ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE YEAR 2005

SOIL AND BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS AND PROSPECTING

IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN QUADRANT OF THE GNOME MINERAL CLAIM,

VIDETTE LAKE, CLINTON MINING DIVISION, SOUTH-CENTRAL

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE: 51° 10', 120° 53'

NTS: 92P/2

REG. OWNERS: RAGNAR U. BRUASET
AND RAGNAR U. BRUASET & ASSOCIATES LTD

OPERATOR: RAGNAR U. BRUASET & ASSOCIATES LTD.

FIELDWORK DONE: APRIL 20-APRIL 25, 2005

REPORT BY: RAGNAR U. BRUASET, B.Sc.

AUGUST 6, 2005

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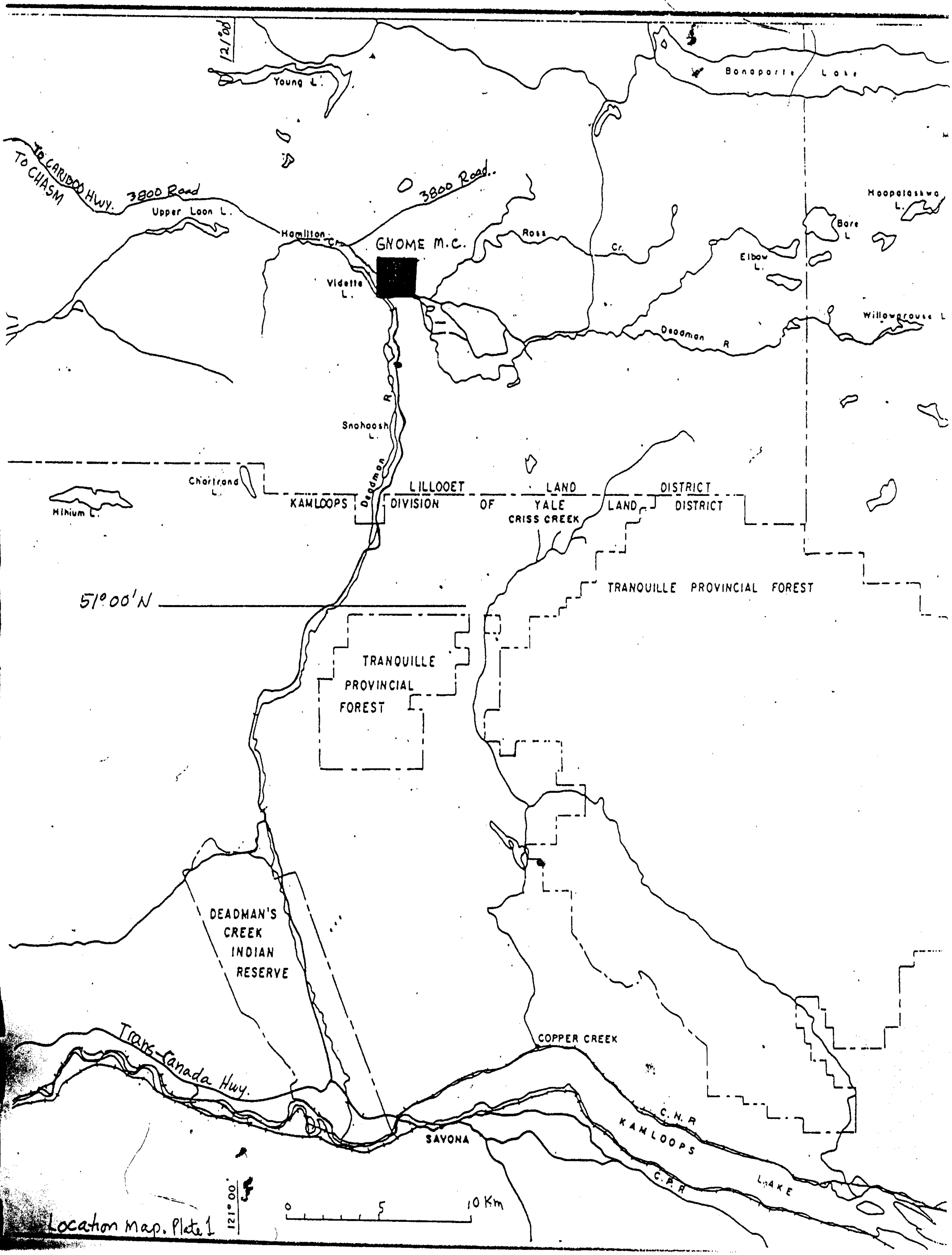
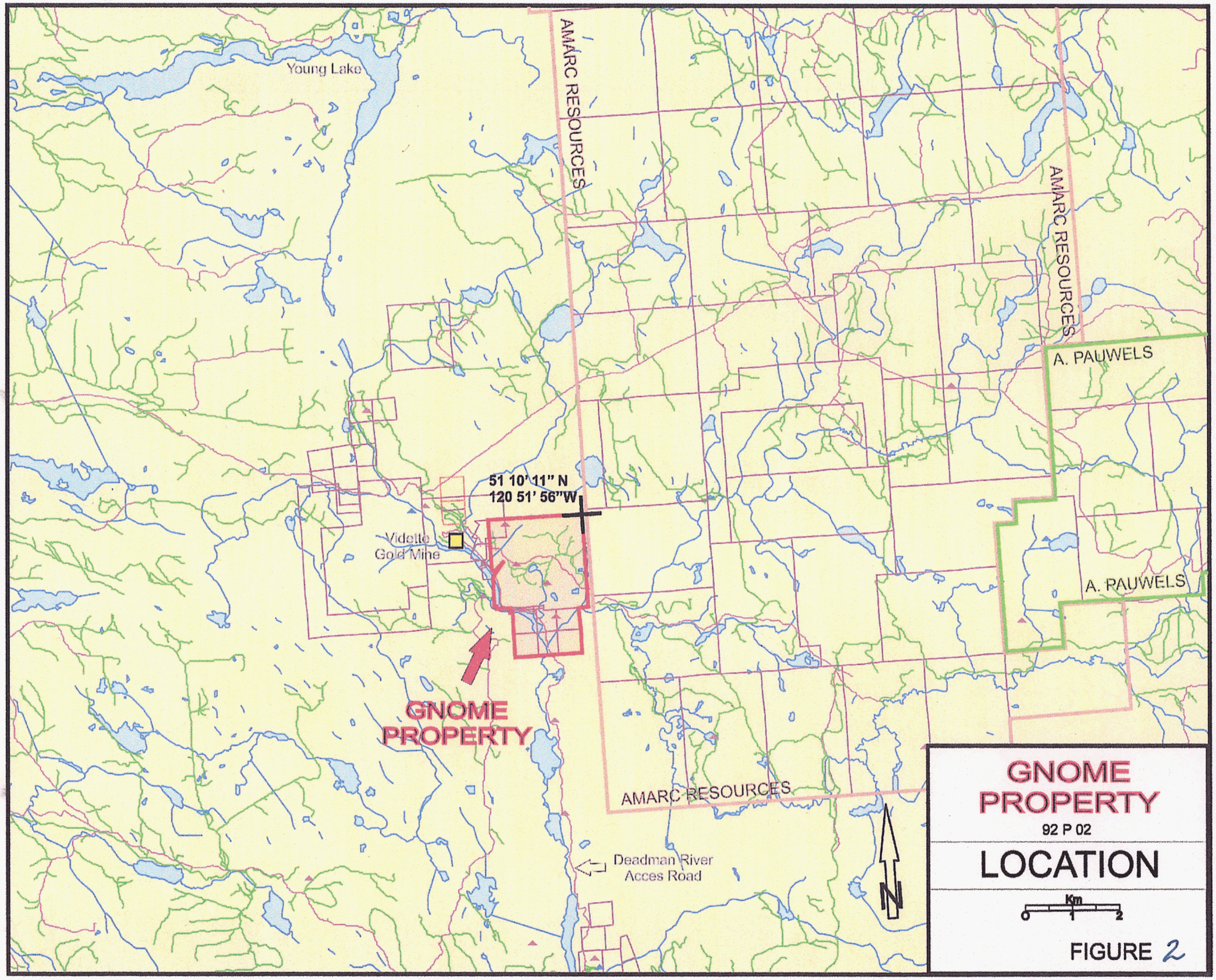


Location Map. Plate 1



GNOME PROPERTY

92 P 02

LOCATION

Km 0 1 2

FIGURE 2

INTRODUCTION

This report describes concurrent geochemical surveys utilizing soil and douglas fir outer bark in the southwestern quadrant of the Gnome M.C. In the course of the survey, R. Bruaset, also looked for mineralization (Appendix 5).

The Gnome is situated at Vidette Lake which is about 65 km N.W. of the City of Kamloops in south-central B. C. 46 km of road access is via Deadman River Road commencing on Trans-Canada Highway about 8 km west of Savona.

The local physiographic division is the Cariboo Plateau (Physiographic Map of the Canadian Cordillera, G.S.C. map 1701A). The area is within the Southern Interior dry belt with annual precipitation less than 25 inches (63.5 cm). Gnome M.C. is plateau-like with the exception of the southwestern and southern portions which are steep, partly talus-covered slopes extending into the deeply incised valley of Vidette Lake. Total precipitation in the plateau portion of the Gnome is about 38 cm/year (Bruaset, 1984). As expected, caliche occurs in the soil, and it probably complicates soil geochemistry by reducing secondary dispersion, notably that of copper and molybdenum.

Early mining exploration, in the 1930's, in the Vidette area centered at the north-end of Vidette Lake. The Vidette Gold Mine produced about 30,000 ozs Au and 47,000 ozs of Ag and 50 tons of copper from 54,000 tons of ore (Prelim. Map No. 64 and Dawson, 1973).

The ground on the east side of the former mine- the current Pam and Gnome Groups- was explored in those early years by pits, trenches and several short adits and a shallow shaft. Two of those workings appear on Figures 3-5. Based on information provided by G.S.C. Memoir 179, these workings are tentatively called the Shelly Claims Workings.

The area of the current claims has variously undergone mapping, soil, outer-bark and rock sampling, selective extraction Enzyme Leach, ground magnetics, induced polarization and diamond drilling since modern work started in the mid. 1970's. Previous exploration programs of a "modern" nature on the Gnome property targeted epithermal gold and porphyry Cu-Mo-Au mineralization.

The current program indicates widespread moderate to highly anomalous gold and copper in Douglas fir outer bark samples. Modest anomalies for Cu and Au also occur in soils. A float train of chalcopyrite bearing rock was found (Figs. 3-5). A sample of this material contains 1.04 % Cu, 40 ppb Au and 7.8 ppm Ag.

