Assessment Report

Geology and Geochemistry
Southeast Zone
Lennac Lake Property
Tenure Nos.: 501027, 504371

Omenica Mining Division
NTS Map 93L/9
Latitude: 54° 45'N
Longitude: 126° 20'W

Owners/Operators: D.G. MacIntyre and V.H. Parsons

Report prepared by:
D.G. MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng.
and V.H. Parsons, B.Sc.

December 21, 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY

The Lennac Lake property is located west of Babine Lake in central British Columbia. This property covers a number of copper-molybdenum showings that were first discovered by Amax Exploration Inc. in 1971. Amax did a limited amount of drilling and allowed the claims to lapse. This work defined two areas of low grade Cu mineralization - the West and East zones. Subsequent operators on the property have included Kennecott, Cominco and Hudson Bay Exploration and Development. These companies did very little work on the property. Subsequently the claims were allowed to expire and the property was re-staked by D.MacIntyre and V.Parsons, the authors of this report, in September 2004.

In 2005, the main focus of work on the property was the Southeast Zone. This zone is comprised of several Cu-Mo showings that have been exposed by trenching in a flat lying, heavily treed area that is virtually devoid of outcrop. This preliminary phase of exploration involved sampling of the Suratt and Mo Stockwork showings and completion of a soil line across the showing to ascertain what levels of metal concentration might be expected in soils above and adjacent to areas of known mineralization. The results of this survey show that weak to moderate Cu and Mo soil anomalies occur in C-horizon soils collected near and above known mineralization but that values drop off rapidly in areas of outwash gravels. These conclusions are consistent with the results obtained by Amax when they did a soil sample grid across the West and East zones. For the most part, soil sampling is not an appropriate exploration tool in the Lennac Lake area due to the extensive cover of outwash gravels. IP would probably be more effective in determining zones of sulphide concentration and it is recommended that such a survey be done on the Lennac Lake property. Diamond drilling is also required to test the known showings that comprise the Southeast zone. This zone has never been drilled nor has it been covered by an IP survey so the overall extent and grade of Cu-Mo porphyry mineralization is, as of yet, unknown.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lennac Lake property is located on the west side of Babine Lake in central British Columbia. The nearest town is Granisle, about 18 kilometres northeast of the property. The Lennac Lake claims are reached by traveling northeast along the Granisle highway from the village of Topley on Highway 16. At kilometre 30, turn left onto a well-maintained logging road for five kilometres to the start of an old four-wheel drive exploration road that extends seven kilometres west to the original showings. The approximate latitude is 54° 45' N and longitude 126° 20' W. The property is location on NTS map 93L/9.

The claims are in a relatively flat area west of Babine Lake. Elevations range from 880 to 1050 metres. Lower areas on the property, especially to the south, are swampy but there are also low rises covered by open pine forest and shallow overburden. Outcrop is scarce but the southeast showings were exposed by trenching into glacial deposits less than a metre deep. In some areas, deep glacial outwash sands and gravels have buried bedrock.

The Lennac Lake property is ideally located for development. An all weather paved highway is within a few kilometers of the showings as is a transmission line that serves the community of Granisle. The CN railway line is located approximately 40 kilometres south of the property and is accessible via the Granisle Highway or Houston Forest products haulage road. The property is relatively flat and is largely covered by pine forest growing on thin gravel outwash deposits. Much of the pine is infected with pine beetle and will probably die within the next few years. Much of this pine may be logged as part of a salvage operation.

