GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT on the

BRIDGE RIVER PROJECT

(COPPER CLAIMS)

NTS: 92J/13E, 14W

Latitude 50°55'N Longitude 123°25'W

Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia

For
Mr. Louis Wolfin
400-455 Granville St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1T1

Work performed between August 17 and 27, 2005

By:
Jean Pautler, P.Geo.
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 6C4

December 30, 2005

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change Confirmation

Recorder: FRANCES JEAN MACPHERSON (116548)
Submitter: FRANCES JEAN MACPHERSON (116548)
Recorded: 2006/MAR/12
Effective: 2006/MAR/12
D/E Date: 2006/MAR/12

Event Number: 4074120

Work Start Date: 2005/AUG/17
Work Stop Date: 2005/AUG/27
Total Value of Work: $ 34032.55
Mine Permit No:

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, Geological

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Sub-mission Fee
509984	COPPER 1	2005/APR/01	2006/APR/01	2007/DEC/15	623	509.12	$ 3475.93	$ 347.59
509986	COPPER 2	2005/APR/01	2006/APR/01	2007/DEC/15	623	509.12	$ 3475.94	$ 347.59
509987	COPPER 3	2005/APR/01	2006/APR/01	2007/DEC/15	623	508.96	$ 3474.89	$ 347.49
509988	COPPER 4	2005/APR/01	2006/APR/01	2007/DEC/15	623	509.15	$ 3476.17	$ 347.62
509989	COPPER 5	2005/APR/01	2006/APR/01	2007/DEC/15	623	407.46	$ 2781.90	$ 278.19
509990	COPPER 6	2005/APR/01	2006/APR/01	2007/DEC/15	623	509.19	$ 3476.43	$ 347.64
509991	COPPER 7	2005/APR/01	2006/APR/01	2007/DEC/15	623	407.52	$ 2782.29	$ 278.23
509992	COPPER 8	2005/APR/01	2006/APR/01	2007/DEC/15	623	509.42	$ 3478.04	$ 347.80
509993	COPPER 9	2005/APR/01	2006/APR/01	2007/DEC/15	623	509.47	$ 3478.38	$ 347.84
509994	COPPER 10	2005/APR/01	2006/APR/01	2007/DEC/15	623	101.92	$ 695.88	$ 69.59
510159	COPPER 11	2005/APR/04	2006/APR/04	2007/DEC/15	620	489.32	$ 3324.70	$ 332.47

Total required work value: $ 33920.55

PAC name: Louis Wolfin
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.00
Credited PAC amount: $ 112.00

Total Submission Fees: $ 3392.05

Total Paid: $ 3392.05

The event was successfully saved.

1.0 Executive Summary

The 7,212 hectare Bridge River Project area, NTS map sheets 92J/13E and 14W, is located in the Lillooet Mining Division, 40 km west-northwest of Goldbridge approximately 235 km by road from Vancouver, British Columbia at a latitude of 50°55'N and longitude of 123°25'W. The property comprises the Copper 1 to 16 Mineral Tenure Online claims, 100% owned by Mr. Louis Wolfin.

The Bridge River Project is primarily underlain by the probable early Tertiary granitic Bridge River Pluton, which intrudes Late Cretaceous quartz diorite to the south and east and adjoins a larger, similarly aged granodiorite body, the Lord River Pluton, to the north, west and southwest. The intrusive rocks are locally overlain by flat lying Miocene aged plateau basaltic flows and intruded by related basaltic feeder dykes and felsite and quartz porphyry dykes.

The deposit model for the property is the bulk-mineable plutonic hosted, calcalkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold model. Examples include Highland Valley Copper and Gibraltar in British Columbia and Chuquicamata, La Escondida and Quebrada Blanca in Chile. Commodities are copper, molybdenum and gold in varying quantities with minor silver in most deposits.

The Bridge River Project covers the Nichol, Russnor and BR porphyry copper showings, with associated gold, silver and molybdenum values, hosted by the granitic Bridge River Pluton. The Nichol showing, in the eastern project area, covers a 600X400m zone of high grade copper bearing quartz-sulphide and sulphide "veins", pods, fracture fillings and disseminations hosted by phyllic to locally potassic altered granite. Previous work concentrated on the high grade "veins", which may represent silica-sulphide mineralization in the core of the porphyry system.

Mineralization at the Russnor showing consists of disseminated, blebby and poddy chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite, primarily hosted by an intrusive breccia within the Bridge River Pluton. Wallrock alteration consists of chlorite, sericite and potassium feldspar. The mineralized breccia is incompletely exposed within an 80m long canyon along Thunder Creek, within a 62m adit and in the core from the 1961 drill program by Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada. Stockwork type quartz-sulphide veins and fracture fillings mineralized with chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite are exposed at the higher elevations on the property, particularly in Red Creek. Similar style mineralization to the Nichol showing is reported at #3 showing, approximately 2 km northwest of the Russnor.

At the BR showing mineralization, consisting of chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite, bornite, chalcocite, magnetite and trace molybdenite in fractures, extends over a 1.7 km by 0.5 km area with a central higher grade zone 1.45 km by 150 to 300m wide, exposed along south facing cliffs north of the North Fork of the Bridge River. Alteration primarily

consists of widespread propyllitization with fracture controlled sericite and potassic alteration and local silicification. Intrusive breccia bodies, including some hydrothermal breccias occur in the area.

Previous exploration on the Bridge River Project, undertaken from 1929 to 1987, has involved approximately 95m of underground development, 2010 metres of diamond drilling in 25 holes, hand trenching and chip sampling, all focused on the three known showings. Limited mapping, and preliminary rock and soil geochemistry were completed on the Nichol and Russnor showings with more complete mapping and a grid soil survey at the BR showing. A reconnaissance magnetic survey was completed in the Nichol area with grid magnetic and induced polarization surveys over the BR showing area.

The current 2005 program involved a geological and geochemical evaluation of the Nichol and Russnor showings on the Copper 1 to 11 claims, with the collection of 40 rock samples, 35 core samples, 26 soil samples and 26 stream sediment samples.

Results from the Nichol showing include but are not restricted to 4.73% Cu, 32.8 g/t Ag, 0.16 g/t Au, 0.015% Mo over 1m from Vein 1 in Trench 5, 8.91% Cu, 33.1 g/t Ag, 0.043% Mo over 0.6m from Vein 2 in Trench 9 and 2.08% Cu over 4.5m from the mineralized wallrock in Trench 1. Only 412m of diamond drilling has been undertaken on the Nichol showing in 10 holes yielding significant results including 3.50% Cu, 1.00 oz/t Ag, 0.079% Mo over 8.5m in 79-S1. The vein type mineralization may represent silica-sulphide mineralization in the core of the porphyry system and deeper holes are necessary to explore the bulk tonnage potential.

The Nichol showing remains open to the north, south, west and to depth. The eastern extent is somewhat open but limited by the fault contact between the host Bridge River Pluton and the older quartz diorite. However, stockwork mineralization is evident within the quartz diorite peripheral to the contact. In addition minor pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization and untested copper-silver anomalies occur one km north of the showing in the Nichols Creek canyon area. Elevated copper ±molybdenum values were obtained from stream sediments approximately 1 km south of the showing and an unexplored gossan occurs in another canyon along Nichols Creek approximately 2.5 to 3 km south of the Nichol showing.

The Russnor showing contains economic grades of mineralization. The Russnor adit contains an average of 1.38% Cu over the inner 30.5m, the portal zone, 1.19% Cu over 12.2m, the cliffs south of the portal, 0.57% Cu over 60m, the cliffs 60m northeast of the portal, 1.00% Cu over 16.2m and an open cut 25m north of the portal, 0.94% Cu over 12.8m, with minor values in gold, silver and molybdenum. A maximum of only 790 metres of diamond drilling in 11 holes, with a maximum depth of 163m, has been conducted on the showing. Significant copper values were obtained from the drill programs, commonly with anomalous copper throughout the entire hole or the entire sampled interval of core, yielding 0.30% Cu over 36.6m from DDH 61-5, including 0.51% Cu over 15.2m, 0.30% Cu

over 26.5m from DDH 69-1 and 0.074% Cu over 69.3m, including 0.09% Cu over 48.0m from DDH 61-3. Anomalous results were obtained in 2005 from unsampled intervals of the core from the 1961 drill program.

The Russnor showing is open in all directions. An open ended untested soil anomaly with results up to 915 ppm Cu and 47 ppm Mo extends 600m north of the adit. Anomalous stream sediment samples were obtained from 200m to 400m southwest of the adit, containing from 60 to 551 ppm Cu.

Previous results from the BR showing include 1.08% Cu, 0.05% Mo across 1m from quartz-sulphide veins, 0.14% Cu over 17m from trenching and 0.134% Cu over 9m ± molybdenum from the bottom of DDH 71-1.

Recent research has indicated the presence of several additional showings within the Bridge River Project that include Showing #3 on Copper 6 in the northern property area, a gossan about 900m southeast of the Russnor adit, the gossan along Nichols Creek approximately 2.5 to 3 km south of the Nichol showing and significant copper mineralization reported south of the Nichol on the west side of the creek. Showing #3, consisting of quartz, bornite and lesser chalcopyrite, is reported to carry 3.26% Cu over 9.1m and 0.44% Cu across 24.5m.

The Bridge River Project has potential for the discovery of a bulk-mineable plutonic hosted, calcalkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold deposit. The project area encompasses three copper porphyry showings, the Nichol, Russnor and BR, all hosted by the 12x5 km granitic Bridge River Pluton. The widespread copper mineralization within the Bridge River Pluton, the occurrence of mineralized and hydrothermally altered intrusive breccia bodies, the presence of potassic and phyllic alteration, the presence of silica-sulphide alteration and stockwork mineralization and the location within a known porphyry belt are all favourable for the discovery of a deposit of this type.

A four phase exploration program is recommended on the Bridge River Project. The priority initial phase (Phase 1) should consist of a 150 line km helicopter supported multi-parameter (radiometric, electromagnetic and high resolution magnetic) airborne geophysical survey over the Bridge River Pluton and surroundings, followed by an initial field evaluation (Phase 2) of the targets and additional showings not previously evaluated at an approximate cost of $50,000 for each phase. Phase 3 would consist of detailed follow up involving the implementation of soil, ground magnetic and induced polarization surveys over priority targets at a cost of $200,000. This would be followed by a 2,000m diamond drill program (Phase 4) at an estimated cost of $500,000.

The extension of the logging road on Thunder Creek to the showing area, a distance of 1.6 km, should be undertaken prior to the field program to facilitate exploration on the property and has been included in the costs for Phase 2.

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APPENDICES

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. was commissioned by Mr. Louis Wolfin of Vancouver, British Columbia to examine and evaluate the geology and mineralization on the Bridge River Project and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property. The report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information and an examination and evaluation of the property, consisting of the Copper 1 to 11 claims, by the author from August 17 to 27, 2005. The author was assisted in the field by Mr. Aaron Pettipas, geologist of Bralorne, British Columbia and Mr. Gary Polischuk, prospector of Lillooet, provided a one day orientation on the property. Helicopter services were provided by Cariboo Chilcotin Helicopters Ltd. of Lillooet, British Columbia.

Following this field evaluation and a review of available government reports and data from the region, it was recommended that additional ground be staked, which was added as the Copper 12 to 16 claims. This additional ground covers the BR Minfile showing which has not been examined in the field by the author and information contained herein is based on a literature review only.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and km (kilometers) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data. GPS refers to global positioning system.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton, oz/T to troy ounces per imperial long ton and oz/t to troy ounces per metric tonne. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include: gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), iron (Fe), arsenic (As), sulfide (S) and oxide (O). Minerals found on the Bridge River property include pyrite (iron sulfide), magnetite (iron oxide) chalcopyrite and bornite (both copper, iron sulfides), molybdenite (molybdenum sulfide) and malachite and azurite (both hydrous copper carbonates).

Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the British Columbia Geological Survey. DDH refers to diamond drill hole.

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and personally acquired data.

- Research of Minfile data at http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/default.htm

- Research of mineral titles at http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace and http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca .
- Review of annual assessment and company reports filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines.
- Review of the company reports of Thunder Creek Mines Ltd. N.P.L.
- Review of other proprietary company data.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the British Columbia Geological Survey or its predecessors and the Geological Survey of Canada.
- Published scientific papers on the geology of the region, porphyry copper and copper-gold deposits, and mineral deposits.
- Work conducted on the property by the author from August 17 to 27, 2005.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the property is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work. Check samples collected in 2005 are consistent with the tenor of mineralization previously reported by several operators but do not constitute detailed quantitative check analyses.

2.5 Scope

This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Bridge River Project. Research included a review of the historical work that related to the immediate area of the property. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area. The Copper 1 to 11 portion of the property was examined and evaluated by the author from August 17 to 27, 2005.

An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, geophysical surveys and professional fees in British Columbia.

3.0 DISCLAIMER

The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in the preparation of this report. Although the author personally collected samples to verify the tenor of mineralization exposed on the property, thorough checks to confirm the results of such prior work and reports has not been completed. While the author has no reason to doubt the correctness of such work and reports, no responsibility is taken for the accuracy of work completed by others. Consequently, the use of this report shall be at the user's sole risk. The author disclaims any and all liabilities resulting from the use or distribution of this report.

Further, while title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study, it does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location and Access

The Bridge River Project, NTS map sheets 92J/13E and 14W and BCGS map sheets 92J 083, 093 and 094, is located 40 km west-northwest of Goldbridge approximately 235 km north of Vancouver, British Columbia by road in summer, 345 km in winter *(Figures 1 and 2)*. It encompasses the drainages of Thunder and Nichols Creeks that flow southerly into the Bridge River drainage and the North Fork of the Bridge River *(Figure 3)*. The property is centered at a latitude of 50°55'N and longitude of 123°25'W, approximately 120 km from railhead at Shalalth.

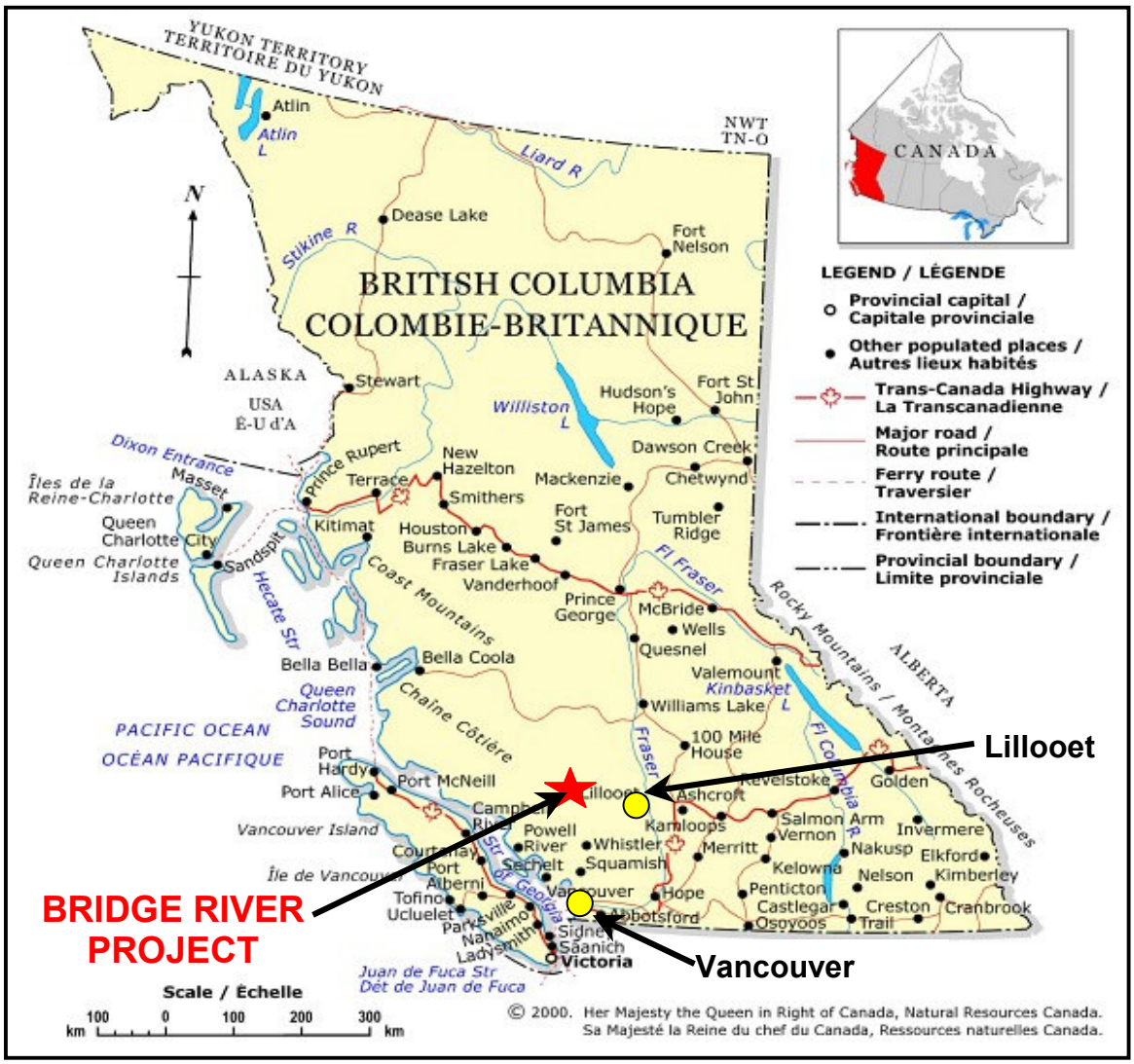


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP

Goldbridge, the closest town, has a population of approximately 41 with main industries including ranching, guiding, tourism and mining. Facilities include a first aid station, motel and hotel, grocery store, post office, service station, and a restaurant. More complete services are available in Lillooet, less than two hours by road, east of Goldbridge *(Figure 2)*.

The claims are accessible via Highway 99 North from Vancouver through Squamish and Whistler to Pemberton *(see Figure 2)*. From May to November access can be obtained by turning left through Pemberton, then right along the Pemberton Meadows Road for 23 km to the Hurley River Road, which passes the Outdoor School and is followed for 50 km to Highway 40, approximately 0.25 km west of Goldbridge. In winter continue on Highway 99 past Pemberton to Lillooet, then 110 km west along the Carpenter Lake Road (Highway 40) to Goldbridge.

FIGURE 2: ACCESS MAP

From Goldbridge the project area is accessible by the Bridge River Forest Service Road westerly from the Hurley River Road, along the southern shore of the Downton Lake reservoir (used in the generation of hydro-electric power). The road crosses the Bridge River and continues westerly over Nichols Creek near its junction with the Bridge River continuing onto the Copper 11 claim on the east side of Thunder Creek, 1.6 km south of the Griswold (Russnor) Minfile showing *(Figure 3).*

On the property suitable helicopter accessible camp locations, utilized in the 2005 program, are located 250m below the Nichol showing at Nad 83 Zone 10 UTM coordinates 5643642mN, 474403mE and at 5639134mN 470061mE, 850m south of the Griswold showing. The old 1970's camp location at 5639857mN 470145mE, above the adit is preferable in the Griswold (Russnor) area and was brushed out to allow for helicopter access. Additional brushing is necessary for heavy loads. A plywood cabin, in good condition in 1980, is situated proximal to the BR showing at approximately 5639400mN, 464650mE.

4.2 Physiography and Climate

The property lies within and adjacent to the Dickson Range along the eastern margin of the Coast Mountains in southwestern British Columbia, characterized by rugged mountainous terrain broken by minor isolated plateaus *(Figure 3)*. Valley glaciation is widespread as evident in the "U" shaped valley of Nichols Creek.

Elevations on the property range from 1200m to over 2500m above sea level with slopes timber covered below 1700 to 1800m and glacier covered above 2000m. Vegetation includes alpine meadows, ranging to scrub spruce and balsam with balsam and spruce at lower elevations, and open pine and spruce forest and local dense alder chutes further west. Water is available year round from Thunder and Nichols Creeks and other southerly flowing tributaries of the Bridge River drainage, near its headwaters *(see Figure 3)*.

The area has hot, dry summers and cold winters with high snowfall. The exploration season extends from May through October.

4.3 Land Tenure

The Bridge River Project comprises the Copper 1 to 16 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) claims consisting of 16 contiguous claims covering an area of approximately 7,212 hectares in the Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia *(Figure 3)*. Current work was completed on the Copper 1 to 11 claims.

The claims were staked in accordance with Mineral Titles Online on NTS map sheets 92J/13E and 14W, available for viewing at http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca. The claims are registered in the name of Mr. Louis Wolfin, Client Number 129326. A detailed statement of claims is enclosed in Appendix I with a table summarizing pertinent claim data shown below.

