REVIEW OF THE CEDAR CREEK GOLD-COPPER-ZINC-LEAD PROPERTY OF AN-KOBRA RESOURCES INC., LIKELY, BRITISH COLUMBIA .

NTS 093A 11W and 093A 12E

Latitude 52° 35' 00" N; Longitude 121°30'00" E

Cariboo Mining District

By

Kenneth M. Dawson Ph.D, P.Geo.
Terra Geological Consultants
January 18, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

3. SUMMARY

The Cedar Creek property of An-Kobra Resources Inc. was examined and sampled by the writer on November 3 to 5, 2005 with the objectives of verifying existing property data, assessing mineral potential, and proposing an exploration program, in accord with the requirements of NI 43-101.

Geological, mineralogical and assay data cited in AR#27245 by H. P. Salat (2003) were confirmed. Potential for three deposit types was recognized: porphyry Cu-Au (Mt. Polley type), mesothermal gold-polymetallic vein and replacement (Cariboo Gold Quartz type), and Au skarn (QR type).

An induced polarization geophysical survey generated chargeability and resistivity anomalies adjacent to the Hampton placer pit in the northwestern claim area that merit diamond drill testing. A two-stage exploration program is proposed that includes: (Phase 1) expansion of the existing grids, geochemical soil sampling the grids, carrying out a magnetometer survey over the expanded NW grid and SE grid, and carrying out an inversion I.P. survey over the expanded NW grid and the SE grid. The results of these surveys will be assessed before proceeding with Phase 2: geochemical and geophysical anomalies obtained in Phase 1 will be studied in conjunction with existing exploration data and then will be diamond drilled. A provisional diamond drill program of seven NQ holes for a total length of 3200 metres is proposed.

A budget of $680,300 is estimated for Phases 1 and 2.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

4.a This technical report is an independent technical review of a mineral property owned by An-Kobra Resources Inc., 2440-101 6th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 3P4, and prepared for the owner.

4.b This technical report will provide a Form 43-101 F1 report on the An-Kobra Resources Inc. Property of Merit in compliance with requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange policy on technical reports accompanying an IPO submission. The purpose of this report is to review and verify existing property data, to assess its mineral potential, and to propose an exploration program which, if successful, will establish a property mineral resource.

4.c Sources of information and data on the Cedar Creek property include:

1. An examination of the property by the writer in the period November 3 to 5, 2005, in the company of Gordon Richmond of CL Consultants Ltd., claim owner and consultant to An-Kobra Resources Inc.;

2. Assessment Report #27245, by H.P. Salat, P.Eng., Sept. 30, 2003: "Geological Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting of the Cedar Creek Property, B.C.";

3. A geophysical report on the property prepared by Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd., Coquitlam, B.C., November, 2005.

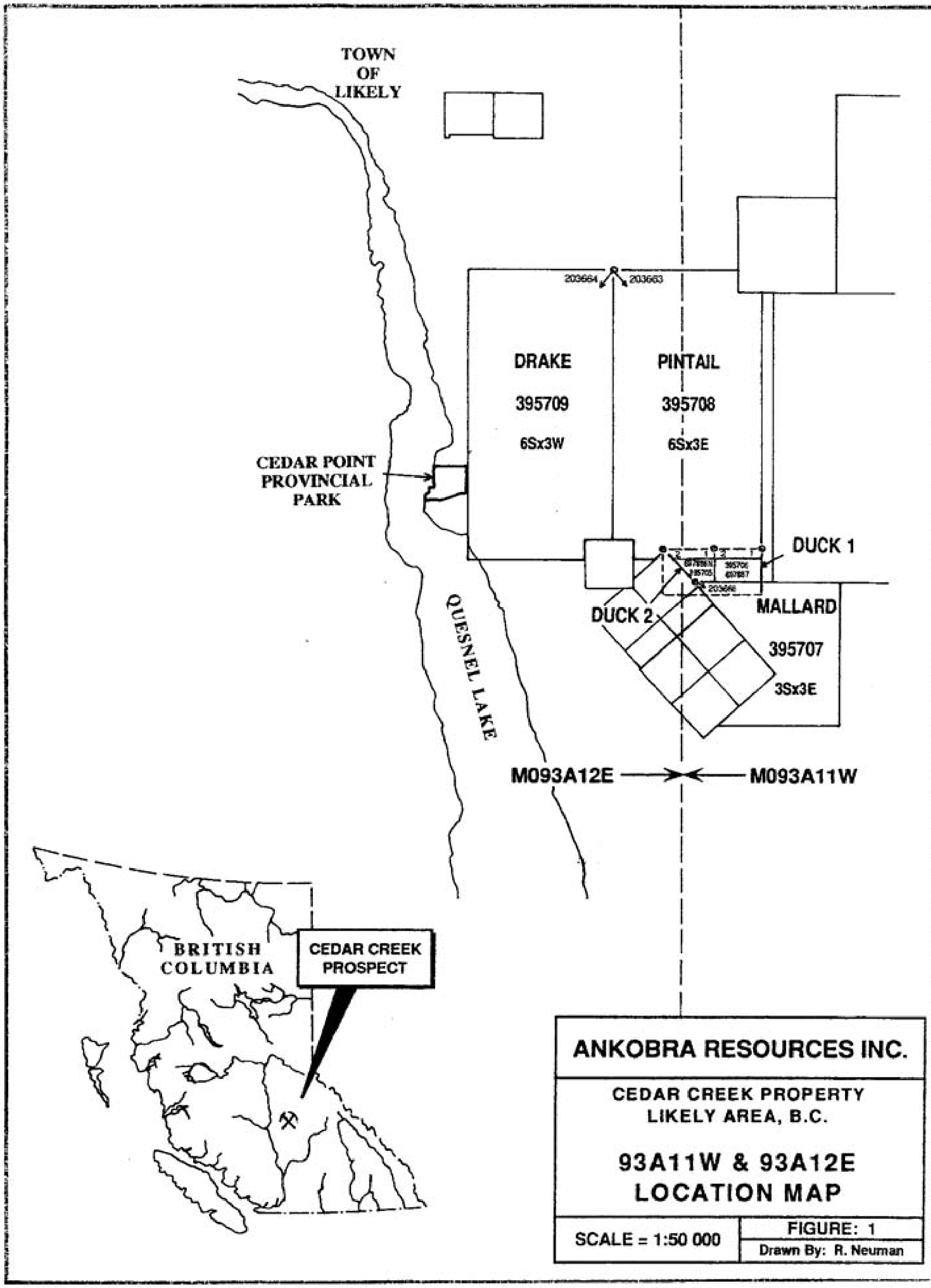
4. Various EMPR Assessments Reports and other publications, including AR 2606,2835, 3278, 3279, 3943, 5198, 8124, 10,864, 15,133, 17, 647;

5. Maps and documents provided by Kim Measor, Director of An-Kobra Resources Inc.

4.d The author, a Qualified Person under NI 43-101, carried out a personal inspection of the Cedar Creek property between November 3 and 5, 2005 that included mapping and sampling of rocks and mineral showings along and adjacent to Cedar Creek, and inspection of the northwestern and southeastern grids. Six rock specimens were collected and submitted for assay.

5. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Data from the most recent work on Cedar Creek property is embodied in the Assessment Report # 27245 "Report on the Geological



TOWN
OF
LIKELY
203664
203663
DRAKE
395709
6Sx3W
PINTAIL
395708
6Sx3E
CEDAR POINT
PROVINCIAL
PARK
DUCK 1
DUCK 2
203666
MALLARD
395707
3Sx3E
QUESNEL LAKE
M093A12E
M093A11W
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
CEDAR CREEK
PROSPECT
ANKOBRA RESOURCES INC.
CEDAR CREEK PROPERTY
LIKELY AREA, B.C.
93A11W & 93A12E
LOCATION MAP
SCALE = 1:50 000
FIGURE: 1
Drawn By: R. Neuman

Reconnaissance of the Cedar Creek Property, B.C.", September 30, 2003 by H.C. Salat of 5904 Dalhousie Dr. N.W., Calgary, Alberta. Mr. Salat is a Professional Engineer registered in Alberta. The report is based on his personal knowledge of the area and fieldwork from May 21, 2003 to July 10, 2003. Data from Mr. Salat's report are cited in this report.

6. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

6.a The area of the Cedar Creek claim is 1335.782 hectares, comprising 68 cells. The tenure number is 517485. The claim is shown in Figures 2,3,4.

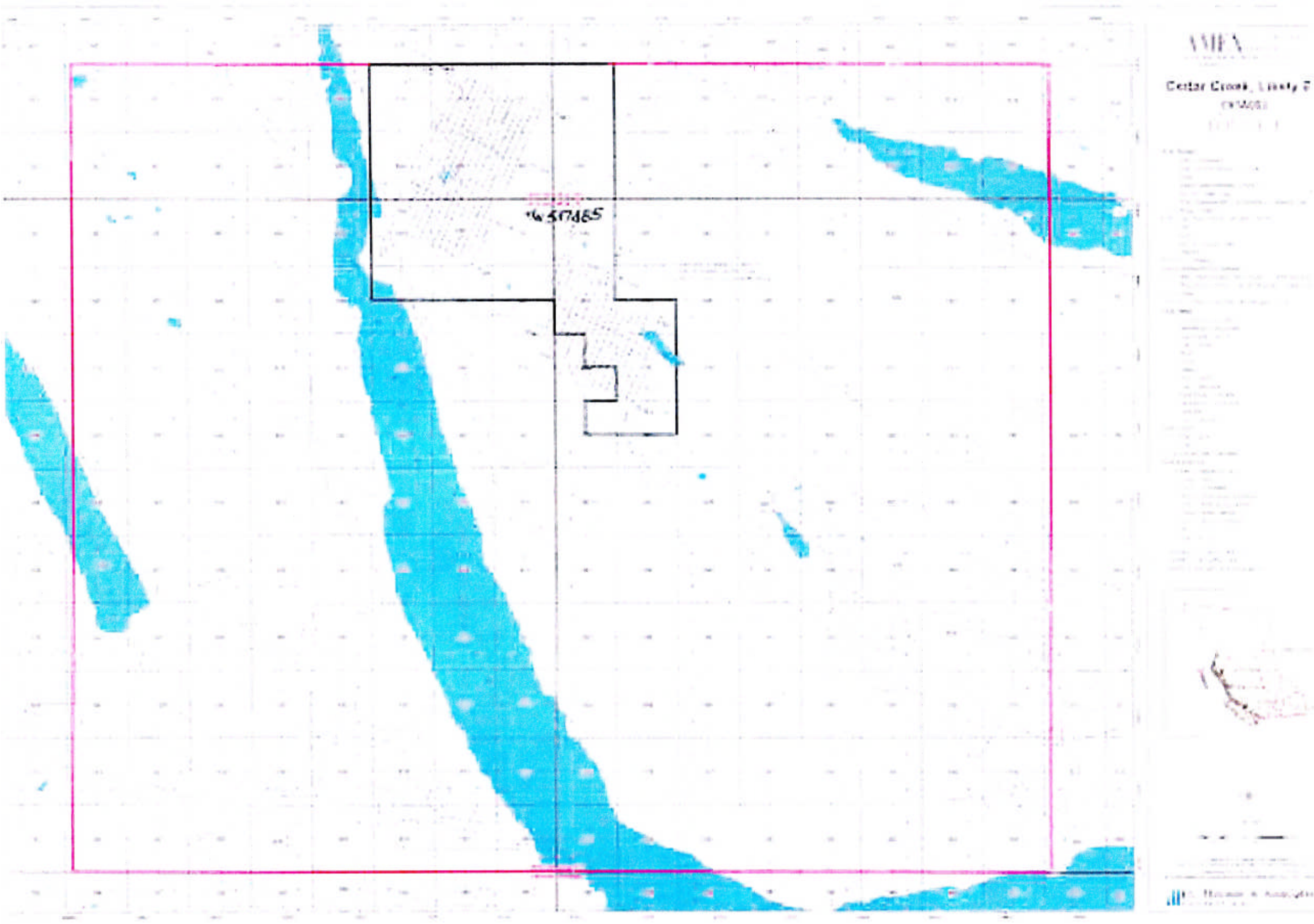
6.b The centre of the claim is located at latitude 52°35 N and longitude 121°30 W. The claim straddles the intersection between the four NTS sheets 093A/12A and 12H and 093A/11D and 11E (Figures 3,4). The claim is located approximately 5 kilometers southeast of the town of Likely, B.C., and 85 kilometers east of Williams Lake.