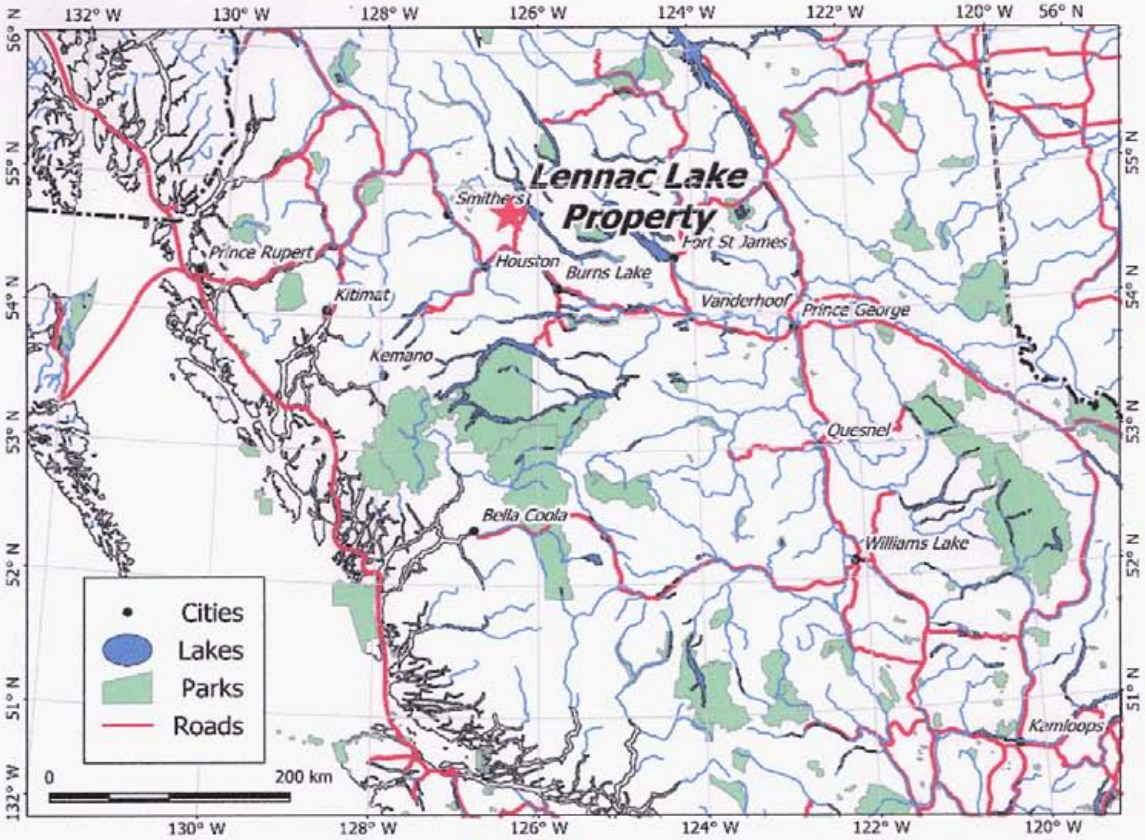

Figure 1. General location map, Lennac Lake property

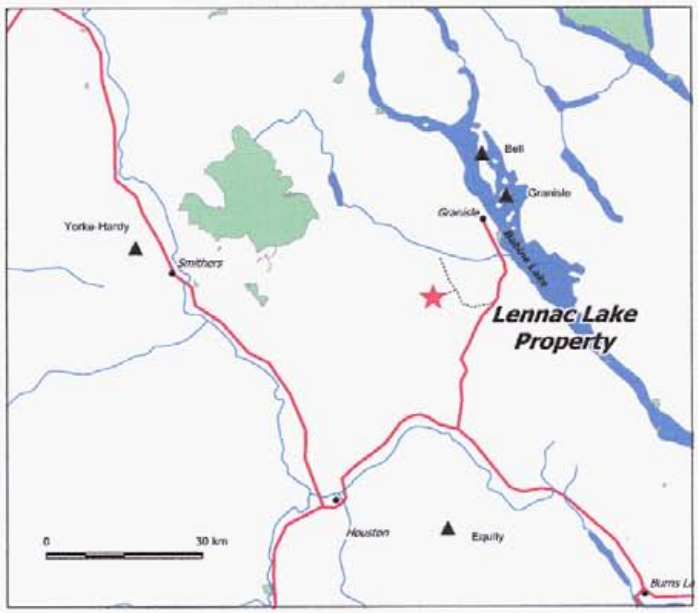

Figure 2. Access routes, Lennac Lake Property. Triangles represent the location of major porphyry Cu and Mo deposits in the area.

HISTORY

The Lennac Lake copper-molybdenum prospect was first discovered by Amax Exploration Inc. in 1971 and staked as the Thezar claims (Leary and Allen, 1972). (Minfile Nos. 93L 190, 191). Work on the property defined four areas of low-grade copper mineralization. After completing and IP survey (Depaoli and Allen, 1972) Amax drilled 44 percussion holes in 1973 and five diamond drill holes in 1974 (Hodgson, 1974). At the same time, British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. drilled 11 percussion and three diamond-drill holes on the Jacob showing south of the Thezar claims. The claims were in both cases allowed to lapse.

In 1990, L. Bourgh restaked the property and it was optioned to Kennecott Exploration (Canada) Ltd. Kennecott completed geological mapping, prospecting and trenching and found additional copper showings on the east side of the property (the southeast showings) (Smit and Harizal, 1992). Cominco Ltd. optioned the property in 1993 and did additional prospecting, soil geochemistry and trench sampling in the southeast showing (Callan, 1993; Jackisch, 1993).

Hudson Bay Exploration and Development held the property in 1998. After airborne electromagnetic surveys, it was concluded that grids should be investigated for outcrop and soil geochemistry in the vicinity of several EM anomalies (Bidwell, 1998). However, Hudson Bay dropped the claims in July 2004.

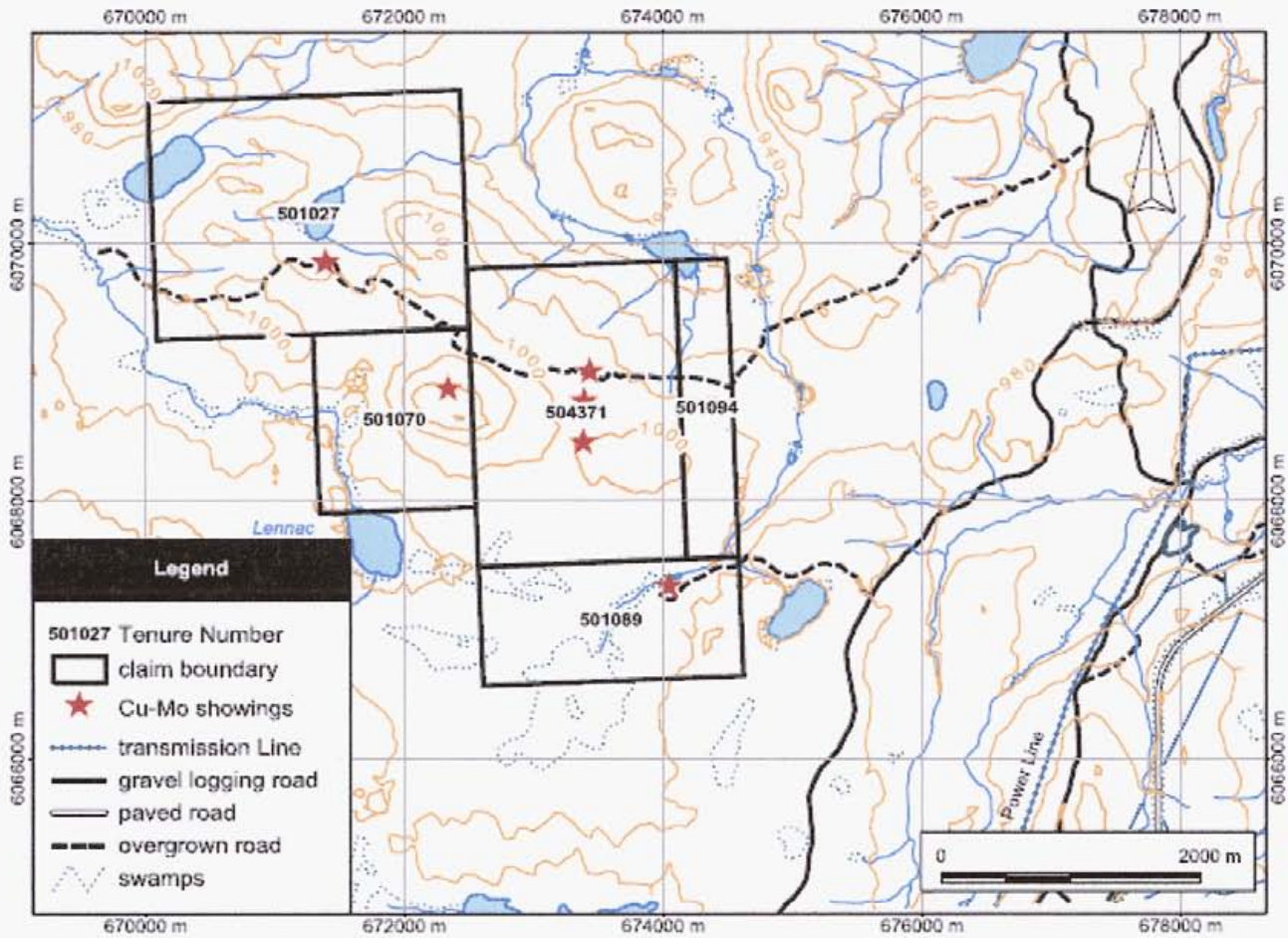

Figure 3. Claim location map. Claim information taken from Mineral Titles on Line

TENURE

Six two-post legacy claims were staked over the southeast showings in September 2004 by Dr. D.G. MacIntyre and V.H. Parsons of Victoria. Additional claims to cover the original Thezar and Jacob showings were added on Jan. 12, 2005 when electronic staking was inaugurated. The original two-post claims were subsequently converted to cell claims The property is now comprised of 68 claim units or cells totaling 1,269 hectares, and the tenure numbers are 501027, 501070, 501089, 501094 and 504371. Claim boundaries relative to known Cu-Mo showings, topographic features and access routes are shown on Figure 3. Work discussed in this report was done on tenures 504371 and 501089.

