

EXPLORATION PROGRAM 2004

ROBB CREEK PROJECT

BIG MONEY GROUP OF CLAIMS

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION

RECEIVED
JUL 19 2005

GOVERNMENT AGENT
KAMLOOPS, BC

N.T.S. 82-K/3E (NAD 83)

Latitude: 50° 00' 58" N

Longitude: 117° 07' 01" W

UTM Zone 11
5539533 N/ 491322 E

Elevation: 1005-1850 Metres

By

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For

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Box 35, Monte Creek, B.C.
V0E 2M0

July 7, 2005

For Ron Hegel
FMC # 111521

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

27-802

30 pages
[Signature]

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SUMMARY

The Big Money group of claims presently comprises five claims centered 3 kms. Southeast of Retallack, B.C. and is collectively referred to as the Robb Creek Project. The project is located in the Selkirk Mountains of southern British Columbia approximately mid-way between Kaslo and New Denver. They are partially accessible from the paved highway 31A and the old Stenson Road, a logging-mining road from which a new road is being constructed and will soon be extended onto the Big Money claim up to the old Lincoln Mine site at 1493 metres (4,900 ft.) elevation.

The property hosts both the Lincoln Mine near the southwest corner of the Big Money claim, at 1,495 metres (4,900 ft.), as well as the Lucky Boy Mine on the northeast corner of the Big Money claim at 950 metres (3,117 ft.) elevation, and the Zephyr showing at 1,310 metres (4,300 ft.) elevation on the eastern side of Robb Creek.

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization occurs in the Triassic Slovan Group of rocks, consisting primarily of black fissile phyllites with interbedded limestone, calcareous phyllites and brown gritty quartzites. The general structural trend is 130° , dipping generally 45° to the southwest. Greenstones and ultramafic rocks of the Permian Kaslo Group unconformably underlie the Slovan Group to the east. These rocks also host silver-lead-zinc mineralization. Satellite stocks, dikes and sills of feldspar porphyry are generally correlative with the Nelson batholith to the immediate south (see Fig. 6). Late stage lamprophyre dikes may also be present on the property.

In the fall of 1982, Phasar Resources Corp. carried out a VLF-EM survey over part of the old Lincoln C.G. claims L 1413 and L 2178, as well as the old Kootenay Star Fractional claim, part of the Phasar #2 (#2742), and part of the Kootenay Star (#1456) claim (see Fig. 7). The purpose of the survey was to extend the known zones of lead-zinc-silver sulphide mineralization as well as delineate geological structures such as faults and shear zones considered important in the exploration of the property. This VLF-EM survey over both areas has revealed a complex geological structure, some of which may host lead-zinc-silver sulphide mineralization.

An exploration program was recommended for the summer of 2004, to include the cutting of an east-west baseline intersecting the Lincoln Mine adit and a north-south trending baseline bearing 040° , perpendicular to the regional 130° strike of the Slovan Group of rocks. The construction of a switch-backing mine road was initiated from the old Stenson Road, about 450 metres from highway 31A in late May to early June, 2004, along the steep mountain slope towards Rob Creek and eventually to the Lincoln Mine site and silver showing. Only about two kilometers of road was completed due to lack of funds. Geological mapping was completed along most of this two kilometre section of road.

This silver rich ore along with the rich ore from the near by Fourth of July and Lincoln lode veins, gives the Big Money claim group a very high potential for the existence of similar silver rich lode veins.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to report on the 2004 activities and to discuss the potential of additional lead-zinc-silver sulphide veins existing on the Big Money Group claims held by 449970 B.C. Limited of Monte Creek, B.C. and to recommend an exploration plan towards the discovery of these veins. This discussion will use evidence from previous geophysical surveys on the property as well as geology and production figures of previous producing mines on and in the general area of the Big Money Group.

Most of the old previous producing lead-silver mines along the Silver Mountain Ridge, to the southwest of the Big Money Claim Group, have an average separation of about 500 metres. This high concentration of lode veins appears to be due to the fact that at least 90% of the veins were found above the tree-line elevation of 1650 metres (5,413 ft.) where bedrock exposure is at a maximum. Below the tree-line up to 99% of the bedrock will be covered by overburden and vegetation in a mature forest, as in the Big Money Claim Group. The only natural bedrock outcroppings would be on the steepest slopes, as in the Robb Creek valley gorge, or where avalanches have stripped trees and thin overburden off the bedrock.

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

Old Tenure No.	New Tenure No.	Claim Name	Map No.	Good To Date	Mining Division	# of Cells	# of Hectars
401990	510391	Big Money	082K03E	08/2/2008	Slocan		
401991	504080	Big Money 1	082K03E	08/2/2008	Slocan	31	643.479
401992	504090	Big Money 2	082K03E	08/2/2008	Slocan		705.9
None	503916	None	082K03E		Slocan		
None	503921	None	082K03E		Slocan		

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the Slocan Mining Division of southern British Columbia approximately 23 km east-northeast of New Denver and 22 km northwest of Kaslo. Locally it is situated at the south end of the Goat Range and off the east end of the Silver Ridge mountain range which extends from the town of Silverton on Slocan Lake.

Access is by a good to poor logging-mining road from Retallack, an abandoned mining community on Highway 31A 18 km from New Denver and 25 km from Kaslo. The dirt road presently runs about 2.5 km southeast from Highway 31A before heading south up the west side of Robb Creek to the old Texas Mine site at 1800 metres elevation. An extension of the lower road has been surveyed to the east up the Big Money claim to the old Lincoln Mine site at about 1,495 metres (4,900 ft.) by 449970 B.C. Ltd., with about two kilometers of road completed to date.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies between elevations 950 m (3,117 ft.) and 1880 m (6,170 ft.). The tree-line lies at about 1650 m (5,410 ft.). Slopes at lower elevations are at about 20°-25° increasing to 50° or more near ridge crests. Vegetation above 1650 m is generally sparse with abundant outcrop; below 1650 m, the area has a

thick cover of spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, cedar, and pine. The area is at an early stage of weathering and erosion, with actively accreting scree fans at the base of all slopes. Surface erosion is so active that development of upland meadows is rare. Glaciation has resulted in the softer rocks having rounded outlines on their surface, from which glacial grooving has been removed by later surface erosion; on the more resistant rocks, however, the striae are frequently well preserved. The valleys between the ranges are deeply incised with annual spring run-off being heavy and reduced flow is maintained throughout the summer from melting glacial ice in the cirques at the heads of the higher hanging valleys. The property is generally snow free from May to October/November, with a snowfall accumulation of 3-4 metres in winter.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies within the central Kootenay Arc, "an arcuate structural zone which marks the transition from North American rocks of the Cordilleran miogeosyncline to the tectonic collage of allochthonous terranes that are accredited to it" (Archibald, et al., 1983).

In the Purcell anticlinorium the lead-zinc-silver deposits are of Precambrian age (Sullivan 1340 m.y. old). Mesozoic aged deposits occur along the Kootenay Arc from the Salmo area in the south to the Big Bend of the Columbia River in the north. Lead-isotope ratios indicate they have been contaminated by material derived from Precambrian deposits (Sinclair, 1966). Munro (1966) has also shown that the lead-zinc-silver deposits of the Kootenay Arc were formed before folding and metamorphism occurred. The folding affected their shape in areas where flowage took place, and the metamorphism altering their texture. Deposits on the eastern flank of the Kootenay Arc are for the most part concordant replacement, whereas those in the inner or concave part of the arc are mainly Transgressive vein deposits. Most vein deposits in the Slocan Mining District, carry a much higher silver content than the concordant type.

Transgressive vein deposits range in type from replacements in or near shear and fracture zones, to veins with little wall-rock replacement. These relationships are largely dependent on the susceptibility to the replacement of the host rock. Transgressive deposits commonly contain copper minerals or sulphosalts and in general have a higher silver content than the concordant deposits.

North American rocks are locally represented by the Lardeau Group, a Lower Paleozoic sequence of metamorphosed clastic sediments and minor limestones. The younger allochthonous terrane is comprised of late Paleozoic to Early Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic assemblages. This terrane was united during a Mid-Jurassic/Early Cretaceous colliding event. A second collision event during the Late Cretaceous/Paleocene period was accompanied by uplift, erosion, and intrusion of two mica rich granites. Tertiary extensional faulting with lesser intrusive activity complete the geological history of the area.

Within the general area of the Robb Creek Project, three major rock groups are exposed. The oldest is the Upper Mississippian to Pennsylvanian Milford Group which regionally is divided into three assemblages but with only one, the McHardy, present on the property. This assemblage is comprised of basal limestones and calcareous sandstone overlain by tuffaceous sandstone and conglomerate. This in turn is overlain by a thick sequence of argillite with minor chert and volcanics (Klepacki and Wheeler, 1985). The limestones have yielded Upper Mississippian fossils (Orchard, 1985).

Conformably overlying the Milford Group to the north of the property and to the northeast is the Permian and possibly older Kaslo Group. This group is a sequence of tholeiitic volcanics with minor interbedded cherty tuff and tuffaceous greenstone intruded by syn-volcanic and post-volcanic diorites. Structural repetitions by thrust faulting have led to the group being divided into two units or plates, with the upper plate resting on an ultramafic base. Unconformably overlying the Kaslo volcanics is a greenstone conglomerate referred to as the Martin Conglomerate. Completing the geological record is the Slocan Group, which underlies the Big Money Group of claims. This is an Upper Triassic sequence of argillites locally interbedded with quartzites and limestones. All three groups are intruded by felsic dykes and small stocks, part of the Jurassic plutonic event.