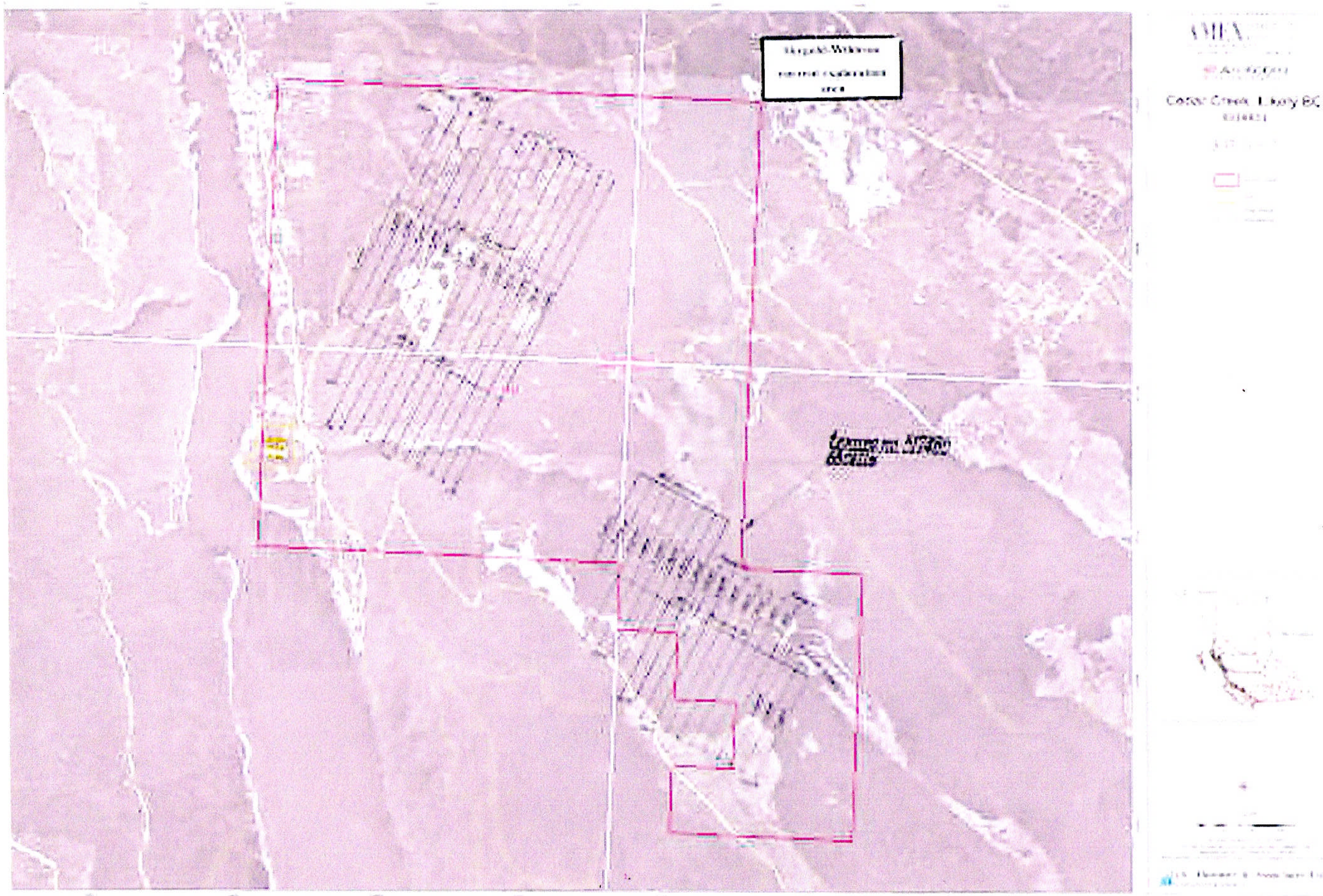
6.c The mineral claim tenure number is 517485.

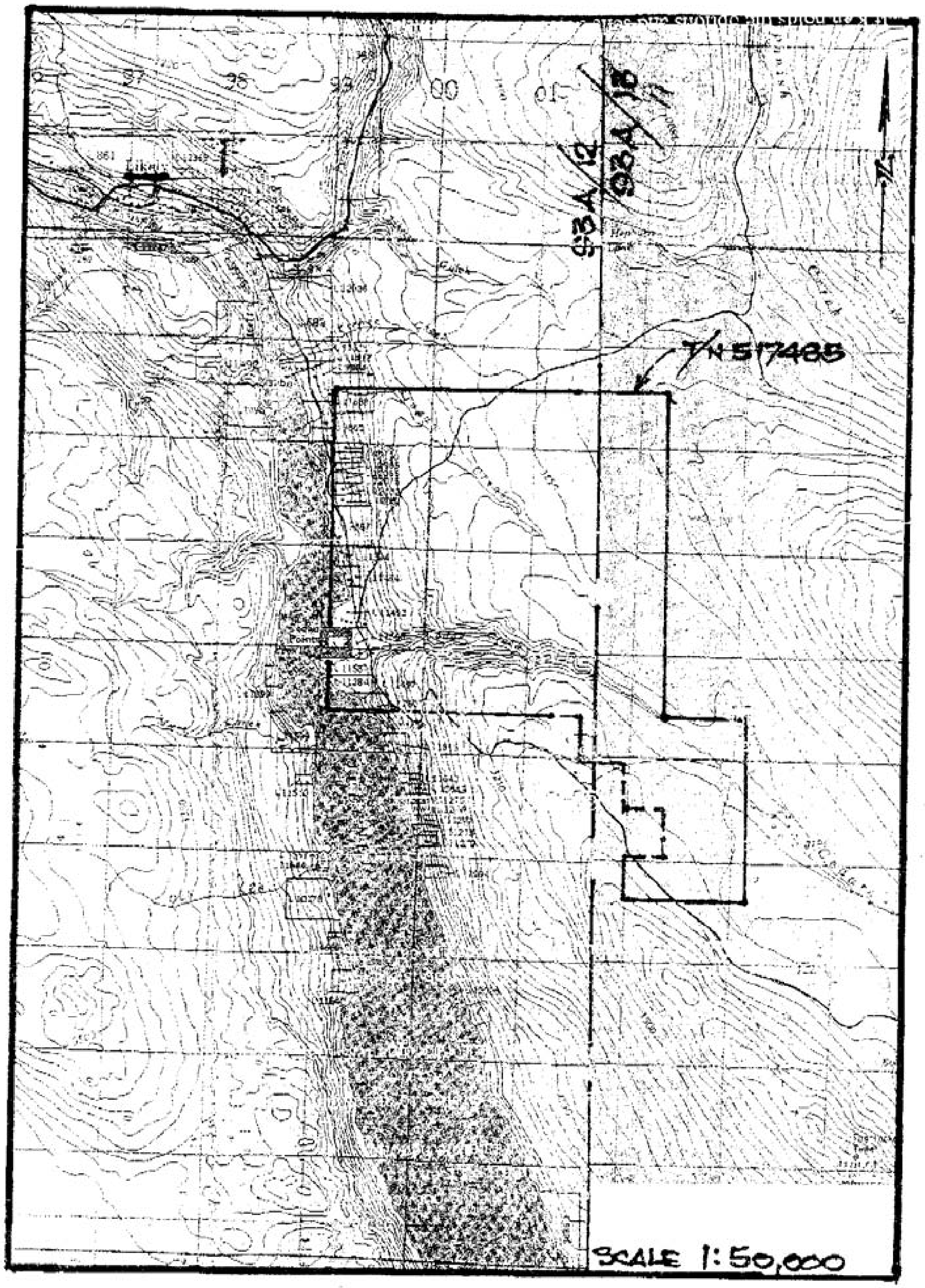
6.d The mineral claim is owned 100% by An-Kobra Resources Inc. The property was acquired from Gordon Stanley Richmond of CL Consultants Ltd., 3601-A, 21st St. N.E., Calgary, Alberta on April 3, 2003. The vendor received 270,000 shares of An-Kobra Resources Inc. in return for transferring his 100% interest. The claim issue date is July 12, 2005, and the Good To Date is July 28, 2006.

6.e The property boundaries were originally the boundaries of three Modified Grid System four-corner post claims, DRAKE (395709), PINTAIL (395708) and MALLARD (395707), comprising 45 units, plus two, two-post claims, DUCK 1(395706), and DUCK 2 (395705), for a total of 47 units (Figure 1). The original property boundaries were located by compass, chain and GPS. When restaked electronically in July 12, 2005 the southwestern boundary was modified to comply with the UTM Grid System (Figures 2,3,4).

6.f No mineral resources or mineral reserves have been identified on the property. All significant mineral occurrences are located in the southern part of the claim, along Cedar Creek from the western end of


Cedar Creek


Cedar Creek, Likely BC


93A/12
93A/13
T/N 517485
SCALE 1:50,000

Cedar Dam Lake on the east to within 1000 m of the western claim boundary on the west (Figure 5). No hardrock mine workings or tailings ponds are known to exist on the claim. A small exploration adit called the "Paddy Creagh Tunnel", now covered with slide material, is located on the north bank of Cedar Creek 1500 m east of the western claim boundary at the site of the JOY showing (MINFILE 093A 072; Figure 5). Old placer workings are common along Cedar Creek, and active placer workings occur along the south central boundary of the claim (Rasmussen) and at the Hampton Pit in the northwestern part of the claim (Figure 3). Logging roads provide access to the southern part and northwestern parts of the claim.

6.g The vendor, Gordon Richmond, retains a 1% NSR on the property. The issuer is in negotiation at time of writing with Mr. Richmond to acquire all of the 1% NSR. The property is subject to no other agreements or encumbrances.

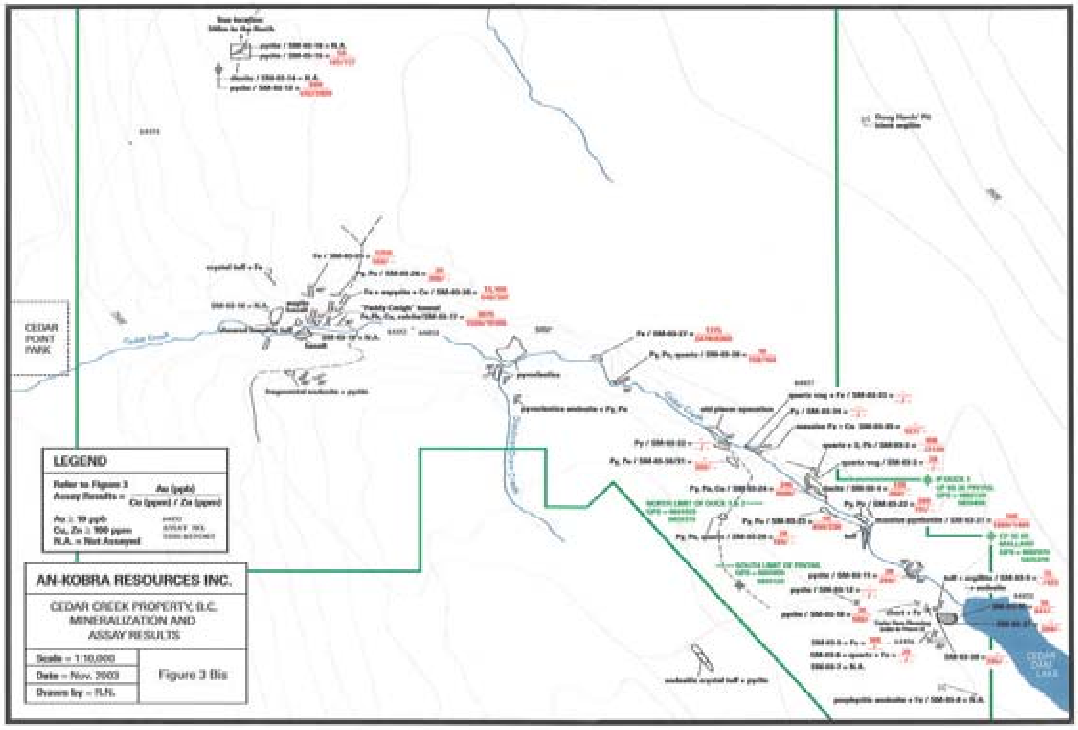
6.h Environmental liabilities: The Hampton placer workings have been worked for 55 years, and the Rasmussen placer workings for 22 years. The environmental aspects of these operations are the responsibility of the current owners. Access to these placer properties for the purpose of mineral exploration will be accomplished only with the owner's permission. Placer workings with abandoned equipment exist in Cedar Creek and may require remedial action by the owners. The Issuer has no known environmental liabilities related to the Cedar Creek claim.

6.i Permits required to do the proposed work include: a special use permit under the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia for the construction of appropriate access roads for trenching and diamond drilling; and permission from local forestry companies to use private roads, as required.

7. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY.

7.a Topography, Elevation and Vegetation.

The claim is located along the eastern shore of Quesnel Lake. Elevation varies from 787 metres at Quesnel Lake to 1585 metres at the top of Spanish Mountain that flanks the claim on the northeast. Elevation at the


CEDAR POINT PARK
LEGEND
Refer to Figure 3
Assay Results = Au (ppb) / Cu (ppm) / Zn (ppm)
N.A. = Not Assayed
AN-KOBRA RESOURCES INC.
CEDAR CREEK PROPERTY, B.C.
MINERALIZATION AND
ASSAY RESULTS
Scale = 1:10,000
Date = Nov. 2003
Figure 3 Bis
CEDAR LAKE

centre of the claim is 1220 metres. The topography of the area is that of a plateau transitional from the Fraser Plateau on the west to the rugged peaks of the Cariboo Range to the east, with wide glacial valleys, rounded hills and deeply incised canyons of creeks flowing westward into Quesnel Lake.

The area is one of moderate rainfall and is heavily forested with lodgepole pine, white spruce, red cedar, Douglas fir, alder and aspen poplar. Low lying ground adjacent to swamps and shallow lakes is covered with swamp alder, willow, grasses and low bushes. The climate is typified by warm summers, long cold winters, and moderate precipitation. Winter weather with moderate to heavy snowfall usually commences in November, and spring breakup comes about the end of April.

7.b Access

A paved two-lane road connects Likely to 150 Mile House on Highway 97, 71 km to the southwest, and Williams Lake is an additional 14 km northwest on Highway 97. A paved two–lane road leads to Cedar Point Provincial Park, 4 km south of Likely, and a gravel logging road from there 1 km to the southern part of the claim, and on to the village of Winkley Creek. The northern claim area is accessed by several gravel roads leading to placer operations located near Spanish Lake. Numerous tote roads, logging access roads and trails branch off from the main logging roads.

7.c Population centres near the claim are Likely, population ca. 500, 5 km to the northwest, Horsefly, population ca. 1500, 64 km to the south, and Williams Lake, population 11,000, 85 km to the southwest. Transport is mainly by private vehicle and taxi. Airports and scheduled air services are located at Williams Lake, Quesnel and Prince George.

7.d Climate limits most surface exploration activities to the 6-month May to October season. Winter temperatures and snowfall are not so severe as to limit surface and underground mining operations. The Mount Polley open pit Cu-Au mine, located 5 km west of Likely, operates 12 months of the year.

7.e Surface rights for mining operations have not been obtained by the issuer. Access to placer claim areas for the purpose of exploration will be negotiated with placer claim owners, as required. Existing placer claims offer the only potential obstruction to obtaining surface rights for mining operations.

Electric power for a producing mine will necessitate either construction of a transmission line from Mount Polley, or local diesel generation.

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A local source of water from Cedar Dam Lake and Cedar Creek is adequate for exploration drilling. An operating mill could draw water from Quesnel Lake, adjacent to a potential mill site on the lakeshore.

