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Assessment Report

For The
2005 Diamond Drilling, Sampling and Geophysical
Program On The
Palomino Mineral Property

Omineca Mining Division

NTS 93L/09

Latitude: 54 degrees, 34 minutes, 32.8 seconds
Longitude: 126 degrees, 24 minutes, 45.7 seconds

Owned and Operated by S.Bell

Report By: S.Bell

March 2006

MINERAL SURVEY BRANCH

2006

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Introduction

1.0 Between July 9 and August 2, 2005 on the Palomino mineral claims under work permit # SMI-05-0200557-0614 a vertical diamond drill hole was drilled to test a magnetic geophysical anomaly. Also during the 2005 season to October 16, 2005 the property was traversed, rock samples were collected for analysis and a VLF-EM survey was conducted over a newly discovered outcrop of mineralized quartz feldspar porphyry. Diamond drill core from the previous year (2004 drill program, assessment report #27703) was sampled and sent out for analysis with rock samples collected during the 2005 season. The following details the exploration performed on the Palomino claim group during the 2005 season and reports the results of the rock analysis.

1.1 Summary

The Palomino property may host porphyry style copper-gold and structurally controlled shear/vein copper-gold mineralization. In 2004 a short vertical diamond drill hole was collared near a magnetic anomaly and propylitically altered bedrock was intersected, which assayed 0.11 % Cu over 8.0 meters. The elevated copper content suggests that the propylitization may be bona fide hydrothermal alteration related to a mineralized system. In 2005 a second drill hole collared over the same magnetic feature at another location intersected volcanic tuff containing a propylitic alteration mineral assembly consistent with that found near many porphyry and shear/vein type deposits. The discovery of a new mineralized quartz feldspar porphyry dyke out cropping peripheral to the magnetic feature and zones of propylitization suggests that the observed

sulphide mineralization may be related to an undiscovered intrusive stock or plug of porphyry.

1.2 Location and Access

The Palomino group of claims consists of 116 tenure cells located approximately 6 km northeast of Perow in west-central British Columbia. The claims are centred at 54 degrees 34 minutes' latitude and 126 degrees 24 minutes' longitude within the 93L/9E NTS map sheet. Access is made to the Palomino claim group from the Johnny David forest service road in the Morice Forest District.

1.3 Physiography, Vegetation and Climate

The claims are located on gently rolling topography typical of the Nechako plateau at an elevation of about 900 meters. Glacial features in the overlying till suggest that the overburden varies in thickness from a few meters on the tops of small hills to tens of meters in the low areas. Branch streams of Johnny David creek, which enter the terrain from the north and east, have eroded deep gulches that have exposed the underlying bedrock at several locations. The soil is fairly thin in most places except where the drainage is poor and organic matter tends to accumulate. Pines largely forest the property on the drier ridges while alder and spruces are found in the lower wetter areas. On the edge of the stream valley there are small open meadows broken by groves of aspen. A large portion of the property has been recently logged. Winters are moderate to cold with typical snow accumulations of about 1 meter and the area is generally free from snow pack between May and October.

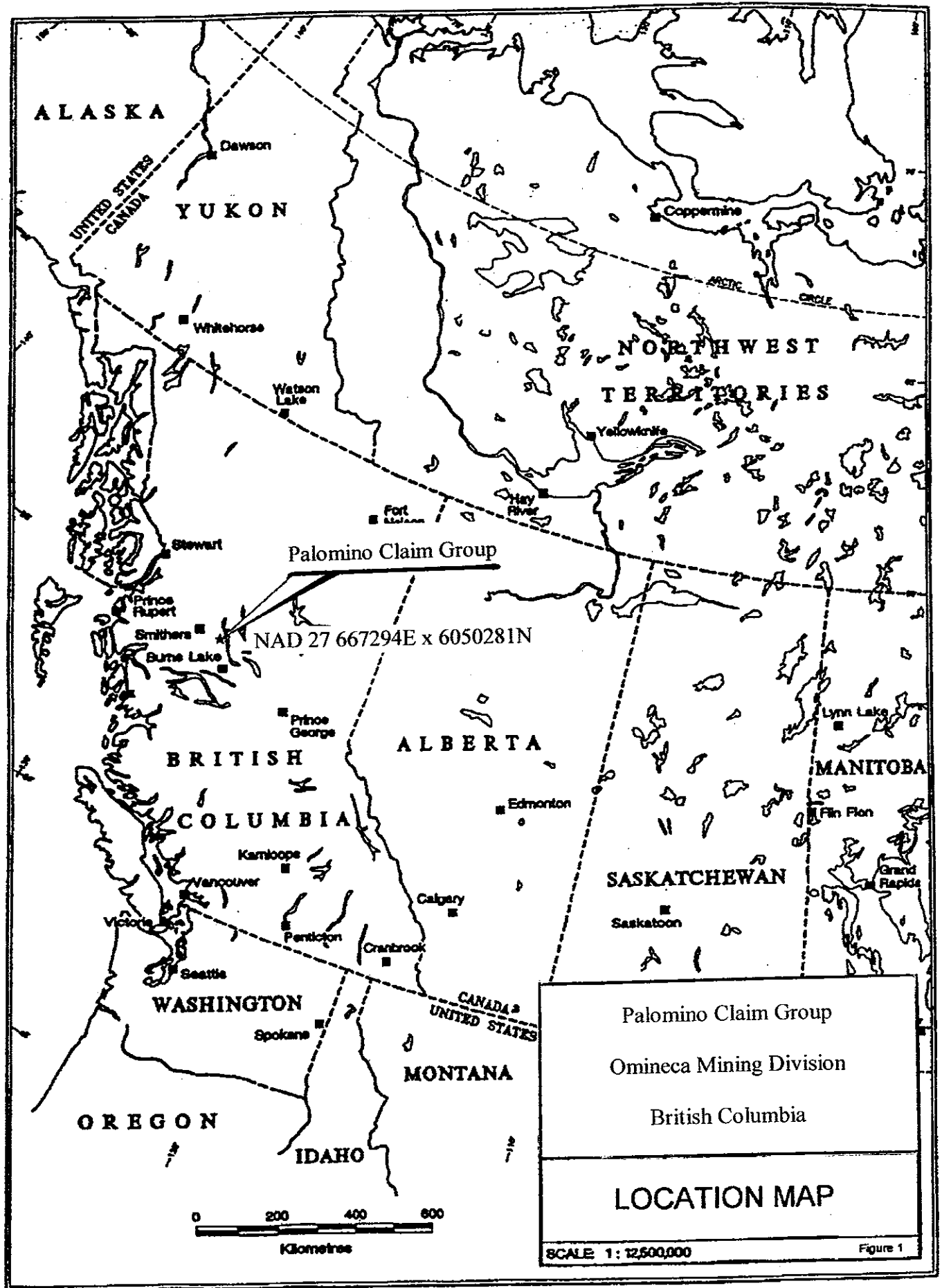


Fig. 1

1.4 Claim Ownership

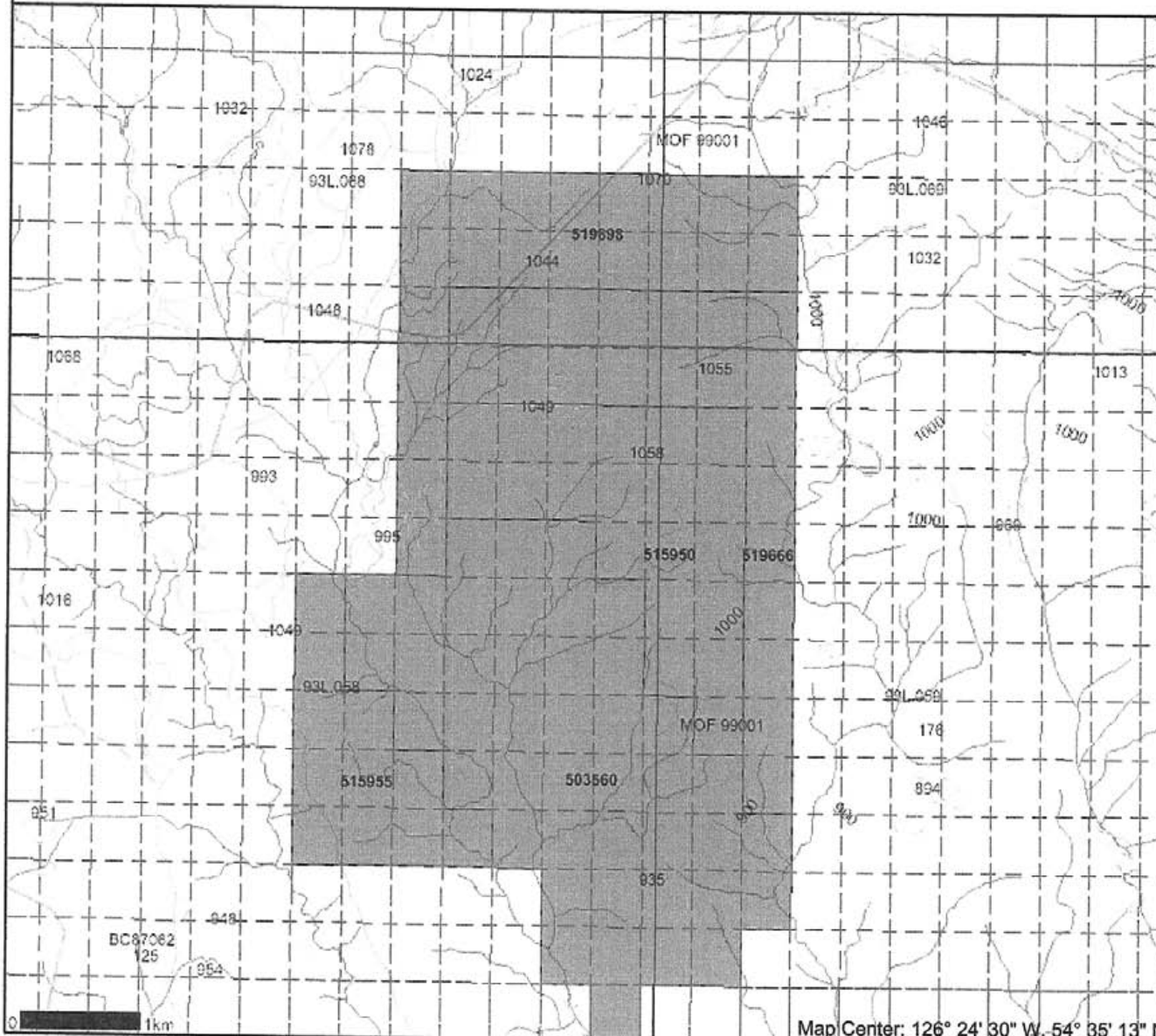
The Palomino Claim group is located in the Omineca Mining Division and comprises four adjoining mineral claims with tenure numbers 503560, 515950, 51955 519666, and 519698 owned by S. Bell of Houston, British Columbia. In November 2005 the Palomino property was optioned to Manson Creek Resources Limited.

