27926

GEOLOGICAL and ASSESSMENT REPORT
2005 WORK PROGRAM
IRON 1 MINERAL CLAIMS, IRON MOUNTAIN

Merritt, B.C., Nicola M.D.

MAPSHEET 92 I- 2 NAD 27
Latitude Longitude 50° 02' 16 "N /120° 45 '48" W
UTM 10 5545000E/ 660172N
WORK PROGRAM COMPLETED JULY 15 TO 20, 2005

for:

DEL EXPLORATION LTD.

455 - 5525 West Boulevard
Vancouver BC., V6M 3W6

by

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SEPTEMBER 11, 2005
Amended May 4, 2006

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GEOLOGICAL REPORT
2005 WORK PROGRAM
IRON MOUNTAIN CU-AU PB-ZN-AG PROPERTY
Merritt BC., Nicola Mining Division
DEL EXPLORATION LTD.

SUMMARY

The writer has been retained by DEL EXPLORATION LTD. ("Del ") to describe the geology and past and recent exploration work conducted on the Lucky Todd (or Comstock) volcanogenic massive sulphide property on Iron Mountain, near Merritt in Central British Columbia.

The Iron Mountain Property is located on the northeast, east and south flanks of Iron Mountain approximately 7 km south of Merritt, British Columbia in the Nicola Mining Division. The property is centered at geographic coordinates 50° 03'N. Latitude and 122° 45'W in National Topographic ("N.T.S.") Mapsheet 92-1-2.

Access to the property is via a well maintained road servicing a microwave installation at about 1694 meters on Iron Mountain. The access road is reached via the Comstock mine road which branch off the Coquihalla Highway, which cuts across the western flank of Iron Mountain. The Highway allows access to the property with one day's driving from Vancouver and one hours drive from Kamloops, British Columbia. The property is moderately forested with fir, spruce and pine with commercial stands generally restricted to lower elevations. Open timbered and grassy slopes occur on the plateau top which along with broad valleys are used for rangeland. Till and soil cover ranges from one to several meters and is generally thicker on the lower slopes.

Five claims comprising 17 "cells" are held by the registered owner W.A. Howell and under option to Del Exploration Ltd. Each cell measures roughly 450 meters square. The claims occupy about
352 Hectares (870 acres)

The initial discovery of the 'Lucky Todd (Comstock or Leadville) barite-galena showing was made by Emmett Todd in 1927 with development including sinking of a 70 foot shaft in 1927 and 1928. In 1929, Comstock B.C. Ltd held 1000 acres of claimed land but failed to expedite the planed exploration programs. The shaft was extended to 100 ft., but the mineralization was cut at the base by a flat fault.

Since that time many small to large mining companies have explored the area, but only shallow trenching and drilling has been done. A large amount of data from 1970-1990 is available at different scales but needs to be compiled. The Lucky Todd showing has not been drilled although four short drill holes in other areas had weakly anomalous copper and gold values

The Lucky Todd showing, originally thought to be a vein, has now been identified as a possible Volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit or "Kuroko" style deposit similar to those in volcanic regimes in Japan.

2005 WORK PROGRAM

A small work program was completed July 15 to 20, 2005, including mapping, silt and soil samples (taken with an auger) and limited rock sampling. The program was completed by geologist William A. Howell, B.Sc. P.Geo. and assistant Tim Price, under the writers's supervision. The writer spent one day examining the showings and verifying the soil sample locations.

The Phase I sampling program included 6 rocks, and 45 soil and silt samples. Samples were taken from a depth of one-half to one meter generally within the "B" soil horizon, using a soil auger. Total cost of the program was $6423.45 for the work done by Mr. Howell and $2500 for the writers inspection and report.

An itemized cost statement is provided in an Appendix

All samples were analysed by ICP methods by Acme Laboratories Ltd. A tabulation of analyses and waypoint locations is provided in an Appendix.

Three traverses were completed involving 51 sample in all. One sample was above the Jasper showing which is lower, but along strike from the Comstock zone. The second traverse was parallel with the first. The third travers is across the strike of the volcanic units up and across the Comstock zone (see Sketches)

The writer inspected the Comstock shaft where barite and galena and minor sphalerite and pyrite are present in highly silicified volcanics which could be rhyolites or could be silicified more basic volcanics. A second shaft was found along strike and northeast of the Comstock shaft, adjacent to the access road, but it is old, and is full of water anc can not be accessed.

The writer verified that mineralization of barite and galena is characteristic of the Comstock zone, associated with silicic alteration in Nicola volcanics and patchy to bedded jasper. An outcrop of barytic mineralization occurs about 50 meters northeast of the shaft. A prominent band of jasper is down hill and on strike.

DISCUSSION

The three survey lines and incidental rock sampling demonstrated that the Comstock horizon, which has the appearance of a classic "Kuroko" style Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide deposit, can be traced approximately 100 meters in outcrops and old shafts and trenches. The lithological expression, bolstered by polymetallic base metal geochemical anomalies, primarily in soil, extends for about 800 meters. Past geochemical surveys may have been inhibited by soil depth. The geochemical response is definitely improved by using soil augur techniques.

The geochemical elements which are anomalous in the central part of each traverse (where the traverse crosses the Comstock Horizon) are Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver, Cadmium and Barium. Not every sample is uniformly anomalous but combined, the metals show a pronounced though moderate anomaly over the horizon.

The results warrant further investigation by rock geochemistry, trenching , IP and diamond drilling.

Suggested recommendations for additional exploration are set out below and in the accompanying budgets:

Phase II (Year 1)

- Data compilation
- Additional claim staking. (If adjacent claims come open)
- Prospecting and mapping, GPS Surveys of all landmarks roads, shafts, trenches, old claim posts and grids
- Backhoe Trenching
- IP survey

Phase III (Year 1 or 2)

This would be followed in Phase II by drilling (provided the results of Phase I are considered favourable)

- Diamond drilling 750-1000 meters

A budget for the work is estimated at:

BUDGET ESTIMATED FOR THE IRON MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

PHASE II	AMOUNT CAN$	AMOUNT US$
Prospecting, GPS Mapping, data compilation April-June 2005	$15000	12750
Claim staking (if warranted)	$3,000	2550
Backhoe Trenching (all inclusive)	20,000	17000
IP Survey (all inclusive)	40,000	34000
Contingency	7500	6600
TOTAL PHASE II	85500	72900
PHASE III		
Diamond Drilling, 3000 m, 10 holes (Supervision and all costs all inclusive)	$350,000	297500
TOTAL ALL PHASES rounded	$440,000.00	$370,000.00

respectfully submitted

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN AMENDED TO INCORPORATE MORE DETAILED SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND PLOTS OF COPPER, LEAD, AND ZINC IN SOIL AUGER TRAVERSES

BARRY PRICE, MAY 4, 2006

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
2005 WORK PROGRAM
IRON MOUNTAIN CU-AU PB-ZN-AG PROPERTY
Merritt BC., Nicola Mining Division

INTRODUCTION

The writer has been retained by DEL EXPLORATION LTD. ("Del ") to describe the geology and past exploration work conducted on the Comstock volcanogenic massive sulphide property on Iron Mountain, near Merritt in Central British Columbia. The writer visited the property approximately 1982, and again on September 3, 2005, accompanied by W.A. Howell, B.Sc., P.Geo. , owner and operator of the claims.

LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figures 1 & 2)

The Iron Mountain Property is located on the northeast, east and south flanks of Iron Mountain approximately 7 km south of Merritt, British Columbia in the Nicola Mining Division. The property is centered at geographic coordinates 50° 03'N. Latitude and 122° 45'W in National Topographic ("N.T.S.") Mapsheet 92-1-2.

Access to the property is via a well maintained road servicing a microwave installation at about 1694 meters on Iron Mountain. The access road is reached via the Comstock mine road which branch off the Coquihalla Highway, which cuts across the western flank of Iron Mountain. The Highway allows access to the property with one day's driving from Vancouver and one hours drive from Kamloops, British Columbia.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property is situated within the Interior Plateau of south central British Columbia with topography typical of the high rolling uplands of the region. Elevations on the property range from 3,700 feet (1128 meters) in the southern part of the property to 5,500 feet (1694 meters) at the summit of Iron Mountain, with most of the property above 4700 feet (1433 meters). The property is moderately forested with fir, spruce and pine with commercial stands generally restricted to lower elevations. Open timbered and grassy slopes occur on the plateau top which along with broad valleys are used for rangeland. Till and soil cover ranges from one to several meters and is generally thicker on the lower slopes.

LOCATION MAP

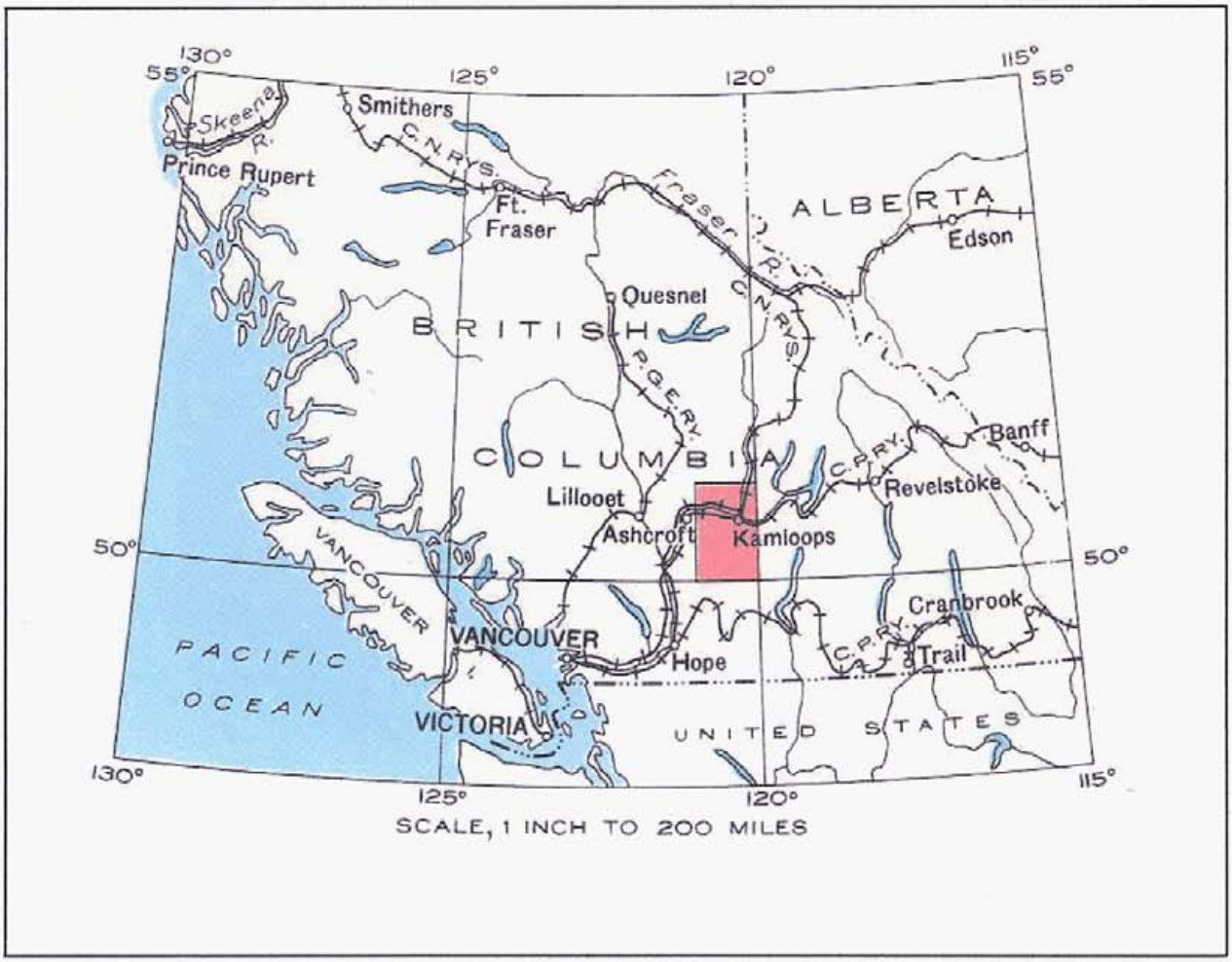
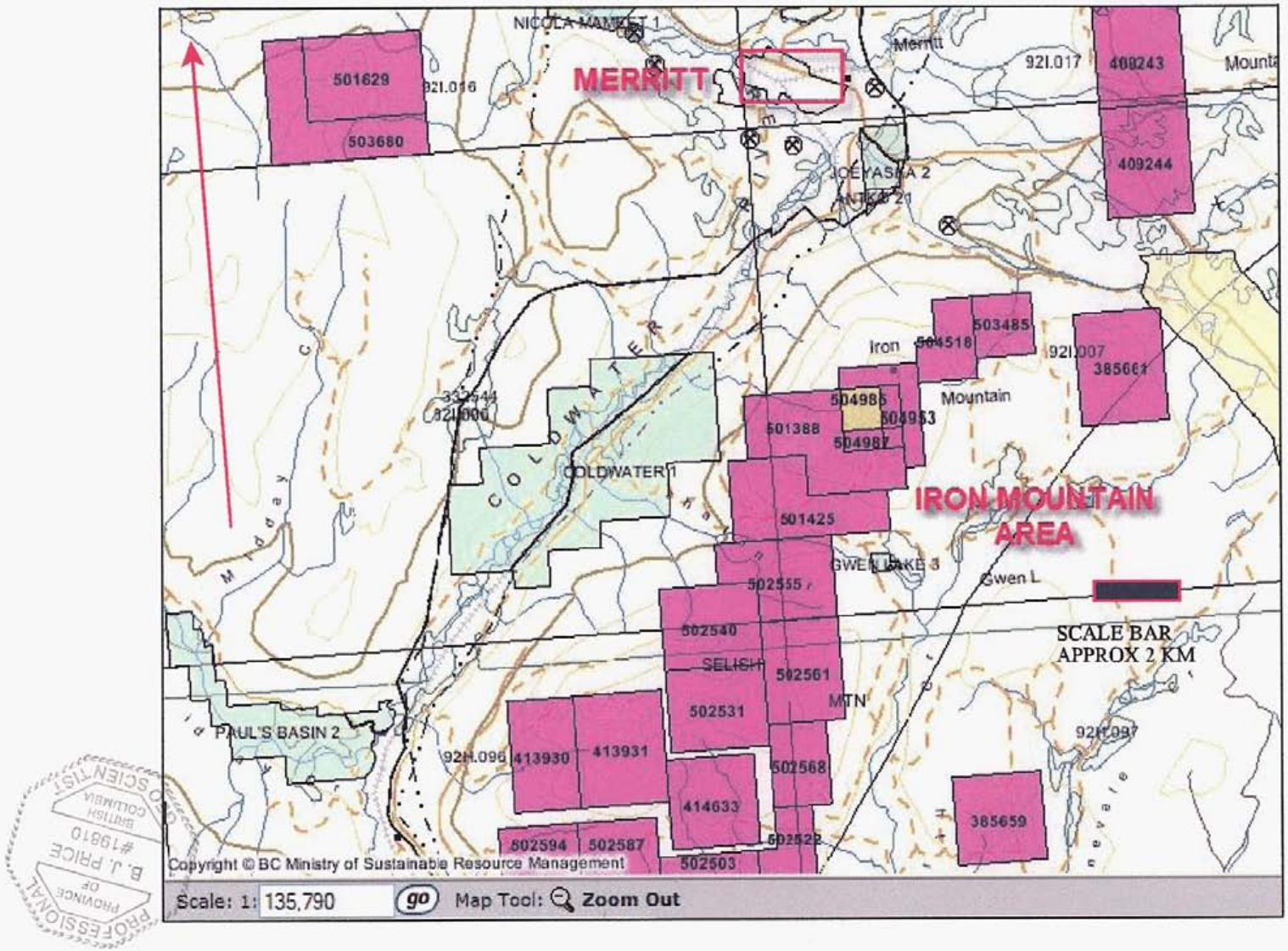


Figure 1 LOCATION MAP NICOLA MAPSHEET BC.

FIGURE 2. LOCATION OF MERRITT BC AND CLAIMS



MINERAL TITLES

Five claims comprising 17 "cells"held by the registered owner and under option to Del are as follows:

Mineral Titles, Iron Mountain Property

TITLE	NAME	OWNER	MAP	EXPIRY	STATUS	CELLS	AREA Ha.
504953	Iron 1 **	112364 100%	092I	2006/JAN/26	GOOD	8	166.012
504985	*	112364 100%	092I	2005/AUG/20*	GOOD	4	83.008
504986	*	112364 100%	092I	2005/AUG/20*	GOOD	2	41.504
504987	*	112364 100%	092I	2005/AUG/20*	GOOD	2	41.509
504988	*	112364 100%	092I	2005/AUG/20*	GOOD	1	20.75
* Advanced to 2009 BJP.						17	352.783

112364 = W.A. HOWELL, Registered Owner Source Mineral Titles Online, February 2 2005

Each claim (cell) is approximately 20 hectares; the property covers 352.8 Ha = 3.52 sq. kilometers. Registered owner is William A. Howell, a Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) who has been associated with geological work on the mountain for many years, with Chevron Minerals, JMT services Ltd., and Quintana Minerals Corp.. I visited the property about 1982 accompanied by Mr. Howell.

There are no encumbrances or liens known to the writer. The claims have not been surveyed, but under the new claim staking system, the boundaries are defined by latitude and longitude coordinates and can be precisely located by GPS surveys. The writer is in possession of much of the exploration data for the property which are the property of Mr. Howell.

The property encompasses a number of showing previously called Iron Mountain, Leadville, Comstock and/or Lucky Todd, but does not include the adjacent Charmer or Diane showings, which are owned by others. The claims are not surveyed and new claims in BC do not have posts but are referenced to Degrees, Minutes and Seconds of Latitude and Longitude.

The mineral titles allow the company to explore the claims subject to the laws and regulations of the Province of British Columbia. The sketch below shows the original Rusty 1-4 mineral claims, later converted to "cells" after a change in staking procedures in BC.

