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Assessment Report for the

LYDY Property

Fort Steele Mining Division
N.T.S. 82 F/ 10E
Latitude 49° 35' 21" N, Longitude 116° 39' 40" W

for

Jasper Mining Corporation
1020, 833 - 4th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3T5

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,974

Submitted by:

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of

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656 Brookview Crescent
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 4R5

Submitted: November, 2005

SUMMARY

The LYDY property comprises a total of 552 ha (1364 acres), consisting of 7 2-post claims and one Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) mineral tenure. The property is located approximately 10 km east of Kootenay Lake and 68 km west of Cranbrook on the relatively well maintained Grey Creek Pass Forest Service road. Several clear cuts are present on the property, together with a number of old logging roads which provide good access to the northwestern half of the property.

Anomalous molybdenum and tungsten anomalies were identified by Cominco Ltd on the basis of soil samples taken in 1979 to follow up on anomalous silt samples released by the Geological Survey of Canada. A total of 13 drill holes (9 diamond and 4 percussion) were drilled to test the anomalous soil results associated with a small outcrop of quartz monzonite.

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd acquired the immediately adjacent claims to the north comprising their Sphinx property and completed a total of 14 drill holes, comprising 3,330 metres. Molybdenum mineralization was identified in many of the drill holes, with the best results reported as follows:

SX05012	3.0 to 188.0 m	185.0 m at 0.044% Mo
	Including: 139.0 to 150.0m	11.0 m at 0.103% Mo

(hole ended in mineralization)

The 2005 program included soil sampling (125 samples) and NQ diamond drilling (6 holes totaling 1,165.8 metres). Samples were taken along the existing road network and confirmed the anomalous tungsten values previously reported by Cominco Ltd. In addition, anomalous bismuth and copper values were identified.

Six NQ diamond drill holes were completed from 4 separate drill pads, to test a possible subtle aeromagnetic anomaly evident from available geophysics and the coincident tungsten + bismuth anomaly. Holes 1 to 5 were collared in the Mount Nelson Formation of the Purcell Supergroup whereas Hole 6 was collared at the unconformity between the Mount Nelson Formation and the Horsethief Creek Group of the overlying Windermere Supergroup.

Although no molybdenum mineralization or felsic intrusive lithologies were intersected in any of the holes, the presence of pyrrhotite, idioblastic biotite pophyroblasts and variable chloritic alteration is interpreted as indicative of location within a thermal aureole in relative proximity to a felsic intrusive, probably a quartz monzonite correlative to the Cretaceous Bayonne Magmatic Belt. In addition, a carbonate breccia unit with a porphyritic diorite and possible bedded massive sulphide breccia fragments was intersected in LYDY 05-01 and is interpreted as a possible olistostrome derived from a high standing block of Mount Nelson Formation, Toby Formation and/or and lower Horsethief Creek Group strata.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

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LOCATION AND ACCESS

The LYDY property is located in the western Purcell Mountains (latitude 49° 36' 30" N, longitude 116° 39' 18" W), approximately 68 kilometres west of Cranbrook, B.C. on N.T.S. mapsheet 82 F/10E (Fig. 1 and 2). The property consists of 7 2-post claim units and 1 Mineral tenure Online (MTO) mineral tenure straddling Baker Creek (Fig. 3).

The property can be accessed by gravel Forest Service Roads (FSR) from Cranbrook / Kimberley along the St. Mary's Road. The road is well maintained west of St. Mary's Lake to Km 45. At km 45, take the Redding Creek - St. Mary's FSR for approximately 25 km along a moderately rough gravel road to km 25, then take the right fork to Grey Creek Pass. The northern boundary of the LYDY property is at approximately 8 km along the Baker Creek / Grey Creek Pass road.

Alternatively, the property can be accessed using the Grey Creek Pass road from the community of Grey Creek, approximately 10 km from the east side of Kootenay Lake. Follow the road up Grey Creek and continue south up a tributary of Grey Creek through Grey Creek Pass to the property.

The Grey Creek Pass road provides access to the western portion of the property, while a series of logging roads provides good access throughout the northeastern portion of the property. All roads are negotiable using a 2WD vehicle although 4WD is recommended for better clearance.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The LYDY property is located in Grey Creek Pass (Fig. 2), approximately 10 km due east of the community of Grey Creek on the east side of Kootenay Lake. Relief in the area varies from 1780 metres (5840 feet) along Baker Creek to approximately 2480 metres (8136 feet) on the eastern edge of the property.

The claims are well exposed along the north-south oriented Baker Creek valley. Vegetation in the area consists predominantly coniferous, with deciduous trees preferentially located along the valley bottom. Undergrowth consists largely of small deciduous shrubs.

The claims are located east of Kootenay Lake in a regional topographic high, comprising the local drainage divide, and are therefore subject to heavier precipitation. As a result, the region is characterized by heavy snowfall during the winter months. The property is available for vehicle based, geological exploration from June to late October.

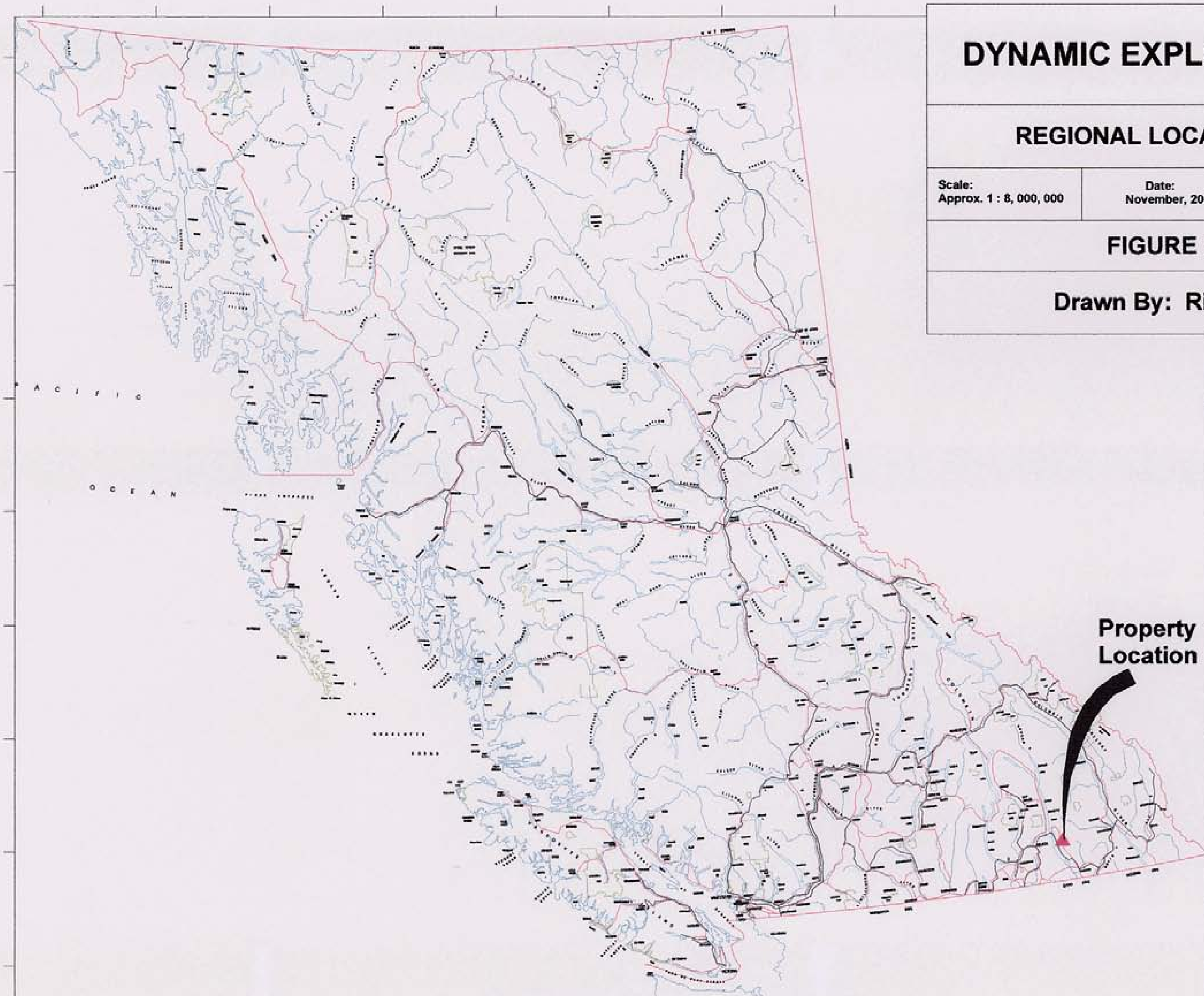
DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

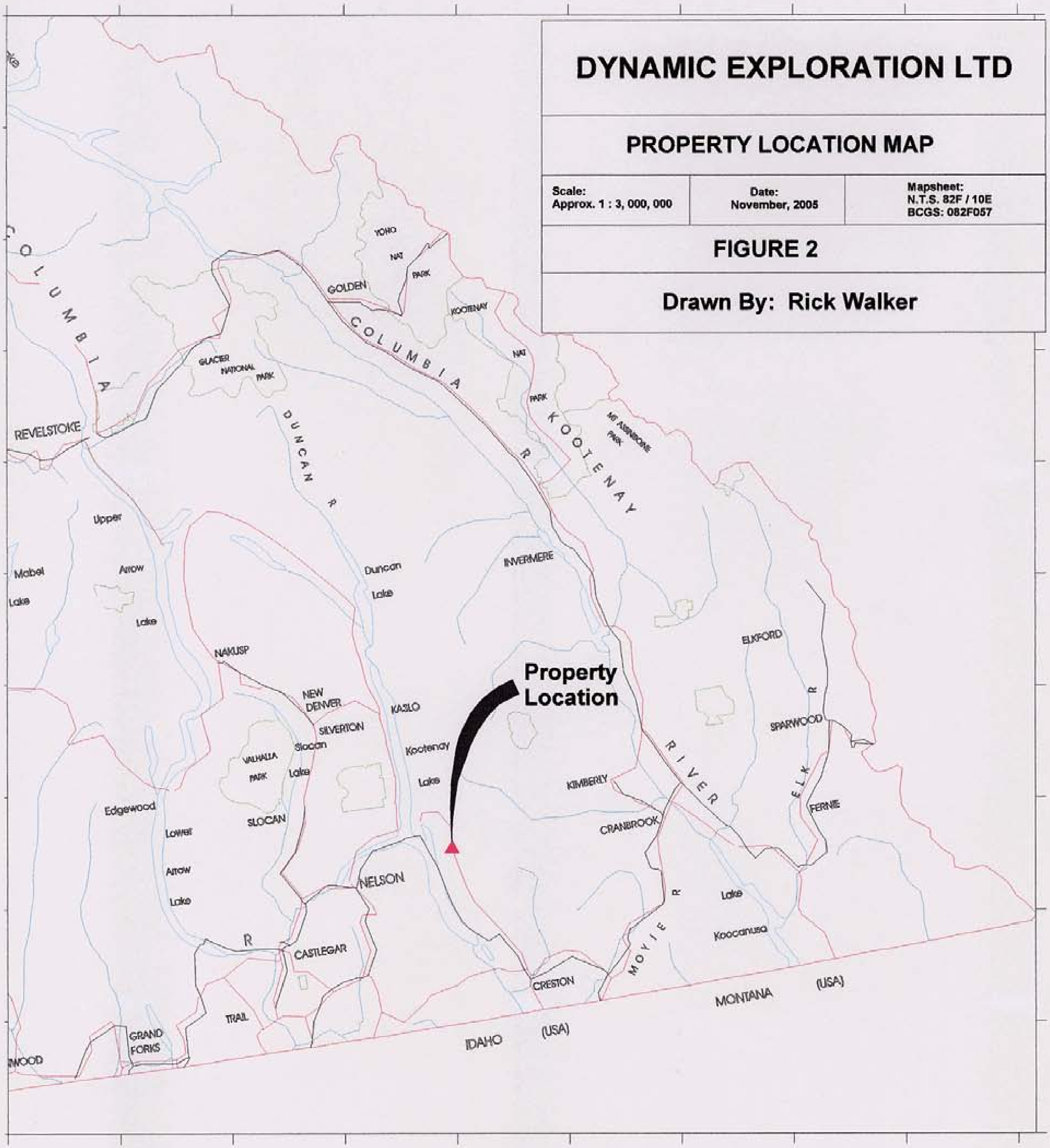
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

Scale: Approx. 1 : 8, 000, 000	Date: November, 2005	Mapsheet: N.T.S. 82F / 10E BCGS: 082F057

FIGURE 1

Drawn By: Rick Walker




DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
Scale: Approx. 1 : 3, 000, 000
Date: November, 2005
Mapsheet: N.T.S. 82F / 10E BCGS: 082F057
FIGURE 2
Drawn By: Rick Walker
Property Location
COLUMBIA
GOLDEN
YOHO NAT PARK
KOOTENAY NAT PARK
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
REVELSTOKE
DUNCAN R
KOOTENAY R
MT ASSINIBOINE PARK
Upper Arrow Lake
Mabel Lake
Duncan Lake
INVERMERE
NAKUSP
NEW DENVER
SILVERTON
KASLO
Slocan Lake
Kootenay Lake
VALHALLA PARK
ELKFORD
SPARWOOD
ELK R
FERNIE
KIMBERLY
CRANBROOK
RIVER
Edgewood
Lower Arrow Lake
SLOCAN
NELSON
R
CASTLEGAR
MOYIE R
Lake Koocanusa
CRESTON
TRAIL
GRAND FORKS
IDAHO (USA)
MONTANA (USA)

CLAIM STATUS

The property consists of 7 2-post claims and 1 Mineral Tenure On-line (MTO) mineral tenure (Fig. 3), acquired in accordance with existing government claim location regulations. Significant claim data are summarized below:

Tenure Name	Area (ha)	Tenure #	Date of Record	Expiry Date*
LYDY 1	25	413243	July 31, 2004	July 31, 2014
LYDY 2	25	413244	July 31, 2004	July 31, 2014
LYDY 3	25	413245	July 31, 2004	July 31, 2014
LYDY 4	25	413246	July 31, 2004	July 31, 2014
LYDY 6	25	413248	July 31, 2004	July 31, 2014
LYDY 13	25	413255	July 31, 2004	July 31, 2014
LYDY 14	25	413256	July 31, 2004	July 31, 2014
	377.084	512490	July 31, 2004	July 31, 2014
Total:	552.084			

The claims were originally comprised of 14 2-post claims, however, seven were converted to a single MTO tenure in 2005.

*After 2005 assessment credit applied.

HISTORY

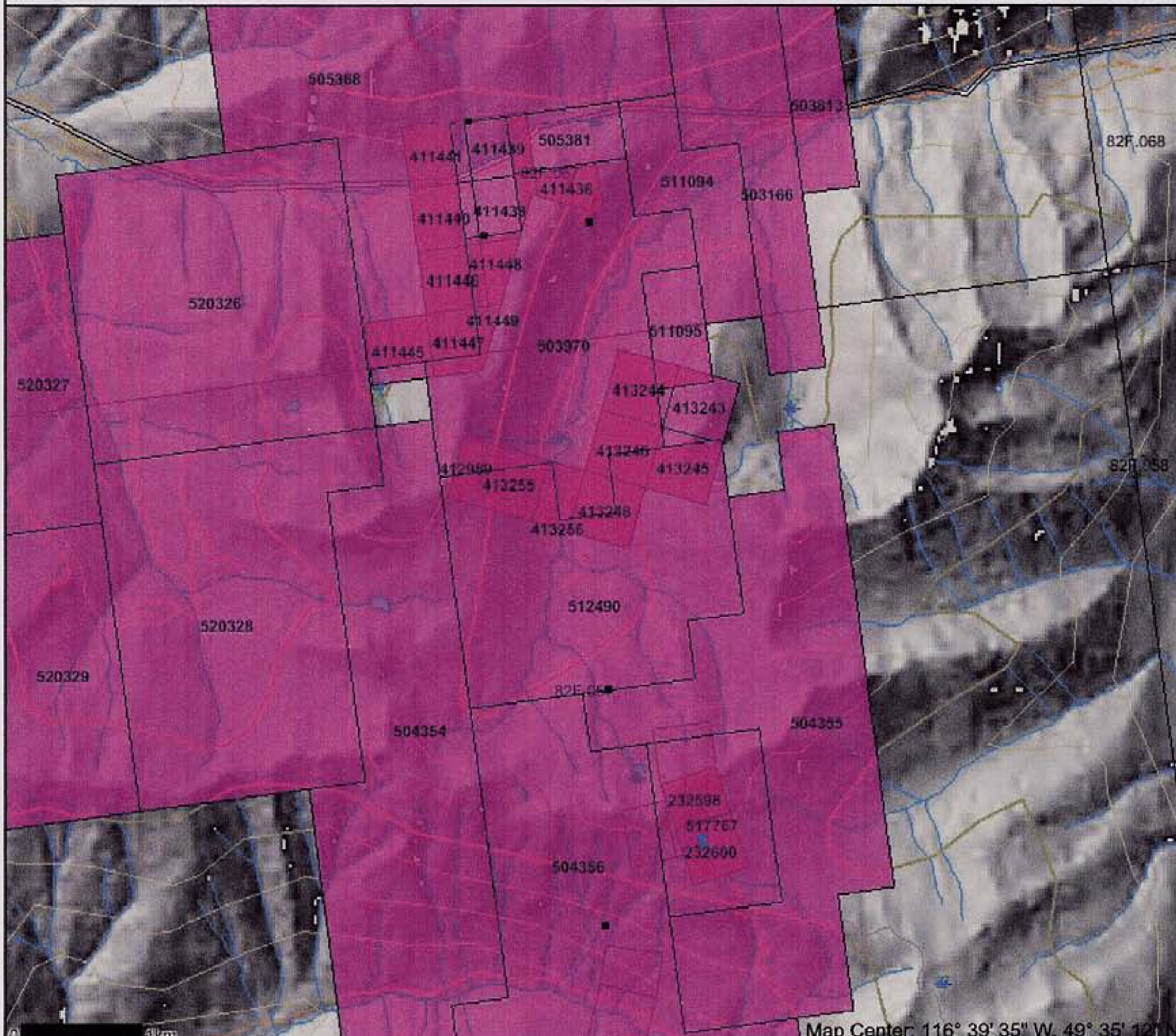
1978 - Geological Survey of Canada released Open File 514.

- Cominco Ltd undertakes preliminary soil sampling in September which return anomalous Zn, Mo and W over a large area.

1979 - Cominco Ltd undertakes reconnaissance contour and grid soil sampling (939 soil samples), silt sampling (11 samples), 1:5,000 scale geological mapping and prospecting. The sampoles were analyzed by Atomic Absorption for Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb, W and Zn.

"Results show anomalous values for Zn, Mo and W over a large area on the Baker 1 claim, extending onto the Baker 4 claims to the north and the Baker 2 and Baker 3 claims to the south. A small molybdenite occurrence was found, near the north end of the anomalous zone.

Map created Tue Nov 08 14:43:47 PST 2005



Legend

- MINFILE Status
- Producer
- Past Producer
- Developed Prospect
- All others
- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Tenures
- Reserves (Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Divisions
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Unimproved)
- Cut (Roadway)
- Embankment/Fill (Roadway)
- Trail
- Bridge - Foot
- Bridge - Trestle

Scale: 1:50,000

DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION

"The sediments to the east of the unconformity constitute a complex assemblage of argillite, quartzite and dolomite, with minor amphibolite. Generally these units could not be correlated over more than a few hundred metres, due apparently to structural complications and/or sedimentary facies variations. To the west (above the unconformity) three major units occur - a conglomerate, a massive quartzite, and black argillite. ... An outcrop of intrusive rock was located in the centre of the claim group. This rock is a quartz monzonite consisting of quartz, feldspar and accessory biotite.

A skarn-type molybdenite showing was found on the property. The host rock is a quartz-garnet-actinolite-calcite skarn" (Wright 1979).

The skarn showing occurs within a broad zone characterized by anomalous molybdenum (>10 ppm Mo) and tungsten (>20 ppm W).

1980 - Cominco Ltd drilled 5 BQ diamond drill holes (BC - 80 - 01 to 05), totaling 1005 metres. Core was split into 3 m (10 foot) intervals and assayed for Mo, analyzed geochemically for W.

"Drilling in 1980 has shown a zone of lithologies consisting of light grey phyllite, overlying dark green banded calcareous metasediments ("skarn") which in turn overlies a thick sequence of relatively pure quartzite or phyllitic quartzite. This sequence of rocks is invaded by a biotite quartz monzonite plug and numerous dikes, as well as quartz veins.

Mineralization occurs throughout all of the drill holes, but appears to be most significant in the intrusion and the quartzite. Grades in these rocks are low but persistent, averaging about 0.03% Mo" (Wright 1980).

1983 - Cominco Ltd drilled 4 diamond drill holes, totaling 286.5 m - no report filed (Wright 1984).

1984 - Cominco Ltd drilled 4 percussion drill holes, totaling 341.4 m. Drill "... cuttings from these holes were split in 10 foot intervals and analyzed geochemically for molybdenum and tungsten. One hole was also analyzed for lead, zinc, silver and gold.

Mineralization consists mainly of pyrite and occurs throughout all of the drill holes. Grades in these rocks are low but persistent, averaging less than 100 ppm Mo and less than 200 ppm W. ... (The drill program) ... has succeeded in identifying minor molybdenum and tungsten on the valley bottom. These occur together with disseminated pyrite, in quartzites, phyllites and skarn" (Wright 1984).

1995 - G. Johnstone completed limited program of soil (88 samples) and chip (12 samples) sampling on the Jodi and Moly claims.

"Several rock outcrops revealed nicely bedded silver, lead and zinc, this was found in two separate zones of Dolomitic Limestone which were separated by Green Phyllite and Black Argillite. The best Mineral values sem to be coming from the west side of the two zones and has Black Argillite as a contact rock (sic.) ...

Sulphide mineralization is evident in several outcrop locations extending over a 100 meter strike length in two dolomitic limestone zones separated by about 100 meters of phyllite and argillite. The better zone is the westernmost section where mineralization thickness of up to 2 meters is evident with lead/zinc/silver grades showing 6.7%/1.2%/3.0 oz/tn" (Johnstone 1995).

1997 - Barkhor Resources Ltd drilled 10 holes

"Cominco had outlined a strong molybdenum-tungsten-zinc soil anomaly which is 200 metres wide and at least 1200 metres long. The 1997 drilling is systematically testing the area of the anomaly. By year end a total of about 2500 metres had been completed in nine holes on the property. The last seven holes which were drilled on the anomaly all contain visible molybdenite but the only assays reported so far are from the sixth hole in which a 29.0 metre interval averaged 0.0769 per cent molybdenum (Exploration in BC, page 49). The best molybdenite mineralization occurs in a stockwork of very thin quartz veins in a shattered, sericite-rich, phyllitic, white quartzite, which is interbedded with pyroxene-garnet skarn-altered dolomite containing disseminated scheelite" (BC MINFILE 082FNE004 - see Appendix).

"... a private consultant reported that "typical drill intersections are averaging 0.03-0.038% Mo over core length ranging from 90 to 230 m"" (Eagle Plains Resources 2005a).

2004 - Jodi claims acquired by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd

2005 - Eagle Plains Resources Ltd competed 14 diamond drill holes totaling 3,330 m.

"Hole Dip/Orientation/Total Depth

SX05001 45/270/340.9m (hole ended in mineralization)

Interval		**Length (m)**	**Mo%**	**MoS2%**
4.0 to 340.9m	(entire hole)	336.9m	0.033	0.055
Including:	25.0 to 44.0	19.0m	0.060	0.100
	96.0 to 118.0m	22.0m	0.050	0.084
Including	96.0 to 101.0m	5.0m	0.112	0.187
	288.0 to 318.0m	30.0m	0.066	0.109
Including	292.0 to 318.0m	26.0m	0.070	0.117

Hole **Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**

SX05002 7 5/270/231.1m (hole ended in mineralization)

Interval		Length (m)	Mo%	MoS2%
3.0 to 231.1m	(entire hole)	228.1m	0.036	0.066
Including:	51.0 to 159.0m	108.0m	0.060	0.101
Including:	110.0 to 159.0m	47.0m	0.100	0.167
Including:	121.0 to 128.0m	7.0m	0.308	0.514

Hole **Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**

SX05003 45/090/173.2m

Interval		Length (m)	Mo%	MoS2%
9.0 to 106.0m		97.0m	0.012	0.020
Including:	37.0 to 52.0m	15.0m	0.021	0.035

Hole **Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**

SX05004 45/270/136.6m

No significant results

Hole **Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**

SX05005 45/270/391.7m (hole ended in mineralization)

Interval		Length (m)	Mo%	MoS2%
7.1m to 391.7m	(entire hole)	384.6m	0.029	0.048
Including:	193.0 to 245.0m	52.0m	0.051	0.086
Including:	193.0 to 210.0m	17.0m	0.063	0.106
375.0 to 382.0m		7.0m	0.101	0.168

Hole **Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**

SX05006 45/270/359.1m

Interval		Length (m)	Mo%	MoS2%
6.1 to 309.0m		302.9m	0.021	0.035
Including:	114.0 to 239.0m	125.0m	0.030	0.049
204.0 to 223m		19.0m	0.060	0.103
Including:	208.0 to 220.0m	12.0m	0.078	0.130

Hole	**Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**		
SX05007	**50/090/240.2m**		
Interval	**Length (m)**	**Mo%**	**MoS2%**
6.0 to 100.0m	94.0m	0.029	0.048
Including: 36.0 to 55.0m	19.0m	0.061	0.102
Including: 43.0 to 54.0m	11.0m	0.085	0.141

Hole **Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**

SX05008 **45/90/215.85m**
No significant results

Hole	**Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**		
SX05009 **45/270/237.2m**	(hole ended in mineralization)		
Interval	**Length (m)**	**Mo%**	**MoS2%**
24.0 to 237.2m (entire hole)	213.2m	0.026	0.044
Including 133.0 to 145.0	12.0m	0.042	0.070

Hole	**Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**		
SX05010	**45/090/148.8m**		
Interval	**Length (m)**	**Mo%**	**MoS2%**
12.0 to 43.0m	31.0m	0.032	0.054
Including: 19.0m to 23.0m	4.0m	0.060	0.101

Hole	**Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**		
SX05011	**50/270/157.9m**		
Interval	**Length (m)**	**Mo%**	**MoS2%**
47.0m to 48.0m	1.0m	0.033	0.055

Hole **Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**

SX05012 **45/270/310.3m**

Interval	**Length (m)**	**Mo%**	**MoS2%**
3.0m to 188.0m	185.0m	0.044	0.074
Including: 106.0 to 151.0m	45.0m	0.066	0.109
Including: 139.0 to 150.0m	11.0m	0.103	0.172

Hole **Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**

SX05013 **45/90/218.9m**
No significant results

Hole **Dip/Orientation/Total Depth**

SX05014 **45/270/168.0m**
No significant results" (Eagle Plains Resources Ltd 2005b).

2005 - LYDY property acquired

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The only previous work undertaken pertaining to the general area of the Lydy claims was that of Reesor (1993) for the east side of Kootenay Lake. The stratigraphy of the Purcell Supergroup strata has been well described to the east by Höy (1993) and the Purcell and Windermere Supergroup to the north by Pope (1990).

Stratigraphy

Proterozoic

Belt-Purcell Supergroup

The following has been modified from Höy (1993).

Sheppard Creek Formation (Lower Dutch Creek Formation)

The Sheppard Formation includes up to several hundred metres of stromatolitic dolomite, quartz aretrite, siltstone and argillite lying above the Nicol Creek Formation. A dramatic increase in thickness in the Skookumchuk area is accompanied by prominent facies changes in the Sheppard Formation and in the overlying Gateway and Phillips formations.

The Sheppard Formation is characterized by an assemblage of green siltite, sandy dolomite, quartz wacke, distinctive stromatolitic dolomite and oolitic dolomite layers.

West of Skookumchuk, the formation is still recognizable but is referred to as the lower Dutch Creek Formation. It comprises green siltstone and argillite with minor dolomitic siltstone and, near the top, stromatolitic dolomite. This stromatolitic sequence can be traced north of Bradford Creek and marks the contact between the lower and upper Dutch Creek. It comprises cycles of rounded and gritty quartz wackestone, overlain by oolitic, stromatolitic or massive dolomite. These cycles may contain a few thin purple argillite beds with mud cracks and locally, rip-up clasts. They are overlain by and interbedded with light green siltstone-argillite couplets, usually lenticular, laminated and graded.

Gateway Formation (Upper Dutch Creek Formation)

The Gateway Formation is defined to include siltite, argillite, arenite and dolomite between the Sheppard Formation and red and maroon siltstone and argillite of the overlying Phillips Formation. It correlates with the lower part of the upper Dutch Creek Formation northwest of Skookumchuk. The Gateway Formation comprises dominantly pale green siltstone and minor dolomitic or argillaceous siltstone.

... Salt casts and symmetrical ripples throughout the Gateway Formation suggest deposition in shallow water; dessication cracks, mud-chip breccias and oxidized facies indicate periods of subaerial exposure. ... The formation thickens rapidly to the north in the Skookumchuk area primarily as the result of an increase in the pale green siltstone component. The absence of the overlying Phillips Formation, sparse outcrop and the similarity between lithologies in the upper Gateway and lower Roosville formations make it difficult to determine the thickness and extent of the Gateway Formation to the north and west. ...

Dutch Creek Formation

The Dutch Creek Formation is defined as a group of rocks between the Purcell lavas (Nicol Creek Formation) and the Mount Nelson Formation. The lavas are not exposed in the Lardeau and Nelson east- half map areas and hence it is difficult to determine the exact thickness and extent of the Dutch Creek Formation there. It is estimated to be between 1200 and 1500 metres thick in the Windermere area and a 1300~metre section has been measured east of Kootenay Lake at Rose Pass.

In the Fernie west-half map area, the Dutch Creek Formation is only exposed northwest of Skookumchuck. The lower part of the formation is described in the section on the Sheppard Formation. The upper part includes the Gateway Formation the Roosville Formation and overlying rocks beneath the Mount Nelson Formation. The maximum thickness of the Dutch Creek Formation in the Bradford Creek area is estimated to be 4800 metres, including approximately 3300 metres of upper Dutch Creek.

The upper Dutch Creek is discontinuously exposed north of Skookumchuck. A carbonate marker bed approximately 200 metres thick occurs within the formation some 3000 metres above the Nicol Creek lavas. It is a massive, cream to tan-weathering, thick to medium-bedded dolomite and limestone unit. Crypto-algal features are present locally. The top and the base of the unit consist mainly of argillaceous silty dolomite. It is included within the Dutch Creek rather than the Mount Nelson Formation as the basal quartzite typical of the Mount Nelson is not exposed below it. Furthermore, green siltstone, black argillite and thin oolitic dolomite interbeds higher in the section probably correlate with similar facies in the Roosville Formation at Larchwood Lake.

Mount Nelson Formation

The Mount Nelson Formation comprises a thick sequence of quartzite, dolomitic argillite and siltstone that conformably overlies the Dutch Creek Formation. It was restricted to include only the lower part of the formation. The upper part, informally named the Frances Creek Formation, is separated from the Mount Nelson Formation (new) by a disconformity.

The lower Mount Nelson Formation is divisible into three members in the Mount Forster map: a basal white orthoquartzite 100 to 200 metres thick, 100 to 300 metres of buff and grey dolomites and an upper unit, to 370 metres thick, of purple and red shale with buff dolomite interbeds. The overlying Frances Creek Formation comprises thick-bedded orthoquartzite, grey dolomite and interbedded sandstone and shale.

The total thickness of the Mount Nelson Formation (new) in the Mount Forster area varies from 500 metres to 1950 metres, due partly to erosion prior to deposition of the Frances Creek Formation or Windermere Supergroup and partly to syndepositional tectonics. The Frances Creek Formation varies in thickness from 750 metres to 1020 metres. At Rose Pass east of Kootenay Lake, the entire Mount Nelson Formation is approximately 750 metres thick.

In Fernie west-half map area, the Mount Nelson Formation is only exposed at Lookout Mountain along the northern edge of the map area. It has a gradational contact with the underlying Dutch Creek Formation; phyllitic black argillite-siltstone rocks become increasingly more quartzitic and the interbeds of quartz wacke become cleaner up-section. The basal quartzite of the Mount Nelson is a clean, well-rounded and well-sorted, medium-bedded orthoquartzite containing a few thin beds of sandy dolomite. The basal quartzite is overlain by a mixture of white, green and purple quartz arenite and dolomitic sandstone, locally gritty, as well as some purplish dolomite and argillite. Locally, the diagenetic character of these maroon beds is clearly demonstrated as the colouring crosscuts bedding planes and leaves spotty remnants of light green argillite. A buff weathering sequence of dolomite overlies these quartzwacke, siltstone and argillaceous dolomite beds. This package is overlain by more green siltstone and minor purple siltstone and argillite. The total exposed thickness of the Mount Nelson Formation is approximately 400 metres.

The following has been summarized from Aitken and McMechan (1991).

Middle carbonate division

A distinctive carbonate unit comprises the middle division of the Purcell (Belt) Supergroup. To the east, in the Rocky and eastern Purcell mountains, the middle division consists of the well known Kitchener Formation In the west the middle carbonate division consists of the more basinal facies of the thick, lower subdivision of the Coppery Creek Group. The thick (1400 m) lower unit consists of dolomite interbedded with green, grey or black phyllite which grades upward to silvery and green phyllite, siltite and some carbonate.

Upper division

The strata comprising the Van Creek Sheppard, Gateway and Roosville formations of the Rocky and eastern Purcell Mountains pass laterally into a succession of grey and green siltite, argillite and phyllite, quartzite, argillaceous dolomite and dolomite. The volcanic (Nicol Creek) and red quartzite marker (Phillips) units thin and disappear to the west, making subdivision of the upper division impractical. Therefore, the upper two units of the 'Coppery Creek' and 'La France Creek' groups are interpreted to comprise the upper division along the western Purcell Mountains.

The upper two divisions of the Coppery Creek group consists of a middle unit approximately 200 m thick comprised of thinly laminated black phyllite and grey siltite. The upper unit consists of silvery phyllite, calcareous dark grey phyllite and dolomite, with a sequence of interbedded dolomite and quartzite at the top and is approximately 300 metres thick.

The 'La France Creek group' of the western Purcell is approximately 1000 m thick, comprised of intensely deformed and metamorphosed sediments dominated by siltite, quartzite and phyllite. The group has been subdivided into a lower unit consisting of thinly interbedded, black phyllite and grey siltite and an upper unit of grey siltite and quartzite with black phyllite and carbonate-bearing siltite and phyllite near the top. The 'La France Creek group' gradationally overlies the upper unit of the 'Coppery Creek group'. In most areas, strata of the 'La France Creek group' grade into thicker-bedded quartzite at the base of the Mount Nelson Formation.

The Mount Nelson Formation consists of a cliff-forming, basal unit of white, grey or green orthoquartzite with rare argillaceous laminae and partings, overlain by brownish red to grey-weathering impure carbonate interbedded with black, purple or red argillite and grey siltite. Stromatolites and lenses or nodules of chert occur locally within the carbonate unit. The basal orthoquartzite, up to 70 m thick, thins gradually to the south. Interbeds of green, black or red argillite are common within the upper quartzite unit and green and black argillite and siltite form the top of the preserved formation. The carbonate unit is thicker in western exposures, where it is overlain by interbedded black phyllite and grey siltite. Cream-weathering dark-coloured dolomite and brown-weathering, white dolomite, locally interbedded with black phyllite, occur at the top of the formation as preserved. Mud cracks in argillite, ripple marks in quartzite and solution-breccias in dolomite are locally common in both area.

The Mount Nelson Formation, whose maximum preserved thickness is about 1000 m is unconformably overlain by conglomerate of the Toby Formation of the Upper Proterozoic Windermere Supergroup. Evidence for small-scale, pre-Toby block faulting is found locally. Regionally, the unconformity cuts out progressively older Purcell strata southward along the western Purcell Mountains ".

