GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

BLUSTERY MOUNTAIN CLAIMS

RAND PROJECT

Lillooet, Kamloops Mining Division

NTS 92I/12
Latitude 50°38'N/Longitude 121°42'W

For

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January 15, 2005

27,888

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SUMMARY

The Rand property comprises 668 claim units, acquired to cover a series of regional polymetallic anomalies in stream sediments coincident with a series of regional aeromagnetic anomalies. The claims cover ground originally staked as the Top Hat 1-4 claims in the 1980's. Previous work in the area covered by the property outlined large zones of alteration and anomalous geochemistry typical of an epithermal gold-silver mineralized system. The property is centred on Blustry Mountain, lies 18 km east-southeast of Lillooet, British Columbia and is well served by roads and power.

Previous work on a portion of the area covered by the property indicates that some areas are underlain by intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks which are correlated with unnamed volcanic rocks of Eocene or Cretaceous age. Similar rocks host the Blackdome epithermal deposit, a past producer of gold and silver 100km northwest of Blustry Mountain. Epithermal deposit types are therefore the models proposed for mineralization on the Rand Project.

At the centre of the Blustry claims, intense clay (Advanced Argillic) alteration is centred on a northeasterly trending swarm of feldspar-phyric dykes and shallow, possibly subvolcanic felsic intrusions. Polymetallic anomalies in soil define an elongate, prospective zone oriented sub-parallel to the dyke swarm and to the clay alteration halo. Locally, intense brecciation in bedrock is accompanied by silica flooding both as a replacement and as a filling for void space. Gold values as high as 42 ppm (sample R350) are reported from samples taken in this zone. It is probable that the gold mineralization is associated with an epithermal system, penecontemporaneous with Eocene volcanism.

Government regional airborne magnetometer surveys detected a number of areas with anomalously strong magnetic response highs, possibly related to intrusive lithologies. The aero magnetic data also support the inferred presence of northwesterly and northeasterly trending faults in the area of the property.

Each of the previous reports on the area has stated a need for more information on the geology of the claims. It is therefore recommended that an additional program of detailed geological mapping be carried out to define geological controls on the alteration and mineralization as a follow up to the present program documented in this report. It is further recommended that a soil grid be established, that older soil sample locations be re-sampled and that check samples be taken in the area of alteration. Contingent on favourable results, the program can be expanded, as drill targets are identified. Phase I is budgeted at $98,272.21 and success contingent Phase II is projected at $157,000.

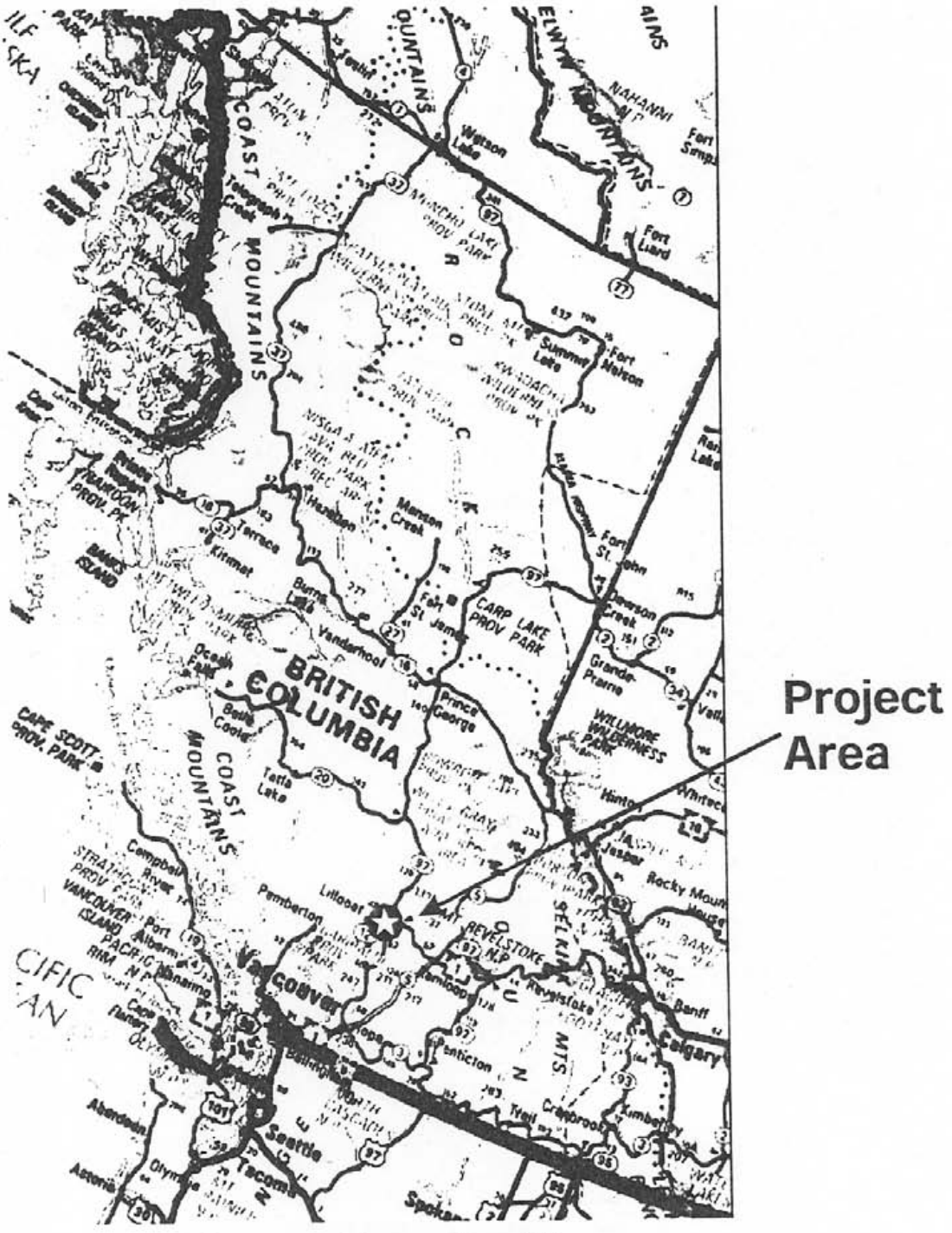
Respectfully submitted

J. T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Janauray 15, 2005

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Report was prepared at the request of Richard Simpson, President and Director of Goldera Resources Ltd. to document the results of a geological and geochemical work program completed on October 2004. The purpose of the report is to summarize the setting of the Rand Property east of Lillooet, British Columbia, to summarize the results of past exploration in the area and now covered by the property and to propose a program of exploration on the property which is to be carried out during the latter part of 2005.

This report documents geological and geochemical assessment work to be filed with the British Columbia Ministry of Mines.



General Location Map

Figure 1

Figure 1: Location map

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION, DESCRIPTION and STATUS

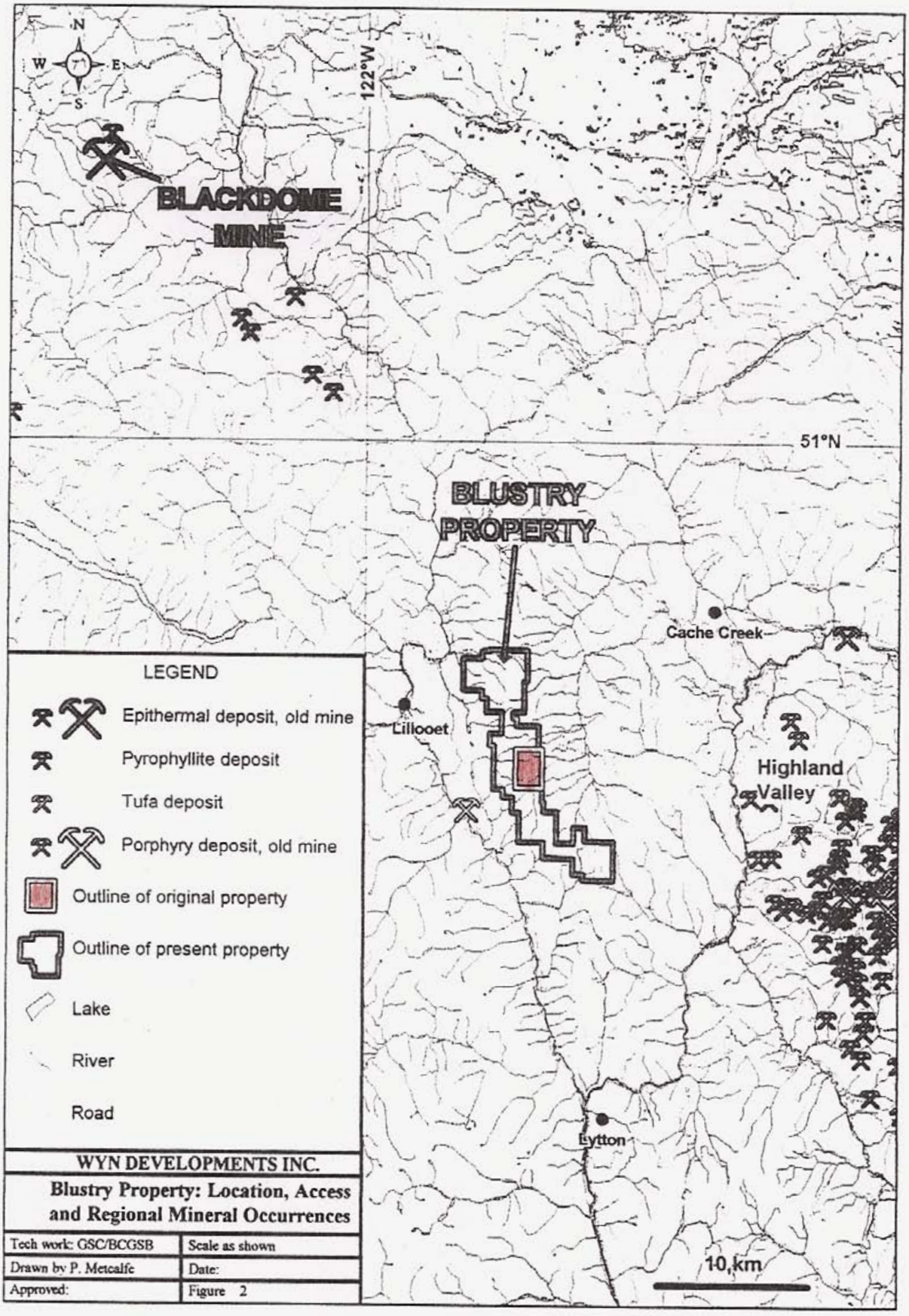
2.1 Property Status (List of Claims)

The property consists of the following mineral claims as tabulated in Table 1 and illustrated on Figure 2-2. The claims are all in the Kamloops Mining Division.

The staked claims are recorded as follows:

Table 1
Status of Blustry Mineral Claims

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Size	Units	Located Date	Current Expiry Date
Solomon 1	402638		20		13/05/06
Solomon 2	402639		12		13/05/06
Solomon 3	402640		12		13/05/06
Solomon 4	406641		20		13/05/06
Comstock 1	402634		20		13/05/06
Comstock 2	402635		20		13/05/06
Comstock 3	402636		20		13/05/06
Comstock 4	402637		20		13/05/06
Homestake 1	402642		20		13/05/06
Homestake 2	402643		20		13/05/06
Homestake 3	402644		20		13/05/06
Homestake 4	402645		20		13/05/06
Anaconda 1	402646		18		13/05/06
Anaconda 2	402647		4		13/05/06
Anaconda 3	402648		3		13/05/06
Anaconda 4	402649		18		13/05/06
Eureka 1	402650		18		13/05/06
Eureka 2	402651		18		13/05/06
Motherlode 1	402659		18		13/05/06
Motherlode 2	402660		18		13/05/06
Motherlode 3	402661		18		13/05/06
Motherlode 4	402662		18		13/05/06
Blustry Mountain 1	395042		15		13/05/06
Blustry Mountain 2	395043		20		13/05/06
Blustry Mountain 3	395044		15		13/05/06
Blustry Mountain 4	395045		20		13/05/06
Kalgoorlie 1	402663		4		13/05/06
Kalgoorlie 2	402664		3		13/05/06
Kalgoorlie 3	402665		18		13/05/06
Kalgoorlie 4	402666		16		13/05/06
Eureka 3	402652		12		13/05/06
Eureka 4	402653		12		13/05/06
Bonanza 1	402667		20		13/05/06
Bonanza 2	402668		20		13/05/06
Bonanza 3	402669		20		13/05/06
Bonanza 4	402670		20		13/05/06
SL 1	402680		16		13/05/06
SL 2	406681		18		13/05/06
SL 3	402682		18		13/05/06
SL 4	402683		16		13/05/06



ACCESS MAP FIGURE 2

Cripple Creek 1	402684		20		13/05/06
Cripple Creek 2	402685		20		13/05/06
Cripple Creek 3	402686		20		13/05/06
Cripple Creek 4	402687		20		13/05/06
		Total 668 Units			

(In British Columbia, each unit equals 25 hectares. All claim units staked in British Columbia require $100 of assessment work to be undertaken in Years 1-3, followed by $200 per unit per year thereafter.)

2.2 Property Agreements

As set forth in the Property Agreements, the Property is segmented in 2 claim blocks: the Blustry Mountain 1-4 claims optioned form Shearer and the balance purchased from the Rand Syndicate. The Rand Syndicate claims were acquired for a cost of $30,000 and 1,000,000 units of Goldera and a 2% NSR. The Shearer option is summarized as follows:

Schedule of Payments

Date	Cash	Shares	Work Program (success contingent)
July 1, 2003 December 31, 2003	$10,000 $10,000	50,000	$100,000 before December 31, 2003
July 1, 2004 December 31, 2004	$10,000 $10,000	50,000	$200,000 before December 31, 2004
July 1, 2005 December 31, 2005	$15,000 $15,000	100,000	$300,000 before December 31, 2005
July 1, 2006 December 31, 2006	$25,000 $25,000	100,000	$400,000 before December 31, 2006
Cumulative Totals	$110,000	350,000	$1,000,000

Shares at a deemed price of $0.15

Upon fulfilling the obligations of the above considerations GOLDERAshall have earned 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property subject to the following royalties:

a) The Optionor shall be entitled to receive a royalty equal to 2.5% of Net Smelter Returns (NSR) from any production from the Property (the Royalty) provided that Goldera shall have the right to purchase 1.5% (or 60%) of the NSR for $1,500,000 upon or prior to commencement of commercial production (thereby reducing the Royalty to a 1.0%NSR).

b) If at any time the Optionor wishes to sell or assign, in whole or in part, the residual Royalty on the Property, the Optionor agrees to give Goldera a 30 day right of first purchase to acquire such interest provided that the Optionor shall not thereafter offer the Royalty to a third party on terms less favourable than those offered to Goldera.

c) Should a positive feasibility be completed and/or any commercial production attained, a bonus of 650,000 shares shall be payable to Optionor within 12 months of such event.