** Advanced to 2010 with this work BJP.

ORIGINAL "RUSTY" CLAIMS 1-4
W.A. HOWELL, IRON MOUNTAIN

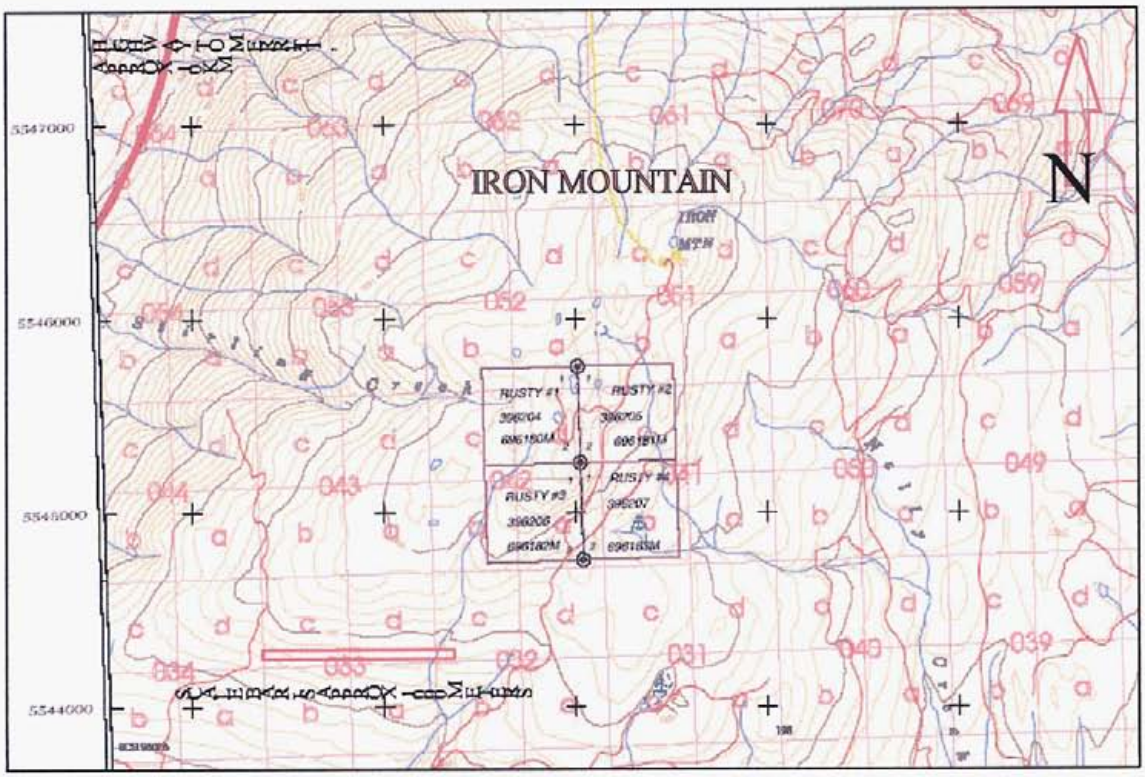


Figure 3 Original Rusty 1-4 claims prior to Conversion.

The writer has not verified the position of the claims except by reference to Mineral Titles Online. Claim posts no longer define titles in the field, but titles are referenced to Latitude and Longitude of cell corners.

A detailed sketch of the valid titles is provided on the following page.

CLAIMS ON IRON MOUNTAIN, MERRITT BC.

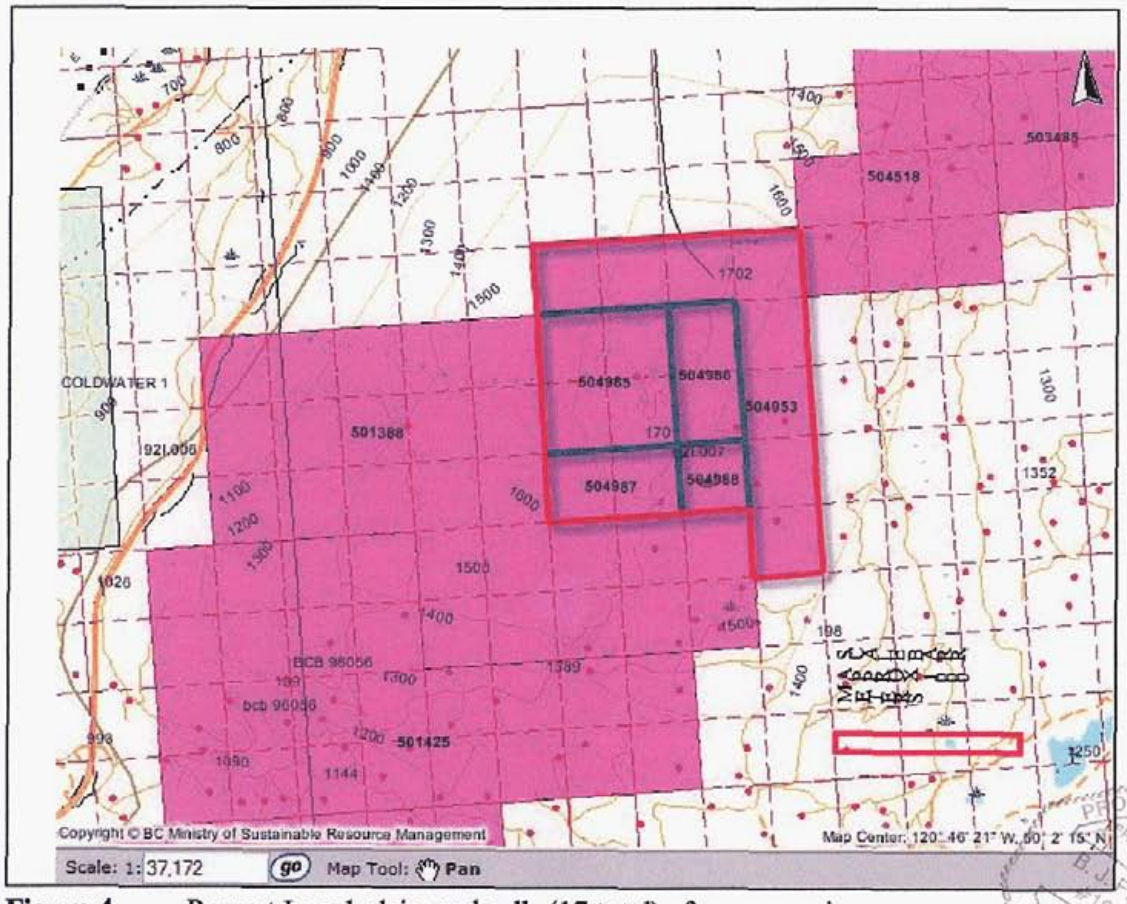


Figure 4 Present Iron 1 claim and cells (17 total) after conversion.

PAST WORK

The claims have had several work programs over a long period of time, following discovery of copper gold mineralization and also Lead-Zinc-Silver barite mineralization. The history has been outlined by P.A. Christopher P.Eng., PhD, (1990) as follows:

1896 The earliest exploration reported in the Iron Mountain area was in the area south and west of the property, which apparently focussed on base metal mineralization occurring as stringers and blebs in andesitic flows and pyroclastics and culminated in the sinking of three shafts, the Charmer (Shaft 1), the Islander (Shaft 2) and the Victoria (Shaft 3) in 1896.

1927 The initial discovery of the 'Leadville' barite-galena showing was made by Emmett Todd in 1927 with development including sinking of a 70 foot shaft in 1927 and 1928. In 1929, Comstock B.C. Ltd held 1000 acres of claimed land but failed to expedite the planed exploration programs. The shaft was extended to 100 ft., but the mineralization was cut at the base by a flat fault.

1947 George Hunter and partners acquired the Leadville and renamed the shaft 'Lucky Todd'. The shaft was rehabilitated with a 36 ton shipment to Trail yielding 67 ounces of silver, 11,819 pounds of lead and 484 pounds of zinc.

1951 Granby Mining Corporation de-watered and sampled the "Lucky Todd" (Leadville) Shaft.

1958, New Jersey Zinc is reported to have conducted diamond drilling north of the Leadville Shaft area.

1968 From 1968 to 1974 Acaplomo Mining and Development Co.,Ltd.,,under the direction of Sherwin F. Kelly conducted magnetometer, electromagnetic (E.M.), and soil sampling, and diamond drilled 586 feet. Location and results of diamond drilling are unknown as they were not reported in the literature.

1977 Quintana Minerals Corporation mapped the property and in 1978 Dr. W.J. McMillan of the British Columbia Ministry of Mines (now called the BC Geological Survey) conducted regional mapping of Iron Mountain (McMillan, 1979).

1979 From 1979 to 1981 Chevron Canada Ltd. held the property under option from Gordon Richards of JMT Services Ltd. ("JMT") . Chevron conducted geological mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveys.

1983 Billiton Canada Ltd. (now BHP Billiton) conducted a Pulse E.M. test over the Lucky Todd area of the property and in 1984 Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. conducted soil and rock geochemical surveys and 13.5 line kilometers of magnetometer, induced polarization survey and resistivity surveys. Also In 1983, Aberford Resources Ltd. located the Diane 1-5 claims, west of the Iron Mountain property, based on anomalous results from a regional geochemical program. Prospecting, geological mapping and geochemistry was successful in locating several areas of mineralization.

1984, Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. conducted ground geophysical surveys and rock and soil geochemistry along four kilometers of cut line. The 1984 induced polarization survey by Kid Creek Mines Ltd. covered the trench A through E area of the Fierro 3 claim (outside the subject property) . The chargeability pattern is consistent with sulphide content of 1 to 3 percent but the abundant magnetite and hematite exposed in trenches responds poorly to the induced polarization method (Boronowski and Hendrickson, 1984).

1986 International Maple Leaf Resources Corp. optioned the adjacent Diane claims from Abermin Resources Ltd. and conducted rock and soil geochemistry, geological mapping,-prospecting and trenching. A airborne geophysical survey was conducted by Aerodat Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario.

1987 In May 1987, Merlin Resources Ltd. acquired an option to earn a 50% interest in the adjacent Diane property. In 1988 Merlin drilled 570 meters in 9 holes on the Diane 1 claim with the best intersection of 1.38 meters of 15.56g (0.454 oz/t Au) and 16.43g/t (0.479 oz/t Ag) at 59 meters in drill hole STR-88-1.

1987 In July 1987 Golden Dynasty Resources Ltd. obtained an option to purchase the Iron Mountain Property from R.O.R. Enterprises Ltd. and retained Peter Christopher and Associates Inc. to conduct a geochemical sampling, VLF-EM and magnetic survey with the construction of 25 line kilometers of grid and the collection of 360 soil and 18 rock samples (Crooker, 1987).

1989 Golden Dynasty drilled four holes on the property totalling 1495 feet (455.7 meters). Three of these holes were on what is now the Howell property. The other hole (No. 4) Is off the Iron Mtn. claims

as they are now.

Following 1990, JMT and or ROR allowed the claims to lapse. Mr. Howell acquired the property by staking in 2003.

This report derives a great deal of information concerning geochemical, geophysical and drilling program conducted by Peter Christopher & Associates Inc. for Golden Dynasty Resources Ltd. in May 1989.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figures 4,5)

The Iron Mountain Property lies within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordilliera and is underlain by marine and continental volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic, Nicola Group. The Iron Mountain Property is underlain by rocks classified by Preto (1979) as part of the Western Belt of the Nicola Group (ie situated west of the Allison Fault zone). Cretaceous Kingsvale Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks outcrop to the north and east of the property. The area is segmented by northeasterly, northwesterly and northerly trending faults. The regional geology has been mapped by Cockfield (1939-1944, 1948), Schau (1968), Preto (1979) and McMillan (1977, 1978).

Within the Merritt area are a number of significant mineral deposits of the following types:

- Volcanogenic polymetallic Massive sulphide deposits (Gitennes property, Iron Mtn.)
- Volcanogenic Iron Formation (Iron Mountain)
- Iron and/or copper rich skarns (Craigmont Mine)
- Porphyry copper/molybdenum deposits (Ashnola and Highland Valley areas)
- Epithermal to mesothermal gold vein deposits (Stump Lake)
- Volcanic or sedex type Barite and/or gypsum deposits
- Coal deposits in the Merritt area

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP

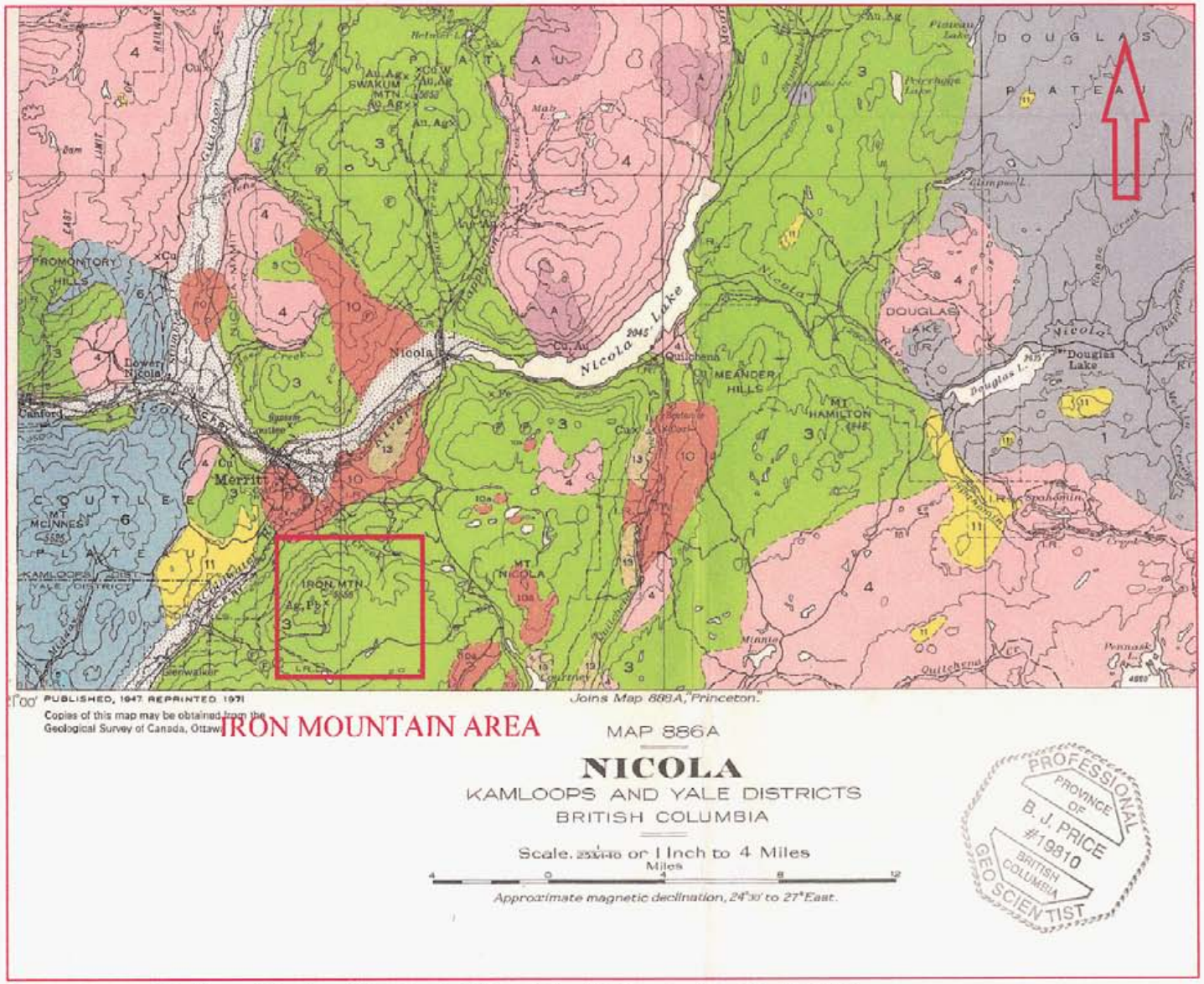


Figure 5 Portion of Regional Geological Map, Merritt Area by Cockfield 1948.

