BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: AEROTEM II EM AND MAG. SURVEY; EMORY CR.
TOTAL COST: $14,355.77

AUTHOR(S): M. McCLAREN
SIGNATURE(S): M McClaren

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A
YEAR OF WORK: 2005

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): EVENT # 4049815
SEPT. 27, 2005

PROPERTY NAME: EMORY CREEK

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): EMORY 1; EMORY 2

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: NICKEL; COPPER; COBALT

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: NONE

MINING DIVISION: NEW WESTMINSTER
NTS: 92H043

LATITUDE: 49 ° 28 ' 21 "
LONGITUDE: 121 ° 33 ' 28 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) PACIFIC NICKEL SYNDICATE
2)

MAILING ADDRESS
2990 ST. KILDA AVE.,
N. VAN. B.C. V7N 2A7

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1) PACIFIC COAST NICKEL CORP.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS
#430-580 HORNBY ST.,
VAN. B.C. V6C 3B6

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
PYROXENITE; MAFIC; CRETACEOUS; NICKEL; COPPER; COBALT

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: A.R. 5385
A.R. 26,876

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne	74.2 LINE KM		14,355.77
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$ 14,355.77

Report on a Helicopter-Borne AeroTEM© II Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey On the Emory Creek Property

Emory 1 and Emory 2 Mineral Claims

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 92H043

Latitude: 49° 28' 21"
Longitude: 121° 33' 28"

Prepared for:
PACIFIC COAST NICKEL CORP.
OPERATOR

And

PACIFIC NICKEL SYNDICATE
OWNER

Prepared by:
Murray McClaren, P.Geo.

CROCKITE RESOURCES LTD.
283 Woodale Road,
North Vancouver, British Columbia,
V7N 1S6

DECEMBER 17TH, 2005

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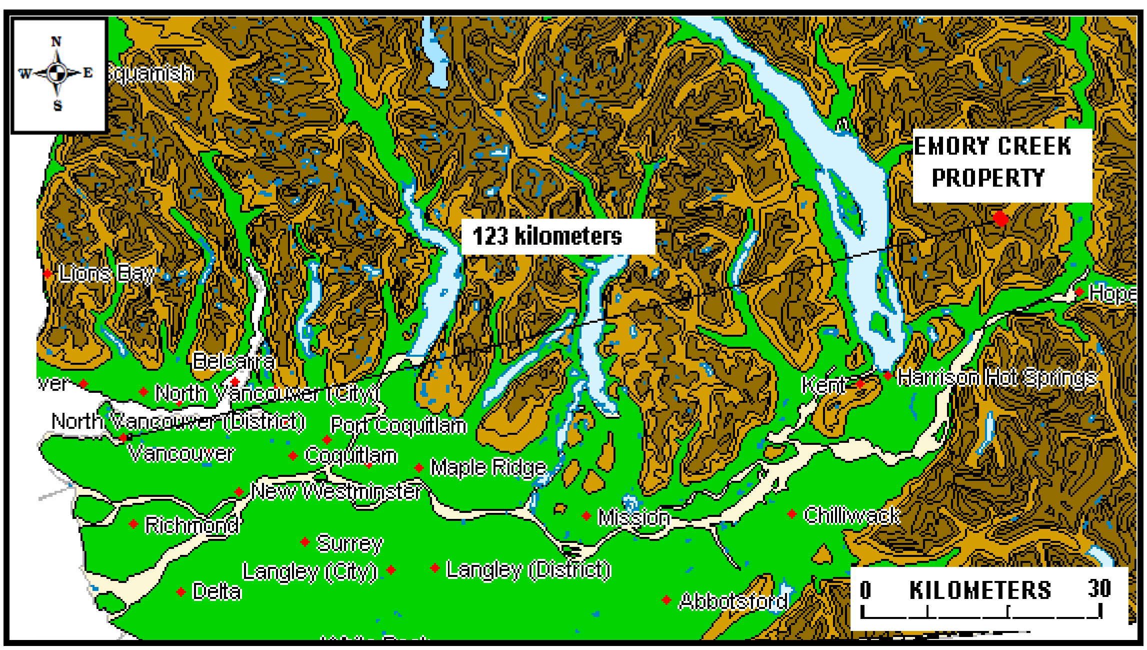
INTRODUTION

An airborne TEM II electromagnetic and magnetic survey was completed by Aeroquest Limited of Milton, Ontario, between The total line kilometres flown totaled 74.2 km. The survey flying described in this report took place from April 2-4th and April 7th, 2005. A total of 74.2 line kilometers were flown during this survey.

The purpose of this survey was to aid in mapping the local geology and interpretate structural features as well as locate zones of conductive mineralization. The combination magnetic and electromagnetic surveys has proven to be an excellent geological mapping tool, often capable of identifying lithological units, regional structures (contacts, faults, etc.). The magnetic survey was undertaken as it is a suitable technique for mapping the outlines of intrusions in the area. The EM survey was undertaken with the purpose that it might detect localized conductivity variations that may be related to near surface, massive sulphide mineralization. Based on the previous exploration in the Harrison Lake area, these EM responses are expected to be low amplitude, subtle features and the primary geophysical targets are weak, EM conductivity responses located along the edge of magnetic highs, interpreted to represent intrusive bodies.

LOCATION

The Emory Creek Property is located approximately 112 kilometers east-northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia. The property is located in the area of headwaters of Emory Creek and adjoins due west of the former Giant Mascot Mine, located in the northern Cascade Range of British Columbia.



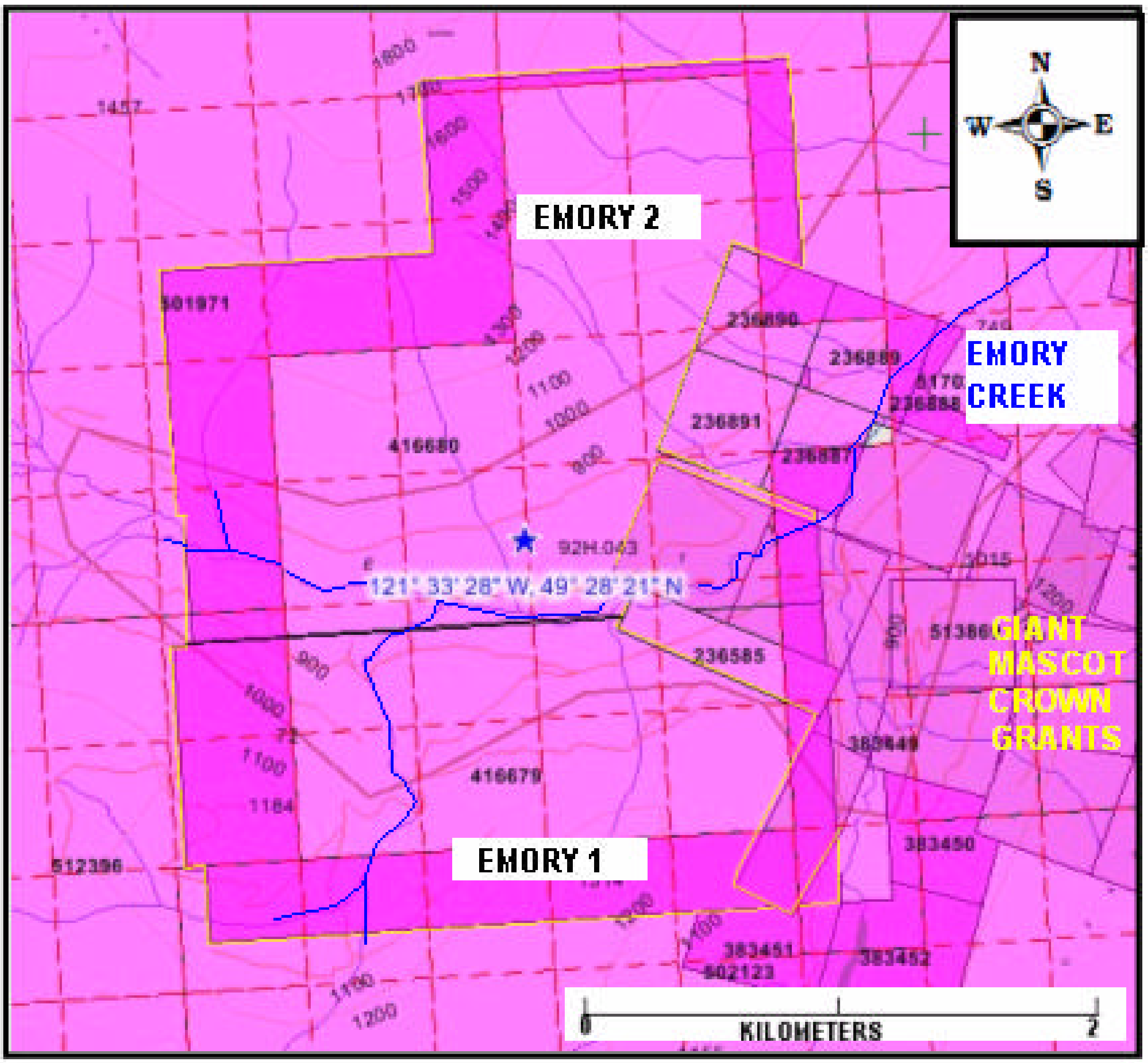
LOCATION MAP **EMORY CREEK PROPERTY**
M.McCLAREN, P.Geo., Dec. 2005 NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

CLAIMS

The Big Nic Property (as listed below) is under option from the Pacific Nickel Syndicate (Mr. E. Dodson, Manager) by Pacific Coast Nickel Corp. (operator) and consist of the following contiguous claims to which work has been applied:

416679	EMORY 1	106890 (100%)	092H043	2009/JAN/31	GOOD	NEW WESTMINSTER	375.000
416680	EMORY 2	106890 (100%)	092H043	2009/JAN/31	GOOD	NEW WESTMINSTER	500.000
						TOTAL	**875 Ha**

MAP OF MINERAL CLAIMS ON WHICH WORK WAS CONDUCTED 1:25,000



EMORY CREEK PROPERTY
PACIFIC COAST NICKEL CORP.
M.McCLAREN, DECEMBER 2005

CLAIMS ON WHICH AIRBORNE SURVEY CONDUCTED

The work performed was done on the following contiguous claims:

Tenure No	Claim Name	Owner	Map Sheet	Good to date	Mining Div.	Size (Ha)
416679	**Emory 1**	**106890**	**092H043**	**2009/Jan/31**	**New West.**	**375.000**
416680	**Emory 2**	**106890**	**092H043**	**2009/Jan/31**	**New West.**	**500.000**
					TOTAL	**875.000 Ha**

HISTORY

The initial Emory Creek Property mineral claims (Emory 1 and Emory 2) were issued in November 2004 to acquire ground previously held by Santoy Resources Ltd. These claims were purchased by Pacific Coast Nickel Corp. and became part of the agreement with the Pacific Nickel Syndicate (E.Dodson, Manager). Previous work on the claims identified nickel-copper mineralization associated with pyroxenite. In addition, several geochemically anomalous areas that warranted further followup, were located by Santoy Resources Ltd. (A.R. 26,876).