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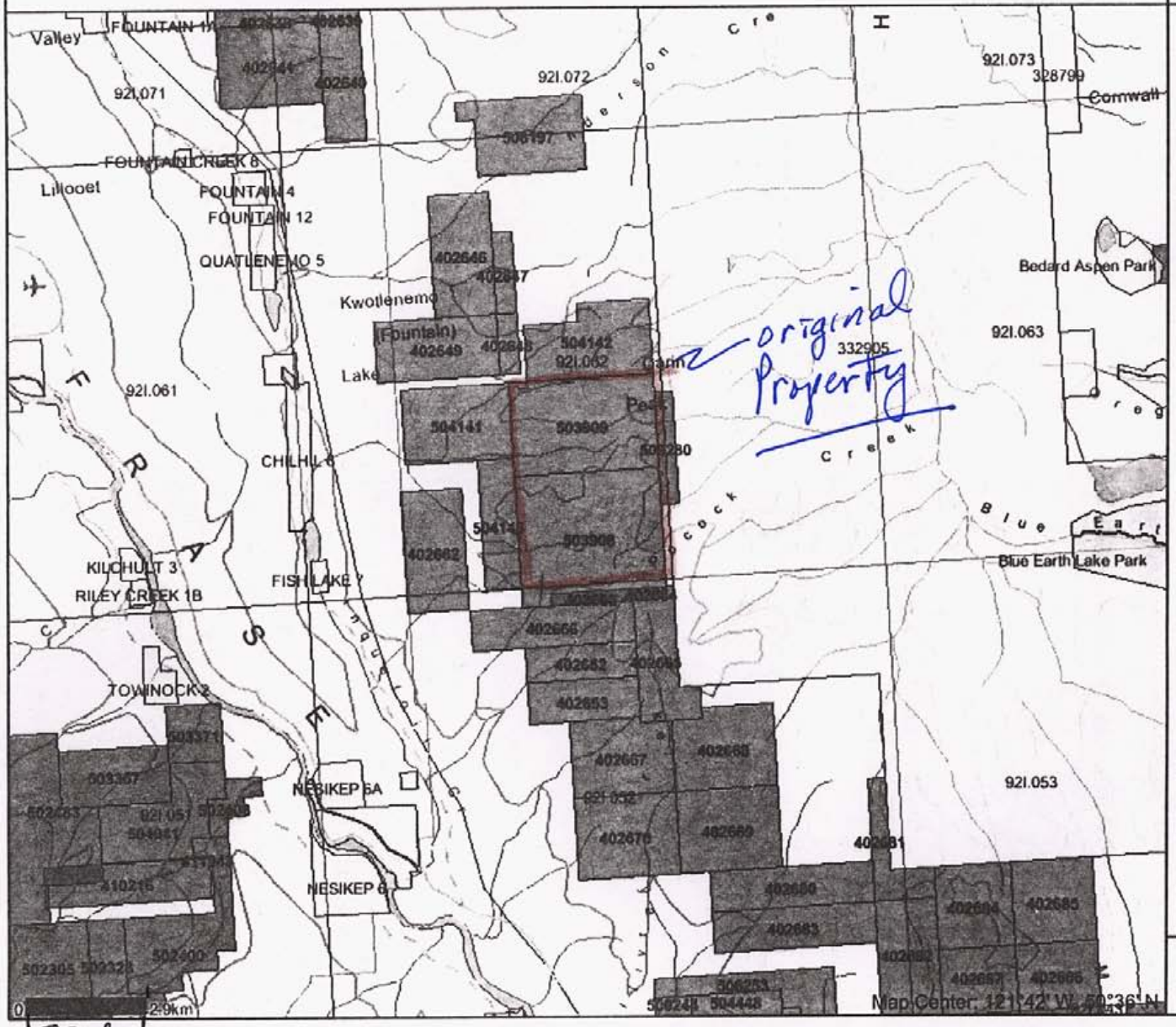
Map created Mon May 02 21:19:57 PDT 2005



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Tenures
- Reserves (Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Divisions
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:250K)
- Transportation - Points (1:250K)
- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown
- Airport.Abandoned
- Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
- Ferry Route
- Aerial Cableway
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
- Road - Paved.lanes.2or More.Divided
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road - Paved.lanes.3or More.Undivided
- Road (Unimproved)
- Road - Loose.access Dry Weather
- Road (Winter Road)
- Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided
- Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided.U/C
- Road - Paved.Divided.access.Non Standard
- Track - Cart/Tractor
- Causeway (Railway)
- Cut (Roadway)
- Trail
- Tunnel

Scale: 1:149,999

DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION

CLAIM LOCATION FIGURE 3

d) An advance on Royalties of $20,000 per year is payable to the Optionor commencing October 1, 2008.

The region surrounding the Rand Project has been utilised since the early pioneering days of the mid-1800's by ranchers, prospectors, foresters, farmers and as a transportation byway. All these activities persist in the area. Active and old logging roads enter the property and old, unrecorded, prospecting pits and placer workings have been noted within the property boundaries by previous workers.

Robert Krause, with the assistance of J. T. Shearer (property vendor), have initiated informal discussions with First Nations Bands resident near the property. These are the Fountain, Bonaparte and Lytton Bands.

There is no report of any fish existing in streams within the property boundaries, in fact there is a limited amount of water in the semi-arid environment. Wildlife throughout the area is sparse and primarily comprises deer and rare, itinerant black bears. Hill slopes are seasonal range for cattle.

There are no known environmental concerns or new parks planned for in any area contained within the Rand Property. A staking reserve exists immediately to the east of the property boundary connected to the Hat Creek Coal deposit.

3.0 LOCATION and ACCESS

The terrain is mountainous with moderately steep slopes easily traversed on foot. Locally, cliff exposures on valley sides impede access to certain areas. Elevations range from 1,675m (5,500 ft.) to 2,350m (7,700 ft.) on Blustry Mountain and Cairn Peak.

The area lies in the rain shadow of the Coast Mountains, therefore the climate is dry; Lytton receives less than 40 cm precipitation per annum, of which 25% falls as snow during the winter months. Mean temperatures vary from –4°C in winter to 30°C in the summer. As a consequence, open grassy hillsides cover the property at higher elevations, particularly in sheltered valleys. At lower elevations, the vegetation is open pine forest. The area is grazed by cattle during the summer months and mule deer are a common sight throughout the year.

The property is centred on Blustry Mountain, 18 kilometres east of Lillooet. The Hat Creek valley lies to the east, and Fountain Valley to the west; the property is therefore close to services and to power. The area's population (almost 50,000) is involved in all aspects of logging, ranching, supply and services and the hospitality industry. This provides a ready source of skilled labour and heavy equipment.

Access to the property is either by helicopter via pre-existing logging and exploration roads originating either from Hat Creek, west of Cache Creek along Highway 1, from pavilion or along Highway 9 linking Lytton to Lillooet, thence by 4-wheel drive vehicle along a good horse and cattle trail along Cinquefoil Creek. Several other roads, established by ongoing logging and ranching operations, are located in areas along the edges of the property, allowing for relative ease of access. Presently it is believed these roads could be accessed by truck for most of their length and that the remainder, possibly as far as the summit of Blustry Mountain, would be accessible to all terrain vehicles.

4.0 PROPERTY HISTORY and PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

In 1984 a good geochemical survey was initiated by Ryan Exploration, a division of U.S. Borax, and designed to provide geochemical data over the area considered to be the best target (Richards, 1984a). A total of 1,076 samples were collected of which 3 were stream sediments, 85 were rock chips, and 988 were soil samples. Results indicated several areas of highly anomalous values in antimony, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum and zinc, coincident with anomalous gold and silver values.

In 1987 Aerodat Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario was commissioned by Kangeld Resources to conduct an airborne geophysical survey over the property. This survey consisted of a low level, helicopter supported programme which included a frequency VLF electromagnetic system, a high sensitivity caesium vapour magnetometer. Results of this survey were used to control the grid placement for a 1987 soil sampling programme conducted by Mark Management Ltd. (Gonzalez and Lechow, 1987).

In 1987 Mark Management Ltd. under the direction of Archean Engineering conducted a soil geochemical survey over a grid area of 900m x 100m in size. A total of 349 samples were collected and analyzed by Chemex Labs Ltd. using an ICP geochemical analytical technique. in general, anomalous values for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Hg, Mo, Sb, Pb and Zn outlined an open ended zone 650m long by 220m wide (Gonzalez and Lechow, 1987).

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 Regional Geology

A geological map of the Blustry and surrounding areas is shown in Figure 3. Despite the apparently comprehensive nature of the map, it is based upon mapping carried out by Duffell and McTaggart (1952) and Trettin (1961); smaller studies by Mortimer (1987) and Read (1988a, 1988b, 1990) have augmented the broader regional mapping. The area was compiled as part of the Geological Survey of Canada's Terrane Assemblage Map by Monger and Journeay (1994).

The Blustry property lies on the east side of the Fraser Fault, which experienced Eocene strike-slip movement of approximately 80km and which forms a geological boundary to the west. The basement to the area comprises rocks of the Permo-Triassic Cache Creek Complex, which are bounded to the southwest by granodioritic intrusive rocks of the Permo-Triassic Mount Lytton Complex. To the north of the study area, the Cache Creek assemblage is intruded by Late Jurassic granodioritic intrusive rocks associated with the Mount Martley and Tiffin Creek Stocks.

The Blustry property itself is shown on Figure 3 to be underlain by calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. Outliers of the Eocene volcanic rocks assigned to the Kamloops Group occur to the east. This mapping is not entirely correct; Richards (1984a) in a report on previously held ground noted that mineralization was hosted by rocks which he assigned to the "Tertiary Kingsvale Group."

The Spences Bridge Group is not considered prospective for epithermal deposits, nor are siliceous volcanic rocks common in that stratigraphic unit. However, the Kingsvale volcanic rocks are cited as being Upper Cretaceous in age (Preto, 1979) and their definition and extent are not well constrained. This author correlates the volcanic rocks described by Richards with outliers of Eocene volcanic rocks, 45-50 Ma in age which are exposed to the east of the claim group. These are identified as Eocene Kamloops Group on the regional geology map, but later work (BC Geofile 200-3) assigns these volcanic rocks as "unnamed".

To the north and west, the volcanic rocks hosting the Blackdome low-sulphidation epithermal deposit are identified as Eocene to Oligocene, uncorrelated with either Kamloops or Ootsa Lake Groups. For now the latter, uncorrelated terminology will be used for the target units, pending mapping and more precise correlation.

Regional structural geology in the area is as little documented as stratigraphy. Brittle faults cross the property, with two prominent strike direction, parallel (northwesterly) and crudely perpendicular (northeasterly) to the structural grain of the Canadian Cordillera. Normal movement is apparent on several of the faults by the lateral juxtaposition of the Eocene volcanic rocks against older rocks.

5.2 Property Geology

A summary of general property geology (Richards, 1984a, Gonzalez and Lechow, 1987) is as follows:

Geological mapping is just starting to be done on a property scale for the area now covered by the Blustry property. As noted above, regional mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (Duffell and McTaggart, 1952) is over 50 years old and subsequent

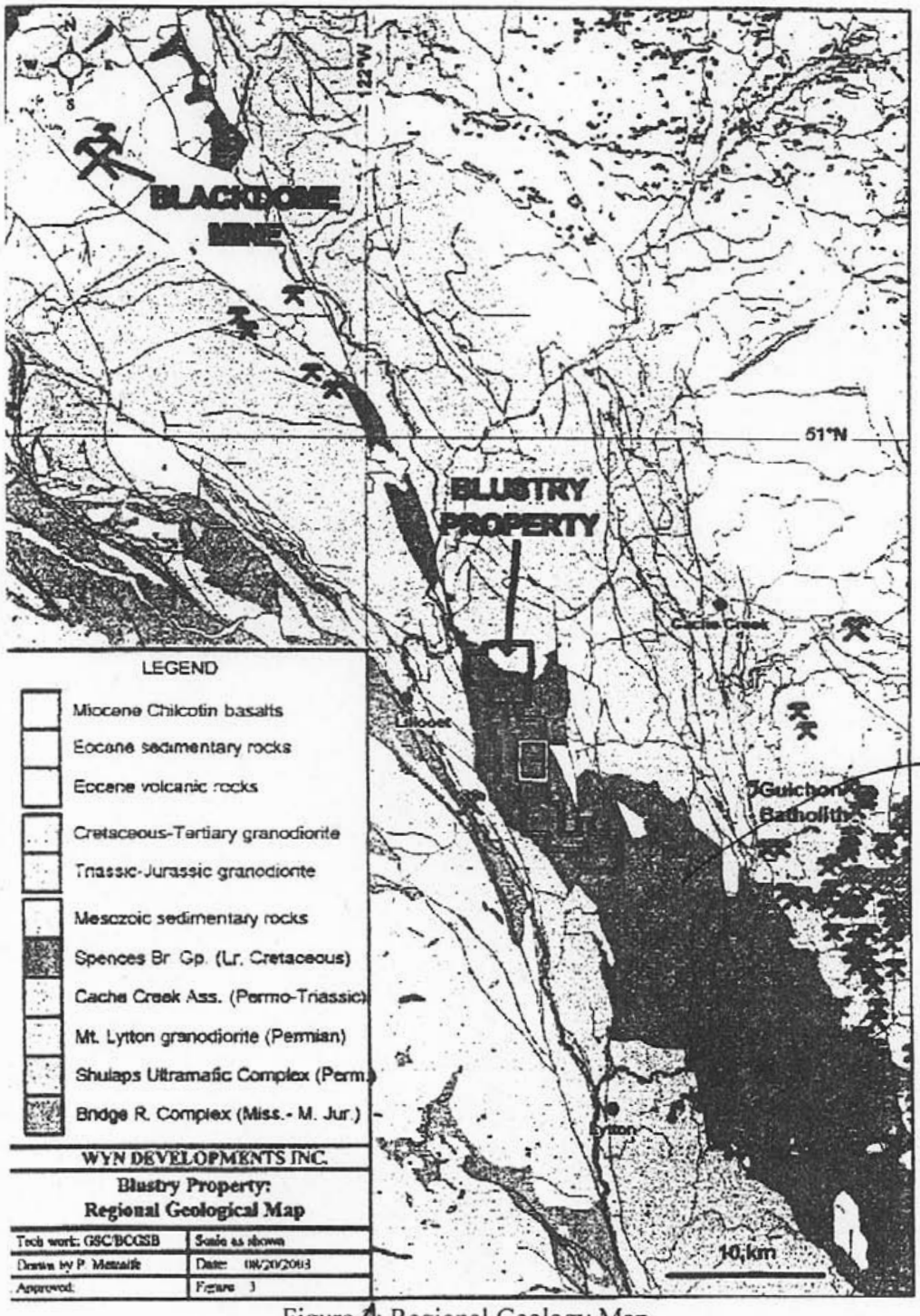


Figure 4: Regional Geology Map

FIGURE 4

mapping by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch (Mortimer, 1987; Read, 1988a, 1988b, 1990) did not cover the entire area.

Previous authors have noted that the Blustry mineral claims are underlain by volcanic rocks of the lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. This Group is composed mainly of an accumulation of lavas and pyroclastic rocks. Most of the lavas are porphyritic and are fine to coarse grained rocks of various colours. The colours are red, green mauve, purple, brown, grey, white and black. This unit is not considered prospective for economic mineralization.

In the vicinity of Blustry Mountain, dacites and minor rhyolites apparently intrude or overlie the Spences Bridge Group and are intruded by a northeasterly trnding dyke swarm of creamy pink, weakly feldspar hornblende phyric andesite. Gabbroic rocks intrude the volcanic sequence to the southwest of Blustry Mountain (Richards, 1984a, b) and a small plug of syenite, possibly a coarser grained equivalent of the pink feldspar-phyric dykes has been observed south of Cairn Peak (on the original 80 unit claim group).

The area immediately covering the Zone of intense silicification showing has a tight grid layout for detail survey control. The main area of interest lies between lines L 0+00 and L 1+00N and stations 0+00 and 0+70W.

