extension to the North of the Donnelly Zone (7 lines, each approximately 100 meters).
- 4.06 line km. of in-fill grid line (8 lines) in the middle of the Donnelly Zone
- 2.1 km. of grid line over the YT Zone target..



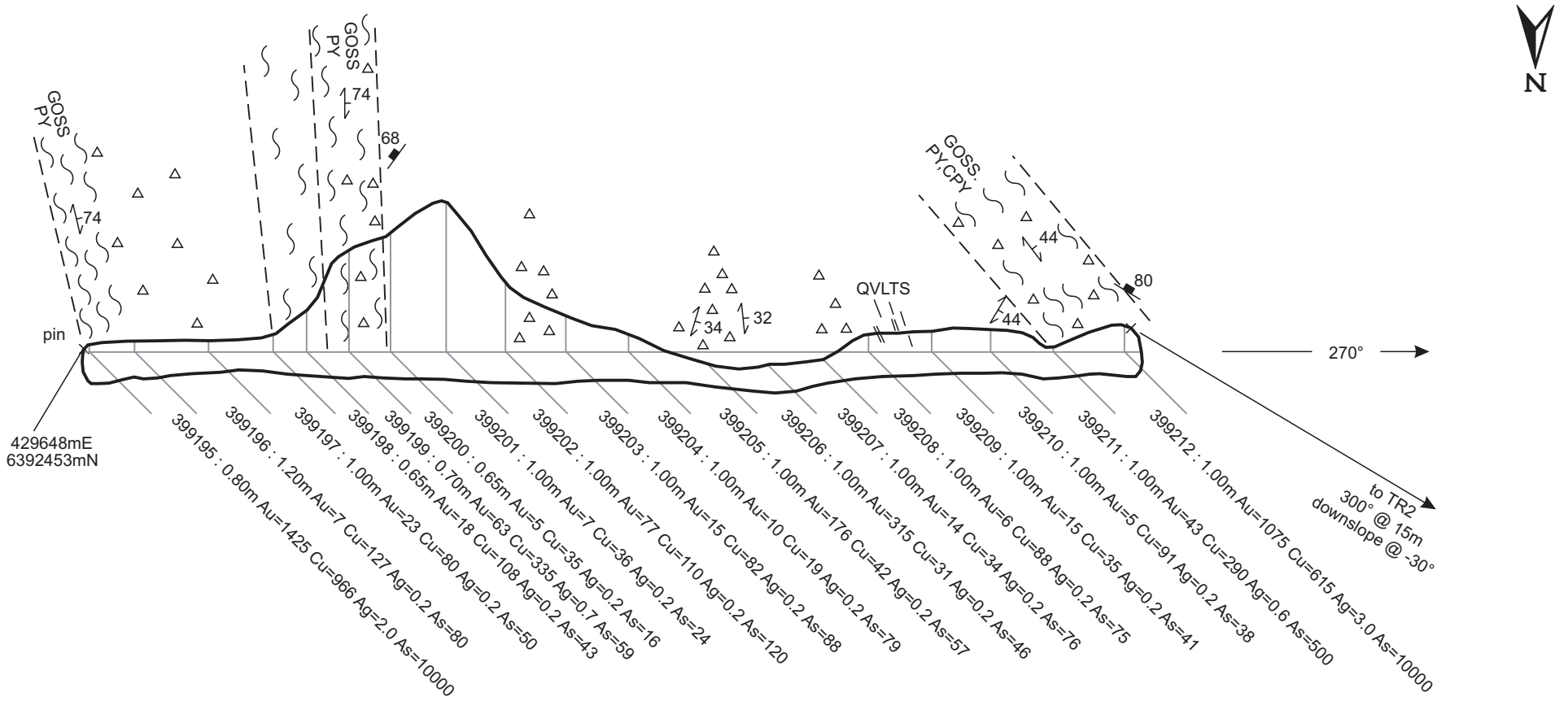
Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKIN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

TREVOR PEAK AREA 2004 TRENCHING

Figure 7.8.1

Dec. 2004



LEGEND

- Trench
- Trench Sample
- Outcrop
- Geological Contact
- Fault / Shear Zone
- Strike / Dip of bedding fracturing, veining

Sample Results shown as:
Sample number : width(m)
followed by the results in
ppm except Au in ppb