1.5 History of Work

The focus of early exploration was Minfile occurrence Jack Rabbit 93L019, which is a 4-meter wide copper/gold/silver bearing shear zone that was discovered in 1927 outcropping on the south bank of an east/west tributary of Johnny David creek. Efforts to trace the zone on surface were hampered by excessive overburden so a short adit was driven in 1928 to test the mineralization. In the 1960's the property was examined for porphyry style mineralization and a chalcopyrite bearing quartz feldspar porphyry dyke located adjacent to the shear was stripped and sampled. In 1973 Phelps Dodge corporation conducted a magnetometer survey over the Jack Rabbit shear zone to define lithologic trends as an aid to mapping the underlying bedrock (Assessment report #2738). In 1985 Ogyzlo mapped the geology in the vicinity of the original mineral showings (Assessment report #13845) and the property was subsequently optioned to Rosalie Resources who performed a combined magnetometer and VLF-EM survey on a grid over the known mineralization (Assessment report #16071). In 1997 Bell acquired the property and performed a self-potential survey over the shear zone and analyzed 129 till samples (Assessment report #26005). The original adit that was driven in 1928 to explore the shear zone was excavated in 2001 and sampled to confirm the high-grade

Map created Sat Feb 11 14:34:42 PST 2006

Legend



- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid
- Mineral Tenures
- Reserves (Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areal exclusion
- Areal Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport, Abandoned
- Ferry Routes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Unimproved)
- Cut (Roadway)
- Embankment/Fill (Roadway)
- Trail
- Bridge - Foot
- Bridge - Truss
- Tunnel
- Bridge
- Rail Line (Double Track)
- Rail Line (Multiple Track)
- Rail Line (Single Track)
- Rail Line - Abandoned Track

Scale: 1:50,000

DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION

Fig. 2

nature of the sulphide mineralization (Assessment report #26641). Further prospecting revealed the presence of a previously unreported outcrop of quartz feldspar porphyry and chalcopyrite in andesite porphyry boulders in till (Assessment report #27051). Ground based electromagnetic/magnetic surveys totalling 39.46 km were completed in 2003 to explore the new showings. The geophysical survey detailed a large north/south trending magnetic feature and VLF-EM conductors. Anomalous copper mineralization was intersected in 2004 in a vertical diamond drill hole to test an EM conductor on the western flank of the magnetic anomaly (Assessment report #27703). A second diamond drill hole was drilled 180 meters north of the 2004 hole in 2005 and intersected propylitically altered andesitic tuff. New mineralized bedrock occurrences were also discovered in 2005. The occurrences were sampled and the geophysical survey grid extended to include them.

1.6 Regional Geology

The Perow area lies within the Stikina terrain, which is composed of late Triassic to Eocene age volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Within this sequence the Jurassic Hazelton group, which has been widely exposed by uplift and erosion provides a geologic setting favourable to mineral exploration. The mainly subaerial Telkwa formation, the lowest unit of the group is host to structurally controlled precious metals and volcanogenetic massive sulphide prospects occur in the overlying oceanic sedimentary rocks. Cretaceous to Tertiary volcanic rocks of the Kasalka, Ootsa Lake and Endako groups are not as prospective however important porphyry style mineralization is related to the emplacement of intrusions within the Jurassic/Cretaceous pile. The capping Eocene

Newman formation volcanic rocks are largely barren. MacIntyre described the regional geological framework in the British Columbia Ministries Report of Geological Fieldwork for 1995.

1.7 Property Geology

A pile of volcanic rock and intercalated sediments belonging to the Telkwa formation underlie the claim group. Bedding in sedimentary rock outcropping in a “S” bend of a north south tributary of Johnny David creek strikes in a northwest direction and dips gently toward the northeast. The most abundant rock types are andesite porphyry, volcanic breccias, tuff and quartz feldspar porphyry. These rocks appear in outcrop near the Jack Rabbit shear zone (Minfile occurrence 93L019). The Jack Rabbit occurrence is a 4-meter wide pyrite/chalcopyrite bearing shear zone striking at 340 degrees and dipping toward the west at 70 degrees. The shear zone is exposed on the south bank of an east to west flowing tributary of Johnny David creek. In 1928 a sample collected across a 0.4-meter width of the zone assayed 42.5g/t Au, 171.4 g/t Ag and 9.4% Cu. A quartz feldspar porphyry dyke outcropping 20 meters east of the shear assays 0.1% copper over 20 meters and could be related to the Jack Rabbit mineralization. The dyke strikes in the same direction as the shear and cuts the volcanic host rock at a steep angle. Andesitic rock adjacent to the dyke contains a propylitic alteration mineral assemblage, which includes abundant epidote, calcite, anhydrite, albite, magnetite and minor chalcopyrite. Near the headwaters of another drainage 1.5 km to the northwest, quartz feldspar porphyry is exposed on both sides of a steep gully. Abundant quartz carbonate veins are present and the host rock has been bleached to a beige/buff colour. A third out crop of

quartz feldspar porphyry is located 700m northeast of the northwest occurrence and 2000m north of the Jack Rabbit shear. This porphyry is concealed by drift but has been exposed at several locations by uprooted trees and by several test pits that have been dug along the edge of a ravine where the overburden is thin. This is potentially the largest of the intrusions and is also interpreted to be a dyke. The dyke is in contact with phytic Telkwa formation andesite. A grab sample of mineralized andesite taken from a test pit near the intrusive volcanic contact assayed 0.54% copper.

2005 Diamond Drilling Program

On The

Palomino Mineral Property

2.0 Purpose

The purpose of the 2005 drilling program was to test a magnetic anomaly that may be related to sulphide mineralization detected in a 2004 drill hole

2.1 2005 Diamond Drill Program

A Boyles BBS-1 surface drill was mobilized and set up at diamond drill hole location Pal-1185Nx15E, where one vertical hole was drilled through 8.5 meters of till and 78.3 meters of BQ size core was extracted from the underlying bedrock. The core was placed in wooden core boxes and taken to storage at Houston B.C. The drill was then demobilized and the site rehabilitated. Diamond drill hole Pal-1185Nx15E intersected propylitically altered Telkwa formation volcanic rocks. The core was logged but not sampled (See appendix for core log).

2.2 Lithology

Lithology is restricted to green/grey andesitic fragmental and crystal tuff.

2.3 Stratigraphy

The Lithology is consistent with lower to middle Hazelton group Telkwa formation air-fall tuff.

2.4 Structure

The tuffaceous interval cored consists of lower and upper crystal tuff units separated by a layer of fragmental tuff. Numerous steeply dipping calcite veins and minor

quartz veinlets break the otherwise massive tuffs. At the lower crystal/tuff fragmental contact is a zone of minor calcite brecciation and epidotization.

2.5 Alteration

A hydrothermal mineral assemblage including epidote, chlorite, carbonate, magnetite, hematite, clay and quartz characterizes the alteration. The green groundmass can be attributed to the development of secondary chlorite and epidote. Magnetite appears as a secondary mineral often associated with calcite rich zones and contributes to the overall magnetic susceptibility. Epidotized sections however are magnetite destructive.

2.6 Mineralization

Pyrite and chalcopyrite appear in trace amounts as disseminations or in micro veinlets. A pinkish medium hard mineral that may be rhodochrosite occurs in high angle veins that cut a section of the fragmental tuff. Calcite veining is common throughout the entire interval.

2.7 Discussion

Diamond drill hole PAL-1185Nx15E was drilled to test a north trending magnetic anomaly defined by a ground based magnetic survey. At this location the causative body is interpreted to be a 77m wide tabular shaped zone that dips steeply to the east. The hole was stopped before reaching its planned depth when the return water was lost in an open cavity. Since the vertical hole was collared directly over the eastern flank of the anomaly it is possible that the hole was not drilled deep enough to cut the full width of the

causative body. When installing the casing a block of quartz feldspar porphyry was cored through at the bedrock till interface. This porphyry is of the same type that appears in outcrop on the property 400m to the northwest and could be derived from an unknown occurrence located closer to the drill collar.

2.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

Drilling encountered propylitically-altered rock that could be related to undiscovered sulphide mineralization and further drill testing is warranted. Two more diamond drill holes should be drilled to test the property for structurally controlled and porphyry style mineralization. Hole #1 should be located 120m east of Pal-1005Nx30W to test the magnetic anomaly. Hole #2 should be collared on the flank of a small hill located 240m east of Pal-1005Nx30W where anomalous copper mineralization was observed in float rock. The holes should be drilled toward the west at a dip of 45° in order to cut the stratigraphy at a steeper angle.

