

ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prospecting and Rock Sampling

on the

EHOLT PROPERTY

BOUNDARY DISTRICT

NTS 82E/1 and 82E/2

Lat: 49° 07' 55" N Long: 118° 27' 45" W
(at approximate centre of work)

Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for:

1221998 Alberta Ltd.
8930 Oak Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6P 4B7

By:
Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng.
717 75th Ave, Box 2493
Grand Forks, B.C.
VOH 1H0



May 23, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 SUMMARY.....	1
2.0 INTRODUCTION	2
2.1 Property Location and Description	2
2.2 Access, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography	6
3.0 HISTORY	7
3.1 Regional Exploration History	7
3.2 History of Exploration - Eholt Property.....	9
3.3 Summary of March 2006 Work Program	13
4.0 GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION.....	14
4.1 Regional Geology and Deposit Types.....	14
4.2 Property Geology and Mineralization	15
5.0 ROCK SAMPLING.....	22
6.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS.....	24
7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS.....	26
8.0 COST STATEMENT	27
9.0 REFERENCES.....	28

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1 - Location Map	3
Figure 2 - Claim Map	4
Figure 3 - Former Crown Grants and Private Surface Land	5
Figure 4 - Property Geology Map.....	16
Figure 5 - Seattle Showing	22
Figure 6 - Rock Sample Locations and Results	in pocket

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1 - Claim Information	2
Table 2 - Seattle Showing Diamond Drill Holes.....	21
Table 3 - Significant Rock Sample Results	23

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1	Rock Sample Descriptions
APPENDIX 2	Analytical Results - Rock Samples
APPENDIX 3	Analytical Procedures

1.0 SUMMARY

The Eholt property is centered about 15 kilometers northwest of Grand Forks, in southern British Columbia. It is a large property, comprised of 16 Mineral Titles On-line map cell claims that cover an area of approximately 3,000 hectares. *1221998 Alberta Ltd.* has an option on the property through an agreement with John W. Carson. This report summarizes the results of a small prospecting and rock sampling program in the eastern part of the property during March 2006.

The property is an exploration-stage prospect, situated within the highly mineralized Boundary District. Past-production of gold in the district has been from a variety of styles of mineralization, including copper-gold skarn, volcanogenic massive sulfide/oxide and Eocene-aged epithermal gold. In excess of 1 million ounces of gold was produced from the Phoenix copper-gold "skarn" deposit, located 4 kilometers south of the Eholt property. Over 2.5 million ounces of gold has been produced from Eocene-aged low sulfidation epithermal veins in the Republic and Curlew areas of Washington State, 30-50 kilometers south of the property.

The Eholt property covers two large areas of favourable Triassic Brooklyn Formation stratigraphy (host to the important skarn and volcanogenic deposits in the district), as well as a significant "graben-like" feature referred to as the Thimble Mountain Tertiary Basin. It has a favourable structural and stratigraphic setting for copper-gold skarn mineralization, Triassic volcanogenic massive sulfide/oxide mineralization and for Eocene-aged epithermal gold mineralization and it hosts a number of known mineral showings representing each of these styles. Previous exploration has identified good gold or copper-gold values over significant intervals, including 2.7 g/t Au and 0.28% Cu over 27.8 meters and 5.2 g/t Au and 0.29% Cu over 6.0 meters from the Dead Honda showing.

Much of the previous exploration was on a showing-by-showing basis, with little attempt to understand the larger mineralizing system responsible for the many high-grade showings. Many of the known showings are situated in the Eholt area in the western part of the property, where exploration is hampered by widespread alluvial cover and by the abundance of Eocene dykes and sills. Several showings on the property, including the Senator, are significant zones of mineralization with little or no modern exploration and remain untested by trenching or drilling. An area of silicification, brecciation and veining in limestone was discovered during the current program, which is similarly unexplored. This occurrence has characteristics of both epithermal-style and sediment hosted (Carlin-type) gold mineralization.

A methodical, staged approach to exploration is needed to evaluate the entire property, with the goal of understanding the overall mineralizing system. Care needs to be taken not to fall into the same trap as previous workers, in focusing efforts in one discrete area and neglecting the remainder of the property.

A two-phase work program is recommended, with a total budget of \$450,000. Phase 1 (\$200,000) consists of property-scale prospecting and rock sampling, an airborne time domain EM-magnetometer-radiometric survey, as well as detailed geological mapping in select areas. Phase 2 (\$250,000) involves excavator trenching and diamond drilling to test known areas of mineralization and targets generated by the Phase 1 program. Phase 2 is in part contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Property Location and Description

The Eholt property is located in the Greenwood-Grand Forks area of southern British Columbia, as shown on Figure 1. This report describes a small rock sampling program completed in the vicinity of the Seattle showing, in the eastern part of the property, during March 2006. The March 2006 program forms part of a larger ongoing exploration program on the property.

The Eholt property is centred about 15 kilometers northwest of Grand Forks, B.C. and covers an area of approximately 3,000 hectares. It is comprised of 16 Mineral Titles On-line (MTO) map cell claims, as shown in Figure 2. The claims are located on Mineral Tenure map sheets 082E.018 (NTS map sheets 82E/1 and 82E/2) in the Greenwood Mining District. Claim data is summarised below in Table 1. Expiry dates listed in Table 1 are after filing this report.

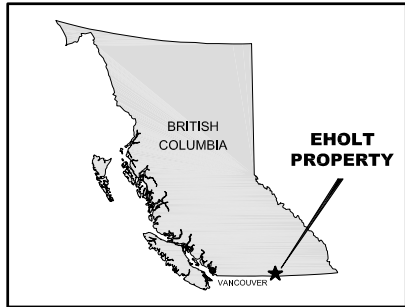
Tenure #	Claim Name	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
509209	Eholt #3	21.116	2006/Oct/30
509210	Eholt #4	63.353	2006/Oct/30
509211	Eholt #5	21.116	2006/Oct/30
509214	Eholt #6, Eholt #7	42.235	2006/Oct/30
510520		84.515	2007/Sep/29
510526		591.572	2006/Oct/30
510531	Jim	190.171	2006/Oct/30
510534	John	147.925	2006/Oct/30
513566		422.391	2006/Oct/30
513572		21.121	2007/Oct/09
513591		485.933	2006/Oct/30
513594	Wilgress	63.374	2006/Oct/30
522325	Seattle	443.865	2006/Nov/16
522327	Virginia City	126.843	2006/Nov/16
526813	Boldue	316.893	2007/Jan/31
528815	Pass	84.495	2007/Jan/31

Table 1: Claim Information

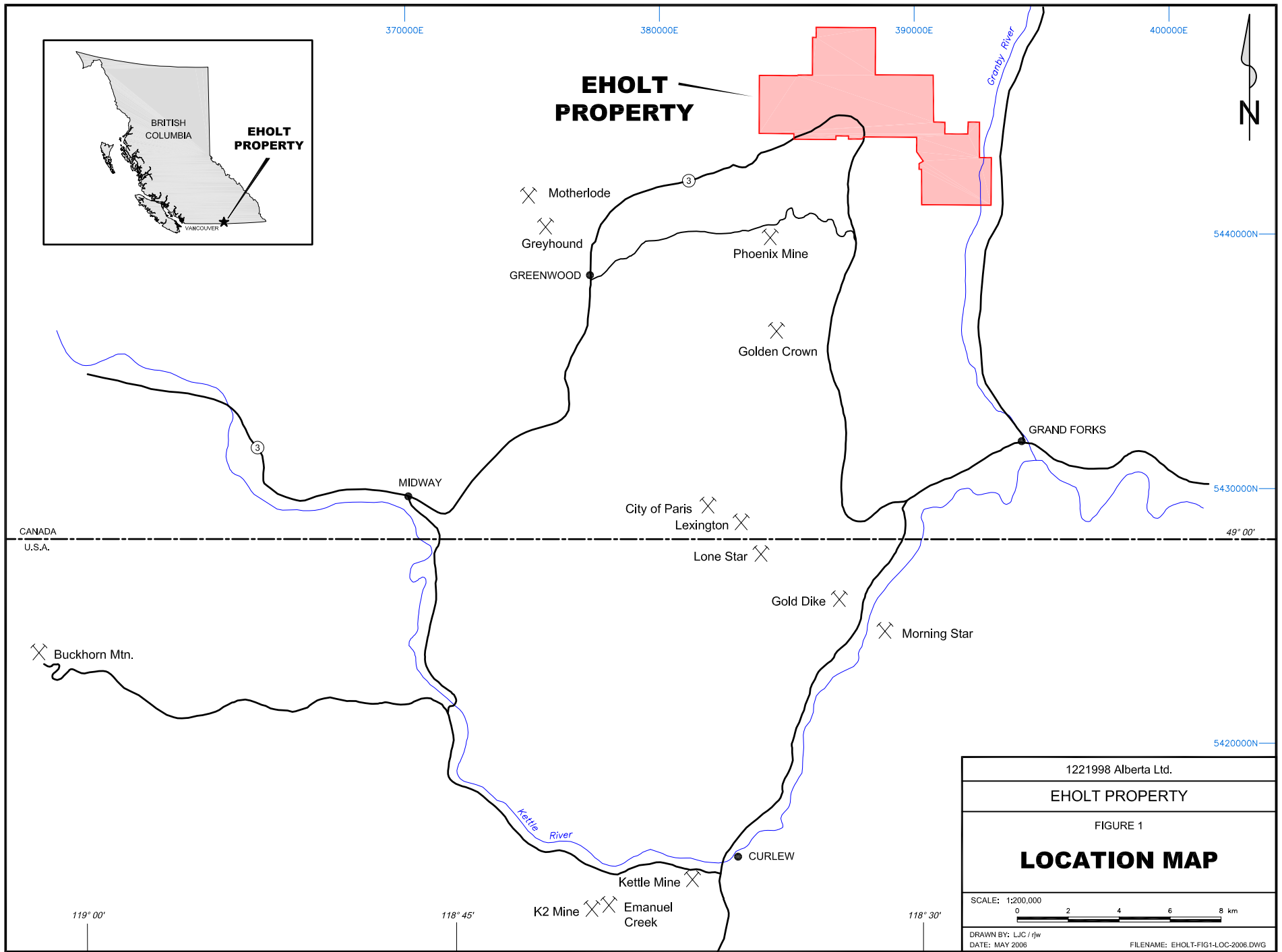
All of the claims comprising the Eholt property are registered to John W. Carson. *1221998 Alberta Ltd.* holds an option on the property, through an agreement dated February 17, 2006.

The rural community of Eholt is situated in the west-central part of the Eholt property. A sizable area with privately held surface rights occurs in this part of the property, and in the Bolduc Lake area, as shown in Figure 3. Eholt Creek is an (informal) watershed for the community of Eholt, and particular care should be taken when working in this area.

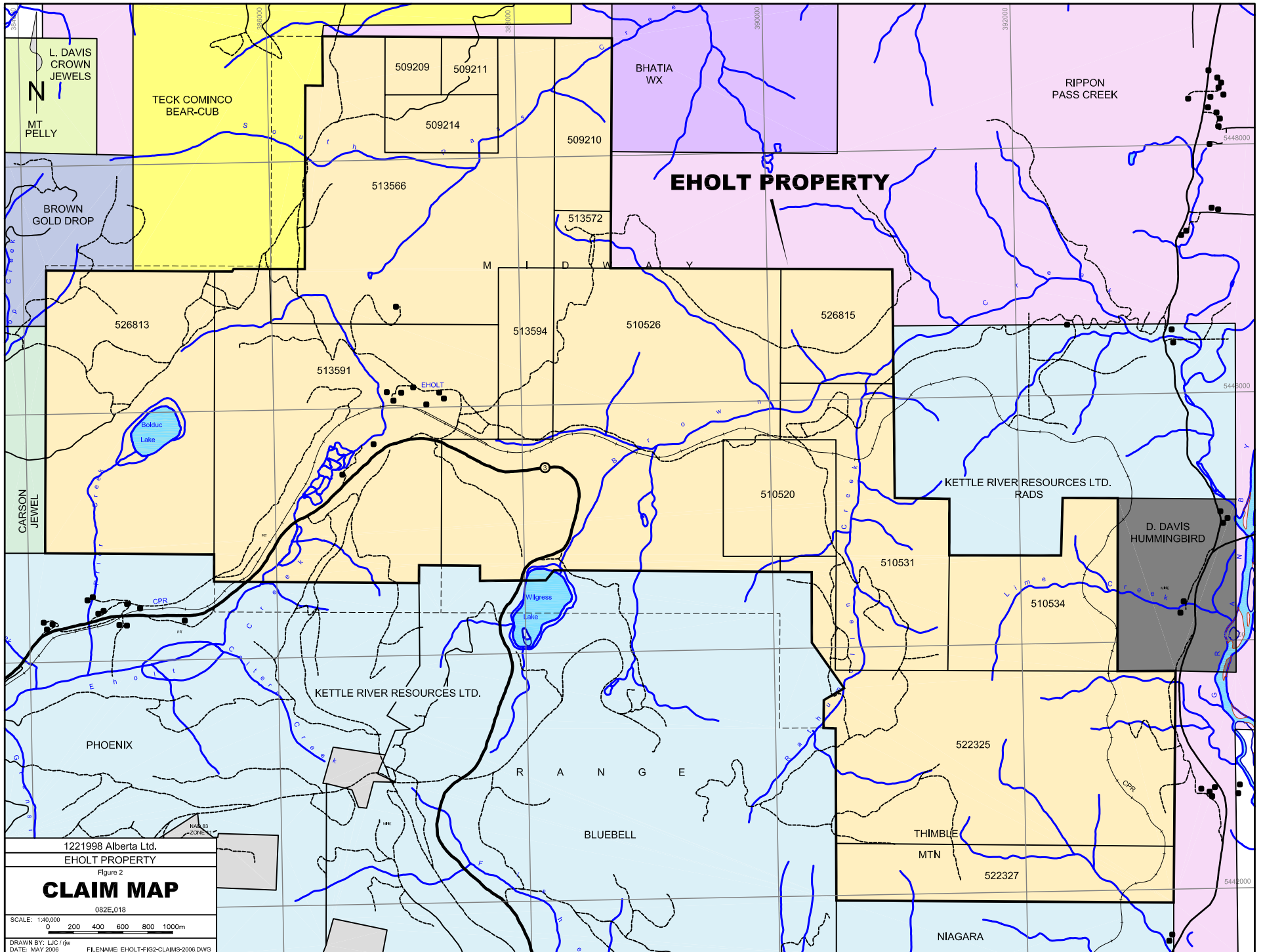
There are no formally designated parks within the property, although the abandoned CPR railgrade, now part of the Trans Canada Trail and a popular bicycling route, does cut the property for in excess of 11 kilometers. A 4-kilometer portion of the railgrade, from Eholt east to the junction with the Brown Creek and Rathmullen Creek forestry roads, is an active road used both by local and logging traffic. The remainder of the railgrade is accessible by 4-wheeler, bicycle or foot. Other recreational areas within the property include a Ministry of Highways rest area at the north end of Wilgress Lake and the Thimble Mountain trail, a local hiking and mountain biking trail with fairly limited use.