The tectonic history of the area is dominated by Permian thrusting and Jurassic folding, with normal faulting. These events overprint a pre-Mississippian deformation which affected the older Lardeau Group. The early thrusting event displaced the McHardy assemblage onto the other two Milford assemblages via the Stubbs Fault. It also generated the Whitewater Fault which formed the two Kaslo plates. Diorite intrusions predate and postdate the thrust faulting. Uplift and erosion of the Kaslo volcanics provided detritus for the Martin Conglomerate. Following Slokan Group sedimentation, the complete sequence including the early thrust faults was folded into the Dryden Anticline, located to the north of Highway 31A, bearing 135°. This was accompanied by penetrative deformation and regional metamorphism, locally to amphibolite grade. This event also reactivated some of the early thrust faults. In addition, the normal Schroder Fault placed the Slokan Group adjacent to the Lardeau Group at that time. Major granitic intrusion took place concurrently, often plugging the major fault zones.

Two later poorly documented coaxial fold phases are also locally present. Small-scale faulting of the Jurassic intrusions and dykes may be related to a second collisional event in the mid-Cretaceous.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Big Money Claim Group (which covers the former Lincoln, Phasar #1, Zephyr, Zephyr #2, Celebration, Death's Head, Treadwell, Democrat, Kootenay Star, Kootenay Star Fraction, Purina Fraction, and Silver Cloud claims) is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Triassic Slokan Group intruded by a few sills and plugs of feldspar porphyry. The following is quoted from Timmins' and Richmond's engineering report on the property: "These rocks are probably related to the Nelson Plutonic rocks. The predominant rock type exposed on the claims is thin-bedded siltstone or silty argillite. Thin limestone beds are common, and at least one thick limestone bed has been found, which hosts the old Lincoln claim mineralization (Cairnes, 1935)."

"The rocks exposed in the Zephyr showing, which had been dozer trenched, are mainly thin bedded silty argillites of the Slokan Group, inter-bedded with a few thin beds of fine-grained grey crystalline limestone. The bedding strikes at 125° and dips 45° to the southwest. The limestone is cut by numerous small stringers of white calcite, and evidently contains some siderite, as I often has a rusty weathered surface. There are some small pockets or fractured areas where the limestone has been replaced by siderite, quartz, sphalerite and galena. The more massive limestone is cut by fractures filled with galena and crystalline calcite. A sill of quartz-feldspar porphyry about 2.5 metres in width occurs near the showing, in contact with argillites above and below. An irregular quartz vein cuts both the porphyry sill and the argillites, indicating that the sill was emplaced before deformation in the area was complete."

"This Zephyr showing does not appear to have economic potential, but it is significant as an indicator of the type or types of mineralization that may occur on the claims. Fracture fillings of galena varying in thickness from a mere film to several centimeters were observed by the writer, as were mineralized pods that are apparently the result of limestone replacement. The showings on the Vera (Kootenay Star Fraction) and Lincoln Crown Grants are concisely described by Cairnes (1935). The significant points are that the Vera showing appears to be a simple fracture filling, with the mineralization confined to a limestone bed due to the fact that the fractures die out in the argillites; whereas the Lincoln vein is described as a true replacement, with mineralization controlled by fracturing in the limestone but proceeding laterally from the fracture into the limestone."

"The presence of widespread fracturing in the claim area is significant, since fractures localize virtually all the ore deposits in the Slokan camp, whether they are lode or replacement type. Likewise, the presence of limestone beds of substantial thickness is also significant, as all the replacement deposits found to date in the Slokan camp are hosted by limestone. The limestone beds described at the Lincoln and Vera showings appear to be on trend with beds mapped several kilometers to the northwest. Beds higher and lower than these in the stratigraphy are mapped southeasterly all the way to the vicinity of the Phasar 1 claim (which surrounds the old Lincoln claims and to the southern area of the Big Money claim) however these intermediate beds are not (see Fig. 7). This could be due to heavy overburden cover, poor access for

mapping, or discontinuity of the beds themselves. The beds may be more or less continuous through the Phasar claims, but of insufficient size to be mapped on a regional scale as the other beds have been. Detailed mapping on the claims would clarify this situation."

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

J. H. and J.R. Thompson, of New Denver, worked the three Lincoln Group claims in 1918. The workings are located at 1,495 metres (4,900 ft.), with the ore consisting of galena (lead sulphide) and lead carbonates, with silver averaging 48 oz./ton.

According to the 1919 Report of the Minister of Mines: "The ore was described as being free from zinc and occurring in crushed zone (brecciation) between a hanging-wall of limestone and a foot-wall of crushed slate. The gangue material is decomposed and heavily stained with oxide of iron. On account of the formation being broken and faulted near the outcrop, the true strike and dip of the vein can only be determined by further development-work on the upper portion of the vein. A considerable amount of work was done in the past by crosscutting to strike the vein at a depth, which proved unsuccessful, and under the conditions was premature. The present work is being confined partly to surface exploration and partly to drifting along the vein at a short distance below the outcrop. Between 30 and 40 tons of clean galena and some carbonate ore was extracted during the summer, while development-work is reported to have met with satisfactory results."

The only other year of recorded production was 1923. A forest fire completely destroyed the camp buildings in 1925. Low silver prices and the cost of rebuilding the camp at that high altitude are most likely the reason for the mine operation closing down.

The 1982 VLF-EM survey indicates that the Lincoln vein continues to the northwest towards Robb Creek and that paralleling veins may exist on either side of this vein. At the adit location (line 4 N/18 W) a conductive reading of 7 was recorded, which provides a standard of conductivity over a known lead-zinc-silver mineralized vein. Another conductor running parallel is located 70 metres to the southwest, with some offsets due to faulting, and another 1,800 metres to the northeast running in a northerly direction. This northerly conductive structure crosses the grid as a generally weak response with two of the lines having high enough readings (+13) to indicate separate lenses of possible lead-sulphide mineralization on a slightly conductive shear zone. The southeast end of this conductor follows the general regional structural trend of 130°, but the northern extension, which has the two high readings, bears 08°. This survey was done on the steep valley wall of the Robb Creek valley.

The Lucky Boy occurrence is a past producer located 4 kilometres southwest of Retallack, on the northeast boundary of the Big Money claim, on the south side of the Kaslo River (see Figure 5). The property was worked in 1935 with an adit driven along a contact between limestone and thin-bedded argillite for 23 metres. Massive galena and sphalerite mineralization were noted in fissures crosscutting the limestone.

The Zephyr showing is located on the eastern side of Robb Creek at 1,310 metres elevation, on the west-central side of the Big Money claim, 1.5 kilometres southwest of it's confluence with the Kaslo River (see Figure 5). It's date of discovery and when it was dozer trenched is unknown at this time.

The Vera showing (see Figure 5) is a fissure-lode type of lead-zinc-silver vein mineralization, one kilometre west of Robb Creek and 450 metres south of the logging road at an elevation of 1,420 metres (4,660 ft.). Pre 1926 workings consist of two adits roughly 15 vertical metres apart. In the lower adit, which had been driven for a distance of 76 metres (249 ft.), a series of fractures are exposed striking 30° and dipping steeply to the northwest. The adit follows a narrow stringer, and at 6 metres from the face, where indications looked promising, a raise had been driven for 4.6 metres (15 ft.) and ore in this raise was said to have been exposed in limestone lying next to a porphyry dyke. A sample taken from near the portal of the lower adit in 1926 yielded 1 gram per tonne gold, 2036 grams per tonne (59.4 oz./ton) silver, 56.5% lead and 3.6% zinc. These rocks strike 360° and dip at low angles up to 30°. The Upper adit was

driven along a southwest trending 1.5 to 1.8 metre wide shear in overlying slates, containing no visible mineralization. The date of discovery is unknown at this time.

In late September early October 1982 a very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey was carried out for Phasar Resources Corp. of Vancouver over two of the old Lincoln claims, as well as the old Kootenay Star Fraction, which covered the Vera showing, and parts of the Kootenay Star and Phasar #2 claims (see Figure 7).

The old Texas mine is located about 750 metres west by southwest of the southwest corner of the Big Money claim near the headwaters of Robb Creek at an elevation of 1,768 metres (5,800 ft). Underlying rocks include slaty argillite and andalusite schist interbedded with limestone of the Triassic Slocan Group. Limestone beds range from 0.6 to over 30 metres in thickness. The general strike of the strata is northwesterly and dips are to the southwest at 55°. The workings consist of a shaft located on the original discovery outcrop from which 17 tons of high grade lead-silver ore was extracted to a depth of 21 metres. The No. 1 adit was driven from an elevation 18 metres below the outcrop and connected with the shaft 38 metres from the portal. A winze was sunk below the shaft to an unknown depth. The No. 2 adit was driven from an elevation 24 metres below the No. 1 adit for 21.6 metres in a north-westerly direction. It crosscuts a three metre sheared zone striking east and dipping 60° south; the adit ends in an aplitic dyke. At 14 metres from the portal a short drift had been run in a shear zone and intersected some minor galena ore in veins lying on the hanging-wall side of the east-west striking dyke. The No. 3 adit was driven from the same elevation as the No. 2 adit 42.7 metres to the north. This adit was driven for 46 metres in slate and ended in an aplitic dyke. The geological structure was found to be very complex due to the intrusion of aplitic dykes and irregular bodies of medium grained biotite diorite and granodiorite related to the Mid-Jurassic emplacement (age dated at 169 Ma.) of the Nelson batholith to the south. These intrusions caused contortion of the sedimentary rocks making the true character of the deposit difficult to interpret. The Texas lode has a strike of 120° and an average dip 69° southwest, with a maximum thickness of 1.2 metres. Mineralization consisted of minor sphalerite and galena in quartz-calcite-siderite veining. Clean galena formed small irregular pockets. Intermittent development work continued until 1933.