2005 Sampling Program
On The
Palomino Mineral Property

3.0 Purpose

The sampling program was carried out in order to quantify the metal content in diamond drill core extracted in 2004 and in rock samples collected during the 2005-prospecting season. One rock sample was analysed to determine its classification.

3.1 Drill Core (andesitic tuff)

Pal-1005Nx30W is a 38-meter long BQ (1 7/16" diameter core) size diamond drill hole that was collared in 2004 over a VLF-EM conductor on the western flank of a north south trending magnetic feature (See figure 6 for location). The core was logged in 2004 (assessment report #27703) but not sampled. In 2005 diamond drill core from hole Pal-1005Nx30W was retrieved from storage and split. Samples were packaged and shipped to the ALS Chemex Laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. Each sample represents a 2-meter core interval (See appendix for complete assay results and core log). Core was lost in bad ground from 13.7m to 19.8m.

3.2 Discussion

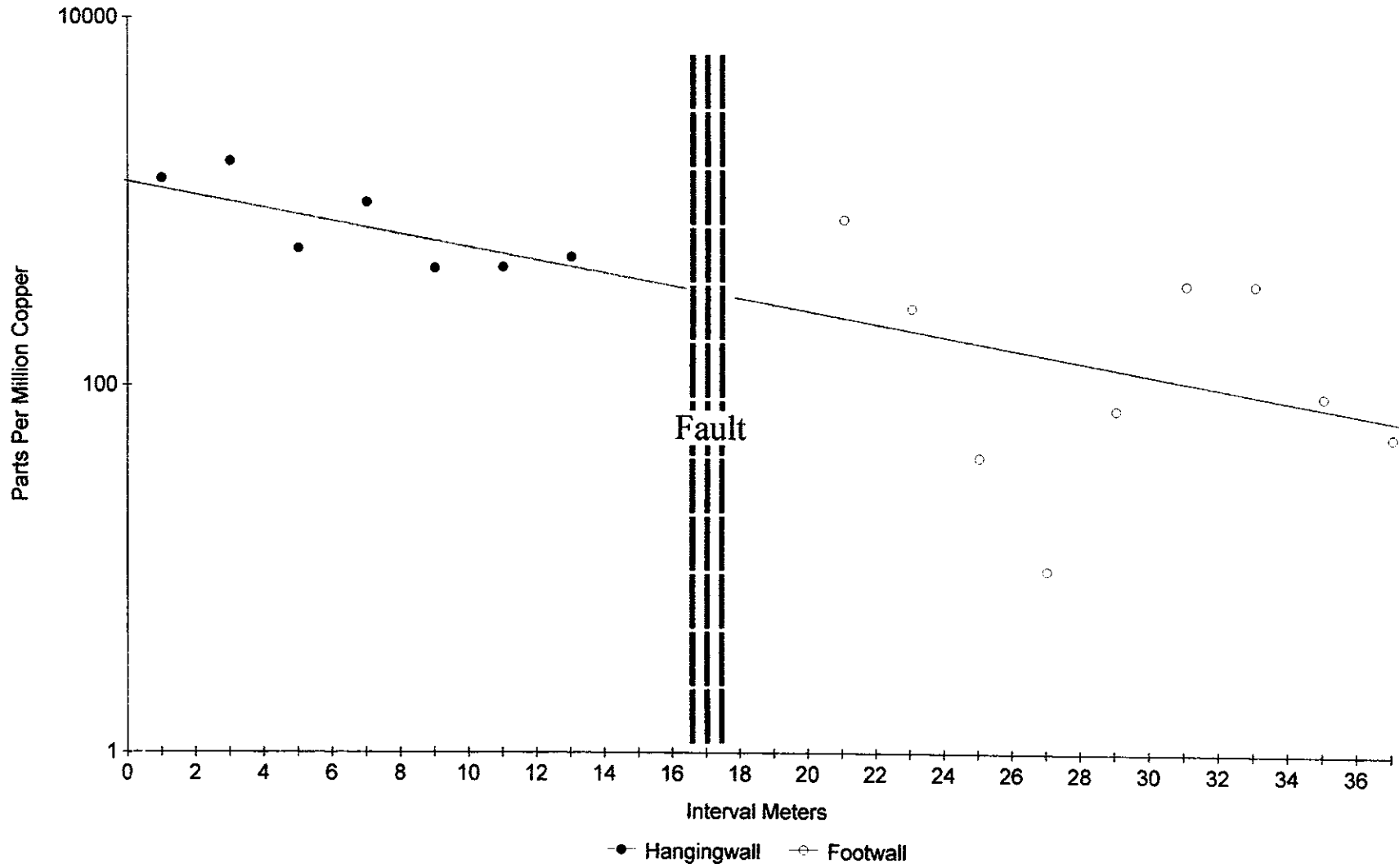
The major pathfinder elements detected in diamond drill hole Pal-1005Nx30W are listed in Table 1. There are elevated levels of copper from the start of the hole to a suspected fault at 13.7m (845 ppm Cu over 14m). In the footwall of the fault the copper concentration diminishes from highly anomalous to background (229 ppm Cu over 16m). Figure 3 shows the relative distribution of copper across the fault from hanging wall to footwall. Gold and silver values follow a pattern similar to copper however values are

Table 1. Major Pathfinder Elements DD Hole PAL-1005Nx30W Vertical Dip, Collar @ NAD 27 667294E x 6050281N

Sample ID	Interval Meters		Parts Per Million							
	From	To	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	As	Sb
B324051	0.0	2.0	0.011	0.7	1335	14	5	57	15	<2.0
B324052	2.0	4.0	0.021	0.9	1660	24	6	75	8	<2.0
B324053	4.0	6.0	0.006	0.2	559	12	<2.0	32	4	<2.0
B324054	6.0	8.0	0.023	0.6	989	33	<2.0	35	8	<2.0
B324055	8.0	10.0	tr	0.2	435	7	<2.0	24	6	<2.0
B324056	10.0	12.0	0.021	0.2	441	13	<2.0	33	<2.0	<2.0
B324057	12.0	13.7	tr	0.3	502	17	<2.0	32	3	<2.0
B324058	19.8	22.0	0.015	0.3	806	12	<2.0	33	5	<2.0
B324059	22.0	24.0	tr	tr	265	21	74	28	<2.0	<2.0
B324060	24.0	26.0	0.006	tr	41	2	<2.0	41	2	<2.0
B324061	26.0	28.0	tr	tr	10	18	<2.0	33	<2.0	<2.0
B324062	28.0	30.0	tr	tr	75	3	<2.0	31	4	<2.0
B324063	30.0	32.0	0.009	tr	362	5	<2.0	30	<2.0	<2.0
B324064	32.0	34.0	tr	tr	362	13	4	40	2	<2.0
B324065	34.0	36.0	0.008	tr	89	6	<2.0	36	4	<2.0
B324066	36.0	38.0	tr	tr	54	2	4	38	3	<2.0

Copper Distribution

Log Normal Plot



Diamond Drill Hole PAL-1005N x 30W

Fig. 3

only slightly anomalous. Zinc appears in average abundance and molybdenum values are slightly anomalous. There is a noticeable absence of arsenic, antimony and lead.

3.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

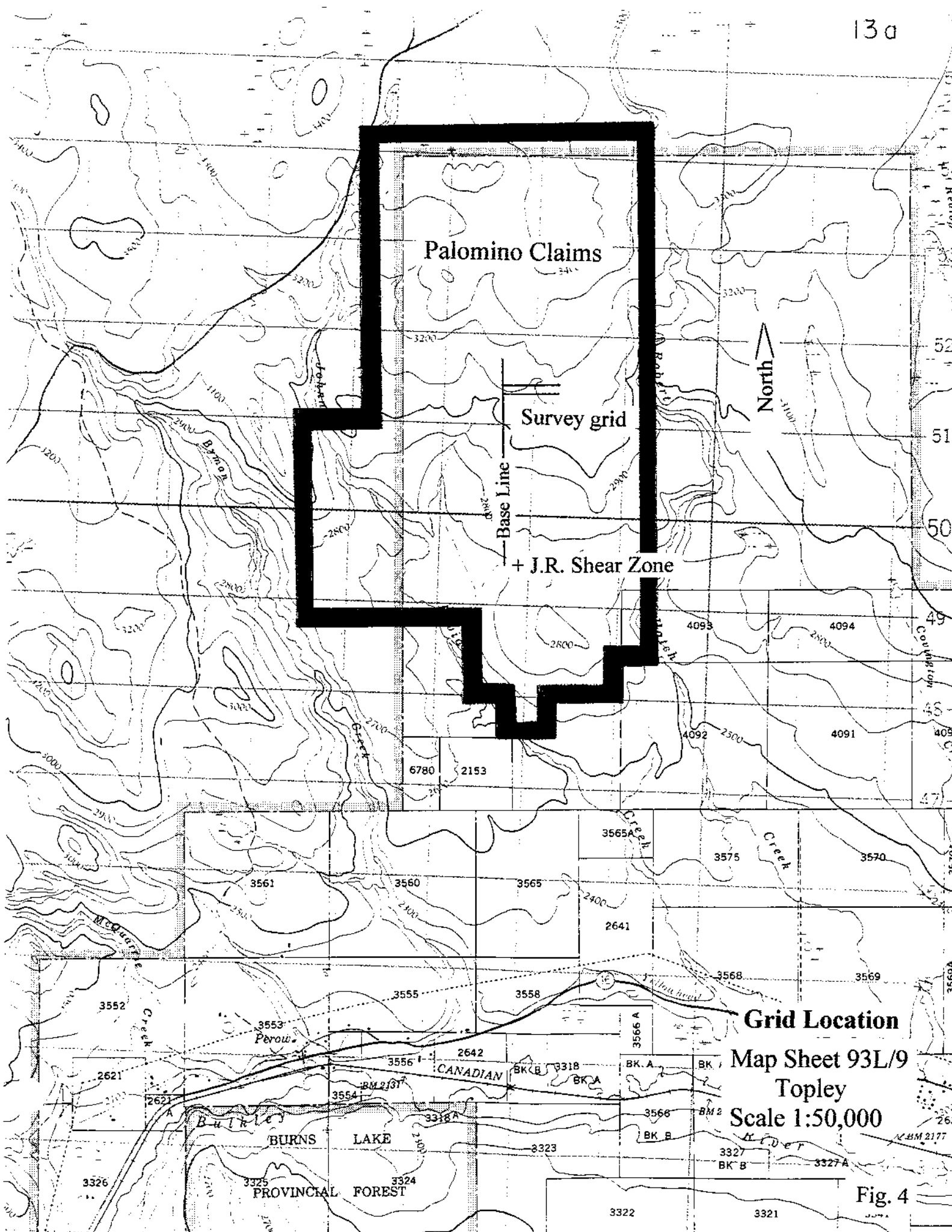
In diamond drill hole Pal-1005Nx30W the propylitization was likely caused by circulating metal bearing hydrothermal fluids since the distribution of copper correlates well with the degree of alteration, both decreasing from collar to bottom. The absence of As, Sb, Pb and Zn suggests that the style of mineralization may be closer to copper porphyry than mesothermal veins. Copper rich fluids appear to have been controlled in part by the fault where the highest metal values appear in the hanging wall. To test the full width of the hanging wall zone a hole should be collared east of the fault and drilled at a shallow angle toward the west.