LEGEND FOR COCKFIELD'S GEOLOGY MAP

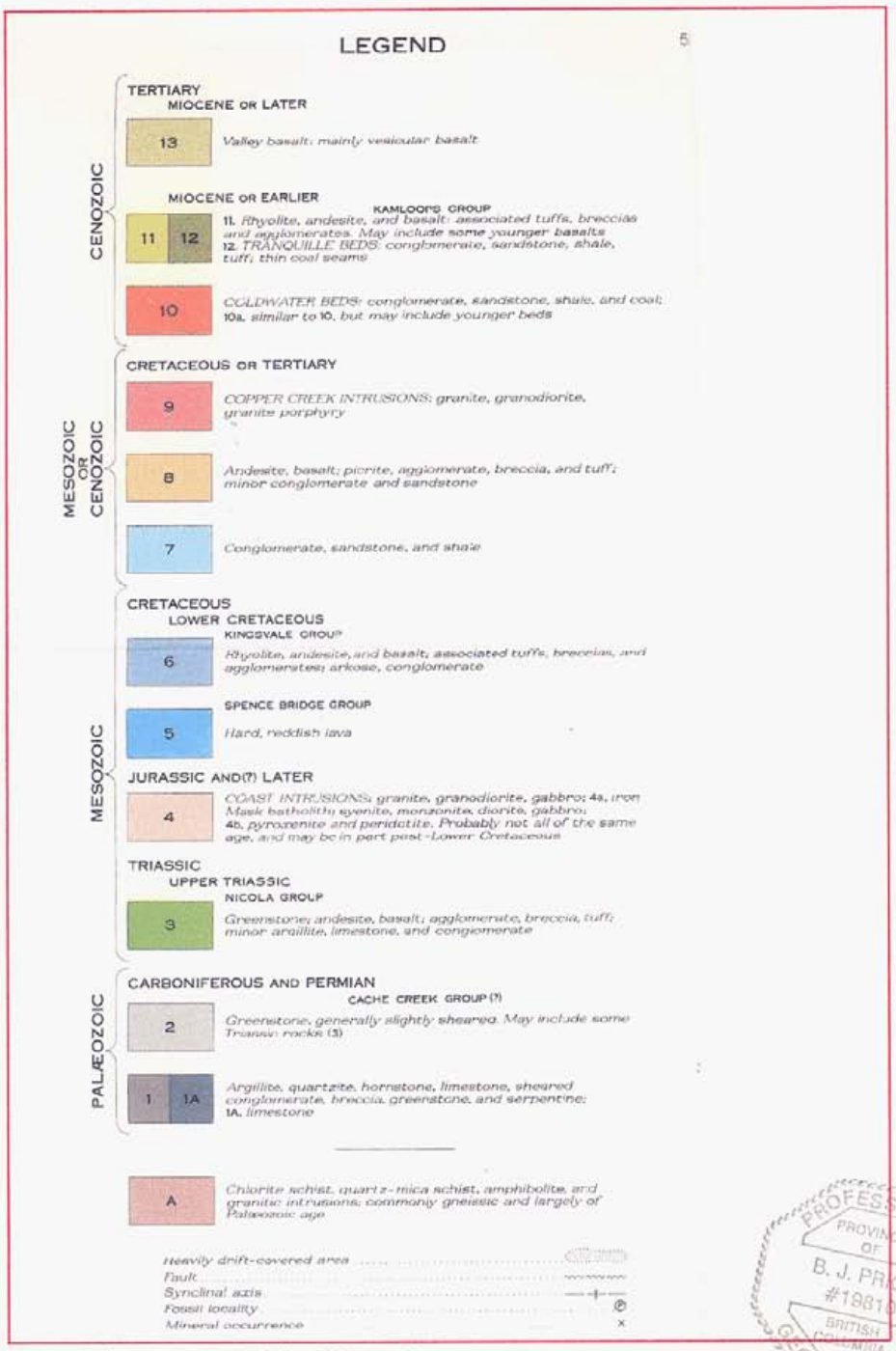


Figure 6 Legend for Figure 5

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 7)

This description of the local geology of the Iron Mountain Property has been summarized and amended from Christopher (1989) and Crooker (1987) as follows:

"The geology of Iron Mountain was mapped in detail by W.J. McMillan (Paper 79-1 p.34; reproduced as Figure 3) in 1978. A 5,000 meter thick section of Nicola Group volcanic and pyroclastic rocks is exposed on Iron Mountain. At the base of the section is a microdiorite (sill?) of unknown thickness. The microdiorite is overlain by an approximately 1500 meter- thick sequence of basaltic and andesitic flows. Flow breccia and andesitic volcanic breccia occur within the flows. Near the top of the flow unit, rhyolitic breccias and potassium-rich rhyolitic lavas become common with lesser chloritic fragment acid to andesitic breccias.

The acid lava and breccia zone is overlain southward by basaltic to andesitic flows with contained argillaceous limestones indicating periods of quiescence and felsic tuffs indicating periods of explosive volcanic activity. To the northeast, the basic flows pinch out and sandy to pebbly volcano-sedimentary rocks overlie the rhyolitic zone. Limestone breccia overlies the volcano-sedimentary rocks with a thin bed of impure limestone overlying the limestone breccia. Further northeast, the rhyolitic zone and overlying sedimentary rocks abut against a large, irregularly lensoid body of andesitic lapilli to bomb breccia. The thin impure limestone unit also overlies the andesitic lapilli to bomb breccia and volcanic breccias with mainly acidic clasts overlie the limestone.

An 8 kilometers long marker unit is composed of feldspathic, often quartz bearing, red lapilli tuff. To the south it is overlain by limestone bodies and overlies basic volcanic rocks. Northerly, it is overlain by andesitic to acidic volcano-sedimentary rocks and breccias. Fossiliferous limestone layers are found within the volcano-sedimentary rocks. A distinctive golden brown weathering argillite to sandstone succession ranging up to 10 meters in thickness forms the top of the sedimentary unit in the northeast.

Lensy bodies of siliceous volcanic rocks overlie the sedimentary unit to the northeast, and occur within the limestones to the south. Dark green, massive to bedded fragmental plagioclase-bearing crystal lithic tuffs and flows interfinger with the dacite to the east of Iron Mountain peak. The feldspathic volcanics appear to be largely of pyroclastic origin and the variations in rock types resemble those of subaerial cinder cones.

Overlying the dacitic to feldspathic volcanics are red sandstones which are in turn overlain by red to purple volcanic breccias. A calcareous reefoid unit, in which calcareous organic remains occur in a dark hematitic red matrix, overlies the volcanic breccias. The reefoid unit has a strike length of approximately 4 kilometers and is of variable thickness. A mixed assemblage of acidic breccias, and andesitic breccias, flows and tuffs form the top of the section.

Rock units strike northerly to northeasterly and have steep easterly dips. Limited evidence appear to indicate tops to the east. The area is dissected by northwest trending structures which control the location of Godey Creek and Kwinshatin Creek valleys. The northwest structure contains auriferous quartz veins on the Fierro #3 claim. The northwest structures are cut and slightly offset in a right lateral direction by northerly to northeasterly structure that lie east of Iron Mountain."

GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF IRON MOUNTAIN

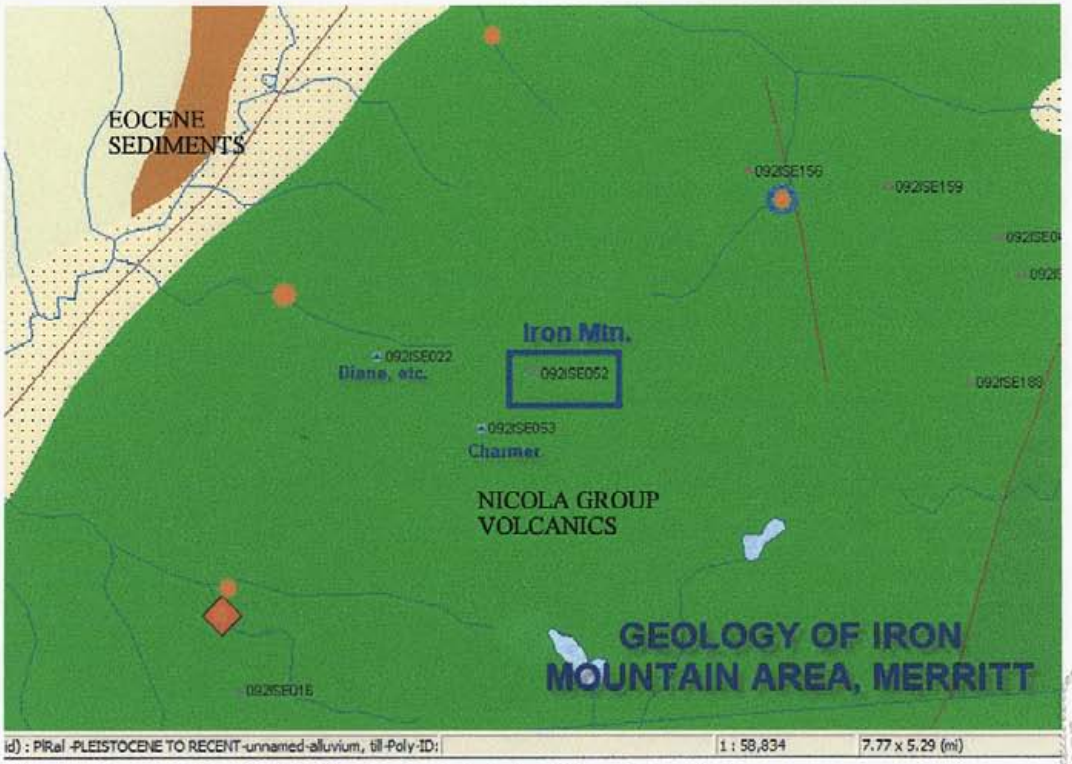


Figure 7 Simplified Geological sketch of Iron Mountain

MINERALIZATION

Overview

The Merritt map area contains numerous mineral occurrences and is in the Intermontane tectonic belt dominated by Quesnellia terrane rocks and numerous faults. The numbers in brackets below refer to mineral deposits described in more detail in Minfile (A BC Government Mineral Inventory website).

The Highland Valley porphyry copper district occupies the western portion of the map (North of Iron Mountain) where copper deposits lie within the Late Triassic Guichon Creek batholith. The batholith intrudes sedimentary and volcanic strata of the Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek and Upper Triassic Nicola groups and is unconformably overlain by sedimentary and volcanic strata ranging in age from Lower Jurassic to Middle Tertiary. Two major past producing mines include Bethlehem (092ISE001) and Highmont (092ISE013). Nearby, the JA deposit, operated by Highland Valley Copper (Teck Cominco and partners) (092ISE149) had measured geological reserves of 286 million tonnes grading 0.43 per cent copper and 0.017 per cent molybdenum in 1990. Highland Valley Copper, one of the largest copper mines in North America, expects to continue mining until approximately 2010.

The remainder of the map area is predominantly underlain by Nicola Group volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks overlain by extensive Quaternary cover. Numerous copper occurrences are predominant in the Nicola Group.

The Swakum Mountain area (north of Iron Mountain) is noted for polymetallic skarn-type mineralization, lead-zinc-silver bearing quartz veins and replacements, and polymetallic-precious metal quartz veins in Nicola Group rocks. Limited past production has been recorded at the Lucky Mike (092ISE027), Old Alameada (092ISE094) and Thelma (092ISE101). In the Stump Lake area Nicola Group rocks host numerous polymetallic-precious metal quartz veins (Enterprise (092ISE028), Joshua (092ISE109)) which have also received limited past production.

In the Merritt area, the Merritt Coalfield (092ISE058)occurs in Eocene Coldwater Formation sediments. The area is a past producer and hosts an estimated 18 million tonnes of high volatile bituminous B rank coal.

Skarn-type mineralization is also prevalent where Craigmont Mines (092ISE035) milled 34 million tonnes of copper-iron ore before closing in 1982. Recent exploration is focussed on epithermal-style mineralization (Redbird (092ISE179)) in Nicola Group volcanics.

Industrial mineral occurrences have also been identified: bentonite at Quilchena (092ISE) and Coutlee (092ISE); gypsum at Merritt Gypsum (092ISE); and limestone at Promontory (092ISE144) and Nicola Lake (092ISE145).

Iron Mountain Property

Two main types of mineral showings are presently known to occur on the Iron Mountain Property. These were described by Christopher as follows (edited and modified slightly by the author for clarity) :

- The first type, lead-zinc-silver-barite (gold ?) is Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide or replacement type mineralization that occurs at the Lucky Todd-Comstock Shaft and at the LD Showing (which now lies outside of the subject property).
- The second type of mineral showing present (just south of the Iron Mountain property boundary) is structurally controlled auriferous quartz-specularite-chalcopyrite veins in the Charmer Zone. (outside of Howells claims)

EXPLORATION MODEL

The Lucky Todd silver-lead-zinc-barite body was originally described as a vein, but now is thought to represent a "Kuroko" style polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit, one of several others in the district. The depositional model for these deposits is recognized by the USGS and the Geological Survey of British Columbia. The model is briefly described below.

VMS or Kuroko Model: Typical characteristics are:

- Each mine or camp consists of a number of closely clustered deposits.
- Each deposit may be from 6 to 190 meters thick and range from 40 x 50 meters in surface area to 700 m x 350 m.
- Zoned massive stratiform mineralization typically oval shaped in plan grades down into less economically important stockwork ore (siliceous ore) which generally has a funnel-shape and occurs in silicified felsic volcanics.
- Thin beds or small lenses of ferruginous chert are commonly present either directly overlying the stratiform orebody or within hanging wall tuffs. Lentlcular or irregular masses of gypsum and/or anhydrite are also present in most cases.
- The boundary between hangingwall rocks and ore is sharp.
- Orebodies are generally vertically zoned with "Black Ore" - (sphalerite-galena rich) at the top, and "Yellow Ore" (chalcopyrite-rich) at the bottom above stringer ore. Areas of massive gypsum,

anhydrite, or barite may or may not be present.

- Ore in stringer zones is generally coarse n veins with quartz, etc., while massive ore is fine-grained and may be breccia.
- Collioform textures are common in massive ore.
- Each deposit is generally associated with a felsic domal center built up in a single short eruptive cycle.
- Deposits are generally underlain by coarse felsic tuff
- There are gradations between stratiform orebodies, stockwork ore and fissure-filling veins; these formed penecontemporaneously from similar hydrothermal ore solutions.
- Deposits are surrounded by clay-rich alteration zones. The stockwork (stringer) ore is associated with quartz, sericite and Mg-chlorite. The stratiform ore is surrounded by sericite or sericite/montmorillonite and kaolinite alterations, which grade outward to chlorite-rich and zeolite-rich alteration zones.
- Deposits are generally aligned along faults or directions of elongation of lava flows.
- Minor disseminations of pyrite and other sulfides may occur in hangingwall rocks. Vein deposits can be found at varying distances from stratiform deposits, but tend to be at stratigraphically lower levels.

Typical features are illustrated in the accompanying on the following page

The Lucky Todd prospect shows a number of similarities to typical Kuroko deposits. The suite of rock types (i.e. green tuffs with felsic volcanic centers and associated epiclastic sediments, is identical to that of the known Seneca kuroko deposit located 10 kilometers to the southwest in the same rock package. Typical Cu-Au stringer zones are present with associated alteration types consistent. Gypsum/anhydrite and barite are present at or near the Lucky Todd, and bedded ferruginous and manganiferous cherts are present (See Photographs)

Geochemical soil samples and some rock samples have anomalously high barium content. Vein/shear-hosted mineralization seen in the shaft resembles massive sulfides, and mineralization is associated with strong fault zones. Thin bedded pyrite in several of the tuffaceous and argillaceous units may be distal to oxide/silica (red chert) beds normally seen above ore at the hanging-wall contact. Pyritic and sulphide clasts typical of footwall rocks have been identified to the east of the shaft (W. Howell - personal communication). Geological and geochemical observations at Lucky Todd are consistent with the volcanogenic model. A typical cross section of a VMS or Kuroko deposit is presented on the following page.

The property has a number of mineralized zones and associated geochemical anomalies. Additional work is warranted on the geological targets outlined to date.

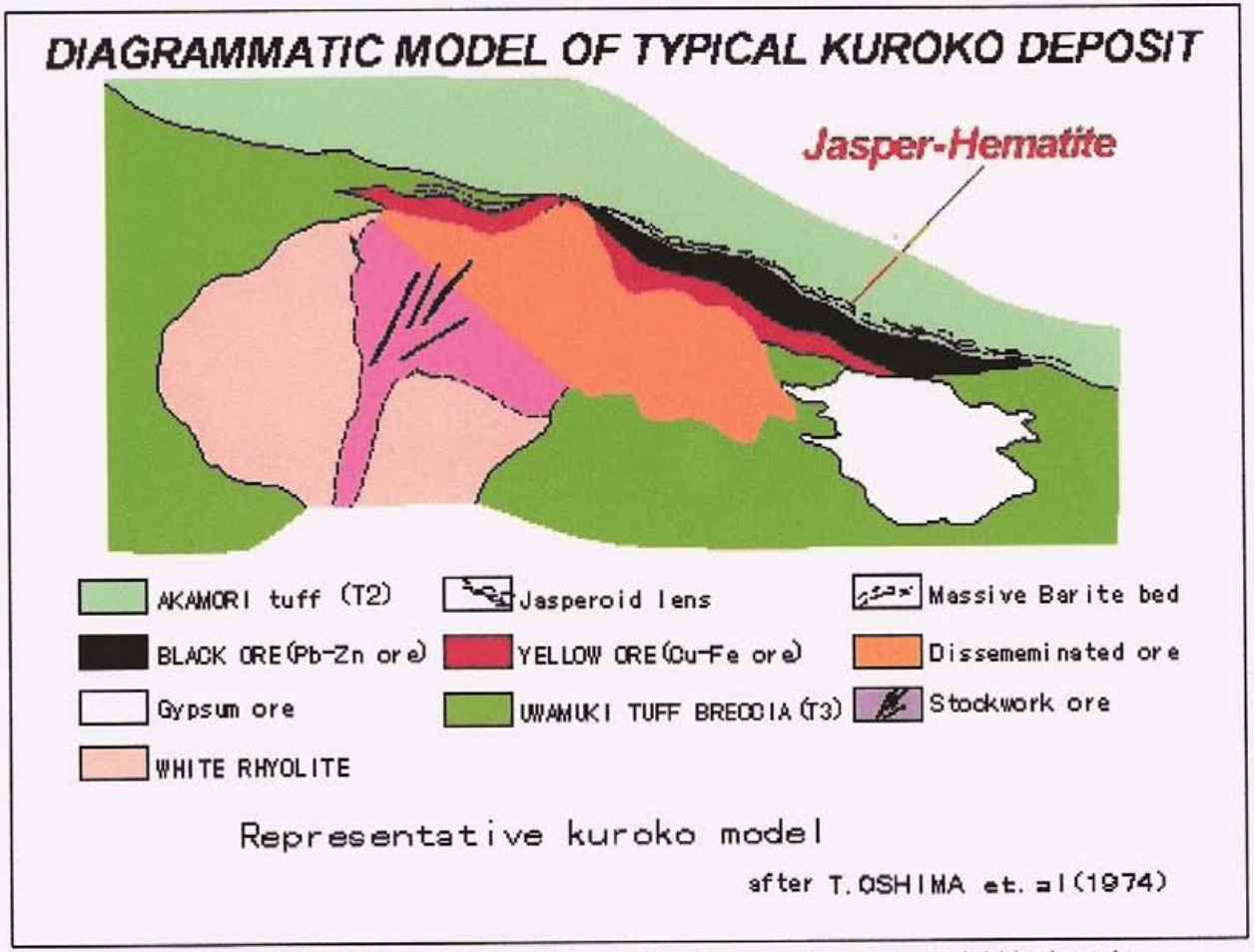


Figure 8 Hypothetical Cross section of a typical Volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit.

LUCKY TODD SHOWING (ALSO CALLED LEADVILLE OR COMSTOCK)

At the Lucky Todd showing, barite rich lead-zinc-silver mineralization has been explored by an approximately 100 foot deep inclined shaft. The shaft is inaccessible at the present time and has been fenced by Mr. Howell for safety. Felsic units hosts the galena and sphalerite mineralization in barite veins. The Leadville shaft was sunk on a zone of banded veins and bedded lead-zinc-barite in sheared, flow banded potassic rhyolite. The shear zone strikes 025 degrees and dips 80 degrees west. The mineralized zone is over 50 metres long and less than one metre wide.