The Texas property was optioned by Lucky Edd Mines Ltd. from 1958 to 1960 with only development work being done. The No. 2 adit was reopened and the No. 3 adit extended in 1961. The mine produced 454 tonnes (500 tons) of ore in 1969, containing 28,521 grams (917 oz.) of silver, 78 kilograms (172 lbs.) of Cadmium, 2,893 kilograms (6,378 lbs.) of lead, and 11,269 kilograms (24,843 lbs.) of zinc. Further work was done in 1970 consisting of surface exploration and diamond drilling totaling 500 metres (1,640 ft.) in six drillholes. The downward extension of mineralization was proven for at least 60 metres (197 ft.).

The old Fourth of July mine is located about 350 metres south of the Texas mine near the headwaters of Robb Creek at an elevation of 1875 metres (6,150 ft.). The Fourth of July claim was one of the first staked in the region and by 1890, 90 metres of tunneling had been completed. In 1898 it was Crown-granted to Columbia Mining Company Ltd. and an initial 3 tonne shipment of ore was made. In 1918 the property was bonded and an estimated 45 tonnes of ore was mined, but there are no records of the metal content. Like the Texas property, the Fourth of July property was also optioned by Lucky Edd Mines Ltd. Then July Silver Mines Ltd. acquired the property in 1960. Just over three kilometers of road was constructed to complete the road to the Fourth of July and Texas claims. The original discovery date is not known at this time but certainly predates 1890.

The Carbenet No. 2 showing is at 1,675 metres (5,495 ft.) elevation 270 metres south by southwest of the southwest corner of the Big Money claim. The sedimentary sequence is intruded by a lenticular, medium grained biotite granodiorite dyke up to 200 metres wide. A 15 cm. wide shear exists within the granodiorite near the sedimentary contact, striking 060° and dipping 50° southeast, has been explored with two short adits. Within this shear the granodiorite is brecciated and partly cemented with quartz and galena. Other unidentified sulphides are also present. When this work was originally done is not known at this time.

DISCUSSION OF THE 2004 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Detailed geological mapping as well as prospecting was executed in 2004, with special attention towards bedrock surfaces exposed during the road building project in the Big Money Group of claims. (Fig. 3a).

Location "A" is 100m up the Stenson Road from the Kaslo River bridge, at which outcropping shale was noted with a strike of 360° N and a dip of 20° W.

Location "B" is 200m up the Stenson Road from the Kaslo River bridge, at which outcropping sandstone with iron stained quartz veinlets was noted. This apparent sandstone has been metamorphosed to quartzite. No strike and dip could be taken. (see photo #1)

Location "C" is at the junction of the old Stenson Road and the new road, at an elevation of 1021 metres (3350 ft.). This outcropping is composed of strongly folded shale with creulation cleavage planes, indicating inhomogeneous deformation. The shale contains 10% muscovite mica crystals about 0.25mm in diameter as well as 2% iron pyrite cubes up to 2mm associated with quartz crystallization. The outcrop is striking 44° NE and dipping 70° E. (see photo #2)

Location "D" is a large outcropping of shale which starts about 50m from the beginning of the new road and extends for 150m in length. This slate contains at least 5% iron pyrite and a few horizons of Sandstone-quartzite identical to Location "A". The outcrop has a strike of 5° NE and a dip of 42° W.

Location "E" is an outcropping of shale 300m from the start of the new road, striking 320° NW and dipping 22° W. (see photo #3)

Location "F" is an outcropping about 400m from the start of the new road with 3-4m of black limestone interbedded with slate, striking 50° NE and dipping 26° E. (see photo #4)

Location "G" is an outcropping of shale with interbedded limestone horizons about 700m from the start of the new road and about 50m before the first small creek. There are numerous small quartz veinlets between the bedding planes as well as abundant red hematization. The shale strikes 6° NE and dips 32° E. (see photo #5)

Location "H" is an outcropping about 1.2km from the start of the new road, just before the second small creek crossing and near the intersection with the old Rob Creek Road. This outcropping of black limestone was too broken up to get a reliable strike and dip reading.

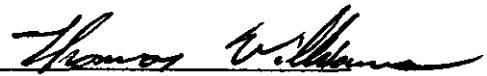
RECOMMENDATIONS

First, two cut baselines should be put in place. The first should be located over the old Lincoln adit's portal and bear 130°. This baseline would run the same regional foliation of the metamorphosed rocks, running to the southeast for a horizontal distance of 550 metres to the southern boundary of the Big Money claim, and a horizontal distance of 2,550 metres to the northwest to the western boundary of the Big Money 1 claim. The second baseline should be perpendicular to the first baseline, bearing 040°. This second baseline should start at a point 200 metres (horizontal distance) southeast along the first baseline from the old Lincoln adit's portal, running a horizontal distance of 2,225 metres to the northeastern corner of the Big Money claim. The second baseline should also be cut for a horizontal distance of 550 metres to the southwest until the claim boundary of the Big Money claim is intersected, near the southwest corner of the claim. GPS readings should be taken at key locations along these baselines, say at each 100 metre picket location. Any discoveries or other important geological points of interest on the Big Money group of claims will be located by GPS, and therefore tied in to the baseline readings.

A detailed geological mapping and prospecting program should be initiated on the Big Money group of claims, with special attention concentrated on bedrock exposed by the new road construction, as well as bedrock exposed by a recommended dowser trench. This trench should run up the ridge line to the southern boundary of the Big Money claim, starting up the gently sloping ridge at about 1,600 metres (5,250 ft.) elevation to about 1,880 metres (6,170 ft.) elevation, a horizontal distance of about 1000 metres. Where the bedrock is exposed it should be washed clean with a water hose and fire pump, and where mineralized veins are discovered, including the Lincoln vein, they should be sampled at surface and diamond drilled at depth, to determine strike, dip, width, and ore grade.

It is also recommended that known VLF-EM conductors discovered in the 1982 survey should be located on the ground by careful surveying from old claim posts, and investigated by prospecting and or by trenching with the company excavator. If successful, and lead-zinc-silver veining is discovered, diamond drilling should be initiated to determine strike, dip, width, and ore grade. Also if the VLF-EM survey proves to be a successful and a relatively cost effective exploration technique on this property, then grid lines should be cut at the 040° bearing at 50 metre line spacings. Then a fraser-filtered VLF-EM survey should be contracted on this grid.

The old Lucky Boy vein should be investigated at the northeast corner of the Big Money claim by trenching and or diamond drilling to determine strike, dip, width, and ore grade at depth. With 165 imperial tons (150 metric tonnes) having been mined in the past with an ore valued at today's prices of \$ 155 Cd. Per ton, and the very close proximity to Hwy. 31A, this is definitely an important vein.



Thomas M. Williams, B. Sc.
Consulting Geologist

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **THOMAS M. WILLIAMS**, of the City of Kamloops, in the Province of British Columbia, do herein certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist and reside in the City of Kamloops, British Columbia.
2. I graduated from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, and received my Bachelor of Science degree in Geology in 1977.
3. I have practiced as an exploration and development geologist for 28 years.
4. This report is based on a study of all data made available to me on the property area from government published files.
5. I presently have not received any interest, either direct or indirect in the property of the company 449970 B.C. Limited or any affiliate.
6. I consent to the use of this report for the needs of 449970 B.C. Limited.

DATED in Kamloops, British Columbia, this 7th day of July, 2005.


Thomas M. Williams, B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

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- EMPR Bulletin No. 7, Lyle Creek-Whitewater Creek Area; pages 19-48.