EHOLT PROPERTY



1221998 Alberta Ltd.	
EHOLT PROPERTY	
FIGURE 1	
LOCATION MAP	
SCALE: 1:200,000	
DRAWN BY: LJC / djw	FILENAME: EHOLT-FIG1-LOC-2008.DWG
DATE: MAY 2006	



L. DAVIS
CROWN
JEWELS

MT
PELLEY

TECK COMINCO
BEAR-CUB

BHATIA
WX

RIPPON
PASS CREEK

BROWN
GOLD DROP

EHOLT PROPERTY

CARSON
JEWEL

KETTLE RIVER RESOURCES LTD.
RADS

D. DAVIS
HUMMINGBIRD

KETTLE RIVER RESOURCES LTD.

PHOENIX

BLUEBELL

THIMBLE
MTN

NIAGARA

1221998 Alberta Ltd.
EHOLT PROPERTY

Figure 2

CLAIM MAP

082E.018

SCALE: 1:40,000
0 200 400 600 800 1000m

DRAWN BY: LJC/tjw
DATE: MAY 2006 FILENAME: EHOLT-FIG2-CLAIMS-2006.DWG

2.2 Access, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the Eholt property is excellent. Highway 3 crosses the western part of the claim group, and numerous logging roads provide road access to most parts of the property. The community of Grand Forks is located less than 5 kilometers southeast of the southeastern property boundary. Most services needed for exploration are available in Grand Forks. Power is available in several parts of the property, including the Eholt area and the Granby River valley along the eastern boundary. There is also power to Jewel Lake and the former Dentonia minesite, less than 2 kilometers west of the property boundary. The closest full-service airports are located in Kelowna, Penticton or Castlegar.

The work program described in this report was done in the eastern part of the property, at and west of the Seattle showing. The Seattle showing is reached by heading west on a small road which leaves the main North Fork road approximately 13 kilometers north of Grand Forks. The area west of the Seattle showing is best accessed by the abandoned CPR railgrade. Access points for the railgrade are at the Brown Creek/Rathmullen Creek road junction, 4 kilometers east of Eholt, or at Fisherman Creek, 8 kilometers north of Grand Forks.

The central part of the Eholt property is comprised of gentle to moderate rolling hills, while in the southeast where the current program was done, the east facing slopes of Thimble Mountain are steep with local prominent cliffs. The western part of the property covers the moderately steep, mid to lower south-facing slopes of Mount Pelly. Elevations range from about 600 meters in the Granby River valley along the southeastern property boundary, to 1400 meters on the south slope of Mt. Pelly in the northwestern part of the property.

Two small lakes occur on the property, Bolduc Lake in the west, and Wilgress Lake, straddling the south-central property boundary. A larger lake, Jewel Lake, is situated less than 2 kilometers west of the western property boundary. Numerous creeks are also present, the major ones being South Pass Creek, Brown Creek, Rathmullen Creek, a tributary to Brown Creek, and Eholt Creek. South Pass Creek and Brown Creek flow east-northeast into the Granby River, while Eholt Creek flows southwest into Boundary Creek. Generally these creeks are gently to moderately incised, with a thick layer of surficial material in creek valleys obscuring bedrock. Gently sloping parts of the property are similarly covered by surficial material and have little outcrop. Rock exposure in steeper parts of the property is better.

Typically vegetation consists of mixed (fir, pine, larch) second growth forest with minimal undergrowth. Portions of the property have been recently clearcut logged. Thick cedar forest is common in creek valleys and low lying areas, while the steep east facing slopes of Thimble Mountain are open rocky slopes with scant tree cover.

The climate is moderately dry, with hot summers and little rainfall. Snowfall is typically in the order of 1-2 meters and the property is generally free of snow from early May to mid November. Water for drilling is available from numerous creeks, ponds or lakes.

3.0 HISTORY

3.1 Regional Exploration History

The Boundary District has a long history of exploration and mining activity. Excellent historical accounts for portions of the district are provided by Peatfield (1978), Church (1986), Fyles (1984b), Parker and Calkins (1964), Bancroft (1914), and Muessig (1967). The reader is referred to these sources for a more thorough discussion of the subject. The following discussion pertains primarily to the regional exploration history in the Greenwood Camp, in the more immediate vicinity of the Eholt property, although some discussion of recent exploration successes nearby in Washington State is also included.

The Greenwood Camp is best known for the historic Phoenix copper-gold deposit, situated 4 kilometers south of the Eholt property. In excess of 1 million ounces of gold was produced from the Phoenix mine. From 1900 to 1919, the mine operated as a largely underground operation, with ore processed in the Granby smelter in Grand Forks. It was reopened in 1956 as an open pit mine, with copper-gold concentrate produced in an on-site flotation mill. A total of 27 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.9% Cu and 1.12 g/t Au was produced from the deposit prior to its closure in 1976.

Exploration in the Greenwood area dates back to the early 1880's. This first phase of exploration and development focused on high grade gold and silver veins, such as the Skylark, Providence, City of Paris, and Jewel (Dentonia) Mines. Exploration and development of the various veins in the camp continued intermittently through the early 1900's. Significant producers were the Jewel (Dentonia) (1.5 kilometers west of the Eholt property), with about 124,000 tonnes averaging 9.9 g/t Au produced, the Athelstan (33,000 tonnes @ 5.4 g/t Au), the Winnipeg (56,000 tonnes @ 7.2 g/t Au), and the Providence (10,500 tonnes @ 17.5 g/t Au, 4060 g/t Ag) (Church, 1986).

In 1890, high-grade copper skarn mineralization was discovered at Phoenix. The Granby Company was formed to work in the Phoenix area in 1896, and in 1900 the Granby Smelter in Grand Forks was completed to process ore from the mine. Mining continued until 1919, when the Granby mine and smelter closed due to low copper prices, lower ore grades and a shortage of coking coal for the smelter furnaces. The discovery and development of copper skarn mineralization in the Deadwood Camp (Motherlode mine) just east of the Copper Mountain property, was happening concurrently to the work at Phoenix, with ore processed in the British Columbia Copper Company smelter at Anaconda.

In 1956, Woodgreen Copper Mines renewed mining at the Motherlode mine. A 900 tonne per day mill was constructed to process ore mined via open pit methods, although production had dropped to 450 tonnes per day by 1959. Mining continued until 1962, at which point the mill was dismantled and removed. The total production from the Motherlode mine to 1962, including the early direct smelting ore, is 4.2 million tonnes at a grade of 0.8% Cu and 1.3 g/t Au (Church, 1986).

Similarly, in 1956 the Granby Company re-evaluated the Phoenix property and open pit production at Phoenix began in 1960 at a rate of 900 tons per day, was increased to 2000 tons per day in 1961 and further increased to 3000 tons per day in 1972. Granby terminated mining operations at Phoenix in 1976, and later dismantled and moved the Phoenix mill. Total production at Phoenix during the period 1900 - 1976 is reported at 27 million tonnes at a grade of 0.9% Cu and 1.12 g/t Au, from a number of different ore bodies (Church, 1986). This amounts to over 1 million ounces of gold production from the deposit.

Colt Resources acquired the Dentonia mine in the early 1970's and did significant exploration at the mine site. Additional exploration work was done by Dentonia Resources in the early 1980's, but there was limited production from the mine during these periods. In 1981, Kettle River Resources acquired a large land package in the Greenwood camp, and subsequently discovered the Sylvester K gold-bearing massive

sulfide zone north of the Phoenix.

Significant exploration and underground development work was done on the Golden Crown and Lexington properties during the 1980's and 1990's. Skylark Resources was also active in the camp during the mid-late 1980's, on the Skylark and OB properties. During the late 1980's, 33,300 tonnes grading 353 g/t Ag and 2.7 g/t Au, was produced from the small underground Skylark Mine. Ore was processed in the Bow Mines (Robert's) mill at Boundary Falls and in the Dankoe Mill near Keremeos.

Numerous gold deposits were discovered in Washington State, south of the Greenwood area, in the late 1980's and early 1990's, and these have implications to exploration in the Greenwood area. One such deposit is the yet undeveloped Buckhorn Mountain (Crown Jewel) gold skarn deposit near Chesaw (Hickey, 1992). The deposit is hosted in probable Triassic rocks in a similar geological setting to the major skarn deposits (Phoenix, Motherlode, Oro Denoro) in the Greenwood area. Exploration in the late 1980's and early 1990's led to the delineation of an open pittable gold resource, however permitting issues prevented the development of the project. During the winter of 2002-03, Crown Resources carried out infill drilling at the Southwest Zone to define a resource for underground development. Late in 2003, Kinross announced an agreement with Crown Resources whereby Kinross would acquire Crown Resources and the Buckhorn Mountain deposit, with the intention of mining the deposit by underground methods and trucking the ore to the existing Kettle River mill for processing. Kinross recently announced a 43-101 compliant reserve estimate (proven & probable) of 2.8 million tonnes grading 11 g/t Au for the Buckhorn Mountain deposit (K.V news release June 1/05).

Crown Resources and Echo Bay Mines discovered a new style of gold mineralization in the Belcher District, just south of the Canada-USA border, during the late 1980's and early 1990's. Four deposits of this new style were ultimately discovered and mined. The Lamefoot deposit was the largest of these discoveries, and produced 2 million tonnes of ore, at an average grade of 7 g/t Au. Total gold production from the four deposits, all of which were milled at the Kettle River Operations mill, was 1 million ounces. Gold-bearing, magnetite-pyrrhotite-pyrite syngenetic volcanogenic mineralization is hosted within Triassic Brooklyn Formation, with at least part of the gold mineralization attributed to a later stage epigenetic event. Similar host rocks occur in the Greenwood area and in 1997, Echo Bay Minerals Co. entered into a joint venture agreement to explore certain claims in the Greenwood camp for this style of mineralization, with little success (Rasmussen, 1993, 2000).

The Kettle epithermal gold-silver vein deposit immediately west of Curlew (discovered by Crown Resources in 1985 as the Granny property) was also developed and mined by Echo Bay Mines during the late 1980's, with the ore processed at the Kettle River Operations mill. In 1990, Echo Bay Mines discovered the K2 epithermal deposit 5 kilometers west of Curlew, in follow-up to a gold stream sediment anomaly. Production began in January 1997 and the deposit was mined at a rate of 800 tons per day until mid-2002, with ore trucked to the Kettle River Operations mill and blended with the Lamefoot ore for milling. By late in 2002, with both the Lamefoot and K2 deposits mined out, the mill was placed on a care-and-maintenance basis as exploration in the district continued (Gelber, 2000).

In 2002, Gold City Industries Ltd. acquired the Golden Crown, Lexington and JD properties, three of the more advanced properties in the Greenwood area (together "The Greenwood Gold Project"). In 2004, an agreement was reached with Merit Mining (formerly Jantri Resources) whereby Merit would acquire the Greenwood Gold project from Gold City. To date, in excess of 100 diamond drill holes have been drilled by Gold City and Merit. A 43-101 compliant Indicated Resource of 329,000 tonnes grading 8.3 g/t Au and 1.3% copper or 11.3 g/t Au equivalent, at a cut-off of 6 g/t Au equivalent was recently announced for the Grenoble Zone on the Lexington property (MEM.V news release Nov. 30, 2005). In addition, the company announced that conditional permitting was in place for a 200 tonne per day flotation mill near

the Golden Crown property (MEM.V news release Jan 17, 2005). If construction of this mill proceeds, this will provide a custom-milling option for properties in the Greenwood area.

Kinross discovered the Emanuel Creek epithermal gold deposit east of the K2 deposit, near Curlew, Washington in 2003, and then in 2004, discovered a second area of mineralization to the north (Emanuel North). While in production, ore from both Emanuel Creek deposit was trucked to the Kettle River cyanide mill for processing. Mining has recently been completed at this deposit and the mill has again been placed on a care-and-maintenance basis. Kinross expects to begin development of the Buckhorn Mountain deposit later this year. Once the mine is in production and the Kettle River mill has been re-opened, then additional mining is planned at Emanuel North.

3.2 History of Exploration - Eholt Property

The Eholt property has a long history of exploration activity, with a large number of historic showings but with only limited past production. More recently, a significant amount of exploration was done on the property during the 1990's, by Teck and by Orvana.

During the late 1890's and early 1900's, numerous crown grants were issued on what is now the Eholt property. None of these crown grants remain in good standing and overlying MTO claims now hold mineral title for the ground previously held by the crown grants. In addition to the crown grants, a number of historic claims were surveyed and had lot numbers assigned, but crown grants were never issued. Title to these former claims is similarly held by the current MTO claims. Former crown grants or surveyed claims that fall in part or in whole within property are shown, for historical purposes, on Figure 3.

The history of exploration on the property is detailed below. Where no reference is given in the following discussion, information has been taken from the Minister of Mines Annual Report for the year in question.

1896-7 Mention is made of a small amount of work on the Seattle "and three other" claims, owned by the Seattle Gold Mining and Milling Company.

1898 A crown grant was issued for the Seattle claim (L. 652).

1899 Crown grants were issued for numerous claims on the Eholt property, including the Ione (L. 1505), No. 1 (L. 1362), Thirty Seven (L. 1335) and Victor (L. 1336).

Minor work is reported on the Seattle, and immediately to the north, on the Seattle Fraction, numerous surface workings are mentioned. A 3 meter deep pit in limestone is reported, which had "a small percentage of copper pyrites", and 30 meters lower down the hillside, an adit was started to test the mineralization at depth.

Approximately 1 kilometer south of the Seattle, a mineralized porphyritic dyke was reported on the Tip Top claim. The workings were said to be "*peculiar*", consisting of "*a tunnel run into the hillside and opening into a cave-like excavation, from which a hole or chimney has been cut to the surface. The tunnel, after proceeding some 20 feet, continues downwards at an angle of about 45° for another 20 feet, when it dips near vertically for 10 feet, and finally runs on at a level for about 20 feet further.*" Mineralization consists of copper and iron sulfides, "*and said to carry certain gold values.*"

Work was also reported on the Rathmullen Group, which included the Maple Leaf (now part of the adjoining Bluebell property, held by Kettle River Resources), as well as the Ione, Rathmullen and a number of other claims and crown grants. On the Maple Leaf, a vertical shaft tested a zone of massive pyrrhotite and quartz with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, in diorite. Both the quartz and massive sulfide ores

carried good gold values, ranging from about 13 - 50 g/t Au.

