GEOLOGICAL & PHOTOGEOLOGICAL REPORT

GREENSTONE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude 50°35' – 50°39' N; Longitude 120°34' – 120°39' W

NTS Map Number 92I10

PREPARED FOR GARY ROBERT BROWN.

By

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Consulting Geologist

June 10, 2006

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INTRODUCTION

The Greenstone Mountain Property lies about seven kilometres southwest of the open- pit copper-gold mine formerly operated by Afton Operating Co. A great deal of mineral exploration has been carried out in the surrounding area by a succession of mining companies since the early part of the 1970's. Nevertheless, a preliminary geological examination suggested that the geology was substantially different from that shown on the government maps and in rock descriptions given in company assessment reports. In addition, a major forest fire that swept through the area in 1998 destroyed almost all of the trees and resulted in the prohibition of vehicle access into the property.

It was obvious that a complete re-mapping of the geology was required and it was decided that that the best approach would be to carry out a photo-geological interpretation prior to completing the geological mapping program.

LOCATION, ACCESS, CHARACTER OF THE REGION

The Property is located 15 kilometres south-southwest of the city of Kamloops, a major urban centre in interior British Columbia. It lies about 275 kilometres northeast of Vancouver.

Access to the area from Kamloops is achieved via the Trans Canada Highway (Highway 1) as far as a turnoff near Cherry Creek approximately 10 kilometres west of the city, thence via a network of gravel roads that surround the perimeter of the claims. Casual vehicle access to most of the Property has been banned since the forest fire of 1998, but this ban will not prevent rehabilitation of access during mineral exploration.

The Property occupies most of the dome-shaped upland that surrounds Greenstone Mountain. (The summit lies within Greenstone Mountain Provincial Park, located adjacent to the south-western corner of the claims.) Local relief is high; elevations vary from about 1200 metres in the northwest to 1800 metres on Greenstone Mountain.

Almost the entire claim group lies within the burnt-off area. Rock exposures are abundant in the northern two-thirds of the Property. Geological mapping and photo-geological interpretation are facilitated by the absence of dense forest cover.

A small amount of logging is being carried out intermittently along the fringes of the property. The area is covered by grazing leases and ranching appears to have increased since the fire.

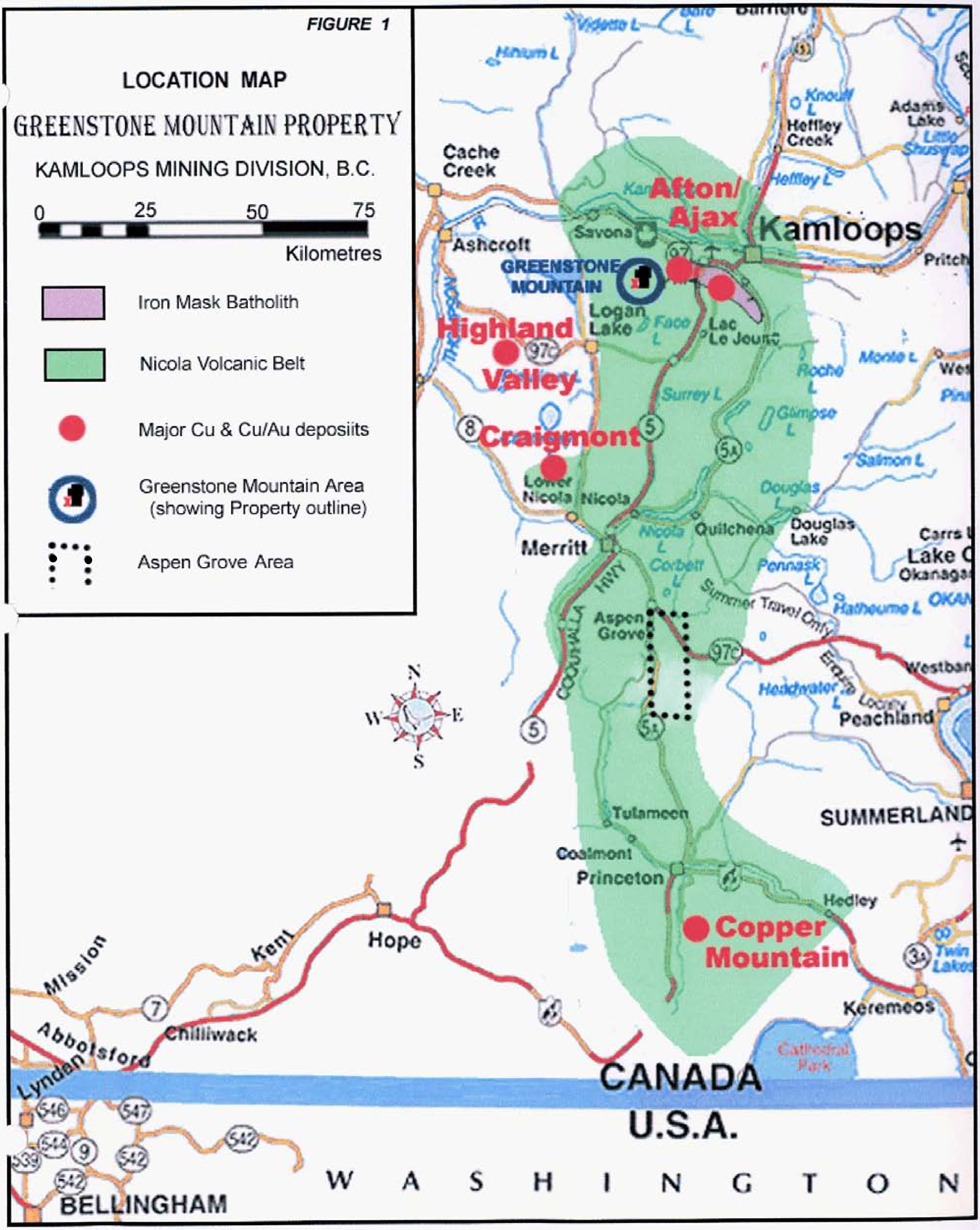


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
GREENSTONE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.
0 25 50 75
Kilometres
Iron Mask Batholith
Nicola Volcanic Belt
Major Cu & Cu/Au deposiits
Greenstone Mountain Area
(showing Property outline)
Aspen Grove Area
Afton/
Ajax
Kamloops
GREENSTONE
MOUNTAIN
Highland
Valley
Craigmont
Copper
Mountain
Cache
Creek
Ashcroft
Savona
Logan
Lake
Lac
Le Jeune
Heffley
Creek
Adams
Lake
Surrey L
Lower
Nicola
Nicola
Merritt
Quilchena
Douglas
Lake
Aspen
Grove
Summer Travel Only
Peachland
SUMMERLAND
Tulameen
Coalmont
Princeton
Hedley
Keremeos
Hope
Kent
Mission
Chilliwack
Abbotsford
Lynden
Cathedral
Park
CANADA
U.S.A.
BELLINGHAM
W A S H I N G T O N

PROPERTY

The Greenstone Mountain Property comprises four contiguous Mineral Tenures that cover approximately 1620 hectares in the Kamloops Mining Division.. Titles to all of the claims are held by Gary Robert Brown of North Vancouver, British Columbia. The Property is located on Map No. 92I067.

