

**Assessment Report**

**for the**

**Perry Creek Property**

Fort Steele Mining Division

B.C.G.S. 082 F060

Latitude 49° 32' 27", Longitude 116° 04' 25"

Submitted by:

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## SUMMARY

The Perry Creek property is located in the Purcell Mountains along Perry Creek, west of Cranbrook, BC. The property comprises a total of 943.464 ha located immediately west of Perry Creek, a northeast flowing tributary of the St. Mary's River. Access to the property is readily available for 2WD vehicle to and throughout much of the property along existing, well maintained logging roads.

The stratigraphy underlying the property belongs to the Creston and Kitchener Formations, lying within one of a number of individual and distinct fault panels in the hangingwall of the regionally important Moyie fault. In addition, a number of felsic intrusions have been identified in the general area (i.e. the Kaikho and Angus Creek Stocks) as well as smaller felsite dykes on immediately adjacent ground. These intrusive bodies are most probably correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Belt (Logan 2002) of Cretaceous age.

A total of 12 man-days were spent collecting a total of 228 soil samples from along logging roads on, or immediately adjacent to, the property. These logging roads are generally oriented northeast-southwest, sub-parallel to both the trend of the host stratigraphy and the controlling structures. Samples were collected from a variably developed "B Horizon", with many of the samples taken from the top of road cut exposures. Sample depths ranged from 5 cm to 50 cm and notes pertaining to the 2005 samples are included in Appendix B. Sample locations were recorded using hand-held GPS and are generally considered to be accurate to within 10 m.

All samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd for processing using the SS80 package and analysis using the Group 1EX (41 element ICP + Ga) package. Results returned from analysis of the samples were disappointingly low.

Future work is recommended, comprised of further soil sampling along lines oriented perpendicular to stratigraphic contacts and/or structure. In addition, prospecting and geological mapping is recommended to attempt to locate quartz veins similar to those described elsewhere in the Perry Creek and Moyie River drainages, associated with gold ± silver ± lead ± zinc. In addition, given the presence of mapped and/or reported granitic intrusives in these drainages (i.e. Kaikho and Angus Creek Stocks) as well as an association of felsite dykes and greenstone lenses, possible intrusion-related gold mineralization is suspected.

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## INTRODUCTION

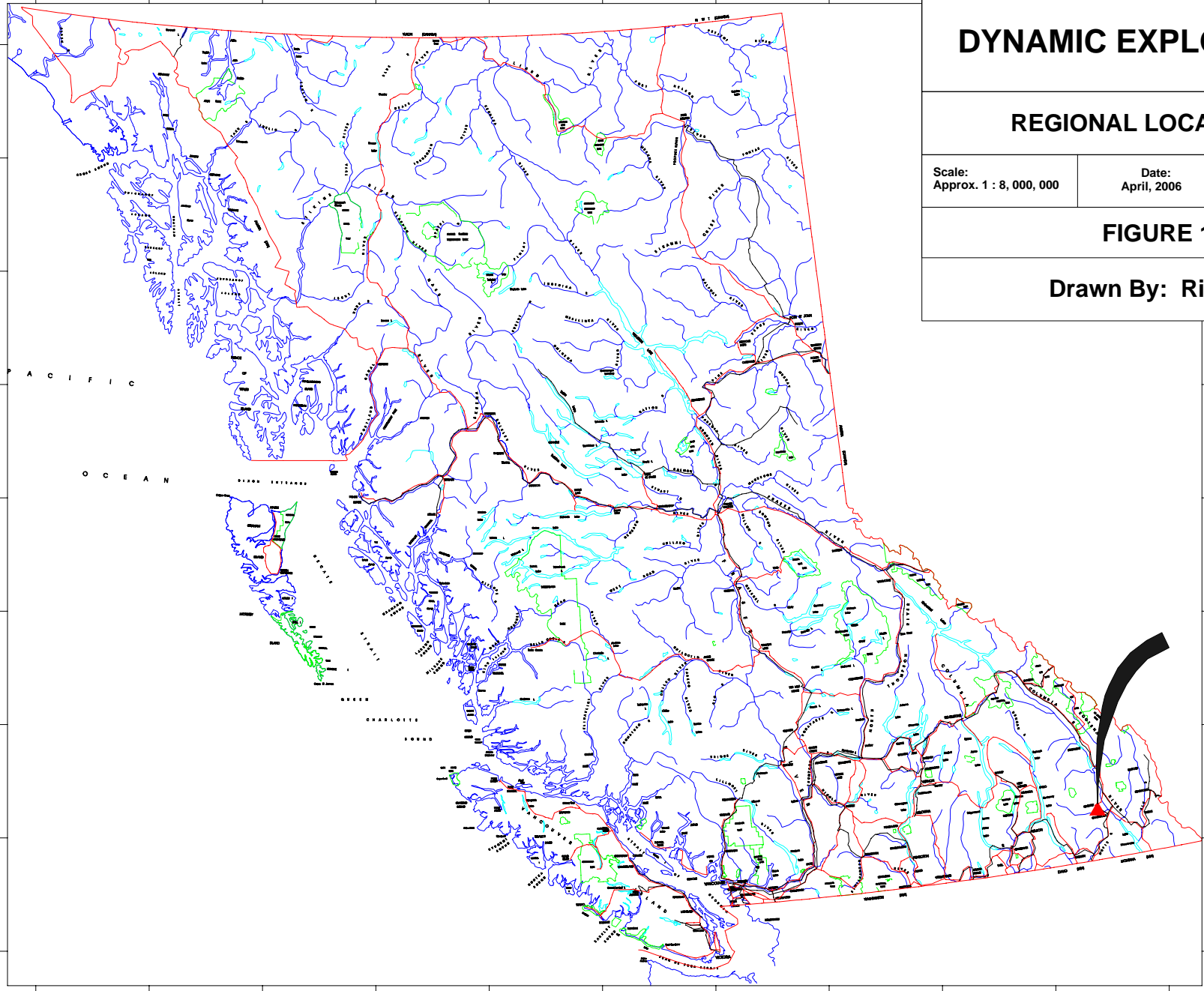
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# DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

## REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

Scale:  
Approx. 1 : 8, 000, 000

Date:  
April, 2006

Mapsheet:  
N.T.S. 82G / 09  
BCGS: 082G 060

### FIGURE 1

Drawn By: Rick Walker

Property  
Location

# DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

## PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

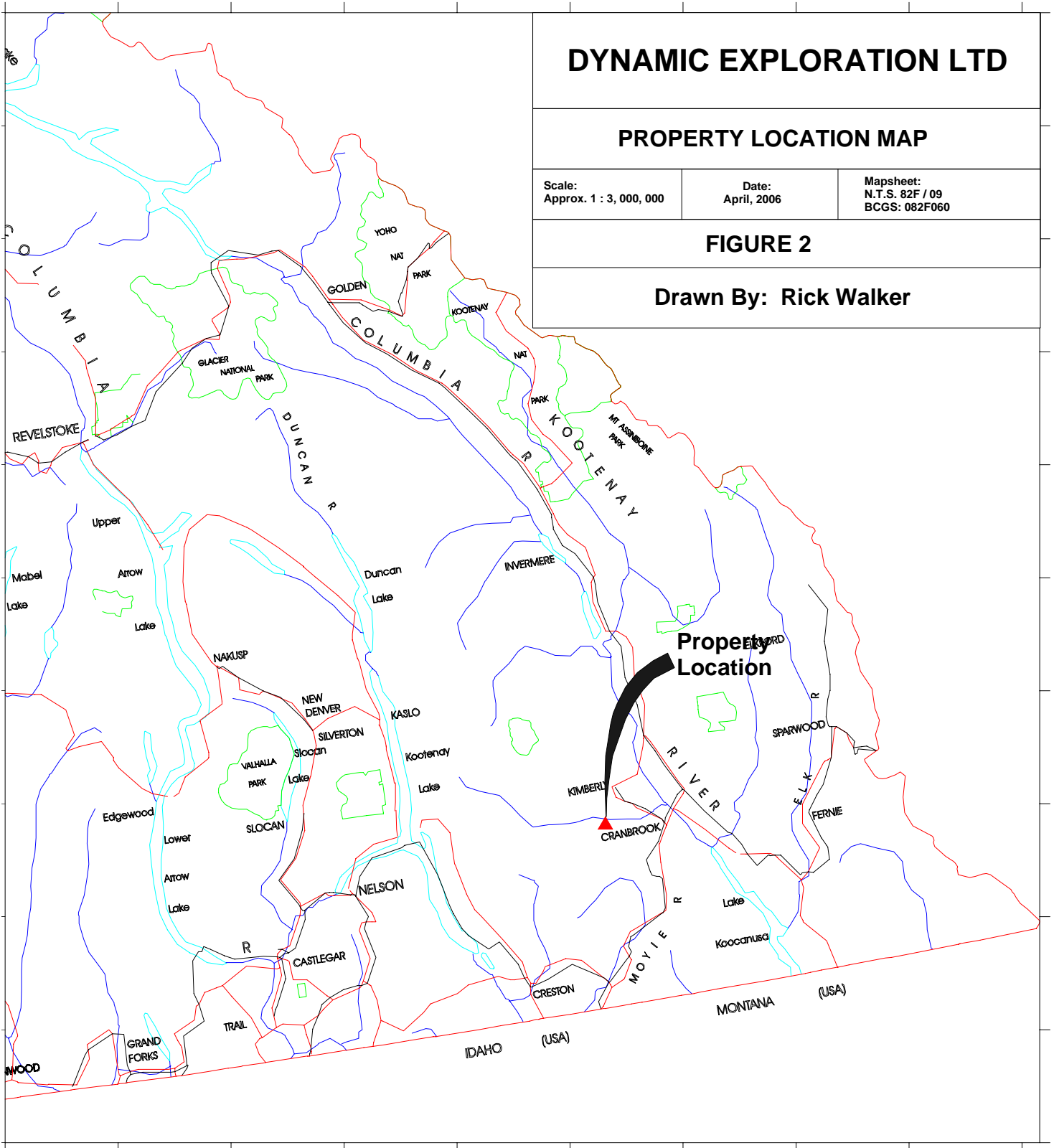
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Date:  
April, 2006

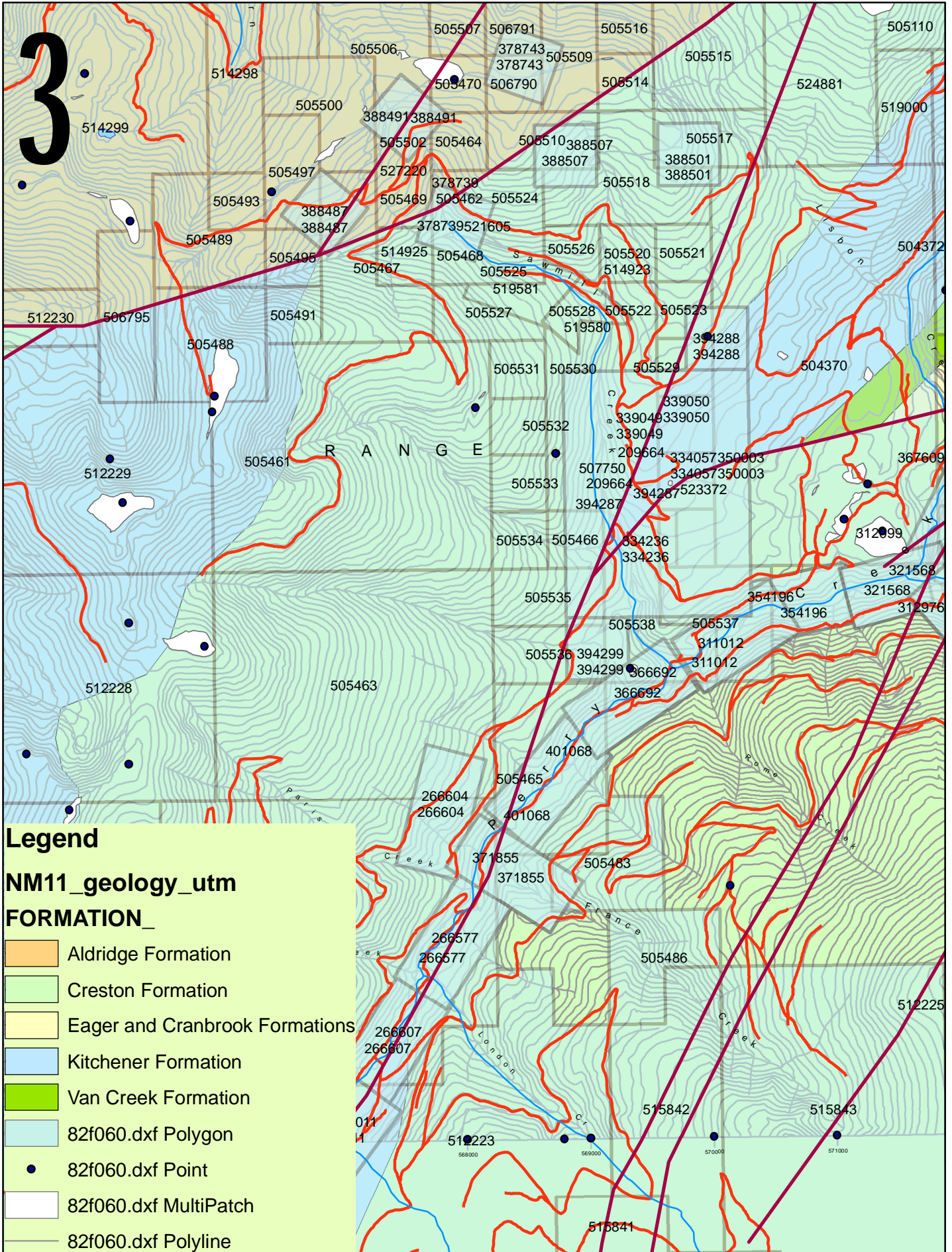
Mapsheet:  
N.T.S. 82F / 09  
BCGS: 082F060

### FIGURE 2

Drawn By: Rick Walker



# Claim Map





## **LOCATION AND ACCESS**

The Perry Creek property is located in the Purcell Mountains, approximately 24 kilometres west of Cranbrook, British Columbia (Fig. 1 and 2). The claims comprising the property (Fig. 3) are located in the Fort Steele Mining Division and extend north from Paris Creek to immediately south of Sawmill Creek on the west side of the Perry Creek drainage, centred at approximate UTM coordinates 567000 E, 5488000 N (Latitude 49°32'27", Longitude 116°04'25"). The nearest major centre is the city of Cranbrook, from which most field programs can be supplied. The applicable 1:20,000 TRIM (Terrain Resource and Inventory Management) map is 082F 060.

Vehicular access to the property is available from the main Perry Creek Forest Service Roads and along a relatively well developed system of tributary logging roads into the property. Helicopter support is also available from Cranbrook.

## **PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE**

The coniferous forest consists predominantly of pine, fir and larch which has been actively logged over the past 30 years. A number of clear-cuts are present throughout the property in various stages of regeneration.

Relief on the property is generally moderate at lower to middle elevation areas, with high relief areas at upper elevations. Elevation ranges from approximately 1250 m along Perry Creek to 2320 m at the northwest corner of the property. Due to the location of the property within the core of the Purcell Mountains east of Kootenay Lake, the area is generally subject to moderately heavy accumulations of snow during the winter months. As a result, the property is available for exploration from mid-May to late October. However, 4WD vehicle supported diamond drilling can take place later into the year despite snow due the relatively extensive and reasonably well maintained network of logging roads.

