

**Assessment Report on
Geological and Geochemical Work
On The Following Claims**

BA 1.....396830
BA 2.....396831
BA 3.....396832
BA 4.....396833

**Located 32 Km Northeast of
Stewart, British Columbia
Skeena Mining Division**

**56 degrees 12 minutes latitude
129 degrees 35 minutes longitude**

N.T.S. 104 A/4

**Event #4048122
Work permit # Mx-1-643**

Project Period: August 25 to September 12, 2005

**On Behalf of
Edward R. Kruchkowski
Calgary, Alberta**

Report By

A. Walus, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Date: December 01, 2005

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT**

27,958

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
Location and Access	2
Physiography and Topography	2
Property Ownership	2
Work History	3
GEOLOGY	4
Regional Geology	4
Property Geology	5
Alteration-Mineralization	5
GEOCHEMISTRY	6
Introduction	6
Field Procedure and Laboratory Technique	6
Statistical Treatment of Data	7
CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION	8
RECOMMENDATIONS	8
REFERENCES	9
STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATE	10
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES	11

LIST OF FIGURES

		<u>After Page</u>
Figure 1	Location Map	2
Figure 2	Samples Location, Geochemical Results and Claim Map	2
Figure 3	Regional Geology Map	4
Figure 4	Property Geology Map	4

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX I	Rock Samples Descriptions
APPENDIX II	Geochemical Results
APPENDIX III	Mineral Claim Exploration Statement

SUMMARY

The BA property is situated in the headwaters of Nelson Creek, approximately 32 kilometers northeast of Stewart, British Columbia. The claim area is centered on 56 degrees 12 minutes latitude and 129 degrees 35 minutes longitude on NTS sheet 104 A/4. At the present time access to the claims is by helicopter from Stewart or from the Ellsworth logging camp situated on Highway 37 about 20 km to the east. The BA property consists of four claims totaling 2,000 hectares. They are presently 100 % owned by Edward Richard Kruchkowski of Calgary, Alberta.

During 2005 geochemical program of rock sampling on BA claims a total of 15 rock (float) samples were collected. The program was conducted by the author of this report on behalf of Edward Richard Kruchkowski of Calgary, Alberta in September 2005. All samples were prepared and analyzed by Assayers Canada in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The property lies within a belt of Jurassic volcanic rocks called Stewart Complex which extends from the Kitsault area north to Stikine River. This belt hosts numerous precious and base metals deposits including the producing Eskay Creek and formerly producing Snip, Premier and Granduc mines.

The southern part of the property is underlined by a large intrusion of off-white coloured feldspar-biotite porphyry. To the west, this rock is in contact with another intrusion of dark gray to black feldspar porphyritic basalt/andesite. Most of the central and northern parts of the property are occupied by andesite pyroclastics cut by dykes of feldspar-biotite porphyry. In the northern part of the claims there is an intrusion of diorite. The western part of the property is occupied by mudstones and siltstones of Salmon River Formation.

During 2005 exploration program boulders with four types of alteration-mineralization were found on the property. Of those four types, mudstone with syngenetic extremely fine grained disseminated mineralization is by far the most promising. This type of mineralization was found in two semiangular boulders. A sample taken from one of the boulders (A05-268) assayed as much as 10.5% zinc, 1.21% lead, and 147 ppm mercury. The sample also showed anomalous silver (8.4 ppm), arsenic (328 ppm), molybdenum (44 ppm), antimony (130 ppm) and tungsten (2514 ppm). Second boulder with the same type of mineralization showed similar geochemistry but assays were much lower. The type of mineralization present in these boulders could represent Sedex mineralization or a halo of Kuroko type VMS system. These boulders most likely came from the western part of the property underlined by mudstones and siltstones of Salmon River Formation. This area lies close to the contact with volcanic rocks belonging probably to Betty Creek Formation. In the Stewart area, this contact is very important as it host numerous mineral occurrences including still producing Eskay Creek mine.

For the next exploration season, prospecting along with a rock and silt geochemical survey of Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks located in close proximity to volcanic rocks of Betty Creek Formation is recommended. Estimated cost of the program is \$33,000.

INTRODUCTION

During 2005 geochemical program of rock sampling on BA claims a total of 15 rock (float) samples were collected. Samples locations are shown in Figure 2. Descriptions of samples are given in Appendix 1. Transportation to the claims area was done by a Hughes 500D helicopter provided by Prism Helicopters, based in Stewart. The flights were directly from Stewart to the job site. Personnel stayed in a motel in Stewart and acquired meals at local restaurant.

This program was conducted by the author of this report on behalf of Edward Richard Kruchkowski in September, 2005. The complete list of sources used in this report is provided in references.

All samples were prepared and analyzed by Assayers Canada in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Location and Access

The property is situated in the headwaters of Nelson Creek, approximately 32 kilometers northeast of Stewart, British Columbia. The claim area is centered on 56 degrees 12 minutes latitude and 129 degrees 35 minutes longitude on NTS sheet 104 A/4. Claims location is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

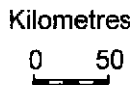
At the present time access to the claims is by helicopter from Stewart or from the Ellsworth logging camp situated on Highway 37 about 20 km to the east.

