

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT

28,217

**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**COMPILATION OF HISTORICAL DATA,  
AIR PHOTO LINEAMENT STUDY  
AND SATELLITE IMAGERY ANALYSES  
ON THE MO CLAIMS**

**DEASE LAKE AREA  
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

LIARD MINING DIVISION  
LATITUDE 58° 19' N LONGITUDE 129° 34' W  
NTS MAP SHEETS 104I / 5E  
MINERAL CLAIM SHEETS 104I / 22, 23, 32, 33

**RECEIVED**  
MAR 3 1 2006  
Gold Commissioner's Office  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MTO CLAIMS: MO 1-6: (501111, 501136, 501165, 501195,  
501233, 501266)

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## 1.0

## SUMMARY

The MO claims are located in northern British Columbia about 30 km southeast of the community of Dease Lake. The property consists of 6 mineral claims totaling 2,143 hectares. All claims are 100%-owned by the writer.

Five companies carried out past exploration programs in the claims area during the period 1973-82. Their work included soil geochemical surveys, an IP chargeability survey, geological mapping and the drilling of 6 core holes totaling 579.4 m. The target was a porphyry-type molybdenum-copper deposit. From the early 1980's to January 2005, the property appears to have sat dormant.

On January 12, 2005, the writer staked the MO property to cover two drainages from which RGS silt samples reported extremely high values of 122 and 280 ppm Mo. The staked area covers the Nup molybdenum-copper prospect upon which most past work had been done. From February to December 2005, the writer completed a detailed compilation of past work and an air photo lineament study of the claims and adjacent areas. This work was supplemented by satellite imagery analyses carried out by Vin Campbell of Earth Resources Survey Inc. in December 2005. The photo-geological studies covered an area of about 1,760 km<sup>2</sup>. Total cost of the 2005 work programs is \$8,936.17.

In the claims area, Upper Triassic andesitic volcanic rocks are intruded by the Middle to Late Jurassic Snowdrift Creek granodiorite pluton. Quartz veining and local stockworks occur over a large area within exposed portions of the pluton. Associated with the veining are occurrences of pyrite, molybdenite and lesser chalcopyrite. Volcanic rocks are variably chloritized and carry occasional pyrite and chalcopyrite fracture-fillings.

Several large molybdenum soil anomalies are present in the main, mostly drift-covered target area. These likely reflect widespread molybdenite mineralization associated with quartz veining and stockworks within the pluton. An easternmost anomaly measures approximately 1,400 by 700 m, remains open and locally contains very high values to 500 ppm Mo. Past drilling, which targeted areas 1 to 2.5 km distant from the main molybdenum soil anomaly, intersected low molybdenum and copper values.

The 2005 lineament study suggests that a northeasterly-trending fault zone may have exercised some control to possible mineralization present in the easternmost molybdenum soil anomaly area. Zones of >100 ppm Mo within the anomaly are also oriented northeasterly. Imagery work identified a district-scale alignment of several large zones of iron oxide enrichment. It trends northwesterly and passes through the southwestern portion of the property.

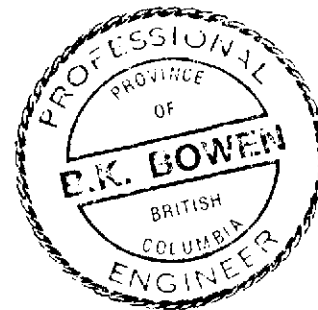
## 2.0

## CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Soil surveys completed to date have identified a large molybdenum anomaly which remains open and contains very high values. The anomaly is inferred to be underlain by

the host pluton and is thought to represent a large porphyry system which could carry significant concentrations of molybdenum. The anomaly remains undrilled.

An integrated program of detailed prospecting, geological mapping, rock geochemical sampling, grid soil sampling, possible back-hoe trenching and the drilling of 9 vertical core holes totaling 1,800 m is recommended to more fully evaluate the molybdenum porphyry potential of the claims area.



*E. K. Bowen*

### 3.0

## INTRODUCTION

### 3.1 Location and Access

The MO claims are located in northern British Columbia about 30 km southeast of the community of Dease Lake and 18 km east of the Stewart-Cassiar Highway (Figure 1). Specifically, the claims are located on map sheet 104I/5E at coordinates 58°19' N and 129°34' W and are in the Liard Mining Division.

Access is via helicopter based year-round in Dease Lake. A proposed land access route to the property is shown in Figure 1. It would traverse what appears to be relatively flat and sparsely-forested terrain over a distance of about 9 km. In the early stages of exploration, it may be possible to travel this route with ATV's or tracked/big-wheeled equipment without the need for road construction.

### 3.2 Claims

The contiguous MO 1-6 mineral claims cover an area of 2,142.6 hectares (Figure 2 and Table 1). All claims are 100%-owned by the writer. The MO 7 claim (tenure #505243), which adjoined the MO 1-6 claims to the east, was allowed to lapse on February 1, 2006.

### 3.3 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

The main target area lies above tree-line and slopes gently to the east in the elevation range of 1,640 to 1,450 m (see Figure 8 after page 7). It is mostly drift-covered, with reported overburden depths of 3-6 m generally and up to 15 m locally. The terrain immediately to the west is more rugged, with elevations up to 1,860 m.

The climate is typical for northern British Columbia, with long cold winters, relatively short summers and moderate amounts of precipitation falling mainly as snow.

### 3.4 History and Development

The history of exploration work on the MO<sup>1</sup> property is as follows:

1973: Kennco Exploration Limited carried out a work program consisting of geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys and 3 diamond drill holes totaling 304.8 m.

1975-76: Utah Mines completed a program of geological mapping and diamond drilling (3 holes totaling 274.6 m).

1978: Noranda Exploration carried out prospecting in the area.

1979: Canadian Superior Exploration did geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling.

1981-82: Serrana Resources Ltd. carried out extensions to Kennco's soil geochemical survey.

<sup>1</sup> In the B.C. Ministry data base, the minfile occurrence is 104I 059 (Nup)



**BC Administrative Area Layers**

- ... ▲ **BC Communities**
  - City
  - Town
  - Village
  - Resort Municipality
  - Settlement
  - Community
  - District Municipality

**Topographic Layers**

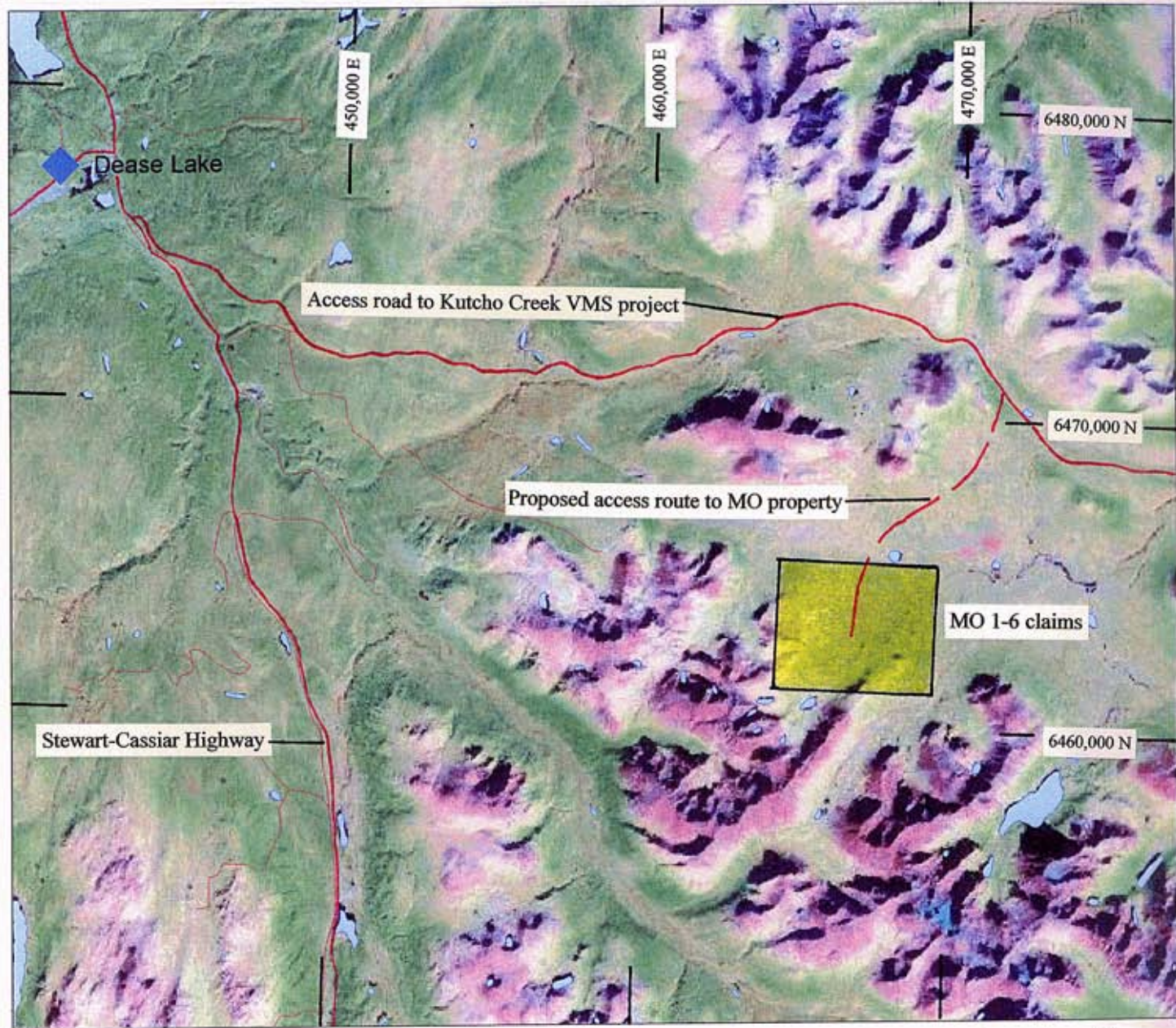
- Roads 1:250K (<2M)
- Lakes 1:250K (<2M)
- Border line 1:250K (<2M)