Assessment work was applied to all of the claims in the following tabulation, which was taken from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources website. The exploration work described in the present report was carried out on parts of all of the tenures. There are no privately held surface rights within the Property.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (hectares)
509167	gord1	512.446
509169	gord2	512.47
509174	nancy1	512.685
509178	nancy2	82.055

PREVIOUS WORK

Government Geological & Geophysical Surveys

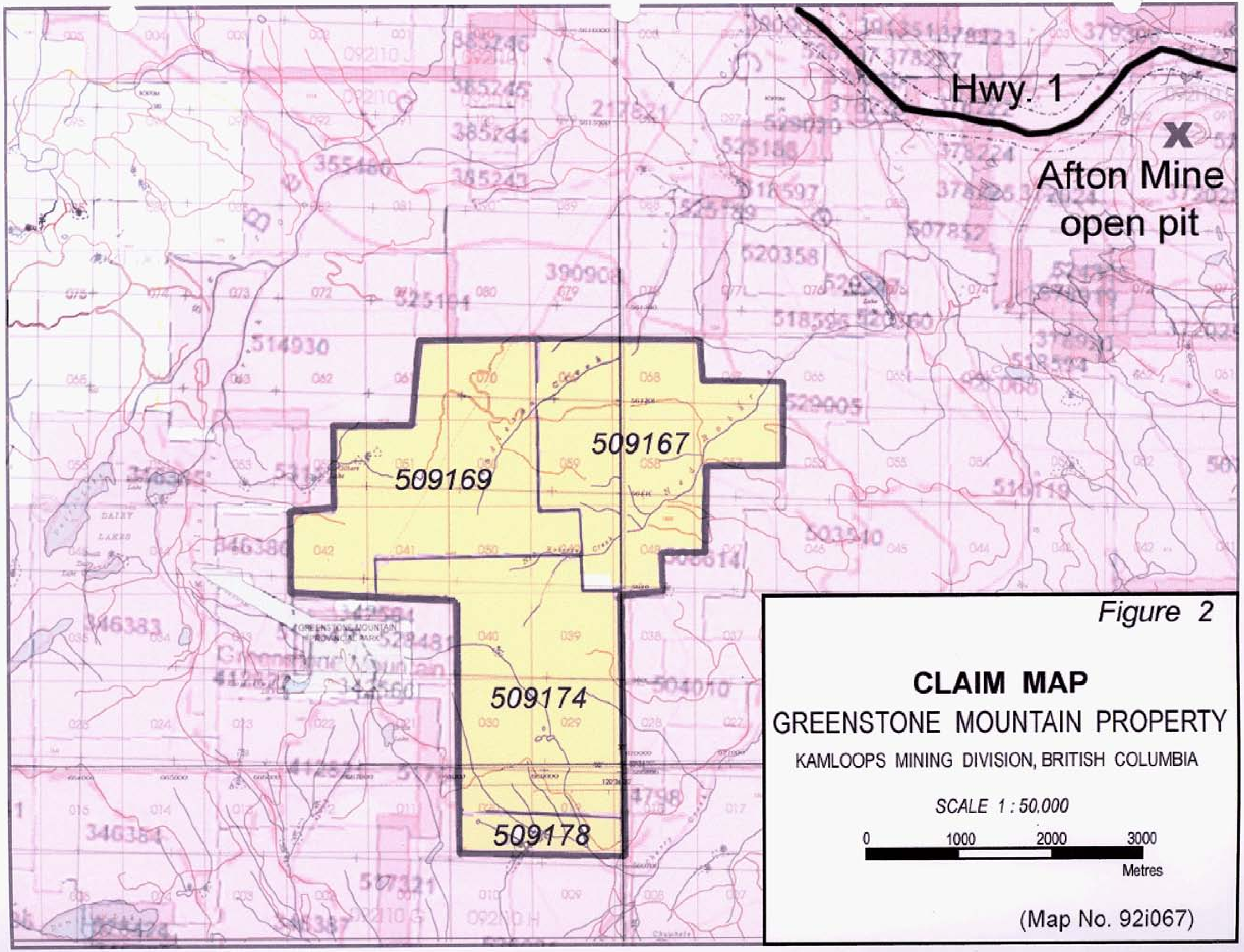
The published geological maps in the area are reconnaissance in scope. The most recent of these is a 1:250,000 sheet published by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in 1989 (Monger & McMillan, 1989). This map is mainly a synthesis of older published and unpublished data, along with newer information based on localized mapping and laboratory studies. The Monger/McMillan map apparently was intended to update the scientific aspects of an earlier GSC reconnaissance geological map (Cockfield, 1947), a work that tends to portray the generalized geology of the region more helpfully.

The aeromagnetic map published by the GSC at a scale of One Inch to One Mile in1973 (Cherry Creek Sheet – 92I/10) has proven to be useful in interpreting certain aspects of the geology.

Exploration History

Prospecting and other mineral exploration has been carried out intermittently on Greenstone Mountain for more than a century. The following chronological summary is confined to the results of work published during the past 40 years.

1969: E.O. Chisholm carried out a geochemical survey of an area lying northeast of Greenstone Mountain (Sadlier-Brown and Chisholm, 1969).
1972: Moneta Porcupine carried out geological and geochemical surveys on three claim groups (Gutrath, 1973; Phelps, 1973).
1972-1973: A "photo-geological" study (actually a fracture-density analysis) was undertaken in correlation with an airborne magnetometer survey over the Greenstone Mountain area by Delta Int. (Chapman, 1972; Micuch, 1973).


Hwy. 1
Afton Mine open pit
509169
509167
509174
509178
Figure 2
CLAIM MAP
GREENSTONE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
SCALE 1 : 50,000
0 1000 2000 3000
Metres
(Map No. 92i067)

1978-79: Barrier Reef Resources carried out geochemical surveys on the north slope of Greenstone Mountain (Kerr, 1979; Dawson, 1979).
1980: Barrier Reef Resources carried out an induced polarization and resistivity survey on the north slope of Greenstone Mountain (Hallof, 1980).
1991-95: C.R.C. Explorations Ltd. carried out four geochemical surveys, along with some geological mapping, on the north slope of Greenstone Mountain (Payne, 1991a; Payne, 1991b; Payne, 1994; Payne,1995).

Serious exploration work was carried out in two areas close to the western and southern boundaries of the Property during the past 20 years (e.g. Pauwels, 2003). These prospects recently have been consolidated as the Rabbit North (copper-gold) and Rabbit South (molybdenum) projects of Global Hunter.

