

**2006 Exploration Program**

**Assessment Report**

**Statlu Creek Aggregate Project Claims  
Owner Earl E. Wilder**

**Work Completed January 10, 2006 to January 31, 2006**

**Statlu Aggregate Project**

**HARRISON MILLS, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DISTRICT**

**NTS MAP NO. 092G/08H**

**49 DEGREES 19 MINUTES 55.4 SECONDS NORTH LATITUDE  
121 DEGREES 59 MINUTES 43.5 SECONDS WEST LONGITUDE**

**for**

**Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines (operator)**

**BY**

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**February 27, 2006**

**FINAL**

## SUMMARY

Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. (“MSQ”) holds an option, by agreement with dated January 3, 2006 to acquire a 60% interest in the Statlu Creek Aggregate Project by paying all expenditures and costs until such time as a permit and license of occupation allowing sand and gravels to be mined and sold from the property is issued or December 31,2008 whichever comes first.

The 1220.9 hectare Brett Gold Property is located at 49<sup>0</sup> 19’ North, 121<sup>0</sup> 59’ West on the west side of the Chehalis River. Property is located 110 km east of the city of Vancouver and is accessed by a very good, all season logging road from Highway 7 and Harrison Mills. Earl Wilder discovered substantial quantities of sand and gravel in late 2004 and staked the claims comprising the property

The 2006 exploration program on the Project included geological prospecting, 7.5 km of seismic surveys, and sampling.

In order to advance the property a two-phase exploration program has been recommended with an initial stage budget of \$160,000 to obtain accurate base maps and determine by drilling the quality of sand and gravel outlined by the seismic refraction survey. Further work on the project is conditional on the results of the drilling.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the 2006 exploration work program on the Statlu Creek Aggregate project. The work was completed by Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd (operator) and Earl E. Wilder (owner)

## PROPERTY DISCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Statlu Creek Aggregate project is comprised of eighteen Modified Grid mineral claims covering an area of 1220.9 hectares. The claims are all located in the New Westminster Mining Division and are situated on NTS Map sheet 092G/08H The Property is centered at geographical coordinates of 49° 19' North latitude, 121° 59' West longitude.

The details of the mineral claims that comprise the Property are set out in below:

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Good To Date	Area (hectares)
505928		2012/FEB/04	21.05
505929		2012/FEB/04	21.05
505932		2012/FEB/04	126.31
505935		2012/FEB/04	84.19
505938		2012/FEB/04	84.31
506004		2012/FEB/06	84.18
506005		2012/FEB/06	42.12
506008		2012/FEB/06	42.13
513533		2012/MAY/27	105.21
513534		2012/MAY/27	42.09
513535		2012/MAY/27	42.07
517030		2012/JUL/12	42.11
517107		2012/JUL/12	21.06
517209		2012/JUL/12	21.04
518782		2012/AUG/06	189.35
518784		2012/AUG/06	147.30
524682	WHITE GRANITE	2012/JAN/03	63.19
524684	PROCESS SITE	2012/JAN/03	42.14
			<b>1220.89</b>

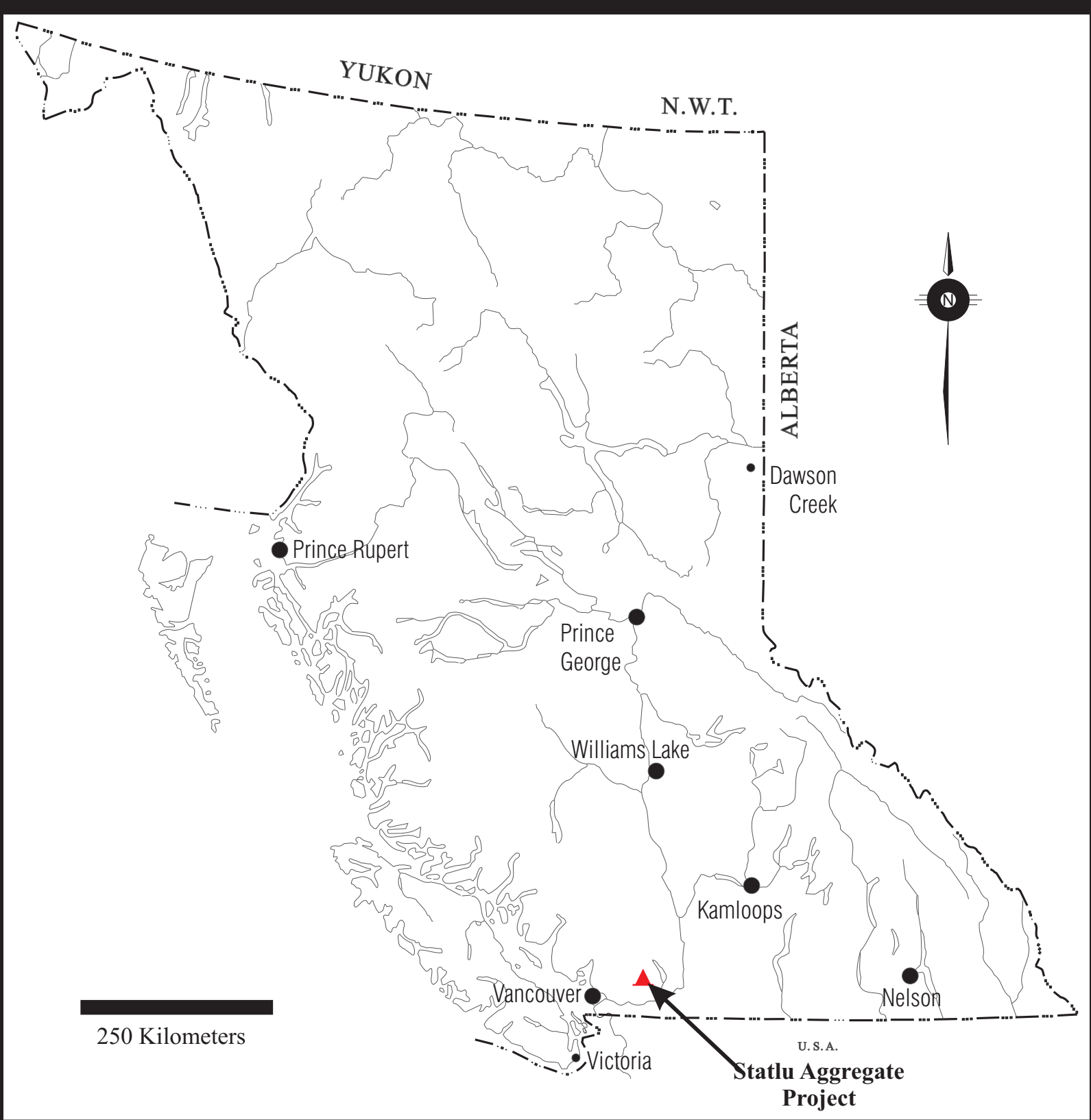
Under a January 2004 option agreement Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd can earn a 60 % interest in the Statlu Creek Aggregate Project located near Mission, British Columbia. Mosquito will pay all costs of the project until such time as a permit and license of occupation allowing sand and gravels to be mined and sold from the property is issued or December 31,2008 whichever comes first. Once said permit and license are issued, MSQ will have earned its 60% interest and the project will proceed as a 60-40 joint venture between MSQ and Earl Wilder.

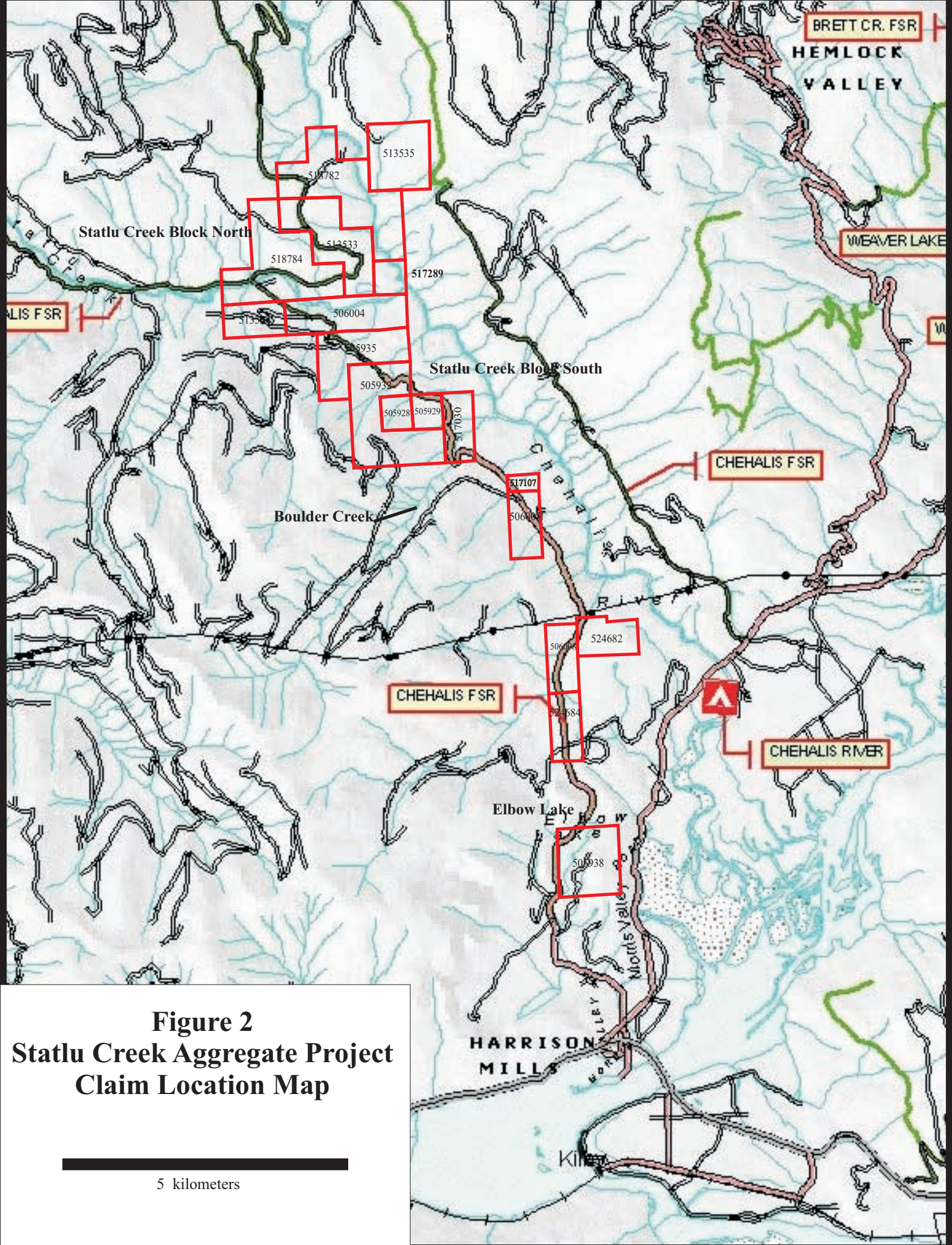
### **ACCESSABILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

