

Geological and Geochemical Report

On The

Red Property

Lac La Hache, British Columbia

UTM 92P.093/ 92P.094

610000E 5755500N

Clinton Mining Division

By

David E. Blann, P.Eng.

January 18, 2006

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Figures.....	2
1.0 Summary	3
2.0 Introduction	4
3.0 Location and Infrastructure	4
4.0 Physiography and Climate	4
5.0 Property Status	4
6.0 History.....	4
7.0 Regional Geology	5
8.0 Property Geology	6
9.0 Structure	6
10.0 Alteration and associated Mineralization.....	7
11.0 2005 Silt Geochemical Survey.....	7
12.0 2005 Soil Geochemical Survey	7
13.0 2005 Rock Sampling Results	7
14.0 Discussion.....	8
15.0 Conclusions	8
16.0 Recommendations	9
17.0 Proposed Budget	9
18.0 References.....	10
19.0 Statement of Costs	11
20.0 Statement of Qualifications	12

Tables

Table 1	Mineral Tenure
Table 2	Rock Sample Descriptions

Appendices

Appendix A	Soil/ rock Assay Certificates
------------	-------------------------------

Figures

1	Location map
2	Claim location
3	Regional Geology
4	Silt Geochemical Survey
5	Soil Geochemical Survey
6	Geology and Rock Sample Location

1.0 Summary

The Red property is located 16 kilometres north-northeast of the village of Lac La Hache, in the south central Cariboo region of British Columbia. The property is accessed by approximately 28 kilometres of all weather logging roads, and in part by old skid trails. Lac La Hache is located on B.C. Highway 97, and is serviced by B.C. Rail, and B.C. Hydro.

The claim area is underlain by the west central portion of the Quesnel Trough, an Upper Triassic-Jurassic volcanic island arc sequence intruded by high level coeval dikes and stocks of gabbro, diorite, monzonite, and locally syenite. These rocks are in contact to the east with the composite Takomkane batholith, approximately 193 million years in age; Eocene to Miocene volcanic rocks crosscut and overlie portions of the older rocks. The area was covered by over 1000 metres of ice during glaciation, and removed in part, Tertiary and older rocks, and deposited between 1 and 30 metres or more of till, glaciofluvial and lacustrine cover. Tertiary volcanic cover may have in part protected older rocks and mineral deposits associated with them, from glaciation.

The property is approximately 90% covered by glacial and glaciofluvial deposits. Sporadic outcrop occurs predominantly in the eastern portion of the claims; here, the property is underlain by fine grained units including limestone, greywacke, siltstone and argillite, and medium grained volcanic agglomerate, flow, tuff, and intrusive clast breccia of basalt to andesite composition; these rocks are cut by dikes or small stocks of monzonite, monzodiorite, diorite composition. Dikes and flows of basalt composition and Tertiary in age cut and in part overlie older rocks west of the property, and on the north side of Spout Lake.

Previous soil geochemical surveys returned 25 samples containing greater than 40 ppb gold, and a further 18 samples containing 100-1930 ppb gold in the south east portion of the property containing an induced polarization anomaly approximately 2 kilometre by 1 kilometre in dimension that remains open to the west. In the southern portion of the property, rock sampling at the Road zone returned up to 5.0 metres containing 0.25% copper. To the east, the North zone of G.W.R. Resources Inc. contains a "drill indicated resource of 595,000 tonnes grading 1.79% copper and 50% magnetite" east of the property. Till sampling over a magnetic anomaly on the western side of the property in 2001 returned two zones of coincident anomalies of copper, arsenic, potassium and gold approximately 200 metres by 600 metres, and approximately 150 metres by 300 metres in dimension, respectively.

Exploration in 2005 consisted of silt, soil and rock sampling in an area recently opened up by logging roads. Silt, soil and rock samples returned up to 810 ppm copper, 7750 ppm copper, and 2.543% copper, respectively. This work discovered a new copper showing, approximately 4 by 5 metres in dimension and returned grab samples containing 1.71%, 0.667% and 2.45% copper. Reconnaissance soil sampling around this showing has identified an area approximately 200X 200 metres in dimension containing anomalous copper in soil and remains open.

Further exploration in two phases is recommended. For Phase 1, a program of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys is recommended at a cost of \$208,000. A Phase two program of trenching and drilling is recommend at a cost of \$325,000.

2.0 Introduction

The purpose of the 2005 program was to investigate an under explored portion of the property where logging road construction and clear cuts performed in 2004-2005 have exposed bedrock in areas predominantly covered by glacial till. Exploration of this area included 6 silt samples, 30 soil samples 18 rock samples and basic outcrop mapping. Samples were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories, in Vancouver, B.C., by ICP-MS, and copper assay for over limit results.

3.0 Location and Infrastructure

The Red property is located 17 kilometres north-northeast of the village of Lac La Hache, and approximately 400 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia (Figure 1). The approximate NTS coordinates are 51^o 57' N latitude and 121^o 23" W longitude. The property is accessed by approximately 30 kilometres of paved and all-weather gravel road; logging roads and cut block spurs transect the property. Highway 97, B.C. Rail, B.C. Hydro, and a natural gas pipeline are located in Lac La Hache. Twenty-six kilometres south of Lac La Hache is the town of 100 Mile House, population 5,000. The local economy is primarily dependent on forestry and ranching.

4.0 Physiography and Climate

The property is situated in the Central Plateau of the Cariboo region of south central British Columbia. The area is characterized by gentle hills with elevations ranging from 850 to 1500 metres. Approximately 40% of the fir, spruce and pine forest in the immediate area has been logged and replanted. Several large lakes and numerous creeks provide water year-round. The annual precipitation is from 500 to 1000 millimetres, with most of it occurring during the winter months. Winter snow cover averages 1-2 metres, arriving by early November and departing by April.

5.0 Property Status

The Red property is comprised of 2 cell claims recorded in the Clinton Mining Division (Table 1 Figure 2).

6.0 History

The Lac La Hache area was initially prospected for placer gold during the Cariboo Gold Rush in the 1890's. In 1966 the federal government performed an airborne magnetic survey of the Lac La Hache area resulting in the delineation of a large annular magnetic anomaly. This was followed by exploration for porphyry copper and skarn mineralization. In 1966-1967, the Coranex Syndicate initiated regional reconnaissance soil sampling, resulting in the discovery of porphyry copper mineralization on the Peach showings, south of Peach Lake.

In 1971, Amax Exploration Ltd. conducted geological and geochemical surveys west of Coranex ground resulting in the discovery of the WC chalcopyrite-magnetite skarn zone (North and South

zones). Between 1971 and 1974 Amax defined two mineralized zones, approximately 500 metres east of the northeast corner of the Red property.

The area remained relatively unexplored until the mid-1980's when B.P.Selco and later, Cominco, performed regional programs. The properties eventually reverted back to the crown and were staked several times by various companies. Airborne and ground geophysical surveys, soil sampling, and trenching were performed, increasing knowledge of the area.

Subsequent drilling on the North zone produced a "drill indicated possible geological mineral reserve of 595,113.2 tonnes grading 1.79% copper, 0.12 g/t gold and 50.5% magnetite" (Dunn, 1993). Further exploration in the area resulted in discoveries of porphyry copper-gold mineralization at the Miracle, Ophir and Peach Melba (Blann, 1994, 1995).

The area was explored in more detail as the Club claims between 1988-1993 using airborne and ground geophysical surveys, soil, silt and rock geochemistry, trenching, and minor geological mapping (Seyward, 1989, White, 1989, 1992, 1993, Blann, 1996).

