

ASSESSMENT REPORT
SOIL AND SILT SAMPLING
on the
CHUCK MINERAL CLAIMS
(505087, 505090, 505095, 521428)

Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

NTS 82M/12

Latitude: 51°33'N

Longitude: 119°38'W

Owner: Christopher O. Naas

Operator: Christopher O. Naas

by

Christopher O. Naas, P.Geo.

November 29, 2005



SUMMARY

The work program tested the potential for gold mineralizaiton within the Chuck Creek area. Work commenced on October 21 with field work ending October 27, 2005 and consisted of silt sampling and grid soil sampling.

The silt sampling program was successful in extending the 2004 gold-in-silt anomaly 3.4 km downstream within Chuck Creek.

Soil sampling tested a north-south trending lineament extending south from Chuck Creek. Other than a single sample anomaly of 120 ppb Au, located on the eastern bank of Chuck Creek, no significant results were returned.

Results to date support the theory the source of the gold anomalies lie within or coincident with Chuck Creek.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of the work program conducted on the mineral claims with tenure numbers 505087, 505090, 505095 and 521428 (collectively called the Chuck Mineral Claims) from October 21 to 27, 2005.

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Chuck Mineral Claims are located on NTS mapsheets 82M/12 and geographically centred at 51°33'N and 119°38'W.

Road access is gained to claims via the Yellowhead Highway (Highway 5) to the village of Vavenby. The claims are located on the south side of the North Thompson River. Forest service roads offer excellent access to the claims (Figure 1 and 2).

The Canadian National Railway mainline also passes through this area.

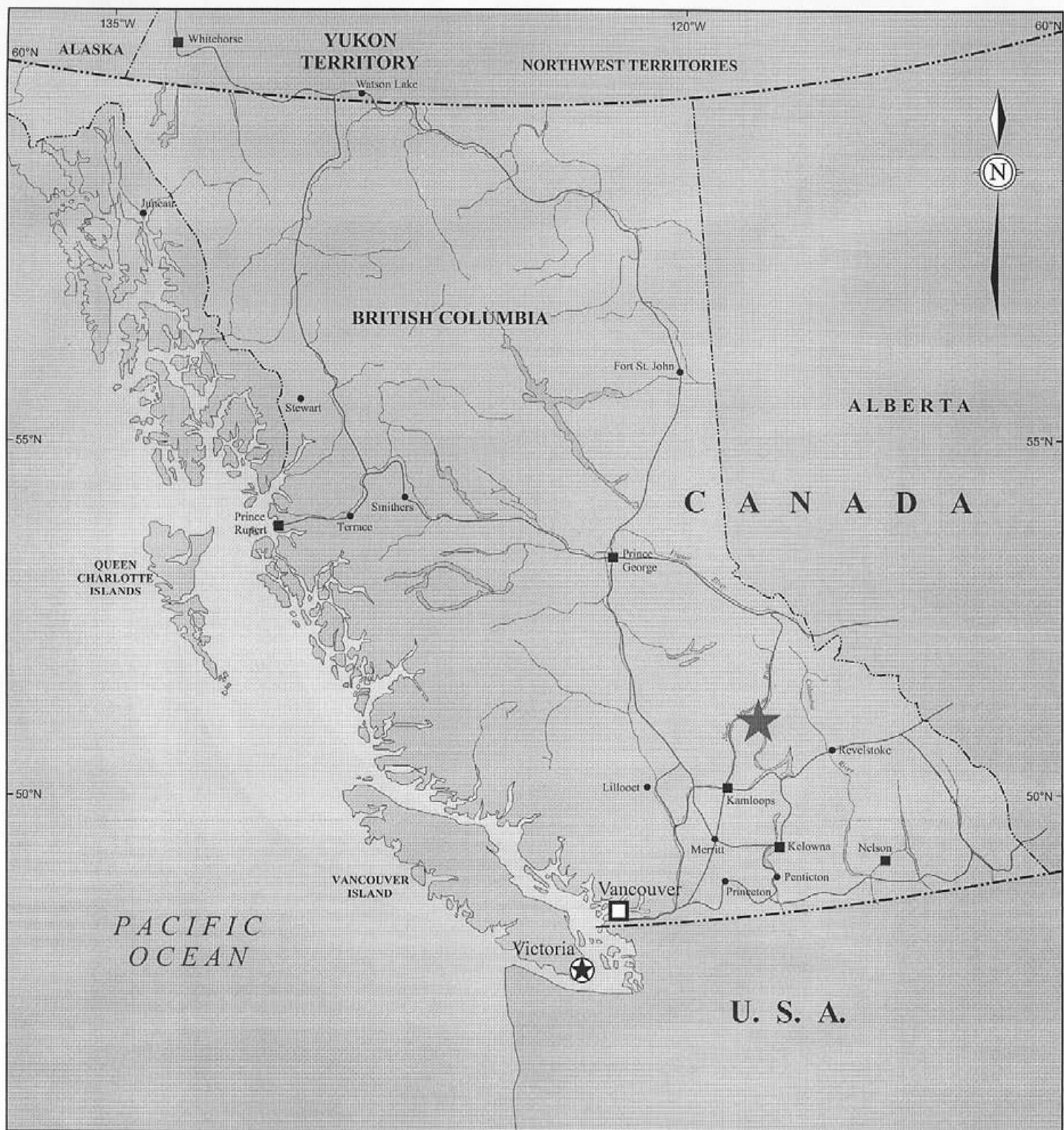
Topography is moderate to steep with elevations ranging from 1,300 metres to 1,800 metres. The area is the site of active logging and consists of a thick coniferous forest cover with heavy underbrush to wide open clear cuts. At higher elevations, small marshy alpine meadows occur (Belik, 1973).

1.2 TITLE

The CHUCK 1 and CHUCK 2 legacy claims were converted to cell claims and are 100% owned by Christopher O. Naas. The VAVEN (505095) and CHUCK 2 (521428) claims were staked as cell claims in 2005 and are 100% owned by Christopher O. Naas.

Claim details are listed below and shown on Figure 2.