## CLAIMS

The Perry Creek property consists of 3 mineral tenures (Fig. 3) acquired through Mineral Tenure Online (MTO). All claim information was verified using the BC Government's Mineral Title website and is current as of this writing.

The property encompasses a total area of approximately 943.464 ha (2331 acres). The three tenures are located immediately west of Perry Creek, a northeast flowing tributary of the St. Mary's River.

Significant claim data are summarized below:

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
505465	Perry East	Feb. 02, 2009	125.823
505461	Perry North	Feb. 02, 2009	398.279
505463	Perry South	Feb. 02, 2009	419.362
<b>Total</b>			<b>943.464</b>

\* Subject to acceptance of the 2005 Assessment Report.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The publication by Höy (1993) represents a comprehensive review of the geology pertaining to the Fernie West-Half mapsheet. The following has been taken from Höy (1993):

### Stratigraphy

#### Proterozoic

##### Aldridge Formation

“Within the Purcell Mountains, it has been subdivided into three main divisions: the lower Aldridge comprises rusty weathering siltstone, quartz wacke and argillite; the middle Aldridge, grey weathering quartz wacke and siltstone interbedded with silty argillite; and the upper Aldridge, rusty to dark weathering laminated argillite and silty argillite ...

### **Middle Aldridge**

The middle Aldridge comprises more than 2000 metres of dominantly well-bedded, medium to locally coarse-grained quartz arenite, wacke and siltstone. ...

A continuous section ... is not exposed in the Purcell Mountains; the most complete section, between the Moyie and Cranbrook faults, is broken by a number of faults. In general, the basal part comprises interbedded quartz wacke and arenite with only minor sections of silty argillite. Exposures of the basal part are typically grey weathering; however, in recent man-made exposures ... these units are typically rusty weathering. Within the upper part of the middle Aldridge, quartz arenite and quartz wacke beds become thinner and less pure, and the proportion of bedded siltstone and argillite increases. The upper part of the middle Aldridge comprises a number of distinct cycles of massive, grey quartz arenite beds that grade upward into an interlayered sequence of quartz wacke, siltstone and argillite, and are capped by siltstone and argillite. The contact with the upper Aldridge is placed above the last bed of massive grey quartz arenite. ...

### **Laminated Siltstone markers**

The marker units are sequences of laminated dark, and siltstone, up to several metres thick, in which each laminae can be matched in precise detail for distances up to several hundred kilometres. The pattern of each laminae is each sequence in unique and hence recognition of a specific sequence of laminae allows accurate positioning of isolated outcrops or drill intersections within the thick middle Aldridge succession. At least fourteen of these marker sequences are recognized. Locally, the markers are interrupted by turbidity deposits, or partly or totally removed due to erosion by turbidity currents. ...

### **Upper Aldridge**

The upper Aldridge Formation comprises about 500 ... metres of dominantly medium to dark grey siltstone, argillaceous siltstone and argillite. It is generally rusty weathering, thin bedded and thinly laminated. Thin graded ailtite-argillite couplets and lenticular bedding with tan siltstone lenses in argillite are common bed-forms; syneresis cracks are commonly observed near the top of the upper Aldridge. ...

The contact of the upper Aldridge with the Creston Formation is relatively abrupt, and is placed where green tinged siltite layers first appear. Elsewhere, a massive, thick-bedded siltstone or wacke marks the base of the Creston Formation....

## **Creston Formation**

The following has been paraphrased from Höy (1993):

"The basal Creston Formation comprises several hundred metres of interlayered argillites, argillaceous siltstone and minor quartz wacke. It is generally grey to dark grey and rusty weathering near the base, but becomes green tinged upsection with increasing siltite component. Thinly laminated argillite or siltite, graded siltite-argillite couplets and lenticular-bedded siltstone are the most abundant bedforms; more massive medium-bedded quartz wacke is less common and brown-weathering silty dolomite layers are occasionally recognized. Syneresis cracks are common in the thin-bedded argillite and argillaceous siltite units.

The thick, middle part of the Creston Formation comprises mauve or green argillite and siltstone with variable amounts of more massive quartz wacke or arenite. Siltstone-argillite couplets, up to several centimetres thick, dominate the basal section of the middle Creston and differ from units in the basal section as they are commonly purple in colour, thicker bedded and contain abundant mud cracks. Lenses of massive to graded, green, purple, or white quartzite that may contain large tangential crossbeds or wavy, irregular laminations are inter-bedded with the purple siltstone. The quartzites commonly scour the underlying siltstone and may contain numerous rip-up clasts. Coarsening-upward cycles, with massive to laminated purple and green siltstone at the base and interlayered purple siltstone and white quartzite with crossbeds, rip-up clasts, scour-and-fill structures and graded beds at the top have been described at Premier Lake.

A prominent, thick, white orthoquartzite unit occurs near the middle of the middle Creston. It is medium to thick bedded and contains broad trough and tangential crossbeds and numerous rip-up clasts. The upper part of the quartzite unit comprises a number of coarsening-upward cycles, 3 to 10 metres thick, with purple and green siltstones at the base grading up through ripple cross-laminated siltstones and quartzites to massive thick-bedded quartzite at the top. Smaller fining-upward sequences are also common in the middle quartzite interval and overlying siltstone units.

Interbedded mauve siltstone and argillaceous siltstone, white quartz arenite and minor green siltstone overlie the white quartzite unit. Small fining-upward cycles are common, with massive to cross-bedded quartzites at the base and thin-bedded, mud-cracked and rippled argillite or siltstone at the top. Rip-up clasts, mud-chip breccias and some load casts occur throughout these units.

Higher in the succession, laminated green siltstone and graded siltstone-argillite couplets become prominent. Surfaces may be mud-cracked or rippled, but these structures are less prominent than in underlying units. Small fining-upward cycles are common, with thick-

bedded, white or green quartzite or more massive siltstone at the base grading up into thin-bedded siltite".

## **Intrusives**

The following has been paraphrased from Höy (1993):

### **Proterozoic**

#### **Moyie Sills**

The Moyie Sills (or Intrusives) comprise laterally extensive gabbro (to dioritic) sills which are restricted to the lower Aldridge and the lower part of the middle in the Purcell Mountains. The sills comprise up to 30 percent of the lower to middle Aldridge stratigraphic succession, having an aggregate thickness in excess of 2000 metres, with the abundance decreasing upwards relative to the abundance of thick-bedded A-E turbidites. In the Lamb Creek area west of Moyie Lake, (east of the Eddy property) an aggregate thickness of approximately 1300 metres of sills is interlayered with 2800 metres of lower and middle Aldridge sedimentary rock.

Moyie sills form an extensive suite of basaltic rocks that intruded lower and middle Aldridge turbidites and siltstones. ... Although it has been proposed that Moyie sills are coeval with deposition of upper Aldridge or Creston rocks, or perhaps with the Nicol Creek lavas, contact relationships between sills and Aldridge rocks indicate that some sills were extruded at very shallow depths in unconsolidated, water-saturated sediments. Others with fine-grained chilled margins have contact metamorphosed the country rocks. As these sills are interpreted to be part of a continuous magmatic event, they record an igneous/thermal event of regional extent during deposition of lower and middle Aldridge rocks. Hence, a Middle Proterozoic uranium-lead date of 1445 Ma from zircons in the Lumberton sill west of Cranbrook defines the minimum age of deposition of lower and basal middle Aldridge

...

### **Mesozoic**

#### **Granitic Intrusions**

Cretaceous intrusives of broadly "granitic" composition are present in a belt extending from the westernmost Rocky Mountains to Kootenay Lake, northward to the Baldy Batholith. Intrusions range from small dykes and sills to larger intrusive complexes such as the Mt. Skelly Batholith and are collectively referred to as the Bayonne Magmatic Belt (or Suite).

