REPORT

ON THE

2005 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

INDATA PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BC.

WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION

NTS: 093N034
093N044
Latitude 55degrees 23' N, Longitude 125degrees 19' W
(centre)

for

Aberdeen International Inc.
and
Eastfield Resources Ltd.

by

J.W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo

December 30, 2005

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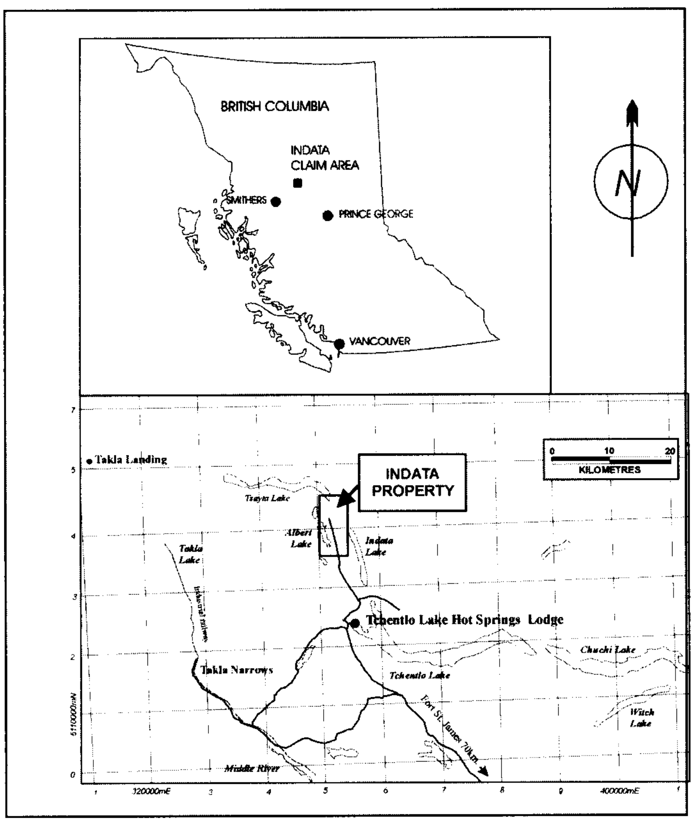
1. SUMMARY

The Indata property is located approximately 130 kilometres to the northwest of Fort St. James in central British Columbia. Indata is situated in a complex geological setting adjacent to a major terrane bounding fault named the Pinchi Fault. Sever styles of mineralization have been discovered on the property including gold-silver mesothermal veins and porphyry style copper (gold) (molybdenum) mineralization hosted in mafic volcanic rocks and granodiorite dominant intrusions. In recent times exploration efforts have focused on porphyry style mineralization on the east side of Albert Lake.

In 2005 two diamond drill holes totaling 251 metres of diamond drilling were completed in the Albert Lake Copper target.

2. LOCATION MAP



Location of the Indata property.

Figure 1

3. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION:

Mineral Claims of the Indata Property

Claim Name	Record #	Area (hectares)	Expiry Date
Indata 2	239379	375	Oct 18, 08
Indata 3	240192	500	Oct 18, 08
Schnapps 1	238722	500	Oct 18, 08
Schnapps 2	238723	500	Nov 14, 08
Schnapps 3	238859	200	Oct 20, 08
Schnapps 4	238860	250	Oct 18, 08
Schnapps 5	238893	100	Oct 18, 08
Schnapps 6	362575	25	Oct 20, 08
IN-6	362576	25	Oct 20, 08
IN-7	362577	25	Oct 20, 08
IN-8	362578	25	Oct 20, 08
IN-9	362579	25	Oct 20, 08
IN-10	362582	25	Oct 20, 08
IN-11	362583	25	Oct 20, 08
Indata 1	504289	441	Jan 19, 06
Indata 4	504293	147	Jan 19, 06

Total area 2,988 hectares

The Indata Mineral Property is located within the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia.

An agreement between Eastfield Resources Ltd. and Castillian Resources Corp. and Aberdeen International Inc. provides Castillian/Aberdeen the right to earn a 65% interest in the property by completing exploration expenditures totaling 1,000,000 before the 2008 anniversary date. Some cash and or share compensation to Eastfield is also required. Eastfield currently owns an 85% participating interest in the Indata property with Imperial Metals Corporation owning the remaining 15% participating interest. Imperial Metals Corporation has not participated in exploration programs in recent years and is expected to continue diluting its participating interest in the property.

There are no environmental or aboritional issues know to the author specific to the Indata property other than those that pertain to the Province of British Columbia in its generality. On June 28, 1999 the Government of British Columbia issued a news release recognizing the importance and significance of the "mineral resource" of the Indata property and confirming its commitment to allow any future mining activity to take place. Required exploration permits issued by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines and required tree cutting permits issued by the BC Ministry of Forests were applied for and granted early in 2005.

4. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Indata property is located 130 kilometres to the northwest of Fort St. James, British Columbia (Figure 1), within the Omineca Mining Division (NTS 93N/6W at Latitude 55 degrees 23 minutes N, Longitude 125 degrees 19 minutes W). Access to the property is from Fort St. James via the Leo Creek Forestry Road to near Tchentlo Lake and thence on a road built by Eastfield Resources Ltd., to the northern part of the property. This road was built to Ministry of Forests logging road standards and provides good access for trucks and heavy machinery such as drill rigs and bulldozers. Away from this road access within the property boundaries is on foot only except for a few areas where helicopter landing sites have been prepared.

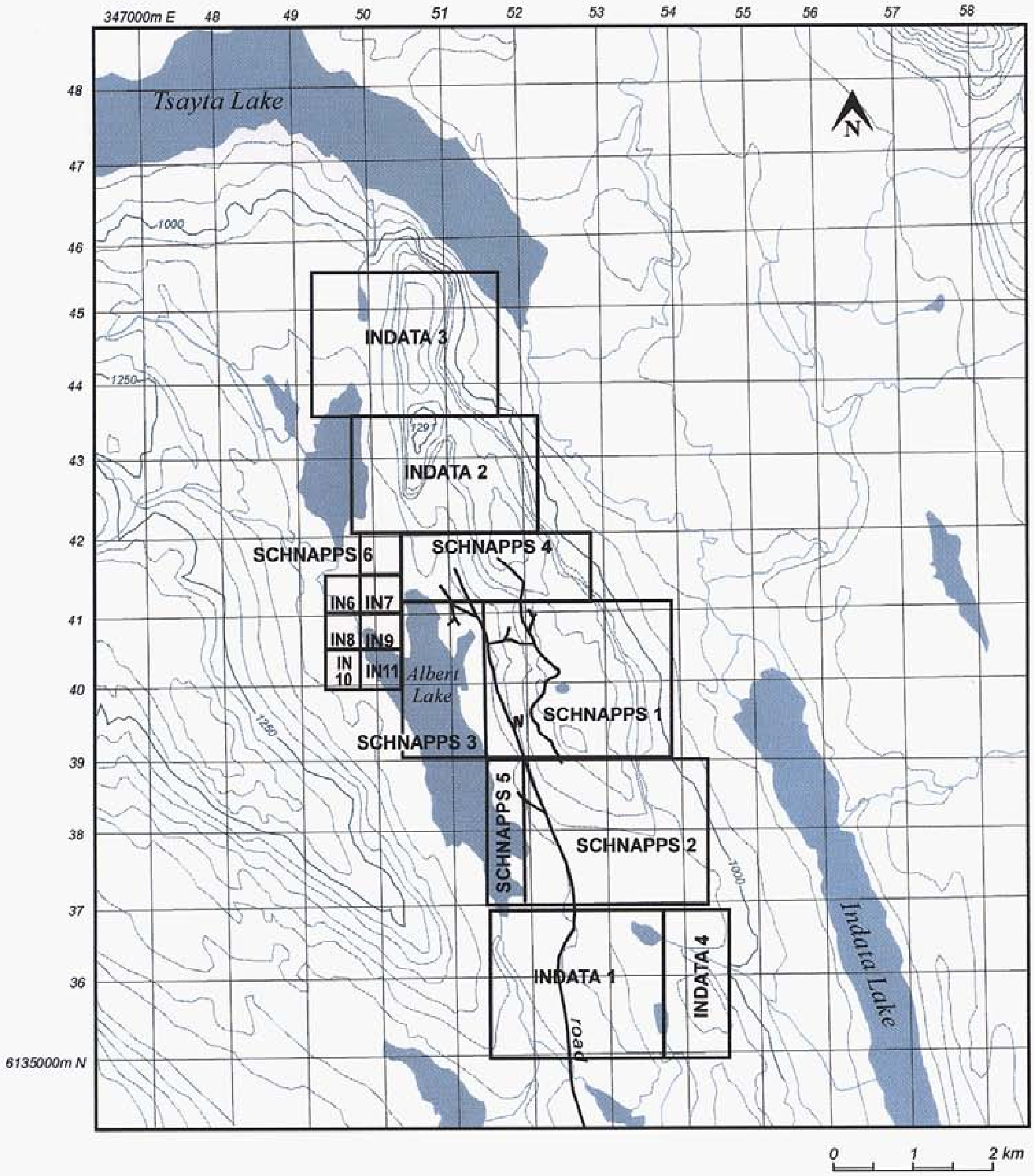
The Indata property covers an upland area between Indata Lake to the east and Albert Lake to the west (Figure 2). Whereas the central part of the property is of relatively low relief, the topography slopes steeply down towards Albert and Indata Lakes. The area is covered by thick spruce, balsam and pine, in places of commercial grade, although low lying areas are usually swampy with a dense cover of alder and poplar. Elevations on the claims range from 1,000 metres (3,280 feet) to 1,290 metres (4,230 feet).

The Indata claims occur within a continental cool temperate climatic zone typified by moderate warm moist summers and cold winters. Permanent snow is usually on the ground from the middle of November until the beginning of May and can accumulate up 1 1/2 metres in depth.

The nearest BC Hydro Power grid is located approximately 60 kilometres to the south. The relatively flat to rolling nature of the landscape would offer numerous options for the construction of surface facilities and tailings impoundment sites and numerous sources of water are readily available.

5. HISTORY:

Exploration of the property began as recently as 1984 by Imperial Metals Corporation after staking part of the area during regional exploration of the Pinchi Fault zone. Following initial soil sampling and the staking of additional claims, a four hole diamond drilling program was completed by Imperial to explore at depth copper mineralization seen in outcrop near the northeast side of Albert Lake. This program resulted in the discovery of low grade chalcopyrite – pyrite mineralization (0.1%-0. 2% copper) to depths of less than 100 metres from the surface. In 1986 Eastfield Resources Ltd. entered into a joint venture with Imperial and undertook a



Indata Property

Claims Disposition and Topography

contour interval : 50 metres

Figure 2

program of grid establishment, soil sampling and hand trenching and geophysical surveying, followed by diamond drilling in 1987, 1988 and 1989 and trenching with a bulldozer-mounted backhoe in 1989. The drilling programs resulted in the discovery of polymetallic quartz and quartz-carbonate veins with elevated precious metal values (commonly in the range of several hundred per billion gold to 6 g/tonne with the most significant intercept being 47 grams/tonne gold over 4 metres). These polymetallic veins, which generally strike north and dip to the east, are commonly enveloped by a zone of silicification in volcanic rocks and a thickening-downwards zone of talc-magnesite alteration in ultramafic rocks.

In 1995, after construction of a road through the southern part of the Indata property, built to standards for log haulage, a trenching program was completed adjacent to the northeastern part of Albert Lake, over the copper zone previously defined by soil sampling. One of these trenches (Trench 7) returned analyses which averaged 0.36% copper over a length of 75 metres.

In 1996 Clear Creek Resources Limited carried out a small diamond drilling program in the area of anomalous copper in soils adjacent to the northeastern part of Albert Lake. Results of this program confirmed the existence of subsurface copper mineralization indicated by the results of Imperial Metals Corporation's 1985 drilling but, in this area, of low grade (0.1% - 0.2%) over downhole lengths of up to 100 metres. However, this program was preliminary only and tested only a very small part of the area covered by anomalous soil copper geochemistry.

A 1998 drilling program by Clear Creek Resources Ltd. confirmed and exceeded the 1996 drilling results and also established the presence of an unexposed altered granodiorite stock with copper mineralization adjacent to the eastern edge of Albert Lake. During road construction at that time silicified volcanic rocks were exposed in a road cut in the southern part of the existing grid. Grab samples showed the presence of copper sulfides along with enriched gold, demonstrating for the first time an association of copper and gold at Indata. Ten samples, somewhat grab sample in type, from this new showing returned an average value of 1.04% copper and 388 ppb gold.

A 2003 program of linecutting, soil sampling and induced polarization surveying included 11.2 line kilometres of induced polarization survey and 16 line kilometers of soil grid expansions. Expansions to the known extend of the porphyry copper (gold-molybdenum) target were derived from this work.

In 2005, two holes were drilled. The first hole, 2005-01 was designed to test below the level reached in drill hole 1988-04 which had returned 145.4 metres grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 metres grading 0.37%. Unfortunately significant drilling difficulties were encountered and hole 2005-01 was abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres which is approximately 50 metres short of the top of the target. The second hole, 2005-03, was drilled approximately 1400 metres to the south of 2005-01 and encountered narrow intervals of sub-economic copper mineralization. Hole 2005-02, located close to 2005-03 was also abandoned shortly after being collared due to drilling difficulties.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Indata property lies near the contact of two major terranes of the Canadian Cordillera, the Quesnel Terrane to the east and the Cache Creek Terrane to the west. The contact between these terranes is marked by the Pinchi Fault Zone, a high angle reverse fault of regional extent (Figure 3), and associated splay faults. Cache Creek strata to the west have been thrust over Takla strata to the east. The Quesnel Terrane consists of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic – Lower Jurassic Takla Group intruded by a composite batholith, the Hogem Batholith with intrusive phases, which range in age from Lower Jurassic to Cretaceous.

The Cache Creek Terrane in the region comprises mainly argillaceous metasedimentary rocks intruded by diorite to granodiorite plutons which may be part of the, pre-Triassic age or Lower Cretaceous age and by small ultramafic stocks. Some of these latter intrusions may be of ophiolitic origin. A northwest-striking fault bounded block adjacent to the Quesnel Terrane is underlain largely by limestone within which a sliver of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks is preserved. Both the limestone and volcanic rocks are considered here to be part of the Cache Creek Group but the evidence for this is equivocal as similar strata occur within the Takla Group elsewhere in the region. However, metamorphic grade of the Takla Group volcanic rocks is rarely higher than zeolite facies of regional metamorphism while that of the volcanic rocks underlying the Indata property is of greenschist grade, suggesting that these strata are of Cache Creek affinity, not Takla Group. This having been said the proximity of the Indata claims to a major thrust fault may locally have raised the metamorphic grade.

The dominant structural style of the Takla Group is that of extensional faulting, mainly to the northwest. In general Takla Group rocks are tilted but not folded. In contrast, strata of the Cache Creek Group have been folded and metamorphosed to lower to middle greenschist facies and, in argillaceous rocks, preserve a penetrative deformational fabric. However, extensional faults are also common within the Cache Creek Group and probably represent the effects of post-collision uplift. In addition to high angle extensional faults, thrust faults are inferred within the Cache Creek Group.

Property Geology

Lithologies

The Indata property is underlain by two main supracrustal assemblages, i) limestone with minor intercalated shale and ii) andesitic volcanic rocks that were deposited under marine conditions. Limestone crops out as prominent hills and bluffs in the northern, western and southern parts of the area. Although generally massive, in places bedding is defined by thin shaley partings and by intraformational limestone conglomerate. Breccias formed by carbonate dissolution are displayed within a karst topography in the southwestern part of the Indata property area. A middle Permian foraminiferra assemblage has been collected from limestone of the Cache Creek Group to the west of the Indata property (Armstrong, 1946). Volcanic rocks underlying the Indata property are of andesitic composition and can be subdivided into two broad units. In the western part of the property volcanic rocks consist of pillow lava, pillow breccia, coarse tuff breccia and fine-grained crystal lithic tuff. The dominant mafic mineral in these rocks is amphibole, now represented by tremolite/actinolite but was probably hornblende prior to alteration.