1900 During 1900, crown grants were issued for the Livingston (L. 1563), Bluebird (L. 1363), Alexandria (L. 2126), Delamar (L. 1346), Twin Sisters (L. 1432), Wellington (L. 1214) and Wellington No. 2 (L. 1216).

1901 Crown grants were issued for the Acorn (L. 2230), Loan King (L. 2217), Mountain Monarch (L. 1344) and Belle of Ottawa (L. 1343). Granby acquired the Seattle and adjoining crown grants and minor work was reportedly done on the Senator. Note that no survey of the Senator claim appears to have been done, and the exact claim boundaries are unknown, but it was said to “adjoin the Thirty Seven to the east”. Minor work is also reported on the Herald.

1902 Crown grants were issued for the Butte (L. 1610), Delta Fraction (L. 1744) and Loyal Canadian (L. 1608).

1903-5 Granby acquired the Senator, Victor and Thirty Seven claims, “*on account of the heavy percentage of iron contained in the ores*”. During the period 1903 to 1905, Granby mined iron ore from Senator and Thirty Seven mines, for flux in the smelter. A total of approximately 5,100 tonnes was shipped from the Senator, at an average grade of 0.2% Cu, 1.9 g/t Au and 4.4 g/t Ag. An additional 330 tonnes was produced from the Thirty Seven mine.

Considerable work, including several hundred feet of tunnelling, drifting and raising, was done on the Seattle property during 1903, by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, before dropping their bond on the property. In 1905, W. Hunter and Mr. Pemberton of Greenwood took up a bond on the Seattle, and completed an additional 40 meters of tunnelling.

Also, in 1905, a crown grant was issued for the Bunker Hill claim (L. 1609).

1909 Crown grants were issued for the Colorado Boy (L. 781s) and Bell Flower (L. 3151).

1916 Several hundred tonnes of ore were shipped from the Seattle, to the smelter in Greenwood.

1923 A summary of the mineralization and development work on the Seattle property is given in the Minister of Mines Annual Report, but there is no mention of any additional work done on the property.

1928 Minor drifting was done on the Seattle property (lower tunnel). On the Standard No. 2 and Nevada claims, approximately 1 kilometer south of the Seattle, old workings were dewatered and re-examined.

1959 Granby completed a ground magnetometer and EM survey over a portion of the Moe Claim Group, near Bolduc Lake. A large east-west trending mag high anomaly was defined (Matthew, 1959).

1965-1966 Granby carried an IP survey over the Moe and Bellflower claims, in the area of the mag anomaly identified by previous work. Two west-northwest trending chargeability anomalies were defined and drilling was recommended to test the anomalies (Faessler, 1965; Paterson and Lane, 1966). Several holes were apparently drilled in 1966 to test the geophysical anomalies, but the details of this work are unavailable. An additional ground magnetometer survey was completed on the property in 1970 (Prendergast, 1970).

1967 Rayore Mines acquired the Argo claims, approximately 1.5 kilometers northeast of Bolduc

Lake, and completed a very small (orientation type) ground magnetometer and VLF-EM survey on the property (Cochrane, 1967).

1969-1970 A small soil geochemical survey was done to the west of Rathmullen Creek, in the area of the Senator showing (Packrat Group), with analyses for nickel, copper and zinc only. Several strong zinc anomalies were defined (Haman, 1969). Bayland Mines optioned the Packrat Group (from Herman Hoehn and others) and completed ground magnetometer and EM surveys of the area (Cochrane, 1970). A report on the Packrat Group was prepared by Wolfe (1969) and, in early 1970, and induced polarization survey was done (Baird, 1970).

1969-1972 In 1969, Ryslo Silver Mines optioned the Ike claims, covering the Seattle showing and surrounding area, from Ike Wiebe. During 1969, Ryslo completed detailed geological mapping, soil sampling (copper only) and a ground magnetometer survey over the Seattle showings (Sullivan, 1969). In 1971, Ryslo did a small program of geological mapping and a ground magnetometer survey over the Ike 20 and 22 claims, on the north slope of Thimble Mountain (Sullivan, 1971). Granby optioned a portion of the Ike property, immediately south of the Shickshock and Sailor Boy crown grants (now the Rads property) from Ryslo in 1972, and completed a VLF-EM and ground magnetometer survey over the claims (Paxton, 1972). The same year, Ryslo completed an IP survey to the north of the Seattle showing (Fominoff and Lewis, 1972).

1980-1981 MineQuest Associates staked the Jake claim, covering the Seattle area, but not including the Seattle and other reverted crown grants. MineQuest completed a compilation of previous work and did detailed chip sampling at the Seattle workings and a magnetometer survey in the area north of the Seattle showing (Longe, 1982).

Geokor Energy optioned the PT Eholt claim from Herman Hoehn in 1981, and drilled one hole at the Dead Honda showing (Coveney, 1981).

1983-1984 J. Fyles did geological mapping in the Eholt area for Kettle River Resources and Noranda. Two recce-type test lines of helicopter-borne electromagnetics were flown in the same area. The resulting weak conductors were felt to be a result of conductive overburden and not sulfide mineralization (Fyles, 1983, 1984a).

1985 MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. did a small reconnaissance scale soil sampling program on the Jake claim, north of the Seattle showing (Gourlay, 1985).

1988 In January and February of 1988, Simon Fraser Resources Ltd. completed a soil sampling program on the Seattle property, which covered the former Seattle, Loyal Canadian, Bunker Hill, Virginia City and No. 1 crown grants and the surrounding area. Samples were analysed for a 30 element ICP suite, but with a detection limit for gold of 3 ppm. Several areas of elevated copper, lead and zinc in soils were identified (Sookochoff, 1988).

1987-1990 Golden Kootenay Resources Inc. held a block of claims in the Eholt area under option from John Carson, by way of an underlying agreement with Herman Hoehn. Golden Kootenay called the property the Eholt property, however it covered only a portion of the current Eholt property (the west-central portion). Golden Kootenay completed VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys over part of their claims, did limited rock, soil and silt sampling, and drilled 2 diamond drill holes at the Dead Honda showing and a third drill hole, approximately 1 kilometer to the west (McLeod, 1988, 1991). In 1989, Golden Kootenay dropped the option on the main Eholt claims, but continued to work on adjoining ground that they had acquired to the north. This work consisted of VLF-EM and ground magnetometer surveys and limited

rock, soil and silt sampling (McLeod, 1992).

1990-1996 In 1990, J. Kemp staked the Bear claim to cover the Rambler-Nighthawk area. Over the next two years, prospecting and ground magnetometer surveys were carried out over portions of the property (Kemp and Hairsine, 1991, 1992). Additional claims were staked northwest of the current Eholt property (the Cub claims) and, in 1993, the combined Bear-Cub property was optioned to Teck Exploration Ltd. In 1993, Teck drilled 6 diamond drill holes, totalling 607 meters, on the Bear-Cub property. Of the 6 holes drilled, only 2 were collared on the current Eholt property (near the Rambler showing) (Thomson, 1994). Teck drilled an additional 6 holes (755 meters) at the Rambler showing in 1995, and a further 6 holes (637 meters) in 1996 (Thomson, 1996, 1997).

1991-1996 In 1991, Orvana Minerals Corp. optioned the Eholt property (which had been previously held under option by Golden Kootenay and comprised only a part of the current Eholt property) from Herman Hoehn. Orvana also optioned the Eholt #4 claim, adjoining the Eholt property to the northeast, from Golden Kootenay. In 1991 and 1992, Orvana completed grid work, soil sampling and ground magnetometer, VLF-EM and IP surveys on the property. During 1993, 3 diamond drill holes were drilled to test a magnetic anomaly on the eastern slope of Eholt Mountain. An additional drill hole was drilled in this area in 1994. The following year, Orvana drilled 5 holes at the Eholt Mountain zone, 8 holes at the Dead Honda zone, and 2 holes to the south of Eholt Mountain (Fredericks, 1992; Thomson and Fredericks, 1993a; Thomson and Albers, 1995a, 1996).

1991-1994 During 1991 and 1992, Orvana also acquired a large block of ground (the Thimble Mountain property), through staking and through a number of different option agreements. Orvana's Thimble Mountain property adjoined the Eholt property that they held under option from Herman Hoehn, and covered a large part of the eastern part of the current Eholt property. In 1991 and 1992, Orvana carried out a program of geological mapping, grid installation, soil sampling, ground magnetics and IP surveys over portions of the Thimble Mountain property (Laird and Thomson, 1992; Thomson and Fredericks, 1993b). In 1994, Orvana drilled 4 diamond drill holes to test the Seattle showing (Thomson and Albers, 1995b).

1995 D. Hairsine staked the GK claim to cover the Bellflower area near Bolduc Lake and carried out prospecting and a ground magnetometer survey of the claims (Hairsine, 1996).

1996-1997 In order to assist in the effective exploration of the Bear-Cub and (the then) Eholt properties (which to this point had been explored separately by Teck and Orvana, respectively), in September of 1996, the two companies entered into a joint venture on the properties, with Teck acting as the operator. In 1996 and 1997, Teck established a grid to cover the Dead Honda, Rambler and Eholt Mountain showings, and completed ground magnetometer, VLF-EM and soil geochemical surveys over portions of the grid. In the fall of 1996, 6 diamond drill holes (totalling 1296 meters) were drilled at the Dead Honda zone (Thomson, 1997). An extensive excavator trenching program was completed in 1997, in an attempt to understand the orientation and controls to mineralized zones. A total of 3165 meters of trenching was done in 18 trenches, Trenching tested the Rambler, Dead Honda, Eholt Mountain, Oregon and Mag Dipole zones (on the current Eholt property), as well as the Ellmo zone on the adjoining Bear-Cub property (Thomson, 1998). Many of the trenches which were dug along pre-existing roads, in order to minimize ground disturbance, and were not ideally situated from the point of view of testing zones of mineralization.

2005-2006 Claims covering the former Eholt and Thimble Mountain properties (explored by Teck and Orvana in the 1990's) lapsed and were restaked by John Carson, to form the current Eholt property.

3.3 Summary of March 2006 Work Program

A small prospecting and rock sampling program was completed on the Eholt property during March, 2006, as part of a larger ongoing work program on the property. Work described in this report was done from March 7 - 15, 2006, by John Boutwell and Alfi Elden of Greenwood, B.C. The program was supervised by Linda Caron of Grand Forks, B.C.

A total of 37 rock samples were collected and submitted to Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops for preparation and analysis for gold plus a 32 element ICP suite. Rock sample locations and results for select elements are shown on Figure 6. Sample descriptions are contained in Appendix 1 and complete analytical results are included in Appendix 2.

4.0 GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

4.1 Regional Geology and Deposit Types

The Eholt property is situated within the Boundary District, a highly mineralized district that straddles the Canada-USA border and includes the Republic, Belcher, Rossland and Greenwood Mining Camps. It has total gold production exceeding 7.5 million ounces, the majority of which has been from the Republic and Rossland Camps (Schroeter et al, 1989; Höy and Dunne, 2001; Lasmanis, 1996). At Republic, about 2.5 million ounces of gold, at an average grade of more than 17 g/t Au, has been produced from epithermal veins (Lasmanis, 1996). In the Rossland Camp, 2.8 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 16 g/t Au was mined from massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins (Höy and Dunne, 2001). Recent exploration in the Boundary District resulted in the discovery of a number of new deposits, from which more than 1 million ounces of gold has been produced to date. At present, there are no active metal mines in the district, although several deposits have been delineated and remain undeveloped.

Portions of the Boundary District have been mapped on a regional basis by numerous people, including Höy and Dunne (1997), Fyles (1984b, 1990), Massey (2006), Monger (1967), Little (1957, 1961, 1983), Höy and Jackaman (2005), Church (1986), Parker and Calkins (1964), Muessig (1967) and Cheney and Rasmussen (1996). While different formational names have been used within different parts of the district, the geological setting is similar.

The Boundary District is situated within Quesnellia, a terrane which accreted to North America during the mid-Jurassic. Proterozoic to Paleozoic North American basement rocks are exposed in the Kettle and Okanogan metamorphic core complexes. These core complexes were uplifted during the Eocene, and are separated from the younger overlying rocks by low-angle normal (detachment) faults. The distribution of these younger rocks is largely controlled by a series of faults, including thrust faults (related to the accretionary event), and Tertiary extensional and detachment faults.

The oldest of the accreted rocks in the district are late Paleozoic volcanics and sediments. In the southern and central parts of the district, these rocks are separated into the Knob Hill Complex and overlying Attwood Formation. Rocks of the Knob Hill Complex are of dominantly volcanic affinity, and consist mainly of chert, greenstone and related intrusives, and serpentinite. The serpentinite bodies of the Knob Hill Complex represent part of a disrupted ophiolite suite which have since been structurally emplaced along Jurassic(?) thrust faults. Commonly, these serpentinite bodies have undergone Fe-carbonate alteration to listwanite, as a result of the thrusting event. Serpentinite is also commonly remobilised along later structures. Unconformably overlying the Knob Hill rocks are sediments and volcanics (largely argillite, siltstone, limestone and andesite) of the late Paleozoic Attwood Formation.

The Paleozoic rocks are unconformably overlain by the Triassic Brooklyn Formation, represented largely by limestone, clastic sediments and pyroclastics. Both the skarn deposits and the gold-bearing volcanogenic magnetite-sulfide deposits in the district are hosted within the Triassic rocks. In the eastern part of the Boundary District, Jurassic sediments and volcanics of the Rossland Group are widespread. In the Greenwood area, volcanic rocks that overlie the limestone and clastic sediments of the Brooklyn Formation and may be part of the Brooklyn Formation, or they too may belong to the younger Rossland Group. In the western part of the district, the Permo-Triassic rocks are undifferentiated at present, and are collectively referred to as the Anarchist Group.

At least four separate intrusive events are known regionally to cut the above sequence, including the Jurassic-aged alkalic intrusives (i.e. Lexington porphyry, Rossland monzonite, Sappho alkalic complex), Triassic microdiorite related to the Brooklyn greenstones, Cretaceous-Jurassic Nelson intrusives, and Eocene Coryell (and Scatter Creek) dykes and stocks.

