Assessment Report

2005 Prospecting and Rock Sampling

on the

BURNT BASIN PROPERTY

BOUNDARY DISTRICT

NTS 82E/1

Lat: 49° 10' 00'' N Long: 118° 07' 30'' W
(at approximate centre of property)

Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for:
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June 10, 2005

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Burnt Basin property is centred about 25 kilometres northeast of Grand Forks, B.C. The property is comprised of 9 mineral claims (47 units) that are held under option by Newport Gold Inc. This report summarises the results of a small prospecting and rock sampling program completed on the claims during 2005.

Newport Gold Inc. has acquired the Burnt Basin property primarily as a gold exploration project. The property has potential for gold (+/- copper, lead, zinc) skarn and/or perhaps for gold-bearing volcanogenic magnetite-sulfide deposits, similar to the deposits in the Belcher District of Washington State, as well as for gold-silver quartz veins. A very large number of mineral occurrences occur on the Burnt Basin property, most of which have seen only minimal recent exploration. The bulk of the previous exploration on the property has been directed at Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization.

Previous exploration on the property has been hampered by topography, lack of good road access, thick, forest cover and by the lack of outcrop in some parts of the property. Road building and logging carried out during the winter of 2003-04 and 2005-05 have greatly improved access to the property.

The 2005 work program consisted of prospecting areas of the property now accessible as a result of the new road system. Ten man-days were spent on the property during May 2005 and 19 rock samples were collected from road cuts and from numerous old pits and shafts. Massive Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization was discovered at the Ennismore showing, and assays to 24.6% Zn and to 5.76% Pb, 1.65% Zn and 122 g/t Ag were returned from samples in this area. Further prospecting, geological mapping and excavator trenching is recommended to explore this zone of mineralization.

The 2005 program was also successful in locating the Contact showing, where a quartz vein is exposed in an old adit. Samples from the quartz vein returned only low gold and silver values, to 2.1 g/t Au and 11.1 g/t Ag. A sample of siliceous, pyritic hornfels (without any quartz veining) from the adit dump assayed 6.3 g/t Au. This is a new occurrence of gold mineralization on the property and further exploration is recommended to assess the significance of this discovery.

Mineralization discovered along the Josh 6600 road during 2004 was re-examined and re-sampled during 2005. A sample from the zone during the 2005 program returned 7.45 g/t Au, 83.1 g/t Ag and 1.86% Pb. The zone is poorly exposed and excavator trenching is recommended to better understand the extent and nature of mineralization, and to provide better exposures for sampling.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Newport Gold Inc. acquired the Burnt Basin property in 2003, primarily as a gold exploration property. A short program of prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling was completed on the property during May 2005, for assessment purposes. This report summarizes the results of the work program. Most of the background information in the report is taken verbatim from an earlier report by the same author (Caron, 2004).

2.1 Property Location and Description

The Burnt Basin property is situated about 25 kilometres northeast of Grand Forks, B.C., and east of Gladstone Provincial Park, on NTS map sheet 082E/01 (see Figure 1). The property is centred at latitude 49° 10' 00"N and longitude 118° 07' 30"W. It covers an area of about 1175 hectares and is underlain entirely by crown land.

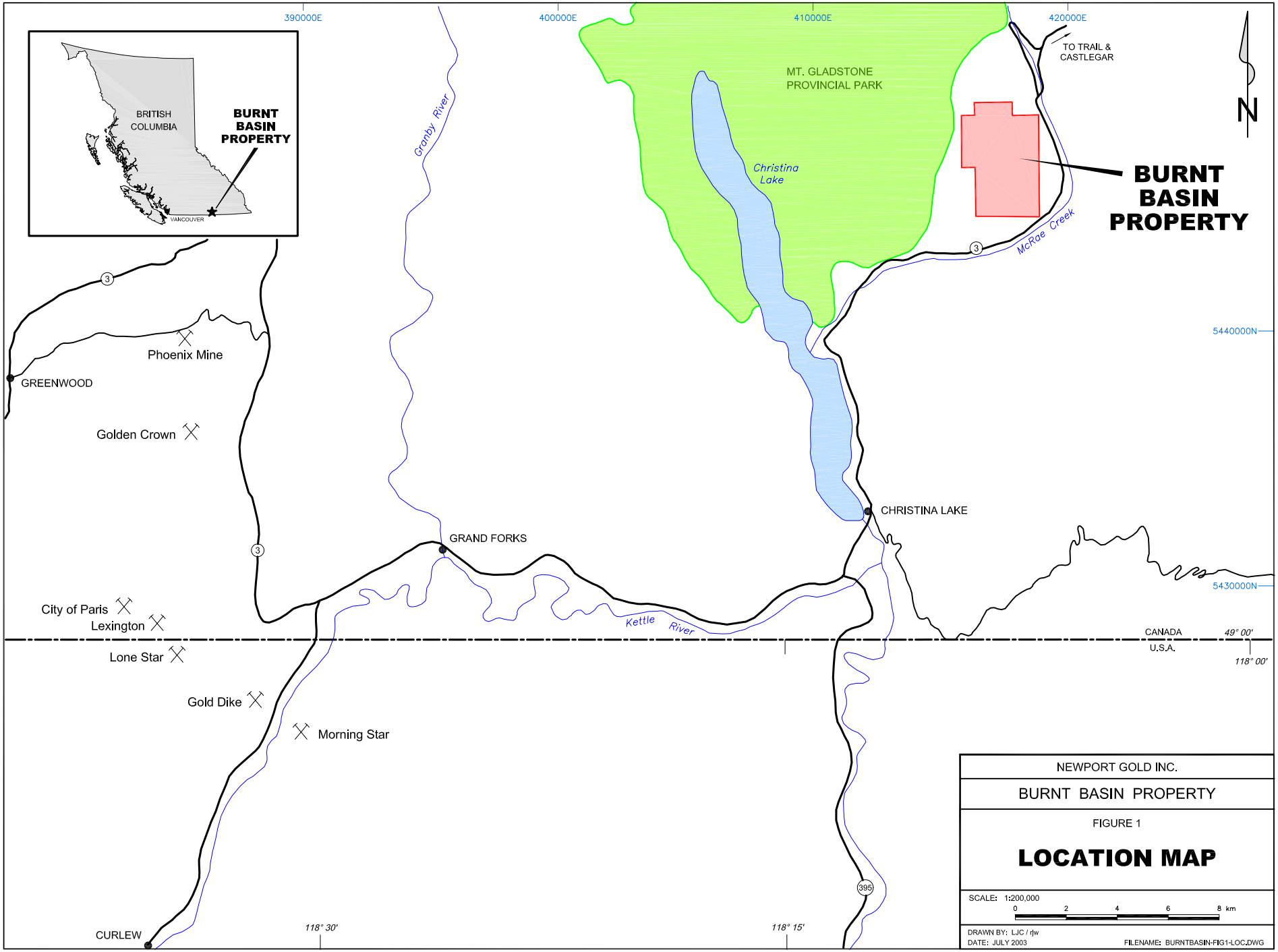
The property consists of nine located, contiguous mineral claims (a total of 47 units) located on Mineral Tenure map sheet 082E.020 in the Greenwood Mining District (see Figure 2 and Table 1). The claims are owned by John W. Carson and held under option to Newport Gold Inc., by way of an underlying agreement with Steve Baran.

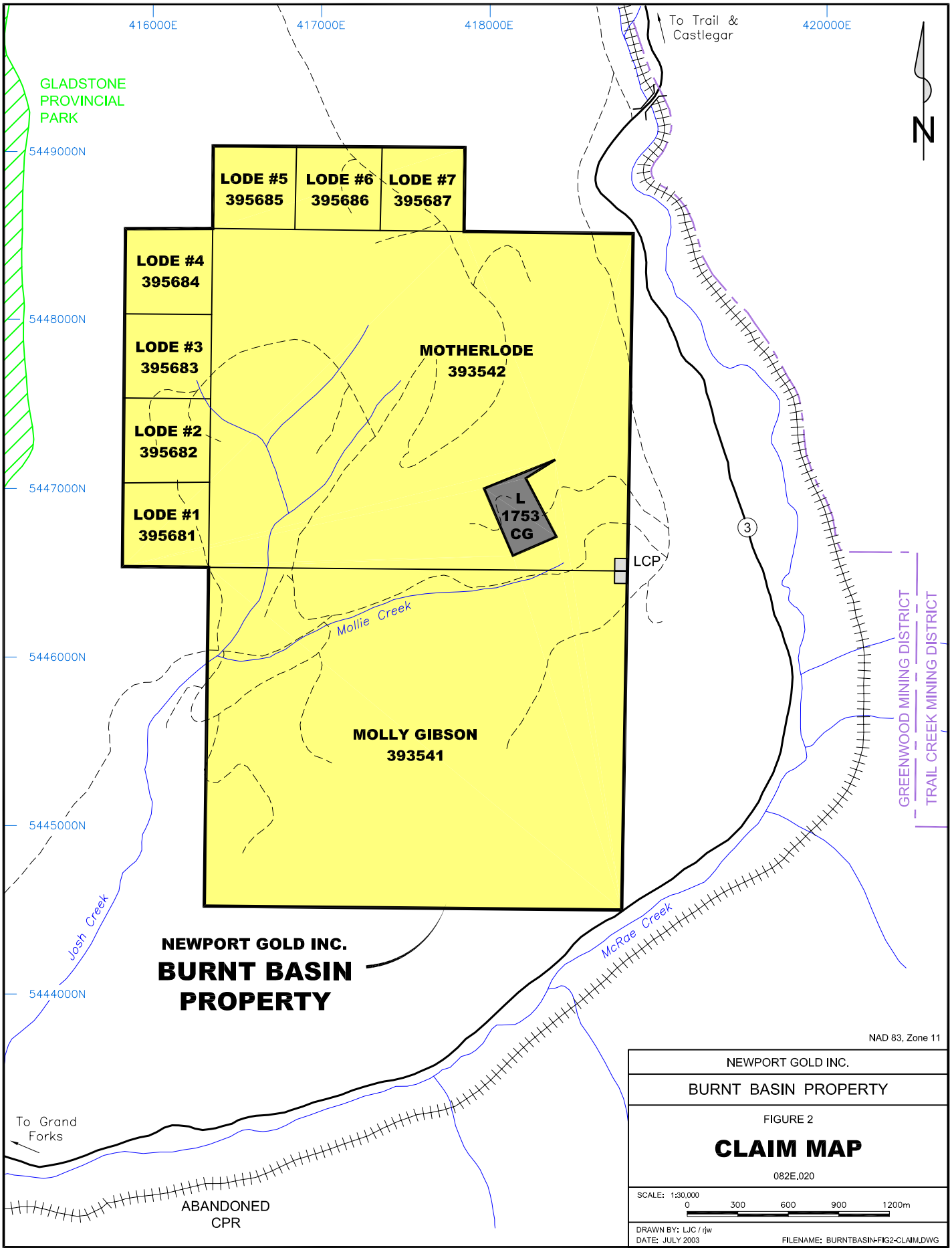
CLAIM NAME	TENURE #	UNITS	EXPIRY DATE*
MOLLY GIBSON	393541	20	2006.06.30
MOTHERLODE	393542	20	2006.06.30
LODE #1	395681	1	2006.06.30
LODE #2	395682	1	2006.06.30
LODE #3	395683	1	2006.06.30
LODE #4	395684	1	2006.06.30
LODE #5	395685	1	2006.06.30
LODE #6	395686	1	2006.06.30
LODE #7	395687	1	2006.06.30

* expiry dates listed are after filing this report

Table 1: Claim Information

The property covers numerous historic crown grants, no longer in good standing, as shown in Figure 3. One crown grant, Lot 1753, remains in good standing, as shown on Figure 2. Although it occurs within the limits of the Burnt Basin property, this lot is not part of the property.