"Intrusive rocks ... include a number of small post kinematic mesozonal quartz monzonite, monzonite and syenitic plutons, numerous small quartz monzonite to syenite dikes and sills probably related to these stocks, and late mafic dikes. The Kiakho and Reade Lake stocks,

two of the larger of the mesozonal plutons, cut across and apparently seal two prominent east-trending faults that transect the eastern flank of the Purcell anticlinorium, and hence place constraints on the timing of latest movement on these faults.

The Kiakho stock is exposed on the heavily wooded slopes of Kiakho Creek approximately 10 kilometres (west-southwest) ... of Cranbrook ... Exposures consist mainly of large, fresh angular boulders of boulder fields. Although contacts with country rock were not observed, regional mapping indicates that it intrudes clastic rocks of the Aldridge and Creston formations. The distribution of outcrops and a pronounced aeromagnetic anomaly indicate that it cuts the east-trending Cranbrook normal fault with no apparent offset. ...

The Kiakho stock is similar to the Reade Lake stock with the dominant phase being a light grey, medium-grained quartz monzonite. It is generally equigranular but grades into a hypidiomorphic granular porphyritic phase with prominent plagioclase and light grey to flesh-coloured potassic feldspar phenocrysts; both are up to several centimetres in diameter in a granular groundmass of white subhedral plagioclase, light grey potassic feldspar, quartz and black hornblende” (Höy 1993).

## Structure

The following has been summarized from Höy (1993):

Rocks of the Purcell Supergroup have been affected by several separate phases of deformation, ranging from Middle Proterozoic through to Paleocene. The North American craton underwent two phases of extension, a compressional orogeny and subsequent continental rifting, followed by development of a miogeocline. Thrusting and folding associated with development of the Foreland Fold and Thrust belt took place from Cretaceous to Paleocene time and was followed by Eocene extension.

The earliest deformation was associated with extension in the Middle Proterozoic which resulted in block faulting along the margin of the Purcell Basin, coincident with deposition of the Fort Steele and Aldridge formations. Movement along growth faults is interpreted to have ceased by upper middle to upper Aldridge time. ...

A late Middle to early Upper Proterozoic (1300 to 1350 Ma) compressional event, the East Kootenay orogeny, has been interpreted based upon evidence for deformation and metamorphism prior to deposition of lower Paleozoic miogeoclinal strata. This event was associated with folding, development of a regional cleavage and granitic intrusions (i.e. 1305 ± 52 Ma Hellroaring Creek stock). Localized high grade metamorphic areas (i.e. Mathew Creek) are related to this tectonic event which is interpreted to have terminated Belt Purcell sedimentation.

The extensional Goat River orogeny occurred during deposition of the Windermere Supergroup (800 to 900 Ma) and is characterized by large-scale block faulting during and perhaps immediately prior

to deposition of strata. The Windermere Supergroup is comprised of a basal conglomerate (Toby Formation) overlain by immature clastic and carbonate sediments of the Horsethief Creek Group. The Toby Formation consists of "... predominantly conglomerates and breccias, interpreted to have been deposited in fan sequences adjacent to active fault scarps in large structural basins. Locally, up to 2000 metres of underlying Belt-Purcell rocks have been eroded from uplifted blocks, providing a sediment source ... in adjacent basins" (Höy 1993).

The earlier tectonic events may record incipient rifting, with development of block-faulted, intracratonic structural basins, whereas by early Paleozoic time continental separation had occurred as platformal and miogeoclinal sediments were deposited on a western continental margin. The Laramide orogeny (Late Jurassic to Paleocene) resulted in the horizontal, northeast directed compression of Proterozoic strata and the overlying Paleozoic miogeoclinal prism onto the North American craton. Easterly verging thrust faults and folds developed with normal faults and westerly verging back thrusts and normal faults, resulting in a complex structural pattern. Two major faults, St. Mary and Moyie faults, have had a significant role in the structural history and fabric of the region, controlling facies and thickness changes in Proterozoic and Paleozoic strata.

A final episode of north-trending, west-dipping normal faulting took place in the Late Tertiary. The Rocky Mountain Trench is the most prominent and is a listric normal fault having dip-slip separation of at least 5 to 10 kilometres. However, strike slip separation is interpreted to be minimal based on stratigraphic correlations across the trench.

## **LOCAL GEOLOGY**

The structure of the area is dominated by the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad anticlinal structure which exposes strata of the Purcell Supergroup. The western limb of the anticlinorium is host to several regionally significant faults, having considerable east side down, dip-slip displacement and resulting in duplication of the Purcell Supergroup strata. The property is influenced by the major northeast trending Moyie River Fault to the south.

The Moyie Fault, at Moyie Lake, juxtaposes the upper Kitchener Formation against the lower Aldridge Formation, representing in excess of 4.6 km of vertical displacement (Brown 1998). The Aldridge Formation in the hangingwall is comprised predominantly of the middle Aldridge Formation, with subordinate exposures of the lower Aldridge Formation immediately west of the Moyie Fault. The contact between the upper Aldridge Formation and the overlying Creston Formation is the locus of the Old Baldy Fault (or its interpreted en echelon equivalents). Vertical displacement is in excess of 250 metres where the fault juxtaposes lower Creston Formation against the upper middle Aldridge Formation. The Moyie River Fault follows the Moyie River valley and

has an unknown, west side down component of displacement. These represent the main northeast-trending faults.

There are a limited number of west to northwest trending faults such as the Cranbrook Fault, which “... is an east-trending normal fault that is younger than folding associated with initial reverse displacement on the Palmer Bar fault, but is later than normal movement. The Cranbrook fault juxtaposes Creston Formation in its hangingwall against middle Aldridge turbidites. It is cut by the Kiakho stock which has been dated by potassium-argon at 122 Ma. Due to possible excess argon in the hornblendes, this date is interpreted to be a maximum age of emplacement of the stock. ...” (Höy 1993).

## **PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

The property is predominantly underlain by Creston Formation strata, with Kitchener Formation strata along the west-northwest boundary (Fig. 3). Regional mapping to the south (Brown 1998), documents a series of northeast trending, northwest dipping faults in the hangingwall of the Moyie fault. These faults duplicate the stratigraphy in the hangingwall, comprised of the Middle Aldridge through Kitchener Formation, in multiple thrust faults.

The property, as mapped, is bounded by two fault, one extending through the small tenure to the southeast and a second slightly north of the property. Therefore, the property lies in the hangingwall of the fault to the east and footwall of the fault to the west. The contact between the Creston and Kitchener Formation lies at the northwest corner of the property.

There are two MINFILE occurrences on adjacent ground to the east, as briefly summarized below:

### **Birdie L. (082FNE057)**

“Irregular quartz veins occur in sheared and faulted argillaceous quartzites of the ... Creston Formation ... They are very well mineralized with galena, sphalerite and pyrite”

### **Anderson (082FNE056)**

“Quartz veins occur argillaceous quartzites of the ... Creston Formation ... Mineralization includes hematite and pyrite with gold, silver and lead values.

A broad northerly trending fault-controlled complex of felsite dike(s) with associated lensey greenstone dikes is the major structural feature. Quartz veins and lenses occur within the felsite and in host rock stratigraphy. Quartz veins within the felsite are concentrated near hangingwall and footwall contacts but also occur within the central part of the dike complex.