0 4 m

SCALE = 1:100

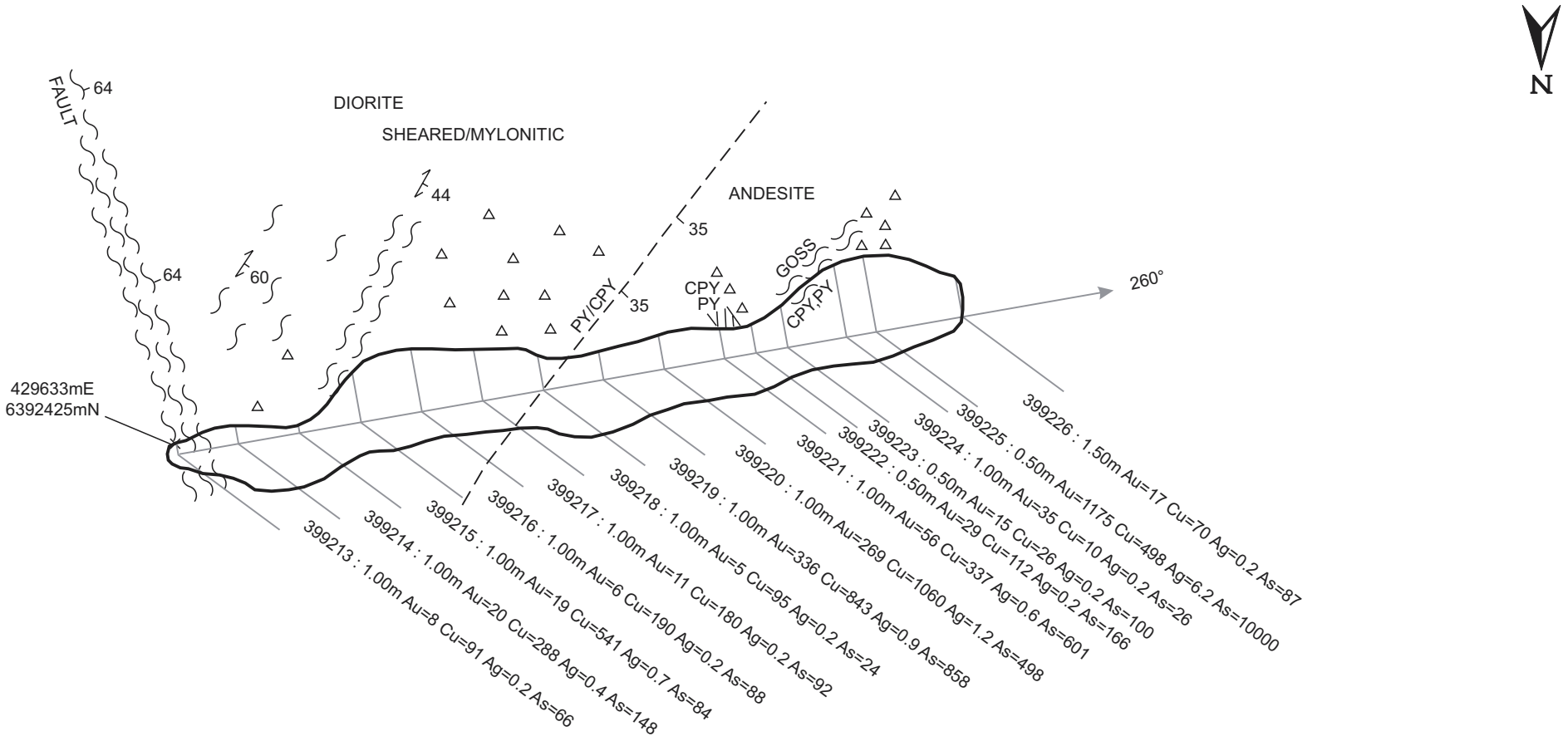
Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKIN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

TREVOR PEAK AREA
2004 TRENCH TR-1

Figure 7.8.2

Dec. 2004



LEGEND

- Trench
- Trench Sample
- Outcrop
- Geological Contact
- Fault / Shear Zone
- Strike / Dip of bedding fracturing, veining

Sample Results shown as:
Sample number : width(m)
followed by the results in
ppm except Au in ppb

