

ASSESSMENT REPORT

**COMPILATION OF HISTORICAL DATA
AND AIR PHOTO LINEAMENT STUDY
ON THE WINK, KARA AND MARG CLAIMS**

**TURNAGAIN RIVER AREA
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

LIARD MINING DIVISION
LATITUDE 58° 42' N LONGITUDE 128° 17' W
NTS MAP SHEETS 104I / 9W, 16E
MINERAL CLAIM SHEETS 104I / 68, 69, 79, 80, 90

MTO CLAIMS:

WINK 1-8: (501339, 504301, 508212, 508214,
508217, 519158, 519159, 519160)

KARA 1-3: (501783, 507664, 507666)

MARG 1-3: (501397, 507670, 510489)

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

2006

OWNER:

B. K. (Barney) Bowen, Surrey, B.C.

OPERATOR:

B. K. (Barney) Bowen, Surrey, B.C.

**REPORT
AUTHOR:**

B. K. (Barney) Bowen, P. Eng., Consulting Geologist
12470 99A Avenue, Surrey, B.C., Canada, V3V 2R5

**REPORT
DATE:**

April 10, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
1.0 SUMMARY	1
2.0 CONCLUSIONS	2
3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	2
4.0 INTRODUCTION	3
4.1 Location and Access	3
4.2 Claims	3
4.3 Topography, Vegetation and Climate	3
4.4 History and Development	3
4.5 Summary of Work Done	4
5.0 GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION	4
5.1 Regional Setting	4
5.2 Local Geology	5
6.0 COMPILATION OF HISTORICAL DATA	6
6.1 Introduction	6
6.2 Isoresidual Magnetic Map	6
6.3 Geological Mapping & Rock Geochemical Sampling	6
6.4 Schematic Section A-B	7
7.0 RGS SILT GEOCHEMISTRY	7
7.1 Wink Claims	7
7.2 Kara Claims	7
7.3 Marg Claims	8
8.0 AIR PHOTO LINEAMENT STUDY	8
8.1 Introduction	8
8.2 Wink Claims	8
8.3 Kara Claims	9
8.4 Marg Claims	9
9.0 PROPOSED WORK	9

Table of Contents (continued)		<u>PAGE</u>
10.0	COST STATEMENT	10
11.0	REFERENCES	11
12.0	STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	12

FIGURES

		<u>AFTER PAGE</u>
FIGURE 1	WINK, KARA & MARG CLAIMS LOCATION MAP Scale 1:1,500,000	3
FIGURE 2	WINK, KARA & MARG CLAIMS CLAIM MAP Scale 1:300,000	3
FIGURE 3	WINK, KARA & MARG CLAIMS REGIONAL GEOLOGY & MINFILE OCCURRENCES Scale 1:150,000	4
FIGURE 4	WINK CLAIMS LOCAL TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & RGS SILT GEOCHEMISTRY Scale 1:50,000	5
FIGURE 5a	WINK CLAIMS ISORESIDUAL MAGNETIC MAP Scale 1:40,000	6
FIGURE 5b	WINK CLAIMS COMPILATION MAP OF 1991 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING & ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING Scale 1:4,000	6
FIGURE 5c	WINK CLAIMS SCHEMATIC SECTION A-B Scale 1:10,000	7

Figures (continued)

		<u>AFTER PAGE</u>
FIGURE 6	KARA CLAIMS LOCAL TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & RGS SILT GEOCHEMISTRY Scale 1:40,000	7
FIGURE 7	MARG CLAIMS LOCAL TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & RGS SILT GEOCHEMISTRY Scale 1:40,000	8
FIGURE 8	WINK CLAIMS AIR PHOTO LINEARS Scale 1:75,000	8
FIGURE 9	KARA CLAIMS AIR PHOTO LINEARS Scale 1:75,000	9
FIGURE 10	MARG CLAIMS AIR PHOTO LINEARS Scale 1:75,000	9

TABLES

		<u>AFTER PAGE</u>
TABLE 1	WINK, KARA & MARG CLAIMS DATA	3

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1	EXPLANATION OF ISORESIDUAL MAGNETIC MAP
------------	---

The Wink, Kara and Marg claims are located in northern British Columbia about 100 to 120 km northeast of the community of Dease Lake. The three properties are comprised of 14 mineral claims which cover a total area of 4,455.1 hectares. All claims are 100%-owned by the writer.

The Wink claims area was staked in 1969 to cover an area of copper stain in carbonate rocks. Later that year Winco Mining & Explorations Ltd. completed a 28 line-km aeromagnetic survey. It identified a 4 by 1-2 km, magnetic low feature postulated by the writer to be associated with a buried felsic pluton.

In 1990-91, Pamicon Developments Limited carried out detailed geological mapping, hand trenching and rock geochemical sampling in the main showings area on the Wink claims. Pamicon's work identified a prominent fault zone along which, for a distance of at least 600 m, the host limestone has been silicified and/or dolomitized over widths of 10-30 m. Altered zones contain vein, stockwork and semi-massive replacement-style tetrahedrite mineralization over widths of 1-5 m. Chip or panel sample results include 4.25 % Cu and 10.98 opt. Ag over 2.0 m and 1.90% Cu and 1.86 opt. Ag over 5.0 m. Grab samples assayed up to 12.10% Cu and 77.82 opt. Ag.

There is no record of any drilling having been done on the Wink property. In the Kara and Marg claims areas, there are no known mineral occurrences nor is there any record of past work having been done.

In the first quarter of 2005, the writer staked claims in the Wink, Kara and Marg property areas. The Wink claims cover the known copper-silver mineralization and adjacent prospective areas. The Kara and Marg claims were staked to cover two highly anomalous silver-base metals RGS silt anomalies which returned values to 6.0 ppm Ag, 530 ppm Pb and 1,600 ppm Zn. Favorable carbonate host rocks underlie both claims groups. Later in 2005, the writer staked additional claims in the Wink and Marg claims areas in response to competitor staking activity in the Turnagain River area.

In March 2005, the writer reviewed and compiled all available assessment reports that pertained to the Winco occurrence now covered by the Wink claims. The main purpose of the compilation work was to complete a preliminary evaluation of the property's exploration potential and to prepare concise summary maps which would convey that potential to other parties who might fund further work on the property. In December 2005, the writer completed air photo lineament studies of the Wink, Kara and Marg claims areas. The studies covered a total area of about 730 km². Several lineaments identified on the properties represent prime prospecting targets. Total cost of the 2005 work is \$11,719.95.

2.0

CONCLUSIONS

On the Wink property, the widespread occurrences of dolomitized and, to a lesser extent, silicified limestone and associated copper-silver-(lead) mineralization observed to date may be the surface manifestation of a much larger mineralized system at depth. There is the potential for the development of possible replacement-style copper-silver deposits at or near the contact of a postulated buried felsic plug. It is reasonable to expect that such zones could have tonnage potentials much larger than those that might be developed along the fault structure in the main showings area.

The geological environments at the Kara and Marg properties are favorable for the discovery of silver-base metals mineralization hosted in altered carbonate and/or granitic rocks. At Marg, there is the additional potential for locating scheelite-bearing skarn zones similar to others in the Turnagain River area that are known to occur at the contact of Cassiar Batholith rocks.

3.0

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following work is proposed for the Wink, Kara and Marg claims:

- (a) On the Wink property, carry out property-wide geological mapping, prospecting and rock geochemical sampling; map in detail, hand trench and sample new showings; carry out EM test work over known showings; if test work is successful, complete additional grid EM surveys in higher priority target areas.
- (b) On the Kara and Marg properties, carry out reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling with the objective of locating the source mineralization to the highly anomalous silver-base metals RGS silt geochemistry; map in detail, hand trench and sample new showings.



B.K. Bowen

4.0

INTRODUCTION

4.1 Location and Access

The Wink, Kara and Marg claims are located in northern British Columbia about 100 to 120 km northeast of the community of Dease Lake and 30 to 55 km north of the access road to the Kutcho Creek VMS project (Figure 1). Specifically, the three claim groups are located in the Liard Mining Division, on map sheets 104I/9W & 16E at coordinates: 58°47' N & 128°09' W (Wink claims); 58°42' N & 128°17' W (Kara claims); and 58°37' N & 128°23' W (Marg claims).

Access is via helicopter based year-round in Dease Lake, B.C. or Watson Lake, Yukon. There are gravel airstrips at Wolverine Lake along the Kutcho Creek access road and at Windy Point on the Turnagain River southeast of the Wink claims.

4.2 Claims

The three properties are comprised of 14 mineral claims which cover a total area of 4,455.1 hectares (Figure 2 and Table 1). All claims are 100%-owned by the writer. Other parties have staked a very large, contiguous block of claims which now almost completely surrounds the writer's claims.

4.3 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

All three properties are located at or above tree-line in moderately rugged terrain. Overall, elevations range from about 900 m to 1,900 m (see Figures 4, 6 and 7).

The climate is typical for northern British Columbia, with long cold winters, relatively short summers and light to moderate amounts of precipitation falling year round. A generally light snowpack allows for a good exploration season from early May to early October.

4.4 History and Development

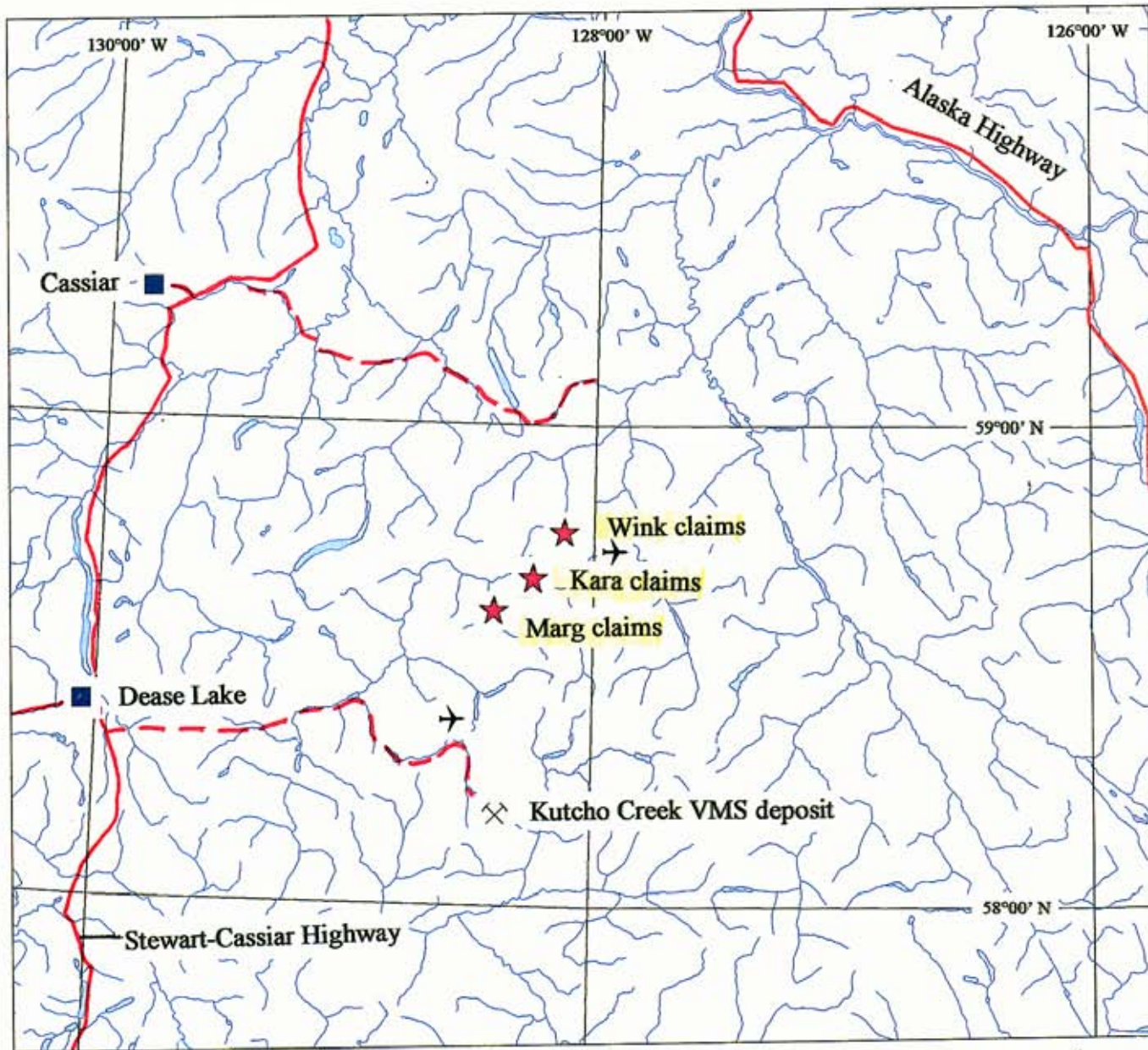
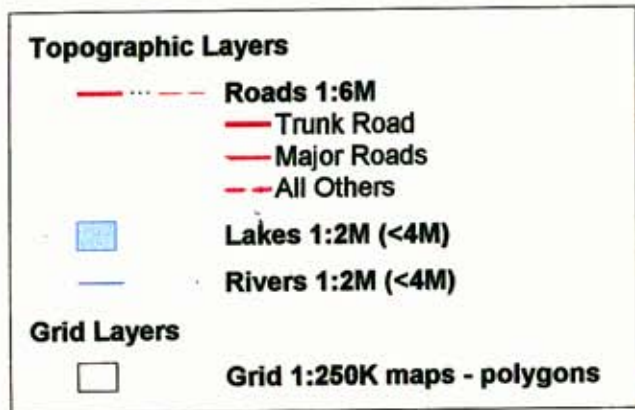
The history of exploration work on the Wink¹ property is as follows:

prior to 1969: Copper stain in the Wink claims area was first noted by hunting guides working from a base camp on the Turnagain River.

1969: The area was staked by Watson Lake prospector Jake Melnychuk for Winco Mining & Explorations Ltd. who later completed a 28 line-km aeromagnetic survey.

1970-89: The property was staked and re-staked several times by Jake Melnychuk.

¹ In the B.C. Ministry data base, the minfile occurrence is 104I 019 (Winco)



✈ Gravel airstrip

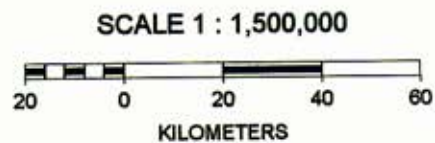


Figure 1

Wink, Kara & Marg Claims
Location Map



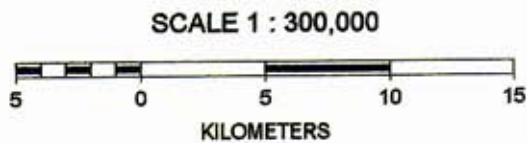
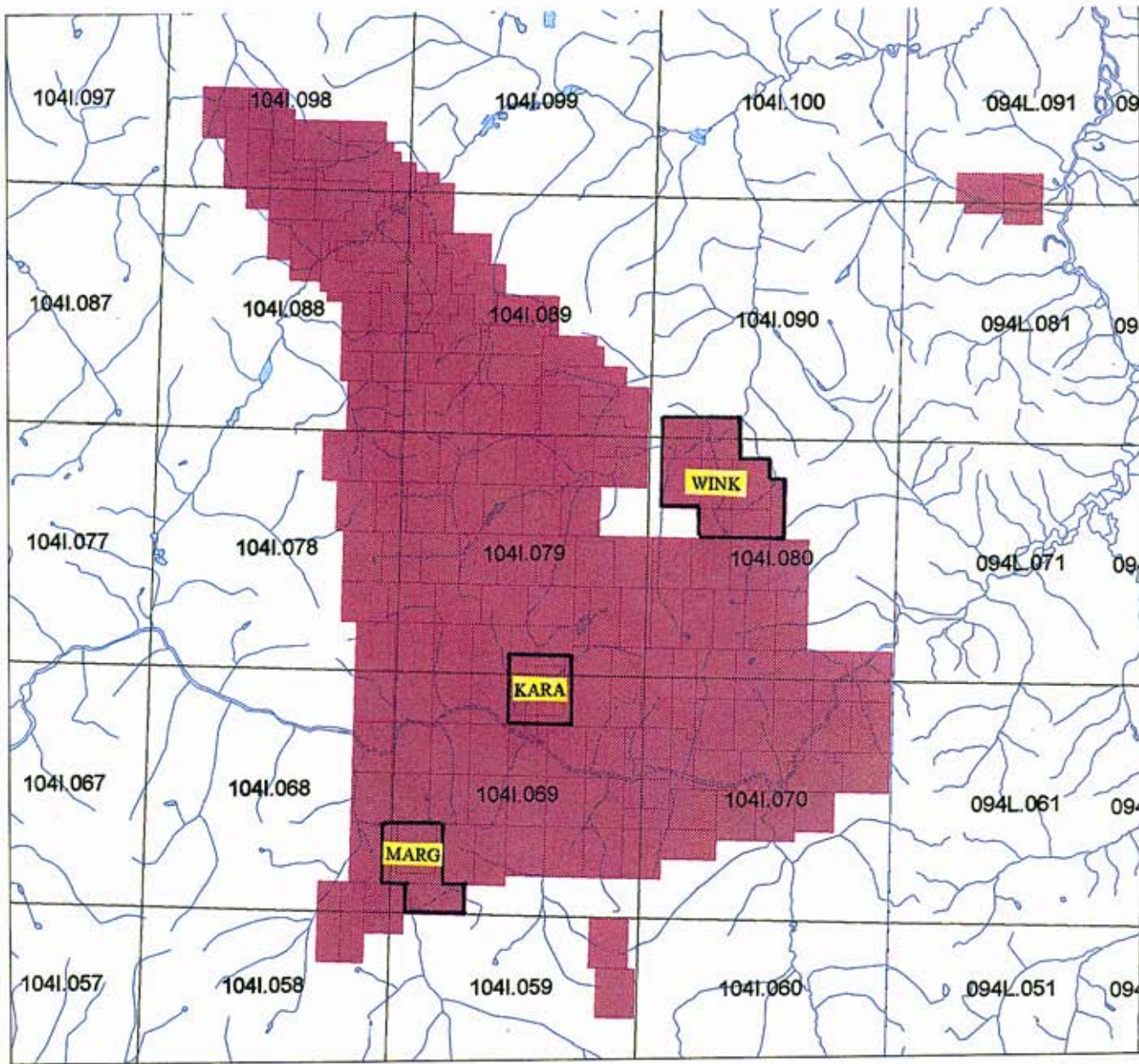
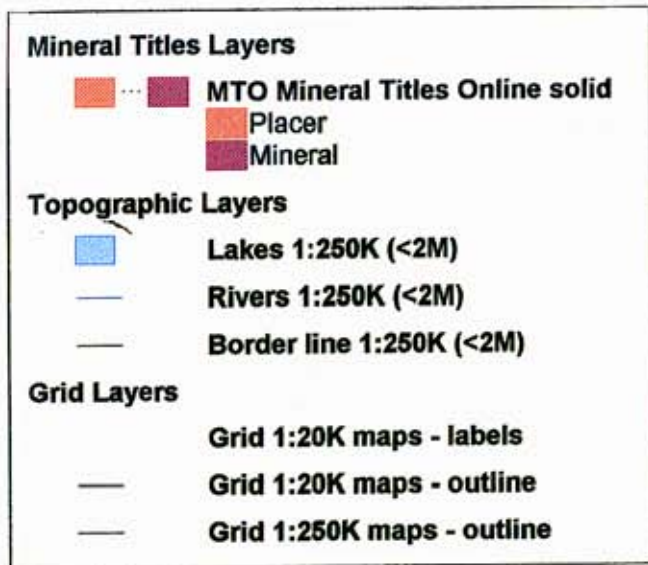


Figure 2

Wink, Kara & Marg Claims
Claim Map










Wink Claims

Mineral Titles Layers

-  Wink Tenure
-  All Mineral Tenures

Topographic Layers

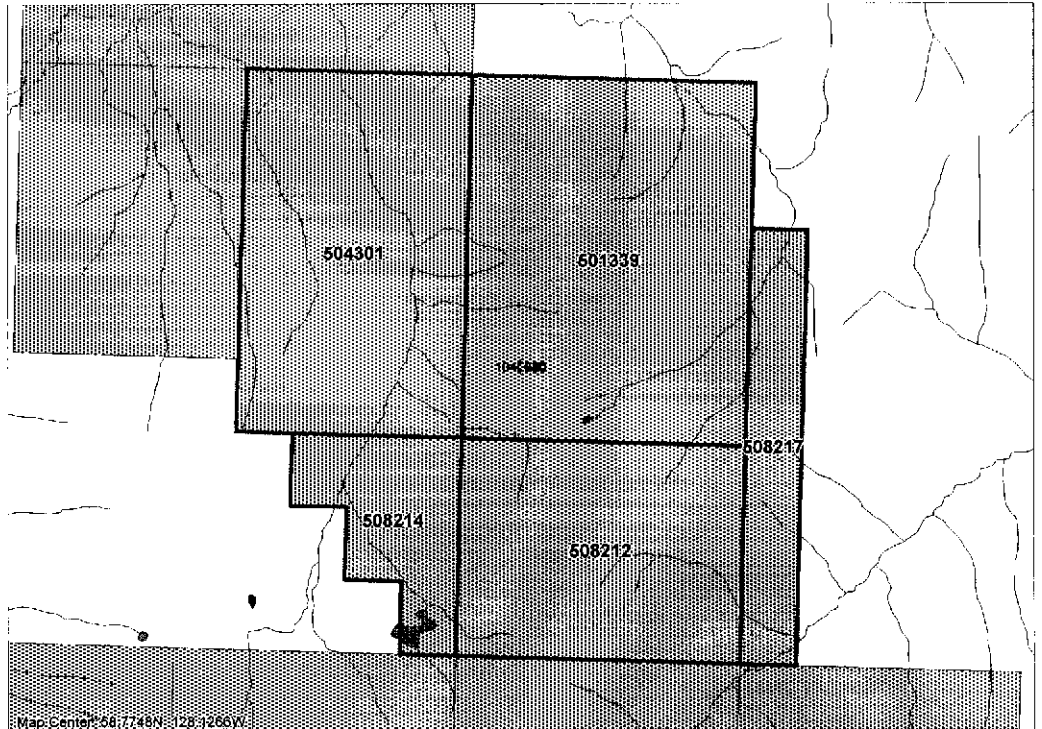
-  Railways 1:20K
-  Roads 1:20K
 -  Gravel Road
 -  Paved Road
 -  Rough Road
-  Lakes 1:20K
-  Rivers 1:20K

Grid Layers

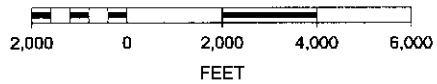
-  Grid 1:20K - labels
-  Grid 1:20K - outline