This area shows a strong altered zone characertized by alunitization with intense silica-kaolin alteration. The western portion of the zone which is about 100 metres N-S by 40 metres E-W, suggests to be have to have higher degree of alteration. Areas of vuggy porosity in silica matrix with kaolin are cut by fine stringers of translucent quartz. The vugs are normally lined with fine glassy quartz crystals. Some late stage quartz veins were also noted associated with occasional fine metallic lustre minerals – possible specularite. Refer to detail mapping on Figure 8 (in pocket).

This section of the zone appears to have u;ndergone a higher degree of silicification as evident by the quartz veining, suggesting several stages of silica flooding.

The alteration zone appears in part to represent a silica-clay cap of an epithermal system. The multi precious-base metal soil geochemical anomalies over the zone also support such an environment.

The coincidental geochem anomalies and the intense silica-clay alteration zone may be pointing to near a surface precious metal-polymetallic epithermal deposit.

Basaltic volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group are found to the east of the property, near Hat Creek. In hat Creek valley, a thick section of sedimentary rocks is preserved in a graben that is floored by Eocene volcanic rocks (Richards, 1984a, b). The volcanic rocks on the Blustry property have been variously assigned to the Kamloops Group (Monger and Journeay, 1994), Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary Kingsvale Group (Richards 1984a, b; Gonzalez and Lechow, 1987) or "uncorrelated Tertiary". It is more convenient, in the absence of information, to regard the siliceous volcanic rocks as uncorrelated volcanic rocks of the Early Tertiary (probably Eocene); a belt of Eocene rocks of composition similar to those reported at Blustry extends southerly from the Blackdome Mine.

5.3 Petrology

Zones of alteration are strongly controlled by structure. The most prominent structural trend is northeasterly while north-northwesterly trends also appear to have influenced

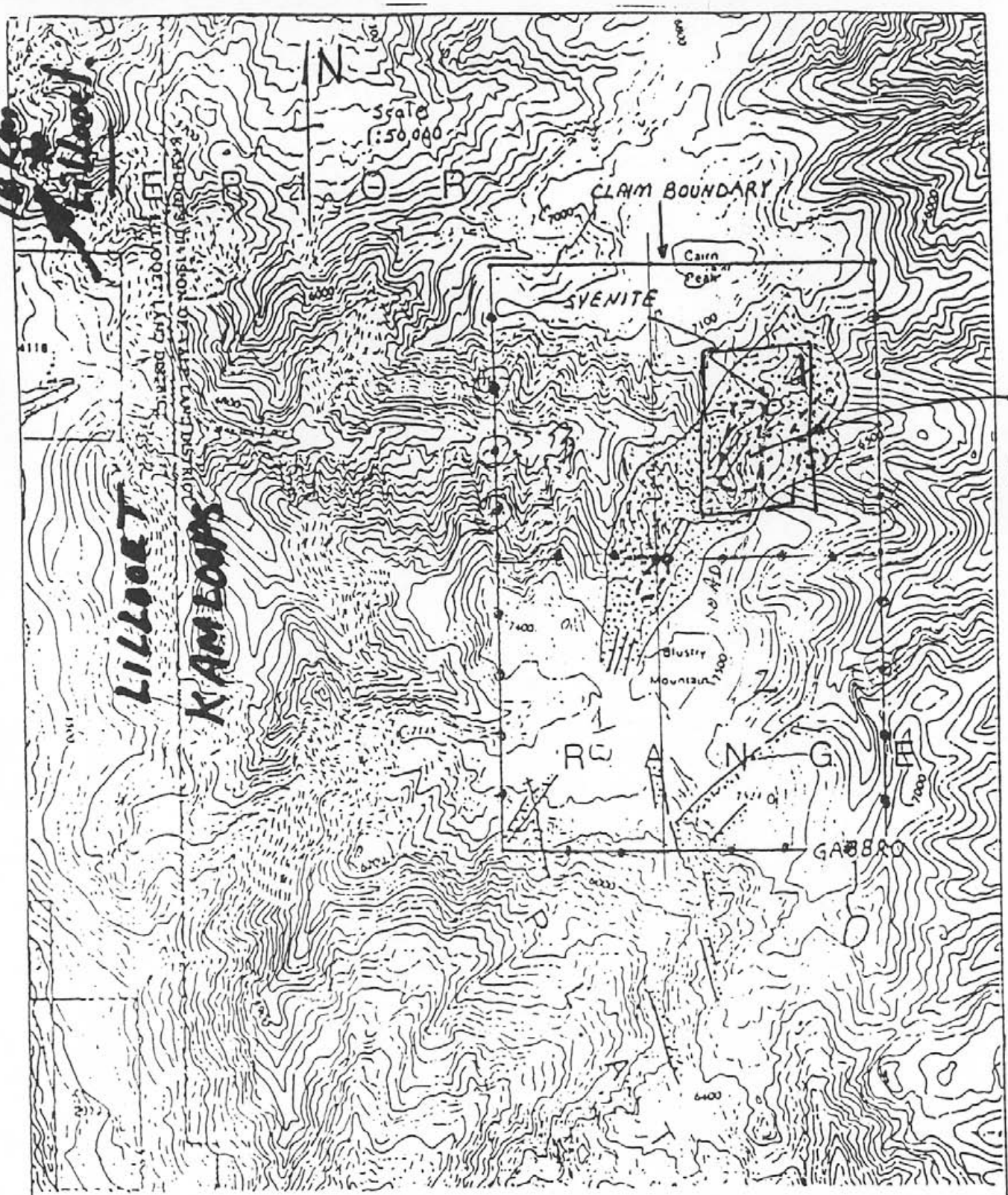


Figure 3: GENERALIZED GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

0 1 km

// Feldspar porphyritic dykes

Clay-sulphide alteration

Multi-element geochemical anomalies.

1:50,000

92I/12W

FIGURE 5

the localization of alteration. These structural trends are thought to reflect Lower Tertiary translation and extensional tectonics that are well developed within this area.

The northeasterly trending dyke swarm is associated with a clay-sulphide zone that is developed over an area 4500 metres long and as wide as 1500 metres. Within the clay-sulphide zone are areas of silicification (silica flooding) which host precious metal and minor base metal mineralization.

A suite of twelve rock specimens were submitted for petrographic analysis (Appendix IV), lithologically, the suite is characterized by felsic to intermediate volcanoclastic rocks. However, alteration is moderate to intense which may mask the original composition of some individual specimens.

This suite is dominated by vuggy silica/quartz alteration ± adularia ± Kaolinite ± possible alunite. The vuggy silica may be largely derived as a residual product of acid leaching. Quartz/silica forms a dense mosaic texture. Vuggy quartz alteration forms by reaction of extremely low-pH aqueous fluids or vapours with the host rocks. These fluids effectively remove all components in the rock apart from SiO_2 and TiO_2 leaving residual vuggy quartz. On the margins of this type of alteration zone, vuggy quartz may grade into quartz-alunite and quartz-kaolinite (or pyrophillite) alteration. This change reflects the partial neutralization of the low-pH fluids during wall rock interaction. Low-pH fluids are commonly magmatic in origin and vuggy quartz alteration often form the cores of high-sulfidation precious metal systems. Sutured grain boundaries are common and suggest variable stress perhaps along nearby faults.

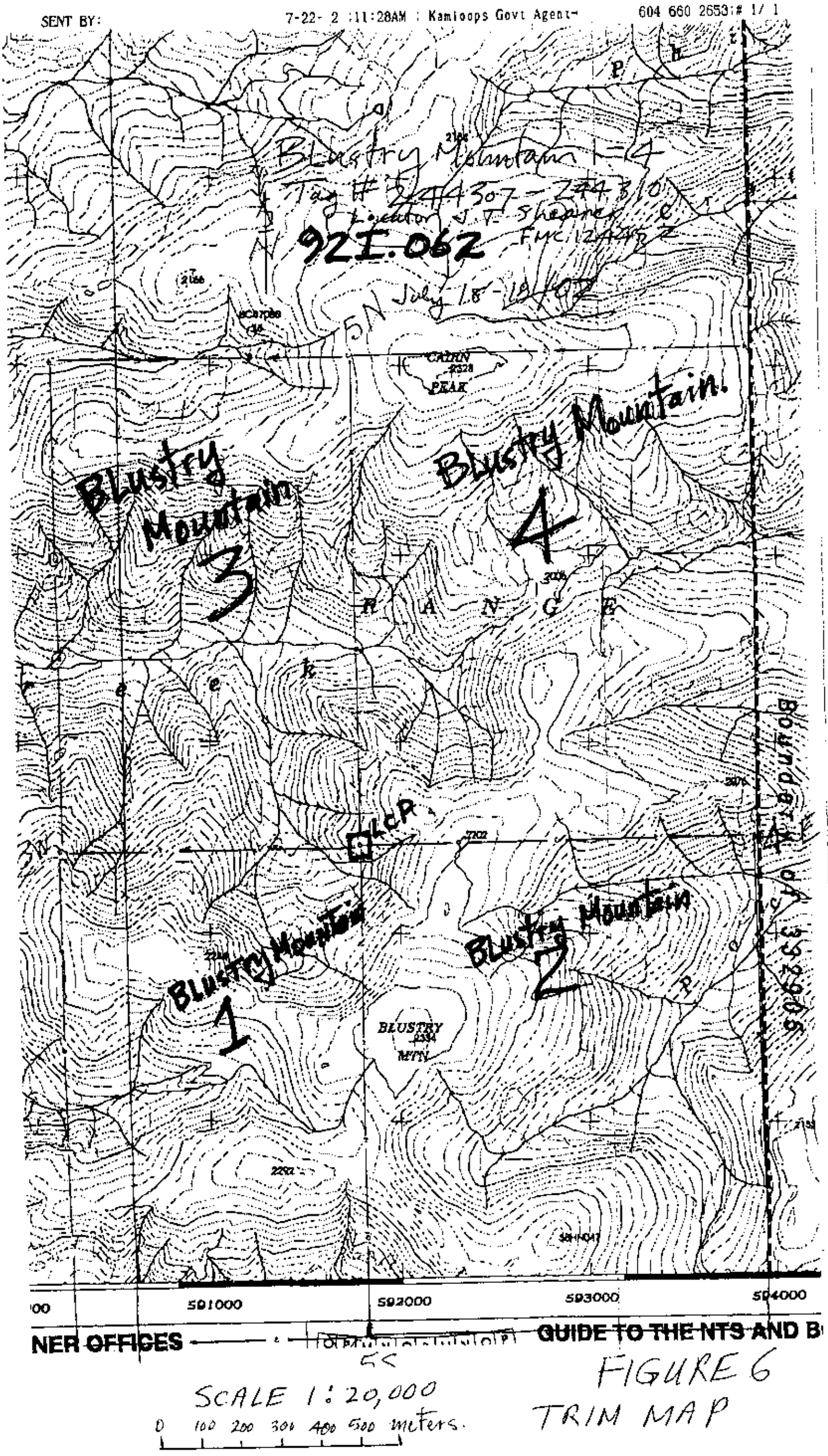
Kaolinite and dickite, $(Al_2Si_2O_5(OH)_4)$, which are polymorphs occur in several specimens. The Kaolinite/dickite is mainly very fine grained anhedral, platy flakes. This mineral is indicative of formation at a pH of around 3 to 4 in the marginal argillic zone of high sulfidation systems (kaolinite forms under low-temperature conditions <150-200°C, whereas dickite at higher temperatures <200-250°C transitional to those for pyrophyllite formation). Sericite is commonly associated with kaolinite.

Possible fine grained alunite, $(Na,K)Al_3SO_4)_2(OH)_6$, was tentatively identified in one sample, closely associated with fined grained kaolinite. Further work with a "PIMA" short wave infrared (SWIR) spectrosocpy analyzer may be useful to define the presence of both kaolinite/dickite and alunite. Alunite is indicative of advanced argillic alteration and is often found in high-sulfidation epithermal precious metal systems. In this environment, magmatic SO2 in the presence of water generates H_2S and H_2SO_4 which together with HCl react with host rocks to form zones of alunite-bearing advanced argillic alteration.

5.4 Styles of Mineralization

Several types of mineralization were identified and described by Richards (1984a) and were also described by Gonzalez and Lechow (1987). Quartz breccias with quartz crystal lined vugs and intense silicification of included wallrock have been noted in float. Sulphide content is generally less than 1% or 2% but tetrahedrite, galena and other silver coloured sulphides have been recognized with fine grained pyrite.

A second type of silica flood occurs as dark grey quartz veins in parallel bands, commonly 2mm wide but in places attaining a width of several centimetres. These compose as much as 70%, but on average 10%, of rock volume. This mineralization is developed in an area 50 to 100m wide and 200 to 300m long.



SCALE 1:20,000

0 100 200 300 400 500 meters.

FIGURE 6
TRIM MAP

A third type of silicification occurs in rhyolite breccia with moderate clay alteration and less than 3% void space. The rhyolite breccia contains local zones with silicified fragments and with grey quartz partly filling the vugs. Silica flooding also occurs within the rhyolite and is accompanied by intense clay alteration.

6.0 REGIONAL METALLOGENY AND POTENTIAL EXPLORATION TARGETS

Past producing deposits in the area shown in Fig. 3 are generally restricted to the Highland Valley porphyry deposits associated with granodioritic intrusive rocks of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Guichon Creek Batholith at the southeastern edge of the area. This intrusion is not exposed at Blustry.

The only other past producer in the general area is the Blackdome low-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit 96 km to the northwest (Fig. 3; MINFILE 092O053). From start of production in April 1986, until the end of July 1990, the mine processed a total of 305,614 tonnes of ore yielding 6303 km Au and 19,518 kg Ag. This deposit is hosted by Eocene volcanic rocks of the type reported on the Blustry property; This deposit type is therefore to be targeted in the proposed exploration.

The two British Columbia Geological Survey Branch mineral depost profiles appropriate to Blackdome are reproduced from government files in Appendix A (Panteleyev 1988, 1992). Figure 11 (Appendix I) is a schematic diagram for their inferred mode of formation. In brief, epithermal deposits are inferred to form near the top of magmatic hydrothermal systems common to the various types of porphyry deposit. Gold deposition in epithermal systems is inferred to result from boiling of auriferous solutions in prepared (fracture hosted) conduits. Breccia textures and polyphase silica flooding (often referred to as silicification) are common. Both replacement and void filling mineralization can occur.

The abundance of regional geochemical data for the Ashcroft map sheet (092I) and for adjoining sheets to the north and west (BCGSB RGS 35, 36,40, 41) permits a regional assessment for tracer elements appropriate to high and low sulphidation epithermal environments. The locations of regional stream sediment samples, including those which returned values in the top ten, five and two percent for the area's sample population in Au, Ag, As, Sb, Hg, and Mo. All are tracer elements for epithermal mineralization, among other types. All elements show an increase in anomalous samples in the vicinity of the Blustry property, suggesting that the drainages samples cross rocks with elevated values of the elements. More comprehensive sampling in the vicinity of the property is necessary.

7.0 GEOPHYSICS

Several different airborne geophysical surveys were flown by the Geological Survey of Canada during the late 1960's and early 1970's, over ground which includes the Rand Property. The line spacings were somewhat broad and the instrumentation (non-digital) not as refined or precise as those currently available, but the data is, nonetheless, of very good quality. This data was therefore reprocessed by Trent Pezzot, geophysicist with SJ Geophysics, Delta, BC.

Some very distinct patterns are apparent in the reprocessed data. Most obvious are the linear trends between positive and negative magnetic anomalies, which reflect the pattern of northwesterly and northeasterly trending faults in this area of the Cordillera. In addition it is clear that regional geochemical anomalies in pathfinder elements are often found in drainages which have their source in areas of moderate, negative magnetic relief. It is possible that ground geophysical surveys, properly managed, would be a useful exploration tool.