In the Greenwood area, Fyles (1990) has shown that the pre-Tertiary rocks form a series of thrust slices, which lie above a basement high-grade metamorphic complex. A total of at least five thrust slices are recognized, all dipping gently to the north, and marked in many places by bodies of serpentine. Massey (2006) has speculated a possible additional thrust fault along the Eholt Creek valley. There is a strong spatial association between the thrust faults and gold mineralization in the Greenwood area.

Eocene sediments and volcanics unconformably overlies the older rocks. The oldest of the Tertiary rocks are conglomerate and arkosic and tuffaceous sediments of the Eocene Kettle River Formation. These sediments are overlain by andesitic to trachytic lavas of the Eocene Marron Formation, and locally by rhyolite flows and tuffs (such as in the Franklin Camp north of Grand Forks). The Marron volcanics are in turn unconformably overlain by lahars and volcanics of the Oligocene Klondike Mountain Formation. In the Greenwood area, three Tertiary fault sets are recognized, an early, gently east-dipping set, a second set of low angle west-dipping, listric normal (detachment-type) faults, and a late, steeply dipping, north to northeast-trending set of right or left lateral or west side down normal faults (Fyles, 1990). Epithermal gold mineralization, related to Eocene structural activity, has been an important source of gold in the Boundary District.

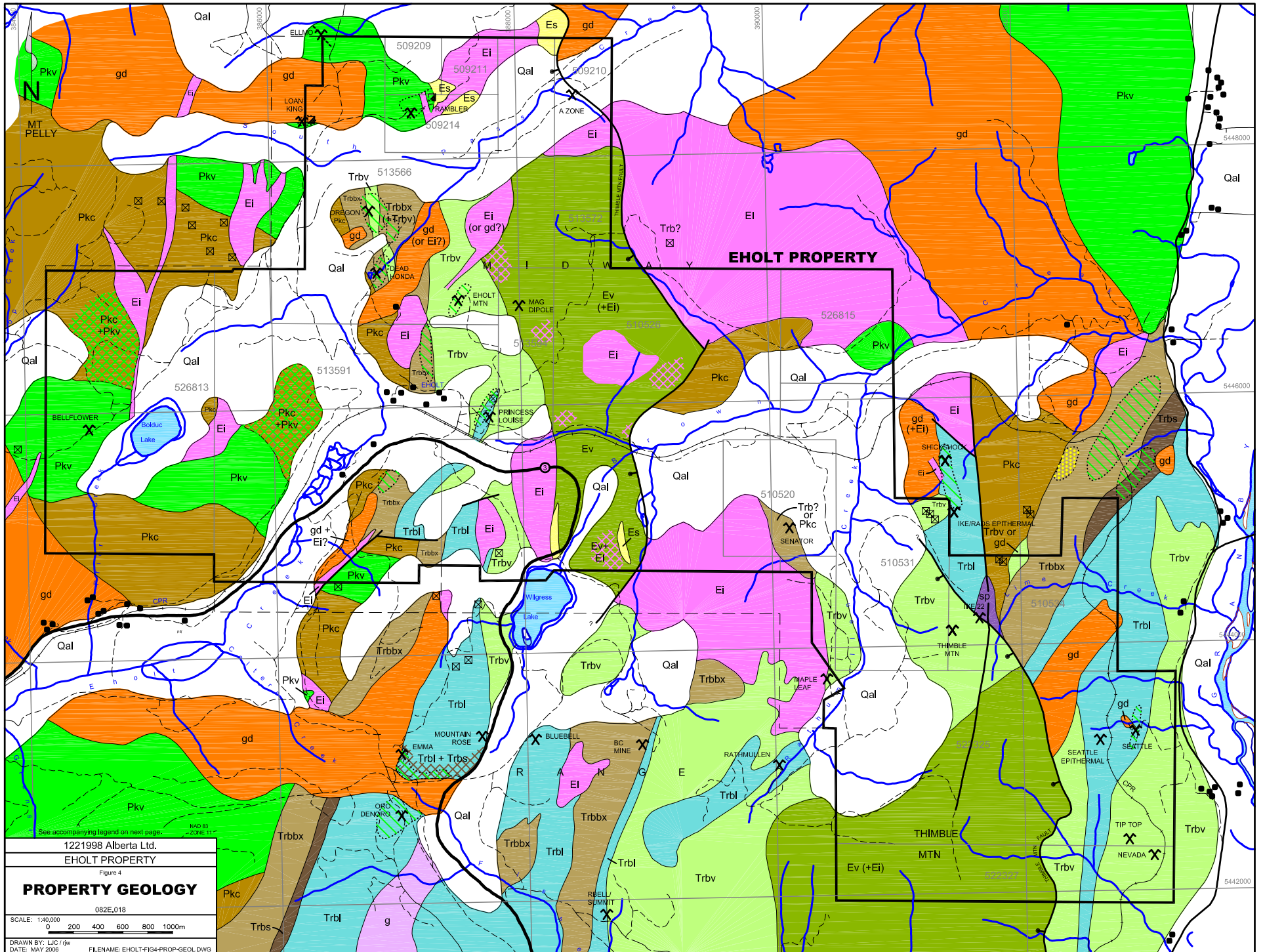
The Tertiary rocks are preserved in the upper plates of low-angle listric normal (detachment-type) faults related to the uplifted metamorphic core complexes, in a series of local, fault-bounded grabens (i.e. Republic graben, Toroda graben) (Cheney and Rasmussen, 1996; Fyles, 1990). In the Greenwood area, a series of these low angle faults occur (from east to west, the Granby River, Thimble Mountain, Snowshoe, Bodie Mountain, Deadwood Ridge, Windfall Creek, and Copper Camp faults). These faults have taken a section of the Brooklyn stratigraphy and sliced it into a series of discrete blocks, each separated by a low angle fault. The low angle Tertiary faults have displaced pre-Tertiary mineralization however current thinking attributes at least some of the gold in the deposits to the low angle Tertiary faults that underlie them.

Most of the historical production and previous exploration in the Boundary District has been directed at gold or copper-gold mineralization. The important deposits can be broadly classified into six deposit types, including skarn deposits, epithermal and mesothermal veins, Jurassic alkalic intrusive related mineralization, structurally-controlled gold mineralization associated with serpentinite, and gold-bearing volcanogenic massive sulfide/oxide mineralization. A more detailed discussion of regional styles of mineralization is contained within a recent NI 43-101 compliant technical report on the property (Caron, 2006). *1221998 Alberta Ltd.* has acquired the Eholt property primarily as a gold or copper-gold exploration property.

4.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The general geology of the Eholt property is shown in Figure 4. Large areas of alluvial cover are common, particularly in the main creek drainages and in areas of low relief in the western part of the property, making correlations of rock units difficult. Important areas of mineralization (and Minfile showings) are included on Figure 4.


Numerous workers have mapped different portions of the property, at a variety of scales. There is considerable discrepancy amongst previous workers as to rock types and their distribution. This is no doubt due in part to poor location control during some of the previous programs, in part to differing interpretations in areas of poor rock exposure, and in part to the difficulty identifying host rocks due to the intensity of alteration. Figure 4 has been adapted from regional mapping by Fyles (1990) and Little (1983) and from more detailed property scale mapping by Fyles (1983, 1984a), Thomson and Fredericks (1993a,b), Reinsbakken (1970) and others. Although the general geological framework of the property is understood,





GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

 Quaternary Alluvium (or unmapped)


EOCENE

 Coryell Intrusions
Syenite, pulaskite, monzonite and diorite dykes, sills and intrusions.

 Marron Formation
Andesite and trachyte flows.


 Kettle River Formation
Volcaniclastic and arkosic sediments.


CRETACEOUS and/or JURASSIC


 Nelson Plutonic Complex
Granodiorite and diorite dykes and stocks.


 Gabbro


TRIASSIC BROOKLYN FORMATION

 Undifferentiated Brooklyn Formation

 Brooklyn Volcanics
Fine grained, chloritic and locally calcareous greenstone and volcanic breccia. Locally grades to microdiorite.


 Brooklyn Limestone
Massive white to grey limestone, locally well bedded. May be dark grey, carbonaceous limestone. Also includes minor calcareous sandstone.


 Brooklyn Sediments
Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone and hornfels.

 Brooklyn Conglomerate
Chert breccia (sharpstone conglomerate), tuffaceous sandstone and polymictic (+limestone cobble) conglomerate.

 Brooklyn argillite and black siltstone

PERMIAN KNOB HILL COMPLEX

 Knob Hill Chert
Chert plus minor argillite, siliceous greenstone.

 Knob Hill Greenstone
May be siliceous and grade to Pkc. Also includes minor fine grained dark green amphibolite.

 Serpentinite



Skarn



Silicification



Strike/dip of bedding



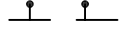
Strike/dip of foliation



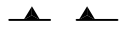
Sulfide mineralization



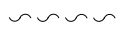
High angle fault



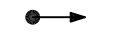
Low angle detachment fault



Thrust fault



Fault - movement unknown



Drill hole



Showing (generally includes numerous old workings not shown in detail)



Pit



Adit



Shaft



Trench



Open stope

questions remain as to details of geology and structure, as well as with regards the nature and age of mineralization. Additional detailed geological mapping, with particular attention to structure, is required to better understand the nature and controls to mineralization.

The property can be broken into 4 distinct areas. The eastern part of the property (Seattle-Tip Top area) is underlain an upright, east-facing sequence of the Triassic Brooklyn Formation, sitting unconformably above Knob Hill Complex chert and greenstone. The Thimble Mountain Fault, a low angle, west-dipping, detachment-type fault, displaces the Brooklyn and Knob Hill rocks, so that the entire section is repeated to the west, in the Eholt area. A north-northwest trending band of Tertiary rocks through the central part of the property separates the two areas of Brooklyn rocks. To the north, the older rocks are truncated by extensive Jurassic-Cretaceous Nelson and Eocene Coryell intrusives.

Through the central part of the property, Tertiary volcanics, intrusives and sediments trending northwest in a graben-like feature known as the Thimble Mountain Tertiary Basin (Fyles, 1984a). Along the western basin margin, buff to light greenish-grey arkose, arkosic conglomerate and breccia belonging to the Kettle River Formation sit unconformably above the older rocks to the west. The western margin is obscured by abundant Eocene intrusives and may be faulted. Widespread volcanic flows of the Marron Formation, including vesicular and amygdaloidal trachyte and basalt, overlie the Kettle River sediments to the east, within the basin. On the east, the low-angle, west-dipping Thimble Mountain fault places Marron volcanics unconformably above the pre-Tertiary rocks to the east and forms the eastern boundary of the Tertiary basin. In the vicinity of the Senator showing, and perhaps to the north of this in the South Pass Creek valley, pre-Tertiary rocks exposed within the basin are a result of faulting or of irregularities in the pre-Tertiary surface.

Abundant dykes, sills and irregular plugs of Tertiary monzonite to diorite, feldspar (+/- biotite) porphyry, syenite and lamprophyre (collectively referred to as Coryell intrusives) are common within the Tertiary basin, where they cut both the Eocene volcanics and sediments and the pre-Tertiary rocks. Tertiary intrusives are also common outside of the Thimble Mountain basin, particularly in the Eholt area where they intrude and disrupt many of the important mineral showings. Dykes and sills have a range of orientations, and many mark the position of Eocene structures. Exploration is hampered by these intrusives, and particularly by the sills, which often appear to represent low-angle fault zones that displace favourable stratigraphy and mineralization.

West of the Thimble Mountain Tertiary basin, in the Eholt area, the property is underlain by rocks of the Triassic Brooklyn Formation that form in the northern part of what has been called the B.C. (or Summit) Basin. The B.C. Basin contains the thickest sequence of Brooklyn rocks in the Greenwood area and is host to a number of significant mineral occurrences, including the Oro Denoro, Emma and B.C. Mines, all situated south of the Eholt property on the adjoining Bluebell property. These mineral occurrences include copper skarn-type deposits, such as the Oro Denoro, where mineralization has strong structural controls and cross-cuts stratigraphy, as well as a number of occurrences such as the Emma and B.C. Mine where massive sulfides/oxides (with high precious metal content) are stratabound and may be volcanogenic in origin. Stratabound mineralization also occurs at the Rathmullen showing.

The Brooklyn Formation is comprised of a basal chert pebble (sharpstone) conglomerate, which is overlain by volcanoclastic siltstones, calcareous sediments and limestone, and then by a thick sequence of greenstone (and related microdiorite) and fragmental volcanics. In general the stratigraphy strikes north-northeast with steep east dips and is upright and east-facing. Narrow limestone and calcareous sedimentary interbeds (or fault repetitions?) occur within the overlying volcanics on Eholt Mountain.

In the Eholt area, widespread alteration is common within the Brooklyn rocks. Large areas of hornfels and

of massive skarn (+/- garnet, pyroxene, epidote, chlorite, amphibole) are common, with local disseminated and massive to semi-massive zones of pyrite and/or pyrrhotite (with associated gold and copper values). Greenstone and fragmental volcanics are typically strongly chlorite-epidote altered, with several percent pyrite and pyrrhotite and often with anomalous copper and gold values.

The Brooklyn rocks overlie chert (or quartzite), siliceous argillite and greenstone or amphibolite of the Knob Hill Complex. Minor limestone interbeds also occur within the Knob Hill Complex. In areas of poor exposure or intensive alteration, such as at the Rambler showing, it is difficult to distinguish between Knob Hill and Brooklyn greenstone. The Knob Hill rocks are well exposed on the eastern and southeastern slopes of Mount Pelly and the hills west of Eholt, where they have a weakly developed foliation. Disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite are common in the chert, and in siliceous argillites. Locally the Knob Hill rocks are skarn altered, such as at the Loan King and Bellflower showings.

South of the Eholt property, near the Oro Denoro mine, the Knob Hill and Brooklyn rocks are intruded by a granodiorite intrusive (part of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Nelson suite and known locally as the Lion Creek granodiorite). A feldspar-hornblende porphyritic diorite just west of the Emma mine (the Emma diorite) and a small body of fine grained, dark greenish-grey gabbro (the Cyclops gabbro) east of the Oro Denoro mine, are likely border phases of the Nelson suite. A second large Nelson granodiorite intrusive truncates the Brooklyn and Knob Hill rocks to the north of the property.