BC Border Layers

-  BC Border 1:50K

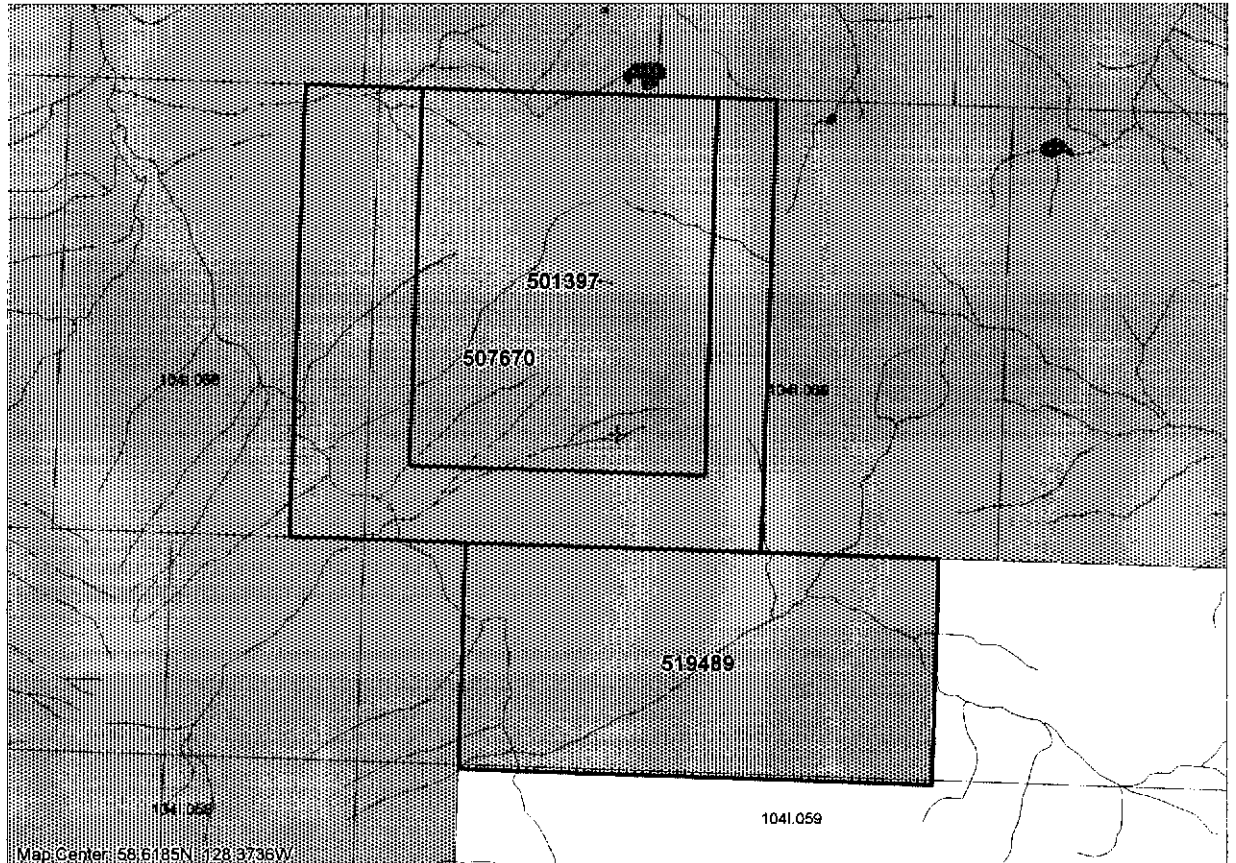


SCALE 1 : 48,557

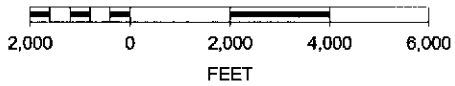


Marg Claims

Mineral Titles Layers
Topographic Layers
Grid Layers
BC Border Layers

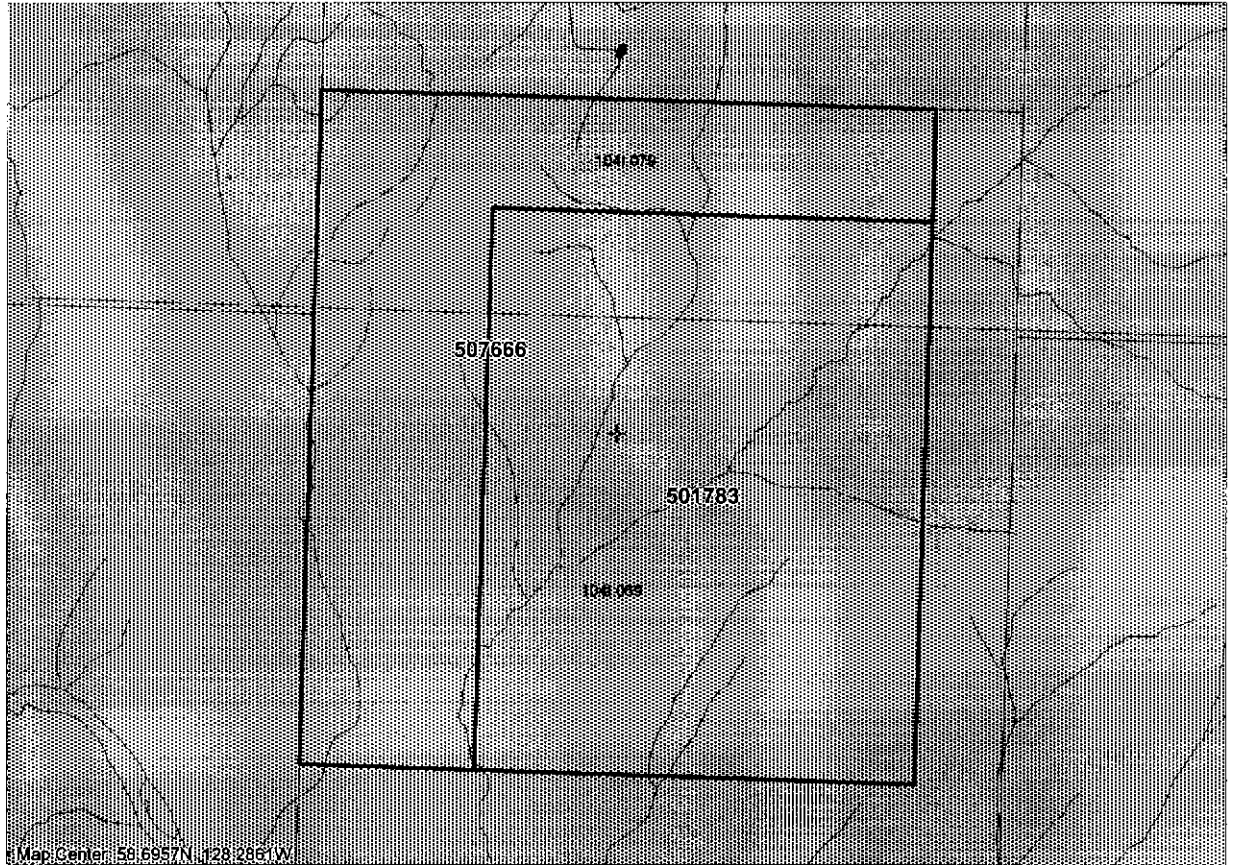


SCALE 1 : 46,701

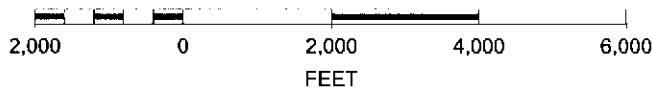


Kara Claims

Mineral Titles Layers
Topographic Layers
Grid Layers
BC Border Layers



SCALE 1 : 31,329



1990: Pamicon Developments Ltd. carried out a property examination in October and subsequently entered into an agreement with Melnychuk to acquire a partial interest in the property.

1991: Island Arc Resource Corporation entered into an option agreement with Melnychuk and Pamicon to acquire an interest in the property. On behalf of Island Arc, Pamicon Developments Limited carried out detailed geological mapping, hand trenching and rock geochemical sampling in the main showings area.

1992-2005: The property appears to have sat dormant.

There are no known mineral occurrences nor is there any record of past work having been done in the Kara and Marg claims areas.

In the first quarter of 2005, the writer staked claims in the Wink, Kara and Marg property areas. The Wink claims cover the Winco copper-silver replacement occurrence and adjacent prospective areas. The Kara and Marg claims were staked to cover two highly anomalous silver-base metals RGS silt anomalies which returned values to 6.0 ppm Ag, 530 ppm Pb and 1,600 ppm Zn.

Later in 2005, the writer staked additional claims in the Wink and Marg claims areas in response to competitor staking activity in the Turnagain River area.

4.5 Summary of Work Done

4.5.1 Compilation of Historical Data

From March 10-14, 2005, the writer reviewed and compiled all available assessment reports that pertained to the Winco occurrence now covered by the Wink claims. Details on this part of the 2005 work program are given in Section 6.0

4.5.2 Air Photo Lineament Studies

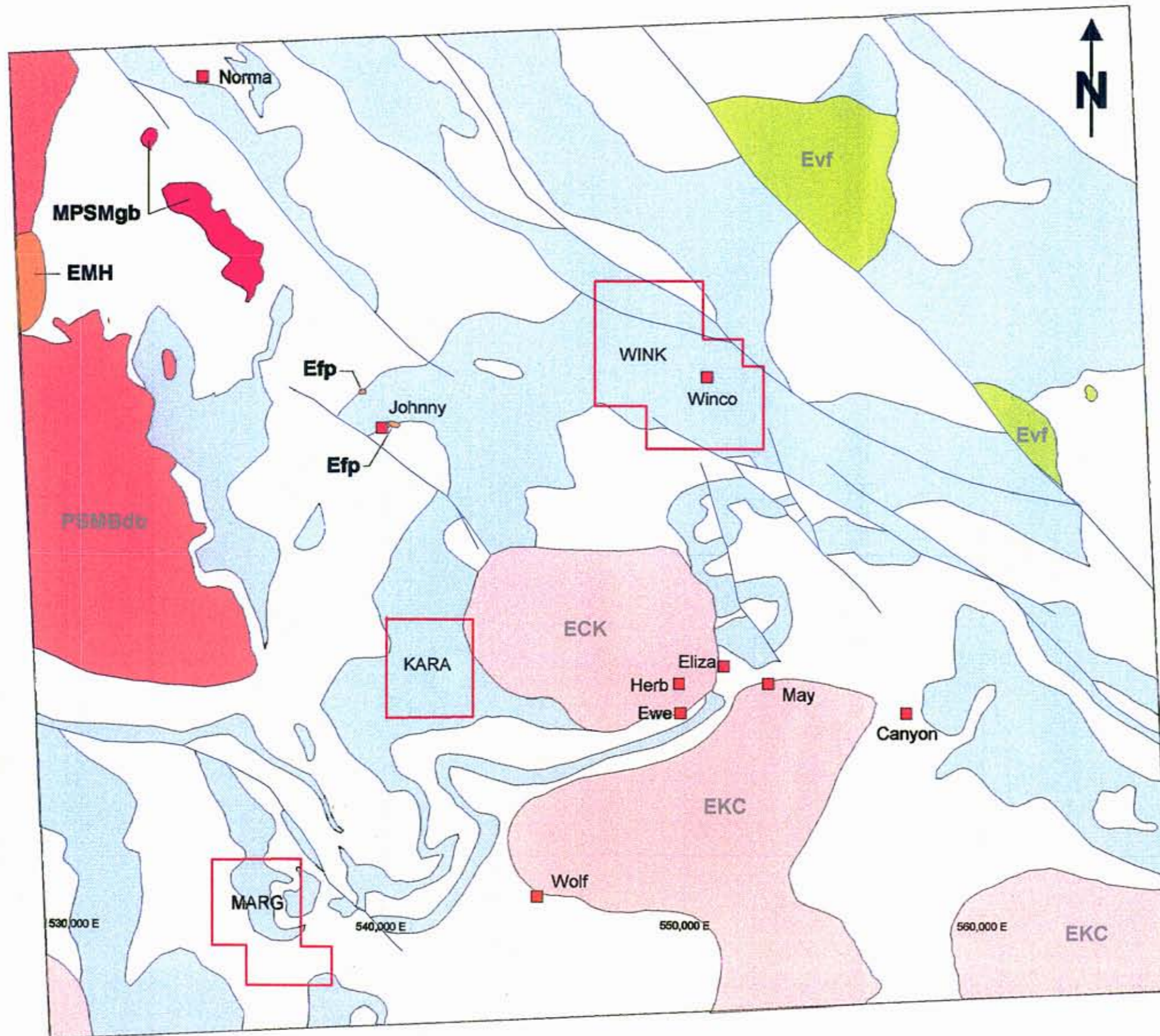
The writer completed air photo lineament studies of the Wink, Kara and Marg claims areas in December 2005. The findings of these studies are presented in Section 8.0 of the report.