The property is located approximately 100 east of Vancouver, BC and 13 km from barge access on the Fraser River. The property is accessed by a very good, all season logging road 11 km from Hwy 7 and Harrison Mills.

The property is situated immediately West of the Chehalis River and is drained by several seasonally flowing streams bounded by relatively steep valley walls (figures 2 & 3). Statlu Creek Cuts the property in half. The topographic relief of the property ranges from 80 meters above sea level at Chehalis River to 750 meters on the higher slopes. The property is situated on the East facing slope of the mountain and thus, the snow is normally melted by the end of March. The summers are warm and generally quite dry although summer showers frequently occur in late afternoon due to the mountain-type climate. The majority of the property has been clear cut at least two times and has only been recently replanted, what trees are left consist low quality fir and hemlock and large areas of slide alder. Overburden thickness ranges from zero to 3 meters in depth.

**Figure 1 : Statlu Aggregate Project Location**





**Figure 2**  
**Statlu Creek Aggregate Project**  
**Claim Location Map**

5 kilometers



## **HISTORY**

The area has been heavily logged over the years with access provided by old railway which has since been removed. Majority of the property has been heavily logged over the years with no prime growth timber left. Outside of the recreational and logging access to Chehalis Lake the area has no history of development.

## **GEOLOGY SETTING**

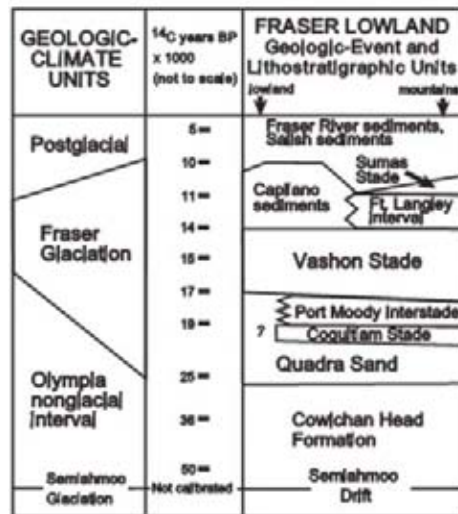
The Chehalis River flows into the Harrison River 6km upstream from the confluence of the Fraser and Harrison rivers (Fig. 1). Bedrock in the Chehalis watershed consists of the Ashlu Creek Pluton, composed of quartz diorite, and the Harrison Lake Formation, composed of intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks and associated volcanoclastic sediment (Monger and Journeay 1994). The watershed encompasses 395 km<sup>2</sup> and ranges in elevation from 30m at the confluence with the Harrison River to headwater peaks in excess of 2000m. Middle and upper slopes are bedrock controlled and have moderate to steep gradients; summits and ridges tend to be rounded. Chehalis Lake, up to 200 m deep, is 9km long and dominates the middle reach of the valley. Down stream of the lake, the Chehalis valley is characterized by a thick (>100 m), extensively gullied, incised valley fill of late Pleistocene sediments. This incision has also produced numerous gravel terraces at higher elevations. Statlu Creek is a major tributary that occupies a large valley on the west side of the drainage and also has a similar thick valley fill. Other tributaries occupy relatively short, steep valleys.

### ***Quaternary Geology***

The Statlu Creek Aggregate is located on the north side of the Fraser lowlands in the Chehalis River Valley. Sediments covering the property span middle Wisconsin (Olympia no glacial interval) to Holocene time. Sediments are divided into six units with chronological control provided by 14 new radiocarbon ages (Ward and Thomson,2004).

Figure 3: General stratigraphic scheme for the Fraser Lowland

(Ward and Thompson, 2004). Right column shows selected lithostratigraphic and geologic-event units.



The following is a shortened description of the units identified by Ward and Thomson, 2004.

### **Unit 1: gravel**

*The lower contact of the units is 20-25 m above the top of the present active river channel and rests directly on weathered volcanic bedrock. The unit, which is up to 11 meters thick, is dominantly coarse, clast-supported gravel (with rare poorly sorted, pebbly silty sand layers containing fragments of charcoal) with horizontally stratified medium to coarse sand layers. Clast lithology is dominantly granitic with minor amounts of volcanics present. Most clasts are rounded, some are subrounded, and rare beds contain subangular clasts. The unit is crudely stratified, with the coarser and better sorted material present in the lower half, where subrounded to rounded granitic boulders (average size of 20-30 cm; some > 1 m) occur in a matrix of very coarse sand. Weak imbrication is present within the lower portion of the unit but less so upward. The upper half of the unit fines to a pebble-cobble gravel, and in some exposures, this is capped by coarse sand. Charcoal from two silty sand beds in unit 1 yielded radiocarbon ages of 29.8 and 26.2 ka BP but no insect macrofossils were found. Unit 1 is interpreted to represent fluvial deposition from the ancestral Statlu Creek based on the clast texture, nature of stratification, imbrication, and clast lithology. The unit appears to represent significant fluvial aggradation from a base level considerably higher than at present, as suggested by its elevation above the present creek channel, its significant thickness, and the decrease in grain size and sorting upward. This aggradation could be in response to climatic*

*deterioration accompanying the onset of regional glaciation, similar to that interpreted for other watersheds feeding into the Fraser Lowland.*

### **Unit 2: Laminated Silt**

*Up to 100 meters in thickness, The unit consists mainly of rhythmically laminated to finely bedded silt and very fine sand, Stratification in the silt and fine sand is commonly marked by normal grading and variations between very fine sand and mud and is generally continuous for the width of the exposure. The unit contains rare isolated clasts that depress lower laminae and are draped by upper laminae. with rare coarse to medium sand, coarse gravel, and pebbly diamicton layers.*

*Unit 2 is interpreted to represent distal deposition in a glacial lake, mainly by turbid underflow and suspension settling, as indicated by the fine grain size of the material, long continuous bedding, and general lack of current structures. The fact that it coarsens upward indicates an increasing proximity of source. The isolated clasts in the fine-grained unit are interpreted as drop stones in an ice-contact glacial lake. The thickness and lateral extent of unit 2 indicates that a lake of considerable extent formed, likely by ice blockage at the mouth of Chehalis valley. The presence of the coarse gravel beds interstratified with finer sediments denotes occasional high-energy events, probably large sediment gravity flows from previously deposited sediments; instability was likely triggered by the flooding associated with the formation of the glacial lake. The plant and insect macrofossils indicate an open forest community dominated by fir and spruce with herbaceous plants growing in the openings or along the borders of watercourses.*

### **Unit 3: interstratified sand and gravel**

*Ranging in thickness from 25 to over 100 meters in thickness, consists of a wide variety of sediment types, dominantly sand and gravel. Gravel beds range from 0.3 to 1.5 m thick and are pebble to cobble dominated, generally massive and ungraded, poorly to moderately sorted and are both clast and matrix supported. Overall packages of sediments are well to moderately stratified, marked by interstratification with sand beds, changes in grain size and discontinuous silty sand layers up to 10 cm thick. Isolated clasts were observed to deflect underlying bedding and be draped by overlying bedding in sand and silt beds. Lower contacts of gravel beds are commonly erosive. Sand beds are dominantly laminated to finely bedded, normally graded and many of the ones lower in the sequence contain abundant subangular intraclasts of silt. Lower contacts of sand beds are generally conformable with gravels. Stratification in sand and gravel was observed to dip at angles up to 25°. Paleo current data from near Statlu Creek indicates dominantly down valley flow. Unit 3 records subaqueous outwash based on the interstratification of the gravel with sand and silt, long continuous bedding, the presence of dropstones and the lateral fining of the unit; this is very typical of coarse grained sedimentation in a glaciolacustrine environment. The fact that the unit has incorporated intraclasts of unit 2 indicates that some time for consolidation must have occurred between initial deposition and subsequent erosion of unit 2. However, the subaqueous outwash likely represents later deposition into the same glacial lake represented by unit 2. The lateral facies change exhibited by the Statlu exposures implies that the source was from ice advancing down the Chehalis valley with subaqueous flow to the west, up the Statlu valley.*

**Unit 4: diamicton**

Where observed, lower contacts are usually with the gravel of unit 3 ; at other sites in the valley, it has been observed to be in contact with the fines of unit 2 or directly on bedrock. The elevation of the lower contact varies considerably throughout the lower valley and appears to be strongly controlled by bedrock topography. The diamicton has a silty sand matrix, is very dense and overconsolidated, and contains 30%-35% clasts .Clasts range up to boulders but are dominantly very large pebbles, are sub-angular to subrounded, striated and faceted, and dominated by volcanic lithologies (>80%). The unit is generally massive, containing rare silt and poorly sorted sandy gravel lenses that increase in occurrence in the upper meter, commonly along with a decrease in the maximum grain size of the clasts to pebbles. Five fabrics are reported here with principle eigenvalues ranging from 0.525 to 0.846 and suggest flow parallel to the valley. Striations on a clast straddling the lower contact (150°-330°) at site C3 also indicate ice flow parallel to the valley. This diamicton is interpreted as a till based on the presence of striated and faceted clasts, its extent, its dense, over consolidated and relatively massive structure, the alignment of the fabrics, striated and faceted clasts, and its erosive lower contact. Principle eigenvalues of fabrics are generally within the range of those found for basal tills although some of the lower values fall within those of reseedimented glaciogenic diamictons. It represents ice flow parallel to the Chehalis valley possibly by ice sourced in the upper valley; ice flowing up valley from the Fraser Lowland is also a possibility, especially at some of the lower valley sites.

