**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

# PHASE I
# DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

on the

**CAC 3 MINERAL CLAIM**
**Tenure No. 205123**
Keithley Creek Area
Cariboo Mining Division

NTS Maps: 93A073, 93A083
Approx. UTM Co-ordinates: 599000, 5854000

for

**NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED**
801 - 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1T2



Operator

**NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED**





by

**WGT CONSULTANTS LTD.**
Vancouver, B.C.

October 12, 2005

## TABLE OF CONTENTS



### FIGURES



### APPENDICES

## SUMMARY

A Phase I diamond drill program was carried out by Noble Metal Group Incorporated from June 13 to July 13, 2005.

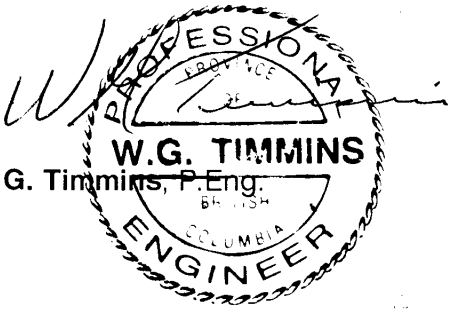
Two vertical holes totalling 1913 feet (583.08 metres) were drilled to test gold, chromium and nickel soil geochemical anomalies.

The drill holes intersected limestones, quartzites, greywackes, phyllites, tuffs and volcanic flows. Mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occurs throughout the core.

Assay results have not yet been received and correlated.

A second phase of drilling commenced on July 13, 2005 and will be the subject of a later report along with assay results for Phase I.

Respectfully submitted,




W. G. Timmins, P.Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.
October 12, 2005

## INTRODUCTION

Phase I of a two-phased drill program was carried out on the Keithley-Rabbit Creek grid to test anomalous soil sampling survey results. The program was conducted between June 13, 2005 and July 13, 2005.

Frontier Diamond Drilling of Kamloops, B.C. carried out the drilling supported by a Caterpillar D8H and John Deer 744 loader for moving and setting up, loading and unloading, sump excavation, and reclamation.

Two diamond drill holes were completed totalling 1913 feet (583.08 m).

This report chronicles work conducted in the first phase of a diamond drill program on the Keithley-Rabbit Creek grid on the Cariboo mineral property for Noble Metal Group Incorporated between June 13 and July 13, 2005.

The second phase of drilling commenced on July 13, 2005 and will be reported at a later date as well as correlated assay results from the Phase I program.

## PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The property is located approximately 21 kilometres north-northeast of the community of Likely, in the Cariboo Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada, NTS 93A073, 93A083 centred approximately at latitude 52°47'N, longitude 121°29'W (Figures 1 and 2).

The property consists of 22 four post located claims containing 388 units and 50 located two post claims for a total of 438 units. The claims are contiguous and cover an area of approximately 10,950 hectares. The property has not been surveyed.

A list of the claims, tenure numbers and expiry dates are tabulated below and illustrated on Figure 2.

| TENURE NO. | CLAIM NAME | NO. UNITS | EXPIRY DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 204756 | CAC I | 20 | 2007/07/12 |
| 204757 | CAC II | 20 | 2007/07/12 |
| 205123 | CAC 3 | 20 | 2007/04/16 |
| 205124 | CAC 4 | 20 | 2007/04/16 |
| 205125 | CAC 5 | 20 | 2007/04/16 |
| 412720 | CAC 6 | 20 | 2008/04/16 |
| 412721 | CAC 7 | 20 | 2008/04/16 |
| 412722 | CAC 8 | 20 | 2008/04/16 |
| 204351 | CASCA 1 | 8 | 2007/10/02 |
| 204352 | CASCA 2 | 20 | 2008/10/02 |
| 204363 | CASCA 3 | 16 | 2008/10/23 |
| 204364 | CASCA 4 | 16 | 2008/10/23 |
| 410855 | CASCA 5 | 20 | 2007/10/23 |
| 204185 | D.D. 2 | 6 | 2007/08/17 |
| 349094 | D.D. 3 | 12 | 2007/07/14 |
| 349095 | D.D. 4 | 20 | 2007/07/19 |
| 349096 | D.D. 5 | 20 | 2007/07/19 |
| 349097 | D.D. 6 | 20 | 2007/07/17 |
| 349098 | D.D. 7 | 1 | 2006/07/16 |
| 349099 | D.D. 8 | 1 | 2006/07/16 |
| 349100 | D.D. 9 | 1 | 2006/07/16 |
| 410856 | DOT 1 | 20 | 2006/05/29 |
| 410865 | DOT 2 | 1 | 2008/05/27 |

| TENURE NO. | CLAIM NAME | NO. UNITS | EXPIRY DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 410872 | DOT 3 | 1 | 2008/05/27 |
| 410873 | DOT 4 | 1 | 2008/05/27 |
| 410874 | DOT 5 | 1 | 2008/05/27 |
| 410875 | DOT 6 | 1 | 2008/05/27 |
| 410876 | DOT 7 | 1 | 2008/05/27 |
| 410877 | DOT 8 | 1 | 2008/05/27 |
| 204123 | J #1 | 20 | 2007/10/12 |
| 302656 | J-2 | 18 | 2006/07/16 |
| 313489 | NMG 1 | 1 | 2007/07/24 |
| 313490 | NMG 2 | 1 | 2007/09/24 |
| 313491 | NMG 3 | 1 | 2007/09/24 |
| 313492 | NMG 4 | 1 | 2007/09/24 |
| 313493 | NMG 5 | 1 | 2007/09/24 |
| 313494 | NMG 6 | 1 | 2007/09/24 |
| 313495 | NMG 7 | 1 | 2007/09/24 |
| 313496 | NMG 8 | 1 | 2007/09/24 |
| 313497 | NMG 9 | 1 | 2007/09/25 |
| 313498 | NMG 10 | 1 | 2007/09/25 |
| 313499 | NMG 11 | 1 | 2007/09/25 |
| 313500 | NMG 12 | 1 | 2007/09/25 |
| 320311 | NMG 13 | 1 | 2007/08/07 |
| 320312 | NMG 14 | 1 | 2007/08/07 |
| 320313 | NMG 15 | 1 | 2007/08/07 |
| 320314 | NMG 16 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320315 | NMG 17 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320316 | NMG 18 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320317 | NMG 19 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320318 | NMG 20 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320319 | NMG 21 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320320 | NMG 22 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320321 | NMG 23 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320322 | NMG 24 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320323 | NMG 25 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320324 | NMG 26 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320325 | NMG 27 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320326 | NMG 28 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320327 | NMG 29 | 1 | 2008/08/09 |
| 320328 | NMG 30 | 1 | 2008/08/09 |
| 320329 | NMG 31 | 1 | 2008/08/09 |
| 320330 | NMG 32 | 1 | 2008/08/09 |
| 320331 | NMG 33 | 1 | 2007/08/09 |

| TENURE NO. | CLAIM NAME | NO. UNITS | EXPIRY DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 320332 | NMG 34 | 1 | 2007/08/09 |
| 410850 | NMG 35 | 1 | 2008/05/27 |
| 410851 | NMG 36 | 1 | 2008/05/27 |
| 410852 | NMG 37 | 1 | 2008/05/27 |
| 410853 | NMG 38 | 1 | 2008/05/27 |
| 410854 | NMG 39 | 1 | 2008/05/28 |
| 320338 | NMG 40 | 1 | 2008/08/10 |
| 204184 | STU 1 | 12 | 2008/08/17 |