3.4 Rock Samples

Four new bedrock occurrences were discovered on the Palomino claims during the 2005 prospecting season. (See figure 4 for survey grid location and figure 5 for outcrop location relative to the grid). Samples were collected from two of the outcrops and sent to the ALS Chemex Laboratory in Vancouver for analysis (see appendix B).

3.5 Feldspar Phyric Andesite (rock sample outcrop)

Feldspar Phyric Andesite is naturally exposed at survey grid coordinates 1510N x 405E (zone 9 Nad 27 GPS coordinates 667590E x 6051011N (see figure 5). The low-lying outcrop was stripped by hand to expose a 2 square meter surface for inspection. The



Grid Location

**Map Sheet 93L/9
Topley
Scale 1:50,000**

Fig. 4

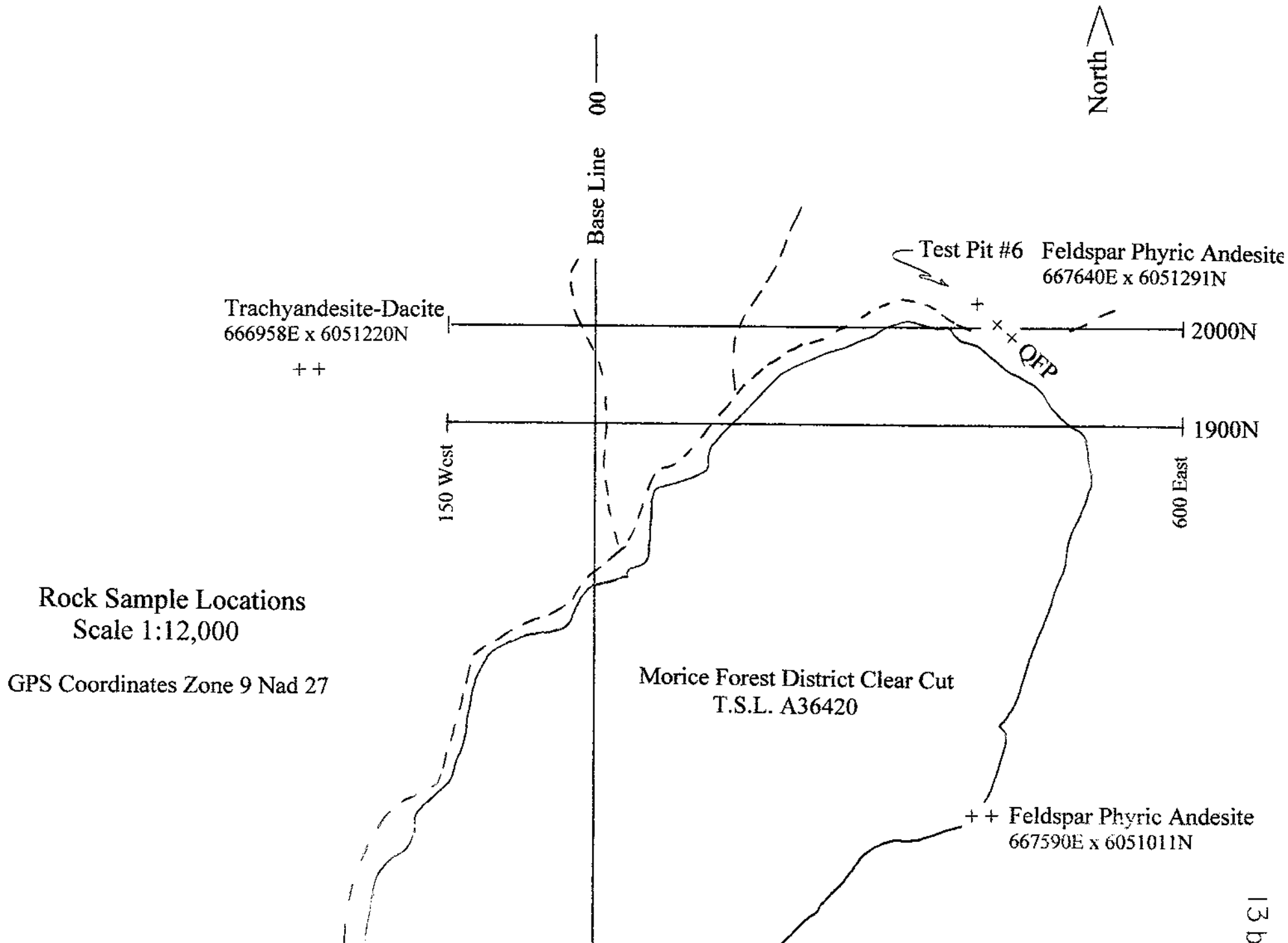


Fig. 5

andesite is grey and green in colour with <2% 1-2mm diameter epidotized feldspar phenocrysts set in an aphanitic groundmass. A combination of epidote, chlorite and quartz combine in patches to create the green colour. With the aid of a hand lens the occasional dissemination of bornite can be detected. Otherwise the outcrop appears to be barren of sulphides and no samples were taken for analysis. This outcrop is ascribed to the Hazelton group.

3.6 Quartz Feldspar Porphyry (rock sample test pit #1-5)

A new QFP outcrop was discovered under the roots of several up turned trees at grid coordinates 1975N x435E, 1980N x 445E and 1988N x 415E (see figure 5). The QFP is cream to light beige in colour (weathered surfaces are rusty brown) and hosts' 1-2mm dia. chalky feldspar crystals and abundant 1-3mm dia. rounded quartz grains in an aphanitic matrix. Test pits were dug along the north bank of a ravine to expose the QFP at five other locations. Test pit #1 was excavated at grid coordinates 2000N x 405E with #2 at 5m, #3 at 12.5m, #4 at 18m, #5 at 23m and #6 at 32.5m along a line bearing 325° from pit #1. Test pit #6 (zone 9 Nad 27 GPS coordinates 667640E x 6051291N) exposes Telkwa formation volcanic rocks near the QFP contact. At this location the QFP in subcrop extends more than 75 meters in the 145°/325° direction. The QFP is weakly mineralized with trace malachite stain showing in each test pit. Test pit #5 exposes 5cm wide vuggy epithermal quartz and dolomite veins with minor disseminated chalcopyrite. The QFP was not sampled.

3.7 Feldspar Phyric Andesite (rock sample test pit #6)

Characteristic subaerial Hazelton group feldspar phyric andesite is exposed in test pit #6 near the QFP contact (see figure 5). The andesite contains <10% 1-2mm feldspar phenocrysts and 1-2% hematite set in a dark grey and light purple-maroon aphanitic groundmass. Chalcopyrite mineralization appears in the andesite along fracture planes and as rare disseminations with epidote, chlorite and quartz. Two samples consisting of several grabs of andesite each were collected from test pit #6 for analysis. The major pathfinder elements detected in the two samples are listed below.

Table 2. Analysis Major Pathfinder Elements Rock Sample Test Pit #6 (ppm)

Sample location zone 9 Nad 27 GPS coordinates 667640E x 6051291N

Sample #	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	As	Sb	Cd	Hg
B279822	0.01	0.2	5440	<1.0	2	98	6	3	<0.5	<1
B279823	.009	<0.2	3370	<1.0	3	102	6	<2	<0.5	<1

3.8 Trachyandesite-Dacite (rock sample outcrop)

Light grey coloured feldspar phyric trachyandesite-dacite outcrops in a small gully at location zone 9 Nad 27 GPS coordinates 666958E x 6051220N (see figure 5). The trachyandesite-dacite has an aphanitic matrix that host's 1-2mm dia. fresh feldspar crystals, rare rounded quartz grains and fine magnetite. No sulphide minerals were detected. A whole rock analysis was performed on a selected sample in order to classify the occurrence. The specimen contained 63.93% SiO₂ with K₂O+Na₂O = 7.31% (see

appendix B) and plots exactly on the border between the fields of trachyandesite and dacite on a LeMaitre chart.

3.9 Discussion / Conclusions / Recommendations

Core analysis verifies that the propylitically altered volcanic pile on the Palomino property at diamond drill hole Pal-1005Nx30W contains anomalous copper mineralization. Chalcopyrite in QFP and Hazelton group volcanic rocks in test pit #6 located 1.0 kilometre north of Pal-1005Nx30W may be related. Geophysical surveys should be conducted for the purpose of locating porphyry style mineralization that is likely to occur in the terrain between the Jack Rabbit shear zone and the QFP. Trachyandesite-dacite identified 1.1 kilometres west of the QFP may belong to a member of the Cretaceous Kasalka group in fault contact with the older Hazelton group rocks.