TABLE 1: Claim data

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Area (ha)	Current Expiry Date
COPPER 1	509984	509.115	April 1, 2006*
COPPER 2-10	509986-94	3,972.220	April 1, 2006*
COPPER 11	510159	489.321	April 4, 2006*
COPPER 12-16	522366-70	2,241.853	November 17, 2006
TOTAL		**7,212.509**	

* expiry date extended based on acceptance of this report for assessment

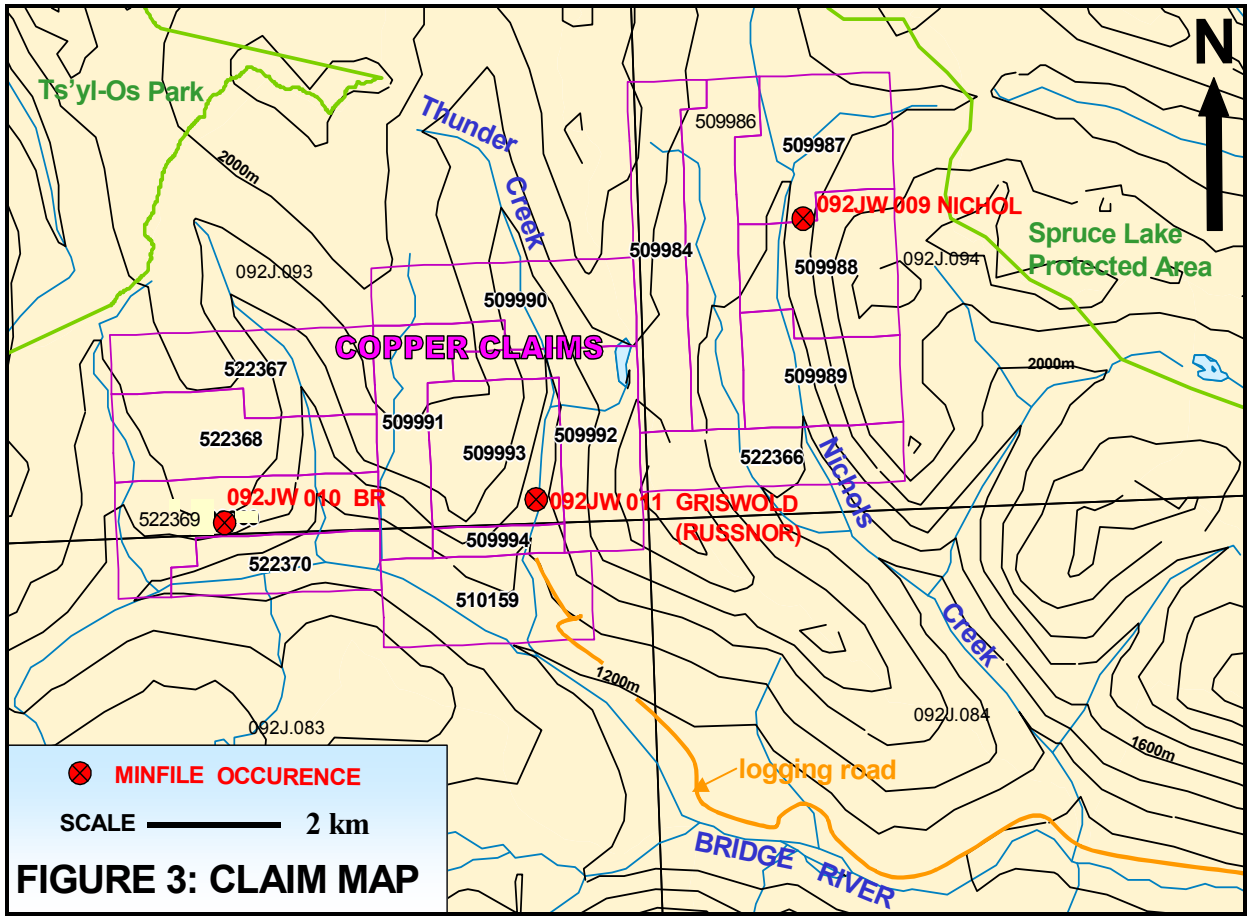


FIGURE 3: CLAIM MAP

The eastern boundary of Ts'yl-Os Park lies approximately 0.5 km northwest of the Copper claim boundary and the western boundary of Spruce Lake Protected Area lies 1 km to the east of the claim boundary. Due to the expanse of parks in the region it is not anticipated that additional parks will be created or that existing boundaries will change.

5.0 HISTORY

The previous exploration history on the property is generally poorly documented and has been conducted separately on three copper showings, Nichol (Minfile 092JW 009) and Griswold (Minfile 092JW 011), approximately 5 km apart and the recently acquired BR (Minfile 092JW 010), 4 km west of the Griswold *(see Figure 3, above)*. There appears to be some confusion between the first two showings in the early stages with the Nichol showing originally referred to as Griswold *(Dolmage, 1929)* and the Griswold as Monte Don and later as Russnor, never as the Griswold showing. Consequently, the Griswold will be referred to as Russnor in this report.

A summary of the work completed by various operators, as documented in British Columbia Minfile, reports on file with the government (e.g. Annual Reports of and assessment reports filed with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and publications of the Geological Survey of Canada) and various private company data, is tabulated below separately for each showing:

Nichol (originally Griswold):

1928	Discovery of chalcopyrite bearing quartz, estimated to contain 10-15% Cu, by H. Griswold *(Dolmage,1929)* and staked as B.R.C. claims. The location and style of mineralization corresponds to the Nichol showing but is under the heading "Griswold".
1929-30	Trail construction, prospecting by Cominco under option from Griswold *(Minister of Mines, 1929-30 - under the heading "Griswold")*.
1930-1936	Explored by extensive hand trenching and an adit, 33m long by Cominco *(private data).*
1963	Reconnaissance mapping, magnetic and soil surveys by Phelps Dodge Corp. *(Meyer, 1963).*
1979	Diamond drilling of 30.5m in 2 X-ray holes near adit (*Polischuk et al., 1981).*
1981	Diamond drilling of 381m of BQ core in 8 holes in central showing area by Goldbridge Development Corp. (*Polischuk et al., 1981).*
1987	Delineation of drill holes and old trenches, rock sampling and soil survey by G. Polischuk (*Polischuk , 1987)*.

Griswold (originally Monte Don, later as Russnor):

1930	Discovery by H. Griswold for Cominco, with results of 3.08% Cu over 4.6m from main showing. Cominco held property from 1930-42 *(private data)*.
1930-36	Prospecting, trenching and adit, totaling 62.5m, (1934-36) by Cominco *(private data)*.

1955 Evaluation by Noranda on Russnor, held by Len J. Russell *(private data)*.

1961 Rehabilitation and sampling of adit and diamond drilling of 613m in 5 AQ holes in showing area by Phelps Dodge Corp. of Canada Ltd. under option from Russell *(Minister of Mines, 1961)*. The work is erroneously under the heading "B.R."

1969 Diamond drilling of 51.2m in 2 X-ray holes near adit by Thunder Creek Mines Ltd. who bought the central Russnor claims covering showing. Property examination and evaluation, including chip sampling of canyon and adit, by Allen Geological Engineering Ltd. *(Allen, 1969)*.

1970-71 Limited mapping, preliminary soil sampling by Cerro Mining Co. of Canada Ltd. under option from Thunder Creek Mines Ltd. *(BCDM, 1970-71)*.

1972 Possible diamond drilling totaling 124.7m in four holes by New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. on Russnor 4 claim, *(BCDM, 1972)*. The work is under the heading "Griswold."

BR:

1961 Discovery and trenching by Phelps Dodge with results ranging from 0.15% Cu over 15m to 0.57% Cu over 7.6m *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*.

1969 Blast trenching and hand sampling by Mr. Les Kiss with results ranging from 0.08 to 0.85% Cu *(Borovic and Cannon, 1970b)*.

1970 Induced polarization geophysical survey (2.5-3 line km), preliminary mapping by Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. *(Borovic and Cannon, 1970; Cannon, 1970)*.

1971 Diamond drilling of 810m in four holes by Canex *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*.

1979 Restaked by Esperanza Exploration Ltd. and optioned to Amax (Enns and Lebel*, 1980)*.

1980 Property scale mapping, including delineation of old drill holes and trenches, mapping and sampling of select trenches, rock sampling, soil and stream sediment surveys and magnetic (8.5 line km) and induced polarization geophysical (7.5 line km) surveys by Amax of Canada Ltd. under option from Esperanza Exploration Ltd. (Enns and Lebel*, 1980)*.

2005 Acquisition by staking of showings by Mr. Louis Wolfin.

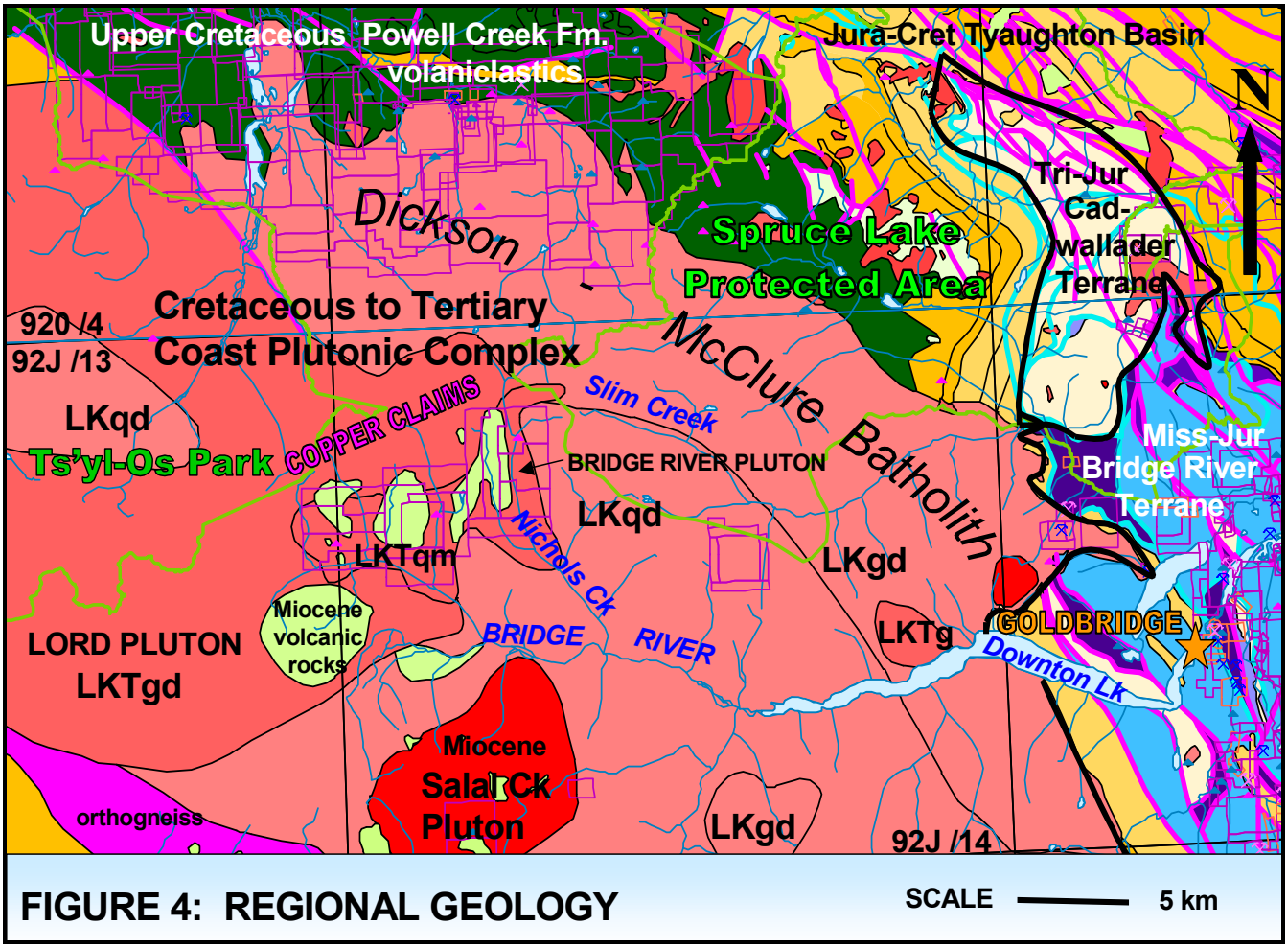
5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 Regional Geology

The Bridge River Project lies within the southeastern Coast Belt dominated by Cretaceous to Tertiary aged intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex *(shown in shades of pink and red on Figure 4).* To the east, the Coast Plutonic Complex intrudes Triassic to Jurassic island arc related volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Cadwallader Terrane, Mississippian to Jurassic marine volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Bridge River Terrane, upper Cretaceous Powell Creek volcaniclastic rocks (dark green) and Jura-Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Tyaughton Basin, shown in yellow *(refer to Figure 4 on following page)*.

Within the regional area, the Coast Plutonic Complex primarily consists of Late Cretaceous quartz diorite (LKqd) and granodiorite (LKgd) intrusions; the latter includes the Dickson – McClure Batholith along the eastern margin of the Complex. Locally younger Late Cretaceous to Tertiary granodiorite (LKTgd) to quartz monzonite (LKTqm) intrusions intrude the above; the former includes the Lord River Pluton to the west of the property. The "LKTqm" pluton about 5 km north of the Bridge River will be informally referred to as the Bridge River Pluton in this report. The Miocene aged Salal Creek Pluton of quartz monzonite composition, which hosts the Salal porphyry molybdenum prospect approximately 15 km to the south of the Copper property, represents one of the youngest intrusions within the Coast Plutonic Complex *(see Figure 4)*.

The intrusive rocks are locally overlain by flat lying Miocene aged plateau basaltic lavas (*shown in light green on Figure 4)*.



Economically, the eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex is known for calcalkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold mineralization with at least 13 Minfile occurrences (mineral occurrences documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey) associated with the Dickson-McClure Batholith, northeast of the project area. Three porphyry copper Minfile showings, all situated on the Copper claims of the Bridge River Project, are associated with the Bridge River Pluton.

5.2 Property Geology

The Bridge River Project is primarily underlain by the probable early Tertiary aged Bridge River Pluton (LKTqm), which intrudes Late Cretaceous quartz diorite (LKqd) to the south and east and adjoins a larger, similarly aged granodiorite body to the north, west and southwest (LKTgd), which has been referred to as the Lord River Pluton *(Roddick and Woodsworth, 1977)*. The intrusive rocks are locally overlain by flat lying Miocene aged plateau basaltic flows (Miv) and intruded by related basaltic feeder dykes and as felsite and quartz porphyry dykes *(see Figure 5 on following page)*.

The Bridge River Pluton was first discovered by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1928 and described as a younger white granite with a soda granite composition, consisting of 40% quartz, 40% albite-oligoclase, 5% orthoclase and 15% biotite (Dolmage, 1929). Those parts of the pluton examined during the current program in the Nichol and Russnor showing areas are consistent with a granite composition, but quartz monzonite predominates in the BR showing area with local alkali granite compositions *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*.

The contact between the Bridge River Pluton and the older quartz diorite, where observed above (east of) the Nichol showing in the eastern property area, is exposed as a fault.

A mineralized intrusive breccia occurs within the Bridge River Pluton at the Russnor showing and is exposed for 80m in the canyon walls of Thunder Creek, in the adit and in the core from the 1961 drill program by Phelps Dodge Corp. Six small quartz monzonite breccia pipes have been identified in the vicinity of the BR showing, but largely appear to be post mineral with the exception of the breccia bodies north of DDH 71-4, which appear weakly hydrothermal at surface *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*.

Flat lying Miocene basalts unconformably overlie the intrusive rocks with a discontinuous regolith, up to 10m wide, exposed at the base. The regolith (cgl), primarily observed northwest of the Nichol showing, consists of rounded pebbles to boulders of granite cemented by basalt. The basalt is generally brownish to black in colour, locally dark green near the base, porphyritic, highly vesicular and commonly exhibits columnar jointing. Interflow sedimentary rocks are intercalated with the basalts, at the base of the lavas northwest of the Russnor showing and southwest of the Nichol. Basaltic and diorite dykes, probable feeders to the lavas, intrude the plutonic rocks. Andesite dykes also occur and may be related to the Miocene volcanic lavas or possibly earlier.

Northwest trending felsite and quartz porphyry dykes also intrude the granite and probably represent a late stage phase of the Bridge River Pluton.

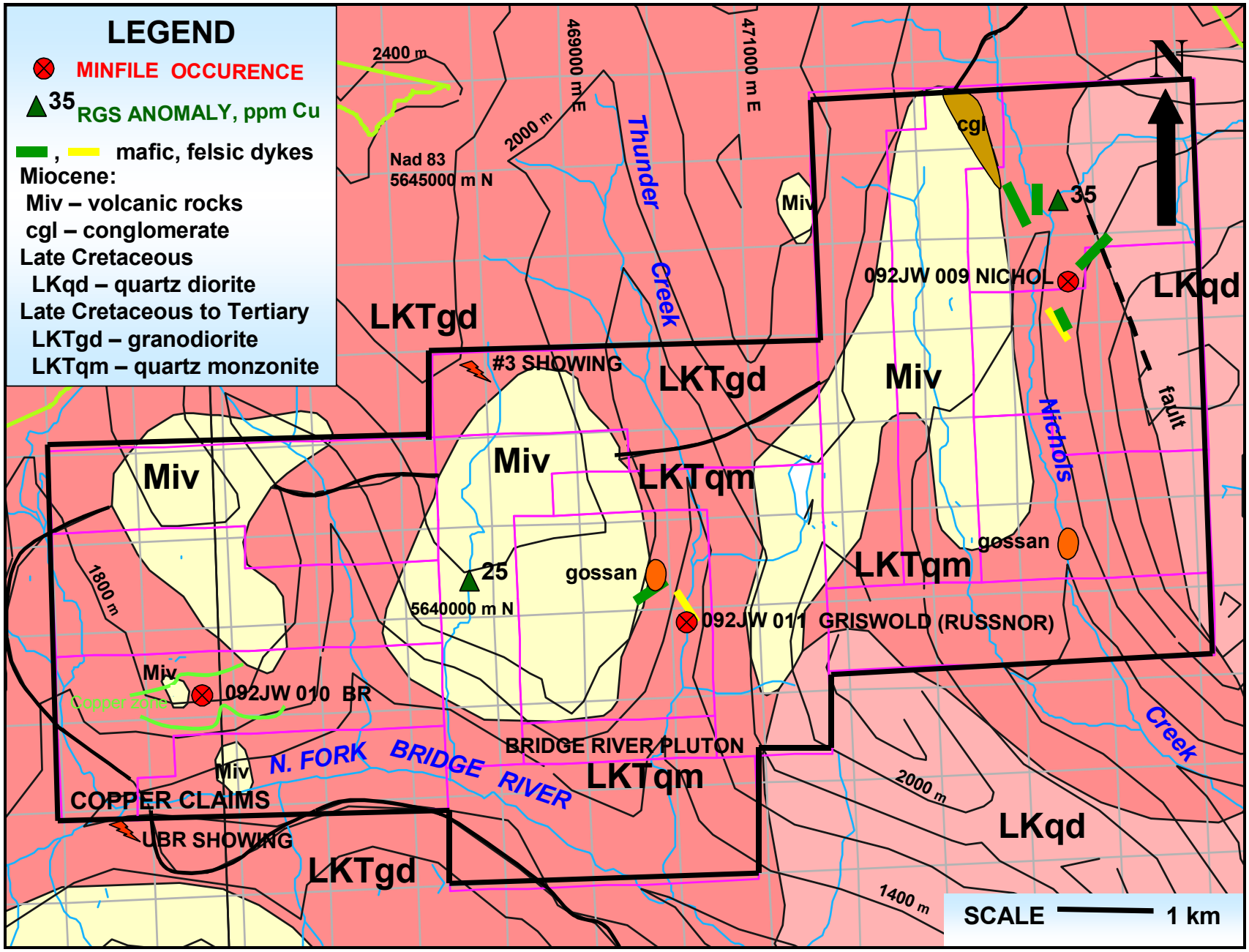


FIGURE 5: PROPERTY GEOLOGY

7.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

The deposit model for the Bridge River Project is the bulk-mineable plutonic hosted, calcalkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold model. Examples include Highland Valley Copper and Gibraltar in British Columbia and Chuquicamata, La Escondida and Quebrada Blanca in Chile. Commodities are copper, molybdenum and gold in varying quantities with minor silver in most deposits. The following characteristics of the calcalkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold deposit model are primarily summarized from Panteleyev, (1995).

Mineralization typically occurs as sulfide-bearing veinlets, fracture fillings and lesser disseminations in large hydrothermally altered zones (up to 100 ha in size) with quartz veinlets and stockworks, commonly wholly or partially coincident with intrusion or hydrothermal breccias and dyke swarms, hosted by porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Sulfide mineralogy includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite. Two main ages of mineralization are evident in the Canadian Cordillera, Triassic to Jurassic (210-180 Ma) and Cretaceous to Tertiary (85-45 Ma).

Alteration generally consists of an early central potassic zone that can be variably overprinted by potassic (potassium feldspar and biotite), phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite), less commonly argillic and rarely, advanced argillic (kaolinite-pyrophyllite) in the uppermost zones.

Regional faults are important in localizing the porphyry stocks with fault and fracture sets (especially coincident and intersecting multiple sets) an important ore control. Other ore controls include internal and external igneous contacts, cupolas, dyke swarms and intrusive and hydrothermal breccias.

British Columbia porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold deposits contain 115 mt of 0.37% Cu, 0.01% Mo, 0.3 g/t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag, from median values for 40 deposits with reported reserves. Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of copper, almost 50% of the gold reserves in British Columbia and significant molybdenum resources. Associated deposit types include skarn, porphyry gold, low and high sulfidation epithermal systems, polymetallic veins and sulfide mantos and replacements.

8.0 MINERALIZATION

The Bridge River Project covers the Nichol (Raelode), Griswold (Russnor, Mel) and BR (BR 4) Minfile copper porphyry showings *(see Figure 5)* as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Numbers 092JW 011, 092JW 009 and 092JW 010 *(Minfile, 2005)*. The Nichol showing was the original Griswold showing staked as the B.R.C. claims (Bridge River Consolidated Mining Claims) and the Griswold Minfile showing was known as the Monte Don showing. Due to confusion with the name Griswold the Griswold Minfile showing will be referred to by its alternate name, the Russnor, by which it was known in the 1950's to 1960's.