Skilled mining personnel are available from the Mount Polley, Gibraltar and QR mine labour pools in Williams Lake, McLeese Lake and environs.

The broad upper valley of Cedar Creek provides adequate space for tailings and waste rock storage areas. A mill could be located either on Quesnel Lake or in upper Cedar Creek valley. If heap leach treatment of ore was considered, the upper Cedar Creek valley could be used for this purpose. In all cases of mining development, drainage would have to be contained with appropriate dams, ponds, membranes, etc. to prevent runoff into salmon spawning habitat.

8. HISTORY

8.a 1862-1891: Historic placer mining started in Cedar Creek with the Cariboo Gold Rush. 5,000 ounces of gold were mined from Cedar Creek in this thirty-year period.

1921-present: Placer mines on the Cedar Creek plateau have been worked intermittently for about 85 years. About 35,000 ounces of gold have been recovered. Placer gold is described as being of local origin.

1923: John Creagh drove an adit on gold-sulphide veins in a shear zone on the north bank of Cedar Creek 2.4 km upstream from the shore of Quesnel Lake. Assays ran up to 3.2 oz/ton Au. Originally called the Paddy Creagh adit, it appears in MINFILE as the JOY showing (093A 072).

1969-1973: Leemac Mines conducted geophysical and geochemical surveys for gold and copper.
1974: Union Carbide Exploration Corp. carried out soil geochemical, I.P. and magnetic surveys
1977: Longbar Minerals carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys for gold and copper.
1979-1983: Rhamco Resources conducted prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling and magnetometer surveys.
1981-1990: Cedarmine Resources conducted extensive soil geochemical surveys, magnetometer and I.P. work, and drilled several reverse circulation holes. Owner Raymond A. Cook transferred ownership to partner Gordon Richmond.
Late 1980's: Mt. Calvary Resources conducted geochemical and geophysical surveys on a portion of the present claim.
2003: Owner Gordon Richmond sold claim to An-Kobra Resources Inc., who carried out geological reconnaissance, mapping, and sampling.

Details of the past assessment work can be found in the following ARIS reports: 2606, 3278, 3279, 5198, 8124, 10864, 15133, 17647, 17648, and 27245.

8.b The type of exploration work undertaken by previous owners is outlined in 8.a above. Data from the only holes drilled on the property, several reverse circulation holes by Cedarmine Resources in 1981, are not available. Results of sampling mineralized showings by An-Kobra in 2003 are given in Item 11 "Mineralization" below.

8.c No historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates are known to have been made for the property.

8.d No mineral production other than placer gold has been recorded from the property.

9. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.a Regional and Local Geology

The Cedar Creek property is underlain by rocks of the Quesnel Terrane, the tectonic unit that underlies the central Quesnel belt, formerly called the Quesnel trough. The volcanic and sedimentary strata of the Middle

Triassic to Early Jurassic Nicola Group comprise a basal assemblage of mainly fine- grained sedimentary rock overlain by a dominantly volcanic sequence. The lower sedimentary rocks are in thrust fault contact along the Eureka thrust, with Late Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Snowshoe Group, part of the Barkerville subterrane of the Kootenay Terrane, to the east (Struik, 1986). Southwest of the Eureka thrust fine - grained strata of the lower sedimentary assemblage, i.e. sandstone and phyllite of the "black phyllite" unit, are truncated by the Spanish Mountain thrust, forming the Spanish Mountain slice (Levson and Giles, 1993). Volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group locally are dominantly green and grey alkali and alkali olivine basalt, mainly pyroclastics plus flows, breccias and some latite tuff, interbedded with volcaniclastic rocks and limestone (Bailey, 1987).

Volcanic rocks are dominantly alkaline in the central Quesnel belt, with analcite a common accessory mineral in basalt. Plutonic rocks that are comagmatic and essentially coeval with volcanics, are compositionally monzodiorite, monzonite and syenite and include the Bullion Pit, Mount Polley, QR and Maud Lake stocks as well as a number of smaller plugs and dykes. The regional geology of the central Quesnel belt is given in Figure 6, after Bailey, 1987, Fig. 1-13-2.

9.b Property Geology

Cedar Creek occupies a broad valley that trends northwestward between Spanish Mountain on the northeast and Mount Warren to the south. Beyond the deeply incised valley of Cedar Creek bedrock outcropping is sparse since the property is covered by a thick blanket of overburden including some Tertiary gravel deposits plus Pleistocene glacial and fluvioglacial material. Several placer gold operations are located on or near the claim, including Hampton in the northwestern claim area, and McKeown or Rasmussen on the southern claim border.

Rock outcropping examined was dominantly basaltic pyroclastics and flows, mainly located in and adjacent to Cedar Creek, particularly in the canyon at its western end. Limited siltstone, sandstone and greywacke outcropping was observed at the pits at the western end of Cedar Dam Lake and along the southern borders of the claim. Roadside monzodiorite outcropping was observed near Hampton placer (Figure 5) and near the junction of the branch road to Cedar Dam Lake and the main logging road. Limestone and chert crop out on the roadside near Likely Gulch north of the claim boundary, near Likely. Local geology is shown on Figure 6, "Geology of Hydraulic Area", after Bailey, 1987, Fig 1-13-3.

Property geology is given in Figure 7, based in part on Bailey (ibid.) and Salat (ibid), and partly on the field observations in this report. Rock outcropping was too sparse to reliably identify stratigraphy, but scattered outcroppings were sufficient to confirm the general stratigraphic trends identified by Bailey (ibid), i.e. thick sections (2 km+) of basaltic volcanic rocks striking northwestward across the claim with a thinner (ca. 500m) interbedded sedimentary sequence of sandstone, greywacke, and phyllite that passes laterally to chert and limestone to the northwest.

Petrographic work by Salat (ibid) has determined the pyroclastics and flows are compositionally within a narrow range of alkalic rocks from trachyte to trachybasalt, contain both hornblende and augite and commonly are altered to a propylitic assemblage of epidote, calcite and chlorite. A specimen of intrusive rock (SM.03.31) was identified as diorite mineralized by pyrite.

10. DEPOSIT TYPES

10.1 Alkaline porphyry Cu-Au (Mt. Polley type).

The principal deposit type sought in this area is porphyry Cu-Au associated with alkaline stocks hosted by alkaline volcanic rocks of the Quesnel belt. The most important local example of this deposit type is Mount Polley, located 10 km west of Cedar Creek. The pre-production reserves were 230 million tonnes of ore grading 0.25% Cu and 0.343 g/t Au (Northern Miner, July 22, 1991, p.3). The deposit type has been described by Kirkham and Sinclair (1996), Panteleyev (1995), and Barr et al., (1976). The Mount Polley deposit, originally called Cariboo Bell, is described by Hodgson et al., 1976. The deposit type characteristics are summarized: located in alkaline island arc belts; associated with stocks and dykes emplaced at a high level in coeval and comagmatic volcanic rocks; restricted to rocks of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age in the Canadian Cordillera; veins, stockworks and breccia fillings of chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite and magnetite with associated propylitic and

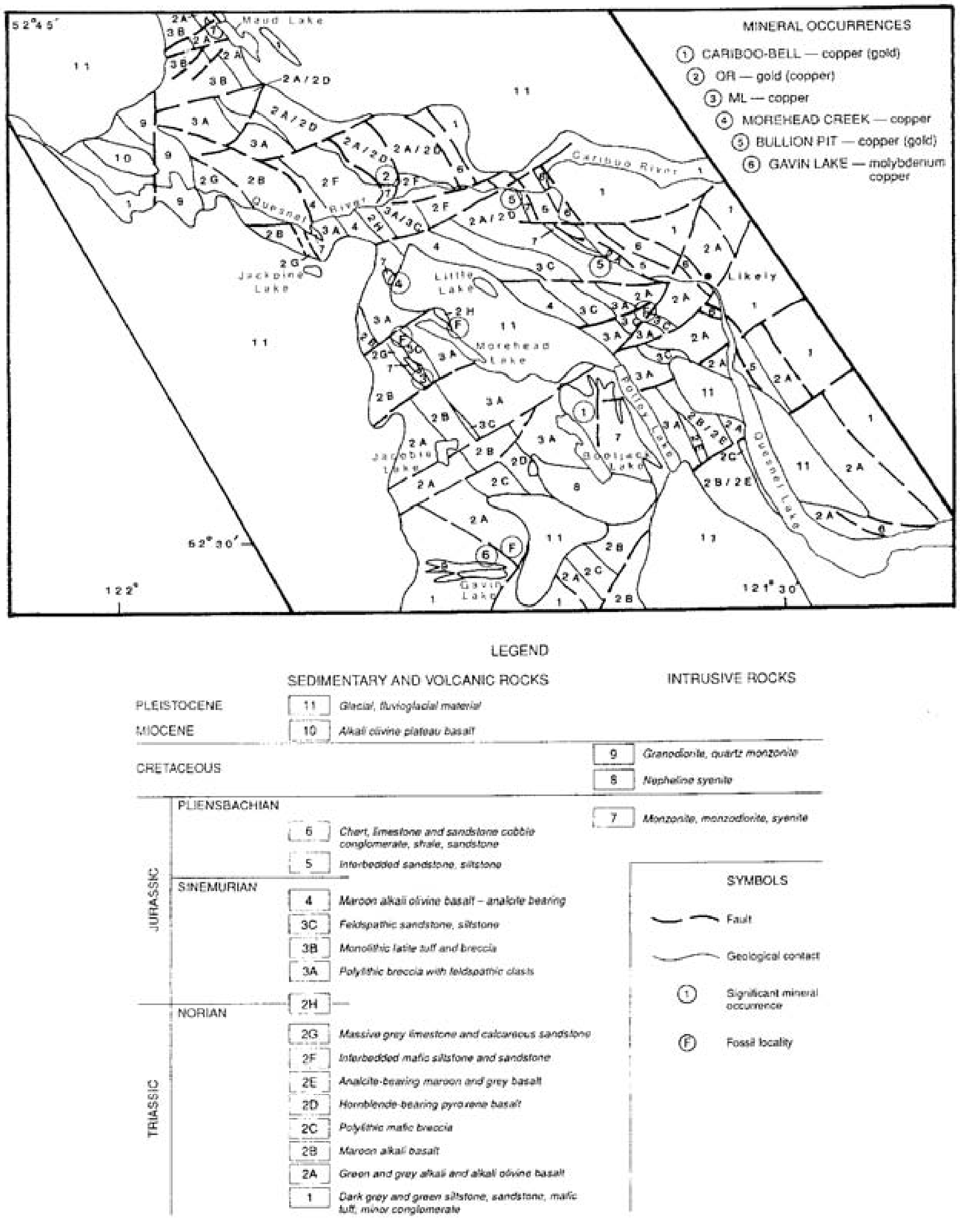
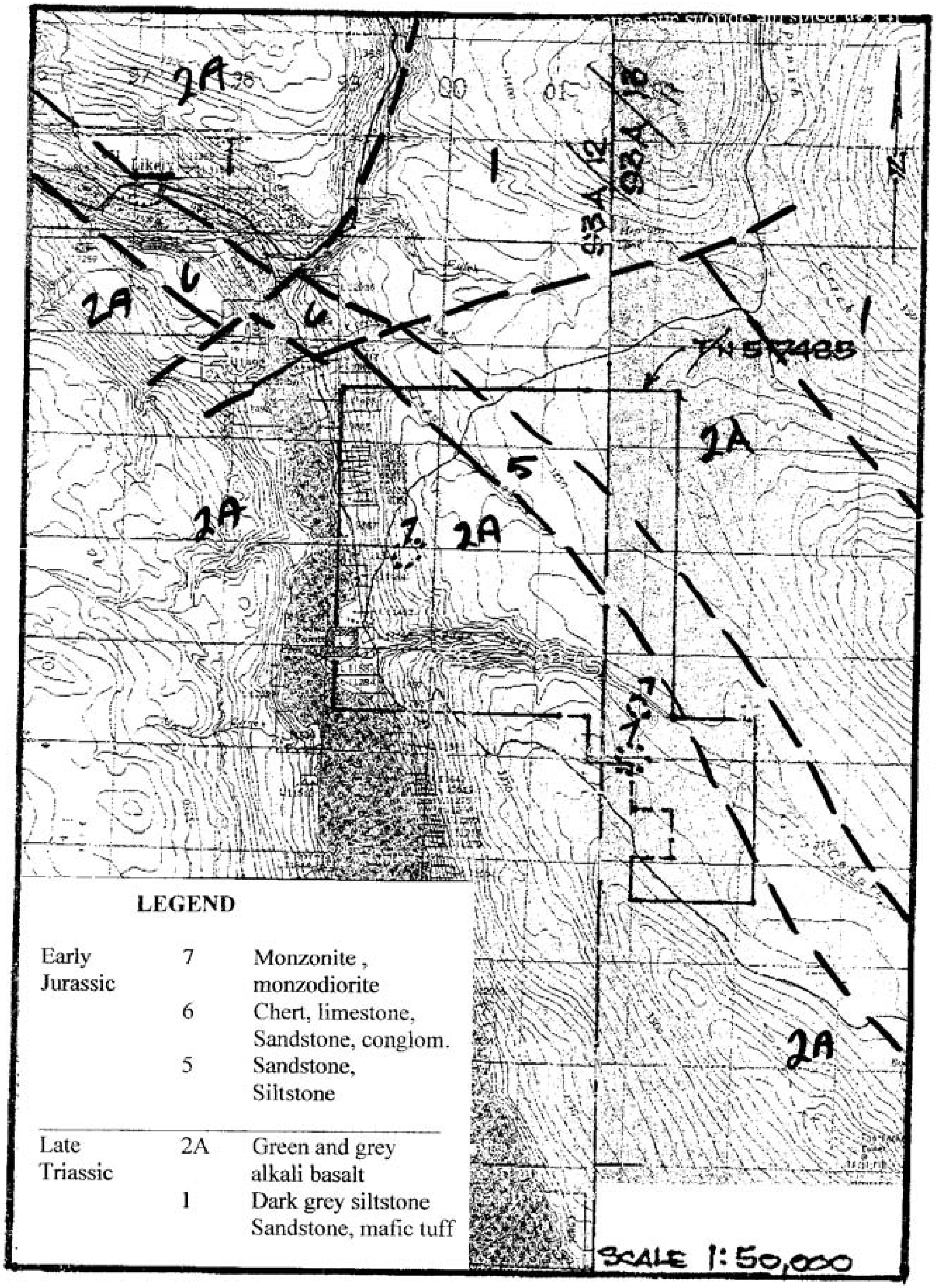


Figure ~~1-13-3~~ 6. Geology of Hydraulic area. After Bailey (1987)

149


2A
1
6
5
7
93A 12
SCALE 1:50,000
LEGEND
Early Jurassic
7 Monzonite, monzodiorite
6 Chert, limestone, Sandstone, conglom.
5 Sandstone, Siltstone
Late Triassic
2A Green and grey alkali basalt
1 Dark grey siltstone Sandstone, mafic tuff

sodic alteration assemblages; deficient in quartz and molybdenite and rich in gold compared to other porphyry Cu deposits.
In addition to the Mount Polley stock, other alkalic stocks in the region are located at Grogan Creek immediately north of Cedar Creek claim, Bullion pit, Morehead Lake, and Morehead Creek. The stocks are characterized by extensive associated propylitic alteration assemblages of epidote, chlorite, calcite, montmorillonite, albite and zeolites. Several small monzodiorite and diorite stocks have been identified on the Cedar Creek claim. Volcanic rocks in Cedar Creek are propylitically altered, and host Cu-Au bearing veins. Potential for alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposits is recognized.