390000E
400000E
410000E
420000E
BRITISH COLUMBIA
BURNT BASIN PROPERTY
VANCOUVER
MT. GLADSTONE PROVINCIAL PARK
TO TRAIL & CASTLEGAR
N
Granby River
Christina Lake
BURNT BASIN PROPERTY
McRae Creek
5440000N
Phoenix Mine
GREENWOOD
Golden Crown
CHRISTINA LAKE
GRAND FORKS
5430000N
City of Paris
Lexington
Kettle River
CANADA
U.S.A.
49° 00'
118° 00'
Lone Star
Gold Dike
Morning Star
CURLEW
118° 30'
118° 15'
NEWPORT GOLD INC.
BURNT BASIN PROPERTY
FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1:200,000
0 2 4 6 8 km
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2003
FILENAME: BURNTBASIN-FIG1-LOC.DWG


416000E
417000E
418000E
420000E
To Trail & Castlegar
N
GLADSTONE PROVINCIAL PARK
5449000N
5448000N
5447000N
5446000N
5445000N
5444000N
LODE #5 395685
LODE #6 395686
LODE #7 395687
LODE #4 395684
LODE #3 395683
LODE #2 395682
LODE #1 395681
MOTHERLODE 393542
L 1753 CG
LCP
3
Mollie Creek
MOLLY GIBSON 393541
GREENWOOD MINING DISTRICT
TRAIL CREEK MINING DISTRICT
Josh Creek
McRae Creek
NEWPORT GOLD INC.
BURNT BASIN PROPERTY
To Grand Forks
ABANDONED CPR
NAD 83, Zone 11
NEWPORT GOLD INC.
BURNT BASIN PROPERTY
FIGURE 2
CLAIM MAP
082E.020
SCALE: 1:30,000
0 300 600 900 1200m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2003
FILENAME: BURNTBASIN-FIG2-CLAIM.DWG

2.2 Access, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure & Physiography

Access to the Burnt Basin property and local infrastructure are both reasonably good. Highway 3, the Southern Trans Provincial Highway, crosses the extreme southeast corner of the property, as shown on Figure 2. Historically, road access to the claims has been via the Paulson Detour road, which heads west from Highway 3 on the south side of the Paulson bridge, and then via a steep narrow road that heads south from the Paulson Detour road about 300 metres west of the highway. This steep road is followed for 2.5 kilometres, at which point the slope becomes much gentler and numerous old roads branch off to different parts of the claims.

During the winter of 2003/04 a new road, the Josh Creek Main, was built to accommodate logging in the area. This new road leaves Highway 3 at the Highways work shed approximately 10 kilometres southwest of the Paulson bridge and follows the Josh Creek valley to the northeast. The Josh Creek Main and numerous spur roads provide new and better road access into the central part of the Burnt Basin property.

Limited services, including room, board and fuel, are available in the community of Christina Lake, approximately 25 kilometres southwest of the property via Highway 3. Most services needed for exploration are available in Grand Forks, located 20 kilometres west of Christina Lake along the highway. Alternately, services are available in Castlegar, 55 kilometres east of the property along Highway 3. Castlegar also contains the closest full-service airport to the property. The closest power available is approximately 10 kilometres southwest of the claims on McRae Creek road.

The property covers the "Burnt Basin", a bowl shaped area covering the upper Josh and Mollie Creek drainages that is situated north and west of Highway 3 and the McRae Creek valley. The extremely steep (and often bluff-like) south and east facing slopes above the highway are also within the property boundary. Within the basin, above these steep slopes, the topography is more moderate. Elevations range from about 900 metres at the highway in southeast corner of the property to about 1585 metres at the Molly Gibson showing.

There is good rock exposure on the steep slopes in the southern and eastern parts of the property. Outcrop on the remainder of the Burnt Basin property is moderate to scarce. Vegetation consists of thick second growth forest, with dense undergrowth. The forest is mixed, with cedar, larch, spruce, pine and fir all present. Recent logging has resulted in a number of large clearcuts.

The climate is moderately dry, with hot summers and only minor rainfall. Snowfall is typically in the order of 2.5 - 3 metres and the property is generally snow free from early May to mid November. Water is available for drilling from Josh Creek or from several small ponds within the 'basin'.

3.0 HISTORY

The Burnt Basin property is situated within the Boundary District, an area with a long history of exploration and mining activity in a number of discrete mining camps. The Greenwood Mining Camp is situated some 35 kilometres west-southwest of the Burnt Basin property, the Rossland Mining camp 25 kilometres to the southeast, and the Republic-Belcher-Curlew area of Washington State 75 kilometres to the south-southwest. A limited amount of work was also done in the Big Sheep Creek area, 10 kilometres east of the property, on the Inland Empire - Alice L. properties. The reader is referred to Caron (2003) for a detailed discussion of the history of exploration of each of these areas.

3.1 History of Exploration, Burnt Basin Property

Claims were first recorded in the Burnt Basin area in 1899, but no significant work is documented until 1901. The following chronological discussion of the early history of the property is taken entirely from references in the BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports. Specific references (years/page numbers) are listed in Section 8.

Figure 3 shows the locations of former crown granted mineral claims on what is now the Burnt Basin property. Much of the work described below is referenced by the name of the historic crown grant on which the work was done. Several claims of different name are referenced in the early historical literature which were never crown granted and do not show on Figure 3. Whether these claims were allowed to lapse and then restaked under a different name and subsequently crown granted, or whether they simply lapsed is unknown. The precise location of these claims, and of the workings described on them, is thus unknown.

In 1901, Contact Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. completed work on the Mother Lode claim, where three veins had been discovered. The No. 1 vein, said to contain "*good values*" in gold and silver, was stripped for 125 feet. At a point approximately 45 feet lower in elevation, a shaft was sunk to a depth of 50 feet and a cross-cut driven at the base of the shaft for 60 feet, at which point the vein was 7 feet wide. A cross cut tunnel was then driven for 240 feet to cut the vein at a depth of 163 feet below surface. The vein measured 4 feet in width at this point. A tunnel was driven along the No. 2 vein for 50 feet, and lower down the hill a second tunnel was driven on the same vein for 30 feet. The No. 3 vein was been stripped for 80 feet on surface, and a cross cut tunnel was being driven to cut the vein at depth.

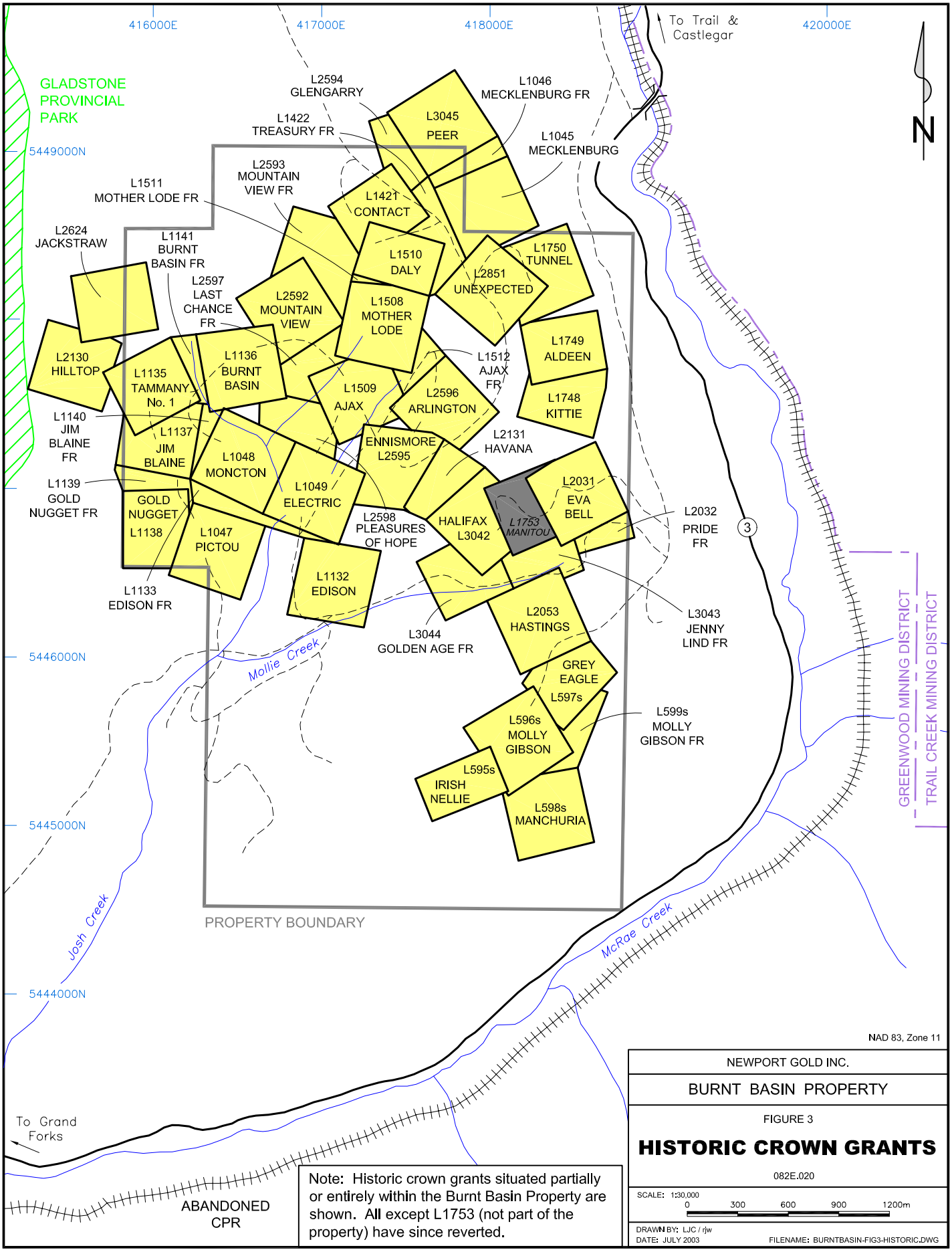
Tammany Gold Mines Ltd. was also reported to be working in the Burnt Basin during 1901, on the Tammany No. 1, Jim Blaine and other claims, about 1 kilometre west of the Mother Lode claim. A tunnel was driven on the Tammany No. 1 for 130 feet and three quartz veins were intersected, "*two small ones, and one of considerable width*".

Also in 1901, 40 feet of sinking and cross cutting was reported on the Eva Bell, and on the Ennismore a tunnel was driven for 100 feet in quartz and a shaft sunk 50 feet on a showing of galena. Work was also reported on the Kittie, Aldeen and Tunnel claims, including a shaft sunk for 20 feet on a fissure quartz vein with free gold. North of this, the Mecklenburg was said to have "*good showings, but is lying idle at present*". A large exposure of ore on the side of a precipice is said to be present on the Comart claim, in the North Burnt Basin and "*rich float, assaying over $100 to the ton*" was apparently picked up. The precise location of the Comart showing is unknown.

In 1903, the No. 1 "upper vein" on the Mother Lode claim was drifted on for 130 feet at the 200 foot level, and a cross-cut was driven 55 feet to cut the No. 1 "lower vein". A two ton sample was said to be being prepared for shipment to London, England for "experimental purposes". On the Treasury Fraction, a vein had been stripped for 100 feet and a shaft sunk to a depth of 20 feet. Workings were also noted on the Preston and London Prize claims (locations unknown).

The Minister of Mines Annual Report for 1904 states that "*During the last year, work, except assessment and prospecting work on the various properties held by companies, has been very limited. The reason for the apathy of the claim owners in these camps is rather an enigma*". A 1904 report by R.W. Brock of the Geological Survey of Canada, summarised in the 1932 Minister of Mines Annual Report, describes the Mother Lode claim and mentions platinum values in the vein, varying from nil up to 0.25 oz/t Pt. Brock also noted the presence of free gold in the Mother Lode vein, as well as in Tertiary aged pulaskite and syenite dykes, some of which were said to assay up to $3 in gold. Note that subsequent work has not repeated the platinum assays from the Mother Lode vein, nor has the presence of free gold in the Tertiary dykes been

confirmed. The author believes that Brock's description refers to the Motherlode claim along


416000E
417000E
418000E
420000E
To Trail & Castlegar
N
GLADSTONE PROVINCIAL PARK
5449000N
L2594 GLENGARRY
L1046 MECKLENBURG FR
L1422 TREASURY FR
L3045 PEER
L1045 MECKLENBURG
L2593 MOUNTAIN VIEW FR
L1511 MOTHER LODE FR
L1421 CONTACT
L2624 JACKSTRAW
L1141 BURNT BASIN FR
L1510 DALY
L1750 TUNNEL
L2851 UNEXPECTED
L2597 LAST CHANCE FR
L2592 MOUNTAIN VIEW
L1508 MOTHER LODE
L1749 ALDEEN
L2130 HILLTOP
L1135 TAMMANY No. 1
L1136 BURNT BASIN
L1512 AJAX FR
L1509 AJAX
L2596 ARLINGTON
L1748 KITTIE
L1140 JIM BLAINE FR
L1137 JIM BLAINE
ENNISMORE L2595
L2131 HAVANA
L1048 MONCTON
L1139 GOLD NUGGET FR
L1049 ELECTRIC
L2031 EVA BELL
GOLD NUGGET L1138
L2598 PLEASURES OF HOPE
HALIFAX L3042
L1753 MANITOU
L2032 PRIDE FR
3
L1047 PICTOU
L1133 EDISON FR
L1132 EDISON
L3044 GOLDEN AGE FR
L2053 HASTINGS
L3043 JENNY LIND FR
5446000N
Mollie Creek
GREY EAGLE
L597s
L599s MOLLY GIBSON FR
L596s MOLLY GIBSON
L595s IRISH NELLIE
L598s MANCHURIA
GREENWOOD MINING DISTRICT
TRAIL CREEK MINING DISTRICT
5445000N
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Josh Creek
McRae Creek
5444000N
NAD 83, Zone 11
To Grand Forks
ABANDONED CPR
Note: Historic crown grants situated partially or entirely within the Burnt Basin Property are shown. All except L1753 (not part of the property) have since reverted.
NEWPORT GOLD INC.
BURNT BASIN PROPERTY
FIGURE 3
HISTORIC CROWN GRANTS
082E.020
SCALE: 1:30,000
0 300 600 900 1200m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2003
FILENAME: BURNTBASIN-FIG3-HISTORIC.DWG

Big Sheep Creek, some 20 kilometres to the southeast, and not to the Motherlode claim on the Burnt Basin property.