Mineralization at the Nichol showing appears to occur as quartz-sulphide and sulphide veins, pods and fracture fillings exposed over a 600mX400m area, hosted by the Bridge River Pluton *(see Figure 6)*. Sulphide minerals consist of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Individual veins trend 015 to 065°, dipping moderate to steeply easterly, with an overall trend to the mineralized zone of approximately 010°. Disseminated chalcopyrite is widespread between the veins within the granite host but is difficult to completely sample due to lack of exposure, interspersed with cliff outcrops. Alteration includes silica, pyrite, sericite, potassic alteration and local kaolinization.

Above (east of) the Nichol showing, disseminations and massive pods to 10 cm wide of chalcopyrite and molybdenum occur with kaolinite, potassium feldspar and silica alteration and quartz veins in tension gashes along the fault contact between the Bridge River Pluton and the older quartz diorite. In addition minor pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization, which is characterized by a weak gossan, is associated with kaolinite and minor potassium feldspar altered fault and shear zones trending 330-350°/40-60°NE, approximately one km north of the showing in the Nichols Creek canyon *(Figure 6)*.

A gossan was observed in the 2005 program in a canyon along Nichols Creek approximately 2.5 to 3 km south of the Nichol showing, but was not investigated due to time constraints *(see Figure 5)*.

Mineralization at the Russnor showing consists of disseminated, blebby and poddy chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite with trace molybdenite hosted by an intrusive breccia within the Bridge River Pluton. Wallrock alteration consists of chlorite, sericite and potassium feldspar. The mineralization is incompletely exposed within an 80m long canyon along Thunder Creek, where locally malachite and azurite have resulted in distinct green and blue staining of the walls *(Figures 8 and 9)*.

There is a lack of outcrop between the canyon on Thunder Creek and cliff exposures at elevations greater than 1700m. Stockwork type quartz-sulphide veins and fracture fillings mineralized with chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite are exposed at the higher elevations on the western side of Thunder Creek, with a distinct strong gossan exposed in the upper part of Red Creek. On the east side of Thunder Creek mineralization is not exposed due to the basalt cover and lack of outcrop.

Another showing was located by Cominco prospectors in 1931 approximately 2 km to the northwest of the Russnor below the northwestern limit of the Miocene basalt cap in this region *(Showing #3 on Figure 5)*. The exposure consists of bornite and lesser chalcopyrite with quartz and returned an average of 3.26% Cu over 9.1m from four samples and 10.7m to the southwest, 3.37% Cu over 1.5m. A 24.5m open cut across the zone returned 0.44% Cu *(Cominco, 1930's private data)*. The showing may have similarities to the Nichol showing.

A gossan was found by Cominco about 900m southeast of the Russnor adit, but was reported to be poor in minerals on surface. This could mean less than 1% Cu.

The vein mineralization at the Nichol has been described as discontinuous and irregular. In the context of the disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization between the "veins", the style of copper mineralization exposed at the Russnor showing, primarily

hosted in an intrusive breccia, and additional stockwork mineralization at the BR showing, all hosted by the Bridge River Pluton, it appears that the “veins” may in fact represent silica – sulfide alteration in the core area of a calcalkaline porphyry copper system. Showing #3 should also be evaluated within this context.

Copper mineralization at the BR showing extends over a 1.7 km by 0.5 km area with a central higher grade zone 1.45 km by 150 to 300m wide, exposed along south facing cliffs north of the North Fork of the Bridge River. The mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, cupriferous limonite, chrysocolla, malachite, azurite, tenorite, bornite, chalcocite, magnetite and trace molybdenite in fractures. Gangue consists of sericite and quartz. Alteration primarily consists of widespread propyllitization with fracture controlled sericite and potassic alteration. Silicification is evident in the breccia body north of DDH 71-4 *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*.

The best grade mineralization was thought to be more evident in West Gully. Deep oxidation occurs on the property but based on low pyrite content, minimal supergene transport was suspected *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*.

Two 0.2 to 0.3m easterly trending quartz-sulphide veins occur at the collar of DDH 71-2 and north of DDH 71-4 in the BR showing area. A similar vein in East Gully returned 1.08% Cu, 0.05 % MoS_2 over 1m in East Gully *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*.

Minor fracture controlled and blebby chalcopyrite mineralization occurs within small 0.5m quartz-potassium feldspar pods hosted by granodiorite at the Upper Bridge River (UBR) showing, south of the North Fork of the Bridge River *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*. *(Refer to Figure 5.)*

9.0 EXPLORATION

Previous exploration on the Bridge River Project, undertaken between 1929 and 1987, has involved approximately 95m of underground development, 2010 metres of diamond drilling in 25 holes, hand trenching and chip sampling, all focused on the three known showings. Limited mapping, and preliminary rock and soil geochemistry were completed on the Nichol and Russnor showings with more complete mapping and a grid soil survey at the BR. A reconnaissance magnetic survey was completed in the Nichol area with grid magnetic and induced polarization surveys over the BR showing area.

The current 2005 program involved an evaluation of the Nichol and Russnor showings, with the collection of 40 rock samples, 35 core samples, 26 soil samples (denoted by “S”) and 26 stream sediment samples. The stream sediment samples primarily consisted of moss mat samples (denoted by “M”) with four silt samples (denoted by “L”). Iron rich silt samples are denoted by “F”. Sample descriptions with select results (Cu, Au, Ag, As and Mo) are documented in Appendix II and complete results are outlined in Appendix III. The staking of the BR showing was recommended following the property examination of the Nichol and Russnor showings and a review of available data.

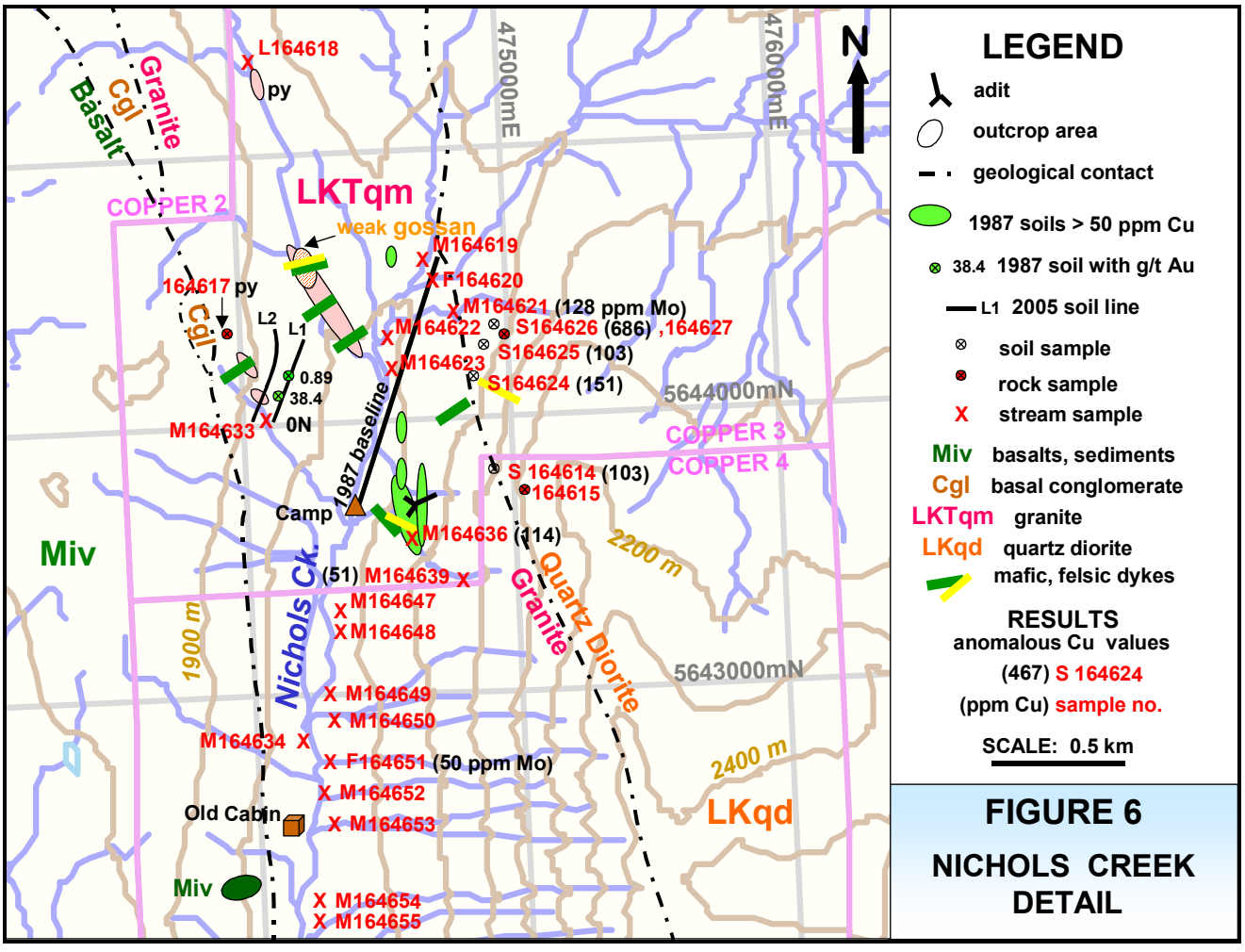
The previous and current work is summarized below under the respective sections and illustrated on Figures 6 to 10.

9.1 Geochemistry

A total of four limited soil surveys were previously completed on the property between 1963 and 1987.

A reconnaissance 440 sample soil survey was completed on the Nichol portion of the Bridge River Project in 1963 with samples collected at 30m intervals along traverse lines. Samples were tested on site for copper using the Rubeanic copper test. Positive results were obtained in the showing area and approximately 900m upstream in the canyon area of Nichols Creek near a weak gossan *(Figure 6)*.

A soil grid in 1987 (approximately 200 samples) returned copper anomalies in the showing area and approximately 300m west of the rusty canyon of Nichols Creek (104 ppm Cu), one km north of the showing *(Polischuk, 1987)*. Two highly anomalous gold in soil values of 38.4 and 0.89 g/t Au were obtained on the west side of Nichols Creek at the ends (450W) of lines 300N and 400N approximately 600m northwest of the showing area *(Figure 6)*.



In 2005, a 22 sample contour soil grid was implemented to evaluate and follow up the highly anomalous gold in soil values from the 1987 program. Two 300m long contour soil lines (L1 and L2), 100m apart, with samples collected every 25m, were completed in the vicinity of and above the anomalous samples *(Figure 6)*. No significant values were obtained.

Three reconnaissance soil samples were collected 500 to 700m northeasterly of the Nichol showing to trace the northern extent of the showing and to follow up the source of a 35 ppm Cu government stream sediment anomaly *(shown on Figure 5)*. All three soils returned anomalous values ranging from 151 to 686 ppm Cu, with the highest value at the north end (samples S164624-26). Drusy quartz float up to 15 cm wide mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite, hosted by the older quartz diorite, was observed in this area and may represent peripheral stockwork mineralization related to a porphyry body (sample 164627).

The government (RGS) copper stream sediment anomaly of 35 ppm Cu occurs downstream of the soil anomalous zone, on the main tributary of Nichols Creek. Re-sampling of the site returned 30 ppm Cu, slightly elevated in the current data set (sample M164622). Approximately 250m upstream a stream sediment sample draining the anomalous soil area (sample M164621) returned elevated copper (32 ppm Cu) and anomalous molybdenum (128 ppm Mo). An iron rich silt sample (F164620) containing elevated copper (31 ppm Cu) was obtained from a tributary stream approximately 160m to the north.

The soil and stream sediment anomalies in this area suggests the continuity of mineralization an additional 500 to 600m north of the northern extent of the Nichol showing.

Another reconnaissance soil sample was collected above the Nichol showing area within the quartz diorite and returned an anomalous 103 ppm Cu (sample 164614). Drusy quartz veinlets a few centimeters in size $\pm$ trace chalcopyrite and hosted by the quartz diorite were observed in the vicinity.

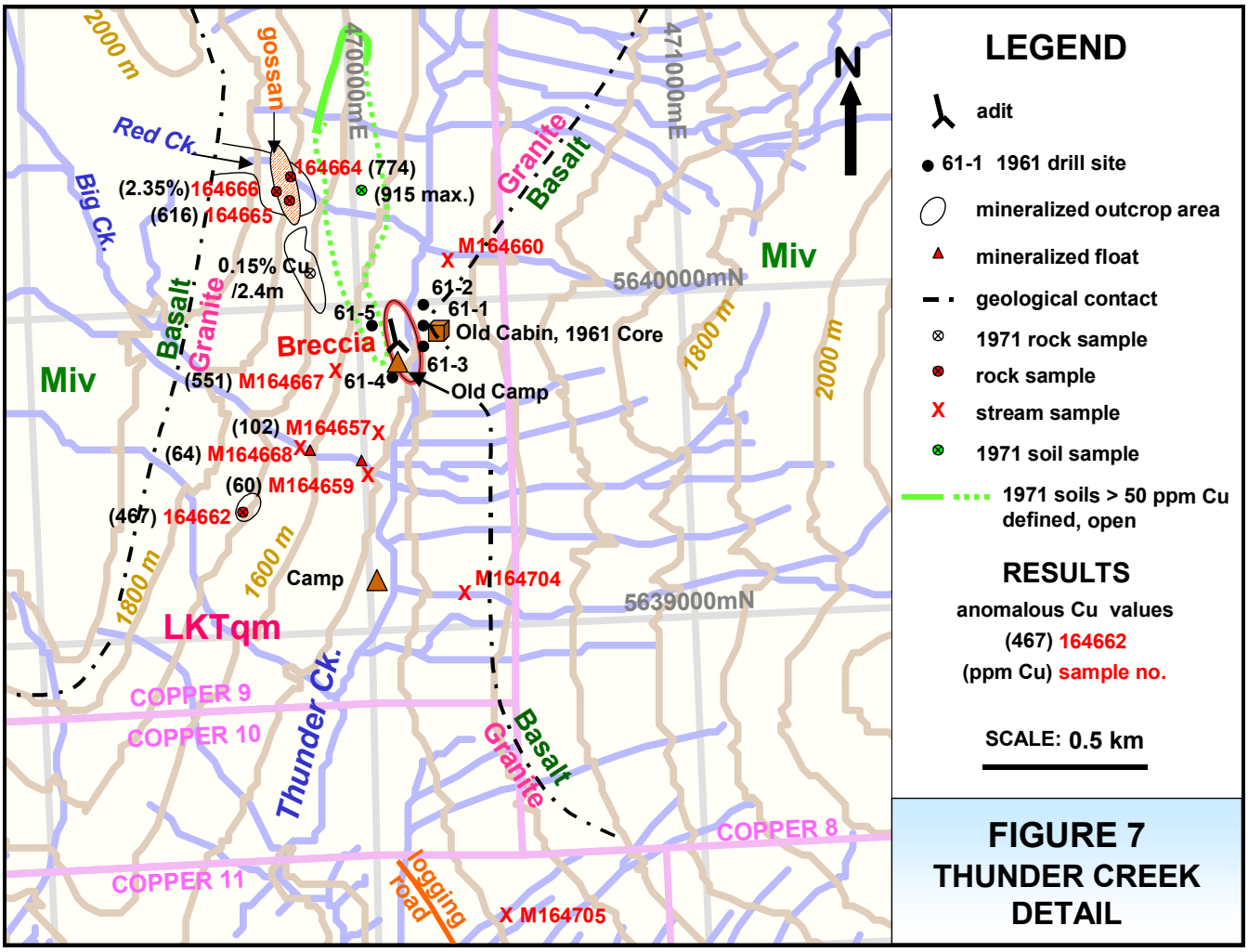
Two stream sediment samples, returning anomalous copper values of 114 and 51 ppm Cu (samples M164636 and M164639), were collected from the camp creek, approximately 150m south of the Nichol adit. The higher value was from lower on the creek, suggesting a source from the Trench 13 area *(Figure 8)*. Trench 13 was sloughed in but appears to be the source of high grade chalcopyrite bearing float downslope which returned values up to 12.82% Cu *(Polischuk, 1987)*. The 51 ppm Cu value may be related to quartz-sulphide stockwork mineralization representative of the upper levels of the porphyry system (above 2000m) such as in sample 164616 which returned 975 ppm Cu.

Out of eight stream sediment samples collected south of the Nichol showing two (samples F164651 and M164653) were weakly anomalous in copper (32 and 30 ppm Cu), one of which contained significant molybdenum (50 ppm Mo), both collected in the vicinity of the old cabin but on the east side of Nichols Creek *(see Figure 6)*.

One small reconnaissance grid survey (the 1971 program by Cerro), consisting of 37 soil samples over an approximate 725m by 120m area, north of the adit, was completed

on the Russnor portion of the Bridge River Project. Samples were analyzed for copper and molybdenum. Anomalous results were obtained over a 600m length of the grid, which have not been followed up, with the highest results of 915 ppm Cu and 47 ppm Mo from approximately 300m north of the adit portal. The anomaly is entirely open in three directions and sufficient samples have not been collected to delineate the northern boundary of the anomaly *(Figure 7)*. A rock sample previously collected above the southern part of the anomaly returned 0.15% Cu over the 2.4m sampled from stockwork type mineralization *(Campbell et al., 1971)*.

Four anomalous stream sediment samples were obtained from 200m to 400m southwest of the adit, containing from 60 to 551 ppm Cu (M164657, 59, 67-68). No soil samples have been collected in this area *(Figure 7)*.



In 1980 a total of 275 soil, stream sediment and rock samples were collected from the BR portion of the Bridge River Project by Amax. The soils were collected at 50m intervals along lines 300m apart. A broad copper in soil anomaly was outlined over the main showing with a peak value of 1,000 ppm Cu *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*. *(Refer to Figure 5.)* No significant values were obtained from the stream sediment survey or from reconnaissance rock sampling including samples from the breccia bodies *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*.

9.2 Geophysics

A reconnaissance 9.4 line km magnetic survey was completed in the Nichol area by Phelps Dodge in 1963 to aid in the definition of geological contacts *(Meyer, 1963)*. The survey was useful in tracing the contacts under extensive talus cover and slides on the east side of the creek and overburden cover on the west side.

An 8.5 line km magnetic survey was conducted on the BR property by Amax of Canada in 1980 which produced a uniformly flat response except for an intense magnetic high associated with a basaltic neck *(Enns and Lebel, 1980).* A 7.4 line km induced polarization survey indicated only weakly anomalous frequency effects and was unable to penetrate the basalt cap. Previously a 2.5-3 line km induced polarization survey by Canex suggested that mineralization was present below the basalt capping *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*.

9.3 Trenching

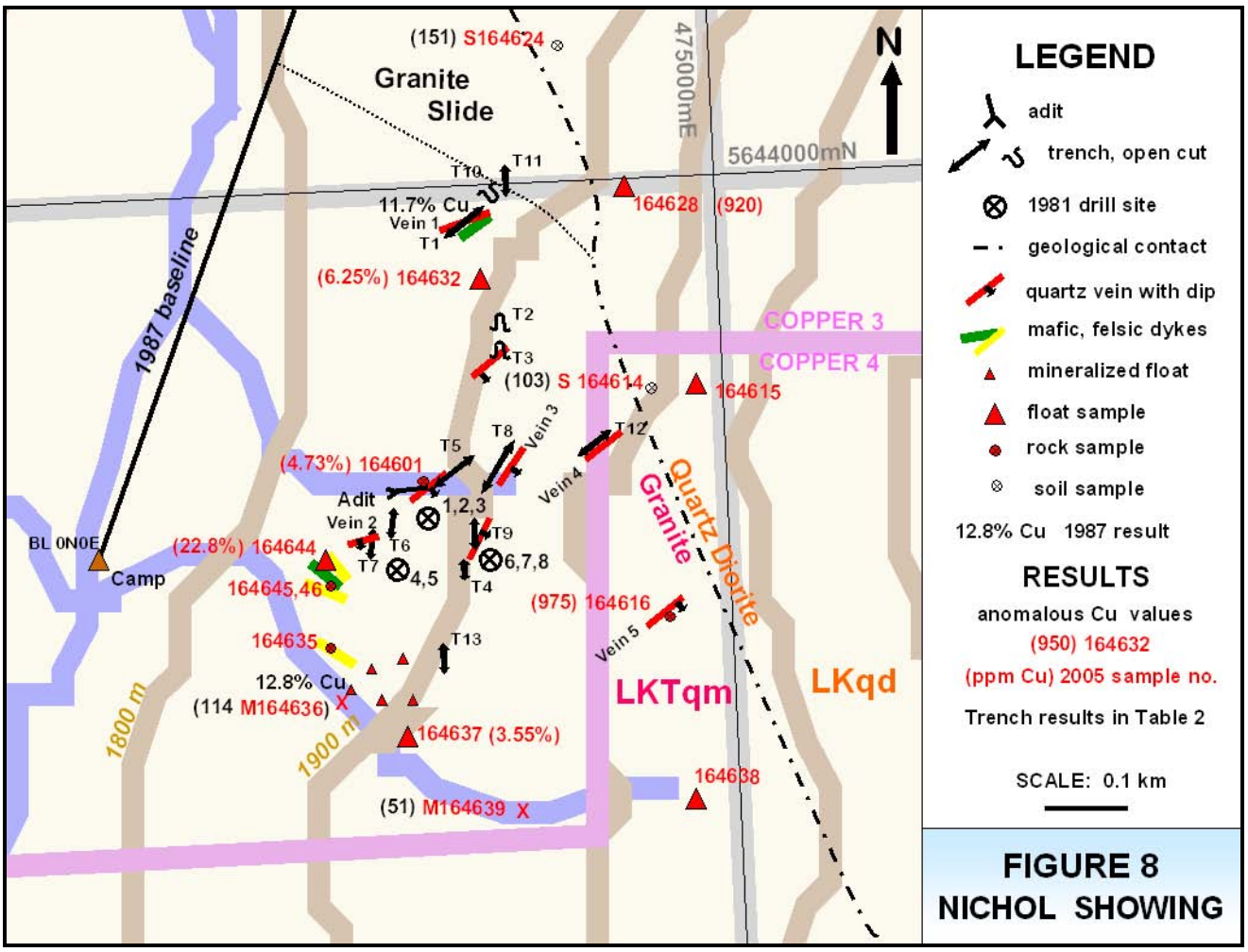
Extensive historic hand trenches are evident on the Nichol showing, which were documented in 1987 *(Polischuk, 1987)* and during the current program in which 20 samples were collected. Trench specifications showing a summary of the results are tabulated below in Table 2 and locations are plotted on Figure 8. Sample descriptions with select results (Cu, Au, Ag, As and Mo) are documented in Appendix II. Complete results are outlined in Appendix III.

A total of 13 hand trenches were located in 2005, eight of which were previously identified *(Polischuk, 1987)*. At least five separate quartz-sulphide veins were outlined by the trenching covering a 600mX400m area and 140m vertical extent. Recent research indicates that 14 open cuts were excavated by Cominco in the showing area during the period 1929 to 1930, uncovering five veins. Other open cuts were excavated to the north and south but appear to have been unsuccessful in reaching bedrock and/or mineralization. There is one reference of significant copper mineralization reported by Griswold to the south on the west side of Nichols Creek, but no location was given.

The adit appears to have been collared to test a quartz-sulphide vein (Vein 2), trending 052°/60°E, exposed above the adit in Trench 5, returning 1.94% Cu over 4m from the vein and adjacent granite footwall including 4.73% Cu, 32.8 g/t Ag, 0.16 g/t Au, 0.015% Mo over 1m from the vein. The vein exposed in Trench 7 may be the southwestern extent of Vein 2, 75m to the southwest, containing similar values with 1.74% Cu over 3m from the vein and adjacent granite footwall, including 5.12% Cu, 16.8 g/t Ag over 1m from the vein. Float from this trench contains 23.4% Cu, 0.54 g/t Au, 55 g/t Ag. The vein has changed direction to a more easterly trend (095°) with a steep southerly dip. There is no exposure in Trench 6 which lies between Trenches 5 and 7. The vein has been discontinuously traced for 100m.

TABLE 2: Trench specifications and results

Trench No.	UTM Nad 83, Northing	Zone 10 Easting	Elev. (m)	Azimuth (°)	Samples	Result Summary
T-1	5643976	474737	1860	060	164629-31	2.08% Cu/4.5m*; 11.7% Cu 1987 grab
T-2	5643862	474777	1910	360	1987 samples	up to 0.16% Cu, 0.016% Mo
N of T-2	5643890	474791			(164632)	6.25% Cu in float, 25m north of T-2
T-3	5643843	474773	1910	360	164603	0.15% Cu
T-4	5643627	474736	1905	pit	164607	7.65% Cu, 26.2 g/t Ag, 0.11% Mo grab
T-5	5643702	474724	1885	075	164601, 02	1.94% Cu/4m*, incl. 4.73%/1m
T-6	5643662	474662	1860	020		overburden
T-7	5643649	474626	1845	020	164604-6	1.7% Cu/3m*; 23.4% Cu, 0.54 g/t Au grab
T-8	5643725	474760	1920		164611-13	5.37% Cu, 64 g/t Ag grab; 0.49%Cu/ 3.5m*
T-9	5643652	474740	1910	360	164608-10	8.91% Cu, 33 g/t Ag, 0.043% Mo grab
T-10	5643997	474767	1865	pit		granite
T-11	5644004	474797	1875	360	sloughed	rusty soil, no exposure
T-12	5643690	474863	2000	045	164640-43	3.32% Cu grab; 0.84% Cu/4m*
T-13	5643502	474697	1905	360	sloughed	12.8% Cu in float from below (1987)
TOTAL:					**20**	*** denotes weighted average**



Trenches 8 and 9 explore Vein 3, tracing it over a 75m strike extent. The vein trends 027-038°/65°E, originally recorded as 015 to 020°/65°E in 1930. The main part of the vein in both trenches has been blasted and is exposed primarily as boulders. Chip samples across the boulders (which have been reported as grabs) returned 5.37% Cu, 64.3 g/t Ag, 0.2 g/t Au, 0.013% Mo over 0.2 to 0.5m widths in Trench 8 and 8.91% Cu, 33.1 g/t Ag, 0.043% Mo over 0.6m in Trench 9. Chip samples from smaller veins, stockwork and the granite footwall returned 0.49% Cu over 3.5m in Trench 8 and 0.79% Cu over 2m in Trench 9. Although no outcrop is exposed in Trench 4 (25m southwest along strike of Trench 9) float from the trench dump contains 7.65% Cu, 26.2 g/t Ag, 0.11% Mo. High grade chalcopyrite bearing float, containing up to 12.82% Cu, downslope of Trench 13, which was sloughed in, may represent the southwestern strike extension of Vein 3, another 135m southerly for a total strike extent of 235m.

Another vein (Vein 1), uncovered by Trench 1 approximately 300m north of the adit, returned 2.08% Cu over 4.5m from smaller veins, stockwork and the granite footwall. A grab from vein boulders in the trench carried 11.7% Cu *(Polischuk, 1987)*. The trend of the vein was originally reported as 065°/70SE. Trench 11, 65m to the northeast, exposed rusty soil, but the trench lies at the edge of a large granite slide and is now sloughed.

Trenches 2 and 3 appear to have intersected the hanging wall of a vein, approximately 125m to the south of Trench 1. The silicified, pyritic and sulphide stringered granite contains up to 0.16% Cu, 0.016% Mo *(Polischuk, 1987)*. The actual vein would probably trend further to the west, but there is no exposure. Quartz-sulphide vein float boulders 25m to the north of Trench 2 carry 6.25% Cu, 80 g/t Ag, 0.22 g/t Au over 0.4m widths.

Vein 4, exposed as boulders in Trench 12, 200m east and above the adit, returned 3.32% Cu, 26.6 g/t Ag, 0.052% Mo. The quartz veined, stockworked and disseminated sulphide bearing granite footwall returned 0.84% Cu over 4m, including 1.35% Cu over 1.5m.

Vein 5 lies approximately 200m southerly from Vein 4 returning 0.098% Cu from quartz-pyrite veinlets hosted by granite (164616).

Recently acquired chip sample data from outcrop exposures and open cuts in the Russnor adit area from the 1930's will be discussed under the heading "Underground Development" for ease in correlation with the adit results. Eleven open cuts were excavated in the showing area by Cominco.

On the BR showing assay results from the visually higher grade copper-bearing trenches in the main showing area returned 0.19% Cu across 6m, 0.14% Cu over 17m, 0.12% Cu over 7m and 0.10% Cu over 12m *(Enns and LeBel, 1980)*.

9.3 Drilling

A two hole, 30.5m winkie drill program was undertaken at the Nichol adit in 1979 possibly by Goldbridge Development Corporation. In 1981 an 8 hole, 381m drill program was carried out by Goldbridge Development Corporation on the Nichol occurrence utilizing a BBS-1 drill with BQ wireline tools. The core could not be located from either program but drill locations are evident in the field and were previously recorded *(Polischuk et al., 1981)*. Drill hole specifications are outlined in Table 3, with drill hole locations recorded by GPS and shown on Figure 8 above.

TABLE 3: Drill hole specifications – Nichol showing

DDH No.	UTM Nad 83, Northing	Zone 10 Easting	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
81-1	5643627	474667	1885	350	-45	33.5
81-2	5643627	474667	1885	350	-65	34.4
81-3	5643627	474667	1885	-	-90	61.3
81-4	5643663	474699	1860	350	-50	58.8
81-5	5643663	474699	1860	350	-75	88.7
81-6	5643634	474752	1925	345	-48	36.9
81-7	5643634	474752	1925	345	-70	30.5
81-8	5643634	474752	1925	-	-90	36.9
TOTAL:						**381**

Available results for both the 1979 and 1981 programs are reported in Table 4 (*Polischuk et al., 1981)*. The entire assay data is not reported and the core was probably not assayed in its entirety with visually higher grade or vein intervals selected for assay. Summary logs are available for DDH 81–1 to –5, but sample intervals are not listed. Visible chalcopyrite was noted between 61-69 feet in DDH 81-1, from 61-85 feet in 81-2 and from 145-155 feet in 81-3 (*Polischuk et al., 1981)*.

TABLE 4: Drill results – Nichol showing

DDH No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Mo (%)
79-S1	13	33	6.1	2.56	0.003	0.22	0.025
79-S2	22	50	8.5	3.50	0.003	1.00	0.079
81-1	65	69	1.2	1.32	0.001	0.26	0.04
81-3	145	155	3.05	0.97		0.12	
81-6	70	80	3.05	0.48			
81-7	78	94	4.9	0.71			
81-8	99	111	3.65	0.58			

It appears that the winkie holes and DDH 81-1 intersected Vein 2, which is exposed at the adit with significant values in copper. Vein 2 appears to steepen to the southwest, as observed in Trench 7, resulting in DDH 81–2 and –3 possibly missing the main part of the vein. DDH 81–4 and –5 would also miss the southwestern strike extent of Vein 2, exposed in Trench 7 for the same reason. Neither hole would be long enough to intersect a steeply dipping vein. DDH 81–3 to 81 –5 also intersected a high proportion of post mineral dykes.

DDH 81–6 to –8 targeted Vein 3 exposed in Trench 9 and may have encountered the vein or possibly the hanging wall stockwork zone. Summary logs could not be located.

The drilling on the Nichol showing was directed to intersect the higher grade “veins” and did not test the porphyry potential of the prospect due to incomplete sampling. The discontinuity of the veins suggests that they may in fact represent silica-sulphide alteration that can occur in the core of a porphyry system.

Two diamond drill programs, totalling 664.3 metres in 7 holes, were completed on the Russnor showing in 1961 and 1969, testing the original showing area. Drill hole specifications are outlined in Table 5, with drill hole locations shown on Figure 7. The 1961 drill sites were located and recorded by GPS in the field by the author. A sixth drill pad was located further to the southeast at UTM coordinates 5639851mN/470245mE, Nad 83, Zone 10, which may not have been drilled.

TABLE 5: Drill hole specifications – Russnor

DDH No.	UTM Nad 83, Northing	Zone 10 Easting	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	General Location
61-1	5639950	470198	1519	250	-45	151.5	N of cabin
61-2	5640010	470195	1524	250	-60	163.2	N of cabin
61-3	5639910	470208	1517	250	-45	142.5	W of cabin
61-4	5639845	470110	1506	-	-90	82.3	near old camp
61-5	5639950	470080	1530	070	-48	73.5	NW of adit
69-1	5639900	470128	1520	065	-40	27.4	adit portal
69-2	5639937	470138	1530	220	-45	23.9	NNE of adit
TOTAL:						**664.3**	

The 1961 Phelps Dodge drill program tested a 150m extent of the Russnor showing. The program utilized AQ size core, resulting in greater than 90% recovery (personal observation). The core was located at the old cabin across from the showing on the east side of Thunder Creek at UTM coordinates 5639902mN, 470226mE, Nad 83, Zone 10, by GPS. Systematic sampling and recording of the deteriorating core was undertaken during the current 2005 program with the collection of 35 samples. Sample descriptions and select results (Cu, Au, Ag, Mo) are documented in Appendix II and complete results are shown in Appendix III. Original logs with assay results have recently been uncovered and are summarized in Table 6 below *(Deleen, 1961)*.

TABLE 6: 1961 drill results – Russnor showing

DDH No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Host
61-1	161.5	260.5	30.2	0.064*	breccia
incl.	161.5	191.5	9.14	0.107*	breccia
61-2	results	not	reported		granite
61-3	111	338.5	69.3	0.074*	breccia
incl.	181	338.5	48.0	0.091*	breccia
61-4	255	265	3.05	0.10	granite
61-5	78	208	36.6	0.30*	granite, breccia
incl.	148	198	15.24	0.51*	mostly breccia

*denotes weighted average

The 1961 core was in poor condition with a maximum of 25% of the boxes with partial markings evident. The core was reconstructed based on the markings, core layout and presence of larger diameter core due to casing in the tops of some holes. Based on this reconstruction and a comparison to the recently acquired 1961 logs, the following anomalous zones were identified.

DDH 61-3 contains minor basalt in the top and a predominance of the intrusive breccia. Anomalous copper occurs over an approximate interval of 57m (Boxes 8-15), with a fresher looking unsampled zone for 7.3m in Box 13 and Box 10 missing. Values range from 0.08 to 0.15% Cu *(see Appendix II, samples 16489, 92, 96-99)*. This closely corresponds to results reported from the 1961 program. A comparison for similar intervals is outlined in Table 12 under the "Data Verification" section of this report.

From a mixture of split and unsplit core in what may be the bottom of DDH 61-4 (based on lithology, which consists of granite, and split intervals) an interval returned 0.11% Cu over a minimum of 5.4m, including 0.12% Cu over 3m (samples 164675-76). This may correspond to a sampled interval in DDH 61-4 from 255-265 feet, open in both directions due to incomplete sampling.

A previously unsampled portion of core from the bottom of DDH 61-3 returned 0.1% Cu over 4.4m from 346.5 to 361 feet in 2005 (sample 164692). Only copper results are reported and probably the only commodity analyzed from the 1961 drill program. No significant gold, silver or molybdenum values were obtained in the 2005 sampling of the core, but it appears that the higher grade sections of core were removed from the property. An attempt should be made to locate the remainder of the core and sample the higher grade zones for gold.

The 1969 core could not be located by the author but results were reported by Allen (1969) and are summarized in Table 7, below. The 1969 program utilized an X-ray drill, with only 20% core recovery reported, indicating the probability that "the soft sulphide mineralization was ground up and lost" *(Elwell, 1970)*. Despite the recovery problems, significant copper values were obtained from the drill holes with DDH 69-1 returning 0.30% Cu over 26.5m from DDH 69-1 and 0.14% Cu over 23.9m from DDH 69-2.

TABLE 7: 1969 drill results – Russnor

DDH No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Cu (%)	Au (oz/T)	Mo (%)
69-1	0	16	16	0.59	0.015	trace
	16	32	16	0.44	0.01	trace
	32	49.5	17.5	0.14	0.005	trace
	49.5	65	15.5	0.26	0.005	trace
	65	73.5	8.5	0.21	0.005	trace
	73.5	87	13.5	0.10	trace	trace
	0	**87**	**26.5m**	**0.30**	**weighted**	**average**
69-2	0	28	28	0.25	trace	0.008
	28	39.5	11.5	0.10	trace	trace
	39.5	55	15.5	0.06	trace	trace
	55	69	14	0.11	trace	trace
	69	78.5	9.5	0.07	trace	trace
	0	**78.5**	**23.9m**	**0.14**	**weighted**	**average**

A four hole 124.7m drill program by New Jersey Zinc may have been conducted on the Russnor 4 claim *(BCDM, 1972)* but no records or core from this program could be located. The extra drill pad located in the current program would have used up the entire footage, reportedly drilled, in one hole so is not thought to represent one of the sites.

Results from the drill programs on the Russnor showing are encouraging with significant intersections, often the entire hole, with anomalous copper. No gold analyses were reported for the 1961 program. Although the breccia body narrows in hole 61-5 it contained the best intersection with 0.3% Cu over the entire 36.6m sampled. The best mineralization within this interval occurs in the breccia with 0.58% Cu across 12.2m. The zone is entirely open to the northwest towards the gossan in Red Gulch, approximately 600m to the northwest and grades may improve in this direction based on the presence of a significant copper-molybdenum soil anomaly.

Approximately 30m to the south, hole 61-1 consists entirely of breccia with results of 0.064% Cu over 30.2m including 0.107% Cu over 9.14m. DDH 69-2, which returned 0.14% Cu over the entire 23.9m hole, covers the up dip extent on this section. DDH 69-1, drilled from the adit, lies between 61-1 and 61-3 and returned 0.30% Cu over the entire 26.5m, the second best intersection on the Russnor, limited only by hole length. The entire sampled interval of 61-3 (ending at 338.5 ft) returned 0.074% Cu over 69.3m, including 0.091 over 48m. A previously unsampled portion of core from the bottom of this hole returned 0.1% Cu over 4.4m from 346.5 to 361 feet in 2005 (sample 164692).

DDH 61-2, the most northerly hole was collared well within the apparent footwall of the mineralized zone so would not have reached mineralization. The lithology consists of granite, only partially sampled, minor chalcopyrite is evident, but no assay results are reported. DDH 61-4 is the most southerly hole but was collared in the footwall and drilled vertically. The chalcopyrite content appears to pick up towards the bottom of the hole.

Although Cominco defined a 330°/85W trend for the zone, which was apparently defining the limits of the breccia body, this could not be verified in the current program and, consequently the most preferred orientation of drilling can not be ascertained. However, the best intersections were obtained from drilling in an easterly direction as opposed to westerly. The Russnor showing remains open in all directions, particularly to the north, and at depth. There is some limitation to the northeast towards DDH 61-1.

A total of 810m of diamond drilling in four holes was completed on the BR portion of the Bridge River Project by Canex in 1971 *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*. The data has not been located but the bottom of DDH 71-1 is reported to carry 0.134% Cu over 9m from 143.5 to 152.5m. A sample of split core collected from this interval in 1980 returned 0.13% Cu, 0.05% Mo *(Enns and Lebel, 1980)*. The core is stored on site.

9.4 Underground Development

Two adits, both driven by Cominco and totalling approximately 95m, are situated on the Copper property, one on the Nichol and one on the Russnor showings. Locations correspond to the respective Minfile locations shown on Figure 5, are shown in more detail in Figures 6 to 8 and are tabulated in Table 8 below.

TABLE 8: Adit specifications

Adit	UTM Nad 83, Northing	Zone 10 Easting	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Length (m)
Nichol	5643691N	474668E	1865	≈080	32.9
Thunder	5639900 N	470128E	1500	≈350	62.5
TOTAL:					**94.4**

Approximately 33m of underground development was conducted in 1930 on the Nichol showing from one portal. The adit was driven in the footwall of Vein 2, but was never completed and did not reach its target. The adit appears to trend approximately 080°, but has been inaccessible since prior to the drill program in 1981 *(Smith, personal communication)*. *(Refer to Figure 8).*

A total of 62.5m of underground development has been conducted on the Russnor portion of the Bridge River Project in 1934 to 1936 by Cominco. The adit was driven into the canyon on the west side of Thunder Creek, at an azimuth of 330° for 13.1m, 350° for 9.1m, then 360 to 005° for 36.6m *(Allen, 1969 – see Figures 9 and 10)*.

Four documented programs of chip sampling were undertaken in the adit, in 1934-36 by Cominco, in 1955 by Noranda, and in 1969 and 1970 by Thunder Creek Mines N.P.L., the latter two by or under the direction of independent consulting engineers. Cominco calculated a true width of 1.10% Cu over 12.2m from face samples obtained from the inner 18.3m of the adit *(see Figure 9).*

The original sampling by Cominco in 1930 to 1935 outlined a 70m wide mineralized zone in the canyon of Thunder Creek returning the following highly significant copper values, outlined in Table 9, from north to south. Locations are shown on Figure 9. A sample collected by Cominco across the adit face at the end of the adit in 1936 returned 1.57% Cu over 1.5m.

TABLE 9: 1930's chip sample results – Russnor showing

Reference	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Comments
A	16.2	1.0	north end of canyon, east side
B	≈7.3	gap	
C	9.1	0.42	west side of creek, north end
D	3.65	gap	adjacent to C
E	4.6	3.08	adjacent to D
F	9.1	2.96	portal zone (corresponds to Allen's Zone 8)
G	4.6	3.66	below the portal zone
H	4.6	0.43	start of adit
I	60	0.57	south of the adit, west side of creek
J	2.4	0.53	open cut east of the adit
K	7.0	2.19	open cut further southeast

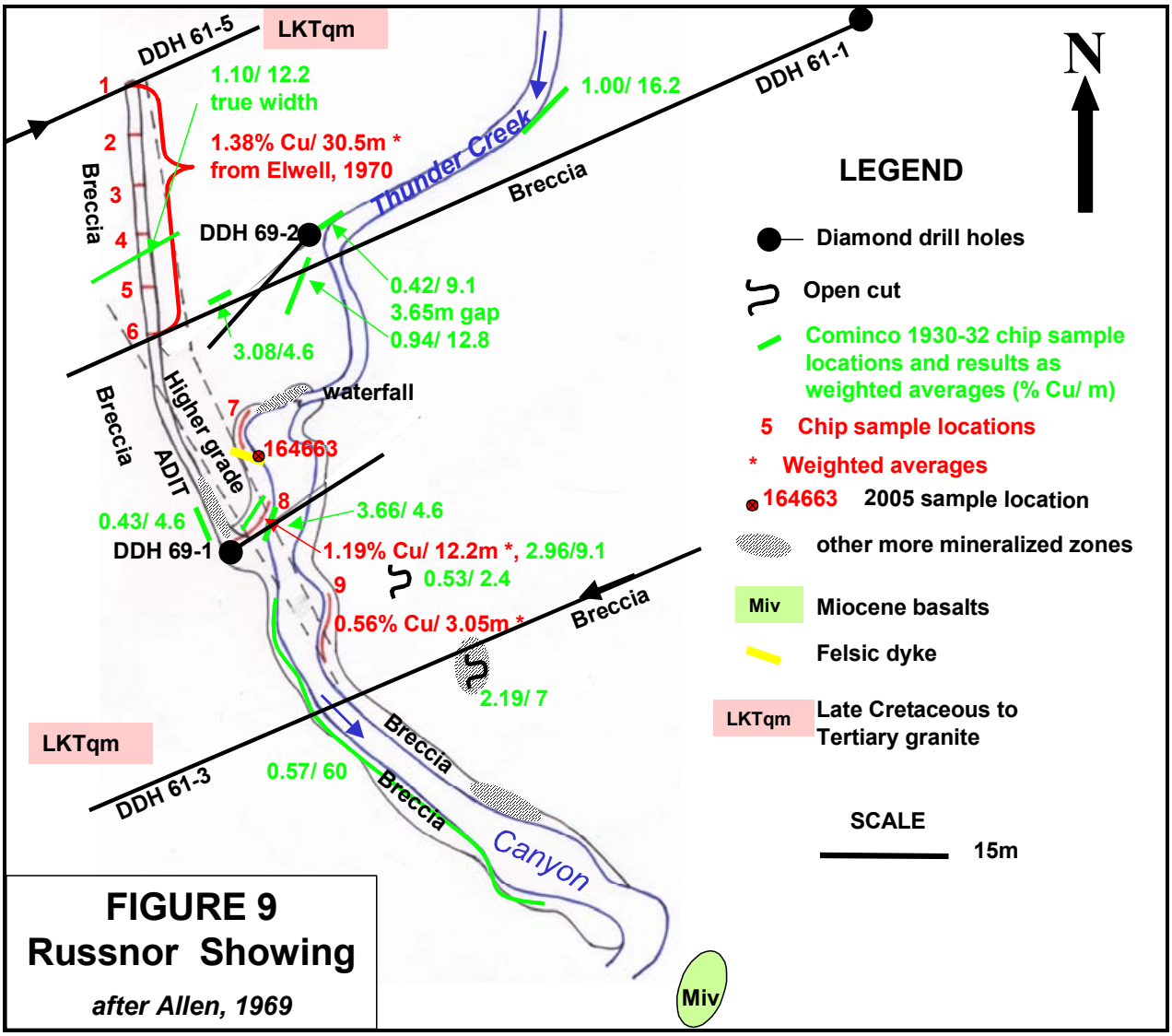


FIGURE 9
Russnor Showing
after Allen, 1969

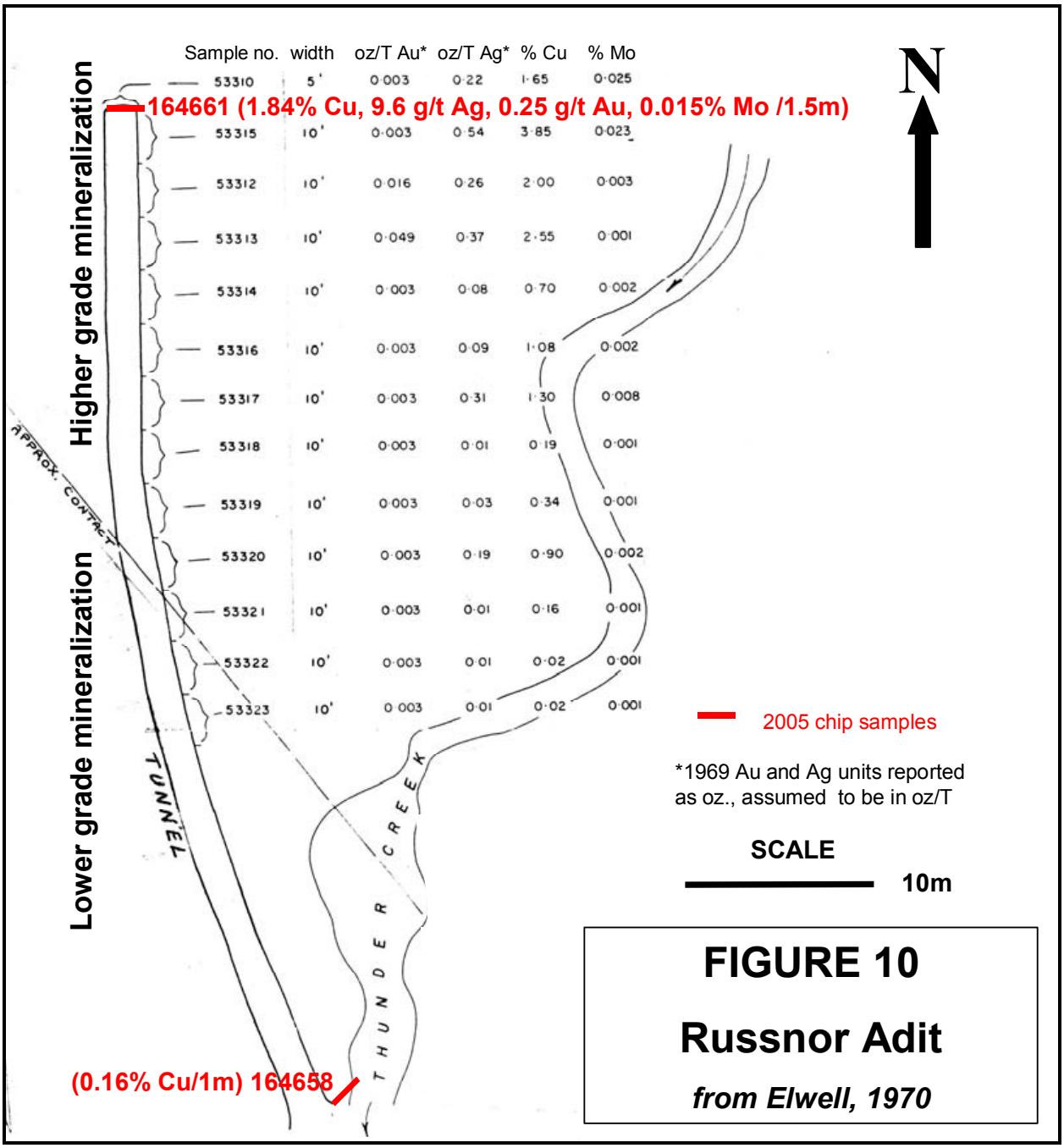
TABLE 10: 1969 chip sample results – Russnor Adit & Canyon

No.	Location	Width (ft)	Cu (%)	Au (oz/T)	Mo (%)
1	Adit Face	5	2.41	0.02	0.02
2	Face – 20 ft	5	0.36	0.01	0.02
3	Face – 40 ft	5	0.64	0.01	0.03
4	Face – 60 ft	5	0.17	trace	0.02
5	Face – 80 ft	5	0.26	0.23	0.01
6	Face – 100 ft	5	0.02	trace	0.01
7	40 ft N of portal	10	0.05	trace	0.03
		7	0.03	trace	0.02
		5	0.08	trace	0.01
8	Portal Zone	10	0.12	0.02	0.01
		5	3.25	0.01	0.01
		5	1.37	0.01	0.01
		10	1.70	0.05	0.02
		10	0.62	0.01	0.08
9	60 ft SE of portal	10	0.04	0.01	0.01
		10	0.22	trace	0.02
		10	0.16	0.01	0.02
		10	0.56	0.01	0.02
		10	0.07	trace	0.01

Results from the Noranda program returned 1.11% Cu over the inner 26.2m of the adit and 4.27% Cu over 7m from the portal zone, just northeast of the portal, corresponding to Allen's Zone 8 *(Table 10, previous page)*.

In the 1969 program, samples were collected across 5 foot widths perpendicular to the heading of the adit at 20 foot intervals for the inner 100 feet (30.5m). Chip sample results are tabulated in Table 10 and locations are shown on Figure 9 *(Allen, 1969).*

In the 1970 sampling by Elwell one chip sample was collected across the face of the adit and 10 foot chip samples were taken along the wall from the face for a distance of 120 feet (36.6m). Sample locations and results are shown in Figure 10 below.



Weighted averages from the chip sampling programs on the Russnor showing are summarized on Figure 9. The adit returned an average of 1.38% Cu over the last 30.5m *(Elwell, 1970)*, the portal returned 1.19% Cu over 12.2m and the cliffs 18.3m southeast of the portal returned 0.31% Cu over 9.1m, including 0.56% Cu over 3.05m. The mineralization is of lower grade on the cliffs 12.2m north of the portal, returning only 0.05% Cu over the 6.7m sampled *(see Allen, 1969)*. Although gold grades are not consistent, significant values do occur with 0.23 oz/T over 5 ft at the face minus 80 ft *(Allen,1969)* and 0.049 oz/T Au over 5 ft from 163 to 173 ft in the adit *(Elwell, 1970).*

Check samples collected from the adit in 2005 confirmed the previous results *(Figure 10)*. A sample of the face (sample 164661) returned 1.84% Cu with 0.25 g/t Au, 9.6 g/t Ag and 0.012% Mo over 1.5m, comparing favourably to the 2.41% Cu, 1.65% Cu and 1.57% Cu all over 5 feet (1.5m), reported by Allen, Elwell and Cominco, respectively. A sample collected just east of the portal returned only 0.16% Cu over 1.0m (sample 164658), but may represent the edge of the high grade zone sampled by Allen, corresponding to 0.12% Cu over 10 feet *(Table 10).*

The north and southeast portal zones sampled by Allen could not be accessed due to cliff exposures and high water conditions. The canyon area was investigated and found to be entirely composed of the intrusive breccia, which consists of subangular to subrounded fragments of granite, larger 20 cm fragments and larger several metre sized more rounded fragments in a darker chloritic matrix, comprising approximately 15% of the rock. The breccia is variably mineralized with the better mineralized zones outlined on Figure 9. Intrusive breccias are typical in porphyry type deposits indicative of multiphase intrusion and brecciation with mineralization often spatially associated.

10.0 DATA VERIFICATION

At the Nichol showing several chip samples were collected from the trenches to duplicate previous results reported by Polischuk, 1987. There is a good correlation between the results as shown in Table 11 and both results correlate to the original Cominco data, recently uncovered *(Cominco, 1930s private data)*.

TABLE 11: Comparison of trench results

Trench No.	1930	1987	2005
T-1	2.01% Cu/ 2.4m	11.7% Cu grab	2.08% Cu/4.5m
T-2, T-3	0.27% Cu/ 4.6m	0.16% Cu, 0.016% Mo	0.15% Cu
T-5	4.28% Cu/2.2m	3.66% Cu, 0.38 Mo	4.73%Cu, 0.016% Mo/ 1m
T-8	3.86% Cu/1.5m	4.16% Cu /0.3m	5.37% Cu grab (0.2-0.5m)
T-8,9	0.42%Cu/1.2m fw	0.44% Cu fw	0.49%Cu/3.5m fw
T-9	1.6% Cu/1.2m		2.84%Cu / 1m

Two chip samples were collected from the Russnor adit in 2005 to confirm the validity of previous sample collection and assay results. Two previous documented programs of chip sampling were undertaken in the adit by or under the direction of independent consulting engineers. The results compare favourably as discussed under the "Underground Development" section of this report and shown in Table 12. Some deviations will occur due to the disseminated and blebby nature of the mineralization. The presence of mineralization and accuracy of previous mapping was confirmed. Footage markers were observed on the walls of the adit.

TABLE 12: Comparison of chip sample results

Location	1930	1955	1969	1970	2005
Adit face	1.57% Cu/ 1.5m		2.41% Cu/ 1.5m	1.65% Cu/ 1.5m	1.84% Cu/ 1.5m
Inner adit	1.10% Cu/ 12.2m TW	1.11% Cu/ 26.2m		1.38% Cu/ 30.5m	
Portal Zone N	2.96% Cu / 9.1m	4.27% Cu/ 7m	1.54% Cu/ 9.1m		
Portal Zone S			0.12% Cu/ 3.05m		0.16% Cu/ 1.0m

TW denotes true width

The collection of 35 samples of the deteriorating 1961 core from the Russnor was undertaken during the current 2005 program. DDH 61-3 was situated in the middle of the stack with a high proportion of labels intact. Consequently the following direct comparisons, outlined in Table 13, can be made to the recently uncovered Phelps Dodge drill logs.

TABLE 13: Comparison of drill results

DDH No.	1961 Sample No.	1961 footage (ft)	1961 Results	2005 Sample No.	2005 Results	2005 footage (ft)
61-3	2520-21	121-141	0.045% Cu / 6.1m	164685	0.045% Cu / 7.3m	122-146
61-3	2522	141-151	0.02% Cu / 9.15m	164688	0.02 % Cu / 7.6m	146-171
61-3	2525, 6852	171-191	0.085% Cu / 6.1m	164696	0.07 % Cu / 7.6m	171-195
61-3	6853-55	191-221	0.1% Cu / 9.15m	164699	0.15% Cu / 7.6m	195-219
61-3	6858-60	241-271	0.12% Cu / 9.15m	164689	0.11% Cu / 7.3m	242-266
61-3	6861-62	271-292	0.045% Cu / 6.4m	164698	0.08 % Cu / 7.6m	266-289
61-3	6865-66	312-332	0.085% Cu / 6.1m	164697	0.08 % Cu / 7.6m	313-336.5
61-3	6867-68	332-338.5	0.27% Cu / 2m	164690	0.03 Cu / 3m	336.5-346.5
61-4	6353	255-265	0.10% Cu / 3.05m	164676	0.12%Cu / 3m	?

Samples 164675-76 were collected from a mixture of split and unsplit core in what may be the bottom of DDH 61-4 (based on lithology, which consists of granite, and split intervals). The interval returned 0.11% Cu over a minimum of 5.4m, including 0.12% Cu over 3m (sample 164675). This may correspond to a sampled interval in DDH 61-4 from 255-265 feet, which was open in both directions due to incomplete sampling.

10.1.1 Sampling Method And Approach

Chip samples were collected from mineralized outcrop exposures on the property, from the trenches on the Nichol showing and from the Russnor adit for verification purposes since extensive chip sampling was previously undertaken in the adit. Grab samples were collected when chip samples could not be obtained. In areas of mineralized boulders, chips were collected across the boulders.

The grid soil samples were collected from the B horizon with a shovel or pelican pick and the reconnaissance soil samples were collected from talus fines. The moss mat samples were collected from the leeward side of boulders within the creek, where possible, and placed in waterproof kraft bags. The silt samples were collected from behind the leeward side of boulders or from bar tails in the creek.

10.1.2 Sample Preparation And Security

Current rock samples collected by the author were placed in clear plastic sample bags, soil and stream sediment samples in waterproof kraft bags. All were numbered and secured in the field. Samples were personally delivered to Greyhound in Vancouver and sent directly to EcoTech Laboratory of Kamloops, British Columbia for preparation and analysis. Standard quality control procedures involving duplicate analyses and the analysis of standards was completed by the lab. Laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedures are outlined in Appendix III.

A sampling protocol will be implemented, involving the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory in the proposed exploration programs on the property.

11.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no properties adjacent to the Bridge River property.

12.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Bridge River property is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out.

13.0 RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient drilling on the Bridge River property to undertake a resource calculation or to delineate the limits of mineralization in any direction. Some inferences to the potential for the immediate adit area of the Russnor showing, were drawn by Elwell, 1970, resulting in an estimated 600,000 tons of 1% plus copper with additional values in gold, silver and molybdenum. This assumed a width of 50 feet by 400 feet long by 200 feet above and 200 feet below the adit, on the west side of the creek only. The potential for low grade, bulk tonnage mineralization, mineable by open pit methods was recognized, but could not (and still cannot) be estimated due to insufficient drilling.

14.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Bridge River Project has potential for the discovery of a bulk-mineable plutonic hosted, calcalkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold deposit. The project area encompasses three copper porphyry showings, the Nichol, Russnor and BR, all hosted by the 12x5 km granitic Bridge River Pluton. The widespread copper mineralization within the Bridge River Pluton, the occurrence of mineralized and hydrothermally altered intrusive breccia bodies, the presence of potassic and phyllic alteration, the presence of silica-sulphide stockwork mineralization and the location within a known porphyry belt are all favourable for the discovery of a deposit of this type.

The Nichol showing, in the eastern project area, covers a 600X400m zone of high grade copper bearing quartz-sulphide and sulphide veins, pods, fracture fillings and disseminations hosted by phyllic to locally potassic altered granite. Previous work concentrated on the high grade veins and did not investigate the porphyry potential, resulting in incomplete sampling in previous trenches and drill holes.

Results include but are not restricted to 4.73% Cu, 32.8 g/t Ag, 0.16 g/t Au, 0.015% Mo over 1m from Vein 1 in Trench 5, 8.91% Cu, 33.1 g/t Ag, 0.043% Mo over 0.6m from Vein 2 in Trench 9 and 2.08% Cu over 4.5m from the mineralized wallrock in Trench 1. Only 412m of diamond drilling has been undertaken on the Nichol showing in 10 holes (all less than 90m in length) yielding significant results including 3.50% Cu, 1.00 oz/t Ag, 0.079% Mo over 8.5m in 79-S1. The vein type mineralization may represent silica-sulphide mineralization in the core of the porphyry system and deeper holes are necessary to explore the bulk tonnage potential.

The Nichol showing remains open to the north, south, west and to depth. The eastern extent is somewhat open but limited by the fault contact between the host Bridge River Pluton and the older quartz diorite. However, stockwork mineralization is evident within the quartz diorite peripheral to the contact. In addition minor pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization and untested copper-silver anomalies occur one km north of the showing in the Nichols Creek canyon area. Elevated copper ±molybdenum values were obtained from stream sediments approximately 1 km south of the showing and an unexplored gossan occurs in another canyon along Nichols Creek approximately 2.5 to 3 km south of the Nichol showing.

Mineralization at the Russnor showing consists of disseminated, blebby and poddy chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite, with minor gold, silver and molybdenum values, primarily hosted by an intrusive breccia within the Bridge River Pluton. Wallrock alteration consists of chlorite, sericite and potassium feldspar. The mineralized breccia is incompletely exposed within an 80m long canyon along Thunder Creek, within a 63m adit and in the core from the 1961 drill program by Phelps Dodge. Stockwork type quartz-sulphide veins and fracture fillings mineralized with chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite (typical in the higher levels of a porphyry system) are exposed at the higher elevations on the property, particularly in Red Creek.

The Russnor showing contains economic grades of mineralization. The Russnor adit contains an average of 1.38% Cu over the inner 30.5m, the portal zone, 1.19% Cu over 12.2m, the cliffs south of the portal, 0.57% Cu over 60m, the cliffs 60m northeast of the portal, 1.00% Cu over 16.2m and an open cut 25m north of the portal, 0.94% Cu over 12.8m, with minor values in gold, silver and molybdenum. A maximum of only 790 metres of diamond drilling in 11 holes, with a maximum depth of 163m, has been undertaken on the showing. Significant copper values were obtained from the drill programs, commonly with anomalous copper throughout the entire hole or the entire sampled interval of core, with 0.30% Cu over 36.6m from DDH 61-5, including 0.51% Cu over 15.2m, 0.30% Cu over 26.5m from DDH 69-1 and 0.074% Cu over 69.3m, including 0.09% Cu over 48.0m from DDH 61-3. Anomalous results were obtained from unsampled intervals of the core from the 1961 drill program.

The Russnor showing is open in all directions. An open ended untested soil anomaly with results up to 915 ppm Cu and 47 ppm Mo extends 600m north of the adit. Anomalous stream sediment samples were obtained 200m to 400m southwest of the adit, containing from 60 to 551 ppm Cu.

Breccia bodies, including some hydrothermal breccias and upper level fracture-stockwork type mineralization is suggested on the BR portion of the project with associated low anomalous copper values $\pm$ molybdenum over a 1.7 km x 0.5 km area. Previous results include 1.08% Cu, 0.05% Mo across 1m from quartz-sulphide veins, 0.14% Cu over 17m from trenching and 0.134% Cu $\pm$ molybdenum over 9m from the bottom of DDH 71-1.

Recent research has indicated the presence of several additional showings within the Bridge River Project that include Showing #3 on Copper 6 in the northern property area, a gossan about 900m southeast of the Russnor adit, the gossan along Nichols Creek approximately 2.5 to 3 km south of the Nichol showing and significant copper mineralization reported south of the Nichol on the west side of the creek. Showing #3, consisting of quartz, bornite and lesser chalcopyrite, is reported to carry 3.26% Cu over 9.1m and 0.44% Cu across 24.5m.

Check samples collected by the author verify work completed by previous operators on the Bridge River property.

15.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is excellent potential on the Bridge River Project to discover a bulk-mineable plutonic hosted, calcalkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold deposit. Based on the widespread copper mineralization evident within the pluton, the basalt cover rocks and lack of exposure in critical locations, a priority for the next phase of exploration will be to focus exploration within the Bridge River Pluton by completing a 150 line km helicopter supported multi-parameter (radiometric, electromagnetic and high resolution magnetic) airborne geophysical survey over the pluton and surroundings using a 100m line spacing. The survey is essential to the overall understanding and evaluation of the mineralizing system.

Due to the small size of the survey area, the cost will be higher (close to double) than the average of $150 per line km for a 1,500 line km survey, yielding a cost of approximately $45,000 for the survey. It should be undertaken in the winter or early spring to allow time for data processing prior to field evaluation. The actual survey will only take approximately one day to complete but data processing often several months. Survey costs can be reduced by tagging on to other surveys in the region.

Following the survey, the targets outlined will require an initial pre-field evaluation and prioritization followed by a field evaluation of the targets by prospecting, mapping and sampling. An evaluation of additional showings outlined in this report from a review of prior data can also be undertaken at this time.

The extension of the logging road on Thunder Creek to the showing area, a distance of 1.6 km, should be undertaken prior to the field program to facilitate exploration on the property.

The initial field evaluation will require detailed follow up involving the implementation of soil, ground magnetic and induced polarization surveys over priority targets. Cost of this phase will depend on number and location of the priority targets but can be adjusted by the line km of ground geophysics.

Based on the above recommendations, the following budget is proposed:

Phase 1: airborne geophysical survey

• 150 line km multi-parameter airborne geophysical survey	$ 45,000
• evaluation of survey, targets, delineation of field targets	2,500
• contingency and miscellaneous	2,500
TOTAL:	**$ 50,000**

Phase 2: initial field evaluation, trail building

• wages (3X12 @ 400/day)	$ 14,400
• helicopter	10,000
• groceries and meals	1,600
• geochemistry (50 rocks, 100 soils @ $25/ea, freight)	4,000
• transportation (trucks, fuel)	2,500
• trail building: (30 hrs, mob/demob)	5,000
• evaluation report	2,500
• contingency and miscellaneous (communication, mob,demob)	5,000
TOTAL:	**$ 45,000**

Phase 3: detailed follow up of anomalies

• wages (40 man days – soil crew, supervision, cook)	$ 15,000
• helicopter	30,000
• accommodation/camp	5,000
• groceries and meals	2,000
• field supplies	2,000
• geochemistry: (50 rocks, 1000 soils @ $25/ea, freight)	25,000
• geophysics, grid preparation: (20 line km@ $3500/ line km, mob)	75,000
• communication	1,000
• trenching	5,000
• transportation	5,000
• preparation, report and drafting	15,000
• contingency	20,000
TOTAL:	**$ 200,000**

Phase 3 should be followed up by a Phase 4 program consisting of a minimum of 2,000m of diamond drill targeting soil and geophysical anomalies at an estimated cost of $500,000.

Respectfully submitted,

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

December 10, 2005

16.0 REFERENCES

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17.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist and authored this report.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980).

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC Registration Number 19804).

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a "Qualified Person" in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101.

5) This report is based upon work conducted on the project area between August 17 and 27, 2005 and a review of pertinent data.

6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

7) As of the date of this report I am not aware of material facts that are not reflected in this report by written inclusion or reference.

8) I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Mr. Louis Wolfin or Trans Pacific Management Ltd. (Mr. Louis Wolfin, president) and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee.

9) I do not own securities in Trans Pacific Engineering Management and my professional relationship with Trans Pacific Engineering Management and Mr. Louis Wolfin is at arm's length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.

10) I consent to the use of this report by Mr. Louis Wolfin for such assessment and/or regulatory and financing purposes the company deems necessary, but if any part shall be taken as an excerpt, it shall be done only with my approval.

Dated at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory this 10th day of December, 2005.

"Signed and Sealed"

_____

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

APPENDIX I

Statement of Claims

(http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca)

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
509984	COPPER 1	092J	2006/APR/01	GOOD	509.115
509986	COPPER 2	092J	2006/APR/01	GOOD	509.117
509987	COPPER 3	092J	2006/APR/01	GOOD	508.963
509988	COPPER 4	092J	2006/APR/01	GOOD	509.15
509989	COPPER 5	092J	2006/APR/01	GOOD	407.461
509990	COPPER 6	092J	2006/APR/01	GOOD	509.188
509991	COPPER 7	092J	2006/APR/01	GOOD	407.519
509992	COPPER 8	092J	2006/APR/01	GOOD	509.424
509993	COPPER 9	092J	2006/APR/01	GOOD	509.474
509994	COPPER 10	092J	2006/APR/01	GOOD	101.924
510159	COPPER 11	092J	2006/APR/04	GOOD	489.321
522366	COPPER 12	092J	2006/NOV/17	GOOD	407.58
522367	COPPER 13	092J	2006/NOV/17	GOOD	509.279
522368	COPPER 14	092J	2006/NOV/17	GOOD	509.514
522369	COPPER 15	092J	2006/NOV/17	GOOD	509.668
522370	COPPER 16	092J	2006/NOV/17	GOOD	305.812
TOTAL	**16**				**7,212.509**

Owner No. 129326: Louis Wolfin

APPENDIX II

Sample Descriptions and Results

BRIDGE RIVER PROJECT - 2005
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

SAMPLE		NAD 83	ZONE 10			Cu	Au	Ag	As	Mo
No.	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	TYPE	GEOLOGY	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
NICHOL:										
164601	Trench 5	474691	5643684	1m chip	across quartz vein and grey silicified hanging wall with chalcopyrite stringers and veinlets	4.73%	155	32.8	<5	147
164602	Trench 5	474691	5643684	3m chip	granite hanging wall of 164601 with chalcopyrite stringers, veinlets and disseminations	1.01%	5	5.0	<5	30
164603	Trench 3	474773	5643843	grab	jarosite and limonite stained granite with pyrite and chalcopyrite stringers; 025/55E fractures	1455	5	1.8	<5	6
164604	near Trench 7	474611	5643663	grab	rusty weathering, malachite stained white fine grained amorphous quartz with 20% chalcopyrite; B dyke 140/85S	23.40%	540	55.4	230	44
164605	near Trench 7	474611	5643663	1m chip	quartz vein with 5% chalcopyrite as stringers and veinlets and sheared granite hanging wall; trend 095-115/steep S	5.12%	65	16.8	45	59
164606	near Trench 7	474611	5643663	2m chip	fine disseminated chalcopyrite in granite hanging wall (S side) of 164605 vein	467	5	0.4	10	3
164607	Trench 4	474736	5643627	grab	rusty grey quartz with chalcopyrite, molybdenite; no outcrop; float from dump	7.65%	80	26.2	540	1085
164608	Trench 9	474740	5643652	grab	50-60cm wide boulders of quartz-sulfide vein with pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite; 027/64E	8.91%	95	33.1	<5	429
164609	Trench 9	474740	5643652	1m chip	highly silicified with white fine grained quartz veinlets in sericite altered granite; chalcopyrite in quartz and in stringers in granite; hanging wall of 164608	2.84%	60	12.9	<5	117
164610	Trench 9	474740	5643652	1m chip	granite hanging wall of 164609 with disseminated chalcopyrite	280	5	0.5	<5	3
164611	Trench 8	474756	5643715	2m chip	highly fractured, quartz stringered and quartz-sulphide veined (up to 20 cm) granite; trend 038/65E	7870	10	3.8	60	32
164612	Trench 8	474756	5643715	1.5m chip	granite hanging wall of 164611 with disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite	890	5	0.8	20	3
164613	Trench 8	474756	5643715	grab	quartz float boulders with chalcopyrite, minor pyrite, molybdenite; continuation of 164611 vein to south	5.37%	205	64.3	185	132
164615	E contact of granite	474974	5643793	grab	fracture controlled drusy quartz stringers, veinlets, few cm in size in quartz diorite	228	15	4.4	<5	20
164616	Copper 4	474926	5643550	grab	rusty quartz veinlet with pyrite, chalcopyrite in granite trending 050/55E	975	10	6.6	<5	2
164617	above soil lines	473946	5644352	grab	rusty, strongly limonitic silicified granite with fine pyrite	31	<5	<0.2	20	7
164627	NE of showing	474943	5644282	grab	drusy quartz float to 15 cm, average 5-10 cm, +/- pyrite, chalcopyrite	343	5	1.2	5	34
164628	above Trench 11	474912	5643995	grab	malachite stained granodiorite with fine disseminated chalcopyrite along fractures and in vuggy cavities	920	15	2.0	10	657
164629	Trench 1	474764	5643862	1.5m chip	sericite, clay altered, silicified, malachite stained granite with quartz stringers and veins to 10 cm with chalcopyrite	3.59%	50	13.9	<5	4
164630	Trench 1	474764	5643862	1.5m chip	sericite, clay altered, silicified granite with almost massive veins, pods, stringers to 10 cm of chalcopyrite; trend 020	1.12%	25	8.9	<5	2
164631	Trench 1	474764	5643862	1.5m chip	footwall of 164630, with minor quartz-chalcopyrite stringers, veinlets, disseminations in silicified granite, minor pyrite	7662	15	7.4	<5	1
164632	N of Trench 2	474791	5643890	grab	3 boulders up to 40 cm wide	6.25%	215	80.2	<5	80

BRIDGE RIVER PROJECT - 2005
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

SAMPLE		NAD 83	ZONE 10			Cu	Au	Ag	As	Mo
No.	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	TYPE	GEOLOGY	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
164635	SE of camp	474605	5643530	grab	brownish-red dyke with 4% fine disseminated pyrite; trend 150	85	5	0.3	10	3
164637	SE of camp	474666	5643451	float	11 pieces quartz vein float , +/- vuggy, some grey, up to 10 cm size +/-chalcopyrite along S bank of ck	3.55%	80	22.0	<5	229
164638	Copper 4	474951	5643362	float	granite with quartz veins with 5-6% pyrite, some vuggy	36	5	0.2	<5	105
164640	Trench 12	474863	5643690	grab	quartz vein float with chalcopyrite, pyrite, molybdenite, some drusy, from blasted out vein in trench, trend 045	3.32%	70	26.6	<5	520
164641	Trench 12	474863	5643690	1.5m chip	granite footwall with minor quartz veins with chalcopyrite to 15 cm, disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, trend 045	1.35%	10	2.6	<5	31
164642	Trench 12	474863	5643690	1.5m chip	granite with abundant quartz veinlets with chalcopyrite, pyrite, molybdenite	8234	25	12.0	<5	139
164643	Trench 12	474863	5643690	1m chip	malachite stained granite hanging wall of 164642 with minor disseminated chalcopyrite	817	5	0.3	5	6
164644	Ni-1	474588	5643628	grab	chalcopyrite bearing quartz float	22.80%	405	136.0	370	20
164645	20m above	474595	5643620	grab	rusty quartz porphyry dyke with 2-3% fine pyrite	129	5	0.2	<5	<1
164646	above 645	474598	5643620	5m chip	malachite stained granite with disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite	225	5	0.8	10	1
RUSSNOR:										
164658	E side of portal	470130	5639902	1m chip	knots and disseminations of bornite, chalcopyrite, minor quartz stringers in intrusion breccia	1627	35	1.2	5	9
164661	Adit face	470117	5639956	1.5m chip	intrusion breccia with malachite, chalcopyrite, bornite as disseminations and vuggy pods	1.84%	250	9.6	<5	120
164662	Dry Creek SW of adit	469686	5639417	grab	granite with malachite and red stained fractures and minor quartz stockwork with malachite, chalcopyrite, molybdenum	467	10	0.2	<5	<1
164663	Thunder Ck N of adit	470132	5639911	grab	reddish weathering and Mn stained intense green sericite altered felsite dyke, near Ksp-quartz stockwork in intrusion breccia in Thunder Creek canyon	12	<5	<0.2	15	<1
164664	Red Creek north side	469822	5640396	grab	griesen zone in granite with minor malachite, chalcopyrite; shearing at 140/55W	774	5	0.3	50	6
164665	Red Creek south side	469806	5640394	1m chip	moderate argillic altered red gossan zone with quartz stockwork to 3 cm, minor malachite; fractures 160/80W, 130/70W	616	65	3.5	30	3
164666	Red Creek south side	469800	5640390	1m chip	quartz veinlets with minor chalcopyrite, bornite and disseminated and aggregates of chalcopyrite in granite	2.35%	215	17.7	1030	153
164706	Adit area	470128	5639900	grab	knots, pods and disseminations of bornite, chalcopyrite, minor quartz stringers in intrusion breccia	10.3%	1.09 g/t	60.9	<5	26

BRIDGE RIVER PROJECT - 2005 - Russnor
1961 CORE SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

SAMPLE No.	DDH No./ Box No.	Interval (ft)	Assigned Box No.	Split/ Unsplit	Length (m)	GEOLOGY	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Mo ppm
CORE LOCATION: UTM grid, NAD 83 grid, ZONE 10 470226mE 5639902mN							Cu	Au	Ag	Mo
164669	4/1?		7	split	6	granite; top of a hole?	40	5	<0.2	2
164670	4?		6	unsplit	7	granite and intrusion breccia with propyllitic alteration	78	5	<0.2	2
164671	4?		5	unsplit	7	fresh granite with 3m of clay alteration, possibly structurally related	35	<5	<0.2	1
164672	4?		4	unsplit	3	granite; bottom of a hole	15	<5	<0.2	<1
164673	4?		4	split	3.4	granite with rusty weathered fractures, minor pyrite	19	5	<0.2	<1
164674	4?		2, 3	unsplit	3	granite with minor disseminated pyrite	106	5	<0.2	<1
164675	4?		2, 3	split	2.4	granite with minor disseminated pyrite, locally malachite, chalcopyrite and bornite	1062	5	<0.2	8
164676	4?		2	split	3	granite with 2% disseminated pyrite, minor malachite and chalcopyrite	1216	20	0.7	3
164677	4?		1	unsplit	4	rusty propyllitic altered granite with 2-3%pyrite, minor quartz veinlets, some along CA	124	5	0.2	7
164678	2?		8	unsplit	7	weakly rusty intrusion breccia and possible granite	32	5	<0.2	3
164679	2?		35	unsplit	5	granite with rusty weathered fractures along core axis (CA)	13	5	<0.2	1
164680	2?		36	unsplit?	5	granite with rusty weathered fractures along core axis (CA)	111	5	0.2	2
164681	2?/1	top	37	unsplit	6.5	BQ casing, rubble of volcanic conglomerate	32	5	<0.2	2
164682	2?		38	unsplit	6	intrusion breccia	81	5	<0.2	2
164683	2?		9	split	2.3	intrusion breccia with rusty weathered fractures	89	5	<0.2	7
164684	2?		9	unsplit	4.4	fresh granite with rusty weathered fractures, minor breccia	90	<5	<0.2	2
No sample	2?		10	unsplit	7	weak argillic altered granite				
164685	3/6	122-146	11	split	7.3	intrusion breccia, broken, with rusty weathered fractures +/- chalcopyrite	448	10	0.2	4
No sample	2?		12	unsplit	7.5	fresh granite				
164686	2?		13-14	unsplit	3	fairly fresh granite	133	10	0.2	<1
164687	2?	centre of box	14	split?	3	granite with minor trace chalcopyrite replacing biotite and on fractures, < 1% fine disseminated pyrite	120	5	<0.2	<1
No sample	2?		14	unsplit	2.3	fresh granite				

BRIDGE RIVER PROJECT - 2005 - Russnor
1961 CORE SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

SAMPLE No.	DDH No./ Box No.	Interval (ft)	Assigned Box No.	Split/ Unsplit	Length (m)	GEOLOGY	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Mo ppm
CORE LOCATION: UTM grid, NAD 83 grid, ZONE 10 470226mE 5639902mN							Cu	Au	Ag	Mo
164688	3/7?	146-171	17	split	7.6	intrusion breccia with trace chalcopyrite and fine pyrite	214	5	0.2	11
164689	3/11?	242-266	18	split	7.3	intrusion breccia with chalcopyrite and bornite	1148	15	0.5	14
164690	3/15	336.5-346.5	19	split to 339	3	intrusion breccia with trace chalcopyrite and bornite	269	5	<0.2	29
164691	3?		15	unsplit	3	intrusion breccia with trace chalcopyrite and bornite from overlying box?	196	5	<0.2	2
No sample	2/18?	399- 423	16	unsplit	7	granite with very minor intrusion breccia				
164692	3/15	346.5-361	19	unsplit	4.4	weak intrusion breccia with minor malachite, chalcopyrite and bornite	965	15	0.6	12
No sample	3/13	289 - 313	20	unsplit	7.5	fairly fresh granite, 1% pyrite				
164693	3?		21	split?	7.6	intrusion breccia with minor granite or larger fragments	87	5	<0.2	1
No sample	3?		22	unsplit	7.6	granite with minor disseminated pyrite, weak orange weathering				
164694	3?/1	top	23	unsplit	4.6	rubble of basalt, intrusion breccia and granite boulders, followed by granite	26	<5	<0.2	1
164695	2/17?	375.5-399	24	split	7.6	weak intrusion breccia with occasional malachite, chalcopyrite and bornite	8	<5	<0.2	1
164696	3/8?	171-195	25	split from 173	7.6	intrusion breccia to 193 ft, with minor malachite, chalcopyrite and bornite	697	10	<0.2	53
164697	3/14?	313-336.5	26	split	7.6	intrusion breccia with weak argillic alteration	781	10	0.7	15
164698	3/12?	266-289	27	split	7.6	intrusion breccia with minor chalcopyrite, bornite	785	10	0.2	29
164699	3/9?	195-219	28	split	7.6	rusty quartz porphyry dyke with 2-3% fine pyrite	1461	30	2.4	24
164700			29	unsplit	3	some intrusion breccia	14	5	<0.2	<1
No sample	2?/1	top	30	unsplit	7	basalt, minor granite, mostly boulders				
164701	2?		31	unsplit	3	intrusion breccia	42	5	<0.2	1
No sample	2?		32	unsplit	7.6	strongly magnetic basalt to diorite, cream coloured dyke				
164702	2?		33	split	4	intrusion breccia	305	15	<0.2	6
164703	2?		34	split	4	intrusion breccia	169	5	<0.2	2

BRIDGE RIVER PROJECT - 2005
SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

SAMPLE No.	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 10 NORTHING	HOR-IZON	TEXT-URE	COLOUR	SLOPE	DEPTH (cm)	COMMENTS	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Mo ppm
NICHOL:														
S 164614	above showing	474944	5643811	C	talus fines	rusty		15	from below quartz diorite cliffs; rusty quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite bearing float in area	103	<5	<0.2	20	<1
S164624	E contact of granite	474879	5644151	C	talus fines	light orange brown		15	felsite dykes,+/- pyrite in area	151	5	<0.2	20	<1
S164625	E contact of granite	474912	5644246	C	talus fines	light orange brown		15	rusty soil below granodiorite	103	<5	0.2	20	<1
S164626	E contact of granite	474943	5644282	C	talus fines	light orange brown		15	rusty soil below granodiorite, drusy quartz float to 15 cm, +/- pyrite, chalcopyrite	686	5	1.7	20	<1
Contour Soils - Line 1: 750m W of Nichol showing														
L1-0N	south end	474135	5643977	B	silty sand	medium brown	moderate	35		5	5	<0.2	10	2
L1-25N		474139	5643982	B	sand	med.orange brown	moderate	25		10	<5	<0.2	10	<1
L1-50N		474146	5644032	B	silty sand	medium brown	moderate	35		11	5	<0.2	10	<1
L1-75N		474149	5644050	B	silty sand	medium brown	moderate	45		17	<5	<0.2	15	<1
L1-100N		474154	5644081	B	silty sand	medium brown	moderate	55	near spot 38.4g/t Au in soil value *(Polischuk 1987)*	14	<5	<0.2	10	<1
L1-125N		474170	5644099	B	silty sand	medium brown	moderate	30		10	5	<0.2	10	<1
L1-150N		474176	5644119	B	silty sand	medium brown	moderate	30		21	<5	<0.2	15	<1
L1-175N		474183	5644151	B	silty sand	orange-brown	moderate	40		18	<5	<0.2	15	<1
L1-200N		474195	5644184	B	silty sand	dark brown	gentle	60	near spot 0.89 g/t Au in soil value *(Polischuk 1987)*	19	<5	<0.2	15	<1
L1-225N		474189	5643210	B	silty sand	dark brown	gentle	55		30	5	0	15	5
L1-250N		474201	5644222	B	silty sand	rusty brown	flat	40		14	<5	<0.2	20	1
L1-275N		474208	5644253	B	silt-grit	dark orange-brown	gentle	35		21	<5	<0.2	10	1
L1-300N	north end	474219	5644278	B	silty sand	light orange brown	moderate	30		23	5	<0.2	10	1

BRIDGE RIVER PROJECT - 2005
SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

SAMPLE No.	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 10 NORTHING	HOR-IZON	TEXT-URE	COLOUR	SLOPE	DEPTH (cm)	COMMENTS	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Mo ppm
Contour Soils - Line 2: 850m W of Nichol showing														
L2-0N	south end	474039	5644010	B	silty sand	medium, bit dark brown	moderate	45		9	5	<0.2	10	<1
L2-25N		474053	5644039	B	silty sand	medium brown	moderate	30		10	<5	<0.2	10	<1
L2-50N		474062	5644062	B	silty sand	medium brown	moderate	30		34	5	<0.2	20	<1
L2-75N		474071	5644081	B	sand	medium brown	moderate	30	outcrop of granite in draw between 75 and 100N	11	<5	0	15	<1
L2-100N		474093	5644105	B	silty sand	medium brown	moderate	35	some mixed talus fines; above spot 38.4 g/t Au in soil value	8	<5	<0.2	15	<1
L2-125N		474117	5644129	B	silty sand	orange-brown	moderate	35		12	<5	<0.2	15	<1
L2-150N		474108	5644157	B	silty sand	orange	moderate	45		17	<5	<0.2	15	1
L2-175N		474120	5644173	B	fine silt	orange-brown	moderate	30		16	5	<0.2	15	<1
L2-200N		474119	5644194	B	silty sand	medium brown	moderate	30	above spot 0.89 g/t Au in soil value *(Polischuk 1987)*	22	<5	<0.2	20	1
L2-225N		474114	5644224	B	silty sand	light brown	moderate	30		21	<5	<0.2	20	<1
L2-250N		474125	5644253	B	silty sand	orange-brown	moderate	35		32	5	0.2	20	2
L2-275N		474129	5644279	B	silty sand	orange-brown	moderate	35		19	<5	<0.2	15	<1
L2-300N	north end	474126	5644311	B	silty sand	orange-brown	moderate	35		23	<5	<0.2	15	4

BRIDGE RIVER PROJECT - 2005
STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

SAMPLE No.	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 10 NORTHING	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Mo ppm
NICHOL:										
L164618	N of showing	474072	5645349	silt	3m wide, fast flowing fine sand to silt with black sand, above weakly pyritic granite outcrops	14	<5	<0.2	10	<1
L164619	N of showing	474685	5644554	silt	2m wide moderate flow, boulders of granite, some weakly rusty	15	<5	<0.2	<5	<1
F164620	N of showing	474732	5644526	silt	swampy, trickle, iron goop and rusty silt from base of talus slide with granodiorite blocks	31	<5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164621	N of showing	474818	5644348	moss mat	5m wide and fast flowing main trib of Nichols Creek	32	5	<0.2	25	128
M164622	N of showing	474545	5644301	moss mat	1m wide, moderate flow, granite cobbles, some Fe staining in creek upstream	25	5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164623	N of showing	474541	5644179	grab	2m wide moderate flow, main trib of Nichols Creek above junction, near 35 ppm Cu RGS anomaly	30	<5	<0.2	<5	1
M164633	N of showing	474100	5644006	moss mat	0.6m wide, trickle, pebbles to cobbles	15	5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164634	N of showing	474166	5642833	moss mat	0.3m wide, slow , sand-pebble, minor boulders	7	5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164636	Camp Creek	474611	5643529	moss mat	2m wide, moderate flow, small boulders, above dyke	114	<5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164639	Camp Creek	474736	5643409	moss mat	0.6m wide, moderate flow, steep slope, granite, granodiorite boulders	51	10	<0.2	5	<1
M164647	S of showing	474307	5643307	moss mat	0.7m wide, slow-moderate flow, cobbles, small boulders of granite	14	<5	<0.2	<5	2
M164648	S of showing	474313	5643193	moss mat	0.5m wide, moderate flow, cobbles - pebbles of granite	22	<5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164649	S of showing	474283	5642985	moss mat	0.6m wide, moderate flow, cobbles - sand; below granite talus slides	27	5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164650	S of showing	474270	5642875	moss mat	0.2m wide, trickle flow, cobbles - sand; below granite talus slides	12	5	<0.2	<5	1
F164651	S of showing	474260	5642760	silt	iron rich silt draining granite cliffs above	32	5	<0.2	25	50
M164652	S of showing	474243	5642579	moss mat	0.2m wide, no flow, pebbles - cobbles	20	10	<0.2	<5	2
M164653	across from old cabin	474293	5642500	moss mat	dry moss from 3 dry gullies within 20m, poor	30	5	<0.2	<5	2
M164654	S of showing	474217	5642246	moss mat	0.3m wide, no flow, dry gully, poor	12	5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164655	S of showing	474212	5642199	moss mat	1m wide, dry avalanche area, some soil development, moderate - poor	12	5	<0.2	<5	1
RUSSNOR:										
M164657	S of showing W side	470083	5639600	moss mat	1-3m wide, dry creek bed, steep slide area, boulders and cobbles of granite	102	<5	0.5	5	<1
M164659	S of showing Big Creek	470031	5639473	moss mat	3m wide, moderate flow, steep, boulders of granite, minor quartz float, silicified granite with malachite, trace chalcopyrite, pyrite	60	<5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164660	N of cabin	470288	5640142	moss mat	1-2m wide, moderate flow, boulders and cobbles of basalt and sedimentary rocks	8	<5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164667	S of showing W side	469929	5639815	moss mat	1m wide, no flow, moist creek bed, steep slide area, boulders and outcrop of granite	551	<5	0.3	<5	<1
M164668	S of showing Big Creek	469842	5639551	moss mat	1-3m wide, fast flow, steep, boulders of granite, minor quartz float with malachite, bornite; red stained rock with molybdenite, above M164659	54	<5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164704	S of showing E side	470297	5639097	moss mat	2-3m wide, moderate flow, boulders of granite, about 275m above camp	19	<5	<0.2	<5	<1
M164705	S of showing E side	470382	5638182	moss mat	1m wide, moderate-slow flow, boulders of granite	16	<5	0.2	<5	<1

APPENDIX III

Geochemical Procedure and Results

Analytical Method for

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

The sample is weighed to 10/15/30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

GOLD ASSAY

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to -10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a -250 gram subsample is achieved. The subsample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

A 1/2 or 1.0 A.T. sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a -80 mesh sample. Samples unable to produce adequate -80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 140 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with aqua regia which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram subsample. The subsample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control.

Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

28-Sep-05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-1070

Lou Wolfen
400-455 Granville St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1T1

Attention: Lou Wolfen

No. of samples received:32
Sample Type: Rock
Shipment#: 1
Project: Nichol
Submitted by: J. Pautler

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	164601	155	>30	0.24	<5	70	<5	0.05	1	8	100	>10000	5.77	<10	<0.01	56	147	0.02	4	>10000	<2	<5	<20	12	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1	80
2	164602	5	5.0	0.32	<5	105	<5	0.10	<1	3	72	>10000	1.83	<10	0.04	97	30	0.04	1	<10	<2	<5	<20	16	<0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	41
3	164603	5	1.8	0.33	<5	135	<5	0.06	<1	2	111	1455	0.92	<10	0.01	37	6	0.01	2	40	4	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	8
4	164604	540	>30	0.03	230	165	<5	0.01	3	34	39	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	35	44	<0.01	7	>10000	<2	<5	<20	5	<0.01	<10	12	20	<1	324
5	164605	65	16.8	0.17	45	45	<5	0.03	<1	9	119	>10000	5.48	<10	<0.01	57	59	<0.01	4	>10000	286	30	<20	7	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	147
6	164606	5	0.4	0.30	10	135	<5	0.29	<1	2	89	467	0.97	<10	0.03	164	3	0.05	2	340	12	<5	<20	20	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1	16
7	164607	80	26.2	0.13	540	70	<5	<0.01	3	32	86	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	10	1085	<0.01	8	>10000	<2	490	<20	2	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	608
8	164608	95	>30	0.10	<5	85	<5	<0.01	2	37	85	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	31	429	<0.01	3	>10000	<2	<5	<20	1	<0.01	<10	4	30	<1	366
9	164609	60	12.9	0.22	<5	80	<5	0.01	<1	4	91	>10000	4.79	<10	<0.01	24	117	<0.01	2	<10	<2	<5	<20	7	0.01	<10	7	<10	<1	63
10	164610	5	0.5	0.34	<5	80	<5	0.09	<1	2	108	280	0.72	<10	0.03	89	3	0.04	2	210	6	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	10	<10	1	35
11	164611	10	3.8	0.29	60	70	<5	0.11	<1	3	94	7870	1.50	<10	0.01	67	32	0.02	2	<10	<2	15	<20	14	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1	26
12	164612	5	0.8	0.23	20	60	<5	0.18	<1	2	70	890	0.68	<10	0.02	123	3	0.03	2	280	6	<5	<20	15	<0.01	<10	6	<10	2	130
13	164613	205	>30	0.12	185	60	<5	0.03	2	32	76	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	15	132	<0.01	10	>10000	<2	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	226
14	164615	15	4.4	0.51	<5	155	60	0.04	<1	8	96	228	4.68	<10	0.27	163	20	0.05	5	270	28	<5	<20	33	0.08	<10	46	<10	<1	65
15	164616	10	6.6	0.42	<5	30	<5	0.10	<1	3	64	975	2.16	<10	0.18	110	2	0.04	2	570	18	<5	<20	8	<0.01	<10	14	<10	<1	34
16	164617	<5	<0.2	0.18	20	135	5	<0.01	<1	5	57	31	5.65	<10	<0.01	19	7	<0.01	6	10	<2	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	13	<10	<1	5
17	164627	5	1.2	0.09	5	120	25	0.01	<1	2	128	343	1.65	<10	<0.01	44	34	<0.01	2	70	6	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1	356
18	164628	15	2.0	1.21	10	45	<5	0.63	<1	12	84	920	2.75	<10	1.13	323	657	0.03	16	430	14	<5	<20	18	0.09	<10	86	160	3	40
19	164629	50	13.9	0.22	<5	65	<5	0.06	<1	4	84	>10000	4.04	<10	<0.01	38	4	0.03	2	<10	<2	<5	<20	10	0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	45
20	164630	25	8.9	0.22	<5	95	<5	0.04	<1	2	111	>10000	1.81	<10	<0.01	28	2	0.02	3	<10	46	<5	<20	6	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	25
21	164631	15	7.4	0.28	<5	75	<5	0.07	<1	2	103	7662	1.25	<10	<0.01	43	1	0.01	1	<10	18	<5	<20	8	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	10
22	164632	215	>30	0.19	<5	70	<5	0.04	<1	6	89	>10000	6.54	<10	<0.01	26	80	0.02	3	>10000	36	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	87
23	164635	5	0.3	0.48	10	70	<5	3.12	<1	20	51	85	3.73	<10	1.17	913	3	0.03	61	510	18	5	<20	60	<0.01	<10	22	<10	5	57
24	164637	80	22.0	0.05	<5	60	<5	<0.01	<1	8	170	>10000	5.00	<10	<0.01	23	229	<0.01	4	<10	<2	<5	<20	2	0.02	<10	1	<10	<1	49
25	164638	5	0.2	0.18	<5	130	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	91	36	1.03	<10	0.01	24	105	0.07	2	110	4	<5	<20	8	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	5
26	164640	70	26.6	0.13	<5	40	<5	<0.01	1	8	165	>10000	6.03	<10	<0.01	21	520	0.01	4	<10	<2	<5	<20	7	0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	132
27	164641	10	2.6	0.27	<5	55	<5	0.05	<1	3	74	>10000	1.96	<10	<0.01	86	31	0.03	2	<10	<2	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1	104
28	164642	25	12.0	0.27	<5	90	<5	0.03	<1	3	169	8234	2.28	<10	<0.01	38	139	0.02	2	<10	<2	<5	<20	6	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1	39
29	164643	5	0.3	0.25	5	25	<5	0.07	<1	2	65	817	0.51	<10	0.02	116	6	0.04	2	110	6	<5	<20	10	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	67
30	164644	405	>30	0.14	370	150	<5	0.02	3	20	5	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	13	20	0.01	1	>10000	<2	1530	<20	10	<0.01	<10	3	10	<1	302

28-Sep-05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. **ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-1070** **Lou Wolfen**

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
31	164645	5	0.2	0.19	<5	50	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	67	129	0.49	<10	<0.01	44	<1	0.04	1	<10	52	<5	<20	6	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	7	4
32	164646	5	0.8	0.24	10	455	<5	0.61	<1	<1	92	225	0.80	<10	0.01	203	1	0.03	2	300	14	25	<20	31	<0.01	<10	3	<10	4	13
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	164601	200	>30	0.23	<5	70	<5	0.05	<1	8	99	>10000	5.64	<10	<0.01	52	145	0.02	4	>10000	<2	<5	<20	10	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1	80
4	164604	530																												
10	164610	5	0.4	0.33	<5	80	<5	0.09	<1	2	109	272	0.72	<10	0.04	88	7	0.03	3	210	8	<5	<20	10	<0.01	<10	10	<10	1	35
19	164629	65	14.1	0.23	<5	60	<5	0.06	<1	5	83	>10000	4.30	<10	<0.01	37	4	0.03	2	<10	<2	<5	<20	8	0.02	<10	3	<10	<1	46
28	164642	25																												
30	164644	440																												
Resplit:																														
1	164601	155	>30	0.22	<5	70	<5	0.05	<1	9	121	>10000	5.81	<10	<0.01	55	156	0.01	4	>10000	<2	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1	83
Standard:																														
OXF41		825																												
GEO '05			1.5	1.59	60	165	<5	1.45	<1	19	61	88	3.96	<10	0.92	610	<1	0.04	25	570	20	<5	<20	53	0.11	<10	67	<10	11	75

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/ga
df/1070
XLS/05

16-Sep-05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-1037

Lou Wolfen
400-455 Granville St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1T1

Attention: Lou Wolfen

No. of samples received:8
Sample Type: Rock
Shipment #:2
Project:Thunder
Submitted by: Jean Pautler

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	164658	35	1.2	0.40	5	65	<5	0.19	1	3	66	1627	1.21	<10	0.10	109	9	0.03	3	260	34	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	12	<10	<1	29
2	164661	250	9.6	0.34	<5	90	<5	0.66	<1	4	75	>10000	1.99	<10	0.06	253	120	0.03	1	<10	<2	<5	<20	11	0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	21
3	164662	10	0.2	0.41	<5	50	<5	0.10	<1	3	69	467	1.26	<10	0.19	183	<1	0.05	2	250	6	<5	<20	7	0.03	<10	25	<10	2	35
4	164663	<5	<0.2	2.01	15	505	<5	1.06	<1	<1	7	12	0.17	<10	0.19	117	<1	0.42	<1	60	30	<5	<20	1052	<0.01	<10	2	<10	22	12
5	164664	5	0.3	0.22	50	45	<5	0.76	<1	1	93	774	0.84	<10	0.09	154	6	0.03	3	380	18	55	<20	13	<0.01	<10	9	<10	2	27
6	164665	65	3.5	0.20	30	70	<5	0.10	<1	1	74	616	0.84	<10	0.02	330	3	0.03	2	250	14	105	<20	14	<0.01	<10	8	<10	2	46
7	164666	215	17.7	0.21	1030	60	<5	0.46	<1	9	91	>10000	2.38	<10	0.07	153	153	0.02	4	<10	50	1345	<20	17	0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	338
8	164706	>1000	>30	0.28	<5	60	<5	0.11	<1	5	66	>10000	3.10	<10	<0.01	46	26	0.01	<1	>10000	<2	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	11	<10	<1	13
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	164658	45	1.2	0.41	<5	65	<5	0.19	1	3	67	1593	1.21	<10	0.09	101	8	0.03	2	270	36	<5	<20	5	<0.01	<10	11	<10	2	30
Resplit:																														
1	164658	30	0.9	0.43	<5	70	<5	0.21	<1	3	72	1645	1.27	<10	0.10	109	9	0.03	4	280	36	<5	<20	5	<0.01	<10	12	<10	2	23
Standard:																														
OXF41		825																												
GEO '05			1.5	1.47	65	150	<5	1.34	<1	16	57	84	3.78	<10	0.78	576	<1	0.02	25	600	24	<5	<20	54	0.11	<10	72	<10	10	72

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/bs/ga
df/1036
XLS/05

23-Sep-05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-1069

Lou Wolfen
400-455 Granville St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1T1

Attention: Lou Wolfen

No. of samples received:35
Sample Type: Core
Shipment #: 2
Project:Thunder
Submitted by: Jean Pautler

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	164669	5	<0.2	0.37	<5	150	<5	1.07	<1	2	110	40	1.12	<10	0.24	400	2	0.04	2	510	8	<5	<20	480	0.01	<10	16	<10	1	26
2	164670	5	<0.2	0.47	<5	90	<5	0.49	<1	3	103	78	1.01	<10	0.19	206	2	0.05	2	370	10	<5	<20	110	0.03	<10	18	<10	3	27
3	164671	<5	<0.2	0.35	5	260	<5	0.97	<1	1	84	35	1.07	<10	0.22	196	1	0.02	3	380	10	<5	<20	245	<0.01	<10	13	<10	3	20
4	164672	<5	<0.2	0.43	<5	175	<5	0.84	<1	2	110	15	1.06	<10	0.21	185	<1	0.04	2	390	12	<5	<20	171	0.02	<10	17	<10	3	23
5	164673	5	<0.2	0.44	<5	110	<5	0.60	<1	3	88	19	1.11	<10	0.24	171	<1	0.06	3	380	10	<5	<20	112	0.02	<10	21	<10	2	25
6	164674	5	<0.2	0.49	5	230	<5	0.83	<1	3	120	106	1.09	<10	0.20	204	<1	0.06	3	370	10	<5	<20	254	0.03	<10	20	<10	3	26
7	164675	5	<0.2	0.40	10	215	<5	0.79	<1	2	80	1062	1.10	<10	0.15	226	8	0.03	3	350	8	10	<20	136	<0.01	<10	12	<10	2	21
8	164676	20	0.7	0.46	10	140	<5	0.23	<1	2	111	1216	1.07	<10	0.08	134	3	0.03	3	370	10	10	<20	12	0.01	<10	11	<10	2	17
9	164677	5	0.2	0.46	10	140	<5	0.64	<1	2	74	124	1.02	<10	0.19	240	7	0.04	2	360	12	10	<20	162	0.02	<10	18	<10	2	28
10	164678	5	<0.2	0.46	<5	130	<5	0.61	<1	2	97	32	1.02	<10	0.20	228	3	0.05	3	340	10	<5	<20	167	0.02	<10	16	<10	2	24
11	164679	5	<0.2	0.32	<5	220	<5	1.00	<1	2	75	13	1.03	<10	0.26	262	1	0.04	2	380	10	<5	<20	250	<0.01	<10	12	<10	2	28
12	164680	5	0.2	0.40	20	165	<5	0.83	<1	2	101	111	1.11	<10	0.21	216	2	0.05	2	370	14	20	<20	185	0.01	<10	16	<10	2	34
13	164681	5	<0.2	0.41	<5	235	<5	0.96	<1	1	80	32	0.91	<10	0.19	202	2	0.04	2	370	10	<5	<20	312	0.01	<10	13	<10	3	19
14	164682	5	<0.2	0.36	5	270	<5	0.92	<1	1	97	81	1.02	<10	0.24	251	2	0.03	3	380	12	<5	<20	208	<0.01	<10	11	<10	2	23
15	164683	5	<0.2	0.47	10	290	<5	1.04	<1	2	69	89	1.11	<10	0.21	234	7	0.03	2	390	14	10	<20	260	0.01	<10	14	<10	2	28
16	164684	<5	<0.2	0.47	<5	135	<5	0.70	<1	2	105	90	1.11	<10	0.23	227	2	0.05	3	370	12	<5	<20	167	0.02	<10	19	<10	2	29
17	164685	10	0.2	0.57	<5	110	<5	0.44	<1	3	85	448	1.10	<10	0.18	284	4	0.05	2	340	12	<5	<20	17	0.03	<10	16	<10	3	23
18	164686	10	0.2	0.48	5	35	<5	0.36	<1	4	106	133	1.21	<10	0.24	175	<1	0.08	3	330	10	<5	<20	37	0.06	<10	27	<10	3	30
19	164687	5	0.2	0.40	<5	80	<5	0.46	<1	3	80	120	1.00	<10	0.18	162	<1	0.06	3	300	10	<5	<20	69	0.04	<10	20	<10	3	28
20	164688	5	<0.2	0.61	5	180	<5	0.64	<1	2	157	214	1.18	<10	0.18	352	11	0.06	3	370	12	<5	<20	54	0.02	<10	15	<10	2	25
21	164689	15	0.5	0.46	<5	105	<5	0.60	<1	4	84	1148	1.20	<10	0.16	241	14	0.04	3	350	10	<5	<20	132	0.02	<10	13	<10	2	25
22	164690	5	<0.2	0.37	<5	100	<5	0.65	<1	3	83	269	1.12	<10	0.20	287	29	0.04	2	370	10	<5	<20	122	0.02	<10	16	<10	3	22
23	164691	5	<0.2	0.45	<5	140	<5	0.58	<1	3	77	196	0.98	<10	0.18	225	2	0.04	3	330	12	<5	<20	102	0.02	<10	13	<10	2	25
24	164692	15	0.6	0.42	10	160	<5	0.79	<1	3	108	965	1.22	<10	0.19	210	12	0.04	2	360	8	10	<20	199	0.02	<10	14	<10	<1	21
25	164693	5	<0.2	0.48	5	125	<5	0.61	<1	3	74	87	1.11	<10	0.24	225	1	0.05	1	370	10	<5	<20	153	0.04	<10	20	<10	2	26

23-Sep-05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. **ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-1069** **Lou Wolfen**