Physiography and Topography

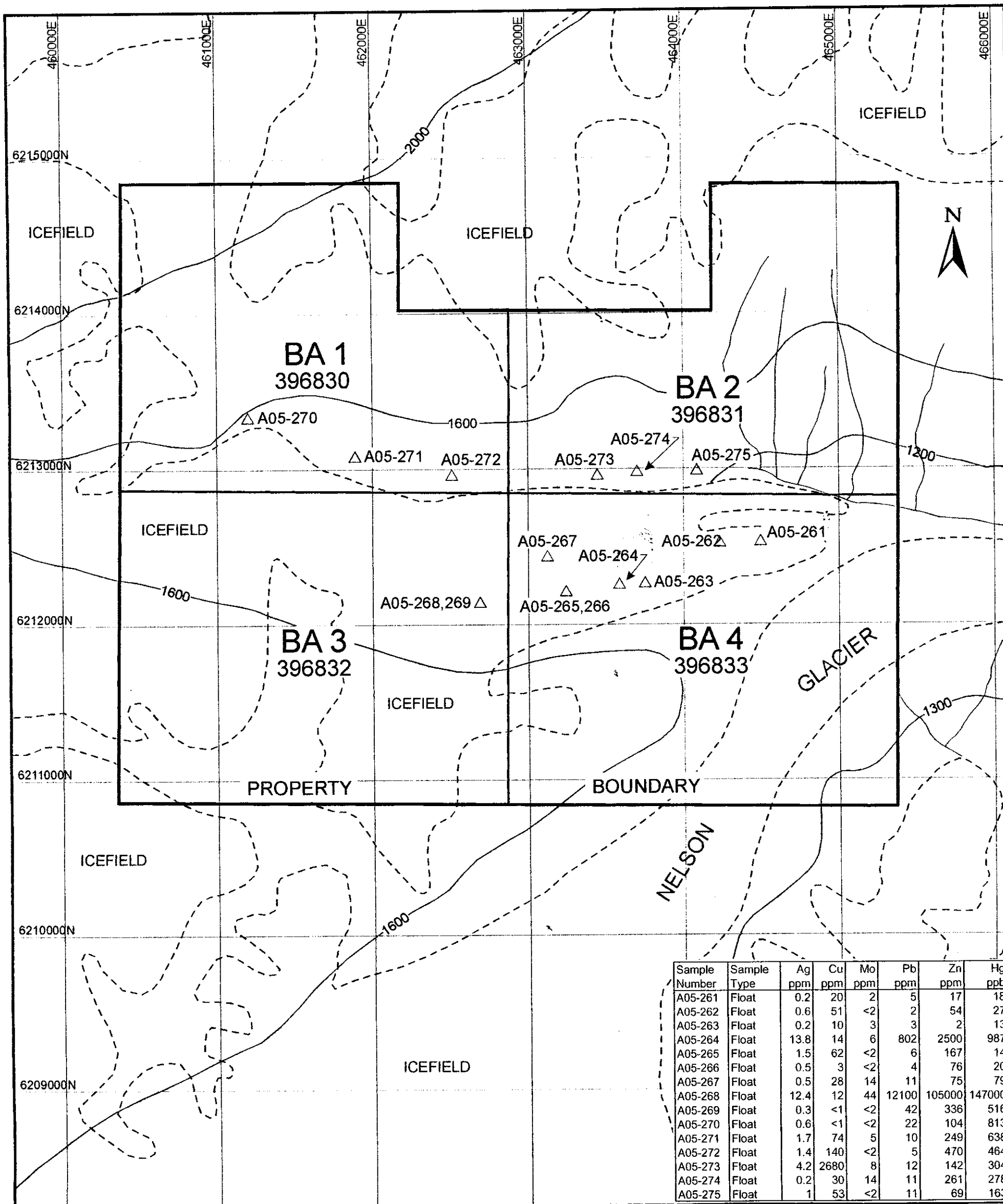
The area of BA 1-4 claims encompasses steep mountain slopes typical of the Coastal Range region of British Columbia. Slopes range from moderate to precipitous. Elevations vary from about 1000 to almost 2300 metres. Topography is rugged with two major glaciers transecting the area. Approximately 35-40% of the claims are covered by ice and snow, another 20-30% is covered by talus and glacial moraine, outcrops comprise the remaining 30-40% of the property. Lower slopes of the mountain valleys are occupied by spruce and hemlock trees. Higher elevations are covered by alpine grass and heather. Due to the large snowfall, the surface exploration is restricted to summer and early fall with the maximum rock exposure occurring in late August and September.

Property Ownership

The BA property consists of four claims totaling 2,000 hectares located in the headwaters of Nelson Creek. Relevant claim information with respective NTS map sheets is summarized below:



PINNACLE MINES LTD.	
BA CLAIMS SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
LOCATION MAP	
NTS: 104A/4	SCALE: As Shown
DATE: Nov., 2005	FIGURE: 1



Sample Number	Sample Type	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Hg ppb
A05-261	Float	0.2	20	2	5	17	18
A05-262	Float	0.6	51	<2	2	54	27
A05-263	Float	0.2	10	3	3	2	13
A05-264	Float	13.8	14	6	802	2500	987
A05-265	Float	1.5	62	<2	6	167	14
A05-266	Float	0.5	3	<2	4	76	20
A05-267	Float	0.5	28	14	11	75	79
A05-268	Float	12.4	12	44	12100	105000	147000
A05-269	Float	0.3	<1	<2	42	336	516
A05-270	Float	0.6	<1	<2	22	104	813
A05-271	Float	1.7	74	5	10	249	638
A05-272	Float	1.4	140	<2	5	470	464
A05-273	Float	4.2	2680	8	12	142	304
A05-274	Float	0.2	30	14	11	261	278
A05-275	Float	1	53	<2	11	69	163

Legend

- ▲ Rock sample in place
- △ Float sample location

A05-264 Sample number



PINNACLE MINES LTD.

BA CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

**SAMPLES LOCATION,
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
AND CLAIM MAP**

NTS: 104A/4
DATE: Nov., 2005

SCALE: 1:25,000
FIGURE: 2

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tenure</u>	<u>NTS Map Area</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
BA 1	396830	NTS 104 A/4	20	September 20/2006
BA 2	396831	NTS 104 A/4	20	September 20/2006
BA 3	396832	NTS 104 A/4	20	September 20/2006
BA 4	396833	NTS 104 A/4	20	September 20/2006

Claims location is shown in Figure 2 copied from MINFILE database.

The claims are presently 100 % owned by Edward Richard Kruckowski of Calgary, Alberta.

Work History

No work was recorded on the property. The closest prospect with recorded work is located 4 kilometres to the southeast at Teuton's Resources Del Norte Claim group. In 2002, Teuton Resources discovered a high-grade gold-silver mineralization in this area. That year, Teuton completed sampling and small three-holes drilling program. The results of the 2002 surface sampling program include 10 meters of 0.179 opt Au and 8.4 opt Ag. The best drill-hole, 2002-3 assayed 0.223 opt Au and 8.09 opt Ag over a drill length of 23.4 meters. The two most important mineralized zones of Del Norte claim group i.e. K (Kosciuszko) zone and LG vein are located along the contact between altered andesite pyroclastics of Betty Creek Formation and mudstones/siltstones of Salmon River Formation. Teuton's drilling defined a significant mineralized structure containing gold-silver bearing mineralization hosted in near-vertically dipping, quartz-sulfide/sulfosalt vein and breccia zones, with a majority of the intersections containing gold equivalent values greater than 0.40 oz/ton. Including drilling completed in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, this structure has now been tested by 16 drill pads along an 1100-meter long strike length and to a depth of 450 meters.

