

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

RAM 2 and FRANK SR CLAIMS

Midnight claim Group

Trail creek Mining Division

Rossland B.c

NTS MAP 82 F 001

Longitude 117 50" W Latitude 49 02"N

For WESTERN HIGH YIELD RESOURCES (WHY)

28 Arbour Lake Dr

Calgary Alberta

Work Performed September 2004 Statement of Work 4033845

Report By Terrence Smithson submitted March 22 2006

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

28,222

RECEIVED

MAR 31 2006

Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Invoice Cash Geological Consulting	

SUMMARY

Western High Yield Resources managed by Bennet Jones in trust company retained Teraex Geological to complete an exploration program on the Midnight, IXL and Ok properties project in Rossland BC between the months of May thru October 2005 Recommendations for work were extensively followed up from the 2005 43-101 Technical Report (pg 88) by Barry Price Msc . This collaboration exploration program and results were as follows in Summary.

Mines in the area of Rossland have produced at least 3 million ounces of gold, mainly from a limited area covered by the Le Roi and Center Star mines. The Midnight property lies about 4,000 feet to the southwest

At the Midnight mine area the gold mineralization occurs in narrow, very high grade quartz veins that strike approximately north 60° east and north 10° west. The main workings at the Midnight mine followed the Baker vein, which strikes northeasterly and dips to the southeast. Where these veins contact serpentized ultramafics the veins apparently widen and the gold also occurs as disseminations in the wall rocks. Drilling and underground sampling tested a low-grade gold zone with higher grade intervals in the ultramafic.

Magnetic surveys over the Midnight property show northeast trending anomalies that represent magnetite-rich ultramafic rocks and pyrrhotite concentrations in metavolcanics. A government aero-magnetic survey of the Trail Creek/Rossland area also shows the northeast lineament along which the Midnight and the main gold deposits occur.

Additional drilling is needed to test the structures at depth

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the exploration work conducted by Western High on the Yield Resources on 405213 and 405322 under the old tenure system the following converted tenure numbers 517620 and 514607 within the Midnight group in the Trail Creek mining district, Rossland, British Columbia. The claims were surveyed, two geological grids were laid out and geophysical Mag surveys were completed. Extensive geological mapping was done on both the north midnight IXL ok ultramafic body and the south Burlington, Vandot ultramafic body.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Midnight mine is located 3 kilometers southwest of Rossland, B.C, in the Trail Creek mining district (map area 82F 4). Mine workings are close to Little Sheep Creek at 950 meters elevation (3100 feet), and access is a gravel road from the Cascade Highway. The claim group is west of the creek and extends uphill to an elevation of 1500 meters (4900 feet) on the slope of OK Mountain. A building near the 3100 portal provides equipment storage, a dry room and compressor storage. Electric power is available at the mine.

PROPERTY

The property package consists of the claims included in the Midnight group
This report covers work completed on Statement of Work # 4033845

Ram 2 tenure # 405313
Frank Sr tenure # 405322

MAPQUEST

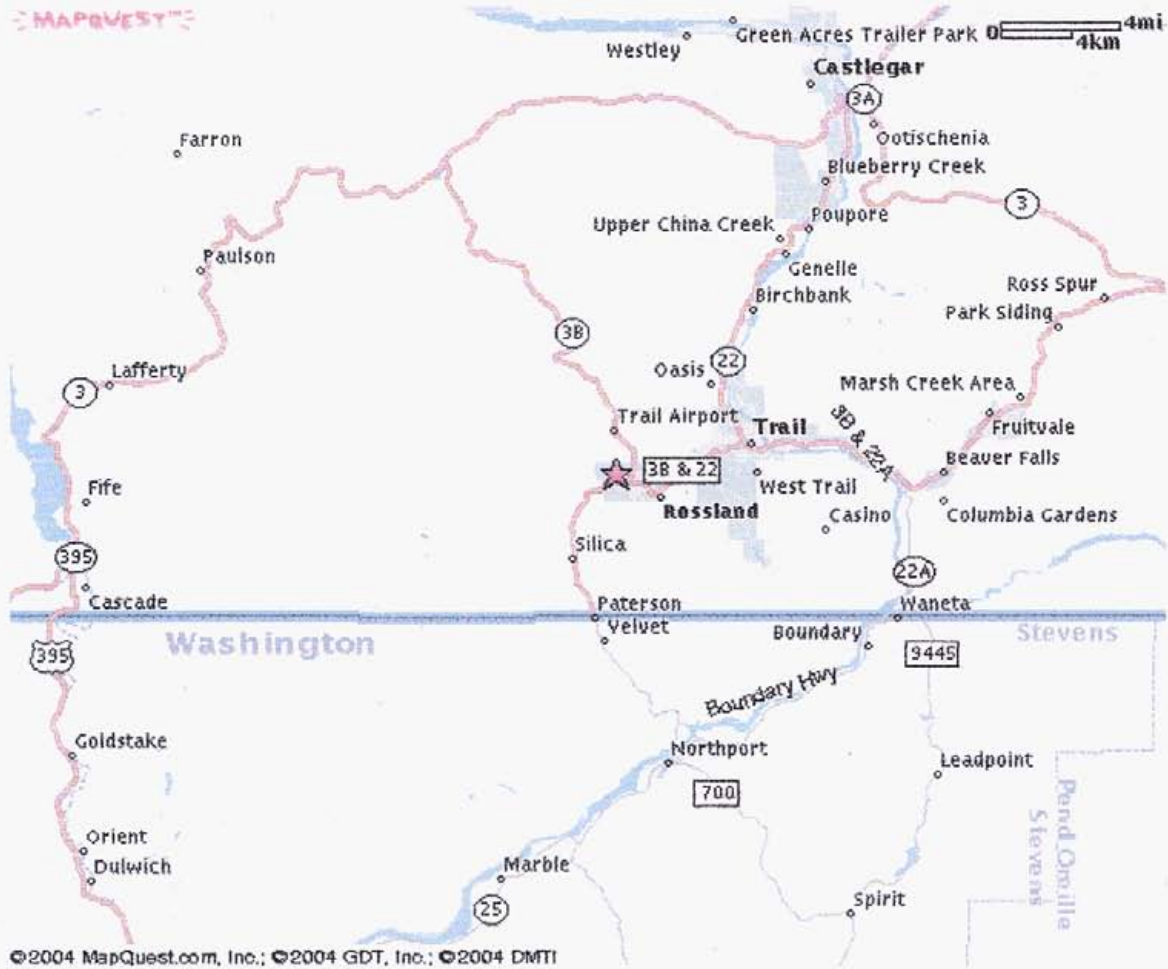
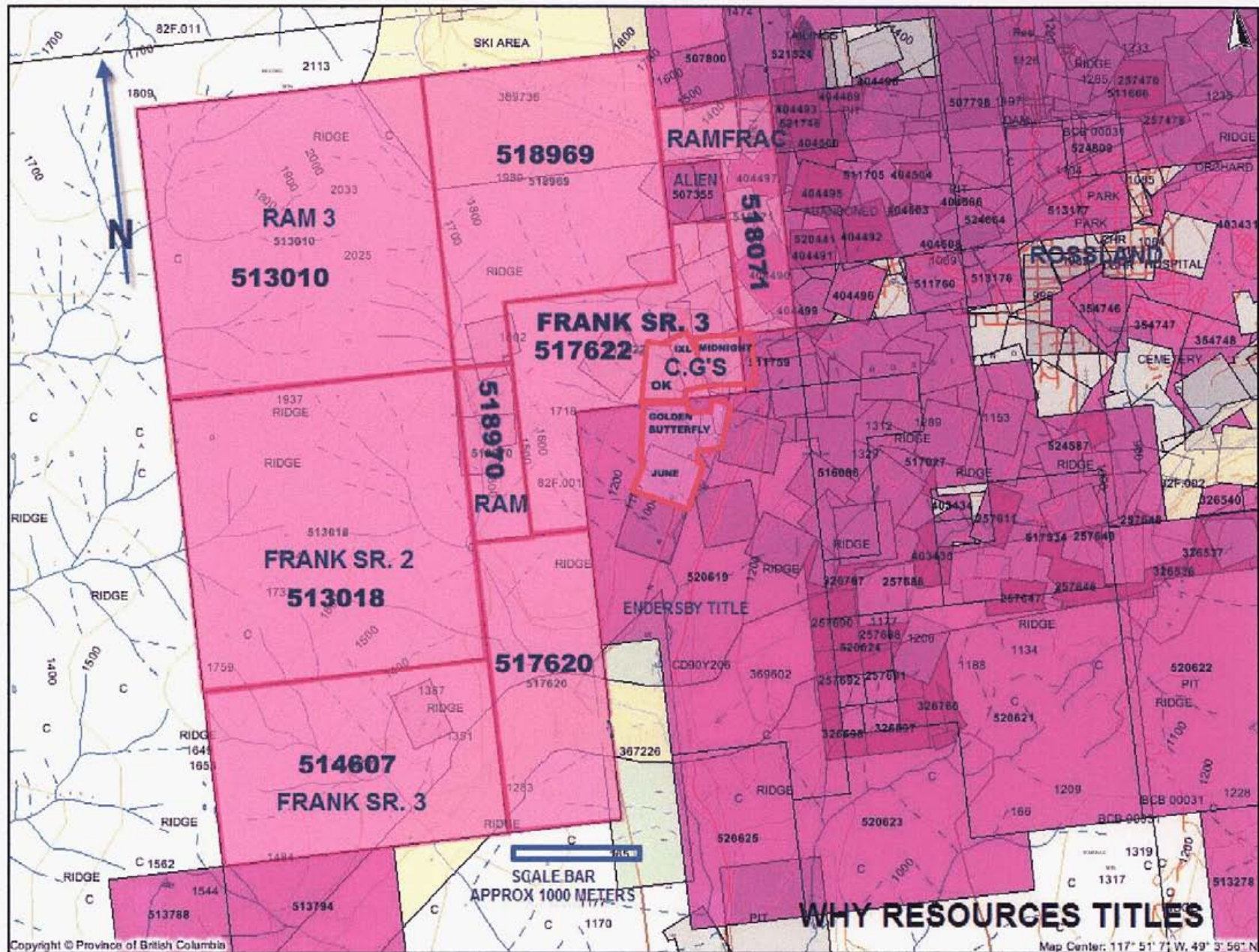


