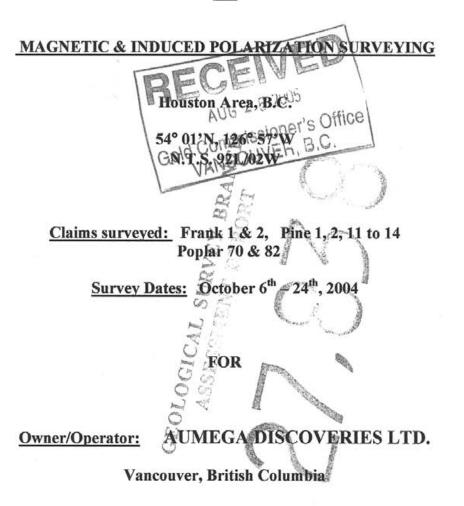
A REPORT

ON



By

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Vancouver, B.C.

Peter E. Walcott & Assoc. Ltd.

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INTRODUCTION.

In the fall of 2004 Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook magnetic and induced polarization surveying (I.P.) over the China Creek Area, Poplar Property, located in the Houston area of British Columbia, for Aumega Discoveries Ltd.

The survey was carried out over north-south hand cut lines established by personnel from CJL Enterprises Ltd. of Smithers, B.C.

The magnetic survey was carried out using a GSM 8 proton precession magnetometer with corrections for the magnetic diurnal computed from comparison with readings taken from a fixed GSM 19 base magnetometer.

Measurements – first to sixth separation – of apparent chargeability – the I.P. response parameter – and resistivity were made over the grid using the pole-dipole technique with a 50 metre dipole.

The data are presented in contour, stack section and individual profiles as discussed in the report.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS.

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The property, known as the Poplar Property, is located in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia and consists of the following claims:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>TENURE #</u>	NO. OF UNITS
FRANK 1	407656	20
FRANK 1 FRANK 2	407657	18
PINE 1	414214	16
PINE 2	414215	12
PINE 11	246023	1
PINE 12	246024	1
PINE 13	246025	I
PINE 14	246025 246026	1
	245932	1
POPLAR 82	245944	1
POPLAR	411761	12
POPLAR 2	413559	8
POPLAR 3	413560	3
POPLAR #1	245318	1
POPLAR #4	245321	1
	245890	1
POPLAR 8	245891	1
POPLAR 9	245892	I
POPLAR 10	245893	1
POPLAR 13	245896	1
POPLAR 11	245894	1
751121	245333	1
POPLAR #1 Fr	245357	1
	246089	1
7883M	245320	1
7886M	245323	1
POPLAR 2 Fr	245322	1
DAVE 2	246090	1
751119	245331	t
DAVE 5	246090 245331 246092	1
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Peter E. Walcott & Assoc. Ltd.

PROPERTY, LOCATION & ACCESS cont'd

The claims are situated on the north side of Poplar Lake, some 75 kilometres south of the town of Houston, British Columbia.

Access is obtained from Houston via the Morice River forest service road, and thence by the Morice – Owen forest service road, and finally by an old used logging road to China Creek.

GEOLOGY.

The Poplar Property lies within the strongly mineralized Intermontane Belt east of the Coast Crystalline Belt which is underlain by Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. These are intruded by numerous Jurassic, Cretaceous and early Tertiary rocks which host significant porphyry copper – gold – molybdenum deposits such as Huckleberry and Ox Lake.

Three zones centred around Late Cretaceous stocks are found on the property, namely the Main Zone, the East Zone, and the China Creek Zone. The first two comprise the Poplar deposit which hosts an estimated 116,000,000 tonnes of 0.32% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au and 0.009% Mo (Drummond, 1991).

At China Creek a small stock of dimension 600×400 metres – biotite/feldspar diorite – intrudes the Hazelton volcanics. Hornfelsing is observed on the eastern contact between the stock and the surrounding volcanic rocks

Minor chalcopyrite and molybdenum were noted on the property at the time of the survey.

For further information the reader is referred to the numerous reports on the property listed in the appendix.

PURPOSE.

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The purpose of the survey was to try and outline zones of sulphide mineralization prior to further investigation of the China Creek area by drilling.

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PREVIOUS WORK.

Previous work on the China Creek area consisted of prospecting, magnetic surveying, geochemical surveying and trenching by Utah Mining, and diamond drilling +3 holes + by New Canim Resources.

The reader is referred to the previously mentioned reports for further details.

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS.

Magnetic Surveying.