By 1917, the workings on the Mother Lode included 300 feet of tunnels, 65 feet of shaft, and 70 feet of open cuts. The veins, described as "chiefly auriferous quartz" with small amounts of pyrite, galena and sphalerite, occur in disturbed areas where dykes are most numerous. Widths vary from 1 foot to 2 feet 2 inches; veins strike approximately 290^{o}.

No further work is reported from the Burnt Basin area until 1908 when the first mention of work on the Molly Gibson claim is made. Between 1908 and 1911, six car loads of ore were rawhided down a narrow trail to the Coryell station on the CPR, and then transported by rail to the Trail smelter. The ore was taken from near surface and averaged $17.5 per ton in gold [Note that at the gold prices of the time, this translates to an average grade of 0.85 oz/t Au].

During 1918 and 1919, a considerable amount of work was done on the Molly Gibson property by the Molly Gibson Mining Company of Rossland, although the extremely siliceous rocks were said to hamper development. The property consisted of the Molly Gibson, Grey Eagle, Manchuria, Irish Nellie and Molly Gibson Fraction claims (see Figure 3). Claims were also held south of the Molly Gibson, covering the steep slopes above the present highway. Some evidence of the mineralized zone was noted on these claims, although it is stated that practically no work was done in this area. "*Development work* (on the Molly Gibson Fr.) *to date is as follows: Shallow pits and surface trenches sufficient to show a mineralized area about 1500 feet in length. An inclined shaft 40 feet deep opened up a lead about 8 feet wide carrying values up to $14 a ton in gold and 2 oz in silver. An open cut and tunnel 72 feet in length also showed the continuity of the mineral deposit. A crosscut tunnel approximately 200 feet long was driven to tap the ore 80 feet below the incline shaft* (and to connect with the shaft at depth). *Some ore, it is understood, was developed by this tunnel, the value of which is not known*" (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1918). Assays from samples at the bottom of the shaft were said to run $80 to the ton in gold and silver.

In 1920, the shaft at the Molly Gibson was sunk to a depth of 85 feet, dipping from 20^{o} to 35^{o} and curving to the southwest. All the way down the shaft there are reported to be intermittent lenses of pyrite-pyrrhotite ore containing gold and a trace of silver within highly siliceous limestone. A shipment of 71 tons of ore was made. Work on the property in 1923 focussed on several small stringers of pyrite and pyrrhotite with high gold values discovered in the southern part of the property on the steep slope above McRae Creek and the present highway.

The 1924 Minister of Mines report describes the Monito claim, adjoining the Molly Gibson to the north. A lot of development work is reported on the Monito claim, including open cuts, shallow shafts and tunnels. Lead-zinc ore is noted on a limestone-dyke contact on the east side of the claim. Mineralization is also noted through the limestone, especially on the west side of the claim where veins containing copper can be traced for 100 feet and range up to 2 feet in width. A sample from the west vein assayed 0.02 oz/t Au, 11.3 oz/t Ag, 7.92% Cu, 0.7% Pb and 27% Zn, while a select sample from the east vein assayed 0.02 oz/t Au, 14.4 oz/t Ag, 32.1% Pb and 16.6% Zn. This is the only reference to the Monito claim in the historical literature and it's exact location is unknown. It may be that this is a misspelling of the Manitou, described below. Alternately, this may be a description of showings on the Hastings claim (listed as being crown granted as L 2053 in 1903 and then again, as the same lot number, in 1921).

Minor work is reported on the Mother Lode in 1925, then in 1927, work was done on the Halifax group (Halifax, Jenny Lind, Golden Age, Havana and Arlington claims), under lease to Henry and George Jackson. The mineralized area on the property was said to occur entirely within limestone and extend for a length of

at least 500 feet. The upper zone is described as being galena, sphalerite and pyrite in a quartz gangue, while the lower zone is said to contain pyrite and chalcopyrite. Development work included open cuts and a tunnel, 60 feet below the outcrop. A sample of the ore assayed 10.8 oz/t Ag, 17.7% Pb, 20.5% Zn, 14.3% S, 14% SiO_2, 14% FeO and 1.8% CaO. On the adjoining Manitou claim (L. 1753, not part of the Burnt Basin property), several shallow shafts, open cuts and trenches are mentioned in limestone, exploring zones of sphalerite, galena and pyrite in a siliceous gangue. The ore zones are said to be difficult to follow.

A lengthy description of the Mother Lode is given in the 1932 Minister of Mines Annual Report, but little development work appears to have been done since the property was reported on in 1917. It was noted, in connection to earlier references to the No. 1 "upper" and No.1 "lower" veins, that "*it is quite evident from information obtained in the upper workings that there is only one vein, the lower one, on which the shaft was sunk, being the downward faulted section of the one above. Some enrichment has taken place against the fault in this area and much higher values, including free gold, discovered. It is possible that this faulted zone may extend into the hill to the west and that minable bodies of ore may be found in connection with it*."

Mention is made of the Molly Gibson in 1928, 1929, and 1931 owned at the time by the Molly Gibson Burnt Basin Mining Company. The extent of workings on the property does not seem to have changed significantly since the description in 1918. The majority of these workings are situated on the Molly Gibson Fraction. Assessment work on the property was said to have uncovered extensions of the mineral zones, but by 1931 a lien was reported registered against the property for non-payment of wages. In 1932 and 1933, the property was operated under lease, the lessee having apparently discovered, near the collar of the shaft "*some new ore carrying values from 1.02 to 3.08 oz per ton in gold*." The zone strikes northwest and dips about 40^{o} to the northeast. A car load of ore was shipped to the Trail smelter, via a 4 foot wide trail to the railway, over which "*ore could be hauled by sleigh in the winter*". Two more loads were "*expected to be shipped soon*".

The geology, mineralization and history of work on the Molly Gibson property are described in some detail in a report by J.S. Stevenson contained in the 1936 Minister of Mines Annual Report. Shipments of ore from the property up to this point were reported to total about 260 tons, containing 285 oz Au and 119 oz Ag. In 1936, the company was in the process of driving the Singer adit, located 155 feet below and 400 feet north of the collar of the shaft. The absence of timber suitable for mining, an adequate water supply and the extremely hard, siliceous nature of the limestone were noted as problems in developing the property. The information pertaining to the geology and mineralization of the area is summarised in Section 4.2 of this report, and in Figure 6. In 1937, a crew of 7 people were employed on the property and development work consisted of 194 feet of drifting and 316 feet of cross cutting. The following year an additional 45 feet of drifting, 304 feet of cross-cutting and 83 feet of raising was done, with 4 people employed. A shipment of 22 tons of ore, returning 32 oz Au and 10 oz Ag was made to Trail.

No further work is mentioned on the present Burnt Basin property until 1948-49, when minor work was reported on the Halifax claim, including a 14 ton shipment of ore that averaged 8.9 oz/t Ag, 12.7% Pb and 14.7% Zn. The next phase of activity is then not until the 1960's and 1970's, when work largely concentrated on the Pb-Zn skarn zones on the Eva Bell and Halifax claims.

In 1964, Christina Lake Mines completed geological, geochemical and magnetometer surveys on the property and defined a highly anomalous zone of lead in soils measuring 2500 feet in length and up to 300 feet in width, and covering the Eva Bell - Halifax zone. Limited diamond drilling was done in 1964 on the Ajax crown grant, adjoining the Mother Lode to the south. In 1965, the present access road from the highway was constructed, following the route of the earlier pack trail from Paulson. Work on the property was reported to have stopped due to a staking dispute (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1964, 1965).

In 1968 and 1969 Dalex Mines carried out induced polarization and magnetometer surveys and considerable stripping and trenching on the Halifax-Eva Bell zone (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1968, 1969; Christopher, 1986). Seven IP anomalies are described by Mytrash and Ruzika (1971). A geochemical survey was also done, and seven holes totalling 2,142 feet were drilled, although, according to Mytrash and Ruzika (1971) most of the geophysical anomalies were untested by the drilling.

In 1972, Burnt Basin Mines submitted a 300 pound sample of lead-zinc-copper ore (from the Eva Bell - Halifax zone) to the Mineral Processing Division of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in Ottawa for mineralogical investigation. The ore was found to contain galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, cubanite, acanthite and argentiferous pentlandite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and minor amounts of more unusual minerals including mackinawite, cobaltite, loellingite, violarite and niccolite. Three distinct mineral assemblages were noted: chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite, galena-sphalerite, and sphalerite. The galena was not argentiferous, and silver values were attributed to the presence of acanthite and argentiferous pentlandite. Silver minerals were closely associated with chalcopyrite (Johnson, 1973). Mytrash and Ruzika (1971) describe two episodes of mineralization, an early copper-zinc-silver event within limestone beds, and a later period of lead-zinc mineralization along dyke contacts, which can cross-cut the earlier mineralization.

In 1972, Donna Mines entered into an agreement with Burnt Basin Mines to carry out exploration and development work on the Burnt Basin property. Donna Mines then completed line cutting and a magnetometer survey on the Eva Bell and Halifax claims. On the Eva Bell claim, three adjacent magnetic anomalies were identified over an area of about 300 metres by 60 metres. An anomaly was also defined in the vicinity of the Halifax workings, measuring almost 100 metres in length and open to the southeast. Five short diamond drill holes totalling 661 feet were drilled at two sites on the Eva Bell to test the magnetic anomaly. Holes D1 and D2 intersected a flat lying band of magnetite assaying, respectively, 1.46 oz/t Ag, 1.96% Pb and 7.18% Zn over 4.5 feet and 0.72 oz/t Ag, 1.12% Pb and 1.74% Zn over 6 feet. Holes D4 and D5 were drilled to test the south end of the magnetic anomaly. Both holes intersected a zone of good grade lead-zinc mineralization with a true width of 16.5 feet. Hole D4 returned 2.67 oz/t Ag, 4.84% Pb and 7.3% Zn over the true width, while hole D5 returned 4.05 oz/t Ag, 5.44% Pb and 8.78% Zn over the 16.5 foot true width (Shear, 1972). Trenching in 1973 is also reported to have exposed a zone in the Halifax-Eva Bell area that graded 0.03 oz/t Au, 8.6 oz/t Ag, 2.2% Cu, 3.2% Pb and 8.15% Zn over a 21 foot width (West Rim Resources news release June 22, 1987).

Donna Mines (and partner Alvija Mines Ltd.) carried out small scale production from the property from 1973 - 1976, primarily from the Eva Bell showing, as follows. In 1973, 118 tons of gold bearing quartz vein material from the property to the Trail smelter, however “mineral royalties” were said to preclude further shipment. It is not clear which vein this production was from. This may correspond to the shipment of material from the Mother Lode dump mentioned by Christopher (1986). In 1974, a shipment of 400 tons of lead-zinc-silver ore from the Eva Bell was made to the Kam-Kotio mill in Sandon. A combination of weather conditions and ore crushing problems were said to discourage further shipment to this mill. The following year, a further 420 tons of lead-zinc-silver ore was shipped to Re-Mac Mines at Nelway, however this operation closed shortly after and the next ore shipment (450 tons) was to the H.B. Mine at Salmo. In 1976, an additional shipment of 535 tons yielding 3.1 oz/t Ag, 4.45% Pb, 6.75% Zn and 21.5% magnetite was made to the H.B. Mine at Salmo. Twenty-eight tons were also shipped to the Trail smelter from the Halifax shaft, averaging 9.8 oz/t Ag, 15.4% Pb and 16.5% Zn (Donna Mines news release June 18, 1976; Alvija Mines news release Sept 3, 1976). Additional shipments of ore were likely made, as the total production from the property during this period is repeatedly quoted by subsequent workers as being about 1700 tons averaging 2.6 oz/t Ag, 4% Pb and 6.3% Zn (Christopher, 1986).

Paulson Mines Ltd., the successor to Donna Mines, completed surface sampling at the Halifax showing in

1977, with grades to 12.4 oz/t Ag, 19.7% Pb and 14.9% Zn over 6 feet. Fifteen hundred feet of diamond drilling in five holes was then done to test the zone at depth. Several narrow (to 0.9 meters) mineralized intercepts were encountered in the drilling, with grades ranging from 0.46-2.56 oz/t Ag, 0.04-2.35% Pb and 7.5-18% Zn (Christopher, 1986; Paulson Mines news releases June 15, 1977, Aug 5, 1977).

