SUMMARY REPORT ON THE 2005 AKIE DIAMOND DRILL PROJECT

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, NORTHEAST BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS map sheet 94F/7

TRIM map sheets: 094F036, 094F037, 094F046

Latitude 57°22'30.5" N, Longitude 124°51'12.3" W

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SUMMARY

In July of 2005, Mantle Resources Inc. optioned the Akie property from Ecstall Mining Corporation and contracted Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. to manage a short, four-hole drill program on the property during the late fall of 2005, for as long as weather would permit. The program redefined the Cardiac Creek unit, a shale unit within the Upper Devonian Gunsteel formation which hosts a sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) style zone of massive zinc-lead-silver (Zn-Pb-Ag) mineralization.

The Akie property is situated in the Kechika Trough, which is the southern extension of the Selwyn Basin. The Kechika-Selwyn trend hosts a number of Mississippi Valley and SEDEX type mineral deposits. The Kechika Trough is bounded to the west and east by carbonates and shallow water clastic rocks of the Cassiar and MacDonald platforms, respectively. Rocks of the MacDonald Platform are host to Mississippi Valley type Pb-Zn deposits.

The sequence formed within the Kechika Trough includes Devonian-Mississippian basinal facies clastic sedimentary rocks and is a regional target for SEDEX type zinc lead silver deposits, such as the nearby Cirque deposit to the northwest which contains 32.2 million tonnes (Mt) grading 7.9% Zn, 2.1% Pb and 48 gm/t Ag. The most favourable horizon at Akie is a stratiform barite-sulphide layer, hosted within Upper Devonian shales of the Gunsteel formation. Previous mapping on the Akie property has identified four northwest-trending panels of Gunsteel formation shales. These shale beds have been the target of exploration for SEDEX type ore deposits since 1978. In 1994 the Cardiac Creek showing (MINFILE no. 094F031) was discovered through prospecting. The zone associated with this showing was explored by drilling 29 holes during 1994, 1995 and 1996 and returned an historical, geological resource estimate of 12 Mt grading 8.6% Zn, 1.5 % Pb and 17.1 gm/t Ag.

Mantle Resources tested the mineralized part of the Cardiac Creek unit with three more holes in 2005 (a fourth was lost in bad ground). Each hole completed intersected massive sphalerite-pyrite-galena. Assays returned for drillhole A-05-30 averaged 11.87% Zn, 2.83% Pb and 23 gm/t Ag over 34.05 m, including 17.93 m of 17.22% Zn, 4.20% Pb and 30 gm/t Ag. Drill hole A-05-32 returned values of 10.28% Zn, 2.16% Pb and 21 gm/t Ag over 36.40 m, including 8.20 m of 18.50% Zn, 3.97% Pb and 30 gm/t Ag.

Drill hole A-05-33 returned values averaging 7.85% Zn, 1.61% Pb and 14 gm/t Ag over 22.60 m, including 9.81% Zn, 2.20% Pb and 19 gm/t Ag over 11.50 m. The drill hole had already pierced the projected mineralized zone, but was still in pyrite-rich breccia when frozen waterlines precluded continuation of drilling. The nearby hole A-95-18 intersected two 'stacked' mineralized zones, separated by a fault; a similar fault repetition may exist beyond the end of Hole A-05-33. It is proposed that the hole be continued in 2006.

The mineralized zone hosted by the Cardiac Creek unit is a southeast-striking, tabular, stratiform massive sulphide, extending over a 1.5 km strike length and dipping approximately 70° southwest, to a depth of as much as 700 m below surface with widths as great as 37 m. The zone is exposed on the western limb of a southeast-plunging anticline. High-grade mineralization is hosted in a banded barite-sulphide bed, with laminar sulphide bands (comprising pyrite and as much as 50% sphalerite and 7% galena). Economic grade mineralization extends upwards across the upper barite contact into the overlying siliceous silty shales, occurring as massive pyrite-sphalerite interbeds. Subangular fragments of carbonate and sphalerite occur throughout the lower, mineralized strata of this unit. Barite nodules with a maximum size of 2 cm are also present.

Multi-element soil anomalies continue along the trend of the Cardiac Creek unit in both directions, over a strike length of 7.8 km, significantly extending the potential strike length of the mineralized zone. Only a few holes have been drilled into this soil trend to date, leaving a considerable strike length for further investigation. Numerous Zn, Pb, Ag and Ba soil anomalies elsewhere on the Akie property include a 1400 m by 700 m Zn-Pb anomaly east of the Cardiac Creek unit. Gunsteel formation shales underlie the majority of the soil anomalies and are promising exploration targets for future drilling,.

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INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This technical report was prepared at the request of Mr. John Fraser P. Geo. (B.C.), a director of Mantle Resources Inc., a publicly traded company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. The report is based on a previous Technical Report prepared by Don MacIntyre for Mantle Resources Inc. (MacIntyre, 2005) and a summary and compilation report prepared by Paul Baxter for Inmet Mining Corporation (Baxter 1996). It includes the results of the 2005 exploration program and has been prepared both for assessment purposes and as an internal report for Mantle Resources Inc. and its directors. One or both of these authors was on the property during the entire 2005 exploration program.

Units of measure in this report are metric. Maps and other location data are presented in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection, using the 1983 North American Datum (NAD'83). The reader is referred to Appendix I for a review of co-ordinate systems. Monetary amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars.

LOCATION AND STATUS OF PROPERTY

Location

The Akie property is situated in the western ranges of the northern Rocky Mountains physiographic region of British Columbia, approximately 250 km northwest of MacKenzie, BC and 45 km north of the head of Williston Lake (Figure 1). The property itself (Baxter 1996) is centred on latitude 57°22'30.5"N, longitude 124°51'12.3"W (UTM NAD'83 co-ordinates 388,550 m E, 6,360,660 m N; Zone 10). The property lies within National Topographic System map sheet 94F/7 and across Terrain Resource Integrated Management (TRIM) map sheets 094F036, 094F037 and 094F046

The mineralized zone is located 25 km southeast of the Cirque Deposit; the discovery outcrop in Cardiac Creek (MINFILE no. 094F031) is located at UTM co-ordinates 389074E/ 6360045N (NAD 83 datum, Zone 10), or latitude 57° 22'11" N, longitude 124° 50'33.7" W. The reader should note that the co-ordinates specified by MINFILE are not accurate.

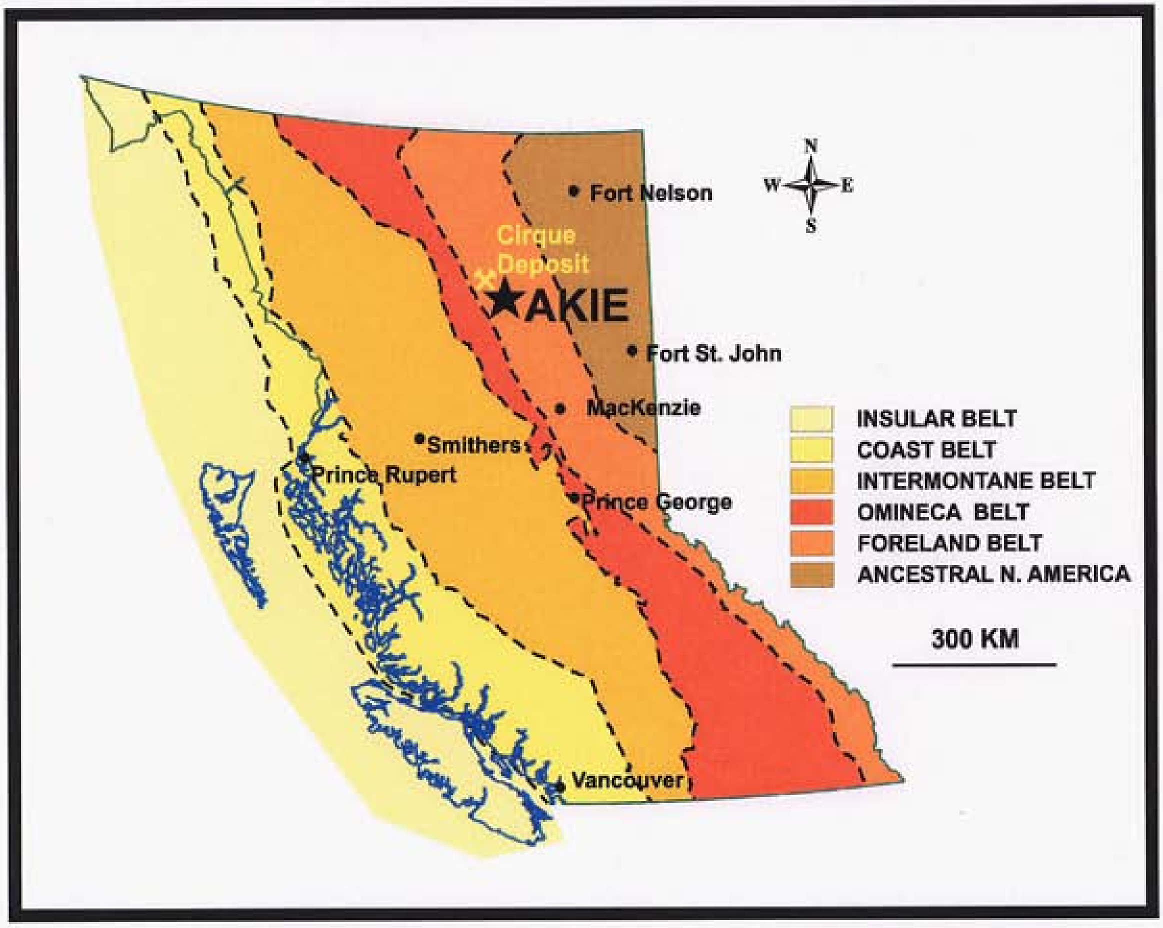

Figure 1. Location of property.

Property status

The core Akie property comprises 22 contiguous legacy claims (AKIE 1-19, 21, 22 and 25), a total of 256 25-hectare units covering an area of 5016 hectares. A map of the property is shown in Figure 2. Details of the individual tenures, which include subsequent acquisitions by Mantle and Ecstall, are summarised in Table 1.

The mineral tenures are owned by Inmet (60%) and Ecstall Mining Corporation (40%), except as noted in Table 1. Mantle Resources Inc. has signed an option agreement with Ecstall, whereby Mantle can earn a 65% ownership of the claims (60% from Inmet and 5% from Ecstall) by spending $4,000,000 on exploration work on the Akie property by August 31, 2008. Cash payments to Ecstall Mining Corporation totalling $450,000 need to be paid by June 21, 2008 (refer to Appendix II for details of the option agreement).

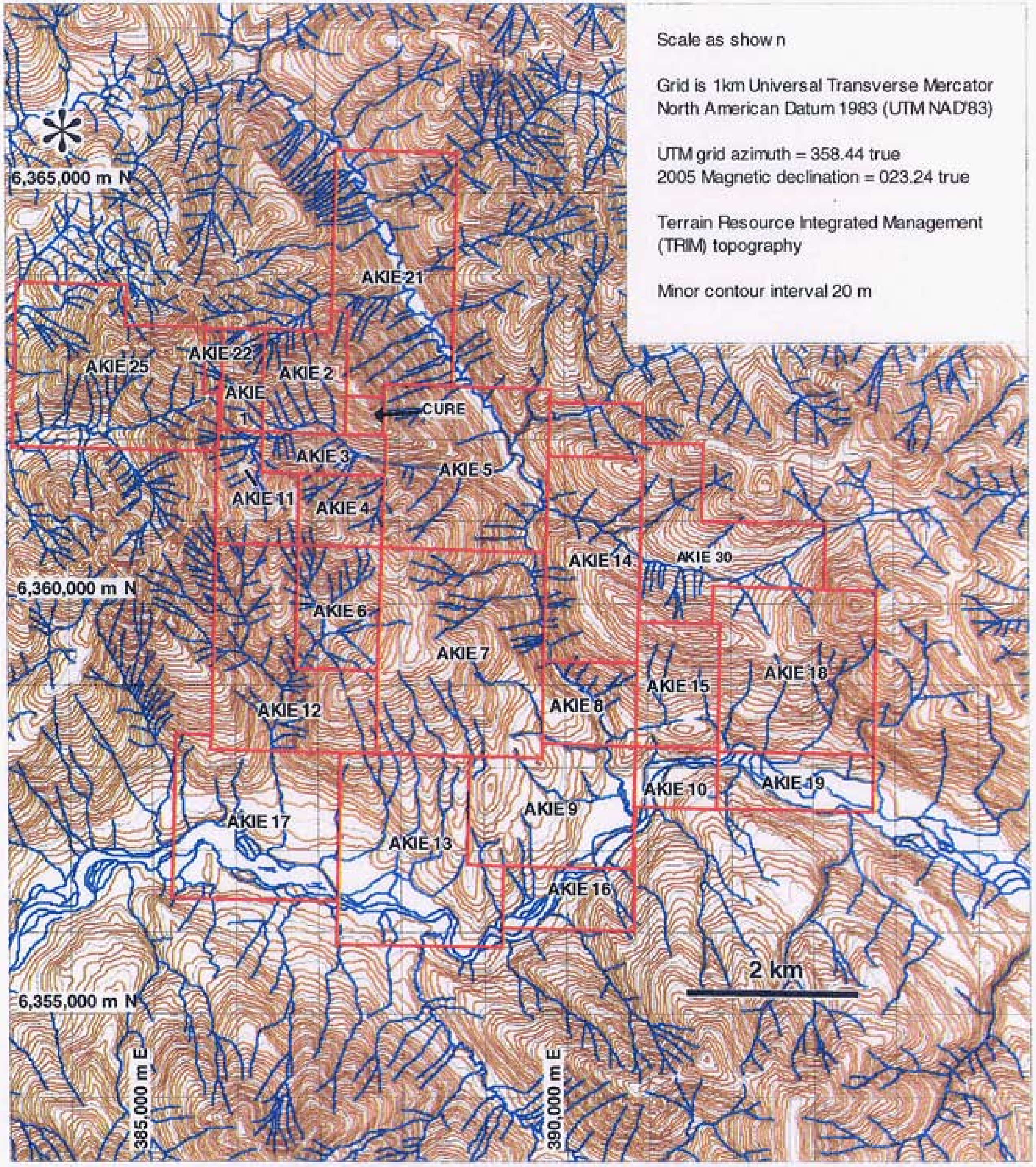

Figure 2. Mineral tenure map. Scale roughly 1:75,000

PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, VEGETATION, ACCESS, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Topography on the Akie claims is moderate to steep, with elevations ranging from 850 m above sea level in the Akie River Valley to 2200 m on mountain tops. Topographical features can be summarised as a series of NW-SE trending ridges transected by broad northeast-trending drainage corridors.

The climate is highly variable (5-30°C), with moderate rainfall or snow, during the summer months. During the winter months, temperatures as low as -40°C accompany moderate accumulation of snow. The window of opportunity for field work is best between May, when the valleys become snow-free, and late September, when snow starts accumulating again.

Tree line occurs at approximately 1700 m asl, below which the slopes are covered with forests of mostly spruce, with some pine and balsam. Above tree line vegetation is scarce; alpine grasses, mosses, alpine flowers and lichen occur on otherwise barren slopes of felsenmere and talus. Animal species include abundant grizzly bear, caribou, mountain goat, porcupine, wolf and marmot.

The 2005 exploration project was based out of the field camp located in the Akie River Valley. This camp can be accessed by driving north from the town of Tsay Keh, along the main logging road to the Del Creek main. This road leads to the Akie River logging road. The camp is located at Kilometre 24.5 on this road. The area of exploration, including the Cardiac Creek Unit, is located approximately 15 km northeast of the exploration camp and can be accessed by helicopter only.

PROPERTY HISTORY

Rio Canex originally staked the area of the Akie claims in 1978, on the basis of lead anomalies noted in regional stream sediment samples. Rio Canex defined various Pb, Zn, Ag and Ba anomalies as a result of an extensive program of soil geochemical sampling over the period from 1979 to 1981, augmented by VLF surveys. These anomalies were not evaluated, and the claims were allowed to lapse in 1985.

Ecstall Mining Corporation staked the Akie 1, 2 and 3 claims and in 1992 optioned the claims to Inmet Mining Corporation. During 1992 and 1993, Inmet carried out a soil-sampling program and identified an 800 m long Pb-Ag soil anomaly on Fluke Ridge.

In April 1994, the Akie 4-7 claims were staked to cover a soil anomaly with soil values as high as 4100 ppm Pb, 9500 ppm Zn, 11,000 ppm Ba and 25 ppm Ag, extending for over five km of strike length within the projected outcrop area of the Gunsteel shales (Baxter 1996). In July of the same year the Cardiac Creek showing was discovered (16.0% Zn, 2.8% Pb and 25.6 gm/t Ag over 40 cm), resulting in the staking of the Akie 8-17 claims. These claims were then investigated by means of magnetometer and VLF resistivity surveys.

The panel hosting the Cardiac Creek showing was drill tested during the 1994 to 1996 exploration programs. By the end of 1996, Inmet had completed 29 drill holes, totalling 13,685 m of drilling, 47.33 km of geophysical surveys and 3251 soil samples, over 95.85 km of grid line. In addition to the extensive geological mapping and prospecting, 284 whole rock lithogeochemical samples were analysed to identify areas of element enrichment or depletion.

Of the 29 drill holes, 22 holes totalling 11,277.8 m targeted the Cardiac Creek block. The Cardiac Creek mineralized unit was at the time defined as a 1500 m long stratiform deposit, varying from 5 to 30 m in thickness and was tested to a depth of 700 m below surface. Inmet estimated a geological resource of 12 million tonnes grading 8.6% Zn, 1.5 % Pb and 17.1 gm/t Ag from this drill program. This is an historical resource and was not calculated using the presently established guidelines for technical reports (National Instrument 43-101).

No further work was carried out on the claims until Mantle Resources Inc. signed the aforementioned option agreement in 2005. Upon acquiring the option for acquisition, Mantle Resources commissioned D.G. MacIntyre, P.Eng. to write a technical report (MacIntyre, 2005), to meet the standards of National Instrument 43-101. MacIntyre's report has been extensively used for background information in preparation of this report.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional geology

The Akie property is located within the Rocky Mountain fold and thrust belt of northeastern British Columbia (Figure 3). The area lies at the margin of ancestral North America and was a depositional environment for clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks of Late Cambrian to Late Triassic age (MacIntyre 2005).

The property itself is situated within the Kechika Trough, a southeastern extension of the Selwyn Basin, bounded to the west and east by carbonates and shallow water clastic rocks of the Cassiar and MacDonald Platforms, respectively (Taylor and MacKenzie 1970). Rocks of the MacDonald Platform are host to Mississippi Valley type Pb-Zn deposits (MacQueen and Thompson 1978).

The Kechika Trough itself was an area of deposition for a thick succession of basinal facies clastic and subordinate carbonate rocks during the Palaeozoic and Early Mesozoic. A generalised stratigraphic column for the Kechika Trough is presented in Figure 4. As noted on this figure, at least three stratigraphic levels within the basinal succession are prospective for sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) type Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization.

The basinal facies rocks occur in a number of southwest-dipping, northeasterly-vergent thrust fault panels which repeat the stratigraphy. The following is a summary of the stratigraphic units present in the general area of the Akie property. These descriptions are abstracted from previous works, chiefly MacIntyre (2005), with only minor modifications by these authors.

Stratigraphic units

Kechika Group

The oldest rocks exposed in the area of the Akie property are assigned to the Kechika Group. Ferri *et al.* (1999) noted that this stratigraphic unit comprises mainly calcareous argillites and argillites of Late Cambrian to Early Ordovician age. The Kechika Group also includes limestone and rare tuffaceous strata. In the Akie River area this assemblage is present on the southwestern edge of the property and forms a base for the stratigraphic section.

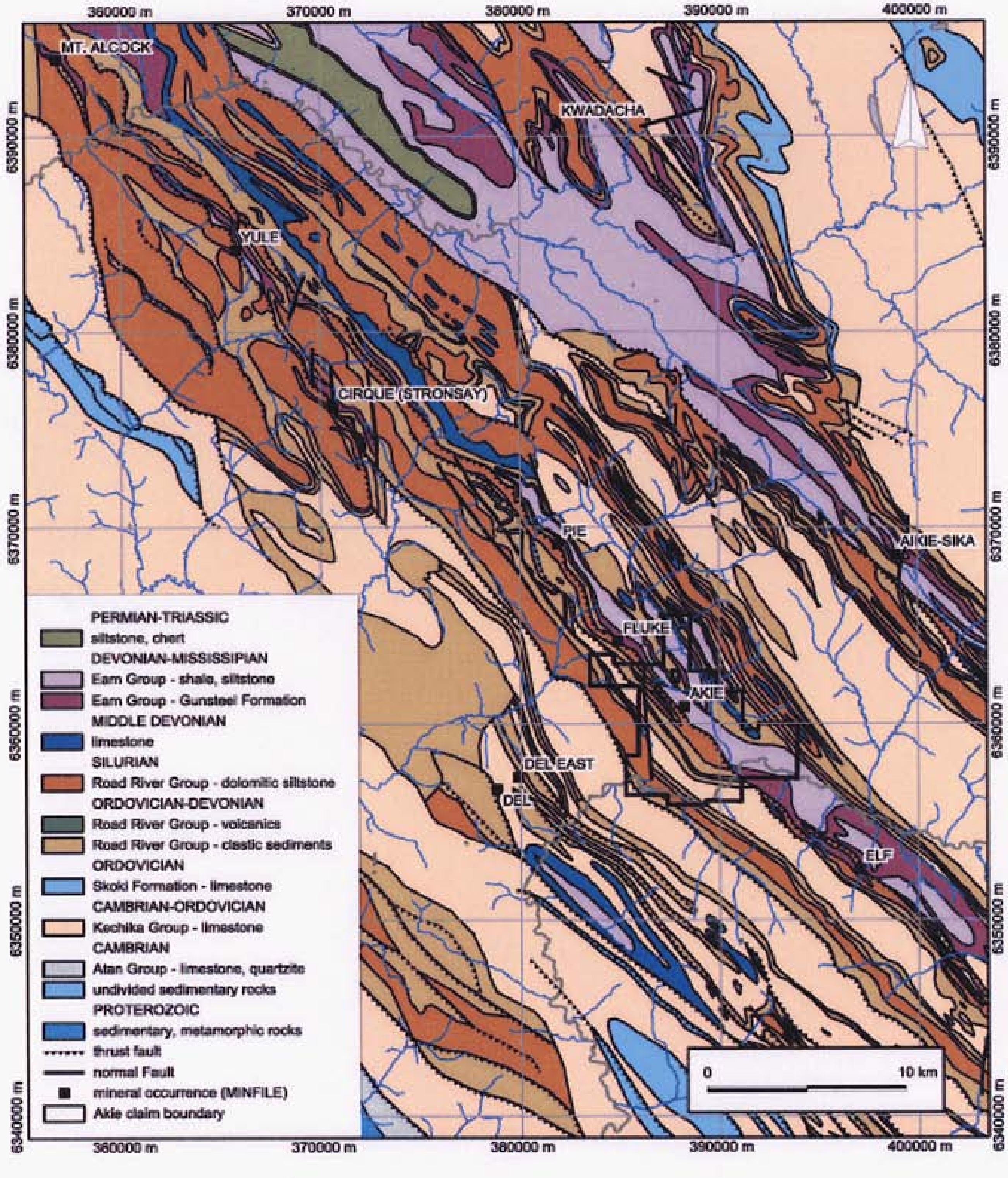

Figure 3. Regional geology of the Akie area, after MacIntyre (2005).

Geological polygons from Massey *et al.* (2005); Mineral deposit locations from MINFILE

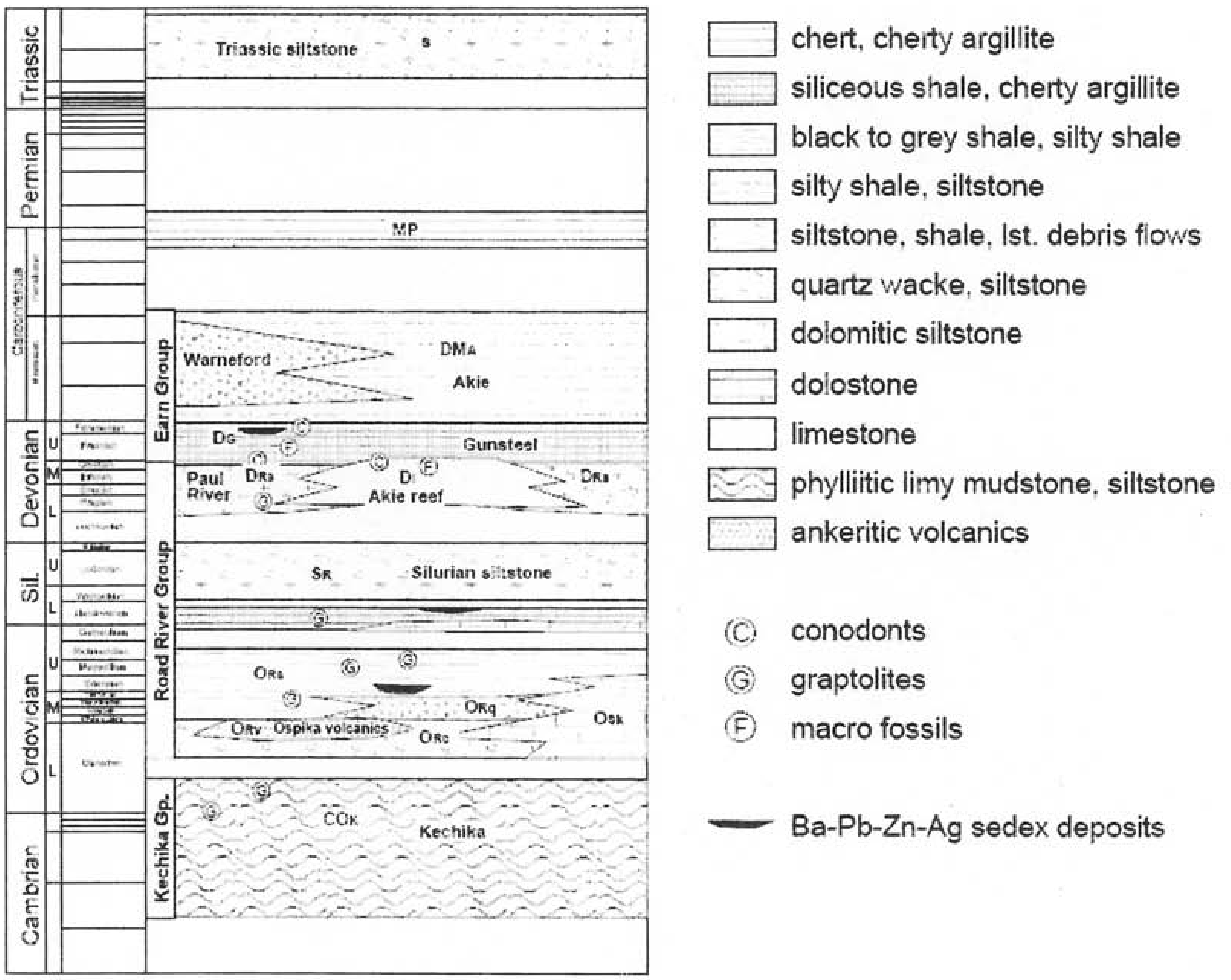

Figure 4. Stratigraphic assemblages of the Kechika Trough from MacIntyre (2005).