0 4 m

SCALE = 1:100

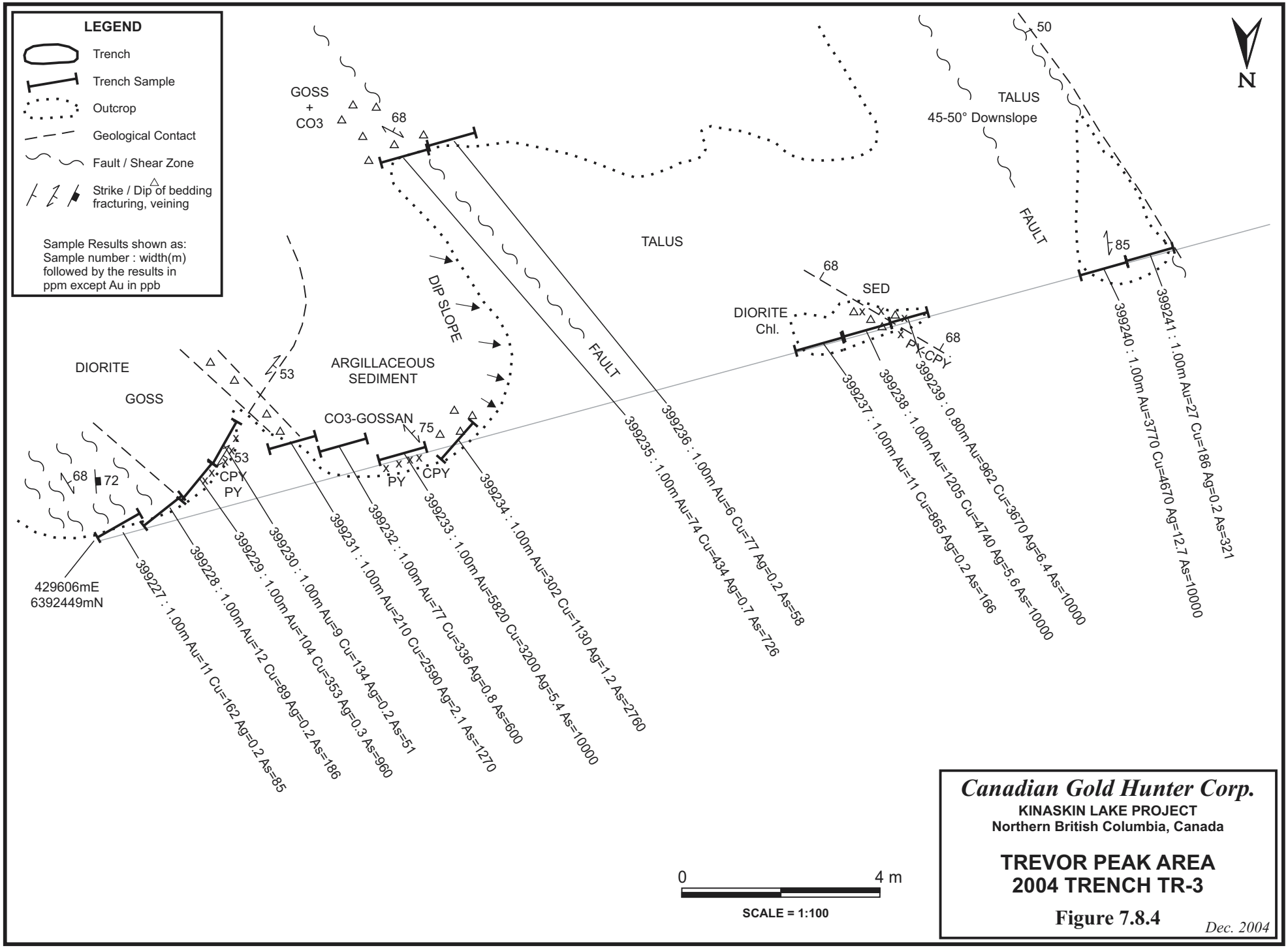
Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