2005 Geophysical Program
On The
Palomino Mineral Property

4.0 Introduction

The following is a record of the geophysical survey performed on the Palomino claim group during the period October 15 to 16, 2005.

4.1 Summary

Geophysical exploration work was performed on the Palomino claims for the purpose of locating conductors that may be related to sulphide mineralization. The work conducted was a ground based reconnaissance style Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic VLF-EM survey. The survey totalled 1.5 line kilometres and one northeast trending conductor was identified.

4.2 Geophysical Survey Design and Orientation

The survey conducted on the Palomino claim was carried out over a grid comprised of two 750m long lines (1900N and 2000N) spaced 100m apart (See figure 6). Grid location was selected such that the traverses would cross the trace of a newly discovered outcrop of mineralized quartz feldspar porphyry. A Brunton compass was used to orient the lines in east-west directions perpendicular to a previously established north-south baseline. The Jack Rabbit shear zone is located at grid coordinates 000N x 215E. Survey stations were established along each line at 15m intervals using hip chain and marked with flagging. The 15-meter spacing provided sufficient data points in order to enhance the character profile of the EM conductors.

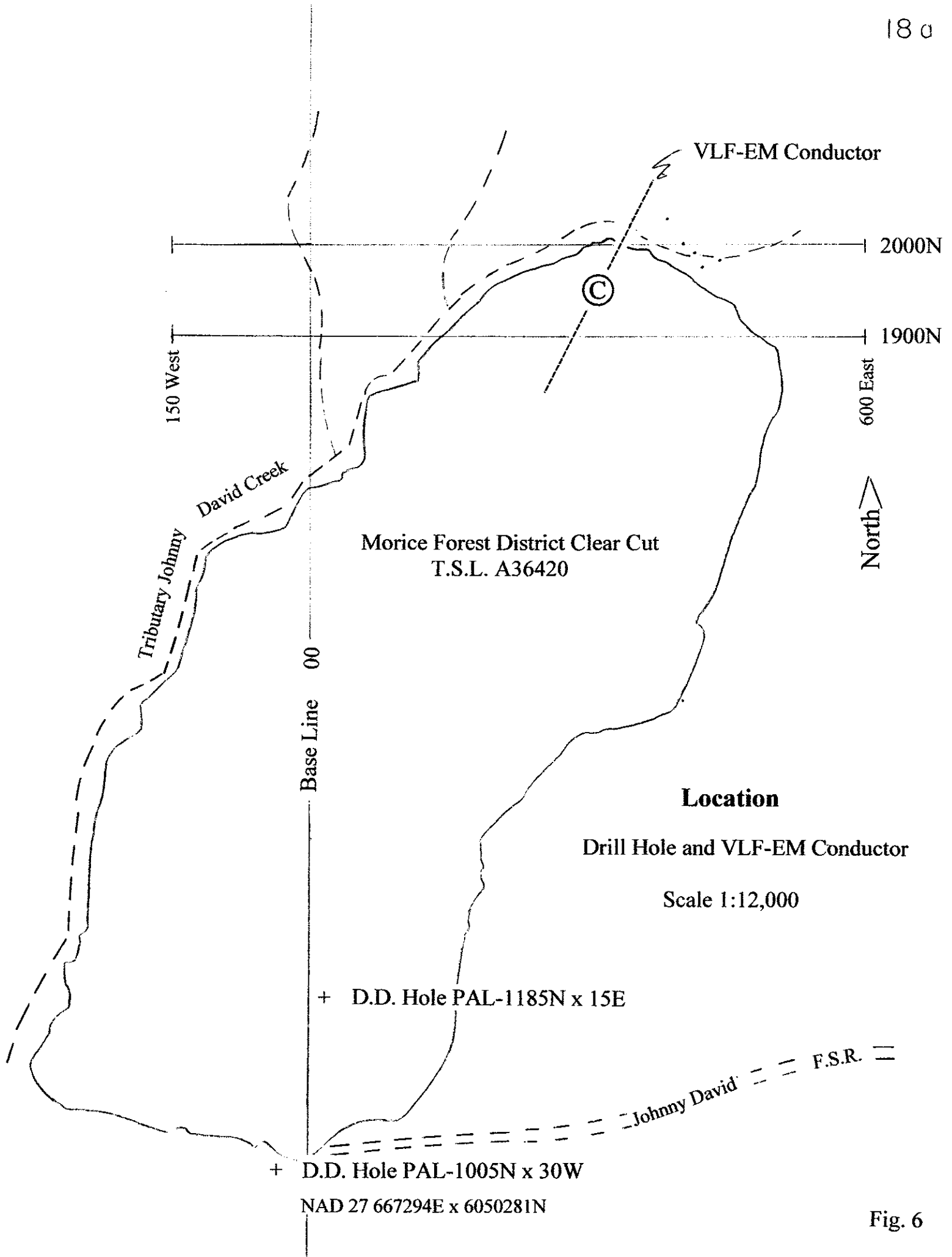


Fig. 6

Palomino EM-16 Profile 24.8 khz NLK
1900N

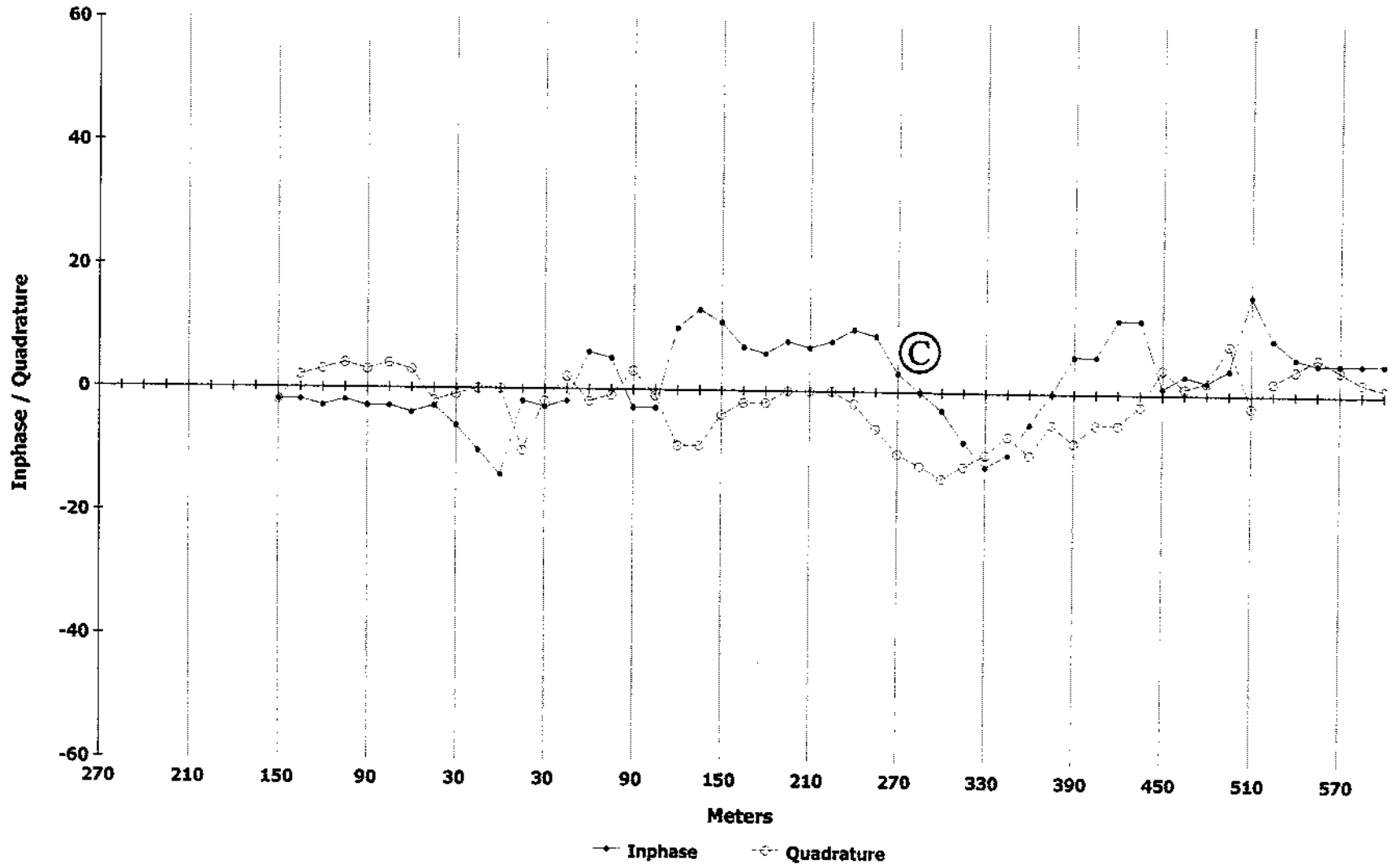


Fig. 7

Palomino EM-16 Profile 24.8 khz NLK
2000N

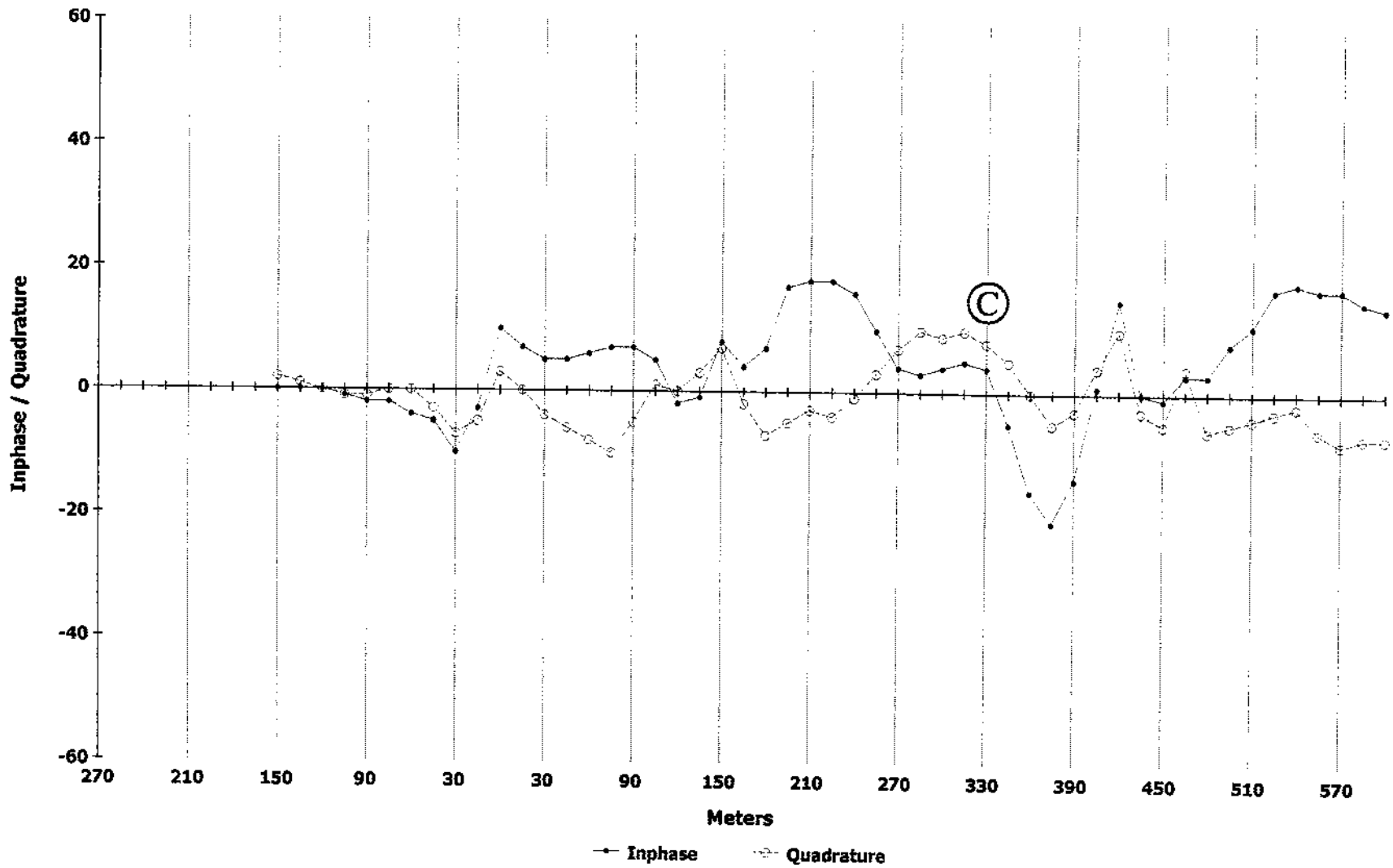


Fig. 8

4.3 Discussion

One short, well-defined, moderate amplitude VLF-EM anomaly with a northeast strike was interpreted from the profiled data and is plotted on figure 6. The data for the two VLF-EM survey lines is displayed in profile form on figures 7 and 8 and is tabulated in the appendix. The results are reported as percent inphase and quadrature at each survey station. The anomaly is interpreted to be a steeply dipping fault or fracture of fair conductivity with a negative inphase response. If the conductivity is due to concentrations of sulphides it may be related to the mineralization at the volcanic/QFP contact. The short wavelength and low amplitude profiles of the other VLF-EM crossovers indicate that they are probably due to shallow narrow conductive bedrock fractures or conductive overburden.

4.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

The terrain in the vicinity of the QFP dyke covered by the VLF-EM survey is very similar to that which hosts the Jack Rabbit shear zone 2.0 kilometres to the south and a bedrock conductor in the vicinity of the northern QFP occurrence may indicate the presence of structurally controlled sulphide mineralization. The VFL-EM geophysical survey should be expanded to include the prospective ground north of the northern QFP. An induced polarization survey may be useful in delineating concealed zones of disseminated sulphide mineralization, which may occur on the property in the area between the Jack Rabbit shear zone and the recently discovered QFP occurrence.

**Equipment Design Specifications And
Geophysical Theory**

Survey Parameters

- Survey line separation \Rightarrow 100 meters
- Survey station spacing \Rightarrow 15 meters
- Base line direction \Rightarrow north - south
- Survey line orientation \Rightarrow perpendicular to base line
- Parameters measured \Rightarrow inphase and quadrature secondary field components

Survey Totals

- VLF-EM \Rightarrow 1.5 line km

Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic Survey (VLF-EM)

Instrumentation

The instrument used during the survey was an EM-16 model VLF receiver manufactured by Geonics of Canada. This EM-16 was tuned to receive the 24.8 khz signal from the NLK VLF transmitting station located near Seattle, Washington.

Theory and Survey Procedure

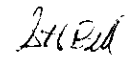