SCOPE OF THE WORK

The original objective of the work was to carry out reconnaissance geological mapping of the entire property since the available geological data were not sufficiently detailed to interpret the results of the earlier exploration work or to serve as a basis for planning an exploration program. The reliability did not appear to be in question; however, a preliminary traverse suggested that the earlier mapping was erroneous in large part. It also was discovered that most of the roads on the property had been decommissioned recently due to over-hunting. As a result, it was considered more suitable to carry out a limited amount of mapping within the central parts of the property along with extensive outcrop examinations in the readily accessible areas close to the boundary. This was followed by reconnaissance and detailed photo-geological interpretation. The decision to use photo-geology was based in part on the realization that the forest fire had created a landscape that was almost ideal for the application of this tool.

Geological Survey

More than 100 outcrop areas were examined and 50 rock specimens were collected. The latter were sawed and examined under a binocular microscope. The locations of the outcrops are shown on Figure 6.

Examination of a few outcrops south and west of the property was aimed at correlating the mineralized intrusive rocks in these areas with similar appearing rocks on the Greenstone Mountain Property.

Photo-geological Interpretation

Air photographs were obtained at approximate scales of 1:75,000 (black & white) and 1:15,000 (colour). Photo mosaics at scales of 1:50.000 and 1:20.000 were prepared on the computer from scanned photos. These were necessary for accurate plotting of the interpreted geological features. The interpretation was carried out using a stereoscope at magnifications of 1x and 2x.

Topographic, geological and aeromagnetic data (from government maps and from assessment reports) were scanned and superimposed as layers on the outcrop map prior to plotting and amending the interpretative data.

A preliminary geological interpretation on small-scale air photos was required in order to place the geology of the Property into a regional framework in the absence of reliable geological maps. Data from this work also was used to augment the detailed interpretation in the vicinity of the Property, but a separate map of the preliminary interpretation does not accompany this report.

The area south and southwest of Greenstone Mountain is not particularly suitable for photo-geological interpretation. However, this area has received a great deal of exploration in the past and the geology has been well documented (Stevenson, 1960; Pauwels, 2003). The outlines of the intrusive rocks shown on Plate 1 are taken largely from these earlier reports. I have shown all of the area between the plutons as intrusive breccia since I saw no evidence of volcanic rocks in my brief investigation of the area.

The detailed interpretation was plotted at a scale of 1:20,000, later reduced to 1:40,000 for inclusion in this report (Figure 6).

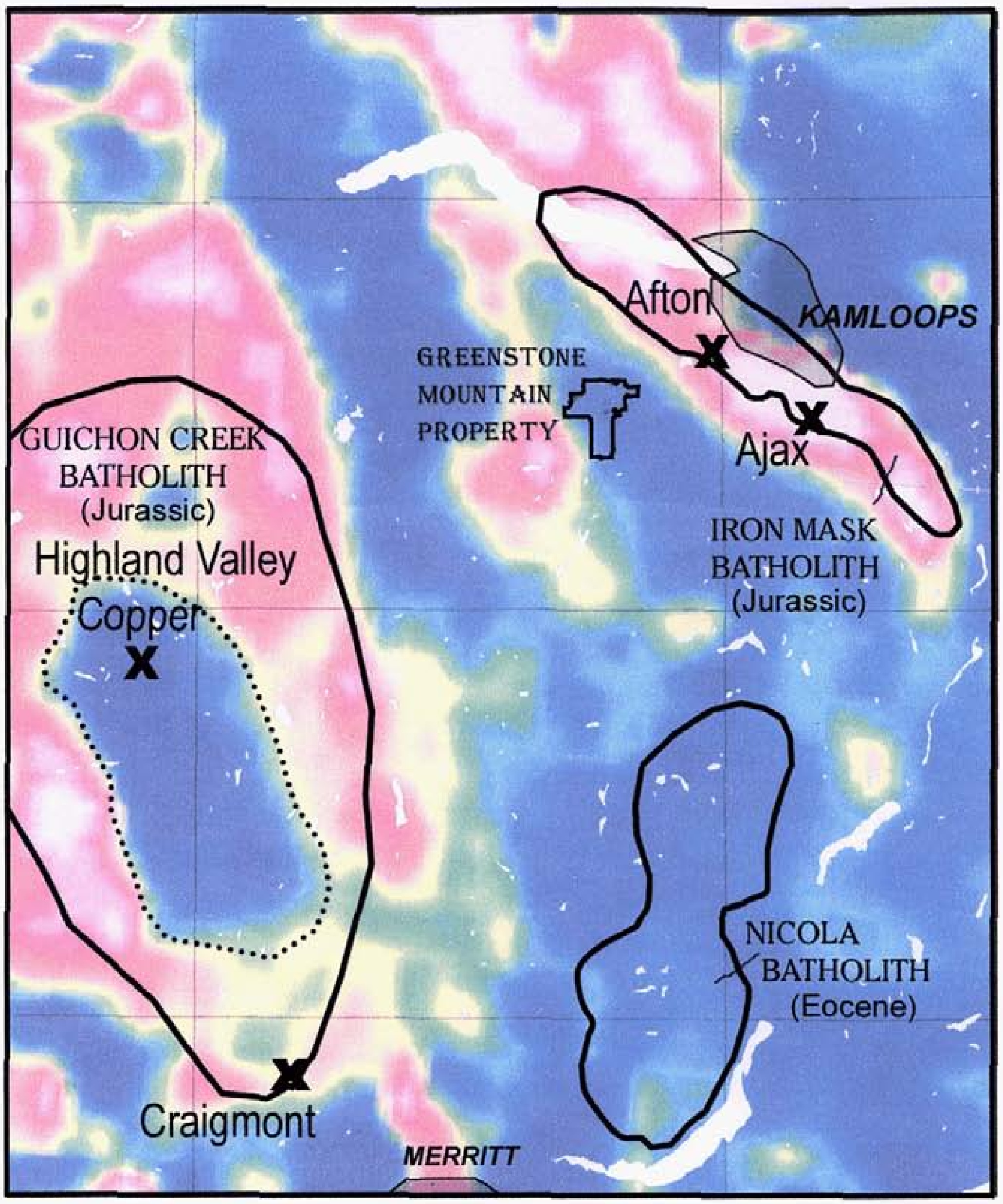
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property covered by the present report is located within Quesnellia, an accreted terrane in the Intermontane Belt of British Columbia. In the southern part of Quesnellia volcanic rocks assigned to the Upper Triassic Nicola Group crop out within a north-trending belt, up to 50 kilometres in width, that extends for more than 200 kilometres from south of Princeton to north of Kamloops. The Location Map (Figure 1) shows a generalized outline of the belt as well as the location of the four major copper and copper-gold camps in the region (Afton/Ajax, Highland Valley, Craigmont and Copper Mountain).

The rocks of the Nicola Group were invaded by a large number of alkaline plutons that are believed to be co-magmatic in part with the volcanic assemblage that they intrude. The largest of these, the Iron Mask batholith, is the host for the Afton and Ajax copper-gold deposits. Large bodies of somewhat younger calc-alkaline intrusive rocks are found along the margins of the Nicola Volcanic Belt. These include the Guichon batholith that hosts the immense copper deposits of the Highland Valley and may be the source for the copper at the Craigmont mine along margin of the intrusion. The locations of the major intrusions and copper and copper-gold deposits in the northern part of the Nicola volcanic belt are shown on Figure 3 in relation to the generalized aeromagnetic data taken from the MapPlace website.

