TECHNICAL REPORT

FIREWEED SILVER-LEAD ZINC DEPOSIT

Ger and Bajo Claims - Babine Lake Area, Smithers B.C.
Omineca Mining Division
NTS MAP: 093M-01W
LATITUDE: 55° 00' 43" - LONGITUDE: 126° 25' 56"
UTM NORTHING: 6098915 EASTING: 664200

for:

JANTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(Previously Argentor Resources Ltd.)
Suite 817 - 938 Howe Street
Vancouver BC. V6Z 1N9
Tel 604-684-9333 Fax 604-684-9331

by:

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.
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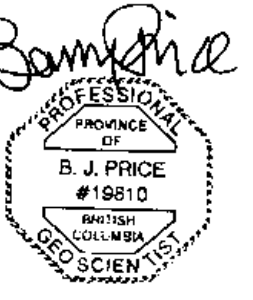
E-MAIL: bpricegeol@telus.net

Grid preparation: July 15 to August 15, 2005
IP Surveys: August 8th-28th 2005
Technical Report Sept 1-December 19, 2005
Work done on 512005, and 512006 claims

Report Amended March 15, 2006



ASSESSMENT REPORT
Physical work (Grid) and IP Survey
FIREWEED SILVER DEPOSIT
Ger and Bajo Claims - Babine Lake Area, Smithers B.C., Omineca Mining Division

SUMMARY

The writer has been retained by Argentor Resources Ltd. ("Argentor") to review the existing data for the Fireweed property, situated near Babine Lake in the Smithers area, and to prepare a Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 for the purposes of qualifying Argentor for a public company listing on the TSXV. The author visited the property in 2000 accompanied by Anthony (Tony) L'Orsa, P.Geo., who has worked on the property, is familiar with the prospect from a long association as a consultant to Mansfield Minerals Inc., owner of the property, and has explored a large number of properties in the same geological terrain. This report has been shortened and summarized from the larger and more complete Technical Report, which is available from the company on request.

The Fireweed deposit is a polymetallic deposit of massive sulphide, sulphide breccia and disseminated sulphide replacement type mineralization in Upper Cretaceous Skeena Group sedimentary rocks on the southern margin of the Bowser Basin. The main mineralized trend, which may consist of a number of faulted zones, covers more than 3 kilometers of strike length, 150-300 feet of stratigraphy and 500+feet of dip extent. The Fireweed hosts the mineralization in a setting thought to be similar but not identical to the (shut down) Equity Silver polymetallic (Ag, Cu, Au) Sam Goosley open pit mine, south of Houston, B.C. Mineralization at Fireweed is believed to be both structurally and stratigraphically controlled. More than$1.7 million has been spent on exploration to date including geological mapping, geophysical surveys and over 18,000 meters (60,000) feet of diamond drilling.

The Fireweed claim group is located on the southwest side of Babine Lake, in north central British Columbia, near the summer resort of Smithers Landing, 50 kilometers northeast of the town of Smithers, The centre of the claims is at 55°01' North latitude and 126°25' W. Longitude. Elevations on the property range from 710 meters (2,335 feet) at the level of Babine Lake up to 1,160 meters (3,800 feet) along the south edge of the claims. Topography is gently sloping to flat. Large areas of the claims have been logged and replanted.

Access to the property from Smithers is excellent. The government maintained secondary access road between Smithers and Babine Lake, passes within a kilometre to the west of the claims. This road is gravel but in good repair, and is used by logging companies. From kilometre 58 on this road, a network of rough but passable logging roads cross the property, giving access to all but the easternmost areas. Smithers is an important supply and service centre, supporting an area population of about 25,000. Major industries in the area are logging, mining ranching and farming. Tourism and regional government are also important. Smithers is situated on major highway (Yellowhead Highway 16) and rail lines (CNR northern mainline) and is served by a good airport, with twice daily flights to and from Vancouver.

The original Fireweed property in 1996 comprised one claim of 16 units, covering 400 hectares (4 square kilometers). Following a change in staking method and regulations early in 2005, the claim was expanded and now comprises 12 claims or approximately 4230 hectares in area. The claims are owned outright by Mansfield Minerals Inc., with a capped 2% NSR held by J. Leask and partners. Under an agreement with Mansfield, Argentor can earn 50% working interest in the Fireweed property by completing a series of cash

payments, share allocations and work commitments over 5 years totalling $500,000 cash, 200,000 shares and $1.50 million in exploration expenditures. The above terms are covered by a formal option and joint-venture agreement.

There is no evidence of early historical exploration work on the Fireweed claims (prior to 1987) , although coal had been reported from the area. Mineralized float was found in the area in 1987 by John Leask and partners, prospecting geologists, who staked the original claims in July 1987. In August 1987. an option agreement was reached between the owners and Canadian-United Minerals. Inc. whereby Canadian-United could earn 100% interest in the claims. In September 1987, the company commenced work programs that included geological mapping and evaluation, soil geochemistry, magnetometer, very low frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM), and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys, back hoe trenching and drilling. In 1988 and 89 under a joint venture agreement with Canadian United Minerals, Gunnar Gold Inc. funded considerable work, including drilling. By the end of 1989 about $1.7 million had been expended, mainly in drilling. In 1991, Minnova Inc, (now Inmet Mining Ltd.), optioned the property and completed an additional drilling program, substantially outside of the known deposits before returning the property to the vendors.

Mineralization is present in several zones which are known as the Jan, Mn, Zinc, West, Far West, East, Far East, 1600, 3200, and South zones. Of these the West Zone and 1600 zone are best known through the drill programs conducted by Mansfield and Inmet Mining.

Work Program

In July and August 2005, Argentor staked additional claims to protect the original claims held by Mansfield. Argentor then completed approximately 29.5 kilometers of grid and SJ Geophysics Ltd. (under the supervision of Syd Visser. P.Geo) completed a 3-D Induced Polarization survey across part of the property (29.5 line kilometers of grid). The survey concentrated on the area between the east and west zones. The IP survey will assist in the spotting of new drillholes planned by Argentor for 2006. Total cost of the Argentor program in 2005, including the cost of this report, has been approximately $120,000 including administration. Work was done principally on the 512005 and 512006 mineral titles (Previously the GER claims). Work was done under permit SMI-2005-0200036.0630

Summary

The Fireweed property lies within a strongly mineralized belt of rocks. To the east, the Babine porphyry belt has had a number of productive mines and mineral resources remain at a number of porphyry deposits. In the Babine Range, to the west of Fireweed, numerous high grade silver and copper deposits and a small , but interesting porphyry copper deposit are present.

Considerable geochemical, geological and geophysical data has been generated for this project over the years. The known historical resource is present in the West Zone. A number of the other targets have been downgraded, for example the Far West and the Far East zone, by drilling to date. Other zones such as the West zone, Mn zone, 1600 zone Jan zone and East zones are incompletely defined. Extent of the "keel zone or feeder zone" of massive sulphides at the West Zone appears to be limited to an area roughly 50 meters in diameter, but this possible "vent" or "feeder"zone needs to be defined by further drilling, and other similar zones could be found. A number of zones including this massive sulphide keel have appreciable values in gold, and others are zinc-rich. The Fireweed property is easily explored, in an area where historically, mining has been an important industry. Logistics for the area are good and climate is suitable for year-

round drilling.

The writer concludes from a brief review of geological reports, drill logs and assays, geophysical maps and geological drill-sections, that the property is of merit. A number of scantily-tested geological targets require additional exploration by drilling, and some new untested geophysical (IP) targets from the 2005 program exist which should be explored in the future. Recommendations for future work include:

1. Additional drilling is warranted to in fill specific areas, not only at depth in the West zone, but also a row of shallow holes just below the O/B contact, where critical data are lacking. A series of representative proposed drill holes are shown in Figure 12. Final placement of drillholes will be dependant on field conditions, finances, and the judgement of the supervising geologist.

2. Additional surface studies, prospecting etc on the circular magnetic anomaly northeast of the Jan zone.

3. Follow up drilling of the East, West and 1600 zone. Review of all data from other zones.

As deduced from a quick review of the drill data, numerous zones of differing mineralogy and grades are present. Some of the zones are relatively gold-rich. Others have little gold but have zones enriched in zinc and/or lead. Others are primarily silver zones. A number of additional drill holes would also allow better definition of the known resource. The complexity of mineralization may necessitate separation of the zones for the purpose of metallurgical recovery, and some preliminary metallurgical work would seem to be justified.

Much of the considerable data base should be reviewed and re-plotted to put all the drill holes on a detailed topographic base, and as well, on the geochemical and geophysical compilation maps. All of the drill data should be compiled on a spread-sheet or database program. New drill-sections should be prepared; ideally, some of the core should be re-logged before new geological sections are drawn. This would better spatially define some of the mineralized zones. A new tonnage and grade study by an independent geological or engineering group should follow any future drill program. Computerization of the extensive database would be worthwhile. Additional mineralogical and metallurgical studies are also warranted.

A suggested staged exploration budget has been prepared in accord with the recommendations and with the financial capabilities of the company. (The previously recommended Phase I program of IP surveys and grid preparation has been completed.) A phase II program of drilling costing (with 10% contingency) $220,000 would be followed, if results of Phase II are deemed successful, by additional diamond drilling in Phase III (estimated $500,000) with the goal of defining an economic resource.

respectfully submitted
B.J. Price Geological Consultants Inc.

per: .....
Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo
Qualified Person
Original recommendations made December 19, 2005

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Some figures originally in the Technical Report have been removed for brevity

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Ger and Bajo Claims,
Babine Lake Area, Smithers B.C., Omineca Mining Division

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The writer has been asked by The Directors of Argentor Resources Ltd. ("Argentor") to review the existing data for the Fireweed silver-lead-zinc volcanogenic massive sulphide property, situated near Babine Lake in the Smithers area, and to make recommendations on its suitability as a property of merit and for further exploration, and prepare a Technical report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 for the purposes of listing the company on the TSXV stock exchange. The writer visited the property in Year 2000, accompanied by Consulting Geologist Anthony L'Orsa, P.Geo,. The author is familiar with the prospect from a long association with Mansfield Minerals Inc., owner of the property, and has explored a large number of properties in the same geological terrain in the Smithers area. Previous reports were done in 1999 and 2000 by the author for Cedar Capital Corp. This Assessment report is summarized from the more complete Technical Report, which is available from the company on request, or is available on SEDAR.

DISCLAIMER

In this report the writer has relied on geological data provided by past reports written by geological personnel with Mansfield Minerals Inc and Canadian United Minerals Inc. and by Consulting Geologist Anthony ("Tony") L'Orsa. For the Drill Plan 1988 and the longitudinal section (1988-1989) the writer has relied on drawings prepared under the direction of Robert Holland, B.Sc., P.Geo. and has not inedpendently verified these drawings. Additional general geological data was derived from Provincial Geological Branch publications and Minfile. For title data the author relied on information from the Ministry of Land Air and Water Mineral Titles Division (Mineral Titles Online). The report benefited from a review by A. L'Orsa, P.Geo, who contributed considerable data from the 1999-2000 exploration program, who supervised grid preparation and an IP survey on the property in July and August 2005, and who has had extensive geological experience, particularly in the Smithers area.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION
(Figures 1, 2, and 3)

The property includes 12 Mineral claims totalling 4729.6 Hectares (47.29 square kilometers) as shown on the table on the following page and illustrated in the accompanying claim sketch (Figure 3) . The Fireweed property is owned outright by Mansfield Minerals Inc., with a capped 2% NSR held by J. Leask and partners. The following claims are in good standing: (see Table on Following Page).

TABLE OF CLAIMS
FIREWEED PROPERTY, BABINE LAKE BC.

Argentor Option, Mansfield Minerals Inc.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area
505019	Bajo 1	116034 100%	093M	2007/JAN/27*	GOOD	463.552
505023	Bajo 2	116034 100%	093M	2007/JAN/27*	GOOD	463.548
505024	Bajo 3	116034 100%	093M	2007/JAN/27*	GOOD	463.541
505025	Bajo 4	116034 100%	093M	2007/JAN/27*	GOOD	444.992
505027	Bajo 5	116034 100%	093M	2007/JAN/27*	GOOD	463.696
505029	Bajo 6	116034 100%	093L	2007/JAN/27*	GOOD	445.299
505032	Bajo 7	116034 100%	093L	2007/JAN/27*	GOOD	463.785
505035	Bajo 8	116034 100%	093L	2007/JAN/27*	GOOD	111.338
505039	Bajo 9	116034 100%	093L	2007/JAN/27*	GOOD	18.554
512005	na**	116034 100%	093L	2009/AUG/10	GOOD	556.536
512006	na**	116034 100%	093M	2006/AUG/31	GOOD	593.572
512007	na**	116034 100%	093L	2006/SEP/01	GOOD	241.182
					12	4729.595

Owner 116034 is Mansfield Minerals Inc.

*Work has recently been applied to advance these claims. The claims were previously known as Ger 1-14 claims.

** Previously Ger 1-3 claims

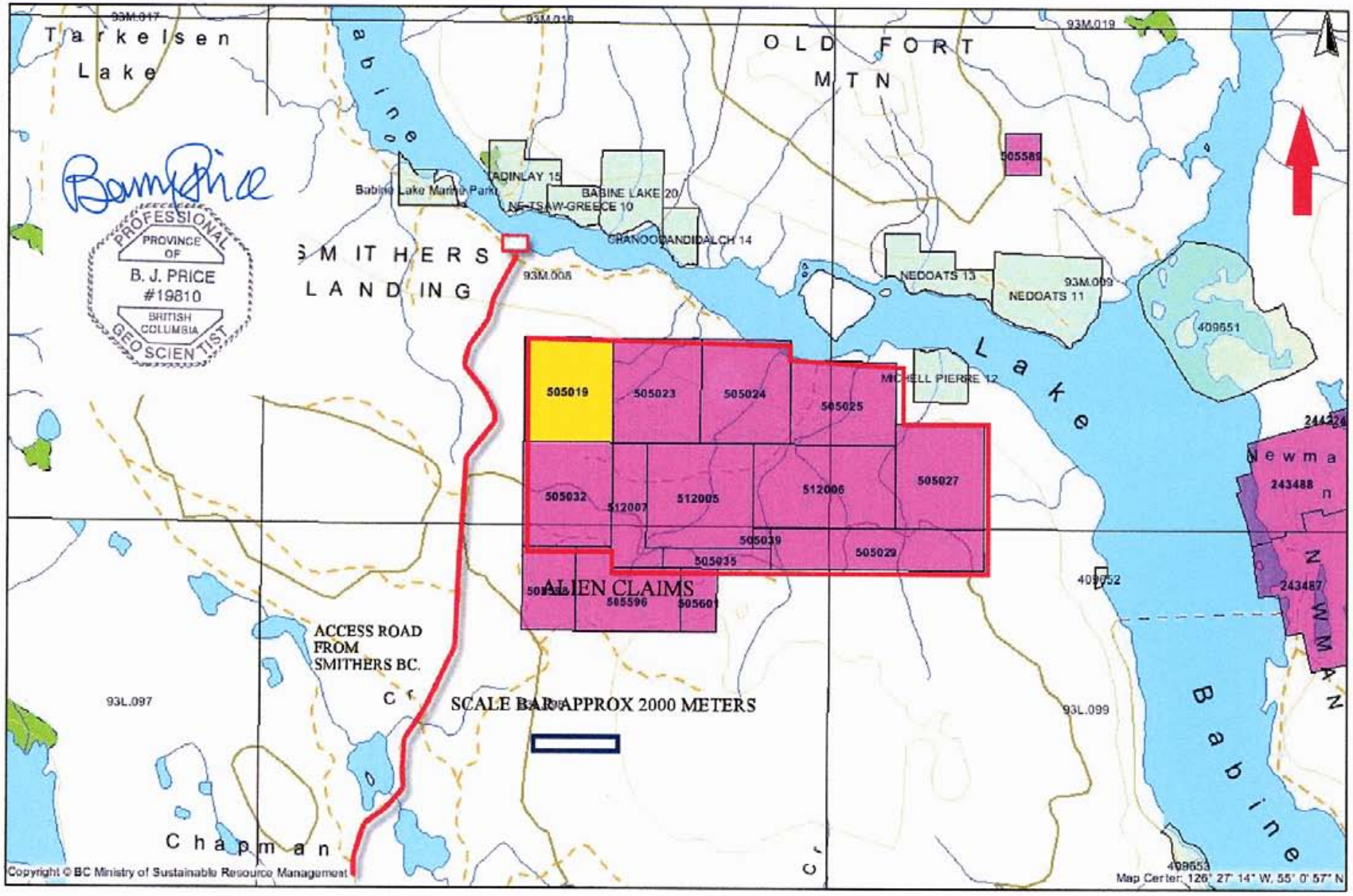
New claims originally held by L'Orsa were staked by him on behalf of the Mansfield-Argentor groups and have been transferred to Mansfield in accordance with provisions of the option agreement.

The above data has been checked with the online Mineral Titles Online database. The records indicate that Mansfield Minerals Inc. was the registered owner of the original claims and will remain the registered owner until the option is completed.

The claims have not been surveyed, but claim or cell corners are referenced to Longitude and Latitude, and so can be precisely located in the field using GPS instruments. The claims are no longer marked by posts, and so are not easily referenced in the field to topography or land marks. The writer has not verified that the company or the claim owner has sufficient surface rights but appears, at present, to have sufficient area for their exploration purposes. Mineral claims in British Columbia do not carry any surface rights except those defined in the Act, which allows the company to explore. At this time, as an exploration property, on land controlled by the Crown (ie the Province of BC), surface rights are not a major issue. The writer is not aware of any private land owners with any surface or grazing rights in the area, although timber harvesting companies may hold certain rights. Native land claims have not been resolved for the area, as is common in most of the province, but at the exploration stage, the government is responsible for providing adequate consultation with local native bands.

FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 2. CLAIM SKETCH OF LOCATION OF FIREWEED PROPERTY AND CLAIMS



Option Agreement:

In December 2004, the Company entered into a binding letter agreement with 0709744 B.C. Ltd.; now Argentor Resources Ltd., whereby Argentor can earn a 50% interest in the Company's Fireweed Ag-Zn-Pb-Au property in consideration of CAD$2,500,000 in exploration expenditures, CAD$400,000 in cash payments and 1,000,000 shares of Argentor over a maximum five year period. An initial CAD$100,000 in exploration expenditures is a firm commitment which has now been completed by Argentor. There is an underlying NSR to the original prospectors of 2%.

Location

The Fireweed claim group is located on the southwest side of Babine Lake, in north central British Columbia, near the summer resort of Smithers Landing, 55 kilometers northeast of the town of Smithers, The centre of the claims is at 55°01' North latitude and 126°25' W. Longitude. (GPS coordinates). Location is seen in Figures 1 -3.

Environmental and Social Factors

There are no known environmental issues with respect to the claims. BC is presently under claim by Native Bands, and there are a number of Indian Reservations clustered along Babine Lake. One such reserve is within 1000 meters of the east boundary of the claims. Argentor and its contractors must abide by existing environmental guidelines and id larger development programs are initiated on the property should notify the relevant band office in Burns Lake BC.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the property from Smithers is excellent. The government maintained secondary access road between Smithers and Babine Lake, passes within a kilometre to the west of the claims. This road is gravel but in good repair, and is used by logging companies. From kilometre 58 on this road, a network of rough but passable logging roads cross the property, giving access to all but the easternmost areas. In addition, the northern and eastern regions can be reached by boat from Smithers Landing. Scheduled airline flights service Smithers from Vancouver.

Climate

Climate is typical of northern British Columbia with long cold winters and summers which may be hot. The property could be explored year round.

Local Resources

Smithers is an important supply and service centre, supporting an area population of about 25,000. Major industries in the area are logging, mining ranching and farming. Tourism and regional government are also important. At least two large diamond- drilling companies are based in Smithers, as are helicopter companies and mining service personnel. Hotels, motels and restaurants are numerous and the area is serviced by a hospital.

Infrastructure

Smithers is situated on major highway (Yellowhead Highway 16) and rail lines (CNR northern mainline) and is served by a good airport, with twice daily flights to and from Vancouver. A natural gas pipeline and a 138 Kv power transmission line serve the Bulkley Valley . A 19.9 kilovolt powerline also crosses the eastern and northern parts of the Fireweed property.

Physiography

Elevations on the property range from 710 meters (2,335 feet) at the level of Babine Lake up to 1,160 meters (3,800 feet) along the south edge of the claims. Topography is gently sloping to flat. Large areas of the claims have been logged and replanted. The remaining area is generally well timbered with balsam fir and lesser spruce and pine, along with alder, willows and devil's club, commonly in wetter areas and along creeks.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The Smithers region has seen active mineral exploration since the turn of the century. Initial focus by prospectors was on the numerous small gold, silver and base metal vein systems common to the area. An example is the Cronin mine developed by James Cronin as a small producer in the Babine mountains, 15 kilometers west of the Fireweed property.
Claims were staked in the Fireweed area in 1953 by Jimmy Donald of Pendleton Bay and in 1954 by Stanley Wells of Burns Lake and Paddy Leon of Topley B.C., (L'Orsa, 1987)

During the 1960's and 1970's the area saw a boom of exploration associated with the search for porphyry type copper-molybdenum mineralization. Several major large tonnage porphyry discoveries were made including the Granisle Mine, (10 km to the southeast), Bell Copper Mine (5 km east). and the undeveloped Morrison deposit, (17 km to the northeast). An Eocene igneous complex immediately south of the Fireweed property was explored for copper by Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. in 1967.

More recent activity in the 1970's explored the potential once again for precious metals. Several old camps in the area, including Dome Mountain, the Ascot-Zn-Pb-Ba property, the Cronin silver-lead mine, the New Nadina epithermal Silver-lead-zinc vein occurrence near Houston, and many other old prospects were re-explored. A new mine (now mined-out) , the Equity Silver mine at Goosly Lake, with similarities to the Fireweed mineralization, was discovered and developed into a significant silver producer.

There is no evidence of previous work on the Fireweed claims, although coal had been reported from the area. Mineralized float was found in the area in 1987 by John and Gordon Leask and partners, prospecting geologists. The Fireweed property was initially staked in July 1987 In August 1987. an option agreement was reached between the owners, John and Gordon Leask, Terry Eldridge, and associates, and Canadian-United Minerals. Inc. whereby Canadian-United could earn 100% interest in the claims. In September 1987, Canadian United commenced work programs that included geological mapping and evaluation, soil geochemistry, magnetometer, very low frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM), and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys, back hoe trenching and drilling. The initial report describing geology was by geologist A. L'Orsa in October 1987.

In October 1988, the Brown-Ford Syndicate, a Vancouver-based mining group, agreed to provide up to $5 million for exploration and development work on the Fireweed property. The option was assigned to Gunnar Gold Inc. Under a joint venture agreement with Canadian United Minerals, Gunnar could have earned a 50% stake in Fireweed by spending $5 million. Although considerable work, including drilling was funded

by Gunnar, the $5 million figure was not expended and the joint-venture was not completed.Eventually, Canadian-United Minerals Inc. (Now Mansfield Minerals Inc.) fulfilled the terms of the option agreement in April, 1989 and became owner of the property, subject to a capped NSR royalty.

In 1991, Minnova Inc, (now Inmet Mining Ltd.), optioned the property and completed an additional drilling program, before returning the property to the vendors, who have maintained the property until the current date. Many of these holes were exploratory, away from known zones or previous intercepts.

In 1999, Cedar Capital Corp., who had acquired an option on the Fireweed property for a listing on the VSE, completed a drilling program of 1250.91 meters (4,104 ft) of diamond drilling in 6 holes, numbered FW99-1 through 6. This program in the 1600 zone was completed by Britton Brothers Diamond Drilling of Smithers, B.C.). The drillers moved on to the property on 14 October and drilling started on the 15th. Drilling was completed on the 27th of October, and a small amount of reclamation work was done with a back-hoe. The drill program was supervised by geologist A. L'Orsa, M.Sc., P.Geo. of Smithers under contract The core was logged and split by A. L'Orsa, M.Sc., P.Geo. Drillhole locations for the 6 holes are given in an Appendix, and a sketch of drill locations in the 1600 zones given below.