10.2 Au skarn (QR type).

A significant example of gold skarn is the QR deposit located 15 km north of Mount Polley and north of the Quesnel River, that contained pre-production reserves of 1.1 million tonnes of ore grading 6.5 g/t Au (Fox, et al., 1986). The deposit is an auriferous pyrite-epidote replacement of calcareous beds between alkalic augite porphyry flows and overlying argillite of the Nicola Group. Two zones of gold-pyrite-chalcopyrite within a halo of propylitic alteration surround a small composite diorite-monzodiorite stock of Early Jurassic age (Dawson et al., 1991). A northwest-trending belt of Au-bearing zones east of Quesnel River and south of Quesnel Lake may be related to small alkalic stocks and broad zones of propylitic alteration (Panteleyev, 1987). Propylitically altered alkalic volcanics, monzodiorite and diorite stocks and associated calcareous sedimentary rocks at Cedar Creek define a geological environment favourable to QR-type gold skarn deposits.

10.3 Mesothermal Au veins and replacements (Cariboo Gold Quartz type)

Production from the important gold vein and replacement deposits of the Cariboo-Barkerville camp, located 50 km north of Cedar Creek, which includes the Cariboo Gold Quartz, Island Mountain, and Mosquito Creek mines, totals 38.1 tonnes of Au (Dawson, et al., 1991). Principal pyritic Au replacement lodes at Mosquito Creek are conformable with folded contacts between marble and talc-dolomite schist in the Lower Cambrian Downey Creek succession and are interpreted to be synmetamorphic (F.

Robert and B.E. Taylor, pers. comm.., 1987). Replacement lodes are cut by two sets of post-tectonic Au-quartz veins of probable post-metamorphic Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous age (Andrew, et al., 1983). The relationship of the veins and replacements in the Cariboo-Barkerville camp to placer gold deposits in overlying gravels is analogous to the relationship of gold-bearing base metal veins at Cedar Creek to overlying placer deposits.

11. MINERALIZATION

Mineralized zones are given on Figure 5, after Salat (2003, Fig. 3 Bis).

11.1 Paddy Creagh Tunnel, JOY Showing (MINFILE 093A 072).

Several small outcroppings of sheared and propylitically altered basalt breccia occur on the north bank of Cedar Creek about 2.4 km upstream from its mouth. An old adit is almost completely covered by slide material, and evidence of old placer workings exists in the creek. This site is interpreted to be that of the JOY showing, the MINFILE description of which follows:

The basaltic rocks of the JOY showing are cut by a zone of fracturing and shearing marked by quartz-carbonate alteration. Away from the shear zone the basalts have been propylitically altered to a chlorite-epidote-calcite assemblage. Within the shear zone, sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, galena and chalcopyrite occurs. Anomalous amounts of gold and silver reportedly occur with the sulphides. A 1972 grab sample from the creek bed on the Manx claims assayed 0.42% copper and 1.7826 grams per tonne gold (Property File- Cedar City Mines Ltd. Prospectus, May 26, 1972).

Samples were collected from the adit and adjacent shear zones that trend between azimuth 00° and 030° and dip 45°E on the average. Salat (2003) samples are prefixed SM-03, Dawson samples (this report) are numbered 644-. See Table 1 below.

TABLE 1: Assays From Paddy Creagh Tunnel

Number	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Location
SM-03-17	16.9	3075	1560	12800	19100	Adit collar
SM-03-20	2.8	13100	649	87	201	Shear N of adit
SM-03-25	2.1	1250	568	51	79	Shear NW of adit
SM-03-26	<0.5	20	286	14	35	Shear NW of adit
64452	16.8	1630	1700	19800	32300	Adit collar
64453	0.2	<30	<100	<100	100	Shear adjacent to adit

A duplicate of sample SM-03-20 did not confirm the high gold assay, indicating a nugget effect. Examination of the outcroppings in the area confirmed the MINFILE description. The presence of visible gold was not confirmed by inspection, but the presence of coarse gold is indicated by the erratic assays.

11.2 Cedar Dam Showing (Figures 5 and 8).

A pit of 40 m by 20 m was excavated to supply aggregate for Cedar Dam at the west end of Cedar Dam Lake. Rocks exposed at the eastern end and southeastern part of the pit are sandstone, greywacke and chert. The sedimentary rocks are in contact with hornblende diorite, basalt and tuff in the southeastern pit. Veins and disseminations of pyrite and pyrrhotite occur throughout the pit, and chalcopyrite is also present. Assays in Table 2 below show consistently elevated Cu in the 88 to 641 ppm range, but Au values are mainly background.
Two trenches about 30 m south of Cedar Dam pit, excavated in sandstone contained quartz-ankerite veins up to 20 cm wide, but assays were background. Sandstone bedding attitude is 090/65° S.

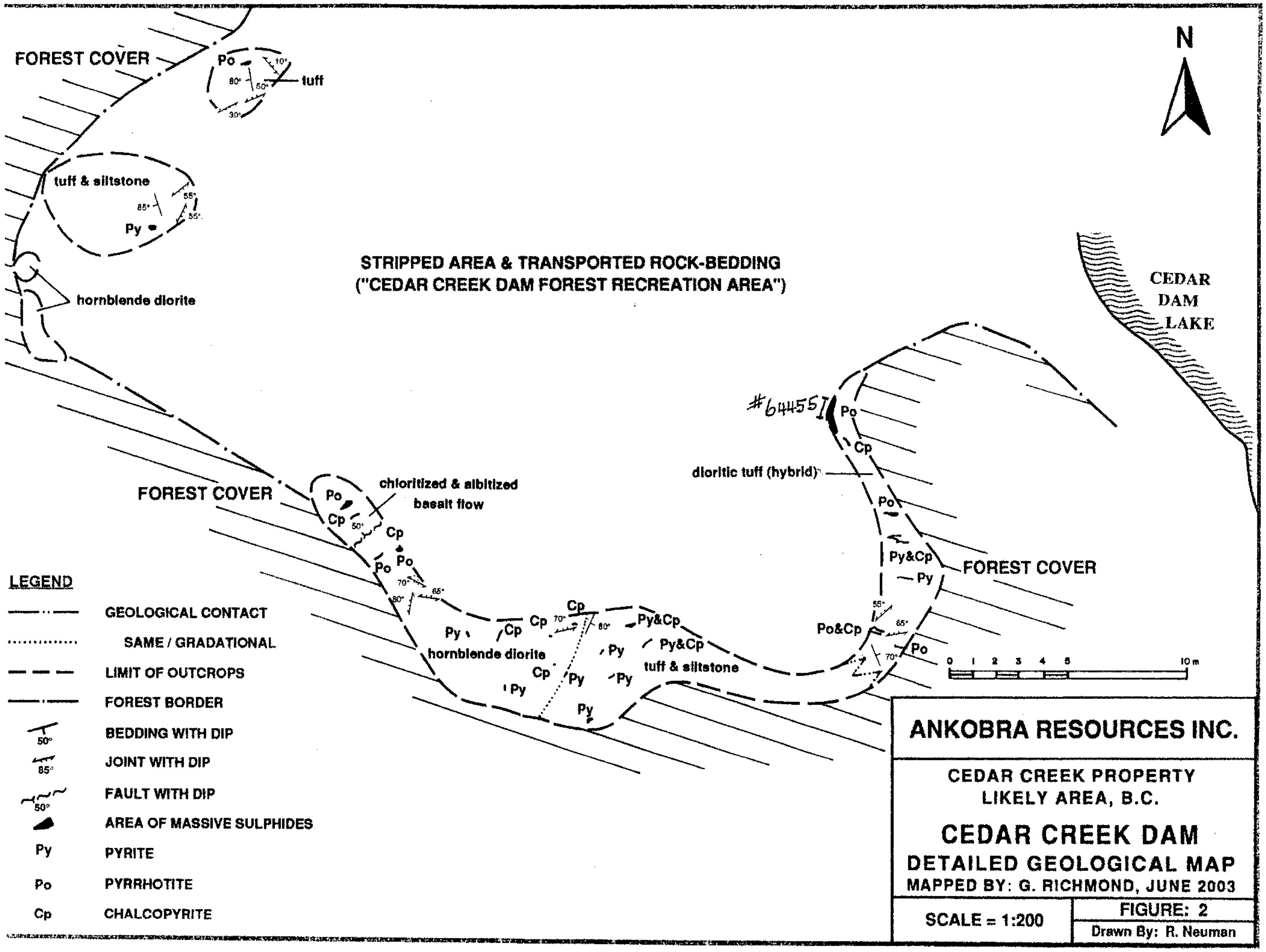

FOREST COVER
Po
tuff
tuff & siltstone
Py
hornblende diorite
STRIPPED AREA & TRANSPORTED ROCK-BEDDING
("CEDAR CREEK DAM FOREST RECREATION AREA")
N
CEDAR
DAM
LAKE
#64455
Po
Cp
dioritic tuff (hybrid)
FOREST COVER
chloritized & albitized
basalt flow
Py&Cp
Py
FOREST COVER
Po&Cp
hornblende diorite
tuff & siltstone
LEGEND
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
SAME / GRADATIONAL
LIMIT OF OUTCROPS
FOREST BORDER
BEDDING WITH DIP
JOINT WITH DIP
FAULT WITH DIP
AREA OF MASSIVE SULPHIDES
Py PYRITE
Po PYRRHOTITE
Cp CHALCOPYRITE
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 m
ANKOBRA RESOURCES INC.
CEDAR CREEK PROPERTY
LIKELY AREA, B.C.
CEDAR CREEK DAM
DETAILED GEOLOGICAL MAP
MAPPED BY: G. RICHMOND, JUNE 2003
SCALE = 1:200
FIGURE: 2
Drawn By: R. Neuman

TABLE 2: Assays From Cedar Creek Dam Pit and Adjacent Trenches

Sample No.	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Location
SM-03-09	0.5	15	88	11	423	Tr N of pit
SM-03-36	<0.5	15	641	12	19	E end pit
SM-03-37	<0.5	<5	264	15	27	S side pit
SM-03-38	<0.5	<5	295	9	35	W end pit
64455	0.1	<30	300	100	100	Resample SM-03-36
SM-03-05	1.5	100	72	8	29	Tr S of pit
SM-03-06	0.7	25	11	27	27	Tr S of pit
64456	0.1	30	<100	<100	<100	Resample SM-03-05

11.2 Massive Sulphide Showing

Two layers of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite 20 to 30 cm thick and 1 to 1.5 m long are exposed in tuff at locations SM-03-21 and 22, on the southwest bank of Cedar Creek about 700 m downstream from Cedar Dam (Figure 5, SM-03-21). A boxwork of pyrite and pyrrhotite occurs in fractured andesitic tuff across the creek (SM-03-22). Cherty dacite interlayered with a quartz feldspar porphyry sill overlies green andesite, 100 m downstream from the previous showings. It contains abundant veinlets of pyrite and pyrrhotite (SM-03-23). All three samples show moderately elevated assays in gold, copper and zinc, see Table 3, below:

TABLE 3: Assays From Massive Sulphide Showings

Sample No.	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Location
SM-03-21	1.7	160	1600	735	1400	SW bank creek
SM-03-22	<0.5	260	111	23	41	NE bank creek
SM-03-23	6.1	90	650	131	230	100m below

11.3 Gap Showing

Placer test pits excavated on the northeast side of Cedar Creek 400 m downstream of the Massive Sulphide showing expose grey dacite with quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins and disseminated pyrite (SM-03-02). In a small tributary of Cedar Creek, 50 m away, large blocks of quartz with sulphides show elevated assays in Au and Zn (SM-03-03). The quartz-sulphide blocks correlate with a fault breccia 2 m thick in cherty tuff with abundant pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite, about 200 m to the south of SM-03-03 (SM-03-24). Assays are given in Table 4, below:

TABLE 4: Assays From GAP Showing

Sample No.	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
SM-03-02	<0.5	100	5	3	7
SM-03-03	20.7	100	54	701	2130
SM-03-24	0.7	245	1030	9	34

11.4 Old Placer Showing

Located about 1.5 km downstream from Cedar Dam and 200m upstream from an old placer working, dense grey siltstone is veined by quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite with attitude 115/75°SW (64457). Quartz veins with pyrite and some chalcopyrite occur in and adjacent to a shear zone of azimuth 080° (SM-03-33, 34, 35). Assays are given in Table 5 below:

TABLE 5: Assays at Old Placer Showing

Number	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Location
64457	0.1	<30	<100	<100	<100	NE creek bank
SM-03-33	<0.5	<5	74	14	29	Same
SM-03-34	<0.5	<5	82	16	32	Same
SM-03-35	<0.5	<5	527	17	22	Same

11.5 Shear Zones 2.5 Km Below Cedar Dam

Two shear zones in pyroclastic rock on the northeast bank of Cedar Creek of attitude 070/70°S are only a few centimeters wide, contain pyrite and pyrrhotite, and demonstrate elevated values in Au and Cu (SM-03-27 and 28), see Table 6 below:

TABLE 6: Shear Zones 2.5 Km Below Cedar Dam

Number	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb pm	Zn ppm	Location
SM-03-27	12.4	1775	2470	3420	6360	2.5 km below Cedar Dam
SM-03-28	<0.5	10	158	35	104	Same

12. EXPLORATION

12.a Nature, Results and Procedures

The issuer commissioned a survey involving geological reconnaissance, mapping and prospecting by H. P. Salat, P.Eng. of Jordanex Resources Inc., 5904 Dalhousie Dr. NW, Calgary Alberta T5A 1T1. The report was submitted July 30, 2003 as AR#27245: "Geological Reconnaissance, Mapping and Prospecting of the Cedar Creek Property, B.C.". The survey included production of a geological map of the Cedar Creek area, scale 1:10,000 (Figure 5), and a detailed geological map of the Cedar Creek dam, scale 1:200 (Figure 8). The survey included the collection, identification and assaying of 32 rock samples, and study of 6 petrographic thin sections. Mr. Salat identified mineralization related to shearing, fracturing and massive sulphide deposition, associated with variable but anomalous amounts of gold, arsenic, copper and zinc. A two-phase exploration program was recommended, involving initial grid -cutting, soil geochemical sampling, and magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysical surveys; and a follow-up program of induced polarization survey and 2000 m of core drilling.