The following has been modified from Pope (1990):

Van Creek Formation

The Van Creek Formation consists of coarse to medium-grained, light-grey or green to dark-green quartzites, siltstones and silty argillites. The beds have consistent thicknesses of between 20 to 50 centimetres with slightly undulose bases and truncated tops, together with internal cross and planar lamination and grading. Van Creek quartzites grade upward into thinly bedded pale green quartzites and then into thinly interbedded 2 to 20 centimetre pale green quartzites, silts and buff weathering dolomitic silts of the Lower Gateway Formation, Hg 1 member.

Lower Gateway Formation

The Lower Gateway Formation is subdivided into two members Hgl and Hg2.

Hg 1: The contact between the Van Creek and Lower Gateway formations is gradational and in the absence of the Nicol Creek Formation can only be roughly estimated. The lowermost units of the Lower Gateway Formation are identified as where carbonate first occurs in the succession. The thin bedded quartzites in this transitional sequence are characterized by weathered pyrite, which imparts a distinctive red spotted appearance.

The Hgl member is estimated ... to be well in excess of 1000 metres thick. It consists of interbedded packages of quartzite, green siltstone and buff dolomitic siltstone and dolomite. Sedimentary structures such as cross lamination, grading, channelling and dewatering structures, are well preserved and compositional differences frequently enhance exposures. Siltstones in the dolomitic packages usually show an upwards gradation from dolomite free, finely cross-laminated silt and sand to dolomitic cross-laminated siltstone and cryptalgal to stromatolitic-laminated micritic dolomite. Bed thicknesses vary from generally 2 to 10 centimetres in the fine grained quartzite dominated lower part, to 10t o 50 centimetres in the upper dolomite dominated part of the Hg 1 member.

Hg2: The dolomite dominated upper part of the Hgl member passes into a 90-metres thick, cream to buffweathering dolomite unit. The dolomite displays cryptalgal and stromatolitic laminations, cream chert intercalations, rare halite casts and silty and sandy cross lamination. Bed thickness varies between 50 centimetres to 2 metres, and grain size varies from micrite, which is typically blue-grey, to coarse sucrose-textured, light coloured recrystallized dolomite.

Dutch Creek Formation

The boundary between the Lower Gateway Formation and the Dutch Creek Formation is characterized by a narrow zone of rusty weathering. The contact is interpreted as a parallel unconformity and the rusty weathering zone marking a hiatus.

Within the Dutch Creek Formation there is not a clearly defined stratigraphy, but four basic lithofacies (A to D) have been distinguished. Beds are usually between 2 to 20 centimetres thick and consist of fine grained quartzite and argillite in graded couplets. Sedimentary structures include fine herringbone ripple and channel cross-laminations. The Dutch Creek Formation has a marked lack of carbonate.

Lithofacies A - Finely interlaminated green and dark grey to black graded siltstone-argillite couplets. Beds 1 - 10 cm thick.

Lithofacies B - Drab green to grey silt to fine sand quartzite and grey green to black silty argillite interbeds 5 - 20 cm thick.

Lithofacies C - Grey black argillite and siltstone with buff dolomitic siltstones.

Lithofacies D - Dark grey limestone and limey siltstone interbedded with argillite beds 10 cm to 1 m thick.

There is a great variation in thickness of the Dutch Creek Formation from an estimated 1000 metres to less than 300 metres over a lateral distance of 5 kilometres. Although the observed contact with the overlying Mount Nelson Formation is always paraconformable, the contact is very sharp and represents a major change in facies, hydrodynamic energy and sedimentary processes, and is therefore interpreted as an unconformity.

Mount Nelson Formation

The Mount Nelson Formation has been subdivided into the:

a) lower quartzite, a useful 50 to 150 metre thick marker horizon consisting of white, well-sorted, fine- to medium-grained pure quartz arenites,

b) lower main dolomite - an approximately 400 metre thick sequence which conformably overlies and is gradational with the lower quartzite, comprised of cryptalgal to stromatolitic laminated, pale grey weathering dolomites with interbedded carbonaceous argillites capped by a cream-coloured stromatolitic, crystalline cherty-dolomite unit approximately 20 metres thick overlain in sharp contact by,

c) the middle quartzite - an apple green coloured sequence consisting of massive, fine- to coarse-grained quartz arenites, impure sandstones and argillites having A-B to A-E Bouma sequences evident,

d) orange dolomite sequence - approximately 180 metres thick consisting of varicoloured buff weathering dolomitic siltstones, argillites and impure sandstones underlying bright orange-buff weathering silty and sandy crystalline dolomites with abundant cryptalgal and stromatolitic laminations and intercalated chert.

e) white markers conformably overlie the orange dolomite and are up to 70 metres thick. The white markers consist of cream, buff and silver-grey dolomites with purple, green and buff dolomitic mudstones and local interbeds of pure white magnesite up to 1 metre thick,

f) purple sequence - gradationally overlies the white markers, consisting of purple weathering dolomitic sandstones and siltstones which grade upward into purple weathering argillite. Mudchip breccias and monomict pebble conglomerates are interbedded with siltstones and argillites and the sequence is overlain by a pebble to boulder conglomerate with a purple weathering sandy argillitic matrix in sharp contact with the purple shales. The pebble to boulder conglomerate is the interpreted locus of an intraformational unconformity with a thickness between 2 and 10 metres thick,

g) upper middle dolomite - approximately 80 metres thick and similar to the lower main dolomite. It is distinguished by abundant algal allochems which are typically replaced by black chert,

h) upper quartzite - a distinctive cliff-forming unit consisting of white quartzites more than 260 metres thick (equivalent to the upper Mount Nelson Quartzite (Atkinson 1975)). The upper quartzite consists of well sorted medium- to coarse-grained, essentially pure arenites. They are distinguished from the lower quartzite on the basis of massive bedding and poorly preserved sedimentary structures.

i) upper dolomite - the uppermost unit in the Belt-Purcell exposed below the Windermere unconformity. The upper dolomite is gradational with the underlying quartzite over 10 metres consisting of interbedded purple argillite, quartzite and dolomite. The upper dolomite is comprised of pale to dark grey dolomite interbedded with quartz and dolomite pebble conglomerates with dolomitic quartz sands.

Windermere Supergroup

The Windermere Supergroup varies in thickness in the Toby Creek area, from 80 metres to over 3 kilometres and is in sharp contact with the underlying Belt-Purcell Supergroup across an unconformity with considerable topography, interpreted as a result of a local basement high, the "Windermere High" (Reesor 1973). The Windermere Supergroup was deposited above this unconformity and consists of a basal conglomeratic unit, the Toby Formation, and the overlying argillite and pebble conglomerate dominated Horsethief Creek Formation.

Toby Formation

The Toby Formation is the basal unit of the Windermere Supergroup and overlies different levels of the Belt-Purcell stratigraphy in the separate fault panels, interpreted to indicate active faulting during sedimentation (Pope 1990). Four distinct facies have been identified in the Toby Creek area but their stratigraphic position relative to one another is uncertain due to rapid lateral facies changes.

The Toby Formation consists of:

a) a basal boulder breccia lithofacies consisting of monomict clast-supported boulder breccias.

b) a diamictite lithofacies - the most commonly developed facies consisting of rounded quartzite and subangular dolomite boulders (derived from the immediately underlying Mount Nelson Formation) in a sandy argillite matrix.

c) a sparse clast diamictite lithofacies consisting of graded fine to coarse-grained, poorly sorted arenites and argillites with a minor component of rounded quartzite pebbles or cobbles.

d) a siltstone-argillite lithofacies which comprises the bulk of, and is the dominant lithology in, the upper portion of the Toby Formation, consisting of well-sorted and graded fine quartz arenites and argillites which typically exhibit complete Bouma sequences.

The Toby volcanics are the oldest igneous rocks identified in the Toby Creek area and are believed to be altered submarine basalts related to regional Hadrynian extension. The flows are holocrystalline and glomeroporphyritic basaltic andesites, having plagioclase phenocrysts in a fine-grained plagioclase groundmass.

Green metadiabase dykes have also been identified and have been interpreted as the metamorphic equivalent to the Toby volcanics. They are the most common igneous rocks and are always intruded at a high angle to bedding. They are typically altered, consisting of anhedral masses of chlorite, anhedral to euhedral carbonate and sericite and skeletal opaques. Chlorite pseudomorphs after pyroxene and amphibole have been identified. Bulk mineralogical proportions indicate these dykes were most probably originally basaltic in composition and have been subsequently hydrated.

Horsethief Creek Group

The Toby Formation is gradational into the overlying Horsethief Creek Formation, in which five lithofacies have been identified. These lithofacies define a rudimentary stratigraphy of facies within the Horsethief Creek Formation as individual lithological units are inconsistent due to rapid lateral thickness and facies variations.

The lithofacies identified in the Horsethief Creek Formation are as follows:

a) siltstone-argillite - dominant in the lower half of the Horsethief Creek Formation and separate the remaining lithofacies throughout the formation. This lithofacies consists of thick sequences of thin bedded (1 to 10 cm), graded siltstone and argillite and finely laminated (1 to 5 mm), black, green and grey argillite.

b) black carbonate - an easily traced marker used to identify and map the base of the Horsethief Creek Formation consisting of thin bedded (5 to 20 cm), dark grey to black limestone, with variable quartz sand and silt in a calcitic matrix, and thin calcareous quartz-arenite beds.

c) dolomite - buff weathering dolomite, up to 30 metres thick, dolomite pebble-conglomerate beds and dolomite supported quartzite occur throughout the Horsethief Creek Formation.

d) quartz feldspar arenites and pebble conglomerates - consist of pebble conglomerates comprised of grain-supported, moderately sorted crystalline quartz and quartz feldspar clasts with variable red jasper, green to grey argillite, quartzite and dolomite clasts in a quartz, feldspar, carbonate, sericite and chlorite matrix. Clasts are generally 1 to 2 centimetres in diameter but may exceed 10 centimetres in length. Coarse arenite beds are similar to the pebble conglomerates but have a greater proportion of matrix and are generally poorly sorted.

e) red and varicoloured argillites - are present at the top of the Horsethief Creek Formation and consist of variably coloured argillites with interbedded pink carbonate, and varicoloured impure arenites.

Mesozoic

Granitic Intrusions

Cretaceous intrusives of broadly "granitic" composition are present in a belt extending from the westernmost Rocky Mountains to Kootenay Lake, northward to the Baldy Batholith. Intrusions range from small dykes and sills to larger intrusive complexes such as the Mt. Skelly Batholith and are collectively referred to as the Bayonne Magmatic Belt (or Suite).

> "Intrusive rocks ... include a number of small post kinematic mesozonal quartz monzonite, monzonite and syenitic plutons, numerous small quartz monzonite to syenite dikes and sills probably related to these stocks, and late mafic dikes. The Kiakho and Reade Lake stocks, two of the larger of the mesozonal plutons, cut across and apparently seal two prominent east-trending faults that transect the eastern flank of the Purcell anticlinorium, and hence place constraints on the timing of latest movement on these faults.
>
> The Kiakho stock is exposed on the heavily wooded slopes of Kiakho Creek approximately 10 kilometres (west-southwest) ... of Cranbrook ... Exposures consist mainly of large, fresh angular boulders of boulder fields. Although contacts with country rock were not observed, regional mapping indicates that it intrudes clastic rocks of the Aldridge and Creston formations. The distribution of outcrops and a pronounced aeromagnetic anomaly indicate that it cuts the east-trending Cranbrook normal fault with no apparent offset. ...
>
> The Kiakho stock is similar to the Reade Lake stock with the dominant phase being a light grey, medium-grained quartz monzonite. It is generally equigranular but grades into a hypidiomorphic granular porphyritic phase with prominent plagioclase and light grey to flesh-coloured potassic feldspar phenocrysts; both are up to several centimetres in diameter in a granular groundmass of white subhedral plagioclase, light grey potassic feldspar, quartz and black hornblende" (Höy 1993).

The Bayonne Granitic Suite is a composite batholith comprised of a number of smaller Jurassic to Cretaceous age granitoid stocks and plutons which extends from near the International Boundary across Kootenay Lake. On the east side of the Kootenay Lake, the Bayonne Granitic Suite locally includes the Mount Skelly Pluton, a biotite (hornblende) monzogranite with megacrysts of potassium feldspar (Reesor 1996). Rice (1941) grouped these granitoids under the broad heading of the Bayonne Batholith, as described below.

"The Bayonne batholith varies in composition from a granite to a calcic granodiorite; the average composition is that of a fairly alkaline granodiorite. ... Much of the rock has an equigranular texture, but a porphyritic phase occurs in many places, at some of which phenocrysts of potash feldspar 2 or 3 inches long are present. The potash feldspar may be orthoclase or microcline and in some specimens both occur. The plagioclase is oligoclase, generally well twinned and frequently in zoned crystals. Dark brown biotite is the only ferromagnesian mineral abundant, but grains of hornblende occur in rare instances. The usual accessories are present. Sericite and epidote are the commonest secondary minerals, but neither occur in significant amounts except where the rock has been altered.

A marked feature of the Bayonne batholith is its highly variable nature. This is observable not only in the range of composition but in the appearance of the rock. Coarse-grained and fine-grained, porphyritic and non-porphyritic, pink and light or dark grey phases may occur in a single exposure, in some places in streaks and patches. Masses of pegmatite and dykes of pegmatite and aplite occur everywhere. Some of the pegmatite dykes are over 100 feet wide. A few large crystals of blue-green beryl, pink garnet, magnetite, and a little black tourmaline were seen in these pegmatites.

Large inclusions of granitized sediments are locally abundant. ... These inclusions vary in size from a foot to some hundreds of feet. Alteration is severe, but the sedimentary nature of the original rock is, in most cases, still recognizable and the boundary between the granite and the inclusion is generally fairly sharp. Other inclusions or zenoliths (sic.) from a few inches to a foot long also occur, which can readily be distinguished from the first type mentioned. They parallel one another, are darker coloured, their original texture and composition has been more or less completely altered, they are fairly uniform in size, and they usually grade imperceptibly into the granite. They are more widely distributed, indeed very few exposures of any size were examined that did not contain some of these zenoliths (sic.), and in places they are extremely abundant. The zenoliths (sic.) are often most common in the porphyritic phases and scarcer in the non-porphyritic phases of the granite ...".

Structure

Four major phases of deformation have been identified in the Toby Creek area, Helikian-Devonian extension (D1), Jurassic-Paleocene contraction (D2-D3) and Eocene extension (D4).

The first phase of deformation resulted in unconformities at the base of the Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson Formations (D1a) and the unconformity at the base of the Windermere Supergroup (D1b). Thinning of Paleozoic strata onto the Windermere High is interpreted to reflect the effects of D1c deformation together with the development of small fault-bounded sub-basins.

Contraction during the Columbian (D2) and Laramide (D3) orogenies resulted in a series of northeast vergent thrust faults and the development of a regional foliation (S1). Three major thrust sheets are evident in the Toby Creek area with one, the Mount Nelson thrust sheet, comprised of four smaller fault panels. The three major thrust sheets represent out-of-sequence faults, having propagated toward the hinterland, carried in the hanging wall of the Purcell Thrust.

Contraction during D2 and D3 produced east-vergent imbricate thrust faults and west vergent backthrusts. Many of these faults were subsequently reactivated during the fourth phase (D4) of deformation. High angle brittle faults are also a result of D4.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Stratigraphy

The LYDY property is underlain by south striking, steeply west dipping, Late Proterozoic age strata correlated to the uppermost Purcell Supergroup and lower Windermere Supergroup on the western limb of the Purcell Anticlinorium. Correlations (from west to east) differ as to correlations for the strata, indicated by Massey et al. (2005) as belonging to the Horsethief Creek Group, Mount Nelson and Dutch Creek formations, overthrust onto the Kitchener Formation (Fig. 4). Alternatively, Reesor (1996) correlated the strata to a continuous succession comprising the Horsethief Creek Group, Mount Nelson Formation and La France Creek Group (Fig. 5).

No geological mapping was undertaken on the property during the 2005 field season. As such, the author is not in a position to address possible stratigraphic correlations. The field data (soil sample and drill hole locations) have been plotted on the digital geology for the property (Fig.4 - Massey et al. 2005). However, a copy of the stratigraphic correlations from Reesor (1996) is also included for completeness.

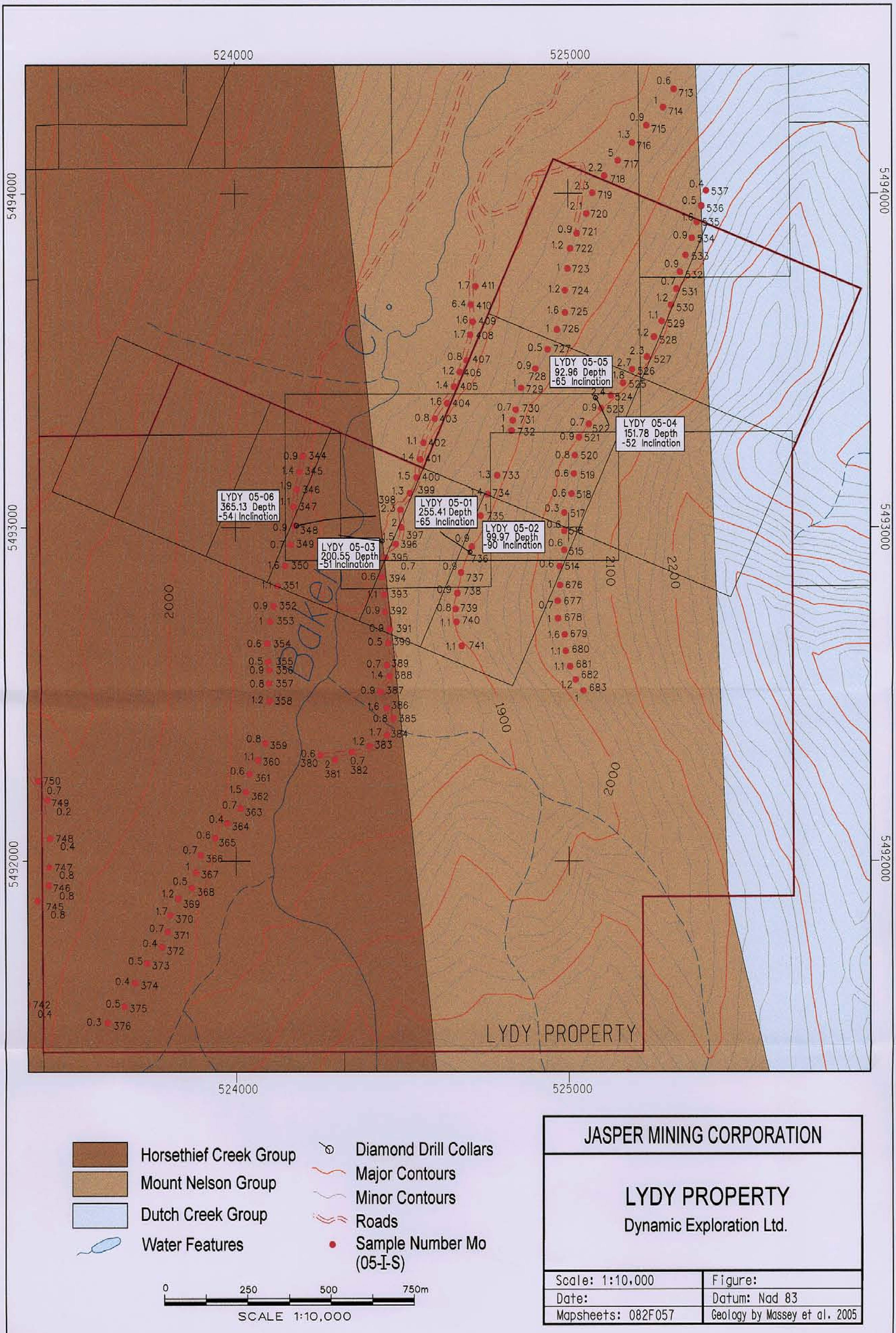
Given the stratigraphic descriptions and correlations presented under "Regional Geology", the author believes that those of Reesor (2004) may be more applicable, particularly given the facies changes described by Höy (1993) and Aitken and McMechan (1991).

Structure

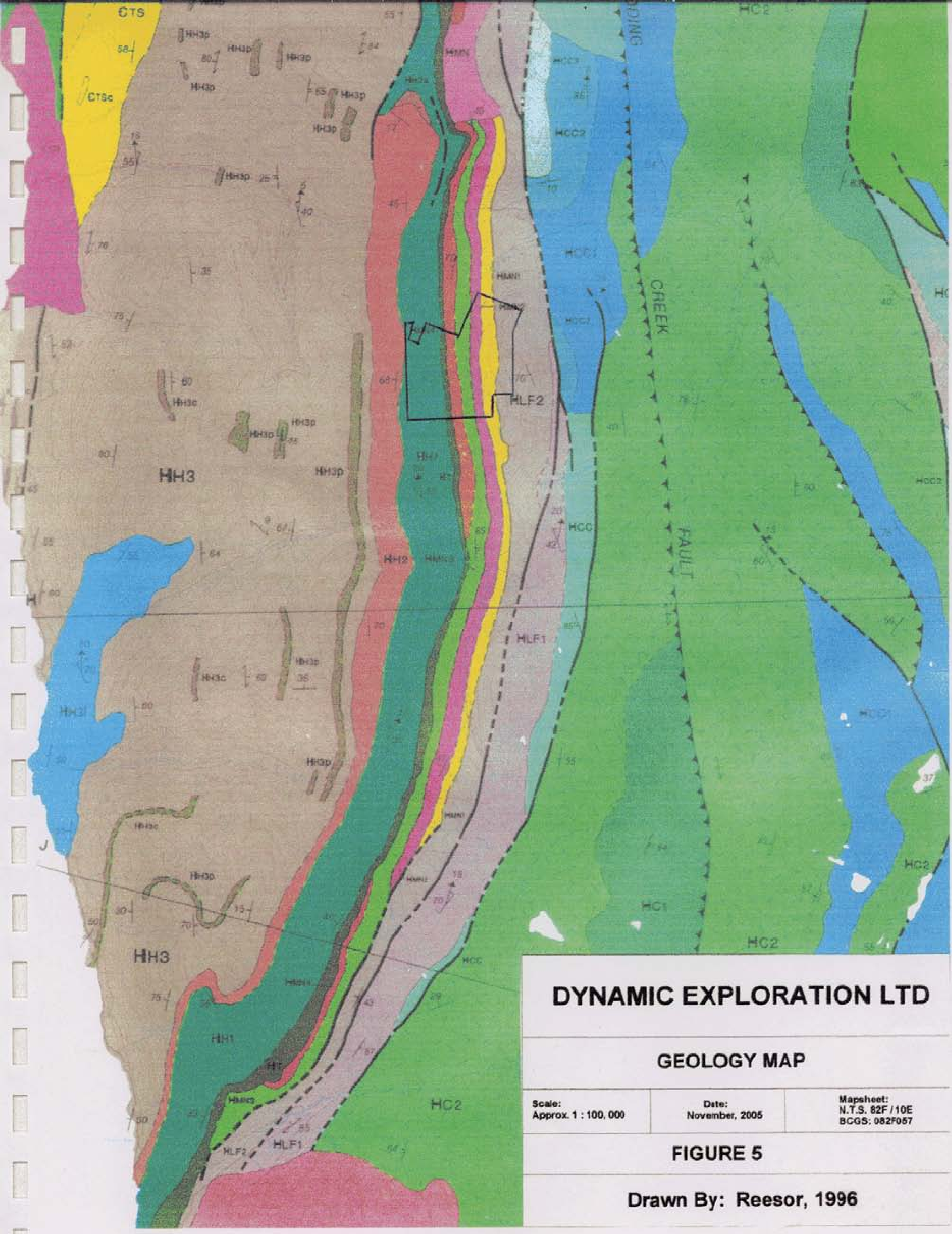
The structure of the Baker Creek area is dominated by its position on the western flank of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a north plunging fold of regional significance. The Purcell Anticlinorium is allochthonous with respect to North American cratonic basement, having been transported northeastward in the hanging wall of the Purcell Thrust. This major structure has been complicated slightly by a number of regional and local faults, discussed below with reference to the Kootenay Lake mapsheet of Reesor (1996). An early folding event has been proposed for early structures interpreted to have developed in the Late Proterozoic during the Goat River Orogeny (Höy 1993).

The prominent faults in the Baker Creek area are interpreted to be predominantly the result of the Laramide orogeny, characterized by east-verging, west-dipping thrust faults. The major fault system of the area is the St. Mary / Hall Lake fault system, interpreted to be a long lived fault initiated in the Late Proterozoic as a growth fault and periodically active at least into the Laramide orogeny. Eastward directed movement across the St. Mary / Hall Lake fault resulted in steeply dipping strata on the western limb of the Purcell Anticlinorium being juxtaposed against relatively shallowly to moderately dipping strata closer to the hinge axis.

Significant dip displacement is indicated across the fault east of Sanca Creek where Proterozoic lower Creston strata has been juxtaposed against early Paleozoic Cambrian Eager Formation strata. Later thrust faults are evident in the hanging wall of the St. Mary / Hall Lake fault. The Redding



524000
525000
5494000
5493000
5492000
Baker Cr.
LYDY 05-01 255.41 Depth -65 Inclination
LYDY 05-02 99.97 Depth -90 Inclination
LYDY 05-03 200.55 Depth -51 Inclination
LYDY 05-04 151.78 Depth -52 Inclination
LYDY 05-05 92.96 Depth -65 Inclination
LYDY 05-06 365.13 Depth -54 Inclination
LYDY PROPERTY
Horsethief Creek Group
Mount Nelson Group
Dutch Creek Group
Water Features
Diamond Drill Collars
Major Contours
Minor Contours
Roads
Sample Number Mo (05-I-S)
0
250
500
750m
SCALE 1:10,000
JASPER MINING CORPORATION
LYDY PROPERTY
Dynamic Exploration Ltd.
Scale: 1:10,000
Figure:
Date:
Datum: Nad 83
Mapsheets: 082F057
Geology by Massey et al. 2005



DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

GEOLOGY MAP

Scale: Approx. 1 : 100, 000	Date: November, 2005	Mapsheet: N.T.S. 82F / 10E BCGS: 082F057

FIGURE 5

Drawn By: Reesor, 1996

Creek fault is locally significant fault. It is a west dipping, east verging thrust fault that juxtaposes middle Creston strata against the lower member of the Coppery Creek group. A number of smaller, normal faults are indicated in the hanging wall of the Redding Creek Fault, all of which appear to have minor dip (and probably strike-slip) movement. All of the faults in the hanging wall of the St. Mary / Hall Lake fault are interpreted to be older than the Cretaceous Mount Skelly Pluton (Bayonne Magmatic Belt) as all are truncated at the contact of the pluton.

2005 PROGRAM

In 2005, the locations of the Initial and Corner Posts comprising the Lydy property were located and positions determined using differential GPS. These date were filed separately for Assessment Credits.

Seven of the 2-post mineral tenures were subsequently converted from Legacy claims to a Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) mineral tenure (512490). Due to the overlap of two MTO tenures (503970 and 511095) at the northern boundary of the property, seven of the 2-post Legacy claims were retained.

A total of 125 soil samples were taken on the LYDY property (see Appendix B for Analytical Results and Appendix C for Soil Descriptions). The samples were taken from the "B Horizon" and placed in Kraft bags at the sample site. The samples were dried in Cranbrook, then shipped by Greyhound Courier to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd in Vancouver. Samples were analyzed using Acme's Group 1EX package for 41 element ICP.

In addition, six exploratory diamond drill holes were completed on the property to initially evaluate the potential for a molybdenum ± copper ± gold porphyry deposit. Diamond drilling began immediately upon release of the drill by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd from their immediately adjacent Sphinx property. Pertinent drill hole data is as follows:

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Inclination	Total Depth (metres)
Lydy 05-01	524704	5492925	302°	65°	255.41
Lydy 05-02	524704	5492925	000°	90°	99.97
Lydy 05-03	524440	5492959	276°	51°	200.55
Lydy 05-04	525081	5493388	150°	52°	151.78
Lydy 05-05	525081	5493388	150°	65°	92.96
Lydy 05-06	524183	5493005	078°	54°	365.13

A total of 82 drill core samples were taken, cut using a rock saw, and submitted to Acme Analytical for Group 1EX ICP analysis.

RESULTS

Soil Samples

A total of 125 soils samples were recovered from within the claims comprising the LYDY property and submitted for 41 element ICP analysis at Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver. As the proposed target under consideration is a molybdenum ± copper ± gold porphyry deposit, the elements of particular interest to this program are antimony, bismuth, copper, lead, molybdenum, silver, tungsten and zinc. Table 1 is a tabulation of statistical data pertaining to these elements from soil samples.

Table 1: Summary Statistics for Select Analytical Data from Soil Samples

		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Sb	Bi	W
N	Valid	125	125	125	125	97	125	125	125
	Missing	1	1	1	1	29	1	1	1
Mean		1.148	25.79	29.418	144.94	.477	.564	5.314	16.934
Std. Deviation		.7650	15.550	31.4693	158.204	.5791	.3347	10.3391	27.7192
Range		6.1	81	296.8	1073	3.6	1.9	70.5	180.7
Minimum		.3	5	5.1	39	.1	.2	.4	1.0
Maximum		6.4	86	301.9	1112	3.7	2.1	70.9	181.7

Of note are the results for molybdenum and tungsten, particularly with regard to the results defining the surface soil anomaly documented by Cominco Ltd (Mo > 10 ppm, W > 20 ppm). In comparison, the data for molybdenum returned a maximum value of 6.4 ppm, while tungsten returned a maximum value of 181.7 ppm.

Molybdenum

Unfortunately, of the 125 soil samples collected from on, or in the immediate vicinity of, the LYDY property, the most anomalous samples were recovered from just **off** the property. Sample 05-I-S-410 (6.4 ppm) was taken just west of the Lydy 4 claim along an old logging road. Samples 05-I-S-718 and 719 (2.2 and 2.3 ppm, respectively) were recovered straddling the northern claim boundary of the Lydy 2 claim. Samples 05-I-S-524 to 527 range between 1.8 and 2.7 ppm, extending from the Lydy 4 claim along the upper logging road to the Lydy 1 claim. The remainder of the soils returned weakly anomalous soils, ranging between 0.3 and 2.0 ppm. A histogram of the Molybdenum data is included as Fig. 6a.

Tungsten

The tungsten data confirm the anomaly defined by Cominco Ltd (Wright 1984), located on the west dipping slopes underlying the Lydy 1-4 claims. Tungsten values returned range from 3.8 to 181.7 ppm and are interpreted to be moderately to highly anomalous. A histogram is included as Fig. 6b.

Bismuth

The strongest bismuth anomaly is coincident with the tungsten anomaly located on the upper logging road and extending from the Lydy 4 claim to the Lydy 1 claim. The anomaly is defined on the basis of three samples having values in excess of 26 ppm. A second small anomaly is defined immediately west of the Lydy 1 claim. A histogram is included as Fig. 6c.

Copper

There are four samples on the property having anomalous values in excess of 57 ppm, however, they probably represent valid anomalies as two of the anomalous values are broadly coincident with the previously described tungsten and bismuth anomalies. A histogram is included as Fig. 6d.

Diamond Drilling

A total of 6 NQ size diamond drill holes were completed during the 2005 field season. The locations of the holes are indicated of Fig. 4. Core descriptions are included in Appendix D. Sample analyses are include din Appendix C.

LYDY 05-01

The first hole was intended to test the eastern fringe of a possible subtle magnetic anomaly as indicated on the government aeromagnetic data available on the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines MapPlace web-site. The hole was collared in a logging landing at the end of a logging road extending along the middle of the west facing slope on the Lydy 6 Legacy claim. With reference to the digital geological data of Massey et al. (2005), the hole tested strata correlated to the Mount Nelson Formation.

The hole (see Appendix D) was comprised largely of fine grained siliciclastic and carbonate sediments with a coarse carbonate breccia having angular clasts to 25 cm in long dimension. Of particular interest was the presence of massive sulphide clasts having a possible bedded character. In addition, at the centre of the breccia interval is a banded porphyritic diorite breccia fragment, which may correlate to the Toby Volcanics, described as "...holocrystalline and glomeroporphyritic basaltic andesites, having plagioclase phenocrysts in a fine-grained plagioclase groundmass" (Pope 1990). Therefore, the 20.5 m thick interval may represent an olistostrome sourced from a local high standing area, comprised of breccia clasts derived from the Mount Nelson Formation, Toby Volcanics and/or lower Windermere Supergroup

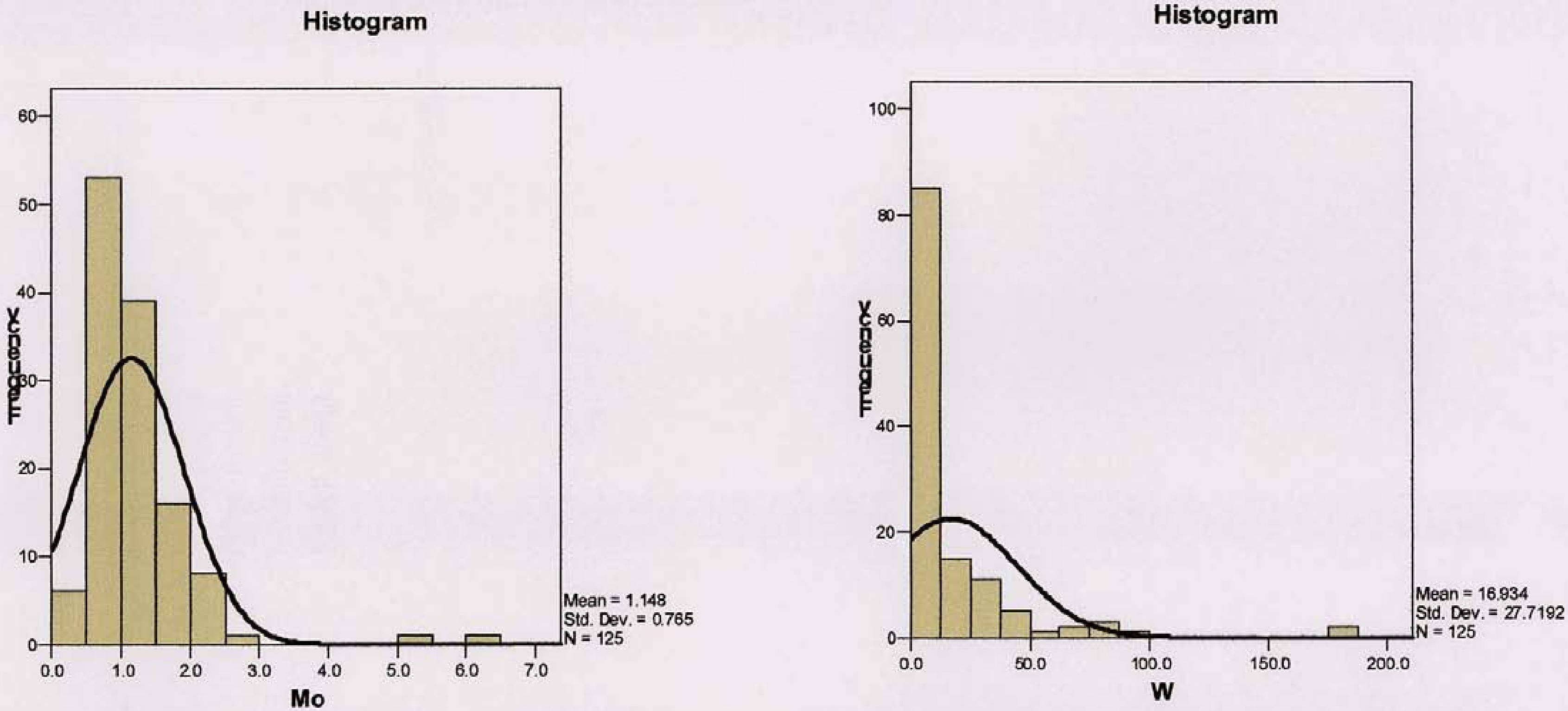


Figure 6 - Histograms for molybdenum (a) and tungsten (b). Note that the mean for the dataset (comprising 125 samples) includes the mean and standard deviation. Based on these results, anomalous results ($\bar{x}$+ 2 S.D.) are those in excess of 2.678 for molybdenum and 72.334 for tungsten.