Remote VLF communication transmitters radiate oscillating horizontal magnetic fields. When these magnetic fields intersect conductive bodies in the ground secondary fields are created. Due to these secondary magnetic fields the total field is tilted away from a dipping conductor in both directions on either side of it. The amount of tilt measured in percent grade is proportional to the vertical secondary field. Due to the resistive nature of all conductors the secondary field experiences a small phase shift in the presence of a good conductor and a larger one in the case of a poor conductor. The EM-16 receiver measures both the real (inphase) and quadrature (out of phase) components of the vertical secondary field. The magnitude of the inphase response for a conductor decreases proportionately with its depth of burial and with poorer conductivity. The quadrature component is useful in estimating the quality of a conductor. Negative quadrature indicates a conductor at depth while surface features usually display positive quadrature. Conductor locations are determined by noting the direction of the tilted total field. A conductor is located by a right way crossover when the inphase or tilt of the total field is plotted in profile form. A right way crossover is defined as a positive to negative change in the magnitude of the inphase from west to east. The 24.8 khz signal from the Seattle VLF station was acquired to ensure maximum coupling with north trending conductors. To take a reading the instrument was oriented parallel to the magnetic lines after noting the position of the station null. The instrument was then positioned for minimum sound intensity by swinging it back and forth at the same time adjusting the quadrature component dial. In the position of minimum signal strength the percent tilt was recorded with the quadrature reading. Lines were read with the operator facing east.

Appendix A

Statement of Qualifications

This is to certify that I am a graduate of Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering (1985). I am currently employed in the mineral exploration industry.

Steve Bell



January 4, 2006

Palomino 2005 Diamond Drill Program
--

Hole # PAL-1185Nx15E
Map sheet 93L09
Collar Latitude : 54 deg, 34 min, 32.8 sec
 Longitude : 126 deg, 24 min, 45.7 sec
Type Core
Size BQ
Diameter 1 7/16 in.
Orientation Vertical

	Feet	Meters
Depth	285	86.87
Overburden	28	8.53
Interval cored	257	78.33

Summary of Diamond Drilling Costs
--

Item	Hours	Rate	Sub-total
Hyab	13	\$85.00	\$1,105.00
Labour	89	\$30.00	\$2,670.00
Casing	5	\$90.00	\$450.00
Travel	44	\$20.00	\$880.00
		Feet	Rate
Coring	257	\$30.00	\$7,710.00
		Days	Rate
Pick-up	22	\$100.00	\$2,200.00
Core logging			\$150.00
Report			\$500.00
Total			\$15,665.00

Statement of Work Palomino Diamond Drill Program

	Date	Activity	Hyab	Labour	Casing	Travel
1	July 9	Cleared trail and prepared site		8		2
2	July 10	Mobilized drill to site	8	10		2
3	July 11	Mobilized drill on staging, secured drill Built platform		8		2
4	July 12	Mobilized water supply hose and tank		8		2
5	July 13	Mobilized 2 supply pumps, wire line, casing, drill rod Tested pump		10		2
6	July 14	Repaired animal damage to supply hose Installed intake hose and screen Installed 28' of BW casing Access road rehab and ditch digging		4	5	2
7	July 15	Cored 18'				2
8	July 16	Cored 25'				2
9	July 17	Cored 40'				2
10	July 18	Cored 15' Pulled rod and replaced broken overshot				2
11	July 19	Cored 30'				2
12	July 20	Cored 15' (extremely broken ground)				2
13	July 21	Cored 25' (vertical clay filled fault lost core)				2
14	July 24	Cored 5' (pulled rod changed bit)				2
15	July 25	Replaced rod cored 20'				2
16	July 26	Cored 44' (lost return water in slip stopped hole)				2
17	July 27	Pulled rod and casing demobilized pump and casing		8		2
18	July 28	Demobilized supply pump, drill rod and tools Lowered mast and removed decking		8		2
19	July 30	Skid drill to road, demobilized mast, timbers and wireline		8		2
20	July 31	Demobilized drill	5	5		2
21	August 1	Demobilized water line		8		2
22	August 2	Site rehab		4		2
Total hours			13	89	5	44

Palomino 2005 Exploration Program
--

Summary

Conventional Prospecting: 300 Ha. area

Test Pits In Loose and Broken Rock: 2 cubic meters

Stripping Subcrop: 2 square meters

Sample Analysis: 3 each rock

VLF-EM Survey: 1.5 line km

Exploration Costs

Item	Hours	Rate	Subtotal
Labour	55	\$30.00	\$1,650.00
Travel	12	\$20.00	\$240.00
	Days	Rate	
Pick-up	6	\$100.00	\$600.00
Analytical Fees (Rock Samples)			\$90.85
Geophysical Rental			\$50.00
Report			\$500.00
Total			\$3,130.85