A very small and inconclusive VLF-EM survey was completed over the Molly Gibson showing in 1974 (Chang, 1974).

In 1978, Oliver Resources completed 10 kilometres of Pulse EM, magnetometer and induced polarization surveys and identified an anomaly extending for approximately 600 metres across the Halifax claim at a depth of 100-120 metres. The anomaly was untested by previous drilling on the claim, and appears to remain untested (Oliver Resources news release Nov 20, 1978). Granges Exploration Ltd. optioned the Burnt Basin property from Oliver Resources and Burnt Basin Mines in 1979, and drilled 3 BQ diamond drill holes totalling 291 metres in the Eva Bell area. Only minor sulfides were encountered in the drilling (Exploration in B.C. 1979).

In 1986, West Rim Resources established 23 kilometres of grid over a portion of the Burnt Basin property, and collected 860 soil samples at 25 metre intervals on 50 metre spaced lines. A large area of anomalous silver in soils was defined in the Halifax and Eva Bell areas, and a second area of anomalous silver with associated anomalous gold in soils was identified from the Mother Lode working north into Daly claim. Several areas of anomalous gold in soils were also identified on the Aldeen and Kittie claims. A small amount of rock sampling was done and good gold values (locally exceeding 1 oz/t Au) were returned from quartz vein material at the Mother Lode showing. Small magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were also completed done over the Mother Lode and Eva Bell showings (Christopher, 1986). The following year, West Rim drilled 425 metres of NQ core in 5 holes at the Mother Lode showing which showed the vein to be narrow and erratically mineralized.

Only minor work has been done on the property since 1986, and has consisted primarily of assessment work to keep the claims in good standing. Despite this, the claims have been allowed to lapse and been restaked numerous times over the past 20-30 years. Four holes were reportedly drilled in the Molly Gibson area during 1988, by John Worthing of Salt Lake City, although no documentation of this work was found. A small soil sampling program was completed by J. Carson in the Molly Gibson area during the same year (Miller, 1996). In 1991, Pan Orvana Resources completed a small soil geochemical survey on the property, as well as minor rock sampling and geological mapping, then in 1992 an airborne geophysical survey was completed over the property (and the Inland Empire Group to the east) by Crownex Resources. A narrow, strong, east-west trending conductor was identified in the central part of the Burnt Basin property. This conductor remains untested. Between 1992 and 1994, Crownex Resources drilled 3 reverse circulation drill holes, totalling 270 metres, in the Molly Gibson area, and completed a small magnetometer survey and minor rock sampling.

The Motherlode, Molly Gibson and Lode #1-7 claims were staked by John Carson during the spring of 2002. At this time, the Bell #1-4 claims were in good standing and covered the Eva Bell - Halifax zone. The Motherlode claim was located so as to encompass these existing claims, but at the time, did not acquire title to the ground held by the Bell claims. The Bell claims were allowed to lapse in December of 2002, and the area was immediately restaked by Mr. Carson as the Stan 1 - 4 claims. These claims were subsequently included in the Motherlode claim. In July, 2002, Mr. Carson optioned the property to Steve Baran, then in June of 2003 Newport Gold Inc. entered into an agreement with Steve Baran for the property, and subsequently commissioned a 43-101 compliant technical report on the property (Caron, 2003).

During 2004, a small prospecting and rock sampling program was completed on the claims, for assessment

purposes. Numerous old workings were located and one new area of mineralization was discovered in a recent roadcut, which returned 5.75 g/t Au, 52 g/t Ag and 0.75% Pb (Caron, 2004).

3.2 Summary of 2005 Work Program

During May, 2005, a ten man-day prospecting and rock sampling program was carried out on the property, as detailed in this report. Work was completed by John Carson and Alfreda Elden, from May 11-15, 2005, with supervision by Linda Caron. A total of 19 rock samples were collected and submitted to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops for preparation and analysis for gold and a multi-element ICP suite.

4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

4.1 Regional Geology

The Burnt Basin property is situated within the Boundary District of southern British Columbia and northern Washington State. The following discussion of the geological setting of the district is taken largely from an earlier report by the same author (Caron, 2003).

The Boundary District is a highly mineralized area straddling the Canada-USA border and including the Republic, Belcher, Rossland and Greenwood Mining Camps. The Boundary District has total gold production exceeding 8 million ounces (Schroeter et al, 1989; Höy and Dunne, 2001; Lasmanis, 1996). The majority of this production has been from the Republic and Rossland areas. At Republic, 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). Recent exploration in the Boundary District has resulted in the discovery of a number of new deposits. During the period 1990-2001, Echo Bay Mines produced a combined total of 1.07 million ounces gold from six of these deposits (Echo Bay Mines Annual Reports, 2001 & 2002). Several other gold deposits, including the Buckhorn Mtn. (Crown Jewel) at Chesaw and the Golden Eagle, at Republic, 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), Little (1957, 1961, 1983), 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 and overlying Attwood Groups. Rocks of the Knob Hill Group are of dominantly volcanic affinity, and consist mainly of chert, greenstone and related intrusives, and serpentinite. The serpentinite bodies of the Knob Hill Group 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 Group. 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. In the western part of the district, the Permo-Triassic rocks are undifferentiated and grouped together as the Anarchist Group, while in the east (Rossland area) the Triassic section is largely missing and the Carboniferous-Permian sequence is referred to as the Mount Roberts Formation. The Mount Roberts Formation is comprised of greywacke, greenstone, limestone and paragneiss. Höy and Dunne (1997) note that in northern Washington, early Triassic rocks of similar lithologies are included within the Mount Roberts Formation.

Volcanic rocks overlying the Triassic Brooklyn Formation in the Greenwood, Danville and Chesaw areas may be part of the Brooklyn Formation, or may belong to the younger Jurassic Rossland Group. In the Rossland area, the lower Jurassic Rossland Group is comprised of a thick sequence of intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks and associated coarse to fine clastic rocks. The Rossland Group hosts a variety of styles of mineralization, including the auriferous massive pyrrhotite veins at Rossland, alkalic copper-gold porphyries, gold-copper skarns and shear related mineralization (Höy and Dunne, 1997).

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 (i.e. Brooklyn microdiorite, Josh Creek diorite), 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 recognised, 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.

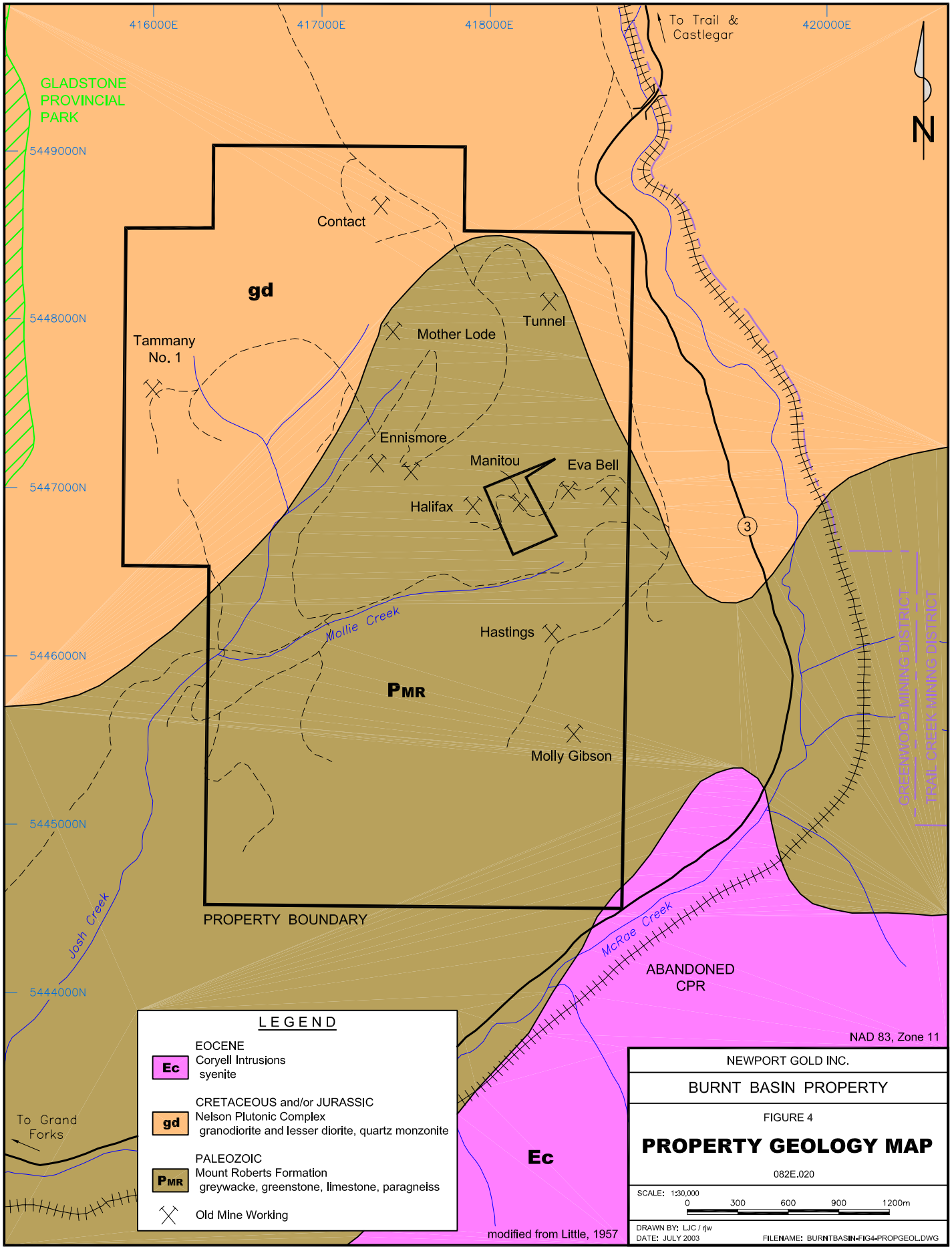
Eocene sediments and volcanics unconformably overlie the older rocks. The oldest of the Tertiary rocks are conglomerate and arkosic and tuffaceous sediments of the Eocene Kettle River Formation. These sediments are overlain by andesitic to trachytic lavas of the Eocene Marron Formation, and locally by rhyolite flows and tuffs, such as in the Franklin Camp. The Marron volcanics are in turn unconformably overlain by lahars and volcanics of the Eocene Klondike Mountain Formation. Epithermal gold mineralization, related to Eocene structural activity, has been an important source of gold in the Boundary District.

The known gold deposits within the Boundary District can be broadly classified into six deposit types, including skarn deposits, gold (+ silver, lead, zinc) veins, epithermal gold deposits, Jurassic alkalic intrusives with associated copper, gold, silver and/or PGE mineralization, gold mineralization associated with serpentinite, and gold-bearing volcanogenic magnetite-sulfide deposits (i.e. Lamefoot-type). Details of each of these styles of mineralization are contained in Caron (2003).

4.2 Property Geology and Zones of Known Mineralization

The general geology of the Burnt Basin property is shown in Figure 4, and zones of known mineralization on the property are shown relative to property boundaries on the same figure. Geological information shown in Figure 4 is based on regional mapping by Little (1957). Despite over a hundred years of work in the area, no detailed geological mapping of the property has been done. This is badly needed, particularly in light of new metallogenic models.

The Burnt Basin property is situated east of the Kettle metamorphic complex and covers a thick sequence of metasediments and metavolcanics traditionally classified as Paleozoic Mount Roberts Formation (Little,


416000E
417000E
418000E
420000E
To Trail & Castlegar
N
GLADSTONE PROVINCIAL PARK
5449000N
5448000N
5447000N
5446000N
5445000N
5444000N
Contact
gd
Tammany No. 1
Mother Lode
Tunnel
Ennismore
Manitou
Eva Bell
Halifax
3
Mollie Creek
Hastings
PMR
Molly Gibson
GREENWOOD MINING DISTRICT
TRAIL CREEK MINING DISTRICT
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Josh Creek
McRae Creek
ABANDONED CPR
To Grand Forks
Ec
modified from Little, 1957
NAD 83, Zone 11
LEGEND
EOCENE
Ec
Coryell Intrusions
syenite
CRETACEOUS and/or JURASSIC
gd
Nelson Plutonic Complex
granodiorite and lesser diorite, quartz monzonite
PALEOZOIC
PMR
Mount Roberts Formation
greywacke, greenstone, limestone, paragneiss
Old Mine Working
NEWPORT GOLD INC.
BURNT BASIN PROPERTY
FIGURE 4
PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP
082E.020
SCALE: 1:30,000
0 300 600 900 1200m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2003
FILENAME: BURNTBASIN-FIG4-PROPGEOL.DWG

1957). These rocks form an elongate northeast trending band, intruded to the north by biotite hornblende granodiorite of the Jurassic to Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic complex and to the south by large batholith of Coryell syenite. In the property area, the Mount Roberts Formation consists a northeast to northwest trending, moderate to steeply east dipping sequence of limestone, argillite and argillaceous limestone, chert greywacke, slate, pebble conglomerate and greenstone. These rocks are compressed into tight folds, sometimes overturned, which strike generally northeast (Chisolm, 1972). Limestone is light grey to black in colour when unaltered, but typically recrystallized and altered to white marble. Argillites are often altered to schists and hornfels. Recent mapping by Acton et al (2002) refers to this sequence of rocks as the Mollie Creek Assemblage and assigns a 'pre-late Triassic' age to the rocks. They suggest a probable correlation between these rocks and the Mount Roberts Formation.