**Unit 5a: laminated silt with minor sand and clay**

The lower contact is conformable with the diamicton of unit 4, either abruptly draping clasts or showing a transition from diamicton inter stratified with sand and slit to the laminated silt over several tens of centimeters. The unit consists dominantly of laminated to finely bedded silt with minor sand and clay. Bedding and laminae range from massive, to normally graded with rare ripples and ripple drift. In some locations bedding is disrupted by large scale folding (>2 m thick) and convoluted bedding (Fig. 5H). The unit is up to 18 m thick and is commonly truncated by gravel. No organics have been found in this unit. Similar to unit 2, unit 5a records distal deposition in a glacial lake formed by ice in the Fraser Lowland blocking drainage based on its thickness, elevation and lateral extent; deposition was mainly by distal deposition by turbid underflow and suspension settling as represented by the fine grain size of the material, sedimentary structures, and long continuous bedding. Transition zones represent enecontemporaneous sedimentation by subaqueous cohesive debris flows off the ice front or recently deglaciated slopes. The areas of disrupted bedding are interpreted as slide and slump deposits caused either by rapid deposition on a steep lake bed, loss of support by melting ice, ice berg grounding, and (or) neotectonics. This lake was likely time transgressive as ice retreated up the Chehalis valley as ice persisted in the Fraser Lowland forming a dam.

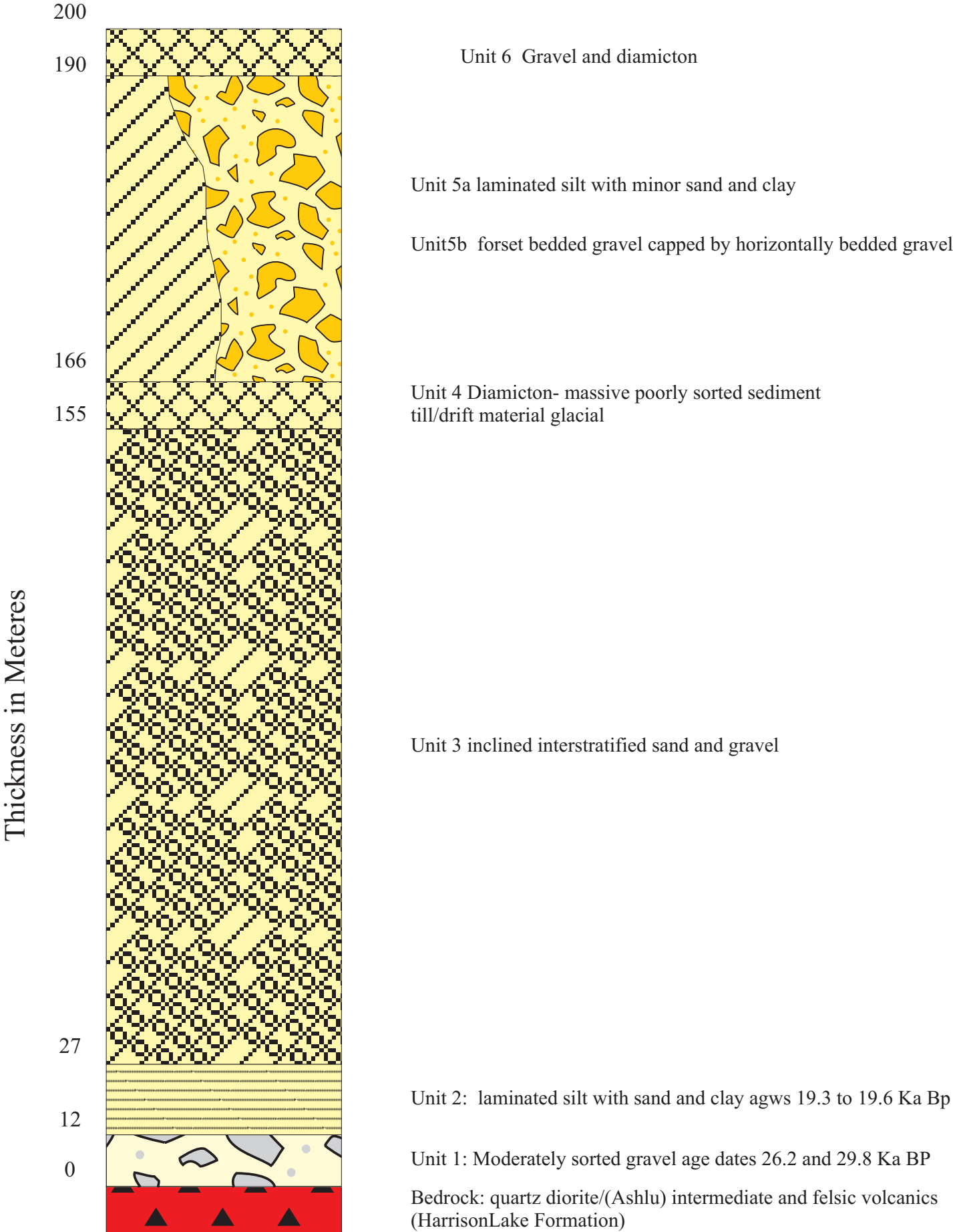
***Unit 5b: laminated silt with minor sand and clay***

*This unit comprises two distinctive parts: a lower foreset bedded gravel and an upper horizontally bedded gravel. The foreset beds comprise moderately to well sorted cobble to pebble gravels and pebbly coarse sands, in excess of 50 m thick. Beds range from 0.3 to 1.5 m thick and are commonly massive or rarely normally or inverse graded and range from open work to having sandy matrixes. Dip angles range from 25°-30°. The lower contact is erosive. The horizontally bedded gravels are commonly pebble to cobble, 0.5-0.7 m thick, and moderately sorted. They are 5-6 m thick and have an erosive lower contact. This unit is interpreted as the foresets and topsets of a delta based on the coarseness of the deposits, their sorting, and the size of the foresets. These deltas would have formed in the same glacial lake as unit 5a, confirming the environment of deposition.*

***Unit 6: gravel and diamicton***

*This unit consists of a wide range of sediment types including terrace gravels and colluvial diamictons that represent the transition of the valley from glacial conditions, specifically the glacial lake of Unit 5, to nonglacial conditions. Many of the sediments are paraglacial deposits extent suggests a nonglacial cause, where source material and deposition were landslide. Unit 2 represents glaciolacustrine deposition that conditioned by the previous glacial events and processes and heralds the first definitive glacial activity associated with the fluvial erosion by Chehalis River, as it incised into the thick valley fill.*

**Figure 4: General Schematic Scheme of Statlu Creek Area**  
 (after Ward and Thomson, 2004)



## 2006 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

### Overview

The 2006 exploration program began on January 12, 2006 and lasted until January 31, 2006. Work completed consisted of xx kilometers of line cutting followed by refraction seismic profiling, prospecting the various claim block to define gravel areas, and collecting large 20kg samples of the various types of gravel in the area.

### Gravel prospecting

A total of 10 days was spent walking the claims blocks and looking for the presence of sand and gravel in cliff faces, valley slopes. The results have narrowed the investigation for economic quantities of gravel to the area immediately south and north of Statlu Creek. Each area is described briefly.

#### *Claim #505938* (location shown in Figure 2)

Claim covers Elbow Lake which is a lake in bedrock, the lake is completely surrounded by bedrock on all sides with only a thin layer of gravel located in small creek valleys. Couple of problems areas exist along the west side of the lake where then veneers of sand and gravel are steeply dipping(>40 degrees) .



Figure 5: View looking south on west side of Elbow Lake

Elbow Lake contains a thriving trout population and is used for recreational fishing. It is therefore not a good place for gravel extraction. Overall there are not any significant quantities of gravel within this area.

***Claim Block 524684,506008,524682*** (location shown in Figure 2)

Examination of this claim block reveals a relatively thin 5 to 10m thickness of unit 1 type sand and gravels (figure 4 ) sit on a flat area. The area has been clear cut and recently replanted. Claim # 524682 covers a down slope area where a thin veneer of unit 1 sand and gravels immediately overlie quartz diorite bedrock . Once again overall outside of a thin veneer there are insufficient quantities of gravel to warrant extraction. However the flatness of the area would possibly make an excellent location for the washing and sorting plant required by a gravel extraction project.