SUMMARY

A conventional soil survey consisted of 63 samples. All samples were analyzed for gold and ICP at Eco Tech Laboratories. The survey was completed along the steep hill sides east and north of Vidette Lake. A substantial portion of these samples is considered anomalous in Cu. A small number of samples are anomalous in Au. Caliche occurs in this grid area and its presence likely reduces the mobility of Cu and other elements.

A concurrent biogeochemical survey consisting of 37 Douglas fir outer bark samples, including four check samples, has been conducted on the soil grid. Sample spacing was 100 m, compared to 50 m for the soils. The vegetation samples were analyzed by Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) for 35 elements, including gold at the 0.05 ppb detection limit. Barks were also analyzed for copper by nitric-aqua regia leach. All analyses on the bark were performed by Activation Laboratories Ltd., Ancaster, Ontario. All of the vegetation analyzes yield data as "dry weight", i.e. actual concentrations in the bark. Most of the bark samples are anomalous in Au and Cu, including other elements such as Mo and As. The bark data is consistent and agrees well in Au with various check sample sites established in previous survey

The results of this program will be analyzed in the context of the existing geological, geochemical, geophysical surveys and drilling information. A possible next step in target definition is to survey the S.W. quadrant of Gnome M.C. with Induced Polarization.

The current program indicates potential for alkaline Cu-Au porphyry mineralization in the S.W. quadrant of Gnome M.C.

EXPLORATION HISTORY OF S.W. GNOME-AREA

1930's: Shelly Claims. Work consisted of prospecting including driving at least one, and probably 2, short adits (G.S.C. Memoir 179, p. 35.

1976-1980: Regional alkaline porphyry recon. involving soil and major element rock sampling led to the present grid area. Further sampling to the north returned week Cu in soils but defined a Mo soil anomaly in what is now the northern half of Gnome. This was staked as the Gala property when the price of Mo surged in1980. An IP survey (A.R.9223) defined a drill target. Gala forfeited without a test. The ground was relocated as Gnome by Chevron in 1983 for gold exploration purposes (A.R. 12021).

1994: Property-wide bark and Enzyme Leach sampling was done. This survey extended generally to the brow of the hill in the current survey area (Bruaset, 1995).

GEOLOGY

The Gnome property is underlain mainly by intermediate to basic island-arc volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. This area lies on the northwest extension of the eastern volcanic facies of the Nicola as seen on the adjacent Ashcroft sheet. Nicola volcanics on the property contain a fairly penetrative fabric trending generally east to eastsoutheast and dipping steeply N. an S. These rocks have been metamorphosed to mid-greenschist facies.

Granitic rocks of unknown age outcrop in the N.W. quadrant of Gnome M.C. where low-grade Cu, Au and Mo mineralization has been found in trenches and has also been intersected in drill holes. Garnet-epidote skarnification of Nicola volcanics is believed related to this intrusion. An epithermal system is located on the east edge of the granitic intrusive, or above it. Epithermal silica breccias occurring in central and north-central Gnome have been considered related to a north-south structural feature known as Central Gully Trend. The breccias are sinter and were targeted in diamond drilling programs by Noranda (A.R.15120) and Inco Gold (A.R. 18492) in 1986 and 1989-90, respectively.

SOIL SAMPLING

Soil sampling was carried out at approximately 50 m intervals using a spade (Fig. 3). Control was by NCI hip-chain and Brunton compass with current G.S.C. Geomagnetic Laboratory declination. Slope corrected tie-lines are as shown on Figs. 3-5, including tie in with the S.W. corner pin of Lot 947. The northern and southern adits (Shelly workings) were also tied to the S.W. corner pin of L. 947 by traversing across the flat-land.

Samples were collected and stored in conventional Kraft soil envelopes. The preferred soil horizon was the B. That horizon was found only at approximately 1/3 of the sites, the remaining sites utilizing talus fines.

Soil values range from 5 to 140 ppb Au and from 27 to 254 ppm Cu (Fig. 3).

Weak caliche was encountered at a depth of about 30 cm, with heavy caliche at 60 cm at sample site 6S. The heaviest caliche observed occurs at a depth of 76 cm at sample site 9S. Since samples were obtained at depths of 20-25 cm, caliche probably reduced secondary dispersion of Cu and Mo. In the past, caliche was exposed in two pits in the northern half of Gnome at depths of about 1m. One of those caliche sites is about 650 m north of sample 16S and the other is about 900 m west of the N.E. corner of the Gnome M.C. The tendency of caliche to inhibit the mobility of copper and molybdenum is discussed in Horsnail and Elliott, 1971. That reference states: "this leads to concentration on steep, seepage –fed slopes covered by calcareous talus fans." In the Gnome Claim, where annual precipitation is exceptionally low, it is possible that only a weak signature for copper would be produced by mineralized bedrock covered by a thin layer of talus, despite the steep slopes. Soil sampling on Gnome has historically produced mixed results, especially for Cu, and these are likely due to caliche.

THE RATIONALE FOR BARK SAMPLING ON GNOME

Conifer outer bark sampling was highly cost effective in the 1994 survey (Bruaset, 1995). Prior to June 1994, abundant douglas firs of substantial size grew on the Lot 947- portion of the property. Select logging with the removal of almost all large trees commenced upon completion of the survey.

According to Dunn, 1986, roots are exceedingly corrosive, locally producing micro-environments less than pH 1. Individual plants may have tens of km of roots and rootlets. These in turn have millions of apertures through which essential and non-essential elements enter the tree. Trees and other plants selectively extract from soils, groundwater and bedrock those elements essential for growth. They also absorb non-essential elements and deposit them, as much as possible, in parts of the tree, such as outer bark, twigs, and tree tops, where they do not interfere with the metabolic processes. Accordingly, a mature tree is a powerful geochemical sampling system capable of integrating the geochemical signature of many cubic meters of substratae. Soil sampling on the other hand is just a handful of material from a particular soil horizon.

Because outer bark is dead tissue, it is possible to extend bark surveys without concerns for seasonal variations. In the current survey, the sampler tied into previous sample points and found satisfactory agreement indicating the new data can be considered together with the old data. This is possible largely because one laboratory has performed all of the analyses using the same methods. Dunn, 1991, provides many useful hints to assist with successful biogeochemical surveys.

BARK SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND SAMPLE HANDLING TIPS

The outer bark of douglas firs was scraped with a paint scraper reserved and dedicated to that purpose. The scrapings were obtained from around the entire tree at convenient height. In the event of previous sampling of a tree, care would be taken to ensure the new sample does not contain any inner bark. Metallic and non-metallic element gradients exist within the bark. Some elements increase inwards in the bark and others decrease in that direction. The check-sampling of the two historic reference sites involved the use of a step ladder to ensure these samples contain only outer bark. The middle site was logged in 1994 but the stump remains. One should not expect to get the same value, but should expect an anomalous analysis where one was anomalous before. Stumps are routinely sampled in surveys and usually provide satisfactory samples when the bark is clean and the species is known.

A plastic dust-pan with a crescent cut out was held against the tree trunk to effectively catch bark scrapings.

One full standard soil sample bag of bark constitutes a sample. If a check sample were required, a second sample of outer bark would be collected in the same manner. In the course of this program, outer bark was collected from large douglas firs- 0.75 to 1 m+ diameter, whenever possible. Occasionally, in the absence of the large trees, several 20 to 30 cm diameter trees were sampled. The largest trees are the most desirable sample sites. By sampling several smaller trees one approximates the area of influence of a 'vet'. Douglas fir has a long tap root, as compared to a lodgepole pine; these develop early in the life of a tree and extend to the water table (Robert Guy, U.B.C. Forestry, verbal comm.). This ability of douglas fir to grow a long tap root enhances its ability to sample large volumes of soil and possibly some bedrock.

The sampler wore no gold jewelry of any kind and did not touch the bark. Bark scrapings were poured into a Kraft soil envelope, shaken and folded shut. Samples were accumulated in a 12"x 20" plastic bag inside the packsack. This form of storage is designed to ensure samples remain clean and separated from any contaminants that could be found in a pack sack. The dust pan handle had been shortened to allow clean storage in a plastic bag until required at the next sample site. Dust remaining on the dust pan after sampling was blown off. The paint scraper was stored with the dust pan such that the blade faced away from the dust pan. As an added precaution, the blade of the paint scraper had been filed dull and the corners of the blade have been rounded. That reduces nicking of the dust pan.

Prior to being shipped, all sample bags were sealed with 5 cm wide clear tape and placed in Ziploc bags. Samples were then packed tightly in the upright position. The shipping box was marked UP with instructions to ship UPRIGHT.

Samples were shipped to Activation Laboratories Ltd., Ancaster, Ontario, via FEDEX for delivery the next day. Laboratory instructions included a request to run some blank material through the mill prior to commencing maceration of the shipment.

COPPER CONCENTRATIONS OF OUTER BARK AT GNOME

37 bark samples were analyzed by AR ICP; yielding values from 9 to 19 ppm Cu. These are dry weight values, i.e. actual concentrations in the bark. All of the bark samples are considered anomalous for copper.

b

Little data on Cu concentrations in douglas fir outer bark exists in the public domain, to the best of the author's knowledge. The author has a few data for comparison. This includes data from a 350 m by 500 m survey-area in which lodgepole pine outer bark was sampled on 50 m square grid. A few douglas fir samples were also collected for added information. The highest concentration of copper in a douglas fir outer bark sample was 19 ppm (0.25 pp Au). This sample site is located10 m down-slope from a Cu showing in which an appreciable area averages > 0.5 % Cu and >500 ppb Au. Two other douglas fir samples, containing 9 ppm Cu (0.30 ppb Au) and 10 ppm Cu (0.38 ppb Au), occur within 200 m of the 19 ppm Cu site. All of these bark samples fall within a drill target defined by IP. Previous sampling in the area near known mineralization has suggests Au in lodgepole pine outer bark as low as about 0.3 ppb may be a significant indicator of gold if the overburden were thin and the roots extended into mineralized rock. This was the finding at the Cu-Au showing noted above. This has interesting implications in the subject area where the root systems probably anchor the large tree to bedrock and the bark response for gold is 0.7 ppb, or higher in 23.5 % of the samples from the grid. Comparisons between the gold contents of douglas fir and lodgepole pine outer barks suggest these species are comparable.