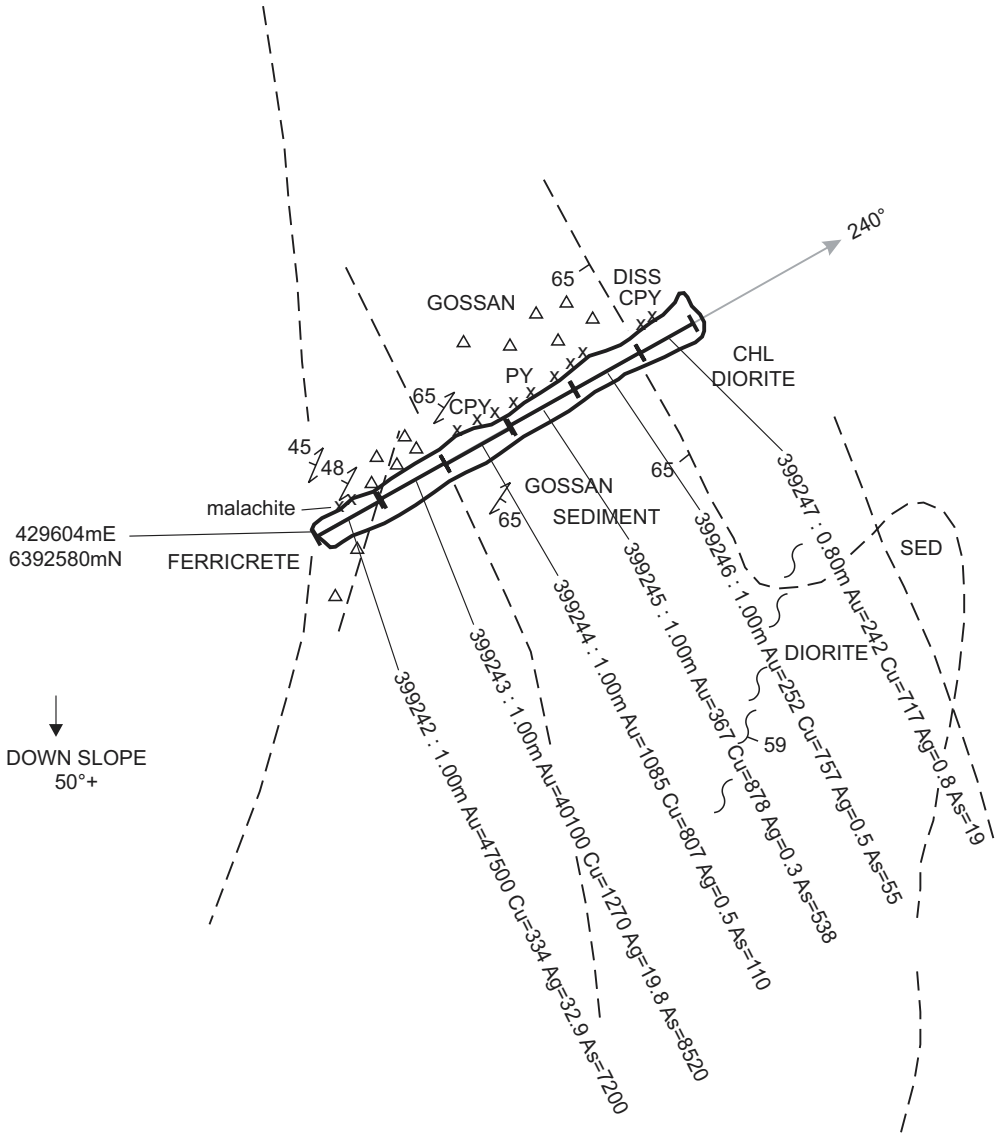
KINASKIN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

TREVOR PEAK AREA
2004 TRENCH TR-2

Figure 7.8.3

Dec. 2004


LEGEND
Trench
Trench Sample
Outcrop
Geological Contact
Fault / Shear Zone
Strike / Dip of bedding fracturing, veining
Sample Results shown as: Sample number : width(m) followed by the results in ppm except Au in ppb
N
GOSS + CO3
68
TALUS
45-50° Downslope
50
FAULT
TALUS
DIP SLOPE
68
SED
DIORITE Chl.
85
68
CPY
PY
399241 : 1.00m Au=27 Cu=186 Ag=0.2 As=321
399240 : 1.00m Au=3770 Cu=4670 Ag=12.7 As=10000
399239 : 0.80m Au=962 Cu=3670 Ag=6.4 As=10000
399238 : 1.00m Au=1205 Cu=4740 Ag=5.6 As=10000
399237 : 1.00m Au=11 Cu=865 Ag=0.2 As=166
399236 : 1.00m Au=6 Cu=77 Ag=0.2 As=58
399235 : 1.00m Au=74 Cu=434 Ag=0.7 As=726
DIORITE
GOSS
53
ARGILLACEOUS SEDIMENT
CO3-GOSSAN
75
53
68
72
CPY
PY
PY
CPY
399234 : 1.00m Au=302 Cu=1130 Ag=1.2 As=2760
399233 : 1.00m Au=5820 Cu=3200 Ag=5.4 As=10000
399232 : 1.00m Au=77 Cu=336 Ag=0.8 As=600
399231 : 1.00m Au=210 Cu=2590 Ag=2.1 As=1270
399230 : 1.00m Au=9 Cu=134 Ag=0.2 As=51
399229 : 1.00m Au=104 Cu=353 Ag=0.3 As=960
399228 : 1.00m Au=12 Cu=89 Ag=0.2 As=186
399227 : 1.00m Au=11 Cu=162 Ag=0.2 As=85
429606mE
6392449mN
0
4 m
SCALE = 1:100
Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.
KINASKIN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada
TREVOR PEAK AREA
2004 TRENCH TR-3
Figure 7.8.4
Dec. 2004



LEGEND

- Trench
- Trench Sample
- Outcrop
- Geological Contact
- Fault / Shear Zone
- Strike / Dip of bedding fracturing, veining

Sample Results shown as:
Sample number : width(m)
followed by the results in
ppm except Au in ppb