A previous soil geochemical survey in the eastern portion of the Red property returned 25 samples containing greater than 40 ppb gold, and a further 18 containing 100-1930 ppb gold (White, 1989). PGE's were not analyzed for. In 1998, soil samples taken to the west returned values of up to 2619ppm copper and 156ppb gold, and suggests a broad area of greater than 10 ppb gold in soil remains open to the north and northwest portion of the Red property (Blann, 1998). Diamond drilling of two short reconnaissance holes in 1998 returned pyrite, and trace chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite and native copper in intense propylitic and iron oxide-rich volcanic rocks in proximity with a monzonite dike, and confirmed that Tertiary Volcanic Cover was not present as indicated in Government maps (Blann, 1999) (Figure 3). In 2001, an auger till sampling program was conducted over a strong ground magnetic anomaly returning low-order but statistically significant coincident copper, arsenic, gold, and potassium concentrations on the western side of the property (Blann, 2002).

7.0 Regional Geology

The Peach Lake area covers approximately 5 kilometres in width and 10 kilometres in length within the Quesnel Trough (Figure 3). The regional geology consists of north-northwest trending Upper Triassic-Jurassic Nicola group sediments, volcanic and high level intrusive rocks, a large centrally located monzonite stock and the Takomkane batholith. The edge of the Takomkane batholith occurs approximately 5 kilometres to the east of the property where it is up to 50 kilometres in width and estimated at 193 million years old (Whiteaker, 1995). The Takomkane Batholith is in part comprised of granodiorite, monzonite, gabbro, pyroxene, and locally more felsic phases. All of the rocks are locally crosscut and covered by basalt, Miocene-Eocene in age.

West of the Takomkane Batholith, a doughnut shaped aeromagnetic high anomaly with dimensions of 15 kilometres north-south and 10 kilometres east-west is partially mapped and interpreted to be centered by a locally mineralized monzonite stock; this stock is in part covered by Miocene- Eocene volcanic rocks. Peripheral to the stock is a magnetic high anomaly related to mafic- intermediate intrusions cutting Nicola volcanic-sediments; these rocks are propylitic to potassic altered, and contain broad zones of 0.5 - 10% pyrite, hydrothermal magnetite, and trace to 1% chalcopyrite, locally bornite, molybdenite, and associated gold-silver values.

Upper Triassic-Jurassic Nicola volcanic rocks are fine to coarse-grained, augite-hornblende and feldspar porphyritic flow, crystal tuff, lithic tuff and breccia of basalt to andesite composition. Fine grained carbonate amygdule volcanic rocks, siltstone, argillite, limestone and debris flow occur south of Spout lake, on the eastern side of the Red property. Bedding orientation varies as folding and faulting is evident. Intrusive rocks include gabbro, diorite, monzonite, monzodiorite, and locally syenite, inferred to be marginal phases of the Takomkane granodiorite. Intrusions are variably biotite-pyroxene-hornblende-feldspar porphyritic, occur as stocks, sills or dikes, and display textural and compositional zoning and crosscutting relationships. Intrusion, intrusive and volcanic breccia occurs.

Carbonate amygdaloidal, vespicular and feldspar porphyritic basaltic-andesite of Tertiary age unconformably overlie and crosscut Triassic-Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks. These rocks are generally fresh to weakly chlorite-epidote altered and hematitic in the Peach Lake-Spout Lake area. Tertiary rocks occur generally to the west and south of the Red property.

Glaciation and erosion has smoothed what once was likely part of a large mountain range, and glacial-related deposits from 1-30 metres in thickness cover most of the area. In portions of the Quesnel Trough, Tertiary volcanic cover has in part protected copper-gold porphyry deposits from glaciation, and deposits may be only partially exposed.

8.0 Property Geology

Outcrop on the Red property can be located in the east and northeast portion of the property. Trenches, roads, gravel pits and two drill holes suggest 2-30 metres of poor to well-sorted glacial related deposits occur elsewhere.

Rocks in the southern and eastern portion of the property are comprised of hard-weathering, coarse clast heterolithic volcanic-intrusive breccia and conglomerate of andesite-monzodiorite composition. Fine grained volcanic-sedimentary rocks occur further northwest; these rocks include argillite, siltstone, fossiliferous limestone, and fine to coarse volcanic breccia of andesitic to basaltic composition. Rocks to the north and east of the property are comprised of augite-hornblende-feldspar porphyritic basaltic andesite flow and breccia cut by monzonite dikes. Breccia clast size, texture, composition and associated alteration vary spatially.

Reworked glacial and glacio-fluvial till deposits from between 2 and 30 metres likely occur in gentle terrain in the western portion of the property. Geological Survey of Canada data suggests the area was near the apex of the last major glacial period, and movement was locally determined.

9.0 Structure

In the southeast portion of the property a coarse volcanic-intrusive breccia or agglomerate unit trends northwest following a topographic ridge. Intercalated volcanic-sedimentary units may increase in abundance to the northwest, however outcrop becomes very scarce. South of the 2005 exploration area, the contact between fossiliferous limestone and adjacent volcanic sediments is northerly with a moderate to steep westerly dip. A pronounced northwest trending magnetic structure through the property may be part of the regional-scale mapped Timothy Creek Fault, and

is parallel to chargeability and resistivity structures (Blann, 1998). VLF–EM surveys suggest northeast, northwest, and east trending structures occur (White, 1989).

A 5 metre wide, clay altered fault zone trending 300 degrees occurs in the area of 2005 exploration following a creek drainage, and north to northeast fractures, faults and shears occur.

10.0 Alteration and associated Mineralization

Volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks are deformed, weak to strongly fractured, and propylitic to locally potassic altered. Rocks from outcrop in the southern portion of the property contain structurally controlled zones of chlorite, epidote, calcite, sericite, clay, magnetite and hematite alteration with associated pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Previous chip sampling on the Road zone returned 5 metres containing 0.25% copper and 5 metres containing 0.11% copper from propylitic altered intrusive and volcanic breccia within an area of less than 5 millisecond chargeability (White, 1989). Mineralization in this area is comprised of fine grained specular hematite, goethite, malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite within matrix and breccia clasts. The host is very weakly magnetic.

Outcrop reviewed in 2005 comprised volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks variably altered to chlorite, epidote, sericite, carbonate, and locally calc-silicates and k-feldspar occurs. These rocks contain trace to 3% pyrite, and trace to 5% magnetite. Chalcopyrite occurs in fractures up to 1 cm in thickness and locally replaces mafic minerals, feldspar, or pyrite into the wall rocks.

11.0 2005 Silt Geochemical Survey

Six silt samples from a creek draining the northeastern portion of the property were analyzed using ICP-MS ultra-trace (Figure 2, 4, appendix 1). Values of up to 810 ppm copper, 718 ppb silver, 15.3 ppb gold, and 43 ppb palladium were returned from near the upper portion of the drainage.

12.0 2005 Soil Geochemical Survey

A total of 30 soil samples were taken covering the anomalous stream silt sample area (Figure 5, Appendix 1), and analyzed by ICP-MS. Soil samples were taken from relatively deep holes dug by shovel and auger combinations, at depths of around 60 cm, and is probably best described as till material to the west. Results include 13 samples returning greater than 100 ppm copper, including a maximum of 7,750 ppm copper adjacent to a new copper showing. In general, an area approximately 200 metres by 200 metres contain anomalous copper in soil, in proximity with the new copper showing.

13.0 2005 Rock Sampling Results

A new outcrop containing copper was located in 2005 in a recent clear cut (Figure 6, Table 2- Rock Sample Descriptions, and Appendix 1). Several samples were taken within an area approximately 4 metres in width and 5 metres in length. Subparallel, east-west trending, moderate to steeply dipping lenses of massive chalcopyrite, probably bornite and malachite approximately 0.5 to 1.0 cm in

thickness returned 2.54% copper 12.8 ppm silver over 1.0 meter in sample #151718. In a small gully approximately 5 metres northwest, a grab of sub-crop containing malachite and chalcopyrite returned 1.71% copper in sample # 151718.