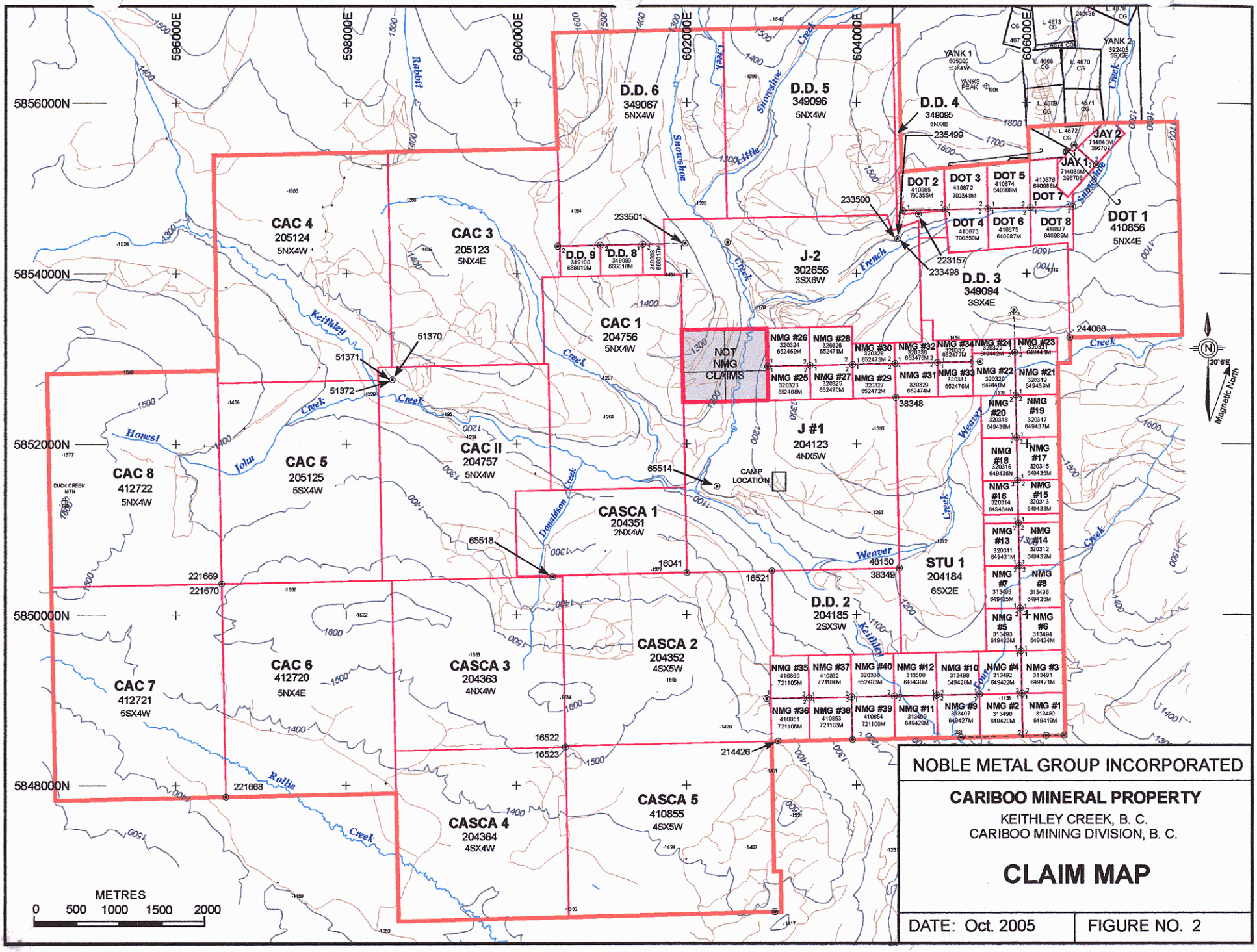
This report covers work done and filed for the following claims with new expiry dates.

| TENURE NO. | CLAIM NAME | NO. UNITS | EXPIRY DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 412720 | CAC 6 | 20 | 2008/04/16 |
| 412721 | CAC 7 | 20 | 2008/04/16 |
| 412722 | CAC 8 | 20 | 2008/04/16 |
| 204352 | CASCA 2 | 20 | 2008/10/02 |
| 204363 | CASCA 3 | 16 | 2008/10/23 |
| 204364 | CASCA 4 | 16 | 2008/10/23 |
| 204185 | D.D. 2 | 6 | 2007/08/17 |
| 320314 | NMG 16 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320315 | NMG 17 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320316 | NMG 18 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320317 | NMG 19 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320318 | NMG 20 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320319 | NMG 21 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320320 | NMG 22 | 1 | 2008/08/07 |
| 320321 | NMG 23 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320322 | NMG 24 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320323 | NMG 25 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320324 | NMG 26 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320325 | NMG 27 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320326 | NMG 28 | 1 | 2008/08/08 |
| 320327 | NMG 29 | 1 | 2008/08/09 |
| 320328 | NMG 30 | 1 | 2008/08/09 |
| 320331 | NMG 33 | 1 | 2007/08/09 |
| 320332 | NMG 34 | 1 | 2007/08/09 |
| 320338 | NMG 40 | 1 | 2008/08/10 |
| 204184 | STU 1 | 12 | 2008/08/17 |


Kilometres

0 100

| NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED | | |
|---|---|---|
| CARIBOO MINERAL PROPERTY<br>Keithley Creek, B.C., Cariboo M.D. | | |
| INDEX MAP | | |
| Date: June 2004 | Scale: As Shown | FIGURE 1 |




NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED

**CARIBOO MINERAL PROPERTY**

KEITHLEY CREEK, B. C.
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B. C.

# CLAIM MAP

DATE: Oct. 2005 | FIGURE NO. 2

## ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located in the Quesnel Highlands of Central British Columbia with elevations ranging from 1000 to 1500 metres above sea level.

Topography varies from steep along the Keithley Creek and Snowshoe Creek to moderate and gentle at higher elevations.

Keithley Creek flows in a southeasterly direction through the centre of the property with many creeks such as Donaldson, Honest John, Rabbit, Snowshoe and Weaver Creeks flowing into Keithley Creek.

The area receives significant precipitation throughout the year as both rain and snow. Accumulations of snow may reach three metres or more during the winter months. Temperatures can vary from -25°C in winter to +30° in summer.

The natural vegetation is predominantly coniferous forest consisting of spruce, balsam, firs and cedar. Large portions of the property have been logged by clear cutting and most of these areas have been replanted. Many of the replanted areas contain second growth trees ranging from three to ten metres in height.

Access to the property is via the property is provided by an all-weather logging road to Keithley Creek from the community of Likely, B.C. From the old settlement of Keithley Creek, on Cariboo Lake, a logging road on the north side of Keithley Creek leads to the property. A network of logging and skid roads provide good access to all areas of the property, although some upgrading may be required.

A logging road also leads to the Keithley-Rabbit Creek grid area from Cariboo Lake parallel to Keithley Creek on the south side.

A complete camp consisting of trailers with built-on additions including kitchen and bunkhouse, three bedroom mobile, generator building, geological and core building, core building, generator building and garage is located on the J #1 claim about 12 kilometres from the main road at Cariboo Lake.

The community of Likely, situated on Quesnel Lake, is reached by paved highway from a point on Highway 97 about 12 kilometres southeast of the Town of Williams Lake. Distance from Highway 97 to Likely is approximately 90 kilometres.

Williams Lake is a logging and lumber centre serviced by scheduled daily air service from Vancouver. Necessary supplies and equipment as well as local labour and modern communications are readily available.