5.0 GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

5.1 Regional Setting

The regional geology of the Wink, Kara and Marg claims areas is shown in Figure 3. Upper Proterozoic to Upper Devonian calcareous sedimentary rocks are present throughout the map area. These are interbedded with, or overlain by undifferentiated, mainly non-calcareous sedimentary rocks of Upper Proterozoic to Eocene age.

The sedimentary rocks are intruded by a variety of intrusive plugs, stocks and batholiths. In the southern part of the map area, bodies forming part of the Early Cretaceous Cassiar



LEGEND

Lithology:

Intrusive Rocks:

- Efp - Eocene
Sub-volcanic andesite, monzonite & quartz monzonite
- EMH - Eocene
Major Hart Pluton: granite, alkali feldspar granite
- EKC - Early Cretaceous
Cassiar Batholith: granite, alkali feldspar granite
- PSMBdb - Permian
Slide Mountain Complex: diabase, basalt
- MPSMgb - Mississippian to Permian
Slide Mountain Complex: gabbro, diorite

Volcanic Rocks:

- Evf - Eocene
Rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks

Sedimentary rocks:

- Upper Proterozoic to Eocene
Undifferentiated, mainly non-calcareous sedimentary rocks
- Upper Proterozoic to Upper Devonian
Calcareous sedimentary rocks: limestone, marble

Other Symbols:

- Fault
- Claim outline with claim name shown
- Minfile occurrence

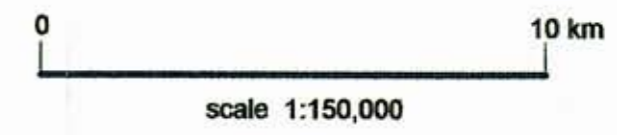


Figure 3
Wink, Kara & Marg Claims
Regional Geology &
Minfile Occurrences

Batholith consist mainly of granite and alkali feldspar granite. Gabbro and diorite of the Mississippian to Permian Slide Mountain Complex occupy a large area in the western part of the map area. Near the Johnny prospect west of the Wink claims, plugs of Eocene age, sub-volcanic andesite, monzonite and quartz monzonite have been mapped.

Eocene rhyolite and other felsic volcanic rocks are present northeast of the Wink claims.

The Kechika fault, a major strike slip dextral feature, trends northwesterly and lies about 4 km northeast of the Wink property. Several other faults have been mapped in the area. Folding is common and much of the strata in the area has been mapped as overturned.

Known mineralization in the area can be grouped into three principal types or styles based on metal assemblages and/or proximity to mapped intrusions:

- (1.) Vein, stockwork and/or replacement-style copper-silver mineralization hosted by calcareous sedimentary rocks. Mineralization is not known to be in close proximity to any intrusive bodies. Locally, it can be quite high grade.

The two minfile occurrences that fall into this category are Norma and Winco. At Norma, a sample across about 90 cm of tetrahedrite-bearing quartz vein yielded 4.80% Cu, 2897.17 g/t Ag and 0.17 g/t Au. At Winco, the best copper-silver results are associated with semi-massive tetrahedrite in grab samples and include values up to 24.7% Cu and 2691.45 g/t Ag.

- (2.) Scheelite, molybdenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, powellite, arsenopyrite and rhodochrosite skarn and vein mineralization in close proximity to a small quartz feldspar porphyry stock of Eocene age in the Johnny prospect area; and
- (3.) Tungsten (scheelite) mineralization in skarn-altered rocks at or near the contact of granitic rocks of the Cassiar Batholith. This category includes the cluster of showings east of the Kara property and the Wolf prospect to the southeast of Kara.

Other mineralized styles hosted by Cassiar Batholith rocks include galena-sphalerite (and reported silver) in veins cutting highly kaolinized granite at the Herb prospect, and disseminated molybdenite in granite at the Eliza prospect.







5.2 Local Geology


Most of the Wink and Kara claims areas are underlain by limestone and marble of the Lower Cambrian Atan Group (see Figures 4 and 6). The stratigraphy at the Marg claims is more varied. It includes mudstone, siltstone, shale, limestone, marble and quartzite of the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Ingenika Group and limestone and marble of the Lower Cambrian Atan Group (see Figure 7).

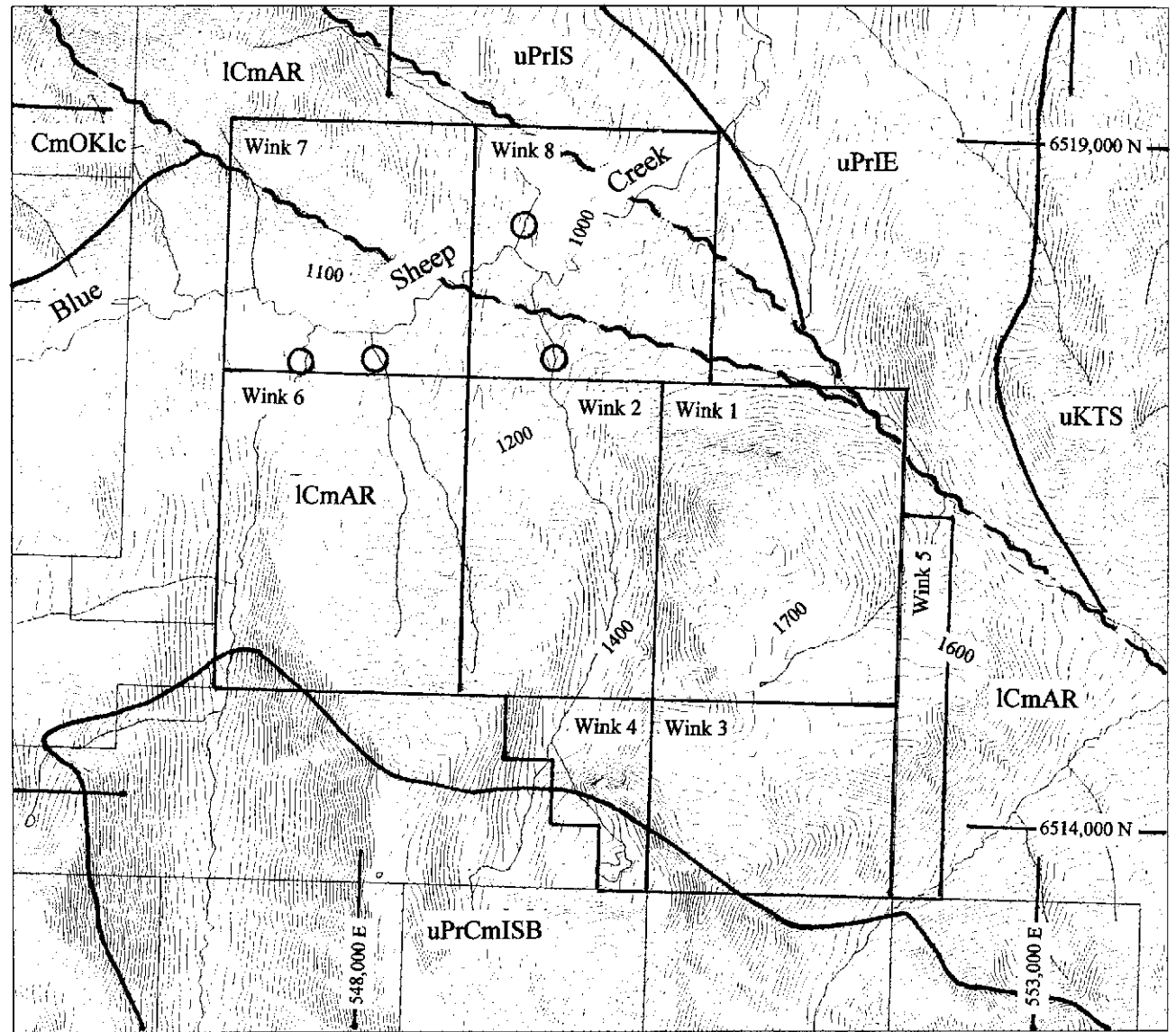
Mineral Titles Layers

-  MTO Mineral Titles Online Polygons
-  Placer
-  Mineral

Topographic Layers

-  Contours west 1:20K (<100K)
-  Contours east 1:20K (<100K)
-  Lakes 1:50K (<300K)
-  Rivers 1:50K (<300K)
-  Border line 1:250K (<2M)
-  RGS sites (none are anomalous)

- uKTS Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary – undivided sedimentary rocks
- CmOKlc Cambrian to Ordovician – limestone, argillaceous limestone, slate
- lCmAR Lower Cambrian – limestone, marble
- uPrCmISB Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian – quartzite, quartz arenite
- uPrIS Upper Proterozoic – undivided sedimentary rocks
- uPrIE Upper Proterozoic – limestone, marble
-  Fault



SCALE 1 : 50,000



Figure 4

Wink Claims
Local Topography, Geology
& RGS Silt Geochemistry



The Kara property lies on the western flank of a large granitic body associated with rocks of the Cassiar Batholith. No intrusive lithologies have been mapped on the Wink property and none are shown to be present in the Marg claims area.

6.0 COMPILATION OF HISTORICAL DATA

6.1 Introduction

From March 10-14, 2005, the writer reviewed and compiled all available assessment reports that pertained to the Winco occurrence now covered by the Wink claims. These include report # 2342 which covers the aeromagnetic survey carried out by Winco Mining & Explorations Ltd. in August 1969, and report # 22063 which covers detailed mapping, hand trenching and rock geochemical sampling in the main showings area done by Pamicon Developments Ltd. in July 1991.

The main purpose of the compilation work was to complete a preliminary evaluation of the property's exploration potential and to prepare concise summary maps which would convey that potential to other parties who might fund further work on the property.

6.2 Isoresidual Magnetic Map

A colour-contoured isoresidual magnetic map is presented in Figure 5a and an explanation of the same is given in Appendix 1. The map shows an area of lower magnetic response which is elongated northwesterly and measures approximately 4 by 1-2 km. The feature remains open towards the Blue Sheep Creek valley bottom and, as currently defined, is completely covered by the Wink 1-8 claims.

