NTS 082M/01W TRIM 082M 018
LAT. 51 07' 50" N
LONG. 118 27' 39 W

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT
on the
COPELAND CLAIM
COPELAND CREEK, JORDAN RIVER, B.C.

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION

BY

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SOOKE, B.C.
V0S 1N0

JULY 14, 2005

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Copeland mineral tenure (the "Property") consists of a 1.5 X 1.5 kilometre area, 4-post mineral claim, within the Revelstoke Mining Division, located 30 km northwest of Revelstoke at the headwaters of Hiren Creek. Access to the property is by helicopter (Selkirk Helicopters Ltd on Westside Road, Revelstoke) or by hiking 11 km up Hiren Creek on the abandon and overgrown mine access road built by King Resources in 1968.

The Copeland property features underground production (1970-73) that produced 169,729 tonnes and recovered 2,625,046 pounds (1,190,713 kilograms) of molybdenum. When the Copeland Mine went into production in 1970, development work (diamond drilling, mapping, sampling) indicated there was 163,340 tonnes @ 1.82% MoS_2 (Fyles, 1973).

The Copeland molybdenite deposit lies within Proterozoic Shuswap Metamorphic Complex consisting of nepheline syenite, syenite calc-silicate gneiss, marble, syenite aplite, syenite pegmatite, biotite schist, and quartzite. The rocks that have been metamorphosed and subjected to 3 phases of deformation. The oldest folds are recumbent and isoclinal with deformed axial surfaces and shallow easterly or westerly plunging axes. Second phase folds have overturned axial surfaces which dip steeply to the southwest and south. The broad curvature of the foliation around the southwest corner of the dome is referred to as phase 3 folding.

Lenses of syenite pegmatite or syenite aplite are concentrated along the north border of an extensive nepheline syenite body that occurs along the ridge crest located west of Mount Copeland. The syenite pegmatite and aplite host disseminated and fracture filling molybdenite with minor magnetite, ilmenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, scheelite, and chalcopyrite. Molybdenite bearing zones are associated with secondary K-spar, calcite, biotite, chlorite and rare quartz. The relatively high content of molybdenite occurring in a pegmatite environment suggests potential for rhenium bearing mineralization (known to occur at Island Copper, Port Hardy in concentrate @ 1,400 ppm Re)

At present, there are no established mineral reserves, but there is a known strike length of 1 kilometre of molybdenum and tungsten bearing mineralization which occur as 1-10 m wide sub-parallel bands. Production by King Resources was confined to the Glacier Zone where a fold hinge contained high grade molybdenite over a strike length of approximately 100 meters and a horizontal distance of 75 meters. The main focus of proposed exploration fieldwork would involve geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys over the 1,000 meters of strike length over known molybdenum and tungsten mineralization.

In order to complete follow-up exploration work on molybdenum bearing mineral zones, and to a lesser extent tungsten-rhenium bearing mineralization present on the subject property, a 2 phase fieldwork program is recommended. Phase 1 recommendations include core drilling, geological, geophysical and geochemical core and rock chip sampling with a proposed budget of $100,000.00. Contingent on the results of phase 1, a

second phase of core drilling, rock sampling and geological/geochemical surveys is recommended. The estimated total budget for phase 2 is $500,000.00.

The total recommended core drilling for phase 2 is 13,600 feet (4,145.3 m). The total recommended expenditures to complete this 2 phase program are about $600,000.00.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report summarizes geological fieldwork carried out on the Copeland claim and evaluates economic mineral potential of molybdenum and tungsten bearing mineral zones as well as nepheline syenite (industrial mineral with numerous commercial applications) situated within the subject property. The purpose of the report is to qualify targets for future mineral exploration and development on the subject property.

This report is partly based on fieldwork carried out by the author, who was present on the subject property on October 16, 2004 and July 4, 5, 2005. This report is partly based on published and unpublished fieldwork reports carried out by various private sector mining company personnel and public sector government personnel as well as fieldwork carried out by the author on the Copeland claim. Geological and geochemical data compilation has identified numerous areas of interest. Potential exists for discovering additional economic concentrations of molybdenite bearing mineralization.

3.0 DISCLAIMER

This report is comprised of a compilation of data based in part on documents and technical reports prepared by various authors. The portions of this report that give information gathered from various authors are referenced. The documents and technical reports from various authors were used to compile the Copeland Molybdenum property history.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Copeland claim is located about 30 km northwest of Revelstoke.
Details of the claim are listed in the table as follows:

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Mining Division	Record Date	Expiry Date*
Copeland	9	414820 (converted to 501827)	Revelstoke	Oct 16, 2004	Oct 16, 2008

* extended expiry date based on filing a statement of qualified assessment work, applying $4/ha/year on tenure # 501827 (405.63 ha.)

The claims are registered to Andris Kikauka FMC No. 114051. By letter of agreement, the Copeland claim is joint-venture co-owned by John Kalmet, Grant Anderson and William Pfaffenberger. The Copeland claim is totally surrounded by additional claims called Cope 1-4, tenure number 416742-416745. The registered owner of the Cope 1-4 claims is Gerald Edward Garraway (FMC number 109268).

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is by helicopter from Revelstoke or by hiking up the abandon road that follows Hiren Creek to the south facing slope of Copeland Ridge.

The Copeland property has cool/cold moderately wet winters and warm relatively dry summers. Total yearly rainfall on the property is estimated at between 35-55 inches (88.9-137.5 cm). At higher elevations of 1,900-2,400 meters (6,232-7,872 ft) above sea level, work could be carried out between June and October. Snowfall, avalanche hazard and cold weather would hamper activity in the winter months.

The primary vegetation is mixed fir-hemlock-cedar-spruce. The landforms are typical alpine terrain of the Selkirk Mountains which contain uplifted, foliated and folded intrusive, metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks.

6.0 COPELAND PROPERTY HISTORY

During 1964, several claims (Joan and Knox) were staked on the north side of Copeland Ridge in the vicinity of the existing claim. These claims were purchased by King Resources from Gulliver Mining and Exploration in January 1965. Additional staking in the area of the existing workings was accomplished during the summer of 1965. In 1966, the "Glacier Zone" was discovered, channel samples were taken, the zone was mapped, and a bulk sample was shipped to Colorado School of Mines Research Foundation for analysis and preliminary metallurgical testing. A short field season did not allow time for further work on the property until 1967 when 6 diamond drill holes were collared on the Glacier Zone. Encouraging drill results led King Resources to initiate an underground operation on the north side only. In 1967, approximately 700 feet of cross-cutting and drifting took place on the north side (Glacier Zone), and Interior Engineering Services Ltd provided a geodetic and astronomic survey of the Glacier Zone. In 1968, King Resources excavated a 6,000 ft (1,828.8 m) adit cross-cut and 600 ft (182.9 m) raise. Access to the site was via a 11 km long road along the north side of Hiren Creek valley and a camp was erected near the south portal. The following consultants and contractors have prepared various reports and/or worked on certain aspects of the Copeland molybdenum mine: 1) George Wilson – geology, 2) M.C. Robinson – geology, 3) Interior Engineering Services Ltd. – Surveying, Road, Power, and Water, 4) Colorado School of Mines Research – Ore Beneficiation, 5) Versatile Engineering – General Contractors, 6) Rupert Drilling – Underground drilling contractors, 7) Chapman, Wood, & Griswold Ltd. – General Advisory, 8) E.H. Robinson – Mill Design.

Recorded production from 1970 to 1973 comprised 191,126 tonnes. A total of 169,729 tonnes of ore was milled produced 1,190,713 kilograms (2,622,715 pounds) of molybdenum (source: MINFILE).

In 1996, Discovery Consultants staked the Copeland claim (tag number 334164) and

completed a program of whole rock sampling of the nepheline syenite body located south of the molybdenite occurrence. A total of 8 different sites were sampled and results indicated that sampling of nepheline syenite and nepheline syenite gneiss on the property shows that several samples fall within the range of commercial deposits exploited for the use as an industrial mineral and recommended detailed mapping and sampling on the property to define the grade and assess the extent of high-purity grade nepheline syenite on the Copeland claim. Discovery Consultants let the claims lapse and there has not been any other fieldwork done on Copeland Ridge over the past 9 years.