Power for exploration purposes would be supplied by portable generating units if required, while water services are plentiful from the numerous creeks and rivers.

## HISTORY

The Cariboo region of British Columbia is notable for the gold rush that began in 1860, which has continued to some degree to the present day. Placer gold was discovered on Keithley, Snowshoe, Little Snowshoe and French Snowshoe Creeks around the same time.

Prospecting for hard rock deposits started shortly after the Cariboo gold rush began with production in the Wells-Barkerville area beginning in 1935.

Noble Metal Group Incorporated and its predecessor company Cascadia Mines and Resources Ltd. have been carrying out intermittent exploration for lode deposits since 1979.

Various work programs were carried out in several areas of the property including initial soil geochemical surveys, magnetic and electro-magnetic surveys, Induced Polarization surveys, trenching and diamond drilling.

Early drill programs testing quartz and fault structures did not intersect gold values of interest, however recent drilling has shown anomalous values in gold, nickel, chromium, strontium and vanadium in the area south of French Snowshoe Creek. A comprehensive geochemical soil sampling survey was carried out in the Keithley-Rabbit Creek area and reported in 2004.

The most recent Induced Polarization surveys were carried out by Pacific Geophysical Ltd. on the J #1 claim in 1995 and 1996. Several anomalies were tested by diamond drilling in 1996 and 2001.

## GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### Regional Geology

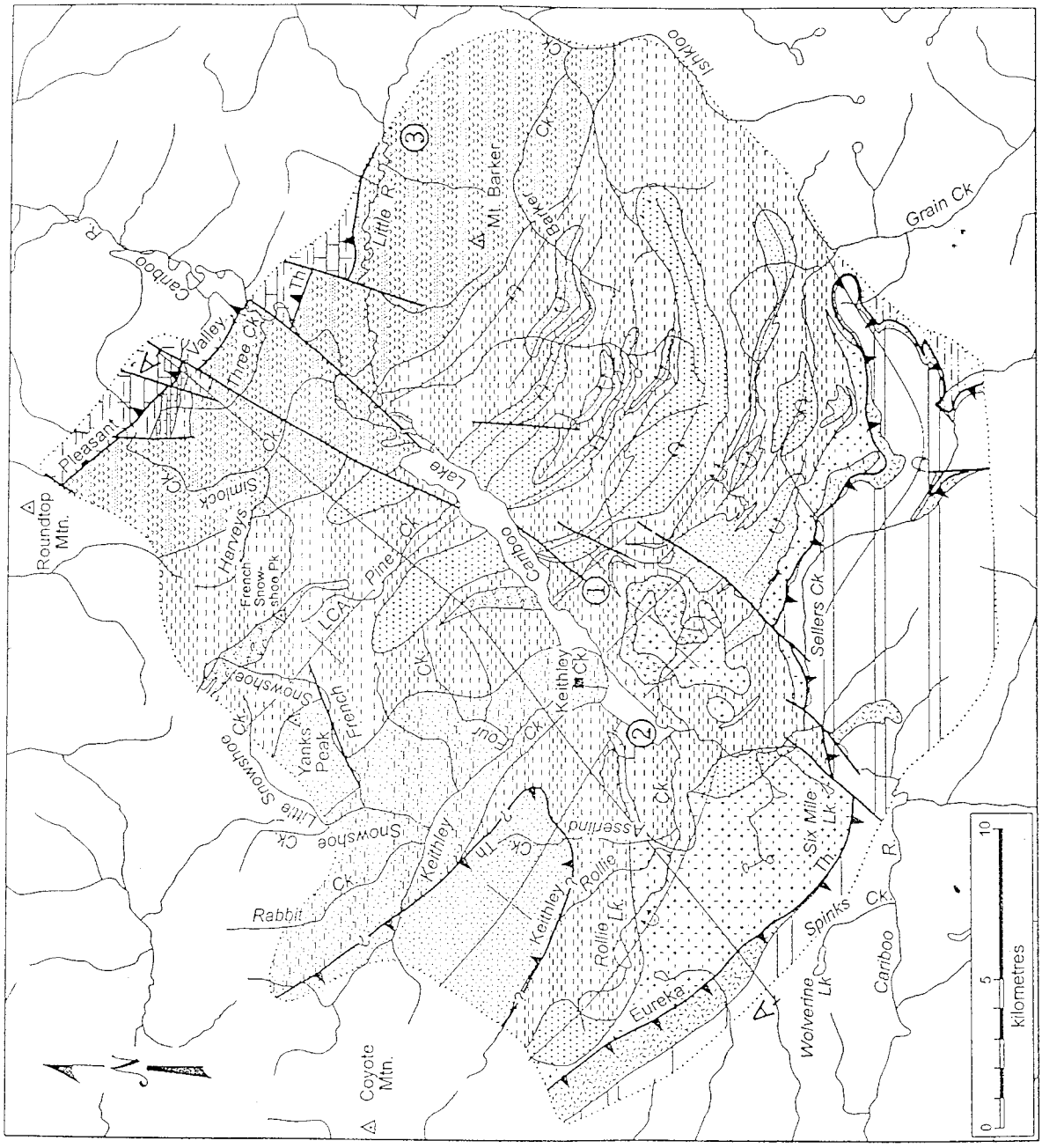
The Cariboo mining district is divided into four tectonically and stratigraphically unique terrains. The rocks of the four terrains range in age from Proterozoic to Jurassic and were deposits into an ocean environment. From east to west, the terrains are Cariboo (continental shelf clastics and carbonates, Barkerville (continental shelf and slope clastics, carbonates and volcaniclastics), Slide Mountain (rift floor pillowed basalt and chert) and Quesnel (island arc volcaniclastics and fine grained clastics.) (See Figure 4).

The Cariboo Terrain is of Precambrian to Permo Triassic age and is in fault contact with the western margin of the Precambrian North American Crater along the Rocky Mountain Trench. It can be divided into two successions, one Cambrian and older and the other Ordovician to Permo-Triassic. The older succession consists of grit, limestone, sandstone and shale and is unconformably overlain by the younger succession of basinal shale, dolostone, wacke, limestone and basalt.

The Barkerville Terrain consists of Precambrian and Palaeozoic rocks ranging in composition from grit, quartzite, and black and green pelite to lesser limestone and volcaniclastic rocks. The contact between the Barkerville and Cariboo terrains is the northwest trending, east dipping Pleasant Valley Thrust.

The Barkerville and Cariboo terrains are overthrust (Pundata Thrust) by the Slide Mountain Terrain. The Slide Mountain Terrain consists of Mississippian to Permian basalt in part pillowed, and chert pelite sequences intruded by diorite, gabbro and minor ultramafic rocks.

The Quesnel Terrain lies west of the Slide Mountain Terrain and consists of Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic black shale and volcaniclastic greenstone.