**Raster Layers**

- Landsat image (<300K)

**BC Border Layers**

- BC Border 1:50K (<300K)



SCALE 1 : 200,000

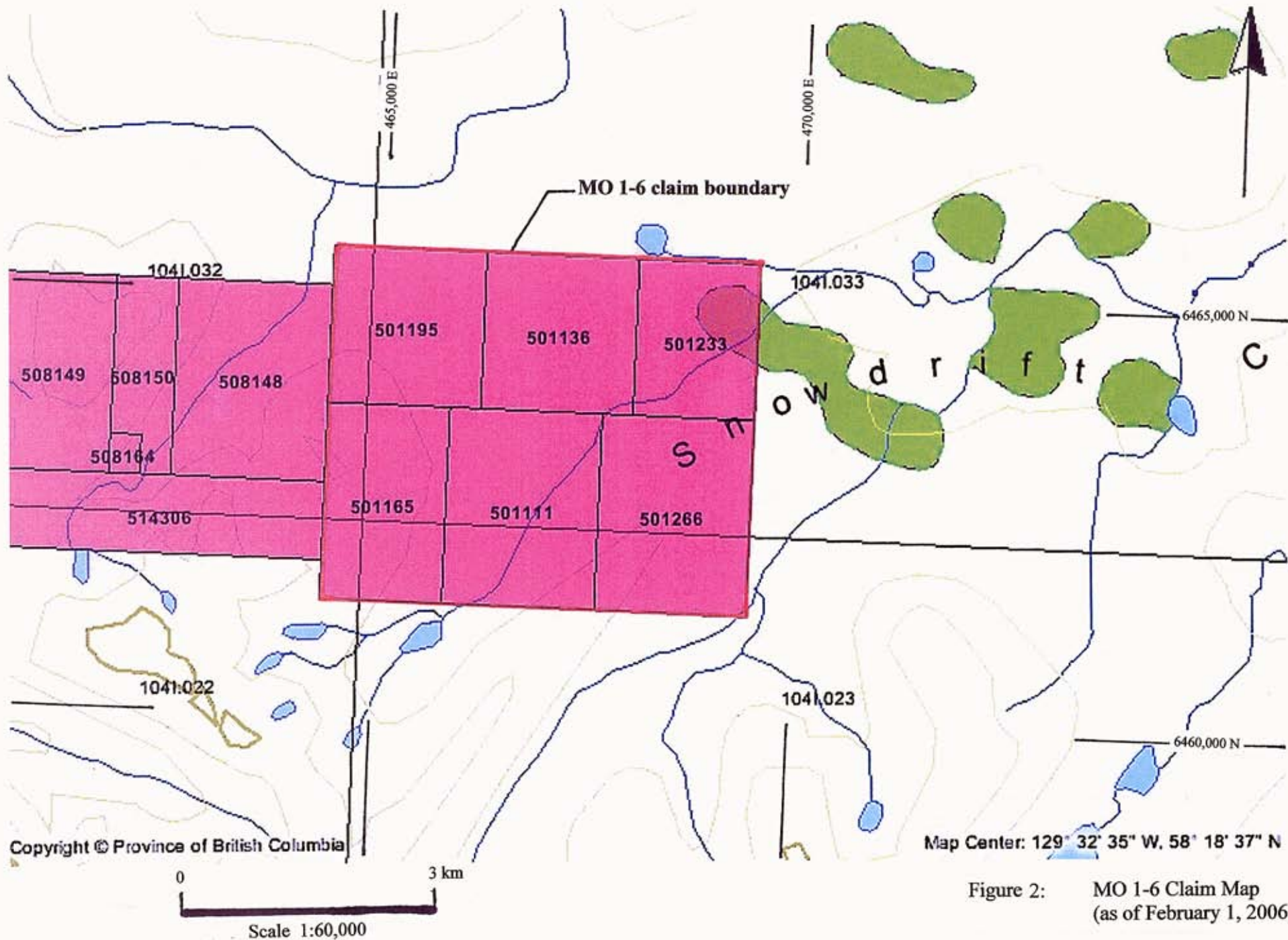


Figure 1

MO Claims Location Map









From the early 1980's to January 2005, the property appears to have sat dormant.

On January 12, 2005, the writer staked the MO 1-7 (MTO) claims to cover two drainages from which RGS silt samples reported extremely high values of 122 and 280 ppm Mo. The staked area covers the Nup molybdenum-copper prospect.

### **3.5 Summary of Work Done**

#### *3.5.1 Compilation of Historical Data*

For 4½ days during the month of February 2005, the writer reviewed and compiled all available assessment reports that pertained to the Nup occurrence. He also was able to access the private files of BHP-Billiton in order to review 1975-76 work completed by Utah Mines Ltd. but not filed for assessment. Details on this part of the 2005 work program are given in Section 5.0

#### *3.5.2 Additional Studies*

The writer completed an air photo lineament study of the claims area in December 2005. At the same time, Vin Campbell of Earth Resources Surveys Inc. carried out satellite imagery analyses to complement the lineament work. The findings of both studies are presented in this report (see Sections 6.0 and 7.0 respectively).

## **4.0 GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION**

### **4.1 Regional Setting**

The regional geology of the MO claims area is shown in Figure 3. It shows the immediate claims area to be underlain by the Snowdrift Creek Pluton and Mesozoic volcanic rocks. The pluton is Middle to Late Jurassic in age and its main lithology is biotite-hornblende granodiorite. The volcanic rocks are Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic in age and may in part be equivalent to Hazelton Group rocks. They are penetratively deformed, predominantly greenschist facies, basaltic to rhyolitic metavolcanic rocks. They include minor volcanic breccia intercalated with carbonate lenses.

A regional aeromagnetic map (Figure 4) shows the MO claims area to be within a large magnetic high that surrounds and extends beyond the known limits of the Snowdrift Creek Pluton. The aeromagnetics suggest that the full extent of the pluton may be larger than shown in Figure 3.

There are a number of minfile occurrences in the MO claims area. Of note are the following:

Goldpan Creek: Placer gold was discovered on the creek in 1924. Recorded gold production to 1940 totaled 2,716 oz.