Price's Pit (also known as the Anderson or Golden Egg ) is one of three known lode gold prospects within Sawmill Creek, each of which has seen minor historic production. Gold occurs within quartz veins which typically also carry minor base metal and iron sulfides. The original discovery was made by trenching in the area of gold-bearing quartz boulders on surface. In 1938 the property holdings were known as the Anderson or Golden Egg group and consisted of the Golden Egg, Lucky Strike, Gold Brick, Twilight, Sunset, and Black Bear claims, all held J. J. Rollheiser, of Kimberley. In 1938, the group was under lease for five years (starting in 1938) to the Hall Brothers, of Marysville. In 1938, it was reported that the Anderson property had been under option to the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, for a short time. During that period, a 5 metre shaft was sunk at the face of a cut and three diamond-drill holes were put down. In three years from 1937 to 1940 (inclusive) records indicated that 381 tonnes of ore were mined from which 5194 grams of silver, 313 grams of gold and 200 kilograms of lead were recovered.

In 2003, seeking a bedrock source for the placer gold in Sawmill Creek and Perry Creek, Klondike Gold Corp. carried out a 273 metre, 5 hole drill program on the Prices Pit gold property. The 2003 program tested a 130 metre section of a north-trending structure with felsic and mafic dykes and irregular lenses of quartz that locally contain high grade gold. Anomalous gold was detected in thin quartz veinlets within and in the footwall margin of a felsite dyke; one intersection of quartz vein material assayed 16.53 grams per tonne gold over 0.49 metres (Assessment Report 27382). Further exploration in the area by Klondike Gold will focus on the iron-oxide gold-copper potential as related zones of iron oxide breccia that contain anomalous gold and copper values were encountered”.

## **2005 PROGRAM**

One day was spent on the property undertaking a preliminary reconnaissance of the available road network and its condition. A total of 12 man-days were spent collecting a total of 228 soil samples from along generally northeast-southwest trending logging roads on, or immediately adjacent to, the property (Fig. 4).

Samples were collected from a variably developed “B Horizon”, with many of the samples taken from the top of road cut exposures. Sample depths ranged from 5 cm to 50 cm and notes pertaining to the 2005 samples are included in Appendix B. Sample locations were recorded using hand-held GPS and are generally considered to be accurate to within 10 m.

All samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd for processing using the SS80 package and analysis using the Group 1EX (41 element ICP + Ga) package. Samples locations are plotted on Figure 4, with analytical results included in Appendix B.

## **RESULTS**

The results returned from the soil program were disappointingly low for precious and base metals (Fig. 5), as well as potential “pathfinder” elements for possible intrusion-related gold. One possible factor for consideration with respect to the results is the fact that the soil lines (along existing logging roads) were oriented sub-parallel to both the trend of the host strata as well as the controlling structures. Further soil sampling should be considered along lines oriented perpendicular to the host stratigraphy and the structure.

In particular, the limited data available from previous programs suggests there may be potential for quartz vein hosted gold, perhaps consistent with the intrusion-related gold model, as possibly evidenced by results reported for the Birdie L and Anderson (Price’s Pit) MINFILE occurrences on immediately adjacent ground to the east.

## **EXPLORATION MODEL**

The following has been paraphrased from Walker (2002):

From a review of Höy (1993), it is interpreted that the St. Mary and Cranbrook faults were sealed by the emplacement of the Reade Lake and Kiakho intrusions, respectively, thus constraining the age of their latest movement. The emplacement of these intrusive bodies, as well as other Cretaceous age intrusive bodies of the Bayonne Magmatic Belt, is interpreted to have resulted in the infiltration of magmatic fluids into, and along, faults, including the Old Baldy Fault System, and utilized them as conduits for fluid movement.

Furthermore, the Cretaceous age monzonitic to syenitic intrusions of the Cretaceous Bayonne Magmatic Belt (including the Reade Lake, Kiakho and Mt. Skelly stocks), would also have provided local heat sources for formation (if any) and meteoric fluids within adjacent host rocks, which may have subsequently leached metals from host strata of the Purcell Supergroup. Finally, as these magmas crystallized, incompatible elements would have partitioned into the fluid (or vapour) phase and been liberated from the intrusions and incorporated into the adjacent convection cells.

The many faults mapped in the area are interpreted to have acted as fluid conduits, if present during intrusion, crystallization and subsequent cooling of the magma. As the Kiakho stock seals the Cranbrook fault and the Reade Lake stock similarly seals the St. Mary fault, they pre-date the intrusions. Furthermore, there is evidence for limited late stage movement on the St. Mary fault subsequent to intrusion in that deformation is evident in the Reade Lake stock along the projection of the St. Mary fault. Furthermore, the Moyie fault, like the St. Mary fault, has been interpreted to have been periodically re-mobilized. Therefore, it is interpreted that if the major faults in the area are documented, or reasonably interpreted, to have been active in the Cretaceous, a logical interpretation is that associated splays and conjugate faults may also have been similarly active. Movement on these faults, even if simply dilational, are interpreted to have provided favourable conduits for fluid movement, both magmatic and meteoric, and subsequent precipitation of metals. Specifically, veins having "... a metal assemblage which variably combines gold with Bi, W, As, Mo, Te, and/or Sb, and typically has a low base metal concentration .." may represent a contribution from magmatic fluids analogous to intrusion-related gold systems (Lang et al. 2000).

### **Factors Contributing to Mineralization**

In a simple convection model, the theory holds that fluids begin precipitating metals as they cool. However, other factors may provide barriers to fluid movement or otherwise initiate or enhance metal enrichment. Rising mineralized fluids, upon encountering these proposed barriers, are expected to have "pooled" along the stratigraphic and/or structural base of one or more of these proposed barriers and therefore to be prospective for potential mineralization.

Physical barriers are those which could be considered to impose impermeable limits to upward fluid movement such as gabbroic and/or dioritic sills. Possible examples include Moyie Sills in the upper Purcell Supergroup. Metal enrichments have been described associated with the Moyie Sills within the Aldridge Formation with the most significant being the mineralized David occurrence (MINFILE 082FSE108).

Other possible physical barriers which are possible within the Perry Creek property would be the more competent lithologies, such as quartz wackes and quartzitic units within the more recessive siltstones and sub-wackes which characterize the Aldridge Formation, as well as chemical barriers such as the contact between the siliciclastic dominant Creston Formation and the carbonate enriched Kitcher Formation.

### **MINERALIZATION**

"Although many of the copper veins and some of the lead-zinc veins contain minor gold, a number of veins in the Perry Creek area contain gold as their primary commodity. They are gold-quartz veins controlled by northeast-trending faults that cut Creston Formation quartzite and siltstone. Shearing and fracturing are extensive, commonly occurring in a zone several hundred metres wide on either side of the faults. Many of the veins are also associated with mafic dikes. They vary in thickness from a few centimetres to greater than

10 metres. They comprise massive, white to occasionally pink quartz, minor calcite, disseminated pyrite, and occasionally trace chalcopyrite and galena. They are commonly severely fractured or sheared and locally cut and offset by crossfaults. Others cut the prominent schistosity, which suggested ... they formed during and immediately following deformation. ...

### **SHEAR-CONTROLLED GOLD DEPOSITS**

Significant gold mineralization has been discovered recently in northeast-trending shears in the middle Aldridge Formation on tributaries of the Moyie River 30 kilometres southwest of Cranbrook. The prospect, referred to as the **David** Property, ... is underlain by northeast-trending, west-dipping middle Aldridge siltstones and quartz wackes that are intruded by a number of Moyie sills. These sills locally contain anomalous magnetite concentrations near the mineralized zones. North-northeast-trending shears and faults, including the Baldy Mountain fault which juxtaposes Creston Formation on the west against the Aldridge Formation are prominent in the area.

Gold mineralization, associated with galena and chalcopyrite, occurs in zones of intense silicification within a number of these shear zones. Small crosscutting quartz tension veins and stockwork breccia zones occur within the shears. Although pyritic, these generally have low gold values. Chlorite, pyrite and associated bleaching occur within and marginal to the shears.

One of the zones is 1 to 2 metres thick and has been traced on surface for 950 metres. Drill-hole intersections include 1.5 metres assaying 26.76 grams per tonne gold and 1.8 metres assaying 8.02 grams per tonne gold ..." (Höy 1993).

## CONCLUSIONS

The 2005 program on the Perry Creek property consisted of recovering 228 “B Horizon” soil samples along logging roads oriented northeast-southwest, sub-parallel to both the trend of the host stratigraphy and the controlling structures. Results returned from analysis of the samples were disappointingly low.

Future work is recommended, comprised of further soil sampling along lines oriented perpendicular to stratigraphic contacts and/or structure. In addition, prospecting and geological mapping is recommended to attempt to locate quartz veins similar to those described elsewhere in the Perry Creek and Moyie River drainages, associated with gold ± silver ± lead ± zinc. In addition, given the presence of mapped and/or reported granitic intrusives in these drainages (i.e. Kiakho and Angus Creek stocks) as well as an association of feldspar dykes and greenstone lenses, possible intrusion-related gold mineralization is suspected.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Collect additional soil samples along traverses at a high angle to both stratigraphy and controlling structure,
2. Undertake prospecting and geological mapping in an attempt to confirm the location of faults (and/or shears), veins and competent lithologies,
3. Collect silt samples along the creeks draining the property in an attempt to identify those having anomalous geochemistry.

## REFERENCES

- Brown, D.A. 1998. Geological Compilation of Grassy Mountain (East Half) and Moyie Lake (West Half) Map Areas, Southeastern British Columbia, British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geoscience Map 1998-3, 1:50,000 scale map.
- Höy, T. 1993. Geology of the Purcell Supergroup in the Fernie West-Half Map Area, Southeastern British Columbia British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Bulletin 84, 157 p.
- Lang, J.R., Baker, T., Hart, C.J.R. and Mortenson, J.K. 2000. An Exploration Model for Intrusion-Related Gold Systems, Society of Economic Geologists Newsletter, Number 40, 1, pp.1 , 6-15
- Logan, J. 2002. Intrusion - Related Mineral Occurrences of the Cretaceous Bayonne Magmatic Belt, Southeast British Columbia, British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geoscience Map 2002-1, 1:500,000 scale.
- Walker, R.T. 2002. Prospectors Assistance Program Report for the Proximal Claims, submitted to the British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Prospector's Assistance Program, dated January, 2002

**APPENDIX A**

**CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR**



## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, B.C., hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986,
- 2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989;
- 3) I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia;
- 4) I am a consulting geologist and Principle of Dynamic Exploration Ltd. with offices at 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, British Columbia;
- 5) I am the author of this report which is based on work completed on the Perry creek property under my supervision between June 1 and June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2005;
- 6) I have a direct interest in Jasper Mining Corporation; and
- 7) I hereby grant my permission to Jasper Mining Corporation to use this report, or any portion of it, for any legal purposes normal to the business of the firm, provided the excerpts used do not materially deviate from the intent of this report as set out in the whole.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 6<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2006.



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Richard T. Walker, P.Geo

**APPENDIX B**

**SOIL RESULTS**



568075	5487688	05-L-S-22	500	10	grey	stoney/wet	1518	0.2	7.7	8.2	36 <1	10.2	6	158	1.88	3	1.6 <1	8.3	38 <1	0.4	0.4	33	0.17	0.022	38.5	15.6	0.98	355	0.198	4.61	0.902	1.45	1	29	85	1.6	6.3	4.1	0.3	1	5	15 <1	74.5	1.2		
568137	5487693	05-L-S-22	550	10	grey	stoney/wet	1511	0.3	11.1	10.1	45 <1	12.4	6	236	2.18	2	1.7 <1	9.4	76	0.1	0.4	44	0.33	0.036	42.9	23.1	0.73	488	0.251	5.79	1.119	1.78	1.1	46.7	93	2.1	8.2	4.9	0.5	1	7	17.7 <1	96.8	1.5		
568196	5487670	05-L-S-22	600	5	grey	stoney/wet	1515	0.2	8.2	8.4	32 <1	9.1	4	159	1.88	2	1.5 <1	9	45 <1	0.4	0.2	38	0.14	0.019	43.5	17.7	0.61	389	0.188	4.85	0.995	1.81	0.9	31.4	96	1.8	6.1	6.1	0.3	1	6	12.6 <1	87.8	1.3		
568245	5487675	05-L-S-22	650	10-15	grey	stoney/wet	1521	0.2	5.7	7.5	30 <1	7.9	4	127	1.78	1	2.6 <1	9.2	39 <1	0.3	0.2	34	0.11	0.016	47	17.8	0.62	372	0.185	4.71	1.006	1.64	1	42.4	102	1.5	9.1	5.1	0.4	2	6	11.2 <1	88.2	1.3		
568287	5487703	05-L-S-22	700	10	grey	stoney/wet	1531	0.1	6.1	7.9	28 <1	7.6	4	112	1.79	1	1.8 <1	9.3	41	0.1	0.4	42	0.12	0.015	44.3	17.2	0.59	366	0.192	4.77	1.007	1.65	0.9	63.9	98	1.7	6.8	4.8	0.4	1	6	10.7 <1	85.8	1.4		
568322	5487735	05-L-S-22	750	5	grey	stoney/wet	1528	0.2	6.4	7.5	30 <1	7.8	4	109	1.92	2	1.7 <1	9.1	45	0.1	0.4	40	0.15	0.016	46.9	21.3	0.65	418	0.2	5.13	0.986	1.86	0.9	37.6	104	1.8	6.8	6.7	0.4	2	7	11.8 <1	97	1.6		
568357	5487768	05-L-S-22	800	10	grey	stoney/wet	1536	0.2	6.2	8.3	34 <1	9.1	4	122	2.03	2	1.8 <1	9.9	41	0.1	0.4	42	0.13	0.016	51.5	20.9	0.69	462	0.218	5.65	0.963	2.08	1.1	38.2	110	1.9	7.6	5.1	0.4	2	7	14.5 <1	111.1	1.8		
568389	5487819	05-L-S-22	850	10	grey	stoney/wet	1537	0.2	7.1	9	33 <1	8.9	4	133	1.96	1	1.8 <1	10	44 <1	0.4	0.2	39	0.13	0.014	49.3	19.8	0.62	432	0.209	5.24	1.008	1.88	1.1	39.8	107	1.8	6.4	4.6	0.4	1	7	13.5 <1	97.9	1.6		
568413	5487857	05-L-S-23	900	15	grey	moist and sandy	1535	0.1	5.8	7.8	30 <1	8.6	4	116	1.76	1	1.7 <1	8.5	45 <1	0.4	0.2	33	0.16	0.015	40.2	18.4	0.57	353	0.184	4.4	0.929	1.53	0.9	30.4	86	1.5	6.3	4.3	0.4	1	6	12.4 <1	79.9	1.3		
568437	5487912	05-L-S-23	950	20	grey	moist and stoney	1534	0.2	5.9	7.8	31 <1	8.4	4	150	1.82	1	1.7 <1	8.7	39 <1	0.4	0.2	38	0.11	0.013	42.1	18.4	0.61	412	0.196	4.93	0.941	1.78	1.3	34.2	91	1.8	6.3	4.9	0.4	2	6	12.8 <1	91	1.4		
568451	5487979	05-L-S-23	1000	5	grey	moist and stoney	1535	0.2	7.7	14.9	48 <1	11.8	7	291	2.45	2	2.4 <1	12.7	45 <1	0.3	0.3	51	0.1	0.015	45.4	26	0.61	619	0.227	6.57	1.166	2.45	1.4	29	100	2.3	8.3	6	0.4	2	9	11.1 <1	133.4	1.1		
568459	5488029	05-L-S-23	1050	10	grey	moist and stoney	1543	0.3	7.6	13.7	48 <1	10.4	5	238	2.1	2	2.1 <1	9.9	65 <1	0.3	0.3	47	0.18	0.02	45.2	21.9	0.59	576	0.247	6.28	1.344	2.1	1.3	63.7	96	2.3	8.8	6	0.5	2	8	13.5 <1	116.5	1.5		
568457	5488076	05-L-S-23	1100	15	grey	sandy/moist	1547	0.2	8.8	12.5	44 <1	10.4	5	180	2.04	2	1.9 <1	8.7	66 <1	0.3	0.2	47	0.21	0.015	47.7	21.8	0.61	530	0.244	6.2	1.342	1.99	1.2	44.1	101	2.2	7.5	6.3	0.5	2	8	14.2 <1	107.1	1.5		
568451	5488127	05-L-S-23	1150	10	grey	sandy	1550	0.3	9.4	10	39 <1	11.9	5	176	2.28	3	1.8 <1	10	57	0.1	0.4	50	0.24	0.016	45.1	22.9	0.67	482	0.236	6.04	1.169	1.94	1.2	49.7	96	2.1	8	5.6	0.5	2	8	15.5 <1	102.6	1.7		
568436	5488186	05-L-S-23	1200	15	grey	sandy/damp	1560	0.3	11	10.1	39 <1	11.3	5	196	2.11	2	1.7 <1	9.3	54 <1	0.3	0.2	46	0.24	0.019	44.5	22.3	0.63	435	0.225	5.62	1.125	1.77	1	33	94	1.8	7.6	5.4	0.5	2	7	13.3 <1	93.8	1.9		
568409	5488203	05-L-S-23	1250	10	grey	sandy/moist	1560	0.2	7.3	7.8	31 <1	8.1	4	136	1.94	2	2 <1	11.2	39 <1	0.5	0.2	39	0.1	0.018	52.5	17.1	0.62	398	0.236	5.05	0.987	1.73	1.1	38.8	109	1.7	8.1	6.2	0.6	2	7	11.5 <1	90.7	1.7		
568407	5488144	05-L-S-23	1300	15	grey	sandy	1565	0.4	10.1	14.3	42 <1	11.6	5	168	2.26	3	2.2 <1	10.9	57 <1	0.3	0.2	47	0.18	0.013	52.1	23.8	0.65	534	0.243	6.22	1.273	2.1	1.4	32.3	108	2.2	8.2	5.7	0.5	2	8	12.7 <1	110.2	1.2		
568386	5488089	05-L-S-23	1350	10	grey	sandy	1570	0.2	7.3	13.4	44 <1	10.9	5	219	2.15	2	1.9 <1	9.4	64 <1	0.4	0.2	42	0.21	0.018	47.9	23.1	0.58	476	0.249	5.87	1.242	1.88	1.1	33	102	1.9	8.3	5.5	0.5	2	7	13.3 <1	100.3	1.3		
568360	5488047	05-L-S-24	1400	15	grey	sandy	1572	0.2	5.4	9.5	34 <1	9.3	4	147	1.84	2	1.7 <1	9.4	54 <1	0.3	0.2	40	0.16	0.016	41.9	18.4	0.56	428	0.213	5.34	1.146	1.67	1	38.5	91	1.8	6.3	5.2	0.5	2	6	11.4 <1	89.6	1.3		
568312	5488000	05-L-S-24	1450	10	grey	sandy	1567	0.2	7.7	8.6	33 <1	9.4	4	139	1.98	3	1.7 <1	9.1	46 <1	0.4	0.2	41	0.13	0.016	45.9	19.3	0.61	425	0.208	5.36	1.053	1.82	1	30.8	98	1.8	6.6	5	0.4	2	7	13.2 <1	96.2	1.3		
568273	5487967	05-L-S-24	1500	15	grey	sandy	1578	0.3	7.9	7.6	33 <1	9.5	4	110	2.12	2	2 <1	10.8	34 <1	0.4	0.2	44	0.08	0.015	50.3	21.6	0.68	455	0.197	5.51	0.863	2.05	1	40.6	105	1.9	7	4.9	0.4	2	7	13.2 <1	106.5	1.6		
568226	5487938	05-L-S-24	1550	10	grey	sandy	1587	0.2	6.6	6.7	31 <1	8.9	4	111	2.02	2	1.7 <1	10.4	32 <1	0.4	0.2	40	0.09	0.014	44.9	21.5	0.65	399	0.182	5.4	0.799	1.94	1	36.3	96	1.9	6	4	0.5	2	7	11.9 <1	98.4	1.5		
568180	5487917	05-L-S-24	1600	15	grey/brown	sandy/stoney	1591	0.4	5	8	46 <1	11.4	6	243	2.07	2	2 <1	11.7	59	0.1	0.6	0.2	48	0.21	0.023	51.4	24.2	0.68	485	0.236	6.92	0.858	2.39	1.4	47.1	107	2.4	7.2	5	0.5	2	8	16.3 <1	122.4	1.9	
568178	5487948	05-L-S-24	1650	20	grey/brown	sandy/stoney	1597	0.3	3.1	5.2	33 <1	8.3	4	136	1.98	2	1.8 <1	11.1	29 <1	0.5	0.1	45	0.09	0.014	53.6	23.3	0.82	432	0.189	6.68	0.498	2.79	1.2	47.7	112	2.5	7.6	3.9	0.3	2	8	13.4 <1	142.1	2.1		
568197	5487996	05-L-S-24	1700	20	grey/brown	sandy	1599	0.3	7.8	10.4	41 <1	11.1	5	229	2.23	2	1.9 <1	9.6	63 <1	0.4	0.2	50	0.26	0.016	44.1	24.3	0.62	542	0.263	6.41	1.24	2.06	1.4	34.7	92	2.2	8.9	5.4	0.5	2	8	15.4 <1	108.8	1.5		
568206	5488050	05-L-S-24	1750	15	grey/brown	sandy	1603	0.3	8.4	10.5	35 <1	9.2	5	166	2.15	3	1.5 <1	8.7	65 <1	0.3	0.2	44	0.28	0.017	40.1	20.9	0.64	433	0.242	5.83	1.292	1.76	1.1	36.6	85	2	7.4	5.3	0.5	2	7	14.1 <1	94.3	1.3		
568209	5488099	05-L-S-24	1800	10	grey/brown	sandy	1606	0.3	6.3	9.1	31 <1	9.6	4	143	2.12	3	1.8 <1	10.4	48 <1	0.4	0.2	45	0.18	0.017	48.6	21.8	0.64	434	0.218	5.74	1.105	1.99	1.2	30.7	103	2.1	7.3	5	0.5	1	7	11 <1	101.6	1.9		
568210	5488151	05-L-S-24	1850	10	grey/brown	sandy	1608	0.4	9	12.5	45	0.1	11.4	6	282	2.15	3	1.8 <1	8.9	92	0.1	0.4	0.2	47	0.4	0.045	40.2	28.1	0.63	464	0.269	6.22	1.251	1.79	1.1	43	87	2.1	8.1	5.5	0.5	2	7	18.5 <1	89.1	1.7
568209	5488207	05-L-S-25	1900	15	brown	sandy	1615	0.3	7.2	9.5	32 <1	9.5	5	198	2.09	3	1.8 <1	11	48 <1	0.1	0.3	0.2	41	0.16	0.015	46.2	20.7	0.63	439	0.201	5.74	1.099	1.95	1.2	29	98	1.8	6.7	4.7	0.4	2	7	10.8 <1	100.4	1.2	
569197	5486984	05-L-S-25	0	10		beige, sandy, sub-rounded, fine-grained	1231	0.2	9.2	9.9	40 <1	11.5	6	183	2.3	3	1.5 <1	9.9	70 <1	0.1	0.4	0.2	54	0.37	0.025	44.1	23.7	0.8	458	0.254	6.14	1.16	1.89	1.5	29.4	91	2	7.8	5.7	0.6	2	8	15.5 <1	98.4	1.2	
569168	5486961	05-L-S-25	50	15		beige, sandy, sub-rounded, fine-grained	1245	0.8	19	15.5	54	0.1	14	8	614	2.52	4	2 <1	8.8	183	0.1	0.5	0.2	52	1.01	0.07	35.1	20.4	0.65	514	0.353	6.94	1.814	1.51	1.1	83.6	72	1.7	11.5	6.8	0.6	2	7	22.8 <1	66.3	3.1
569116	5486962	05-L-S-25	100	20		beige, sandy, sub-rounded, fine-grained	1243	0.3	17.6	13.6	40 <1	13.																																		

