Assessment Report

on the

CB CHANCE PROPERTY

BOUNDARY DISTRICT

NTS 82E/2

Lat: 49° 04' N Long: 118° 31' W
(at approximate centre of property)

Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for:

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3-1942 Fife Road
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121 Sagamore Ave.
Grand Forks, B.C.
V0H 1H0

By:
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717 75th Ave, Box 2493
Grand Forks, B.C.
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March 24,

27797

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 SUMMARY

The CB Chance property is situated approximately 7 kilometers southeast of the former Phoenix copper-gold skarn deposit, near Grand Forks, B.C. The property covers stratigraphy prospective for both copper-gold skarn and auriferous volcanogenic massive sulfide-oxide mineralization. In addition, the structurally setting of the property is favourable for epithermal gold mineralization. Indications of each of these three styles of mineralization occur on the property, which is situated in a region with a long history of mining and with significant past gold production from deposits representing each of these styles of mineralization.

This report describes a small work program on the CB Chance property that was completed during 2004. A one day property examination was done, drill core from a previously unlogged and unsampled drill hole on the property was examined, a summary drill log was prepared, and two drill core samples from a previously unrecognized zone of epithermal alteration and veining were collected for analysis.

Epithermal style mineralization is under-explored for on the CB Chance claims. Although the samples collected during the 2004 program did not contain significant gold or silver, given the regional importance of this style of mineralization and the favourable structural setting, a thorough exploration program to assess the property for this, and other, styles of mineralization is strongly recommended.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Property Location and Description

The CB Chance property is centered about 6 kilometers northwest of Grand Forks, covering the upper slopes of Hardy and Eagle Mountains (see Figure 1).

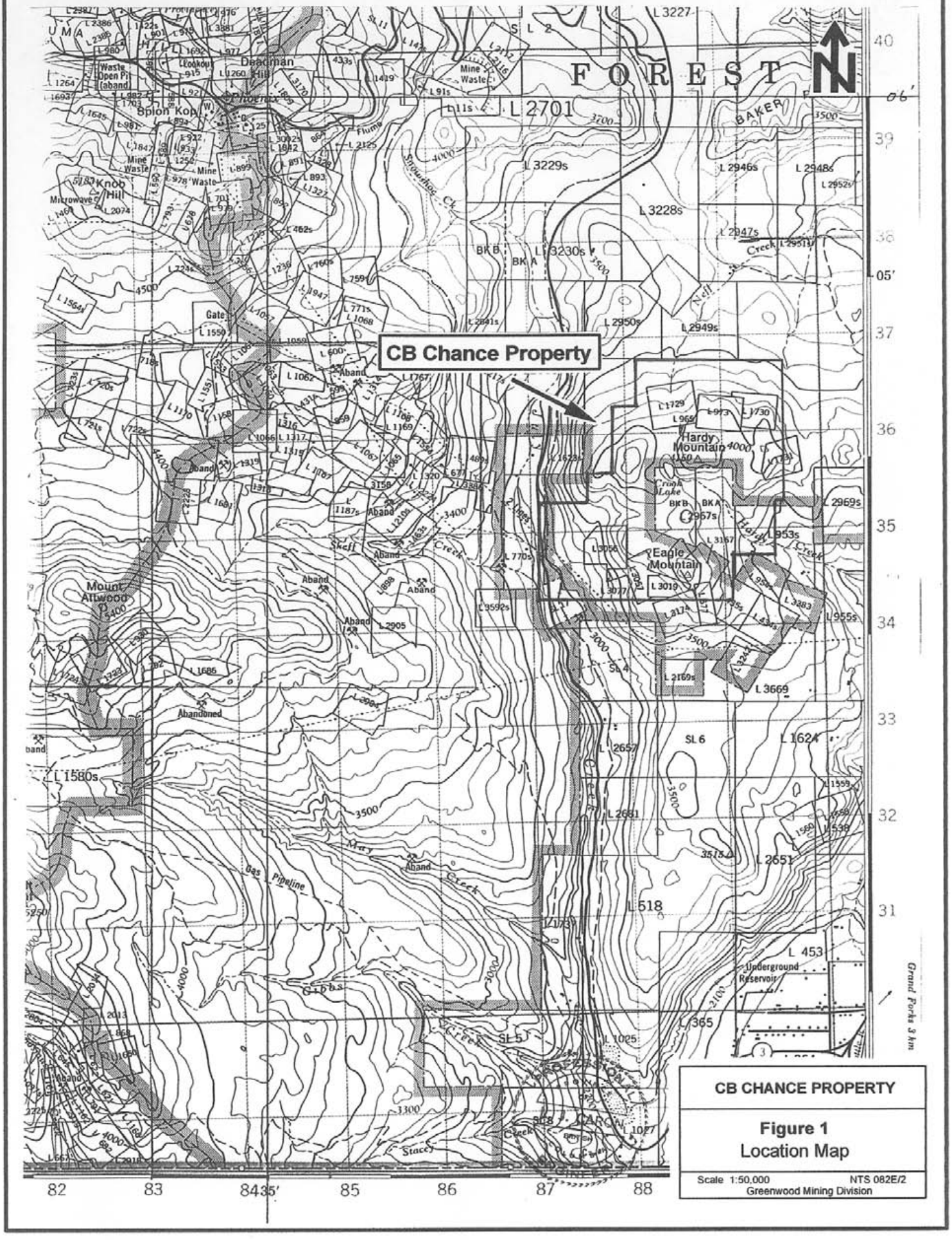
Highway 3 crosses the western part of the property, and a network of old 4 wheel drive roads provides road access to most parts of the claim block. A major powerline also crosses the property.

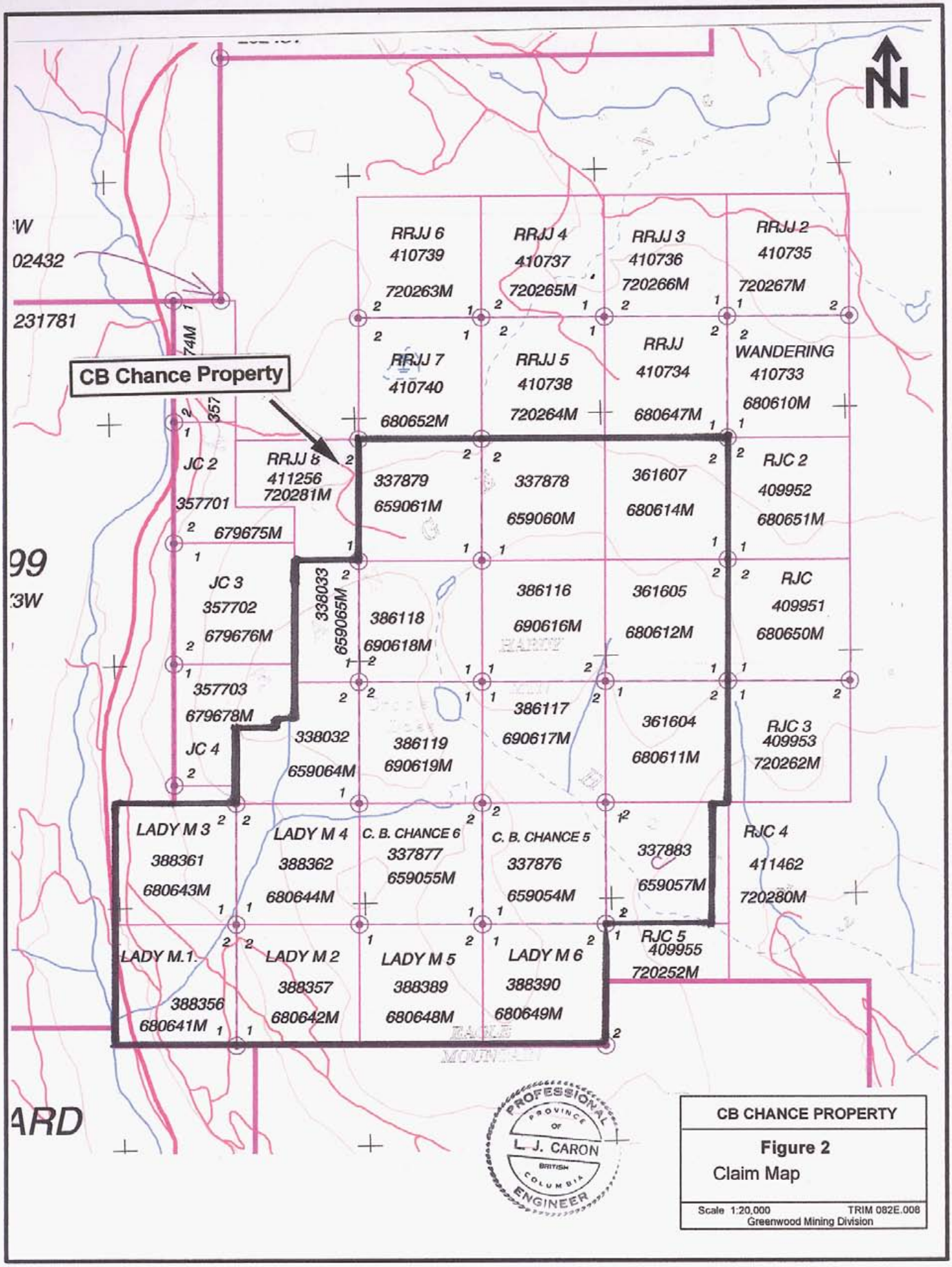
The claims are generally covered by open mixed forest. Rock exposure is sporadic. Typically there is good exposure along ridges while more gently to moderate sloping forested areas have little or no outcrop. Elevations range from about 915 meters along July Creek and Highway 3, in the western part of the property, to about 1265 meters at the height of land on Hardy Mountain.