**Mineral Inventory Layers**

- ⊗ MINFILE name label
- ⊗ Developed Prospect
- ⊗ Past Producer
- ⊗ Producer
- Prospect
- Showing
- All Others

**Topographic Layers**

- Border line 1:250K (<2M)

**BCGS Geology Layers 2005**

- Volcanic rocks by era (<1.5M)
  - Cenozoic volcanic rocks
  - Mesozoic volcanic rocks
  - Paleozoic volcanic rocks
  - Proterozoic volcanic rocks
  - Unknown
- Sedimentary rocks by era (<1.5M)
  - Cenozoic sedimentary rocks
  - Mesozoic sedimentary rocks
  - Paleozoic sedimentary rocks
  - Proterozoic sedimentary rocks
  - Unknown
- Metamorphic rocks by era (<1.5M)
  - Cenozoic metamorphic rocks
  - Mesozoic metamorphic rocks
  - Paleozoic metamorphic rocks
  - Proterozoic metamorphic rocks
  - Unknown
- Intrusive rocks by era (<1.5M)
  - Cenozoic Intrusives
  - Mesozoic Intrusives

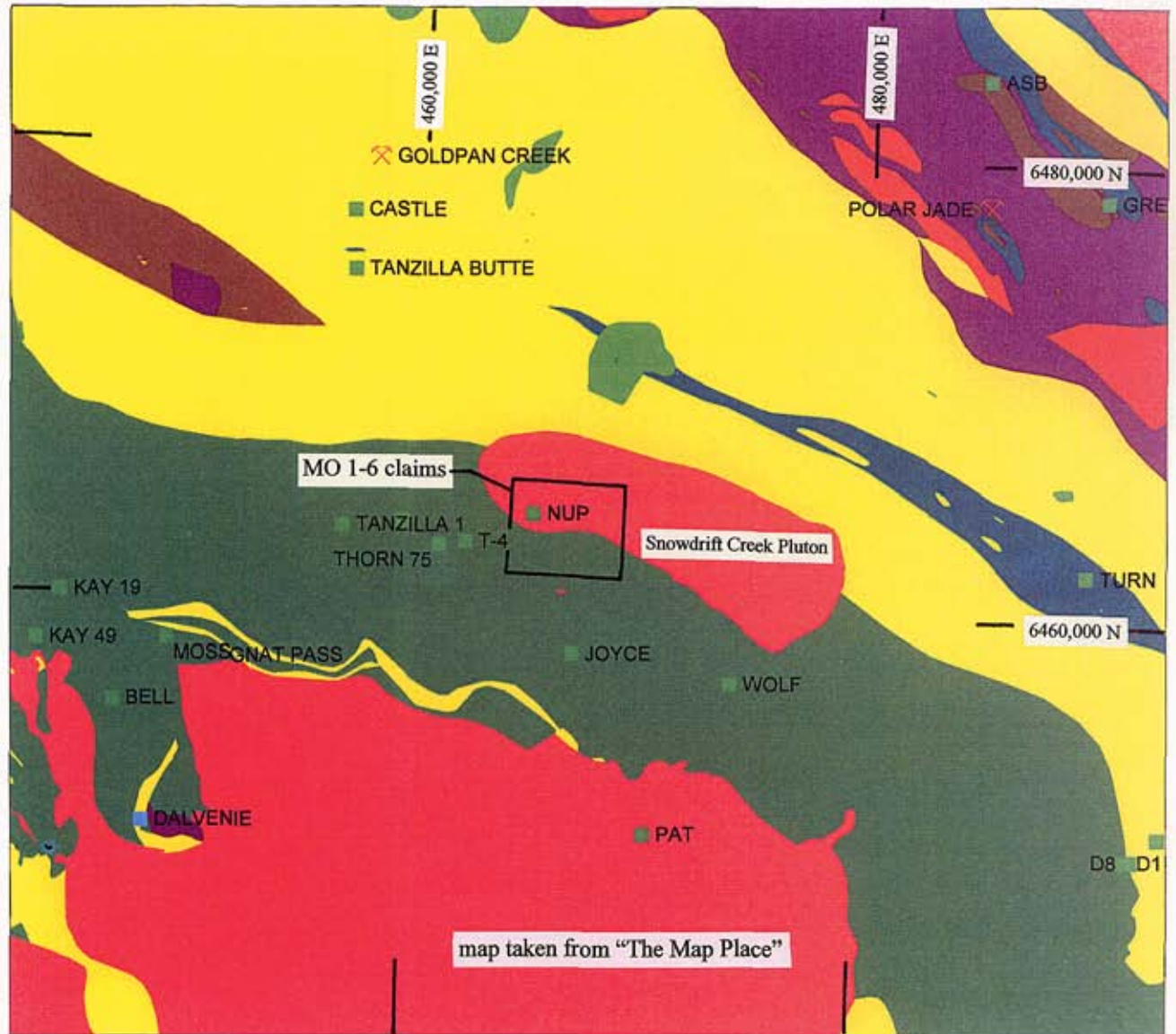
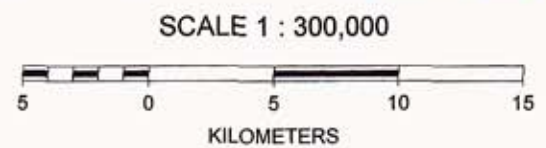


Figure 3

MO Claims Area  
Regional Geology &  
Minfile Occurrences



**Topographic Layers**  
— Border line 1:250K (<2M)

**Raster Layers**  
Aeromag (<1M)

**LEGEND**

Colour-coded aeromagnetics:  
(from BCDM "The Map Place")

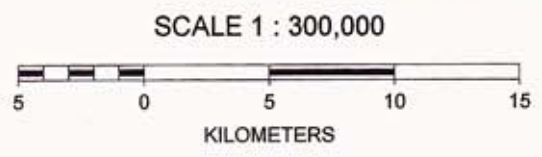
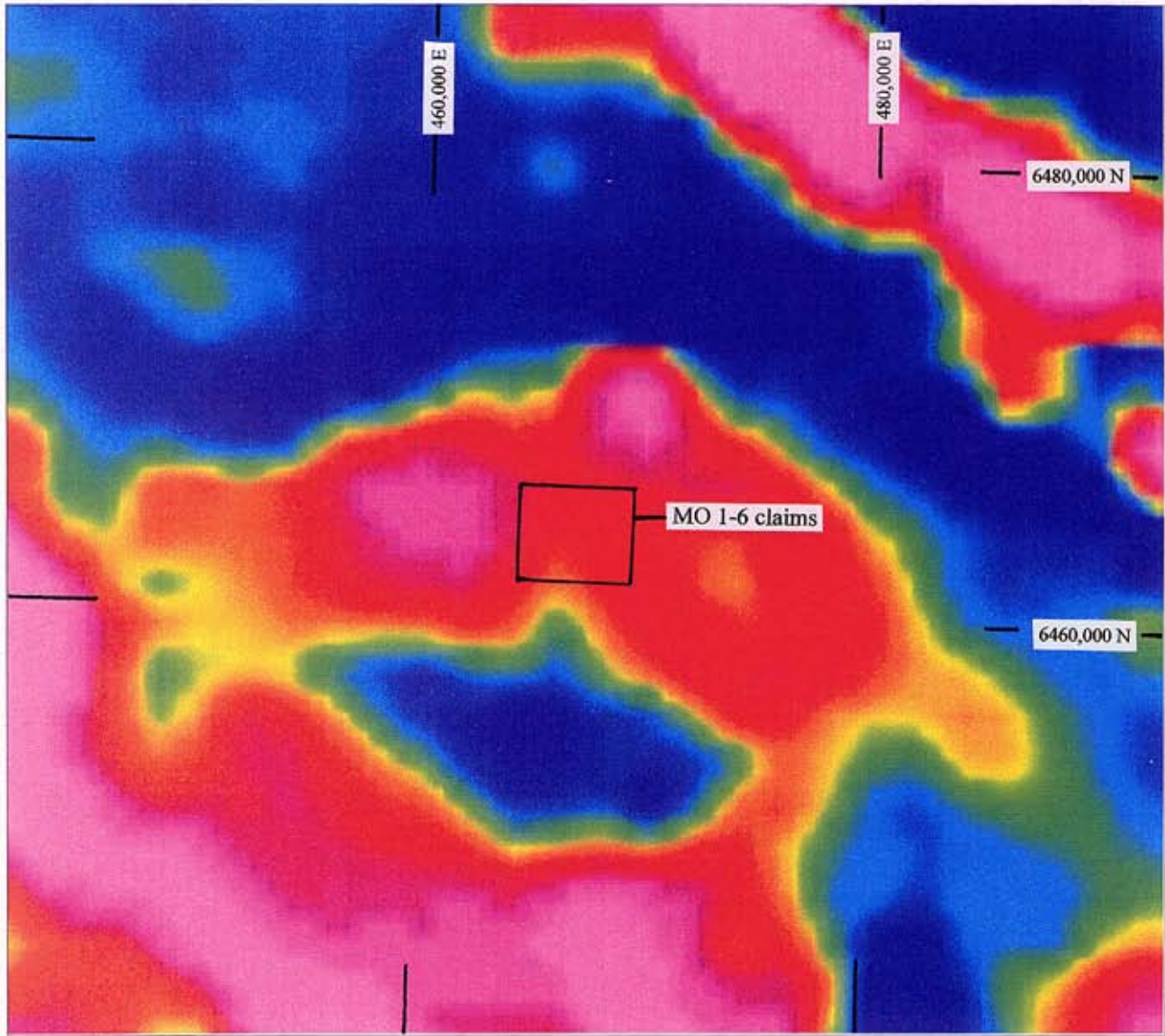
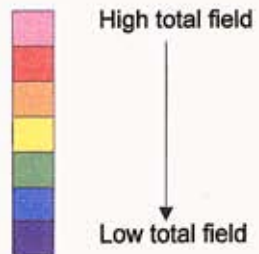


Figure 4

MO Claims  
Regional Aeromagnetic Map





Castle: A Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide copper-zinc occurrence. Rocks of the Permian to Lower Triassic Kutcho Formation may form part of the strata.