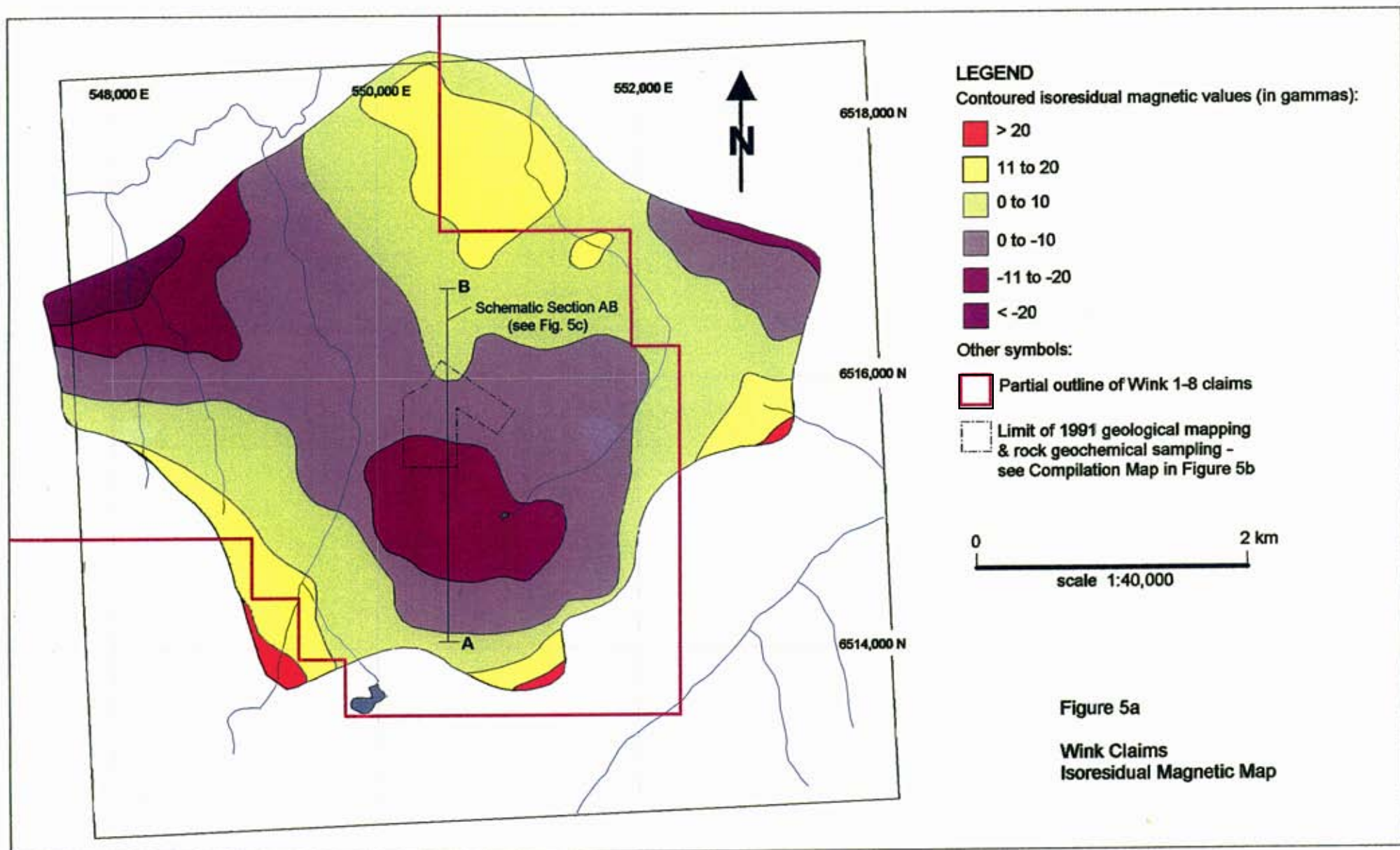
Government mapping shows the magnetic low area is underlain by Atan Group limestone and marble. It is postulated by the writer that this low may be associated with a buried felsic pluton which has no surface expression in the form of dikes, sills or apophosies.

6.3 Geological Mapping & Rock Geochemical Sampling

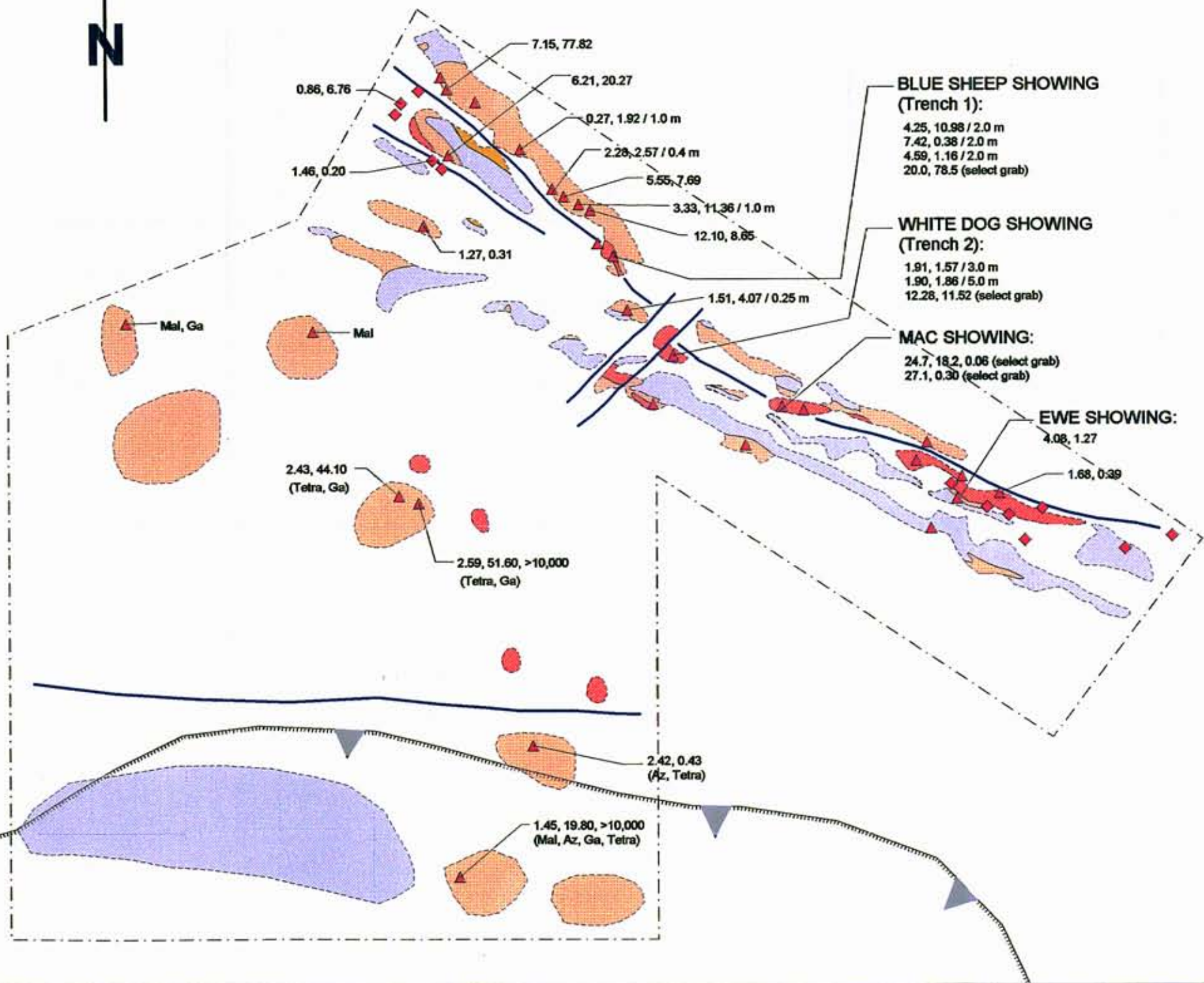
Figure 5b shows a detailed compilation of the mapping and rock geochemical sampling carried out by Pamicon. Of note is the following:

(a) Pamicon's work identified a prominent fault zone oriented 120°/60° NE along which, for a distance of at least 600 m, the host limestone has been silicified and/or dolomitized over widths of 10-30 m. Altered zones contain vein, stockwork and semi-massive replacement-style copper-silver mineralization over widths of 1-5 m. Copper mineralization occurs as primary tetrahedrite and secondary malachite and azurite.

Chip or panel sample results include 3.33% Cu and 11.36 opt. Ag over 1.0 m, 4.25% Cu and 10.98 opt. Ag over 2.0 m and 1.90% Cu and 1.86 opt. Ag over 5.0 m. Grab samples assayed up to 12.10% Cu and 77.82 opt. Ag. Gold values are generally low.



0.86, 10.60
 550,500 E
 550,750 E
 551,000 E
 550,250 E



BLUE SHEEP SHOWING (Trench 1):
 4.25, 10.98 / 2.0 m
 7.42, 0.38 / 2.0 m
 4.59, 1.16 / 2.0 m
 20.0, 78.5 (select grab)

WHITE DOG SHOWING (Trench 2):
 1.91, 1.57 / 3.0 m
 1.90, 1.86 / 5.0 m
 12.28, 11.52 (select grab)

MAC SHOWING:
 24.7, 18.2, 0.06 (select grab)
 27.1, 0.30 (select grab)

EWE SHOWING:
 4.08, 1.27
 1.68, 0.39

LEGEND

Lithology:

- Silicified limestone
- Dolomitized limestone
- Limestone
- Shale

Mineralization:

- Tetrahedrite and/or malachite and/or azurite in outcrop (unless otherwise shown)
 - Tetrahedrite and/or malachite and/or azurite in float
- Mal - malachite Az - azurite
 Tetra - tetrahedrite Ga - galena

Rock Geochemistry / Assays:

- 7.15, 77.82 % Cu, opt. Ag (grab sample)
- 3.33, 11.36 / 1.0 m % Cu, opt. Ag / sample length in meters (chip or panel sample)
- 24.7, 18.2, 0.06 % Cu, opt. Ag, opt. Au (select grab sample - Mac showing)
- 2.59, 51.60, >10,000 % Cu, opt. Ag, ppm Pb (grab sample)

Other Symbols:

- Fault
- Limit of isoresidual magnetic low as defined by -11 to -20 gammas shaded area in Figure 5a
- Limit of 1991 geological mapping & rock geochemical sampling

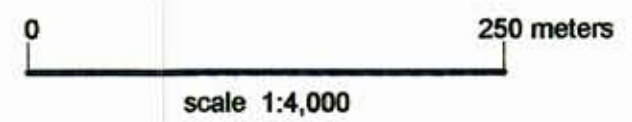


Figure 5b
 Wink Claims -
 Compilation Map of 1991 Geological
 Mapping & Rock Geochemical Sampling

(b) Southwest of the main mineralized structure, reconnaissance mapping and prospecting work found galena, tetrahedrite, malachite and azurite in narrow quartz veins and small replacement bodies in dolomitized limestone. The showings occur intermittently over a north-south distance of about 500 m and have returned grab sample results to 2.59% Cu, 51.69 opt. Ag and >10,000 ppm Pb.

(c) The limit of Pamicon's work is shown as a dashed outline on both Figures 5a and 5b. Outside of this focused work area, very little work was done.

(d) The magnetic low feature depicted in Figure 5a may be associated with a buried felsic pluton about which copper-silver mineralization may be centered. If so, Pamicon's surface work has only explored a small portion of what may be a much larger mineralized system.

6.4 Schematic Section A-B

Schematic section A-B is shown in Figure 5c; its location in plan view is shown in Figure 5a. It suggests the following:

(a) The widespread occurrences of dolomitized and, to a lesser extent, silicified limestone and associated copper-silver-(lead) mineralization observed to date may be the surface manifestation of a much larger mineralized system at depth.

(b) There is the potential for the development of possible replacement-style copper-silver deposits at or near the contact of a postulated buried felsic plug. It is reasonable to expect that such zones could have tonnage potentials much larger than those that might be developed along the fault structure in the main showings area.