Road River Group (Ordovician to latest Middle Devonian)

The Kechika Group is overlain unconformably by the Road River Group. In the general area of the Akie property this stratigraphic unit comprises a succession of calcareous siltstones, shales, limestones and minor volcanic rocks. The unit was previously defined as a Formation of the same name (Taylor *et al.* 1979; Cecile and Norford 1979). This report uses the revised description of Road River Group recommended by MacIntyre (1998, 2005), after Gordey et al (1981).

Lower Road River Group

In the Akie River area, the lower (Ordovician) part of the Road River Group includes a lower unit of thinly bedded cream, beige and reddish brown-weathering, laminated calcareous siltstone and shale with intercalated limestone turbidites and debris flows (Cecile and Norford 1979). The calcareous siltstones grade up section into a distinctive black shale unit with abundant Middle to Late Ordovician graptolites.

Ospika Volcanics (Late Ordovician)

Late Ordovician volcanic rocks occur as discontinuous lenses and beds of green mafic flows or microdioritic sills and orange-weathering ankeritic crystal and lapilli tuffs (MacIntyre 2005). These rocks depart from the stratigraphic relationship indicated in Figure 4; they are listed in the BC government database (Massey *et al.* 2005) with an age range from Middle Ordovician to Middle Devonian in age. However, MacIntyre (2005) notes that (in the Akie River area) the volcanic rocks are interbedded only with the late Early to early Middle Ordovician black shale facies and time-equivalent platformal rocks, within an areal extent parallel to the central axis of the Kechika Trough. Their composition and linear distribution suggest they were erupted along trough-bounding rifts.

Silurian Siltstone Unit

The Ordovician graptolitic black shales of the Road River rocks are overlain unconformably by basal Silurian thin-bedded to cross-laminated limestone and dolostone beds. A second unconformity (Cecile and Norford 1979) separates the basal Silurian calcareous beds from the overlying tan to orange-brown weathering dolomitic siltstone interbedded with varying proportions of orange-weathering limestone and dolostone.

Upper Road River Group

The upper part of the Road River Group is Lower to Middle Devonian in age and disconformably overlies the Silurian siltstone (MacIntyre 1998). This upper part to the group exhibits considerable lateral variation in facies. It includes the carbonate rocks of the Akie reef and, in the area of the property, Lower Devonian marine turbidites comprising interbedded black shale and limestone debris flows with rusty dark grey siltstone to silty shale (*ibid.*).

In the Akie River area (*i.e.*: close to the property), a dark grey to brown weathering, recessive silty shale and siltstone unit overlies the limestone turbidites and shales. This unit is relatively thin or absent in the thrust panel containing the Cirque deposit. MacIntyre (1998) assigned these rocks to the Paul River formation of the Road River Group.

The Akie property lies to the southwest of the Akie Reef, one of three reefs which persisted from the late Lower to late Middle Devonian. The Akie Reef is as thick as 200 m at its western margin. Reef facies comprise medium to thickly bedded micritic or bioclastic limestone with occasional thinly bedded shale and argillite. Representative fossils from the reef complex, also encountered in contemporaneous debris in the Kechika Trough, are corals, stromatoporoids and crinoid ossicles with twin axial canals, indicating a probable latest Lower to early Middle Devonian age (MacIntyre 1998, 2005).

Earn Group (Late Devonian to Mississippian)

The contact between the top of the Road River Group and base of the conformably or paraconformably overlying Earn Group is probably diachronous. It is convenient, for the present, to infer that the contact lies at the transition from Givetian to Frasnian.

MacIntyre (1998) and Pigage (1986) divided the Earn Group informally into three formations. From oldest to youngest, these are the Gunsteel, Akie, and Warneford formations. Rocks of the Gunsteel and the Akie formations occur on the Akie property (the latter should not be confused with the Akie Reef which is a facies of the Road River Group). Neither the Warneford formation nor rocks younger than Warneford have been identified in the general area of the property and are not described herein.

<u>Gunsteel formation</u>

The Gunsteel formation is a thick, fairly homogeneous sequence of black, graphitic, generally massive, featureless shale, with a distinctive gunsteel blue weathering. These shales are locally weakly siliceous, with cherty, carbonaceous and silty beds. Angular to subrounded, somewhat flattened and often weakly calcareous clasts occur throughout the unit but appear to increase downsection. MacIntyre (1998) suggests these clasts are derived from the crinoidal interbasinal reefs. Small, millimetric barite and calcite nodules often define bedding in otherwise featureless shale.

At or near the base of the Gunsteel formation, the shales are richer in silt, more siliceous and, as noted above, contain greater amounts of reef-derived clasts and barite nodules, which decrease upsection. The silty shales are thickly to thinly laminated. Pyritic banding with zinc-lead-silver mineralization decreases upsection from the base of the formation. MacIntyre (2005) suggested that the pyritic bands are situated closer to the top of the Gunsteel formation. Information acquired during the 2005 drill program indicates that sulphide bands also occur near the base of the formation.

Barite beds with sulphide mineralization (pyrite, sphalerite and galena) are situated at the base of the Gunsteel formation. These beds are locally deformed and vary from massive to laminar. The barite beds are interbedded with black shale layers up to 5 m thick.

Akie formation

The authors have not observed any rocks of the Akie formation in the field. The following description of the Akie formation rocks is from MacIntyre (2005):

Gunsteel rocks are conformably overlain by recessive, thick bedded, non-siliceous, rusty brown to tan weathering, medium grey aluminous shales of probable Late Devonian to Mississippian age. These rocks comprise the informal Akie formation as first defined by Jefferson *et al.*, (1983). The Akie formation correlates, in part, with the Besa River formation (Pelzer 1966) of the MacDonald Platform. These formations were deposited during a major, eastward advancing, marine transgression that occurred in Late Devonian to Mississippian time.

The Akie formation shales are difficult to distinguish from older shale members in the district. However, in general they have a phyllitic sheen on cleavage surfaces and show faint colour banding, which is less common in other shale members. Orange weathering calcarenite beds, although rare, are also locally present. The basal part of the Akie formation typically weathers to a rusty brown and in places contains pyrite laminae and barite nodules.

Regional structure

The geology of the Akie River area is typical of the thin-skinned tectonic style of the Rocky Mountain Fold and Thrust Belt (MacIntyre 1998, 2005). Northeast-vergent compression caused detachment of Palaeozoic strata from the rigid crystalline basement, partially stacking and also folding the relatively incompetent plates (composed of basinal facies rocks) along a series of imbricate thrust faults.

MacIntyre (*ibid.*) notes that the structural style changes across the map area from west to east. In the west, imbricate, southwest dipping reverse faults bound asymmetric northeast-vergent overturned folds; in the east, outwardly dipping reverse faults bound major synclinoria and truncate folds within overriding anticlinoria. These eastern synclinoria are characterised by large-scale upright folds and preserve the Devonian strata.

MacIntyre also infers that that high-angle growth faults bounding the Devonian-Mississippian depositional troughs were reactivated to form major thrust faults during Tertiary compression. He cites the proximity of Palaeozoic rift-style volcanism, fracture-channelled mineralising fluids, clastic fans and reef margins to the present thrust faults as evidence that these faults were active in Palaeozoic time, albeit with different dynamics.

Pigage (1986) recognised two coaxial phases of deformation at the Cirque deposit. The earlier ubiquitous (D1) phase includes northeast-vergent tight asymmetric folds with gently dipping southwest limbs and steep to overturned northeast limbs; the latter are often offset by high angle reverse faults, juxtaposing Ordovician and Silurian strata against Devonian Gunsteel shales. The shales typically have a penetrative slaty cleavage that is axial planar to the S1 folds. At the Cirque deposit, a second (D2) phase of deformation folded the early slaty cleavage and developed a penetrative crenulation cleavage, axial planar to these late, open to upright, northeast-vergent folds (Pigage 1986).

North to northeast trending high angle faults, some with a strike-slip component, are interpreted as synthetic shears related to an oblique compressional stress regime of inferred Tertiary age (MacIntyre 2005).

The reader is reminded here that the foregoing description of regional stratigraphy and structure is merely a synthesis of far more extensive research in the Kechika Trough, most notably by MacIntyre (1998) and by Ferri et al. (1999). The reader is referred to these and other works cited therein for a far more detailed review of the geological history.

Property geology

Stratigraphic units

Past geological mapping of the property has benn carried out only on the area underlying the drill collars and immediately to the northeast. The oldest rocks exposed in this area are assigned to the Ordovician lower Road River Group, although the Geological Survey Branch compilation of the area (Massey *et al.* 2005) indicates that Kechika Group limestones may underlie parts of the property southwest of the area of principal interest. Similarly, the top of the section exposed on the property is reportedly Akie formation of the Earn Group, described in the previous section. 2005 exploration on the Akie property was exclusively in an area underlain by Road River Group and the Gunsteel formation.

Lower Road River shales and calcareous siltstones underlie the principal ridge on the property, exposed at the core of a northeast-vergent overturned anticline that was thrust over Earn Group rocks (MacIntyre 2005). The southwest and northeast flanks of this anticline expose a thick homogeneous sequence of Silurian dolomitic siltstone assigned as middle Road River Group (*ibid.*). Overlying these siltstones is an early Middle to Upper Devonian aged bioclastic limestone of the Upper Road River Group (MacIntyre 1998). The limestone comprises coral, crinoid, brachiopod and other fossil debris in a medium grey limestone matrix.

The Road River Group is overlain by a thick sequence of black siliceous shales, cherty argillites and cherts of the informally named Upper Devonian Gunsteel formation (Earn Group). Cherty argillite and chert are commonly graphitic with bedding marked by local zones of nodular barite and faint, very fine-grained laminae of pyrite or rare laminae of siltstone. This 400-600 m wide, southwest dipping band of black, recessively weathering shale has a characteristic bluish grey "gunsteel" colour and, in the footwall of the aforementioned thrust fault, overlies another panel of Silurian age Road River strata comprising calcareous siltstones, reef limestones and limestone debris flows.

MacIntyre (2005) noted the discovery of a goniatite of lower to middle Famennian (Late Devonian) age in a previous diamond drill hole (95-16 at 613.5 m). At that location, roughly 40 m true thickness of the Gunsteel formation section lies above its contact with the underlying facies of the Road River Group; the contact (at least in places) may be paraconformable in this area. Even allowing for low sedimentation rates, it seems likely that the contact between Gunsteel and Road River in this area lies at or near the Givetian-Frasnian (Middle to Upper Devonian) boundary in this part of the basin. It is probable that the lithostratigraphic boundary is diachronous on a regional scale.

Structure

The Akie property is underlain by a sequence of thrust sheets involving Ordovician to Mississippian clastic sedimentary strata, presented as several west-southwesterly-dipping panels. These rocks have been folded during thrusting, as indicated from regional scale mapping (MacIntyre 2005). The folding is recorded in changes in core to bedding angles in drill core and in one anticline observed from the air at the northern edge of the property. The rocks are generally highly fractured or foliated.

The Gunsteel formation in the central area strikes southeast (azimuth 145) dipping moderately to steeply (65° - 75°) to the southwest. It is exposed on the western limb of a southeast plunging, northeast-vergent anticline. Parasitic folds in shales of the lower Gunsteel formation, noted in drill core, indicate that these rocks and the Cardiac Creek mineralized unit which they host have undergone minor deformation, mainly as a result of recrystallization and mobilization of the relatively incompetent sulphide beds. The axial planes of these folds are subparallel to the thrust fault at the top of the Gunsteel panel

The reader should refer to Baxter (1996) for a geological map of the central area of the property and to Baxter (1996) and MacIntyre (2005) for comprehensive geological overviews.

REGIONAL METALLOGENY AND DEPOSIT TYPE

MacQueen and Thompson, (1978) and subsequent authors noted that carbonates and shallow water clastic rocks of the MacDonald Platform, bounding the Kechika trough well to the east of the Akie property, are host to Mississippi Valley and Irish type Pb-Zn deposits, such as the Prairie Creek Mine (11.8 Mt grading 12.5% Zn, 10.1% Pb, 161 gm/t Ag and 0.4% Cu). However, with the exception of several minor, unclassified showings, all recorded occurrences within the Kechika trough are of the sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) Zn-Pb-Ag type (BC Geological Survey Branch Deposit Profile E14; MacIntyre 1995).

All 21 MINFILE mineral occurrences which lie within the 094 NTS map sheet and which are identified as SEDEX Zn-Pb-Ag lie on a NW-SE trend, part of which is shown on Figure 3. These mineral occurrences are hosted exclusively by the basinal facies of the Kechika Trough.

Three generalised stratigraphic levels within the Trough are presently identified as prospective for this deposit type (MacIntyre 2005) and are shown in Figure 4. These are:

1. The shales at or near the Llandeilian - Caradocian (Middle-Upper Ordovician) boundary in the lower part of the Road River Group;
2. The Llandoverian (Lower Silurian) siliceous shale base of the middle Road River Group's Silurian Siltstone unit and:
3. The latest Middle to Upper Devonian Gunsteel formation.

Of the 21 MINFILE mineral occurrences in the 094 NTS map sheet, 14 (including all those more advanced than "showing") are explicitly hosted within the Gunsteel formation. These include all occurrences close to Cardiac Creek: Cirque (094F 008; 32.2 Mt grading 7.9% Zn, 2.1% Pb and 48 gm/t Ag), Fluke (094F 009), Elf (094F 011), Mount Alcock (094F 015), Pie (094F 023), Bear (094F 024) and Aki (094F 027). The Gunsteel occurrences lie on a sharply defined NW-SE trend, parallel with the inferred margins of the Kechika Trough.

MacIntyre (2005) notes that conodont biostratigraphic data collected at the Cirque deposit (Paradis *et al.* 1998) indicate that the deposit is Upper Famennian. The goniatite retrieved from the Cardiac Creek unit lies precisely at the top of the zinc-rich section of the mineralized panel and therefore could be interpreted as the youngest mineralized horizon at Cardiac Creek.

MacIntyre notes that the occurrence of the goniatite constrains this top horizon to a lower to middle Famennian age, slightly older than that of the Cirque deposit. Based on the Devonian time scale of Kaufmann (in press), this is a time interval of as much as 3.6 Ma.

PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

In 1994, massive sulphide mineralization was discovered by Paul Baxter of Inmet, in gossanous outcrops in Cardiac Creek. This is the most significant mineralization discovered at surface on the Akie property. It is the surface expression of a stratiform, tabular, massive sulphide (pyrite-sphalerite-galena) body of the SEDEX type described by MacIntyre (1995), which lies near the base of the Gunsteel formation. Mineralization occurs as thin to thick (centimetre scale) laminae of pyrite (as much as 60%), very fine, grey sphalerite (as much as 50%) and lesser galena (as much as 5%), interbedded with barren black shales and cherty argillites, or with the massive to banded grey barite which generally underlies the interbedded shale/sulphide strata. These host rocks belong to the lower Gunsteel formation. The highest concentration of economic sulphides and highest Zn grades occur within the massive to banded barite. The unit hosting the mineralization has been called variously the Cardiac Creek Horizon, Showing or Unit. The use of "horizon" will be discontinued herein; the Cardiac Creek unit has a demonstrable thickness (as much as 27 m), has been defined by drilling over a strike length of 1500m and extends to depths of 700-800m below surface. The showing, noted above, is on the surface trace. Cardiac Creek unit will be used herein.

Elsewhere on the Akie property, very fine disseminated pyrite (5-10%), interbedded with 0.5 to1.2 m thick beds of nodular barite containing pyrite laminae (10-15%), occurs in an 8.5 m thick sequence of massive, siliceous black shale called the Waterfall showing. This showing is located at the south side of the Akie River within the westernmost panel of Gunsteel rocks on grid line 7600S at 175E (Baxter 1996), but was not visited during the 2005 program.

2005 EXPLORATION

Purpose

The purpose of the 2005 exploration program was to test a part of the mineralized Cardiac Creek unit previously identified as an historical, subeconomic resource (Baxter 1996, MacIntyre 2005). A secondary objective of the drilling was to provide a better understanding of the mineralogical zonation of the mineralized unit and to constrain the location(s) of the source vent(s) for the mineralising fluids. To this end, four diamond drill holes were planned by Mr. B. Dewonck and Mr. M. Vanwermeskerken, based upon the existing longitudinal projection (Baxter 1996) and upon information provided by Mr. C. Graf of Ecstall Mining. As many as five holes were contemplated as the program developed.

Logistics, personnel, duration and overall cost

Work completed on the Akie project in 2005 included camp construction, construction of drill pads and the drilling, partial (mineralized interval) logging and sampling of four diamond drill holes (A-05-30 to A-05-33). No geological mapping, prospecting, soil surveys or geophysical surveys were carried out during the 2005 program.

The 2005 project was based at an exploration camp located at Kilometre 24.5 on the Akie logging road. Much of the camp materials were obtained from nearby abandoned logging and exploration camps. Camp construction began on September 22nd. Drilling commenced on October 16th and continued until December 2nd, when the waterlines to the camp and to the drill froze. The crew was subsequently demobilised and the camp closed down pending resumption of activities in the spring of 2006. Demobilisation was completed by December 15th.

Logistical support in the case of minor supplies came from the nearby town of Tsay Keh, at the north end of Williston Lake. Major supplies and groceries were delivered from MacKenzie and Prince George.

The exploration and support crew varied in number from three to fourteen at various stages of the project. At the height of activities, the crew consisted of a geologist, a cook, three field technologists, five drillers, two pad builders, a helicopter pilot and an engineer.

The 2005 exploration cost for the project was $927,090.25.

Plate 1. Exploration base camp at Akie.

Exploration procedures

The objective of the 2005 exploration program was to drill as many as four exploration holes into the Cardiac Zn-Pb-Ag mineralized unit. The drilling was contracted to Hy-Tech Drilling Ltd., of Smithers, BC.

Collar locations and drill hole numbering

The 2005 drill holes were drilled to intersect the mineralized Cardiac Creek unit at points on the top of the unit spaced roughly 200 m apart (between 3000 S and 3600 S on the old Inmet exploration grid) and at elevations between 860 m and 1000 m.

The previously established (1994) grid on the Akie property can no longer be located. Furthermore, it was noted that the co-ordinate reference grid, drafted on the maps in the 1996 Inmet summary report (Baxter 1996), does not correspond with any conventional datum (NAD

27, NAD 83 or WGS 84). 2005 drill collar sites were therefore located using compass and tight chain (slope compensated) from the nearest 1994 and 1995 drill collars. Once the 2005 collar sites had been located, they were marked with a Garmin 12 XL global positioning system (GPS) unit. A more detailed survey using advanced equipment was rendered useless when the data contained in the unit was erroneously lost, by a subcontractor, during download.

Drillhole labels consist of the Akie initial, a two-digit year allocation and a two-digit number, continuous with the last hole drilled (A-96-29) on the Akie property in 1996.

Collar and downhole surveys

The collar azimuth and dip of diamond drill holes were spotted using both a Silva Ranger compass and a Brunton compass, using a magnetic declination of 023. Both azimuth and dip were checked after collaring, the former using a plumb-bob aligned on the inclined mast to establish a foresight location 50 m from the rig, the latter using an inclinometer on the collar rod with the drill string extended to the end of hole at the time of measurement.

Downhole directional surveys were taken at an average of every 30 m, using a Reflex single-shot downhole survey tool. This survey tool provides point measurements of azimuth and dip of a hole with estimated precisions of ±0.5° and ±0.2°, respectively. Even allowing for an hypothetical depth to intersection of 550 m, the propagated horizontal and vertical uncertainties on a longitudinal projection or cross-section do not exceed 5 m and 2 m respectively, far less than the present uncertainty in collar location.

Core handling

Drill core was flown to a nearby shelter on the main ridge, two km northwest of the area of drilling (see Fig. 5). The mineralized zones intersected and the footwall to end of hole were all logged during the course of the drill program. The hanging wall, including the Road River strata thrust over the Gunsteel formation, received only cursory logging and was then stacked in the core storage location, to await logging in the spring. The mineralized sections were flown to camp, together with interval in each footwall to the end of hole.

Sample intervals, marked by the geologist logging each section, were determined on the basis of mineralogical zonation and stratigraphy, with a maximum of 1.5 m sample length (a few exceptions were made in the cases of sections 1.6 to 1.9 m long with coherent lithology). The core from the entire hole was then photographed. Sample intervals were split by rock saw; 194 samples in total were cut from 254.2 m of core. The samples were bagged and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver by truck and Greyhound bus. The half of the split core not sent for analysis was then photographed again and examined for microscopic textures, then transported by road to a storage facility in Vancouver.

Sample security

All samples were shipped by commercial carriers in rice bags sealed with plastic security straps, and submitted to accredited analytical laboratories where industry standard sample preparation and analytical methods were employed.

Analytical procedures, replicates and blanks

The samples were analysed for Zn, Pb Ag, Mo, Cu, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, Ca, P, Cr, Mg, Al, Na, K, W and Hg (group 7AR, *i.e. aqua regia* partial digestion, of a 1 gm aliquot, followed by analysis using inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy (ICP-ES). Published lower detection limits for Zn, Pb and Ag using this analytical technique are 0.01%, 0.01% and 2 gm/t, respectively.

Unmarked blanks were included with the samples submitted, roughly once in every 20 samples. The blanks were collected from a road cut in the vicinity of the exploration camp. No replicate samples were taken. Acme laboratories re-assayed one in every 20 to 30 samples a second and a third time.

Results of 2005 exploration

A total of 1999.1 m of diamond drilling were completed during the program. Table 2 summarises the four holes drilled. The area of drilling is shown in Figure 5 and a map of the drill collars is presented in Figure 5a.

Three holes successfully intersected mineralization, and one hole (A-05-31) was abandoned when the drill stem was pinched by a fault. The last hole (A-05-33) was abandoned when extreme cold froze the waterlines at both the drill and in camp. Although the drill had already intersected and passed through the target mineralized horizon, it was still returning brecciated and mineralized sections with as much as 60% pyrite.

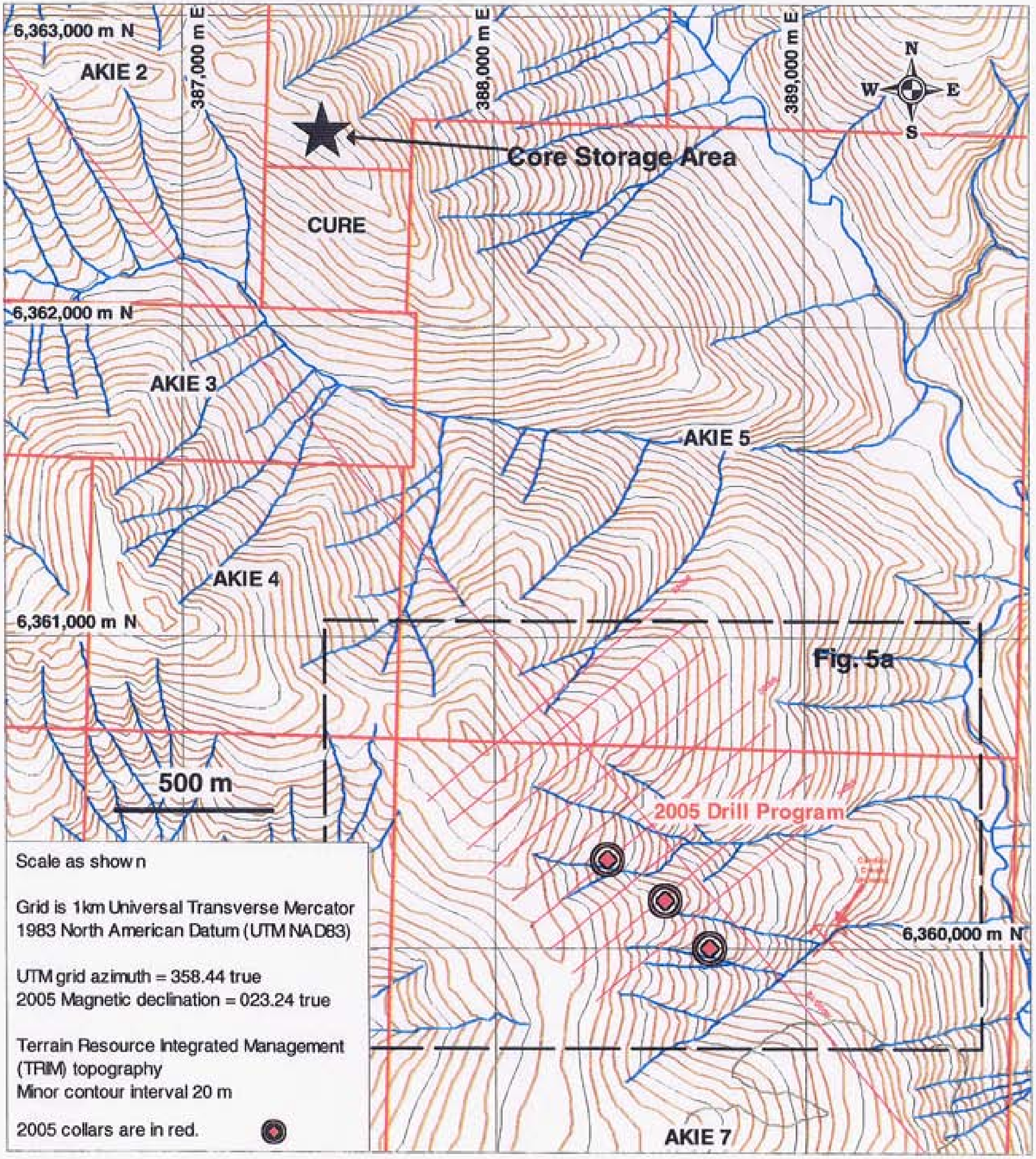

Figure 5. Akie Index Map, including 2005 holes. Scale roughly 1:20,000

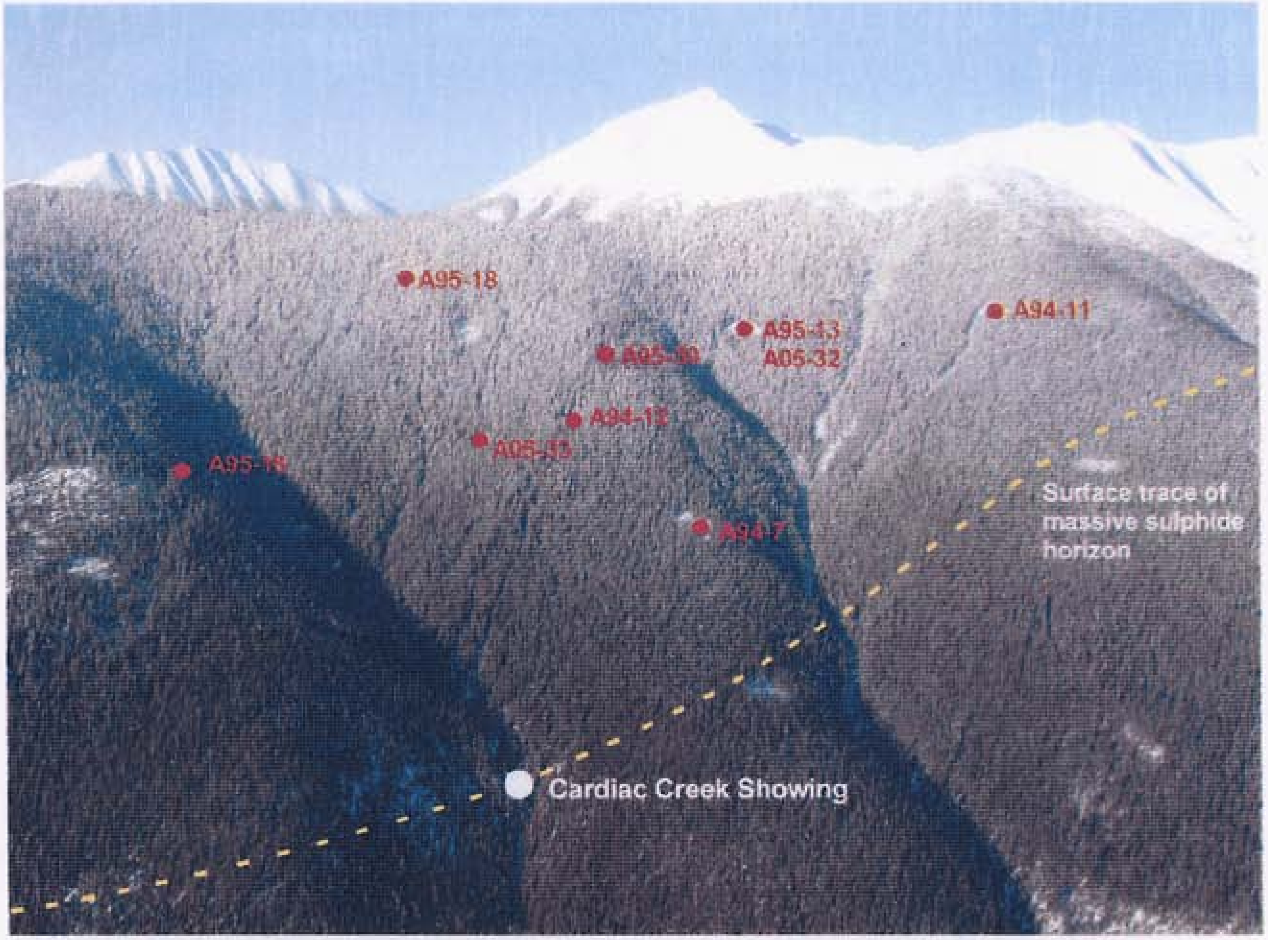

Plate 2. Drill pad locations at the Cardiac Creek zone, cleared from forest.