Cockfield (1948) describes the zone as striking N25°E and dipping 80°NW with heavy impregnation of barite accompanied by galena, sphalerite and pyrite. Dump material indicates at least two types of mineralization: banded veins and possibly bedded mineralization in a flow banded, K-rich rhyolite lava and rotated blocks of bedded, impure barite that carry small amounts of sphalerite, galena and grey copper. A shipment in 1947 of 36 tons of ore to the Trail smelter gave net contents of 67 oz silver (1.86 oz/ton), 11,819 lbs. lead (16.04%) and 484 lbs zinc (0.67%).

At the LD showing silver-lead-zinc-copper-barite-gold has been exposed in several old pits. Samples of float and outcrop by Kidd Creek Mines personnel (Boronowski and Hendrickson, 1984) gave copper values ranging from 10 to 3240 ppm, silver values ranging from 0.4 to 59.4 ppm an gold values ranging from 1 to 2960 ppb. The writer collected three samples from mineral occurrences in the LD grid area with values ranging up to 11623 ppm copper, 8989 ppm lead, 13514 ppm zinc, 27.9 ppm silver and 129 ppb gold (see Figure 5).

Crooker (1987) described a number of geological conditions on Iron Mountain that fit into the volcanogenic massive sulphide conceptual model. These features include the presence of dacitic to rhyolitic flows and flow breccias, discontinuous pods and thin jasper beds, sulphide fragments, bedded gypsum, and galena-sphalerite-barite mineralization. Howell (1987 misc. notes) suggested possible volcanic centers near Iron Mountain Peak, the Lucky Todd shaft, Charmer zone and LD occurrence.

The second type of mineral showing present on the Iron Mountain property is structurally controlled auriferous quartz-specularite-chalcopyrite veins in the Charmer Zone. A number of trenches and 3 shafts have exposed quartz-specularite veins over a discontinuous strike length of 800 meters. At shaft 3 the vein strikes 1600-3400 and dips at 50-550 to the west. At Shaft 3 (Figure 2) three quartz veins varying from 5 to 25 cm in width occur within a 2 meter wide zone in basaltic andesite. The veins are mineralized with chalcopyrite, malachite and grey sulphides. Specular hematite occurs in patches up to 15%. One meter chip samples IM-22 and IM-24 taken by Crooker (1987) returned 0.295 and 0.286 oz Au/ton respectively.

Drill hole IM-89-4 tested below shaft 3 and intersected a zone between 130 and 195 feet which contained an average of 1030 ppm copper which included five feet from 190 to 195 feet which contained 4700 ppm copper, 23.2 ppm silver and 760 ppb gold.

PAST PRODUCTION

Approximately 36 tons was mined from 2 short shafts; from this 67 oz silver was recovered as well as 11,819 pounds of lead and 484 pounds of zinc. The shafts can no longer be used and are fenced off. A third short shaft exists

1989 WORK PROGRAM

The 1989 exploration program by Golden Dynasty accomplished the following work program:

Diamond Drilling	surface 4 hole(s); NQ;455.7 m
Rock sampling	5 sample(s) Elements Analysed For Multi-element,
Gold Sampling/assaying	82 sample(s) Elements Analysed For Multi element,
Soil Sampling	498 sample(s); Elements Analysed For Gold and Multi element,
No. of maps:	3; Scale(s) : 1:2500 Elements Analysed For Multi element, Gold
Geophysical	Electromagnetic, ground 12.0 km; VLF; No. of maps: 2; Scale(s) : 1:2500 Magnetic, ground 12.0 km; No. of maps: 1; Scale(s) : 1:2500 Physical Line/grid 22.0 km
Reclamation	15.0 ha

DRILL PROGRAM 1989

The 1989 drill program consisted of four NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1,495 feet (455.7 meters). A summary of dill holes is provided below:

Table 2. Drill Hole Summary.

Hole	Grid Location		Bearing	Angle	Length	Ft/M. Collar El. M.
IM-89-1	L45+80N	50+20E	293°	-45°		425'/129.5 1588
IM-89-2	L50+15N	49+85E	Vertical	-90°		488'/148.7 1653
IM-89-3	L51+00N	50+10E	290°	-45°	188'/	57.3 1642
IM-89-4	L 8+40N	0+65W	042°	-45°	394'/120.1	1565

Iron Mountain Drilling Ltd. of Merritt, B.C. (Ph. 378-4843) was the drill contractor and provided a D6 Cat for drill setups. Drill core was stored near the Leadville Shaft on the Iron Mountain property in 1989 but the writer is unsure id the core is still in useful condition.

Drill hole IM-89-1 was drilled to test moderately anomalous base metal values associated with a jasperoid (iron-rich jasper) horizon along strike from the Leadville (Lucky Todd) shaft. From 340 to 390 feet, the hole contained a hematitic stockwork in rhyodacitic and rhyolitic breccia. Mineralization consisted of disseminated pyrite, veinlets of hematite and minor chalcopyrite, and quartz/specular hematite veinlets. The interval 340-390 feet averaged 585 ppm copper with the interval 350-360 feet containing 117 ppb gold and the interval 370-380 containing 8.6 ppm silver.

Drill holes IM-89-2 and IM-89-3 were drilled to test for strike and dip extensions of mineralization

exploited by the Leadville (Lucky Todd) Shaft. The holes did not intersect mineralization similar to that present in outcrop and in the shaft dump. Christopher commented that "mineralization is either very restricted or displaced by faulting". We know that faulting affects the zone as the zone is displaced at depth in the Comstock shaft.

Drill hole IM-89-4 (Outside the subject property) tested below Shaft 3 in the Charmer Zone. (This is outside the subject property) The hole intersected 65 feet (130 to 195 feet) grading 1031 ppm copper which included 5 feet (190-195 feet) grading 23.2 ppm silver, 760 ppb gold and 4700 ppm copper. The shear zone exposed in shaft 3 appears to decrease in grade at depth.

There have been other drillholes complete on or near the property; these are not well marked. Core is well stored near the Comstock shaft.

OTHER VMS SHOWINGS IN THE NICOLA AREA

Gitennes Exploration Inc.'s Fox property covers the new Black top showing of zinc-rich polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization hosted by intermediate volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group. The showing was located in July, 2000, 27 kilo metres north of Merritt, by prospector-geologist Michael Moore, and is partially ex posed over a strike length of 100 metres in a Coquihalla High way road cut. The mineral zed zone is characterized by sphalerite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-tetrahedrite mineralization associated with sericite alteration and chert-barite. Since October, Gitennes completed a 475 line-kilometre, helicopter-borne electromagnetic survey, mapping, prospecting and stream sediment sampling surveys within the property. Detailed induced polarization surveys were being conducted at year end, and drilling took place in early 2001. The Fox discovery bled to a staking rush in the area and Fjordand Minerals Ltd. and Platinova A/S have also acquired ground.

The Blacktop prospect is the new discovery in the Nicola VMS Belt. The Blacktop prospect which is located on the Gitennes Fox property encompasses a recently discovered showing of polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization (Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, Au) hosted by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks in Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The showing is partially exposed in a road-cut along the west side of the Coquihalla highway and is largely covered by surface debris. It has been traced in outcrop, bedrock rubble and float over a cross-sectional area 100 meters long that is from 2 to 4 metres thick. Both ends of the zone are covered by overburden, and the base is not exposed. The mineralized zone is characterized by quartz-sericite schist, pyrite - sphalerite - chert rock, and barite - sphalerite-cemented felsic breccia. Associated minerals include chalcopyrite, galena and tetrahedrite. Throughout the length of the zone, scattered higher-grade boulders of dense massive sulphide rock occur, but have yet to be found in outcrop. Gitennes press release (Oct. 17, 2000) reported mineralized rock, which contain high-grade values of 19.75 per cent zinc, 1.58 per cent copper, 0.52 per cent lead, 98.1 grams per tonne silver and 0.54 grams per tonne gold.

Drilling under the surface exposures by Gitennes and partners in 2001 showed that the mineralized horizon, as at Iron Mountain, was cut off or displaced by a low-angle fault. Interest declined after the program failed to find the offset horizon. During the 2002 field season, the Company undertook additional geochemical and geophysical surveys over the southern portion of the property. This work has identified several copper and gold geochemical anomalies coincident with a distinct but weak electromagnetic anomaly. The potential target occurs over an area underlain by Nicola Group volcanic rocks within 150 metres of a contact with a large diorite intrusive. Pyrite and chalcopyrite-bearing float have been found in the target area. Other VMS type showings are the Ridge and Melba showings explored by Goldcliff Resource Corporation in yr 2000. The Swakum mountain property has some of the characteristics of VMS properties as does the past producing Craigmont iron-copper skarn property north and west of Merritt

SUMMARY

Many companies have had small work programs at the Lucky Todd property. Much of this data has been recovered, but all the data has to be compiled at the same scale. The geology is fairly well known, and the property lies in a favourable belt of Triassic Nicola volcanics which are host to the porphyry copper deposits at Rey Lake, Craigmont, Ingerbelle (Princeton) and Afton deposits (Kamloops) and to other volcanogenic deposits. The increase in prices for copper and zinc has made volcanogenic massive sulphide properties attractive again.

Types of showings are:

- Lead zinc-silver-barite in volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) environment with bedded red jasper (iron rich silica) characteristic of this type of deposit.
- Quartz-specularite-chalcopyrite veins with copper and gold values. Some areas have up to 16% iron oxide (specularite) Two samples by Crocker in 1987 had 0.295 and 0.286 opt gold.

Soil sampling gave positive anomalies for Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and Ba. The Copper/Barium map shows a positive anomaly extending over several hundred feet. This is coincident with a strong Lead-Zinc anomaly and scattered Gold/Silver values.

Table of Drill Results 1989

HOLE	INTERVAL	COPPER	GOLD
89-1	340-390 50 Ft	585 Ppm	
	350-360 10 Ft		117 Ppb
89-4	130-195 Ft 65 Ft	1031 Ppm(0.10%)	
(Just outside the claims)	190-195 Ft 5 Ft	4700 Ppm (0.47%)	760 Ppb

Note 1000 ppb = 1 ppm = 1 gram/tonne

34.285 grams/tonne = 1 oz/ton

It is estimated that at least $200,000 - $300,000 has been expended over the years by several groups. One strong magnetic anomaly distant from the shafts has not been explored. Volcanogenic massive sulphide (Silver-lead-zinc) is the main target, but there is a possibility of porphyry copper -gold mineralization at depth, as occurs just outside the claims.

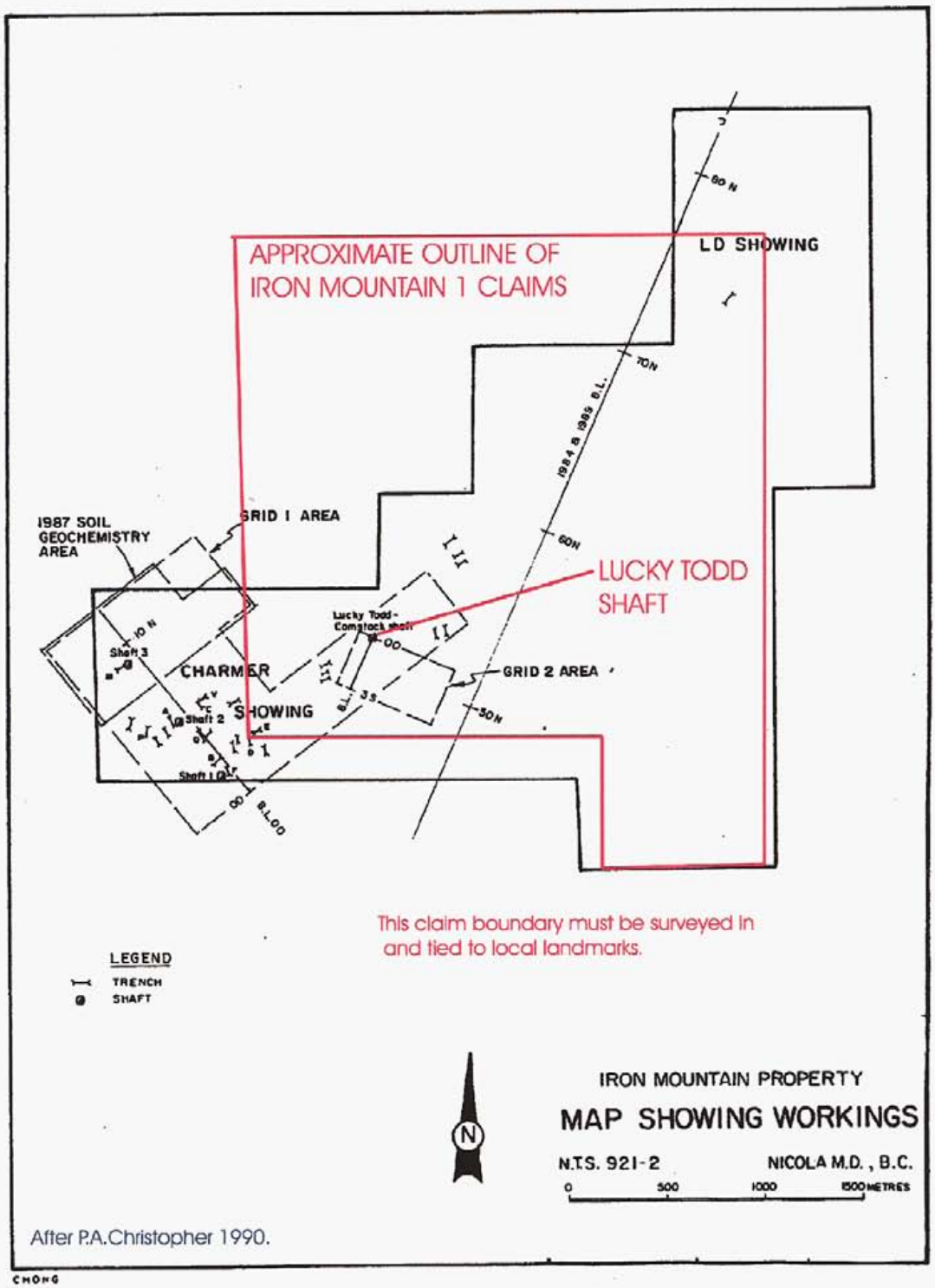


Figure 9 Position (approximate) of claims and Lucky Todd Shaft and Geochemical grids

The shallow shaft is at present caved and cannot be re-examined. The drilling has been shallow, and did not encounter the same barite-lead-zinc-silver horizon. Outcrops to the east are said to contain sulphide fragments, indicative of possible volcanogenic sources in the same stratigraphy nearby.

2005 WORK PROGRAM

A small work program was completed July 15 to 20, 2005, including mapping, silt and soil samples (taken with an auger) and limited rock sampling. The program was completed by geologist William A. Howell, B.Sc. P.Geo. and assistant Tim Price, under the writers's supervision. The writer spent one day examining the showings and verifying the soil sample locations.

The Phase I sampling program included 6 rocks, and 45 soil and silt samples. Samples were taken from a depth of one-half to one meter using a soil auger. Total cost of the program was $6423.45 for the work done by Mr. Howell and $2500 for the writers inspection and report.

An itemized cost statement is provided in an Appendix

All samples were analysed by ICP methods by Acme Laboratories Ltd. A tabulation of analyses and waypoint locations is provided in an Appendix.

Three traverses were completed involving 51 sample in all. One sample was above the Jasper showing which is lower, but along strike from the Comstock zone. The second traverse was parallel with the first. The third travers is across the strike of the volcanic units up and across the Comstock zone (see Sketches)

The writer inspected the Comstock shaft where barite and galena and minor sphalerite and pyrite are present in highly silicified volcanics which could be rhyolites or could be silicified more basic volcanics. A second shaft was found along strike and northeast of the Comstock shaft, adjacent to the access road, but it is old, and is full of water anc can not be accessed.

The writer verified that mineralization of barite and galena is characteristic of the Comstock zone, associated with silicic alteration in Nicola volcanics and patchy to bedded Jasper. An outcrop of barytic mineralization occurs about 50 meters northeast of the shaft. A prominent band of jasper is down hill and on strike.

Samples taken by Howell from this area are

SOIL SAMPLES	Numbers TP 02-45 inclusive, G1 are soils and silt samples
ROCK SAMPLES	Numbers TP 01, 03, WP 04, 34, and 46 are rock samples

Soil samples were taken by Timothy Price, assistant under supervision of W.A. Howell, P.Geo. All were from a depth of 2 to 3 feet, to get below surface contamination and all were from the "B" soil horizon. Rock samples were taken by W.A. Howell. P.Geo.

Maps showing the sample locations and pertinent waypoints and geological observations are on the following pages. Detailed maps of soil traverses with pertinent base metals plotted are in an Appendix.