Polar Jade: Polar Gemstones Limited produces jade from this property.

Gnat Pass: A bulk tonnage copper deposit hosted mainly in volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. Indicated reserves (1972) are approximately 30.4 Mt grading 0.389% Cu.

Tanzilla 1: Polymetallic quartz veins hosted in an assemblage of Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks. A (grab?) sample yielded 17% Zn, 4.7% Pb, 0.63% Cu, 12.5 g/t Ag and 0.27 g/t Au.

## 4.2 Local Geology

Geological mapping, carried out by Utah Mines in 1975, was confined to areas of outcrop present in the western part of the property (see Figure 8 after page 7). Here, biotite-hornblende granodiorite of the Snowdrift Creek pluton intrudes andesitic volcanic rocks. The pluton is locally cut by leuco feldspar porphyry dikes and plugs as well as microdiorite and diabase-textured dikes.

Between drill holes 73-3 and 76-3 shown in Figure 8, Utah mapped a 1,000 by 500 m area of float and frost-heaved boulder pyrite-molybdenite-chalcopyrite mineralization. The sulphides are associated with quartz veining and local stockworks developed in the granodiorite.

Within the volcanic rocks, a prominent zone of quartz-sericite alteration up to 400 m wide strikes northwesterly and dips steeply to the northeast. Outcrops within it are leached but locally carry up to 5% pyrite. Outside of the quartz-sericite zone, volcanic rocks are variably chloritized and carry occasional pyrite and chalcopyrite fracture-fillings.

## 5.0 COMPILATION OF HISTORICAL DATA

### 5.1 Introduction

For 4½ days during the month of February 2005, the writer reviewed and compiled all available assessment reports that pertained to the Nup occurrence. These include report numbers 4644, 4645, 4659, 4660, 4661 and 4662 which document a good portion of the exploration work completed by Kennco, and numbers 10356 and 10923 which cover the soil surveys carried out by Serrana Resources.

In addition, as stated earlier, the private files of BHP-Billiton were reviewed in order to gain access to the results of Utah Mines Ltd's work, most of which had not been filed for assessment. Details of the geology and mineralization of the main showings areas were obtained and incorporated with the compilation of the above-listed assessment reports. Importantly, the collar locations, geology, mineralization and assay results of not only Utah's diamond drilling results but also Kennco's were available for review and are presented for the first time in this report.

The comprehensive compilation of historical results presented in the sections that follow has paid dividends in that the obvious exploration potential of the property is clearly demonstrated. The writer is currently in discussions with several companies, one of which it is anticipated will proceed with further exploration on the MO property in the 2006 field season.

## 5.2 IP Chargeability – see Figures 5 and 8

Kennco completed IP chargeability and resistivity surveys over the area outlined in green in Figure 8. Their work identified a 1 km<sup>2</sup> PFE (percent frequency effect) chargeability anomaly within volcanic rocks immediately adjacent to the pluton. The anomaly remains open to the west and south. Over the drift-covered area to the northeast, the survey detected only a few, very weak, scattered PFE anomalies.

## 5.3 Soil Geochemistry

### 5.3.1 Molybdenum

A compilation of Kennco's and Serrana's molybdenum soil survey results is shown in Figures 6 and 8. The survey limits of their work are outlined in green and orange respectively in Figure 8. Several large anomalies are present and likely reflect widespread molybdenite mineralization associated with quartz veining and stockworks within the pluton. The easternmost anomaly, which measures approximately 1,400 m by 700 m and remains open to the northeast, locally contains very high values to 500 ppm Mo. The Mo-in-soils response on the MO property is similar in size and magnitude to the soil responses of several known Mo porphyry deposits in the Canadian Cordillera.

### 5.3.2 Copper

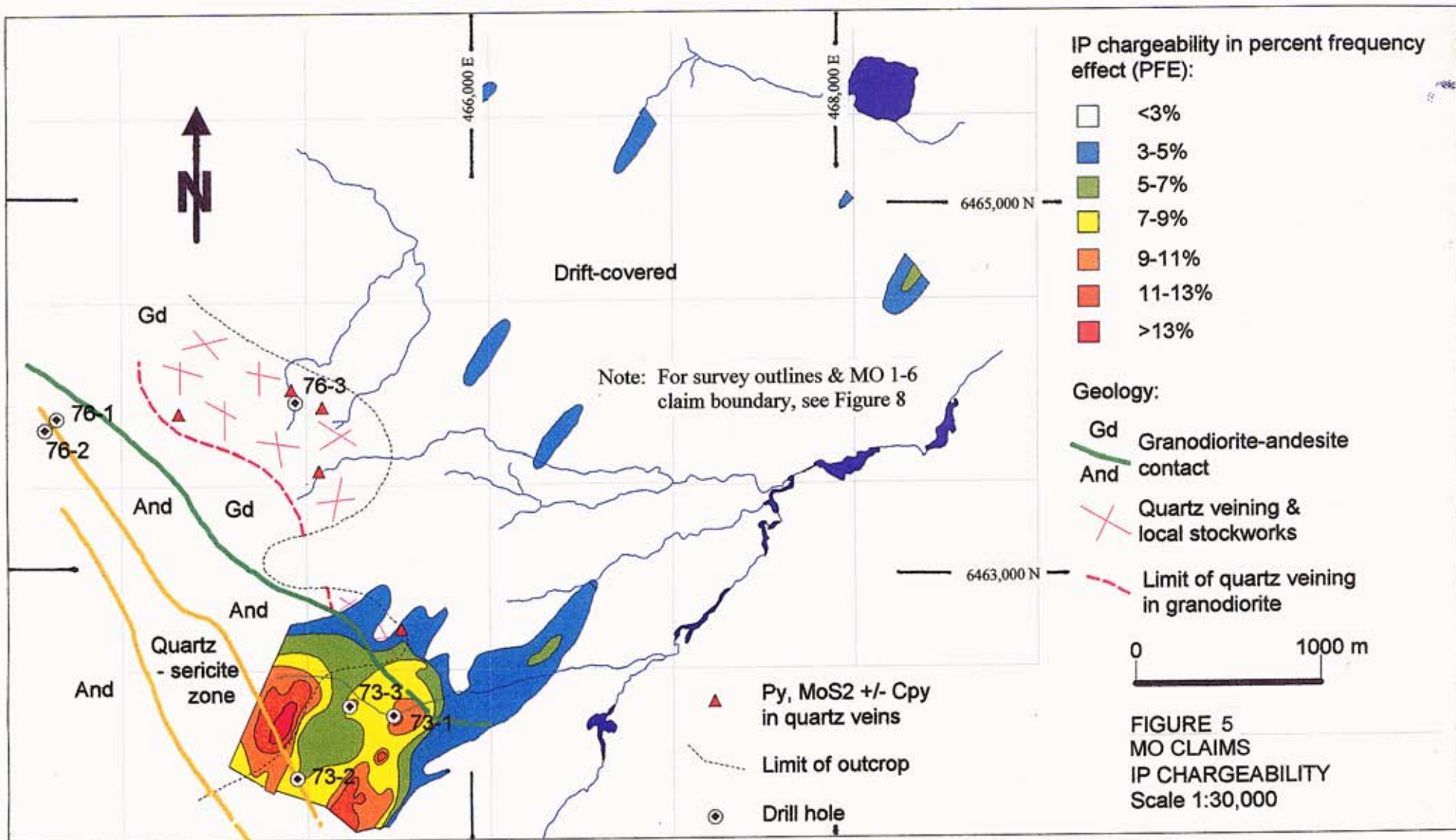
A compilation of Kennco's and Serrana's copper soil survey results is shown in Figure 7. In general, copper anomalies appear to be mainly underlain by volcanic rocks except for some areas that are co-anomalous with molybdenum. The latter may represent an outer copper-molybdenum zone partially enclosing a core of higher-grade molybdenum mineralization within the pluton.