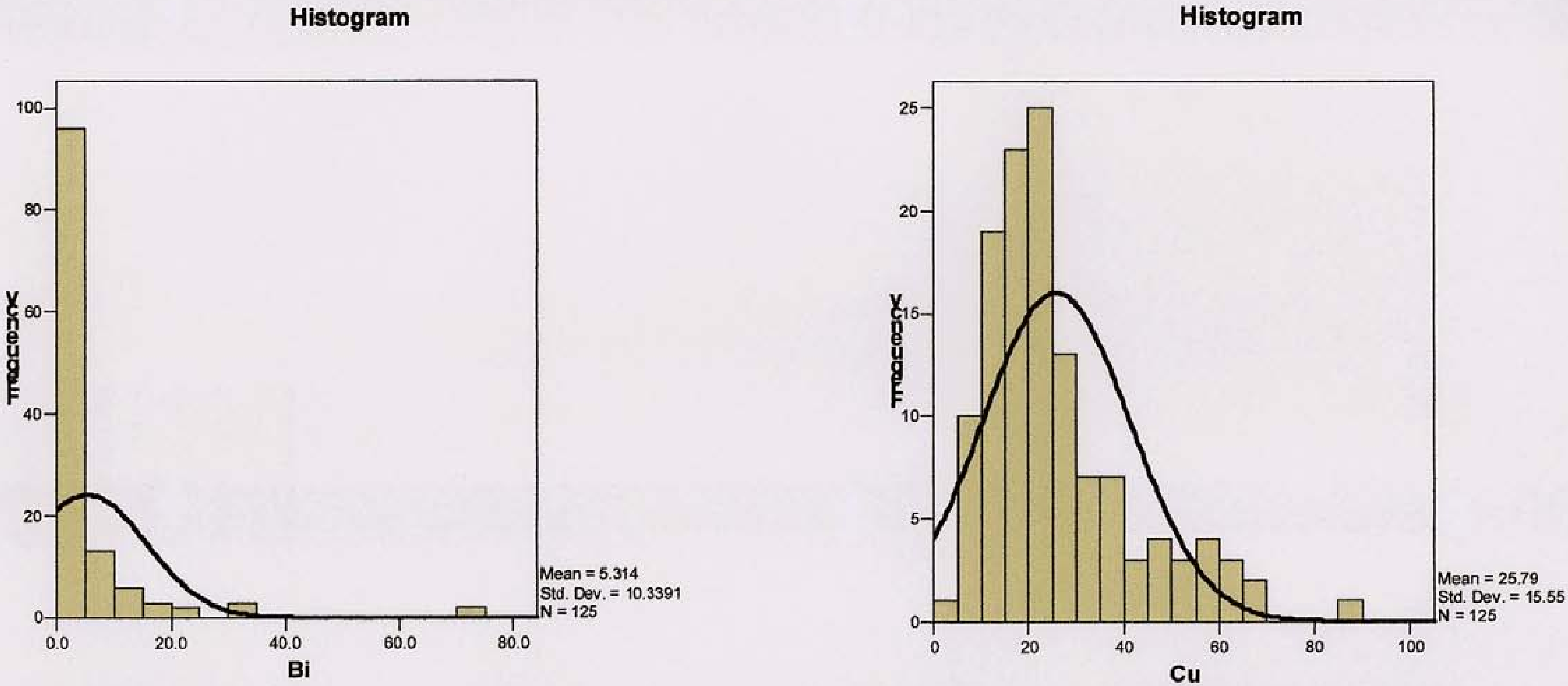


Figure 6 (cont'd) - Histograms for bismuth (c) and copper (d). Based on these results, anomalous results ($\bar{x}$+ 2 S.D.) are those in excess of 25.99 for bismuth and 56.89 for copper.

Of further interest was the development of biotite porphyroblasts in the core, suggesting higher metamorphic grade than that expressed regionally and possibly indicating a location within a thermal aureole associated with an intrusion. Several of the holes had similar features, possibly indicating that although intrusive lithologies were not intersected in the holes, they may have cored sediments proximal to an intrusion.

LYDY 05-02

The second hole was a vertical hole drilled from the same pad as hole 1. The intent was to provide better information regarding the sub-surface dip of strata correlated to the Mount Nelson Formation. However, due to the sub-parallel orientation of the hole and the dip of the sediments, the hole was stopped at 99.97 m. With depth, the angle between bedding and the core axis progressively decreased to virtual parallelism and the core wedged badly in the core tube.

The hole cored fine-grained siliciclastic material in which biotite porphyroblasts were noted.

LYDY 05-03

The third hole was drilled on the lower logging road immediately east of Baker Creek. The hole was collared so as to test the east central portion of the possible magnetic anomaly described in hole 1. With reference to the digital geological data of Massey et al. (2005), the hole was collared at the unconformable contact between strata correlated to the upper Mount Nelson Formation (to the east) and those correlated with the lower Horsethief Creek Group.

The hole intersected siliciclastic sediments having a variable calcitic matrix. Features of interest include the presence of pyrrhotite, a higher temperature iron sulphide phase (possibly indicating higher temperatures than sediments containing pyrite alone) and chloritized argillite. The presence of chloritized argillite suggests fluids permeated and altered the host sediments. One possible source of fluids, particularly given the presence of an outcrop of quartz monzonite on the immediately adjacent claims to the northwest, is a felsic intrusive

LYDY 05-04 and 05

The fourth hole was intended to test the tungsten anomaly defined by Wright (1984) on the Lydy 4 Legacy claim as well as the soils recovered during 2005. The fifth hole was drilled from the same pad at a slightly steeper inclination so as to provide additional information within the tungsten (+ bismuth) anomaly. With reference to the digital geological data of Massey et al. (2005), the holes, again, tested strata correlated to the Mount Nelson Formation.

The holes were dominated by fine-grained siliciclastic sediments with no visual evidence of tungsten-bearing minerals. Much of the core was examined using an ultraviolet lamp but no scheelite was noted, so the source of the tungsten anomaly remains uncertain. The upper portion of the holes were heavily oxidized and so the anomaly **may** represent concentration through the movement of meteoric fluids in the near surface environment.

LYDY 05-06

The final hole was intended to test the western fringe of the subtle magnetic anomaly on the main Grey Creek Pass road on the Lydy 14 Legacy claim. With reference to the digital geological data of Massey et al. (2005), the hole tested strata correlated to the upper Horsethief Creek Group.

The hole generally contained evidence of alteration, including generally chloritized sediments, pyrrhotite and biotitic sediments. The hole was drilled to a greater depth to thoroughly test the possible magnetic anomaly and provide stratigraphic and structural information for future work.

DISCUSSION

The presence of elevated to strongly anomalous values for bismuth, copper, molybdenum and tungsten in soils, together with the presence of idioblastic biotite porphyroblasts and pyrrhotite noted in drill core, is interpreted to indicate relative proximity to a heat source believed to be a felsic intrusive, most probably a quartz monzonite similar to that noted in outcrop to the northwest. Such an intrusive is most likely correlative to the Cretaceous Bayonne Magmatic Belt, which is typically associated with anomalous molybdenum.

Table 2 is a summary of correlations for soil samples from a select sub-set of the 41 element ICP data. It is evident that there are a large number of correlations at the 1% (yellow highlight) and 5% (green highlight) level on this cursory evaluation. Of particular interest are the "significant" correlations of molybdenum with bismuth (0.323), potassium (0.239), tungsten (0.338), tin (0.472), lithium (0.302) and rubidium (0.345) as these are some of the elements expected to be preferentially associated with felsic intrusives relative to sediments. To qualify these results, it should be noted that the variable chloritization of the host sediments indicates the presence of fluids which were probably derived, at least in part, from the local intrusion(s) and therefore the sediments reflect the influence of magmatic fluids. They have been altered toward partial equilibrated and therefore the correlations should be expected to be lower than sediments more distal to the intrusion(s).

Also, with regard to chloritization, there is a very strong association between iron and magnesium (0.778). With the widespread occurrence of pyrite, and local pyrrhotite, one possible interpretation is that iron has been added to the system and, in the presence of magnesium-bearing sheet silicates, has resulted in chloritization.

Tantalum is expected to be associated exclusively with felsic intrusive phases in this environment, so the correlation of tantalum with sodium (0.407) may indicate, although not noted, albitic alteration, or albitization of the host sediments. The relationship is more complex, however, as

Correlations

		Mo	Ag	Fe	As	Sb	Bi	Mg	Na	K	W	Sn	Ta	Li	Rb	Cu	Pb	Zn
Mo	Pearson Correlation	1	.246(*)	.227(*)	0.168	0.157	.323(**)	0.012	0.078	.239(**)	.338(**)	.472(**)	0.018	.302(**)	.345(**)	0.118	.287(**)	.392(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	0.015	0.011	0.062	0.08	0	0.891	0.389	0.007	0	0	0.843	0.001	0	0.189	0.001	0
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Ag	Pearson Correlation	.246(*)	1	-0.058	0.064	0.13	.425(**)	-.243(*)	.223(*)	-0.023	.441(**)	.307(**)	0.118	0.024	0.051	0.129	0.141	.342(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.015	.	0.574	0.534	0.203	0	0.016	0.028	0.82	0	0.002	0.248	0.813	0.62	0.209	0.167	0.001
	N	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Fe	Pearson Correlation	.227(*)	-0.058	1	.574(**)	0.09	0.038	.778(**)	0.027	-0.052	-0.017	-0.014	0.133	.840(**)	-0.089	.713(**)	.368(**)	.182(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.011	0.574	.	0	0.318	0.671	0	0.768	0.561	0.847	0.875	0.139	0	0.325	0	0	0.043
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
As	Pearson Correlation	0.168	0.064	.574(**)	1	.524(**)	.337(**)	.253(**)	-.180(*)	-0.032	.276(**)	0.102	0.122	.484(**)	0.004	.575(**)	.540(**)	.389(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.062	0.534	0	.	0	0	0.004	0.045	0.727	0.002	0.256	0.176	0	0.965	0	0	0
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Sb	Pearson Correlation	0.157	0.13	0.09	.524(**)	1	.626(**)	-0.094	-.347(**)	.264(**)	.592(**)	.461(**)	-0.15	0.113	.306(**)	.256(**)	.577(**)	.576(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.08	0.203	0.318	0	.	0	0.295	0	0.003	0	0	0.094	0.211	0.001	0.004	0	0
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Bi	Pearson Correlation	.323(**)	.425(**)	0.038	.337(**)	.626(**)	1	-0.143	-.428(**)	.353(**)	.969(**)	.631(**)	-.365(**)	0.126	.466(**)	.247(**)	.342(**)	.682(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0.671	0	0	.	0.111	0	0	0	0	0	0.161	0	0.005	0	0
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Mg	Pearson Correlation	0.012	-.243(*)	.778(**)	.253(**)	-0.094	-0.143	1	-0.034	0.13	-0.17	0.001	0.046	.701(**)	0.013	.596(**)	0.063	0.008
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.891	0.016	0	0.004	0.295	0.111	.	0.704	0.15	0.058	0.992	0.607	0	0.885	0	0.488	0.928
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Na	Pearson Correlation	0.078	.223(*)	0.027	-.180(*)	-.347(**)	-.428(**)	-0.034	1	-.348(**)	-.438(**)	-0.172	.407(**)	-0.022	-.399(**)	-0.074	-0.164	-.358(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.389	0.028	0.768	0.045	0	0	0.704	.	0	0	0.055	0	0.808	0	0.412	0.067	0
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
K	Pearson Correlation	.239(**)	-0.023	-0.052	-0.032	.264(**)	.353(**)	0.13	-.348(**)	1	.386(**)	.801(**)	-.272(**)	-0.002	.931(**)	-0.008	0.077	.317(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.007	0.82	0.561	0.727	0.003	0	0.15	0	.	0	0	0.002	0.979	0	0.928	0.394	0
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
W	Pearson Correlation	.338(**)	.441(**)	-0.017	.276(**)	.592(**)	.969(**)	-0.17	-.438(**)	.386(**)	1	.646(**)	-.362(**)	0.086	.514(**)	.191(*)	.307(**)	.761(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0.847	0.002	0	0	0.058	0	0	.	0	0	0.341	0	0.033	0	0
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Sn	Pearson Correlation	.472(**)	.307(**)	-0.014	0.102	.461(**)	.631(**)	0.001	-0.172	.801(**)	.646(**)	1	-0.17	0.081	.857(**)	0.071	.263(**)	.506(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.002	0.875	0.256	0	0	0.992	0.055	0	0	.	0.059	0.372	0	0.43	0.003	0
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Ta	Pearson Correlation	0.018	0.118	0.133	0.122	-0.15	-.365(**)	0.046	.407(**)	-.272(**)	-.362(**)	-0.17	1	0.157	-.224(*)	0.033	0.02	-.195(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.843	0.248	0.139	0.176	0.094	0	0.607	0	0.002	0	0.059	.	0.08	0.012	0.717	0.825	0.03
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Li	Pearson Correlation	.302(**)	0.024	.840(**)	.484(**)	0.113	0.126	.701(**)	-0.022	-0.002	0.086	0.081	0.157	1	-0.002	.633(**)	.258(**)	.276(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.813	0	0	0.211	0.161	0	0.808	0.979	0.341	0.372	0.08	.	0.981	0	0.004	0.002
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Rb	Pearson Correlation	.345(**)	0.051	-0.089	0.004	.306(**)	.466(**)	0.013	-.399(**)	.931(**)	.514(**)	.857(**)	-.224(*)	-0.002	1	-0.052	0.154	.435(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.62	0.325	0.965	0.001	0	0.885	0	0	0	0	0.012	0.981	.	0.562	0.086	0
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Cu	Pearson Correlation	0.118	0.129	.713(**)	.575(**)	.256(**)	.247(**)	.596(**)	-0.074	-0.008	.191(*)	0.071	0.033	.633(**)	-0.052	1	.313(**)	.281(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.189	0.209	0	0	0.004	0.005	0	0.412	0.928	0.033	0.43	0.717	0	0.562	.	0	0.002
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Pb	Pearson Correlation	.287(**)	0.141	.368(**)	.540(**)	.577(**)	.342(**)	0.063	-0.164	0.077	.307(**)	.263(**)	0.02	.258(**)	0.154	.313(**)	1	.489(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.167	0	0	0	0	0.488	0.067	0.394	0	0.003	0.825	0.004	0.086	0	.	0
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Zn	Pearson Correlation	.392(**)	.342(**)	.182(*)	.389(**)	.576(**)	.682(**)	0.008	-.358(**)	.317(**)	.761(**)	.506(**)	-.195(*)	.276(**)	.435(**)	.281(**)	.489(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.001	0.043	0	0	0	0.928	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.002	0	0.002	0	.
	N	125	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

tantalum has negative correlation coefficients with a number of other elements probably associated with, or derived from, magmatic phases (i.e. felsic intrusive) such as bismuth (-0.365), potassium (-0.272), tungsten (-0.362) and rubidium (-0.224). One aspect of this cursory evaluation of correlation coefficients is that they are all at varying distances from the probable causative intrusion, comprising one factor not addressed in this discussion.

Several drill core samples returned highly anomalous molybdenum values (see Appendix B), including 05-22 #24 (68.4 ppm), 05-22 #25 (47.6 ppm), 05-04-70 (39.6 ppm) and 05-04-72 (13.2 ppm). Molybdenum values, although low, are nonetheless weakly to moderately anomalous (to locally highly anomalous) and are, again, interpreted to indicate relative proximity to a felsic intrusive source.

Table 3 is, again, a summary of correlations for drill core samples from a select sub-set of the 41 element ICP data. Again, it is evident that there are a large number of correlations at the 1% (yellow highlight) and, to a lesser degree, 5% (green highlight) level on this cursory evaluation.

In contrast to the soil results, molybdenum shows a strong correlation with zinc (0.759) and silver (0.360) and a negative correlation with potassium (-0.402) and rubidium (-0.381). Tantalum shows a correlation with potassium (0.612), rather than sodium (-0.049), and rubidium (0.426). Bismuth returns coefficients with copper (0.558), silver (0.365), iron (0.634), arsenic (0.683), tungsten (0.302), and tin (0.528), suggesting an association with precious metal-bearing sulphide veins. Surprisingly, bismuth returned a low, negative correlation with lead (-0.023), suggesting that silver (with bismuth and other sulphides) might be more commonly associated with sulphosalts rather than galena.

Of further interest is the presence of possibly bedded, massive sulphide breccia clasts in a possible olistostrome. From the limited information available in a single drill intersection, the material was probably derived from the underlying Toby Volcanics and Mount Nelson Formation. Further drilling to intersect the same horizon in multiple holes may provide a sub-surface vector toward a possible bedded massive sulphide horizon. Of note is the sulphide horizon described by Johnstone (1995):

> "Several rock outcrops revealed nicely bedded silver, lead and zinc, this was found in two separate zones of Dolomitic Limestone which were separated by Green Phyllite and Black Argillite. The best Mineral values sem to be coming from the west side of the two zones and has Black Argillite as a contact rock (sic.) ...
>
> Sulphide mineralization is evident in several outcrop locations extending over a 100 meter strike length in two dolomitic limestone zones separated by about 100 meters of phyllite and argillite. The better zone is the westernmost section where mineralization thickness of up to 2 meters is evident with lead/zinc/silver grades showing 6.7%/1.2%/3.0 oz/tn".

Correlations

		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe	As	Sb	Bi	Mg	Na	K	W	Sn	Ta	Li	Rb
Mo	Pearson Correlation	1	-0.048	0.147	.759(**)	.360(**)	-0.004	-0.044	0.004	0.014	0.195	-0.189	-.402(**)	-0.13	-0.086	-0.081	-0.021	-.381(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	0.635	0.144	0	0	0.968	0.677	0.968	0.893	0.052	0.06	0	0.197	0.393	0.525	0.834	0
	N	100	100	100	100	92	100	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	64	100	100
Cu	Pearson Correlation	-0.048	1	-0.038	-0.065	0.009	.296(**)	.523(**)	-0.012	.558(**)	-0.113	-0.047	0.015	.463(**)	.590(**)	-0.026	-0.075	0.023
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.635	.	0.706	0.514	0.932	0.002	0	0.908	0	0.256	0.638	0.884	0	0	0.834	0.451	0.815
	N	100	103	103	103	94	103	97	103	102	103	103	103	103	103	66	103	103
Pb	Pearson Correlation	0.147	-0.038	1	.276(**)	0.177	-0.067	-0.053	.666(**)	-0.023	.242(*)	-0.16	-.325(**)	-0.111	-0.118	-0.129	-0.118	-.359(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.144	0.706	.	0.005	0.087	0.496	0.604	0	0.821	0.013	0.105	0.001	0.263	0.231	0.302	0.234	0
	N	100	103	104	104	95	104	97	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	66	104	104
Zn	Pearson Correlation	.759(**)	-0.065	.276(**)	1	0.126	-0.117	-0.08	0.161	-0.068	.277(**)	-0.18	-.308(**)	-0.133	-0.133	-0.059	0.036	-.302(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.514	0.005	.	0.225	0.238	0.434	0.102	0.492	0.004	0.067	0.001	0.178	0.178	0.64	0.716	0.002
	N	100	103	104	104	95	104	97	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	66	104	104
Ag	Pearson Correlation	.360(**)	0.009	0.177	0.126	1	.258(*)	0.043	0.047	.365(**)	-0.166	-0.139	-0.189	-0.024	0.142	-0.066	-0.159	-0.126
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.932	0.087	0.225	.	0.012	0.69	0.652	0	0.109	0.181	0.067	0.816	0.169	0.626	0.123	0.223
	N	92	94	95	95	95	95	88	95	94	95	95	95	95	95	57	95	95
Fe	Pearson Correlation	-0.004	.296(**)	-0.067	-0.117	.258(*)	1	.519(**)	0.044	.634(**)	-0.155	-0.082	-0.075	0.064	.402(**)	-0.042	-0.016	-0.08
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.968	0.002	0.496	0.238	0.012	.	0	0.657	0	0.116	0.407	0.451	0.516	0	0.738	0.87	0.418
	N	100	103	104	104	95	104	97	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	66	104	104
As	Pearson Correlation	-0.044	.523(**)	-0.053	-0.08	0.043	.519(**)	1	0.064	.683(**)	-0.116	-0.088	-0.048	.281(**)	.624(**)	0.084	-0.109	-0.002
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.677	0	0.604	0.434	0.69	0	.	0.536	0	0.259	0.391	0.642	0.005	0	0.504	0.287	0.981
	N	94	97	97	97	88	97	97	97	96	97	97	97	97	97	65	97	97
Sb	Pearson Correlation	0.004	-0.012	.666(**)	0.161	0.047	0.044	0.064	1	0.033	.240(*)	-.218(*)	-.316(**)	-0.072	-0.045	-0.128	-0.151	-.350(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.968	0.908	0	0.102	0.652	0.657	0.536	.	0.739	0.014	0.027	0.001	0.469	0.65	0.307	0.126	0
	N	100	103	104	104	95	104	97	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	66	104	104
Bi	Pearson Correlation	0.014	.558(**)	-0.023	-0.068	.365(**)	.634(**)	.683(**)	0.033	1	-.255(**)	-0.107	-0.113	.302(**)	.528(**)	-0.138	-0.183	-0.043
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.893	0	0.821	0.492	0	0	0	0.739	.	0.009	0.283	0.255	0.002	0	0.27	0.065	0.669
	N	100	102	103	103	94	103	96	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	66	103	103
Mg	Pearson Correlation	0.195	-0.113	.242(*)	.277(**)	-0.166	-0.155	-0.116	.240(*)	-.255(**)	1	-0.189	-.556(**)	-.359(**)	-.342(**)	-0.196	.493(**)	-.688(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.052	0.256	0.013	0.004	0.109	0.116	0.259	0.014	0.009	.	0.054	0	0	0	0.115	0	0
	N	100	103	104	104	95	104	97	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	66	104	104
Na	Pearson Correlation	-0.189	-0.047	-0.16	-0.18	-0.139	-0.082	-0.088	-.218(*)	-0.107	-0.189	1	.411(**)	-0.056	-0.056	-0.049	0.103	.375(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.06	0.638	0.105	0.067	0.181	0.407	0.391	0.027	0.283	0.054	.	0	0.574	0.573	0.694	0.298	0
	N	100	103	104	104	95	104	97	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	66	104	104
K	Pearson Correlation	-.402(**)	0.015	-.325(**)	-.308(**)	-0.189	-0.075	-0.048	-.316(**)	-0.113	-.556(**)	.411(**)	1	0.088	0.136	.612(**)	0.015	.908(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.884	0.001	0.001	0.067	0.451	0.642	0.001	0.255	0	0	.	0.373	0.168	0	0.879	0
	N	100	103	104	104	95	104	97	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	66	104	104
W	Pearson Correlation	-0.13	.463(**)	-0.111	-0.133	-0.024	0.064	.281(**)	-0.072	.302(**)	-.359(**)	-0.056	0.088	1	.368(**)	-0.183	-0.183	.225(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.197	0	0.263	0.178	0.816	0.516	0.005	0.469	0.002	0	0.574	0.373	.	0	0.142	0.064	0.021
	N	100	103	104	104	95	104	97	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	66	104	104
Sn	Pearson Correlation	-0.086	.590(**)	-0.118	-0.133	0.142	.402(**)	.624(**)	-0.045	.528(**)	-.342(**)	-0.056	0.136	.368(**)	1	-0.09	-0.087	.233(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.393	0	0.231	0.178	0.169	0	0	0.65	0	0	0.573	0.168	0	.	0.472	0.38	0.018
	N	100	103	104	104	95	104	97	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	66	104	104
Ta	Pearson Correlation	-0.081	-0.026	-0.129	-0.059	-0.066	-0.042	0.084	-0.128	-0.138	-0.196	-0.049	.612(**)	-0.183	-0.09	1	-0.125	.426(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.525	0.834	0.302	0.64	0.626	0.738	0.504	0.307	0.27	0.115	0.694	0	0.142	0.472	.	0.318	0
	N	64	66	66	66	57	66	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Li	Pearson Correlation	-0.021	-0.075	-0.118	0.036	-0.159	-0.016	-0.109	-0.151	-0.183	.493(**)	0.103	0.015	-0.183	-0.087	-0.125	1	-0.057
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.834	0.451	0.234	0.716	0.123	0.87	0.287	0.126	0.065	0	0.298	0.879	0.064	0.38	0.318	.	0.568
	N	100	103	104	104	95	104	97	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	66	104	104
Rb	Pearson Correlation	-.381(**)	0.023	-.359(**)	-.302(**)	-0.126	-0.08	-0.002	-.350(**)	-0.043	-.688(**)	.375(**)	.908(**)	.225(*)	.233(*)	.426(**)	-0.057	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.815	0	0.002	0.223	0.418	0.981	0	0.669	0	0	0	0.021	0.018	0	0.568	.
	N	100	103	104	104	95	104	97	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	66	104	104

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

CONCLUSIONS

The 2005 program included soil sampling (125 samples) and NQ diamond drilling (6 holes totaling 1,165.8 metres). Samples were taken along the existing road network and confirmed the anomalous tungsten values previously reported by Cominco Ltd. In addition, anomalous bismuth and copper values were identified.

From preliminary evaluations of correlations for soil samples it is evident that there are a large number of correlations at the 1% (yellow highlight) and 5% (green highlight) level on this cursory evaluation. Of particular interest are correlations of molybdenum with bismuth, potassium, tungsten, tin, lithium and rubidium as these are some of the elements expected to be preferentially associated with felsic intrusives relative to sediments. One aspect of this cursory evaluation of correlation coefficients is that they are all at varying distances from the probable causative intrusion, comprising one factor not addressed in this discussion.

Six NQ diamond drill holes were completed from 4 separate drill pads, to test a possible subtle aeromagnetic anomaly evident from available geophysics and the coincident tungsten + bismuth anomaly. Holes 1 to 5 were collared in the Mount Nelson Formation of the Purcell Supergroup whereas Hole 6 was collared at the unconformity between the Mount Nelson Formation and the Horsethief Creek Group of the overlying Windermere Supergroup.

Several drill core samples returned highly anomalous molybdenum. Molybdenum values, although low, are nonetheless weakly to moderately anomalous (to locally highly anomalous) and are, again, interpreted to indicate relative proximity to a felsic intrusive source.

In contrast to soil results, molybdenum shows a strong correlation with zinc and silver and a negative correlation with potassium and rubidium. Tantalum shows a correlation with potassium, rather than sodium, and rubidium. Bismuth returns coefficients with copper, silver, iron, arsenic, tungsten, and tin, suggesting an association with precious metal-bearing sulphide veins. Surprisingly, bismuth returned a low, negative correlation with lead, suggesting that silver (with bismuth and other sulphides) might be more commonly associated with sulphosalts rather than galena.

Of further interest is the presence of possibly bedded, massive sulphide breccia clasts in a possible olistostrome. From the limited information available in a single drill intersection, the material was probably derived from the underlying Toby Volcanics and Mount Nelson Formation. Further drilling to intersect the same horizon in multiple holes may provide a sub-surface vector toward a possible bedded massive sulphide horizon. Of note is the sulphide horizon described by Johnstone (1995):

> "Several rock outcrops revealed nicely bedded silver, lead and zinc, this was found in two separate zones of Dolomitic Limestone which were separated by Green Phyllite and Black Argillite. The best Mineral values sem to be coming from the west side of the two zones and has Black Argillite as a contact rock (sic.) ...

> Sulphide mineralization is evident in several outcrop locations extending over a 100 meter strike length in two dolomitic limestone zones separated by about 100 meters of phyllite and argillite. The better zone is the westernmost section where mineralization thickness of up to 2 meters is evident with lead/zinc/silver grades showing 6.7%/1.2%/3.0 oz/tn".

Although no molybdenum mineralization or felsic intrusive lithologies were intersected in any of the holes, the presence of pyrrhotite, idioblastic biotite pophyroblasts and variable chloritic alteration is interpreted as indicative of location within a thermal aureole in relative proximity to a felsic intrusive, probably a quartz monzonite correlative to the Cretaceous Bayonne Magmatic Belt. In addition, a carbonate breccia unit with a porphyritic diorite and possible bedded massive sulphide breccia fragments was intersected in LYDY 05-01 and is interpreted as a possible olistostrome derived from a high standing block of Mount Nelson Formation, Toby Formation and/or and lower Horsethief Creek Group strata.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Compilation of previous results from previous programs should be undertaken to build a database of all available data from both the LYDY property and the immediately adjacent Sphinx property to the north;

2. Continue the soil sampling program. Additional sampling should include acquisition of samples from the west side of the Grey Creek Pass Road, and the southeastern half of the property. Samples should be taken along the major contours to provide coarse coverage of the property, with smaller grids established to develop better resolution in areas of anomalous results;

3. Geological mapping should be undertaken to:
   a) identify and/or re-establish known mineralized horizons,
   b) identify and/or confirm the stratigraphy present on, and which correlation best applies to, the property,
   c) provide better structural control for the property, and
   d) obtain rock and/or chip samples of mineralized horizons identified on the property;

4) Consider having an airborne survey flown of the property to identify magnetic and/or conductive sub-surface features for subsequent drill testing;

5) Consider a ground-based Induced Potential (IP) geophysical survey to identify possible sub-surface anomalies associated with a possible porphyry-type deposit;

6) Continue diamond drilling to test surface anomalies identified on the basis of soil and rock sampling and sub-surface anomalies identified from airborne and/or ground-based geophysical surveys.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Pre-Field	
Permitting, Compilation, mobilization	$ 5,000
Field Program	
Mapping	
5 man-days @ $450 / day	$ 2,250
Soil Sampling	
10 man-days at $250 / day	$ 2,500
Field Supplies	
15 man-days at $15 / day	$ 225
Equipment	
4WD Truck - 10 days at $75 / day	$ 750
Mileage - 1300 km at $0.75 / km	$ 975
Fuel	$ 600
Rock Saw - 10 days at $75 / day	$ 750
Diamond Drilling	
3,000 metres at $100 / metre (all inclusive)	$ 300,000
Analytical	
250 soil samples at $20 / sample	$ 5,000
300 core samples at $20 / sample	$ 6,000
Post-Field	
Report Writing - 7 days at $450 / day	$ 3,150
Reproduction - 3 days at $450 / day	$ 1,350
	$ 328,550
Contingency on Field Program (10%)	$ 32,855
TOTAL:	**$ 361,405**

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Appendix A

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, BC, hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986.

2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989.

3) I am a member of good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

4) I am a consulting geologist and Principal with the firm of Dynamic Exploration Ltd. with offices at 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, British Columbia.

5) I am the author of this report which is based on work I personally performed between June 1st, and August 5th, 2005.

6) I was personally involved in the acquisition of the claims described herein.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 9th day of November, 2005.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
R. T. WALKER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Richard T. Walker, P.Geo.

Appendix B

Analytical Results

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Jasper Mining Corporation File # A503696 Page 1
c/o Dixon Law Firm 1020 -, Calgary AB T2P 3T5 Submitted by: Gordon Dixon

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %
LYDY 05-01	2.1	84.2	10.4	15	<.1	18.0	42	133	2.62	58	5.1	<.1	17.8	15	.1	.2	1.2	91	.14	.108
LYDY 05-02	.8	9.2	9.3	25	<.1	14.8	7	374	2.55	6	2.9	<.1	18.9	14	<.1	.2	.3	88	.08	.033
LYDY 05-03	.4	55.8	8.8	39	.1	23.6	12	561	4.02	4	2.7	<.1	15.2	14	.1	.2	.2	83	.58	.095
LYDY 05-04	.5	18.0	11.8	38	<.1	16.9	7	149	2.59	2	2.7	<.1	16.7	16	.1	.2	.1	78	.16	.082
LYDY 05-05	.7	19.3	24.5	23	.3	17.2	11	468	2.49	6	2.4	<.1	15.3	21	<.1	.2	.7	65	.82	.047
LYDY 05-06	1.4	40.2	16.6	39	<.1	22.7	13	755	3.80	2	3.0	<.1	14.3	21	.1	.2	.6	83	.12	.050
LYDY 05-07	.6	15.5	11.2	41	<.1	14.2	5	177	3.43	2	2.4	<.1	14.2	13	<.1	.1	.2	62	.11	.044
LYDY 05-08	2.1	280.9	537.7	40	8.8	28.7	139	548	16.82	59	1.0	<.1	1.4	8	.4	1.0	237.0	4	2.46	.003
LYDY 05-09	1.4	186.2	17.0	146	.4	66.2	32	2663	7.75	13	.3	<.1	1.9	59	.3	1.7	2.7	366	7.00	.156
LYDY 05-10	1.2	59.1	190.7	44	4.7	20.6	34	862	5.88	11	2.6	<.1	11.8	23	.2	.5	63.3	74	2.04	.056
LYDY 05-11	.7	95.6	41.9	18	.6	181.9	21	1802	5.55	2	1.1	<.1	5.5	55	.1	1.0	1.8	36	3.99	.033
LYDY 05-12	1.2	49.1	6.0	94	.1	21.5	12	850	4.05	3	3.0	<.1	14.2	19	.1	.6	.7	76	1.99	.057
LYDY 05-13	.5	127.8	80.3	41	.9	34.5	23	1318	4.30	4	3.0	<.1	11.4	37	.1	.6	9.3	62	2.62	.051
LYDY 05-14	2.5	15.8	12.3	91	.2	20.7	11	3152	4.60	5	2.2	<.1	7.8	79	.3	.4	3.7	45	8.62	.046
LYDY 05-15	1.3	6.7	11.8	86	.2	15.7	8	3532	3.49	3	3.1	<.1	7.4	76	.3	.2	2.7	52	11.20	.045
LYDY 05-16	3.3	6.5	52.5	51	.7	14.6	8	3002	3.91	2	2.6	<.1	6.8	95	.2	.4	2.2	43	9.61	.047
LYDY 05-21 #16	2.7	8.3	37.4	48	.4	13.5	8	3035	3.82	3	2.7	<.1	7.0	97	.3	.6	1.4	42	10.48	.048
LYDY 05-21 #17	.9	6.1	26.0	32	.2	5.8	4	1214	2.72	2	1.4	<.1	3.3	42	.2	.4	.8	22	3.84	.018
LYDY 05-21 #18	.4	3.9	77.2	84	1.4	6.5	4	800	2.59	3	-2.5	<.1	11.3	29	.7	.6	4.5	44	3.82	.048
LYDY 05-21 #19	.4	3.7	28.3	28	.3	6.1	3	1546	2.58	1	1.1	<.1	4.9	63	.3	.3	2.5	13	8.12	.021
LYDY 05-21 #20	.6	9.4	68.5	56	1.3	7.1	4	645	5.64	3	3.0	<.1	5.0	19	.5	.6	7.7	19	4.04	.023
LYDY 05-21 #21	4.8	1.9	87.2	287	.6	5.2	4	1135	2.13	1	2.1	<.1	5.4	83	1.2	.3	2.6	22	16.76	.025
LYDY 05-21 #22	9.2	10.2	314.6	203	4.7	7.8	4	699	25.97	32	.9	<.1	2.4	15	.6	.7	37.1	9	7.70	.015
LYDY 05-21 #23	8.7	15.4	646.8	651	13.7	7.4	11	1670	15.69	11	1.2	<.1	2.2	41	5.1	.4	34.1	8	14.46	.015
LYDY 05-22 #24	68.4	12.0	731.2	8949	1.7	8.4	4	1276	2.42	4	2.1	<.1	2.1	66	28.6	.6	3.1	13	19.89	.029
LYDY 05-22 #25	47.6	19.0	288.4	4359	1.3	12.9	9	1199	1.93	2	3.1	<.1	2.4	115	12.8	.4	1.6	28	19.92	.034
LYDY 05-22 #26	8.6	3.5	119.5	842	.3	11.2	9	1120	1.87	2	4.3	<.1	9.4	63	2.4	.4	.6	37	16.47	.041
LYDY 05-22 #27	4.2	30.5	63.9	552	.5	28.4	17	1437	5.40	4	5.8	<.1	2.6	55	2.2	.7	2.3	164	15.00	.077
LYDY 05-22 #28	8.9	1.6	42.1	449	.2	6.3	5	1369	1.37	1	3.1	<.1	3.2	83	1.5	.2	.3	33	19.74	.043
RE LYDY 05-22 #28	8.3	1.9	36.7	439	.1	7.4	5	1353	1.37	<1	2.4	<.1	2.9	77	1.4	.2	.3	35	19.35	.041
RRE LYDY 05-22 #28	8.0	1.8	33.1	380	.2	7.9	5	1346	1.35	<1	2.6	<.1	3.0	85	1.4	.2	.3	34	19.49	.039
LYDY 05-22 #29	9.1	2.7	44.1	571	.2	5.0	4	1301	.99	<1	2.1	<.1	2.2	87	2.1	.1	.4	18	22.26	.038
LYDY 05-23 #30	8.8	2.5	7.6	102	.2	14.6	23	1704	2.63	2	3.3	<.1	2.4	61	.2	.3	.1	81	17.61	.052
LYDY 05-23 #31	18.9	.7	23.9	182	.1	9.5	8	989	1.82	<1	2.6	<.1	5.4	63	.4	.2	.1	29	16.32	.043
STANDARD DST6	12.5	127.0	35.6	171	.5	30.1	13	976	3.99	25	7.6	<.1	7.4	312	5.7	5.2	5.0	118	2.26	.104