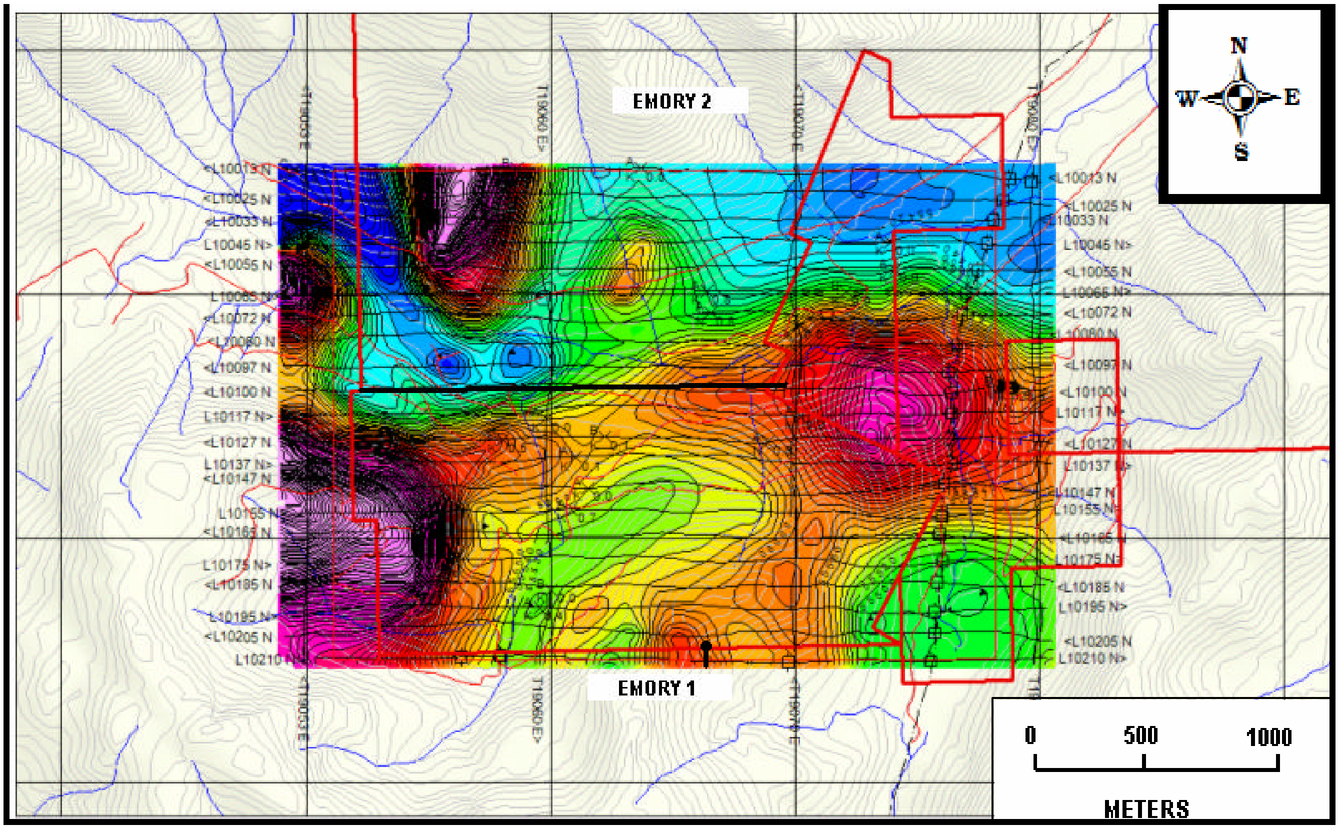
The mineralization located on the property consists of both massive and disseminated sulphides with values in nickel, copper and cobalt. The geological style of this mineralization is believed to be orogenic-magmatic and is similar in style as that mined at the former Giant Mascot Mine, Hope, British Columbia. The orebodies mined at the former Giant Mascot Mine were "pipe" like in form and constitute difficult geological and geophysical targets to identify.

The Star of Emory showing (Minfile No.092HSW093) lies several hundred meters to the east of the eastern boundary of the Emory 1 mineral claim. The showing was drilled in 1975. Drilling intersected massive mineralization comprised mainly of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pentlandite with minor magnetite and rare chromite. In one hole, mineralization over 2.75 metres yielded 2.2 per cent nickel and 0.58 per cent copper. Another intersection over 0.9 metre yielded 4.69 per cent nickel and 0.28 per cent copper (Assessment Report 5385).

DISCUSSION

The magnetic survey delineated areas of mafic lithologies that were hitherto unknown. In particular, a strong magnetic high located on the eastern boundary of the Emory 1 claim is interpretated as reflecting mafic intrusive lithologies. This magnetic response is associated with a east-northeast trending lobate magnetic feature that culminates in a high magnetic area which is associated with the Star of Emory mineral occurrence. Several subtle electromagnetic conductors are associated with the eastern margin of the strong magnetic high.

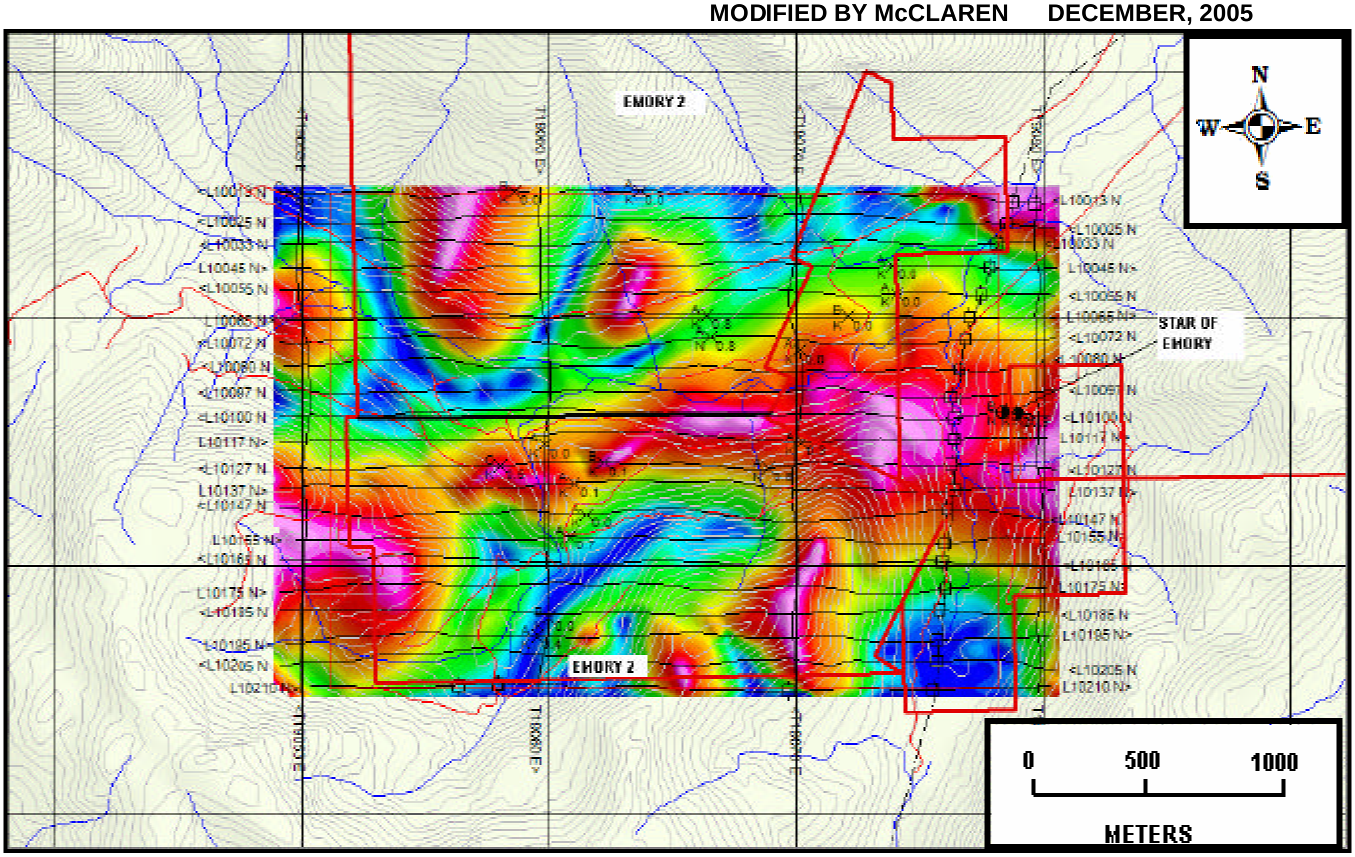
In addition, two discrete magnetic highs located on the north side of Emory Creek (Emory 2 claim) are interpretated as being associated with mafic bodies. In both areas, subtle to moderate electromagnetic conductors were located adjacent to these magnetic features. Previous geochemical silt and rock sampling in this area returned moderately anomalous nickel-copper values (Travis, A., 2002).



TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY (TMI) – AEROQUEST LIMITED JUNE , 2005

MODIFIED BY METCALFE JULY, 2005

MODIFIED BY McCLAREN DECEMBER, 2005

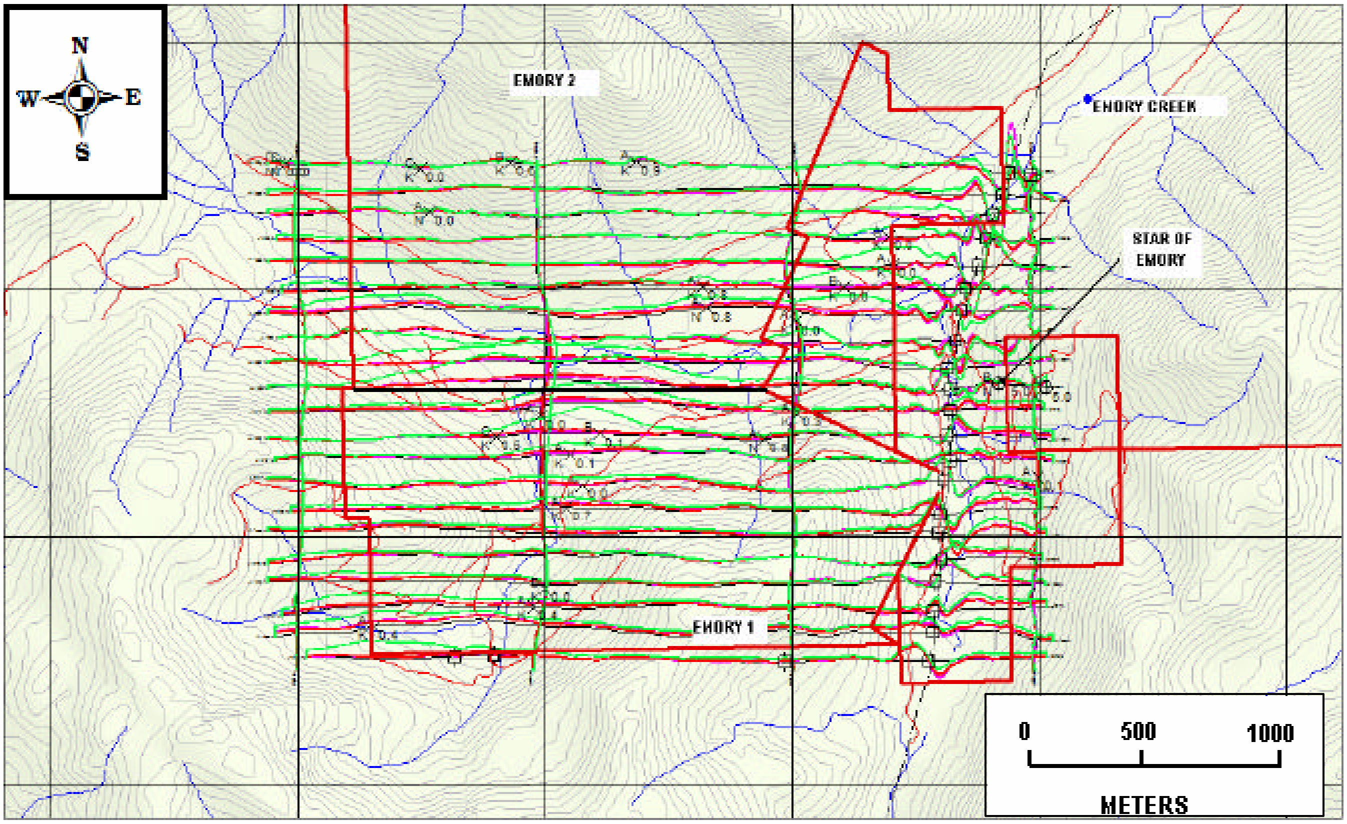


TILT DERIVITIVE OF TMI AEROQUEST JUNE, 2005

MODIFIED BY METCALFE JULY, 2005 MODIFIED BY McCLAREN DECEMBER, 2005

M.McClaren, P.Geo. Crockite Resources Ltd. (604)986-5873

e-mail: murraychipper@aol.com



OFF-TIME EM OFFSET PROFILES and EM ANOMALIES
AEROQUEST LIMITED JUNE, 2005

MODIFIED BY METCALFE JULY, 2005 **MODIFIED BY McCLAREN DECEMBER, 2005**

Report on a Helicopter-Borne AeroTEM© II Electromagnetic & Magnetometer Survey

Aeroquest Job # 05008

Emory Creek Project

Hope Area, British Columbia
92H/06

for

Pacific Coast Nickel Corp.