At the time the 2004 work program was completed, the property was comprised of 20 2-post mineral claims, as listed below in Table 1 and shown on Figure 2. Dates listed in Table 1 are after filing the work described in this report.

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Owner	Expiry Date
Come By Chance 1	361604	Richard Dallibar	2007/Mar/14
Come By Chance 2	361605	Richard Dallibar	2007/Mar/14
Come By Chance 4	361607	Richard Dallibar	2005/Mar/14
C. B. Chance 5	337876	Richard Dallibar	2008/Jul/24
C. B. Chance 6	337877	Richard Dallibar	2008/Jul/24
C. B. Chance 7	337878	Richard Dallibar	2008/Jul/25
C. B. Chance 8	337879	Richard Dallibar	2008/Jul/25
C. B. Chance 12	337883	Richard Dallibar	2007/Jul/25
C. B. Chance 15	338032	Richard Dallibar	2007/Jul/26
C. B. Chance 16	338033	Richard Dallibar	2007/Jul/26
Jolly Jack 1865 1	386116	Richard Dallibar	2007/May/09
Jolly Jack 1865 2	386117	Richard Dallibar	2007/May/09
Jolly Jack 1865 3	386118	Richard Dallibar	2007/May/09
Jolly Jack 1865 4	386119	Richard Dallibar	2007/May/09
Lady M1	388356	Ronnie Ritco	2007/Jul/26
Lady M2	388357	Ronnie Ritco	2007/Jul/26
Lady M3	388361	Ronnie Ritco	2007/Jul/26
Lady M4	388362	Ronnie Ritco	2007/Jul/26
Lady M5	388389	Ronnie Ritco	2008/Jul/28
Lady M6	388390	Ronnie Ritco	2008/Jul/28

Table 1 - Claim Information


CB Chance Property
FOREST
Hardy Mountain
Eagle Mountain
Mount Attwood
Deadman Hill
Sipon Kop
Knob Hill
Mine Waste
Abandoned
Underground Reservoir
Gas Pipeline
Grand Forks 3 km
CB CHANCE PROPERTY
Figure 1
Location Map
Scale 1:50,000
NTS 082E/2
Greenwood Mining Division



CB CHANCE PROPERTY
Figure 2
Claim Map
Scale 1:20,000 TRIM 082E.008
Greenwood Mining Division

3.0 HISTORY

3.1 History of Exploration - CB Chance Property

The 1932 claim map shows sixteen old claims or crown grants underlying the current CB Chance property, as shown on Figure 3. There are abundant old pits, shafts and adits on the claims, from work dating back to the late 1890's, as documented in various Minister of Mines Annual Reports. Most of these old workings test poddy or disseminated sulfide (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) replacement-type mineralization associated with limestone-intrusive contacts.

The majority of this early work was at the Betts showing (Minfile 082ESE261), in the southern part of the CB Chance property. The Minister of Mines Annual Reports for 1904 and 1905 document some 208 feet of open cuts and shallow shafts at the Betts, as well as a 75 foot long (upper) tunnel with a 40 foot winze and an 825 foot (lower) tunnel. This lower tunnel was driven to cut the mineralized zone 375 feet below surface. A chute of massive pyrrhotite ore was reportedly intersected at a distance of 575 feet in the lower tunnel.

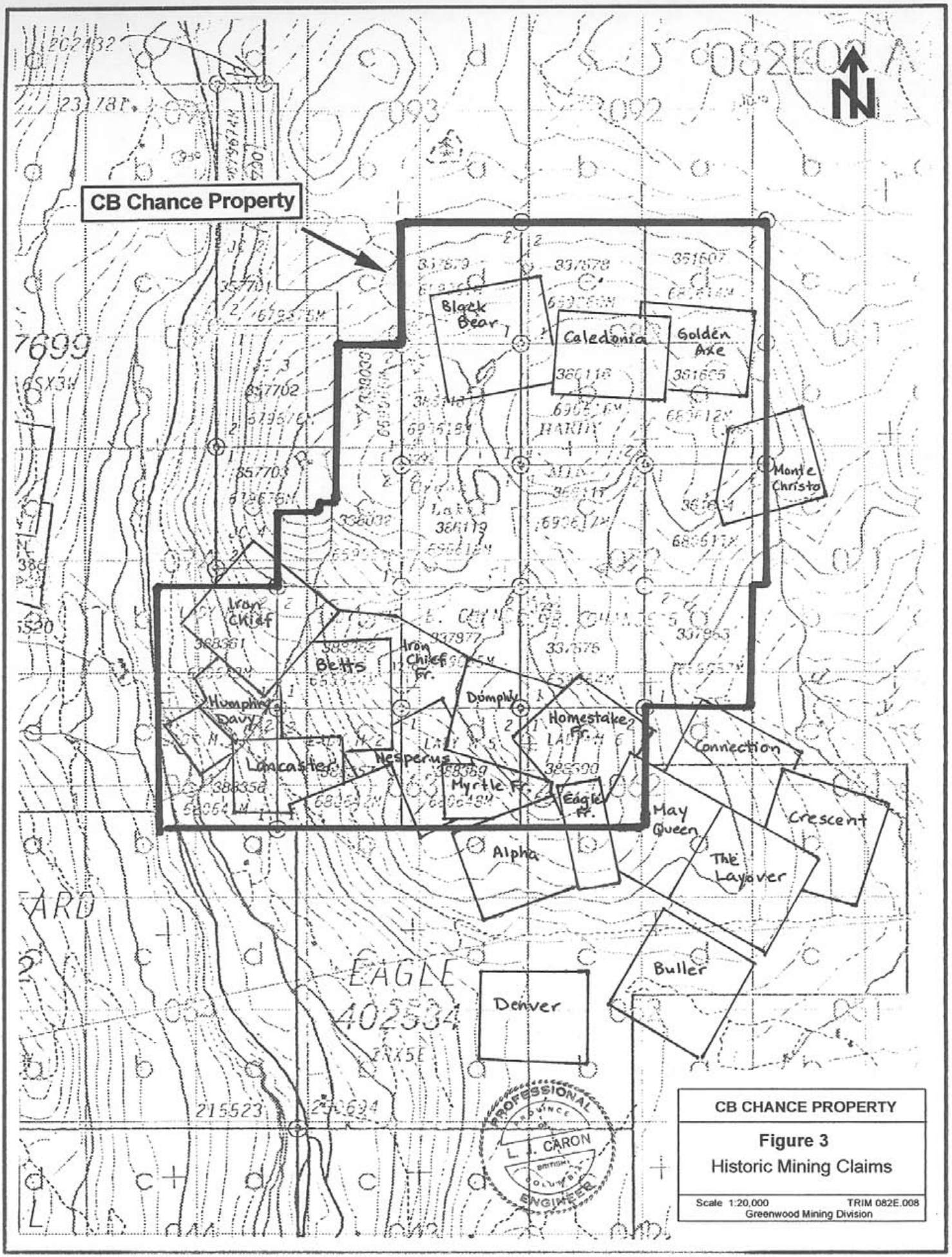
There has been limited exploration on the property since this early period of activity, with most of this work again focussing on the replacement-type sulfide mineralization. In 1964, Value Line Mining completed ground magnetometer, EM and self-potential surveys over the Ruth claims, covering the northwestern part of the current claim block (Elstone, 1964). Several anomalies, related to replacement-type pyrite-pyrrhotite (+/- chalcopyrite) mineralization in limestone were identified. A quartz vein, just south of the Caledonia, was also reported.

International Mogul Mines Ltd. carried out a program of geological mapping, mag and EM. and soil sampling (for copper, lead, zinc) in 1969. Their work covered only the extreme southeast portion of the CB Chance property, covering the former Homestake, Myrtle, Alpha and Eagle claims on the southeast flank of Eagle Mountain. A number of small lenses of massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite mineralization were identified in limestone and hornfelsed sediments over an area some 750 meters north-south by 150 meters east-west. Values to 1.58% Cu were returned from within this area. Gold values were low, to a maximum of 0.02 oz/t Au.

The following year, Granby Mining completed reconnaissance IP and ground mag surveys over the KV claim group, in the northeast portion of the current property, to test for copper skarn mineralization. Three zones of high chargeability were identified and drilling was recommended to follow-up two of the anomalies. Additional geophysics was also recommended, however there is no evidence that either this, or the recommended drilling, was completed.

During the mid 1980's, Noranda held the extreme southeastern part of the current CB Chance property under option from Kettle River Resources and carried out a program of geological mapping, ground magnetometer and IP surveys. Two conductive zones were identified. Details of this work were unavailable at the time this summary was prepared.

The initial CB Chance claims were staked 1995, with additional claims added over the next few years to form the current property. In 1998, the owners drilled one vertical drill hole, about 100 meters southeast of the lower Betts adit. The hole is situated close to, and in the footwall of, the Eagle Mountain Fault. The hole drilled through a sequence of Brooklyn limestone and calcareous sandstone into a thick greenstone unit. A zone of epithermal alteration and quartz veining was intersected in the drill hole. Two samples collected from this zone failed to return significantly anomalous gold or silver values. Most of the drill core has not been split or sampled.