The issuer contracted with Amex Exploration Services Ltd. in June , 2005 for two grids to be surveyed and cut, covering the northwest and southeast parts of the claim. Base lines are oriented azimuth 115°, and grid lines spaced at 100 m intervals. The West Grid totals 32.2 line-km and the East Grid, 22.7 line-km, for a total of 54.9 line-km (Figs 2 and 3).

The issuer contracted with Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd. in August, 2005 to complete an induced polarization survey of the West Grid. Plans of contours of apparent chargeability and apparent resistivity at scale 1:5000, and three-dimensional images of chargeability highs and resistivity lows have been received, and the rest of the report is in preparation at time of writing.

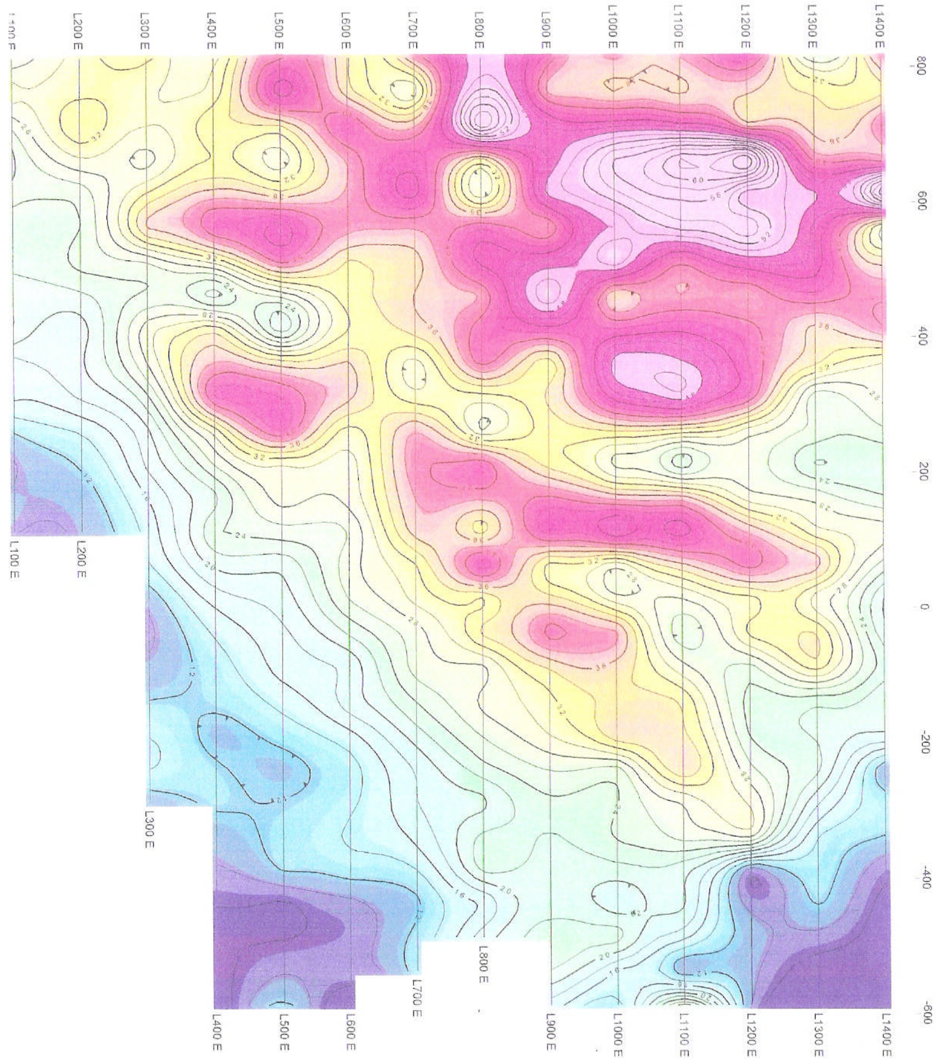
The issuer contracted with the writer, Kenneth M. Dawson of Terra Geological Consultants in September, 2005 to carry out a property examination and review property data on Cedar Creek claim, and to prepare a report in compliance with NI 43-101. The property examination was done in the period November 3 to 5, 2005, in the company of Gordon Richmond. Six rock samples were collected, identified and assayed.

12.b Interpretation

Reconnaissance geological mapping by Salat (2003) led him to the following conclusions:

- Dioritic material mixed with and intruding volcanic rocks could represent an underlying dioritic stock or pluton;
- Anomalous values in Au, As, Cu and Zn are widespread in mineral occurrences throughout the area, as pyritic gouge zones, quartz boxwork and massive sulphide;
- Source of gold in placers is believed to be very local, probably related to weathering of bed rock;
- Extensive mineralized areas are likely related to high sulphidation epithermal gold deposition or large scale skarnification;
- Massive sulphide layers indicate the potential for volcanic-sedimentary mineral deposits

The I.P. chargeability plan of Walcott (Figure 9) shows a large oval surface anomaly of 6.4 mV/V centred at L 1100E, 6+50N. Inversion plans of apparent chargeability at -30m (Figure 10) and –60 m (Figure 12) depth show this anomaly retains its general shape but plunges steeply



Adjacent to Hampton's Pit - on the Cedar Creek prospect

Scale 1:5000

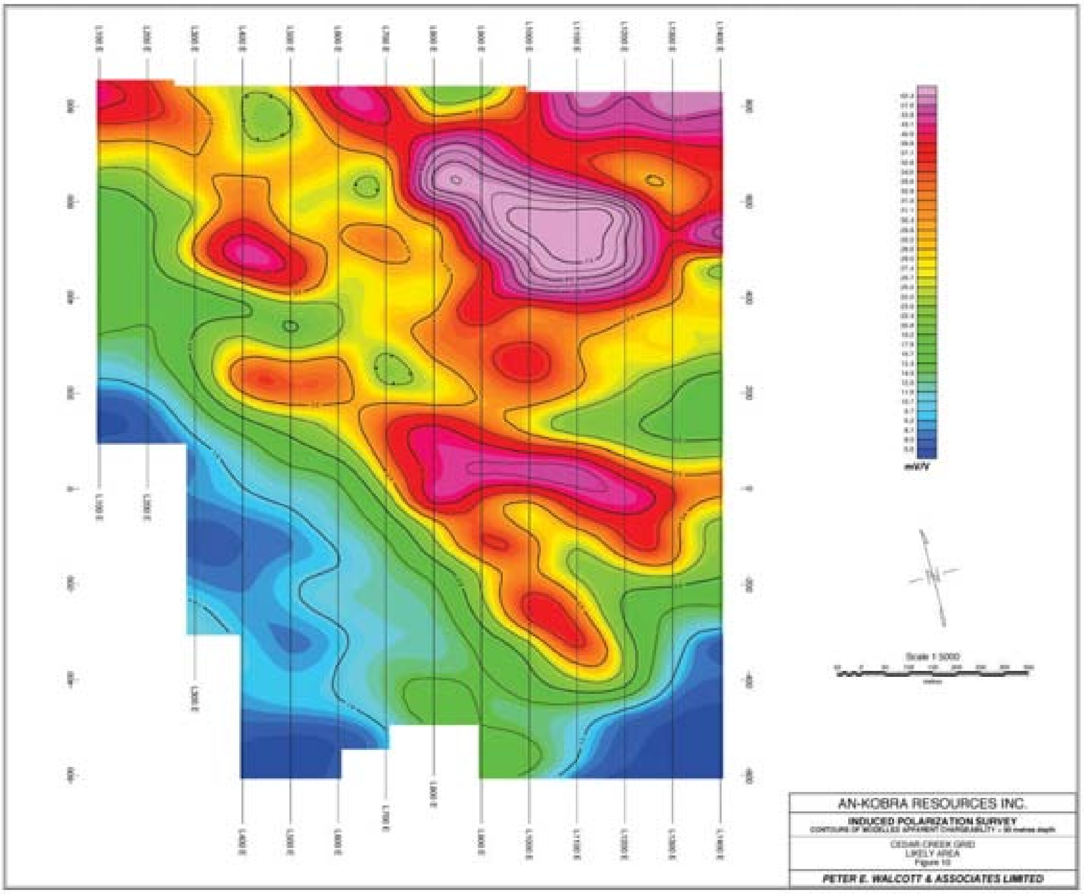
50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350