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Good To Date</u>
505087	1306.646	November 3, 2006
505090	462.183	November 3, 2006
505095	281.457	November 3, 2006
521428	80.389	November 3, 2006



LEGEND

★ Mineral claims location

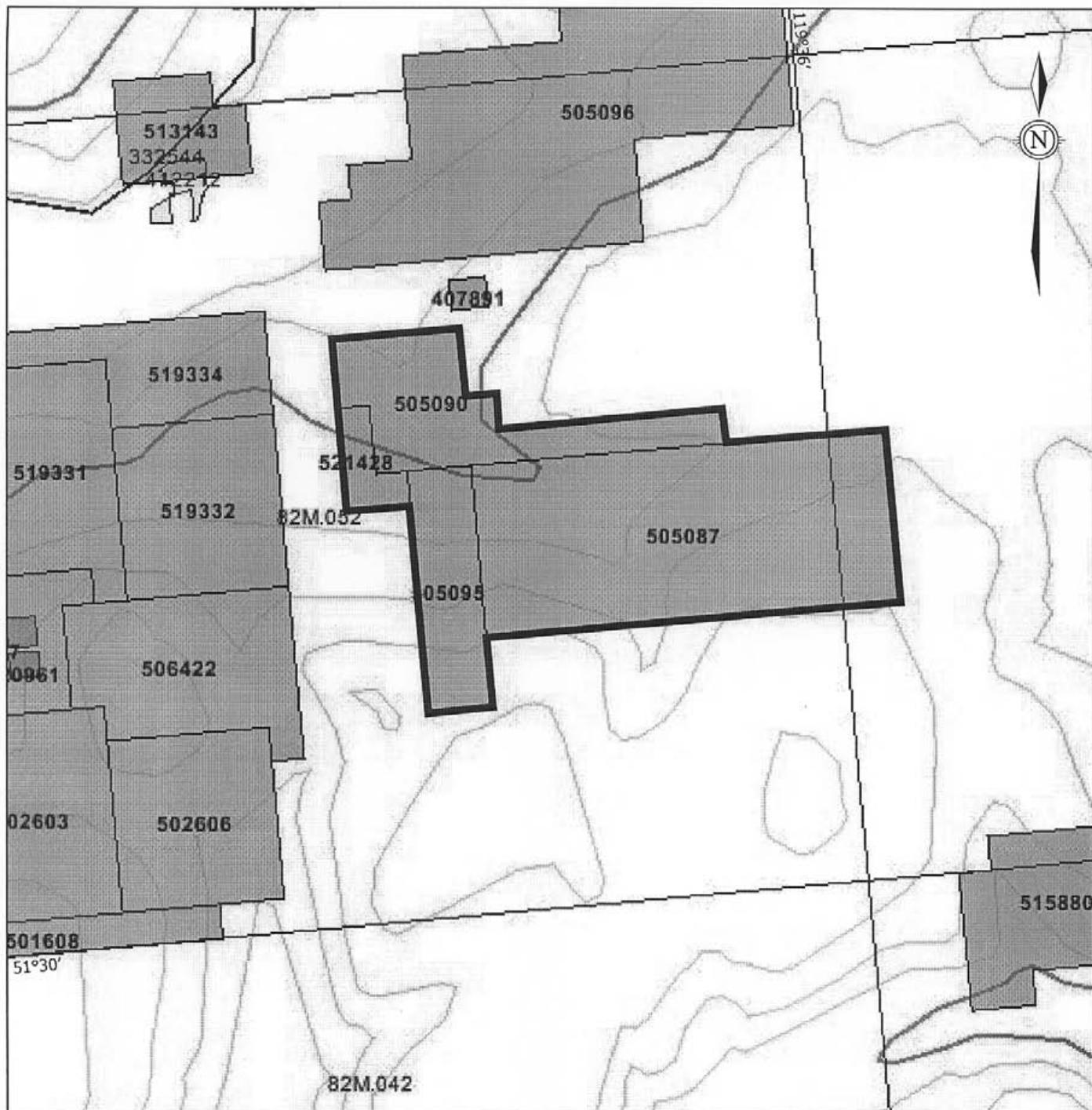
0 200km

LOCATION MAP

Chuck Project
Kamloops M.D., BC, Canada

Project No:	C111	By:	CN, TV
Scale:	1:1,000,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	I	Date:	November 2005





LEGEND



Mineral claims location

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

Chuck Claims
Kamloops M.D., BC, Canada

Project No:	C111	By:	MTO
Scale:	1:80,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	2	Date:	November 2005

0 2000m

CME

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Vavenby area is underlain by Paleozoic Eagle Bay Assemblage and Fennell Formation rocks, located within the Kootenay Terrane. The Eagle Bay Assemblage has been intruded by Devonian(?) and Cretaceous granitic rocks, and is overlain by Miocene basalts (Naas and Neale, 1991) (Figure 3).

3.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

3.1 LITHOLOGY

Eagle Bay Assemblage

The Eagle Bay Assemblage comprises four northwest-dipping thrust sheets (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987). Schiarizza (1985) divides the Eagle Bay Assemblage in the Vavenby area into eight units. At the base of the formation is a quartz-dominated succession (Unit 1) of unknown age. This is overlain by a succession of felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks (Units 2 and 3), and fine to coarse clastic metasedimentary rocks (Units 4 and 5) of Devonian and Mississippian age. Structurally above these rocks is a mafic metavolcanic-limestone division (Unit 6) of Cambrian age, overlain by intermediate metavolcanics (Unit 7). The carbonate member of Unit 6 is referred to as the Tshinakin limestone. The structurally highest division of the Eagle Bay Formation comprises clastic metasedimentary rocks of Unit 8. These rocks are overturned, however, and Unit 8 may be the oldest unit within the Eagle Bay succession.