CB CHANCE PROPERTY

Figure 3

Historic Mining Claims

Scale 1:20,000 TRIM 082E.008

Greenwood Mining Division

3.2 Summary of 2004 Work Program

This report describes a very limited property evaluation done on the CB Chance property during 2004. A total of 2 days were spent examining outcrops and drill core and researching historical information on the property. Two samples were collected from drill core and submitted to Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops for preparation and analysis for gold plus an 11 element ICP suite. Work was done by Linda Caron on May 4 and 5th, 2004.

4.0 GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

4.1 Regional Geology

The CB Chance property is situated within the Boundary District of southern British Columbia and northern Washington State. This district is a highly mineralized area straddling the Canada-USA border and includes the Republic, Belcher, Rossland and Greenwood Mining Camps. It has total gold production exceeding 7.5 million ounces, the majority of which has been from the Republic and Rossland areas (Schroeter et al, 1989; Höy and Dunne, 2001; Lasmanis, 1996). At Republic, 50 kilometers to the south of the claims, about 2.5 million ounces of gold, at an average grade of more than 17 g/t Au, has been produced from epithermal veins (Lasmanis, 1996). In the Rossland Camp, 2.8 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 16 g/t Au was mined from massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins (Höy and Dunne, 2001). The Phoenix copper-gold skarn, situated 7 kilometers to the northwest of the CB Chance property produced 27 million tonnes at a grade of 0.9% Cu and 1.12 g/t Au (a total of over 1 million ounces gold) during the period 1900 - 1976. From 1990 - 2000, 1 million ounces of gold were mined from a series of volcanogenic magnetite-pyrrhotite-pyrite deposits in the Belcher District of Washington State, some 40 kilometres south of the CB Chance property. At present, there are no active metal mines in the district, although several deposits have been delineated but remain undeveloped.

Portions of the Boundary District have been mapped on a regional basis by numerous people, including Höy and Dunne (1997), Fyles (1984, 1990), Massey (2006), Monger (1967), Little (1957, 1961, 1983), Höy and Jackaman (2005), Church (1986), Parker and Calkins (1964), Muessig (1967) and Cheney and Rasmussen (1996). While different formational names have been used within different parts of the district, the geological setting is similar.

The Boundary District is situated within Quesnellia, a terrane which accreted to North America during the mid-Jurassic. Proterozoic to Paleozoic North American basement rocks are exposed in the Kettle and Okanogan metamorphic core complexes. These core complexes were uplifted during the Eocene, and are separated from the younger overlying rocks by low-angle normal (detachment) faults. The distribution of these younger rocks is largely controlled by a series of faults, including both Jurassic thrust faults (related to the accretionary event), and Tertiary extensional and detachment faults.

The oldest of the accreted rocks in the district are late Paleozoic volcanics and sediments. In the southern and central parts of the district, these rocks are separated into the Knob Hill Complex and overlying Attwood Formation. Rocks of the Knob Hill Complex are of dominantly volcanic affinity, and consist mainly of chert, greenstone and related intrusives, and serpentinite. The serpentinite bodies of the Knob Hill Complex represent part of a disrupted ophiolite suite which have since been structurally emplaced along Jurassic thrust faults. Commonly, these serpentinite bodies have undergone Fe-carbonate alteration to listwanite, as a result of the thrusting event. Serpentinite is also commonly remobilised along later structures. Unconformably overlying the Knob Hill rocks are sediments and volcanics (largely argillite, siltstone, limestone and andesite) of the late Paleozoic Attwood Formation.

The Paleozoic rocks are unconformably overlain by the Triassic Brooklyn Formation, represented largely by limestone, clastic sediments and pyroclastics. Both the skarn deposits and the gold-bearing volcanogenic magnetite-sulfide deposits in the district are hosted within the Triassic rocks. Volcanic rocks overlie the limestone and clastic sediments of the Brooklyn Formation and may be part of the Brooklyn Formation, or may belong to the younger (Jurassic) Rossland Group. In the western part of the district, the Permo-Triassic rocks are undifferentiated at present, and are collectively referred to as the Anarchist Group.

At least four separate intrusive events are known regionally to cut the above sequence, including the Jurassic-aged alkalic intrusives (i.e. Lexington porphyry, Rossland monzonite, Sappho alkalic complex),

Triassic microdiorite related to the Brooklyn greenstones, Cretaceous-Jurassic Nelson intrusives, and Eocene Coryell (and Scatter Creek) dykes and stocks.

In the Greenwood area, Fyles (1990) has shown that the pre-Tertiary rocks form a series of thrust slices, which lie above a basement high-grade metamorphic complex. A total of at least five thrust slices are recognized, all dipping gently to the north, and marked in many places by bodies of serpentine. There is a strong spatial association between Jurassic thrust faults and gold mineralization in the area.

Eocene sediments and volcanics unconformably overlie the older rocks. The oldest of the Tertiary rocks are conglomerate and arkosic and tuffaceous sediments of the Eocene Kettle River Formation. These sediments are overlain by andesitic to trachytic lavas of the Eocene Marron Formation, and locally by rhyolite flows and tuffs (such as in the Franklin Camp). The Marron volcanics are in turn unconformably overlain by lahars and volcanics of the Oligocene Klondike Mountain Formation. In the Greenwood area, three Tertiary fault sets are recognized, an early, gently east-dipping set, a second set of low angle west-dipping, listric normal (detachment-type) faults, and a late, steeply dipping, north to northeast trending set of right or left lateral or west side down normal faults (Fyles, 1990). Epithermal gold mineralization, related to Eocene structural activity, has been an important source of gold in the Boundary District.

The Tertiary rocks are preserved in the upper plates of low-angle listric normal (detachment-type) faults related to the uplifted metamorphic core complexes, in a series of local, fault-bounded grabens (i.e. Republic graben, Toroda graben) (Cheney and Rasmussen, 1996; Fyles, 1990). In the Greenwood area, a series of these low angle faults occur (from east to west, the Granby River, Thimble Mountain, Snowshoe, Bodie Mountain, Deadwood Ridge, Windfall Creek, and Copper Camp faults). These faults have taken a section of the Brooklyn stratigraphy and sliced it into a series of discrete blocks, each separated by a low angle fault. For example, the Phoenix section is rooted by the Snowshoe fault with about 1 kilometer of offset to the west on the Snowshoe fault. Overlying these rocks were rocks now exposed about 6 kilometers to the west in the Deadwood Camp in a complex zone of faulting. The Deadwood segment was in turn overlain by rocks now situated to the west above the Copper Camp fault. The low angle Tertiary faults have displaced pre-Tertiary mineralization (i.e. the Deadwood camp represents the top of the Phoenix deposit), however current thinking attributes at least some of the gold in the deposits to the low angle Tertiary faults that underlie them.

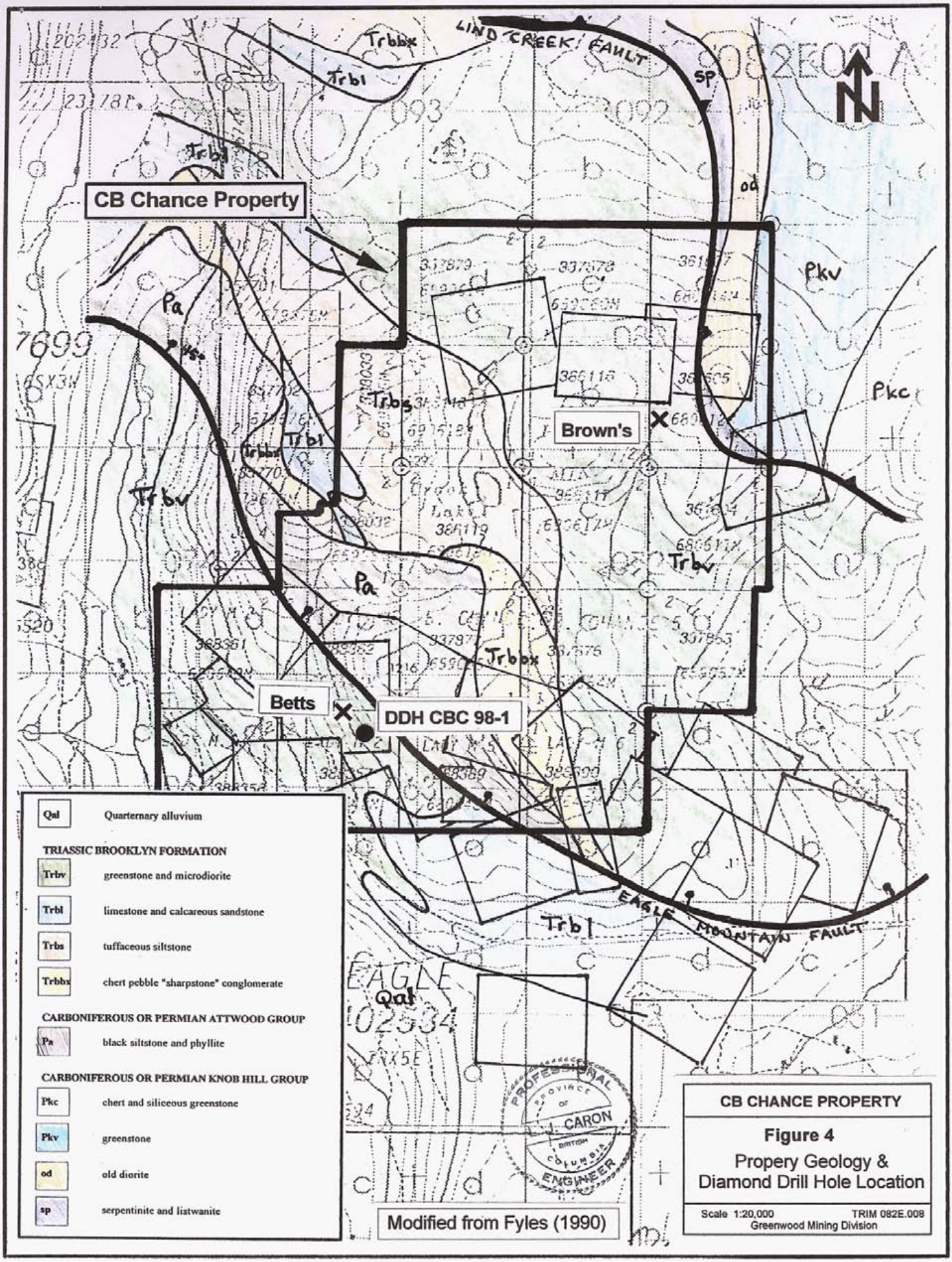
Most of the historical production and previous exploration in the Boundary District has been directed at gold or copper-gold mineralization. The important deposits can be broadly classified into six deposit types, including skarn deposits, epithermal and mesothermal veins, Jurassic alkalic intrusives related mineralization, gold mineralization associated with serpentinite, and gold-bearing volcanogenic massive sulfide/oxide mineralization.

