# GEOPHYSICAL/GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

**on**

# IP AND RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

**as well as**

# MMI SOIL SAMPLING

**OVER A PORTION OF THE**

# TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY

**CANNELL CREEK, TRANQUILLE PLATEAU**

**KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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LOCATED: 28 km 325° (N35°W) of the city of Kamloops
50° 43'North Latitude, and 120°35' West Longitude
NTS: 92I/15E

WRITTEN FOR: **NEW DAWN HOLDINGS LTD.**
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## SUMMARY

Induced polarization (IP) and resistivity surveys along with line cutting were carried out during two time periods over a portion of the Treadwell / Allies Property, the first one being November 16$^{th}$ to 22nd, 2004, and the second one being May 4$^{th}$ to 27$^{th}$, 2005. During the second time period, three lines were also soil sampled by the mobile metal ion (MMI) method. This property is located on Cannell Creek about 25 km north of the Afton Mine within the Kamloops Mining Division of B.C.

The main purpose of the exploration program was to locate the source of the sulphide-mineralized boulders that occur within Cannell Creek and that carry gold apparently assaying up to 3 oz/ton. The specific purpose of the IP survey was to locate sulphide mineralization similar to that of the boulders; that of the resistivity survey was to map Nicola Group rocks, which are the host to the boulder mineralization; and that of the MMI soil sampling was to determine any possible correlation with the IP results.

The property covers an erosional window of Nicola Group rocks occurring within much younger Kamloops Group basalts.

The resistivity and IP surveys were carried out using a BRGM Elrec-6 multi-channel receiver operating in the time-domain mode. The transmitter used was a BRGM VIP 4000 powered by a 6.5-kilowatt motor generator. The dipole length and reading interval chosen was 30 meters read up to 12 levels. Ten lines were carried out for a total survey length of 2,460 meters. The results were plotted in pseudosection form and contoured.

The MMI survey consisted of 52 samples. These were bagged and sent to SGS Laboratories in Toronto, Ontario for analysis where they were tested for nine metals, namely, gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, molybnenum, cobalt, palladium, and nickel.

# CONCLUSIONS

1. The resistivity survey has mapped the Nicola Group rocks along Cannell Creek as well as along two of its tributaries. This therefore indicates that it occurs throughout a wide area of the property and which is very encouraging for further exploration considering that this rock-type is the probable host rock of any possible mineralization.

2. The IP survey has revealed an anomaly, labeled A, of strong exploration interest that is undoubtedly reflecting sulphides. The resistivity survey indicates this sulphide mineralization very likely occurs within Nicola Group rocks. It therefore may be the source, or is similar to the source, of the mineralized boulders that contain gold assaying up to 3 oz/ton and that occur along Cannell Creek. Anomaly A has a minimum strike length of 800 meters with it being open both to the northwest and to the southeast.

3. A second IP anomaly, labeled B, and also of exploration interest, occurs further to the northeast but only on lines 48+00E to 43+00E (lines 42+00E, 49+00E and 50+00E did not extend far enough northeast) thus giving a minimum strike length of 500 meters. The resistivity survey also suggests the causative source of anomaly B, probably sulphide mineralization, occurs within Nicola Group rocks. Part of causative source of this anomaly appears to occur below the Kamloops volcanics.

4. Anomaly C occurs on line 33+00E, which is a lone reconnaissance line. This anomaly also correlates with an MMI soil anomaly which suggests that the causative source could be at least 180 meters wide.

5. The MMI soil anomalies that correlate with IP anomalies A and C are strongly anomalous in silver and cobalt and weakly anomalous in copper and gold. They are also anomalous in nickel which does not necessarily mean nickel mineralization, but often indicates basic or ultra-basic host rocks.

6. The SP survey revealed several anomalies throughout the survey area, but none correlate with IP or MMI anomalies. Thus they are of unknown significance.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The above conclusions indicate that he exploration program to date has been quite successful. It is therefore recommended to continue the exploration, but in the following manner.

1. Extend the MMI soil sampling over a much wider area that would be to the northwest, southeast, and southwest of the main grid area. The survey area should also extend up to and a few hundred meters beyond line 33+00E. The sampling should be done in a reconnaissance manner with sampling every 50 or 60 meters on lines 200 meters apart. This can be reduced to 100 meters if the budget permits. Survey lines do not need to be cut out at this stage. It is recommended to test the samples with the multi-element package which gives results for 38 elements.

2. Carry out more detailed soil sampling over MMI anomalous areas by halving the sample locations to 25 or 30 meters and by halving the line spacing to 50 or 100 meters.

3. Carry out IP/resistivity surveying over MMI anomalous areas in order to help define drill targets. The survey lines will need to be cut out for this work.

4. It is also recommended to carry out magnetic surveying. It is relatively inexpensive and can greatly assist in mapping the Nicola Group rocks as well as possibly areas of alteration that is associated with mineralization.

# GEOPHYSICAL/GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

## on

## IP, RESISTIVITY and MMI SOIL SAMPLING SURVEYS

## OVER A PORTION OF THE

## TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY

## AFTON MINES AREA

## KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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## INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses survey procedure, compilation of data, interpretation methods, and the results of resistivity and induced polarization (IP) surveys as well as MMI soil sampling carried out over a portion of the Treadwell/Allies Property belonging to P. Larkin and A.R. Simpson respectively. The property is located on Cannell Creek about 28 km northwesterly of the city of Kamloops within the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia.

The IP and resistivity surveys were carried out by a Geotronics crew under the direction of the writer in two phases: the first one consisting of five workers, one of whom was the writer, over six days during November 25$^{th}$ to 28$^{th}$, 2004: and the second one consisting of seven workers, one of whom was the writer over a period of 24 days during May 4$^{th}$ to 27$^{th}$. This includes mob/demob.

The general purpose of exploration on this property is to locate sulphide mineralization associated with gold values. Boulders of silicified feldspar porphyry containing gold values up to 3 oz/ton with associated sulphides, occur in the Cannell Creek valley, especially at the southwest end of the grid in an area called the "Boulder Field" (see fig 3). Therefore, the specific purpose is to locate the source of these mineralized boulders, or at least, mineralization similar to that of the boulders. The IP survey would do this by locating sulphide zones and the resistivity survey would do this by mapping lithology and geological structure, as well as possibly alteration. The Nicola Group rocks, which is probably the host rock for the mineralization, is expected to respond as a resistivity low, whereas the overlying Kamloops volcanics is expected to respond as a resistivity high.

The work was started in November, 2004 when promising results were obtained. It therefore was continued in May, 2005 in order to determine strike extension of the anomalies. In addition, one line, 33+00E, was carried out in an area about 1,000 meters away from the main survey area to the east of Sydney Lake in order to determine this area's potential.

MMI soil sampling was also carried out along three of the lines that had been surveyed by IP/resistivity. MMI stands for mobile metal ions and describes ions, which have moved in the weathering zone and that are weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles. MMI, which requires special sampling and testing techniques, are particularly useful in responding to mineralization at depth, probably in excess of 700 meters. It is characterized in having a high signal to noise ratio and therefore can provide accurate drill targets. In addition, on the Treadwell/Allies property, it was anticipated to be able to locate mineralization through the basalt flows.

## PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Treadwell/Allies Property is comprised of 15 mineral claims totaling 3,081.682 hectares within map sheet 092I088 described as follows and as shown on the claim map fig #2.

| Tenure # | Claim Name | Reg Owner | Expiry Date | Area (in hectares) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 405591 | TREADWELL 2 | R.Simpson | 2007/MAY/01 | 25.000 |
| 513596 | ALLIES WEST | R.Simpson | 2006/MAY/30 | 61.171 |
| 513597 | EXTENSION 3 | R.Simpson | 2006/MAY/30 | 81.639 |
| 513735 | EXTENSION II | R.Simpson | 2006/JUN/01 | 40.812 |
| 519878 | TREADWELL EAST | R.Simpson | 2006/SEP/13 | 203.941 |
| 513217 | | P. Larkin | 2007/MAY/17 | 693.337 |
| 513249 | EXTENSION 1 | P. Larkin | 2006/MAY/24 | 285.644 |
| 513251 | EXTENSION 2 | P. Larkin | 2006/MAY/24 | 102.054 |
| 414195 | ALLIES #4 | A. Simpson | 2006/SEP/12 | 25.000 |
| 414196 | ALLIES #5 | A. Simpson | 2006/SEP/12 | 25.000 |
| 414197 | ALLIES #6 | A. Simpson | 2006/SEP/12 | 25.000 |
| 414198 | ALLIES #7 | A. Simpson | 2006/SEP/14 | 25.000 |
| 505278 | ALLIES #15 | A. Simpson | 2007/JAN/31 | 81.572 |
| 513219 | | A. Simpson | 2006/SEP/11 | 1,345.319 |
| 513220 | | A. Simpson | 2006/SEP/12 | 61.193 |
| | | | | 3,081.682 |

The registered owners as shown is Paul Larkin, Richard Simpson, and Ana Simpson, all of whom are of Vancouver, B.C.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Treadwell/Allies Property is located 28 km (17.5 miles) 325° (N35°W) of the city of downtown Kamloops on Cannell Creek at the southern edge of Tranquille Plateau.

The geographical coordinates for the center of the property are 50° 43' north latitude and 120° 35' west longitude with the UTM coordinates being 5639000 m N and 670500 m E. The NTS index is 92I/15E, and the BCGS index is 92I087, '88, '97, and '98 (since the property occurs at the juncture of four maps).

Access is easily gained by a main logging road that runs northwesterly through the property. From North Kamloops, one travels north along 8th Avenue, which leads into the Batchelor Hills where it becomes a gravel road and is the main access road for logging trucks in this area. One travels past Lac du Bois, McQueen Lake, and Pass Lake. The southeastern edge of the property is at about the 27 km marking. A two-wheel drive vehicle is quite adequate for the main road. However, parts of the property are accessible by older logging and mining roads where four-wheel drive is necessary.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is found within the Thompson Plateau, which is a physiographic unit of the Interior Plateau System. The Thompson Plateau consists of gently rolling upland of low relief for the most part. On the Treadwell/Allies Property the elevations vary from 1130 meters (3700 feet) at the southeastern edge of the property to 1,550 meters (5,100 feet) within the northwestern corner. Steep to moderate slopes to gently rolling hills with variable soil cover blanket much of the property. The steep slopes occur mostly along Cannell Creek and its tributaries.

The main water sources are Cannell Creek with its tributaries, which flow easterly and southeasterly through the southern portion of the claims, and a number of lakes which occur within the western part of the property (Dynes Lake, Sydney Lake, and Andrus Lake).

Tree cover is generally that of open forest, with some grasslands as well as some thick second growth. Parts of the property have been logged.

Glaciers occupied the Thompson Plateau and thus much of the claim area is covered by glacial drift, which can become quite deep over the flatter areas.

The climate in the Kamloops area is semi-arid, and thus the precipitation is low, about 25 to 28 centimeters (10 to 11 inches). Temperatures vary from the high extreme in summer of around 40°C to the low in winter of around –30°C, though the usual temperature during the summer days would be 15°C to 25°C and that in winter would be –10°C to 5°C.

## PREVIOUS WORK

During the early 1900's Prospectors looking for the source of the placer gold found in the Tranquille River discovered large (2 meter square) blocks of silicified feldspar porphyry carrying sulphides that assayed up to 1.42 ounces gold per ton in one of its tributaries, Cannell Creek. This discovery became known as the "Allies Showing". The first recorded work on the property was noted in 1924 when considerable prospecting and trenching was undertaken.

From 1933 – 34 an extensive program of underground exploration was carried out towards the west and southwest of the original discovery area. At least three shafts and five adits totaling approximately 900 linear feet (275 meters) were driven at several locations. Although they tunneled through several occurrences of porphyry material in place which was similar to that found at the original shaft (No. 1 shaft), the source of the high-grade material was not found.

The property was dormant until 1968 when some limited trenching was done on the original showing.

In 1972 and 1973 Bon-Val Mines Ltd., conducted magnetic, VLF electromagnetic and geochemical sampling surveys, which were centered over the original showing. Bon-Val Mines was subsequently reorganized as Yamoto Industries Ltd.

A geochemical soil sampling program conducted in 1976 collected 800 samples, which were analyzed for gold and copper. Results showed only a few random gold "highs" presumably because of the heavy, clay-rich overburden.

In 1978, three diamond drill holes totaling 162.5 meters were bored near and to the south of the No.1 shaft around the main showing (i.e. the mineralized boulder field). Drill logs reported barren serpentine in all holes.

In 1984, Laramide Resources Ltd, was awarded the property after a legal dispute.

In 1985, Laramide initiated a detailed exploration program consisting of grid layout, geological mapping, road construction, trenching and soil and silt sampling.

In 1985, the property was optioned to Relay Creek Resources Ltd., which conducted some induced polarization and excavator trenching.

In 1986, Relay Creek Resources initiated a drilling program consisting of five NQ-sized core holes totaling 619.2 meters. Two holes were drilled under the mineralized boulder field (i.e. the main "Allies showing"), two holes were drilled about 400 meters to the south and one hole was drilled near the southwest showing (500m southwest of the main showing). Some holes were not completed due to some problems with the drilling and bad weather caused the drilling to be prematurely halted in mid-November.

Although Relay Creek Mines conducted no further work on the property, it held the property in good standing until 1995.

In 1995 Mr. Richard Simpson acquired the property by staking the Treadwell # 1 mineral claim. In 1996, Dr. Franco Oboni, PhD, was commissioned to conduct a study of the surficial rock movement around the area of the mineralized boulder field. Dr. Oboni determined that the mineralized boulders found on the original showing, would have come from the area to the north and/or northwest of the boulder field.

Paul Larkin became the registered holder of the Treadwell #1 property in May of 2004 when it was acquired through re-staking.

Some samples, which were taken from float in Cannell Creek during the early summer of 2004, returned high-grade gold values of up to 3 ounces per tonne and copper values in excess of 0.2 percent.

Other then occasional prospecting trips by Mr. Simpson, activity on the property remained dormant from 1996 until 2004. Since previous exploration work appears to have been focussed on the original showing (i.e. the mineralized boulder field) or to the south, the west and the southwestern areas of the original showing, it was decided to investigate the area of to the north of the original showing by conducting an IP survey over a limited area. This was carried out in November, 2004 and consisted of 2,460 meters along four survey lines.

## GEOLOGY

### (a) General

The oldest rocks of the area are those of the Nicola Group, which is of Upper Triassic Age and consists of a predominantly subaqueous island arc assemblage of sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The Nicola Group is broken into three blocks that are separated by two northerly-trending sub-parallel faults with the eastern one being partly defined by Cherry Creek and the western one by Guichon Creek and Deadman River.