Other rock samples returned anomalous copper values from augite-hornblende-feldspar porphyry and carbonate –rich volcanic rocks altered to chlorite-epidote, sericite-carbonate, and locally calc-silicate. Sample 151714 returned 425 ppm copper, 151719 returned 750 ppm copper, and 151713 returned 298 ppm copper. These rocks contain trace chalcopyrite, and trace to 1% pyrite, and approximately 5-10% hydrothermal magnetite, and are in part oxidized to hematite, or limonite.

14.0 Discussion

The Red property is approximately 90% covered by glacial till. Local outcrops are of Nicola Group, a sequence of sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive rocks, Upper Triassic-Jurassic in age and form an island arc sequence; these rocks host economic porphyry copper-gold deposits such as Afton, Mt. Polley, and are cut and overlain by Tertiary-Miocene/Pliocene volcanic rocks that may have protected Nicola Group rocks and associated mineral deposits from glaciers.

Several areas of the property contain surface copper showings, and 1998 drill core, located west of any outcrop, contains strongly fractured volcanic, intrusive rocks with trace-1% chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, native copper, and red iron oxides; these reconnaissance holes suggest favorable geology of Nicola Group rocks occur in a portion of the property shown on government maps as Tertiary volcanic cover.

Recent logging roads and cut blocks along the east side of the property have created new outcrop and were reviewed and explored in 2005. The area is comprised of augite-hornblende rich volcanic rocks with a crowded feldspar porphyry matrix, and finer grained sediment, tuff and limestone occur. The north trending, regional scale Timothy Creek fault cuts the property to the west and strong west-northwest and northeast oriented faults, fractures and shears occur. These rocks are variably altered to chlorite, carbonate, sericite, magnetite, locally calc-silicate, and contain widespread trace-3% pyrite, and locally chalcopyrite.

Silt, soil and rock samples returned up to 810 ppm copper (with anomalous gold, silver and locally palladium), 7750 ppm copper, and 2.543% copper, respectively. A new outcrop approximately 4 metres by 5 metres in dimension returned values of 1.71% copper, 0.667% copper in grab samples and 2.543 % copper over a 1 metre width. This area is in spatial proximity with a northeast directed shear zone, approximately 3-15 metres in width. A rock sample approximately 1.0 kilometre southwest returned 425 ppm copper, and 500 metres northwest, 275 ppm copper, 20.9 ppb gold. Together, the geology, structure, alteration and sulphide minerals containing copper values in several areas of the property are consistent with an alkaline porphyry copper-gold system.

15.0 Conclusions

The Red property is located northeast of Lac La Hache in south central British Columbia. The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Lower Jurassic Nicola Group sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive

rocks of alkaline nature, and represents an island arc sequence. These rocks are cut and overlain in part by Tertiary-Miocene/Pliocene volcanic rocks. The area was affected by glaciation and glacial till, glaciofluvial and lacustrine deposits between 1 and 30 metres in thickness cover approximately 90% of the property.

Silt, soil and rock samples were taken from an under-explored portion of the property where recent logging activity has uncovered new outcrop, and returned encouraging results. In this area, elevated values of copper, gold and locally silver, palladium occur in stream silt, soils/till, and bedrock.

In 2005, a new showing containing up to 2.543% copper over 1.0 metre was discovered, and reconnaissance soil sampling identified an area approximately 200X200 metres in dimension containing anomalous copper in soil that remains open.

16.0 Recommendations

It is recommended for phase 1 that an induced polarization survey, additional line-cutting and till geochemistry be performed to cover and expand upon the 2005 and earlier surveys. Test pits on the main copper, arsenic, potassium and gold anomaly outlined by the 2001 survey and at the new showing discovered in 2005 is warranted. Recommended exploration for Phase 2 is to comprise additional trenching and drilling to test combined geochemistry, chargeability and magnetic anomalies.

17.0 Proposed Budget

Phase 1

Line cutting	50 kilometres	@	\$800.00/km		\$40,000.00
Geochemistry	25 kilometres	@	\$800.00/km		\$40,000.00
Induced Polarization Survey	50 kilometres	@	\$2,000.00/km		\$100,000.00
Support	100 p-days	@	\$100/day		\$10,000.00
Geological	20 days	@	\$600.00/day		\$18,000.00
Subtotal					\$208,000.00

Phase 2

Trenching	500 metres	@	\$50/m		\$25,000.00
Drilling	2,000 metres		\$150/m		\$300,000.00
Subtotal					\$325,000.00
Total					\$533,000.00

18.0 References

- Blann, D.E., (1995), Geological Report on the Peach Lake property, G.W.R. Resources Inc.
- Blann, D.E. (1996), Assessment Report on the Club 1 and 2 claims, G.W.R. Resources Inc.
- Blann, D.E. (1997), Assessment Report on the Red claims, Norian Resources Corp.
Blann, D.E. (1999), Assessment Report on the Red property, Norian Resources Corp.
Blann, D.E. (2002), Assessment Report on the Red property, Norian Resources Corp.
- Campbell, R.B. and Tipper, H.W; G.S.C. Memoir 363, 1972 "Geology of Bonapart Map Area".
- DePaoli, G.M., Hodgson, C.J., (1973), Spout Lake Copper Property (WC claims), Amax Potash Ltd.
- Dunn, D.St.C. (1993) Report on diamond drilling on the Peach Lake Project.,G.W.R. Resources Inc.
- Gale, R.E., (1991), Assessment Report on the Geology and Drilling of the Pee Wee 1, 2,3, Club 15, Dora M.C., Dora 1, and Miracle Fr. Claims, Peach Lake Resources Inc., Asarco Inc.
- Hodgson, C.J., DePaoli, G.M., 1972, Spout Lake Copper Property, Assessment Report 3690.
- Lloyd, J., Von Guttenberg, R., (1994) An assessment report on an induced polarization survey on the Dora M.C. claim group, Clinton Mining Division, Report for Regional Resources Ltd., G.W.R. Resources Inc.
- Lloyd, J., Von Guttenberg, R., (1995), An assessment report on an induced polarization survey on the PMA Property, Dora 1,2. claim group, Clinton Mining Division, Report for Regional Resources Ltd., G.W.R. Resources Inc., PMA Resources Ltd.
- Seyward, M., (1989) Magnetometer survey on the Club 3-5, 8-14, 16 claims, Assessment Report # 19869.
- Vollo, N.B., 1975, Diamond Drilling Report, WC. Claims. Assessment report #5488.
- Von Guttenberg, R., (1994), Report of 1994 Drill Program, Peach Lake Claims, Clinton Mining Division, NTS 92P14/W, for Regional Resources Ltd., G.W.R. Resources Inc.
- White, G., (1989), Geophysical, geochemical and trenching report on the Club 6,7 claims, Assessment Report # 18589.
- White, G., (1992), Induced Polarization Survey on the Club 6,7 claims, Assessment Report # 22203.

19.0 Statement of Costs

Wages			# days	\$/day	Totals
D. Blann, P.Eng			5.5	550	\$3,025.00
C Blann, MSc.			5	225	\$1,125.00
					<u>\$4,150.00</u>
Disbursements					
Truck			5	100	\$1,852.87
Room/Board			10.5	65	\$682.50
Communications			10.5	5	\$52.50
Field Supplies					\$250.00
Analyses					
	Assays	rocks	18	20	\$360.00
		soil	30	18	\$540.00
		silt	6	18	\$108.00
Reproductions					\$200.00
Report					<u>\$1,500.00</u>
					<u>\$5,545.87</u>
Wages and Disbursements					
					\$9,695.87
10% on Wages and Disbursements					
					<u>\$969.59</u>
					\$10,665.46
GST @ 7%					
					<u>\$746.58</u>
					\$11,412.04

20.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, David E. Blann, of Burnaby, B.C., do hereby certify:

- 1.) That I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia.
- 2.) That I am a graduate in Geological Engineering from the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, Butte, Montana, U.S.A. (1987).
- 3.) That I am a graduate in Mining Engineering Technology from the B.C. Institute of Technology (1984).
- 4.) That I have engaged in mineral exploration and development since 1984.
- 5.) The 2005 assessment work on the Red property was performed under my supervision.