N

0 4 m

SCALE = 1:100

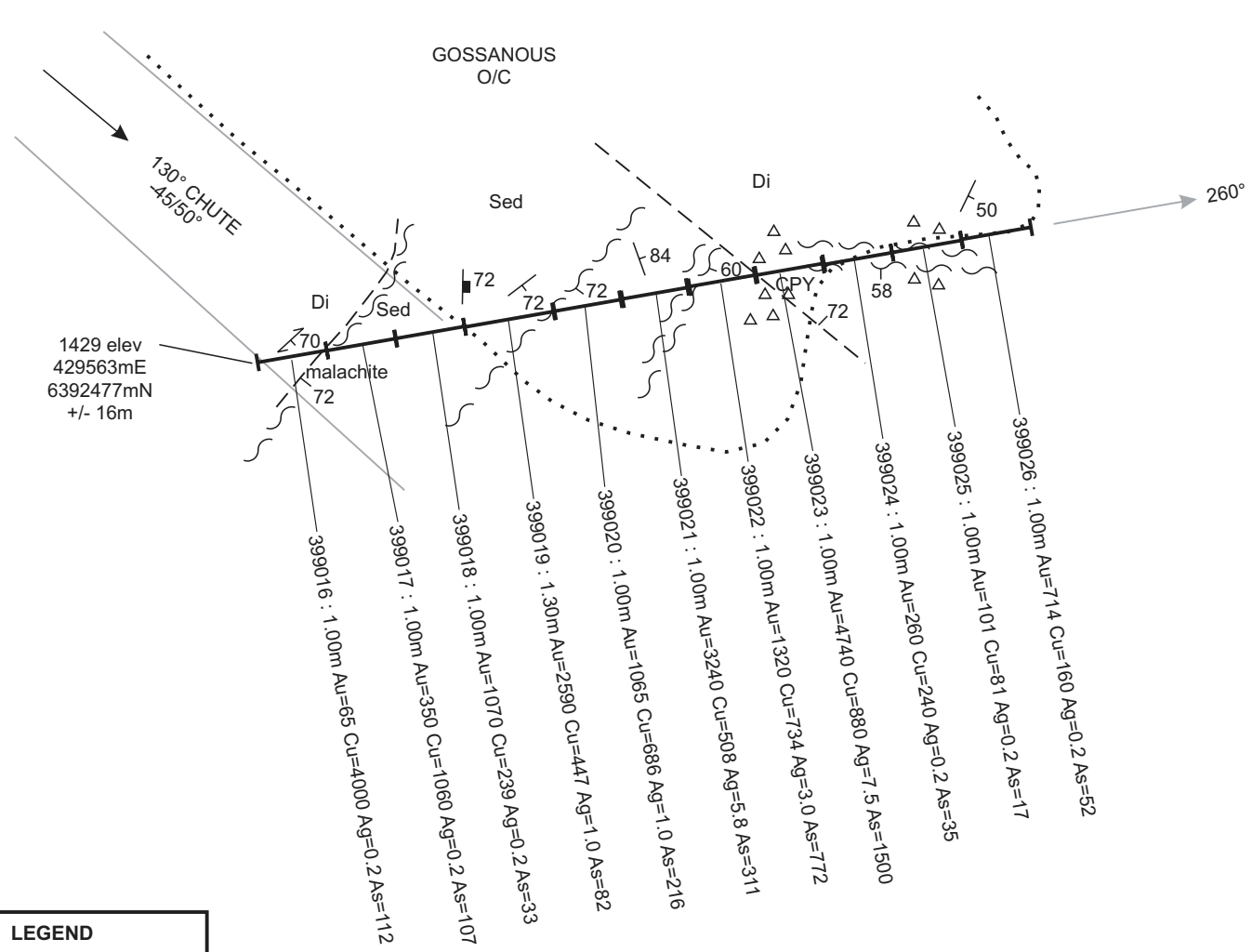
Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKIN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

TREVOR PEAK AREA
2004 TRENCH TR-4

Figure 7.8.5

Dec. 2004



N

LEGEND

- Trench
- Trench Sample
- Outcrop
- Geological Contact
- Fault / Shear Zone
- Strike / Dip of bedding fracturing, veining

Sample Results shown as:
Sample number : width(m)
followed by the results in
ppm except Au in ppb

0 4 m

SCALE = 1:100

Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKIN LAKE PROJECT
Northern British Columbia, Canada

TREVOR PEAK AREA
2004 TRENCH TR-5

Figure 7.8.6

Dec. 2004

In addition to grid control, Tyhee Forestry Consultants surveyed drill hole collars for all historical holes (1970 to 1990) as well as 2004 holes CGH-04-001 and 002, the LCP's for claims GJ, JJ, OJ/BJ, a number of picket grid locations to better establish ground location plus a variety of topographic features with a differential GPS system between June 30 and July 5. A semi-permanent base station was established in the camp area (metal stake in the ground surrounded by a rock monument) to assist in all future survey work. Survey co-ordinates and elevations for drill holes are shown on drill logs.