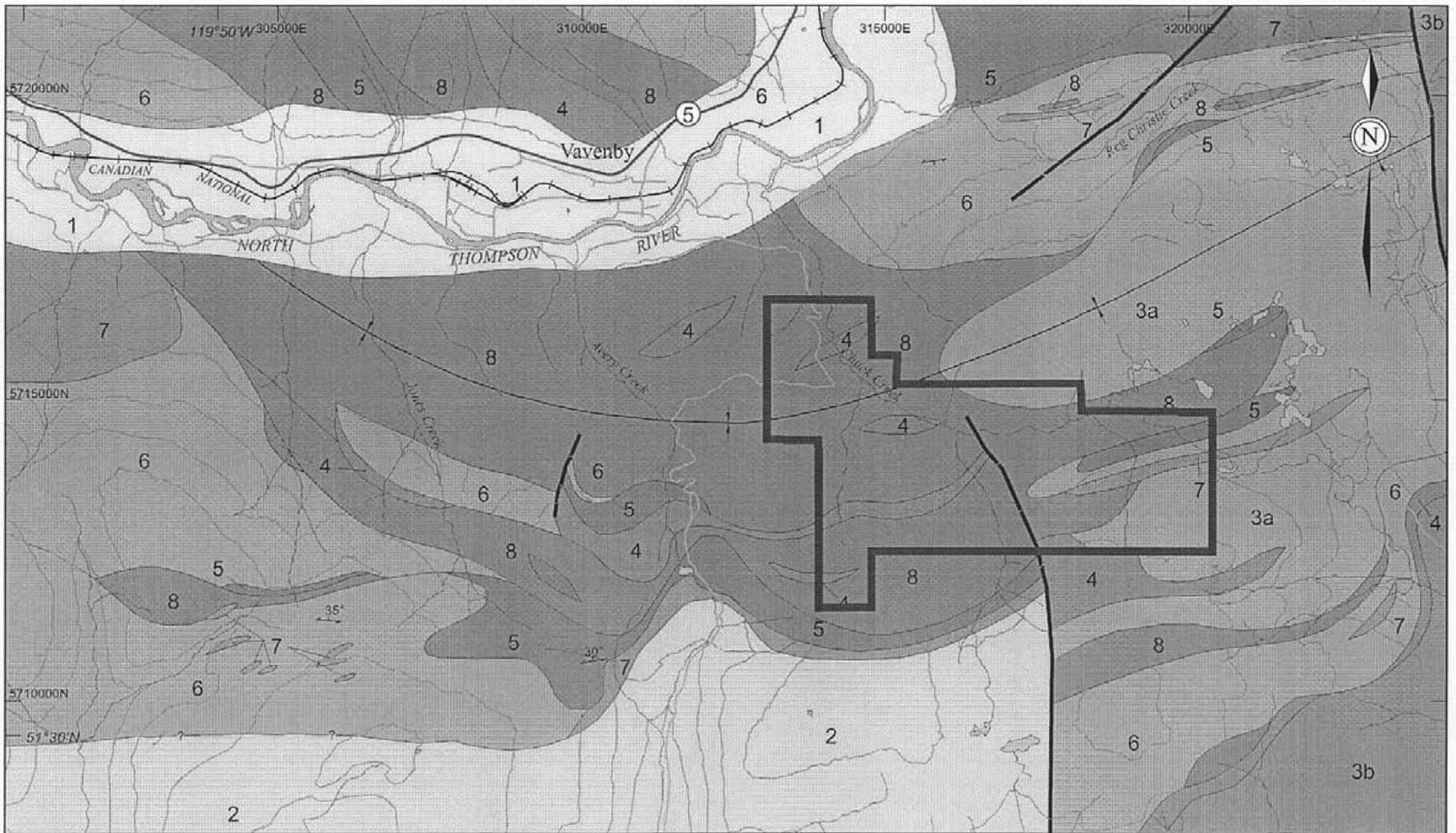
Orthogneiss

The Devonian(?) Orthogneiss consists of quartzo-feldspathic orthogneiss. It is typically a weakly to moderately foliated rock, consisting of lenses and augen of quartzo-feldspathic material enclosed in "seams" of chlorite-sericite schist. Locally it grades to virtually massive granitic rock or conversely to strongly foliated chlorite-sericite schist containing large quartz augen. Biotite is an important component of the gneiss within the thermal aureole of the Baldy batholith.

Fennell Formation

The Upper Permian-Lower Mississippian Fennell Formation in the Adams Plateau-Clearwater area, has been divided into two units by Schiarizza and Preto (1984). The lower unit is a heterogeneous assemblage of bedded chert, gabbro, diabase, and pillow basalt, which also includes units of sandstone and phyllite, Devonian aged quartz-feldspar porphyry rhyolite, and intraformational conglomerate. The upper unit is a succession of pillow and massive basalt with minor amounts of bedded chert, gabbro, basaltic breccia and tuff.

Schiarizza (1985) does not divide the Fennell Formation into two units in the Vavenby area, rather uses one unit containing rocks as previously described by Schiarizza and Preto (1984).



LEGEND GEOLOGY

- 1 Alluvium
- 2 Baldy Batholith
- 3 Granodiorite
- Eagle Bay Formation
- 4 Sediments, ± felsic volcanics
- 5 Limestone
- 6 Argillite
- 7 Felsic volcanics
- 8 Felsic flows
- 9 Mafic volcanics

SYMBOLS

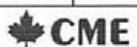
- Syncline axis
- Fault
- 30° Foliation
- Mineral claims location

0 2km
UTM Zone 11 North
NTS 82M/5,12

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP Vavenby Area

Chuck Project
Kamloops M.D., BC, Canada

Project No:	CC99G	By:	TV
Scale:	1:100,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	3	Date:	November 2005



Granitic Rocks

Cretaceous granite and granodiorite of the Raft and Baldy batholiths intrude Eagle Bay Formation rocks. In contrast to the abrupt northern contact of the Baldy batholith, a broad zone of intermixed metasedimentary and granitic rocks marks the southern margin of the Raft batholith.

Basalt

The flat-lying, undeformed Miocene basalt flows are the easternmost representatives of an extensive mass of Late Miocene to Pliocene plateau lavas which cover much of the area to the west and northwest of Vavenby (Campbell and Tipper, 1971).