Dated at Squamish, B.C., January 22, 2006

David E. Blann, P.Eng.

Tables

Table 1

Claim Tenure #	Owner #	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
512578	102557	955.7	Aug 1,2007
512580	102557	996.1	Aug 1,2007
		<u>1951.8</u>	
		19.5	square km

APPENDIX A
Assay Certificates



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



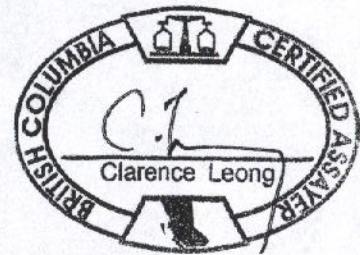
Standard Metals PROJECT RED File # A506109

P.O. Box 1852 38151 Clark, Squamish BC V0N 3G0 Submitted by: David Blann

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	
C151709	.9	128.2	1.9	32	.2	23.3	32.5	842	3.21	64.4	.3	4.1	.4	157	.1	.7	.1	94	3.00	.169	4	51.6	1.07	46	.152	5	1.71	.039	.15	.3	<.01	4.0	<.1	.29	5	.6
RE C151709	.9	131.0	1.8	32	.2	23.1	33.9	838	3.19	65.8	.3	4.2	.4	153	.1	.7	.1	90	2.93	.164	4	49.1	1.07	48	.140	3	1.67	.037	.15	.3	<.01	3.7	<.1	.28	5	.8
C151710	.7	201.8	.8	89	.3	22.4	23.6	1359	4.90	8.6	.6	12.7	1.0	121	.1	<.1	<.1	160	7.19	.218	8	59.5	1.70	63	.135	3	1.91	.045	.75	.5	<.01	10.6	.1	<.05	8	<.5
C151711	1.3	36.1	.5	45	<.1	15.3	26.6	1302	2.69	12.8	.4	5.9	.5	243	.1	.7	<.1	95	5.88	.223	5	40.2	1.36	41	.137	9	1.73	.024	.10	.6	<.01	7.9	<.1	<.05	5	.5
C151712	.2	6805.4	7.3	54	1.4	24.1	27.2	773	4.98	2.5	.4	9.0	.4	32	1.0	<.1	<.1	193	2.38	.129	5	32.4	1.90	220	.199	5	1.89	.064	.81	.1	.01	6.0	.1	<.05	8	<.5
C151713	2.7	298.3	4.8	49	.3	33.0	22.8	1577	4.17	18.5	.4	5.6	.4	101	.1	.8	.1	126	7.10	.181	5	96.6	1.64	44	.132	7	2.09	.009	.07	.9	<.01	7.4	<.1	<.05	7	.5
C151714	.2	425.5	1.8	54	<.1	93.4	27.3	657	4.34	3.2	.1	.5	.2	123	<.1	.1	<.1	105	1.54	.109	2	102.2	1.72	40	.142	5	1.49	.048	.25	.1	<.01	4.0	<.1	<.05	6	<.5
C151715	.5	132.3	5.5	59	<.1	15.3	44.1	1342	2.37	18.4	.7	5.4	.4	187	.2	.2	<.1	104	18.13	.164	3	37.5	.71	22	.133	3	1.24	.013	.03	.6	<.01	5.7	<.1	.08	5	.7
C151716	.3	75.5	5.3	68	.1	51.5	26.4	887	4.30	6.9	.2	.9	.8	194	.3	.1	<.1	118	2.78	.178	5	133.1	1.74	50	.138	5	1.80	.047	.57	.2	<.01	4.6	<.1	<.05	6	<.5
C151717	.6	>10000	43.1	65	12.8	26.4	27.7	978	4.86	16.6	.4	20.8	.3	60	5.1	.1	<.1	221	3.50	.130	4	31.6	1.89	135	.226	4	2.03	.037	.53	.2	.01	7.8	.1	.61	8	.8
C151718	.8	>10000	1.4	78	1.7	20.2	34.2	1309	6.66	4.5	.1	6.7	.3	34	.1	.1	<.1	238	6.83	.125	3	26.4	2.28	100	.219	4	2.13	.036	.98	.1	<.01	18.5	.1	1.04	8	4.5
C151719	.2	750.4	1.4	22	.6	8.5	5.2	725	1.54	17.2	.3	12.5	1.0	125	.1	.3	<.1	51	3.90	.211	4	15.2	.73	51	.083	17	1.94	.111	.17	.7	<.01	2.6	<.1	<.05	5	1.0
STANDARD DS6	11.5	123.7	29.2	144	.3	24.7	10.6	703	2.81	21.3	6.5	44.9	3.0	41	6.1	3.4	4.9	56	.86	.080	14	186.4	.57	165	.084	18	1.90	.072	.16	3.4	.23	3.3	1.7	<.05	6	4.1

GROUP 10X - 15.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data 1 FA _____ DATE RECEIVED: SEP 28 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 18/05





GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



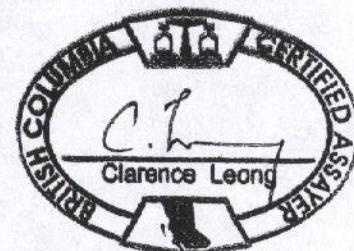
Standard Metals PROJECT RED File # A406834
38151 Clarke Drive, P.O., Squamish BC V0N 3G0 Submitted by: David Blann

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
SI	<.1	<.1	.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	4	.06	<.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	2	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	.07	<.001	<.1	<.1	<.01	2<.001	<.1	.01	.332	<.01	.2	<.01	<.1	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5	
151101	10.8	275.8	3.1	55	.2	17.3	35.4	652	5.18	102.8	.7	20.9	.9	71	.1	.5	.5	194	1.13	.207	9	27.1	1.55	107	.297	3	1.84	.112	1.00	.5	.01	3.0	.5	1.44	6	2.6
151102	.2	198.5	2.3	51	.1	27.1	21.8	1001	4.26	19.6	.3	1.4	.9	60	.1	.1	<.1	122	5.97	.153	4	50.1	2.86	37	.068	1	1.26	.023	.79	<.1	<.01	11.1	<.1	<.05	5	<.5
151103	.3	5.4	4.1	65	<.1	28.4	22.7	1330	4.67	12.1	.3	<.5	1.1	78	.1	.1	<.1	159	5.33	.192	9	64.5	2.44	44	.078	3	1.38	.023	.68	<.1	.01	14.0	<.1	<.05	6	<.5
151104	.2	23.6	3.2	59	<.1	25.3	26.4	986	4.66	11.6	.3	<.5	.9	52	.1	.1	<.1	189	5.60	.199	7	60.7	2.63	85	.094	2	1.71	.026	1.08	<.1	<.01	12.6	.1	<.05	7	<.5
151105	1.3	85.7	1.9	58	.1	21.8	14.1	1738	3.49	29.7	.4	3.4	.7	79	.1	.6	<.1	97	4.29	.178	8	43.0	.92	42	.128	5	1.64	.024	.19	1.0	<.01	6.5	<.1	.06	5	.6
151106	.3	207.5	3.1	74	<.1	27.7	29.0	908	5.72	15.6	.3	1.8	.8	36	.1	<.1	<.1	195	2.35	.190	4	38.9	1.95	45	.112	2	1.94	.036	.97	.1	<.01	11.3	<.1	<.05	9	<.5
151107	2.6	109.1	18.6	112	.1	12.2	22.0	685	4.60	22.9	.2	8.8	.2	49	.3	.6	.1	150	1.14	.148	2	32.8	1.15	33	.096	2	1.29	.040	.11	1.1	.01	4.7	<.1	.19	7	.8
CoCo-1	1.8	355.8	4.7	65	.3	13.7	25.1	648	6.40	35.0	.4	172.8	.6	52	.1	.4	.6	123	1.30	.181	5	11.2	1.14	40	.114	2	1.39	.033	.13	1.1	.01	4.5	<.1	2.70	6	7.5
STANDARD DS6	11.9	123.7	31.9	146	.3	24.4	11.1	694	2.86	21.9	6.8	43.0	2.9	38	6.3	3.6	5.1	58	.85	.078	13	183.6	.59	166	.074	16	1.85	.077	.14	3.4	.24	3.1	1.8	<.05	6	4.7