The work done to 1990 resulted in the outlining of 9 separate target areas. These will be described in subsequent paragraphs. Up to 1990, Canadian United Minerals Inc., (now Mansfield Minerals Inc.) and their JV partners have expended in excess of $1,700.000 on the property, mainly in grid preparation, geophysics, geochemistry and drilling. In 1991, Minnova Inc., (now Inmet Mining) spent $250,000 on additional drilling. Thus the total expenditures since discovery have been approximately $2 million. On the following page, the writer has roughly estimated the present cost of completing all exploration done on the property in the past. The amount is well in excess of $2 million and likely in the order of $2.5 million. .

EXPLORATION HISTORY AND DETAILS

Exploration History is discussed in detail in the Technical Report (Barry Price, December 2005) and will be omitted from this report to make it more concise.

RESOURCE ESTIMATE

In 1989, a historical "Mineral Inventory" calculation was made by Robert Holland, B.Sc., of Canadian United Minerals Inc. (now Mansfield Minerals Inc.) for the West Zone at Fireweed. This was prepared as an in-house determination to assist the company in planning further exploration, and was done using drill-sections and a longitudinal section along the plane of the mineralized zone, which appears to be folded simply about a northwest trending hinge zone. Calculations of volumes and tonnage were made by the polygonal method according to standard geological principles. The estimate resulted in what was termed (according to 1989 industry standards) a "drill-indicated" resource* of :

640,000 tons	grading 9.97 oz/ton Ag., 2.22%t Zn, and 1.34% Pb., or
580,544 tonnes	grading 342 grams/tonne silver, 2.22% zinc. and 1.34% lead.

The material called in 1989 a "Mineral Inventory" or "Drill Indicated Resource" should now be termed simply an "Historical Mineral Resource" This is an historical resource estimate completed prior to the implementation of NI -43-101 and as such is not compliant. In terms of CIM categories it would be comparable to an inferred resource

FIGURE 3. DRILL PLAN SHOWING MINERALIZED ZONES

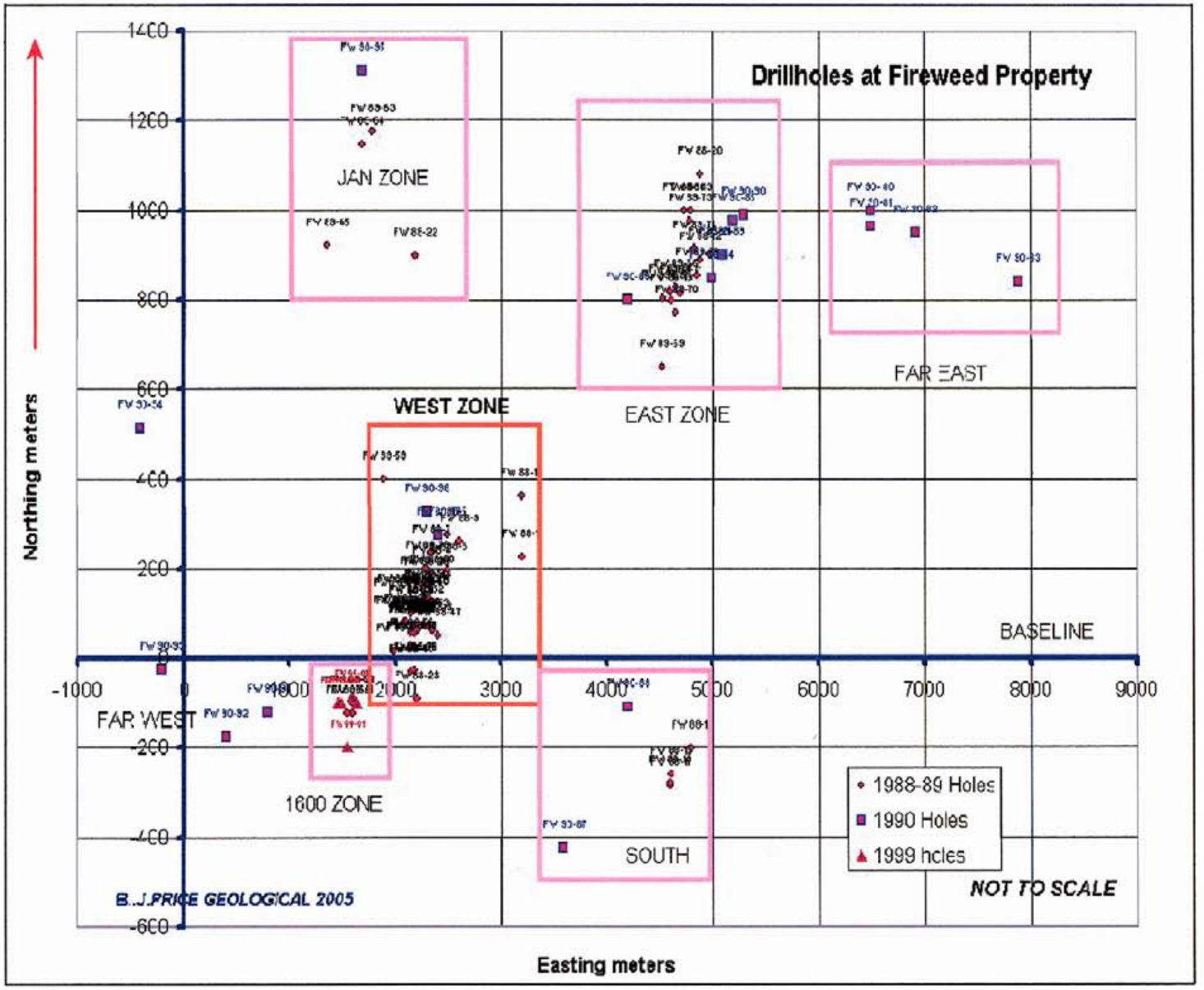


FIGURE 4. DRILL PLAN OF 1988 DRILLING ON WEST ZONE

(Modified from Canadian United, 1988)

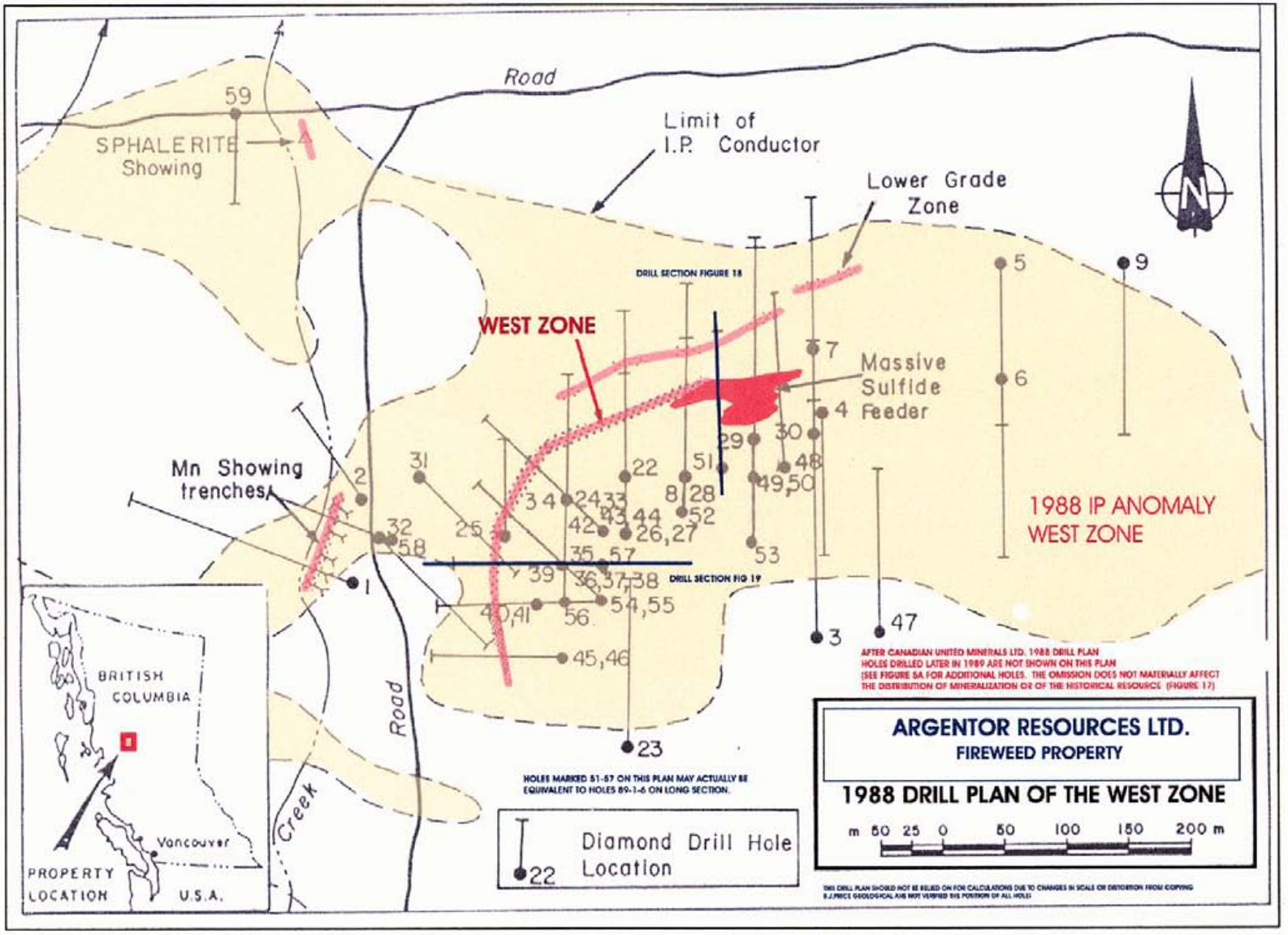


FIGURE 5 ALL DRILL HOLES 1988–1999 IN WEST ZONE

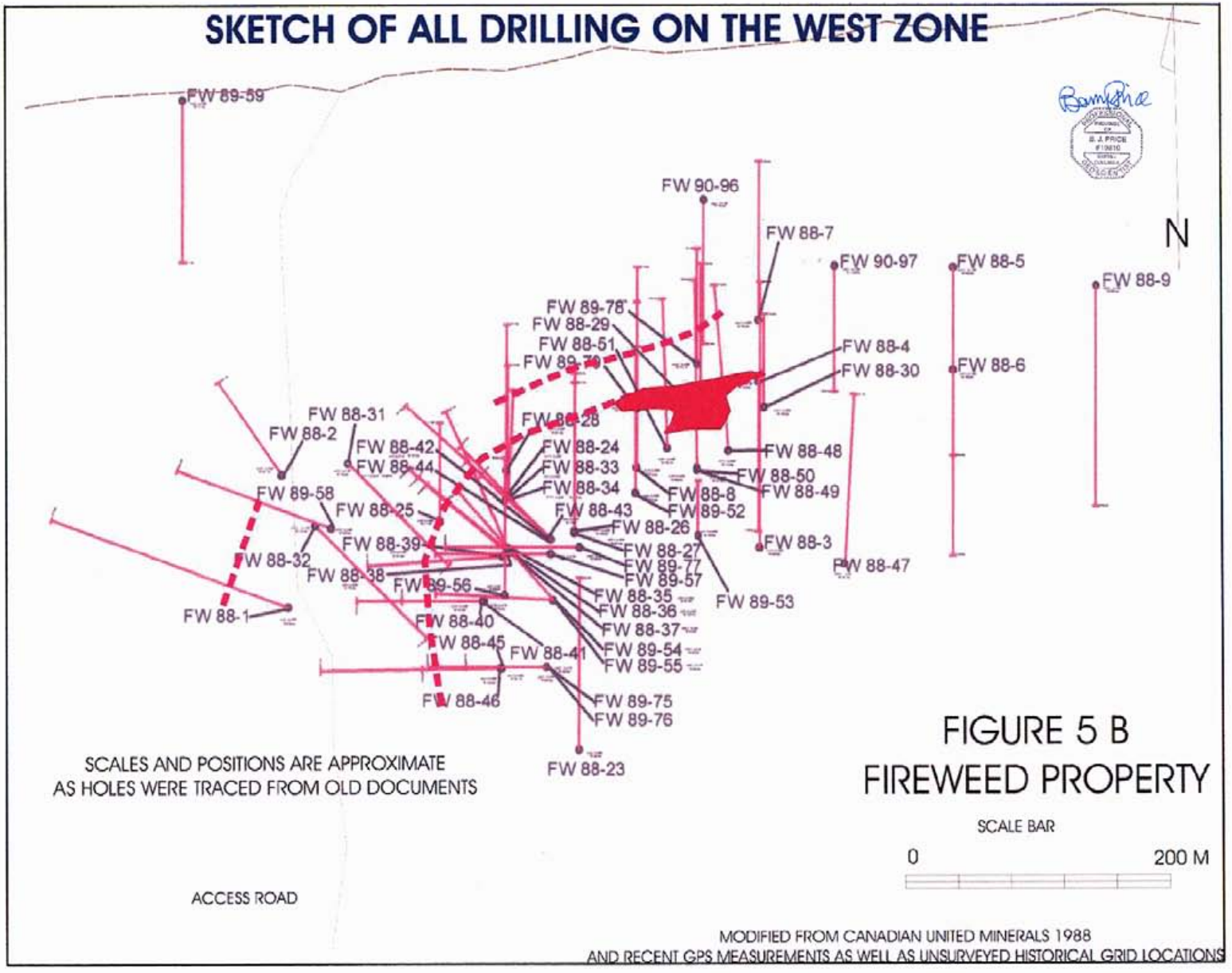
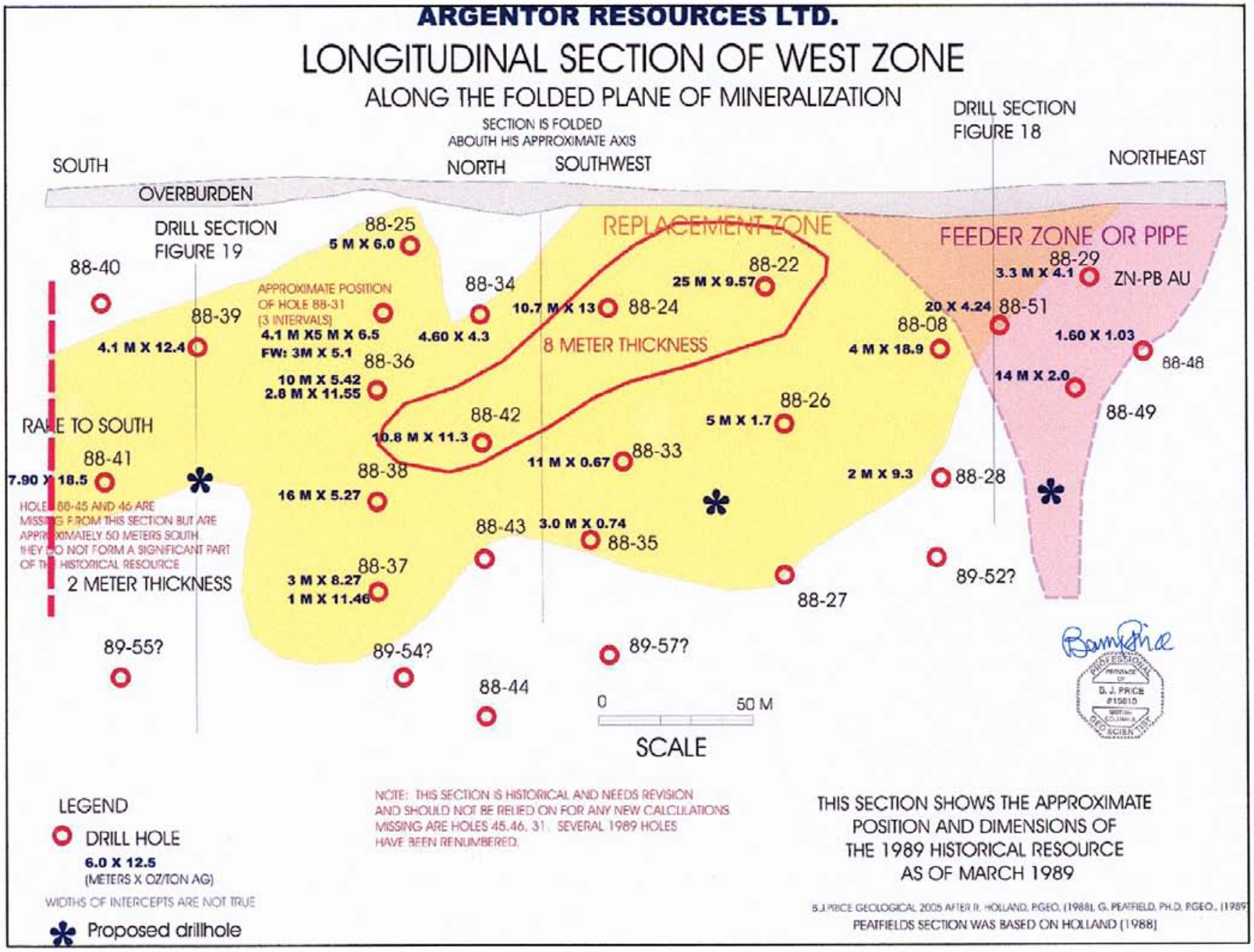


FIGURE 6. LONGITUDINAL SECTION SHOWING RESOURCE



HISTORICAL RESOURCE CALCULATIONS

(Check Calculation by B.J. Price Geological 2005 based on previous work by Canadian United Minerals Ltd.)

Polygon	Area	Thickness	Tonnes	Drillhole	From	To.	Interval	Ag	Pb	Zn
No	m sq.	(true) m	(metric)	No	m	m	m	opt	%	%
3	2119.2	3.15	20,026	FW 88-8	94	98	4	18.89	1.01	2.11
5	3089	9.95	92,207	FW 88-22	56	68.5	12.5	17.2	1.79	3.07
8	2905	8.25	71,899	FW 88-24	67.7	78.4	10.7	12.95	0.97	1.93
13	2400.8	2.85	20,527	FW 88-25	26.6	45.4	5	6.04	0.52	0.77
6	2438.3	5.75	42,061	FW 88-26	124	129	5	1.69	4.02	3.85
4	1751.3	1.3	6,830	FW 88-28	119.3	121.3	2	9.26	0.46	1.75
18	1106.3	5	16,595	FW 88-31	139.20	150.20	11.00	6	na	na
9	1950.8	5.5	32,188	FW 88-33	107	118.00	11.00	0.67	1.23	3.75
11	1697.5	1.8	9,167	FW 88-34	68.80	73.40	4.60	4.26	0.4	0.84
10	1472.5	2.3	10,160	FW 88-35	143.00	146.00	3.00	0.74	1.03	1.33
14	1940	5.79	33,698	FW 88-36	106.00	116.00	10.00	5.42	0.56	1.08
16	1760.8	6.36	33,596	FW 88-37	145.00	148.00	3.00	8.27	1.8	2.25
15	1370	7.71	31,688	FW 88-38	124	140.00	16.00	5.27	1.09	1.75
17	2750.8	2.37	19,558	FW 88-39	86.3	90.40	4.1	12.4	0.81	0.28
20	2605	5.08	39,700	FW 88-41	110.8	118.70	7.90	18.5	2.26	3.02
12	1546.7	8.85	41,065	FW 88-42	126.4	137.20	10.80	11.3	1.35	2.14
TOTAL	**16**		**520,964**	**metric tons**		**avg.**		**8.68**	**1.29**	**1.99**
			572,488	**Imperial Tons**						

Data from J.McDonald, (1990) Checked by B.J. Price Geological 2005

Interpreted by B.J.Price Geological, 1979 and 1999 Data from Drillhole 27 is missing, accounting for a reduction in tonnage from the previous calculation. This does not necessarily indicate that the previous calculation is unreliable.

The zone would benefit from minor additional in-fill and step-out drilling to attempt to expand the known resource. The above calculations do not include the relatively massive sulphide base-metal "vent" mineralization in the East zone which has only been effectively tested in one drill hole - Hole FW-88-29. Nor does the resource include one or more parallel zones such as the Mn and Zinc zone seen in several drill holes. Similarly, one or two intercepts from 1989 may be omitted inadvertently from the resource calculation, which may have been done prior to the completion of drilling.

Additional exploration is warranted by selected in-fill drilling, finding strike extensions or parallel zones, and by testing the zone at depth. Holland in 1989 noted that "This zone remains open at depth, but appears to be cut off by post-mineral faulting to the south. The extensions of this horizon have not yet been located ".

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figures 6-8)

The Fireweed property lies within a structurally complex area at the south margin of the Skeena sedimentary basin in an area known as the Skeena Arch, characterized by a number of porphyritic igneous intrusions cutting rocks as old a Triassic. The Babine Lake porphyry copper belt is host to a number of large porphyry copper deposits, two of which have been productive and have large tonnages of low grade copper mineralization remaining, but which resources are not likely to be re-developed. Considerable geological work has been done in the Babine Lake - Fulton Lake area by the provincial Geological Survey Branch in the past 10 years.

To the south of the property area, Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group volcanic rocks, predominantly augite-feldspar volcanic flows, outcrop along the west shore of Babine Lake south of the west arm. Maroon to green tuffs, sandstones, siltstones and shales of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group are exposed north, east and west of Babine Lake. Middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous marine to non-marine clastic sediments, the Bowser Lake and Skeena groups (Kitsuns Creek Formation), are found adjacent to the Hazelton Group on the north shore and east and west of Babine Lake. Eocene Babine Intrusive plugs outcrop northwest and southeast of the property. (Geological Survey of Canada Open File 2322). Regional geology is shown in the accompanying figures.

The Babine Lake area is a structurally complex graben aligned along major northwest trending regional faults as shown in Figure 5. Major northeast-trending cross faults also have primarily vertical displacement.

FIGURE 7 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AN MINERAL DEPOSITS

IN THE SKEENA GROUP SEDIMENTS

(MacIntyre et al 2003)

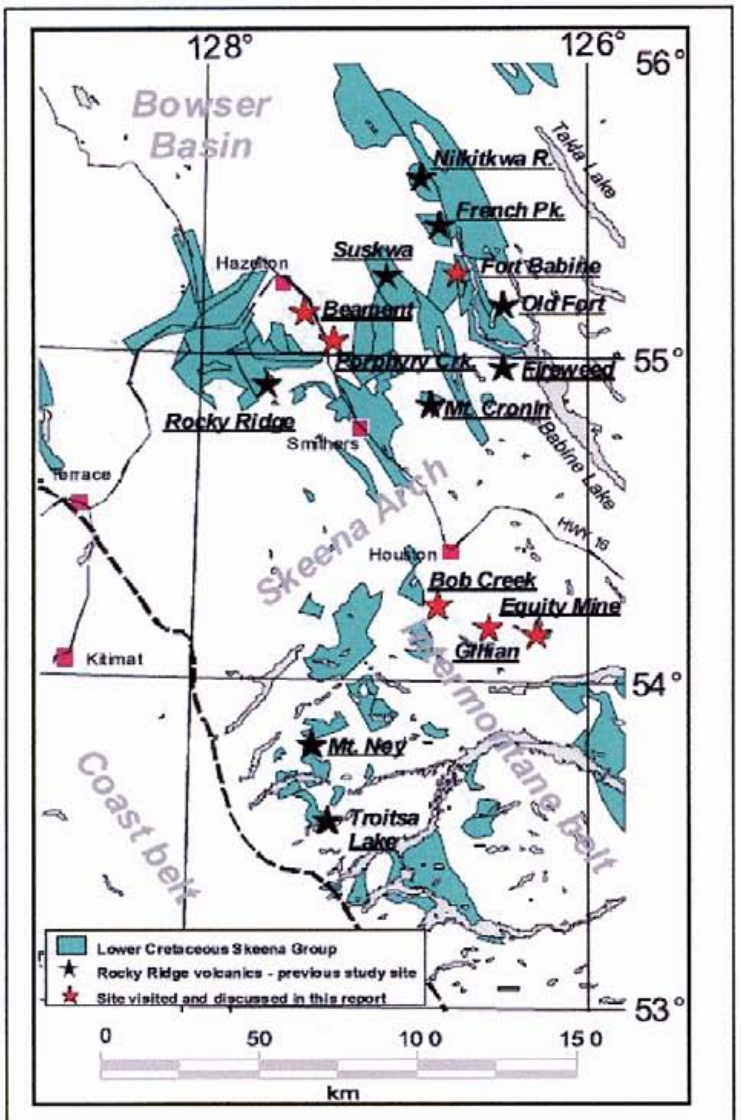


Figure 1. Map showing the areal extent of the Skeena Group (solid pattern) in west central British Columbia relative to major tectonic elements. Stars mark sites where Rocky Ridge volcanic rocks of the Skeena Group were sampled as part of this study.