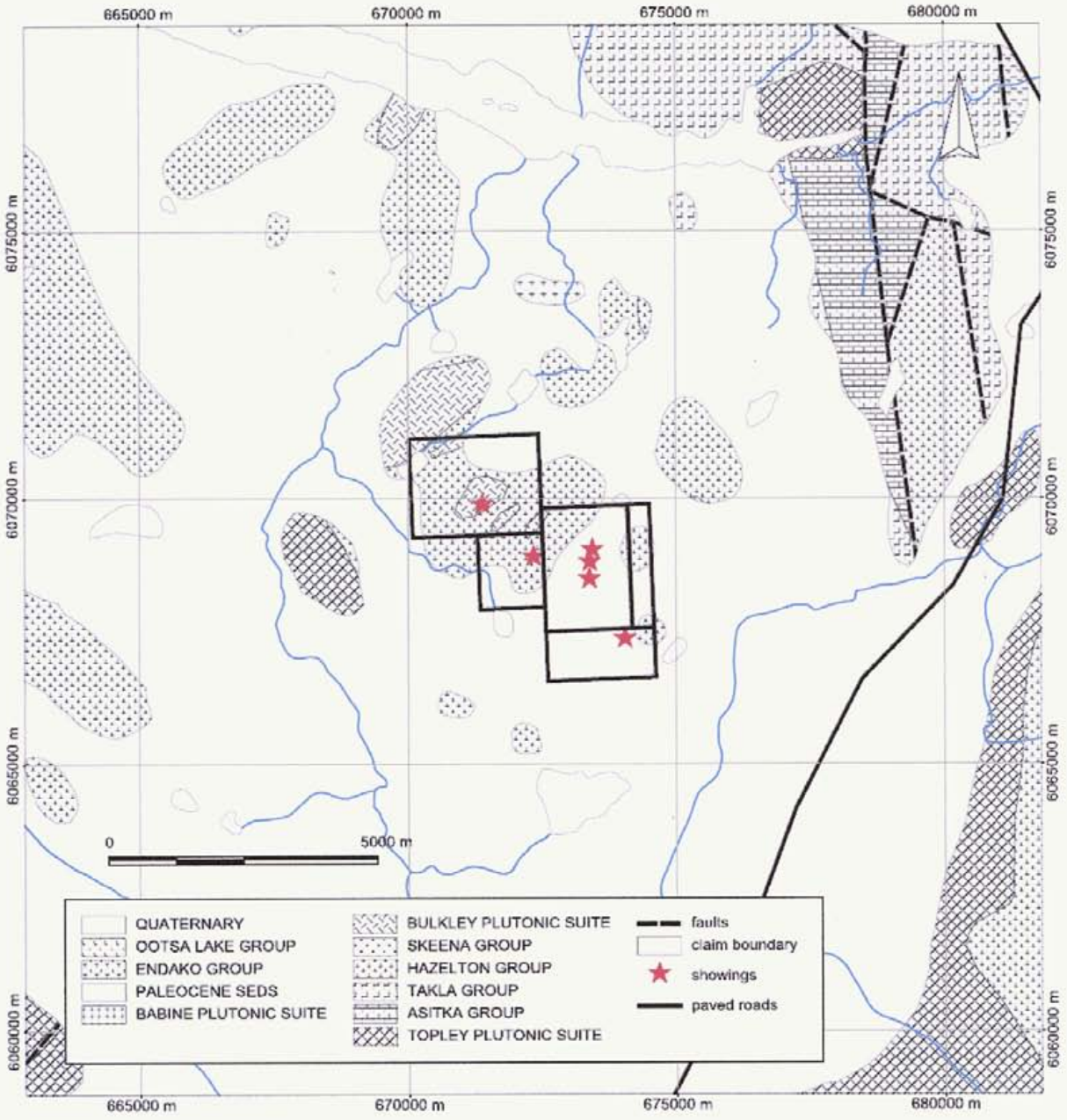

Figure 4. Regional geology. Source of information: B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, digital geology map of B.C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area surrounding the Lennac Lake property is mainly underlain by Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics and lesser sediments (Figure 4). To the east of the property, Triassic Takla Group volcanics and sediments are in fault contact with the Hazelton Group. To the north Cretaceous sediments overlie the Hazelton Group, and to the south Tertiary volcanics of the Ootsa Lake and Endako Groups overlie the Hazelton rocks.

There are three ages of intrusives in the area. Jurassic Topley quartz monzonites and granodiorites underlie a large area south of the property. Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions, quartz monzonite and quartz diorite, occur as plugs throughout the area. Finally, Tertiary Babine intrusives occurring as small plugs and dikes are found around Babine Lake. They are often described as biotite-feldspar porphyries. Mineralization occurs in porphyries associated with all three ages of intrusives. The former Granisle and Bell mines about 25 kilometres north of Lennac Lake are associated with Babine intrusives.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

On the Lennac Lake property, porphyry copper mineralization and alteration are associated with a series of northeast-trending dikes of biotite-hornblende-feldspar-quartz porphyry that intrudes maroon lapilli tuffs and volcaniclastic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Figure 5). The porphyry, which is quartz monzonite to granodiorite in composition and is typical of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions, contains euhedral biotite books, hornblende, plagioclase and locally quartz eyes up to one centimetre in diameter. Phenocrysts comprise up to 30 per cent of the rock.

The four main areas of mineralization on the property are the West, East, Southeast and Jacob zones (Figure 5). The West zone, discovered first, is mostly disseminated and fracture-coated pyrite, chalcopyrite and trace molybdenite in relatively fresh, coarse-grained porphyry and hornfelsed volcanics. The East zone is mainly fracture coatings and veinlets of pyrite and chalcopyrite with associated chlorite-epidote alteration. This alteration is superimposed on biotite hornfelsed Telkwa volcanics.