Figure 1 – General Claim Location Map - Rossland,
British Columbia, Canada
W.H.Y. Resources Inc. 2004

FIGURE 3. NEWLY CONVERTED CLAIMS



HISTORY

Rossland was the second largest gold mining camp in British Columbia in terms of recorded production. Most of the production came from four deposits, the LeRoi, Centre Star, War Eagle and Josie. By 1941, the Rossland mines produced 6,200,000 tons (5,640,000 tonnes) with an average grade of 0.47 opt gold (13 gmpt gold). Total recorded production was 2.9 million ounces of gold (73.32 million grams). These deposits also averaged about 1 % copper, and produced about 124 million pounds of copper.

The Midnight, IXL and OK mines contributed a small part of this production, mostly as free gold in narrow quartz veins. Because of the narrow, irregular nature of the veins none of the larger operators were involved in the Little Sheep Creek area and there was no deep exploration. In 1965 Cinola Mines Ltd. acquired the property and commenced a diamond drilling and sampling program. In 1968, Tull Mines acquired a 50% interest with Cinola and constructed a small mill and drove several drifts and raises. The work was under the management of A.C.A. Howe, consultants, who prepared a report on the property. The project was terminated in about 1969, and the only subsequent mining activity consisted of small scale mining on the Baker vein that produced a small tonnage of very high-grade ore.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Rossland area is underlain by Permian and early Jurassic rocks of the Rossland-Orient segment of the Quesnellia Terrain, which was accreted prior to late Jurassic/early Cretaceous intrusion of the Nelson Plutonic Suite. The stratigraphic sequence includes the Mount Roberts, Elise, and Hall formations, which at Rossland has been intruded by augite porphyry of the Rossland Sill and by the Rossland Monzonite stock prior to accretion, by serpentine bodies, and by post-accretion batholiths and their satellite stocks. Late Cretaceous conglomerate overlies this assemblage and the area was subsequently intruded by Eocene syenite and granite along with associated dikes.

Stratigraphy

Mount Roberts Formation: This assemblage has a thick lower member comprised of predominantly siliceous siltstone interbedded with poorly sorted arenite-greywacke, black siltstone-argillite, and chert. The upper member is argillite with limestone interbeds containing Permian (?) fusulinids. The formation extends southerly into Washington State where chert pebble conglomerate and minor mafic flows and tuffs also occur in the lower member.

Rossland Group: This sequence is comprised of Lower Jurassic marine sediments, meta-basaltmeta-andesite flows, and volcani-clastics, which are represented by three formations and are separated from underlying rocks by an angular unconformity. Basal conglomerate of the Archibald Formation grades into turbidity current type sandstone to the east and includes a distal argillite facies near Nelson. The conglomerate near Rossland is overlain by the Elise Formation, comprised of basal tuffaceous conglomerate, a sequence of augite porphyry flows and flow breccias interbedded with argillite and tuff, and an upper unit of argillaceous siltstone and tuffaceous sandstone. In the Salmo-Nelson area, Elise metavolcanics are overlain by conglomerate and calcareous greywacke of the Hall Formation.