FIGURE 10 MINERALIZED ZONES ON IRON MOUNTAIN

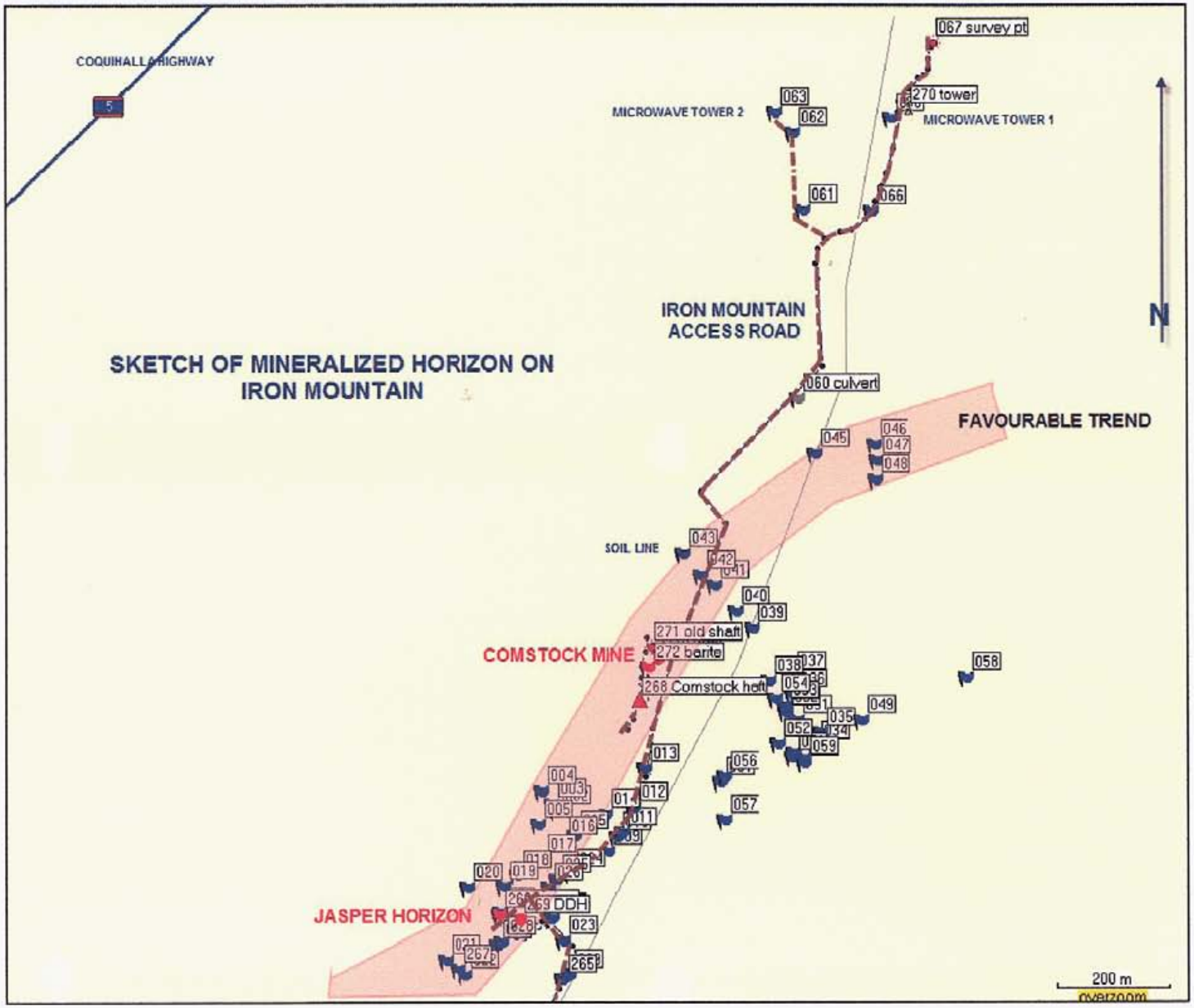


FIGURE 11. SKETCH OF COMSTOCK SHAFT AREA, USING GPS WAYPOINTS AND TRACES

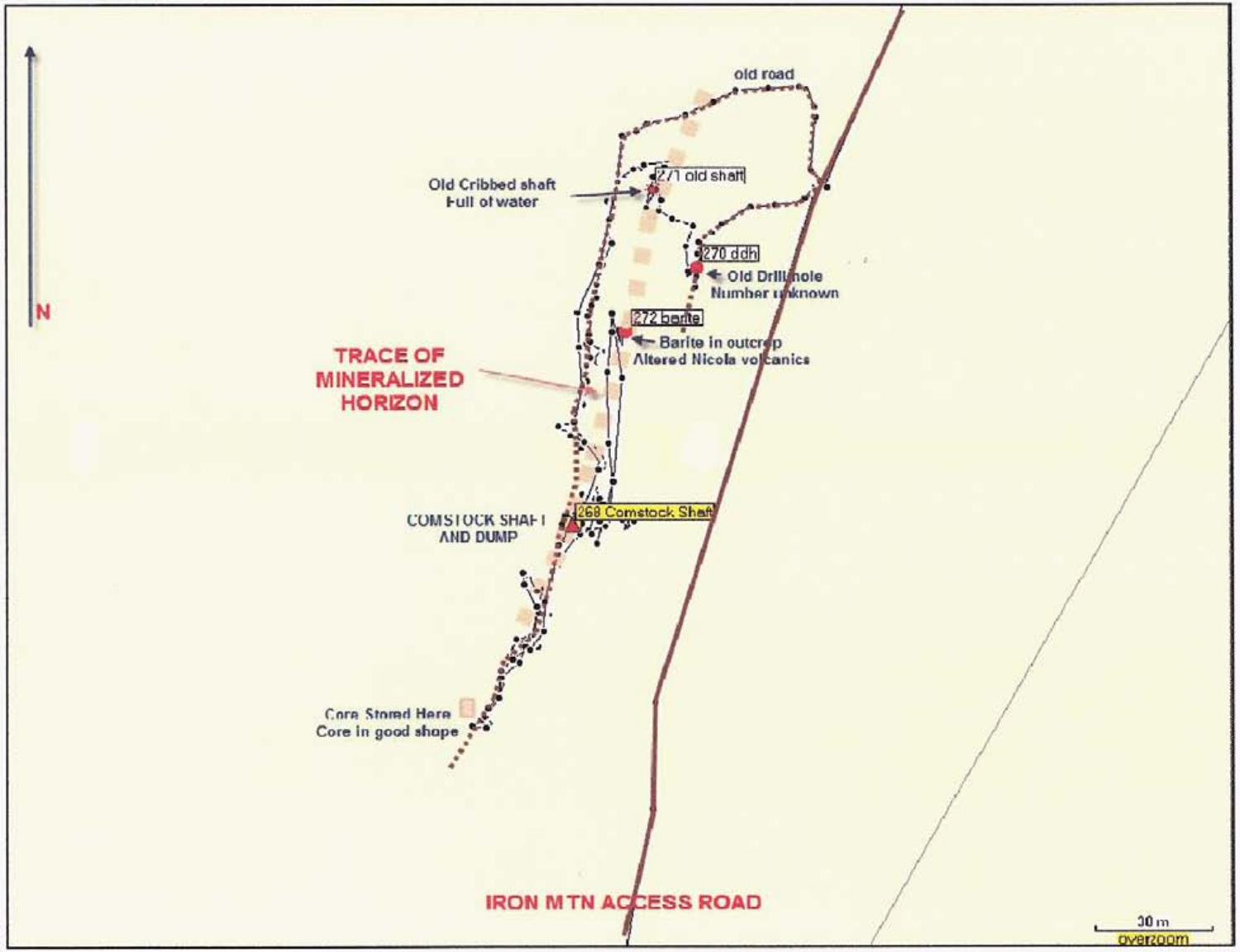


FIGURE 12. SKETCH OF JASPER ZONE ON IRON MOUNTAIN AND GEOCHEM SOIL SURVEY LINES 1 AND 2

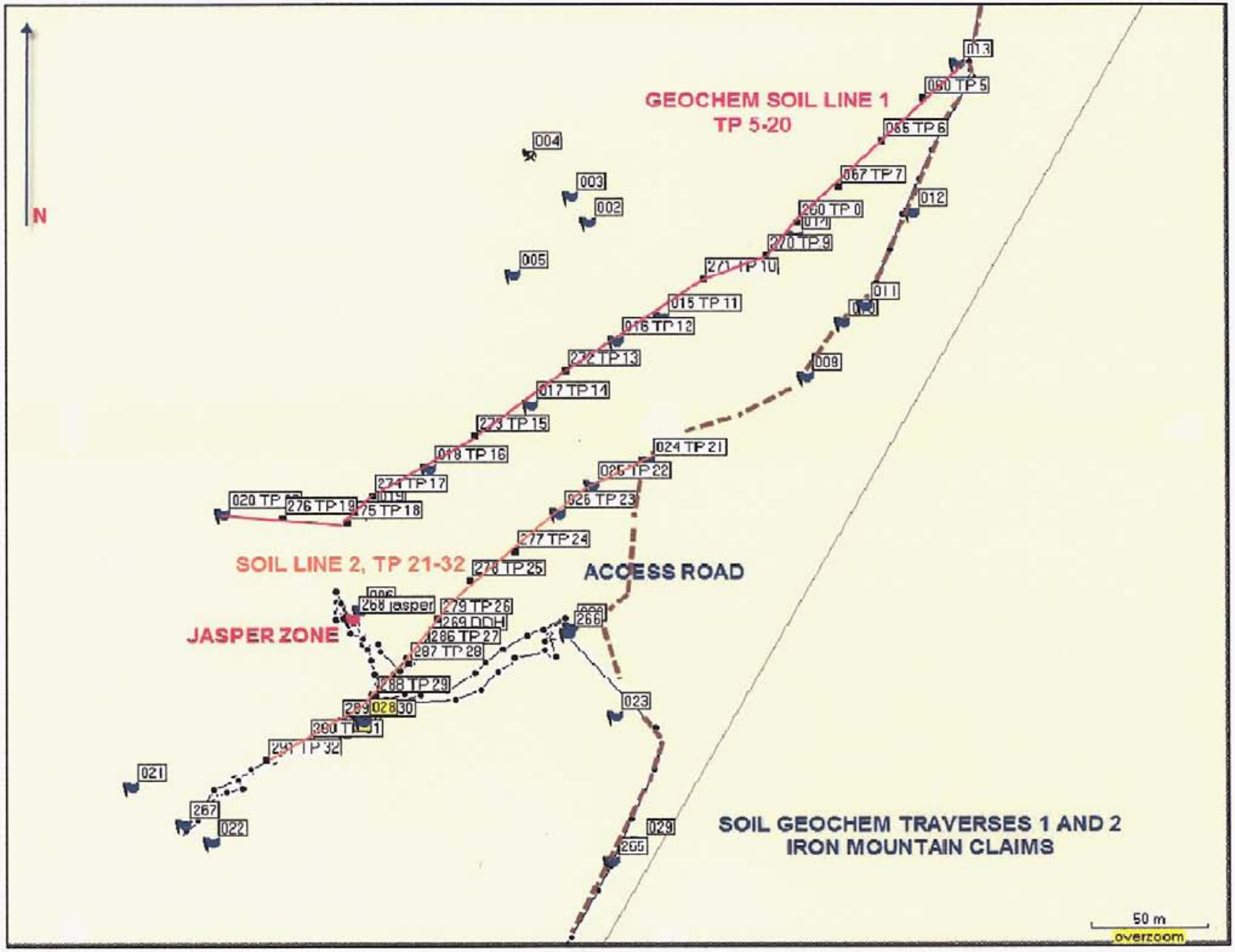


FIGURE 13. SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY LINE 3 NEAR COMSTOCK MINERALIZED ZONE

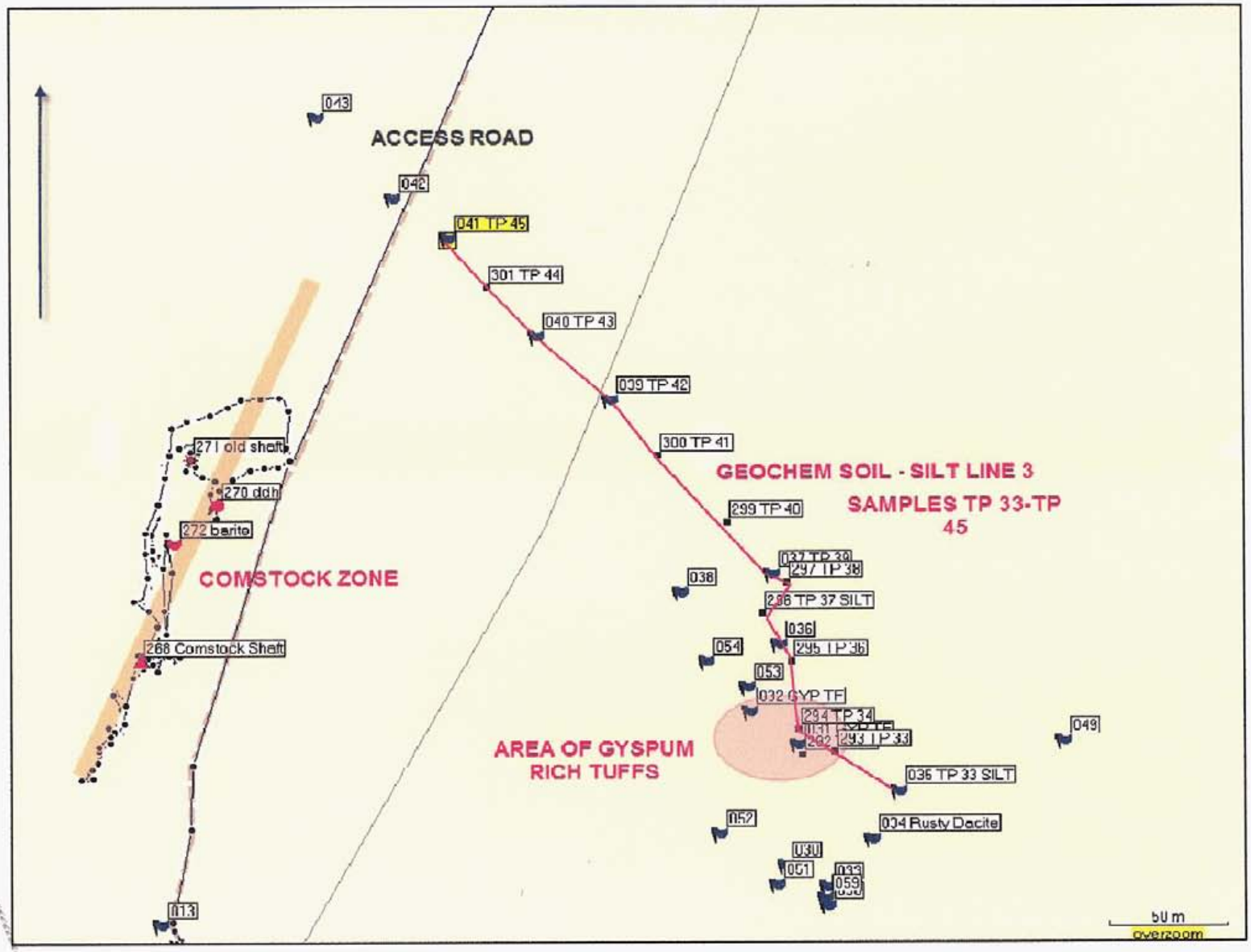
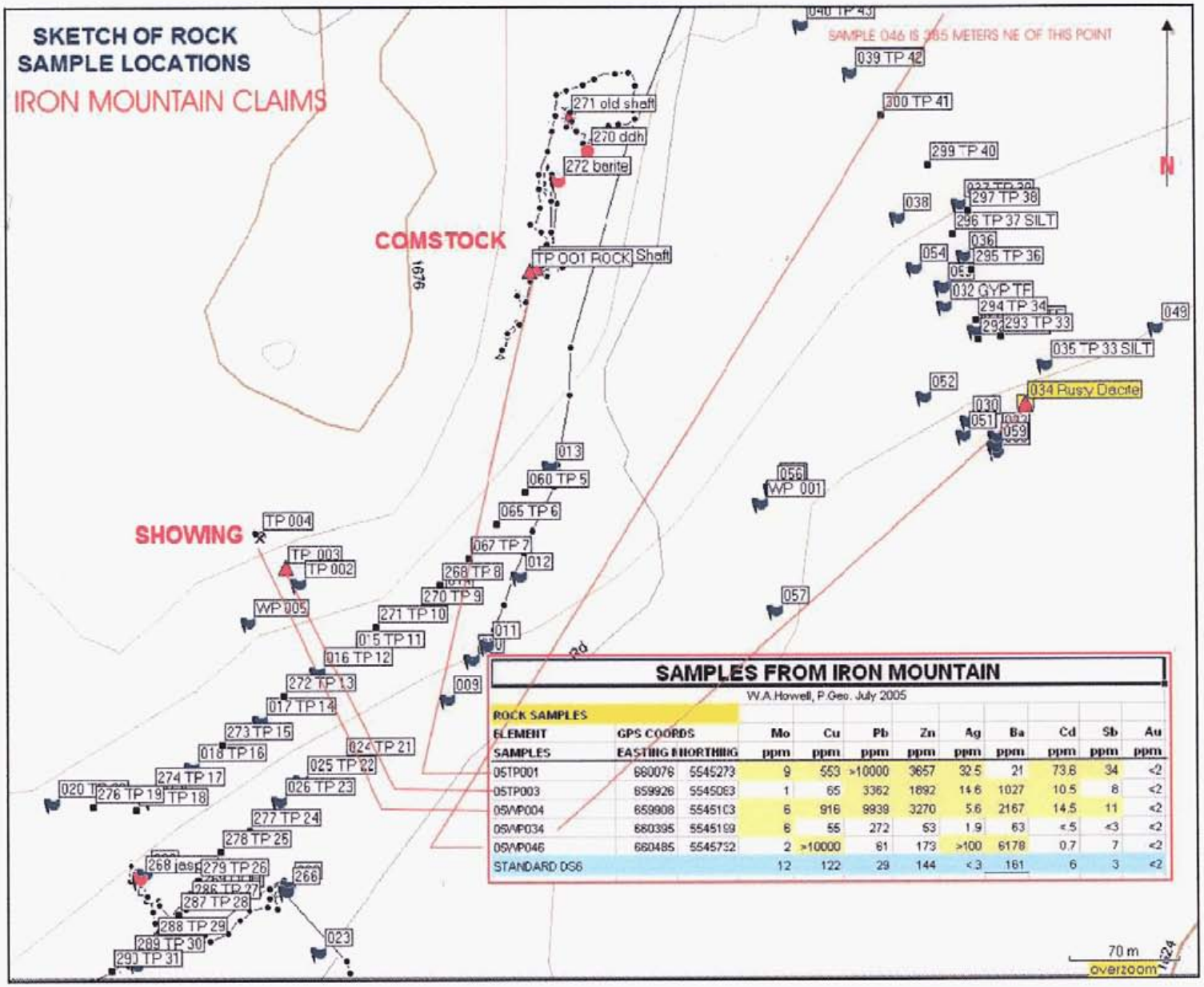


FIGURE 14. ROCK SAMPLES



SAMPLES FROM IRON MOUNTAIN

W.A.Howell, P.Geo. July 2005

ROCK SAMPLES												
ELEMENT	GPS COORDS		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Cd	Sb	Au
SAMPLES	EASTING	NORTHING	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
05TP001	660078	5545273	9	553	>10000	3657	32.5	21	73.8	34	<2
05TP003	659926	5545063	1	65	3362	1892	14.6	1027	10.5	8	<2
05WP004	659908	5545103	6	916	9939	3270	5.6	2167	14.5	11	<2
05WP034	660395	5545199	6	55	272	53	1.9	63	<.5	<3	<2
05WP046	660485	5545732	2	>10000	61	173	>100	6178	0.7	7	<2
STANDARD DS6			12	122	29	144	<3	161	6	3	<2

DISCUSSION

The three survey lines and incidental rock sampling demonstrated that the Comstock horizon, which has the appearance of a classic "Kuroko" style Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide deposit, can be traced approximately 100 meters in outcrops and old shafts and trenches. The lithological expression, bolstered by polymetallic base metal geochemical anomalies, primarily in soil, extends for about 800 meters. Past geochemical surveys may have been inhibited by soil depth. The geochemical response is definitely improved by using soil augur techniques.