The Southeast zone has three separate mineralized occurrences, the Suratt showing, and trenched areas 230 and 530 metres respectively further south (Figure 6). There is no outcrop between these showings. The Suratt showing includes chalcopyrite, pyrite and some tetrahedrite in what has been variously described as a rhyolite breccia or a silicified and bleached originally dark-green andesite. This is exposed in trenching along the old exploration road.

The trenches further south exposed a quartz-molybdenite stockwork in a quartz-sericite altered quartz-biotite-feldspar porphyry, and further on disseminated and fracture-controlled chalcopyrite and pyrite in a fine-grained quartz-sericite-altered feldspar porphyry and a medium to coarse-grained quartz-biotite-feldspar porphyry intrusion.

At the Jacob showing, Hazelton volcanics are intruded by granodiorite and associated biotite-feldspar porphyry. Quartz veining and quartz-carbonate stringers host pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, molybdenite and bornite. Traces of magnetite and sphalerite were noted in some quartz-carbonate stringers. (Minfile No. 93L 243).

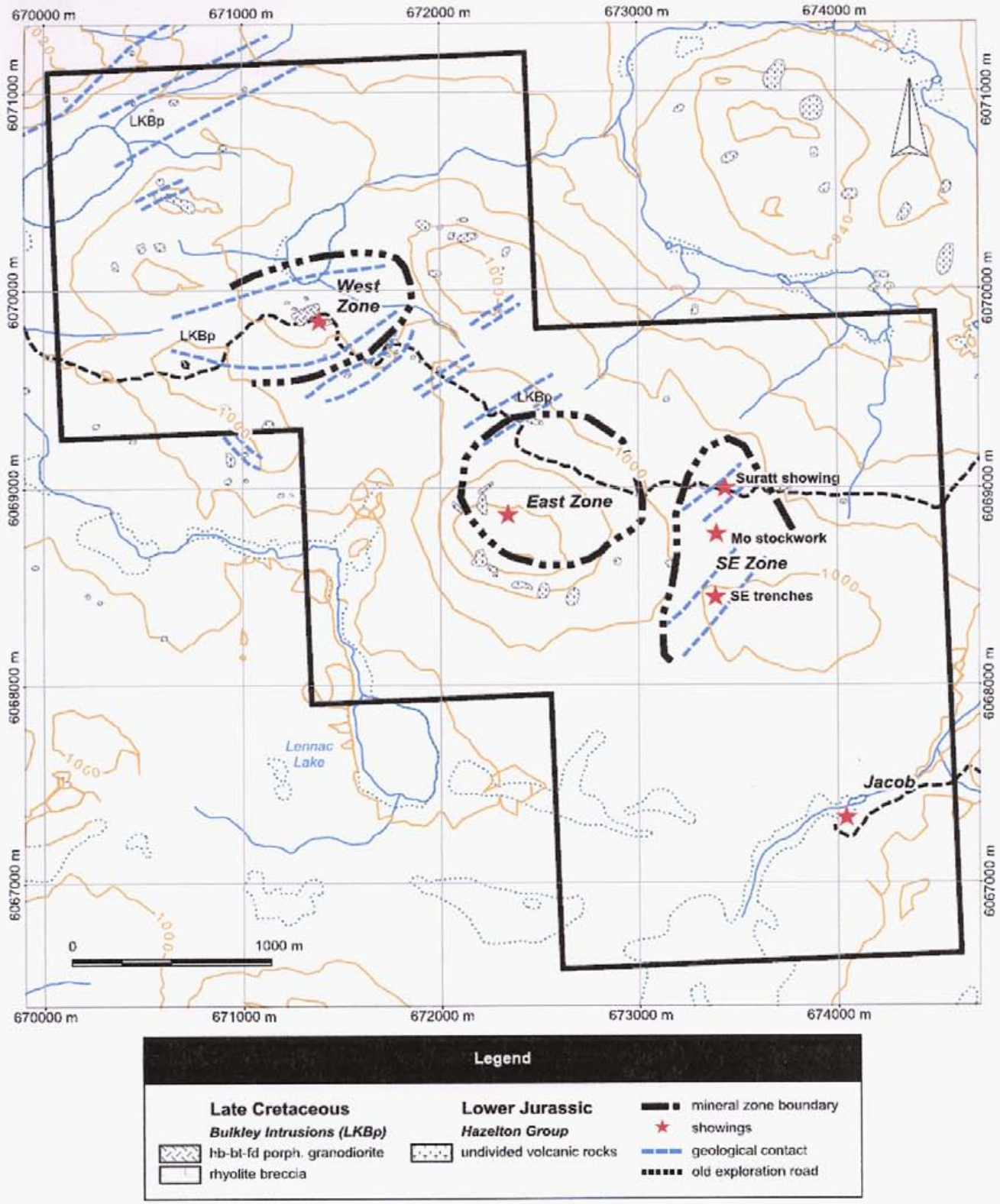

Figure 5. Property geology showing outcrop areas. Source: Amax Exploration Assessment Reports

WORK PERFORMED

In 2005, the main focus of work on the property was the Southeast Zone. This zone is comprised of several Cu-Mo showings that have been exposed by trenching in a flat lying, heavily treed area that is virtually devoid of outcrop. This preliminary phase of exploration involved sampling of the Suratt and Mo Stockwork showings (Tables 1 and 2) and completion of a soil line across the showing to ascertain what levels of metal concentration might be expected in soils above and adjacent to areas of known mineralization (Tables 3 and 4). Samples were collected at 50 metre intervals along a north-south line starting at the Suratt showing and heading south past an area of trenching that has exposed Cu mineralization in an altered porphyry intrusion (Figure 6). All samples were collected from either the B or C horizons (Table 3). A Garmin XL12 GPS was used to determine the UTM coordinates of sample site locations. Geology and sample location maps included in this report were prepared by D.G. MacIntyre using Manifold 6.5 GIS software.