According to Owsiacki, "The Nicola Group has been divided into four lithologic assemblages; a steeply dipping, east-facing 'western volcanic belt' (this unit does not occur on the Kamloops Lake map sheet) consisting predominantly of subaqueous felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanics of calcalkalic affinity that grade upward into volcaniclastic rocks; a 'central volcanic belt' composed of both subaqueous and subaerial basalt and andesite flows, volcanic breccias and lahars of both alkalic and calcalkalic (both plagioclase and augite-phyric)affinities; an overlying, westerly dipping 'eastern volcanic belt' composed of predominantly subaqueous and subaerial alkalic (both augite and hornblende-phyric; shoshonites and ankaramites) intermediate and mafic volcanic flow, fragmental and epiclastic rocks; and an 'eastern sedimentary assemblage' that is over lapped by the eastern volcanic belt and is composed predominantly of greywackes, siltites, argillites, alkalic intermediate tuffs and reefal limestones."

The Nicola Group has been cut by Late Triassic and Early Jurassic alkalic intrusions such as the Iron Mask batholith. These consist of medium to small, commonly fault-bounded stocks and dyke swarms of diorite, monzodiorite, monzonite and syenite.

The Iron Mask Batholith consists of four major, successively emplaced units, which are called the Iron Mask Hybrid, Pothook, Sugarloaf, and Cherry Creek units. The composition and texture range from coarse-grained gabbro to microsyenite. In addition there occurs a picrite unit that does not appear to be related to the batholith but it appears to be important to the mineralization since it is always found nearby. All the above-mentioned phases contain some copper mineralization.

The youngest rocks of the area are Eocene arc volcanics and sediments of the Kamloops Group, extensive Miocene-Pliocene plateau basalts, as well as scattered minor Pleistocene and Recent flows. The Kamloops Group unconformably overlies the Nicola rocks and the Iron Mask batholith. Rocks of this group consist of tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, and shale with minor conglomerate, as well as basaltic to andesitic flows and agglomerate with minor dacite, latite, and trachyte.

## (b) Property

Much of the following is taken from Dawson's 1986 report on the property.

The main geological feature of the property is that is covers an erosional tectonic window of Nicola greenstones, picrite, and felsic dykes within Miocene plateau basalts. This window is about 400 meters by 600 meters.

"The plateau basalts are black, fine-grained, massive to olivine porphyritic, occasionally amygdaloidal, and columnar jointed. The basalts locally overlie a poorly stratified unit, up to 30 meters thick, composed of volcanic wacke and conglomerate (Kamloops Group?).

"Picrite is usually a green to dark greenish-black rock composed of subrounded serpentinized olivine grains (two to five millimeters) set in a dark chloritic matrix. Outcrops of picrite are generally deeply weathered and decomposed. The 'greenstones' consists of light green, chloritized and carbonatized, feldspar porphyritic to aphanitic rocks which can be interpreted as either flows or tuffs. Age relationships between 'greenstones' and picrite cannot be established in the field: however, according to Monger, the picritic rocks at the Allies property are probably coeval with or slightly younger than the 'greenstones'.

"Felsic, porphyritic dykes are found cutting the older picrite and Nicola volcanics and have been noted in place at Dodd's Showing and the Southwest Showing. Identical dyke rocks as a series of large angular blocks have been found in the vicinity of the Main or Discovery Showing. These are usually grey to buff coloured rocks composed of 20% to 30% small feldspar (two to five millimeters) and minor hornblende phenocrysts set in a grey, aphanitic groundmass. Data from surface and drilling indicate that these dykes strike easterly to northeasterly and dip steeply south. At both the Southeast and Dodd's Showings, the dykes occur as a cluster or swarm over a 20- to 30-meter width, with intervening sweeps of chloritized country rock.

"Cockfield (1961) noted light and dark porphyries in his mapping. The writer has seen two other outcrop areas at No. 2 and No. 3 adits where light porphyry cuts the surrounding, friable picrite. This dyke rock is paler and more siliceous that the previously described 'dark' porphyries and does not contain any quartz veining."

## (c) Mineralization of the Area

The many copper occurrences in the general area are found both within the Iron Mask Batholith and the older, intruded Nicola rocks close to the batholith. Generally, they occur with veins, impregnations, stockworks, and mineralized shear zones in the country rock with the principle copper minerals being chalcopyrite and bornite as well as some chalcocite, cuprite, azurite and malachite. Additional minerals that often occur with the copper are magnetite and pyrite. There have been shipments of ore, though small, from many of the prospects. The largest producer of these was the Iron Mask Mine, which shipped a total of 189,230 tons of ore. Another small producer was the Copper King, which had values that ran about 4.4 % copper and 0.8 oz/ton gold.

The Afton area became the center of one of the hottest staking rushes in Canada when significant mineralization was discovered on the Afton property in the early '70's. Eventually, the discovery became an ore deposit that was mined from 1977 to 1988 by Teck. At the beginning of production, Afton had drill-proven ore reserves of 30.84 million tonnes grading 1.0% copper, 0.58 ppm gold, and 4.19 ppm silver. The main mineral form was native copper and chalcocite with minor covellite and chalcopyrite found within an intrusive breccia at the contact of the Nicola volcanics.

Currently, DRC Resources have discovered a new mineral body that has a combined size of measured and estimated 68.7 million tonnes, grading 1.68% copper equivalent using copper at $0.85/lb, gold at $375/oz, silver at $5.25/oz, and palladium at $200/oz, all US prices. The mineralization occurs below the old Afton Pit and extends in a southwesterly direction for over 1000 meters.

Mineralization of the area appears to be structurally related to mainly northwesterly-trending faults, but also northeasterly-trending faults and to a lesser degree, northerly-trending faults. Some of the main mineral zones occur near the confluence of any two of the above fault trends.

## (d) Property Mineralization

The following is quoted from Dawson's 1986 report on the property.

"At the Main or Discovery Showing, boulders of quartz-veined, 'dark' porphyry are found over an area roughly 150 meters (east-west) by about 40 meters (north-south) adjacent to the contact with the overlying (or fault-bounded) sediments and volcanics. Within this area at least 50 such boulders varying in size from two meters square down to fist-size have been found. These boulders are almost always angular, but seem to decrease in size towards the west. Typically, such boulders are cut by sub-parallel sets of milky and quartz stringers and veins, one to twenty centimeters wide carrying disseminated pyrite, blebs of chalcopyrite and minor galena. Vein density accounts for 10% to 30% of the rock volume. Country rock between quartz veins is strongly silicified and ankeritized. Samples of quartz stringers are reported to have assayed up to 45.2 grams/tonne (?) gold over 20 centimeters (Cockfield, 1961). A number of samples from mineralized boulders have been taken over the last several years by the writer and others. These samples varied from 0.44 ounces/ton to trace gold. The average of all grab samples from mineralized boulders (in this area) averaged about 0.1 ounces gold per ton. [Mr. R Simpson had apparently obtained assays of up to 3 oz/ton, but probably over a relatively narrow sample width.]

"The original Southwest Showing was developed by one main adit and several pits. Here there are series of quartz-veined porphyry dykes in place cutting altered, friable picrite and silicified and opalized (locally) pyretic 'greenstone'. The porphyry dykes here are generally more pyritic, more chloritized and less silicified than the collection of float boulders near No. 1 (Discovery) Shaft. Here, low but anomalous (100 to 1000 ppb) gold values are bound in similar quartz-veined, 'dark' feldspar porphyry dykes.

"Narrow ($\pm$1 meter) quartz-veined and carbonatized, east-west trending, feldspar porphyry dykes containing minor disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite are exposed in a new road cut on line 55 near Cannell Creek (Dodd's Showing). All porphyry samples collected in 1984 from this locality returned low but anomalous (35 to 1032 ppb) gold values. It should be noted that this showing as well as the Southwest showing is located adjacent to the contact with the overlying plateau basalt."

## INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

### (a) Instrumentation

The transmitter used was a BRGM model VIP 4000. It was powered by a Honda 6.5 kW motor generator. The receiver used was a six-channel BRGM model Elrec-6. This is state-of the-art equipment, with software-controlled functions, programmable through a keyboard located on the front of the instrument. It can measure up to 6 chargeability windows and store up to 2,500 measurements within the internal memory.

### (b) Theory

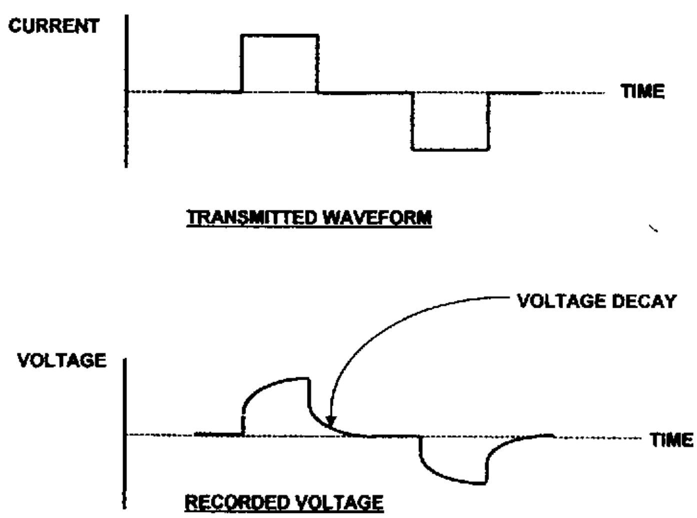
When a voltage is applied to the ground, electrical current flows, mainly in the electrolyte-filled capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries also contain certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (mostly sulphides, some oxides and graphite), then the ionic charges build up at the particle-electrolyte interface, positive ones where the current enters the particle and negative ones where it leaves. This accumulation of charge creates a voltage that tends to oppose the current flow across the interface. When the current is switched off, the created voltage slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse back into the electrolyte. This type of induced polarization phenomena is known as electrode polarization.

A similar effect occurs if clay particles are present in the conducting medium. Charged clay particles attract oppositely-charged ions from the surrounding electrolyte; when the current stops, the ions slowly diffuse back to their equilibrium state. This process is known as membrane polarization and gives rise to induced polarization effects even in the absence of metallic-type conductors.

Most IP surveys are carried out by taking measurements in the "time-domain" or the "frequency-domain".

Time-domain measurements involve sampling the waveform at intervals after the current is switched off, to derive a dimensionless parameter, the chargeability "M", which is a measure of the strength of the induced polarization effect. Measurements in the frequency domain are based on the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency. The difference between apparent resistivity readings at a high and low frequency is expressed as the percentage frequency effect, or "PFE".

The quantity, apparent resistivity, $\rho_a$, computed from electrical survey results is only the true earth resistivity in a homogenous sub-surface. When vertical (and lateral) variations in electrical properties occur, as they almost always will, the apparent resistivity will be influenced by the various layers, depending on their depth relative to the electrode spacing. A single reading, therefore, cannot be attributed to a particular depth.



The ability of the ground to transmit electricity is, in the absence of metallic-type conductors, almost completely dependent on the volume, nature and content of the pore space. Empirical relationships can be derived linking the formation resistivity to the pore water resistivity, as a function of porosity. Such a formula is Archie's Law, which states (assuming complete saturation) in clean formations:

$$R_o = O^{-2} R_w$$

Where: $R_o$ is formation resistivity
$R_w$ is pore water resistivity
O is porosity

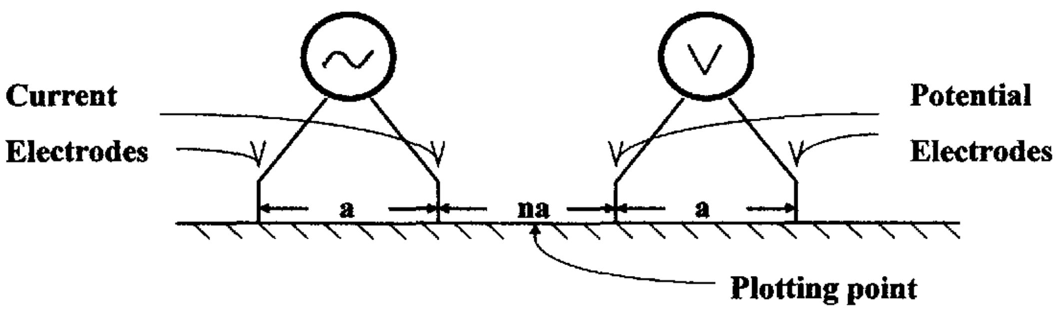
## (c) Survey Procedure

Four IP/resistivity survey lines were carried out as shown on the plan map. Grid emplacement, including line cutting, was put in as the survey was being carried out. It was intended for lines 47+00E and 48+00E to each be surveyed further to the southwest and to the northeast but rock bluffs limited the surveying in both these directions.

The IP and resistivity measurements were taken in the time-domain mode using an 8-second square wave charge cycle (2-seconds positive charge, 2-seconds off, 2-seconds negative charge, 2-seconds off). The delay time used after the charge shuts off was 80 milliseconds and the integration time used was 1,760 milliseconds divided into 10 windows.

The array chosen was the dipole-dipole, shown as follows:

**DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY**




The lines run in a due northeast direction (45°E) and are 100 meters apart. The electrode separation, or 'a' spacing, and reading interval was chosen to be 30 meters read to 12 separations, which is the 'na' in the above diagram, for all three lines. The 12 separations give a theoretical depth penetration of about 200 meters, or 650 feet.

Stainless steel stakes were used for current electrodes as well as for the potential electrodes.

The surveying was done on the following lines in the order as shown and to the following lengths.

| LINE NUMBER | SURVEY STATIONS | SURVEY LENGTH | SURVEY DATE | MAP NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50+00E | 30N to 630N | 600 m | Nov '04 | GP-1 |
| 49+00E | 30N to 630N | 600 m | Nov '04 | GP-2 |
| 48+00E | 210N to 930N | 720 m | Nov '04 | GP-3 |
| 47+00E | 210N to 750N | 540 | Nov '04 | GP-4 |
| 46+00E | 210N to 1230N | 1,020 m | May '04 | GP-5 |
| 45+00E | 270N to 1110N | 840 m | May '04 | GP-6 |
| 44+00E | 150N to 1170N | 1,020 m | May '04 | GP-7 |
| 43+00E | 30N to 1140N | 1,110m | May '04 | GP-8 |
| 42+00E | 240S to 870N | 1,110 m | May '04 | GP-9 |
| 33+00E | 1440S to 420S | 1,020 m | May '04 | GP-10 |

The total amount of IP and resistivity surveying carried out during November, 2004, was 2,460 meters and the total amount during May, 2005, was 6,120 meters for a total amount of 8,580 meters.

## (d) Compilation of Data

All the data were reduced by a computer software program developed by Geosoft Inc. of Toronto, Ontario. Parts of this program have been modified by Geotronics Surveys Inc. for its own applications. The computerized data reduction included the resistivity calculations, pseudosection plotting, survey plan plotting and contouring.

The chargeability (IP) values are read directly from the instrument and no data processing is therefore required prior to plotting. However, the data is edited for errors and for reliability. The reliability is usually dependant on the strength of the signal, which weakens at greater dipole separations. In the case of this survey, many of the values at greater dipole separations and therefore at greater depths, had to be edited out because of weak signals due to the very low resistivity values.

The resistivity values are derived from current and voltage readings taken in the field. These values are combined with the geometrical factor appropriate for the dipole-dipole array to compute the apparent resistivity. The resistivity data were relatively reliable to the 12 separations.

All the data have been plotted in pseudosection form at a scale of 1:10,000. One map has been plotted for each of the three pseudosections, as shown on the above table and in the Table of Contents. The pseudosection is formed by each value being plotted at a point formed from the intersection of a line drawn from the mid-point of each of the two dipoles. The result of this method of plotting is that the farther the dipoles are separated, the deeper the reading is plotted. The resistivity pseudosection is plotted on the upper part of the map for each of the lines, and the chargeability pseudosection is plotted on the lower part.

All pseudosections were contoured at an interval of 0.5 milliseconds for the chargeability results, and at a logarithmic interval to the base 10 for the resistivity results.

The self-potential (SP) data from the IP and resistivity surveys were plotted and profiled above the two pseudosections for each line at a scale of 1 cm = 100 millivolts with a base of zero millivolts. It is not expected that the SP data will be important in the exploration of the property, especially with the dipole length used, but considering that the data was taken, it was plotted and profiled for its possible usefulness.

## GEOCHEMISTRY

### (a) Sampling Procedure

The soil sampling was carried out along lines 33+00E, 45+00E, and 46+00E with samples dug every 60 meters. A total of 52 samples were picked up. The plan was to sample each of the IP survey lines but budget restraints limited the survey to the above-mentioned three survey lines.

The sampling procedure was to first remove the organic material from the sample site ($A_0$ layer) and then dig a pit over 25 cm deep with a shovel. Sample material was then scraped from the sides of the pit over the measured depth interval of 10 centimeters to 25 centimeters. About 250 grams of sample material was collected and then placed into a plastic Zip-loc sandwich bag with the sample location marked thereon. The 52 samples were then packaged and sent to SGS Minerals located at 1885 Leslie Street, Toronto, Ontario. (This is only one of two labs in the world that do MMI analysis, the other being in Perth, Australia where the MMI method was developed.)

### (b) Analytical Methods

At SGS Minerals, the testing procedure begins with weighing 50 grams of the sample into a plastic vial fitted with a screw cap. Next is added 50 ml of the MMI-A solution to the sample, which is then placed in trays and put into a shaker for 20 minutes. (The MMI-A solution is a neutral mixture of reagents that are used to detach loosely bound ions of copper, lead, zinc, and cadmium from the soil substrate and formulated to keep the ions in solution.) These are allowed to sit overnight and subsequently centrifuged for 10 minutes. The solution is then diluted 20 times for a total dilution factor of 200 times and then transferred into plastic test tubes, which are then analyzed on ICP-MS instruments. The above was then repeated using MMI-B solution which is used for gold, silver, palladium, cobalt, and nickel.

Results from the instruments for the 9 elements are processed automatically, loaded into the LIMS (laboratory information management system which is computer software used by laboratories) where the quality control parameters are checked before final reporting.

### (c) Compilation of Data

Six elements were chosen out of the 9 reported on and these were copper, nickel, gold, silver, zinc, and cobalt. The mean background value was calculated for each of the six elements and this number was then divided into the reported value to obtain a figure called the response ratio. A stacked histogram was then made for each of the three lines of samples of the response ratios as shown on figures #4, #5, and #6

## DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The resistivity survey has basically mapped two rock types. One is the Nicola volcanics and/or sediments and is reflected by values mainly below 100 ohm-meters but is interpreted in areas with values up to a few hundred ohm-meters. This rock group is known to occur in this area and, as mentioned above, is the favourable host rock for the sought-after mineralization. The resistivity survey has mapped the Nicola Group rocks on and around Cannell Creek as well as on and around the 1st and 2nd tributary creeks. It very probably underlies the entire line 33+00E, except for two possible intrusive dykes (?) reflected by narrow intrusive highs that sub-crop below 9+60S and 11+40S, respectively.

This indicates that a much wider area of the Nicola Group, than was previously thought, occurs within the property area. This is considered to be very encouraging for further exploration of this region.

The second rock-type is the Kamloops Tertiary basic volcanics and is reflected by values mostly in the thousands ohm-meters. This rock-type forms the Tranquille Plateau which occurs on the northeastern part of each of the nine lines, 42+00E to 50+00E within the main grid area. The hump between Cannell Creek and the 1st tributary creek is part of this plateau. Thus the resistivity mapped occurrence of Nicola Group rocks that run along the 1st tributary is actually an embayment of up to 200 meters wide into the Kamloops volcanics. The resistivity survey indicates the Kamloops volcanics to be 120 to 150 meters thick.

The mean background value of the IP survey appears to be about 1.5 milliseconds. This suggests that values that would be considered to be anomalous would be above 4.5 milliseconds but values between 3.0 and 4.5 milliseconds could be considered to be of exploration interest and, therefore, possibly anomalous. The IP survey has revealed two main anomalies labeled A and B within the main grid area and a third anomaly labeled C, on line 33+00E, to be of strong exploration interest.

***Anomaly A*** is best seen on lines 43+00E to 48+00E below the tributary creek. However, the southwestern edge of the anomaly can also be seen on the southeastern-most two lines, 49+00E and 50+00E below the same creek. (These two lines were done first and therefore the significance of anomaly A was not realized until the next two lines at that time were completed.) The writer has also interpreted this anomaly to occur on line 42+00E where it is less distinct. (On this line, low resistivities limited the depth penetration.) This suggests a minimum strike length of 800 meters with it being open both to the northwest and to the southeast. Anomaly A is strongest on line 43+00E where it reaches a high of 142 milliseconds, though quite commonly is around 10 to 15 milliseconds. The depth to the causative source appears to be from about 40 meters to as much as 150 meters, though on some lines such as 45+00E and 47+00E, the causative source may be close to surface. It also appears to be open to depth where it may increase in width as well.

The reason that this anomaly is of strong exploration interest is that it undoubtedly reflects sulphide mineralization that occurs within Nicola Group rocks (as indicated by the resistivity survey). In addition, and equally important, it correlates with an MMI soil anomaly on lines 45+00E and 46+00E which are the only two survey lines within this grid area that were sampled. Therefore, this IP anomaly could be reflecting the source of the mineralized Cannell Creek boulders. Though the depth to the causative source is too deep along much of the length of anomaly A, some parts of it, such as on line 45+00E and 47+00E may be shallow enough. Otherwise, this anomaly may simply be reflecting mineralization similar to the actual source of the boulders located elsewhere on the property.

***Anomaly B*** occurs to the northeast of anomaly A and extends from line 48+00E to line 43+00E for a minimum strike length of 500 meters with it being open both to the northwest and to the southeast. Lines 42+00E, 49+00E, and 50+00E did not extend far enough northeast to cover the possible northwest and southeast extensions of anomaly B. This anomaly reaches a high of 128 milliseconds on line 45+00E.

Anomaly B also appears to occur within the Nicola Group rocks as defined by the resistivity survey, though it is very close to the contact with the Kamloops volcanics. On lines 48+00E and 47+00E, the resistivity survey suggests that the causative source is to the immediate southwest of the Kamloops volcanics, but on lines 46+00E to 43+00E, it appears the causative source begins to extend below the volcanics.

This anomaly could also be reflecting the causative source of the mineralized boulders; though only on lines 48+00E and 47+00E do the IP results suggest that the causative source is shallow enough. However, the MMI results on lines 46+00E and 45+00E do not show any correlating soil anomalies. This simply may mean that gold-silver-copper mineralization may not occur along the entire strike length of the anomaly.

***Anomaly C*** occurs on line 33+00E sub-cropping at about 7+80S. It reaches a high of 26 milliseconds.

This anomaly is also of significant interest because of its correlation with an MMI soil anomaly. The depth to the causative source of the strongest part of the anomaly, as suggested by the pseudosection, could be about 165 meters, though to that of the weaker part of the anomaly, it is about 75 meters. The width is difficult to say but the correlating soil anomaly suggests it is at least 180 meters.

A fourth IP anomaly occurs at depth on line 33+00E, station 11+40S. This anomaly is quite localized but is mentioned since it is quite strong and since it correlates with an MMI soil anomaly, mainly consisting of cobalt.

The MMI soil anomalies that correlate with IP anomalies A and C are very anomalous in silver and cobalt and weakly anomalous in copper and gold. They are also anomalous in nickel which may indicate that the host rock is a basic or ultra-basic intrusive.

A strong MMI soil anomaly, mainly cobalt, occurs at the southwest end of line 46+00E. However, the IP survey did not extend far enough in this direction to determine any possible correlation.

The SP survey has revealed anomalies throughout the survey area, with a few of them being quite strong. However, some occur within the Kamloops volcanics and thus are of limited exploration interest. Some also correlate with the contact of the Kamloops volcanics with the Nicola Group and others correlate with creeks or swamps. None correlate with IP anomalies or with MMI soil anomalies.

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# GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices at 6204 – 125$^{th}$ Street, Surrey, British Columbia.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practicing my profession for the past 36 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 39 years.

3. This report is compiled from data obtained from IP and resistivity surveys over a portion of the Allies Property from November 16$^{th}$ to 22$^{nd}$, 2004, and from IP/resistivity surveys as well as MMI soil sampling from May 4$^{th}$ to 27$^{th}$, 2005. All work was carried out by a crew of Geotronics Surveys and headed by me.

4. I do not hold any interest in New Dawn Holdings Ltd, nor in the Treadwell/Allies Property, nor in any other property of New Dawn, nor do I expect to be receiving any interest as a result of writing this report.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF D.G. MARK BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

David G. Mark, P.Geo.
Geophysicist

March 20, 2006

# AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES for 2004 WORK

IP and resistivity surveying was carried out over a portion of the Treadwell/Allies Property, which occurs on and around Cannell Creek at the southern edge of Tranquille Plateau, located 28 km 325°E of the city of Kamloops, B.C, from November 16th to the 22nd, 2004, to the value of the following:

**FIELD:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 man geophysical crew, 7 days @ $2,400/day | $16,800.00 | $16,800.00 |
| (includes senior geophysicist, 2 geophysical technicians and 2 helpers, room and board, rental and instrumentation) | | |

**DATA REDUCTION and REPORT:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Senior geophysicist, 25 hrs @ $60/hr | $1,500.00 | |
| Geophysical technician, 5 hours @ $30/hour | 150.00 | |
| Computer Drafting | 800.00 | |
| Report compilation and photocopying | 50.00 | |
| | $2,600.00 | $2,600.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| GRAND TOTAL | **$19,400.00** |

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Surveys Ltd.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
D.G. MARK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

David G. Mark, P.Geo,
Geophysicist

March 20, 2006



GEOTRONICS

# AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES for 2005 WORK

Line cutting as well as IP, resistivity, and MMI soil sample surveying was carried out over a portion of the Treadwell/Allies Property, which occurs on and around Cannell Creek at the southern edge of Tranquille Plateau, located 28 km 325°E of the city of Kamloops, B.C, from May 4th to the 27th, 2005, to the value of the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **MOB/DEMOB:(at cost)** | | |
| Crew wages | $730.00 | |
| Truck rental and gas | ...370.00 | |
| Room and board | 200.00 | |
| TOTAL | $1,300.00 | $1,300.00 |
| **FIELD:** | | |
| IP/Resistivity Survey, 5-man crew, 7.5 days @ $2,400/day | $18,000.00 | |
| MMI Sampling, 4-man crew, 1 day @ $1,200/day | 1,200.00 | |
| Line cutting | 6,000.00 | |
| TOTAL | $25,200.00 | $25,200.00 |
| **LABORATORY:** | | |
| Testing of 52 samples @ $40/sample | $2,080.00 | $2,080.00 |
| **DATA REDUCTION and REPORT:** | | |
| Senior Geophysicist, 45 hours @ $50/hour | $2,250.00 | $2,250.00 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | **$30,830.00** |

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Surveys Ltd.

David G. Mark, P.Geo,
Geophysicist

March 20, 2006



GEOTRONICS

# APPENDIX –GEOCHEMISTRY DATA

| | Cu | Zn | Cd | Pb | Au | Co | Ni | Pd | Ag |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Line 3300E | | | | | | | | | |
| 1440S | 148 | 163 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 63 | 44 | 0.05 | 1.03 |
| 1380S | 175 | 284 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 77 | 77 | 0.05 | 1.38 |
| 1320S | 174 | 194 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 59 | 22 | 0.05 | 1.97 |
| 1260S | 35 | 122 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 2 | 7 | 0.05 | 2.33 |
| 1200S | 114 | 156 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 88 | 81 | 0.05 | 3.08 |
| 1140S | 157 | 895 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 155 | 77 | 0.05 | 0.56 |
| 1080S | 33 | 262 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 18 | 40 | 0.05 | 1.54 |
| 1020S | 58 | 1196 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 4 | 23 | 0.05 | 2.45 |
| 960S | 80 | 176 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 205 | 41 | 0.05 | 2.24 |
| 900S | 62 | 101 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 3 | 14 | 0.05 | 1.21 |
| 840S | 202 | 131 | 5 | 10 | 0.18 | 10 | 202 | 0.05 | 5.69 |
| 780S | 109 | 288 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 329 | 200 | 0.05 | 8.75 |
| 720S | 86 | 260 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 224 | 86 | 0.05 | 2.53 |
| 660S | 124 | 166 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 215 | 158 | 0.05 | 2.18 |
| 600S | 63 | 202 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 3 | 27 | 0.05 | 3.72 |
| 540S | 31 | 121 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 2 | 13 | 0.05 | 2.16 |
| 480S | 75 | 100 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 4 | 43 | 0.05 | 0.95 |
| 420S | 23 | 73 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 28 | 12 | 0.05 | 0.68 |
| 360S | 35 | 273 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 8 | 76 | 0.05 | 1.98 |
| 300S | 21 | 67 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 3 | 16 | 0.05 | 1.22 |
| 240S | 26 | 98 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 11 | 20 | 0.05 | 0.53 |
| Line 4500E | | | | | | | | | |
| 240N | 48 | 107 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 66 | 49 | 0.05 | 3.09 |
| 300N | 56 | 130 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 32 | 36 | 0.05 | 1.3 |
| 360N | 49 | 221 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 4 | 16 | 0.05 | 1.96 |
| 420N | 38 | 182 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 5 | 23 | 0.05 | 1.42 |
| 480N | 47 | 393 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 3 | 44 | 0.05 | 1.01 |
| 540N | 57 | 401 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 32 | 27 | 0.05 | 7.56 |
| 600N | 29 | 191 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 133 | 80 | 0.05 | 3.14 |
| 660N | 51 | 281 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 195 | 119 | 0.05 | 1.78 |
| 720N | 33 | 100 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 10 | 5 | 0.05 | 0.23 |
| 780N | 32 | 83 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 16 | 12 | 0.05 | 0.18 |
| 840N | 16 | 506 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 27 | 17 | 0.05 | 0.15 |
| 900N | 30 | 78 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 9 | 6 | 0.05 | 0.25 |
| 960N | 19 | 79 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 3 | 6 | 0.05 | 0.16 |
| 1080N | 57 | 146 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 34 | 13 | 0.05 | 0.22 |
| Line 4600E | | | | | | | | | |
| 270N | 65 | 155 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 200 | 102 | 0.05 | 4.21 |
| 330N | 77 | 226 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 12 | 38 | 0.05 | 4.74 |
| 390N | 47 | 248 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 18 | 27 | 0.05 | 0.41 |
| 450N | 31 | 217 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 8 | 28 | 0.05 | 4.24 |
| 510N | 28 | 132 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 2 | 23 | 0.05 | 4.58 |
| 570N | 37 | 304 | 12 | 10 | 0.05 | 0.5 | 21 | 0.05 | 3.69 |
| 600N | 90 | 116 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 32 | 68 | 0.05 | 7.71 |
| 660N | 167 | 92 | 5 | 10 | 0.34 | 3 | 83 | 0.05 | 10 |
| 720N | 37 | 158 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 4 | 5 | 0.05 | 0.31 |
| 780N | 52 | 209 | 10 | 10 | 0.05 | 21 | 12 | 0.05 | 0.66 |
| 840N | 25 | 175 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 21 | 44 | 0.05 | 0.37 |
| 900N | 17 | 186 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 1 | 9 | 0.05 | 0.25 |
| 960N | 32 | 125 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 10 | 15 | 0.05 | 0.24 |
| 1020N | 13 | 62 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 2 | 9 | 0.05 | 0.25 |
| 1080N | 21 | 242 | 5 | 28 | 0.05 | 24 | 17 | 0.05 | 0.15 |
| 1140N | 37 | 117 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 28 | 15 | 0.05 | 0.21 |
| 1200N | 31 | 90 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 | 8 | 5 | 0.05 | 0.24 |
| | | | | | | | | | |


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**TREADWELL / ALLIES PROPERTY**

CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

# *LOCATION MAP*

| Drawn by: | Job No. | NTS | Date | Fig No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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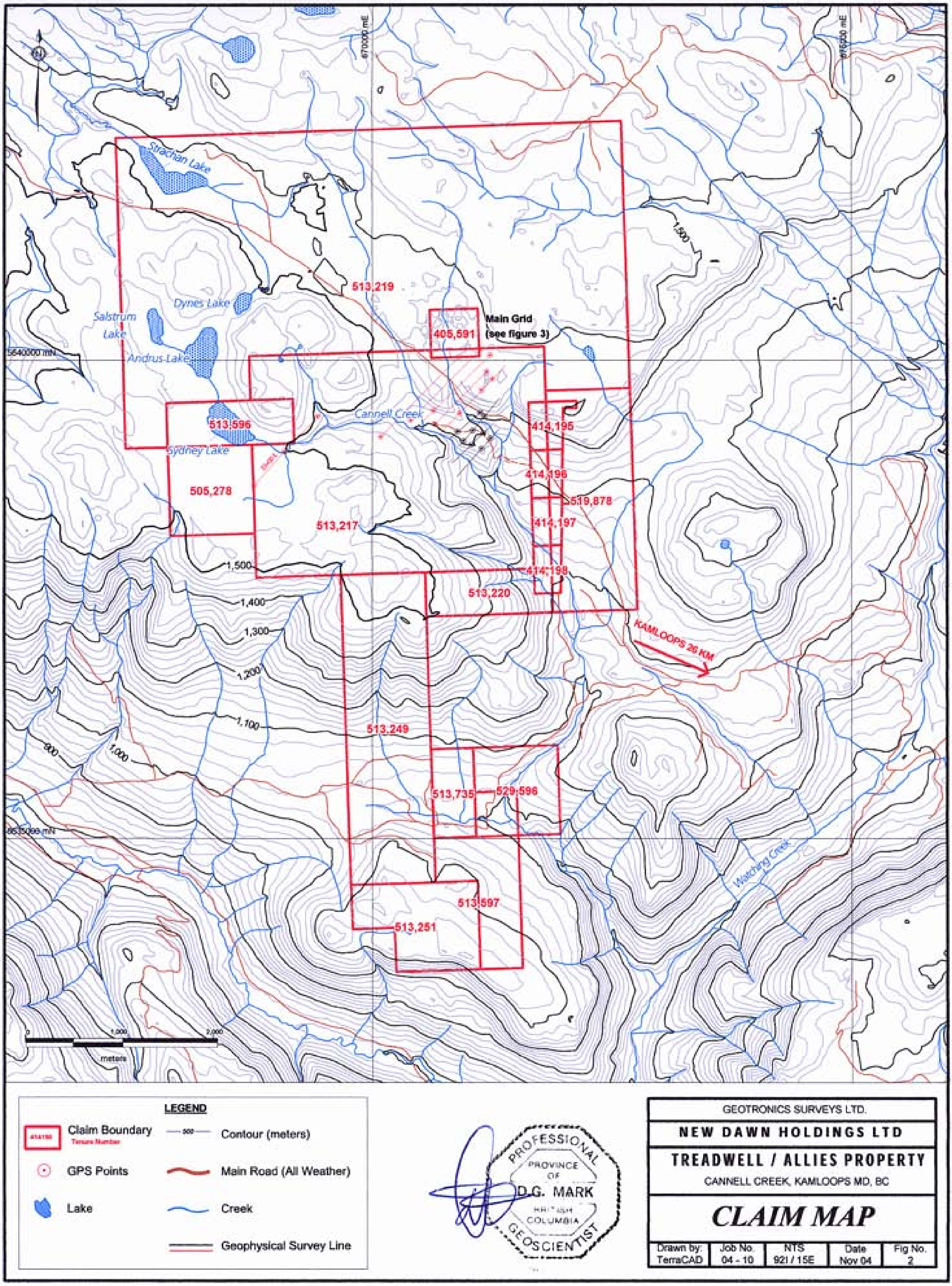

670000 mE
675000 mE
5640000 mN
5635000 mN
Strachan Lake
Dynes Lake
Salstrum Lake
Andrus Lake
Sydney Lake
Cannell Creek
Watching Creek
513,219
Main Grid
(see figure 3)
405,591
513,596
505,278
513,217
414,195
414,196
519,878
414,197
414,198
513,220
513,249
513,735
529,596
513,597
513,251
KAMLOOPS 26 KM
1,500
1,400
1,300
1,200
1,100
1,000
900
0
1,000
2,000
meters
LEGEND
Claim Boundary
Tenure Number
GPS Points
Lake
Contour (meters)
Main Road (All Weather)
Creek
Geophysical Survey Line
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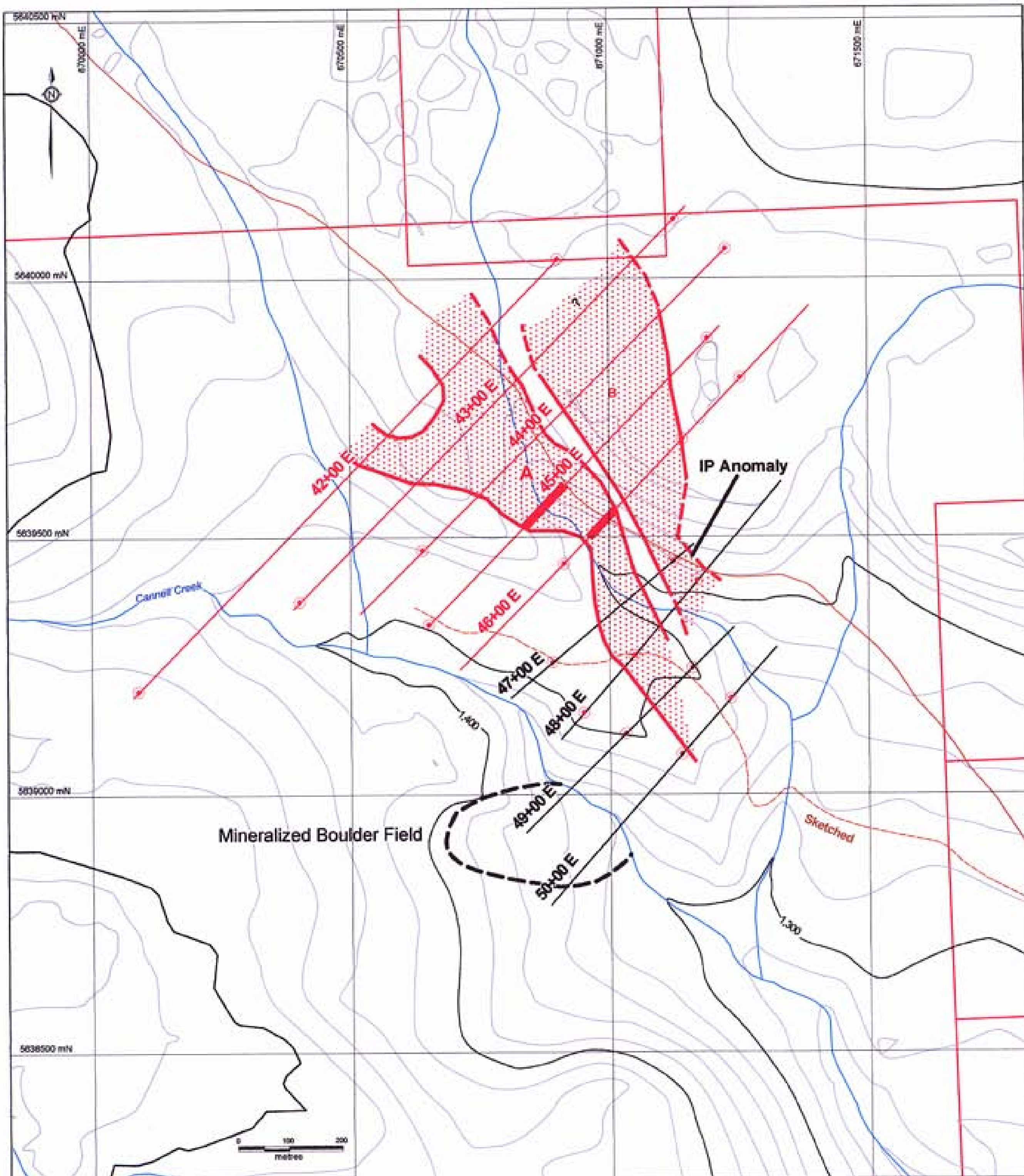
TREADWELL / ALLIES PROPERTY
CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC
CLAIM MAP
Drawn by: TerraCAD
Job No. 04 - 10
NTS 92I / 15E
Date Nov 04
Fig No. 2




**LEGEND**

- Claim Boundary
- GPS Points
- Lake
- A, B IP Anomaly
- MMI Soil Anomaly
- Contour (meters)
- Main Road (All Weather)
- Creek
- Geophysical Survey Line
- Mineralized Boulder Field

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CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

# *SURVEY PLAN MAP*

| Drawn by: | Job No. | NTS | Date | Fig No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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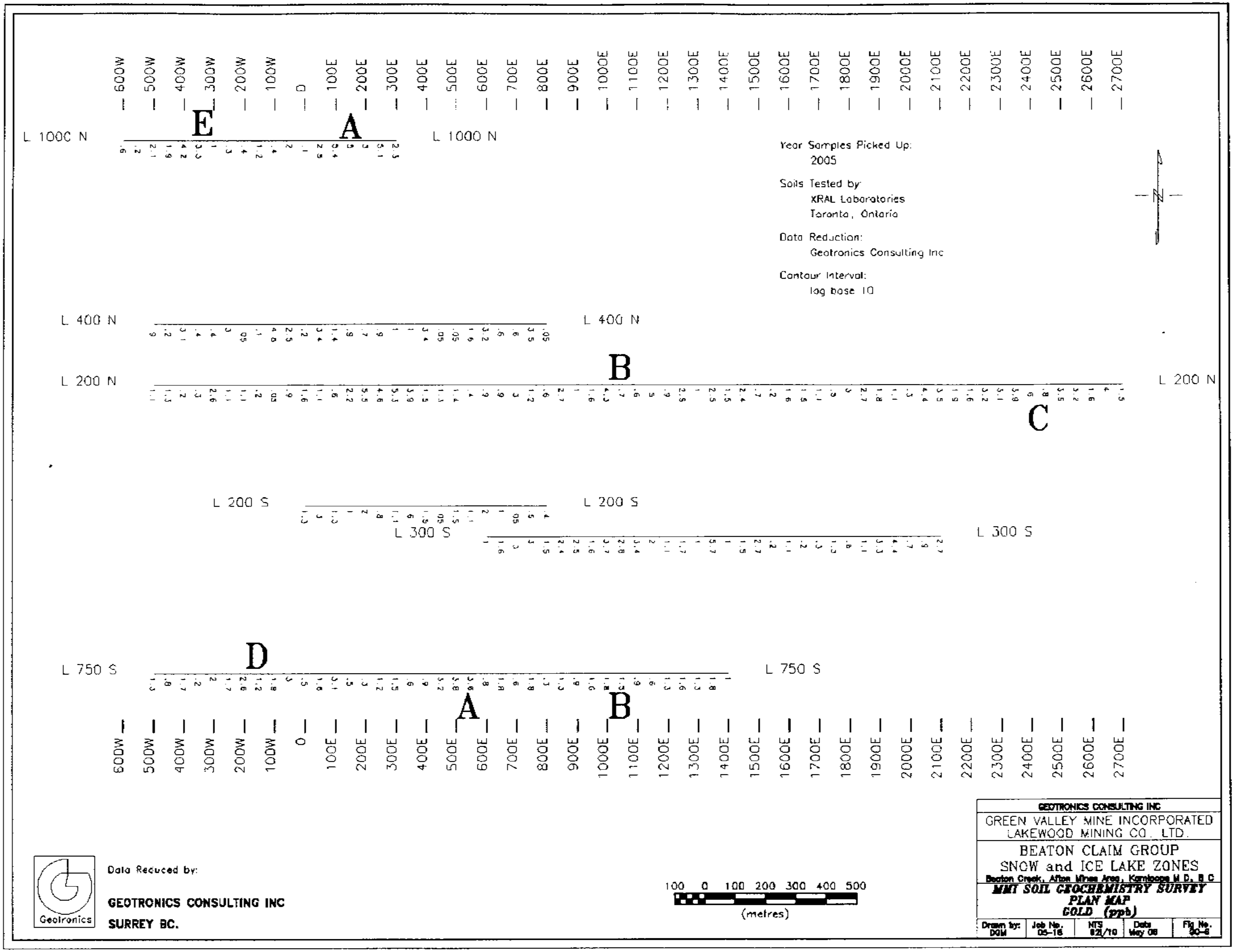
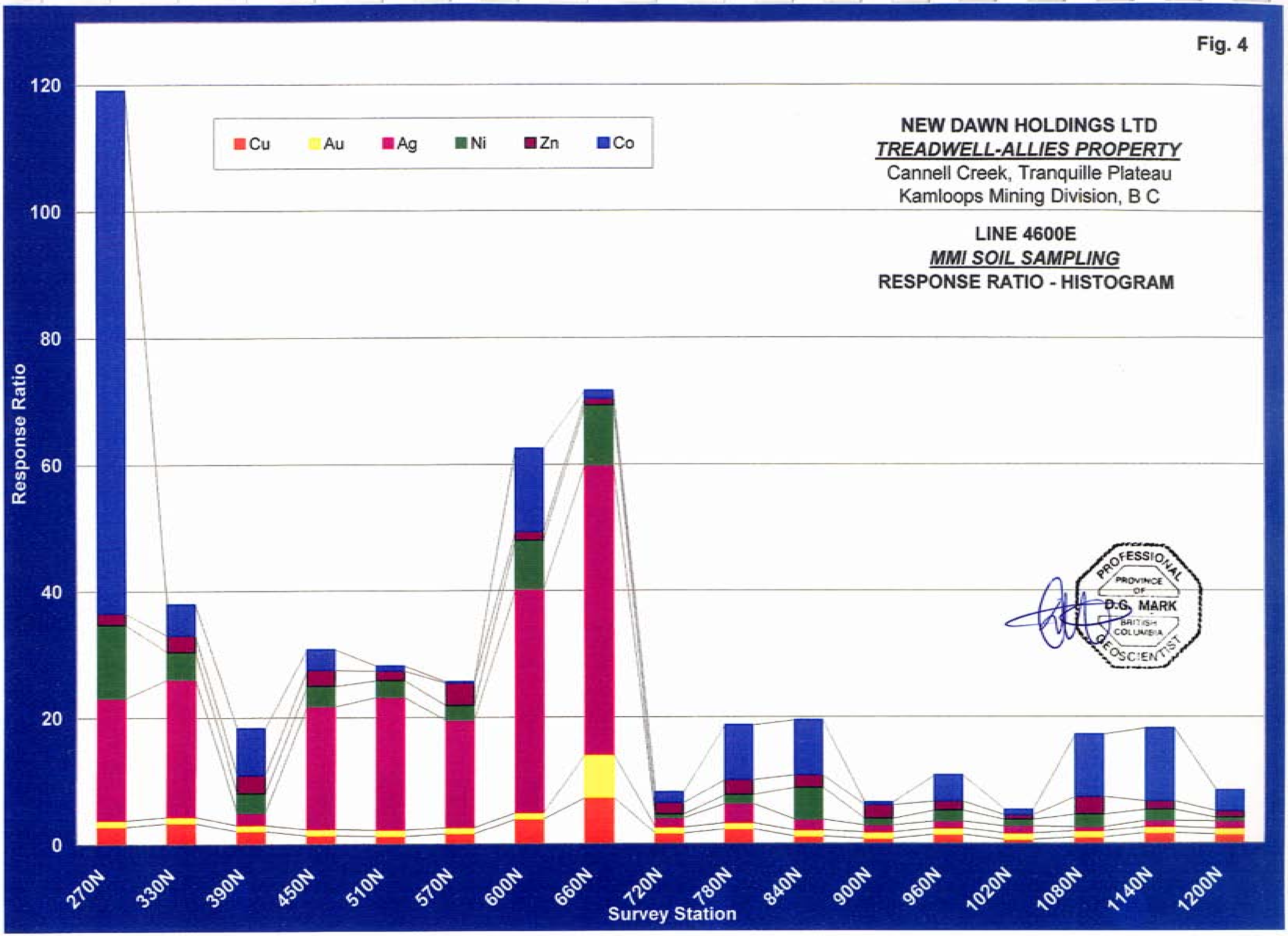
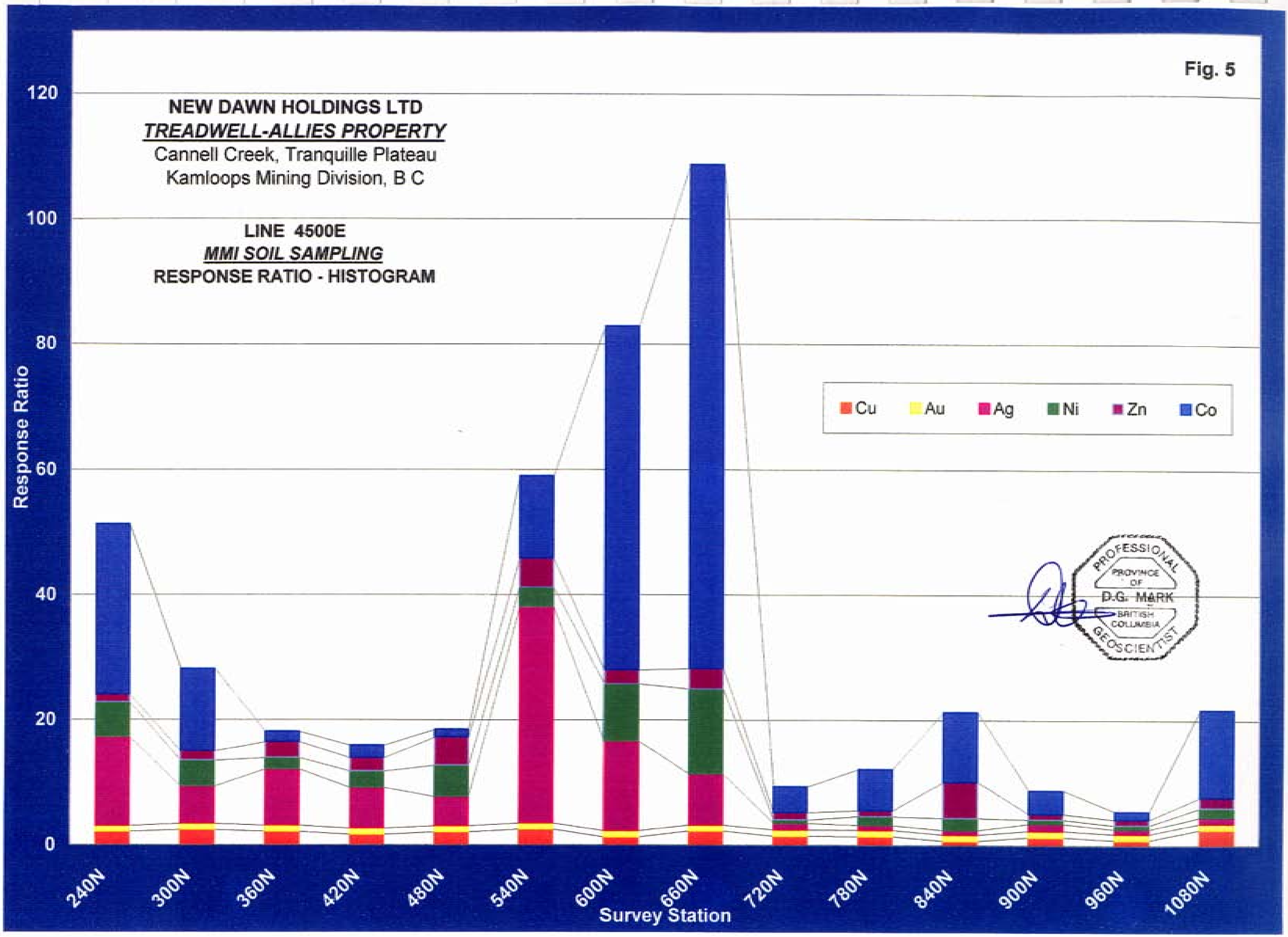
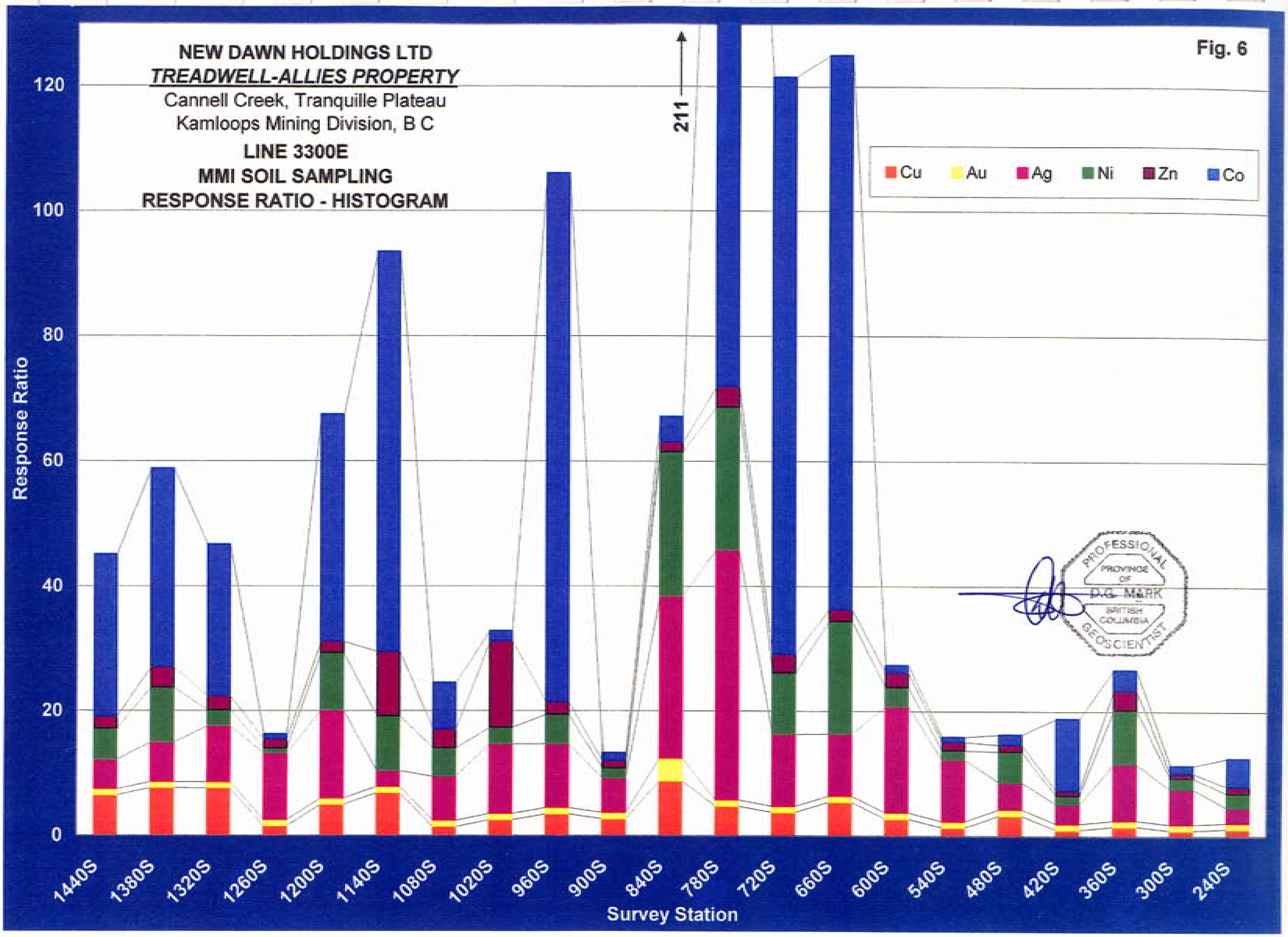

L 1000 N
L 400 N
L 200 N
L 200 S
L 300 S
L 750 S
E
A
B
C
D
Year Samples Picked Up:
2005
Soils Tested by:
XRAL Laboratories
Toronto, Ontario
Data Reduction:
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Contour Interval:
log base 10
Data Reduced by:
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC
SURREY BC.
Geotronics
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
(metres)
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC
GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
LAKEWOOD MINING CO. LTD.
BEATON CLAIM GROUP
SNOW and ICE LAKE ZONES
Beaton Creek, Afton Mines Area, Kamloops M.D., B.C.
MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
PLAN MAP
GOLD (ppb)
Drawn by: DGM
Job No. 05-16
NTS 92I/10
Date May 06



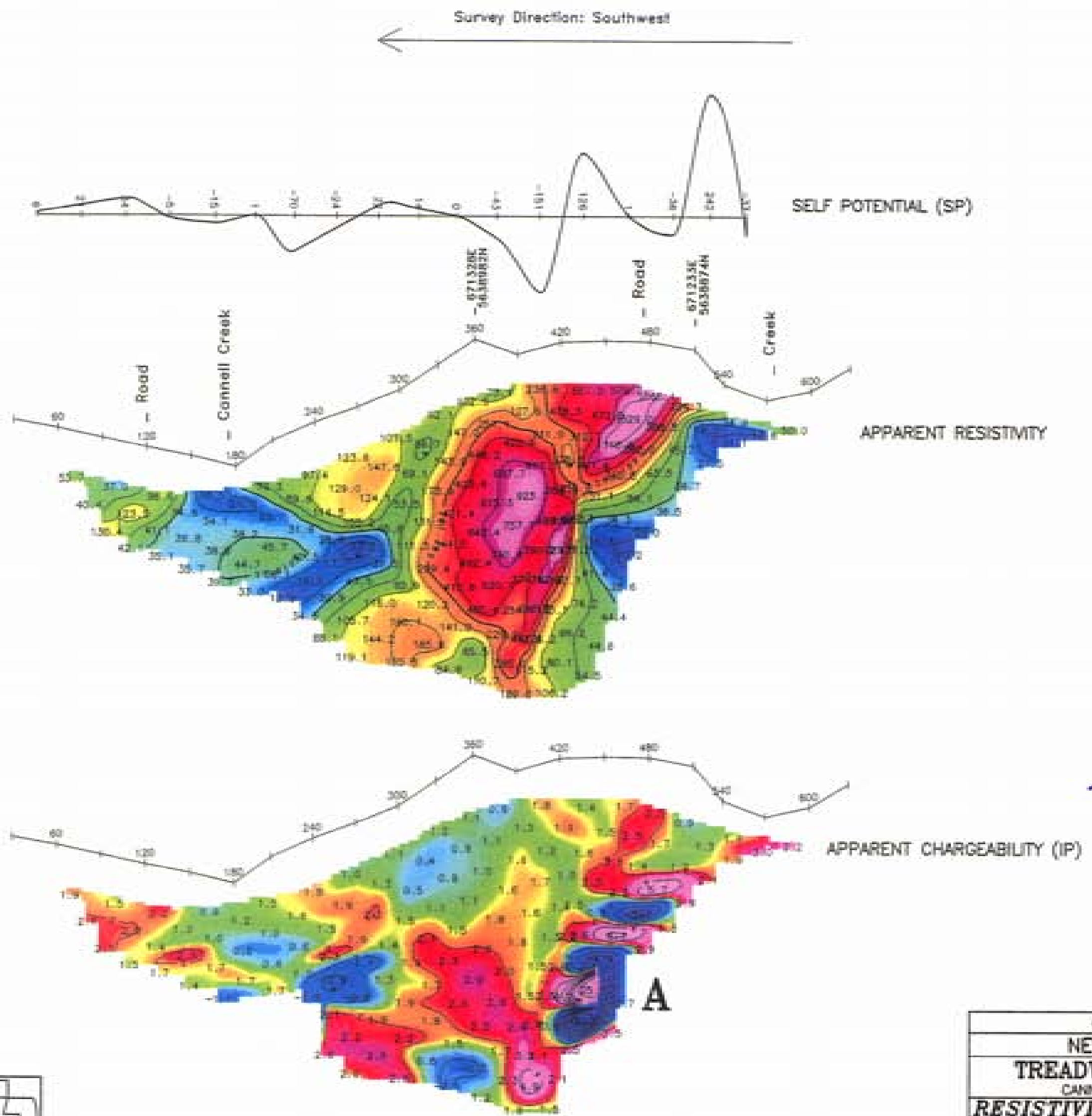

Data Reduced by: **GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.**




*Data Reduced by*: **GEOTRONICS SURVEY LTD.**




*Data Reduced by*: **GEOTRONICS SURVEY LTD.**




**LEGEND**

**CONTOUR INTERVALS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Resistivity: | log base 10 ohm-metres |
| Chargeability: | [illegible] milliseconds |

**INSTRUMENTATION**

| | |
|---|---|
| IP Receiver: | [illegible] |
| IP Transmitter: | [illegible] |
| IP Generator: | [illegible] |

**IP SURVEY PARAMETERS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Survey Mode: | Time Domain |
| Array: | Dipole-Dipole |
| Dipole Length: | 30 metres (100 feet) |
| Dipole separation: | n=1 to n=[illegible] |
| Delay Time: | [illegible] milliseconds |
| Integration Time: | [illegible] milliseconds |
| Charge Cycle: | [illegible] second square wave |

Note: GPS readings are in NAD 27

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF D.G. MARK BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

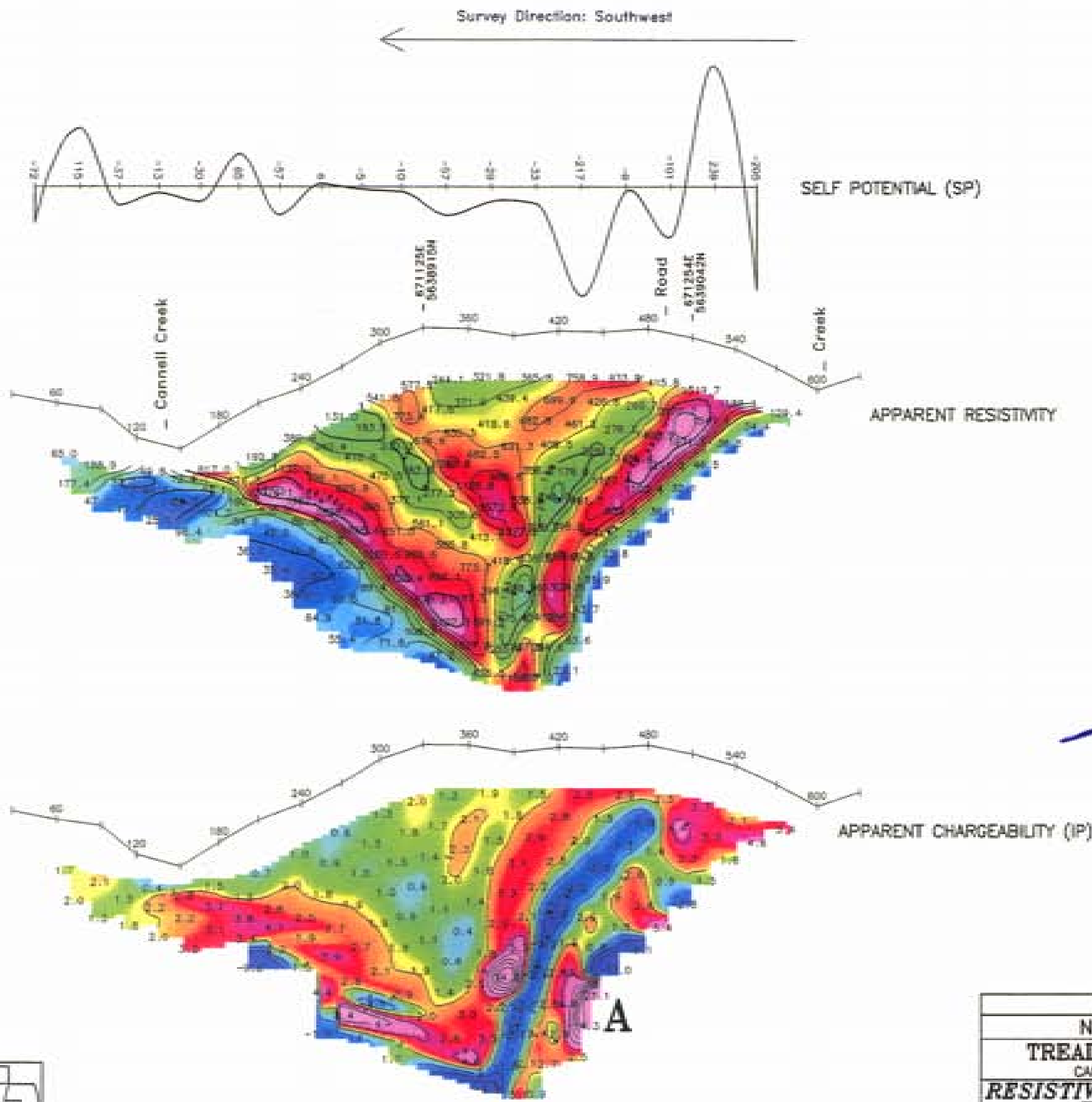
100 0 100 200 300 400
(feet)

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
NEW DAWN HOLDINGS LTD
TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY
CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC
***RESISTIVITY & IP PSEUDOSECTIONS***
***WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE***
***LINE 50+00E***

| Drawn by: | Job No: | NTS: | Date: | Fig No: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DGM | 04-10 | 92I/15E | Nov 04 | GP-1 |

Geotronics
**GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.**
**SURREY BC.**

Survey date: November 2004




**LEGEND**

**CONTOUR INTERVALS**

Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: [illegible] milliseconds

**INSTRUMENTATION**

IP Receiver: [illegible]
IP Transmitter: [illegible]
IP Generator: [illegible]

**IP SURVEY PARAMETERS**

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 30 metres (100 feet)
Dipole separation: n=1 to n=[illegible]
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1800 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Note: GPS readings are in NAD 27

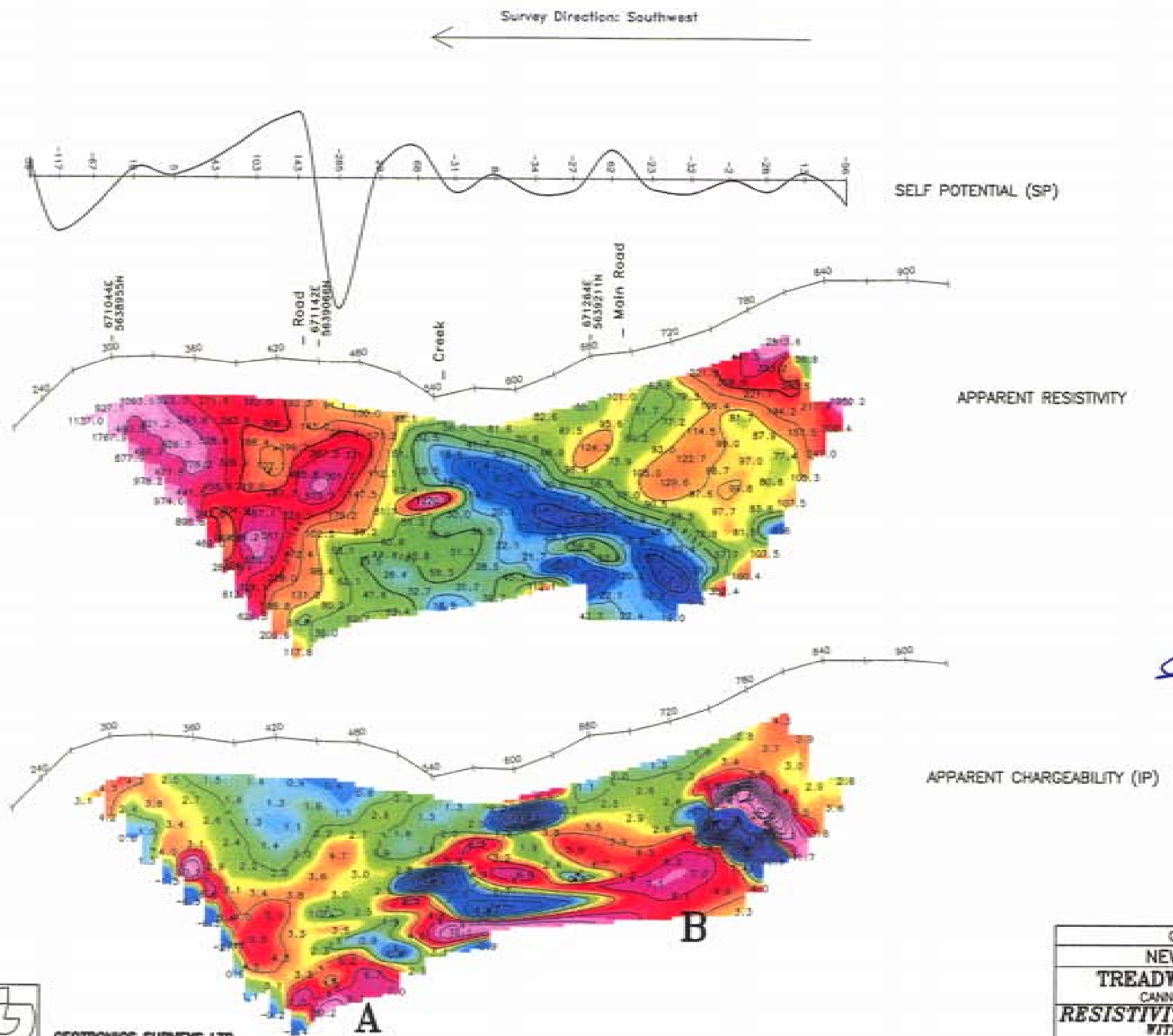
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
D.G. MARK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)
100 0 100 200 300 400
(feet)

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
SURREY BC.

Survey date: November 2004

| GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW DAWN HOLDINGS LTD | | | | |
| TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY<br>CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC | | | | |
| *RESISTIVITY & IP PSEUDOSECTIONS*<br>*WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE*<br>*LINE 49+00E* | | | | |
| Drawn by: DGM | Job No: 04-10 | NTS: 92I/15E | Date: Nov 04 | Fig No: GP-2 |




**LEGEND**

**CONTOUR INTERVALS**

Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: [illegible]

**INSTRUMENTATION**

IP Receiver: [illegible]
IP Transmitter: [illegible]
IP Generator: [illegible]

**IP SURVEY PARAMETERS**

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: [illegible]
Dipole separation: [illegible]
Delay Time: [illegible]
Integration Time: [illegible]
Charge Cycle: [illegible]

Note: GPS readings are in NAD 27

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
D.G. MARK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)
100 0 100 200 300 400
(feet)

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
SURREY BC.

Survey date: November 2004

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

NEW DAWN HOLDINGS LTD

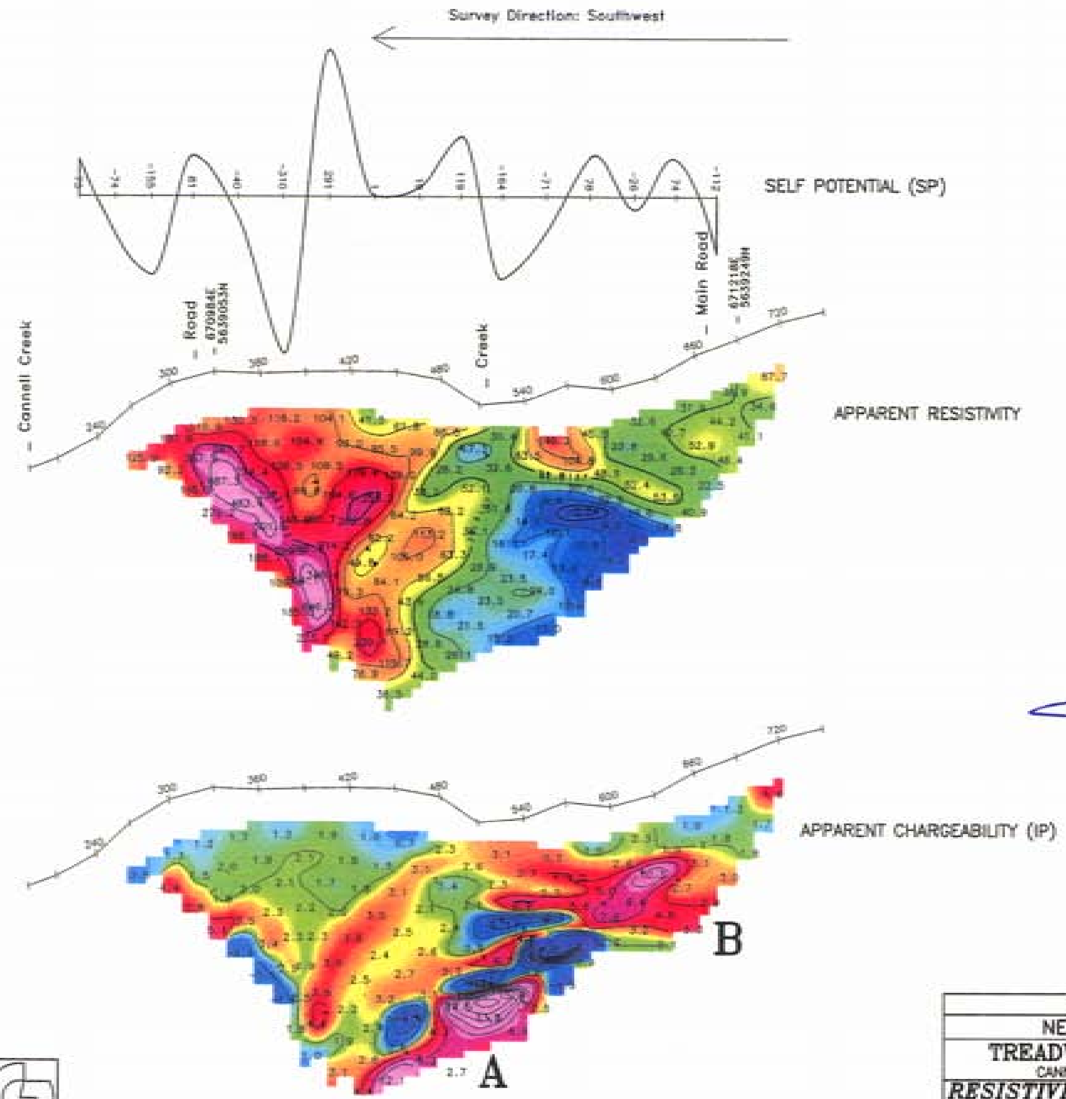
**TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY**

CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

***RESISTIVITY & IP PSEUDOSECTIONS***
***WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE***

***LINE 48+00E***

| Drawn by: | Job No: | NTS: | Date: | Fig No: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DGM | 04-10 | 92I/15E | Nov 04 | GP-3 |




**LEGEND**

**CONTOUR INTERVALS**

Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 2 milliseconds

**INSTRUMENTATION**

IP Receiver: IRIS IRIS ELREC 6
IP Transmitter: IRIS VIP 4000
IP Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

**IP SURVEY PARAMETERS**

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 30 metres (100 feet)
Dipole separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 240 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1800 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

Note: GPS readings are in NAD 27

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
D.G. MARK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)
100 0 100 200 300 400
(feet)

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
SURREY BC.

Survey date: November 2004

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

NEW DAWN HOLDINGS LTD

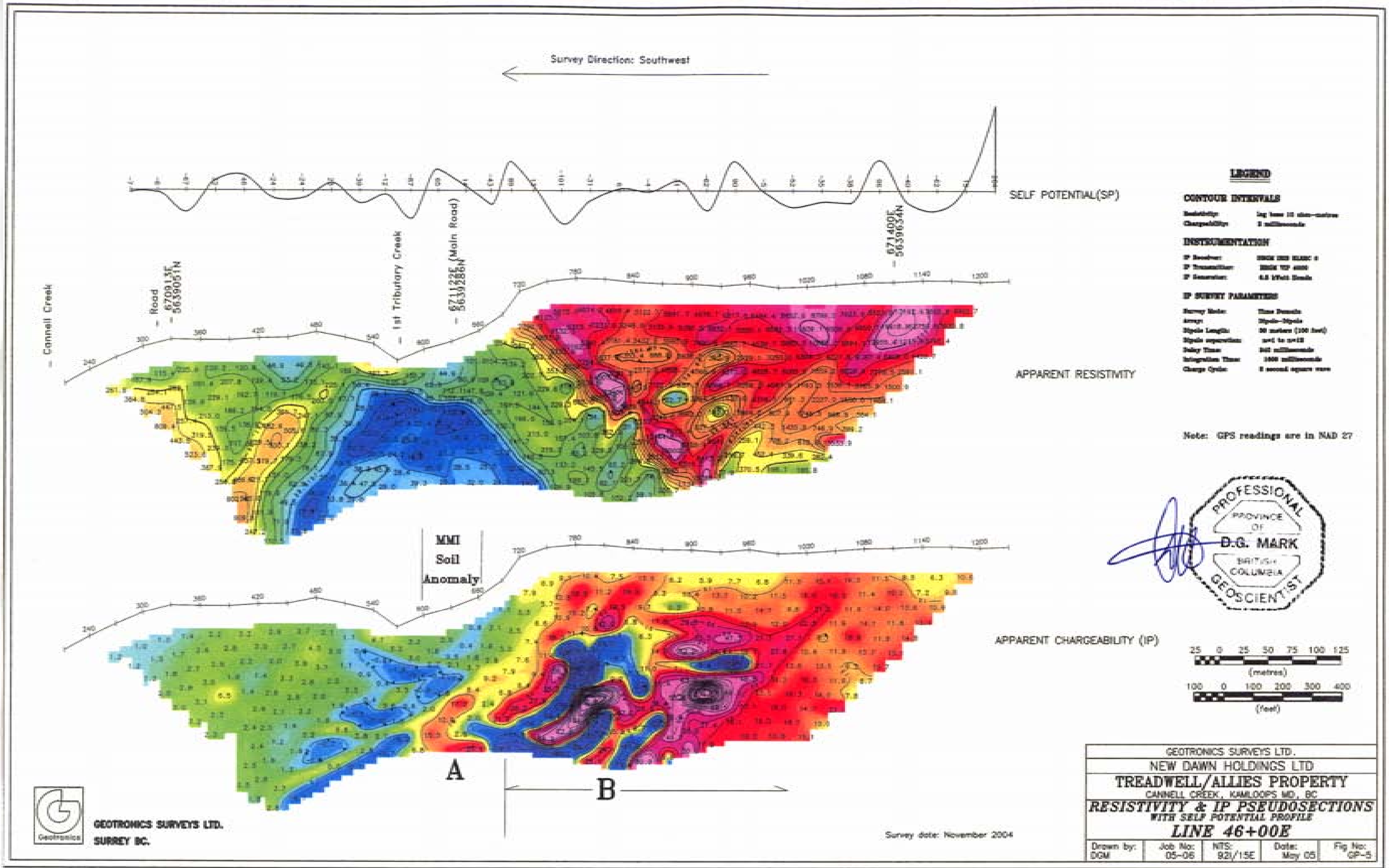
TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY

CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

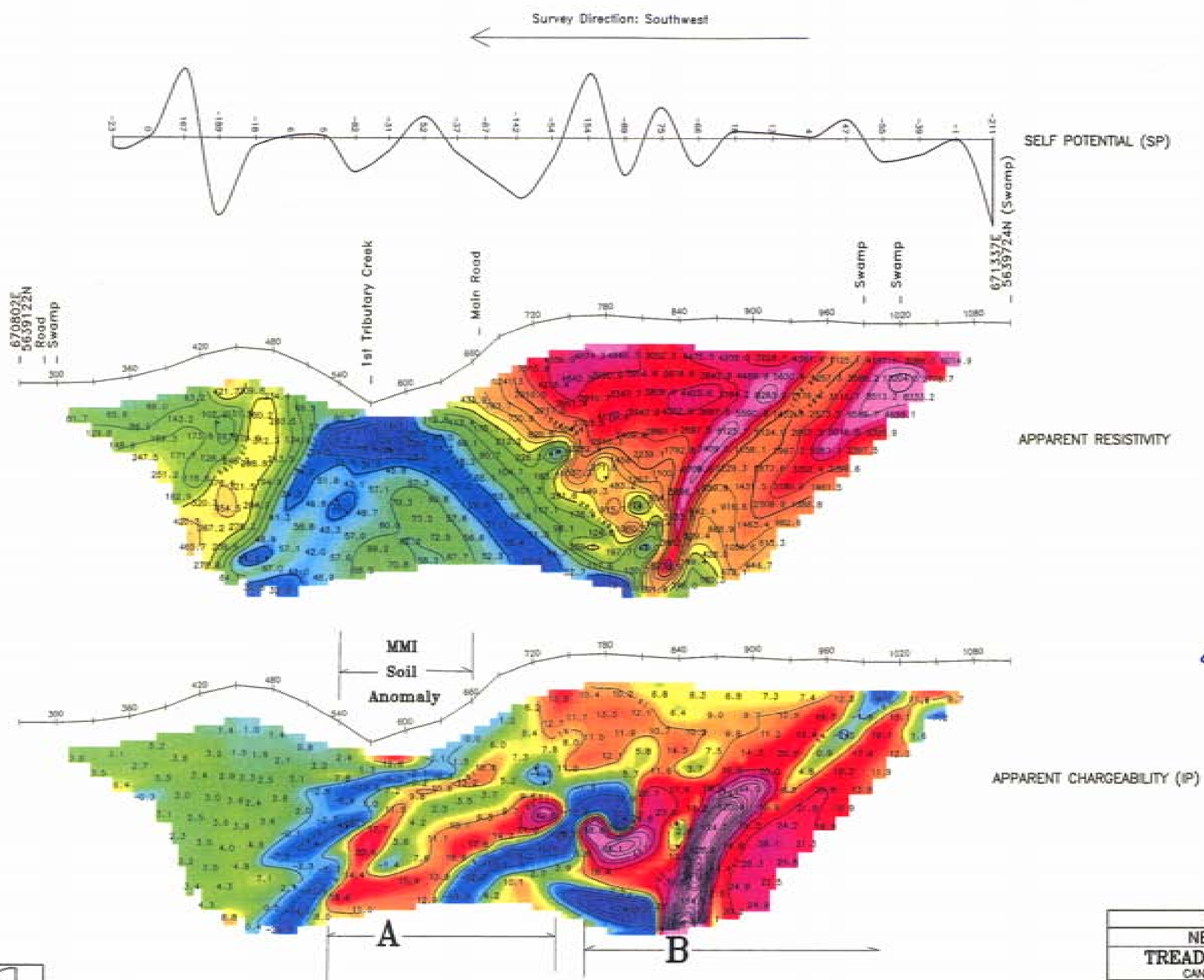
*RESISTIVITY & IP PSEUDOSECTIONS*
*WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE*

*LINE 47+00E*

| Drawn by: | Job No: | NTS: | Date: | Fig No: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DGM | 04-10 | 92I/15E | Nov 04 | GP-4 |



Survey Direction: Southwest
SELF POTENTIAL(SP)
Cannell Creek
Road
670913E
5639051N
1st Tributary Creek
671122E (Main Road)
5639288N
671400E
5639634N
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
MMI
Soil
Anomaly
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY (IP)
A
B
LEGEND
CONTOUR INTERVALS
INSTRUMENTATION
IP SURVEY PARAMETERS
Note: GPS readings are in NAD 27
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE
OF
D.G. MARK
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
(metres)
(feet)
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
NEW DAWN HOLDINGS LTD
TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY
CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC
RESISTIVITY & IP PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE
LINE 46+00E
Drawn by: DGM
Job No: 05-06
NTS: 92I/15E
Date: May 05
Fig No: GP-5
Survey date: November 2004
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
SURREY BC.




**LEGEND**

**CONTOUR INTERVALS**

Resistivity: log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 2 milliseconds

**INSTRUMENTATION**

**IP SURVEY PARAMETERS**

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Delay Time:
Integration Time:
Charge Cycle:

Note: GPS readings are in NAD 27

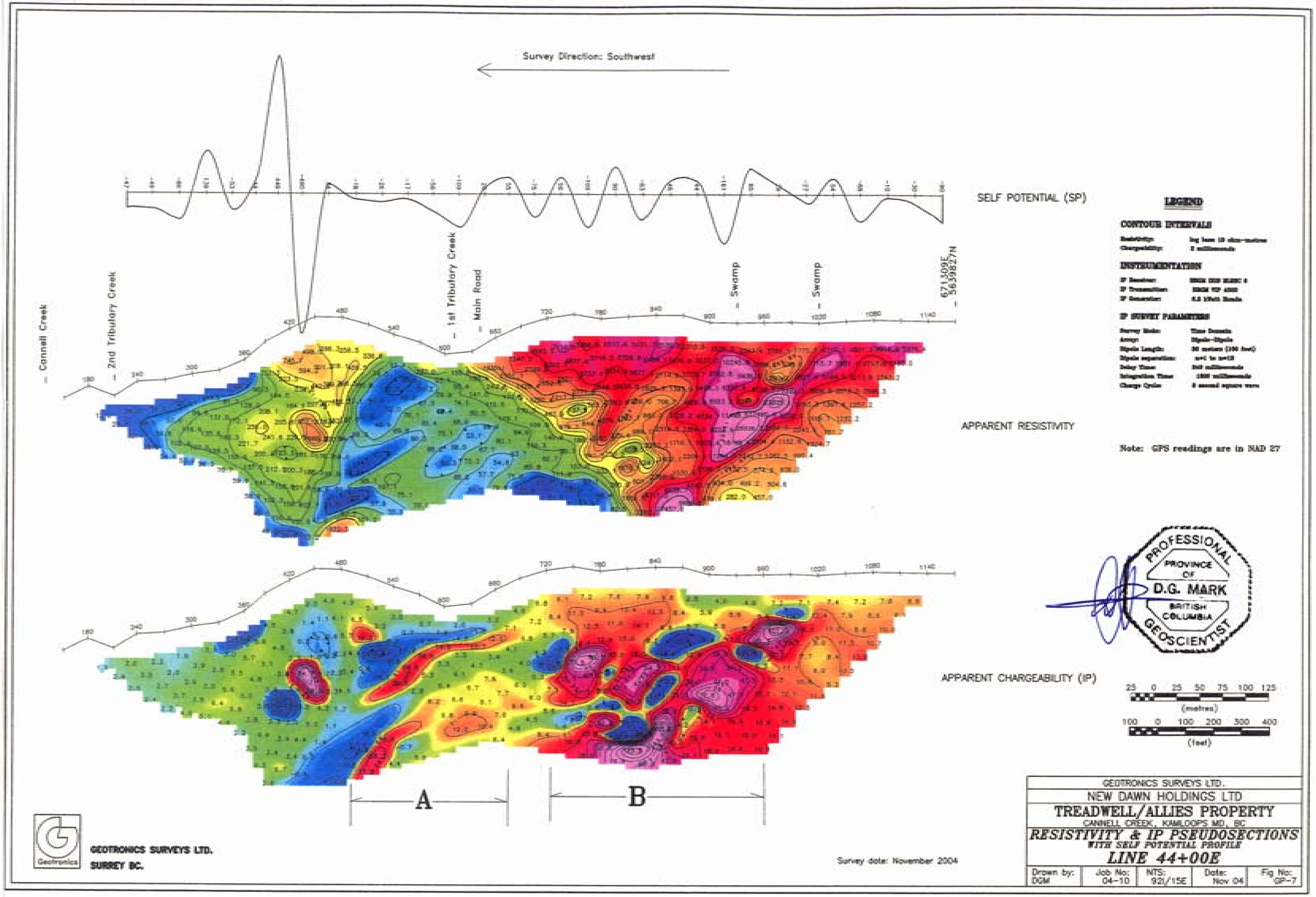
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
D.G. MARK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

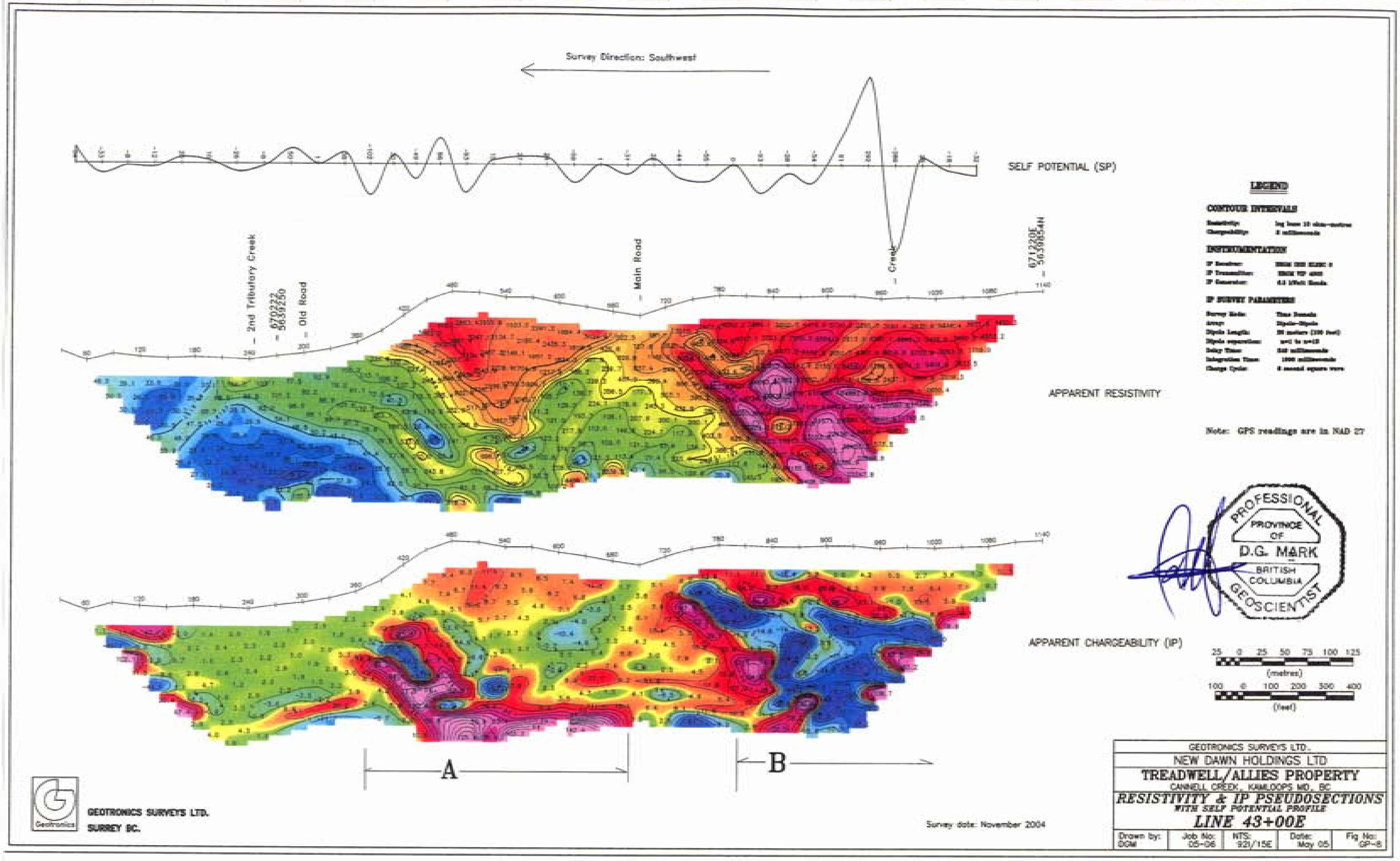
25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)
100 0 100 200 300 400
(feet)

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
SURREY BC.

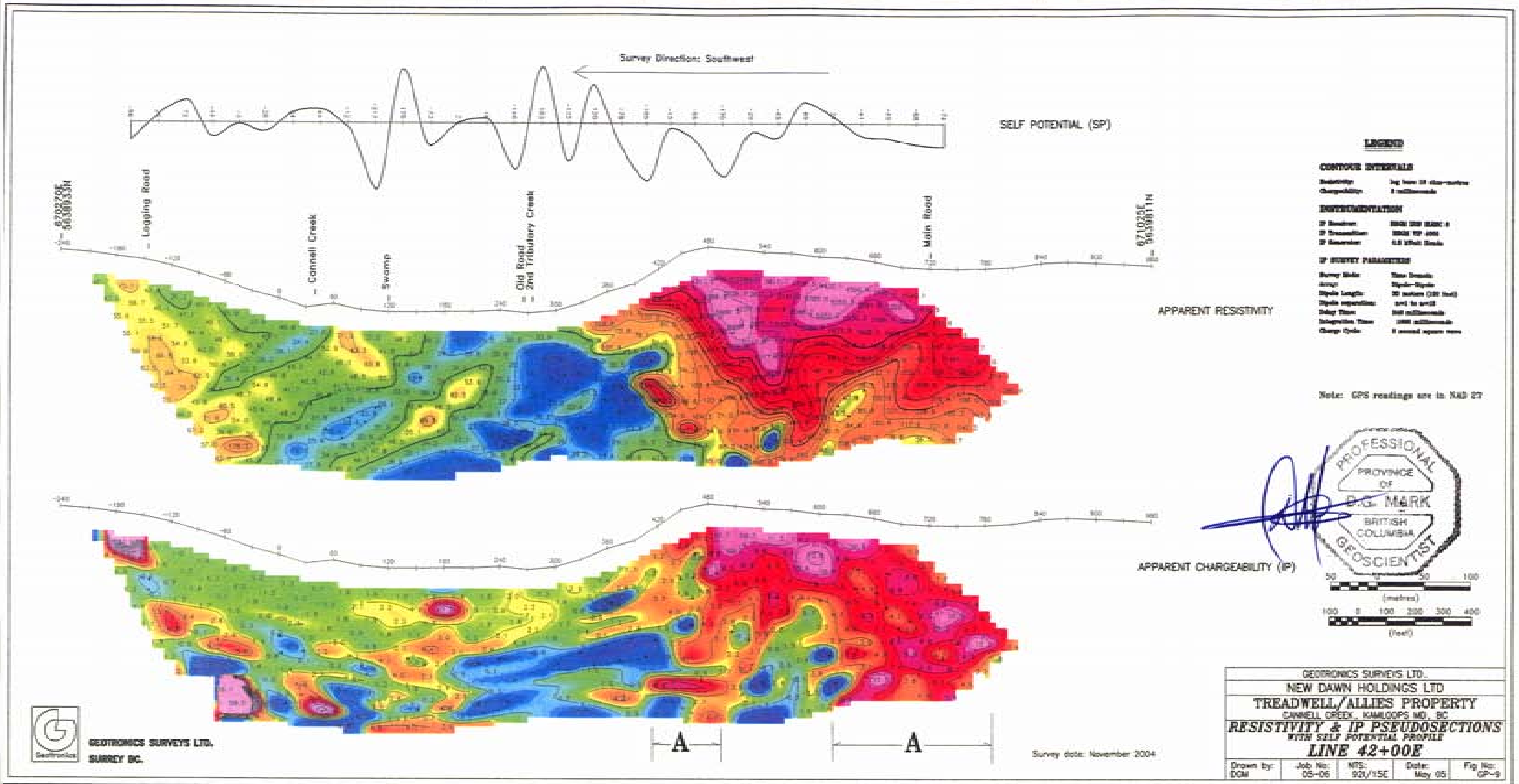
Survey date: November 2004

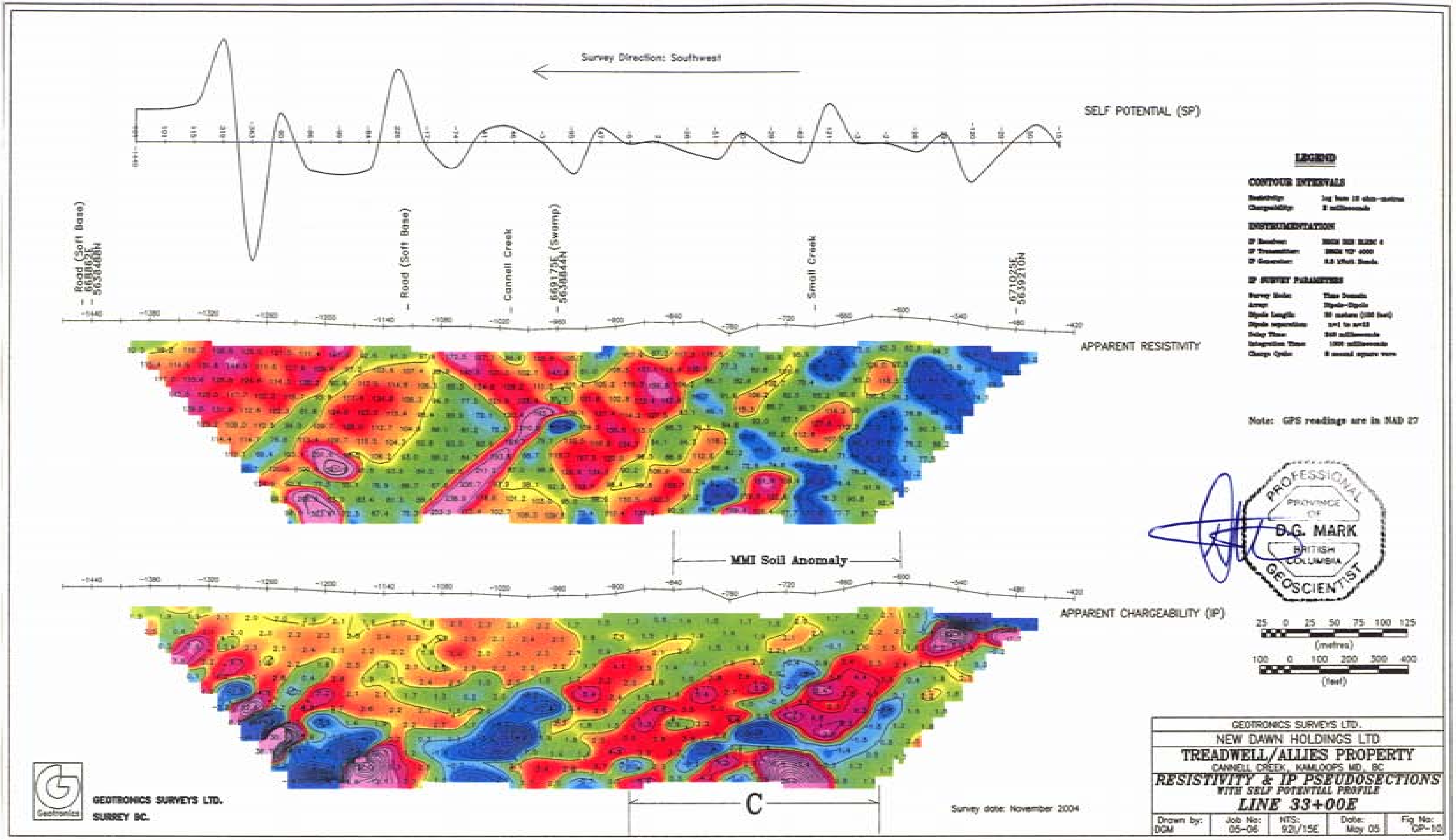
| GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW DAWN HOLDINGS LTD | | | | |
| TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY<br>CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC | | | | |
| *RESISTIVITY & IP PSEUDOSECTIONS*<br>*WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE*<br>*LINE 45+00E* | | | | |
| Drawn by: DGM | Job No: 05-06 | NTS: 92I/15E | Date: May 05 | Fig No: GP-6 |


Survey Direction: Southwest
SELF POTENTIAL (SP)
Cannell Creek
2nd Tributary Creek
1st Tributary Creek
Main Road
Swamp
Swamp
671309E
5639827N
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY (IP)
LEGEND
CONTOUR INTERVALS
INSTRUMENTATION
IP SURVEY PARAMETERS
Note: GPS readings are in NAD 27
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
D.G. MARK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
(metres)
(feet)
A
B
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
SURREY BC.
Survey date: November 2004
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
NEW DAWN HOLDINGS LTD
TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY
CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC
RESISTIVITY & IP PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE
LINE 44+00E
Drawn by: DGM
Job No: 04-10
NTS: 92I/15E
Date: Nov 04
Fig No: GP-7



Survey Direction: Southwest
SELF POTENTIAL (SP)
2nd Tributary Creek
670222
5639250
Old Road
Main Road
Creek
671220E
5639854N
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY (IP)
Note: GPS readings are in NAD 27
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
D.G. MARK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
(metres)
(feet)
A
B
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
SURREY BC.
Survey date: November 2004
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
NEW DAWN HOLDINGS LTD
TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY
CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD., BC
RESISTIVITY & IP PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE
LINE 43+00E
Drawn by: DCM
Job No: 05-06
NTS: 92I/15E
Date: May 05
Fig No: GP-8


Survey Direction: Southwest
SELF POTENTIAL (SP)
Logging Road
Cannell Creek
Swamp
Old Road
2nd Tributary Creek
Main Road
670279E
5639033N
671025E
5639811N
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY (IP)
Note: GPS readings are in NAD 27
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE
OF
D.G. MARK
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
(metres)
(feet)
A
A
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
SURREY BC.
Survey date: November 2004
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
NEW DAWN HOLDINGS LTD
TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY
CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC
RESISTIVITY & IP PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE
LINE 42+00E
Drawn by: DGM
Job No: 05-06
NTS: 92I/15E
Date: May 05
Fig No: GP-9



Survey Direction: Southwest
SELF POTENTIAL (SP)
Road (Soft Base)
668862E
5638400N
Road (Soft Base)
Cannell Creek
669175E (Swamp)
5638844N
Small Creek
671025E
5639210N
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
MMI Soil Anomaly
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY (IP)
C
LEGEND
Note: GPS readings are in NAD 27
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
D.G. MARK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
(metres)
(feet)
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
SURREY BC.
Survey date: November 2004
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
NEW DAWN HOLDINGS LTD
TREADWELL/ALLIES PROPERTY
CANNELL CREEK, KAMLOOPS MD, BC
RESISTIVITY & IP PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE
LINE 33+00E
Drawn by: DGM
Job No: 05-06
NTS: 92I/15E
Date: May 05
Fig No: GP-10