Appendix 1

Outcrop Photos

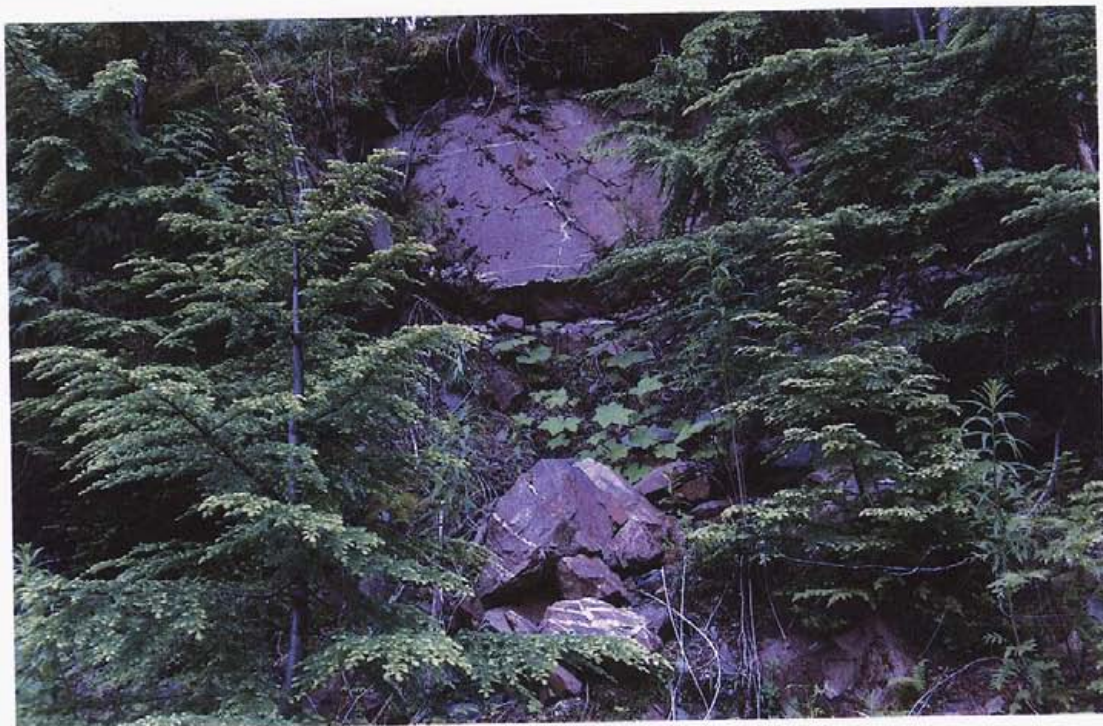


Photo #1



Photo #2



Photo #3

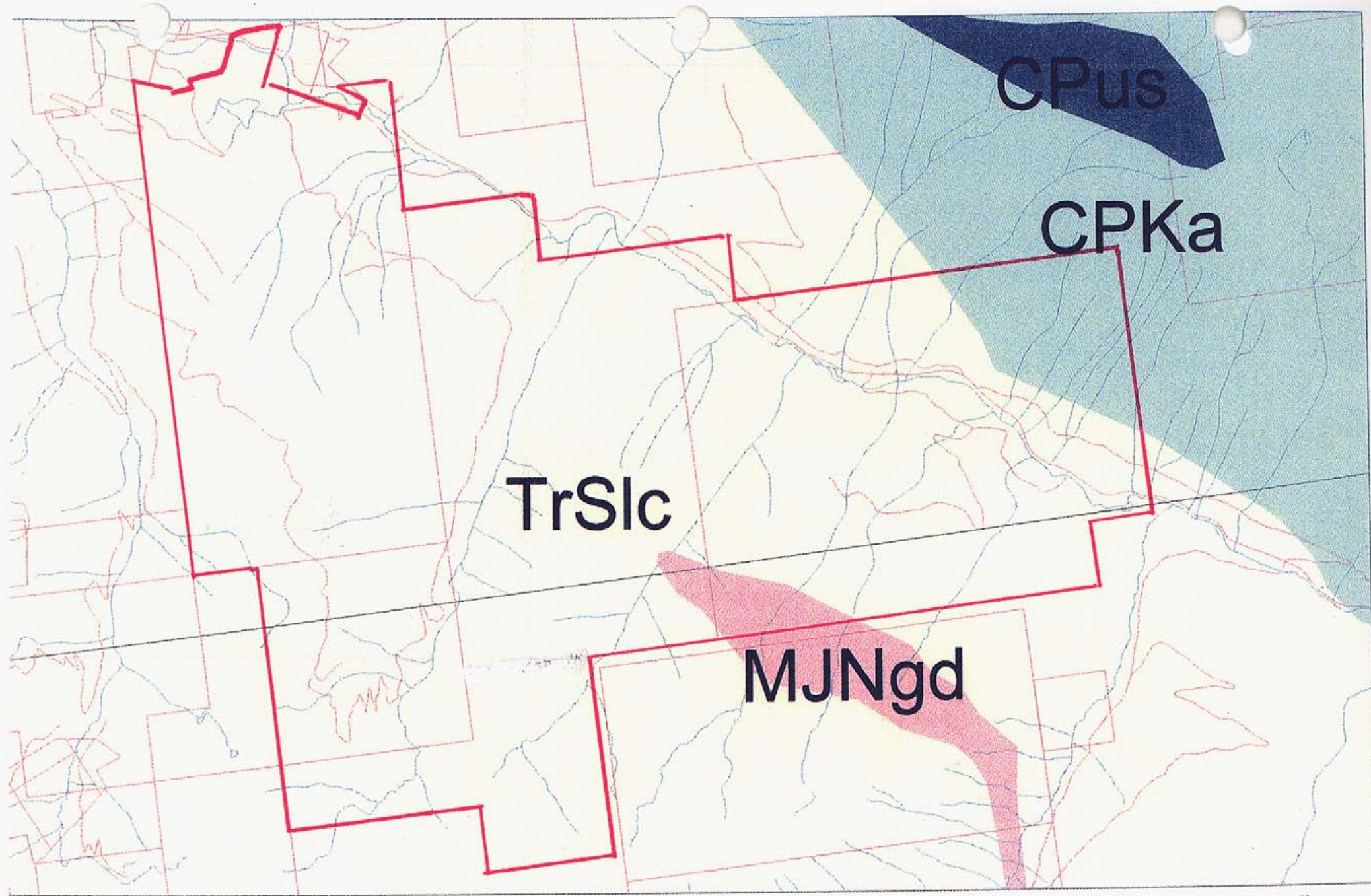


Photo #4



Photo #5





CPUs

CPKa

TrSlc

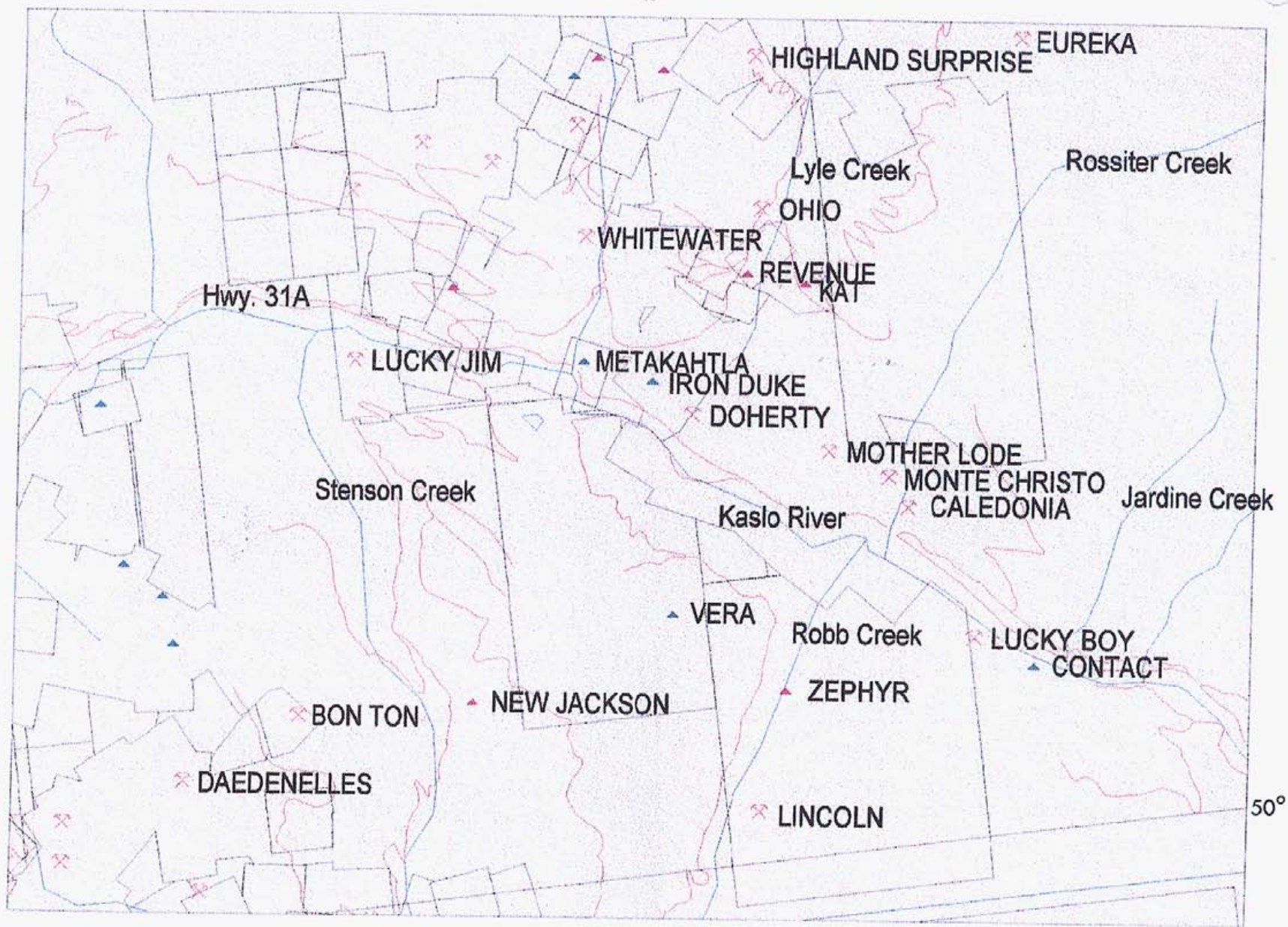
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SCALE 1 : 35,000