4.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

A generalized geology map of the property, adapted from Fyles (1990), is included as Figure 4.

For the most part, the claims are underlain by tuffaceous sediments, limestone, sharpstone conglomerate and greenstone of the Triassic Brooklyn Formation. Limestone and calcareous sediments of the Brooklyn Formation are the host rocks to important skarn deposits in the district (i.e. Phoenix). Auriferous volcanogenic massive sulfide/oxide deposits (i.e. Lamefoot) in the district are also hosted within the Brooklyn Formation.

Two regionally important faults occur on the property. In the northern part of the property, a large elongate serpentinite zone is associated with the Lind Creek thrust fault. The Lind Creek fault places chert, greenstone and diorite of the Paleozoic Knob Hill Group above the younger Brooklyn greenstones. In the



CB CHANCE PROPERTY

Figure 4

Propery Geology & Diamond Drill Hole Location

Scale 1:20,000 TRIM 082E.008

Greenwood Mining Division

southern part of the claims, the moderate north dipping Eocene (?) aged Eagle Mountain fault places older Attwood Group sediments above Brooklyn greenstone and limestone.

On the CB Chance property, poddy and disseminated sulfides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) occur near contacts of Brooklyn limestone and calcareous sediments with diorite. Numerous narrow mesothermal quartz veins, with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite, also occur on the property. The sulfide and quartz zones on the property have been explored by a large number of old pits, adits and shafts, as documented in various Minister of Mines Annual reports from the early 1900's. Copper values are elevated in the skarn zones, typically in the order of 0.1 - 0.8% Cu, but these zones tend to be small and discontinuous, and accompanying gold values are generally low. A select sample from the "Brown's pit" in the northern part of the property returned a maximum of 0.046 oz/t Au with 2.4 % Cu.

The most significant area of known replacement-type sulfide mineralization on the claims is at the Betts (Minfile 082ESE261), in the southern part of the property. The Minister of Mines Annual Reports for 1904 and 1905 document some 208 feet of open cuts and shallow shafts as well as a 75 foot long (upper) tunnel with a 40 foot winze and an 825 foot (lower) tunnel. This lower tunnel was driven to cut the mineralized zone 375 feet below surface. A chute of massive pyrrhotite ore was reportedly intersected at a distance of 575 feet in the lower tunnel. There has been little recent exploration of this area.

Two additional styles of mineralization are seen in drill core from a single vertical drill hole drilled close to, but in the footwall of the Eagle Mountain Fault, in the Betts area. The potential for volcanogenic massive sulfide mineralization is indicated by clasts of what appears to be a fine grained, siliceous, pyritic exhalite, within Brooklyn limestone. A felsic volcanic is reported lower in the drill hole. Elsewhere in the district, volcanogenic massive sulfide/oxide mineralization occurs within the Brooklyn Formation.

Epithermal veining and alteration also occurs in the drill core from the Betts area. Bleached, sericite (+ adularia?) altered greenstone/microdiorite, with up to 10% epithermal quartz as veinlets, flooding and breccia zones occurs in two intervals. The first and more intensely altered interval measures about 2.3 meters (7.5 feet) in core, with core angles suggesting a dip to the zone of about 45 degrees. The second (weaker) zone occurs over about 15 meters (50 feet) in drill core. Two samples were collected from these zones, however neither was significantly elevated in gold. The epithermal event may be controlled by the Eagle Mountain Fault and further prospecting, particularly in the hangingwall of the fault, is recommended.

A "quartz vein with free gold" is reported on the former Iron Chief claim (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1900). The Iron Chief straddles the Eagle Mountain Fault to the northwest of the Betts. Detailed prospecting to locate this vein is recommended. A 6 foot quartz vein is also reported in the northern part of the claim block, near the former Caledonia mineral claim, which should be located and sampled.

5.0 ROCK SAMPLING

Drill core from a previously unlogged and unsampled diamond drill hole on the property was examined and two samples of split core were collected. Hole DDH CBC 98-1 was a vertical drill hole drilled near the Betts showing. The hole was collared at 387850 E and 5434590 N (Nad 83, Zone 11), as shown on Figure 4.

Bleached, sericite (+ adularia?) altered greenstone/microdiorite, with up to 10% epithermal quartz as veinlets, flooding and breccia zones occurs in two intervals within drill core. The first and more intensely altered interval is about 2.3 meters in length, with core angles suggesting a dip to the zone of about 45 degrees. The second (weaker) zone occurs over about 15 meters in drill core. Two samples of split drill core were collected from these zones and shipped to Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops for preparation and analysis for gold plus an 11 element ICP suite.

Sample descriptions and locations are listed in the Summary Drill Log contained in Appendix 1. Analytical results are contained in Appendix 2 and analytical procedures are described in Appendix 3.

Neither sample was significantly elevated in gold, however, in light of the regional significance of this style of mineralization, additional work is recommended to test this zone. The epithermal event may be controlled by the Eocene-aged Eagle Mountain Fault and further prospecting, particularly in the hangingwall of the fault, is recommended.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The CB Chance property has not been systematically explored. Exploration to date has focused largely on copper skarn type mineralization, similar to that at the nearby Phoenix deposit. While there are numerous examples of copper skarn mineralization on the CB Chance claims, associated gold grades are low and mineralization tends to be scattered and discontinuous. Geological evidence for volcanogenic style mineralization exists on the property, in a similar geological setting to the Lamefoot mine some 40 kilometers to the south. None of the previous exploration has been directed at this style of mineralization.

Epithermal quartz veins and quartz flooding, with associated sericite alteration, occur in drill core from the property. This style of mineralization is under-explored for on the claims. Given the regional importance of epithermal gold mineralization and the favourable structural setting, a thorough exploration program to assess the property for this style of mineralization is strongly recommended.

Recommendations include prospecting to locate and sample any areas of quartz veining, silicification and alteration/bleaching. In particular, the area around the CBC 98-1 drill hole should be prospected in detail to try to find the surface expression of the epithermal system seen in the drill hole. Similarly, an attempt should be made to locate, assess and sample the quartz vein on the Iron Chief. A 6' quartz vein documented just south of the Caledonia (in a 1964 geophysical report) should also be located and sampled.

7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist residing at 717 75th Ave (Box 2493), Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0

2. I obtained a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering (Honours) in the Mineral Exploration Option, from the University of British Columbia (1985) and graduated with a M.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Calgary (1988).

3. I have practised my profession since 1987 and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1980. Since 1989, I have done extensive geological work in Southern B.C. and particularly in the Greenwood - Grand Forks area, both as an employee of various exploration companies and as an independent consultant.

4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. with professional engineer status.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the CB Chance property, nor do I expect to receive any.

6. I personally completed the work described in this report.

Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
L. J. CARON

March 24/06
Date of signing

8.0 COST STATEMENT

Labour

Linda Caron, Geologist	
2 days @ $454.75/day	$ 909.50

Analytical Costs

Eco Tech Labs, Kamloops 2 rock samples	$ 62.06
Analysis for Au + 11 element ICP	

Expenses

Vehicle rental	$ 26.75
Shipping costs (Greyhound)	$ 15.42

Total: $ 1,013.73

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APPENDIX 1

Summary Drill Log
Hole CBC 98-1

Summary Log
DDH CBC 98-1 (-/-90°)

Collar: **387850 E** **5434590 N** **(Nad 83, Zone 11)**

0 - 8' Casing

8 - 25.3' Volcanic breccia. Mottled green, non-calcareous, weak-mod epidote altered volcanic breccia. Angular fragments to 5 cm, of chert, intrusive, greenstone. 2-3% disseminated pyrite. Very minor hairline quartz veinlets.