The Nicola volcanic assemblage was divided into three north-trending facies by Preto (1979) as a result his study of this unit within the area between Merritt and Princeton. His partitioning was based on field observations that suggested that major changes in the

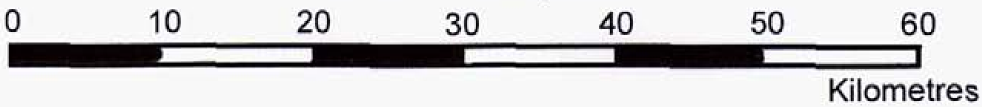
Figure 3



REGIONAL AEROMAGNETIC & GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE KAMLOOPS - MERRITT REGION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SHOWING BATHOLITHS AND MAJOR COPPER & COPPER-GOLD MINES AND LOCATION OF GREENSTONE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Scale 1 : 500,000



Note: Higher magnetic values are shown in red character of the volcanic assemblage took place at two regional north-south fault zones. Monger (1989) accepted the tripartite division but, apparently on the basis of erroneous data, changed the definitions and boundaries of the facies. He extended his revised subdivisions as far north as the Greenstone Mountain region, which he indicated to be underlain by the Eastern volcanic facies of the Nicola Group intruded by three small intrusive bodies of Tertiary age (Monger and McMillan, 1989).

During the past two years I carried out field work and photo geology within a region south of the town of Merritt (the "Aspen Grove Area" outlined on Figure 1) that included a large part of Preto's geological map (Bergey, 2004a,b). This indicated that the rocks in most of the zone designated as underlain by the Central volcanic facies (i.e., the area between the major north-south faults) comprised an assortment of intrusive rocks and intrusive breccia that I have designated the Intrusive Breccia Complex (BXC). One distinctive variety of intrusive breccia is composed of a heterolithic assortment of subrounded clasts of alkaline intrusive rock in a very sparse matrix. More commonly, the fragments are dominantly monzonite and syenite, and this breccia type grades into monzonite/syenite containing sparse angular fragments of the same material. In no case did I identify any breccia that included unequivocal volcanic fragments or matrix. One member of the suite is fine grained and is very difficult to distinguish from lapilli tuff or lava. This type appears to be most common along the margins of circular structures indicated on the air photos. These structures appear to be diagnostic of intrusive breccia and are interpreted to represent breccia pipes.

Of particular significance with regard to the definition of the Nicola volcanic facies is the widespread occurrence of a very distinctive rock type that I have named "Brick-red Basalt" (BRB). This unit underlies an area of about five square kilometers along the east side of the outcrop area of the BXC, and it is found sparsely but ubiquitously within intrusive breccia along a north-south extent of at least 12 kilometres. BRB most commonly is composed of abundant phenocrysts of euhedral augite and smaller amounts of lath-shaped plagioclase in very fine-grained, brick-red to purplish-red groundmass. Analcite is common in many of the samples. BRB may form either the matrix or the clasts in the breccia. I believe that this rock unit is a sub-volcanic intrusion related to the alkaline intrusive suite.

Preto (1979) collected no fewer than ten samples of material for petrographic and chemical analyses that I have interpreted to be the equivalent of BRB, <u>all of them apparently from the BXC</u>. They are categorized as "trachybasalt, potassic alkali series."

[The foregoing exposition may appear to be overblown in the context of the present report. However, I believe that it is of critical importance to the interpretation of the complex geology of the Greenstone Mountain area.]

GEOLOGY OF THE GREENSTONE MOUNTAIN AREA

All of the geological maps that I have seen that cover of this part of the region indicate that it is underlain by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group of Late Triassic age, intruded by a number of small plutons. However, in my recent field mapping I was unable to confirm the presence of any volcanic rocks within the area covered by this report. The intrusive rocks shown on the earlier maps appear to have been reasonably well defined, particularly the ones south and southwest of Greenstone Mountain, although many more small intrusive bodies are interpreted to lie within the Property itself.