Table 2. Diamond drill hole summary for A-05-30 to A-05-33.

	Collar grid co-ordinates and elevations*			Collar azimuth, dip and depth			Hangingwall intercept		Long section pierce point	
DDH	Grid South	Grid West	Collar elevation	Az.	Dip	Depth reached	Depth (m)	Angle of intercept	(Grid) South	Elev. (m)
A-05-30	3305	120	1497 m	050	-78.0	598.7 m	543.5	39.5	3245 S	1005
A-05-31	3090	175	1539 m	060	-70.0	133.0 m	NA	NA	NA	NA
A-05-32	3090	175	1539 m	055	-68.0	638.4 m	548	50	3050 S	1030
A-05-33	3520	115	1404 m	060	-77.5	629.0 m	558.5	42.5	3485 S	880

* Drill hole co-ordinates are based on the old, idealised Inmet grid, pending verification by survey in next phase of exploration.

Uncertainty in collar location, ground conditions and deviations in drill string

The failure of the precision GPS survey constrains the absolute X-Y precision of the collar location data to roughly ±10 m, although the relative positions of the diamond drill collars are more accurately known. This uncertainty in collar distance from the surface expression of the Cardiac Creek unit is not a problem at present, given the wide separation between intersections; however, the drill collars must be located accurately at the earliest possible opportunity.

Drill production and directional control were also problematic. The hanging wall Gunsteel shales are highly fractured and shattered, making drill progress very difficult. The first three holes were drilled NQ size, but drilling was very slow, with the shattered core consistently blocking the bit and core tube. After losing 126 m of drill stem in the Hole A-05-31, HQ rods were used as casing down to the same fault that jammed the A-05-31 drill stem, and was then continued in NQ size. The last hole (A-05-33) was drilled in HQ size, which significantly sped up the drill progress, until the drillers ran out of HQ rods (142 m). Drilling HQ-sized core at least as far as the banded pyritic zone is highly recommended for future holes.

Drillhole deviation was very strong, with as much as a 13° azimuth deviation over 60 m and a 5° dip deviation over 24 m in A-05-30. In general, the deviation was a refraction of the drill hole into the bedding-parallel cleavage of the black shales. However, a less predictable variation was possible when a hole intersected a major fault.

Actual pierce points in the original two holes were as much as 115 m from the intended pierce points as a result. However, pierce points did not get within 130 m of previous drillhole intercepts, so there was no issue with the holes deviating as they did. Furthermore, at the time of commencement of the fourth hole, it was noted that the deviation within the area of the program was fairly consistent, and these deviations could be used in calculating compensation for these directional deviations. The average directional deviation for the four holes drilled in 2005 was a 1.8° dip decrease (shallowing out) per 100 m, and a 3.0° change in azimuth, to the north, per 100 m.

Plate 3. Shattered Gunsteel shale.

Summary of lithostratigraphic and mineralized units intersected

The general stratigraphy for the three holes is very consistent downhole to the footwall of the mineralized zone; however, the footwall rocks varied significantly between the holes. Downhole stratigraphy is as follows, going downsection:

Upper Gunsteel shale

The upper half of the hangingwall stratigraphy consists of black, graphitic, massive, featureless shales of the Upper Devonian Gunsteel formation. These rocks host various major faults and are highly fractured and shattered. Many smaller faults and fracture planes with signs of movement, are typically filled, or coated with graphite, and with graphite slickensides, often highly polished.

Lower Gunsteel shale

A major fault separates the upper Gunsteel shale from a more competent, but equally homogeneous, black, graphitic shale below, also of the Gunsteel formation. This lower shale unit includes some weak siliceous zones but is generally featureless downhole to the strata near the downhole contact. Calcite ± pyrite ± barite nodules, as large as 2 mm, define bedding where laminae are not visible. These nodules are commonly somewhat flattened parallel to bedding. The core typically parts along a well developed bedding-parallel cleavage, resulting in 'pokerchip' breakage in drill core. Within a few tens of metres from the footwall of this graphitic unit, well-rounded, well-defined concretions as large as 5 cm are visible, scattered throughout the shale.

Cardiac Creek unit

The Gunsteel shales grade downwards into a sequence of interbedded dark grey, massive, weakly siliceous shale and well bedded to laminated, grey-green, siliceous, highly pyritic siltstone that appears to contain significant amounts of barite. The contact itself is not well defined, because the pyritic strata first appear as discrete beds, as much as 5 cm thick, gradually increasing in abundance and thickness downsection to an overall abundance of as much as 80% over intersections as long as a metre, with sulphide beds as thick as 50 cm. These beds appear laminated grey-green when examining the drill core, with numerous laminae containing coarser disseminated pyrite grains, and a whitish grey coloration where sphalerite (+galena) mineralization occurs. On sawn surfaces the bands appear as shiny, massive, laminar pyrite. In the lower parts of this unit, visible sphalerite and galena increase to as much as 25% and 3% respectively although analyses returned indicate a much higher base metal sulphide content. The sphalerite at Akie is difficult to discern, as it occurs as an inconspicuous, pale grey to very pale bronze, very fine-grained aggregate, very similar in appearance to the shale and barite gangue in all but the semi-metallic lustre of the sulphide. As much as 5% coarser grained black sphalerite and galena were noted in drillholes A-05-32 and A-05-33.

Subrounded to subangular equant clasts as large as 8 cm, composed of coarse to banded dark grey calcite, increase in abundance downsection. Deformation of the laminated pyritic unit also increases downhole, as a result of the steadily increasing proportion of (structurally) incompetent sulphide in the rock. The evidence of deformation is a penetrative cleavage, at low angles to the core axis in sulphide beds only and detached "micronappe" folding of high sulphide sections, including the thin shale interlaminae in such sections.

A thin (25 cm), very siliceous quartz-pyrite breccia was noted in two of the drillholes (A-05-30 and A-05-32). The breccia consists of fragmented silty shale in a matrix of quartz with as much as 15% pyrite. The breccia zone, approximately 25 cm wide, grades from crackled margins to matrix-supported centres with rotated fragments. The pyrite occurs mostly as rims as wide 3 mm on the margins of breccia clasts and as minor disseminations in both the clasts and the matrix.

These breccia zone intersections are very consistent in texture and length of intersection and it is possible that the same structure is intersected by both holes. The breccia occurs in the banded unit in each of the holes, but at different levels with respect to the top of the zinc-rich stratiform mineralization. It is therefore not directly related to the syngenetic mineralization and is interpreted, for the present, as a cross-cutting structure.

A sharp footwall contact separates the banded sulphide/shale subunit from the underlying layered barite-sulphide subunit. The latter is a variably laminated to massive, grey barite with sulphide content as high as 50% grey sphalerite, 40-60% pyrite and 7% galena. It is commonly diluted with minor, thin beds of black shale.

Plate 4. Interbedded black shale and laminated siliceous siltstone- pyrite ± sphalerite.

Plate 5. Laminated siltstone-pyrite unit, high in sphalerite.
The pale grey bands contain high amounts, up to 40% very fine sphalerite.

Plate 6. Banded barite-sulphides, mostly pyrite and sphalerite, with minor galena.

Plate 7. Typical deformation in sulphide beds.

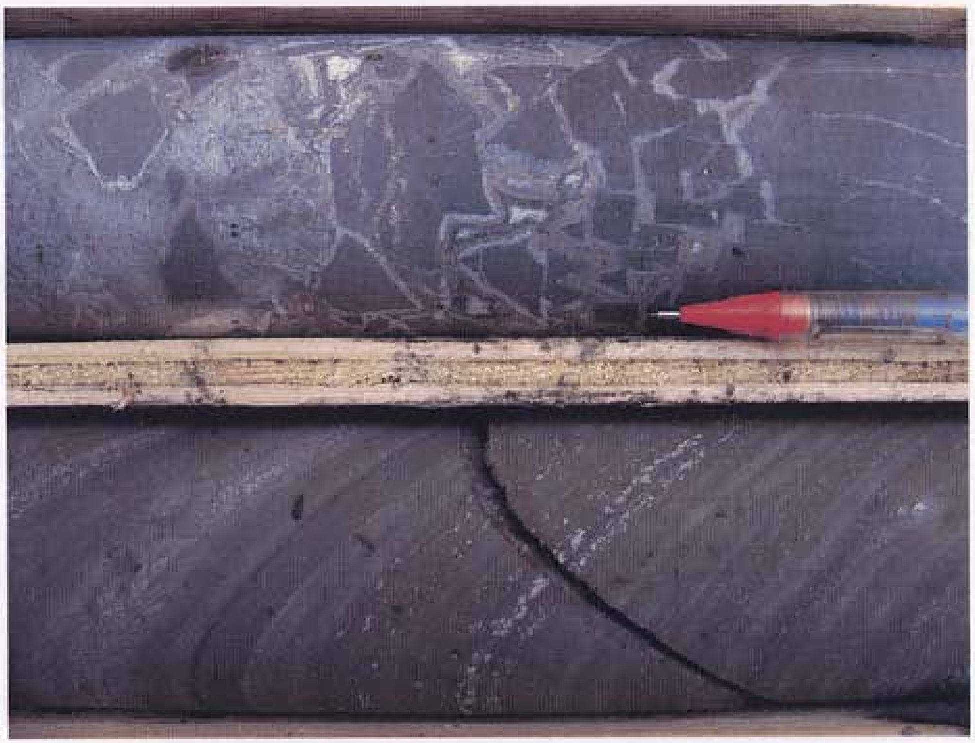

Plate 8. Pyritic breccia unit (above) with sphalerite rich, laminated siltstone-pyrite.

Footwall assemblage

The footwall rocks to the mineralized barite bed vary considerably and cannot be generalised. These rocks seem to be a complex intercalated sequence of Road River sedimentary rocks and minor Gunsteel shales, ranging from calcareous shale, to medium grey siltstone with pale grey calcareous sedimentary breccia fragments, to dark grey, often-graphitic shale, believed to be of the Gunsteel formation. This may represent a transitional facies from Road River to Gunsteel deposition.

Brecciated zones within the footwall rocks (calcite-quartz-pyrite breccia) with sections hosting massive pyrite are thought to be associated with the growth fault system feeding the mineralized horizon.

Precision and accuracy in analytical results

Analytical reproducibility was very good, with less than one percent variation in the three assay runs. Most metallic assays returned from these blanks returned near or below detection limits of each of the elements. The two exceptions returned values of 0.15% Zn and 0.03% Pb (Ag was beneath detection limit in all blanks). Given the base metal values encountered in drill core, the blank values for Pb and Zn are acceptable.

Analytical results

All three holes which intersected the Cardiac Creek unit returned high values of Zn, Pb and Ag, with combined Zn-Pb values as high as 43.61 % (sample 296088 in A-05-32) and Ag values as high as 66 gm/t (sample 296022 in A-05-30). The results for the intersections in each of the 2005 holes are summarised in Table 3. Analytical results for the first two holes are particularly encouraging.

A-05-30

Drillhole A-05-30 intersected Zn-Pb-Ag bearing mineralization between depths of 534.75 m and 568.88 m. Samples from this interval returned a weighted average of 11.87% zinc, 2.83% lead and 23 gm/t Ag over 34.05 m, including a 17.93 m high-grade zone of 17.22% Zn and 4.20% Pb and 30 gm/t Ag. The mineralized zone was intersected at a 43.5° angle, so with conversion, the mineralized zone has a true width of 23.4 m, with a higher-grade zone of 12.3 m true width.

Table 3. Summary of assay results for drill holes A-05-30, A-05-32 and A-05-33.

Drill hole	Mineralized interval	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
A-05-30	Main zone	534.75	568.80	34.05	11.87	2.83	23
	Including	543.47	561.40	17.93	17.22	4.20	30
A-05-32	Main zone I	555.20	581.90	26.70	11.96	2.73	22
	Including	571.96	580.05	11.00	16.16	3.95	29
	Lower zone I	584.8	591.60	6.8	7.91	0.79	23
	Zone I complete	555.2	591.60	36.4	10.28	2.16	21
	Zone II	600.6	605.10	4.5	6.53	1.13	19
A-05-33	Main zone	565.50	577.00	11.50	9.81	2.20	19
	Including	555.15	577.75	22.60	7.85	1.61	14

The top of the Zn-Pb-Ag-rich zone lies within the interbedded siliceous silty shale and massive pyrite ± sphalerite ± galena; its base comprises a massive sulphide bed within a dark grey, massive shale bed presumed to be part of the Gunsteel formation, albeit at its base. The high-grade section corresponds to the sulphide-rich (pyrite-sphalerite-galena) barite bed, with only the last sample from the base of this barite unit returning slightly lower but still highly anomalous values.

A-05-32

Drillhole A-05-32 returned remarkably similar values to those in hole A-05-30, although the high-grade zone is somewhat narrower and the mineralized zone is generally more diluted by thicker and more abundant barren shale beds. The main mineralized zone is essentially split in two, with a 2.9 m bed of Gunsteel shale separating them. The upper part returned values of 11.96% Zn, 2.73% Pb and 22 gm/t Ag over 26.70 m (555.20 - 581.90 m), including 11.50 m of 16.16% Zn, 3.95% Pb and 29 gm/t Ag over 11.50 m (570.40 to 581.90 m). Narrowing the definition of the high-grade zone somewhat returns 18.50% Zn, 3.97% Pb and 30 gm/t Ag over 8.15 m, (571.90 - 580.05 m). The lower part returned 7.91% Zn, 0.79 % Pb and 23 gm/t Ag over 6.80 m (584.80 - 591.60 m). This mineralized zone is situated in the lower of the two barite-sulphide beds, including the base of the black shale.

Combining the two segments of the mineralized zone (from 555.20 to 591.60 m, including the intervening 2.9 m of barren shale), average values are 10.28% Zn, 2.16% Pb and 21 gm/t Ag over 36.40 m. The core to bedding angle in this hole averaged 50°, so the true widths for these intervals are 27.9 m for the combined interval and 6.2 m for the higher grade mineralization.

Further downhole, a third, highly anomalous zone averages 6.53% Zn, 1.13% Pb and 19 gm/t Ag over 4.5 m (600.6 - 605.1 m). Using the 45° bedding to core angle, this zone has a true width of 3.2 m. It is hosted within black shales interlaminated with massive pyrite-sphalerite and is presumed to be of the Gunsteel formation.

A massive pyrite section from 610.5 m to 612.3 m (an interpreted palaeofault) returned slightly anomalous copper, but did not return significant zinc, lead or silver.

A-05-33

Drill hole A-05-33 did not intersect the thick, highly mineralized barite-sulphide beds and few barite or barite rich siltstone beds; nevertheless, samples from this hole returned high values. Most of the mineralized interval consists of interbedded siltstone and massive pyrite with visible grey sphalerite. The main mineralized section of the hole, from 555.15 to 577.75 m, averages 7.85% Zn, 1.61% Pb and 14gm/t Ag over 22.60 m. The hole intersected the mineralized zone at approximately 46°, giving a true width of 16.3 m, with values as high as 15.07% Zn, 6.02% Pb and 25 gm/t Ag.. A higher grade zone within this intersection, from 565.5 to 577.0 m, returned values averaging 9.81% Zn, 2.20% Pb and 19gm/t Ag over 11.50 m (8.27 m true width).

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2005 drill program has redefined the previously indicated Cardiac Creek SEDEX type massive sulphide unit and outlined a high grade zone of Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization within this mineralized unit. The Cardiac Creek unit and its high-grade zone lie entirely within the Gunsteel shale unit. The high-grade zone contains economic grades which should be tested further, with both definition and step-out drilling.

Assay results for the two high-grade intercepts are very similar in grade, width and character. Both these intercepts included highly faulted and brecciated sections, in both the mineralized zone and the footwall rocks. Owing to this strong similarity, there is a high probability that the richly mineralized zone is continuous between drill holes A-05-30 and A-05-32. It is inferred that this part of the Cardiac Creek unit comprises a 250 to 300 m long high grade area, with a thickness of 34 m or more, and with an estimated grade of 11.35% Zn, 2.49% Pb and 21.9 gm/t Ag.

The three 2005 intercepts all pierced the Cardiac Creek unit at approximately the same elevation, between 900 and 1025 m. It is possible that the high-grade mineralization occurs as a horizontal to slightly southeast plunging ore shoot within the Cardiac block.

Zones of massive medium-grained pyrite, uncharacteristically lacking any form of banding or laminations, are associated with the breccia zones within the footwall rocks. The pyrite in these tectonic breccia zones is interpreted as being remobilized through a fault, possibly related to a reactivated growth fault. All three intercepts of the 2005 program intersected this fracture-filling pyrite in the footwall of the Cardiac Creek Unit. If the pyrite occurs in a single fault zone, the three holes crudely define the rake of such a structure across bedding.

Gunsteel shales underlie several Zn-Pb-Ag-Ba soil anomalies surrounding this mineralized zone as well. These anomalies should be trenched and drilled during the following drill phase.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A $ 4,000,000 follow-up program is recommended, including the following work:

1. Surveying of all drill collars. This can be done either with a real-time GPS survey or by using conventional surveying and must be carried out before further drilling is initiated. The survey equipment should remain on site and be used to locate new drill collars as they are completed.

2. Compilation and reinterpretation of all previous drillhole information. This should include all previous drill logs, combined with geophysical survey interpretations, geology, geochemistry, aerial photography and the results of the drill collar survey.

3. Mechanical trenching. A Kubota or similar excavator will have to be brought in and located using a large helicopter (204 or 205). However, if a road is to be built into the mineralized area, a larger machine can be used without costly moves. Topography permitting, trenches should be excavated in some of the main soil anomalies to gain a better understanding of their source and of structural extent before commencement of drilling these anomalies.

4. 8,500 m of diamond drilling. Drilling should be focused on the high-grade zone of the Cardiac Creek unit, but reconnaissance holes should be drilled in soil anomalies and in mineralized structures delineated by trenching. Drillhole A-05-33 should be re-entered and continued past the mineralized, brecciated zone at the bottom of the hole.

5. Winterisation and expansion of the exploration camp. Drilling could be continued into the winter months once the camp has been properly winterised. Expansion should be considered to accommodate the larger crew, more so if two drills are to be used for the project.

6. Road construction to the Cardiac Creek unit. Road construction will be an expensive undertaking, as the slopes between the end of the existing road and the Cardiac Creek unit are very unstable. If no access can be gained higher up on the ridge above these slopes, the construction of two bridges may be required, in order to cross the Akie River and back. However, much of the expenses will be recuperated by the use of significantly fewer helicopter hours, both for crew changes and drill moves. Furthermore, the camp can be relocated closer to the project area, and a reverse circulation drill can be brought in to drill

the 500 m or more of Gunsteel shales overlying the mineralized zone, making the drilling much faster and cheaper.

A budget for the above is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Proposed budget for the 2006 Akie program.

Drilling; 8,500 m @ $200.00 per metre	$	1,700,000.00
Pad building; 25 days at $1500 per day	$	37,500.00
Surveying	$	15,000.00
Project geologist 85 days @ $650 per day	$	55,250.00
2 Junior geologist 85 days @ $600 per day	$	102,000.00
Project co-ordinator; 30 days @ $600 per day	$	18,000.00
Senior field technologist 85 days @ $450 per day	$	38,250.00
3 junior field technologists 85 days @ $400 per day each	$	102,000.00
Sample shipment and assay; 800 samples @ $45.00 per sample	$	36,000.00
Communication	$	13,000.00
Camp construction/ improvement	$	40,000.00
Helicopter 550 hours at $900 per hour	$	495,000.00
Camp, room and board; 2,135 man-days @ $75.00 per day	$	160,125.00
Report writing and data processing	$	40,000.00
Truck and equipment rental	$	30,000.00
Mobilisation and demobilisation	$	75,000.00
Permitting	$	2,500.00
Freight	$	20,000.00
Sub total	$	2,979,625.00
Contingency 10%	$	297,962.50
Total	**$**	**3,277,587.50**
*Road construction to commence upon completion, 15 km at $30,000/km	$	750,000.00
Total costs at completion of road		**$4,027,587.50**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX I: A REVIEW OF CO-ORDINATE SYSTEMS

Grids are the co-ordinate systems used to identify field locations uniquely in notes and on maps. These are systems of easting and northing values or co-ordinates, which are displacements of distance or angle measured from defined zero-lines or origins. The geographic co-ordinate system is the best-known of these systems, where meridians (north-south lines of longitude) and parallels (east-west lines of latitude) are measured in degrees, from the Greenwich zero meridian and from the equator, respectively. For a unique combination of values (e.g. 49°N, 123°W, there is a corresponding, unique location on the Earth's surface.

As noted above, the geographic system uses angles to measure location and is therefore not based upon a rectangular grid. Moreover, this system is a direct representation of the Earth's curved surface and translates poorly onto a flat sheet of paper, making it difficult to use in many applications unless a projection is carried out.

A projection is a mathematical method for converting the curved surface of the earth to a flat surface, tangential to the earth's surface at a particular point. An ellipsoid is a model for the shape of the earth's globe used in the projection calculation. A datum identifies the location(s) where the ellipsoid is fixed to specific geographic locations and from which the resulting grid is measured or surveyed. This grid is therefore rectangular or Cartesian and can be represented by a distance X (easting) and a distance Y (northing) from an origin point; elevations are measured as distance above (or below) the geoid's surface.

National and regional grid systems and their associated maps that are based on the earth's shape require all three components in their definition: a projection, an ellipsoid and a datum. All three should be specified; otherwise co-ordinates given in a report or map will be ambiguous. Frequently a particular datum implies the use of a specific ellipsoid, which is therefore not necessarily mentioned.

Maps of small areas that do not need to account for the curvature of the earth or irregularities in its shape are based on simple, non-earth co-ordinate systems. These are usually called local grids and are commonly used for geological data collection. A local grid may be oriented arbitrarily and the conversion from local grid co-ordinates to a national or regional grid is simply treated as a shift and rotate operation.

APPENDIX II: SUMMARY OF OPTION AGREEMENT

Mantle Resources Inc. Incorporated can earn a 65% interest in Ecstall's Akie property, on the following terms:

1. Mantle to make the following cash payments to Ecstall:
   - immediately, $100,000 (paid)
   - on June 21, 2006, $100,000
   - on June 21, 2007, $125,000
   - on June 21, 2008, $125,000
2. Mantle to spend the following amounts on exploration work on the Akie property:
   - on or before August 31, 2006, $1,000,000
   - on or before August 31, 2007, cumulative $2,500,000
   - on or before August 31, 2008, cumulative $4,000,000
3. Upon fulfilment of all of its obligations in paragraphs 1 and 2, Mantle shall have earned a 65% interest in the Akie property.

APPENDIX III: DIAMOND DRILL SUMMARY

Hole A-05-30

Diamond drill summary

This first hole (A-05-30) was collared with an azimuth of 050, and a dip of -78°. The projected depth of the mineralized horizon was 613 m. However, owing to very fractured, blocky rock encountered in the Gunsteel shales, the drill deviated significantly towards the north, and also shallowed out significantly. By the time a depth of 240 m was reached, the drill had already deviated 19° in azimuth, and 13° in dip. The fractured nature of the rocks precluded wedging the drill back to its original direction. However, the untested window in the mineralized horizon was wide enough to permit continuation of the hole. Over the entire length of the hole, the average deviation was 2.7° decrease in dip (shallowing out) per 100 m, and the average deviation in azimuth was 2.3° decrease (deviation northwards) per 100 m.

Lithological summary

This drillhole intersected the banded pyritic siliceous siltstone at 517.50 m, with a core to bedding angle of 49°. The section containing significant visible sphalerite (> 3%) began at 534.8 m depth, becoming more abundant (as much as 15%) downhole. Angular, dark brown to grey-brown carbonate fragments, as large as 1 cm, occur at approximately the same depth as the occurrence of higher sphalerite content and also persist downhole. The sphalerite is pale to medium grey or very pale bronze, very fine grained to banded and, apart from its semi-metallic lustre, very much resembles the fine grained barite present in the core.

The drill intersected the hanging wall of the barite-sulphide part of the Cardiac Creek unit at 543.5 m, at an angle of 42°. Well-developed barite beds contain massive sulphide bands, with as much as 80% fine banded pyrite, 25% visible grey sphalerite and 1% galena. This mineralized zone is highly deformed; part of the deformation may be soft sediment deformation (primary texture). Two black (Gunsteel) shale beds, approximately 1 m thick each, occur in this section.

Three significant fault (crush and gouge) zones dissect the mineralized zone in A-05-30. These faults were encountered from 554.1 to 557.5 m, 570.40 to 576.15 m, and from 579.70 to 580.60 m. Interpretations by Inmet from previous drilling assume a significant fault in the footwall rocks, subparallel to the mineralized zone, approximately 40 to 50 m downsection. It is believed that, in the area of the A-05-30 pierce point, splays from this fault or parallel structures have disrupted the structure of the mineralized zone without actually crosscutting or offsetting it.

The top of the calcareous Road River Group footwall was intersected at a depth of 576.2 m. The hole was shut down at a depth of 598.7 m. The quartz-pyrite breccia was encountered at a depth of 534.1 m (to 534.4 m).

Hole A-05-31

Diamond drill summary

Drill hole A-05-31, collared at an azimuth of 060 with a dip of -70°, was abandoned at a depth of 133 m, after the drill stem was pinched by a fault and could not be retrieved. Only the upper part of the Gunsteel shales was intersected by this hole. Three large faults were also intersected; the hole was abandoned in the third of these. This hole originally steepened significantly, but then shallowed out, as did all previous holes. The average deviation for the hole was 1.0° dip change (shallowing) per 100 m and 3.2° azimuth decrease (rotating northward) per 100 m. This hole was not considered in averaging the drillhole deviations, because it was abandoned.

Hole A-05-32

Diamond drill summary

Drill hole A-05-32 was a second attempt to intersect the Cardiac Creek unit on Line 3000S and was collared from the same pad as the aborted drill hole A-05-31. This second hole was collared at an azimuth of 055 and a dip of -68°. The hole initially steepened to -70.1° at a depth of 210m but then shallowed out to 57.2° at the end of the hole (638.4 m). The average deviation for the hole was 1.7° dip decrease (shallowing) per 100 m, and 3.2° decrease in azimuth (rotating northward) per 100 m. The hole successfully intersected the mineralized zone.

