ASSESSMENT REPORT

on a

3D Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey

for

WYN DEVELOPMENTS INC.
GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.

on the

RAND PROJECT
BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN AREA
Lillooet
BC, Canada

Approximate Coordinates at centre of grid
593089E 5609708N (NAD83 Zone 10N)
Latitude 50° 38'N, Longitude 121° 42'W

Mining Zone: Kaml
NTS sheet: 92I/1

Survey by

S J Geophysics

April to May 20
May 20

Report by

E. Trent Pezzot, B.Sc.
Brian Chen, M.S

July 2004
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Mining Zone: Kamloops
NTS sheet: 92I/12

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Plot and/or File Name	**Description**
Blustry_CrossSect_00N.pdf	Cross-sections through Resistivity and Chargeability inversion blocks on Line 00N
Blustry_PlanMap_Chg-25.pdf	Color Contour map of Interpreted Chargeability at 25 metres depth below surface
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Blustry_PlanMap_Chg-100.pdf	Color Contour map of Interpreted Chargeability at 100 metres depth below surface
Blustry_PlanMap_Chg-150.pdf	Color Contour map of Interpreted Chargeability at 150 metres depth below surface
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1. Summary

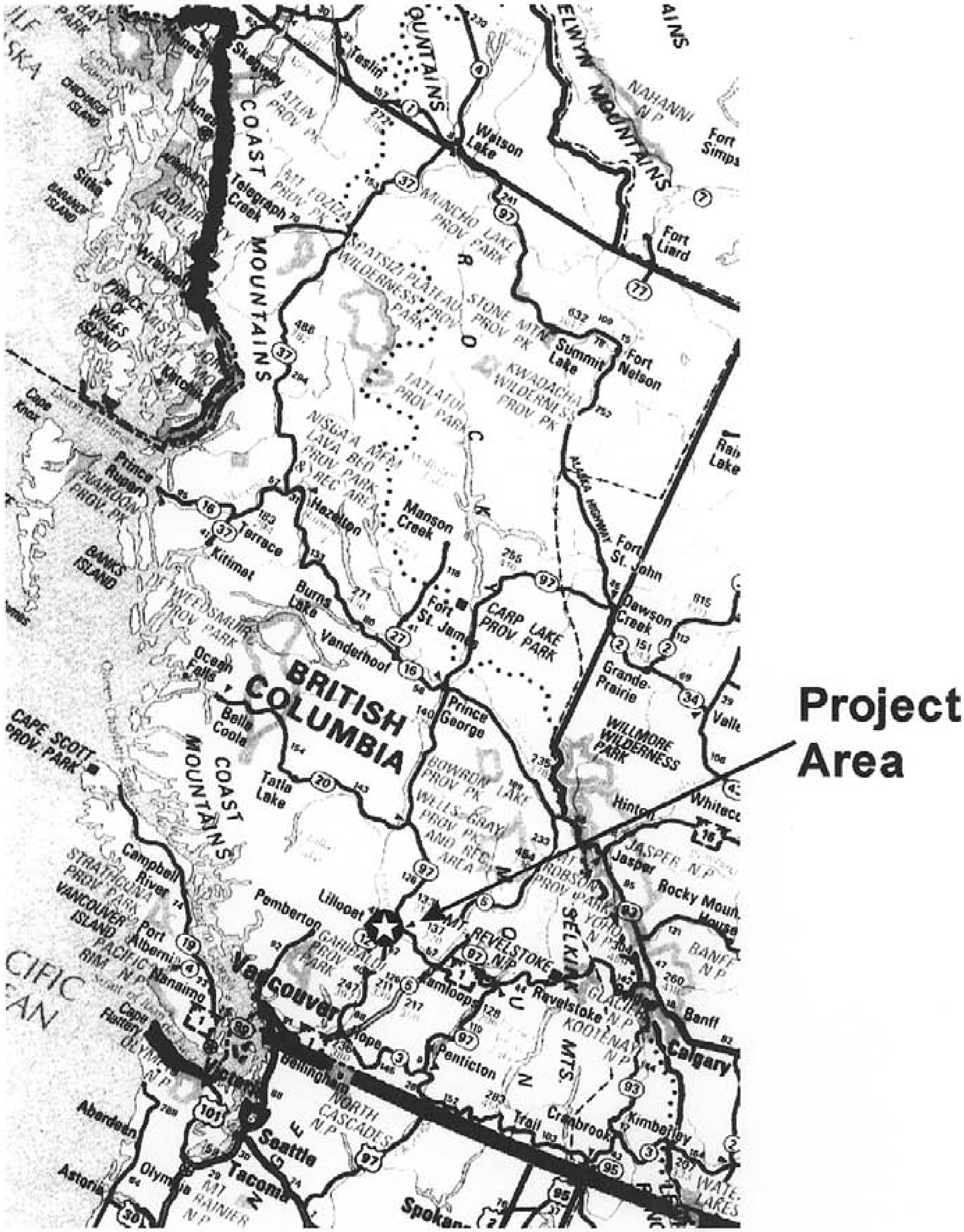
SJ Geophysics Ltd. was commissioned by Wyn Developments Inc. in 2004 and by Goldera Resources Inc. in 2005, respectively, to conduct an induced polarization survey across a portion of their Rand property, Blustry Mountain Project, in south-central BC. This area is being explored for its potential to host a gold and silver enriched epithermal alteration system similar to the Blackdome deposit located some 100 km to the northwest. It was the intention of the survey to help in this exploration by mapping geology and (hopefully) directly detecting exploration targets.

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

Combinations of resistivity and chargeability characteristics from the survey results of 2004 have outlined 3 distinct geological regimes across the survey area. On the northeastern of the grid (Lines 2400N – 2000N), three chargeability features start showing up. The second regime is mapped from 1400N to 1000N. It is characterized with a resistive unit but low chargeablity response. The third regime covers the southwest corner of the grid. It is characterized by scattered zones of low chargeability and variable resistivity.

3D IP survey results of 2005 on the northeastern extension (Lines 2400N – 3200N) to the 2004 grid reveals one main chargeability response on the northeast conner of the survey area with several linear chargeability features around it.

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



General Location Map

Figure 1: Location map

2. Introduction

This report documents the results from a 3-D IP survey completed across the Blustry Mountain Project area, east of Lillooet, B.C. The area is being explored for a gold and silver enriched epithermal alteration system. The intention of the survey was twofold: first to assist in the geological mapping and second, to identify specific anomalies consistent with the exploration model.

3. Location and access

The property lies 18 km east of Lillooet, south-central British Columbia, in the Kamloops Mining Division and NTS 92I/12. It is centred on latitude 50°29'31"N and longitude 122°19'30"W. (Figure 1)

There was no direct road access to the area of the IP survey grid. A tent camp was set up on the property and the crew and equipment were ferried in from the Lillooet airport using a Long Ranger provided by Valley Helicopters. Snowmobiles were used for transportation across the grid area.

4. Property

The Blustry project lies within the Rand Property, which is comprised of 44 staked, four-post mineral claims, totalling 668 claim units (16,700 hectares). The claims are contiguous and details of the mineral titles are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Status of Blustry Mineral Titles

	Claim Name	# of Units	NTs Map Sheet	Record #	Expiry date	Mining Division
1	Solomon 1	20	92I/07/1,07/2	402638	04/05/13	Lillooet
2	Solomon 2	12	92I/07/2	402639	04/05/13	Lillooet
3	Solomon 3	12	92I/07/2	402640	04/05/13	Lillooet
4	Solomon 4	20	92I/07/1,07/2	402641	04/05/13	Lillooet
5	Comstock 1	20	92I/07/2	402634	04/05/13	Kamloops
6	Comstock 2	20	92I/07/2	402635	04/05/13	Kamloops
7	Comstock 3	20	92I/07/2	402636	04/05/13	Kamloops
8	Comstock 4	20	92I/07/2	402637	04/05/13	Kamloops
9	Homestake 1	20	92I/07/2	402642	04/05/13	Kamloops
10	Homestake 2	20	92I/07/2	402643	04/05/13	Kamloops
11	Homestake 3	20	92I/07/2,06/2	402644	04/05/13	Kamloops
12	Homestake 4	20	92I/07/2,06/2	402645	04/05/13	Kamloops
13	Anaconda 1	18	92I/06/2	402646	04/05/13	Kamloops
14	Anaconda 2	4	92I//06/2	402647	04/05/13	Kamloops

15	Anaconda 3	3	92I/06/2	402648	04/05/13	Kamloops
16	Anaconda 4	18	92I/06/2	402649	04/05/13	Kamloops
17	Eureka 1	18	92I/06/2	402650	04/05/13	Kamloops
18	Eureka 2	18	92I/06/2	402651	04/05/13	Kamloops
19	Motherlode 1	18	92I/06/2	402659	04/05/13	Kamloops
20	Motherlode 2	18	92I/06/2	402660	04/05/13	Kamloops
21	Motherlode 3	18	92I/06/2,05/2	402661	04/05/13	Kamloops
22	Motherlode 4	18	92I/06/2,05/2	402662	04/05/13	Kamloops
23	Blustry Mountain 1	15	92I/06/2	395042	04/07/18	Kamloops
24	Blustry Mountain 2	20	92I/06/2	395043	04/07/18	Kamloops
25	Blustry Mountain 3	15	92I/06/2	395044	04/07/18	Kamloops
26	Blustry Mountain 4	20	92I/06/2	395045	04/07/18	Kamloops
27	Kalgoorlie 1	4	92I/05/2	402663	04/05/13	Kamloops
28	Kalgoorlie 2	3	92I/05/2	402664	04/05/13	Kamloops
29	Kalgoorlie 3	18	92I/05/2	402665	04/05/13	Kamloops
30	Kalgoorlie 4	16	92I/05/2	402666	04/05/13	Kamloops
31	Eureka 3	12	92I/05/2	402652	04/05/13	Kamloops
32	Eureka 4	12	92I/05/2	402653	04/05/13	Kamloops
33	Bonanza 1	20	92I/05/2	402667	04/05/13	Kamloops
34	Bonanza 2	20	92I/05/2	402668	04/05/13	Kamloops
35	Bonanza 3	20	92I/05/2	402669	04/05/13	Kamloops
36	Bonanza 4	20	92I/05/2	402670	04/05/13	Kamloops
37	SL 1	16	92I/05/2	402680	04/05/13	Kamloops
38	SL 2	18	92I/05/2,05/3	402681	04/05/13	Kamloops
39	SL 3	18	92I/05/2,05/3	402682	04/05/13	Kamloops
40	SL 4	16	92I/05/2	402683	04/05/13	Kamloops
41	Cripple Creek 1	20	92I/05/3	402684	04/05/13	Kamloops
42	Cripple Creek 2	20	92I/05/3	402685	04/05/13	Kamloops
43	Cripple Creek 3	20	92I/05/3,04/3	402686	04/05/13	Kamloops
44	Cripple Creek 4	20	92I/05/3,04/3	402687	04/05/13	Kamloops
	Total	668				

No examination of the claim posts was made by any of the geophysical crew. The following comments are copied from a previous assessment report on this property, authored by Paul Metcalfe and dated September, 2003. According to personnel from Wyn Developments Inc. these statements are still valid and accurately describe the property status.

"An examination of the relevant claim forms by G. Nicholson found these to be in order. All claims are therefore in good standing. The Blustry Mountain 1-4 claims are 100% owned by J. Shearer and are in their second anniversary year. The remaining claims are presently held by Mr. R. Krause for the Rand Syndicate. Mr. Krause is a director of Wyn Developments. These claims are in their first anniversary year.

Two separate agreements exist, one with J.T. Shearer (dated July 1, 2003) to option 100% of the Blustry Mountain 1-4 claims and the second (dated July 17, 2003) with the Rand Syndicate to acquire by purchase 100% of all claims held by the Syndicate and surrounding the Blustry Mountain Claims."

5. Geology

The geological descriptions provided below have been copied from a Summary Geology Report on the Rand Project, written by Paul Metcalfe and dated September, 2003.

5.1. Regional Geology

A geological map of the Blustry and surrounding areas is shown in Figure 2. Despite the apparently comprehensive nature of the map, it is based upon mapping carried out by Duffell and McTaggart (1952) and Trettin (1961); smaller studies by Mortimer (1987) and Read (1988a, 1988b, 1990) have augmented the broader regional mapping. The area was compiled as part of the Geological Survey of Canada's Terrane Assemblage Map by Monger and Journeay (1994).

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

The Blustry property itself is shown on Figure 2 to be underlain by calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. Outliers of Eocene volcanic rocks assigned to the Kamloops Group occur to the east. This mapping is not entirely correct; Richards (1984a) in a report on previously held ground noted that mineralization was hosted by rocks which he assigned to the "Tertiary Kingsvale Group".

Certainly the Spences Bridge Group is not prospective for epithermal deposits, nor are siliceous volcanic rocks common in that stratigraphic unit. However, the Kingsvale volcanic rocks are cited as being Upper Cretaceous in age (Preto 1979) and their definition and extent are not well constrained. This author correlates the volcanic rocks described by Richards with outliers of Eocene volcanic rocks, 45-50 Ma in age which are exposed to the east of the claim group. These are identified as Eocene Kamloops Group on the regional geology map, but later work (BC Geofile 2000-3) assigns these volcanic rocks as "unnamed".