283 Woodale Road,
North Vancouver, BC
V7N 1S6

by

AEROQUEST LIMITED

4-845 Main Street East
Milton, Ontario, L9T 3Z3
Tel: (905) 693-9129 Fax: (905) 693-9128
www.aeroquestsurveys.com

June, 2005

Report on a Helicopter-Borne AeroTEM© II Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey

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Appendix 2: Description of Database Fields
Appendix 3: Technical Paper: "Mineral Exploration with the AeroTEM System"
Appendix 4: Instrumentation Specification Sheet
Appendix 5: Statement of Qualifications

1.3. List of Maps (1:20,000)

Map 1: Total Magnetic Intensity contour grid with line contours and EM anomalies
Map 2: Tilt Derivative of Total Magnetic Field shaded grid with EM anomalies
Map 3: Z01, Z02, Z03 Off-Time EM offset profiles and EM anomalies

2. INTRODUCTION

This report describes a helicopter-borne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of Pacific Coast Nickel Corp. on the Emory Creek Project, in the Hope area, British Columbia.

The principal geophysical sensor is Aeroquest's exclusive AeroTEM© II time domain helicopter electromagnetic system which is employed in conjunction with a high-sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometer. Ancillary equipment includes a real-time differential GPS navigation system, radar altimeter, video recorder, and a base station magnetometer. Full-waveform streaming EM data is recorded at 37,800 samples per second. The streaming data comprise the transmitted waveform, and the X component and Z component of the resultant field at the receivers. A secondary acquisition system (RMS) records the ancillary data.

The total line kilometres flown totaled 74.2 km. The survey flying described in this report took place from April 2-4th and April 7th, 2005.

Bedrock EM anomalies were auto-picked from the Z-component off-time data and graded according to the ‘off-time’ conductance. This report describes the survey logistics, the data processing, presentation, and provides a brief interpretation of the results.

3. SURVEY AREA

The Emory Creek Property (Figure 1) comprises approximately 6.145 km^2 or 6145 hectares and is located approximately 12km NW of Hope, BC in mountainous terrain (Figure 2). It covers NTS sheet number 92H/06 and BC mining claim numbers 416679, 416680, 236891, 236585, 383450, 501971, 512396, 502123 (Figure 2). The property is accessed via a series of trails and logging roads off the Hope section of the transCanada highway which skirts around the south and west of the project area. (Figure 1). The field crew were based the Quality Inn Hotel, Hope. The helicopter was provided by HiWood helicopters, Calgary, Alberta and it was stationed at Valley Helicopters Heli-pad in Hope for the duration of the survey.

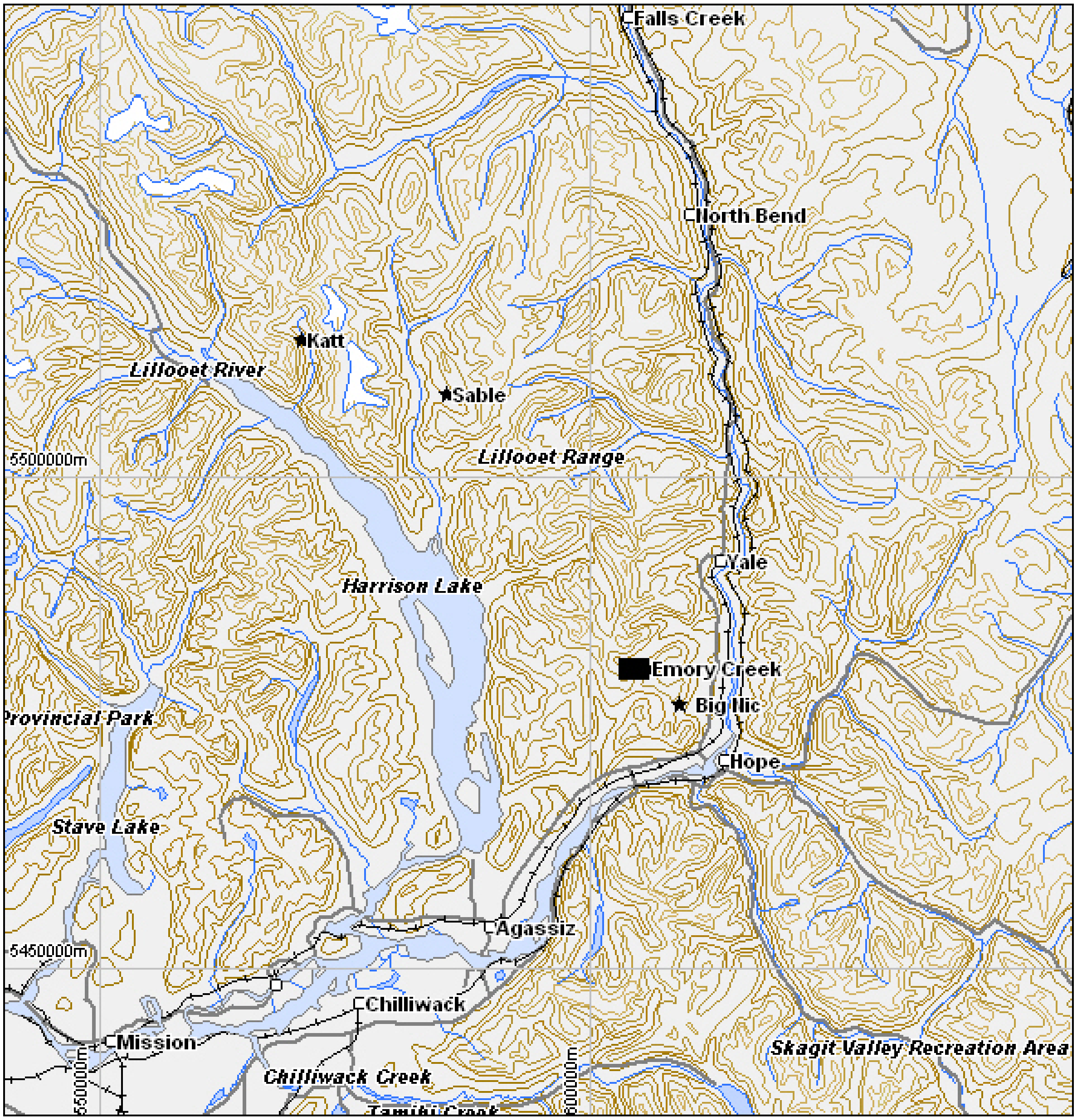

Figure 1. Regional location map of the project area.

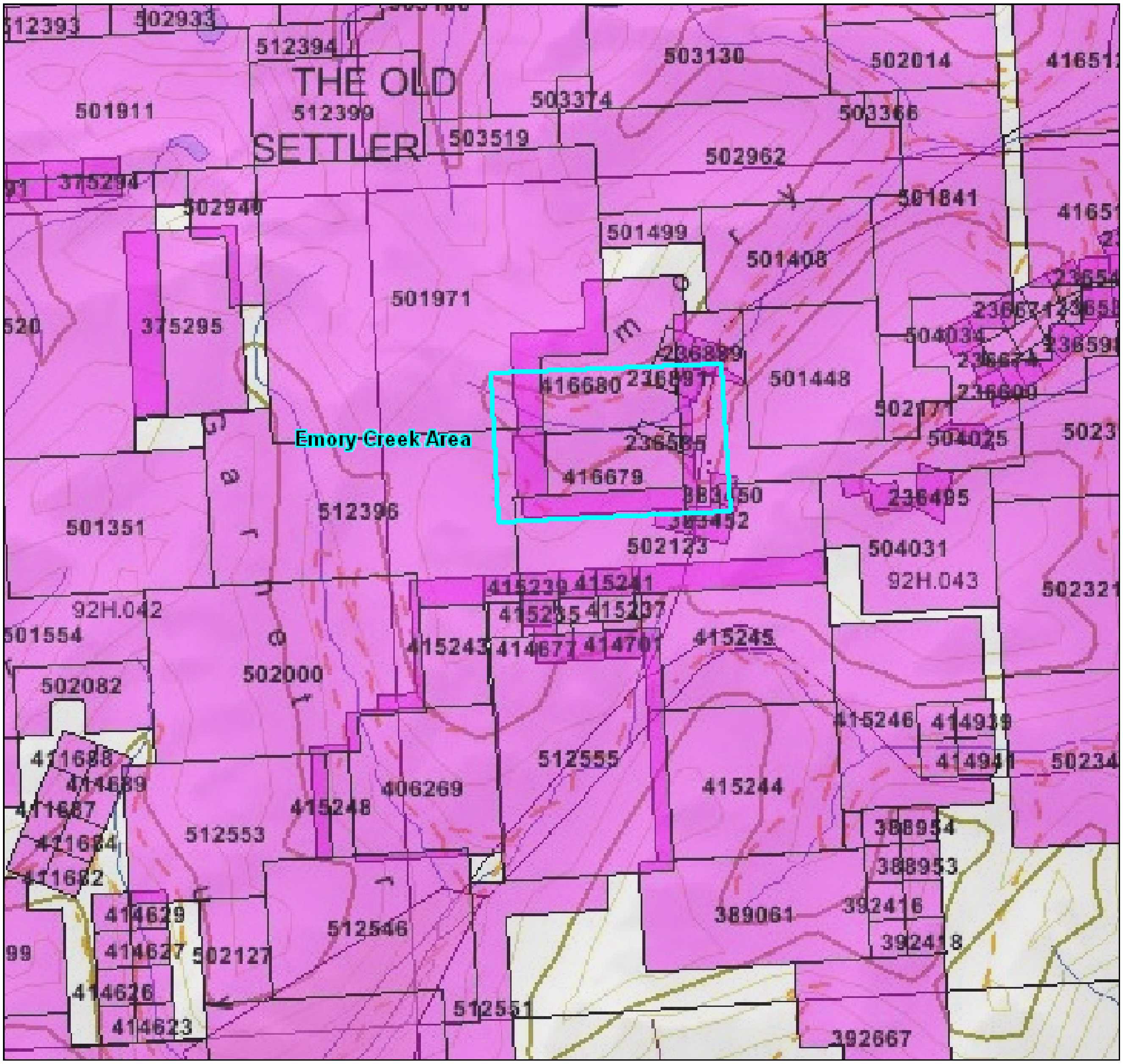

Figure 2. Mineral Dispositions in Emory Creek Survey Area **(taken from BC Mineral Titles Online)**