7.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Copeland claim lies within the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex, a narrow belt of high grade (amphibolite-granulite facies) metamorphic rocks flanked to the north and south by the Aphebian (i.e. Canadian, Proterozoic orogeny) 'Frenchman's Cap' gneiss dome. This 'migmatitic core gneiss' is considered to be the center of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex with fringes containing meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks that are intruded by syenite (pegmatite and aplite phases present suggesting deep >10 km depth of burial), and subsequently folded and displaced by at least 3 different phases of deformation. The metasedimentary rocks comprise a series of rock units comprised of biotite schist, grey schist, white quartzite, calc-silcate gneiss, marble and grey gneiss. Concordant bodies of nepheline syenite gneiss occur within the calc-silicate gneiss and marble unit. The margins of the syenite bodies are nepheline-free, which may be the result of reaction with enclosing rocks.

Amphibolite grade metamorphism occurring on a regional scale at the margins of the Frenchman's Cap gneiss dome has produced sillimanite-kyanite, sillimanite, and sillimanite-potassic feldspar bearing assemblages in pelitic rocks. Calc-silicate assemblages contain diopside, garnet and actinolite. Carbonates and carbonatites are re-crystallized to medium and locally coarse-grained granoblastic marbles.

8.0 COPELAND PROPERTY FIELDWORK 2005
8.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Geological mapping, soil and rock chip sampling carried out on the Copeland claim was focused on the west portion of the known main molybdenite (aplite-pegmatite) zones. A total of 5 soil samples were taken at 2,100-2,180 m elevation on the west portion of this soil line. An additional 4 soil samples were taken in the east portion of this soil line at 2,060 m elev.

A total of 8 rock chip samples were taken from exposed outcroppings, across widths of 0.4 to 2.6 meters. Approximately 1,500 grams of acorn sized rock chips were placed in marked poly bags and sent to Eco-Tech Labs, Kamloops, B.C. (Appendix A). The first 3 rock chip samples (AR-1 to AR-3) were analyzed for whole rock in order to test suitability for industrial mineral quality material for glass, ceramic and filler industrial applications. The remaining five high sulphide samples (AR-4 to AR-8) were assayed for Mo. A total of 9 soil samples were taken in the west portion of the Glacier Zone.

Approximately 700 grams of soil (talus fines, weathered 'C' horizon) was collected using a grubhoe from a depth of 20-50 cm and placed in marked kraft envelopes and sent to Eco-Tech Labs, Kamloops, B.C. (Appendix A). All soil samples were analyzed for 30 element ICP and rock chip samples from the Glacier Zone were assayed for Mo. Orange spray paint and aluminium tags mark the location of each sample. Each sample site was surveyed with a Garmin e-trex GPS set to record metric UTM using datum NAD 83.

An area about 500 X 250 m (12.5 ha) was mapped identifying lithological contacts, old workings, and structural geology. The geological mapping was carried out at a scale of 1:1,200.

8.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The following lithologies (distinct rock units) are present on the Copeland claim:

PROTEROZOIC (PRE-CAMBRIAN)
8- Syenite Aplite/Syenite Pegmatite: K-feldpsar, kaolinite, sericite, calcite, biotite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, molybdenite, ilmenite, chalcopyrite, scheelite
7- Hangingwall Syenite Gneiss, Nepheline Syenite: microcline/oligoclase, green/brown mica, chlorite, accessory apatite, zircon, & sphene
6- Biotite-Amphibole Marble: weathered and deeply pitted appearance, biotite, hornblende, chlorite, marble, actinolite, diopside
5- Black Biotite Amphibole Gneiss: schistose, biotite, hornblende, chlorite, oligoclase, magnetite
4- Quartzite Gneiss: massive feldspar, granular texture, interbedded marble bands with actinolite and diopside
3- Footwall Schist: massive biotite, minor feldspar, chlorite
2- Footwall Syenite Gneiss: brown weathering, microcline/oligoclase, green/brown mica, chlorite
1- Green Diopside Gneiss: 50% feldspar, 10-35% biotite, 2-10% green diopside,

The 8 listed and physically distinct rock units have been subjected to 3 phases of deformation. The oldest folds are recumbent and isoclinal with deformed axial surfaces and shallow easterly or westerly plunging axes. Second phase of folds have overturned axial surfaces which dip steeply to the southwest and south. A broad curvature of foliation around the southwest portion of the Glacier Zone is referred to as a phase 3 fold.

Lenses of syenite pegmatite or syenite aplite are common along the northern border of the nepheline syenite unit, and because of their concentrations of molybdenum, are the main focus of economic interest. Characteristically, the syenite aplite/pegmatite are parallel with foliation, but locally they cross it. Massive disseminated molybdenite occurs randomly in the aplite and pegmatite lenses, and to a lesser extent in calc-silcate gneisses adjacent to the syenite-gneiss contact. During the life of the Copeland moly mine, almost all the production was from the aplite-pegmatite bodies within the syenite gneisses; more specifically the Glacier Zone, which is 1-10 meters thick and exposed for 121 meters along strike. The Glacier Zone occurs in a digitation of either a fold limb or a sill of

syenite gneiss in the calc-silcate gneiss unit. In this digitations, the syenite gneiss appears to be free of nepheline. Calcite occur as 1-5 cm wide lenses, streaks, granoblasts, and layers. The calcite is commonly present in small amounts and locally prominent in the syenite gneiss. The distribution of calcite-diopside-epidote in the syenite/gneiss contact zone suggests a skarn fluid metasomatic process of mineral emplacement (i.e. calcic skarn mineralization), however the environment of formation i.e. replacement 'exoskarn' versus within intrusion 'endoskarn' or replacing earlier skarn alteration 'retrograde skarn' is still in question.

Minor constituents of the syenite gneiss include zircon, sphene, apatite, magnetite and minor fluorite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, ilmenite, molybdenite, & chalcopyrite. Lenses of molybdenite-bearing syenite aplite and syenite pegmatite have been folded into tightly compressed, overturned (phase 2) folds plunging 15 degrees southeast. The axial surfaces dip at moderate angles to the south. The contacts between aplite, pegmatite, and/or syenite gneiss may be either sharp or gradational. Pegmatite and aplite have similar mineralogies. Both are leucocratic relative to the enclosing gneisses but both have mafic-rich folia and lenses. Potassium feldspar is the dominant mineral. Locally, the pegmatite matrix consists of masses of calcite that contain clusters of biotite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, ilmenite. Minor amounts of zircon are present; quartz is rare but occurs interstitially or as vug fillings. The iron oxide minerals magnetite and ilmenite are common, locally forming equant grains and blebs to 2 cm across. Sulphide minerals present include pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, and rare chalcopyrite. The sulphide mineral trends (including the 6950 Glacier, 7000 Glacier West, 6420 Pegmatite, 6400 Quartz-Gneiss, 6,300 J-5, 6650 East Basin) are all roughly sub-parallel, and trend at 110 degrees, dipping 30-70 degrees to the south.

Molybdenite has a number of habits; it may be disseminated, form clumps and rosettes of crystals along hairline cracks, fill vugs, or occur as intergrowths in calcite, sericite, and/or potassium feldspar. Large crystals of molybdenite contain inclusions of potassium feldspar, calcite and zircon. Molybdenite also occurs in potassium feldspar crystals, and commonly concentrated around potassium megacrysts in the pegmatites. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are distributed as disseminations, fracture fillings and vug infillings.

In the syenite gneisses, feldspars are clouded by kaolinite alteration or stained pink by sericite-calcite alteration. Biotite is locally chloritized. The pegmatite-aplite zones are similarly altered. Epidote and chlorite coat late-stage fractures in the rocks. Veinlets commonly consist of calcite, potassium feldspar or rarely, quartz.

9.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Three rock chip samples (AR-1 to 3) taken on Copeland Ridge (2.378-2,432 m elevation) were tested for suitability for high-purity nepheline syenite (nepheline, potash and soda feldspar with minor biotite, hornblende and magnetite accessory minerals), used in glassmaking, ceramics, glazes, cleaning compounds, insulators, dental spar, and flux coatings. A typical chemical analysis for high-purity nepheline syenite is 60% SiO_2, 23.6% Al_2O_3, 0.07% Fe_2O_3, 0.3% CaO, 0.1% MgO, 5.3% K_2O, 10.2% Na_2O, 0.5% LOI

(source: Canadian Minerals Yearbook, Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada). The Copeland Ridge samples fall in the range of nepheline syenite given the relatively comparative silicon, aluminium, potassium and sodium oxide values obtained from geochemical analysis. The Copeland Ridge samples AR-1 to 3 averaged 2.3% Fe_2O_3, in comparison to the typical high-purity nepheline syenite which are 0.07% Fe_2O_3. Significantly higher values of iron oxide are caused by an increase in mafic minerals. Approximately 1-3% biotite is visible as 1-3 mm grain size speckling throughout samples AR-1 to 3. Effort should be directed to finding samples similar to MC95-3 (taken by T.H.Carpenter, 1995 for Discovery Consultants on Copeland Ridge, A.R. 24,328) which returned values of 0.66% Fe_2O_3 as well as being very low in other impurities.