FIGURE 8. GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHY OF THE SKEENA GROUP

(MacIntyre et al 2003)

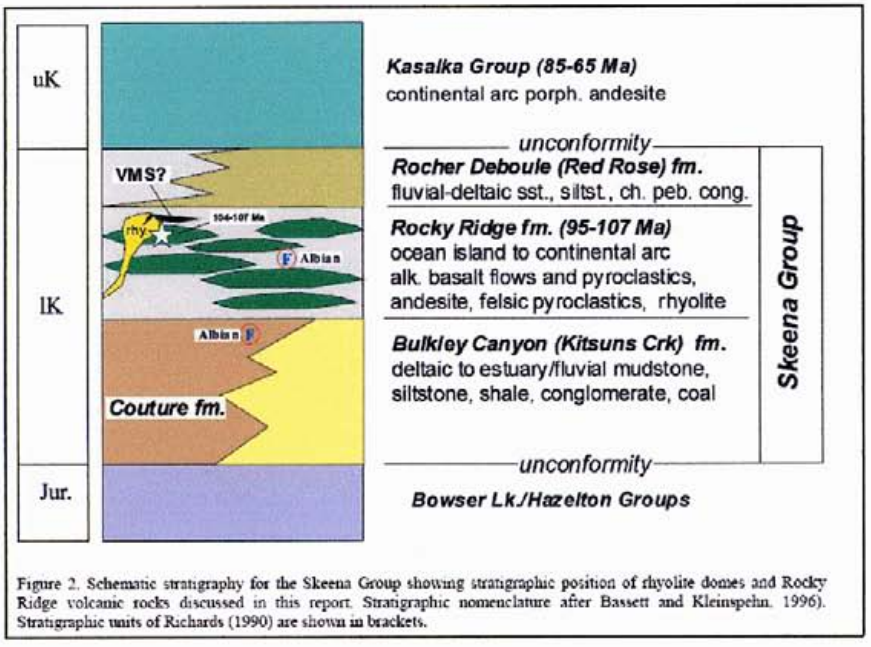
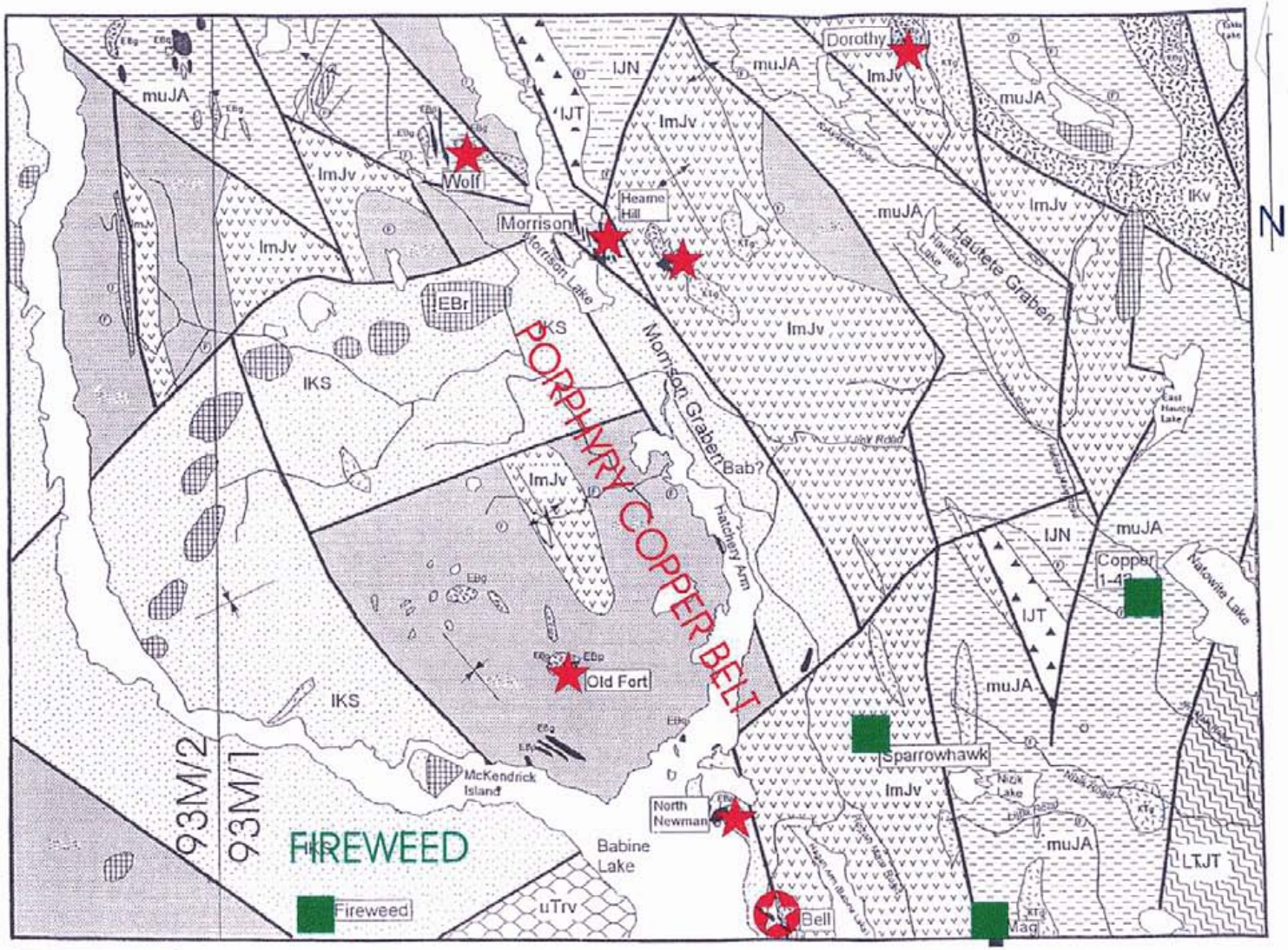


Figure 2. Schematic stratigraphy for the Skeena Group showing stratigraphic position of rhyolite domes and Rocky Ridge volcanic rocks discussed in this report. Stratigraphic nomenclature after Bassett and Kleinspehn, 1996). Stratigraphic units of Richards (1990) are shown in brackets.

FIGURE 9. REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF BABINE LAKE AREA

MacIntyre et al 1997 (Paper 1997-1) See Next Page for Legend



REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF FIREWEED AREA

FIGURE 10 . STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION

MacIntyre et al 1997 (Paper 1997-1)

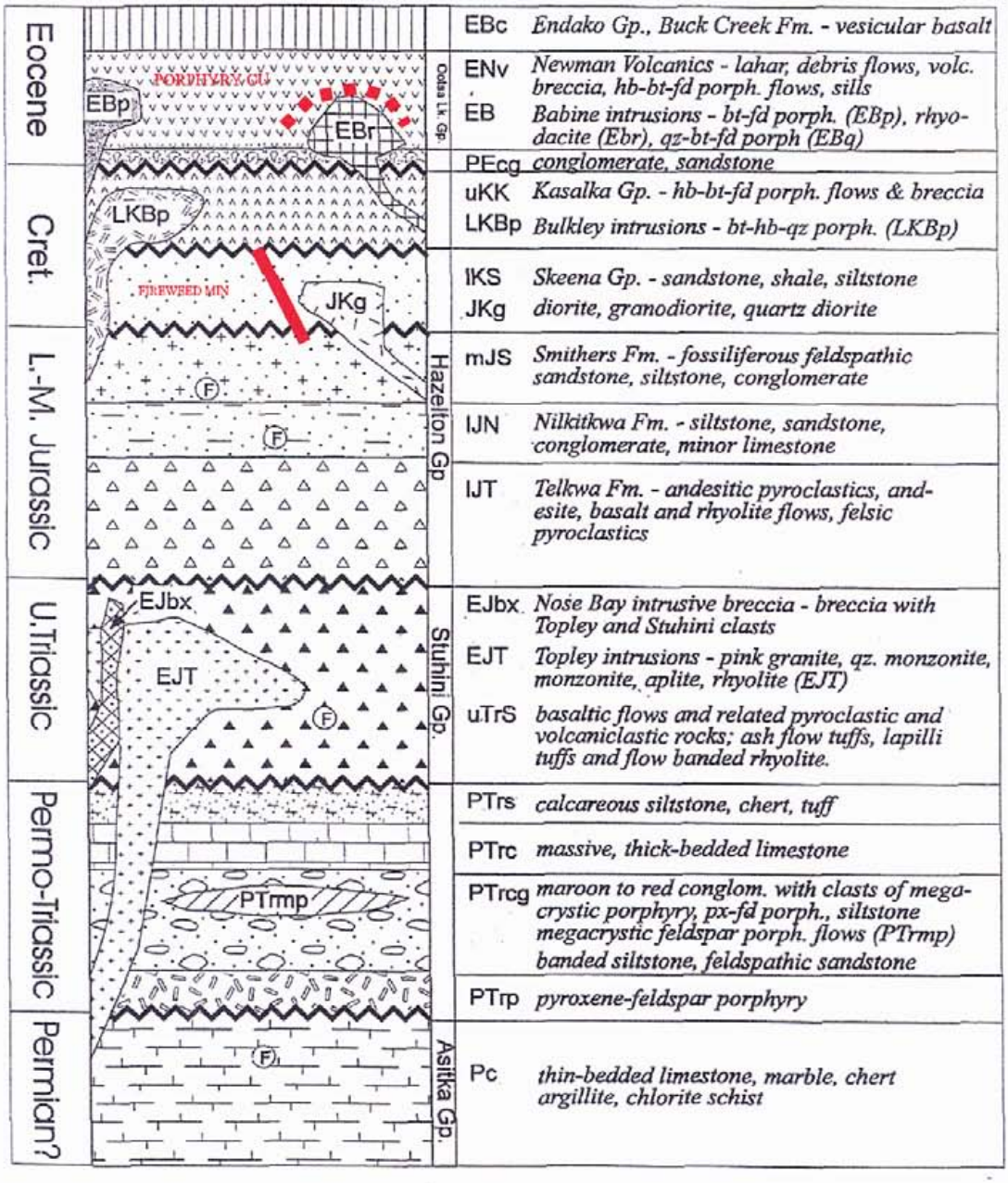


Figure 3. Stratigraphic column for the Fulton Lake map area. Fossil control shown by F inside a circle.

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION - BABINE LAKE AREA

After MacIntyre et. Al., (1997)

DEPOSIT TYPES AND MODEL

Mineral deposit types in the area are as follows:

- Porphyry copper deposits (Eocene) (Bell Copper, Granisle, Morrison, Hearne Hill)
- Structurally controlled polymetallic zones (Cronin Mine, Fireweed, Silver King)
- Volcanogenic massive sulphides, replacements (Ascot)
- Gold quartz veins (Dome Mountain)

The model for the Fireweed and related deposits is advanced by D.G. MacIntyre, R.H. McMillan and M.E. Villeneuve (2005) as summarized below:

"It seems likely that both the mid-Cretaceous Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization at the Knoll, Cronin and Fireweed prospects and possible younger Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary mineralization at Equity, Beamont and Bob Creek are related to the evolution of major volcanic centers that were periodically active from the mid-Cretaceous to Eocene time. Earliest stages of volcanism, as represented by the Rocky Ridge formation, involved cauldron subsidence in a nascent island arc setting with attendant Pb-Zn-Ag VMS and related epithermal mineralization associated with shallow, submarine eruption of rhyolite flow domes. Younger, Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary magmatic events resulted in building of stratovolcanoes in an Andean continental arc setting with attendant subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag and porphyry Cu-Mo type mineralization. A genetic model depicting these evolutionary stages is presented" (in D.G. MacIntyre et al (2005)).

- Precious metal rich, massive sulphide occurrences at the Fireweed, Knoll and Cronin properties appear to be related to submarine rhyolite flow domes that were emplaced along rifts that formed during mid-Cretaceous cauldron subsidence.
- This was followed by eruption of thick piles of alkali basalt. The inferred geologic setting (nascent arc, bimodal, submarine, rift related) is similar to that proposed for classical Kuroko and Eskay Creek-type VMS deposits and therefore, areas of Rocky Ridge volcanics in central British Columbia are interpreted to be highly prospective for these types of deposits.
- Rocks at the Fort Babine, Beament and Bob Creek localities are compositionally and lithologically similar to the Rocky Ridge Formation and a tentative correlation is suggested. Isotopic age-dating is needed to further confirm this correlation.
- Felsic pyroclastic rocks at Beament, Bob Creek and Equity are strongly pyritic, have elevated base and precious metal concentrations and are pervasively altered to sericite and clay. This style of alteration and mineralization is characteristic of subvolcanic epithermal systems associated with emplacement of porphyritic intrusions.
- The age of this hydrothermal activity is not known but it is likely younger than, and therefore unrelated to, the Rocky Ridge host rocks.
- The authors believe that a least some of the fragmental massive sulphide at the Equity mine is syngenetic and is hosted by the mid-Cretaceous Rocky Ridge Formation. A sample of felsic lapilli tuff from Equity has been submitted for U-Pb dating and this may help to confirm or repudiate this correlation.

FIGURE 11. MODEL OF DEPOSITION AND MINERALIZATION IN THE SKEENA GROUP
(MacIntyre et al 2003)

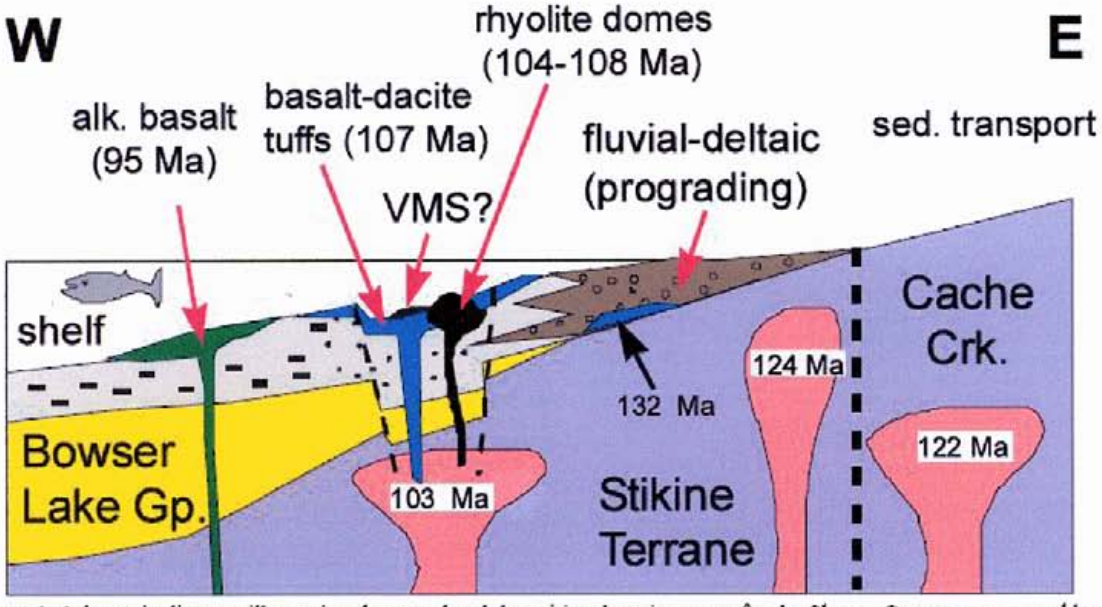


Figure 3. Schematic diagram illustrating the postulated depositional environment for the Skeena Group as suggested by Bassett and Kleinspehn (1996). Also shown are geochronologic controls determined during the Nechako Natmap and Rocky Ridge projects.

MINERALIZATION

The region is a strongly mineralized belt. East of Babine lake are a number of copper porphyry deposits including Bell Copper and Granisle which were mined by Noranda Inc. and, Morrison, Hearne Hill and others which have been explored by drilling. West of the Fireweed property, numerous copper and silver-lead-zinc prospects occur in Hazelton Group volcanics and sediments in the Babine Range, these include the Cronin mine, Hyland Basin, Debenture Creek and numerous other showings of lesser or untested importance. The Big Onion porphyry copper-molybdenum gold porphyry is situated on the west flank of this range. The historic mining area was encumbered from any further useful exploration by the presence of a "recreational area" which is now a provincial park.

The southern portion of the Babine Range, south of the recreational area, includes the Dome Mountain gold-silver polymetallic veins, some of which have limited past production, the McKendrick gold-quartz vein, and the Ascot stratiform zinc deposit. A number of important mineral properties are situated within the Babine Mountain and Dome Mountain areas, near the Fireweed property, such as the Big Onion porphyry copper deposit, the historical Cronin silver mine, Dome Mountain gold camp and the Ascot VMS prospect. Numerous other showings exist in the area, including porphyry copper, polymetallic vein, massive sulphide, volcanic hosted high-sulphide copper showings and coal deposits; their discussion is beyond the scope of this summary. Recent papers by D.G. McIntyre et. al., discuss the area in considerable detail.

Mineralization on the Fireweed property consists is described by Macdonald (1990) as follows:

"The Fireweed deposit is a new polymetallic (Ag, Zn, Pb. Cu. Au) discovery of massive sulfide and disseminated sulfide replacement type mineralization. The main mineralised horizon covers more than 5.0km of strike length, 50 to 100+ meters of stratigraphy, and 100+ meters of dip extent. It is hosted within Cretaceous age Skeena Group sediments 'and volcanics and intruded by post-mineral Tertiary Quartz Latite dykes. Mineralisation was generated within a strato-volcano environment and has a distinct Cu, Pb. Zn, Ag, Au, Mn. Cd,As, W and Sb geochemical signature To date the most significant mineralization is hosted by a series of fan complexes aligned in an East-west direction along an inferred syn-sedimentary fault This series of sedimentary fan complexes appears to grade laterally to the west into a lapilli tuft-pyroclastic package which contains charred wood fragments and volcanic bombs. Tourmaline and Apatite have been noted near the West zone. These features, and others indicate that the Fireweed is the same type of deposit as Equity Silver's polymetallic (Ag, Cu, Au) open pit mine, south of Houston, B.C.

Additional details are provided in subsequent sections of this report.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

(Modified from, McDonald, (1990), Price, (1997, 1999), MacIntyre et al. (2005) and Minfile)

The Fireweed area lies within the Stikine Terrane of the Intermontane geomorphological belt which is well-exposed along the Skeena Arch, a northeast-trending uplift that forms the southern margin of the Bowser sedimentary Basin. The core of the uplift in the Arch exposes volcanic arc assemblages of the Early Permian Asitka, Late Triassic Takla and Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton groups. Coeval plutonic rocks include the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Topley and the Early to Middle Jurassic Spike Peak intrusive suites. North of the Skeena Arch, the older volcanic arc rocks are onlapped by marine to non-marine sedimentary strata of the Late Jurassic Bowser Lake and Early Cretaceous Skeena groups; to the south the arch is covered by Tertiary volcanic rocks.

At Fireweed, the oldest rocks known on the property are Hazelton Group volcanics. The volcanics are commonly fine-grained, maroon to green andesitic to dacitic tuffs and lapilli tuffs. These occur in the southern part of the claims where they are intruded by a Tertiary stock. Elsewhere in the Fulton Lake map area, rocks as old as Permian (Asitka Gp) to Upper Triassic (Stuhini Gp.) are known but till and vegetative cover is in most places thick, masking the underlying units. Over most of the Fireweed property, interbedded mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of a thick deltaic sequence, appears to underlie much of the area of the Fireweed property, and are thought to belong to the Kitsuns Creek Formation of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group. The sediments commonly strike 070 to 080 degrees and dip sub-vertically. Locally the strike varies to 020-030 degrees at the discovery outcrop, (the MN showing).

The Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group sediments rarely outcrop on the property, but, as determined from numerous drill cores are dark to light grey in color, and vary from mudstone and siltstone to fine and coarse-grained sandstone. Bedding can be massive, of variable thickness, changing gradually or abruptly to finely laminated. Bedding features such as rip-up clasts, load casts and cross bedding are common. In the property area, graded beds and clastic textures are indicative of a deltaic depositional sequence. Plant fossils have been found and are common. The beds are cut by numerous faults, many of them strongly graphitic. Drilling indicates Skeena Group sediments are in fault contact with Hazelton Group volcanic rocks, on the south side of the property. Many other faults may be present, beneath the clay till cover.

Although intrusive rocks are not seen on the property at the surface, several diamond-drill holes have

intersected sills or dykes of strongly altered feldspar porphyritic latite. These may be related to a large intrusive-volcanic complex of Eocene age that has been mapped just south of the property, as is shown in the accompanying map, but MacIntyre relates the rhyolitic or dacitic rocks to a phase of the Rocky Ridge Volcanic unit (of the Skeena Group) that overlies the Kitsuns Creek sediments. The dykes or sills are strongly sericitized and carbonatized. The intrusive is a biotite-feldspar porphyry.

An extensive blanket of glacio-lacustrine-lacustrine clay, as thick as 100 metres, covers 95 per cent of the Fireweed property area. This clay till cover strongly diminishes geochemical response and may also affect the geophysical interpretations. Field work by the provincial Geological Survey Branch indicates that glacial directions in the area are toward the southeast.

A discussion of the host units in the Skeena Group is summarized from MacIntyre et al, (2005):

Skeena Group Stratigraphy

The Skeena Group is comprised of marine and non-marine sedimentary rocks that overlap Jurassic and older rocks along the southern margin of the Bowser Basin. Although the base of the Skeena Group is rarely seen, where it is exposed it is an angular unconformity with the underlying Hazelton or Bowser Lake group. The Skeena Group is unconformably overlain by continental volcanic arc rocks of the Late Cretaceous Kasalka and Early Eocene Ootsa Lake groups.

In general the lower Skeena Group is fluvial to fluvial-deltaic mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone. Higher in the stratigraphy are the volcanic rocks of the Rocky Ridge Formation as first recognized by Tipper and Richards (1976). Overlying these rocks, and in part interbedded with them, are chert-quartz bearing conglomerates, quartzo-feldspathic wackes and siltstones that were deposited in a fluvial-deltaic environment.

The main Skeena lithologies are dark grey shaly siltstone, greywacke, carbonaceous mudstone and chert-pebble conglomerate. These sedimentary rocks were deposited in a fluviodeltaic, near-shore to shallow marine environment. Although fossils are rare, the Skeena Group appears to range from Hauterivian to late Albian or early Cenomanian in age (Early Cretaceous). Paleocurrent measurements indicate north, west and southwest sediment transport with the source area located in the Omineca belt to the east. This belt may have been the main axis of a mid- Cretaceous continental arc and that the Skeena Group is a forearc succession. The Skeena rocks were folded, uplifted and eroded during a mid to late Cretaceous contractional event related to evolution of the Skeena Fold Belt.

Stratigraphic nomenclature is based on lithofacies. The lowest unit of the Skeena Group succession is the predominantly deltaic Bulkley Canyon Formation which includes, in the east, the fluvial Kitsuns Creek Member and to the west the sub-tidal, turbiditic Couture Formation. Locally these rocks are overlain by and in part interbedded with the volcanic arc rocks of the Rocky Ridge Formation, the main subject of this paper. The fluvial to deltaic Rocher Deboule Formation which would include the former Red Rose Formation and Hanawald conglomerate comprises the upper part of the Skeena Group succession.

The Rocky Ridge Formation is comprised of submarine alkali basalt flows, breccias, and lapilli tuffs that were erupted along the southern margin of the Bowser Basin as part of a nascent volcanic arc assemblage. Evidence for a submarine depositional environment includes the occurrence of inter-bedded marine shales,

siltstones and conglomerates and local occurrence of pillowed flows. Marine sedimentary inter-beds contain Early Albian to Early Cenomanian macrofossils. The thickness and lateral continuity of the Rocky Ridge Formation varies from thin and discontinuous to over 1000 metres thick. These variations probably reflect proximity to major eruptive centers.

At least 5 major mid-Cretaceous volcanic centers have been recognized in central British Columbia. These are located in the vicinity of Old Fort Mountain at Babine Lake, Mt. Cronin in the Babine Range, the Rocher Deboule Range and the Buck Creek and Tahtsa Lake areas. In all of these areas the Rocky Ridge formation is thick, bimodal (basalt-rhyolite), has inter-bedded marine sedimentary beds and displays rapid facies changes consistent with mass movement on unstable escarpments. Numerous base and precious metal mineral occurrences are spatially associated with these suspected cauldron subsidence complexes including classical vein, subvolcanic epithermal and volcanogenic massive sulphide.