25.3 - 28' Cherty limestone, 80° to core axis.

28 - 47.5' Grey, calcareous volcanic sandstone. Local weak epidote alteration. Common calcite veinlets. Gradational contact to massive limestone below.

47.5 - 95.5' Massive white-grey limestone. Contains rare angular to subround, <0.5- 3 cm fine grained, grey siliceous, pyritic cherty clasts with trace chalcopyrite. Upper contact of limestone at 65° to core axis.

95.5 - 100' Green, epidote altered diorite dyke. Fine-medium grained, minor quartz + calcite veinlets with 2-5% crystalline pyrite. Sharp upper contact @ 40° to core axis.

100 - 111.5' Mixed zone of mottled grey dirty limestone and calcareous sandstone. Local bedding/banding at 50° to core axis. Locally up to 5% fine disseminated pyrite.

111.5 - 500' Dominantly Greenstone. Grey-green colour. May be aphanitic or may be pyroxene or feldspar-pyroxene phyric. Moderate chlorite + local epidote alteration. Non-calcareous. Common calcite veinlets and local epidote veinlets. 2-5% pyrite as disseminations, veinlets and locally semi-massive patches (+/- quartz). Very minor chalcopyrite, primarily associated with late stage calcite veinlets. This is a thick interval of greenstone with minor local zones of dirty limestone and grading locally to a very fine grained microdiorite.

134 - 134.5' dirty limestone

152 - 153' interval contains 20% white bull type quartz veining at 45-60° to core axis.

184 - 189' moderate to strong pervasive epidote alteration

205' 8" massive white bull type quartz vein at 70° to core axis.

217.5' 6" massive white quartz vein @ 30° to core axis, with trace pyrite and chalcopyrite, particularly along vein selvages.

224.5' 1" quartz vein, as above, @ 40° to core axis. Large irregular patch calcite.

232 - 261' fine grained microdiorite. Sharp upper contact @ 45° to core axis.

271 - 295' fine grained microdiorite.

276 - 283.5' strong to intensely bleached and sericite altered zone. Patchy silicification/quartz flooding. Local epithermal quartz breccia zones and grey-white epithermal

quartz veinlets. Interval contains 5-10% quartz. 1% fine pyrite. Local massive earthy pale salmon pink adularia? Gradational contacts to fresh microdiorite above and below altered zone.

Sample CBC #2 *277-282'*

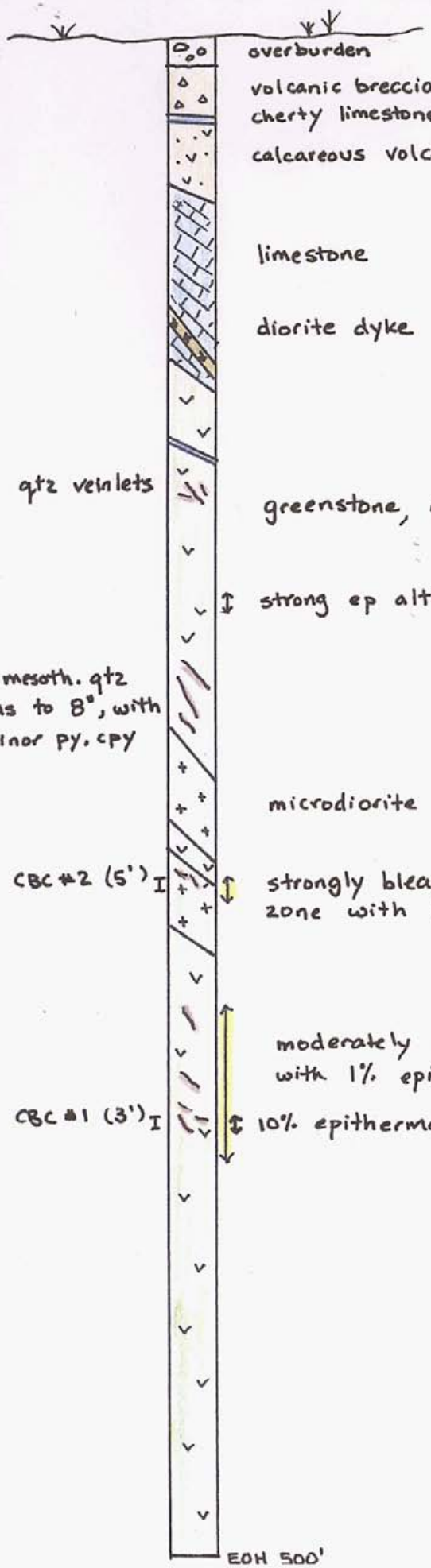
320 - 370' Moderately bleached and sericite altered, as in 276 - 283.5', but less intense. 1% epithermal quartz veinlets, to 0.5 cm, typically at 40-50° to core axis.

355 - 358' Core of epithermal altered zone. 10% quartz as veinlets, breccia fragments and flooding in bleached greenstone.

Sample CBC #1 *355 - 358'*

500' End of Hole

DRILL SECTION CBC 98-1



SCALE 1" = 50'

LTC / MAY '04

APPENDIX 2

Analytical Results

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
E-mail info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2004-275

Linda Caron
Box 2493, 717-75th Ave.
Grand Forks, BC
V0H 1H0

21-May-04

No. of samples received: 2
Sample Type: Drill Core

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
1	CBC #1	0.05	0.001
2	CBC #2	<0.03	<0.001

QC DATA:

Repeat:			
1	CBC #1	0.05	0.001
Standard:			
SH13		1.39	0.041

JJ/kk
XLS/04

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-275

Linda Caron
Box 2493, 717-75th Ave.
Grand Forks, BC
V0H 1H0

May 21, 2004

No. of samples received: 2
Sample Type: Drill Core

ET #.	Tag #	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Hg (ppb)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
1	CBC #1	0.9	62	0.3	1.6	121	20	3	24	8.0	0.4	185
2	CBC #2	<0.2	6	0.2	0.30	82	20	2	10	0.8	0.8	98

JJ/kk
XLS/04

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

APPENDIX 3

Analytical Procedures

Eco-Tech Labs Analytical Procedure

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

The sample is weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

Quality Control Standards and Certified Standards

Approximately 50 CanMet Certified reference material, WCM Minerals reference ores and Inhouse Standards are currently in use in our laboratory. Each batch of samples analysed will contain one standard of similar composition to monitor the analysis. If the result of the reference material falls within the accepted limits the results of the samples will be accepted. In case the results of the reference material falls outside the accepted limits the results of the samples are suspect and the analysis will be repeated.

GOLD ASSAY

A 30 g sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram subsample. The subsample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analysed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control. Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H20) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

	Detection Limit	
	Low	Upper
Ag	0.2ppm	30.0ppm
Al	0.01%	10.0%
As	5ppm	10,000ppm
Ba	5ppm	10,000ppm
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm
Ca	0.01%	10,00%
Cd	1ppm	10,000ppm
Co	1ppm	10,000ppm
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm
Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm
Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm
Ti	0.01%	10.00%
U	10ppm	10,000ppm
V	1ppm	10,000ppm
Y	1ppm	10,000ppm
Zn	1ppm	10,000ppm

	Detection Limit	
	Low	Upper
Fe	0.01%	10.00%
La	10ppm	10,000ppm
Mg	0.01%	10.00%
Mn	1ppm	10,000ppm
Mo	1ppm	10,000ppm
Na	0.01%	10.00%
Ni	1ppm	10,000ppm
P	10ppm	10,000ppm
Pb	2ppm	10,000ppm
Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm

rcLinda Caron, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist
Box 2493
Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0
phone: (250)442-5078 fax: (250)442-0256
email: L.Caron@telus.net

GST # 88023 0768 RT0001

March 25, 2006

Invoice

To: Richard Dallibar and Ron Ritco
121 Sagamore Ave.
Grand Forks, B.C.
V0H 1H0

Re: CB Chance Property

For preparation of an assessment report detailing the 2004 work program.

Labour:		
1 day @ $500.00/day	= $	500.00
+ 7% GST	= $	35.00
TOTAL	= $	**535.00**

Payment terms: Payment due within 30 days. Interest charged at 2.5% per month on outstanding invoices.

teckcominco

Memo

To: Randy Farmer

From: Graeme Evans

CC: Ron Ritco

Date: June 15, 2005

Re: Come By Chance property

I recently conducted a property exam on the Come By Chance property owned by Ron Ritco (250-442-0867) and his son Richard Dallibar. The property covers a large sequence of the SE corner of the Phoenix camp and has seen very little modern exploration. The property was active from 1905-1930 on a number of old (now reverted Crown Grants) but since that time missed the Noranda , Placer Dome and Echo Bay exploration phases. Numerous showings are present through the Brooklyn sequence and generally consist of Cu-Ag-Au skams along main faults within several rocktypes. An encouraging feature is also the presence of well mineralized Cu bearing monzonite potentially displaying a porphyry/skam linkage in SE Betts area (See powerpoint figures).