The second volcanic unit consists of massive to poorly bedded volcanic tuff with variable amounts of amphibole phenocrysts. Although commonly poorly bedded, bedding planes and fining upwards sequences can be recognized in places.

Intrusive rocks recognized on the Indata property range in composition from ultramafic to granite and underlie the central part of the property area. Hornblende diorite occurs as a pluton which extends along part of the eastern side of the central part of the property and as dykes. The bulk of this pluton has a fine to medium-grained hypidiomorphic granular texture although both marginal phases of the pluton and the dykes are porphyritic. A small part of the pluton is of quartz diorite composition although primary quartz is generally absent. While diorite dykes are common within the volcanic rocks of the property, no diorite intrusions have been observed within the limestone unit, suggesting that the diorite and volcanic rocks are of similar age and are either older than the massive limestone or that the limestone is allochthonous with respect to the volcanics and was emplaced adjacent to the volcanic strata after volcanism and plutonism had ceased.

Intruding both volcanic rocks and diorite are ultramafic bodies, serpentinized to varying degrees but which preserve textures suggesting that the original rock was peridotite and pyroxenite. Cross fibre chrysotile veins and veinlets occur throughout these bodies. To the south of Radio Lake (Figure 4) a differentiated ultramafic-mafic intrusion occurs, consisting of a coarse-grained clinopyroxenite core, surrounded by peridotite and, in turn, enclosed by medium to coarse-grained hornblende clinopyroxene gabbro.

The youngest intrusive rocks of the Indata property consist of medium to coarse-grained grey and reddish grey biotite quartz monzonite and granite (Figure 4). Whereas all other intrusive rocks in the area have been emplaced only into volcanic strata, this unit also intrudes limestone of the Cache Creek Group.

A large part of the Indata property is covered by glacial and fluvioglacial deposits although drilling indicates that this cover is generally no more than a few metres thick, even in low lying areas such as adjacent to Albert Lake.

Structure and Metamorphism

The area covered by the Indata property can be divided into two structural domains, i) that area underlain by carbonate rocks which is characterized by concentric folds and the development of a penetrative fabric in finer grained clastic interbeds and ii) that area underlain by volcanic strata which has undergone brittle deformation only. Contacts between carbonate and volcanic strata are obscured by young cover but are inferred to be northwesterly-striking faults. Drilling and geological mapping in the central part of the Indata property has indicated the presence of a number of westerly-striking faults which show normal displacements of a few metres to a few tens of metres.

Carbonate rocks have generally been recrystallized with the common development of sparry calcite while fine grained clastic interbeds display a greenschist facies mineral assemblage. The assemblage actinolite/tremolite – chlorite – epidote within the matrix of volcanic rocks also suggests the attainment of greenschist grade of regional metamorphism in these strata.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Known mineral occurrences within the Cache Creek of the region includes epithermal mercury mineralization in carbonate rocks such as occurs at the former producing Bralorne-Takla Mercury and Pinchi and several varieties of copper-molybdenum porphyry occurrences and at least one carbonate hosted zinc, copper and precious metal rich skarn. Results recently published at the Lustdust skarn system, located to the north of the Indata claims and currently being explored by Alpha Gold Corp., include 0.80% copper and 0.67g/tonne gold over 59 metres and 2.19% copper and 24.04 g/tonne gold over 15 metres. The Mac porphyry molybdenum occurrence, located approximately 50 kilometres southwest of the Indata property, discovered in 1982 by Rio Algom Exploration Inc. represents a recently discovered porphyry style of mineralization. Significant molybdenum mineralization at the Mac property is hosted in an Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous granite stock hosted in greenstone, argillite and chert of the Cache Creek Group. Sulphide mineralogy is simple and consists of molybdenite with minor pyrite and local chalcopyrite occurring along the selvages of quartz stockworks best developed near the margins of the stock. "Homestake"-style gold mineralization is yet another type of mineralization occurring in the Cache Creek

Terrane. Examples occur at the Snowbird deposit located near Fort St. James to the south of the Indata region, at Mt. Sir Sidney Williams to the north of Indata and at Indata itself. Arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins with enriched precious metals occur at these occurrences at or near the contact of mafic and ultramafic rocks.

9. MINERALIZATION

Known mineral occurrences within the region also reflect the environment in which these occurrences are found. Within the Takla Group mineral deposits tend to be associated with intermediate and felsic intrusions and are commonly gold-enriched copper porphyries. Porphyry-style mineralization also occurs within the Cache Creek Group but is more often associated with accessory molybdenum than accessory gold. The Indata property is at the contact that separates Takla Group rocks from Cache Creek group rocks. Juxtapositioning of fault slices along this contact make it feasible for either style of mineralization to occur here.

Mineralization and Hydrothermal Alteration

The Indata property covers a number of metallic mineral occurrences which may be divided into two main types, I) pyrite-arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite mineralization in quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, commonly with elevated precious metal contents and ii) disseminated and fracture controlled chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization of porphyry-type within a granodiorite stock and enclosing volcanic rocks.

Polymetallic veins have been recognized in the central part of the property (Figure 5) within andesitic volcanic rocks and serpentinized ultramafics. Where drilled, the veins generally occupy a northerly-striking fault zone dipping shallowly to the east and which, in ultramafic rocks, shows intense carbonate and talc alteration ranging in width from a few metre to over 50 metres in deeper and more easterly parts of the fault. Proximal to the veins in volcanic rocks, especially adjacent to ultramafic contacts, alteration is dominated by silicification and the formation of quartz-carbonate veinlets but silicification is not common within ultramafic rocks.

Disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization occurs in a zone extending along the northeastern side of Albert Lake for several kilometres where it coincides with a well defined induced polarization anomaly. The relationship between this style of mineralization and the polymetallic veins has yet to be established although it is possible that the polymetallic vein mineralization represents an outer zone to a central, copper-dominated part of the same hydrothermal system. Hydrothermal alteration related to this zone of copper mineralization appears to be that of a propylitic mineral assemblage although, because the volcanic rocks hosting this mineralization appear to have been metamorphosed to greenschist grade of regional metamorphism, it is difficult to distinguish between pervasive propylitization and the matamorphic greenschist mineral assemblage. Because of poor outcrop and the paucity of drilling within the copper zone and in areas away from the polymetallic veins, a regional hydrothermal zonation has not been adequately interpreted within the Indata property.

10. EXPLORATION

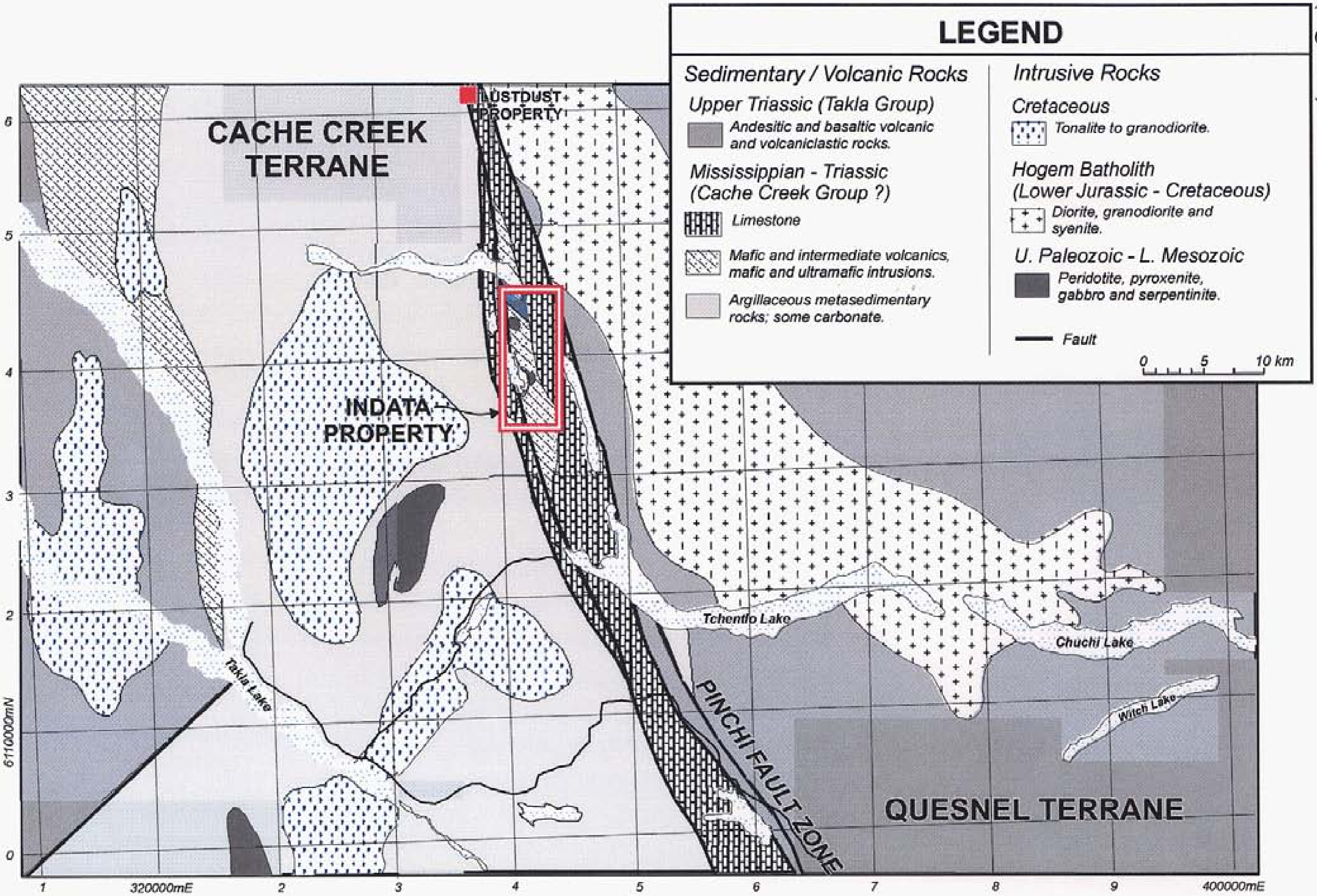
General Statement

Unlike many mineralized areas of British Columbia which have a long history of prospecting and exploration, mineralization of the Indata property was not discovered until 1984 following regional exploration along the Pinchi Fault system. At that time initial work was undertaken to define the zone of copper mineralization adjacent to Albert Lake in the western part of the property. The polymetallic veins remained undetected until a zone of limonitic soil to the east of the copper zone was sampled and found to be extremely anomalous in arsenic. Subsequent trenching and diamond drilling in 1987 resulted in the recognition of the polymetallic vein system.

Exploration of the Indata property has been concentrated in the central part of the property, in the area of known mineralization. Recent construction of a road through the property will facilitate exploration in those areas which have yet to be intensively explored. From 1984, when metallic mineralization was first discovered on the Indata property, to the present time 2,651 metres of trenching (43 trenches) and 6,257.8 metres of diamond drilling (66 holes) have been completed. In addition, approximately 42 line kilometres of induced polarization, ground magnetic and EM16 (VLF-EM) electromagnetic surveying, 100 line kilometres of soil sampling, geological mapping of about 10 km^2 and prospecting have been carried out. Total exploration expenditure amounts to approximately $1,900,000.

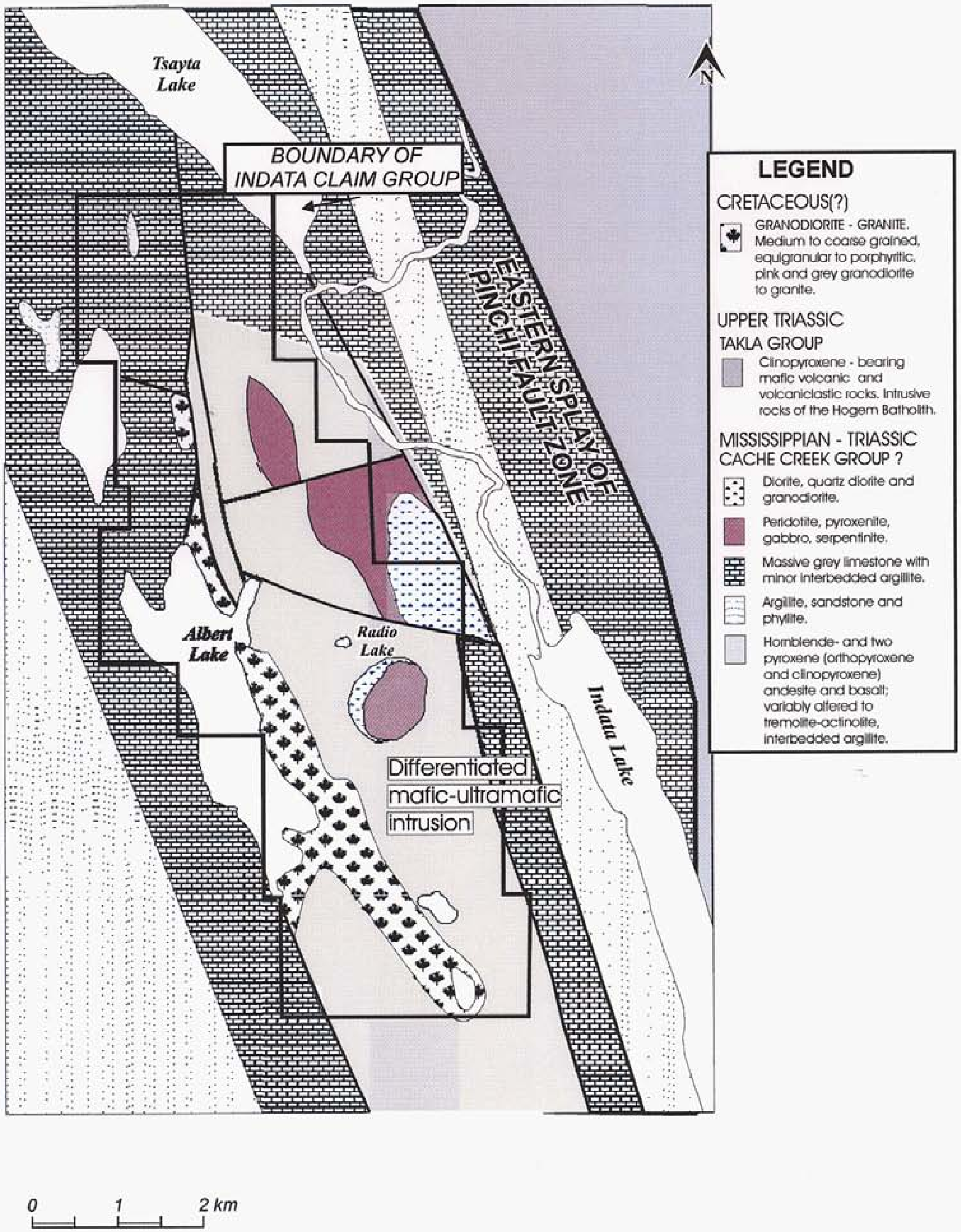
1983 – 1990 Exploration

In 1983 Imperial Metals Corporation ("Imperial") staked the Schnapps 1 and Schnapps 2 claims during regional exploration of the Pinchi Fault zone, to cover an inferred splay of the Pinchi Fault. In 1984 Imperial staked additional claims following the release of geochemical data by the B.C. Ministry of Mines which indicated anomalous copper, silver and mercury in a stream sediment sample collected from a channel draining Radio Lake At this time Imperial also conducted a preliminary soil sampling program of which results indicated the presence of anomalous copper in soils to the north and east of Albert Lake.