Rock chip and talus fine soil sampling of the Glacier West and Glacier Zone were carried out along the 130 to 080 degree bearing trend of molybdenite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-ilmenite-chalcopyrite-scheelite mineralization. Results indicate that the highest values in Mo correlate with King Resources 1970-72 underground workings and are not considered to be valid drill targets unless deeper targets depths (e.g. 250-400 m projected depth to target stepping back >200 m from the surface showing) are considered. The most prominent new target is the soil/talus fine sample taken at 0+00 W which is at the toe of the receding glacial ice, 459 ppm Mo obtained at 0+00 W is the highest molybdenum value in soil and suggests further exploration should be directed at the southeast extension of the Glacier Zone, which is further supported by southeast plunge of favourable geological structures. The difficulty is to position diamond drilling on or near glacial ice and carry out a comprehensive exploration program in a short summer season. The results warrant further exploration in the southeast direction in order to trace the down-plunge extension of the molybedenite bearing zone. It appears that the Glacier Zone extends under the glacier to the southeast and a source for potential reserves.

The Copeland molybdenite is hosted in 773,000,000 year old (Proterozoic age) rocks of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex. The molybdenite ore (>0.7% MoS_2) is hosted in distinct syenite pegmatite and syenite aplite zones that occur as concordant, tabular-shaped lenses near the contact of a massive nepheline syenite and calc-silcate gneiss unit. There is considerable distortion and displacement of original MoS_2 distribution throughout the syenite pegmatite-aplite as it displays attenuated limbs of folds and 'somewhat spectacular' high grade molybdenite concentrations in fold hinges, which likely have repetitive fold hinge concentrations down plunge.

The other type of mineral occurrence present on the property is high-purity nepheline syenite. A program of geochemical and geological sampling would be necessary to further assess Copeland Ridge area for nepheline, potash and soda feldspar minerals suitable for industrial applications.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of previous core drilling and mining activity, there is potential to outline further economic concentrations of molybdenite (and scheelite) mineralization present on the subject property. A two phase program consisting of preliminary geological mapping, trenching, IP and magnetometer geophysics, and litho-geochemical sampling followed by another series of diamond drill holes and further detailed geological mapping are proposed to test the depth extension of Glacier Zone (upper and lower, surface mineralization trends. Concurrent with drilling, a program of hand trenching, geological mapping and rock chip sampling is required to outline further extensions of known mineral trends. A small program of geochemical and geological sampling to further assess Copeland Ridge area for nepheline, potash and soda feldspar minerals is also recommended.

A detailed budget of this 2 phase exploration program is described as follows:

PHASE 1: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR COPELAND Mo-(W):

FIELD CREW- Geologist, 1 geotechnician, 21 days	$	12,500.00
FIELD COSTS-Assays 250		5,400.00
Rock chip geological/geochemical survey		15,000.00
Geophysics (IP and magnetometer)		23,000.00
Soil Grid		2,500.00
Equipment and Supplies		2,000.00
Communication		900.00
Food		2,400.00
Transportation		17,100.00
Road Improvement, trenching		7,350.00
REPORT		1,850.00
Contingency		10,000.00
Total =	$	100,000.00

PHASE 2: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR COPELAND Mo-(W) TARGETS:

FIELD CREW- Geologist, 1 geotechnician, 1 cook 120 days	$	46,000.00
FIELD COSTS- Core drilling 13,600 feet (4,145.3 m).		355,000.00
Assays 1,400		28,000.00
Equipment and Supplies		4,000.00
Communication		3,000.00
Food		6,500.00
Transportation		38,000.00
REPORT		1,200.00
Contingency		18,300.00
Total =	$	500,000.00

TOTAL PHASE 1 + 2 = $ 600,000.00

The total recommended core drilling for phase 2 is 13,600 feet (4,145.3 m).

Contingent on confirmation and identification of a Mo-W resource on the Copeland claim, the property could be considered for a feasibility study to establish a cutoff grade, a flow-sheet of activity related to restoring the environmental baseline studies, mill facility, access road and haul tunnel as well as rehabilitation of underground workings..

11.0 REFERENCES

Canadian Minerals Handbook 1978, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

CIM Special Volume 15, 1976, page 418-420 Characteristics of Canadian Cordillera Molybdenum Deposits (Soregaroli, A.R., Sutherland Brown, A., 1976)

Clark, K.J., 1972, Stockwork Molybdenum Deposits in the Western Cordillera of North America, Econ. Geol. Volume 67, pp. 731-758

EMPR Assessment Report # 679, 776, 1788, 8752, and 24328

EMPR Bulletin 57 pp. 22, 40, 58-61

EMPR EXPL 1978 pp. 100, 101; 1980 pp. 137,138

EMPR PF (Fyles, J.T., McCammon, J.W., 1969) Mineral Resources Revelstoke Area.

EMPR MP CORPFILE (King Resources Company, 1969, 1970)

GAC Special Paper No. 6, pp. 87-98 (Fyles, J.T., 1970)

Guillet, G. Robert, 1994, "Nepheline Syenite" in Industrial Minerals and Rocks, Donald G. Carr, Ed., Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc.

Kirkham, R.V., 1972, Intermineral Intrusions and their Bearing on Porphyry Copper and Molybdenum Deposits, Econ Geol., Volume 66, 1244-1249

CERTIFICATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of Sooke, B.C., hereby certify that;

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.

2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

4. I have practised my profession for eighteen years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada and South America, and for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.

5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject properties and on published and unpublished literature and maps.

6. I have a direct interest in the subject property.

7. This report is intended for the purpose of filing a statement of work and is not intended for the purposes of public financing.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

August 22, 2005

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- COPELAND CLAIM , REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION, FIELDWORK PERFORMED JULY 4-7, 2005

FIELD CREW:

A.Kikauka (geologist) 4 days	$ 1,400.00

FIELD COSTS:

Helicopter Charter	1,273.08
Food and accommodation	280.00
Assays- 8 rock	355.00
9 soil	198.00
mob/demob	290.00
Truck rental	310.00
Equipment & supplies	190.00
Report (writing, editing, drafting, reproduction)	575.00
TOTAL=	$ 4,871.08