CONIFER OUTER BARK CHECK SAMPLES

Three historic reference sites for anomalous gold in douglas fir outer bark are designated as sample sites 233B to 235 B on Plate 5. The reference sites were sampled in 1991 and 1994. The values obtained are as follows: 233B site: 1.36, 1.10, 1.49 ppb; 234 site: 0.54, 1.09 ppb and 235B site: 0.73 and 0.19 ppb. Samples at the last site were averaged to yield an anomalous value. With bark sampling, the author considers it a satisfactory test if an anomalous value is obtained at an anomalous check sample site.

In the present survey, a check sample-pair was obtained at the start of the survey; one of the samples intended for insertion in the sample suite at a convenient point. The fact that both samples had the same gold content is suggestive of valid data.

In the case of Cu in bark, both check samples returned highly anomalous values, which, while not the same, were close enough to verify the precision of the copper data. No historic reference site for copper in outer bark exists on the Gnome.

PETROGRAPHIC STUDY

Jeff Harris identified monzonite as the host of chalcopyrite-bearing float in the grid area. Alteration includes chlorite and carbonate (Appendix 3).

CONCLUSIONS

Soil sampling at normal depths is probably of limited value due to the presence of caliche.

The root systems of the large douglas firs in this area must extend into bedrock in order to anchor the massive trees found along these steep slopes.

The one percent Cu found in monzonite float when considered in the context of the large biogeochemical Cu-Au anomalies justifies and warrants further work.

Correlation of the current data with geological and previous bark data may indicate what further work is required.

Ragnar U. Bruaset, B.Sc.
August 6, 2005

REFERENCES

Bruaset, R. U., 1984, Assessment Report on soil and rock geochemistry and ground magnetics on Gnome Claim. Assessment Report 12021

Bruaset, R. U., Feb. 1995, Report on combined Enzyme leach and biogeochemical surveys of 1994 on the Gnome Property

Cockfield, W.E., 1935, Lode Gold Deposits of Fairview Camp, Camp Mc Kinney, and Vidette Lake Area, and the Dividend-Lakeview Property near Osoyoos, B. C. G.S.C. Memoir 179

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Horsnail, R.F., Elliott, I. L., 1971, Some environmental influences on the secondary dispersion of Mo and Cu in western Canada CIM Special Vol. 11

Levinson, A.A., 1980, Introduction to Exploration Geochemistry

Morin, J. A., 1989, Geological, Geochemical and Drilling Report on the Gnome Claim Assessment Report 18492

Scott, Alan R., 1981, Geophysical Report on Induced Polarization and magnetic Survey Gala Property Assessment Report 9223

Wilson, Rob.,1986, Report on Drilling on the Gnome claim. Assessment Report 15120

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I certify that:

1. I am a 1967 graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree in geology.

2. Ragnar U. Bruaset & Associates Ltd and I are the registered owners of the Gnome Property.

3. This report is based on soil and biogeochemical sampling and other field work carried out by me. Interpretations are my own.

4. I have used bark sampling in exploration on at least 8 properties, each involving more than 100 samples; ranging upwards to 850 samples per property.

5. I have carried out exploration surveys and other fieldwork in the area of said Gnome M.C. on many occasions from about 1976 to the present.

6. I carried out projects in the Gnome claims area include: soil sampling, mapping, line-cutting, staking, bark sampling, Enzyme Leach sampling and core logging.

Ragnar U. Bruaset, B. Sc.

August 6, 2005

COST STATEMENT

Analyses, Fedex: Eco Tech and Act Lab	$2321.09
Sampling and ground control incl. mobilization and demob. 6 d@$400	$ 2400.00
Petrograhic work incl. thin sections	$ 834.60
Domicile	$ 555.60
Sundry field	$46.50
Transportation	$509.22
Preparing map, interpretation, preparing report: 8d/ $400	$3200.00
Reporting sundry	$ 270.21
Total	$10,137.22

APPENDIX 1

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-AK5-268

Ragnar U. Bruaset
5851 Halifax St
Burnaby, BC
V5B 2P4

No. of samples received: 1
Sample type:Rock
Submitted by: Ragnar Bruaset

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	GNO 05-56R	40	7.8	1.84	<5	45	<5	4.45	2	32	275	>10000	5.64	<10	2.75	790	1	<0.01	52	1720	14	<5	<20	248	0.05	<10	206	<10	<1	55
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	GNO 05-56R	45	8.0	1.78	<5	50	<5	4.33	1	31	266	>10000	5.50	<10	2.65	772	2	<0.01	51	1690	14	<5	<20	239	0.07	<10	202	<10	<1	53
Resplit:																														
1	GNO 05-56R	60	7.8	1.91	<5	45	<5	4.51	2	33	289	>10000	5.87	<10	2.85	830	2	0.01	54	1760	12	<5	<20	259	0.06	<10	221	<10	<1	57
Standard:																														
GEO '05		140	0.8	1.41	60	145	<5	1.33	<1	16	54	86	3.68	<10	0.76	572	<1	0.02	27	610	24	<5	<20	54	0.11	<10	70	<10	9	73

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

J/jm
/301
LS/05

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

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ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

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www.ecotechlab.com

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2005-268

Ragnar Bruaset
585 Helifax Street
Burnaby, BC
V5B 2P4

6-May-05

No. of samples received: 1
Sample type:Rock
Submitted by: Ragnar Bruaset

ET #.	Tag #	Cu (%)
1	GNO 05-56R	1.04

QC DATA:

Repeat:		
1	GNO 05-56R	1.04
Standard:		
Cu106		1.43

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

JJ/jm
XLS/05

5-May-05

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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-267

Ragnar Bruaset
585 Helifax Street
Burnaby, BC
V5B 2P4

No. of samples received: 63
Sample type: Soil
Submitted by: Ragnar
Project #: Not Indicated

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	GNO 05-1S	20	<0.2	1.37	<5	185	<5	1.88	<1	21	51	109	4.04	<10	0.74	941	2	0.02	26	710	22	<5	<20	66	0.06	<10	75	<10	13	142
2	GNO 05-2S	15	<0.2	1.41	10	55	<5	>10	<1	24	149	163	4.28	<10	1.45	836	2	0.01	41	980	12	<5	<20	190	0.01	<10	127	<10	<1	82
3	GNO 05-3S	10	<0.2	1.08	<5	115	<5	0.43	<1	12	35	37	3.13	<10	0.33	218	1	0.01	21	150	16	<5	<20	27	0.07	<10	40	<10	4	45
4	GNO 05-4S	15	<0.2	2.06	5	55	<5	>10	<1	28	116	96	4.74	<10	1.92	766	3	<0.01	46	850	14	<5	<20	207	<0.01	<10	120	<10	6	78
5	GNO 05-5S	20	<0.2	2.02	<5	50	<5	3.06	<1	34	150	99	5.68	<10	1.93	816	3	0.01	52	510	22	<5	<20	63	0.04	<10	161	<10	<1	87
6	GNO 05-6S	15	<0.2	2.00	5	60	<5	6.76	<1	37	182	175	5.29	<10	1.85	928	3	0.01	52	420	20	<5	<20	61	0.04	<10	138	<10	<1	79
7	GNO 05-7S	25	<0.2	1.78	<5	100	<5	4.90	<1	38	129	152	6.35	<10	1.63	1276	8	0.01	61	490	20	<5	<20	93	0.03	<10	143	<10	<1	74
8	GNO 05-8S	30	<0.2	2.46	5	195	<5	3.61	<1	42	145	196	7.56	<10	2.04	1178	6	<0.01	54	810	24	<5	<20	57	0.03	<10	244	<10	13	88
9	GNO 05-9S	5	<0.2	2.20	5	65	<5	3.46	<1	37	221	142	6.10	<10	2.18	910	2	<0.01	47	610	22	<5	<20	74	0.05	<10	178	<10	<1	81
10	GNO 05-10S	5	<0.2	1.79	<5	90	<5	0.83	<1	36	181	90	5.23	<10	1.07	1052	2	0.01	49	290	22	<5	<20	32	0.07	<10	97	<10	<1	75
11	GNO 05-11S	5	<0.2	2.88	<5	215	<5	0.84	<1	40	188	125	6.44	<10	1.70	1487	3	0.01	42	600	32	<5	<20	64	0.05	<10	183	<10	7	125
12	GNO 05-12S	5	<0.2	2.24	<5	95	<5	6.98	<1	38	191	148	5.93	<10	2.34	1122	2	0.01	42	1030	18	<5	<20	204	0.03	<10	213	<10	5	90
13	GNO 05-13S	15	0.2	2.01	<5	75	<5	>10	<1	32	184	131	5.34	<10	2.02	1067	3	0.01	37	1380	14	<5	<20	171	0.03	<10	216	<10	2	65
14	GNO 05-14S	5	<0.2	2.38	<5	110	<5	0.84	<1	45	172	117	6.01	<10	1.49	1464	2	0.01	46	170	26	<5	<20	55	0.04	<10	141	<10	1	88
15	GNO 05-15S	10	<0.2	2.35	<5	135	<5	0.59	<1	37	130	85	5.38	<10	1.20	1263	3	0.02	35	250	32	<5	<20	52	0.06	<10	117	<10	2	97
16	GNO 05-16S	5	<0.2	2.57	5	155	<5	0.70	<1	34	107	87	5.45	<10	1.19	1040	2	0.01	32	640	32	<5	<20	39	0.06	<10	124	<10	6	104
17	GNO 05-17S	5	<0.2	1.89	<5	70	<5	5.00	<1	35	126	115	5.41	<10	2.38	1283	2	<0.01	37	1290	18	<5	<20	133	0.01	<10	175	<10	2	75
18	GNO 05-18S	10	<0.2	1.61	<5	110	<5	8.94	<1	25	111	106	4.60	<10	1.44	1103	3	0.02	33	930	16	<5	<20	136	0.03	<10	119	<10	2	69
19	GNO 05-19S	10	0.4	1.67	5	40	<5	>10	<1	30	139	128	5.09	<10	1.65	918	3	0.01	45	1110	18	<5	<20	151	0.03	<10	101	<10	3	102
20	GNO 05-20S	10	<0.2	1.36	<5	10	<5	>10	<1	31	126	158	5.13	<10	1.63	1028	5	<0.01	40	880	12	<5	<20	469	0.05	<10	125	<10	<1	50
21	GNO 05-21S	5	<0.2	2.29	<5	120	<5	0.73	<1	30	101	73	5.11	<10	1.11	1184	2	0.01	29	270	30	<5	<20	44	0.11	<10	63	<10	<1	78
22	GNO 05-22S	5	<0.2	1.36	<5	145	<5	0.46	<1	14	44	27	3.23	<10	0.50	889	2	0.02	21	300	20	<5	<20	33	0.06	<10	40	<10	<1	125
23	GNO 05-23S	5	<0.2	2.39	<5	125	<5	0.56	<1	29	129	99	5.79	<10	1.61	1121	4	0.01	38	280	30	<5	<20	33	0.05	<10	119	<10	2	107
24	GNO 05-24S	5	<0.2	2.18	<5	115	<5	0.62	<1	32	130	103	5.92	<10	1.49	1295	4	0.01	40	390	24	<5	<20	33	0.06	<10	137	<10	3	102
25	GNO 05-25S	140	<0.2	1.84	<5	210	<5	0.42	<1	25	73	90	4.67	<10	0.76	861	2	0.01	30	720	24	<5	<20	26	0.06	<10	91	<10	3	109
26	GNO 05-26S	20	<0.2	2.17	10	190	<5	0.44	<1	28	79	87	5.12	<10	0.87	864	3	0.01	36	700	30	<5	<20	31	0.08	<10	105	<10	10	107
27	GNO 05-27S	10	<0.2	2.83	<5	135	<5	1.55	<1	39	182	155	6.94	<10	2.34	1144	2	0.01	45	1310	32	<5	<20	72	0.04	<10	237	<10	16	98
28	GNO 05-28S	10	<0.2	1.80	<5	115	<5	0.57	<1	28	89	111	4.91	<10	1.12	777	2	0.01	33	530	24	<5	<20	29	0.08	<10	94	<10	<1	79
29	GNO 05-29S	10	<0.2	2.21	<5	170	<5	0.53	<1	29	78	95	5.36	<10	1.16	801	2	0.02	43	400	28	<5	<20	37	0.08	<10	78	<10	3	94
30	GNO 05-30S	5	<0.2	1.69	<5	175	<5	0.56	<1	20	53	45	3.38	<10	0.66	810	1	0.01	22	430	24	<5	<20	30	0.06	<10	51	<10	<1	69