Statement of Work Palomino 2005 Exploration Program
--

	Date	Activity	Labour	Travel
1	Sept. 8	Conventional prospecting Palomino Tenure # 519698	8	2
2	Sept. 9	Excavate test pits # 1- 6 @ 667640N x 6051291N Strip subcropping Andesite @ 667590E x 6051011N	8	2
3	Sept. 13	Log and Sample Diamond Drill Core Pal-2005N x 30W Conventional Prospecting Palomino claims Sample test pit # 6	5 8	2
4	Sept. 19	Conventional prospecting Palomino Tenure # 519666 Sample Trachyandesite-Dacite	8	2
5	Oct. 15	Extend baseline Establish tie lines 1900N and 2000N	8	2
6	Oct. 16	VLF-EM survey	10	2
Total Hours			55	12

Project Cost Palomino Claims 2005
--

Diamond Drilling	\$15,665.00
Exploration Program	\$3,130.85
Analytical Fees (Core Samples)	\$506.30
Total Project	\$19,302.15

Appendix B

STEVE BELL COPY

DDH PAL-1185N x 15W
 UTM E NAD83, 667230
 UTM N NAD83, 6050665N

Azimuth _____
 Dip Vertical
 Total depth 257 ft 78.3m

Start date July 9, 2005
 End date Aug. 2, 2005
 Logged by Bb

Sheet 1 of 4

m	Lithic log	Alt.	Min.	Ox.	Description	CC				Veins per m #/ave size	From	To	Sample #	Recovery
						Py	Cu Ox	Ccgy						
0	✓	epi mag chlo		○	gray tuff, feldspars (mm), plattas and rounded crystals (crystal tuff) - epidote altered, mm to 3-4mm blebs, veins (rare) 70°ACA - calcite veins - gtz veins - mag/cpy (tr) within veins - gtz veins cut by calcite - magnetic except in epidote altered zone - py tr - chloite along vein and alteration of matrix - epidote alteration 10% to 40%	○	tr	○	tr to ○	calcite $\frac{20-30}{m}$ $\frac{0.25m}{45, 100}$ gtz $\frac{1-2}{m}$ $\frac{0.1cm?}{}$				
5	✓	calc min gtz vein												
10	✓													
15	✓													
20	✓													

DDH Palomino 2 1186 N x 15 W Azimuth _____ Start date _____
 UTM E _____ Dip _____ End date _____
 UTM N _____ Total depth _____ Logged by 36 Sheet 2 of 4

m	Lithic log	Alt.	Min.	Ox.	Description	CC		Cu Ox	Ccpy	Veins per m #/ave size	From	To	Sample #	Recovery
						Py								
20	✓				crystal tuft as above				tr to 0					
25	✓													
30	✓													
30	✓	api mag Calcite rhodo qtz			<p>fragmental tuft, grey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1-2cm poly lithic fragments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by volcanic clasts - feldspars - 1-2mm - 42m rhodocroite in veins 10°ACA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - veins are tortuous and encase wallrock clasts - calcite veins are 2-3cm thick 30°ACA - specularite - epi/chr/qtz vein 4cm thick 50°ACA - 0 to tr (?) Cpy - Py 0 to tr with small cm scale zones of 0.25% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - associated with Calcite/Rhodo veins - minor magnetite in Calcite rich zones - Calcite intense zones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ~ 42-45m - 41.5-42.3 non magnetic 	0.25 to 0								
35	✓													
35	✓													
40	✓													

DDH Palomins 2 1185N x 15W Azimuth _____ Start date _____
 UTM E _____ Dip _____ End date _____ Sheet 3 of 4
 UTM N _____ Total depth _____ Logged by BG

m	Lithic log	Alt.	Min.	Ox.	Description	CC		Cu Ox	Ccpy	Veins per m #/ave size	From	To	Sample #	Recovery
						Py								
40	✓			0	fragmental tuff as above									
45	✓													
49.3	✓				- 49.3 - pinkish med hard mineral no figs, Kastic swirled veins									
49.7					49.7									
50	✓	ep calcite			crystal tuff as above - minor calcite brecciation near contact with lower epidote zone		to		0					
	✓				- 60.4 to 60.6 - buff green - epidote intense - magnetite destructive - contact 40° ACA									
	✓				- 67-68.7 - intense epi as above - top contact gradational - epidote overlaps the calcite brecciation at contact - calcite veins at the epidote 20° ACA									
60	✓													

DDH Palamino 2 1185 N x 15 W Azimuth _____ Start date _____
 UTM E _____ Dip _____ End date _____
 UTM N _____ Total depth _____ Logged by 36 Sheet 4 of 4

m	Lithic log	Alt.	Min.	Ox.	Description	CC		Cu Ox	Copy	Veins per m #/ave size	From	To	Sample #	Recovery
						Py	tr							
60	✓				Crystal tuff as above	0		0	0					
	✓						tr							
65	✓													
	✓													
70	✓													
	✓													
75	✓													
	✓													
					78.3									
					EDH									

DDH PAL-1005N x 30W
 UTM E NAD83, 667186
 UTM N NAD83, 6050471

Azimuth
 Dip Vertical
 Total depth 125 ft 38.1m

Start date Sept. 18 2004
 End date Oct. 10 2004
 Logged by 36

Sheet 1 of 1

m	Lithic log	Alt.	Min.	Ox.	Description	CC	Py	Cu Ox	Copy	Veins per m #/ave size	From	To	Sample #	Recovery
					<p>gray volcanic/tuff - feldspars submm and subleuk - epidote blobs mm to cm size, crosscut intense pi 1/2 mag - magnetic - calcite veins 30°ACA, - fractured with mm offset - crosscut qtz veins (qtz veins minor) - calcite also as blobs and discontinuous irregular shape 1-0.5cm lens - Cpy tr associated with epidote alteration - Cpy veins 100°ACA crosscutting epi, calcite, qtz veins - Cpy vfgs disseminated thru out (trace) - ~9m ? Mo, blue vfg mineral, faint blue hue to qtz veins, increase in Py crosscutting qtz veins → epi → Cpy → calcite - 20.2m possible bedding of a vfgr mudstone 30°ACA - bed is 5-10cm thick - 13.7 to 19.81 Discovery - 30.3m calcite vein 60°ACA with pinkish orange mineral on schages ZK * overall recovery is good (exceptions: 0-1.5m, 13.7-19.81) 95-100%</p>		tr to ol		tr	<p>calcite 30-40 m/ sub cm qtz 5/m sub cm</p>	0	2	B324051	
											2	4	B324052	
											4	6	B324053	
											6	8	B324054	
											8	10	B324055	
											10	12	B324056	
											12	13.7	B324057	
											13.7	19.8	N/S	
											19.8	22	B324058	
											22	24	B324059	
											24	26	B324060	
											26	28	B324061	
											28	30	B324062	
											30	32	B324063	
											32	34	B324064	
											34	36	B324065	
											36	38	B324066	
												FOH		



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INVOICE NUMBER 1300672

BILLING INFORMATION	
Certificate:	VA05078500
Account:	QJD
Date:	26-SEP-2005
Project:	BC
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	Due on Receipt C1
Comments:	

ANALYSED FOR			UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
QUANTITY	CODE	DESCRIPTION		
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	30.00	30.00
16	PREP-31	Crush, Split, Pulverize	6.00	96.00
37.26	PREP-31	Weight Charge (kg) - Crush, Split, Pulverize	0.30	11.18
16	ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	6.50	104.00
16	GEO-AR01	Aqua regia digestion	2.50	40.00
16	Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	12.00	192.00

APPROVED
PALOMINO
COZC

RECEIVED
SEP 30 2005
BY: YC

To: MANSON CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
ATTN: REGAN CHERNISH
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SUBTOTAL (CAD)	\$	473.18
R100938885 GST	\$	33.12
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	\$	506.30

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
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SWIFT:	ROYCCAT2
Address:	Vancouver, BC, CAN
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Page: 1
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CERTIFICATE VA05078500

Project: BC

P.O. No.:

This report is for 16 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 19-SEP-2005.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

REGAN CHERNISH

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
LOG-22	Sample login - Rod w/o BarCode
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: MANSON CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
ATTN: REGAN CHERNISH
500-926 5TH AVE SW
CALGARY AB T2P 0N7

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05078500

Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm
Sample Description	0.02	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
B324051	0.92	0.7	2.56	16	10	10	<0.5	<2	7.47	<0.5	32	13	1335	5.84	10
B324052	0.96	0.9	2.99	8	10	20	0.7	<2	5.60	<0.5	42	14	1680	6.53	10
B324053	2.24	0.2	2.15	4	<10	20	<0.5	<2	2.55	<0.5	21	14	559	6.04	10
B324054	2.30	0.8	2.10	8	<10	20	<0.5	<2	2.56	<0.5	22	2	989	6.67	10
B324055	2.42	0.2	1.96	6	10	20	0.5	<2	2.86	<0.5	19	12	435	4.96	10
B324056	1.86	0.2	2.44	<2	<10	20	0.5	<2	1.86	<0.5	26	2	441	6.31	10
B324057	1.66	0.3	2.46	3	10	20	0.6	<2	2.31	<0.5	24	7	502	7.43	10
B324058	2.38	0.3	2.17	5	10	20	0.6	<2	2.74	<0.5	18	1	806	6.29	10
B324059	2.38	<0.2	2.05	<2	10	20	0.5	<2	3.90	<0.5	15	13	265	4.61	10
B324060	2.44	<0.2	2.79	2	10	20	<0.5	<2	3.88	<0.5	25	7	41	6.26	10
B324061	3.26	<0.2	2.20	<2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	3.11	<0.5	23	13	10	5.59	10
B324062	2.34	<0.2	2.62	4	<10	30	<0.5	<2	4.31	<0.5	21	17	75	5.58	10
B324063	3.00	<0.2	2.38	<2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	2.72	<0.5	21	7	362	6.54	10
B324064	3.20	<0.2	3.08	2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	2.73	<0.5	26	14	362	6.61	10
B324065	2.80	<0.2	2.65	4	10	30	0.5	<2	2.81	<0.5	23	4	89	6.43	10
B324066	3.08	<0.2	2.12	3	<10	20	<0.5	<2	3.02	<0.5	22	12	54	6.36	10