Lithological summary

The hanging wall mineralization, in the form of banded pyrite beds, was encountered at 516.90 m, at a core angle of 30°. However, the core angle of the bedding varied widely, from 20 to 51° over the mineralized interval. This is presumed to be owing to broad, open folds in the mineralized horizon.

This interval includes numerous beds (as thick as 2.1 m) of black, variably siliceous black shale. As in hole A-05-30, the abundance of massive sulphides in the form of pyrite ± barite-rich bands increased downhole, with the amount of pale grey sphalerite also increasing downhole. Significant, pale grey sphalerite (± galena) first appear at 547.8 m depth, giving the rock a distinct, pale grey coloration. Numerous sphalerite rich beds appear to grade from sphalerite rich bottoms to more pyrite rich tops. Sphalerite also occurs as centimetric, subrounded clasts. Soft sediment deformation also becomes more prominent downhole.

The (sharp, well defined) contact with the barite sulphide zone was reached at 577.6 m depth, at an angle of 50° to the core axis. The zone comprises well bedded barite containing massive sulphide (laminated pyrite-sphalerite ± galena) beds. Bedding core angle varies widely, from 30° to 60° to core axis, but the mean angle is approximately 50°.

From 581.9 to 586.0 m depth, black, siliceous shale was encountered, with micritic limestone fragments increasing downhole. Laminated sulphides, with as much as 60% sphalerite, also increased towards the base of this shale bed.

Downhole and stratigraphically beneath the black shale, semi-massive to bedded barite contains shale beds in the order of tens of centimetres, as well as laminated sulphide beds with as much as 5% sphalerite and 10% pyrite, including a 50 cm massive sphalerite-pyrite bed at 590.1 m.

Downhole from the barite, at a depth of 592.1 m, another siliceous black (Gunsteel?) shale bed was encountered, including a 1 m bed of laminated pyrite-sphalerite.

At the base of the black shale, from 610.5 m to 612.3 m, a massive pyrite section separates the mineralized rocks from the Road River rocks below. This pyrite is distinctly massive and granular, with a grain size of 1-2 mm, as opposed to the laminar, extremely fine-grained nature of the stratiform sulphides elsewhere in the mineralized zone. Pyrite composes approximately 80% of the whole rock. The uphole contact is sub-parallel to the core axis, with various amounts of clay gouge. This is believed to be part of a palaeo-fault system. The irregular footwall contact of this massive pyrite is approximately 45° to the core angle.

The Road River calcareous footwall rocks (siltstone) were encountered at a depth of 612.3 m. These rocks are typical of the Road River formation as encountered in previous drillholes and include angular to subrounded, often flattened calcareous fragments as large as 10 cm, with sharp to diffuse margins. This siltstone unit also includes very well defined, millimetric, euhedral laths of reactive white crystals believed to be barite but mixed with calcite.

Hole A-05-33

Diamond drill summary

Drill hole A-05-33, drilled HQ to a depth of 142 m and then finished NQ, reached a total depth of 629 m. Due to extreme cold, the waterline supplying the drill froze and the drill had to be shut down before the drill completed intersection of the mineralized zone. There may be a fault repetition of the main target zone, or a second, parallel mineralized zone, as encountered in the nearby holes A-95-18 and A-95-19. The HQ casing has been left in place to facilitate re-entry upon recommencement of drilling in 2006.

The average deviation for the hole was 1.8° dip decrease (shallowing out) per 100 m and 3.3° change in azimuth, towards the north, per 100 m.

Lithological summary

The laminated pyrite zone of the Cardiac Creek unit was intersected at a depth of 526.8 m. The higher-grade mineralized zone contains sections of visible sphalerite and galena, but is generally chaotic, with abundant shearing and brecciation, poorly developed mineralogical zonation, and significant disruption of the primary stratigraphy.

The laminated pyrite-barite unit, hosted by siliceous silty shale, grades downhole into a sphalerite-rich zone which extends to a downhole depth of 613.5 m. From 599.0 to 604.7 m the black, massive, weak siliceous shale is undeformed and very competent, with virtually no fracturing, shearing or mineralization. Downhole from this interval, the drill intersected a complex mélange of sheared and brecciated shale, barite-sulphide mineralization, black weakly siliceous shale and a few mineralized siliceous zones.

The footwall Road River calcareous rocks were intersected at a depth of 613.5 m. These footwall rocks are highly brecciated, with a matrix of quartz and very coarse calcite and pyrite. A distinct banding or weak foliation is oriented roughly perpendicular to the core axis. Pyrite is abundant, with massive sections (<90%) over intervals as long as 30 cm. This pyrite varies in texture from weakly banded to brecciated (calcite matrix) to aggregates, and

Is coarser grained in nature (1-2 mm), in contrast to the extremely fine grain size of the stratiform mineralization intersected uphole. It is possibly fault-filling mineralization similar to that encountered downhole from the main, stratiform mineralized intersection in hole A-05-32.

APPENDIX IV: DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-30 COVER SHEET

PROPERTY: AKIE **DRILL HOLE #:** A-05-30 **LOGGED BY:** MARCUS V.

DDH COLLAR LOCATION

PROPOSED

DATUM: NAD 83 ZN 10

LOCAL GRID		UTM CO-ORDS	
NORTH:	-3280	NORTHING:	
EAST:	-100	EASTING:	
ELEVATION:	1500	ELEVATION:	

SURVEYED

LOCAL GRID		UTM CO-ORDS	
NORTH:	-3305	NORTHING:	6360165
EAST:	-120	EASTING:	388549.7
ELEVATION:	1497	ELEVATION:	1497

DDH COLLAR ORIENTATION

PROPOSED

AZIMUTH: 050
DIP: -78

SURVEYED

AZIMUTH: 050
DIP: -78

DDH LENGTH

PROPOSED

LENGTH: 630.00

ACTUAL

LENGTH: 598.70

DOWN HOLE SURVEY

SURVEY TYPE:

DISTANCE (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP	ACPTED	COMMENTS
0.00	50.0	-78		
60.66	23.8	-78.8	Y	Mag Az
121.62	10.7	-76.3	Y	Mag Az
161.24	11.2	-74.2	Y	Mag Az
185.63	7.6	-69.2	Y	Mag Az
213.06	8.2	-65.2	Y	Mag Az
243.54	8.6	-65.3	Y	Mag Az
274.02	9.5	-64.5	Y	Mag Az
304.80	9.6	-64.8	Y	Mag Az
334.98	10.6	-64.7	Y	Mag Az
365.46	11.0	-64.4	Y	Mag Az
395.94	10.3	-64.6	Y	Mag Az
426.73	10.6	-63.3	Y	Mag Az
457.21	9.8	-63.5	Y	Mag Az
480.00	9.9	-63.5	Y	Mag Az
510.00	10.9	-62.9	Y	Mag Az
540.00	11.9	-62.7	Y	Mag Az
570.00	12.5	-62.2	Y	Mag Az
598.00	13.4	-61.9	Y	Mag Az

DRILLING INFORMATION

CONTRACTOR: Hy-Tech Drilling Ltd.

DATE STARTED: Oct. 16, 2005
DATE COMPLETED: Oct. 26, 2005
CAPPED:
UNITS: METRIC: Y IMPERIAL:

CORE DIAMETER:

SIZE	FROM	TO
NW	0.00	15.00
NQ2	15.00	598.70

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-30 LOG

INTERVAL Main From (m)	To (m)	Nested From (m)	To (m)	Local From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	ASSAYS Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.00	15.00						CAS	Casing, no recovery								
15.00	517.50	15.00	124.01				Gun shale	Gunsteel shale. Black, graphitic, foliated shale. Bedding masked by foliation. Small calcite +/- pyrite +/- barite nodules and stringers up to 5 mm. Local zones of calcite +/- barite veins and/ or micro breccia zones, parallel to foliation.								
								21.5 m: Foliation 28 to CA								
								31.5 m: Foliation 25 to CA								
								32 m: 20 cm crackle zone, with soft, pale grey to white calcite rich matrix								
								42.5 m: Foliation 15 to CA								
				42.13	44.88			Carbonate-barite(?) +/- pyrite stringers and laminae < 3 mm along foliation, including a 3 cm quartz vein.								
				44.88	45.77			Movement along fractures, 15 to CA. Shiny, polished, graphite slicks, with 80-90 degree rake from CA. This faulting decreases downhole from 46.5 m.								
								50 m: Foliation 5 to CA								
								52.5 m: Foliation 10 to CA								
								57.5 m: 5 cm breccia zone at 10 to CA, quartz-calcite matrix, minor pyrite and barite (?) parallel to foliation.								
								64 m: Foliation at 10 to CA								
				70.87	76.28			Highly fissile (shattered) core, 10 to 15 to CA.								
								72 m: Weak pyritic laminations (bedding?) 67 to CA								
				77.75	79.23			Tabular calcite +/- pyrite nodules and lenses < 2 mm, oriented mostly // to foliation (10 to CA). Local whisps of disseminated pyrite	Minor pyrite as whisps and clots.							
								89.5 m: Foliation 15 to CA								
				89.57	113.88			Highly fissile core, 10-20 to CA.								
								101.79 – 101.82 m: siliceous (quartz) breccia zone (quartz matrix), including 20 cm highly graphitic fault (?)								
								107.73 m: 10 cm quartz breccia zone as above.								
								111.71 m: Foliation 14 to CA								
				113.88	114.47	F		Crushed graphitic core. Change in foliation orientation across this fault.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-30 LOG

INTERVAL														ASSAYS		
Main		Nested		Local												
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
								115.16 m: Foliation 51 to CA. Generally more competent core, and paler (grey) in colour. Locally 1% fine disseminated pyrite.	1% disseminated pyrite							
				121.36	122.05			Pyritic laminae (disseminations) at 41 to CA (bedding?). Cleavage along bedding, with graphitic slicks, rake 45 to CA. Subangular, elongate calcite-pyrite fragments < 1 cm. Includes 20 cm crackle zone, with dense calcite stringers (< 1 mm) infill.	Pyritic laminae, as disseminations							
								124.11 m: 10 cm laminar barite-calcite band, 43 to CA								
		124.01	128.94					Well developed bedding, with several laminated siltstone beds, 5 to 10 cm ea. Also few laminated shales, with various amounts < 5% of pyrite disseminations.	< 5% disseminated py in bands							
								127.56 m: Bedding 60 to CA. Parting along bedding.								
								129 m: Bedding 45 to CA. Parting along bedding.								
				128.94	137.79			Graphiticd shale, with polished (slicks) surfaces (slicks 40-50 degree rake to CA, on fractures 30-40 to CA). Numerous crush zones throughout.								
				137.79	141.24			Relatively competent core, with parting along bedding (46 to CA ar 140.35 m). Calcite crackle zones and tension gashes (perpendicular to bedding) throughout.								
				143.50	144.09	F		Crushed core								
		144.09	150.10					Grey shale, with locally well developed bedding, parted along bedding, and parallel pyritic zones (41 to CA at 148 m). Few centimetric beds with barite nodules and calcite crackle zones.	Minor banded pyrite							
				151.52	152.21			Quartz-calcite crackle zone.								
				152.70	158.70	F		Fault. Hangingwall 15 to CA. Crushed core and graphitic gouge from 152.70 to 155.70. Foliation towards footwall:40-50 to CA.								
		158.70	168.50					Massive, black argillite, with locally laminated beds containing barite-calcite +/- pyrite nodules < 5 mm, partially flattened parallel to bedding (44 to CA at 161.7 m). These nodules become progressively smaller and more scattered downhole.	Minor pyrite in calcite nodules							
		168.50	196.65					Massive black shale. Competent core.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-30 LOG

INTERVAL																
Main		Nested		Local										ASSAYS		
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
								172.0 m: slicks with 60 to CA rake on fractures at 23 to CA.								
				176.18	179.13			Cleavage with few // calcite +/- pyrite veins < 5 mm (0-5%). Veins 40-55 to CA, sub parallel to cleavage (47 to CA).	Minor pyrite in calcite veins							
				188.97	196.16			Quartz-calcite veins (0-5%), 40 to 55 degrees to CA, subparallel to cleavage (47 to CA)								
		196.65	238.86					Interbedded, massive shale and laminated shale +/- siltstone (pale grey calcite-pyrite-barite(?) laminae, presumed to be bedding.								
								198 m: bedding at 44 to CA, with parting along beds.								
				198.47	198.82			Calcite breccia. Matrix supported, angular fragments < 5 cm in 55 to 60% calcite matrix.								
								206 m: Bedding 44 to CA. Cleavage 37 to CA, oblique to bedding, with slicks: rake 53 to CA								
				210.73	212.01			Quartz-calcite crackle zone, including 20 cm of > 50% quartz-calcite. 4 cm band of 30% pyrite at footwall, 41 to CA.	30% pyrite band, 4 cm							
				213.15	214.69			Minor fault (fractured core, with few slicks and polished fracture surfaces) and quartz calcite crackle zone.								
				219.93	221.22			Pyritic (dissem. 3-7%) beds, 43 to CA.	3-7% pyritic bands							
				224.41	224.70			Quartz-calcite breccia (60% matrix) subparallel to cleavage (35 to CA). 3% pyrite, as vein selvage.	3% pyite as vein/matrix selvage							
				224.70	225.29			Fault. Broken core with graphitic slickensides at various angles. Faulting subparallel to bedding.								
				225.29	229.18			Very well developed, laminar bedding, 41 to CA, with strong, pokerchip parting along bedding.								
				233.01	234.01			Quartz-calcite crackle zone, including 10 cm graphite fault and < 10% disseminated pyrite.	<10% disseminated pyrite							
				234.01	238.86			Laminated beds become less frequent downhole, with last one (20 cm, pyritic, crossbedded, 60 to CA, at 238.86 m.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-30 LOG

INTERVAL														ASSAYS		
Main		Nested		Local												
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
		238.86	291.34					Massive, homogeneous, dark grey to black, highly graphitic shale. Few quartz-calcite-pyrite stringers < 3 mm, 53 to CA. Increasing amounts of very diffuse, very fine pyritic and pale grey, undulating beds downhole.								
				238.86	239.81			Fracture zone, broken core.								
				245.22	247.32	F		Graphite. Fault 57 to CA. Sections of broken core, with various crush and gouge zones and banded quartz-calcite at footwall (58 to CA)								
								250 m: cleavage 30 to CA, oblique to bedding (8 to CA)								
				255.26	255.75			Fracture zone (fault), graphitic.								
				256.28	256.42			Quartz shear, 72 degrees to CA.								
								261 m: Bedding, 45 to CA								
				271.12	271.44			Quartz-calcite shear. Hangingwall folded. Footwall planar, 67 to CA								
								274.5 m: bedding 40 to CA								
				277.50	290.00			Slaty cleavage parallel to CA								
								280.7 m: 5 cm very round pyritic concretion, with very sharp outline (10% py)	Minor pyrite in concretion							
								285.5 m: Bedding 35 to CA								
				295.30	296.00			Quartz flooded shear, with some small scale folding and brecciation, approximately 40 to CA								
		296.00	319.20					Well developed bedding, with parting along bedding. Variable amounts < 7% pyrite, stratiform (centimetric beds) .	Centimetric beds with < 7% pyrite							
								297 m: slicks on 35 to CA (bedding), with rake 20 to CA.								
				301.04	301.43			Quartz flooded shear, parallel to bedding (39 to CA).								
				304.50	313.70			Pokerchip cleavage (parting) along bedding, with few parallel quartz-carbonate stringers.								
				305.70	308.00			Pyrite-carbonate-barium (?)nodules < 1 cm, flattened along bedding plane.								
								306 m: Bedding 43 to CA								
								314 m: Bedding 43 to CA								
		319.20	326.30					Black, massive shale, with scattered calcite +/- quartz stringers < 2 mm, mostly parallel to cleavage, but also oblique.								
				324.00	324.65			Quartz-calcite-pyrite veins, tightly folded.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-30 LOG

INTERVAL														ASSAYS		
Main		Nested		Local												
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
		326.30	332.10					Mixed massive dark grey and banded shale, with pyritic beds, with isolated calcareous concretions (<3 cm)								
								328.5 m: Quartz-pyrite-graphite shear, 35 to CA, parallel to bedding.								
		332.10	340.00					Pinstripe shale. Parting along bedding.Fine quartz-calcite stringers and pyritic laminae,parallel to bedding.	Pyritic laminae.							
								332 m: bedding 38 to CA								
								340 m: bedding 38 to CA								
		340.00	369.50					Mixed massive dark grey and banded shale, with pyritic beds.								
				342.90	344.70			Elongate, pyritic concretions < 5 cm, parallel to bedding.	Minor pyrite in concretions							
				352.85	358.50			Various amounts of tension gashes, mostly perpendicular to bedding, but also a few parallel quartz lenses, < 6 cm wide.								
				355.25	356.10			Broken core with graphitic slicks, 28 to CA, 5 degree rake.								
								356.5 m: bedding 34 to CA								
				369.50	375.40	F		Fault zone. Broken to shattered core, with fractures generally at 20 to 35 to CA, but also other directions. Graphitic slicks, with various rakes. Minor calcite on fracture surfaces. Shatter-gouge zones from 370.5 to 371 m, and from 371.8 – 375.4 m.								
		375.40	448.74					Black, massive, featureless, variably graphitic shale. Few quartz-carbonate+/- pyrite veins < 5 mm, various angles up to 395 m.	Pyrite in quartz-carbonate veins							
								379 m: weak bedding, 36 to CA.								
				379.95	380.40			Fracture zone; broken core.								
				380.40	445.00			2 cleavage sets, one at 35-40 to CA (parallel to bedding?) and second at 70 to 75 to CA.								
								398.5 m: slickensides on 26 to CA, with 35 degree rake.								
								418.5 m: Cleavage, 30 to CA								
								429 m: Fractures (cleavage) at 27 and at 62 to CA.								
				429.92	430.06			Small 15 cm graphite gouge zone (fault)								
				442.94	444.15			Stringers, many folded and crackle zones, with calcite-pyrite, subparallel to cleavage, 42 to CA.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-30 LOG

INTERVAL														ASSAYS		
Main		Nested		Local												
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
				445.00	447.30			Fracture zone; blocky core, with main cleavage 19 to 30 to CA.								
				448.64	448.74			Mottled, calcareous (+ Ba?) bed, 85 to CA.								
		448.74	475.80					Increasing amounts of very fine calcite+/- barite +/- pyrite nodular beds, some folded (soft sediment).	Minor pyrite in calcite +/- barite nodules							
				451.00	459.60			Fracture zone. Blocky core.								
								451.5 m: Bedding, 36 to CA.								
								453.3 m: 15 cm calcareous breccia.								
				457.71	457.94			Calcareous crackle zone.								
								463 m: Nodular barite beds, 39 to CA, very planar, but abruptly changing to a soft sediment slump at 463.1 m.								
				466.00	466.60			Small fault/ fracture zone; broken core.								
								469 m: Bedding 35 to cA.								
				470.40	472.60			Fracture zone; broken core, with fractures predominantly 16 to CA. Includes 20 cm calcite crackle zone, 31 to CA, but different plane as cleavage.								
				475.20	475.80			Soft sediment deformed beds, with axial plane roughly parallel to cleavage, 26 to CA.								
		475.80	498.20					Massive, black, silty argillite, with sheeted, but wide spaced (< 5/m true) calcite-pyrite stringers < 2 mm.	Minor pyrite in sheeted calcite stringers							
								477 m: cleavage 17 to CA								
								483 m: Calcite-pyrite veins, 20 to CA	Minor pyrite in calcite veins							
				489.80	491.00			Fracture zone, blocky core.								
								494 m: Soft sediment deformation in only recognizeable bed in this interval.								
		498.20	502.80					Quartz breccia. Angular, crackled shale fragments < 7 cm, matrix supported in a 70-90% quartz matrix. Hangingwall 72 to CA. Footwall 41 to CA.								
		502.80	517.50					Black shale, with bedding defined by layers of millimetric calcite-pyrite 'blebs', somewhat flattened along bedding, in otherwise graphitic shale. Sheeted quartz stringers < 2 mm 23 to CA, oblique to bedding, decreasing downhole from quartz breccia zone.								
				505.60	509.80			Fracture zone; blocky core. Local crackle zones (quartz-calcite), predominantly parallel to bedding (32 to CA) and oblique, 30 to CA								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-30 LOG

INTERVAL														ASSAYS		
Main		Nested		Local												
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
				513.20	514.60			Quartz rich shear, 47 to CA.								
517.50	543.47						LAM SH	Banded, well laminated, variably siliceous silty shale. Interbedded massive dark grey and laminated olive green-grey, with calcareous 'blebs' < 1 mm along bedding planes. Beds, up to 20 cm, of massive pyrite +/- trace of sphalerite.	Beds, up to 20 cm, of massive pyrite +/- trace of sphalerite.	296031	516.75	518.25	1.50	0.27	0.02	<2
										296032	518.25	519.75	1.50	0.41	0.06	3
										296033	519.75	521.25	1.50	0.35	0.04	2
										296034	521.25	522.75	1.50	1.05	0.12	4
										296035	522.75	524.25	1.50	0.76	0.08	2
										296036	524.25	525.75	1.50	0.49	0.05	<2
										296037	525.75	527.25	1.50	1.42	0.14	3
										296038	527.25	528.75	1.50	1.44	0.16	4
										296039	528.75	530.25	1.50	0.82	0.1	<2
										296040	530.25	531.75	1.50	0.78	0.04	<2
								519 m: Bedding 49 to CA.								
				528.00	540.70			Increasing frequency of carbonate (-barite) nodules < 1 cm downhole, with soft sediment deformed around them (primary texture). Also, soft sediment deformation throughout,		296001	531.75	533.25	1.50	1.51	0.16	4
										296002	533.25	534.75	1.50	0.26	0.06	<2
				529.90	530.35			Crackle zone, with calcite stringers < 2 mm, subparallel to bedding, but also oblique, at more acute angles.								
				534.10	534.35			Quartz breccia zone, crackle at margins, matrix supported at centre. Pyrite halos around fragments, within quartz matrix.	Minor pyrite on the edges of breccia fragments.							
				534.75	543.47			Variable amounts of massive pyrite laminae, within the pale green laminated beds (up to 80% pyrite in beds < 10 cm thick). Sphalerite (grey) becomes more prominent in the sulphide bands, up to 15% in abundance.	Up to 80% pyrite, in beds up to 10 cm thick. Up to 15% sphalerite.	296003	534.75	536.25	1.50	5.06	0.73	11
										296004	536.25	537.75	1.50	5.23	0.58	8
										296005	537.75	539.25	1.50	5.51	0.89	12
										296006	539.25	540.75	1.50	6.65	1.08	12
										296007	540.75	542.25	1.50	0.23	0.07	<2
										296008	542.25	543.47	1.22	3.71	0.61	11
				540.70	541.10			Calcite crackle zone.								
543.47	563.55						BA-PY	Banded barite-pyrite; generally massive barite, with bedding expressed as pyrite laminae, up to 2 cm, but beds <30 cm of > 50% pyrite, with	Up to 50% pyrite in beds up to 30 cm thick. Trace of galena.							
				543.47	543.87			Massive pyrite (+barite). Sharp upper contact at 43 to CA. Soft sediment deformation features. Up to 20% visible sphalerite and < 1% galena.	Massive pyrite in barite. Up to 20% sphalerite as very fine dark grey laminae, and less than 1% galena as small blebs < 0.5 mm	296009	543.47	545.00	1.53	14.50	2.61	20
										296010	545.00	546.50	1.50	13.50	2.55	15
										296011	546.50	548.00	1.50	11.53	2.26	16
										296012	548.00	549.50	1.50	16.16	3.15	24
										296013	549.50	551.00	1.50	16.97	4.22	25
										296014	551.00	552.50	1.50	22.10	3.51	29
										296015	552.50	554.10	1.60	14.88	3.90	23
				545.30	545.68			Quartz-calcite shear (breccia), 45 to CA.								
								549 m: Bedding 42 to CA								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-30 LOG

INTERVAL																
Main		Nested		Local										ASSAYS		
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
								551.2 m: 10 cm graphitic gouge (fault). From this point to 554.1 m; increasing fracturing (blockyness of core)								
		554.10	557.50			F		Fault zone. Broken core (barite-pyrite), with crush and gouge zones from 554.6-555 m and from 557.2-557.5 m. Very fine grained, grey	Very fine grained, grey sulphides.	296016 296017 296018	554.10 555.60 557.10	555.60 557.10 558.65	1.50 1.50 1.55	21.1 13.26 19.57	5.03 5.40 4.97	37 35 35
		558.65	559.55					Laminated siltstone/shale, with quartz stringers along bedding planes.		296019	558.65	559.55	0.90	10.59	5.38	29
				559.55	561.40			Up to 40% pyrite bands. 40 to 50% visible grey sphalerite, as a grey, very fine grained mass.	Up to 40% pyrite bands. 40-50% sphalerite.	296021 296022	559.55 560.55	560.55 561.40	1.00 0.85	29.32 25.46	5.58 9.13	65 66
				561.40	563.55			Mostly barite, with pyrite rich laminae < 15%. Core generally broken parallel to bedding, and shattered. Minor sphalerite.	Minor sphalerite	296023 296024	561.40 562.40	562.40 563.55	1.00 1.15	8.44 5.18	3.24 3.87	25 23
								562 m: bedding 38 to CA.Most of barren barite beds broken and shattered, sub parallel to bedding.		296025	563.55	564.05	0.50	3.20	0.85	15.00
563.55	576.15						Gun shale	Medium to dark grey, variably graphitic shale.								
				563.55	564.05			Black, massive shale, with various amounts of barite. Crackled, parallel to bedding, with calcite-barite +/- quartz infill.								
		564.05	567.30					Massive, banded pyrite +/- barite. Highly deformed (soft sediment deformation). Hangingwall 34 to CA. Footwall 47 to CA. 70-80% very fine banded massive pyrite, with 3% coarse disseminated pyrite. Calcite (open space filling), mixed with barite matrix. Approximately 10% sphalerite- 1% galena.	70-80% banded pyrite, with 10% visible dark grey sphalerite and < 1% galena.	296026 296027 296028	564.05 565.34 566.30	565.34 566.30 567.30	1.30 0.96 1.00	14.28 2.66 12.03	2.56 0.55 1.26	39 8 23
				565.34	566.30			Shale with strong cleavage, 29 to core axis. Mostly shattered (pencil shale). Few quartz stringers. Moderately siliceous.		296029 296030	567.30 568.80	568.80 570.40	1.50 1.60	5.22 0.66	1.26 0.16	15 7
								567.3 m: Bedding (contact) 37 to CA								
				567.30	570.40			Dark grey, weakly bedded (46 to CA) shale. Calcite stringers 26 to CA								
				570.40	576.15	F		Black, graphitic gouge and crushed core (shale)								
576.15	598.70						RR Shale	Calcareous, pale grey siltstone and shale.								
				576.15	579.70			Calcareous shale/siltstone, broken and shattered, largest piece, 15 cm. Bedding 41 to CA. Abundant calcareous pockets and lenses < 1 mm, flattened along bedding.								
				579.70	580.60	F		Rotated, graphitic shale fragments < 2 cm, in a graphitic gouge.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-30 LOG

INTERVAL																
Main		Nested		Local									ASSAYS			
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
				580.60	599.00			Well bedded, medium grey, calcareous siltstone.								
				580.60	586.40			Broken and shattered, with higher graphite content, in more intensely fractured zones.								
								590.5 m: Very well developed bedding (siltstone), with some soft sediment deformation, 55 to CA. Few pyrite clots and blebs < 2 mm								
				590.00	592.00			Calcite stringers (appear as tension gashes) < 2 mm, 26 to CA								
				592.80	596.00			Broken and shattered.								
				596.00	598.70			Fault. Crushed core, with few competent pieces < 20 cm. Fabric of fault appears 45- 60 to CA. 2% disseminated pyrite at 594 m.								
598.70								EOH (End of Hole)								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-31 COVER SHEET

PROPERTY: AKIE **DRILL HOLE #:** A-05-31 **LOGGED BY:** MARCUS V.