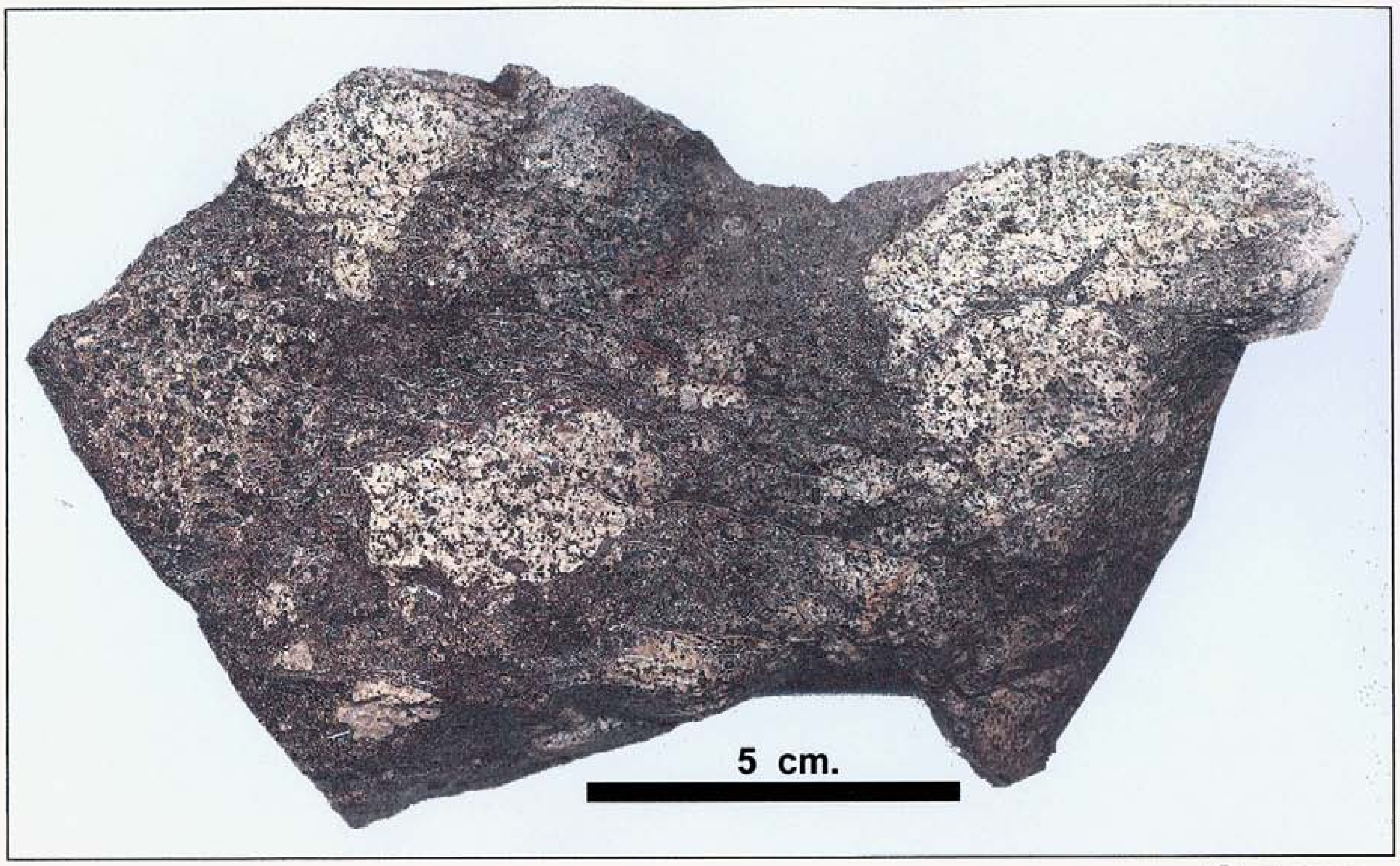
Diorite, Monzonite

The Durand Lake zoned alkaline (?) stock underlies a portion of the valley southwest of Greenstone Mountain. The suggestion that these rocks are the oldest in the area is open to some dispute. Rb/Sr age determinations quoted by Pauwels (2003) gave identical ages of 12.4+/- 7.4 M.Y. (Early Cretaceous) for this stock and the Roper Lake stock to the east. Pauwels disputes this consanguinity on the basis of petrographic similarities and mineral associations of the rocks of the Durand Lake stock to those of alkaline intrusive rocks that are believed to be related to Nicola volcanism throughout the Nicola volcanic belt. . (The alkaline nature of the Durand Lake stock is probable, but it has not been determined conclusively.) He believes that intrusion of the Roper Lake stock caused a "resetting" of the age determinations on the Durand Lake material. My own opinion is strongly influenced by the presence of clasts of diorite and monzonite in intrusive breccia south of Greenstone Mountain that are very similar to samples that I examined of the Durand Lake diorite and monzonite (Figure 4). The intrusive breccia almost certainly is Early Jurassic in age.

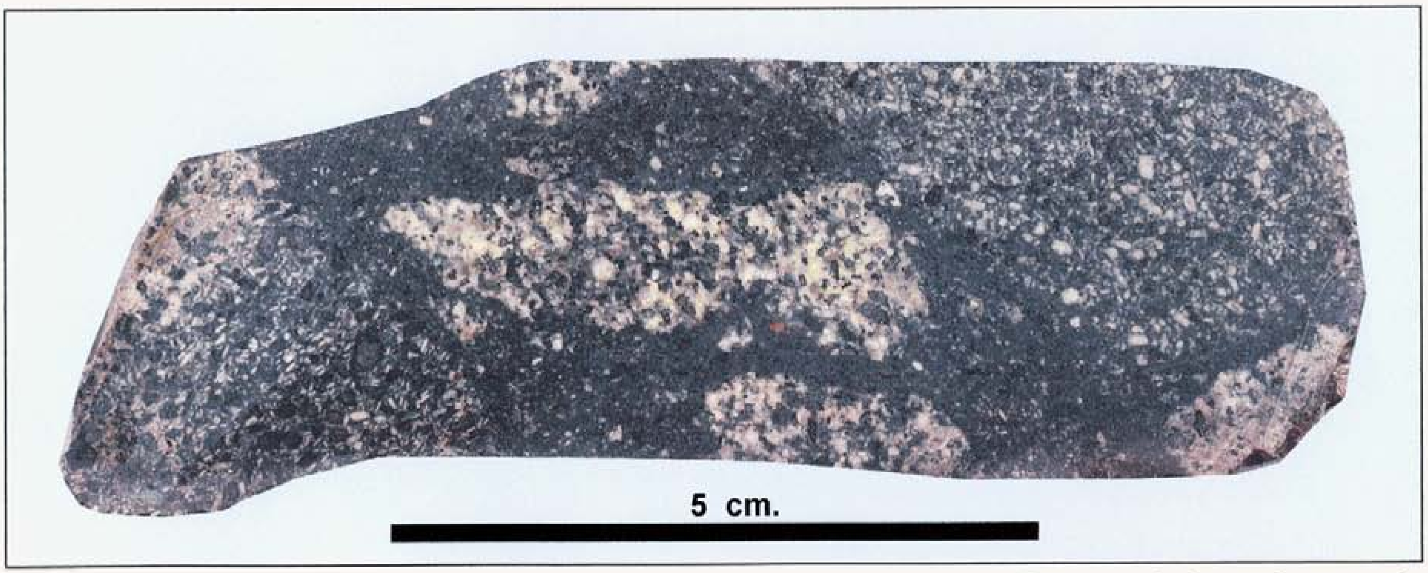
The Durand Lake stock is about 3 kilometres long and 1.3 kilometres wide. The stock is composed mainly of diorite that encloses a a small body of monzonite. The two rock types are very similar in appearance except for the additional pink feldspar in the monzonite. The rocks in the stock contain a considerable amount of magnetite which is reflected in a strong aeromagnetic anomaly (Figures 3 & 7). According to Pauwels (2003), the diorite contains magnetite both in narrow stringers and in disseminated crystals.

The Durand Lake stock has been explored by a considerable number of percussion and diamond drill holes. Several gold and copper-gold intersections were reported. Pauwels (2003) states that the stock is unfavourable for molybdenum. However, a molybdenum soil anomaly and indications of molybdenite mineralization in drill holes were noted in the easternmost portion of the diorite outcrop area (Bond and Tsang, 1990b). A small body of porphyritic granitic rock, probably related to the Roper Lake stock, was located nearby (Stevenson, 1960).

Figure 4



Outcrop



Sawed & enlarged

HETEROLITHIC INTRUSIVE BRECCIA

(From south slope of Greenstone Mountain)

Intrusive Breccia Complex
Most of the rocks that I examined within and adjacent to the Greenstone Mountain Property were composed of intrusive breccia, although in many cases the determination of the both the clasts and the matrix in the field was difficult because of extensive re-brecciation. This contrasted strongly with my experience in the Aspen Grove Area where the compositions of the components of the breccia were fairly obvious. A second dissimilarity between the two areas is in the composition of the material in the breccias. At Aspen Grove the breccias were composed almost entirely of equigranular rock similar to that in the alkaline plutons that commonly are associated with the Nicola volcanic rocks. In the map area covered by the present report the clasts are most commonly composed of porphyritic rocks composed of varying amounts of augite, hornblende and plagioclase phenocrysts in a fine-grained holocrystalline groundmass.

The fragments in the breccia tend to stand out prominently on the weathered outcrops (e.g., Figure 4). The ease of identification of coarse brecciation was enhanced by the recent conflagration that burned off much of the moss and lichen. The fine-textured varieties of breccia were the most difficult to classify since these rocks greatly resembled volcanic rocks in the field.