Table 1. Lithogeochemical sample descriptions

Sample No.	Showing	Easting	Northing	Site	Rock Type	Mineralization
LL05-001	Mo stockwork zone	673269	6068797	trench, end of cat trail	fine-grained, siliceous intrusive, possible rhyolite, brecciated	1-2% malachite, azurite
LL05-001a	Mo stockwork zone	673269	6068797	trench, end of cat trail	quartz-feldspar porphyry cut by quartz vein stockwork	trace pyrite
LL05-002	Mo stockwork zone	673326	6068752	trench on main cat trail	quartz-feldspar porphyry cut by quartz vein stockwork	quartz vein stockwork, trace Mo in banded veins
LL05-003	Mo stockwork zone	673325	6068687	small trench and outcrop on main cat trail	quartz-feldspar porphyry cut by quartz vein stockwork	quartz vein stockwork, trace Mo in banded veins
LV05-001a	Suratt showing	673300	6069038	trench, Suratt showing, on access road	fine-grained, siliceous intrusive, possible rhyolite, brecciated	1-5% pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite
LV05-001b	Suratt showing	673300	6069038	trench, Suratt showing, on access road	fine-grained, siliceous intrusive, possible rhyolite, brecciated	1-5% pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite
LV05-001c	Suratt showing	673300	6069038	trench, Suratt showing, on access road	fine-grained, siliceous intrusive, possible rhyolite, brecciated	1-5% pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite
LV05-001d	Suratt showing	673300	6069038	trench, Suratt showing, on access road	fine-grained, siliceous intrusive, possible rhyolite, brecciated	1-5% pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite

Table 2. Lithogeochemical analytical results

Sample No.	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	W ppm	Hg ppm	S %
LL05-001	19.5	2344.2	33.8	41	3.9	209	0.81	357.6	128.7	13.4	3.7	0.26	40	0.1	0.01	<.05
LL05-001a	24.0	91.4	8.3	32	0.1	211	0.57	52.9	1.6	6.9	6.8	0.23	28	1.0	<.01	<.05
LL05-002	841.0	86.8	4.2	72	0.2	342	1.08	28.4	6.4	3.3	2.2	0.03	106	0.2	0.01	0.06
LL05-003	74.5	54.5	2.1	32	0.1	266	0.88	13.9	3.0	1.2	4.5	0.30	51	1.0	<.01	<.05
LV05-001a	6.6	1669.7	7.4	55	3.6	455	0.52	222.0	18.4	6.2	2.2	0.22	73	0.1	0.01	0.16
LV05-001b	8.2	2874.8	18.0	71	4.7	663	0.75	344.0	26.3	6.9	4.0	0.36	208	0.9	0.02	0.33
LV05-001c	2.2	3464.0	68.1	64	10.0	397	0.57	751.6	37.2	31.2	1.9	0.15	194	<.1	0.04	0.23
LV05-001d	3.9	891.9	59.8	73	3.5	561	0.56	249.1	13.1	5.3	4.2	0.20	224	1.1	0.04	0.21

Note: analytical work done by Acme Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver B.C. using ICP-MS. See Appendix C for a copy of the original analytical certificate.

Copies of the original analytical certificates and results for 36 elements analyzed by ICP-MS are given in Appendix C.

As part of the 2005 work program, one day was spent prospecting the area of the old Jacob claims. This work failed to locate any bedrock. Some of the old drill sites were found, one of which still had casing protruding from the ground. No samples were collected during this examination.

RESULTS

Lithogeochemical sampling has corroborated the results obtained by previous operators. Low grade Cu mineralization in the form of malachite and azurite staining occurs in a rhyolite breccia which has been exposed by trenching along the old access road (Sample site LV05-001) and in a trench 208 metres to the southwest (LL05-001). Cu values range from 892 to 3464 ppm. Ag is also anomalous with values up to 10 ppm. Pb, As and Au concentrations are also weakly anomalous (Table 2). By contrast, samples LL05-001a, 002, and 003 are all from quartz-feldspar porphyry that is locally cut by quartz vein stockwork. Some veins are banded and contain molybdenite. A sample of this material (LL05-002) returned 841 ppm Mo. Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb and Au values, on the other hand, are low relative to samples from the adjacent rhyolite breccia (Table 2).

The results of the soil survey show that weak to moderate Cu and Mo soil anomalies occur in C-horizon soils collected near and above known mineralization but that values drop off rapidly in areas of glacial till and outwash gravels (Table 3, Figure 6). These conclusions are consistent with the results obtained by Amax when they did a soil sample grid across the West and East zones. Their work showed that only samples collected adjacent and above mineralized outcrops were anomalous.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lennac Lake property covers several zones of low-grade copper-molybdenum mineralization associated with porphyritic phases of Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions, similar to those hosting the Davidson prospect at Smithers (48 km west) and the Huckleberry mine (130 kms southwest). Isolated outcrops and trenching have indicated that mineralization may be low-grade but is widespread over a large under-explored area. The Southeast zone in particular is untested by drilling and represents a significant exploration target.