East of the Thimble Mountain Tertiary Basin and in the footwall of the Thimble Mountain fault, rocks of the Brooklyn Formation are exposed in the eastern part of the property. Again, an upright, east-facing sequence is recognized, with sharpstone conglomerate, calcareous sediments, limestone and greenstone and fragmental volcanics sitting unconformably above Knob Hill Complex quartzite/chert. As in the Eholt area, widespread skarn alteration occurs within the Brooklyn rocks, both to the north of the property on the adjoining Rads property, and on the property at the Seattle showing.

The Eholt property hosts a very large number of known mineral showings, as shown on Figure 4. Many of the known showings are copper-gold zones associated with sulfide mineralization in areas of skarn alteration. Most commonly, the skarn zones occur within rocks of the Triassic Brooklyn Formation, although skarn occurrences in calcareous lithologies of the Knob Hill Complex also occur. As described above, the Brooklyn and Knob Hill stratigraphy is repeated by the Thimble Mountain fault and is exposed in both the east and west parts of the Eholt property, separated by the Thimble Mountain Tertiary Basin. The Seattle, Tip Top and Nevada showings are situated within the Brooklyn rocks in the footwall of the Thimble Mountain fault east of the Tertiary basin, while the Rambler, Dead Honda, Princess Louise and other showings in the Eholt area occur within the fault offset rocks in the hangingwall of the Thimble Mountain fault. The Senator, Thimble Mountain and Mag Dipole showings occur within the Thimble Mountain Tertiary Basin.

Most of the recent exploration on the property has been in the Eholt area, where strong skarn alteration occurs within a 1 kilometer wide by 4 kilometer long zone along the western margin of the Thimble Mountain Tertiary basin. The skarn is developed intermittently within calcareous lithologies of the Triassic Brooklyn Formation, and to a lesser extent the Permian Knob Hill Complex. Rock exposure is generally poor and exploration is hampered by the extent of overburden in this area. Several areas of copper-gold mineralization are known within areas of skarn, including (from south to north) the Princess Louise, Eholt Mountain, Dead Honda, Oregon and Rambler zones.

The skarn alteration may be a result of Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusive activity into the calcareous units, or alternately, it may be a result of Eocene intrusive activity. Although the Eholt skarn system has a strong stratigraphic control, zones of gold and copper-gold mineralization within the skarn have strong structural

control. Northeast-trending structures, or the intersection of these northeast structures with favourable stratigraphy or with north-trending faults, are believed to be important. Several previous workers have speculated that the gold mineralization is part of an Eocene metallogenic event. The gold may be a late-stage overprint, with deposition localized along pre-existing metal rich horizons. In the Brooklyn Formation, these metal rich horizons could be related to the skarn event, or they could be part of a Triassic volcanogenic massive sulfide/oxide (Lamfoot-type) event.

An Eocene age to gold mineralization is supported by the favourable structural setting and proximity to a major regional detachment-type fault, as well as by the presence of late-stage epithermal-style chalcedony veins at several of the known showings, the abundance of Eocene dykes and sills cutting the skarn zones, an enrichment in gold values adjacent these dykes and sills and to structures, local bleaching and alteration within Eocene dykes at the skarn zones, and a spatial relationship between the skarn zones and epithermal-style silicification and veining.

Other styles of mineralization on the property include mineralized shear zones and volcanogenic massive sulfide mineralization, without any associated skarn mineralogy (i.e. Senator showing). During the current program, epithermal-style silicification, veining and brecciation within Brooklyn limestone was discovered on the property. This occurrence shares similarities with both epithermal and sediment-hosted (Carlin-type) gold mineralization.

This report includes details of the Seattle and Seattle epithermal showings, which formed part of the current work program. Details of the other areas of known mineralization on the property are contained in the recent 43-101 report (Caron, 2006).

Seattle Minfile 082ESE156, 158 **(Figure 5)**

The Seattle showing is an impressive showing, situated in the eastern part of the Eholt property, on the former Seattle (L 652), Virginia City (L. 1606) and North Seattle Fr. (L. 3017) surveyed claims or crown grants. An adit (now caved), two large open cuts and several pits and trenches explore a zone of epidote-garnet (+/- chlorite, pyroxene) skarn, near the contact of Brooklyn limestone with greenstone, over a strike length of 300-400 meters (see Figure 5). Within the skarn, zones of massive, banded magnetite and lesser pyrite and chalcopyrite occur. Longe (1982) reports results to 14.2 g/t Au and 2.24% Cu from the northern open cut. Limited historic production from the Seattle showing totals 296 tonnes at an average grade of 1.0 % Cu, 14.9 g/t Ag, 3.05 g/t Au.

There has been relatively little recent exploration at this showing and previous workers have significantly differing opinions as the geology of the area. This is no doubt a result of the scarcity of outcrop, combined with large areas of cover from waste piles from the old workings and from railbed fill uphill to the west, and a lack of location control during previous exploration programs. Figure 5 is modified from Sullivan (1969), Peatfield (1978) and from Thomson and Albers (1995b). Detailed geological mapping is badly needed to better understand the geology and mineralization in this area.

In 1994, Orvana drilled 4 diamond drill holes to test the Seattle showing with no significant results. Drill hole specifications are shown below in Table 2. Some of the drill core from Orvana's drilling has been located on site and is in fair condition. Three holes were also drilled at the showing in or prior to 1969, as shown by Sullivan (1969), however no information is available about this drilling.

A soil survey was run over the Seattle area in 1988, which outlined a sizable copper-zinc soil anomaly in the vicinity of the old workings. Survey specifications and conditions were less than ideal, however. Samples were collected at 50 meter intervals on 100 meter spaced east-west trending lines. The program was done

in snow, during January and February, and during the analytical process, the detection limit for gold was 3 ppm.

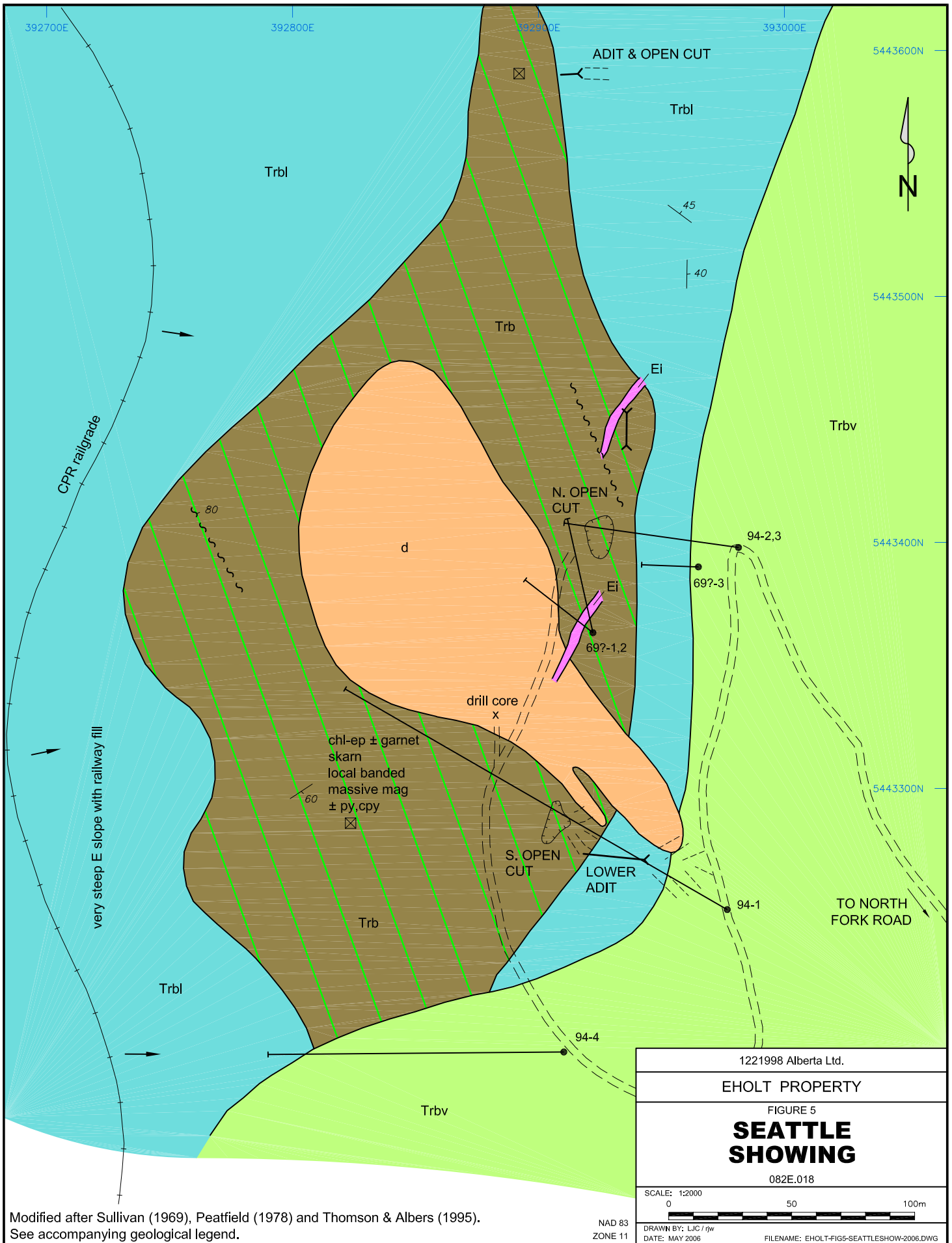
Diamond Drill Hole <i>(year/hole #)</i>	Drilled by	Azimuth/Dip	Hole length <i>(meters)</i>	Reference
S 94-1	Orvana	300°/-45°	247.2	Thomson and Albers (1995b)
S 94-2	Orvana	280°/-45°	101.5	Thomson and Albers (1995b)
S 94-3	Orvana	280°/-75°	86.9	Thomson and Albers (1995b)
S 94-4	Orvana	270°/-45°	167.6	Thomson and Albers (1995b)

Table 2 - Seattle Showing Diamond Drill Holes

Limited rock sampling program was done at the Seattle showing during the current program. One sample of oxidized magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite from the dump of one of the old workings returned 40.9 g/t Au, 32.9 g/t Ag and 3.26% Cu, while a sample of massive magnetite (with pyrite and chalcopyrite) assayed 8.8 g/t Au, 12.0 g/t Ag and 2.95% Cu. Several hundred meters to the north, a sample of quartz vein float assayed 38.2 g/t Au, 108 g/t Ag and 0.98% Cu. Given the favourable grades, the extent of the skarn alteration, and the minimal recent work done at the site, the Seattle area is a high priority for further exploration.

Seattle Epithermal

Approximately 200 meters west of the Seattle showing, a north-northeast trending zone of silicification, brecciation and epithermal-style veining occurs within Brooklyn limestone on the steep east-facing slope above the railgrade. This is a new discovery in outcrop, first recognized during the March 2006 prospecting program by *1221998 Alberta Ltd.* Samples from the silicified zone returned elevated gold values, to a maximum of 230 ppb Au. The Seattle epithermal occurrence shares characteristics of both epithermal and sediment-hosted (Carlin-type) gold mineralization. These styles of mineralization are under-explored for in the Greenwood area.



Modified after Sullivan (1969), Peatfield (1978) and Thomson & Albers (1995).
See accompanying geological legend.

5.0 ROCK SAMPLING

Detailed prospecting was completed over a small part of the Eholt property by John Boutwell and Alfi Elden during March, 2006. A total of 37 rock samples were collected. Descriptions for all rock samples are contained in Appendix 1 and sample locations are shown on Figure 6.

All samples were shipped to Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops for preparation and analysis for Au plus a multi-element ICP suite. Details of the analytical procedure are contained in Appendix 3 of this report. Complete analytical results are included in Appendix 2 and results for select elements are included on Figure 6. Significant results are also listed below in Table 3.

Sample	Au	Ag	Cu	Zn
	ppb or g/t	ppm	ppm or %	ppm or %
JB 06-04	150	38.7	5718	1.38 %
JB 06-08	40.9 g/t	32.9	3.26 %	271
JB 06-09	1.85 g/t	2.2	7509	140
JB 06-10	38.2 g/t	108.0	0.98%	115
JB 06-11	275	4.7	954	61
JB 06-13	8.84 g/t	12.0	2.95 %	207
JB 06-17	1.31 g/t	5.2	1519	23
JB 06-21	230	0.9	69	40
AE 06-02	545	8.0	9584	54
AE 06-04	1.06 g/t	1.8	7224	92
AE 06-05	340	1.1	2804	90
AE 06-08	290	3.3	966	51
AE 06-09	2.37 g/t	14.9	1.73 %	302

Table 3 - Significant Rock Sample Results

Elevated copper and gold values were common from the Seattle area. Sample JB 06-08 was a sample of oxidized magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite from the dump of one of the Seattle workings, and returned 40.9 g/t Au, 32.9 g/t Ag and 3.26% Cu.

Sample JB 06-13 was a sample of massive magnetite (with pyrite and chalcopyrite), also from dumps at the Seattle showing, and assayed 8.84 g/t Au, 12.0 g/t Ag and 2.95% Cu.

Several hundred meters to the north of the Seattle workings, a sample of quartz vein float (JB 06-10) assayed 38.2 g/t Au, 108 g/t Ag and 0.98% Cu.

Prospecting uphill to the west of the Seattle showing resulted in the discovery of a north-northeast trending zone of silicification, brecciation and epithermal-style veining within Brooklyn limestone. Samples from the silicified zone returned elevated gold values, to a maximum of 230 ppb Au (JB 06-21).

6.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Eholt property is situated in the highly mineralized Boundary District, a district with a variety of styles of gold (+/- copper) mineralization represented and with several significant past-producing mines. In excess of 1 million ounces of gold was produced from the Phoenix copper-gold “skarn” deposit, situated 4 kilometers south of the Eholt property. Over 2.5 million ounces of gold has been produced from Eocene-aged low sulfidation epithermal veins in the Republic and Curlew areas of Washington State, 30-50 kilometers south of the property.

The Eholt property covers two large areas of the favourable Triassic Brooklyn Formation, as well as a significant “graben-like” feature referred to as the Thimble Mountain Tertiary Basin. It has a favourable structural and stratigraphic setting for copper-gold skarn, Triassic volcanogenic massive sulfide/oxide mineralization and for Eocene-aged epithermal gold mineralization. Numerous areas of mineralization are known on the property, which have returned good gold or copper-gold values over significant intervals, including 2.7 g/t Au and 0.28% Cu over 27.8 meters and 5.2 g/t Au and 0.29% Cu over 6.0 meters from the Dead Honda showing.