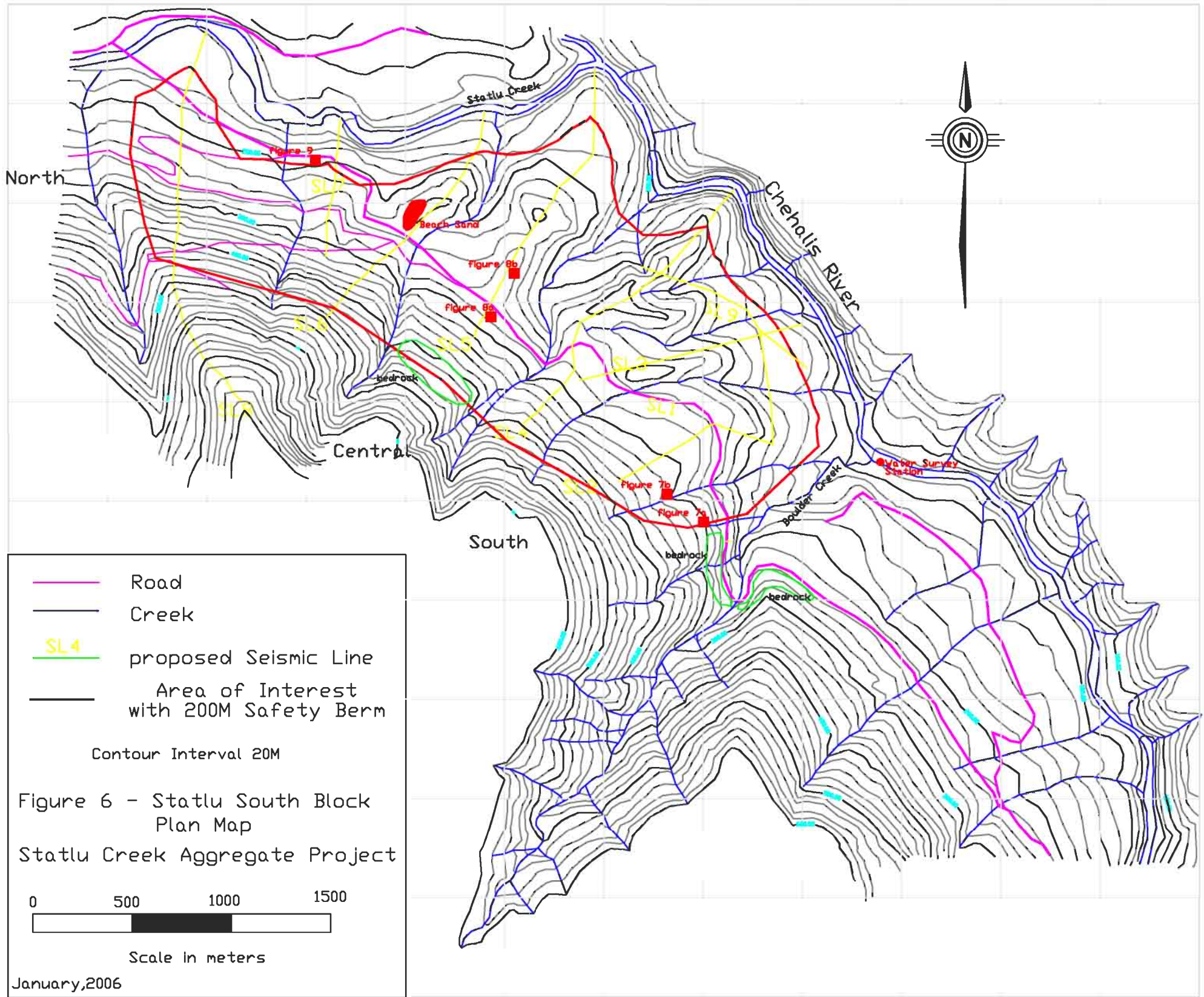
***Claim Block 506005,51707*** (location shown in Figure 2)

The block is covers a portion of the south end of a bench the marks the start of the main area of sand and gravel. The bench is located below the main access road and stretches from the Chehalis river to the east to the road and north as far as boulder creek. The bench is underlain by 10 12 meters thickness of unit 1 sand and gravel sitting on bedrock. Several logging roads crosscut the benches. Along the main access road approx 1 to 2 meters of unit 1 sand and gravel overlie quartz diorite bedrock. Of interest is that during rainfall water can be observed gushing out along the contact between the bedrock and the sand and gravel. To the east there is a very steep drop into the Chehalis river canyon. Although there is a quantity of sand and gravel present within the block, it appears to be of insufficient thickness and too close to the Chehalis River Canyon to be efficiently extracted.

***Statlu Creek Block South*** (location shown in Figure 2 and Figure 6)

This is the main block that contains the largest quantity of gravel. At the south end immediately north of Boulder creek andesitic volcanic flows and clastics are exposed in road cuts for approximately 206 meters. At this point the exposure changes to a large section of sand and gravel belonging to unit 3.





— Road  
 — Creek  
 SL4 proposed Seismic Line  
 — Area of Interest with 200M Safety Berm  
 Contour Interval 20M  
 Figure 6 - Statlu South Block Plan Map  
 Statlu Creek Aggregate Project  
 0 500 1000 1500  
 Scale in meters  
 January, 2006

Figure 7a: a creek bed that marks the boundary between bedrock and the sand and gravel



Note: the large amount of sand and gravel debris in the creek bed.

Figure 7b: shows a sand and gravel pit located along the road 250 meters from Figure 7a



The pit shows a large section approximately 15 meters high containing mixed gravel beds and sand, the gravel beds range from 0.3 to 1.5 m thick and are generally massive and ungraded, poorly to moderately sorted. The sand beds change in grain size and discontinuous silty sand layers up to 10 cm thick. To the east the topography is benched down to a cliff edge located 30 meters above the current river level. In the hill slopes and cliff edges of this area unit 3 sand and gravel. This area is approximately 1200 meters long and 1400 meters wide with the main access road through the middle. The area represents a huge potential tonnage of sand and gravel. This area has been designated the southern Block (figure 6).

To north a major gully is crossed that looks like it contains an old slide area where a large volume of the sand and gravel material has slid into the Chehalis river at sometime in the past. Very little gravel is left in this area and bedrock appears to be close to surface. The creek has been designated Slide Creek (figure 6).

Moving toward the central block (figure 6), a 10m high road cut of mixed sand and gravel with fine sandy layers is observed. This looks like an intermixed zone between units 2 and 3. With fine gravel beds of silty sand overlying unsorted sand and gravel beds. The sand and gravel is exposed along the main road (figure 8a) and along a logging road that heads to a clear-cut located 1000 meters east of the road (figure 8b).

A vertical channel sample of the gravel was taken at the location of figure 8a and sieved to -50 mesh and then ran through a centrifugal density device to produce a black sand concentrate. The concentrate was then sent to Acme Laboratories of Vancouver for analysis using a metallic assay for gold.

The sample weighed 11.34 kg from which 64 grams of black sand was produced. The sample was sent to Acme Laboratories of Vancouver for a metallic gold assay. Results returned 86.83 grams Au/ metric tonne with 68.44 gms Au/tonne being in the metallic fraction. Based on this analysis it would take 177.18 metric tonnes of material to produce 1 tonne of the black sand concentrate. Indicating the material ran 0.49 grams Au/tonne. The Acme analytical data sheet can be found in appendix B. As a result of this sample an additional 18 samples from various areas of the property have been taken. These samples are awaiting processing and analysis at the time of writing this report.



Figure 8a: Statlu South – Central Area Gold bearing Gravel



Figure 8b : Statlu South – Central Area unit 3 gravel sitting on top of unit 2 silt-sand

Andesite volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks are exposed in the logging road approximately 200 m east of the Figure 8a indicating that the gravel is fairly shallow in this area. Overall there seems to be an area approximately 1500 m wide and 800 meters long and 15 to 20 meters thick of the unit 2 and 3 sand and gravels.

At the north end of the Southern block exposures of unit 4 are found in the road cuts with a high clay content and mixed with fine sand layers. Figure 9 shows a typical exposure. The high clay content of this material makes it of little interest. However in one area a zone of heavy beach sand was observed in a cut along a 800 meter logging road to a clear cut east of the main access road. The beach sand which may be a part of Unit 5a. Sand is clean and uniform and extends for 100 meters along the road.



Figure 9: Stratified clay beds with minor sand in northern part of Statlu South Block

As a result of the prospecting three distinct areas of interest have been defined within the Statlu South Block:

1. large block of sand and gravel at the south end of the block, 100 to 200 million tonnes is indicated by the volumes.
2. Smaller amount of gravel containing Gold in the central part of the block tonnage and extent is unknown.
3. Area in the northern section of the block with clean beach sand , aerial extent is not known due to cover but could be significant if the sand is of good quality.

***Statlu Creek Block North*** (location shown in Figure 2)

The block consists of two distinct parts, the southern half which has road cuts exposing of units 1 and 2 sitting directly on andesite volcanics and volcanoclastics (Figure 10). And a northern half containing large cliffs of unit 3 sand and gravels. In the southern half, the exposures along Statlu creek are not of interest as their proximity to Statlu creek precludes any extraction in this area. As the road bends around to the north the exposures consist of Unit 4 with high clay content identical to the material in the northern part of the Statlu Creek block south (figure 9). Once again this material which covers a large portion pf the area is of little interest.

The northern block however contains a substantial thickness of Unit 3 sand and gravel, overlying Unit2 that form 80 to 120 meter high cliffs down to the river. The material looks very similar to the main area in the Statlu creek block south. This area requires extensive work to determine the volume and quality of the material within this block



Figure 10: showing altered andesite volcanic on north side of Statlu creek (sand and gravel of units 1 and 2 can be seen past the truck east of the outcrop)

Overall the prospecting and examination of the claim areas has revealed the presence of a couple of significant areas that could host large sand and gravel deposits.

These in order of priority are:

1. Statlu Block South – Southern block
2. Statlu block south – Central block
3. Statlu Block South – beach sand area
4. Statlu block north – northern half.

Further exploration work is recommended for these blocks.

## **2006 Seismic Program**

During the period January 19 to January 27, 2006, Frontier Geosciences Inc. of Vancouver carried out a seismic refraction investigation over the Statlu creek South – Southern block (figure 2)

The purpose of the seismic refraction survey was to determine the geological conditions of a potential aggregates deposit in the area of the Chehalis River. A Site Plan of the area is presented at 1:20 000 scale in Figure 2 in the Appendix.

In all, five separate seismic traverses were completed at the site. A total of approximately 7.5 km of detailed seismic refraction surveying was carried out in the investigation on 24 separate seismic spreads.

## **Methodology**

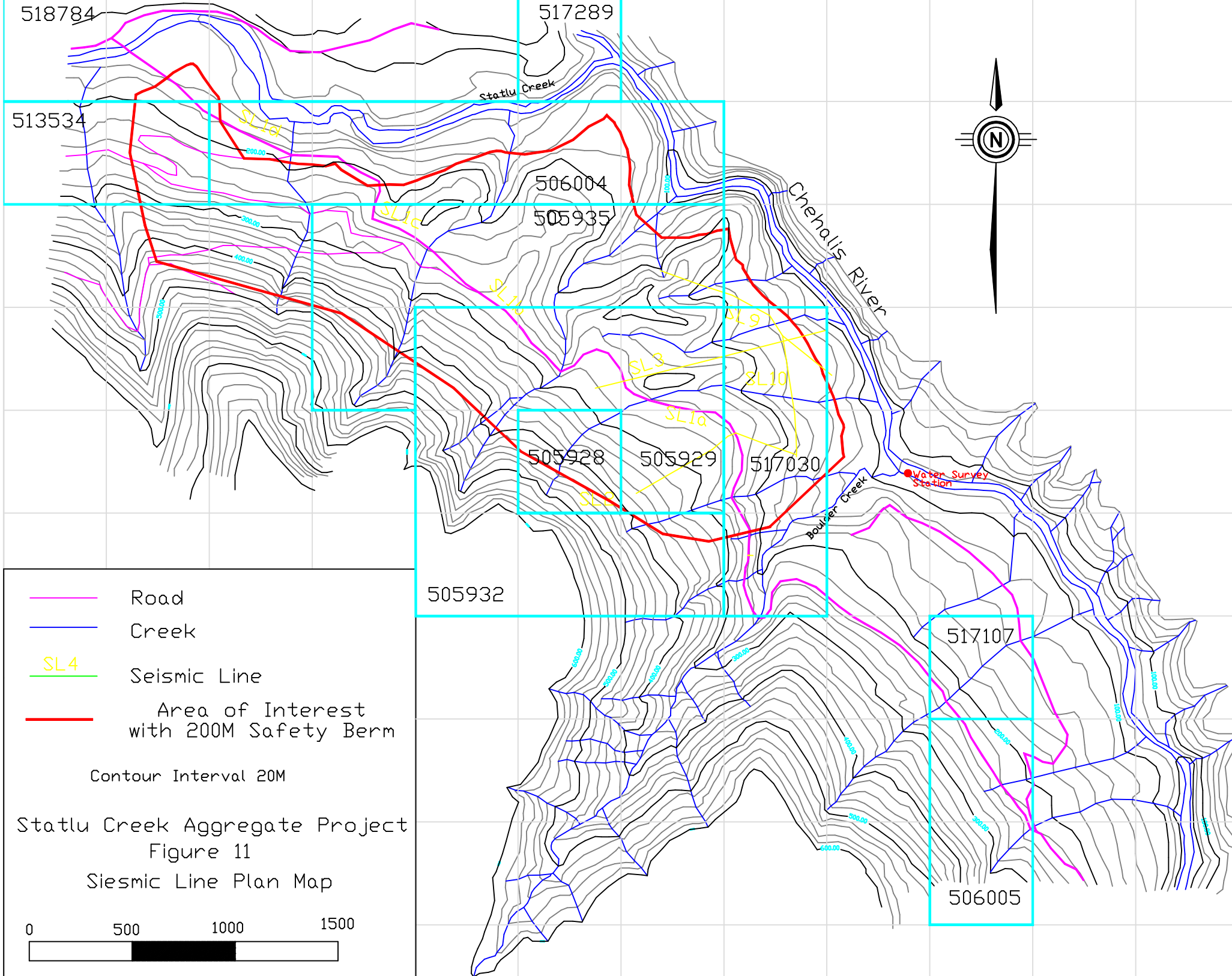
### *Equipment*





The seismic refraction investigation was carried out using a Geometrics, Geode, 24 channel, signal enhancement seismograph and Mark Products Ltd., 48 Hz geophones. Geophone intervals along the multicored seismic cables were maintained at 15 meters in order to produce high resolution data on subsurface layering and profile the anticipated deep bedrock surface. The zero delay or instantaneous blasting caps in the small explosive charges used for energy input, were detonated electrically with a Geometrics, HVB-1, high voltage, capacitor type blaster.

### *Survey Procedure*

For each spread, the seismic cable was stretched out in a straight line and the geophones implanted. Six separate ‘shots’ were then initiated: one at either end of the geophone array, two at intermediate locations along the seismic cable, and one off each end of the line to ensure adequate coverage of the basal layer. The shots were detonated individually and arrival times for each geophone were recorded digitally in the seismograph. Data recorded during field surveying operations was generally of good to excellent quality.

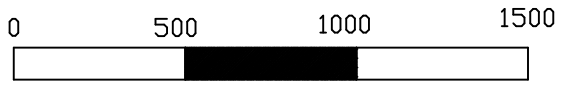




-  Road
-  Creek
-  SL4
- Seismic Line
-  Area of Interest with 200M Safety Berm

Contour Interval 20M

Statlu Creek Aggregate Project  
 Figure 11  
 Siesmic Line Plan Map



Scale in meters

Throughout the survey, notes were recorded regarding seismic line positions in relation to topographic and geological features, and survey stations in the area. Relative elevations on the seismic lines were recorded by chain and inclinometer with absolute elevations taken from a 1:10 000 scale map of the area provided by Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd.

### *Interpretive Method*

The final interpretation of the seismic data was arrived at using the method of differences technique. This method utilizes the time taken to travel to a geophone from shot points located to either side of the geophone. Using the total time, a small vertical time is computed which represents the time taken to travel from the refractor up to the ground surface. This time is then multiplied by the velocity of each overburden layer to obtain the thickness of each layer at that point.

## **Results**

### *General*

The results of the five seismic refraction traverses in the Chehalis River area are shown at a scale of 1:2000 in Figures 3 to 10 in the Appendix. Topography on the traverses was derived from geophone to geophone inclinometer measurements with absolute elevations taken from 1:10 000 scale mapping of the area.

### *Discussion*

The Chehalis River area is characterized by four distinct velocity layers. The surficial layer, with velocities varying from 330 m/s to 500 m/s, is consistent with surface exposures and shallow shot hole intersections of organics and loose sands, gravels and cobbles. The layer ranges up to 14 meters in interpreted thickness.

Underlying the surficial layer is a thicker intermediate layer with velocities varying from 900 m/s to 1430 m/s. These velocities are greater than the surficial materials and are due either to greater density than the overlying materials or to a higher coarse content. Velocities of 900 m/s has a higher sand and fine grained content than velocities over 1100 m/s, which indicates a higher coarse grained, gravel content. Interpreted thicknesses for this layer range up to approximately 47 meters at the intersection of seismic lines SL-1 and SL-2.

The second intermediate layer exhibits velocities of 1600 m/s to 2050 m/s. These are consistent with saturated, dense, sands, gravels, cobbles and boulders. Throughout much of the survey area, this intermediate surface is flat-lying, consistent with the onset of the water table. Lower compressional wave velocities indicate the presence of finer grained saturated sediments. Velocities increase as the coarser grained content increases. High velocities ( $> 1800$  m/s) may also indicate the presence of dense glacial till. Due to the similar velocities of coarse grained, saturated gravels and glacial till, the layers may be indistinguishable. It should be noted that the higher velocities of  $> 1900$  m/s correspond to the north end of the Statlu creek Block South which is underlain by Unit 2 with the high clay content (see page 18, figure 9)

The basal layer, with velocities varying from 3480 m/s to 5310 m/s, is consistent with the bedrock surface. Areas exhibiting higher velocities are representative of competent crystalline bedrock. Lower velocity zones may indicate a shear zone, weathered bedrock surface or rock of less competent composition. Depth to the basal layer ranges from approximately 8 meters to 164 meters, with the greatest interpreted depth occurring at 640NW of seismic line SL-1.

## LIMITATIONS

The depths to subsurface boundaries derived from seismic refraction surveys are generally accepted as accurate to within fifteen percent of the true depths to the boundaries. In some cases, unusual geological conditions may produce false or misleading data points with the result that computed depths to subsurface boundaries may be less accurate. In seismic refraction surveying difficulties with a 'hidden layer' or a velocity inversion may produce erroneous depths. The first condition is caused by the inability to detect the existence of a layer because of insufficient velocity contrasts or layer thicknesses.

A velocity inversion exists when an underlying layer has a lower velocity than the layer directly above it. The interpreted depths shown on drawings are to the closest interface location, which may not be vertically below the measurement point if the refractor dip direction departs significantly from the survey line location.

The results are interpretive in nature and are considered to be a reasonably accurate representation of existing subsurface conditions within the limitations of the seismic refraction method.

## PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

A total of \$570,140 were spent on the property during the 2006 exploration program. Table 2 gives a break down of expenditures for the property including all administration fees and equipment charges.

**Table 2 Summary of 2006 Property Expenditures**

<b>category</b>	<b>sub-category</b>	
Line cutting	3 days at \$300 per day	\$ 900.00
Seismic Survey- Frontier Geophysics	7.5kms/9 days	\$ 15,570.00
	Data reduction and interpretation	\$ 6,960.00
	Report writing	\$ 750.00
	Helper 9 days @ \$150/day	\$ 1,350.00
	Helper 9 days @ \$170/day(truck)	\$ 1,530.00
Assaying (1 sample)		\$ 76.00
Geology and supervision		
	Shaun Dykes: 10 days@\$400/day.	\$ 4,000.00
	Earl Wilder 5 days at \$300/day	\$ 1,500.00
food		\$ 420.00
		\$
Travel	Truck mileage	\$ 574.00
Report		\$ 500.00

**Overall Total**

**\$34,130.00**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration should proceed in a series of stages

### *Stage 1: INITIAL*

Evaluation stage of the deposit combined with establishing current environmental conditions. All information gathered needs to be signed and 43-101 compliant. Work to consist of

#### *Evaluation*

1. Additional seismic lines to fill in gaps in the data, lines are shown in Figure 2.
2. Drilling of holes through southern area to determine quality of material present
3. Creation of base map for the area to be completed by LIDAR flown over the gravel area and color air photography.
4. test pits and surface mapping of the both the north and south areas by qualified quaternary geologist. Should be co-ordinate with environmental areas of potential problem to ensure these are mapped.
5. Taking of several samples to test for gold content in the gravels.
6. Market analysis to include determination of possible products and estimated mining, processing and shipping costs of the various products from the gravel area. Also included is estimate of value of material at site.
7. Preliminary production plan including screen and wash plant if required. Overall an accurate estimate of profitability of the operation including all royalties and environmental goodwill costs.
8. All interest groups should have their royalties, charges, fees etc. detailed
9. other

#### *Environmental*

1. Need to outline in detail the various problems currently effecting the Chehalis watershed. These include:
  - Wellness centre flood problems,
  - loss of fish and eggs due to build of sand and gravel in lower Chehalis(fish spawning in channels that subsequently dry up),
  - Damaged caused by sand and gravel being carried through the canyon,
  - Locate previous slide areas in Chehalis basin, south of Chehalis Lake
  - Locate potential slide areas in the basin, document all areas of creep and top loading.
  - Bull trout problem in Statlu creek
  - Reduced spawning habitat in the basin.

2. Suggest potential solutions to help resolve the above problems.
3. outline those creeks in the two gravel areas that would be considered streams under the section 35(2) ruling, so we are aware of what they classify as surface runoff and physical creeks. Included in this should be details as to which creeks if any are considered fish habitat versus simply supplying water and debris to the main rivers.
4. Provide details on wish list by the various groups for what they would like to see done in order to improve the current state of the Chehalis river basin
5. Gather up all existing environmental work that has been completed over the years on the basin area. To be used to determine how much new work needs to be added in order to complete stage 2.

## **Stage 2 : Preliminary development**

Subject to the results for stage 1, this stage is designed to produce all technical information required to get the initial permit for mining.

The initial operation will consist of gravel mining at the southern end of the property. Products to be delivered by truck to local markets.

Work required.

1. Detailed quality and quantity reserve calculations
2. mine plan including pit design and access.
3. Detailed plan of road design including moving of existing roads out of pit area, possibility of twinning of road from the pit area to the plant area to allow uninterrupted haulage of gravel.
4. Detailed plan of all environmental protection plans including settling ponds, water collection ditches, drainage control as work proceeds. Designed for 100 to 500 year flood events.
5. Detailed plan of proposed reclamation including models and artistic renderings of what the pit area would look like after reclamation. Include all spawning habitat construction.
6. All reports and information required for environmental impact study and various govt agencies.
7. Presentation materials produced to be used for presentation at various public and private meetings on the project.
8. PR firm hired to handle the local opposition groups
9. preliminary permit application passed around to various groups for comments and suggestions.

**PROGRAM COST ESTIMATE**

## Stage 1 budget

Additional Seismic	\$35,000
Hole drilling to determine quality including testing	\$60,000
Aerial photography and Lidar	\$50,000
contingencies	\$15,000
Subtotal	<b>\$160,000</b>
Total Stage 1	<b>\$160,000</b>

Note: remainder of work is conditional on the results of the hole drilling and is not budgeted at this time. Estimate at least another \$250,000 would be required to start initial environmental work.



**REFERENCES**

- Monger, J.W.H., and Journeay, J.M. 1994. Guide to the geology and tectonic evolution of the southern Coast Mountains. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2490.
- Ward B.C and Thomson, B. (2004) Late Pleistocene stratigraphy and chronology of lower Chehalis River valley, southwestern British Columbia: evidence for a restricted Coquitlam Stade, Can J. Earth Sci, 41: pages 881-895.

## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Shaun M Dykes, resident of New Westminister, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

- 1) I am a consulting geologist with an office located at 514 East Columbia St., New Westminister, British Columbia.
- 2) I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science(engineering) in geology from Queen's University in 1976 and with a Master of Science(engineering) in geology from Queen's University in 1979 and have practiced my profession for 7 years on a seasonal and 24 years on a continuous basis and I am a "Qualified Person" under the terms and policies of National Instrument 43-101.
- 3) I am registered as Professional Geoscientist ( NO. 123245) by the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) This report, 2005-6 Exploration Program Assessment Report, is based on examination of the available data and my experience working in exploration. I directly supervised the 2006 exploration program on the Statlu Aggregate project.
- 5) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report, which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclosure, which makes the technical report misleading.
- 6) I am currently a director of Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd and the National Instrument 43-101 qualified person for the company. Mosquito is the operator of the joint venture with Earl E. Wilder
- 7) The author has read National Instrument 43-101, " Standards Of Disclosure For Mineral Projects " and Form 43-101F1, and this report has been prepared in compliance with 43-101 and Form 43-101F, although it should be pointed out that the author although a professional in good standing is not independent of either Mosquito or Running Fox .
- 8) Mosquito and/or Earl Wilder may use this report, or excerpts from it, for any legitimate corporate purposes, so long as the excerpts used do not detract from the meaning or purpose of this report as set out in the whole.

Dated at New Westminister, Province of British Columbia, this 27th day of February, 2006

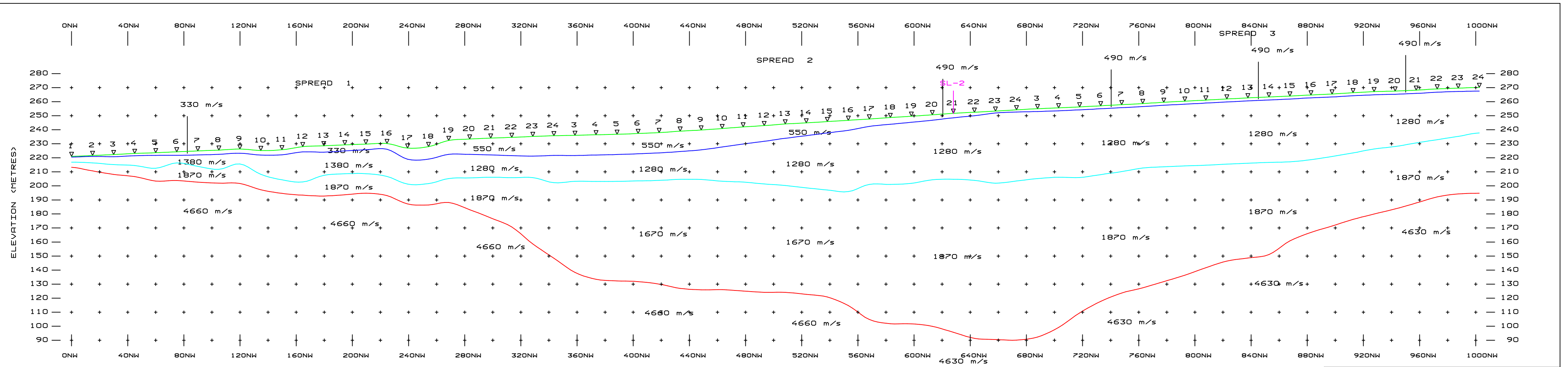
*Shaun M. Dykes*  
Shaun M Dykes, M.Sc(Eng), P. Geo  
Geologist



## **APPENDIX A –Seismic Profiles**

(Locations shown in Figure 11)

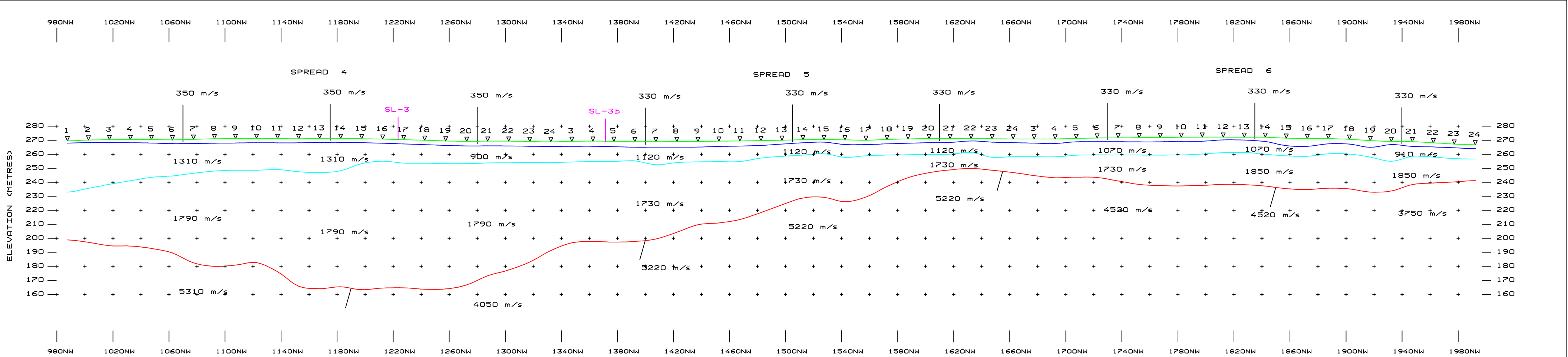
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<b>Seismic line</b>	<b>SL 1b</b>	<b>scale 1:2000</b>
<b>Seismic line</b>	<b>SL 1c</b>	<b>scale 1:2000</b>
<b>Seismic line</b>	<b>SL 1d</b>	<b>scale 1:2000</b>
<b>Seismic line</b>	<b>SL 2</b>	<b>scale 1:2000</b>
<b>Seismic line</b>	<b>SL 3</b>	<b>scale 1:2000</b>
<b>Seismic line</b>	<b>SL 9</b>	<b>scale 1:2000</b>
<b>Seismic line</b>	<b>SL 10</b>	<b>scale 1:2000</b>



SEISMIC LINE SL-1A

INSTRUMENT: GEOMETRICS GEODE

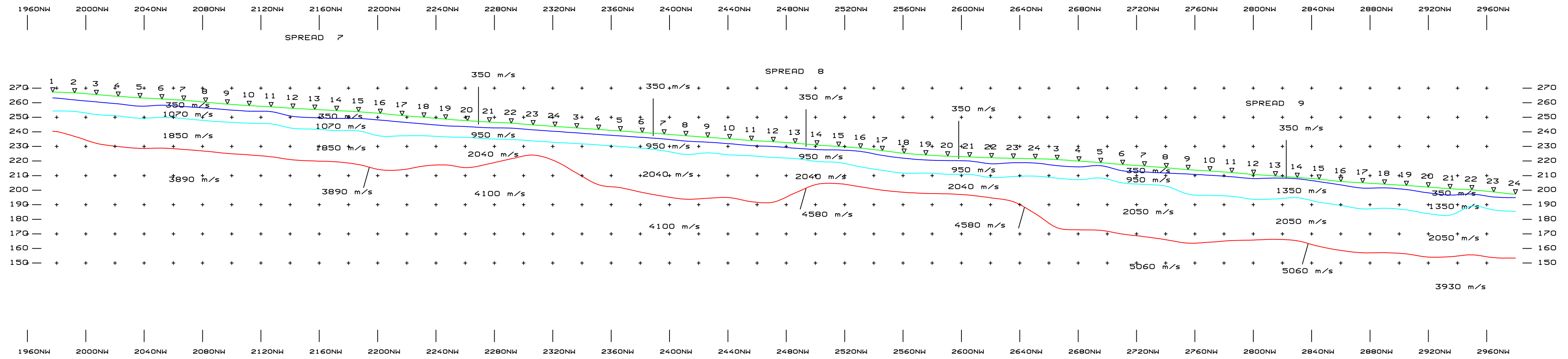
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CHEHALIS RIVER PROJECT		
SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY		
INTERPRETED DEPTH SECTION SL-1A GRAVEL RESOURCES EVALUATION		
FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.		
DATE: JAN. 2006	SCALE 1:2000	FIG.



SEISMIC LINE SL-1B

INSTRUMENT: GEOMETRICS GEODE

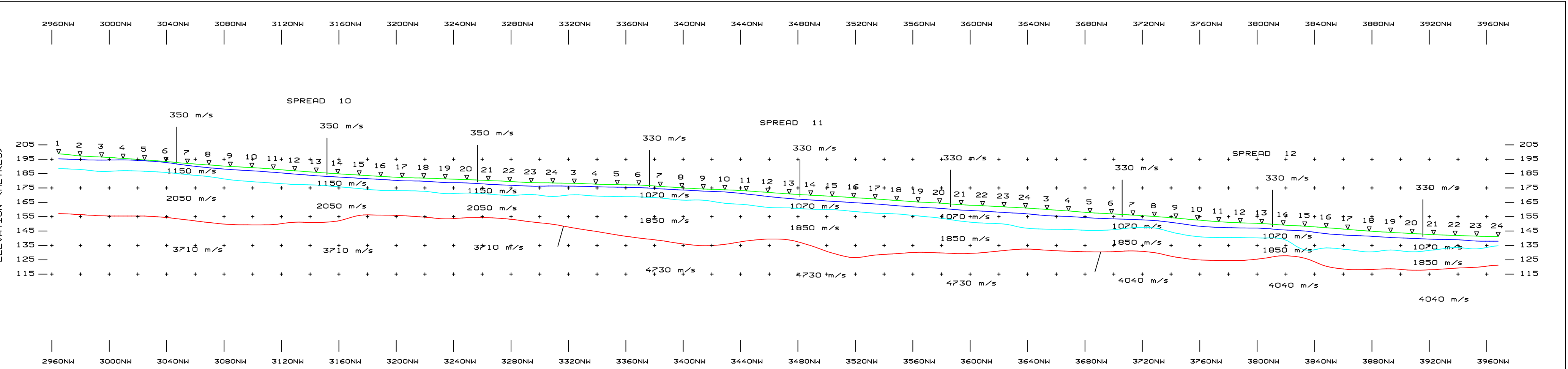
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CHEHALIS RIVER PROJECT		
SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY		
INTERPRETED DEPTH SECTION SL-1B GRAVEL RESOURCES EVALUATION		
FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.		
DATE: JAN. 2006	SCALE 1:2000	FIG.



SEISMIC LINE SL-1C

INSTRUMENT: GEOMETRICS GEODE

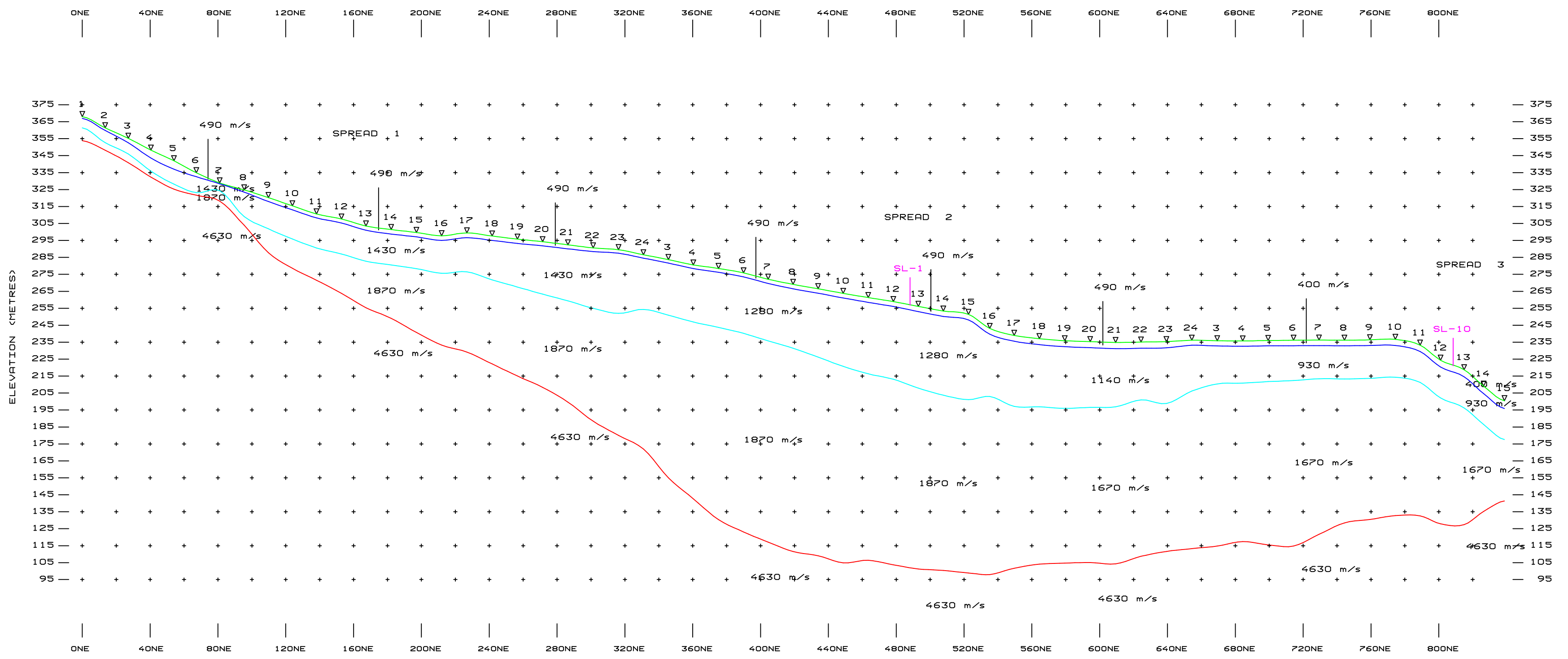
MOSQUITO CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LTD.		
CHEHALIS RIVER PROJECT		
SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY		
INTERPRETED DEPTH SECTION SL-1C		
GRAVEL RESOURCES EVALUATION		
FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.		
DATE: JAN. 2006	SCALE 1:2000	FIG.



SEISMIC LINE SL-1D

INSTRUMENT: GEOMETRICS GEODE

MOSQUITO CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LTD. CHEHALIS RIVER PROJECT		
SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY		
INTERPRETED DEPTH SECTION SL-1D GRAVEL RESOURCES EVALUATION		
FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.		
DATE: JAN. 2006	SCALE 1:2000	FIG.

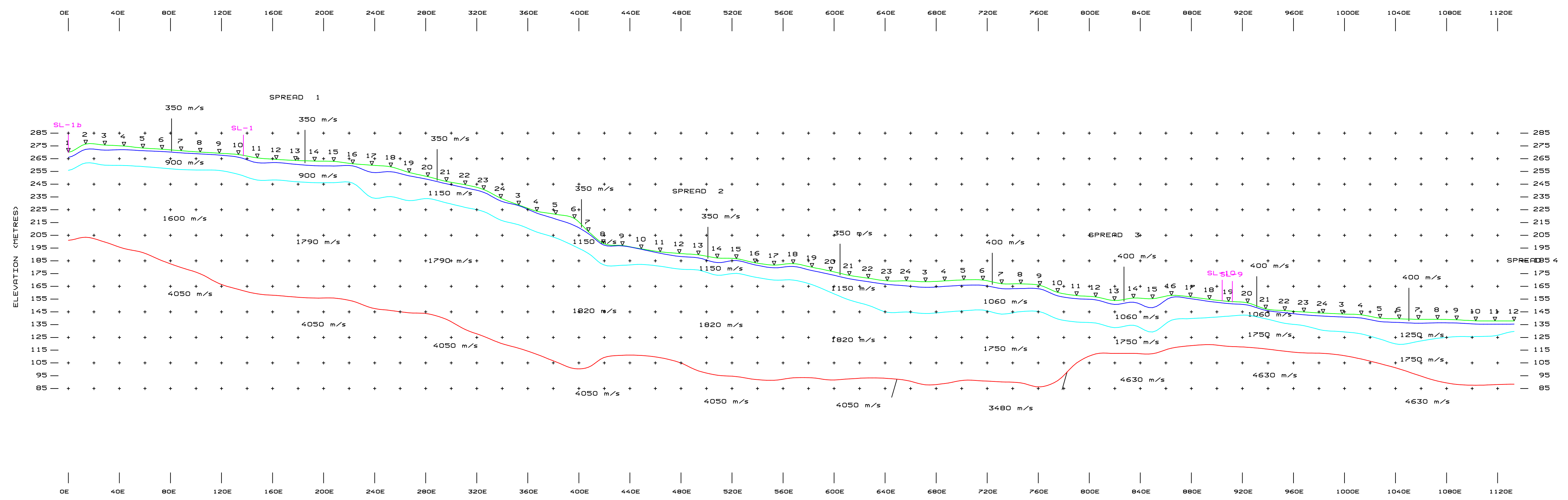


SEISMIC LINE SL-2

INSTRUMENT: GEOMETRICS GEODE

MOSQUITO CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LTD.		
CHEHALIS RIVER PROJECT		
SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY		
INTERPRETED DEPTH SECTION SL-2		
GRAVEL RESOURCES EVALUATION		
FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.		
DATE: JAN. 2006	SCALE 1:2000	FIG.

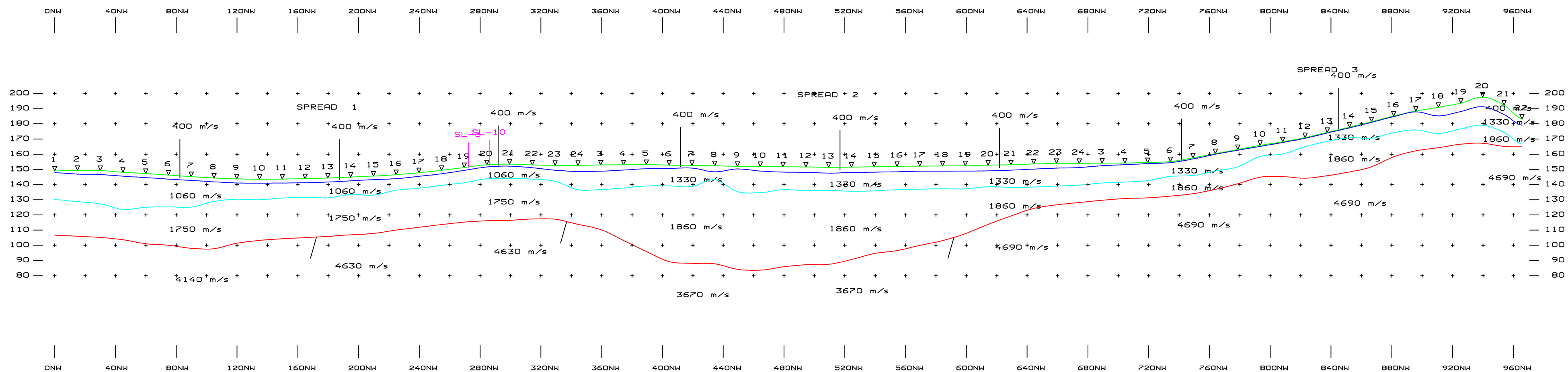




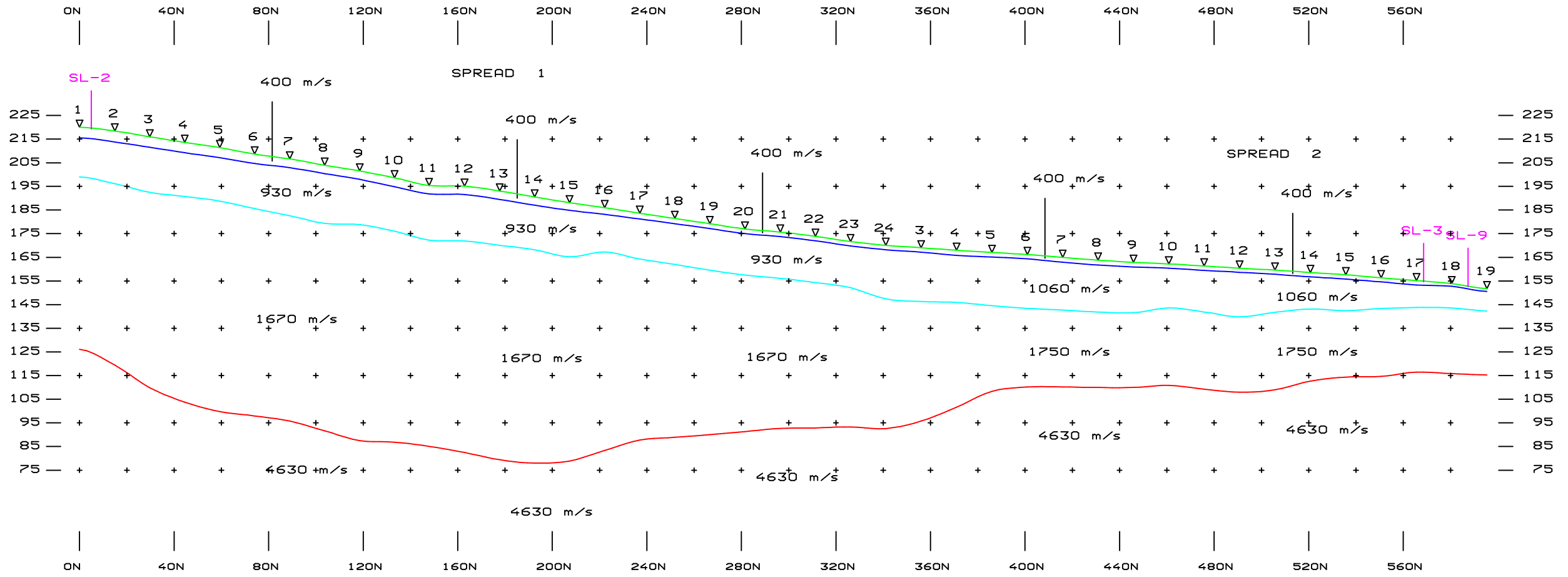
SEISMIC LINE SL-3

INSTRUMENT: GEOMETRICS 600E

MOSQUITO CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LTD.		
CHEHALIS RIVER PROJECT		
SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY		
INTERPRETED DEPTH SECTION SL-3		
GRAVEL RESOURCES EVALUATION		
FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.		
DATE: JAN. 2006	SCALE 1:2000	FIG.



MOSQUITO CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LTD. CHEHALIS RIVER PROJECT		
SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY		
INTERPRETED DEPTH SECTION SL-9 GRAVEL RESOURCES EVALUATION		
FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.		
DATE: JAN. 2006	SCALE 1:2000	FIG.



SEISMIC LINE SL-10

INSTRUMENT: GEOMETRICS 6E0DE

MOSQUITO CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LTD. CHEHALIS RIVER PROJECT		
SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY		
INTERPRETED DEPTH SECTION SL-10 GRAVEL RESOURCES EVALUATION		
FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.		
DATE: JAN. 2006	SCALE 1:2000	FIG.