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05078500

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Hg ppm 1	K % 0.01	La ppm 10	Mg % 0.01	Mn ppm 5	Mo ppm 1	Na % 0.01	Ni ppm 1	P ppm 10	Pb ppm 2	S % 0.01	Sb ppm 2	Se ppm 1	Sr ppm 1	Ti % 0.01
B324051		1	0.21	10	1.74	898	14	0.06	14	1150	5	1.04	<2	10	101	0.03
B324052		1	0.35	10	1.58	743	24	0.05	20	1390	6	1.74	<2	8	74	0.03
B324053		<1	0.07	<10	2.04	830	12	0.10	10	1700	<2	0.17	<2	10	78	0.37
B324054		<1	0.07	<10	2.18	658	33	0.09	6	1500	<2	0.54	<2	10	89	0.42
B324055		<1	0.08	<10	1.73	585	7	0.10	6	1470	<2	0.18	<2	8	130	0.43
B324056		<1	0.08	<10	2.65	778	13	0.09	6	1680	<2	0.24	<2	12	57	0.49
B324057		<1	0.09	10	2.79	797	17	0.11	6	1850	<2	0.06	<2	18	47	0.50
B324058		<1	0.15	10	1.94	753	12	0.08	3	2300	<2	0.14	<2	10	68	0.16
B324059		<1	0.10	<10	1.82	860	21	0.06	7	1450	74	0.23	<2	8	165	0.17
B324060		<1	0.08	<10	2.93	1050	2	0.07	10	1200	<2	0.02	<2	12	98	0.43
B324061		<1	0.06	<10	2.37	868	18	0.09	11	1080	<2	0.01	<2	12	104	0.46
B324062		<1	0.09	<10	2.39	866	3	0.11	10	1170	<2	0.03	<2	11	132	0.43
B324063		<1	0.08	<10	2.47	782	5	0.12	10	1150	<2	0.10	<2	12	80	0.48
B324064		<1	0.09	<10	3.11	1010	13	0.14	10	1260	4	0.10	<2	14	80	0.54
B324065		1	0.08	<10	2.54	972	6	0.10	6	2000	<2	0.03	<2	11	110	0.44
B324068		<1	0.08	<10	2.19	850	2	0.10	8	1570	4	0.03	<2	12	64	0.34



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Project: BC

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05078500

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOQ	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	AU-AA23
		TI	U	V	W	Zn	Au
		ppm 10	ppm 10	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2	ppm 0.005
B324051		<10	<10	129	<10	57	0.011
B324052		<10	<10	115	10	75	0.021
B324053		<10	<10	154	<10	32	0.006
B324054		<10	<10	140	<10	35	0.023
B324055		<10	<10	129	<10	24	<0.005
B324056		<10	<10	178	<10	33	0.021
B324057		<10	<10	218	<10	32	<0.005
B324058		<10	<10	118	<10	33	0.015
B324059		<10	<10	100	<10	28	<0.005
B324060		<10	<10	176	<10	41	0.006
B324061		<10	<10	180	<10	33	<0.005
B324062		<10	<10	171	<10	31	<0.005
B324063		<10	<10	210	<10	30	0.009
B324064		<10	<10	232	<10	40	<0.005
B324065		<10	<10	148	<10	38	0.008
B324066		<10	<10	165	<10	38	<0.005



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Page 1 of 1

INVOICE NUMBER 1300678

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate: **VA05078501**
Account: **QJD**
Date: **27-SEP-2005**
Project: **BC**
P.O. No.:
Quote:
Terms: **Due on Receipt** C1
Comments:

QUANTITY		CODE	ANALYSED FOR DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
4		PREP-31	Crush, Split, Pulverize	6.00	24.00
6.68		PREP-31	Weight Charge (kg) - Crush, Split, Pulverize	0.30	2.00
4		ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	6.50	26.00
4		GEO-AR01	Aqua regia digestion	2.50	10.00
4		Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	12.00	48.00

RECEIVED
SEP 30 2005
BY: YC

*1/2 PALOMINO
1/2 CR.*

SUBTOTAL (CAD) \$ 110.00

R100938885 GST \$ 7.70

TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD) \$ 117.70

To: MANSON CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
ATTN: REGAN CHERNISH
500-928 5TH AVE SW
CALGARY AB T2P 0N7

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name: ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank: Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT: ROYOCAT2
Address: Vancouver, BC, CAN
Account: 003-00010-1001098

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS Chemex
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1



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 Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **MANSON CREEK RESOURCES LTD.**
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 CALGARY AB T2P 0N7

Page: 1
 Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2005
 Account: QJD

CERTIFICATE VA05078501

Project: BC
 P.O. No.:
 This report is for 4 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 19-SEP-2005.
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
 REGAN CHERNISH

*2 rx PALOMINO
 2 rx CR*

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
LOG-22	Sample login - Fod w/o BarCode
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **MANSON CREEK RESOURCES LTD.**
 ATTN: REGAN CHERNISH
 500-926 5TH AVE SW
 CALGARY AB T2P 0N7

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:



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Page: 2 - A

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2005

Account: QJD

Project: BC

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05078501

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
		Reord Wt. kg	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ge ppm	
		0.02	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
B279822 - Palomares B279823		1.16	0.2	1.56	6	<10	70	<0.5	<2	4.01	<0.5	21	16	5440	5.26	<10
		1.68	<0.2	2.01	6	<10	70	<0.5	3	5.07	<0.5	22	15	3370	5.85	10



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Page: 2 - B

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2005

Account: QJD

Project: BC

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05078501

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
		Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %
		1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	0.01
B279822		<1	0.33	10	0.72	1750	<1	0.02	14	1880	2	0.24	3	8	35	0.01
B279823		<1	0.35	10	1.05	1960	<1	0.03	11	1820	3	0.18	<2	9	49	0.03



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Page: 2 - C

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2005

Account: QJD

Project: BC

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05078501

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Au-AA23
		Ti	U	V	W	Zn	Au
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		10	10	1	10	2	0.005
B279822		<10	<10	83	<10	98	0.010
B279823		<10	<10	100	<10	102	0.009



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BELL, STEVE
3780 BAGGER MAN CRESCENT
HOUSTON BC V0J 1Z2

Page: 2 - D
Total # Pages: 2 (A - E)
Finalized Date: 16-DEC-2005
Account: BELSTE

Project: Babine

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05107555

Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06
Analyte	W	Y	Zn	Zr	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	CaO	MgO	Na2O	K2O	Cr2O3	TiO2	MnO	P2O5
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
LOR	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
PAL-1					63.93	15.15	5.33	3.51	2.17	3.65	3.66	0.01	0.80	0.10	0.37
<p>Trachyandesite-Dacite whole rock analysis Sample location NAD27 zone 9 GPS coordinates 666958E x 6051220N</p>															

Comments: REE's may not be totally soluble in MS61 method.



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STEVE BELL
3780 BAGGER MAN CRESCENT
HOUSTON BC V0J 1Z2

Page: 2 - E
Total # pages: 2 (A - E)
Finalized Date: 16-DEC-2005
Account: BELSTE

Project: Babine

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05107555

Sample Description	Method	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06
	Analyte	SrO	BaO	LOI	Total
	Units	%	%	%	%
	LOR	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
PAL-1		0.04	0.15	1.19	100.05
Trachyandesite-Dacite whole rock analysis Sample location NAD27 zone 9 GPS coordinates 666958E x 6051220N					

Comments: REE's may not be totally soluble in MS61 method.

Raw Data VLF-EM Survey Lines 1900N and 2000N
 Geonics EM-16
 Station NLK Seattle Washington
 Frequency 24.5 khz

Line Meters	1900 N		2000 N	
	Inphase	Quadrature	Inphase	Quadrature
West 150	-2	-2	0	2
135	-2	2	0	1
120	-3	3	0	0
105	-2	4	-1	-1
90	-3	3	-2	-1
75	-3	4	-2	0
60	-4	3	-4	0
45	-3	-2	-5	-3
30	-6	-1	-10	-7
15	-10	0	-3	-5
Base Line 0	-14	0	10	3
15	-2	-10	7	0
30	-3	-2	5	-4
45	-2	2	5	-6
60	6	-2	6	-8
75	5	-1	7	-10
90	-3	3	7	-5
105	-3	-1	5	1
120	10	-9	-2	0
135	13	-9	-1	3
150	11	-4	8	7
165	7	-2	4	-2
180	6	-2	7	-7
195	8	0	17	-5
210	7	0	18	-3
225	8	0	18	-4
240	10	-2	16	-1
255	9	-6	10	3
270	3	-10	4	7
285	0	-12	3	10
300	-3	-14	4	9
315	-8	-12	5	10
330	-12	-10	4	8
345	-10	-7	-5	5
360	-5	-10	-16	0
375	0	-5	-21	-5
390	6	-8	-14	-3
405	6	-5	1	4
420	12	-5	15	10
435	12	-2	0	-3
450	1	4	-1	-5
465	3	1	3	4
480	2	2	3	-6
495	4	8	8	-5
510	16	-2	11	-4
525	9	2	17	-3
540	6	4	18	-2
555	5	6	17	-6
570	5	4	17	-8
585	5	2	15	-7
East 600	5	1	14	-7