Roundtop Mtn.
Pleasant Valley
Three Ck
Cariboo R.
Little R.
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Mt. Barker
Barker Ck
Ishkoo Ck
Grain Ck
Lake Cariboo
Pine Ck
Simlock Ck
Harveys
French
Snow-shoe Pk
LCA
Keithley Ck
Sellers Ck
Snowshoe Ck
Yanks Peak
French
Four Ck
Keithley Ck
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Figure 3

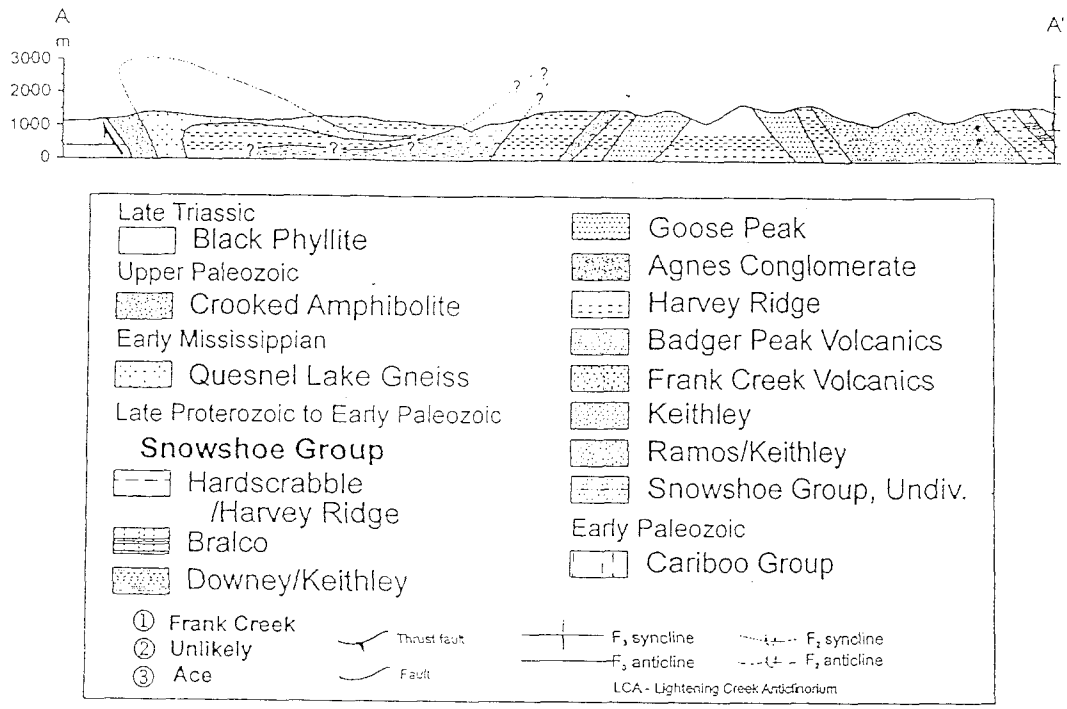



Figure 3. (a) Simplified preliminary geologic map of the Cariboo Lake area. (b) Simplified structural cross-sesction.

## Local Geology

The rocks in the vicinity of Yank's Peak belong to the Barkerville Terrain and have been named the Snowshoe Group by Struik (1988). Struik has further divided the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Snowshoe Group into fourteen informal subdivisions, Ramos, Tregillus, Kee Khan, Keithley, Harvey's Ridge, Goose Peak, Agnes, Downey, Eaglenest, Bralco, Hardscrabble, Unnamed carbonate, Island Mountain, and Tom. Igneous intrusions of the terrain consist mainly of diorite and gabbro sills with quartz porphyry rhyolite. All rocks have been regionally metamorphosed to low and middle greenschist facies.

The following table summarizes the composition of each group, as well as the estimated thickness (from Struik 1988).

| | |
|---|---|
| Island Mountain Amphibolite (<150m) | Amphibolite, tuff siliceous mylonite |
| Hardscrabble Mountain (≤150m) | Black sulphide, argillite and muddy granule conglomerate |
| Bralco (<100m) | Grey limestone, locally pelletal, commonly marble, includes undifferentiated phyllite |
| Eaglenest (≥150m) | Grey and olive micaceous feldspathic, poorly sorted quartzite and phyllite |
| Downey (≥150m) | Olive-grey micaceous feldspathic, poorly sorted quartzite and phyllite, marble, metabasaltic volcaniclastics |
| Agnes (<150m) | Light grey conglomerate in part with calcareous matrix |
| Goose Peak (<250m) | Light grey, poorly sorted quartzite, phyllite, minor black sulphide |
| Harvey's Ridge (<300m) | Black micaceous, poorly sorted quartzite, sulphide and phyllite, minor muddy conglomerate, limestone and basaltic metavolcanics |
| Keithley (<300m) | Light grey quartzite, olive micaceous, poorly sorted quartzite, sulphide and phyllite |

| | |
|---|---|
| Kee Khan (<750m) | Marble, olive phyllite, sandy marble |
| Tregillius (>400m) | Olive-grey micaceous, poorly sorted feldspathic quartzite and phyllite, conglomerate |
| Ramos (>300m) | Olive micaceous poorly sorted feldspathic quartzite and phyllite, black sulphide and phyllite, amphibolite, marble, minor basaltic and felsic volcanics |
| Tom (<175m) | Olive-grey micaceous poorly sorted feldspathic quartzite, phyllite and schist; quartzose mylonite |

The successions range in age from Hadrynian (Ramos through Keithley) to Palaeozoic (Harvey's Ridge through Bralco) and Upper Palaeozoic (Hardscrabble Mountain and Island Mountain Amphibolite).

Recent work by the British Columbia Geological Survey reported in Geological Fieldwork 2001, Report 2002-1, suggests that rocks of the Downey and Ramos may be equivalent to the Keithley succession.

## Property Geology

The claims of the Noble Metal property are underlain by rocks of the Ramos succession of which interbedded quartzite and phyllite are the most abundant. The age of the Ramos succession is believed to be Hadrynian. A limestone formation is present in the Keithley-Rabbit Creek area (Bralco?).

The quartzite is olive to grey on fresh surfaces, is poorly sorted and generally medium to coarse grained. The quartz clasts are predominantly glass clear and grey with minor blue. The quartzite is usually micaceous and sericite, epidote, muscovite, chlorite and biotite occur along foliations. Some sections of the quartzite are weakly calcareous.

The phyllite varies from olive, grey to black with chlorite and accessory pyrite, and pyrrhotite. There is often rhythmic banding within the phyllite and contacts between the quartzite and phyllite are usually sharp. The limestone is grey to black with marbly sections, commonly vuggy with quartz and carbonate bands and stringers.

The main structure in the area is the Keithley Creek Thrust that runs from Shoal's Bay on Quesnel Lake northwest up Keithley Creek and crosses Lightning Creek in the Wingdam area. A north-south fault that may be a continuation of the Antler Fault continues from the southern end of Bowron Lake southwards to Snowshoe Creek, and the lower portion of Rabbit Creek, towards the Keithley Creek Thrust.

The quartzites, phyllites and greywackes are intruded by dioritic rocks and several zones of mafic, ultramafic and altered ultramafic rocks.

## Deposit Types

The Barkerville Terrain hosts the principal gold occurrences of the Cariboo area. These include the Mosquito Creek, Island Mountain, Cariboo Gold quartz and Cariboo Hudson mines and the Snowshoe and Midas veins. Deposits of less economic importance include those of silver, tungsten, lead, zinc and copper.

The gold ore at the Mosquito Creek, Island Mountain and Cariboo Gold Quartz mines in the Cariboo Gold Belt occurs (1) auriferous pyrite in quartz veins and (2) stratabound, massive auriferous pyrite lenses, termed "replacement ore".

The location of the gold deposits correlates with elements of (1) stratigraphy, (2) structure and (3) metamorphism.

1. ***Stratigraphic Controls:*** Lode gold deposits are almost entirely confined to the Palaeozoic section of the Snowshoe group. In the Keithley Creek-Snowshoe Creek area, the Palaeozoic Harvey's Ridge succession contains a high density of auriferous quartz veins.

2. ***Structural Controls:*** The auriferous replacement pyrite in limestone lenses is located in the hinge zones and less commonly along the limbs of regional and minor folds. Orientation of quartz veins is in part controlled by the regional fault and fracture pattern.