The geochemical elements which are anomalous in the central part of each traverse (where the traverse crosses the Comstock Horizon) are Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver, Cadmium and Barium. Not every sample is uniformly anomalous but combined, the metals show a pronounced though moderate anomaly over the horizon.

The results warrant further investigation by rock geochemistry, trenching , IP and diamond drilling.

Recommendations and a budget follow:

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for additional exploration are set out below and in the accompanying budgets:

Phase II (Year 1)

- Data compilation
- Additional claim staking. (If adjacent claims come open)
- Prospecting and mapping, GPS Surveys of all landmarks roads, shafts, trenches, old claim posts and grids
- Backhoe Trenching
- IP survey

Phase III (Year 1 or 2)

This would be followed in Phase II by drilling (provided the results of Phase I are considered favourable)

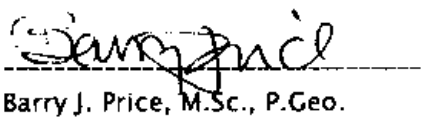
- Diamond drilling 750-1000 meters

A budget for the work is estimated at:

PHASE II	AMOUNT CAN$	AMOUNT US$
Prospecting, GPS Mapping, data compilation April-June 2005	$15000	12750
Claim staking (if warranted)	$3,000	2550
Backhoe Trenching (all inclusive)	20,000	17000
IP Survey (all inclusive)	40,000	34000
Contingency	7500	6600
TOTAL PHASE II	85500	72900
PHASE III		
Diamond Drilling, 3000 m, 10 holes (Supervision and all costs all inclusive)	$350,000	297500
TOTAL ALL PHASES rounded	$440,000.00	$370,000.00

respectfully submitted

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.



Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.

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CERTIFICATE OF BARRY J. PRICE, P. GEO.

I, Barry James Price, hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver B.C., with my office at Ste 1028 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1V5, (Telephone: 682-1501)

I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1965 with a Bachelors Degree in Science (B.Sc.) (Honours), in the field of Geology, and received a further Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Economic Geology from the same University in 1972.

I have practised my profession as a Geologist for the past 40 years since graduation, in the fields of Mining Exploration, Oil and Gas Exploration, and Geological Consulting. I have written a considerable number of Qualifying Reports, Technical Reports and Opinions of Value for junior companies in the past 35 years.

I have worked in Canada, the United States of America, in Mexico, The Republic of the Phillippines, Indonesia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, The People's Republic of China, and the Republic of South Africa, Chile, and Argentina.

My specific experience concerning the subject silver deposits is related to inspection of and work on other similar VMS deposits in British Columbia, Mexico, Panama, the USA (Nevada) and elsewhere, and work for other clients on adjacent properties in the Merritt area.

I am currently registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC ("APEGBC") Certificate No 19810 - 1992, and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to this report. I am a "Competent Person" for the purposes of this report.

I have based this report on a visit to the subject property in 1982 and again on September 3, 2005.

For the purposes of this Report I am a "Qualified Person" as defined in guidelines.

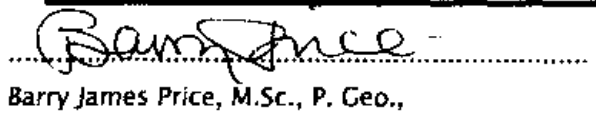
I have no direct or indirect interest in the property which is the subject of this report I do not hold, directly or indirectly, any shares in Darwin Resources Ltd. or DEL Exploration Ltd. PLC., nor in any related companies, nor do I intend to acquire any such shares. I do not hold any interest, directly or indirectly, in any claims within 25 kilometers of the subject claims.

I will receive only normal consulting fees for the preparation of this report.

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 would make the technical report misleading.

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 11th day of September 2005

respectfully submitted



Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo.,
Competent Person

APPENDIX1

APPENDIX I

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

DATE	ITEM CATEGORY	DETAIL	COST
7152005	Meals		$49.03
7162005			$18.37
6162005			$39.56
7172005			$21.98
7182005			$16.94
7182005			$29.66
7192005			$17.40
7192005	fuel		$24.25
7142005			$63.50
7162005			$60.00
7172005			$37.50
7172005			$36.00
7152005	Tolls		$10.00
7192005			$10.00
7152005	hotel		**$255.51**
	Misc.	consumable field supplies	$93.60
7152005			$33.73
7152005			$69.25
7152005			$4.67
7192005		field map	$10.00
	wages		
	W A Howell 8 days @475/		$3,800.00
	T Price 5 days @100/		$500.00
	transportation		
	Jeep 6 days @ 85/		$510.00
	Analyses		
	50 samples 14.25 each		$712.50
	TOTAL		**$6,423.45**
add	B.J Price Geological	This report All inclusive	$2,500.00
		TOTAL COSTS	**$8,923.45**

APPENDIX I

MINFILE SUMMARY OF LUCKY TODD PROPERTY

Capsule Geology and Bibliography

092ISE052

Production Report

Name LEADVILLE Mining Division Nicola

Status Past Producer NTS 092I02W NAD 27

Latitude 50 02 16 N Longitude120 45 48 W

UTM 10 5545000 660172

Commodities Lead Zinc Silver Copper

Deposit Types I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn±Au.

Tectonic Belt Intermontane Terranes Quesnel.

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

Geology Iron Mountain lies completely within the western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. This northeast trending belt represents the youngest Nicola Group rocks consisting mainly of an east facing sequence of calc-alkaline flows which grade upward into pyroclastic rocks, epiclastic sediments and limestone.

In the vicinity of the Leadville deposit are brown to pink potassium feldspar-rich dacitic to rhyolitic flows and flow breccias, and white to green rhyolite. Primary flow structures strike north- northwest and dip very steeply eastward. These units are interbedded with amygdaloidal andesite agglomerate, lapilli to ash flow tuff and andesitic to dacitic breccia.

The regional fault system defining the Nicola Group belts strike north to northeast. A major northeast trending fault is mapped on Iron Mountain. Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks are intruded to the north by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; diorite outcrops are evident.

Mineralization in the volcaniclastic units consists of specularite and chalcopyrite in irregular fractures which are scattered randomly in a 600 metre diameter zone. Malachite and azurite staining is present. Average copper grade is estimated to be less than 0.1 per cent.

The felsic units host galena and sphalerite mineralization in barite veins. The Leadville shaft was sunk on a zone of banded veins and bedded lead-zinc-barite in sheared, flow banded potassic rhyolite. The shear zone strikes 025 degrees and dips 80 degrees west. The mineralized zone is over 50 metres long and less than one metre wide.

Bibliography EMPR AR 1927-212; 1928-224; 1929-245; 1930-207; 1947-136; 1951-128; 1968-199
EMPR ASS RPT 1735, 2697, 2757, 2817, 3192, 3455, 3456, 3711, 3791, 5185, 5228, *6248, 7568, 9018, *10114, 10977, 12799, 12860, 13114, *16817, *18888
EMPR BULL *69
EMPR EXPL 1977-E139; 1979-163; 1980-216; 1981-207; 1982-195; 1988-C109; 1989-119-134
EMPR FIELDWORK 1977, p. 26; *1978, p. 41
EMPR GEM 1970-376; 1971-291; 1972-142; 1974-126
EMPR MAP *18; 47
EMPR OF 1999-2
GSC MAP 44-20A; 886A; 887A
GSC MEM *249, p. 81
GSC OF *980
Shau, M.P. (1968): Geology of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group in South Central British Columbia, Unpub. PhD Thesis, University of British Columbia
Chevron File
Placer Dome File

Database last posted: November 02, 2004
MINFILEHome page

This page last updated: June 11, 2001

SKETCHES OF SOIL TRAVERSES WITH CU, PB, ZN VALUES PLOTTED

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM IRON MOUNTAIN

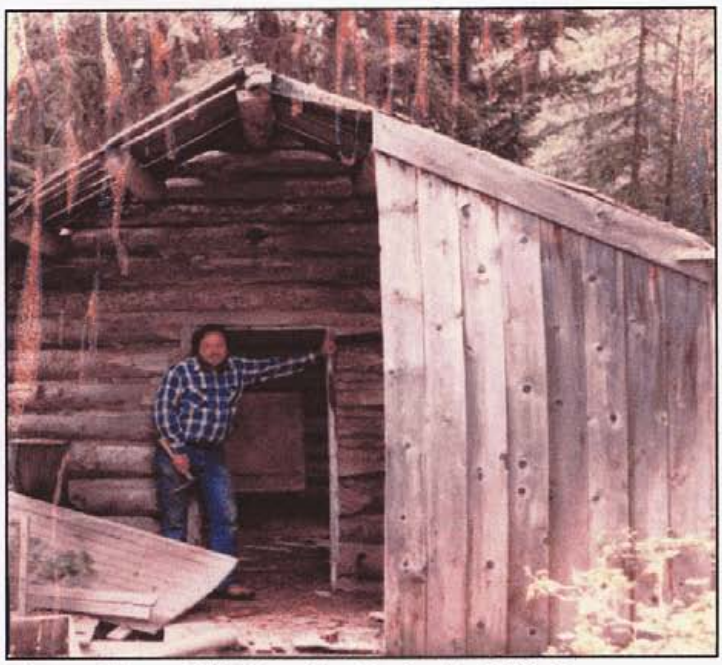


Figure 15 Bill Howell at Lucky Todd Cabin.

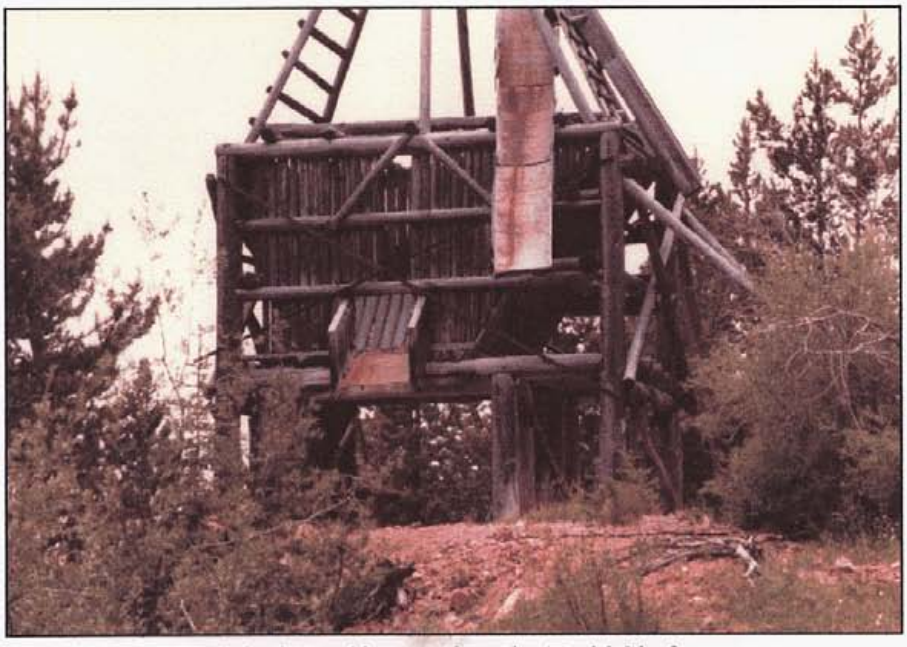


Figure 16 Original Headframe of Lucky Todd Shaft

86446
A. View across Coldwater River towards Iron Mountain, showing sparsely timbered lower slopes, heavily timbered upper slopes, and, in the middle distance, a high bank of glacial deposits. (Page 2.)

Figure 17 Photo from Memoir 249, 1948.

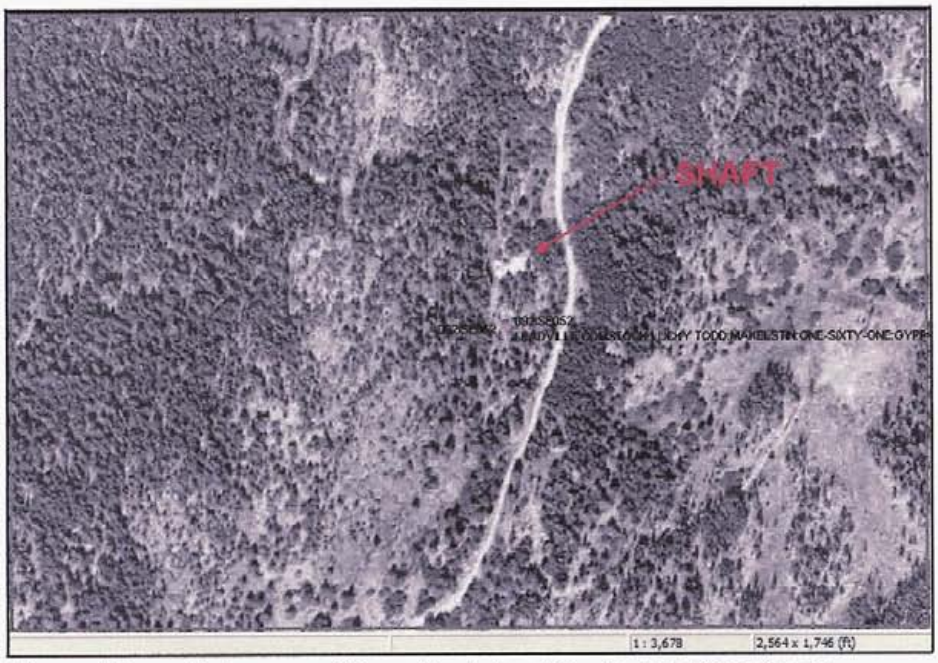


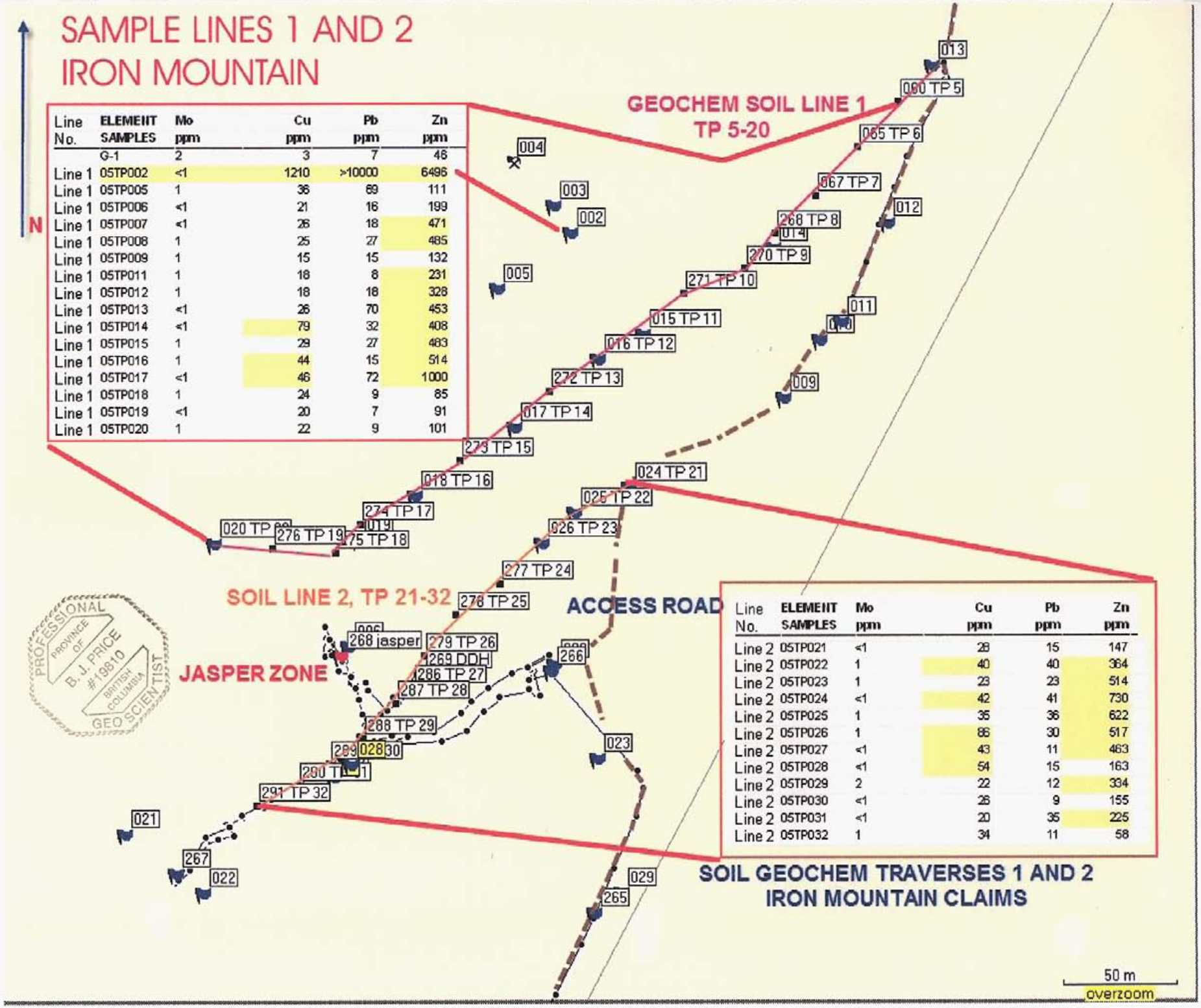
Figure 18 Enlargement from Airphoto of Lucky Todd Shaft area

Figure 19 Massive Barite, galena, shphaerite from Lucky Todd.