Generalized Geological Setting of the Indata Property.

12. PROPERTY SCALE GEOLOGY



Generalized Geological Interpretation of the Indata Property

FIGURE 4

This program was followed in 1985 by additional soil sampling, six line kilometres of induced polarization surveying and the drilling of four diamond drill holes totaling 231 metres. Holes 85-1 and 85-2 intersected copper mineralization in amounts of about 0.1% - 0.2% in the area where anomalous copper in soils had been determined previously.

In 1986 Eastfield Resources Ltd. entered into a joint venture with Imperial and assumed operatorship of the project. Eastfield expanded the soil geochemical and geophysical coverage and carried out limited hand trenching. Soil sampling carried out by Eastfield extended the copper anomaly adjacent to Albert Lake and established several areas of anomalous arsenic in soils to the east of the copper anomaly in the central northern part of the property. The grid was also extended to as far as 30+00 north although limited work as been carried out in this area. Geophysical surveying of the Indata property during this period consisted of VLF-EM, magnetometer and induced polarization surveying. Anomalous VLF-EM results generally reflect topography and interpreted bedrock response from this survey is equivocal. Magnetic surveying (total field) defined ultramafic bodies extremely well, especially those serpentinized intrusions as magnetic formation is a product of serpentinization. Induced polarization surveying (time domain pole – dipole method) carried out by Eastfield also outlined the ultramafic bodies where, in this case, the chargeability response appears to be related to magnetite, not sulfide, content. In addition, a moderate to high chargeability response is evident along the western side of a zone of anomalous copper in soils and which subsequent drilling in 1996 suggested that it reflects disseminated and fracture controlled sulfide mineralization.

In 1987 Eastfield undertook a six-hole diamond-drilling program (306 metres) in an area in which anomalous arsenic, silver and gold were detected in soils. This drilling program intersected quartz – sulfide veins with significant gold values in places (up to 0.32 oz/ton over 1.2 metres) and silver in amounts typically between one and three ounces per ton. Sulfide minerals were mainly pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite and chalcopyrite in a gangue of quartz and carbonate.

Additional drilling was conducted on this vein system in 1988 and 1989 returning values as high as 47.260 g/tonne (1.38 ounces per ton) gold over an interval of four metres (a true width of 3.5 metres) in drill hole 88-I-11. Values in other holes ranged from several hundred to several thousand parts per billion. Interestingly, silver values obtained from samples collected from the 1988 and 1989 drilling programs were generally much lower than those obtained from the 1987 program excepting hole 89-6 which returned a 3.2 m intercept of 354.1 g/t silver (10.33 oz/ton).

In 1989, 42 trenches, totaling 2,211 metres, were excavated in areas of anomalous soil geochemistry, using a Caterpillar D3 bulldozer with a backhoe attachment. In most cases the geochemical anomalies were found to be caused by sulfide mineralization with elevated precious metals in quartz veins similar to the ones which had been intersected in drill holes.

Vein-hosted mineralization defined during this program has been traced over a strike length of about 900 metres to date with individual vein segments varying from 50 metres to over 300 metres in length bounded by westerly-striking extensional faults. Average vein width is about two metres but varies from less than 0.5 metres to a maximum determined so far of 5.6 metres.

As well as drilling and trenching, geological mapping at a scale of 1:2000 was carried out over the northern two thirds of the property (excluding the Indata 1 claim and most of the Schnapps 2 and 5 claims and prospecting was undertaken over the northern part of the property. This latter work indicated the presence of anomalous copper and gold in "grab" samples of rocks collected to the north of Albert.

In 1990 the Indata property was covered by an airborne magnetic survey flown at 200 metre line spacings in an east-west direction.

1995 – 1996 Exploration

Following the period 1983 – 1989, no further exploration of the Indata property was undertaken until 1995 when a program of trenching the copper zone (now referred to as the "Lake Zone") to the north and east of Albert Lake was undertaken. This program was facilitated by the construction of 17 kilometres of road from the Tchentlo Lake forestry road in the south, allowing an excavator to be transported to the northern part of the Indata property. Results of this program included 0.36% copper over a length of 75 metres (Trench 7).

In 1996 Clear Creek Resources Ltd. optioned the Indata property from and financed the drilling of nine diamond drill holes, totaling 650.8 metres, which were attempted in, and adjacent to, the Lake Zone; three of these holes were not completed owing to difficult drilling conditions. Three holes were completed in the area of Trench 7 (holes 96-I-1, 2 and 3) while three were collared from a drill pad constructed about 300 metres to the southeast (holes 96-I-4, 5 and 9). Holes 96-I-6, 7 and 8 were not completed. Locations of these drill holes are shown in Figure 5. Table 2 lists the significant results of this program.

From this limited frilling program low grade copper mineralization was confirmed in the Lake Zone but by no means was the program sufficient to fully evaluate this zone. Drill holes 96-I-4, 5 and 9 intersected altered dykes of dioritic composition cutting andesitic volcanic rocks in which chalcopyrite and possibly chalcocite suggesting that a high level magmatic system may be defined in the poorly exposed area adjacent to the eastern side of Albert Lake.

1998 Exploration

Clear Creek Resources Ltd. undertook additional diamond drilling in 1998. This drilling was mainly carried out to the west of the 1996 drilling on the western end of the grid adjacent to the northern part of Albert Lake although one hole (I998-10) was attempted on the southwestern part of the Indata grid in the area of amagnetic anomaly indicated in the 1990 airborne survey. Whereas drill holes completed in 1996 were mainly in volcanic rocks, the westernmost holes of the 1998 drilling program intersected both volcanic and granodiorite intrusive rocks. The best intersection of this program was hole I998-4 which intersected 150.3m of 0.16% copper, the bottom 29.2m of this hole graded 0.35% copper. In addition to the diamond drilling program, during construction of an access road in the extreme south of the grid area, copper mineralization was discovered in altered volcanic rocks exposed in a road cut. Fourteen "grab" samples collected from this area confirmed the existence of copper (<0.01% to 6.7%) as well as anomalous gold (<0.1 gram/tonne to 1.7 grams/tonne).

2003 Exploration

Sixteen (16) kilometres of grid was established and cut from which 11.2 kilometres of induced polarization survey was run. Soil sampling was completed on the 16-kilometre grid on a 50-metre sample spacing. In all 304 soil samples were collected and analyzed using multi-element techniques plus gold. Data from the 2003 program was then compiled with data originating from programs undertaken on the property by Imperial Metals Corporation in 1984 and 1985, Eastfield Resources Ltd. in 1987, 88, 89, and 1995 and Clear Creek Resources Ltd. in 1996 and 1998.

2005 Exploration

Two holes were completed. The first hole, 2005-01 was designed to test below the level reached in drill hole 1988-04 which had returned 145.4 metres grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 metres grading 0.37%. Unfortunately significant drilling difficulties were encountered and hole 2005-01 was abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres which is approximately 50 metres short of the top of the target. The second hole, 2005-03, was drilled approximately 1400 metres to the south of 2005-01 and encountered narrow intervals of anomalous copper mineralization. Hole 2005-02, located close to 2005-03 was also abandoned shortly after being collared due to drilling difficulties.

13. DRILLING

Helicopter supported drill programs have completed on the Indata property in 1985, 1987, 1988 and 1989 and bulldozer supported programs in 1996 and 1998. A total of 67 drill holes have been completed. A listing of significant results is as follows:

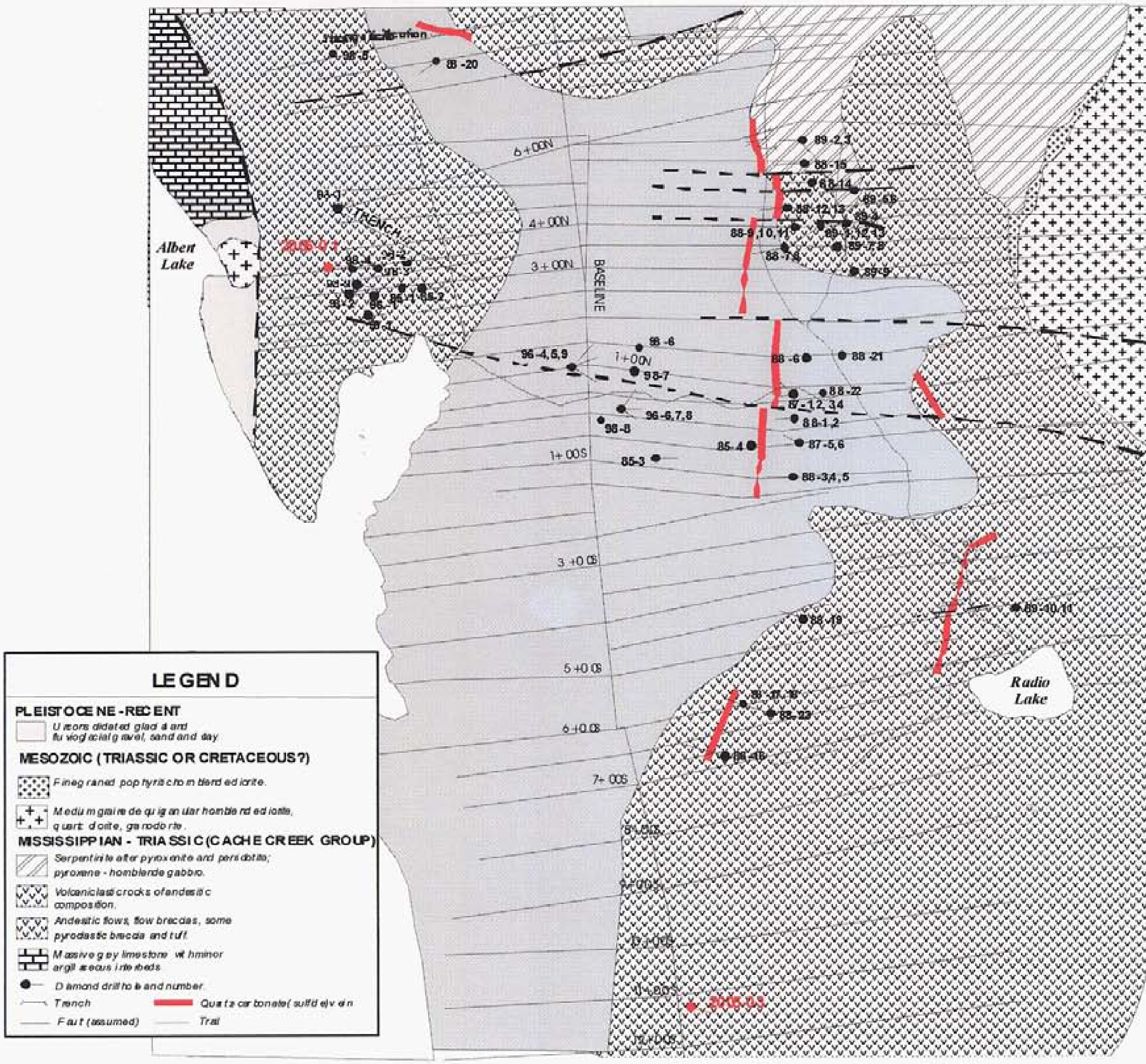
Year	DDH	Depth m	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Coordinates	From m	To m	Length m	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
1985	85-1	63.1	-45	060	350N/400W	1.9	7.1	6.2			0.15
						21.1	27.0	6.9			0.11
						37.0	46.3	9.3			0.20
						48.5	50.3	1.8			0.15
1985	85-1	63.1	-45	060	350N/400W	1.9	7.1	6.2			0.15
						37.0	46.3	9.3			0.20
						48.5	50.3	1.8			0.15
						57.1	63.1	5.6			0.22
	85-2	76.8	-45	090	345N/350W	12.2	14.7	2.5			0.10
						42.7	45.3	2.5			0.62
	85-3	57.0	-45	090	050S/150E		No	Intercept			
	85-4	33.5	-45	090	047N/343E		No	Intercept			
1987	87-I-1	50.6	-45	295	075N/425E	18.9	20.7	1.8	1320	0.2	<0.05
						23.8	26.2	2.4	1647	55.2	0.28
						26.2	27.4	1.2	500	41.8	0.31
						27.4	29.9	2.5	1805	114.4	0.44
	87-I-2	46.6	-90		075N/425E		No	Intercept			
	87-I-3	52.7	-45	325	075N/425E	24.1	28.3	4.2	3245	126.6	0.32
	87-I-4	53.6	-45	265	075N/425E	24.2	26.2	2.0	1496	124.4	0.31
						27.7	28.3	0.6	950	51.3	0.19
						29.9	31.1	1.2	9835	51.4	0.51
	87-I-5	54.3	-45	295	050S/440E	42.5	44.5	2.0	1209	104.5	0.85
						44.5	45.7	1.2	5000	56.2	0.35
						45.7	46.6	0.9	510	48.1	0.30
	87-I-6	47.5	-90		050S/440E	41.9	44.5	2.6	761	52.9	0.51
1988	88-I-1	51.5	-45	270	025N/422E	31.7	33.2	1.5	309	69.9	0.22
	88-I-2	54.6	-90		025N/425E	33.5	35.0	1.5	310	49.2	0.12
	88-I-3	79.6	-45	270	100S/422E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-4	21.6	-90		100S/423E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-5	84.4	-65	270	100S/423E	37.0	38.0	1.0	443	21.6	0.13
						40.0	41.0	1.0	524	0.1	<0.05
	88-I-6	114.0	-45	270	150N/449E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-7	110.3	-56	260	350N/417E	48.5	49.0	0.5	1020	1.3	0.14
	88-I-8	150.0	-75	260	350N/419E	41.5	42.0	0.5	3845	1.3	0.11

Year	DDH	Depth m	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Coordinates	From m	To m	Length m	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
	88-I-9	122.2	-46	270	400N/449E	44.8	45.3	0.5	320	1.3	0.06
						55.5	56.5	1.0	548	1.9	0.16
						58.5	59.5	1.0	3922	1.7	0.13
						59.5	60.5	1.0	347	1.6	0.16
	88-I-10	128.6	-65	270	400N/450E	53.0	53.5	0.5	2605	2.8	0.06
						53.5	54.5	1.0	470	6.0	0.43
						55.0	55.5	0.5	2875	1.1	0.08
						56.0	58.0	2.0	677	0.7	0.09
	88-I-11	103.0	-90		400N/451E	66.0	67.0	1.0	6150	4.0	0.43
						76.0	80.0	4.0	47260	2.0	<0.05
	88-I-12	85.3	-45	270	450N/431E	54.0	54.5	0.5	653	5.9	0.08
						61.1	61.6	0.5	462	1.9	0.15
						64.3	65.0	0.7	372	1.7	0.19
	88-I-13	81.4	-90		450N/436E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-14	91.7	-45	270	510N/495E	59.5	60.3	0.8	358	21.6	1.32
	88-I-15	110.0	-45	270	550N/481E	20.4	21.4	1.0	494	0.9	0.05
						81.0	83.0	2.0	1355	2.9	0.11
	88-I-16	119.2	-45	290	700S/200E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-17	61.3	-45	290	605S/269E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-18	60.4	-75	290	605S/270E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-19	76.5	-45	290	470S/395E	26.0	26.7	0.7	420	9.2	0.17
	88-I-20	67.4	-45	240	808N/247E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-21	111.6	-45	270	150N/525E	81.8	82.3	0.5	270	34.3	0.10
	88-I-22	137.5	-55	265	062N/485E	57.7	59.1	1.4	1229	42.9	0.25
	88-I-23	76.5	-45	290	620S/307E	32.7	33.1	0.4	585	41	<0.05
1989	89-I-1	122.2	-90		402S/503E	33.9	34.1	0.3	2157	15.5	0.78
						106.0	107.0	1.0	576	1.4	<0.05
	89-I-2	103.9	-60	270	600N/480E	93.8	95.0	1.2	559	1.6	<0.05
	89-I-3	110.0	-90		600N/480E		No	Intercept			
	89-I-4	152.7	-90		404N/553E		No	Intercept			
	89-I-5	154.2	-90		468N/580E		No	Intercept			
	89-I-6	140.5	-60	270	468N/580E	19.6	22.8	3.2	10	354.1	0.12
	89-I-7	183.2	-90		417N/350E	110.4	112.4	2.0	1335	1.7	0.12
						138.8	139.4	0.6	988		0.98