To this end a detail 3D IP survey was completed in the spring of 2004 and 2005, the results of which are documented in separate reports, Pezzot (2004) and S. J. Visser, 2005.

The survey was configured as a 3-D array with current and potential electrodes located on adjacent survey lines, spaced at 100 metre intervals. This configuration allows for the application of 3-D interpretation techniques, including 3-D inversion algorithms.

Combinations of resistivity and chargeability characteristics have outlined 3 distinct geological regimes across the survey area. A large portion of the northeastern corner of the grid (Lines 1600N – 2400N) is covered by a thin (50m thick) cap of highly resitive material. This overlies a 100m thick layer of highly variable material that include several pods of extremely conductive and chargeable material. Basement rocks in this area appear to relatively uniform, exhibiting low resistivity and elevated chargeability. The second regime is mapped from 1500N to 900N. It is also characterized with a resistive cap which often occurs as two or more thin layers. The underlying rocks exhibit low resistivity and low chargeability and contain a few isolated anomalies. The third regime covers the southwest corner of the grid. It is characterized by scattered zones of variable chargeability and resistivity in the top 75 metres. At depth the geophysical responses become more uniform and reveal two structural trends: N15°W and N45°E.

There are several lineations and trends that are mapped as abrupt discontinuities of particular geophysical parameter. These are likely representing sharp geological contacts or fault zones. There are several pods of extremely high resistivity that can be interpreted as areas of silica flooding. Several pods of anomalously high chargeability have been identified that could represent disseminated sulphide mineralization.

8.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

In 1987 geochemical sampling was confined to a grid area 900m by 1000m. Within this area east-west lines were established by compass and chain. Line spacing was set at 50m and the soil samples were collected at 25m intervals along the lines. Although a fe3w glacial erratics are present, no till deposits or extensive glacial deposits are known anywhere and all samples were collected from an easily recognized "B" soil horizon.

A total of 349 samples were collected during this programme. Soil samples were collected using either a shovel or prospector's mattock and placed into Kraft we-strength paper envelopes. After air drying for several days the samples were box3ed and shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver B.C. for analyses.

At Chemex Labs Ltd. all the samples were analyzed for 32 elements using the ICP technique. In addition, gold was analysed by standard atomic absorption after pre-concentration by Fire Assay extraction.

The results of the 1987 survey showed highly anomalous results in Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mo, Sb and Cu.

Results for the soil samples were tabulated for the major elements on Figures 4 through 10 and complete analysis of each sample is summarized in Appendix A. The geochemical results outline a multi-element anomaly located in the central portion of Top Hat #1 claim.

Anomalous values, with correspondingly anomalous values in Ag, As, Au, Cu, Hg, Mo, Sb, Pb, and Zn are outlined in a 650m north-trending zone which is open to the south. This zone is at least 200m wide and contains gold values, in soils, up to 470 ppb.

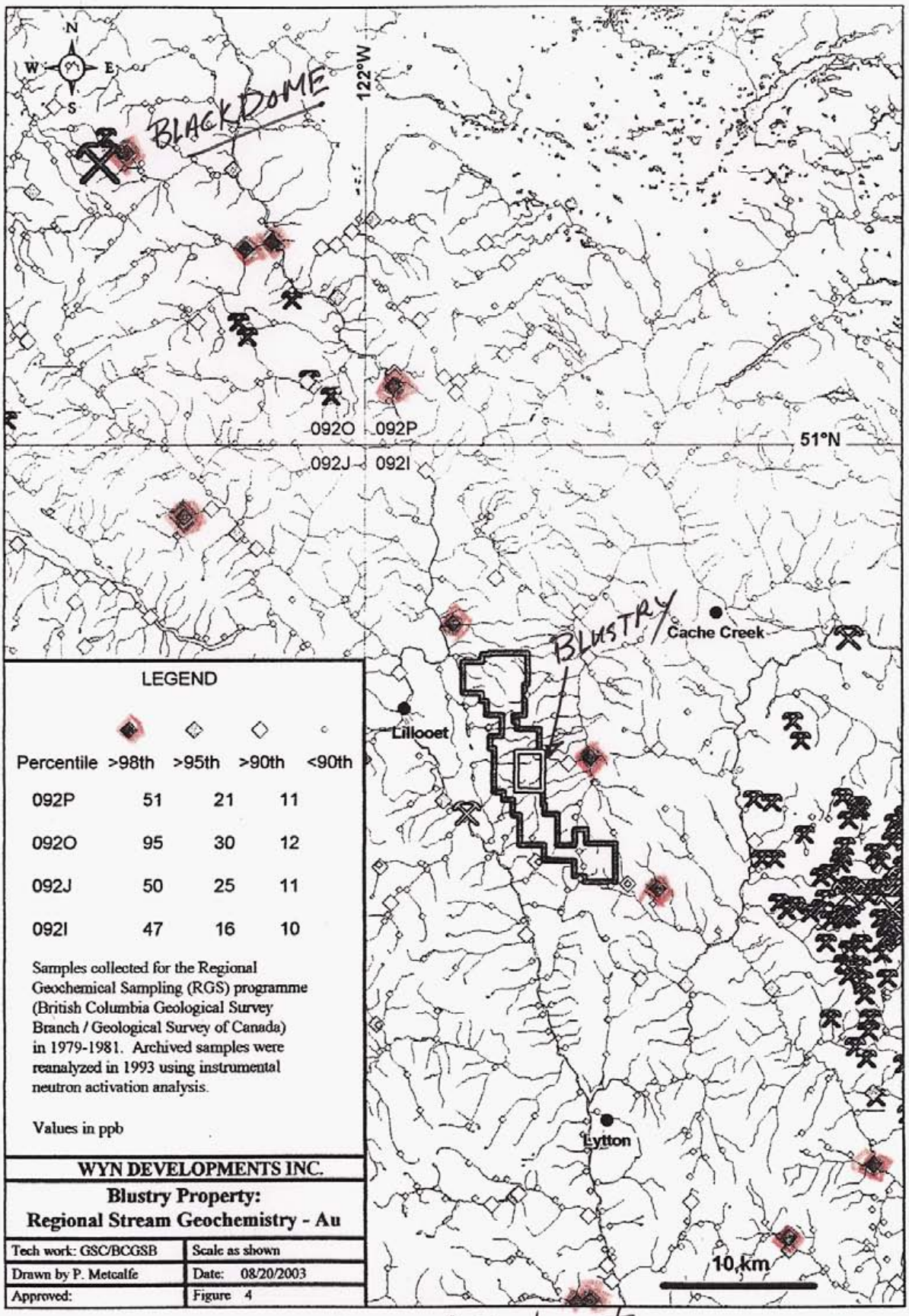
A total of 6 soil profiles were dug at the Blustry area in 2004 in an effort to characterize the nature of soil development in region. Results are contained in Appendix II and locations illustrated in Figure 8.

Profiles 1 to 3 show inconclusive distribution of metals through the profile. Profile 4 exhibits higher lead at the bottom in both hot and cold extraction suggestive of being closer to the source or residual. A similar patter is evident for silver.

All gold results were less than detection limits.

Profile D was dug in the 4 zone area and also shows a decrease in metal content with depth suggestive of transported soils.

The same general pattern is exhibited for both the hot and cold extraction methods.



LEGEND

Percentile	>98th	>95th	>90th	<90th
092P	51	21	11	
092O	95	30	12	
092J	50	25	11	
092I	47	16	10	

Samples collected for the Regional Geochemical Sampling (RGS) programme (British Columbia Geological Survey Branch / Geological Survey of Canada) in 1979-1981. Archived samples were reanalyzed in 1993 using instrumental neutron activation analysis.

Values in ppb

WYN DEVELOPMENTS INC.

Blustry Property:
Regional Stream Geochemistry - Au

Tech work: GSC/BCGSB	Scale as shown
Drawn by P. Metcalfe	Date: 08/20/2003
Approved:	Figure 4

Regional Geochemistry

FIGURE 7

9.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

The Rand Project, centred around Blustry Mountain in south-central British Columbia, represents a potentially large belt of underexplored, poorly understood volcanic rocks, probably of Tertiary-Eocene age and similar in structure, alteration and mineralization to those hosting the former producing Blackdome mine to the north. Anomalous precious metal values are associated with later stage silica flooding/stockwork veinlets which cut felsic volcanic rocks. The altered volcanic system which contains this system extends over several kilometres. A methodical approach of detailed structural mapping and sampling, would define the geological controls on the existing anomalies. Prospecting and regional sampling of more remote areas with polymetallic anomalies in the regional geochemical survey might well define new areas of prospective mineralization.

9.2 Recommendations

An initial Phase I consisting of geological mapping and sampling be carried out during the latter part of 2004 and is documented in this report. An additional period of 84 man days in the field is recommended, in addition to time expended in preparation and in report writing. The purpose of the fieldwork will be to re-establish a grid in the central area of the property and resample certain areas, predominantly those locations from which samples were anomalous as well as to expand the sampling to other mineralized zones. Silt sampling and prospecting of all drainages should be undertaken to aid in locating new or hidden targets. Coincident with the sampling, a programme of geological mapping will prioritize location of alteration, rock units and structures controlling or channelling the mineralizing fluids and upon establishing the limits of the gold-bearing mineralization. To this end, it is recommended that preparations for the field include facilities for staining to detect potassium in altered samples and also rental of a PIMA unit to expedite mapping of the alteration and mineralization. The budget for Phase I is estimated at just under $100,000 as follows.

Budget: Phase I

Senior Geologist	21 days @ $600/day	$	12,600.00
Geotechnician	21 days @ $250/day		5,250.00
Geotechnician	21 days @ $250/day		5,250.00
Labouror	21 days @ $175/day		3,675.00
Subtotal		**$**	**26,775.00**
Management Fee, WCB, Office and Overhead @ 10%		$	2,667.50
Equipment Rental			
(2) 4x4 Trucks	42 days @ $75/day	$	3,150.00
(2) 4-Trax	42 days @ $50/day		2,100.00
Camp @ $1000/month			1,000.00
(2) PIMA Geophysics Instrument @ $500/month			1,000.00
Subtotal		**$**	**7,250.00**
Total		**$**	**36,702.50**
GST			2,569.18
Petrographic Work		$	5,000.00
Food and Fuel, Mob/Demob			3,000.00
Assays	1600 samples @ $15/sample		24,000.00
Field Supplies (pickets, tags, sample bags, flagging, etc.)			3,000.00
Preparation and Report Writing			15,000.00
Contingency @ 10%			9,000.00
GRAND TOTAL – Phase I		**$**	**98,274.68**

Contingent on identification of promising zones of gold-bearing mineralization and anomalous values, a Phase II programme should consist of more detailed mapping, sampling, and expansion of anomalous zones, and IP geophysics followed by diamond drilling if warranted. Phase II budget is set at $157,000 as follows.

Budget: Phase II

Geological Follow-up Mapping and Sampling	$	15,000.00
IP Geophysics		30,000.00
Supplies		5,000.00
Subtotal	**$**	**50,000.00**
Diamond drilling (1000m @ $75/m all in)	$	75,000.00
Assays		7,000.00
Support, Camp, Supplies		15,000.00
Contingency		10,000.00
Subtotal	**$**	**107,000.00**
TOTAL	**$**	**157,000.00**

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11.0 APPENDIX I
STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I J. T. (Jo) Shearer do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist and principal of Homegold Resources Ltd.
2. My academic qualifications are:
   - Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia, 1973
   - Associate of the Royal School of Mines (ARSM) from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England in 1977 in Mineral Exploration
   - Master of Science from the University of London, 1977
3. My professional associations are:
   - Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Member #19,279
   - Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Fellow #F439
   - Fellow of the Geological Society of London
   - Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Fellow # 97316
   - Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG), Fellow #723766
4. I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 30 years since initial graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report entitled "Geological and Geochemical Report on the Blustry Mountain Claims" dated January 15, 2005. I have visited the Property in May 2003 and August 2004 and September 22-25, 2004, and collected representative samples of mineralization. General geological parameters were also examined.
7. I have had prior involvement with the property, which is the subject of the technical report.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission of which makes the technical report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National instrument 43-101.
10. Subject to agreement by Goldera Resources Inc., I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report, for reading only.

Date

J.T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

12.0 APPENDIX I
STATEMENT of COSTS
Blustry Claims

For: Geological Mapping, Prospecting, Soil Sampling, Soil Profiles, Fieldwork and Petrology on Blustry Claims.

Professional Services

Fieldwork		
J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., Geologist		
4 days @ $400/day, (Sept. 22, 23, 24 & 25, 2004)		$ 1,600.00
Dan Cardinal, B.Sc., Geologist		
4 days @ $350/day, (Sept. 22, 23, 24 & 25, 2004)		$ 1,400.00
	GST	210.00
	Subtotal	$ 3,210.00

Expenses		
Truck Rental, 4x4 fully Equipped, 4 day @ $85/day		70.00
Helicopter – Cariboo Chilcotin Helicopters, 2.8 hours @ $845/hr		2,366.00
Food & Lodging, Four Pines Motel, 3 nights @ $100/day, 2 persons		600.00
Field Assistant		
G. Richards, 4 days @ $180/day		720.00
Mike Mulberry, 4 days @ $210/day		840.00
	GST	109.20
Gas		150.00
Supplies (Flagging)		100.00
Analytical (Chemex), 18 soil & 2 rock samples		924.35
Petrology – 8 samples @ $130/sample contract rate		1,040.00
Airphoto Basemap (Eagle Mapping)		5,500.00
Report on Fieldwork		2,000.00
Word Processing, 20 hrs @ $25/hr.		500.00
Reproduction		150.00
	Subtotal	$ 15,339.55
	Total	**$ 18,549.55**

EPITHERMAL Au-Ag-Cu: HIGH SULPHIDATION H04

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): pyrite, enargite-luzonite, chalcocite, covellite, bornite, gold, electrum; *chalcopyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, galena, marcasite, arsenopyrite, silver sulphosalts, tellurides including goldfieldite.* Two types of ore are commonly present: massive enargite-pyrite and/or quartz-alunite-gold.

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Pyrite and quartz predominate. Barite may also occur; carbonate minerals are absent.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Quartz, kaolinite/dickite, alunite, barite, hematite; sericite/illite, amorphous clays and silica, pyrophyllite, andalusite, diaspore, corundum, tourmaline, *dumortierite, topaz, zunyite, jarosite, Al-P sulphates (hinsdalite, woodhouseite, crandallite, etc.)* and native sulphur. Advanced argillic alteration is characteristic and can be areally extensive and visually prominent. Quartz occurs as fine-grained replacements and, characteristically, as vuggy, residual silica in acid-leached rocks.

WEATHERING: Weathered rocks may contain abundant limonite (jarosite-goethite-hematite), generally in a groundmass of kaolinite and quartz. Fine-grained supergene alunite veins and nodules are common.

ORE CONTROLS: In volcanic edifices - caldera ring and radial fractures; fracture sets in resurgent domes and flow-dome complexes, hydrothermal breccia pipes and diatremes. Faults and breccias in and around intrusive centres. Permeable lithologies, in some cases with less permeable cappings of hydrothermally altered or other cap rocks. The deposits occur over considerable depths, ranging from high-temperature solfataras at paleosurface down into cupolas of intrusive bodies at depth.