Sophie Mountain Formation: Non-marine conglomerate of Late Cretaceous age is exposed six miles southwest of Rossland. Clasts are comprised of boulders and pebbles derived from sediments of the Kootenay Arc and from various intrusives, including the Nelson pluton. The conglomerate is more than 100 meters thick, probably much more, and is cut by dikes extending from Coryell Syenite and Sheppard Granite bodies.

Marron Formation: Flows and volcani-clastics comprised of trachyte, andesite, and basaltic andesite are exposed two miles west of Rossland, on OK Mountain. These volcanics have been correlated with the Marron Formation of Eocene age which extend over a large area to the west. They are contiguous with the Sanpoil Volcanics and Klondike Mountain Formations in Washington State, which are Eocene rhyodacites and which host epithermal gold-silver deposits.

Intrusive Rocks

The intrusive history of the Rossland area is complex and has been studied by many geologists in an attempt to understand the source of gold and molybdenum mineralization of the area. Augite porphyry of the Rossland Sill intrudes volcani-clastics of the Elise Formation which are also

intruded by the Rossland Monzonite stock. The Monzonite is correlated with a 178-180 ma calc

alkaline intrusive suite exposed in southeastern B.C. The Trail pluton is a large quartz diorite stock exposed northeast of Rossland, it is part of the Late Jurassic Nelson Plutonic Suite, a predominantly granite batholith with granodiorite border phases and more mafic satellite bodies. The Rainy Day stock situated on the southwest edge of Rossland, and brecciated quartz diorite dikes at Red Mountain are also satellite intrusives of the Nelson suite.

Serpentinized ultramafics southwest of Rossland have been emplaced either as alpine intrusive bodies or as ophiolite segments bounded by thrust faults. Later intrusives include the Coryell Syenite, a large batholith west of Rossland, and the Sheppard Granite, a group of small plutons extending from the U. S. border northerly to Rossland.

Rosslund Sill: An augite porphyry sill is intrusive into the main mineral belt where it is a principal host for pyrrhotite-copper-gold lodes. The sill is up to 750 meters thick at Red Mountain. Similar augite porphyry occurs in the south belt and elsewhere. The porphyry is comprised of phenocrysts of augite, hornblende, and plagioclase up to 3 mm across, set in a groundmass of hornblende and calcic plagioclase.

Rosslund Monzonite: An east-trending monzonite stock at Rossland, the Rosslund Monzonite, is characterized by numerous wall-rock inclusions, gradational contacts, a broad thermal halo, and irregular dike-like protrusions. Thin sections show that the monzonite contains 40% andesine feldspar, 15% hornblende, 12% augite, 11% biotite, 13% orthoclase, and accessory magnetite and apatite. Chlorite-epidote alteration is common along with pyrite and pyrrhotite. Little (1960, p.77-80) interpreted the intrusive to have been formed by metamorphism. Descriptions by Drysdale (1915, p.220-222) demonstrate that textural-compositional phases include dark, coarsegrained augite-hornblende rich rock with minor biotite, porphyry composed of phenocrysts set in groundmass plagioclase, and a fine-grained equigranular rock.

Hornblende porphyry dikes exposed in underground workings, grade into **the monzonite stock**, and mineralized diorite porphyry dikes at Red Mountain are probably also associated with the monzonite. They occupy fractures oriented N 60 E and N 20 W and are locally emplaced along bedding planes. The monzonite is compositionally similar to some units of the Elise Formation, and probably represents the intrusive source for those Jurassic volcanics.

Trail Pluton: A large, relatively fresh quartz diorite to granodiorite stock is situated in the Trail area northwest of Rossland. Thin sections show that this intrusive is mostly comprised of 40% andesine feldspar, 20% orthoclase, 10% quartz, and 5% biotite. Where altered, the rock has partially sericitized, orthoclase along with minor amounts of epidote, zoisite, and chlorite.

Rainy Day Stock: A small quartz diorite stock is exposed adjacent to the southwest of Rossland on the west slope of Deer park Hill. This stock has a marginal porphyritic phase containing

abundant crosscutting veinlets of quartz with pyroxene, hornblende, and biotite as well as chlorite, calcite, pyrite, and molybdenite. The porphyritic phase has phenocrysts of andesine feldspar in a groundmass of orthoclase and quartz. Non-porphyritic quartz diorite is comprised of 50% andesine feldspar, 15-20% quartz, 5-15% orthoclase, 10-15% biotite, 5% hornblende, and 5% augite. Quartz diorite dikes at Red Mountain are probably associated with the Rainy Day stock, as they have similar fracture controlled alteration and similar mineralization. They are emplaced along N 60 E fractures and have been brecciated and mineralized with molybdenum. Fyles (1984, p.49) interprets these dikes to have been the result of feldspathization superimposed on the development of a breccia.

Serpentine: Serpentinized ultramafic bodies are exposed southwest of Rossland in the Midnight Mine area at Little Sheep Creek, southwesterly along the Cascade Highway to the vicinity of Mount Sophia, and farther to the west. Exposures are black antigorite altered harzburgite in which coarse "rained areas have pyroxene pseudomorphs with interstitial talc. Brown weathering is typical of those areas with carbonate alteration, and sheared areas have green, yellow, and bluish talc. Areas comprised of massive green talc were originally dunite in which the olivene has been altered to talc.

Coryell Syenite: A large batholith of syenite with minor monzonite, shonkinite, and granitic phases was emplaced west and northwest of Rossland during Early Eocene time (52-54 ma). This is the same age obtained from Sanpoil Volcanics, and is part of a widespread intrusive-volcanic event of south-central B.C. and northeastern Washington. The rock is mostly medium to coarse "rained pink syenite with abundant orthoclase, 15% biotite, 4% hornblende, and 5% quartz. Dikes of lamprophyre, syenite porphyry, monzonite porphyry, and andesites are abundant at Rossland and occur in a north trending dike swarm in the LeRoi mine. They reportedly control the distribution of ore where they intersect N 60 E. trending lodes. Similar dikes also occur at the Midnight mine where many are pre-mineral. Pulaskite dikes occur in a few localities, but their relationship to mineralization is not known.

Sheppard Granite: The Sheppard Granite is comprised of leucogranite stocks and small granite intrusives exposed south of Rossland and extending to south of the U.S. border. They have apparently been emplaced at about the same time as the Coryell Syenite. Lamprophyre cutting the granite has been dated at 53 ma. It is thought that the granite may be only slightly older than the syenite. Rhyolite and felsic porphyry dikes are emplaced along north trending fractures and are associated with the granite.

MIDNIGHT MINE PROJECT AREA GEOLOGY

The project area is 2 miles southwest of Rossland, extending from Little Sheep Creek to the old "Cascade Highway". Slopes are steep, averaging 25 to 30 degrees, and the area has been glaciated, leaving scoured outcrops of more resistant rocks, removing less resistant rocks from the surface, and subsequently depositing thick gravel that has boulders up to more than 10 feet across. Bedrock in the north part of the area is mostly obscured by these gravels, whereas to the south there are more outcrops, generally representing competent rock that was left as ledges by glaciation.

A south-trending fault block up to 1 kilometer wide is bounded on the east by the Jumbo fault and on the west by the OK fault. The Midnight Mine is situated within this fault block along the contact between an ultramafic body to the south and Elise formation meta-basaltic tuffs to the north. The contact trends easterly, dips north, and has been considered to be a fault. Metavolcanics to the north are overlain by older sediments of the Mt. Roberts Formation along the west-dipping Snowdrop thrust fault. North-trending dikes of lamprophyre, syenite, andesite, and quartz porphyry occur in the mine area, but most are exposed only by underground workings or found by drilling.

Gold mineralization was produced from the east-trending Baker vein at the Midnight Mine, from similar veins at the adjacent IXL Mine, both of which dip 30 degrees southeast, and from a north-trending vein system associated with structures that controlled emplacement of dikes. The veins are quartz and minor ankerite with free gold, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, and galena. They are principally hosted by metavolcanics, but where structures cross into the ultramafic body, gold occurs in narrow quartz veins as well as in a broader zone of carbonate-talc alteration.

Alteration The most conspicuous alteration observed is exposed in the 3100 Mine Level, where carbonate-talc extends across 200 feet of ultramafics adjacent to the metavolcanic contact. This zone was explored by several drill holes and by underground sampling, and was found to contain zones of weak to moderate gold mineralization with various intervals of higher grade gold.

Surface mapping discovered altered meta-tuffs with abundant pyroxene-amphibole that contains 10% sulfides, mostly pyrrhotite along with minor chalcopyrite, pyrite, and locally abundant

magnetite. This alteration/mineralization has an abrupt but irregular contact with silicified metatuffs at the IXL, Italian and Snowdrop mines. Relationships from drilling show these zones to be pyrrhotite-magnetite skarn with local zones of massive pyrrhotite layers and with magnetite

streaks. The skarn is in proximity to a quartz-feldspar porphyry in drill-hole MS-6 and may be genetically associated with the porphyry.

Tungsten mineralization, mostly hübnerite with minor scheelite, occurs in quartz-feldspar porphyry and in adjacent garnet-flooded and quartz-flooded metatuffs. The porphyry and garnet-bearing skarn have been overprinted by silicification with local low-grade gold.

Silicified breccia was found in a prominent outcrop above the ~Cascade Highway~ at the north end of the baseline. This rock contains moderate sulfides and some tungsten, has narrow veins of massive pyrrhotite with some chalcopyrite, and is cut by lamprophyre dikes.

EXPLORATION WORK COMPLETED

Survey Control

In order to prepare accurate maps of the Midnight property, all property boundaries, surface features and underground workings were surveyed using high accuracy total station equipment. Property boundaries were determined on the main Crown Grants .

A geophysical grid was surveyed, using a portion of the "Cascade Highway" as a base line, with N 45° W cross lines spaced 200 feet apart. Contour control was taken from existing B.C. maps and is in meters.

➤ Geophysical surveys, prospecting, mapping on the Ram 1,2 Frank Sr claims
The prospecting crew and a geological technician reestablished the 1993 grid (10 Line Km total) by compass and hip chain from line 26+00 to line 50+00 on the IXL and Ok claims on 100 m lines and 25m stations using the Cascade Highway as base line. Mapping by Chris Ash geol and geophysical survey were conducted on the grid.

AT KM 8.5 on the cascade highway on the FrankSr1-2 (a second much larger ultramafic contact or other wise known as the South ultramafic body) was mapped by Chris Ash and the 2005 crew prospected on or near the contact zones.

A geological grid was established across the the known Crown grants Van Dot and Burlington and extended along the north and west contact boundaries

This preliminary grid was used for prospecting and geophysical surveys Lines 20+00 to 30+00 on 100 by 25m stations were established (12 km in total) The main contact zones have had various new Logging, Power line and Pipe line access roads built across the zones of interest, which is a huge benefit for mapping and sampling.

Two adits were discovered on contact and will be opened during a trenching program next summer.

New assessment reports from the 1980 by Canso Oil and gas by LG Morrison and AM White proved to be extremely valuable. These reports focused on geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys covering most of the Why property (SouthUM) These reports were very extensive and professionally done as a Preliminary program for Noranda.

Therefore it was mutually decided to follow-up recommendations and verify anomalous areas by a trenching program in 1983-4. The Noranda final reports are on order and have accelerated this project from grassroots to a property of very high potential within the 2005 season. Anomalous nickel samples and the presence of platinum group metals have been verified .New proton magnetometer geophysics proved useful in deep overburden to define contacts and ready the property for a trenching program in 2006

ON the crown granted (including 100% surface ownership) Midnight, IXL and OK claims the majority of the 2005 program was completed. Geochemical infill soil sampling was done on anomalous zones found in 1993 survey grid and followed up by 2003 assessment work programs. . The existing 93 Grid was surveyed and re flagged from Line 26+00 to Line 50+00 with 25m stations using the cascade highway as baseline.

Geochemical samples were taken in anomalous areas and then accessed and trenched proximal to the contact zone along strike to the west boundary of the Ok claim and the Snowdrop fault. The new areas were surveyed and mapped. The existing roads were rehabilitated where possible and a continuous drill road access was established. In anticipation of the 2006 Drill program

A 230 john deer excavator was used Soil and rock samples were taken and results proved continuity of mineralization based on these results and the opening of new trenches and workings , future drill sites may now be chosen with more advanced geological and structural certainty.

Three new drill sites were surveyed and prepared for use in the proposed 2006 drill program.

Geophysical Surveys

Mineralization in the Rossland district is often associated with pyrrhotite and magnetite and a magnetometer survey was an important exploration tool over the Midnight property. The detailed ground survey, using the surveyed grid and a Geometrics magnetometer was useful in outlining areas of pyrrhotite/magnetite in the meta-volcanic rocks and in outlining contacts between the meta-volcanics and the serpentinized ultramafic unit. A contour map of the magnetic data is included in this report.