Figure 6





SCALE 1 : 40,000

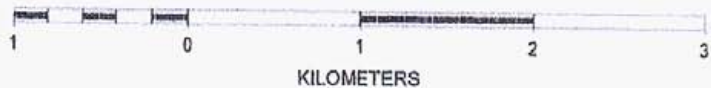
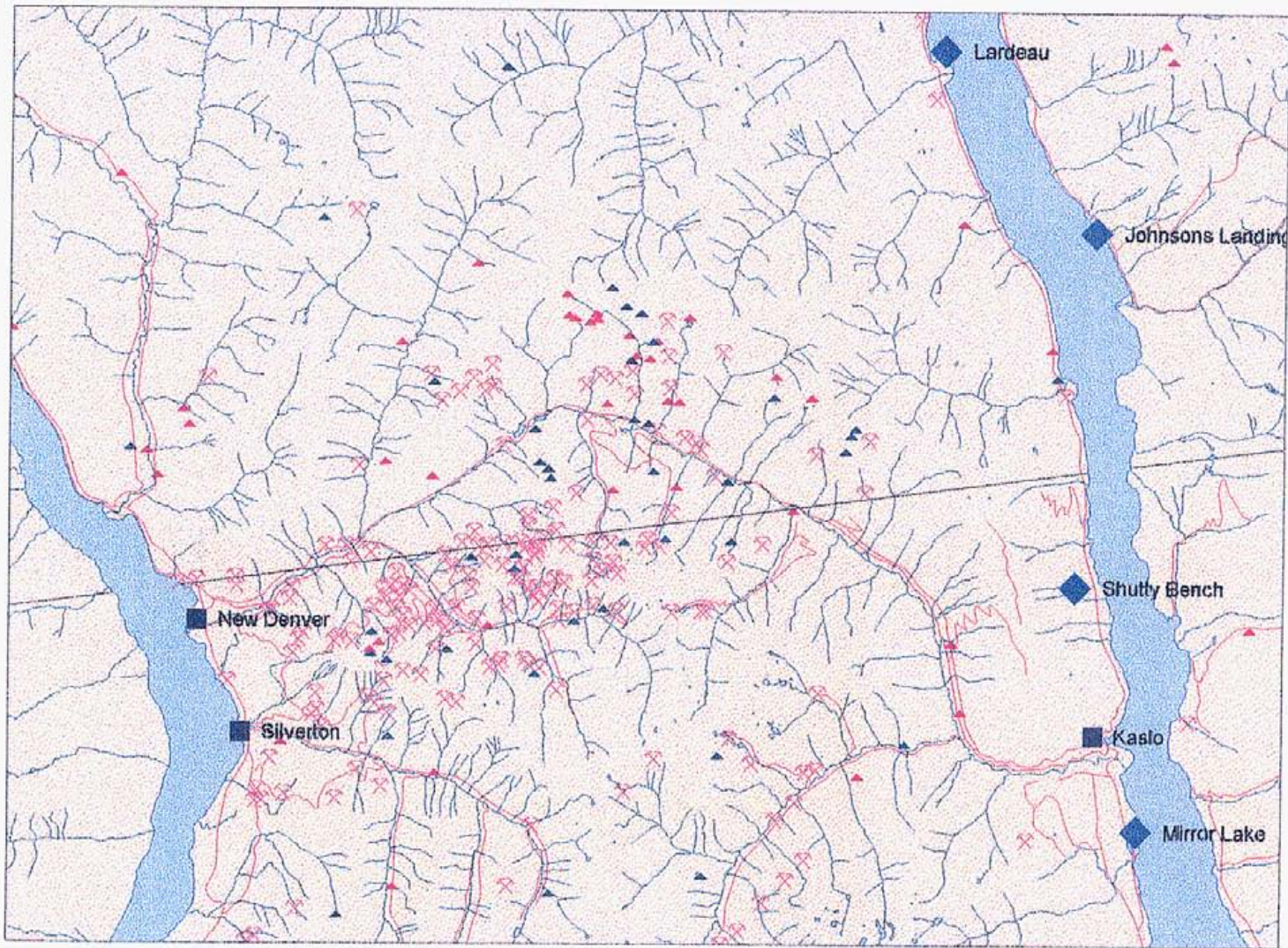


Figure 5



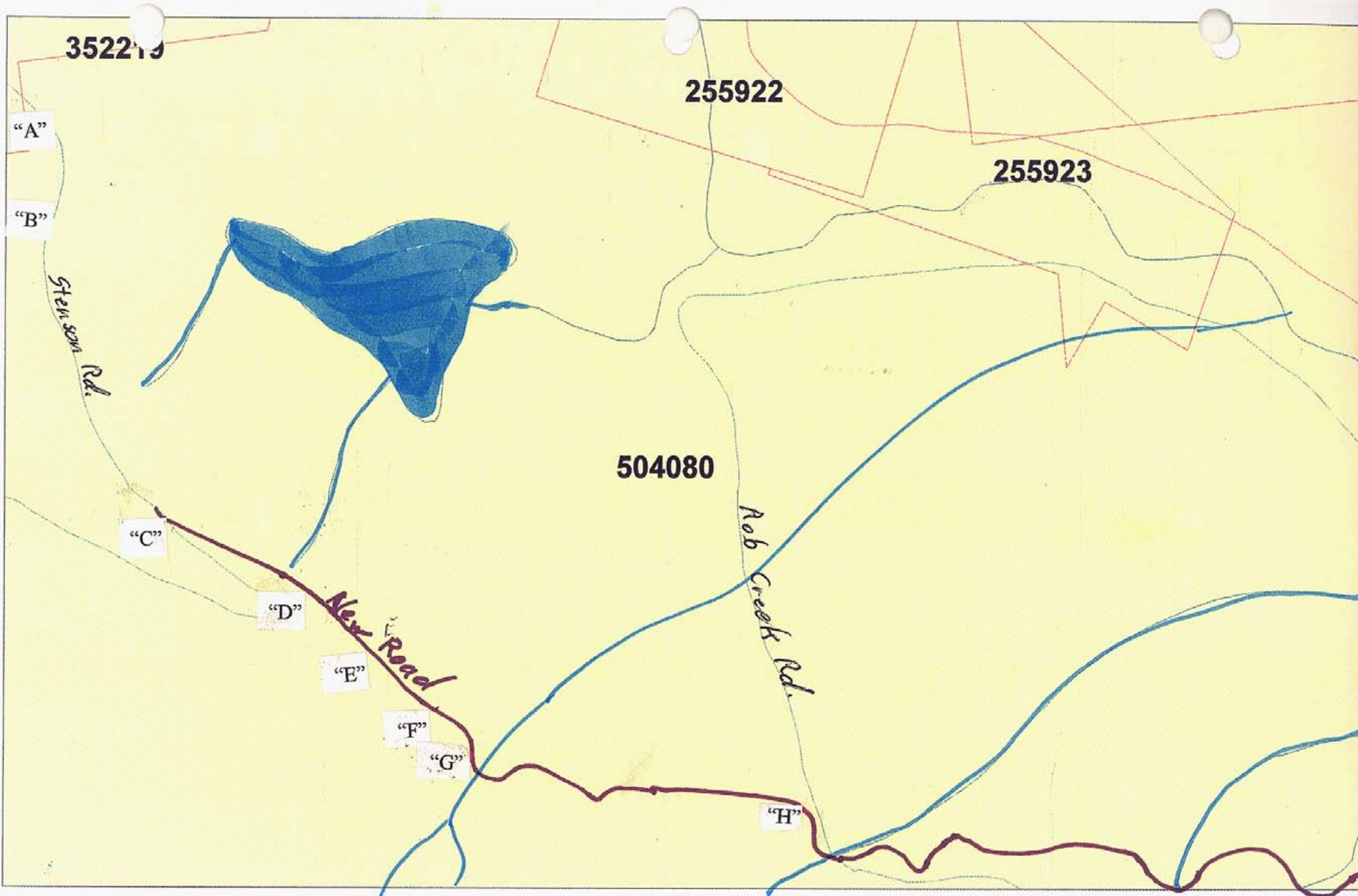
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KILOMETERS



Figure 4



SCALE 1 : 4,995

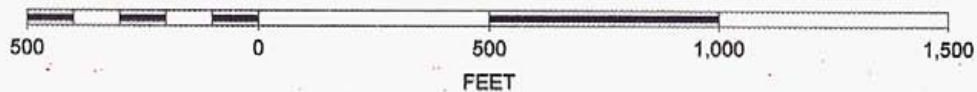
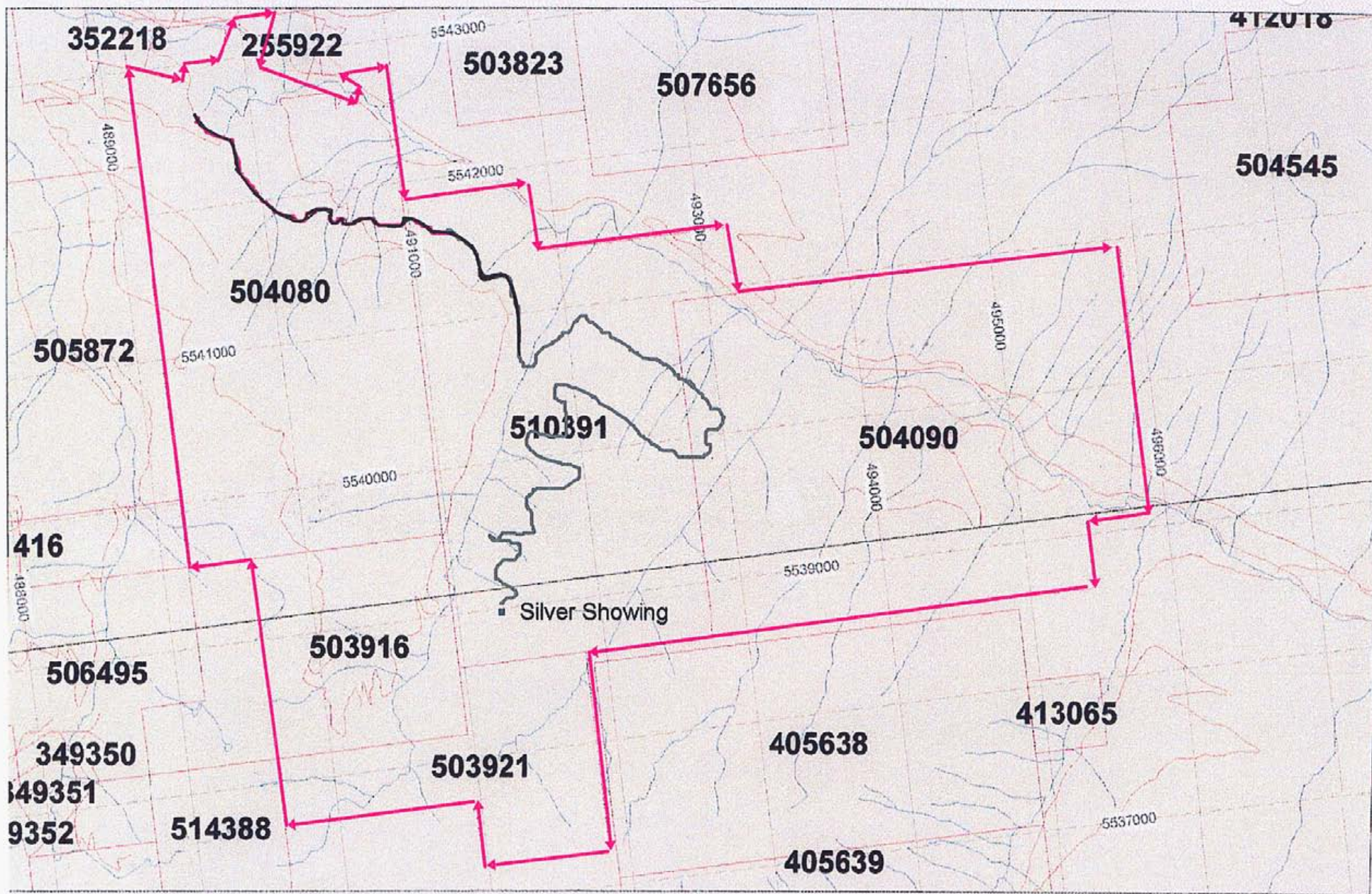


Figure 3a








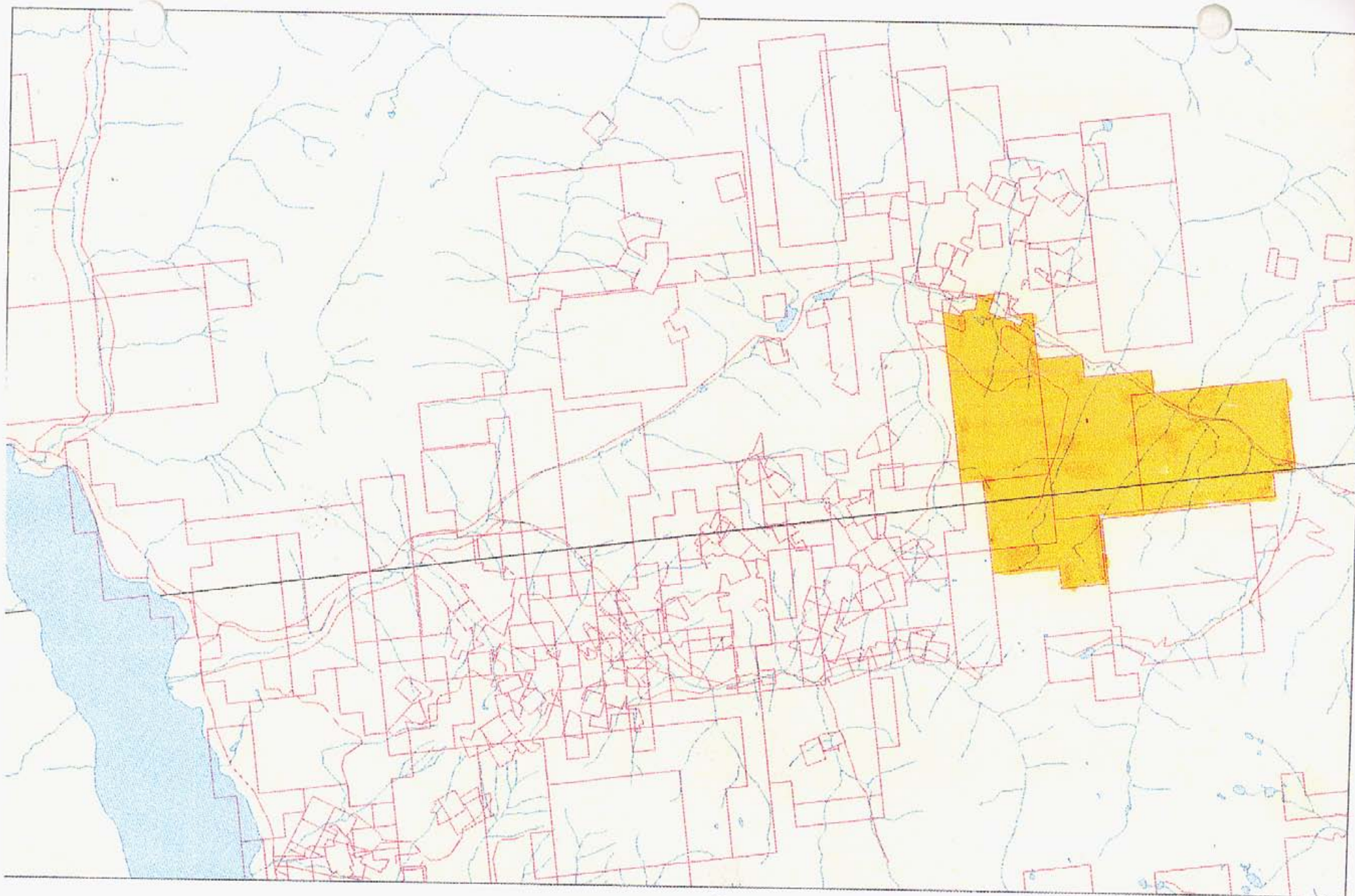
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Figure 2