8.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

8.1 Soil Samples

Samples were taken with aid of a mattock or shovel from "B" horizon soils if present or failing that, whatever material could be collected. Sample sites were marked in the field with flagging tape, pickets or aluminum tags. Samples were collected in kraft paper bags and dried in camp prior to shipping for analysis. Samples were located with hip chains or hand-held Global Positioning System ("GPS") instruments.

8.2 Silt Samples

Samples were taken from creek drainages or from silty material in dry drainages. Organics, if present, were removed from the sample, which was collected in kraft paper bags and dried in camp prior to shipping for analysis. Sample sites were marked in the field with flagging tape and in most cases aluminum tags. Sample locations were determined with GPS instruments.

8.3 Rock Samples

Samples were taken as grabs, panel samples or chip samples. In the case of grabs and panel samples, sites were marked in the field with flagging tape and in most cases aluminum tags. Chip sample intervals were marked in the field with orange spray paint and flagging tape, and aluminum tags were put at the end of each sample interval. Sample descriptions including rock type, alteration and mineralization were recorded for each sample. Locations were determined with GPS instruments.

8.4 Wacker Chip Samples

Samples were taken using a "cobra" style, gas powered, portable drill that works much like a jackhammer in that it 'vibrates' its way down through the overburden until it reaches the bedrock surface. The specially designed 'flow through' drill bit is able to retrieve about 250 grams of material from the overburden-bedrock interface. The samples, a combination of rock fragments and sand to clay sized material, were collected in plastic, zip-lock bags and logged prior to analysis. Sample locations include picket grid and UTM co-ordinates.

8.5 Diamond Drill Core

Drilling was once again performed by Falcon Drilling, using a 'Falcon 1000' fly drill to recover BTW sized core. Core was flown from the drill site by helicopter to a facility constructed in the North Zone area, where it was logged and rock quality ("RQD") and recovery measurements taken. Holes CGH-04-001 to 003 were also photographed. Samples were marked out on 3 metre intervals by a geologist, the core was split with a manual core splitter, and assay standards were inserted with sample shipments. Down-hole survey control was with a Sperry Sun instrument for the first 11 holes; thereafter acids tests were used for dip measurements. Drill collars were surveyed with handheld GPS units. Drill core was stacked and stored near the core logging facility.

9.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

9.1 Sample Preparation

All rock (includes drill core and wacker chips), soil and silt samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver for analysis. Rock sample preparation included drying followed by crushing the entire sample to better than 70% passing a 2 mm (Tyler 10 mesh) screen. A split of up to 250 grams was taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh) screen; this pulp was sub-sampled for analysis. Soil samples were dried then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler80 mesh) screen. Both the plus and minus 80 mesh sized material is retained but only the minus 80 mesh material was analyzed.

9.2 Sample Analysis

Gold values were determined using a standard fire assay – atomic absorption ("FA/AA") procedure on 30 gram sub-samples. Thirty-four elements, including Cu and Ag, were determined with conventional inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry ("ICP-AES") analysis using 0.50 gram sub-samples digested with aqua regia. Samples yielding $\geq$10,000 ppm (1.0%) Cu were assayed by dissolving 0.4-2.0 grams of sample pulp with concentrated nitric acid for 0.5 hours then analyzing by the AA method, controlled by matrix-matched standards. Details on ALS Chemex analytical and sample preparation procedures are in Appendix P.

9.3 Security

Rock and core samples were collected in plastic sample bags secured with sure-lock straps. Wacker chip samples were collected in zip-lock plastic bags while silt and soil samples were collected in kraft paper bags. Prior to shipping, all samples were put into numbered rice sacks secured with sure-lock straps at the project site then flown by helicopter to Tatogga Lake Lodge where they were received by a local expediter and put into a locked storage facility until picked up by a transport truck. From Tatogga, samples were transported direct to the ALS Chemex laboratory in North Vancouver for preparation and analysis. Sample types and numbers for each shipment batch were emailed to ALS Chemex at the time the samples left the project site.

10.0 DATA VERIFICATION

10.1 Drill Core Samples

Quality control ("QC") and data verification during the 2004 drill program was effected by the use of four dedicated standards (in addition to the laboratory's in-house standards prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories ("CDN") of Burnaby, British Columbia and subjected to multiple round-robin analyses by ten different laboratories to establish confidence limits for copper and gold. Table 10.1 lists the acceptable values and ranges for the four standards employed.

Table 10.1 Grade and Range of Standards Employed With Drill Core Analysis

Standard	Copper (%)		Gold (g/t)	
Number	Accepted	Range (±)	Accepted	Range (±)
CDN-CGS-5	0.155	0.006	0.13	0.02
CDN-CGS-1	0.596	0.029	0.53	0.068
CDN-CGS-2	1.177	0.046	0.97	0.092
CDN-CGS-4	1.947	0.062	2.09	0.15

Note: The ± range is the 95% confidence limits.

Monitoring of the standards assays indicated most assay reports returned acceptable results from the point of view of the standard assays falling within the acceptable limits.

As an additional component of the data verification process, one sample in every fifty had a second pulp prepared from reject material. This was assayed and results of both pulps compared. Of twenty seven duplicate pairs, only two had copper variances of more than 70 ppm. These include a sample pair in the 0.35% Cu range where the difference is 0.04% Cu and a second sample pair in the 0.42% Cu range where the difference is 0.012% Cu.

10.2 Rock, Wacker Chip, Soil and Silt Samples

Quality control and data verification for all non-drill core samples was limited to ALS Chemex's *"in house"* standards and checks used during routine analytical work. No standards were inserted into the sample stream by Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

11.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Diamond drilling confirmed the presence of a significant porphyry copper-gold mineralized system within the Donnelly Zone. Based on historic and 2004 drill holes, mineralization in the zone can be traced at least 1100 meters east-west by up to 290 meters north-south. It is widest in the eastern end and appears to separate into two distinct "limbs" in the west. Mineralization remains "*open"* in every direction. Further drill testing is required to establish the zone limits and provide sufficient data to estimate resource grade and tonnage.

In the North Zone, porphyry-style alteration with strong pyrite as veining, fracture filling and disseminations were encountered in all but holes CGH-04-010 and CGH-04-011. However copper and gold values were only intersected in holes covering a 200 meter by 200 meter area at the southwestern end of the zone at elevations almost exclusively above mineralization encountered in the Donnelly Zone.

The discovery of the YT porphyry copper-gold showing demonstrates the potential to discover additional, mineralized porphyry copper-gold zones along strike as well as north and south of the Groat Stock is excellent although the zones may be partially or totally covered by Hazelton volcanics. Continued exploration of "peripheral" areas is warranted to find additional copper-gold zones like YT that with subsequent drill testing, could add resources to the property base.

Although the arsenic bearing, gold-vein system at Trevor Peak is largely associated with marginal zones of diorite dykes, it is geochemically different than copper-gold porphyry mineralization associated with the main body of the Groat Stock. This difference may be a function of a geochemical zonation associated with the overall Groat Stock sulphide system or it may reflect overprinting by a younger, mineralizing event. A possible source could be mid-Jurassic rifting associated with the arsenic rich, Eskay Creek deposit. Regardless, indications of increasing width and possibly gold grade in the two most northerly Trenches (3 and 5) suggest further exploration work is warranted to define potential drill targets for future drill testing. This work is not a high priority and should be postponed until at least 2006.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

To better define the ultimate resource potential of the Donnelly Zone, diamond drill testing should continue along strike east and west of the known mineralization on 100 meter step-outs. Priority should be given to the east end of the deposit where past drilling indicates the zone is the thickest and where coincident geochemical-chargeability –ground magnetic anomalies remain untested. At least two holes

should test for depth continuity to the deposit by drilling the zone 450-500 meters below surface along two of the better mineralized sections. In-fill drilling, that reduces hole spacing to 100 meters is recommended to provide sufficient data to calculate a 43-101 compliant, *indicated* resource. The program would entail about 11,000 meters of drilling.

Further IP, resistivity and ground magnetic geophysical surveys should be carried out over poorly evaluated or tested but prospective areas peripheral to the Donnelly Zone mineralization to define specific targets for future drill testing. This includes the area immediately west of existing coverage over the Donnelly Zone, the YT target and the south GJ Zone. The program would include about 12-15 line km. of survey work and require some grid line cutting.

Continued silt, soil and rock geochemical sampling combined with prospecting should be carried out over selected portions of the property to define specific target areas for follow-up geophysical survey work. Areas to focus on include the Wolf Plateau, south GJ zone and south QC areas.

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Respectfully Submitted,

_____

Dave Mehner, MSc., P. Geo.
May 20, 2005

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, David Mehner, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geological consultant with offices at 333 Scenic Drive, in the municipality of Coldstream, British Columbia, Canada. V1B-2X3

2. I graduated from the University of Manitoba with a Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in 1976 and a Master of Science Degree (Geology) in 1982.