The Willoughby prospect is located in the headwaters of Willoughby glacier, some 10 kilometres to the south from BA property. A mineralized zone carrying low-grade gold and silver values was investigated in this area in 1941 and the Wilby group of claims was staked in 1945.

To date, 11 mineralized occurrences have been located on the Willoughby property. Mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite along with lesser sphalerite, galena and rare visible gold occurs in veins, stockwork and fracture fillings. In addition, pyrite and pyrrhotite occur as semimassive to massive in lenses and pods. Several of the zones appear to be intrusion related. The best drill intersection averages 40.1 grams per tonne gold and 109.6 grams per tonne silver over 11.7 meters in one of the zones.

The former Goat mine is located 8 kilometres to the north from BA claims. The showings were staked first in 1960 and than restaked in 1963 by Newmont Mining and Granby Mining. Noradco acquired the claims in 1964 and completed trenching, sampling and small (3 holes) drilling program on the property. In 1965, 2 adits were driven on the F vein and 2 raises were driven to the G vein. In 1971, Abitibi acquired the Shield Minerals interest as well as

incorporated Nordore Mining Co. In 1974, Nordore rehabilitated the workings now on the Ken 1-4 and Goat A-H claims. In 1974, the Remus claims were acquired as a mill site. About 1770 tonnes of ore were stockpiled. In 1976, about 295 tonnes of ore was milled from a portable concentrator. Development work on the E vein recommenced in 1979 and "some" material was put through the concentrator. In 1980, underground development continued and the mill operated for several months. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1981 and all work ceased. Bond Gold carried out a geophysical survey over the property in 1990. In 1991, Cameco conducted geochemical surveys and sampling on the Ken and Hugh claims. Proven and probable reserves in 1979 were 8800 tonnes grading 4782.9 grams per tonne silver and 10.6 grams per tonne gold. Recorded production during 1975 and 1979-81 was 1,794,049 grams of silver, 5,475 grams of gold, 52,641 kilograms of zinc, 4,071 kilograms of lead and 153 kilograms of copper.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The BA claims lie in the Stewart area, east of the Coast Crystalline Complex and within the western boundary of the Bowser Basin. Rocks in the area belong to the Mesozoic Stuhini Group, Hazelton Group and Bowser Lake Group that have been intruded by plutons of both Cenozoic and Mesozoic age.

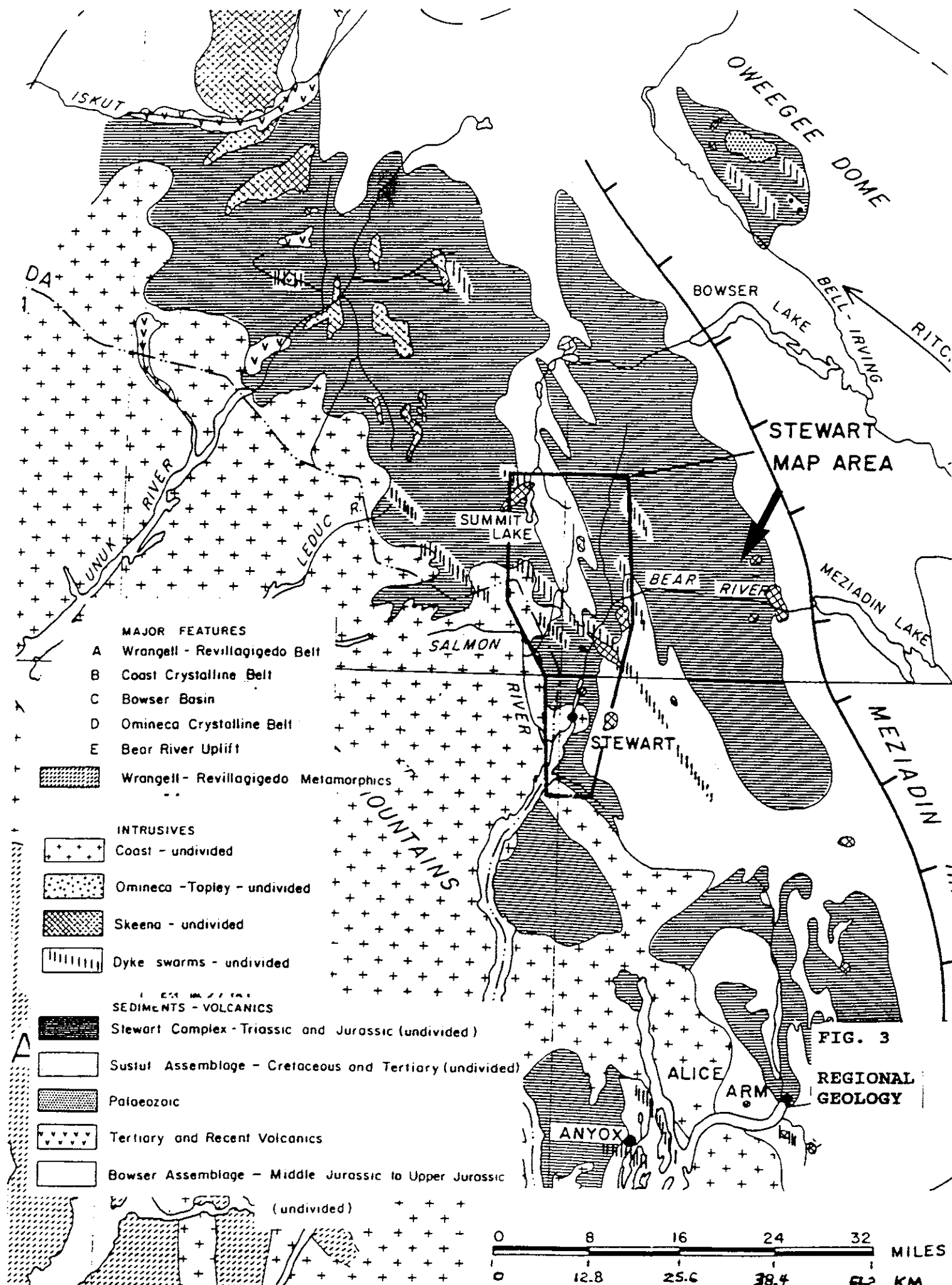
According to C.F. Greig, in G.S.C. Open File 2931, portions of the general Stewart area are underlain by Triassic age Stuhini Group. The Stuhini Group rocks either underlie or are in fault contact with the rocks of Hazelton Group. These Triassic age rocks consist of dark gray, laminated to thickly bedded silty mudstone, and fine to coarse-grained sandstone. Local heterolithic pebble to cobble conglomerate, massive tuffaceous mudstone and thick-bedded sedimentary breccia and conglomerate also form part of the Stuhini Group.