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

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

5.2. Property Geology

The authors reiterate here that they visited the Blustry property area only briefly. The following is, therefore, abridged from or a summary of previous reports (Richards 1984a, Gonzalez and Leshow 1987).

No formal geological map exists on a property scale for the area now covered by the Blustry property. As noted above, regional mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (Duffel and McTaggart 1952) is over 50 years old and subsequent mapping by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch (Mortimer 1987, Read 1988a, 1988b, 1990) did not cover the entire area. The following is a summary based on three assessment reports (Richards 1984a,b, Gonzalez and Lechow 1987) describing geochemical and geophysical surveys of areas now covered by the central part of the property.

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

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

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

5.3.Styles of alteration

Zones of alteration are strongly controlled by structure. The most prominent structural trend is northeasterly while north-northwesterly trends also appear to have influenced the localization of alteration. These structural trends are thought to reflect Lower Tertiary translation and extensional tectonics that are well developed within this area.

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

5.4.Styles of mineralization

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

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

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

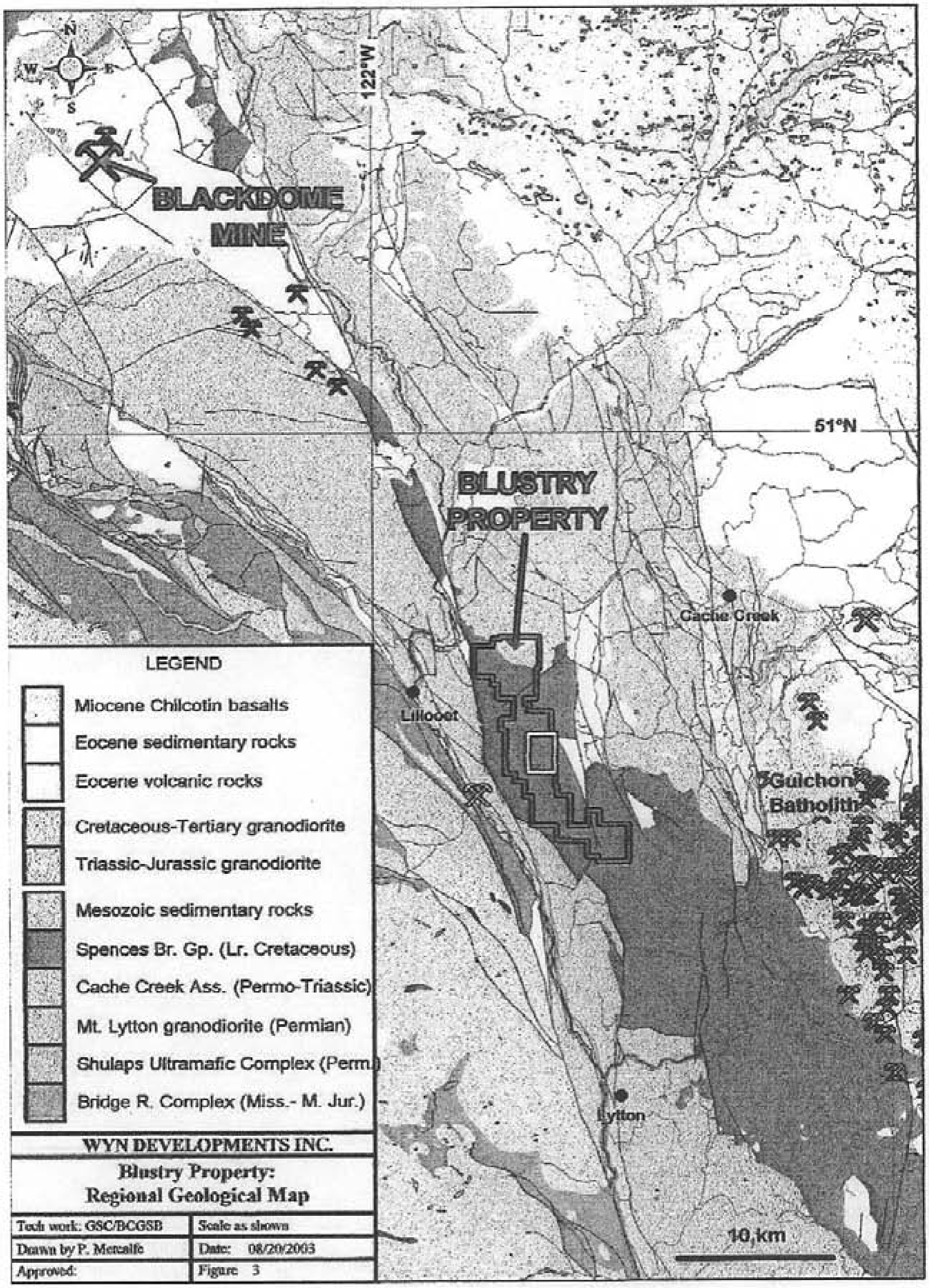


Figure 2: Regional Geology Map

6. PREVIOUS WORK

The descriptions of previous work provided below have been copied from a Summary Geology Report on the Rand Project, written by Paul Metcalfe and dated September, 2003.

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

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

In 1987 Mark Management Ltd. under the direction of Archean Engineering conducted a soil geochemical survey over a grid area of 900 m x 1000 m in size. A total of 349 soil samples were collected and analyzed by Chemex Labs Ltd. using an ICP geochemical analytical technique. In general, anomalous values for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Hg, Mo, Sb, Pb, and Zn outlined an open-ended zone 650 m long by 220 m wide (Gonzales and Lechow 1987).

7.Geophysical Techniques

7.1.IP Method

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. On most surveys, such as this one, the IP/Resistivity measurements are made on a regular grid of stations along survey lines.

After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarizable materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks.

Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example) so, that from a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation.

Also, from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage.

With regard to precision, IP/Resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable within about five percent. However, they will exceed that if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact.

IP/Resistivity measurements are influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of the traditional pseudosection presentation of IP data in the past have often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface could mask a weaker one that is located at depth.

7.2.3-D IP Technique

Three dimensional IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3-D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over conventional surveys.

The following figure (Figure 3) shows the typical array setup used for this survey near the centre of a line. Current electrodes are shown in blue dots and receiver locations in red triangles.

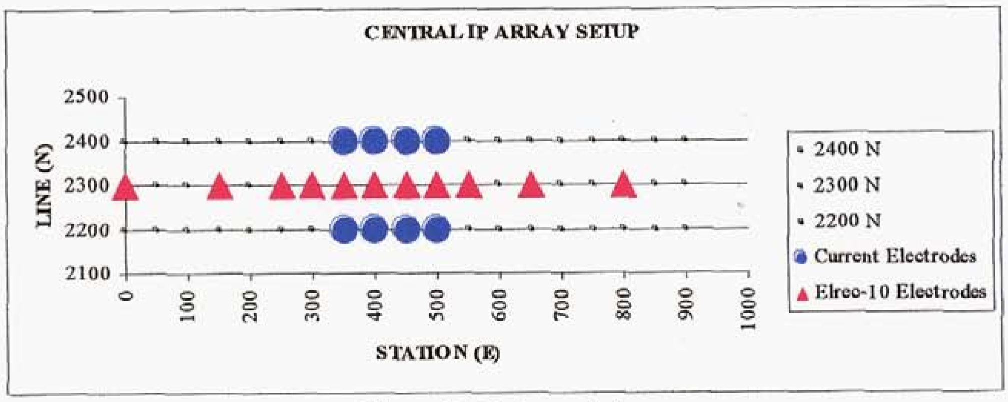


Figure 3: IP Array Setup

The array was adapted at the ends of the lines and for very short lines but typically used one of the standard receiver electrode configurations described below. Once the easternmost current electrodes were used, the entire array would shift 200m to east). The locations of the current electrodes for the starts and ends of the lines normally extended past the receiver electrodes but depended on the extent of the adjacent survey lines.

Rx Electrode Array 1 : 50,50,50,50,50,50,100,100,150,150 (west end of line)

Rx Electrode Array 2 : 100,50,50,50,50,50,50,100,150,150 (rolling on)

Rx Electrode Array 3 : 150,100,50,50,50,50,50,50,100,150 (centre of line)

Rx Electrode Array 4 : 150,150,100,100,50,50,50,50,50,50, (east end of line).

7.3.Inversion Programs

"Inversion" programs have recently become available that allow a more definitive interpretation, although the process remains subjective.

The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic "Interpreted Depth Section." The use of the inversion routine is a subjective one because the input into the inversion routine calls for a number of user selectable variables whose adjustment can greatly influence the output. The output from the inversion routines do assist in providing a more reliable interpretation of IP/Resistivity data, however, they are relatively new to the exploration industry and are, to some degree, still in the experimental stage.

The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to, 1) evaluate the output with regard to what is geologically known, 2) to estimate the depth of detection, and 3) to determine the viability of specific measurements.

The Inversion Program (DCINV3D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility. It solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivities, and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of IP polarizable particles in the rocks.

The 3-D Inversion technique involves defining a 3-dimensional space directly beneath the survey grid and dividing it into discrete, rectangular cells (mesh). Additional "padding" cells are defined to the sides of the block to move edge effects away from the area of interest. A model is constructed by assigning physical attributes (conductivity and chargeability in the case of the IP survey) to each cell in the mesh. A theoretical response to this model is calculated for the electrode array configuration and the results compared to the field measurements. The model is adjusted until the errors between the theoretical and field measurements are minimized to user defined limits.

Viewers are available that allow one to examine the solutions as 3-dimensional objects from various perspectives. The block model can also be cut and viewed as either vertical or horizontal cross-sections and correlated to drilling results.

8. Field Surveys and Instrumentation

8.1. 2004 Geophysical Survey

The SJ Geophysics Ltd. IP crew consisted of six men: geophysicist Lee Gulbransen, and technicians Jon Jacobson, John Wilkinson, RJ Ewen, Colin Russell and Cameron Wallace. The survey ran from April 11 to May 1, 2004 and included 2 days mob/de-mob and 19 days of survey production, less approximately ½ day down time due to equipment problems.

The survey grid consisted of 25 lines (00N to 2400N), oriented NW-SE and nominally spaced at 100 metre intervals. The grid was established by compass and tight chain by a crew of two line cutters who worked in advance of the geophysical crew. The survey lines were of variable length, ranging from 450 to 1200 metres and totalled approximately 19.4 km in length. Stations were flagged at 50 metres along these lines.

During the course of the survey, the geophysical crew took GPS readings at critical points along these lines and measured topographic slopes between stations in order to accurately define the electrodes locations.

The survey used an Iris VIP 3000 transmitter, a GDD TXII transmitter and the Iris Elrec 10 receiver. The technical specifications are listed in Appendix 3.

The IP survey was configured in a modified pole-dipole, 3-D array as described in section 7.2 above.

8.2. 2005 Geophysical Survey

The SJ Geophysics crew consisted of five SJ Geophysics employees: Brian Chen (geophysicist), Murray Gauthier (technician), Geoff Plastow (technician), Brandon Wilbur, Sal Daswani and two helpers from Wyn Development Inc.. The IP crew mobilised on May 26th from Delta. IP data was acquired from May28th to June 3rd. IP crew demobilized on June 3rd. This includes 8 production days and 2 mobilising and demobilizing days.

The 2005 survey grid is the north east extension to the 2004 IP survey grid and consists of 9 lines with 100m of line spacing and 50m of station separation. The lines were labeled 2400N through 3200N while the stations were marked from 3250N to 4750N for each line. The total line kilometres of the survey is 12.375 km.

For the 3D-IP survey a modified pole-dipole 3D-IP configuration array was used with a combination of 12 dipoles of 50m, and 100m separation. The nominal dipole array used was as follows 100, 100, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 100. The IP data was collected using SJ Geophysics' Full Wave Form receiver. The current was injected with a 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off duty cycle into the ground via a transmitter (Tx). As for the transmitter, a GDD Tx II 3.6 KW was used during the duration of the program. For the production phase, the 3D configuration consisted of two current lines being recorded into the receiver line. The two current injection locations were on the two adjacent survey lines 100m away from the receiver line.

The potential array was implemented using specialized 26 conductor IP cables for cold weather applications configured with 50m takeouts for the potential rods. At each current station, the electrodes used consisted of 5/8" stainless steel rods approximately 1m in length. For the potential line, the electrodes consisted of 3/8" stainless steel "pins" 0.5m in length. The exact location of the remote current is used in the geophysical calculations.

Location data was collected using a standard Garmin GPS to an accuracy of 5m and Suunto Inclinometer to an accuracy of 1-2°.

IP and location data QC and processing were done on daily base. Data was backup every two days.

9. DATA PRESENTATION

The geophysical data from this survey are displayed in three formats, as indicated below. Plan maps are registered to the NAD83, Zone 10N UTM coordinate system and plotted at a scale of 1:5,000. Cross sectional profiles are registered to the local grid coordinate system (lines and stations). Elevations are in absolute values of metres above sea-level. This report has been prepared in two formats: hardcopy and electronic. In the bound hardcopy format the plates and figures are located in map pockets at the back of the report. In the electronic format the plates and figures are provided as separate pdf (Adobe Portable Document Format) files.

9.1. Plan Maps

False colour contour maps of the interpreted resistivity and chargeability data were produced for depths of 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200 and 250 metres below the surface.

9.2.Cross Sections

Cross sections showing both the interpreted resistivity and chargeability were extracted from the 3-D model along each survey line (00N to 3200N) and are presented as false coloured plates at a 1:5000 scale.

9.3.3-D Block Model

Various 3-D perspective plots are included in the text of this report to illustrate anomalous responses interpreted from the data.

10.Discussion of Results

The exploration target is a gold and silver enriched epithermal system, possibly associated with volcanism. These deposits are recognized by the presence of silicification (quartz veins), sulphides and hydrothermal alteration minerals, resulting from extensive fluid flow through rocks along structural features. At Blustry Mountain, intense clay alteration and silica flooding are both reported in an area of anomalous geochemistry that is typical of this target. The IP technique was chosen as an efficient means of mapping both the extreme resistivity variations and sulphide accumulations expected from this environment.

10.1.2004 IP survey

The resistivity and chargeability components of the IP survey have outlined at least 2 distinctive geological regimes the area. Differing lithologies are typically delineated by a unique combination of amplitude and character of the two parameters. In addition, faults, contacts and structural features are typically mapped as discontinuities or patterns within or along larger, regional trends.

There is one high resistivity zone located in the east central of the survey grid which extends from line 1400N to 1100N and appears to cover a NE facing slope. The 3-D perspective plot (Figure 4) shown below highlights this unit (Annotated by yellow ellipse). The inversion chargeability model illustrates the chargeability features are with low values on this zone.

The southwestern portion of the survey grid (south of line 1100N) is characterized by small, scattered zones of variable resistivity. The interpretated chargeability values are also low on this zone. Please refer to Figure 4 and 5 for details.

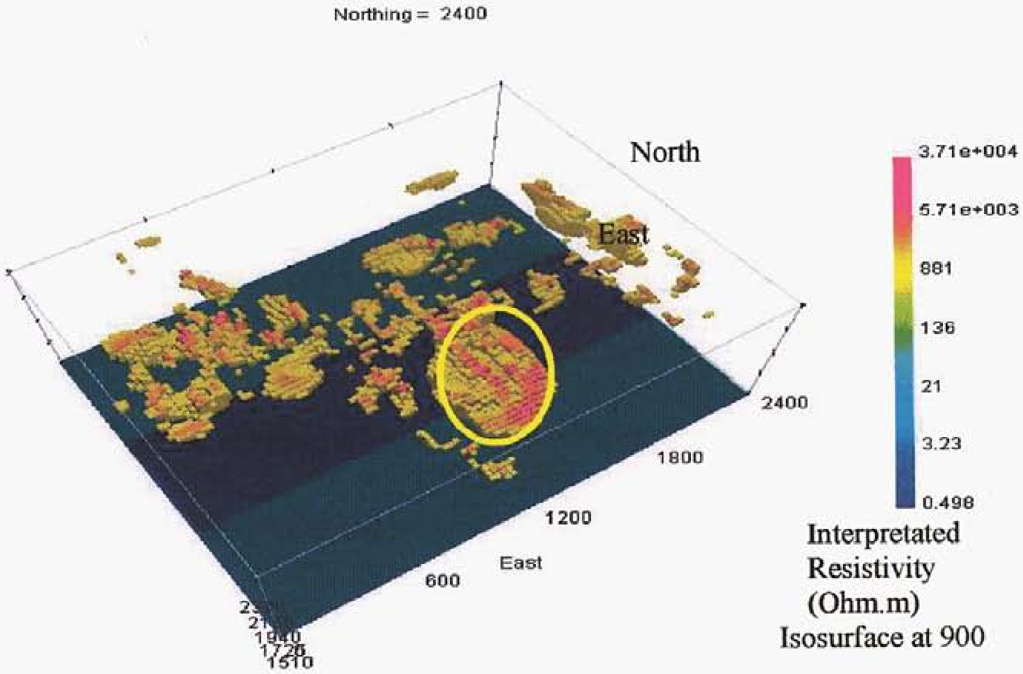


Figure 4: 3-D Perspective Plot of Resistivity – view from SE – shows high resistive feature .

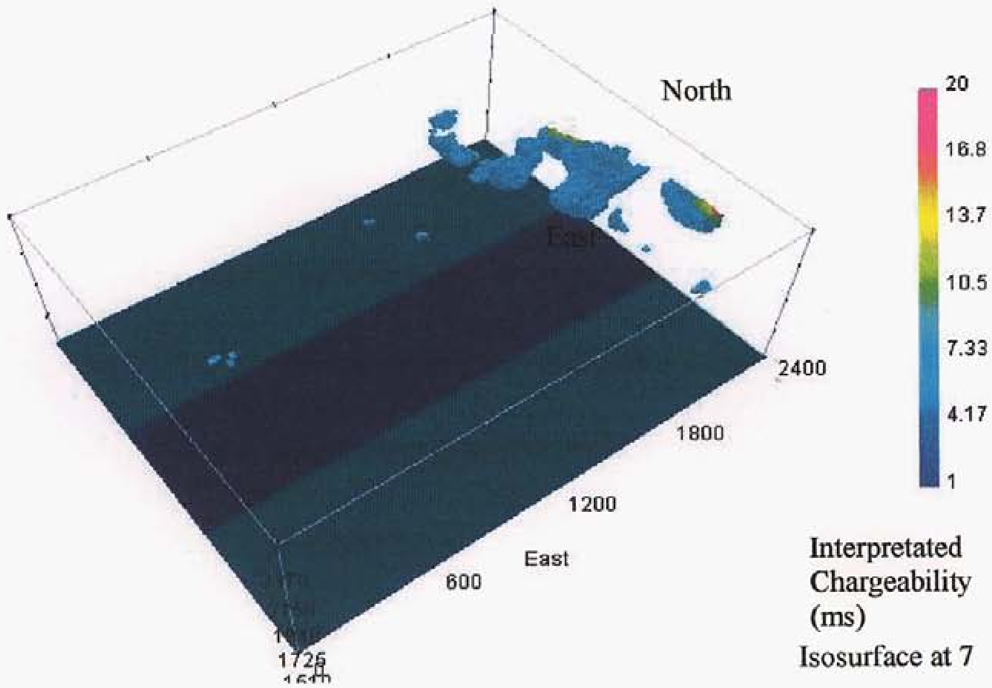


Figure 5: 3-D Perspective Plot of Chargeability – view from SE – shows high chargeability feature.

The area north of line 2000N exhibits a distinct geophysical signature. The inversion blocks (Figure 6 and 7) show three chargeability responses which are correlated with low resistivities. The southern and southeastern edges of this lithology appear to be abrupt contacts, possibly associated with faulting.

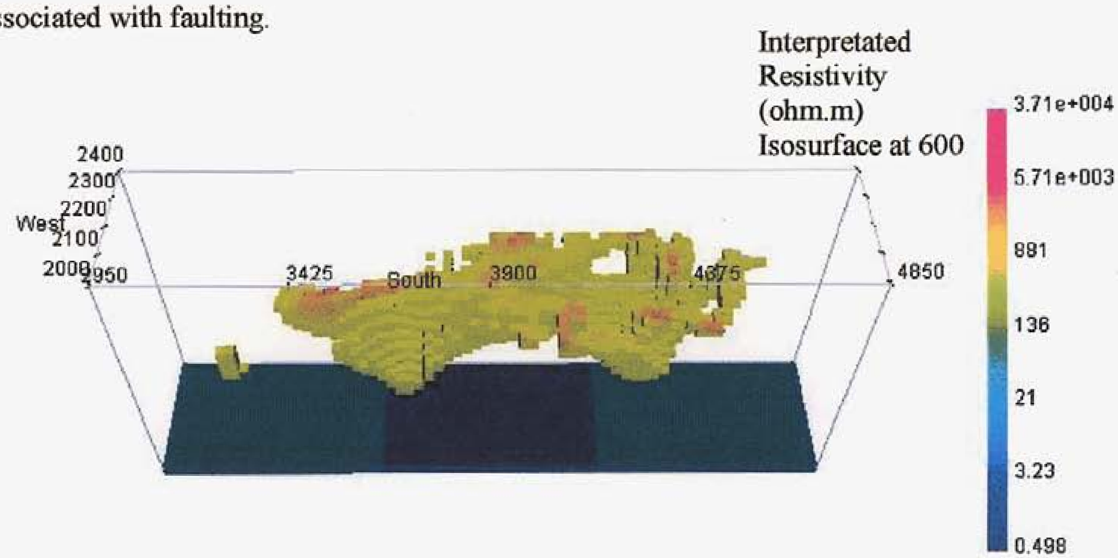


Figure 6: 3-D Perspective Plot of Resistivity – view from south – shows high resistive feature of the northern area

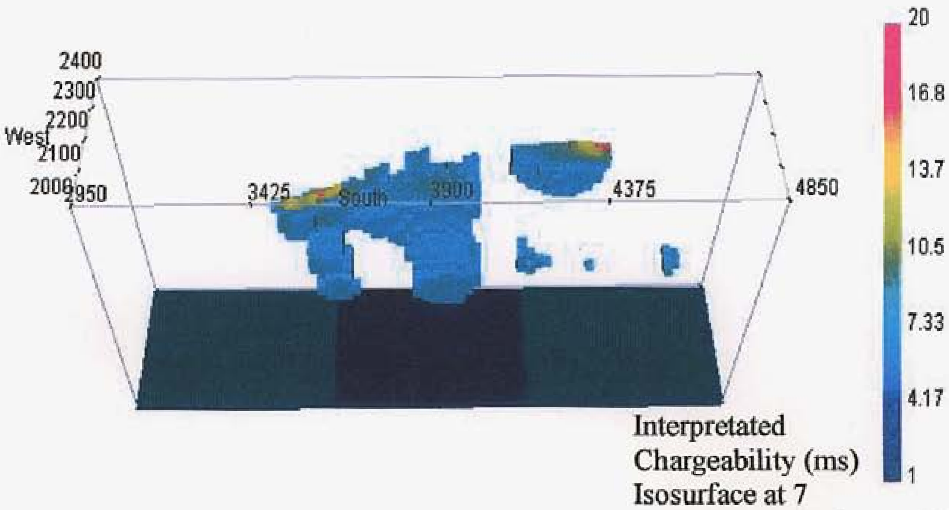


Figure 7: 3-D Perspective Plot of Chargeability – view from south – shows high chargeability feature of the northern area

10.2.2005 IP Survey

The combined IP inversion models of 2004 and 2005 shows a significant chargeability increase on the survey grid of 2005 (Line 2400N to 3200N). It was verified by re-processing the 2005 data set using the 2004 instrumentation configuration to avoid leveling problem. This suggests the occurrence of chargeability anomalies.

There is a noticeable NS trending low resistivity linear contact starts from about station 400E of line 3200N and runs across the 2005 grid which might be related to fault structure. On the north east conner of the 2005 grid, there is a big relatively high resistivity body with several small scale stock work like resistive features on its periperal. On top of the resistive unit, there is a high chargeability response which may suggest the occurrence of sulphide mineralization and shows good consistence with soil geochemical result. There are several lengthened chargeability responses scatter around the main chargeability anomaly on central of 2005 grid. Please refer to Figure 8 and 9 for more details.

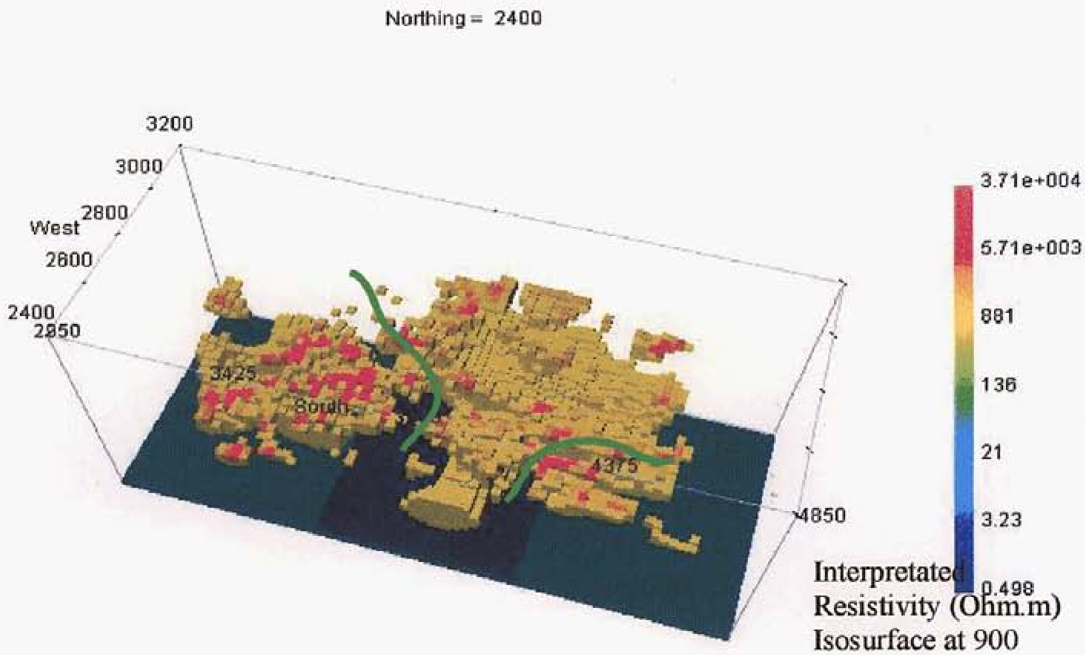


Figure 8: 3-D Perspective Plot of Resistivity – view from SE – shows high Resistivity feature of the 2005 grid. Green bold line denotes the linear resistivity contacts.

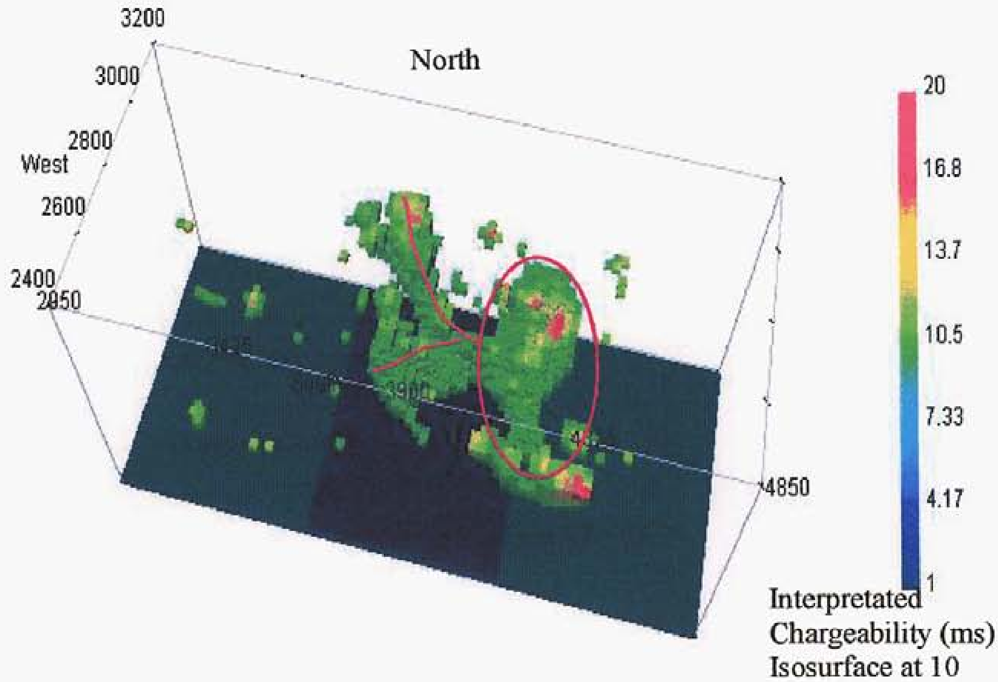


Figure 9: 3-D Perspective Plot of Chargeability – view from SE – shows high chargeability feature of the 2005 grid. Red ellipse indicates the main chargeability response. Bold lines in red highlight the linear chargeability feature.

11. Recommendations

There are a number of areas outlined by this IP survey that exhibit characteristics consistent with the exploration target model of an epithermal alteration system, especially on the 2005 grid. While some of these will undoubtedly warrant further examination based on their own merit, it is recommended that these results first be correlated with existing geochemical, geological and geophysical data to determine whether any of them should be given a higher priority based on collaborating evidence. A Northeastward extension of the grid is recommended to delineate the extension of the main IP response found on the 2005 grid.

There are several large scale geological structures and trends evident in the IP data. These should be evaluated in conjunction with other mapping tools (geology, geochemistry, airborne magnetics) to help construct more accurate geological maps of the area.

Respectfully submitted,

Per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

E. Trent Pezzot, B.Sc., P.Geo,

Geophysics, Geology

Brian Chen, M.Sc.,

Geophysics

12. Appendix 1 – Statement of Qualifications

12.1. E. Trent Pezzot

I, E. Trent Pezzot, of the city of Surrey, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1) I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1974 with a B.Sc. degree in the combined Honours Geology and Geophysics program.
2) I have practised my profession continuously from that date.
3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4) I have no interest in Wyn Developments Inc. or any of their subsidiaries or related companies, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: ____________

E. Trent Pezzot, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Geophysicist/Geologist

Date: Aug 5, 2005

12.2.Brian Chen

I, Brian Chen, of the city of Delta, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1) I graduated from the University of Science and Technology of China in 1989 with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics and from South China Sea Inst. Of Oceanology, CAS in 1992 with a Master of Science degree in Mathematical geology.

2) I have been working in geophysics since 1992.

3) I have no interest in Goldera Resources Inc., or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: Brian Chen

Brian Chen

Geophysicist

Date: August 5th, 2005

13. Appendix 2 - 2004 Geophysical Survey Project Cost Breakdown

The following cost breakdown is broken into two sections. The first section describes the costs invoiced to Wyn Developments Inc. by SJ Geophysics Ltd. that are directly applicable to the Blustry Mountain IP Project. The second section includes other costs incurred by Wyn Developments Inc. These costs were provided by Robert Krause of Wyn Developments Inc. for inclusion as related expenses for this project. The author has no direct knowledge of these expenses.

Section 1: SJ Geophysics Expenses

Item	Qty	Description	Discount	Unit Price	Total
		Field Survey			
1	1	Mob/deMob - April 11, May 1		3000	3,000.00
2	13.5	IP Equipment with 2 operators - Apr 14, 16-26, 1/2 of 27, 28		1525	20,587.50
3	13.5	Helper		185	2,497.50
4	13.5	Helper		185	2,497.50
5	13.5	Helper		185	2,497.50
6	2.5	Standby weather for item 2- Apr 15, 1/2 of 27, 30	0.25	1525	2,859.38
7	2.5	Standby weather for item 3- Apr 15, 1/2 of 27, 30	0.25	185	346.88
8	2.5	Standby weather for item 4 - Apr 15, 1/2 of 27, 30	0.25	185	346.88
9	2.5	Standby weather for item 5- Apr 15, 1/2 of 27, 30	0.25	185	346.88
10	17	Sat phone		20	340.00
11	17	4 x 4 truck	0.5	125	1,062.50
12	1	April 29 - no charge day			-
13	10	grid preparation - 5 men, 2 days each - Apr 12,13		200	2,000.00
		Field SubTotal			**38,382.52**
		Office			
14	105	Technicians - Data processing, Computer Processing		40	6,250.00
15	32	Geophysicist - Interpretation, Report		85	2,720.00
16	1	Report Printing, Map plotting - 6 sets		635	635.00
		Office SubTotal			**9,605.00**
		Field + Office Subtotal			**47,987.52**
		GST			**3,359.13**
		Total			**51,346.65**

Section 2: Wyn Developments Inc. Direct Expenses (as reported by Robert Krause, July 21, 2004) Revised May 18, 2006.

Expense Type	Date		Amount
Camp Supplies	3/15/04 to 6/15/04		$15,540.71
Supervision Personnel	3/15/04 to 6/15/04		$30,000.00
Grid Placement			
Equipment Rentals	4/21/2004		$3,600.00
Helicopter & Equipment	4/21/2004		$42,707.70
Geophysics & Report			$51, 346.65
		Total	$143,195.06

Section 2: Wyn Developments Inc. Direct Expenses (as reported by Robert Krause, July 21, 2004)

Expense Type	**Date:**		**Amount**
Assay and Recording	5/10/2004		7,459.00
Camp Supplies	3/15/2004 to 6/15/2004		15,540.71
Engineering and Geological	3/15/2004 to 6/15/2004		47,422.84
Equipment rentals	4/21/2004		3,600.00
Helicopter and Equipment	3/15/2004 to 5/3/2004		42,707.70
Total			**116,730.25**

14. Appendix 3 - Instrument Specifications

14.1. IRIS VIP-3000 IP Transmitter

Output Ratings

Technical:

Input impedance:	10 Mohm
Input overvoltage protection up to 1000V	
Automatic SP bucking with linear drift correction	
Internal calibration generator for a true calibration on request of the operator	
Internal memory:	3200 dipoles reading
Automatic synchronization and re-synchronization process on primary voltages signals whenever needed	
Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts	
Common mode rejection:	More than 100 dB (for Rs =0)
Self potential (Sp)	: range:-15V - + 15V : resolution: 0.1 mV
Ground resistance measurement range:	0.1-100 kohms
Primary voltage	: range: 10µV - 15V : resolution: 1µV : accuracy: typ. 1.3%
Chargeability	: resolution: 10µV/V : accuracy: typ. 0.6%

General:

Dimensions:	31x21x25 cm
Weight (with the internal battery):	9 kg
Operating temperature range:	-30°C -70°C
Case in fiber-glass for resisting to field shocks and vibrations	

14.2.IRIS Elrec 10 IP Receiver

Technical:

Input impedance:	10 Mohm
Input overvoltage protection up to 1000V	
Automatic SP bucking with linear drift correction	
Internal calibration generator for a true calibration on request of the operator	
Internal memory:	3200 dipoles reading
Automatic synchronization and re-synchronization process on primary voltages signals whenever needed	
Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts	
Common mode rejection:	More than 100 dB (for Rs =0)
Self potential (Sp)	: range:-15V - + 15V
	: resolution: 0.1 mV
Ground resistance measurement range:	0.1-100 kohms
Primary voltage	: range: 10µV - 15V
	: resolution: 1µV
	: accuracy: typ. 1.3%
Chargeability	: resolution: 10µV/V
	: accuracy: typ. 0.6%

General:

Dimensions:	31x21x25 cm
Weight (with the internal battery):	9 kg
Operating temperature range:	-30°C -70°C
Case in fiber-glass for resisting to field shocks and vibrations	

14.3.GDD Tx II IP Transmitter

Input voltage:	120V / 60 Hz or 240V / 50Hz (optional)
Output power:	1.4 kW maximum.
Output voltage:	150 to 2000 Volts
Output current:	5 ma to 10Amperes
Time domain:	Transmission cycle is 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF
Operating temp. range	-40° to +65° C
Display	Digital LCD read to 0.001A
Dimensions (h w d):	34 x 21 x 39 cm
Weight:	20kg.

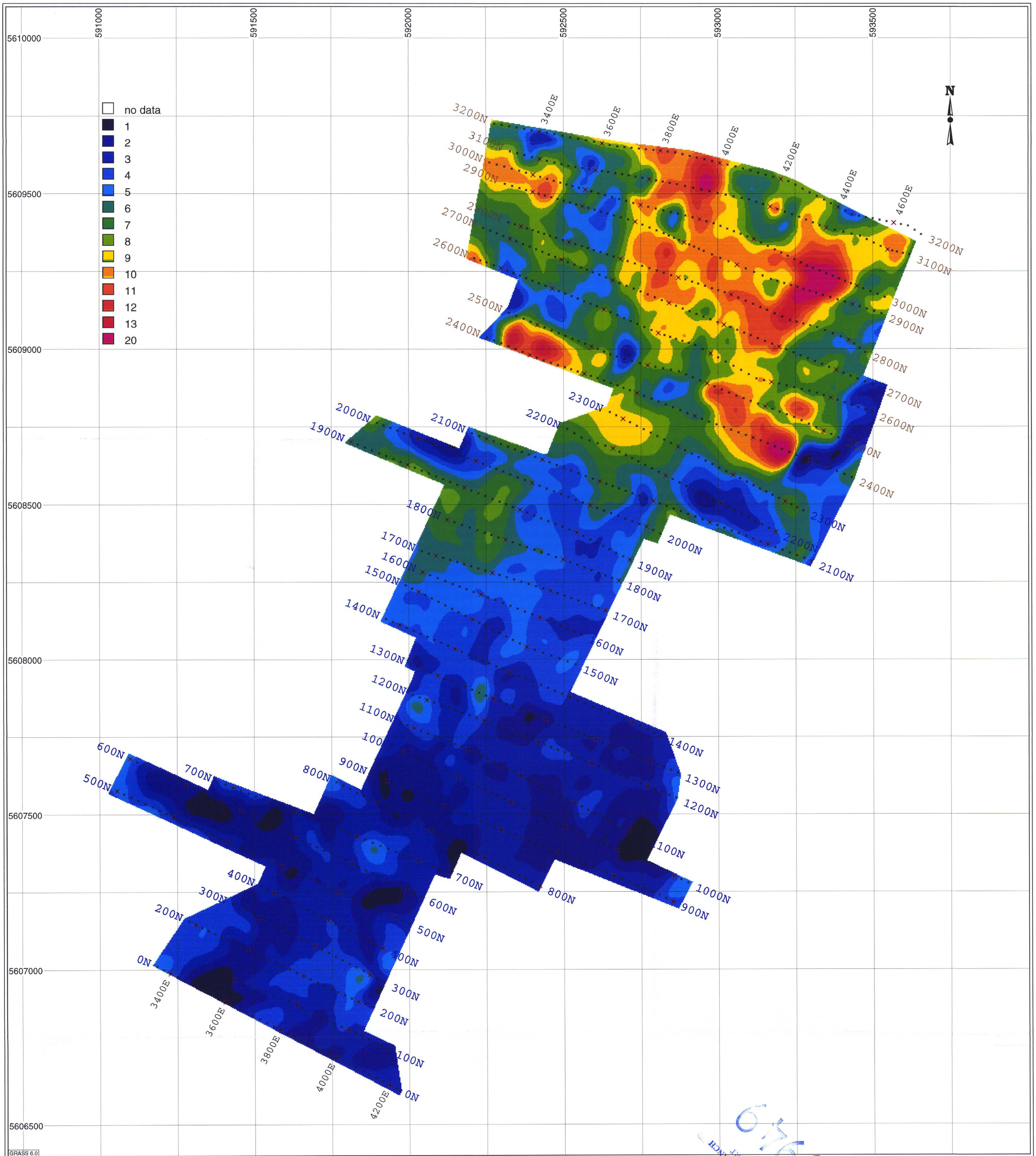
14.4.SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver

Technical:

Input impedance:	10 Mohm
Input overvoltage protection up to 1000V	
External memory:	Unlimited readings
Number of dipoles:	4 to 16 +, expandable.
Synchronization process on primary voltages signals is done by post processing software	
Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts	
Common mode rejection:	More than 100 dB (for Rs =0)
Self potential (Sp)	: range:-5V to + 5V
	: resolution: 0.1 mV
Ground resistance measurement range:	0.1-100 kohms
Primary voltage	: range: 10µV - 15V
	: resolution: 1µV
	: accuracy: typ. 1.3%
Chargeability	: resolution: 10µV/V
	: accuracy: typ. 0.6%

General:

Dimensions:	50x50x25 cm
Weight (with the internal battery):	15 kg
Operating temperature range:	-20°C to 40°C



0 50 100 150 200 250

Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

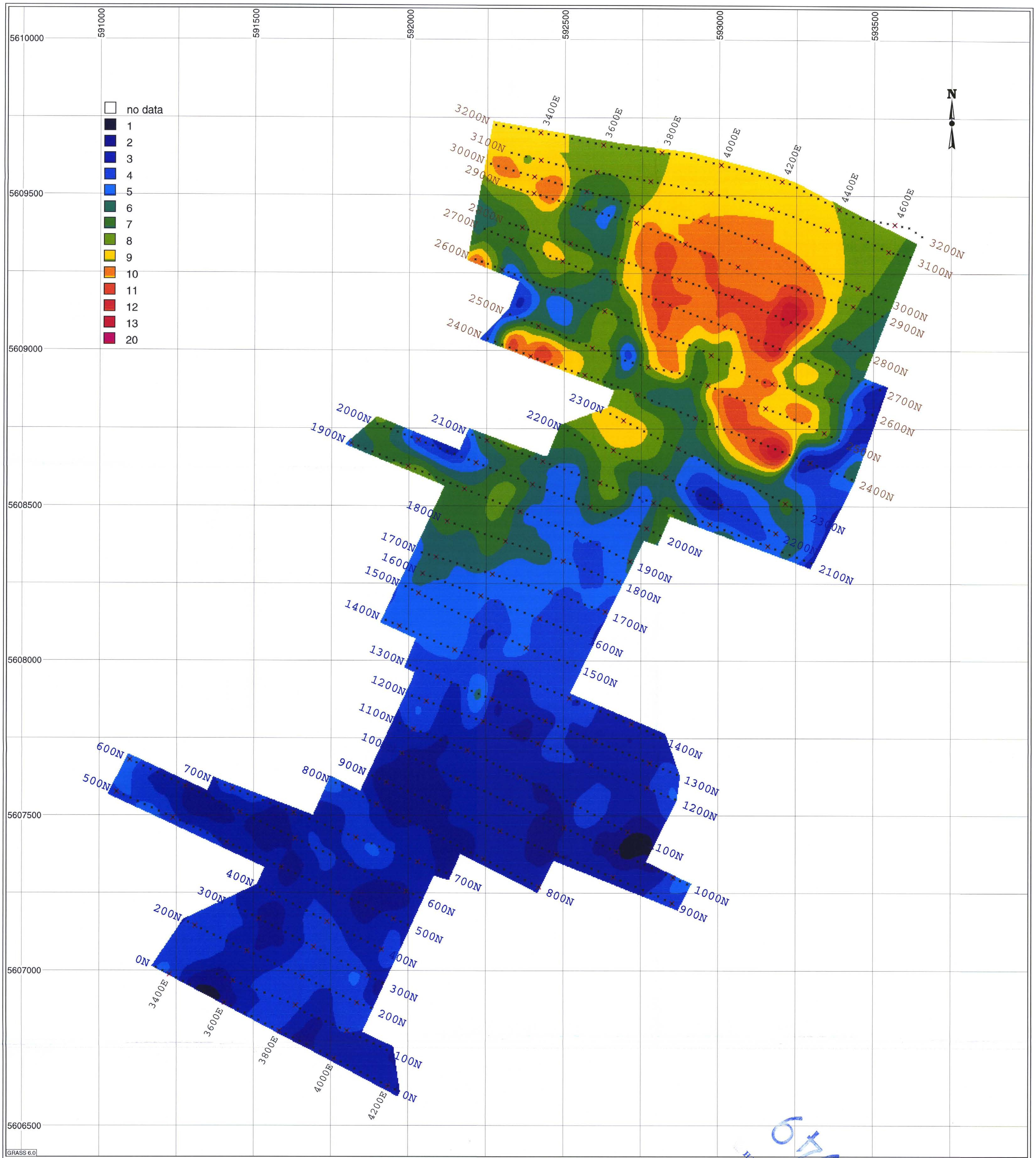
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area
Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Chargeability (ms)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 25 m Below Topography

Plate C–1



0 50 100 150 200 250

Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

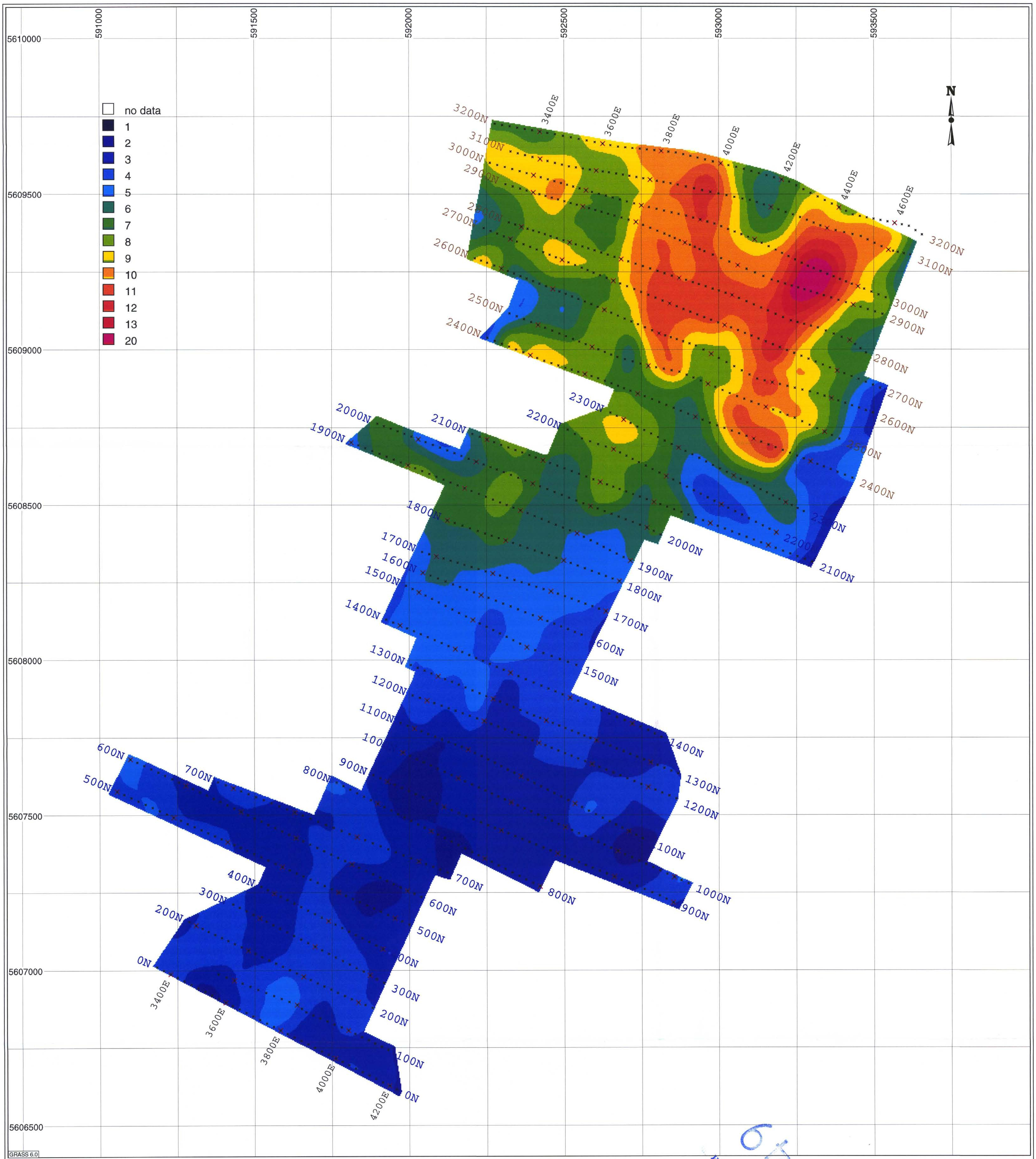
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area
Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Chargeability (ms)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 50 m Below Topography

Plate C-2



Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

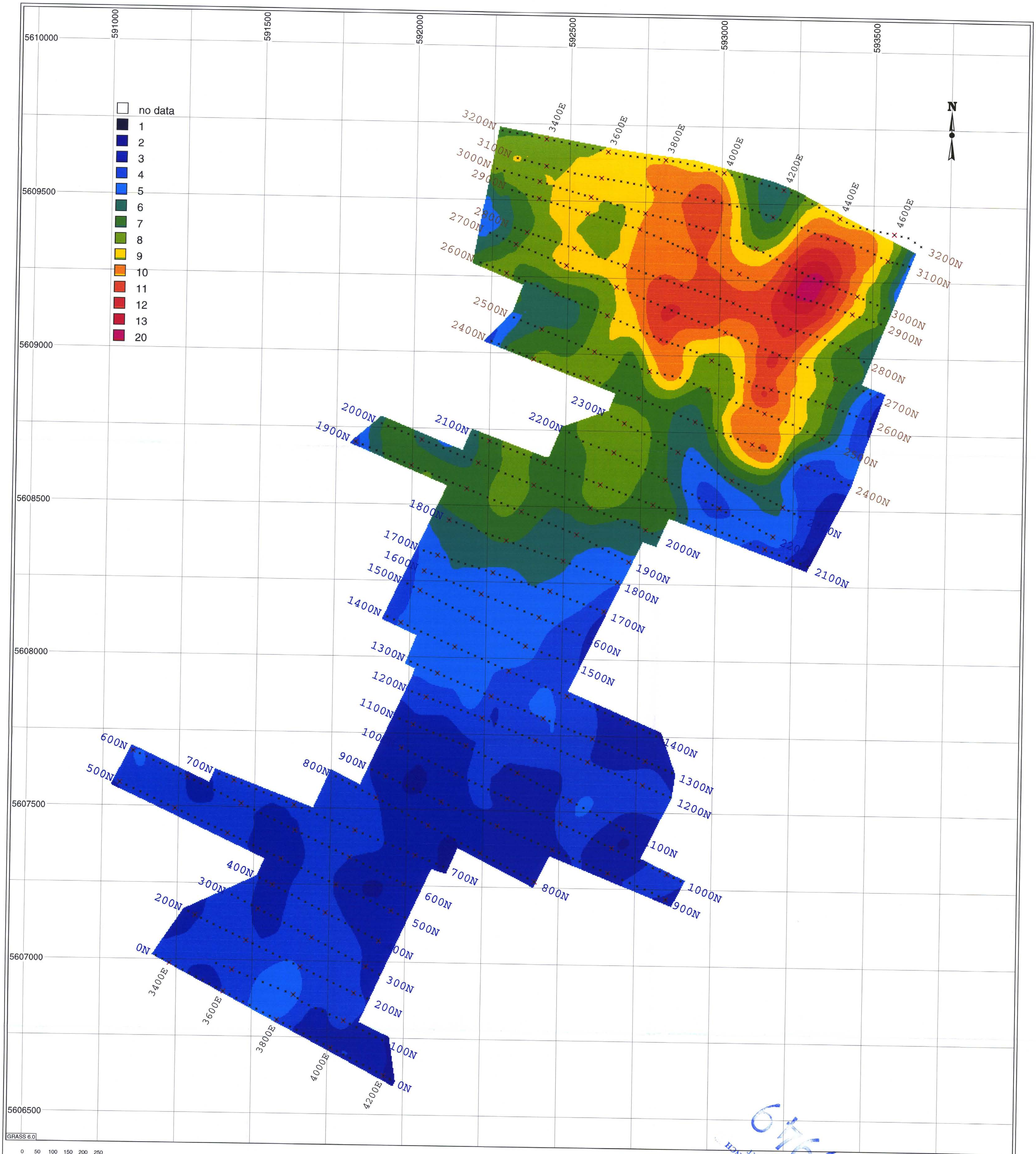
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area
Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Chargeability (ms)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 75 m Below Topography

Plate C-3



Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

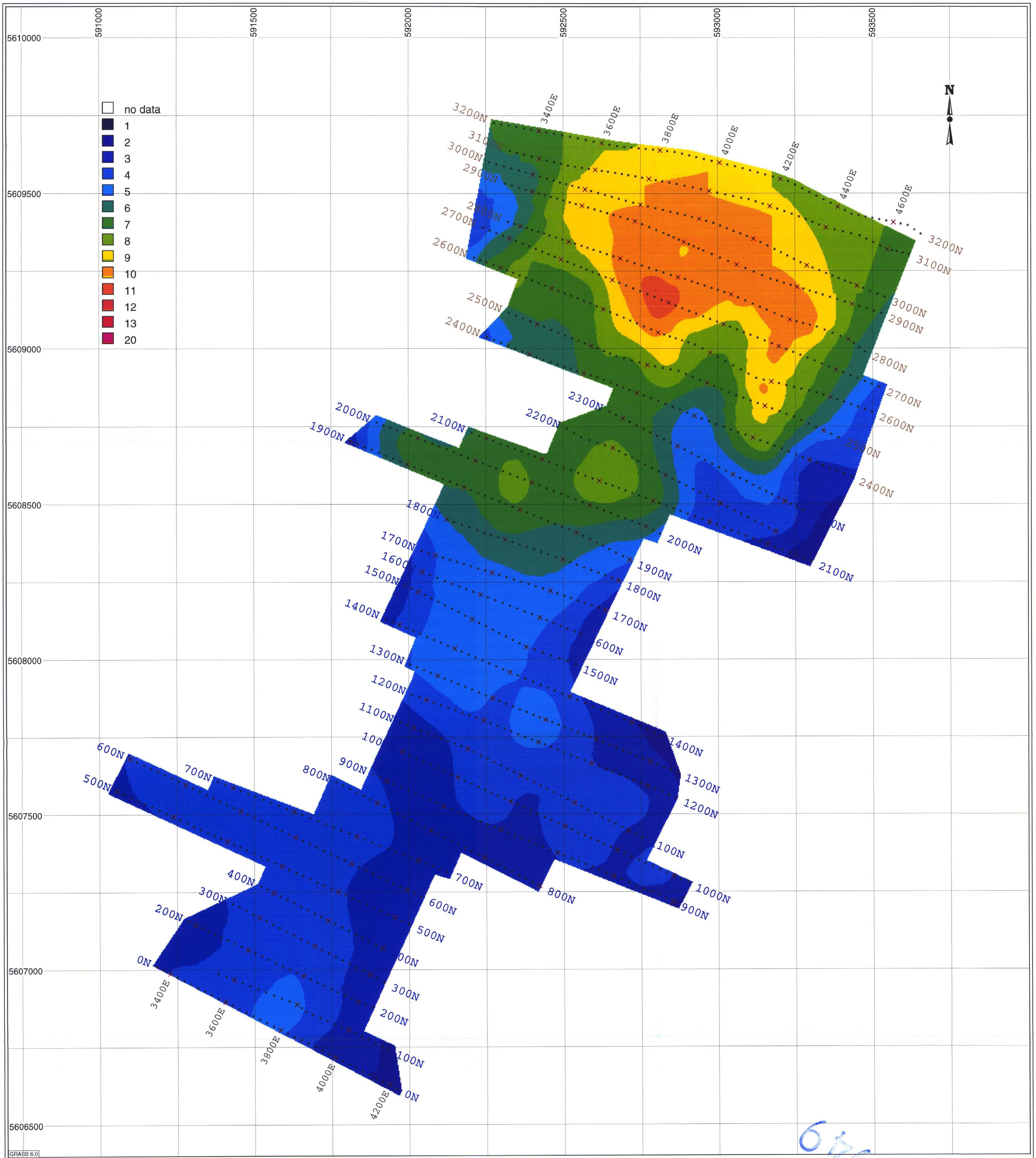
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area
Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Chargeability (ms)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 100 m Below Topography

Plate C–4



0 50 100 150 200 250

Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.

Rand Property

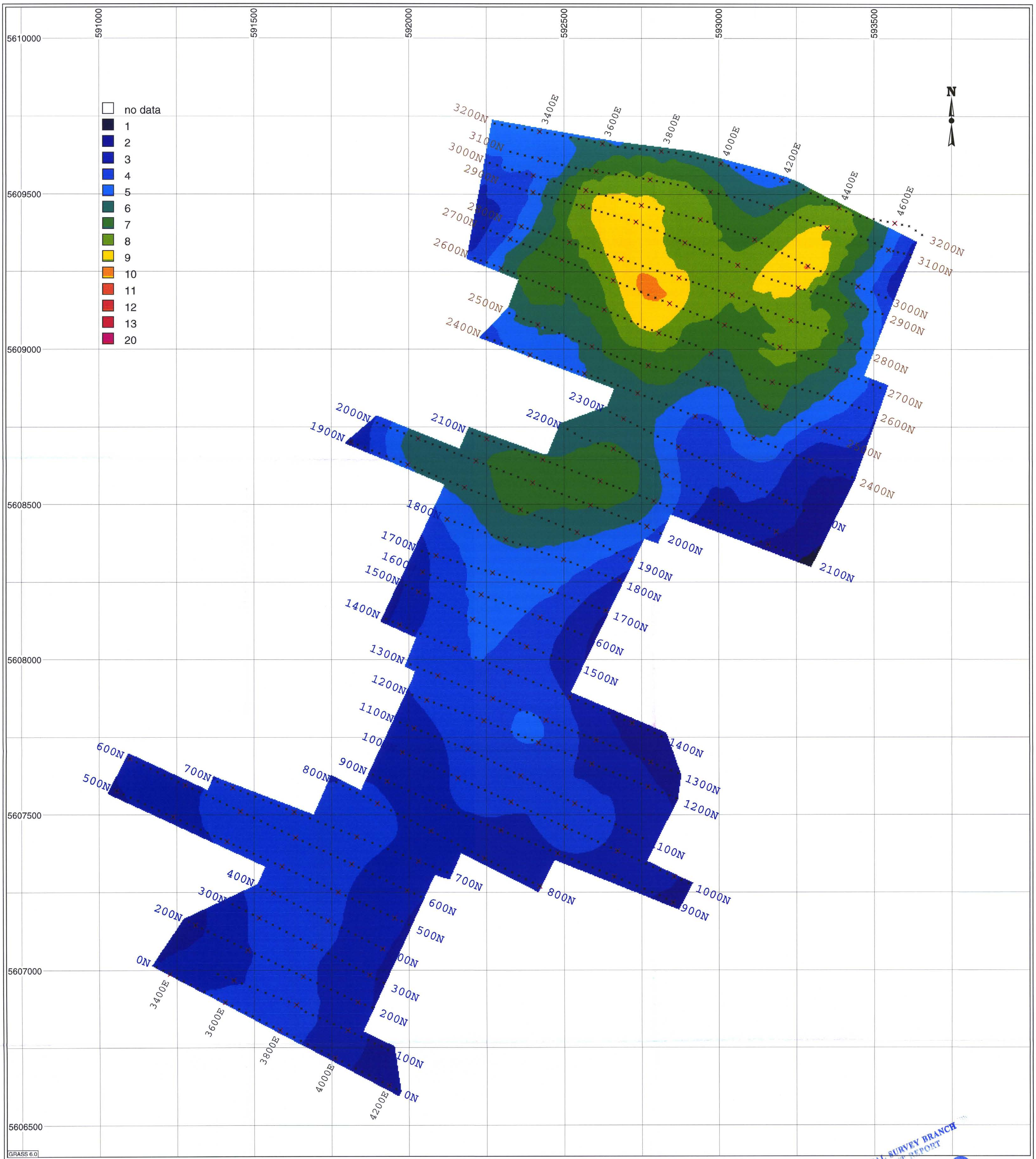
Blustry Mountain Area
Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Chargeability (ms)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 150 m Below Topography

Plate C-5



0 50 100 150 200 250

Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

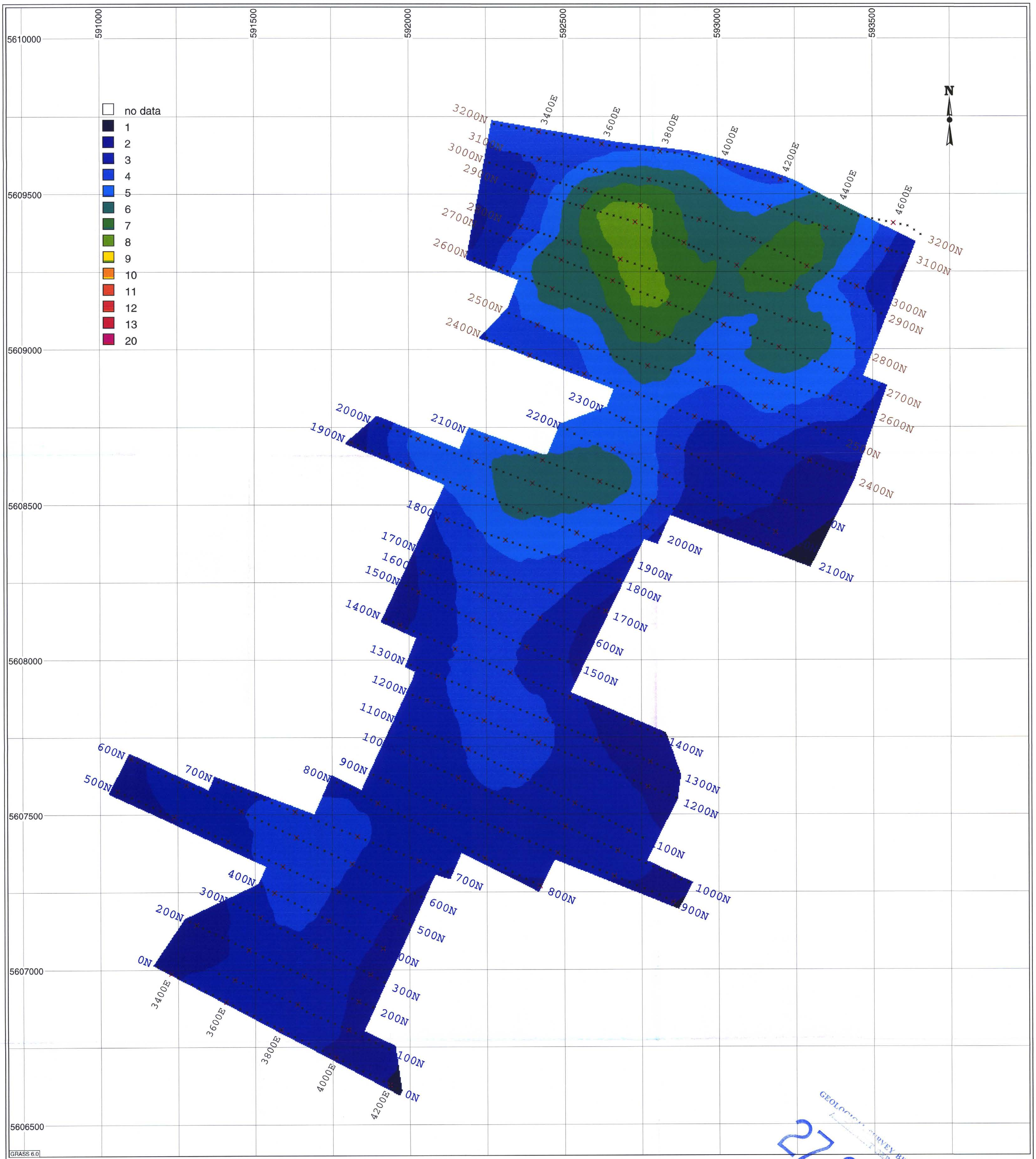
GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area

Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Chargeability (ms)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 200 m Below Topography

Plate C–6



0 50 100 150 200 250

Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

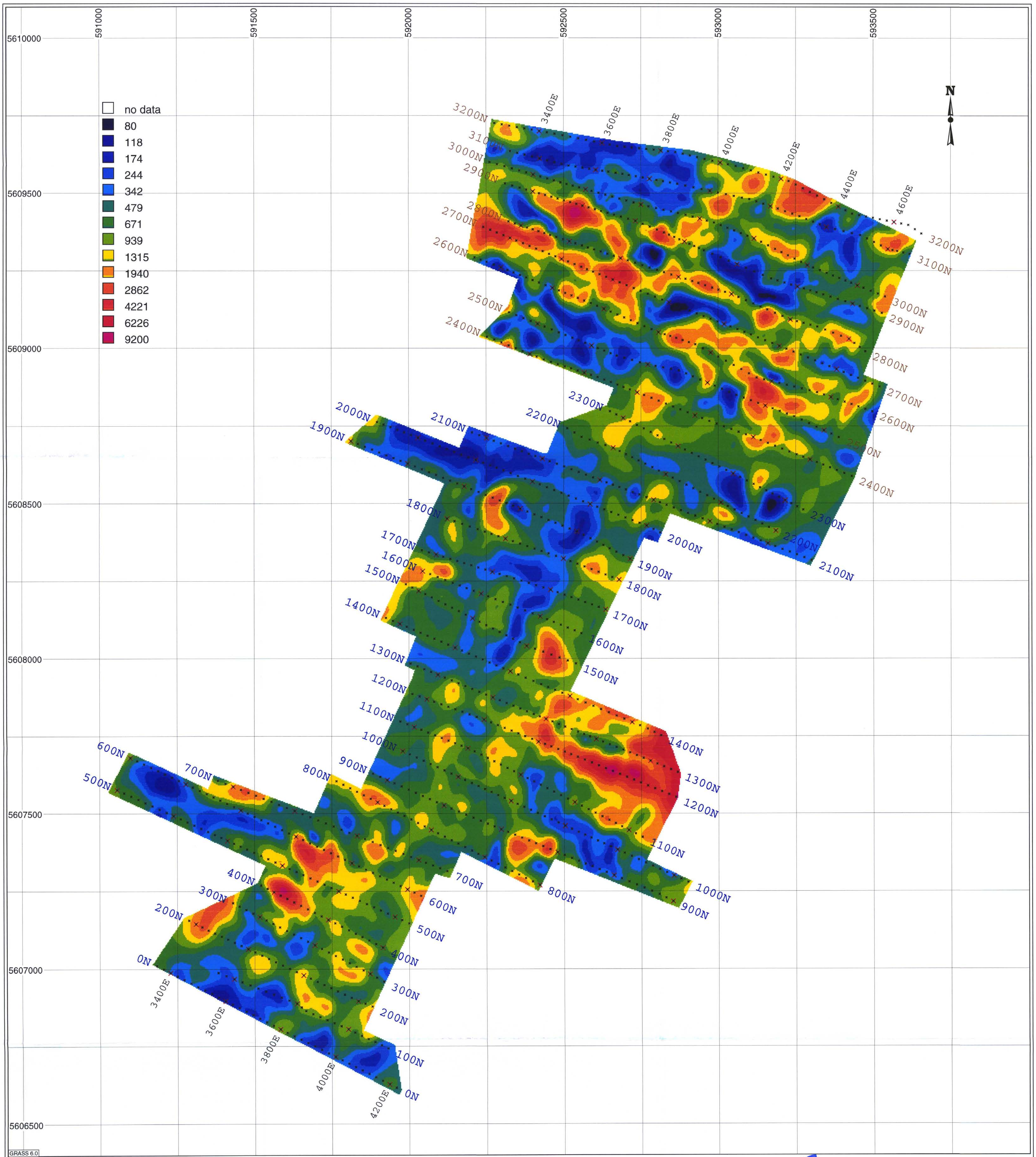
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area
Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Chargeability (ms)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 250 m Below Topography

Plate C–7



0 50 100 150 200 250

Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

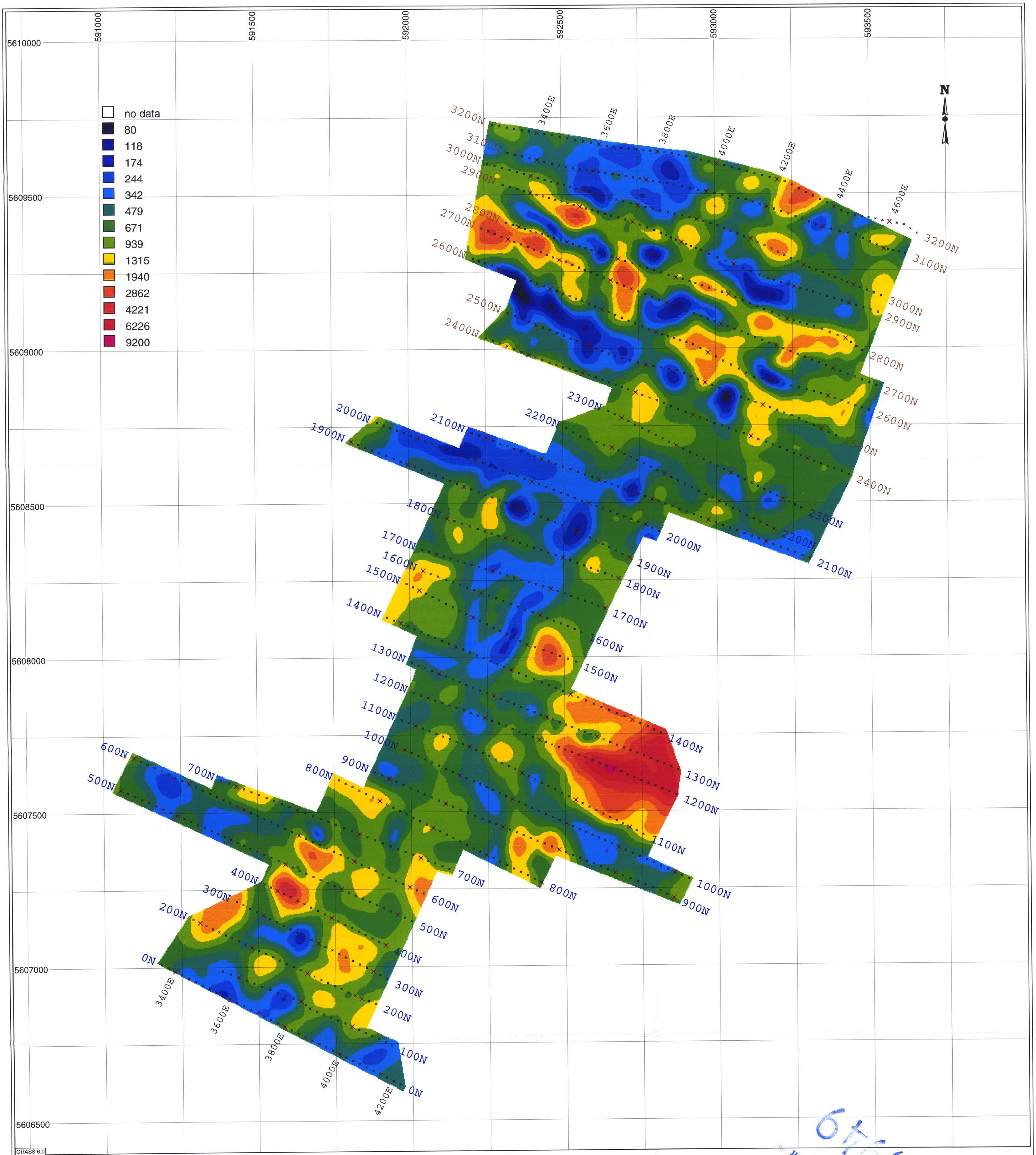
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area
Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 25 m Below Topography

Plate R–1



0 50 100 150 200 250

Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

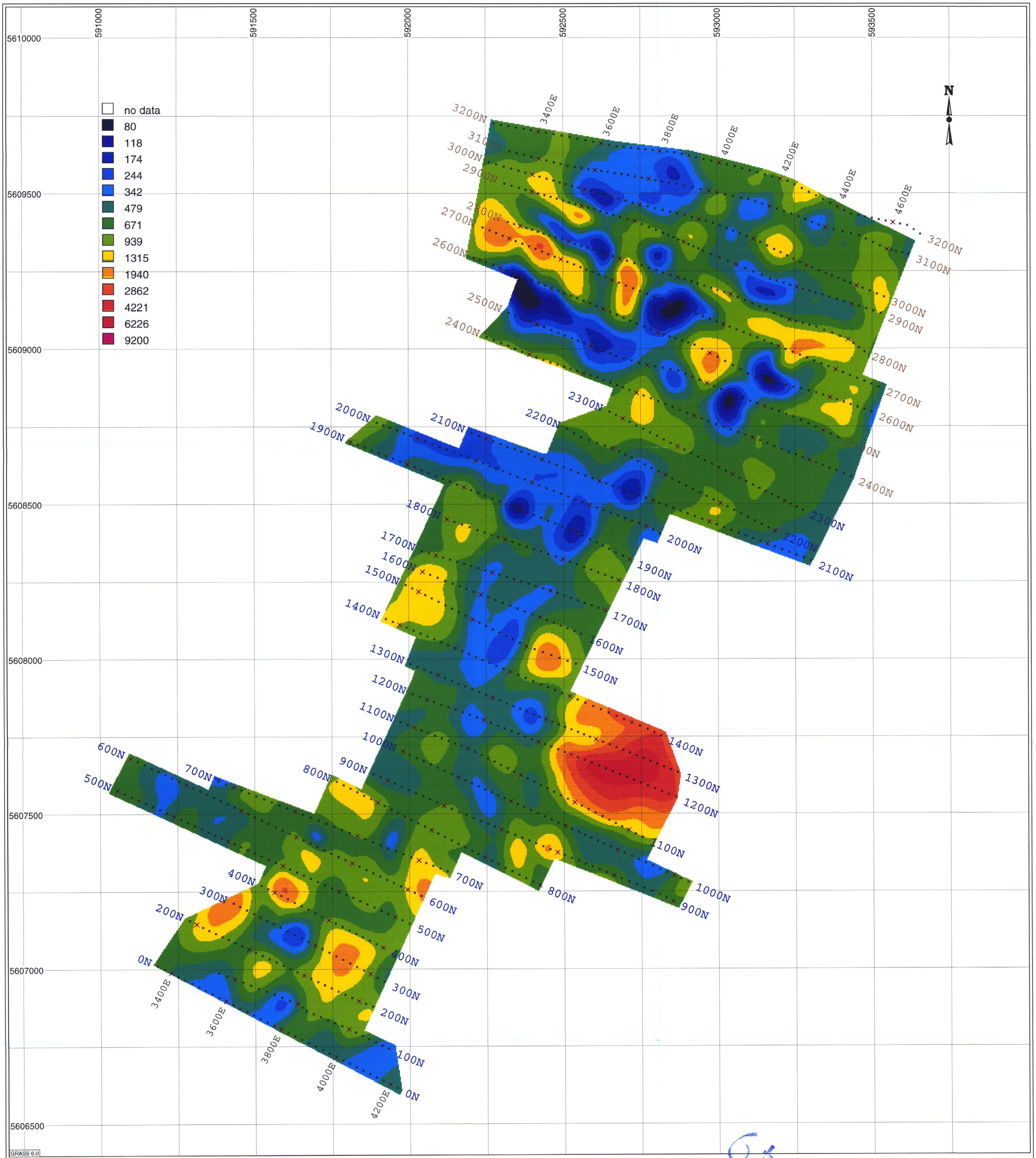
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area
Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 50 m Below Topography

Plate R–2



0 50 100 150 200 250

Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

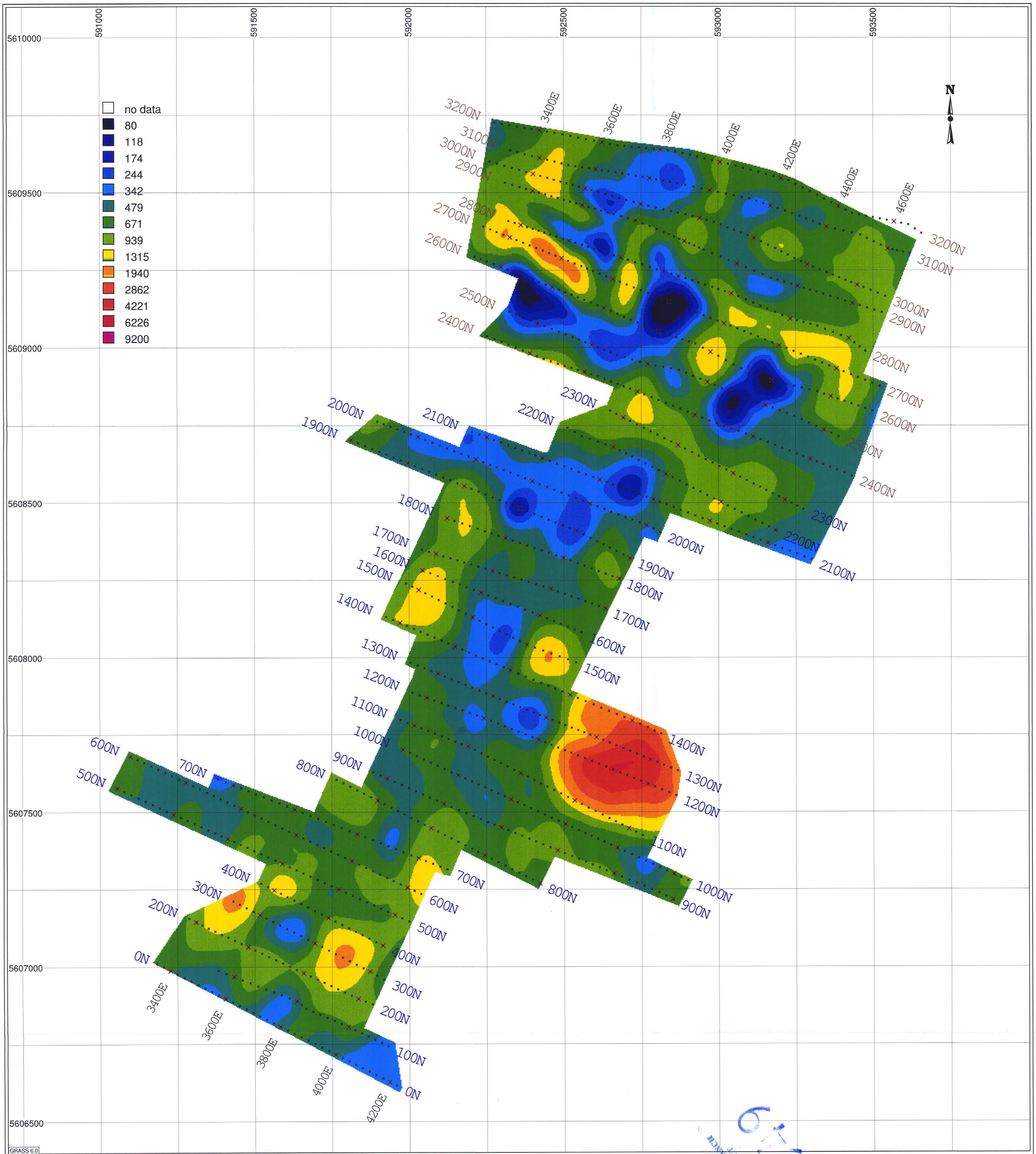
GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area
Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 75 m Below Topography

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Plate R–3



0 50 100 150 200 250

Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

27912

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.

Rand Property

Blustry Mountain Area

Lillooet, B.C.

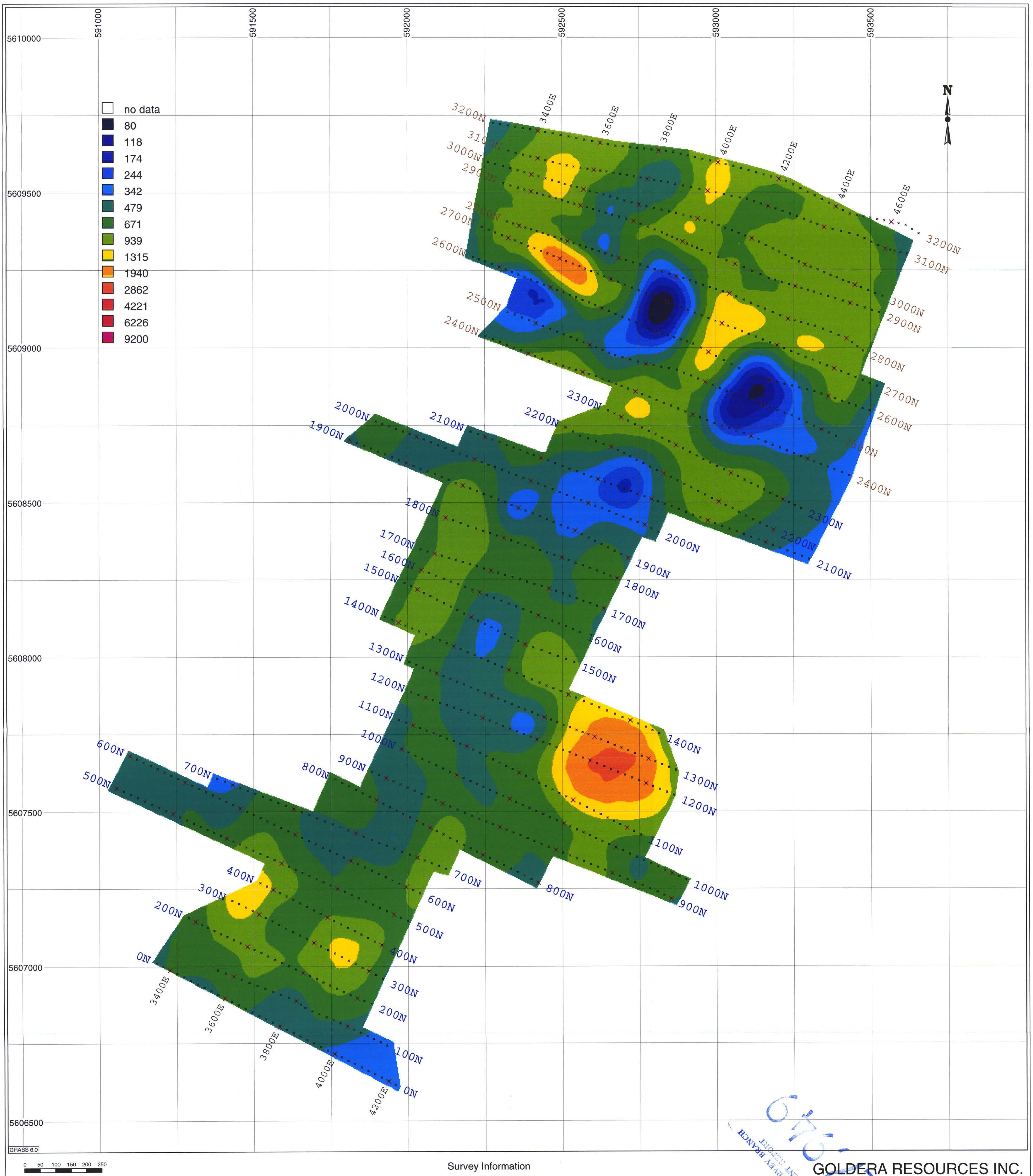
3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Resistivity (Ohm-m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 100 m Below Topography

Plate R-4



Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

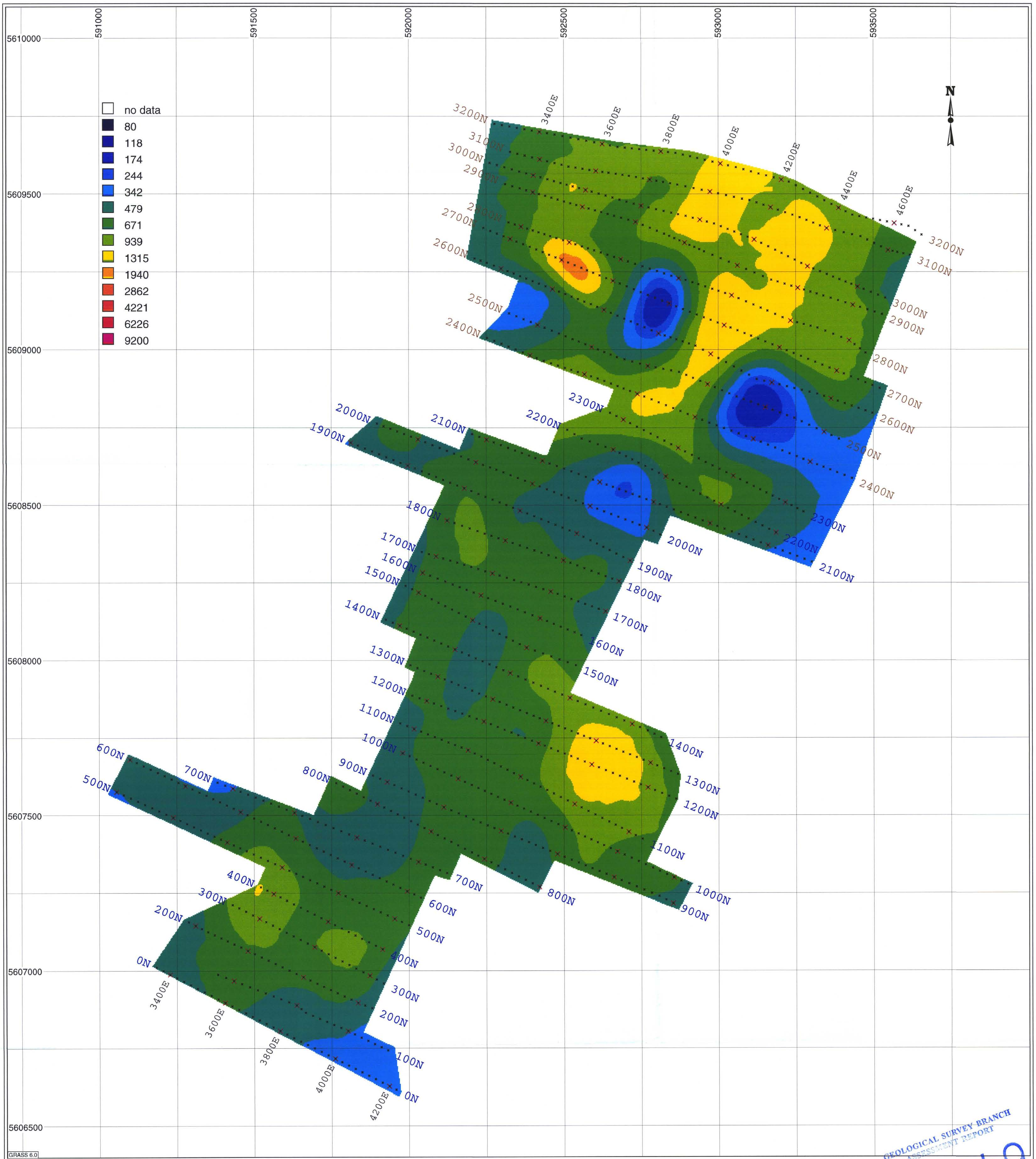
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area
Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 150 m Below Topography

Plate R–5



Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.

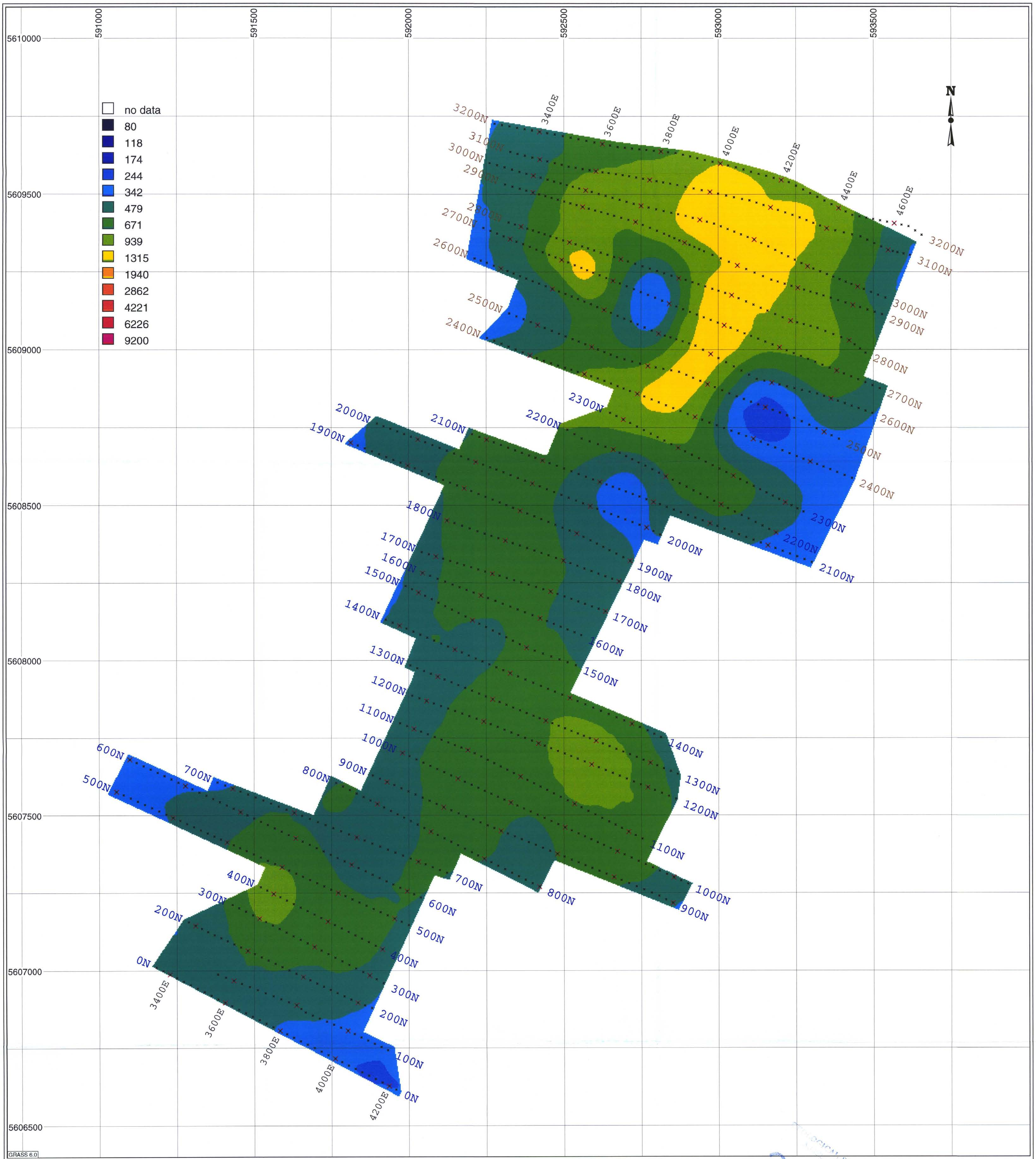
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area
Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Resistivity (Ohm-m)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 200 m Below Topography

Plate R-6



0 50 100 150 200 250

Projection:UTM meters
Zone:10
Datum: NAD83
NTS Sheet: 92I/12
Mining Zone: Kamloops
Mapping Date: Aug, 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Grid 2004: Lines 0N to 2300N
Grid 2005: Lines 2400N to 3200N

Instrumentation:

RECEIVERS:
Grid 2004: SJ Full Wave Form Digital IP Receiver
Grid 2005: Elrec10

TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

Typical Dipole Arrays:
a = 50 to 100 m
Grid 2004: N = 10
Grid 2005: N = 12

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Jul, 2005

GOLDERA RESOURCES INC.
Rand Property
Blustry Mountain Area

Lillooet, B.C.

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 250 m Below Topography

Plate R–7