GROUP 10X - 15.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C

Data h FA _____

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 3 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 19/04



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Standard Metals PROJECT RED File # A406835 (a)
38151 Clarke Drive, P.O., Squamish BC V0N 3G0 Submitted by: David Blann

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	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	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
G-1	1.69	3.21	2.29	47.4	10	4.8	4.1	545	1.95	.4	1.8	<.2	4.1	93.2	<.01	.03	.06	42	.54	.081	7.2	14.3	.58	264.0	.137	<1	1.08	.091	.52	1.7	2.8	.33	<.01	<5	.1	<.02	4.7
04RED-1	.43	40.92	3.87	43.9	75	17.1	9.9	251	2.52	2.5	.2	1.0	.8	25.9	.06	.10	.05	83	.41	.056	3.9	32.5	.51	43.2	.092	1	1.35	.013	.07	<.1	2.1	.03	<.01	10	.1	<.02	4.9
04RED-2	.70	59.35	3.30	28.8	66	19.3	7.2	248	1.71	3.0	1.0	3.3	1.3	48.0	.16	.19	.04	55	1.08	.094	8.8	35.3	.33	81.6	.057	2	.78	.023	.06	<.1	2.7	.05	.07	19	1.0	<.02	2.7
04RED-3	.42	25.80	2.77	35.6	66	16.9	9.4	604	2.51	4.9	.4	1.1	1.4	38.0	.08	.15	.03	70	.91	.100	7.3	37.5	.66	74.8	.078	1	1.02	.025	.15	.2	3.1	.05	<.01	6	.3	<.02	3.7
04RED-4	.77	333.45	6.26	29.5	485	16.7	4.8	215	.85	6.4	2.0	4.0	.3	194.1	.55	.28	.03	30	16.05	.185	5.8	22.9	.44	90.1	.024	15	.69	.015	.06	.3	1.2	.07	.13	63	2.9	<.02	2.4
04RED-5	.27	560.10	1.35	6.7	353	3.3	.4	50	.11	.9	1.2	6.0	.1	241.0	.49	.22	<.02	5	30.91	.062	.7	6.3	.23	91.1	.005	5	.09	.008	.01	<.1	.3	.03	.14	93	2.6	<.02	.8
04RED-6	.48	810.55	8.39	88.2	718	65.9	21.9	439	3.34	9.9	.7	15.3	2.0	62.3	.31	.27	.08	89	2.90	.320	16.4	103.6	1.72	141.8	.090	15	2.32	.023	.20	.2	5.3	.12	.05	97	1.2	.04	7.3
STANDARD DS6	11.41	127.05	28.94	145.4	265	24.7	10.5	689	2.73	20.6	6.5	42.7	3.1	38.3	5.87	3.60	4.83	57	.83	.080	13.7	180.1	.59	166.9	.077	17	1.85	.073	.15	3.5	3.2	1.68	.03	225	4.3	2.41	5.9

GROUP 1F1 - 1.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 6 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 20 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP/ES & MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT SS80 60C

Data 1 FA

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 3 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 27/04



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Standard Metals PROJECT RED File # A406835 (b)
38151 Clarke Drive, P.O., Squamish BC V0N 3G0 Submitted by: David Blann



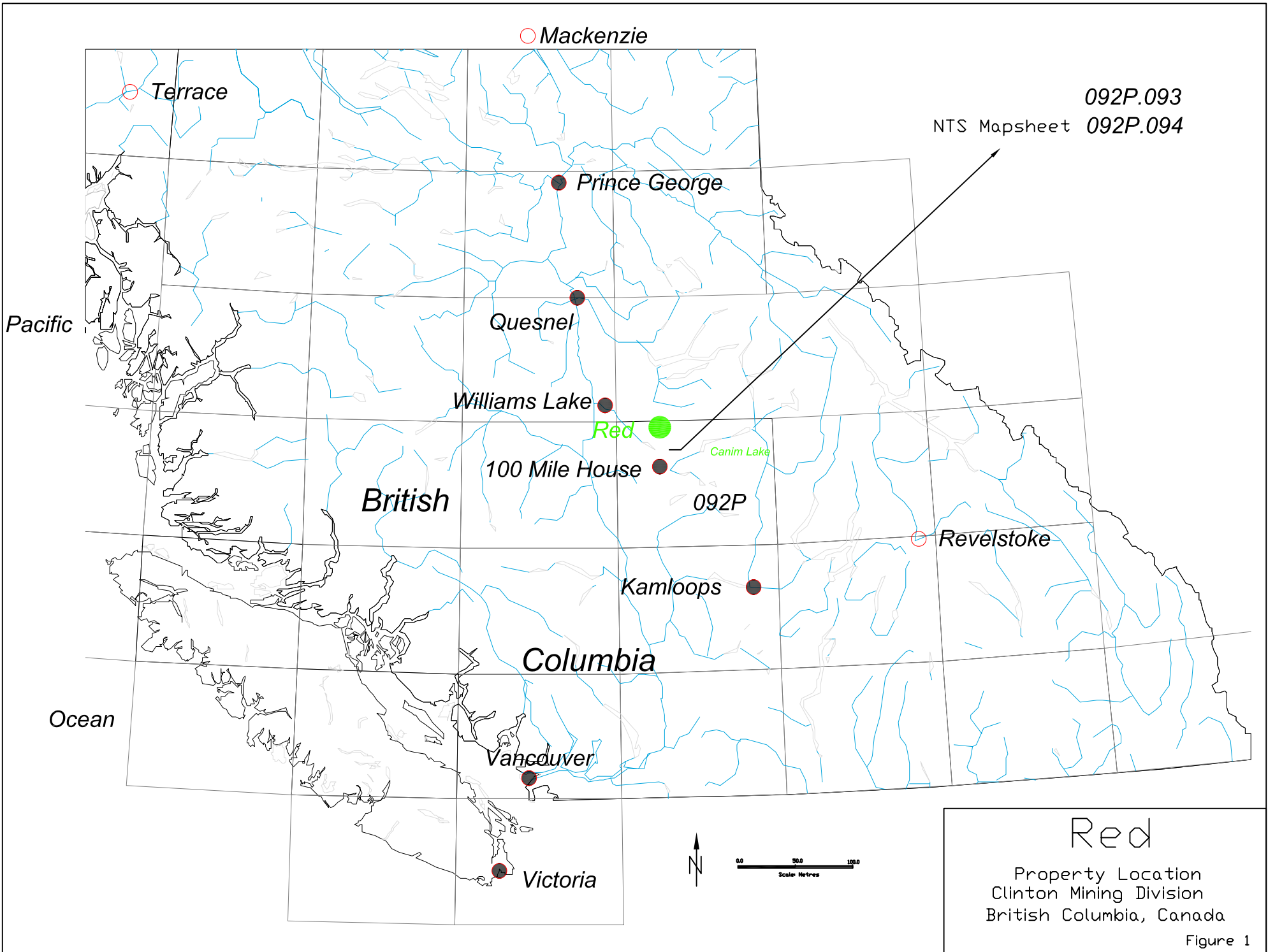
SAMPLE#	Cs ppm	Ge ppm	Hf ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Zr ppm	Y ppm	Ce ppm	In ppm	Re ppb	Be ppm	Li ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
G-1	2.89	.1	.09	.96	43.4	.5	<.05	1.3	4.55	13.9	.02	<1	.3	32.0	<10	<2
04RED-1	1.60	<.1	.03	.54	6.7	.3	<.05	1.8	2.79	6.7	<.02	<1	.2	14.3	<10	<2
04RED-2	.59	<.1	.06	.91	7.2	.2	<.05	3.1	5.93	16.7	<.02	7	.2	5.4	<10	<5
04RED-3	1.06	.1	.03	.45	11.6	.2	<.05	1.6	5.27	13.0	<.02	<1	.2	9.8	<10	<2
04RED-4	1.18	.1	.11	.55	5.6	.2	<.05	4.4	8.26	9.0	<.02	8	.4	5.0	26	3
04RED-5	.17	<.1	.11	.27	.6	<.1	<.05	8.2	2.27	1.2	<.02	3	.1	1.1	27	4
04RED-6	1.95	.1	.19	.89	14.9	.4	<.05	7.6	22.12	25.5	.02	1	.7	32.0	43	5
STANDARD DS6	5.38	<.1	.03	1.52	14.1	5.4	<.05	3.3	6.83	28.0	1.96	1	2.4	16.4	170	40