SAMPLE#	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Zr ppm	Ce ppm	Sn ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Ta ppm	Be ppm	Sc ppm	Li ppm	S %	Rb ppm	Hf ppm	Ga ppm
LYDY 05-01	115.5	54.2	.56	337	.365	8.29	.214	4.57	3.6	39.9	279	3.0	9.8	14.2	1.1	4	16	14.7	<.1	171.7	1.5	21.2
LYDY 05-02	37.9	48.5	.55	388	.397	8.27	.211	4.79	4.3	38.3	70	3.1	5.3	13.9	1.2	3	15	17.5	<.1	166.6	1.6	19.4
LYDY 05-03	51.5	49.6	.91	366	.392	7.84	.194	4.09	2.1	40.5	100	2.5	7.3	12.4	1.1	3	14	22.7	<.1	150.1	1.4	18.8
LYDY 05-04	52.0	46.5	.65	452	.311	8.16	.188	4.60	5.3	44.5	103	3.0	7.7	12.9	1.1	3	13	24.8	<.1	187.3	1.7	20.3
LYDY 05-05	40.4	40.1	.67	359	.169	7.07	.480	3.47	2.0	29.2	78	2.3	5.0	9.5	.7	2	11	13.3	<.1	133.1	1.2	15.5
LYDY 05-06	39.6	50.5	.75	553	.361	7.98	.192	4.46	4.8	38.8	75	3.0	6.7	12.0	1.0	4	17	25.9	<.1	159.7	1.5	20.2
LYDY 05-07	41.8	38.1	.97	414	.384	7.32	.151	3.63	3.3	27.2	81	2.5	5.6	11.8	1.1	3	12	24.0	.1	131.0	1.1	16.3
LYDY 05-08	16.0	14.8	.24	8	.014	.60	.011	.22	10.4	2.3	30	.8	5.3	.5	<.1	<1	1	6.7	>10	9.6	.1	2.9
LYDY 05-09	19.8	71.8	2.91	205	.429	6.45	.044	3.01	11.8	7.0	44	3.5	13.4	9.8	.5	2	26	28.0	2.4	126.1	.3	21.7
LYDY 05-10	31.6	37.2	1.09	22	.221	5.73	.052	3.28	6.4	26.0	70	3.4	8.4	8.2	.6	3	10	20.6	3.9	119.4	1.1	17.5
LYDY 05-11	14.9	13.7	1.30	34	.127	3.24	.032	1.93	2.3	18.4	34	1.2	6.1	2.1	.1	2	7	11.4	3.3	62.1	.7	8.0
LYDY 05-12	41.1	45.3	2.03	742	.354	7.48	.055	4.60	3.5	51.8	83	2.7	8.7	10.0	.8	4	13	40.4	.8	192.0	2.0	19.0
LYDY 05-13	34.0	38.2	1.72	63	.297	6.55	.054	3.99	4.0	45.5	70	2.8	8.2	8.3	.5	3	13	33.2	1.9	139.0	1.8	17.2
LYDY 05-14	25.1	19.6	4.13	38	.138	4.70	.034	2.55	3.9	34.3	52	1.8	17.0	2.1	.1	3	7	32.5	2.5	133.9	1.3	12.9
LYDY 05-15	26.2	16.7	4.13	52	.137	4.73	.033	2.68	4.5	35.8	53	2.6	17.8	1.7	.1	2	8	29.3	1.6	118.1	1.4	14.7
LYDY 05-16	24.2	16.0	4.55	52	.081	4.99	.035	3.17	1.9	34.0	50	1.2	13.2	1.2	.1	2	7	16.5	1.9	81.7	1.3	9.6
LYDY 05-21 #16	23.9	15.9	4.39	50	.080	4.58	.041	2.99	2.0	35.8	51	1.3	13.4	1.2	.1	2	7	14.1	1.8	90.0	1.3	9.8
LYDY 05-21 #17	11.0	14.6	1.28	34	.033	2.82	.038	2.79	3.7	9.4	22	2.2	5.0	.5	<.1	1	4	6.7	2.0	69.7	.3	5.9
LYDY 05-21 #18	25.6	26.1	.79	29	.082	4.67	.042	2.80	4.3	9.3	53	11.4	7.3	1.6	.1	2	6	15.4	2.0	98.6	.4	11.5
LYDY 05-21 #19	14.8	12.6	1.20	40	.019	2.36	.028	2.19	3.7	3.3	31	2.0	7.0	.5	<.1	<1	3	4.5	1.8	60.2	.1	3.9
LYDY 05-21 #20	11.7	11.8	.74	13	.037	2.80	.024	1.68	4.0	3.6	30	15.9	6.1	.9	.1	1	3	9.2	4.8	59.2	.1	7.9
LYDY 05-21 #21	13.3	9.7	5.88	58	.045	1.68	.013	1.02	2.8	7.0	27	1.8	12.1	.7	<.1	1	3	61.4	1.2	60.6	.2	4.6
LYDY 05-21 #22	9.4	5.9	.83	3	.024	1.09	.007	.56	2.0	4.7	23	6.9	5.3	.6	<.1	1	1	14.6	>10	25.6	.2	4.4
LYDY 05-21 #23	5.8	3.4	2.30	7	.020	1.08	.007	.60	3.0	3.6	14	1.4	7.7	.3	<.1	<1	1	16.8	>10	29.8	.2	3.1
LYDY 05-22 #24	5.8	2.7	4.68	26	.017	.60	.006	.32	.5	3.6	12	.6	6.7	.5	<.1	<1	1	9.8	2.1	9.8	.2	1.7
LYDY 05-22 #25	6.8	4.3	7.79	40	.028	.83	.010	.42	.8	5.2	14	.5	6.9	.6	<.1	1	1	13.2	1.4	11.4	.2	2.2
LYDY 05-22 #26	21.4	13.1	4.64	74	.047	2.51	.024	1.08	1.1	11.8	42	1.4	10.4	.8	<.1	1	4	56.6	.9	51.8	.4	6.5
LYDY 05-22 #27	11.1	42.5	3.22	23	.098	3.45	.048	1.93	5.5	3.7	25	1.5	9.9	.7	<.1	2	17	27.6	3.9	84.8	.1	11.7
LYDY 05-22 #28	6.8	3.5	7.28	536	.024	1.13	.032	.78	.8	6.5	14	.6	8.4	.2	<.1	1	3	48.8	.5	37.2	.3	3.1
RE LYDY 05-22 #28	7.1	4.0	7.14	491	.023	1.09	.031	.68	.9	6.0	13	.6	7.4	.2	<.1	<1	3	47.8	.4	35.8	.2	3.1
RRE LYDY 05-22 #28	6.9	3.2	7.18	651	.025	1.11	.028	.80	1.1	6.3	14	.5	7.7	.3	<.1	1	3	49.2	.4	38.1	.2	3.4
LYDY 05-22 #29	6.8	2.9	7.08	362	.018	.67	.015	.67	.4	4.1	14	.2	8.6	.1	<.1	<1	2	53.4	.4	37.6	.2	2.2
LYDY 05-23 #30	8.6	14.7	5.56	388	.039	1.90	.027	.81	1.4	3.1	19	.3	9.3	.4	<.1	1	8	15.5	.8	38.5	.1	5.2
LYDY 05-23 #31	9.5	6.2	7.25	82	.029	1.25	.032	.88	.3	7.8	19	.4	7.7	.3	<.1	<1	3	92.5	1.0	46.9	.3	3.3
STANDARD DST6	27.5	265.9	1.02	711	.411	6.86	1.595	1.43	7.8	50.4	54	6.1	15.6	8.8	.7	3	11	24.8	<.1	59.6	1.9	16.3

GROUP 1EX - 0.25 GM SAMPLE DIGESTED WITH HCLO4-HNO3-HCL-HF TO 10 ML. (>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY. FOR SOME MINERALS & MAY VOLATIZE SOME ELEMENTS, ANALYSIS BY ICP-MS.
- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JUL 21 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 8/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %
LYDY 05-24 #32	6.9	4.9	530.8	1428	.4	6.0	5	1294	1.86	1	1.9	<.1	2.7	93	7.2	.2	.8	14	18.90	.031
LYDY 05-24 #33	3.7	7.1	171.5	619	.4	10.0	7	1153	3.41	3	2.2	<.1	6.7	62	2.4	.2	1.5	30	12.68	.040
LYDY 05-24 #34	1.4	3.2	219.7	531	.5	5.2	4	1319	2.50	3	1.0	<.1	3.1	94	1.8	1.0	1.8	18	16.52	.023
LYDY 05-24 #35	5.5	6.3	171.4	906	.2	18.3	14	1305	2.75	4	1.4	<.1	3.8	107	2.4	.5	.8	59	16.64	.042
LYDY 05-25 #36	2.3	9.0	511.8	1101	.5	9.0	4	2038	1.70	2	1.4	<.1	3.4	94	4.6	.7	.9	22	20.03	.039
LYDY 05-25 #37	4.7	8.6	960.8	2926	.7	6.6	4	1393	1.53	1	1.1	<.1	2.8	132	11.7	1.0	.4	14	18.53	.036
RE LYDY 05-25 #37	5.1	9.0	975.3	3058	.6	6.3	4	1430	1.64	1	1.3	<.1	2.9	137	12.2	.9	.5	17	18.85	.038
RRE LYDY 05-25 #37	3.9	8.4	958.6	3074	.6	6.4	4	1449	1.53	2	1.4	<.1	2.9	133	12.1	1.0	.4	14	19.00	.038
LYDY 05-25 #38	11.1	62.8	6651.1	779	3.2	7.9	5	4952	2.72	2	1.6	<.1	1.5	755	3.0	1.5	.1	13	16.34	.032
LYDY 05-25 #39	4.0	26.8	775.2	375	.7	1.1	<1	973	.61	<1	.7	<.1	.3	314	1.6	.9	.1	2	4.68	.007
LYDY 05-25 #40	3.1	14.9	2422.9	2362	1.6	6.0	4	2555	1.28	2	1.9	<.1	3.8	335	7.4	1.3	.1	16	17.73	.034
LYDY 05-25 #41	5.5	26.0	4509.4	1165	4.9	2.9	2	2734	2.11	3	1.0	<.1	.9	1135	4.1	5.0	5.0	11	11.78	.021
LYDY 05-25 #42	4.0	29.6	5402.6	1569	5.4	4.9	3	2332	1.16	3	2.4	<.1	1.8	1138	4.4	4.1	.1	12	12.14	.024
LYDY 05-44	5.3	4.7	177.6	134	.8	7.4	6	3080	8.29	4	1.5	<.1	.3	285	.4	.4	5.9	13	12.20	.022
STANDARD DST6	12.4	127.2	36.1	173	.4	29.5	13	962	3.95	25	7.7	<.1	7.2	304	5.8	5.5	5.0	110	2.20	.095

SAMPLE#	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Zr ppm	Ce ppm	Sn ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Ta ppm	Be ppm	Sc ppm	Li ppm	S %	Rb ppm	Hf ppm	Ga ppm
LYDY 05-24 #32	6.5	5.0	8.41	78	.021	.74	.038	.56	.8	5.3	14	1.8	8.0	.2	<.1	<1	1	57.8	1.2	33.5	.3	2.2
LYDY 05-24 #33	14.8	15.6	5.37	29	.052	2.48	.026	1.57	3.3	7.2	31	17.8	9.2	.6	<.1	1	4	83.9	3.1	76.3	.2	9.6
LYDY 05-24 #34	6.1	5.5	8.53	58	.022	1.20	.015	.96	1.0	7.5	14	5.1	10.3	.3	<.1	<1	2	86.2	1.5	51.1	.3	3.2
LYDY 05-24 #35	12.6	19.3	7.57	56	.073	1.71	.022	1.48	1.6	13.7	27	1.0	11.3	.4	<.1	1	6	113.7	1.3	69.3	.4	4.7
LYDY 05-25 #36	9.3	5.3	7.62	185	.019	.86	.014	.82	.6	7.9	19	.6	10.0	.3	<.1	<1	2	56.3	.5	36.4	.3	2.3
LYDY 05-25 #37	6.5	4.5	8.01	108	.021	1.13	.017	1.05	.9	6.8	14	1.6	7.8	.3	<.1	<1	2	41.5	.6	38.8	.3	2.8
RE LYDY 05-25 #37	7.0	4.7	8.23	99	.022	1.18	.019	1.11	1.0	7.0	15	1.8	8.4	.3	<.1	<1	2	43.5	.6	41.1	.3	2.9
RRE LYDY 05-25 #37	7.0	5.2	8.17	115	.021	1.06	.018	1.06	.7	6.4	15	1.5	7.7	.2	.1	<1	2	42.8	.6	38.5	.2	2.6
LYDY 05-25 #38	3.6	3.6	7.32	117	.006	.40	.009	.41	1.1	2.5	9	.4	5.8	.2	<.1	<1	1	11.1	.5	12.0	.1	1.0
LYDY 05-25 #39	1.4	1.4	1.53	747	.002	.15	.005	.06	.7	1.0	3	.3	1.9	.1	<.1	<1	<1	3.0	<.1	2.4	<.1	.3
LYDY 05-25 #40	8.3	4.5	8.78	235	.016	1.08	.021	1.35	.6	6.8	18	.3	7.9	.3	<.1	<1	2	22.2	.3	29.7	.3	2.5
LYDY 05-25 #41	1.7	3.8	5.59	61	.012	.59	.009	.48	.5	4.3	6	3.0	5.2	.3	<.1	<1	1	10.7	1.3	14.0	.2	1.8
LYDY 05-25 #42	3.7	4.0	6.00	168	.011	.77	.017	.88	1.0	4.7	10	.3	5.2	.2	<.1	<1	1	11.2	.4	20.4	.1	1.4
LYDY 05-44	.3	4.6	5.69	10	.026	.72	.007	.43	1.0	4.3	2	2.5	7.6	.3	<.1	<1	1	14.3	8.1	18.8	.1	2.7
STANDARD DST6	26.5	250.2	1.03	683	.431	6.72	1.561	1.44	8.1	49.7	53	6.6	15.8	8.5	.7	3	10	25.0	<.1	60.7	1.8	16.1

Sample type: DRILL CORE R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Jasper Mining Corporation PROJECT McFarlane, lydy, sanca File # A504047

c/o Dixon Law Firm 1020 -, Calgary AB T2P 3T5 Submitted by: Rick Walker

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %
Lydy 05-44	.5	12.9	19.7	24	.2	3.1	2	1733	.69	3	.5	<.1	.9	70	<.1	2.4	.1	9	18.08	.010
Lydy 05-45	1.4	12.6	12.3	36	.2	18.4	26	1071	1.67	21	1.6	<.1	3.6	48	.1	.8	1.4	26	12.82	.013
Lydy 05-46	1.5	3.1	6.6	34	.1	11.0	9	2130	1.99	15	.6	<.1	1.6	66	<.1	.5	.5	8	19.35	.016
Lydy 05-47	.9	11.0	5.1	30	.1	20.9	7	2204	2.08	5	.4	<.1	1.4	71	.1	.2	.1	12	18.70	.013
Lydy 05-48	.5	99.6	4.6	81	.2	337.8	63	785	5.22	15	.1	<.1	1.5	30	.1	.2	.3	184	6.35	.093
Lydy 05-49	.4	186.5	3.9	179	.2	603.7	91	188	7.89	6	.1	<.1	2.0	7	<.1	.3	.3	330	.80	.190
Lydy 05-50	.7	123.1	1.8	214	.1	640.4	85	201	6.60	6	.1	<.1	2.3	5	<.1	.2	.1	344	.65	.187
STANDARD DST6	12.9	132.6	35.9	177	.3	30.8	13	1002	4.05	25	7.7	<.1	7.5	287	5.7	5.6	5.0	120	2.22	.097

SAMPLE#	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Zr ppm	Ce ppm	Sn ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Ta ppm	Be ppm	Sc ppm	Li ppm	S %	Rb ppm	Hf ppm	Ga ppm
Lydy 05-44	3.6	2.9	10.25	595	.013	.67	.031	.42	.2	6.8	8	.2	5.1	.3	<.1	<1	1	7.5	.1	5.8	.2	1.3
Lydy 05-45	4.5	8.4	8.50	67	.088	3.01	.037	1.95	.8	25.0	10	1.3	8.5	1.8	.1	1	4	95.2	1.0	56.8	.8	7.8
Lydy 05-46	11.0	2.3	11.23	186	.023	.94	.020	.49	.2	12.0	22	.4	10.5	.4	<.1	1	1	11.7	.8	11.9	.4	2.7
Lydy 05-47	7.9	2.9	10.47	471	.020	.84	.018	.35	.2	11.1	17	.4	10.3	.4	<.1	1	2	7.4	.4	7.5	.3	2.9
Lydy 05-48	11.0	213.3	6.94	25	.216	3.76	.028	2 26	.7	2.7	30	1.2	6.9	.8	.1	2	19	48.7	2.8	61.6	.1	15.7
Lydy 05-49	18.8	512.3	9.97	68	.408	6.67	.033	3.90	1.1	1.8	50	1.5	8.4	1.3	.1	3	31	109.6	2.9	113.2	.1	29.5
Lydy 05-50	22.2	522.5	11.13	719	.424	6.55	.016	1.98	1.0	1.7	54	1.0	7.9	2.1	.2	2	33	121.6	1.6	61.6	.3	29.5
STANDARD DST6	26.4	251.4	1.03	685	.422	7.02	1.664	1.48	7.4	51.3	54	6.7	16.2	8.5	.6	4	11	25.0	<.1	55.3	1.7	17.7

GROUP 1EX - 0.25 GM SAMPLE DIGESTED WITH HCLO4-HNO3-HCL-HF TO 10 ML. (>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY. FOR SOME MINERALS & MAY VOLATIZE SOME ELEMENTS, ANALYSIS BY ICP-MS.
- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE R150

Data (FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: AUG 2 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug. 18/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
C. L.
Clarence Leong

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Jasper Mining Corporation PROJECT Sanca, lydy File # A504640 Page 1

c/o Dixon Law Firm 1020 -, Calgary AB T2P 3T5 Submitted by: Rick Walker

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm
Lydy 05-04-51	.7	8.9	20.4	58	.1	3.0	1	59	.76	1	1.9	<.1	5.2	10	.3	.2	.4	7	.02	.007	18.4
Lydy 05-04-52	.7	5.1	30.9	34	.6	3.5	1	82	1.28	2	.6	<.1	4.3	4	.1	.2	22.7	23	.02	.006	30.3
Lydy 05-04-53	2.1	29.2	25.2	230	.5	5.3	3	214	3.72	2	4.4	<.1	10.0	6	.5	.4	13.2	27	.04	.027	31.0
Lydy 05-04-54	.6	5.1	7.3	99	.1	5.9	3	614	1.20	1	.9	<.1	9.0	6	.3	.2	.4	18	.02	.008	31.2
Lydy 05-04-55	1.3	9.3	17.5	153	.4	5.8	3	371	2.21	1	1.6	<.1	7.5	5	.3	.2	3.7	13	.02	.016	24.0
Lydy 05-04-56	1.4	10.3	50.2	118	.6	3.3	2	110	2.98	2	.6	<.1	6.7	6	.3	.4	29.2	17	.02	.015	25.9
Lydy 05-04-57	.4	24.2	291.6	301	6.3	7.9	8	342	6.75	1	2.8	<.1	4.7	9	2.0	.2	27.5	22	.46	.016	13.9
Lydy 05-04-58	.3	29.5	37.7	49	.2	11.5	9	143	2.95	1	3.7	<.1	11.3	6	.5	.2	42.0	62	.12	.047	28.6
Lydy 05-04-59	.4	3.7	4.7	47	.1	11.2	5	166	3.40	3	2.1	<.1	10.0	7	.1	.2	5.5	50	.23	.022	32.7
Lydy 05-04-60	.1	20.7	8.6	146	.1	9.9	7	790	1.96	1	1.2	<.1	8.5	15	.5	.2	1.6	37	1.03	.016	30.4
Lydy 05-04-61	.3	6.1	2.7	64	<.1	11.2	5	128	2.05	2	1.9	<.1	10.4	5	.1	.2	.7	49	.05	.019	42.2
Lydy 05-04-62	.2	15.3	8.3	79	.1	9.2	5	330	2.08	2	1.7	<.1	10.6	10	.1	.1	5.5	30	.42	.018	29.1
Lydy 05-04-63	.2	6.6	7.0	43	<.1	8.5	4	352	1.76	1	1.3	<.1	8.9	13	.1	.1	2.1	23	.52	.014	28.1
Lydy 05-04-64	.6	26.6	7.0	49	1	7.7	4	450	2.18	<1	1.8	<.1	8.0	14	.1	.2	5.2	37	.67	.017	30.0
Lydy 05-04-65	.2	18.1	5.1	44	<.1	7.9	6	314	2.12	2	2.3	<.1	8.9	11	.1	.1	3.2	34	.55	.024	26.5
Lydy 05-04-66	<.1	9.5	5.3	45	<.1	11.0	20	101	1.69	2	2.0	<.1	12.4	8	<.1	.3	.1	87	.13	.043	38.2
Lydy 05-04-67	.9	211.2	11.9	285	.3	11.1	9	1377	2.11	2	4.2	<.1	7.3	11	1.7	.2	5	15	.22	.018	25.3
RE Lydy 05-04-67	.9	217.2	10.4	285	2	10.3	9	1405	2.16	2	4.6	<.1	7.3	12	1.5	.2	.5	21	.22	.020	26.3
RRE Lydy 05-04-67	.8	223.4	11.8	294	.3	10.4	10	1407	2.15	2	5.1	<.1	8.1	13	1.8	.2	.5	20	.23	.023	26.7
Lydy 05-04-68	.2	38.9	3.0	38	.1	11.1	5	87	2.21	2	2.2	<.1	11.3	6	3	.3	.7	28	.07	.022	36.5
Lydy 05-04-69	.8	8.2	14.0	48	.1	8.2	3	77	1.88	2	1.2	<.1	7.9	7	.1	.2	5.6	25	.03	.013	23.9
Lydy 05-04-70	39.6	6.5	454.1	76	35.0	2.4	1	51	5.02	1	.4	<.1	1.0	2	4	.1	51.4	10	.01	.004	5.2
Lydy 05-04-71	.7	34.4	20.9	55	.2	7.5	6	263	1.60	2	1.4	<.1	7.0	18	.6	.1	5.8	14	.26	.015	24.1
Lydy 05-04-72	13.2	5.7	671.9	2645	33.3	8.3	5	75	4.92	2	2.0	<.1	7.1	5	21.8	.1	71.1	31	.03	.011	15.0
Lydy 05-04-73	7	4.7	11.2	49	3	39.9	8	110	4.54	12	11.1	<.1	13.3	39	.1	.6	15.8	75	.35	.028	45.3
Lydy 05-04-74	.4	2.2	4.0	57	1	18.9	9	272	3.46	3	3.8	<.1	13.7	38	<.1	.4	8.7	58	.98	.025	51.1
Lydy 05-04-75	.4	1.0	4.8	52	.2	12.4	7	240	2.60	2	1.9	<.1	13.7	32	.1	.4	5.7	55	1.03	.017	51.2
Lydy 05-04-76	.6	5.8	7.1	55	1	88.1	17	137	4.98	12	11.6	<.1	11.1	87	.1	.7	24.8	81	.54	.042	41.7
Lydy 05-04-77	2.3	3523.8	25.4	22	2.3	148.7	16	44	10.82	247	3.7	<.1	6.3	6	.3	.4	173.5	61	.07	.028	23.0
Lydy 05-04-78	1.3	262.9	5.5	33	.5	19.6	9	50	5.16	81	2.2	<.1	9.2	11	.1	.2	25.5	42	.04	.011	35.0
Lydy 05-04-79	1.4	579.5	11.5	35	3.4	379.1	39	53	18.96	551	4.6	<.1	3.7	6	.2	.7	182.1	89	.16	.052	16.0
Lydy 05-04-80	1.5	58.1	5.1	38	.3	16.2	8	92	4.12	29	2.7	<.1	9.9	13	.1	1.2	16.4	48	.07	.019	31.5
Lydy 05-04-81	.3	4.2	6.4	27	.1	5.6	6	392	1.80	2	1.1	<.1	14.8	19	.1	.2	4.6	18	.82	.012	102.5
Lydy 05-05-82	.5	4.5	106.0	80	1.6	2.2	1	553	.75	1	1.5	<.1	4.0	13	1.5	.3	6.2	2	.57	.008	20.3
STANDARD DST6	12.3	132.2	35.0	169	.4	29.3	13	962	3.93	26	7.2	<.1	6.8	296	5.7	5.1	4.8	111	2.19	.094	26.4

SAMPLE#	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Zr ppm	Ce ppm	Sn ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Ta ppm	Be ppm	Sc ppm	Li ppm	S %	Rb ppm	Hf ppm	Ga ppm
Lydy 05-04-51	4.5	.10	236	.042	2.42	.035	2.20	35.4	7.6	43	.8	3.7	1.0	.1	1	1	9.1	.5	97.4	.3	3.5
Lydy 05-04-52	7.2	.31	271	.103	4.17	.039	2.73	13.3	17.9	64	8.7	8.0	4.6	.2	2	4	22.0	.1	157.3	.7	15.3
Lydy 05-04-53	12.7	.31	291	.128	4.15	.044	2.30	25.6	10.0	63	3.7	4.6	3.3	.2	3	6	16.4	.3	149.8	.4	11.0
Lydy 05-04-54	9.8	.19	340	.135	3.41	.044	2.75	7.4	11.8	62	1.4	3.9	1.9	.1	1	4	9.1	.1	130.2	.3	7.2
Lydy 05-04-55	7.1	.19	294	.087	3.22	.039	2.18	36.2	5.1	54	2.5	3.5	1.9	.1	2	2	12.5	.2	108.1	.3	5.9
Lydy 05-04-56	9.4	.24	282	.096	3.30	.030	2.12	11.8	6.5	55	5.6	2.5	2.5	.1	3	2	26.1	.5	115.3	.4	10.6
Lydy 05-04-57	10.7	.49	130	.107	3.49	.046	1.99	18.7	7.7	30	10.7	6.7	2.3	.1	3	4	20.0	6.6	125.9	.3	13.8
Lydy 05-04-58	25.4	.51	248	.303	6.59	.550	3.84	5.6	34.7	61	4.0	5.4	5.2	.2	3	7	19.4	1.9	170.7	1.0	17.7
Lydy 05-04-59	30.1	.57	193	.278	6.12	.134	3.81	73.2	18.5	67	6.8	5.4	9.3	.5	2	7	17.9	2.5	182.5	.7	18.6
Lydy 05-04-60	14.4	.59	395	.221	5.54	.420	2.94	4.8	14.6	59	2.1	5.7	6.2	.4	1	6	12.6	.1	146.7	1.0	12.4
Lydy 05-04-61	16.8	.52	488	.313	6.64	434	3.62	3.8	16.9	86	2.8	4.5	9.1	.5	2	7	9.9	.5	147.1	.8	16.4
Lydy 05-04-62	15.0	.59	358	.200	4.77	.311	2.89	13.8	11.6	58	2.7	5.6	4.9	.0	2	6	17.6	1.0	145.7	.4	10.7
Lydy 05-04-63	10.3	.51	327	.182	4.47	408	2.79	4.1	14.6	59	2.0	4.8	4.7	2	1	5	11.4	.7	134.9	.6	8.9
Lydy 05-04-64	16.1	.67	430	242	5.67	.293	3.45	25.6	20.2	62	2.7	5.3	5.7	.3	2	6	9.3	.7	149.0	.9	12.6
Lydy 05-04-65	14.9	.62	385	.226	5.21	.159	3.08	16.3	16.1	55	2.2	4.9	5.0	.2	2	6	8.6	1.0	143.5	.7	12.3
Lydy 05-04-66	39.0	.61	606	.431	8.45	.908	5.52	4.3	40.7	80	3.8	5.3	5.9	.2	3	13	8.2	<.1	196.5	1.7	28.0
Lydy 05-04-67	9.8	.27	328	.150	4.25	.250	2.31	18.0	9.8	53	1.2	6.9	3.6	.3	1	4	8.1	<.1	115.0	.6	8.9
RE Lydy 05-04-67	8.6	.27	333	153	4.29	.252	2.31	17.7	9.5	54	1.5	7.0	3.5	.2	1	4	6.3	<.1	123.0	.4	8.1
RRE Lydy 05-04-67	9.1	.31	324	.157	4.19	.285	2.34	19.8	10.2	56	1.4	7.4	4.0	.2	1	4	9.2	.1	131.8	.6	8.5
Lydy 05-04-68	14.7	.43	389	238	5.44	.203	3.39	5.3	13.6	75	2.5	4.1	5.2	.3	2	6	14.1	1.1	149.8	1.0	12.3
Lydy 05-04-69	13.4	.38	347	211	4.80	.052	3.12	6.1	11.5	51	2.8	3.7	4.6	.2	2	6	20.4	.9	144.2	6	11.4
Lydy 05-04-70	4.4	.06	53	.022	.95	.013	.46	4.7	3.9	10	7.6	3.6	1.1	1	1	<1	9.8	5.5	31.6	.4	5.9
Lydy 05-04-71	7.6	.45	345	.151	4.50	.330	3.25	5.2	14.9	52	2.3	4.5	4.4	.3	2	4	15.9	.6	142.7	1.5	9.8
Lydy 05-04-72	22.2	.33	198	.168	4.09	.039	2.49	8.4	13.5	35	5.0	4.0	4.6	2	3	5	24.6	4.6	140.7	.7	11.7
Lydy 05-04-73	69.1	.77	345	.200	7.43	450	3.93	27.2	29.2	94	5.7	8.5	2.6	.1	4	11	34.8	2.9	202.0	1.4	21.4
Lydy 05-04-74	26.2	.93	638	.211	7.87	1.313	3.42	29.5	27.1	101	4.9	6.5	2.0	.2	3	11	26.1	1.0	184.7	1.1	19.8
Lydy 05-04-75	21.6	.91	394	165	7.25	1.432	3.18	15.2	25.2	104	4.0	5.1	2.0	.1	3	10	24.6	.9	169.7	.8	17.7
Lydy 05-04-76	149.1	.91	226	.200	7.14	.301	3.46	37.6	36.4	87	7.3	10.5	3.1	.2	4	12	44.3	3.6	179.4	1.1	20.5
Lydy 05-04-77	168.7	.24	61	.057	4.42	.044	2.16	138.6	10.0	49	26.4	4.6	.7	<.1	1	8	8.3	>10	95.0	.4	23.6
Lydy 05-04-78	23.2	.38	152	.112	5.72	.057	2.90	17.0	18.2	75	11.2	6.2	1.5	.1	2	7	13.5	5.0	156.7	.7	23.3
Lydy 05-04-79	606.6	.32	47	.051	3.62	.028	2.02	44.3	9.8	33	21.3	4.5	.9	<.1	2	9	15.3	>10	112.3	.4	19.6
Lydy 05-04-80	26.9	.50	198	122	5.48	.161	2.93	15.5	18.1	70	6.3	5.3	1.5	.1	3	6	18.3	3.6	136.0	9	14.0
Lydy 05-04-81	10.9	.58	265	089	3.50	.225	1.75	3.4	12.4	220	1.3	5.4	.9	<.1	2	5	8.9	.7	91.1	.4	8.6
Lydy 05-05-82	5.0	.33	283	.040	2.25	.026	2.23	174.2	6.5	46	1.0	4.1	1.2	.1	1	1	11.0	.2	86.8	.3	3.5
STANDARD DST6	251.0	1.02	658	429	7.08	1.526	1.46	7.6	48.6	50	6.1	15.9	8.7	.5	3	11	24.6	.2	60.0	1.8	16.2

GROUP 1EX - 0.25 GM SAMPLE DIGESTED WITH HCLO4-HNO3-HCL-HF TO 10 ML. (>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY. FOR SOME MINERALS & MAY VOLATIZE SOME ELEMENTS, ANALYSIS BY ICP-MS.
- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data f FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: AUG 16 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 5/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm
Lydy 05-05-83	.3	13.2	6.8	154	.8	6.4	4	1130	1.63	14	1.0	<.1	11.0	10	.8	.9	1.8	20	.55	.010	29.8	13.2
Lydy 05-05-84	1.7	21.1	58.9	223	6	5.2	5	337	2.87	7	3.4	<.1	13.7	5	.8	.7	11.1	19	.01	.032	32.5	10.3
RE Lydy 05-05-84	2.2	24.1	57.5	231	.8	6.0	5	340	2.86	8	3.5	<.1	14.1	5	.6	.7	10.8	22	.02	.030	33.3	10.0
RRE Lydy 05-05-84	2.0	19.7	54.7	232	.5	5.9	5	352	2.91	4	3.1	<.1	13.1	4	.7	.5	10.8	20	.02	.031	31.1	10.8
Lydy 05-05-85	.2	3.9	8.6	609	.1	9.3	16	3286	2.57	1	1.6	<.1	6.5	19	4.0	.1	2.3	27	1.49	.014	29.8	11.6
Lydy 05-05-86	.5	62.3	11.0	168	.1	12.4	8	488	2.28	3	3.0	<.1	12.6	8	1.3	.3	5.8	32	.11	.022	35.0	20.1
Lydy 05-06-87	2.2	75.4	67.5	21	2.7	8.3	10	2091	8.45	92	.2	<.1	2.0	76	.2	3.1	23.7	27	13.13	.012	6.9	8.0
Lydy 05-06-88	<.1	103.7	3.4	61	.1	38.6	21	79	4.99	2	.7	<.1	11.7	16	.1	.1	.2	143	.23	.025	29.0	90.2
Lydy 05-06-89	.3	36.8	5.6	55	.1	35.8	26	259	4.49	5	1.8	<.1	8.6	34	.1	.2	.6	210	1.81	.031	23.4	90.5
Lydy 05-06-90	.5	86.6	3.3	69	1	33.6	19	448	4.64	1	2.4	<.1	8.0	49	.1	.1	.2	214	3.98	.031	25.9	82.1
Lydy 05-06-91	<.1	<.1	2.1	13	.1	6.1	3	392	.96	<1	.1	<.1	1.2	79	.2	.1	.1	29	18.88	.009	5.3	9.4
Lydy 05-06-92	.6	123.5	23.3	83	.4	45.7	34	255	5.27	11	1.3	<.1	6.2	22	.6	.1	1.4	113	2.42	.031	17.5	73.6
Lydy 05-06-93	<.1	18.7	3.7	105	.1	36.2	15	388	3.66	1	.3	<.1	4.6	59	.1	.1	<.1	163	7.56	.047	18.6	62.3
Lydy 05-06-94	1.2	353.1	22.1	97	.4	443.2	56	3102	8.74	7	.4	<.1	1.4	77	.1	.4	5.5	259	8.41	.135	15.2	497.4
Lydy 05-06-95	7.2	129.7	38.7	2283	.2	44.9	25	131	5.51	4	5.7	<.1	19.0	16	8.9	.6	1.4	123	.21	.076	58.8	82.8
STANDARD DS76	12.3	130.3	34.0	170	.3	29.8	13	978	3.99	25	7.3	<.1	6.8	298	5.5	5.6	4.6	121	2.25	.097	27.1	251.7