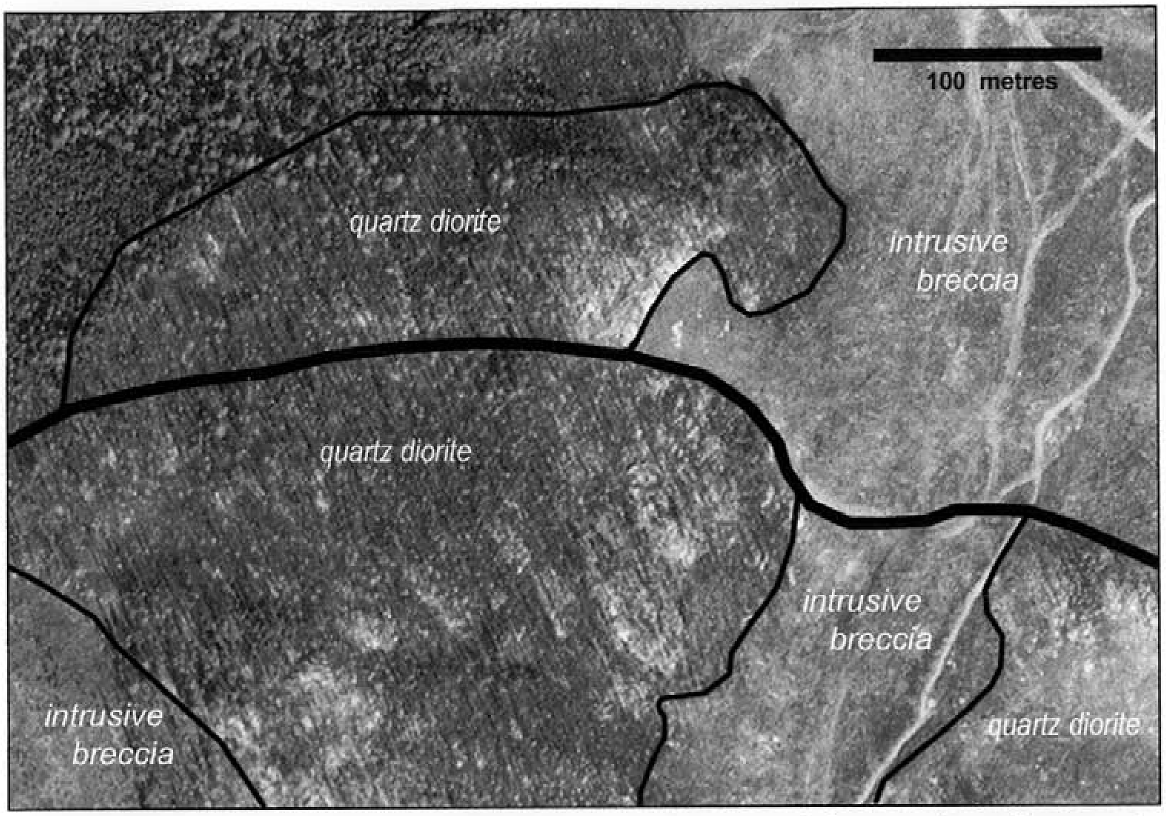
Intrusive breccia and associated intrusive rocks could be distinguished on air photos from Nicola volcanic rocks in the Aspen Grove area by the almost universal evidence of stratification in the latter, although care had to be taken to avoid being misled by glacial grooving which tends to be sub-parallel to the strike of the Nicola rocks. No features suggesting the presence of volcanic rocks were identified on the air photos in the present study.

Circular features are very evident on the air photos in the Aspen Grove area. In some cases large bodies of intrusive breccia appear to be made up of a number of coalescing breccia pipes. Circular features also are common at Greenstone Mountain, but the scale is significantly different. At Aspen Grove they tend to be one to two kilometers in diameter. In the area covered by the present report they seldom exceed 150 metres (Figure 5). Unfortunately, I do not have any field data from the localities where circular features are most common.

Brick-red basalt is a diagnostic constituent of the BRX at Aspen Grove. A rock resembling BRB in all aspects that are identifiable macroscopically also constitutes most of a small outcrop area near the south-eastern corner of the Greenstone Mountain Property, as well as a single fragment of BRB in breccia was found west of Greenstone Mountain. Analcite was identified in the rock at the former locality.

I am unable to subdivide the BCX into mappable units within the Greenstone Mountain Property at this stage. (This was also true to some extent in the Aspen Grove Area except for the delineation of the putative breccia pipes and of bodies of unfragmented monzonite and syenite.) However, I have outlined one unit adjacent to the Property that combines distinctive topographic expression with consistent lithology.

Figure 5



Contacts between granitic rocks and intrusive breccia

Circular structures in intrusive breccia

EXAMPLES OF AIR PHOTOS IN BURNT-OFF AREA

The area surrounding the summit of Greenstone Mountain, the second highest point in the Kamloops region, can be outlined as a distinct unit on the air photos. The feature is elliptical in plan, the shape modified by a regional fault on the south and a granitic intrusion to the east. It is underlain by a distinctive porphyritic rock containing an abundance of augite phenocrysts and some plagioclase laths in a fine-grained groundmass. It bears some resemblance to the brick-red basalt (minus the brick-red colour) alluded to earlier in this account as a characteristic component of the intrusive breccia complex in the Aspen Grove Area. The rock type that underlies Greenstone Mountain appears to be a fairly common constituent in the intrusive breccias in the Greenstone Mountain area.

Unbrecciated diorite that resembles the material in the Durand stock was found at several localities in widely separated parts of the property. I was unable to determine the extent of any of these occurrences or to identify a distinctive expression for it on the air photos.

A number of air photo "anomalies" have been outlined on the air photos within the areas that are interpreted to be underlain by intrusive breccia for field checking in the next phase of the field program.

Quartz Diorite, Quartz Monzonite

Leucogranitic rock composed mainly of coarse, pale-gray feldspar occurs throughout the northern and central parts of the Greenstone Property in a number of very small to medium-sized bodies. The rock also contains fairly large, sub-rounded quartz, minor hornblende and very minor biotite in a sparse fine grained groundmass. Several of the intrusions were noted by Cockfield (1947) and Monger (1989). Payne (1994), in his report on the north-western portion of the present Property, described the intrusive rocks in the area as mainly quartz diorite with local quartz monzonite. I agree with his terminology subject to a petrographic study.

The Roper Lake stock is exposed near the south margin of the present map area. Extensive drilling has been carried out within this molybdenite-rich intrusion but I have been unable to locate any recent data on the geology. Stevenson (1960) termed the rock a granophyre, thus avoiding a decision on its classification. I carried out a brief examination of the Roper Lake stock in order to compare the rock with the intrusions on Greenstone Mountain. My conclusion is that they are very nearly identical, but that quartz monzonite appears to be relatively more common at Roper Lake. Assuming that the age dating on the Roper Lake stock quoted earlier in this report is accurate, it is reasonable to conclude that the small granitic intrusions that underlie much of the Greenstone Mountain Property are Early Cretaceous in age.