3.2 STRUCTURE

Schiarizza (1985) describes the four types of structures that exist in the Vavenby area:

1. an early metamorphic foliation, axial planar to very rare small isoclinal folds, which is locally observed to be discordant to and/or folded about the dominant second generation schistosity.
2. variably oriented, but most commonly north to east-plunging isoclinal folds; the dominant syn-metamorphic schistosity is axial planar. Throughout most of the area this schistosity is parallel to bedding.
3. northwest-trending folds and crenulation with axial planar crenulation cleavage. Axial surfaces generally dip steeply to the northeast or southwest.
4. east-west trending upright folds, kinks, and crenulations of probable Tertiary age. The folds are often most prominently developed adjacent to northerly trending faults.

4.0 WORK HISTORY

Regional stream sediment sampling in 1980 by A.T. Syndicate resulted in the discovery of highly anomalous levels of gold in a silt sample from Chuck Creek (>10,000 ppb Au). This resulted in the staking by A.T. Syndicate.

Kangeld Exploration obtained the rights to the A.T. Syndicate claims in 1981 and carried out a program of surface geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys. A small diamond drilling program was carried out in 1984 to test the conductor identified by the geophysical survey. Results of drilling include 0.028 opt (0.96 g/t) Au over 1.40 metres and 0.18 opt (6.2 g/t) Ag over 1.13 metres from a shear zone (Christopher, 1988). This work was conducted just to the northwest of the current CHUCK claims.

Goldbank restaked this area in 1988. Confirmation silt sampling in Chuck Creek returned up to 12,080 ppb Au (Christopher, 1988).

The CHUCK claims were staked by the author in 2002. The Legal Corner Posts for the claims were differentially GPS surveyed during 2003.

In 2004, a soil and silt sampling program was undertaken. Four moss mat samples were collected from Chuck Creek and a tributary of Chuck Creek. Road side soils samples were also collected to the south of Chuck Creek (Naas, 2005).

No significant results were returned from the soil sampling. Once silt sample, the most westerly sample within Chuck Creek, returned 3,560 ppb Au. Silt samples located upstream from this anomalous sample returned background gold values.

In 2005 the CHUCK legacy claims were converted to the new cell claims under Mineral Titles Online. Following the conversion, in the same year, the VAVEN (505095) and CHUCK 2 (521428) cell claims were staked by the author.

5.0 CURRENT WORK

The work program tested a north-south airphoto lineament located on Chuck Creek and on a tributary of Chuck Creek. An east-west grid was established to cover selected portions of this lineament. In addition to soil sampling, silt sampling was undertaken to further define the anomalous silt sample from 2004.

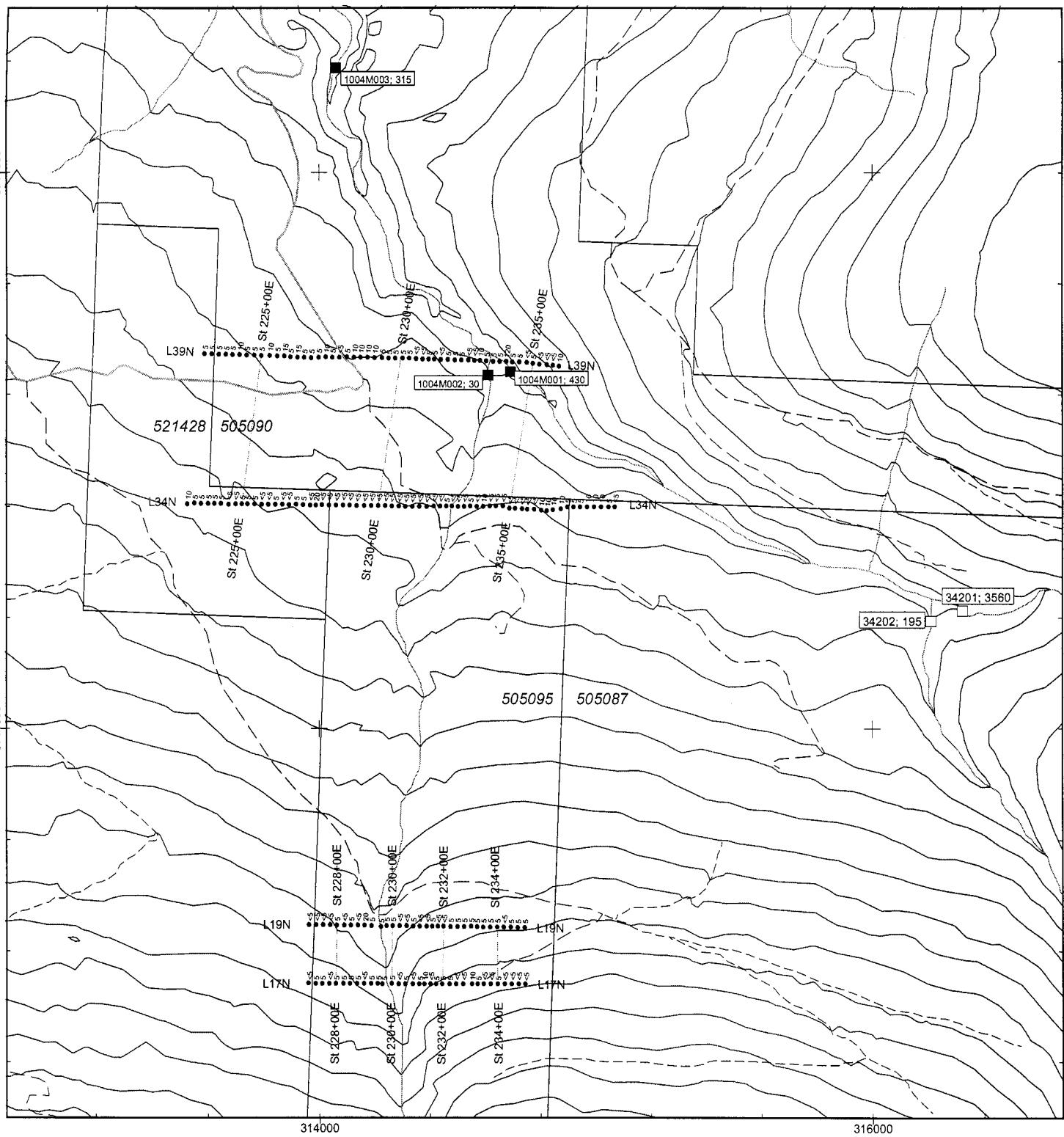
5.1 SILT SAMPLING

A total of 2 silt samples (1004M001 and 1004M003) were collected from Chuck Creek and one sample (1004M002) was collected from a north flowing tributary of Chuck Creek (Figure 4).