GROUP 1F1 - 1.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 6 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 20 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP/ES & MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT SS80 60C

Data 1 FA _____ DATE RECEIVED: NOV 3 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 27/04



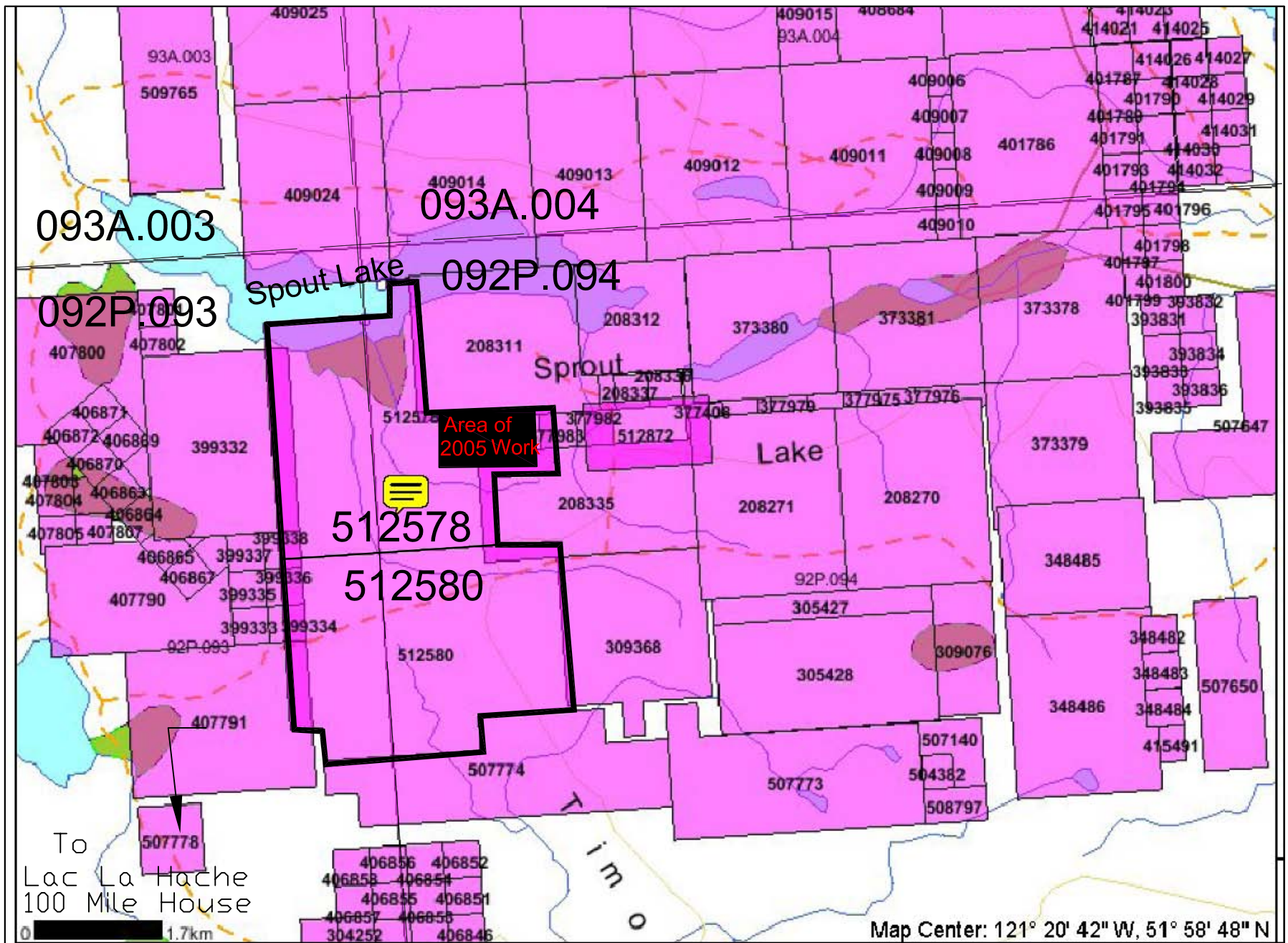
Figures



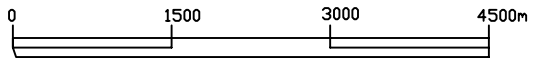
092P.093
NTS Mapsheet 092P.094

Red
Property Location
Clinton Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Figure 1