7.0 RGS SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

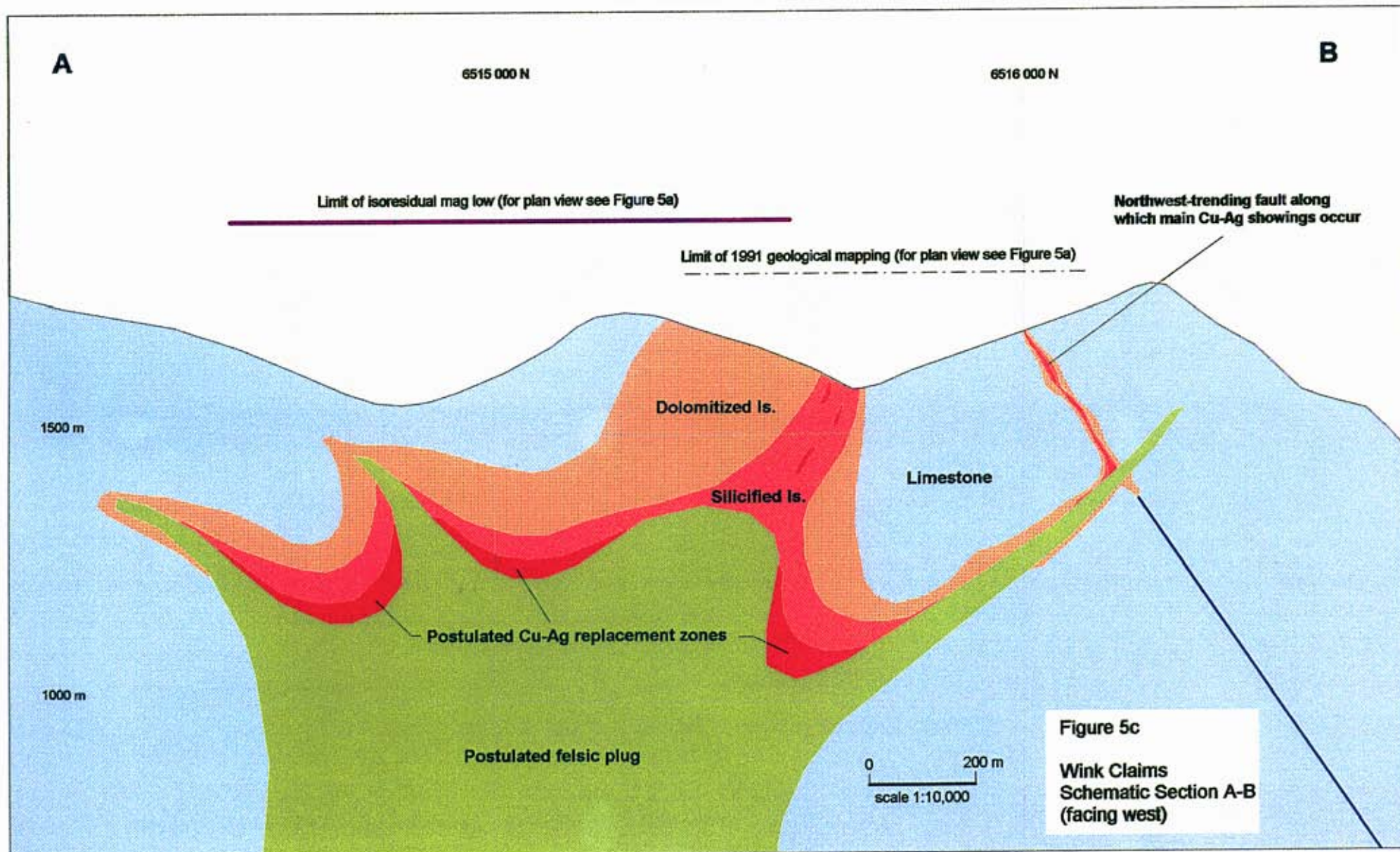
7.1 Wink Claims

The locations of RGS silt sites on four tributaries of Blue Sheep Creek are shown in Figure 4. Surprisingly, the sample taken on the stream draining the showings area on the Wink 1 and 2 claims returned only elevated values of 1.4 ppm Sb, 8 ppm As and 19 ppm Pb. The other three samples returned elevated values to 1.0 ppm Sb, 12 ppm As, 11 ppm Pb and 4 ppm Mo.

Gold values for all four samples were background; the highest tungsten value was 5 ppm.

7.2 Kara Claims

Four RGS silt sites are shown on Figure 6 in the Kara 1-3 claims area. Sample # 104I955036 returned a highly anomalous silver value of 6.0 ppm accompanied by moderately (but definitely) anomalous values of 304 ppm Zn, 72 ppm Pb, 62 ppm As, 12 ppm Sb and 0.9 ppm Bi. The sample also returned an anomalous value of 13 ppm W.



Mineral Titles Layers

... **MTO Mineral Titles Online Polygons**
 Placer
 Mineral

Results: RGS sample # 104I955036

6.0 ppm Ag	304 ppm Zn
72 ppm Pb	62 ppm As
12 ppm Sb	0.9 ppm Bi

- EKgr Early Cretaceous – granite, alkali feldspar granite
- CmOKlc Cambrian to Ordovician – limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
- lCmAR Lower Cambrian – limestone, marble
- uPrmISB Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian – quartzite, quartz arenite
- Anomalous RGS site
- Other RGS sites

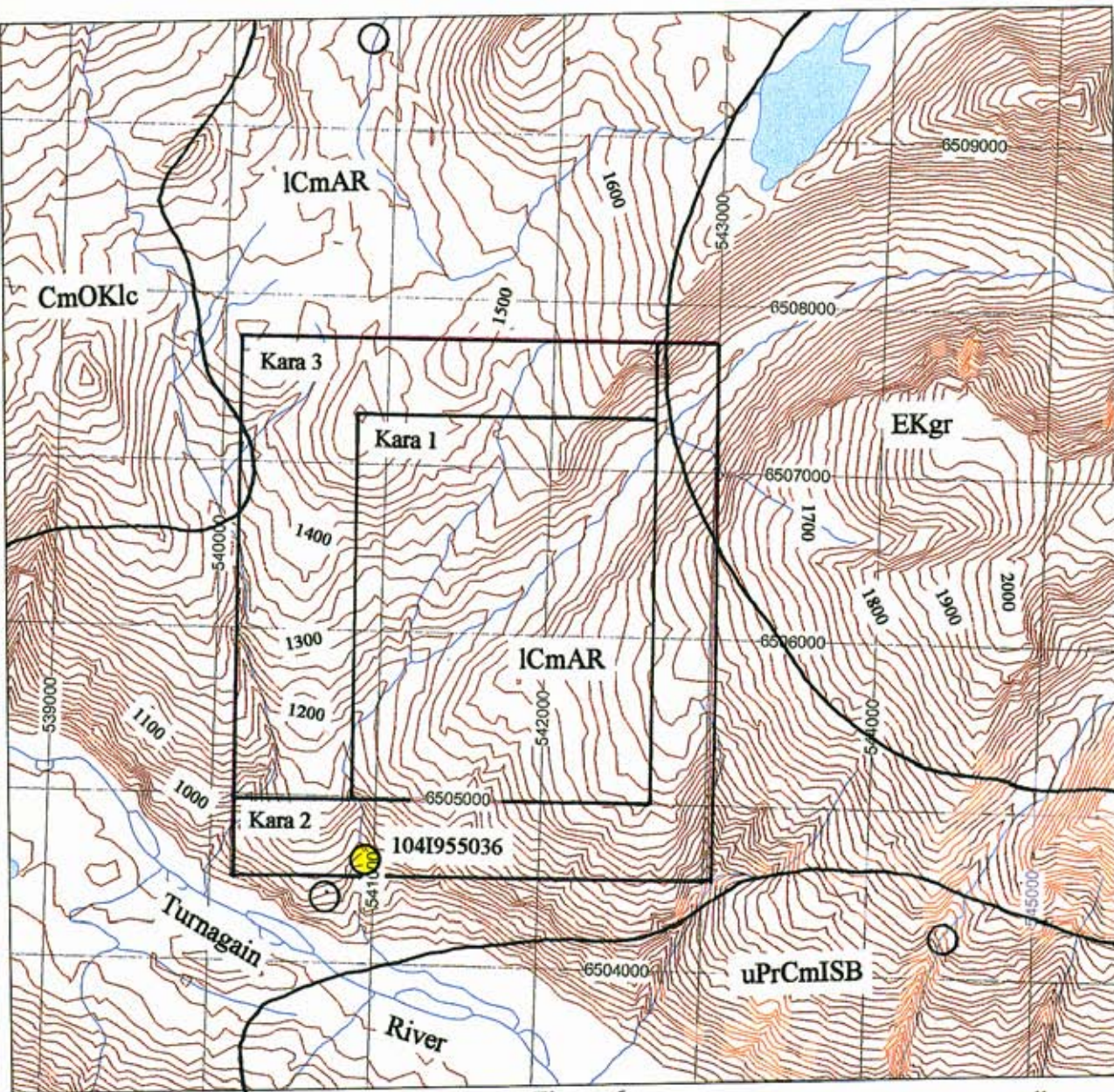


Figure 6

Kara Claims
 Local Topography, Geology
 & RGS Silt Geochemistry



The elemental assemblage suggests that the Kara claims area has the potential to host high-grade, structurally-controlled silver mineralization possibly hosted in carbonate rocks. A second target type could be vein or stockwork-style lead-zinc-silver mineralization hosted in kaolinized granite, similar to that reported at the nearby Herb prospect.

7.3 Marg Claims

Five RGS silt sites are shown on Figure 7 in the Marg 1-3 claims area. Sample # 1041955086 returned a very strong multi-element anomaly consisting of 3.2 ppm Ag, 1600 ppm Zn, 530 ppm Pb, 125 ppm As, 28 ppm Sb and 5.5 ppm Bi. The sample also returned an anomalous value of 39 ppm W.

The elemental assemblage suggests that the Marg claims area has the potential to host silver and base metals mineralization in settings similar to those described for the Kara property. Another possibility, suggested by the anomalous tungsten value, is that scheelite-bearing skarns may be present on the property.

8.0 AIR PHOTO LINEAMENT STUDY

8.1 Introduction

In December 2005, the writer carried out an air photo lineament study of the Wink, Kara and Marg claims and adjacent areas utilizing a mirrored "Geoscope" stereoscope on loan from Eagle Mapping Ltd. of Port Coquitlam, B.C. Forty-nine black and white air photos derived from 1:35,000 scale photography flown August 14, 2001 were reviewed. Air photo numbers include 15BCB01017/ 7-13, 31-37, 61-67, 93-102, 155-163 and 188-196. The studies covered a total area of about 730 km². Objective of the work was to provide a general structural framework for the claims and adjacent areas. In addition, at Wink, an effort was made to identify an individual lineament/structure that would correlate directly with the mineralized fault zone mapped by Pamicon.

8.2 Wink Claims – see Figure 8

The main observations of the Wink air photo lineament study are summarized as follows:

- (a) The Wink claims are located about 4 km southwest of the major northwest-trending Kechika fault.
- (b) Passing through the northeast portion of the claims is a regional-scale lineament (shown in red) that is likely a splay off the Kechika fault. It trends at about 120° azimuth and marks the northeast limit of a structural domain that is dominated by northwest-trending lineaments. Other lineament directions in this domain include east-northeast, northeast and northerly.
- (c) On the Wink claims, a local-scale lineament also trends (in part) at about 120° azimuth; it appears to directly correlate with the copper-silver mineralized fault zone mapped by Pamicon. Three other local lineaments, also trending

Mineral Titles Layers

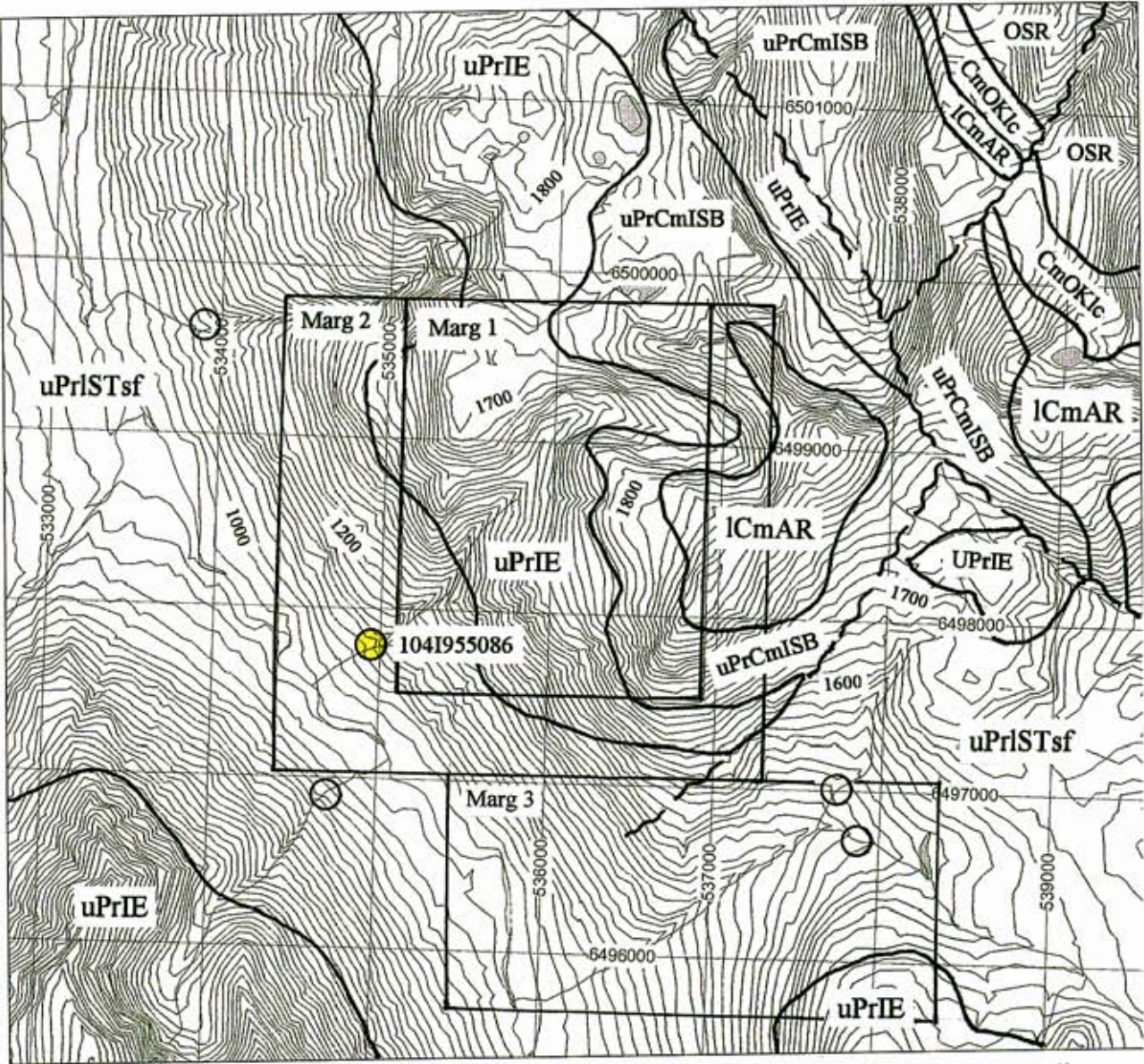
... **MTO Mineral Titles Online Polygons**
 Placer
 Mineral

Results: RGS sample # 104I955086

3.2 ppm Ag 1600 ppm Zn

530 ppm Pb 125 ppm As

28 ppm Sb 5.5 ppm Bi



- OSR Ordovician to Silurian – black slate, argillaceous limestone
- CmOKlc Cambrian to Ordovician – limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
- ICmAR Lower Cambrian – limestone, marble
- uPrCmISB ... Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian – quartzite, quartz arenite
- uPrIE Upper Proterozoic – limestone, marble
- uPrISTsf Upper Proterozoic – mudstone, siltstone, shale
- Fault
- Anomalous RGS site
- Other RGS sites

SCALE 1 : 40,000

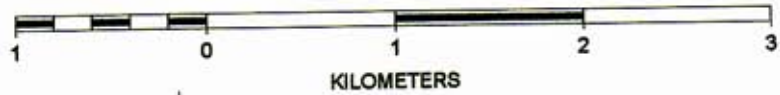
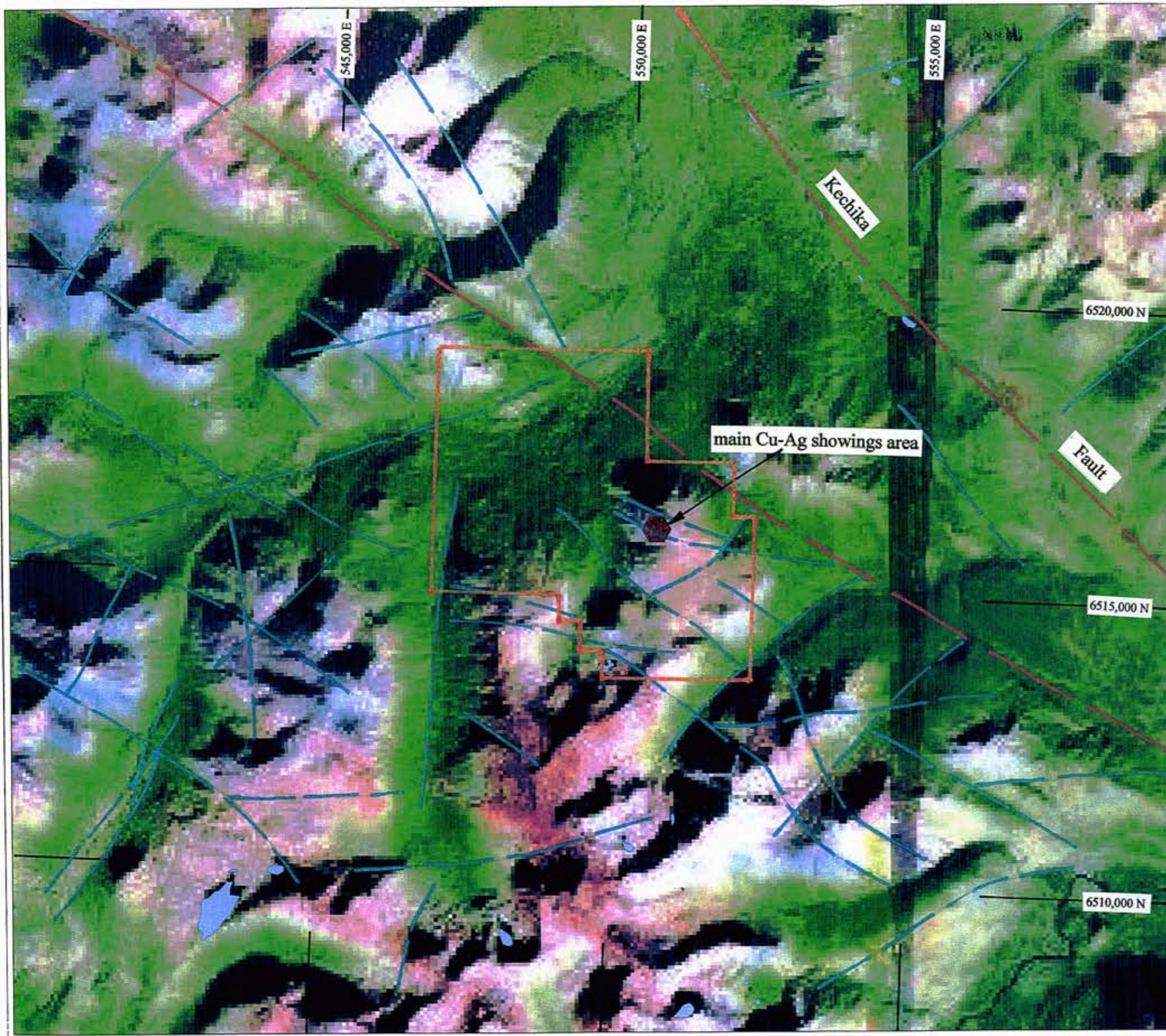


Figure 7

Marg Claims
Local Topography, Geology
& RGS Silt Geochemistry





LEGEND

- - - Air photo linear (regional)
- - - Air photo linear (local)
- Wink 1-8 claims boundary

SCALE 1 : 75,000

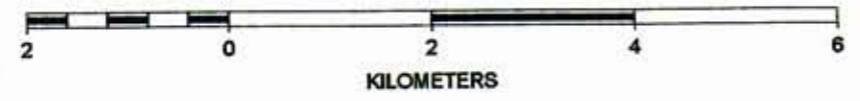


Figure 8
Wink Claims
Air Photo Linears

northwesterly, are present near the main showings area. These represent high priority prospecting targets which require follow-up.

- (d) The dominant lineament direction northeast of the Kechika fault is northeasterly.

8.3 Kara Claims – see Figure 9

The main observations of the Kara air photo lineament study are summarized as follows:

- (a) The dominant lineament direction in the Kara claims area is northeast to north-northeast. Other directions present include northwest, northerly, easterly and east-northeast.
- (b) In the southwest part of the map area, the structural regime differs in that only one northeast-trending lineament is present. Here, the dominant directions are northwest, east-northeast and easterly.
- (c) On the Kara claims, a northeast-trending lineament can be traced over a distance exceeding 3 km. It lies about 700 m north and up-drainage from the anomalous RGS site. It represents a high priority prospecting target along which high-grade silver mineralization may be present.

8.4 Marg Claims – see Figure 10

The main observations of the Marg air photo lineament study are summarized as follows:

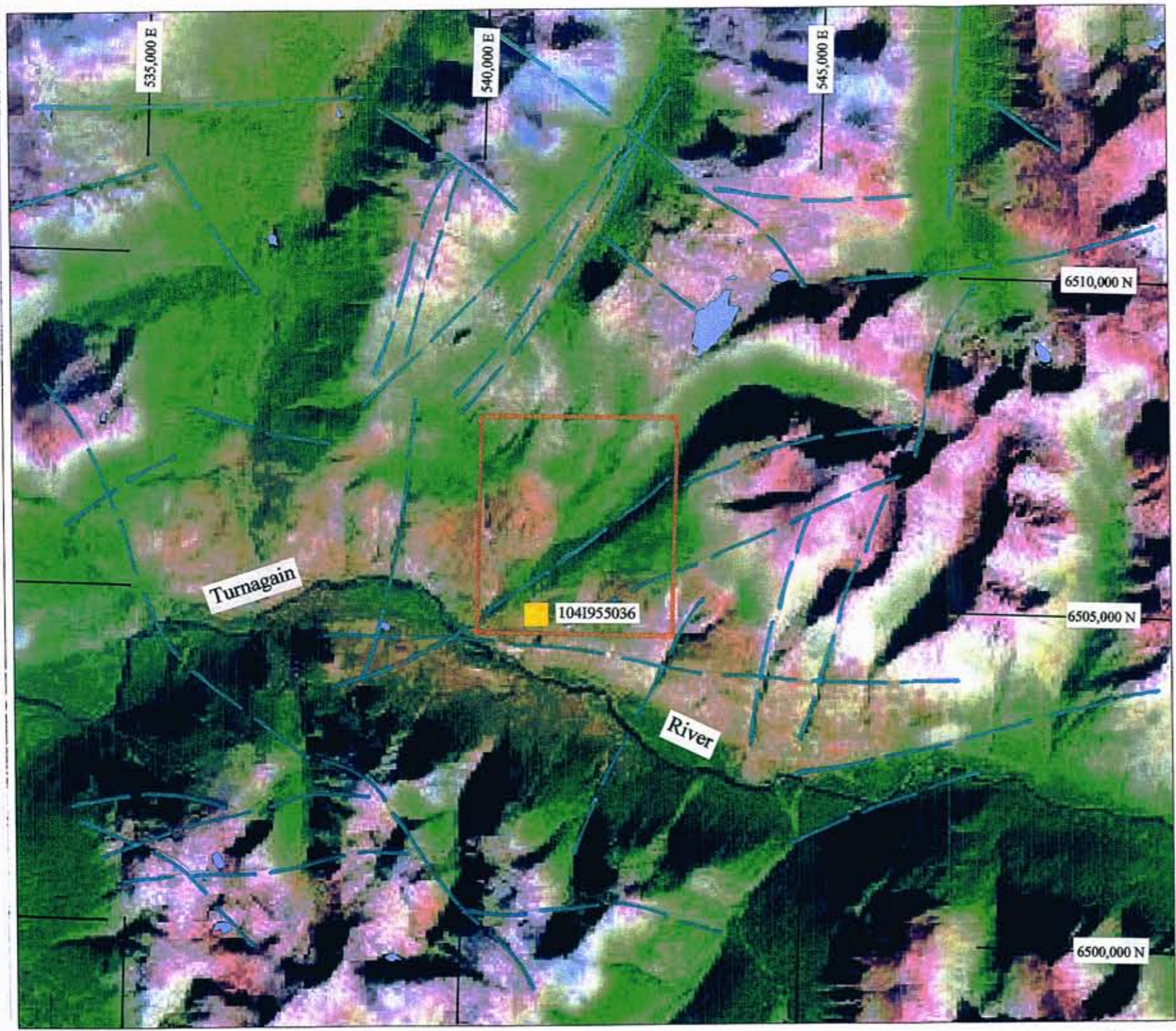
- (a) The dominant lineament directions in the immediate claims area are northwest and east-northeast.
- (b) In the southwest and northeast parts of the map area, northeast-trending lineaments are more common. In these areas, a few northerly and easterly-trending lineaments are also present.
- (c) On the Marg claims, two northwest-trending lineaments cross the anomalous drainage about 1 and 1¼ km upstream from RGS sample # 1041955086. These lineaments represent prime prospecting targets for the discovery of high-grade, structurally-controlled, silver-base metals mineralization.