The samples on Chuck Creek were taken to test the downstream limit of the anomalous silt sample collected in 2004 which returned 3560 ppb Au.

The north-south trending tributary was sampled to test the area for possible gold and base metal mineralization, as this creek is coincident with a north-south trending lineament observed from the airphoto.

Approximately 3 kg of silt material was collected from moss mats for each sample. Samples were not concentrated. All samples were analyzed by Eco-Tech Laboratories of Kamloops, BC for gold by fire assay and multi-elements by ICP on the minus 80 mesh fraction. Abbreviations and conversion factors are presented in Appendix I. Certificate of analysis are presented in Appendix II.



LEGEND

Geochemistry

- Soil sample location with gold result (ppb)
- 1004M001; 430 Current moss mat sample location and number with gold result (ppb)
- 34201; 3560 2004 moss mat sample location and number with gold result (ppb)

Symbols

- Contour (40 m interval)
- - - Road
- River
- Claim boundary with tenure number



0 250 500 m
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

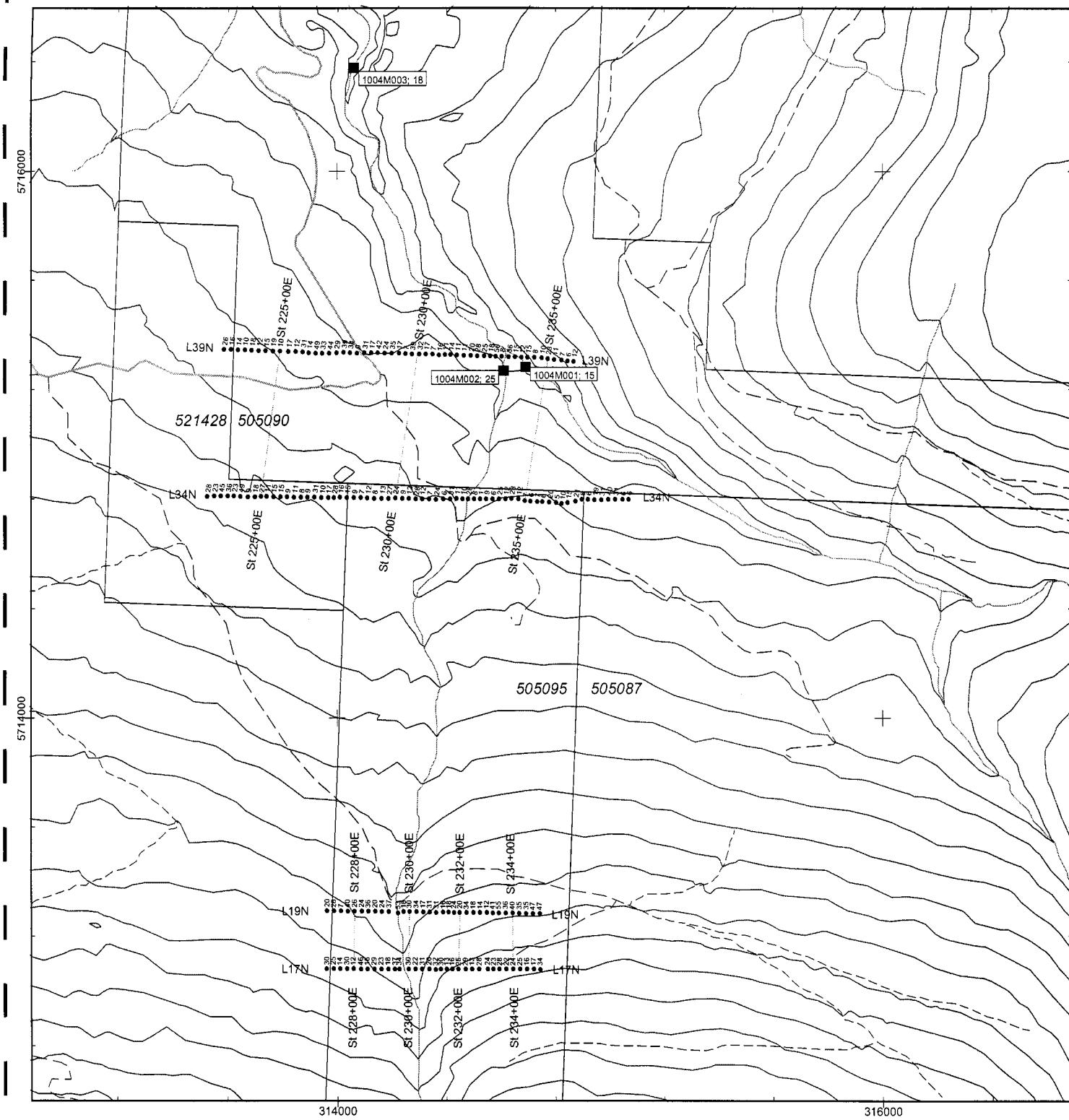
SOIL AND SILT SAMPLE PLAN MAP

Gold (ppb)

Chuck Project
Kamloops M.D., British Columbia, Canada

Project No:	CC99G	By:	CN/EM
Scale:	1:20,000	Map No:	082M12
Figure No:	4	Date:	November 2005





LEGEND

Geochemistry

- 5 Soil sample location with copper result (ppm)
- 1004M001; 15 Moss mat sample location and number with copper result (ppm)

Symbols

- Contour (40 m interval)
- - - Road
- River
- 509305 Claim boundary with tenure number



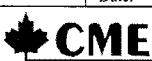
0 250 500 m
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

SOIL AND SILT SAMPLE PLAN MAP

Copper (ppm)

Chuck Project
Kamloops M.D., British Columbia, Canada

Project No:	CC99G	By:	CN/EM
Scale:	1:20,000	Map No:	082M12
Figure No:	5	Date:	November 2005



Results

The two samples located on Chuck Creek (1004M001 and 104M003) returned anomalous gold values (430 ppb Au and 315 ppb Au, respectively). The highest value is approximately 2 km downstream of the highly anomalous 2004 silt sample of 3,650 ppb Au. The second anomalous sample is located a further 1.4 km downstream.