One of the key results of the geochronologic dating completed as part of the Nechako NATMAP project was the recognition of mid- Cretaceous rhyolite domes in the Rocky Ridge succession. These domes may be the remnants of submarine cauldron subsidence complexes. The rhyolite domes were previously mapped as part of the Eocene Babine intrusions, but are now mapped as Rocky Ridge Formation because they yield U/Pb and Ar/Ar isotopic ages between 104 and 108 Ma (Million Years). These ages suggest eruption of the domes occurred during Albian time. Marine sedimentary rocks that are intruded by the rhyolite domes contain Albian macrofossils and abundant angular rhyolite clasts suggesting the domes and sedimentary rocks are coeval. Important epithermal and VMS type mineralization is spatially and most likely temporally associated with development of these felsic volcanic centers.

The Fireweed property has a number of rhyolitic or latitic dykes intercepted in drilling. These may be of the same age as the Rocky Ridge Formation and appear to be related to the mineralisation, which in some areas appears like volcanogenic massive sulphide, in other areas, polymetallic veins and replacements are present which could be remobilized from metallic source rocks.

According to L'Orsa's original geological report, the discovery float boulder was a dark grey medium-grained andesitic tuff with pyrite in fracture fillings and quartz veins and minor amounts of chalcopyrite and marcasite. A sample from the boulder assayed 1200 ppb gold, 1.9 opt silver, 0.87% copper and 0.30% lead. Later, many other mineralized float boulders were found on other parts of what was originally a large property. On the remaining Ger 2 claim, two boulders of rhyolite breccia contained tourmaline and pyrite.

Mineralization in place was found adjacent to a small creek. This was the "Manganese showing". Two small sandstone-siltstone outcrops strongly stained with manganese oxides contain disseminated pyrite, and minor sphalerite and galena. Small mineralized quartz veins are also present. Grab samples taken by the prospecting crew assayed up to 4 ounces per ton silver (136 g/t silver). A small creek draining the property had unusually low pH (6.0) and anomalous amounts of mercury, (210 ppb) in silt.

These manifestations of mineralization were sufficiently interesting from a prospecting viewpoint to encourage a large detailed geochemical, geological and geophysical program, which resulted in a new and significant polymetallic mineral discovery. Interpretation of the property geology was hampered by the lack of outcrop over most of the original claim area. The outcrops are generally limited to small creek drainages flowing northward and northeastward through the property. Mineralization generally occurs in one of three forms:

1) breccia zones Breccias are fractured or brecciated sediments infilled with fine to coarse-grained massive pyrite-pyrrhotite and lesser amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena

2) disseminations: disseminated sulphides occur as fine to very fine grains which are lithologically controlled within coarser grained sandstones, pyrite, marcasite, sphalerite, galena and minor tetrahedrite are usually found interstitial to the sand grains and

3) massive sulphides Massive sulphides, resembling volcanogenic deposits (VMS) are fine-grained, commonly banded, containing rounded quartz-eyes and fine sedimentary fragments, occur as distinct bands within fine-grained sediments. The massive sulphides generally contain alternating bands of pyrite/pyrrhotite, with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, and sphalerite/galena. They are associated with the breccia zones and are commonly sandwiched between altered quartz latite dikes.

Alteration in the sediments occurs in the groundmass and appears associated with the porous, coarse sandstones. Common secondary minerals are quartz, ankerite, sericite, chlorite and kaolinite. The mineralization on the property is similar to a number of other occurrences in the Babine Lake area.

Three main zones of mineralization have been identified by geophysics (magnetics, induced polarization) and are named the West, East and South zones. Three other zones identified are the 1600, 3200 and Jan zones. It should be noted that the West, Mn, Jan, Sphalerite and 1600 zones lie within the original Ger 2 claim. For the purposes of this report, only the West, Mn, 1600 and Sphalerite zones will be described.

The West zone:

The West Zone is defined by an east trending horseshoe-shaped induced polarization conductor. The original outcrop discoveries, the MN and the Sphalerite showings, lie at the westerly end of each of the prongs of the horseshoe. Drilling has defined a mineralized area 300 metres long which is open along strike and depth. Mineralization has been found in Skeena Group sediments to 200 metres depth. The bulk of the mineralization is hosted by a coarse sandstone, in two parallel southwest plunging shoots, which are 30 to 60 metres wide combined.

Feeder zone

A flat-lying, funnel-shaped feeder zone near the eastern limits of the West zone covers an area 90 by 90 metres and extends to a depth of 75 metres, but does not outcrop. Sandstone and mudstone interfinger throughout this area. Pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur as massive sulphide mineralization associated with breccia and veins which cement mudstone and sandstone fragments that are millimetres to several metres in size. These zones of mineralization grade into unbrecciated or weakly veined areas. The sulphide content is variable and there are two distinct generations of veining:

1. One contains massive sphalerite,
2. The other massive pyrite and pyrrhotite.

The breccia veins cut sericitized latite dikes. The feeder zone also contains minor gold and copper values. A selected assay from this zone grades 124.1 grams per tonne silver, 7.25 per cent zinc, 3.32 per cent lead, 0.13 per cent copper and 0.8 grams per tonne gold across 6.2 metres (Exploration in British Columbia 1988, page B130). Some of the better drill intersections are given in the accompanying tables.

The main mineralized zone is a sheet-like body dipping moderately to the south, with post-mineral faulting, and intrusion by quartz-latite dykes. This feature is believed to be the expression of a growth fault. The main sandstone body hosting the mineralization thickens and wedges out against the fault. Slumping and fragmental textures ascribed to intraformational de-watering are common.

The East Zone

The East zone lying approximately 2500 meters east and 600 meters north of the West zone is poorly understood as exposure is non-existent and drilling has been limited. The East zone has a strike length of at least 500 metres (by geophysical interpretation) and a 40 metre thickness containing sulphide-cemented breccia and veining. Mineralization is in the form of pyrite and pyrrhotite with lesser sphalerite and chalcopyrite. A diamond drill hole intersection across 2.98 metres assayed 22.62 grams per tonne silver, 2.97 per cent zinc, 0.27 per cent copper and 0.47 grams per tonne gold (George Cross Newsletter #85, 1989). However, significant values were only from the one drill hole. Additional drilling is required.

The 1600 zone:

This zone is a zone of Magnetic and IP (Chargeability) highs situated 500 metres west of the Mn (Manganese) showing (the south prong of the horseshoe-shaped West zone), centered about Line 16+00E and just south of the 0+00 baseline. It is considered to be a faulted extension of the West Zone. Mineralization consists primarily of quartz-calcite -sulfide veining, in a number of narrow parallel sulphide zones up to 2 metres wide with a potential strike length of 600 meters, and a composite width of about 80 meters.

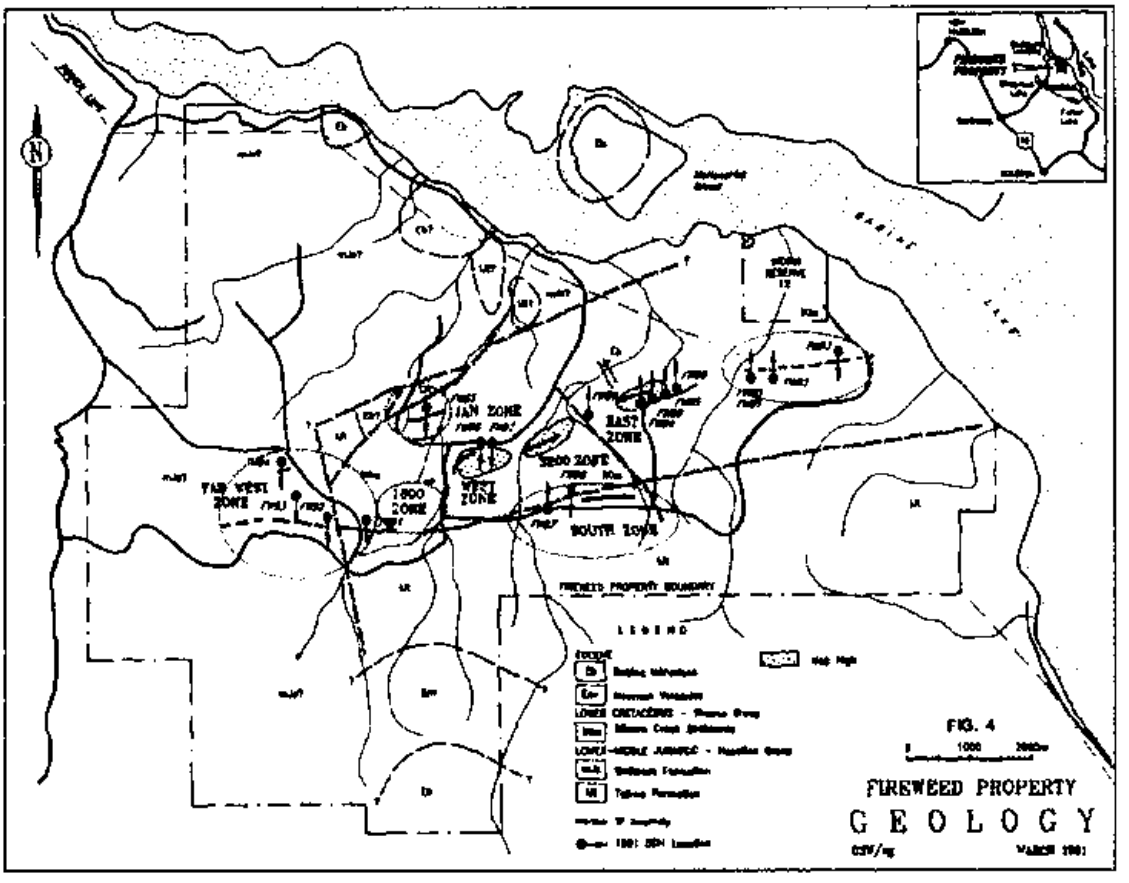
The Mn or Manganese showing,

Within and considered part of the West zone, this zone is centered on Line 19+00E and 00N to 0+65 N. The zone is hosted in fine to medium-grained sandstone with heavy manganese coating lying in the massive beds which dip sub-vertically with a local strike of 030 degrees. The sandstone is quartz-carbonate-sericite cemented. Minor pyrite, sphalerite and galena are associated with increased manganese content. The zone has been tested by 5 surface trenches and 2 drill holes, numbered FW 88-1 and 2. Diamond drill hole intersections returned assays of up to 68.6 grams per tonne silver, 3.5 per cent zinc, 0.6 per cent copper, 2 per cent lead and anomalous gold (George Cross Newsletter #37, 1988). Potential exists to extend the zone along strike and at depth.

Some of the mineralized or drilled zones are shown in the accompanying Figure from 1991 (after G. Wells of Minnova)

FIGURE 12. SKETCH OF FIREWEED MINERALIZED ZONES AND 1991 DRILLING

(After Canadian United Minerals, 1991



The Sphalerite showing

The Sphalerite showing or zone is a surface showing situated 300 metres to the north of the MN showing, and is centered at Ln 19+40 E and 3+54 N. Outcrop is characterized by a strong, rusty yellow stain with sphalerite stringers crosscutting mudstone and sandstone. It has been tested with one drill-hole, FW 89-59, which returned assays up to 16.2 ppm Ag, 2.1% Zn, 0.162% copper and 0.016 opt Au. Mineralization is primarily a stockwork breccia, within a southeasterly cross-cutting chargeability trend.

Jan Zone

The Jan zone is poorly outlined with five scattered drill holes without significant intersections of silver. The IP survey should be extended in this direction. Hole FW-95 (Minnova , 1991) tested an IP anomaly associated with the Jan Zone. Sediments consisting primarily of sandstone with minor fossiliferous sandstones were intersected. These units locally contain 1-2% pyrite which explains the IP anomaly. No economic mineralization is as yet associated with these zones.

3200 Zone

The 3200 zone is 1 kilometre east of the West zone and the South zone is 500 metres south-southeast of the 3200 zone. It has been tested by only two drill holes in 1989. The 3200 zone and outward is essentially what was covered by the 2005 geophysical survey.

South Zone

The South zone is only a geographical name. A few scattered drill holes have insignificant mineralization, although geochemical response has a positive base-metal anomaly which remains to be explained.

Far West Zone

Holes FW-91 and FW-94 (Minnova, 1991) tested moderate to weak IP anomalies associated with Far West Zone. Hole FW-91 intersected a sequence of sediments and andesitic dikes. The IP response is probably due to coal layers which are interbedded with sandstones and mudstones. Hole FW-94 also intersected a sediment sequence consisting primarily of sandstones and siltstones. The IP anomaly is due to minor coal layers and weakly pyritic (1-5%) sandstone layers. Neither hole intersected economic mineralization.

Far East Zone

The Far East zone is again only a geographical zone as drilling has been inconclusive.

EXPLORATION BY JANTAR RESOURCES LTD. (Figures 12-16)

Exploration completed in 2005 included only grid preparation completed between XXXXXXX and XXXXXXXX by CJL Enterprises Ltd. (Lorne, Joyce and Chris Warren of Smithers BC, supervised by geologist A. L'Orsa, M.Sc., P.Geo. and a geophysical survey (Induced Polarization or " I.P") supervised by Syd Visser. P.Geo., interpretation by Ron Sheldrake, B.Sc., and preparation of this Technical Report by Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo. This summary has been made from Sheldrake's Report which is provided in an Appendix (II)

Grid Description (Figure 12)

The property lies approximately 45 km north west of Granisle, B.C. Access from Granisle is by a logging road to the IP survey grid. The grid consists of 26 N-S lines (1 km/line) at a 100 m line interval and a 50 m station interval totalling about 29.5 km of survey traverse. This included some detail measurements on two lines at 50 m line intervals. The line labels ranged from 3,700E to 6,100E and the station labels ranged from 8,500N to 10,000N. Topographic values ranges from 800 to 860m.

2005 IP Survey (Figures 13-15)

A brief summary of the 2005 geophysical program, which involved measuring induced potential (IP) along these lines is provided from Sheldrake (2005). Sheldrake's report describes a 3D Induced Polarization (3D-IP) survey that was undertaken for Argentor by SJ Geophysics Ltd.

The 3D IP survey measurements were made during August 8-28, 2005 on the Fireweed Property . The purpose of the survey was to assist in the geological mapping and to identify concentrations of metallic

mineralization. The 3D IP survey delineated a 2 km East-West anomalous zone, that may be due to metallic sulphide mineralization.

The SJ Geophysics crew consisted of five SJ Geophysics employees: Geoff Plastow (Operator), Johnathan Taylor (technician), Lorne Devlin, Trevor Stapleton, and Adam Buhler. Near the end of the survey, Johnathan Taylor was replaced by Fox Thunderstorm. The IP crew mobilised to the survey site on August 8th from Mackenzie, B.C. The IP data was acquired from August 10th to August 27th, 2005 and the IP crew demobilized on August 28th. This includes 17 production days and 2 mobilising and demobilizing days. The writer has reviewed the geophysical data generated and the data are belived to be reliable.

3D Chargeability data - Model Matrix

It can be seen in general from Figure G1 - 3D Chargeability Matrix-Model that the IP data indicates a distinct, if somewhat discontinuous, linear zone that extends from L3,900E to near the end of the IP survey grid to the East.

3D Resistivity data - Depth Slice 150 m. below surface

The resistivity data, Figure G2 - 3D Resistivity Map - Depth Slice 150m do not convincingly indicate the principal mineralised East-West structure. However, there is an isolated resistivity low (conductive rocks) on Line 5,900E around station 9,800N and may be anomalous and should be evaluated.

3D Chargeability data - Depth Slice 150 m. below surface

From Figure G3 - Chargeability Map - Depth Slice 150 m. below surface that the chargeability data indicate the principal concentration of metallic materials is located on L4,000E, L4,100E and L4,200E at a depth of about 100 meters. It is part of a system extends across the survey grid. The data indicate a further 3 zones to the East, of smaller size and amplitude, which should be evaluated. Interpreted faults are indicated on the map.

Geophysical Recommendations (by R. Sheldrake, B.Sc.)

The 3D IP geophysical data have been very successful in identifying potential mineralised zones. It is recommended that the drill hole information be merged with the 3D IP model-matrix. New drill testing sites ought to be provided from that information.

2005 Expenditures

Total expenditures by Argentor on exploration at Fireweed are approximately $120,000 (information from the company). An itemized Cost Statement is provided in Appendix I.

FIGURE 13. DIAGRAMMATIC SKETCH OF 2005 INDUCED POLARIZATION GRID

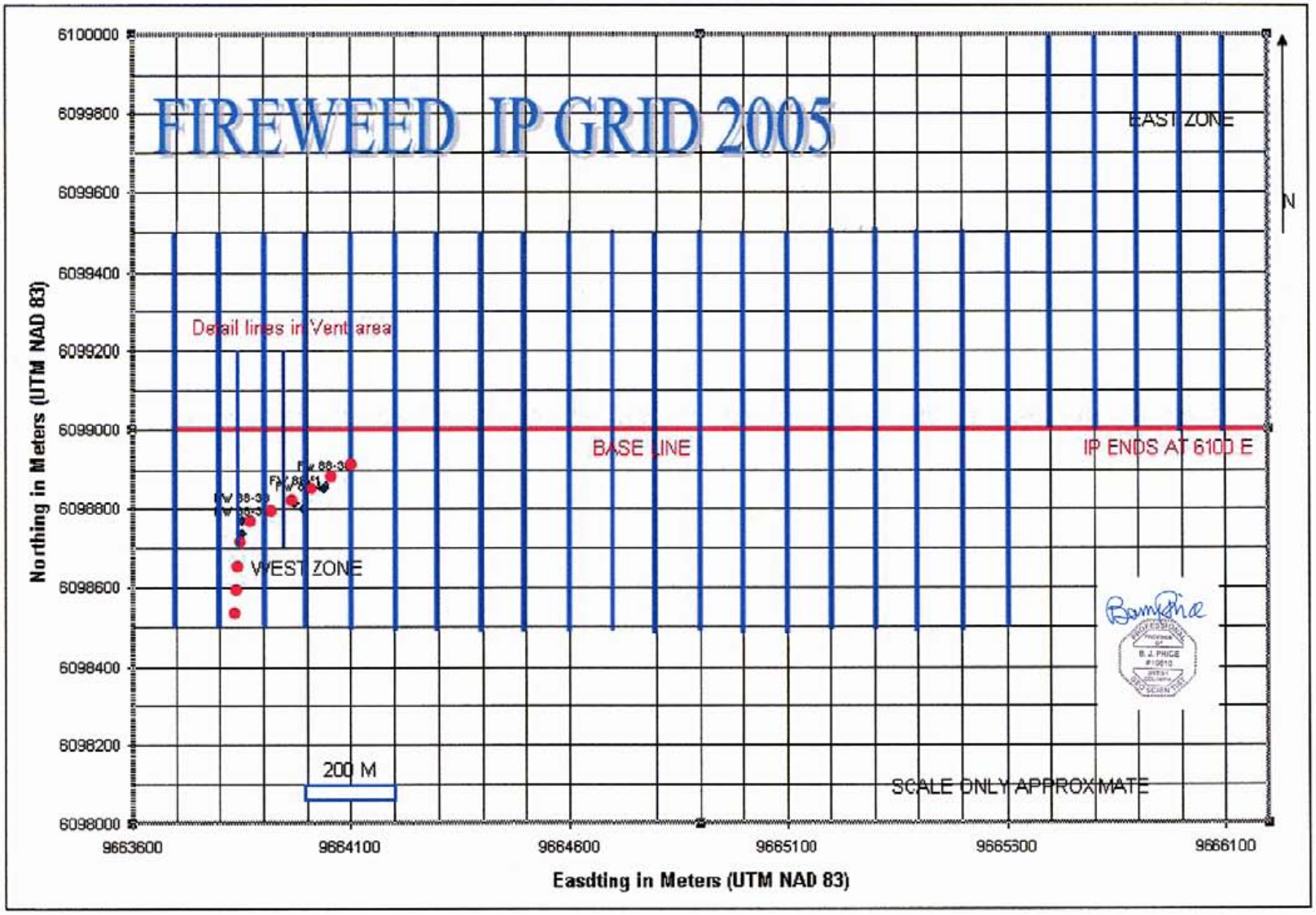


FIGURE 14. I.P. RESISTIVITY SURVEY

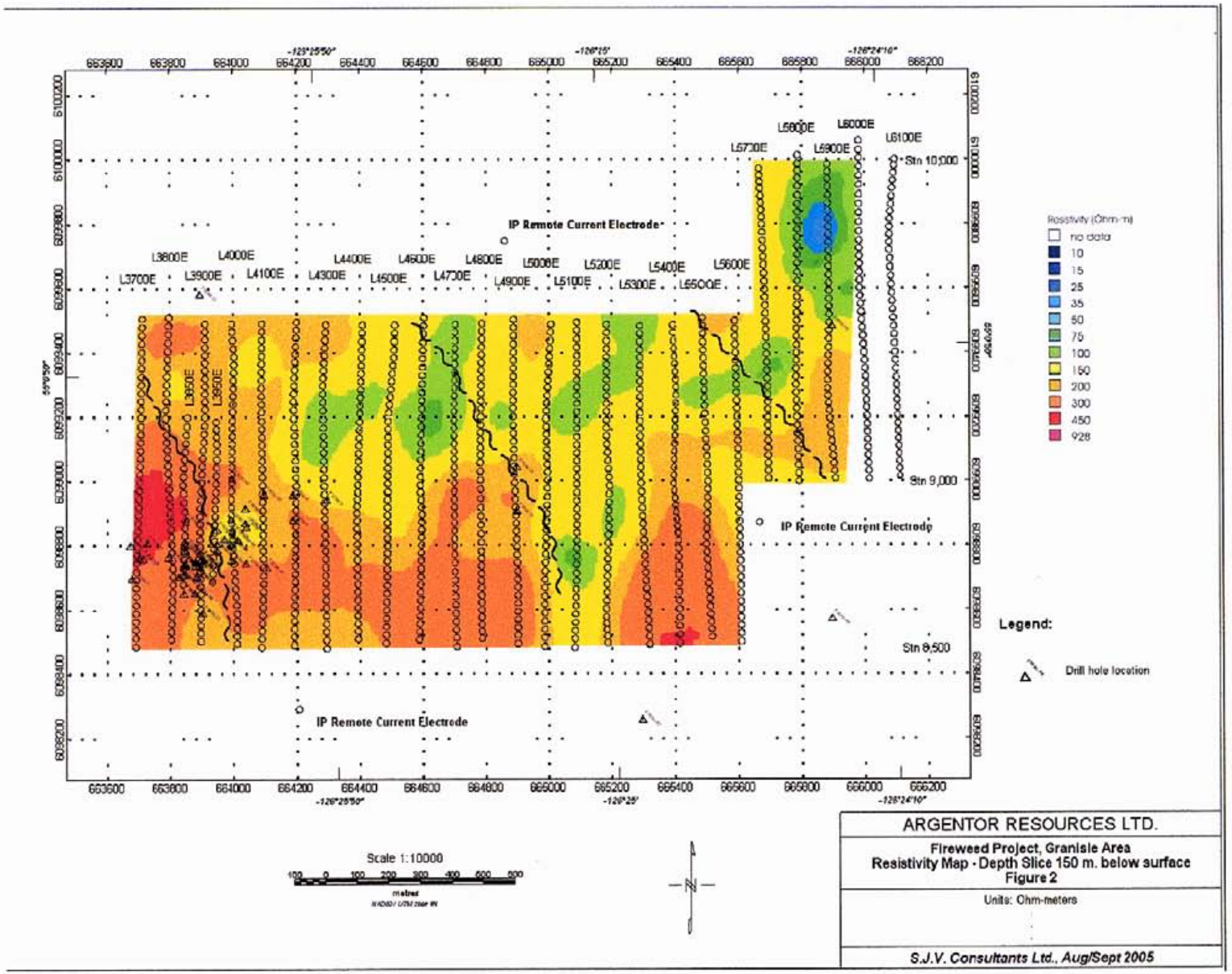


FIGURE 15. I.P. CHARGEABILITY SURVEY

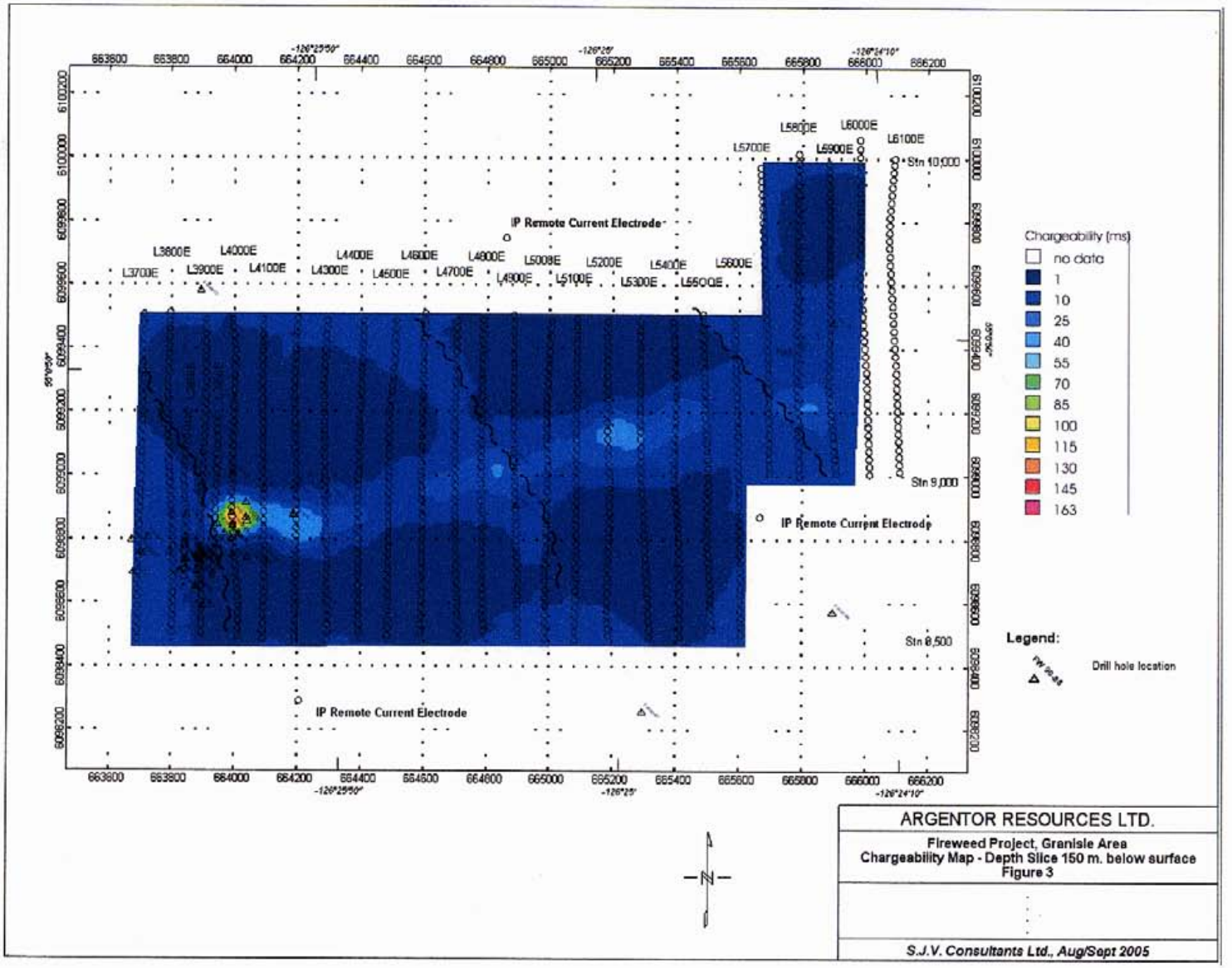
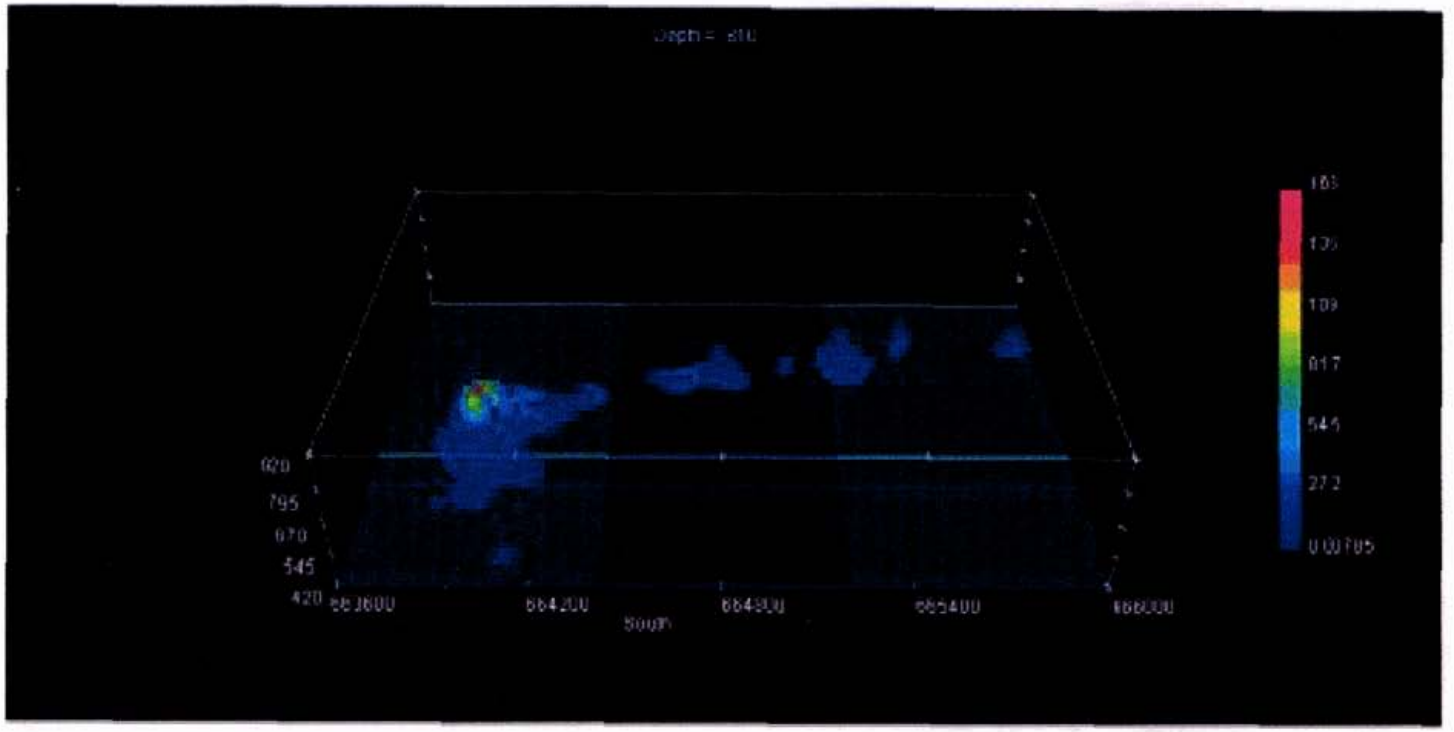


FIGURE 16. 3D IP MODEL



DISCUSSION

The Fireweed property lies within a strongly mineralized belt of rocks. To the east, the Babine porphyry belt has had a number of productive mines and geological resources exist at a number of porphyry deposits. In the Babine Range, to the west of Fireweed, numerous high grade silver and copper deposits and a significant porphyry copper deposit are present.

A significant silver resource has been defined at the Fireweed property. The historical resource, as defined by an internal Mansfield Minerals Inc. study outlined 640,000 tons (580,544 tonnes) grading 342 grams/tonne (9.97 opt) silver, 2.22% zinc. and 1.34% lead, (Canadian United Minerals Inc.) or, at a higher cutoff, 375,518 tonnes grading 456.2 grams per tonne silver 1.61 % lead and 2.7 per cent zinc (Peatfield). The constraints on this zone have been previously discussed, in that the estimates are historical, are reliable and relevant but were calculated prior to NI 43-101. Additional drilling is warranted to further define the limits of the mineralized zones. Considerable geochemical, geological and geophysical data have been generated for this project over the years.

The Fireweed property is easily explored, in an area where historically, mining has been an important industry. Logistics for the area are good and climate is suitable for year-round drilling.

Targets

A number of the targets have been downgraded, for example the Far West and the East zone, by drilling to date. Other zones such as the West zone, Mn zone, 1600 zone and Jan zone are incompletely defined. Extent of the "keel zone or feeder zone" massive sulphides appears to be limited to an area roughly 50 meters in diameter, but this zone needs to be defined by further drilling, and other similar zones could be found. A number of zones including this massive sulphide keel have appreciable values in gold.

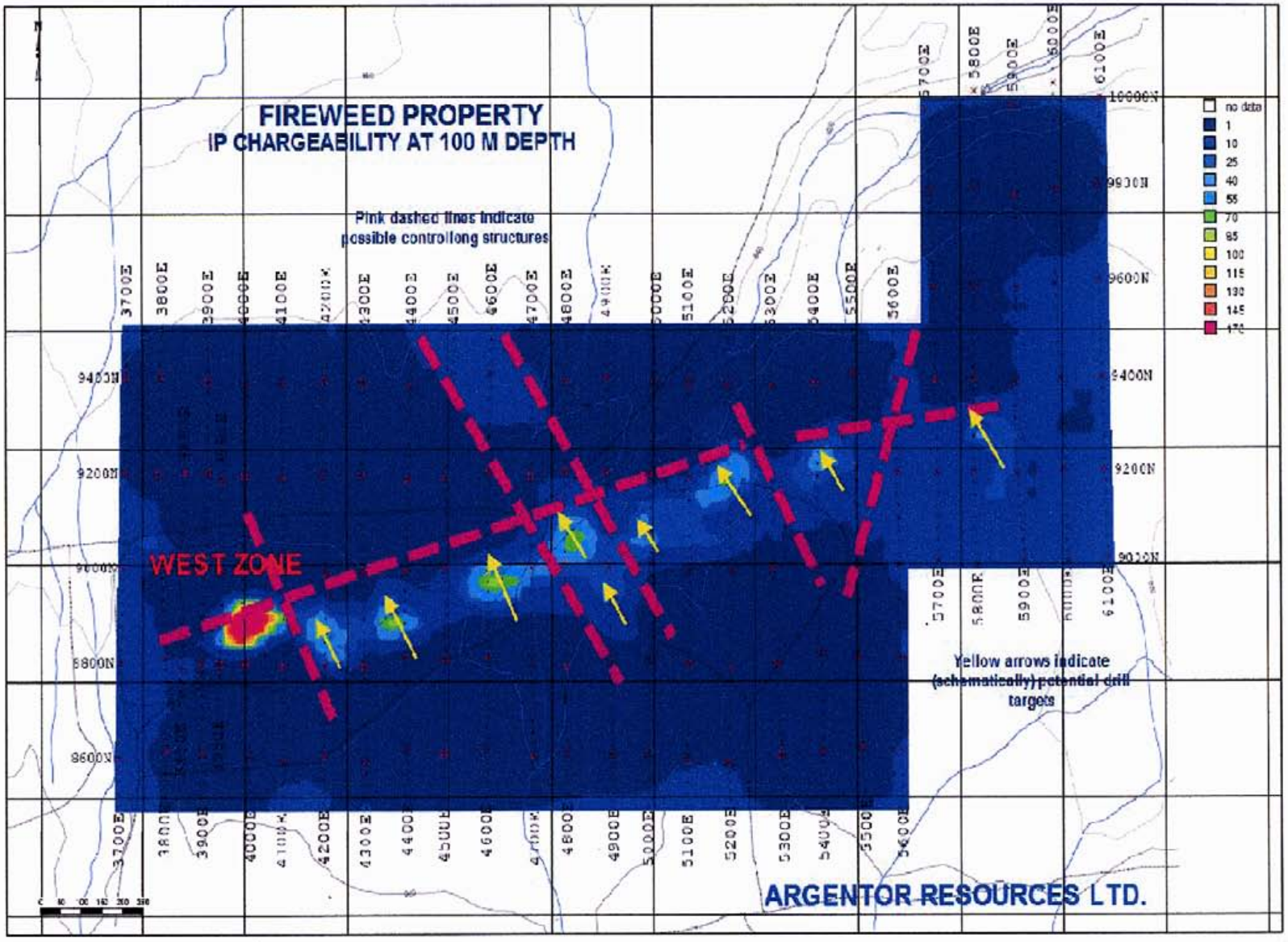
A number of drill targets are apparent from the IP survey completed recently, and other targets are suggested from the drill programs completed to date, which include fill in drill targets and exploratory holes (along strike or down dip from previous intercepts).

A much larger Vent area at the East zone should receive additional drilling, as the massive sulphide breccia style mineralization is present over a strike length of 300 meters and across widths of up to 44 meters (Holland 1989) Geological drill sections should be constructed for this mineralized zone to aid in interpretation. No replacement zone corresponding with the sediment hosted West zone has at yet been found at the East Zone, although the vent is much larger.

Drillhole 58 at the MN zone intercepted 3.4 m averaging 3.11 oz/ton silver. This hole needs to be followed up. Two drill sections (Figures 18, 19) are shown on the following pages which are examples of areas that may be extended by further drilling. Eventually, with re-examination and re-logging of some the core from previous drilling, new geological drill sections for all of the holes should be constructed to assist in geological interpretation.

Figure 20 shows a schematic preliminary interpretation with drill targets

FIGURE 17. IP INTERPRETATIONS SHOWING ANOMALIES



CONCLUSIONS

The writer concludes from a brief review of geological reports, drill logs and assays, geophysical maps and geological drill-sections, that the property is of merit. From 1987 to 1999, 109 drill holes totalling over 18,000 meters (nearly 60,000 feet) have outlined several mineralized zones, of which the West Zone, the most significant, has a small historical mineral resource which, though not in compliance with NI 43-101, is generally comparable to an Indicated Mineral Resource (CIM). The goal of Argentor must be to expand and better define this resource and also try to outline additional resources in some of the other zones, including the newly surveyed area tested by the 2005 IP program, the East zone vent area, and the MN zone. A number of scantily-tested geological targets require additional exploration by drilling, and some untested geophysical targets exist. The writer has no hesitation in concluding that the property is of merit and warrants further exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The historical resource present on the West zone remains the best target for additional work. Consideration should be given to:

1. Additional data compilation is suggested, and this could include
   a. re-examination of drill core.
   b. Transcription of drill data to a spreadsheet or database program
   c. Re-check mineralized intercepts
   d. Re draw drill sections for all mineralized holes
   e. Redraft the longitudinal section, adding all 1989, 91 drill holes.
2. Other recommended activities will be grid extension and surveying of a number of grid-points, drill-sites roads etc, and digitization of drill data.
3. Consideration should be given to preparation of an orthophoto topographic base-map. Alternatively, detailed topographic maps may be available from the Ministry of Forests or from private timber companies with cutting rights in the area. Important will be the construction of a new data base for all drillsites, intercepts and assays. The writer has started this task, but completion is beyond the scope of this report.
4. All known drill holes should be marked in the field with legible permanent markers.
5. Completion of new IP surveys over a number of target areas, such as the 1600, Mn and Sphalerite zones.
6. Additional drilling is warranted to in fill specific areas, not only at depth in the West zone, but also a row of shallow holes just below the O/B contact, where critical data are lacking. Optimum drill spacing would be about 25 meters. Final placement of drill holes will be dependant on field conditions, finances, and the judgement of the supervising geologist.
7. Additional surface studies, prospecting etc on the circular magnetic anomaly northeast of the Jan zone.
8. Follow up drilling of the 1600 zone, East zone, and Mn zone . Review of all data from other zones.
9. Re-examination of geochemical, IP and magnetic data for the South zone.
10. Additional prospecting over the newly staked claims

As deduced from a quick review of the drill data, numerous zones of differing mineralogy and grades are present. Some of the zones are relatively gold-rich. Others have little gold but have zones enriched in zinc and/or lead. Others are primarily silver zones. A number of drifts and cross-cuts through the West zone would help define mineable tonnage and grade. Otherwise, a number of additional drill holes would alternatively allow better definition of the potential ore zones. The complexity of mineralization may necessitate separation of the zones for the purpose of metallurgical recovery, and some preliminary metallurgical work would seem to be justified.

Much of the considerable data base should be reviewed and re-plotted to put all the drill holes on a topographic base, and as well, on the geochemical and geophysical compilation maps. All of the drill data should be compiled on a spread-sheet program such as Excel or a geological database program. New drill-sections should be prepared; ideally, the core should be re-logged before new geological sections are drawn. This would better define some of the mineralized zones. A new tonnage and grade study by an outside engineering group should follow any future drill program. Computerization of the extensive database initially using Excel or a comparable program would be worthwhile. Additional mineralogical and metallurgical studies are also warranted.

SUGGESTED EXPLORATION AND EXPENDITURES

The following suggested staged exploration budget has been prepared in accord with the recommendations and with the financial capabilities of the company. However, the writer does not guarantee that the work outlined below can be completed for the amounts stated. At the time that firm contracts are negotiated with contractors, preparation of a revised budget may be appropriate.

Phase II Early to Mid 2006

DESCRIPTION	RATES	AMOUNTS CAN$
Geological supervision, 1 man x 20 days	$500/day	$10,000
Assistants		$7,000
Vehicles, Room, board,		$10,000
Data review and Compilation, core logging		$8,000
Grid extension and IP		$30,000
1000 meters HQ or NQ drilling. Infill holes in West zone, 3-5 step out holes, MN, East, and IP targets. All inclusive of assays and mob/demob)	$90/m	$110,000
Field supplies, incidentals		$5,000
GPS Surveys		$5,000
Map and Report preparation, filing work		$15,000
Subtotal		$200,000
Contingency		$20,000
TOTAL PHASE II		$220,000

The writer does not guarantee that the above outlined program can be completed for the amounts stated. Additional costing should be done when contracts are tendered.

Phase II

Phase III would be contingent on results of the prior phase.

Diamond drilling, geological supervision, all-inclusive	$400,000.00
(4000 meters x $100/m, all inclusive)	
Supervision, Field Costs, Food and Lodging, vehicles	$100,000.00
TOTAL PHASE III	$500,000.00
TOTAL PHASE II AND III	$720,000.00

respectfully submitted
B.J.PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

.....

Barry J. Price, M.Sc.,P.Geo,
Qualified Person
Amended for Assessment Report March 15, 2006

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EMPR ASS RPT *17774, 18501, 21353, 21879

GSC MAP 971A

GSC OF 720; 351; 215; *2322 (#230)

GCNL#37,#153,#155,#163,#167,#222,#243,1988;#4,#9,#19,#26,#56, *#66,#75,#85,1989;#32,#181, 1991

N MINER Aug. 22, 1988; Feb. 6, Mar. 6, 27, 1989; Oct. 21, 1991

NW PROSP Jan/Feb, 1989; May/June, 1989

V STOCKWATCH Jan. 19, 1988; April 19, 1989

PR REL Canadian United Minerals, Jan. 19, 1988

EMR MIN BULL MR 223 B.C. 240

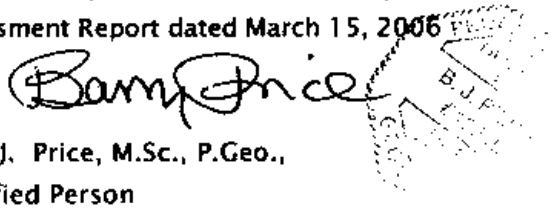
CERTIFICATE OF BARRY J. PRICE, B.SC., M.SC., P.GEO., QUALIFIED PERSON

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.
Ste 1028 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver BC., V6C 1V5
TEL: 604-682-1501 FAX: 604-642-4217
bpricegeol@telus.net

I, BARRY J. PRICE, M.SC., P.GEO. , do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of: B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC., Ste 1028 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver BC., V6C
2. I graduated with a degree in B.Sc., and M.Sc., from the University of British Columbia 1965 and 1972 respectively.
3. I am a member [fellow] of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (APEGBC).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 40 years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of technical report titled TECHNICAL REPORT, FIREWEED SILVER-LEAD ZINC DEPOSIT, Ger and Bajo Claims - Babine Lake Area, Smithers B.C., Omineca Mining Division and dated September 25, 2005 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Fireweed Property property. I visited the Fireweed property on September 15, 2000 for one day.
7. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report. The nature of my prior involvement is preparation of previous summary reports for Mansfield Minerals Inc. (1997) and Cedar Development Corp. (1999 and 2000)
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Technical Report Dated this 19th Day of December, 2005
Assessment Report dated March 15, 2006



Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.,
Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF ANTHONY L'ORSA, M.SC., P.GEO

Supervision of Physical Work and IP

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Anthony T. L'Orsa of Smithers, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

11. I am an independent geologist with business address at Adams Road, R.R_2, Smithers, B.C.,S57 C23

12. I am a graduate of Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A., with the degrees of Bachelor of Science (1961) and Master of Science (1964) in geology.

13. I have practised my profession in mineral exploration since 1962 in western Canada, Australia and Mexico.

14. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P. Geo. 19157), a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, a member of the Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits, and an affiliate of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.

15. I personally supervised claim staking, and grid preparation on the Fireweed property at Smithers BC in July and August 2005 undertaken by or on behalf of Jantar Resources Ltd. (previously Argentor Resources Ltd.)

16. I do not hold, directly or indirectly, any beneficial interest in the subject property or in the securities of Jantar Resources Ltd. or Mansfield Minerals Inc.

"Anthony L' Orsa, P. Geo" .
Consulting Geologist
(Original on File)

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENTISTS PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA B. J. PRICE #19810 GEOSCIENTIST

CERTIFICATE OF RON SHELDRAKE, B.SC. (GEOPHYSICIST)
Preparation of Final IP Report

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – R. SHELDRAKE
(Reproduced from Sheldrake Report Sept 2005)

I, Ronald F. Sheldrake, do certify that:

1) I received a B.Sc. in Geophysics from the University of British Columbia in 1974.

2) I have practiced the profession of exploration geophysics for in excess of 30 years.

3) This report is written solely by Ronald F. Sheldrake, except where other credit is given.

4) I have no interest, either direct, indirect or contingent in Argentor Resources Ltd.

I hereby authorize Argentor Resources Ltd. to use this report as is appropriate under the Securities Act regulations of Canada.

September 30, 2005

"Ronald F. Sheldrake"

S. J. V. Consultant Ltd.
(Original signed in Reort, Appendix II)

APPENDIX 1 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Fireweed Claims

Smithers Area - Omineca Mining Division BC

DESCRIPTION		INVOICES	RATE	AMOUNT
Tony L'Orsa, M.Sc. Geol Supervision	July 15-Sept 15, 2005		600/day	$3696.59
	(estimate)			
CJL Enterprises Ltd, Smithers BC	July 1-August 1, 2006	1-Aug-06	$850/km	$26,830.25
(Line marking and expediting)	Invoiced Aug 1			
SJ Geophysics Ltd.	August 8 - 28, 2006			$63,014.20
(report by Ron Sheldrake, B.Sc.)	17 days plus mob/demob.		$2100/km	
	29.5 line km, about $2100/km			
Assessment Report				
(Portion of costs of Technical Report)				
B.J.Price Geological Consultants Inc.				
	Invoice 2005-21 to Sept 25, 2005	8607.27		
	Invoice 2006-06 to March 7, 2006	4815		
	Invoice 2006-08	802.5		
		14224.77	$750/day	$2,500.00
TOTAL AMOUNT				**$96,041.04**

Does not include Administrative costs etc.

Compiled by B.J.Price Geological from Invoices and accounts supplied by Jantar Resources Ltd.

APPENDIX II

REPORT BY RON SHELDRAKE, B.SC.

(Original in Word Format converted toPDF)

DATA PROCESSING AND INTERPRETATION REPORT

3D Induced Polarization Geophysical Survey

Fireweed Project

Lat. 55° 0' 34" Lon. 126° 25' 33" W

Smithers, Mining District

NTS Sheet: 93 M1

Granisle Area, British Columbia

for

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Vancouver, B.C.

Survey by

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Report Written by

Ron Sheldrake

S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Date: September 30, 2005

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Figure 2	Inverted Resistivity Interpretation Depth Slice 150 with drill hole locations
Figure 3	Inverted Chargeability Interpretation Depth Slice 150 with drill hole locations
Digital map files on CD Rom	
Plate R-1	Inverted Resistivity - 25 meter depth slice
Plate R-2	Inverted Resistivity - 50 meter level
Plate R-3	Inverted Resistivity - 75 meter level
Plate R-4	Inverted Resistivity - 100 meter level
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Plate C-3	Inverted Chargeability – 75 meter level
Plate C-4	Inverted Chargeability – 100 meter level
Plate C-5	Inverted Chargeability – 150 meter level
Plate C-6	Inverted Chargeability – 200 meter level
Plate C-7	Inverted Chargeability – 250 meter level
Plate C-8	Inverted Chargeability – 300 meter level

1 SUMMARY

This report describes a 3D Induced Polarization (3D-IP) survey that was undertaken for Argentor Resources Ltd., of Suite 817 - 938 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6Z 1N9. It will comprise part of a more comprehensive report that will be prepared by BJ Price Geological Ltd. The 3D IP survey measurements were made during August, 2005 on the Fireweed Property near Smithers Landing, B.C. Ground magnetic measurements and drilling comprise some of the previous work on the property. The area is being explored for a gold/copper massive sulphide system. The purpose of the survey was to assist in the geological mapping and to identify concentrations of metallic mineralization. The 3D IP survey delineated a 2 km East-West anomalous zone, that may be due to metallic sulphide mineralization.

2 GRID DESCRIPTION

The property lies approximately 45 km north west of Granisle, B.C. Access from Granisle is by a logging road to the IP survey grid. The grid consists of 26 N-S lines (1 km/line) at a 100m line interval and a 50m station interval totaling about 29.5 km of survey traverse. This included some detail measurements on two lines at 50m line intervals. The line labels ranged from 3,700E to 6,100E and the station labels ranged from 8,500N to 10,000N. Topographic values ranges from 800 to 860m.

3 CREW AND FIELD OPERATIONS

The SJ Geophysics crew consisted of five SJ Geophysics employees: Geoff Plastow (Operator), Johnathan Taylor (technician), Lorne Devlin, Trevor Stapleton, and Adam Buhler. Near the end of the survey, Johnathan Taylor was replaced by Fox Thunderstorm. The IP crew mobilised to the survey site on August 8th from Mackenzie, B.C. The IP data was acquired from August 10th to August 27th, 2005 and the IP crew demobilized on August 28th. This includes 17 production days and 2 mobilising and demobilizing days.

4 DISCUSSION OF THE GEOPHYSICAL METHODS

4.1 Induced Polarization Measurements

The induced polarization (IP) technique is one of the principal tools used in the exploration for metallic minerals and the gold mineralization that is sometimes associated with it. IP surveys comprise of two different measurements; chargeability and resistivity. The purpose of IP chargeability measurements is to map the distribution of disseminated metallic mineralization in the subsurface rocks. Also, from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground below and around the electrodes is calculated from the input current (I) and the measured primary voltage (Vp). The resistivity data (units of ohm-meters) are used to distinguish conductive and resistive rocks. With regard to precision, IP/Resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable within five percent depending on the range of readings. However, variation will exceed that if field conditions change due to variations in water content of the ground or variable electrode contact.

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground with an alternating square wave series of pulses, via a pair of current electrodes that make electrical contact with the ground. After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured at the receiver electrodes as a time diminishing voltage. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of electrically polarizable material in the subsurface rock in the area around, and below, the measuring electrodes. Under ideal circumstances, IP responses (units of chargeability = milliseconds) are proportional to the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks. Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and metamorphic rocks (serpentinite, for example) so, that from a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation.

Details of the equipment used for the 3D IP survey are included in Appendix 1 and 2.

4.2 The Difference with the 3D IP Method

Traditionally Induced Polarization (IP) measurements have been made with the current electrodes (input electrodes) and the measuring electrodes positioned on the same line (called 2D IP). This technique suffers from two deficiencies; 1) All IP measurements "look" sideways so the interpreter must speculate whether the IP response came from below the survey line or off to either side of it, and 2) there were no IP measures made with current flow ***between*** the lines, which serves to misrepresent the distribution of IP and chargeability responses in the ground.

Three dimensional (3D IP) surveys are designed to also take advantage of the 3D "inversion" techniques, which are mathematical calculations on the IP data in a 3 dimensional matrix.

Unlike conventional 2D IP surveys, in 3D IP surveys the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry allowing a more flexible and more definitive control of current flow. Typically in 3D IP surveys, the current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on *adjacent* lines so that there is always current flow between the lines, and along the lines, both in a forward and reverse direction. Under these conditions, multiple current sources are applied to a single receiver potential dipole and data interpretation and noise cancellation improves accordingly. However, there is some trade off. An interpretive decision has to be made as to the viability of the readings as the primary voltage (Vp) diminishes when the current electrodes are adjacent, or nearly adjacent, to the potential dipoles. Very low amplitude Vp values are evaluated by inspection and, if necessary, they are deleted from the dataset. However, there is sufficient redundancy of data in this technique that this has little effect.

For this survey, a full wave form receiver designed by SJV Geophysics was used. The current electrodes were located on the two adjacent lines (called "current lines") on either side of the measured "potential" line. The IP receiver is located at a station on the "potential" line and the current electrodes are moved station by station down the "current lines". The ground material (rock and overburden) is energized, first from one current line, and then from the other, in a back and forth routine, allowing for more efficient data collection. Line intervals of 100 meters and station intervals of 50 meters are typical, and were principally used for this survey.

5 IP SURVEY INTERPRETATION

5.1 3D Presentation

The principal presentation in 3D IP is a ***volume*** or "model-matrix" of calculated IP responses that represent the properly located distribution of inverted IP chargeability and resistivity values. For example, see **Figure 1 – 3D Matrix-Model – Chargeability Level 810.**

(Note: "3D levels" and "3D depth slices" mean different things. "Levels" are flat surfaces of the model at a fixed elevation. A "depth slice," on the other hand, refers to a curved surface of the model that is equidistant from the ground surface. Therefore "depth slices" are defined as "depths below surface.")

Figure 1 shows the data "limited" to a selected range of chargeability values providing an easy way to see nature of the chargeable zone in the survey area. Also the 3D volume representation is the best method for displaying drill hole information with respect to the geophysical results.

The 3D IP model–matrix data is delivered with a program called meshtools.exe that allows the user to "slice-dice and rotate" the volume for detailed inspection. Other freeware programs are also available. The programs that are used for the inversion and display of the IP data originate from the University of BC Gif facility (www.geop.ubc.ca/ubcgif).

After determining what are the important interpretive features of the 3D model-matrix image maps are produced as "levels" or "depth slices" so that the IP data can be expressed in two dimensional map form and related to other 2D data sets. For this reporttwo 2D maps are presented for interpretation purposes: **Figure 2 – Chargeability Depth Slice 150 and Figure 3 – Resistivity Depth Slice 150.**

5.2 Discussion Fireweed IP Survey Grid

3D Chargeability data – Model Matrix

It can be seen in general from **Figure 1 – 3D Chargeability Matrix-Model** that the IP data indicates a distinct, if somewhat discontinuous, linear zone that extends from L3,900E to near the end of the IP survey grid to the East.

3D Resistivity data – Depth Slice 150 m. below surface

The resistivity data, **Figure 2 – 3D Resistivity Map – Depth Slice 150m** do not convincingly indicate the principal mineralised East-West structure. However, there is an isolated resistivity low (conductive rocks) on Line 5,900E around station 9,800N and may be anomalous and should be evaluated.

3D Chargeability data – Depth Slice 150 m. below surface

From **Figure 3 – Chargeability Map – Depth Slice 150 m. below surface** that the chargeability data indicate the principal concentration of metallic materials is located on L4,000E, L4,100E and L4,200E at a depth of about 100 meters. It is part of a system extends across the survey grid. The data indicate a further 3 zones to the East, of smaller size and amplitude, which should be evaluated. Interpreted faults are indicated on the map.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 3D IP geophysical data have been very successful in identifying potential mineralised zones.

It is recommended that the drill hole information be merged with the 3D IP model-matrix. New drill testing sites ought to be provided from that information.

Respectfully submitted,

Ronald F. Sheldrake,

Geophysicist

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

- D.C. MacIntrye, R.H. MacMillan and M.E. Villeneuve, **"The Mid-Cretaceous Rocky Ridge Formation – Important Host Rocks for VMS and Related Deposits in Central British Columbia**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – R. SHELDRAKE

I, **Ronald F. Sheldrake**, do certify that:

1) I received a B.Sc. in Geophysics from the University of British Columbia in 1974.

2) I have practiced the profession of exploration geophysics for in excess of 30 years.

3) This report is written solely by Ronald F. Sheldrake, except where other credit is given.

4) I have no interest, either direct, indirect or contingent in Argentor Resources Ltd.

I hereby authorize Argentor Resources Ltd. to use this report as is appropriate under the Securities Act regulations of Canada.

September 30, 2005

Ronald F. Sheldrake

S. J. V. Consultant Ltd.

APPENDIX 1 – SJV FULL WAVE IP RECIEVER

Technical:

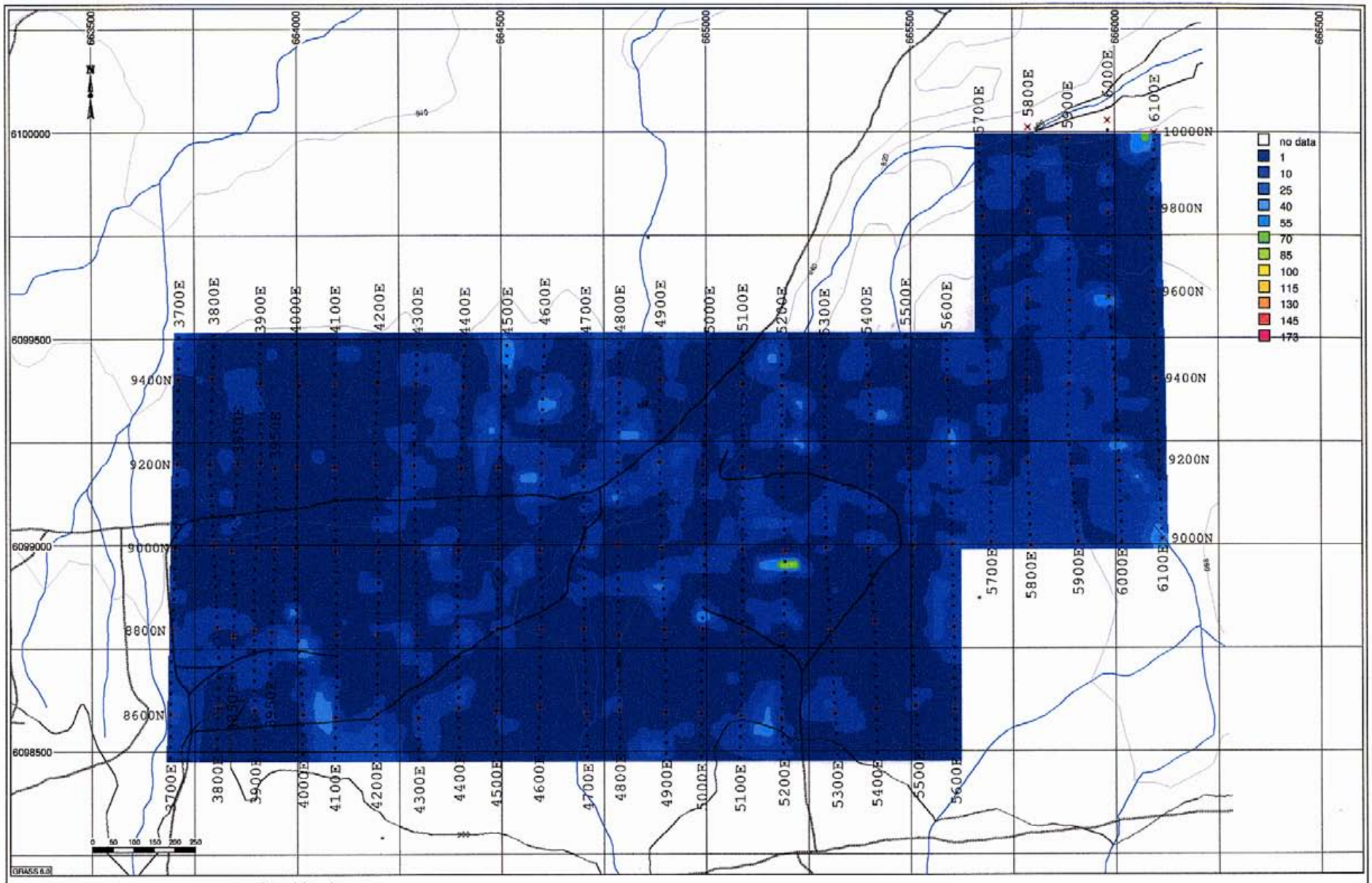
Input impedance:	10 Mohm
Input overvoltage protection up to 1000V	
External memory:	Unlimited readings
Number of dipoles:	4 to 16 +, expandable.
Synchronization process on primary voltages signals is done by post processing software	
Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts	
Common mode rejection:	More than 100 dB (for Rs =0)
Self potential (Sp)	: range:-5V to + 5V
	: resolution: 0.1 mV
Ground resistance measurement range:	0.1-100 kohms
Primary voltage	: range: 10μV - 15V
	: resolution: 1μV
	: accuracy: typ. 1.3%
Chargeability	: resolution: 10μV/V
	: accuracy: typ. 0.6%

General:

Dimensions:	50x50x25 cm
Weight (with the internal battery):	15 kg
Operating temperature range:	-20°C to 40°C

APPENDIX 2 – GDD IP TRANSMITTER

Input voltage:	120V / 60 Hz or 240V / 50Hz (optional)
Output power:	1.4 kW maximum.
Output voltage:	150 to 2000 Volts
Output current:	5 ma to 10Amperes
Time domain:	Transmission cycle is 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF
Operating temp. range	-40^0 to $+65^0$ C
Display	Digital LCD read to 0.001A
Dimensions (h w d):	34 x 21 x 39 cm
Weight:	20kg.



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM-BC Data Source
93M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW

Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2006

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

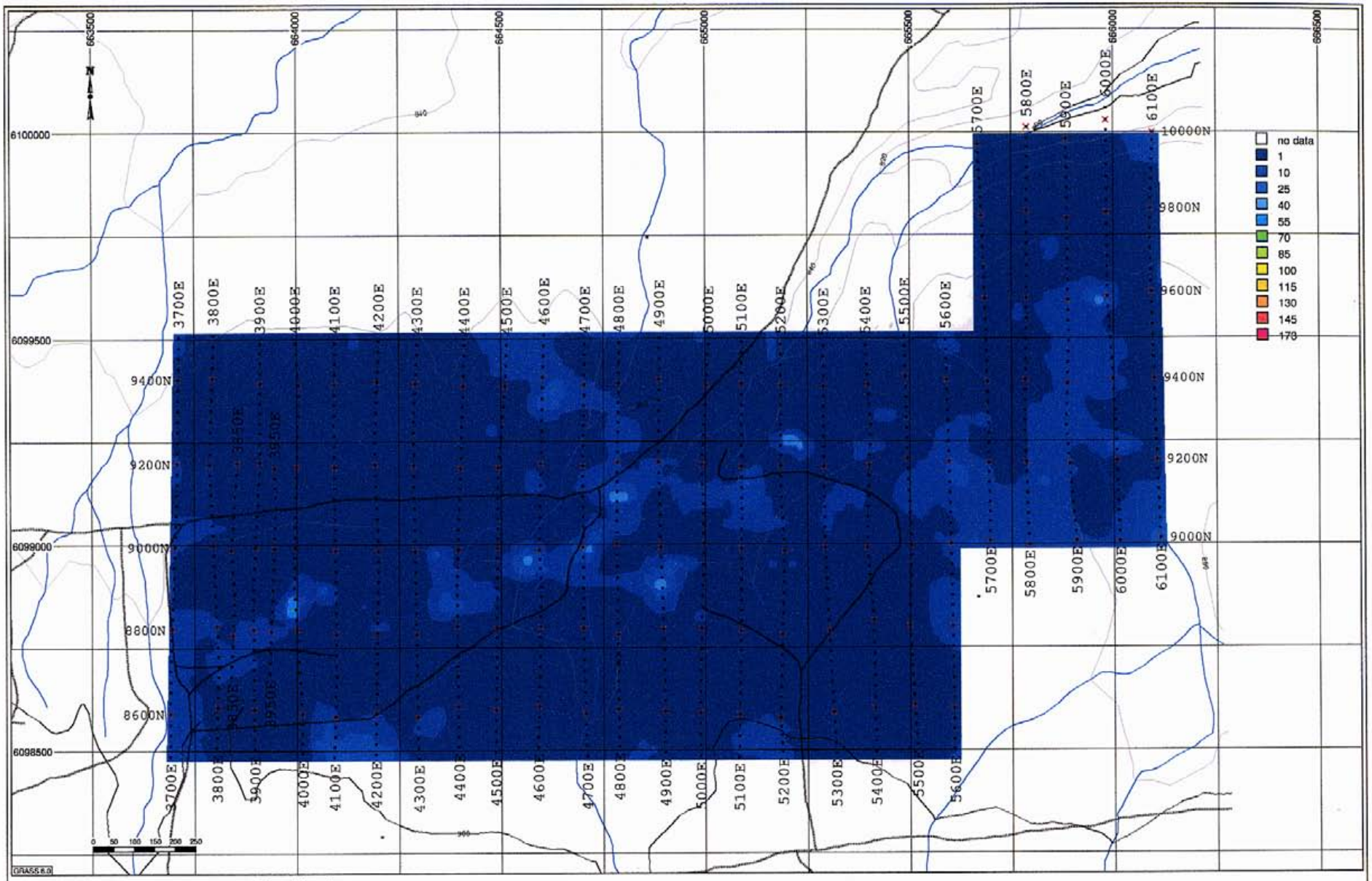
Depth 25 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate C-1



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
93M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW

Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

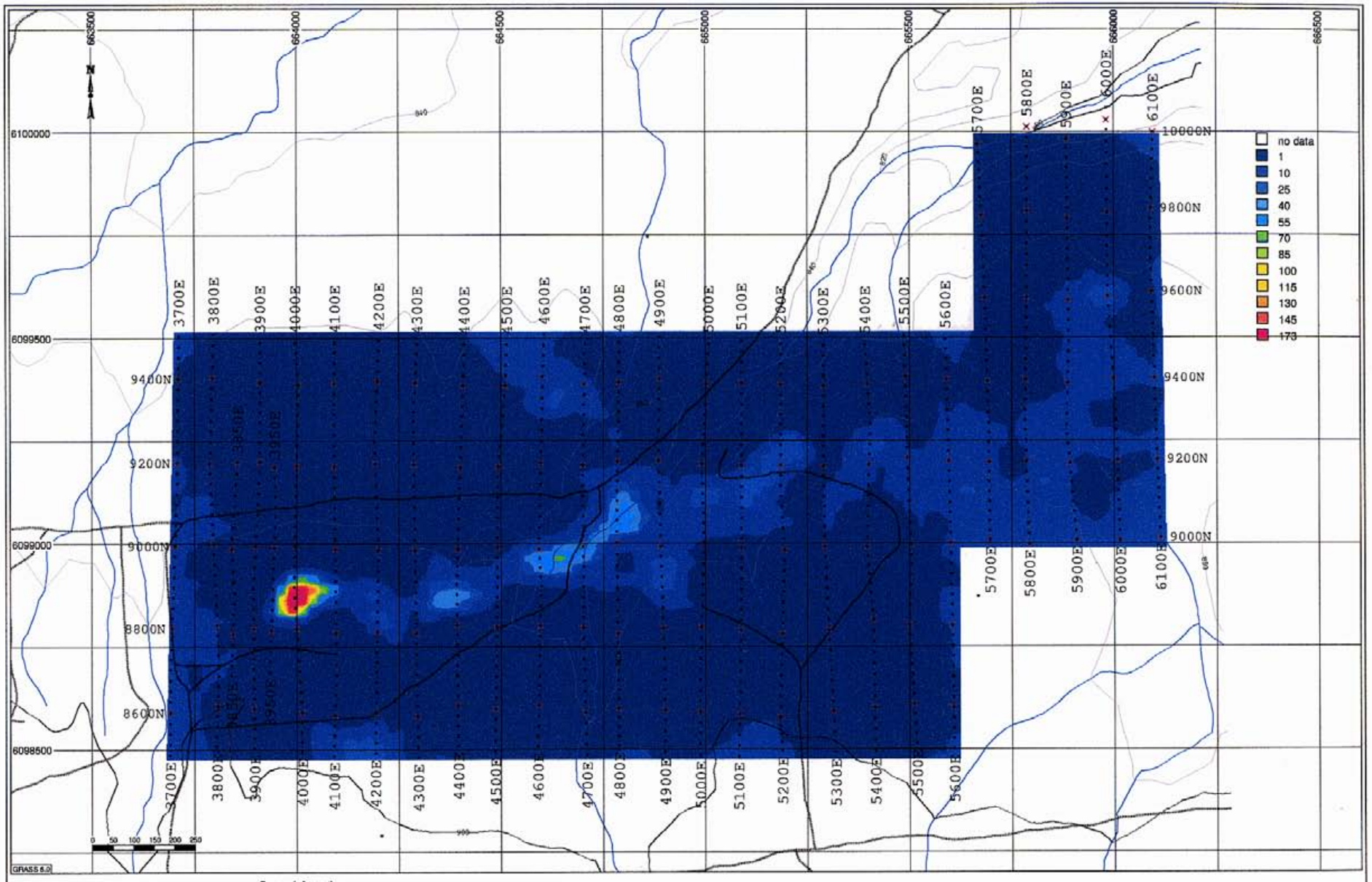
Depth 50 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate C-2



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Topographic Map: TRIM- BC Data Source
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NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

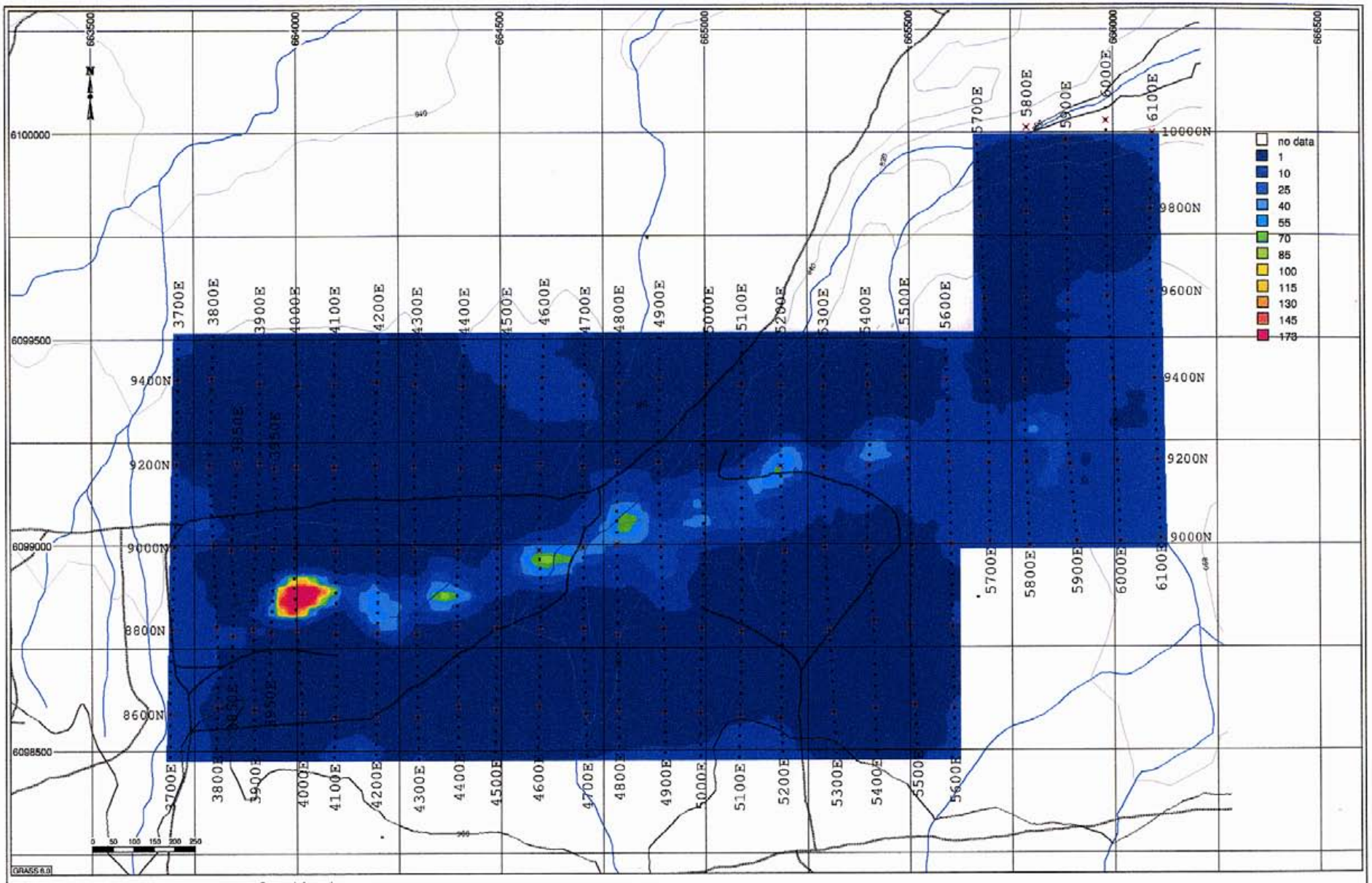
Depth 75 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate C-3



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
93M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW

Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

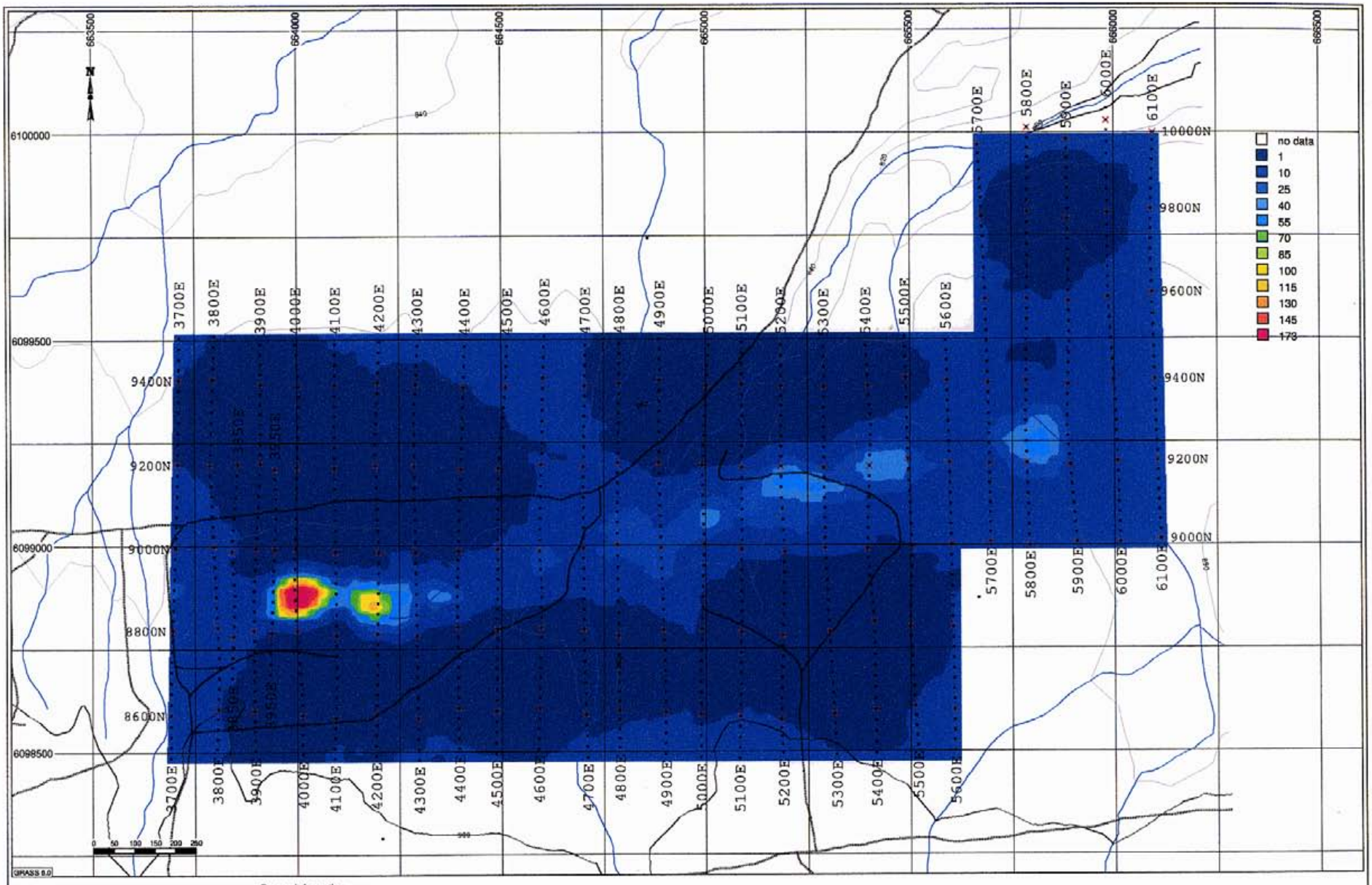
Depth 100 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate C-4



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
093M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

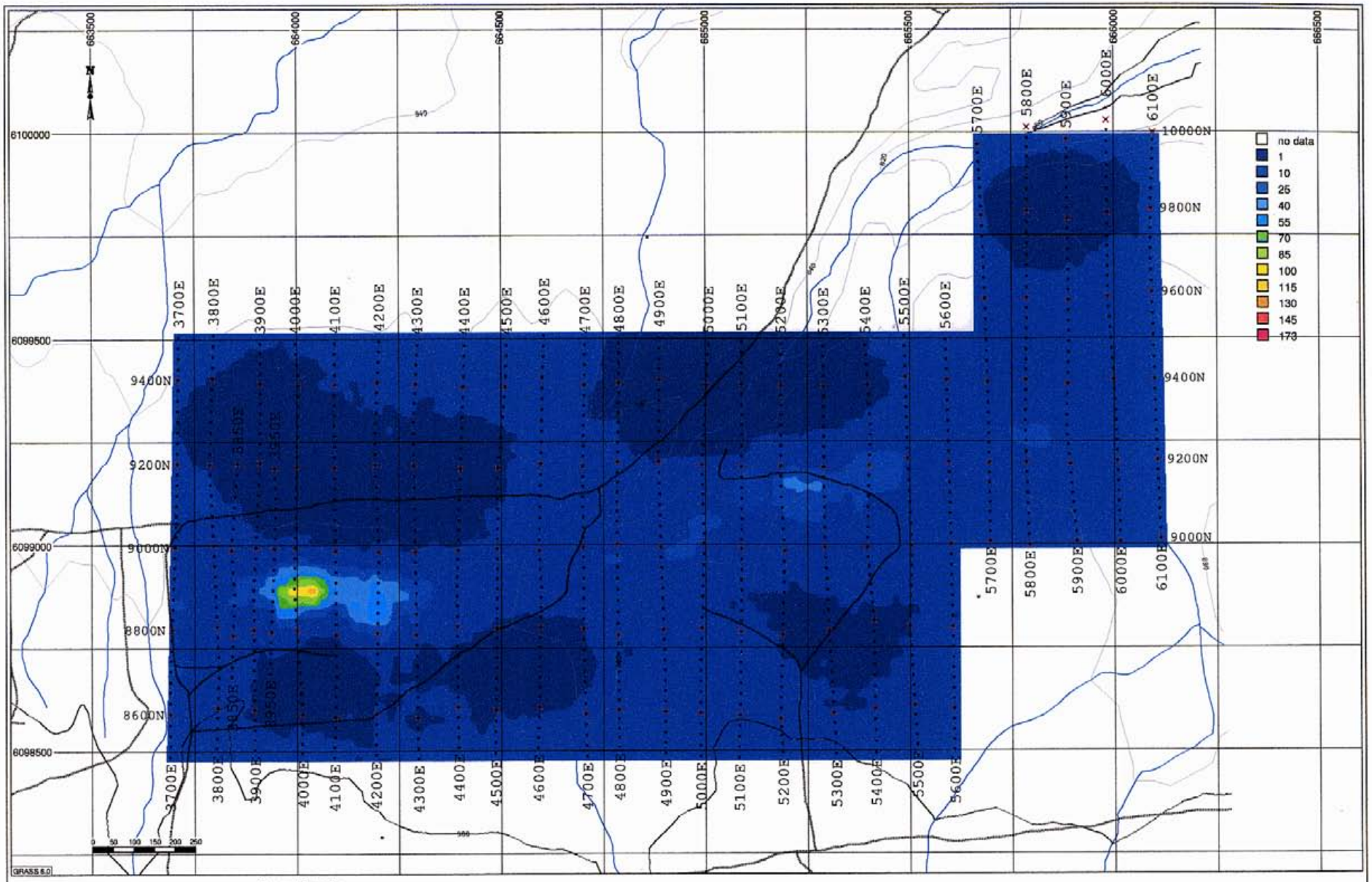
Depth 150 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate C-5



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM-BC Data Source
93M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

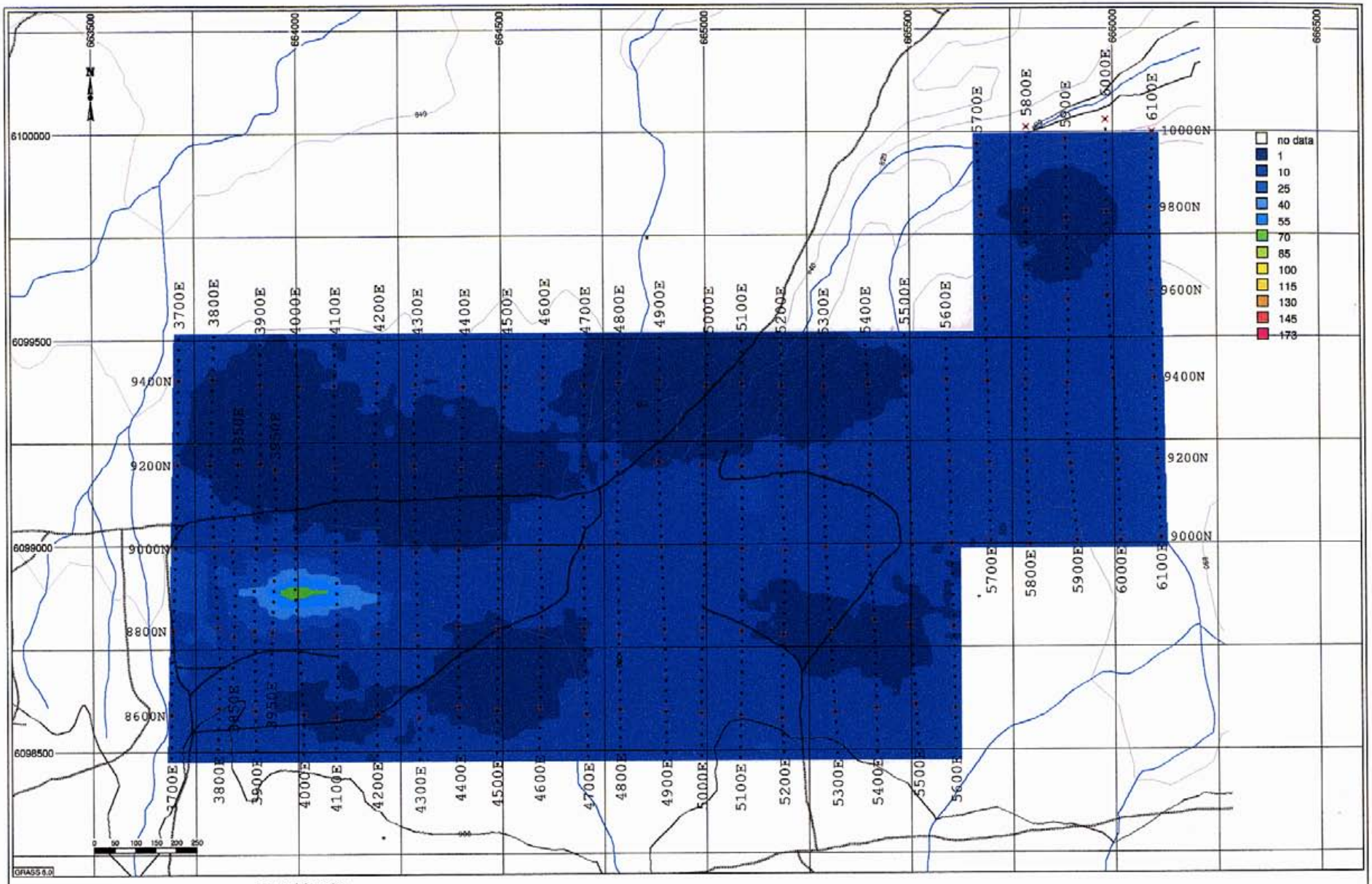
Depth 200 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate C-5



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM - BC Data Source
93M.008 sheet - 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

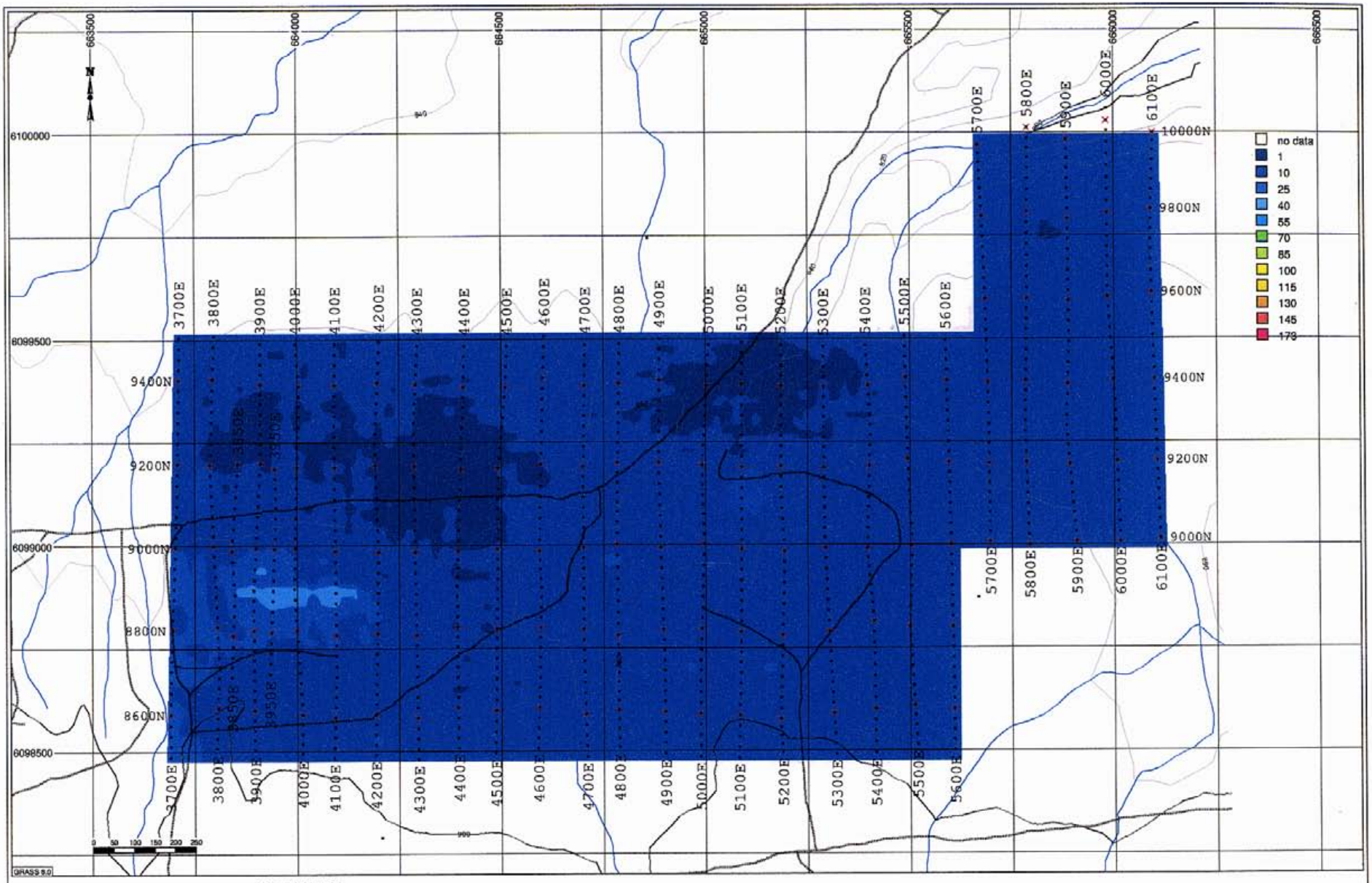
Depth 250 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate C-7



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 8
Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
93M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

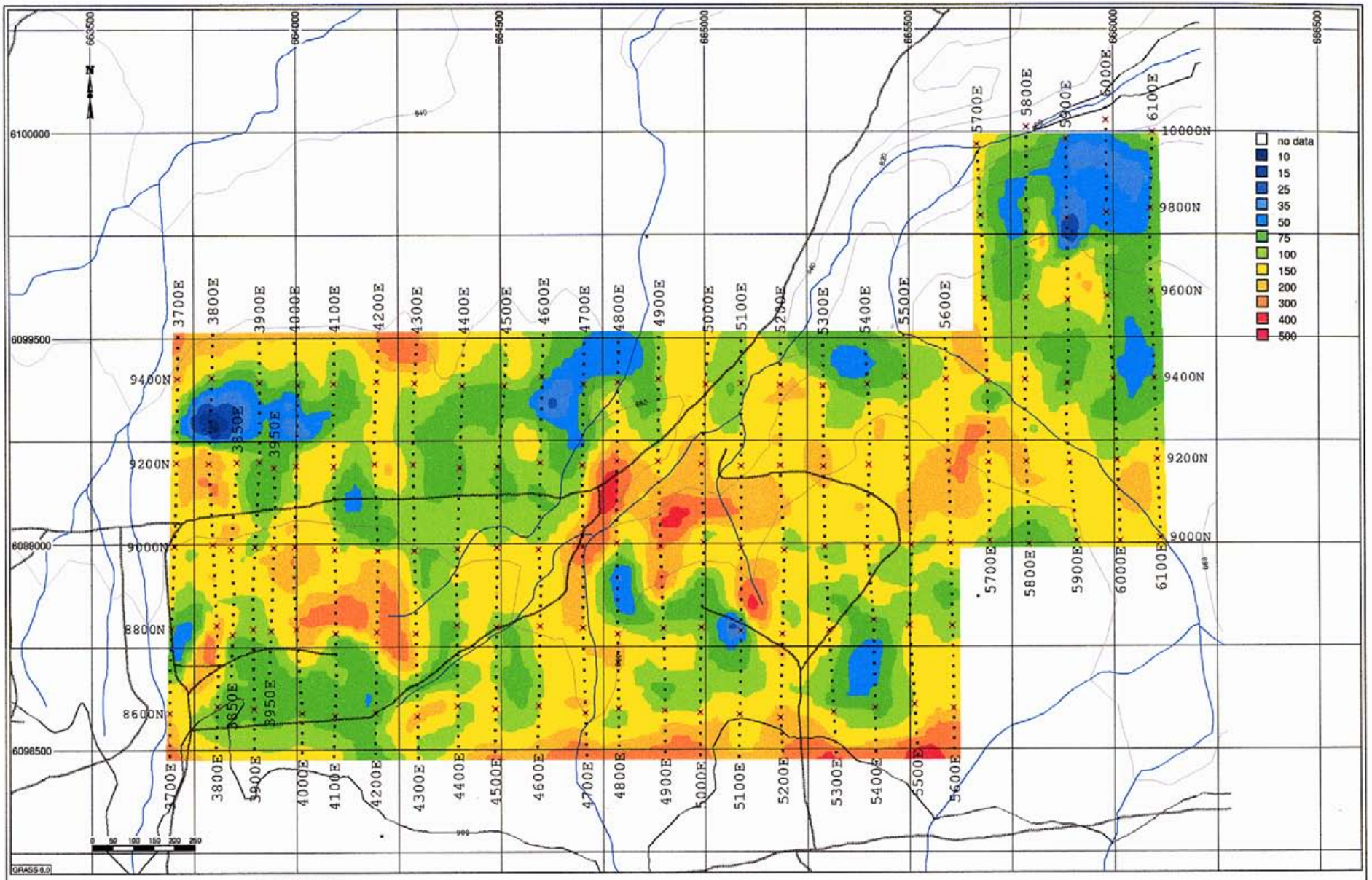
Depth 300 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate C-8



Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
93M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

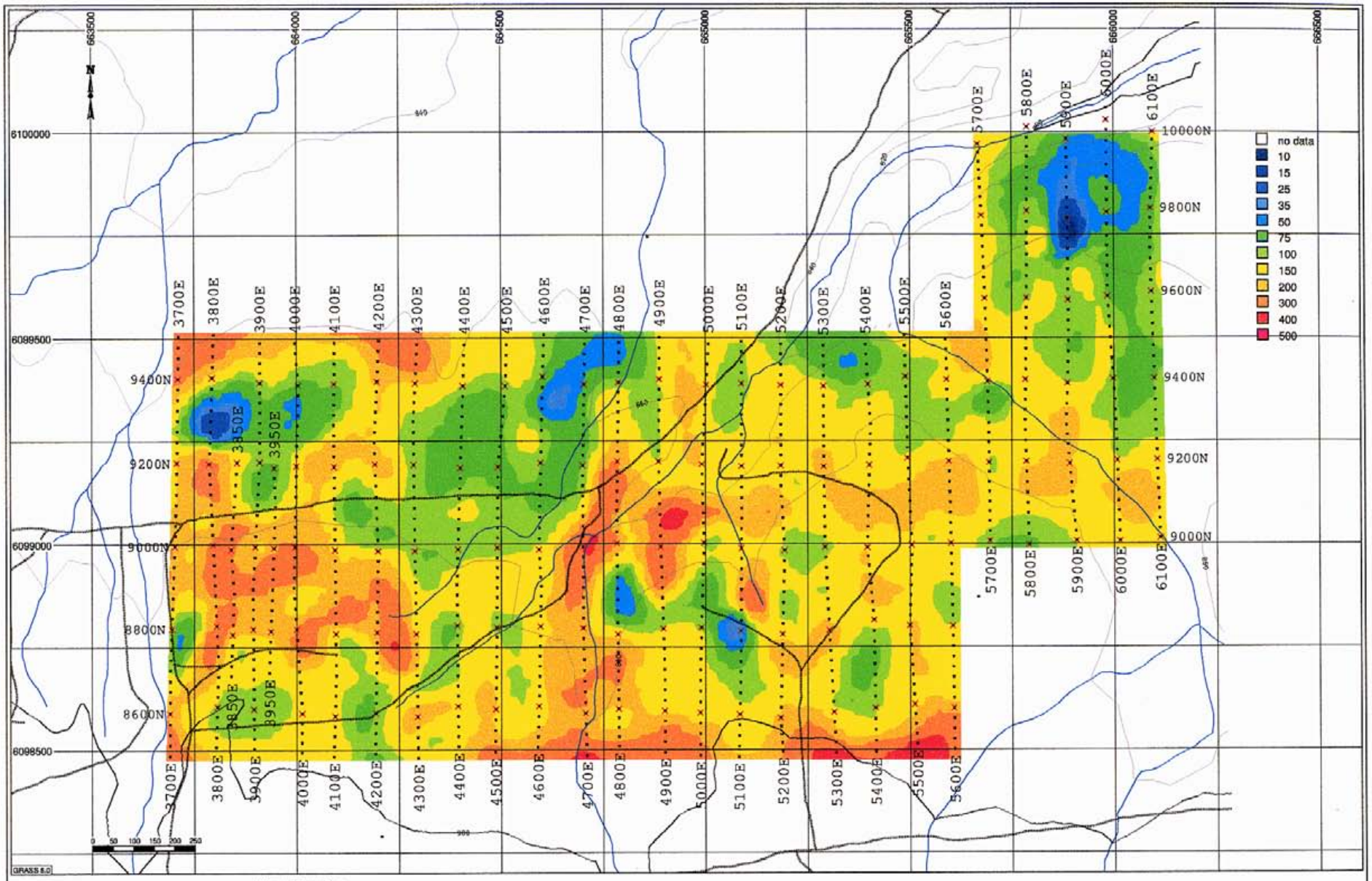
Depth 25 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate R-1



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
92M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.8 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

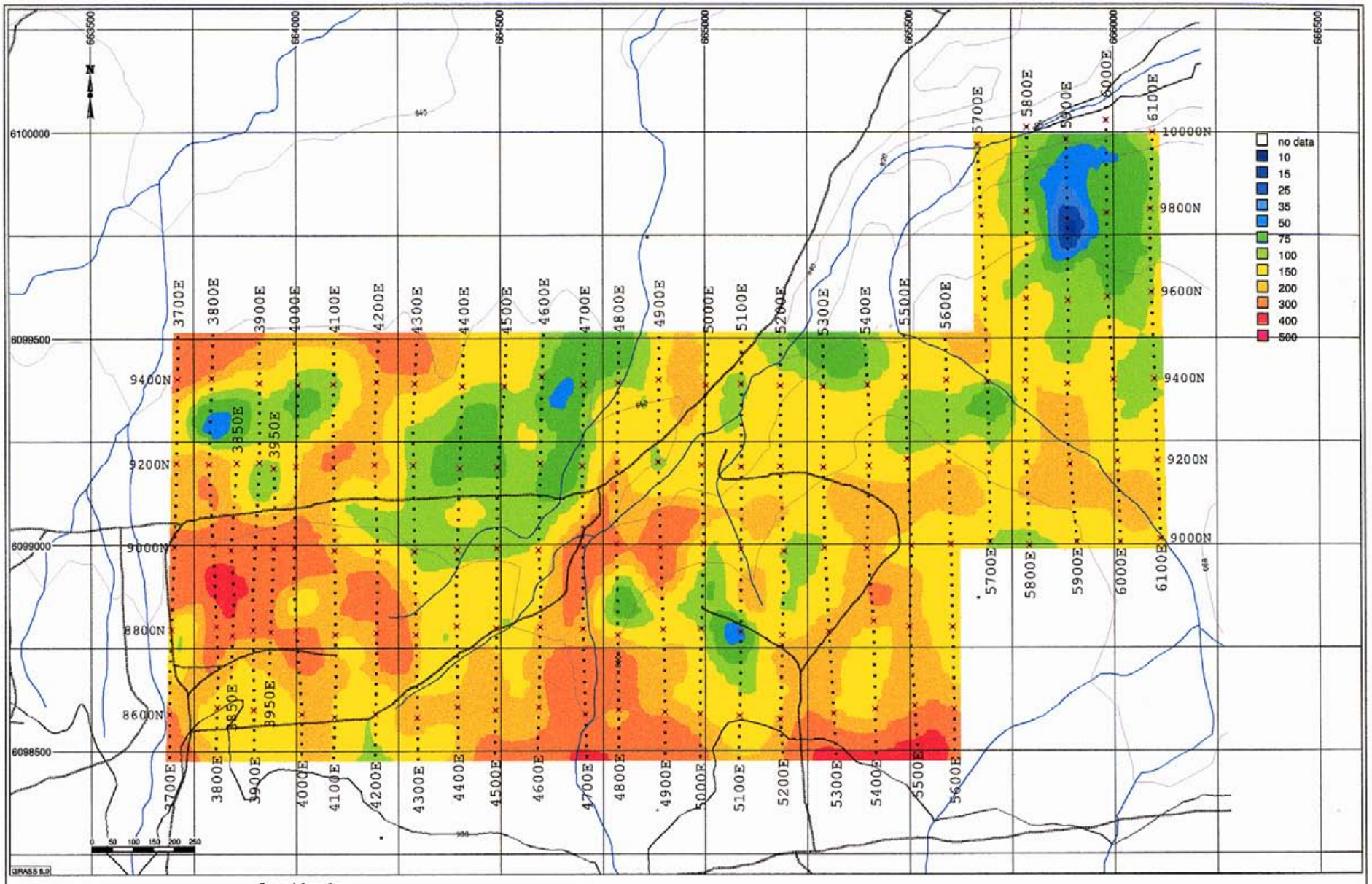
Depth 50 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate R-2



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Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
93M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 75 m Below Topography

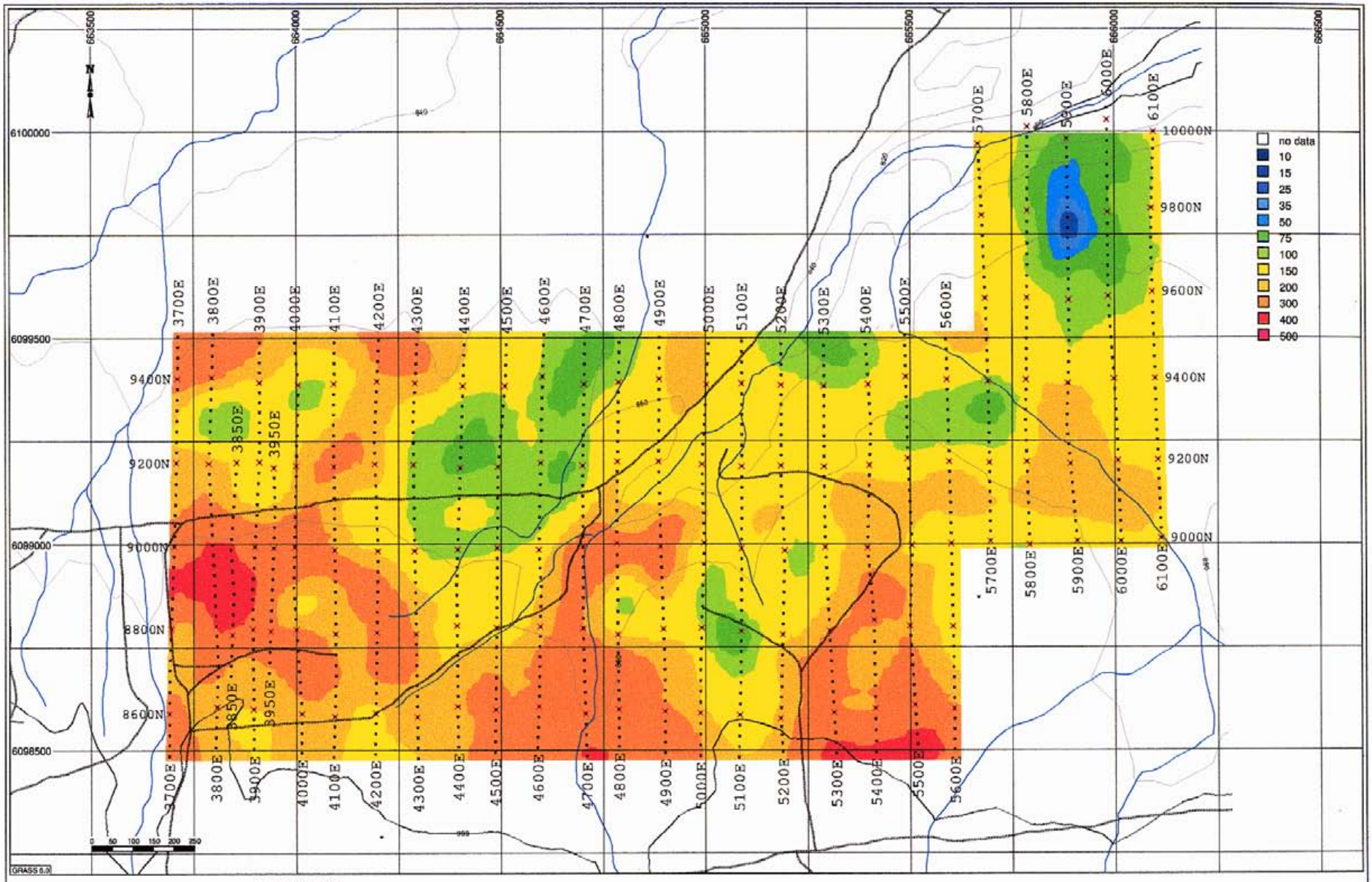
ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Plate R-3



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
92INI008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

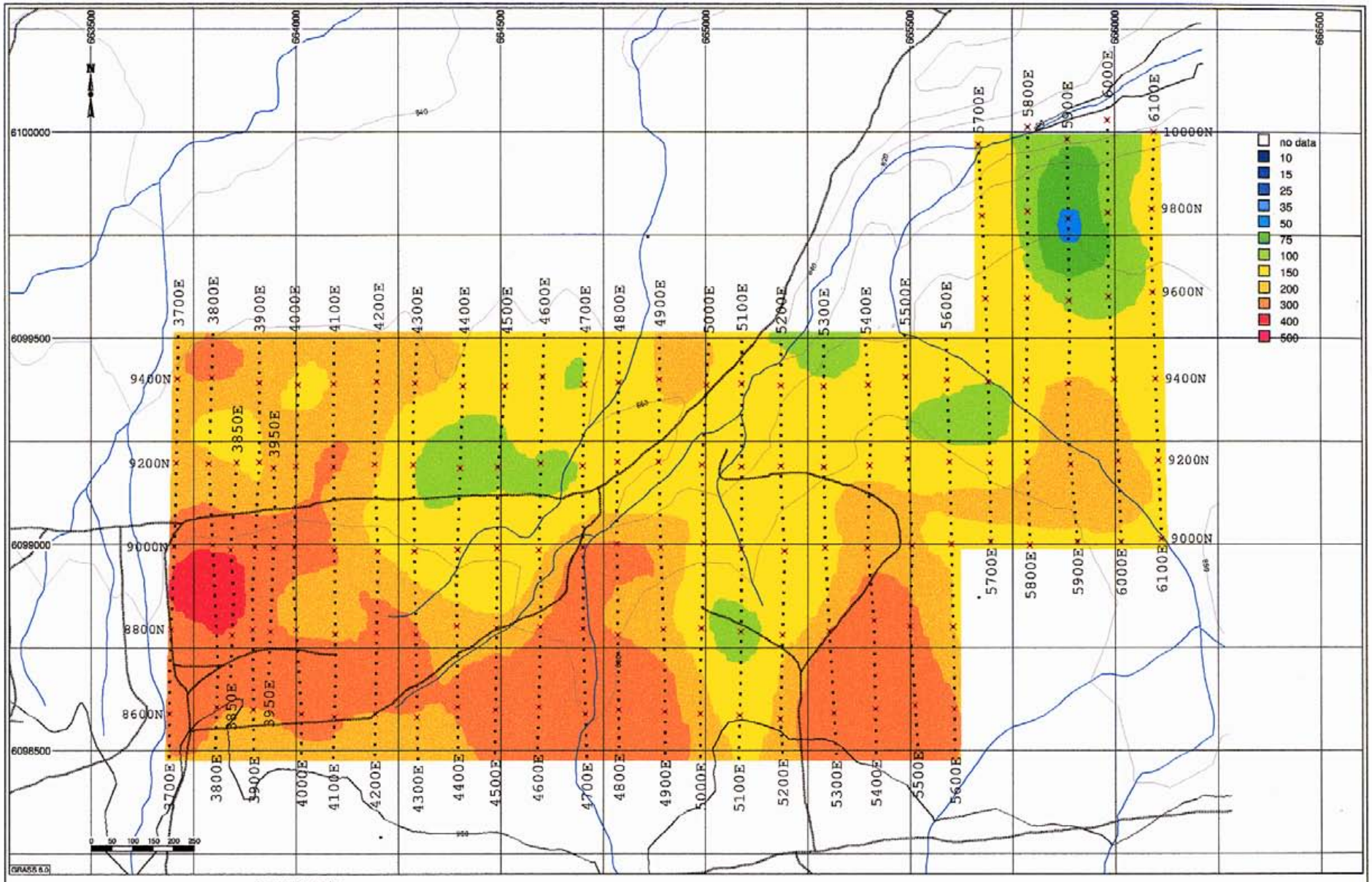
Depth 100 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate R-4



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
93M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

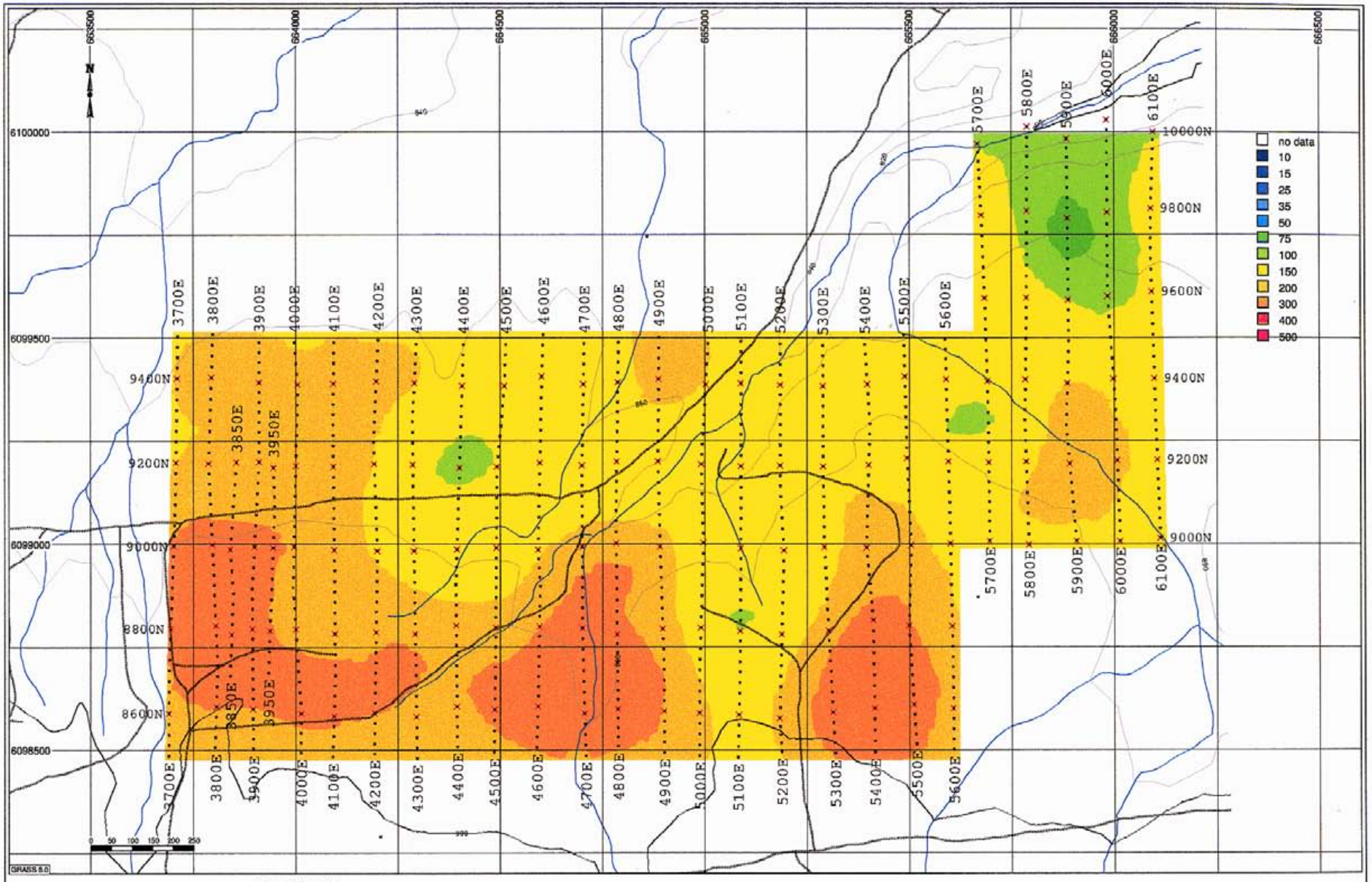
Depth 150 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate R-5



Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
93M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

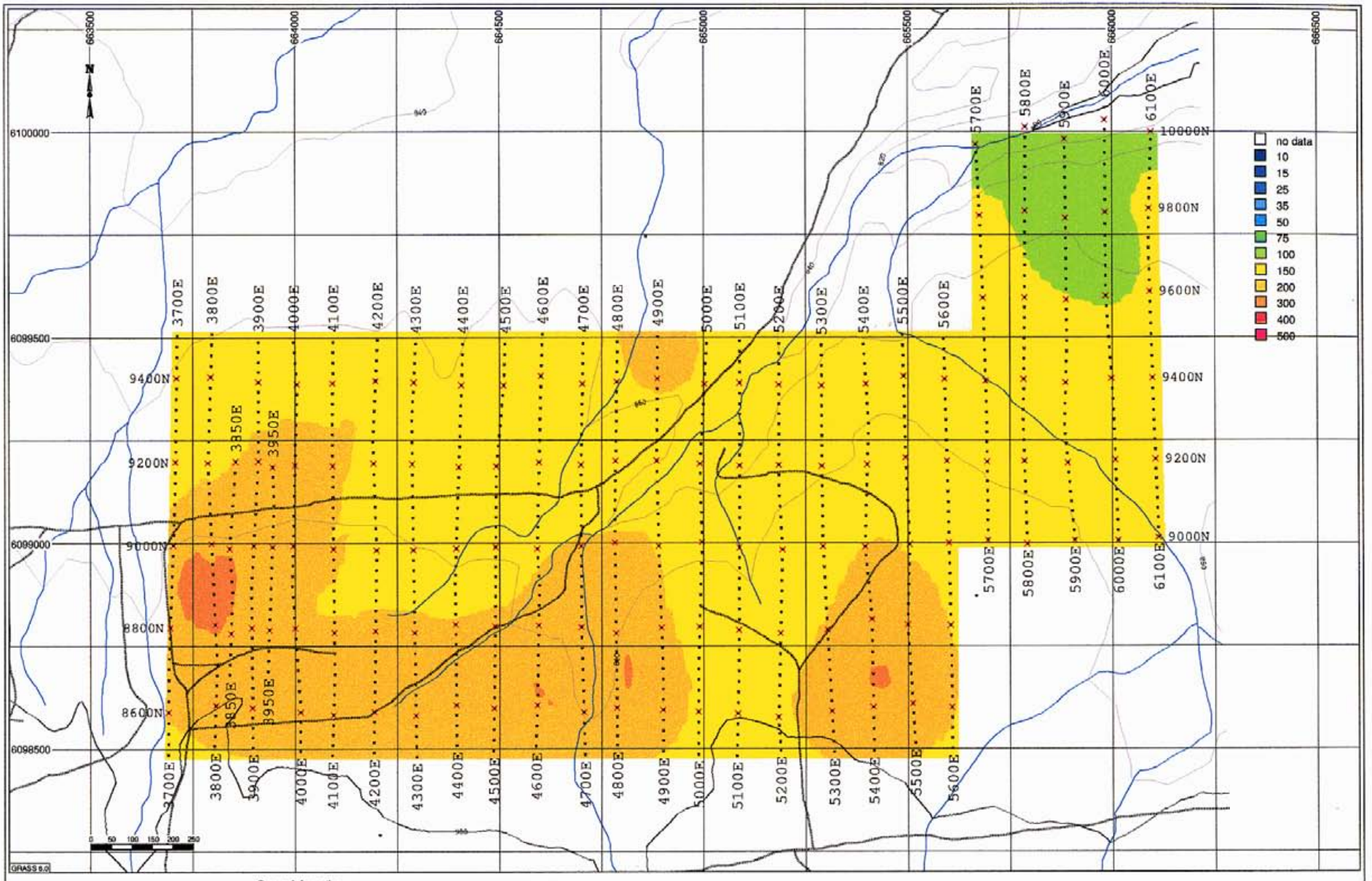
Legend
- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY
Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 200 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.
Fireweed Property
Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate R-6



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
93M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

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RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

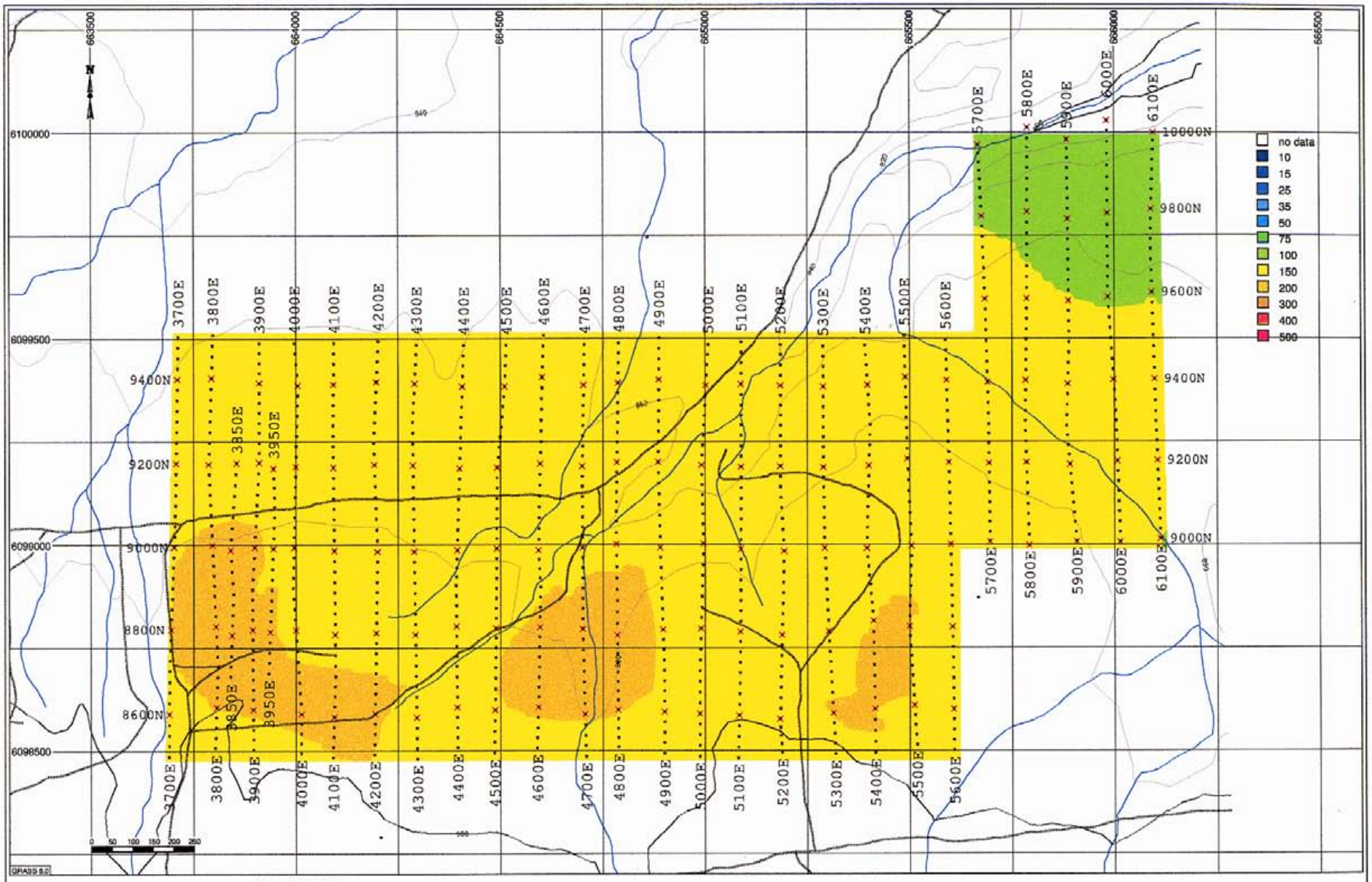
Depth 250 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate R-7



Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 9
Topographic Map: TRIM–BC Data Source
93M008 sheet – 1:25,000
NTS Sheet: 093M01
Mining Zone: Omineca
Mapping Date: Oct., 2005

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Survey Information

Instrumentation:
RECEIVER: SJ FULL WAVE FORM IP RECEIVER
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW
Typical Dipole Array:
N = 12 a = 50, 100, 150 m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Sep., 2005

Legend

- Survey Grid
- Contour Level
- Roads
- Rivers

3D IP SURVEY

Inverted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 300 m Below Topography

ARGENTOR RESOURCES LTD.

Fireweed Property

Granisle, B.C. – Canada

Plate R-8