DDH COLLAR LOCATION

PROPOSED

DATUM: NAD 83 ZN 10

LOCAL GRID		UTM CO-ORDS	
NORTH:	-3083	NORTHING:	
EAST:	-190	EASTING:	
ELEVATION:	1540	ELEVATION:	

SURVEYED

LOCAL GRID		UTM CO-ORDS	
NORTH:	-3090	NORTHING:	6360296
EAST:	-175	EASTING:	388365.7
ELEVATION:	1539	ELEVATION:	1539

DDH COLLAR ORIENTATION

PROPOSED

AZIMUTH: 060
DIP: -68

SURVEYED

AZIMUTH: 060
DIP: -70

DDH LENGTH

PROPOSED

LENGTH: 650.00

ACTUAL

LENGTH: 133.00

DOWN HOLE SURVEY

SURVEY TYPE:

DISTANCE (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP	ACPTED	COMMENTS
0.00	60.0	-70.0		
30.00	37.4	-71.3	Y	Mag Az
60.00	237.0	-71.3	N	Large swing in Az
90.00	34.5	-72.2	Y	Mag Az
120.00	34.8	-72.9	Y	Mag Az
133.00	21.0	-70.8	Y	Mag Az

DRILLING INFORMATION

CONTRACTOR: Hy-Tech Drilling Ltd.

DATE STARTED: Oct. 27, 2005
DATE COMPLETED: Oct. 29, 2005
CAPPED:
UNITS: METRIC: Y IMPERIAL:

CORE DIAMETER:

SIZE	FROM	TO
NW	0.00	5.10
NQ2	5.10	133.00

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-31 LOG

INTERVAL														ASSAYS		
Main		Nested		Local												
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.00	5.10						Overburden	Casing; no recovery.								
5.10	133.00						GUN SH	Medium to dark grey, massive, graphitic shale								
		5.10	35.60					Grey, weakly bedded, but generally massive, silty shale. Locally pyritic (fine disseminations) laminae, parallel to bedding. FeOx on fracture surfaces.								
				5.80	7.30			Broken and shattered core (shale), with minor gouge (fault), ~40-45 to CA. Also from11.5-11.7 m.								
								17.5 m; Bedding at 36 to CA. 1-2% disseminated pyrite in laminations.								
				24.00	26.60	F		Shattered core (fault). HW (23.8 – 24.00 m) with massive pyrite nodules < 1 cm, subhedral to rounded, increasing to 80% at fault. Shearing at ~55 to CA. Footwall (26.6-27.0 m); same nodules, but less abundant, and with vuggy quartz halos.								
				29.50	31.00			Broken and crushed core, with HW cleavage (fault direction?) at 45 to CA.								
				31.00	35.60			Sheared shale, at various angles, with up to 30% quartz vein. Quartz breccia (15 cm) at 32.2 m. Weak bedding (78 to CA) at 31.5 m. Local crackle zones.								
		35.60	36.55			SZ		Siliceous(quartz-graphite breccia) shear zone, fabric 30 to CA. 85% quartz, 15% graphite. Footwall, 63 to CA.								
		36.55	128.40					Dark grey to black, graphitic shale, with scattered grey, angular, often flattened fragments up to 3 cm. Patchy zones of up to 2% disseminated pyrite, either along bedding or cleavage, or within concretions and fragment margins.								
								37.5 m; Weak cleavage, 34 to CA								
				39.20	55.50			Broken and shattered core. Cleavage, 15 to CA at 52.5 m.								
				55.50	57.00	F		Crush zone (fault).								
								61.5 m; cleavage (foliation) 13 to CA, with 1%								
								63 m; Foliation 15 to CA								
				61.50	63.00			Calcitic (< 1 mm) and pyrite (< 1 cm) nodules.								
				64.50	66.50			Shattered core.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-31 LOG

INTERVAL																
Main		Nested		Local										ASSAYS		
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
				69.00	72.00			Flattened, grey, subangular fragments < 3 cm.								
								72 m; Cleavage, 17 to CA								
								82 m; cleavage 3 to CA								
								99m; cleavage 30 to CA								
				99.80	120.00	F		Crushed and shattered core (fault)								
				120.00	133.00			Very strong cleavage (poker chips), 22 to CA at 123 m, 29 to CA at 129 m).								
		128.40	133.00					128.4 m; change from black graphitic shale to grey shale.								
				132.30	132.50			Quartz zone (quartz breccia) parallel to cleavage, 25 to CA								
133.00								Hole abandoned due to stuck rods.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 COVER SHEET

PROPERTY: AKIE **DRILL HOLE #:** A-05-32 **LOGGED BY:** MARCUS V. PAUL M. & SHERYL B.

DDH COLLAR LOCATION

PROPOSED

LOCAL GRID
NORTH: -3083
EAST: -190
ELEVATION: 1540

DATUM: NAD 83 ZN 10
UTM CO-ORDS
NORTHING:
EASTING:
ELEVATION:

SURVEYED

LOCAL GRID
NORTH: -3090
EAST: -175
ELEVATION: 1539

UTM CO-ORDS
NORTHING: 6360296
EASTING: 388365.7
ELEVATION: 1539

DDH COLLAR ORIENTATION

PROPOSED
AZIMUTH: 055
DIP: -68

SURVEYED
AZIMUTH: 055
DIP: -68

DDH LENGTH

PROPOSED
LENGTH: 650.00

ACTUAL
LENGTH: 638.40

DRILLING INFORMATION

CONTRACTOR: Hy-Tech Drilling Ltd.

DATE STARTED: Oct. 30, 2005
DATE COMPLETED: Nov. 15, 2005
CAPPED:
UNITS: METRIC: Y IMPERIAL:

CORE DIAMETER:

SIZE	FROM	TO
NW	0.00	9.00
NQ2	9.00	638.40

DOWN HOLE SURVEY

SURVEY TYPE:

DISTANCE (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP	ACPTED	COMMENTS
0	55	-68		
9	?	-69	N	Unreadable Az
30	28.1	-69.9	Y	Mag Az
60	26.9	-69.9	Y	Mag Az
90	26.1	-70.5	Y	Mag Az
120	23.1	-70.1	Y	Mag Az
150	21	-70.8	Y	Mag Az
180	20.2	-70.5	Y	Mag Az
210	19.5	-70.1	Y	Mag Az
240	19.5	-69.5	Y	Mag Az
270	18.7	-68.3	Y	Mag Az
300	17.2	-66.3	Y	Mag Az
330	18.7	-65	Y	Mag Az
360	18.5	-65.3	Y	Mag Az
390	17.1	-64.9	Y	Mag Az
420	15.1	-63.7	Y	Mag Az
450	16.8	-62.6	Y	Mag Az
480	15.1	-62	Y	Mag Az
510	13.3	-59.6	Y	Mag Az
540	11.7	-59.5	Y	Mag Az
570	10.8	-58.6	Y	Mag Az
600	11.2	-57.7	Y	Mag Az
630	11.6	-57.2	Y	Mag Az

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL																
Main		Nested		Local										ASSAYS		
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.00	9.00						CAS	Casing, no recovery								
9.00	516.90	9.00	28.50				Gun shale	Med-dk grey, broken core. Qtz/py irregular nodules, not graphitic above 15m, increasingly graphitic below 18m	Py nodules <1cm							
				9.00	17.00			Feox on fracture surfaces								
				18.00	28.50			Py nodules w/ qtz up to 2cm	Py nodules <2cm							
				18.00	21.00			Several frac w/ rotted white x-talline mineral, stained/coated w/ yellow/orange chalky min.								
				19.50	20.00			Fault gouge w/ broken/shattered core								
								18.5 m; Cleavage 17 to CA								
				24.50	28.50			Irregular white veinlets/veins, no fizz, 1mm-1cm wide								
				28.50	32.00			Shattered core near Fe stained qtz vein: <4cm wide, irregular, some vfg py along folded vein								
								Qtz veins present up to 2cm wide, w/ vugs								
		32.00	42.00					Black, graphitic shale, with stringers of qtz, and py nodules	Py nodules							
				32.00				Irreg qtz veins around 6cm zone of finely banded shale and white/buff material (soft, barite??). SHR 60 to CA								
								32-34 m; 39 cleavage to CA								
								At 33m on frac surf: minor amts of soft greenish beige ppt								
								34 m; Foliation parallel pyritic laminae and stringers, 27 to CA. Also clots < 1 cm of pyrite +/- quartz. Few hairline stringers < 0.5 mm of calcite/pyrite, highly irregular.								
		42.00	52.50			FZ		Shattered and crushed core (black shale). Highly graphitic. Three meters of hangingwall lost (0% recovery). Cleavage (at 46.3 m) 34 to CA.								
				45.30	45.90			Crushed zone. All fragments < 3 mm								
				46.30	51.50			Very broken shale pieces < 7 cm, but average 1-2 cm. Dominant fracture direction 30 to CA. Minor pyrite on fracture surfaces.								
				51.50	52.50			Fault (crushed shale and gouge) Footwall cleavage 20 to CA								
		52.50	129.00					Foliated black shale, all broken and blocky.								
				53.50	57.00			Calcite-pyrite clots, subangular, < 1 cm. Less than 1% pyrite.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL																	
Main		Nested		Local										ASSAYS			
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
								56.5 m; foliation 27 to CA								
								60 m; minor disseminated pyrite (margins of irregular fragments)								
				60.00	66.50			Shattered core.								
								74.5 m; Strong foliation and flattening of fragments at 30 to CA (bedding?)								
				77.00	81.00			Highly fragmental (grey, angular, flattened parallel to foliation) 15 to CA								
				87.50	90.00			Irregular, but generally rounded pyrite clots < 2 cm, not flattened, but small, subangular grey fragments < 3 mm flattened along foliation (23 to CA)								
								92.7 m; Hangingwall of fault (3 cm quartz shear 17 to CA)								
				92.70	110.00	F		Shattered and crushed core, with some gouge zones. Very poor recovery								
				110.00	124.00			Black, graphitic, very broken and shattered shale. Few polished graphite fracture surfaces, but very rare slicks.								
				111.00	115.00			Pyritic laminae < 2 mm (bedding?)								
								114 m;Bedding (?) 33 to CA								
				122.50	124.00			Polished graphite if fractures, with rare slicks at 90 degree rake								
								124 m; foliation 29 to CA								
				124.00	126.50			Quartz veins and lenses < 5 mm wide, parallel to foliation. Increasing amounts of calcite in veins towards 126.5 m								
		129.00	142.30					Well laminated, silty shale, with various amounts of barite in laminations, very fine (<0.2 mm)								
								132 m; parting along laminae (bedding?) 42 to CA								
				137.30	137.50			Quartz vein, 86 to CA with stylolitic graphite								
								141 m; Cleavage parallel to laminae, 43 to CA								
		142.30	224.90					Black, graphitic shale. Some beds with up to 5% fine disseminated pyrite and various amounts of pyrite +/- calcite blebs < 1 mm. Polished graphitic cleavage.								
								142.5 m; cleavage 45 to CA								
				144.60	145.05			Quartz vein 85 to CA.								
				145.05	148.00			Quartz veins and crackle zone (shear)								
								145.05-145.5, fault. Crushed core, with quartz shear 81 to CA at footwall								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL																
Main		Nested		Local										ASSAYS		
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
								151.5 m; Cleavage 40 to CA								
				152.70	153.30			Minor quartz veining								
								153.3 m;Cleavage 043 to CA, with slicks:50 degree rake								
				153.30	170.00	F		Shattered core with various crush and gouge zones.								
								156.4 m; Angular carbonate (limestone?) fragment, 4 cm								
								158.8 m; Slicks on 30 to CA, 65 degree rake								
								170 m; Cleavage, 21 to CA								
				168.75	169.00			Quartz and calcite veins/ crackle zone. Veins irregular, undulating, 1 mm to 2 cm wide. Band of pyrite (blebs up to 5 mm) parallel to cleavage.								
				172.75	175.00			Fault zone. Crushed and shattered core. Irregular quartz and calcite microveins.								
				175.00	184.50			Fracture zone; blocky core								
								177.15; Pyritic band (1-2 cm, very fine grained and blebs, parallel to cleavage). Few s-veins, 0.5 to 2 mm wide.								
								177.50; cleavage (bedding?) 47 to CA.								
				178.00	179.50			Quartz stockwork, and crackle.								
								181.5; Bedding, with parallel cleavage, 58 to CA. Very fine grained pyrite whisps along bedding								
				184.50	185.50			Quartz +/- calcite stockwork (veins 0.5 mm to 10 cm, sub planar, multidirectional.								
								187.75 m; Calcite stringers 31 to CA. Blocky core. Cleavage 35 to CA, with slickensides; 85 degree rake.								
								188.75; Cleavage at 49 to CA, with quartz-calcite veinlets parallel to cleavage.								
				189.00	210.00			Shattered core, minor disseminated pyrite along bedding.								
				189.50	190.50			Crushed core, gouge in upper part, then quartz-calcite stringers 1 mm to 8 cm wide, downhole.								
								193.5 m; Bedding and parallel cleavage, 33 to CA. Minor pale grey nodules < 2 mm, associated with pyrite blebs.								
				202.75	203.00	F		Gouge								
								203.9 m; Cleavage 40 to CA.								
								204 m; Bedding 36 to CA.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL Main From (m)	Main To (m)	Nested From (m)	Nested To (m)	Local From (m)	Local To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	ASSAYS Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
				208.50	209.50			Crackle zone; quartz and minor calcite, 0.5 mm to 5 cm.								
								210.75 m; Cleavage parallel to bedding, 32 to CA.								
				212.50	213.00			Folded quartz veins. Cleavage parallel to laminae, 30 to CA								
				219.00	225.00			Quartz veining, varied intensity. Sheeted stringers with pyrite, perpendicular to bedding. Veins up to 6 cm of calcite, with quartz cores. Graphite in irregular fractures.								
								224.5 m; Cleavage 40 to CA.								
		224.90	288.40					Grey shale and silty shale, with locally well developed bedding. Poker chip cleavage along bedding.								
								226 m; bedding/ cleavage, 48 to CA								
				242.00	242.80			Weak shearing, with quartz flooding and crackle, approximately 40 to CA								
				242.80	250.00			Cleavage, with polished graphite, 45 to 55 to CA. Slicks with 85 degree rake. Minor carbonate veining.								
								255 m; cleavage 43 to CA								
								259.5 m; Bedding 43 to CA								
				260.00	288.40			Increasing amounts of pale grey, calcareous (calcite +/- pyrite) angular fragments up to 1 cm, mostly flattened along cleavage (bedding?)								
								267 m; upright cross bedding, with parallel cleavage, 34-46 to CA, with 5% medium grained disseminated pyrite.								
								272 m; foliation parallel to bedding, 50 to CA. From this point, clacareous fragments decrease downhole.								
								282 m; bedding, with parallel cleavage 42 to CA								
								288 m; bedding and cleavage 41 to CA								
		288.40	304.20					Medium to dark grey, variably graphitic, massive shale.								
								292.5m; cleavage 43 to CA								
								298.5 m; cleavage 56 to CA								
		304.20	305.30					Quartz shear. Quartz breccia zones up to 15 cm, with up to 80% quartz. Main shear 52-55 to CA, with graphitic slickensides, 15 degree rake.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL Main From (m)	Main To (m)	Nested From (m)	Nested To (m)	Local From (m)	Local To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	ASSAYS Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
		305.30	311.00					Grey, silty shale, with strong, pokerchip cleavage and polished graphite fracture coating (some slicks with various rakes). Zones of quartz +/- pyrite veins, mostly parallel to cleavage, but also cross cutting.								
		311.00	314.10					Grey, laminated (well bedded) silty shale, with few parallel quartz veins up to 2 mm. Some slicks in cleavage (parallel to bedding also)								
								313.5; bedding/cleavage, 56 to CA, with slicks 65 degree rake.								
		314.10	360.90					Black, masive shale. Local zones of minor quartz veining (up to 2 cm, parallel to cleavage)								
								323.2 m; Quartz veining and weak cleavage, 42 to CA								
								327 m; Cleavage at 33 to CA, with graphite slicks, 62 degree rake								
				332.10	333.00			Shatter zone, small fault.								
				333.70	337.60			Quartz flooding, with veins up to 30 cm, 12 to 35 to CA.								
								337-337.5: very siliceous shear, 20 to CA, with 75-80% quartz.								
								343.5 m; Cleavage 51 to CA								
				346.00	347.80			Sheeted calcite veins 16 to CA								
				348.70	350.20			Quartz veins up to 5 cm								
								351 m; cleavage 27 to CA								
				355.80	357.50			Folded carbonate veins, up to 5 mm at various angles, but generally approximately 20 to CA.								
								356.8 m; weak bedding 63 to CA								
				358.00	360.90			Fractured, blocky core, with 70% quartz from 360.25 to 360.5 m.								
		360.90	363.50			F	Fault	Fault zone. Shattered and crushed core, highly graphitic, abundant gouge and minor quartz. Hangingwall cleavage 45 to CA								
		363.50	376.50				Bedded shale	Dark grey, finely bedded (laminated) shale, with flattened quartz-carbonate-pyrite nodules up to 1 mm.								
				363.50	372.00			Shattered core, mixed with sections of strong pokrchip cleavage, subparallel to bedding. Few beds with up to 5% disseminated pyrite.								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL: Main From (m)	Main To (m)	Nested From (m)	Nested To (m)	Local From (m)	Local To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	ASSAYS Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
								370 m; Cleavage 42 to CA with slicks 80 degree rake.								
				371.50	375.00			Highly irregular quartz veins up to 3 cm (up to 30% by volume). Broken, blocky core up to 374 m.								
				374.00	376.50			Poker chip cleavage, 42 to CA, with glossy graphite slicks in various directions. Few pyritic beds. Flattened quartz-carbonate-pyrite nodules up to 1 mm, and stringers and lenses up to 2								
		376.50	405.90				Grey shale.	Pale to medium grey, bedded shale. Beds with quartz-pyrite nodules up to 3 mm.								
				378.80	379.30			Fracture zone, with broken core and minor quartz vein								
								379.3 m; Cleavage parallel to bedding: 49 to CA								
				380.70	383.70			Quartz vein stockwork, and bands of quartz-pyrite nodules parallel to bedding (30 to CA). Cleavage 28 to CA.								
				384.80	394.20		Fault	Shattered core. Hangingwall cleavage42 to CA. Footwall foliation 28 to CA. Minor calcite veining in fault.								
				394.20	405.90			Foliated grey shale, with quartz-calcite +/- pyrite stringers (1-3%) parallel to foliation. Graphite, often polished on foliation surfaces.								
								396 m; foliation 28 to CA								
								403 m; foliation 27 to CA.								

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INTERVAL Main From (m)	Main To (m)	Nested From (m)	Nested To (m)	Local From (m)	Local To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	ASSAYS Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
		405.90	516.90					Massive black, featureless shale, weakly siliceous. Competent core. Weak cleavage (approx. 28 to CA) throughout.								
				445.20	452.00			Fracture zone. Broken and shattered core								
				445.00	471.00			Calcite stringers < 2 mm, oblique to cleavage.								
								451.2 m; Slickensides on 25 to CA, with 79 degree rake.								
								453 m; cleavage 32 to CA, calcite veins 17 to CA								
								459 m; cleavage 26 to CA. Calcite veins 15 to CA								
				467.00	469.20			Very well rounded concretions up to 5 cm, with								
				469.20	471.00		Fault	Shattered core towards middle of fault, but abundant calcite healing towards margins, resulting in calcite beccia zones. 40% carbonate at hangingwall, 34 to CA								
				471.00	516.70			Increasing number of beds with calcareous nodules (< 3 mm) and pyritic laminae								
								481 m; bedding 47 to CA								
				482.35	482.50			Small calcitic shear, parallel to bedding (47 to CA)								
								484 m; bedding 40 to CA, with cleavage parallel to bedding								
				486.60	487.20			Dense quartz vein stockwork (up to 5 mm) in various directions (15%. Crackle zone.								
								495 m; bedding 40 to CA								
								500 m; bedding 32 to CA								
				504.20	504.40			Quartz crackle zone, irregular. 10% quartz.								
								505.5m; bedding 31 to CA. High pyrite content in few laminae. Moderately siliceous.								
								516 m; cleavage parallel to bedding, 33 to CA								
				514.50	524.50			Quartz veins and crackle zones parallel to cleavage (bedding?), 37 to CA, with various amounts of pyrite. Also very irregular, s-folded quartz veins.								

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INTERVAL														ASSAYS		
Main		Nested		Local												
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
516.90	577.58						LAM SH	Laminated, silty shale, with massive pyrite bands up to 30 cm. Moderately siliceous. Often a thin lamina or 'parting' of shale at the top of a sulphide bed Sulphide beds commonly show a colour variation , from a pale (?) sphaleritic base to a bronze pyritic top. No apparent mechanical gradation. Sulphide beds and laminae commonly contain subangular to angular clasts of relatively coarse (1mm) pyrite in a *leucocratic matrix* with weak HCL effervescence: either calcite or (possibly) witherite; low reaction either due to acid freezing or presence of barite. In minor sections as abundant as 20% whole rock : absent in shales. So 45 degrees WCA at first appearance of pyrite downhole; lower in unit 45-60 degrees WCA with median sharply between 50-55 degrees WCA. Sphalerite 2-5% whole rock in these sections as noted above.								
		516.90	519.70					Highly laminated, pinstripe shale. Bedding at 30 to CA. Moderately siliceous with high pyrite content in laminae with parallel quartz veins up to 3 mm.	Semi-massive pyrite bands	296042 296043	516.90 518.40	518.40 519.90	1.50 1.50	0.08 0.18	0.02 0.01	3 <2
								519.7; increasing abundance and width of massive, laminated pyrite (-barite) bands up to 10 cm, and dark grey rounded carbonate nodules up to 2 cm.	Semi-massive pyrite bands	296044 296045 296046 296047	519.90 521.40 522.90 524.40	521.40 522.90 524.40 525.90	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	0.14 0.25 0.03 0.08	0.01 0.01 <.01 <.01	3 3 <2 <2
								526.5 m; 6 cm concretion								
								523.5 m; bedding 20 to CA with few parallel quartz veins. Massive pyrite bands, very fine grained, with milimetric quartz-pyrite nodules.	Semi-massive pyrite bands							
								At 526.8-527.4 m. Laminated pyrite and a single thinly laminated 5 cm interval of barite + (?) quartz + carbonate, 50% of section.	Semi-massive pyrite bands	296048	525.90	527.40	1.50	0.11	0.01	<2
								At 527.4-529.9 m. Black shale with 5 cm pyrite beds at 528.5 m and 529.7 m		296049	527.40	528.90	1.50	0.20	0.01	3
								Pyrite beds 529.9-530.0 m , 530.3-530.5 m , 530.8-531.0 m.		296050	528.90	530.40	1.50	0.14	0.01	<2
								529 m; bedding 50 to CA								
				531.00	532.00			Fracture zone. Blocky core		296051	530.40	531.90	1.50	0.29	0.03	3

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INTERVAL Main From (m)	Main To (m)	Nested From (m)	Nested To (m)	Local From (m)	Local To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	ASSAYS Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
								534 m; bedding 50 to CA. At 534.0 m-542.4 m. Pyrite bands @ 534.0-534.2 m (31 cm shale bands); 536.0-536.3 m; 536.9-537.3 m incl. 1/2, 1+2 cm shale at base; (536.3- incl. 1/2 c,, 1/2 cm 3 + 1 cm shales); 537.5-537.8 m (with 2 cm deranged calcareus laminae 1-2 mm, vergence up min. core angle 50 percent WCA; displacement structures same core asimuth, 20 percent WCA); 539.2-539.4 m with 10 cm shale ; 539.6-539.7 m with clear transport up min. CA		296052 296053 296054 296055 296056	531.90 533.40 534.90 536.40 537.90	533.40 534.90 536.40 537.90 539.40	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	0.43 0.14 0.25 0.40 0.55	0.02 0.03 0.03 0.04 0.04	2 3 <2 <2 3
								At 539.7-540.2 m. Missing (shattered) core. 540.5-541.5 m, 542.2-542.4 m.		296057	539.40	540.90				
								540.2 m; soft sediment deformation of pyrite laminae. Crackle zone with quartz vein infill. 20% quartz (veins up to 1 cm), various directions.	Semi-massive pyrite bands							
								At 542.4-542.8 m.Crackle breciation and carbonate +/- quartz veining; veins mainly @ 25 degrees WCA. 543.0-543.9 m. Blocky and broken with one 10 cm pyrite band; else black shale to 544.3, pyrite to 544.6, shale to 545.1; pyrite to 544.6, shale to 545.1; pyrite to 545.4.		296058 296059 296060	540.90 542.40 543.90	542.40 543.90 545.40	1.50 1.50 1.50	0.55 0.64 0.89	0.07 0.02 0.12	4 <2 5
								544.5 m; bedding 51 to CA								
								At 547.2 m. Pyrite band with load cast low CA; shale to 547.5 m.								
		545.40	547.50					Black shale with fissile parting @ 20-30 degrees WCA; blocky and broken esp. 546-546.4; app. 0.5-0.6 m extra core here - may redress balance from loss uphole.		296061	545.40	546.90	1.50	0.17	0.01	<2
				546.50	546.90			Broken, blocky core.		296062	546.90	547.75	0.85	0.72	0.04	<2
		547.75	577.58					Laminated, grey and grey-green, barite rich shale, with approximately 10% fine disseminated pyrite. Bedding 56 to CA. Quartz stringers < 3 mm along laminae at 549.3 m.	10% fine, disseminated pyrite	296064	547.75	549.55	1.80	4.63	0.41	9
		547.50	549.90					Banded pyrite with subrounded clasts including sphalerite laminae; core angles 50 degrees WCA.								