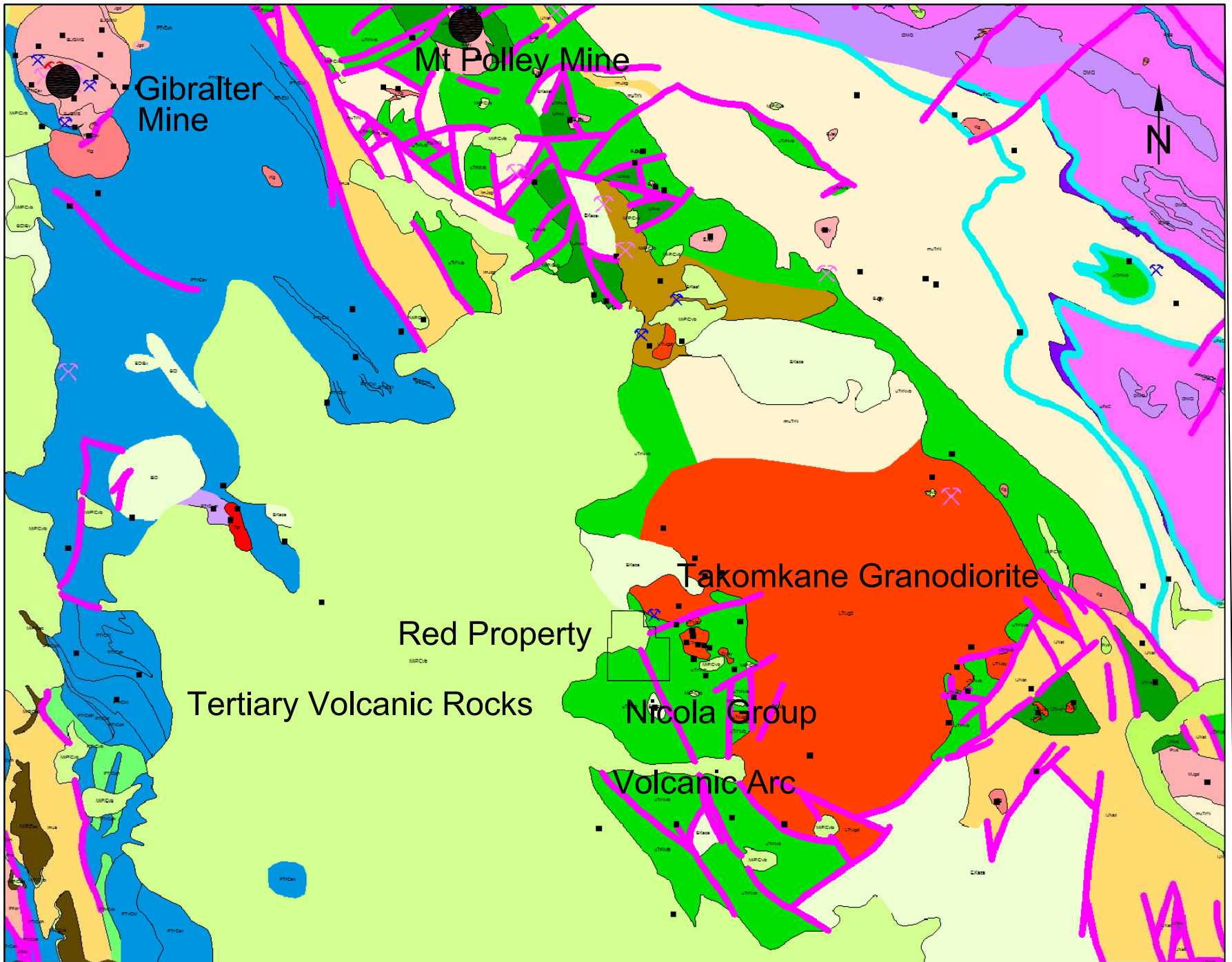


To
Lac La Hache
100 Mile House

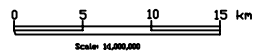


Scale: as shown

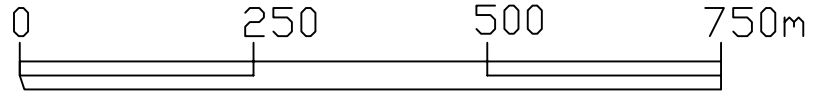
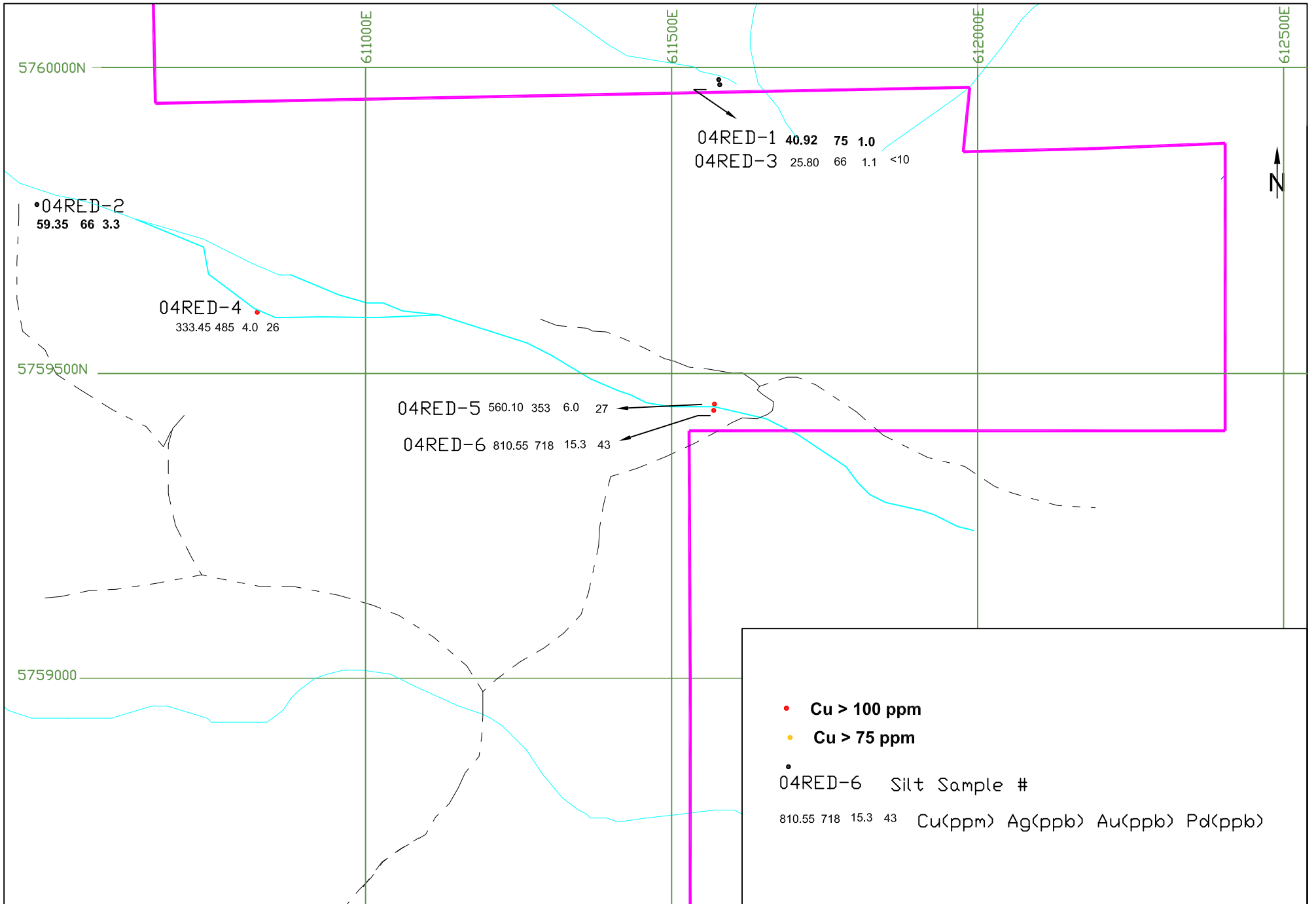
512578		Red Property	
512580		Claim Location Area of 2005 Work	
Mining Division	Clinton	SIZE A1	British Columbia Canada
NTS Mapsheet	092P.094 092P.093	By: D. Blann, P.Eng.	Date 01/15/06
SCALE As shown		Figure 2	