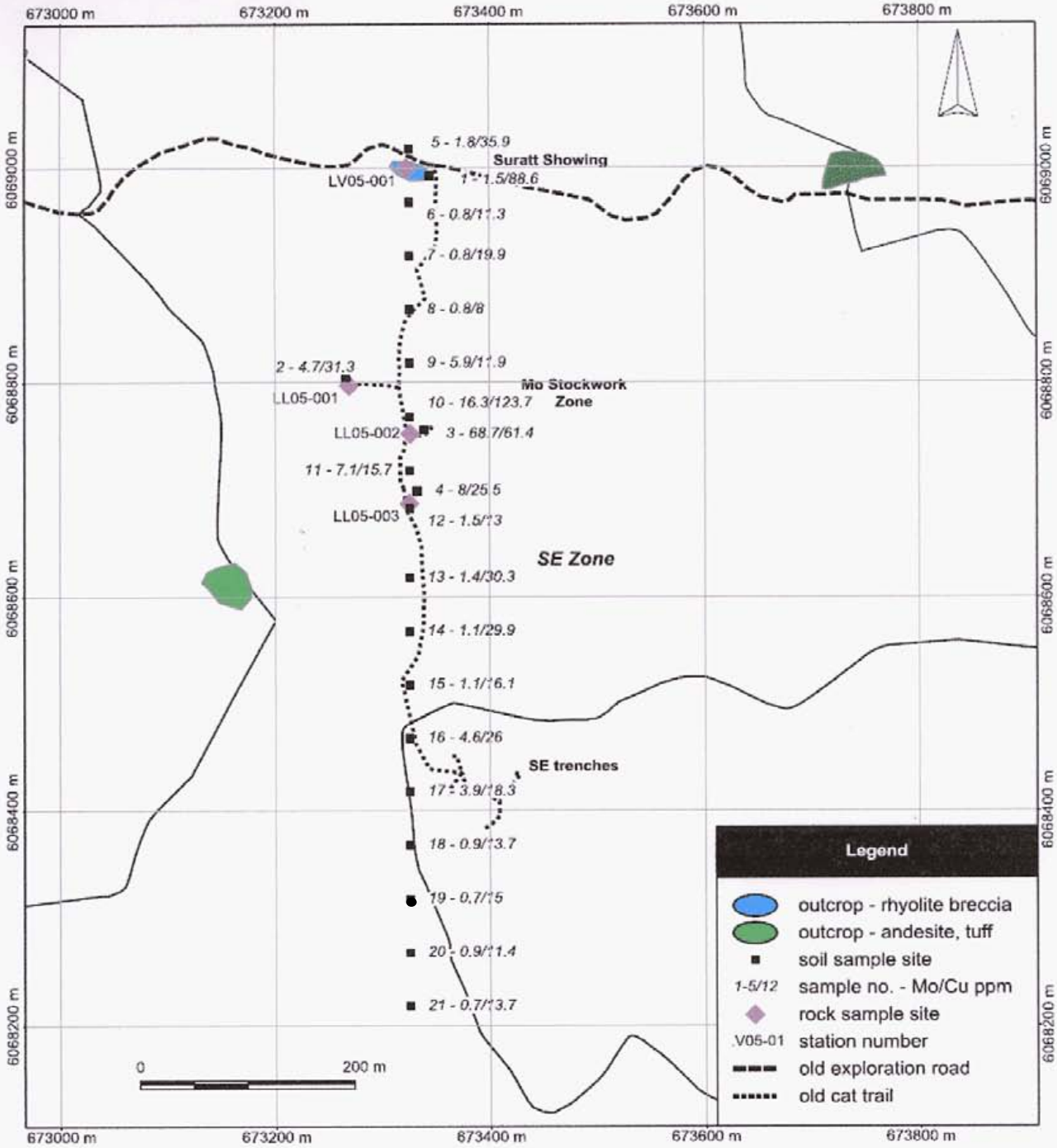

Figure 6. Southeast zone geology and location of soil and rock sample sites discussed in this report.

Table 3. Soil sample descriptions. See Figure 6 for location of samples.

Map No.	Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Horizon	Colour	Depth (cm)	Moisture	Material	Mo (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Remarks
1	LL05-01	673266	6068803	C	grey	10	dry	angular rock fragments	**4.7**	**31.3**	next to trench and outcrop of f.gr. rock with mal and az staining
2	LL05-02	673339	6068756	C	grey	15	dry	angular rock fragments	**68.7**	**61.4**	next to trench and outcrop of QFP with Mo in qtz vein stockwork
3	LL05-03	673332	6068699	C	grey	12	dry	angular rock fragments	**8.0**	**25.5**	next to trench beside cat trail
4	LV05-01	673344	6068993	C	grey	10	dry	angular rock fragments	1.5	**88.6**	next to trench, Suratt Cu showing
5	L10+00E 50+00N	673325	6069018	B	light brown	10	dry	subangular volcanic pebbles in soil	1.8	**35.9**	5 m. N of trench and road, Suratt Cu showing
6	L10+00E 49+50N	673325	6068968	B	light brown	10	dry	rounded hornfels pebbles in soil	0.8	11.3	
7	L10+00E 49+00N	673325	6068918	B	orangy brown	10	dry	rounded pebbles in sandy soil	0.8	19.9	
8	L10+00E 48+50N	673325	6068868	B	light brown	15	dry	rounded pebbles in sandy soil	0.8	8.0	
9	L10+00E 48+00N	673325	6068818	B	orangy brown	15	dry	rounded pebbles in sandy soil	**5.9**	11.9	just east of cat trail at 47+86N
10	L10+00E 47+50N	673325	6068768	C	orangy brown	10	dry	angular rock fragments	**16.3**	**123.7**	just above mineralized outcrop, 10 m east of cat trail and trenches
11	L10+00E 47+00N	673325	6068718	B	medium brown	10	dry	angular rock fragments	**7.1**	15.7	top of small moss covered knoll
12	L10+00E 46+65N	673325	6068683	B	medium brown	15	dry	rounded pebbles in sandy soil	1.5	13.0	edge of swamp, just E of road
13	L10+00E 46+00N	673325	6068618	B	medium brown	15	dry	rounded pebbles in sandy soil	1.4	**30.3**	just N of swamp
14	L10+00E 45+50N	673325	6068568	B	medium brown	15	dry	rounded pebbles in clay	1.1	**29.9**	glacial till
15	L10+00E 45+00N	673325	6068518	B	orangy brown	15	dry	rounded pebbles in sandy soil	1.1	16.1	next to cat trail
16	L10+00E 44+50N	673325	6068468	C	orangy brown	15	dry	angular rock fragments	**4.6**	**26.0**	just W and below outcrop of porphyry with cp min. exposed in trench
17	L10+00E 44+00N	673325	6068418	B	orangy brown	15	dry	rounded pebbles in sandy soil	**3.9**	18.3	
18	L10+00E 43+50N	673325	6068368	B	medium brown	15	dry	rounded pebbles in sandy soil	0.9	13.7	
19	L10+00E 43+00N	673325	6068318	B	light brown	15	dry	rounded pebbles in sandy soil	0.7	15.0	
20	L10+00E 42+50N	673325	6068268	B	medium brown	15	dry	rounded pebbles in sandy soil	0.9	11.4	
21	L10+00E 42+00N	673325	6068218	B	medium brown	15	dry	mostly gravel	0.7	13.7	gravel outwash

The presence of extensive low grade Cu mineralization below glacial outwash gravels and till has been proven by diamond drilling in the West and East zones but only sporadic soil anomalies occur above these mineralized rocks. Down ice dispersal of material derived from mineralized bedrock may explain the absence of anomalies in B horizon material collected above known mineralized bedrock in these areas. More work is needed to determine ice flow directions and dispersal patterns.

For the reasons given above, soil sampling does not appear to be a reliable exploration tool on the Lennac Lake property. IP would probably be more effective in determining zones of sulphide concentration in overburden covered bedrock and it is recommended that such a survey be done on the Lennac Lake property, particularly above the Southeast zone. A line spacing of 50 metres and a station spacing of 25 metres is needed in order to effectively model the chargeability and resistivity responses. Diamond drilling is also required to test the known showings that comprise the Southeast zone. This zone has never been drilled nor has it been covered by an IP survey so the overall extent and grade of Cu-Mo porphyry mineralization is, as of yet, unknown.