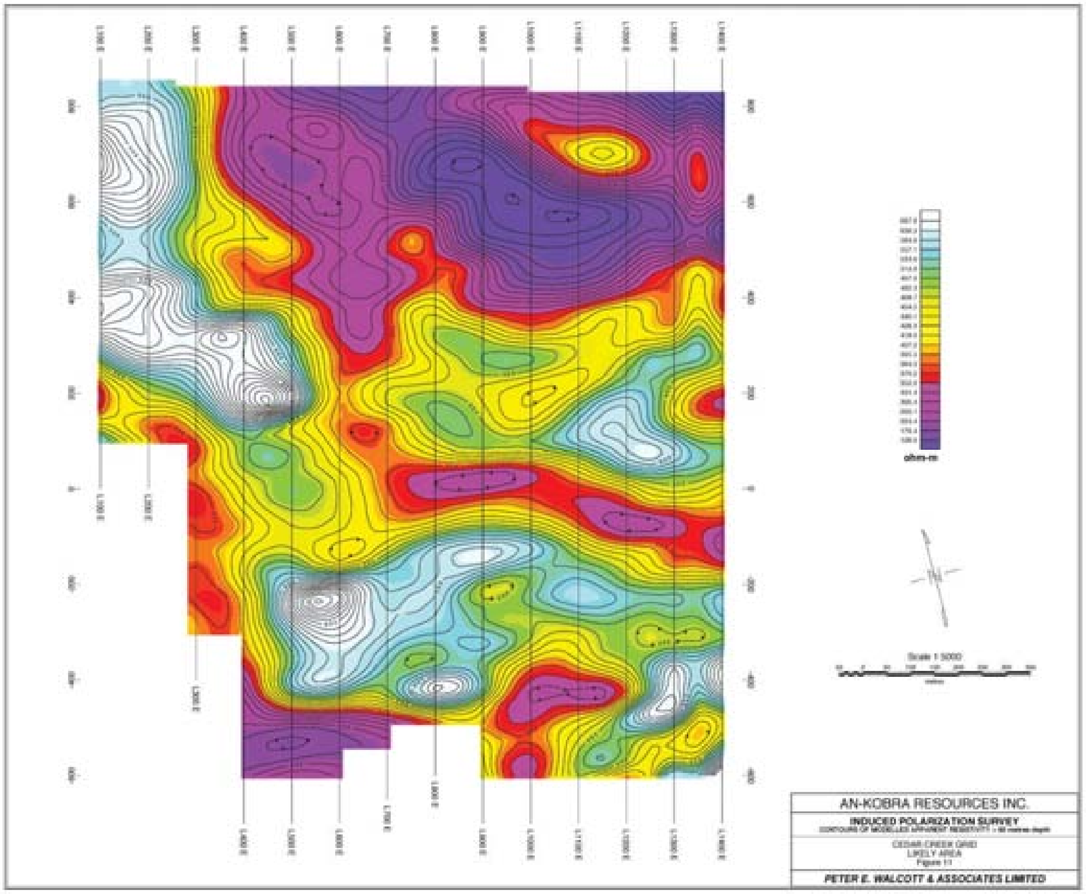
metres

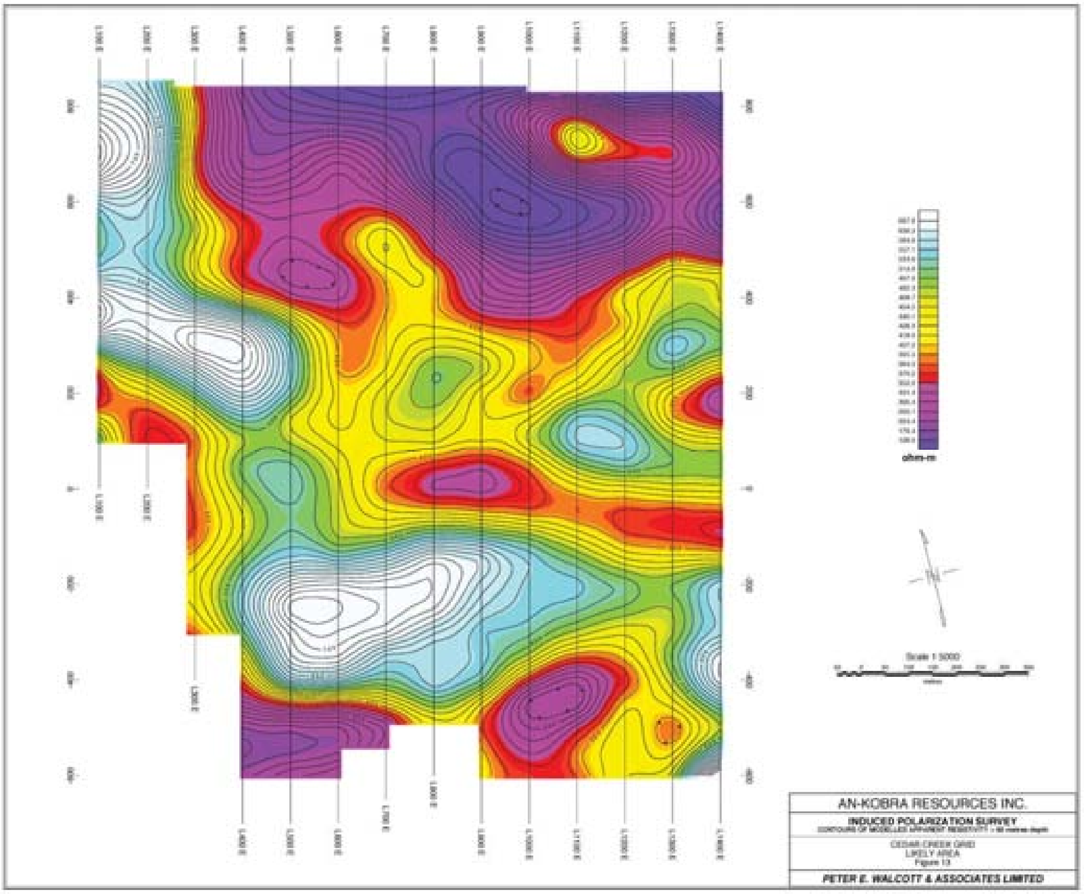
AN-KOBRA RESOURCES INC.

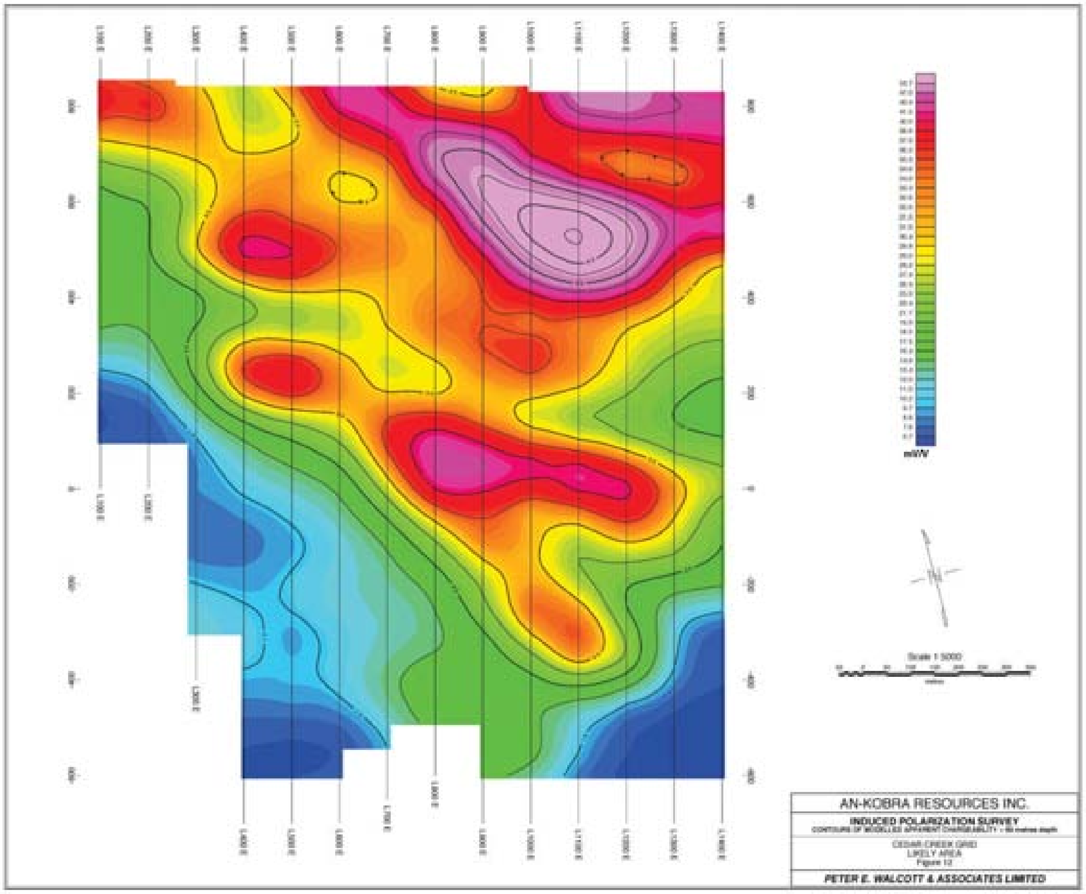
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
CONTOURS OF APPARENT CHARGEABILITY (mV/V) N=2

CEDAR CREEK GRID
LIKELY AREA


AN-KOBRA RESOURCES INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
CEDAR CREEK GRID
LIKELY AREA
Figure 10
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED


AN-KOBRA RESOURCES INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
CEDAR CREEK GRID
LIKELY AREA
Figure 11
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
ohm-m
Scale 1:5000


ohm-m
Scale 1:5000
AN-KOBRA RESOURCES INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
CEDAR CREEK GRID
LIKELY AREA
Figure 13
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



AN-KOBRA RESOURCES INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
CEDAR CREEK GRID
LIKELY AREA
Figure 12
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

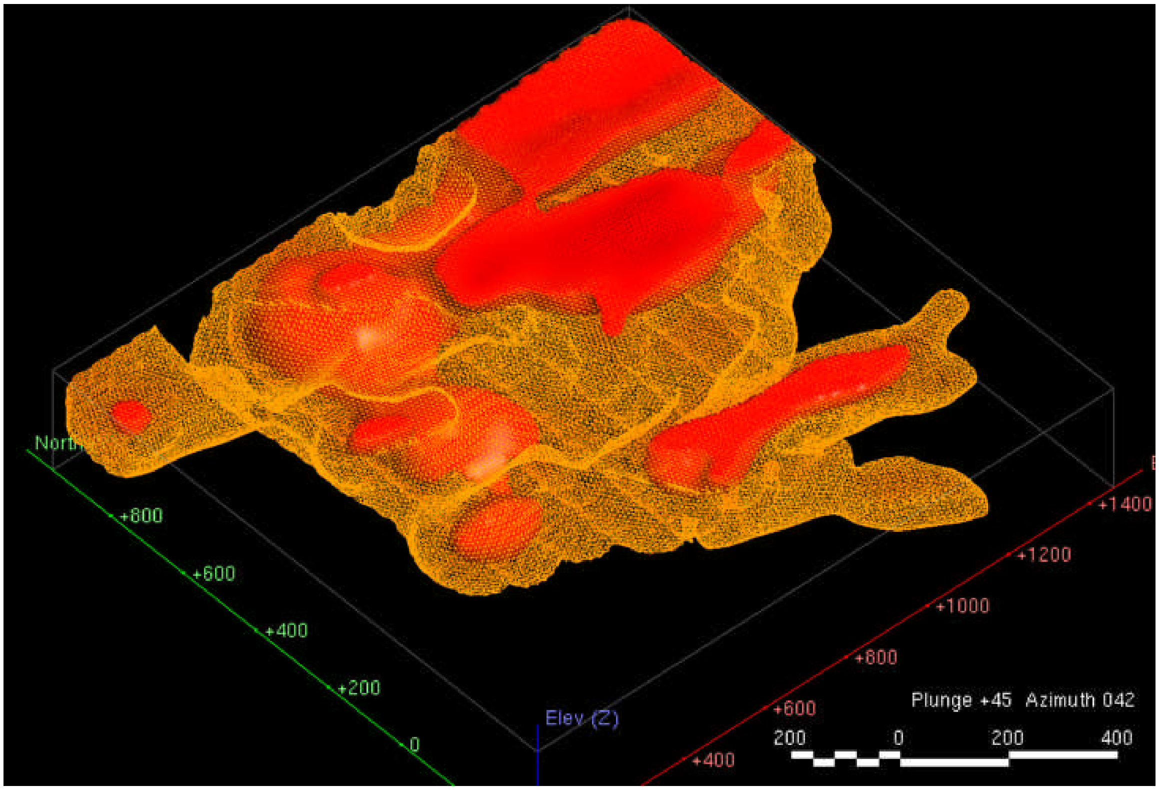
southward at depth This anomaly correlates well with a resistivity low with the same NW-SE elongation, but greater area (Figures 11 and 13). The two anomalies are interpreted to represent an intrusive plug or stock with associated sulphide mineralization extending beyond its contacts in a NW-SE trend. Isolated chargeability highs adjacent to the above anomaly at L 1100E, 3+50N and L 800E, 7+00 N are interpreted to be outlying intrusive plugs of similar composition. An elongate chargeability high extending for 500 m between L 700E, 2+00N to L 1200E, 0+75N also correlates well with a resistivity low, and is interpreted to represent a dyke or fracture zone mineralized with sulphide.

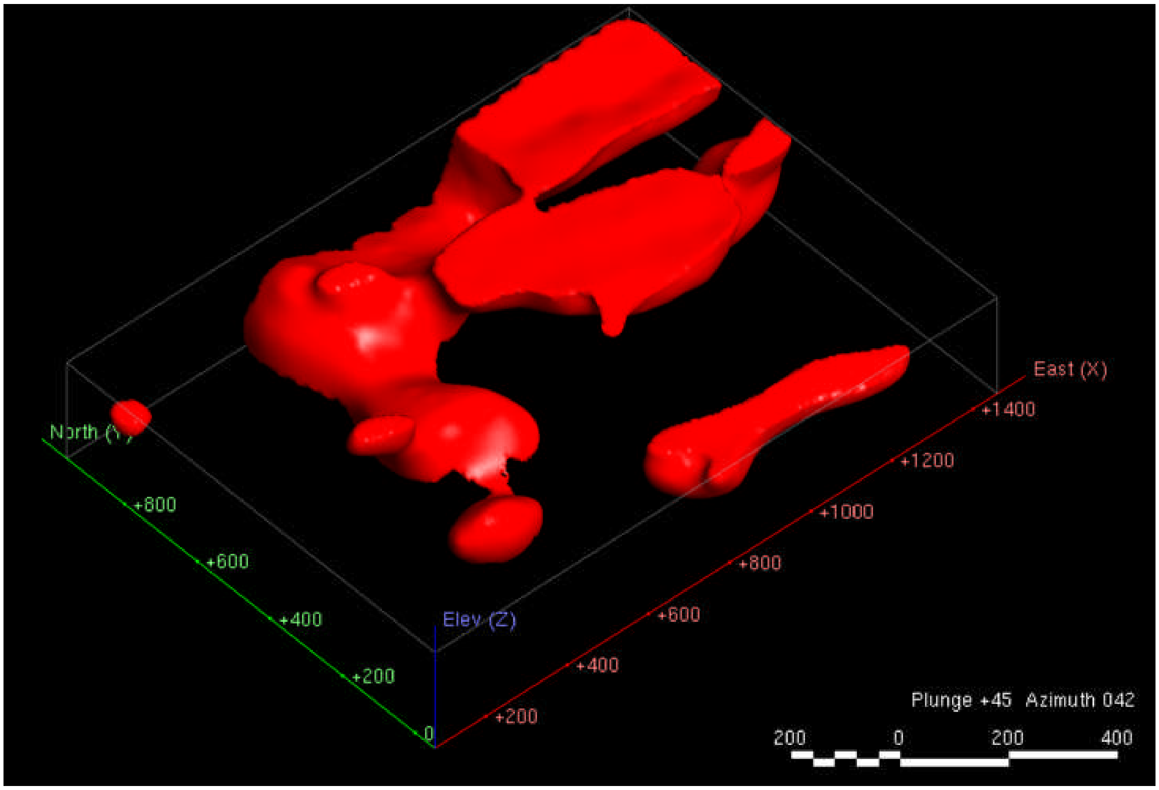
Three-dimensional representations of I.P chargeability anomalies at 30 mV/V and 40 mV/V are given in Figures 14 and 15. Resistivity anomalies of 200 and 380 ohm- m are given in Figures 16 and 17, also in 3-D. Inversion resistivity anomalies of 380 ohm- m and 30 and 40 mV/V are given in Figures 18 and 19 in 3-D. The professional geophysical interpretation of the I.P. data has not been received from the contractor at time of writing.