SAMPLE#	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Zr ppm	Ce ppm	Sn ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Ta ppm	Be ppm	Sc ppm	Li ppm	S %	Rb ppm	Hf ppm	Ga ppm
Lydy 05-05-83	.29	395	.118	3.29	.070	2.33	3.0	5.3	68	1.3	5.1	1.9	.1	2	3	6.7	.1	129.7	.2	5.7
Lydy 05-05-84	.29	318	.076	3.13	.028	2.05	86.9	8.2	69	3.3	4.0	1.3	.1	4	3	27.9	<.1	139.1	.2	8.2
RE Lydy 05-05-84	.29	340	.080	3.13	.029	2.11	85.1	8.5	71	3.3	3.3	1.1	.1	5	4	28.5	<.1	123.4	.3	8.4
RRE Lydy 05-05-84	.27	314	.077	3.24	.027	1.88	84.3	7.6	67	3.2	3.5	1.1	.1	4	3	28.1	<.1	122.9	.2	8.1
Lydy 05-05-85	.88	344	.113	3.39	.264	1.89	16.7	10.3	65	2.7	16.0	2.6	.1	3	4	38.0	.8	133.6	.4	7.6
Lydy 05-05-86	.41	417	.208	4.70	.156	2.86	11.2	10.3	71	2.3	5.6	5.0	.2	2	7	15.9	.4	156.1	.4	9.9
Lydy 05-06-87	6.25	61	.024	1.29	.010	.58	2.4	3.3	13	3.6	8.3	.4	<.1	<1	4	2.6	6.9	15.5	.1	6.6
Lydy 05-06-88	2.47	493	.486	7.78	.710	4.88	.7	9.6	70	2.6	4.5	1.7	.1	2	20	89.3	<.1	163.6	.3	22.1
Lydy 05-06-89	2.96	466	.365	6.49	1.154	3.02	.5	33.7	47	1.6	5.0	1.3	.1	2	15	71.5	.2	87.1	1.1	20.0
Lydy 05-06-90	3.89	306	.351	5.90	.787	3.42	.6	56.1	51	1.6	7.1	1.2	.1	2	17	62.9	.2	106.8	1.7	16.2
Lydy 05-06-91	10.68	65	.043	1.08	.358	.35	.5	3.4	10	.2	5.1	.6	<.1	<1	4	8.3	<.1	7.5	.1	2.7
Lydy 05-06-92	3.21	66	.249	5.07	1.151	2.47	1.6	16.2	39	1.2	5.4	1.1	.1	2	12	64.4	2.6	82.5	1.4	14.3
Lydy 05-06-93	7.46	1815	.261	4.25	1.211	2.05	.3	7.8	36	.8	7.6	.8	<.1	1	12	64.4	<.1	69.9	.4	11.8
Lydy 05-06-94	4.59	406	.257	4.60	.056	2.01	3.1	1.0	36	2.0	15.1	2.0	.1	1	25	43.8	2.0	88.2	<.1	18.0
Lydy 05-06-95	1.10	1021	.255	10.53	.166	5.28	3.7	59.6	110	5.2	6.3	11.6	.6	5	20	64.3	1.3	238.3	2.2	29.7
STANDARD DS76	1.01	686	.429	6.97	1.612	1.40	7.9	49.4	53	6.3	15.8	8.9	.7	3	12	24.6	<.1	59.9	1.9	16.8

Sample type: DRILL CORE R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data ___ FA ___

Appendix C

Soil Descriptions

Easting	Northing	SAMPLES	metres	elevation	soil type	soil depth	description
524203	5493214	05-I-S-344	1807	0	clay	15	brown, stones sub-angular (SA)
524192	5493167	05-I-S-345	1812	50	clay	20	brown, stones sub-angular (SA)
524184	5493114	05-I-S-346	1811	100	clay	20	brown, stones sub-angular (SA), wet
524174	5493063	05-I-S-347	1811	150	clay	15	brown, stones SA
524177	5493005	05-I-S-348	1810	200	clay	15	brown, stones SA
524166	5492948	05-I-S-349	1811	250	clay	15	brown, stones SA
524149	5492885	05-I-S-350	1810	300	clay	15	brown, stones SA
524127	5492825	05-I-S-351	1819	350	clay	20	brown, stones SA
524114	5492765	05-I-S-352	1821	400	clay	20	brown, stones SA
524104	5492718	05-I-S-353	1825	450	clay	15	brown, stones SA
524095	5492653	05-I-S-354	1857	500	clay	20	brown, stones SA
524098	5492598	05-I-S-355	1851	550	clay	20	darker brown/hematite colour, stones SA
524102	5492573	05-I-S-356	1843	600	clay	15	darker brown/hematite colour, stones SA
524100	5492533	05-I-S-357	1850	650	clay	20	brown, stones sub-angular (SA), wet
524102	5492480	05-I-S-358	1848	700	clay	20	darker brown/hematite colour, stones SA
524088	5492353	05-I-S-359	1851	750	clay	20	darker brown/hematite colour, stones SA
524066	5492302	05-I-S-360	1860	800	clay	20	brown, stones SA
524041	5492261	05-I-S-361	1868	850	clay	20	brown, stones SA
524030	5492207	05-I-S-362	1877	900	clay	25	brown, stones SA, moist
524014	5492158	05-I-S-363	1884	950	clay	20	brown, stones SA, moist
523974	5492114	05-I-S-364	1891	1000	clay	-	soil dark brown, stones SA
523937	5492070	05-I-S-365	1897	1050	clay	20	light brown, stones SA
523894	5492018	05-I-S-366	1906	1100	clay	20	brown soil, stones SA
523879	5491966	05-I-S-367	1912	1150	clay	15	darker brown soil, SA stones
523867	5491920	05-I-S-368	1919	1200	clay	20	darker brown soil, SA stones
523826	5491888	05-I-S-369	1915	1250	clay	25	brown, stones SA (lots of stones thru line)
523802	5491838	05-I-S-370	1921	1300	clay	15	brown, wet, stones SA
523794	5491788	05-I-S-371	1929	1350	clay	20	brown, wet, stones SA
523777	5491742	05-I-S-372	1935	1400	clay	25	dark brown, moist (from snowmelt), SA stones
523732	5491694	05-I-S-373	1941	1450	clay	25	light brown, moist, stones SA
523695	5491634	05-I-S-374	1949	1500	clay	25	light brown, moist, stones SA
523663	5491564	05-I-S-375	1949	1550	clay	30	light brown, moist, stones SA
523613	5491515	05-I-S-376	1955	1600	clay	25	light brown soil, wet, stones SA
524254	5492317	05-I-S-380	0	1843	clay	10	brown, sandy, SA rocks
524298	5492304	05-I-S-381	50	1844	clay	10	brown, sandy, SA rocks, wet
524348	5492327	05-I-S-382	100	1841	clay	10	brown, sandy, SA rocks
524402	5492345	05-I-S-383	150	1841	clay	15	brown, sandy, SA rocks
524454	5492378	05-I-S-384	200	1851	clay	15	brown, sandy, SA rocks
524473	5492428	05-I-S-385	250	1834	clay	15	brown, sandy, SA rocks
524453	5492458	05-I-S-386	300	1828	clay	10	brown, sandy, SA rocks
524434	5492508	05-I-S-387	350	1826	clay	10	brown, sandy, SA rocks
524462	5492555	05-I-S-388	400	1817	clay	15	darker brown, moist, SA-SR rocks
524454	5492588	05-I-S-389	450	1801	clay	15	darker brown, moist, SA-SR rocks
524458	5492654	05-I-S-390	500	1820	clay	20	darker brown, moist, SA-SR rocks
524463	5492695	05-I-S-391	550	1803	clay	15	brown, sandy, SA-SR
524449	5492747	05-I-S-392	600	1815	clay	15	brown, sandy, SA-SR
524446	5492799	05-I-S-393	650	1809	clay	20	brown, sandy, SA-SR
524439	5492851	05-I-S-394	700	1807	clay	10	brown, sandy, SA-SR
524451	5492910	05-I-S-395	750	1811	clay	10	brwn, moist, sandy, SA-SR
524482	5492950	05-I-S-396	800	1820	clay	10	brown, sandy, SA-SR stones
524498	5493000	05-I-S-397	850	1812	clay	10	brwn, sandy, SA-SR, compact
524496	5493053	05-I-S-398	900	1805	clay	10	brwn, sandy, SA-SR, compact
524524	5493103	05-I-S-399	950	1807	clay	10	drk. Brwn, moist, SA-SR stones
524544	5493150	05-I-S-400	1000	1805	clay	10	brwn, sandy, SA-SR stones
524555	5493204	05-I-S-401	1050	1784	clay	13	brown, sandy, stones SA-SR
524565	5493254	05-I-S-402	1100	1788	clay	15	wet, grey, sandy, SA-SR stones
524599	5493326	05-I-S-403	1150	1793	clay	10	wet, grey/light brwn, stones SA
524636	5493372	05-I-S-404	1200	1788	clay	10	brwn, stones SA-SR, wet
524657	5493422	05-I-S-405	1250	1796	clay	10	brwn, stones SA-SR, wet
524674	5493466	05-I-S-406	1300	1790	clay	15	brwn, sandy, wet, SA-SR stones
524695	5493500	05-I-S-407	1350	1794	clay	10	brwn, sandy, wet, SA-SR stones
524706	5493578	05-I-S-408	1400	1793	clay	10	brwn, wet, SA-SR stones
524714	5493617	05-I-S-409	1450	1795	clay	10	brwn, wet, SA-SR stones

524708	5493668	05-I-S-410	1500	1794	clay	10	brwn, wet, SA-SR stones
524722	5493723	05-I-S-411	1550	1784	clay	10	brwn, R stones
524973	5492884	05-I-S-514	0	2048	clay	10	sandy, light brwn, SR stones
524987	5492932	05-I-S-515	50	2048	clay	10	sandy, light brwn, SR stones
524987	5492989	05-I-S-516	100	2051	clay	15	sandy, light brwn, SR stones
524987	5493044	05-I-S-517	150	2047	clay	15	brwn, sandy, planar SA stones
525009	5493101	05-I-S-518	200	2042	clay	10	brwn, sandy, planar SA stones
525016	5493161	05-I-S-519	250	2035	clay	10	brwn, planar SA stones
525019	5493216	05-I-S-520	300	2029	clay	10	brwn, planar SA stones
525032	5493271	05-I-S-521	350	2024	clay	10	brwn, sandy, wet, SA-SR stones
525061	5493310	05-I-S-522	400	2022	clay	15	brwn, sandy, wet, SA-SR stones
525098	5493357	05-I-S-523	450	2019	clay	15	brwn, sandy, wet, SA-SR stones
525127	5493395	05-I-S-524	500	2012	clay	20	drk brwn, sandy, wet, SA-SR stones
525164	5493433	05-I-S-525	550	2005	clay	15	light brwn, SA-SR stones
525191	5493474	05-I-S-526	600	2000	clay	5	drk brwn/reddish, SA-SR stones, moist
525236	5493511	05-I-S-527	650	1997	clay	10	brwn/grey, SA-/SR stones
525257	5493571	05-I-S-528	700	1994	clay	5	rich brwn, SA-SR stones, sandy
525280	5493618	05-I-S-529	750	1998	clay	10	rich brwn, SA-SR stones, sandy
525308	5493667	05-I-S-530	800	2000	clay	5	rich brwn, SA-SR stones, sandy
525324	5493715	05-I-S-531	850	2008	clay	10	light brwn, sandy SA-SR stones
525335	5493766	05-I-S-532	900	2001	clay	15	light brwn, sandy SA-SR stones
525352	5493816		950	1994	clay	5	light brwn, sandy SA-SR stones
525371	5493867	05-I-S-534	1000	1991	clay	10	rich brwn, SA-SR stones, sandy
525386	5493915	05-I-S-535	1050	1982	clay	10	rich brwn, SA-SR stones, sandy
525400	5493963	05-I-S-536	1100	1976	clay	10	brwn, sandy, SA-SR stones
525414	5494009	05-I-S-537	1150	1968	clay	10	brwn, sandy, SA-SR stones
524974	5492827	05-I-S-676	0	2045	clay	15	brwn, sandy, SR stones
524967	5492780	05-I-S-677	50	2042	clay	10	brwn, sandy, SR stones
524968	5492728	05-I-S-678	100	2039	clay	10	brwn, sandy, SR stones
524988	5492679	05-I-S-679	150	2049	clay	15	rich brwn, sandy, few stones
524991	5492630	05-I-S-680	200	2042	clay	10	rich brwn, sandy, sr-sa stones
525004	5492584	05-I-S-681	250	2039	clay	10	brwn, sandy, few stones
525021	5492544	05-I-S-682	300	2038	clay	10	brwn, sandy, few stones
525044	5492511	05-I-S-683	350	2031	clay	10	brwn, sandy, few stones
525318	5494313	05-I-S-713	0	1846	clay	20	beige, wet
525286	5494259	05-I-S-714	50	1830	clay	15	beige, wet
525236	5494204	05-I-S-715	100	1834	clay	20	beige, wet
525193	5494152	05-I-S-716	150	1832	clay	25	beige, wet
525150	5494099	05-I-S-717	200	1828	clay	20	beige, wet
525109	5494053	05-I-S-718	250	1827	clay	25	beige, wet
525073	5494002	05-I-S-719	300	1837	clay	20	beige, wet
525055	5493940	05-I-S-720	350	1830	clay	20	beige, wet
525026	5493881	05-I-S-721	400	1840	clay	20	beige, wet
525006	5493836	05-I-S-722	450	1843	clay	25	beige, wet
524998	5493776	05-I-S-723	500	1852	clay	20	beige, wet, stoney
524990	5493711	05-I-S-724	550	1854	clay	25	beige, wet, stoney
524990	5493644	05-I-S-725	600	1852	clay	20	beige, wet, stoney
524966	5493593	05-I-S-726	650	1867	clay	25	beige, wet, stoney
524938	5493534	05-I-S-727	700	1861	sandy clay	25	sandy, stoney, light brwn
524901	5493476	05-I-S-728	750	1880	sandy clay	25	sandy, stoney, light brwn
524858	5493418	05-I-S-729	800	1874	sandy clay	25	sandy, stoney, light brwn
524842	5493353	05-I-S-730	850	1880	sandy clay	30	sandy, stoney, light brwn
524833	5493321	05-I-S-731	900	1884	sandy clay	25	sandy, stoney, light brwn
524829	5493290	05-I-S-732	950	1888	sandy clay	25	sandy, stoney, light brwn
524786	5493156	05-I-S-733	1000	1890	sandy clay	25	sandy, stoney, light brwn
524757	5493100	05-I-S-734	1050	1894	sandy clay	20	sandy brwn
524736	5493035	05-I-S-735	1100	1887	sandy clay	20	sandy brwn
524710	5492942	05-I-S-736	1150	1895	sandy clay	25	sandy brwn
524677	5492865	05-I-S-737	1200	1895	sandy clay	20	sandy brwn
524666	5492803	05-I-S-738	1250	1894	sandy clay	20	sandy brwn
524661	5492756	05-I-S-739	1300	1907	sandy clay	15	sandy brwn
524663	5492717	05-I-S-740	1350	1901	sandy clay	20	sandy brwn
524679	5492645	05-I-S-741	1400	1913	sandy clay	20	sandy brwn

Appendix D

Drill Core Descriptions

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	LYDY - 05 - 01

CLAIM BLOCK CODE:			
NTS:	082F/10E	**TRIM Map:**	082F057
CLAIM NAME:		LYDY 6	
LOCATION - GRID NAME:			
EASTING:	524704 E	**NORTHING:**	5492925 N
SECTION:		**ELEV:**	1882 m
AZIM:	302.2°	**LENGTH:**	255.41
DIP:	-65.1°	**CASING LEFT?:**	No
CORE SIZE:			**NQ**
CORE STORAGE:		Cranbrook	

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
10 m	302.2°	-65.1°	150 m	305.4°	-64.6°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
255 m	307.4°	-64.0°			

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	9-July-05
COMPLETED:	13-July-05
PURPOSE: **To**	test stratigraphy,
structure and	mineralization
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	

Drill Hole LYDY - 05 - 01

From	To	Core Angle		Description	Sample	From	To	Mo	Copper	Lead	Zinc
m	m	m	Deg		Number	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
0.00	6.09			**Casing**							
6.09	14.17			**Overburden**							
				Mixed lithologies suspended in sandy matrix. No consistency to lithologies. Clasts range from coarse sand to boulder sized.							
14.17	48.00	14.46	55°	**Biotitic Phyllite**							
		16.00	70°	Very thin to thick laminated argillites to argillaceous siltstones. Laminae range from paper thin to thick laminated, minor	05-01	16.60	16.73	2.1	84.2	10.4	15
		17.00	55°	very thin bedded intervals of silty argillite to argillaceous siltstone. Medium to charcoal grey in colour, siltstones light to	05-02	23.69	23.77	0.8	9.2	9.3	25
		18.00	58°	medium grey. Variably developed foliation at moderate to high angle to bedding, defined by sheet silicates and minor warps	05-03	26.82	26.92	0.4	55.8	8.8	39
		18.85	65°	/ deflections in bedding. Approximately 40% of the "coarser" argillaceous siltstone to silty argillite intervals are moderately	05-04	31.61	31.72	0.5	18	11.8	38
		21.00	54°	to heavily iron-stained.	05-05	34.97	35.13	0.7	19.3	24.5	23
		22.00	50°		05-06	40.93	41.03	1.4	40.2	16.6	39
		23.00	52°	**Structure**	05-07	42.45	42.60	0.6	15.5	11.2	41
		24.00	53°	Rare parasitic folds noted in core.							
		25.00	48°	Bedding tops appear to be down-hole.							
		26.00	50°								
		27.00	45°	**Faults**							
		28.00	40°	Fault zones consist of cataclastic crush zones sub-parallel to, and/or along, bedding from <1.0 cm to							
		29.00	42°	approximately 1 m thick. Zones noted are those greater than 5 cm thick. Failure appears to be sub-parallel							
		31.00	25°	to bedding and highly oblique to foliation.							
		32.00	20°	22 cm missing between 14.63 and 15.40 m.							
		33.00	40°	14.55 - 14.60 - Interval comprised of incohesive mass of coarse sand to fine grit sized fragments							
		34.00	40°	suspended in fine-grained matrix. Sub-parallel to bedding.							
		35.00	40°	17.52 - 17.61 - As above.							
		36.00	42°	19.22 - 19.26 - Incohesive unit, very friable. One m missing between 19.55 - 20.72. Recovered 17 cm of							
		37.00	45°	fine clayey gouge.							
		38.00	45°	22.04 - 22.15 - Incohesive interval comprised of fine to medium grit sized flakes in clayey gouge matrix.							
		39.00	48°	22.47 - 22.58 - As above.							
		40.00	54°	24.30 - 24.39 - As above.							
		41.00	32°	26.97 - 27.03 - Crush zone in which rock has lost cohesion at approximately 80° to core axis.							
		42.00	35°	29.70- 30.90 - Interval characterized by broken rock and thin (≤1.5 cm) gouge zones sub-parallel to							
		43.00	22°	bedding. Approximately 41 cm missing from interval and/or interval from 31.31 - 31.42 in core box with 8 cm							
		44.00	25°	of clayey gouge.							
		45.00	34°	34.05 - 34.26 - Similar to above.							
		46.00	34°	36.71 - 36.76 - Similar to above.							
		47.00	24°	37.16 - 37.19 - Dark orange brown, iron-stained clayey gouge.							
		48.00	18°	37.38 - 37.44 - Similar to 36.71 - 36.76 m.							
				38.31 - 38.35 - Similar to 36.71 - 36.76 m.							
				40.10 - 40.89 - Similar to 36.71 - 36.76 m.							
				47.29 - 47.41 - Interval missing. Material remaining comprised of medium to coarse-grained grit sized fragments. Iron-stained for 20 cm above and 4 cm below interval.							
				45.66 - 47.15 - Selective intervals variably iron-stained, ranging from weakly to heavily iron-stained.							

				Alteration Interval characterized by development of abundant (≤25 - 30%), sub-idioblastic to idioblastic biotite porphyroblasts up to 1 mm in long dimension in core. 44.30 -47.05 - Foliation emphasized by development of abundant biotite porphyroblasts. Proportion and size of biotite porphyroblasts decreases rapidly below 47.41 to 48.00 m. **Sulphides** Approximately 0.5-1% very fine-grained sulphides in core, probably pyrite (marcasite) but some appears to be circular and silver-white in colour (arsenopyrite?). **Samples (prefixed by 05-01)** **05-01** - 16.60 - 16.73 - Approximately 1% very fine-grained sulphides evident in thick laminated to very thin bedded, dark to charcoal grey dominated silty argillites. **05-02** - 23.69 - 23.77 - Thick laminated, light to medium grey dominated argillaceous siltstones. Approximately 10-15% biotite porphyroblasts. Trace sulphides. **05-03** - 26.82 - 26.92 - Medium grey silty argillite with 10-15% thick iron-stained laminae. Approximately 10% biotite porphyroblasts. No sulphides evident **05-04** - 31.61 - 31.72 - Light grey coloured argillaceous siltstone with approximately 15-20% biotite porphyroblasts. No sulphides noted. **05-05** - 34.97 - 35.13 - Thick laminated to very thin bedded, alternating light and medium grey argillaceous siltstones with approximately 5% biotite porphyroblasts. One third of sample moderately iron-stained. Trace very fine-grained sulphides. **05-06** - 40.93 - 41.03 - Dark grey argillite to silty argillite with approximately 40% moderately to heavily iron-stained, thin laminae to very thin bedding. Approximately 5-7% biotite porphyroblasts. Trace very fine-grained sulphides. **05-07** - 42.45 - 42.60 - Light grey argillaceous siltstone with approximately 30-35% biotite porphyroblasts. Coarser intervals variably iron-stained, evidence of local fluid flow through rock resulting in iron-staining. Trace sulphides.							
48.00	113.40	49.00	36°	**Biotite-bearing argillaceous siltstone.**							
		50.00	18°	Alternating thin laminated to very thin bedded argillaceous siltstone to silty argillites. Beds average 0.3 - 0.5 cm thick, with	**05-08**	92.61	92.62	2.1	280.9	537.7	40
		51.00	35°	much grater proportion of argillite than preceding interval.	**05-09**	98.18	98.32	1.4	186.2	17.0	146
		52.00	00°		**05-10**	98.74	98.94	1.2	59.1	190.7	44
		53.00	18°	**Structure**	**05-11**	100.55	100.64	0.7	95.6	41.9	18
		54.00	22°	Foliation offsets bedding up to 0.5 cm with slight rotation, extensional (pinch and swell) in nature.	**05-12**	110.00	110.30	1.2	49.1	6.0	94
		55.00	23°	Foliation variably developed dependent upon proportion pf argillaceous material in host rock. Extensional	**05-13**	110.94	111.16	0.5	127.8	80.3	41
		56.00	20°	offsets commonly present across foliation.							
		57.00	23°								
		58.00	22°	**Faults**							
		59.00	21°	51.59 - 51.68 - Bedding parallel interval with cobble sized angular fragments and medium- to coarse-grained							
		60.00	25°	grit-sized fragments suspended in an iron-stained matrix of gouge.							
		61.00	25°	52.70 - 52.74 - Interval of grit-sized fragments in a matrix of gouge oriented at 70° to core axis and 55° to							
		62.00	34°	bedding.							
		63.00	22°	62.28 - 62.32 - Iron-stained interval comprised of medium- to coarse-grained, grit sized fragments. Fine-							
		64.00	23°	grained material washed away. Appears to be oriented at 65° to core axis.							
		65.00	29°	62.61 - 62.63 - Fault plane at 48° to core axis. *Appears to be a slip plane oriented sub-parallel to both*							
		66.00	31°	bedding and foliation.							
		67.00	25°	94.46 - 94.49 - Fault oriented at 75° to core axis, and approximately 30° to foliation. Angular fragments to							
		68.00	27°	medium cobble size with traces of gouge (most of which probably washed away during drilling). Bleached							
		69.49	17°	for up to 1.5 cm on either side.							
		70.00	22°	97.16 - 97.21 - Similar to above at high angle to core axis. Little associated bleaching.							
		71.00	05°	104.95 - 105.00 - Oriented at 75° to core axis. Similar to above. No associated bleaching evident.							

72.00	00°	100.50 - 100.82 - Broken interval.
73.00	00°	
74.00	00°	**Veins**
75.00	11°	Minor semi-translucent grey quartz and white calcite veinlets.
74.00	00°	Minor veining, typically oriented at high angle to bedding, moderate angle to foliation, comprise <<1% of
75.00	11°	interval.
76.00	12°	88.50 - 0.5 cm thick vein at 33° to core axis (67° to bedding) comprised of coarse-grained white to yellow
77.00	14°	calcite (30-40%); light grey, semi-translucent quartz (30-40%) and medium green chlorite.
78.00	12°	Remainder of veins (minor) comprised of light grey quartz with medium- to coarse-grained (to 4 mm
79.00	0-5°	diameter), sub-idioblastic to idioblastic pyrite (as exemplified by vein at 92.61 m). Veins generally have
80.00	18°	bleached margins up to 1 cm thick, even hairline fracture veins have associated bleached margins.
81.00	14°	
82.00	22°	**Alteration**
83.00	20°	*Abundant very fine-grained (0.1 - 0.2 mm) biotite(?) porphyroblasts in fine-grained argillaceous intervals.*
84.00	27°	Interval has phyllitic texture.
85.00	20°	
86.00	25°	**Sulphides**
87.00	27°	Pyrite porphyroblasts to 0.5 cm evident. Pyritic veinlets also evident, typically oriented at high angle to
88.00	19°	core axis, bedding and foliation. Pyrite blebs and small lenses also localized along some bedding
		contacts.
89.00	27°	Pyrite increases down-hole from approximately 88.00 m to base of interval as:
90.00	30°	1) Idioblastic to sub-idioblastic, medium- to coarse-grained porphyroblasts to 0.7 cm in long
91.00	25°	dimension, as single crystals or in localized clusters,
92.00	28°	2) Medium-grained, idioblastic to sub-idioblastic crystals within veins comprising up to 20% in
93.00	23°	clusters and aggregate masses,
94.00	30°	3) Massive sulphide veinlets to 2 mm thick oriented at high angle to core axis,
95.00	29°	4) Circular to elliptical plates and films on fracture surfaces, and
96.00	30°	5) Sub-idioblastic stringers and blebs along bedding contacts.
97.00	25°	
98.00	25°	**Samples**
99.00	33°	**05-08** - 92.61 - One centimeter thick, light grey, semi-translucent quartz vein @ 43° to core axis. Approximately 25% sub-
100.00	23°	idioblastic to idioblastic, medium to coarse-grained (to 4 mm diameter) pyrite.
101.00	25°	**05-09** - 98.18 - 98.32 - Xenoblastic pyrite within chloritized argillaceous siltstone above fault. Approximately 15% pyrite as
102.00	26°	very coarse-grained masses (to 12 cm long dimension).
103.00	25°	**05-10** - 98.74 - 98.94 - Light grey, semi-translucent quartz veins in light grey siltstone. Two thin veins and one showing
104.00	19°	pinch and swell texture (to 2 cm thick) parallel to bedding. Fourth thin vein at 42° to core axis. Fifth vein at approximately
105.00	23°	50° to core axis. Thicker veins have approximately 15-20% white calcite and fine- to medium-grained pyrite 50-60%
106.00	29°	predominantly as short linear strings of aggregate masses. Individual skeletal crystals have idioblastic morphology, up to
107.00	25°	0.7 cm diameter.
108.00	26°	**05-11** - 100.55 - 100.64 - Semi-massive to massive pyrite vein showing pinch and swell texture to 1 cm thick. Light grey to
109.00	24°	dirty white masses of calcite to 1.2 cm in long dimension comprise up to 20% of vein.
110.00	27°	**05-12** - 110.00 - 110.30 -Approximately 1-2% sub-idioblastic to idioblastic, coarse-grained pyrite porphyroblasts to 4 mm
111.00	30°	diameter disseminated as individual crystals in moderately well foliated silty argillite.
112.00	28°	**05-13** - 110.94 - 111.16 - Fine- to medium-grained, sub-idioblastic pyrite as aggregate masses along thin preferred bedding
113.00	30°	horizons. Light grey, semi-translucent quartz vein at 30° to core axis with approximately 15-20% large dirty white calcite
		masses (sub-idioblastic crystals?) to 0.8 cm in diameter. Fine- to medium-grained pyrite comprises approximately 1 mm
		discontinuous rind along both vein margins. Calcitic areas have open space filling texture or local dissolution of calcite.
		Pyrite comprises approximately 20-30% of vein.

113.40	124.21	114.00 115.00 116.00 117.00 118.00 119.00 120.00 121.00 122.00 123.00 124.00	34° 40° 32° 35° 34° 34° 23° 35° 31° 34° 33°	**Quartz Wacke** Thin to thick laminated quartz wacke. Gradually increases in proportion of fine-grained silicic material at the expense of argillaceous material. Colour lightens from light to medium grey to light grey. Bed thickness averages approximately 0.5 cm. Top chosen at fault, but unit continues to grade over upper 50 cm of interval. Fine sandstone to quartzite present in some intervals. **Structure** Foliation evident only in more argillaceous intervals. **Faults** 113.40 - 113.48 - Oriented at 75° to core axis. Coarse sand to medium grit sized flakes suspended in gouge, partially annealed by light grey to dirty white quartz and pyrite vein. Pyrite sub-idioblastic, medium grained and comprises approximately 20-25% of upper 3 cm of interval. 122.65 - 122.80 - Cataclastic crush zone. Fault zone sub-parallel to bedding, comprised of angular grit to fine cobble sized fragments suspended in powdery gouge. Broken core to 122.89 m. **Broken Intervals** 116.83 - 118.05 - Powdery gouge in upper 10 cm of interval so probably cataclastic crush zone 118.83 - 118.94 - Similar to above 121.13 - 121.26 - Similar to above, bedding parallel slip. **Veins** Approximately 3-5% light grey, semi-translucent quartz and/or pyrite veinlets over interval. Quartz veins ≤4 mm thick and at shallow angle to core axis (15-20°). Pyrite veinlet (90% pyrite / 10% quartz) at 57° to core axis, 2 mm thick. Pyrite porphyroblasts in bedding increase over basal third of interval to approximately 3% fine- to medium-grained, sub-idioblastic crystals, disseminated within preferred horizons, comprising up to 80% over thicknesses to 0.5 cm. **Samples** **05-14** - 121.94 - 122.31 - Several pyrite-rich bedding parallel horizons to 0.5 cm thick comprised of very fine- to fine-grained (1 mm diameter), sub-idioblastic crystals. Pyrite comprises up to 80% of individual preferred horizons. **05-15** - 122.31 - 122.65 - 1-3% very fine-grained pyrite porphyroblasts disseminated over interval. Cross-cut by two thin quartz + calcite veinlets at high angle to core axis with up to 60% fine-grained, sub-idioblastic pyrite. **05-16** - 122.68 - 122.82 - Cataclastic crush zone. **05-17** - 122.82 - 123.55 - Approximately 5-7% very fine-grained sulphides preferentially localized along preferred horizons. **05-18** - 123.55 - 124.21 - Largely broken interval very similar to last interval. One broken fragment contains 90% semi-massive to massive sulphides (predominantly pyrite) retained in core box.	**05-14** **05-15** **05-16a** **05-16b** **05-17** **05-18**	121.94 122.31 122.65 122.68 122.82 123.55	122.31 122.65 122.68 122.82 123.55 124.21	2.5 1.3 3.3 2.7 0.9 0.4	15.8 6.7 6.5 8.3 6.1 3.9	12.3 11.8 52.5 37.4 26.0 77.2	91 86 51 48 32 84
124.21	131.85			**Carbonate Breccia** Predominantly carbonate breccia fragments in dirty white to light grey matrix. Angular clasts up to 25 cm in long dimension (small boulders) include carbonate, massive sulphide and amphibolite. Massive sulphide fragments restricted to top of interval and consist predominantly of fine-grained pyrite with possible poorly defined layering (possible bedded sulphides at source). Carbonate clasts include thin to thick laminated and homogeneous white to light pink calcite. Matrix varies from very fine-grained to sugary textured light green to white calcite. **Faults** 126.13 - Bone white zone of fine-grained carbonate sand at 37° to core axis, 1 cm thick. 126.47 - 126.49 - As above, at approximately 60° to core axis.	**05-19** **05-20** **05-21** **05-22** **05-23** **05-24** **05-25** **05-26** **05-27** **05-28** **05-29**	124.21 124.78 125.18 125.69 125.87 126.07 127.29 127.88 128.66 129.46 130.45	124.78 125.18 125.69 125.87 126.07 127.29 127.88 128.66 129.46 130.45 131.52	0.4 0.6 4.8 9.2 8.7 68.4 47.6 8.6 4.2 8.9 8.3	3.7 9.4 1.9 10.2 15.4 12.0 19.0 3.5 30.5 1.6 1.9	28.3 68.5 87.2 314.6 646.8 731.2 288.4 119.5 63.9 42.1 36.7	28 56 287 203 651 8949 4359 842 552 449 439

				Sulphides Sulphides (pyrite, galena ± sphalerite) disseminated throughout matrix, varies from trace to as much as 30%. **Samples** **05-19** - 124.21 - 124.78 - Transition from layered sediments into breccia. Sulphide enriched carbonates extend and cross-cut bedding from 124.26 - 124.63. Sediments as described above. Carbonates dirty white to light grey with 10-15% fine-grained sulphides, predominantly pyrite, possibly some galena. **05-20** - 124.78 - 125.18 - Broken interval with elevated sulphide content in layered sediments. Local iron-staining on some fragments. Semi-massive to massive (pyritic) fragments - breccia clasts. **05-21** - 125.18 - 125.69 - Large layered carbonate breccia clast dominates interval. Angular massive sulphide (pyritic) breccia clasts above and below carbonate clast. Layering in carbonate clast oriented parallel to core axis. Medium grey "dusty" appearance may indicate presence of fine-grained galena disseminated throughout matrix. **05-22** - 125.69 - 125.87 - Interval dominated by large massive sulphide breccia fragments to 9 cm in long dimension. Weak banding may indicate derivation from layered (bedded?) horizon. **05-23** - 125.87 - 126.07 - Layered fine- to medium-grained pyrite in breccia clast. Fine- to coarse-grained, idioblastic pyrite disseminated in matrix. **05-24** - 126.07 - 127.29 - Porous carbonate interval. Light grey to dirty white in colour. Faults, as previously noted. Fine to medium-grained sulphides appear to outline breccia clasts along margins and disseminated throughout matrix. Dark, dusty colour may indicate galena. **05-25** - 127.29 - 127.88 - Reduction in sulphides within and along breccia clasts but content in matrix markedly higher. Approximately 30% very fine-grained sulphides in lower 11 cm, appears to include galena. **05-26** - 127.88 - 128.66 - Decrease in matrix sulphide content. Breccia clasts angular, platy and cobble sized, appear to be imbricated. **05-27** - 128.66 - 129.46 - Interval includes angular breccia fragments of diorite(?) porphyry, comprised of euhedral, twinned plagioclase in a medium green chloritized matrix. Clasts up to 21 cm in length with banding defined by phenocrysts (flow banding?). Chlorite clasts (equivalent to matrix in above fragments?) with 15-20% sub-idioblastic to idioblastic pyrite (subhedral to euhedral if primary). Approximately 30% sulphides in base of interval (lower 28 cm), associated with porphyritic diorite breccia clasts. **05-28** - 129.46 - 130.45 - Imbricated to layered platy, angular cobble-sized breccia clasts, ranging from light green through white to pink. Minor patches of abundant fine- to medium-grained sulphides (pyrite). **05-29** - 130.45 - 131.52 - Interval of laminated pink carbonate breccia clasts suspended in a dirty grey to light green matrix. Minor sulphide content. **05-30** - 131.52 - 131.86 - Similar to above in contact with banded porphyritic diorite(?) - amphibolite.	**05-30**	131.52	131.86	8.0	1.8	33.1	380
131.85	134.05	132.00 133.00 134.00	46° 25° 46°	**Banded Porphyritic Diorite Breccia Fragment** Has banded (to locally gneissic) texture comprised of band of light grey phenocrysts (porphyroblasts?) separated by medium green chlorite. Gradational transition from leucocratic bands at top of interval to individual subhedral to euhedral (sub-idioblastic to idioblastic?) phenocrysts (porphyroblasts?) at base. May represent large breccia clast in overall breccia interval.							
134.05	144.71	135.20 140.00 141.00 142.00 143.00 144.00	40° 39° 25° 0° 25° 28°	**Carbonate Breccia** Chaotic breccia to imbricate at top, gradually undergoes transition to layered carbonate at base. Chloritic breccia fragments, possibly phenocryst free equivalent of porphyritic diorite. Clast between 134.20 and 134.29 similar to middle of previous interval. Abundant platy chloritic clasts between 135.85 and 137.12 m. Contorted bedding (or large clast) evident between 138.64 and 139.59. Banding (bedding) evident from 139.59 to base of interval. **Note: Bedding measurements suspect.** **Veins** Minor cross-cutting carbonate veinlets at moderate angle to bedding, parallel to shallow angle to core axis.	**05-31** **05-32** **05-33** **05-34** **05-35** **05-36** **05-37** **05-38** **05-39**	134.84 140.73 141.01 141.38 141.64 141.80 142.81 143.62 144.71	135.09 141.01 141.38 141.64 141.80 142.81 143.62 144.71 145.20	18.9 6.9 3.7 1.4 5.5 2.3 5.1 11.1 4.0	0.7 4.9 7.1 3.2 8.3 9.0 9.0 62.8 26.8	23.9 530.8 171.5 219.7 171.4 511.8 975.3 6651.1 775.2	182 1426 819 531 906 1101 3074 779 375