The large exposure of Hazelton Group rocks on the west side of Bowser Basin has been named the Stewart Complex. It forms a north-northwesterly trending belt extending from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. At the base of the Hazelton Group is the lower Lower Jurassic volcanoclastic Unuk River Formation. This is overlain at steep discordant angles by a second, lithologically similar, middle Lower Jurassic volcanic package (Betty Creek Formation), which in turn is overlain by an upper Lower Jurassic thin felsic tuff horizon (Mt. Dilworth Formation). Middle Jurassic non-marine sediments with minor volcanics of the Salmon River Formation unconformably overlie the above volcanoclastic sequence.

The Unuk River Formation is at least 4500 metres thick, monotonous package of green andesitic rocks which include ash and crystal tuff, lapilli-tuff, pyroclastic breccia and lava flows.

The Betty Creek Formation represents another cycle of trough filling with a sequence of distinctively coloured red to green epiclastic rocks with interbedded tuffs and flows which range in composition from andesitic to dacitic.

The upper Lower Jurassic Mt. Dilworth Formation consists of a 20 to 120m thick sequence composed chiefly of variably welded dacite tuffs. Hard, resistant, often pyritic rocks of this



- MAJOR FEATURES**
- A Wrangell - Revillagigedo Belt
 - B Coast Crystalline Belt
 - C Bowser Basin
 - D Omineca Crystalline Belt
 - E Bear River Uplift

Wrangell - Revillagigedo Metamorphics

INTRUSIVES

- Coast - undivided
- Omineca - Topley - undivided
- Skeena - undivided
- Dyke swarms - undivided

SEDIMENTS - VOLCANICS

- Stewart Complex - Triassic and Jurassic (undivided)
- Sustut Assemblage - Cretaceous and Tertiary (undivided)
- Palaeozoic
- Tertiary and Recent Volcanics
- Bowser Assemblage - Middle Jurassic to Upper Jurassic

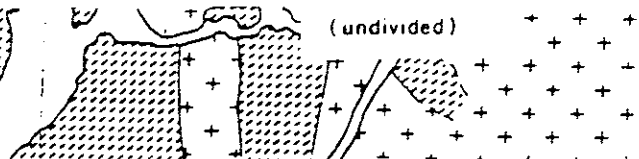
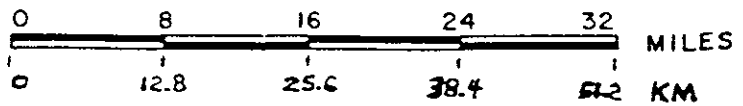
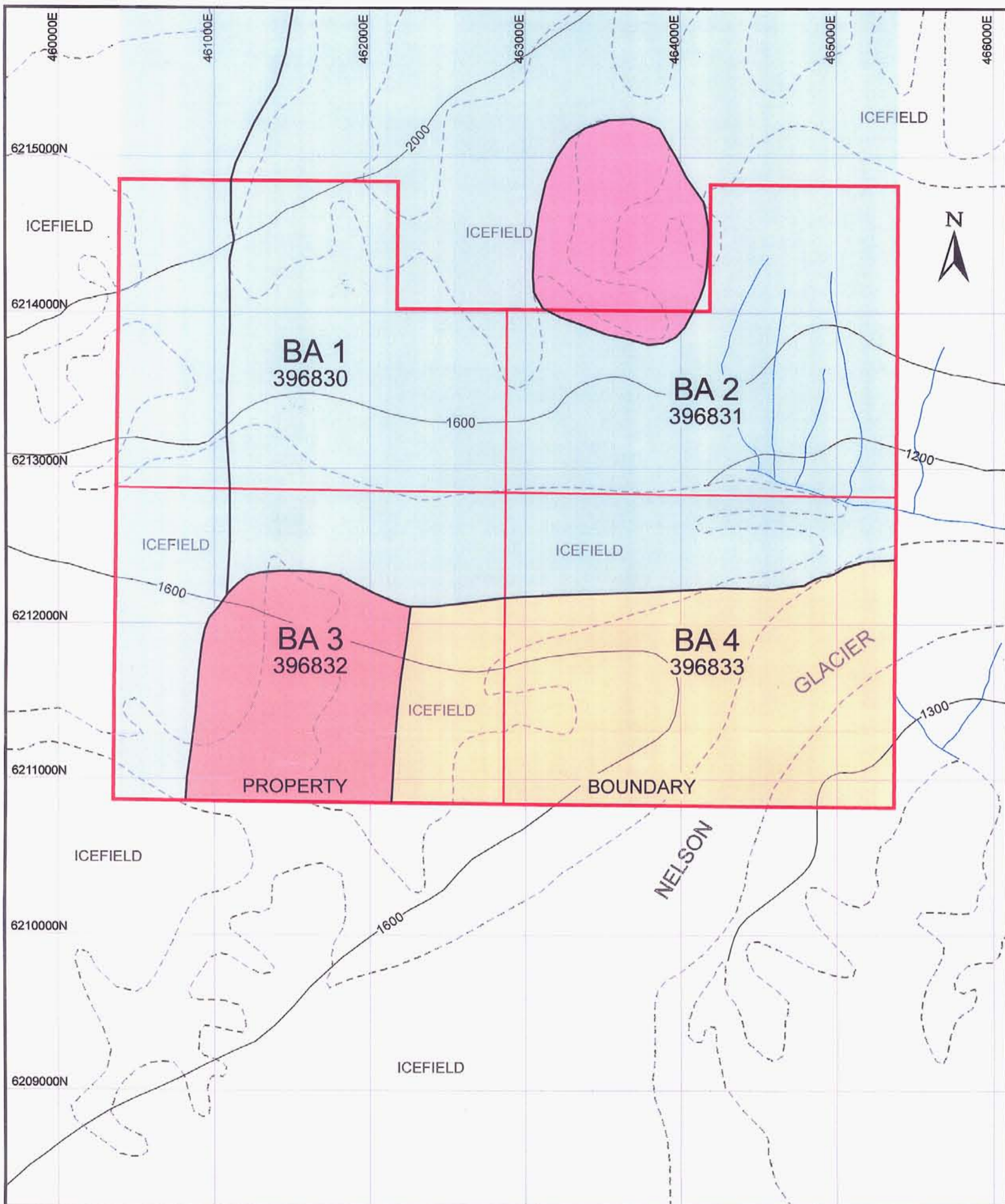


FIG. 3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY





Legend

- Feldspar-biotite porphyry
- Feldspar porphyritic basalt / andesite
- Andesite pyroclastics cut by dykes of feldspar- biotite porphyry
- Diorite
- Mudstone / siltstone
- Lithological contact



PINNACLE MINES LTD.