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A – SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

	No.	Units	Rate	Amount	
Personnel					
Geologist - D. MacIntyre	3	days	$500.00	$1,500.00	
Geologist - V.Parsons	3	days	$350.00	$1,050.00	
Field Assistant	1	day	$150.00	$150.00	
Travel					$2,700
Mileage - Victoria-Smithers	1100	km	$0.46	$506.00	
Mileage - Smithers-Victoria	1100	km	$0.46	$506.00	
Mileage - Smithers-Lennac Lake	150	km	$0.46	$69.00	
Mileage - Lennac Lake-Smithers	150	km	$0.46	$69.00	
Ferry - Victoria-Vancouver				$57.75	
Ferry - Vancouver-Victoria				$57.75	
Private accommodation	10	person days	$35.00	$350.00	
Food - 2 people, 5 days	10	person days	$40.00	$400.00	
					$2,016
Analytical					
ACME Analytical Laboratories					$516
				Total	$5,232

APPENDIX B – STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Donald George MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, with residence and business address at 4129 San Miguel Close, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1971. In addition, I obtained M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees specializing in Economic Geology from the University of Western Ontario in 1975 and 1977 respectively.
3. I have been registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since September, 1979, registration number 11970. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines.
4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist, both within government and the private sector, in British Columbia and parts of the Yukon for over 30 years. Work has included detailed geological investigations of mineral districts, geological mapping, mineral deposit modeling and building of geoscientific databases. I have directly supervised and conducted geologic mapping and mineral property evaluations, published reports and maps on different mineral districts and deposit models and compiled and analyzed data for mineral potential evaluations.
5. The work described in this report was supervised and done by myself and Victor H. Parsons and that we are both the owners and operators of the property.

Dated this 21th of December, 2005

D. MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng.

I, Victor Harold Parsons, B.Sc., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist, with residence and business address at 1473 Banff Place, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in geology from McGill University in 1965.
3. I practiced my profession as a geologist, both within government and the private sector, in Quebec, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan between 1961 and 1968.
4. I have worked on several exploration projects in the Smithers area of central B.C. over the past two summers, including Lennac Lake, the subject of this report.
5. I assisted in completing the work described in this report and I am also a co-author of this report.

Dated this 21th of December, 2005

H. Victor Parsons

V.H. Parsons, B.Sc.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)
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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

MacIntyre, Don File # A503993

4129 San Miguel Close, Victoria BC V8N 6G7 Submitted by: Don MacIntyre

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
LL05-001	19.5	2344.2	33.8	41	3.9	2.7	1.8	209	.81	357.6	.5	128.7	2.6	26	.4	13.4	.2	26	.88	.068	4	3.7	.26	40	.002	3	.44	.022	.11	.1	.01	4.2	<.1	<.05	1	.7
LL05-001A	24.0	91.4	8.3	32	.1	3.2	1.5	211	.57	52.9	.4	1.6	2.6	13	.3	6.9	.1	26	1.12	.052	3	6.8	.23	28	.004	1	.28	.015	.14	1.0	<.01	2.5	.1	<.05	1	<.5
LL05-002	841.0	86.8	4.2	72	.2	1.5	1.8	342	1.08	28.4	.5	6.4	2.3	13	<.1	3.3	.1	16	.44	.051	11	2.2	.03	106	.001	4	.32	.004	.18	.2	.01	1.2	.1	.06	1	.5
LL05-003	74.5	54.5	2.1	32	.1	1.5	1.7	266	.88	13.9	.5	3.0	2.5	21	<.1	1.2	.1	14	1.11	.060	6	4.5	.30	51	.001	2	.27	.007	.17	1.0	<.01	1.7	.1	<.05	1	<.5
LV05-001a	6.6	1669.7	7.4	55	3.6	2.1	1.2	455	.52	222.0	1.0	18.4	3.2	16	.7	6.2	.1	4	.56	.027	18	2.2	.22	73	<.001	3	.36	.007	.15	.1	.01	.8	.1	.16	1	.9
LV05-001b	8.2	2874.8	18.0	71	4.7	3.2	1.3	663	.75	344.0	1.7	26.3	4.0	20	.9	6.9	.1	5	.87	.027	11	4.0	.36	208	.001	3	.41	.009	.16	.9	.02	1.1	.1	.33	1	1.7
LV05-001c	2.2	3464.0	68.1	64	10.0	2.9	1.2	397	.57	751.6	1.1	37.2	3.1	16	1.3	31.2	.1	3	.37	.026	12	1.9	.15	194	<.001	2	.38	.005	.15	<.1	.04	.7	.1	.23	1	2.0
LV05-001d	3.9	891.9	59.8	73	3.5	2.7	1.5	561	.56	249.1	1.6	13.1	3.5	17	1.5	5.3	.1	3	.50	.024	17	4.2	.20	224	<.001	3	.40	.005	.15	1.1	.04	.8	.1	.21	1	.7
STANDARD DS6	11.7	122.3	29.1	141	.3	24.4	10.7	722	2.89	21.1	6.3	47.6	3.1	37	6.1	3.5	4.9	55	.89	.079	15	186.8	.59	164	.082	17	2.03	.074	.17	3.5	.22	3.6	1.7	<.05	6	4.5