Year	DDH	Depth m	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Coordinates	From m	To m	Length m	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
	89-I-8	138.6	-60	270	417N/349E	106.1	107.0	0.9	653	1.1	0.07
						125.1	126.1	1.0	872	0.2	
	89-I-9	209.1	-90		290N/550E	133.9	134.2	0.3	429	1.3	0.11
						159.4	160.1	0.7	1903	7.2	0.11
						161.6	162.4	0.8	4837	3.1	0.23
						172.2	172.7	0.5	7209	6.7	0.67
	89-I-10	283.2	-60	295	505S/322E	188.0	200.8	12.8	269	0.2	<0.05
	89-I-11	91.7	-90		505S/322E	48.8	49.8	1.	138	10.5	<0.05
	89-I-12	175.6	-60	270	402N/503E	98.0	99.0	1.0	331	28.4	<0.05
						102.7	104.4	1.7	1825	23.3	<0.05
	89-I-13	152.7	-62	230	398N/505E	92.7	93.7	1.0	261	0.5	0.06
						108.2	109.3	1.1	5162	1.3	<0.05
1996	96-I-1	108.8	-60	048	255N/420W	11.3	108.8	97.5	<100	<0.2	0.12
						11.3	57.3	46.0	<100	<0.2	0.17
						87.3	108.8	21.5	<100	<0.2	0.15
	96-I-2	151.5	-60	045	350N/380W	3.0	151.5	148.5	<100	<0.2	0.09
						17.0	38.0	21.0	<100	<0.2	0.13
	96-I-3	73.2	-50	315	350N/450W	5.2	73.2	68	<100	<0.2	0.10
						17.0	38.0	21.0	<100	<0.2	0.23
	96-I-4	78.6	-45	060	100N/025W	8.2	78.6	70.4	<100	<0.2	0.09
						14.0	43.6	29.6	<100	<0.2	0.15
	96-I-5	84.2	-75	060	100N/025W	6.1	54.0	47.9	<100	<0.2	0.10
	96-I-6	26.5	-47	090	015N/100E		No	Intercept			
	96-I-7	26.5	-50	120	015N/100E		No	Intercept			
	96-I-8	17.7	-50	060	015N/100E		No	Intercept			
	96-I-9	83.8	-60	120	100N/025W	11.2	48.0	36.8	<100	<0.2	0.09
1998	98-1	96.3	-60	090	150N/450W	18.0	58.2	40.2			0.09
	98-2	27.2	-60	090	300N/625W		No	Intercept			
	98-2A	42.4	-70	060	300N/613W	30.5	36.5	6.0			0.13
	98-3	80.5	-60	060	500N/525W		No	Intercept			
	98-4	162.5	-60	090	350N/525W	12.2	157.4	145.4			0.20
						133.3	157.4.5	24.1			0.37

Year	DDH	Depth m	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Coordinates	From m	To m	Length m	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
	98-5	64.0	-70	235	1000N/510W	15.0	18.0	3.0			0.12
	98-6	99.4	-90		180N/120E		Not	Sampled			
	98-7	88.4	-90		050N/160E		No	Intercept			
	98-8	77.4	-60	270	050N/125W		No	Intercept			
	98-9	149.4	-60	105	320N/563W	29.2	87.5	58.3			0.23
	98-10	67.1	-90		1980S/100E		No	Intercept			
2005	05-01	99.1	-60	090							526 p.p.m
	05-02				abandoned						
	05-03	154	-45	115		18.4	30.8	12.4			0.12

14.) DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP



Geology of the central part of the Indata property and locations of drill holes and trenches.

15. COST STATEMENT

Item / Unit	Cost
Jay Page, JP	$575
George Charbonneau, GC	$310
Accommodation, per man day	$10
Food and Consumables, per man day	$25
Radios, each, per day	$10
Chainsaw rental, per day	$10
Pickup truck rental, per day	$85
ATV Rental, each per Day	$60
Bulldozer, per hour	$65
Analytical Costs, each, per sample	$30
Drill cost per metre	$125

Period June 3-June 13, days	11	
Persons code	JP, GC	
Number persons on payroll	2	
Number persons requiring room and board	5	
Persons costs		$9,735
Room and board costs		$1,925
Truck Rental, number units, cost	1	$935
ATV Rental, number of units, cost	2	$1,320
Period June 12-20, days	9	
Drilling Completed (this period), Metres	100	
Persons code	JP, GC	
Persons costs		$7,965
Room and board costs		$1,575
Truck Rental, number units, cost	1	$540
ATV Rental, number of units, cost	2	$1,080
Bulldozer, hours, cost	100	$8,500
Drilling, cost, metres completed	100	$12,500
Analyticval Cost Portion Completed		$1,000
Drill Mob, Contractor Charges		$2,000
Period June 21-23, days	3	
Drilling Completed (this period), Metres	50	
Room and board costs		$315
ATV Rental, number of units, cost	1	$180
Bulldozer, hours, cost	20	$1,300
Drilling, cost, metres completed	50	$6,250
Analytical Cost (Portion Completed)		$500
Period June 24 - July 5, days	12	
Drilling Completed (this period), Metres	110	
Persons code	JP, GC	
Persons costs		$10,620

Room and board costs		$2,100
Truck Rental, number units, cost	1	$1,020
ATV Rental, number of units, cost	2	$1,440
Bulldozer, hours, cost	30	$1,950
Drilling, cost, metres completed	110	$13,750
Analytical Cost (Portion Completed)		$1,100
Reporting		$3,000
Total		**$92,600**

16. DISCUSSION, INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Given the current high level of interest by senior gold companies and by the investing public it may be timely to return the exploration focus at the Indata to gold. In 1988 and 1989 drill results as high as 47.260 g/tonne (1.38 ounces per ton) gold over an interval of four metres were obtained while many intercepts in other holes ranged from several hundred to several thousand parts per billion. Interestingly, the sixth hole of the 1998 program, hole 89-6 returned a 3.2 m intercept of 354.1 g/t silver (10.33 oz/ton).

New polymetallic exposures exposed by construction of the access road in 1994 have yet to be investigated.

Soil arsenic analyses obtained in the 2003 soil survey, completed to expand the grid coverage to the north of Albert Lake have not yet been followed up. Soil arsenic values range as high as 1,146 ppm and antimony to 183 ppm. A number of clusters of higher range arsenic and antimony values, with occasional bismuth values, were obtained. These results suggest that new precious metal vein exposures similar to what has been previously discovered on the property further to the east (example hole 88-11 with 4 metres grading 47.26 g/t gold).

A review of the best defined anomalies from the 2003 survey is as follows:

1.) Line 1700N a very strong coincident arsenic and antimony response extends from 650W to 750W. This response is centred on a chargeability anomaly at depth adjacent to resistivity break, centred at 650W that dips to the east. A similar resistivity response occurs on line 1600N at 525W implying a trend of 125 degrees. This trend intersects an arsenic anomaly again on line 1500N at 300W giving a potential 500 metre strike length to this target (an alternate [comparable] resistivity break occurs on line 1600N at 675W implying a more southerly strike direction. An elevated response of 23.1ppb gold occurs on line 1700N at 700W while an anomalous molybdenum value of 10.5 ppm, an anomalous uranium value of 8.9 ppm and an anomalous selenium value of 16.6 ppm occur on this line at 650W.

2. A strong soil arsenic response between 350W and 400W on line 1000N appears to reoccur on line 900N between 250W and 350W. A second soil arsenic antimony anomaly occurs on Line 900N between 500N and 750W.

3. A single station soil arsenic anomaly of 714.4 associated with a soil bismuth value of 13.5 ppm at station 550E on line 11S may continue through to a second single station anomaly at station 550E on line 12S implying a probable north-south trending vein.

Induced polarization surveying at Indata were completed in 1985 by Imperial Metals Corporation and in 1987, 1988 and 1989 by Eastfield Resources Ltd. and by Castillian and Eastfield in 2003. A review of results includes the following:

1. Precious metal veins, which typically contain 5 to 10% sulphide, often produce a discrete high chargeability response several times the background response.
2. Porphyry style mineralization containing several per cent combined chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite generally produce a moderate to high chargeability response typically 11/2 to 2 times the background response.
3. Abrupt changes in the resistivity response often indicate contacts that are often fault contacts and are therefore possible locations for polymetallic precious metal veins.

A review of the results of the 2003 survey includes the following observations:

L1700N; a surface chargeability high, centred between 675W and 750W, increases with depth towards the east. A resistivity high appears at deeper separations eastward between 500W and 600W.

L1600N; a weak surface chargeability response, centred between 650W and 750W, increases towards the east at deeper separations. It occurs coincident with a resistivity break centred at surface at 500W apparently increasing at deeper separations to the east.

L1500N; a weak surface chargeability response increases at deeper separations, centred between 650W and 750W. It occurs coincident with resistivity break centred at surface at 500W increasing to the east. the east.

L1400N; a surface chareability high centred between 525W and 750W decreases with deeper separations while a resistivity high centred between 450W to 550W increases with deeper separations towards the east.

L1300N; a weak surface chargeability response increases at deeper separations, centred between 550W and 650W. It occurs coincident with a resistivity break that appears to dip to the east.

L1200N; a weak surface chargeability response, centred at 550W occurs coincident with resistivity break.

L1100N; a strong chargeability response projecting to surface at 650W trends east at deeper separations. It occurs coincident with resistivity break with the higher responses trending to the east at deeper separations.

L1000N; a strong chargeability response projecting to surface at 650W trends east at deeper separations. It occurs coincident with resistivity break with the higher responses trending to the east at deeper separations.

L900N; a weak chargeability response at surface becomes distinctly strong at depth with a centre at 600W. It occurs with a resistivity break with the higher responses trending to the east at deeper separations.

L800N; a weak chargeability response at surface, with a centre at 600W, becomes distinctly stronger at depth. It occurs with a resistivity break with the higher responses trending to the east at deeper separations.

L700N; a weak chargeability response at surface becomes distinctly strong at depth with a centre at 600W. It occurs with a resistivity break with the higher responses trending to the east at deeper separations.

L600N; a resistivity break projecting to surface at 550W with the higher responses trending to the east.

L500N; a chargeability response at surface from the eastern boundary of the grid as far west as 550W increases in strength towards the west at deeper separations.

L400N; a chargeability response decreases slightly west of 550W. It tends to increase slightly at depth towards the west at deeper separations. A very low resistivity response is evident west of 700W possibly indicative of limestone or granodiorite bedrock.

Finally a review of drilling completed in 1988 and 1989 indicates while a significant amount of drilling was completed to follow up the 4 metres grading 47.26 g/t gold encountered in hole 88-11 it was all predicated on an north-south trending structure. A review of the drill hole location map indicates that the assumed north-south trending structure has here been offset by an east-west trending structure which has never been followed up. Additionally almost all of the drill gold intercepts obtained by Eastfield in 1988 and 1989 remain along the north-south trend have never been tested down dip.

17. AUTHOR QUALIFICATION

I, J.W. Morton am a graduate of Carleton University Ottawa with a B.Sc. (1972) in Geology and a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a M. Sc. (1976) in Graduate Studies.

I, J.W Morton have been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of BC (P.Geo.) since 1991.

I, J.W. Morton have practiced my profession since graduation throughout Western Canada, the Western USA and Mexico.

I, J.W Morton supervised the work outlined in this report.

Bill Morton

Signed this 30 day of December, 2005

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Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
Diamond Drill Log

Property:	INDATA	**Interval :**	0 to 99.06 metres	**Start Date:**	June 14, 2005
DDH:	2005-I-1	**Core Size:**	NQ	**Completion:**	June 24, 2005
Grid Cord:	350N 575W	**Azimuth:**	090	**Logged By:**	Jay W. Page
Section:		**Inclination:**	-60	**Date logged**	June 17 - 25, 2005

ACID TESTS

Depth (m)	Dip Meas.	Dip Cor.
62.79	66	60

NOTES: Drillhole was located 50 metres @ 270 degrees from DDH 98-4. GPS NAD83 location using a hand-held etrex GPS is 10U 0350945 6141188 (7 metres accuracy quoted). Azmuth was determined by compass using 22 degrees east declination. Water line length was 600 feet. The diamond drill used was a skid-mounted Long Year 38 owned by Phil's Drilling Ltd. of 100 Mile House, BC. First run was calculated by drillers to be 6 feet based on a 13 foot core barrel minus 7 feet from the ground surface to the top of the head in the down position, subsequent runs were numbered in "6's", conversion to metric was carried out by the geology crew. The Drillers experienced considerable difficulty setting casing through sandy layers and broken ground, mud consumption was high. Coring proved to be even more difficult through blocky ground and the hole was abandoned at 99.06 metres (325 feet) after attempts to cement and tri-cone the hole failed. Approximately 40 bags of bentonite mud were consumed while setting casing and coring. After cementing the drillers were unable to remove the casing and it was left in the hole. Core was logged prior to splitting. Average recovery was 62.2%.

PRIMARY UNIT: From (m) | To (m) | Notes

0 | 12.96 | OVERBURDEN: Casing was initially set to 44' and later extended to 60' due to poor ground conditions. Coarse clastic, conglomerate and granite pebbles recovered from this interval were not sampled.

12.96 | 48.53 | INTRUSIVE MONZO-DIORITE BRECCIA (Imdx): Altered, high-level basic intrusive locally showing well developed breccia textures. Moderate pervasive chlorite-tremolite alteration obscures fine textural information. Epidote spots to 1-2 cm are common. Silicification, along with disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are initially weak but strengthen with depth. Fractures commonly contain coatings of limonite. Breccia fragments are angular to sub-rounded, up to 3 cm in diameter and are often indistinct from the hosting rock. This unit is weak to moderately magnetic. Medium grey in colour.

STRUCTURE				SAMPLE INTERVALS				LITH	ALTERATION (replacement)										QTZ-CARB VEINS					DRY FRACTURES							DISSEMINATED					ANALYSIS		
Code	From (m)	To (m)	°CA	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Code	Kf	Bi	At	Ep	Ch	Ca	Si	Cy	Se	Mg	Si	Ca	Py	Pr	Cp	Lm	He	Cy	Ch	Py	Pr	Cp	Py	Pr	Cp	As	Mo	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Mo ppm
BZ	12.96	16.00		50501	12.96	16.00	3.04	Imdx			2	2	3					1						2		1					1		1			46	5.0	0.2
BZ	17.24	18.18		50502	16.00	18.18	2.18	Imdx			2	3	3											2		1					2		2			215	5.3	1.1

18.18 - 33.64 Core develops a darker colour at 18.18 and becomes more siliceous. Initially amorphous silica replacements are limited to short intervals, 10 - 20 cm approximately every 50 cm but within several runs it is pervasive. Biotite is apparent in breccia fragments. Sulphide content (pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) appear to increase with intensity of siliceousness.