Quartz monzonite outcrops are the dominant landforms on the broad upland north and east of Greenstone Mountain. Accordingly, the contacts with the adjacent intrusive breccia, which tends to be relatively recessive, are readily outlined on the air photos within the burnt area (Figure 5). In the Aspen Grove Area the intrusive breccia is extremely hard and forms massive domes that stand out against the adjacent volcanic and intrusive rocks. The inconsistency probably is due to the ubiquitous propylitic alteration

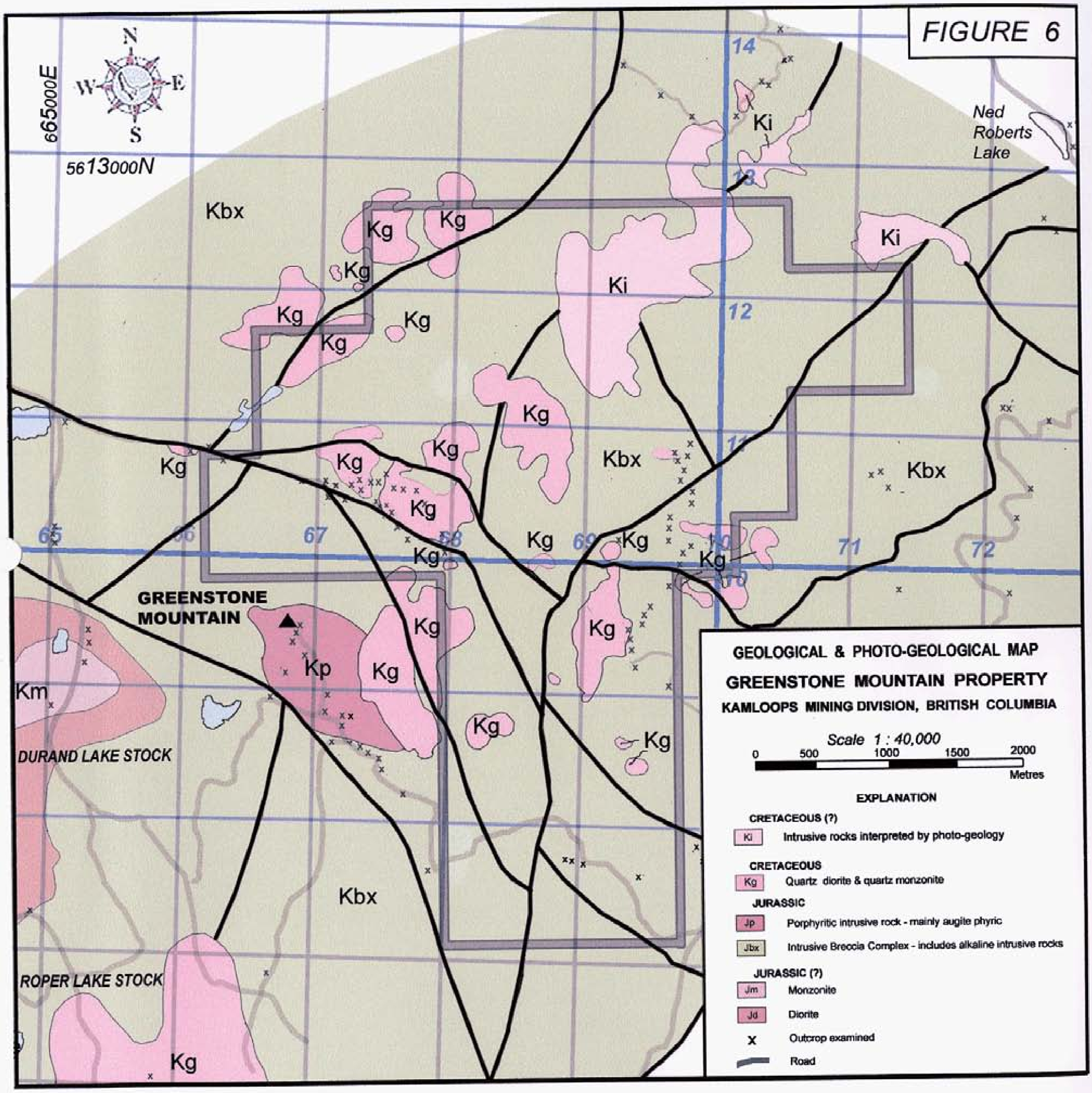


FIGURE 6
N
W
E
S
665000E
5613000N
Ned Roberts Lake
Kbx
Kg
Ki
Kp
Km
GREENSTONE MOUNTAIN
DURAND LAKE STOCK
ROPER LAKE STOCK
14
13
12
11
10
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
GEOLOGICAL & PHOTO-GEOLOGICAL MAP
GREENSTONE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
Scale 1 : 40,000
0 500 1000 1500 2000
Metres
EXPLANATION
CRETACEOUS (?)
Ki Intrusive rocks interpreted by photo-geology
CRETACEOUS
Kg Quartz diorite & quartz monzonite
JURASSIC
Jp Porphyritic intrusive rock - mainly augite phyric
Jbx Intrusive Breccia Complex - includes alkaline intrusive rocks
JURASSIC (?)
Jm Monzonite
Jd Diorite
X Outcrop examined
Road

on Greenstone Mountain. (This may also help to explain the common misidentification of the intrusive breccia as volcanic rock.).

Unclassified Intrusions

I have interpreted several bodies of probable intrusive rock in two valleys that follow northeast-trending faults on the steep north slope of Greenstone Mountain. They were indicated initially by the termination of faults at the assumed contacts. The rock is highly recessive and no outcrops were encountered in my reconnaissance mapping. The only evidence that I have of intrusive rock close to the putative bodies is a dike of "Roper Lake" quartz diorite cutting intrusive breccia about 100 metres from an interpreted contact. It is possible that the unknown intrusions correlate with the quartz diorite, but the striking differences in resistances to weathering suggest otherwise.

Faulting

A large number of linear features were noted on the air photos. Only the more continuous ones that showed some evidence of offset are shown on Figure 6.