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INTERVAL																
Main		Nested		Local										ASSAYS		
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
		549.55	554.85				BEDDED PY -SP WITH SHALE	Sulphide beds in dark grey, massive, siliceous shale. Few pyritic barite beds (very fine disseminated pyrite). Sub- to well rounded dark grey calcite nodules up to 5 cm, in a barite-pyrite bands, with barite-pyrite deformed around nodules. Up to 40% very fine pyrite in barite beds. Few quartz stringers up to 1 mm, parallel to bedding (50 to CA). Bedded pyrite and sphalerite (15 to 20%) within. Sulphide bands grade from sphalerite rich base to pyrite rich tops. Sulphide beds roughly 56 to 70% of interval. Bedding 50 to CA. Disturbance of regular laminae by load casts, subrounded clasts, often banded sulphide (sphalerite) and barite sediment transport direction invariably up minimum core angle, i.e: 50 to 55 to CA, tops towards collar.	40% very fine pyrite and 15 to 20% grey sphalerite	296065 296066 296067	549.55 550.70 552.20	550.70 552.20 553.70	1.15 1.50 1.50	1.71 7.20 3.16	0.24 1.09 0.47	5 10 8
				554.60	554.85			Breccia zone in shale, with quartz-pyrite and minor calcite infill (matrix). Little rotation of fragments. Massive pyrite margins (< 3 mm) on all fragments.	Pyrite margins on breccia fragments	296068	553.70	555.20	1.50	0.51	0.11	3
		554.85	555.50					Black shale , bedding 48 to CA								
				555.50	564.60			Pyrite + sphalerite, thinly laminated to thinly bedded containing subrounded clasts (infrequent) of dark grey micritic carbonate also banded, with sphalerite. Roughly 10% of the interval contains snad to gravel sized carbonate detritus roughly 15% whole rock in these sections		296069 296070 296071 296072 296073 296074 296075	555.20 556.70 558.20 559.45 560.45 561.45 562.95	556.70 558.20 559.45 560.45 561.45 562.95 564.40	1.50 1.50 1.25 1.00 1.00 1.50 1.45	7.16 8.69 10.33 9.05 7.92 15.88 7.30	1.29 1.41 1.90 2.23 1.86 3.41 1.69	12 12 18 16 17 26 14
								Black shale, variably calcareous. At 555.9-556.0 m; calcareous laminae. At 556.5-556.7 m; 557.0-557.2 m; 557.8-558.3 m (weakly calcareous) in sulphide band uphole; 558.7-558.9 m; 559.4-559.6 m (50 degrees WCA); 559.75-559.85; 559.95-560.05m; 560.6-560.7 m; 561.2-561.3 m; (sulphide layers include locally as much as 25% calcareous clasts as coarse as 4mm. 560.9-561.2 m) shale @ 561.8-561.9 m; 562.2-562.3 m;								
								561 m; bedding 59 to CA								
				562.50	562.60			Rigid body deformation of competant 10cm layer. Possible boudin, rotated and cracked; cracks filled with (?) carbonate.								

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Main From (m)	Main To (m)	Nested From (m)	Nested To (m)	Local From (m)	Local To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
								569 m; bedding 51 to CA. From here down, 1-2% visible sphalerite appears in barite-pyrite bands. Pyrite appears to be more 'mottled' at this point (40-60%). Also a 10 cm fault with very abundant graphite and polished graphite slickensides (3 degree rake) on the main cleavage *(parallel to bedding)*; 36 to CA. Milimetric calcite-pyrite nodules in shale beds.	40-60% pyrite, banded	296076 296077 296078 296079 296080	564.40 565.90 567.40 568.90 570.40	565.90 567.40 568.90 570.40 571.90	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	12.75 3.12 6.97 7.40 9.99	2.39 0.57 1.52 1.83 2.12	19 10 21 20 22
								Shale interbeds @ 563.15-563.2 m; 563.5-564.4 m; 5cm @ 564.5 m.								
				564.60	565.80			Sulphide beds much more calcaneous, incorporating as much as 35% sand to gravel sized angular clasts of pale grey micrite. So 50 degrees WCA. Total shale totals 20cm in this interval.		296076	564.40	565.90	1.50	12.75	2.39	19
								At 565.2 m. Microscopic faulting 25 degrees WCA								
				565.80	566.70			Fault roughly 30 degrees WCA 50 cm lost: tiny folds in HW at L.		296077	565.90	567.40	1.50	3.12	0.57	10
				566.70	567.30			Banded sulphide (no calcite)								
				567.30	567.40			Black shale								
		567.40	577.60					Thickly to thinly laminated sulphide, dominantly pyrite, very fine grained with locally as much as 30% fine grained sphalerite distinguished by silvery semimetallic to metallic lustre. Infrequent clasts of sparry limestone partially replaced with galena. Discrete interbeds and interlaminae of black siliceous shale, roughly 1/4 -1/3 total *intersection. Rare subrounded rip-ups of* laminated sulphide, dominantly massive sphalerite with perturbed laminae suggesting sediment transport 'uphole' ie- along the minimum angle WCA. Core angles are remarkably consistent 50-55 degrees WCA for laminae except where perturbed soft sediment deformation and slump structures common; fold axis almost invariably perpendicular to core axis, with vergence uphole.	laminated, massive to semi-massive pyrite with up to 30% sphalerite.							
								Possible cross-beds @ 30 degrees WCA (cont). Laminae @ 55 degrees WCA								
								At 567.75 m. 10cm shale bed		296078	567.40	568.90	1.50	6.97	1.52	21

Main From (m)	Main To (m)	Nested From (m)	Nested To (m)	Local From (m)	Local To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
								At 568.1 m. 10 cm shale bed								
								At 568.3 m. 5 cm shale bed								
				568.70	568.90			Banded (?) barite + sphalerite clast in sulphide bed base @ 568.6 m then black siliceous shale 20cm.								
				568.90	569.40			Sphalerite plated on pyrite aggregates		296079	568.90	570.40	1.50	7.40	1.83	20
								At 569.2 m. Rotated subrounded clast of semi-massive sphalerite, 1.5 cm sphalerite in banding 15-20% (?) very fine grained coating on pyrite.	Sphalerite clast							
								At 569.2 m. Rotated subrounded clast of semi-massive sphalerite, 1.5 cm sphalerite in banding 15-20% (?) very fine grained coating on pyrite.	Sphalerite clast							
								At 569.5 m. 15 cm shale interbed with perturbed bedding; 5 cm rounded cobble with minor barite								
				569.70	569.80			1mm anhedra, probably pyrite, possibly trace chalcopyrite entrained in laminated sulphide sphalerite- rich lamina 0.5 cm, near base of interval	Pyrite-sphalerite laminae							
				569.80	570.00			Black shale								
				570.00	571.50			Thinly laminated sulphide laminae 55 degrees WCA, except as noted; shale 3 cm @ 570.2, 1cm @ 570.5, 2cm @ 570.8, 4cm @ 571.1, 3 cm @ 571.2	Laminated sulphide laminae	296080	570.40	571.90	1.50	9.99	2.12	22
								At 570.2 m. Calcite + (?) barite lamina minor break in sedimentation								
				570.60	570.80			Banded sphalerite rip-up clasts; sediment transport structures still uphole along core angle. Barite vein	Sphalerite clasts							
				571.50	571.70			Black shale								
				571.70	572.60			Banded sulphide-barite thickly to thinly laminated ; very few shale laminae generally <1cm. So at 45 degrees WCA in this interval, with numerous casts and soft sediment deformation, verging uphole.	Banded pyrite-sphalerite	296082	571.90	573.40	1.50	15.58	3.1	27
								At 572.1 m. Forecet laminae @ 80 degrees WCA showing sediment transport 'uphole'								
				572.60	572.80			Black graphitic shale, very crumbly.								
				572.60	573.50			Thinly laminated barite + sulphide; 10-15% very fine grained sphalerite, associated with barite, minor carbonate (calcite) 12 cm total shale in this section.	Pyrite bands with 10-15% grey sphalerite							

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL																
Main		Nested		Local										ASSAYS		
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
				573.50	574.90			Increase in barite content as much as 40% whole rock in some sections: 20% over interval. More load casts, mainly black shale soft sediment deformation and imbracate structures esp. @ 574 m vergence uphole s before. Total shale about 45 cm		296083	573.40	574.90	1.50	14.04	2.71	26
								At 573.6 m. Fracturing in competent folded shale: introduction of fine grained galena into fracture subparallel WCA.								
				574.90	576.40			Finely laminated sulphide, mainly pyrite with very minor barite (So 60 degrees WCA), interbedded with a total of 80 cm shale including 1 40cm bed. Minor load casts rounded grey micritic limestone with minor sulphide. Section contains entrained subrounded granules of barite with a soft yellow sulphide that must be chalcopyrite, esp @ 575.8 m. Granules 1-3 mm.	Laminated pyrite	296084	574.90	576.40	1.50	2.16	0.73	15
				576.40	577.60			Barite + sphalerite-rich section: sphalerite as thin plating on barite and pyrite aggregates, roughly 20% whole rock very fine grained shale total 13cm of interbed in this section.	Sphalerite plating on pyrite aggregates	296085	576.40	577.58	1.18	23.18	5.75	36
								Downhole contact conformable @ 50 degrees WCA.								
577.58	581.90						BA-SX	Bedded sulphide-barite.	Thinly laminated pyrite and sphalerite	296086	577.58	578.58	1.00	25.2	6.17	35
								Banded medium grey-bronze-black								
								Banding between 45 + 55 degrees WCA		296087	578.58	579.25	0.67	31.61	6.09	44
								Thinly laminated pyrite + sphalerite very fine grained intervals roughly 20% of unite. Sphalerite roughly 5% whole rock in these intervals.	20% pyrite-sphalerite bands	296088	579.25	580.05	0.80	36.73	6.88	46
								Black shale with 2-5% pyrite. 7cm @ 578.3 m, 580.2-580.5 m, 580.65-580.7 m, and 581.6 m.	2-5% pyrite							
								The remainder of the unit is a bedded barite-sulphide unit, in places a sedimentary granule breccia healed with barite 5-20% sphalerite and trace 5% galena. Clasts include grey micritic limestone, sparry limestone replaced by barite and 578.9-579 m by laminated pyrite clasts.	5-20% sphalerite, trace of galena	296089	580.05	580.70	0.65	4.66	3.45	17

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL Main From (m)	Main To (m)	Nested From (m)	Nested To (m)	Local From (m)	Local To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	ASSAYS Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
				577.60	580.50			Sphalerite 10-15% whole rock, exceptionally 20-25% in thin intervals 578.6-579.2 m. Barite as replacement of laminated sparry (?) limestone clasts and in matrix is about 25% whole rock. Galena about 5%, 578.6579.2 m.	10-15% sphalerite, 5% galena							
				580.45	581.90			Barite increases to roughly 60% whole rock, mainly at the expense of sphalerite and galena. Banding less regular: 30-60 degrees WCA, generally 45 degrees. Sphalerite 5% rarely as high as 10% whole rock, finely disseminated and as thin aggregates parallel to banding. Roughly 40% WR 10% sphalerite.	5-10% sphalerite	296091	580.70	581.90	1.20	14.19	6.4	40
				581.00	581.20			Banded semi-massive pyrite	Banded semi-massive pyrite							
				581.65	581.90			Banded semi-massive pyrite	Banded semi-massive pyrite							
								Downhole contact shattered banding 45 degrees WCA								
581.90	586.00						GUN SH	Black, siliceous shale.								
								Massive , similar texture to shale uphole								
								Rare calcareous bands (ie 582.2) @ 50 degrees WCA								
								Rare nodules of dark grey micritic limestone								
								Ladder veins, same 'hole azimuth' as rare So but at 20-30 degrees WCA.		296092	581.90	583.40	1.50	0.63	0.13	2
				582.80	582.90			Minor core breakage								
								Downhole contact broken, banded calcaneous @ 55 degrees WCA, conformable.		2906093	583.40	584.80	1.40	0.04	0.04	<2
		584.80	586.00					Laminated sulphides with minor shale.	Laminated sulphides							
								Interbeds of masive pyrite massive sphalerite and black siliceous shale	Interbedded py-sp							
								Bed thickness 0.5-3 cm								
								Minor rounded clasts of dark grey micritic limestone. Load casts showing sediment transport in arc 'uphole' direction as noted above.								
								Sphalerite composes 60-80 % of the sphalerite beds or laminae	sphalerite beds							
				584.80	585.20			Blocky and broken		296094	584.80	586.00	1.20	11.99	1.41	36
								Black shale laminae contains trace 5% pyrite and sphalerite each	5% py, 5% sp							

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL															ASSAYS		
Main		Nested		Local													
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
								Minor sphalerite only in pyrite-rich laminae; some compositional gradation	minor sp							
								roughly 5/8 of the intersection is banded sphalerite or sphalerite > 10%.. Galena not observed.	60% banded or granular sphalerite							
								Downhole contact irregular, roughly parallel to laminae.								
586.00	592.10						BA-SX	Semi-massive to bedded barite with sulphide and shale beds.	Sulphide beds							
								Planar beds with interlaminae of black shale and sulphide 0.5-1cm thick except as noted.								
								Bedding core angles less consistent and bed surfaces generally more irregular								
								Slumps, dunes and load casts still indicate sediment transport 'up' the minimum core angle.								
								Minor rounded clasts 0.5-1 cm of dark grey micritic limestone.								
								Laminae generally 40-55 degrees WCA.								
								Sphalerite generally 2-5% whole rock in barite-rich sections.	2-5% sphalerite							
				586.00	587.50			Deranged bedding-slump structure in barite. Pyrite 10% whole rock; sphalerite < 5% whole rock.	10% pyrite, <5% sphalerite	296095	586.00	587.50	1.50	2.95	0.3	8
								At 587.5 m. Shale bed for 8 cm downhole then 12 cm pyrite with 20% sphalerite and 5% galena, to 587.7 m.		296096	587.50	589.00	1.50	4.1	0.94	19
				587.70	590.10			Sphalerite 5-10% whole rock as discrete 0.5-1 cm interbeds and accessory in pyrite-rich laminae. Roughly 30 cm aggregated shale in this interval; roughly 20% of interval is sulphide bands, 45 degrees WCA.	5-10% sphalerite	296097	589.00	590.10	1.10	3.94	0.12	13
		590.10	591.60					Massive sphalerite with barite and shale interbeds	Massive sphalerite	296098	590.10	591.60	1.50	16.33	1.14	40
				590.10	590.20			Deranged black shale with slumped massive sphalerite, semi-massive sphalerite and barite and thinly laminated pyrite/shale, all with transport vergence 'up' . Ve core angle.	Massive to semi-massive sphalerite							
				590.20	590.28			Black shale								
				590.28	590.53			Massive sphalerite with as much as 20% pyrite and 20% barite . Deranged 0.5 cm laminae with a single 0.5 cm shale bed @ 580.42	Massive sphalerite with <20% pyrite							

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL																
Main		Nested		Local										ASSAYS		
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
				590.53	590.60			Interlaminated sphalerite and pyrite 50 degrees WCA.	Laminated pyrite-sphalerite							
				590.60	590.80			Black shale.								
				590.80	591.00			Interbedded sphalerite pyrite barite and black shale: sphalerite roughly 15% whole rock.	15% sphalerite							
				591.00	591.60			Massive sphalerite with 15-20% pyrite, a single 1 cm bed of shale and soft sediment slumps of barite, lather 10% of interval. Lower contact 55 degrees WCA.	Massive sphalerite with 15-20% pyrite							
				591.60	592.10			10 cm black shale, 1 cm band of sphalerite, 6 cm laminated pyrite and 8 cm black shale all 45 degrees WCA; remainder of interval is laminated barite with deranged laminae; downhole contact 45 degrees WCA.		296099	591.60	592.10	0.50	0.08	0.16	4
592.10	612.30						GUN SH	Black, siliceous shale		296100	592.10	593.10	1.00	0.06	0.02	<2
								Massive, lithology same as units uphole.								
								Roughly 5% disseminated pyrite		296101	593.10	594.60	1.50	0.01	0.01	<2
								Calcite veins with ladder structure about 25 degrees WCA		296102	594.60	596.10	1.50	<0.01	0.01	<2
				592.40	592.70			Shattered core								
				593.20	593.70			Shattered core		296103	596.10	597.60	1.50	0.02	0.02	<2
								At 596.1 m. Calcite veining								
				597.00	599.10			Calcite veining		296104	597.60	599.10	1.50	<0.01	0.02	<2
				601.60	602.10			Shattered core at downhole contact.		296105	599.10	600.60	1.50	<0.01	0.01	<2
										296106	600.60	602.10	1.50	6.44	1.03	20
		602.10	605.10					Black shale with banded sulphide and barite.								
				602.10	603.10			Thinly laminated pyrite with as much as 15% sphalerite; 30% of the interval is barite, banded and 15% is black shale. Core angles uphole are 25 degrees WCA, 45 degrees WCA downhole. May be fault-bounded block	Laminated pyrite with <15% sphalerite	296108	602.10	603.10	1.00	13.28	3.14	28
				602.30	602.50			Shattered core								
								At 603 m. Shattered core								
				603.10	604.10			Laminated pyrite roughly 10% of section; very little sphalerite.	10% laminated pyrite	296109	603.10	604.10	1.00	3.25	0.28	15
				603.50	604.00			Shattered core quite graphitic; probably a small fault (Banding roughly 45 degrees WCA).								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL														ASSAYS		
Main		Nested		Local												
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
				604.10	604.50			Deranged laminae: interlaminated pyrite and black shale. Pyrite contains discrete laminae rich in sphalerite latter about 5-10% of interval. Core angle downhole 40 degrees WCA.	5-10% sphalerite	296110	604.10	605.10	1.00	3.18	0.14	12
		604.50	604.90					Black shale								
				604.90	605.10			Banded sulphide with 5-7% sphalerite as dicrete laminae. Downhole contact 45 degrees WCA.	5-7% sphalerite							
		605.10	610.50					Black siliceous shale.								
								Massive with trace pyrite. Rare bands of barite 30-45 degrees WCA.		296111	605.10	606.00	0.90	<0.01	0.02	<2
				607.80	608.70			Intense quartz + sulphate (gypsum or barite) veining at 20-30 degrees WCA and about 60 degrees WCA, conjugate (?)		296112 296113 296114	606.00 606.90 607.80	606.90 607.80 608.70	0.90 0.90 0.90	<0.01 <0.01 <0.01	<0.01 <0.01 <0.01	<2 <2 <2
								At 609.5-610.5 m. Broken and shattered core to downhole contact. The contact itself is roughly parallel to the core axis.		296115	608.70	610.50	1.80	<0.01	<0.01	<2
		610.50	612.30				MASS PY	Massive pyrite.	Massive (80%) pyrite, trace of chalcopyrite							
								Uphole contact subparallel WCA; clay gouge probably filling paleofault								
								Sulphide 80% whole rock except in gouge sections. Balance is calcite and (possibly) traces of chalcopyrite								
								Fine grain size; carbonate may include some barite.								
				610.50	611.00			Fracturing parallel to core axis; gouge		296116 296117	610.50 611.40	611.40 612.30	0.90 0.90	0.27 0.2	0.2 0.18	18 14
				612.00	612.30			Banding is sulphide carbonate +/- barite 45 degrees WCA.								
								Downhole contact 45 degrees WCA								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-32 LOG

INTERVAL																
Main		Nested		Local									ASSAYS			
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
612.30	638.40						RR SHALE	Pale to medium grey, weakly bedded, locally weak calcareous siltstone with subangular to subrounded, somewhat flattened, pale grey, moderately calcareous fragments, flattened sub parallel to bedding. Fragments up to 10 cm. Moderately sharp to diffuse margins. Bands and clusters of very well developed euhedral calcite (barite?) laths, up to 2 mm long. Reactive with HCl; either calcite or calcite with barite.								
								Dark grey with bluish cast, different from colour uphole from fault								
								Contains 10-15% pyrite, discrete 0.5 mm grains, also as aggregates subparallel to So laminae.								
								Thinly laminated at 60 degrees WCA								
								Contains tubular carbonate clasts 3-8 mm long; possibly bioclastic but non recrystallized, sparry.								
				612.30	613.80			Fracture coated with graphitic gouge and lined with calcite and (?) barite at very low angle WCA, same "core azimiuth" as laminations. Subordinate structure to suphide filled fault.		296118 296119	612.30 613.80	613.80 615.20	1.50 1.40	0.1 0.02	<0.01 0.06	<2 <2
							Siltstone	Unit continues downhole.								
638.40								EOH (End of Hole)								

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-33 COVER SHEET

PROPERTY: AKIE **DRILL HOLE #:** A-05-33 **LOGGED BY:** MARCUS V.

DDH COLLAR LOCATION

PROPOSED

LOCAL GRID		UTM CO-ORDS	
NORTH:	-3500	NORTHING:	
EAST:	-100	EASTING:	
ELEVATION:	1410	ELEVATION:	

DATUM: NAD 83 ZN 10

SURVEYED

LOCAL GRID		UTM CO-ORDS	
NORTH:	-3520	NORTHING:	6360007
EAST:	-115	EASTING:	388691.7
ELEVATION:	1404	ELEVATION:	1404

DDH COLLAR ORIENTATION

PROPOSED

AZIMUTH: 050
DIP: -72

SURVEYED

AZIMUTH: 060
DIP: -77.5

DDH LENGTH

PROPOSED

LENGTH: 540.00

ACTUAL

LENGTH: 629.00

DOWN HOLE SURVEY

SURVEY TYPE:

DISTANCE (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP	ACPTED	COMMENTS
0	60	-77.5		
12	35.7	-77.4	Y	Mag Az
33.22	38.1	-77.5	Y	Mag Az
60.66	30	-77	Y	Mag Az
124.66	20.4	-74.4	Y	Mag Az
155.15	17.6	-73.8	Y	Mag Az
185.63	15.8	-72.8	Y	Mag Az
216.06	15	-72.3	Y	Mag Az
249.63	?	-71.8	N	No Az listed
277.07	14.3	-71.5	Y	Mag Az
307.55	16.1	-71.1	Y	Mag Az
338.03	15.5	-70.3	Y	Mag Az
372	15	-69.5	Y	Mag Az
402	15.1	-68.5	Y	Mag Az
432	16.1	-67.8	Y	Mag Az
492	17.7	-66.8	Y	Mag Az
522	19.7	-66.1	Y	Mag Az
582	19	-63.5	Y	Mag Az
612	20.5	-63.1	Y	Mag Az

DRILLING INFORMATION

CONTRACTOR: Hy-Tech Drilling Ltd.

DATE STARTED: Nov. 17, 2005
DATE COMPLETED: Dec. 2, 2005
CAPPED:
UNITS: METRIC: Y IMPERIAL:

CORE DIAMETER:

SIZE	FROM	TO
HW	0.00	9.00
NQ2	9.00	18.00
HQ	18.00	344.00
NQ2	344.00	629.00

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-33 LOG

INTERVAL														ASSAYS		
Main		Nested		Local												
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.00	?						CAS	Casing, no recovery								
							Gun shale	Black to dark grey, variably siliceous								
?	526.75							gunsteelshale. Not yet logged.								
526.75	558.55						Lam shale-	Interbedded dark grey, massive shale and	Beds up to 15 cm of	296151	526.75	528.25	1.50	0.01	0.03	4
							py	laminated pale green silty shale,w ith massive	massive, laminated	296152	528.25	529.75	1.50	0.16	0.01	2
								pyrite, in the form of very fine laminations,	pyrite.	296153	529.75	530.85	1.10	0.19	0.04	3
								including milimetric white calcareous, flattened		296154	530.85	531.85	1.00	0.18	0.02	<2
								microfragments. Calcite stringers < 3 mm at		296155	531.85	533.00	1.15	0.61	0.06	4
								various angles to CA. Contains dark grey, well		296156	533.00	534.00	1.00	0.29	0.06	4
								rounded calcareous nodules up to 1 cm.								
								527 m; bedding at 47 to CA. Parting, often graphitic, along bedding.								
								528.6 m; 10 cm calcite (-Barite?) shear, parallel to bedding								
								533 m; bedding at 54 to CA								
				534.90	535.15			Brecciated shale (shrinkage?), with calcite	3% disseminated pyrite	296157	534.00	535.50	1.50	0.17	0.01	<2
								matrix. Disseminated pyrite (3%) in both		296158	535.50	537.00	1.50	0.32	0.04	3
								fragments and matrix.		296159	537.00	538.10	1.10	0.35	0.03	2
										296160	538.10	539.10	1.00	0.44	0.02	<2
										296161	539.10	539.95	0.85	1.25	0.16	6
										296162	539.95	541.60	1.65	0.34	0.03	2
										296163	541.60	542.70	1.10	0.66	0.02	<2
								539 m; bedding 50 to CA								
								542.8 m; 5 cm calcite (+barite?) shear, subparallel to bedding		296164	542.70	543.90	1.20	0.9	0.1	5
				543.30	543.70			Fracture zone at 45 to CA		296165	543.90	545.30	1.40	0.17	0.01	<2
								547.4 m; fault plane with calcite stringers at 15		296166	545.30	546.40	1.10	0.2	0.01	<2
								degree to core axis, with 75 degree rake in		296167	546.40	547.40	1.00	1.69	0.24	8
								calcite slicks.		296168	547.40	548.55	1.15	1.93	0.26	7
										296169	548.55	550.00	1.45	1.24	0.11	3
								550.5 m; increasing amounts of pale grey sphalerite bands.	Up to 2% pale grey sphalerite (bands)	296170	550.00	551.50	1.50	1.86	0.2	4
								551 m; Bedding at 53 degree to CA		296172	551.50	552.40	0.90	0.01	0.17	4
		552.40	555.15					Black, massive shale, with shiny, metallic lustre.		296173	552.40	553.80	1.40	0.31	0.04	<2
										296174	553.80	555.15	1.35	1.27	0.26	3
				555.05	555.15			Shear, 50 degrees to CA, healed with								
		555.15	558.55					Interbedded grey shale and massive banded	Up to 3% pale grey	296175	555.15	556.20	1.05	5.72	0.51	11
								pyrite, with increasing amounts (up to 3%) pale	sphalerite bands	296176	556.20	557.10	0.90	3.32	0.53	8
								grey sphalerite.		296177	557.10	558.55	1.45	0.91	0.23	<2
558.55	568.15						Mineralized zone									

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-33 LOG

INTERVAL																	
Main		Nested		Local										ASSAYS			
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
		558.55	559.25					High grade zone of banded, laminated shale-sulphide (pyrite-sphalerite-barite (?)), with soft sediment deformation features throughout. Sphalerite is pale grey in colour, increasing downwards. Calcareous detritus and dark grey, banded, subrounded carbonate fragment, 5 cm. Sphalerite approximately 15%.	Approximately 15% pale grey sphalerite bands, and bands of massive pyrite	296178	558.55	559.25	0.70	9.82	1.35	15
		559.25	559.50					Sheared (sub parallel to bedding) shale bed, healed with 25 to 30% quartz.		296179	559.25	560.45	1.20	4.49	0.91	7
		559.50	561.60					Interbedded, dark grey, massive shale and laminated pyrite-barite, with calcite veins < 5 mm sub parallel to bedding. Dark grey, rounded carbonate fragments up to 5 cm in the sulphide beds. Local soft sediment deformation features. Minor (1-2%) grey sphalerite.	Massive pyrite bands up to 15 cm. 1-2% grey sphalerite	296180	560.45	561.60	1.15	8.97	1.62	10
								561 m; bedding 39 degrees to CA, with parallel calcite stringers.								
		561.60	567.70					Interbedded shale and pyrite beds as above, but no visible sphalerite.	Massive pyrite beds up to 20 cm	296181 296182 296183 296184 296185	561.60 563.00 564.00 565.50 566.90	563.00 564.00 565.50 566.90 567.90	1.40 1.00 1.50 1.40 1.00	6.94 8.33 5.7 14.22 4.31	1.11 1.4 1.24 2.54 0.86	12 20 9 20 10
				563.00	589.00			Sheeted calcite veins, up to 5 mm, oblique to bedding (28 to CA)								
		567.70	567.90					Pale grey, crackled shale, with calcite-pyrite vein matrix.								
		567.90	568.15					Barite-sulphide bed, 33 to CA, laminar with sulphides, and sharp contacts. 15% combined sphalerite and galena, and 25% pyrite in laminar barite matrix.	15% sphalerite-galena, 25% pyrite, coarse grained	296186	567.90	568.15	0.25	14.31	6.02	11
568.15	577.75						Lam shale-py	Interbedded grey shale and massive, laminated pyrite.	Massive pyrite bands up to 15 cm							
		568.15	568.30					Grey shale, with dark grey carbonate nodules up to 1 cm, approximately 30% by volume.		296187	568.15	569.50	1.35	2.82	0.52	10