5.2 SOIL SAMPLING

A total of four lines totaling 4.5 km of uncut grid was established from which 184 soil samples were collected. A baseline was not used, and lines were placed in an east-west direction (figure 4).

Samples were collected at 25 metre intervals along all lines. Soil sample stations were surveyed by non-differentially corrected GPS at 100 metre intervals. Differentially corrected GPS surveying was undertaken where grid lines crossed driveable roads. Soil samples were collected from the B horizon, approximately 20-30 centimetres from surface.

All samples were analyzed by Echo-Tech Laboratories of Kamloops, BC for gold by aqua regia and multi-elements by ICP. Abbreviations and conversion factors are presented in Appendix I. Certificate of analysis are presented in Appendix II.

Results

Statistical analysis of the sample population is presented for gold and copper and in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. Pass No. 2 represents a statistical analysis of the sample population of less than mean plus two standard deviations. Anomalous values are considered to be those returning greater than mean plus two standard deviations from the second pass.

Table 1: Statistical Analysis of Soil Samples (gold)

Material	No. Samples	gold (ppb)			
		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pass No. 1	184	3	120	5	9
Pass No. 2	176	3	20	5	2.98

Table 2: Statistical Analysis of Soil Samples (copper)

Material	No. Samples	Copper (ppm)			
		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pass No. 1	184	5	56	22	11.73
Pass No. 2	183	5	45	20	10.19

Statistically, 13 samples returned anomalous copper values with a highest value being returned from L39N St233+00N (56 ppm Cu). This sample is located on the west side of Chuck Creek.

Except for L19N St234+75E to 235+00E (47 and 47 ppm Cu), all other anomalous samples are single samples with no trends evident.

For gold, only a single sample (L39N St234+00E) returned an anomalous value (120 ppb Au). This sample is located on the east side of Chuck Creek, approximately 1.4 km upstream from the anomalous gold-in-silt sample 1004M003 (315 ppb Au) and 50 metres downstream from the anomalous gold-in-silt sample 1004M001 (430 ppb Au).

No coincident gold-copper anomalies were found to occur.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The silt sampling program extended the gold-in-silt anomalous zone within Chuck Creek an additional 3.4 km downstream from the 2004 anomalous sample of 3560 ppb Au.

Silt sampling along a tributary returned background gold values which further supports the idea that the source of the gold anomalies lie within or coincident with Chuck Creek.

No gold or copper trends were observed from the soil sampling program, however the highest gold and copper values were returned from the banks of Chuck Creek.

7.0 REFERENCES

Belik, G.

1973. Geology of the Harper Creek Copper Deposit, unpublished B.Sc. thesis, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Campbell and Tipper,

1971. Geology of the Bonaparte Lake Map-area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 363.

Christopher, P.

1988. Report on the JAR and MILA Claims, unpublished report for Goldbank Ventures Ltd.

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2005. Assessment Report, Soil and Silt Sampling on the Chuck 1 and 2 Claims

Naas, C.O. and Neale, T.

1991. Report on the 1990/1991 Phase I and II Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Exploration of the Mila Project, unpublished report for Goldbank Ventures Ltd. (3 volumes).

Schiarizza, P.

1985. Geology of the Eagle Bay Formation between the Raft and Baldy Batholiths (82M5, 11, 12); *in*: Geological Fieldwork 1985; Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 1986-1, p. 89-94.

Schiarizza P., and Preto V.A.

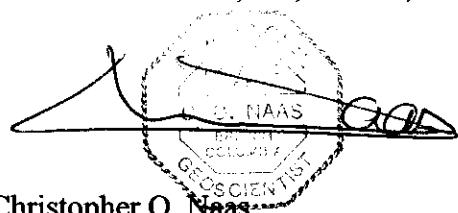
1987. Geology of the Adams Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby Area, British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 1987-2.
1984. Geology of the Adams Plateau-Clearwater Area, British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Prelim. Map 56.

8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Christopher O. Naas, *P.Geo.*, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Registration Number 20082);
2. I am a graduate in geology of Dalhousie University (*B.Sc.*, 1984); and have practiced in my profession continuously since 1987;
3. Since 1987, I have been involved in mineral exploration for precious and/or base metals in Canada, United States of America, Chile, Venezuela, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire); for diamonds in Venezuela; and for rare metals in Nigeria. I have also been involved in the determination of base metal and gold resources for properties in Canada and Ghana, respectively, and the valuation of properties in Canada and Equatorial Guinea.
4. I am presently a Consulting Geologist and have been so since November 1987;
5. The opinions and conclusions contained herein are based on a review of previous records and the results of the exploration program conducted by myself;

Dated at Richmond, BC, Canada, this 29th day of November 2005.



The image shows a handwritten signature "C.O. NAAS" above a circular professional seal. The seal contains the text "PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST" around the perimeter and "REGISTRATION NO. 20082" in the center.