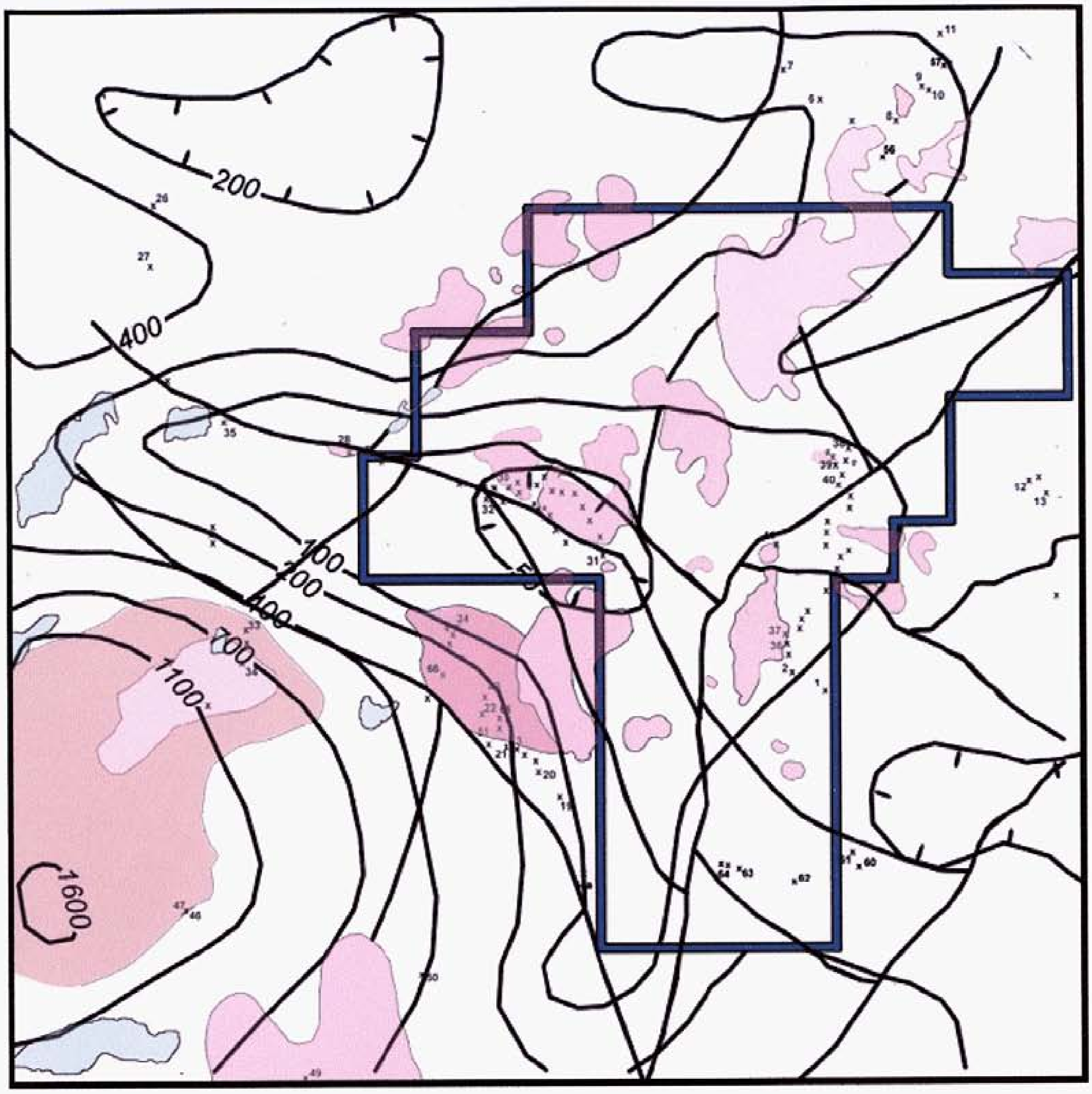
Two general directions of faulting were noted: northeast and west-northwest. They can be dated as either younger or older than the Roper Lake quartz monzonite (Early Cretaceous). Two of the northeast faults fall within in the older group. No consistent pattern is evident in the relative ages of the younger faults.

Comments on the Aeromagnetic Survey

Aeromagnetic survey data were not utilized in the preparation of the photo-geological map. However, they are useful in interpreting some of the aspects of the geology.

The regional aeromagnetic map (Figure 3) indicates that the Greenstone Mountain Property is located in a zone of generally low magnetic intensity between the magnetic rocks of the Iron Mask batholith and the Durand Lake stock. The resolution of the data is too low to outline any local magnetic features on the Property.

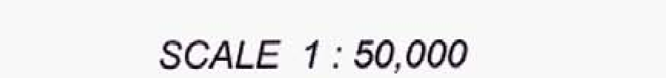
I have plotted some of the isomagnetic contours from the G.S.C. aeromagnetic map on a map showing the intrusive rocks in the Greenstone Mountain according to my mapping and interpretation (Figure 7). The contour interval is logarithmic in order to de-emphasize the effect of the high magnetic intensity Durand Lake diorite. It is clear that the most pronounced magnetic "low" encloses most of the bodies of granitic intrusive rock adjacent to the property. (The low values do not extend as far as the Roper Lake stock, where the magnetic pattern is distorted by the strong magnetic property of the nearby diorite.) This could reflect alteration of the intrusive breccia in this part of the area, or it could indicate that a large mass of granitic rock underlies the entire Greenstone Mountain massif.



AEROMAGNETIC MAP OF GREENSTONE MOUNTAIN AREA

SHOWING INTRUSIVE ROCKS AND FAULTS

SCALE 1 : 50,000



Contours of relative magnetic intensity
(logarithmic contour interval)

See Figure 6 for explanation of geology

SUMMATION

1. The area surrounding Greenstone Mountain lies within the Nicola volcanic belt but volcanic rocks appear to be absent. Intrusive breccia with associated alkaline intrusive rocks is the dominant lithology. These rocks resemble those that occur in parts of the Iron Mask batholith as well as some that intrude the Central volcanic facies of the Nicola Group in the Aspen Grove area south of Merritt. The traditional view is that the alkaline intrusions and associated breccias are coeval with Nicola volcanism.

2. The Greenstone Mountain massif may owe its existence to an underlying body of granitic rock of Early Cretaceous age that is expressed on surface by a myriad of small and medium-sized intrusions that have become particularly accessible to geological examination since the forest fire of 1998. The summit of Greenstone Mountain appears to be an intrusive pipe that is a part of the breccia complex. Widespread propylitic alteration in the intrusive breccia complex may be related to the Cretaceous intrusions.

3. Significant molybdenum mineralization is associated with the Cretaceous granitic rocks south of Greenstone Mountain. A diorite stock southwest of the mountain has been drill-tested for copper-gold mineralization of the type found at the Afton Mine and at a number of localities elsewhere in British Columbia within volcanic belts equivalent in age to the Nicola belt. Significant indications of epithermal-type gold have been noted in association with Early Cretaceous granitic rocks adjacent to the diorite. Detailed evaluations of reports on these mineral occurrences, as well as of the results of previous exploration on the Greenstone Mountain Property, were postponed pending the acquisition of reliable geological information on the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the photo-geological interpretation be followed up by field mapping in sufficient detail to produce a reliable geological map of the Greenstone Mountain Property. Since most of the previous work was done north of Greenstone Mountain, the field program should commence in this part of the area.

2. It is recommended that the geochemical and geophysical results from earlier exploration work on the property be plotted on the preliminary geological base map for interpretation as the field work progresses.

3. Recommendations for additional exploration should be based on the results of the geological field work.

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Respectfully submitted,

William R. Bergey, P.Eng.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Type of Work	Dates	Days	Cost/day	Cost
Geological mapping	6/06/05-7/06/05	2	$400	$ 800
	8/10/05-10/10/05	3	400	1200
Specimen preparation and examination		1	400	400
Photo-geological interpretation		6	400	2400
Map & report preparation		4	400	1600
Accommodation & vehicle expense		5	140	700
Air photographs				345
			TOTAL COST	**$7445**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William Richard Bergey of 25789 - 8th Ave., Aldergrove , B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Engineer (Geological) in the Province of British Columbia.

2. I have been employed in mining and mineral exploration for the past 59 years.

3. I have had many years of experience in geological mapping and photo-geological interpretation related to mineral exploration.

4. I personally conducted all of the geological work described in the above report.

W.R.Bergey, P.Eng.