4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

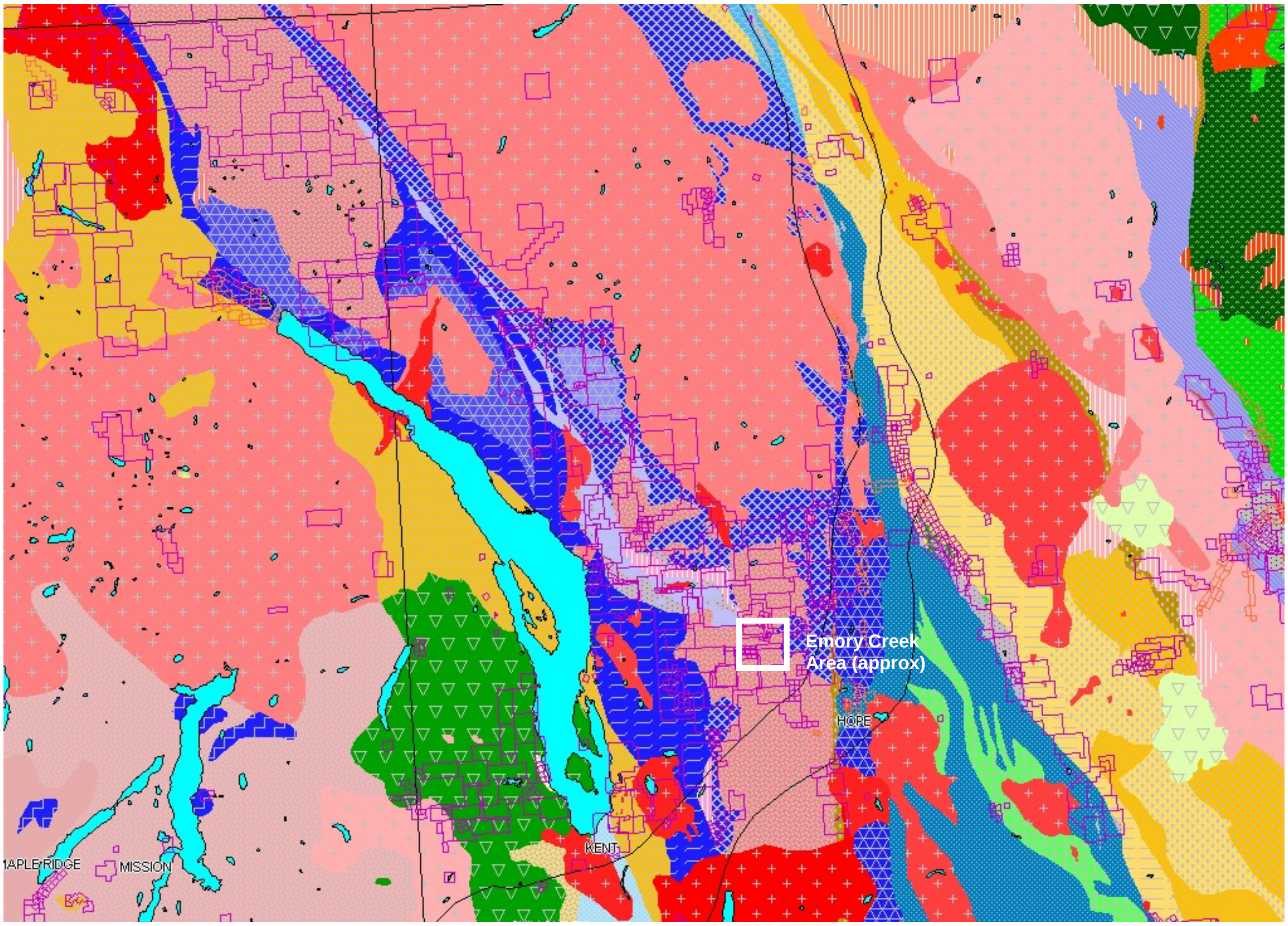

Figure 3. Regional bedrock geology **(taken from BC Government 'Mapplace' map server)**

The pink to red areas represent various Cretaceous dioritic and granodioritic intrusives. The blue areas represent Cretaceous to Tertiary metamorphic rocks. The areas in yellow comprise various sedimentary rocks of Jurassic and Cretaceous age and the green area represents the Lower Jurassic Harrison Lake Formation andesitic volcanics.

The Emory Creek survey area falls mostly in an area of mid Cretaceous quartz dioritic intrusive rocks (pink).

5. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS AND PROCEDURES

The survey specifications are summarised in the following table:

Project Name	Line Spacing (m)	Tie-Line Spacing (m)	Line Direction	Tie-Line Direction	Survey Coverage (line-km)	Dates Flown
Emory Creek	100	1000	E-W (90^{o})	N-S (0^{o})	74.2	April 2-4, 7

The survey coverage was calculated by adding up the along-line distance of the survey lines and control (tie) lines in the final Geosoft database. The database was windowed to the survey block outline prior to this calculation. The survey were flown with a spacing of 100 m. The control (tie) lines were flown perpendicular to the survey lines with a spacing of 1000 m. The final flight path is superimposed on the map products included with this report.

The nominal EM bird terrain clearance is 30m (98 ft). The magnetometer sensor is mounted in a smaller bird connected to the tow rope 21 metres above the EM bird and 17 metres below the helicopter (Figure 4). Nominal survey speed is 75 km/hr. Scan rates for ancillary data acquisition is 0.1 second for the magnetometer and altimeter, and 0.2 second for the GPS determined position. The EM data is acquired as a data stream at a sampling rate of 38,400 samples per second and is processed to generate final data at 10 samples per second. The 10 samples per second translates to a geophysical reading about every 2-3 metres along the flight path.

Navigation is carried out using a GPS receiver, an AGNAV2 system for navigation control, and an RMS data acquisition system which records the GPS coordinates. The x-y-z position of the aircraft, as reported by the GPS, is recorded at 0.2 second intervals.

Unlike frequency domain electromagnetic systems, the AeroTEM© II system has negligible drift due to thermal expansion. The system static offset is removed by high altitude zero calibration lines and employing local leveling corrections where necessary.

The operator is responsible for ensuring the instrument is properly warmed up prior to departure and that the instruments are operated properly throughout the flight. He also maintains a detailed flight log during the survey noting the times of the flight and any unusual geophysical or topographic features.

On return of the pilot and operator to the base usually after each flight, the ProtoDAS streaming EM data and the RMS data are carried on removable hard drives and FlashCards, respectively and transferred to the data processing work station. At the end of each day, the base station magnetometer data on FlashCard is retrieved from the base station unit.

Data verification and quality control includes a comparison of the acquired GPS data with the flight plan; verification and conversion of the RMS data to an ASCII format XYZ data file; verification of the base station magnetometer data and conversion to ASCII format XYZ data; and loading, processing and conversion of the steaming EM data from the removable hard drive. All data is then merged to an ASCII XYZ format file which is then imported to an Oasis database for further QA/QC and for the production of preliminary EM, magnetic contour, and flight path maps.

Survey lines which show excessive deviation from the intended flight path are re-flown. Any line or portion of a line on which the data quality did not meet the contract specification was noted and reflown.

6. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

6.1. Aircraft

A Eurocopter (Aerospatiale) AS350B2 "A-Star" helicopter - registration C-GPTG used as survey platform. The helicopter was owned and operated by HiWood Helicopters, Calgary, Alberta. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by AeroQuest Corp. The survey aircraft was flown at a nominal terrain clearance of 220 ft (70 m).

Figure 4. Survey helicopter C-GPTG

Figure 4. The magnetometer bird (A) and AeroTEM II EM bird (B)

6.2. Magnetometer

The AeroQuest airborne survey system employs the Geometrics G-823A cesium vapour magnetometer sensor installed in a two metre towed bird airfoil attached to the main tow line, 17 metres below the helicopter. The sensitivity of the magnetometer is 0.001 nanoTesla at a 0.1 second sampling rate. The nominal ground clearance of the magnetometer bird is 51 metres (170 ft.). The magnetic data is recorded at 10Hz by the RMS DGR-33.

6.3. Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system is an AeroQuest AeroTEM© II time domain towed-bird system. The current AeroTEM© transmitter dipole moment is 38.8 kNIA. The AeroTEM© bird is towed 38 m (125 ft) below the helicopter. More technical details of the system may be found in Appendix 4.

The wave-form is triangular with a symmetric transmitter on-time pulse of 1.150 ms and a base frequency of 150 Hz. The current alternates polarity every on-time pulse. During every Tx on-off cycle (300 per second), 126 contiguous channels of raw x and z component (and a transmitter current monitor, itx) of the received waveform are measured. Each channel width is 26.455 microseconds starting at the beginning of the transmitter pulse. This 126 channel data is referred to as the raw streaming data. The AeroTEM© system has two separate EM data recording streams, the conventional RMS DGR-33 and the PROTODAS system which records the full waveform.

Figure 5. AeroTEM II Instrument Rack

6.4. PROTODAS Acquisition System

The 126 channels of raw streaming data are recorded by the PROTODAS acquisition system onto a removable hard drive. The streaming data are processed post-survey to yield 33 stacked and binned on-time and off-time channels at a 10 Hz sample rate. The timing of the final processed EM channels is described in the following table:

Channel	Width	Gate	Start (μs)	Stop (μs)	Mid (μs)	Width (μs)
1 ON	1	26	687.8	714.3	701.1	26.46
2 ON	1	27	714.3	740.7	727.5	26.46
3 ON	1	28	740.7	767.2	754.0	26.46
4 ON	1	29	767.2	793.7	780.4	26.46
5 ON	1	30	793.7	820.1	806.9	26.46
6 ON	1	31	820.1	846.6	833.3	26.46
7 ON	1	32	846.6	873.0	859.8	26.46
8 ON	1	33	873.0	899.5	886.2	26.46
9 ON	1	34	899.5	925.9	912.7	26.46
10 ON	1	35	925.9	952.4	939.2	26.46
11 ON	1	36	952.4	978.8	965.6	26.46
12 ON	1	37	978.8	1005.3	992.1	26.46
13 ON	1	38	1005.3	1031.7	1018.5	26.46
14 ON	1	39	1031.7	1058.2	1045.0	26.46
15 ON	1	40	1058.2	1084.7	1071.4	26.46
16 ON	1	41	1084.7	1111.1	1097.9	26.46
0 OFF	1	44	1164.0	1190.5	1177.2	26.46
1 OFF	1	45	1190.5	1216.9	1203.7	26.46
2 OFF	1	46	1216.9	1243.4	1230.2	26.46
3 OFF	1	47	1243.4	1269.8	1256.6	26.46
4 OFF	1	48	1269.8	1296.3	1283.1	26.46
5 OFF	1	49	1296.3	1322.8	1309.5	26.46
6 OFF	1	50	1322.8	1349.2	1336.0	26.46
7 OFF	1	51	1349.2	1375.7	1362.4	26.46
8 OFF	1	52	1375.7	1402.1	1388.9	26.46
9 OFF	1	53	1402.1	1428.6	1415.3	26.46
10 OFF	1	54	1428.6	1455.0	1441.8	26.46
11 OFF	1	55	1455.0	1481.5	1468.3	26.46
12 OFF	1	56	1481.5	1507.9	1494.7	26.46
13 OFF	4	57	1507.9	1613.8	1560.8	105.82
14 OFF	8	61	1613.8	1825.4	1719.6	211.64
15 OFF	16	69	1825.4	2248.7	2037.0	423.28
16 OFF	32	85	2248.7	3095.2	2672.0	846.56

6.5. RMS DGR-33 Acquisition System

In addition to the magnetics, altimeter and position data, six channels of real time processed off-time EM decay in the Z direction and one in the X direction are recorded by the RMS DGR-33 acquisition system at 10 samples per second and plotted real-time on the analogue chart recorder. These channels are derived by a binning, stacking and filtering procedure on the raw streaming data. The primary use of the RMS EM data (Z1 to Z6, X1) is to provide for real-time QA/QC on board the aircraft.

The channel window timing of the RMS DGR-33 6 channel system is described in the table below.