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
31	GNO 05-31S	5	<0.2	1.36	<5	60	<5	0.37	<1	15	61	30	3.05	<10	0.67	343	2	0.01	19	150	20	<5	<20	23	0.08	<10	55	<10	<1	57
32	GNO 05-32S	20	<0.2	2.15	<5	95	<5	0.76	<1	29	79	125	5.94	<10	1.32	1228	3	0.01	38	510	30	<5	<20	29	0.04	<10	101	<10	8	202
33	GNO 05-33S	5	<0.2	2.25	<5	90	<5	1.09	<1	34	94	169	6.14	<10	1.44	772	3	0.01	43	680	26	<5	<20	61	0.07	<10	85	<10	<1	78
34	GNO 05-34S	5	<0.2	2.47	<5	65	<5	0.69	<1	34	124	121	6.58	<10	1.72	918	3	0.01	40	470	28	<5	<20	38	0.06	<10	111	<10	<1	99
35	GNO 05-35S	5	<0.2	1.85	20	45	<5	4.21	<1	31	116	126	5.67	<10	1.53	979	3	0.01	43	850	26	<5	<20	72	0.02	<10	190	<10	10	128
36	GNO 05-36S	20	<0.2	2.41	<5	100	5	3.94	<1	43	165	214	7.20	10	2.34	1086	14	<0.01	40	830	94	<5	<20	102	0.02	<10	208	<10	71	87
37	GNO 05-37S	15	<0.2	2.26	<5	75	<5	1.08	<1	34	154	151	5.68	<10	1.70	936	13	0.01	42	540	28	<5	<20	63	0.05	<10	102	<10	9	79
38	GNO 05-38S	10	<0.2	2.44	<5	80	<5	1.29	<1	29	97	125	5.99	<10	1.63	1101	16	0.01	28	350	36	<5	<20	63	0.03	<10	173	<10	17	148
39	GNO 05-39S	15	<0.2	2.21	<5	100	<5	0.86	<1	36	158	131	5.76	<10	1.70	1210	2	<0.01	41	380	24	<5	<20	47	0.05	<10	129	<10	<1	91
40	GNO 05-40S	5	<0.2	2.03	<5	130	5	1.39	<1	26	71	102	5.60	<10	1.37	616	27	0.01	21	460	32	<5	<20	45	0.03	<10	138	<10	21	74
41	GNO 05-41S	15	<0.2	2.06	<5	105	<5	5.15	<1	34	65	189	6.55	<10	1.72	946	4	<0.01	24	1310	16	<5	<20	118	0.02	<10	186	<10	9	77
42	GNO 05-42S	10	<0.2	1.79	<5	85	<5	1.48	<1	41	165	254	5.80	<10	1.28	918	3	0.01	50	420	18	<5	<20	108	0.06	<10	151	<10	3	108
43	GNO 05-43S	10	<0.2	2.35	<5	115	<5	1.04	<1	38	165	218	6.19	<10	1.42	1163	3	0.01	48	420	24	<5	<20	85	0.04	<10	194	<10	11	101
44	GNO 05-44S	15	0.3	1.55	<5	90	<5	7.11	<1	30	123	174	4.36	<10	1.69	879	2	0.01	37	1670	14	<5	<20	168	0.02	<10	168	<10	7	83
45	GNO 05-45S	20	<0.2	1.94	<5	135	<5	2.08	<1	33	114	145	5.26	<10	1.54	843	2	0.02	49	790	22	<5	<20	70	0.07	<10	122	<10	5	84
46	GNO 05-46S	10	<0.2	2.15	<5	25	<5	6.51	<1	25	144	147	5.32	<10	2.11	706	2	0.01	39	1660	12	<5	<20	195	<0.01	<10	258	<10	<1	60
47	GNO 05-47S	5	<0.2	2.32	<5	235	5	0.72	<1	23	92	53	4.54	<10	0.84	1012	3	0.02	25	720	20	<5	<20	50	0.05	<10	78	<10	<1	102
48	GNO 05-48S	5	<0.2	1.11	<5	560	<5	3.35	<1	14	38	103	2.57	<10	0.65	2339	<1	0.01	13	1970	12	<5	<20	260	0.01	<10	60	<10	10	83
49	GNO 05-49S	20	<0.2	2.11	<5	85	<5	2.21	<1	27	76	168	5.74	<10	1.63	825	4	0.01	31	460	20	<5	<20	81	0.02	<10	143	<10	22	65
50	GNO 05-50S	5	<0.2	1.62	<5	110	<5	0.99	<1	31	117	92	4.48	<10	1.07	623	2	0.01	40	850	18	<5	<20	38	0.05	<10	81	<10	<1	70
51	GNO 05-51S	15	<0.2	2.23	<5	65	<5	2.17	<1	34	146	173	5.95	<10	1.63	770	4	0.01	46	700	26	<5	<20	55	0.05	<10	132	<10	2	97
52	GNO 05-52S	10	<0.2	1.72	10	200	<5	0.79	<1	19	71	74	4.13	<10	0.84	657	2	0.02	28	610	22	<5	<20	46	0.05	<10	64	<10	3	102
53	GNO 05-53S	35	<0.2	2.37	<5	130	15	4.03	<1	30	148	144	5.47	10	1.71	969	48	0.01	43	590	64	<5	<20	67	0.03	<10	129	<10	29	85
54	GNO 05-54S	15	<0.2	1.85	<5	190	<5	1.03	<1	25	72	97	4.94	<10	1.02	930	4	0.02	32	410	28	<5	<20	41	0.05	<10	66	<10	12	132
55	GNO 05-55S	30	0.2	1.30	5	265	<5	5.85	<1	24	49	184	4.21	<10	0.69	908	2	0.01	24	630	20	<5	<20	104	<0.01	<10	87	<10	14	116
56	GNO 05-56S	10	<0.2	1.24	<5	215	<5	4.01	<1	25	69	207	3.96	<10	0.82	699	2	0.01	30	650	16	<5	<20	101	0.02	<10	81	<10	5	114
57	GNO 05-57S	10	<0.2	2.01	275	105	<5	0.88	<1	23	25	102	5.85	<10	0.91	657	27	0.01	24	690	46	<5	<20	56	0.02	<10	76	<10	22	178
58	GNO 05-58S	15	0.6	1.67	15	200	<5	3.91	4	25	53	140	4.89	<10	1.10	865	20	0.01	48	760	20	55	<20	112	<0.01	<10	113	<10	11	128
59	GNO 05-59S	10	0.2	1.58	60	125	<5	0.55	<1	19	18	115	5.42	<10	0.87	466	4	0.01	16	890	40	<5	<20	58	0.01	<10	57	<10	3	285
60	GNO 05-60S	25	0.3	1.44	<5	280	<5	1.08	<1	20	37	176	4.61	<10	0.71	1157	5	0.02	31	1630	38	<5	<20	91	0.05	<10	49	<10	2	531
61	GNO 05-61S	15	0.3	1.24	<5	95	<5	2.13	<1	20	25	130	4.24	<10	0.83	800	3	0.02	20	860	16	<5	<20	72	0.04	<10	50	<10	3	108
62	GNO 05-62S	5	<0.2	1.46	10	145	<5	0.86	<1	24	29	93	5.18	<10	0.77	980	4	0.02	23	1080	24	<5	<20	67	0.04	<10	56	<10	2	191
63	GNO 05-63S	15	<0.2	1.42	<5	140	<5	0.54	<1	22	36	109	4.84	<10	0.66	799	3	0.02	31	720	28	<5	<20	35	0.03	<10	55	<10	2	194

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	GNO 05-1S	15	<0.2	1.33	<5	180	<5	1.85	<1	20	51	101	3.95	<10	0.74	917	2	0.02	25	680	20	<5	<20	64	0.07	<10	74	<10	12	137
10	GNO 05-10S	5	<0.2	1.88	<5	100	<5	0.91	<1	36	190	96	5.45	<10	1.11	1075	2	0.01	53	300	22	<5	<20	36	0.07	<10	102	<10	<1	77
19	GNO 05-19S	10	0.4	1.59	10	40	<5	>10	<1	30	132	127	5.07	<10	1.57	906	3	0.01	45	1150	20	<5	<20	147	0.02	<10	100	<10	3	102
28	GNO 05-28S	10	<0.2	1.82	<5	120	<5	0.54	<1	27	86	115	4.96	<10	1.08	776	3	0.01	35	530	24	<5	<20	30	0.07	<10	95	<10	1	82
36	GNO 05-36S	20	<0.2	2.67	<5	85	<5	3.89	<1	43	177	216	7.61	<10	2.52	1127	17	<0.01	43	830	26	<5	<20	95	0.03	<10	207	<10	11	92
45	GNO 05-45S	20	<0.2	1.96	5	135	<5	2.13	<1	32	117	143	5.29	<10	1.55	835	1	0.02	50	790	22	<5	<20	71	0.07	<10	121	<10	3	84
54	GNO 05-54S	15	<0.2	1.84	5	195	<5	0.99	<1	25	70	94	4.94	<10	0.99	940	2	0.02	34	430	26	<5	<20	40	0.06	<10	69	<10	10	141
63	GNO 05-63S	-	<0.2	1.43	<5	140	<5	0.52	<1	23	39	109	4.92	<10	0.67	811	3	0.01	31	690	28	<5	<20	36	0.03	<10	56	<10	3	197

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
Standard:																														
GEO '05		115	1.5	1.39	60	135	<5	1.41	<1	17	58	83	3.91	<10	0.75	602	<1	0.02	28	720	20	<5	<20	53	0.10	<10	60	<10	10	74
GEO '05		130	1.5	1.38	60	130	<5	1.36	<1	17	56	84	3.80	<10	0.74	589	<1	0.02	26	700	22	<5	<20	53	0.11	<10	61	<10	10	73

/jm/bs
285/30130
.S/05

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

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

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Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

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.