Figure 20 Bedded Iron rich jasper from Iron Mountain.

APPENDIX II
SKETCH OF SOIL-SILT SAMPLE LINES
MO, CU, PB, ZN VALUES PLOTTED.

SAMPLE LINES 1 AND 2
IRON MOUNTAIN



Line No.	ELEMEIT SAMPLES	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
	G-1	2	3	7	46
Line 1	05TP002	<1	1210	>10000	6496
Line 1	05TP005	1	36	69	111
Line 1	05TP006	<1	21	16	199
Line 1	05TP007	<1	26	18	471
Line 1	05TP008	1	25	27	485
Line 1	05TP009	1	15	15	132
Line 1	05TP011	1	18	8	231
Line 1	05TP012	1	18	18	328
Line 1	05TP013	<1	26	70	453
Line 1	05TP014	<1	79	32	408
Line 1	05TP015	1	29	27	483
Line 1	05TP016	1	44	15	514
Line 1	05TP017	<1	46	72	1000
Line 1	05TP018	1	24	9	85
Line 1	05TP019	<1	20	7	91
Line 1	05TP020	1	22	9	101

Line No.	ELEMEIT SAMPLES	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
Line 2	05TP021	<1	28	15	147
Line 2	05TP022	1	40	40	364
Line 2	05TP023	1	23	23	514
Line 2	05TP024	<1	42	41	730
Line 2	05TP025	1	35	36	622
Line 2	05TP026	1	86	30	517
Line 2	05TP027	<1	43	11	463
Line 2	05TP028	<1	54	15	163
Line 2	05TP029	2	22	12	334
Line 2	05TP030	<1	26	9	155
Line 2	05TP031	<1	20	35	225
Line 2	05TP032	1	34	11	58

PROFESSIONAL GEO SCIENTIST
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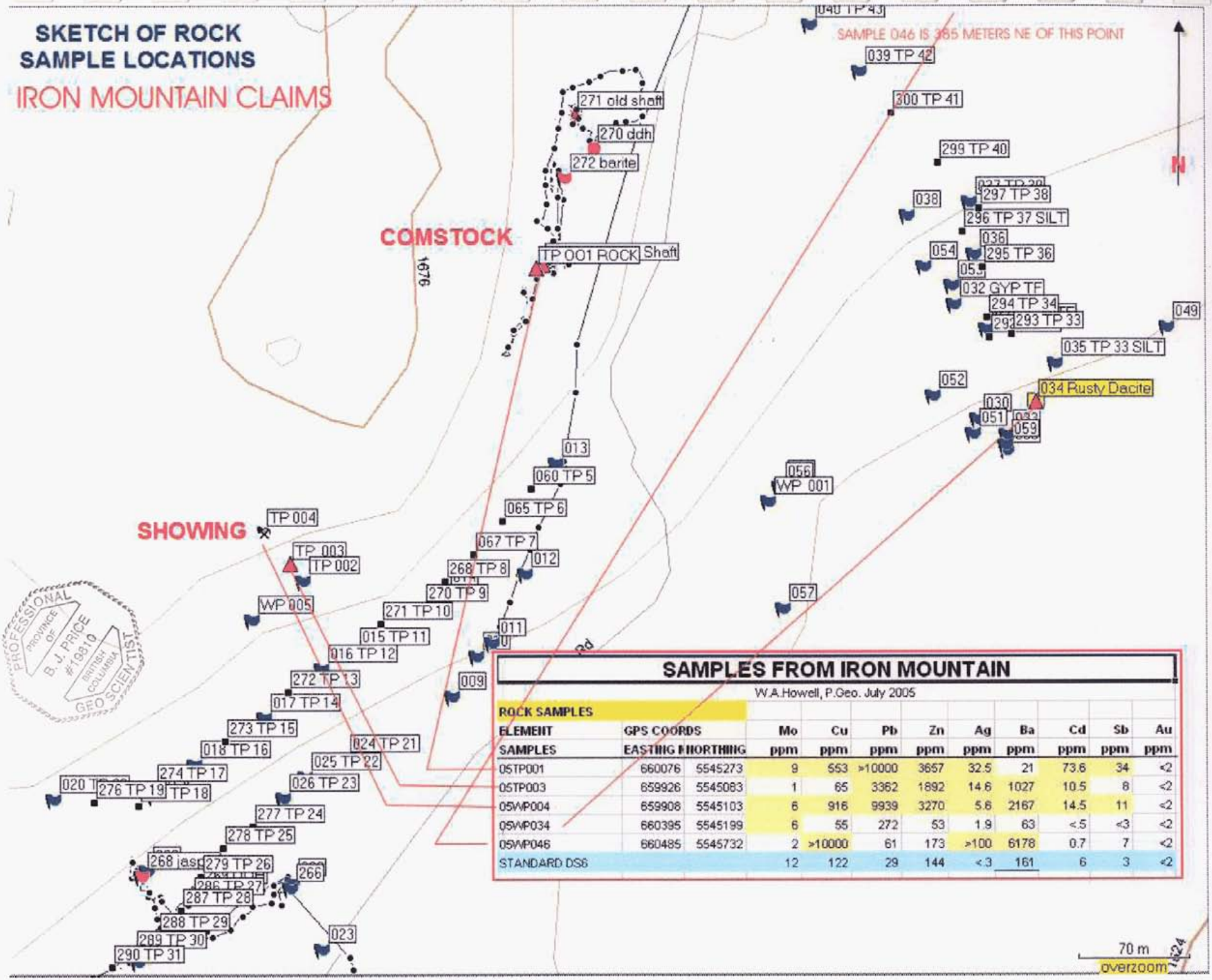
SOIL GEOCHEM TRAVERSES 1 AND 2
IRON MOUNTAIN CLAIMS

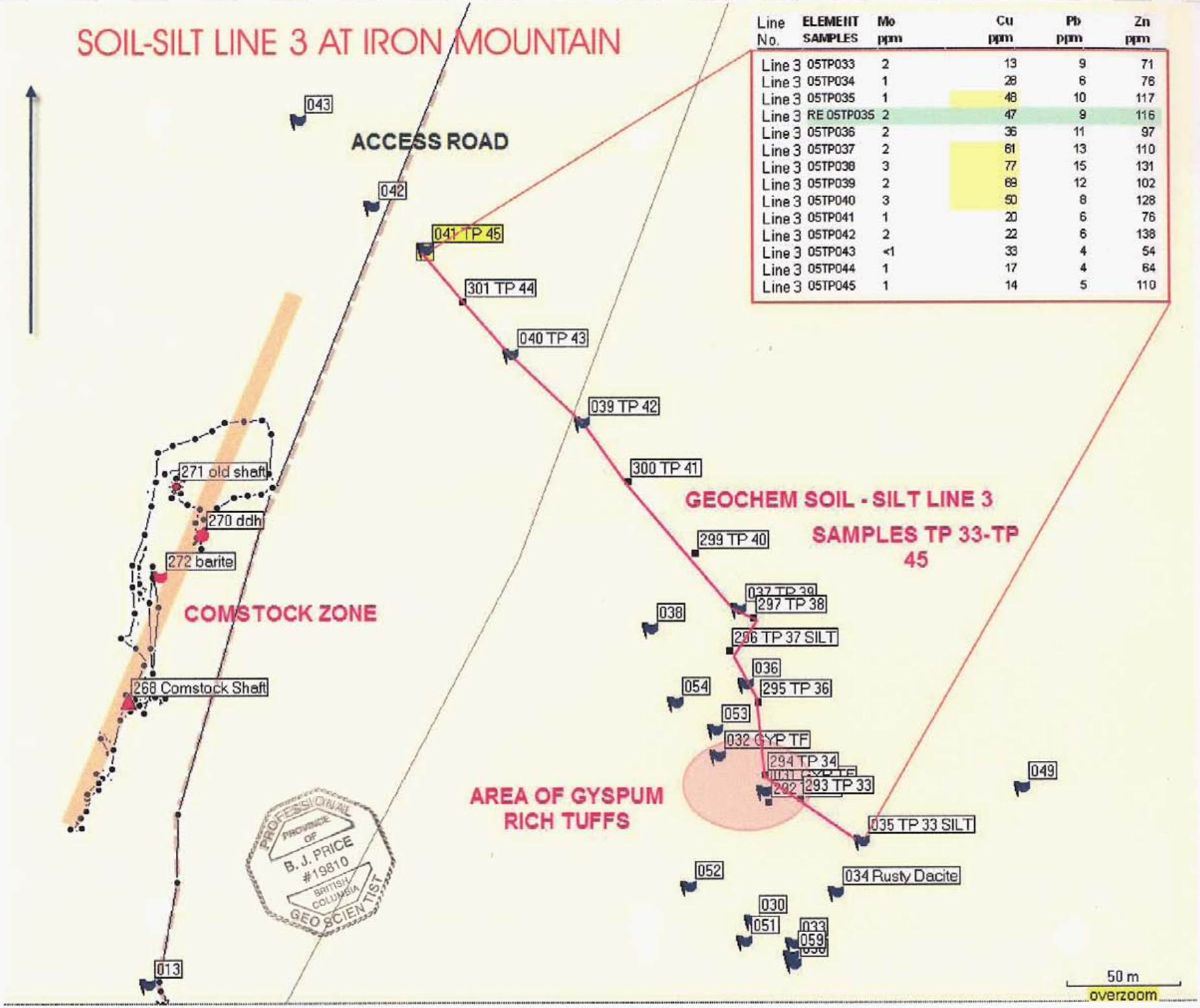


SAMPLES FROM IRON MOUNTAIN

W.A.Howell, P.Geo. July 2005

ROCK SAMPLES											
ELEMENT	GPS COORDS		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ba	Cd	Sb	Au
SAMPLES	EASTING	NORTHING	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
05TP001	660076	5545273	9	553	>10000	3657	32.5	21	73.6	34	<2
05TP003	659926	5545083	1	65	3362	1892	14.6	1027	10.5	8	<2
05WP004	659908	5545103	6	916	9939	3270	5.6	2167	14.5	11	<2
05WP034	660395	5545199	6	55	272	53	1.9	63	<.5	<3	<2
05WP046	660485	5545732	2	>10000	61	173	>100	6178	0.7	7	<2
STANDARD DS6			12	122	29	144	<.3	161	6	3	<2

SOIL-SILT LINE 3 AT IRON MOUNTAIN



Line No.	ELEMENT SAMPLES	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
Line 3	05TP033	2	13	9	71
Line 3	05TP034	1	28	6	76
Line 3	05TP035	1	48	10	117
Line 3	RE 05TP035	2	47	9	116
Line 3	05TP036	2	36	11	97
Line 3	05TP037	2	61	13	110
Line 3	05TP038	3	77	15	131
Line 3	05TP039	2	68	12	102
Line 3	05TP040	3	50	8	128
Line 3	05TP041	1	20	6	76
Line 3	05TP042	2	22	6	138
Line 3	05TP043	<1	33	4	54
Line 3	05TP044	1	17	4	64
Line 3	05TP045	1	14	5	110

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

SAMPLES FROM IRON MOUNTAIN

W.A. Howell, P.Geo. July 2005

ROCK SAMPLES

ELEMENT SAMPLES	GPS COORDS EASTING M	NORTHING M	
05TP001	660076	5545273	TP 001 Comstock Shaft, E side of shaft, under skip guide Massive barite with lead zinc laminae
05TP003	659926	5545083	old cut line from picket Rock sample TP 003, silicic volcanics pyritic with galena sphalerite
05WP004	659908	5545103	Rock sample wp 004 old pit, malachite stain with minor Galena, Mn chert common
05WP034	660395	5545199	Rock Sample WP 034. large boulder-rusty,pyritic, rhy/rhy dac round clasts? Footwall Breccia type
05WP046	660485	5545732	Rock Sample WP 046 Old trenches and blast pits FWBX type local shear/quartz vein with Copper
STANDARD DS6			

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT
To Howell, W.A. PROJECT IRON MTN.
Acme file # A504111 Received: AUG 3 2005 * 6 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.

SAMPLES FROM IRON MOUNTAIN W.A. Howell, P.Geo. July 2005

ROCK SAMPLES

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
05TP001	9	553	>10000	3657	32.5	<1	7	63	0.78	11	<8
05TP003	1	65	3362	1892	14.6	1	6	2148	1.18	17	<8
05W P004	6	916	9939	3270	5.6	3	12	491	3.92	73	<8
05W P034	6	55	272	53	1.9	3	18	39	1.72	12	<8
05W P046	2	>10000	61	173	>100	2	9	172	7.27	24	<8
STANDARD DS6	12	122	29	144	<.3	25	11	696	2.84	21	<8

ELEMENT	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm
05TP001	<2	3	108	73.6	34	<3	1	0.02	0.003	<1
05TP003	<2	<2	141	10.5	8	<3	11	0.02	0.01	3
05W P004	<2	<2	14	14.5	11	<3	51	0.02	0.014	3
05W P034	<2	<2	50	<.5	<3	<3	3	0.18	0.065	4
05W P046	<2	2	47	0.7	7	<3	7	0.2	0.073	17
STANDARD DS6	<2	3	37	6	3	6	56	0.83	0.077	14

ELEMENT	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
SAMPLES	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
05TP001	1	0.02	21	<.01	<3	0.08	<.01	0.02	<2
05TP003	21	0.01	1027	<.01	11	0.06	<.01	0.04	<2
05W P004	12	0.92	2167	<.01	5	1.16	<.01	0.13	<2
05W P034	6	0.03	63	<.01	<3	0.38	0.03	0.22	<2
05W P046	8	0.01	6178	<.01	3	0.31	<.01	0.22	2
STANDARD DS6	193	0.58	161	0.08	16	1.85	0.07	0.15	4
Copied from file sent by Acme.		6							

ANOMALOUS

Interpreted by B.J .Price Geological

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6

PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT

To Howell, W.A. PROJECT IRON MTN.

Acme file # A504111 Received: AUG 3 2005 * 6 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.

SOIL AND SILT TRAVERSE SAMPLES

IRON MTN., MERRITT BC. W.A. HOWELL 2005

Line No.	ELEMENT SAMPLES	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm
	G-1	2	3	7	46	<.3	9	5	584
Line 1	05TP002	<1	1210	>10000	6496	4	8	16	2495
Line 1	05TP005	1	36	69	111	<.3	11	10	1169
Line 1	05TP006	<1	21	16	199	<.3	11	8	1458
Line 1	05TP007	<1	26	18	471	<.3	9	8	2010
Line 1	05TP008	1	25	27	485	<.3	7	7	3424
Line 1	05TP009	1	15	15	132	<.3	8	7	1024
Line 1	05TP011	1	18	8	231	<.3	7	4	1565
Line 1	05TP012	1	18	18	328	<.3	7	7	2144
Line 1	05TP013	<1	26	70	453	<.3	7	5	1043
Line 1	05TP014	<1	79	32	408	<.3	14	12	1866
Line 1	05TP015	1	29	27	483	<.3	8	9	1776
Line 1	05TP016	1	44	15	514	<.3	12	10	1309
Line 1	05TP017	<1	46	72	1000	<.3	11	9	1606
Line 1	05TP018	1	24	9	85	<.3	10	9	1279
Line 1	05TP019	<1	20	7	91	<.3	8	7	1204
Line 1	05TP020	1	22	9	101	<.3	9	7	922
Line 2	05TP021	<1	28	15	147	<.3	8	8	1117
Line 2	05TP022	1	40	40	364	<.3	8	9	1587
Line 2	05TP023	1	23	23	514	<.3	6	7	1750
Line 2	05TP024	<1	42	41	730	<.3	10	11	1524
Line 2	05TP025	1	35	36	622	<.3	8	8	1767
Line 2	05TP026	1	86	30	517	0.3	9	12	2260
Line 2	05TP027	<1	43	11	463	<.3	10	8	1392
Line 2	05TP028	<1	54	15	163	<.3	16	9	434
Line 2	05TP029	2	22	12	334	<.3	9	8	1433
Line 2	05TP030	<1	26	9	155	<.3	11	7	640
Line 2	05TP031	<1	20	35	225	<.3	9	11	2207
Line 2	05TP032	1	34	11	58	<.3	12	8	402
Line 3	05TP033	2	13	9	71	<.3	6	7	349
Line 3	05TP034	1	28	6	76	<.3	9	8	523
Line 3	05TP035	1	48	10	117	<.3	15	10	1161
Line 3	RE 05TP035	2	47	9	116	<.3	16	10	1154
Line 3	05TP036	2	36	11	97	<.3	16	10	899
Line 3	05TP037	2	61	13	110	<.3	19	9	946
Line 3	05TP038	3	77	15	131	0.3	24	11	1171
Line 3	05TP039	2	69	12	102	0.5	16	8	2276
Line 3	05TP040	3	50	8	128	0.3	15	9	948
Line 3	05TP041	1	20	6	76	<.3	11	7	554
Line 3	05TP042	2	22	6	138	<.3	13	9	630
Line 3	05TP043	<1	33	4	54	<.3	14	5	214
Line 3	05TP044	1	17	4	64	<.3	12	7	322
Line 3	05TP045	1	14	5	110	<.3	9	7	1240
Standards	STANDARD DS6	12	119	31	145	0.3	25	10	703