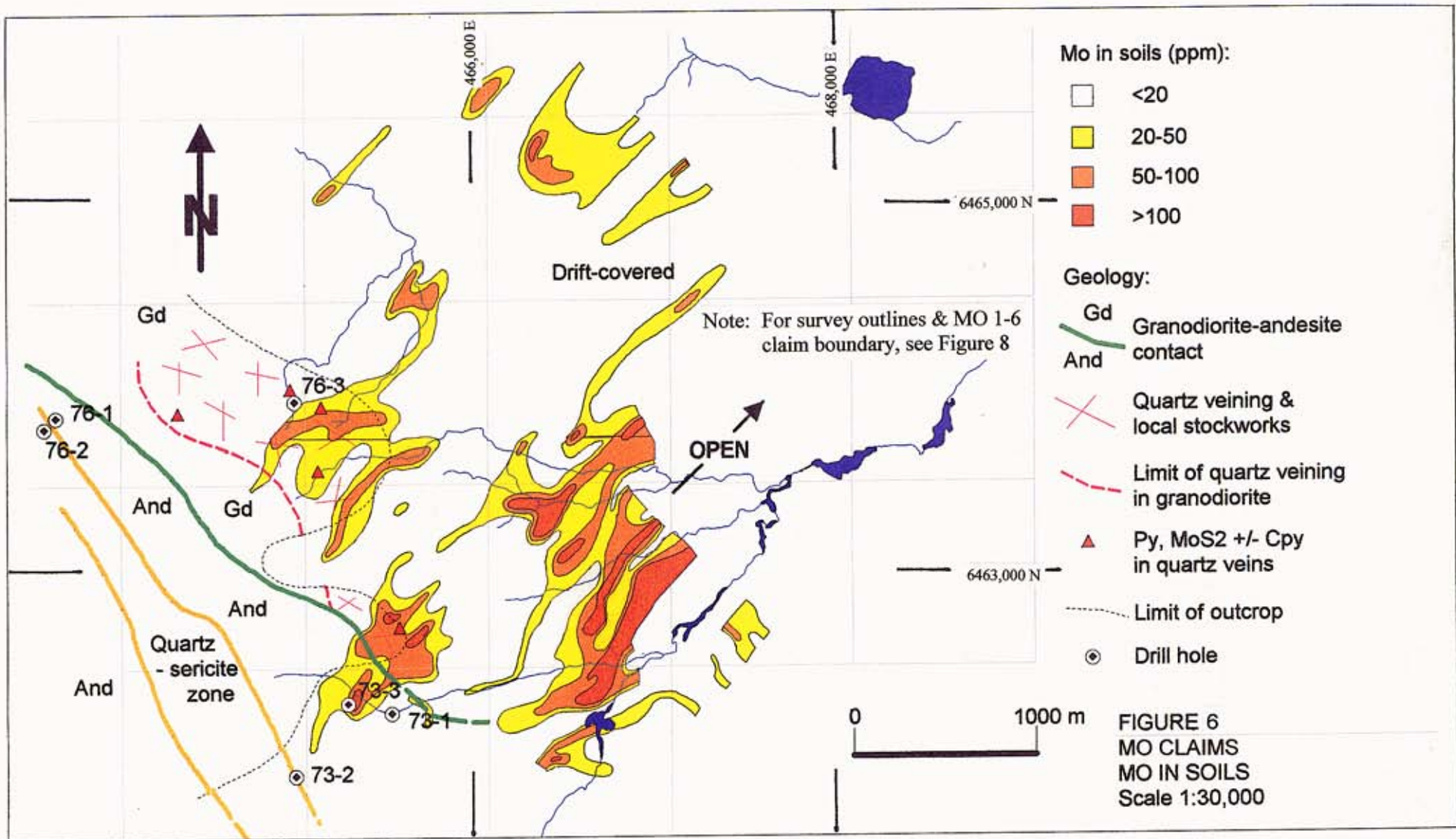
## 5.4 Diamond Drilling

### 5.4.1 Kennco (1973)

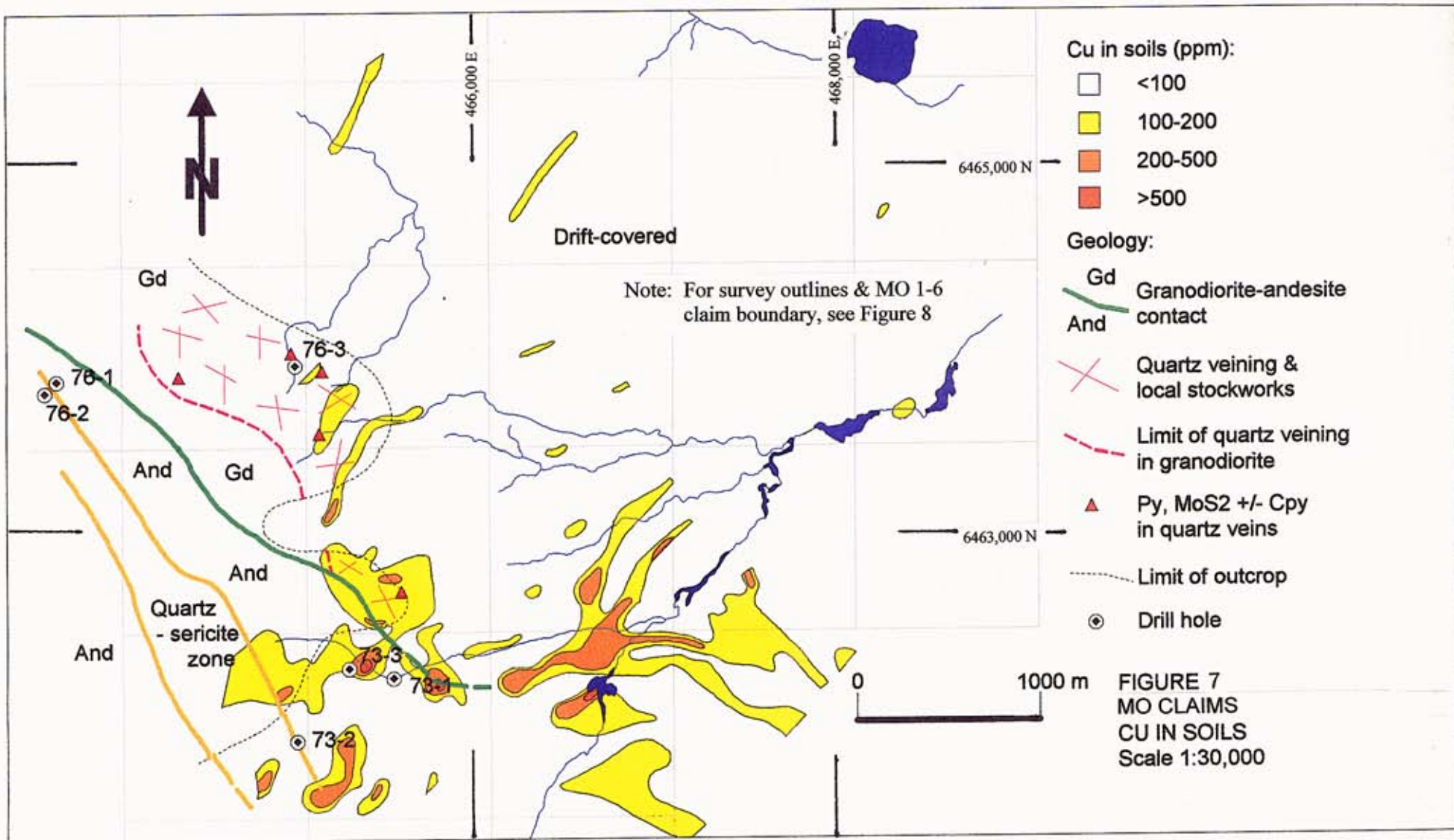
Kennco completed 3 vertical diamond drill holes designed to test the IP chargeability anomaly described above (see Table 2 and Figures 5 and 8). Holes 73-1 and 2 cut volcanic rocks containing 5-10% pyrite and minor quartz-molybdenite veins. Hole 73-3 cut granodiorite containing 1-3% disseminated pyrite and more frequent quartz veinlets with molybdenite and chalcopyrite. The three holes averaged about 0.010% MoS<sub>2</sub> over their entire lengths.