Volcanic flows and breccias included within the Mount Roberts Formation in the Burnt Basin area may be part of a foliated, fine grained late Triassic microdiorite (the Josh Creek diorite) which has previously been unrecognised and undifferentiated from the older rocks (Acton et al, 2002).

Numerous Nelson granodiorite dykes cut the older rocks. Coarse grained, Eocene Coryell syenite and quartz monzonite dykes are also common, as are north trending shear zones (Miller, 1996; Christopher, 1986).

Numerous zones of mineralization are known to occur on the Burnt Basin property, as described below and shown relative to property boundaries on Figure 4. The known showings belong to 3 main styles of mineralization, as follows:

1) Au-Ag Quartz Veins

Fissure type gold-bearing quartz veins occur within greenstone near the contact with the large body of Nelson granodiorite, as well as within the intrusion. The veins contain minor sulfides, including pyrite, galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Visible gold is also locally present. Examples of this style of mineralization include the Mother Lode and Contact, as well as the Tammany No. 1 and some of the showings on the Tunnel (Kittie/Aldeen) and Ennismore. Significant gold was returned from pyritic siliceous hornfels in the vicinity of auriferous quartz viens at the Contact showing, in a sample collected during the 2005 program.

2) Auriferous massive sulfide mineralization

Stratigraphically controlled massive pyrrhotite-pyrite lenses occur in limey metasediments of the Mount Roberts Formation at the Molly Gibson showing. The metasediments are cut by numerous Coryell dykes, and altered, for a considerable distance along strike, to a siliceous calc-silicate with disseminated pyrrhotite. Within these rocks, a number of small, highly silicified lenses of sulfide ore containing good gold values are known to occur. Previous workers have classified the Molly Gibson showings as contact metasomatic, or skarn type mineralization. The possibility of volcanogenic massive sulfide mineralization should also be considered.

3) Magnetite-Pyrrhotite Pb-Zn-Ag Mineralization

Massive to disseminated galena, sphalerite, magnetite and pyrrhotite mineralization is associated with limestone and banded limey argillaceous hornfelsed sediments of the Mount Roberts Formation. Lenses of mineralization are frequently associated with contacts between the sediments and dykes or sills of Coryell syenite and ore zones are said to be difficult to follow due to the presence of numerous dykes. Limited garnet and garnet-epidote skarn is present. Traditionally, this style of mineralization has been regarded as replacement/skarn type mineralization, however the possibility of exhalative mineralization cannot be discounted, particularly if this model holds true at the Molly Gibson showing, as described above. The Eva Bell and Halifax zones are the main example of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization on the property. Other examples include the Hastings showing, and some of the showings on the Tunnel (Kittie/Aldeen) and Ennismore.

A large number of former crown grants occur on the Burnt Basin property, as shown in Figure 3. All of the main zones of mineralization, described below, occur on these former crown grants. On some of the crown grants there is no documentation of work or mineralization, however under the conditions of crown granting some development must have been done on each of them. The following discussion also includes mention of work in the early 1900's on several claims that have since lapsed and whose location is unknown.

MOLLY GIBSON Minfile 082ESE082 *Figure 5*

Stratigraphically controlled mineralization at the Molly Gibson showing occurs in limey metasediments of the Mount Roberts Formation. For some 650 metres along strike, the metasediments are altered to a fine grained, siliceous calc-silicate rich rock with minor disseminated pyrrhotite. Within this band of rocks, a number of small, highly silicified lenses of sulfide ore are known to occur. Sulfide lenses contain pyrrhotite, often massive, with lesser pyrite and chalcopyrite. The known lenses of ore measure less than 2 or 3 metres in all dimensions, but have historically returned very high gold values. Small stringers of pyrite and pyrrhotite with high gold values have also been reported south of the Molly Gibson workings, on the steep slope above McRae Creek and the highway.

At the Molly Gibson workings, mineralization occurs in the immediate structural hangingwall of a band of crystalline limestone that contains layers of dense grey chert (historically referred to as jasperoid). A large biotite monzonite intrusion and numerous syenite dykes cut the older rocks in this area.

Development work is primarily on the Molly Gibson Fr. and includes over 300 feet of drifting, 800 feet of cross cutting, as well as a small amount of raising and an 85 foot deep shaft, as shown on Figure 5. Total production from the Molly Gibson is quoted as 316 tons at a grade of 1.05 oz/t Au and 0.45 oz/t Ag. Most of this production was from an 85 foot deep inclined shaft in highly siliceous limestone, which explored a series of small lenses of pyrite-pyrrhotite ore.

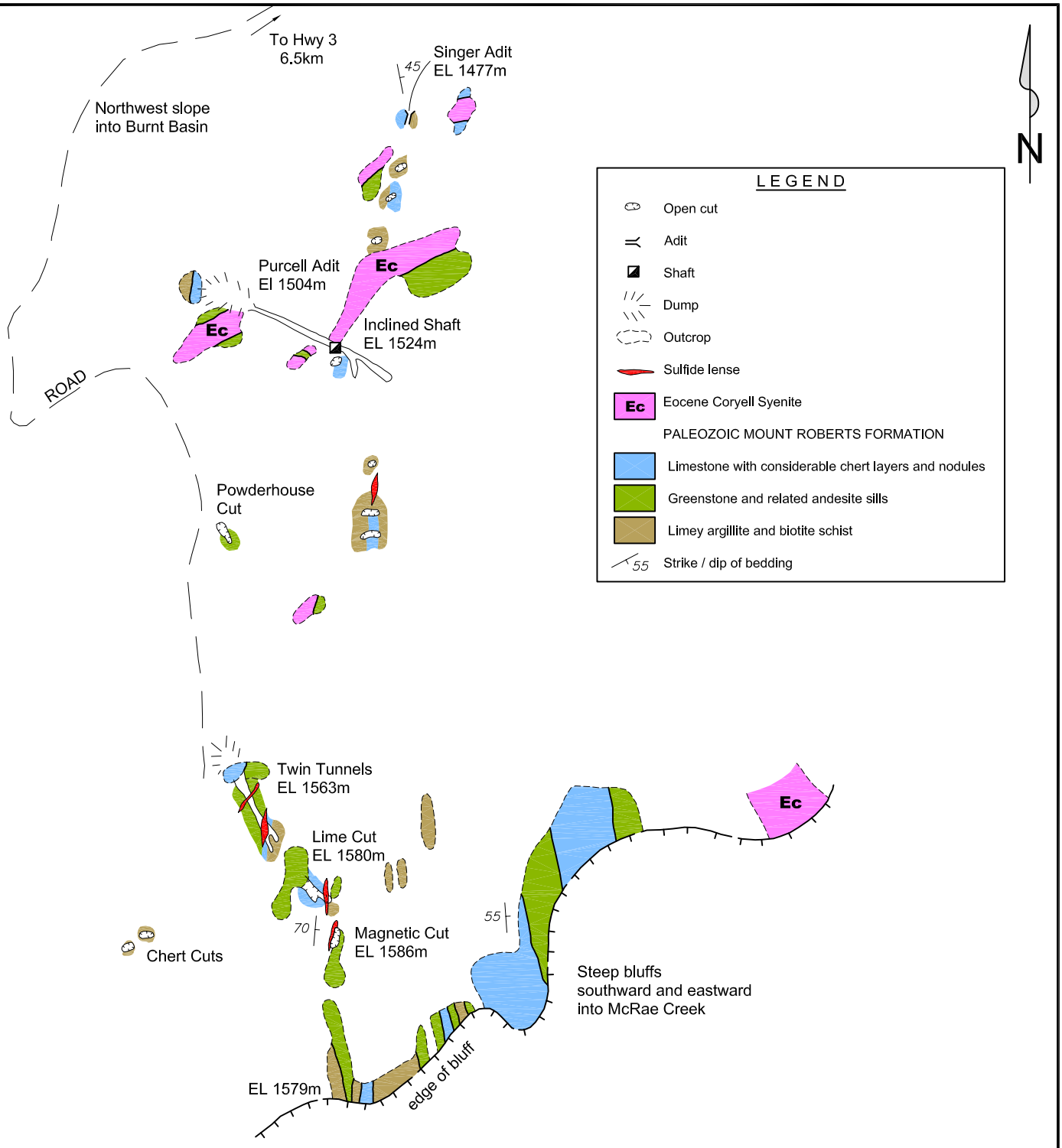
No work was done in the Molly Gibson area during the 2005 program. During 2003, two rock samples were collected from the Molly Gibson showing, as listed below.

Sample #	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
92540	114.0	6.0	815	4	60
92541	6.65	1.4	73	2	16

Table 2- Rock Sample Results, Molly Gibson Showing

Sample 92540 was a select grab of semi-massive pyrrhotite in extremely siliceous hornfels from the dump of an old working, and returned an impressive 114 g/t Au (3.325 oz/t Au). Sample 92541 was a sample of quartz vein material from the same dump and assayed 6.65 g/t Au. Neither sample was significantly elevated in silver or copper. Lead and zinc values are very low.

Four holes were reportedly drilled in the Molly Gibson area during 1988, although no documentation of this work was found. A small soil sampling program was completed by J. Carson in the Molly Gibson area during the same year (Miller, 1996). Between 1992 and 1994, Crownex Resources drilled 3 reverse circulation drill holes, totalling 270 metres, in the Molly Gibson area, and completed a small magnetometer survey and minor rock sampling. Details of this work were unavailable.



Note: Total production from the Molly Gibson is 316 tonnes at 1.05 oz/t Au, 0.45 oz/t Ag. Most of the production was from the shaft, with minor production from the Twin Tunnels, Lime Cut and Magnetic Cut.

modified from BC Minister of Mines Annual Report 1936

NEWPORT GOLD INC.

BURNT BASIN PROPERTY

FIGURE 5

MOLLY GIBSON SHOWING

082E.020

SCALE: 1:3000

0 30 60 90 120m

DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw

DATE: JULY 2003 FILENAME: BURNTBASIN-FIG5-MOLLYGIBSONSHOW.DWG

MOTHER LODE Minfile 082ESE081

In 1901, three veins were reported on the Mother Lode. Most of the work to date has been on the No. 1 vein, described in the 1932 Minister of Mines Annual Report as follows: "*it is quite evident from information obtained in the upper workings that there is only one vein, the lower one, on which the shaft was sunk, being the downward faulted section of the one above. Some enrichment has taken place against the fault in this area and much higher values, including free gold, discovered. It is possible that this faulted zone may extend into the hill to the west and that minable bodies of ore may be found in connection with it.*" Minor stripping and tunneling was done on the No. 2 and No. 3 veins, but there is little information about these occurrences.

Veins are hosted within crushed and banded greenstone, between two large porphyry dykes. Veining occurs in disturbed areas where dykes are most numerous, with veins varying from 0.3 - 0.7 metres in width and striking approximately 290°. The main (No. 1) vein averages 0.6 metres in width. The veins were said to be "chiefly auriferous quartz" with small amounts of pyrite, galena and sphalerite. Minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite also occur.

Workings on the claim include 300 feet of tunnels, 65 feet of shaft, and 70 feet of open cuts, as well as some surface stripping on the veins. The shaft and lower adit are both inaccessible due to caving.

A 1904 report by R.W. Brock of the Geological Survey of Canada, summarised in the 1932 Minister of Mines Annual Report, mentions platinum values in the vein, varying from nil up to 0.25 oz/t Pt. Brock also noted the presence of free gold in the Mother Lode vein, as well as in Tertiary aged pulaskite and syenite dykes, some of which were said to assay up to $3 in gold. Subsequent work has not repeated the platinum assays from the Mother Lode vein, nor has the presence of free gold in the Tertiary dykes been confirmed. The author believes that Brock's description refers to the Motherlode claim along Big Sheep Creek, some 20 kilometres to the southeast in the Trail Creek Mining District.

Table 3 summarizes the results of previous rock sampling from the Mothelode area.