3. ***Metamorphic Controls:*** Lode gold concentrations are confined to rocks in the chlorite grade of metamorphism. The auriferous quartz veins in the Yank's Peak area vary greatly in dimension, ranging in width from a few inches to tens of feet and in length from a few tens of feet to greater than 1000 feet. They can be grouped into three types based on their strike, northerly, northeasterly and easterly striking. The vein quartz is usually milky-white in appearance and massive or slightly fractured with small crystal lined vugs. Ankerite is a common gangue mineral. The quartz is sparsely to moderately mineralized with sulphides. The highest gold values appear to be associated with the highest concentrations of pyrite.

## DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

The 2005 Phase I diamond drill program consisted of two vertical NQ sized holes totalling 1913 feet or 583.08 metres. The drill hole locations are illustrated on the Plan Map, Figure 4.

Diamond drill logs appear in Appendix 1 and drill sections attached as Appendix 2.

The drill core is stored in a secure building at the Noble Group Incorporated camp located at Keithley Creek.

Overall core recovery was about 98%. Both drill holes were positioned to test high gold and anomalous chromium values recovered by the 2004 geochemical soil sampling survey.

The drill holes intersected variable thicknesses of limestone, interbedded quartzites and phyllites, greywacke, mudstones and volcanic flows and tuffs.

Numerous intersections of weak to very strong sulphide enrichment occurring as disseminations, bands, stringers, and carbonate replacement were encountered throughout the core.

The sulphides consist of pyrite, pyrrhotite, possible arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite.

Pyrite microfractures crosscut the limestone and phyllites.

Sulphides also occur in quartz and carbonate veins and veinlets.

## SAMPLING

The drill core was transported from the drill site to the core building at the Noble Metral Incorporated camp where it was logged and split utilizing a diamond saw. In excess of 200 samples were logged and shipped for analysis.

At this time, assay results have not been received and correlated; however, when available will be reported on separately.

## PETROGRAPHIC THIN SECTION ANALYSES

Several specimens of drill core were submitted to Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

Specimen 002, from Hole 05-01 logged in the field as a tuff, is described microscopically as a metamorphosed impure possibly tuffaceous limestone having the composition of mainly carbonate with minor quartz and plagioclase.

Specimen 005, from Hole 05-01 logged as an andesitic flow, is described as a quartz-sericite schist.

Specimen 006, from Hole 05-01 logged as tuff, is analyzed as foliated greenstone possibly by metamorphism of andesite tuff or fine-grained flows, however could be developed from calcareous sediments.

Specimen 003, from Hole 05-02 logged as a garnetiferous quartzite, is described as a quartz-sericite schist with garnets containing 62% quartz and 30% sericite.

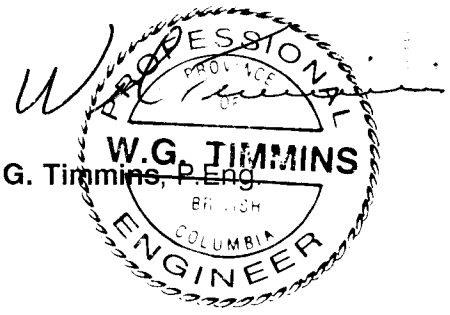
Sphene was identified in all specimens thus providing further explanation for elevated values in titanite by the geochemical soil sampling survey.

## CONCLUSIONS

The two drill holes comprising the Phase I drill program were successful in determining the presence of several zones of sulphide enrichment including replacement sulphides in a limestone formation. Other sulphidic mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite occur in limestone, quartzite and phyllites, and in quartz vein structures, all of which indicate hydrothermal activity.

Assay results for Phase I and work carried out in Phase II of the drilling program will follow in a later report.

Respectfully submitted,




**W. G. Timmins, P.Eng.**

Vancouver, B.C.
October 12, 2005

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William G. Timmins, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

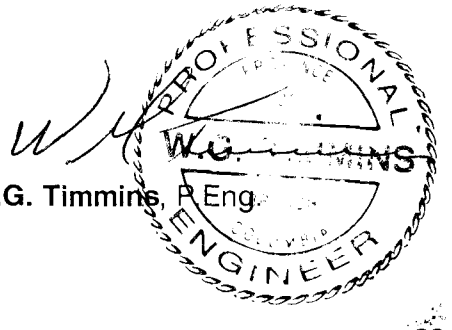
1. I am a consulting geologist, with offices at 1016 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1V5.

2. I have been practising my profession since 1965, having been engaged in the evaluation, exploration and development of mineral properties throughout Canada, the United States, Latin and South America, Australia and New Zealand.

3. I am a graduate of the Provincial Institute of Mining, Haileybury, Ontario (1956) and attended Michigan Technological University 1962-1965, Geology and was licensed by the Professional Engineers Association of B.C. (geological discipline) in 1969.

4. This report titled "Assessment Report, Phase I Diamond Drill Program on the CAC 3 Mineral Claim" dated October 12, 2005, is based on published and private reports, maps and data provided by Noble Metal Group Incorporated and in the public domain, and supervision of the project on site from June 12 to July 13, 2005. The author has reviewed relevant data prepared by reputable qualified persons and is responsible for his own geological analysis and conclusions.

5. I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the properties or securities of Noble Metal Group Incorporated.




October 12, 2005

**W.G. Timmins**, P.Eng.

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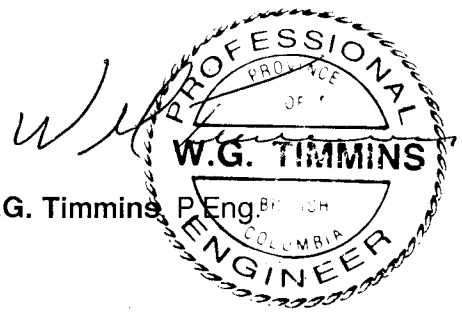
## ASSESSMENT WORK STATEMENT OF COSTS

## PHASE I - DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM
## June 13 to July 13, 2005

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mobilization to Diamond Drill Hole #1<br>Frontier Drilling Corp. | | $ 2,000 |
| 1st Diamond Drill Hole | 1000 feet @ $18.00/ft | 18,000 |
| | 400 feet @ $20.00/ft | 8,000 |
| 2nd Diamond Drill Hole | 513 feet @ $18.00/ft | 9,234 |
| Drill Moves Utilizing | 744E John Deere Loader<br>16 hours @ $200.00/hr | 3,200 |
| | 892E John Deere Excavator<br>10 hours @ $200/hr | 3,200 |
| Geologist | 25 days @ $450.00/day | 11,250 |
| Assistant | 25 days @ $150.00/day | 3,750 |
| Core Cutter | 25 days @ $100.00/day | 2,500 |
| | | 59,934 |
| Travel and Transportation @ 20% | | 11,986 |
| | **TOTAL COST** | **$ 71,920** |