Cu in soils (ppm):

- <100
- 100-200
- 200-500
- >500

Geology:

- Gd Granodiorite-andesite contact
- And
- Quartz veining & local stockworks
- Limit of quartz veining in granodiorite
- Py, MoS<sub>2</sub> +/- Cpy in quartz veins
- Limit of outcrop
- Drill hole

FIGURE 7  
MO CLAIMS  
CU IN SOILS  
Scale 1:30,000

**Table 2**  
**MO Claims**  
**Historic Drill Hole Summary**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Dip</u> (degrees)	<u>Azimuth</u> (degrees)	<u>Total Depth</u> (metres)	<u>Average % MoS2*</u>
1973	Kennco Explorations Ltd.	73-1	-90		106.7	0.009
		73-2	-90		106.7	0.004
		73-3	-90		91.4	0.019
				Sub-total:	304.8	
1976	Utah Mines Ltd.	76-1	-45	230	89.9	n/a
		76-2	-45	230	71.3	n/a
		76-3	-60	230	113.4	0.008
				Sub-total:	274.6	
1973-76				Total:	579.4	
* average % MoS2 over entire hole						

#### 5.4.2 Utah (1976)

Utah tested a small portion of the quartz-sericite alteration zone with Holes 76-1 and 2. The holes cut variable amounts of pyrite-hematite-magnetite mineralization averaging about 2-3%, with minor amounts of specularite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and lazulite. No molybdenite was noted. Hole 76-3 intersected minor quartz-molybdenite-chalcopyrite veinlets within granodiorite and averaged <0.02% Cu and about 0.01% MoS<sub>2</sub> over its entire length. Minor chlorite, kaolinite and sericite alteration are common throughout the hole.

#### 5.5 **Compilation Map** – see Figure 8

The compilation map serves to support the following conclusions regarding historical work:

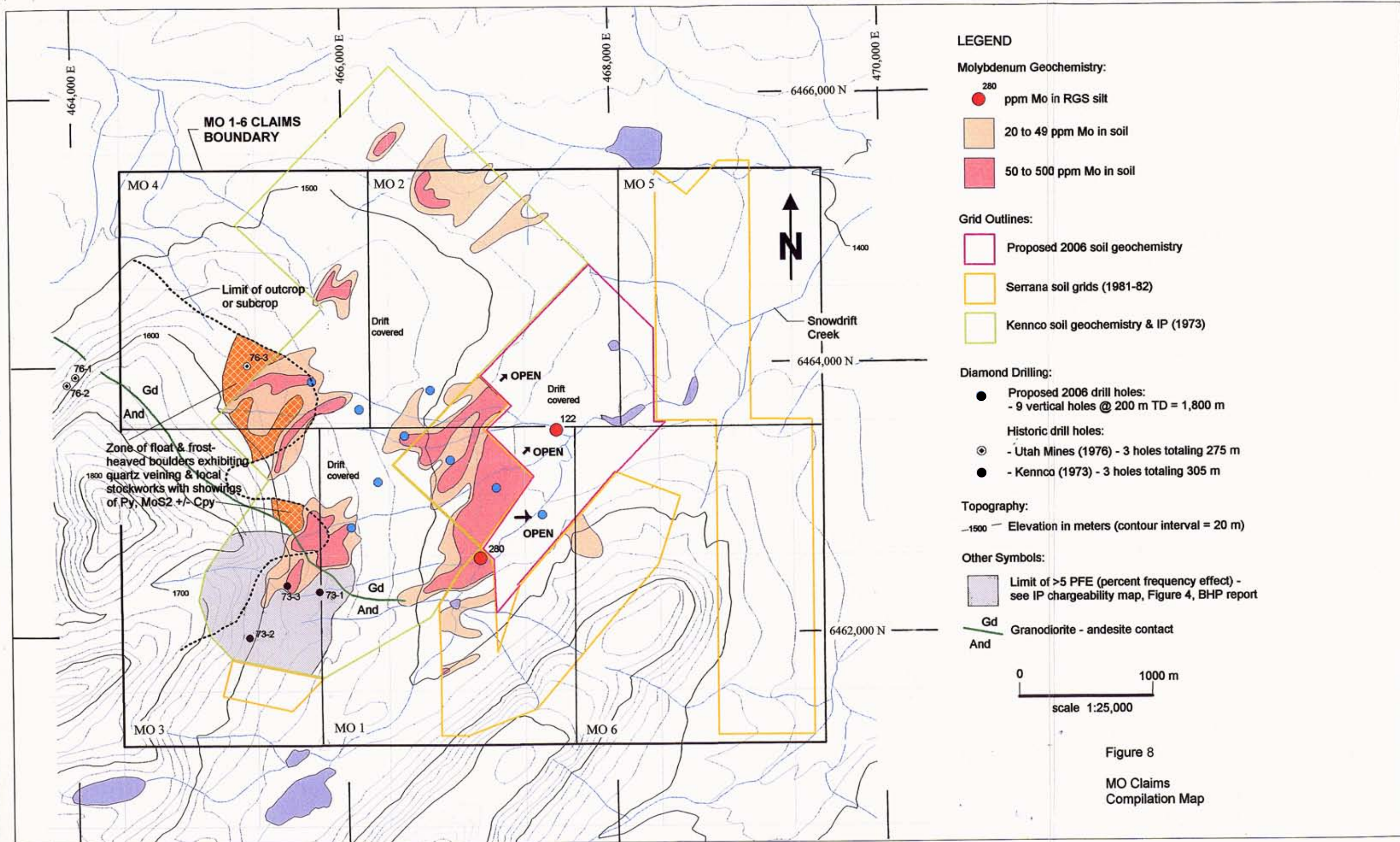
(a) Soil surveys completed to date have outlined a main molybdenum target area which measures approximately 2,100 m by 1,500 m and remains open to the northeast. The target area is mainly drift-covered, is inferred to be underlain by the host granodiorite and is thought to represent a large porphyry system which could contain significant concentrations of molybdenum. Importantly, the large and very strong, easternmost molybdenum soil anomaly has never been drill-tested.

(b) The lack of anomalous IP chargeability response over the main molybdenum target area is not indicative of the target's economic potential. Two other significant Mo porphyry deposits in the northern Cordillera, the Endako mine in central B.C. and Quartz Hill in southeastern Alaska, do not have IP chargeability anomalies associated with them. The low sulphide concentrations of the ores, averaging about 1%, has rendered IP an ineffective exploration method for outlining drill targets.

(c) Previous drilling by Kennco and Utah has not adequately tested the main molybdenum target area. Only two holes, 73-3 and 76-3, tested favourable granodiorite host rocks and these returned grades in the 0.01-0.02% MoS<sub>2</sub> range. The low grades encountered in these holes is not surprising, given their locations on the fringes of the main target area.

(d) Table 3 shows the top 8-ranked Mo-in-silt RGS samples for British Columbia. It shows that other than the 280 and 122 ppm Mo values on MO claims, 5 out of the remaining 6 top-ranked values are sourced from significant, known molybdenum deposits/mineralization. This table was inserted into the report to show that on the MO claims, given the highly anomalous Mo-in-silt values spatially associated with a large and very strong molybdenum soil anomaly, there is good motivation to carry out additional work to try to locate a nearby, significant bedrock source of molybdenum.











## 6.0

## AIR PHOTO LINEAMENT STUDY

### 6.1 Introduction

In December 2005, the writer carried out an air photo lineament study of the MO claims and adjacent areas utilizing a mirrored "Geoscope" stereoscope on loan from Eagle Mapping Ltd. of Port Coquitlam, B.C. Nineteen black and white air photos derived from 1:60,000 scale photography flown August 21, 1986 were reviewed. Air photo numbers include 15BC86100/ 42-47, 55-60 and 120-126. Concurrent with the writer's work, a regional-scale lineament analysis using satellite imagery was done by Vin Campbell of Earth Resources Survey Inc. The photo-geological studies covered an area of about 1,760 km<sup>2</sup>. Objective of the work was to provide a general structural framework for the claims and adjacent areas and to examine which individual lineaments/structures might appear to directly control known mineralization in the area.

