GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ZYMO PROPERTY

LATITUDE: 54^{O}49'N
LONGITUDE: 127^{O}57'W
NTS: 93L/13 (McDONELL LAKE)
103I/16 (DOREEN)

OPERATOR: NDT VENTURES LTD.
860-625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C-2T6

OWNER: 811537 ALBERTA

REPORT BY: DAVE VISAGIE, P. GEO.
860-625 HOWE STREET,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C-2T6

DECEMBER 15, 2005

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APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Fugro Airborne Surveys completed an airborne DIGHEM^{V-DSP} electromagnetic-resistivity-magnetic Geophysical Survey for NDT Ventures on its' Zymo Property located near Smithers, northwestern British Columbia. The survey was completed between November 24 and December 10, 2004. The survey resulted in 823 line kilometres of surveying being flown. The purpose of the program was threefold:

i) to detect auriferous mineralization in areas of silica flooded alteration zones,
ii) to detect any other zones of conductive sulphide mineralization and
iii) to provide information that could be used to map the geology and structure of the survey area.

The initial report from Fugro was completed on February 21, 2005. The report is located in Appendix 1. Subsequently NDT Ventures employed Vox Geoscience to interpret the data. Vox's report is located in Appendix 2. The cost of the program including Vox's interpretation is calculated to be $163,725.10.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Zymo Property is located approximately 48 kilometres west of Smithers, B.C., being centred at latitude 54°49'N, longitude 127°57'W. It occurs on 1:50,000 scale NTS Sheets 93 L 13 and 103 I 16.

Access to the Zymo Property from Smithers, B.C. is by proceeding 17 km along the all season Hudson's Bay Mountain Road then for 54 km along the seasonally operated McDonnell forestry service road. The McDonnell road passes through the Zymo 7 and 17 claims. Secondary logging roads provide access to the Zymo 13 claim. A bridge has been constructed over Mulwain Creek on the Zymo 17 claim. Roads could be constructed from the bridge to the main showings. Travel time to the property from Smithers is approximately an hour and fifteen minutes.

3.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Topography is gentle to moderate with elevations ranging from 800 metres in the Mulwain and Red Creek Valleys to in excess of 1100 metres on the flat toped ridge in the middle of the property. Creeks draining into either Mulwain or Red Creeks occur throughout the length of the property. Most of the property is covered by typical montaine to sub alpine old growth vegetation including western and mountain hemlock, fir and various alders and willow shrubs. Well defined, flat, grassy swamp lands occur throughout the property. Locally these swamplands exhibit ferricrete, occurring as limonitic clay-rich mud flats and/or small terraces.

Property Location

4.0 CLAIM STATUS

Zymo Property is 6438.23 hectares in size. The property consists of the claims as listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Property Description

Claim	Record #	Recorded	Expiry*	Size (ha)	Units
Zymo 7	345732	May 3/96	Feb 18/09	500	20
Zymo 8	345733	May 3/96	Feb 18/09	500	20
Zymo 9	354273	Mar. 17/97	Feb 18/09	500	20
Zymo 10	354274	Mar. 17/97	Feb 18/09	500	20
Zymo 11	367693	Jan 20/99	Feb 18/08	500	20
Zymo 12	367694	Jan 20/99	Feb 18/08	500	20
Zymo 13	367695	Jan 20/99	Feb 18/08	500	20
Zymo 14	367696	Jan 21/99	Feb 18/08	500	20
Zymo 15	367697	Jan 21/99	Feb 18/08	500	20
Zymo 16	367698	Jan 22/99	Feb 18/08	500	20
Zymo 17	367699	Jan 22/99	Feb 18/08	500	20
			Sub total	**5500**	**220**
Claim	**Record #**	**Recorded**	**Expiry**	**Size (ha)**	**Cells**
Mulwain 1	502754	Jan 13/05	Jan 13/07	446.929	24
Mulwain 3	502767	Jan 13/05	Jan 13/08	447.291	24
Mulwain 4	502772	Jan 13/05	Jan 13/08	447.019	24
			Sub total	**938.23**	**72**

* Upon acceptance of this report.

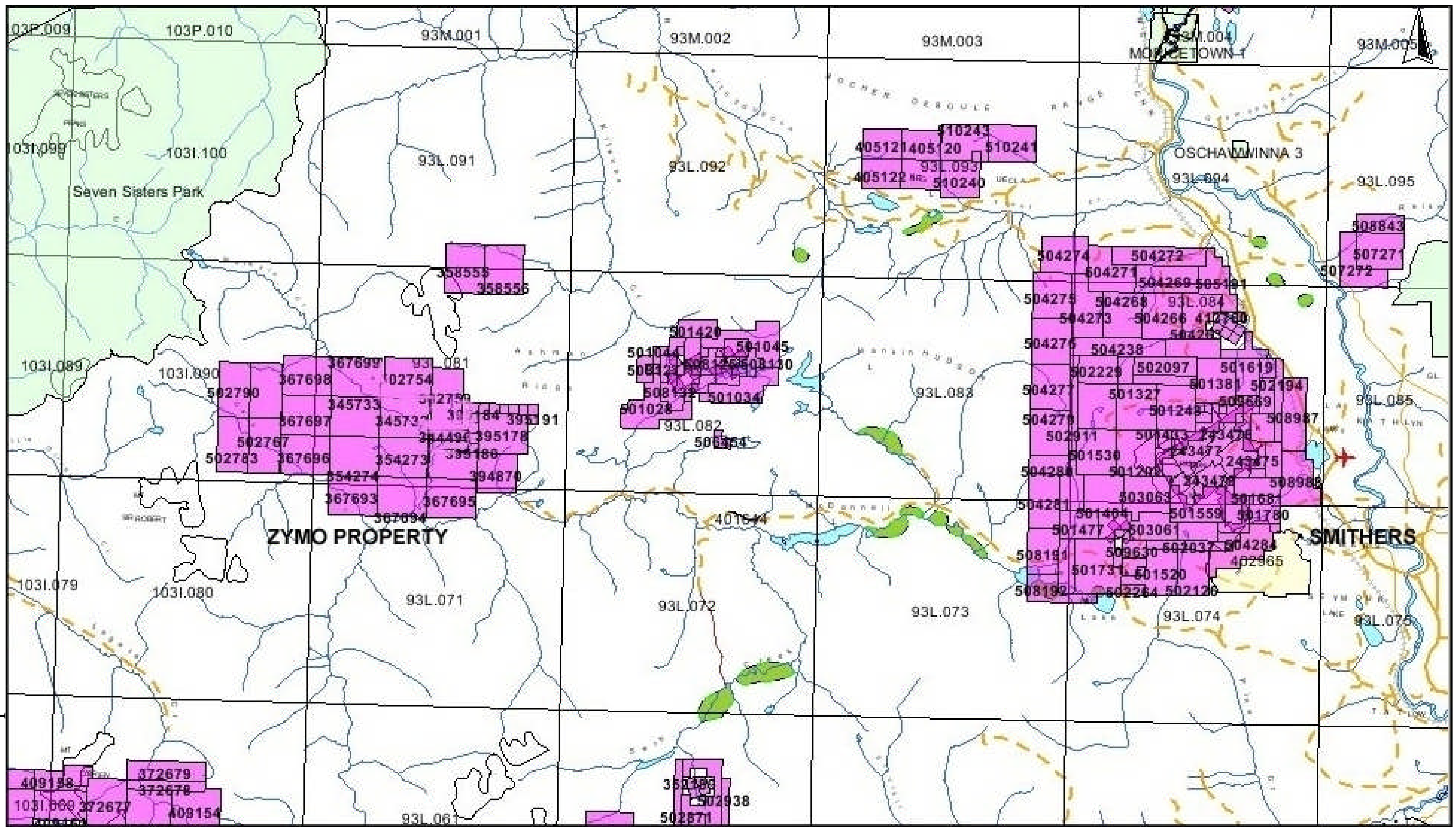
All of the claims occur in the Omineca Mining Division.

5.0 HISTORY

The exploration history of the Zymo Property is summarized in Table 2.

Table 3: Zymo Work History

Year	Company/Agency	Program
1986	British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines	Regional stream sediments surveys undertaken (Open File 1361-RGS 97-1986) show a site from stream draining into Red Creek to assay 193 ppb Au


ZYMO PROPERTY
SMITHERS
Seven Sisters Park
OSCHAWWINNA 3
93M.001
93M.002
93M.003
93L.091
93L.092
93L.095
93L.083
93L.085
93L.082
93L.071
93L.072
93L.073
93L.074
93L.075
93L.061
103P.010
103I.100
103I.089
103I.090
103I.079
103I.080

Claim map

1987/88	Corona Corporation	Staked one claim, the Calvin, over the above anomaly. The claim would correspond with the now existing Zymo 10 claim. Completed a mapping, rock (69 samples), silt (3 samples) and soil (60 samples) geochemistry program. Mapping shows a quartz-sericite-pyrite altered intrusive to have intruded sediments. Weakly anomalous gold values were obtained from the intrusive and wall rock sediments. Thin section analysis show a marked similarity to the sericite-quartz-pyrite altered rocks of those at the Louise Lake deposit 10 km to the west. Recommended that since the Calvin claim has a geological environment similar to that at Louise Lake the claims should be kept in good standing until further examination of the Louise Lake Porphyry is complete.
1990/91	Skeena Resources Ltd.	Completed detailed stream sediment and limited over a portion of the Red 1 and 2 claims. The claims would correspond with the western third of the Zymo 7, all of the Zymo 8 and the eastern half of the Zymo 15 claim. Completed a two day program that resulted in the taking of 77 silt and 20 rock samples. Virtually all of the creeks yielded anomalous gold values. Several of the rock samples returned anomalous gold and silver along with potentially significant copper lead and zinc values. Additional prospecting recommended.
1996	Robin Day	Stakes Zymo 1-8 claims. Completed prospecting and geochem program that resulted in the taking of 74 rock and 11 silt samples from the Zymo 7 and 8 claims. The prospecting program showed an Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary aged porphyry to have intruded sediments. The intrusion is highly sericitized. A 400-500 metre wide carbonate and quartz-carbonate alteration halo occurs in the adjacent sediments. Within this halo and beyond shear zones ranging from 5 cm to 10 m in width with variable Au-Ag-Zn-Pb-Cu mineralization occur with samples assaying up to 6.9 gpt Au, 1664 ppm A with base metal values of up to 22% Cu, 2.2% Pb and 14% Zn. Within the intrusive polymetallic veins usually in the footwalll or hanging wall of pebble breccia dykes exhibit near vertical dips.
1997	Robin Day	Completed additional mapping, geochemical sampling (126 soil, 50 rock and 37 silt samples) primarily on the Zymo 7 and 8 claims. The samples showed an anomalous zone of Au and Cu geochemistry to coincide with the intrusion of feldspar porphyry into sediments. According to Day the Zymo Property hosts a porphyry system that contains significant copper and gold mineralization in a chalcopyrite-bornite-gold-biotite-carbonate +/- magnetite assemblage. As evidenced by peripheral quartz-carbonate stockwork/breccia zones there is also potential for porphyry related bulk tonnage gold-silver-zinc replacement deposits within the sediments.

1998	Robin Day	Completed additional mapping, geochemical sampling (148 soil, 42 rock and 39 silt samples) primarily on the Zymo 9 and 10 claims. Limited thin section work undertaken. The thin section work show the precursor intrusion to be a quartz bearing diorite that has undergone variable albitization and carbonate alteration. Concluded the pervasive quartz-sericite-pyrite carbonate altered rock south and uphill from the copper in soil anomaly was originally arenite. The rest of this alteration zone was originally quartz-bearing diorite. Petrologic study of the chalcopyrite-bornite-gold-carbonate +/- magnetitie zone revealed a quartz-Na-alunite-dolomite-chlorite-hematite mineral assemblage overprinted on a chalcopyrite-bornite-gold-quartz +/-magnetite+/-biotite assemblage. These mineral assemblages are interpreted as representing an Andean style "high sulphidation" Cu-Au porphyry system that has only just been unroofed. This inference is also supported by adjacent and peripheral auriferous quartz-carbonate stockwork. The cross cutting aspect of the pebble breccia dykes, associated carbonate alteration and polymetallic mineralization with a geochemical signature usually associated with epithermal mineralization suggests that a younger and higher level mineralizing event was superimposed on an older and deeper mineralizing event.
1999	Freeport Copper Company	Six vertical, NQ sized diamond drill holes totalling1,448 metres in length drilled. Three hundred and ten core samples sent for analysis. According to Freeport "…the six hole program confirmed that the Zymo prospect is a porphyry system. All but one of the holes intersected altered porphyrytic intrusives commonly containing 1-5% pyrite locally up to 10% and trace amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Assay data confirmed the existence of the main target commodities with copper values as high as 1,328 ppm, molybdenum values to 16 ppm and gold to 190 ppb. It now appears that the area drilled is either too high in the outer pyrite +/- gold shell of a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit or possibly off to one side in the periphery of such a system…" Recommended additional work be undertaken.
2004	NDT Ventures Ltd.	Optioned the property and completed 823 line kilometres of airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveying.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Zymo claims are located within Stikine Terrane, part of the Intermontane Superterrane, near the western end of a transverse Mesozoic feature known as the Skeena Arch. The arch contains Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks and forms the southern boundary of the Upper Jurassic sedimentary basin to the north. The arch has been segmented by numerous block faults and some thrust faults. The claim area is largely underlain by sandstone, siltstone, shale, polymictic conglomerate and coal of the Kitsuns Creek Formation, part of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group and Bowser Group sediments. These siliclastic sedimentary rocks were deposited in a shallow marine environment. The sedimentary succession is cut by stocks of the late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusive suite, of intermediate composition, and the Eocene Nanika granitic intrusions.

The Intermontane Superterrane contains the majority of porphyry copper deposits in British Columbia. In the Smithers area these include the Bell Copper, Granisle and Huckleberry mines and significant resources at the Berg, Poplar, Big Onion, Morrison, Hearne Hill and Louise Lake deposits.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Systematic mapping of the Zymo Property has not been completed. The geology is based on limited prospecting completed by Robin Day and government maps. Outcrop in the area is largely confined to creek exposures

7.1 Lithology

The Zymo Property is primarily underlain by sedimentary units, consisting of conglomerate, sandstone and shale belong to either the Cretaceous Skeena Group or the Jurassic Bowser Group. Overall the sedimentary units strike northwesterly with the dip being up to 50^o to either the southwest or northeast. In the eastern portion of the property the units have been intruded by a 3 km by 4 km diorite-hornblende-biotite porphyry stock. In hand specimen the intrusive is a fine to medium grained, very light to patchy dark grey, porphyrytic rock. A quartz –feldspar matrix supports 15-40% subhedral, medium grained plagioclase phenocrysts. Mafic phenocrysts are rare. The stock is tentatively identified as a Bulkley diorite to granodiorite intrusion with secondary silicification and phyllic alteration giving it a more felsic appearance. Conversely, MacIntyre et al (1995) correlate the intrusion with the more felsic Nanika intrusions.

Rarely observed in outcrop, substantial intersections of breccia are noted in drill core with two types being identified. In one hole a heterotlithic “collapse” breccia 75 metres thick, overlying the diorite was identified while in other holes intrusive breccia occurs as separate pipes 20-30 metres thick. Late-stage diabase and andesite porphyry dykes occur locally. In addition pebble breccia dykes have been noted extending away from the intrusion into the surrounding sediments.

7.2 Structure

The Zymo Property is located to the immediate north of a major northeast trending structure, the Coal Creek-Louise Lake lineament. Numerous generally steeply dipping faults were noted in drill core and are characterized by 0.20 to 1.50 metre wide clay fault gouge in which rounded rock fragments occur. Fracturing along bedding planes is common within the shales.

7.3 Alteration

An extensive alteration zone coincides with the intrusion of the stock into the sediments. Within the zone all mafic mineral have been obliterated and replaced with an assemblage of sericite, carbonate and K-feldspar (overprinted by the later sericite) and quartz. Variable, to 10% disseminated pyrite is common within the phyllic zone. The phyllic zone consisting primarily of pyrite and sericite covers approximately 4.6 square kilometres. Although not seen on surface the drill core exhibits local complex alteration with a very fine grained, buff coloured sericite-albite-clay (?) alteration being intermixed with pale green sericite-chlorite (?) alteration. To the north of the intrusion, within Skeena Group conglomerates, a carbonate halo consisting of calcite and lenses iron carbonates is present. This peripheral carbonate halo is interpreted to be related to the hydrothermal activity at the Zymo intrusive although this picture may be complicated by faulting, causing the north part of the intrusive complex to be down-dropped. Locally there is development of potassic alteration although thin section work and observed field relationships suggest that the early potassic alteration has been overprinted by late phyllic alteration. One exception is an unnamed creek in the east-central part of the Zymo #8 claim where classic potassic alteration is exposed. This consists of poorly developed biotite with minor chlorite and magnetite as disseminations and stringers. In addition there is development of chalcopyrite and bornite as disseminations and fracture fillings.

Petrographic studies show the precursor pluton hosting the Zymo porphyry system to be a quartz bearing diorite that has undergone variable albitization and carbonate alteration. Pervasive quartz-pyrite-sericite-carbonate altered rock south an uphill from a large copper in soil anomaly was originally arenite. The rest of this alteration zone was originally quartz-bearing diorite. Thin section studies of the chalcopyrite-bornite-gold-quartz-carbonate +/- magnetite zone revealed a quartz-Na-alunite-dolomite-chlorite-hematite assemblage overprinted on a chalcopyrite-bornite-gold-quartz +/- magnetite +/- biotite assemblage. The chlorite is interpreted as being after biotite while the hematite is after magnetite.

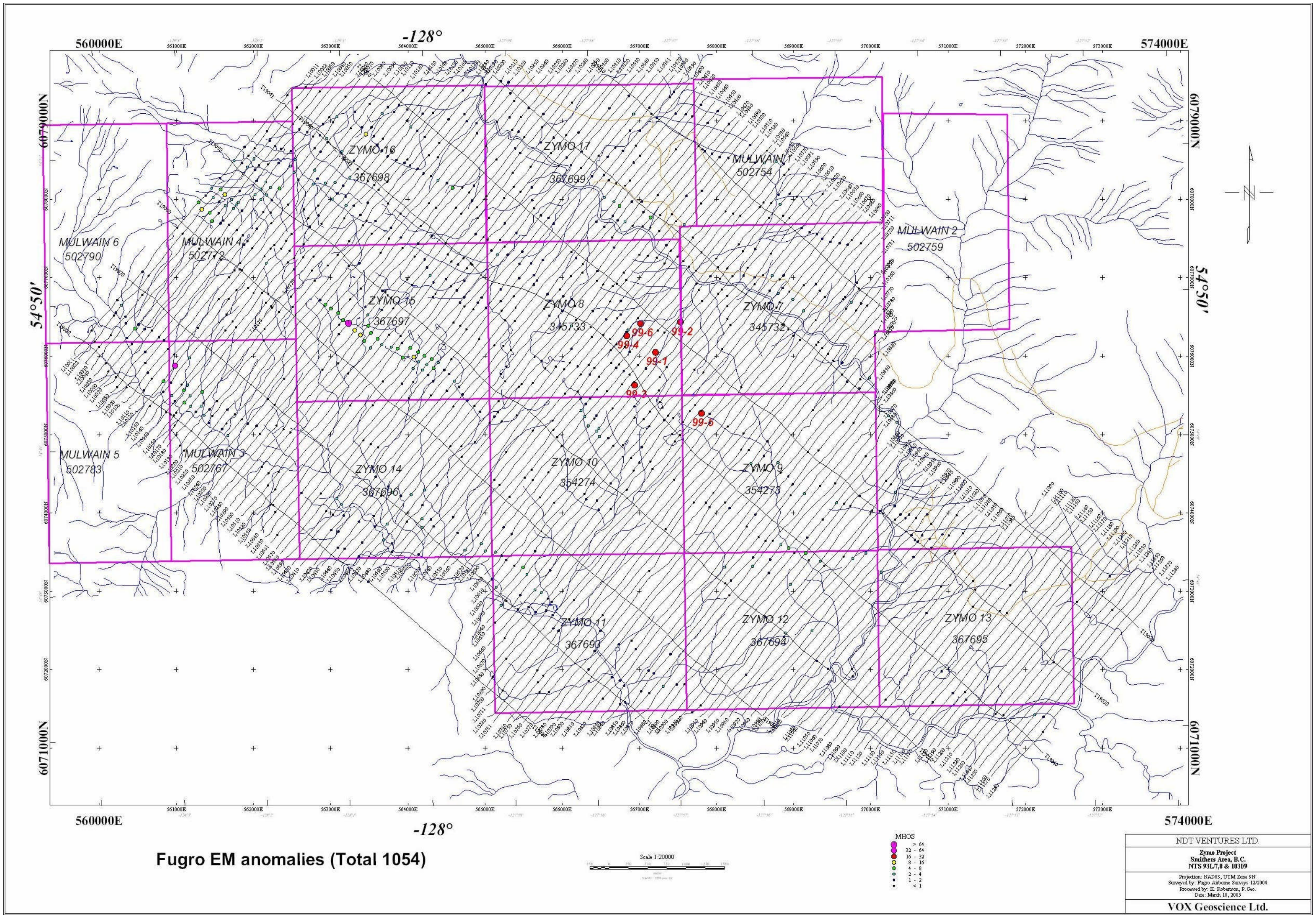
8.0 2004/05 WORK PROGRAM

In late 2004, Fugro Airborne Suveys of Mississauga, Ontario was contracted to complete an airborne geophysical survey over the Zymo Property. The purpose of the survey was to identify, in overburden covered areas, prospective areas for the formation of sulphide and or precious metal bearing deposits.

Fugro completed a Dighem$^{V\text{-}DSP}$ electromagnetic/resistivity/magnetic survey over the property between November 24 and December 10, 2004. Survey coverage consisted of approximately 823 line km, including eight tie lines. Flight lines were flown at 100 metres separation at 040^{o}. Orthogonal tie lines were flown at 130^{o} with a line spacing of 1 km. For the duration of the program the helicopter and crew were based in Smithers, B.C.

Ancillary equipment consisted of a magnetometer, radar and barometric altimeters, video camera, a digital recorder and an electronic navigation system. The instrumentation was installed in an AS350B3 turbine helicopter (Registration C-GECL) which was provided by Questral Helicopters Ltd. The helicopter flew at an average airspeed of 65 km/hr with an EM sensor height of approximately 30 metres.

Airborne coverage



Fugro EM anomalies (Total 1054)

In some portions of the survey area, the moderately steep topography forced the pilot to exceed normal terrain clearance for reasons of safety. It is possible that some weak conductors may have escaped detection in any area where the bird height exceeded 120 m. In difficult areas where near-vertical climbs were necessary, the forward speed on the helicopter was reduced to a level that permitted excessive bird swinging. This problem combined with the sever stresses to which the bird was subjected gave rise to aerodynamic noise levels that are slightly higher than normal on some lines. Where warranted, re-flights were carried out to minimize these adverse effects.

The specifications and results for the Fugro Survey are detailed in the accompanying report entitled “DIGHEM^{V-DSP} SURVEY FOR NDT VENTURES LTD. ZYMO PROPERTY, SMITHERS AREA, B.C.” located in Appendix 1.

9.0 RESULTS

The Fugro survey identified 1054 unique electromagnetic (EM) anomalies. The anomalies are summarized below.

Table 3: Summary of Airborne Anomalies

CONDUCTOR GRADE	**CONDUCTOR RANGE SIEMENS (MHOS)**	**NUMBER OF RESPONSES**
7	>100	1
6	50-100	0
5	20-50	1
4	10-20	4
3	5-10	25
2	1-5	525
1	<1	371
*	Indeterminate	127
TOTAL		1054
CONDUCTOR MODEL	**MOST LIKELY SOURCE**	**NUMBER OF RESPONSES**
B	DISCRETE BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	214
S	CONDUCTIVE COVER	455
D	DISCRETE BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	118
H	ROCK UNIT OF THICK COVER	182
E	EDGE OF WIDE CONDUCTOR	84
L	CULTURE	1
TOTAL		1054

In addition, Fugro listed sixty-eight anomalous responses that they selected as “a few of the more attractive geophysical responses”.

During March and April 2005, the Fugro data from the survey was reviewed by Ken Robertson of Vox Geoscience, 7540 Garfield Drive, Delta, British Columbia with the dual purpose of further defining the anomalies and the preparation of a NI-43-101 compliant technical report. The location of all 1054 anomalies are plotted on Figure 21 of Robertson's Report entitled "TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE ZYMO PROPERTY" located in Appendix 2. Robertson, in his review, outlined several prospective anomalies exhibiting either porphyry-type and sulphide-type signatures.

10.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Zymo Property is underlain by sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by diorite-hornblende-biotite porphyry. Previous exploration identified a high sulphidation porphyry system characterized by strongly altered intrusive and hosting sediments that are anomalous in copper, gold, zinc, lead and silver. Soil sampling on the property completed in the 1990's identified a 600 x 700 metre and open copper anomaly with values ranging from 100 to 3,870 ppm. Limited rock chip sampling of copper, lead and zinc bearing quartz veins and pebble dykes peripheral to the intrusion returned high grade gold and silver values. Thirty-two of 74 samples assayed greater than 200 ppb Au to a maximum value of 6900 ppb. Silver values ranged from less than 34 ppm to 1664 ppm.

In the mid 1990's a six drill hole program tested the intrusion. All of the holes intersected phyllically altered intrusive with moderate to strongly disseminated and stringer pyrite. The best hole assayed 0.13% Cu with 0.19 gpt Au over 26 metres. According to the operators the drilling confirmed the existence of a copper porphyry system but concluded that exploration to date had been either too high in the system or possibly off to one side.

In late 2004, NDT Ventures completed a helicopter borne electromagnetic geophysical survey totaling 823 line kilometers over the property. The survey outlined 1054 anomalies that in appearance reflect both porphyry and sulphide type signatures. According to Robertson the survey while not outlining any areas with "classic" porphyry signatures does appear to show a reasonable correlation between the zone of pervasive sericite-pyrite alteration and the mapped higher resistivities.

According to Robertson based on the airborne geophysical evidence collected to date the Zymo Property has sufficient merit to justify additional work.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the targets identified in the Robertson report in section 20 be followed up through prospecting, mapping and sampling. Where the anomalies cannot be explained geophysical surveying should be undertaken.

12.0 COST STATEMENT

Airborne Survey (Fugro Airborne Surveys) Total of All Invoices (includes standby and mobe/demobe) 823 line Km @ $162.59/line km.		**$133,811.00**
Airborne Review (Vox Geoscience) Total of all Invoices		**$ 14,030.00**
Report Assessment Report Writing 2.5 days Dave Visagie Time		**$ 1,000.00**
	Sub Total	**$148,841.00**
Management 10% of subtotal		**$ 14,884.10**
	Total	**$163,725.10**

13.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Dave Visagie of 860-625 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., do hereby declare that:

i) I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in Geology in 1976.
ii) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientist of the Province of British Columbia.
iii) I have been steadily employed in the mining industry since 1976 and have been employed by The Northair Group since 1990 and am currently employed as Group Exploration Manager.
iv) The work undertaken on the Zymo Property was completed under my supervision.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of December, 2005.

____
Dave Visagie, P. Geo.

14.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Klassen, R., Assessment Report on 1988 Work-Calvin Claim, Red Canyon Creek, Omineca Mining Division, November 8, 1988

Assessment Report #21723,
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Robertson, Ken, Technical Report for the Zymo Property for NDT Ventures, May 5, 2005.

Smith, Paul., DIGEHM$^{V\text{-}DSP}$ Survey for NDT Ventures Ltd., Zymo Property, Smithers Area, Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., February 21, 2005.

TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE ZYMO PROPERTY

Completed By:

Ken Robertson, P. Geo.
VOX Geoscience
7540 Garfield Drive
Delta, B.C.
V4C 7L4

Latitude: 54°49'N
Longitude: 127°57'W
NTS: 93L/13 (McDonell Lake)
& 103I/16 (Dorreen)

Completed For:

NDT VENTURES LTD.
860-625 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C-2T6

May 5, 2005

Delta, B.C.

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Ph: (604) 596-9707 E-mail: voxgeo@telus.net

3.0 SUMMARY

This report focuses primarily on the results of an airborne geophysical survey completed on the Zymo Property in November and December of 2004. Additional information pertaining to previous work (geochemical sampling, diamond drilling etc. was supplied to the author by NDT Ventures Ltd. or extracted from the Government of British Columbia, Ministry of Energy and Mines, ARIS Assessment Reports).

The survey property contains numerous anomalous features, several of which are considered to be of moderate to high priority as exploration targets. Both resistivity lows and resistivity highs may warrant further investigation using appropriate surface exploration techniques. Areas of interest may be assigned priorities on the basis of supporting geophysical, geochemical and/or geological information. After initial investigations have been completed, it may be necessary to re-evaluate the remaining anomalies based on information acquired from the follow-up program.

4.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report on NDT Ventures Ltd.'s (the “Company”) Zymo Property (the “Property”) was prepared at the request of F.G. Hewett, President, NDT Ventures Ltd. The report was commissioned by the Company to comply with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in National Instrument 43-101. Ken Robertson, P.Geo. (the “Author”) is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

The Property is located in northwestern British Columbia. Limited exploration consisting of mapping, geochemical sampling and limited diamond drilling were completed on the Property in the 1980’s and 1990’s. The work resulted in the discovery of a new porphyry copper-gold prospect and several precious and base metal bearing vein systems. In 2004 the Property was optioned by the Company and subsequently completed an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey over the Property.

The Author provided quality assurance and control for the airborne survey to the Company in 2004. In March 2005, the Author was asked to prepare a report detailing the results of the exploration program completed on the Company’s behalf on the Property while incorporating those of previous programs. The work involved the compilation of all available data. The sources of information were company and government reports.

The Author has not visited the Property, however, after studying the known geology and structuring the airborne geophysics program he is familiar with the geological target models. The Author is acting as an outside geophysical consultant to the company for the project.

5.0 DISCLAIMER

The author in writing this report uses as sources of information those reports and files listed in the bibliography. Most of the reports were prepared by persons holding post secondary geology or related university degree(s) prior to the implementation of the standards related to National Instrument 43-101. Based on the author’s observations, the information in these reports is accurate.

6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is 8182.59 hectares in size. The Property consists of the claims listed below.

Table 1: Property Description

Claim	Record #	Recorded	Expiry	Size (ha)	Units
Zymo 7	345732	May 3/96	Feb 18/07	500	20
Zymo 8	345733	May 3/96	Feb 18/07	500	20
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Mulwain 2	502759	Jan 13/05	Jan 13/06	447.020	24
Mulwain 3	502767	Jan 13/05	Jan 13/06	447.291	24
Mulwain 4	502772	Jan 13/05	Jan 13/06	447.019	24
Mulwain 5	502783	Jan 13/05	Jan 13/06	447.291	24
Mulwain 6	502790	Jan 13/05	Jan 13/06	447.019	24
			Sub total	**2682.59**	**144**
			Total	**8182.59 ha**	**81.82 sq km**
			or	**20,219 acres**	**31.59 sq miles**

All of the claims occur in the Omineca Mining Division.

The Zymo 7-17 claims are held under an option agreement with Robin Day. Under the terms of the option agreement with Day, NDT can earn a 100% interest, subject to a 3% NSR, in the Property by issuing 850,000 shares, paying $125,000 in cash and incurring $700,000 in exploration expenditures over a four year period as outlined below.

Table 2: Summary of Option Agreement Terms

Year	Shares	Cash	Require Expenditures
On Signing	25,000		
1	100,000	$10,000	$50,000
2	150,000	$25,000	$200,000
3	250,000	$40,000	$200,000
4	325,000	$50,000	$250,000
Total	**850,000**	**$125,000**	**$700,000**

NDT can purchase one third of the royalty for $1,000,000 and retains the first right of refusal on any proposed sale of the remaining royalty.

The remaining Mulwain 1-6 claims were staked on behalf of the company by D. Visagie, P.Geo. and are within the agreed area of influence assigned to the project. As such they fall under the terms of the agreement.

The Property is located approximately 48 kilometres west of Smithers, B.C., centred approximately at latitude 54°49'N, longitude 127°57'W. It straddles 1:50,000 scale NTS Sheets 93 L/13 and 103 I/16.

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Property. Prior to any surface exploration being completed a Notice of Work form must be filed with and be approved by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines. Generally it takes a month or less to get the Notice of Work approved. The work is governed by both the Mines and the Mineral Tenure Acts.

7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the Zymo Property, from Smithers, B.C., is gained by proceeding 17 km along the all season Hudson's Bay Mountain Road then for 54 km along the seasonally operated McDonnell forestry service road. (Figure 1 – Property Location Sketch) The McDonnell road passes through the Zymo 7 and 17 claims. Secondary logging roads provide access to the Zymo 13 claim. A bridge has been constructed over Mulwain Creek on the Zymo 17 claim. Roads could be constructed from the bridge to the main showings. Travel time to the Property from Smithers is approximately an hour and fifteen minutes.

The climate is typical of the northwestern central interior of British Columbia with the proximity to the Pacific Ocean tending to moderate the seasons. Winters are cool to cold with summers being mild. Snowfall is common throughout the winter. The exploration season generally extends from early May to mid to late October.

Smithers, with a population of 5,700 people, is the local supply centre. It is a major service centre located along both the Yellowhead Highway and the Canadian National Railway line positioned midway between Prince George and the shipping facilities at Prince Rupert. Smithers has a work force available for exploration and mine development.

Topography is gentle to moderate with elevations ranging from 800 metres in the Mulwain and Red Creek Valleys to in excess of 1100 metres on the flat toped ridge in the middle of the Property. Creeks draining into either Mulwain or Red Creeks occur throughout the length of the Property. Most of the Property is covered by typical montane to sub alpine old growth vegetation including western and mountain hemlock, fir and various alders and willow shrubs. Well defined flat grassy swamp lands occur throughout the Property. Locally theses swamplands locally show evidence of ferricrete, occurring as limonitic clay-rich mud flats and/or small terraces.

There is sufficient crown land available in the area for mining operations to take place if the Property is found to host an economic deposit. Powerlines pass within 40 km of the Property's boundaries.

8.0 HISTORY

The exploration history of the Zymo Property is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Zymo Work History

Year	Company/Agency	Program
1986	British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines	Regional stream sediments surveys undertaken (Open File 1361-RGS 97-1986) show a site from stream draining into Red Creek to assay 193 ppb Au
1987/88	Corona Corporation	Staked one claim, the Calvin, over the above anomaly. The claim would correspond with the now existing Zymo 10 claim. Completed a mapping, rock (69 samples), silt (3 samples) and soil (60 samples) geochemistry program. Mapping shows a quartz-sericite-pyrite altered intrusive to have intruded sediments. Weakly anomalous gold values were obtained from the intrusive and wall rock sediments. Thin section analysis show a marked similarity to the sericite-quartz-pyrite altered rocks of those at the Louise Lake deposit 10 km to the west. Recommended that since the Calvin claim has a geological environment similar to that at Louise Lake the claims should be kept in good standing until further examination of the Louise Lake Porphyry is complete.
1990/91	Skeena Resources Ltd.	Completed detailed stream sediment and limited over a portion of the Red 1 and 2 claims. The claims would correspond with the western third of the Zymo 7, all of the Zymo 8 and the eastern half of the Zymo 15 claim. Completed a two day program that resulted in the taking of 77 silt and 20 rock samples. Virtually all of the creeks yielded anomalous gold values. Several of the rock samples returned anomalous gold and silver along with potentially significant copper lead and zinc values. Additional prospecting recommended.
1996	Robin Day	Stakes Zymo 1-8 claims. Completed prospecting and geochemistry program that resulted in the taking of 74 rock and 11 silt samples from the Zymo 7 and 8 claims. The prospecting program showed an Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary aged porphyry to have intruded sediments. The intrusion is highly sericitized. A 400-500 metre wide carbonate and quartz-carbonate alteration halo occurs in the adjacent sediments. Within this halo and beyond shear zones ranging from 5 cm to 10 m in width with variable Au-Ag-Zn-Pb-Cu mineralization occur with samples assaying up to 6.9 gpt Au, 1664 ppm A with base metal values of up to 22% Cu, 2.2% Pb and 14% Zn. Within the intrusive polymetallic veins usually in the footwall or hanging wall of pebble breccia dykes exhibit near vertical dips.

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1997	Robin Day	Completed additional mapping, geochemical sampling (126 soil, 50 rock and 37 silt samples) primarily on the Zymo 7 and 8 claims. The samples showed an anomalous zone of Au and Cu geochemistry to coincide with the intrusion of feldspar porphyry into sediments. According to Day the Zymo Property hosts a porphyry system that contains significant copper and gold mineralization in a chalcopyrite-bornite-gold-biotite-carbonate +/-magnetite assemblage. As evidenced by peripheral quartz-carbonate stockwork/breccia zones there is also potential for porphyry related bulk tonnage gold-silver-zinc replacement deposits within the sediments.
1998	Robin Day	Completed additional mapping, geochemical sampling (148 soil, 42 rock and 39 silt samples) primarily on the Zymo 9 and 10 claims. Limited thin section work undertaken. The thin section work show the precursor intrusion to be a quartz bearing diorite that has undergone variable albitization and carbonate alteration. Concluded the pervasive quartz-sericite-pyrite carbonate altered rock south and uphill from the copper in soil anomaly was originally arenite. The rest of this alteration zone was originally quartz-bearing diorite. Petrologic study of the chalcopyrite-bornite-gold-carbonate +/- magnetite zone revealed a quartz-Na-alunite-dolomite-chlorite-hematite mineral assemblage overprinted on a chalcopyrite-bornite-gold-quartz +/-magnetite+/-biotite assemblage. These mineral assemblages are interpreted as representing an Andean style "high sulphidation" Cu-Au porphyry system that has only just been unroofed. This inference is also supported by adjacent and peripheral auriferous quartz-carbonate stockwork. The cross cutting aspect of the pebble breccia dykes, associated carbonate alteration and polymetallic mineralization with a geochemical signature usually associated with epithermal mineralization suggests that a younger and higher level mineralizing event was superimposed on an older and deeper mineralizing event.
1999	Freeport Copper Company	Six vertical, NQ sized diamond drill holes totalling 1,448 metres in length drilled. Three hundred and ten core samples sent for analysis. According to Freeport "…the six hole program confirmed that the Zymo prospect is a porphyry system. All but one of the holes intersected altered porphyritic intrusives commonly containing 1-5% pyrite locally up to 10% and trace amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Assay data confirmed the existence of the main target commodities with copper values as high as 1,328 ppm, molybdenum values to 16 ppm and gold to 190 ppb. It now appears that the area drilled is either too high in the outer pyrite +/- gold shell of a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit or possibly off to one side in the periphery of such a system…" It was recommended that additional work be undertaken.
2004	NDT Ventures Ltd.	Optioned the Property and completed 823 line kilometres of airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveying.

9.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Zymo claims are located within Stikine Terrane, part of the Intermontane Superterrane, near the western end of a transverse Mesozoic feature known as the Skeena Arch. The arch contains Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks and forms the southern boundary of the Upper Jurassic sedimentary basin to the north. The arch has been segmented by numerous block faults and some thrust faults. The claim area is largely underlain by sandstone, siltstone, shale, polymictic

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conglomerate and coal of the Kitsuns Creek Formation, part of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group and Bowser Group sediments. These siliciclastic sedimentary rocks were deposited in a shallow marine environment. The sedimentary succession is cut by intermediate composition stocks of the late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusive suite and the Eocene Nanika granitic intrusions.

The Intermontane Superterrane contains the majority of porphyry copper deposits in British Columbia. In the Smithers area these include the Bell Copper, Granisle and Huckleberry mines and significant resources at the Berg, Poplar, Big Onion, Morrison, Hearne Hill and Louise Lake deposits.

9.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Systematic mapping of the Zymo Property has not been completed. The geology is based on limited prospecting completed by Robin Day and government maps. (Figure 2 – Zymo Property Geology) (Figures 2 through 13 were produced by CasCAD Mapping, Vancouver, B.C.)

9.2.1 Lithology

The Property is primarily underlain by sedimentary units, consisting of conglomerate, sandstone and shale belong to either the Cretaceous Skeena Group or the Jurassic Bowser Group. Overall the sedimentary units strike northwesterly with the dip being up to 50^{o} to either the southwest or northeast. In the eastern portion of the Property the units have been intruded by a 3 km by 4 km diorite-hornblende-biotite porphyry stock. In hand specimen the intrusive is a fine to medium grained, very light to patchy dark grey, porphyritic rock. A quartz–feldspar matrix supports 15 - 40% subhedral, medium grained plagioclase phenocrysts. Mafic phenocrysts are rare. The stock is tentatively identified as a Bulkley diorite to granodiorite intrusion with secondary silicification and phyllic alteration giving it a more felsic appearance. Conversely, MacIntyre et al (1995) correlate the intrusion with the more felsic Nanika intrusions.

Although rarely observed in outcrop, substantial intersections of breccia are noted in drill core with two types being identified. In one hole a heterolithic “collapse” breccia 75 metres thick, overlying the diorite was identified while in other holes intrusive breccia occurs as separate pipes 20-30 metres thick. Late-stage diabase and andesite porphyry dykes occur locally. In addition pebble breccia dykes have been noted extending away from the intrusion into the surrounding sediments.

9.2.2 Structure

The Property is located immediately to the north of a major northeast trending structure, identified as the Coal Creek-Louise Lake lineament. Numerous, generally steeply dipping, faults were noted in drill core. They are characterized by 0.20 to 1.50 metre wide zones of clay fault gouge in which rounded rock fragments occur. Fracturing along bedding planes is common within the shales.

9.2.3 Alteration

An extensive alteration zone coincides with the intrusion of the stock into the sediments. Within the zone all mafic mineral have been obliterated and replaced with an assemblage of sericite, carbonate and K-feldspar (overprinted by the later sericite) and quartz. Variable, to 10% disseminated pyrite is common within the phyllic zone. The phyllic zone consisting primarily of pyrite and sericite covers approximately 4.6 square kilometres. Although not seen on surface the drill core exhibits local complex alteration with a very fine grained, buff coloured sericite-albite-clay (?) alteration being intermixed with pale green sericite-chlorite (?) alteration. To the north of the intrusion, within Skeena Group conglomerates, a carbonate halo consisting of calcite and lenses of iron carbonates is present. This peripheral carbonate halo is interpreted to be related to the hydrothermal activity at the Zymo intrusive although this representation may be complicated by faulting, causing the north part of the intrusive complex to be down-dropped. Locally there is development of potassic alteration although thin section work and observed field relationships suggest that the early potassic alteration has been overprinted by late phyllic alteration. One exception is an unnamed creek in the east-central part of the Zymo #8 claim where classic potassic alteration is exposed. This consists of poorly developed biotite with minor chlorite and magnetite as disseminations and stringers. In addition there is development of chalcopyrite and bornite as disseminations and fracture fillings.

Petrographic studies show the precursor pluton hosting the Zymo porphyry system to be a quartz bearing diorite that has undergone variable albitization and carbonate alteration. Pervasive quartz-pyrite-sericite-carbonate altered rock south and uphill from a large copper in soil anomaly was originally arenite. The rest of this alteration zone was originally quartz-bearing diorite. Thin section studies of the chalcopyrite-bornite-gold-quartz-carbonate +/- magnetite zone revealed a quartz-Na-alunite-dolomite-chlorite-hematite assemblage overprinted on a chalcopyrite-bornite-gold-quartz, +/- magnetite, +/- biotite assemblage. The chlorite is interpreted as being subsequent to biotite formation while the hematite follows after magnetite.

10.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

A previous operator of the Property, Freeport Copper Co., classified the geological setting and style mineralization on the Property as being similar to that found in an Andean style (high level), high sulphidation porphyry Cu-Au system. In this style of deposit bulk tonnage copper-gold mineralization is related to the intrusion of a feldspar porphyry stock. Core areas consist of intrusive hosted, disseminated copper sulphides largely chalcopyrite and bornite commonly in association with accessory molybdenum and gold. Mineralization is spatially associated with the core intrusion but not necessarily confined to it. Stocks are typified by concentric zones of potassic, phyllic (sericitic) and prophylitic alteration commonly with argillic (clay) alteration and overlying zones of advanced argillic alteration. Some secondary (supergene) mineralization commonly occurs near-surface, marked by the oxidation of sulphide minerals.

Outwards from the stock mineralization becomes progressively associated with quartz vein, string and stockwork infilling of fracture and breccia zones resulting from intrusion emplacement. These stockwork zones occur both within marginal areas of core stocks and adjacent rock. Further outwards a progression through concentric “halo” of pyrite followed in turn by lead-zinc-silver veins, bonanza veins and epithermal veins typifies many porphyry systems with potential for distal skarn and replacement mineralization in areas where hydrothermal fluids emanating from the core intrusion encounter reactive country rock. Peripheral and outbound mineralization is emplaced from hydrothermal fluids along permeable zones, particularly fault zones. These fluids may be “late” compared with the timing of the emplacement of the core mineralization and may also represent “reactivation” along structural zones.

Geochemically these systems can be zoned with a copper bearing ore zone having a barren low grade pyritic core and surrounded by a pyritic halo with peripheral base and precious metal-bearing veins. Central zones with Cu commonly have coincident Mo, Au and Ag with possibly Bi, W, B and Sr. Peripheral enrichment in Pb, Zn, Mn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and possibly Hg are documented.

Geophysically, ore zones, particularly those with higher gold content can be associated with magnetite rich rocks may be outlined by magnetic surveys. Alternatively, the more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks, particularly those with quartz-pyrite-sericite alteration produce magnetic and resistivity lows. Pyritic haloes surrounding the cupriferous rocks can respond well to induced polarization (I.P.) surveys but in sulphide-poor systems the ore itself provides the only significant IP response.

The Zymo Property is also considered prospective for the formation of “High Sulphidation” Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu deposits. These deposits are commonly genetically related to high-level intrusions. Typically these deposits from as veins and massive sulphide replacement pods and lenses, stockworks and breccias. Commonly irregular deposits shapes are determined by host rock permeability. Ore mineralogy consists typically of pyrite, enargite, chalcocite, gold and electrum along with subordinate chalcopyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, galena, silver sulphosalts and arsenopyrite. Alteration mineralogy consists of quartz, kaolinite, alunite, barite, hematite sericite and amorphous clays and silica. Advanced argillic alteration is characteristic.

Geochemically the signature is dominated by Au, Cu and As along with Ag, Zn, Sb, Mo, Bi, Sn, Te, W, B and Hg. Geophysically the signature includes magnetic lows in hydrothermally altered (acid-leached) rocks.

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11.0 MINERALIZATION

The work completed on the Zymo Property has located several showings containing elevated base and precious metal. However due to the preliminary nature of the exploration programs the extent of the mineralization has not been determined.

Sulphide mineralization in the intrusion is dominantly pyrite, occurring pervasively as part of the phyllic alteration assemblage. It is fine grained and disseminated and also occurs on fracture planes and in quartz and anhydrite veins. Pyrite is also observed as alteration rims of rare xenoliths. Although pyrite averages 1 to 4% overall, up to 10% pyrite occurs over widths up to 75 metres. Where creeks have eroded into pyrite-rich zones, extensive gossan has developed. Chalcopyrite, bornite, galena and sphalerite +/- magnetite occur predominantly within quartz, quartz carbonate and anhydrite veins. Grab samples assayed up to >1.0% Cu and 0.324 gpt Au. Six drill holes have tested portions of the Zymo Intrusion. The drilling was completed in 1999.

Chalcopyrite +/- bornite +/- sphalerite veinlets are rare and widely spaced. A grab sample of a shear zone in which massive chalcopyrite occurs assayed 1.77 gpt Au, 1664.7 gpt Ag, 22.0% Cu, 0.88% Pb and 4.2% Zn. Very fine grained, disseminated chalcopyrite +/- bornite occurs very rarely over intervals of less than a metre to 2 metres within the quartz diorite. In addition, very fine grained chalcopyrite also occurs as inclusions with pyrite. Overall percentages are less than 1%. Mineralized pebble breccia dykes to 1.5 metres in width, and adjacent veinlets and small veins carry elevated Au, Ag, C, Pb, Zn, Cd, As, Sb, Hg, Bi and Mn. Grab samples assayed up to 7.23 gpt Au, > 200 gpt Ag, 0.25% Cu, >1% Pb and >1% Zn.

12.0 EXPLORATION

The following section details both the work completed prior to and after NDT's acquiring the Property.

12.1 Work Completed Prior to 2004

Table 4 summarizes the geochemical work completed on the Zymo Property.

Table 4: Geochemical Sampling-Zymo Property

Company	Year	Silt	Soil	Rock
Corona Corporation	1987	3	60	69
Skeena Resources	1991	77		20
Robin Day	1996	11		74
Robin Day	1997	37	126	50
Robin Day	1998	39	148	42
Totals		**176**	**334**	**255**

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12.1.1 Silt Sample Results

Silt samples were collected at intervals varying from 100 to 500 metres over a 4 x 4 km area with detailed sampling being completed over a 1.2 x 3.5 km area centred over the Zymo Intrusion. (Figure 3) The results show highly anomalous precious and base metal geochemistry to occur in the area of detailed sampling. Within the area, anomalous >40 ppb gold values, occur throughout with values ranging to 326 ppb Au. The strongest gold values occur in the western half of the detailed sampled area. Silver values vary from 0.1 to 2.6 ppm Ag and are intermittently anomalous >0.7 gpt Ag. Highly anomalous base metal values are generally confined to the eastern half of the detailed sampled area. In the vicinity of the magnetite-bornite-chalcopyrite showing silt samples assayed up to 2,966 ppm Cu with gold values of up to 110 ppb. Lead and zinc values are high with several sites returning values in excess of 200 and 500 ppm respectively.

12.1.2 Soil Sample Results

Soil sampling was completed over a 2.7 x 3 km block centered over the Zymo Intrusive. The sampling was completed along flagged and chained lines located at 250 line spacing. (Figure 4) Sampling along the lines was completed at 100 metre intervals. Soil samples collected by Day were gathered by coring sites with a tulip bulb auger to a maximum depth of 1.2 metres. Average sample depth is 0.4 metres. Soil types are for the most part characterized as decomposed bedrock colluvium.

Using the 40 ppb Au in soil contour outlined a 900 metre long and open by up to 900 metre wide and open anomaly in the northwest portion of the grid. Within the anomaly gold values range to 110 ppb Au. Elsewhere on the Property several spot highs and zones of limited strike length were outlined. (Figures 5 & 6)

The >1.5 ppm Ag in soil contour outlined a series of erratic spot highs some of which are coincidental with lead in soil anomalies. (Figure 7)

The >150 ppm Cu in soil contour outlined an erratic northwest trending anomaly that in part overlies that produced by gold. The anomaly is in excess of 1200 metres long and varies in width to 600 metres with the zone being open to the northwest. Minor anomalies were detected elsewhere on the grid. (Figures 8 & 9)

Both lead and zinc form a series of anomalies that are peripheral to those formed by copper and gold. Within the anomalies lead and zinc values respectively range to 3,040 and 1,833 ppm. Anomalous levels for lead and zinc are respectively 200 and 400 ppm. (Figures 10 & 11)

12.1.3 Rock Geochemistry

Grab samples were taken from both float and outcrop. (Figures 12 & 13) In addition, measured width chip samples were taken from outcrop. The grab samples are not necessarily representative of the whole outcrop.

The rock sample results show a large proportion of samples to host highly anomalous precious and base metal values. Undoubtedly "high grading" of outcrop has occurred with some samples consisting essentially of massive sulphide. In general high precious metal values correspond with high base metal values. Samples of porphyry copper mineralization assayed up to 0.65% Cu with gold values of up to 0.32 gpt.

12.2 Geophysical Surveying

A DIGHEM^{V} airborne geophysical survey was completed by Fugro Airborne Surveys ("Fugro") for the Company between November 24th and December 10th, 2004. Total coverage of the survey block amounted to 823 line km, including 8 tie-lines. Flight lines were flown with an azimuth of 040^{o} and spacing of 100 metres. Tie-lines were flown at an azimuth of 130^{o} and a separation of 1 km.

A report describing the logistics, data acquisition, processing and presentation of results was provided by Fugro. Portions of that summary are reproduced in the body of this Report and as Appendices.

The objective of the survey was to detect auriferous mineralization in areas of Si-flooded alteration zones, to detect any other zones of conductive sulphide mineralization, and to provide information that could be used to map the geology and structure of the survey area. The proximity of the property to other porphyry deposits in the general vicinity means that we should be aware that resistive, plug-like features could also prove to be potential exploration targets.

12.2.1 Survey Instrumentation and Map Products

The survey was carried out using a DIGHEM$^{V\text{-}DSP}$ multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system, supplemented by a high sensitivity cesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment consisted of a magnetometer, radar and barometric altimeters, video camera, a digital recorder, and an electronic navigation system. The instrumentation was installed in an AS350B3 turbine helicopter (Registration C-GECL) which was provided by Questral Helicopters Ltd. The helicopter flew at an average airspeed of 65 km/h with an EM sensor height of approximately 30 metres. The information from these sensors was processed to produce maps that display the magnetic and conductive properties of the survey area.

A GPS electronic navigation system ensured accurate positioning of the geophysical data with respect to the base maps. The base maps are based on TRIM 1:20,000 digital files projected to NAD83, UTM Zone 9N. Map sheets 93 L13/07 & 08 and 103 I16/09 were merged to produce one uniform base.

The survey data were processed and compiled in the Fugro's Toronto office. Complete information about the Survey is contained in Fugro Report #04097, "DIGHEM$^{V\text{-}DSP}$

Survey for NDT Ventures Ltd., Zymo Property, Smithers Area, B.C.", dated February 21, 2005 and authored by Paul A. Smith Geophysicist.

Map products were supplied at a scale of 1:20,000. A complete set of individual line profiles showing all channels collected was also provided. Digital data were written to CD-ROM in Geosoft Oasis Montaj compatible format.

12.2.2 Topography and Flying

In the words of Fugro "In some portions of the survey area, the moderately steep topography forced the pilot to exceed normal terrain clearance for reasons of safety. It is possible that some weak conductors may have escaped detection in any areas where the bird height exceeded 120 m. In difficult areas where near-vertical climbs were necessary, the forward speed of the helicopter was reduced to a level that permitted excessive bird swinging. This problem, combined with the severe stresses to which the bird was subjected, gave rise to aerodynamic noise levels that are slightly higher than normal on some lines. Where warranted, reflights were carried out to minimize these adverse effects."

The base of operations for the survey was established at the airport in Smithers, B.C.

12.2.3 Total Field Aeromagnetic Data

The magnetic map (Figure 14) shows two NW-SE trending high magnetic susceptibility areas flanking a zone of lower magnetic susceptibility. All three units are truncated on the south by a large regional magnetic low. Within the central low area many small magnetic highs that may represent plugs or stock-like intrusions were detected. Much larger magnetic highs are mapped in the flanking magnetic high areas. The survey area appears to have been subjected to deformation and/or alteration. These structural complexities are evident on the contour maps as variations in magnetic intensity, irregular patterns, and as offsets or changes in strike direction.

Magnetic values range from a high of 57,996 nT, on line 10830 at fiducial 4148, to a low of less than 56,570 nT on line 10120 at fiducial 2850 (1,426 gammas or nT).

12.2.4 Calculated Vertical Gradient Aeromagnetic Data

The total magnetic field data were filtered to produce a map of the calculated vertical gradient. (Figure 15) This geophysical technique enhances near-surface magnetic units and suppresses regional gradients. It also yields better definition and resolution of magnetic units and displays weak magnetic features that may not be apparent on the total field maps.

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12.2.5 Apparent Resistivity Data

"Apparent resistivity maps, which display the conductive properties of the survey area, were produced from the 900 Hz, 7200 Hz and 56,000 Hz coplanar data. (Figure 16, 17 & 18) The maximum resistivity values, which are calculated for each frequency, are 8,000 and 20,000 ohm-m respectively.

In general, the resistivity patterns show only moderate agreement with the magnetic trends. This suggests that some of the resistivity lows are probably related to near-surface conductive units or overburden, rather than deeper bedrock features.

There are some areas, however, where resistivity contour patterns appear to be controlled or partially influenced by magnetic units, zones of structural deformation, and topography.

There are several resistive zones on the property. Although many of these could be due to non-conductive country rock, it is possible that they could also be attributed to any of the following causes:

• A thick frozen layer, particularly on north-facing slopes.
• A lack of conductive cover over topographic highs.
• In-phase suppression by magnetite, over the stronger magnetic units.
• Layers or plug-like intrusions of more resistive (siliceous) material.

Those that fall into the latter category would obviously be of greater interest, particularly if they coincide with similarly shaped magnetic lows.

Some of the broad conductive zones have been attributed to near-surface sources, such as overburden. However, as they sometimes occur on high ground that would normally have less conductive overburden, some of these could reflect conductive rock units or zones of alteration, that might also warrant further investigation.

Although sulphide mineralization is more likely to give rise to resistivity lows, porphyry-type mineralization is often associated with relative resistivity highs, due to the calc-alkaline host rocks. Depending on the type of mineralization expected in the area, it is possible that some of the resistive, non-magnetic (or magnetic) zones could prove to be as important as the conductive (sulphide-type) responses."

13.0 DRILLING

Only one drilling program has been completed on the Property. The drilling program, completed in 1999 by Freeport Copper Company, resulted in the drilling of 6 NQ sized vertical drill holes totaling 1,448 metres. Table 5 summarizes the drill hole data.

Table 5: Drill Hole Summary

Hole	North	East	Dip	Length (M)	From	To	Int	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (PPB)	Ag (PPM)
99-01	6076047	567210	-90	307.7	3	308.00	305	0.02	<0.01	0.04	0.027	1.00
99-02	6076433	567535	-90	301.22	7.93	9.45	1.52	0.03	0.91	1.00	0.055	14.8
					100.85	102.26	1.41	0.04	0.24	0.39	0.230	12.2
					131.00	134.15	3.15	0.08	0.36	1.00	0.110	24.2
99-03	6075627	566940	-90	301.22	12.20	23.78	11.6	0.17	<0.01	0.01	0.369	3.7
					23.78	35.98	12.2	0.12	<0.01	0.06	0.067	3.7
					237.2	279.88	42.68	0.06	<0.01	0.04	0.061	0.9
99-04	6076259	566838	-90	35.98	N.S.							
99-05	6075268	567805	-90	289.02	267.38	273.48	6.10	0.7	0.01	0.01	0.075	<0.01
99-06	6076412	567016	-90	255.49	29.88	41.16	11.3	0.14	0.13	0.30	0.099	3.5
					81.71	103.05	18.3	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.026	2.3
					206.71	231.1	24.4	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.128	1.4

I. C. S. –Incomplete Sampling-only short intervals sampled throughout the length.
N.S.-Not Sampled.

The author has not been able to review the core. Sampling generally sampled at 3.05 metre intervals using core which was mechanically split in half.

Most of the drilling was set up on and completed from kill zones that occur peripheral to the main mineralized areas as located in outcrop and defined in soil sampling.

According to Freeport’s consulting geologist the six-hole drilling program confirmed that the “…Zymo prospect is a porphyry system. All but one of the holes (99-04) intersected altered porphyritic intrusives commonly containing 1-5% pyrite (locally up to 10%) and trace amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Assay data confirmed the existence of the main target commodities. In now appears that the area drilled is either too high in the outer pyrite +/- gold shell of a copper-gold-molybdenum deposit or possibly off to one side, in the periphery of such a system…” A review of the drill logs indicates the sulphides occur as disseminations and stringers with pyrite stringer stockwork being occasionally formed.

Figure 19 shows an enlargement of Figure 1 with the location of the six drill holes plotted with respect to the Zymo Claims and mapped geology.

14.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION

All sampling was completed prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101. In the assessment reports used as the basis of information for this report there is no mention of any Quality Control procedures being utilized in the sample stream. It is known from the assay certificates where the samples were sent and the methods employed in analysis by the companies that have completed work on the Property. The laboratories used in the assaying are listed below.

Table 6: Assay Labs and Procedure Used in Analysis

Year	Company	Lab	Method
1988	Corona Corp	Acme Analytical Vancouver, B.C.	ICP, gold by Atomic Absorption
1991	Skeena Resources	Terramin Research Labs Calgary, Alberta	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn
1996	Robin Day	IPL Labs, Vancouver, B.C.	ICP, gold by Atomic Absorption. Assay of Cu, Pb and Zn of selected samples
1997	Robin Day	Min-En Labs, Vancouver, B.C.	ICP, gold by Atomic Absorption
1998	Robin Day	Min-En Labs, Vancouver, B.C.	ICP, gold by Atomic Absorption
1999	Freeport Copper	Chemex Labs, North Vancouver, B.C.	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Mo

None of the reports detailing the work completed on the Zymo Property list the process used in the analysis of samples.

It is however felt by the author that the labs are reputable and would have used methods that would accurately determine the value of the sample media.

The labs employed are certified so it may be assumed that the sample preparation and analysis methods they used satisfy industry standards. However, since chain of custody cannot be established the results should not be fully trusted.

15.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has not been able to verify the accuracy of the information listed in the assessment reports. However it is known that as a Property visit completed in 1997 sampling of outcrops by the company returned values similar to those obtained by Day. Stream sediments collected by Day showed similar anomalies to those produced by Skeena Resources. While there was no quality control undertaken in the field the results of the various programs appear to be consistent.

16.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Not relevant.

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17.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Not relevant.

18.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not Relevant.

19.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Not Relevant

20.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The airborne survey results were studied, bearing in mind the geological observations noted previously. The anomalous geophysical responses documented by Paul Smith in the Fugro report were individually verified in the analog charts and by profiling the flight lines in the survey database. An example, from line 10540, is in Figure 20.

Fugro identified 1054 unique electromagnetic (EM) anomalies. Detailed information for each EM anomaly is contained in Fugro Appendix E – EM Anomaly List. The complete list is not reproduced in this report, however, all anomalies are shown plotted on Figure 21.

CONDUCTOR GRADE	CONDUCTANCE RANGE SIEMENS (MHOS)	NUMBER OF RESPONSES
7	>100	1
6	50 – 100	0
5	20 – 50	1
4	10 – 20	4
3	5 – 10	25
2	1 – 5	525
1	<1	371
*	Indeterminate	127
TOTAL		1054

CONDUCTOR MODEL	MOST LIKELY SOURCE	NUMBER OF RESPONSES
B	DISCRETE BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	214
S	CONDUCTIVE COVER	455
D	DISCRETE BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	118
H	ROCK UNIT OR THICK COVER	182
E	EDGE OF WIDE CONDUCTOR	84
L	CULTURE	1
TOTAL		1054

In addition Fugro listed sixty-eight anomalous responses that they selected as “a few of the more attractive geophysical responses”. The complete listing is attached to this report as Appendix IV. The responses comprise both porphyry-type and sulphide-type signatures.

Fugro did not assign priorities to these responses. Figure 22 shows these anomalies (yellow dots) superimposed on a shaded relief plot of the total field magnetic grid (TFM). Several lie within or adjacent to the mapped zone of pervasive sericite pyrite alteration. Most show some correlation with small, high susceptibility magnetic features. The six drill holes were all collared within the zone of alteration so the mapping of new EM anomalies coincident with small plug-like magnetic anomalies is encouraging.

Figure 23 shows the alteration zone superimposed on a portion of the CVG1. The cluster of 4 EM responses, coincident with a weak NW-SE magnetic high (red), immediately north of the Zymo 10 label, is an interesting target for follow-up. The magnetic high is traced over 6 flight lines so it has a strike length of approximately 600m. Just to the east of the Zymo 10 label another 2 EM responses were mapped one of which is coincident with a magnetic high (white) and the other flanks it to the north. Within the area of the Zymo 7 to 10 claims the airborne survey has detected 12 to 14 geophysical targets that warrant further investigation.

The Zymo 7 to 10 claim blocks are again shown in figure 24. The background is replaced with the 7200 Hz coplanar apparent resistivity. Bluish-white represents resistivity highs and purple-red resistivity lows. The alteration zone shows a rough correlation with mapped apparent resistivity highs. The apparent resistivity low, north of the Zymo 10 label, is coincident with the magnetic high described above and does not appear to be related to topography or drainage patterns. Rather it seems to lie on the south flank of a small ridge.

The two targets areas shown in figures 23 & 24 are enlarged in figure 25. They are labeled Z10-A and Z10-B (Zymo 10 A & B).

Figure 26 shows two target areas. The anomalies in Z15-A are part of a 2½ km long ESE trending resistivity low coincident with a magnetic low but flanked by a magnetic high to the south. Fugro interpreted the EM conductors as thin NE dipping sources that define two or more segmented conductors over the features strike length.

At the north end of the claim block another target area, Z15-B, is identified. Three poorly defined EM anomalies are associated with an ESE trending resistivity low. However, all three show some association with magnetic sources.

On the Mulwain 3 claim block a cluster of EM anomalies has been outlined and labeled M3-A (figure 27). A number of discrete EM sources are detected in this area. Some may be attributed to bird swing and induced survey noise but not all.

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The Mulwain 4 claim block hosts two clusters of EM responses (M4-A & B) that lie within a broad magnetic low. (Figure 28) Fugro describes these anomalies as generally reflecting portions of thin NE-dipping conductors within, or near the edges of an interesting resistivity low. The easternmost anomaly within M4-B shows a very low resistivity (<10 ohm-m).

21.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2004 Fugro Airborne survey has successfully detected many geophysical targets for subsequent ground truthing. The anomalous areas described previously probably represent a number of geological settings. The survey does not seem to have outlined any areas with a “classic” porphyry signature but there does appear to be a reasonable correlation between the zone of pervasive sericite pyrite alteration and mapped higher resistivities.

The areas described in the previous section are the most obvious targets for ground follow-up. As more is learned about the property some of the lower ranked targets may assume more importance. They should not be dismissed at this stage.

A sound geological mapping, prospecting and geochemistry program can be planned on the basis of this survey and earlier work.

Many of the conductors are quite weak and may indicate the presence of disseminated rather than massive sulphides. These areas should be considered for Induced Polarization / Resistivity (IP/Res) and ground magnetic surveys.

The more conductive trends may respond well to a combination of Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (HLEM) and magnetic surveys.

Based on the airborne geophysical evidence collected to date and analyzed by the author the Zymo Property has sufficient merit to justify the recommended program.

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PROPOSED BUDGET

LINECUTTING	AMOUNT	COST		TOTALS	
300m spacing - 24.3 km total - 3 person prod. Avg. is 2 km/day					
Labour	3 people	$400/day		$14,400	
Helicopter (1 hr/day)	12 days	$1000/hour		$12,000	
Room and Board	3 people-12 days	$150/day		$5,400	
			Sub-Total	$31,800	**$31,800**
GEOPHYSICS					
22.2 km I.P. and Mag, Production 1.5 km/day=15 days					
Labour	15 days	$2700/day		$40,500	
24 km Max-Min II HLEM Production 4km/day=6 days					
Labour	6 days	$500/km		$12,000	
Helicopter (1.5 hrs/day)	15 days	$1000/hour		$22,500	
			Sub-Total	$75,000	**$75,000**
SILT SAMPLING					
Labourers	42 person-days	$350/day		$14,700	
Geologist	7 person-days	$450/day		$3,150	
Room and Board	49 person-days	$150/day		$7,350	
Silt and soil samples	600 samples	$15/sample		$9,000	
Truck Rentals	2 trucks-7 days	$130/day		$1,820	
Airfares-Smithers return				$2,000	
Helicopter (2 hrs/day)	6 days	$1000/hour		1$2,000	
Equipment Rental				$2,000	
Preparation/Compilation				$3,000	
			Sub-Total	$55,020	**$55,020**
FOLLOW-UP MAPPING AND SAMPLING					
20 day program with 4 people					
Labour	80 person days	$400/day		$32,000	
Sampling	800 samples	$15/sample		$12,000	
Room and Board	80 person days	$150/day		$12,000	
Helicopter (1.5 hrs/day)	20 days	$1000/hr		$30,000	
Supplies and Rentals				$10,000	
Truck Rental	20 days	$120/day		$2,400	
Airfares to Smithers				$2,500	
Prep/Compilation				$7,000	
			Sub-Total	$107,900	**$107,900**
			Sub-Total		**$269,720**
CONTINGENCY	10%				**$26,972**
				Total All	**$296,692**

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Illustrations

Respectfully submitted,

____

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President, VOX Geoscience Ltd.

Date: May 5, 2005

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CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Kenneth A. Robertson, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am president of:

   VOX Geoscience Ltd.,
   7540 Garfield Drive,
   Delta, B.C., Canada,
   V4C 7L4

2. I graduated with a degree in Geology and Physics (H.B.Sc.) from the University of Toronto in 1977.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (registration number 20630).

4. I have worked as a geophysicist/geologist for a total of twenty-eight 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 relevent work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE ZYMO PROPERTY**"** (excluding appendices) and dated May 5, 2005 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Zymo Property. I have not visited the Property.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

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.

Dated this 5th Day of May, 2005.

____
Signature of Qualified Person

Kenneth A. Robertson, P.Geo.
Name of Qualified Person

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CONSENT OF AUTHOR

To: TSX Venture Exchange
B.C. Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission

I, Kenneth A. Robertson, P.Geo., VOX Geoscience Ltd., do hereby consent to the filing of the written disclosure of the technical report titled “TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE ZYMO PROPERTY” and dated May 5, 2005 (the “Technical Report”) and any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in the prospectus, of NDT Ventures Ltd. (the “Company”), and to the filing of the Technical Report with the securities regulatory authorities referred to above.

I also certify that I have read the written disclosure being filed and I do not have any reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information derived from the Technical Report or that the written disclosure in the prospectus or AIF of NDT Ventures Ltd. contains any misrepresentation of the information contained in the Technical Report.

Dated this 5th Day of May, 2005

____
Signature of Qualified Person

Kenneth A. Robertson, P.Geo.
Name of Qualified Person

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Appendix I

Survey Equipment

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FUGRO Airborne Survey Equipment

This section provides a brief description of the geophysical instruments used to acquire the survey data and the calibration procedures employed. The geophysical equipment was installed in an AS350B3 helicopter.

Electromagnetic System

Model: DIGHEM^{V-DSP} (BK52)

Type: Towed bird, symmetric dipole configuration operated at a nominal survey altitude of 30 metres. Coil separation is 8 metres for 900 Hz, 1000 Hz, 5500 Hz and 7200 Hz, and 6.3 metres for the 56,000 Hz coil-pair.

Coil orientations, frequencies and dipole moments	Atm2	orientation	nominal	actual
	211	coaxial	/ 1000 Hz	1112 Hz
	211	coplanar	/ 900 Hz	870 Hz
	68	coaxial	/ 5500 Hz	5650 Hz
	56	coplanar	/ 7200 Hz	7222 Hz
	15	coplanar	/ 56,000 Hz	55,390 Hz

Channels recorded: 5 in-phase channels
5 quadrature channels
2 monitor channels

Sensitivity:
0.06 ppm at 1000 Hz Cx
0.12 ppm at 900 Hz Cp
0.12 ppm at 5,500 Hz Cx
0.24 ppm at 7,200 Hz Cp
0.60 ppm at 56,000 Hz Cp

Sample rate: 10 per second, equivalent to 1 sample every 1.8 m, at a survey speed of 65 km/h.

The electromagnetic system utilizes a multi-coil coaxial/coplanar technique to energize conductors in different directions. The coaxial coils are vertical with their axes in the flight direction. The coplanar coils are horizontal. The secondary fields are sensed simultaneously by means of receiver coils that are maximum coupled to their respective transmitter coils. The system yields an in-phase and a quadrature channel from each transmitter-receiver coil-pair.

EM System Calibration

The initial calibration procedure at the factory involves three stages; primary field bucking, phase calibration and gain calibration. In the first stage, the primary field at each receiver coil is cancelled, or “bucked out”, by precise positioning of five bucking coils.

The initial phase calibration adjusts the phase angle of the receiver to match that of the transmitter. A ferrite bar, which produces a purely in-phase anomaly, is positioned near each receiver coil. The bar is rotated from minimum to maximum field coupling and the responses for the in-phase and quadrature components for each coil pair/frequency are measured. The phase of the response is adjusted at the console to return an in-phase only response for each coil-pair.

The initial gain calibration uses external coils designed to produce an equal response on in-phase and quadrature components for each frequency/coil-pair. The coil parameters and distances are designed to produce pre-determined responses at the receiver, when the calibration coil is activated.

The phase and gain calibrations each measure a relative change in the secondary field, rather than an absolute value. This removes any dependency of the calibration procedure on the secondary field due to the ground, except under circumstances of extreme ground conductivity.

Subsequent calibrations of the gain, phase and the system zero level are performed in the air. These internal calibrations are carried out before, after, and at regular intervals during each flight. The system is flown to an altitude high enough to be out of range of any secondary field from the earth (the altitude is dependent on ground resistivity) at which point the zero, or base level of the system is established. Calibration coils in the bird are activated for each frequency by closing a switch to form a closed circuit through the coil. The transmitter induces a current in this loop, which creates a secondary field in the receiver of precisely known phase and amplitude. Linear system drift is automatically removed by re-establishing zero levels between the internal calibrations. Any phase and gain changes in the system are recorded by the digital receiver to allow post-flight corrections.

Using real-time Fast Fourier Transforms and the calibration procedures outlined above, the data are processed in real-time from the measured total field to inphase and quadrature components, at a rate of 10 samples per second.

<u>Magnetometer</u>

Model: Geometrics G-822 sensor with AM102 counter
Type: Optically pumped cesium vapour
Sensitivity: 0.01 nT
Sample rate: 10 per second
The airborne magnetometer consists of a high sensitivity cesium sensor housed in the HEM bird which is flown 28 m below the helicopter.

<u>Magnetic Base Station</u>

<u>Primary</u>

Model:	Fugro CF1 base station with timing provided by integrated GPS	
Sensor type:	Scintrex CS-2	
Counter specifications:	Accuracy:	±0.1 nT
	Resolution:	0.01 nT
	Sample rate	1 Hz
GPS specifications:	Model:	Marconi Allstar
	Type:	Code and carrier tracking of L1 band, 12-channel, C/A code at 1575.42 MHz
	Sensitivity:	-90 dBm, 1.0 second update
	Accuracy:	Manufacturer's stated accuracy for differential corrected GPS is 2 metres

Environmental

Monitor specifications:

Temperature:
- Accuracy: ±1.5ºC max
- Resolution: 0.0305ºC
- Sample rate: 1 Hz
- Range: -40ºC to +75ºC

Barometric pressure:
- Model: Motorola MPXA4115A
- Accuracy: ±3.0º kPa max (-20ºC to 105ºC temp. ranges)
- Resolution: 0.013 kPa
- Sample rate: 1 Hz
- Range: 55 kPa to 108 kPa

A digital recorder is operated in conjunction with the base station magnetometer to record the diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field. The clock of the base station is synchronized with that of the airborne system, using GPS time, to permit subsequent removal of diurnal drift. The Fugro CF1 was the primary magnetic base station. It was located at WGS84 Latitude 54'49'08.26147"N, Longitude 127°11'15.71022"W at an ellipsoidal elevation of 504.98 m.

Navigation (Global Positioning System)

Airborne Receiver for Real-time Navigation & Guidance

Model:	Ashtech Glonass GG-24 unit with Picodas PNAV2100 interface
Type:	Code and carrier tracking of L1-C/A code at 1575.42 MHz and S code at 0.5625 MHz. Dual frequency, 24-channel, real-time differential.
Sensitivity:	-132 dBm; 0.5 second update.
Accuracy:	Better than 10 metres in real time.
Antenna:	Mounted on tail of aircraft

GPS Base Station for Post-Survey Differential Correction

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Model:	Novatel Millennium
Type:	Code and carrier tracking of L1 band, C/A code at 1575.32 MHz, And L2P-code at 1227 MHz. Dual frequency, 24-channel.
Sensitivity:	-90 dBm, 10 Hz update
Accuracy:	Manufacturer’s stated accuracy for differential corrected GPS is better than 1 metre.
Antenna:	Mounted on nose of EM bird.

The Ashtech GG24 is a line of sight, satellite navigation system that utilizes time-coded signals from at least four of forty-eight available satellites. Both Russian GLONASS and American NAVSTAR satellite constellations are used to calculate the position and to provide real time guidance to the helicopter. A Novatel Millennium GPS unit was used as the base station receiver for post-survey processing of the flight path. The mobile and base station raw XYZ data were recorded, thereby permitting post-survey differential corrections for theoretical accuracies of better than 2 metres. A Marconi Allstar GPS unit, part of the CF1, was used as a back-up base station receiver.

The base station receiver is able to calculate its own latitude and longitude. For this survey, the primary GPS station was located at latitude 54°49'07.236"N, longitude 127°11'07.724"W at an elevation of 530.3 metres above the ellipsoid. The GPS records data relative to the WGS84 ellipsoid, which is the basis of the revised North American Datum (NAD83). Conversion software is used to transform the WGS84 lat/long coordinates to the NAD83, UTM system displayed on the maps.

Radar Altimeter

Manufacturer:	Terra Corporation
Model:	TRA 3000 with TRI digital indicator
Type:	Single antenna
Sensitivity:	±5% at sample rate of 2 per second

The radar altimeter measures the vertical distance between the helicopter and the ground, except in areas of moderately dense tree cover. This information is used in the processing algorithm that determines conductor depth.

Barometric Pressure and Temperature Sensors

Model:	DIGHEM D 1300
Type:	Motorola MPX4115AP analog pressure sensor AD592AN high-impedance remote temperature sensors
Sensitivity:	Pressure: 150 mV/kPa Temperature: 100 mV/°C or 10 mV/°C (selectable)
Sample rate:	10 per second

The D1300 circuit is used in conjunction with one barometric sensor and up to three temperature sensors. Two sensors (baro and temp) are installed in the EM console in the

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aircraft, to monitor pressure (1KPA) and internal (2TDC) and external (3TDC) operating temperatures.

Analog Recorder

Manufacturer: RMS Instruments
Type: DGR33 dot-matrix graphics recorder
Resolution: 4x4 dots/mm
Speed: 1.5 mm/sec

The analog profiles are recorded on chart paper in the aircraft during the survey. Table 3-1 lists the geophysical data channels and the vertical scale of each profile.

Table 3-1. The Analog Profiles

Channel Name	Parameter	Scale units/mm
1X9I	coaxial in-phase (1000 Hz)	2.5 ppm
1X9Q	coaxial quad (1000 Hz)	2.5 ppm
3P9I	coplanar in-phase (900 Hz)	2.5 ppm
3P9Q	coplanar quad (900 Hz)	2.5 ppm
2P7I	coplanar in-phase (7200 Hz)	5 ppm
2P7Q	coplanar quad (7200 Hz)	5 ppm
4X7I	coaxial in-phase (5500 Hz)	5 ppm
4X7Q	coaxial quad (5500 Hz)	5 ppm
5P5I	coplanar in-phase (56000 Hz)	10 ppm
5P5Q	coplanar quad (56000 Hz)	10 ppm
ALTR	altimeter (radar)	3 m
MAGC	magnetics, coarse	20 nT
MAGF	magnetics, fine	2.0 nT
CXSP	coaxial spherics monitor	
CPSP	coplanar spherics monitor	
CXPL	coaxial powerline monitor	
CPPL	coplanar powerline monitor	
1KPA	altimeter (barometric)	30 m
2TDC	internal temperature	1º C
3TDC	External temperature	1º C

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Appendix II

Quality Control

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Digital data for each flight were transferred to the field workstation, in order to verify data quality and completeness. A database was created and updated using Geosoft Oasis Montaj and proprietary Fugro Atlas software. This allowed the field personnel to calculate, display and verify both the positional (flight path) and geophysical data on a screen or printer. Records were examined as a preliminary assessment of the data acquired for each flight.

In-field processing of Fugro survey data consists of differential corrections to the airborne GPS data, verification of EM calibrations, drift correction of the raw airborne EM data, spike rejection and filtering of all geophysical and ancillary data, verification of flight videos, calculation of preliminary resistivity data, diurnal correction, and preliminary leveling of magnetic data.

All data, including base station records, were checked on a daily basis, to ensure compliance with the survey contract specifications. Reflights were required if any of the following specifications were not met.

Navigation -	Positional (x,y) accuracy of better than 10 m, with a CEP (circular error of probability) of 95%.
Flight Path -	No lines to exceed ±25 m departure from nominal line spacing over a continuous distance of more than 1 km, except for reasons of safety.
Clearance -	Mean terrain sensor clearance of 30 m, ±10 m, except where precluded by safety considerations, e.g., restricted or populated areas, severe topography, obstructions, tree canopy, aerodynamic limitations, etc.
Aeromag -	Aerodynamic magnetometer noise envelope not to exceed 0.5 nT over a distance of more than 500 m.
Base Mag -	Diurnal variations not to exceed 10 nT over a straight line time chord of 1 minute.
EM -	Noise envelope not to exceed specified noise limits over a distance of more than 2 km. Fewer than 10 spheric spikes for any given frequency per 100 data samples.

Appendix III

Data Processing

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Flight Path Recovery

The raw range data from at least four satellites are simultaneously recorded by both the base and mobile GPS units. The geographic positions of both units, relative to the model ellipsoid, are calculated from this information. Differential corrections, which are obtained from the base station, are applied to the mobile unit data to provide a post-flight track of the aircraft, accurate to within 2 m. Speed checks of the flight path are also carried out to determine if there are any spikes or gaps in the data.

The corrected WGS84 latitude/longitude coordinates are transformed to the UTM coordinate system used on the final maps. Images or plots are then created to provide a visual check of the flight path.

Electromagnetic Data

EM data are processed at the recorded sample rate of 10 samples/second. If necessary, appropriate spheric rejection filters are applied to reduce noise to acceptable levels. EM test profiles are then created to allow the interpreter to select the most appropriate EM anomaly picking controls for a given survey area. The EM picking parameters depend on several factors but are primarily based on the dynamic range of the resistivities within the survey area, and the types and expected geophysical responses of the targets being sought.

Anomalous electromagnetic responses are selected and analysed by computer to provide a preliminary electromagnetic anomaly map. The automatic selection algorithm is intentionally oversensitive to assure that no meaningful responses are missed. Using the preliminary map in conjunction with the multi-parameter stacked profiles, the interpreter then classifies the anomalies according to their source and eliminates those that are not substantiated by the data. The final interpreted EM anomaly map includes bedrock, surficial and cultural conductors. A map containing only bedrock conductors can be generated, if desired.

Apparent Resistivity

The apparent resistivity in ohm-m can be generated from the in-phase and quadrature EM components for any of the frequencies, using a pseudo-layer half-space model. The inputs to the resistivity algorithm are the inphase and quadrature amplitudes of the secondary field.

The algorithm calculates the apparent resistivity in ohm-m, and the apparent height of the bird above the conductive source. The upper (pseudo) layer is merely an artifice to allow for the difference between the computed sensor-source distance and the measured sensor height, as determined by the radar or laser altimeter. Any errors in the altimeter reading, caused by heavy tree cover, are included in the pseudo-layer and do not affect the resistivity calculation. The apparent depth estimates, however, will reflect the altimeter errors.

In areas where the effects of magnetic permeability or dielectric permittivity have suppressed the inphase responses, the calculated resistivities will be erroneously high. Various algorithms and inversion techniques can be used to partially correct for the effects of permeability and permittivity.

Apparent resistivity maps portray all of the information for a given frequency over the entire survey area. This full coverage contrasts with the electromagnetic anomaly map, which provides information only over interpreted conductors. The large dynamic range afforded by the multiple frequencies makes the apparent resistivity parameter an excellent mapping tool.

The preliminary apparent resistivity maps and images are carefully inspected to identify any lines or line segments that might require base level adjustments. Subtle changes between in-flight calibrations of the system can result in line-to-line differences that are more recognizable in resistive (low signal amplitude) areas. If required, manual level adjustments are carried out to eliminate or minimize resistivity differences that can be attributed, in part, to changes in operating temperatures. These leveling adjustments are usually very subtle, and do not result in the degradation of discrete anomalies.

After the manual leveling process is complete, revised resistivity grids are created. The resulting grids can be subjected to a microleveling technique in order to smooth the data for contouring. The coplanar resistivity parameter has a broad 'footprint' that requires very little filtering.

The calculated resistivities for the three coplanar frequencies are included in the XYZ and grid archives. Values are in ohm-metres on all final products.

<u>Total Magnetic Field</u>

A fourth difference editing routine was applied to the magnetic data to remove any spikes. A lag correction of –1.0 second was then applied.

The aeromagnetic data were corrected for diurnal variation using the magnetic base station data. The results were then leveled using tie and traverse line intercepts. Manual adjustments were applied to any lines that required leveling, as indicated by shadowed images of the gridded magnetic data. The manually leveled data were then subjected to a microleveling filter.

<u>Calculated Vertical Magnetic Gradient</u>

The diurnally-corrected total magnetic field data were subjected to a processing algorithm that enhances the response of magnetic bodies in the upper 500 m and attenuates the response of deeper bodies. The resulting vertical gradient map provides better definition and resolution of near-surface magnetic units. It also identifies weak magnetic features that may not be evident on the total field map. However, regional magnetic variations and changes in lithology may be better defined on the total magnetic field map.

Contour, Colour and Shadow Map Displays

The geophysical data are interpolated onto a regular grid using a modified Akima spline technique. The resulting grid is suitable for image processing and generation of contour maps. The grid cell size is 20% of the line interval.

Colour maps are produced by interpolating the grid down to the pixel size. The parameter is then incremented with respect to specific amplitude ranges to provide colour "contour" maps.

Monochromatic shadow maps or images are generated by employing an artificial sun to cast shadows on a surface defined by the geophysical grid. There are many variations in the shadowing technique. These techniques can be applied to total field or enhanced magnetic data, magnetic derivatives, resistivity, etc. The shadowing technique is also used as a quality control method to detect subtle changes between lines.

Multi-channel Stacked Profiles

Distance-based profiles of the digitally recorded geophysical data are generated and plotted at an appropriate scale. These profiles also contain the calculated parameters that are used in the interpretation process. These are produced as worksheets prior to interpretation, and are also presented in the final corrected form after interpretation. The profiles display electromagnetic anomalies with their respective interpretive symbols. Table 5-1 shows the parameters and scales for the multi-channel stacked profiles.
In Table 5-1, the log resistivity scale of 0.06 decade/mm means that the resistivity changes by an order of magnitude in 16.6 mm. The resistivities at 0, 33 and 67 mm up from the bottom of the digital profile are respectively 1, 100 and 10,000 ohm-m.

Table 5-1. Multi-channel Stacked Profiles

-5.10 Channel Name (Freq)	Observed Parameters	Scale Units/mm
MAG10	total magnetic field (fine)	10 nT
MAG`100	total magnetic field (coarse)	100 nT
ALTBIRDM	EM sensor height above ground	6 m
CXI1000	vertical coaxial coil-pair in-phase (1000 Hz)	2 ppm
CXQ1000	vertical coaxial coil-pair quadrature (1000 Hz)	2 ppm
CPI900	horizontal coplanar coil-pair in-phase (900 Hz)	4 ppm
CPQ900	horizontal coplanar coil-pair quadrature (900 Hz)	4 ppm
CXI5500	vertical coaxial coil-pair in-phase (5500 Hz)	4 ppm
CXQ5500	vertical coaxial coil-pair quadrature (5500 Hz)	4 ppm
CPI7200	horizontal coplanar coil-pair in-phase (7200 Hz)	8 ppm

CPQ7200	horizontal coplanar coil-pair quadrature (7200 Hz)	8 ppm
CPI56K	horizontal coplanar coil-pair in-phase (56,000 Hz)	20 ppm
CPQ56K	horizontal coplanar coil-pair quadrature (56,000 Hz)	20 ppm
CXSP	coaxial spherics monitor	
CXPL	coaxial powerline monitor	
CPPL	coplanar powerline monitor	
CPSP	coplanar spherics monitor	
	Computed Parameters	
DIFI (mid-freq)	difference function in-phase from CXI and CPI	8 ppm
DIFQ (mid-freq)	difference function quadrature from CXQ and CPQ	8 ppm
RES900	log resistivity	.06 decade
RES7200	log resistivity	.06 decade
RES56K	log resistivity	.06 decade
DEP900	apparent depth	6 m
DEP7200	apparent depth	6 m
DEP56K	apparent depth	6 m
CDT	conductance	1 grade

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Appendix IV

Fugro Anomalous Geophysical Responses

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The following list includes a few of the more attractive geophysical responses. These comprise both porphyry-type and sulphide-type signatures. Because of the large variations in resistivity and magnetic association expected over porphyry-type deposits in the general area, no attempt has been made to assign priorities to these responses.

Anomaly	Type	Mag	Comments
10011C	D	-	A short, thin bedrock conductor is located near the northern contact of a large plug-like magnetic anomaly.
10011D	D	-	This thin bedrock conductor strikes southeast, parallel to tie line 19060. The conductor is at least 500 m long, and is open to the west. Weak magnetic correlation is evident at its eastern end (10060D) where a NE-dipping source is indicated.
10022F 10022G 10030H 10060D 10060E 10070F 10080H	D D B D D D D	- - - 23 - - -	These anomalies generally reflect portions of thin NE-dipping conductors within, or near the edges of an interesting resistivity low shown on the EM map as Zone A. Most of zone A is non-magnetic, although anomaly 10110G, 10130M and 10140K yield direct magnetic correlation in the eastern lobe. Conductance is variable within the zone, but anomaly 10080H yields a resistivity of less than 10 ohm-m.
10050M	D	23	A short, thin conductor is associated with the contact of a small magnetic anomaly that is contained within an elliptical resistivity high.
10060B	E	55	This anomaly occurs at the southern edge of a conductive unit and has been attributed to a resistivity contrast. Note the resistive hill to the southwest. The magnetic correlation may indicate a mineralized contact.
10070A	D	-	A short, thin conductor is associated with a small ravine. The magnetic contours suggest a sinistral offset in this area. This weak conductor occurs near the eastern edge of an oblate resistivity high, at the southern contact of a large plug-like magnetic unit.
10120C	D	123	A short, weakly conductive thin source is associated with a small, plug-like magnetic high.
10130G	D	-	An extremely weak quadrature response occurs on the northern flank of a small, strong , oblate magnetic plug. The coincident resistivity high is due to magnetite suppression of the inphase responses.

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10140H	B?	-	This conductor is similar to 10130G in that it is located near the northern contact of a strong magnetic unit. The magnetic high strikes east, on the north slope of a topographic high. The associated resistivity high has been attributed to magnetite suppression.
10150B	B?	89	The compression of fiducial points in this area indicates a low survey speed that may have permitted bird swing. However, this anomalous response is coincident with an interesting magnetic high that is located near the southern edge of conductive Zone B.
10160J	D	-	Anomaly 10160J is part of an ESE-trending conductor that exhibits a strike length of at least 1 km. This non-magnetic, thin conductor suggests a NE-dipping source that is paralleled by secondary conductors at 10160K and 10180M. It is located on the northeastern slope of a resistive hill.
10180B	D	-	This anomaly is one of several discrete sources that are contained within, but near the southern margin of Zone B, a broad, weak, near-surface conductive unit that is located on a SW-facing slope, immediately north of Red Canyon Creek. The magnetic low, south of 10180E could be due to a north-trending break.
10180E 10190F	D D	- -	Anomaly 10170D-10180E reflects a thin, NE-dipping conductor that parallels the topography in this area. Anomaly 10190F exhibits a very similar EM signature, but is associated with the southern contact of a small, plug-like magnetic high.
10240G 10250E 10260E	B? B? B?	44 - -	These three poorly-defined anomalies are associated with an ESE-trending resistivity low, but all appear to be associated with different magnetic sources. Anomaly 10240G correlates with a small mag high; 10250E is associated with a relative low; 10260E is on the flank of a second linear magnetic source.
10330I 10350I	B? B?	- -	These two weak responses are associated with an ESE-trending linear magnetic feature that is clearly defined on the vertical gradient map.

10270C 10310C 10320C 10350C 10350D 10430F	D D B? D D D	- - - - - -	These anomalies are all part of an ESE-trending resistivity low in a non-magnetic unit. Most anomalies reflect thin, NE-dipping sources that define two or more segmented conductors over a strike length of about 2.5 km. Possible offsets may be inferred in the vicinity of 10300C, 10340C and 10390E. Conductor segment 10370E-10380E yields direct magnetic correlation.
10400F	D	72	A weak conductor of probable bedrock origin occurs on an east-trending magnetic unit, near an inferred south-trending break.
10410L	S?	-	This weak response coincides with a small lake, and is likely due to surficial conductivity. However, it is associated with a weak magnetic trough that could reflect a SSE-trending break through the large magnetic unit that dominates the northeastern quadrant of the property.

10400B 10460C 10470C 10560A 10620B 10680D 10800A 10820A 10850A 10920A	S H B? H B? E S B? B D	- 26 55 - - - - - - -	A broad, poorly-defined conductive zone is evident along Red Canyon Creek. Zone C is associated with a unit of lower magnetic susceptibility, but the two are probably not due to the same causative source. The broad EM responses generally indicate a thick conductive half-space, which is overlain by more resistive cover in some areas. The western portion of the zone coincides with the eastern end of a magnetic unit, and a few anomalies yield magnetic correlation in this area. The magnetic zone skirts the northern edge of the conductive zone, with a strong plug-like high centered on 10560C. While most anomalies comprising Zone C yield broad, poorly-defined signatures, there are a few discrete responses that could reflect thinner or buried bedrock sources. Examples would include anomalies 10850A and 10920A.
10430J	B?	35	A probable bedrock conductor occurs south of a creek, at the edge of a resistivity high/magnetic low that follows the topographic depression. The conductor is probably related to the contact, but yields magnetic correlation.

10510K	E	-	This anomaly is part of a linear trend that follows the northern contact of a major magnetic anomaly. Although the anomalies comprising this 700m-long trend yield the characteristics of an ”edge effect”, they could possibly reflect weak mineralization along the (faulted?) peripheral contact of the magnetic unit.
10530G	B?	79	Extremely weak conductor, but coincident with a small, SE-trending magnetic high.
10560N	L	284	Not a target. This strong magnetic conductor is due to a metal bridge.
10570D 10590D 10590E 10610D 10660F 10660E	B B? B? B? S? B?	- - 10 - - 74	The anomalies in this group are associated with a subtle resistivity low that is located between two circular, plug-like magnetic highs centered on line 10581 and anomaly 10660E. The second isolated magnetic high is evident at the eastern end of this zone, at 10660F and 10660E. The latter anomaly is associated with a relative resistivity high between two small creeks.
10581H	B?	-	This is part of a 200m-long, ESE-trending conductor that abuts the western contact of a weak magnetic high. The most conductive part of this conductor is at 10560K and L, where two probable sources are indicated.
10660K	D	-	An ESE-trending resistivity low correlates with a relative magnetic low that follows the elevation contours along the south slope of a topographic high. The hill to the north is magnetic, and the increased magnetite content gives rise to a coincident resistivity high. Anomaly 10660K reflects a thin, northeast-dipping bedrock conductor that is associated with the magnetic trough. This conductor exhibits a strike length of approximately 650m, although the resistivity low extends at least as far as 105810, a distance of more than 1.2 km.
10650L	H	85	This broad response suggests a weakly conductive source near surface, but it is located at the centre of a large, strong, oblate magnetic high, with a diameter of about 1.2 km. Most of the EM anomalies that occur within, or near the peripheral contact of this magnetic unit may be of interest. These would include 10570I, 10581L, 10600C, 10630H, 10630I, 10640I, 10660H, 10660J, 10700E and 10700F. Anomalies 10731D and

			10740G, to the east, might also warrant attention.
10760C	J	11	An isolated broad, poorly-defined response is located on a SSE-trending magnetic contact along the western side of a resistive hill.
10760E	QE	59	This weak response is probably due to the sharp contrast at the southern edge of a circular resistivity high, but could also be due to a weakly mineralized contact. The resistive unit is also magnetic. The 58 nT magnetic correlation at 10760E appears to be related to a small magnetic feature on the south edge of the larger plug-like magnetic high on a topographic ridge. A probable south-trending break at the eastern edge of the interesting magnetic high, can be inferred from the magnetic data.
10830E	B?	-	A very weak, poorly-defined response occurs near the centre of a strong, plug-like magnetic unit with a diameter of about 550m. A subtle magnetic low is evident near the core of this unit, just south of anomaly 10830E. Any anomalies associated with this unit might be potential targets for further investigation. Examples include 10790E, 10800C, 10830D, 10860E, 10880D, and anomaly 19020C on the tie line.

10900A	B?	112	This is one of several anomalies associated with a moderate resistivity low, outlined on the EM map as Zone D. There is an elongate, SE-trending magnetic anomaly centered near 10900A. Several responses in Zone D reflect a conductive second layer, covered by more resistive material at surface. Most anomalies yield direct magnetic correlation, which tends to enhance their significance.

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19050F	S	-	This tie-line anomaly occurs near a small lake and is probably due to a surficial source. However, it is located on the eastern flank of a small plug-like magnetic high that is also resistive. A south-trending linear magnetic low may be indicative of a structural break along the western side of the resistive topographic high.
10890E	D	-	A very weak, thin conductor is evident on a subtle magnetic low that follows a small creek. The linear nature of the east-trending magnetic low may be indicative of a fault-controlled depression that continues along the top edge of Zone E, to the east.
10940C	D	19	This thin bedrock source continues from 10920D to the canyon at 10940D, were it appears to be dextrally offset to the south, near the edge of conductive Zone E. Both 10920D and 10940C yield direct magnetic correlation.
10970C 11000B 11020B	B? B? B?	- 19 -	These three anomalies reflect short conductor segments that appear to be located near the margins of Zone E, a moderately wide resistivity low that overlies an area of structural complexity. North-, east-, and SE-trending magnetic lows intersect in the vicinity of anomaly 11020A.
11250A	B?	-	An extremely weak, short, thin conductor occurs on the south-facing slope of a hill. The hill gives rise to a relative resistivity high. There is no appreciable magnetic correlation but the anomaly is associated with a subtle low, within a unit of relatively low susceptibility.
11270A	H	32	This broad anomaly is part of Zone F, a moderate resistivity low at the eastern end of a magnetic unit. The conductive zone is open to the east, beyond the property boundary.

In addition to the foregoing, there are several other magnetic anomalies that might be of interest. Examples include the highs on line 11030 at fiducial 5620, line 11100 at 3812, and 11110 at 3505. There are also a few resistive units that might reflect Si-rich intrusions or caps, such as those on line 10770 at fiducials 7256 and 7400, line 10890 at 1770, 10950 at 7690, 11140 at 2610, and line 11160 at 2122.

There are several other subtle resistivity lows, many of which are associated with magnetite, that have not been described in the foregoing table. Some of these may also be of interest.

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The numerous negative inphase responses on the property clearly indicate the presence of magnetite-rich units, which might reflect skarn type mineralization.

The foregoing table provides a very brief description of what are considered to be the more attractive anomalies. There are several other weak or broad responses that have been attributed to possible surficial sources. These may also be of interest in the search for broad zones of weakly conductive mineralization, particularly if they are associated with changes in magnetic intensity and/or zones of structural deformation. Some of the isolated resistivity or magnetic anomalies may also reflect potential target areas, even if they do not exhibit discrete conductor signatures

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