GENETIC MODEL: Recent research, mainly in the southwest Pacific and Andes, has shown that these deposits form in subaerial volcanic complexes or composite island arc volcanoes above degassing magma chambers. The deposits can commonly be genetically related to high-level intrusions. Multiple stages of mineralization are common, presumably related to periodic tectonism with associated intrusive activity and magmatic hydrothermal fluid generation.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Porphyry Cu±Mo±Au deposits (L04), subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb) (L01), epithermal Au-Ag deposits: low sulphidation type (H05), silica-clay-pyrophyllite deposits (Roseki deposits) (H09), hotspring Au-Ag (H03), placer Au deposits (C01,C02).

COMMENTS: High-sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag deposits are much less common in the Canadian Cordillera than low-sulphidation epithermal veins. However, they are the dominant type of epithermal deposit in the Andes.

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Au, Cu, As dominate; also Ag, Zn, Pb, Sb, Mo, Bi, Sn, Te, W, B and Hg.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: Magnetic lows in hydrothermally altered (acid-leached) rocks; gravity contrasts may mark boundaries of structural blocks.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: These deposits are found in second order structures adjacent to crustal-scale fault zones, both normal and strike-slip, as well as local structures associated with subvolcanic intrusions. The deposits tend to overlie and flank porphyry copper-gold deposits and underlie acid-leached siliceous, clay and alunite-bearing 'lithocaps'.

EPITHERMAL Au-Ag-Cu: HIGH SULPHIDATION H04

ECONOMIC FACTORS

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE: There is wide variation in deposit types ranging from bulk-mineable, low-grade to selectively mined, high-grade deposits. Underground mines range in size from 2 to 25 Mt with grades from 178 g/t Au, 109 g/t Ag and 3.87% Cu in direct smelting ores (El Indio) to 2.8 g/t Au and 11.3 g/t Ag and 1.8% Cu (Lepanto). Open pit mines with reserves of <100 Mt to >200 Mt range from Au-Ag mines with 3.8 g/t Au and 20 g/t Ag (Pueblo Viejo, Dominica) to orebodies such as the Nansatsu deposits, Japan that contain a few million tonnes ore grading between 3 and 6 g/t Au. Porphyry Au (Cu) deposits can be overprinted with late-stage acid sulphate alteration zones which can contain in the order of ~1.5 g/t Au with 0.05 to 0.1% Cu in stockworks (Marte and Lobo) or high-grade Cu-Ag-Au veins (La Grande veins, Collahausi). More typically these late stage alteration zones carry <0.4 to 0.9 g/t Au and ~0.4 to 2% Cu (Butte, Montana; Dizon, Philippines).

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS: Oxidation of primary ores is commonly necessary for desirable metallurgy; primary ores may be refractory and can render low-grade mineralization non-economic.

IMPORTANCE: This class of deposits has recently become a focus for exploration throughout the circum-Pacific region because of the very attractive Au and Cu grades in some deposits. Silica-rich gold ores (3-4 g/t Au) from the Nansatsu deposits in Japan are used as flux in copper smelters.

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EPITHERMAL Au-Ag: LOW SULPHIDATION H05

by Andre Panteleyev[1]

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYMS: (Epithermal) adularia-sericite; quartz-adularia, Comstock, Sado-type; bonanza Au-Ag; alkali chloride (hydrothermal).

COMMODITIES (*BYPRODUCTS*): Au, Ag (*Pb, Zn, Cu*).

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE #) - *International*): Toodoggone district deposits - Lawyers (94E066), Baker (94E026), Shas (94E050); Blackdome (92O050-053); Premier Gold (Silbak Premier), (104B054); Cinola (103F034); *Comstock, Aurora (Nevada, U.S.A), Bodie (California, U.S.A), Creede (Colorado, U.S.A), Republic (Washington, U.S.A), El Bronce (Chile), Guanajuato (Mexico), Sado, Hishikari (Japan), Colqui (Peru), Baguio (Philippines) Ladolam (Lihir, Papua-New Guinea)*

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Quartz veins, stockworks and breccias carrying gold, silver, electrum, argentite and pyrite with lesser and variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals form in high-level (epizonal) to near-surface environments. The ore commonly exhibits open-space filling textures and is associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems.

TECTONIC SETTING: Volcanic island and continent-margin magmatic arcs and continental volcanic fields with extensional structures.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT GEOLOGICAL SETTING: High-level hydrothermal systems from depths of ~1 km to surficial hotspring settings. Regional-scale fracture systems related to grabens, (resurgent) calderas, flow-dome complexes and rarely, maar diatremes. Extensional structures in volcanic fields (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins and cymoid loops, etc.) are common; locally graben or caldera-fill clastic rocks are present. High-level (subvolcanic) stocks and/or dikes and pebble breccia diatremes occur in some areas. Locally resurgent or domal structures are related to underlying intrusive bodies.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Any age. Tertiary deposits are most abundant; in B.C. Jurassic deposits are important. Deposits of Paleozoic age are described in Australia. Closely related to the host volcanic rocks but invariably slightly younger in age (0.5 to 1 Ma, more or less).

HOST ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Most types of volcanic rocks; calcalkaline andesitic compositions predominate. Some deposits occur in areas with bimodal volcanism and extensive subaerial ashflow deposits. A less common association is with alkalic intrusive rocks and shoshonitic volcanics. Clastic and epiclastic sediments in intra-volcanic basins and structural depressions.

[1] British Columbia Geological Survey, Victoria, B.C., Canada

EPITHERMAL Au-Ag: LOW SULPHIDATION H05

DEPOSIT FORM: Ore zones are typically localized in structures, but may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring ore zones centred on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (> 1 m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops.

TEXTURE:STRUCTURE: Open-space filling, symmetrical and other layering, crustification, comb structure, colloform banding and multiple brecciation.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Pyrite, electrum, gold, silver, argentite; *chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalt and/or selenide minerals.* Deposits can be strongly zoned along strike and vertically. Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350 m from a base metal poor, Au-Ag-rich top to a relatively Ag-rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth, metal zones contain: Au-Ag-As-Sb-Hg, Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu, Ag-Pb-Zn. In alkalic hostrocks tellurides, V mica (roscoelite) and fluorite may be abundant, with lesser *molybdenite.*

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, calcite; *adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite, Ca-Mg-Mn-Fe carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite.*

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Silicification is extensive in ores as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony are commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration [kaolinite-illite-montmorillonite (smectite)] formed adjacent to some veins; advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally.

WEATHERING: Weathered outcrops are often characterized by resistant quartz ± alunite 'ledges' and extensive flanking bleached, clay-altered zones with supergene alunite, jarosite and other limonite minerals.

ORE CONTROLS: In some districts the epithermal mineralization is tied to a specific metallogenetic event, either structural, magmatic, or both. The veins are emplaced within a restricted stratigraphic interval generally within 1 km of the paleosurface. Mineralization near surface takes place in hotspring systems, or the deeper underlying hydrothermal conduits. At greater depth it can be postulated to occur above, or peripheral to, porphyry and possibly skarn mineralization. Normal faults, margins of grabens, coarse clastic caldera moat-fill units, radial and ring dike fracture sets and both hydrothermal and tectonic breccias are all ore fluid channeling structures. Through-going, branching, bifurcating, anastamosing and intersecting fracture systems are commonly mineralized. Ore shoots form where dilational openings and cymoid loops develop, typically where the strike or dip of veins change. Hangingwall fractures in mineralized structures are particularly favourable for high-grade ore.

GENETIC MODEL: These deposits form in both subaerial, predominantly felsic, volcanic fields in extensional and strike-slip structural regimes and island arc or continental andesitic stratovolcanoes above active subduction zones. Near-surface hydrothermal systems, ranging from hotspring at surface to deeper, structurally and permeability focused fluid flow zones are the sites of mineralization. The ore fluids are relatively dilute and cool solutions that are mixtures of magmatic and meteoric fluids. Mineral deposition takes place as the solutions undergo cooling and degassing by fluid mixing, boiling and decompression.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Epithermal Au-Ag: high sulphidation (H04); hotspring Au-Ag (H03); porphyry Cu±Mo±Au (L04) and related polymetallic veins (I05); placer gold (C01, C02).

EPITHERMAL Au-Ag: LOW SULPHIDATION H05

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Elevated values in rocks of Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu and As, Sb, Ba, F, Mn; locally Te, Se and Hg.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: VLF has been used to trace structures; radiometric surveys may outline strong potassic alteration of wallrocks. Detailed gravity surveys may delineate boundaries of structural blocks with large density contrasts.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Silver deposits generally have higher base metal contents than Au and Au-Ag deposits. Drilling feeder zones to hotsprings and siliceous sinters may lead to identification of buried deposits. Prospecting for mineralized siliceous and silica-carbonate float or vein material with diagnostic open-space textures is effective.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE: The following data describe the median deposits based on worldwide mines and U.S.A. models:

- Au-Ag deposits (41 Comstock-type 'bonanza' deposits) - 0.77 Mt with 7.5 g/t Au, 110 g/t Ag and minor Cu, Zn and Pb. The highest base metal contents in the top decile of deposits all contain >0.1% Cu, Zn and 0.1% Pb
- Au-Cu deposits (20 Sado-type deposits) - 0.3 Mt with 1.3% g/t Au, 38 g/t Ag and >0.3% Cu; 10 % of the deposits contain, on average, about 0.75% Cu with one having >3.2% Cu.

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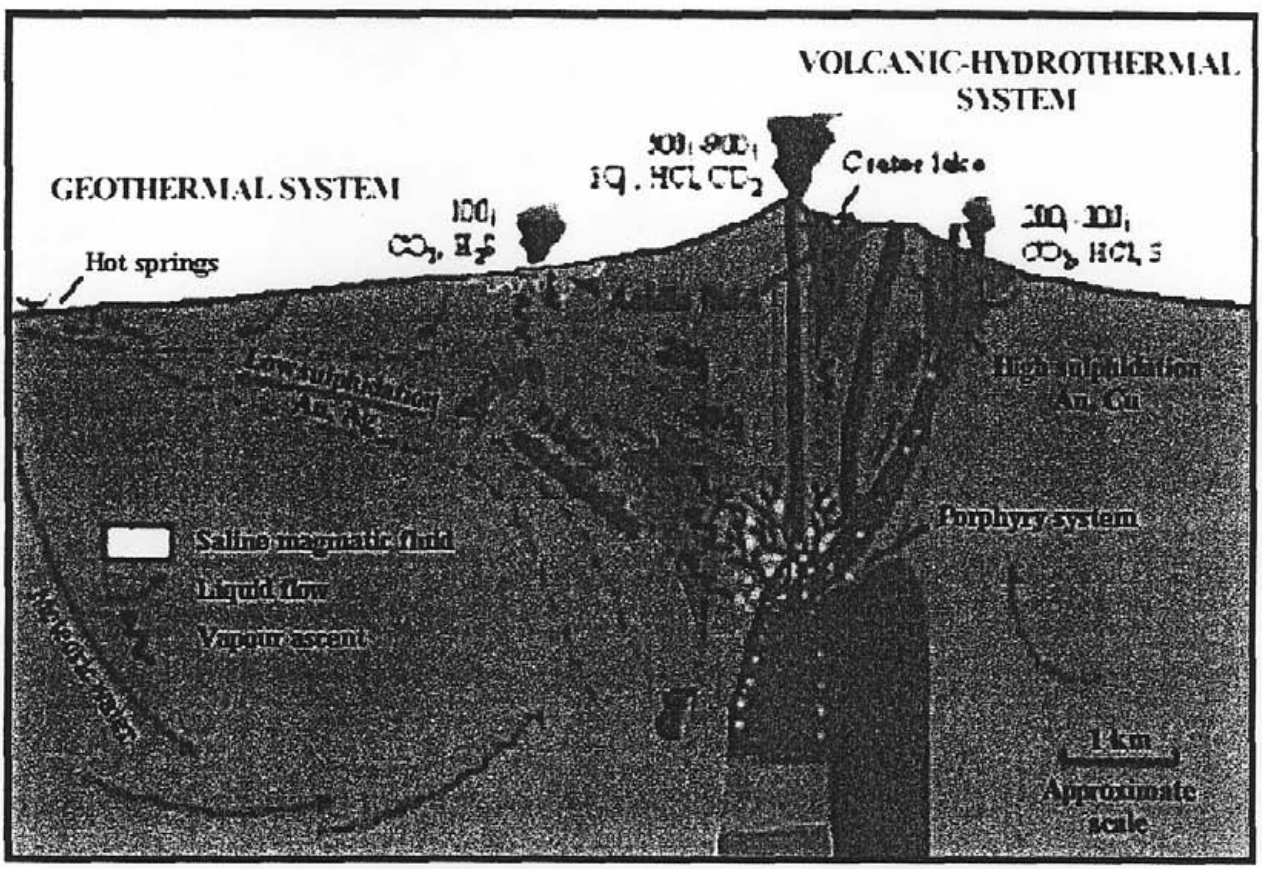

Figure 11. Epithermal model showing volcanic-hydrothermal setting. The diagram is a schematic cross-section showing a volcano, associated shallow subvolcanic intrusions and the active hydrothermal environments deduced for the formation of high- and low-sulphidation epithermal deposits. Modified from.

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Finalized Date: 29-OCT-2004
Account: WYNDEV

CERTIFICATE VA04070365

Project: Blustry

P.O. No.:

This report is for 18 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 7-OCT-2004.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

BOB KRAUSE	JO SHEARER	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both
DRY-23	Air Drying of Samples

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-MS05	ICP-MS Cold Hydrox Leach	ICP-MS
ME-MS06	ICP-MS Hot Hydroxyl Leach	ICP-MS

To: **WYN DEVELOPMENTS**
ATTN: JO SHEARER
UNIT 5,
2330 TYNER ST
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

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VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 18-OCT-2004
This copy reported on 19-OCT-2004
Account: WYNDEV

CERTIFICATE VA04070364

Project: Blustry

P.O. No.:

This report is for 2 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 7-OCT-2004.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

BOB KRAUSE	JO SHEARER	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Ag-AA46	Ore grade Ag - aqua regia/AA	AAS

To: **WYN DEVELOPMENTS**
ATTN: JO SHEARER
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2330 TYNER ST
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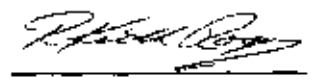
Signature: 