Code	From (m)	To (m)	°CA	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Code	Kf	Bi	At	Ep	Ch	Ca	Si	Cy	Se	Mg	Si	Ca	Py	Pr	Cp	Lm	He	Cy	Ch	Py	Pr	Cp	Py	Pr	Cp	As	Mo	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Mo ppm
QV	20.07	20.12		50503	18.18	21.00	2.82	Imdx		2	2	2	2		3			2	2					2							2	1	2	1		130	2.8	0.1
				50504	21.00	24.00	3.00	Imdx		2	3	2	2		4			2	3	1	1	2	2	1				1		1	2	2	2	1		98	1.2	0.8
QV	26.75	26.76	35	50505	24.00	27.00	3.00	Imdx		1	2	3	3		4			2	2		1	2	2	1				1		1	2	2	2			299	6.4	0.1
				50506	27.00	29.05	2.05	Imdx		1	2	3	1		5			3	2	1	1	2	1	1							2	3	2			71	0.5	0.7
				50507	29.05	32.00	2.95	Imdx		1	2	2			5			2	3			3	2	3					1	1		4	3			513	10.6	0.2
				50508	32.00	33.64	1.64	Imdx		2	2	3			5			2	3	1		3	3			2										1807	68.9	0.7

33.64 - 34.34 Intensely carbonate-altered rock occupying fault zone. Includes fragments of above unit. Contacts are somewhat irregular and blocky but average 30 degrees to CA. Carbonate veining within zone is commonly at 10 - 20 degrees to CA.

Code	From (m)	To (m)	°CA	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Code	Kf	Bi	At	Ep	Ch	Ca	Si	Cy	Se	Mg	Si	Ca	Py	Pr	Cp	Lm	He	Cy	Ch	Py	Pr	Cp	Py	Pr	Cp	As	Mo	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Mo ppm
FZ	33.64	34.34	30	50509	33.64	34.34	0.70	FZ						5		2				5						2										190	7.5	0.1
				50511	34.34	35.36	1.02	Imdx				2			5			2	3	1		2	2							2 1		2	2			711	15.8	0.8

35.36 - 36.10 Carbonate and clay altered fault zone. Upper contact is abrupt but broken, lower contact is gradational. Graphitic partings within the intensely carbonate-clay altered section is at 30 degrees to CA.

Code	From (m)	To (m)	°CA	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Code	Kf	Bi	At	Ep	Ch	Ca	Si	Cy	Se	Mg	Si	Ca	Py	Pr	Cp	Lm	He	Cy	Ch	Py	Pr	Cp	Py	Pr	Cp	As	Mo	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Mo ppm
FZ	35.36	36.10	30	50512	35.36	36.10	0.74	FZ						5		2			1	5						3		2								628	7.3	0.1

36.10 - 39.00 Bleached and clay-altered interval from 36.10 - 37.00, remainder of sample interval is siliceous and dark coloured.

Code	From (m)	To (m)	°CA	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Code	Kf	Bi	At	Ep	Ch	Ca	Si	Cy	Se	Mg	Si	Ca	Py	Pr	Cp	Lm	He	Cy	Ch	Py	Pr	Cp	Py	Pr	Cp	As	Mo	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Mo ppm
				50513	36.10	39.00	2.90	Imdx		2	2	2	2	4	4	2		3	3	3	2	2	2			2					2	2	2			1232	21.0	0.7

Alteration and mineralization intensity is averaged over sample interval and based on a scale of 1 to 5 in which 1 represents a trace amount, 2 is weak, 3 is moderate, 4 is strong and 5 is very strong and pervasive.

PRIMARY UNIT			STRUCTURE				SAMPLE INTERVALS				LITH	ALTERATION (replacement)										QTZ-CARB VEINS					DRY FRACTURES							DISSEMINATED					ANALYSIS		
From (m)	To (m)	Notes	Code	From (m)	To (m)	° CA	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Code	Kf	Bi	At	Ep	Ch	Ca	Si	Cy	Se	Mg	Si	Ca	Py	Pr	Cp	Lm	He	Cy	Ch	Py	Pr	Cp	Py	Pr	Cp	As	Mo	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Mo (ppm)
		39.00 The brecciated character of the core has weakened and much of this rock now appears to be broken by a veining event. The rock continues to be the same intermediate to basic intrusive described above. Siliceous intervals are more strongly mineralized with pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. A 5mm veinlet of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite is noted at 41.45. Patchy, brown, fine-grained biotite is more prominent below 45.00.																																							
							50514	39.00	42.00	3.00	Imdx		3	2	2	2		4			3																		638	11.6	0.2
			FT	44.04	44.14		50515	42.00	45.00	3.00	Imdx		1	2	3	2	3	2	2		1	2	3	1					1	2	1			1	2	2			263	5.3	0.5
			QV	44.30	44.31	35																																			
			BZ	45.40	47.10		50516	45.00	48.53	3.53	Imdx		4	2	2	1	3				2	1	3					1	2	2	2				3	2			373	6.8	0.1
48.53	50.48	FAULT ZONE (FZ): Sample interval includes bleached and clay-carbonate altered hanging and foot wall. Contacts at 30 degrees to CA.																																							
			FZ	48.53	50.27	30	50517	48.53	50.48	1.95	FZ					2	5		4				5						4	4				1					67	3.1	0.2
50.48	72.62	INTRUSIVE - DIORITE (Id): Altered intrusive appears to be more basic than above, probable diorite. Medium-grained, medium grey, quartz poor and showing pervasive actinolite-tremolite chlorite alteration. Patchy, but locally intense brown biotite alteration. Dominant sulphide is pyrrhotite in dry fractures and as moderately strong disseminations. A short interval of breccia between 65.77 and 66.15 contains rounded clasts of sub-porphyritic diorite and a strongly biotite altered matrix.																																							
			BZ	50.92	53.65		50518	50.48	53.65	3.17	Id		1	3	3	4	2		1		2	2	5					1	2	4				1					101	1.3	0.4
			QV	52.00	52.01	25																																			
			QV	54.25	54.26	25	50519	53.65	56.70	3.05	Id		2	3	3	3	2				3	3	5					2						1	3	2			155	0.5	2.3
			QV	54.85	54.86	35																																			
			QV	59.10	59.11	45	50520	56.70	59.37	2.67	Id		4	4	4	3		1			2	2	2					2	1	2	4	4		2	4	1			396	1.9	0.3
							50521	59.37	62.13	2.76	Id		4	4	3	3	1	1			1	1	3					1	1	2	2	4		2	4	1			756	6.0	0.3
							50522	62.13	65.00	2.87	Id		4	4	3	3	1	1			1	1	2						1	3		4		2	3				247	2.0	1.1
			BX	65.77	66.15		50523	65.00	68.00	3.00	Id		3	3	3	3	2				2		4									1		2	3				257	2.2	0.2
		68.00 - 72.62 Brown biotite forms streaks that are moderately magnetic and have associated disseminated alteration envelopes suggesting that boitite, magnetite and pyrite are all part of the same alteration event.																																							
			BC	69.53	69.88	40	50524	68.00	71.00	3.00	Id		4	2	3	3	1	2			3		4						1	2		4		2	3	1			419	4.8	0.9
							50525	71.00	72.62	1.62	Id		4	2	3	3	2	1			3		3						1	2		3		2	3				1099	5.4	0.3
72.62	74.50	FAULT ZONE (FZ): a fault zone marked by a zone of strong carbonate-clay-chlorite altered rock and cemented by carbonate. Contains wispy graphite partings.																																							
			FZ	72.62	74.50		50526	72.62	74.50	1.88	FZ					5	5		2				5	3										3					1301	8.2	1.5
74.50	81.08	INTRUSIVE - DIORITE (Id): Altered intrusive with a weakly developed porphyritic texture (Idp). Strong pervasive chlorite-actinolite-tremolite alteration. Cut by numerous carbonate																																							
							50527	74.55	77.50	2.95	Idp		2	3		4	2		1		1		4	2					2	3		3			2	1			221	0.7	0.5
							50528	77.50	81.08	3.58	Idp		2	3		4	3		1		1		4	1					1	3		3	2		2	1			1995	17.7	0.4
81.08	86.75	FAULT ZONE (FZ): A repeating series of fracture zones, fault gouge and carbonate cemented broken rock (Id), leaving a mess of poorly recovered rubble. Strong chlorite-carbonate-clay																																							
			FZ	81.08	86.75		50529	81.08	86.75	5.67	FZ		2	3	5	5		4					5	1				1	3	5	1			1	3	1			1069	9.1	0.6
86.75	99.06	INTRUSIVE MONZO-DIORITE TO DIORITE (Imd): Initial strong chlorite-carbonate-clay alteration dies out after 92.66. Relatively large pseudomorphs of fine, brown biotite may replace amphiboles to 1 cm. This suggests some degree of potassic alteration and perhaps a change to a more coarse-grained protolith. At 86.75 intersecting alteration-envelopes of biotite form a patchwork pattern that yields a breccia-like appearance in which the fine-grained biotite forms the matrix.																																							
			FZ	87.50	87.90		50531	86.75	90.22	3.47	Imd		3			4	2		2				4						3	4				2	2	1			426	1.4	0.7
			FZ	90.45	92.66		50532	90.22	92.66	2.44	Imd		4	2		5	3	1	4		1	1	4						3	4					3	1			347	1.9	0.1

Alteration and mineralization intensity is averaged over sample interval and based on a scale of 1 to 5 in which 1 represents a trace amount, 2 is weak, 3 is moderate, 4 is strong and 5 is very strong and pervasive.

Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
Diamond Drill Log

PRIMARY UNIT			STRUCTURE				SAMPLE INTERVALS				LITH	ALTERATION (replacement)											QTZ-CARB VEINS					DRY FRACTURES							DISSEMINATED					ANALYSIS		
From (m)	To (m)	Notes	Code	From (m)	To (m)	°CA	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Code	Kf	Bi	At	Ep	Ch	Ca	Si	Cy	Se		Mg	Si	Ca	Py	Pr	Cp	Lm	He	Cy	Ch	Py	Pr	Cp	Py	Pr	Cp	As	Mo	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Mo ppm
			BZ	94.47	95.39		50533	92.66	95.39	2.73	Imd		4	2		4	2	2			2			4						2	2					3	1			284	3.8	0.3

Note: between 94.47 - 96.32 is a zone of broken rubble identified by the drillers as "caved". At 95.39 a bit of quartz vein material in the rubble marks the beginning of an increase in silicification and is probably a minor fault.

95.39 - 99.06 Monzonite varying to monzo-diorite (Imd): Dark grey to almost black with patchy disseminations of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite which are also present in dry fractures. Variable, fine-grained, brown biotite replacements form a spotted pattern and comprise 10-20% of the core. Silicified (amorphous silica replacement) intervals contain approximately 1% combined finely disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite

From (m)	To (m)	Notes	Code	From (m)	To (m)	°CA	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Code	Kf	Bi	At	Ep	Ch	Ca	Si	Cy	Se		Mg	Si	Ca	Py	Pr	Cp	Lm	He	Cy	Ch	Py	Pr	Cp	Py	Pr	Cp	As	Mo	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Mo ppm
			QV	95.39	95.40		50534	95.39	99.06	3.67	Imd		4	3		3	2	4					1	3						2	2		2	2		4	3			442	5.7	0.6
			BZ	95.40	96.32																																					
99.06		EOH																																								

Alteration and mineralization intensity is averaged over sample interval and based on a scale of 1 to 5 in which 1 represents a trace amount, 2 is weak, 3 is moderate, 4 is strong and 5 is very strong and pervasive.

Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
Diamond Drill Log

Property:	**INDATA**	**Interval :**	0 to 153.92 metres
DDH:	**2005-I-3**	**Core Size:**	NQ
Grid Cord:		**Azimuth:**	115
Section:		**Inclination:**	-45

ACID TESTS

Depth (m)	Dip Meas	Dip Cor.
15.24	53	46
150.88	51	44

Start Date:	June 28, 2005
Completion:	July 4, 2005
Logged By:	Jay W. Page
Date logged	June 29 to July 5, 2005

NOTES: Drillhole was located 25 metres @ 115 degrees from DDH 05-I-2. GPS NAD83 location using a hand-held etrex GPS is 10U 0351646 61399703 (9 metres accuracy quoted). Azimuth was determined to be 105 degrees by compass (using 22 degrees East as the declination), but when using a GPS the azimuth was determined to be 115 degrees. Water line length was 1000 feet. The diamond drill used was a skid-mounted Long Year 38 owned by Phil's Drilling Ltd. of 100 Mile House, BC. First run was calculated by drillers to be 5 feet based on a 13 foot core barrel minus 8 feet from the ground surface to the top of the head in the down position, subsequent runs were numbered in "5's", conversion to metric was carried out by the geology crew. The Drillers experienced difficulty setting casing through broken ground and as a last resort the hole was tri-coned to 41 feet using "H" casing and a tri-cone bit mounted on "N" casing. The initial sample of material from 0 to 12.50 metres is caved material captured by the casing when it was re-inserted with a casing shoe. The casing was left in the hole. Core was logged prior to splitting. Average recovery was 83.6%.

PRIMARY UNIT			STRUCTURE				SAMPLE INTERVALS				LITH	ALTERATION (replacement)										QTZ-CARB VEINS						DRY FRACTURES							DISSEMINATED					ANALYSIS		
From (m)	To (m)	Notes	Code	From (m)	To (m)	°CA	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Code	Kf	Bi	Al	Ep	Ch	Ca	Si	Cy	Se	Mg	Si	Ca	Py	Pr	Cp	As	Lm	He	Cy	Ch	Py	Pr	Cp	Py	Pr	Cp	As	Mo	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Mo ppm
0	0.00	OVERBURDEN: Thin veneer of overburden was scraped off by Cat when drill site was prepared. Casing was set to 43 feet.																																								
0.00	58.40	INTRUSIVE DIORITE (Id): Medium-grained, medium-coloured, chlorite-epidote-magnetite altered, high-level basic intrusive. Moderately magnetic. Patchy areas of disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor blebs of chalcopyrite. Thin carbonate veinlets to 1 mm are common and generally oriented at less than 30 degrees to CA. Small, infrequent spots of epidote are associated with wispy streaks of magnetite to 3 mm wide which are commonly perpendicular to the core axis. Irregular blebs of pyrite and chalcopyrite to 3 mm are associated with the cross-cutting magnetite-epidote alteration.																																								
		0.00 - 12.50 This interval was tri-coned and the sample is of material that caved subsequent to the withdrawal of the tri-cone and while the casing was set.																																								
			BZ	0.00	12.50		50537	0.00	12.50	12.50	Id				3	4					3		4	2				3	1	1					2					136	1.3	1.1
			BZ	14.40	14.60		50538	12.50	15.20	2.70	Id				3	4					3		4	2				3	1	1					2					196	0.5	0.2
							50539	15.20	18.40	3.20	Id				4	4					3		3	1							2	2		2	3		3			1546	47.4	0.8
		18.40 - 18.97 Quartz veining and minor epidote-chlorite altered wall-rock. Veining includes quartz, carbonate veinlets, mariposite, cubic pyrite and wispy graphite (?) partings.																																								
			QV	18.40	18.97		50540	18.40	18.97	0.57	QV				5	3						5	3	4							2				2					501	22.3	0.6
							50541	18.97	22.00	3.03	Id	2	2		3	3	2				1	3	3	3		2	2		2		2	2		1	2		2			1736	22.3	0.9
			QB	23.37	23.52		50542	22.00	25.00	3.00	Id				2	4					2	3	2	2		3			2		2	2		1	2		2			951	14.0	0.7
			BZ	25.00	25.30		50543	25.00	27.20	2.20	Id	2	1		3	4	4		2	2		3	5	2							2	2	2		2		1			557	20.4	0.7
			QC	26.26	26.87	45																																				
							50544	27.20	30.00	2.80	Id				2	4	3		1	1		2	4	2		1					2	2		1	2		1			267	11.6	0.4
							50545	30.00	32.40	2.40	Id				3	4	2						3	3							2	3		3	3		1			158	5.2	0.8
		32.75 - 44.95 An interval of large blotches of epidote and cross-cutting grey quartz vein-epidote-sulphide alteration that cuts core at high angles to CA, generally in the range of 70 to 90 degrees to CA. Sulphides (pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite) found as blebs in veining and as disseminations in 1 - 2 cm wide alteration envelopes. Pyrite +/- pyrrhotite as fine disseminations elsewhere. Core is dark grey and very hard suggesting some degree of amorphous silica replacement. Strongly magnetic and overall, much more strongly mineralized (although patchy) with chalcopyrite then previously seen in this hole.																																								
							50546	32.40	35.55	3.15	Id	2	2		4	3	2	4			3	2	1	2							2	3		3	3		2			198	21.3	3.3
							50547	35.58	38.55	2.97	Id	1	2		4	3	3	4			4	3	1	2		2						4		2	3		3			227	3.1	1.3
							50548	38.55	41.52	2.97	Id				4	2	2	4			4	4	2	3		4	1					3		2	3		3			446	12.3	1.4
			BZ	43.10	43.70		50549	41.52	44.95	3.43	Id	2	1		4	2		4			3	4	3	3		3	1					3		3	3		3			416	14.2	1.0
							50551	44.95	47.24	2.29	Id	3			2	2		5			2	3	2	2								3		2	2		2			126	2.4	1.3
			BZ	47.24	48.50		50552	47.24	50.29	3.05	Id	1			3	4		3			1	3	1	2		1						2			3					48	0.7	3.7
		52.40 - Slickensides, noted in a gypsum-chlorite coating, rake at 45 degrees on 10 degree to CA fracture faces.																																								
			BZ	52.40	53.00		50553	50.29	53.34	3.05	Id	2	3		2	2		4				3	1	2							2	3		2	4					170	1.4	1.8
			BZ	55.73	56.28		50554	53.34	55.20	1.86	Id		1		2	5		3			1	3	2	2							2	3		2	2					410	9.4	0.6
			QV	55.04	55.05	45																																				
		55.20 - 58.40 A subtle change in texture to a coarser grain size, along with an increase in brown biotite alteration of a mafic mineral (an amphibole?) yields a weak spotted appearance. Most likely a continuation of the basic intrusive but strong alteration obscures primary textures.																																								
							50555	55.20	58.40	3.20	Id		4		2	4		2				2	1	2		1					2	3		2	2					39	2.3	0.8
58.40	60.42	BASIC INTRUSIVE containing intervals of fine breccia (Idx): High-level basic (dioritic?) intrusive with several short intervals of fine (milled?) breccia. Breccia fragments are angular, floating, and average about 5 mm in size. Breccia may possibly include some rounded quartz-eyes to 1-2 mm. Strong chlorite-epidote-biotite alteration of some fragments. No sulphides noted. Interrupted by siliceous zones with irregular quartz veins which include quartz crystals to 6 mm. Contacts appear gradational but are too broken to determine with any confidence.																																								