The main minfile occurrences include :

082ESE261

BETTS (L.3056)	Mining Division	Greenwood	
Status	Showing	NTS	082E02E NAD 27
Latitude Longitude	49 03 26 N 118 32 11 W	UTM	11 5434750 387750
Commodities	Gold	Deposit Types	
Tectonic Belt	Omineca	Terranes	Slide Mountain.
Capsule Geology	The Betts (Lot 3056) and Hesperus (Lot 3057) claims are located on the west slopes of Eagle Mountain, 5 kilometres northwest of Grand Forks and east of Highway 3. The area is underlain by limestone, greenstone and argillite of the Permian Attwood Group and sharpstone conglomerate and limestone of the Triassic Brooklyn Group.		

	the Betts & Hesperus Mining Co. The company drove a 250-metre adit with crosscuts and drilled over 900 metres. The workings encountered massive pyrrhotite 120 metres below the surface showings. On the adjacent Iron Chief claim is a quartz vein with gold.
Bibliography	EMPR AEROMAG MAP 8497G EMPR AR 1900-870; 1903-172,174,246; 1904-221; *1905-184,255; 1906-161; 1911-291; 1921-347 EMPR MR MAP 6 (1932) EMPR OF 1990-25 EMPR P 1986-2 EMPR PRELIM MAP 59 GSC MAP 828; 45-20A; 6-1957; 10-1967; 1500A; 1736A GSC OF 481; 637; 1969 GSC P 67-42; 79-29

082ESE183

Name	KV	Mining Division	Greenwood
Status	Showing	NTS	082E02E NAD 27
Latitude Longitude	49 04 06 N 118 30 36 W	UTM	11 5435931 389704
Commodities	Copper	Deposit Types	
Tectonic Belt	Omineca	Terranes	Slide Mountain.
Capsule Geology	NE CLAIM AREA IS UNDERLAIN BY ARGILLITE AND CHERT, INTRUDED BY DIORITE. ANDESITE FLOWS COVER THE REST OF THE CLAIM AREA, WITH OCCASIONAL LIMESTONE WINDOWS. SERPENTINE, WITH ASSOCIATED TALC CARBON- ACEOUS ROCK OUTCROP NEAR THE SEDIMENTS. WEAK DIS- SEMINATED PYRITE IN ANDESITE. PYRITE, PYRRHOTITE AND SOME COPPER SULPHIDES OCCUR IN THE SEDIMENTS. PROBABLY CHALCOPYRITE.		
Bibliography	EMPR AR 1899-848; 1900-872; 1906-161 EMPR ASS RPT 2716, 2769 EMPR GEM 1970-431		

These are isolated occurrences of a large system demonstrated by numerous pits and adits throughout the property particularly along NW trending fault zones. These fault zones display widths up to 100 meters in width and consist from W to E of the Eagle Mtn. Fault, the Central Hardy Mtn. Fault and the eastern LCF thrust often associated with ultramafic slices reflecting strong fault emplacement. The sequence in the area is dominated by mafic volcanics of the upper Jr but limestones of the Tr Brooklyn and sharpstone sequence are commonly seen with shallow dips in a possible broad antiform. Mineralization is dominated by variable amounts of po and cpy in both massive garnet skarn and calcsilicates in mafic volcanics. Sample #306 also indicates some porphyry potential in the monzonites.

Quite a variety of samples were collected during the site visit and include:

Sample #	UTM North	UTM East	Description
12303	5434496	388851	Old shaft dump pile rep sample mass po w/ ~ 1% cpy in a 090/70N fault zone in MV's and lmst
12304	5434697	388766	Old pit w/ mass po w/ 1-2% cpy rep of dump, fault 160/90 in seric. Altd. MV's
12305	5434708	388284	40 ft. adit in MV on a fault @ 080/80S w/ 20-30% po, tr-1% cpy dump rep
12306	5434744	388063	Rep of QFP monzonite w/ good dissem cpy 2-3% in outcrop near gully @ 130
12307	5434809	387885	Rep of massive garnetite skarn (green and brown garnets) across 40-50 meter widths avg 20% po vnlts, 1-3% cpy
12308	5434809	387885	Rep of massive garnetite skarn (green and brown garnets) across 40-50 meter widths avg 20% po vnlts, only ~1% cpy dots and blebs
12309	Similar to above locn 40 m SW		SW end of trench on Betts grab of dump material w/ garnets and skarn altn in MV w/ 10% cpy and only 5-8% po
12310	5434721	387726	Main Betts adit rep of calc silicates in MV from dump w/ 5-10% po veins and blebs w/ avg. 0.5% cpy
12311	5434721	387726	Main Betts adit rep of calc silicates in MV from dump w/ 5-10% po veins and blebs w/ avg. 0.5% cpy
12312	5435319	387633	Iron Chief area mixed po skarn and late QV's w/ coarse py (VG reported in this area)
12313	5435319	387633	Iron Chief rep of dumps more representative fgr po in skarn w/ tr cpy
12314	5435497	387474	Coarse skarn w/ ~10% cpy minor lmst mainly MV
12315	5436110	388392	Calledonia MV skarn dump w/ 10% po, 1% cpy
12316	5436066	389858	Browns massive 80-85% py from dump in calcite ganque
12317	5436066	389858	Browns mix skarn in lmst and MV in dump 10% po, 1-2% cpy minor QV's
12318	5435959	389776	Monte Cristo Permian? Chert host w/ 15-20% po and chl fract

			chl fract
12319			Browns highgrade sample 5-8% cpy, 5-8% py in quartz gangue
12320			High grade sample above Betts tunnel –massive garnet skarn w cpy as veins and dissem 10+% cpy >> py
12321			North fork mafic intrusive- pyroxenite?

EVALUATIONS/KAMLOOPS-CEX

Job V050413R

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER			Au	Wt Au	Cu	Pb	Zn
				ppb	gram	ppm	ppm	ppm
R0511915	12303	R0511914	12303	83	10	2053	178	14
R0511916	12304	R0511915	12304	28	10	5213	180	130
R0511917	12305	R0511916	12305	29	10	2985	119	65
R0511918	12306	R0511917	12306	54	10	12040	<4	242
R0511919	12307	R0511918	12307	329	10	21450	12	402
R0511920	12308	R0511919	12308	88	10	12120	6	321
R0511921	12309	R0511920	12309	700	10	49360	33	1286
R0511922	12310	R0511921	12310	41	10	1910	32	40
R0511923	12311	R0511922	12311	39	10	1837	35	58
R0511924	12312	R0511923	12312	2400	10	636	1048	655
R0511925	12313	R0511924	12313	605	10	641	730	3127
R0511926	12314	R0511925	12314	3600	10	67400	78	853
R0511927	12315	R0511926	12315	621	10	13150	87	152
R0511928	12316	R0511927	12316	18000	10	3660	1753	4828
R0511929	12317	R0511928	12317	180	10	11610	91	298
R0511930	12318	R0511929	12318	40	10	708	70	43
R0511931	12319	R0511930	12319	313	10	6113	173	770
R0511932	12320	R0511931	12320	182	10	27160	<4	462
R0511933	12321	R0511932	12321	33	10	137	42	284

ANALYTICAL ME R0511933

ICP PA silt) or hot Aqua Regia(rocks).

ANALYTICAL METHODS

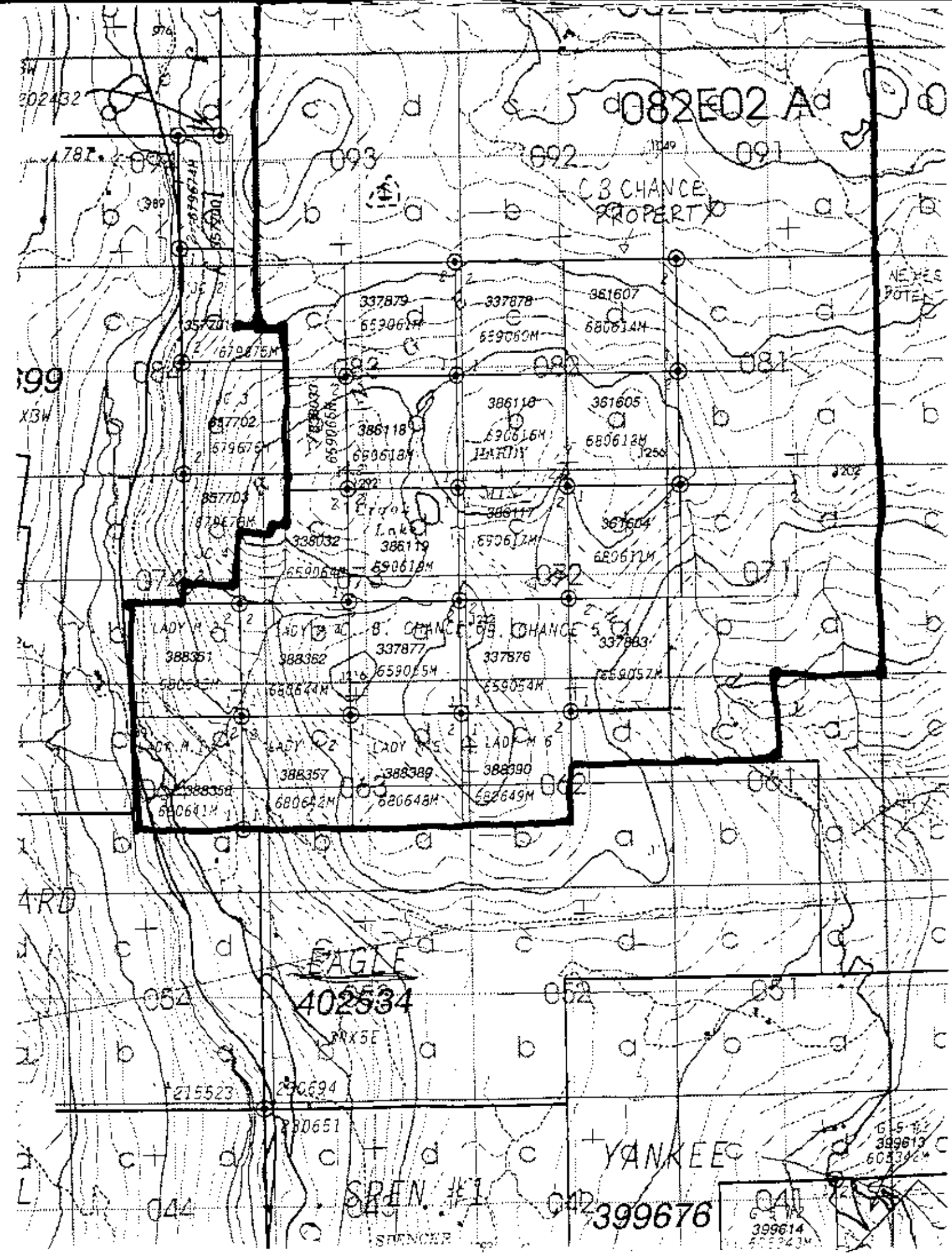
Au(5) Fire Assay-Lead Collection/Graphite Furnace

Pb(A) Assay

Ag	As	Ba	Cd	Co	Ni	Fe	Mo	Cr
ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
<.4	<2	21	3	538	135	46.41	52	14
11.4	6	<5	5	669	133	47.24	<2	8
1.6	18	5	2	128	192	20.42	6	231
2.7	18	31	2	24	6	2.47	<2	29
14.8	8	28	4	66	12	8.32	228	17
12.1	98	11	5	24	4	5.98	24	41
35	11	17	15	169	15	12.26	3	32
0.4	26	119	1	41	114	10.05	<2	93
0.5	78	7	2	79	113	10.1	8	133
131	21970	<5	4	11	22	21.21	<2	49
20.1	11060	30	13	28	30	17.01	2	104
54.2	84	34	8	109	263	18.19	5	39
13.4	88	<5	4	292	52	23.7	11	38
38.5	513	<5	51	396	34	33.7	<2	10
20.1	100	6	5	42	16	15.05	<2	32
0.7	128	22	3	8	45	19.55	<2	113
20.2	3550	<5	3	367	18	31.15	<2	14
17.3	12	6	6	29	5	5.87	<2	19
0.4	22	156	1	18	46	4.94	<2	138

Bi	Sb	V	Sn	W	Sr	Y	La	Mn
ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
<5	11	27	2	212	3	<2	9	156
<5	7	20	<2	<2	7	<2	8	655
<5	6	131	<2	<2	51	6	19	966
<5	<5	20	<2	<2	49	7	5	1623
<5	<5	35	<2	6	93	6	10	1859
<5	<5	21	<2	<2	206	9	19	2588
<5	<5	20	2	<2	47	7	15	1329
<5	<5	60	3	2	2603	4	7	1571
<5	<5	37	<2	<2	44	2	14	516
<5	58	17	<2	332	47	2	11	1402
<5	22	47	5	300	213	5	12	2351
<5	<5	62	5	57	149	6	18	1361
<5	<5	56	<2	143	25	3	14	464
<5	134	58	<2	<2	150	5	16	728
<5	<5	115	<2	<2	165	7	6	1582
5	13	275	5	<2	43	35	19	373
<5	3508	22	<2	<2	39	2	12	711
<5	<5	15	<2	4	90	6	6	1403
6	33	102	<2	<2	72	10	33	860

Mg	Ti	Al	Ca	Na	K	P
%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm
0.1	<.01	0.06	0.26	0.01	<.01	168
0.14	<.01	0.09	0.59	0.02	<.01	201
1.61	0.14	1.89	4.3	0.02	0.06	1427
0.03	0.02	0.34	15.88	0.02	<.01	231
0.34	0.02	0.71	7.74	0.01	0.07	175
0.96	0.01	0.48	11.22	0.01	0.03	240
0.29	0.03	0.57	4.64	0.01	<.01	155
0.62	0.08	0.89	7.04	0.02	0.01	175
1.12	0.1	1.1	1.36	0.03	0.08	441
0.2	<.01	0.26	3.9	0.02	<.01	254
0.85	<.01	0.97	9.57	0.02	0.04	179
1.13	0.02	1.3	7.02	0.06	0.07	408
1.1	0.05	1.75	1.46	0.01	<.01	513
0.8	<.01	0.44	3.57	0.01	0.01	263
1.35	0.02	2.19	7.47	0.01	0.01	425
0.37	<.01	1.03	3.77	0.02	0.02	18730
0.41	<.01	0.1	1.75	0.02	0.04	349
0.14	0.01	0.31	9.1	0.01	<.01	154
2.46	0.21	2.11	1.47	0.06	0.04	2133


082E02 A
CB CHANCE PROPERTY
EAGLE
402534
SPEN. #1
399676
YANKEE
337879
337878
361607
386118
361605
386117
361604
338032
386119
337877
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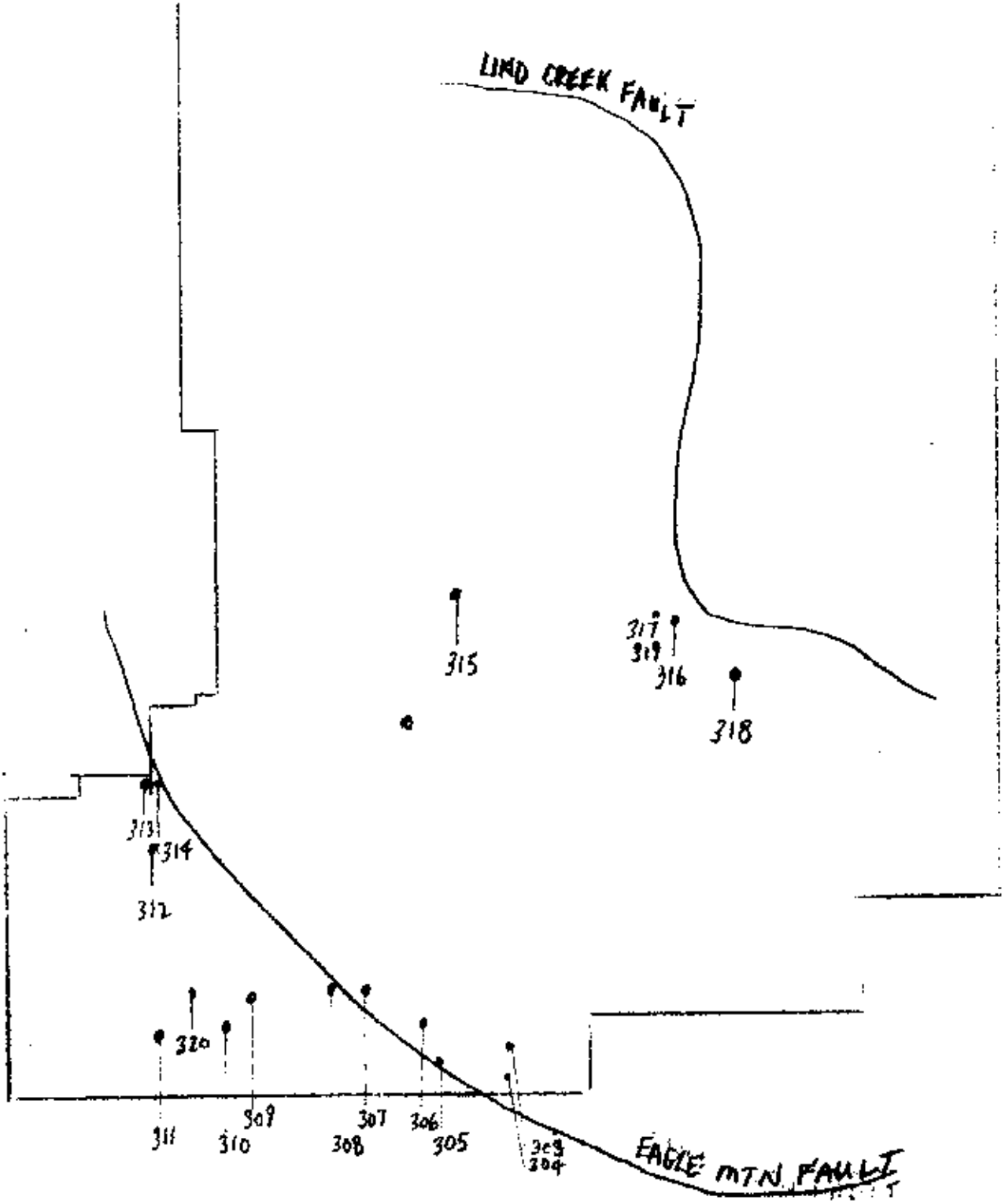
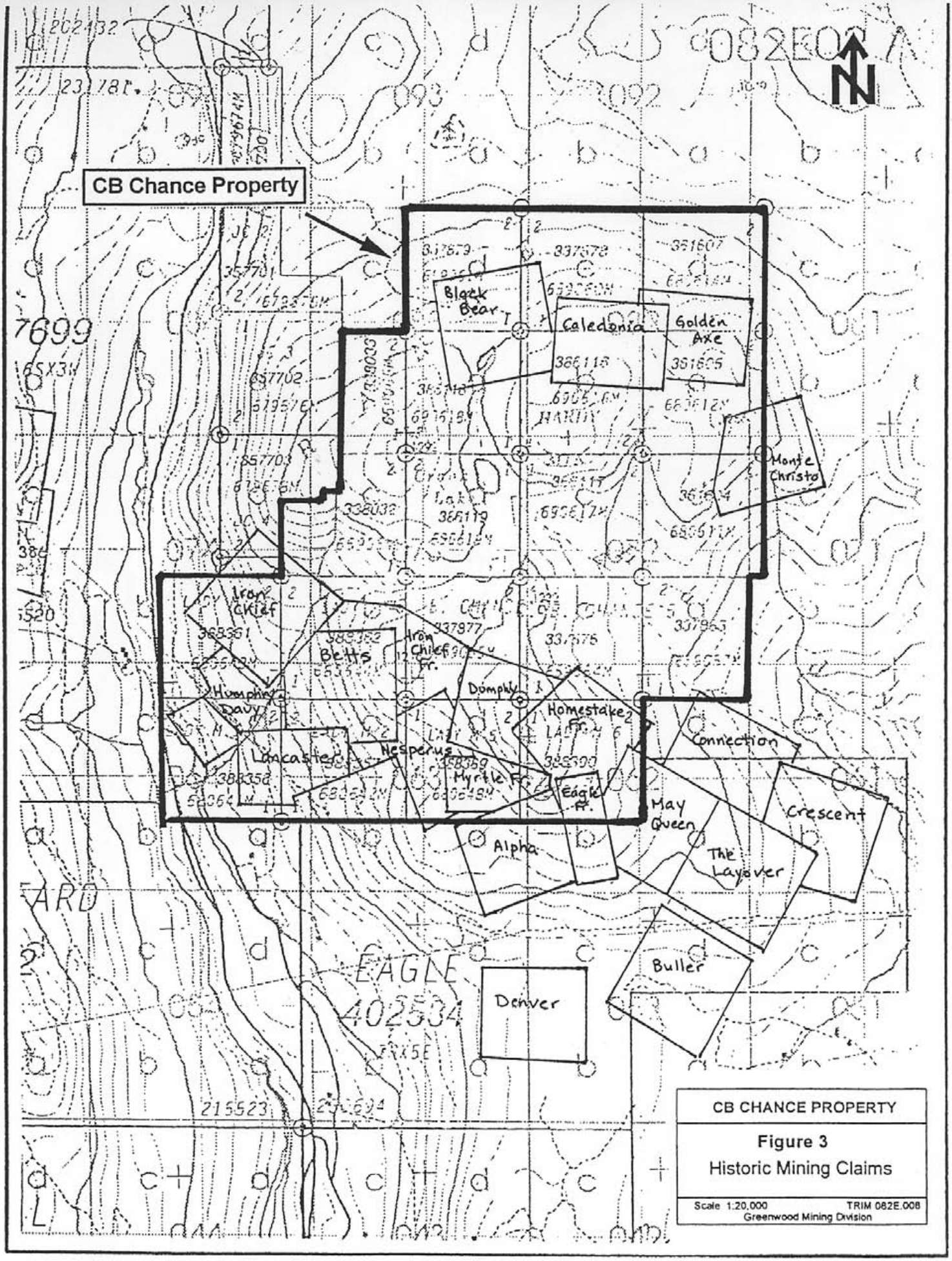