For Complete Legend of Rock Types refer to B.C.G.S map place



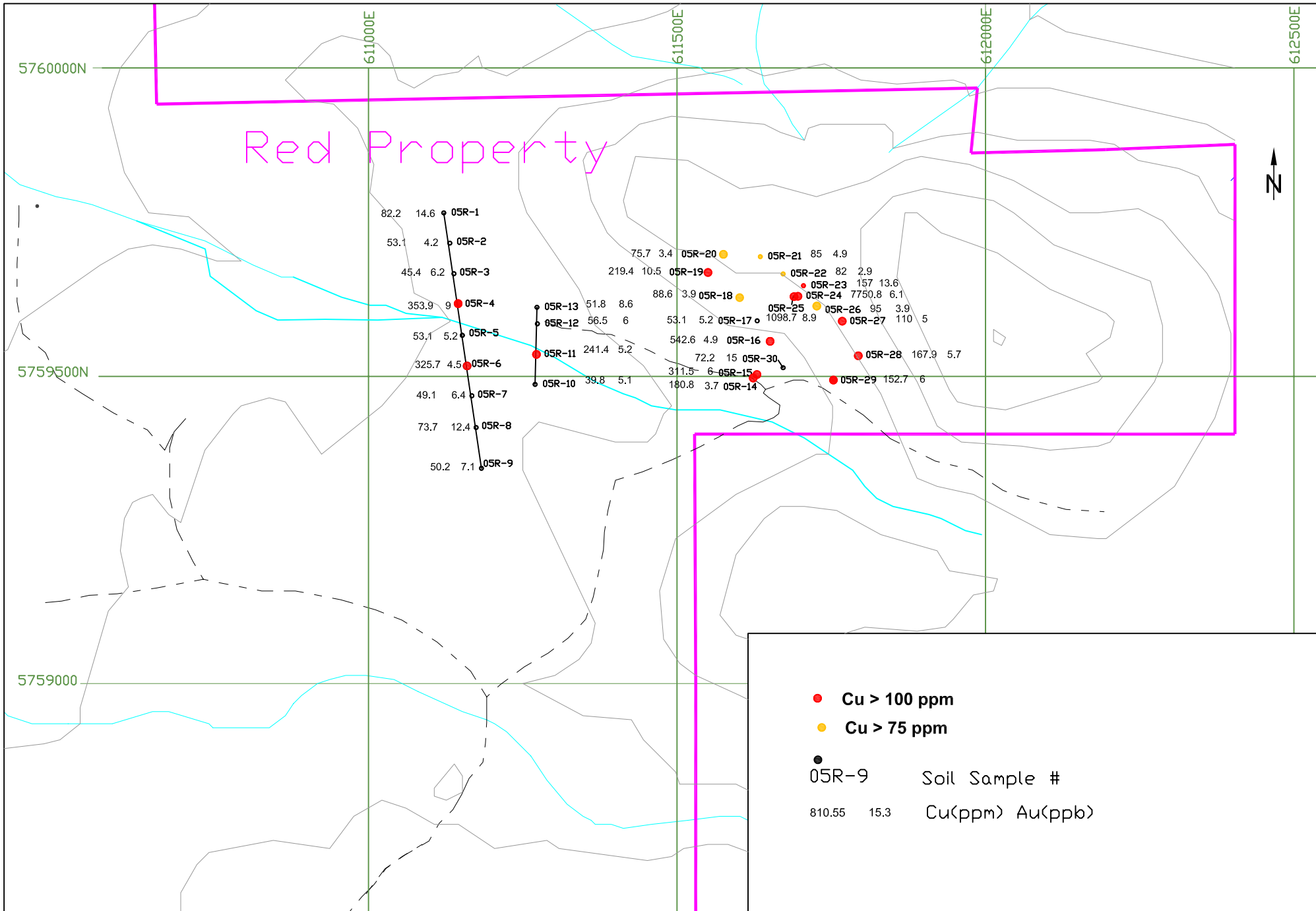
Mod after		Red Property			
Map Place Map Place		Regional Geology			
Mining Division	Clinton	SIZE A1	British Columbia Canada	By: D. Blann, P.Eng.	Date 01/15/06
NTS Mapsheet 092P.094 092P.093		SCALE 1:5000	Figure		3



Scale: 1:10,000 Metres

- **Cu > 100 ppm**
- **Cu > 75 ppm**
- **04RED-6 Silt Sample #**
810.55 718 15.3 43 Cu(ppm) Ag(ppb) Au(ppb) Pd(ppb)

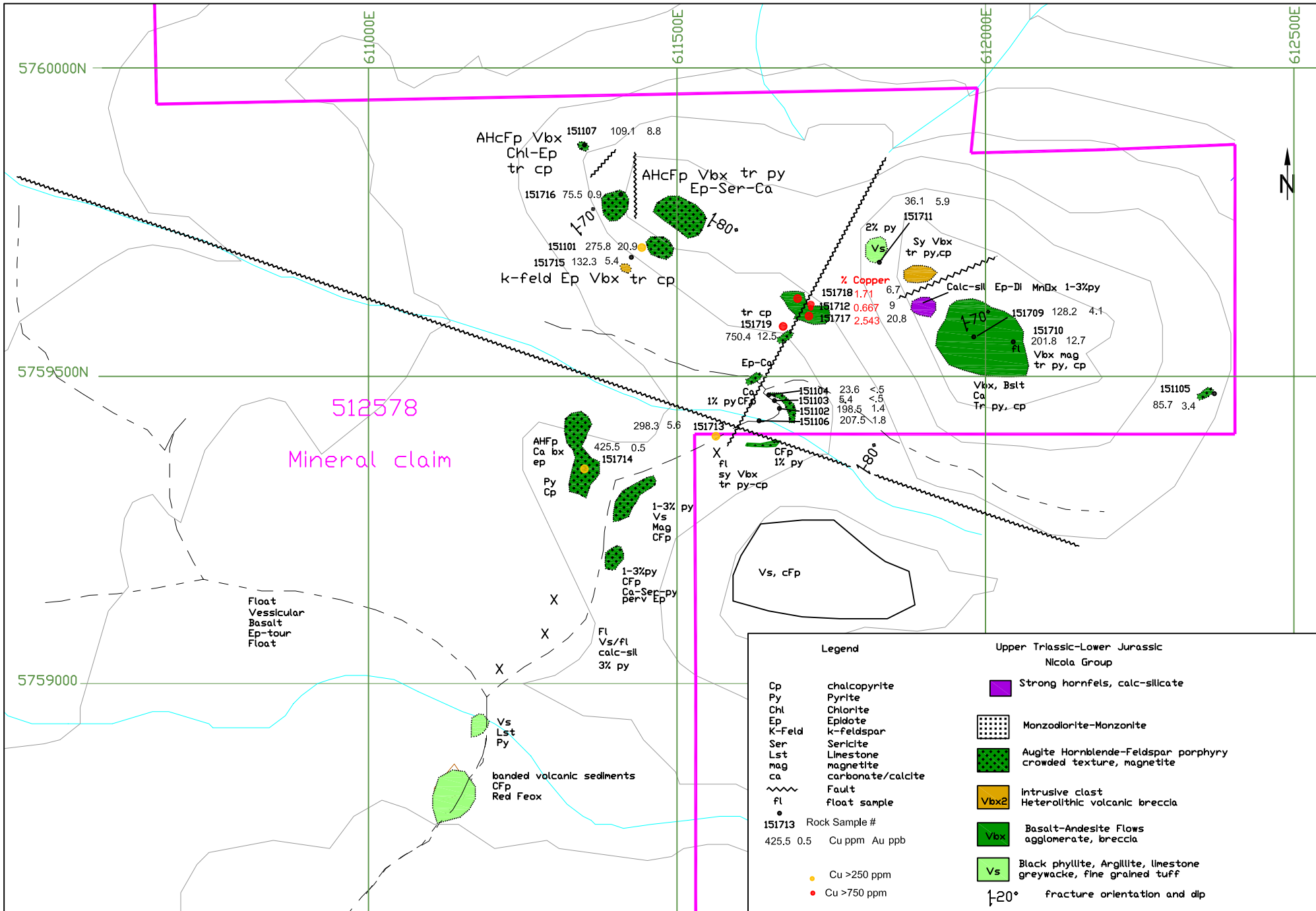
Silt Assays		Red Property	
		Silt Sample Locations	
Mining Division	Clinton	SIZE A1	British Columbia Canada
NTS Mapsheet	092P.094 092P.093	By: D. Blann, P.Eng.	Date 01/15/06
		SCALE 1:10,000	Figure 4



Scale: 1:10,000 Metres

- Cu > 100 ppm
- Cu > 75 ppm
- 05R-9 Soil Sample #
- 810.55 15.3 Cu(ppm) Au(ppb)

Red Property			
Soil Sample Locations			
Mining Division	Clinton	SIZE A1	British Columbia Canada
NTS Mapsheet	092P.094 092P.093	By: D. Blann, P.Eng.	Date 01/15/06
SCALE 1:10,000		Figure 5	



Scale: 1:10,000 Metres

Rock Sample Location and Assays

Mining Division Clinton
NTS Mapsheet 092P.094 092P.093

Red Property

Rock Sample Location

SIZE A1	British Columbia Canada	By: D. Blann, P.Eng.	Date 01/15/06
SCALE 1:10,000	Figure 6		