				Alteration Local intervals weakly to moderately heavily iron-stained, with abundance and extent of iron-staining increasing from 140.50 to base of interval. Interval from 142.64 to base of interval moderately, to locally heavily, iron-stained. **Sulphides** Dirty grey appearance in many beds may indicate presence of fine-grained sulphides. Minor cross-cutting sulphide veinlets at high angle to core axis evident from 140.72, up to 0.5 cm thick and comprised of fine-to medium-grained pyrite (80-90%) and light grey, semi-translucent quartz. **Samples** NOTE: **There was an error in labeling the sample bags. There was no sample 43, two samples labeled 16 and two labeled 44. Sample 44 from Acme File A503696 corresponds to Hole #1.** **05-31** - 134.84 - 135.09 - Contorted breccia fragments, fine grit to large cobble sized (0.4 - 4 cm diameter), light grey to dirty white in light green coloured matrix. Approximately 25% fine-grained sulphides. **05-32** - 140.73 - 141.01 - Fine-grained sulphides localized along thin laminated bedding horizons. Dirty white carbonate matrix with banding (bedding) evident. Thin (2 mm) pyritic veinlet at high angle to core axis at top of interval. **05-33** - 141.01 - 141.38 - Sharp transition into light grey alternating layers of quartzite and calcite, as thick laminated layers (beds) cross-cut by 0.5 cm thick calcite vein. Thin sulphide veinlets along margins of above vein (pressure release structure - milled breccia fragments) extends beyond at moderate angle to layering (approximately 1 mm thick0. Several other similar, sub-parallel sulphide veinlets. **05-34** - 141.38 - 141.64 - Similar to 05-32. **05-35** - 141.64 - 141.80 - Similar to 05-32, however, light to medium orange colouration due to weak iron-staining. Layering (bedding) cross-cut by ≤0.3 cm thick, very fine-grained sulphide veinlet perpendicular to layering. Minor sulphides along layering. **05-36** - 141.80 - 142.81 - Dirty white to light orange (weakly iron-stained), alternating carbonate + quartzitic intervals. Carbonate iron-stained, quartzite medium grey with approximately 7-10% fine- to medium-grained, sub-idioblastic pyrite localized along bedding. **05-37** - 142.81 - 143.62 - Light to medium orange coloured (iron stained) layered carbonates with minor cross-cutting breccia veins. Approximately 1-3% sub-idioblastic to idioblastic, medium-grained pyrite **05-38** - 143.62 - 144.71 - As above, however, interval from 143.81 - 143.92 comprised of quartzitic interval with approximately dirty grey colouration, possibly due to fine-grained galena. Approximately 1-2% fine-grained galena evident along preferred horizons. Thin pyritic veinlet perpendicular to bedding at 144.32 m. **05-39** - 144.71 - 145.20 - Light grey silica dominated succession, trace to minor light orange iron-staining. Approximately 1% very fine-grained galena disseminated over interval, particularly between 144.91 - 145.04 m. **05-40** - 145.20 - 145.46 - Broken interval comprised of opaque white, semi-translucent quartz and coarse-grained (recrystallized) calcite. Approximately 2.0 cm thick vein of light to medium olive green calcite having radiating texture (left in box). Minor galena at end of interval. **05-41** - 145.46 - 145.88 - Predominantly siliciclastic with light grey interval with minor sulphides. **05-42** - 145.88 - 146.12 - Similar to above with cross-cutting quartz and pyrite veinlets perpendicular to bedding. **05-44** - 146.12 - 146.96 - Interlayered (interbedded) thick laminated to very thin bedded quartzitic and calcitic intervals.	**05-40** **05-41** **05-42** **05-44**	145.20 145.46 145.88 146.12	145.46 145.88 146.12 146.96	3.1 5.5 4.0 5.3	14.9 26.0 29.6 4.7	2422.9 4509.4 5402.6 177.6	2362 1165 1569 134
144.71	155.74	145.00 146.00 147.00 148.00 149.00 150.00	33° 20° 33° 24° 22° 37°	**Transition Unit** Transitional unit from calcitic limestone breccia above to siliciclastic interval below. Carbonate intervals weakly iron-stained (light orange) with porous texture. Siliciclastic intervals light grey and generally quartz wacke (possibly silicified?). Fabric at shallow angle to bedding, probably foliation. Note: **Bedding measurements suspect.**							

		152.00 153.00 154.00 155.00	26° 27° 30° 30°	**Structure** Foliation at slightly steeper angle to core axis than bedding, truncates and offsets bedding in carbonate units. Minor parasitic folds noted (mm scale) in core. **Veins** Light grey, semi-translucent quartz veinlets define foliation. Thicker (to 1.6 cm opaque white quartz veins show dislocation and slight rotation across foliation. Interval cross-cut by four thin pyritic veinlets (≤3 mm) at high angle to bedding and foliation (157.18 - 157.36). **Sulphides** Minor sulphides <<1% preferentially localized along bedding, predominantly pyrite, possibly galena as well. Trace to 0.5% galena noted: 144.92 - 145.02, 146.27 - 146.32, 147.71 - 147.75, 149.73 - 149.78, 152.83 - 152.87, 154.29 - 154.33, in thin bedded horizons oriented at shallow angle to core axis.
155.74	230.72	156.00 157.00 158.00 159.00 160.00 161.00 162.00 163.00 164.00 165.00 166.00 167.00 168.00 169.00 170.00 172.00 173.00 174.00 175.00 176.00 177.00 178.00 179.00 180.00 181.00 182.00 184.00 185.00 186.00 187.00 188.00 191.00 192.00 193.00 194.00 195.00 196.00	27° 26° 28° 23° 28° 27° 17° 22° 26° 24° 23° 17° 16° 0° 12° 16° 20° 17° 14° 11° 05° 0-5° 00° 05° 05° 00° 10° 20° 12° 05° 0-5° 24° 15° 0-5° 13° 0-5° 22°	**Light Grey Wacke** Interval consists of light grey wacke with thin alternating beds of quartz wacke and dark grey to green chloritized siltstone. **Veins** Foliation appears to be defined by spaced, light grey, semi-translucent quartz veinlets. A minor proportion of interval (<<1%) comprised of thicker (≤4 cm, typically ≤2 cm), opaque white to light pink calcite with subordinate quartz ± pyrite veins at shallow angle to bedding. Some truncated and offset by bedding parallel slip planes (top to the east). Most extensional in nature (separates bedding with no offset). Coarse-grained calcite and quartz ± medium-grained, idioblastic pyrite to 5%. Minor medium orange iron-staining along some fractures near top of interval. 207.09 - 207.18 - Weakly mineralized quartz vein (2-3 mm thick) at 20° to core axis. Light grey, semi-translucent quartz. 10-15% pyrite, 1-2% honey yellow sphalerite, 0.5% .galena 222.04 - 222.09 - As above, at 18° to core axis, no mineralization. 228.34 - Opaque white quartz veinlet at 30° to core axis contains small aggregate masses of red sphalerite. Approximately 0.5% sphalerite. **Faults** 183.22 - 184.39 - 0.5 - 1.0 cm thick, grey-green gouge zone along bedding from 183.22 - 183.53 with second fault between 183.83 and 184.39 parallel to bedding and core axis at 0°. 2.0 cm thick interval between 184.37 - 184.39 comprised of medium to coarse grit sized fragments in green-grey gouge. Light grey, semi-translucent quartz vein in contact with upper boundary of fault. Vein ≤1.5 cm thick with subordinate white calcite (≤20%), medium to coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic pyrite (5%), honey yellow sphalerite (1-2%) and galena (1%). 195.26 - 195.53 - Approximately 1.5 - 2.0 cm thick bedding parallel, grey-green gouge zone at 15° to core axis. 212.34 - 212.46 - 0.4 to 2.0 cm thick bedding parallel grey-green gouge zone at 13° to core axis. 223.45 - 225.61 - Predominantly broken interval with powdery gouge along bedding on many fragments. 227.14 - 227.88 - As above. 237.42 - 237.80 - Two fault planes parallel to bedding at 14° - 237.51 and 237.70 m. 241.67 - 242.15 - Broken interval with powdery gouge along fracture surfaces parallel to bedding at 0°-5°. 246.77 - 246.87 - Possible thrust fault in fault (ramp-flat trajectory into foliation) at 45° - 16°. 247.47 - 247.66 - Cataclastic crush zone long bedding at 0°-10°. 248.64 - 249.00 - Several bedding parallel glide planes. 255.18 - 255.55 - Broken interval with powdery gouge up to 0.5 cm thick along bedding.

		197.00	00°	**Sulphides**
		198.00	0-5°	227.61 - Minor patches of red sphalerite in light grey wacke interval approximately 2.0 cm thick.
		199.00	00°	Approximately 0.3% sphalerite
		210.21	09°	
		211.00	10°	
		212.00	18°	
		213.00	18°	
		214.00	23°	
		215.00	17°	
		216.00	17°	
		218.00	15°	
		219.00	21°	
		220.00	19°	
		221.00	24°	
		222.00	23°	
		223.00	21°	
		227.00	16°	
		228.00	45°	
		230.00	26°	
230.72	255.41	231.00	14°	**Silty Argillite**
		232.00	22°	Medium to dark grey, thin to thick laminated silty argillite. Laminae range from paper thin to 3 mm thick, minor very thin
		233.00	00°	bedded intervals.
		234.00	33°	
		235.00	20°	**Structure**
		236.00	23°	Bedding contorted with many parasitic fold closures evident, generally open. Foliation axial planar to folds,
		237.00	15°	sub-parallel to bedding. Crenulation oriented at high angle to bedding, foliation and core axis (approximately
		238.00	30°	75° to core axis). Foliation at approximately 5-10° to core axis.
		239.00	00°	
		240.00	0-5°	**Veins**
		241.00	09°	Minor pyritic veinlets at high angle to core axis, oblique to crenulation. Minor cross-cutting opaque white
		242.00	12°	quartz veinlets with ≤30% massive pyrite layers.
		243.00	12°	
		244.00	0-15°	**Sulphides**
		245.00	0-10°	Pyrite between 1-4% as fine disseminated, idioblastic porphyroblasts, and localized along preferred
		246.00	19°	bedding horizons up to 60% by volume over intervals up to 3 mm thick.
		247.00	40°	
		248.00	37°	
		249.00	32°	
		250.00	33°	
		251.00	18°	
		252.00	35°	
		253.00	27°	
		254.00	32°	
		255.00	00°	
255.41				**End of Hole**

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	LYDY - 05 - 02

CLAIM BLOCK CODE:			
NTS:	082F/10E	TRIM Map:	082F057
CLAIM NAME:		LYDY 6	
LOCATION - GRID NAME:			
EASTING:	524704 E	NORTHING:	5492925 N
SECTION:		ELEV:	1882 m
AZIM:	339°	LENGTH:	99.97 m
DIP:	-90°	CASING LEFT?:	No
CORE SIZE:		NQ	
CORE STORAGE:		Cranbrook	

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
15 m	339.41°	-89.3	100 m	213.31°	-87.8°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	13-July-05
COMPLETED:	16-July-05
PURPOSE:	To test stratigraphy,
	structure and mineralization
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	

Drill Hole LYDY - 03 - 02

From	To	Core Angle		Description	Sample	From	To	Mo	Copper	Lead	Zinc
m	m	m	Deg		Number	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
0.00	6.10			Casing							
6.10	40.70	6.10 8.53 11.58 14.63 17.37 21.94 23.77 26.82 28.65 29.72 31.00 32.00 33.00 34.00 35.00 36.00 37.00 38.00 39.00 40.00	72° 31° 23° 21° 34° 36° 42° 40° 00° 23° 10° 00° 00° 00° 11° 12° 18° 05° 13° 27°	**Laminated Siltstone** Alternating light grey, thin laminated to very thin bedded siltstone and medium grey argillaceous siltstone. Interval from 6.10 - 29.72 badly broken into angular fragments and elongate discs. Footage markers placed incorrectly and/or core missing. Cannot match fragments to reassemble core, therefore, bedding measurements taken at footage markers (as placed). **Structure** Foliation variably developed at high angle to bedding. Crenulations at high angle to core axis, therefore horizontal orientation, top to the east. **Alteration** Medium-grained biotite porphyroblasts present in some siltstone beds between 6.10 and 21.94 m, as porphyroblasts up to 2 mm diameter and comprising up to 10-15% of any given bed.							
40.70	99.97	56.00 57.00 58.00 59.00 60.00 61.00 62.00 63.00 64.00 65.00 66.00 67.00 68.00 69.00 70.00 71.00 72.00 73.00 74.00 75.00 76.00 77.00 78.00	36° 13° 08° 11° 14° 05° 06° 05° 10° 10° 18° 00° 16° 16° 02° 09° 00° 10° 00° 00° 24° 33° 24°	**Very Thin Bedded Siltstone** Light grey in colour overall, with thick laminated to very thin bedded siltstones with subordinate dark grey silty argillites to argillaceous siltstone. **Structure** Poorly defined graded beds (?) suggests interval may be overturned. Minor offsets across flat-lying crenulation (high angle to core axis), up to 1 cm, spaced 0.5 - 2.0 cm. **Faults** 56.63 - 57.13 - Approximately 30 cm missing. Broken bedding discs with green-grey gouge between discs. 77.51 - 77.63 - Green-grey gouge zone at high angle to core axis (approximately 75°). **Broken Intervals** 63.00 - 63.50 - Chlorite altered gouge along bedding. 65.51 - 65.67 - Angular fragments and bedding discs with powdery gouge. 70.08 - 70.60 - Similar to 65.51. 72.60 - 72.97 - Similar to 65.51. 73.90 - 73.96 - Similar to 65.51. 76.47 - 76.50 - Similar to 65.51. 91.25 - 92.03 - Similar to 65.51. 95.50 - 95.85 - Similar to 65.51. Many bedding planes have chloritic alteration on surfaces ± powdery gouge - slip planes parallel to bedding							

		79.00 80.00 81.00 82.00 83.00 84.00 85.00 86.00 87.00 88.00 89.00 90.00 91.00 92.00 93.00 94.00 95.00 96.00 97.00 98.00 99.00 99.97	38° 29° 29° 33° 22° 27° 20° 16° 11° 18° 13° 07° 03° 10° 14° 12° 08° 08° 09° 10° 30° 00°	**Veins** 61.62 - 61.69, 64.68 - 64.71, 65.15 - 65.20, 65.37 - 65.39, 87.51 - Dirty white to light grey quartz veins between 1.0 and 6.0 cm thick at high angle to core axis and bedding. Slight deflection of bedding into vein, top to the east, oriented sub-parallel to crenulation. Approximately 5-7% pyrite. **Alteration** Approximately 5-10% fine-grained biotite porphyroblasts over interval, with local horizons up to 25-30%. Development of biotite porphyroblasts more abundant in light grey siltstone intervals where "horsetail" crenulations pass from thick laminated argillaceous siltstone dominated intervals into coarser (and thicker) light grey siltstones. Biotite porphyroblasts increase in abundance downward from approximately 57.00 m, initially as increased abundance along preferred bedding planes (argillaceous siltstone to light grey siltstone). Porphyroblasts distributed throughout strata from approximately 67.90 to base of interval.							
99.97				**End of Hole**							

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	LYDY - 05 - 03

CLAIM BLOCK CODE:			
NTS:	082F/10E	**TRIM Map:**	082F057
CLAIM NAME:		LYDY 14	
LOCATION - GRID NAME:			
EASTING:	524440 E	**NORTHING:**	5492959 N
SECTION:		**ELEV:**	1810 m
AZIM:	276.3°	**LENGTH:**	200.55
DIP:	-50.8°	**CASING LEFT?:**	No
CORE SIZE:		NQ	
CORE STORAGE:		Cranbrook	

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
30 m	276.3°	-50.8°	110 m	277.8°	-49.5°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
200 m	279.4°	-48.4°			

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	16-July-05
COMPLETED:	20-July-05
PURPOSE:	To test stratigraphy, structure and mineralization
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	

Drill Hole LYDY - 05 - 03

From	To	Core Angle		Description	Sample	From	To	Mo	Copper	Lead	Zinc
m	m	m	Deg		Number	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
0.00	24.38			Casing							
24.38	28.32			Overburden							
28.32	118.94	29.00	16°	**Wacke**	**05-44**	40.65	40.92	0.5	12.9	19.7	24
		31.00	27°	Light grey wacke with variable matrix calcite to 0.5%. Very thin bedded wacke with bedding defined by subtle variations in	**05-45**	52.17	52.44	1.4	12.6	12.3	36
		33.00	05°	colour and sediment coarseness, from argillaceous siltstone to wacke.	**05-46**	56.39	56.63	1.5	3.1	6.6	34
		37.00	19°		**05-47**	56.63	56.84	0.9	11.0	5.1	30
		38.00	15-20°	**Structure**	**05-48**	56.84	56.94	0.5	99.6	4.6	81
		39.00	00°	Bedding disrupted, pulled apart with rotation over interval. Bedding deformed with gradual changes in bedding	**05-49**	56.94	57.08	0.4	186.5	3.9	179
		40.00	00°	orientation (locally rapid) due to folding. Foliation moderately, to locally strongly, developed over interval.	**05-50**	57.08	57.30	0.7	123.1	1.8	214
		41.00	05°	Bedding fractured and rotated across foliation. Fractures between bedding fragments infilled with calcite ±							
		42.00	0-5°	quartz. Interval between 83.50 - 105.30 m characterized by deformed, warped and folded bedding, broken							
		43.00	00°	and offset across foliation, cross-cut by calcite ± quartz veinlets. 105.30 - 112.60 - Bedding shows fine							
		45.00	00°	micro-folding (mm - 1.0 cm wavelength). 105.7 - Broad open fold closure							
		46.00	10°								
		47.00	00°	**Faults**							
		48.00	10°	58.72 - 58.90 - Grey-green gouge and clasts to 1 cm diameter between relict intervals of light- to medium							
		49.00	05°	brown altered sediments at 40° to core axis.							
		50.00	05°	59.86 - 59.91 - Crush zone at approximately 34° to core axis.							
		51.00	00°	110.54 - 110.78 - Angular fragments between 0.5 - 8.0 cm in long dimension with powdery gouge on							
		52.00	10°	surfaces.							
		53.00	□00°	110.78 - 111.19 - Sheared / shattered bedding (in situ brecciated appearance).							
		54.00	0-5°	112.72 - 118.26 - Broken interval with several intervals up to 5 cm thick of gouge and fragments suspended							
		55.00	00°	in gouge at approximately 50° to core axis and sub-parallel to core axis. Two relatively intact sections							
		56.00	05°	approximately 22 cm and 13 cm with abundant fine-grained pyrite (to 40%) and very coarse-grained,							
		60.35	22°	idioblastic pyrite to 1.0 cm diameter in vein at 20° to core axis. Clasts on either side of intact segment							
		61.00	25°	include fine-grained pyrite for =6 cm.							
		62.00	11°	118.69 - 118.94 - Interval comprised of angular, flaky fragments in light grey gouge, at 25° to core axis.							
		63.00	26°	121.12 - 121.25 - Cataclastic crush zone along bedding plane in hinge of open fold.							
		64.00	20°	122.50 - 123.86 - Broken interval with sub-rounded fragments from 0.5-8.0 cm in long dimension.							
		65.00	16°	Cataclastic crush zone at least 5.0 cm thick (1 margin recovered)							
		66.00	12°								
		67.00	05°								
		69.00	00°								
		70.00	05°	**Veins**							
		71.00	0-5°	Approximately 10-15% veinlets and veins at moderate to steep angles to core axis (45°-50°) and bedding							
		72.00	05°	(35°). Veins dirty white to light grey with sharp margins, comprised of quartz ± minor calcite. Vein s vary							
		73.00	06°	from straight to deformed (minor component). Some veins appear to be crenulation parallel fracture fill with							
		74.00	03°	minor offset of bedding). Some veins show open space filling texture (open space, coarse crystals) while							
		75.00	05°	others are fine-grained. Minor pyrite in veins, generally <<1% but up to 3% locally. Proportion of veining							
		76.00	15°	decreases below 42 m.							

		77.00 78.00 79.00 81.00 82.00 83.00 84.00 85.00 86.00 87.00 88.00 89.00 90.00 91.00 92.00 93.00 94.00 95.00 96.00 97.00 98.00 99.00 100.00 101.00 102.00 103.00 104.00 105.00 106.00 107.00 108.00 109.00 110.00 112.00 118.00	13° 06° 00° 00° 00° 00° 00° 23° 28° 00° 18° 19° 05° 25° 15° 18° 22° 16° 00° 00° 00° 26° 40° 05° 12° 14° 25° 28° 10° 35° 0-10° 32° 0-60° 11° 42°	Abundance of thin white calcite ± semi-translucent grey quartz veinlets at moderate to high angle to core axis increases down-hole from approximately 71.0 m. Patches of white calcite first appear in bedding at approximately 80 m. Early opaque white calcite veins (to 1.0 cm thick) deformed and fractured. More resistant beds warped and broken with cross-cutting calcite ± quartz veins and veinlets whereas more recessive intervals have little or no cross-cutting veinlets. 105.30 - 112.60 - Marked reduction in abundance of veining. **Alteration** Possible potassic alteration between 56.88 - 60.40 m, comprised of light to medium brown coloured, homogeneous matrix with reddish coloured (hematite-bearing quartz veins and veinlets at high angle to core axis. Bedding not evident, overprinted / destroyed by potassic alteration parallel to foliation. Wispy altered argillaceous material evident in sediments above and below interval. Contact sharp with altered argillaceous wisps extending into adjacent weakly altered sediments. **Sulphides** Pyrrhotite present in altered sediments as patches of aggregate porphyroblasts and as fine-grained, disseminated crystals. Medium- to coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic pyrite present within and/or along margins of altered quartz veins. **Samples (prefixed by 05-03)** **05-44** - 40.65 - 40.92 - Light grey wacke interval with relatively minor quartz veinlets (approximately 5; ≈2 mm thick). Sample taken for comparative purposes relative to "potassic" alteration deeper in hole. Minor pyrite (≈0.5%) localized along bedding horizon. **05-45** - 52.17 - 52.44 - Light grey, very thin laminated to very thin bedded silty argillite to argillaceous siltstone. Argillite shows hint of reddish colouration. Sample taken to assess possible potassic alteration relative to deeper in hole. Undulose bedding. **05-46** - 56.39 - 56.63 - Light grey siltstone and coarse-grained (recrystallized) wacke. Thin argillaceous laminae have reddish brown colour, possible evidence of potassic alteration. Bedding deformed and offset across foliation **05-47** - 56.63 - 56.84 - Relatively homogeneous looking light grey wacke, minor quartz veinlets up to 2 mm thick at high angle to bedding and core axis. Minor wispy argillaceous laminae along bedding show reddish-brown colour. **05-48** - 56.84 - 56.94 - Sharp contact between sediments showing minor evidence of potassic alteration and extensively altered sediments. Contact at 33° to core axis and bedding. Alteration accompanied by marked increase in medium-grained, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic pyrite as individual porphyroblasts to short stringers or small aggregate masses. Matrix brown except where cross-cut by quartz and/or quartz-bearing veinlets / veins. Pyrite appears to be preferentially associated with quartz veins / veinlets, within or along margins. **05-49** - 56.94 - 57.08 - Medium chocolate brown (wet), mottled light to medium brown potassic altered wacke. Weak banding imparted by altered quartz veins with associated medium- to coarse-grained, rounded, sub-idioblastic pyrite. Very fine-grained pyrite as patches of aggregate masses and as fine disseminated porphyroblasts. Difficult to estimate percentage due to fine-grained nature but patches comprise approximately 3-5%. **05-50** - 57.08 - 57.30 - Similar to above.							
118.94	130.00	119.00 120.00 121.00 122.00 123.00 124.00 125.00 126.00	28° 20° 40° 42° 55° 45° 18° 50°	**Quartz Wacke** Light grey, thick laminated to very thin bedded quartz wacke with thin quartzitic horizons.							

		127.00 128.00 129.00 130.00	00° 00° 41° 12°								
130.00	154.80	132.00 138.5 141.6 148.00 151.00 152.00 154.00	47° 28° 35° 12° 15° 29° 25°	**Silty Argillite to Siltstone** Light grey to medium brown, thick laminated to very thin bedded silty argillite to siltstone. Bedding highly deformed, cm scale parasitic folds from broad to open to close, similar to disharmonic in style. Phyllitic texture. Colour maybe due to potassic alteration (development of biotite). **Veins** 131.33 - Dirty white to light grey quartz vein, ≈1.5 cm thick, at 23° to core axis contains 7-10% fine- to medium-grained (to 3 mm) chalcopyrite as discontinuous aggregate masses along vein margin and as strings of grains defined internal bands (multiple vein generation?). 132.75 - Vein at 35° to core axis, ≈1.0 cm thick comprised of intergrown very coarse-grained, idioblastic pyrite resulting in semi-massive appearance. Pyrite comprises 60% of vein, preferentially localized along one vein margin.							
154.80	159.10	156.50 157.70	13° 11°	**Siltstone** Light grey, very thin bedded siltstone. Highly subordinate laminae to wispy layers of light to medium brown argillaceous intervals (potassic alteration?). **Structure** Bedding contorted with numerous parasitic folds with broad open morphology. **Veins** 176.84 - Multiple dirty white to light grey quartz veinlets at moderate to shallow angle to bedding and core axis. Sub-parallel to axial plane of minor parasitic folds. **Faults / Broken Ground** 139.17 - 1 cm gouge zone at 20° to core axis. 150.37 - 0.5 cm gouge zone at 45° to core axis. 155.24 - 156.00 - Bedding parallel slip planes with surface coatings of powdery gouge. 159.18 - 159.38 - Three small faults at moderate angle to bedding (28° to core axis; □ to bedding) with powdery gouge 189.00 - 189.84 - Medium grey with light brown tinge. Shear and crush zone with ≈7.0 cm gouge interval.							
159.10	200.55	162.00 163.00 174.20	22° 05° 30°	**Chloritized Argillite** Thin laminated to very thin bedded silty argillite to argillaceous siltstone with highly subordinate light grey siltstone. Argillaceous content decreases slightly between 191.72 - 197.50 m. **Structure** Bedding contorted into numerous parasitic folds with wavelength of 20 - 50 cm. Bedding deformed by moderately well developed foliation resulting in truncated and slightly rotated beds. Offsets up to 2.0 cm. **Veins** Thin, dirty white to light grey calcite ± quartz veins as discontinuous to continuous stringers along bedding and as cross-cutting veinlets sub-parallel to parallel to foliation.							

				Alteration Argillaceous intervals dark grey-green, possibly due to extensive chloritization of fine-grained material. Brownish tinge to interval may indicate fine-grained potassic altered sediments subsequently chloritized. **Sulphides** Coarse to very coarse-grained, idioblastic pyrite disseminated throughout interval, up to 1.5 cm diameter but <<1%. 161.92 - 162.04 - 1.5 cm thin quartz vein at 22° to core axis with approximately 3% coarse chalcopyrite and 1-2% pyrite crystals.							
200.55				**End of Hole**							

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	LYDY - 05 - 04

CLAIM BLOCK CODE:			
NTS:	082F/10E	**TRIM Map:**	082F057
CLAIM NAME:	LYDY 2		
LOCATION - GRID NAME:			
EASTING:	525081 E	**NORTHING:**	5493388 N
SECTION:		**ELEV:**	1880 m
AZIM:	150.6°	**LENGTH:**	151.78
DIP:	-52°	**CASING LEFT?:**	No
CORE SIZE:		**NQ**	
CORE STORAGE:	Cranbrook		

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
10 m	150.6°	-52°	150 m	158.5°	-54.3°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	20-July-05
COMPLETED:	22-July-05
PURPOSE:	To test stratigraphy, structure and mineralization
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	

Drill Hole LYDY - 05 - 04

From	To	Core Angle		Description	Sample	From	To	Mo	Copper	Lead	Zinc
m	m	m	Deg		Number	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
0.00	3.05			Casing							
3.05	16.68	6.00	51°	**Siltstone to Wacke**							
		7.00	48°	Light grey, thick laminated to thin bedded (0.4 - 28 cm, avg. 1-3 cm), variably iron-stained intervals from minor argillaceous							
		8.00	44°	intervals to wacke. Beds generally vary between siltstone and wacke. With increasing grain size is transition from light							
		9.00	50°	grey to dirty white colour.							
		10.00	43°								
		11.00	50°	**Faults**							
		12.00	45°	8.37 - 8.65 - Angular shards at end of drill run (at 8.53 m). Iron-stained fractures in 36 cm thick wacke							
		13.00	59°	succession, bounding moderately iron-stained siltstone.							
		14.00	60°	12.18 - 12.65 - Cataclastic crush zone with several gouge zones and intervals comprised of grit sized							
		15.00	57°	fragments and angular shards. Interval weakly to, locally, moderately iron-stained. Approximately 10 cm							
		16.00	50°	missing from interval between 11.58 - 14.63, probably located here.							
16.68	48.12	17.00	50°	**Siltstone to Wacke.**	05-51	6.47	6.67	0.7	8.9	20.4	58
		18.00	50°	Similar to previous interval but less iron-stained overall. Iron-staining becomes less pronounced over shorter intervals	05-52	8.44	8.90	0.7	5.1	30.9	34
		19.00	44°	down-hole. Slightly enigmatic in that: 1) bedding is weakly defined and may be banding rather than bedding, 2) the light	05-53	10.36	10.53	2.1	29.2	25.2	230
				yellow to dirty white spots appear to be homogeneously distributed (disseminated) when present and probably represent an	05-54	13.18	13.43	0.6	5.1	7.3	99
				alteration feature (porphyroblasts) or a weak porphyritic texture (phenocrysts).	05-55	13.43	13.96	1.3	9.3	17.5	153
					05-56	19.40	19.78	1.4	10.3	50.2	118
		20.00	52°		05-57	21.07	21.28	0.4	24.2	291.5	301
		21.00	51°	**Faults**	05-58	36.17	36.48	0.3	29.5	37.7	49
		22.00	47°	22.07 - 23.80 - Upper 17 cm comprised of angular shards and partial disc fragments to 4 cm in long	05-59	37.98	38.22	0.4	3.7	4.7	47
		24.00	48°	dimension with minor gouge on some surfaces. Core fragments between 22.30 - 22.87 do not fit together.	05-60	39.76	40.10	0.1	20.7	8.6	146
		25.00	46°	Interval from 23.50 - 23.80 is a cataclastic crush zone with angular fragments fro 0.4 - 5.0 cm in long	05-61	40.77	40.86	0.3	6.1	2.7	64
		26.00	60°	dimension with subordinate powdery gouge. Approximately 30 cm missing from interval - gouge washed	05-62	40.86	41.45	0.2	15.3	8.3	79
		27.00	51°	away by drilling? Lower cataclastic contact at 60° with a thin crush / gouge zone 0.5 cm thick at 20° to	05-63	41.45	42.06	0.2	6.6	7.0	43
		28.00	58°	core axis. Fracture surfaces and fault fragments	05-64	43.61	44.08	0.6	26.6	7.0	49
		29.00	45°	26.30 - 26.90 - Heavily iron-stained and Mn-stained fracture surface sub-parallel and at high angle to	05-65	44.08	44.44	0.2	18.1	5.1	44
		30.00	55°	bedding. Cataclastic fault zone at approximately 05° to core axis and approximately perpendicular to	05-66	44.44	44.74	<0.1	9.5	5.3	45
		31.00	59°	bedding, flares from 0.4 cm at approximately 26.60 to 2.0 cm thick at 26.82 m.	05-67	44.74	45.06	0.9	223.4	11.9	294
		32.00	58°	27.57 - 27.63 - Two thin gouge zones at 33° and 76° to core axis.	05-68	45.83	46.27	0.2	38.9	3.0	38
		33.00	53°	28.89 - 29.15 - Two cataclastic crush zones at top and bottom of interval with 10 cm of intact core	05-69	46.43	46.74	0.8	8.2	14.0	48
		34.00	56°	between. Fragment surfaces moderately to heavily iron-stained. Failure surface at high angle to bedding.	05-70	46.74	46.79	39.6	6.5	454.1	76
		35.00	63°	29.61 - 29.78 - Crush zones along bedding, one 2.5 cm thick and the other comprising a gouge zone.	05-71	46.79	47.09	0.7	34.4	20.9	55
		36.00	54°	30.63 - 30.84 - Two thin powdery gouge zones (≤2 mm thick) parallel to bedding, with broken interval at							
		37.00	60°	base of interval.							
		38.00	56°	31.04 - 34.76 - Largely broken interval with bedding parallel crush to fault zones at 32 m (0.3 - 1.0 cm thick							
		39.00	56°	at 35° to core axis), 34.04 m (0.1 cm thick at 56° to core axis) and 34.76 (5.0 cm thick at 50° to core axis).							
		40.00	53°	Fault at 40° to core axis and high angle to bedding at 33.41 m. Platy to angular shards between 34.35 -							
		41.00	60°	34.45 with two thin fault zones (≤0.4 cm thick) at approximately 50° to core axis. Broken interval between							
		42.00	56°	33.54 - 34.77 m.							
		43.00	54°	48.06 - 48.12 - Cataclastic interval with incipient failure, not gouge or fault plane evident but network of							
		44.00	54°	fractures over interval.							
		45.00	62°	49.75 - Fault plane flares from 0.3 - 2.0 cm over width of core at 38° to core axis. Gouge deep orange							
		46.00	53°	brown.							

47.00	55°	49.97 - 50.03 - 4.0 cm block of core bounded by two thin fault planes.
48.00	65°	51.56 - 51.60 - Mn-stained fracture surfaces on large broken fragments above 0.2 cm thick pale grey to buff coloured powdery gouge zone at 57° to core axis.

52.24 - 1.0 cm thick beige to light brown coloured gouge zone with abrupt margins at 48° to core axis.

52.27 - 52.33 - Broken interval with another gouge zone similar to above.

56.32 - 56.45 - Broken interval comprised of partial core discs with powdery gouge on surfaces.

58.07 - 58.12 - Sheared sulphide-bearing quartz vein, 4 mm quartz at upper contact, 1.0 cm at base. Core dark orange-brown with pristine looking pyrite inclusions.

59.39 - 60.05 - Powdery gouge zone at 40° at upper contact. Broken rock to approximately 57.70 m. Coarse angular cobbles and disc fragments over lower 35 cm, with powdery gouge on most surfaces

61.80 - 62.13 - Cataclastic crush zone with upper contact at approximately 50°. At least three failure zones up to 1.5 cm thick with sheared / fractured rock between. Gradational lower contact over approximately 10 cm into intact rock.