Previous exploration has largely been on a showing-by-showing basis and there has been little attempt to understand the larger mineralizing system that is responsible for the many known showings. Many of these showings are situated in the Eholt area in the western part of the property, where exploration is hampered by widespread alluvial cover and by the abundance of Eocene dykes and sills. Several of the known showings have had little or no modern exploration and remain untested by trenching or drilling.

There has been little or no previous exploration on the property for epithermal-style Tertiary gold mineralization, and this remains a high-priority and viable target. At Republic, epithermal veins are hosted predominantly by Eocene volcanics within the Republic graben, in a similar geological/structural setting to the Thimble Mountain Tertiary Basin on the Eholt property. Where the epithermal systems cut Eocene volcanics (and arkosic sediments), the result is widespread argillic alteration peripheral to the quartz rich veins. When silicification and (low sulfide) mineralization occurs within limestone, alteration is more subtle. These zones are visually difficult to spot and require thorough, methodical prospecting. A north-northeast trending zone of silicification, brecciation and epithermal-style veining in limestone was discovered on the Eholt property during the current program. Samples from the silicified zone returned elevated gold values, to a maximum of 230 ppb Au. This occurrence has characteristics of both epithermal-style and sediment-hosted (Carlin-type) gold mineralization. It is a high priority for follow-up.

A methodical, staged approach to exploration is needed to evaluate the entire property, with the goal of understanding the larger mineralization system responsible for the many showings. Care needs to be taken not to fall into the same trap as a number of the previous workers, in focusing efforts in one discrete area and neglecting the remainder of the property. That said, particular attention should be paid to the Dead Honda zone, where viable copper-gold grades/widths have been returned from trenching and drilling but where the geometry of the mineralization is poorly understood.

Airborne time domain EM technology is a relatively new application of EM technology, which combines deep penetration and high-resolution capabilities, and which has successfully been used elsewhere in Canada to detect conductors at depths of 400 to 750 meters. Such a survey is recommended for the Eholt property, to locate conductors related to structurally controlled, skarn-related or volcanogenic massive sulfide/oxide mineralization. Airborne magnetics and radiometrics should be flown at the same time, to assist in recognition of structures or zones of alteration that may be related to mineralization.

A two-phase work program is recommended, with a total budget of \$450,000. Phase 1 (\$200,000) consists

of property-scale prospecting and rock sampling, an airborne time domain EM-magnetometer-radiometric survey, as well as detailed geological mapping in select areas. Phase 2 (\$250,000) involves excavator trenching and diamond drilling to test known areas of mineralization and targets generated by the Phase 1 program. Phase 2 is in part contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist residing at 717 75th Ave (Box 2493), Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0
2. I obtained a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering (Honours) in the Mineral Exploration Option, from the University of British Columbia (1985) and graduated with a M.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Calgary (1988).
3. I have practised my profession since 1987 and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1980. Since 1989, I have done extensive geological work in Southern B.C. and particularly in the Greenwood - Grand Forks area, both as an employee of various exploration companies and as an independent consultant.
4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. with professional engineer status.
5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the Eholt property, nor do I expect to receive any.
6. I supervised the work program described in this report.

Signed in Grand Forks, B.C. on this 23rd day of May, 2006,

Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng.



8.0 COST STATEMENT

Labour

Linda Caron, Geologist	supervision, report preparation	
	1 day @ \$535/day	\$ 535.00
John Boutwell, Prospector	prospecting	
	3 days @ \$350/day	\$ 1,050.00
Afrieda Elden, Prospector	prospecting	
	3 days @ \$250/day	<u>\$ 750.00</u>
		\$ 2,335.00

Analytical Costs

Eco Tech Labs, Kamloops	37 rock samples	\$ 1,158.22
	Analysis for Au + 32 element ICP + select assays	

Expenses

Fuel		\$ 55.00
4 wheeler rental	3 days @ \$50/day	\$ 150.00
Vehicle rental	3 days @ \$75/day	\$ 225.00
Misc. field supplies & shipping costs (Deakin, Greyhound, etc)		\$ 45.41
Wildrock Resources - drafting		\$ 96.30
Report copying & binding		<u>\$ 36.00</u>
		\$ 607.71

Total: \$ 4,100.93

9.0 REFERENCES

Baird, J.G., 1970.

Report on an Induced Polarization Survey, Pack Rat Group, Grand Forks Area, British Columbia, on behalf of Bayland Mines Ltd., February 17, 1970. Assessment Report 2717.

Bancroft, H., 1914.

The Ore Deposits of Northeastern Washington, including a section on The Republic Mining District (by Waldemar Lindgren and Howland Bancroft), USGS Bulletin 550.

Caron, L., 2005.

Technical Report on the Greenwood Area Properties - Phoenix, Phoenix Tailings, Bluebell, Niagara, Rads, Tam O'Shanter, Haas Creek, Arcadia - Boundary District, for Kettle River Resources Ltd., September 30, 2005.

Caron, L, 2006.

NI 43-101 Report on the Eholt Property, for 1221998 Alberta Ltd., in progress.

Cheney, E.S. and M.G. Rasmussen, 1996.

Regional Geology of the Republic Area, *in* Washington Geology, vol.24, no. 2, June 1996.

Church, B.N., 1986.

Geological Setting and Mineralization in the Mount Attwood-Phoenix area of the Greenwood Mining Camp. BCDM Paper 1986-2.

Cochrane, D.R., 1967.

Geophysical Report on the Argo No. 1 to 6 Mineral Claims, situated between Eholt and Jewel Lake, for Rayore Mines Ltd., 1967. Assessment Report 1217.

Cochrane, D.R., 1970.

Geophysical Note on the Electromagnetic and Magnetic Surveys of the Grand Forks Project, on behalf of Bayland Mines Ltd., January 4, 1970. Assessment Report 2707.

Coveney, C.J., 1981.

Report on PT Eholt Claim, Greenwood Mining Division, for Geokor Energy Holdings Ltd., May 21, 1981. Assessment Report 8812.

Faessler, C.W., 1965.

Report on an Induced Polarization Survey, Moe Claim Group, Grand Forks, B.C. for Granby Mining Co. Ltd., by Huntec Limited, December 1965. Assessment Report 785.

Fominoff, P. and M. Lewis, 1972.

Report on an Induced Polarization Survey, Grand Forks Area (Ike, Lot 652), on behalf of Ryslo Silver Mines Ltd, November 15, 1972. Assessment Report 4424.

Fredericks, R., 1992.

Report of 1991-1992 Ground Magnetometer Survey, Eholt Property, for Orvana Minerals Corp., June 3, 1991. Assessment Report 22,403.

- Fyles, J.T., 1983.
Assessment Report on the Geology of the Eholt Area (Young George Claim Group) and Helicopter Input EM Survey, for Kettle River Resources Ltd., October 5, 1983. Assessment Report 11,845.
- Fyles, J.T., 1984a.
Assessment Report on the Northern Part of the Young George Group, Eholt Area, for Noranda Exploration Company Limited, December 17, 1984. Assessment Report 13411.
- Fyles, J.T., 1984b.
Geological Setting of the Rossland Mining Camp, BCDM Bulletin 74.
- Fyles, J.T., 1990.
Geology of the Greenwood-Grand Forks Area, British Columbia, NTS 82E/1,2. B.C. Geological Survey Branch Open File 1990-25.
- Gelber, C.A., 2000.
An Overview of the K-2 Mine, Ferry County, Washington. Abstract for Republic Symposium 2000, Northwest Mining Association, Dec 4-5, 2000.
- Gourlay, A.W., 1985.
Jake Claim Geochemistry, Greenwood Mining Division, for MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd., June 1985. Assessment Report 14534.
- Hairsine, D., 1996.
Prospecting Report for G.K. Claim, Greenwood Mining Division, June 20, 1996. Assessment Report 24,472.
- Haman, P., 1969.
Geochemical Report on the Packrat Group, for Mrs. Ruth Hoehn, 1969. Assessment Report 1960.
- Höy, T. and K. Dunne, 1997.
Early Jurassic Rossland Group, Southern British Columbia, Part I - Stratigraphy and Tectonics. Ministry of Energy and Mines Bulletin 102.
- Höy, T. and K. Dunne, 2001.
Metallogeny and Mineral deposits of the Nelson-Rossland Map Area: Part II: The Early Jurassic Rossland Group, Southeastern British Columbia. Ministry of Energy and Mines Bulletin 109.
- Höy, T. and W. Jackaman, 2005.
Geology and Mineral Potential of the Grand Forks Map Sheet (082E/01), Southeastern British Columbia, *in* Geological Fieldwork 2004, Ministry of Energy and Mines Paper 2005-1, p.225-230.
- Kemp, J. and D. Hairsine, 1991.
Prospecting Report for Mineral Claim #5890 (Bear), in the Greenwood Mining Division, July 5, 1991. Assessment Report 21,509.
- Kemp, J. and D. Hairsine, 1992.
Geophysical Report for Bear Mineral Claim #5890, in the Greenwood Mining Division, May 20, 1992. Assessment Report 22,348.

- Laird, A. and I. Thomson, 1992.
Geology, Alteration and Surficial Geochemical Studies on the Thimble Mtn. Claim Group, on behalf of Pan Orvana Resources Inc., January 1992. Assessment Report 22,105.
- Lasmanis, R., 1996.
A Historical Perspective on Ore Formation Concepts, Republic Mining District, Ferry County, Washington, *in* Washington Geology, Vol.24, No.2, June 1996.
- Little, H.W., 1957.
Geology - Kettle River (East Half), GSC Map 6-1957.
- Little, H.W., 1961.
Geology - Kettle River (West Half), GSC Map 15-1961.
- Little, H.W., 1983.
Geology of the Greenwood Map area, British Columbia. GSC paper 79-29.
- Longe, R.V., 1982.
Jake Claim - Compilation of Previous Work and Results of Magnetometer Survey, for MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd., February 1982. Assessment Report 10431.
- McLeod, J., 1988.
Report on the Eholt Property, Grand Forks-Phoenix-Greenwood Area, on behalf of Golden Kootenay Resources Inc., June 6, 1988. Assessment Report 17,488.
- McLeod, J., 1991.
Report on the Eholt Property, Grand Forks-Phoenix-Greenwood Area, on behalf of Golden Kootenay Resources Inc., February 5, 1991. Assessment Report 21,080.
- McLeod, J., 1992.
Report on the Eholt Gold-Copper Property, Grand Forks-Phoenix-Greenwood Area, on behalf of Golden Kootenay Resources Inc., February 6, 1992. Assessment Report 22,116.
- Massey, N.W.D., 2006.
Boundary Project: Reassessment of Paleozoic Rock Units of the Greenwood Area (NTS 82E/02), Southern British Columbia, *in* Geological Fieldwork 2005, Ministry of Energy and Mines Paper 2006-1, p.99-107.
- Matthew, P.R., 1959.
Geophysical Investigation of 6 Claims of the Moe Group of Mineral Claims, for the Granby Mining Company Limited and Phoenix Copper Company Limited, August 1959. Assessment Report 297.
- Monger, J.W.H., 1967.
Early Tertiary Stratified Rocks, Greenwood Map-Area (82 E/2) British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Paper 67-42.
- Muessig, S., 1967.
Geology of the Republic Quadrangle and a Part of the Aeneas Quadrangle, Ferry County, Washington, USGS Bulletin 1216.

- Parker, R.L. and J.A. Calkins, 1964.
Geology of the Curlew Quadrangle, Ferry County, Washington. USGS Bulletin 1169.
- Paterson, N. and P. Lane, 1966.
Report on an Induced Polarization Survey, Greenwood, B.C. for Granby Mining Co. Ltd., Phoenix Copper Division, by Hunttec Limited, August 1966. Assessment Report 809.
- Paxton, J., 1972.
Geophysical Report on a combined VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey on the Ike Claim Group, for Granby Mining Company - Phoenix Copper Division, June, 1972. Assessment Report 3780.
- Peatfield, G.R., 1978.
Geologic History and Metallogeny of the 'Boundary District', Southern British Columbia and Northern Washington. PhD Thesis, Queen's University.
- Prendergast, J., 1970.
A Geophysical Report on a Magnetometer Survey, Moe Claim Group, Grand Forks, B.C., for the Granby Mining Company, September 4, 1970. Assessment Report 2861.
- Rasmussen, M., 1993.
The Geology and Origin of the Overlook Gold Deposit, Ferry County, Washington. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Washington.
- Rasmussen, M., 2000.
The Lamefoot Gold Deposit, Ferry County, Washington. Abstract for Republic Symposium 2000, Northwest Mining Association, Dec 4-5, 2000.
- Reinsbakken, A., 1970.
Detailed Geological Mapping and Interpretation of the Grand Forks-Eholt Area, Boundary District, British Columbia, M.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia.
- Schroeter, T.G, C. Lund and G. Carter, 1989.
Gold Production and Reserves in British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Open File 1989-22.
- Sookochoff, L., 1988.
Assessment Report on a 1988 Geochemical Survey on the Seattle Claim Group, for Simon Fraser Resources Ltd., April 11, 1988. Assessment Report 17,378.
- Sullivan, J., 1969.
Geological, Magnetic and Geochemical Report, Seattle Group of Mineral Claims, Greenwood Mining Division, for Ryslo Silver Mines, October 3, 1969. Assessment Report 2073.
- Sullivan, J., 1971.
Magnetic and Geological Report, Ike Nos. 16-25 Mineral Claims, North Fork District, July 28, 1971. Assessment Report 3159.
- Thomson, G.R., 1994.
Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Bear, Cub Property, for Teck Corporation, January 15, 1994. Assessment Report 23,239.

Thomson, G.R., 1996.

Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Bear, Cub Property (Eholt, B.C.), for Teck Corporation, January 15, 1996. Assessment Report 24,407.

Thomson, G.R., 1997.

Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Eholt Property, for Teck Corporation, February 20, 1997. Assessment Report 24,915.

Thomson, G.R., 1998.

Geochemical, Geophysical and Trenching Report on the Eholt Property, for Teck Corporation, February 1998.

Thomson, I. and R. Fredericks, 1993a.

Report of Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Exploration Program, March-October 1992, Eholt Property, for Orvana Minerals Corp., May 12, 1993. Assessment Report 22,933.

Thomson, I. and R. Fredericks, 1993b.

Report of Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Exploration Program, May-October 1992, Thimble Mountain Project, for Orvana Minerals Corp., May 17, 1993. Assessment Report 22,924.

Thomson, I. and D. Albers, 1995a.

1994 Report - Diamond Drilling Program on the Eholt 2 Claim, Eholt Project, for Orvana Minerals Corp., January 5, 1995. Assessment Report 23,777.