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Project: Blustry

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070365

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-MS05 Ag ppm 0.002	ME-MS05 Al ppm 1	ME-MS05 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS05 Au ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 B ppm 2	ME-MS05 Ba ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 Bi ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Br ppm 2	ME-MS05 Ca ppm 10	ME-MS05 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS05 Ce ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Co ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 Cr ppm 0.05
Blustry Profile 1 3-6 (L100 0=060W)		0.24	0.006	904	0.2	<0.05	<2	96.8	0.06	<0.005	<2	1820	0.12	0.135	1.35	<0.05
Blustry Profile 1 6-12 (L100 0=060W)		0.22	0.004	1175	0.1	<0.05	<2	55.1	0.07	<0.005	<2	1250	0.08	0.945	0.60	<0.05
Blustry Profile 1 12-18 (L100 0=060W)		0.22	0.004	1005	0.1	<0.05	<2	55.8	0.07	<0.005	<2	1750	0.11	1.295	0.90	<0.05
Blustry Profile 2 0-6 (L100 0=100W)		0.28	0.006	1075	0.4	<0.05	<2	36.8	0.05	<0.005	<2	840	0.18	0.430	4.10	<0.05
Blustry Profile 2 6-12 (L100 0=100W)		0.28	0.018	901	0.3	<0.05	<2	8.40	<0.05	<0.005	<2	170	0.01	0.810	0.95	<0.05
Blustry Profile 2 12-18 (L100 0=100W)		0.16	0.016	540	0.4	<0.05	<2	9.30	<0.05	<0.005	<2	370	0.01	4.01	2.85	<0.05
Blustry Profile 3 0-6 (L100 0=180W)		0.12	0.006	521	1.2	<0.05	<2	35.3	0.06	<0.005	<2	2210	0.32	1.205	3.75	<0.05
Blustry Profile 3 6-12 (L100 0=180W)		0.22	0.062	571	3.6	<0.05	<2	38.3	0.08	<0.005	<2	3200	0.26	16.10	4.70	<0.05
Blustry Profile 3 12-18 (L100 0=180W)		0.24	0.042	363	3.6	<0.05	<2	30.5	0.06	<0.005	<2	4020	0.17	11.00	4.05	<0.05
Blustry Profile 4 0-6 (L175 0=060W)		0.26	0.100	548	0.3	<0.05	<2	25.1	<0.05	<0.005	<2	510	0.10	1.370	5.75	<0.05
Blustry Profile 4 6-12 (L175 0=060W)		0.26	0.154	279	0.3	<0.05	<2	8.90	<0.05	<0.005	<2	340	0.04	0.515	0.95	<0.05
Blustry Profile 4 12-18 (L175 0=060W)		0.18	0.312	412	0.2	<0.05	<2	5.46	<0.05	<0.005	<2	320	0.02	1.500	0.10	<0.05
Blustry Profile 5 0-6 (L175 0=100W)		0.22	0.046	1510	0.4	<0.05	<2	5.15	0.05	<0.005	<2	460	0.02	0.120	0.10	0.05
Blustry Profile 5 6-12 (L175 0=100W)		0.26	0.054	846	0.4	<0.05	<2	4.25	<0.05	<0.005	<2	270	<0.01	0.115	0.05	<0.05
Blustry Profile 5 12-18 (L175 0=100W)		0.26	0.028	557	0.8	<0.05	<2	4.80	<0.05	<0.005	<2	250	<0.01	0.165	0.05	<0.05
Blustry Profile 6 0-6 (L175 0=135W)		0.20	0.006	871	0.4	<0.05	<2	18.60	<0.05	<0.005	<2	720	0.15	1.480	13.30	<0.05
Blustry Profile 6 6-12 (L175 0=135W)		0.30	0.010	535	0.1	<0.05	<2	3.75	<0.05	<0.005	<2	160	0.01	1.910	1.15	<0.05
Blustry Profile 6 12-18 (L175 0=135W)		0.24	0.010	369	0.1	<0.05	<2	4.40	<0.05	<0.005	<2	180	0.03	3.64	7.85	<0.05

Comments: MS05: 0.1M NH2OH.HCl in 0.01M HNO3 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ room temp. MS06: 0.25M NH2OH.HCl in 0.25M HCl 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ 60 deg. Celsius

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070365

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS05 Cs ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Cu ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 Dy ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Er ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Eu ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Fe % 5	ME-MS05 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 Gd ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Ge ppm 0.1	ME-MS05 Hf ppm 0.01	ME-MS05 Ho ppm 0.1	ME-MS05 Mo ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 I ppm 0.1	ME-MS05 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 K % 5
[illegible]		0.120	0.05	0.005	<0.005	0.015	225	<0.05	0.010	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.005	0.1	<0.005	60
[illegible]		0.275	0.10	0.035	0.015	0.015	115	<0.05	0.040	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.005	0.2	<0.005	60
[illegible]		0.300	0.15	0.065	0.040	0.030	130	<0.05	0.100	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.015	0.2	<0.005	75
[illegible]		0.100	0.30	0.025	0.010	0.010	460	0.10	0.025	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.005	0.2	<0.005	165
[illegible]		0.165	0.40	0.045	0.020	0.005	130	<0.05	0.045	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.005	0.1	<0.005	30
[illegible]		0.625	1.45	0.320	0.140	0.095	995	0.05	0.360	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.055	0.1	<0.005	85
[illegible]		0.100	0.15	0.060	0.025	0.020	455	0.10	0.070	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.010	0.1	<0.005	140
[illegible]		0.080	1.00	1.415	0.605	0.515	410	0.20	1.820	<0.1	0.01	<0.1	0.250	<0.1	<0.005	60
[illegible]		0.055	0.40	1.215	0.540	0.370	300	0.15	1.465	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.220	<0.1	<0.005	60
[illegible]		0.490	15.85	0.310	0.140	0.070	190	0.05	0.295	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.055	0.2	<0.005	95
[illegible]		0.315	10.70	0.195	0.085	0.050	150	<0.05	0.200	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.030	<0.1	<0.005	70
[illegible]		0.220	2.70	0.125	0.050	0.050	955	<0.05	0.185	<0.1	0.01	<0.1	0.020	<0.1	<0.005	95
[illegible]		0.050	0.45	0.015	0.005	0.005	330	<0.05	0.015	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.005	0.4	<0.005	75
[illegible]		0.075	0.80	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	115	<0.05	0.010	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.005	0.2	<0.005	60
[illegible]		0.070	0.55	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	135	<0.05	0.010	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.005	<0.1	<0.005	85
[illegible]		0.300	1.50	0.100	0.045	0.025	530	0.15	0.095	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.015	0.1	<0.005	120
[illegible]		0.395	1.85	0.200	0.080	0.045	120	<0.05	0.200	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.035	<0.1	<0.005	70
[illegible]		0.870	1.60	0.520	0.205	0.115	340	0.05	0.505	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.090	<0.1	<0.005	85

Comments: MS05: 0.1M NH2OH.HCl in 0.01M HNO3 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ room temp. MS06: 0.25M NH2OH.HCl in 0.25M HCl 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ 60 deg. Celsius

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Finalized Date: 29-OCT-2004
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Project: Blustry

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070365

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS05 La ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Li ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 Lu ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Mg ppm 1	ME-MS05 Mn ppm 0.1	ME-MS05 Mo ppm 0.01	ME-MS05 Na ppm 10	ME-MS05 Nb ppm 0.01	ME-MS05 Nd ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Ni ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 P ppm 5	ME-MS05 Pb ppm 0.1	ME-MS05 Pr ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Rb ppm 0.01	ME-MS05 Re ppm 0.001
[illegible]		0.080	0.05	<0.005	63	247	<0.01	30	<0.01	0.035	0.90	5	0.1	0.010	0.54	<0.001
[illegible]		0.440	0.05	<0.005	30	82.3	<0.01	20	<0.01	0.190	0.60	5	<0.1	0.050	0.74	<0.001
[illegible]		1.150	0.05	<0.005	36	157.0	<0.01	30	<0.01	0.485	0.80	10	<0.1	0.135	0.79	<0.001
[illegible]		0.205	0.05	<0.005	66	1050	<0.01	20	<0.01	0.115	1.40	5	1.5	0.030	1.05	<0.001
[illegible]		0.255	<0.05	<0.005	7	100.0	<0.01	10	<0.01	0.155	0.10	20	1.2	0.040	0.85	<0.001
[illegible]		1.230	0.05	0.010	10	496	<0.01	20	<0.01	1.405	0.65	25	1.4	0.335	0.80	<0.001
[illegible]		0.585	0.10	<0.005	149	1480	<0.01	20	0.01	0.340	1.85	95	1.0	0.090	0.80	<0.001
[illegible]		7.53	0.20	0.040	108	1810	<0.01	10	<0.01	7.51	2.55	615	2.3	1.805	0.55	<0.001
[illegible]		5.32	0.05	0.040	71	1220	<0.01	10	<0.01	5.59	1.90	1180	1.8	1.330	0.42	<0.001
[illegible]		0.450	0.10	0.005	48	277	<0.01	10	<0.01	0.890	0.55	10	<0.1	0.165	0.73	<0.001
[illegible]		0.185	<0.05	0.005	51	44.8	<0.01	<10	<0.01	0.500	0.20	<5	0.5	0.075	0.84	<0.001
[illegible]		0.675	<0.05	0.005	48	8.8	<0.01	10	<0.01	0.725	0.10	<5	9.7	0.185	0.93	<0.001
[illegible]		0.060	0.05	<0.005	71	3.6	<0.01	20	<0.01	0.065	0.55	5	0.1	0.015	0.38	<0.001
[illegible]		0.085	<0.05	<0.005	54	2.1	<0.01	10	<0.01	0.040	0.20	5	<0.1	0.010	0.49	<0.001
[illegible]		0.130	<0.05	<0.005	56	1.2	<0.01	10	<0.01	0.040	0.15	<5	<0.1	0.010	0.47	<0.001
[illegible]		0.610	0.10	<0.005	81	1310	0.01	10	<0.01	0.375	1.95	40	0.9	0.090	0.81	<0.001
[illegible]		1.420	<0.05	<0.005	23	49.2	<0.01	10	<0.01	0.785	0.35	<5	0.1	0.205	0.87	<0.001
[illegible]		1.770	0.10	0.005	10	458	<0.01	10	<0.01	1.980	0.65	5	0.1	0.490	0.81	<0.001

Comments: MS05: 0.1M NH2OH.HCl in 0.01M HNO3 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ room temp. MS06: 0.25M NH2OH.HCl in 0.25M HCl 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ 60 deg. Celsius

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Finalized Date: 29-OCT-2004
Account: WYNDEV

Project: Blustry

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070365

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS05 Sb ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Se ppm 0.5	ME-MS05 Sm ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Sn ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 Sr ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS05 Tb ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Te ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 Th ppm 0.01	ME-MS05 Ti ppm 1	ME-MS05 Tl ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Tm ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 U ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 V ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 W ppm 0.01
[illegible]		0.010	<0.5	0.005	<0.05	8.00	<0.01	<0.005	<0.05	<0.01	1	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.10	<0.01
[illegible]		0.015	<0.5	0.030	<0.05	4.85	<0.01	0.005	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.010	<0.005	<0.005	0.10	<0.01
[illegible]		0.010	<0.5	0.075	<0.05	5.75	<0.01	0.010	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.005	0.005	<0.005	0.10	<0.01
[illegible]		0.025	<0.5	0.015	<0.05	8.90	<0.01	<0.005	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.030	<0.005	<0.005	0.30	<0.01
[illegible]		0.010	<0.5	0.030	<0.05	1.25	<0.01	0.005	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.010	<0.005	0.005	0.10	<0.01
[illegible]		0.020	<0.5	0.325	<0.05	1.50	<0.01	0.045	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.020	0.015	0.015	0.20	<0.01
[illegible]		0.040	<0.5	0.060	<0.05	6.85	<0.01	0.005	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.030	<0.005	<0.005	0.25	<0.01
[illegible]		0.040	<0.5	1.475	<0.05	6.60	<0.01	0.225	<0.05	<0.01	1	0.030	0.065	0.005	0.40	<0.01
[illegible]		0.035	<0.5	1.185	<0.05	7.90	<0.01	0.190	<0.05	<0.01	2	0.030	0.055	0.005	0.45	<0.01
[illegible]		0.045	<0.5	0.240	<0.05	3.20	<0.01	0.045	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.020	0.015	0.010	0.10	<0.01
[illegible]		0.250	<0.5	0.175	<0.05	2.25	<0.01	0.025	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.025	0.010	0.015	0.05	<0.01
[illegible]		0.285	<0.5	0.160	<0.05	1.75	<0.01	0.020	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.020	0.005	0.005	0.05	<0.01
[illegible]		0.080	<0.5	0.015	<0.05	3.75	<0.01	<0.005	<0.05	<0.01	1	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.10	<0.01
[illegible]		0.070	<0.5	0.010	<0.05	2.10	<0.01	<0.005	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	<0.01
[illegible]		0.060	<0.5	0.005	<0.05	1.95	<0.01	<0.005	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.05	<0.01
[illegible]		0.015	<0.5	0.065	<0.05	2.55	<0.01	0.010	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.035	0.005	0.005	0.15	<0.01
[illegible]		0.005	<0.5	0.140	<0.05	0.70	<0.01	0.025	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.015	0.005	0.005	<0.05	<0.01
[illegible]		0.020	<0.5	0.345	<0.05	0.70	<0.01	0.075	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.020	0.020	0.010	0.10	<0.01

Comments: MS05: 0.1M NH2OH.HCl in 0.01M HNO3 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ room temp. MS06: 0.25M NH2OH.HCl in 0.25M HCl 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ 60 deg. Celsius

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Finalized Date: 29-OCT-2004
Account: WYNDEV

Project: Blustry

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070365

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS05 Y ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Yb ppm 0.005	ME-MS05 Zn ppm 0.2	ME-MS05 Zr ppm 0.05	ME-MS05 Final pH Unity 0.1	ME-MS06 Ag ppm 0.002	ME-MS06 Al ppm 1	ME-MS06 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS06 Au ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 B ppm 2	ME-MS06 Ba ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 Bi ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Br ppm 2	ME-MS06 Ca ppm 10
[illegible]		0.055	<0.005	1.6	<0.05	2.2	0.168	5030	3.9	<0.05	<2	187.0	0.21	0.045	2	2350
[illegible]		0.235	0.010	1.0	0.05	2.1	0.218	4870	2.8	<0.05	<2	91.0	0.22	0.025	2	1480
[illegible]		0.620	0.025	1.2	0.05	2.1	0.292	4770	2.5	<0.05	<2	87.8	0.22	0.025	2	2110
[illegible]		0.210	0.005	2.2	0.50	2.1	0.398	4740	14.4	<0.05	<2	76.2	0.20	0.040	3	940
[illegible]		0.275	0.015	<0.2	0.05	2.1	0.242	2890	8.2	<0.05	<2	18.10	0.12	0.030	2	210
[illegible]		1.565	0.100	0.6	0.05	2.1	0.398	2100	29.4	<0.05	<2	50.2	0.08	0.040	2	490
[illegible]		0.485	0.015	8.8	0.05	2.2	0.860	2690	16.1	<0.05	<2	57.0	0.26	0.015	2	2740
[illegible]		7.63	0.345	1.6	0.10	2.1	1.995	2220	25.2	<0.05	<2	45.6	0.37	0.010	<2	3780
[illegible]		6.62	0.330	0.4	0.10	2.2	1.170	1300	36.0	<0.05	<2	39.3	0.24	0.035	<2	5190
[illegible]		1.850	0.080	2.0	<0.05	1.9	0.736	2040	11.6	<0.05	<2	52.3	0.21	0.045	2	600
[illegible]		0.890	0.060	1.2	<0.05	1.9	1.730	1015	25.1	<0.05	<2	50.5	0.12	0.015	2	400
[illegible]		0.500	0.040	1.2	<0.05	2.1	2.93	888	12.5	<0.05	<2	34.0	<0.05	0.015	<2	330
[illegible]		0.085	0.005	0.2	0.10	2.1	2.01	4430	17.1	<0.05	<2	15.15	0.15	0.065	5	550
[illegible]		0.055	<0.005	<0.2	0.10	2.1	0.970	2590	10.7	<0.05	<2	33.3	0.17	0.035	3	320
[illegible]		0.055	<0.005	<0.2	0.55	1.9	0.396	1515	15.1	<0.05	<2	39.3	<0.05	0.015	<2	280
[illegible]		0.775	0.020	3.0	<0.05	1.8	0.318	3170	9.9	<0.05	<2	35.5	0.22	0.025	2	830
[illegible]		1.575	0.035	0.4	<0.05	1.9	0.176	1485	1.3	<0.05	<2	9.50	0.12	0.010	<2	180
[illegible]		3.27	0.095	0.6	0.05	2.1	0.258	1055	1.4	<0.05	<2	13.85	0.14	0.010	<2	200

Comments: MS05: 0.1M NH2OH.HCl in 0.01M HNO3 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ room temp. MS06: 0.25M NH2OH.HCl in 0.25M HCl 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ 60 deg. Celsius