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
26	164694	5	<0.2	0.35	5	190	<5	1.04	<1	2	113	26	1.11	<10	0.29	237	1	0.04	3	400	14	5	<20	148	<0.01	<10	13	<10	2	27
27	164695	<5	<0.2	0.40	<5	110	<5	0.77	<1	3	73	8	1.07	<10	0.23	204	1	0.05	3	400	12	<5	<20	127	0.02	<10	21	<10	3	29
28	164696	10	<0.2	0.43	5	160	<5	0.64	<1	3	90	697	1.17	<10	0.16	319	53	0.04	2	350	10	<5	<20	91	0.02	<10	13	<10	3	24
29	164697	10	0.7	0.37	35	145	<5	0.90	<1	3	67	781	1.13	<10	0.15	197	15	0.03	2	350	10	40	<20	218	0.01	<10	10	<10	2	25
30	164698	10	0.2	0.38	10	135	<5	0.93	<1	2	78	785	1.01	<10	0.13	273	29	0.03	<1	340	8	<5	<20	159	0.01	<10	10	<10	3	24
31	164699	30	2.4	0.39	45	145	<5	0.89	<1	3	76	1461	1.20	<10	0.13	238	24	0.03	2	320	8	165	<20	189	0.01	<10	11	<10	2	69
32	164700	5	<0.2	0.41	<5	250	<5	1.08	<1	2	87	14	1.18	<10	0.24	220	<1	0.04	2	380	10	<5	<20	505	0.02	<10	17	<10	2	26
33	164701	5	<0.2	0.34	<5	125	<5	0.78	<1	2	68	42	0.99	<10	0.23	186	1	0.04	2	370	8	<5	<20	135	0.02	<10	17	<10	2	25
34	164702	15	<0.2	0.46	10	230	<5	0.76	<1	2	108	305	1.06	<10	0.13	245	6	0.03	2	370	12	15	<20	214	0.01	<10	9	<10	3	24
35	164703	5	<0.2	0.48	<5	40	<5	0.35	<1	3	78	169	0.97	<10	0.19	190	2	0.05	3	320	12	<5	<20	25	0.04	<10	16	<10	2	29
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	164669	<5	<0.2	0.40	5	160	<5	1.09	<1	2	114	44	1.13	<10	0.25	407	2	0.05	2	510	10	<5	<20	502	0.01	<10	16	<10	3	26
10	164678	5	<0.2	0.49	<5	135	<5	0.62	<1	3	102	32	1.04	<10	0.20	228	2	0.05	2	360	12	<5	<20	167	0.03	<10	16	<10	3	25
19	164687	5	<0.2	0.40	<5	70	<5	0.45	<1	3	81	113	1.02	<10	0.18	166	<1	0.05	2	290	10	<5	<20	66	0.04	<10	20	<10	2	28
Resplit:																														
1	164669	5	<0.2	0.38	5	145	<5	1.06	<1	2	95	32	1.09	<10	0.23	386	2	0.04	3	470	10	<5	<20	462	0.01	<10	15	<10	3	27
Standard:																														
OXF41		810																												
GEO '05			1.5	1.49	60	145	<5	1.34	<1	19	60	87	3.75	<10	0.74	556	<1	0.03	28	590	22	<5	<20	54	0.10	<10	74	<10	10	77

JJ/ga
df/1079
XLS/05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

27-Sep-05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-1076

Lou Wolfen
400-455 Granville St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1T1

No. of samples received:34
Sample Type: Soil/Silt
Project: Nichol
Submitted by: Jean Pautler
Shipment #1

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	S164614	<5	<0.2	1.69	20	200	<5	0.29	<1	20	23	103	4.27	<10	1.16	695	<1	0.01	22	1030	48	<5	<20	3	0.15	<10	115	<10	8	173
2	S164624	5	<0.2	1.75	20	125	<5	0.18	<1	19	23	151	3.80	<10	1.03	721	<1	0.01	18	980	50	<5	<20	<1	0.15	<10	109	<10	7	146
3	S164625	<5	0.2	1.25	20	65	<5	0.14	<1	12	18	103	2.48	<10	0.64	349	<1	0.01	12	750	38	<5	<20	7	0.11	<10	76	<10	7	68
4	S164626	5	1.7	1.77	20	105	<5	0.13	<1	17	20	686	4.15	<10	0.77	876	<1	0.01	15	870	54	<5	<20	9	0.09	<10	93	<10	5	142
5	S164618	<5	<0.2	0.15	10	25	<5	0.34	<1	2	4	14	0.89	<10	0.12	87	<1	<0.01	3	720	8	<5	<20	12	<0.01	<10	21	<10	6	15
6	S164656	5	<0.2	0.27	20	240	5	0.32	<1	5	4	17	2.50	<10	0.18	1011	3	0.01	7	550	12	<5	<20	99	0.02	<10	32	<10	4	29
7	L1-ON	5	<0.2	0.60	10	20	<5	0.06	<1	3	7	5	0.97	<10	0.11	75	2	0.01	4	180	24	5	<20	20	0.03	<10	30	<10	5	15
8	L1-25N	<5	<0.2	1.09	10	50	<5	0.05	<1	5	13	10	1.78	<10	0.20	229	<1	0.01	6	280	34	<5	<20	7	0.04	<10	43	<10	4	32
9	L1-50N	5	<0.2	0.97	10	60	<5	0.08	<1	6	16	11	1.75	<10	0.23	463	<1	0.01	7	390	34	<5	<20	18	0.05	<10	45	<10	3	34
10	L1-75N	<5	<0.2	1.20	15	40	<5	0.09	<1	8	21	17	2.09	<10	0.30	358	<1	0.01	11	500	40	<5	<20	20	0.04	<10	49	<10	5	35
11	L1-100N	<5	<0.2	1.19	10	55	<5	0.18	<1	9	20	14	2.11	<10	0.32	484	<1	0.01	9	420	38	<5	<20	23	0.05	<10	57	<10	7	38
12	L1-125N	5	<0.2	0.77	10	45	<5	0.11	<1	5	18	10	1.75	<10	0.18	72	<1	0.01	7	230	32	<5	<20	28	0.07	<10	48	<10	4	20
13	L1-150N	<5	<0.2	1.36	15	45	<5	0.12	<1	8	23	21	2.05	<10	0.44	176	<1	0.01	11	370	44	<5	<20	17	0.06	<10	51	<10	6	40
14	L1-175N	<5	<0.2	1.26	15	70	<5	0.11	<1	8	23	18	2.13	<10	0.40	397	<1	0.01	10	470	40	<5	<20	26	0.04	<10	54	<10	8	41
15	L1-200N	<5	<0.2	0.98	15	25	<5	0.07	<1	5	18	19	1.59	<10	0.20	84	<1	0.01	5	290	32	<5	<20	11	0.03	<10	36	<10	8	19
16	L1-225N	5	0.2	1.54	15	145	<5	0.20	<1	15	27	30	2.47	<10	0.40	1989	5	0.01	13	720	48	<5	<20	66	0.03	<10	66	<10	10	54
17	L1-250N	<5	<0.2	1.72	20	20	<5	0.04	<1	6	22	14	2.55	<10	0.28	117	1	0.01	7	350	48	<5	<20	<1	0.04	<10	52	<10	3	31
18	L1-275N	<5	<0.2	1.10	10	55	<5	0.07	<1	5	22	21	1.94	<10	0.22	98	1	0.01	6	260	34	<5	<20	20	0.05	<10	46	<10	3	21
19	L1-300N	5	<0.2	1.07	10	35	<5	0.07	<1	5	18	23	1.79	<10	0.26	122	1	<0.01	7	270	38	<5	<20	18	0.05	<10	39	<10	7	25
20	L2-ON	5	<0.2	1.02	10	20	<5	0.08	<1	8	18	9	1.87	<10	0.19	251	<1	0.02	9	300	34	<5	<20	11	0.05	<10	45	<10	2	30
21	L2-25N	<5	<0.2	1.08	10	25	5	0.06	<1	5	16	10	1.55	<10	0.21	143	<1	0.01	6	280	34	<5	<20	5	0.04	<10	47	<10	2	29
22	L2-50N	5	<0.2	2.17	20	105	<5	0.09	<1	15	37	34	3.27	<10	0.63	688	<1	0.01	25	430	64	<5	<20	9	0.08	<10	91	<10	5	78
23	L2-75N	<5	0.2	1.23	15	30	<5	0.05	<1	10	23	11	2.29	<10	0.17	490	<1	0.02	10	350	42	<5	<20	6	0.06	<10	55	<10	5	34
24	L2-100N	<5	<0.2	0.92	15	25	<5	0.09	<1	6	10	8	1.39	<10	0.20	435	<1	0.01	6	340	30	<5	<20	7	0.04	<10	35	<10	4	32
25	L2-125N	<5	<0.2	0.84	15	75	<5	0.13	<1	7	13	12	1.64	<10	0.22	309	<1	0.01	8	290	30	<5	<20	38	0.04	<10	38	<10	6	32

27-Sep-05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. **ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-1076** **Lou wolfen**

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
26	L2-150N	<5	<0.2	1.20	15	90	<5	0.16	<1	8	17	17	1.90	<10	0.29	424	1	0.01	10	320	40	<5	<20	73	0.04	<10	48	<10	13	38
27	L2-175N	5	<0.2	1.27	15	50	<5	0.10	<1	6	21	16	1.77	<10	0.33	203	<1	0.01	11	320	36	<5	<20	16	0.04	<10	48	<10	3	34
28	L2-200N	<5	<0.2	1.90	20	80	<5	0.10	<1	11	35	22	2.77	<10	0.63	195	1	0.01	18	320	60	<5	<20	16	0.07	<10	73	<10	6	46
29	L2-225N	<5	<0.2	1.28	20	105	<5	0.13	<1	8	25	21	1.88	<10	0.39	296	<1	0.01	10	360	40	<5	<20	36	0.04	<10	51	<10	7	37
30	L2-250N	5	0.2	1.61	20	95	<5	0.11	<1	8	27	32	2.48	<10	0.44	273	2	0.02	11	340	50	<5	<20	15	0.04	<10	59	<10	5	43
31	L2-275N	<5	<0.2	1.26	15	60	<5	0.09	<1	6	22	19	1.97	<10	0.38	176	<1	0.01	10	440	38	<5	<20	13	0.04	<10	46	<10	4	31
32	L2-300N	<5	<0.2	1.38	15	75	5	0.09	<1	12	26	23	2.31	<10	0.44	475	4	0.01	12	480	42	<5	<20	38	0.04	<10	62	<10	5	55
33	F164621	<5	<0.2	0.28	50	275	75	0.34	<1	23	16	24	>10	<10	<0.01	103	128	0.05	4	120	8	<5	<20	75	<0.01	<10	94	<10	<1	47
34	F164651	5	<0.2	0.14	25	2040	<5	1.63	5	15	<1	32	>10	<10	<0.01	9470	50	0.04	24	550	<2	<5	<20	937	0.01	<10	49	<10	<1	53
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	S164614	<5	<0.2	1.55	15	190	<5	0.28	<1	19	22	97	3.99	<10	1.06	655	<1	0.01	18	1060	48	<5	<20	8	0.14	<10	106	<10	7	163
10	L1-75N	<5	<0.2	1.20	10	50	<5	0.09	<1	8	22	16	2.14	<10	0.29	359	<1	<0.01	10	550	42	<5	<20	23	0.04	<10	48	<10	6	36
19	L1-300N	<5	<0.2	1.10	15	40	<5	0.07	<1	6	19	26	1.84	<10	0.31	130	2	0.01	8	260	38	<5	<20	20	0.05	<10	42	<10	9	25
28	L2-200N	<5	<0.2	1.86	25	70	5	0.10	<1	11	35	22	2.78	<10	0.64	191	<1	0.01	16	290	56	<5	<20	12	0.07	<10	75	<10	5	46
Standard:																														
OXF41		825																												
GEO'05			1.5	1.53	60	140	<5	1.31	<1	19	58	82	3.65	<10	0.74	573	<1	0.02	26	660	22	<5	<20	56	0.11	<10	74	<10	10	75

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/bs
df/5151a
XLS/05
Fax#:

23-Sep-05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-1077

Lou Wolfen
400-455 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1T1

Sample Type:Moss Mat
Project: Nichol
Submitted by: Jean Pautler
Shipment #1

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	M164619	<5	<0.2	0.41	<5	40	<5	0.18	<1	5	14	15	1.17	<10	0.28	209	<1	0.01	7	270	6	<5	<20	21	0.04	<10	38	<10	2	27
2	M164620	<5	<0.2	0.43	<5	55	<5	0.26	<1	5	8	31	1.63	<10	0.35	238	<1	0.01	5	670	8	<5	<20	12	0.04	<10	46	<10	2	25
3	M164622	5	<0.2	0.38	<5	30	<5	0.17	<1	4	8	25	0.96	<10	0.24	140	<1	0.01	5	430	6	<5	<20	16	0.04	<10	37	<10	2	32
4	M164623	<5	<0.2	0.38	<5	55	<5	0.34	<1	6	21	30	3.03	<10	0.31	183	1	0.01	6	1170	2	<5	<20	11	0.04	<10	90	<10	<1	24
5	M164633	5	<0.2	0.83	<5	65	<5	0.20	<1	11	34	15	2.19	<10	0.53	336	<1	0.03	29	490	14	<5	<20	25	0.06	<10	65	<10	3	35
6	M164634	5	<0.2	0.45	<5	60	<5	0.26	<1	4	10	7	0.86	<10	0.19	306	<1	0.05	8	430	10	<5	<20	37	0.03	<10	33	<10	2	29
7	M164636	<5	<0.2	0.79	5	125	<5	0.48	<1	7	11	114	1.63	<10	0.48	258	<1	0.04	8	710	18	<5	<20	137	0.06	<10	53	<10	5	59
8	M164647	<5	<0.2	0.43	<5	55	<5	0.26	<1	3	9	14	1.14	<10	0.18	233	2	0.03	5	300	10	<5	<20	113	0.03	<10	40	<10	2	29
9	M164648	<5	<0.2	0.48	<5	65	<5	0.24	<1	5	16	22	1.66	<10	0.30	175	<1	0.01	7	400	8	<5	<20	69	0.05	<10	56	<10	1	29
10	M164649	5	<0.2	0.36	<5	135	<5	0.35	<1	4	6	27	1.29	<10	0.28	230	<1	0.03	6	750	12	<5	<20	176	0.03	<10	33	<10	4	33
11	M164650	5	<0.2	0.27	<5	135	<5	0.34	<1	3	4	12	1.39	<10	0.19	202	1	0.03	5	630	12	<5	<20	101	0.02	<10	31	<10	<1	28
12	M164652	10	<0.2	0.61	<5	275	<5	0.56	<1	3	8	20	1.62	<10	0.27	356	2	0.01	9	680	12	<5	<20	74	<0.01	<10	35	<10	3	40
13	M164653	5	<0.2	0.38	<5	260	<5	0.86	<1	4	4	30	1.13	<10	0.36	747	2	0.04	13	1530	18	<5	<20	196	<0.01	<10	16	<10	4	105
14	M164654	5	<0.2	0.40	<5	250	<5	0.41	<1	5	5	12	1.49	<10	0.28	524	<1	0.02	13	700	22	<5	<20	47	0.02	<10	23	<10	5	47
15	M164655	5	<0.2	0.39	<5	235	<5	0.42	<1	5	4	12	1.41	<10	0.22	709	1	0.01	12	760	24	<5	<20	40	<0.01	<10	19	<10	5	58
16	M164639	10	<0.2	0.70	5	90	<5	0.30	<1	7	7	51	1.72	<10	0.48	264	<1	0.02	8	690	14	<5	<20	64	0.07	<10	50	<10	3	57
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	M164619	<5	<0.2	0.45	<5	45	<5	0.20	<1	5	14	14	1.21	<10	0.31	242	1	0.02	6	310	8	<5	<20	25	0.05	<10	39	<10	2	30
10	M164649		<0.2	0.36	<5	135	<5	0.34	<1	4	6	27	1.36	<10	0.28	234	<1	0.04	6	750	14	<5	<20	160	0.03	<10	34	<10	3	35
Standard:																														
OXF41		810																												
GEO'05			1.5	1.36	60	130	<5	1.09	1	18	56	86	3.54	<10	0.64	476	<1	0.02	29	530	20	<5	<20	56	0.10	<10	66	<10	9	74

JJ/bw/ga
df/1083B
XLS/05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

Date

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-1036

Lou Wolfin
400-455 Granville St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1T1

Attention: Lou Wolfin

No. of samples received:7
Sample Type: Moss mat
Project: Thunder
Submitted by: Jean Pautler

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	M164657	<5	0.5	0.94	5	140	<5	0.66	<1	9	13	102	1.69	<10	0.13	743	<1	0.02	11	850	16	<5	<20	73	0.09	<10	59	<10	3	50
2	M164659	<5	<0.2	1.34	<5	90	<5	0.59	1	15	25	60	2.65	<10	0.71	423	<1	0.07	31	1620	14	<5	<20	51	0.14	<10	75	<10	5	61
3	M164660	<5	<0.2	0.48	<5	40	<5	0.24	<1	17	6	8	2.42	<10	1.04	281	<1	0.08	27	180	6	<5	<20	76	0.15	<10	52	<10	<1	36
4	M164667	<5	0.3	0.49	<5	400	<5	1.85	1	2	6	551	0.88	10	0.17	393	<1	0.03	11	810	10	<5	<20	114	0.04	<10	18	<10	15	31
5	M164668	<5	<0.2	1.24	<5	105	<5	0.51	<1	17	27	54	2.96	<10	0.88	414	<1	0.06	44	1380	12	<5	<20	45	0.17	<10	74	<10	3	61
6	M164704	<5	<0.2	0.61	<5	90	<5	0.39	<1	8	12	19	1.90	<10	0.37	290	<1	0.03	17	970	8	<5	<20	47	0.08	<10	48	<10	2	45
7	M164705	<5	0.2	0.53	<5	70	<5	0.40	<1	5	6	16	1.29	<10	0.17	186	<1	0.03	10	730	6	<5	<20	44	0.08	<10	33	<10	21	50
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	M164657	<5	0.4	1.07	<5	135	<5	0.64	<1	10	11	111	1.83	<10	0.20	700	<1	0.03	11	840	14	<5	<20	81	0.10	<10	61	<10	13	48
Standard:																														
GEO '05			1.6	1.36	50	165	<5	1.32	<1	19	59	86	3.78	<10	0.71	579	<1	0.02	28	600	20	<5	<20	55	0.10	<10	71	<10	10	74
OXF41		820																												

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/bs/ga
df/1036
XLS/05

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2005-1070

Lou Wolfen
400-455 Granville St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1T1

7-Oct-05

Attention: Lou Wolfen

No. of samples received:32
Sample Type: Rock
Shipment#: 1
Project: Nichol
Submitted by: J. Pautler

ET #.	Tag #	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)
1	164601	32.8	0.96	4.73
2	164602			1.01
4	164604	55.4	1.62	23.4
5	164605			5.12
7	164607			7.65
8	164608	33.1	0.97	8.91
9	164609			2.84
13	164613	64.3	1.88	5.37
19	164629			3.59
20	164630			1.12
22	164632	80.2	2.34	6.25
24	164637			3.55
26	164640			3.32
27	164641			1.35
30	164644	136	3.97	22.8
QC DATA:				
Repeat:				
1	164601	32.8	0.96	4.73
13	164613	65.7	1.92	5.46
Standard:				
Cu106		135.3	3.95	1.43
Pb106		57.6	1.68	0.63

JJ/kk
XLS/05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2005-1037

Lou Wolfin 21-Sep-05
400-455 Granville St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1T1

Attention: Lou Wolfin

No. of samples received: 8
Sample type: Rock
Project: Thunder
Submitted by: Jean Pautler

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)
2	164661					1.84
7	164666					2.35
8	164706	1.09	0.032	60.9	1.78	10.3
QC DATA:						
Repeat:						
2	164661					1.84
Standard:						
Cu 106						1.43
SN16		8.42	0.246			
PB106				57.6	1.68	

JJ/bw
XLS/05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005 - 1037

Lou Wolfin
400-455 Granville St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1T1

16-Nov-05

Attention: Lou Wolfin

No. of samples received: 8
Sample type: Rock
Project: Thunder
Submitted by: Jean Pautler

ET #.	Tag #	Sn (ppm)	W (ppm)
5	164664	<1	9.4
6	164665	1	27.3
7	164666	1	17.2
8	164706	2	11.6

QC/DATA
Standard:

SO-18	14	16.3

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/kk
XLS/05

APPENDIX IV

Statement of Expenditures

Wages:	J. Pautler	17 days @ 500.00/day	$ 8,500.00	
	A. Pettipas	11 days @ 350.00/day	3,850.00	
	G. Polischuk	1 day @ 300.00/day	300.00	
		Total: 29 man-days		**$ 12,650.00**

Geochemistry:	75 rocks	Au, ICP	
	26 soils	Au, ICP	
	26 stream sediments	Au, ICP	
	4 total digestion/fusion	Sn, W	
	26 rock assays	Au/ Ag/ Cu	
	Assays:	3,022.81	
	Shipping:	192.57	
	Total:		**3,215.38**

Helicopter:	Cariboo-Chilcotin Helicopters, Lillooet, British Columbia (August 17, 23, 27)		
	6.7 hrs @ $ 1000.00/hr + fuel	**Total:**	**7,429.17**

Equipment Rental:	Truck: 16 days @ 75./day	1,200.00	
	Satellite phone: 0.5 mo. @ 100./mo.	50.00	
	Camp: 0.5 mo. @ 500./mo.	250.00	
	Total:		**1,500.00**

Groceries:	22 man-days @ 25.00/md	**550.00**
Meals and Accommodation:		**227.49**
Field Supplies:	(flagging tape, thread, sample bags) 23 man-days @ $15.00/man day	**345.00**
Camp Supplies:	(propane, hardware) 22 man-days @ $10.00/man day	**220.00**
Transportation:	(airfare, gas)	**645.51**
Maps, Prints & Copies:		**250.00**
Compilation, Report & Drafting:		**$ 7,000.00**
GRAND TOTAL:		**$ 34,032. 55**