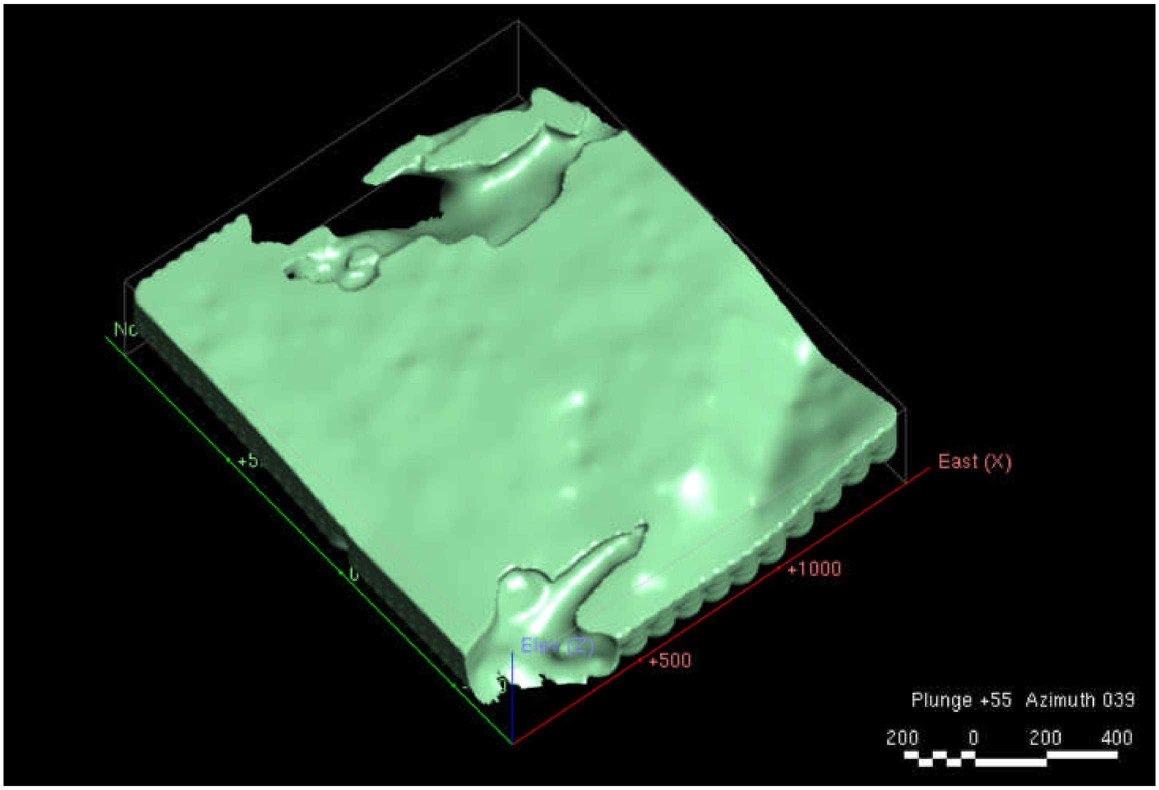
The observations made by the writer and assays of samples collected for this study confirmed, in a general sense, the assays obtained and the conclusions reached by Salat (ibid). The claim area is interpreted to have potential for a gold-bearing mineral deposit of economic proportions.

12.c The above surveys and investigations have been carried out by the following contractors:

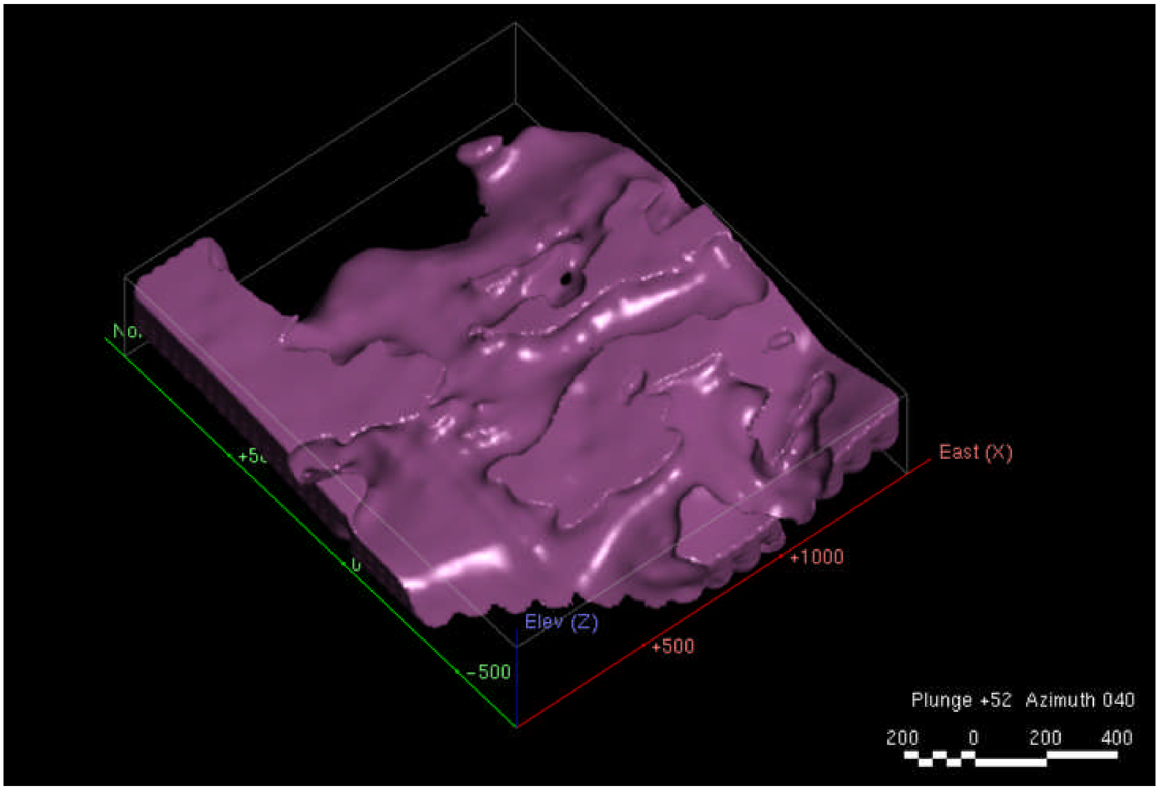
- Hughes P. Salat, P.Eng, Jordanex Resources Inc., 5904 Dalhousie Dr. N.W., Calgary, Alberta T5A 1T1: Assessment Report #27245 “Report on Geological Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting of the Cedar Creek Property, B.C.”, July 30, 2003.
- Ab Ablett, President, Amex Exploration Services Ltd., P.O. Box 286, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5K6: survey and cutting of two grids totaling 54.9 line-km, June, 2005.
- Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd., 605 Rutland Court, Coquitlam, B.C. V3J 3T8: Induced Polarization survey of Cedar Creek property, September, 2005 (exact title unknown at time of writing).


North
+800
+600
+400
+200
0
Elev (Z)
+1400
+1200
+1000
+800
+600
+400
Plunge +45 Azimuth 042
200
0
200
400

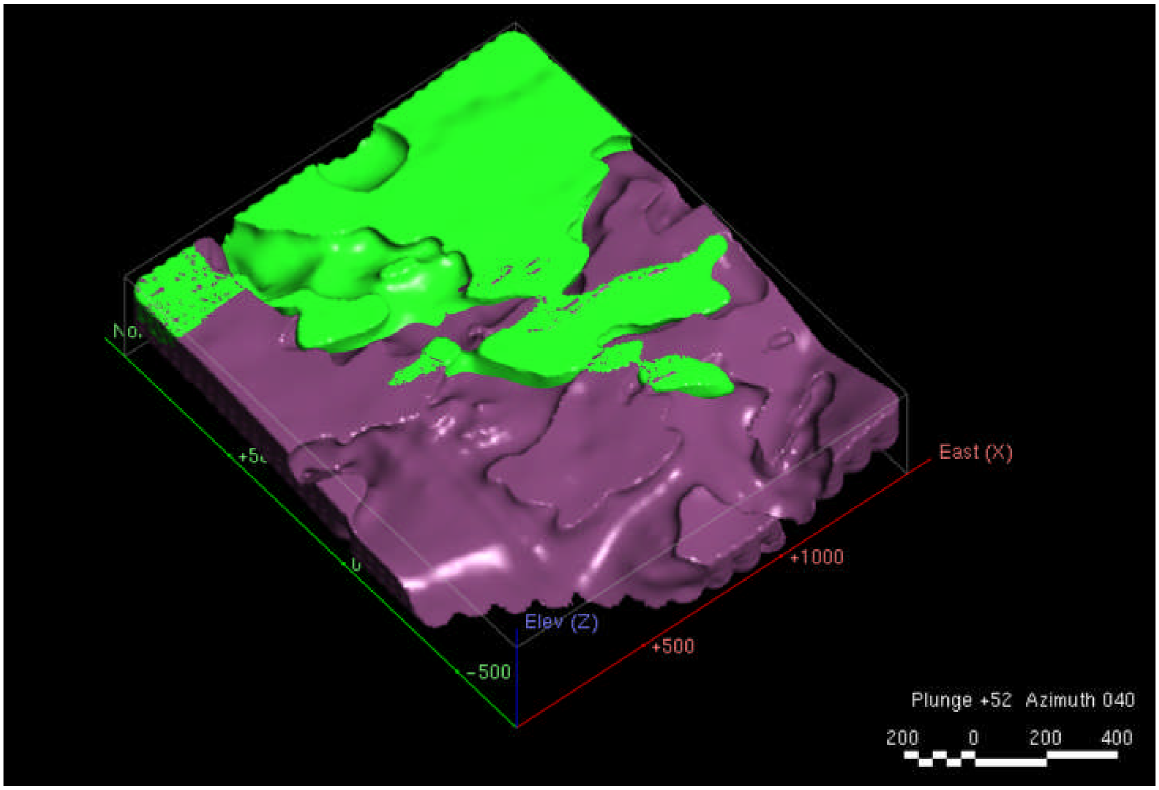

East (X)
+1400
+1200
+1000
+800
+600
+400
+200
North (Y)
+800
+600
+400
+200
0
Elev (Z)
Plunge +45 Azimuth 042
200
0
200
400

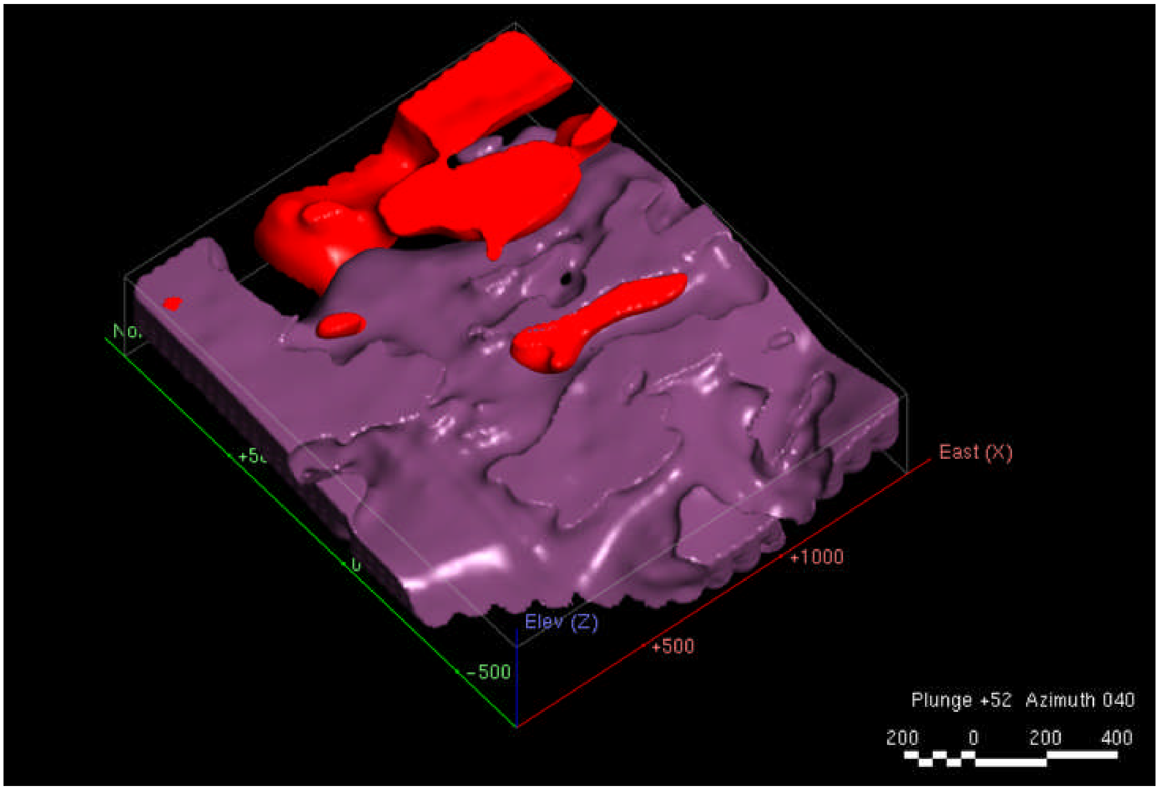


East (X)
+1000
+500
Elev (Z)
Plunge +55 Azimuth 039
200 0 200 400



East (X)
+1000
+500
Elev (Z)
-500
Plunge +52 Azimuth 040
200 0 200 400


East (X)
+1000
+500
Elev (Z)
-500
Plunge +52 Azimuth 040
200 0 200 400



East (X)
+1000
+500
Elev (Z)
-500
Plunge +52 Azimuth 040
200
0
200
400

Kenneth M. Dawson, Ph.D., P.Geo., Terra Geological Consultants, 3687 Loraine Ave., North Vancouver B.C. V7R 4B9: Reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling of Cedar Creek zone, and report "Review of the gold-copper-zinc-lead Cedar Creek property of An-Kobra Resources Inc., Likely, British Columbia".

13. DRILLING

No drilling has been done on behalf of the issuer.
Unspecified number and total depth of reverse circulation drill holes by Raymond A. Cook in 1981 (AR 10864): "intersected porphyritic andesite with interbedded tuffs which are highly fractured, chloritized and saussuritized. Pyrite and pyrrhotite occur in fractures and disseminations."

14. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

14.a In 2003, H. Salat collected 32 rock specimens, using geological pick, mallet and moil, from mineralized occurrences, locations of which are given in Figure 3 Bis, AR # 27245. The sampled area followed rock outcroppings along Cedar Creek from Cedar Dam Lake northwestward for 2.5 km. and covered randomly occurring outcroppings over an area up to 1 km wide. Two samples were collected near Hampton placer pit. All samples were grabs, and no chip, channel, trench or other samples of specified dimension and/or volume were collected.

The six samples collected for this report were all duplicates of the above samples, and are located on Figure 5. Dawson sample #64455 duplicated Salat sample SM-03-36, but was a 3 m chip. All others were grab samples. Selected results of assays of Salat's and Dawson's samples are given in Item 11, above. The full assay results are given in Appendices 1 and 2.

14.b No sampling factors are known that could materially affect the accuracy and reliability of the results.