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.

K:Methods/geoauana

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Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a -80 mesh sample. Samples unable to produce adequate -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 pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 140 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

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.

K:Methods/methicp

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Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

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

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

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

Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm
Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm
Ti	0.01%	10.00%
U	10ppm	10,000ppm
V	1ppm	10,000ppm
Y	1ppm	10,000ppm
Zn	1ppm	10,000ppm

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Quality Control

- Standard quality control procedures are used for these determinations (ie repeat every 9 samples)
- Run one Can Met CRM/WCM CRM for each batch of 35 or less samples (one CRM per work sheet)
- The following Can Met CRMS/WCM CRM are available in this laboratory.

CRM	Cu%
CZn-1	0.144±0.003
CZn-3	0.685±0.008
KC-1a	0.629±0.015
Su-1A	0.967±0.005
CCU-1a	26.78±0.07
CCU-1b	24.67±0.03
Cu106	1.43
Cu107	0.28
PB106	0.62

Reporting

Minimum reportable concentration is as follows:

Cu 0.01%

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Copper Assay

Method Outline

Samples and standards under go an aqua regia digestion in 200 ml phosphoric acid flasks. The digested solutions are made to volume with RO water and allowed to settle. The metals of interest are determined by Atomic absorption procedures. Instrument calibration is done by verified synthetic standards, which have undergone the same digestion procedure as the samples.

Digestion

1. Weigh 0.5g sample into 200 ml phosphoric acid flask.
2. Add 20 ml conc. HN03 to flasks using a calibrated dispenser.
3. Remove flasks from hot plate and when cool, add 60 ml conc. HCL from a calibrated dispenser. Put flasks on hot plate and digest for 60 minutes
4. Remove flasks from hot plate, allow to cool to room temperature and bulk to 200.ml mark with RO water.
5. Allow assay to settle or clarify by centrifuging an aliquot for analysis.

Analysis

- Run the analysis by Atomic Absorption using the instrument parameters in the following table.
- Set up calibration with verified synthetic standards.
- Verify instrument calibration after every 10 samples.
- Perform analysis in the linear range of the absorbance curve. It may be necessary to dilute some samples or rotate the burner to do this.
- Standards used narrowly bracket the absorbance value of the sample for maximum precision.

GOLD ASSAY

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to –10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a –250 gram sub sample is achieved. The sub sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

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.

APPENDIX 2

Report: A05-1282

Final Report
Activation Laboratories

Element:	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Br	Ca	Co	Cr	Cs	Fe	Hg	Hf	Ir	K	Mo	Na	Ni	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sr	Ta	Th	U	W
Units:	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit:	0.05	0.3	0.01	5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.05	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.05	1	2	1	0.005	0.01	0.1	10	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.05
Reference Method:	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA
Client I.D.																										
GNO-05-200B	0.49	< 0.3	2.7	71	12	0.95	0.9	6.2	0.32	0.194	0.24	0.22	< 0.1	0.35	0.17	906	< 2	4	0.099	0.77	0.1	90	< 0.05	0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-201B	0.44	< 0.3	1	52	4.7	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.06	0.074	0.19	0.08	< 0.1	0.15	0.13	318	< 2	< 1	0.059	0.31	< 0.1	20	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-202B	0.48	< 0.3	1.4	36	9.2	1.09	0.5	3.6	0.08	0.116	0.36	0.07	< 0.1	0.16	0.26	327	< 2	1	0.098	0.52	< 0.1	70	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-203B	0.26	< 0.3	0.91	28	7.2	0.68	0.3	1.8	0.05	0.066	0.26	0.05	< 0.1	0.11	0.21	187	< 2	< 1	0.08	0.29	< 0.1	40	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-204B	0.31	< 0.3	0.81	33	5.1	0.61	0.3	2.4	< 0.05	0.058	0.16	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.19	0.13	163	< 2	< 1	0.042	0.33	< 0.1	30	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-205B	10.6	< 0.3	0.76	93	5.1	0.75	0.2	1.4	< 0.05	0.04	0.21	0.05	0.1	0.19	0.16	141	< 2	< 1	0.062	0.18	< 0.1	60	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-206B	0.46	< 0.3	0.94	59	6.9	1.2	0.7	3.1	< 0.05	0.085	0.08	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.19	0.15	170	< 2	1	0.03	0.53	< 0.1	50	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-207B	0.55	< 0.3	1.8	37	6.1	0.5	0.5	2.4	< 0.05	0.08	0.13	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.28	0.13	191	< 2	< 1	0.038	0.43	< 0.1	50	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-208B	0.43	< 0.3	2.8	22	7	1.19	0.8	4.8	< 0.05	0.128	0.08	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.25	0.1	253	< 2	1	0.04	0.68	< 0.1	80	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-209B	0.2	< 0.3	1.2	29	4.9	0.9	0.3	1.2	< 0.05	0.037	0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.21	0.05	129	< 2	2	0.032	0.16	< 0.1	40	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-210B	0.21	< 0.3	1.8	33	6.7	0.65	0.3	1.6	< 0.05	0.048	0.15	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.27	0.15	158	< 2	1	0.043	0.21	0.1	40	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-211B	0.21	< 0.3	0.88	76	5.4	0.55	0.2	1	< 0.05	0.034	0.13	0.05	< 0.1	0.21	0.14	121	< 2	1	0.059	0.13	0.1	20	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-212B	0.25	< 0.3	0.81	37	3.1	0.67	0.2	1.2	< 0.05	0.029	0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.24	< 0.05	101	< 2	< 1	0.015	0.14	< 0.1	60	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-213B	0.29	< 0.3	0.96	70	4.8	0.63	0.3	1.7	< 0.05	0.057	0.14	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.19	0.19	177	< 2	2	0.045	0.25	< 0.1	50	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-214B	0.24	< 0.3	0.81	45	2.3	0.54	0.2	0.9	< 0.05	0.026	0.06	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.16	0.18	102	< 2	< 1	0.02	0.11	< 0.1	20	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-215B	0.56	< 0.3	1.5	36	10	1.04	0.6	3.5	0.09	0.117	0.4	0.06	< 0.1	0.19	0.1	282	< 2	1	0.1	0.56	< 0.1	50	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-216B	0.56	< 0.3	1.4	43	6.2	1.16	0.6	3.2	0.06	0.094	0.19	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.24	0.07	221	< 2	< 1	0.036	0.46	< 0.1	100	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-217B	1.35	< 0.3	1.6	46	10	1.47	1.3	8.6	0.11	0.264	0.39	0.07	< 0.1	0.21	0.26	369	< 2	2	0.11	1.5	0.1	100	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-218B	0.75	< 0.3	0.57	46	3.3	0.59	0.7	4.6	< 0.05	0.143	0.16	0.07	< 0.1	0.11	0.28	309	< 2	2	0.046	0.76	< 0.1	50	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-219B	1.76	< 0.3	1.6	100	11	1.49	1.4	7.6	0.13	0.271	0.51	0.12	< 0.1	0.29	0.2	716	< 2	2	0.077	1.4	< 0.1	80	< 0.05	0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-220B	0.7	< 0.3	2	81	8.6	0.91	0.8	6	0.08	0.175	0.3	0.08	< 0.1	0.22	0.37	391	< 2	2	0.19	1	0.2	60	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-221B	0.32	< 0.3	0.75	60	4.2	0.71	0.3	1.9	< 0.05	0.059	0.16	0.05	< 0.1	0.16	0.25	174	< 2	< 1	0.042	0.28	< 0.1	30	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-222B	0.43	< 0.3	0.67	61	5.2	1.03	0.4	2.5	< 0.05	0.083	0.18	0.05	< 0.1	0.11	0.25	240	< 2	< 1	0.049	0.39	< 0.1	60	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-223B	0.59	< 0.3	0.4	73	4	0.75	0.5	3.1	0.08	0.107	0.16	0.07	< 0.1	0.1	0.23	285	< 2	1	0.056	0.5	< 0.1	50	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-224B	0.26	< 0.3	0.6	30	4.2	0.56	0.2	1.1	< 0.05	0.036	0.13	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.11	< 0.05	114	< 2	< 1	0.021	0.16	< 0.1	40	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-225B	0.41	< 0.3	0.65	63	6.2	0.78	0.5	2.7	0.06	0.094	0.25	0.06	< 0.1	0.11	0.14	234	< 2	1	0.076	0.41	< 0.1	30	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-226B	0.58	< 0.3	1.2	49	6.6	0.66	0.4	2.9	0.12	0.105	0.3	0.08	< 0.1	0.13	0.24	314	< 2	1	0.091	0.45	< 0.1	50	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-227B	0.75	< 0.3	1.4	66	7.5	1.03	0.4	2.3	0.08	0.087	0.29	0.06	< 0.1	0.14	0.24	246	< 2	1	0.083	0.37	< 0.1	70	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-228B	1.19	< 0.3	4.7	65	8.3	0.75	0.6	3.4	0.18	0.132	0.27	0.07	< 0.1	0.17	0.26	366	< 2	2	0.12	0.57	0.2	60	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-229B	0.69	< 0.3	1.2	57	5.8	0.72	0.3	1.6	0.07	0.073	0.2	0.05	< 0.1	0.12	0.23	183	< 2	< 1	0.068	0.27	< 0.1	50	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-230B	0.55	< 0.3	1.4	33	4.9	0.7	0.3	0.9	< 0.05	0.059	0.13	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.2	0.15	144	< 2	< 1	0.035	0.17	< 0.1	100	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-231B	0.57	< 0.3	0.74	28	6.1	0.54	0.3	1.1	0.06	0.086	0.3	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.15	0.19	133	< 2	< 1	0.053	0.2	< 0.1	50	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-232B	0.73	< 0.3	1.4	54	8.5	0.68	0.5	2.6	0.13	0.113	0.21	0.1	< 0.1	0.25	0.21	440	< 2	2	0.052	0.42	< 0.1	50	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-233B	0.69	< 0.3	1.8	150	9.9	0.91	0.5	2.7	0.18	0.114	0.28	0.1	< 0.1	0.25	0.46	438	< 2	1	0.11	0.36	< 0.1	60	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	0.09
GNO-05-234B	0.48	< 0.3	0.78	61	3.7	0.55	0.4	2.2	0.12	0.066	0.17	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.23	1.2	197	< 2	2	0.055	0.26	< 0.1	30	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	0.18
GNO-05-235B	0.57	< 0.3	4.9	73	7.1	0.71	0.3	1.5	0.22	0.058	0.18	0.06	< 0.1	0.55	0.13	268	< 2	2	0.058	0.18	< 0.1	100	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05
GNO-05-236B	0.49	< 0.3	2.6	61	14	0.89	0.7	4.5	0.28	0.17	0.25	0.18	< 0.1	0.36	0.06	871	< 2	2	0.087	0.57	< 0.1	80	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05