The magnetic survey was carried out using a GSM-8 proton precession magnetometer manufactured by GEM Systems of Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario. This instrument measures variations of the earth's magnetic field to an accuracy of +/- 0.5 nanoteslas. Corrections for diurnal variations were made by comparison with readings taken at 10-second intervals on a similar instrument, held fixed at one location.

In all some 20 kilometres of magnetic surveying were carried out at 12.5 metre station intervals.

Induced Polarization Surveying.

The induced polarization (I.P.) survey was conducted using a pulse type system, the principal components of which are manufactured by Iris Instruments of Orleans, France and Androterrex Ltd. of Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario.

The system consists basically of three units, a receiver (Iris), transmitter and a motor generator. The transmitter (Androterrex), which provides a maximum of 7.5 kw d.c. to the ground, obtains its power from a 7.5 kw three phase alternator driven by a gasoline engine. The cycling rate of the transmitter is 2 seconds "current-on" and 2 seconds "current-off" with the pulses reversing continuously in polarity. The data recorded in the field consists of careful measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through the current electrodes C_1 and C_2 , the primary voltages (V) appearing between any two potential electrodes, P_1 through P_2 , during the "current-on" part of the cycle, and the apparent chargeability, (M_2) presented as a direct readout in millivolts per volt using a 200 millisecond delay and a 1000 millisecond sample window by the receiver, a digital receiver controlled by a micro-processor – the sample window is actually the total of ten individual windows of 100 millisecond widths.

The apparent resistivity (\int_a) in ohm metres is proportional to the ratio of the primary voltage and the measured current, the proportionality factor depending on the geometry of the array used. The chargeability and resistivity are called apparent as they are values, which that portion of the earth sampled would have if it were homogeneous. As the earth Peter E. Walcott & Assoc. Ltd. Aumega Discoveries Ltd.

China Creek Area – Poplar Deposit

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS cont'd

sampled is usually inhomogeneous the calculated apparent chargeability and resistivity are functions of the actual chargeability and resistivity of the rocks.

The survey was carried out using the "pole-dipole" method of surveying. In this method the current electrode, C_1 , and the potential electrodes, P_1 through P_7 , are moved in unison along the survey lines at a spacing of "a" (the dipole) apart, while the second current electrode, C_2 , is kept constant at "infinity". The distance, "na" between C_1 and the nearest potential electrode generally controls the depth to be explored by the particular separation, "n", traverse.

On this survey a 50 metre dipole was employed and first to sixth separation readings were obtained for a total of 20 kilometre coverage.

Ground Control.

The lines were surveyed using two CMC Allstar L1 single frequency receivers – one as a fixed base - providing horizontal vertical and horizontal accuracies to plus or minus .05 metres. The raw data was processed using Grafnav to obtain final solutions for the station locations and clevations.

Data Presentation.

The magnetic data is presented in contour form on an idealized plan map of the China Creek grid. The data was decimated before gridding in an effort to reduce the contour bias caused by small station and large line spacings.

The I.P. data are presented as stacked pseudo section plots of apparent chargeability and resistivity at a scale of 1:5000. Contour plots of the second and fourth separation results are also included at the same scale.

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SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS cont'd

Two dimensional smooth model inversion of the resistivity and chargeability was carried out using the Geotomo RES2DINV Algorithm, an algorithm developed by Loke-et-al. This algorithm uses a 2-D finite element method and incorporates topography in modeling resistivity and I.P. data. Nearly uniform starting models are generated by running broad moving-average filters over the respective lines of data. Model resistivity and chargeability properties are then adjusted iteratively until the calculated data values match the observed as closely as possible, given constraints which keep the model section smooth. The smooth chargeability and resistivity models were then imported into Geosoft format for presentation at the same scale of 1:5000 on the topographic profile. A slight discrepancy can be observed between the measured and modeled plots as the former are processed in Geosoft which assumes horizontal distances for the station separation.

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DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

The results of the magnetic survey - Map 4 - showed good correlation with those obtained by Utah Mines in the seventies after the grids were aligned by means of the topographic map - Map 11.

The results were also upward continued to 300 metres and compared favourably with the government high level magnetics.

The intrusive plus is clearly discernible as a magnetic low centred on Line 14140E. It appears to be truncated by a fault running up China Creck and its tributary.

A similar north northwesterly trending fault is postulated some one kilometers to the east based on the magnetic pattern.

Biotite – magnetite alteration - hornfelsing - could be the causative source of the higher magnetics peripheral to the intrusive plug.

The above mentioned faults are readily discernible as resistivity lows on the plan maps of the second and fourth separation resistivity – Maps 5 & 6.

A strong circular like chargeability feature can be seen centred over the eastern half of the porphyry plug and centred on Line 14350 E – Maps 7 & 8, the contoured plans of the second and fourth separation chargeability results respectively.

This feature is also bounded on the east and west by the two faults.

The copper geochemistry of Utah Mines showed a strong soil anomaly down slope from this chargeablity feature.

Two other zones of anomalous chargeability can also be seen on the above mentioned plan maps, one to the north of the main anomaly and the other on the two most eastern lines. Both of these remained undefined to the north and east respectively.

These features can be seen in more detail on the stack pseudo sections of the individual line data – Maps 9 & 10.

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DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd

The modeled resistivities and chargeabilities from the Loke 2D inversion are plotted on topographic profiles of the individual lines – Line 13750 to 15550E.

Four holes are suggested to test the higher chargeabilities peripheral to the intrusive. They are:

Hole #1	collared at 6050N on Line 14550E and drilled northwards along the line for 150 metres at 60° dip.
Hole #2	collared at 6525N on Line 14350E and drilled southwards along the line for 150 metres at 60° dip.
Hole #3	collared at 6050N on Line 14750E and drilled northwards along the line for 150 metres at 60° dip.
Hole #4	collared at 6300N on Line 14750E and drilled southwards along the line For 150 metres at 60° dip.

The collar location and the surface projection of these holes are shown on Map 11 – the topographic plan map of the grid.

Should encouraging results be obtained three additional 60° holes - shown on Map 11 - should be contemplated for further testing of the anomalous chargeabilities.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS.

Between October 6th and 24th, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited carried out induced polarization and magnetic surveying over the China Creek Area of the Poplar Property for Aumega Discoveries Ltd.

The property is located on the north side of Poplar Lake, some 75 kilometers south of Houston, British Columbia.

The magnetic survey showed good correlation with the results of the 1975 survey, and revealed the intrusive plug to exhibit a lower magnetic susceptibility than the surrounding host volcanic sedimentary package. Some biotite-magnetite alteration was suggested by the increase in magnetic field peripheral to the intrusive.

The induced polarization survey showed the presence of a large high intensity chargeability anomaly over the eastern part of the plug and extending into the surrounding rocks.

In addition two weaker and smaller yet undefined areas of anomalous induced polarization response were noted to the north and east of the above mentioned.

Four drill holes are recommended to test the zone of higher chargeability in the hornfelsed rocks peripheral to the intrusive plug, the collar locations and drill directions and dips are noted in the earlier section of the report.

Should encouraging results be obtained then the further three holes proposed should be drilled.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Peter E. Walcott, P.Eng. Geophysicist

Vancouver, B.C. August 2005 Peter E. Walcott & Assoc, Ltd.

<u>APPENDIX</u>

Peter E. Walcott & Assoc. Ltd.

COST OF SURVEY

Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook the survey on a daily basis. Mobilization, interpretation and reporting were extra so that the total cost of services provided was \$46,953.92.

CJL Enterprises Ltd. provided room and board for the LP. at Owen Lake Lode at a cost of \$17,125.35.

CJL Enterprises Ltd. also cut the 20 kilometres of traverse line at a cost of \$43,517.97.

Then the total cost of the programme was \$107.597.24

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON SURVEY.

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Name	Occupation	Address	Dates
Peter E. Walcott	Geophysicist	Peter E. Walcott & . Associates Limited 506-1529 W, 6 th Ave. Vancouver, B.C.	Oct. 28th th – Oct. 31 ^s – 2004 Jan 17th – 20 th , Aug 24 th – 25th, 2005
Alexander Walcott		ñ.	Nov. $1st^{h} = 10t^{h} 2004$ Feb. $14^{th} = 18th$, 2005 Aug. $18^{th} = 20^{th}$, 2005
T. Kocan	Geophysical Operator	1.6	Oct. $6^{th} - 24^{th}$, 2004 Nov. $4^{th} - 10^{th}$, 2004
P. Charlie	2 4	6-	Oct. $6^{th} - 24^{th}$, 2004
Otto Janout	Geophysical Assistant	**	Oct. 7 th – 20 th , 2004
N. Russell	4: 44		Oct. 8 th - 23 rd , 2004
T. George	4.	••	Oct. 8 th - 20 th , 2004
L. Price	4i	**	Oct. 7 th - 10 th , 2004
B. Wang	Geophysicist	1 4	Oct. $7^{u_1} - 20^{u_1}$, 2004
J. Walcott	Report preparation	si	Aug. 25 th , 2005

CERTIFICATION

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- 1. I am graduate of the University of Toronto in 1962 with a B.A.Sc. in Engineering Physics, Geophysics Option.
- 2. I have been practicing my profession for the last forty three years.
- 3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and Ontario.
- 4. I hold no interest, direct or indirect in Aumega Discoveries Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.

Peter E.Walcott, P.Eng.

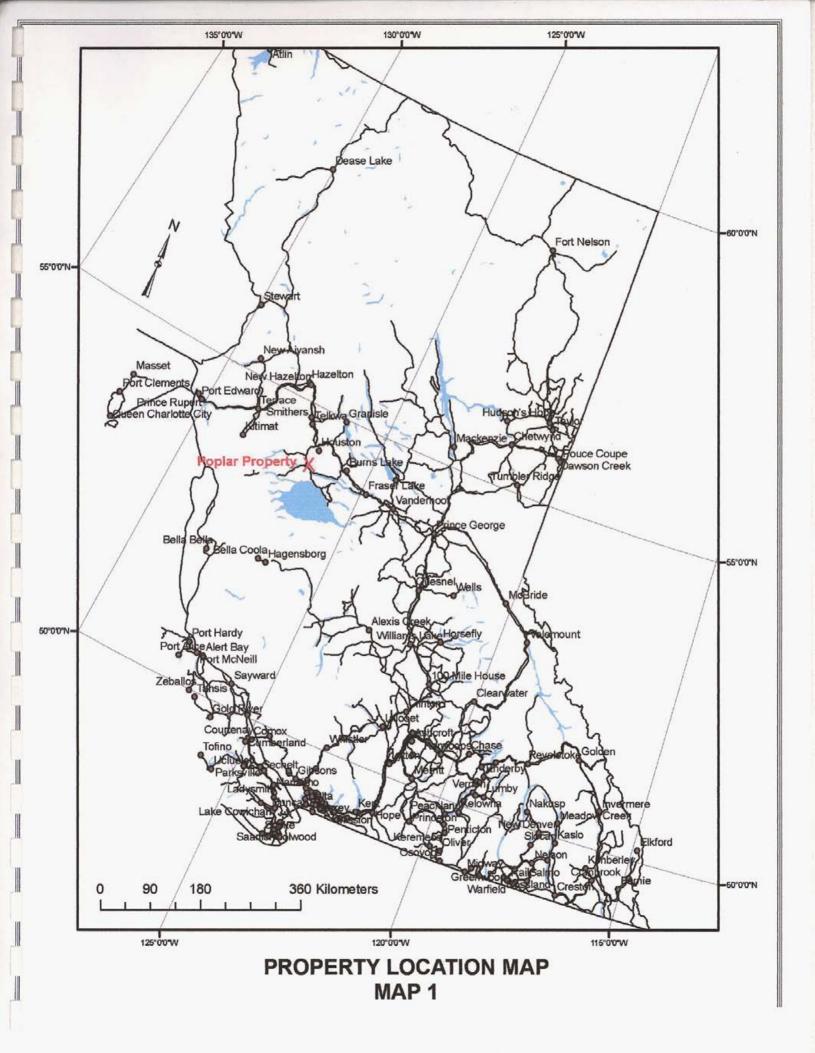
Vancouver, B.C. August 2005

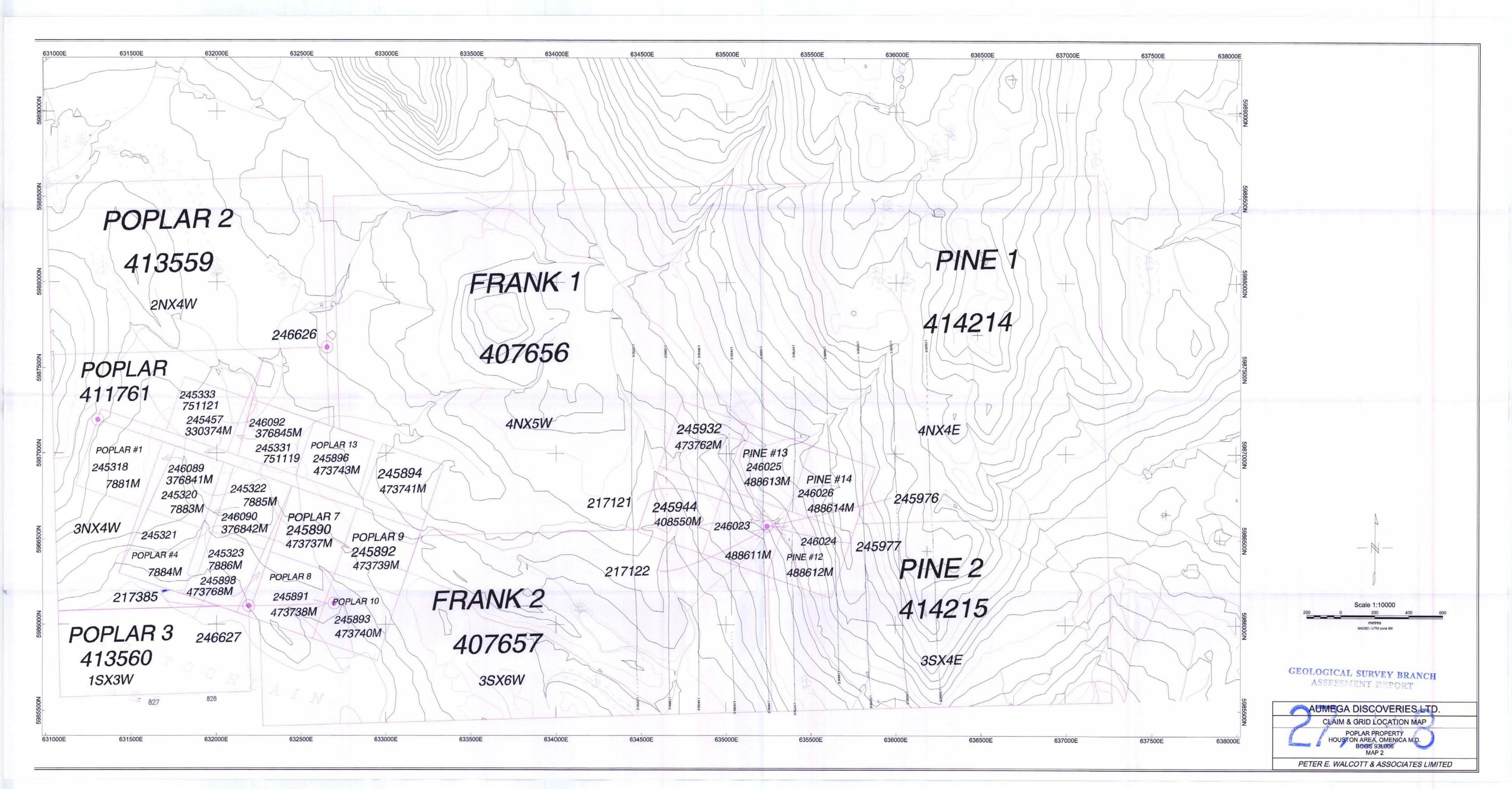
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- House, Gordon D. (Nov. 1991) Report on 1991 Drill Programme for New Canmin Resources Ltd.
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- 6. Price, Barry J., (2005) Technical Report Poplar Copper-Molybdenum Porphyry completed for Aumega Discoveries Ltd.

	AUMEGA DISCOVERIES LTD. POPLAR PROPERTY CLAIM LIST					
Old Claim Nam	e & Tenure #		Ne	w tenure #	:	
Pine 1	414214	506385				
Pine 2	414215	506385				
Pine 14	246026	506385	504728			
Pine 13	246025	506385	504728			
Pine 12	246024	506385	504728			
Pine 11	246023	506385	504728	504765		
Poplar 70	245932	506385	504728			
Poplar 82	245944	504728				
Frank 1	407656	504763	504728	506385	507393	507383
Frank 2	407657	506385	504765	504732	504728	
Poplar	411761	507383				
Poplar 2	413559	507393	507383			
Poplar 3	413560	507383				
Poplar 11	245894	504728	507383			
Poplar 9	245892	504728	504732			
Poplar 10	245893	504732	504765			
Poplar 8	245819	504732	504728			
Poplar 7	245890	504728	504732			
Poptar 13	245896	507383	504728			
7886M	245323	507383	504728	504732		
Poplar 2Fr	245322	504728	507383			
751119	245331	507383	504278			
Poplar #4	245321	507383	504728			
7883M	245320	507383	504728			
751121	245333	507383	504728			
Poplar #1	245318	507383				
	245898	504732	504728			
Dave 2	246090	504278				
Dave 1	246089	507383				
	245457	507383	504728			
Dave 5	246092]	504728	507383			

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631000E	631500E	632000E	632500E	633000E	633500E
5989000N					
298					
5988500N					504763
5988000N	507393				
5987500N					
5987000N					50472
5986500N			2.82		
5986000N	507383				504
5985500N					J04