-  Perimeter of Big Money Group
-  New Road
-  Proposed Road





SCALE 1 : 100,000

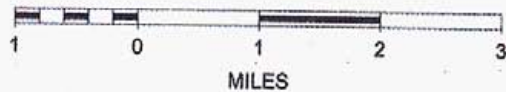
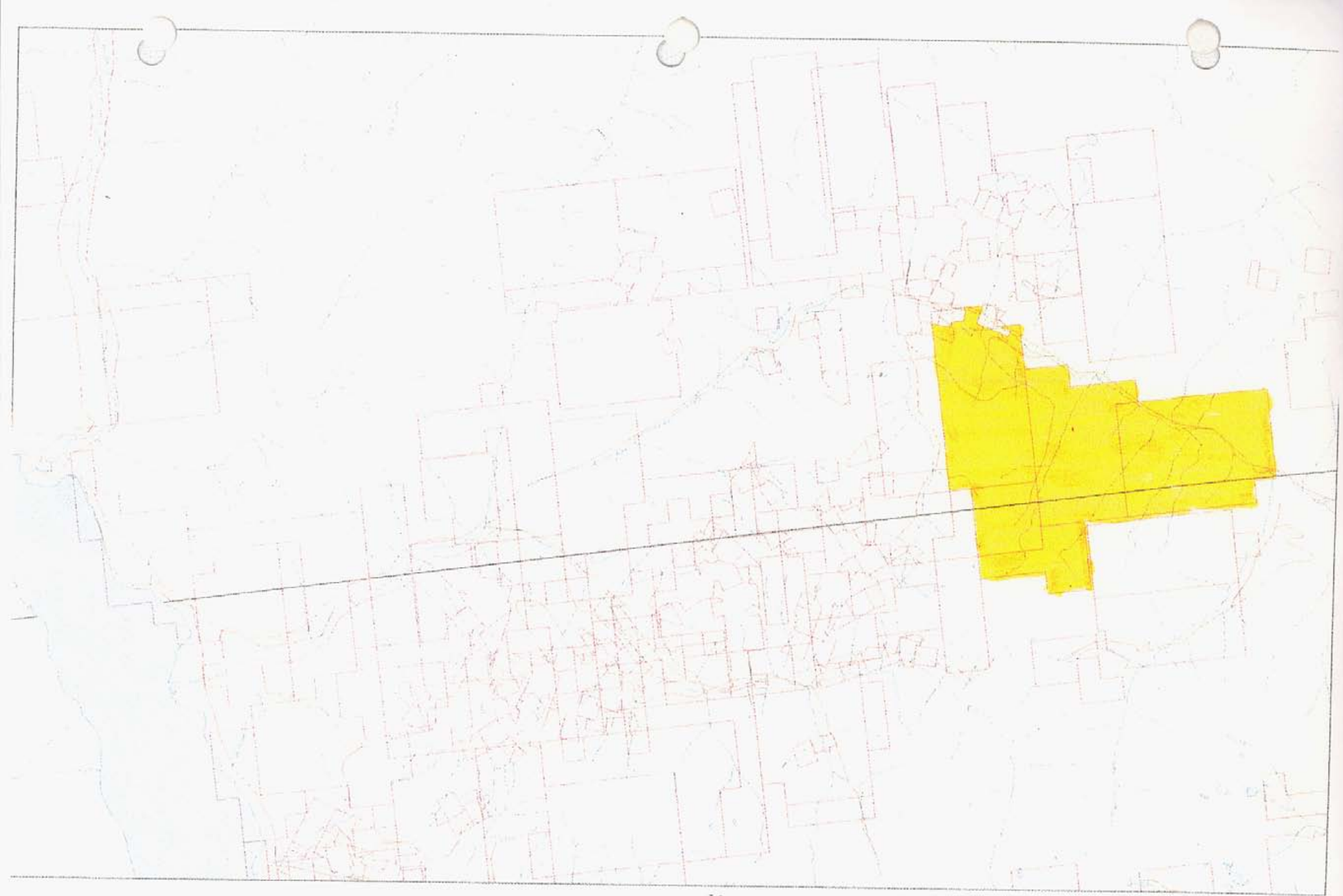


Figure 1.



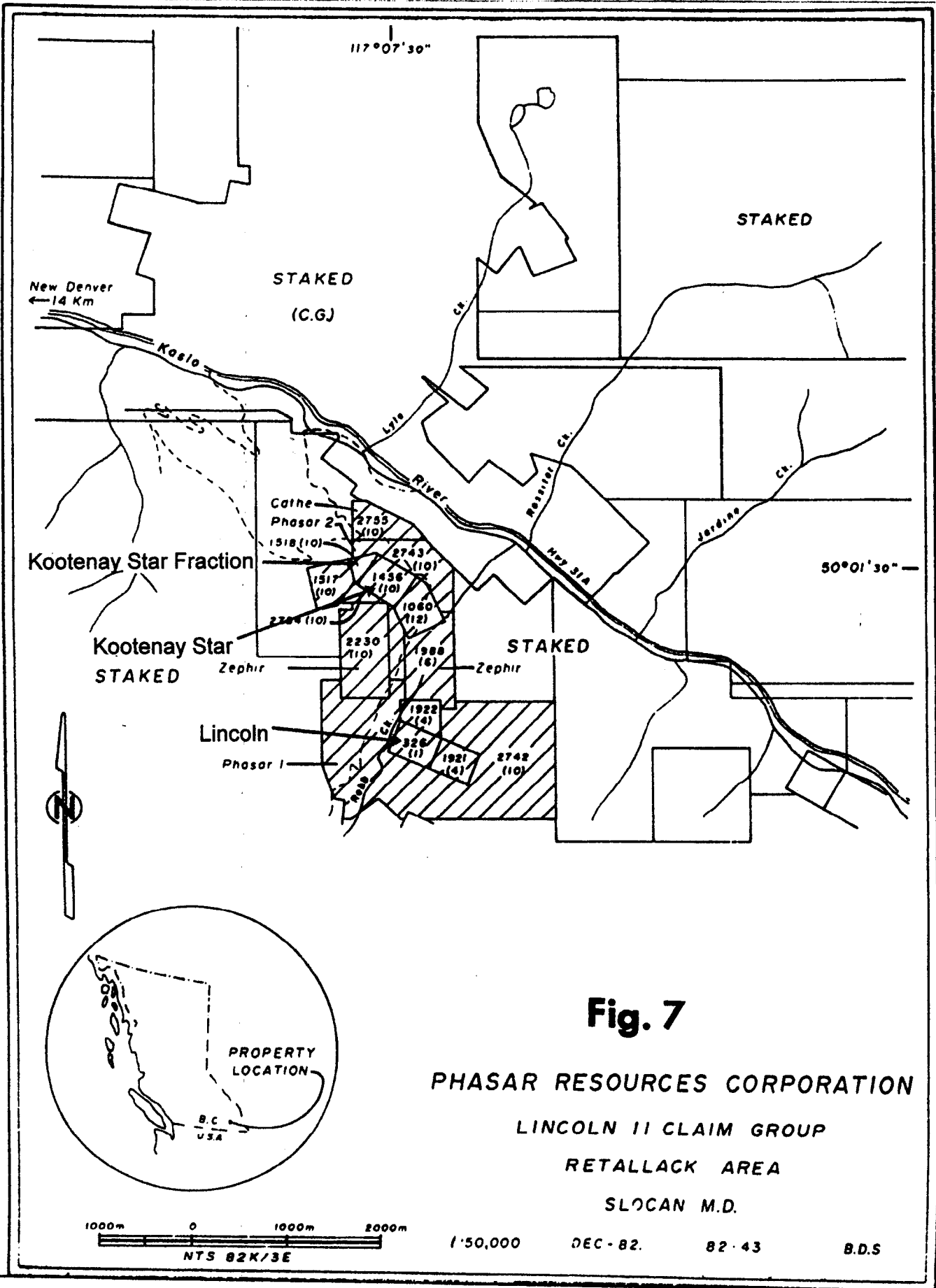


SCALE 1 : 100,000



Figure 1.







Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management

MODIFICATION AGREEMENT

Permit No.: 403491

File No.: 4403892

Disposition No.: 817931

THIS AGREEMENT is dated for reference October 1, 2002

BETWEEN:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, represented by the minister responsible for the *Land Act*, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia

(the "Province")

AND:

449970 B.C. LTD.
PO Box 35
1188 Hook Rd
Monte Creek, BC V0E 2M0

(the "Client")

WITNESS THAT WHEREAS:

The Province and the Client entered into a License No. 403491 (herein called the "Tenure") over those lands more particularly known and described as:

Those parts of Sublot 1, District Lot 819, Kootenay District, Plan X77, more particularly described as Part A and Part B and containing 7.4 hectares, more or less.

The parties desire to include an additional area in the Tenure.

The parties have agreed to amend the Tenure.

NOW THEREFORE in consideration of the premises, and of the covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto mutually covenant and agree as follows:

Permit No.: 403491

File No.: 4403892

Disposition No.: 817931

- 1 To remove the existing Legal Description Schedule from the Tenure and replace it with the Legal Description Schedule attached hereto as Schedule "A".
- 2 The legal description has been amended to read "Those parts of Sublot 1, District Lot 819, Kootenay District, Plan X77".
- 3 The revised area as outlined on the legal description schedule has increased from 7.4 hectares to 14.6 hectares, more or less.
- 4 In all other respects the Tenure shall remain in full force and effect and is hereby ratified and confirmed.
- 5 Time shall continue to be of the essence in this agreement and the Tenure.
- 6 This agreement shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns.