62.43 - 63.54 - Approximately 97 cm of broken rock with moderately iron-stained surfaces above angular shards with moderately iron-stained surfaces. Shattered / sheared quartz vein ≤1.5 cm thick at base of interval with sheared cataclasite on either side of 40° to core axis.

68.17 - 68.50 - Broken core at top and bottom of interval with 2 mm thick gouge zone at 25° to core axis.

72.69 - 72.77 - Broken interval with angular shards

74.21 - 74.39 - Broken interval with angular shards

74.77 - 1.5 cm thick zone with angular grit and shards suspended in light grey powdery gouge matrix.

76.36 - 76.40 - Broken interval with angular shards

76.62 - 76.70 - 2.0 cm thick cataclastic crush zone at 35° to core axis.

77.61 - 78.08 - Rock split sub-parallel to core axis with powdery gouge along surfaces.

79.47 - 79.52 - Angular platy discs and shards with powdery gouge at 58° to core axis.

81.53 - 81.62 - As above, lower contact covered with powdery gouge at 58° to core axis.

88.24 - 88.96 - Thin fault at top of interval, 0.5 cm thick at 65° to core axis. Increased shear and fracturing evident to 88.69 m, where a 13 cm thick interval of shattered rock, grit and shards is suspended in a light grey-green matrix. Approximately 25% sulphides (pyrite) evident in upper 6 cm of gouge interval.

Alteration

Approximately 15% of upper 15 m consists of "vuggy" looking wacke in which "vugs" are fine-grained in size and iron-stained, comprising approximately 30-35% of such intervals. Probably represent oxidized sulphide-bearing intervals. Fine-grained intervals variably iron-stained, from light to medium orange with sharp boundaries controlled by bedding. Iron-staining increases over interval from weak to strong over basal 0.50 m, with surfaces medium to dark orange.

Sulphides

Variably oxidized thin pyritic veinlets, from apparently pristine to completely oxidized (in whole or as segments of veinlets), at moderate to high angle to bedding.

Sulphide (pyrite) vein between 34.63 - 34.76 heavily oxidized.

Samples (prefixed by 05-04)

05-51 - 6.47 - 6.67 - Spotted, light grey wacke. Metallic, silvery yellow, idioblastic, cubic mineral, not pyrite (brassy yellow, possibly marcasite?) as both disseminations (to 2 mm diameter) and as thin veinlet at 47° to core axis (1 mm thick). Spotted appearance due to light yellow-white oval to cubic, spongy looking "vugs" up to 0.5 cm diameter comprising up to 30% by volume, probably represent relict minerals (silica?) after sulphides dissolved.

05-52 - 8.44 - 8.90 - Light grey to dirty white wacke to quartz wacke with "vuggy" appearance similar to 51 but not as iron-stained and smaller (≤1 mm).

05-53 - 10.36 - 10.53 - Similar to above with medium to dark orange iron-stained "vugs". Thin sulphide veinlet up to 2 mm thick at 20° to core axis at 10.38 m, moderate angle to bedding.

05-54 - 13.18 - 13.43 - Light to medium grey wacke with bedding parallel medium brown patches of fine-grained, weathered, sulphide-bearing vugs, comprising approximately 40% of interval.

				05-55 - 13.43 - 13.96 - Interval comprised of both weathered "vugs" (13.43 - 13.83 m) and brown weathering patches (13.83 0 13.96 m) as described above with three thin strongly oxidized sulphide veinlets at 27° and 57° to core axis, discontinuous and ≤1 mm thick. **05-56** - 19.40 - 19.78 - Light grey to dirty white wacke to quartz wacke with both unstained and heavily iron-stained, apparently as the result of an oxidation front controlled by fractures. "Vugs" appear to be bedding concordant. Upper 7 cm has dark chocolate brown iron-staining along fractures and in "vugs". Thin 2 mm thick veinlet at 19.68 (at 23° to core axis) has medium-grained sulphides as previously described (possible marcasite?). **05-57** - 21.07 - 21.28 - Approximately 0.8 cm thick semi-massive vein of silvery yellow sulphide (70-80%) with dirty white to light grey quartz. Contacts sharp, vein at 15° to core axis, high angle to bedding. Approximately 5-7% fine-grained, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic sulphides over interval. **05-58** - 36.17 - 36.48 - Thin laminated to very thin bedded siltstone interval cross-cut by two thin (≤2 mm) sulphide-bearing quartz veins and 1 thicker vein. Thick vein and 1 thin veinlet at approximately 20° to core axis, while other thin vein at 30° to core axis, high angle to above veins. Vein consists of 30-50% medium-grained pyrite (marcasite?) and 50-70% light grey quartz. **05-59** - 37.98 - 38.22 - Siltstone cross-cut by semi-translucent grey quartz vein ≤0.5 cm thick with medium-grained, sub-idioblastic pyrite (marcasite?) at 35° to core axis and high angle to bedding. Two thin pyritic veinlets sub-parallel to bedding, one ≤2 mm thick and the second ≤4 mm with prominent iron-staining in adjacent host rock. Pyrite (marcasite?) comprises up to 60-70% of vein. **05-60** -39.76 - 40.10 - Siltstone with oxidized vein up to 1.5 cm thick with up to 35% medium-orange, Xenoblastic oxidized sulphides (?). **05-61** - 40.77 - 40.86 - Intervals contain sulphide-bearing quartz veins and thin sulphide veinlets. Quartz veinlets up to 4 mm thick and consist of ≤35% pyrite (marcasite?) as discrete grains or small aggregate masses. Pyritic (?) veinlets up to 2 mm thick, cross-cut one another and cross-cut by quartz ± sulphide vein, and have prominent iron-staining in adjacent sediments (≤ width of causative vein). **05-62** - 40.86 - 41.45 - As above. **05-63** - 41.45 - 42.06 - As above. **05-64** - 43.61 - 44.08 - As above. **05-65** - 44.08 - 44.44 - As above. **05-66** - 44.44 - 44.74 - As above. **05-67** - 44.74 - 45.06 - Brownish patches comprised of individual, very fine-grained reddish-brown, strongly to extensively altered sulphides. **05-68** - 45.83 - 46.27 - Two sulphide veinlets ≤2 mm thick with iron-stained margins and 2 thin quartz + sulphide veinlets. **05-69** - 46.43 - 46.74 - Two quartz + *sulphide veins (2 mm and 1.0 cm) in upper third of interval.* **05-70** - 46.74 - 46.79 - Thicker quartz + sulphide vein ≤4 cm thick at 55° to core axis. Vein consists of semi-translucent to semi-opaque light grey to dirty white quartz with core of weathered pyrite. No iron staining associated with missing sulphides (flushed by drilling - friable?). **05-71** - 46.79 - 47.09 - Underlying siltstone below vein.							
48.12	113.41	49.00 50.00 54.10 55.00 56.00 57.00 58.00 59.00 61.00 65.00 66.00	65° 70° 64° 66° 70° 60° 68° 63° 60° 55° 60°	**Banded (Bedded) Siltstone** Rock has banded, possibly bedded texture comprised of very thin beds(?), variably oxidized and iron-stained. Iron-staining extends outward from fractures. **Faults** 90.28 - 90.50 - Broken interval with angular shards and fragments up to 4.0 cm in long dimension. Heavily iron-stained fracture surfaces. 91.17 - 91.20 - Broken interval with angular shards and fragments up to 3.0 cm in long dimension. Minor powdery gouge on surfaces and iron-stained surfaces and fractures extending into host rock. 92.55 - 92.60 - Broken interval comprised of angular shards and fragments with powdery gouge at approximately 35° to core axis.	**05-72**	54.86	54.97	13.2	5.7	671.9	2645

		67.00 68.00 69.00 70.00 71.00 72.00 74.00 79.00 81.00 82.00 83.00 84.00 85.00 86.00 87.00 88.00 91.00 92.00 93.00 94.00 95.00 96.00 97.00 98.00 99.00 101.00 102.00 103.00 104.00 107.00 109.00 110.00 111.00 112.00	58° 63° 60° 55° 63° 58° 49° 50° 56° 55° 64° 57° 58° 58° 68° 64° 69° 64° 55° 70° 60° 55° 53° 68° 66° 60° 65° 63° 67° 68° 66° 63° 58° 63°	105.19 - 106.10 - Broken interval with several, variably preserved fault zones, from 2.0 cm thick crush zone at 32° to core axis to powdery gouge on broken fragments. Crush zone contains approximately 25% xenoblastic (to sub-idioblastic) pyrite with dirty white quartz fragments, crush zone localized along quartz + pyrite vein? 108.02 - 108.15 - Broken intervals as previously described. Powdery gouge on surface at 45° to core axis. 109.21 - 109.26 - Broken interval to coarse crush zone (incipient failure) *109.69 - 109.87 - As above.* **Alteration** Spotting evident throughout interval from 0-40% which may represent alteration (porphyroblasts) or phenocrysts (fine grained intrusive into host sediments). Very fine-grained, idioblastic to sub-idioblastic magnetite disseminated throughout interval, ranging between 1-3%. Dark green chloritic alteration evident along some fracture surfaces gradually increasing in proportion from approximately 104.0 m down-hole, initially along faults and fractures and extending outward into immediately adjacent rock. 89.30 - 90.30 - Approximately 5-10% fine, black, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic magnetite disseminated throughout matrix. **Sulphides** Sulphides present as fine disseminations, as both oxidized and relatively pristine, fine-grained disseminated crystals. Minor quartz and sulphide veins and pyritic veinlets as previously described. Minor disseminated pyrite; rare to trace, thin pyritic veinlets (≤1 mm) and quartz + pyrite veins. 102.50 - 3 cm thick quartz + pyrite vein at 60° to core axis. Semi-massive fine to medium-grained **Samples** **05-72** - 54.86 - 54.97 - Approximately 4.0 cm thick coarse-grained quartz vein at 50° to core axis. Vein has sharp planar *margins with coarse-grained* quartz with *space filling texture.* Approximately 15% pyrite as sub-idioblastic, very coarse-grained crystals and aggregate masses. Approximately 1-2% elongate bladed, black, sub-metallic crystals, possible wolframite?.							
113.41	134.41	115.17 115.80 118.26 121.00 122.00 123.00 124.50 134.00	63° 68° 50° 72° 64° 70° 38° 42°	**Faulted Sediments.** Strata appears to be identical to preceding interval but proportion of broken rock ± fault gouge / crush zones increases rapidly down-hole. Approximately 30-50% of interval to approximately 123 m, and 50-60% of interval to approximately 126 m comprised of broken ground with powdery gouge on surfaces and/or fault / crush zones. **Faults / Broken Ground** 128.55 - 131.50 - Major fault with fine cataclastic material from 130.14 - 131.50 and broken shards and fragments above and below over remainder of interval. **Alteration** Extent of chloritic alteration increases rapidly down-hole with most surfaces (bedding, fracture and/or fault) chloritized. Argillaceous intervals have medium to dark green tinge or colour due to alteration. Pristine-looking magnetite evident throughout interval. **Samples**	**05-73** **05-74** **05-75** **05-76**	130.12 130.35 130.73 131.21	130.35 130.73 131.21 131.50	0.7 0.4 0.4 0.6	4.7 2.2 1.0 5.8	11.2 4.0 4.8 7.1	49 57 52 55

				05-73 - 130.12 - 130.35 - Powdery gouge to coarse sand sized cataclastic fragments in upper portion of fault zone having charcoal grey to black, fine-grained, milled sulphides. **05-74** - 130.35 - 130.73 - Dirty grey fault material (as above) with wisps of black (milled) sulphides. **05-75** - 130.73 - 131.21 - Dirty cream to beige coloured interval, minor sulphides. **05-76** - 131.21 - 131.50 - Base of fault zone dominated by charcoal grey to black colour over interval (except lower 7.0 cm)							
134.41	151.78	135.00 136.00 137.00 138.00 *139.00* 140.00 141.00 142.00 143.00 145.00 146.00 147.00 148.00 149.00 *150.00* 151.00	56° 27° 50° 56° 62° 66° 55° 49° 60° 60° 60° 56° 54° 60° 56° 46°	**Siltstones** Light grey, thick laminated to very thin bedded siltstones with argillaceous (silty argillite) and quartzitic (wacke) intervals. ***Faults / Broken Ground*** 134.41 - 135.49 - Moderately broken interval with powdery gouge on broken surfaces, warped bedding, fractured intervals and ≤8.0 cm thick incipient failure (crush) zones. Argillaceous intervals chloritized, dark green colour on fracture and bedding surfaces. 141.97 - 141.99 - Broken intervals with chloritic surfaces covered with powdery gouge parallel to bedding. 142.90- 143.02 - As above (except chloritic surfaces). 143.63 - 143.71 - Annealed crush zone with medium grey network (milled sulphides?) and quartz vein fragment with 40-50% very fine-grained pyrite. **Veins** *149.19 - 149.48 - Approximately 20 cm thick quartz vein with thin (≤2 mm), rich medium green margins and* medium green, rounded chloritic inclusions to 4 mm diameter and ≤5% medium to very coarse-grained (≤6 mm diameter), sub-idioblastic to idioblastic pyrite at 25° to core axis. **Alteration** Medium green porphyroblasts (chloritized biotite?) and 1-3% very fine-grained, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic magnetite. **Samples** **05-77** - 135.50 - 135.69 - Semi-massive vein comprised of 60-70% very fine-grained pyrite and dirty white to light grey quartz at approximately 20° to core axis, truncated by 3.0 cm white to dirty white quartz vein at approximately 60° to core axis. Vein consists of approximately 15 to 20% medium to very coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic pyrite comprising ≤1.0 cm margins to vein, margins with host sediments diffuse. Several very thin sulphide veinlets (≤0.5 cm) cross-cut interval at approximately 85° to core axis. Minor chalcopyrite noted in semi-massive sulphide and quartz vein. Interval tinged light green due to development of malachite. **05-78** - 135.69 - 135.99 - Bottom third of quartz + pyrite vein truncating interval above with ≥4 pyritic bands at 55° (≤2 mm) and 85° (≤5 mm) with very fine-grained matrix sulphides. **05-79** - 135.98 - 136.23 - Semi-massive, malachite green tinged interval at 31° to core axis. Basal 7-8 cm comprised predominantly of dirty white to light grey quartz vein. **05-80** - 136.23 - 136.54 - Light grey siltstone with trace to minor disseminated sulphides in matrix. One pyrite + quartz vein ≤0.5 cm thick at 65° to core axis. **05-81** - 149.17 - 149.47 - Dirty white to light grey, coarse-grained quartz vein at approximately 5-7% rounded chloritic inclusions to 5 mm and approximately 3-5% medium to very coarse-grained idioblastic pyrite.	**05-77** **05-78** **05-79** **05-80** **05-81**	**135.50** 135.69 135.98 136.23 149.17	**135.69** 135.98 136.23 136.54 149.47	**2.3** 1.3 1.4 1.5 0.3	**3523.8** 262.9 579.5 58.1 4.2	**25.4** 5.5 11.5 5.1 6.4	**22** 33 35 38 27
151.78				**End of Hole**							

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	LYDY - 05 - 05

CLAIM BLOCK CODE:			
NTS:	082F/10E	**TRIM Map:**	082F057
CLAIM NAME:	LYDY 2		
LOCATION - GRID NAME:			
EASTING:	525081 E	**NORTHING:**	5493388 N
SECTION:		**ELEV:**	1880 m
AZIM:	150.4°	**LENGTH:**	92.96
DIP:	-64.9°	**CASING LEFT?:**	No
CORE SIZE:		**NQ**	
CORE STORAGE:		Cranbrook	

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
10 m	150.4°	-64.9°	90 m	153.0°	-65.7°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	23-July-05
COMPLETED:	24-July-05
PURPOSE: To	test stratigraphy,
structure and	mineralization
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	

Drill Hole LYDY - 05 - 05

From	To	Core Angle		Description	Sample	From	To	Mo	Copper	Lead	Zinc
m	m	m	Deg		Number	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
0.00	1.83			**Casing**							
1.83	69.25	4.00	71°	**Siltstone**	**05-82**	5.08	5.36	0.5	4.5	106.0	80
		6.30	70°	Thick laminated to very thin bedded (0.1 - 9.0 cm thick, average 1-2 cm), light grey silty argillite to wacke, generally	**05-83**	10.94	11.52	0.3	13.2	6.8	154
		8.00	66°	argillaceous siltstone to siltstone.	**05-84**	16.11	16.54	2.2	24.1	58.9	232
		9.00	65°		**05-85**	26.66	26.82	0.2	3.9	8.6	609
		10.00	55°	**Structure**	**05-86**	39.97	40.51	0.5	62.3	11.0	168
		11.00	65°	Foliation variably developed in more argillaceous intervals, locally disrupts bedding (truncated and offset).							
		12.00	65°								
		13.00	65°	**Faults / Broken Ground**							
		14.00	70°	7.20 - 7.67 - Broken interval with large, platy angular cobble-sized fragments, moderately to heavily iron-							
		15.00	68°	stained with cataclastic crush zone ≤2 cm thick at top of interval.							
		16.00	65°	10.41 - 10.58 - Moderately heavily iron-stained interval of broken, angular cobble-sized fragments.							
		17.00	66°	13.23 - 13.85 - Weakly iron-stained interval with grid-like pattern controlled by thin veinlets (preventing							
		18.00	56°	oxidation). Interval progressively broken over 15-20 cm toward centre of interval. Fractures moderately to							
		19.00	63°	heavily iron-stained.							
		20.50	63°	16.10- 17.31 - Interval progressively broken toward centre, initially along iron-stained fractures sub-parallel							
		21.00	64°	to core axis. Again, base of interval has grid-like iron-staining controlled by thin veinlets. Possible iron-							
		22.00	59°	stained quartz annealed shear between 17.06 - 17.08 at 60° to core axis.							
		23.00	68°	19.97 - 20.37 - Weakly iron-stained quartz annealed cataclastic interval at top of interval, between 19.97 -							
		24.00	72°	20.00 at 55° to core axis. Underlying interval broken with moderately to heavily iron-stained surfaces							
		25.00	71°	24.93 - 25.37 - Broken interval with possible slip surface at base.							
		27.00	65°	29.40 - 29.87 - Heavily iron-stained fractures and surfaces in broken interval.							
		28.00	67°	30.34 - 30.48 - Sulphide-bearing cataclastic crush zone with multiple (approximately 4) planes of failure at							
		29.00	76°	42° to core axis.							
		30.00	67°	34.77 - 34.82 - Weakly to moderately iron-stained interval with Mn speckled surface.							
		31.00	70°	35.05 - Thin fault zone (≤0.5 cm) at 24° to core axis comprised of powdery gouge.							
		32.00	76°	43.61 - 44.03 - Moderately to heavily iron- and Mn-stained surfaces in broken interval. Possible powdery							
		33.00	64°	gouge along fracture surface at shallow angle to bedding.							
		34.00	67°	46.00 - 46.03 - Fine to medium cobble sized, angular shards and fragments suspended in dirty yellow-light							
		35.00	68°	*orange gouge.*							
		37.00	62°	47.20 - Bedding parallel fault plane ≤3 mm thick at 63° to core axis.							
		39.00	67°	47.31 - 47.73 - Broken interval with moderate to heavy iron-staining on fracture surfaces.							
		40.00	65°	52.97 - 53.03 - As above, moderately iron-stained.							
		42.00	60°	55.93 - 56.26 - Faulted crush zone comprised of fine grit to fine cobble size flakes, shards and fragments in							
		43.00	70°	upper 5 cm with fragment size increasing to base of interval.							
		45.00	76°	62.10 - 62.27 - Broken interval with powdery gouge on surfaces.							
		48.00	67°	66.72 - Incipient failure zone at 60° to core axis, ≤1.5 cm thick.							
		49.00	78°								
		50.00	68°	**Alteration**							
		51.00	72°	Iron-staining variably developed, from weak to moderate iron-staining localized adjacent to fractures,							
		52.00	62°	moderately to heavily iron-stained fracture surfaces and pitted ('vuggy") intervals with open spaces							
		53.00	67°	(weathered sulphides?). Pitted intervals tend to be coarser grained intervals (siltstone to wacke) with							
		54.00	70°	light yellow spotting where not weathered (oxidized).							
		55.00	67°								
		57.00	57°	**Sulphides**							

		58.00 59.00 60.00 61.00 63.00 64.00 65.00 66.00 67.00 68.00	60° 62° 70° 67° 67° 59° 64° 63° 54° 65°	Minor sulphides (pyrite) evident over interval as fine- to medium-grained disseminated porphyroblasts. Minor, thin pyritic veinlets and quartz + pyrite veins over interval, as previously described. **Samples (prefixed by 05-05)** **05-82** - 5.08 - 5.36 - Light grey to dirty white to dirty yellow, speckled wacke. Interval takes on pitted ("vuggy") appearance toward top as vugs weathered and iron-stained. Approximately 1-2% sub-idioblastic, medium grained pyrite. **05-83** - 10.94 - 11.52 - Interval characterized by up to 25-30% brown patches to 3 mm in long dimension comprised of weathered aggregate masses of oxidized, fine-grained sulphides. One thin (≤0.5 mm) pyritic veinlet at high angle to core axis (70°). **05-84** - 16.11 - 16.54 - Approximately 5-20% pitted "vugs" over interval, coarser and more abundant at base of interval and fine, with decreased abundance, upward. Pits and cross-cutting veinlets medium orange to dark orange-brown. Fine to medium-grained, sub-idioblastic pyrite comprises approximately 1% of interval. **05-85** - 26.66 - 26.82 - Approximately 20-25% dirty white to light yellow speckled siltstone to wacke. Interval becomes oxidized (weathered) upward. Thin pyritic veinlet (≤3 mm) at high angle to core axis. **05-86** - 39.97 - 40.51 - Light grey siltstone with two thin (≤5.0 cm) oxidized pitted intervals at top of interval. Several thin pyritic veinlets (≤1 mm) and quartz + pyritic veinlets at high angle to core axis. Weakly iron-stained in bands.							
69.25	92.96	73.00 74.00 75.00 76.50 78.00 79.00 80.00 81.00 82.00 85.00 87.00 88.00 90.00 91.00	75° 70° 73° 61° 73° 70° 71° 70° 61° 62° 70° 60° 63° 64°	**Faulted Siltstone** **Faults / Broken Ground** "Contact" picked where proportion of broken and faulted rock begins to steadily increase significantly. Intact fault zones evident at approximately 82.66 - 82.69 and 82.75 - 82.76 at approximately 60° to core axis. Basal 1.6 m of hole faulted, hole ends in fault. Interval from 69.25 - approximately 72.00 variably iron-stained, from weak in intact core to moderate at vein margins to moderate to strong in broken interval from approximately 71.65 - 72.00 m. **Alteration** Chlorite spotting evident in host rock and on fracture / fault surfaces. Magnetite first evident as very fine to fine-grained, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic crystals disseminated through matrix (≤3%). **Sulphides** Minor thin pyritic and quartz + pyrite veins at high angle to core axis (as previously described).							
92.96				**End of Hole**							

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	LYDY - 05 - 06

CLAIM BLOCK CODE:			
NTS:	082F/10E	**TRIM Map:**	082F057
CLAIM NAME:		LYDY 14	
LOCATION - GRID NAME:			
EASTING:	524183 E	**NORTHING:**	5493005 N
SECTION:		**ELEV:**	1880 m
AZIM:	77.8°	**LENGTH:**	365 m
DIP:	-54.1°	**CASING LEFT?:**	No
CORE SIZE:		**NQ**	
CORE STORAGE:		Cranbrook	

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
40 m	77.8°	-54.1°	185 m	83.1°	-48.7°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
275 m	86.5°	-45.3°	365 m	89.9°	-41.8°

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	24-July-05
COMPLETED:	02-Aug-05
PURPOSE:	**To** test stratigraphy, structure and mineralization
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	

Drill Hole LYDY - 05 - 06

From	To	Core Angle		Description	Sample	From	To	Mo	Copper	Lead	Zinc
m	m	m	Deg		Number	m	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
0.00	9.14			**Casing**							
9.14	26.21	29.02		**Overburden** **Samples (prefixed by 05-06)** **05-87** - 28.81 - 28.97 - Approximately 20-25% medium- to coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic pyrite in dirty white wacke.	**05-87**	28.81	28.97	2.2	75.4	67.5	21
26.21	29.02	26.40 27.00 28.00 29.00	36° 70° 68° 70°	**Wacke** Dirty white to cream coloured wacke, faint bedding evident. **Veins** Cross-cutting and bedding parallel quartz veinlets present comprising up to 15% of interval. **Sulphides** Interval of medium- to coarse-grained pyrite comprising up to 30% of interval between 28.80 - 28.97							
29.02	31.51	30.00 31.00	78° 70°	**Black Biotite Schist.** Gradational upper contact over 18 cm into argillite, thick laminated to very thin bedded (average 3-6 mm) with thin coarse-grained intervals of argillaceous to wacke between 2 mm - 11 cm. Thin layers may represent metamorphic segregation into biotitite and quartzose bands. Basal 20 cm grades gradually back into white to cream coloured wacke. Minor coarse-grained, idioblastic pyrite to 0.5 cm diameter (cubic to rectangular). **Structure** Foliation weakly to moderately well developed as coarse spaced crenulations to small parasitic folds. **Faults** 31.04 - Powdery gouge to crush zone =4 mm thick at 45° to core axis.							
31.51	47.02	32.00 36.00 37.00 38.00 39.00 40.00 43.00 44.00 45.00 46.00 47.00	74° 60° 67° 76° 76° 88° 68° 82° 60° 85° 60°	**Wacke** Thick laminated to very thin bedded, dirty white to cream-coloured wacke as previously described. Varies from fine- to coarse-grained sand with variable argillaceous content, with wispy bands up to 0.5 cm thick. Slightly more argillaceous between 37.0 and base of interval, with argillaceous content gradually increasing, as both argillite content in coarse-grained intervals and as an increasing proportion and thickness of argillaceous siltstone to thin argillite bands. **Alteration** Argillite generally chloritized.							

47.02	58.41	48.00 49.00 50.00 51.00 52.00 54.00 55.00 56.00 57.00 58.00	85° 55° 63° 80° 78° 70° 78° 78° 73° 70°	**Alternating Siltstone and Argillite** Distinctive zebra striped sequence from 47.02 - 52.20 m, comprised of alternating thin laminated to very thin bedded, dirty white to cream coloured siltstone to wacke and charcoal grey to black argillite to biotite schist. Possible graded bedding suggests hole is upside down (i.e. drilling stratigraphically upward). **Alteration** Biotitic intervals undergo transition from black / brown to medium grey-brown to medium reddish brown (alteration?). Interval from approximately 52.70 to base of interval characterized by medium reddish brown biotite with interval from 52.20 to 52.70 representing a transition. **Sulphides** Minor medium-grained, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic pyrite as rare to minor single crystals disseminated in matrix and in association with quartz veins (#80%) over #3 mm. Minor pyrrhotite present as patches of very fine-grained aggregate masses. **Samples** **05-91** - 36.85 - 37.03 - Dirty white wacke with cross-cutting quartz veinlets. Selected for comparative purposes (heavy core box). **05-88** - 48.48 - 48.75 - Charcoal grey to black biotitic schist interval to evaluate chemistry underlying transition from grey-black to reddish brown **05-89** - 52.34 - 52.47 - Transitional interval in biotite colour change. **05-90** - 55.19 - 55.47 - Reddish-brown biotite. Note: Attempted to select intervals with similar proportion of biotitic vs. coarser grained intervals. **05-92** - 58.16 - 58.34 - Reddish brown, thin laminated to very thin bedded biotitic argillite and silty argillite alternating with argillaceous siltstone. Very fine-grained sulphides in matrix (pyrite and/or pyrrhotite?)	**05-91** **05-88** **05-89** **05-90** **05-92**	36.85 48.48 52.34 55.19 58.16	37.03 48.75 52.47 55.47 58.34	<0.1 <0.1 0.3 0.5 0.6	<0.1 103.7 36.8 86.6 123.5	2.1 3.4 5.6 3.3 23.3	13 61 55 69 83
58.41	73.51	59.00 61.00 62.00 63.00 64.00 65.00 66.00 67.40 68.40 69.00 69.80 72.30	85° 83° 57° 73° 70° 74° 57° 75° 45° 80° 77° 70°	**Argillaceous Siltstone** Gradual transition from preceding interval in which bedding becomes increasingly disrupted by foliation and argillaceous material increasingly chloritized. Result is a pale green-grey colour with a streaked bedded appearance. Colour change from top to bottom of interval from grey-green to pale green with decreased argillite content from approximately 69.75 to base of interval. **Structure** Bedding present but has been folded into generally open folds on a cm-scale and locally tightened across foliation. Offsets and transposition of bedding results of discontinuous flattened lens-shaped bedding fragments. Basal 56 cm comprised of open-folded coarse wacke. Abundant small scale folding evident, predominantly related to development of coarse foliation. 65.35 - Tight fold closure 68.60 - Broad open fold closure 69.90 - 70.60 - Several parasitic open folds with synformal and antiformal closures. Numerous other parasitic folds with axial planar spaced foliation evident to at least 72.30 **Faults** 65.48 - 65.98 - Angular shards at top of interval with light yellow-orange, weakly iron-stained powdery gouge. Weakly iron-stained gouge on coarse cobble sized broken fragments to base of interval.	**05-93**	64.52	64.78	<0.1	18.7	3.7	105

				Samples **05-93** - 64.52 - 64.78 - Contorted, foliation disrupted, thick laminated alternating argillite and wacke for reference.
73.51	76.51	75.00	55°	**Brown Biotitic Argillite** Argillite-dominated interval comprised of thin-laminated to very thin bedded, biotitic argillite (schist) alternating with silty argillite and argillaceous siltstone. **Structure** 74.00 - Broad, open antiformal / synformal fold pair evident in siltstone - wacke interval **Faults** 74.35 - 74.41 - Light to medium-grey powdery gouge at approximately 70° to core axis, approximately 3.5 cm thick. 75.19 - 75.59 - Broken interval with weakly to moderately iron-stained fracture and/or foliation surfaces. Rock has no cohesion, incipient failure zone.
76.51	194.78	77.00 78.00 79.00 80.00 81.00 82.00 83.00 84.00 85.00 87.00 89.00 90.00 91.00 92.00 93.00 94.00 95.00 96.00 97.00 99.00 100.00 101.00 102.00 103.00 104.00 105.00 106.00 107.00 108.00	83° 80° 76° 67° 71° 68° 69° 68° 79° 85° 73° 65° 88° 76° 80° 70° 63° 85° 80° 80° 83° 83° 60° 75° 75° 73° 71° 76° 78°	**Argillaceous Siltstone to Siltstone.** Interval light grey at top and gradually darkens to medium grey by approximately 91.50 m. Monotonous thin laminated to very thin bedded argillaceous siltstone to siltstone. 135.95 - 179.89 - Interval lighter in colour, comprised of thin laminated to very thin bedded sediments, varying between silty argillite to wacke, average siltstone. Slightly coarser interval overall but texturally similar so not designated as separate interval. 146.87 - 156.23 - Argillite-bearing intervals have light to medium reddish brown colour which may indicate local development of biotite. 179.89 - 190.00 - Darker interval with increase in argillite content. **Structure** Foliation weakly to moderately developed in more argillaceous intervals (highly subordinate) at moderate angle to core axis and bedding. Minor parasitic folds evident in core but generally planar to slightly warped. **Veins** Bedding locally emphasized by development of thin (#1 mm) white discontinuous to continuous quartz veinlets. Thicker light grey irregular quartz veins show pinch and swell to boudinage texture (attenuation parallel to bedding). Slight increase in thin quartz veins (to 0.5 cm) from approximately 116.20 - 120.97 at moderate angle to core axis; 124.40 - 131.50 - up to 1.0 cm thick, irregular and at moderate angle to core axis; 134.0 - 137.70 - ranging from thin veinlets (.1 mm thick) to larger, dirty white to light grey, irregular to planar veins, comprising #15% of local intervals to 25 cm. Thin quartzitic intervals (bedding parallel veins and veinlets) comprising less than 1% of interval, to 1.0 cm thick contain approximately 15-20% fine-grained, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic pyrite. 157.70 - 165.90, 172.20 - 181.80 - Local intervals of increased proportion of quartz veins and veinlets, locally comprising up to 20%. Veins parallel to highly irregular and comprised of opaque to dirty white, fine-grained quartz with little or no sulphides. Ball and pillow texture in coarser intervals between 175.15 - 181.80, together with few graded beds suggests hole being drilled up-section.

109.00	75°
110.00	71°
112.00	70°
113.00	75°
115.00	75°
116.00	73°
117.00	75°
118.00	67°
119.00	83°
121.00	78°
122.00	73°
123.00	81°
124.00	90°
125.00	90°
126.00	63°
127.00	80°
128.00	85°
129.00	75°
130.00	73°
131.00	76°
132.00	82°
133.40	82°
134.30	63°
135.00	75°
136.00	84°
137.00	78°
138.00	80°
139.00	85°
140.00	83°
141.00	78°
142.00	88°
143.00	82°
144.00	76°
145.00	85°
146.00	82°
147.00	72°
148.00	81°
149.00	82°
150.00	84°
151.00	82°
152.00	74°
153.00	82°
154.00	82°
155.00	88°
156.00	81°
157.00	85°
159.00	79°
160.00	77°
161.00	72°

Faults / Broken Ground

85.96 - 86.17 - Broken interval with possible light grey powdery gouge on fracture surfaces. Approximately 1.0 cm thick gouge / crush zone parallel to bedding at 86.17 m at 77° to core axis.

87.78 - 88.65 - Broken interval with approximately 2.5 cm gouge / crush zone at centre at 78° to core axis (parallel to bedding). 2 cm interval in immediate hanging wall of fault (above in drill-hole) comprised of 80-90% fine- to coarse-grained, semi-massive pyrite with minor light grey, semi-translucent quartz.

93.02 - 93.16 - Broken interval with #3.0 cm crush zone comprised of highly angular flakes (to 0.75 cm diameter) suspended in grey powdery gouge at approximately 80° to core axis.

104.30 - Bedding parallel crush zone

113.38 - 113.40 - As above.

113.91 - 113.94 - As above.

114.04 - 114.20 - Coarse cobble sized fragments above crush zone fro 114.11 - 114.20 at 38° to core axis.

131.73 - 134.00 - Predominantly broken interval with angular and disc-shaped fragments. Light to medium grey powdery gouge on fracture surfaces. Two probable fault zones at approximately 132.85 and 134.00

135.46 - 135.50 - Angular cobble-sizes fragments with fault zone at base, flaky shards in powdery matrix.

151.32 - 151.33 - Coarse gouge to flaky grit-sized, angular flakes and shards at 80° to core axis.

155.53 - Fracture with minor powdery gouge at approximately 80° to core axis.

158.54 - 158.71 - Approximately 16 cm of interval between 157.88 - 160.93 missing. Minor broken material present at end of run at 157.88 but no evidence of gouge (washed away during drilling?). Minor broken material between 158.54 - 158.71 with minor powdery gouge on surface but no indication of proximity to fault in adjacent rock.

173.74 - 173.87 - Broken interval with angular, cobble sized fragments and minor, dark to charcoal grey powdery gouge.

184.42 - 187.49 - Incipient crush zone comprised of highly angular flakes and discs with gouge on surfaces.

Alteration

Thin argillaceous intervals (i.e. between 107.0 - 111.0) have reddish brown tinge.

Sulphides

Trace to minor pyrite as single disseminated, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic porphyroblasts.