Report: A05-1282

Final Report
Activation Laboratories

Element:	Zn	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Tb	Lu	Yb	Mass	Cu
Units:	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g	ppm
Detection Limit:	2	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.001	0.05	0.1	0.001	0.005		1
Reference Method:	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	AR-ICP
Client I.D.											
GNO-05-200B	32	0.91	1.4	0.9	0.14	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.014	0.08	30.1	19
GNO-05-201B	19	0.41	0.6	0.6	0.054	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.005	0.033	30	13
GNO-05-202B	49	0.49	0.7	1	0.071	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.007	0.042	30.1	15
GNO-05-203B	27	0.31	0.4	0.9	0.045	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.004	0.025	30.1	12
GNO-05-204B	21	0.23	0.3	< 0.3	0.035	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.003	0.021	30.1	11
GNO-05-205B	35	0.25	0.3	< 0.3	0.032	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.003	0.018	30.1	15
GNO-05-206B	28	0.25	0.4	< 0.3	0.047	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.005	0.032	30.1	11
GNO-05-207B	18	0.3	0.4	< 0.3	0.046	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.005	0.026	30.1	11
GNO-05-208B	43	0.43	0.6	< 0.3	0.072	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.008	0.048	30.1	12
GNO-05-209B	22	0.2	0.3	< 0.3	0.028	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.002	0.016	30.1	10
GNO-05-210B	24	0.26	0.3	0.8	0.036	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.003	0.018	30	13
GNO-05-211B	36	0.23	0.3	< 0.3	0.032	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.003	0.016	30.1	15
GNO-05-212B	26	0.15	0.2	< 0.3	0.022	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.001	0.012	30	9
GNO-05-213B	26	0.29	0.4	< 0.3	0.043	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.004	0.024	30.1	12
GNO-05-214B	27	0.16	0.2	< 0.3	0.022	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.01	30.1	13
GNO-05-215B	39	0.54	0.7	1.3	0.08	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.009	0.051	30.1	14
GNO-05-216B	68	0.36	0.5	0.7	0.06	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.006	0.037	28.7	11
GNO-05-217B	48	0.73	1.1	1.2	0.13	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.014	0.084	30.1	16
GNO-05-218B	30	0.47	0.6	0.4	0.071	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.009	0.053	30	17
GNO-05-219B	46	0.77	1.1	1	0.13	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.014	0.086	15.9	12
GNO-05-220B	39	0.71	0.9	1	0.11	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.011	0.059	30.2	19
GNO-05-221B	50	0.29	0.4	0.5	0.04	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.004	0.024	30.3	12
GNO-05-222B	43	0.38	0.6	0.5	0.056	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.006	0.036	30.1	12
GNO-05-223B	32	0.44	0.6	0.4	0.066	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.007	0.048	30.5	13
GNO-05-224B	21	0.17	0.2	< 0.3	0.024	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.002	0.014	28.6	10
GNO-05-225B	38	0.41	0.6	0.6	0.064	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.007	0.037	30.1	11
GNO-05-226B	35	0.52	0.7	0.8	0.071	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.007	0.044	30.1	12
GNO-05-227B	40	0.44	0.6	< 0.3	0.065	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.006	0.036	30.1	12
GNO-05-228B	47	0.61	0.8	< 0.3	0.089	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.01	0.057	30.1	13
GNO-05-229B	36	0.35	0.5	< 0.3	0.054	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.006	0.032	30.2	11
GNO-05-230B	36	0.24	0.2	< 0.3	0.032	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.005	0.022	30	14
GNO-05-231B	28	0.31	0.4	< 0.3	0.043	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.006	0.029	30	14
GNO-05-232B	39	0.49	0.6	< 0.3	0.064	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.008	0.044	30.2	12
GNO-05-233B	58	0.72	0.8	< 0.3	0.078	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.011	0.055	30.1	16
GNO-05-234B	63	0.33	0.4	< 0.3	0.042	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.005	0.029	24.9	18
GNO-05-235B	30	0.31	0.4	< 0.3	0.034	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.005	0.024	30	12
GNO-05-236B	38	0.84	1	< 0.3	0.11	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.012	0.063	30.2	13

Quality Control

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Br	Ca	Co	Cr	Cs	Fe	Hg	Hf	Ir	K	Mo	Na	Ni	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sr	Ta	Th
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.05	0.3	0.01	5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.05	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.05	1	2	1	0.005	0.01	0.1	10	0.05	0.1
Analysis Method	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA
L-STD Meas	1.30	< 0.3	4.10	36	2.70	1.79	0.3	5.9	< 0.05	0.091	0.09	0.35	< 0.1	0.54	0.06	400	< 2	3	0.093	0.22	< 0.1	70	< 0.05	0.2
L-STD Cert	1.40	0.6	3.70	32	2.50	1.90	0.4	4.7	0.09	0.074		0.29		0.47	0.2	320		3	0.46	0.19	0.3	50		0.2
L-STD Meas	1.36	< 0.3	4.30	43	3.40	1.96	0.4	8.3	0.08	0.115	< 0.05	0.43	< 0.1	0.67	0.15	516	< 2	2	0.110	0.23	< 0.1	100	< 0.05	0.2
L-STD Cert	1.40	0.6	3.70	32	2.50	1.90	0.4	4.7	0.09	0.0740		0.29		0.47	0.19	320		3	0.460	0.19	0.3	50		0.2
Method Blank																								
GXR-6 Meas																								
GXR-6 Cert																								
GXR-2 Meas																								
GXR-2 Cert																								
GXR-1 Meas																								
GXR-1 Cert																								
GXR-4 Meas																								
GXR-4 Cert																								
GNO-05-226B Rep Orig																								
GNO-05-226B Rep Dup																								

Quality Control

Analyte Symbol	U	W	Zn	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Tb	Lu	Yb	Mass	Cu
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g	ppm
Detection Limit	0.01	0.05	2	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.001	0.05	0.1	0.001	0.005		1
Analysis Method	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	AR-ICP
L-STD Meas	0.04	< 0.05	37	3.40	2.0	2.0	0.430	0.09	< 0.1	0.026	0.128	30.0	
L-STD Cert	0.06		34	2.20	1.9	1.7	0.270	0.08		0.014	0.0980		
Method Blank													< 1
GXR-6 Meas													72
GXR-6 Cert													66
GXR-2 Meas													81
GXR-2 Cert													76
GXR-1 Meas													1120
GXR-1 Cert													1110
GXR-4 Meas													6460
GXR-4 Cert													6520
R91-334B Rep Orig													9
R91-334B Rep Dup													7

Quality Analysis... Actlabs *Innovative Technologies*

Invoice No.: A05-1282
Work Order: A05-1282
Invoice Date: 21-JUN-05
Date Submitted: 29-APR-05
Your Reference: GNOME PROPERTY

RAGNAR BRUASET
C/O DOMINIC LAKE RESORT
BOX 1219
LOGAN LAKE, BC
V0K 1W0

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

37 VEGETATION SAMPLES WERE SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS.

The following analytical packages were requested. Please see our current fee schedule for elements and detection limits.

REPORT A05-1282 2B-30G-VEGETATION INAA(INAAGEO.REV1)
CU-NITRIC-AQUA REGIA LEACH-DRY WEIGHT VALUES

NOTE: THESE ARE NOT ASH VALUES

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CERTIFIED BY :

DR E.HOFFMAN/GENERAL MANAGER

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
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Code 2A - Humus
Code 2B - Vegetation

INAA provides a very cost effective, rapid means of analyzing humus or vegetation to very low detection limits for gold and many other elements useful for geochemical exploration. The organic material is dried below 60°C, macerated and a 15g aliquot is compressed into a briquette and analyzed using Code 2A or Code 2B depending on whether the material is purely organic (Code 2B) or contains mineral matter (Code 2A). These briquettes are irradiated and their gamma ray spectra are measured and quantified. The advantages of this technique are simplicity (less chance of human error and contamination, ashing is costly and the results in loss of gold) and INAA is the technique with ultimate sensitivity for gold and other trace elements.

NOTE: 30 g briquettes were made. This yields gold at the 0.05 ppb detection limit.

APPENDIX 3

Harris
EXPLORATION
SERVICES

MINERALOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

534 ELLIS STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V7H 2G6 TELEPHONE (604) 929-5867

Report for: Ragnar Bruaset
5851 Halifax Street,
BURNABY, B.C.
V5B 2P4

Report 05-33

May 18, 2005

PETROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF ROCK SAMPLES FROM THE GNOME DEPOSIT

INTRODUCTION:

4 rock samples, labelled as below, were submitted for examination.

Section No.	Location/Description	Slide No.
1	Line 5 3+00N	05-6019
2	Nicola volcanic	05-6020
3	Line 3 3+00E Limestone	05-6021
4	Line 5 422N Banded sediment	05-6022

SUMMARY:

Section 1 is centred on a 1 -2 cm segregation of chalcopyrite. This incorporates a few peripheral flakes of hematite, and is incipiently altered to limonite. No other sulfide species were seen. The host rock adjacent to the sulfide segregation is dominated by coarse, pink, untwinned feldspar of uncertain identity (possibly sodic sanidine). The edges of the sectioned area are composed of a finer-grained porphyritic monzonite, consisting of phenocrysts of altered hornblende in a K-feldspathic groundmass; this may represent the normal host rock..

Section 2 is a porphyritic andesite composed of small phenocrysts of plagioclase in a fine-grained groundmass of plagioclase and mafics. Carbonate (probably mainly dolomite) forms cross-cutting veinlets, and also occurs as sub-parallel, lenticular segregations. The rock also contains scattered mafic-rich segregations which have the appearance of possible xenoliths.

Section 3 is a crystalline limestone consisting of a fine-grained calcite aggregate showing apparent granoblastic texture. Traces of possible primary bedding are preserved within this as thin laminar zones of brownish (carbonaceous?) material. The evenly microgranular aggregate is cut by vein-like bodies of coarser calcite.
Section 4 is a fine-grained sediment showing sinuous, varve-like layering defined by compositional variations. The rock is made up of discrete, tiny clasts, and appears to be a form of lithic arenite. The light-coloured bands consist dominantly of calcite plus accessory plagioclase crystals and argillite clasts. The dark-coloured bands consist dominantly of argillite clasts, with interstitial opaque (carbonaceous?) matter; they exhibit chevron-style microdeformation of phyllitic aspect. The origin of this rock is uncertain. The content of plagioclase crystals may be indicative of a tuffaceous component.

Individual petrographic descriptions are attached.

J.F. Harris Ph.D.

SAMPLE 1: Line 5 3+00N (Slide 05-6019)
CHALCOPYRITE SEGREGATION IN PROBABLE MONZONITE

Estimated mode

Feldspar	40
Amphibole	9
Biotite) Chlorite)	8
Carbonate	6
Rutile) Sphene)	1
Quartz	4
Gypsum	trace
Chalcopyrite	30
Hematite	1
Limonite	1

The sectioned portion of this rock is texturally heterogenous. It incorporates an irregular segregation of chalcopyrite, 1 - 2 cm in size, flanked by coarse, angular grains of somewhat turbid, pinkish feldspar. Peripheral areas of the section appear to consist of a fine-grained igneous rock with abundant small mafic phenocrys in a groundmass rich in K-feldspar. Coarse, pink feldspar grains also occur elsewhere in the off-cut block, apparently not always associated with chalcopyrite. Their relationships to the finer rock matrix are unclear.

The coarse feldspar is of uncertain composition. It is devoid of the lamellar twinning characteristic of plagioclase, and has an incipient cryptoperthitic appearance suggestive of K-feldspar; however, in the off-cut, it does not exhibit the yellow cobaltinitrite stain which would be expected from K-feldspar. It is possibly a sodic variety of sanidine.

In fact the feldspars throughout this thin section lack distinctive features (though in the fine-grained peripheral areas the groundmass does show a positive yellow stain).

The latter areas consist of a minutely fine-grained aggregate of K-feldspar, hosting rather abundant, stumpy phenocrysts of original hornblende, 0.5 - 2.0 mm in size. These are now more or less extensively altered to chlorite and carbonate. Disseminated, micron-sized, sub-opaque material (rutile and sphene) is often present.

The bulk of the sectioned area (surrounding the chalcopyrite segregation) is of heterogenous character, consisting dominantly of coarse feldspar subhedra up to 3.0 mm or more in size, with a finer, interstitial assemblage of intergrown feldspar, and accessory quartz, biotite, chlorite and carbonate.

Sample 1 cont.

The sulfide segregation is of irregular form, and consists of monomineralic chalcopyrite, with minor intergrown hematite as inclusions and peripheral flaky clumps. The chalcopyrite shows incipient oxidation in the form of rimming and veining by limonite. It is locally fringed by microgranular quartz, and there are some patches of gypsum alteration in the adjacent host rock.

The precise identity of this rock is difficult to establish from the petrography of the sectioned area, but would appear to be of monzonitic character. Certain features remind me of samples from the Kemess deposit.

SAMPLE 2: Nicola Volcanic (Slide 05-6020) CARBONATED ANDESITE

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	45
Biotite)	20
Chlorite)	
Amphibole	3
Epidote	0.5
Carbonate	25
Quartz	0.5
Rutile)	6
Shene)	
Hematite	trace

This sample appears to be a porphyritic volcanic rock of andesitic character. It is extensively modified by carbonate alteration, and also contains some patches of distinctive mineralogy and texture which may be xenoliths.

The apparent protolith consists of a fine-grained intergrowth of plagioclase and mafics (green biotite, chlorite and micron-sized sphene/rutile) which forms a groundmass to small, stumpy/prismatic phenocrysts of mildly sericitized plagioclase, 0.1 - 1.0 mm in size.

The sectioned area is traversed by veinlets of white carbonate in two mutually perpendicular directions. This carbonate takes the form of mosaic aggregates of grain size 0.05 - 0.5 mm. It shows only mild effervescence with 10% HCl, suggesting that it is dominantly of dolomitic composition. In addition to the more or less well-defined veinlets, carbonate also occurs as vari-sized individual segregations of lenticular form, some of which could be xenoliths.

Sporadic mafic-rich bodies of xenolithic aspect (visible in the off-cut) consist of abundant green biotite and chlorite with intergrown carbonate and accessory acicular amphibole. These are of elongate/ lenticular form, and range up to 1 cm in length. A single example of an apparent amygdule of carbonate and epidote, rimmed by albite, was noted.

A weak preferred orientation is defined by the elongation of carbonate lenses and biotitic xenoliths. This incipient foliation direction is also reflected in a barely perceptible preferred orientation in the elongation of plagioclase phenocrysts in the andesite host.

SAMPLE 3: Line 3 3+00E (Slide 05-6021) CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE

Estimated mode

Calcite	100
Chalcedony	trace
Chlorite	trace
Limonite?)	trace
Bituminous material?)	

Macroscopic examination of this thin section shows that it is a minutely fine-grained rock, showing a weak laminar fabric defined by slightly darker bands in the dominantly colourless matrix.

Microscopic examination reveals that the rock consists essentially of monomineralic carbonate. This is vigorously reactive with 10% HCl, and of indicated calcitic composition.

The calcite forms a weakly foliated, granoblastic mosaic of slightly elongate grains, 0.05 - 0.2 mm in size. The incipient laminar fabric is an apparent relict primary feature, defined by faint dustings of brownish carbonaceous(?) material. There are also occasional crenulate, stylolitic partings coated with chlorite.

An additional trace constituent is chalcedony, as a few, small, randomly scattered, radiate-textured clumps.

The sectioned area incorporates a series of coarser-textured, veniform bodies, 0.5 - 5.0 mm in thickness, which cross-cut the even, granoblastic calcite aggregate, trending approximately normal to the relict laminar structure. These veinlets are also composed of calcite.

SAMPLE 4: Line 5 422N (Slide 05-6022)
CALCAREOUS ARENITE WITH PHYLLITIC ARGILLITE INTERLAYERS

Estimated mode

Calcite	44
Quartz	1
Plagioclase	14
Sericite	33
Carbonaceous material	7
Limonite	1
Pyrite	trace

Macroscopic examination of this thin section shows a striking small-scale, sinuous, varve-like laminar fabric of apparent bedded origin. This layering ranges from 0.2 - 5.0 mmm or so in thickness.

Microscopic examination reveals that the rock is a clastic-textured aggregate of grains 0.05 - 0.15 mm in size. These consist dominantly of calcite, plus clasts of an argillite-like material, apparently composed essentially of compact, minutely fine-grained sericite. Crystal clasts of plagioclase are an additional constituent.

The light-coloured bands consist dominantly of calcite with varied proportions of plagioclase grains and interstitial argillite.

The dark-coloured bands consist dominantly of argillite clasts, with feldspars and calcite in subsidiary proportions. An additional constituent in the dark bands is dust-sized opaque material -probably of carbonaceous composition. This material concentrates as close-spaced schlieren and interclast films, defining a striking chevron-style microdeformational fabric. The latter resembles that characteristic of a phyllite, but the abundance of distinct clasts is atypical of that rock type.

The precise character of this rock is difficult to classify. The presence of plagioclase crystals suggests possible tuffaceous affinities, whilst the rather even clastic texture is that of a fine-grained arenite. The phyllitic crumpling within the argilllitic/carbonaceous layers indicates the influence of low-grade metamorphism, but with perfect preservation of primary bedding. The clastic texture within the light-coloured, calcarenite beds appears to be a more or less unmodified primary feature.

The rock contains sparsely scattered, discrete clasts of limonite, up to 0.2 mm in size, sometimes incorporating micron-sized remnants of pyrite. These limonite clasts were observed in both calcitic and argillitic laminae.

Harris
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SERVICES

MINERALOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

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Report 05-33 (supp.)

June 28, 2005

PETROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF ROCK SAMPLES FROM THE GNOME PROJECT

Introduction:

#1 of the four thin sections originally examined (Report 05-33 of May 18, 2005) consisted of a segregation of chalcopyrite flanked by sparry pink feldspar and heterogenous altered host rock. The peripheral portions of the sectioned area appeared to be a fine-grained porphyritic rock made up of partially altered phenocrysts of hornblende in a groundmass which exhibited a positive cobaltinitrate stain reaction, indicating potassic composition. This was classified as a monzonite, and was assumed to represent the "normal" host rock to the chalcopyrite/feldspar segregation.

The two thin sections described in the present report comprise one cut from the extremity of the original large hand specimen to exemplify the host lithology (and to confirm its apparent alkalic affinities), and another embracing the chalcopyrite segregation and the immediately adjacent host rock. These new thin sections are designated 1a and 1b respectively. Corresponding slide numbers are 05-7528 and 7529.

Summary:

The pink sparry feldspar mantling the chalcopyrite segregation is clearly shown by the present study to be a form of K-feldspar (sanidine). Specular hematite is an intergrown accessory to the massive chalcopyrite.

The wall rock adjacent to the feldspar/sulfide vein zone clearly represents a halo of intense alteration developed in the mafic-rich porphyritic host rock.

The other thin section (slide 05-7528) exemplifies the normal form of the same lithotype more distant from the vein. Petrographic examination confirms the classification of this rock type as a mafic-rich, porphyritic monzonite, of probable minor intrusive character.

Individual petrographic descriptions are attached.

J.F. Harris Ph.D.

SAMPLE 1a (Slide 05-7528) MAFIC-RICH MONZONITE PORPHYRY

Estimated mode

K-feldspar) Plagioclase)	22
Amphibole	60
Chlorite	5
Carbonate	10
Rutile	2
Hematite	1

This rock is of mafic-rich composition and exhibits porphyritic texture.

It consists dominantly of subhedral phenocrysts of pale green, weakly pleochroic amphibole, ranging from 0.4 - 2.0 mm or so in size.

These are set in a fine-grained feldspathic groundmass of grain size 10 - 100 microns. This shows a distinct positive yellow stain reaction with cobaltinitrite, suggesting that it consists dominantly of K-feldspar - though it is likely that it also includes an intergrown component of plagioclase.

The amphibole phenocrysts often show partial alteration to chlorite and lesser carbonate. Their pale colour and often fibrous habit suggest that they may be actinolite - perhaps representing a modification of original hornblende.

The groundmass locally shows strong alteration to carbonate, and also includes a minor dispersed component of chlorite.

Fine-grained, disseminated flecks of sub-opaque and opaque material are relatively abundant throughout. These most often (though not exclusively) occur as inclusions in, or peripheral to, the amphibole phenocrysts. They appear to consist dominantly of rutile and lesser hematite.

The sectioned area is traversed by a thin composite veinlet of carbonate, K-feldspar and chlorite (see stained off-cut).

This rock has the textural aspect of a minor intrusive, and its composition is consistent with that of an altered mafic-rich monzonite.

SAMPLE 1b (Slide 05-7529)

SANIDINE VEIN WITH CHALCOPYRITE/HEMATITE SEGREGATION AND ADJACENT ALTERED WALL ROCK

Estimated mode

Vein zone		
	K-feldspar	25
	Chalcopyrite	18
	Hematite	2
Wall rock		
	Chlorite	14
	Carbonate	15
	K-feldspar	17
	Hematite)	3
	Rutile)	
Veinlet		
	Carbonate	5
	Quartz	1

The off-cut corresponding to the sectioned area shows that the chalcopyrite occurs as part of a vein zone in which the dominant constituent is coarse, sparry K-feldspar (showing a strong positive yellow reaction with cobaltinitrite stain).

This is the pink feldspar of uncertain identity noted in the description of the original thin section of this material (Slide 05-6091). In that case staining failed to confirm this mineral's potassic composition - although its optical features in thin section matched those of K-feldspar. This suggests that the reagent used previously may have been near exhaustion, and did not work properly.

The dark, flaky inclusion within the chalcopyrite is specular hematite.

The wall rock adjacent to the vein system is intensely altered. It appears to consist dominantly of original mafic phenocrysts, now totally altered to masses of chlorite, carbonate and fine-grained opaques (hematite and lesser rutile), and partly replaced by K-feldspar. These occur within a K-feldspathic groundmass/ interstitial component.

Irregular zones of diffuse K-feldspathization locally penetrate the wall rock as off-shoots from the main vein zone (see off-cut). In addition, the wall rock is cut by a separate veinlet of carbonate 2 mm in thickness. This contains a little quartz as an intergrown accessory.

A slice of the altered wall rock, 2 - 5 mm in thickness, is incorporated within the same sparry K-spar vein zone that hosts the chalcopyrite-hematite segregation.

The sulfide mass shows incipient peripheral alteration to traces of covellite, malachite and limonite.

APPENDIX 4

APPENDIX 4

Table of thresholds for miscellaneous elements in douglas fir outer bark from the 1994 Gnome survey. The listed elements form various overlapping patterns with other elements. These patterns occur at structural intersections and /or lie along structures or form in areas of known or postulated mineralization. Some of the structures were inferred from Enzyme Leach data, notably that of zirconium. (Bruaset, 1995, Plates B1- B36 for the hand- contoured version, and Plates 1B to 25 B for the more recent colour graphic version)

ELEMENT	THRESHOLD* ppm, except where shown	The number of samples out of 37 exceeding THRESHOLD
Au	0.37 ppb	27
As	1.0	20
Br	4.7	29
Co	0.3	21
Cr	1.0	34
Mo	0.16	21
Zn	28	24
Sc	0.10	37
Sr	41	26
Ca	0.90%	11
Fe	0.034%	34
La	0.21	33
Sb	0.046	24
Ce	0.28	33
Lu	0.003	28
Na	118	34
K	0.140	28
Sm	0.026	34
Yb	0.015	35

*These thresholds were determined from colour graphic plots. It's the level above which colour plots start to develop geochemical patterns.

APPENDIX 5

APPENDIX 5

PROSPECTING REPORT

In the course of this mainly geochemical program a look-out was kept for any unusual mineralization and rocks. There are outcrops in the area of the two adits but the rest of the grid is generally talus covered. These outcrops have not been prospected or mapped in detail yet.

Fairly abundant float containing blotchy fracture controlled chalcopyrite including minor hematite was found and sampled near soil sample site GNO 05-56. A substantial sample was taken for analysis with part of the remainder being packed out for petrographic work (see Harris RPTs in Appendix 3). The float boulder was duly photographed before and after being broken up for samples. The float was traced uphill as shown on Plate 3. Time was insufficient to do much more than trace the float to this point. Now that it has been shown that this float is of monzonite composition and part of a large Au-Cu geochemical anomaly, it is planned to return to look for the source of this copper mineralization.

Limestone float was found in the talus near soil sample site 34 S. This material is described in Appendix 3. This is the first occurrence of limestone found in any form on the Gnome, to the best of the author's knowledge. If the material originates locally that is important because it would then indicate the presence of a highly reactive lithology in the section. In the northern half of Gnome, garnet-epidote skarn after Nicola volcanics is anomalous in Cu, Au and Mo in drill holes.

Float of thin bedded sediment was located near soil sample site 58 S. Please refer to Appendix 3.

In the flat-land east of soil site 5S, float of comb- textured silica was found while running a tie between the adits and the S.W. corner of L.947. Epithermal material occurs in abundance as float east of the main N.S. Creek on Gnome along the broad Central Gully Trend (Fig. 3). The principal sinter occurrences on the property are in the area of douglas fir bark sample sites 233B and 234B (Fig. 5).

Two small outcrops were seen in the flat-land area. They are both augite andesite of the Nicola and fractured, with strikes E.W. and N.E. For further information on one of those outcrops, where the rock was found to be strongly altered, please refer to Appendix 3.


N
GNOME M.C.
VIDETTE L.
PAM 4
PAM 6
PAM 7
PAM 8
PAM 9
PAM 10
PAM 11
DEADMAN FALLS
CLIFF
Legend
GN005-30 soil sample in current survey
Cu, Au
TL = Tieline
xxxx Fenceline
cpy-bearing float in talus
Thin section
Rock sample assayed for Au.
x Small outcrop
Strike and dip of fracture
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,839
Ground control etc.
- Contours, lakes, roads beyond Gnome: TRIM (Abbing)
- Vidette road along shore of lake approximated since that road actually follows edge of lake generally, unlike 92P.016 TRIM
- Roads on Gnome from Fig 6 Nov. 1994 + any old grids except east of INCO BL from Fig 5 1999, also local DDHs
- Lot 947: Traced from Bartell & Fredrich File 98-131 machine plotted May 2005 (1:5000)
- Western adits (2): closed chain + compass survey tied to SW corner of Lot 947. This position of adits supersedes all known earlier determinations
Scale
0 50 100 200 300 400m
ANOMALOUS
Cu ≥ 100 ppm
Au ≥ 10 ppb
GNOME PROPERTY
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY (Cu, Au)
Misc Outcrops
FIGURE No. 3
DATE MAY 2005
SCALE 1:5000
NTS: 92P/2
DRN BY: R.U.B.


Legend
Adit
Fence line
outer bark sample data by INAA at ActLab 0.05ppb detection lim. for Au (based on briquetted bark)
200B 236B Check sample-pair collected at the same time
Note: samples 233B, 234B, 235B from reference sites from earlier surveys. New bark surfaces sampled except for 233B where only a stump remains.
cpy-bearing float in talus
Ground control etc.
- Contours, lakes, roads beyond Gnome: TRIM (Abbing)
- Vidette road along shore of lake approximated since that road actually follows edge of lake generally, unlike 92P.016 TRIM
- Roads on Gnome from Fig 6 Nov. 1994 + Any old grids. Except east of INCO BL from Fig 5 1999, also local DDHs.
- Lot 947: Traced from Bartell & Fiedrich File 98-131 machine plotted May 2005 (1:5000)
- Western adits (2): closed chain & compass survey tied to SW corner of Lot 947. This position of adits supersedes all known earlier determinations.
Scale
0 50 100 200 300 400m
Threshold < 9 ppm (dry wt.)
GNOME PROPERTY
Douglas Fir Bark samples (Outer bark)
Cu
FIGURE No. 4
DATE MAY 2005
NTS: 92P/2
DRN BY: R.U.B.
SCALE 1:5000
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27789
VIDETTE L.
GNOME
PAM 4
PAM 6
PAM 7
PAM 8
PAM 9
PAM 10
PAM 11
DEADMAN FALLS


N
Legend
Adit
Fence line
outer bark sample data by INAA at ActLab 0.05ppb detection lim. for Au (based on briquetted bark)
200B 236B check sample-pair collected at the same time
Note: samples 233B, 234B, 235B from reference sites from earlier surveys. New bark surfaces sampled except for 233B where only a stump remains.
cpy-bearing float in talus
Ground control etc.
- Contours, lakes, roads beyond Gnome: TRIM (Abbing)
- Vidette road along shore of lake approximated since that road actually follows edge of lake generally, unlike 92P.016 TRIM
- Roads on Gnome from Fig 6 Nov. 1999 + Any old grids. Except east of INCO BL from Fig 5 1999, also local DDHs.
- Lot 947: Traced from Bartell & Fiedrich File 98-131 machine plotted May 2005 (1:5000)
- Western adits (2): closed chain & compass survey tied to S.W. corner of Lot 947. This position of adits supersedes all known earlier determinations.
Scale
0 50 100 200 300 400m
ANOMALOUS > 0.40 ppb Au in bark (dry weight)
GNOME PROPERTY
Douglas Fir Bark samples (Outer bark)
GOLD
FIGURE No. 5
DATE MAY 2005
SCALE 1:5000
NTS: 92P/2
DRN BY: R.U.B.
ANOMALOUS
BACKGROUND
GNOME
VIDETTE L.
DEADMAN FALLS
PAM 4
PAM 6
PAM 7
PAM 8
PAM 9
PAM 10
PAM 11
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT