Amendment Rec'd Oct 12/06
Originally Rec'd Mar. 23/06

ASSESMENT REPORT

On the

CHITA PROPERTY

2005

Centered approximately

51°15′ N / 123°31′ W

For

BANNER RESOURCES INC.

Vancouver, B.C.

By

JOHN H. HAJEK

604-926-1401

October 2006

EVENT 4043103

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES: 2005 WORK PROGRAM

From February 18 to July 22, 2005
Geological evaluation through fresh rock sampling helped to update the geology of the Chita property. More exposure will be needed in the future to determine the nature and extend of the various alterations.

Cost of helicopter from Pemberton B.C. to CHITA claims:

February 18, 2006. Property examination by
Glen MACDONALD, P.GEO.....$2,390
July 21, 2006. Property examination by
T Pezzot geophysicist-geologist& J Hajek geochemist
Shared cost with Zelon Chemicals..... $1,000

Work program:
A three men crew worked from June 20 to July 22, 2006, on the Chita property mapping and hand trenching on old road cuts to expose fresh rocks. Access was made difficult by rock slides and deep weathering.

3 men x 6 days = 18 man day x $250/day/man $4,500
Geological sampling
2 men x 2 days = 20 man day x $250/day/man..... $5,000
Reclamation
3 men x 2 days = 6 man day x $250/day/man.....$1,500
G. McDonald report.....$1,016
Assays & thin section $254 + $182..... $ 436

Rental &other expenses:

Two 4x4 trucks rental, $100/day/truck for 20 days..... $4,000
Two chain saws for 10days, $50/day.....$1,000
Food & lodging, $100/day/man x 50 man day.....$5,000
Transportation, fuel & oil.....$ 600
Field supplies & others.....$1,400

TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES: $27,842

REPORT OF PHYSICAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Section 15 - Mineral Tenure Act Regulation

1. Event number: 4043103	**2. Tenure number(s):** 358185-186, 358187-188, 360745-746	**3. Type of Tenure:** ox Mineral, or o Placer
4. Recorded holder: Banner Exploration Ltd.	206-595 Howe Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T5	Phone:604- 926 0508
5. Operator: J.H. HAJEK	**Address:** 4440 Regency Place, West Vancouver B.C.	Phone:604-926-1401
6. Report author: G. McDonald	**Address:** 905-1600 M Bench Av. Vancouver B.C.	**Phone:**
7. Qualifications of operator:	**Geochemist-Geologist**	

8. Brief summary of work activity on claim(s) in recent years:	Ground Geophysics and Exploration drilling

NEW WORK (Attach additional sheets if more space is required)

9. Start date: Feb 18, 2005 **Stop date: July 30, 2005**	**10. Tenure number(s) of claim(s) that work was performed on:** 388185-186, 358187, 360745
11. Detailed written description of the work activity and results obtained: (If ground control or survey work is being claimed please attach plan(s) as required by Section 15 of the Regulations)	**Geological sampling, Geophysical calibration & evaluation**
12. Metric dimensions of workings: (Open cuts, adits, pits, shafts, trenches)	**Hand clearing of old trenches: 10 sites, 2m x2m x 0.5m deep**
13. Amount of material excavated and tested or processed: (metric units)	**2 cubic meter x 10 = 20 meters cube**
14. Geographic location of work sites: (access description, map numbers, map coordinates)	**220 kilometers west of Williams Lake, 98 Km. from Hanceville, BC, going S-W on Nemea road turning south before Taseko bridge; Until BEECE creek crossing then 8 km south to red mountain / CHITA CLAIMS**

4043103

Attach 1:10,000 scale MTO map	

Continue on following page

15. Was GPS used to map work sites? If yes, specify make and model: Garmin Vista	**16. Work site(s) marking (flagging, cut lines, other): Flagging**
17. Are photographs of work sites attached? **yes**	**18. Was Notice of work filed?** Permit number: No

COST STATEMENT

19. Expense(s):	**Total Hours**	**Hourly Rate**	**Daily Rate**	**Total(s) ($)**
Labour cost: (specify type)				
3 men crew x 6 days hand trenching	6 days x 3 =	18 men days	$250	$4,500
2 men x 10 days geological	10 daysx2	20 men days	$250	$5,000
Reclamation: 3 men x 2 days	2 days x3	6 men days	$250	$1,500
Equipment & Machinery cost: (specify type)				
2 chain saw rental x 10 days	10 days		$50/day	$1,000
2x4x4 trucks rental	20 days	$100/day x2	$100/day	$4,000
Assays & thin section with report: $254 +$182 +$1,016 , **G. McDonald report**				$1.452

20. Transportation: (specify type)	**Rate(s)**	**Days / Distance**	**Total(s) ($)**
Helicopter: Feb 18,2005 **July 11 & July 28,2005**	**West Air, G. McDonald** **Pemberton to CHITA, J.HAJEK**	**1 day** **2 Days x 1,000chaired**	**$2,390.00** **$2,000.00**
Lodging / Food:			
Three men crew	**$100/day/man**	**50 men days**	**$5,000**
Other: (specify)			
Transportation, fuel, oil			**$ 600**
Field Supplies			**$ 400**
		Total costs:	**$27,842**
		Amount claimed for assessment:	**$17,136.80**

March 23, 2006

(Signature of Recorded Holder / Agent)

(Date)

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Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change Event Detai

Event Number ID	**4043103**
Work Type Code	Technical and Physical Work (B)
Amount	$ 17136.80
Work Start Date	2005/FEB/18
Work Stop Date	2005/JUL/22
Mine Permit Number	
PAC name	
PAC credit	$ 0.00
Tenure Numbers	358185
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2005/JUL/25
New Good To Date	2006/JUL/25
Tenure Area	450
Required Work Amount	$ 3600.00
Submission Fee	$ 180.00
Tenure Numbers	358186
Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2005/JUL/25
New Good To Date	2006/JUL/25
Tenure Area	25
Required Work Amount	$ 200.00
Submission Fee	$ 10.00
Tenure Numbers	358187
Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2005/JUL/25
New Good To Date	2006/JUL/25
Tenure Area	25
Required Work Amount	$ 200.00
Submission Fee	$ 10.00
Tenure Numbers	358188
Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2005/JUL/25
New Good To Date	2006/JUL/25
Tenure Area	200
Required Work Amount	$ 1600.00
Submission Fee	$ 80.00
Tenure Numbers	358189

Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2005/JUL/25
New Good To Date	2006/JUL/25
Tenure Area	300
Required Work Amount	$ 2400.00
Submission Fee	$ 120.00
Tenure Numbers	360745
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2005/JUL/25
New Good To Date	2006/JUL/25
Tenure Area	300
Required Work Amount	$ 2400.00
Submission Fee	$ 120.00
Tenure Numbers	360746
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2005/JUL/25
New Good To Date	2006/JUL/25
Tenure Area	450
Required Work Amount	$ 3600.00
Submission Fee	$ 180.00

Work Type Item Code	Geological (G)
Work Type Code	Technical Work (T)
Work Type Item Code	Geophysical (P)
Work Type Code	Technical Work (T)
Work Type Item Code	Geochemical (C)
Work Type Code	Technical Work (T)
Work Type Item Code	Preparatory Surveys (TS)
Work Type Code	Technical Work (T)
Work Type Item Code	Road and trail work (RT)
Work Type Code	Technical Work (T)
Work Type Item Code	Labour (L)
Work Type Code	Physical Work (P)
Work Type Item Code	Supply costs (S)
Work Type Code	Physical Work (P)
Work Type Item Code	Reclamation (B)
Work Type Code	Physical Work (P)
Work Type Item Code	Preparatory Surveys (PS)
Work Type Code	Physical Work (P)
Work Type Item Code	Transportation / travel expenses (TT)
Work Type Code	Physical Work (P)

Click here to go back to the previous page
Click here to go back to the tenure search page.

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Public Access

Search criteria:

Criteria	Owner	Tenure Type	Tenure Status
	200529	M	GOOD

Click here to go back to the previous page
Click here to go back to the tenure search page.

Search results: Download to Excel (all results)

Total 7 tenures are found.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area	Tag Number
358185	CHITA	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	450.0	235153
358186	RED #1	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	25.0	675331M
358187	RED #2	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	25.0	675332M
358188	CHITA #2	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	200.0	235154
358189	CHITA #3	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	300.0	235155
360745	CHITA #5	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	300.0	235158
360746	CHITA #6	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	450.0	235267

Total 7 tenures are found.

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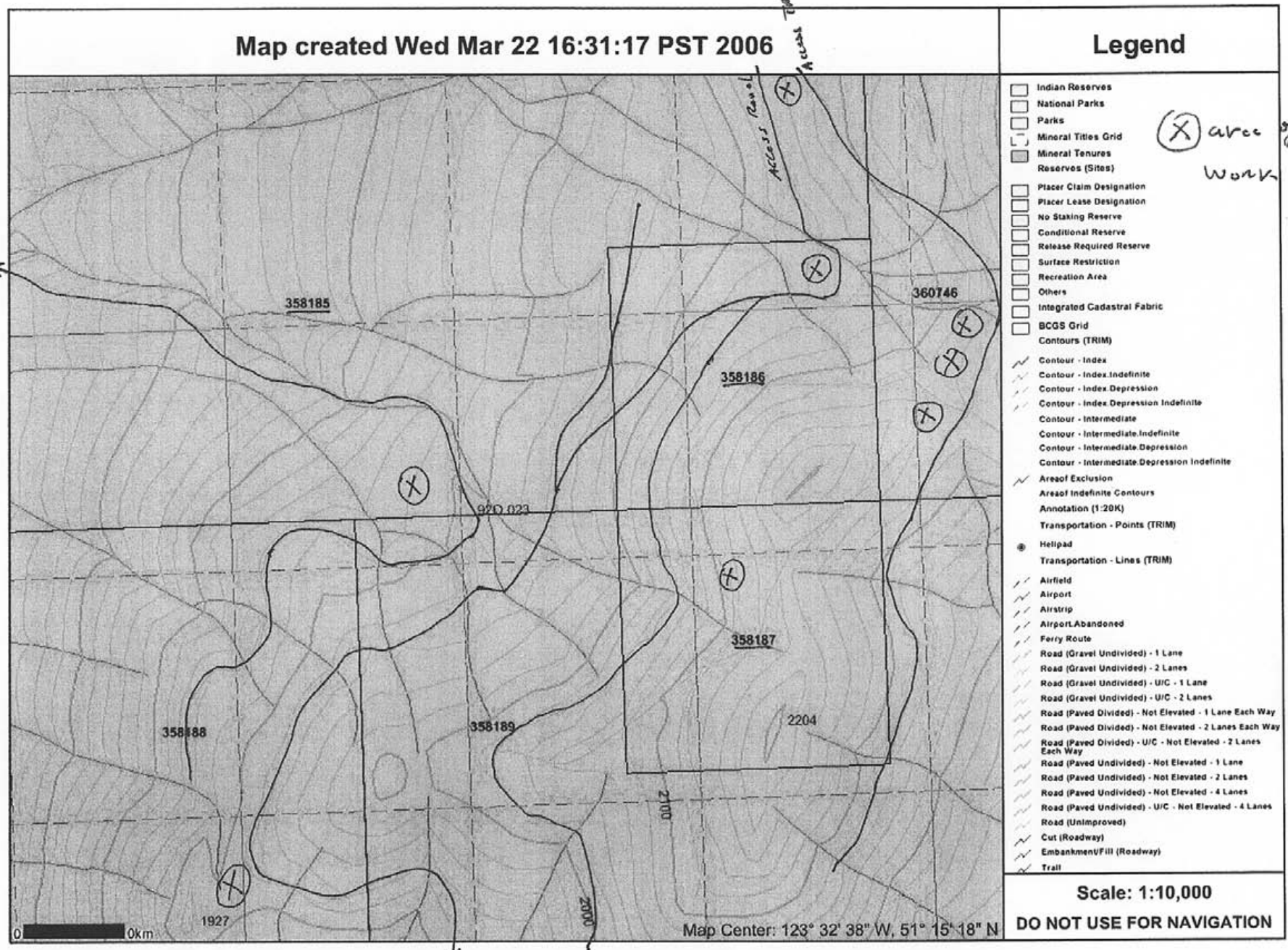
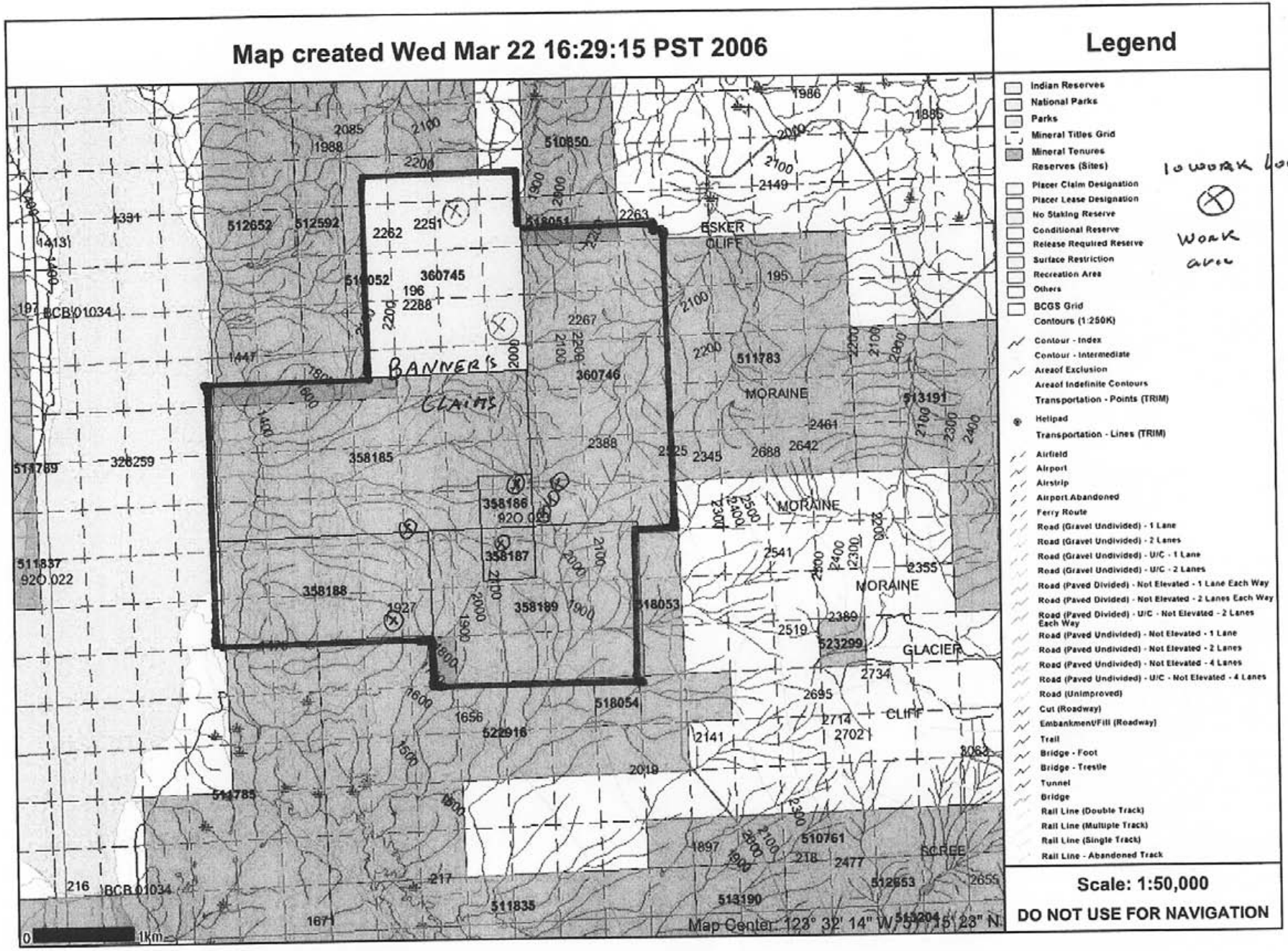

Map created Wed Mar 22 16:31:17 PST 2006
Access Road
Access Trail
RAIL to ASEKO Lake
358185
360746
358186
920.023
358187
358188
358189
2204
2100
2000
1927
0
0km
Map Center: 123° 32' 38" W, 51° 15' 18" N
TATSEKO Lake
Legend
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Parks
Mineral Titles Grid
Mineral Tenures
Reserves (Sites)
area of work
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
Integrated Cadastral Fabric
BCGS Grid
Contours (TRIM)
Contour - Index
Contour - Index.Indefinite
Contour - Index.Depression
Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
Contour - Intermediate
Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
Contour - Intermediate.Depression
Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
Areaof Exclusion
Areaof Indefinite Contours
Annotation (1:20K)
Transportation - Points (TRIM)
Helipad
Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
Airfield
Airport
Airstrip
Airport.Abandoned
Ferry Route
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
Road (Paved Undivided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
Road (Unimproved)
Cut (Roadway)
Embankment/Fill (Roadway)
Trail
Scale: 1:10,000
DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION


Map created Wed Mar 22 16:29:15 PST 2006
Legend
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Parks
Mineral Titles Grid
Mineral Tenures
Reserves (Sites)
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
BCGS Grid
Contours (1:250K)
Contour - Index
Contour - Intermediate
Areaof Exclusion
Areaof Indefinite Contours
Transportation - Points (TRIM)
Helipad
Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
Airfield
Airport
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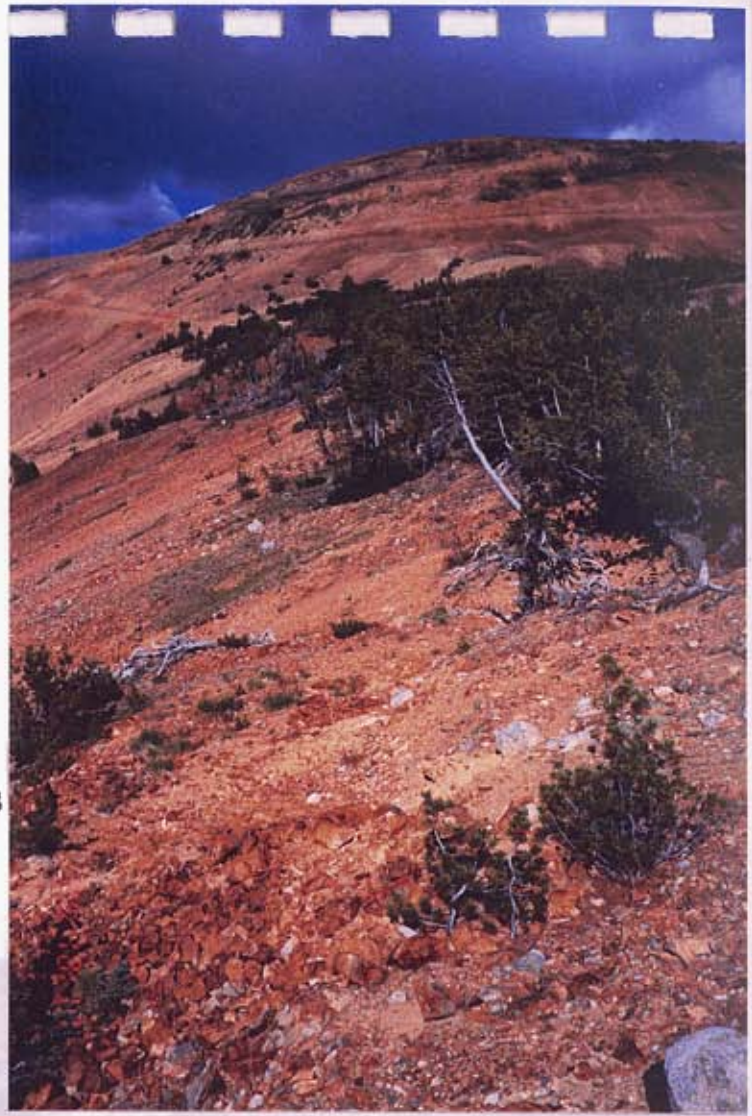
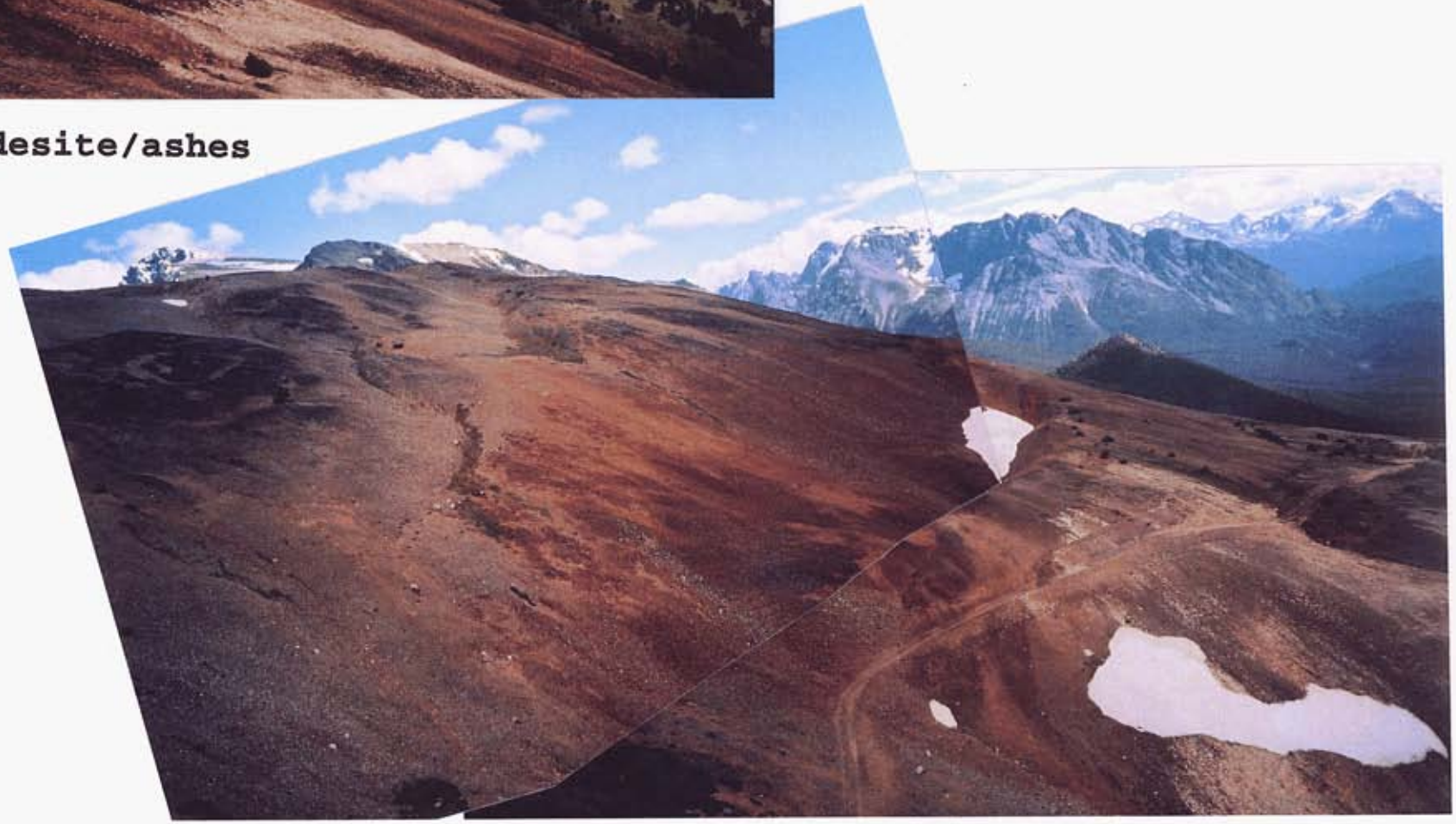
Cut (Roadway)
Embankment/Fill (Roadway)
Trail
Bridge - Foot
Bridge - Trestle
Tunnel
Bridge
Rail Line (Double Track)
Rail Line (Multiple Track)
Rail Line (Single Track)
Rail Line - Abandoned Track
Scale: 1:50,000
DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION
BANNERS
CLAIMS
ESKER CLIFF
MORAINE
MORAINE
MORAINE
GLACIER
CLIFF
SCREE
360745
360746
358185
358186
358187
358188
358189
518053
518054
522916
511783
513191
523299
510761
512653
513190
511835
511785
511837
513204
Map Center: 123° 32' 14" W 57° 15' 23" N
0
1km

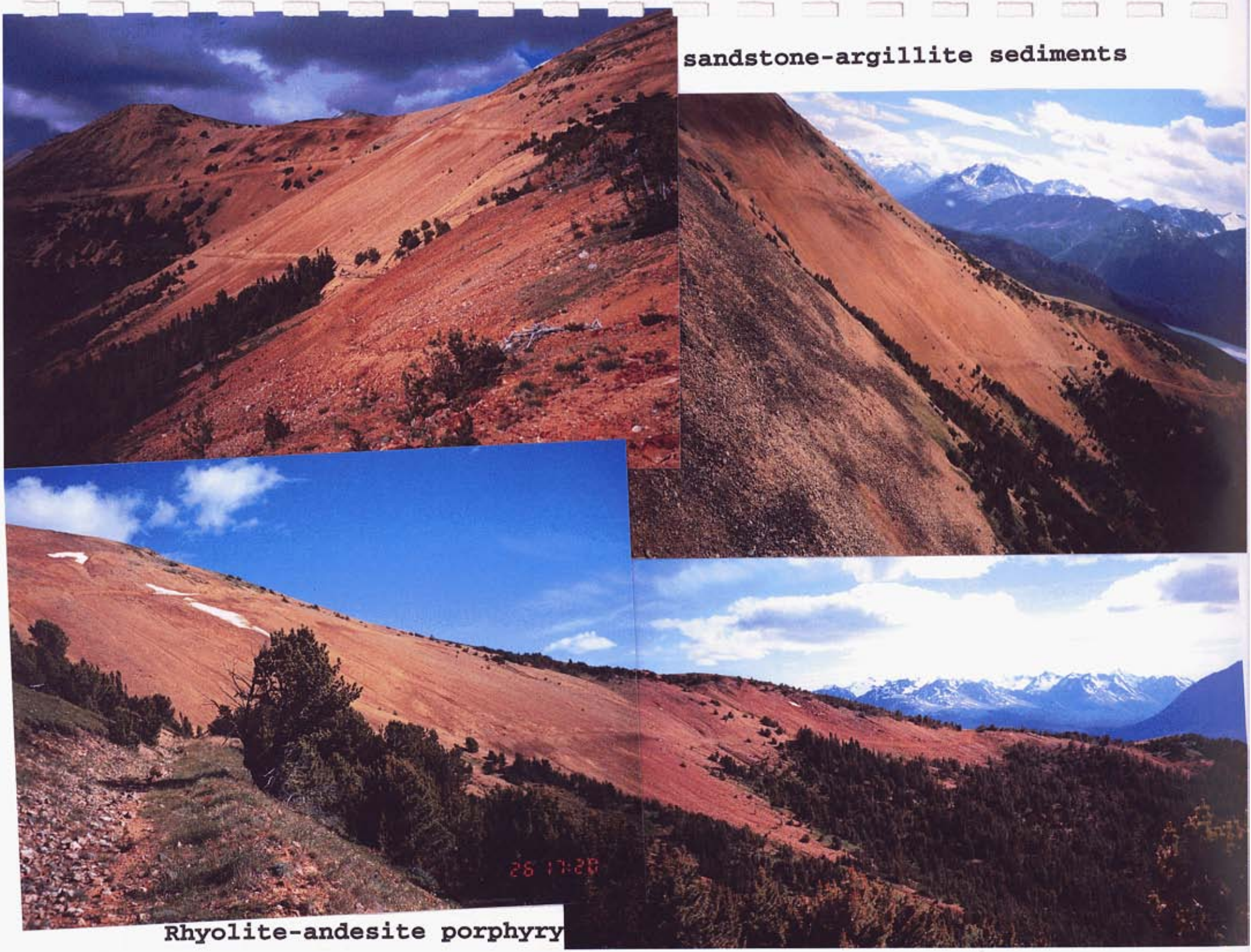


Chita porphyry dome access cut/roads

looking SOUTH-EAST
VOLCANIC-SEDIMENT CONTACT
CHITA Creek fault in valley

Sediments/andesite/ashes




sandstone-argillite sediments
Rhyolite-andesite porphyry

EAST side of CHITA Dome
Looking south to Lord river lakes

Shale-sandstone contact

with intrusions

PHYSICAL ASSESMENT REPORT

On the

CHITA PROPERTY

2005

Centered approximately

51°15′ N / 123°31′ W

For

BANNER RESOURCES INC.

Vancouver, B.C.

By

JOHN H. HAJEK

604-926-1401

October 10, 2006

EVENT: A043103

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4043103

Attach 1:10,000 scale MTO map	

Continue on following page

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17. Are photographs of work sites attached? **yes**	**18. Was Notice of work filed?** Permit number: No

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Field Supplies			**$ 400**
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		Amount claimed for assessment:	**$17,136.80**

March 23, 2006

(Signature of Recorded Holder / Agent)

(Date)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Tenure Area	450
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Submission Fee	$ 180.00
Tenure Numbers	358186
Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2005/JUL/25
New Good To Date	2006/JUL/25
Tenure Area	25
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Submission Fee	$ 10.00
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Work Type Code	Technical Work (T)
Work Type Item Code	Labour (L)
Work Type Code	Physical Work (P)
Work Type Item Code	Supply costs (S)
Work Type Code	Physical Work (P)
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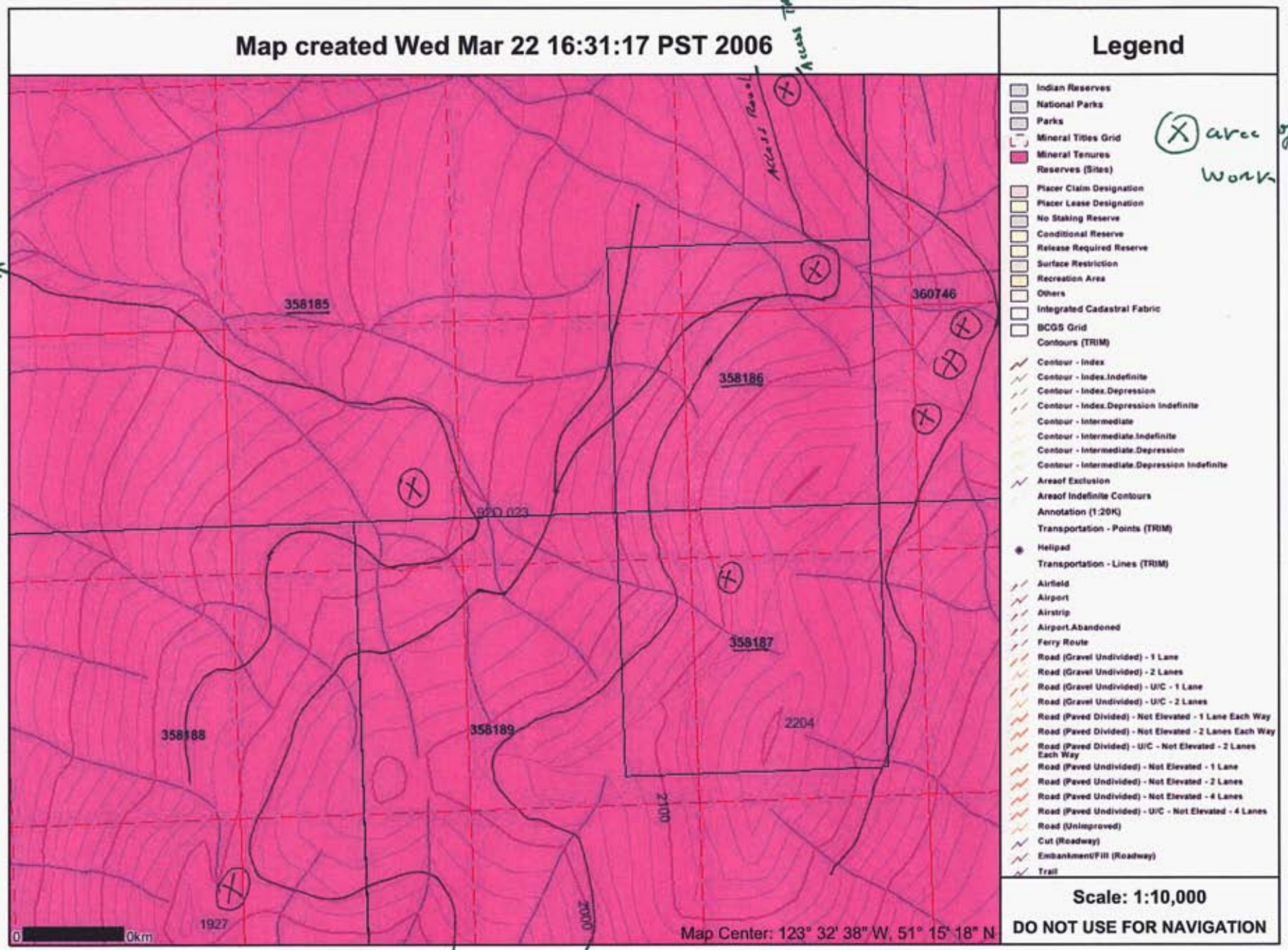
Map created Wed Mar 22 16:31:17 PST 2006
Legend
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Parks
Mineral Titles Grid
Mineral Tenures
Reserves (Sites)
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
Integrated Cadastral Fabric
BCGS Grid
Contours (TRIM)
Contour - Index
Contour - Index.Indefinite
Contour - Index.Depression
Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
Contour - Intermediate
Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
Contour - Intermediate.Depression
Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
Areaof Exclusion
Areaof Indefinite Contours
Annotation (1:20K)
Transportation - Points (TRIM)
Helipad
Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
Airfield
Airport
Airstrip
Airport.Abandoned
Ferry Route
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
Road (Paved Undivided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
Road (Unimproved)
Cut (Roadway)
Embankment/Fill (Roadway)
Trail
Scale: 1:10,000
DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION
358185
358186
358187
358188
358189
360746
2204
2100
2000
1927
920 023
0
0km
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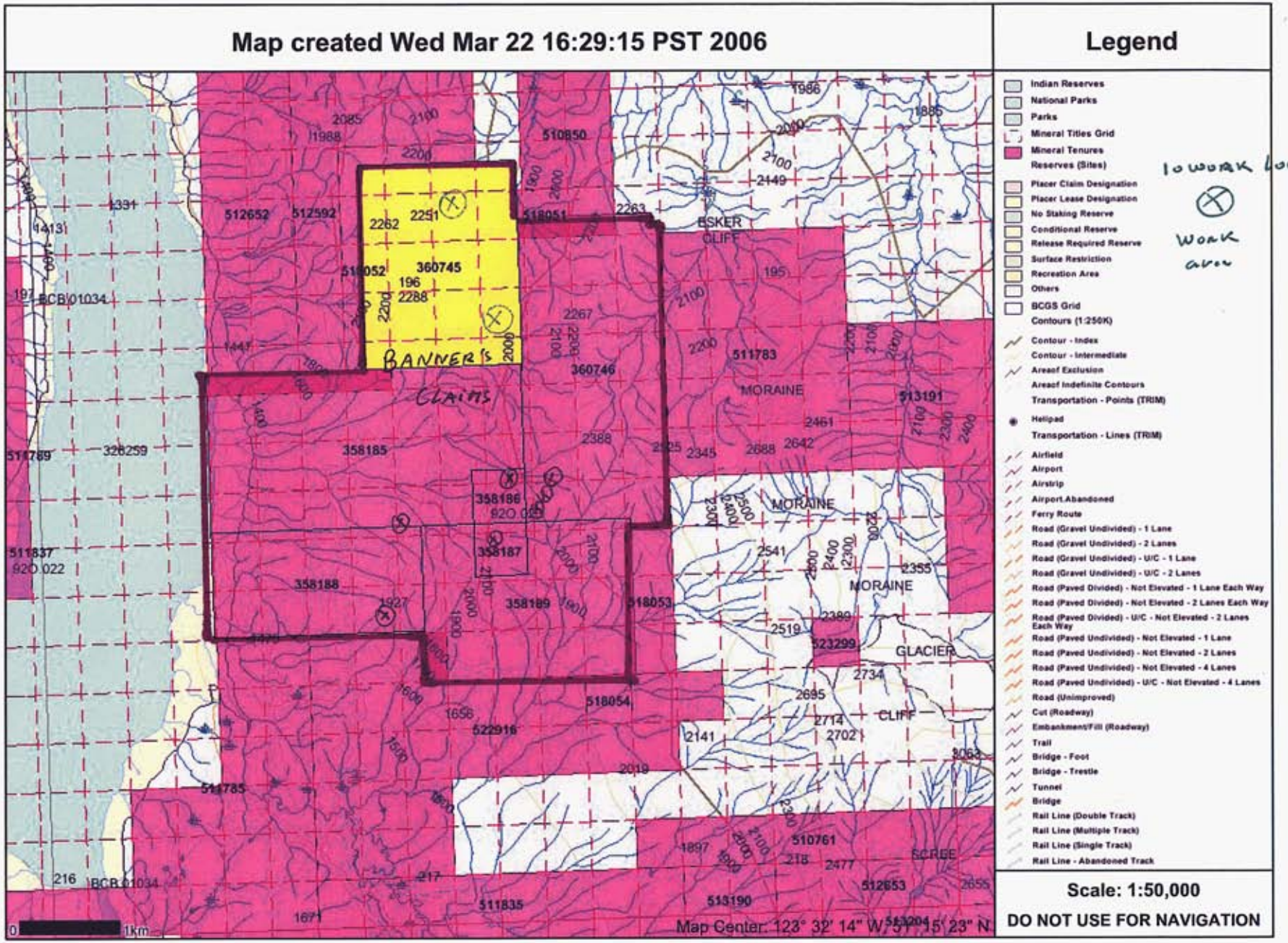
TRAIL to TASEKO Lake
Access Road
Access Trail
Road to TASEKO Lake
area of work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Legend
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Parks
Mineral Titles Grid
Mineral Tenures
Reserves (Sites)
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
BCGS Grid
Contours (1:250K)
Contour - Index
Contour - Intermediate
Areaof Exclusion
Areaof Indefinite Contours
Transportation - Points (TRIM)
Helipad
Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
Airfield
Airport
Airstrip
Airport Abandoned
Ferry Route
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
Road (Paved Undivided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
Road (Unimproved)
Cut (Roadway)
Embankment/Fill (Roadway)
Trail
Bridge - Foot
Bridge - Trestle
Tunnel
Bridge
Rail Line (Double Track)
Rail Line (Multiple Track)
Rail Line (Single Track)
Rail Line - Abandoned Track
10 work loc.
Work area
Scale: 1:50,000
DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION
BANNER'S CLAIMS
ESKER CLIFF
MORAINE
MORAINE
MORAINE
GLACIER
CLIFF
SCREE
512652
512592
510850
518051
360745
196
360746
511783
513191
358185
358186
358187
358188
358189
518053
518054
522916
523299
511789
326259
511837
920 022
511785
511835
513190
510761
512653
BCB 01034
BCB 01034
0
1km
Map Center: 123° 32' 14" W, 57° 15' 23" N

ooking NORTH
Road from BEECE Cr
o Chita property

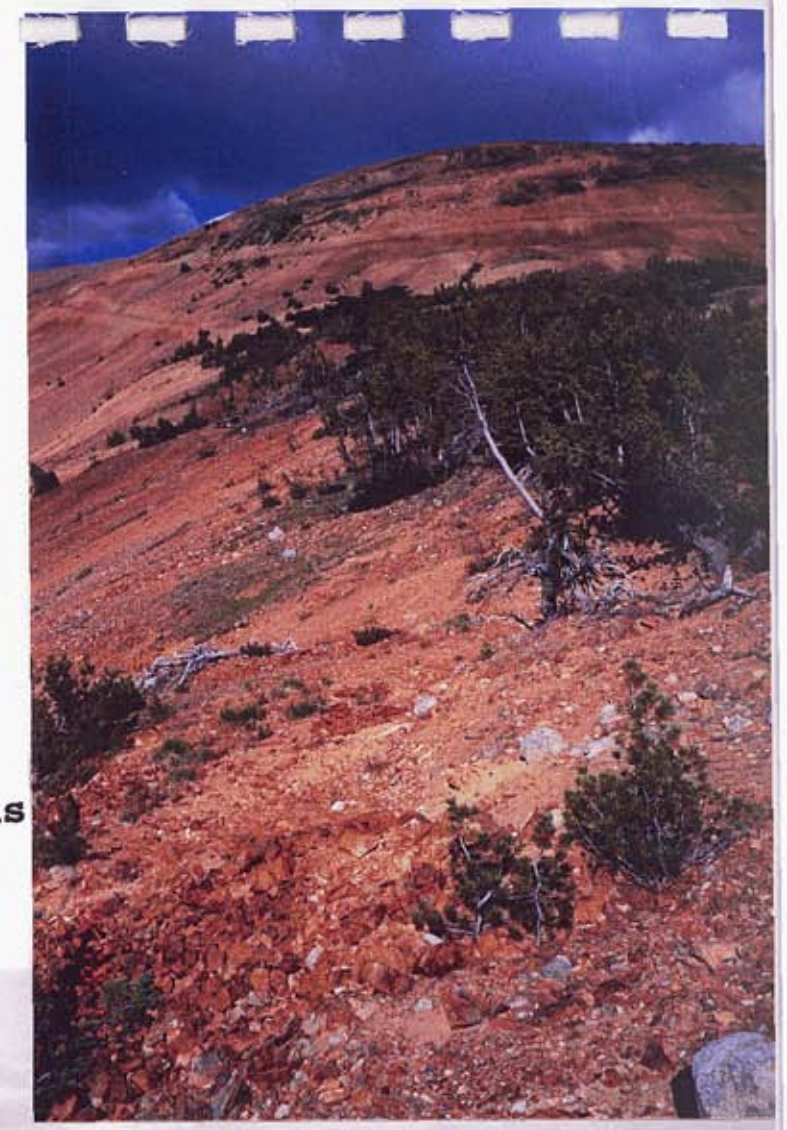
AREA OF INTEREST
Altered & weathere
rhyolite porphyry

Pyrite weathering
On
Intrusive slopes

EAST side of CHITA Dome
Looking south to Lord river lakes

Shale-sandstone contact

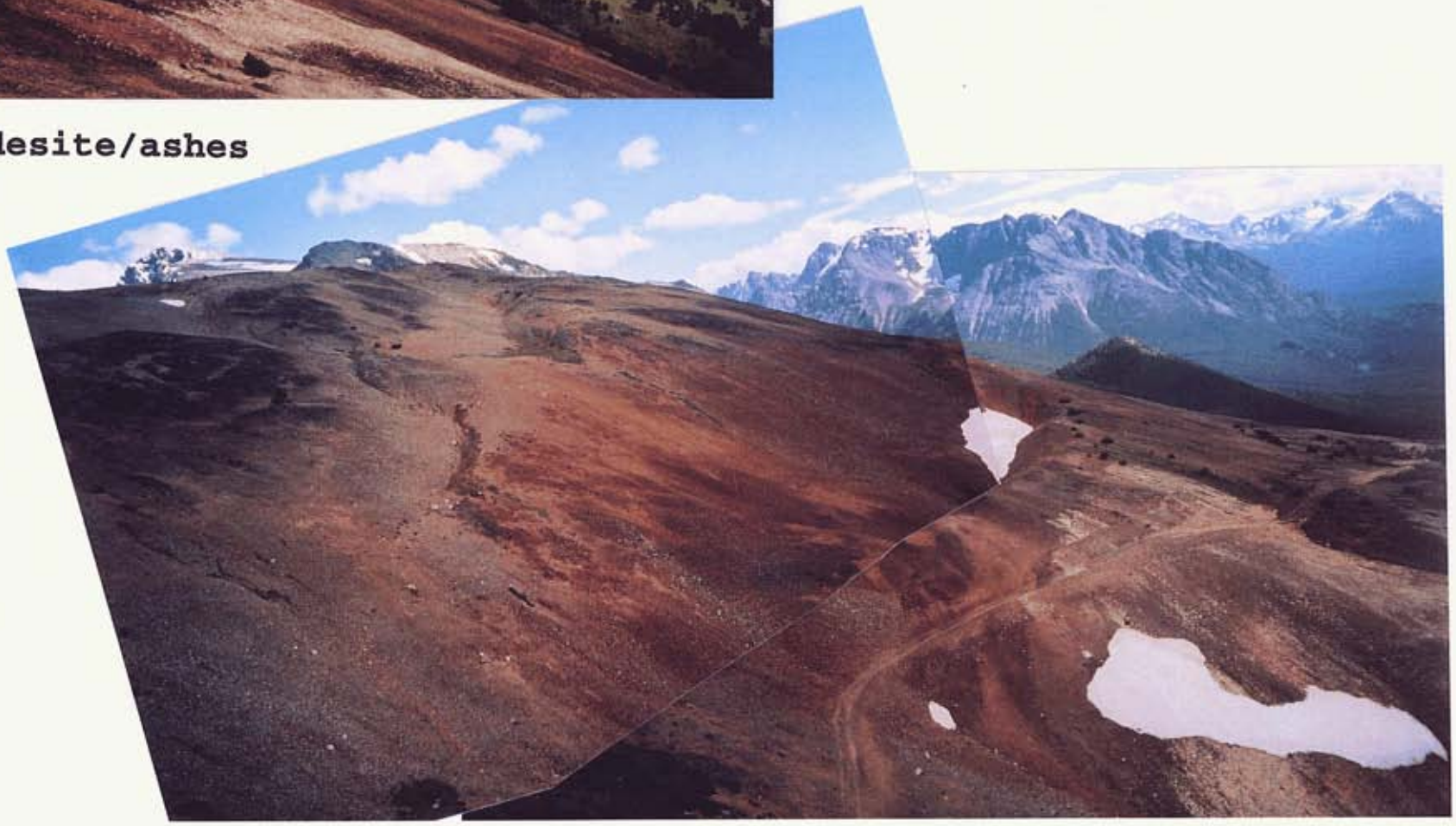
with intrusions



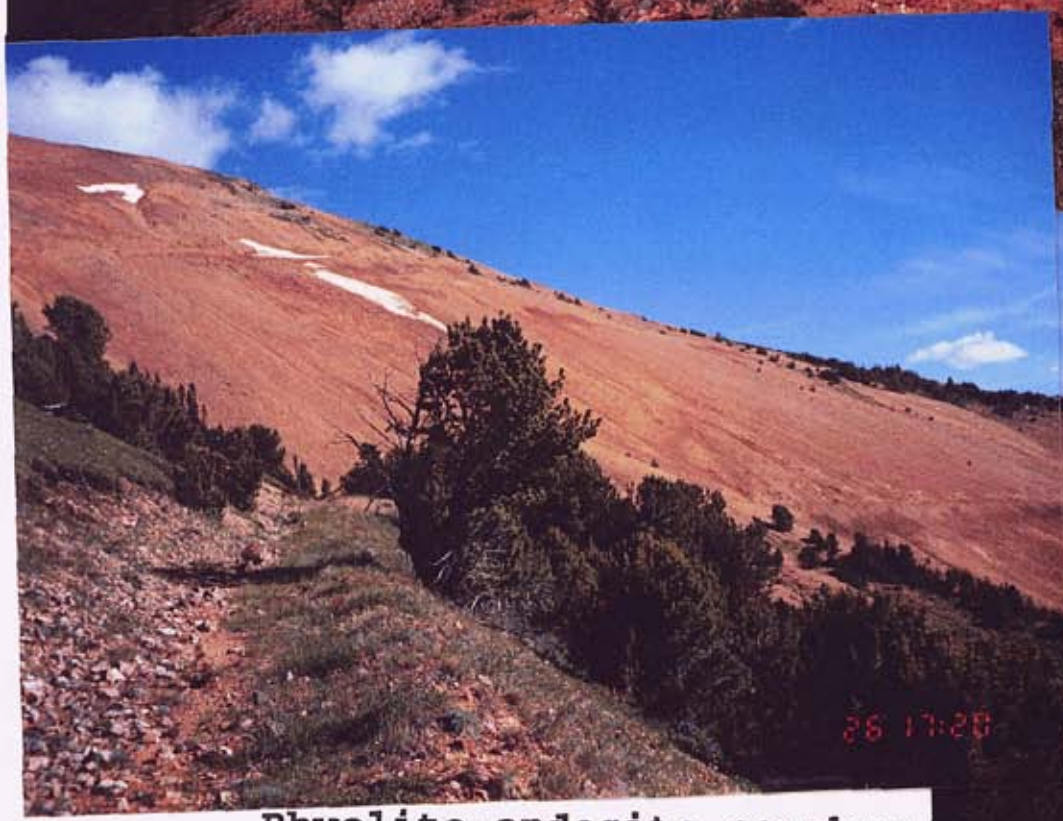
Chita porphyry dome access cut/roads

looking SOUTH-EAST
VOLCANIC-SEDIMENT CONTACT
CHITA Creek fault in valley

Sediments/andesite/ashes



sandstone-argillite sediments



Rhyolite-andesite porphyry

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Public Access

Search criteria:

Criteria	Owner	Tenure Type	Tenure Status
	200529	M	GOOD

Click here to go back to the previous page
Click here to go back to the tenure search page.

Search results: Download to Excel (all results)

Total 7 tenures are found.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area	Tag Number
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358186	RED #1	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	25.0	675331M
358187	RED #2	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	25.0	675332M
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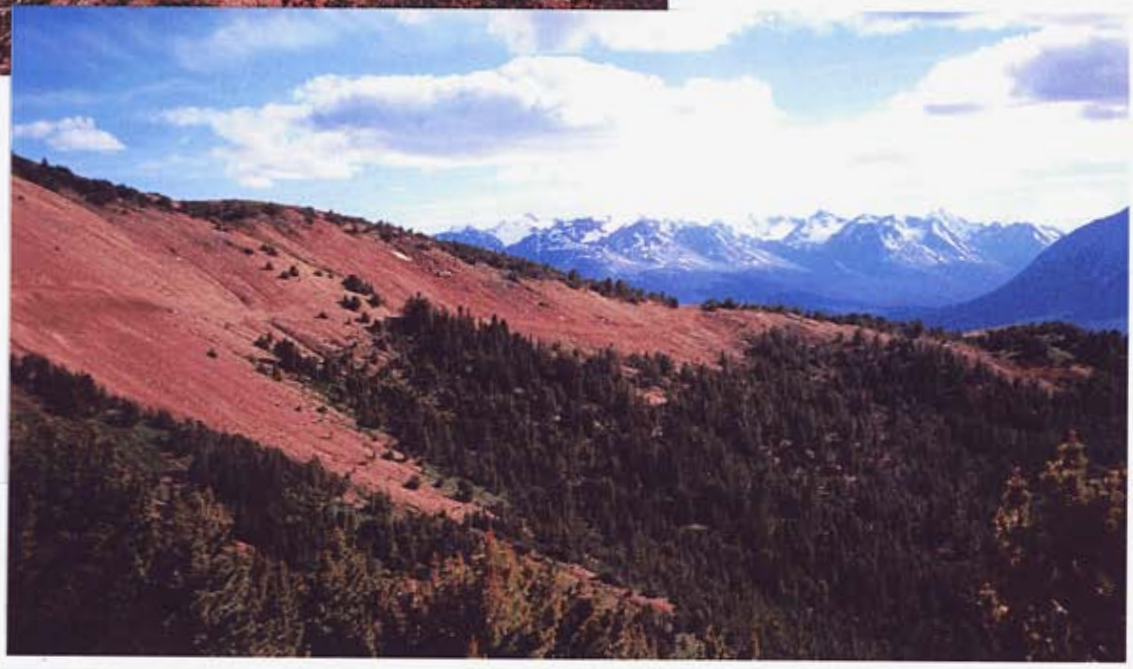
358189	CHITA #3	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	300.0	235155
360745	CHITA #5	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	300.0	235158
360746	CHITA #6	200529 100%	092O	2006/JUL/25	GOOD	CLINTON	450.0	235267

Total 7 tenures are found.

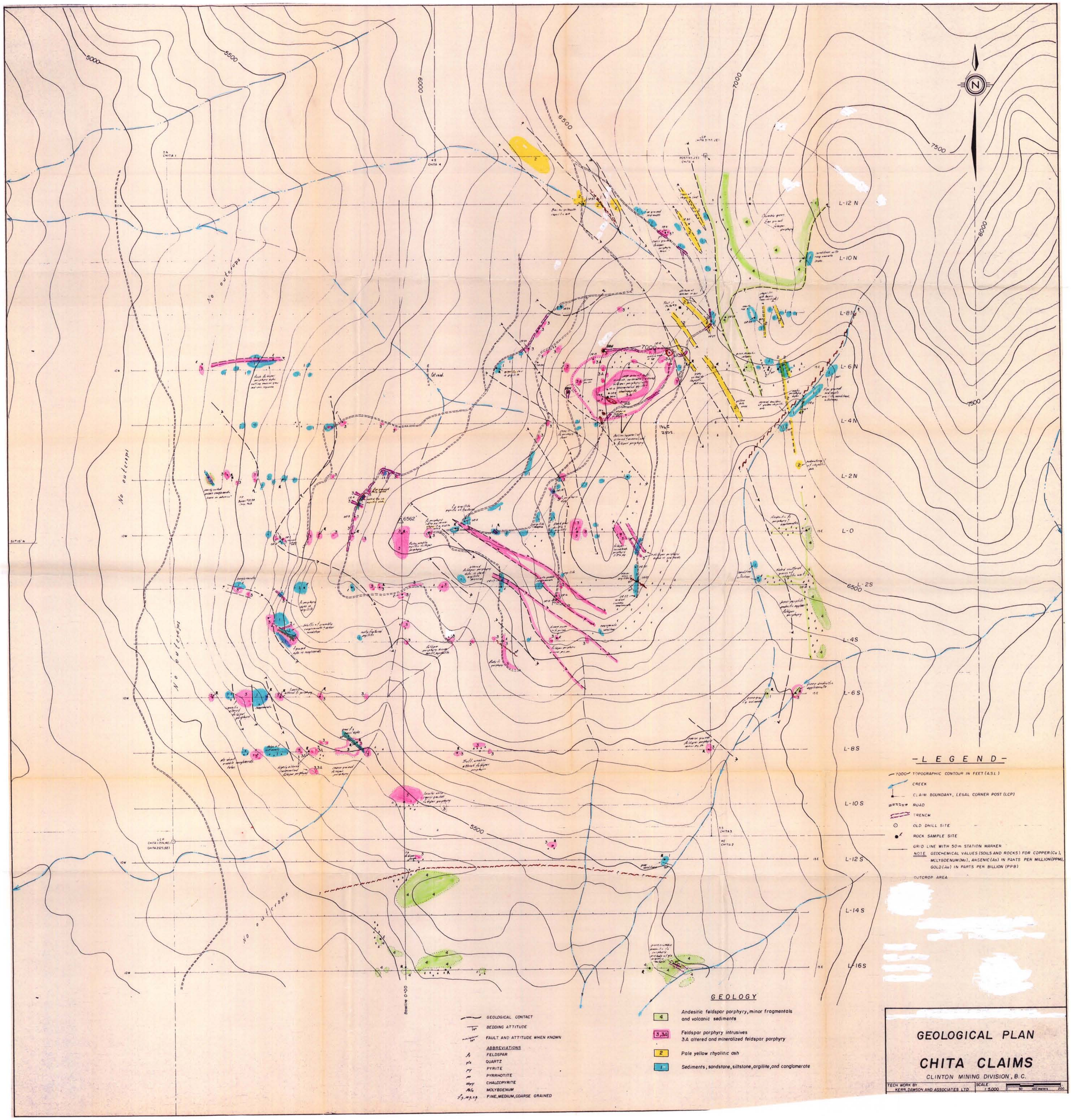
Click here to go back to the previous page
Click here to go back to the tenure search page.

ooking NORTH
Road from BEECE Cr
To Chita property

AREA OF INTEREST
Altered & weathere
rhyolite porphyry



Pyrite weathering
On
Intrusive slopes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5500
6000
6500
7000
7500
8000
N
L-12 N
L-10 N
L-8 N
L-6 N
L-4 N
L-2 N
L-0
L-2 S
L-4 S
L-6 S
L-8 S
L-10 S
L-12 S
L-14 S
L-16 S
6562'
No outcrops
Baseline 0+00
LEGEND
7000' TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR IN FEET (A.S.L.)
CREEK
CLAIM BOUNDARY, LEGAL CORNER POST (LCP)
ROAD
TRENCH
OLD DRILL SITE
ROCK SAMPLE SITE
GRID LINE WITH 50m STATION MARKER
NOTE GEOCHEMICAL VALUES (SOILS AND ROCKS) FOR COPPER (Cu), MOLYBDENUM (Mo), ARSENIC (As) IN PARTS PER MILLION (PPM), GOLD (Au) IN PARTS PER BILLION (PPB)
OUTCROP AREA
GEOLOGY
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
BEDDING ATTITUDE
FAULT AND ATTITUDE WHEN KNOWN
ABBREVIATIONS
FELDSPAR
QUARTZ
PYRITE
PYRRHOTITE
CHALCOPYRITE
MOLYBDENUM
FINE, MEDIUM, COARSE GRAINED
4 Andesitic feldspar porphyry, minor fragmentals and volcanic sediments
3, 3A Feldspar porphyry intrusives 3A altered and mineralized feldspar porphyry
2 Pale yellow rhyolitic ash
1 Sediments, sandstone, siltstone, argillite, and conglomerate
GEOLOGICAL PLAN
CHITA CLAIMS
CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.
TECH WORK BY KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD
SCALE 1:5,000 0 50 100 meters 200

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY
on the
CHITA PROPERTY

Centered approximately
51°15'N / 123°31'W
on
NTS Claim Sheets
920-4 and 920-5

for

BANNER RESOURCES INC.

Vancouver, B.C.

by

GLEN MACDONALD, P.GEO.
905 – 1600 M Beach Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
V6G 1Y7

April 2005

28182

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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SUMMARY

Banner Resources Inc. owns the Chita property located 60 kilometers northwest of Gold Bridge, B.C. This report's author has recommended additional exploration work to follow-up results of earlier work.

The geological setting on the Chita property is similar to other porphyry (Fish Lake, Taseko Mountain, Empress showing) and vein (Vick, Pellaire) occurrences in the area. Results from previous work programs have identified and confirmed a large porphyry-style mineralized system on the Chita property.

Mineralization is widespread, occupying an area of 1.5 by 3.0 kilometers. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite are disseminated within feldspar porphyry intrusives and hornfelsed clastic sediments. Host rocks exhibit pervasive strong to intense argillic and silica alteration. Highly anomalous copper results in soils correspond with the mineralized area.

Limited shallow diamond drilling over a small area has consistently intersected low grade copper mineralization. Drill core has never been analyzed for gold.

Previous work has been limited to approximately 25% of the total area of the claims. This work has focused primarily on the feldspar porphyry intrusives and breccias on the Chita 2 claim. Magnetic and induced polarization surveys, which are proven methods of establishing drill targets in porphyry copper environments, have identified a donut-shaped anomalous region approximately 2.5 km by 2.0 km in size. This target includes known mineralized breccia occurrences and is partially coincident with a copper soil geochemical anomaly.

Gold is anomalous in several stream silt geochemical sample sites west of, and down slope from, the IP halo anomaly.

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared at the request of the Directors of Banner Resources Inc. to summarize results of exploration work to date at the Chita property and recommend a program to further explore the claims. The author visited the property February 18, 2005.

The Chita copper-porphyry prospect is located southwest of the town of Williams Lake, on the east side of Taseko Lake, southwest British Columbia, Canada. The Chita claims lie on NTS map sheets 920/4 and 920/5, and are centered approximately latitude 51°15'N and longitude 123°31'W. Located within the Chilcotin Mountains, the region is characterized by rugged terrain, snowcapped sharp ridges and heavily forested U-shaped valleys. The Chita prospect is one of several localities of economic interest which have enticed the geological industry for the past seventy years. The geology and tectonic history of the area is quite complex and has provided academic geologists with the possible key to explaining the formation, timing and accretion of the Intermontane and Insular Superterraines to the western edge of North America.

The economic potential for copper in the area was first identified by prospectors E. Calep and C.M. Vick in the early 1930's, who followed float to exposures of narrow veins of pyrite, chalcopyrite and gold associated with feldspar porphyry dikes. The Fish Lake copper-gold deposit was discovered in the 1960's. Since then, several other prospects have been identified in the region, including Taseko Empress, Chita and Northwest Copper.

DISCLAIMER

Most of the previous work at the Chita prospect pre-dates the introduction of National Instrument 43-101 reporting requirements. The author is familiar with the region's geology having worked on earlier exploration programs in the region. The author has relied on the earlier work reports from the Chita property as part of a review of the property's geological potential, and considers the earlier work to be up to industry standard quality.

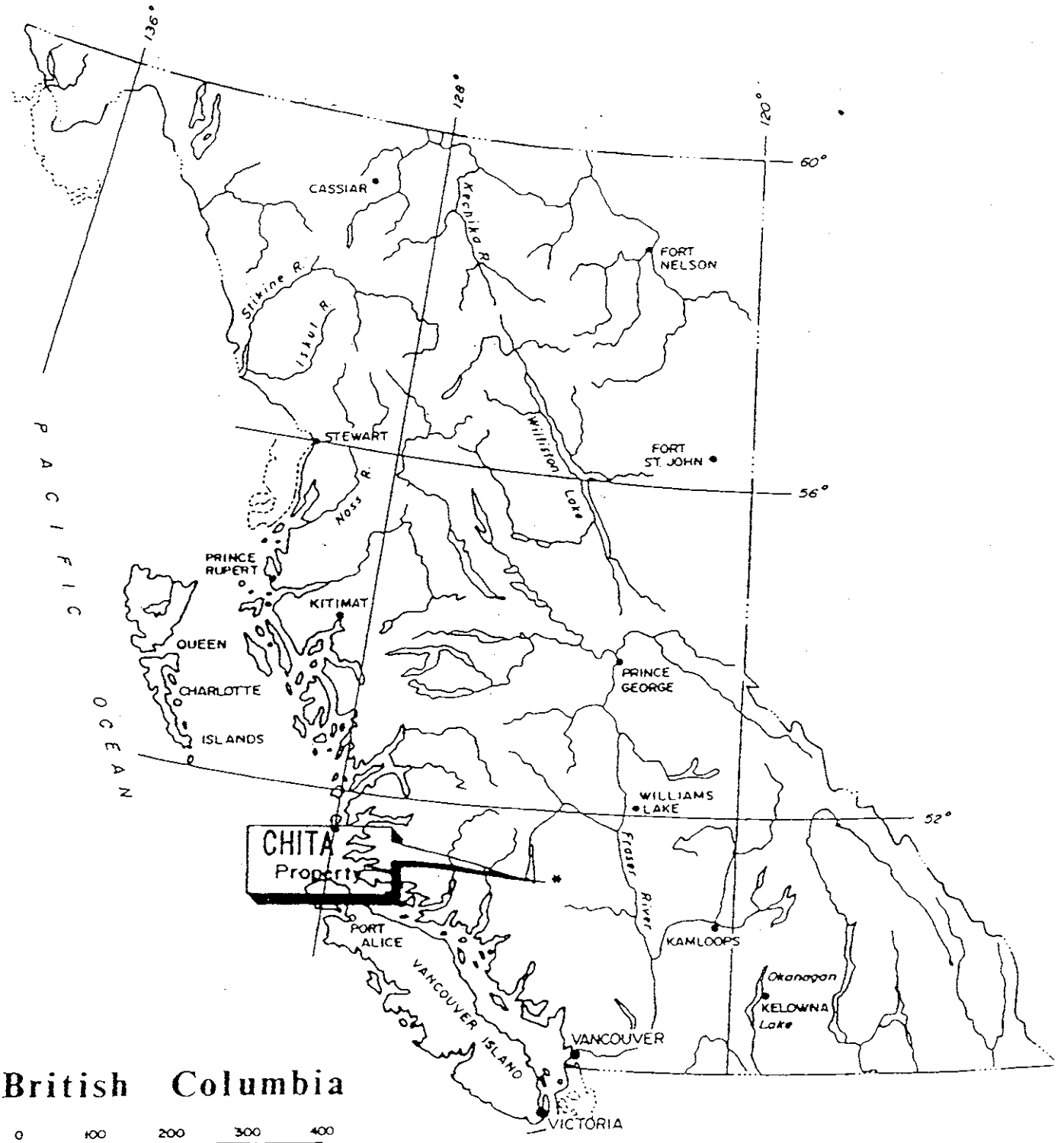
CLAIMS

Banner's Chita property consists of eight claims with a total of 71 units. Claims are summarized in Table 1 of this report and shown on Figure 2.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Chita claims are situated along the east shore of Lower Taseko Lake, southwestern British Columbia, approximately 60 kilometers northwest of Gold Bridge and 140 kilometers southwest of Williams Lake. The claims are located on NTS map sheets 920/4 and 920/5, centered approximately at latitude 51°15'North, longitude 123°31'West.

Road access is via Highway 20 from Williams Lake, west 100 kilometers to the village of Hanceville. From there, a well maintained dirt road leads south for



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
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G. C. MacDONALD
GEOSCIENTIST

FIGURE 1

LOCATION MAP

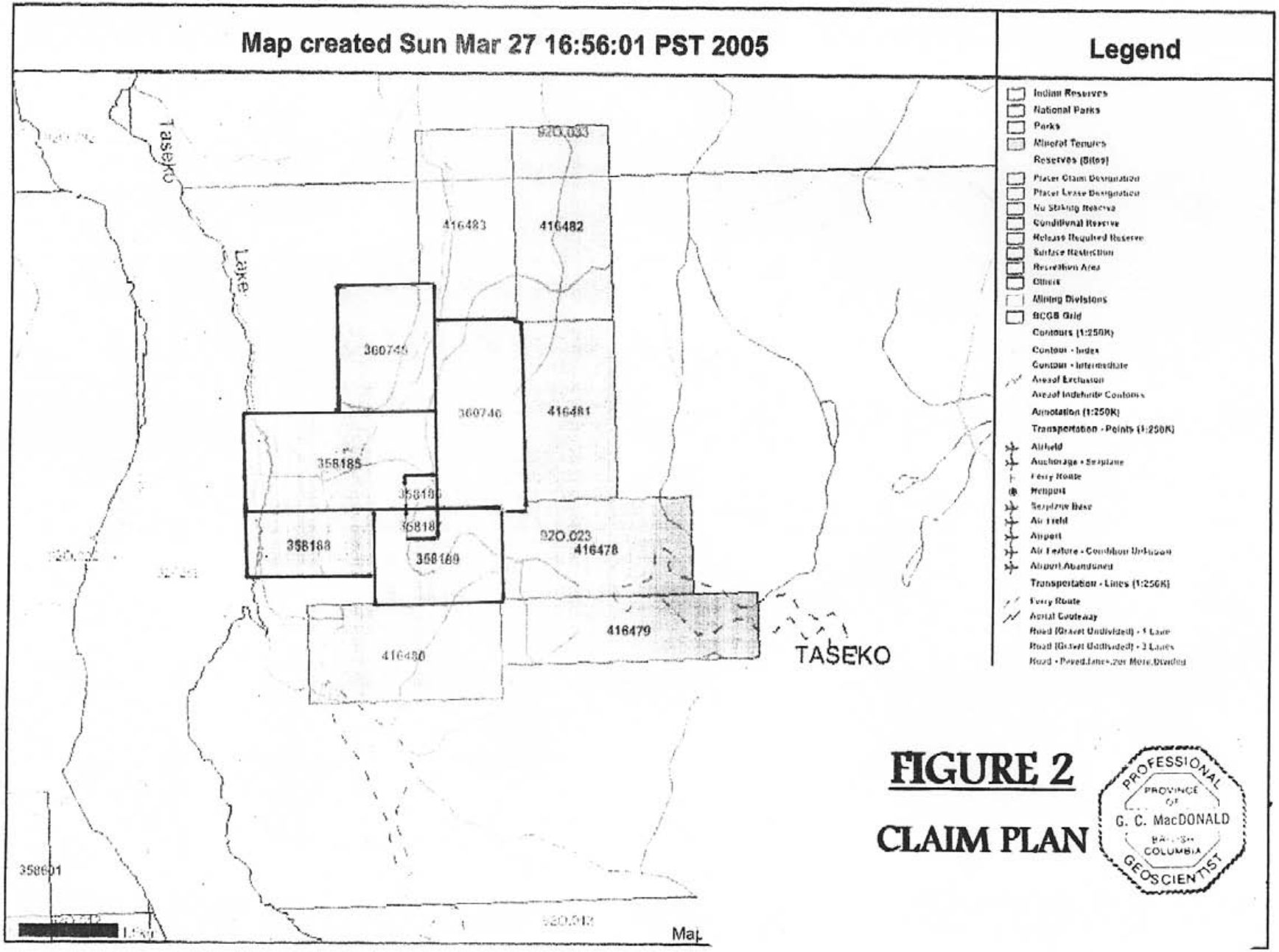

FIGURE 2

CLAIM PLAN

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
G. C. MacDONALD

Help

DATA last updated on December 03, 2004

8 Matches

Criteria	Owner Number
	141176

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner Number	Map Number	Work Recorded To	Status	Mining Division	Area	Tag Number
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358186	RED #1	141176 100%	092O05E	2005.07.25	Good Standing 2005.07.25	04 CLINTON	1 un	675331M
358187	RED #2	141176 100%	092O05E	2005.07.25	Good Standing 2005.07.25	04 CLINTON	1 un	675332M
358188	CHITA #2	141176 100%	092O05E	2005.07.25	Good Standing 2005.07.25	04 CLINTON	8 un	235154
358189	CHITA #3	141176 100%	092O05E	2005.07.25	Good Standing 2005.07.25	04 CLINTON	12 un	235155
360745	CHITA #5	141176 100%	092O05E	2005.07.25	Good Standing 2005.07.25	04 CLINTON	12 un	235158
360746	CHITA #6	141176 100%	092O05E	2005.07.25	Good Standing 2005.07.25	04 CLINTON	18 un	235267
360747	RED #3	141176 100%	092O05E	2002.11.11	Forfeited 2002.11.11	04 CLINTON	1 un	657863M

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approximately 120 kilometers to the subject claims. A number of 4x4 roads cross the property. Winter access is via helicopter from bases at Gold Bridge, Pemberton, Lillooet, or Williams Lake.

The property is on moderate terrain with slopes dipping south and west to Chita Creek and Lower Taseko Lake. Elevations vary from 7,500 feet (2,286 meters) at the northern boundary of the Chita 1 claim to 4,348 (1,325 meters) at Lower Taseko Lake, for a total relief of 3,152 (961 meters). Drainage is north along the Taseko River, then east along the Chilko River into the Fraser River. Approximately 30% of the claims are above treeline. The remainder of the property is alpine-subalpine vegetation consisting mainly of pine and spruce.

The recommended field season is from mid-May to early November.

PROPERTY HISTORY

Exploration work has been conducted at the Chita property over the past fifty years, as summarized below:

1962 - geological mapping by Phelps Dodge (outlined a widespread mineralized system).

1963 - Phelps Dodge diamond drilled four short holes (with a best result of .13% Cu over 176 feet)

1968 - grid work, mapping, soil sampling, trenching by Bethex outlined a mineralized area measuring 2,000 x 6,000 feet. Forth-three trenches were blasted with a best result of .193% Cu over a 120 foot length;

1969 - Bethlehem Copper diamond drilled four holes totalling 1,290 feet, with a best result of .19% Cu over 166 feet;

1970 - Bethlehem Copper completed 21 short percussion drill holes totalling 4,200 feet. Most significant value was .144% Cu over 200 feet;

1980 - Barrier Reef outlined a copper soil anomaly (above 119 ppm Cu) measuring approximately 4,000 x 7,200 feet. Rock samples assayed up to 3.0% Cu and 140 ppb Au;

1991 - Reliance Geological and two major mining companies conducted a geochemical rock sampling program. Eleven of twenty-six samples produced results greater than 1000 ppm copper, with a high of 4353 ppm (0.44%).

1998 - Jaguar International Equities Inc. completed a program of grid cutting, geological mapping and stream sediment sampling in addition to IP and Total Field Magnetics. The geophysical surveys defined an interpreted pyritic halo and the stream sediment survey returned anomalous values for gold.

GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of three geochemical soil surveys have completed on the property since 1962. Each of these surveys has indicated the presence of a substantial copper anomaly associated with the mineralization of the Chita property. This anomaly can be described as large, covering an area of 2.5 square kilometers and intense, with maximum values exceeding 1,000 ppm Cu.

These same geochemical surveys failed to indicate the presence of any significant gold anomaly. However, when considering arsenic as a proxy for gold, the geochemical data show anomalous concentrations and continuity across the south and southwest sections of the grid.

Stream sediment sampling completed in 1998 by Jaguar with the objective of assessing local drainages for signs of precious metal mineralization was successful in indicating the presence of gold downstream from the Chita surface showing and the interpreted IP halo. As with the arsenic, these results were strongest on the west flank of the Chita porphyry system.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

The 1998 Lloyd Geophysics survey, on behalf of Jaguar, successfully defined an IP response surrounding the exposed mineralization, encompassing an area of 5 square kilometers. The anomalous IP and magnetic response are attributed to the presence of a central plug of feldspar-hornblende-biotite porphyry corresponding to an area of high magnetic response and high resisitivity, surrounded by a pyritic halo as indicated by high chargeability, low resistivity and low magnetic response.

This geophysical response is typical of the classic porphyry model in the Canadian Cordillera. Significantly, in other copper-gold systems, the concentrated pyrite in halo zones often has the strongest gold mineralization. In the case of the Chita prospect, this part of the system remains unexplored to date, but is located peripheral to gold stream sediment geochemical anomalies.

PREVIOUS DIAMOND DRILLING

Previous drill programs conducted between 1963 and 1970 have reported significant copper intercepts. Significant intersections are summarized above. A detailed work history is included as Appendix 3 of this report.

REGIONAL EXPLORATION SUMMARY

The area has been sporadically active in exploration and development of porphyry copper-gold and vein deposits since the early 1930's.

Deposits and significant mineral occurrences are summarized as follows:

FISH LAKE DEPOSIT (20 KM NORTH)

The Fish Lake copper-gold porphyry is hosted by an Upper Cretaceous porphyritic quartz diorite and dyke swarm complex intruding Lower Cretaceous sediments and pyroclastic volcanic rocks. Taseko Mines (Oct 91) has calculated an initial reserve block of 600 million tons with an average of 0.86% copper equivalent. This initial reserve block has a metal content in excess of 10 million ounces of gold and 4 billion pounds of copper. A 100,000 foot drill program is I progress.

VICK SHOWING (15 KM NORTHWEST)

Mesothermal style high grade gold-silver quartz veins associated with diorite dykes and a major northwest trending fault. Exploration in 1987 outlined seventeen new gold-bearing veins (McLaren, 1990).

TASEKO MOUNTAIN (2 KM EAST)

Disseminated and stockwork sulphide mineralization is hosted by a diorite stock and Upper Cretaceous andesite pyroclastic rocks. Values range up to 0.21 oz. Au/ton and 1.69 Ag/ton (McLaren, 1989).

PELLAIRE (HIDO) SHOWING (17 KM SOUTH-SOUTHWEST)

Mineralized quartz veins (pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-gold-silver) are hosted by granodiorite and Lower Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks. In 1947, indicated ore reserves were calculated to be 34,000 tons grading 0.61 oz Au/t and 2.13 oz Ag/t (McLaren, 1990).

TASEKO PROPERTY (18 KM SOUTH)

The Empress showing consists of disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite, pyrrhotite and molybdenite in quartz-andalusite-pyrophyllite altered rocks adjacent to the Coast Range Batholith. A preliminary geological mineral inventory was calculated (Lower North Zone at the Empress showing) of 7,455,100 tons grading 0.73% Cu and 0.024 oz Au/t (Westpine Metals Ltd., information circular, 1991).

TAYLOR WINDFALL (20 KM SOUTHEAST)

High grade quartz vein system that has been explored intermittently since the 1920's. The B.C. Minister of Mines (1922) reported values up to 187.8 oz Au/t and 23 oz Ag/t.

POISON MOUNTAIN (40 KM EAST)

A calcalkaline porphyry copper deposit with reserves of 529 million tons grading 0.24% Cu, 0.007% Mo, and 0.004 oz Au/t (Canadian Mines Handbook, 1984).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology has previously been mapped by Tipper (1978) and the faunal Stratigraphy discussed by Jeletzky and Tipper (1968). This work was refined by Glover and Schiarriza (1987), Glover et al (1988) and McLaren (1986a, 1987a). The region is underlain by Middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous strata that accumulated within the Tyaughton trough. The coarse clastic sediments that dominate the axial regions of the trough interfinger with volcanic lithologies in the Taseko to Chilko lakes area. A number of significant northwest-trending faults, with both strike-slip and compressional movements, transect the region. Intrusive rocks of the Coast plutonic complex truncate the stratified rocks on the south and southwest.

The area is underlain by Lower and Upper Cretaceous strata that have been intruded by a variety of stocks and dykes. Two large faults, the Tchaikazan and Chita Creek faults, cut across the area on a northwesterly trend. Lower Cretaceous strata south of the Tchaikazan fault comprise intimately interbedded volcanic, volcanic epiclastics and clastic sedimentary rocks. Rocks immediately north of this fault are Late Cretaceous in age. North of the Chita Creek fault, Lower Cretaceous strata comprise clastic sediments that are unconformably overlain by Upper Cretaceous volcanics and sediments.

Regional geology is presented as Figure 3.

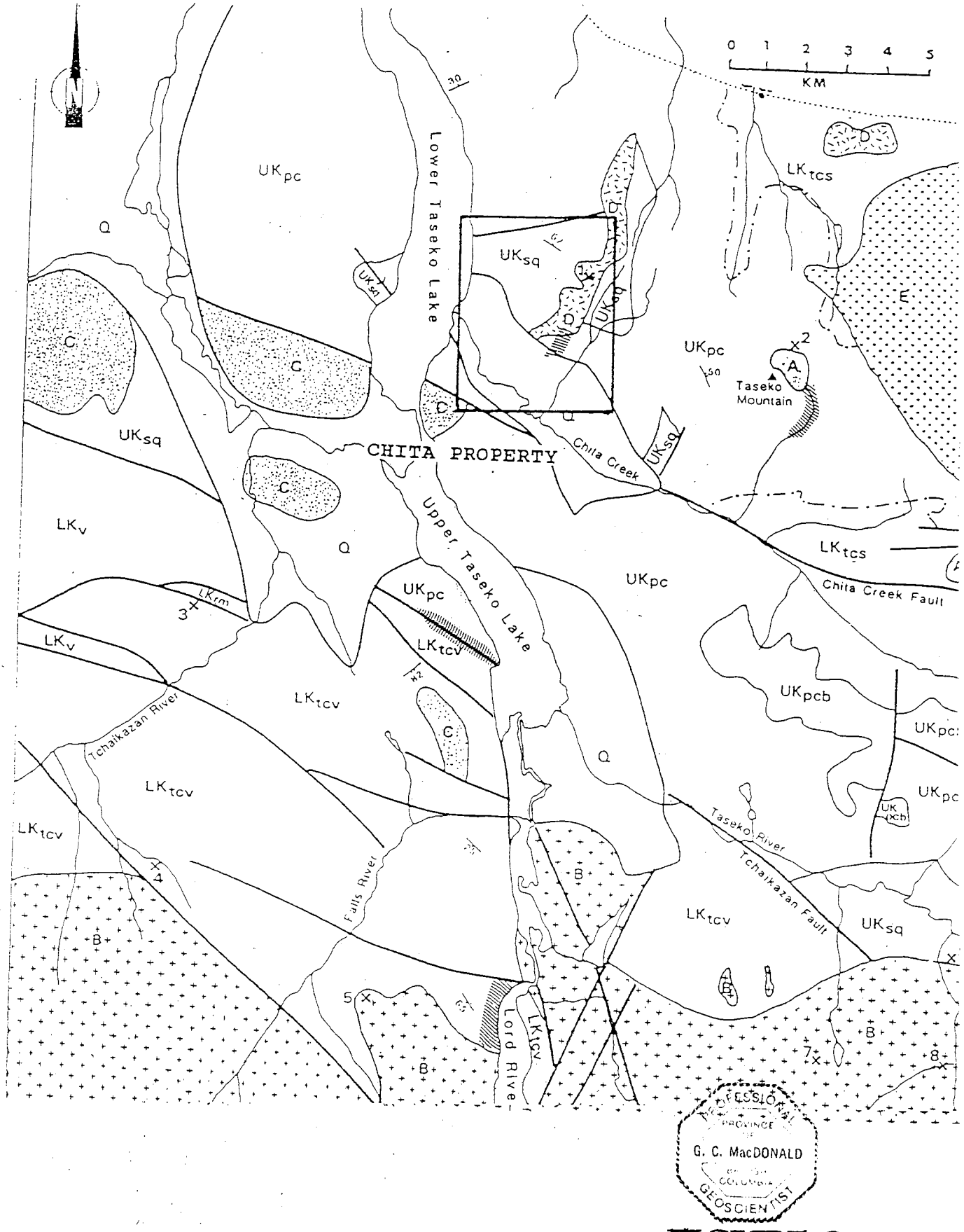


FIGURE 3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The property is underlain by Lower Cretaceous Taylor Group sediments (argillites, sandstones, etc.) and Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale volcanic rocks which are intruded by Upper Cretaceous feldspar-hornblende-biotite porphyry.

Four basic rock units outcrop throughout the property:

a) Black argillite, grey-brown to green sandstones, siltstones, quartz pebble conglomerate.

b) Intercalated with the sediments are narrow zones of pale yellow rhyolite ash.

Both units a) and b) have been regionally mapped as Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Group or Upper Cretaceous Silverquick Formation.

c) A dark green fine-grained andesite porphyry and agglomerate which outcrops in the north and south areas of the property. This unit is part of the Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group.

d) A feldspar-hornblende $\pm$ biotite porphyry intrusive. Phenocrysts consist of euhedral zoned plagioclase (up to 2 cm in size), smaller hornblende and local biotite-quartz crystals in a fine-grained groundmass of feldspar, quartz and mafic minerals. The feldspar-hornblende porphyry varies from fresh to intense carbonate-argillic alteration. The highly altered zones include sections of multiple veining and silicification.

Disseminated chalcopyrite up to 0.5% and minor molybdenite are associated with zones of strong to intense alteration. One of these mineralized zones measured 350 meters (E-W) by 250 meters (N-S).

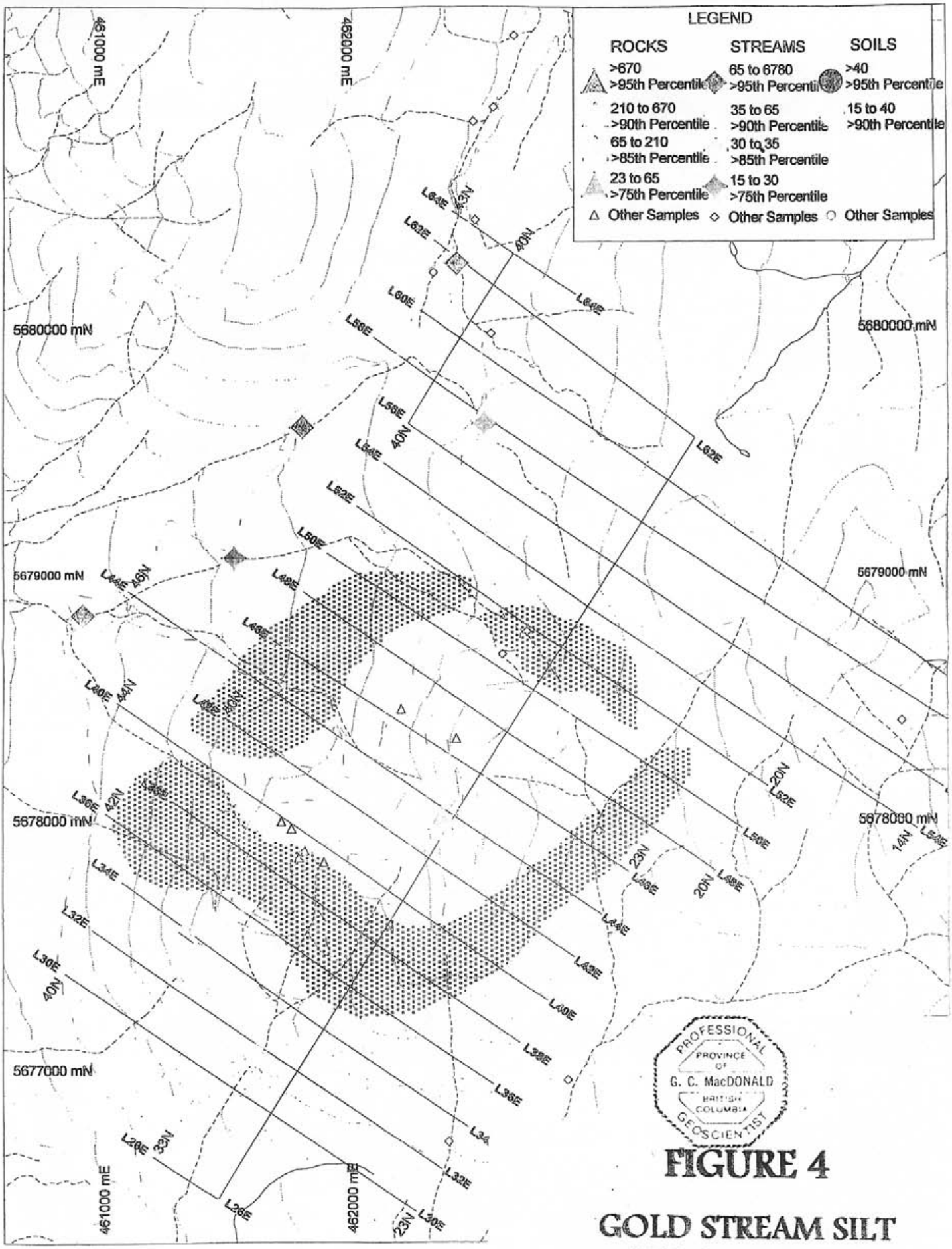
The Chita porphyry is described in Minfile 0920 049 as follows:

"The Chita (Banner) porphyry copper-molybdenum occurrence has been explored intermittently since the early 1960's. A prominent red mound overlooking the Chita Creek valley comprises intense carbonate and argillic alteration with dissemination pyrrhotite and pyrite in Units A and UK_{sq}. These rocks are extensively fractured and cut by quartz veins that carry minor chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite. Localized breccia zones and intensely silicified zones host the best chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization. The largest breccia zone, approximately 40 meters long and with an undetermined width, is composed of angular fragments of hornfelsed sediments and volcanics in a siliceous matrix; quartz veins cut both the matrix and fragments. Sulphide minerals occur interstitial to the fragments. Sulphide minerals occur interstitial to the fragments as streaks and large clots, along fracture planes, and within quartz veins. Local intensely silicified zones in feldspar porphyry also contain copper and molybdenum mineralization.

A previous soil geochemical survey over this property (Assessment Report 8893) confirmed a large copper and molybdenum anomaly adjacent to the main mineralized zone, but also indicated anomalous levels of copper, molybdenum, arsenic and gold over a broad area downslope to the west. Rock-chip sampling in this project was concentrated in this peripheral veined and carbonate-altered zone."

Geology is summarized on Figure 3.

An IP and ground magnetic geophysical survey was completed over the central portion of the Chita property during 1998. This survey defined a "donut" shaped chargeability high which is considered to represent a pyrite-halo. The anomaly has dimensions of 2.0 by 2.5 kilometers and corresponds, in part to known mineralization in breccia zones. The high-resistivity core of the anomaly corresponds to an area of silicified feldspar porphyry with sulphides occurring as



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GEOSCIENTIST

FIGURE 4

GOLD STREAM SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

well separated blebs up to 1 cm in diameter. Four samples from this area were analyzed by Acme Laboratory by whole-rock methods and results presented in Appendix 5 of this report. A summary of the IP survey techniques and analysis is included in Appendix 2 of this report.

A program of stream sediment silt sampling has detected anomalous responses for gold west of, and down-slope from, the IP halo. Only limited exploration work has been conducted on this portion of the claims and the source for the gold remains undetected. The silt geochemical response is included as Figure 4 of this report.

PORPHYRY COPPER EXPLORATION MODELS

Porphyry copper deposits occur primarily at island arc or continental margin settings. This tectonic affinity is demonstrated by the distribution of porphyry deposits in the circum-pacific region. Deposits are generated in these two settings during active subduction of oceanic lithosphere and occur as pulses on accreted margins. Specific tectonic regimes range from compressive Chilean-type continental margins to extensional Mariana-type island arcs.

The majority of copper porphyries are Cenozoic and Mesozoic in age, although Paleozoic and Precambrian deposits are known. In the Cordilleran region, deposits are concentrated in Mesozoic accreted terrains within the Intermontane Belt, although some occur in the Insular Belt (e.g. Island Copper). Deposits in British Columbia are divided into pre-accretionary Triassic to Middle Jurassic, and post-accretionary late Cretaceous to Eocene.

Examples of world class deposits include Bingham (Utah) and Boddington (Western Australia), while major Canadian Cordilleran deposits include Island Copper, Highland Valley, and locally, Fish Lake.

These deposits are spatially and genetically related to intrusive bodies and can be subdivided to three broad types: plutonic, volcanic and classic. Plutonic porphyries are derived from batholith scale plutons (e.g. Highland Valley). Mineralization is usually associated primarily with one or more phases of the plutonic host rock. Volcanic types are found in the roots of stratovolcanoes. Mineralization in this type occurs in both the pluton and volcanic rocks. Classic style porphyries are plutonic stocks which intrude at shallow levels into unrelated host rock. Mineralization can occur entirely within the stock, the country rock or both. The classic type deposits are usually located at the intersection of regional scale faults.

Two styles exist for the generation of copper porphyry deposits: (a) orthomagmatic and (b) convective. Both concepts involve the crystallization of a volatile-rich (felsic to andesitic) magma in a shallow permeable host rock. Intrusive composition ranges from low potassic cal-alkaline diorite, high potassium calc-alkalic quartz monzonite to alkalic monzonite and syenite. The two genetic end-members attempt to differentiate between the domination of ore deposition and alteration by magmatic versus meteoric waters.

The orthomagmatic model involves mineralized fluids being created during crystallization of the magma. As a magma rises the pressure drop causes water to come out of solution, which can result in the loss of several percent H_2O. The fluid eventually breaks through a crystallized carapace formed from the outer shell of the intrusive and fractures the host-rock, thereby creating the path for mineralization and localized alteration. Boiling of a supercritical fluid results in

the generation of a saline rich fluid and a vapor rich acidic fluid. The metal rich saline fluid sinks because of its high density, while the vapor rich fluid rises and reacts with the host rock (Rowans, personal comm.).

In a convective model, thermal convective cells of meteoric water are created in a porous host rock by the emplaced magma. Fluidization and alteration are pervasive and ore minerals with gangue are concentrated around and near the intrusive body.

Hydrothermal breccias are commonly generated by the release of pressure built up by fluids and the resulting fracture, milling and transportation of host-rock fragments and/or intrusive fragments. A range of breccia classification exists, which reflects the relative energy and fluid flux in the hydrothermal system. When generated early or during the mineralizing intrusive phase, breccias show potassic alteration and can carry the highest copper and gold values.

Sulphides present in a copper porphyry system vary but common minerals include (in general order of abundance): pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, molybdenum, gold. Mineralization can be present within the source pluton. However, the bulk of the sulphides tend to occur in quartz-rich vein stockworks. Mineralization is typically zoned with chalcopyrite, molybdenite, bornite in the core, chalcopyrite, molybdenite in the shell; pyrite, gold and chalcopyrite in the pyritic halo and base metal Au-Ag veins peripherally. In contrast, gold-rich porphyries commonly have molybdenum haloes surrounding a molybdenum-poor gold-chalcopyrite core.

Supergene effects which tend to enrich copper and gold values are related to weathering of pyrite in the system. This phenomena results from the generation of acid by weathering of pyrite in the top of the porphyry system.

CONCLUSIONS

Banner Resources Inc. holds the mineral rights to the Chita property located near Taseko Lakes in central British Columbia. The Chita prospect occurs in a region with other similar occurrences being actively explored by other groups, and other deposits with significant historical development. Banner's property has an intermittent history of exploration by a variety of owners, including major mining companies. The extensive programs completed between 1962 and 1998 have demonstrated that classic porphyry hosted copper mineralization occurs at the Chita property. In addition, some of the late exploration work detected anomalous amounts of gold from wide-spaced stream silt geochemical sampling. During most of the earlier programs, where the most detailed work was completed, gold was not analyzed for, and consequently, gold content in the porphyry system is not known. The anomalous gold reported in streams fact is reflecting a distinct source area peripheral to the porphyry itself.

Further work is warranted at the Chita property to locate the source for the gold anomalies, to determine the gold content in the porphyry copper mineralization itself, and to identify the various intrusive rock units in the complex, and determine their alteration stage.

LOOKING WEST TO TASEKO LAKE:
CHITA PROPERTY EVALUATION

EAST SIDE of CHITA RYOLITE - ANDESITE PORPHYRY.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological surveying and prospecting are recommended as techniques to better understand the significance of the results of the earlier exploration programs and guide future work. Rock samples should be selected from various rock units and analyzed by thin section and whole rock chemical analysis.
Several copper mineralized breccias should be tested and mapped with detail.

PROPOSED BUDGET ($U.S.)

PHASE 1:

Geologist with assistant/prospector	$5,500
Mob/demobilization	$2,500
Field Costs (camp, supplies)	$2,500
Analysis	$3,500
Compilation report	$1,000

TOTAL: $15,000

PHASE 2:

Geologist with assistant/prospector	$11,000
Mob/demobilization	$4,500
Field Costs (camp, supplies)	$6,000
Backhoe to clean old trenches	$15,000
Analysis	$4,500
Report WITH MAPS	$3,500
Contingency	$5,000

TOTAL: $50,000

PROPOSED BUDGET: $65,000 ($U.S.)

APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, GLEN MACDONALD, of #905 – 1600 M Beach Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with degrees in Economics (B.A., 1971) and Geology (B.Sc., 1973);

2. I have practiced my profession as Geologist since graduation;

3. I have worked as a Geologist for Whitehorse Copper Mine and acted as District Manager for Exploration for Yukon/Western N.W.T. for Noranda Exploration;

4. I have practiced Geology as an Independent Consulting Geologist since 1983;

5. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (No. 36214);

6. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (No. 20464);

7. I hereby grant my permission for Banner Resources Inc. to use this report for any corporate use normal to the business of the Company.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA G. C. MacDONALD GEOSCIENTIST

Glen C. Macdonald, P.Geo.

APPENDIX 2

IP GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SUMMARY

INTERNATIONAL JAGUAR EQUITIES INC.

A GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON AN INDUCED POLARIZATION AND GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY ON THE CHITA CLAIMS NEAR TASEKO LAKE CLINTON MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 92O/4E
LATITUDE 51°15'N
LONGITUDE 123°32'W

by

S. John A. Cornock, B.Sc.

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

AUGUST 1998

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APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

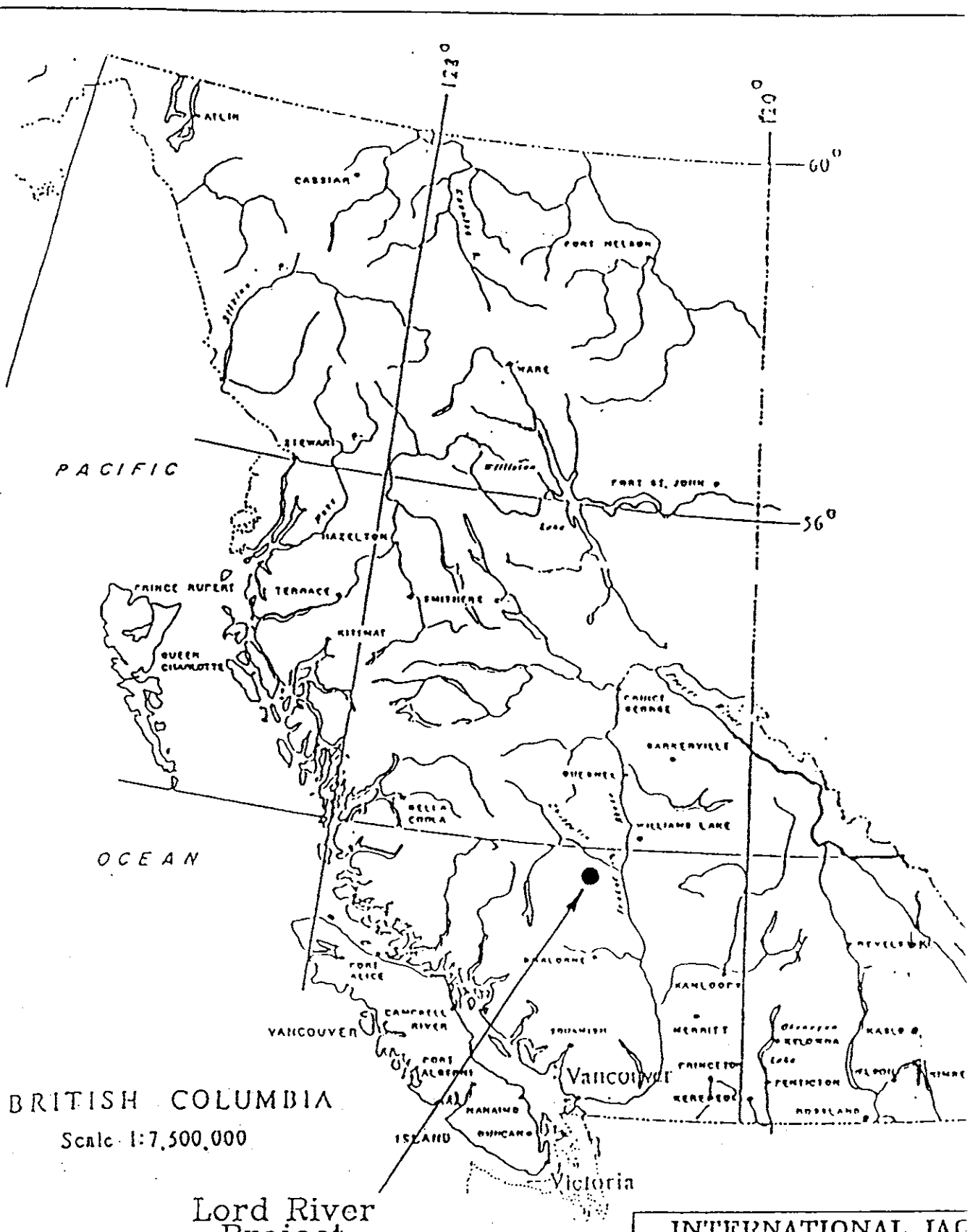
From June 21st to July 12th, 1998, Lloyd Geophysics Inc. carried out Induced Polarization (IP) and Ground Magnetometer (MAG) surveys on the Chita property near Taseko Lake, British Columbia for International Jaguar Equities Inc.

The purpose of these surveys was to locate and identify areas of porphyry-style mineralization.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Chita claims are located approximately 125 kilometres southwest of Williams Lake, British Columbia. They are centered at 51°15'N latitude, 123°32'W longitude in the Clinton Mining Division, NTS 920/4E at an elevation greater than 2000 metres (Fig. 1).

Access to the property is by truck along secondary roads into the Taseko Lake area.



INTERNATIONAL JAC
EQUITIES INC.

Lord River Project
Chilo Grid – Clinton Mining Di

PROPERTY LOCATIO

FIGURE 1 NTS 920/

3.0 GEOLOGY

On a regional scale, the Chita claims are situated within a belt of variably deformed Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that are bounded by the west-northwesterly trending Taseko, Yalakom and Tchaikazan faults. These rocks are locally intruded by Tertiary plugs of feldspar ± biotite porphyry. This belt of rocks is bounded to the northeast by relatively undeformed Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanics and sediments.

On a local scale the geology of the Chita claims consists of several rock types.

Unit #1 consists of dark gray to black argillite (shale?), pale, gray-brown to greenish sandstones and siltstones as well as quartz + chert pebble conglomerate. These rocks are found over much of the Chita #1 and #3 claims, and are possibly in fault contact to the east and south with andesitic (+basaltic) feldspar porphyries and agglomerates of unit #4. Found within the Unit #1 sediments are narrow zones of pale yellow (locally pale green), platy to massive rhyolitic ash (Unit #2). The rhyolitic rocks are found and may in fact be ash horizons that are intercalated (?) with the Unit #1 sediments.

The sediments in the northern portions of Chita #1 and #3 strike from northwest to north-northeast and dip from 50° to 80° easterly. Attitudes in the southern portions of the same claims strike from northwest to west-northwest and dip from 70° to 80° southerly. Such diversity in attitudes are probably the result of regional deformation (ie uplift, etc.), faulting and intrusive activity. Both Unit #1 and #2 are likely members of the Lower Cretaceous Taylor group as mapped by the G.S.C. (Open File #534).

Pyrite is found as disseminations and/or fracture fillings in the argillic sediments. Locally pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite have also been observed in some of the pyritic argillites. The proximity to feldspar porphyry intrusives probably plays an important role in the sulphide content of the surrounding sediments. Minor pyrite (and lesser pyrrhotite) was observed in some of the conglomerates and sandstones.

Unit #3 consists of medium to coarse grained feldspar ± hornblende ± biotite porphyry. These rocks are found as plugs and dyke-like masses that intrude the Unit #1 sediments over much of the grid. These intrusives vary from gray to buff, locally pinkish, altered rocks. The phenocrysts are generally plagioclase and vary in length from 0.2 to 1.0 cm. Often found in association with these phenocrysts are smaller hornblende phenocrysts and biotite "books", all of which are set in a grayish-brown

groundmass of feldspars, quartz, hornblende and biotite. (± chlorite).

Alteration of the feldspar porphyries ranges from weak to strong. Well altered feldspar porphyri are found and the intruded conglomerates as well as the porphyries are well oxidized and crumb weathered. The alteration of the porphyries consists most likely of the breakdown of feldspar sericite ± carbonate and possibly epidote, along with chloritization of the mafic minerals as well the oxidation of pyrite and pyrrhotite to limonite.

The contacts between the porphyry intrusives and the sediments (Unit #1) are generally quite shar with some evidence of chill margins being observed. The large number of feldspar porphyry intrusiv bodies would tend to suggest at depth that a much larger source intrusive may exist.

Pyrite and pyrrhotite are ubiquitous in the feldspar porphyry intrusions ranging from 0.5% to 5% (the rock. These minerals are generally found as disseminations; however, fracture coatings of thes sulphides was observed.

Where the feldspar porphyry is significantly mineralized the rock is buff to pinkish, highly altered an soft. Disseminated throughout this rock are grains of pyrite and chalcopyrite which togeth constitute approximately 3 to 5% of the rock. The grade of copper mineralization observed woul at maximum be ~ 0.5% Cu. Very minor molybdenite was observed in the zone, and that noted is le than 0.01% Mo. The altered and mineralized zone measures approximately 350 metres (E-W) by 25 metres (N-S). Talus and overburden obscure the periphery of this zone which may in fact b considerably larger.

Located near the northern and southern limits of the altered and mineralized zone are at least tw occurrences of breccia. The breccia zones are comprised of subrounded to subangular fragments (to ≥ 10 cm across) of dark gray, finely veined argillic rock, andesitic and basaltic volcanics as we as fragments of feldspar porphyry. The finer grained matrix between the fragments contains bleb of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Such breccias may imply that the emplacement of the main intrusive bod in this area was possibly quite forceful (ie. explosion breccia). This type of emplacement may have in part, provided the necessary "plumbing" system for the hydrothermal alteration and sulphid mineralization.

The last major rock unit (Unit #4) is represented by dark green to gray fine grained andesitic (basaltic?) feldspar porphyries and agglomerates. These rocks may be in fault contact with Units # and #3. Unit #4 rocks are represented by abundant agglomeritic rocks as well as feldspar porphyrie

The northeast corner of the grid is underlain by a very large expanse of pale green, massive, fine grained feldspar porphyry which would appear to overlie the Unit #1 sediments. These volcanics of Unit #4 probably correspond to the upper Cretacious Kingsvale Group mapped by the G.S.C. and appear to extend for a considerable distance east of the grid area.

Sulphides (pyrite and/or pyrrhotite) are generally found in very small amounts in these rocks (<<0.5%).

Several fine grained, dark coloured dykes were observed on the property and appeared to cut rocks of both Units #1 and #3. These, generally, narrow and steeply dipping dykes are probably related to Unit #4 vulcanism or younger volcanic activity.

Evidence of faulting was observed. These faults have a west-northwest strike and dip 60° to 80° to the south. One fault was observed to dip 90°. Displacement along these fault zones is thought to be minimal.

Several large faults were mapped on the basis of topographic linears, prominent land features (ie. distinct gullies) or geological contacts.

4.0 INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 Induced Polarization Equipment

The equipment used to carry out this survey was a time domain measuring system consisting of a Wagner Leland/Onan motor generator set and a Mark II transmitter manufactured by Huntec Limited, Toronto, Canada and a 6 channel IP-6 receiver manufactured by BRGM Instruments, Orleans, France.

The Wagner Leland/Onan motor generator supplies in excess of 7.5 kilowatts of 3 phase power to the ground at 400 hertz via the Mark II transmitter.

The transmitter was operated with a cycle time of 8 seconds and the duty cycle ratio: [(time on)/(time on + time off)] was 0.5 seconds. This means the cycling sequence of the transmitter was 2 seconds current "on" and 2 seconds current "off" with consecutive pulses reversed in polarity.

The IP-6 receiver can read up to 6 dipoles simultaneously. It is microprocessor controlled, featuring

automatic calibration, gain setting, SP cancellation and fault diagnosis. To accommodate a wi range of geological conditions, the delay time, the window widths and hence the total integration tin is programmable via the keypad. Measurements are calculated automatically every 2 to 4 secon from the averaged waveform which is accumulated in memory.

The window widths of the IP-6 receiver can be programmed arithmetically or logarithmically. F this particular survey the instrument was programmed arithmetically into 10 equal window widths channels, Ch_0, Ch_1, Ch_2, Ch_3, Ch_4, Ch_5, Ch_6, Ch_7, Ch_8, Ch_9 (see Figure 2). These may be record individually and summed up automatically to obtain the total chargeability. Similarly, the resistivi (ρ_a) in ohm-metres is also calculated automatically.

The instrument parameters chosen for this survey were as follows:

Cycle Time (T_c)	= 8 seconds
Ratio $\frac{\text{(Time On)}}{\text{(Time Off)}}$	= 1:1
Duty Cycle Ratio $\frac{\text{(Time On)}}{\text{(Time On) + (Time Off)}}$	= 0.5
Delay Time (T_D)	= 120 milliseconds
Window Width (t_p)	= 90 milliseconds
Total Integration Time (Tp)	= 900 milliseconds

4.2 Ground Magnetometer Survey Equipment

The equipment used on this survey was a combination of an Omni Plus ground magnetometer system manufactured by EDA Instruments Inc, Toronto, Canada and an Envimag manufactured by Scintrex Ltd., Concord, Canada.

The systems are completely software/microprocessor controlled. A portable proton precession magnetometer measures and stores in memory the total earth's magnetic field at the touch of a

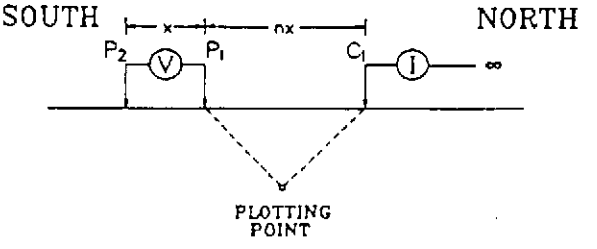
key. It also identifies and stores the location and time of each measurement and computes the statistical error of the reading and stores the decay and strength of the signal being measured. Throughout the survey a base station magnetometer measures and stores in memory the daily fluctuations of the earth's magnetic field. At the end of each day, the field data is downloaded to the computer and diurnal corrections are applied to correct the field data.

5.0 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

5.1 Induced Polarization Survey

The configuration of the pole-dipole array used for the survey on the Chita claims is shown below:

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



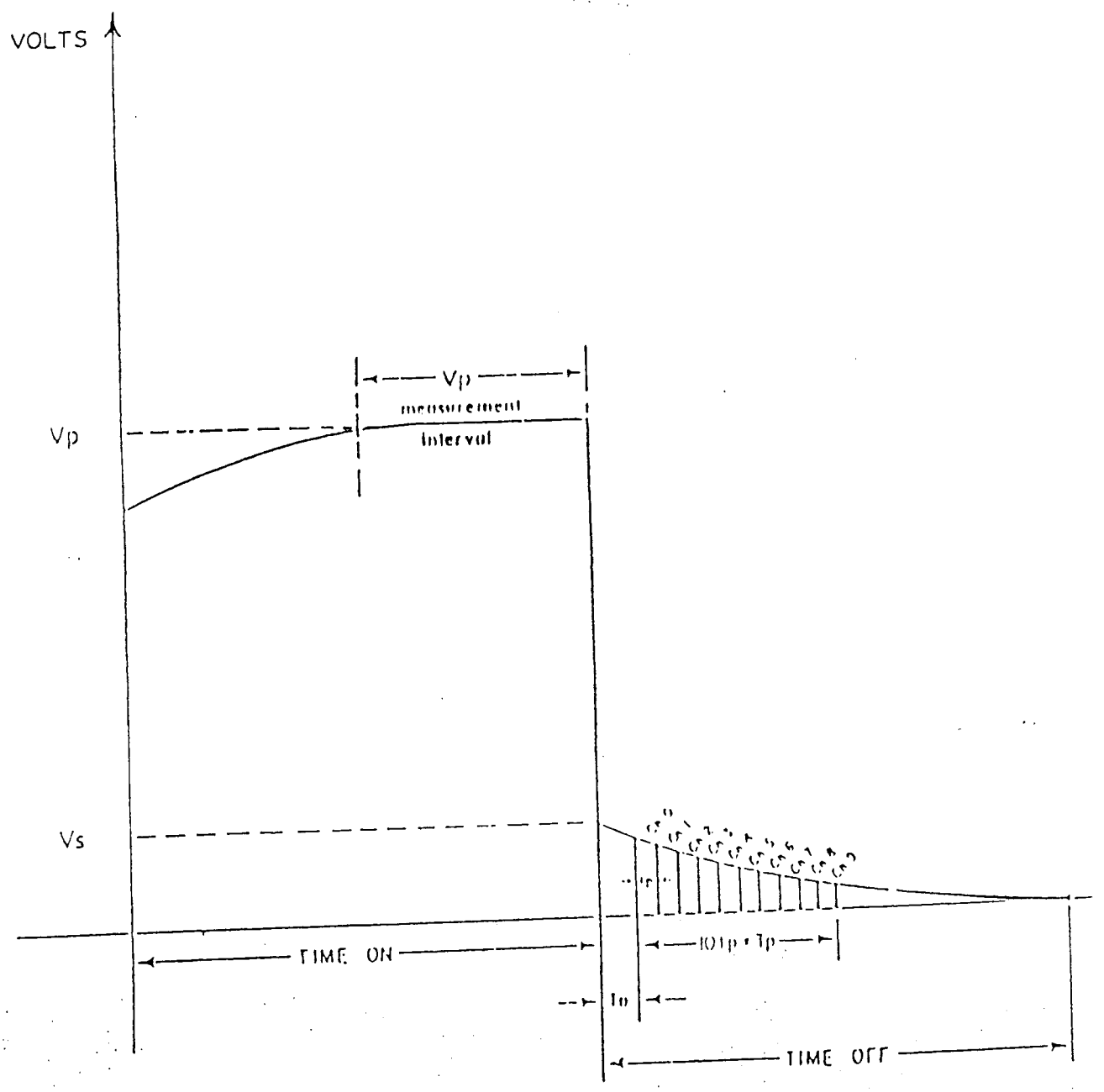
x = 50 metres n = 1,2,3,4,5 and 6

The dipole length (x) is the distance between P_1 and P_2 and mainly determines the sensitivity of the array. The electrode separation (nx) is the distance between C_1 and P_1 and mainly determines the depth of penetration of the array.

The Induced Polarization survey was carried out with the current electrode, C_1, **North** of the potential measuring dipole P_1P_2 on lines 200 metres apart and measurements were taken for x=50 metres and n = 1,2,3,4,5 and 6.

5.2 Ground Magnetic Survey

The ground magnetic data was acquired at 12.5 metre intervals on lines 200 metres apart.



BRGM IP-6 RECEIVER PARAMETERS (FIGURE 2)

6.0 DATA PROCESSING

All of the geophysical data collected was processed in the field for inspection of data quality an integrity on a daily basis.

In the Vancouver office, final data processing was completed and the field data was transferred t mylar or colour prints using a Pentium computer coupled to a Hewlett Packard Design Jet 650 colou plotter.

7.0 DATA PRESENTATION

The data discussed in this report is presented on 16 pseudosections, 4 contour plan maps, 1 stacke magnetic profile map and a compilation map as listed below:

A. Pseudo-Sections (1:2500)

Line No.	Dwg. No.	Line No.	Dwg. No.
3400E	98427-01	5000E	98427-09
3600E	98427-02	5200E	98427-10
3800E	98427-03	5400E	98427-11
4000E	98427-04	5600E	98427-12
4200E	98427-05	5800E	98427-13
4400E	98427-06	6000E	98427-14
4600E	98427-07	6200E	98427-15
4800E	98427-08	6400E	98427-16

B. Contour Plan Maps (1:5000)

Total Field Magnetic Profiles	98427-17
Total Field Magnetic Contours	98427-18

Filtered Chargeability	98427-19
Filtered Resistivity	98427-20
Metal Factor	98427-21
Compilation Map	98427-22

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

An IP response depends largely on the following factors:

1. The volume content of sulphide minerals
2. The number of pore paths that are blocked by sulphide grains
3. The number of sulphide faces that are available for polarization
4. The absolute size and shape of the sulphide grains and the relationship of their size and to the size and shape of the available pore paths
5. The electrode array employed
6. The width, depth, thickness and strike length of the mineralized body and its location re to the array
7. The resistivity contrast between the mineralized body and the unmineralized host roc

The sulphide content of the underlying rocks is one of the critical factors that we would l determine from the field measurements. Experience has shown that this is both difficult and unr because of the large number of variables, described above, which contribute to an IP response problem is further complicated by the fact that rocks containing magnetite, graphite, clay minera variably altered rocks produce IP responses of varying amplitudes.

A detailed study has been made of the pseudo-sections which accompany this report. These ps sections are not sections of the electrical properties of the subsurface strata and cannot be trea such when determining the depth, width and thickness of a zone which produces an anon pattern. The anomalies are classified into 4 groups: definite, probable, and possible anomali anomalies which have a deeper source. These latter anomalies are mostly related to c overburden cover.

This classification is based partly on the relative amplitudes of the chargeability and to a lesser c on the resistivity response. In addition the overall anomaly pattern and degree to which this p may be correlated from line to line is of equal importance.

The IP survey on the Chita grid was highly successful in locating and identifying a large "dough shaped" chargeability high (see Chargeability Map - Dwg. No: 98427-19) which is believe represent a pyrite halo. Chargeability values within this zone increase to over 60 milliseconds al a background of about 15 milliseconds. The size of the chargeability area ranges from 2000 m north-south to 2500 metres east-west, thus encompassing an area of about 5 square kilometre

The coincident relationships between the chargeability, resistivity and magnetic data greatly assi the writers' interpretation of the data (see Compilation-Dwg. No.-98427-22). The south edge of "doughnut" described earlier was not completely defined by the IP/Resistivity survey as the rc nature of the terrain in some areas made electrode contacts impossible. However, since magn data was acquired over the entire grid, it was possible to determine the approximate location of southern flank of the "doughnut" from the relationships between the data. The chargeability h of the pyrite halo are coincident with magnetic and resistivity lows while the chargeability low in center of the "doughnut" corresponds with a strong magnetic high and a resistivity high.

The high magnetic and resistivity values found in the centre of the "doughnut" are believe represent a plug of feldspar ± hornblende ± biotite porphyritic rocks (Unit 3 in the geolog description) which has intruded into the surrounding sedimentary rocks. From the pseudosec data, the chargeability values associated with this plug remain fairly constant from surface to d indicating the possibility of a larger, deeper source. The magnetic profiles over this plug are br and low amplitude indicating the source to be quite deep. Depth estimate calculations were mad the magnetic profiles from lines 4400E and 4600E and determined to be 156 and 109 me respectively.

The geological report cites that the contact between the porphyry intrusive and the surrounc sediments to be quite sharp. The Metal Factor, which is a value calculated from a ratio of chargeability and resistivity data, indicates this to be the case as well. The Metal Factor map (D No. 98427-21) shows areas of high contour density on the east and west sides of the plug indicat an abrupt change in sulphide content and/or rock type. The Metal Factor can be an extremely us tool for determining relationships between rock type and mineralization but must be used wit certain amount of caution. On the Chita property however, the excellent correlation between chargeability, resistivity and magnetic data allows for a more confident analysis. The intrusive pl being a high resistivity and relatively low chargeability, is represented by a low metal factor while sedimentary rocks containing sulphides have a high metal factor.

The geochemical data, obtained in 1980, was overlain on the geophysical data. The geochem

anomalies of copper and arsenic tied in with the chargeability highs along the intrusive-sediment contact as well as with chargeability highs in the northwest part of the grid. These geochemically anomalous areas which coincide with chargeability highs are those which will be recommended as top priority drill targets.

Finally, based on a compilation of the resistivity and magnetic profile data, a number of narrow features have been defined, interpreted as dykes or veins and placed on the Compilation map. All of these dykes/veins lie outside the area interpreted as the intrusive indicating this plug to be the probable source of these dykes/veins.

2.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Induced Polarization and ground magnetic surveys discussed in this report were successful in locating areas believed to be associated with porphyry-style mineralization.

A large "doughnut-shaped" chargeability high, interpreted as a pyritic halo, which measures approximately 2000 metres by 2500 metres has been identified and placed on the accompanying Compilation Map (Dwg. No.: 98427-22). This chargeability "doughnut" corresponds with magnetic and resistivity lows. The magnetic data allowed the full extent of the pyritic halo to be determined in those areas where the ground was to rocky to obtain IP/Resistivity data. The geochemical data acquired in 1980 correlates very well with the chargeability highs of the pyrite halo.

An initial diamond drill program consisting of 10 holes totalling 1500 metres is recommended in order to test this system.

The first 5 holes listed below are laid out as a fence of holes in an area interpreted by the writer, from a culmination of the geological, geochemical and geophysical data, to represent the area with the highest priority for drilling. The remaining 5 holes are strictly "wildcat" exploration targets which have been determined from the geophysical and geochemical data.

Hole No.	Line No.	Stn. No.	Azimuth	Angle	Depth(metres)
1.	5000E	2600N	360	-45	150
2.	5000E	2800N	360	-45	150

Hole No.	Line No.	Stn. No.	Azimuth	Angle	Depth(metres)
3.	5000E	3000N	360	-45	150
4.	5000E	3200N	360	-45	150
5.	5000E	3400N	360	-45	150
6.	4600E	3000N	360	-45	150
7.	4600E	4000N	360	-45	150
8.	4300E	3600N	360	-45	150
9.	3800E	3800N	360	-45	150
10.	3600E	3200N	360	-45	150

In addition to the above-mentioned drilling, additional IP and ground magnetic surveying should also be carried out north and west of the present grid in order to determine the full extent of the system in these directions.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD GEOPHYSICS INC.

John Cornock

ohn Cornock, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist

APPENDIX 3

DETAILED WORK SUMMARY

PREVIOUS WORK

1962 Phelps Dodge Corp of Canada Ltd performed geological mapping, which determined that widespread pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite occur in altered feldspar porphyry intrusives and in adjacent altered sediments. (Assessment Report 473).

1963 Phelps Dodge Corp of Canada Ltd performed geological mapping, soil sampling, trenching, and 750 feet of x-ray diamond drilling. Five large copper soil anomalies were outlined (Assessment Report 551).

The following drill hole (Figure 5) and trenching summary was extracted from sketches and cross-section plans in private files.

Hole #	Dip	Bearing	Length	Results
DDH#P-1	0°	N68°W	192 ft	0.07% Cu over 180 ft
DDH#P-2	0°	N80°W	129 ft	0.12% Cu over 100 ft
DDH#P-3	-15°	N75°W	116 ft	Not significant
DDH#P-4	-45°	N50°W	213 ft	0.13% Cu over 176 ft

Trench #1 - chip samples averaged 0.35% Cu over 120 ft

Trench #5 - chip samples averaged 0.18% Cu over 40 ft

Trench #? - chip samples averaged 0.17% Cu over 160 ft

No other trenches were plotted.

1968 Bethex Explorations Ltd performed a program of gridwork, geological mapping, soil and stream sediment sampling, and trenching.

Nine hundred-seventy soils were collected and analyzed for copper. Results outlined an area 3000 x 6000 ft (914m x 1829 m) of copper values above 50 ppm (Assessment Report 1606).

The mapping outlined a mineralized area with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and varying amounts of chalcopyrite, bornite, and molybdenite measuring 2000 x 6000 ft.

Forty-three trenches were blasted. Channel samples were collected along a 10 ft length and over a 2 ft width. Significant results were as follows:
Trench #1 - averaged 0.193% Cu over a 120 ft length. Two 10 ft samples were analyzed for gold and assayed .005 oz Au/t.
Trench #2 - averaged 0.183% Cu over a 70 ft length. Two samples ran trace gold.
Trench #3 - averaged 0.145% Cu over a 70 ft length. Two samples analyzed for gold ran trace and .005 oz Au/t.
Trench #35 - averaged 0.19% Cu over a 20 ft length.

The remainder of the trenches yielded low copper results. Reich (1968) suggested that "the assay results are low due to the fact that the material assayed was highly weathered and leached".

1969 Bethlehem Copper Corp drilled four diamond drill holes totalling 1290 feet. The program was reportedly hampered by equipment breakdowns and poor ground conditions. Only holes T1 and T2 were spotted as planned. The following drill hole summaries (Figure 5) were condensed from a private report by Watson, 1970.

Drill Hole T1: Elevation 7150'; Dip -90°; Depth 208'
Description:

Mainly feldspar porphyry and hornfels altered to silica and clay. Varying amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite disseminated throughout. Averaged 0.19% Cu from 42' to 208' (166 ft). Stopped due to caving.

1969 (cont)

Drill Hole T2: Elevation 7020'; Dip -90°; Depth 508'
Description:

Intersected feldspar porphyry, granodiorite, quartz diorite, and hornfels that were moderately to strongly altered from 10 to 417 ft. Sulphides (pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite) were erratically distributed. Averaged .08% Cu from 10 to 417 ft (407 ft).

Drill Hole T2A: Elevation 6900'; Dip -90°; Depth 475'
Description:

Intrusive granodiorite and feldspar porphyry encountered throughout. Mineralized with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite from 250 to 475 ft (225 ft) and averaged 0.10% Cu. Hole ended because drill was at its depth limit.

Drill Hole T3: Elevation 6850'; Dip -90°; Depth 99'
Description:

Highly weathered, broken, oxidized granodiorite. Recovery was 70%. Averaged 0.13% Cu over 87 feet. Drilling was terminated at 99 feet due to caving.

1970 Bethlehem Copper Corp completed 21 percussion drill holes totalling approximately 4200 feet.
The following table of drill results was taken from a sketch plan in a private file. The writer and source of this information is unknown, and therefore the results are in doubt.

Hole locations are shown on Figure 5.

1970 (cont)

Hole #	Interval (feet)	Copper %	Hole #	Interval (feet)	Copper %
1	0 - 120	.08	2	0 - 120	.08
3	0 - 130	.08	4	0 - 20	.08
	130 - 200	.007		20 - 110	.055
5	0 - 200	.047	6	0 - 200	.015
7	0 - 56	.08	8	0 - 30	.08
	56 - 170	.085		30 - 180	.096
9	0 - 180	.062	10	0 - 200	.033
11	0 - 200	.035	12	0 - 200	.022
13	0 - 200	.144	14	0 - 20	.08
				20 - 200	.026
15	0 - 200	.08	16	0 - 60	.01
17	0 - 110	.01	18	0 - 200	.05
19	0 - 200	.033	20	0 - 200	.038
21	0 - 200	.026			

1980 Barrier Reef Resources Ltd completed a program of geological mapping and soil sampling. (Figure 4) Seven hundred sixty-three soil samples were collected from 40.3 km of grid and analyzed for Cu, Mo, Au, and As. Five areas were definitely anomalous (>417 ppm) in copper, the largest of which measures 2000 x 2600 ft (600 x 800 meters). The anomaly shown on Figure 5 (above 119 ppm Cu) trends northeast, measures 3950 x 7200 feet (1200 x 2200 meters), and is open to the north. Thirteen gold anomalies (>32 ppb), mainly single point, are scattered throughout the grid.

Eighty-six rock samples were collected. Thirteen samples assayed above 500 ppm Cu, including six above 1000 ppm Cu, and a high result of 3.0% Cu. The highest gold result was 140 ppb.

APPENDIX 4

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REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 5

WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS

659809 B.C. Ltd. File # A501097

620 - 800 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 2V6 Submitted by: Bob Krause

SAMPLE#	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	MnO %	Cr2O3 %	Ba ppm	Ni ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Sc ppm	LOI %	TOT/C %	TOT/S %	SUM %
1	57.33	14.42	4.71	2.44	6.49	4.07	1.39	.58	.19	.04	.008	489	43	503	51	10	<10	10	8.2	2.24	1.54	99.99
2	59.30	14.98	3.92	2.32	5.00	3.91	2.03	.59	.17	.04	.007	917	<20	613	64	<10	14	10	7.5	1.83	.81	99.95
3	62.16	14.86	4.46	1.50	5.15	5.08	.89	.62	.19	.03	.009	447	<20	647	55	<10	<10	9	4.8	1.22	1.22	99.89
4	58.24	15.05	3.81	2.30	5.73	4.15	1.48	.62	.16	.04	.008	530	<20	538	53	<10	<10	10	8.2	1.97	.75	99.92
STANDARD SO-17/CSB	61.56	13.82	5.76	2.36	4.58	4.13	1.41	.59	.97	.53	.447	400	42	317	340	26	101	23	3.4	2.41	5.27	99.71

GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM SAMPLE BY LIBO2 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (LIBO2 FUSION MAY NOT BE SUITABLE FOR MASSIVE SULFIDE SAMPLES.)
LOI BY LOSS ON IGNITION. TOTAL C & S BY LECO. (NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUM)

- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock R150

Data R FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: MAR 29 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: April 12/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
C.L
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

659809 B.C. Ltd. File # A501097

620 - 800 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 2V6 Submitted by: Bob Krause

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Au** ppb
1	2.5	341.6	6.2	31	<.5	26.9	30.5	339	3.01	24	<.5	1.1	159	<.5	.5	3.0	79	4.54	.072	7	18.0	1.38	98	.002	.34	.038	.16	1.2	.08	6.8	<.5	1.7	<5	3.2	58
2	7.1	162.7	5.5	32	<.5	17.7	12.0	350	2.50	8	<.5	.9	157	<.5	.8	1.0	24	3.43	.067	6	8.0	1.27	531	.002	.35	.030	.26	.6	.19	5.3	<.5	.8	<5	<2	21
3	.9	649.5	3.3	31	<.5	21.8	9.2	281	2.88	5	<.5	1.1	81	<.5	.6	2.8	51	2.55	.077	10	25.9	.86	279	.003	.31	.040	.15	45.0	.26	7.5	<.5	1.2	<5	2.3	10
4	3.8	566.0	5.0	27	<.5	23.0	24.1	323	2.42	14	<.5	1.0	97	<.5	.6	1.7	68	3.97	.070	8	19.5	1.30	100	.002	.31	.035	.16	<.5	.10	6.0	<.5	.8	<5	<2	7
STANDARD SF-1a/AU-R	258.3	10836.1	11386.6	19170	93.9	3908.4	480.1	3474	24.18	31	.9	1.4	22	83.9	64.4	6.3	91	1.29	.032	<5	57.3	.91	122	.084	.68	.727	1.31	1.1	.82	2.2	1.1	15.3	<5	14.0	502

GROUP 7AX - 1.000 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 30 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES AND ICP-MS.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock R150 AU** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.

Data L FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: MAR 29 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Apr 12/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong