Copper King

Technical Report

Event # 4049 881

Map 094 F002

Derek Moore
Prospector

July-Aug 2005

PURSUIT Pty Ltd ACN 009 311 111
16 SUNLAND AVENUE SOUTH YUNDERUP WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Registered Office 14 Tuckey St (PO Box 594)Mandurah WA 6210
Phone/fax 61 8 9537 7739 E-mail: pursuit@iinet.net.au

Copper King: Event 404 9881

Saturday, February 17, 2007
Map 094 F002
Author – Derek N Holmes – Doctor of Chiropractic

Claim information – Work completed on claims 510878 and 511910.

Steeply dipping phyllites to the south, and a distinctive breccia of black phyllite fragments in a matrix of cross cutting quartz and ankerite veins with chalcopyrite, contact was accurately measured at 85 degrees west. The hill drops off rapidly to the west and rises steeply to the east. The eastern contact is a limestone unit.

Just to the east of a cabin 15 metres up the hill was found a sugary textured homogenous recrystallised limestone with minor euhedral pyrite grains which was interpreted to represent the altered county rock.

Typically the vein system is represented by hull white to light grey massive quartz with fracture often in-filled with dark sulphides up to 2% copper, angular ghosts which are mineralized with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Most mineralized samples collected were disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, appears to be up to 30% of the rock and pervasive throughout the veining with lessor invasionary digestion of the country rock fragments.

Rock samples were taken from sugary type limestone quartz and showed little mineralization. These were used for background information.

Rock sample preparation ME –ICP41 analytical method.

Derek Moore was accompanied by Christian C Marriot MAusi MM

The costs incurred in this trip are as follows:

Travel and insurance (proportion of fares from Australia)	$3408.00
Helicopter and pilot	$4752.00
Tools and clothing	$1367.00
Motor vehicle	$1228.00
Accomodation & meals	$2854.00
Wages	$4896.00
Total	**$18,505.00**

Signed

Derek N Moore

Property Geology

Trip: Derek Moore, C.C. Marriott, G. Bishop

Topography

Generally, the vein zone is located at 5000' and the lower the claims, the wider and lower the copper grade. The high elevations have a higher grade. In the vicinity of the cabins the visible extent of the veins are 16m wide, with extremities appearing less in width. Eleven old trenches are located NNW of the cabin and approx six old trenches SSW of old cabin.

Geology

In general, the vein system is in contact with steeply dipping phyllites to the south along whose contact is a distinctive breccia with black phyllite fragments in a matrix of cross cutting quartz and ankerite veinlets. Many phases of veining along this contact and the adit location was in one of the areas where chalcopyrite was observed. In the adit, the dip of the contact was accurately measured at 85% to the west.

The area of the claims is located in the Muskwa Ranges on the west flank of the Northern Rocky Mountains and has a climate typical of north-eastern British Columbia, with some modification due t the elevation of the property. Annual precipitation at Mackenzie amounts to about 650mm and includes a meter of snow cover in the mid-winter months. Somewhat higher rain and snowfall (several metres) would be expected in the area of claims. Temperatures average –13.9°C in the winter months with occasional cold snaps to -40°C. Summer temperatures average about 22°C with occasional hot spells as high as 35°C. The actual operating season for basic exploration purposes is from mid-June to October.

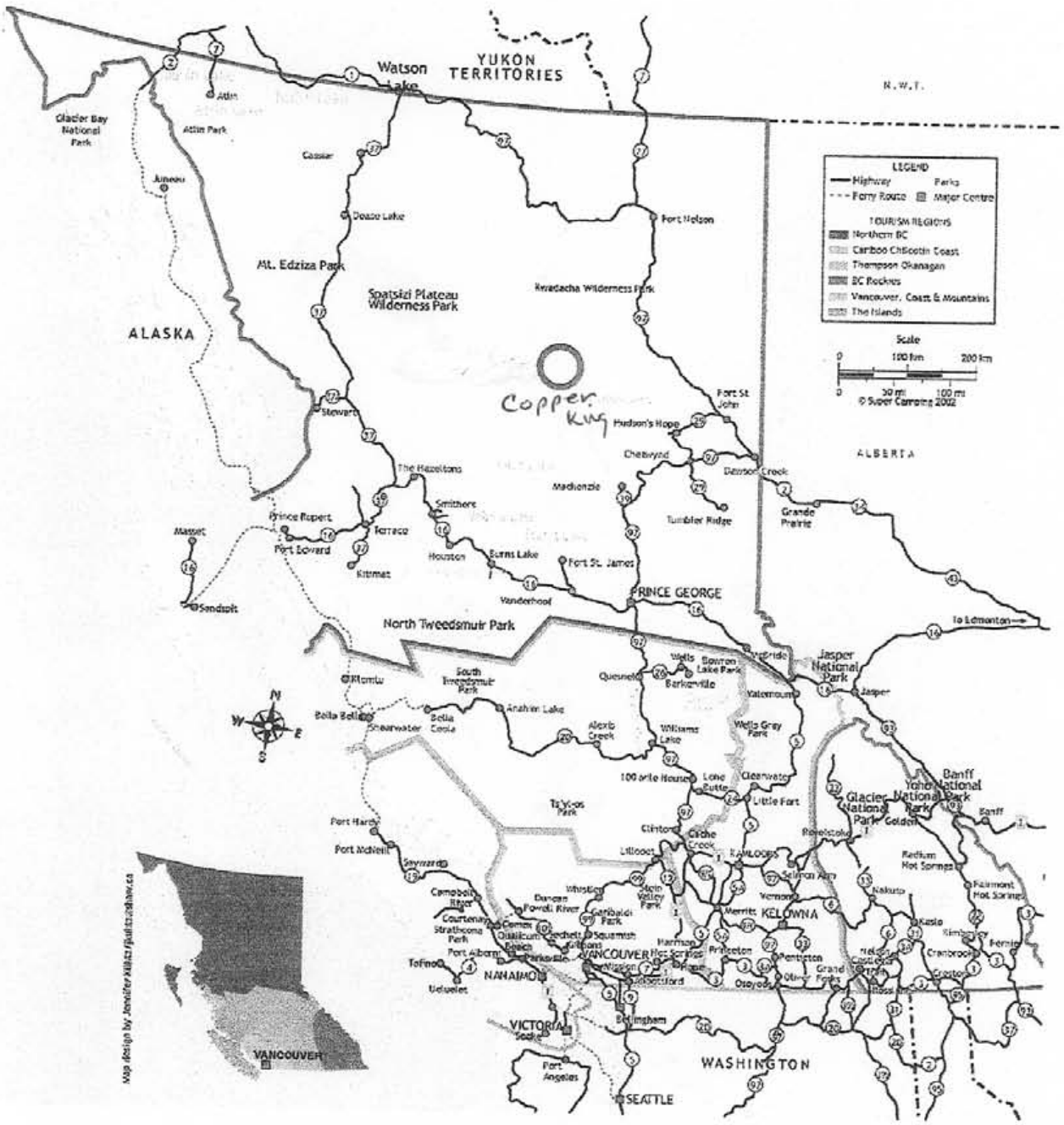
The claims cover a north-south ridge rising to 1721m (5680 ft) between two tributaries of Pesika Creek, a westerly flowing tributary of the Findlay River. Pesika Creek valley floor is approx at 1000m (3300 ft) elevation. The showings visited are located just below the timberline at elevations between 1500m (5000 ft) and 1600 (5300 ft). Although steep slopes dominate the topography of the claims, the mineralization is located on a ledge that gently climbs the west flank of the ridge.

The area of the property is relatively remote with few local sources of labour. Mackenzie is the largest community in the area that might supply some nearby labour and skilled trades people for operations. The community could be a dormitory area if a future fly-in production operation was considered.

LOCATION

Copper King

The ~~Azurite~~ prospect claim lies in the NE portion of British Columbia, Canada in the Ominica Mining Division and is approximately 800 kilometres from the west coast. The nearest large town is Prince George. ~~There~~ The are ~~19~~ claim units aligned in two north-south rows over forested uplands and valleys forming a river drainage watershed. Access to the claim area is by track from Pesika Creek, a tributary of the Finlay River near the northern extremity of Williston Lake.



such as an epithermal system may have operates in close proximity to the showings. The relevant portion of the airborne magnetic map is attached in Appendix 1.

LOCATION

The Azurite prospect claim lies in the NE position of British Columbia, Canada in the Ominica Mining Divison and is approximately 800 kilometers from the west coast. The nearest large town is Prince George. The claim units aligned in two north-south rows over forested uplands and valleys forming a river drainage watershed. Access to the claim area is by track from Pesika Creek, a tributary iof the Finlay River near the northern extremity of Williston Lake.

Table of Formations

KTS	Cretaceous to Tertiary Sifton Formation- undivided sediments
Sdls	Upper Silirian to mid Devonian- Limestone reefs
mODRs	Mid Ordovician to Mid Devonian Road River group- undivided sediments
mODRsf	Mid Ordovician to Mid Devonian Road River group- mudstone siltstone, shale, fine clastics
mODRic	Mid Ordovician to Mid Devonian Road River Group- limestone, slate, siltstone
Cms	Cambrian unnamed formation
CmOk	Cambrian to Ordovician Kechika Group undivided sediments
HaMMI	Hadrynian Miette Group- greenstone, greenschist metamorphics
Ha Iswst	Hadrinian Ingenika Group/Swannell Formation- argillite, greywacke, conglomerate.

Appendix 3

Property Geology

No recent property scale mapping is available. The following plot from MapPlace shows the enlarged form of the regional geology underlying the claims, with the geometry of the units only approx. defined. During the site visit, the first landing was made on the south side of Pesika Creek. Grey phyllites were observed, similar to Ketchika formation rocks. Many of the boulders on the exposed bars were carbonate rich and no instrusive boulders were observed.

In the area of the vein and the showings, the host rocks were steeply dipping grey-brown phyllites with some coarse bioclastic carbonates on the east side of the structure. It is probable that these are Atan Formation rocks but no fossil or stratigraphic correlations were possible during the short site visit to confirm this.

The vein varies from 3m to 30m in width, dipping steeply to the west with a northerly strike. The surface expression is often massive white quartz with some inter-vein phyllitic slices. Minor malachite and some boxworks after pyrite and other sulphides is seen on broken surfaces. An unsuccessful attempt was made to locate a reported southerly extention of the vein where another adit had been reportedly driven into the vein. The main showings were an old cabin and a campsite with remnants of plastic water pipe and some pieces of small diameter drill core. In this area there are several trenches and an adit.

The strike of the vein was followed to the north approx. 400m and several 5 to 7m wide outcrops of vein were seen with intervals without outcrop separating some of these outcrops. This suggests that the vein may not be fully continuous between the outcrops. It was noted that one trench on the north side of the old camp area but mainly phyllite with minor (0.05- 1cm) reticulate veinlets of quartz and rare veins 4- 7cms thick. These thicker veins occurred with a characteristic breccia of quartz and phyllite that had been seen on the west side of the vein in the adit portal.

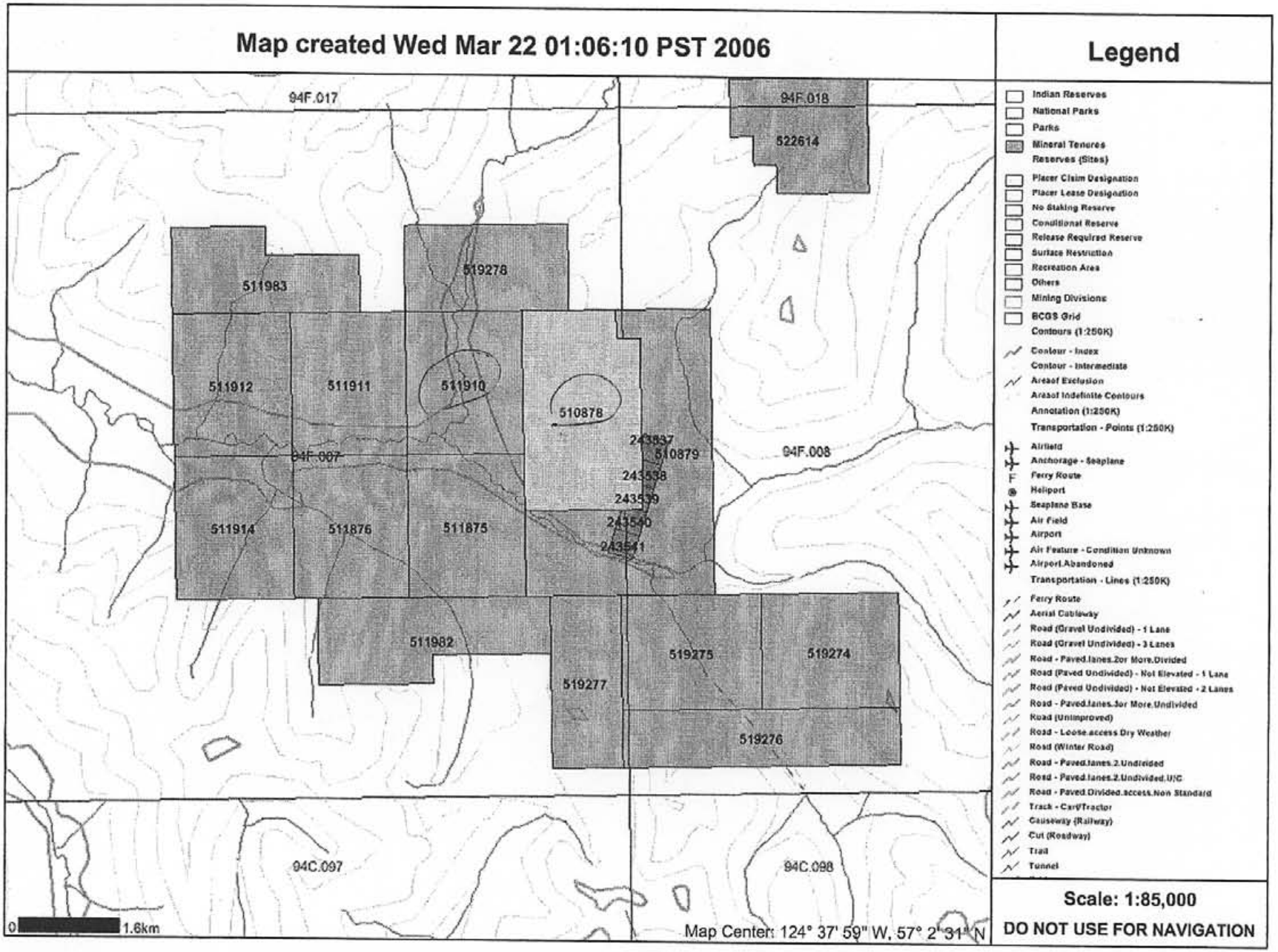
On the east side of the northerly extension described above, I located massive limestones that appeared, from a distance, to be outcrops of the quartz vein. Some silicification was noted in the carbonates but since the vein strike would have positioned the structure several tens of meters to the west, the limestone was not related to the vein.

The vein was located approx. 800m north of the old campsite, on the north side of an old helicopter pad with three old fuel drums. Trenching had exposed more than five meters of vein width in the north sloping surface and approx. 25m to the north of this. Trenching a second trench exposed a further 8m of white quartz vein with malachite stain and minor disseminated sulphides.

Five meters north of this trenching in the vein, a ten meter trench exposed phyllite and minor quartz veinlets across the strike of the structure, suggesting an abrupt termination of the lens on its north end.

Deposit Type

The mineralization occurs as a mesothermal to epithermal quartz vein deposit in a well developed structure cutting through phyllitic rocks. The structure is subparallel to the phyllitic cleavage. The vein is not continuous but varies from sections along the structure of massive quartz from 3 to 30m wide with copper and iron sulphide mineralization. The intervening sections of the structure show quartz mineralization as a stockwork of veinlets in the phyllites with fine-grained pyrite.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243539
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243541
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94F.008
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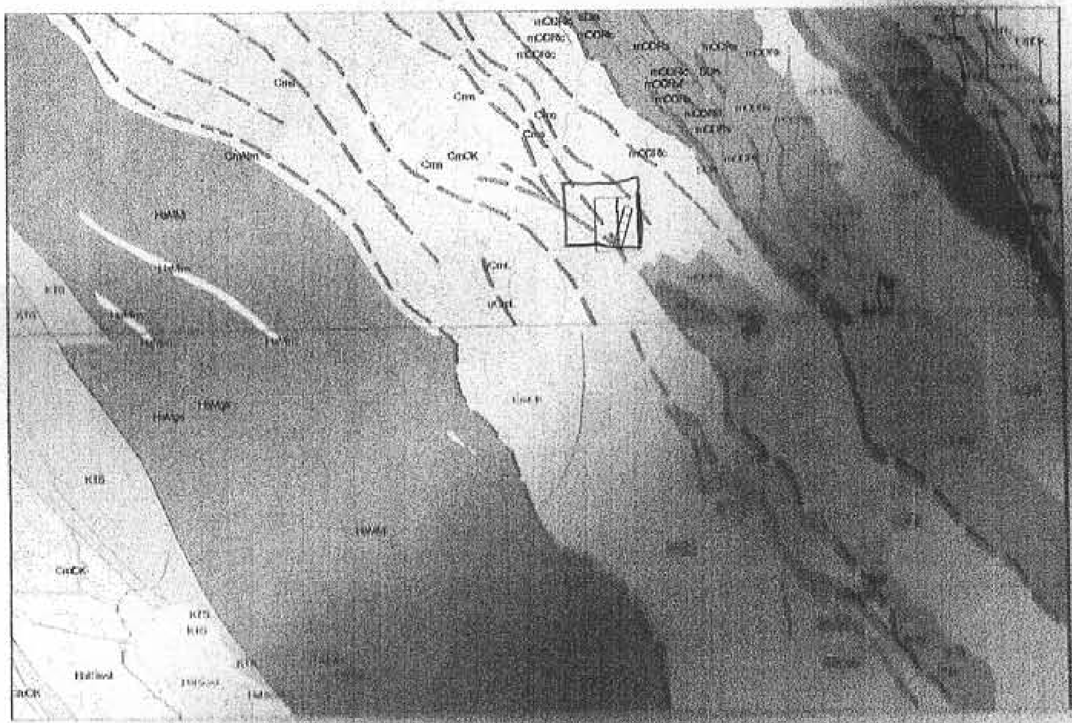
511876
511875
511982
519275
519274
519277
519276
94C.097
94C.098
0
1.6km
Map Center: 124° 37' 59" W, 57° 2' 31" N
Legend
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Parks
Mineral Tenures
Reserves (Sites)
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
Mining Divisions
BCGS Grid
Contours (1:250K)
Contour - Index
Contour - Intermediate
Areaof Exclusion
Areaof Indefinite Contours
Annotation (1:250K)
Transportation - Points (1:250K)
Airfield
Anchorage - Seaplane
Ferry Route
Heliport
Seaplane Base
Air Field
Airport
Air Feature - Condition Unknown
Airport.Abandoned
Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
Ferry Route
Aerial Cableway
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
Road - Paved.lanes.2or More.Divided
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
Road - Paved.lanes.3or More.Undivided
Road (Unimproved)
Road - Loose.access Dry Weather
Road (Winter Road)
Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided
Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided.U/C
Road - Paved.Divided.access.Non Standard
Track - Car/Tractor
Causeway (Railway)
Cut (Roadway)
Trail
Tunnel
Scale: 1:85,000
DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION

Regional Geology Map

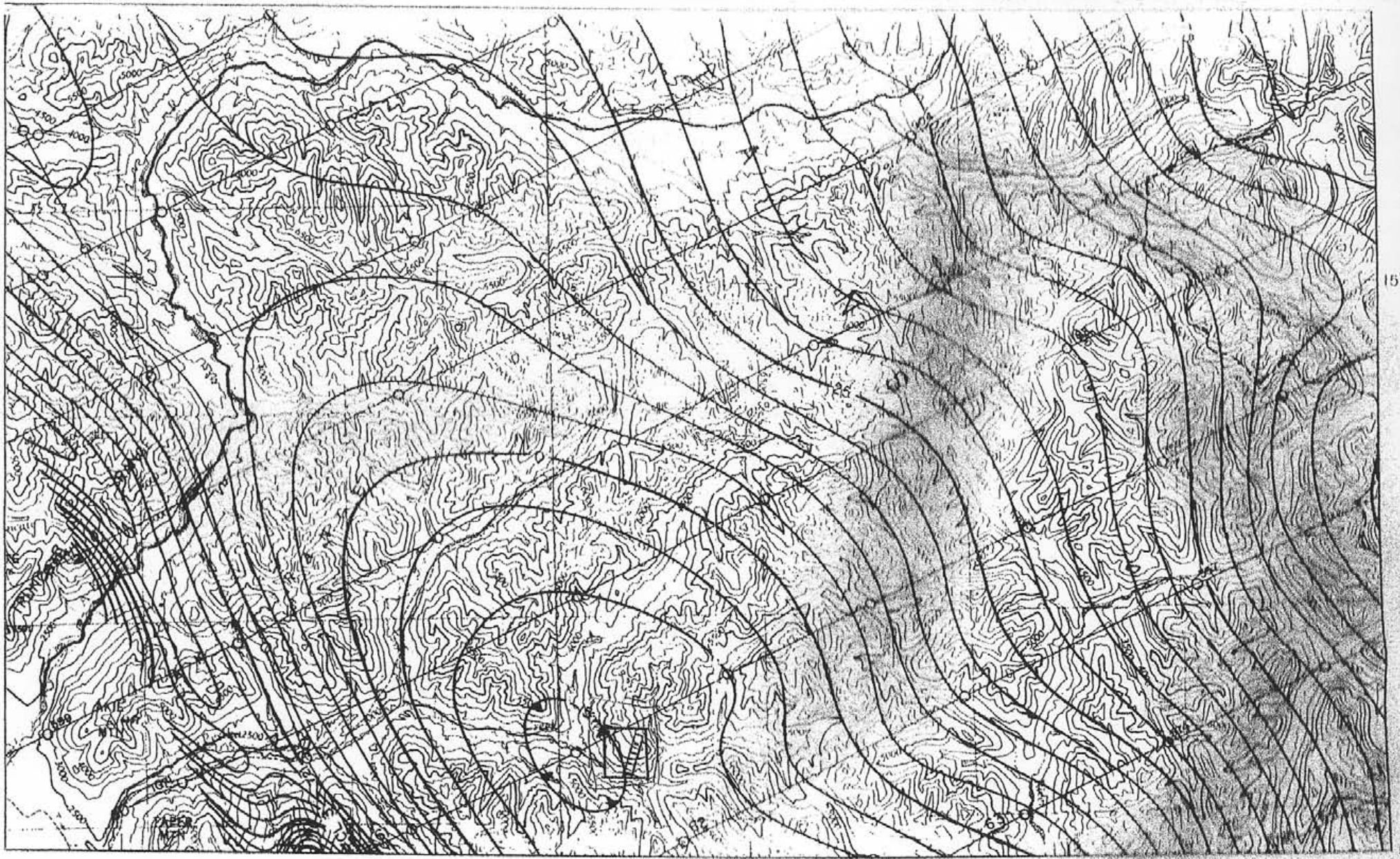


SCALE 1 : 350,000

10 0 10 20 30

KILOMETERS

N



7777G "Fort Grahame"

PUBLISHED 1975

SCALE 1 : 250,000

5 0 5 10 15

KILOMETERS

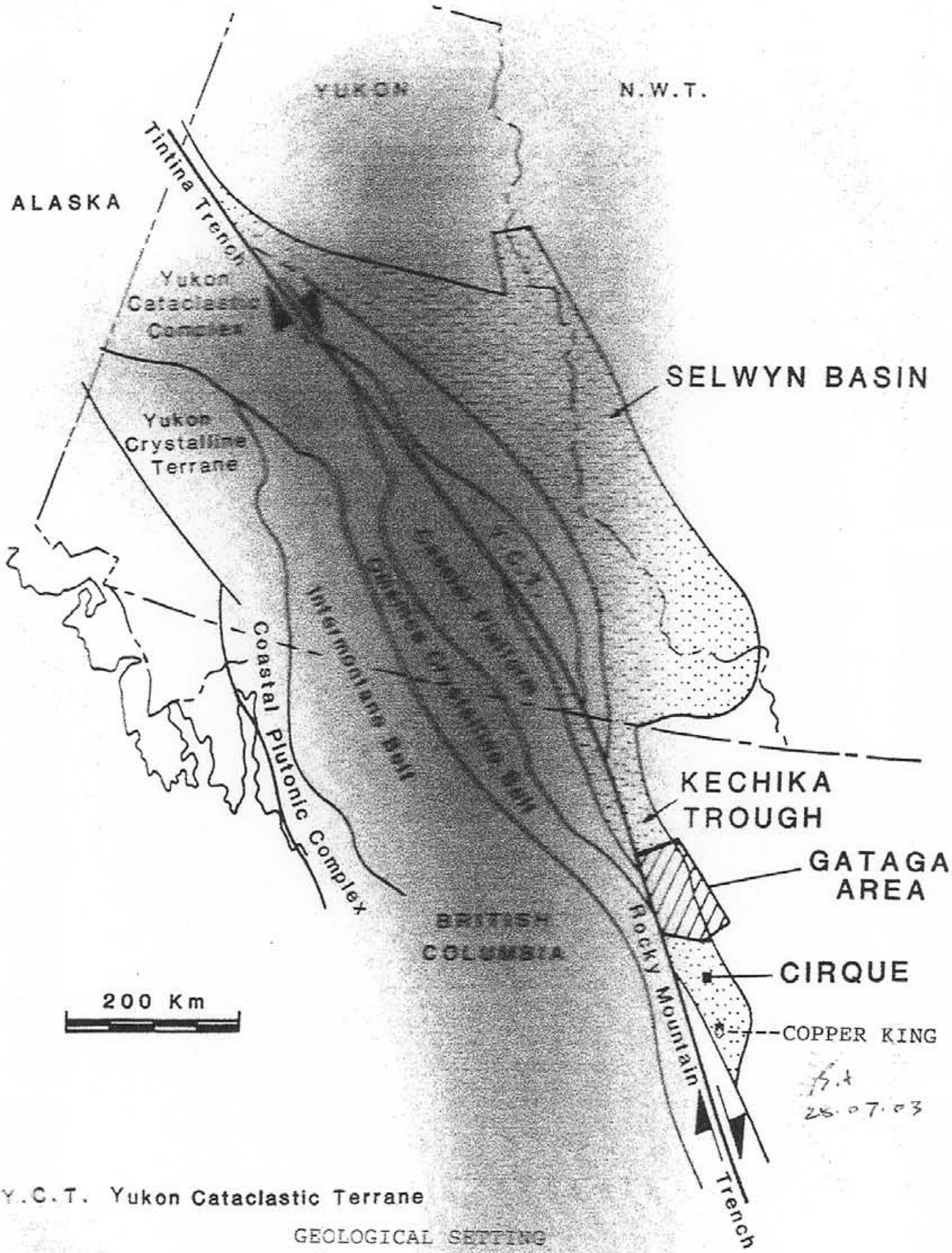
N

MAP 7785G

WARE

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Copper King area is dominated by Upper Mesozoic limestones and associated marls, shales and sediments. Most of these are Cretaceous in age and have undergone regional metamorphism and deformation during the major Tertiary mountain-building pahse as a part of the formation of the Rocky Mountain (Cordillera) chain. The rocks generally strike NNW-SSE and dip steeply NE and have a well-developed axial planar cleavage. Regional faults also strike NNW-SSE and separate Mesozoic from Palaeozoic rocks.



Y.C.T. Yukon Cataclastic Terrane

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

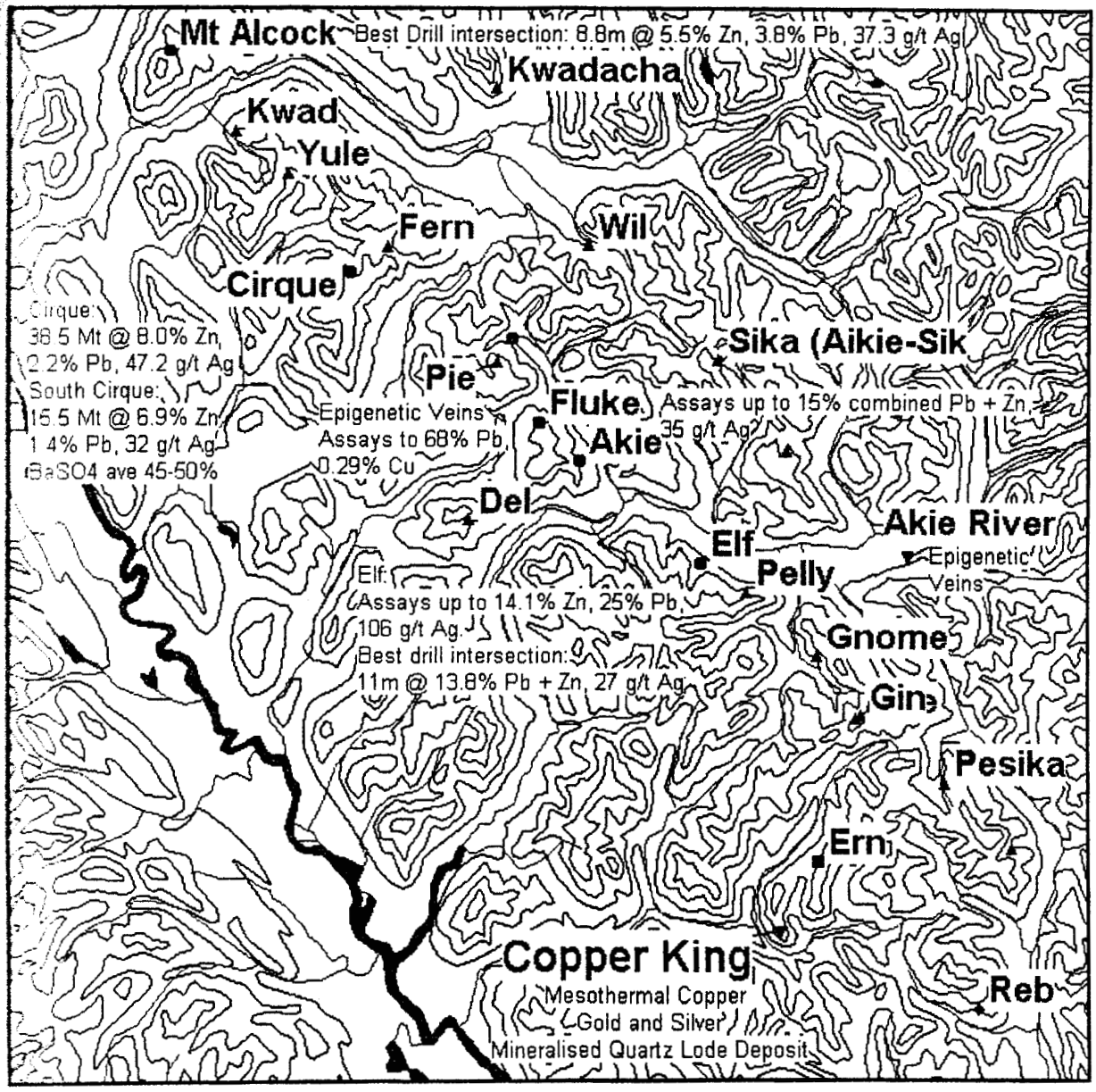
Regional setting of the Gataga area in the Kechika trough of Northeastern British Columbia.

(modified after McClay et Alia) Figure IV

COPPER KING
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Southern Ketchika Trough Mineral Occurrences

SEDEX Mineralisation unless otherwise stated



10 km

Geological Settings

Regional Geography

The Copper King claims are located on the southern end of the Ketchika Trough on the east side of the Rocky Mountains Trench. Recent work 1998-2002 by the Geological Survey of Canada and the Geological Survey Branch of British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, has provided a new frameworks of the geology of the region. The original reconnaissance mapping of H. Gabrielse has been updated in Open File Map 4276.

The region is dominated by a north-easterly thrusting of the Proterozoic and Paleozoic sediments that cover the area. The thrusting has added to the complexity of the stratigraphy, which undergoes a transition from carbonate shelf to basinal shale from northeast to southwest across the Trough.

Four stratigraphic assemblages are recognized in the area:

1) Devonian carbonates including micritic and bioclastic reefs overlain by black and grey carbonaceous shales with upper members including more black shales, polymictic conglomerates and some sedimentary barite horizons;
2) Ordovician-Silurian carbonaceous shales and limey siltstones correlated, in part, to the Road River formation with its type section in the Richardson Range, N.W.T., and some minor volcanic tuffs flows and sills;
3) Cambrian-Lower Ordovician including Ketchika Formation shales, fine grained clastics, limestones (some massive units) and mino pebble conglomerates;
4) Late Proterozoic Hadrynian and NeoHyadrynian Miette Formation and Swannell Formations, including shales, siltstones, phyllites and limestones.

The oldest of the stratigraphic assemblages, the Late Proterozoic sediments, flanks the west side of the Ketchika Trough, lying along the east side of the Rocky Mountains Trench. Strong deformation is common in these rocks, accompanied by some metamorphism.

The Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Road River, Atan and Ketchika formations are exposed on the east side of this assemblage at the base of a thrust plate of Hadrynian rocks that moved over them in a north-easterly direction. The older Atan and Ketchika Formations appear to fall into a more carbonate and coarse clastic phase of sedimentation with less carbonaceous material. These are mapped as the host rocks for the vein structure of the Copper King Prospect.

The younger Road River Formation is comprised of graptolitic carbonaceous shales and limey siltstones that appear to be similar to the type section rocks. These rocks would be comparable to the host rocks of the Howards Pass deposit in the Selwyn Basin (Y.T.-N.W.T.), although they are not represented in the area of the property and mineralization of the Howards Pass type is not reported nearby.

The upper Silurian and Devonian sediments that are overthrust by the older formations include rocks typical of the Earn Formation and the Imperial Formation in the Selwyn Basin. These tend to be grey rather than black shales and siltstones with some baritic horizons and polymictic conglomerates. This assemblage is the host for the main examples of lead-zinc and lead-zinc-barite mineralization and it is of an age closer to the Cirque deposit and the Macmillan Pass deposits, Jason and Tom.

A review of airborne magnetic survey coverage of the area of the claims shows a notable magnetic low just to the west of the showings, suggesting that a demagnetising event,

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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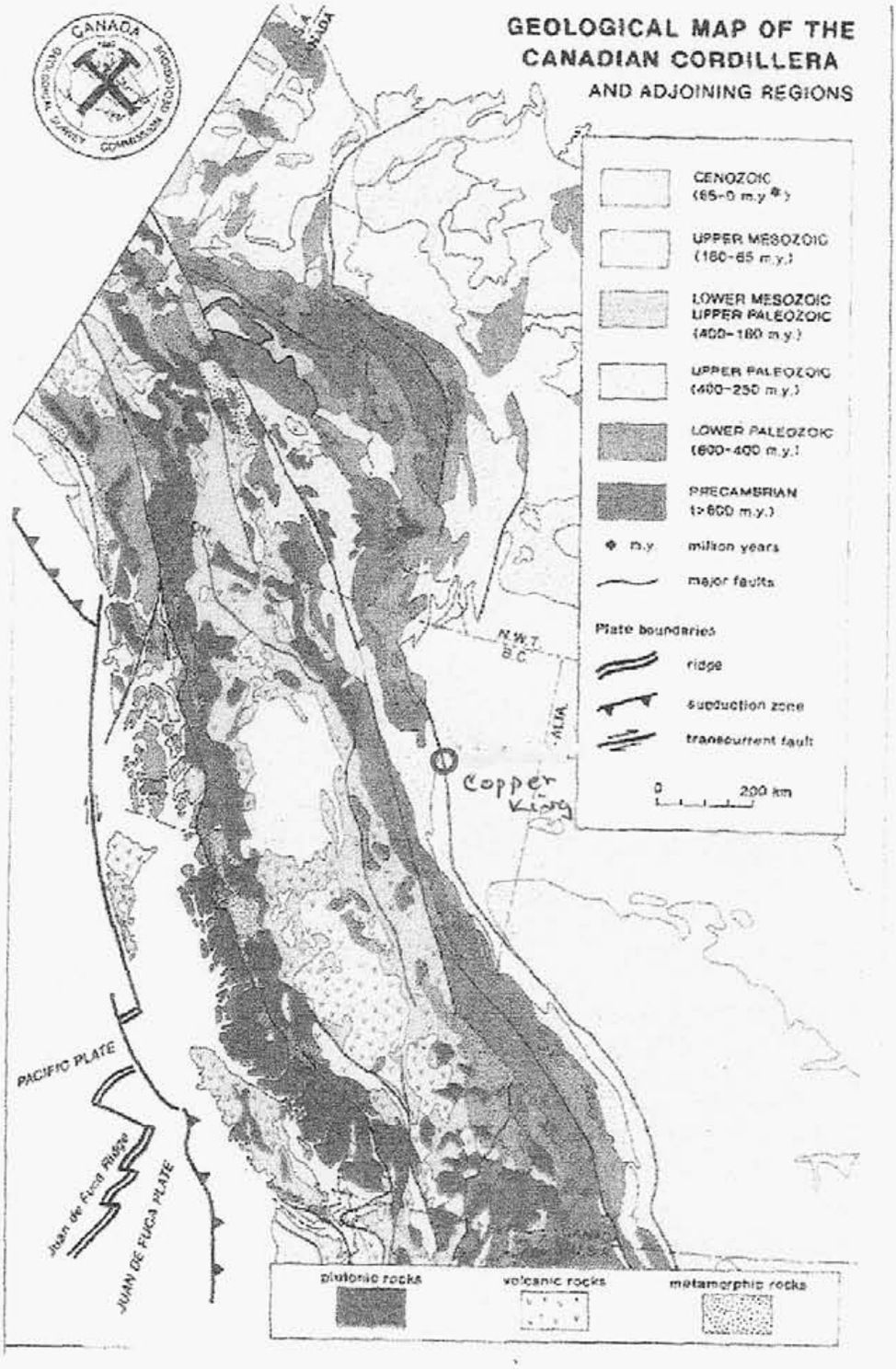


Analytes	Au	Au	Pt	Pd	Ag	Cu	Ni	Pb
UNITS	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detn Lim	1	1	10	10	0.5	5	5	1
METHOD	FA002	FA002	FA002	FA002	ICP302	ICP102	ICP102	ICP302
PRK001	49		10	0	0	44900	25	8
PRK001 R[1]	52		10	0	0	45900	25	8
PRK002	26		0	0	0	12100	15	3
PRK002 R[1]	25		0	0	0	12100	15	3
Nominal	481	481	970	720	12	2910	100	1020
STD 1	487		940	690	11.5	2940	100	1050
Nominal	23	23	0	0	58	47400	59000	23600
STD 2	24		0	0	56.5	47000	57300	22400
Nominal	2660	2660	0	0	56	135000	101000	500
STD 3	2640		0	0	59	135000	101000	510

****MESSAGES **********

These results pertain to the samples as received at the laboratory

Sample Preparation
The samples have been sorted and dried. The whole sample has been pulverised in a ring pulveriser.

Analytical Methods
The samples have been analysed by Firing a 40 gm (approx) portion of the sample. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of Gold Platinum and Palladium in the sample.

Au Pt Pd
have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry.

The sample(s) have been pre-oxidised to prevent losses of Sulphur and then digested w Nitric Hydrochloric
and Perchloric Acids.

Ag Pb
have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry.

Cu Ni Zn Cr
have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry.

****END OF MESSAGES*********

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R(
To Assayers Canada
Acme file # A403551 Received: JUL 16 2004 * 5 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1F1 - 1.00 GM

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
P04-05 Co	2.71	17.15	2.47	36.6	23	10.9	7.1	448
P04-15 Co	2.06	30.18	2.51	41.8	55	28.3	11.3	447
P04-32 Co	2.05	25.38	3.45	47.8	49	15.2	8.9	508
P04-40 Co	1.87	22.35	4.59	53.2	39	10.3	8.9	589
STANDAR	12.42	145.54	25.76	138.6	281	24.6	11.8	784

Zn	Cr
ppm	ppm
5	10
ICP102	ICP102
15	0
15	0
10	0
10	0
10400	280
10500	280
3900	20
3920	10
1100	50
1130	50

Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
2.06	2.2	0.4	1.6	1.9	30	0.1	0.15	0.05
2.53	2.6	0.2	1.9	0.9	23.9	0.09	0.17	0.06
2.39	3.5	0.5	1.6	1.4	41	0.1	0.18	0.07
2.62	5.3	0.3	2.6	1.5	48.3	0.09	0.34	0.09
2.99	18	6.2	39.9	2.7	46.9	5.83	3.48	6.2

V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B
ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
43	0.36	0.061	6.6	43.1	0.69	41.9	0.051	1
62	0.4	0.065	4.8	57.5	1.06	48.2	0.058	1
55	0.45	0.066	8	40	0.78	69.8	0.067	1
62	0.5	0.08	9.2	34.6	0.74	73	0.076	1
60	0.77	0.099	11.6	180.2	0.68	136.7	0.096	17

Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Se ppm	
0.94	0.018	0.08	<.1		3	0.03	0.03	14	<.1
0.98	0.019	0.06	<.1		3	0.02	0.02	16	0.1
1.14	0.023	0.08	<.1		4	0.03	<.01	24	<.1
1.2	0.022	0.08	<.1		4.4	0.07	<.01	39	0.1
2.03	0.035	0.14		4.8	3.4	0.99	0.02	172	4.6

Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Se ppm	
0.94	0.018	0.08	<.1		3	0.03	0.03	14	<.1	
0.98	0.019	0.06	<.1		3	0.02	0.02	16		0.1
1.14	0.023	0.08	<.1		4	0.03	<.01	24	<.1	
1.2	0.022	0.08	<.1		4.4	0.07	<.01	39		0.1
2.03	0.035	0.14		4.8	3.4	0.99	0.02	172		4.6

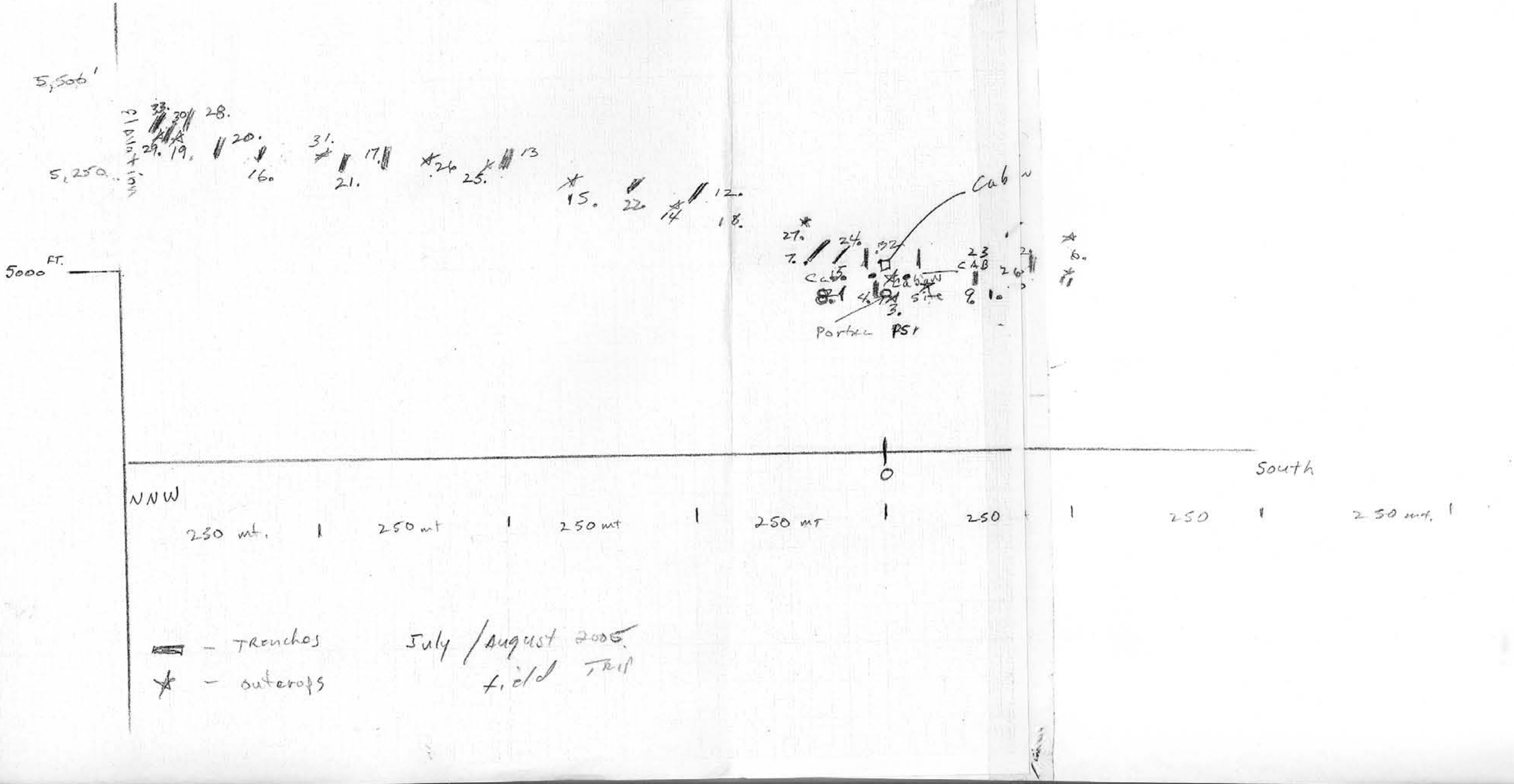
Te ppm	Ga ppm
<.02	3.4
0.04	3.3
0.02	4.2
0.03	4.9
0.8	6.5

	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm	ME-ICP41 K %	ME-ICP41 La ppm	ME-ICP41 Mg %	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm	ME-ICP41 Na %	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm	ME-ICP41 P ppm
1	4	5		1.36	<10	<1	0.05	<10	6.86	929	<1	0.02	8	40
2	15	482		0.8	<10	1	0.04	<10	0.72	174	<1	0.01	6	130
3	15	5770		1.68	<10	<1	0.02	<10	0.25	82	<1	0.01	3	70
4	12	4830		1.26	<10	<1	0.01	<10	1	149	<1	0.02	7	<10
5	13	102		0.87	<10	<1	0.02	<10	2.33	323	<1	0.01	5	30
6	6	6920		1.92	<10	<1	0.06	<10	0.43	116	<1	0.01	5	200
7	8	13		1.06	<10	<1	0.01	<10	5.47	535	<1	0.02	2	<10
8	11	2540		1.15	<10	<1	0.03	<10	0.4	79	1	0.01	4	50
9	16	5720		1.52	<10	3	0.04	<10	1.44	210	<1	0.01	4	90
10	9	395		0.83	<10	<1	0.07	<10	2.65	383	<1	0.02	5	90
11	10	504		0.8	<10	<1	0.06	<10	1.3	228	<1	0.02	1	150
12	2	7		0.82	<10	<1	0.03	<10	11.15	416	<1	0.02	2	50
13	1	5		0.88	<10	1	0.02	<10	10.75	413	<1	0.03	2	240
14	9	5120		1.42	<10	<1	0.04	<10	0.26	61	<1	0.01	6	190
15	5	7850		1.77	<10	<1	0.03	<10	2.71	390	<1	0.02	5	100
16	10	921		1	<10	1	0.05	<10	0.91	148	<1	0.01	10	150
17	1	26		0.52	<10	<1	0.01	<10	11.3	218	<1	0.03	2	70
18	2	13		0.5	<10	1	0.01	<10	11.5	293	<1	0.03	2	10
19	6	>10000		6.65	<10	1	0.03	<10	0.72	132	1	0.01	21	60
20	4	102		1.14	<10	1	0.01	<10	5.44	650	<1	0.01	4	20
21	6	65		1.32	<10	1	0.01	<10	3.66	459	<1	0.01	7	30
22	2	11		1.38	<10	<1	0.01	<10	9.03	1205	<1	0.02	3	20
23	8	54		0.97	<10	1	0.05	<10	1.66	311	<1	0.01	4	290
24	2	7		0.36	<10	1	0.01	<10	10.75	246	<1	0.02	1	40
25	15	4230		1.58	<10	<1	0.02	<10	0.02	37	<1	0.01	3	20
26	11	1240		1.17	<10	<1	0.01	<10	1.27	180	<1	0.01	11	10
27	9	101		1.3	<10	<1	0.08	<10	0.13	134	<1	0.01	6	200
28	14	4880		1.14	<10	1	<0.01	<10	0.2	79	<1	<0.01	2	20
29	10	>10000		1.43	<10	<1	0.02	<10	0.12	81	<1	<0.01	2	110
30	17	>10000		3.96	<10	21	0.04	<10	0.01	28	<1	<0.01	10	30
31	7	198		1.16	<10	<1	0.02	<10	2.79	248	<1	0.01	10	30
32	24	131		1.12	<10	<1	0.08	<10	0.01	30	<1	<0.01	5	50
33	8	>10000		6.92	<10	57	0.02	<10	0.01	30	<1	<0.01	22	10

4 10

# of SAMPLES : 35
DATE RECEIVED : 2005-08-06 DATE FINALIZED : 2005-08-21
PROJECT : " "
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""
PO NUMBER : " "

SAMPLE DESCRIPT	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm
TS1	<0.005	<0.2	0.1	10	<10	30	<0.5	<2	11.8	<0.5	1	4
TN2	<0.005	<0.2	0.08	25	<10	10	<0.5	<2	1.41	<0.5	1	15
TN1	<0.005	<0.2	0.04	7	<10	10	<0.5	21	0.51	<0.5	1	15
CS1	<0.005	<0.2	0.02	8	<10	10	<0.5	<2	2.01	<0.5	<1	12
TN2	<0.005	0.2	0.04	29	<10	10	<0.5	<2	4.23	<0.5	<1	13
TN1	<0.005	<0.2	0.1	12	<10	10	<0.5	23	0.9	<0.5	2	6
TS1	<0.005	<0.2	0.03	5	<10	10	<0.5	<2	9.65	<0.5	<1	8
CS1	<0.005	<0.2	0.05	7	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.76	<0.5	<1	11
PS1	<0.005	<0.2	0.06	253	<10	180	<0.5	34	2.78	<0.5	1	16
AWG RHS	<0.005	<0.2	0.13	9	<10	20	<0.5	<2	4.73	<0.5	2	9
AFG	<0.005	<0.2	0.1	4	<10	30	<0.5	<2	2.58	<0.5	<1	10
CAB	<0.005	<0.2	0.06	9	<10	20	<0.5	<2	18.9	<0.5	<1	2
ST3	<0.005	<0.2	0.05	5	<10	20	<0.5	<2	21.8	<0.5	<1	1
AML	<0.005	<0.2	0.06	7	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.55	<0.5	1	9
ADG	<0.005	0.2	0.04	16	<10	10	<0.5	19	4.8	<0.5	<1	5
AWG RHS	<0.005	<0.2	0.09	15	<10	10	<0.5	<2	1.88	<0.5	3	10
CAB	<0.005	0.2	0.04	2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	18.6	<0.5	<1	1
TS2	<0.005	<0.2	0.03	5	<10	10	<0.5	<2	19	<0.5	<1	2
PS1	<0.005	0.3	0.04	245	<10	20	<0.5	3	1.42	<0.5	2	6
ST2	<0.005	<0.2	0.05	8	<10	1190	<0.5	<2	9.41	<0.5	<1	4
SQB	<0.005	<0.2	0.02	14	<10	240	<0.5	<2	6.57	<0.5	<1	6
TS2	<0.005	<0.2	0.04	10	<10	310	<0.5	<2	15.5	<0.5	<1	2
SQB	<0.005	<0.2	0.09	17	<10	60	<0.5	<2	3.11	<0.5	1	8
SQB	0.005	<0.2	0.03	5	<10	80	<0.5	<2	17.7	<0.5	<1	2
ST3	<0.005	<0.2	0.04	18	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.03	<0.5	<1	15
TN6	0.006	<0.2	0.02	22	<10	220	<0.5	<2	2.19	<0.5	2	11
NBHR	0.006	<0.2	0.13	20	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.35	<0.5	3	9


5,500'
5,250'
5000 FT.
Cab
Porter PST
South
NNW
0
230 mt.
250 mt
250 mt
250 mt
250
250
250 mt.
- Trenches
- outcrops
July / August 2006
field Trip

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