RMS Channel	Start time (microsec)	End time (microsec)	Width (microsec)	Streaming Channels	Noise tolerance
Z1, X1	1269.8	1322.8	52.9	48-50	20 ppb
Z2	1322.8	1455.0	132.2	50-54	20 ppb
Z3	1428.6	1587.3	158.7	54-59	15 ppb
Z4	1587.3	1746.0	158.7	60-65	15 ppb
Z5	1746.0	2063.5	317.5	66-77	10 ppb
Z6	2063.5	2698.4	634.9	78-101	10 ppb

6.6. Magnetometer Base Station

The base magnetometer was a GEM Systems GSM-19 overhauser magnetometer with a built in GPS receiver and external GPS antenna. Data logging and UTC time synchronisation was carried out within the magnetometer, with the GPS providing the timing signal. That data logging was configured to measure at 1.0 second intervals. Digital recording resolution was 0.001 nT. The sensor was placed on a tripod in an area free of cultural noise sources. A continuously updated display of the base station values was available for viewing and regularly monitored to ensure acceptable data quality and diurnal levels.

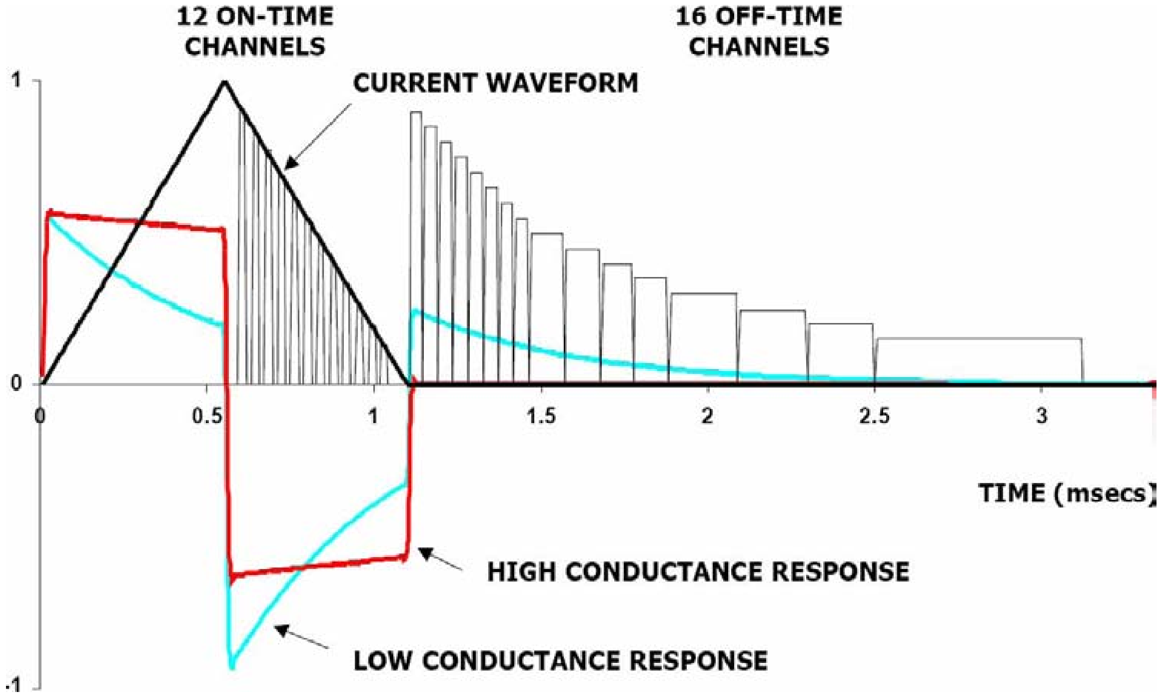

Figure 6. Schematic of Transmitter and Receiver waveformss

6.7. Radar Altimeter

A Terra TRA 3500/TRI-30 radar altimeter is used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted on the outside of the helicopter beneath the cockpit. The recorded data represents the height of the antenna, i.e. helicopter, above the ground. The Terra altimeter has an altitude accuracy of +/- 1.5 metres.

6.8. Video Tracking and Recording System

A high resolution colour digital video camera is used to record the helicopter ground flight path along the survey lines. The video is digitally annotated with GPS position, time and fiducial number, which can be used to verify ground positioning information and cultural causes of anomalous geophysical responses. The data is achieved digitally at the Aeroquest head office.

6.9. GPS Navigation System

The navigation system consists of an Ag-Nav Incorporated AG-NAV2 GPS navigation system comprising a PC-based acquisition system, navigation software, a deviation indicator in front of the aircraft pilot to direct the flight, a full screen display with controls in front of the operator, a Mid-Tech RX400p WAAS-enabled GPS receiver mounted on the instrument rack and an antenna mounted on the magnetometer bird. WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) consists of approximately 25 ground reference stations positioned across the United States that monitor GPS satellite data. Two master stations, located on the east and west coasts, collect data from the reference stations and create a GPS correction message. This correction accounts for GPS satellite orbit and clock drift plus signal delays caused by the atmosphere and ionosphere. The corrected differential message is then broadcast through one of two geostationary satellites, or satellites with a fixed position over the equator. The corrected position has a published accuracy of under 3 metres. A recent static ground test of the Mid-Tech WAAS GPS yielded a standard deviation in x and y of under 0.6 metres and for z under 1.5 metres over a two-hour period.

Survey co-ordinates are set up prior to the survey and the information is fed into the airborne navigation system. The co-ordinate system employed in the survey design was WGS84 [World] using the UTM zone 18N projection. The real-time differentially corrected GPS positional data was recorded by the RMS DGR-33 in geodetic coordinates (latitude and longitude using WGS84) at 0.2 second intervals.

6.10. Digital Acquisition System

The AeroTEM© received waveform sampled during on and off-time at 126 channels per decay, 300 times per second, was logged by the proprietary PROTODAS data acquisition system. The channel sampling commences at the start of the Tx cycle and the width of each channel is 26.445 microseconds. The streaming data was recorded on a removable hard-drive and was later backed-up onto DVD-ROM from the field-processing computer.

The RMS Instruments DGR33A data acquisition system was used to collect and record the analogue data stream, i.e. the positional and secondary geophysical data, including processed 6 channel EM, magnetics, radar altimeter, GPS position, and time. The data was recorded on 128Mb capacity FlashCard. The RMS output was also directed to a thermal chart recorder.

7. PERSONNEL

The following AeroQuest personnel were involved in the project:

- Manager of Operations: Bert Simon
- Field Data Processors: Nick Venter
- Field Operators: Chris Kozak, Mark Fortier
- Data Interpretation and Reporting: Jonathan Rudd, Matthew Pozza, Marion Bishop

The survey pilot Abe Nedurf was employed directly by the helicopter operator – HiWood Helicopters Ltd.

8. DELIVERABLES

The report includes a set of three geophysical maps plotted at a scale of 1:20,000.

- Map 1: Total Magnetic Intensity contour grid with line contours and EM anomalies
- Map 2: Tilt Derivative of Total Magnetic Field shaded grid with EM anomalies
- Map 3: Z01, Z02, Z03 Off-Time EM offset profiles and EM anomalies

The coordinate/projection system for the maps is NAD83 Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10 (for Canada; Central America; Mexico; USA (ex Hawaii Aleutian Islands)). For reference, the latitude and longitude in NAD83 are also noted on the maps. All the maps show flight path trace, skeletal topography, and conductor picks represented by an anomaly symbol classified according to calculated on-time conductance. The anomaly symbol is accompanied by postings denoting the calculated on-time conductance, a thick or thin classification and an anomaly identifier label. The anomaly symbol legend is given in the margin of the maps. The magnetic field data is presented as superimposed line contours with a minimum contour interval of 10 nT. Bold contour lines are separated by 100 nT.

The geophysical profile data is archived digitally in a Geosoft GDB binary format database. The database contains the processed streaming data, the RMS data, the base station data, and all processed channels. A description of the contents of the individual channels in the database can be found in Appendix 3. This digital data is archived at the Aeroquest head office in Milton.

9. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

All in-field and post-field data processing was carried out using Aeroquest proprietary data processing software, and Geosoft Oasis montaj software. Maps were generated using 36-inch wide Hewlett Packard ink-jet plotters.

9.1. Base Map

The geophysical maps accompanying this report are based on positioning in the datum of NAD83. The survey geodetic GPS positions have been projected using the Universal Transverse Mercator projection in Zone 10. A summary of the map datum and projection specifications are as follows:

- Ellipse: GRS 1980
- Ellipse major axis: 6378137m eccentricity: 0.081819191
- Datum: North American 1983 - Canada Mean
- Datum Shifts (x,y,z) : 0, 0, 0 metres
- Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10 (Central Meridian 105ºW)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting, Northing: 500,000m, 0m

The skeletal topography was derived from the Federal Government's 1: 50,000 NTS map series.

9.2. Flight Path & Terrain Clearance

The position of the survey helicopter was directed by use of the Global Positioning System (GPS). Positions were updated five times per second (5Hz) and expressed as WGS84 latitude and longitude calculated from the raw pseudo range derived from the C/A code signal. The instantaneous GPS flight path, after conversion to UTM co-ordinates, is drawn using linear interpolation between the x/y positions. The terrain clearance was maintained with reference to the radar altimeter. The raw Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was derived by taking the GPS survey elevation and subtracting the radar altimeter terrain clearance values. The calculated topography elevation values are relative and are not tied in to surveyed geodetic heights.

Each flight included at least two high elevation ‘background’ checks. During the high elevation checks, an internal 5 second wide calibration pulse in all EM channels was generated in order to ensure that the gain of the system remained constant and within specifications.

9.3. Electromagnetic Data

The raw streaming data, sampled at a rate of 38,400 Hz (126 channels, 300 times per second) was reprocessed using a proprietary software algorithm developed and owned by Aeroquest Corp. Processing involves the compensation of the X and Z component data for the primary field waveform. Coefficients for this compensation for the system transient are determined and applied to the stream data. The stream data are then pre-filtered, stacked, binned to the 33 on and off-time channels and checked for the effectiveness of the compensation and stacking processes. The stacked data is then filtered, leveled and split up into the individual line segments. Further base level adjustments may be carried out at this stage.

The filtering of the stacked data is designed to remove or minimize high frequency noise that can not be sourced from the geology. An overburden stripped response was generated by subtracting the off-time response from the on-time response for the X1 to X16 and Z1 to Z16 channels. New RMS emulation channel windows, Z1New to Z6New and X1New, were calculated based on the original 6 z-component and 1 x-component channels that the AeroTEM I system recorded in order to provide for compatibility and comparisons with earlier AeroTEM surveys.

The final field processing step was to merge the processed EM data with the other data sets into a Geosoft GDB file. The EM fiducial is used to synchronize the two datasets. The processed channels are imported into an array format and are labeled in the database as ‘Zon’ (Z on-time channels 1-16), ‘Zoff’ (Z off-time channels 0-16), ‘Xon’(X on-time channels 1-16), and ‘Xoff’(X off-time channels 0-16).

Apparent bedrock EM anomalies were interpreted with the aid of an auto-pick from positive peak excursions in the on-time Z channel responses. The auto-pick algorithm was based on two criteria, 1) a minimum threshold of 30 nT/s in the 4^{th} Zon channel (Zon4) and 2) a peak in Zon4 channel as defined by two leading values that are increasing, and two trailing values that are decreasing with a minimum amplitude of 8 nT/s. The auto-picked anomalies were reviewed and edited by a geophysicist on a line by line basis to discriminate between thin and thick conductor types, and to identify cultural EM anomalies. Anomaly picks locations were migrated and removed as required. This process ensures the optimal representation of the conductor centres on the maps.

At each conductor pick, estimates of the on-time and off-time conductance have been generated based on a horizontal plate source model for those data points along the line where the response amplitude is sufficient to yield an acceptable estimate. Each conductor pick was then classified according to a set of seven ranges of calculated on-time conductance values, since the on-time data provide a more accurate measure of the conductance of high-conductance sources. Each symbol is also given an identification letter label, unique to each flight line. Conductor picks that did not yield an acceptable estimate of on-time conductance were classified as a low conductance source. EM response interpreted as originating from power lines or other cultural sources are identified on the maps as unique symbols.