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-33 LOG

INTERVAL														ASSAYS		
Main		Nested		Local												
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
		568.30	577.75					Interbedded grey, massive shale and massive laminated pyrite, with up to 2% grey sphalerite and galena. Minor soft sediment deformation. Sheeted calcite veins < 3 mm, 27 to CA. Dark grey carbonate fragments < 3 cm. Various amounts of secondary calcite, as small laminae, and interstitial. Some beds with milimetric barite nodules.	Massive pyrite bands, with up to 2% grey sphalerite	296188	569.50	571.00	1.50	6.24	1.34	18
										296189	571.00	572.50	1.50	15.07	3.57	23
										296191	572.50	574.00	1.50	12.23	2.77	25
										296192	574.00	575.50	1.50	10.48	2.43	20
										296193	575.50	577.00	1.50	10.11	2.37	20
										296194	577.00	577.75	0.75	6.93	1.45	18
								571 m; bedding 45 to CA								
								576 m; bedding 60 to CA								
577.75	589.45						Shale	Dark grey, massive shale, with angular to rounded carbonate nodules up to 1 cm. Sheeted calcite stringers < 3 mm. Minor graphite. Crackled and sheared with calcite infill from 579.1 to 580.0 m (quartz-carbonate healed shear from 579.1 to 579.2 M). Numerous small offsets along carbonate stringers. Few small laminae, with coarse disseminated pyrite, with calcite margins. Abundant barite from 589.25 - 589.45 m.	Minor, coarse disseminated pyrite	296195	577.75	579.10	1.35	1.52	0.4	5
										296196	579.10	580.00	0.90	0.34	0.19	2
										296197	580.00	581.50	1.50	0.48	0.07	<2
										296198	581.50	583.00	1.50	0.42	0.05	<2
										296199	583.00	584.50	1.50	0.39	0.09	<2
										296200	584.50	586.00	1.50	0.39	0.04	<2
										296201	586.00	587.50	1.50	0.43	0.04	<2
										296202	587.50	589.45	1.95	0.47	0.03	<2
589.45	613.50						Shale-barite	Sequence of intercalated shale, barite, baritic siltstone-shale, with highly pyritic zones.								
		589.45	592.20					Barite rich shale; well developed bedding, with strong soft sediment deformation. Bedding approximately 70 to CA. Abundant (<60%) very fine pyrite below 589.7 m. Various zones up to 5 cm of dense calcite-barite(?) vein swarms (shears?).	< 60% pyrite	296203	589.45	591.00	0.55	3.24	0.51	4
										296204	591.00	592.20	1.20	3.18	1.05	5
								591 m; bedding 57 to CA.								
		592.20	599.00					Laminated shale and barite, with up to 25% pyrite in bands up to 10 cm wide. Local zones of soft sediment deformation and minor primary breccia. Black shale content decreases downsection. Blocky fracturing and graphitic slickensides.	25% pyrite bands	296205	592.20	593.00	0.80	0.45	0.16	2
										296206	593.00	594.50	1.50	1.36	0.12	4
										296207	594.50	596.00	1.50	0.01	0.05	3
										296208	596.00	597.50	1.50	0.01	0.04	2
								597.0 - 597.4 m; Laminated pale grey barite and dark grey shale, with very fine pyrite, with tight microfolds, locally isoclinal.		296209	597.50	599.00	1.50	0.01	0.02	<2
								597 m; bedding 32 to CA								
		599.00	604.70				Gun shale	Black, graphitic, massive shale.		296210	599.00	600.50	1.50	0.28	0.01	<2
				599.60	602.25			Highly fractured and shattered, mostly along strong cleavage (20 to 30 to CA).		296211	600.50	602.00	1.50	0.3	0.01	<2
										296212	602.00	603.50	1.50	0.21	0.02	<2

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-33 LOG

INTERVAL: Main From (m)	Main To (m)	Nested From (m)	Nested To (m)	Local From (m)	Local To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	ASSAYS: Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
				603.70	604.70			Increasing amounts of crackle, with calcite-barite(?) veinlets, as well as pyritic banding (laminations). Layers of barite nodules < 1 mm in bottom 30 cm (75 to CA, minor soft sediment deformation), crackled with calcite.	pyritic laminae	296213	603.50	604.70	1.20	0.13	0.05	4
		604.70	613.50					Interbedded baritic shale and laminated barite-calcite-siltstone, with minor soft sediment deformation.		296214	604.70	605.75	1.05	0.01	0.02	2
										296215	605.75	606.75	1.00	<0.01	0.02	2
										296216	606.75	608.00	1.25	0.01	0.01	2
										296217	608.00	609.00	1.00	0.01	0.01	<2
										296218	609.00	610.50	1.50	<0.01	0.01	2
				606.15	606.75			Very fine grained (~25%) pyrite.	25% very fine pyrite							
				610.50	613.10			Mostly barite rich, calcareous siltstone, with minor quartz veining.		296219	610.50	612.00	1.50	0.02	0.02	3
								608 m; bedding 63 to CA								
								613 m; bedding 36 to CA, with weak foliation.								
				613.10	613.50			Black, pyritic shale, with soft sediment deformation.		296220	612.00	613.50	1.50	<0.01	0.02	4
613.50	629.00						Road River siltstone	Highly brecciated and sheared, weak to moderate calcareous shale and siltstone, with various amounts up to 40% pyrite as aggregates and clots.	< 40% pyrite; aggregates and clots	296221	613.50	614.73	1.23	0.02	0.01	3
				614.73	615.08			Semi massive pyrite (40-50%) in calcite matrix	40-50% py in cct mx	296222	614.73	615.08	0.35	0.28	0.08	2
				616.70	618.40			Breccia with 60-70% mottled white and pale green, very coarse crystalline calcite and quartz matrix. Weak foliation in wallrocks, 90 to CA, with 5 to 15% pyrite.	5-15% pyrite	296223	615.08	616.70	1.62	0.02	0.01	<2
										296224	616.70	618.40	1.70	0.05	0.02	<2
										296225	618.40	619.70	1.30	0.04	0.01	2
										296226	619.70	621.20	1.50	0.01	0.01	2
										296227	621.20	622.70	1.50	0.02	0.01	2
										296228	622.70	624.20	1.50	0.01	0.01	<2
								624 m; bedding 32 to CA.								
				624.28	624.49			Massive pyrite, 90%. Clots and banded (69 to CA), in a pale grey calcite (+barite?) matrix.	90% banded pyrite	296229	624.20	625.60	1.40	0.23	0.02	3
				624.59	624.79			Quartz breccia. 70% quartz, with a few pyrite clots (angular up to 1 cm).								
		624.79	629.00					Highly sheared and brecciated siltstone, healed with quartz-carbonate. Bands and aggregates of up to 60% pyrite.	Bands and aggregates of 60% pyrite							
				625.60	626.25			Massive (70%) pyrite.	Massive (70%) pyrite	296230	625.60	626.25	0.65	0.18	0.06	2
								625 m; banding (shearing?) 90 to CA		296231	626.25	627.35	1.10	0.03	0.04	<2
								629 m; banding (shearing?) 87 to CA		296232	627.35	629.00	1.65	0.02	0.04	<2

AKIE PROJECT: DRILL HOLE A-05-33 LOG

INTERVAL																
Main		Nested		Local										ASSAYS		
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fault	Lithology	Description	Mineralization	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
629.00								Hole stopped due to frozen waterlines.								

APPENDIX V: CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

ACME A YTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(60 3-1716
(ISu 9001 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Coast Mountain Geological File # A507198

P.O. Box 11604 620 - 650, Vancouver BC V6B 4N9 Submitted by: Marcus Vanwermeskerken

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Sample kg
296001	.001	.005	.16	1.51	4	.007	.001	.03	8.65	.01	.071	.007	.002	<.01	1.37	.065	.001	.29	.53	<.01	.24	.001	<.001	3.32
296002	.001	.001	.06	.26	<2	.006	.001	.03	2.67	<.01	.230	.002	<.001	<.01	2.77	.080	.001	.45	.53	<.01	.26	<.001	<.001	4.74
296003	.002	.002	.73	5.06	11	.008	<.001	.04	15.06	.01	.137	.026	.001	<.01	.98	.040	.001	.18	.52	<.01	.12	.005	<.001	5.10
296004	.002	.001	.58	5.23	8	.008	.001	.04	10.52	<.01	.139	.026	<.001	<.01	1.17	.046	.001	.27	.34	<.01	.15	.005	<.001	2.94
296005	.002	.001	.89	5.51	12	.007	.001	.04	12.19	.01	.101	.030	.001	<.01	.86	.039	.001	.24	.54	<.01	.14	.005	<.001	4.74
296006	.002	.003	1.08	6.65	12	.008	.001	.04	10.94	<.01	.078	.036	.001	<.01	.93	.035	.001	.16	.30	.01	.17	.006	<.001	4.03
296007	.001	.001	.07	.23	<2	.006	.001	.06	1.58	<.01	.200	.002	<.001	<.01	3.27	.070	<.001	.22	.49	.03	.28	<.001	<.001	3.90
296008	.001	.003	.61	3.71	11	.006	.001	.04	8.80	<.01	.114	.019	.001	<.01	2.54	.047	.001	.28	.32	<.01	.18	.005	<.001	2.36
296009	.001	.002	2.61	14.50	20	.006	.001	.04	11.89	<.01	.080	.090	.002	<.01	1.45	.028	.001	.19	.17	<.01	.07	.005	<.001	4.65
296010	.001	.001	2.55	13.50	15	.005	.001	.03	7.99	<.01	.081	.087	.001	<.01	1.13	.037	.001	.13	.21	<.01	.13	.006	<.001	4.33
296011	.001	.001	2.26	11.53	16	.006	<.001	.04	7.42	<.01	.082	.073	.001	<.01	1.29	.037	<.001	.09	.32	.06	.18	.006	<.001	4.61
296012	.001	.003	3.15	16.16	24	.005	.001	.05	9.36	<.01	.078	.097	.003	<.01	1.38	.025	<.001	.10	.19	<.01	.09	.003	<.001	4.52
296013	.001	.003	4.22	16.97	25	.006	.001	.04	10.15	<.01	.019	.112	.003	<.01	.70	.010	<.001	.04	.23	.01	.06	.002	<.001	4.63
296014	.001	.001	3.54	22.11	29	.002	<.001	.05	11.67	<.01	.005	.138	.002	<.01	.80	.015	<.001	.03	.13	<.01	.05	<.001	.001	4.60
RE 296014	.001	.001	3.53	21.98	29	.003	<.001	.05	11.65	<.01	.004	.138	.002	<.01	.79	.009	<.001	.03	.11	<.01	.06	<.001	<.001	-
RRE 296014	.001	.001	3.47	22.20	28	.003	<.001	.05	11.67	<.01	.004	.137	.001	<.01	.72	.008	<.001	.03	.12	<.01	.07	<.001	<.001	-
296015	.001	.001	3.90	14.88	23	.005	<.001	.03	7.91	<.01	.006	.110	.002	<.01	.42	.019	<.001	.04	.29	.01	.17	.004	.001	4.07
296016	.001	.002	5.03	21.10	37	.004	<.001	.04	10.57	<.01	.009	.155	.002	<.01	.18	.009	<.001	.02	.15	<.01	.06	<.001	.001	4.75
296017	.001	.003	5.40	13.26	35	.003	<.001	.03	6.23	<.01	.021	.118	.001	<.01	.61	.008	<.001	.02	.11	<.01	.07	.006	<.001	3.72
296018	.001	.002	4.97	19.57	35	.002	<.001	.04	9.44	<.01	.012	.152	.002	<.01	.54	.009	<.001	.02	.10	<.01	.06	<.001	.001	5.22
296019	.001	.002	5.38	10.59	29	.004	<.001	.03	6.37	<.01	.014	.092	.001	<.01	1.23	.007	<.001	.05	.25	<.01	.14	.006	<.001	3.37
296020 (rock)	.001	<.001	.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	.05	1.13	<.01	.041	<.001	<.001	<.01	22.18	.083	.001	.87	.80	.01	.14	<.001	<.001	2.88
296021	.001	.009	5.58	29.32	65	.003	<.001	.04	11.38	<.01	.002	.235	.001	<.01	.22	.006	<.001	.01	.08	.03	.02	<.001	.001	3.10
296022	.001	.006	9.13	25.46	66	.003	<.001	.05	10.17	<.01	.006	.188	<.001	<.01	.86	.006	<.001	.01	.08	<.01	<.01	<.001	.001	2.58
296023	.001	.001	3.24	8.44	25	.002	<.001	.01	4.13	<.01	.036	.082	.002	<.01	.16	.005	<.001	.01	.08	<.01	.03	.005	.001	3.79
296024	.001	.003	3.87	5.18	23	.002	<.001	.02	6.13	<.01	.027	.052	.001	<.01	.37	.006	<.001	.03	.11	<.01	.02	.005	<.001	3.02
296025	.001	.002	.85	3.20	15	.005	.001	.02	8.21	<.01	.027	.022	.001	<.01	.65	.021	.001	.04	.26	.01	.13	.003	<.001	1.08
296026	.002	.004	2.56	14.28	39	.007	<.001	.06	17.08	.01	.012	.113	.001	<.01	1.43	.007	.001	.02	.15	.03	.07	.003	<.001	3.39
296027	.001	.001	.55	2.66	8	.004	.001	.01	4.49	<.01	.017	.021	.001	<.01	.47	.015	<.001	.03	.37	<.01	.22	.002	<.001	1.98
296028	.002	.002	1.26	12.03	23	.006	<.001	.05	11.78	<.01	.019	.107	.002	<.01	.91	.007	<.001	.03	.18	<.01	.06	.005	.001	3.10
296029	.001	.003	1.26	5.22	15	.007	.001	.04	7.70	<.01	.012	.039	.002	<.01	1.72	.025	<.001	.15	.34	<.01	.21	.004	<.001	3.40
STANDARD R-2a	.047	.558	1.42	4.15	156	.367	.045	.20	22.46	.22	.176	.029	.129	<.01	2.25	.084	.069	1.55	1.32	.16	.49	.065	.174	-

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: NOV 4 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov. 15/2005

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Jacky Wang

ACME ANA[illegible]TCAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VAN[illegible]UVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)2[illegible]-1716
(ISO [illegible]1 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

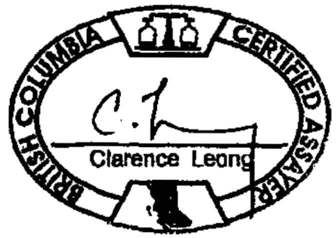
Coast Mountain Geological File # A507305

P.O. Box 11604 620 - 650, Vancouver BC V6B 4N9 Submitted by: Marcus Vanwermeskerken

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Sample kg
G-1	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<2	.001	<.001	.06	2.11	<.01	.006	<.001	<.001	<.01	.54	.083	.001	.67	1.08	.10	.60	<.001	<.001	-
296030	.001	.002	.16	.66	7	.008	<.001	.04	5.10	<.01	.017	.005	.002	<.01	1.85	.022	<.001	.24	.28	.06	.25	<.001	<.001	4.92
296031	.001	.002	.02	.27	<2	.007	.001	.01	4.61	<.01	.036	.002	.002	<.01	1.57	.065	<.001	.16	.47	.05	.20	<.001	.001	2.60
296032	.002	.003	.06	.42	3	.009	<.001	.02	9.36	.01	.096	.003	.002	<.01	1.08	.054	<.001	.14	.63	.05	.18	<.001	<.001	4.18
RE 296032	.002	.004	.06	.42	2	.009	<.001	.02	9.43	.01	.098	.003	.002	<.01	1.08	.055	.001	.15	.65	.10	.16	<.001	<.001	-
RRE 296032	.002	.004	.06	.40	3	.008	<.001	.02	9.17	.01	.092	.002	.002	<.01	1.05	.058	<.001	.14	.64	.05	.17	<.001	.001	-
296033	.001	<.001	.04	.35	2	.007	<.001	.02	5.17	<.01	.046	.002	.001	<.01	1.50	.067	.001	.16	.88	.05	.19	<.001	<.001	3.36
296034	.002	.001	.12	1.05	4	.009	<.001	.04	11.67	.01	.085	.005	.001	<.01	2.29	.061	.001	.15	.69	<.01	.19	.001	<.001	3.96
296035	.002	.001	.08	.76	2	.008	<.001	.02	7.83	<.01	.095	.004	<.001	<.01	.93	.087	.001	.21	.71	<.01	.19	<.001	<.001	4.38
296036	.001	<.001	.05	.49	<2	.007	<.001	.03	5.70	<.01	.066	.002	.001	<.01	1.33	.065	.001	.39	.76	.05	.16	<.001	<.001	3.82
296037	.001	<.001	.14	1.42	3	.008	<.001	.03	10.76	.01	.068	.005	.001	<.01	.97	.053	.001	.22	1.01	.04	.11	.001	<.001	4.45
296038	.002	<.001	.16	1.44	4	.008	<.001	.03	11.56	.01	.080	.006	.001	<.01	1.08	.060	.001	.15	.71	.01	.15	.001	<.001	3.74
296039	.001	<.001	.10	.82	<2	.006	<.001	.02	6.45	<.01	.065	.003	.001	<.01	.78	.056	.001	.16	.46	.05	.21	<.001	<.001	3.61
296040	.003	.001	.04	.78	<2	.011	.001	.01	3.06	<.01	.044	.004	<.001	<.01	.72	.128	.001	.11	.40	.09	.20	<.001	<.001	3.79
296041	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<2	.001	<.001	.07	1.52	<.01	.036	<.001	<.001	<.01	20.74	.074	.001	1.33	1.02	.05	.19	<.001	<.001	2.79
STANDARD R-2a	.047	.564	1.47	4.21	158	.355	.044	.20	22.62	.23	.178	.030	.131	<.01	2.28	.087	.070	1.59	1.36	.22	.53	.071	.181	-

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data 1 FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: NOV 8 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 28/05



ACME A[illegible] YTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. [illegible] COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) [illegible]-1716
(I[illegible] 9001 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Coast Mountain Geological File # A507559 Page 1

P.O. Box 11604 620 - 650, Vancouver BC V6B 4N9 Submitted by: B. Dewonck

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Sample kg
296042	.002	.007	.02	.08	3	.005	.001	.02	4.66	<.01	.029	.001	.001	<.01	1.31	.051	<.001	.27	.95	.01	.14	<.001	<.001	2.86
296043	.003	.006	.01	.18	<2	.008	.001	.01	4.79	<.01	.023	.001	.001	<.01	.97	.073	.001	.11	.55	<.01	.17	<.001	<.001	3.24
296044	.003	.005	.01	.14	3	.009	<.001	.01	5.80	.01	.026	.001	.001	<.01	.89	.067	.001	.09	.39	.01	.20	<.001	<.001	2.98
296045	.003	.005	.01	.25	3	.009	.001	.04	5.70	.01	.056	.003	.001	<.01	3.54	.076	.001	.18	.41	.01	.21	<.001	<.001	3.08
296046	.001	.002	<.01	.03	<2	.005	.001	.01	2.49	<.01	.033	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.26	.066	<.001	.25	.45	.01	.24	<.001	<.001	2.98
296047	.001	.003	<.01	.08	<2	.004	.001	.01	1.46	<.01	.042	.001	<.001	<.01	1.88	.071	.001	.31	.48	.01	.27	<.001	<.001	3.02
296048	.002	.004	.01	.11	2	.007	<.001	.01	4.75	<.01	.038	.001	.001	<.01	1.28	.062	.001	.19	.38	.01	.21	<.001	<.001	4.10
RE 296048	.002	.004	.01	.11	<2	.007	.001	.01	4.74	<.01	.039	.001	.002	<.01	1.37	.066	<.001	.19	.40	.01	.21	<.001	<.001	-
RRE 296048	.002	.004	.01	.11	<2	.008	.001	.01	4.65	<.01	.034	.001	.002	<.01	1.21	.065	.001	.18	.41	.01	.22	<.001	<.001	-
296049	.003	.005	.01	.20	3	.009	<.001	.01	5.47	<.01	.032	.002	.001	<.01	.91	.065	.001	.18	.49	.01	.23	<.001	<.001	3.66
296050	.002	.003	.01	.14	<2	.006	.001	.01	4.35	<.01	.031	.001	<.001	<.01	1.37	.069	.001	.16	.61	.01	.21	<.001	<.001	4.44
296051	.004	.004	.03	.29	3	.009	.001	.02	7.89	.01	.019	.002	.001	<.01	.73	.068	.001	.11	.62	<.01	.19	.001	<.001	4.08
296052	.004	.003	.02	.43	2	.009	<.001	.02	7.30	<.01	.026	.003	<.001	<.01	.85	.104	.001	.16	.54	<.01	.18	<.001	<.001	4.48
296053	.002	.004	.03	.14	3	.007	<.001	.02	8.20	.01	.049	.001	<.001	<.01	1.04	.059	.001	.21	.44	.01	.19	<.001	<.001	4.34
296054	.002	.003	.03	.25	<2	.006	<.001	.09	5.70	<.01	.088	.002	.001	<.01	4.47	.076	.001	.45	.47	.01	.20	<.001	<.001	3.78
296055	.003	.002	.04	.40	<2	.007	<.001	.02	8.28	.01	.025	.002	<.001	<.01	.54	.062	.001	.12	.93	<.01	.17	<.001	<.001	2.90
296056	.002	.003	.04	.55	3	.008	<.001	.02	8.89	<.01	.073	.003	<.001	<.01	1.07	.063	.001	.19	.98	<.01	.16	<.001	<.001	3.04
296057	.003	.004	.04	.64	4	.008	<.001	.02	9.11	.01	.054	.003	<.001	<.01	.99	.057	.001	.20	1.26	.01	.15	.001	<.001	3.16
296058	.003	.003	.07	.55	4	.008	<.001	.02	10.36	.01	.057	.003	<.001	<.01	1.31	.058	.001	.18	.69	.01	.19	.001	<.001	4.02
296059	.002	.003	.02	.64	<2	.007	<.001	.02	3.01	<.01	.241	.003	<.001	<.01	1.33	.083	.001	.16	.29	<.01	.14	<.001	<.001	3.66
296060	.003	.006	.12	.89	5	.009	<.001	.02	8.57	<.01	.063	.004	.001	<.01	1.14	.067	.001	.24	.39	.01	.19	<.001	<.001	4.52
296061	.001	.001	.01	.17	<2	.006	.001	.01	1.80	<.01	.052	.001	<.001	<.01	1.05	.084	.001	.25	.45	<.01	.23	<.001	<.001	3.32
296062	.002	.003	.04	.72	<2	.008	.001	.01	3.26	<.01	.068	.003	<.001	<.01	1.04	.087	.001	.21	.52	.01	.24	<.001	<.001	2.66
296063(rock)	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<2	.001	<.001	.07	1.46	<.01	.036	<.001	<.001	<.01	21.47	.073	.001	1.44	1.03	<.01	.16	<.001	<.001	2.52
296064	.004	.004	.41	4.63	9	.008	<.001	.05	16.26	.01	.111	.021	<.001	<.01	1.40	.037	.001	.23	.65	.01	.06	<.001	<.001	5.14
296065	.003	.003	.24	1.71	5	.009	<.001	.02	8.05	.01	.086	.008	<.001	<.01	.93	.063	.001	.19	.59	<.01	.14	<.001	<.001	3.14
296066	.003	.004	1.09	7.20	10	.008	<.001	.04	12.64	.01	.141	.041	<.001	<.01	1.12	.042	.001	.19	.57	.01	.09	.002	<.001	4.54
296067	.003	.005	.47	3.16	8	.008	<.001	.03	10.37	.01	.122	.016	<.001	<.01	1.15	.044	.001	.18	.37	.01	.15	<.001	<.001	3.64
296068	.001	.001	.11	.51	3	.005	.001	.14	2.96	<.01	.163	.003	<.001	<.01	6.23	.067	<.001	.74	.41	.01	.21	<.001	<.001	2.60
296069	.003	.005	1.29	7.16	12	.007	.001	.04	9.60	.01	.180	.041	<.001	<.01	1.63	.045	.001	.22	.31	.01	.14	<.001	.001	4.38
296070	.003	.005	1.41	8.69	12	.007	<.001	.04	8.64	<.01	.144	.052	<.001	<.01	.98	.039	.001	.23	.43	.01	.14	.001	.001	3.80
296071	.003	.006	1.90	10.33	18	.007	<.001	.05	10.67	<.01	.166	.066	<.001	<.01	1.06	.035	.001	.18	.26	.01	.10	.004	.001	3.80
296072	.003	.005	2.23	9.05	16	.007	<.001	.04	8.58	<.01	.099	.064	<.001	<.01	.88	.039	.001	.18	.33	.01	.14	.010	.001	4.20
296073	.002	.005	1.86	7.92	17	.006	.001	.03	8.38	<.01	.189	.050	<.001	<.01	.67	.040	.001	.17	.28	.01	.14	.012	.001	2.92
STANDARD R-2a	.046	.557	1.49	4.13	159	.359	.044	.20	22.18	.22	.164	.029	.125	<.01	2.22	.080	.068	1.65	1.38	.19	.50	.072	.174	-

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data [illegible] FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: NOV 21 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec 14/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL

Coast Mountain Geological FILE # A507559

ACME ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Sample kg
296074	.002	.005	3.41	15.88	26	.004	<.001	.07	11.96	<.01	.084	.095	.003	<.01	1.65	.032	.001	.12	.12	.01	.05	<.001	.001	5.02
296075	.002	.004	1.69	7.30	14	.007	.001	.04	7.47	<.01	.075	.044	.001	<.01	1.61	.054	.001	.14	.29	.01	.14	<.001	<.001	4.06
296076	.002	.005	2.39	12.75	19	.006	<.001	.06	9.88	<.01	.064	.074	.003	<.01	1.42	.040	.001	.14	.25	.01	.12	<.001	.001	4.00
296077	.002	.005	.57	3.12	10	.009	.001	.03	7.40	.01	.043	.018	<.001	<.01	.74	.103	.002	.10	.35	.01	.16	<.001	.001	3.02
STANDARD R-2a	.045	.564	1.54	4.25	156	.363	.043	.20	23.16	.23	.169	.028	.132	<.01	2.36	.080	.069	1.69	1.41	.20	.50	.059	.179	-

Sample type: DRILL CORE R150.

Data ___ FA ___

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Sample kg
296074	.002	.005	3.41	15.88	26	.004	<.001	.07	11.96	<.01	.084	.095	.003	<.01	1.65	.032	.001	.12	.12	.01	.05	<.001	.001	5.02
296075	.002	.004	1.69	7.30	14	.007	.001	.04	7.47	<.01	.075	.044	.001	<.01	1.61	.054	.001	.14	.29	.01	.14	<.001	<.001	4.06
296076	.002	.005	2.39	12.75	19	.006	<.001	.06	9.88	<.01	.064	.074	.003	<.01	1.42	.040	.001	.14	.25	.01	.12	<.001	.001	4.00
296077	.002	.005	.57	3.12	10	.009	.001	.03	7.40	.01	.043	.018	<.001	<.01	.74	.103	.002	.10	.35	.01	.16	<.001	.001	3.02
STANDARD R-2a	.045	.564	1.54	4.25	156	.363	.043	.20	23.16	.23	.169	.028	.132	<.01	2.36	.080	.069	1.69	1.41	.20	.50	.059	.179	-

Sample type: DRILL CORE R150.