	STANDARD DS6	12	122	28	144	<.3	25	11	709

IRON MOUNTAIN SAMPLES
W.A.HOWELL 2005

	ELEMENT	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
	SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Line 1	G-1	<2	<8	<2	4	60	<.5	<3	8
Line 1	05TP002	75	<8	<2	<2	31	13	11	<3
Line 1	05TP005	<2	<8	<2	<2	39	<.5	<3	4
Line 1	05TP006	2	<8	<2	2	29	0.5	<3	<3
Line 1	05TP007	<2	<8	<2	<2	36	0.9	<3	<3
Line 1	05TP008	<2	<8	<2	<2	119	3.1	<3	3
Line 1	05TP009	<2	<8	<2	<2	31	<.5	<3	<3
Line 1	05TP011	<2	<8	<2	<2	30	1.6	<3	<3
Line 1	05TP012	<2	<8	<2	2	24	2.4	<3	4
Line 1	05TP013	4	<8	<2	<2	21	3	3	<3
Line 1	05TP014	3	<8	<2	<2	32	3.4	<3	<3
Line 1	05TP015	5	<8	<2	<2	20	4.1	<3	<3
Line 1	05TP016	<2	<8	<2	<2	27	2.7	<3	<3
Line 1	05TP017	4	<8	<2	<2	28	3	<3	<3
Line 1	05TP018	<2	<8	<2	<2	24	<.5	<3	3
Line 1	05TP019	<2	<8	<2	<2	25	<.5	<3	3
Line 1	05TP020	<2	<8	<2	<2	20	<.5	<3	<3
Line2	05TP021	3	<8	<2	<2	24	0.6	<3	<3
Line2	05TP022	3	<8	<2	<2	28	2.6	<3	3
Line2	05TP023	2	<8	<2	<2	29	3.1	<3	<3
Line2	05TP024	3	<8	<2	<2	31	6.6	<3	<3
Line2	05TP025	4	<8	<2	<2	35	6.7	<3	<3
Line2	05TP026	7	<8	<2	<2	31	4	4	<3
Line2	05TP027	4	<8	<2	<2	41	6.1	<3	<3
Line2	05TP028	5	<8	<2	3	34	<.5	<3	<3
Line2	05TP029	2	<8	<2	<2	30	3.7	<3	<3
Line2	05TP030	2	<8	<2	<2	25	<.5	<3	<3
Line2	05TP031	9	<8	<2	<2	13	0.5	<3	<3
Line2	05TP032	2	<8	<2	<2	31	<.5	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP033	5	<8	<2	<2	13	<.5	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP034	2	<8	<2	<2	30	<.5	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP035	<2	<8	<2	<2	41	0.6	<3	<3
Line 3	RE 05TP035	2	<8	<2	<2	41	0.5	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP036	5	<8	<2	<2	35	<.5	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP037	<2	<8	<2	<2	46	0.9	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP038	5	<8	<2	<2	48	0.9	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP039	4	<8	<2	<2	69	1.2	3	<3
Line 3	05TP040	4	<8	<2	<2	41	0.6	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP041	<2	<8	<2	<2	31	0.5	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP042	<2	<8	<2	2	24	1.1	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP043	<2	<8	<2	<2	31	<.5	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP044	<2	<8	<2	<2	29	<.5	<3	<3
Line 3	05TP045	<2	<8	<2	<2	20	<.5	<3	<3
	STANDARD DS6	23	<8	<2	3	37	6.1	5	5
	STANDARD	22	9	<2	3	39	5.9	5	5

DS6

IRON MOUNTAIN SAMPLES
W.A.HOWELL 2005

	ELEMENT	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B
	SAMPLES	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
Line 1	G-1	0.48	0.075	9	119	0.63	233	0.14	<3
Line 1	05TP002	0.4	0.204	28	19	0.26	2108	0.03	8
Line 1	05TP005	0.6	0.046	13	28	0.4	435	0.1	<3
Line 1	05TP006	0.59	0.076	6	23	0.33	373	0.1	<3
Line 1	05TP007	0.74	0.144	8	16	0.24	797	0.05	<3
Line 1	05TP008	2.32	0.094	3	7	0.18	1843	0.02	<3
Line 1	05TP009	0.52	0.042	4	20	0.27	275	0.09	<3
Line 1	05TP011	0.64	0.05	4	9	0.12	820	0.04	<3
Line 1	05TP012	0.54	0.07	9	11	0.22	786	0.05	5
Line 1	05TP013	0.41	0.044	21	12	0.12	727	0.03	<3
Line 1	05TP014	0.63	0.066	22	25	0.42	758	0.07	<3
Line 1	05TP015	0.47	0.075	15	14	0.25	594	0.06	<3
Line 1	05TP016	0.65	0.058	12	25	0.43	559	0.09	<3
Line 1	05TP017	0.8	0.083	10	23	0.37	448	0.09	<3
Line 1	05TP018	0.77	0.04	14	19	0.33	412	0.08	<3
Line 1	05TP019	0.59	0.038	10	18	0.31	306	0.08	<3
Line 1	05TP020	0.48	0.058	15	16	0.35	305	0.06	<3
Line2	05TP021	0.4	0.057	13	19	0.31	393	0.08	4
Line2	05TP022	0.56	0.057	17	14	0.25	685	0.06	<3
Line2	05TP023	0.71	0.205	7	10	0.12	1109	0.05	<3
Line2	05TP024	0.97	0.067	11	17	0.28	664	0.07	7
Line2	05TP025	1	0.09	9	14	0.21	798	0.05	<3
Line2	05TP026	0.93	0.101	12	16	0.25	1011	0.05	11
Line2	05TP027	1.22	0.146	6	15	0.23	969	0.05	<3
Line2	05TP028	0.49	0.072	10	31	0.59	311	0.14	9
Line2	05TP029	0.59	0.044	7	18	0.35	380	0.1	<3
Line2	05TP030	0.36	0.087	9	19	0.33	366	0.1	<3
Line2	05TP031	0.36	0.073	15	12	0.77	279	0.05	<3
Line2	05TP032	0.42	0.071	7	25	0.42	141	0.11	<3
Line 3	05TP033	0.26	0.032	10	14	0.26	159	0.04	5
Line 3	05TP034	0.63	0.05	11	17	0.32	283	0.04	<3
Line 3	05TP035	0.87	0.067	12	29	0.45	445	0.08	<3
Line 3	RE 05TP035	0.86	0.067	12	29	0.45	449	0.08	<3
Line 3	05TP036	0.68	0.043	10	28	0.43	349	0.1	<3
Line 3	05TP037	1.01	0.078	12	29	0.51	450	0.08	<3
Line 3	05TP038	1.14	0.139	14	42	0.63	687	0.06	<3
Line 3	05TP039	1.91	0.167	17	26	0.43	594	0.03	<3
Line 3	05TP040	0.96	0.079	12	29	0.53	493	0.05	<3
Line 3	05TP041	0.43	0.061	6	21	0.39	162	0.12	<3
Line 3	05TP042	0.32	0.039	9	26	0.34	427	0.11	<3
Line 3	05TP043	0.41	0.027	7	25	0.47	189	0.11	<3
Line 3	05TP044	0.41	0.071	5	26	0.37	135	0.11	<3
Line 3	05TP045	0.31	0.074	4	15	0.26	172	0.08	<3
	STANDARD DS6	0.84	0.077	15	187	0.58	163	0.08	16
	STANDARD	0.84	0.074	15	187	0.58	162	0.08	16

DS6

IRON MOUNTAIN SAMPLES
W.A.HOWELL 2005

	ELEMENT	Al	Na	K	W
	SAMPLES	%	%	%	ppm
Line 1	G-1	1.02	0.08	0.55	<2
Line 1	05TP002	1.24	0.01	0.16	<2
Line 1	05TP005	1.45	0.01	0.15	<2
Line 1	05TP006	1.38	0.02	0.15	<2
Line 1	05TP007	1.78	0.01	0.11	<2
Line 1	05TP008	0.37	0.01	0.18	<2
Line 1	05TP009	1.13	0.01	0.11	<2
Line 1	05TP011	0.79	0.02	0.08	<2
Line 1	05TP012	1.01	0.01	0.18	<2
Line 1	05TP013	0.68	<.01	0.16	<2
Line 1	05TP014	1.93	0.01	0.14	<2
Line 1	05TP015	1.27	0.01	0.19	<2
Line 1	05TP016	1.63	0.01	0.2	<2
Line 1	05TP017	1.73	0.01	0.2	<2
Line 1	05TP018	1.68	0.01	0.17	<2
Line 1	05TP019	1.21	0.01	0.14	<2
Line 1	05TP020	1.46	0.01	0.19	<2
Line2	05TP021	1.17	0.01	0.18	<2
Line2	05TP022	1.24	0.01	0.15	<2
Line2	05TP023	1.18	0.02	0.13	<2
Line2	05TP024	1.5	0.02	0.22	<2
Line2	05TP025	1.13	0.01	0.16	<2
Line2	05TP026	1.6	0.01	0.17	<2
Line2	05TP027	1.14	0.01	0.13	<2
Line2	05TP028	1.95	0.02	0.12	<2
Line2	05TP029	1.46	0.02	0.11	<2
Line2	05TP030	1.86	0.02	0.14	<2
Line2	05TP031	1.49	0.01	0.19	<2
Line2	05TP032	1.43	0.02	0.12	<2
Line 3	05TP033	0.86	0.01	0.1	<2
Line 3	05TP034	1.31	0.01	0.11	<2
Line 3	05TP035	2.29	0.02	0.11	<2
Line 3	RE 05TP035	2.29	0.02	0.11	<2
Line 3	05TP036	1.86	0.02	0.13	<2
Line 3	05TP037	2.39	0.02	0.1	<2
Line 3	05TP038	3.54	0.02	0.12	<2
Line 3	05TP039	1.96	0.01	0.08	<2
Line 3	05TP040	2.64	0.02	0.09	<2
Line 3	05TP041	1.36	0.01	0.09	<2
Line 3	05TP042	2.24	0.02	0.05	<2
Line 3	05TP043	2.1	0.02	0.05	<2
Line 3	05TP044	1.5	0.02	0.04	<2
Line 3	05TP045	1.39	0.01	0.08	<2

STANDARD 1.82 DS6	0.07	0.15	4
STANDARD 1.83 DS6	0.07	0.15	3

Interpretation by BJ Price Geological 45

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT
To Howell, W.A. PROJECT IRON MTN.
Acme file # A504110 Page 1 Received: AUG 3 2005 44 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.

IRON MOUNTAIN PROJECT WAYPOINTS AND SAMPLES

DARWIN RESOURCES LTD.

Waypoints and Notes

Waypoint particular	Easting	Northing	elevation	WP No.
on road at toe of old trenches	659261	5544604		
road to DDH site below Jasper Horizon	659845	5544831		
jct at main road	659934	5544872		
on w. side of main road, Qtz /ep vn 311/90	660011	5544999		
Main rd. s. end of Rhy o/c	660097	5545120	1577	
10 cm qtz vn 280/40N	660143	5545283		
Jct of main rd. and comstock rd to w.	660140	5545397		
TP 001 Comstock Shaft, E side of shaft, under skip guide Massive barite with lead zinc laminae	660084	5545284		TP 001
Core storage	660061	5545227	1623	
Possible fault trace thru Comstock	660022	5545126		
Top of scree, cleft leads to top of cliffs.	659963	5545048	1616	
track is along cliff face at top of scree, Fe rich jasperoidal rx				
top of cliff, old lath picket here on brown dacite	659933	5545071		wp002
old cut line from picket Rock sample TP 003, silicic volcanics pyritic with galena, sphalerite	659925	5545083		wp003
Rock sample wp 004 old pit, malachite stain with minor Galena, Mn chert common	659908	5545103		wp004
o/c of yellow green tuff &white rhy w.rusty fracts-no sulphides vis.	659902	5545046		wp005
Jasper showing,extends 5m N & 7m S	659840	5544887		wp006
meet rd south of Jasper	659836	5544829		wp007
Jct at main road and Jasper road to west				wp008
S. end of Andesite o/c on road adj to yesterdays notes	660031	5545002		wp009
4m wide shatter zone, with shear-fault 286/80N	660045	5545027		wp010
N end of o/c area, crude flow banding, 235/40W				wp011
ctr of 8m wide o/c ,dark Andesite	660074	5545080		wp012
possible small Bx dome of felsic rx-15m wide	660092	5545150		wp013
sample traverse back tracks above the road, soils every 25m				
chain=0 at wp013				
SOIL LINE 1				

25m = TP 005				
38m = 2m jasperoid boulder				
50m = TP 006 , line is along base of small cliffs			1610	
78m = TP 007 common o/c faces@ 255			1608	
105m = TP 008				
110m = old yellowChevron(?) Ribbon	660024	5545067		wp014
125m = TP 009 more old cut trees, no ribbon (CHEV. b.line..?)				
146m = TP 010 edge of talus at el 1607 below wp002			1607	
175m = TP 011 , old cut line 5m downhill	659967	5545028	1605	wp015
200m = TP012	659947	5545016	1606	wp016
216m = well developed cow trail				
225m = TP013 on uphill side of trail.			1603	
250m = TP014 downhill from wp005 ?	659912	5544985	1602	wp017
275m = TP015 Poor soil in boulder field on E side of grassy zone.				
300m = TP016 loc. Bldrs w siliceous strgers& reddish fract faces	659868	5544954	1602	wp018
this line will pass above jasper zone uphill and to W.				
325m = TP017				
336m =				wp019
350m = TP 018 , on old Kame ?				
375m = TP019 uphill side of 50m wide open area.				
400m = TP 020 good dirt from clearing.	659780	5544930	1613	wp020
old cut branches	659744	5544802		wp021
on jasper rd.				wp022
parking area, old WAH/KWL campsite	659952	5544841	1560	wp023
SOIL LINE 2				
Main Road, start new Traverse.	659962	5544960	1588	wp024
0 m = TP021				
25m = TP 022	659939	5544949	1589	wp025
50m = TP 023	659925	5544935	1584	wp026
75m = TP 024				
100m = TP 025				
119m = end of cat rd below Jasper showing.				
125m = TP 026				
136 m= approx old drill hole.	659874	5544874	1576	wp027
150 m = TP 027				
176 m = TP 028 adj to Jasper Rd (Charmer Rd).				

200 m = west on Charmer Rd, uphill bank				
225 m = TP 030				
250 m = TP 031				
275 m = TP 032....End of Traverse Line.				wp028
Jct of fox farm rd (lower Road) with Iron mtn Rd	659965	5544782		wp29
large open clearing, Gyp Tuffs are near here	660958	5545186	1562	wp030
dry ck. Rk is rusty yelow brn w.clots of earthy red hem.	660362	5545242		wp031
o/c area on N side of clearing -Gyp Tuff?	660341	5545257		wp032
Gyp Tuff area, truck parked on lower side of road-good elevs today	660377	5545176	1546	wp033
SOIL LINE 3				
Rock Sample WP 034. large boulder-rusty,pyritic, rhy/rhy dac round clasts? Footwall Breccia type	660395	5545199	1549	wp034
54m = TP 033 small ck discharges to flat, silt taken	660406	5545222		wp035
72 m = TP 034 also silt				
116 m = TP 035 dry silt collected beside rocksample wp031				
144 m = o/c ledge of Rhy dac frag tuff bx				
147 m = TP 036 dry silt, good sample				
160 m =	660353	5545289	1572	wp036
175 m = TP037 wet silt , hematitic and limonitic float chips				
200 m = TP 028 fine organic silt				
228 m = TP037 local rks look like FWBX at seneca..HS wp037	660350	5545322	1593	wp037
.....old horse trail crosses here..to comstock ??				
263 m = TP 040 soil, swampy slope, sample from tip up				
278 m traverse line follows 310 , creek turns and comes fron N				
300m=TP041 dry hillside glade, fine red -brown soil	660310	5545312	1600	wp038
330m=TP042 dry light brown soil	660277	5545402	1616	wp039
TP043 on oud cut line, trend 320	660246	5545431	1609	wp040
Follow cut line 10mw crosses old bl, grid line 53N?,				
400m=TP044				
TP045 fine sandy gravel	660206	5545476	1618	wp041
On Iron Mountain rd at Jct to old antenna site				wp042
Road to old antenna site 3 pics taken	660148	5545531	1632	wp043
Culvert crossing Iron Mountain Rd	660346	5545810	1627	wp044
On old road, local o/c is rhy-dac tuff bx	660380	5545715	1621	wp045
Rock Sample WP 046 Old trenches and blast pits FWBX type local shear/qartz vein with Copper	660485	5545732	1620	wp046
very close to old drill collar	660491	5545706	1619	wp047

Blast pits cu stain w.qtz on shear/fracture	660489	5545671	1614	wp048
....25m to east rhy, ppy dike rubble w. 5-10cm cu stain 035/70				
On lower road north of jeep	660475	5545247	1563	wo049
End of track yesterday	660377	5545167	1556	wp050
Dark grey fine xtline rk-and/bs w. jasper/quartz	660355	5545177	1562	wo051
Outcrop light pinkish brown rhy/dac reg slopes 232/64E	660330	5545199	1573	wp052
oc rusty py rd (FW type) see notes	660340	5545269	1578	wp053
Dry silt	660322	5545280	1579	wp054
Out crop area on side hill (see notes)	660235	5545141	1571	wp055
Ignore				wp056
Middle of road	660238	5545063	1557	wp057
On lower road.	660661	5545329	1538	wo058
Parking lot-end of track	660376	5545170	1553	wp059
...float includes marine carb clasts w. volcs.-crinoid column?				
...see notes.				
Culvert on Iron Mountain rd- Old wp44. 300 reading average	660348	5545810		wp060
Old antenna wire overhead	660347	5546145	1636	wp061
jkt/rutted road to north	660324	5546280	1640	wp062
Old road in gully to north	660292	5546315	1627	wp063
Survey pin Adj to western micro tower, pin on e side of tower	660182	5546520	1678	wp064
Iron pin on Mtn top, adj. To antenna and light pole	660153	5546537	1680	wp065
...Mountain trail head "hornet" pic taken (see notes)				
Main road- about 200m from tower: fault 040/45e 2 pics	660469	5546147	1663	wp066
Top of Iron Mountain on survey pin (see notes)	660573	5546452	1699	wp067
At tower loop, top of road rhy/tuffs	660498	5546311	1694	wp068
Cattle guard at Comstock Rd exit				wp263
Junction to Iron Mountain and valley road	657727	5543036		wp264
Foxfarm Rd junction	659952	5544773		wp265
Jct with Jasper Rd (Charmer Rd)	659930	5544879		wp266
Sample 032- end of traverse line (see previous notes)	659767	5544785		wp267
New soil sample	659837	5544883		wp268
Old DDH seeping water	659874	5544876		wp269
Old DDH NW of Comstock	660110	5545348		wp270
Very old cribbed shaft	660098	5545370		wp271
Ba/py outcrop and float~50m n of head frame and btwn shafts	660090	5545328		wp272

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