### 6.2 Lineament Study – see Figure 9

The main observations of the study are summarized as follows:

- (a) The MO claims are situated about midway between two convergent regional-scale lineaments (shown in red). The one to the south trends northwesterly and the other, to the north, trends west-northwesterly.
- (b) The dominant directions of local lineaments (shown in blue) are northwest, west-northwest and northeast. Some northerly-trending lineaments are also present.
- (c) On the MO claims, a northeast-trending lineament follows along the approximate location of Snowdrift Creek. This feature may represent a fault or fault zone which has exercised some control to possible mineralization present in the easternmost molybdenum soil anomaly area. Zones of >100 ppm Mo within the anomaly are also oriented northeasterly (see Figure 6).
- (d) There is no obvious lineament that is directly associated with the northwest-trending zone of quartz-sericite alteration present in the southwestern part of the property. However, a short distance to the northeast, there is a fairly strong lineament which extends southeasterly for a distance of greater than 10 km. The quartz-sericite zone may be controlled by a subsidiary structure which parallels the southeasterly-trending lineament observed.

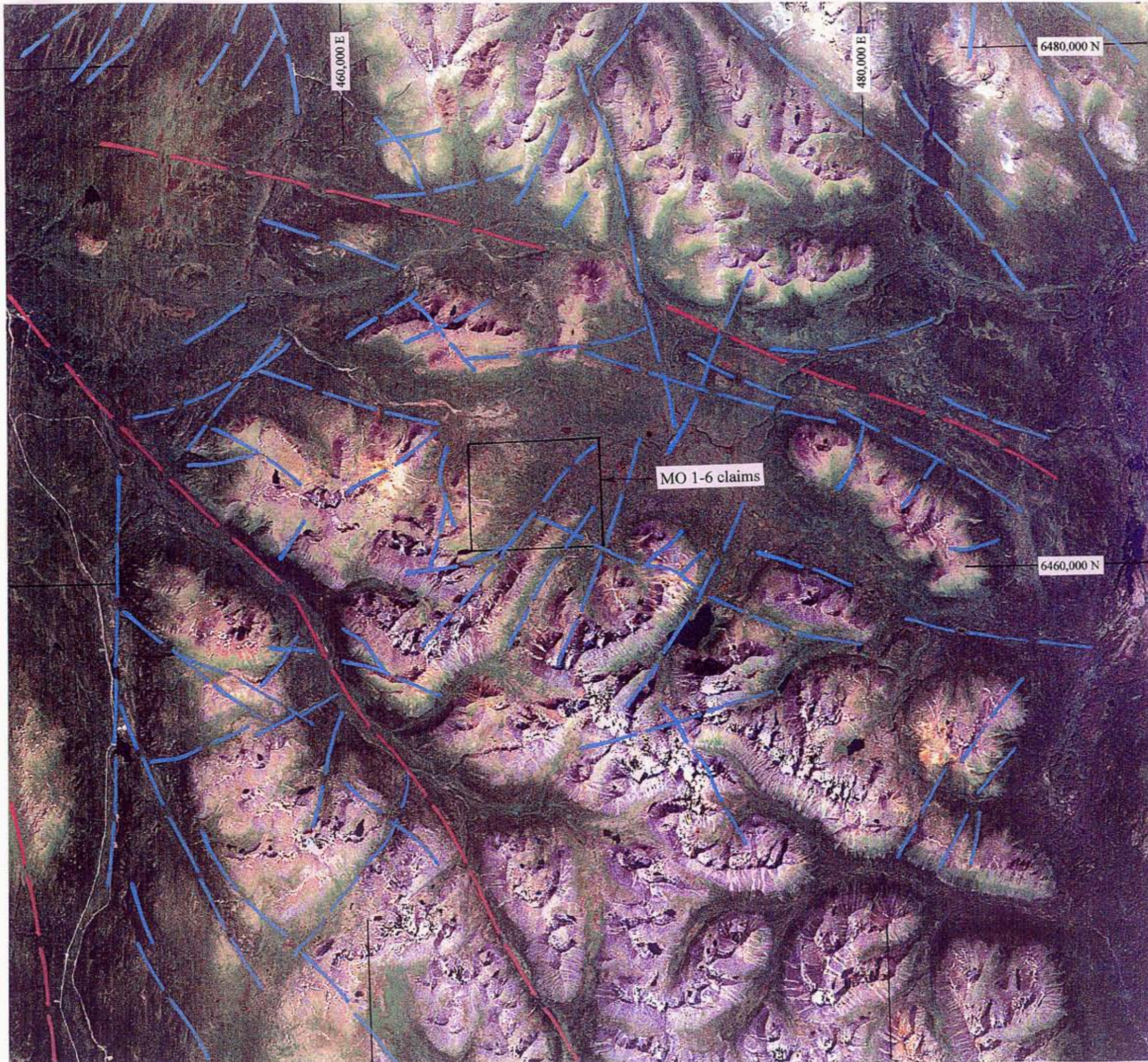
## 7.0

## SATELLITE IMAGERY ANALYSES

### 7.1 Introduction

In December 2005, Vin Campbell of Earth Resources Survey Inc. carried out one day of satellite imagery analyses in and adjacent to the MO claims area. His work generated a number of image types, two of which are presented in this report. One type is a colour composite of bands 3, 2 and 1 which simulates natural colour. It was used as the base for the plotting of air photo lineaments shown in Figure 9.





LEGEND

- Air photo linear (regional)
- Air photo linear (local)



Figure 9

MO Claims Area  
Air Photo Linears



The second type shows in whitish to pale cream-coloured hues those areas containing zones of iron oxide enrichment. These are expressed in the Landsat imagery by a number of iron oxide enhancements including: (a) the ratio of band 3/band1; (b) [band 3 - band 1] + band 3; (c) selected principal components of bands 1, 3, 4 and 5; and (d) minimum noise fraction analysis, a type of principal component analysis.

## 7.2 Imagery Analyses – see Figure 10

There are several prominent zones of iron oxide enrichment in the study area, showing up as white to pale cream-coloured areas in the satellite image. Three of the largest are aligned in a northwesterly direction along the northeast flank of the mountain range which passes just to the southwest of the MO 1-6 claims. The one to the northwest is roughly coincident with a number of polymetallic vein occurrences, including Thorn 75 and T-4 shown in Figure 3. The other two have no known minfile occurrences associated with them. In all three areas, northeasterly-trending lineaments (cross-faults?) are present. The quartz-sericite alteration zone on the MO claims, which would appear to fall along this trend, does not show up in the image.

South and west of the MO claims are a number of smaller zones of iron oxide enrichment. Several are located near the northern boundary of the large Mesozoic intrusive body shown in Figure 3. They may represent zones of oxidized pyrite within the contact aureole of the intrusive.