BA CLAIMS
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

GEOLOGY

NTS: 104A/4	SCALE: 1:25,000
DATE: Nov., 2005	FIGURE: 4

formation often form gossaneous cliffs. Rocks of Mt. Dilworth Formation are important stratigraphic marker in the Stewart area.

The Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation is a thick package of complexly folded sedimentary rocks which include banded, predominantly dark colored siltstone, greywacke, and sandstone with intercalated calcarenite rocks, minor limestone, argillite, conglomerate, littoral deposits, volcanic sediments and minor flows.

Overlying the above sequences are the Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group rocks. These rocks are exposed along the western edge of the Bowser Basin, they also occur as remnants on mountaintops in the Stewart area. These rocks consist of dark grey to black clastic rocks dominated by silty mudstone and thick beds of massive, dark green to dark grey, fine to medium grained arkosic sandstone.

A variety of intrusive rocks formed in the area during Early Jurassic and Tertiary periods. The granodiorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex largely engulf the Mesozoic volcanic terrain to the west. To the east, there are numerous smaller intrusions which range in composition from monzonite to granite. Some of them probably represent apophysis of the Coast plutonism, others are synvolcanic. Double plunging, northwesterly trending folds of the Salmon River and underlying Betty Creek Formations dominate the structural setting of the area.

Regional geology map is presented in figure 3.

Property Geology

The southern part of the property is underlined by a large intrusion of off-white coloured feldspar-biotite porphyry. To the west, this rock is in contact with another intrusion of dark gray to black feldspar porphyritic basalt/andesite. Most of the central and northern parts of the property are occupied by andesite pyroclastics cut by dykes of feldspar-biotite porphyry. In the northern part of the claims there is an intrusion of diorite. The western part of the property is occupied by mudstones and siltstones of Salmon River Formation.

Property geology map is presented in figure 4.

Alteration-Mineralization

During 2005 exploration program boulders with the following types of alteration-mineralization were found on the property.

- 1 Limonitic, often vuggy quartz was found as numerous float throughout the property. No anomalous metal values were detected in this type of alteration-mineralization.
- 2 Very strongly sericite-carbonate altered andesite pyroclastics cut by carbonate stockwork. No anomalous metal values were detected in this alteration-mineralization type.
- 3 Skarn composed mostly of quartz and chlorite with lesser garnet, pyrite and epidote. One boulder with this type of mineralization assayed 2680 ppm Cu and 200 ppb gold.

- 4 Mudstone with several percent of extremely fine grained disseminated sulphides and abundant hydrozincite stain on the surface. This type of mineralization was found in one small, semiangular boulder. A sample taken from this boulder (A05-268) assayed as much as 10.5% zinc, 1.21% lead, and 147 ppm mercury. The sample also showed anomalous silver (8.4 ppm), arsenic (328 ppm), molybdenum (44 ppm), antimony (130 ppm) and tungsten (2514 ppm). Another semiangular float measuring 0.7m by 0.3m of strongly limonitic, siliceous mudstone with 2-3 % disseminated sulphides returned anomalous values of the same metals as the previous boulder. It assayed 2500 ppm zinc, 802 ppm lead, 987 ppb mercury, 13.0 ppm silver, 6 ppm molybdenum, 18 ppm antimony and 52 ppm tungsten.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Introduction

A total of 15 reconnaissance rock (float) geochemical samples were taken from the property. The location of the samples were determined using GPS. Figure 2 shows location of the samples in relation to the claim lines and topographical features. Icefield boundaries have been taken from the most recent government topographic maps, however, these are often inaccurate. Pronounced ablation in the Stewart area during the past years has exposed much new rock outcrop and reduced the size of snow and icefields considerably.

All samples were analyzed by Assayers Canada, in Vancouver, British Columbia. They were assayed for gold, silver, mercury and 30 elements ICP. Complete geochemical results are presented in Appendix II.

Field Procedure and Laboratory Technique

Rock samples were taken in the field with a prospector's pick and collected in standard plastic sample bags. Weight of individual samples ranged from 0.5 to 2.0 kgs.

Rock samples were first crushed to minus 10 mesh (70 % of sample) using jaw and cone crushers. Then 250 grams of the minus 10-mesh material was pulverized to minus 150 mesh using a ring pulverizer. A modified Aqua Regia solution is added to each sample and leached for 1 hour at greater than 95 degrees Celsius. The resulting solution was then analyzed by atomic absorption. The analytical results were then compared to prepared standards for the determination of the absolute amounts. For the determination of the remaining trace and major elements Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP) was used. In this procedure a 0.5-gram portion of the minus 140-mesh material is digested with aqua regia for 1 hour at 95 degrees Celsius and made up to a volume of 20 mls prior to the actual analysis in the plasma. Again the absolute amounts were determined by comparing the analytical results to those of prepared standards.

Laboratory procedures for specific metals are presented below:

Procedure summary for gold fire assay:

Lead flux and silver inquart are added to the sample and mixed. Samples are fused in batches of 24 assays along with natural standard and a reagent blank. This batch of 26 assays is carried through the whole procedure as a set.

After cupellation (which removes lead), the precious metal bead the precious metal bead is parted in nitric acid to remove the silver. The remaining gold bead is either weighted (gravimetric finish) or dissolved in aqua regia and analyzed on atomic adsorption spectrometer, using a suitable standard set. The natural standard fused along with the sample set must be within 2 standard deviations of its known value or the whole set is re-assayed.

10% of the samples in a set are re-assayed and reported in duplicate, along with the standard and reagent blank.

Detection limit: 0.01 g/tonne

Procedure summary for copper, lead, zinc, silver, and molybdenum assays:

A 1.000 gram sub-sample is weighed from the pulp bag for analysis. Each batch of 30 assays has three duplicates, two natural standards and a reagent blank included. The samples are digested with HNO_3 , HBr , and HCl . After digestion is complete, extra HCl is added to the flask to bring the concentration of HCl to 25% in solution. This is to prevent precipitation of lead and silver chloride. The resulting solutions are analyzed on an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS), using appropriate calibration standard sets.