		164.00	82°								
		165.00	82°								
		166.00	77°								
		167.00	74°								
		169.00	83°								
		170.00	87°								
		171.00	82°								
		172.00	79°								
		173.00	79°								
		174.00	83°								
		175.00	77°								
		177.00	74°								
		178.00	67°								
		179.00	72°								
		180.00	68°								
		181.00	74°								
		182.00	79°								
		183.00	66°								
		184.00	83°								
		185.00	56°								
		186.00	63°								
		187.00	82°								
		188.00	80°								
		190.00	77°								
		191.00	84°								
		192.00	79°								
		193.00	70°								
		194.00	75°								
194.78	365.13	195.00	84°	**Chloritic Argillaceous Siltstone.**	**05-94**	242.66	243.22	1.2	353.1	22.1	97
		197.00	75°	Slight change in sediments. Overall increase in proportion of argillite to argillaceous siltstone and reduction in average	**05-95**	245.83	246.27	7.2	129.7	38.7	2283
		198.00	77°	thickness of beds, with a greater proportion of laminated intervals.							
		199.00	80°	Interval between approximately 236.70 - 237.70 consists of silvery grey phyllite.							
		200.00	74°	Argillite-bearing intervals darken from approximately 252.36 down-hole, more argillite in interval with greater proportion or							
		201.00	85°	argillaceous intervals.							
		202.00	66°	Interval varies from thin laminated to very thin bedding with m-scale variations in argillite content and proportion of argillite-							
		203.00	83°	dominated vs. siltstone dominated intervals resulting in variations from light to medium-grey.							
		204.00	85°								
		206.00	83°	**Structure**							
		207.00	78°	With increase in argillite content, bedding shows increased evidence of deformation associated with							
		208.00	69°	development of foliation.							
		210.00	56°	Bedding increasingly contorted down-hole with numerous small parasitic broad, open to tight (verging to							
		211.00	54°	isoclinal) folds. Difficult to resolve the two foliations with any consistency.							
		212.00	53°	Two deformation fabrics first noted at approximately 240.50 and attempted to resolve and distinguish to							
		213.00	46°	approximately 260 m but increasing deformation in bedding made resolution difficult.							
		215.00	63°	Dramatic change in expression of S1 and S2 foliation dependent upon orientation of host sediments around							
		216.00	81°	parasitic folds							

217.00	80°
218.00	78°
220.00	80°
221.00	83°
222.00	63°
224.00	80°
226.00	77°
227.00	73°
228.00	79°
230.00	35°
231.00	55°
232.00	60°
233.00	54°
234.00	57°
238.00	34°
239.00	45°
240.00	80°
241.00	61°
242.00	45°
243.00	65°
245.30	25°
246.00	16°
247.00	23°
248.00	27°
250.00	27°
252.00	18°
253.00	66°
254.00	86°
256.00	53°
257.00	43°
258.00	34°
259.00	81°
260.00	75°
283.00	45°
287.00	35°
288.00	32°
289.00	58°
294.00	82°
295.00	60°
301.00	20°
302.00	63°
304.00	56°
315.00	64°
316.50	64°
320.40	62°
323.00	38°
324.00	33°

Bedding increasingly deformed (to contorted) down-hole so few measurements taken (averages over relatively uniform intervals). Expression of three foliations highly dependent upon local orientation of bedding. Argillaceous-rich intervals have phyllitic texture. Parasitic folds have amplitude of 8 cm (peak to peak) where noted in core and wavelength of #5 cm. Foliation on one limb results in attenuated pinch-and-swell texture and crenulated texture on opposite limb due to different foliation. Similar fold style.

Two foliations (one defined by biotite). Development of biotite in different lithologies (spaced foliation in more competent, random in recessive lithologies).

Veins

197.50 - 200.55 - Interval also characterized by increase in thin, irregular (deformed), discontinuous to continuous quartz veinlets and veins. Veinlets have been deformed by foliation, from parasitic folds with sharp hinge zones to truncated and offset vein segments.

209.16 - 209.63 - Marked increase in dirty white, discontinuous to continuous quartz veinlets to veins, some showing dramatic pinch and swell textures over cm (I.e. 1.0 cm to 1 mm over 1.5 cm).

260.63 - 264.60 - Increase in proportion of dirty white to light grey quartz veins to 3.5 cm thick, irregular margins and at moderate to high angle to bedding.

306.09 - 306.28; 309.35 - 309.89; 315.94 - 316.07 - Dirty white (to light grey) planar to irregular quartz veins ± chloritized argillaceous inclusions. Adjacent sediments weakly chloritized fro 0-4 cm from vein margin.

Faults / Broken Ground

200.22 - 200.28 - Upper interval crushed with probable slip along chloritized planes. Basal 4 mm a powdery gouge zone almost perpendicular to core axis.

202.19 - 202.29 - Thin slip zone #2 mm thick at top of interval perpendicular to core axis, sub-parallel to bedding. Basal contact comprised of a powdery crush zone #2.5 cm thick at 55° to core axis.

212.52 - 212.56 - Weakly chloritized fragments to 3 cm in long dimension suspended in light (to medium) green-grey powdery gouge zone at 38° to core axis.

228.55 - 228.98 - Broken interval over approximately 13 cm at top and bottom of interval with remainder comprised of angular fragments and angular discs suspended in medium grey powdery gouge. Multiple fault planes evident, two of which are localized along limbs of fold closures at approximately 14° to core axis.

282.60 - 283.02 - Broken interval with thin chloritic zones up to 1.5 cm thick, angular fragments and discs with green-grey powdery gouge on surfaces. Two failure planes in upper 15 cm sub-parallel to bedding, basal 25 cm sub-parallel to core axis, high angle to bedding.

283.72 - 283.08 - Broken interval in green-grey silvery phyllite. Core broken into discs and angular fragments with powdery gouge on surfaces. Bedding at shallow angle to core axis. Two shallow foliations to core axis, with opposite sense to one another, on sub-parallel to bedding.

295.85 - 296.03 - Thin medium grey gouge zone at 10° to core axis sub-parallel to core axis and shallow angle to foliation. Core broken in to angular fragments and broken discs with powdery gouge on surfaces. One foliation at 40° (same sense to fault), other at 33° to core axis.

296.57 - 296.70 - Two to three slip planes along structural fabric consisting of powdery gouge covered surfaces at approximately 40° to core axis.

311.29 - 311.40 - Two fault zones at high angle to core axis. Upper one 3.5 cm thick comprised of angular fragments suspended in powdery gouge. Lower one 2.0 cm thick comprised of medium grey powdery gouge.

311.55 - 311.67 - Angular disc fragments covered with powdery gouge, appears to be localized along foliation at high angle to bedding.

326.00	30°	312.35 - 313.03 - Broken interval with shearing and faulting evident between approximately 312.50 - 312.75. Failure appears to have been along one of the foliations at a shallow to moderate angle to bedding (same sense) and at a shallow angle at the base (opposite sense). Core sheared with bedding truncated and offset but sheared rock has maintained cohesion.
328.00	40°	
331.00	52°	
332.00	42°	
334.00	63°	
335.00	30°	**Alteration**
336.00	46°	Strongly to Intensely Chloritized Intervals
338.00	44°	197.50 - 200.55 - intensity of medium brown chloritization (previously included in sections interpreted to comprise potassic alteration) increases between approximately 197.50 and 198.10 and again between 198.60 - 200.55 to a chocolate brown colour. Argillite-rich intervals have recrystallized to a coarser size (biotite-chlorite schist) while argillaceous siltstone intervals have a speckled brown colour.
339.00	26°	
341.00	29°	
343.00	32°	
344.00	68°	209.16 - 209.63 - Rapid increase in both intensity of chloritization and size of sheet silicates. Probable movement localized along medium green coloured chloritic surfaces between approximately 209.23 - 209.27. Bulk of interval comprised of dark brown to black, medium- to coarse-grained biotite / chlorite schist with fabric (probably not foliation which has consistently been at moderate angle to core axis) oriented parallel to core axis.
345.00	44°	
346.00	66°	
347.00	53°	
349.00	68°	
353.00	82°	Argillaceous intervals medium to dark grey due to chloritization of mica. Several intervals medium brown to black, due to potassic alteration (to biotite) and/or chloritization.
354.00	73°	
355.00	60°	214.10 - 220.20 - Thin intervals (thin to thick laminated) have pitted appearance due to exsolution (weathering) of up to 30% carbonate (?).
356.00	44°	
357.00	40°	219.56 - First appearance of sub-idioblastic to idioblastic, medium-grained biotite porphyroblasts to approximately 224.93 m, disseminated through matrix to #2%.
358.00	77°	
359.00	80°	Abundant fine- to medium-grained biotite porphyroblasts evident in rock from 240.17 to approximately 255.00, variably chloritized below approximately 251.0 m.
360.00	13°	
361.00	60°	
362.00	56°	352.30 - Medium- (to coarse-) grained biotite porphyroblasts along shallow foliation cross-cutting shear defined foliation.
363.00	83°	
364.00	75°	
		323.80 - 365.13 - Variable development of fine- to coarse-grained biotite porphyroblasts, sub-idioblastic (to idioblastic) both disseminated through matrix and along planar structures (i.e. along bedding contacts and along foliation). Biotite medium to dark brown and comprises up to 25% of matrix, increases in both abundance and size down-hole. Matrix biotite generally medium- to coarse-grained. Fine- to medium-grained biotite along spaced foliation. Bedding locally chloritized with coarser grained intervals having a light (to medium) green colour.
		Sulphides
		Minor chalcopyrite associated with dirty white to light grey quartz veins slightly oblique to both bedding and foliation, moderate angle to core axis. Trace to minor sub-idioblastic to idioblastic pyrite disseminated in matrix.

				Abundant fine-grained pyrrhotite developed along steeper (S2?) foliation and subordinate pyrite between approximately 242 and 247, comprising #10% of matrix as very fine- to fine-grained, disseminated crystals and small aggregate masses, preferentially localized along steeper foliation. Thin pyrrhotite veinlets (i.e.245.85 m) and quartz + pyrrhotite veins (i.e. 246.20 m) at high angle to bedding noted. Pyrrhotite veinlet contains minor pyrite, not sure if it represents a relict pyrite veinlet in which most pyrite pseudomorphed by pyrrhotite or a pyrrhotite and pyrite veinlet. Pitted (corroded) quartz + pyrite at moderate angle to core axis (high angle to bedding) at 247.36 m. Coexisting, pristine pyrite and pyrrhotite as both disseminated and vein minerals and adjacent in both matrix and veins suggests equilibrium. **Samples** **05-94** - 242.66 - 243.22 - Approximately 7-10% very fine- to fine-grained pyrrhotite along S2(?) foliation and along bedding contact, subordinate pyrite. **05-95** - 245.83 - 246.27 - Approximately 3-5% pyrrhotite along bedding with thin (#2 mm) pyrrhotite (90-95%) and pyrite (5-10%) veinlet. Approximately 0.5 cm thick quartz + pyrrhotite vein at 246.19 m at high angle to core axis with approximately 20-25% medium and coarse-grained pyrrhotite.								
92.96				**End of Hole**								

Appendix E

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the LYDY property for the purpose of geological exploration within the period June 1st to August 5th, 2005.

PERSONNEL	$ 12,600.00
R.T. Walker, P.Geo., 28 days @ $450 / day	$ 4,250.00
Assistants - 17 man-day @ $250 / day	
DIAMOND DRILLING	$116,580.00
1,165.8 metres at $100 / m (all inclusive)	
EQUIPMENT RENTAL	$ 8,250.00
4 WD truck: 11 days @ $75 / day	$ 1,213.00
Mileage: 2,426 km @ $0.50 / km	$ 600.00
Fuel	$ 180.00
VHF Radio - 12 days @ $15 / day	$ 525.00
Rock Saw - 7 days at $75 / day	
FIELD SUPPLIES	$ 675.00
45 man-days @ $15 / day	
ANALYSES	$ 2,500.00
125 Soil Samples at $20 / sample	$ 1,722.00
82 Drill Core Samples at $21 / sample	
DRAFTING	$ 450.00
Drafting map - 1 day at $450 / day	
REPORT/REPRODUCTION	$ 2,250.00
R. T. Walker, P.Geo.: 5.0 days @ $450/day	$ 100.00
Photocopying / Binding / Plotting	
	$151,895.00
Total:	

Run Date: 2005/Nov/09
Run Time: 10:33 AM

MINFILE / www
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
MINISTRY OF ENERGY & MINES

MINFILE Number: **082FNE004**

National Mineral Inventory:

Name(s): **JODI**, SLY, BAKER, JODI/SLY

Status: Prospect
Regions: British Columbia
NTS Map: 082F10E (NAD 83)
Latitude: 49 36 30 N
Longitude: 116 39 22 W
Elevation: 2000 Metres
Location Accuracy: Within 500M
Comments:

Mining Division: Fort Steele

UTM Zone: 11 (NAD 83)
Northing: 5495142
Easting: 524845

Commodities: Molybdenum Tungsten

MINERALS

Significant: Molybdenite Scheelite Pyrite
Associated: Quartz
Mineralization Age: Unknown

DEPOSIT

Character: Disseminated Stockwork Stratabound
Classification: Skarn Replacement Porphyry
Type: [Porphyry Mo (Low F- type).] [Mo skarn.]

HOST ROCK

Dominant Host Rock: Metasedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Middle Proterozoic	Purcell	Mount Nelson	
Cretaceous			Bayonne Batholith

Lithology: Quartzite
Quartz Monzonite
Phyllite
Schist
Argillite
Dolomite

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Tectonic Belt: Omineca
Terrane: Ancestral North America

Physiographic Area: Purcell Mountains

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The Jodi property is predominantly underlain by a northerly- trending sequence of argillite and quartzite units of the Mt. Nelson Formation. This assemblage abuts the older conglomerate unit of the Toby Formation to the west. Molybdenite mineralization occurs in a quartz-pyrite-minor molybdenite stockwork in quartzite and quartz monzonite.

The owner/operator of the Jodi/Sly project is a 50:50 joint venture of Barkhor Resources Inc. and Newen Enterprises Inc. They are testing the old Baker occurrence found and drilled by Cominco almost twenty years ago. Cominco had outlined a strong molybdenum-tungsten-zinc soil anomaly which is 200 metres wide and at least 1200 metres long. The 1997 drilling is systematically testing the area of the anomaly. By year end a total of about 2500 metres had been completed in nine holes on the property. The last seven holes which were drilled on the anomaly all contain visible molybdenite but the only assays reported so far are from the sixth hole in which a 29.0 metre interval averaged 0.0769 per cent molybdenum (Exploration in BC, page 49). The best molybdenite mineralization occurs in a stockwork of very thin quartz veins in a shattered, sericite-rich, phyllitic, white quartzite, which is interbedded with pyroxene-garnet skarn-altered dolomite containing disseminated scheelite. Aplite and quartz monzonite dikes and plugs are numerous and suggest that the altered Mt. Nelson rocks are underlain by an offshoot of the Cretaceous Bayonne batholith.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EM EXPL *1997-49
EMPR ASS RPT 7416, 8628, 11604, 12935
GCNL #238 (Dec.11), 1997; #23 (Feb.3), 1998

Date Coded: 1985/07/24
Date Revised: 1998/06/03

Coded By: GSB
Revised By: LDJ

Field Check: N
Field Check: N

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Confirmation

Recorder: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)

Submitter: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)

Recorded: 2005/JUL/30

Effective: 2005/JUL/30

D/E Date: 2005/JUL/30

Event Number: 4043957

Work Start Date: 2005/JUL/01
Work Stop Date: 2005/JUL/30

Total Value of Work: $ 102852.00
Mine Permit No: MX-5-562

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Drilling, Geochemical

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Sub-mission Fee
413243	LYDY 1	2004/JUL/31	2005/JUL/31	2014/jul/31	3287	25.00	$ 1500.00	$ 90.05
413244	LYDY 2	2004/JUL/31	2005/JUL/31	2014/jul/31	3287	25.00	$ 1500.00	$ 90.05
413245	LYDY 3	2004/JUL/31	2005/JUL/31	2014/jul/31	3287	25.00	$ 1500.00	$ 90.05
413246	LYDY 4	2004/JUL/31	2005/JUL/31	2014/jul/31	3287	25.00	$ 1500.00	$ 90.05
413248	LYDY 6	2004/JUL/31	2005/JUL/31	2014/jul/31	3287	25.00	$ 1500.00	$ 90.05
413255	LYDY 13	2004/JUL/31	2005/JUL/31	2014/jul/31	3287	25.00	$ 1500.00	$ 90.05
413256	LYDY 14	2004/JUL/31	2005/JUL/31	2014/jul/31	3287	25.00	$ 1500.00	$ 90.05
512490		2005/MAY/12	2005/JUL/31	2015/jul/31	3652	377.08	$ 23286.23	$ 1509.16

Total required work value: $ 33786.23

NOV.09.2005 15:31 403 266 1487 DIXON LAW FIRM #1905 P.004 /006

PAC name:	
Debited PAC amount:	$ 0.00
Credited PAC amount:	$ 69065.77
Total Submission Fees:	$ 2139.55
Total Paid:	$ 2139.55

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To: <suelawrence@telus.net>
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Subject: Mineral Titles Online. Transaction event, Email confirmation. Event # 4043957, Work Type: T

Event Number: 4043957
Event Type: Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change

Work Type Code: T

Required Work Amount: 33786.23

Total Work Amount: 102852.00

Total Amount Paid: 2139.55

Tenure Number: 413243
Tenure Type: M
Tenure Subtype: C
Claim Name: LYDY 1
Old Good To Date: 2005/JUL/31
New Good To Date: 2014/jul/31
Tenure Required Work Amount: 1500.00
Tenure Submission Fee: 90.05

Tenure Number: 413244
Tenure Type: M
Tenure Subtype: C
Claim Name: LYDY 2
Old Good To Date: 2005/JUL/31
New Good To Date: 2014/jul/31
Tenure Required Work Amount: 1500.00
Tenure Submission Fee: 90.05

Tenure Number: 413245
Tenure Type: M
Tenure Subtype: C
Claim Name: LYDY 3
Old Good To Date: 2005/JUL/31
New Good To Date: 2014/jul/31
Tenure Required Work Amount: 1500.00
Tenure Submission Fee: 90.05

Tenure Number: 413246
Tenure Type: M
Tenure Subtype: C
Claim Name: LYDY 4
Old Good To Date: 2005/JUL/31
New Good To Date: 2014/jul/31

Sue Lawrence

From: <MT.online@gov.bc.ca>
To: <suelawrence@telus.net>
Sent: July 30, 2005 9:31 PM
Subject: Mineral Titles Online, Transaction event, Email confirmation, Event # 4043957, Work Type: T

Event Number: 4043957
Event Type: Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change

Work Type Code: T

Required Work Amount: 33786.23

Total Work Amount: 102852.00

Total Amount Paid: 2139.55

Tenure Number: 413243
Tenure Type: M
Tenure Subtype: C
Claim Name: LYDY 1
Old Good To Date: 2005/JUL/31
New Good To Date: 2014/jul/31
Tenure Required Work Amount: 1500.00
Tenure Submission Fee: 90.05

Tenure Number: 413244
Tenure Type: M
Tenure Subtype: C
Claim Name: LYDY 2
Old Good To Date: 2005/JUL/31
New Good To Date: 2014/jul/31
Tenure Required Work Amount: 1500.00
Tenure Submission Fee: 90.05

Tenure Number: 413245
Tenure Type: M
Tenure Subtype: C
Claim Name: LYDY 3
Old Good To Date: 2005/JUL/31
New Good To Date: 2014/jul/31
Tenure Required Work Amount: 1500.00
Tenure Submission Fee: 90.05

Tenure Number: 413246
Tenure Type: M
Tenure Subtype: C
Claim Name: LYDY 4
Old Good To Date: 2005/JUL/31
New Good To Date: 2014/jul/31

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Mineral Titles

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

- Select Input Method
- Select/Input Tenures
- Input Lots
- Data Input Form
- Review Form Data
- Process Payment
- Confirmation

Recorder: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)

Submitter: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)

Recorded: 2005/NOV/09

Effective: 2005/NOV/09

D/E Date: 2005/NOV/09

Event Number: 4054695

Work Start Date: 2005/AUG/01
Work Stop Date: 2005/NOV/9

Total Value of Work: $ 49043.00
Mine Permit No: MX-5-562

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Drilling, Geochemical

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Sub-mission Fee
413246	LYDY 4	2004/JUL/31	2014/JUL/31	2015/JUL/31	365	25.00	$ 200.00	$ 10.00
413245	LYDY 3	2004/JUL/31	2014/JUL/31	2015/JUL/31	365	25.00	$ 200.00	$ 10.00
413244	LYDY 2	2004/JUL/31	2014/JUL/31	2015/JUL/31	365	25.00	$ 200.00	$ 10.00
413243	LYDY 1	2004/JUL/31	2014/JUL/31	2015/JUL/31	365	25.00	$ 200.00	$ 10.00
413255	LYDY 13	2004/JUL/31	2014/JUL/31	2015/JUL/31	365	25.00	$ 200.00	$ 10.00
413248	LYDY 6	2004/JUL/31	2014/JUL/31	2015/JUL/31	365	25.00	$ 200.00	$ 10.00
413256	LYDY 14	2004/JUL/31	2014/JUL/31	2015/JUL/31	365	25.00	$ 200.00	$ 10.00
512490		2005/MAY/12	2015/JUL/31	2016/JUL/31	366	377.08	$ 3016.67	$ 151.25

Total required work value: $ 4416.67

- Main Menu
- Search Tenures
- View Mineral Tenures
- View Placer Tenures

Exit this e-service

PAC name:		Mountain Star Resources
Debited PAC amount:	$	0.00
Credited PAC amount:	$	44626.33
Total Submission Fees:	$	221.25
Total Paid:	$	221.25

The event was successfully saved.

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

Back

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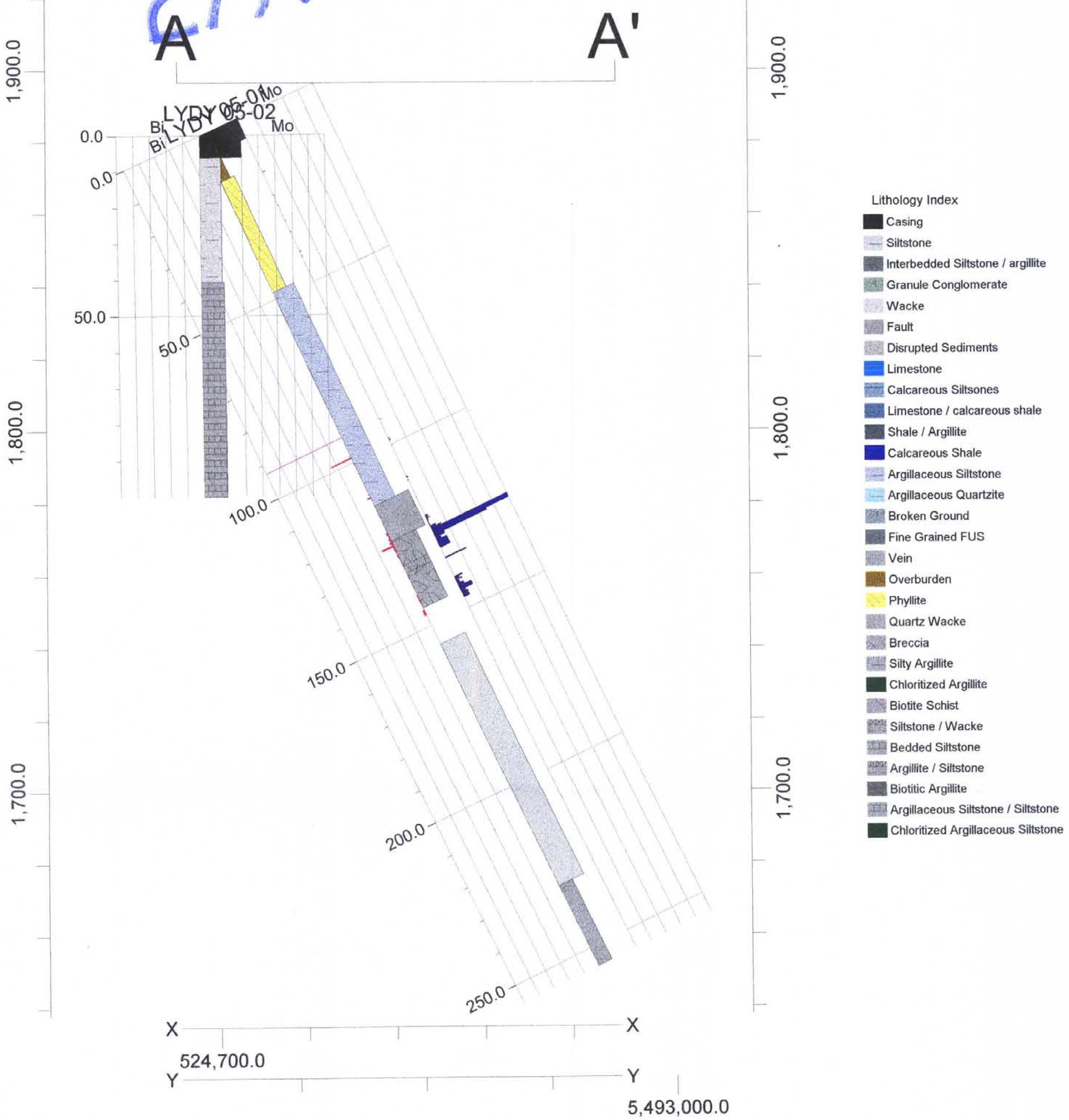
27,974

Cross-Section A-A'



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
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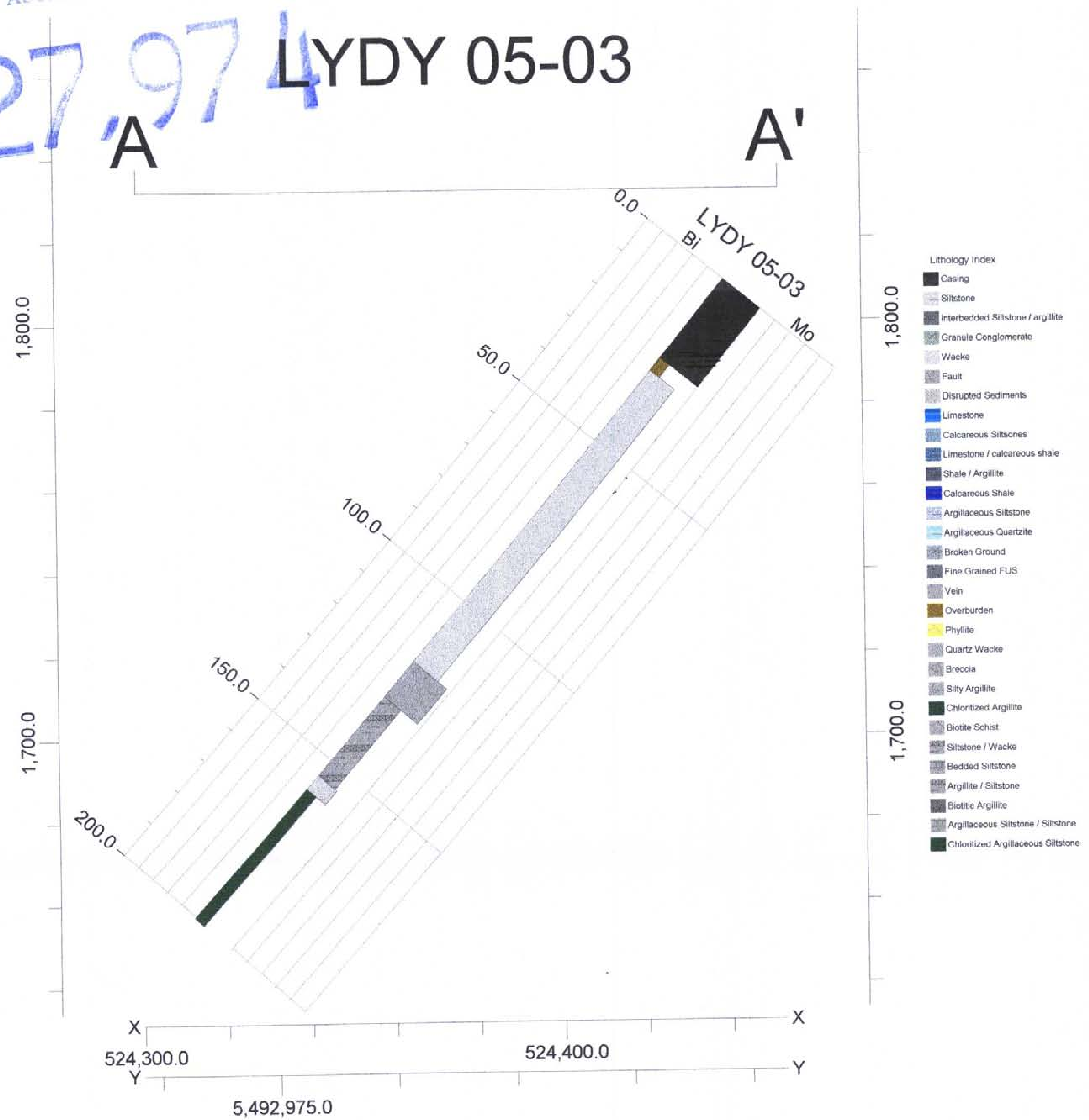
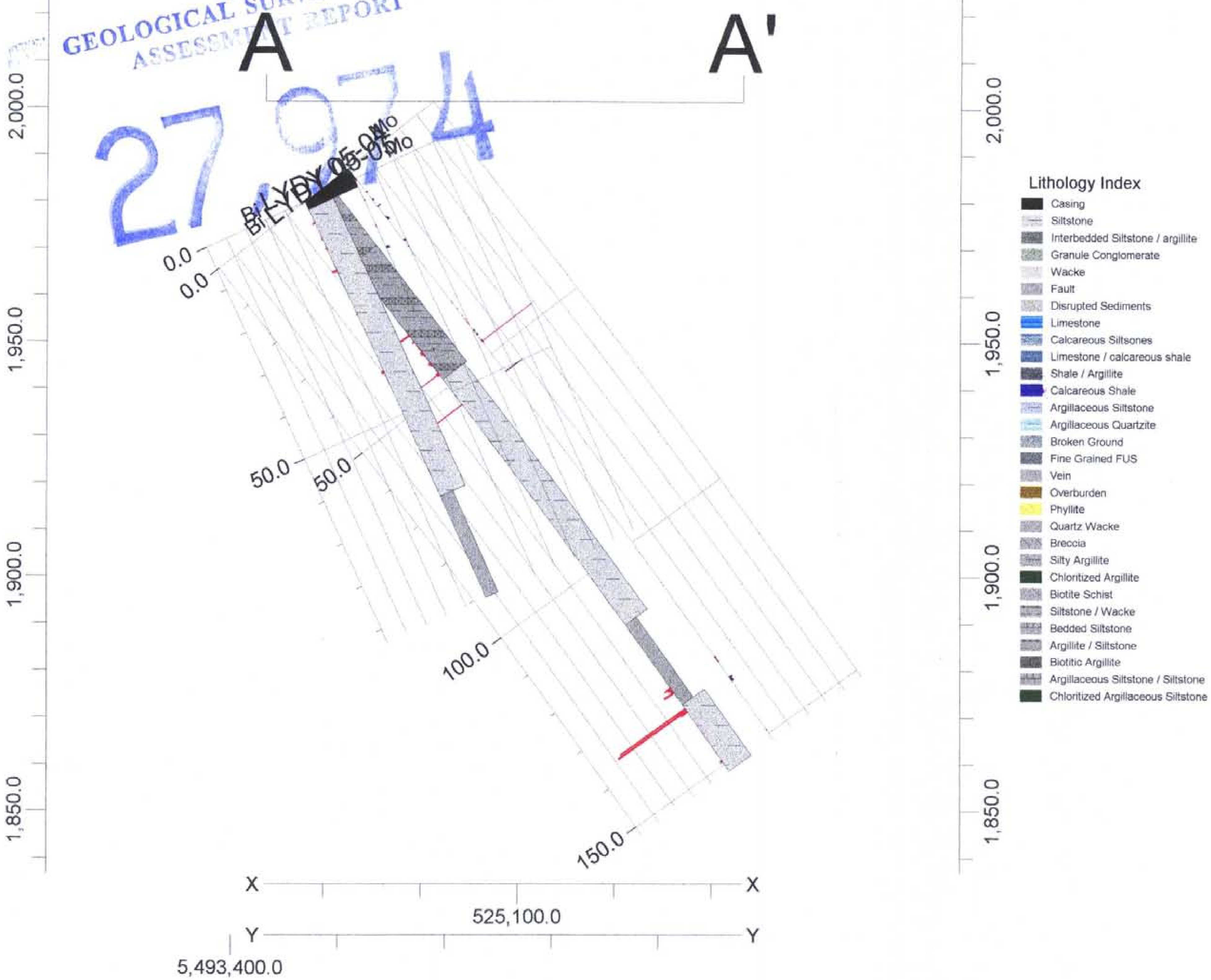
27,974

LYDY 05-03

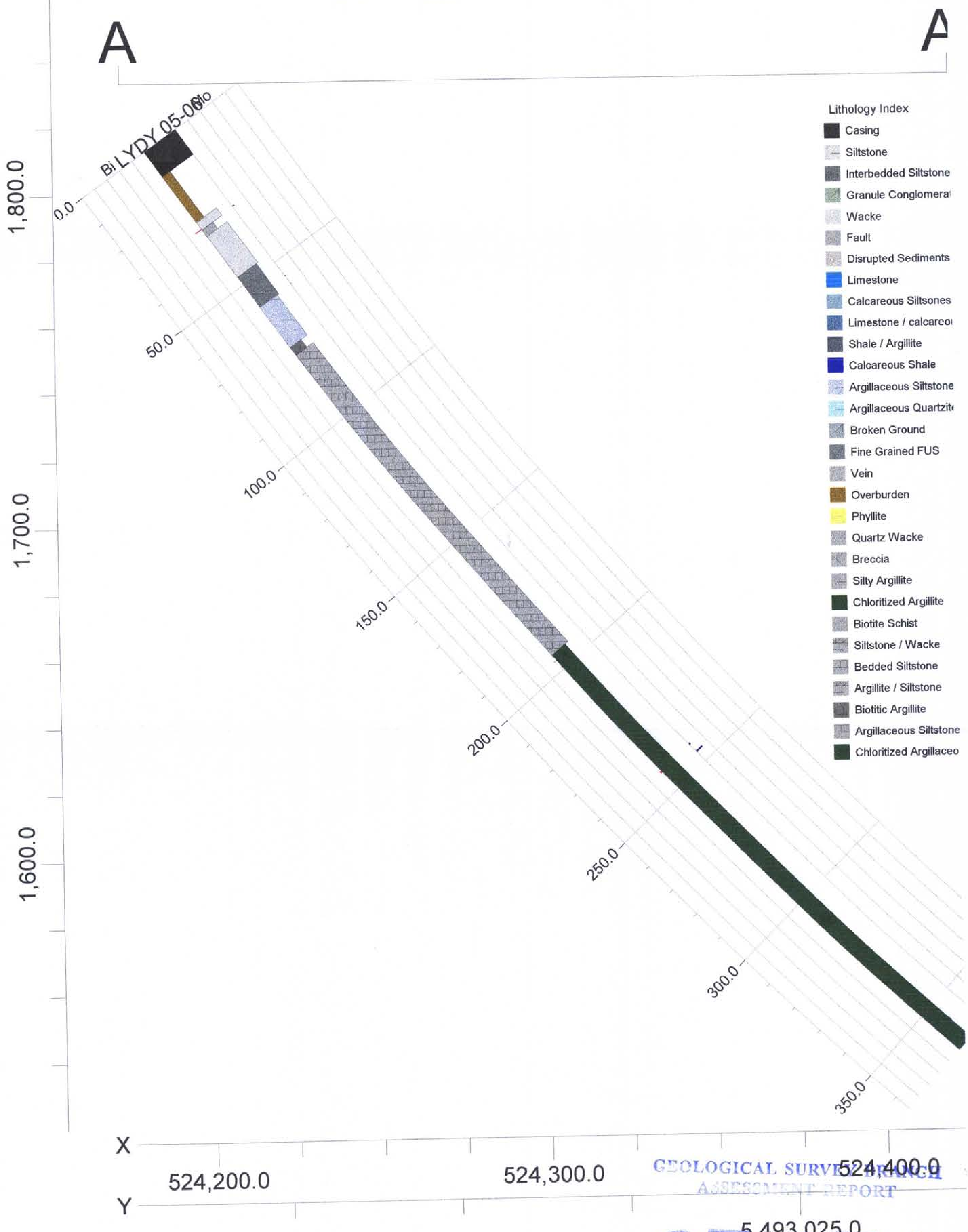


LYDY 05-04 and 05

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,974



LYDY 05-06



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