9.0




PROPOSED WORK

The following work is proposed for the Wink, Kara and Marg claims:

- (a) On the Wink property, carry out property-wide geological mapping, prospecting and rock geochemical sampling; map in detail, hand trench and sample new showings; carry out EM test work over known showings; if test work is successful, complete additional grid EM surveys in higher priority target areas.
- (b) On the Kara and Marg properties, carry out reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling (rock and silt) with the objective of locating the source mineralization to the highly anomalous silver-base metals RGS silt geochemistry; map in detail, hand trench and sample new showings.



LEGEND

-  Air photo linear (local)
-  Anomalous RGS site (see Fig. 6)
-  Kara 1-3 claims boundary

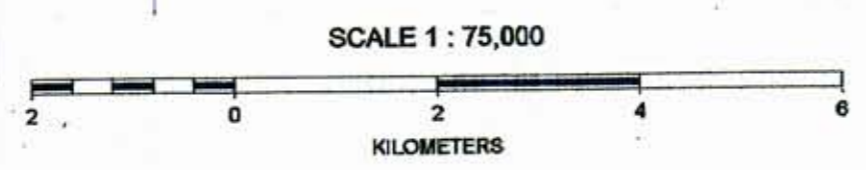
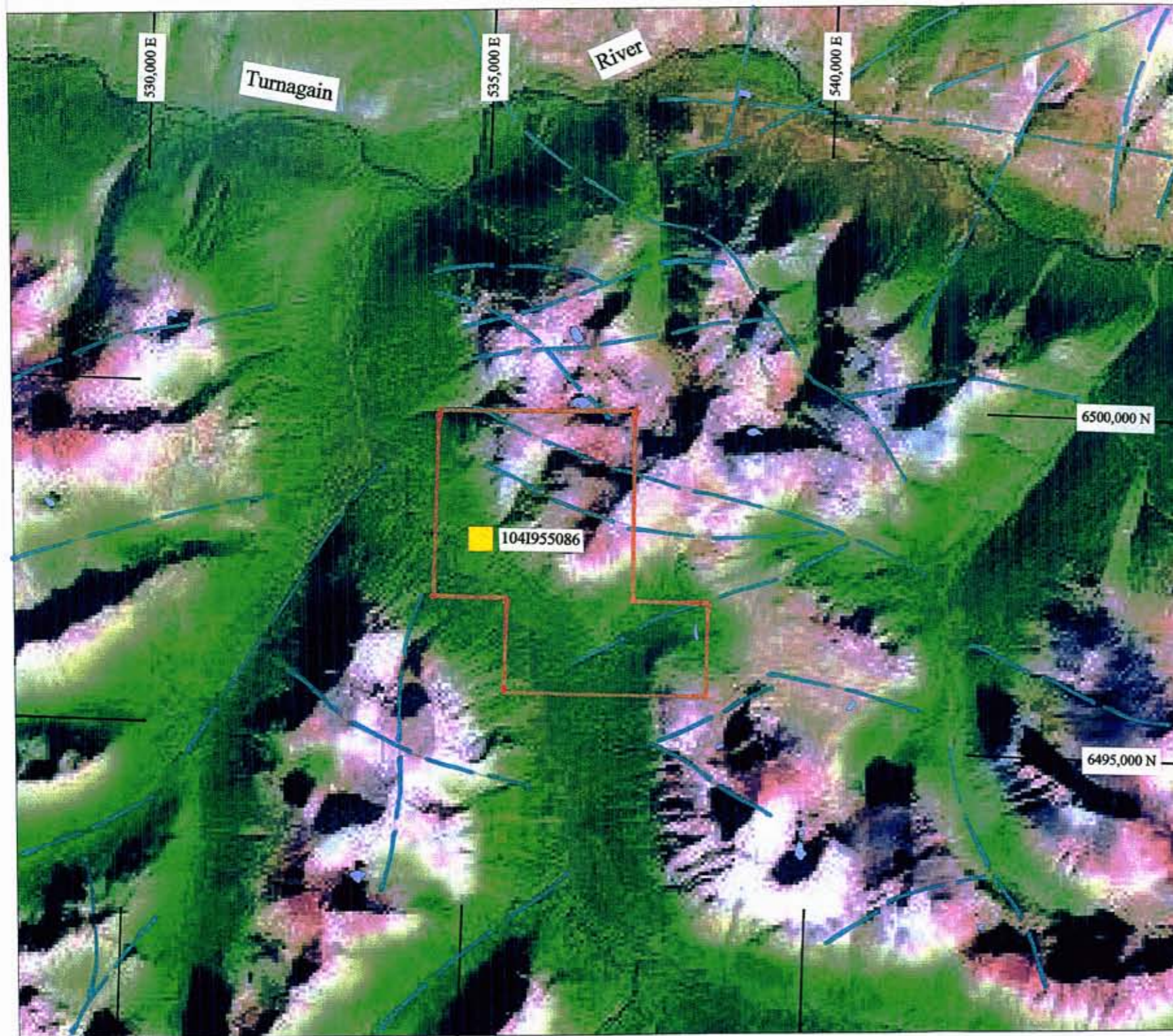





Figure 9
Kara Claims
Air Photo Linears



LEGEND

-  Air photo linear (local)
-  Anomalous RGS site (see Fig. 7)
-  Marg 1-3 claims boundary

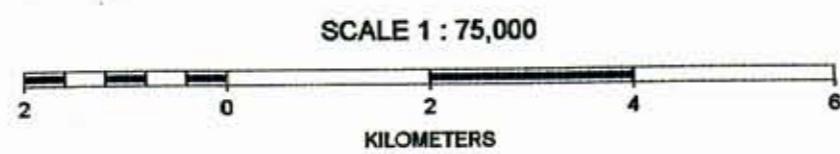


Figure 10

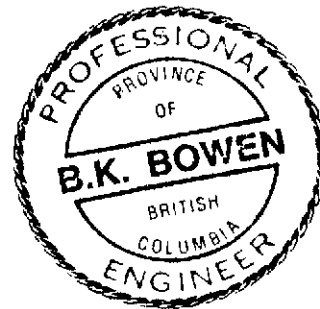
Marg Claims
Air Photo Linears

10.0

COST STATEMENT

The cost for the work summarized in Section 4.5 is as follows:

	<u>\$CDN</u>	<u>\$CDN</u>
1) <u>Compilation of Historical Data:</u>		
- B. K. Bowen, P. Eng.		
- 4.5 days @ \$600/day (March 2005)	2,700.00	2,700.00
2) <u>Air Photo Lineament Study:</u>		
- B. K. Bowen, P. Eng.		
- 7.0 days @ \$600.00/day (December 2005)	4,200.00	
- Air photo cost:	<u>369.95</u>	
Sub-total:	4,569.95	4,569.95
3) <u>Report Cost:</u>		
- B.K. Bowen, P. Eng.		
- 7.0 days @ \$600.00/day (data compilation, drafting & report writing)	4,200.00	
- Office supplies, copying & printing	<u>250.00</u>	
Sub-total:	4,450.00	<u>4,450.00</u>
TOTAL COST:		\$11,719.95



B. K. Bowen

11.0**REFERENCES**

- (1) B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines' website 'The Map Place': claims data, regional geology, RGS geochemical data, topographic data, satellite imagery and minfile descriptions for portions of map sheet 104I.

- (2.) Stammers, M.A. B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report # 22063:
Ikona, C.K. 1991 Geological Report on the GO-MO #8 Mineral Claim, Liard Mining Division, B.C. (November 1991)

- (3) White, Glen B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report # 2342
1969 Geophysical Report on the Winco 1-48 Mineral Claims, Liard Mining Division, B.C. (October 1969)

12.0

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

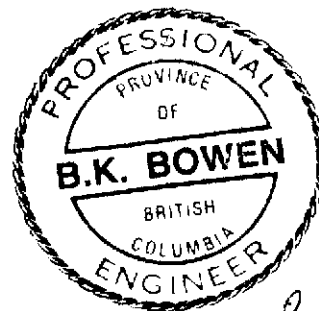
I, Brian K. Bowen, of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with an office at 12470 99A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, V3V 2R5, Telephone (604) 930-0177.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering, obtained in 1970. I have been practicing my profession continuously in Canada and elsewhere since graduation.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4. This report is based upon my review and compilation of all available data relating to the Wink, Kara and Marg properties. It includes air photo lineament studies completed by the writer in each of the three claims areas in December 2005.
5. I am the 100% owner of the Wink 1-8, Kara 1-3 and Marg 1-3 mineral claims, Liard Mining Division.

Dated at Surrey, British Columbia, this tenth day of April, 2006.

April 10, 2006
Surrey, B.C.
BKB/bb

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



B. K. Bowen

APPENDIX 1

EXPLANATION OF ISORESIDUAL MAGNETIC MAP

APPENDIX 1

EXPLANATION OF ISORESIDUAL MAGNETIC MAP

(from B.C. Assessment Report # 2342)

The following excerpts are taken from B.C. Assessment Report # 2342 in order to explain the derivation of the isoresidual magnetic map presented in Figure 5a:

- 1.) In August 1969, Geo-X Surveys Limited completed 28 line miles of total field aeromagnetic surveying in the Wink 1-8 claims area.
- 2.) Computer programmed trend surface residual analysis of the contoured aeromagnetic data was completed.
- 3.) The total intensity of the geomagnetic field is the sum of the earth's deep-seated field and the fields produced by near-surface conducting or magnetic bodies. The interpreter of an isomagnetic map can be greatly assisted if the geomagnetic field is separated into its various components and the uninteresting components removed. Many methods of separating the field are in common use today; one of them is trend surface-residual analysis, and this was the method selected. The method assumes that the trend surface represents deep-seated effects, and the residual values are the near-surface contributions to the magnetic field (hence of possible economic interest).
- 4.) In this case (in the Wink 1-8 claims area), since the magnetic terrain contained little relief, the regional trend can be approximated by a gently east to west dipping planar surface. The grid mesh point coordinates for the planar surface were chosen identical with those used for contouring the total field magnetic data. The trend surface grid values were then subtracted from the data grid values with a "Grid to Grid Operations" program. The resulting residual grid was contoured at an interval of 5 gammas by a Cal-Comp plotter (see Figure 5a).