The natural standard(s) digested along with this set must be within 2 standard deviations of the known or the whole set is re-assayed. If any of the samples assay over the concentration range of the calibration curve, the sample is re-assayed using a smaller sample weight. At least 10% of samples are assayed in duplicate.

Detection limit: 0.001% for Copper, 0.001% for molybdenum, 0.01% for lead, 0.1 g/tonne for silver, 0.01% for zinc

Procedure summary for mercury:

A 0.1 gram sub-sample is weighed from the pulp bag for analysis. Each batch of 30 samples has three duplicates, one natural standard and a reagent blank included. The samples are digested with 25ml HNO_3 and 5ml HCl at 125 deg. C. for 2 hours.

The resulting solution is analyzed on cold vapor atomic absorption spectrometer, using appropriate calibration standard sets.

The natural standard digested along with each set must be within 2 standard deviations of the known or the whole set is re-assayed. If any of the samples assay over the concentration range of the calibration curve, the sample is re-assayed using a smaller sample weight. At least 10% of samples are assayed in duplicate.

Detection limit: 1 ppb

Statistical Treatment of Data

In this program (similarly as in other small geochemical surveys) a statistical treatment of geochemical data according to standard methods was not considered practical as anomalous values for specific metals would vary considerably depending on the rock type. Instead, the

author has chosen anomalous levels for specific metals by reference to several other geochemical programs conducted on other properties in the Stewart area over the last 15 years. On this basis, the following anomalous levels are considered anomalous on Surprise Creek property and elsewhere in the Stewart area: gold values greater than 100 ppb, silver values greater than 3.2 ppm, lead values greater than 160 ppm, zinc values greater than 320 ppm, and copper values greater than 200 ppm, mercury values greater than 200 ppb.

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

Of the four alteration-mineralization types found in float on the property, the fourth type i.e. mudstone with syngenetic disseminated mineralization is by far the most promising. This type of syngenetic mineralization dominated by very high zinc and lesser lead, along with elevated silver, arsenic, antimony, manganese, tungsten and strongly anomalous mercury could represent a Sedex mineralization or halo of Kuroko type VMS system. Two boulders with this type of mineralization were found within a middle moraine of a glacier which originates in the western part of the property. This area is underlined by mudstones and siltstones of Salmon River Formation and lies close to the contact with volcanic rocks belonging probably to Betty Creek Formation. In the Stewart area, this contact is very important as it hosts numerous mineral occurrences including still producing Eskay Creek mine. Much closer to BA property (4 kilometres to the southeast) this contact hosts several important mineral occurrences including K (Kosciuszko) zone and LG vein which was drilled by Teuton Resources over a strike lengths of 1100 metres. Recent exploration (2005) by the author in Surprise creek-Todd creek area located several kilometers to the north indicates that the same stratigraphical horizon hosts a large Kuroko type VMS system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the next exploration season, prospecting along with a rock and silt geochemical survey of Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks located in close proximity to volcanic rocks of Betty Creek Formation is recommended.

Estimated Cost of the Program

Geologist, 10 days@300 dollars/a day.....	3,000
Field assistant, 10 days @200 dollars/a day	2,000
Helicopter support.....	.15,000
Accommodation and food.....	5,000
Vehicle rental.....	.1,000
Assaying.....	5,000
Report.....	2,000

Total.....	\$33,000

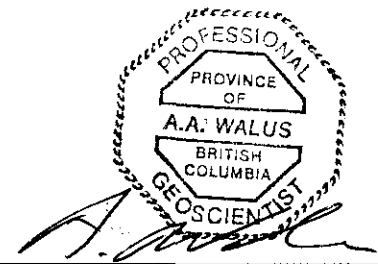
REFERENCES

1. ALLDRICK, D.J. (1984); "Geological Setting of the Precious Metals Deposits in the Stewart Area", Paper 84-1, Geological Fieldwork 1983, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
2. ALLDRICK, D.J. (1985); "Stratigraphy and Petrology of the Stewart Mining Camp (104B/1E)", p. 316, Paper 85-1, Geological Fieldwork 1984, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
3. B.C.M.E.M.P.R. (1979) Geological Fieldwork.
4. CREMONESE, D. (1995), "Assessment Report on Geochemical Work on the Surp Claims".
5. GREIG, C.J., ET AL (1994); "Geology of the Cambria Icefield: Regional Setting for Red Mountain Gold Deport, Northwestern British Columbia", p. 45, Current Research 1994-A, Cordillera and Pacific Margin, Geological Survey of Canada.
6. GROVE, E.W. (1971); Bulletin 58, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area. B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
7. GROVE, E.W. (1982); "Unuk River, Salmon River, Anyox Map Areas. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, B.C.
8. GROVE, E.W. (1987); Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk, River-Salmon, River-Anyox, Bulletin 63, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
12. MINFILE

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Alojzy Aleksander Walus, of 8546-164 Street, Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Wroclaw, Poland and hold M.Sc. Degree in Geology.
2. I am a consulting geologist working on behalf of Pinnacle Mines Ltd.
3. I have worked in British Columbia from 1988 to 2005 as a geologist with several exploration companies.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
5. This report is based on my work completed on Victory 1-4 claims in August and September, 2005. The author also has a general knowledge on the Stewart region gained during exploration programs in the period 1988 - 2005.
6. I authorize Pinnacle Mines Ltd. to use information in this report or portions of it in its prospectus, any brochures, promotional material or company reports and consent to placing this report in the public file of the Canadian Venture Exchange.



DATED AT VANCOUVER, B.C., November 28, 2005-----Alojzy A. Walus, P.Geol.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES – EVENT # 4048122

Field personnel – September 6,7,8, 2005

A. Walus, geologist	
3 days @233/day	\$699.00
S Kruchkowski, geological assistant	
3 days @200/day	\$600.00
Helicopter-Prism Helicopters based in Stewart, BC	
Crew drop-offs and pick-ups on September 6,7,8, 2005	
4.2 hours at \$1126.18/hour	\$4729.95
Sample analysis	\$356.97
Food/accommodation in Stewart	\$676.61
Vehicle rental	\$239.67
Report writing, drafting and copying	\$1100.00

Total 8,402.2

APPENDIX I

ROCK SAMPLES DESCRIPTION

BA PROPERTY - SAMPLES DESCRIPTIONS
GPS - NAD 83

A05-261 (464442, 6212530)

Angular float of limonitic quartz.

A05-262 (464224, 6212539)

Float of limonitic quartz

A05-263 (463855, 6212398)

Small, angular float of limonitic quartz-carbonate vein with minor pyrite.

A05-264 (463725, 6212361)

Float of strongly limonitic silicified mudstone cut by thin quartz veinlets.

A05-265 (463375, 6212376)

Float of rusty mudstone with 10-15% disseminated fine grained pyrite.

A05-266 (463375, 6212376)

Float of very strongly sericite-carbonate altered andesite pyroclastics cut by carbonate stockwork.

A05-267 (463195, 6212413)

Float of very limonitic mudstone with some extremely fine grained disseminated pyrite

A05-268 (462709, 6212188)

Small semiangular float of mudstone with several percent of extremely fine disseminated sulphides plus abundant hydrozincite (?) on the surface.

A05-269 (462709, 6212188)

Float of massive, completely sericite-quartz altered rock with minor disseminated pyrite.

A05-270 (462161, 6212195)

Float of limonitic completely quartz-carbonate altered rock with minor disseminated pyrite.

A05-271 (461962, 6213122)

Float of limonitic limestone with 2-3% disseminated pyrite.

A05-272 (462586, 6212908)

Float (1.2m x 0.3m) of pyretic biotite hornfels. The boulder came from a big rusty zone above.

A05-273 (463493, 621297)

Small float of skarn composed mostly of quartz and chlorite with lesser garnet, pyrite and epidote.

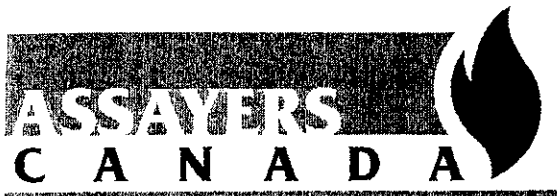
A05-274 (463693, 6212987)

Float of black mudstone with 3-5% pyrite as disseminations and laminae

A05-275 (464050, 6212951)

Float of mudstone with several percent of very fine disseminated sulphides.

APPENDIX II
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS



Assayers Canada
 8282 Sherbrooke St.
 Vancouver, B.C.
 V5X 4R6
 Tel: (604) 327-3436
 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Assay Certificate

5V-0914-RA1

Page 1 of 2

Nov-08-05

Company: **Pinnacle Mines**
 Project: **Surprise Creek**
 Attn: **Alex Walus**

We hereby certify the following assay of 24 rock samples submitted Sep-26-05

Sample Name	Au g/tonne	Au-check g/tonne	Ag g/tonne	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Hg PPM	Hg ppb
A05-261	0.01		0.2				<1	18
A05-262	<0.01		0.6				<1	27
A05-263	<0.01		0.2				<1	13
A05-264	<0.01		13.8				<1	987
A05-265	0.01		1.5				<1	14
A05-266	0.01		0.5				<1	20
A05-267	0.01		0.5				<1	79
A05-268	0.01		12.4	0.002	1.21	10.5	147	>50000
A05-269	<0.01		0.3				<1	516
A05-270	0.04	0.05	0.6				<1	813
A05-271	0.01		1.7				<1	638
A05-272	0.02		1.4				<1	464
A05-273	0.20	0.25	4.2				<1	304
A05-274	<0.01		0.2				<1	278
A05-275	<0.01		1.0				<1	163
A05-276	<0.01		0.4				<1	241
A05-277	<0.01		0.2				<1	195
A05-278	<0.01		0.9				<1	163
A05-279	0.01		0.5				<1	299
A05-280	<0.01	0.01	0.6				<1	140
A05-281	<0.01		1.1				<1	401
A05-282	<0.01		0.2				<1	127
A05-283	<0.01		0.7				<1	76
A05-284	<0.01		2.1				<1	135
*DUP A05-261			0.3				<1	22
*DUP A05-270			0.7				<1	878
*DUP A05-280			0.6				<1	118
*97-45	1.40							
*CZn-1							41	
*KC-1a				0.627	2.25			

Certified by

Pinnacle Mines
 Attention: Alex Walus
 Project: Surprise Creek
 Sample: rock

Assayers Canada
 8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6
 Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

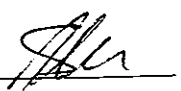
Report No : 5V0914 RJ
 Date : Nov-08-05

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS
 Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
A05-261	0.8	0.41	<5	247	<0.5	<5	0.08	<1	4	156	20	0.90	0.22	0.17	237	2	<0.01	6	291	5	6	<1	<10	22	0.02	9	<10	3	17	3
A05-262	<0.2	1.66	6	32	<0.5	7	0.02	<1	9	89	51	3.81	0.07	0.81	355	<2	<0.01	8	133	2	<5	2	<10	9	0.02	32	<10	1	54	5
A05-263	<0.2	0.10	<5	44	<0.5	<5	<0.01	<1	1	190	10	0.41	0.02	0.04	103	3	<0.01	5	100	3	6	<1	<10	10	<0.01	1	<10	<1	2	1
A05-264	13.0	0.31	67	95	<0.5	<5	1.11	43	24	45	14	1.34	0.23	0.04	422	6	<0.01	4	584	802	18	1	<10	28	<0.01	7	52	6	2500	14
A05-265	1.0	1.46	<5	69	<0.5	<5	0.26	<1	17	58	62	4.44	0.10	1.00	659	<2	0.03	22	721	6	<5	3	<10	19	0.12	51	<10	14	167	5
A05-266	<0.2	0.70	<5	129	<0.5	<5	>15.00	<1	14	15	3	3.43	0.10	0.69	4078	<2	0.01	6	942	4	<5	7	<10	392	<0.01	47	<10	12	76	3
A05-267	<0.2	0.70	18	77	<0.5	<5	0.16	<1	7	37	28	2.61	0.13	0.51	224	14	0.02	23	549	11	7	1	<10	40	<0.01	23	<10	3	75	5
A05-268	8.4	0.09	328	17	<0.5	<5	2.28	>100	45	75	12	4.05	0.09	0.01	1253	44	<0.01	8	370	>10000	130	<1	<10	164	<0.01	9	2514	3	>10000	7
A05-269	<0.2	0.21	<5	191	<0.5	<5	<0.01	2	<1	23	<1	0.55	0.14	<0.01	13	<2	<0.01	<1	52	42	<5	<1	<10	114	<0.01	2	<10	<1	336	<1
A05-270	<0.2	0.12	32	22	<0.5	<5	4.80	<1	1	55	<1	2.53	0.06	0.21	2327	<2	0.05	<1	623	22	9	5	<10	218	<0.01	7	<10	12	104	4
A05-271	<0.2	1.98	24	64	0.9	<5	0.26	<1	29	57	74	5.28	0.14	1.66	1210	5	0.02	149	585	10	<5	2	<10	68	<0.01	59	<10	4	249	4
A05-272	<0.2	5.34	<5	354	1.0	<5	0.39	<1	35	19	140	9.63	3.95	3.73	2539	<2	0.11	7	1108	5	<5	25	<10	61	0.45	329	19	4	470	6
A05-273	3.0	0.24	<5	50	0.9	<5	0.37	2	3	89	2680	2.15	0.06	0.11	454	8	0.02	3	515	12	10	<1	<10	70	0.02	19	10	3	142	2
A05-274	<0.2	0.62	<5	112	0.7	<5	1.22	3	5	42	30	3.42	0.17	0.63	865	14	0.04	29	417	11	<5	2	<10	113	<0.01	27	<10	4	261	4
A05-275	<0.2	0.99	<5	97	0.8	<5	0.23	<1	11	21	53	4.89	0.18	0.58	528	<2	0.04	33	727	11	<5	4	<10	58	<0.01	31	<10	6	69	4
A05-276	<0.2	0.88	18	111	1.0	<5	3.59	<1	14	8	40	5.00	0.29	0.51	1228	<2	0.03	<1	1360	33	<5	10	<10	143	<0.01	35	<10	11	131	5
A05-277	<0.2	1.52	23	130	1.1	<5	4.34	<1	17	13	28	5.40	0.29	0.58	1425	<2	0.02	4	1220	2	5	11	<10	149	<0.01	52	<10	11	131	4
A05-278	<0.2	1.00	<5	102	0.9	<5	11.36	<1	3	34	7	2.33	0.12	0.55	6363	<2	0.03	3	382	6	<5	5	<10	197	<0.01	25	<10	11	85	2
A05-279	<0.2	0.74	11	72	0.8	<5	1.20	<1	11	38	13	3.40	0.22	0.42	264	5	0.03	11	1227	16	<5	4	<10	90	<0.01	42	<10	10	91	10
A05-280	<0.2	0.27	13	73	1.0	<5	5.76	<1	7	18	18	2.95	0.22	0.09	1237	<2	0.03	<1	937	12	<5	7	<10	193	<0.01	15	<10	10	53	5
A05-281	<0.2	0.28	8	84	1.0	<5	7.55	1	1	95	50	4.70	0.17	0.10	1247	<2	0.02	<1	667	43	18	5	<10	135	<0.01	25	<10	10	319	3
A05-282	<0.2	0.29	<5	117	1.0	<5	8.68	<1	4	62	<1	8.04	0.16	0.13	2792	<2	0.01	2	699	22	7	13	<10	137	<0.01	35	<10	14	123	6
A05-283	<0.2	0.05	<5	16	0.8	<5	1.48	<1	<1	175	<1	0.87	0.07	0.01	199	<2	0.01	3	49	4	13	<1	<10	132	<0.01	8	<10	<1	13	1
A05-284	<0.2	0.68	18	101	1.2	<5	6.86	<1	7	26	6	2.79	0.20	0.42	1196	4	0.03	21	1284	8	10	5	<10	228	<0.01	27	<10	14	94	10
A05-285	<0.2	0.53	23	69	0.7	<5	2.94	<1	7	51	31	2.27	0.13	0.38	417	29	0.02	63	769	21	10	3	<10	87	0.04	25	<10	8	190	6
A05-286	<0.2	0.52	31	51	<0.5	<5	2.55	15	7	31	71	2.43	0.11	0.39	359	32	0.01	63	971	14	12	2	<10	50	<0.01	39	38	10	1467	6
A05-287	<0.2	1.28	9	38	<0.5	<5	13.68	<1	6	21	20	2.62	0.02	1.24	1623	16	<0.01	35	535	<2	<5	3	<10	424	0.03	54	<10	8	146	4
A05-288	<0.2	0.06	6	71	<0.5	<5	6.73	1	3	102	2	4.92	0.04	0.12	1506	<2	<0.01	7	206	7	10	3	<10	141	<0.01	16	<10	9	334	4
A05-289	0.7	0.22	12	29	<0.5	<5	0.26	8	12	100	429	0.55	0.10	0.03	494	<2	<0.01	11	440	36	12	<1	<10	<1	<0.01	2	75	4	2954	<1
A05-290	<0.2	0.31	8	28	<0.5	<5	0.24	12	12	123	193	0.80	0.09	0.10	473	<2	0.01	23	322	33	11	<1	<10	2	<0.01	6	53	3	2323	2

BA Property

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95c for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H2O.



APPENDIX III

MINERAL CLAIM EXPLORATION STATEMENTS

ner: im
Exporation and
Development
Work/Expiry Date
Change

- Select Input Method
- Select/Inout Tenures
- Input Lots
- Date Input Form
- Date Input Form Date
- Process Payment
- Confirmation

- [Main Menu](#)
- [Search Tenures](#)
- [View Mineral Tenures](#)
- [View Placer Tenures](#)



Change

Recorder: EDWARD RICHARD
KRUCHKOWSKI (114704)

Submitter: EDWARD RICHARD
KRUCHKOWSKI (114704)

Recorded: 2005/SEP/13

Effective: 2005/SEP/13

D/E Date: 2005/SEP/13

Event Number: 4048122

Work Start Date: 2005/AUG/27

Total Value of Work: \$ 8400.00

Work Stop Date: 2005/SEP/12

Mine Permit No: Mx-1-643

Work Type: Technical Work

Technical Items: Geochemical

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days Forward	Area in Ha
396830	BA 1	2002/SEP/20	2005/SEP/20	2006/SEP/20	365	500.00
396831	BA 2	2002/SEP/20	2005/SEP/20	2006/SEP/20	365	500.00
396832	BA 3	2002/SEP/20	2005/SEP/20	2006/SEP/20	365	500.00
396833	BA 4	2002/SEP/20	2005/SEP/20	2006/SEP/20	365	500.00

Total required work value: \$ 8000.00

PAC name: SILVER COIN

Debited PAC amount: \$ 0.00

Credited PAC amount: \$ 400.00

Total Submission Fees: \$ 800.00

Total Paid: \$ 800.00

The event was successfully saved.

Please use **Back** button to go back to event confirmation index.