Alteration and mineralization intensity is averaged over the sample interval and is based on a scale of 1 to 5 in which 1 represents a trace amount, 2 is weak, 3 is moderate, 4 is strong and 5 is very strong and pervasive

PRIMARY UNIT			STRUCTURE				SAMPLE INTERVALS				LITH	ALTERATION (replacement)										QTZ-CARB VEINS						DRY FRACTURES								DISSEMINATED					ANALYSIS		
From (m)	To (m)	Notes	Code	From (m)	To (m)	°CA	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Code	Kf	Bi	At	Ep	Ch	Ca	Si	Cy	Se	Mg	Si	Ca	Py	Pr	Cp	As	Lm	He	Cy	Ch	Py	Pr	Cp		Py	Pr	Cp	As	Mo	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Mo ppm
			BZ	58.40	60.42		50556	58.40	60.42	2.02	Idx		3		3	4		3				2	2	2							2										18	0.5	0.8
60.42	153.92	INTRUSIVE DIORITE (Idx): Basic intrusive as described above with short intervals of weakly developed fine breccia as noted between 58.40 - 60.42. Possibly narrow cross-cutting dykes although contacts are indeterminate. Chlorite alteration obscures most primary textures.																																									
							50557	60.42	63.40	2.98	Idx				2	3		3			1	2	1	2							2	3		1		2		1			27	0.5	0.2
							50558	63.40	65.53	2.13	Idx				2	3		3			2	2	1	1							2	3		1		2		1			36	0.5	0.4
							50559	65.53	68.58	3.05	Idx	1	1		3	3	3				1	2	1	1							2	3		1		2		1			18	0.5	0.4
		68.20 Fine-grained, high-level, basic intrusive (Id) as described above. The weakly developed breccia-like features above have died out.																																									
							50560	68.58	71.63	3.05	Id	3	1		2	4		4				3	2	1							2	4		2		3					40	0.5	0.1
							50561	71.63	74.68	3.05	Id				3	3		3				2	2	1							2	5		3		3					136	2.9	1.1
			QV	77.12	77.13	80	50562	74.68	77.72	3.04	Id				2	3		2				3	2	2							2	4		2	1	3					50	0.7	1.0
							50563	77.72	80.12	2.40	Id				3	3		2				2	2	1							2	3			2	2					63	0.5	0.3
							50564	80.12	82.86	2.74	Id	1	2	2	2	3		3				3	2																				
		82.86 Basic intrusive becoming lighter grey coloured than above, 1 mm grain-size, actinolite alteration increasing in intensity. Intervals of ghost-like fine breccia as described above. Grades in and out so perhaps more of an intrusive breccia, or a weakly developed altered porphyry.																																									
							50565	82.86	85.62	2.76	Idx		2	3	2	2		2				2	1								2	2				2					18	0.5	0.1
							50566	85.62	88.60	2.98	Idx			2	3	4		3				3		1								2									11	0.5	0.5
		88.60 Breccia has died out. Continuing medium-grey coloured, fine-grained basic intrusive. Weakly developed, patchy fine, black biotite.																																									
							50567	88.60	91.46	2.86	Id	1	2	2	2	4		3			1	3		1																	17	0.5	0.7
							50568	91.46	94.30	2.84	Id			2	2	4		3			3	2	1	2								1				2		1			12	0.5	0.2
		94.30 Beginning of occasional thin (3 - 10 cm) cross-cutting bands of epidote and K-feldspar with minor quartz veins and fine stringers of magnetite. Disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization forms alteration envelopes associated with the epidote k-feldspar alteration and pyrite is occasionally fund as blebs in the minor quartz veining. This core is very siliceous (replacements), dark grey in colour and proved to be difficult to split.																																									
							50569	94.30	97.24	2.94	Id	4	4	3	4	5		5			2		3	2	3		2					2		2		2		2			74	1.5	0.8
							50571	97.24	100.41	3.17	Id	2	4	3	2	4		4			1	3		3		2						2		1		2		1			22	0.5	0.2
							50572	100.41	103.38	2.97	Id	2	4	2	3	3		4			1	2		2		1						2		1		3		1			39	1.1	0.7
							50573	103.38	105.43	2.05	Id	2	3	2	3	3		4			2	4		3		1						3		2		3		2			45	1.0	0.3
							50574	105.43	107.54	2.11	Id	2	4	2	2	3		4			1	4	2	1		1						3		2		3		1			46	0.5	0.5
		107.54 - 114.35 A zone of intense quartz veining along with some lesser carbonate veining. From 109.85 to 110.92 the veining is accompanied by very strong pervasive bleaching and moderate clay alteration. Many of the contacts of the bleached areas are sharp but blocky and average 10 - 15 degrees to CA. Bleached intervals have many flecks of mariposite (chrome mica) suggesting a very basic origin.																																									
			QV	107.54	109.85		50575	107.54	109.85	2.31	Ida	2	3		1	2	2	3	2		1	4	1	2		2				2		1				1		1			50	0.5	0.1
			QV	109.85	110.92		50576	109.85	110.92	1.07	Ida	2	2			2	3	3	4			5	3	1						3		2		1		2		1			67	2.7	0.9
			QV	110.92	114.35		50577	110.92	114.35	3.43	Ida	4	4		3	4	1	3			1	4	1	1								2				2		1			12	5.1	2.2
							50578	114.35	116.98	2.63	Id	3	3	3	3	4		3			1	3	1	3		1						3		1		3		1			53	0.8	0.4
		116.98 - 118.00 A short interval of very strong biotite alteration (5) with disseminated pyrite and accompanying chlorite-actinolite alteration.																																									
							50579	116.98	118.00	1.02	Ida		5	4		5																				4		1			62	0.5	0.1
		118.00 - 120.40 Core alternates between moderately chlorite-actinolite altered diorite and strong biotite-altered diorite.																																									
							50580	118.00	120.40	2.40	Id	2	4	3	3	4		2			2	2										2				2		1			42	0.5	0.7
		120.40 A return to fine-grained, light-grey to medium-grey coloured basic intrusive described above.																																									
							50581	120.40	123.65	3.25	Id	3	3	3	3	3		3			2	2			3	1						3		2		3		2			43	0.5	0.2
							50582	123.65	126.49	2.84	Id			4	3	3		2			2	1										1				2					37	0.5	0.4
							50583	126.49	129.16	2.67	Id		2	4	3	3		2			2	1										1				2					29	0.5	1.7
		129.16 Beginning of an interval with an increase in quartz veining, silicification, patchy epidote-potassium feldspar bands and dark biotite-rich sections.																																									
			FZ	129.16	129.25		50584	129.16	132.59	3.43	Id	3	3	3	3	4	2	3				4	2	2		1						3		1		3		1			97	2.6	1.9
			QV	129.25	129.40																																						
							50585	132.59	135.64	3.05	Id	2	4	3	3	5	1	3				3	1	3		2						3		1		3		1			63	0.5	0.2
							50586	135.64	138.68	3.04	Id		3	3	2	4		3				2	1	2												3		2			70	0.5	0.6
							50587	138.68	142.35	3.67	Id	4		2	3	4		4				3	1	2												3		2			45	0.5	0.8

Alteration and mineralization intensity is averaged over the sample interval and is based on a scale of 1 to 5 in which 1 represents a trace amount, 2 is weak, 3 is moderate, 4 is strong and 5 is very strong and pervasive

Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
Diamond Drill Log

PRIMARY UNIT From (m)	PRIMARY UNIT To (m)	Notes	STRUCTURE Code	STRUCTURE From (m)	STRUCTURE To (m)	°CA	SAMPLE INTERVALS Sample #	SAMPLE INTERVALS From (m)	SAMPLE INTERVALS To (m)	Interval	LITH Code	ALTERATION (replacement) Kf	Bi	At	Ep	Ch	Ca	Si	Cy	Se	Mg	QTZ-CARB VEINS Si	Ca	Py	Pr	Cp	As	DRY FRACTURES Lm	He	Cy	Ch	Py	Pr	Cp	DISSEMINATED Py	Pr	Cp	As	Mo	ANALYSIS Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Mo ppm
		142.35 - 144.15 A K-feldspar dyke along with a milky-white quartz vein and silicified wall rock.																																									
			QV	142.91	142.97	60	50588	142.35	144.15	1.80	KD	5	2		1	2		4				3													4					80	0.5	5.0
			BZ	142.97	144.15																																					
		144.28 - 144.44 Slickensides recorded in pyrite streaks on 5 degree to CA fractures rake 35 degrees.																																									
			FZ	144.15	144.90		50589	144.15	148.80	4.65	Id	3	2	2	1	4		4			2	3		3			1					2			3		2			119	0.5	0.7
		148.48 - 151.92 A short interval of intense quartz veining and silicification.																																									
			QV	148.48	151.92		50591	148.48	151.92	3.44	QV					2		5				5		3		1						2			1					122	1.9	6.0
		151.92 A return to the altered basic intrusive but with many quartz veins. No sulphides noted.																																									
							50592	151.92	153.92	2.00	Id		3		2	5		4				4																		10	0.5	3.4
153.9		EOH																																									

Alteration and mineralization intensity is averaged over the sample interval and is based on a scale of 1 to 5 in which 1 represents a trace amount, 2 is weak, 3 is moderate, 4 is strong and 5 is very strong and pervasive

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd. PROJECT INDATA File # A503346 Page 1

110 - 325 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 1Z7 Submitted by: Jay Page