**W.G. Timmins**, P.Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.

October 12, 2005

# APPENDICES

Appendix 1

# DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED

CARIBOO PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL GEOLOGICAL LOG

DDH 05-1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Started | - | June 14, 2005 |
| Completed | - | June 28, 2005 |
| Angle | - | 90° |
| Size: | - | NQ |
| Grid Co-ordinates | - | 3750N, 1450E |
| VTM Co-ordinates | - | 0599264, 5853284 |
| Elevation | - | 1,348 Metres |
| Total Depth | - | 1,400 Feet (426.7 Metres) |
| Acid Test | - | @ 500 Ft 89° |
| | - | @ 1,000 Ft 88° |

| FEET | METRES | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| 0 - 10 | 0.0 - 3.0 | CASING |
| 10 - 87 | 3.0 - 26.5 | Dirty limestone, light to dark-grey, numerous carbonate stringers and blebs, sections contorted, generally bedding appears to vary 10°-45°to core - finely disseminated pyrite throughout, minor quartz clasts, pyrite on slips, blebs to stringers of pyrrhotite.<br>Fault zone, broken core, rusty with quartz fragments at 66 to 67 ft (20.1 - 20.42 m).<br>From 70 ft (21.3 m) rock becomes more compact and competent. |
| 87 - 101.5 | 26.5 - 30.9 | Dirty limestone, banded, dark grey, more quartz clasts, sparse disseminated fine sulphides.<br>93 to 94.5 ft (28.35 to 28.8 m): Quartz carbonate stringers and breccia with random blebs of pyrrhotite and pyrite.<br>99.5 to 101.5 ft (30.32 to 30.9 m): White and glassy quartz veining with blebs of pyrrhotite. |
| 101.5 - 128.5 | 30.9 - 39.17 | Limestone, light to dark-grey, banded, contortion, numerous random oriented carbonate and quartz-carbonate stringers, numerous blebs and plates of pyrite and pyrrhotite with quartz invasion. |
| 128.5 - 132 | 39.17 - 40.23 | Limestone, core broken, rusty, brecciation. |

| FEET | METRES | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| 132 - 147 | 40.23 - 44.80 | Limestone, as above.<br>At 135 - 137 ft (41.15 - 41.75 m): Quartz veining, broken, blebs, pyrite, pyrrhotite, light-green bloom stain. |
| 147 - 158 | 44.80 - 48.16 | Banded grey tuff? Granular, carbonate stringers at 45° to core. |
| 158 - 167 | 48.16 - 50.90 | Broken dirty limestone, carbonate stringers, dissemination and stringers of pyrite and pyrrhotite common. |
| 167 - 185 | 50.90 - 56.39 | Dirty limestone, light to dark grey, banded, quartz and quartz-carbonate stringers, blebs and stringers of pyrite and pyrrhotite vuggy sections.<br>At 177.5 ft (54.10 m): A 6 cm wide glassy quartz stringer. |
| 185 - 222 | 56.39 - 67.67 | Dirty limestone, sections of quartz invaded, leached cracks and vugs, broken sections, minor disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite.<br>Fault zone at 204 ft (52.18 m) in shattered grey quartzite. |
| 222 - 242 | 67.67 - 73.76 | Dark to light grey. dirty limestone, sparse finely disseminated pyrite, numerous carbonate stringers, streaks and blebs of pyrrhotite. |
| 242 - 260 | 73.76 - 79.25 | Limestone, banded, carbonate stringers containing pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor disseminated pyrite. |
| 260 - 280 | 79.25 - 85.34 | Limestone, as above, numerous cross cutting quartz-carbonate stringers with pyrite filling cracks as replacement of calcite. |
| 280 - 300 | 85.34 - 91.44 | Limestone, dark to light grey, broke, rusty vuggy sections.<br>Fault or shear zones at 295 - 296 ft (89.92 - 90.21 m) and 298 - 299 (90.83 - 91.13 m). |
| 300 - 490 | 91.44 - 149.35 | Dirty limestone, broken and vuggy sections of quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets and stringers, with pyrite as disseminations and lining cavities, quartz. Flooding in places, occasion narrow quartz veins up to 12 cm.<br>427.5 - 429.5: Quartz-carbonate vein structure. |

| FEET | METRES | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| 490 - 511 | 149.35 - 155.75 | Limestone, broken, brecciated and gravelly matrix at 500 - 503 ft (152.4 - 153.3 m), occasional quartz or carbonate stringers with clusters of pyrite and cubic pyrite, sections contorted but appears generally flat lying. |
| 511 - 532 | 155.75 - 162.15 | Phyllite with quartzite interbeds, quartz-carbonate stringers, clusters of pyrite and pyrrhotite, pyrite plated on slips.<br>At 514.4 - 515 ft (156.79 - 156.97 m): White quartz vein with pyrite and arsenopyrite?<br>At 522.5 - 523 ft (159.26 - 159.44 m): Quartz vein as above. |
| 532 - 549 | 162.15 - 167.34 | Quartzite, grey, phyllite interbeds, quartz-carbonate stringers, clusters of pyrite and pyrrhotite. |
| 549 - 587 | 167.34 - 178.92 | Phyllite, some limy sections, contortion, quartz-carbonate stringers.<br>At 560.2 - 561 ft (170.75 - 170.99 m): Quartz vein with clusters and plates of pyrite and pyrrhotite.<br>At 567 ft (172.82 m) 10 cm: Quartz vein with pyrite. |
| 587 - 606 | 178.92 - 184.71 | Greywacke, quartz stringers.<br>At 602 - 604 ft (183.49 - 184.10 m): Quartz zone, pyrite replacing fragments and as pods. |
| 606 - 644 | 184.71 - 196.29 | Phyllite, crinkly, dark grey with greenish tinge, quartz-carbonate stringers common, sporadic disseminated pyrite, some limy sections, minor clusters of pyrite and pyrrhotite.<br>At 613 - 614 ft (186.84 - 187.15 m): White quartz vein with clusters of pyrrhotite and specks of pyrite. |
| 644 - 663 | 196.29 - 202.08 | Dirty limestone, grey to light grey.<br>Lost core 4 ft (1.22 m). |
| 663 - 776 | 202.08 - 236.52 | Limestone, light to dark grey, banding at 60° to 90° to core, sections of calcite replaced by pyrite, also blebs and disseminations and as vuggy fillings. |
| 776 - 779 | 236.52 - 237.44 | Interbedded phyllite and quartzite, sporadic disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. |
| 779 - 797 | 237.44 - 242.93 | Silicious sediments, dark, fine grained, limy sections, numerous quartz-carbonate stringers with blebs and pods of pyrrhotite. |

| FEET | METRES | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| 797 - 835.5 | 242.93 - 254.66 | Limestone, dark to light grey, sections appear marbled, sporadic quartz and quartz-carbonate stringers with blebs pyrite and pyrrhotite. |
| 835.5 - 837.5 | 254.66 - 255.27 | Tuff, gritty texture, light grey to brownish-grey. |
| 837.5 - 918 | 255.27 - 279.81 | Limestone, light to dark grey, lower section grey to white, vuggy with calcite crystals and pyrite replacement.<br>At 854 ft (260.3 m): 30 cm quartz vein, frequently replaced with pyrite and pyrrhotite.<br>At 855 ft (260.6 m): 45 cm quartz breccia zone, numerous pyrrhotite filled cavities.<br>Badly broken core from 907 ft (276.45 m) |
| 918.- 942 | 279.81 - 287.12 | Greywacke, broken sections, fine grained chert in places, quartz-carbonate stringers with pyrite and stringers of pyrite. |
| 942 - 1227 | 287.12 - 373.99 | Probable volcanic flow, greenish-grey, andesitic in appearance, mottled in places, numerous quartz stringers and clots with pyrrhotite on edges and disseminations.<br>At 1120 ft (341.38 m): Quartz vein - 25 cm.<br>At 1122 ft (341.99 m): Quartz vein - 45 cm.<br>At 1213.5 ft (369.87 m): Quartz vein - 45 cm blebs of pyrrhotite. |
| 1227 - 1246.5 | 373.99 - 379.93 | Mudstone, dark grey, broken, quartz stringers, blebs of pyrrhotite.<br>At 1245 ft (379.48 m): 35 cm quartz vein with specks of pyrite and pyrrhotite. |
| 1246.5 - 1266 | 379.93 - 385.88 | Phyllite, dark grey, disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. |
| 1266 - 1285 | 385.88 - 391.67 | Limestone, minor pyrrhotite. |
| 1285 - 1400 | 391.67 - 426.72 | Mudstone, grey to greenish-grey, breaks into disseminations, occasional blebs of pyrrhotite. |
| | | |
| END OF HOLE | | |
| | | |

NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED

CARIBOO PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL GEOLOGICAL LOG

**DDH 05-2**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Started | - | July 6, 2005 |
| Completed | - | July 10, 2005 |
| Angle | - | 90° |
| Size: | - | NQ |
| Grid Co-ordinates | - | 3750N, 2000E |
| VTM Co-ordinates | - | 0599649, 5853691 |
| Elevation | - | 1,331 Metres |
| Total Depth | - | 513 Feet (56.36 Metres) |
| Acid Test | - | @ 500 Ft 87° |

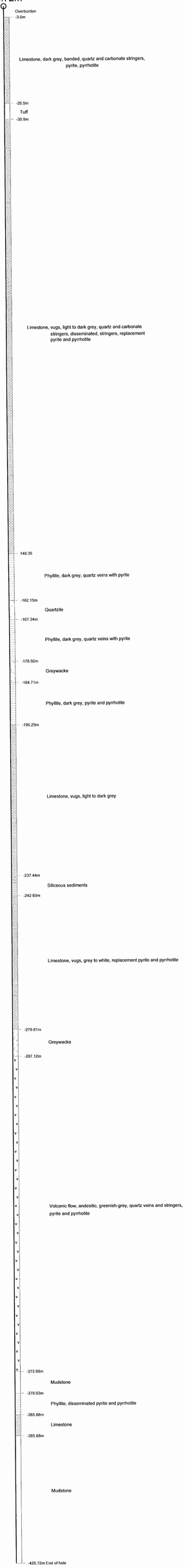
| FEET | METRES | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| 0 - 10 | 0 - 3.05 | CASING |
| 10 - 75 | 3.05 - 22.86 | Quartzite, grey, vuggy in places, broken sections, rusty sections, minor specks pyrite, several white to glassy quartz veinlets.<br>Lost core 5 ft, 1.5 m. |
| 75 - 155.5 | 22.86 - 47.40 | Quartzite, dark grey, fine to medium grained, rusty on slips, broken sections, several quartz-carbonate and carbonate stringers with cavities and vugs, vague bedding at 90° to core<br>At 142 ft (43.28 m): A 30 cm quartz vein.<br>From 137 - 157 ft (41.76 - 47.85 m), lost core 5 ft (1.5 m) |
| 155.5 - 206 | 47.40 - 62.79 | Limestone, dirty, brecciated sections, graphitic on slips, numerous carbonate stringers with specks of pyrite, sections contain replacement, patches and stringers of pyrite, mainly well mineralized with sulphides. |
| 206 - 246 | 62.79 - 74.98 | Quartzite, dark grey, banding in places at 80° to core, garnetiferous, streaks and disseminated pyrite<br>Lost core at 237 ft (72.24 m), 3 ft (0.91 m). |

| FEET | METRES | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| 246 - 255 | 74.98 - 77.72 | Limestone, light to dark grey, vuggy, with pyrite replacement.<br>At 250 ft (76.2 m): Gouge.<br>Lost core 3 ft (0.91 m) |
| 255 - 280.5 | 77.72 - 85.50 | Quartzite, light to dark grey, garnetiferous, pebbly and vuggy sections, quartz-carbonate stringers. |
| 280.5 - 470 | 85.50 - 143.26 | Limestone, light to dark grey, sections badly broken, bedding 60° to core, numerous quartz and carbonate stringers and bands of graphitic on slips, sections of carbonate replacement pyrite and stringers of pyrite, possible chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. |
| 470 - 489 | 143.26 - 149.05 | Greywacke, dark grey, fine grained. |
| 489 - 513 | 149.05 - 156.36 | Limestone, dark grey to black, numerous quartz-carbonate bands and stringers, broken core.<br>Fault gouge at 503 - 504 ft (153.31 - 153.62 m) with slickensides, quartz crystals and pyrite crystals. |
| | | |
| END OF HOLE | | |

Appendix 2

# DRILL HOLE SECTIONS
# 05-01 and 05-02

# DDH 05-01
## 426.72m




NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED

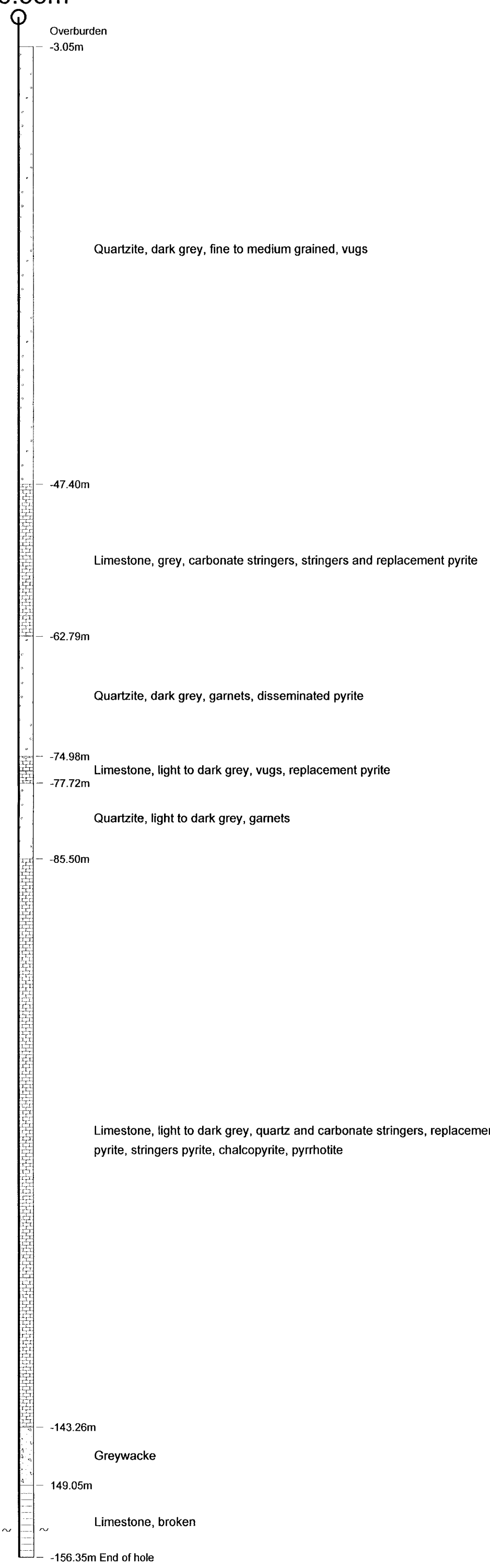
**CARIBOO MINERAL PROPERTY**
Kathleen Creek, B.C., Cariboo M.D.

**DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DDH 05-1**

**Geology**

Date: October, 2005 | Scale: 1:400 | FIGURE 5

# DDH 05-02
## 156.35m




NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED

**CARIBOO MINERAL PROPERTY**
Keithley Creek, B.C., Cariboo M.D.

**DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DDH 05-2**

**Geology**

| Date: October, 2005 | Scale: 1:400 | FIGURE 6 |
|---|---|---|

Appendix 3

# PETROGRAPHIC THIN SECTION DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE 002 IMPURE MARBLE

Estimated mode

| | |
|---|---|
| Carbonate | 84 |
| Quartz | 4 |
| Plagioclase | 6 |
| Sericite | 4 |
| Sphene | 0.5 |
| Biotite? | 0.5 |
| Pyrite | 1 |

This rock shows compositional banding on a scale of 1 or 2 cm, resembling sedimentary layering.

The off-cut includes darker bands flanking a speckled central band. Petrographic examination shows that the former consist essentially of a non-foliated, interlocking aggregate of anhedral carbonate grains, 50 - 300 microns in size, having the textural aspect of marble. Tiny grains of apparent fresh plagioclase are a minor accessory.

The central band is similar, except that it has a significantly higher content of disseminated accessories. These include plagioclase, quartz, and wisps of sericite and pale brown biotite. They typically include scattered, tiny grains of well- crystallized sphene, 20 - 80 microns in size.

The micaceous minerals tend to concentrate as thin semi-continuous schlieren which define a weak irregular/anastomosing foliation.

The contact between the central band and one of the adjacent marble bands is demarked by a 1 mm veinlet of monomineralic sparry carbonate.

The sectioned portion is cross-cut by a hairline thread of pyrite, trending normal to the compositional banding. This ranges from 0.03 - 0.3 mm in thickness, and shows intimately penetrative, network-like boundaries with the hosting marble (see photo).

Another, much thinner discordant thread of pyrite shows highly irregular, crenulate, stylolite-like form and, in part, is mantled by a minutely felted, olive brown mineral similar to that seen associated with the pyrite in Sample 001. The identity of this mineral is uncertain, but may be a form of biotite or ferruginous clay. The same material also forms wispy segregations unassociated with pyrite.

This sample appears to represent a sequence of metamorphosed impure (possibly tuffaceous) limestones.

SAMPLE 003 QUARTZ-SERICITE SCHIST WITH GARNETS

Estimated mode

| | |
|---|---|
| Quartz | 62 |
| Sericite | 30 |
| Chlorite | 4 |
| Garnet | 3 |
| Sphene) | 1 |
| Rutile) | |
| K-feldspar | trace |
| Tourmaline | trace |

Macroscopic examination of the off-cut corresponding to the sectioned portion of this sample shows that it is a fine-grained, somewhat irregularly foliated rock studded with small, red-brown garnets.

In thin section it is found to consist essentially of a platy alternation of quartzose laminae and anastomosing locally crumpled schlieren of sericite, and scale of 0.1 - 1.0 mm.

The grain size of the quartz is mainly in the range of 0.3 - 1.5 mm, and some grain flattening is evident.

Chlorite is a minor accessory, as sporadic flakes associated with the sericite schlieren, and as a partial alteration of some of the garnet porphyroblasts. The latter typically range in size from 0.5 - 1.0 mm, and are packed with trains of tiny granules of the matrix quartz.

The remaining constituents are disseminated wisps and granules of sphene and rutile in the micaceous schlieren and rare, tiny, disseminated euhedra of tourmaline - consistent with the apparent pelitic metasedimentary character of the rock.

The sectioned area includes two sub-concordant discontinuous hairline threads of K-feldspar (recognizable as wisps of yellow staining in the off-cut.

No comment can be made re sulfides, because this sample was prepared as a standard thin section rather than a polished thin section - presumably because no opaques could be seen.

SANPLE 005 QUARTZ-SERICITE SCHIST

Estimated mode

| | |
|---|---|
| Quartz | 26 |
| Sericite | 62 |
| Chlorite | 8 |
| Sphene) . Rutile) | 2 |
| Magnetite | 2 |
| Chalcopyrite | trace |

This is another foliated rock composed essentially of sericite and quartz, with minor accessory chlorite, similar to others of the suite.

Sericite is the dominant constituent, occurring as well-crystallized schlieren, 0.2 - 2.0 mm in thickness, locally showing crenulate microdeformation.

These alternate with lensy intercalations of quartz, most often as aggregates of anhedral, crenulate-margined, locally flattened grains, 0.03 - 0.3 mm in size. The quartz intercalations often incorporate minor chlorite and sericite as intergrown networks.

Minor accessories include minute granules of rutile and sphene as evenly disseminated specks in the sericite schlieren, and disseminated clasts of magnetite 0.05 - 0.3 mm in size. The latter mostly occur within or on the contacts of quartz-rich lenses.

The only sulfides in this slide are extremely rare, minute, disseminated specks of chalcopyrite.

SAMPLE 006 FINE-GRAINED FOLIATED GREENSTONE

Estimated mode

| | |
|---|---|
| Quartz | 8 |
| Chlorite | 28 |
| Actinolite | 33 |
| Epidote | 18 |
| Carbonate | 6 |
| Sphene) | 7 |
| Ilmenite) | |
| Pyrite | trace |

It is clear from macroscopic examination of the off-cut of this sample that it is of a different type to previous ones of the suite. It lacks the laminar, schistose alternations of quartz and sericite characterising most of the previous samples, and has a distinct green colour suggestive of mafic-rich character.

Thin section examination supports these observations, revealing that this sample is a typical greenstone of probable meta-andesitic composition.

The dominant constituents are chlorite and actinolite, with epidote as the most abundant accessory.

These minerals occur in intimate, fine-grained intergrowth, dominantly in the 20 - 100 micron range. A sinuous foliation is defined by small-scale compositional variations - notably lenticular segregations of chlorite and trains of spongy granules of epidote. The fine-grained foliation is emphasised by the other minor constituents - such as wisps of microgranular quartz and local concentrations of carbonate. Small, elongate bodies of sphene with cores of ilmenite occur mainly within chlorite and further emphasize the oriented fabric.

Some of the clumpy/lenticular segregations of chlorite have the aspect of pseudomorphs after original mafic phenocrysts or clasts.

Very rare, randomly disseminated anhedral grains of pyrite, 10 - 50 microns in size, are the only sulfides in this sample.

This rock is a fine-grained, foliated greenstone. The commonest derivation of such rocks is by metmorphism of andesite tuff or fine-grained flows. However, the resultant greenstones normally contain a major component of plagioclase - a constituent which is apparently absent in this thin section. It is therefore considered more likely that the present rock developed from calcareous sediments of some kind.

598000E
599000E
600000E
601000E

N
20°6'E
Magnetic North

MAGNETIC DECLINATION AS OF 2004 CHANGING 11.3'W ANNUALLY

# CAC 3
205123
5Nx4E

# D.D. 6
349067
5Nx4W

# D.D. 9
349100
668019M

# D.D. 8
349099
668018M

# CAC 4
205124
5Nx4W

# CAC 1
204756
5Nx4W

# CAC 5
205125
5Sx4W

# CAC II
204757
5Nx4W

DDH 05-01
DDH 05-02

51371
51370
51372

Rabbit Creek
Keithley Creek
John Creek

1354
1406
1400
1300
1229
1195
1224
1207
1264

4600N
4500N
4400N
4300N
4200N
4100N
4000N
3900N
3800N
3700N
3600N
3500N
3400N
3300N
3200N
3100N
3000N
2900N
2800N
2700N
2600N
2500N
2400N
2300N
2200N
2100N
2000N
1700E
2000E

5854000N
5853000N
5852000N

0 METRES 500



NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED

**CARIBOO MINERAL PROPERTY**
KEITHLEY CREEK, B. C.
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B. C.

## DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS

DATE: Oct. 2005 | FIGURE NO. 4