9.4. Magnetic Data

Prior to any leveling the magnetic data was subjected to a lag correction of -0.1 seconds and a spike removal filter. The filtered aeromagnetic data were then corrected for diurnal variations using the magnetic base station and the intersections of the tie lines. No corrections for the regional reference field (IGRF) were applied. The corrected profile data were interpolated on to a grid using a random grid technique with a grid cell size of 20 metres. The final leveled total magnetic intensity (TMI) grid provided the basis for threading the presented contours which have a minimum contour interval of 10 nT.

In order to map shallow basement response a 'tilt' derivative product was calculated from the TMI grid. The Tilt Derivative (TDR) of the TMI tends to enhance smaller wavelength magnetic features which define shallow basement structures as well as potential mineral exploration targets.

The TDR is defined as:

TDR = arctan (VDR/THDR)

where VDR and THDR are first vertical and total horizontal derivatives, respectively, of the total magnetic intensity T.

VDR = dT/dz
THDR = sqrt ((dT/dx)^2 + (dT/dy)^2)

10. Results and Interpretation

10.1. Magnetic Response – General Comments

The survey was successful in mapping the magnetic and conductive properties of the geology throughout the survey area. The magnetic data provide a high resolution map of the distribution of the magnetic mineral content of the survey area. The sources for anomalous magnetic responses are generally thought to be predominantly magnetite because of the relative abundance and strength of response (high magnetic susceptibility) of magnetite over other magnetic minerals such as pyrrhotite.

The magnetic data (pMap1) ranges from lows of approximately 55,400 nT to highs of up to 56,100nT with an average background of 55,500nT. The highest magnetic response is seen in the western portion of the survey area. Here broad and oblate magnetic highs are interpreted to define intrusive bodies. The Tilt derivative of the TMI map (Map2) enhances the visualization of higher frequency information within the magnetic data and aid in the delineation of subtle magnetic trends which may add to the structural understanding of the area.

10.2. EM Anomalies – General comments

The EM data shows that the majority bedrock and overburden of the area is highly resistive. This response is seen as very low amplitude response in the early on- and off-time Z component responses. Only areas that have a z-component response that persists to the later channels are interpreted to reflect anomalous bedrock conductance. Cases in which there is a z-component response, but no accompanying x-component response likely indicate that the anomaly is related to spatial variation of overburden thickness. The x-component data is useful for the detection of lateral inhomogeneity in the conductivity structure of the geology.

A high voltage electrical transmission lines run across the eastern portion of survey area and complicates the interpretation of the EM data. 'Power line' response is seen as high amplitude and erratic response in the z- and x- component data which shows almost no, or very erratic decay. The power line monitor data channel (i.e. Figure 7 bottom panel), clearly identifies both the centre of the cultural response (positive peaks), as well as the area of influence along the survey line (large negative deviations). In many cases the power lines in this survey area have a surrounding EM influence for several kilometers. However, the small footprint of the AeroTEM system allowed bedrock conductors to be identifiable within relatively close proximity to the transmission line corridors (Figure 7).

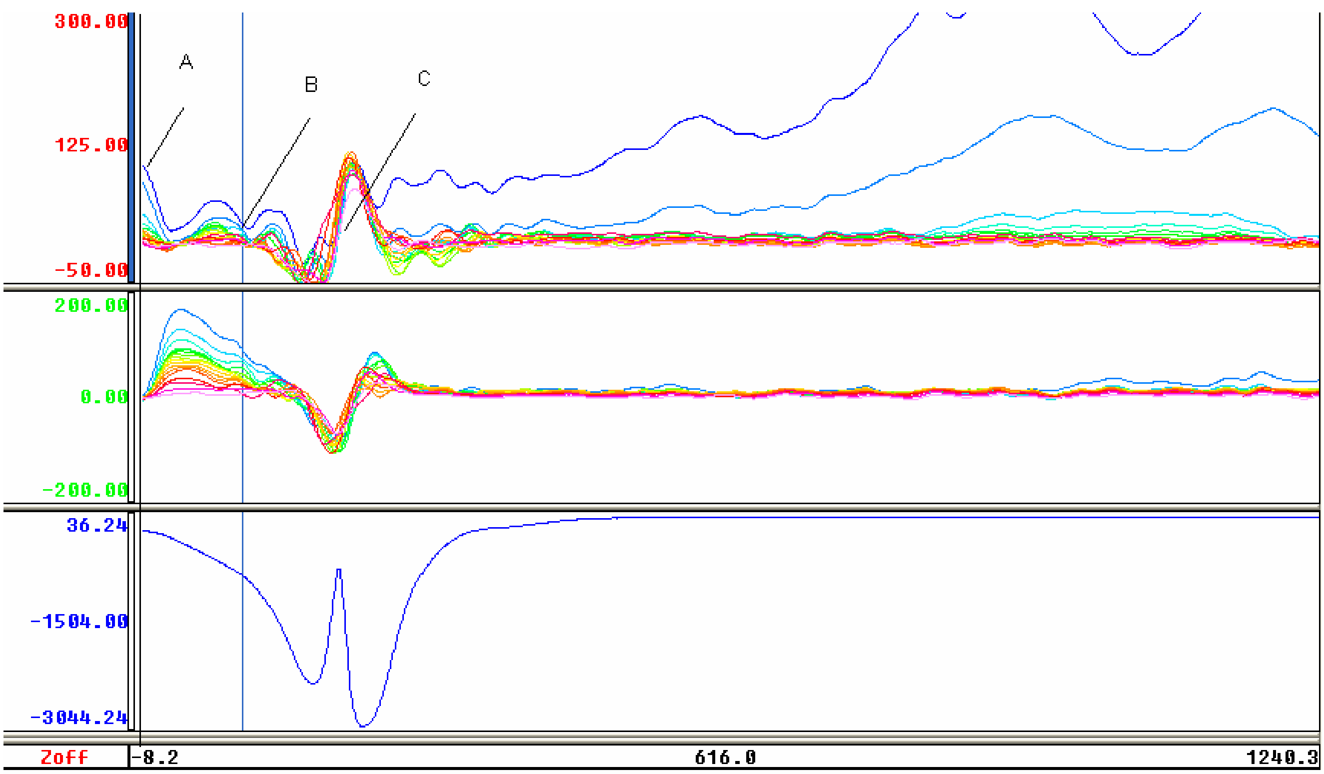

Figure 7. Survey Line L10100 from the Emory Creek Project showing two weak conductors (A and B) near the powerline reponse (C).

The AeroTEM II system penetrates to depths of up to 250m for large conductive bedrock sources. The EM responses interpreted as originating from bedrock sources have been identified and plotted on the maps. However, most of these features are too low in conductance to reflect prospective Ni-Cu targets and may even be reflecting an increase in overburden thickness with the valley. Nevertheless, given the general prospectivity of the area, the conductivity may be reflecting mineralization in a favourable geologic environment and as such may be worthy of follow-up.

Respectfully submitted,

Matt Pozza, M.Sc.
Aeroquest Corp.
May, 2005

APPENDIX 1 – PROJECT CORNER COORDINATES

The Emory Creek Project has a boundary which is defined in the following table. All geophysical data presented in this report have been windowed to this outline. Positions are in UTM Zone 10 – NAD83.

Corner	Easting	Northing
1	602912.99	5481509.41
2	605996.14	5481478.27
3	606035.56	5479513.05
4	602943.30	5479494.37

APPENDIX 2 - Description of Database Fields

The GDB file is a Geosoft binary database. In the database, the Survey lines and Tie Lines are prefixed with an "L" for "Line" and "T" for "Tie".

Database (05008_Emory_Creek_final.gdb):

Column	Units	Description
emfid		PROTODAS Fiducial
utctime	hh:mm:ss.ss	UTC time
x	m	UTM Easting (NAD83, Zone 10N)
y	m	UTM Northing (NAD83, Zone 10N)
bheight	m	Terrain clearance of EM bird
dtm	m	Digital Terrain Model
magf	nT	Final leveled total magnetic intensity
basemagf	nT	Base station total magnetic intensity
ZOn1-ZOn16	nT/s	Processed Streaming On-Time Z component Channels 1-16
ZOff0-ZOff16	nT/s	Processed Streaming Off-Time Z component Channels 0-16
XOn1-XOn16	nT/s	Processed Streaming On-Time X component Channels 1-16
XOff0-XOff16	nT/s	Processed Streaming Off-Time X component Channels 0-16
Anom_labels		Letter label of conductor pick
on_con	S	On-time conductance
off_con	S	Off-time conductance
grade		Classification from 1-7 based on conductance of conductor pick

APPENDIX 3: AeroTEM Design Considerations

APPENDIX 4: AeroTEM Instrumentation Specification Sheet

AEROQUEST LIMITED

Tel: +1 905 878-5616. Fax: +1 905 876-0193. Email: sales@aeroquestsurveys.com

AEROTEM Helicopter Electromagnetic System

System Characteristics

- Transmitter: Triangular Pulse Shape Base Frequency 30 or 150 Hz
- Tx On Time - 5,750 (30Hz) or 1,150 (150Hz) µs
- Tx Off Time - 10,915 (30Hz) or 2,183 (150Hz) µs
- Loop Diameter - 5 m
- Peak Current - 250 A
- Peak Moment - 38,800 NIA
- Typical Z Axis Noise at Survey Speed = 8 ppb peak
- Sling Weight: 270 Kg
- Length of Tow Cable: 40 m
- Bird Survey Height: 30 m or less nominal

Receiver

- Three Axis Receiver Coils (x, y, z) positioned at centre of transmitter loop
- Selectable Time Delay to start of first channel 21.3 , 42.7, or 64.0 ms

Display & Acquisition

- PROTODAS Digital recording at 126 samples per decay curve at a maximum of 300 curves per second (26.455 µs channel width)
- RMS Channel Widths: 52.9,132.3, 158.7, 158.7, 317.5, 634.9 µs
- Recording & Display Rate = 10 readings per second.
- On-board display - six channels Z-component and 1 X-component

System Considerations

Comparing a fixed-wing time domain transmitter with a typical moment of 500,000 NIA flying at an altitude of 120 m with a Helicopter TDEM at 30 m, notwithstanding the substantial moment loss in the airframe of the fixed wing, the same penetration by the lower flying helicopter system would only require a sixty-fourth of the moment. Clearly the AeroTEM system with nearly 40,000 NIA has more than sufficient moment. The airframe of the fixed wing presents a response to the towed bird, which requires dynamic compensation. This problem is non-existent for AeroTEM since transmitter and receiver positions are fixed. The AeroTEM system is completely portable, and can be assembled at the survey site within half a day.

APPENDIX 5: Statement of Qualifications

Jonathan Rudd, P.Eng.

1. I am a full-time employee of Aeroquest Corp., based in Milton, Ontario, Canada.
2. My residence is at 54 Alona Avenue, Cambridge, Ontario, N3C 3Y4.
3. I graduated with an honours B.Sc.E. in Geological Engineering in Geophysics, 1988, from Queen's University, Kingston, ON.
4. I have been practicing continuously as an exploration geophysicist for 16 years.
5. I am a registered as a Professional Engineer and am entitled to engage in the practice of professional engineering in the province of Ontario under the terms of the Professional Engineers Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1990, Chapter p 28 .
6. Non-professional affiliations : Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, Sudbury Prospectors and Developers Association, Sudbury Geological Discussion Group, Ontario Prospectors Association
7. I directly supervised the airborne geophysical work as described in this report.

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Minefile Capsule Geology and Bibliography;
092HSW093:092HSW082;092HNW041:92HSW0930;92HSW082;092HNW041; 092HNW 040;092HNW 045; 092HNW058; 092HNW 070; 092 HNW073; 092HNW076;092HSW004.