GROUP 1DX - 30.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150

Data 1 FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: AUG 2 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug. 15/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
L10+00E 50+00N	1.8	35.9	7.9	77	.1	15.9	9.2	256	3.18	15.6	.4	2.1	1.3	11	.1	1.0	.1	61	.10	.070	6	19.8	.39	110	.029	2	1.64	.009	.03	<.1	.04	3.4	.1	<.05	4	<.5
L10+00E 49+50N	.8	11.3	4.6	43	<.1	8.9	3.8	148	1.65	5.1	.2	<.5	.7	15	.1	.4	.1	40	.13	.031	6	13.4	.27	88	.025	2	.97	.009	.03	<.1	.02	2.2	.1	<.05	4	<.5
L10+00E 49+00N	.8	19.9	5.6	49	<.1	12.7	6.4	301	2.40	9.9	.3	.8	1.0	25	.1	.6	.1	49	.22	.050	7	17.0	.37	155	.036	2	1.08	.010	.03	<.1	.03	3.2	.1	<.05	3	<.5
L10+00E 48+50N	.8	8.0	4.9	42	.2	7.0	3.6	121	1.51	4.3	.2	1.5	.8	14	.1	.4	.1	33	.11	.025	6	11.2	.22	93	.022	1	.86	.008	.03	<.1	.03	1.9	<.1	<.05	3	<.5
L10+00E 48+00N	5.9	11.9	5.5	61	<.1	9.2	4.5	187	2.12	7.8	.2	9.2	.5	18	.1	.6	.1	46	.16	.034	6	12.5	.23	131	.029	2	.93	.009	.03	.1	.02	2.1	.1	<.05	4	<.5
L10+00E 47+50N	16.3	123.7	10.0	130	.5	11.1	7.7	358	3.44	33.5	.4	9.2	1.3	10	.2	2.0	.1	71	.07	.122	6	17.9	.27	125	.022	2	1.97	.009	.03	.1	.05	3.2	.1	<.05	5	<.5
L10+00E 46+65N	1.5	13.0	4.7	66	<.1	12.8	6.1	229	2.28	9.6	.3	.6	1.0	18	<.1	.5	.1	46	.19	.058	7	16.1	.36	114	.024	3	1.16	.010	.03	.1	.02	2.6	.1	<.05	4	<.5
RE L10+00E 46+65N	1.5	12.4	5.1	66	<.1	12.6	5.8	224	2.20	9.0	.3	2.8	.9	17	<.1	.5	.1	43	.18	.055	6	16.5	.34	115	.024	1	1.11	.009	.03	.1	.03	2.6	<.1	<.05	3	<.5
L10+00E 46+00N	1.4	30.3	6.0	67	<.1	14.3	8.1	354	2.98	14.0	.4	.9	1.3	21	.1	.9	.1	60	.19	.059	9	19.8	.41	156	.035	1	1.30	.011	.03	.1	.03	4.6	.1	<.05	3	<.5
L10+00E 45+50N	1.1	29.9	7.5	74	.1	17.0	6.7	345	2.73	11.8	2.2	18.0	.9	50	.3	.7	.1	50	.75	.068	11	21.3	.43	217	.021	1	1.43	.014	.04	.1	.08	6.2	.1	<.05	4	.7
L10+00E 45+00N	1.1	16.1	6.5	103	<.1	13.2	8.4	328	2.93	13.2	.3	1.6	.8	18	.2	.7	.1	59	.22	.112	6	18.2	.37	141	.027	2	1.24	.008	.04	.1	.02	3.1	.1	<.05	4	<.5
L10+00E 44+50N	4.6	26.0	8.0	81	.1	10.2	7.3	290	3.15	13.6	.3	2.2	1.0	17	.2	.9	.1	67	.19	.081	6	17.5	.33	144	.042	1	1.37	.009	.03	.1	.03	3.5	.1	<.05	4	<.5
L10+00E 44+00N	3.9	18.3	8.6	116	.2	12.3	7.5	234	3.59	17.6	.3	2.0	.9	17	.3	.8	.1	77	.18	.082	5	18.0	.33	163	.032	1	1.51	.008	.04	.1	.04	3.4	.1	<.05	5	<.5
L10+00E 43+50N	.9	13.7	6.9	71	<.1	11.4	7.1	335	2.84	12.1	.3	.6	.9	15	.1	.8	.1	57	.15	.070	7	16.6	.31	119	.031	2	1.11	.009	.03	.1	.02	2.9	.1	<.05	4	<.5
L10+00E 43+00N	.7	15.0	6.1	59	<.1	10.4	6.4	294	2.34	7.6	.3	.6	.8	21	.1	.6	.1	50	.20	.040	7	14.8	.35	148	.040	2	1.01	.009	.04	.1	.02	2.9	.1	<.05	3	<.5
L10+00E 42+50N	.9	11.4	4.3	76	<.1	11.3	5.9	221	2.47	8.8	.2	<.5	.8	13	.1	.6	.1	48	.12	.062	5	16.9	.33	87	.025	1	1.11	.009	.04	.1	.03	2.9	.1	<.05	4	<.5
L10+00E 42+00N	.7	13.7	4.7	82	.1	11.9	5.2	299	2.25	8.0	.3	.9	1.0	16	.1	.4	.1	46	.15	.068	6	17.6	.33	141	.019	2	1.35	.009	.04	.1	.03	3.1	.1	<.05	4	<.5
STANDARD DS6	11.6	123.8	30.3	142	.3	24.6	10.9	701	2.81	21.1	6.8	47.0	3.1	40	6.2	3.4	5.1	56	.84	.079	14	187.3	.58	164	.080	16	1.89	.072	.14	3.4	.21	3.3	1.8	<.05	6	4.3

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL 9380 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: OCT 17 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 4/05

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

MacIntyre, Don File # A503994

4129 San Miguel Close, Victoria BC V8N 6G7 Submitted by: Don MacIntyre

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Sample gm
G-1	.9	2.5	2.5	44	<.1	6.5	4.0	505	1.75	<.5	2.2	.6	4.1	57	<.1	<.1	.1	36	.43	.075	7	90.9	.55	199	.122	<1	.88	.062	.51	.1	<.01	2.0	.3	<.05	4	<.5	30.0
LL05-001	4.7	31.3	9.3	77	.3	8.4	6.0	419	3.33	12.6	.3	4.7	.4	15	.2	1.3	.2	73	.14	.085	5	14.7	.29	99	.022	1	1.30	.010	.06	.1	.04	2.8	.1	<.05	6	<.5	7.5
LL05-002	68.7	61.4	61.7	122	1.3	4.0	6.1	1050	3.35	109.0	.3	13.4	.3	9	.5	25.7	.3	63	.08	.069	7	10.4	.10	98	.017	1	.82	.007	.05	.2	.04	1.4	.2	<.05	5	<.5	7.5
LL05-003	8.0	25.5	5.7	56	.2	13.0	6.7	287	2.60	12.9	.3	3.6	1.1	17	.1	1.0	.1	51	.15	.032	6	17.4	.35	153	.030	1	1.07	.008	.05	.1	.02	3.2	.1	<.05	3	<.5	30.0
LV05-01	1.5	88.6	9.3	79	.2	17.1	8.7	422	3.21	24.3	.4	2.5	1.4	24	.1	1.7	.1	59	.20	.054	8	20.8	.45	165	.030	1	1.44	.009	.05	<.1	.04	5.3	.1	<.05	4	<.5	30.0
STANDARD DS6	11.2	125.8	28.5	139	.3	24.7	10.5	691	2.90	20.9	6.5	46.8	2.9	40	5.8	3.4	4.9	55	.81	.075	13	186.6	.56	159	.080	18	1.82	.073	.15	3.4	.24	3.4	1.7	<.05	6	4.2	30.0

GROUP 1DX - 30.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C

Data FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: AUG 2 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 12/05

Clarence Leong

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