Christopher O. Naas

9.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Personnel

Chris Naas	1.0 day @ \$412.50	\$ 412.50
Larry Crittenden	4.0 days @ \$200.00	\$ 800.00
James Sanders	4.0 days @ \$150.00	\$ 600.00

Equipment Costs

Trucks	6.0 days @ 115.00	\$ 690.00
Motorbike	2.0 days @ 37.50	\$ 75.00
GPS	2.0 days @ \$75.00	\$ 150.00

Disbursements

Room & Board	\$ 968.98
Analytical Laboratory	\$2,833.05
Field Supplies	\$ 48.63
Fuel	\$ 179.75

TOTAL: \$ 6,757.91

APPENDIX I

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

ABBREVIATIONS

Elements		Abbreviations	
Ag	Silver	Az	azimuth
As	Arsenic	\$US	United States dollars
Au	Gold	g/t	grams per metric tonne
Ca	Calcium	oz/T	troy ounces per ton
Cu	Copper	tpd	metric tonnes per day
K	Potassium	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
Pb	Lead	WGS84	World Geodetic System, 1984
Sb	Antimony	° / ' / "	degree/minute/second of arc
Zn	Zinc	Ma	Million years
		Ga	Billion years

CONVERSION FACTORS

Length			
1 millimetre (mm)	0.03937 inches (in)	1 inch (in)	25.40 millimetre (mm)
1 centimetre (cm)	0.394 inches(in)	1 inch (in)	2.540 centimetres (cm)
1 metre (m)	3.281 feet (ft)	1 foot (ft)	0.3048 metres (m)
1 kilometre (km)	0.6214 mile (mi)	1 mile (mi)	1.609 kilometres (km)
Area			
1 sq. centimeter (cm^2)	0.1550 sq. inches (in^2)	1 sq inch (in^2)	6.452 sq. centimetres (cm^2)
1 sq. metre (m^2)	10.76 feet (ft^2)	1 foot (ft)	0.0929 sq. metres (m^2)
1 hectare (ha) (10,000 m^2)	2.471 acres	1 acre	0.4047 hectare (ha)
1 hectare (ha)	0.003861 sq. miles (m^2)	1 sq. mile (m^2)	640 acres
1 hectare (ha)	0.01 sq. kilometre (km^2)	1 sq. mile (m^2)	259.0 hectare (ha)
1 sq. kilometre (km^2)	0.3861 sq. miles (mi^2)	1 sq. mile (m^2)	2.590 sq. kilometres (km^2)
Volume			
1 cu. centimetre (cc)	0.06102 cu. inches (in^3)	1 cu. inch (in^3)	16.39 cu. centimetres (cm^3)
1 cu. metre (m^3)	1.308 cu. yards (yd^3)	1 cu. yard (yd^3)	0.7646 cu. metres (m^3)
1 cu. metre (m^3)	35.310 cu. feet (ft^3)	1 cu. foot (ft^3)	0.02832 cu. metres (m^3)
1 litre (l)	0.2642 gallons (U.S.)	1 gallon (U.S.)	3.785 litres (l)
1 litre (l)	0.2200 gallons (U.K.)	1 gallon (U.K.)	4.546 litres (l)
Weights			
1 gram (g)	0.03215 troy ounce (20dwt)	1 troy ounce (oz)	31.1034 grams (g)
1 gram (g)	0.6430 pennyweight (dwt)	1 pennyweight (dwt)	1.555 grams (g)
1 gram (g)	0.03527 oz avoirdupois	1 oz avoirdupois	28.35 grams (g)
1 kilogram (g)	2.205 lb avoirdupois	1 lb avoirdupois	0.4535 kilograms (kg)
1 tonne (t) (metric)	1.102 tons (T) (short ton)	1 ton (T) (short ton) (2000 lb)	0.9072 tonnes (t)
1 tonne (t)	0.9842 long ton	1 long ton (2240 lb)	1.016 tonnes (t)
Miscellaneous			
1 cm/second	0.01968 ft/min	1 ft/min	50.81 cm/second
1 cu. m/second	22.82 million gal/day	1 million gal/day	0.04382 m^3 /second
1 cu. m/minute	264.2 gal/min	1 gal/min	0.003785 m^3 /minute
1 g/cu. m	62.43 lb/ cu. ft	1 lb/cu. ft	0.01602 g/ m^3
1 g/cu. m	0.02458 oz/cu. yd	1 oz/cu. yd	40.6817 g/ m^3
1 Pascal (Pa)	0.000145 psi	1 psi	6985 Pascal
1 gram/tonne (g/t)	0.029216 troy ounce/ short ton (oz/T)	1 troy ounce/short ton (oz/T)	34.2857 grams/tonne (g/t)
1 g/t	0.583 dwt/short ton	1 dwt/short ton	1.714 g/t
1 g/t	0.653 dwt/long ton	1 dwt/long ton	1.531 g/t
1 g/t	0.0001 %		
1 g/t	1 part per million (ppm)		
1 %	10,000 part per million (ppm)		
1 part per million (ppm)	1,000 part per billion (ppb)		
1 part per billion (ppb)	0.001 part per million (ppm)		

APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
 V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
 Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-1460

CME Managing Consultants Inc.
 #2130-21331 Gordon Way
Richmond, BC
 V6W 1J9

No. of samples received: 3
 Sample type: Moss
Project Name: Chuck C110-3
Project Number: C110
 Submitted By: Chris Naas

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bl	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	1004M001	430	<0.2	0.66	5	45	10	0.29	<1	15	42	15	4.46	<10	0.37	321	3	<0.01	32	1030	26	<5	<20	8	0.02	<10	52	<10	<1	48
2	1004M002	30	<0.2	1.04	20	70	10	0.36	<1	19	64	25	5.08	<10	0.71	474	2	<0.01	48	1080	42	<5	<20	12	0.03	<10	73	<10	<1	59
3	1004M003	315	<0.2	0.66	10	55	10	0.33	<1	16	51	18	5.28	<10	0.40	314	3	<0.01	33	1140	30	<5	<20	11	0.02	<10	66	<10	<1	48

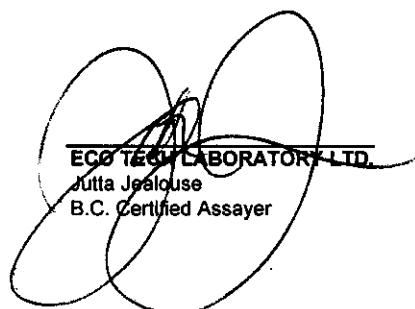
QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	1004M001	<0.2	0.65	10	45	5	0.27	<1	15	42	18	4.37	<10	0.37	314	2	<0.01	30	930	28	<5	<20	8	0.02	<10	52	<10	<1	49
---	----------	------	------	----	----	---	------	----	----	----	----	------	-----	------	-----	---	-------	----	-----	----	----	-----	---	------	-----	----	-----	----	----