CBC MINERAL PROPERTY

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

THESE ARE ALL APPROXIMATE AREAS



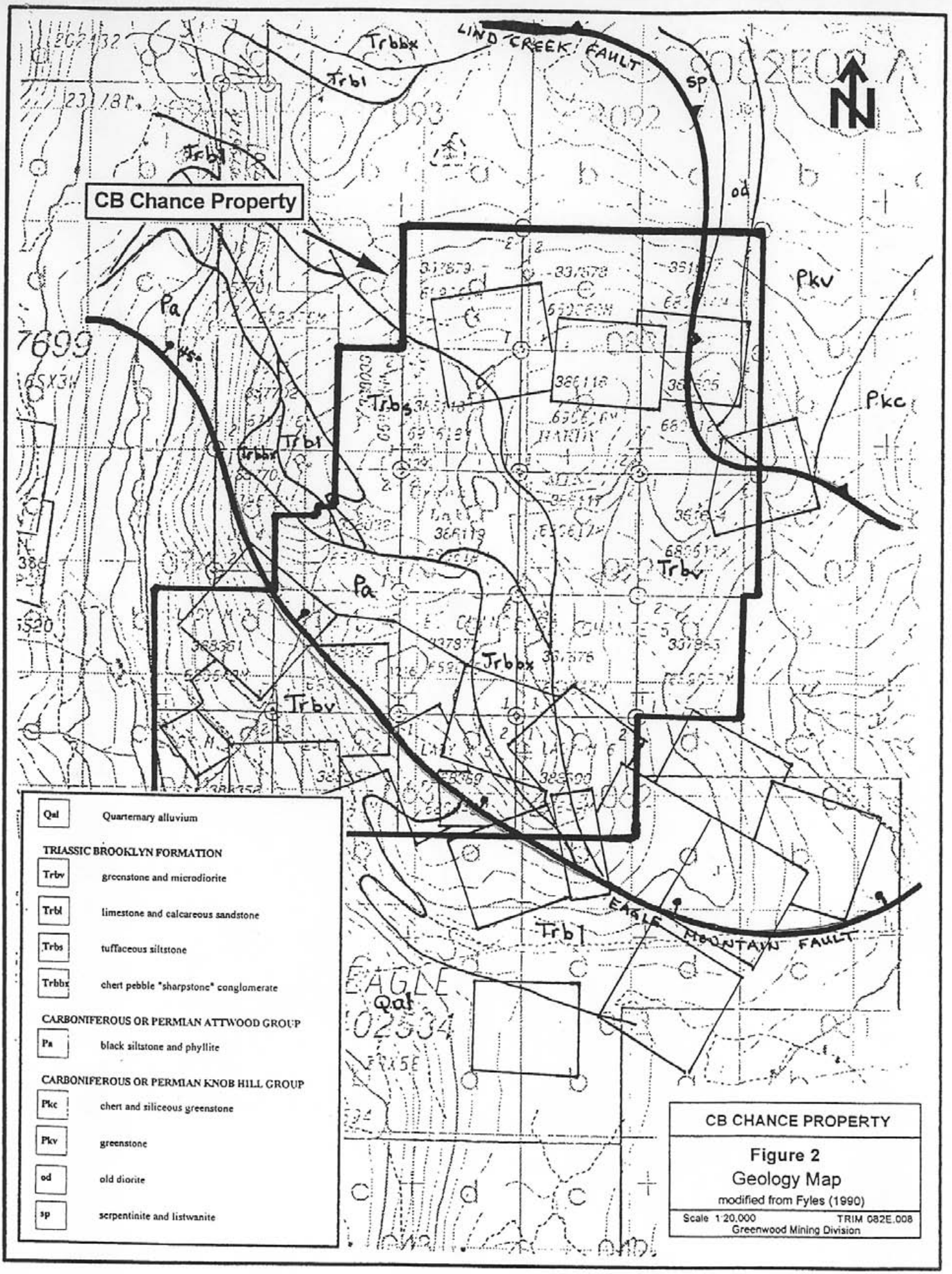
CB CHANCE PROPERTY

Figure 3

Historic Mining Claims

Scale 1:20,000 TRIM 082E.008

Greenwood Mining Division


CB Chance Property
LIND CREEK FAULT
EAGLE MOUNTAIN FAULT
Trbbx
Trbl
Trbs
Trbv
Pa
Pkv
Pkc
sp
od
Qal
Quarternary alluvium
TRIASSIC BROOKLYN FORMATION
greenstone and microdiorite
limestone and calcareous sandstone
tuffaceous siltstone
chert pebble "sharpstone" conglomerate
CARBONIFEROUS OR PERMIAN ATTWOOD GROUP
black siltstone and phyllite
CARBONIFEROUS OR PERMIAN KNOB HILL GROUP
chert and siliceous greenstone
greenstone
old diorite
serpentinite and listwanite
CB CHANCE PROPERTY
Figure 2
Geology Map
modified from Fyles (1990)
Scale 1:20,000
TRIM 082E.008
Greenwood Mining Division

teck

Memo

To: Ron Ritco – Richard Dalibar

From: Graeme Evans

Date: March 17, 2006

Re: Expenses related to Property Examination of The Come By Chance Property

---

Hi Ron

Sorry again this has taken so long but here's my expenses related to the Come By Chance property visit last year with you and Richard.

Salary

Graeme Evans June 6-8th 2005 3 days @ $510.00/ day	$1,530.00
Hotel & Meals 3 days-2 nights	$ 265.00
Truck lease and fuel	$ 245.00
Rock Analyses	
18 rock samples 28 element ICP and gold geochem @ $15.50	$279.00
5 gold assays 30g 1AT Fire Assay @ $12.00/sample	$ 60.00
11 copper assays @ $8.00/sample	$ 88.00

Total Costs $2467.00

Yours Truly

Graeme Evans BSc , PGeo

Senior Geologist, Teck Cominco Limited, Kamloops