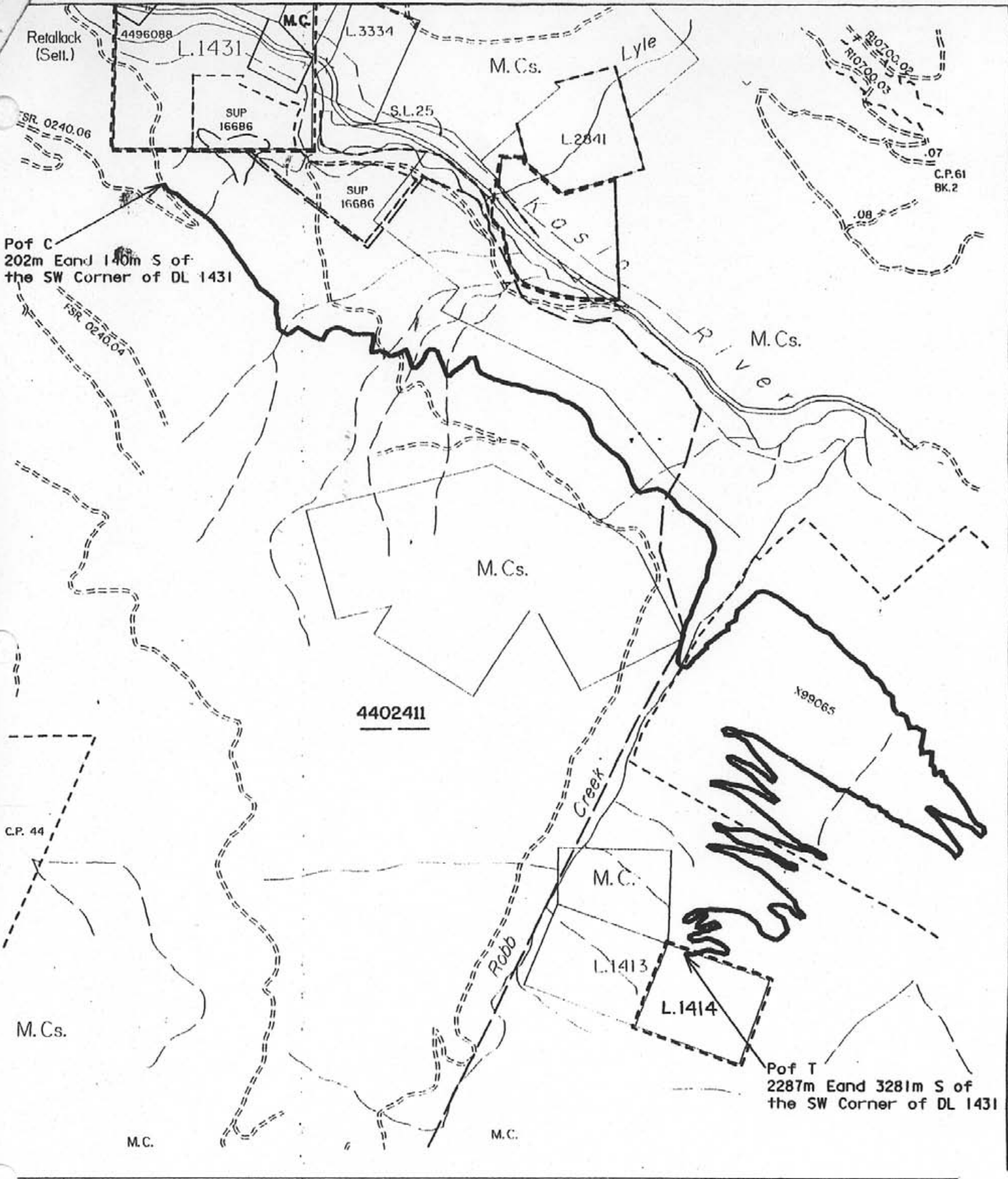
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed and delivered this agreement as of the day and year first above written.

SIGNED on behalf of **HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA** by Land and Water British Columbia Inc., authorized representative of the minister responsible for the *Land Act*

Authorized Signatory of
Land and Water British Columbia Inc.

Ian Johnston

SIGNED on behalf of **449970 B.C. LTD.**
by a duly authorized signatory



Retailack
(Sell.)

4496088

L.1431

M.C.

L.3334

M. Cs.

Lyle

SR 0240.06

SUP
16686

S.L.25

L.2841

SUP
16686

K O S I P

810700.02
810700.03

C.P.61
BK.2

.08

Pof C
202m East 140m S of
the SW Corner of DL 1431

R I V E R
M. Cs.

M. Cs.

4402411

99065

C.P. 44

Creek

M. Cs.

M.C.

Robb

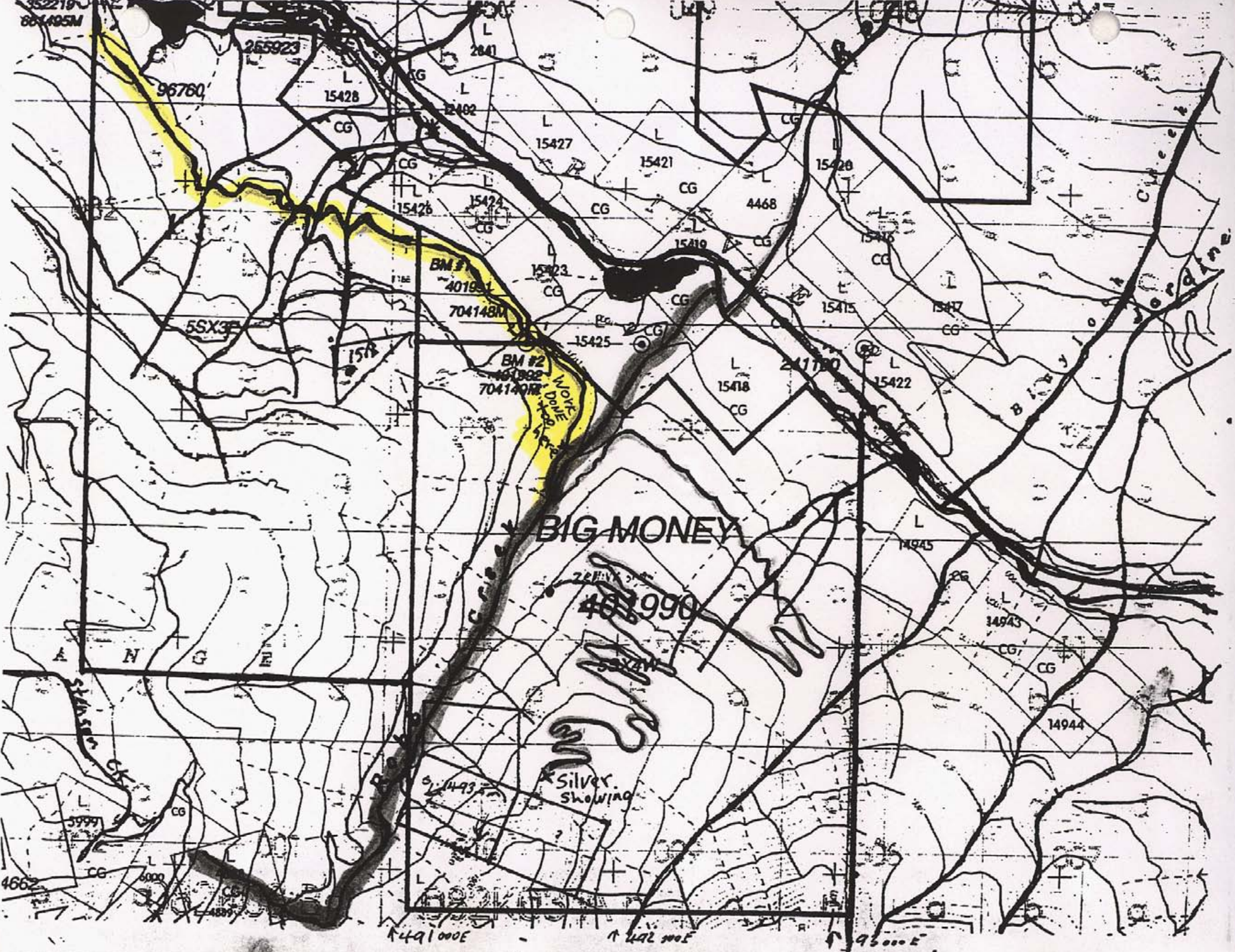
L.1413

L.1414

Pof T
2287m East 3281m S of
the SW Corner of DL 1431

M.C.

M.C.



352219
881495M

265923

96760

15428

2402

15427

15421

15428

CG

CG

CG

CG

CG

CG

CG

CG

CG

4468

15416

BM #1

40190

704148M

15423

15419

CG

5SX3E

1518

BM #2

40190B

704140R

15425

CG

15415

15417

241700

15422

15418

CG

BIG MONEY

401990

Silver Showing

14945

14943

14944

A N G E

39999

4662

1493

49100E

49200E

95000E

OUR NUMBER 867313
 DATE Aug 20/04
 CUSTOMER'S ORDER

SOLD TO J.S.A. Holdings INC.
 ADDRESS Box 757 Balbour B.C.
 VIL-SR4
 WCB # 376061

SHIP TO Ron Hegel (449970 BC UD)
 ADDRESS Box 305
 Monte creek BC
 VOF-2MO

TAX REG. NO. 102732187 RT SALE PERSON

FOB TERMS VIA

QTY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	AMOUNT
	FOR DEVELOPEMENT OF ROAD ON Big money Mineral Claims IN the Retalack area. Logging, clearing, Road Building ditching, install culverts, Access Road for mining		\$ 8658.62
		GST	606.10
		PST	
		TOTAL	7264.72

paid by ch # 5285

CONSULTANT'S INVOICE

To: Ron Hegel
Box 35,
Monte Creek, B.C.
V0E M0

From: Thomas Williams Consulting
358 McGill Rd.,
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 1M1

PH: (250) 372-2673

PAID
Cash

Description of Services: From May 28th, 2004 To: June 3, 2004

Prospecting & Prospector's Report for Big Money group of Claims

Number of Days Worked: 7 X at \$225.00/day = \$1575.00

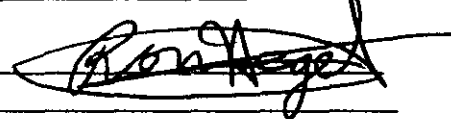
EXPENSES

Meals	<u>all found</u>	<u>\$</u>
Groceries	<u>all found</u>	<u>\$</u>
Gasoline	<u>all found</u>	<u>\$</u>
Other		<u>\$</u>

Total Expenses: \$1575.00

Total Amount Owed to the Consultant: \$1575.00

Signature of Consultant: Thomas Williams

Approved by: Ron Hegel 

Date: June 4, 2004

Invoice Number: 02-07