14.c All grab samples characterize the mineralization therefore are not intended to be representative of a specific volume of mineralized material. The one chip sample, #64455, represents 3 lineal metres of mineralized rock. Selection of visibly mineralized material for assay, as is the case in most grab samples, inherently biases the sample. A chip sample is a continuous series of chips of roughly equal size taken to represent a linear rock interval.

14.d No specific sampling interval was established in the case of taking a grab sample from rock outcrop. Size of sample is a factor when assaying for gold present in coarser size ranges, e.g.>0.5 mm diameter, therefore larger size samples, i.e. 2-3 kg, are taken for assay to minimize the "nugget effect". An effort was made to sample a representative specimen, which in most cases would be mineralized rock. Identification of high grade intervals within lower grade intersections is done subconsciously when one selects a grab sample to represent specific mineralized rock.

14.e A summary of representative grab samples from the 2003 and 2005 programs is given in Tables 1 to 6 in Item 11, above. Sample sites are plotted in Figure 5. Complete assays are given in Appendices 1 and 2.

15. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

15.a No aspect of the sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of the issuer.

15.b Details of 2005 sample preparation, assaying and analytical procedures at Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd. of 10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, B.C. are given in Appendix 3. Assayer Ms. Jutta Jealouse is a B.C. Certified Assayer. Details of 2003 sample preparation, 30-element ICP analysis, and geochemical analysis of gold by fire assay/AA at Loring Laboratories Ltd., 629 Beaverdam Rd., N.E., Calgary, Alberta T2K 4W7, are given in Appendix 4. The company is an Alberta Certified Assayer.

15.c Quality control measures taken in sample collection include:

- Grab samples are representative, fresh and unoxidized as possible, devoid of soil or organic material, labeled with a tag in the sample bag and a matching tag in the assay tag book with location and other data on it, sample data are recorded in field note book, including GPS position, sample bag is tightly and securely sealed immediately after sampling, sample tag number is recorded on flagging tape wrapped tightly around a sampled rock, and used to mark the sample site for potential relocation and resampling.

- Zone to be chip sampled is cleaned of soil, loose rock and organic material, sample zone is marked with spray or marking pen, a tarpaulin is spread out below the zone to be sampled, rock chips of roughly equal size are cut with a mallet and moil in a continuous band for the length of the sampled interval, sample is collected from the tarpaulin, bagged, labeled and recorded as above.

Quality control measures taken in sample preparation and analysis are given in 15.b above. Repeat assays are run every 10 samples. Standards are run at the same frequency. Anomalously high assay samples are resplit and rerun. ICP analyses for base metals in the >1% range are reassayed by a different method, commonly gravimetric. Ag and Au ICP assays in the range of >10 ppm and >1000 ppb, respectively, are reassayed by fire assay with AA finish.

No corrective actions were deemed necessary with the Eco Tech lab results.

15.d Sample preparation and analytical procedures for both the 2003 and 2005 samples were deemed to be adequate. Security of the 2005 samples was maintained by:

- Samples collected in the field were maintained in the sampler's possession until locked securely inside his truck.
- Samples were delivered personally to the assay laboratory by sampler in sampler's truck.
- No person other than the sampler came into contact with the sample until delivered to the assay laboratory.

16 DATA VERIFICATION

16.a Sample collection, security, preparation, and analytical procedures for 2005 samples are deemed to be adequate. Assay verification included resplitting and repeat assay of an anomalous sample, and running of three standards. 2005 assays were essentially duplicates of six 2003 samples, and no discrepancies above the expected variance for a coarse-grained gold deposit were noted. Quality control measures for the 2005 samples as given in

15.c above, are deemed adequate. Procedures involved in sample collection and security for the 2003 samples could not be verified. Laboratory procedures for the 2003 samples' preparation, analysis and verification as given in 15.b above, are deemed adequate.

16.b Kenneth M. Dawson, the Qualified Person for this report, hereby verifies the data collected in 2005 and cited in this report. Rock assays, petrological and mineralogical and other geological descriptions cited in Salat (2003) for sites visited and confirmed by the writer in 2005, are hereby verified. In the writer's opinion, the data given in the Salat (2003) report are reliable.

16.c Most of the sites sampled and described in Salat (2003) were visited and the data verified. A few showings in central Cedar Creek and near Hampton placer pit were not visited and verified. This places no serious limitation on the reliability of the 2003 data, in the writer's opinion.

16.d Time and access constraints prevented visits to all sites in the 2003 report. The requirement of permission for access to the active Hampton placer workings restricted access to that site.

17. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

17.a No information is available for adjacent properties.

17.b No source of such data exists.

17.c Adjacent property data are not cited in this report.

17.d Ditto

17.e No historical estimates of resources or reserves are cited in this report.

18. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This processing and testing has not been carried out on the Cedar Creek mineral showings.

19. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The existing data, largely from surface grab samples, are not adequate to make a mineral resource estimate.

20. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional relevant data or information are known.

21. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The best grades were obtained in assays from in and adjacent to the Paddy Creagh Tunnel or JOY showing, i.e. Au to 13 g/t, Ag to 16.9 g/t, Cu to 0.17%, Zn to 3.2% and Pb to 2.0%. The pyrite - pyrrhotite - chalcopyrite-sphalerite assemblage occurred in quartz-carbonate veins within 20-30 cm wide shear zones in propylitically altered basaltic pyroclastics. No intrusive rocks were recognized here. Similar vein mineralogy, in some cases with arsenopyrite, was observed in fractures, disseminations and shears at Cedar Dam, Old Placer and Gap showings, but similarly elevated Au assays were not detected. Placer showings in Cedar Creek are spatially related to mineralized veins in bedrock. Placer gold occurrences are interpreted to be derived from similar veins, probably without large distances of transport. Veins are interpreted to be of the mesothermal Au-polymetallic type similar to veins in the Cariboo-Barkerville camp where structural control supports a post-metamorphic age.

Deposition of massive sulphide lenses (e.g. samples SM-03-35 and SM-03-21) may pre-date the fracture and shear-controlled Au-polymetallic veins, and are interpreted to be analogous to conformable pyritic Au replacement lenses at Mosquito Creek in the Cariboo-Barkerville camp, interpreted to be syn-metamorphic by Roberts and Taylor (ibid.).

Three monzodiorite/diorite intrusions that were observed in Cedar Creek and near the Hampton placer pit (Figures 5,7) support the presence of one or more porphyry Cu-Au – related stocks and/or plugs underlying the property. I.P. chargeability and resistivity anomalies in the northwestern claim area are interpreted to reflect a sulphide-bearing stock plus plugs to the east of Hampton pit, and a dyke or shear zone to the south of the pit. Drilling of this porphyry Cu target is warranted.

A sedimentary unit about 500 m thick that crops out near Cedar Dam contains sandstone, greywacke and phyllite in the southeastern claim but passes laterally to limestone and chert in the northwestern claim, passing through the area of high chargeability interpreted to reflect a porphyry stock (unit 5 on Figure 7). The potential for skarn and replacement Au-Cu mineralization of the QR-type exists in this area of interpreted contact. A magnetometer survey of both grids is warranted.

Existing geophysical, geological and rock assay data are deemed reliable and adequate to provide guidelines for a drill program, but drill target location would be enhanced by expanding the I.P. survey coverage, and by the addition of grid soil geochemical sampling and magnetometer surveys.

The first objective of this report, to review and verify existing property data, has been met as described in Items 8 to 16 above. The second objective, to assess the resource potential, is dealt with under Item 10 “Deposit Types”, Item 11 “Mineralization” and Item 21 “ Interpretation and Conclusions”. No drill core assays or other systematic sampling data exist from which a resource assessment could be made. Three potential deposit types are recognized in the region, and data are presented supporting the occurrence on the claim of veins of the Cariboo-Barkerville type, porphyry Cu-Au deposits of the Mount Polley type and Au-Cu skarn and replacement deposits of the QR type. The third objective of this report, to propose an exploration program that could define a mineral resource, is met in Item 22 below.

22. RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase One: Geochemical Sampling and Geophysical Surveys

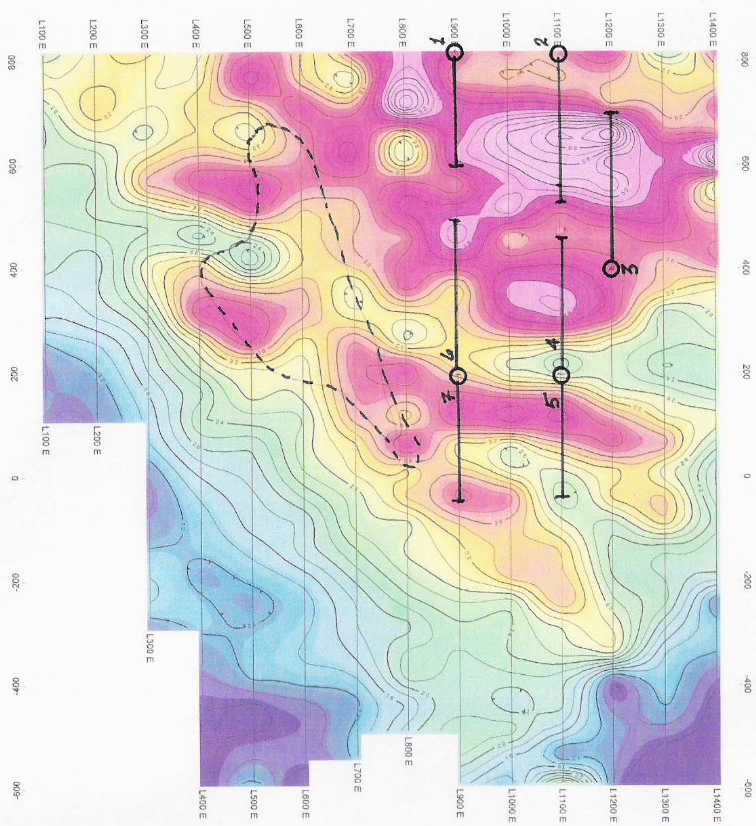
- Extend the northwest grid from Line 8N to Line 17N, and from Line 14E to Line 20E, at 100-metre line spacing.
- Carry out grid soil geochemical sampling on both NW and SE grids at 25-metre centres. Assay the samples for Cu, Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, As.
- Carry out a magnetometer survey of both grids at 25-metre centres.
- Carry out an inversion I.P. survey of the SE grid and the extension of the NW grid.
- Review the above results in concert with existing data to advance the program to the drilling stage.

Phase Two: Diamond Drilling

Existing I.P. chargeability anomalies on the NW grid support a provisional minimum drilling program of seven NQ drill holes for a total of 3200 metres, as proposed on Figure 20. All drill holes will be inclined at -60°. This program will be modified and expanded upon review of the Phase One data. The principal chargeability anomaly is open to the southeast and northwest, and may well be expanded and enhanced by the addition of I.P. data in those directions. Proposed hole data are given in Table 7 below:

TABLE 7: Proposed Diamond Drill Holes

Hole No.	Grid	Azim.°	Dip°	Length m
CC-06-01	L900E, 800N	205	-60	400
CC-06-02	L1100E, 800N	205	-60	500
CC-06-03	L1200E, 400N	025	-60	500
CC-06-04	L1100E, 200N	025	-60	500
CC-06-05	L1100E, 200N	205	-60	400
CC-06-06	L900E, 200N	025	-60	500
CC-06-07	L900E, 200N	205	-60	400
Total				3200 m



Adjacent to Hampton's Pit - on the Cedar Creek prospect

FIGURE 20

Proposed Diamond Drill Holes
Cedar Creek Northwest Grid

Drill collar and hole

Approximate edge of Hampton placer pit

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350
metres

AN-KOBRA RESOURCES INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY CONTOURS OF APPARENT CHARGEABILITY (mV/V) N=2
CEDAR CREEK GRID LIKELY AREA
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Budget

Phase 1:

NW grid expansion, survey and cut, 25 line-km	$25,000
SE grid:, 23 line-km chain saw	11,500
Soil sample 70 line-km@25m=2800 samples	7,000
Assaying, sample handling	35,000
I.P survey 45 line-km@$500	22,500
Magnetometer survey 70 line-km@250	17,500
Salaries: geologist ($500) plus two assistants (250 ea.) 30 days	30,000
Room and Board**:** geol plus assists, 30 days	9,000
3 linecutters, 10 days	3,000
4 geophysics crew, 10 days	4,000
Transport, fuel, one truck, 30 days	2,500
Subtotal, Phase 1	167,000
Contingencies@10%	16,700
Total, Phase 1	**183,700**

Phase 2:

Drill roads, drill pads, excavator, 7days	10,500
Diamond drill contract 3200 m@ $125 all-in	400,000
Supervision, sampling, logging, 1 geol, 1 assist, 1 mo	22,500
Transport, fuel, 1 truck, 1 mo	2,500
Room and board, 2 men, 1 mo	6,000
Reporting	10,000
Subtotal, Phase 2	451,500
Contingencies@10%	45,100
Total, Phase 2	**496,600**
Grand total	**$680,300**

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24. DATE AND SIGNATURE

I, Kenneth Murray Dawson, Ph.D., P.Geo do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of Terra Geological Consultants Ltd., 3687 Lorraine Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. V7R 4B9
2. I graduated with a Ph.D. in Economic Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1972 and a Bachelor of Science degree in Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1964.
3. I am a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Life Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a Member of the Mineralogical Association of Canada, and a Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Science.
4. I have worked as an exploration, research, and mining geologist for over forty years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the entire report titled " Review of the Cedar Creek Gold, Copper, Zinc, Lead Property of An-Kobra Resources Inc., Likely, British Columbia".
7. I have visited the property that is the subject of this technical report at least one time between November 3, 2005 and the date of this technical report. My most recent visit to the property was November 3, 2005 and the duration of that visit was three days.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report.
9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report which is not reflected in this technical report, the omission of which to disclose makes this technical report misleading.
10. I am independent of An-Kobra Resources Inc. applying the tests set out in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1.
12. I consent to the filing of this technical report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication of this technical report in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated: January 18, 2006

Kenneth M. Dawson

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25. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

Not applicable to this property**.**

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 4