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APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF COSTS

FIELD COSTS

Survey	Cost	Mobilization	Total
74.2 line km	9,275.00	1,023.39	10,298.39
GST @ 7%			720.89
Supervision			
M.Elson, B.Sc.		936.25	
Expenses		725.02	1,661.27
FIELD COSTS TOTAL			12,683.55
OFFICE COSTS			
Line plotting; Drafting; Communications			172.22
Report Preparaton			1,500.00
OFFICE COSTS TOTAL			1,672.22
TOTAL COSTS			$ 14,355.77

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS OF MURRAY McCLAREN

Murray McClaren (PGeo)
Crockite Resources Ltd.
283 Woodale Road
North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V7N1S6
604-986-5873 (ph/fax); murraychipper@aol.com

1. I, Murray McClaren, P.Geo, am a Professional Geoscientist employed by Crockite Resources Ltd., with offices at 283 Woodale Road, North Vancouver,B.C., Canada, V7N1S6.

2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration #24048.

3. I am a graduate of University of British Columbia (1973 B.Sc in geology)

4. I have been engaged in mineral exploration and development continuously since graduation in 1973, and have been involved in mineral exploration in Canada, the United States, Mexico, and Portugal.

5. I am president of Crockite Resources Ltd., a geological consulting firm incorporated in the Province of British Columbia

6. As a result of my professional registration, education and experience, I am a qualified person as defined in N.I. 43-101.

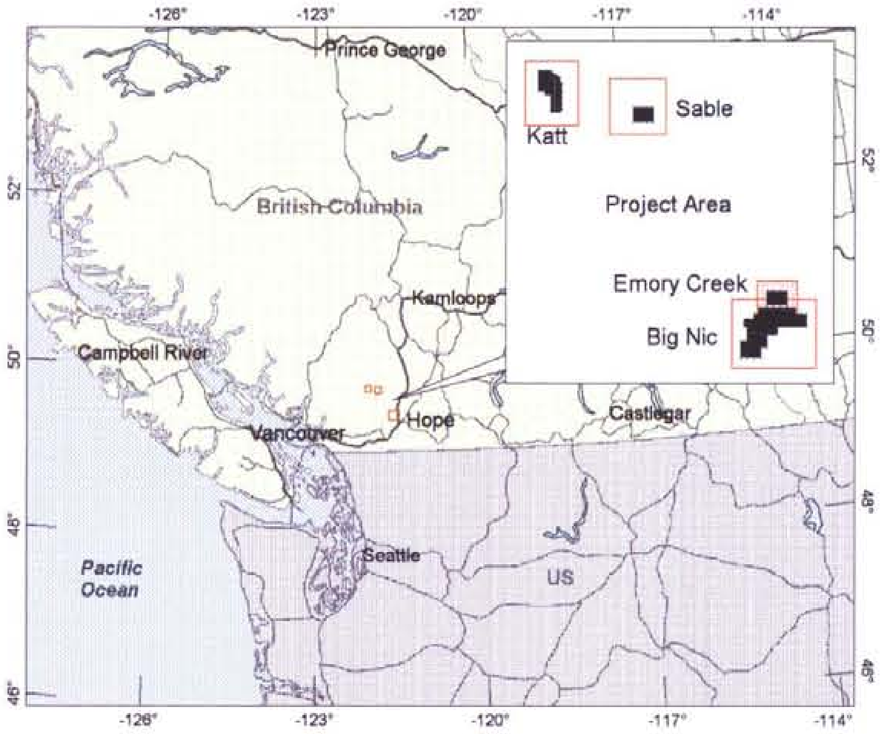
7. I am not an independent qualified person as defined by N.I. 43-101, as I sit on the Board of Directors of Pacific Coast Nickel Corp. hold stock in the company and I am a member of the Pacific Nickel Syndicate, owner of the Emory Creek Property.

8. The foregoing report on the Emory Creek property is based on a study of available data and my personal knowledge of the geology of the property gained during field work between in the area since September 2004.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 14th of December, 2005.

Murray McClaren, P.Geo.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF M. McCLAREN # 28043 BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST



Scale 1:10,000,000

The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 data supplied by the client

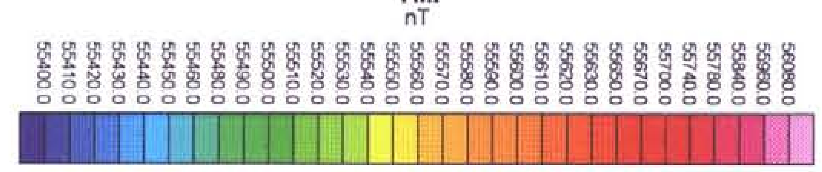
Inset data derived from the 'National Atlas VMAP0 Data for Canada'.

This map accompanies the technical report entitled 'Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey, Hope Area', by Aeroquest Limited, June 2005

Grid North
NAD83-Zone10

TMI Contour Interval

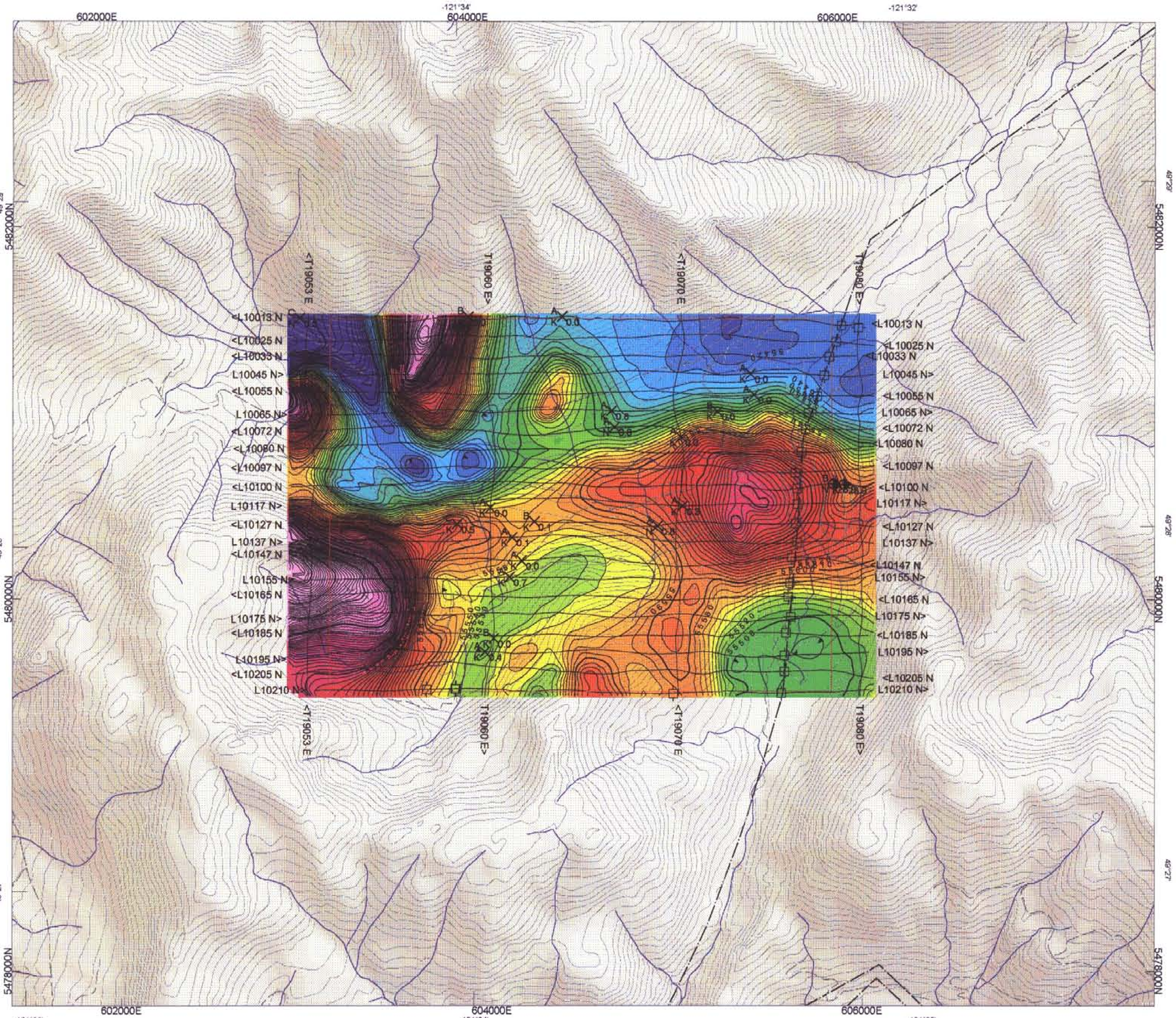
- Minimum 10nT
- 100 & 500nT
- 1000nT



Off-Time Anomaly Symbols

- >50S
- 35-50S
- 20-35S
- 10-20S
- 5-10S
- 1-5S
- <1S
- Cultural Sources

anomaly label A
thicK/thiN source K
36 off-time conductance (S)



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
- Survey flown: April 2-4, 7, 2005
- Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
- Traverse line direction: E-W (90°)
- Nominal EM bird height: 30 metres
- Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star 350BA (C-GPTG)

INSTRUMENTATION:
- Data acquisition: ADAS & RMS DGR-33
- Magnetometer: Geometrics G-823A cesium vapour
  - Installation: Towed bird 21 m above EM bird
  - Sensitivity: .001 nanoTesla
- Electromagnetics: AeroTEM Mk-II System (ECHO)
  - Configuration: Towed bird

NAVIGATION:
- Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
- Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH RX400p receiver
- Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-30

DATA PROCESSING
- Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections

POSITIONING
- Datum: NAD83
  - Major Axis: 6378137.000
  - Eccentricity: 0.081819191

MAP PROJECTION
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:20,000
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Pacific Coast Nickel Corporation
Hope Area, British Columbia

TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY
Emory Creek Block

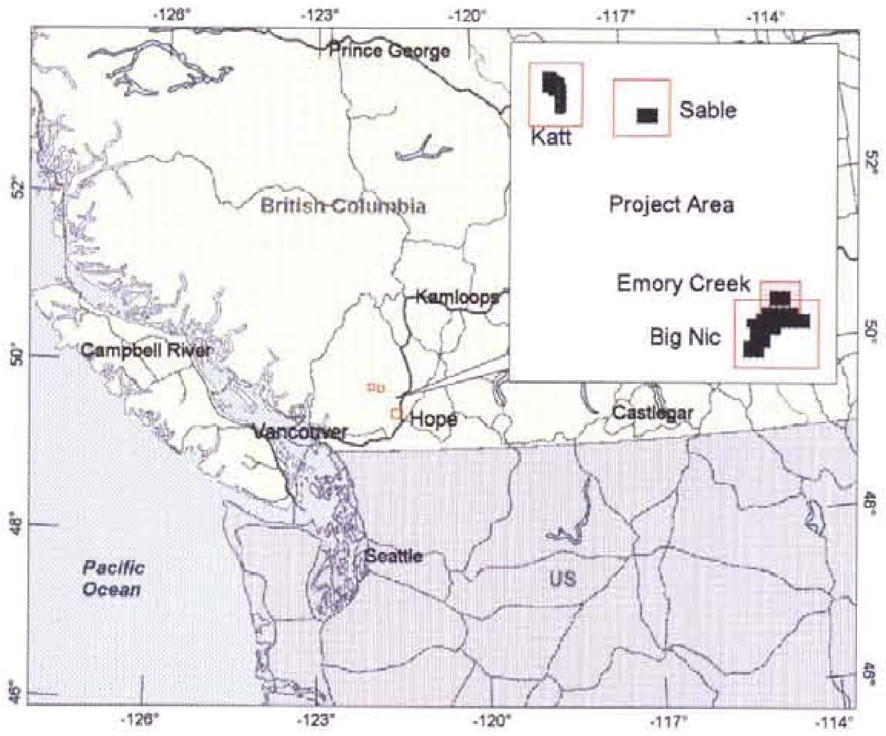
NTS 92H/06

Survey flown by:
AEROQUEST LIMITED
4-845 Main St. East
Milton, Ont., CANADA L9T 3Z3
Tel: (905) 693-9129 Fax: (905) 693-9128
www.aeroquestsurveys.com

June 2005

Emory Creek 1

Mag_20k_EmoryCreek.map



Scale 1:10,000,000

Grid North
NAD83-Zone10

The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 data supplied by the client

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Tilt Derivative of TMI
nT/s

Off-Time Anomaly Symbols

- >50S
- 35-50S
- 20-35S
- 10-20S
- 5-10S
- 1-5S
- <1S
- Cultural Sources

anomaly label
thicK/thiN source
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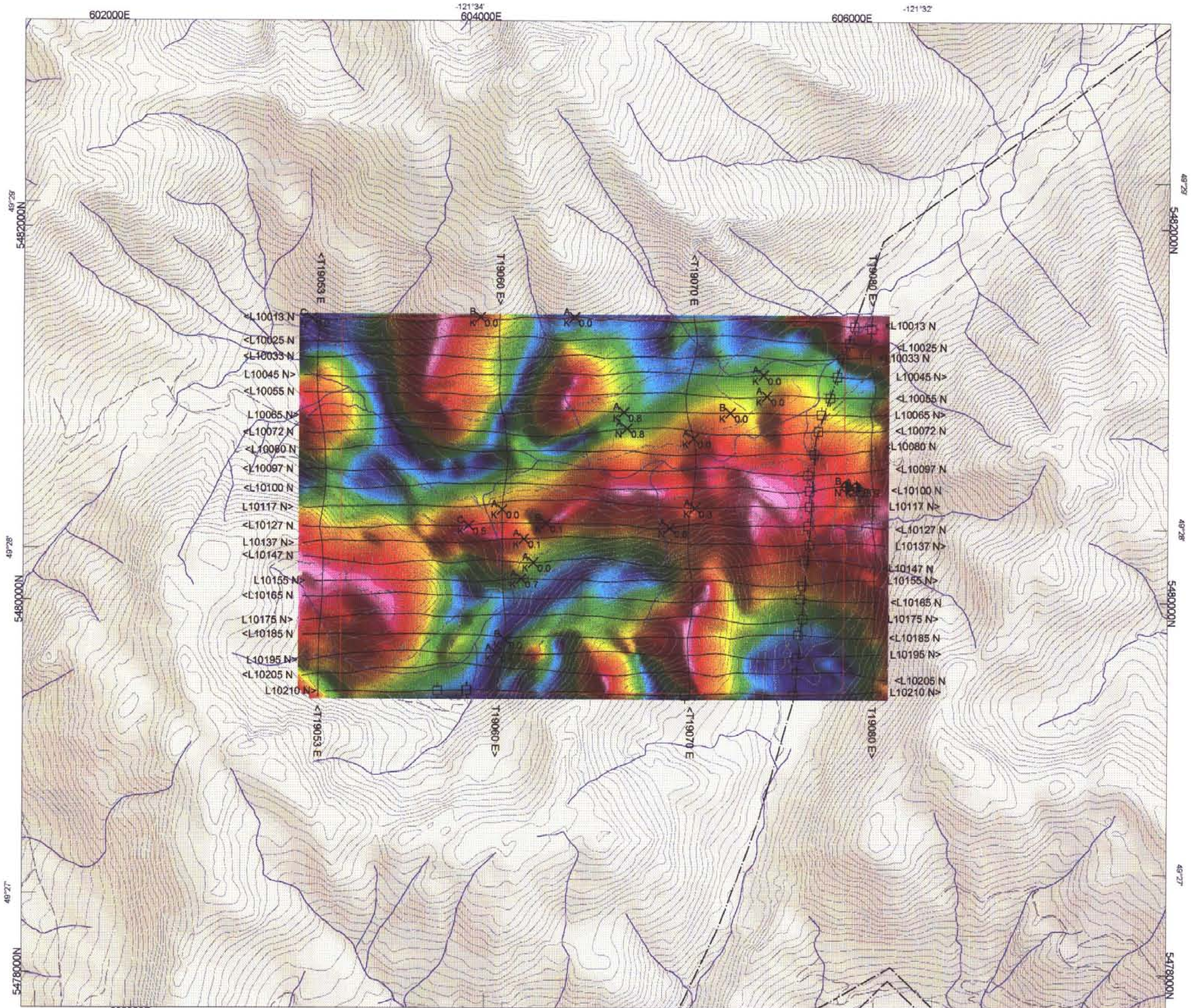

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- Nominal EM bird height: 30 metres
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scale 1:20,000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Pacific Coast Nickel Corporation
Hope Area, British Columbia

TILT DERIVATIVE
Emory Creek Block

NTS 92H/06

Survey flown by:

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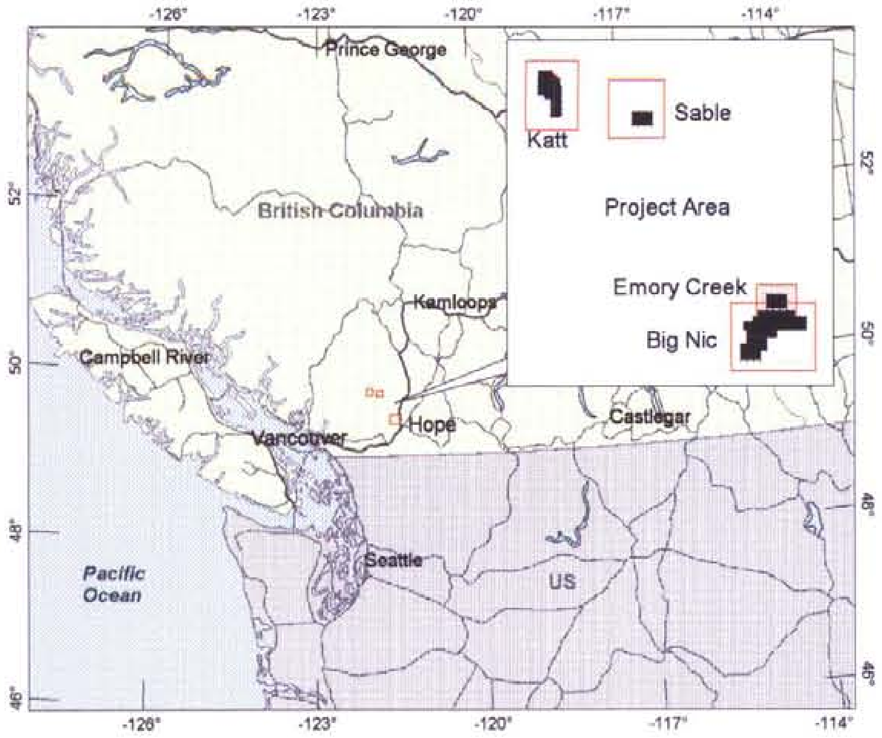
www.aeroquestsurveys.com

June 2005

Emory Creek 2

Tilt_20k_EmoryCreek.map



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Grid North
NAD83-Zone10

The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 data supplied by the client

Inset data derived from the 'National Atlas VMAP0 Data for Canada'.

This map accompanies the technical report entitled 'Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey, Hope Area', by Aeroquest Limited, June 2005

AeroTEM Profiles

positive excursion to top and right, 1mm=30nT/s

Z1 Off-Time Channel

Z2 Off-Time Channel

Z3 Off-Time Channel

Off-Time Anomaly Symbols

>50S

35-50S

20-35S

10-20S

5-10S

1-5S

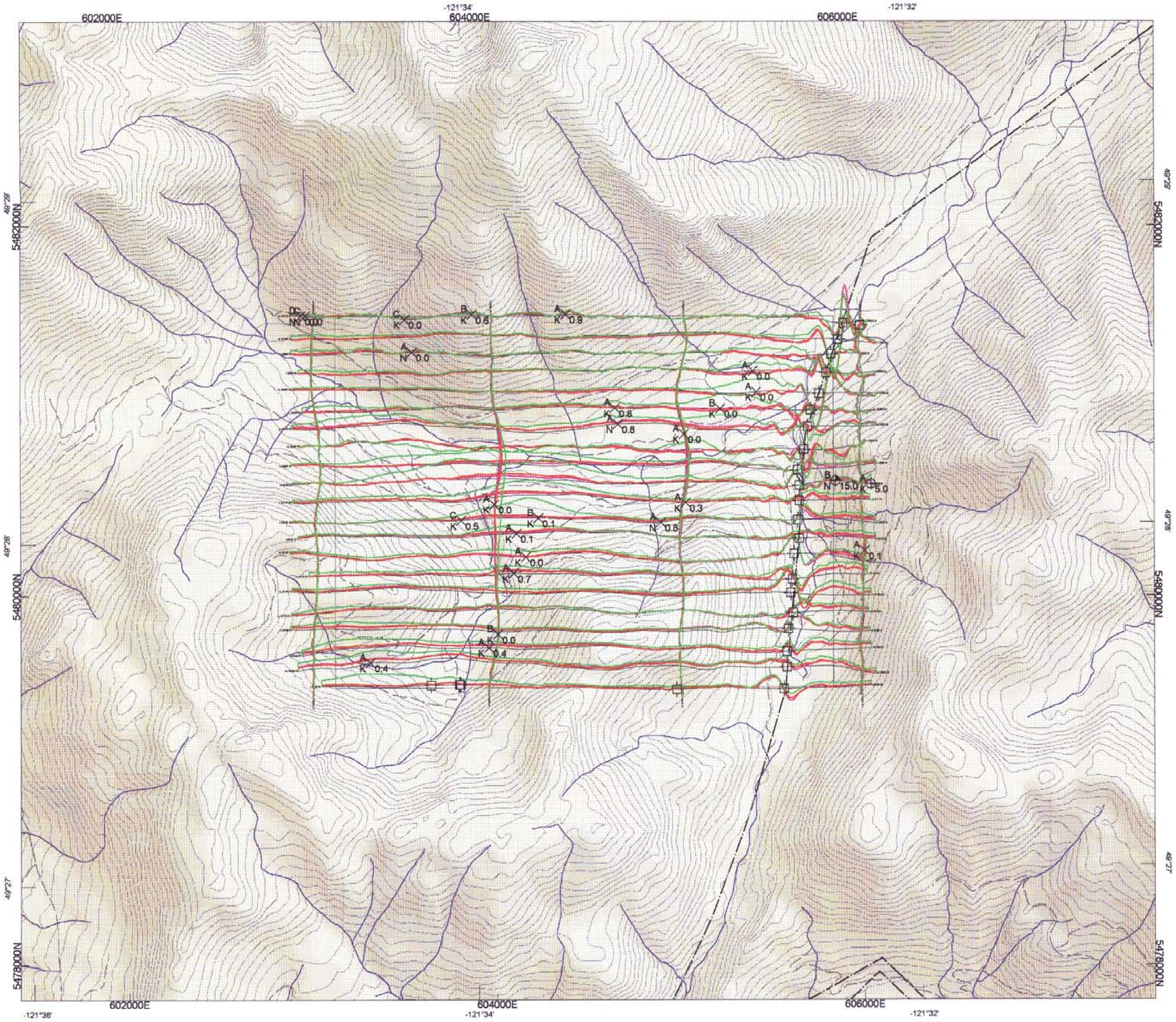
<1S

Cultural Sources

anomaly label A

thicK/thiN source K

36 off-time conductance (S)



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
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- Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
- Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH RX400p receiver
- Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-30

DATA PROCESSING
- Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections

POSITIONING
- Datum: NAD83
  - Major Axis: 6378137.000
  - Eccentricity: 0.081819191

MAP PROJECTION
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:20,000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500

metres

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Pacific Coast Nickel Corporation

Hope Area, British Columbia

AEROTEM OFF-TIME PROFILES

Emory Creek Block

NTS 92H/06

Survey flown by:

AEROQUEST LIMITED

4-845 Main St. East
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June 2005

Emory Creek 3

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