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**APPENDIX C**

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES**

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on behalf of the Perry Creek project between June 1<sup>st</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, 2005.

### PERSONNEL

R. Walker - 2 days at \$500 / day	\$ 1,000.00
Soil Crew - 13.0 man-days at \$300 / day	\$ 3,900.00
	<u>\$ 4,900.00</u>

### EQUIPMENT RENTAL

4 Wheel Drive Vehicles - Truck - 8.0 days at \$75 / day	\$ 600.00
Mileage - 800 km @ \$0.50 / km	\$ 400.00
VHF Radio - 8 days at \$20 / day	\$ 160.00
	<u>\$ 1,160.00</u>

### ANALYSIS

228 Soil samples at \$20 / sample	\$ 4,560.00
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### MISCELLANEOUS

Field Supplies - 15 man-days at \$15 / day	\$ 225.00
Fuel	\$ 275.00
Shipping	\$ 130.00
	<u>\$ 630.00</u>

### REPORT WRITING / PREPARATION

R. T. Walker, P.Geo.: 2.0 days x \$500.00/day	\$ 1,000.00
Reproduction	\$ 50.00
	<u>\$ 1,050.00</u>

**Total:** \$ 12,300.00

**APPENDIX D**

**PROGRAM RELATED DOCUMENTS**



[B.C. HOME](#)

**Mineral Titles**

**Mineral Claim  
Exploration and  
Development  
Work/Expiry Date  
Change**

- Select Input Method
- Select/Input Tenures
- Input Lots
- Data Input Form
- Review Form Data
- Process Payment
- Confirmation

- [Main Menu](#)
- [Search Tenures](#)
- [View Mineral Tenures](#)
- [View Placer Tenures](#)

[MTO Help Tips](#)

[Exit this e-service](#)



[Contact Us](#)

## Mineral Titles Online

### Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES      Submitter: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES  
 LTD (139398)      LTD (139398)  
 Recorded: 2006/FEB/01      Effective: 2006/FEB/01  
 D/E Date: 2006/FEB/01

Event Number: 4067971

Work Start Date: 2005/JUN/01      Total Value of Work: \$ 11342.94  
 Work Stop Date: 2005/DEC/31      Mine Permit No:

Work Type: Technical Work  
 Technical Items: Geochemical

**Summary of the work value:**

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days Forward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Sub-mission Fee
505463	Perry East	2005/FEB/02	2006/FEB/02	2009/FEB/02	1096	125.82	1509.88	\$ 151.13
505461	Perry North	2005/FEB/02	2006/FEB/02	2009/FEB/02	1096	398.28	4779.35	\$ 478.37
505463	Perry South	2005/FEB/02	2006/FEB/02	2009/FEB/02	1096	419.36	5032.34	\$ 503.69

Total required work value: \$ 11321.57

PAC name: Mountain Star Resources

Debited PAC amount: \$ 0.00

Credited PAC amount: \$ 21.37

Total Submission Fees: \$ 1133.19

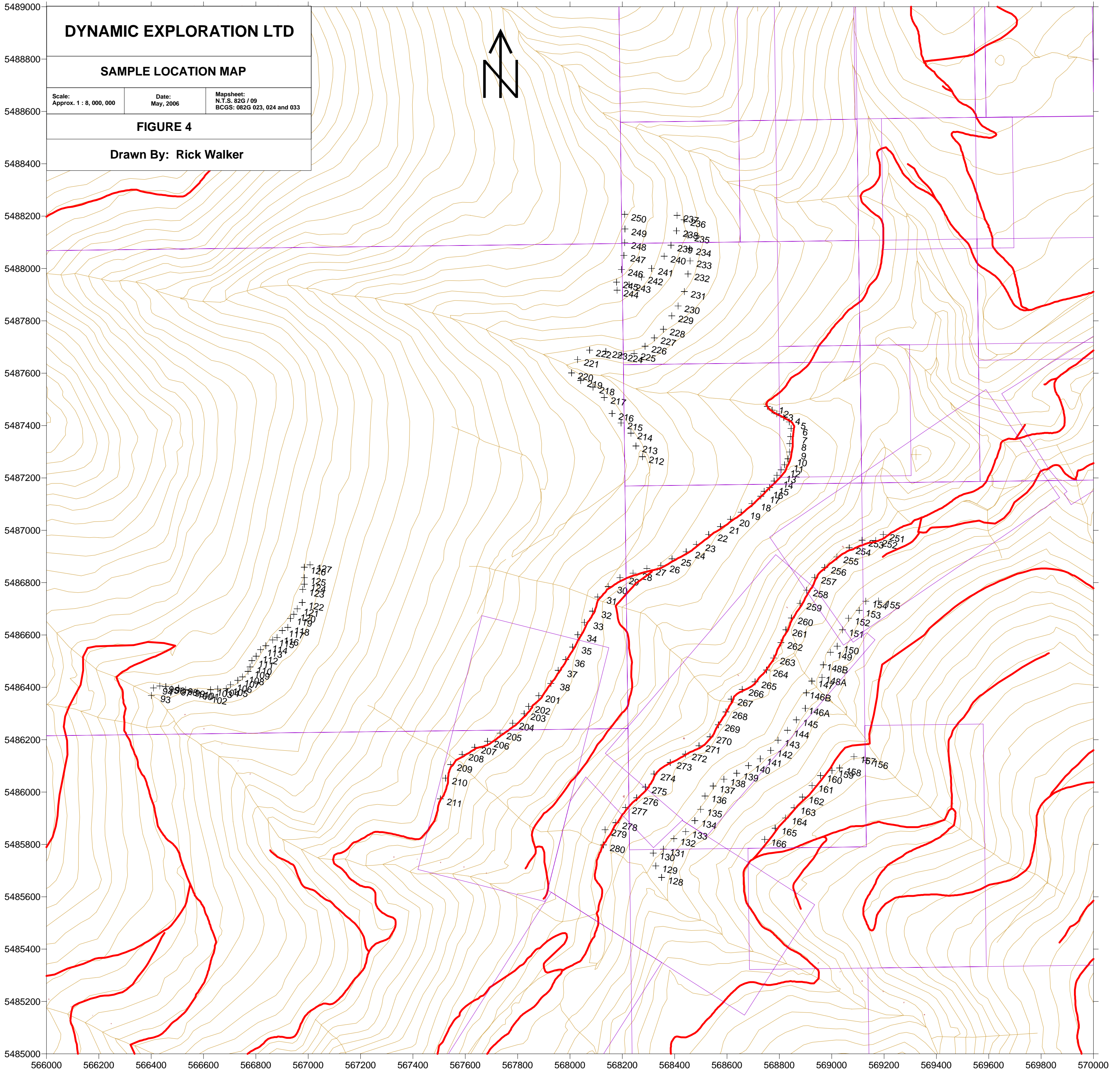


**Total Paid:** \$ 1133.19

The event was successfully saved.

Please use **Back** button to go back to event confirmation index.

[Back](#)



**DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD**

**SAMPLE LOCATION MAP**

Scale: Approx. 1 : 8, 000, 000	Date: May, 2006	Mapsheet: N.T.S. 92G / 09 BCGS: 082G 023, 024 and 033
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**FIGURE 4**

**Drawn By: Rick Walker**