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Finalized Date: 29-OCT-2004
Account: WYNDEV

Project: Blustry

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070365

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS06 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS06 Ce ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Co ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 Cr ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 Cs ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Cu ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 Dy ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Er ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Eu ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Fe ppm 5	ME-MS06 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 Gd ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Ge ppm 0.1	ME-MS06 Hf ppm 0.01	ME-MS06 Ho ppm 0.1
[illegible]		0.27	4.56	2.70	2.45	1.620	4.90	0.340	0.145	0.105	4630	0.90	0.385	<0.1	0.01	<0.1
[illegible]		0.17	13.35	1.20	1.25	2.60	4.95	0.880	0.360	0.255	2760	0.45	1.005	<0.1	0.01	<0.1
[illegible]		0.20	20.1	1.45	1.25	2.43	5.50	1.735	0.725	0.590	2760	0.50	2.11	<0.1	0.01	<0.1
[illegible]		0.33	5.14	7.15	2.20	1.345	9.90	0.430	0.190	0.135	5040	1.05	0.495	<0.1	0.01	<0.1
[illegible]		0.05	4.28	2.10	1.00	1.220	8.10	0.245	0.095	0.060	3290	0.25	0.275	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1
[illegible]		0.04	12.85	4.75	1.35	3.18	10.05	0.890	0.390	0.330	14950	0.55	1.135	<0.1	0.01	<0.1
[illegible]		0.49	23.2	4.75	0.50	0.890	7.90	1.480	0.610	0.570	4090	0.75	1.975	<0.1	0.02	<0.1
[illegible]		0.38	67.5	5.20	0.15	0.660	9.05	6.28	2.49	2.62	3410	0.70	6.43	0.1	0.02	<0.1
[illegible]		0.25	51.8	4.90	0.15	0.665	3.95	4.91	2.11	1.850	3230	0.50	6.59	<0.1	0.02	<0.1
[illegible]		0.23	5.80	10.50	0.70	2.92	53.7	1.060	0.435	0.315	5950	0.35	1.150	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1
[illegible]		0.13	3.53	1.30	0.40	2.14	42.0	0.580	0.250	0.235	5680	0.20	0.770	<0.1	<0.01	0.2
[illegible]		0.03	4.99	0.10	0.15	1.450	9.95	0.275	0.115	0.135	9210	0.20	0.450	<0.1	<0.01	0.3
[illegible]		0.09	1.980	0.65	1.70	0.555	9.95	0.245	0.100	0.075	5480	0.35	0.280	<0.1	0.02	<0.1
[illegible]		0.04	2.21	0.30	0.85	0.655	7.70	0.130	0.045	0.050	2800	0.10	0.175	<0.1	0.01	<0.1
[illegible]		0.01	2.02	0.10	0.25	0.520	3.80	0.045	0.015	0.020	3380	0.05	0.080	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1
[illegible]		0.26	10.30	16.65	0.80	2.50	19.70	0.905	0.340	0.270	8190	0.80	0.985	<0.1	0.01	<0.1
[illegible]		0.02	7.44	1.40	0.10	2.18	12.35	0.735	0.285	0.210	3810	0.10	0.820	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1
[illegible]		0.05	11.40	10.10	0.20	2.86	9.35	1.505	0.585	0.415	7600	0.25	1.630	<0.1	0.01	<0.1

Comments: MS05: 0.1M NH2OH.HCl in 0.01M HNO3 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ room temp. MS06: 0.25M NH2OH.HCl in 0.25M HCl 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ 60 deg. Celsius

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Finalized Date: 29-OCT-2004
Account: WYNDEV

Project: Blustry

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070365

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS06 Mo ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 I ppm 0.1	ME-MS06 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 K ppm 5	ME-MS06 La ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Li ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 Lu ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Mg ppm 1	ME-MS06 Mn ppm 0.1	ME-MS06 Mo ppm 0.01	ME-MS06 Na ppm 10	ME-MS06 Nb ppm 0.01	ME-MS06 Nd ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Ni ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 P ppm 5
[illegible]		0.055	1.3	0.005	130	2.17	1.30	0.010	521	402	0.05	50	0.02	1.630	3.90	90
[illegible]		0.150	1.3	<0.005	130	5.76	0.85	0.025	251	125.5	0.05	60	0.01	5.09	2.05	120
[illegible]		0.290	1.1	<0.005	140	12.45	0.75	0.055	260	208	0.07	60	0.01	11.30	2.60	115
[illegible]		0.075	2.2	0.005	325	2.05	1.05	0.015	457	1630	0.05	30	0.01	2.41	4.25	150
[illegible]		0.040	0.9	0.005	75	1.275	0.60	0.005	160	241	0.03	40	<0.01	1.190	0.90	80
[illegible]		0.150	1.5	0.010	280	4.14	0.50	0.035	185	1100	0.04	40	<0.01	5.53	1.85	530
[illegible]		0.250	0.8	0.010	325	8.84	0.35	0.045	206	1900	0.06	30	<0.01	10.60	3.95	340
[illegible]		1.025	0.8	0.015	95	30.5	0.35	0.195	124	1865	0.02	10	<0.01	41.9	3.55	950
[illegible]		0.840	0.5	0.010	105	25.2	0.15	0.190	97	1365	0.02	10	<0.01	34.4	2.55	1615
[illegible]		0.180	1.4	0.005	265	1.895	0.60	0.030	208	548	0.04	10	<0.01	4.54	1.75	265
[illegible]		0.095	0.9	0.005	345	1.465	0.10	0.020	87	85.6	0.12	10	<0.01	3.43	0.55	175
[illegible]		0.045	0.3	0.005	495	2.81	0.05	0.010	51	9.1	0.06	10	<0.01	2.67	0.20	50
[illegible]		0.040	2.2	0.005	150	0.990	0.85	0.005	225	24.5	0.06	40	0.02	1.205	1.65	120
[illegible]		0.020	0.8	0.005	170	1.230	0.25	<0.005	117	10.4	0.01	20	<0.01	0.695	0.65	50
[illegible]		0.005	0.3	<0.005	305	1.285	0.05	<0.005	82	3.3	0.01	10	<0.01	0.545	0.25	80
[illegible]		0.145	1.2	0.005	235	3.99	0.40	0.020	151	1765	0.07	20	<0.01	4.18	4.25	450
[illegible]		0.120	0.5	<0.005	125	5.12	<0.05	0.015	27	72.8	0.01	10	<0.01	4.31	1.00	105
[illegible]		0.250	0.5	<0.005	180	5.70	0.15	0.030	13	685	<0.01	20	<0.01	8.04	1.20	375

Comments: MS05: 0.1M NH2OH.HCl in 0.01M HNO3 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ room temp. MS06: 0.25M NH2OH.HCl in 0.25M HCl 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ 60 deg. Celsius

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Finalized Date: 29-OCT-2004
Account: WYNDEV

Project: Blustry

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070365

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS06 Pb ppm 0.1	ME-MS06 Pr ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Rb ppm 0.01	ME-MS06 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS06 Sb ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Se ppm 0.5	ME-MS06 Sm ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Sn ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 Sr ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS06 Tb ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Te ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 Th ppm 0.01	ME-MS06 Tl ppm 1	ME-MS06 Tl ppm 0.005
[illegible]		16.4	0.445	2.42	<0.001	0.075	<0.5	0.370	<0.05	12.90	<0.01	0.060	<0.05	<0.01	6	0.030
[illegible]		12.0	1.205	2.46	<0.001	0.095	<0.5	1.055	<0.05	7.60	<0.01	0.150	<0.05	0.01	4	0.030
[illegible]		11.0	2.80	2.41	<0.001	0.075	<0.5	2.23	<0.05	9.65	<0.01	0.310	<0.05	0.01	9	0.030
[illegible]		23.7	0.560	4.25	<0.001	0.235	<0.5	0.510	<0.05	13.50	<0.01	0.070	0.05	0.01	7	0.090
[illegible]		17.1	0.285	2.58	<0.001	0.100	<0.5	0.260	<0.05	3.30	<0.01	0.040	<0.05	<0.01	1	0.035
[illegible]		23.2	1.200	2.27	<0.001	0.235	<0.5	1.255	<0.05	5.50	<0.01	0.160	0.05	0.02	1	0.070
[illegible]		22.3	2.36	2.53	<0.001	0.380	<0.5	2.14	<0.05	10.05	<0.01	0.275	<0.05	0.02	2	0.085
[illegible]		17.2	9.35	1.35	0.001	0.130	0.5	6.90	<0.05	9.55	<0.01	1.160	<0.05	<0.01	1	0.085
[illegible]		13.0	7.46	0.99	0.001	0.120	0.5	7.15	<0.05	11.85	<0.01	0.905	<0.05	<0.01	1	0.080
[illegible]		7.8	0.765	2.04	<0.001	0.670	<0.5	1.285	<0.05	8.00	<0.01	0.160	0.05	<0.01	1	0.070
[illegible]		106.0	0.580	1.99	<0.001	7.73	<0.5	0.980	<0.05	8.85	<0.01	0.110	0.05	<0.01	<1	0.085
[illegible]		270	0.830	2.78	<0.001	9.91	<0.5	0.530	<0.05	4.60	<0.01	0.050	0.05	0.03	<1	0.075
[illegible]		16.7	0.280	1.64	<0.001	1.000	<0.5	0.310	<0.05	6.80	<0.01	0.040	<0.05	0.01	16	0.025
[illegible]		14.8	0.230	1.59	<0.001	0.765	<0.5	0.190	<0.05	6.65	<0.01	0.025	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.025
[illegible]		9.6	0.170	1.70	<0.001	0.965	<0.5	0.085	<0.05	7.00	<0.01	0.005	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.035
[illegible]		14.5	0.900	2.08	<0.001	0.235	<0.5	0.930	<0.05	4.75	<0.01	0.150	0.05	0.01	2	0.085
[illegible]		7.5	1.035	1.50	<0.001	0.055	<0.5	0.805	<0.05	6.50	<0.01	0.130	<0.05	<0.01	<1	0.045
[illegible]		5.3	1.865	1.33	<0.001	0.120	<0.5	1.540	<0.05	10.95	<0.01	0.270	<0.05	0.01	<1	0.055

Comments: MS05: 0.1M NH2OH.HCl in 0.01M HNO3 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ room temp. MS06: 0.25M NH2OH.HCl in 0.25M HCl 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ 60 deg. Celsius

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070365

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS06 Tm ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 U ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 V ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 W ppm 0.01	ME-MS06 Y ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Yb ppm 0.005	ME-MS06 Zn ppm 0.2	ME-MS06 Zr ppm 0.05	ME-MS06 Final pH Units 0.1
[illegible]		0.015	0.080	6.40	<0.01	1.495	0.100	12.2	0.65	0.5
[illegible]		0.040	0.090	2.70	<0.01	3.81	0.245	8.8	0.15	0.5
[illegible]		0.085	0.095	2.95	<0.01	7.76	0.480	6.6	0.20	0.5
[illegible]		0.020	0.070	6.35	<0.01	2.11	0.140	14.4	0.20	0.6
[illegible]		0.010	0.090	2.20	<0.01	1.055	0.065	3.2	0.15	0.5
[illegible]		0.045	0.170	5.80	<0.01	3.87	0.290	5.0	0.35	0.5
[illegible]		0.065	0.035	3.55	<0.01	8.93	0.380	17.2	0.55	0.5
[illegible]		0.270	0.095	3.00	0.01	27.4	1.600	5.8	0.15	0.5
[illegible]		0.235	0.095	2.95	0.01	24.5	1.430	2.6	0.05	0.5
[illegible]		0.050	0.355	2.40	<0.01	5.03	0.290	9.0	0.05	0.5
[illegible]		0.030	0.305	1.90	<0.01	2.34	0.175	4.2	0.10	0.5
[illegible]		0.010	0.035	0.90	<0.01	1.135	0.080	2.2	<0.05	0.5
[illegible]		0.010	0.075	3.15	<0.01	1.080	0.080	3.2	1.25	0.5
[illegible]		0.005	0.075	1.35	<0.01	0.445	0.030	1.2	0.35	0.4
[illegible]		<0.005	0.035	0.65	<0.01	0.200	0.010	0.4	0.20	0.5
[illegible]		0.035	0.215	3.25	<0.01	4.43	0.205	14.2	0.20	0.5
[illegible]		0.025	0.220	1.45	<0.01	4.41	0.135	4.0	0.05	0.4
[illegible]		0.055	0.270	1.75	<0.01	7.83	0.290	4.4	0.10	0.4

Comments: MS05: 0.1M NH2OH.HCl in 0.01M HNO3 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ room temp. MS06: 0.25M NH2OH.HCl in 0.25M HCl 1g / 25mL for 2 hrs @ 60 deg. Celsius

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600 - 800 W. PENDER ST
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 18-OCT-2004
Account: WYNDEV

Project: Blustry

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070364

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10
OLD PIT FE		1.22	>100	0.43	311	<10	130	<0.5	4	0.02	0.6	1	183	183	5.88	<10
BLUSTRY OLD PIT SI		1.82	>100	0.56	58	<10	100	<0.5	2	0.03	2.2	<1	55	122	0.71	<10

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Finalized Date: 18-OCT-2004
Account: WYNDEV

Project: Blustry

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070364

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Tl % 0.01
OLD PIT FE		10	0.25	10	0.02	47	12	0.01	9	2040	1245	0.25	557	1	132	<0.01
BLUSTRY OLD PIT S1		12	0.34	10	0.04	24	3	<0.01	2	270	809	0.10	327	<1	25	<0.01

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VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 18-OCT-2004
Account: WYNDEV

Project: Blustry

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04070364

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2	Ag-AA46 Ag ppm 1
OLD PIT FE		<10	<10	8	<10	174	135
BLUSTRY OLD PIT SI		<10	<10	4	<10	386	252

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Phone: 604-970-6402, Fax: 604-944-6102, E-mail
jo@HomegoldResorucesLtd.com

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

Report For: Goldera Resources Inc. Wyn Development Corp.,
Blustry Mountain (Rand) Project

Samples: 12 Samples, 150N+53W, 125N+125W, 025N+042W, 125N+048W
Old Pit, 165N+140W, 125N+3950E, 196N+052W, 150N+047W, 00N+070W,
05N+00W, 212N+032W

Note: Detail field relationship descriptions were included with sample submission and Vancouver GeoTech Labs personnel were not involved in sample collection – refer to Geological & Geochemical Assessment Report.

Summary: This suite of twelve samples exhibit intense silica/sericite and kaolinite alteration characteristic of an Advanced Argillic (Acid Sulphate) assemblage. Typical texture include silica flooding, kaolinization of feldspars, tiny vugs, leaching of mafics and introduction of pyrite and other sulfides. Both kaolinite and dickite may be present.

Lithologically, the suite is characterized by felsic to intermediate volcanoclastic rocks. However, alteration is moderate to intense which may mask the original composition of some individual specimens.

This suite is dominated by vuggy silica/quartz alteration ± adularia ± Kaolinite ± possible alunite. The vuggy silica may be largely derived as a residual product of acid leaching. Quartz/silica forms a dense mosaic texture. Vuggy quartz alteration forms by reaction of extremely low-pH aqueous fluids or vapours with the host rocks. These fluids effectively remove all components in the rock apart from SiO_2 and TiO_2 leaving residual vuggy quartz. On the margins of this type of alteration zone, vuggy quartz may grade into quartz-alunite and quartz-kaolinite (or pyrophillite) alteration. This change reflects the partial neutralization of the low-pH fluids during wall rock interaction. Low-pH fluids are commonly magmatic in origin and vuggy quartz alteration often form the cores of high-sulfidation precious metal systems. Sutured grain boundaries are common and suggest variable stress perhaps along nearby faults.

Kaolinite and dickite, ($Al_2Si_2O_5(OH)_4$), which are polymorphs occur in several specimens. The Kaolinite/dickite is mainly very fine grained anhedral, platy flakes. This mineral is indicative of formation at a pH of around 3 to 4 in the marginal argillic zone of high sulfidation systems (kaolinite forms under low-temperature conditions <150-200°C, whereas dickite at higher temperatures <200-250°C transitional to those for pyrophyllite formation). Sericite is commonly associated with kaolinite.

Possible fine grained alunite, $(Na,K)Al_3SO_4)_2(OH)_6$, was tentatively identified in one sample, closely associated with fined grained kaolinite. Further work with a "PIMA" short wave infrared (SWIR) spectrosocpy analyzer may be useful to define the presence of both kaolinite/dickite and alunite. Alunite is indicative of advanced argillic alteration and is often found in high-sulfidation epithermal precious metal systems. In this environment, magmatic SO2 in the presence of water generates H_2S and H_2SO_4 which together with HCl react with host rocks to form zones of alunite-bearing advanced argillic alteration.

If you have any questions regarding the attached petrographic descriptions or would like other specific lines of inquiry addressed, please call me at 970-6402.

Yours truly,

J.T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area
SPECIMEN NUMBER: 150N+53W (JS-8)

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:
Light grey with rounded to subangular white spots, the white spots are white chalky altered plagioclase feldspar laths averaging about 1.5mm in length, groundmass is a mosaic of siliceous material, light grey quartz veinlets and hairlines crosscut the specimen in several orientations, the widest quartz veinlets are 1mm wide, multigenerational quartz veinlets, some veinlets are offset right lateral, the largest veinlets are rusty weathering, minor small vugs throughout, some dark grey hairlines in small veinlets could possibly be sulfides.

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Highly silicified feldspar porphyry

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:

Silica Flooding plus Sericite	68%
Altered Plagioclase Ghosts (silica-sericite-kaolinite)	18%
Vugs	6%
Quartz Veinlets	8%
Iron Oxides	<1%

The sample is dominated by very fine grained silica "flooding" in the 0.02mm size range. The chalky white relict feldspar phenocrysts noted in the handspecimen are composed of an interlocking mosaic of slightly coarser quartz grains in the 0.02mm size range associated with tiny sericite flakes. Occasionally, the feldspar ghosts have local concentrations of sericite-muscovite up to 0.2mm in length. Three are also "quartz eyes" which are up to 0.8mm composed of a mosaic of 0.06mm and larger grains.
Vugs are commonly round, ranging from 0.05mm to 0.1mm in diameter and larger. There are some square to rectangular open structures which are filled with minor FeO and are probably weathered pyrite crystals.

ROCK NAME: Highly Silicified Feldspar-Quartz Porphyry

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area

SPECIMEN NUMBER: 125N+125W

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:
Rustry brown iron oxides mainly associated with cross cutting quartz veinlets and irregularly shaped rounded lenses, disseminated fine pyrite throughout, pyrite cubes have been oxidized, groundmass appears very siliceous, tiny vugs common, siliceous rounded zones with sugary texture, non magnetic.

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Rusty (iron oxide stained) Siliceous Volcanic

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:

Iron Oxides (hematite mainly)	12%
Quartz-Sericite-Kaolinite Groundmass	86%
Pyrite	2%

Hematite is pseudomorphic after pyrite as cubes up to 0.3mm on a side. Ragged hematite grains and infilling of fractures is also common.
Very fine grained quartz and sericite for the bulk of the specimen as a pervasive groundmass. Occasionally the sericite is coarse enough to be termed muscovite.

ROCK NAME: Highly Altered (silicified & sericitized) Tuff

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area
SPECIMEN NUMBER: 025N+042W

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:
Light grey chalky general appearance, irregular quartz zones, discontinuous quartz veinlets, traces of iron oxide staining, minor fine disseminated pyrite, some quartz zones are rounded – perhaps relict quartz eyes, there are indistinct darker subangular texture suggestive of tuffaceous fragments.

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Highly Altered by Sericite/Silica/Kaolin, Fragmental Volcanic

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:

Quartz Lenses	42%
Vugs	12%
Quartz-Sericite-Kaolinite Groundmass	43%
Pyrite (Opaques)	3%

Relatively clear quartz forms irregular discontinuous veinlets up to 0.1mm wide and 1.5mm in length. These quartz lenses also form a semi-regular pattern of circular structure.
The remainder of the specimen is a fine grained assemblage of sericite and quartz forming a pervasive groundmass. In some areas there are relict structures suggestive of feldspar ghosts.
Many of the vugs are circular and smooth up to 0.15mm in diameter.

ROCK NAME: Highly Silicified Quartz-Sericite Altered Tuff (Fragmental)

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area

SPECIMEN NUMBER: 125N+048W

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:

Medium brown weathering, brown stained by pervasive iron oxides, darker rounded fragments up to 2mm, groundmass appears siliceous, aphanitic matrix, non magnetic, tiny vugs common, trace of disseminated pyrite

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Highly Altered (silicified/sericitized) Fragmental Volcanic

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:

Opaques (Iron Oxides)	12%
Silica Groundmass	36%
Sericitic-Kaolinite Groundmass	18%
Quartz	14%
Vugs	10%
Granular Sphene	7%
Calcite	3%

Groundmass is mainly ragged quartz 0.02mm to 0.1mm with undulatory extinction. Granular sphene commonly stained by FeO and encloses minor fine grained calcite. Sericite outlines reflect relict plagioclase lathes up to 0.4mm in length

ROCK NAME: Highly Silicified/Sericitized and Kaolinized Calcareous Lapilli Tuff

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area
SPECIMEN NUMBER: Old Pit

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:
Light grey, highly siliceous, cut by multiple generations of quartz veinlets, largest quartz veinlet is 5mm wide, crude flow lamination suggestive in host rock indicated by aligned chalky white grains within lighter grey siliceous discontinuous laminations, very vuggy, non magnetic, the quartz veinlets contain abundant whitish fragments.

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Silica Flooded and Quartz Veined Altered Volcanic
(possible flow laminated rhyolite/dacite)

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:

Vugs	14%
Quartz Veinlets	15%
Sericite/Kaolinite Alteration	32%
Silica Alteration Groundmass	37%
Hematite	1%

Groundmass consists of very fine grained sericite and kaolin with variable amounts of coarser and finer quartz.
Quartz forms small knots averaging 0.1mm and some larger. These might be granulated quartz eyes.
Relict plagioclase crystals form prominent ghosts now completely composed of sericite and kaolin. In places the sericite is coarse enough to be called fibrous muscovite.

ROCK NAME: Intensely Silica/Sericite/Kaolinite Altered Flow Laminated Rhyolite

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area
SPECIMEN NUMBER: 165Nx140W

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:
Light grey with rusty patches, speckled with slightly darker "fragments", clear quartz eyes up to 0.5mm in diameter are common, chalky white irregular & wispy feldspar phenocrysts are abundant, small bugs less than 1mm across occur throughout specimen, non magnetic, the feldspar phenos are leached in places

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Highly Altered (silica/sericite/kaolin) Quartz Eye-Plagioclase Porphyry

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:

Quartz Eyes	15%
Altered Plagioclase Phenos	28%
Silica Flooding	27%
Vugs	18%
Granular Sphene	10%
Opaques	2%

The relict plagioclase has been completely replaced by sericite-kaolin assemblage. Some sericite around the abundant irregular vugs is slightly coarser and could be termed muscovite.
Granular sphene completely replaces small narrow lathes up to 0.4mm in length by 0.05mm wide which reflect primary mafics. Granular sphene is also intimately associated with the very fine grained silica flooding.

ROCK NAME: Highly Altered (Silica/Sericite/Kaolin) Quartz-Plagioclase Porphyry

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area
SPECIMEN NUMBER: L25N+3950E

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:
Darker grey, relatively fresh with little alteration, abundant plagioclase phenocrysts up to 3.5mm in length, hornblende occurs as subrounded phenocrysts up to 1.5mm in length, aphanitic groundmass, some of the hornblende grains have slight FeO oxidation, strongly magnetic, slight chlorite development

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Hornblende-Plagioclase Porphyry

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:

Plagioclase Phenos	15%
Hornblende Phenos	12%
Magnetite	8%
Chlorite	5%
Epidote	Trace
Fine Grained Groundmass	58%

Hornblende forms large rounded twinned phenocrysts up to 0.8mm in length and some even larger. Large opaques (probably magnetite – need a polished section to identify) are associated with the edges of the hornblende phenocrysts.
The fine grained groundmass is corroding the crystal boundaries of both hornblende and plagioclase.
Plagioclase forms large >3mm phenocrysts. Minor euhedral epidote are present in the middle of the plagioclase crystals.

ROCK NAME: Relatively "Fresh" Hornblende-Plagioclase Porphyry

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area

SPECIMEN NUMBER: 196N+052W

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:
Slightly brownish tinge, overall fragmental appearance, abundant in distinct slightly darker grey-brown siliceous grains within lighter grey sericitic/kaolin "matrix", sparse chalky white relict feldspar up to 0.5mm, abundant tiny vugs, minor FeO staining, phyllic alteration

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Highly Altered (silica/sericite/kaolin) Tuff

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:	
Quartz Eyes	19%
Sericite/Kaolin Groundmass	36%
Opaques	8%
Vugs	11%
Silica Flooding	26%

Ragged sutured quartz grains very abundant averaging about 0.1mm. Some rounded quartz eyes also about 0.1mm to 0.2mm. The former are likely granulated "eyes".
Sericite-Kaolin is pervasive throughout completely replacing feldspar phenocrysts in close association of an also pervasive silica flooding.

ROCK NAME: Highly Altered (silica/sericite/kaolin) Tuff

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area

SPECIMEN NUMBER: 150N+047W

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:
Dark fine grained grey groundmass, small feldspar needles throughout, dark green rounded chlorite clots (perhaps altering original mafics), dark rounded quartz "eyes", sparse larger white plagioclase phenocrysts up to 2mm in length, fractured, moderately magnetic.

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Chloritized Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:

Plagioclase Phenocrysts	32%
Quartz Eyes	4%
Chlorite	10%
Magnetite	5%
Cloudy Groundmass & Hematite	42%
Augite	6%

Crowded feldspar phenocrysts up to 0.5mm, many much smaller, within a cloudy fine grained groundmass. The cloudy appearance is due to an abundance of opaques (mainly hematite). A few zoned plagioclase phenocrysts are up to 1.2mm square. Minor glomeroporphyritic clusters.
Magnetite forms sub-euhedral crystals up to 0.05mm and is uniformly disseminated.
Augite occurs as anhedral grains up to 0.4mm in length but most smaller.

ROCK NAME: Chloritized Quartz-Plagioclase Porphyry

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area

SPECIMEN NUMBER: 05N+00W

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:
Light grey to white, very vuggy, irregular lenses and patches of silica flooding, rounded quartz eyes in parts of the specimen, fine grained sericite/kaolinite alteration, suggestion of indistinct plagioclase ghosts and some small chalky white lathes of relict feldspar, non magnetic.

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Intensely Altered (silica/sericite/kaolin) Quartz-Eye Feldspar Porphyry

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:

Vugs	12%
Silica Flooding	40%
Sericite/Kaolin Groundmass	33%
Feldspar Ghosts	15%
Opaques	2%

Sub-rectangular sericite/kaolin zones pseudomorphic after completely replaced feldspar phenocrysts.
Opaques are skeletal – to feathery – probably hematite but need a polished section to confirm.
The silica flooding is very fine grained.

ROCK NAME: Intensely Altered (Silica/Sericite/Kaolin) Quartz-Eye Feldspar Porphyry

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area

SPECIMEN NUMBER: 212N+032W

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:
Light grey with slight brownish tinge, white chalky altered plagioclase in irregular to euhedral lathes up to 5mm in length, FeO on fractures, texture of fine grained groundmass is suggestive of welded tuff, minor quartz eyes, non magnetic.

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Highly Altered (silica/sericite/kaolin) Welded Tuff

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:

Silica/Sericite/Kaolin Flooding	78%
Vugs	12%
Opaques	6%
Feldspar Ghosts	4%

The groundmass dominates this specimen. It is a very fine grained assemblage of silica, sericite and kaolin.
A few small feldspar ghosts were observed completely replaced by sericite/kaolin.
Very tiny, rounded opaques are uniformly disseminated throughout, probably pyrite but need polished section to confirm.

ROCK NAME: Highly altered (Silica/Sericite/Kaolin) Welded Tuff

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-- PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION --

FOR: BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN (RAND) PROJECT, Hat Creek-Fountain Area
SPECIMEN NUMBER: 00N+070W

HANDSPECIMEN DESCRIPTION:

HANDSPECIMEN NAME: Intensely Silicified Altered (silica/sericite/kaolin) Volcanic

THINSECTION EXAMINATION:

ESTIMATED MODE:	
Coarse Quartz Veining	30%
Quartz Flooding	45%
Sericite/Kaolin	15%
Pyrite	5%
Chalcopyrite	Trace
Hematite	2%

Coarse grained anhedral quartz veinlets on one side of specimen.
Pyrite forms large grains within the quartz veinlets. Pyrite is up to 1.8mm across.
One rectangular inclusion of chalcopyrite at 0.025mm within fresh pyrite. A few other grains of chalcopyrite enclosed by hematite.

ROCK NAME: Intensely Silicified Altered (silica/sericite/kaolin) Volcanic

LEGEND

INDEX CONTOUR	25
INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR	
STREAM	
INTERMITTENT STREAM	
INDEFINITE STREAM	
SWAMP	
TREES	
BRUSH / SCRUB	
SINGLE TREE	
CULVERT	
POLE	
SPOT HEIGHT	437.5
DITCH	
HEDGE	
WALL	
FENCE	
PAVED ROAD	
DIRT ROAD	
ROUGH ROAD	
FOOTPATH	
SAND	SAND
AREA OUTLINE	

N

KEY

2

1

BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN PROJECT

WYN DEVELOPMENTS INC.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 m
SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 40 60 80

PRODUCED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY FLOWN: 1995
PHOTO SCALE: 1:15,000
CONTROL BY: TRIM
HORIZONTAL DATUM: UTM NAD83 ZONE 10
VERTICAL DATUM: GEODETIC
REVISION: 00
REV. DATE: Dec. 13 /2004

APPROVED: ND

COMPILED BY: EAGLE MAPPING LTD. (04-138)

LEGEND

INDEX CONTOUR	25
INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR	
STREAM	
INTERMITTENT STREAM	
INDEFINITE STREAM	
SWAMP	
TREES	
BRUSH / SCRUB	
SINGLE TREE	
CULVERT	
POLE	
SPOT HEIGHT	437.5
DITCH	
HEDGE	
WALL	
FENCE	
PAVED ROAD	
DIRT ROAD	
ROUGH ROAD	
FOOTPATH	
SAND	SAND
AREA OUTLINE	

N

GEOLOGY LEGEND

- outcrop/subcrop
- Fault
- Sample Location
- 75N grid Location
- soil profiles

KEY

2

1

DETAIL GEOLOGY
+ Location of Petrographic Samples

BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN PROJECT

WYN DEVELOPMENTS INC.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 m
SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 40 60 80

PRODUCED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY FLOWN: 1995
PHOTO SCALE: 1:15,000
CONTROL BY: TRIM
HORIZONTAL DATUM: UTM NAD83 ZONE 10
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FIGURE 8