Sample #	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)*	Pb (%)*	Zn (%)*
92543	5.58	17.2	208 ppm	774 ppm	636 ppm
92544	1.0	12.0	516 ppm	142 ppm	117 ppm
92545	21.3	21.1	1419 ppm	1856 ppm	6761 ppm
18432	16.7	28	145 ppm	550 ppm	920 ppm
B-391	18.92	14.3	0.004	0.01	0.01
B-392	0.2	3.7	0.025	0.01	0.01
B-394	38.8	65.9	0.063	0.2	0.02
B-399	4.74	40.2	0.386	0.01	0.02
B-400	3.66	26.4	0.102	0.04	0.23
B-401	0.36	9.6	0.037	0.01	0.01
B-402	58.95	44.2	0.26	0.21	0.18
B-403	0.55	20	0.018	0.02	0.01
B-404	8.2	15.7	0.043	0.01	0.01
B-405	68.6	481	0.032	3.44	0.02
* unless otherwise noted					

Table 3 - Rock Sample Results, Mother Lode Showing

High gold values in the vein are associated with elevated values of lead and zinc. Sample B-402 represented a 2 metre chip across a vein with a 0.35 metre true width, while sample B-405 was a select sample of quartz rich material with visible galena. A single rock sample was collected from the quartz vein exposed in the Motherlode decline shaft during the 2005 program (sample 6754), and returned 2.1 g/t Au and 11.1 g/t Ag, without significant lead or zinc.

In 1987 West Rim drilled 425 metres of NQ core in 5 holes at the Mother Lode showing which showed the vein to be narrow and erratically mineralized. This core is stored near the Mother Lode workings and is in fair condition. The majority could be salvaged for re-logging if necessary. One sample (6757) of pyritic siliceous granodiorite in drill core (previously unsplit) was collected during the 2005 program, but did not contain elevated gold or silver values.

A minor amount of drilling is also reported to have been done by Christina Lake Mines in 1964 on the Ajax crown grant, adjoining the Mother Lode to the south. Details of this work are unknown.

EVA BELL - HALIFAX Minfile 082ESE098, 082ESE169

The Eva Bell, Manitou (not part of the property) and Halifax are adjacent former crown grants in the east-central part of the Burnt Basin property. The claims cover an east-west trending zone containing numerous lenses of lead-zinc-silver mineralization developed within limestone and limey sediments of the Mount Roberts Formation.

There are abundant old workings along the zone of mineralization, the largest being the Eva Bell production pit. Donna Mines (and partner Alvija Mines Ltd.) carried out small scale production from this area in 1973 - 1976, totalling 1700 tons averaging 2.6 oz/t Ag, 4% Pb and 6.3% Zn (Christopher, 1986). Other significant workings include the "Breckenridge adit" near the main access road, trenches and stripped areas at the Upper Eva Bell showing, open cuts, a shaft and tunnel on the Halifax claim, and several shallow shafts, open cuts and trenches on the Manitou. Shafts and open pits are also noted on the Havana Fraction, northwest of the Halifax (Mytrash and Ruzika, 1971).

In the Eva Bell production pit, a zone of massive pyrrhotite-magnetite with sphalerite and galena occurs within argillaceous limestone. Similar mineralization is seen in limestone adjacent to an andesite dyke, at the Halifax, and is said extend for a length of at least 500 feet. The upper Halifax zone is described as being galena, sphalerite and pyrite in a quartz gangue, while the lower zone is said to contain pyrite and chalcopyrite. At the Upper Eva Bell area, 3 mineralized pods are exposed in limestone sandwiched between sills of Coryell syenite. Two of the zones are massive pyrrhotite-magnetite with galena and sphalerite, similar to the Halifax and Eva Bell production pit zones. The third consists of massive sulfides with considerable chalcopyrite, as well as sphalerite, galena, cobalt, nickel arsenides and native silver (Christopher, 1986). Limited garnet and garnet-epidote skarn is noted. Ore zones are said to be difficult to follow due to the presence of numerous dykes.

A sample of ore from the Eva Bell was found to contain galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, cubanite, acanthite and argentiferous pentlandite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and minor amounts more unusual minerals including mackinawite, cobaltite, loellingite, violarite and niccolite. Three distinct mineral assemblages were noted: chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite, galena-sphalerite, and sphalerite. The galena was not argentiferous, and silver values were attributed to the presence of acanthite and argentiferous pentlandite. Silver minerals were closely associated with chalcopyrite (Johnson, 1973). In field relationships, Mytrash and Ruzika (1971) noted an early copper-zinc-silver event within limestone beds, and a later period of lead-zinc mineralization along dyke contacts, which can cross-cut the earlier mineralization.

No work was done in the Eva Bell area during 2005. Rock sample results from former sampling in this area are listed below in Table 4. Sampling shows high values of lead and zinc, with elevated silver, from the Eva Bell production pit. Gold values associated with the mineralization are low.

In 1968 and 1969 Dalex Mines carried out induced polarization and magnetometer surveys and considerable stripping and trenching on the Halifax-Eva Bell zone (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1968, 1969; Christopher, 1986). Seven IP anomalies are described by Mytrash and Ruzika (1971). Seven holes totalling 2,142 feet were then drilled, although, with respect to this drilling, Chisholm (1972) states that "*much of the drilling was of a haphazard nature and was not effectively spotted with regard to the major mineralized zones.*" Mytrash and Ruzika (1971) further state that most of the geophysical anomalies were untested by the drilling.

Sample #	Location	Au (g/t)*	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)*	Pb (%)*	Zn (%)
92542	Production pit	390 ppb	196	206 ppm	9.7	13.2
92546	Breckenridge adit	180 ppb	36.4	356 ppm	0.59	1.89
18431	Breckenridge adit	0.23	10.1	240 ppm	100 ppm	3.0
B-395	Halifax	0.13	13.2	0.004	0.57	1.83
B-396	Halifax	0.29	259	0.005	9.9	11.3
B-397	Halifax	0.04	3.8	0.008	0.02	0.03
B-398	Upper Eva Bell	1.23	609	3.76	3.35	8.60
B-420	Eva Bell	0.08	23.8	0.029	0.01	0.01
B-421	Upper Eva Bell	0.02	23.7	0.063	0.35	4.38
B-422	Upper Eva Bell	0.19	42.0	0.013	2.58	3.86
B-423	Upper Eva Bell	1.14	529	4.12	2.1	12.60
B-424	Eva Bell	0.16	44	0.37	0.14	3.12
B-425	Eva Bell	0.22	124.6	0.394	4.12	11.50
B-426	Eva Bell	0.02	2.1	0.014	0.02	0.07
BO957	Eva Bell	1.51	537.7	n/a	27.3	20.6
B-428	Manitou	0.02	23.6	0.086	0.09	1.73
B-429	Manitou	0.02	11.9	0.034	0.12	3.2
* unless otherwise noted						

Table 4 - Rock Sample Results, Eva Bell - Halifax (& Manitou) Showings

In 1972, Donna Mines drilled five short diamond drill holes, totalling 661 feet, at two sites on the Eva Bell claim. Drilling was done to test a magnetic anomaly, with good results, as summarised below in Table 5 (Shear, 1972).

Hole	Interval (feet)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
D1	4.5	1.46	1.96	7.18
D2	6.0	0.72	1.12	1.74
D4	38.0	1.53	2.58	4.32
including	16.5	2.67	4.84	7.30
D5	16.5	4.05	5.44	8.78

Table 5 - 1972 Diamond Drill Results - Eva Bell Showing

Trenching has also been done with success. A 1973 trench reportedly exposed a zone in the Halifax-Eva Bell area that graded 0.03 oz/t Au, 8.6 oz/t Ag, 2.2% Cu, 3.2% Pb and 8.15% Zn over a 21 foot width (West Rim Resources news release June 22, 1987).

In 1977, Paulson Mines Ltd. completed 1500 feet of diamond drilling in five holes to test the Halifax zone at depth. Several narrow (to 0.9 meters) mineralized intercepts were encountered in the drilling, with grades ranging from 0.46-2.56 oz/t Ag, 0.04-2.35% Pb and 7.5-18% Zn (Christopher, 1986; Paulson Mines news releases June 15, 1977, Aug 5, 1977). The 1977 Halifax drill core was examined in 1995 by Miller (1996), at which time about half of the core was salvageable. Samples of mineralized core that had not been split or sampled in 1977 were assayed for gold in 1995, without any significant results.

In 1978, Oliver Resources completed a small Pulse EM, magnetometer and induced polarization survey and identified an anomaly extending for approximately 600 metres across the Halifax claim at a depth of 100-120 metres (Oliver Resources news release Nov 20, 1978). This anomaly remains untested by drilling.

Granges Exploration Ltd. drilled 3 BQ diamond drill holes totalling 291 metres in the Eva Bell area in 1979. Only minor sulfides were encountered in the drilling (Exploration in B.C. 1979).

HASTINGS

The 1924 Minister of Mines report describes the Monito claim, adjoining the Molly Gibson to the north. Significant development work is reported on the Monito claim, including several open cuts, shallow shafts and tunnels. Lead-zinc mineralization occurs on a limestone-dyke contact on the east side of the claim. Mineralization is also noted through the limestone, especially on the west side of the claim where veins containing copper are said to range up to 2 feet in width and be traceable for 100 feet. A sample from the west vein assayed 0.02 oz/t Au, 11.3 oz/t Ag, 7.92% Cu, 0.7% Pb and 27% Zn, while a select sample from the east vein assayed 0.02 oz/t Au, 14.4 oz/t Ag, 32.1% Pb and 16.6% Zn. This is the only reference to the Monito claim in the historical literature and it's exact location is unknown. This may be a description of the Manitou claim (not part of the property), or it may be a description of showings on the Hastings claim where J. Carson, the present owner of the property, describes showings of massive sphalerite and galena. A sample of the mineralization collected by Mr. Carson in 1985 returned values of 5.26% Pb, 22.6% Zn and 5.2 oz/t Ag.

The Hastings area was prospected during the 2004 program without success. Only two old pits were located but neither contained any appreciable mineralization. No prospecting was done in this area during 2005.

CONTACT Minfile 082ESE120

Miller (1996) mentions an adit and several trenches that explore quartz veins within greenstone. Glossy highly fractured quartz vein material with pyrite and chalcopyrite from the adit (dump?) assayed 16 g/t Au. A second sample of quartz vein material ran 13 g/t Au and several samples from other workings returned values in the 2-5 g/t Au range. A silver-gold soil anomaly was defined in the Contact-Daly claim area that remains to be followed up (Christopher, 1986).

Prospecting during the 2005 program was successful in locating the Contact adit, approximately 400 meters north of the Motherlode workings. Note that the "Contact" adit is situated near the common boundary between the former Motherlode and Daly crown grants and not on the former Contact crown grant. A 1.7 meter wide, near vertical quartz vein, striking 345º, is exposed in the adit. The vein pinched to 0.6 meters in width at the adit face. A second vein, approximately 1 meter in width, is also exposed. The quartz is white to grey in colour, very high temperature looking, with up to 5-10% patchy massive pyrite. Four samples were collected from the dump of the adit. One sample of quartz vein material with 5% pyrite (sample 6756)

returned 3.48 g/t Au and 13.7 g/t Ag. A sample of dark grey, aphanitic, siliceous, pyritic hornfels (without any quartz veining), also from the dump of the adit, contained 6.3 g/t Au and 2.0 g/t Ag (sample 6766). Further sampling is recommended to assess this style of mineralization, particularly given the presence of auriferous siliceous hornfels at the Molly Gibson showing. Grey crystalline limestone was also present on the dump of the Contact adit.

TAMMANY NO. 1

A 130 foot tunnel on the Tammany No. 1 was reported to have intersected three quartz veins "*two small ones, and one of considerable width*" (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1901). Five samples of vein material from the Tammany No. 1 dump were collected in 1995, none of which contained significant gold values (Miller, 1996). A new logging road provides good access to the general vicinity of the showing. The old cabin, believed to be related to the Tammany workings, is now within a large clearcut area. This area was prospecting during both the 2004 and 2005 programs, however the workings have not been located.

TUNNEL (KITTY/ALDEEN) Minfile 082ESE103

A shaft sunk for 20 feet on a fissure quartz vein with free gold was reported in 1901 on the Tunnel Group, which included the Kitty, Aldeen and Tunnel claims. The precise location of the shaft is unknown. North of this, on the Mecklenburg "good showings" are said to be present. Old workings discovered during a 1986 work program were thought to perhaps be on the Tunnel or Aldeen claim, however these showings do not match the earlier descriptions of the Tunnel Group. Miller (1996) describes several open cuts in argillaceous limestone containing galena-sphalerite mineralization, and an old flooded declined shaft with near-massive pieces of fine grained galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite in epidote skarn on the dump. Six rock samples were collected from the area during the 1986 program, as listed below in Table 4, with values to over 50% Pb and up to 10% Zn. Gold values in rocks were low. Anomalous values of gold in soils do occur in this area, which remain to be followed up (Christopher, 1986).

Sample #	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
B-412	0.04	18	0.038	0.46	0.28
B-413	0.18	28.3	0.059	3.53	1.52
B-414	0.02	190	0.68	52.5	7.4
B-415	0.04	223.5	1.23	40.3	8.9
B-416	0.02	270	0.398	47.4	10.8
B-434	0.03	288	0.79	54	3.94

Table 6 - Rock Sample Results, Tunnel Showing

ENNISMORE

A tunnel driven for 100 feet in quartz and a shaft sunk 50 feet on a showing of galena are described on the Ennismore claim (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1901). Christopher (1986) describes a short open cut leading to declined shaft sunk at the contact between argillaceous limestone and a dark andesite dyke in an area of coincident anomalous Pb-Zn soil geochemistry. Weak copper mineralization was seen in hornfelsed sediments near the entrance to the open cut. The showing appears to be located on the Ennismore.

There is now good road access to this area of the property. Numerous old pits were located during the 2004 program. These old pits test siliceous skarn/hornfels zones related to contacts between mestasediment or limestone and intrusives. A quartz vein was also discovered which has been explored by several old pits, as shown on Figure 6. Sample results from this area were disappointing.

During the 2005 program, a shaft and a decline shaft were located on the Ennismore. Mineralization was not visible in place, but abundant massive sphalerite-magnetite-galena mineralization was found on the dumps of the old workings. Sample 6761 returned 24.6% Zn, while sample 6763 returned 5.76% Pb, 1.65% Zn and 122 g/t Ag. There has not been any recent work in this area and follow-up is strongly recommended.

JOSH 6600 ROAD

A zone of intense silicification (& quartz veining?) with patchy galena and fine grained massive pyrite was discovered along a new roadcut during 2004. The zone is poorly exposed and the orientation and width of the mineralized zone is not clear. A sample collected during 2004 returned 5.75 g/t Au, 52.3 ppm Ag and 7508 ppm Pb. The zone appears to be situated on the former Edison corwn grant. Prospecting during 2004 and 2005 failed to locate any old workings nearby, or any additional areas of mineralization nearby. Two samples were collected from the Josh 6600 showing during the 2005 program, sample 6752 of vuggy siliceous material with galena from the same location as the 2004 sample returned 7.45 g/t Au, 83.1 g/t Ag and 1.86% Pb, while sample 6764, of dark grey siliceous pyritic meta-intrusive (?) hostrock was only slightly elevated in gold. Trenching should be considered to better expose this zone.

OTHER ZONES OF MINERALIZATION

A large exposure of ore on the side of a precipice is said to be present on the Comart claim, in the North Burnt Basin and "*rich float, assaying over $100 to the ton*" was apparently picked up (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1901). No maps could be found showing the location of the Comart claim and this showing remains "lost".

On the Treasury Fraction, a vein is reported to have been stripped for 100 feet and a shaft sunk to a depth of 20 feet. Workings are also noted on the Preston and London Prize claims (locations unknown) (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1903). Mineralization, described as magnetite-galena-sphalerite replacement ore, is also mentioned on the Unexpected (Miller, 1996).

5.0 PROSPECTING AND ROCK SAMPLING

Previous exploration on the property has been hampered by topography, lack of access, the thick, forest cover and by the lack of outcrop in parts of the property. In the winter of 2003-04 and spring of 2004-05, logging was carried out in the area, and as part of this process, an extensive system of new roads was developed. During May, 2005 a short prospecting program was carried out to follow up on work done in 2004 and to prospect areas of the property now more accessible as a result of the new road system.

Nineteen rock samples were collected as shown on Figure 6. Sample descriptions are contained in Appendix 1. Samples were shipped to EcoTech Laboratories in Kamloops for preparation and analysis for gold plus a 28 element ICP suite. Analytical results are summarized below in Table 7, plotted on Figure 6 and included in Appendix 3. A description of analytical procedures is contained in Appendix 2.

Sample #	Au	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn
	ppb	g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
6751	<5		0.2	48	36		72	
6752	>1000	7.45	83.1	78	>10000	1.86	152	
6753	50		0.9	10	112		12	
6754	>1000	2.1	11.1	147	128		38	
6755	210		2.7	105	22		5	
6756	>1000	3.48	13.7	672	16		10	
6757	<5		0.3	176	14		62	
6758	5		0.2	9	4		3	
6759	5		0.3	41	14		26	
6760	<5		<0.2	10	10		29	
6761	90		12.3	186	2736		>10000	24.60
6762	<5		0.5	288	22		223	
6763	180		122.0	29	>10000	5.76	>10000	1.65
6764	135		1.2	120	176		97	
6765	170		0.3	16	48		17	
6766	>1000	6.3	2.0	153	52		53	
6767	15		0.2	71	16		34	
6768	10		0.3	38	32		76	
6769	5		<0.2	44	14		33	

Table 7 - 2005 Rock Sample Results

The 2005 program was successful in locating several of the old workings whose locations were previously unknown.

The 'Contact' adit was located, approximately 400 metres north of the Motherlode workings and near the common boundary between the former Motherlode and Daly crown grants. A near vertical quartz vein, trending 345º, is visible in the adit. The vein is approximately 1.7 meters in width, but pinches to 0.6 meters wide by the adit face. A second quartz vein, approximately 1 meter in width is also visible. Four samples were collected from the adit dump. Samples 6755 and 6756 are of high temperature looking quartz with patchy massive pyrite, to 5%. Sample 6756 returned 2.1 g/t Au and 11.1 g/t Ag, while sample 6755 was only slightly elevated in gold (210 ppb Au). Sample 6765 is similar looking quartz, but with 5-10% red garnet, again only slightly elevated in gold (170 ppb Au), while sample 6758 is of pyritic siliceous hornfels

without any quartz veining. This sample was significantly anomalous in gold (6.3 g/t Au) but, unlike the quartz vein material, did not contain correspondingly elevated silver. Elevated gold in hornfels is previously undocumented in this area and may be quite significant, particularly in light of similar mineralization at the Molly Gibson showing. Further sampling is highly recommended to determine the nature and extent of this style of mineralization in the Contact area.

Follow-up prospecting was done in the vicinity of the Josh 6600 road, where a zone of intense silicification (& quartz veining?) with patchy galena and fine grained massive pyrite was discovered along the roadcut during 2004. A sample collected from this zone during 2004 returned 5.75 g/t Au, 52.3 ppm Ag and 7508 ppm Pb. Prospecting in 2005 failed to locate any old workings nearby, or any additional areas of mineralization. Two samples were collected during the 2005 program, sample 6752 of vuggy siliceous material with galena from the same location as the 2004 sample returned 7.45 g/t Au, 83.1 g/t Ag and 1.86% Pb, while sample 6764, of dark grey siliceous pyritic meta-intrusive (?) hostrock was only slightly elevated in gold (135 ppb Au). Excavator trenching is recommended to better expose this zone.

During the 2005 program, a shaft and a decline shaft were located on the Ennismore. Mineralization was not visible in place, but abundant massive sphalerite-magnetite-galena mineralization was found on the dumps of the old workings. Sample 6761 returned 24.6% Zn, while sample 6763 returned 5.76% Pb, 1.65% Zn and 122 g/t Ag. There has not been any recent work in this area and follow-up is strongly recommended. Excavator trenching would be a good tool for further exploration of this target.

Two samples were collected from the Motherlode showing during the 2005 program. Previous sampling at the Motherlode shows that high gold and silver values correspond to higher values in lead and zinc. Sample 6754, from the quartz vein exposed in the Motherlode decline shaft, returned 2.1 g/t Au and 11.1 g/t Ag, without significant lead or zinc. Sample 6757, of pyritic siliceous granodiorite in previously unsplit old drill core near the shaft, did not contain elevated gold or silver values.

A considerable effort was made to locate the Tammany showings, without success, however numerous old pits and trenches were discovered in this general area, in the clearcut south of the Josh 8100 road. Five samples were collected from this area (6758, 59, 67-69). An old pit was also discovered to the northwest of the Tammany area and sampled as 6753. None of these samples were elevated in gold, silver or base metals.

Several other samples were collected from road cuts or outcrops, as shown on Figure 6 and described in Appendix 1, without significant results.

6.0 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 an 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 worked as a geological consultant on numerous exploration properties in the vicinity of the Burnt Basin property over the past nine years. I supervised the work program described in this report.

Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng. Date of signing

7.0 COST STATEMENT

Labour:

John Carson	Prospector - prospecting, rock sampling 5 days @ $214.00/day	$ 1,070.00
Alfreda Elden	Prospector - prospecting, rock sampling 5 days @ $214.00/day	$ 1,070.00
Linda Caron	Geologist - data compilation, program supervision report preparation 2 days @ $481.50/day	$ 963.00
		$ 3,103.00

Analytical Costs:

Eco Tech Laboratory, Kamloops, B.C.

19 samples -	28 element ICP + Au FA/AA finish	$ 578.01
10 assays -	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn	

Expenses:

Vehicle & 4 wheeler rental: 5 days @ $100/day	$ 500.00
Fuel	$ 122.56
Greyhound - shipping costs (samples, supplies)	$ 43.00
Misc. field supplies (bags, flagging etc)	$ 36.75
Report - photocopies, map copies, drafting	$ 325.00
	$ 1,027.31

$ 4,708.32

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APPENDIX 1

Rock Sample Descriptions

2005 Rock Sample Descriptions			
Sample #	**Location (NAD 83)**		**Description**
	Easting	**Northing**	
6751	417945	5446564	Josh 6600 Rd - dark grey, aphanitic limey meta-argillite with 5-10% fine py, slightly magnetic
6752	417284	5446360	Josh 6600 Rd - siliceous material, vuggy with galena. Same location as 2004 sample, 4117
6753	415996	5447806	Tammany area - prob just W of claim boundary. Small shaft. Siliceous, pyritic metaquartzite(?)
6754	417437	5447749	Motherlode - sample from decline shaft. Qtz vein, 2 feet wide, dips ~ 45 E, strike northerly?
6755	417423	5448104	Contact showing - adit has 5.5 foot qtz vein pinches to 2' in face. Near vertical, strikes 345. Sample 6755 is vuggy py rich qtz vein from dump.
6756	417423	5448104	Same location as 6755. Sample 6756 is white-grey, very high Temp looking qtz from dump. 5% patchy massive py, minor vugs
6757	417416	5447741	Drill core at Motherlode - 2% disseminated fine py in siliceous chl gdiorite. Core is unsplit.
6758	416593	5447225	Qtz outrop - digging in clearcut. Large barren looking qtz boulder off Josh 8100 spur.
6759	416267	5447080	30 foot long trench, fine sulfides - Tammany area. Rusty weathering, buff coloured, very siliceous intrusive or qtzite with fine py.
6760	417688	5447342	Buff coloured bleached siliceous material with py from Josh Main Rd. Poss fine grained silic'd intrusive or chert. 1-2% diss py.
6761	417709	5447133	shaft - Ennismore area. Massive sphalerite, with minor galena and magnetite on dump. Can't see minz'n in place. Patchy magnetic.
6762	418210	5447747	Dark grey-green, fine grained siliceous microdiorite intrusive or volcanic with fine py from Josh Main Rd, near 2004 samples 4108, 4109.
6763	417736	5447015	decline shaft S of 6761 in Ennismore area. Black, fine grained, strongly magnetic, massive magnetite-sphalerite-galena. From dump of shaft.
6764	417284	5446360	Host rock at 2004 sample 4117 site. Rusty weathering, dark grey, fine grained, very siliceous, 5% diss py, possibly meta-intrusive.
6765	417423	5448104	Same location as 6755, 56. Dump of Contact adit. White-grey high Temp looking qtz with 5-10% red garnet as massive patches and good dodecahedral xtals.
6766	417423	5448104	Same location as 6755, 56. Dump of Contact adit. Sample is of dark grey, aphanitic to fine grained, very hard siliceous pyritic hornfels. Also some grey crystalline limestone on dump that was not sampled.
6767	416627	5447290	From dump of 3 m deep pit in clearcut. Fine grained, dark grey-green, chl, mod silic, non-mag, minor py - metavolcanic.
6768	416505	5447021	Top of clearcut. Rusty siliceous meta-argillite with 5% diss py. Old digging nearby.
6769	416558	5447209	In clearcut. Grey-buff siliceous metachert or ?, rusty weathering, minor py. Above old digging.

APPENDIX 2

Analytical Procedures

Eco Tech Laboratory 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.

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			Detection Limit	
	Low	Upper		Low	Upper
Ag	0.2ppm	30.0ppm	Mo	1ppm	10,000ppm
Al	0.01%	10.0%	Na	0.01%	10.00%
As	5ppm	10,000ppm	Ni	1ppm	10,000ppm
Ba	5ppm	10,000ppm	P	10ppm	10,000ppm
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm	Pb	2ppm	10,000ppm
Ca	0.01%	10,00%	Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm
Cd	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm
Co	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm	Ti	0.01%	10.00%
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm	U	10ppm	10,000ppm
Fe	0.01%	10.00%	V	1ppm	10,000ppm
La	10ppm	10,000ppm	Y	1ppm	10,000ppm
Mg	0.01%	10.00%	Zn	1ppm	10,000ppm
Mn	1ppm	10,000ppm			

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 prenumbered 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.

APPENDIX 3

Analytical Results

30-May-05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-386

Newport Gold
Box 2493
Grand Forks, BC
V0H 1H0

Attention: Linda Caron

No. of samples received:19
Sample Type: Rock
Submitted by: Linda Caron
Project #:Burnt Basin

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	6751	<5	0.2	3.64	5	<5	<5	7.29	3	12	25	48	2.57	<10	0.05	109	14	0.55	66	950	36	<5	<20	664	0.04	<10	45	<10	<1	72
2	6752	>1000	>30	0.16	65	10	<5	0.05	3	2	188	78	2.88	<10	0.02	30	<1	0.02	6	80	>10000	20	<20	74	<0.01	<10	25	<10	<1	152
3	6753	50	0.9	0.78	<5	50	75	0.71	<1	17	110	10	3.61	<10	0.11	136	36	0.02	10	170	112	<5	<20	78	0.04	<10	26	10	<1	12
4	6754	>1000	11.1	1.08	<5	45	15	0.16	<1	81	52	147	>10	<10	0.42	243	27	0.02	33	90	128	<5	<20	11	0.05	30	57	<10	<1	38
5	6755	210	2.7	0.02	<5	15	<5	0.02	<1	78	133	105	4.29	<10	<0.01	47	4	<0.01	4	<10	22	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	5
6	6756	>1000	13.7	0.03	<5	5	<5	0.02	<1	8	138	672	1.69	<10	<0.01	22	5	<0.01	5	20	16	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	10
7	6757	<5	0.3	1.33	<5	20	<5	1.78	<1	17	45	176	4.53	<10	0.91	637	3	0.03	10	500	14	<5	<20	31	0.03	<10	127	<10	3	62
8	6758	5	0.2	<0.01	10	<5	<5	0.02	<1	2	113	9	0.35	<10	<0.01	33	3	<0.01	11	<10	4	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	3
9	6759	5	0.3	2.05	<5	40	<5	2.51	<1	16	31	41	3.45	<10	0.48	77	2	0.31	13	1240	14	<5	<20	142	0.11	<10	67	<10	<1	26
10	6760	<5	<0.2	0.30	<5	40	<5	0.42	<1	4	88	10	1.49	30	0.21	198	4	0.03	8	400	10	<5	<20	41	<0.01	<10	16	<10	5	29
11	6761	90	12.3	0.90	20	35	<5	2.07	>1000	21	19	186	>10	<10	0.55	4167	<1	0.02	3	230	2736	<5	<20	129	0.04	<10	52	<10	<1	>10000
12	6762	<5	0.5	1.69	<5	45	<5	1.81	<1	22	23	288	4.12	<10	0.68	268	14	0.25	12	880	22	<5	<20	103	0.07	<10	94	<10	<1	223
13	6763	180	>30	0.09	120	80	35	2.05	76	14	7	29	>10	<10	2.08	>10000	8	<0.01	9	<10	>10000	<5	<20	62	0.03	<10	11	<10	<1	>10000
14	6764	135	1.2	2.71	15	50	<5	1.53	<1	36	49	120	6.70	<10	0.46	361	4	0.23	22	630	176	<5	<20	157	0.19	<10	109	<10	<1	97
15	6765	170	0.3	0.07	<5	15	5	8.74	<1	2	45	16	3.04	<10	0.01	1010	1	<0.01	2	<10	48	<5	<20	38	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	17
16	6766	>1000	2.0	3.45	<5	60	<5	2.36	<1	19	76	153	4.09	<10	0.85	366	34	0.07	8	390	52	<5	<20	53	0.15	<10	91	<10	<1	53
17	6767	15	0.2	0.86	<5	40	<5	1.02	<1	18	32	71	2.67	<10	0.59	283	<1	0.13	13	1390	16	<5	<20	17	0.19	<10	85	<10	3	34
18	6768	10	0.3	3.79	15	20	<5	3.59	2	12	57	38	2.91	<10	0.16	67	4	0.71	47	990	32	<5	<20	852	0.09	<10	51	<10	<1	76
19	6769	5	<0.2	1.18	<5	25	<5	2.11	<1	15	18	44	1.55	<10	0.19	83	1	0.15	54	740	14	<5	<20	191	0.06	<10	6	<10	<1	33
QC DATA:																														
Resplit:																														
1	6751	5	0.2	3.85	10	5	<5	7.47	3	12	47	49	2.70	<10	0.07	115	13	0.59	66	980	40	<5	<20	706	0.04	<10	43	<10	1	81
Repeat:																														
1	6751	<5	0.2	3.73	10	<5	<5	7.17	2	12	26	47	2.55	<10	0.06	106	13	0.57	65	910	32	<5	<20	673	0.05	<10	47	<10	<1	71
10	6760	5	<0.2	0.30	<5	40	<5	0.43	<1	4	93	9	1.53	30	0.22	209	3	0.04	7	420	26	<5	<20	42	<0.01	<10	16	<10	5	35
Standard:																														
GEO '05		140	1.5	1.53	55	150	<5	1.32	<1	16	56	83	3.74	<10	0.78	573	<1	0.03	26	580	22	<5	<20	54	0.11	<10	62	<10	9	74

JJ/jm/ga
df/385
XLS/05

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

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2005-386

Newport Gold
Box 2493
Grand Forks, BC
V0H 1H0

30-May-05

Attention: Linda Caron

No. of samples received:19
Sample Type: Rock
Submitted by: Linda Caron
Project #:Burnt Basin

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
2	6752	7.45	0.217	83.1	2.423	1.86	
4	6754	2.10	0.061				
6	6756	3.48	0.101				
11	6761						24.6
13	6763			122	3.558	5.76	1.65
16	6766	6.30	0.184				

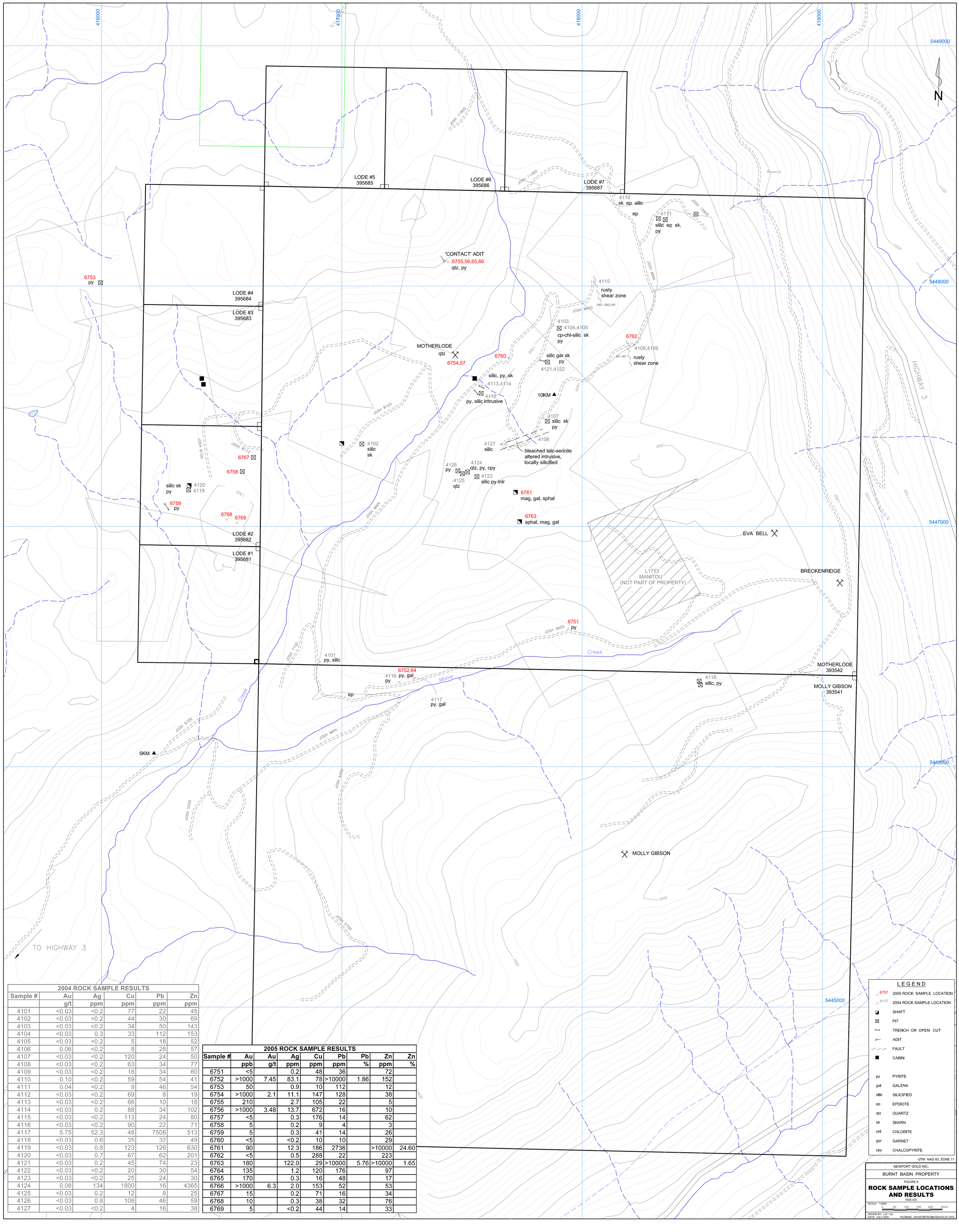
QC Data:

Standard:

SH13	1.30	0.038				
Pb106			59.2	1.726	0.52	0.84

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

JJ/jm/cr
XLS/05



2004 ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample #	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
	g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
4101	<0.03	<0.2	77	22	45
4102	<0.03	<0.2	44	30	69
4103	<0.03	<0.2	34	50	143
4104	<0.03	0.3	33	112	153
4105	<0.03	<0.2	5	18	52
4106	0.06	<0.2	8	28	57
4107	<0.03	<0.2	120	24	50
4108	<0.03	<0.2	63	34	77
4109	<0.03	<0.2	18	34	60
4110	0.10	<0.2	59	54	41
4111	0.04	<0.2	9	46	54
4112	<0.03	<0.2	69	8	19
4113	<0.03	<0.2	66	10	18
4114	<0.03	0.2	88	34	102
4115	<0.03	<0.2	113	24	80
4116	<0.03	<0.2	90	22	71
4117	5.75	52.3	48	7508	513
4118	<0.03	0.6	35	32	49
4119	<0.03	0.8	123	126	630
4120	<0.03	0.7	67	62	201
4121	<0.03	0.2	45	74	23
4122	<0.03	<0.2	20	30	54
4123	<0.03	<0.2	25	24	30
4124	0.08	134	1800	16	4365
4125	<0.03	0.2	12	8	25
4126	<0.03	0.8	108	46	59
4127	<0.03	<0.2	4	16	38

2005 ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample #	Au	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn
	ppb	g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
6751	<5		0.2	48	36		72	
6752	>1000	7.45	83.1	78	>10000	1.86	152	
6753	50		0.9	10	112		12	
6754	>1000	2.1	11.1	147	128		38	
6755	210		2.7	105	22		5	
6756	>1000	3.48	13.7	672	16		10	
6757	<5		0.3	176	14		62	
6758	5		0.2	9	4		3	
6759	5		0.3	41	14		26	
6760	<5		<0.2	10	10		29	
6761	90		12.3	186	2736		>10000	24.60
6762	<5		0.5	288	22		223	
6763	180		122.0	29	>10000	5.76	>10000	1.65
6764	135		1.2	120	176		97	
6765	170		0.3	16	48		17	
6766	>1000	6.3	2.0	153	52		53	
6767	15		0.2	71	16		34	
6768	10		0.3	38	32		76	
6769	5		<0.2	44	14		33	

LEGEND

- 6757 — 2005 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- 4117 — 2004 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- SHAFT
- PIT
- TRENCH OR OPEN CUT
- ADIT
- FAULT
- CABIN

py	PYRITE
gal	GALENA
sillc	SILICIFIED
ep	EPDIOTE
qtz	QUARTZ
sk	SKARN
chl	CHLORITE
gar	GARNET
cpy	CHALCOPYRITE

UTM NAD 83, ZONE 11

NEWPORT GOLD INC.

BURNT BASIN PROPERTY

FIGURE 6

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND RESULTS

082E.020

SCALE: 1:5000 (0 50 100 150 200 250m)

DRAWN BY: LJC / dw
DATE: JULY 2004

FILENAME: 2005-BURNTBASIN-FIG6-ROLOC.DWG