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	Au** gm/mt	Sample kg
50501	.2	46.2	13.9	23	.1	21.2	7.4	204	1.39	6.2	.1	5.0	.1	52	<.1	.2	.1	98	1.77	.010	1	112.0	.88	83	.025	1	3.52	.446	.02	.7	.01	4.9	<.1	<.05	6	1.1	.01	4.18
50502	1.1	214.8	1.3	29	.1	21.4	11.6	305	2.04	.8	.1	5.3	.1	36	.1	<.1	<.1	128	.97	.014	1	61.0	1.24	27	.025	1	2.84	.258	.02	.1	.01	6.2	<.1	.13	6	.9	<.01	4.52
50503	.1	129.8	3.9	25	<.1	38.2	9.0	311	1.51	1.7	.1	2.8	<.1	32	.1	<.1	<.1	89	1.37	.010	1	127.1	1.18	28	.021	<1	2.64	.373	.02	.4	.01	5.6	<.1	<.05	5	<.5	.01	5.85
50504	.8	97.7	1.2	26	<.1	24.5	10.5	295	2.03	.6	.1	1.2	<.1	38	<.1	<.1	<.1	124	1.56	.012	1	88.3	1.11	16	.028	1	2.99	.383	.02	<.1	.01	5.9	<.1	.07	6	.6	<.01	5.83
50505	.1	299.0	1.7	23	.1	24.3	10.8	220	1.77	.6	.1	6.4	<.1	34	.1	<.1	<.1	124	1.23	.011	1	97.8	.96	23	.033	<1	2.63	.350	.04	.8	<.01	5.7	<.1	.11	6	.6	.01	7.12
50506	.7	71.4	1.0	17	<.1	32.7	12.0	224	2.03	<.5	.1	<.5	<.1	61	<.1	<.1	<.1	119	2.19	.010	1	103.8	.87	12	.027	<1	3.64	.518	.03	.1	.01	6.0	<.1	.19	7	1.2	<.01	4.98
50507	.2	512.9	.8	33	.1	50.8	19.6	410	3.26	<.5	.1	10.6	<.1	39	.1	<.1	.1	178	1.54	.011	1	159.9	1.52	20	.022	1	3.03	.349	.04	.6	.02	10.2	<.1	.43	7	2.1	.02	4.25
50508	.7	1806.5	.6	46	.3	49.4	25.0	437	4.04	1.2	.1	68.9	<.1	29	.3	.1	.1	191	1.00	.010	<1	145.1	1.51	18	.018	2	2.48	.162	.03	.1	.11	10.0	<.1	.66	7	4.2	.05	4.18
50509	.1	190.2	.5	61	<.1	33.4	20.1	1401	4.30	2.8	<.1	7.5	<.1	17	.1	.1	.1	74	2.45	.004	<1	20.2	3.87	13	<.001	1	.60	.081	.04	.6	.32	19.6	<.1	.19	1	.7	.02	1.53
50510 (pulp)	27.9	>10000	9.0	91	2.3	1088.0	28.7	1086	9.69	8.8	.1	719.4	.8	49	.2	3.1	.7	53	1.52	.057	3	1368.6	.75	21	.003	5	.84	.031	.43	2.5	1.02	4.3	.1	3.02	4	15.6	.93	-
50511	.8	711.2	.6	50	.1	30.0	21.8	745	4.01	.9	.1	15.8	.1	15	.1	.1	.1	184	.45	.010	1	53.6	2.02	14	.009	7	1.83	.082	.02	.1	.31	14.0	<.1	.35	5	2.3	.02	1.85
50512	.1	628.1	.8	71	.1	44.4	26.9	1238	5.44	178.4	<.1	7.3	<.1	17	.1	.3	.1	74	2.32	.001	<1	24.1	3.44	13	<.001	1	.67	.087	.03	.6	4.28	20.2	<.1	2.00	1	2.5	.01	1.68
50513	.7	1231.7	.6	57	.1	41.2	35.9	970	6.03	10.4	<.1	21.0	<.1	14	.1	.1	.1	192	.71	.008	<1	82.9	2.63	12	.004	6	2.06	.082	.05	.1	.44	17.8	<.1	.87	6	5.3	.03	6.85
50514	.2	637.8	.7	29	.1	44.7	20.7	405	3.35	.9	<.1	11.6	<.1	27	.1	<.1	.1	161	1.15	.013	1	127.9	1.58	16	.030	2	2.70	.271	.04	.7	.08	8.4	<.1	.53	7	3.5	.01	5.76
50515	.5	262.6	.7	36	<.1	25.7	16.2	643	3.17	17.1	<.1	5.3	<.1	35	.1	15.3	<.1	133	2.13	.008	<1	64.5	1.86	34	.006	7	2.06	.156	.09	.1	.21	12.6	.1	.68	5	.9	.01	5.83
50516	.1	373.0	1.2	19	<.1	25.8	14.4	310	2.83	.6	.1	6.8	<.1	67	<.1	.2	<.1	153	1.95	.009	1	109.4	1.24	19	.014	7	3.74	.248	.04	.4	.03	5.9	<.1	.17	7	1.2	.01	5.81
50517	.2	66.6	.5	42	<.1	30.2	13.5	1289	2.82	2.0	<.1	3.1	<.1	33	<.1	<.1	<.1	95	7.13	.006	<1	34.1	2.16	3	<.001	<1	1.07	.054	.03	.2	.03	22.4	<.1	.12	3	<.5	.01	1.76
50518	.4	100.9	.7	23	<.1	32.1	14.2	669	3.51	<.5	<.1	1.3	<.1	58	<.1	<.1	<.1	136	2.83	.010	1	118.9	2.21	9	.008	6	4.52	.159	.02	.3	.01	11.2	<.1	.32	7	<.5	<.01	5.86
50519	2.3	154.7	.9	17	<.1	43.7	17.1	453	3.72	<.5	<.1	.5	<.1	86	<.1	<.1	<.1	148	4.47	.008	1	138.0	1.73	8	.010	1	4.80	.209	.02	<.1	.01	9.5	<.1	1.83	8	1.0	<.01	6.22
50520	.3	396.3	.7	22	.1	21.8	24.5	515	4.58	<.5	<.1	1.9	<.1	35	<.1	<.1	.1	154	1.87	.013	<1	42.9	2.00	33	.030	2	3.13	.192	.16	1.1	.01	13.0	<.1	1.68	7	4.0	.01	4.48
RE 50520	.3	391.5	.6	23	.1	21.9	24.7	508	4.51	<.5	<.1	1.5	<.1	36	.1	<.1	.1	153	1.86	.014	<1	43.3	1.97	33	.031	3	3.13	.199	.17	1.0	.01	13.3	<.1	1.68	7	4.0	<.01	-
RRE 50520	1.1	389.7	.7	23	.1	21.8	25.1	514	4.62	<.5	<.1	2.3	<.1	37	<.1	<.1	.1	157	1.93	.014	<1	42.6	2.04	34	.031	2	3.19	.198	.17	.1	.01	13.6	.1	1.69	7	3.9	.01	-
50521	.3	756.0	.5	20	.1	104.4	40.4	229	3.59	<.5	<.1	6.0	<.1	23	.1	<.1	.1	109	1.24	.011	<1	187.0	1.48	31	.031	5	2.99	.269	.16	.8	.01	6.3	.1	1.56	6	4.3	.01	5.97
50522	1.1	247.3	.7	15	<.1	60.4	18.9	254	2.99	<.5	<.1	2.0	<.1	26	<.1	<.1	<.1	147	1.35	.012	1	146.1	1.63	36	.032	2	3.15	.272	.17	<.1	<.01	7.3	.1	.46	7	1.6	.01	6.83
50523	.2	257.1	.6	11	<.1	22.9	14.6	206	3.26	<.5	.1	2.2	<.1	53	<.1	<.1	<.1	171	1.63	.012	1	53.7	1.26	27	.035	7	3.63	.338	.17	.8	.01	6.0	<.1	.45	8	1.5	<.01	4.52
50524	.9	419.2	.9	18	.1	40.9	20.8	326	3.98	<.5	<.1	4.8	<.1	63	.1	.1	.1	167	2.47	.014	1	128.4	1.71	24	.027	3	4.65	.341	.11	<.1	.03	8.2	.1	.80	9	3.2	.01	7.06
50525	.3	1098.9	1.1	21	.1	51.7	30.9	375	4.76	<.5	<.1	5.4	<.1	59	.2	.1	.1	173	2.09	.014	1	162.6	1.85	17	.023	3	4.42	.384	.08	.6	.08	10.1	<.1	1.52	8	7.0	.01	3.21
50526	1.5	1300.5	.5	42	.2	100.2	31.9	1024	5.04	108.6	<.1	8.2	<.1	50	.3	73.8	.1	84	6.45	.004	<1	130.0	2.01	2	<.001	3	2.03	.053	.03	.2	19.80	15.5	<.1	2.10	4	5.3	.01	4.58
50527	.5	221.2	.4	25	<.1	151.1	20.6	528	3.01	.6	<.1	.7	<.1	56	<.1	.3	<.1	76	2.28	.008	1	171.6	2.32	10	.002	8	3.95	.095	.05	.2	.11	8.6	<.1	.32	7	1.2	<.01	5.63
50528	.4	1994.7	.3	34	.4	186.8	39.4	620	4.51	<.5	<.1	17.7	<.1	44	.3	.9	.1	103	1.61	.010	1	217.1	3.27	9	.005	7	4.24	.105	.05	<.1	.22	9.3	<.1	1.37	8	6.6	.04	3.94
50529	.6	1068.5	.7	20	.1	66.6	44.4	326	4.48	<.5	<.1	9.1	<.1	40	<.1	.1	.1	130	1.02	.009	1	97.9	2.08	24	.016	7	3.44	.092	.10	.7	.03	7.3	<.1	1.98	7	7.9	.01	4.36
50530 (pulp)	27.9	>10000	9.1	91	2.3	1054.8	28.8	1101	9.90	8.9	.1	799.4	.9	51	.2	2.9	.7	52	1.55	.058	3	1353.9	.79	21	.003	9	.87	.031	.45	2.4	1.10	4.4	.1	3.16	4	16.1	.91	-
50531	.7	426.4	.4	14	<.1	83.0	22.4	200	2.38	<.5	<.1	1.4	<.1	51	<.1	.1	.1	92	1.24	.010	1	120.1	1.42	47	.018	5	3.31	.192	.12	.1	.01	5.0	<.1	1.27	6	3.0	.01	3.14
50532	<.1	347.0	.5	25	<.1	109.5	21.6	307	1.90	<.5	<.1	1.9	<.1	42	<.1	<.1	<.1	63	1.65	.010	1	173.5	2.17	42	.008	6	3.96	.188	.10	.2	.01	4.3	.1	.89	7	2.0	.01	2.84
STANDARD DS6/AU-1	11.8	123.9	30.0	148	.3	25.1	10.7	713	2.89	21.1	6.3	43.6	3.1	39	6.1	3.0	4.9	57	.87	.078	16	189.0	.58	174	.086	19	1.95	.075	.16	3.0	.23	3.6	1.7	<.05	6	4.6	3.45	-

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.
AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

Data FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JUL 12 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 25/05

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	Au** gm/mt	Sample kg
50533	.3	284.2	1.4	13	<.1	64.5	12.5	239	1.50	2.5	.3	3.8	.1	34	<.1	.2	2.5	62	2.15	.009	1	179.0	1.60	22	.007	5	3.39	.409	.04	.1	<.01	4.9	<.1	.54	6	.9	.01	4.55
50534	.6	442.0	1.6	20	.1	52.6	13.4	143	1.44	<.5	.1	5.7	<.1	39	<.1	<.1	.1	79	1.07	.013	1	99.8	1.09	48	.022	3	2.64	.330	.07	.1	<.01	3.2	<.1	.26	5	1.7	.01	3.88
50535	.6	67.4	.6	13	.1	40.5	12.5	178	2.05	1.8	.2	1.1	<.1	11	<.1	1.3	.5	83	.72	.008	<1	70.8	.94	15	.022	2	1.38	.158	.04	1.3	<.01	5.2	<.1	.22	3	<.5	<.01	2.35
RE 50535	.6	66.1	.6	13	.1	40.5	12.6	183	2.11	1.9	.2	.7	<.1	11	.1	1.2	.5	84	.74	.008	<1	70.2	.97	14	.022	2	1.41	.158	.04	1.3	<.01	5.1	<.1	.24	3	<.5	.01	-
RRE 50535	.2	68.5	.6	13	.1	39.8	12.9	186	2.12	1.9	.1	5.7	<.1	11	<.1	1.2	.8	82	.76	.008	<1	71.7	1.01	13	.022	2	1.46	.156	.04	.7	.01	5.3	<.1	.22	3	<.5	.01	-
50536	.9	53.3	1.7	15	<.1	101.0	13.8	123	1.54	.9	<.1	3.6	<.1	7	<.1	.5	.1	47	.66	.005	<1	201.8	1.56	10	.011	<1	1.57	.157	.04	.1	<.01	3.1	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.01	2.88
50537	1.1	135.8	.9	28	<.1	34.3	11.3	115	2.13	.9	.2	1.3	<.1	10	<.1	1.7	.2	103	.68	.011	<1	63.1	.68	7	.026	3	1.09	.186	.03	.9	.01	5.5	<.1	.13	3	<.5	.01	2.36
50538	.2	195.6	<.1	17	<.1	135.2	18.8	167	2.57	.5	.1	.5	<.1	15	<.1	.3	.2	98	.82	.008	<1	235.8	1.77	8	.019	2	1.69	.135	.03	<.1	.01	4.6	<.1	.14	4	.7	<.01	4.81
50539	.8	1546.4	.2	21	.3	83.5	26.1	222	3.05	<.5	.1	47.4	<.1	15	.2	.8	.1	117	1.18	.007	<1	177.3	1.54	6	.010	1	1.79	.118	.03	<.1	.01	7.3	<.1	.52	5	5.8	.08	3.72
50540	.6	501.0	26.1	48	.8	140.0	25.1	1419	4.81	25.7	.1	22.3	<.1	35	.9	1.8	12.4	81	10.05	.002	<1	134.9	3.74	4	<.001	5	.43	.018	.04	8.5	.03	19.3	.1	1.47	2	1.5	.04	.86
50541	.9	1736.0	1.2	34	.4	84.1	25.7	464	3.71	2.2	<.1	22.3	<.1	13	.4	1.0	.2	133	1.41	.008	<1	148.5	2.09	7	.011	4	1.72	.089	.08	.1	.01	16.4	.2	.52	4	10.3	.02	3.66
50542	.7	951.2	.1	15	.1	45.6	17.1	199	3.19	<.5	<.1	14.0	<.1	14	.1	.4	.1	162	1.18	.008	<1	85.6	1.09	13	.017	3	1.87	.218	.05	<.1	.01	8.5	.1	.22	5	4.9	.03	5.97
50543	.7	557.1	.1	23	.2	191.2	30.2	651	4.32	1.5	<.1	20.4	<.1	20	.1	.4	.1	126	3.36	.006	<1	271.1	3.24	11	.007	5	1.73	.078	.05	.5	.02	17.0	<.1	.25	4	2.2	.04	5.85
50544	.4	267.4	.1	26	.2	163.3	27.5	623	3.76	.8	.1	11.6	<.1	23	.1	.3	.3	112	3.08	.005	<1	408.3	3.25	11	.009	7	2.18	.130	.05	.6	.02	14.6	<.1	.09	5	1.2	.02	5.33
50545	.8	158.4	<.1	10	.1	23.3	12.6	183	3.28	<.5	<.1	5.2	<.1	15	<.1	.7	.1	161	.78	.011	<1	35.7	.82	3	.025	<1	1.08	.115	.02	<.1	<.01	7.6	<.1	.15	4	1.6	.01	4.88
50546	3.3	197.9	2.9	10	.1	40.6	15.0	158	2.54	<.5	.1	21.3	<.1	28	<.1	.6	.1	104	1.07	.007	<1	56.6	.91	9	.023	<1	1.70	.153	.04	1.6	<.01	5.2	<.1	.26	5	1.2	.02	5.79
50547	1.3	227.3	.2	14	.1	38.2	19.4	195	3.46	<.5	<.1	3.1	<.1	37	<.1	.7	.5	159	1.26	.009	<1	82.8	1.23	10	.028	<1	2.12	.168	.06	.2	.01	8.1	<.1	.33	6	1.8	<.01	6.67
50548	1.4	445.8	1.0	13	.1	45.8	19.6	140	2.95	<.5	<.1	12.3	<.1	22	.1	.7	.1	147	.92	.010	<1	123.3	1.02	10	.021	<1	1.92	.174	.06	.1	<.01	6.4	<.1	.36	6	2.6	.02	6.35
50549	1.0	416.3	<.1	15	.1	55.7	15.7	188	2.34	<.5	.1	14.2	<.1	24	.1	.4	.1	131	.92	.011	<1	88.0	1.06	9	.024	2	1.50	.145	.05	1.0	<.01	6.9	<.1	.27	4	2.1	.02	6.49
50550 (pulp)	28.7	>10000	10.2	101	2.2	1028.1	29.9	1112	11.30	9.6	.2	565.7	1.0	54	.2	3.4	.8	54	1.64	.063	3	1385.0	.78	23	.003	9	.91	.031	.47	2.5	1.09	4.9	.1	3.31	3	16.8	.93	-
50551	1.3	126.3	<.1	11	<.1	49.8	19.4	184	1.98	.7	<.1	2.4	<.1	7	<.1	.8	.1	80	.88	.011	<1	87.8	.98	8	.020	<1	1.03	.115	.04	<.1	<.01	7.2	<.1	.37	3	.8	<.01	4.63
50552	3.7	48.2	.3	12	<.1	55.3	11.8	164	1.73	.5	<.1	.7	<.1	12	<.1	.6	<.1	63	.79	.009	<1	119.0	1.18	5	.016	<1	1.35	.134	.02	.4	<.01	5.1	<.1	.12	3	<.5	<.01	4.21
50553	1.8	170.1	.1	9	.1	33.1	22.7	194	2.62	<.5	.1	1.4	<.1	15	<.1	.6	.1	84	1.11	.012	<1	65.2	.90	11	.023	2	1.40	.192	.06	1.0	.02	7.8	<.1	.83	4	2.7	<.01	5.95
50554	.6	410.2	18.0	19	.1	145.1	21.7	211	2.57	<.5	<.1	9.4	<.1	14	.1	.7	.1	74	.88	.011	<1	231.8	2.21	11	.019	2	2.05	.085	.05	.1	.01	6.6	<.1	.24	5	1.1	.02	4.28
50555	.8	39.2	.3	12	<.1	42.7	16.2	217	2.77	72.8	<.1	2.3	<.1	8	<.1	3.5	.1	82	.90	.009	<1	103.6	1.27	25	.024	3	1.18	.076	.15	.1	.01	8.5	.1	.87	3	1.9	<.01	3.63
50556	.8	17.7	.1	15	<.1	89.8	16.0	267	1.98	3.3	<.1	<.5	<.1	11	<.1	.5	<.1	60	1.54	.006	<1	237.2	1.86	15	.009	<1	1.56	.123	.06	.2	.01	8.8	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.01	4.93
50557	.2	26.7	<.1	7	<.1	28.3	8.3	102	1.32	1.3	<.1	<.5	<.1	17	<.1	1.7	.1	61	.90	.008	<1	66.2	.65	8	.014	3	1.29	.176	.03	<.1	.01	4.4	<.1	.10	3	<.5	<.01	4.78
50558	.4	36.4	<.1	8	<.1	40.9	11.3	110	1.35	.8	<.1	<.5	<.1	9	<.1	1.3	<.1	60	.68	.009	<1	84.0	.71	8	.021	<1	.99	.158	.06	<.1	<.01	4.4	<.1	.20	2	<.5	<.01	4.36
50559	.4	18.0	.3	7	<.1	42.8	9.1	143	1.32	1.9	<.1	<.5	<.1	23	<.1	.9	<.1	51	1.08	.008	<1	90.1	.98	10	.015	<1	1.54	.170	.05	.6	.01	4.7	<.1	.07	3	<.5	<.01	7.85
50560	.1	39.8	<.1	10	<.1	93.4	15.0	242	2.02	2.2	<.1	<.5	<.1	12	<.1	.4	<.1	52	1.23	.008	<1	150.0	1.56	10	.011	<1	1.51	.129	.04	<.1	.01	7.4	<.1	.19	3	<.5	<.01	5.96
50561	1.1	136.2	<.1	8	<.1	84.9	18.3	123	1.93	2.6	<.1	2.9	<.1	10	<.1	.7	.1	56	.59	.010	<1	85.6	.81	7	.017	<1	.95	.126	.04	<.1	.01	5.0	<.1	.60	2	.6	<.01	6.81
50562	1.0	49.8	.1	6	<.1	31.4	11.7	104	1.32	<.5	<.1	.7	<.1	4	<.1	.6	<.1	47	.45	.010	<1	30.9	.56	7	.021	<1	.64	.100	.05	.7	<.01	4.0	<.1	.21	1	<.5	<.01	5.81
50563	2.0	111.8	<.1	8	.1	29.3	15.6	138	2.24	.6	<.1	1.4	<.1	5	<.1	.7	.1	111	.58	.013	<1	49.7	.68	5	.024	<1	.80	.091	.05	.1	.01	5.4	<.1	.41	2	.5	.02	4.96
50564	.3	62.6	.1	9	<.1	47.2	12.3	124	1.52	.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	12	<.1	1.4	.6	59	.73	.008	<1	103.0	.82	11	.022	<1	1.14	.125	.12	.3	<.01	3.3	<.1	.17	3	<.5	.01	6.82
STANDARD DS6/AU-1	11.3	118.2	29.9	145	.2	24.9	10.4	689	2.85	20.8	6.6	47.9	2.9	37	6.1	3.1	4.9	56	.83	.077	14	185.5	.57	171	.082	17	1.85	.074	.15	3.2	.24	3.4	1.6	<.05	6	4.3	3.38	-