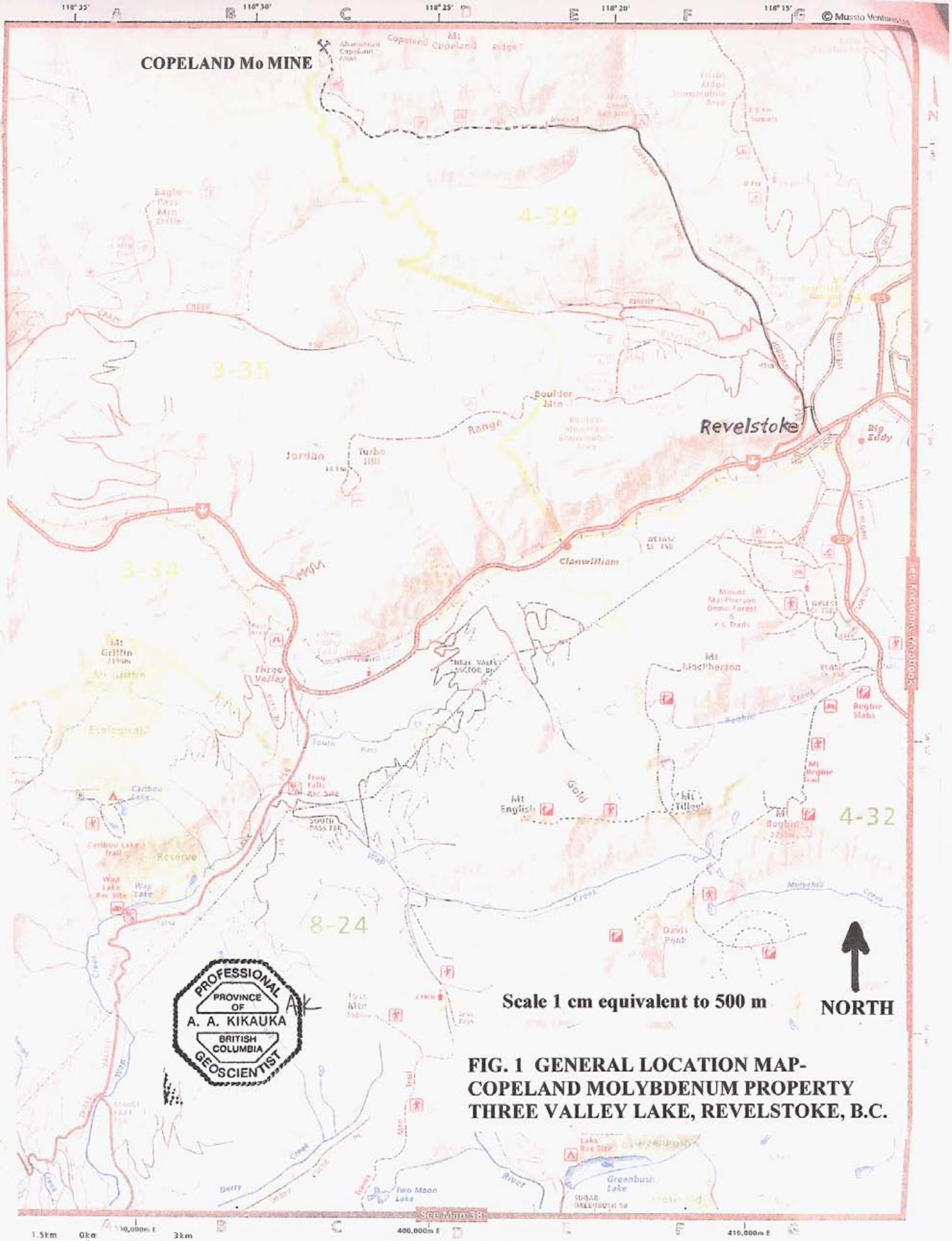


FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION MAP-
COPELAND MOLYBDENUM PROPERTY
THREE VALLEY LAKE, REVELSTOKE, B.C.