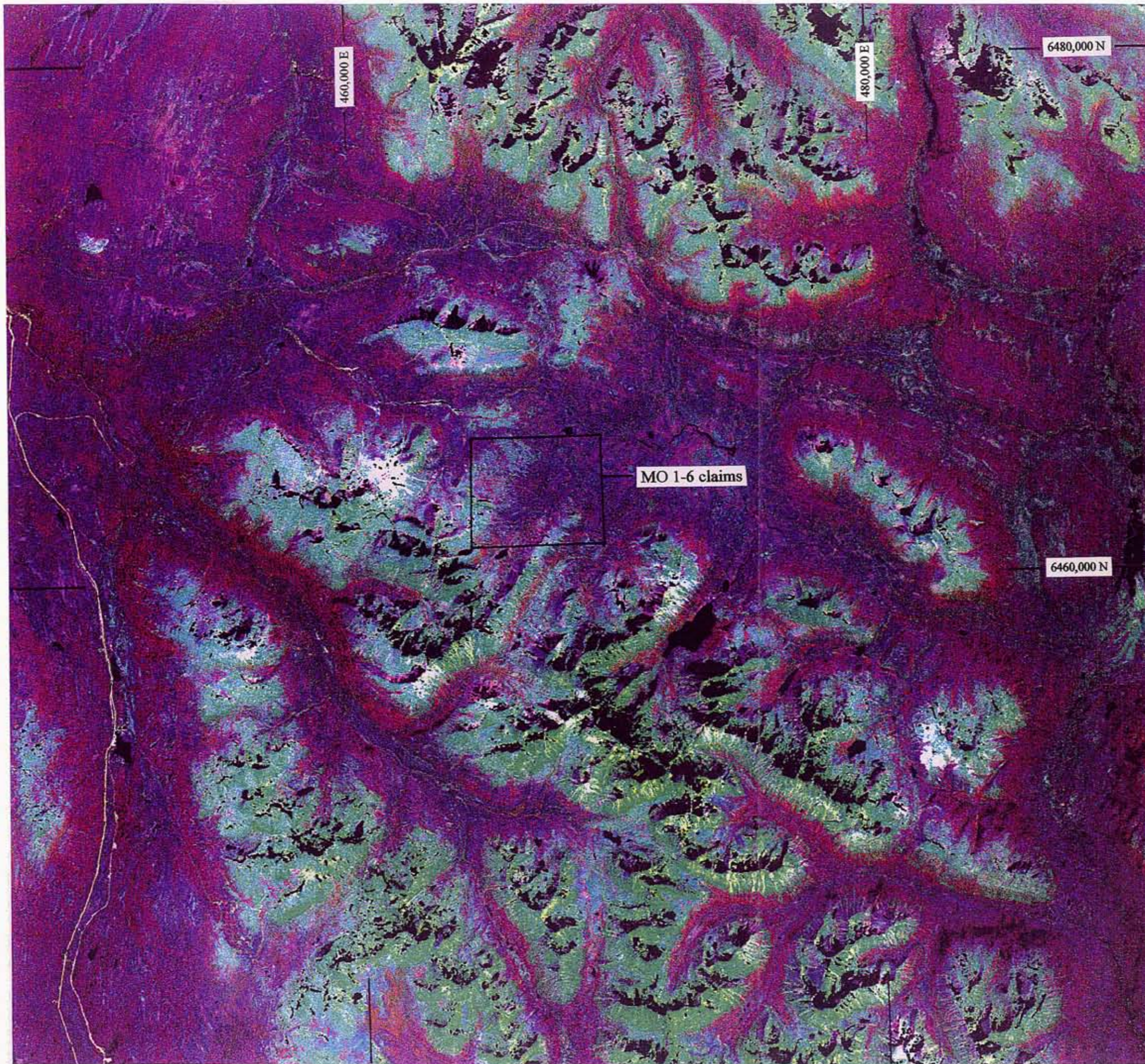
A small zone of iron oxide enrichment is present near the northwest corner of Figure 10, about 2 km south of a small lake appearing as a black-coloured feature in the image. This area is underlain by ultramafic rocks of the Upper Mississippian to Permian Cache Creek Complex.

## 8.0 PROPOSED WORK


The following work is proposed for the MO 1-6 claims:

- (a) carry out detailed prospecting, geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling in the main molybdenum target area and elsewhere on the property;
- (b) complete grid soil sampling in the area outlined in mauve in Figure 8 (to the northeast of the easternmost molybdenum soil anomaly);
- (c) consider back-hoe trenching in some areas in order to expose mineralized bedrock for mapping & sampling. Trenching may or may not be practical, depending on depths of overburden, especially in the easternmost soil anomaly; and
- (d) complete a NW-SE oriented fence of drill holes traversing the central portion of the main target area over a distance of 2 km. The proposed vertical holes are spaced 400 m apart and their proposed depth is 200 m. A shorter fence of similarly-designed proposed holes, oriented perpendicular to the first fence, gives some lateral coverage across the target area in a NE-SW direction (Figure 8). If this drilling were to be carried out, it would, in the writer's opinion, be a good test of the molybdenum porphyry potential of this mainly drift-covered target area.





LEGEND

 Off-white to pale cream-coloured areas are zones of Fe oxide enrichment as determined by satellite imagery analyses

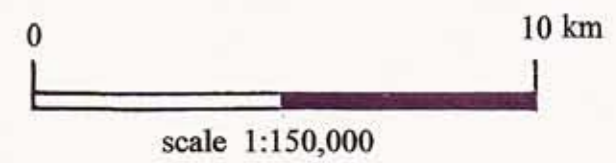


Figure 10  
MO Claims Area  
Zones of Fe Oxide Enrichment



9.0

**COST STATEMENT**

The cost for the work summarized in Section 3.5 is as follows:

	<u>\$CDN</u>	<u>\$CDN</u>
1) <u>Compilation of Historical Data:</u>		
- B. K. Bowen, P. Eng.		
- 4.5 days @ \$600/day (February 2005)	2,700.00	2,700.00
2) <u>Satellite Imagery Analyses:</u>		
- K.V. Campbell, Ph.D., P. Geo, F.G.A.C.		
- 8 hr @ \$100/hr (December 2005) (processing & analyses)	800.00	
- B.K. Bowen, P. Eng.		
- 1.0 day @ \$600/day (December 2005) (data editing & compilation)	600.00	
- Cost of satellite image	<u>742.64</u>	
Sub-total:	2,142.64	2,142.64
3) <u>Air Photo Lineament Study:</u>		
- B. K. Bowen, P. Eng.		
- 2.0 days @ \$600.00/day (December 2005)	1,200.00	
- Air photo cost:	<u>143.53</u>	
Sub-total:	1,343.53	1,343.53
4) <u>Report Cost:</u>		
- B.K. Bowen, P. Eng.		
- 4.0 days @ \$600.00/day (data compilation, drafting & report writing)	2,400.00	
- Office supplies, copying & printing	<u>350.00</u>	
Sub-total:	2,750.00	<u>2,750.00</u>
<b>TOTAL COST:</b>		<b>\$8,936.17</b>



*B. K. Bowen*

**10.0****REFERENCES**

- (1.) B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines' website 'The Map Place': regional geology, RGS geochemical data, regional aeromagnetic data and minfile descriptions for map sheet 104I.
- (2.) Bysouth, G.D.  
Wong, G.Y. The Endako molybdenum mine, central British Columbia: An update; CIMM Special Volume 46, Porphyry Deposits of the Northwestern Cordillera of North America, 1995 (edited by T.G. Schroeter), pp. 697-703.
- (3) Wolfe, W.J. Exploration and geology of the Quartz Hill molybdenum deposit, southeast Alaska; CIMM Special Volume 46, Porphyry Deposits of the Northwestern Cordillera of North America, 1995 (edited by T.G. Schroeter), pp. 764-770.
- (4) B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Reports (10356, 10923), submitted by Serrana Resources Ltd. for work completed in 1981-82.
- (5) Deighton, J.R. Preliminary Report on the Ken and Tom Group, NTS 104/5, June 1976; private report for Utah Mines Ltd.
- (6) B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Reports (4644, 4645, 4659, 4660, 4661, 4662), submitted by Kennco Exploration Limited for work completed in 1973.

11.0

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

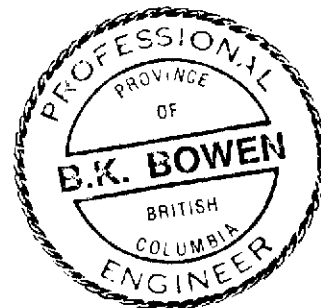
I, Brian K. Bowen, of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with an office at 12470 99A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, V3V 2R5, Telephone (604) 930-0177.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering, obtained in 1970. I have been practicing my profession continuously in Canada and elsewhere since graduation.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4. This report is based upon my review and compilation of all available data relating to the property. It includes a review of private files of BHP-Billiton pertaining to 1975-76 work completed by Utah Mines Ltd. but not filed for assessment.
5. I am the 100% owner of the MO 1-6 mineral claims, Liard Mining Division.

Dated at Surrey, British Columbia, this fifteenth day of March, 2006.

March 15, 2006  
Surrey, B.C.  
BKB/bb

B. K. Bowen, P. Eng.  
Consulting Geologist



*B. K. Bowen*



## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, KENNETH VINCENT CAMPBELL, resident of Horsefly, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a geologist employed by ERSI Earth Resources Surveys Inc., P.O. Box 271, Horsefly, B.C., V0L 1L0
2. I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology, from the University of British Columbia in 1966, a degree of Master of Science, Geology, from the University of Washington in 1969, and a degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Geology, from the University of Washington in 1971.
3. I have practiced my profession for 34 years. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F0078) and have been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since August 11<sup>th</sup>, 1992.
4. This report, dated March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2006 is based in part on my satellite image processing, GIS work and understanding of the geological setting of the MO 1-6 mineral claims, Liard Mining Division, B.C.

Dated at Horsefly, Province of British Columbia  
This 15<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2006

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K. Vincent Campbell, Ph.D., P. Geol., F.G.A.C.  
Geologist

March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2006