Thomson, I. and D. Albers, 1995b.

1994 Report - Diamond Drilling Program on the Seattle Claim, Thimble Mtn. Project, for Orvana Minerals Corp., January, 1995. Assessment Report 23,755.

Thomson, I. and D. Albers, 1996.

1995 Report - Diamond Drilling Program, Eholt Property, for Orvana Minerals Corp., May 1996. Assessment Report 24,456.

Wolfe, R., 1969.

Report on the Packrat, Caledonia and Goat Mt. Groups, Grand Forks Mining District, on behalf of Bayland Mines Ltd., November 20, 1969. Assessment Report 2716.

APPENDIX 1

Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample	Date	Easting	Northing	Type	Description	Au	Ag	Cu	Zn
		UTM Nad 83, Zone 11				ppb or g/t	ppm	ppm or %	ppm or %
JB 06-01	7-Mar-06	-	-	grab	Angular limestone float boulder with 2-4 cm band of very limonitic pyrite to 2%. Steep slope below railbed, no GPS.	5	<0.2	13	15
JB 06-02	7-Mar-06	392693	5443166	grab	Qtz-carb vein, strikes W, dips 50°N, 0.4 m wide, minor silicification.	5	<0.2	44	128
JB 06-03	7-Mar-06	392695	543179	grab	Limestone with silica bands.	5	<0.2	9	23
JB 06-04	7-Mar-06	392687	5443299	grab	4 cm seam of py-cpy + chalcocite?, malachite in limestone. In outcrop.	150	38.7	5718	1.38%
JB 06-05	7-Mar-06	392687	5443299	grab	Same location as JB 06-04. Silicified limestone breccia in outcrop with 3-5% medium to coarse grained pyrite as irregular wavy bands.	10	0.2	41	329
JB 06-06	7-Mar-06	392641	5443218	grab	Epithermal quartz blow-out vein in outcrop. Outcrop is at least 25 x 20 m of limestone that shows drusy quartz veining and silicification. Vein is about 5-6 m wide, strikes approx 210° for approx 40-50 m.	35	<0.2	8	16
JB 06-07	7-Mar-06	-	-	grab	Steep slope, no GPS reading. Pyritic limestone bx float.	15	0.3	28	32
JB 06-08	13-Mar-06	392871	5443237	grab	Seattle showing - 2 very large open cuts, several old shafts, pits and trenches. Lots of copper staining. Magnetite (massive) + cpy-py-po, lots of garnetite. Showing strikes N, dips steeply east, ~ 5 m wide. E side of pit is fine grained limestone and W side of pit is heavily replaced with magnetite, poss volcanic origin. 1994 drill core stored here. Sample JB 06-08 is cpy-mag-py in very oxidized matrix.	40.9 g/t	32.9	3.26%	271
JB 06-09	13-Mar-06	392870	5443231	grab	Seattle showing - same location as JB 06-08. Sample from dump of common rock type - py-po-cpy in magnetite.	1.85 g/t	2.2	7509	140
JB 06-10	13-Mar-06	392891	5443464	grab	Seattle showing. Quartz vein float on talus with copper stained tuff. Most of slope is still snow covered. Sample is limonitic with 3 cm vein of quartz with py.	38.2 g/t	108.0	0.98%	115
JB 06-11	13-Mar-06	392906	5443405	grab	Seattle showing. From large open cut. Very small drusy veinlet (less than 1 cm wide) with 40% py in crystalline quartz.	275	4.7	954	61
JB 06-12	13-Mar-06	392928	5443265	grab	Seattle showing. Silicified limestone float from immediately below snow-filled trench. Some vugs and limonite.	85	2.4	8	1
JB 06-13	13-Mar-06	392947	5443300	grab	Seattle showing. Lower shaft, ~ 50-70 m below large open cut. Cpy-po-py + malachite in massive magnetite from dump of shaft.	8.84 g/t	12.0	2.95%	207
JB 06-14	13-Mar-06	392641	5443218	grab	From epithermal style vein above railgrade. Drusy qtz-cc veins in unaltered limestone outcrop.	5	<0.2	37	23
JB 06-15	13-Mar-06	392641	5443218	grab	Same location as JB 06-13. Qtz-cc druse in unaltered limestone.	5	<0.2	17	28
JB 06-16	13-Mar-06	392641	5443218	grab	Same location as JB 06-13., -14. Qtz-cc druse in unaltered limestone with red hematite stain.	10	<0.2	5	13
JB 06-17	15-Mar-06	392842	5442757	grab	Malachite staining in outcrop of Brooklyn greenstone. Very weakly magnetic. A 2 cm wide qtz-gossan stringer runs at 90° to the bluff.	1.31 g/t	5.2	1519	23
JB 06-18	15-Mar-06	392639	5443281	grab	Silicified limestone, minor drusy vugs in outcrop.	80	0.2	15	11
JB 06-19	15-Mar-06	392630	5443283	grab	Beautiful silicification and minor drusy veining in limestone outcrop - resembles Summit/R Bell showing on Kettle River Bluebell property. Vein strikes 040°, dips steeply W, appears to be ~ 1.2 m wide (but still lots of snow cover). Fully to partially silicified limestone, buff to white coloured, drusy veinlets.	25	1.5	29	68
JB 06-20	15-Mar-06	392630	5443283	grab	Same as JB 06-19.	15	2.3	31	51
JB 06-21	15-Mar-06	392630	5443283	grab	Same location as JB 06-18,19. Fully to partially silicified with drusy vugs.	230	0.9	69	40
JB 06-22	15-Mar-06	392630	5443283	grab	Same location as JB 06-18,19. Fully to partially silicified with drusy vugs.	40	0.2	15	31
JB 06-23	15-Mar-06	392630	54432272	grab	Less silicified limestone, qtz + cc drusy vnlt in outcrop.	10	0.3	14	19
JB 06-24	15-Mar-06	392643	5443225	grab	Partially silicified limestone breccia, outcrop. Vuggy, drusy, qtz-cc vnlt & coarse py.	5	<0.2	5	16

Sample	Date	Easting	Northing	Type	Description	Au	Ag	Cu	Zn
		UTM Nad 83, Zone 11				ppb or g/t	ppm	ppm or %	ppm or %
AE 06-01	7-Mar-06	392685	5443150	grab	Float from base of limestone outcrop off railbed. Coarse cc xtals in veinlets, veinlets and patches in rock are mod magnetic (could be railway ballast?)	5	<0.2	7	32
AE 06-02	7-Mar-06	392694	5443183	grab	Float from base of limestone outcrop off railbed - could be ballast? Rock is mod to weakly magnetic, visible sulfides in dark grey medium-fine grained matrix, cc or silica throughout, minor sulfides (cpy, bornite?)	545	8.0	9584	54
AE 06-03	7-Mar-06	392641	5443218	grab	Subcrop from epithermal veining area (5 m S of JB 06-06). Mod silicified, no sulfides.	5	<0.2	21	23
AE 06-04	13-Mar-06	392886	5443320	grab	Seattle showing. "Float" boulder in old digging. Massive magnetite, garnet, copper stain. Hard angular rock.	1.06 g/t	1.8	7224	92
AE 06-05	13-Mar-06	392886	5443320	grab	Seattle showing. Same location as AE 06-04. "Float" boulder in old digging. Similar to AE 06-04 but has vein of calcite with sulfides.	340	1.1	2804	90
AE 06-06	13-Mar-06	392886	5443320	grab	Seattle showing. Same location as AE 06-04, -05. From dump (rim) of digging. Diss sulfides (py?) in dark grey xtalline mtrx with fine vns. Fizzes.	20	0.3	220	53
AE 06-07	13-Mar-06	392903	5443475	grab	Siliceous (cherty) limestone? Fine grained very fractured boulder, subcrop, fizzes.	5	0.2	38	18
AE 06-08	13-Mar-06	392883	5443508	grab	Seattle showing. Outcrop - some silica blebs, weak-mod fizz, minor sulfides. Non magnetic.	290	3.3	966	51
AE 06-09	13-Mar-06	392906	5443405	grab	Seattle showing. From N wall at S end of large opencut. Massive magnetite with copper stain + cpy.	2.37 g/t	14.9	1.73%	302
AE 06-10	15-Mar-06	392648	5443193	grab	Outcrop at S end of epith vein, brecciated, cc veining, silicified or cherty, fine grained.	5	<0.2	33	11
AE 06-11	15-Mar-06	392643	5443225	grab	Cc vns + drusy qtz in vugs, partially silicified limestone, fizzes. Minor limonite.	5	<0.2	11	9
AE 06-12	15-Mar-06	392643	5443225	grab	Same location as AE 06-11. More silicified than AE 06-11. Minor hematite stain.	15	<0.2	8	12
AE 06-13	15-Mar-06	392660	5443183	grab	Outcrop - partly silicified limestone. Weak fizz, whitish - pale grey.	5	<0.2	9	6

APPENDIX 2

Analytical Results

28-Mar-06

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-184

WATSON & ASSOCIATES
C/O Linda Caron
Box 2493
Grand Forks, BC

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

No. of samples received: 37
Sample Type: Rock
Submitted by: Linda Caron
Project: Eholt
Shipment No: 06-1

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	JB 06-01	5	<0.2	0.79	15	35	<5	>10	<1	7	51	13	1.47	<10	0.34	487	<1	0.07	10	810	<2	<5	<20	622	0.05	<10	52	<10	<1	15
2	JB 06-02	5	<0.2	0.11	20	30	<5	9.89	6	1	127	44	1.14	<10	0.09	838	4	<0.01	7	790	12	<5	<20	184	<0.01	<10	24	<10	14	128
3	JB 06-03	5	<0.2	0.12	10	10	<5	>10	2	1	32	9	0.35	20	0.17	368	<1	<0.01	8	1030	<2	5	<20	1253	<0.01	<10	18	<10	29	23
4	JB 06-04	150	>30	1.02	15	100	<5	9.50	314	16	192	5718	3.89	<10	1.09	2551	<1	<0.01	21	<10	110	<5	<20	409	0.01	<10	55	<10	<1	>10000
5	JB 06-05	10	0.2	0.80	15	65	5	>10	12	9	67	41	5.20	<10	0.79	2389	5	<0.01	20	990	28	<5	<20	399	<0.01	<10	60	<10	3	329
6	JB 06-06	35	<0.2	0.05	10	10	<5	>10	1	<1	81	8	0.34	<10	0.05	161	<1	<0.01	4	610	<2	<5	<20	404	<0.01	<10	5	<10	5	16
7	JB 06-07	15	0.3	1.18	35	95	<5	>10	<1	6	85	28	3.69	<10	0.57	855	5	0.02	17	1010	16	<5	<20	129	<0.01	<10	44	<10	6	32
8	JB 06-08	>1000	>30	0.64	<5	160	<5	6.98	2	279	32	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	1543	30	<0.01	18	<10	<2	<5	<20	3	0.06	<10	66	<10	<1	271
9	JB 06-09	>1000	2.2	0.34	<5	205	<5	3.93	3	111	34	7509	>10	<10	<0.01	1213	43	0.01	7	<10	<2	<5	<20	7	0.03	<10	69	<10	<1	140
10	JB 06-10	>1000	>30	1.62	10	105	<5	0.12	4	41	127	9854	>10	<10	1.16	384	14	0.05	38	<10	<2	<5	<20	32	0.03	<10	99	<10	<1	115
11	JB 06-11	275	4.7	0.19	225	135	<5	0.34	3	32	116	954	>10	<10	<0.01	430	30	<0.01	13	770	16	<5	<20	6	<0.01	<10	52	<10	<1	61
12	JB 06-12	85	2.4	0.49	5	15	<5	7.56	<1	1	172	8	1.12	<10	0.01	149	128	0.20	4	10	4	<5	<20	34	<0.01	<10	8	<10	17	1
13	JB 06-13	>1000	12.0	0.62	<5	170	<5	7.66	3	236	46	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	2750	35	<0.01	19	<10	<2	<5	<20	8	0.07	<10	72	<10	<1	207
14	JB 06-14	5	<0.2	0.10	15	20	<5	>10	1	3	37	37	0.63	<10	0.15	414	<1	<0.01	6	540	<2	<5	<20	700	<0.01	<10	14	<10	7	23
15	JB 06-15	5	<0.2	0.16	20	35	<5	>10	1	4	54	17	0.99	<10	0.12	577	2	<0.01	8	670	<2	<5	<20	560	<0.01	<10	12	<10	6	28
16	JB 06-16	10	<0.2	0.07	15	<5	<5	>10	<1	2	95	5	0.70	<10	0.11	156	<1	<0.01	6	450	2	<5	<20	768	<0.01	<10	8	<10	4	13
17	JB 06-17	>1000	5.2	0.50	970	90	<5	0.13	1	24	81	1519	>10	<10	<0.01	104	24	0.02	6	770	6	<5	<20	18	<0.01	<10	35	<10	<1	23
18	JB 06-18	80	0.2	0.04	40	15	<5	3.78	<1	<1	122	15	0.58	<10	0.01	47	<1	<0.01	6	340	<2	<5	<20	101	<0.01	<10	7	<10	<1	11
19	JB 06-19	25	1.5	0.04	30	5	<5	8.76	3	2	107	29	0.98	<10	0.02	120	2	<0.01	8	290	20	<5	<20	150	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	68
20	JB 06-20	15	2.3	0.04	35	<5	<5	3.87	2	2	172	31	1.24	<10	<0.01	87	2	<0.01	9	340	20	<5	<20	87	<0.01	<10	7	<10	<1	51
21	JB 06-21	230	0.9	0.10	70	25	<5	4.72	2	2	161	69	0.85	<10	0.02	94	3	<0.01	9	790	10	<5	<20	121	<0.01	<10	13	<10	5	40
22	JB 06-22	40	0.2	0.04	20	5	<5	>10	1	<1	91	15	0.42	<10	0.03	140	<1	<0.01	5	280	<2	<5	<20	219	<0.01	<10	5	<10	2	31
23	JB 06-23	10	0.3	0.11	30	50	<5	>10	1	2	134	14	0.98	<10	0.04	250	<1	<0.01	8	570	6	<5	<20	175	<0.01	<10	13	<10	8	19
24	JB 06-24	5	<0.2	0.12	20	20	<5	>10	1	4	57	5	1.08	<10	0.11	335	<1	<0.01	6	390	<2	<5	<20	498	<0.01	<10	9	<10	7	16
25	AE 06-01	5	<0.2	1.79	20	185	10	>10	<1	23	105	7	6.80	<10	1.65	2030	4	0.02	34	1470	4	<5	<20	183	0.10	<10	142	<10	8	32
26	AE 06-02	545	8.0	2.24	35	95	<5	>10	1	17	77	9584	>10	<10	1.73	3375	7	<0.01	53	<10	<2	<5	<20	100	0.05	<10	91	<10	7	54
27	AE 06-03	5	<0.2	0.07	20	30	<5	>10	2	2	17	21	0.50	<10	0.07	531	<1	<0.01	5	400	<2	<5	<20	452	<0.01	<10	7	<10	5	23
28	AE 06-04	>1000	1.8	0.25	<5	175	<5	5.77	1	75	41	7224	>10	<10	<0.01	1725	37	0.01	12	<10	<2	<5	<20	15	0.05	<10	71	<10	<1	92
29	AE 06-05	340	1.1	0.66	<5	110	<5	9.52	2	50	45	2804	>10	<10	0.38	2738	71	0.01	13	550	<2	<5	<20	37	0.06	<10	76	<10	<1	90
30	AE 06-06	20	0.3	2.18	10	65	<5	1.54	<1	34	98	220	4.76	<10	1.50	471	<1	0.22	40	860	22	<5	<20	113	0.20	<10	87	<10	10	53
31	AE 06-07	5	0.2	0.24	5	205	<5	5.36	<1	3	106	38	0.63	<10	0.18	151	1	<0.01	14	1040	<2	<5	<20	155	<0.01	<10	24	<10	8	18
32	AE 06-08	290	3.3	1.29	15	20	<5	1.46	<1	47	127	966	3.49	<10	1.22	651	<1	0.09	44	610	16	<5	<20	44	0.21	<10	81	<10	15	51
33	AE 06-09	>1000	14.9	1.84	<5	180	<5	0.58	4	94	34	>10000	>10	<10	1.62	1022	33	<0.01	41	<10	<2	<5	<20	10	0.04	<10	61	<10	<1	302
34	AE 06-10	5	<0.2	0.08	10	15	<5	>10	<1	1	35	33	0.45	<10	0.14	508	<1	<0.01	5	590	<2	<5	<20	793	<0.01	<10	11	<10	9	11
35	AE 06-11	5	<0.2	0.06	15	<5	<5	>10	<1	1	107	11	0.54	<10	0.07	137	<1	<0.01	5	430	4	<5	<20	502	<0.01	<10	6	<10	1	9
36	AE 06-12	15	<0.2	0.07	25	10	<5	2.88	<1	2	177	8	0.68	<10	0.02	86	<1	<0.01	6	350	2	<5	<20	113	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1	12
37	AE 06-13	5	<0.2	0.08	5	15	<5	>10	1	1	51	9	0.41	<10	0.11	309	<1	<0.01	7	630	<2	<5	<20	856	<0.01	<10	11	<10	8	6