Standard:

GEO '05	1.5	1.24	55	120	<5	1.18	<1	15	52	88	3.39	<10	0.63	495	<1	0.02	29	590	50	<5	<20	54	0.11	<10	72	<10	10	73
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ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Jutta Jealouse
 B.C. Certified Assayer

EC	SH	LA	TOR ^a	ERTI																		EOF						YSIS			105-1				Man.							Con.			Int.		
				Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn															
L39N 235+50E				<5	<0.2	0.75	5	45	<5	0.08	<1	7	21	7	1.87	<10	0.25	119	<1	<0.01	18	400	30	<5	<20	4	0.02	<10	22	<10	<1	41															
L39N 235+75E				<5	<0.2	0.56	<5	35	<5	0.05	<1	6	16	6	1.67	<10	0.19	81	<1	<0.01	14	220	22	<5	<20	<1	0.02	<10	21	<10	<1	33															
L39N 236+00E				10	<0.2	0.83	10	55	<5	0.10	<1	9	22	12	2.12	<10	0.27	256	<1	<0.01	24	340	34	<5	<20	4	0.03	<10	22	<10	<1	53															

QC DATA:

Repeat:

L17N-227+00E	5	<0.2	1.35	20	75	10	0.31	<1	12	31	29	2.99	<10	0.42	682	<1	<0.01	22	530	62	<5	<20	13	0.05	<10	45	<10	6	49				
L17N-229+25E	5	0.2	1.31	10	85	10	0.10	<1	10	30	20	3.30	<10	0.41	206	<1	<0.01	24	670	62	<5	<20	5	0.06	<10	50	<10	<1	49				
L17N-231+50E	5	0.2	0.43	<5	55	<5	0.06	<1	7	15	12	1.52	<10	0.09	640	<1	0.01	13	250	16	<5	<20	3	0.05	<10	40	<10	3	21				
L17N-233+75E	5																																
L19N-227+50E	<5	0.4	0.59	<5	45	<5	0.15	<1	8	19	8	2.04	<10	0.14	136	<1	0.01	10	370	26	<5	<20	7	0.05	<10	36	<10	<1	25				
L19N-229+75E	5	0.2	1.15	10	80	<5	0.18	<1	12	32	19	3.41	<10	0.62	310	1	<0.01	22	410	40	<5	<20	9	0.03	<10	52	<10	<1	58				
L19N-232+00E	5	<0.2	1.00	5	60	10	0.16	<1	15	35	19	3.11	<10	0.53	426	<1	<0.01	27	530	38	<5	<20	6	0.04	<10	45	<10	<1	48				
L19N-234+25E	5																																
L33N 223+00E	10	<0.2	1.51	15	165	5	0.89	<1	15	33	28	3.55	<10	0.41	467	1	0.01	32	740	62	<5	<20	42	0.04	<10	38	<10	5	90				
L33N 225+25E	<5	<0.2	1.08	5	65	<5	0.43	<1	11	29	12	2.87	<10	0.29	123	<1	<0.01	21	380	38	<5	<20	13	0.06	<10	50	<10	<1	47				
L33N 227+50E	5	<0.2	1.48	20	130	10	0.14	<1	12	23	17	3.24	<10	0.26	172	2	<0.01	30	600	58	<5	<20	4	0.03	<10	31	<10	<1	81				
L33N 229+75E	0.2	1.46	15	110	5	0.55	<1	14	38	28	3.19	<10	0.47	662	1	0.01	33	770	54	<5	<20	25	0.04	<10	35	<10	5	66					
L33N 230+25E	<5																																
L33N 231+75E	<5	<0.2	0.97	5	45	5	0.11	<1	9	21	6	1.97	<10	0.19	181	<1	0.01	16	470	38	<5	<20	4	0.06	<10	35	<10	<1	41				
L33N 234+00E	0.2	1.94	10	195	<5	0.23	<1	12	33	27	3.09	<10	0.33	284	<1	0.01	37	390	68	<5	<20	22	0.05	<10	35	<10	7	63					
L33N 234+50E	<5																																
L33N 236+25E	0.2	1.54	10	90	<5	0.12	<1	8	16	5	1.99	<10	0.10	366	<1	0.01	11	1190	58	<5	<20	6	0.06	<10	32	<10	<1	61					
L33N 237+50E	<5																																
L33N 238+50E	0.2	1.22	5	120	<5	0.87	<1	10	39	33	2.54	<10	0.33	662	<1	0.02	29	590	46	<5	<20	40	0.03	<10	32	<10	4	64					
L39N 223+00E	5																																
L39N 224+25E	<0.2	2.23	10	175	<5	0.12	<1	13	27	11	3.06	<10	0.34	404	<1	0.02	23	1770	66	<5	<20	23	0.07	<10	44	<10	<1	76					
L39N 225+25E	<5																																
L39N 226+50E	<5	0.2	1.60	<5	140	<5	0.45	<1	15	44	34	3.50	10	0.46	839	<1	0.03	34	320	48	<5	<20	34	0.07	<10	50	<10	13	46				
L39N 228+75E	<0.2	1.61	5	160	<5	0.75	<1	17	42	25	3.65	10	0.66	725	1	0.02	32	780	50	<5	<20	54	0.06	<10	49	<10	10	67					
L39N 229+50E	5																																
L39N 231+00E	<5	0.2	3.29	10	155	5	0.12	<1	12	17	11	2.77	<10	0.16	382	<1	0.02	18	1020	88	<5	<20	25	0.09	<10	41	<10	4	36				
L39N 233+00E	0.3	0.92	35	55	5	0.21	<1	23	17	54	4.32	<10	0.24	319	4	<0.01	49	390	154	<5	<20	9	<0.01	<10	18	<10	<1	419					
L39N 233+75E	5																																