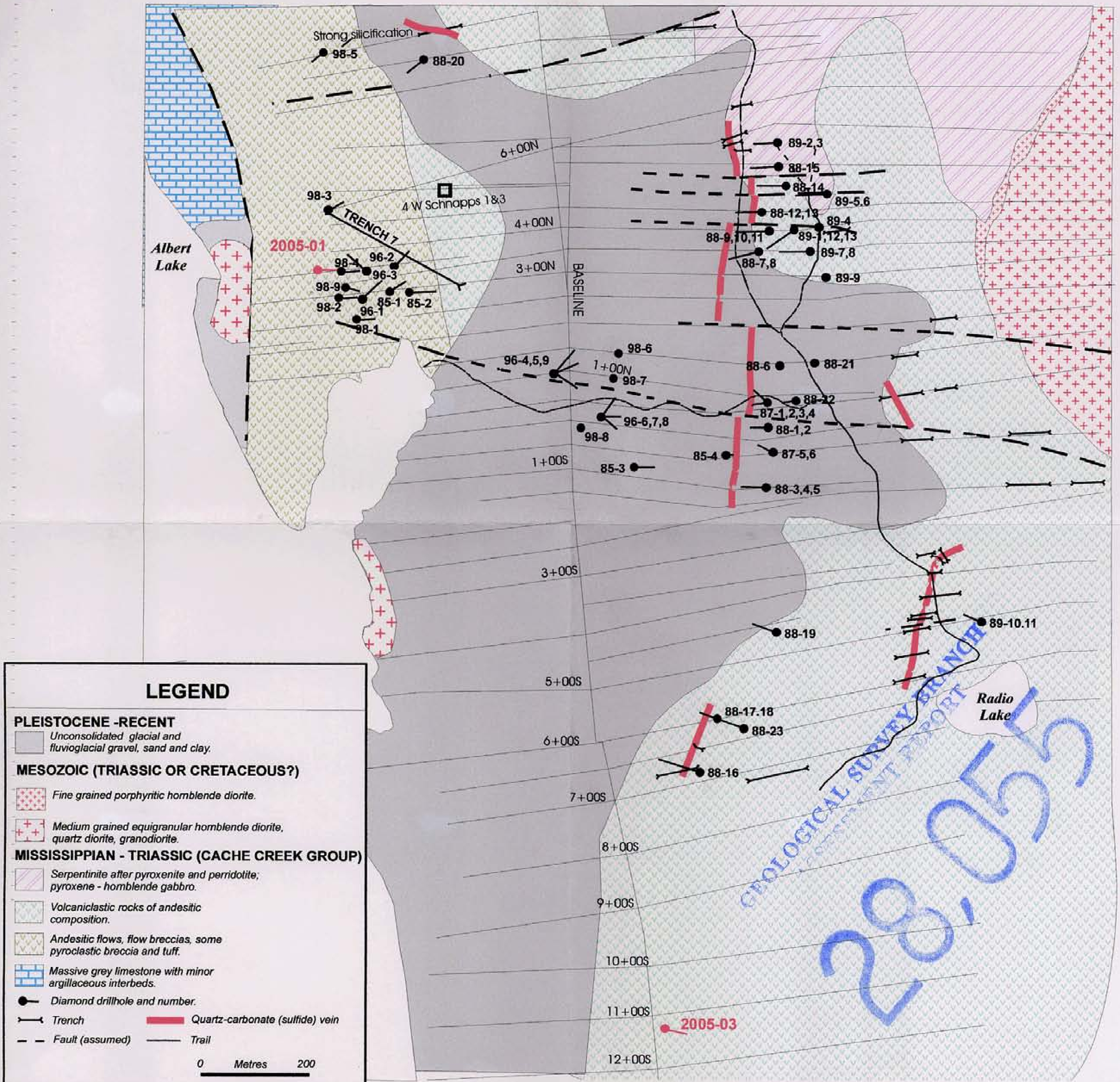
Sample type: DRILL CORE R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA

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	Au** gm/mt	Sample kg
50565	.1	17.5	3.9	18	.1	42.6	8.7	122	1.28	.7	<.1	<.5	<.1	14	.1	1.0	<.1	68	.80	.008	<1	125.9	1.04	54	.021	1	1.11	.173	.04	.3	.01	3.5	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.01	6.81
50566	.5	11.2	2.4	10	<.1	32.3	10.2	123	1.56	.8	<.1	<.5	<.1	39	<.1	1.1	<.1	79	.95	.008	<1	100.4	.73	30	.019	3	1.13	.138	.04	<.1	<.01	4.0	<.1	.08	3	<.5	<.01	5.79
50567	.7	16.6	1.3	9	<.1	29.8	8.4	116	1.72	.6	<.1	<.5	<.1	4	<.1	.7	<.1	101	.44	.009	<1	103.6	.67	18	.023	1	.51	.096	.07	.1	.01	3.6	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	.03	7.32
50568	.2	12.1	1.2	9	<.1	23.2	8.3	111	1.60	.6	<.1	<.5	<.1	3	<.1	.9	<.1	95	.44	.010	<1	70.1	.58	19	.025	2	.45	.098	.03	.5	.01	4.0	<.1	.06	2	<.5	<.01	6.88
50569	.8	74.1	1.0	10	<.1	17.5	10.4	151	2.23	.7	.1	1.5	<.1	55	<.1	.6	<.1	112	1.37	.017	<1	32.7	.56	13	.048	1	1.53	.140	.03	.1	.01	4.2	<.1	.11	5	<.5	<.01	5.31
50570 (pulp)	26.6	>10000	9.6	96	2.7	1006.0	28.7	1118	10.57	9.1	.1	602.0	.9	50	.2	3.3	.8	54	1.65	.061	3	1390.3	.79	27	.003	10	.86	.031	.44	2.4	1.11	4.6	.1	3.29	4	16.9	.93	-
50571	.2	22.3	.3	7	<.1	39.8	9.5	121	1.53	<.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	6	<.1	.5	<.1	82	.59	.008	<1	68.9	.77	5	.019	<1	.71	.122	.02	.6	<.01	4.4	<.1	.06	2	<.5	<.01	6.53
50572	.7	38.9	.9	9	<.1	37.9	10.3	130	2.25	<.5	<.1	1.1	<.1	5	<.1	.5	<.1	80	.45	.012	<1	52.1	.44	16	.029	1	.46	.094	.03	<.1	<.01	3.9	<.1	.18	2	<.5	<.01	7.31
50573	.3	45.0	.6	10	<.1	27.8	13.7	155	2.62	<.5	<.1	1.0	<.1	18	<.1	.7	.1	150	.74	.010	<1	41.7	.59	11	.033	1	.84	.121	.03	1.2	.01	4.6	<.1	.15	3	<.5	<.01	5.26
50574	.5	46.4	.2	8	<.1	39.1	14.0	154	1.96	.6	<.1	<.5	<.1	4	<.1	.8	<.1	109	.66	.014	<1	51.3	.69	7	.023	1	.55	.076	.03	.1	.01	4.9	<.1	.24	2	<.5	<.01	5.38
50575	.1	50.4	.2	18	<.1	58.2	20.6	530	3.07	<.5	.1	<.5	.1	17	<.1	.6	.1	111	2.17	.021	1	94.8	2.02	8	.016	3	1.15	.112	.03	.3	.02	12.6	<.1	.21	4	<.5	<.01	3.51
50576	.9	66.9	.6	24	.1	93.3	23.9	755	3.53	2.4	<.1	2.7	<.1	46	<.1	1.5	<.1	80	4.87	.010	<1	94.8	2.88	10	<.001	5	.79	.057	.06	.2	.07	17.7	<.1	.19	2	<.5	<.01	3.78
50577	2.2	11.6	.4	21	<.1	97.0	21.5	578	3.34	.5	<.1	5.1	<.1	17	<.1	.5	<.1	132	3.36	.011	<1	187.3	2.48	17	.008	4	2.01	.085	.04	.2	.01	16.6	<.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.01	8.51
50578	.4	52.3	.3	12	<.1	53.6	12.2	209	1.50	.6	<.1	.8	<.1	17	<.1	2.9	.1	48	1.01	.006	<1	123.6	1.27	24	.012	2	1.13	.126	.04	.1	.01	6.0	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.01	5.98
50579	.1	62.3	1.1	22	.1	104.1	20.7	336	2.59	1.2	1.2	<.5	6.1	129	.1	.6	.3	79	2.84	.345	45	102.0	1.85	126	.154	1	2.09	.279	.08	.4	.01	6.9	<.1	.16	5	<.5	<.01	2.48
RE 50579	.2	61.4	1.0	20	.1	106.2	21.6	341	2.64	1.3	1.2	<.5	6.4	134	<.1	.7	.3	80	2.89	.354	43	100.9	1.88	132	.157	1	2.13	.278	.08	.3	.01	7.2	<.1	.17	5	<.5	<.01	-
RRE 50579	.3	61.6	.9	22	.1	105.0	20.7	339	2.67	1.0	1.2	<.5	6.5	133	.1	.7	.3	79	2.90	.364	45	97.8	1.85	133	.157	2	2.13	.287	.08	.2	.02	6.7	<.1	.17	5	.5	<.01	-
50580	.7	42.2	.7	7	<.1	26.4	12.2	106	2.28	.6	<.1	<.5	<.1	14	<.1	.6	<.1	126	.64	.015	1	46.7	.57	23	.028	<1	.94	.136	.03	.1	.01	4.3	<.1	.23	3	<.5	<.01	6.87
50581	.2	42.9	.6	6	.1	20.3	10.9	138	2.30	<.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	28	<.1	.7	.3	138	.95	.013	<1	33.9	.47	9	.027	1	1.10	.134	.02	1.3	.01	4.7	<.1	.14	4	<.5	<.01	6.74
50582	.4	36.9	.1	8	<.1	78.1	16.4	185	2.30	<.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	7	<.1	.9	.1	95	.93	.009	<1	131.3	1.00	4	.018	2	.99	.122	.03	.1	.01	5.9	<.1	.16	3	<.5	<.01	7.93
50583	1.7	28.7	<.1	10	<.1	64.8	14.2	266	2.12	.7	<.1	<.5	<.1	9	<.1	.5	1.3	74	1.40	.009	<1	128.0	1.29	4	.016	1	1.12	.119	.03	.4	.01	7.4	<.1	.13	3	<.5	<.01	6.15
50584	1.9	97.4	.3	14	.1	65.3	18.2	323	3.13	<.5	<.1	2.6	<.1	20	<.1	.6	14.1	126	1.79	.016	1	121.7	1.40	4	.042	3	1.54	.109	.03	.3	.01	8.8	<.1	.28	5	.5	<.01	7.23
50585	.2	62.5	.4	10	<.1	51.7	16.8	201	2.66	.7	<.1	<.5	<.1	6	<.1	1.0	.7	104	.87	.014	1	72.2	.91	3	.030	1	.69	.073	.03	1.0	.01	7.4	.1	.33	3	.5	<.01	6.85
50586	.6	69.5	.1	7	<.1	27.5	10.2	127	1.52	1.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	6	<.1	.5	.1	49	.54	.012	<1	63.1	.66	4	.025	2	.52	.085	.04	.1	.01	4.7	<.1	.25	2	<.5	<.01	6.75
50587	.8	44.5	.1	10	<.1	26.6	13.7	215	2.66	<.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	9	<.1	.7	8.8	140	.99	.011	<1	49.3	.93	5	.025	1	.91	.097	.04	.1	.01	8.7	<.1	.19	3	<.5	<.01	8.85
50588	5.0	80.4	.5	16	<.1	32.0	19.2	598	3.71	.7	<.1	<.5	<.1	18	<.1	.8	.1	130	3.38	.013	1	52.9	1.73	6	.012	2	1.63	.048	.03	.9	.01	20.0	<.1	.38	5	<.5	<.01	2.95
50589	.7	119.3	.2	6	<.1	28.4	14.9	132	2.19	<.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	7	<.1	1.5	.1	105	.56	.011	<1	30.3	.69	5	.024	1	.66	.090	.03	.1	.01	6.2	<.1	.43	2	.6	<.01	9.57
50590 (pulp)	26.6	>10000	9.1	93	2.7	913.6	27.0	1113	10.54	8.5	.1	740.1	.9	52	.3	3.9	.7	52	1.62	.057	3	1255.3	.76	31	.003	8	.91	.028	.42	2.2	1.04	4.5	.1	3.20	3	16.2	.94	-
50591	6.0	122.0	.5	18	.1	48.1	18.1	435	3.95	6.3	<.1	1.9	<.1	12	<.1	2.9	.1	81	1.78	.015	1	46.4	1.49	13	.005	3	.83	.057	.05	1.2	.06	17.0	.1	.46	3	.6	<.01	6.25
50592	3.4	9.5	<.1	9	<.1	54.8	10.0	256	1.54	<.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	13	<.1	.4	<.1	57	1.23	.009	<1	86.7	1.19	8	.013	1	1.04	.150	.03	<.1	<.01	7.0	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.01	4.72
STANDARD DS6/AU-1	11.4	124.4	29.7	145	.3	25.5	10.6	731	2.86	21.2	6.8	41.4	3.1	38	6.0	3.1	5.1	58	.88	.081	15	187.9	.59	172	.084	18	1.96	.075	.16	3.2	.24	3.5	1.7	<.05	6	4.1	3.40	-

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

Data FA



Geology of the central part of the Indata property and locations of drillholes and trenches.