Terrence Smithson Bsc. For TERAEX Geological

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

On the geological mapping and geophysical surveys on the Midnight Group
Ram2 and frank sr claims Statement of Work number 4033845 File 13825 03 1017

Rossland BC , Trail Creek Mining Division

Geophysical Services	all inclusive	\$ 7588.78
Peter Walcott and Associates. Invoice attached		
Geological mapping		
CASH Geological Consulting		
Invoice attached	4 days @ \$600.00 +gst	\$2568.00
	Per deim food 4@ \$40.00	\$160.00
SUPERVISION	Survey control & grid construct	
	20 days @ \$ 300.00	\$ 6000.00
Geotech	Grid construct prospecting etc.	
	20 days @ \$ 250.00	\$ 5000.00
Truck 4x4 all inclusive	20 days@ 50.00	\$ 1000.00
Accomodation	20days@ 60	\$ 1200.00
	7days@ 60	\$ 420.00
	4days@ 60	\$ 120.00
		\$ 25,208.78

AFFIDAVIT

**I Terrence Smithson Bsc. employed by Teraex Geological Bsc e of The city of Calgary Alberta
make oath and say**

**That the said expenditures were incurred on the Ram 2 and Frank Sr mineral claims for Why
Resources on Geological mapping and Geophysical surveys Statement of Work 4033845
is true and the expenditures incurred in the month of September 2005. This report was written
March 17-22 2005. and submitted there after.**

**PETER E. WALCOTT
& ASSOCIATES LTD**

Geophysical Services

INVOICE

GST #104 159 298

INVOICE NO. 4535

Date: September 26th, 2005

Terms: NET 7 DAYS

**TO: WESTERN HIGH YIELD RESOURCES
P.O. Box 68121
Calgary, Alberta
T3G 3N8**

Re: Mag. VLF, Rossland, September 2005

1	Mobilization 2 crew and equipment	\$1,600.00
2	Provision of geophysicist, operator, magnetometer, base magnetometer VLF system - 4 x 4 truck, Sept. 11 th - 14 th 4 days at \$1,125.00 per day	\$4,500.00
3	Provision of extra operator Sept. 13 th , putting in Line # + 70N. putting in extensions over contact	\$400.00
4	Expenses 74.69, 33.86, 37.53, 68.91, 23.56, 17.47, 23.90, 34.70, 13.95, 57.65, 27.32, 7.88, 84.12, 82.64, 9.16	\$597.34
		\$7,097.34
	GST	<u>\$491.44</u>
		<u>\$7,588.78</u>

Sunday 11th - Rain all day, VLF station off air
12th - Mag read - no VLF station
13th - Mag - no VLF station
14th - Mag - no VLF station

Please note interest will be charged at the rate of 1 1/2% per month on all overdue accounts.

**TO: West High Yield Resource Corp.
P.O. Box 68121
Calgary, AB, T3G 3N8**

November, 2005

INVOICE

FOR: MIDNIGHT, OK, IXL and ADJACENT GOLD PROPERTIES REPORT (NI 43-101) REVIEW

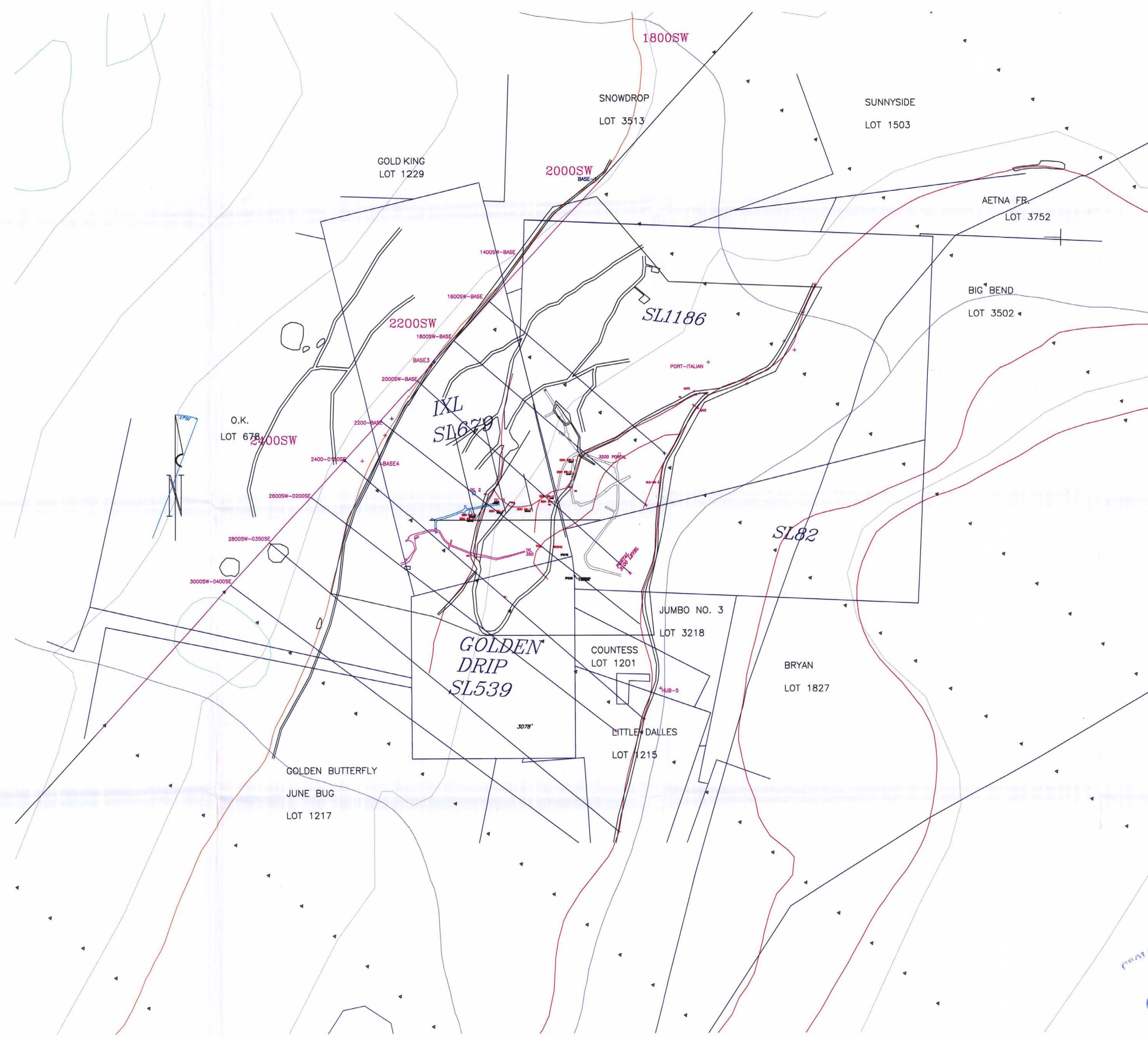
SALARY			Daily Rate		
	C. Ash	4 days	\$600.00	\$2,400.00	

				\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00

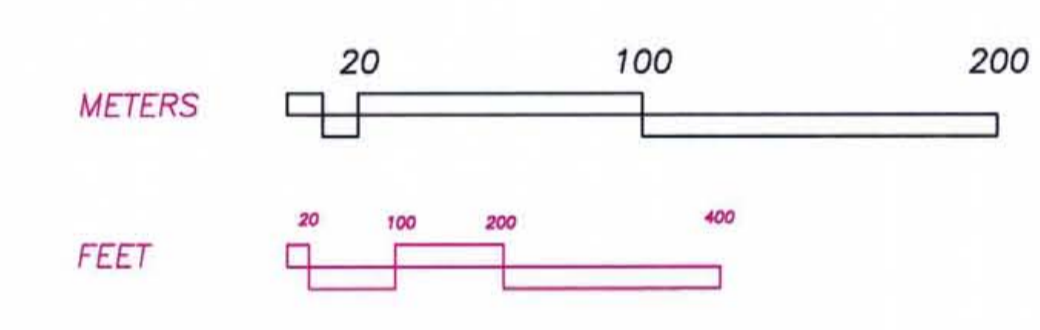
			SUBTOTAL		\$2,400.00
	Business Number: 86271 8178 RT0001		GST 7%		\$168.00

			TOTAL		\$2,568.00

Chris Ash, MSc, PGeo



- Fault; upthrow, downthrow.
- DDH; (Diamond Drill Hole)
- Geological Contact;
- Strike/Dip; bedding, fault.
- Outcrop;
- Float;
- Hand Trench;
- Adit;
- Mineralization ;
- Grid Lines (cut);
- Claim Post;
- Logged Areas;



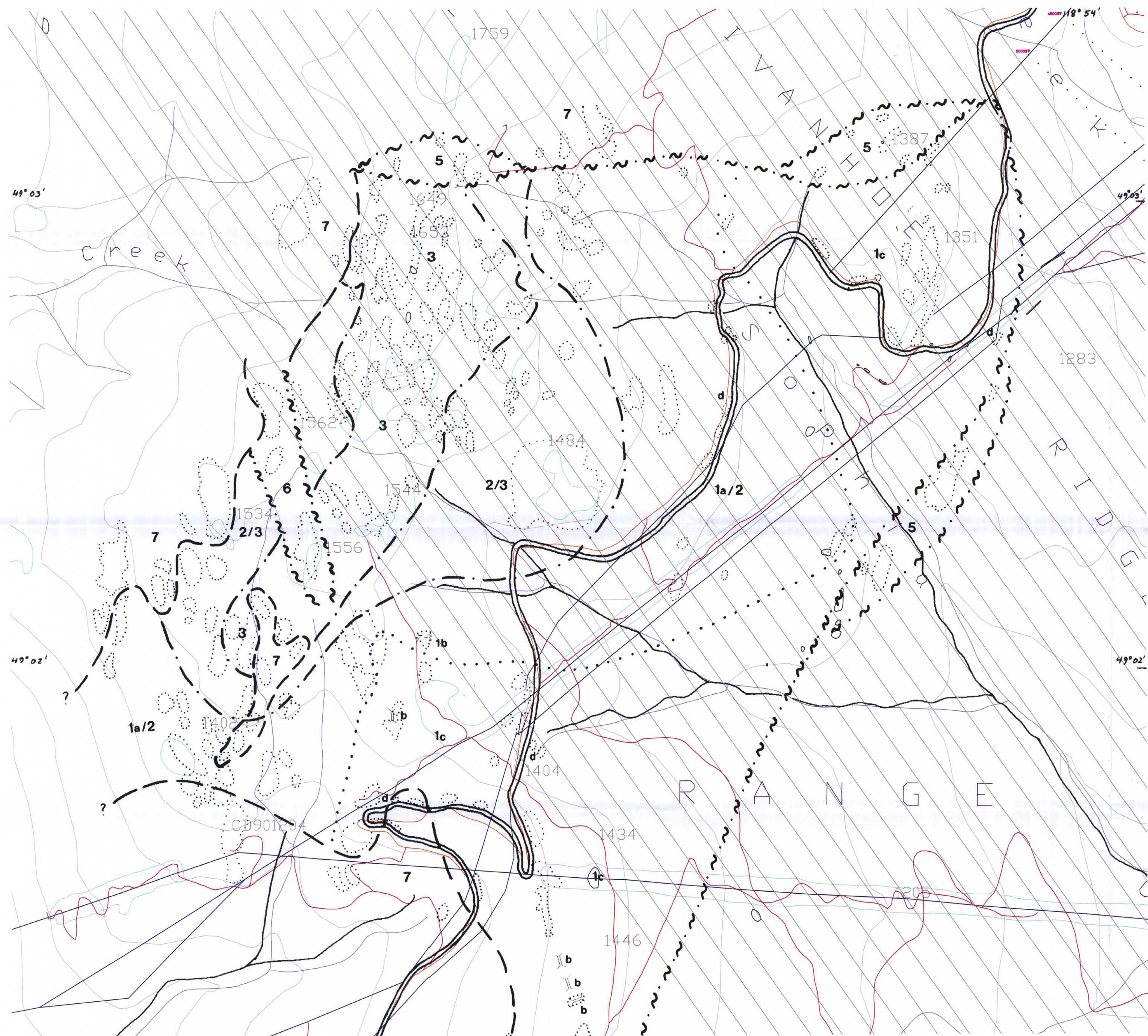
W.H.Y. Resources
West High Yield Resources

MIDNIGHT PROPERTY ROSSLAND B.C.
NORTHERN ULTRAMAFIC
WORKING PLAN
GEOPHYSICAL GRID
PROPERTY BOUNDARIES

DATE: NOV 01, 2005	SCALE:	FIG. NO.: NORTH	
PROJ. NO.:	DRWN. BY: SPI	APPROVED: <i>TEA EX N</i>	REV. DATE:

20232

PRAT AGICAL SURVEY BRANCH



- Fault; upthrow, downthrow.
- DDH; (Diamond Drill Hole)
- Geological Contact;
- Strike/Dip; bedding, fault.
- Outcrop;
- Float;
- Hand Trench;
- Adit;
- Mineralization ;
- Grid Lines (cut);
- Claim Post;

LEGEND

TERTIARY
 7 Extrusive Intrusions and Volcanic Flows; Conyell Intrusions and Marine Volcanic Flows

MESOZOIC
 6 Rhyolitic Dikes; Andesitic Volcanic and Sedimentary rocks.

PERMIAN OR OLDER
 Mount Roberts Granite Assemblage:
 5 Mafic Volcanic Rocks; Basaltic to andesitic volcanics.
 4 Mount Roberts Formation; Siliceous siltstone, argillite, silty chert, minor sandstone; ls, limestone or dolomite.

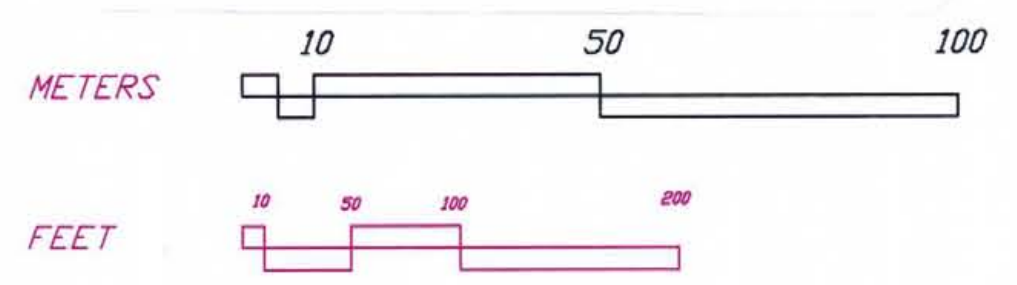
Ultramafic Rocks: Variably serpenitized dark green to black peridotite. Weather tan to red-brown, olive to blue-green with increasing serpenitization. Massive in outcrop; locally banded and carbonated.

3 Olivine Ultramafic; Fresh to moderately serpenitized peridotite consisting primarily of olivine with 10-40% clinopyroxene and <2% chromite spinel.

2 Chromite-bearing Ultramafic; Fresh to moderately serpenitized peridotite consisting primarily of olivine with 5-10% clinopyroxene (0.2 mm - 2 mm) and <2% chromite spinel (0.5 mm).

1 Diatexite:
 1a Diatexite; Fresh to moderately serpenitized peridotite consisting primarily of olivine with >70% clinopyroxene (0.2 mm - 2 mm) and <2% chromite spinel (<0.5 mm).
 1b Chromite-bearing Diatexite; Fresh to moderately serpenitized peridotite consisting primarily of olivine with <1% clinopyroxene (<0.5 mm) and >7% chromite spinel (<0.5 mm).
 1c Serpenitized Diatexite; Intensely serpenitized diatexite, often associated with shearing, commonly has a waxy luster in hand sample and angular appearance in outcrop.
 1d Ultramafic (Chromite-bearing Diatexite); Orange-brown weathering, buff-white to dull grey colored, calcite/ankerite/serpentine-bearing peridotite, commonly associated with quartz veining.

Other Symbols:
 - - - Faulted Contact
 - - - Intrusional Contact
 - - - Gradational Lithological Contact
 - - - Gradational Alteration Contact
 ... Outcrop



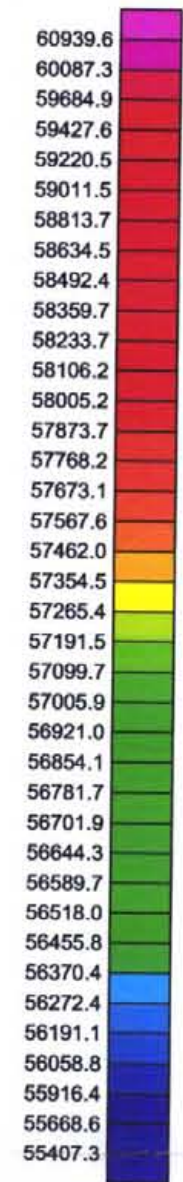
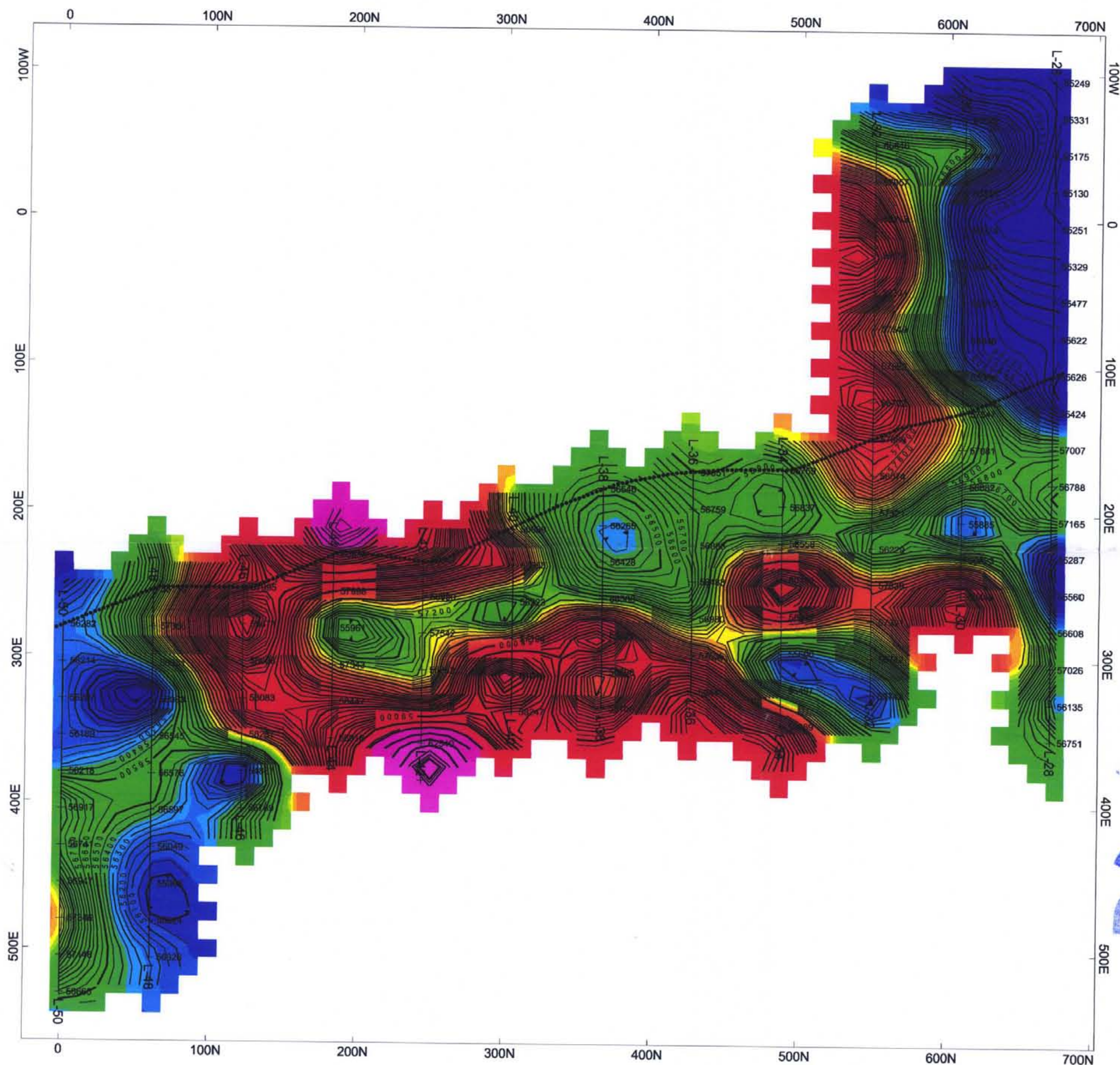
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W.H.Y. Resources
 West High Yield Resources

MIDNIGHT PROPERTY ROSSLAND B.C.
 SOUTHERN ULTRAMAFIC
 WORKING PLAN
 GEOPHYSICAL GRID
 PROPERTY BOUNDARIES

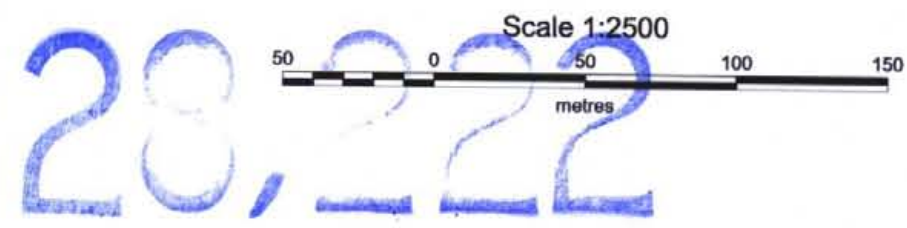
DATE: NOV 01, 2005	SCALE:	FIG. NO.: SOUTH	
PROJ. NO.:	DRWN. BY: SPI	APPROVED: TEA Ex	REV. DATE:

28, 23



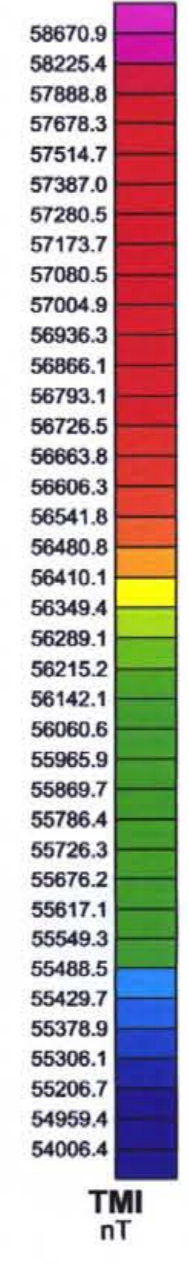
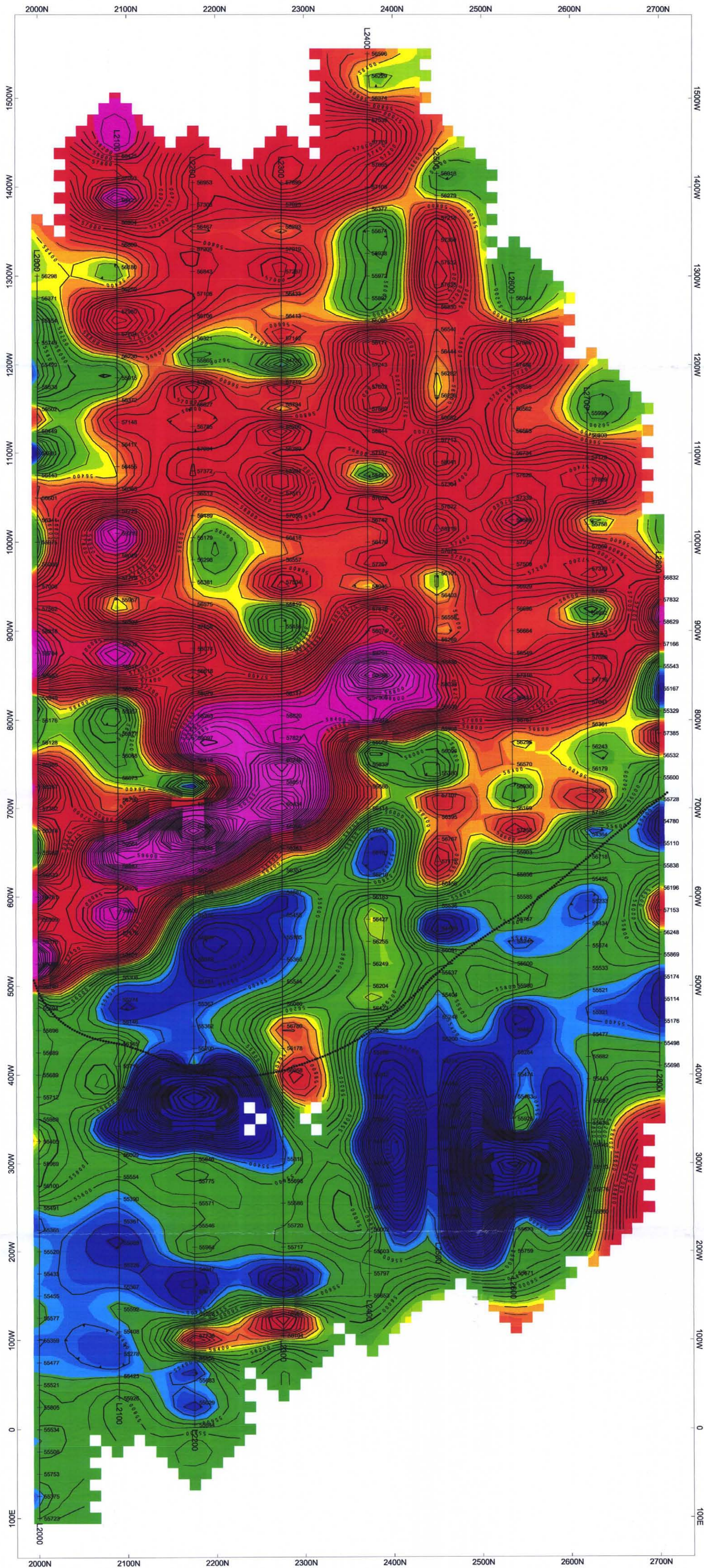
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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
REPORT



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W.H.Y. RESOURCES
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY CONTOURS OF TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY IN NANOTESLAS
NORTH GRID, MIDNIGHT PROPERTY ROSSLAND AREA TRAIL M.D., B.C. N.T.S. 82/1 MAP NO. WHY1 NOVEMBER 2005
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28-222
Scale 1:2500
0 50 100 150
metres

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