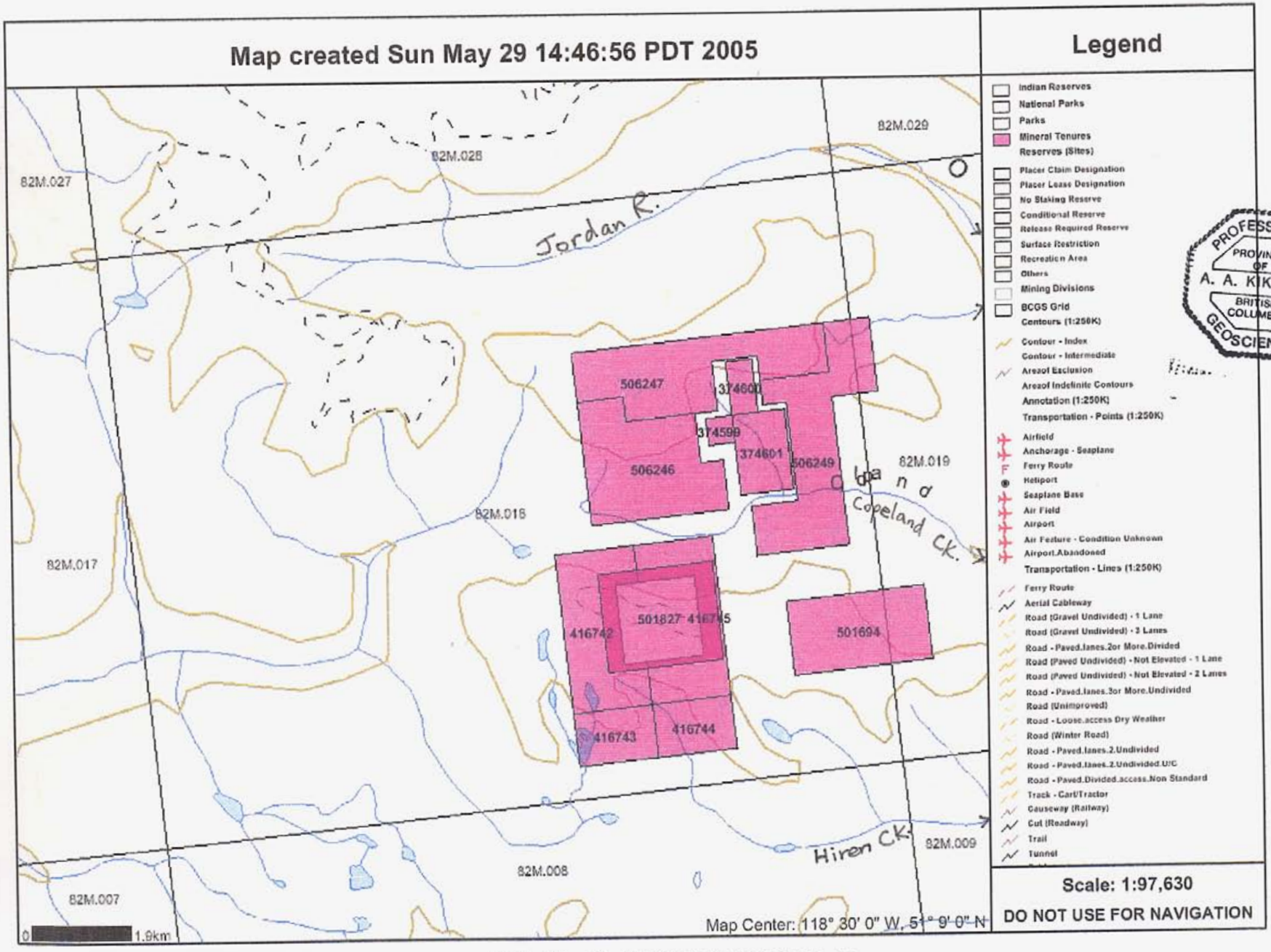


FIG. 2A CLAIM LOCATION MAP-
COPELAND MOLYBDENUM PROPERTY
MINERAL TENURE 501827, COPELAND CLAIM

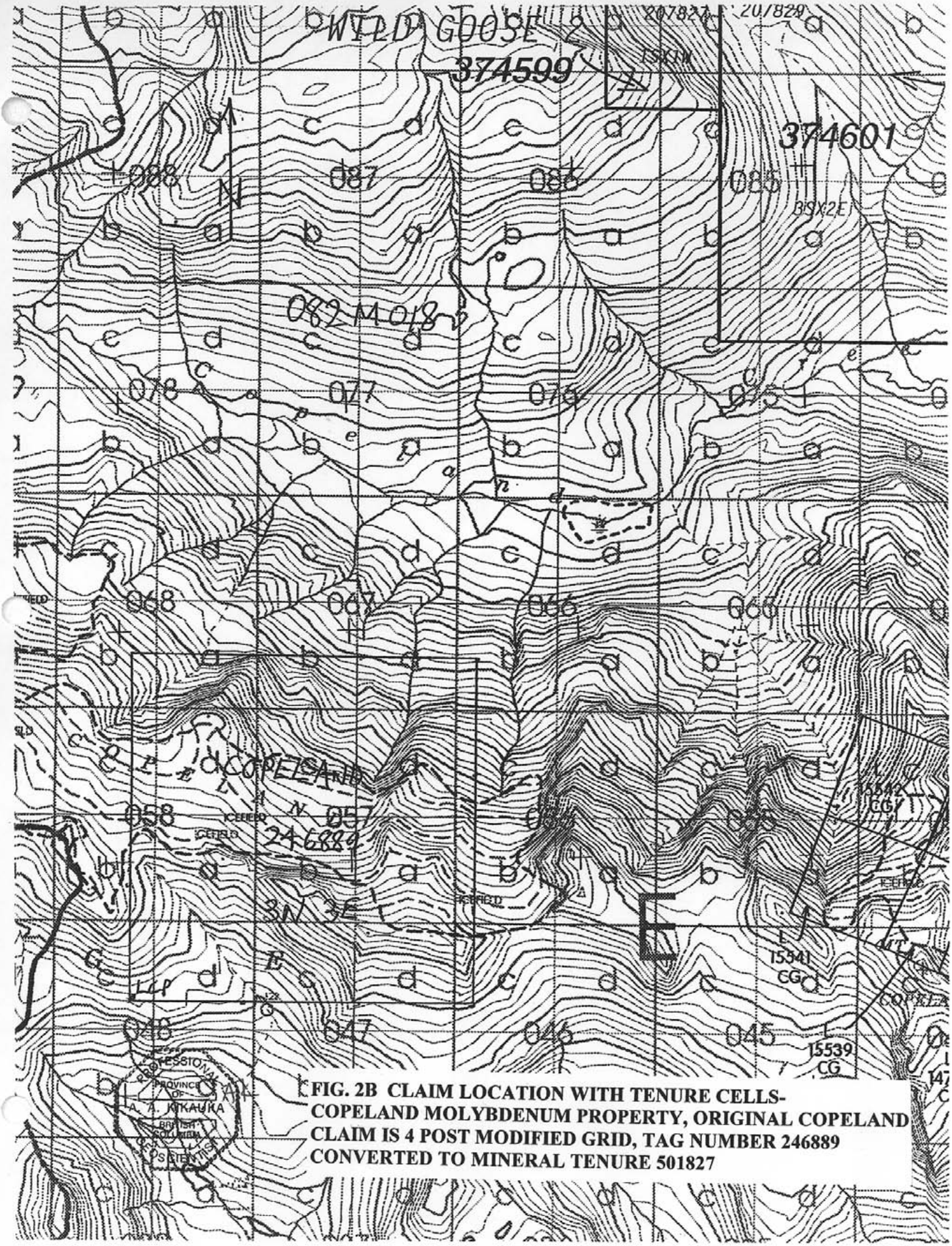
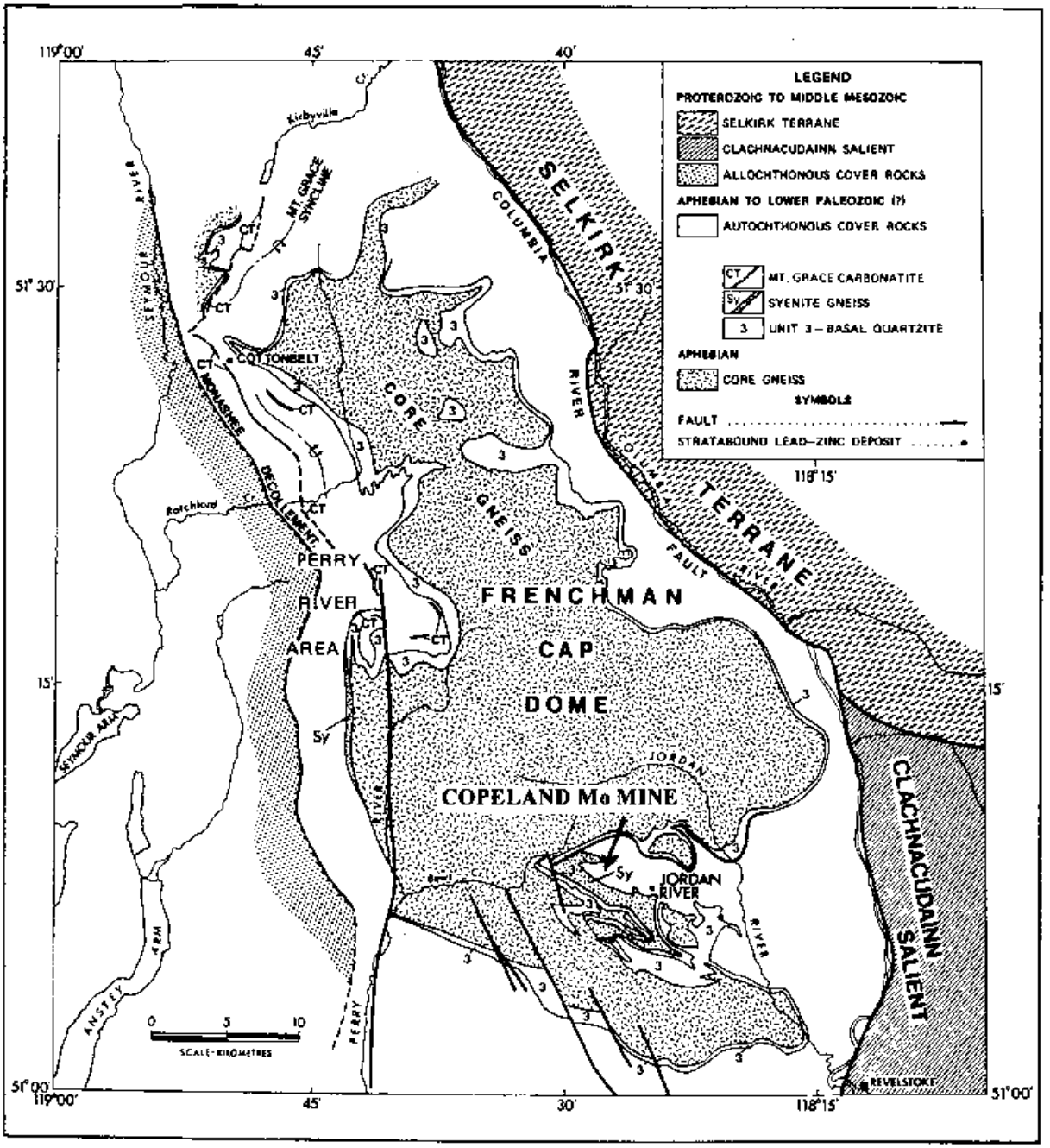
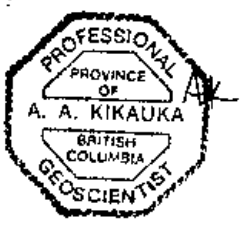


FIG. 2B CLAIM LOCATION WITH TENURE CELLS- COPELAND MOLYBDENUM PROPERTY, ORIGINAL COPELAND CLAIM IS 4 POST MODIFIED GRID, TAG NUMBER 246889 CONVERTED TO MINERAL TENURE 501827



Regional geological map showing the distribution and tectonic setting of alkalic rocks in Frenchman Cap dome, Shuswap Metamorphic Complex (from Höy and Brown, 1980).

**FIG. 3 GENERAL GEOLOGY MAP-
COPELAND MOLYBDENUM PROPERTY WITH RESPECT TO
FRENCHMAN CAP DOME**



WHOLE ROCK CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-625

Andris Kikauka
Geofacts
406-4901 E. Sooke Rd
Sooke, BC
V0S 1N0

15-Jul-05

No. of samples received: 3
Sample type: Rock
Project #: Mt. Copeland
Samples submitted by: Andris Kikauka

Note: Values expressed in percent

ET #.	Tag #	BaO	P205	SiO2	MnO	Fe203	MgO	Al203	CaO	TiO2	Na2O	K20	L.O.I.
1	Cope-05 AR-1	0.10	0.05	54.9	0.04	2.35	0.05	23.7	1.13	0.23	8.23	8.27	0.90
2	Cope-05 AR-2	0.06	0.09	54.2	0.08	2.58	0.13	23.0	2.40	0.54	7.75	8.84	0.40
3	Cope-05 AR-3	0.05	0.07	54.0	0.04	2.11	0.09	24.1	1.50	0.46	8.30	8.73	0.50
QC DATA:													
Repeat:													
1	Cope-05 AR-1	0.10	0.09	54.8	0.04	2.21	0.06	23.9	1.13	0.23	8.29	8.22	0.90
Resplit:													
1	Cope-05 AR-1	0.10	0.06	55.0	0.05	2.20	0.11	23.7	1.11	0.23	8.11	8.33	1.00
Standard:													
sy4		0.03	0.22	50.4	0.11	6.43	0.54	20.7	8.16	0.28	7.03	1.54	4.56
tdb1		0.04	0.26	50.2	0.19	14.6	5.83	13.2	9.77	2.33	2.18	0.99	0.30
s3		5.05	1.12	82.0	0.00	-0.09	0.12	2.71	-0.03	0.01	5.29	3.79	0.00

JJ/jj
df/wr600
XLS/05

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

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2005-627

15-Jul-05

A. KIKAUKA - Geo Facts
406-4901 E.Sooke Road
Sooke, BC
V0S 1N0

No. of samples received:5
Sample Type: Rock
Submitted by: A. Kikauka
Project #:Mount Copeland

ET #.	Tag #	Mo %
1	Cope-05 AR-4	0.023
2	Cope-05 AR-5	0.302
3	Cope-05 AR-6	1.917
4	Cope-05 AR-7	2.699
5	Cope-05 AR-8	0.123

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	Cope-05 AR-4	0.023

Resplit:

1	Cope-05 AR-4	0.023

Standard:

PR-1	0.590
PR-1	0.592
MP2	0.283
MP2	0.281

JJ/ga
XLS/05

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

14-Jul

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
0041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-626

A. KIKAUKA - Geo Facts
406-4901 E.Sooke Road
Sooke, BC
V0S 1N0

Attention: Andris Kikauka

No. of samples received:9
Sample Type: Soil
Submitted by: A. Kikauka
Project #:Mount Copeland

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	Cope-5 AS-00W	0.3	2.02	5	60	<5	0.69	<1	10	23	23	3.44	180	0.69	1148	459	0.68	20	1700	50	<5	<20	194	0.14	<10	64	<10	86	126
2	Cope-5 AS-50W	0.3	1.11	10	60	<5	0.62	<1	13	36	31	4.85	210	0.73	1442	21	0.16	27	1770	68	<5	<20	106	0.13	<10	83	<10	67	171
3	Cope-5 AS-100W	<0.2	1.87	5	165	<5	0.88	<1	28	74	57	5.16	150	1.77	2028	40	0.08	80	2920	48	<5	<20	163	0.27	<10	79	<10	70	206
4	Cope-5 AS-150W	0.3	1.46	10	120	<5	1.62	2	24	36	82	5.05	230	1.58	2903	384	0.05	58	2550	52	<5	<20	189	0.20	<10	62	<10	185	176
5	Cope-5 AS-300W	<0.2	1.33	25	85	<5	0.83	2	20	21	46	4.64	340	1.07	2284	11	0.07	37	1050	104	<5	<20	70	0.09	<10	50	<10	99	311
6	Cope-5 AS-350W	0.3	1.21	25	70	<5	1.13	1	25	42	56	5.52	320	1.20	2003	17	0.06	50	810	164	<5	<20	71	0.07	<10	44	<10	92	333
7	Cope-5 AS-400W	<0.2	1.63	10	55	<5	0.97	1	30	38	72	6.09	250	1.31	1897	13	0.26	76	990	66	<5	<20	112	0.11	<10	49	<10	128	243
8	Cope-5 AS-450W	1.2	1.19	30	50	<5	1.41	3	16	32	62	3.64	70	1.11	1809	36	0.04	28	820	790	<5	<20	94	0.06	<10	60	<10	46	745
9	Cope-5 AS-500W	0.2	2.75	20	195	<5	0.84	1	42	44	137	8.05	460	2.31	4716	52	0.08	64	1170	186	<5	<20	114	0.22	<10	106	<10	154	749
QC DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	Cope-5 AS-00W	0.3	2.13	5	65	<5	0.70	<1	10	28	21	3.59	190	0.70	1216	484	0.69	20	1570	48	<5	<20	208	0.15	<10	67	<10	92	133
Standard:																													
GEO '05		1.6	1.64	55	140	<5	1.46	<1	18	60	86	3.57	<10	0.90	635	1	0.03	30	680	22	<5	<20	53	0.10	<10	71	<10	10	74

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

JJ/ga/bs
df/629f
XLS/05

15-Jul-

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

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-625

Andris Kikauka
Geofacts
406-4901 E. Sooke Rd
Sooke, BC
V0S 1N0

No. of samples received: 3
Sample type: Rock
Project #: Mt. Copeland
Samples submitted by: Andris Kikauka

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	Cope-05 AR-1	<0.2	4.49	25	10	<5	0.40	<1	<1	37	<1	0.81	30	<0.01	124	<1	4.02	1	140	16	<5	<20	328	0.02	<10	20	<10	20	22
2	Cope-05 AR-2	<0.2	4.85	30	5	<5	0.70	<1	<1	50	1	0.66	170	<0.01	227	<1	4.15	2	80	14	<5	<20	316	0.05	<10	18	<10	163	7
3	Cope-05 AR-3	<0.2	4.75	25	<5	<5	0.59	<1	<1	34	<1	0.91	100	<0.01	164	<1	4.29	1	170	16	<5	<20	376	0.04	<10	20	<10	70	16

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	Cope-05 AR-1	<0.2	4.51	20	10	<5	0.39	<1	<1	37	<1	0.75	30	<0.01	117	1	4.00	2	140	16	5	<20	330	0.02	<10	19	<10	19	20

Standard:

GEO '05		1.5	1.49	55	145	<5	1.33	<1	15	55	84	3.69	<10	0.77	562	<1	0.03	25	560	20	<5	<20	54	0.11	<10	72	<10	9	76

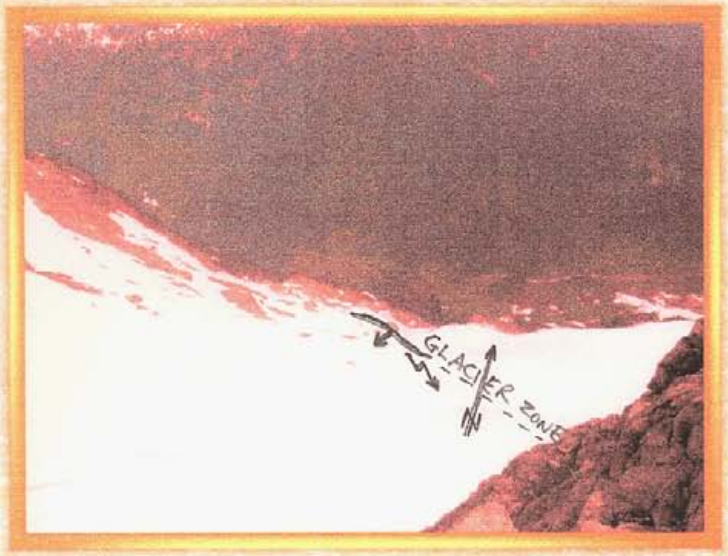
JJ/jj
dt/669a
XLS/05

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

Hiren Creek looking WNW

Copeland Ridge looking NE at East Basin

Copeland Ridge looking south

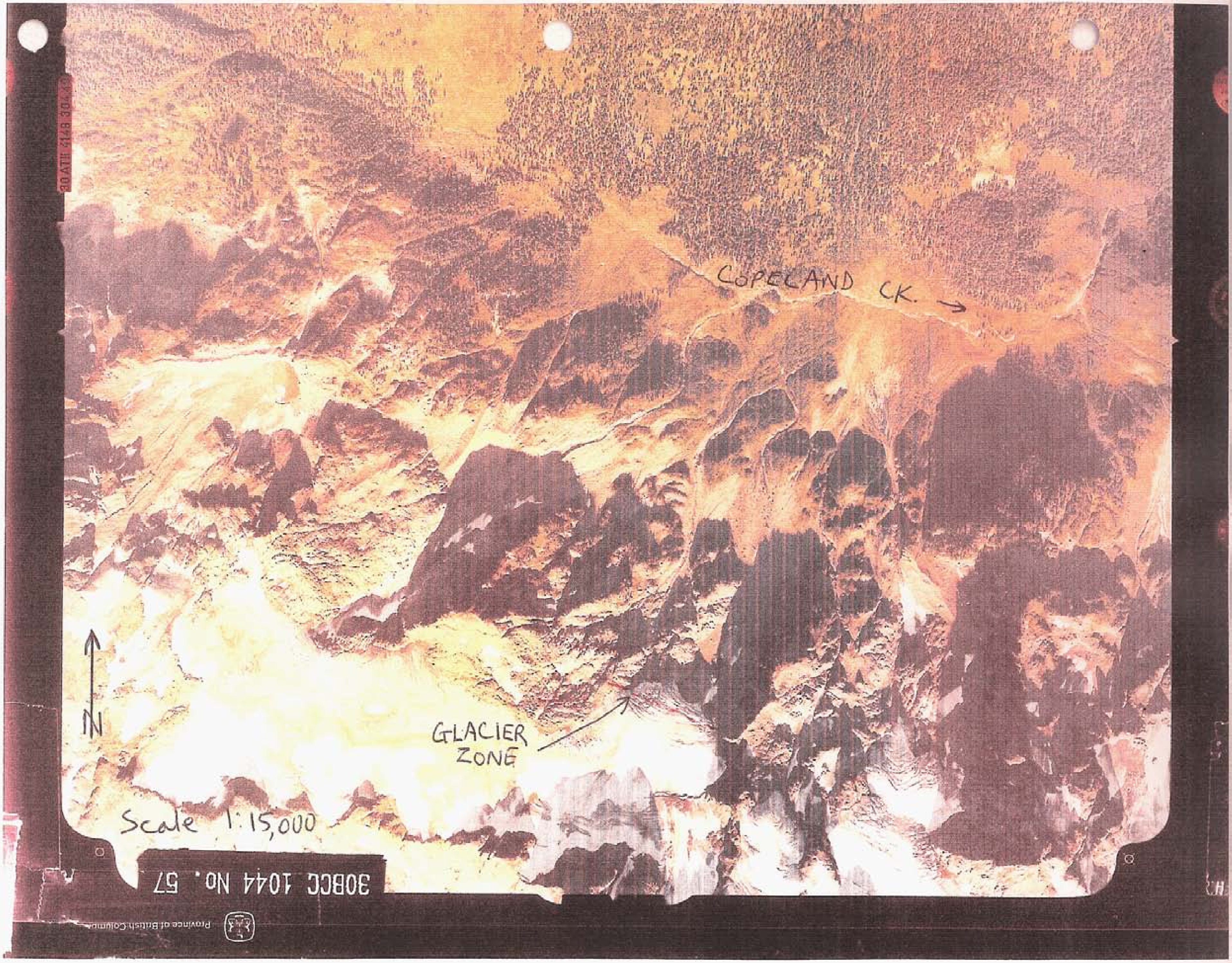


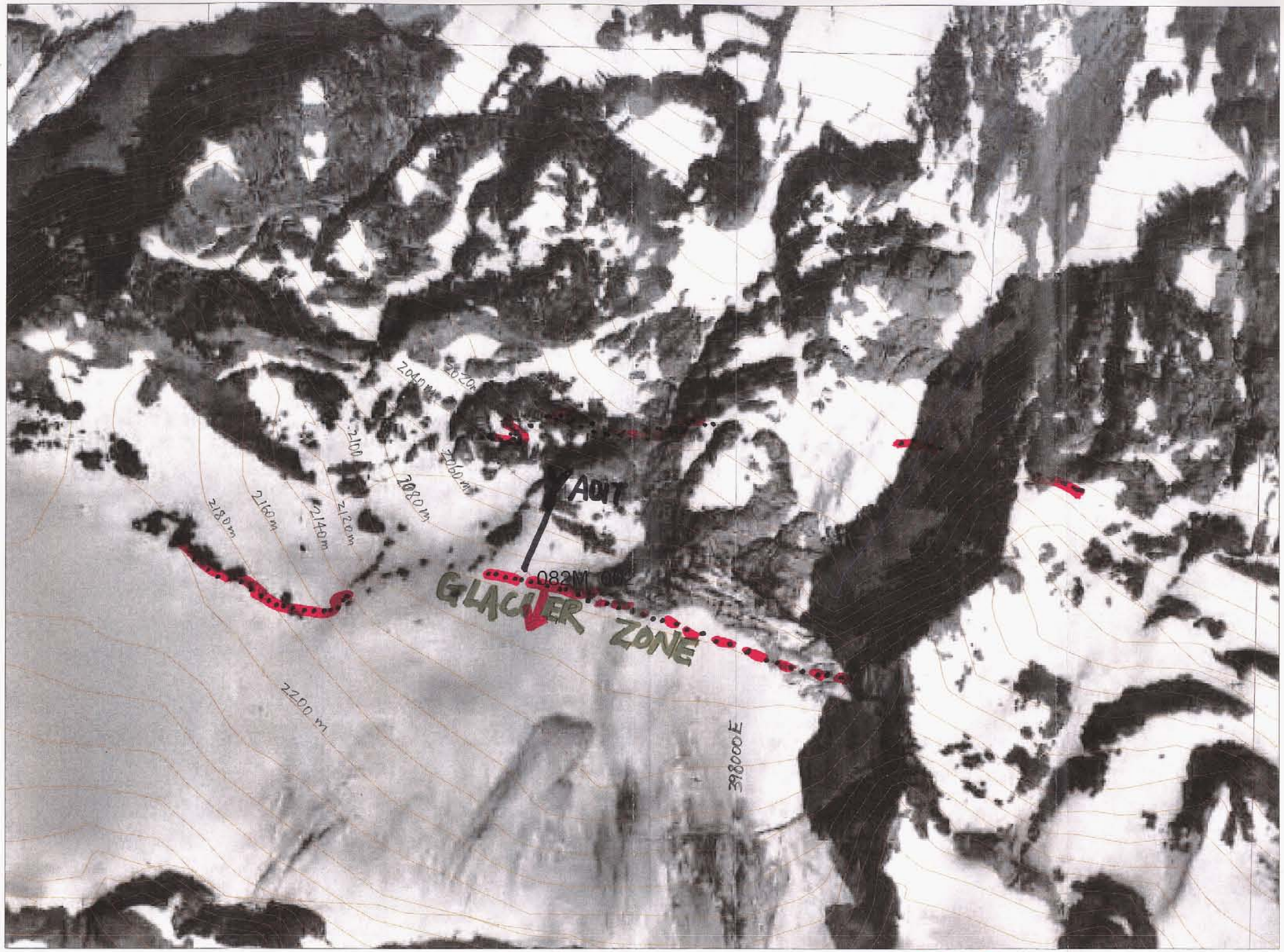
Copeland Ridge looking down on Glacier Zone Mo. ⅋ Plunge SE shallow, strike 110° dip south moderate to steep

Looking ESE at Glacier Zone Mt. Copeland in background

6664' elev portal

Looking SE at Glacier Zone


COPELAND CK.
GLACIER ZONE
N
Scale 1:15,000
30BCC 1044 No. 57
Province of British Columbia



SCALE 1 : 3,880

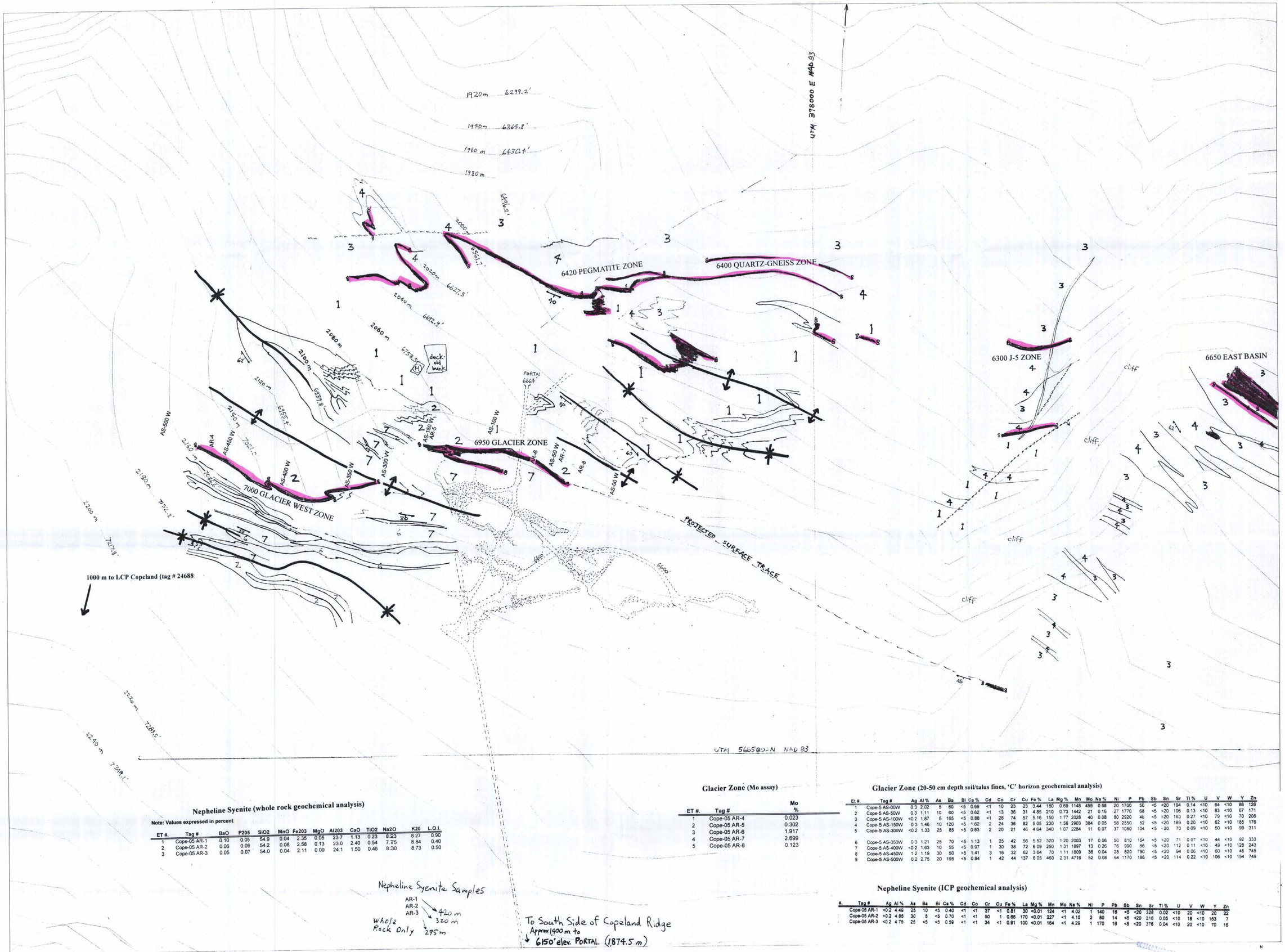
100 0 100 200 300

METERS

Copeland Moly

MoS_2

N



SCALE 1 : 1,200

20 0 20 40 60

METERS

PROTEROZOIC (PRE-CAMBRIAN)

8- Syenite Aplite/Syenite Pegmatite: K-feldpsar, kaolinite, sericite, calcite, biotite. pyrrhotite, pyrite, molybdenite, ilmenite, chalcopyrite, scheelite

7- Hangingwall Syenite Gneiss, Nepheline Syenite: microcline/oligoclase, green/brown mica, chlorite, accessory apatite, zircon, & sphene

6- Biotite-Amphibole Marble: weathered and deeply pitted appearance, biotite, hornblende, chlorite, marble, actinolite, diopside

5- Black Biotite Amphibole Gneiss: schistose, biotite, hornblende, chlorite, oligoclase, magnetite

4- Quartzite Gneiss: massive feldspar, granular texture, interbedded marble bands with actinolite and diopside

3- Footwall Schist: massive biotite, minor feldspar, chlorite

2- Footwall Syenite Gneiss: brown weathering, microcline/oligoclase, green/brown mica, chlorite

1- Green Diopside Gneiss: 50% feldspar, 10-35% biotite, 2-10% green diopside.

FIG. 4 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Complied by: Andris Kikauka, P.Geo., 2005
After 1" equivalent to 100 feet (scale 1:1,200) geological mapping for KRC Operators Ltd., by Western Resource Consultants, October, 1972.

- 2160 m — Contour lines at 20 m intervals
- Anticlinal fold axis
- Lithology contact
- Fault
- Creek
- Synclinal fold axis
- Underground workings
- Foliation

Nepheline Syenite (whole rock geochemical analysis)

Note: Values expressed in percent

ET #.	Tag #	BaO	P205	SiO2	MnO	Fe203	MgO	Al203	CaO	TiO2	Na2O	K20	L.O.I.
1	Cope-05 AR-1	0.10	0.05	54.9	0.04	2.35	0.05	23.7	1.13	0.23	8.23	8.27	0.90
2	Cope-05 AR-2	0.06	0.09	54.2	0.08	2.58	0.13	23.0	2.40	0.54	7.75	8.84	0.40
3	Cope-05 AR-3	0.05	0.07	54.0	0.04	2.11	0.09	24.1	1.50	0.46	8.30	8.73	0.50

Nepheline Syenite Samples
AR-1 → 420 m
AR-2 → 320 m
AR-3 → 295 m
Whole Rock Only

To South Side of Copeland Ridge
Approx 1900 m to
6150' elev. PORTAL (1874.5 m)

Glacier Zone (Mo assay)

ET #.	Tag #	Mo %
1	Cope-05 AR-4	0.023
2	Cope-05 AR-5	0.302
3	Cope-05 AR-6	1.917
4	Cope-05 AR-7	2.699
5	Cope-05 AR-8	0.123

Glacier Zone (20-50 cm depth soil/talus fines, 'C' horizon geochemical analysis)

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	Cope-5 AS-00W	0.3	2.02	5	60	<5	0.69	<1	10	23	23	3.44	180	0.69	1148	459	0.68	20	1700	50	<5	<20	194	0.14	<10	64	<10	86	126
2	Cope-5 AS-50W	0.3	1.11	10	60	<5	0.62	<1	13	36	31	4.85	210	0.73	1442	21	0.16	27	1770	68	<5	<20	106	0.13	<10	83	<10	67	171
3	Cope-5 AS-100W	<0.2	1.87	5	165	<5	0.88	<1	28	74	57	5.16	150	1.77	2028	40	0.08	80	2920	46	<5	<20	163	0.27	<10	79	<10	70	206
4	Cope-5 AS-150W	0.3	1.46	10	120	<5	1.62	2	24	36	82	5.05	230	1.58	2903	384	0.05	58	2550	52	<5	<20	189	0.20	<10	62	<10	185	176
5	Cope-5 AS-300W	<0.2	1.33	25	85	<5	0.83	2	20	21	46	4.64	340	1.07	2284	11	0.07	37	1050	104	<5	<20	70	0.09	<10	50	<10	99	311
6	Cope-5 AS-350W	0.3	1.21	25	70	<5	1.13	1	25	42	56	5.52	320	1.20	2003	17	0.06	50	810	164	<5	<20	71	0.07	<10	44	<10	92	333
7	Cope-5 AS-400W	<0.2	1.63	10	55	<5	0.97	1	30	38	72	6.09	250	1.31	1897	13	0.26	76	990	66	<5	<20	112	0.11	<10	49	<10	128	243
8	Cope-5 AS-450W	1.2	1.19	30	50	<5	1.41	3	16	32	62	3.64	70	1.11	1809	36	0.04	28	820	790	<5	<20	94	0.06	<10	60	<10	46	745
9	Cope-5 AS-500W	0.2	2.75	20	195	<5	0.84	1	42	44	137	8.05	460	2.31	4716	52	0.08	54	1170	186	<5	<20	114	0.22	<10	106	<10	154	749

Nepheline Syenite (ICP geochemical analysis)

#.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
	Cope-05 AR-1	<0.2	4.49	25	10	<5	0.40	<1	<1	37	<1	0.81	30	<0.01	124	<1	4.02	1	140	16	<5	<20	328	0.02	<10	20	<10	20	22
	Cope-05 AR-2	<0.2	4.85	30	5	<5	0.70	<1	<1	50	1	0.66	170	<0.01	227	<1	4.15	2	80	14	<5	<20	316	0.05	<10	18	<10	163	7
	Cope-05 AR-3	<0.2	4.75	25	<5	<5	0.59	<1	<1	34	<1	0.91	100	<0.01	184	<1	4.29	1	170	16	<5	<20	376	0.04	<10	20	<10	70	16

sample	width	depth	alteration	mineral	northing	easting	elev	notes
AS-00 W	SOIL	15 cm	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665183	397923	2054	glac ice
AS-50 W	SOIL	25 cm	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665199	379896	2064	
AS-100 W	SOIL	25 cm	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665239	397852	2067	
AS-150 W	SOIL	15 cm	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665229	397805	2065	ck gully
AS-300 W	SOIL	35 cm	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665134	397630	2177	
AS-350 W	SOIL	25 cm	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665157	397601	2186	
AS-400 W	SOIL	20 cm	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665184	397559	2196	
AS-450 W	SOIL	20 cm	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665219	397523	2201	
AS-500 W	SOIL	25 cm	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665234	397477	2209	
AR-1	1.0 m	rock chip	none	1-2% biot	5664657	397794	2432	neph syen
AR-2	1.0 m	rock chip	none	1-2% biot	5664724	397638	2362	neph syen
AR-3	1.0 m	rock chip	none	1-2% biot	5664805	397490	2378	neph syen
AR-4	2.2 m	rock chip	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665164	397586	2190	moly
AR-5	2.5 m	rock chip	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665229	397805	2065	moly
AR-6	2.6 m	rock chip	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665217	397874	2065	moly
AR-7	0.4 m	rock chip	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665210	397882	2066	moly
AR-8	1.0 m	rock chip	skrn, K-sp	py.pyo.il.	5665199	397896	2064	moly