3. I am a member of the association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 29 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have worked on the Klastline Plateau including the area in and around the Donnelly-GJ-North copper-gold zones during the periods August-October, 1989; July-October, 1990; July-August, 1991; July-August, 2003 and June-August, 2004.

6. The nature of my prior work was as project geologist for Keewatin Engineering Inc. from 1989-1991 when I was responsible for carrying out and supervising all field activities including prospecting, geological mapping, sampling over the entire plateau plus diamond drilling in the GJ zone. In 2003 I was senior geologist for Keewatin Consultants Inc., responsible for geological mapping and sampling of the GJ and North zones and in 2004, I was project manager for Canadian Gold Hunter Corp., responsible for co-ordinating all field activities on the Klastline Plateau including prospecting, mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys, surveying and diamond drilling.

Dated this 20th Day of May, 2005.

_____

David T. Mehner, MSc., P. Geo.

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

For Work on the VVVVV Claims, 2004

Salaries *(Field work performed June 20 to August 30, 2004)*

Dave Mehner (senior geologist/project manager)……	74 mandays @ $ 420/day
Mike Jamieson (senior geologist)……	10 mandays @ $ 600/day
Bob Nichol (senior geologist)…… ……	15 mandays @ $ 585/day
Humberto Hernandez (project geologist)……	21 mandays @ $ 285/day
Jan Tindle (cook/first aid)……	74 mandays @ $ 385/day
John Payne (camp maintenance/construction)……	.80 mandays @ $ 385/day
Yvonne Thornton (sampler/field worker)……	53 mandays @ $ 360/day
Kyle Carpenter (sampler/field worker)…….	53 mandays @ $ 375/day
Paul Carpenter (sampler/field worker)……...	72 mandays @ $ 375/day
Stuart Falconer (sampler)……...	47 mandays @ $ 375/day
Beaufort Dennis (sampler)…….	39 mandays @ $ 375/day
Gene Dennis (sampler)……	…..10 mandays @ $ 150/day

$ 210,835.00

Accommodation and Food

Food ……	$ 15,260.18	
Room and Board (contract price from Taiga Consultants Ltd.)…	70,135.87	
		$ 85,396.05

Field Supplies

Sample bags, flagging, paint, wood etc. ……	$ 24,255.73

Geophysics

IP, Resistivity and Ground Magnetic Surveying (contract price; all in)…	$ 22,702.89

Blasting

Trenching/blasting (contract price; all in)…….	$ 13,780.37

Surveying

Differential GPS Surveying (contract price; all in)……..	$ 4,316.47

Diamond Drilling

4267.99 meters "all in" costs……	$ 368,421.14	
Mobilization-demobilization costs ……	9,698.43	
		$ 378,119.57

Transportation

Helicopter (206 charter) …… @ $ 735.00/hour + fuel	$ 120,520.46	
Mobilization/Demob personnel ……	10,141.18	
Trucks……..	6,720.00	
Shipping……	10,722.55	
		$ 148,104.19

Equipment Rentals

Generators, field gear, ATV's, Wacker Drill, fly camp equipment, Computer, printer, …….	
	$ 16,571.14

Geochemistry

1706 rocks/drill core/wacker chips 34 element ICP + gold geochem @ $ 22.55/sample…….	$ 38,470.30
87 soils 34 element ICP + gold geochem @ $ 18.00/sample…	1,566.00
118 silts 34 element ICP + gold geochem @ $ 18.00/sample…	2,124.00
	$ 42,160.30

Expediting

CJL Enterprises Ltd……	$ 4,414.80
Full Spectrum Enterprises Ltd. ……..	779.30
Tatogga Lake Resort ……..	12,518.49
	$ 17,712.59

Communication

Satellite Telephone ……	$ 5,551.53
6 FM Radios ……..	1,320.00
	$ 6,871.53

Fuel

Propane ……	$ 3,036.87
Gas ……...	1,042.00
Diesel ……	14,840.85
	$ 18,919.72

Taiga Consultants Ltd.

Contract fees……	
	$ 9,387.93

Report Writing

D. Mehner…9 days @ $450/day……	$ 4,050.00
Autocad drafting, map plotting and copying, ……..…….	3,926.52
	$ 7,926.52

Total Expenditures **$ 1,007,060.00**

APPENDIX C

MINERAL TITLES DOCUMENTATION

FOR THE KINASKAN LAKE PROPERTY

APPENDIX D

REPORT BY SCOTT GEOPHYSICS ON 2004

IP, RESISTIVITY AND GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEYS

APPENDIX E

2004 DRILL HOLE RECOVERIES AND RQD MEASUREMENTS

APPENDIX F

2004 DIAMOND DRILL LOGS