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn	
QC DATA:																															
Repeat:																															
1	JB 06-01	10	<0.2	0.82	15	40	<5	>10	<1	8	51	14	1.54	<10	0.36	509	<1	0.08	11	840	<2	<5	<20	635	0.05	<10	56	<10	2	16	
10	JB 06-10	>1000	>30	1.61	<5	105	<5	0.10	3	36	116	>10000	>10	<10	1.17	356	13	0.04	34	<10	<2	<5	<20	34	0.03	<10	94	<10	<1	95	
19	JB 06-19	15	1.5	0.04	35	10	<5	8.68	3	2	106	27	0.96	<10	0.02	122	2	<0.01	8	310	20	<5	<20	149	<0.01	<10	7	<10	<1	68	
36	AE 06-12	15																													
Resplit:																															
1	JB 06-01	5	<0.2	0.84	15	40	<5	>10	<1	8	57	18	1.40	<10	0.38	481	<1	0.08	10	830	<2	<5	<20	636	0.05	<10	56	<10	3	14	
36	AE 06-12	15	<0.2	0.07	20	10	<5	3.52	<1	2	211	7	0.69	<10	0.03	82	<1	<0.01	6	370	2	<5	<20	140	<0.01	<10	5	<10	1	11	
Standard:																															
		810																													
	OXF41	815																													
	GEO'06	1.5	1.72	60	160	<5	1.68	<1	19	57	89	4.05	<10	0.93	664	<1	0.03	29	750	22	<5	<20	54	0.10	<10	67	<10	11	74		

JJ/kk
df/184
XLS/06

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

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2006-184

WATSON & ASSOCIATES

29-Mar-06

C/O Linda Caron

Box 2493

Grand Forks, BC

No. of samples received: 37

Sample Type: Rock

Submitted by: Linda Caron

Project: Eholt

Shipment No: 06-1

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
4	JB 06-04			38.7	1.13		1.38
8	JB 06-08	40.9	1.193	32.9	0.96	3.26	
9	JB 06-09	1.85	0.054				
10	JB 06-10	38.2	1.114	108	3.15	0.98	
13	JB 06-13	8.84	0.258			2.95	
17	JB 06-17	1.31	0.038				
28	AE 06-04	1.06	0.031				
33	AE 06-09	2.37	0.069			1.73	

QC DATA:

Repeat:

4	JB 06-04						1.38
8	JB 06-08	41.3	1.204				
10	JB 06-10	37.9	1.105				
13	JB 06-13	9.05	0.264				

Standard:

OX140	1.86	0.054					
CU120			33.1	0.97	1.52		
PB106			57.3	1.67	0.63	0.85	

JJ/kk
XLS/06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealous
B.C. Certified Assayer

APPENDIX 3

Analytical Procedures

Eco-Tech Labs Analytical Procedure

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

QUALITY CONTROL STANDARDS AND CERTIFIED STANDARDS

Approximately 50 CanMet Certified reference material, WCM Minerals reference ores and Inhouse Standards are currently in use in our laboratory. Each batch of samples analysed will contain one standard of similar composition to monitor the analysis. If the result of the reference material falls within the accepted limits the results of the samples will be accepted. In case the results of the reference material falls outside the accepted limits the results of the samples are suspect and the analysis will be repeated.

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

The sample is weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested in aqua regia and analyzed on a Perkin Elmer atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

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

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

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

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

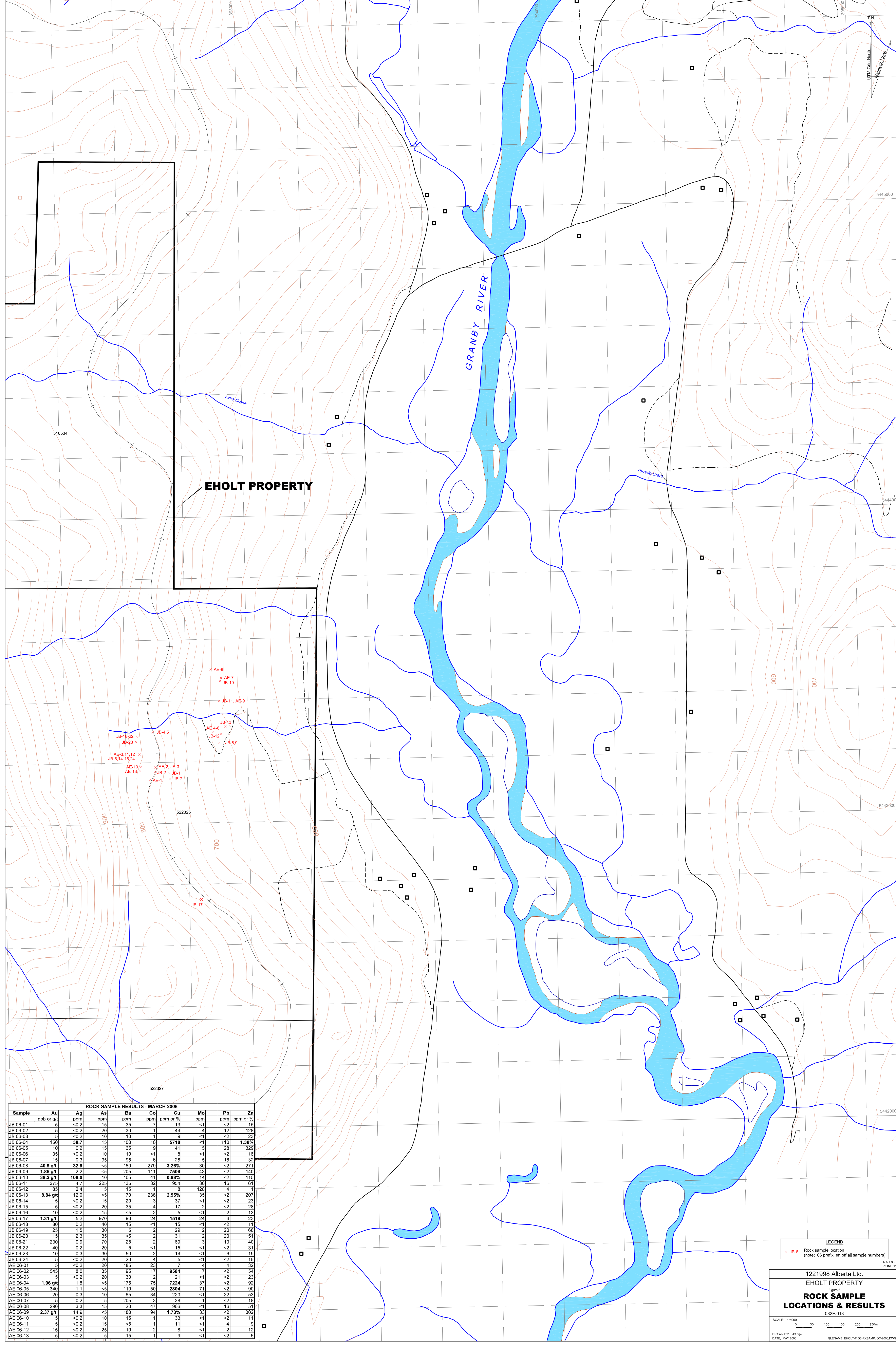
Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control. Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H2O) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

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

	Detection Limit			Detection Limit	
	Low	Upper		Low	Upper
Ag	0.2ppm	30.0ppm	Fe	0.01%	10.00%
Al	0.01%	10.0%	La	10ppm	10,000ppm
As	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mg	0.01%	10.00%
Ba	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mn	1ppm	10,000ppm
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mo	1ppm	10,000ppm
Ca	0.01%	10.00%	Na	0.01%	10.00%
Cd	1ppm	10,000ppm	Ni	1ppm	10,000ppm
Co	1ppm	10,000ppm	P	10ppm	10,000ppm
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm	Pb	2ppm	10,000ppm
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm
Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm			
Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm			
Ti	0.01%	10.00%			
U	10ppm	10,000ppm			
V	1ppm	10,000ppm			
Y	1ppm	10,000ppm			
Zn	1ppm	10,000ppm			



EHOLT PROPERTY

JB-18,22 x JB-23 x
 JB-4,5
 AE-3,11,12 x JB-6,14-16,24
 AE-10 x AE-13 x
 AE-2, JB-3
 JB-2 x JB-1
 AE-1 x JB-7
 JB-13
 AE-4,6 x JB-12 x JB-8,9
 AE-8
 AE-7
 JB-10
 JB-11, AE-9
 JB-17

ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS - MARCH 2006

Sample	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Co	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn
ppb or g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm or %	ppm	ppm or %	ppm	ppm or %	ppm or %
JB 06-01	5	<0.2	15	35	7	13	<1	<2	15
JB 06-02	5	<0.2	20	30	1	44	4	12	128
JB 06-03	5	<0.2	10	10	1	9	<1	<2	23
JB 06-04	150	38.7	15	100	16	5718	<1	110	1,38%
JB 06-05	10	0.2	15	65	9	41	5	28	329
JB 06-06	35	<0.2	10	10	<1	8	<1	<2	16
JB 06-07	15	0.3	35	95	6	28	5	16	32
JB 06-08	40.9 g/t	32.9	<5	160	279	3,25%	30	<2	271
JB 06-09	1.85 g/t	2.3	<5	205	111	750%	43	<2	140
JB 06-10	38.2 g/t	108.0	10	05	41	0.98%	14	<2	115
JB 06-11	275	4.7	225	135	32	954	30	16	61
JB 06-12	85	2.4	5	15	1	8	128	4	1
JB 06-13	8.84 g/t	12.0	<5	170	236	2.95%	35	<2	207
JB 06-14	5	<0.2	15	20	3	37	<1	<2	23
JB 06-15	5	<0.2	20	35	4	17	2	<2	28
JB 06-16	10	<0.2	15	<5	2	5	<1	2	13
JB 06-17	1.31 g/t	5.2	970	90	24	1519	24	6	23
JB 06-18	80	0.2	40	15	<1	15	<1	<2	11
JB 06-19	25	1.5	30	5	2	29	2	20	68
JB 06-20	15	2.3	35	<5	2	31	2	20	51
JB 06-21	230	0.9	70	25	2	69	3	10	40
JB 06-22	40	0.2	20	5	<1	15	<1	<2	31
JB 06-23	10	0.3	30	50	2	14	<1	6	19
JB 06-24	5	<0.2	20	20	4	5	<1	<2	16
AE 06-01	5	<0.2	20	85	23	7	4	4	32
AE 06-02	545	8.0	35	95	17	9584	7	<2	54
AE 06-03	5	<0.2	20	30	2	21	<1	<2	23
AE 06-04	1.06 g/t	1.8	<5	175	75	7224	37	<2	92
AE 06-05	340	1.1	<5	110	50	2804	71	<2	90
AE 06-06	20	0.3	10	65	34	220	<1	22	53
AE 06-07	5	0.2	5	205	3	98	1	<2	18
AE 06-08	290	3.3	15	20	47	966	<1	16	51
AE 06-09	2.37 g/t	14.9	<5	180	94	1,73%	33	<2	302
AE 06-10	5	<0.2	10	15	1	33	<1	<2	11
AE 06-11	5	<0.2	15	<5	1	11	<1	4	9
AE 06-12	15	<0.2	25	10	2	8	<1	2	12
AE 06-13	5	<0.2	5	15	1	9	<1	<2	6

LEGEND
 x JB-8 Rock sample location
 (note: 06 prefix left off all sample numbers)

1221998 Alberta Ltd.
EHOLT PROPERTY
 Figure 6
ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS & RESULTS
 082E.018
 SCALE: 1:5000
 0 50 100 150 200 250m
 DRAWN BY: LJC/DM
 DATE: MAY 2006
 FILENAME: EHOLT-FIG6-RSAMPLLOC2006.DWG