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Coast Mountain Geological PROJECT AKIE File # A507672 Page 1

P.O. Box 11604 620 - 650, Vancouver BC V6B 4N9 Submitted by: Paul Metcalfe

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Sample kg
G-1	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<2	.001	<.001	.06	1.97	<.01	.007	<.001	<.001	<.01	.61	.090	.006	.54	1.02	.07	.52	<.001	<.001	-
296078	.002	.001	1.52	6.97	21	.008	<.001	.05	14.88	<.01	.046	.044	.002	<.01	1.06	.039	.001	.14	.22	<.01	.14	.007	<.001	4.10
296079	.002	<.001	1.83	7.40	20	.008	<.001	.07	13.28	<.01	.063	.046	.001	<.01	1.51	.060	.001	.17	.30	.03	.21	.007	<.001	4.84
296080	.002	<.001	2.12	9.99	22	.006	<.001	.07	15.20	.01	.091	.058	.001	<.01	.91	.035	.001	.17	.19	<.01	.12	.008	<.001	4.60
296081(rock)	<.001	.001	.03	.15	<2	.001	.001	.06	1.70	<.01	.038	.001	<.001	<.01	19.45	.079	.001	1.38	1.16	.04	.25	<.001	<.001	1.90
296082	.001	<.001	3.10	15.58	27	.007	<.001	.09	15.12	<.01	.074	.089	.001	<.01	1.08	.031	.001	.15	.16	<.01	.11	.009	.001	4.74
296083	.001	<.001	2.71	14.04	26	.007	<.001	.09	11.98	<.01	.114	.076	.001	<.01	1.46	.040	.001	.18	.24	<.01	.13	.008	<.001	5.10
296084	.002	.002	.73	2.16	15	.010	<.001	.04	8.36	<.01	.075	.013	<.001	<.01	1.05	.065	.001	.16	.39	.01	.24	.002	<.001	3.74
296085	.001	<.001	5.75	23.18	36	.006	<.001	.10	12.13	<.01	.092	.134	.002	<.01	1.43	.032	.001	.17	.16	<.01	.11	.005	.001	4.60
296086	<.001	<.001	6.17	25.20	35	.003	<.001	.07	11.31	<.01	.115	.132	<.001	<.01	1.17	.022	<.001	.10	.07	.01	.06	.004	.001	3.68
296087	<.001	<.001	6.09	31.61	44	.003	<.001	.03	12.52	<.01	.054	.182	<.001	<.01	.70	.025	<.001	.04	.07	.01	.03	<.001	.001	2.64
296088	<.001	<.001	6.88	36.73	46	.002	<.001	.03	10.82	<.01	.048	.237	<.001	<.01	1.00	.019	<.001	.03	.04	.01	.01	.005	.001	3.04
296089	.001	<.001	3.45	4.66	17	.004	<.001	.01	3.87	<.01	.243	.040	<.001	<.01	.54	.038	<.001	.08	.19	.01	.11	.005	<.001	2.22
296090(rock)	<.001	<.001	.03	.12	<2	<.001	<.001	.06	1.50	<.01	.036	.001	<.001	<.01	19.32	.083	.001	1.34	1.09	<.01	.22	<.001	<.001	1.68
296091	<.001	<.001	6.40	14.19	40	.002	<.001	.03	6.03	<.01	.159	.105	.001	<.01	.84	.010	<.001	.04	.06	<.01	.05	.009	<.001	4.06
296092	.002	.001	.13	.63	2	.008	.001	.03	1.89	<.01	.083	.004	<.001	<.01	2.22	.071	<.001	.31	.38	.02	.26	.001	<.001	3.02
296093	.002	.001	.04	.04	<2	.008	.001	.03	1.80	<.01	.032	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.69	.078	.001	.38	.51	<.01	.29	<.001	<.001	3.42
296094	.001	.003	1.41	11.99	36	.006	<.001	.05	10.89	<.01	.087	.078	.003	<.01	1.60	.029	<.001	.10	.17	.02	.11	.004	<.001	3.30
296095	<.001	.003	.30	2.95	8	.001	<.001	<.01	1.38	<.01	.528	.044	<.001	<.01	.12	.002	<.001	.01	.02	.03	<.01	.002	.001	5.30
296096	<.001	.004	.94	4.10	19	.004	<.001	.01	3.50	<.01	.397	.054	.001	<.01	.25	.013	<.001	.09	.11	<.01	.06	.003	.001	5.66
296097	<.001	.004	.12	3.94	13	.003	<.001	<.01	3.20	<.01	.367	.053	.001	<.01	.17	.015	<.001	.07	.10	<.01	.07	.003	<.001	4.22
296098	.001	.002	1.14	16.33	40	.005	<.001	.02	8.47	<.01	.093	.105	.002	<.01	.97	.028	<.001	.13	.13	.03	.10	.004	.001	5.00
296099	<.001	.001	.16	.08	4	.002	<.001	.02	1.94	<.01	.423	.001	<.001	<.01	1.35	.012	<.001	.24	.10	.03	.06	<.001	<.001	1.38
296100	.002	.001	.02	.06	<2	.008	.001	.03	1.88	<.01	.066	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.31	.071	.001	.40	.37	.03	.21	<.001	<.001	2.10
296101	.002	.002	.01	.01	<2	.011	.001	.03	1.93	<.01	.027	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.71	.081	.001	.38	.49	.02	.29	<.001	<.001	2.72
296102	.002	.002	.01	<.01	<2	.010	.001	.03	1.91	<.01	.042	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.18	.081	<.001	.37	.42	.04	.25	<.001	<.001	2.40
RE 296102	.002	.002	.01	<.01	<2	.010	.001	.03	1.94	<.01	.043	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.20	.083	.001	.38	.42	.03	.26	<.001	<.001	-
RRE 296102	.002	.002	.01	<.01	<2	.009	.001	.03	1.96	<.01	.042	<.001	.001	<.01	2.22	.084	<.001	.39	.46	.03	.26	<.001	<.001	-
296103	.002	.002	.02	.02	<2	.009	.001	.03	1.81	<.01	.040	<.001	.001	<.01	2.34	.080	.001	.41	.40	.02	.21	<.001	<.001	4.68
296104	.002	.002	.02	<.01	<2	.009	.001	.02	1.80	<.01	.036	<.001	.001	<.01	1.92	.076	.001	.37	.40	.03	.22	<.001	<.001	2.98
296105	.002	.002	.01	<.01	<2	.009	.001	.02	1.81	<.01	.015	<.001	.002	<.01	1.01	.070	.001	.29	.44	.03	.28	<.001	<.001	3.94
296106	.001	.004	1.03	6.44	20	.008	<.001	.03	6.95	<.01	.026	.044	.002	<.01	1.27	.045	<.001	.20	.32	.02	.18	.002	<.001	3.48
296107(rock)	<.001	.001	<.01	<.01	<2	.002	<.001	.07	1.47	<.01	.037	<.001	<.001	<.01	20.22	.059	.001	1.32	1.05	<.01	.19	<.001	<.001	1.24
296108	<.001	.001	3.14	13.28	28	.005	<.001	.04	8.34	<.01	.043	.088	.003	<.01	2.55	.007	<.001	.13	.15	.03	.09	.001	.001	3.42
296109	.002	.005	.28	3.25	15	.009	<.001	.02	6.95	<.01	.038	.019	.002	<.01	1.51	.018	<.001	.15	.30	.03	.17	.002	<.001	2.18
STANDARD R-2a	.047	.553	1.47	4.11	157	.360	.043	.20	22.26	.22	.184	.028	.129	<.01	2.24	.081	.068	1.52	1.31	.19	.55	.068	.170	-

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: NOV 25 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec. 19/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Sample kg
G-1	<.001	<.001	<.01	.01	<2	.001	<.001	.06	2.03	<.01	.008	<.001	.001	<.01	.66	.081	.007	.53	1.09	.09	.52	<.001	<.001	-
296110	.002	.005	.14	3.18	12	.007	<.001	.02	5.98	<.01	.027	.017	.002	<.01	1.34	.021	.001	.13	.37	.06	.20	.002	<.001	2.66
296111	.002	.002	.02	<.01	<2	.009	.001	.01	1.68	<.01	.012	<.001	<.001	<.01	.81	.072	.001	.25	.51	.04	.30	<.001	<.001	2.42
296112	.002	.002	<.01	<.01	<2	.009	.001	.02	1.79	<.01	.020	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.28	.043	.001	.30	.49	<.01	.28	<.001	<.001	2.60
296113	.002	.002	<.01	<.01	<2	.009	.001	.02	1.99	<.01	.017	<.001	.001	<.01	1.55	.042	.001	.38	.43	.04	.27	<.001	<.001	2.98
296114	.002	.002	<.01	<.01	<2	.008	.001	.03	1.92	<.01	.020	<.001	.001	<.01	2.72	.019	.001	.38	.39	.04	.22	<.001	<.001	2.20
296115	.002	.002	<.01	<.01	<2	.008	.001	.02	1.68	<.01	.011	<.001	.001	<.01	1.64	.014	<.001	.31	.38	.03	.24	<.001	<.001	3.32
296116	.001	.018	.20	.27	18	.015	.001	.08	24.36	<.01	.042	.001	.001	<.01	5.42	.009	<.001	.61	.13	.03	.09	<.001	<.001	2.80
296117	<.001	.013	.18	.20	14	.010	<.001	.08	29.59	<.01	.069	.001	<.001	<.01	7.45	.010	<.001	.12	.07	.01	.03	<.001	<.001	3.10
296118	<.001	<.001	<.01	.10	<2	.001	<.001	.07	3.84	<.01	.039	.001	<.001	<.01	5.98	.027	<.001	1.68	.36	.04	.22	<.001	<.001	3.44
296119	<.001	.001	.06	.02	<2	.003	.001	.04	3.49	<.01	.031	<.001	.001	<.01	3.30	.107	.001	1.30	.43	.02	.27	<.001	<.001	3.88
STANDARD R-2a	.045	.560	1.44	4.10	159	.362	.042	.20	22.02	.21	.174	.029	.127	<.01	2.23	.079	.067	1.53	1.34	.19	.54	.066	.170	-

Sample type: DRILL CORE R150.

Data ___ FA ___

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Coast Mountain Geological PROJECT AKIE File # A508153 Page 1

P.O. Box 11604 620 - 650, Vancouver BC V6B 4N9 Submitted by: Marcus VanWermeskerken

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Sample kg
G-1	<.001	.001	<.01	.01	<2	<.001	<.001	.06	2.05	<.01	.008	<.001	<.001	<.01	.71	.075	.001	.64	1.18	.12	.53	<.001	<.001	-
296151	.003	.006	.03	.01	4	.010	<.001	.02	8.36	.01	.017	<.001	.004	<.01	.89	.051	.001	.15	.71	.01	.26	<.001	<.001	2.79
296152	.002	.003	.01	.16	2	.006	.001	.02	4.03	<.01	.039	.001	.001	<.01	1.87	.067	.001	.27	.64	.01	.24	<.001	<.001	4.92
296153	.003	.005	.04	.19	3	.008	<.001	.02	7.88	.01	.024	.001	.002	<.01	.90	.060	.001	.09	.79	<.01	.22	<.001	<.001	3.22
296154	.002	.002	.02	.18	<2	.006	.001	.02	4.37	<.01	.045	.001	.001	<.01	1.19	.068	.001	.13	.91	<.01	.22	<.001	<.001	2.31
296155	.003	.003	.06	.61	4	.009	.001	.03	8.95	<.01	.062	.004	.001	<.01	1.35	.094	.001	.14	.63	.01	.19	<.001	<.001	3.06
296156	.003	.006	.06	.29	4	.009	.001	.02	10.33	.01	.138	.002	.001	<.01	.91	.057	.001	.10	.60	.01	.19	<.001	<.001	2.31
296157	.001	.002	.01	.17	<2	.005	.001	.03	3.36	<.01	.055	.001	.001	<.01	2.26	.067	.001	.39	.54	.01	.28	<.001	<.001	3.36
296158	.002	.004	.04	.32	3	.008	<.001	.02	8.21	.01	.031	.002	.002	<.01	.63	.060	.001	.11	.61	.01	.19	<.001	<.001	4.25
296159	.002	.003	.03	.35	2	.007	.001	.02	6.90	<.01	.031	.002	.001	<.01	.59	.059	.001	.13	1.09	.01	.19	<.001	<.001	3.41
296160	.002	.004	.02	.44	<2	.007	.001	.02	4.34	<.01	.064	.002	.001	<.01	.83	.082	.001	.18	1.33	.01	.20	.001	<.001	2.96
296161	.004	.004	.16	1.25	6	.009	<.001	.03	18.65	.01	.053	.006	.002	<.01	.40	.040	.001	.07	.99	.01	.10	<.001	<.001	2.85
296162	.001	.002	.03	.34	2	.005	<.001	.01	3.63	<.01	.108	.002	.001	<.01	1.16	.060	.001	.22	.68	.01	.19	<.001	<.001	3.87
296163	.003	.004	.02	.66	<2	.010	.001	.01	3.11	<.01	.023	.003	.001	<.01	.56	.120	.001	.07	.54	.01	.24	<.001	<.001	3.08
RE 296163	.003	.004	.02	.66	<2	.010	.001	.01	3.12	<.01	.023	.003	.001	<.01	.56	.121	.001	.07	.54	.01	.24	<.001	<.001	-
RRE 296163	.003	.004	.02	.66	<2	.010	.001	.01	3.12	<.01	.023	.003	.001	<.01	.57	.120	.001	.06	.52	.01	.23	<.001	<.001	-
296164	.002	.007	.10	.90	5	.008	<.001	.02	8.99	.01	.095	.004	.002	<.01	1.02	.058	.001	.26	.42	.01	.17	<.001	<.001	3.32
296165	.001	.001	.01	.17	<2	.007	.001	.01	1.85	<.01	.028	.001	<.001	<.01	.82	.082	.001	.22	.53	<.01	.25	<.001	<.001	3.59
296166	.001	.002	.01	.20	<2	.006	.001	.01	1.71	<.01	.027	.001	.001	<.01	.79	.086	.001	.21	.49	<.01	.22	<.001	<.001	2.82
296167	.003	.005	.24	1.69	8	.008	<.001	.04	14.74	.01	.061	.008	.003	<.01	.90	.041	.002	.13	.67	.01	.11	<.001	<.001	2.39
296168	.003	.004	.26	1.93	7	.008	<.001	.04	14.06	.01	.171	.009	.002	<.01	.90	.046	.001	.16	.60	.01	.11	<.001	<.001	3.31
296169	.002	.003	.11	1.24	3	.008	.001	.02	5.94	<.01	.102	.006	.002	<.01	.93	.069	.001	.21	.50	.01	.19	<.001	<.001	3.97
296170	.002	.004	.20	1.86	4	.007	<.001	.04	10.61	.01	.129	.009	.003	<.01	1.99	.046	.001	.18	.34	.01	.13	<.001	<.001	4.28
296171(rock)	<.001	.003	<.01	.01	<2	.001	.001	.04	2.66	<.01	.011	<.001	.001	<.01	1.35	.057	.002	.77	2.28	.20	.27	<.001	<.001	1.20
296172	.002	.005	.17	1.95	4	.008	.001	.03	7.41	<.01	.397	.010	.003	<.01	1.49	.052	.001	.17	.37	.01	.17	<.001	<.001	2.39
296173	.001	.002	.04	.31	<2	.007	.001	.02	2.53	<.01	.072	.002	<.001	<.01	1.41	.065	.001	.29	.47	.01	.23	<.001	<.001	3.42
296174	.002	.004	.26	1.27	3	.008	.001	.02	6.23	<.01	.110	.007	.003	<.01	1.05	.055	.001	.27	.40	.01	.17	<.001	<.001	3.39
296175	.003	.005	.51	5.72	11	.007	<.001	.05	14.04	.01	.063	.030	.005	<.01	1.38	.036	.001	.20	.28	.01	.10	<.001	<.001	2.72
296176	.003	.005	.53	3.32	8	.009	<.001	.03	10.37	.01	.046	.018	.004	<.01	.48	.046	.001	.16	.49	.01	.13	<.001	<.001	2.29
296177	.001	.002	.23	.91	<2	.007	.001	.01	2.56	<.01	.156	.005	.002	<.01	.75	.059	.001	.19	.89	<.01	.19	<.001	<.001	4.65
296178	.003	.008	1.35	9.82	15	.007	<.001	.05	15.99	.01	.092	.059	.005	<.01	1.52	.030	.001	.22	.19	.01	.06	<.001	.001	2.82
296179	.002	.004	.91	4.49	7	.007	.001	.04	6.64	<.01	.189	.024	.004	<.01	2.29	.057	.001	.24	.55	.01	.12	<.001	<.001	3.73
296180	.002	.005	1.62	8.97	10	.006	<.001	.04	9.40	<.01	.131	.059	.003	<.01	.95	.040	.001	.22	.32	.01	.08	<.001	<.001	3.85
296181	.002	.005	1.11	6.94	12	.006	<.001	.04	8.34	<.01	.222	.039	.004	<.01	1.02	.041	.001	.22	.41	.01	.08	.004	<.001	4.27
296182	.003	.005	1.40	8.33	20	.007	<.001	.06	14.68	.01	.109	.050	.004	<.01	.57	.036	.002	.20	.37	.01	.05	<.001	<.001	3.80
STANDARD R-2a	.046	.557	1.49	4.11	156	.363	.043	.20	22.85	.23	.175	.029	.133	<.01	2.28	.082	.068	1.68	1.42	.20	.50	.068	.177	-

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data [illegible] FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: DEC 19 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan 9/06.

Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL

Coast Mountain Geological PROJECT AKIE FILE # A508153

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Sample kg
G-1	<.001	.001	<.01	.01	<2	<.001	<.001	.06	1.80	<.01	.005	<.001	<.001	<.01	.56	.076	.001	.62	.91	.05	.44	<.001	<.001	-
296183	.002	.004	1.24	5.70	9	.007	.001	.04	7.05	<.01	.078	.033	<.001	<.01	1.13	.052	.001	.24	.35	.01	.12	<.001	<.001	5.21
296184	.002	.006	2.54	14.22	20	.006	<.001	.07	10.61	<.01	.061	.086	.001	<.01	1.43	.038	.001	.16	.23	.01	.06	<.001	.001	3.45
296185	.002	.004	.86	4.31	10	.007	<.001	.05	7.23	<.01	.105	.024	.001	<.01	1.87	.077	.001	.15	.31	.01	.14	<.001	<.001	3.23
296186	<.001	.001	6.02	14.31	11	.001	<.001	.05	5.24	<.01	.116	.082	.001	<.01	1.15	.020	.001	.09	.08	<.01	.04	<.001	<.001	.80
296187	.002	.004	.53	2.86	10	.008	<.001	.05	9.09	<.01	.070	.016	<.001	<.01	1.44	.086	.001	.12	.33	.01	.15	<.001	<.001	4.89
RE 296187	.002	.004	.52	2.82	10	.008	<.001	.05	8.98	.01	.065	.016	.001	<.01	1.44	.088	.001	.12	.32	.01	.15	<.001	<.001	-
RRE 296187	.002	.004	.51	2.79	10	.008	<.001	.05	8.73	<.01	.068	.016	.001	<.01	1.43	.090	.002	.12	.36	.01	.16	<.001	<.001	-
296188	.003	.004	1.34	6.24	18	.007	<.001	.05	13.04	.01	.043	.038	.001	<.01	.85	.043	.001	.15	.25	.01	.12	<.001	.001	5.61
296189	.003	.006	3.57	15.07	23	.006	<.001	.09	13.47	<.01	.040	.096	.001	<.01	1.39	.055	.001	.19	.18	.01	.09	<.001	.001	5.29
296190(rock)	<.001	.002	.01	.04	<2	<.001	.001	.04	2.56	<.01	.009	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.41	.046	.002	.69	2.50	.22	.25	.001	<.001	1.10
296191	.002	.005	2.77	12.23	25	.006	<.001	.06	15.01	.01	.027	.077	<.001	<.01	.69	.035	.001	.11	.25	.01	.10	.006	.001	5.86
296192	.002	.005	2.43	10.48	20	.006	<.001	.06	12.55	<.01	.029	.065	.001	<.01	.91	.048	.001	.19	.25	.01	.12	<.001	.001	5.75
296193	.002	.005	2.37	10.11	20	.006	<.001	.07	12.89	.01	.032	.063	.002	<.01	1.10	.041	.001	.19	.26	.01	.12	<.001	.001	5.15
296194	.003	.007	1.45	6.93	18	.008	<.001	.06	14.18	.01	.030	.042	.004	<.01	1.25	.038	.001	.20	.22	.01	.12	<.001	.001	2.83
296195	.002	.005	.40	1.52	5	.008	.001	.03	5.44	<.01	.016	.009	.001	<.01	.71	.067	.001	.18	.42	.01	.21	<.001	<.001	4.15
296196	.002	.007	.19	.34	2	.008	.001	.04	5.27	<.01	.046	.002	.002	<.01	2.47	.054	.001	.29	.37	.01	.20	<.001	<.001	3.35
296197	.002	.002	.07	.48	<2	.008	.001	.02	1.59	<.01	.020	.002	<.001	<.01	1.30	.071	.001	.31	.48	.01	.25	<.001	.001	4.56
296198	.002	.002	.05	.42	<2	.008	.001	.02	1.82	<.01	.017	.002	<.001	<.01	1.11	.078	.001	.37	.51	.01	.28	<.001	<.001	4.52
296199	.002	.003	.09	.39	<2	.008	.001	.02	1.90	<.01	.020	.001	<.001	<.01	1.25	.077	.001	.39	.49	.01	.28	<.001	<.001	4.28
296200	.002	.003	.04	.39	<2	.008	.001	.02	1.90	<.01	.017	.001	<.001	<.01	1.07	.076	.001	.36	.50	.01	.28	<.001	<.001	4.65
STANDARD R-2a	.045	.551	1.49	4.14	154	.361	.043	.19	22.77	.23	.171	.029	.133	<.01	2.26	.082	.068	1.69	1.39	.20	.50	.065	.177	-

Sample type: DRILL CORE R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ___ FA ___

APPENDIX VI: STATEMENT OF COSTS FOR 2005 EXPLORATION

Drilling*	$ 362,625.74
Helicopter*	$ 157,430.34
43-101 report and Ecstall consulting*	$ 14,938.89
Pad building	$ 34,271.46
Personnel	$ 169,225.00
Mobilisation/demobilisation	$ 22,052.09
Assays	$ 4,374.32
Camp support and operation	$ 72,172.82
Fuel	$ 32,321.87
Transportation	$ 8,499.20
Miscellaneous expenses	$ 31,208.02
CMG management fees	$ 17,970.50+
Total 2005 expenditures	**$ 927,090.25**

** No CMG management fees added*

APPENDIX VII: STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Marcus Vanwermeskerken, of Saltspring Island, British Columbia hereby certify that:

I am a geologist residing at and with office at 274 Langs Road, Saltspring Island and under contract with Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. of 620-650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 4N9.

I am a graduate of University of British Columbia, with a Bachelor degree in Geology (1987) and I have practised my profession for 17 years since in Canada, Mexico and South America.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I am a co-author of this summary report to Mantle Resources Inc.

This report is based on work carried out under my supervision on the Akie Project during the period of September 2005 to November 2005 as well as a study of various published reports.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the claims or securities of Mantle Resources Inc. or its affiliates

I approve of this report being used for filing of assessment work and for any other lawful purpose as may be required by Mantle Resources Inc. and its affiliates.

Marcus Vanwermeskerken, P. Geo.

Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. Ltd.

June 8th , 2006

I, Paul Metcalfe, do hereby state:

That I am a resident of British Columbia, with a business address of 204-130 East Queens Road, North Vancouver, British Columbia V7N 1G6.

That I am a graduate of the University of Durham (B.Sc. Hon., 1977);

That I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba (M.Sc. 1981);

That I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (Ph.D. 1987);

That I was employed as a postdoctoral research fellow by the Mineral Deposits Research Unit at the University of British Columbia and at the Geological Survey of Canada;

That I have been employed in geology or geological research since graduation from Durham.

That I have been retained by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd, a British Columbia corporation with a business address of 620-650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6B 4N9, to complete this report and make recommendations for future work on the Akie property for Mantle Resources Inc.

That I am a member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia;

I am a co-author of this summary report to Mantle Resources Inc. and:

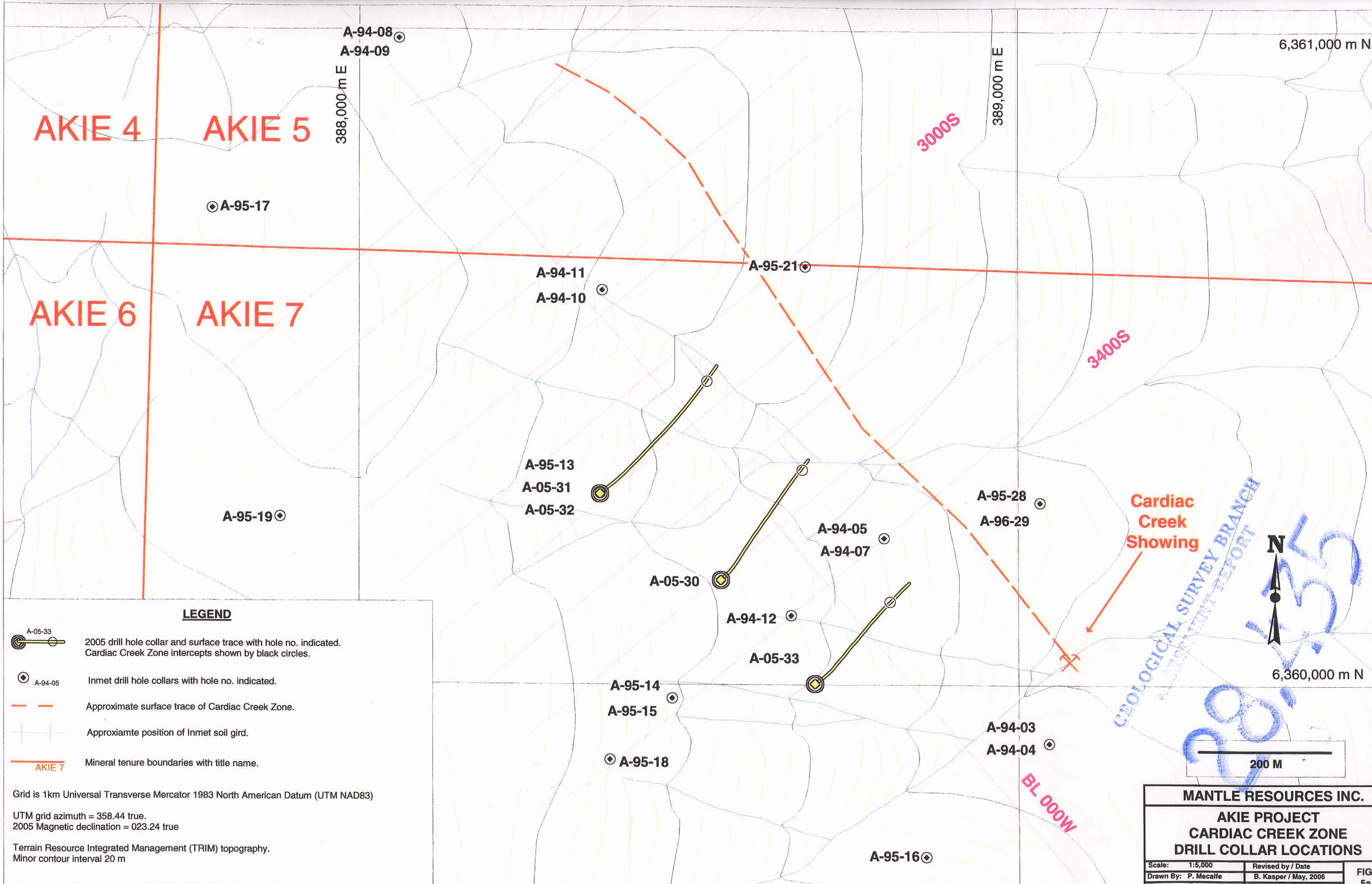
That I approve of this report being used for filing of assessment work and for any other lawful purpose as may be required by Mantle Resources Inc. and its affiliates.

DATED in Vancouver, B.C., this 8th day of June, 2006.

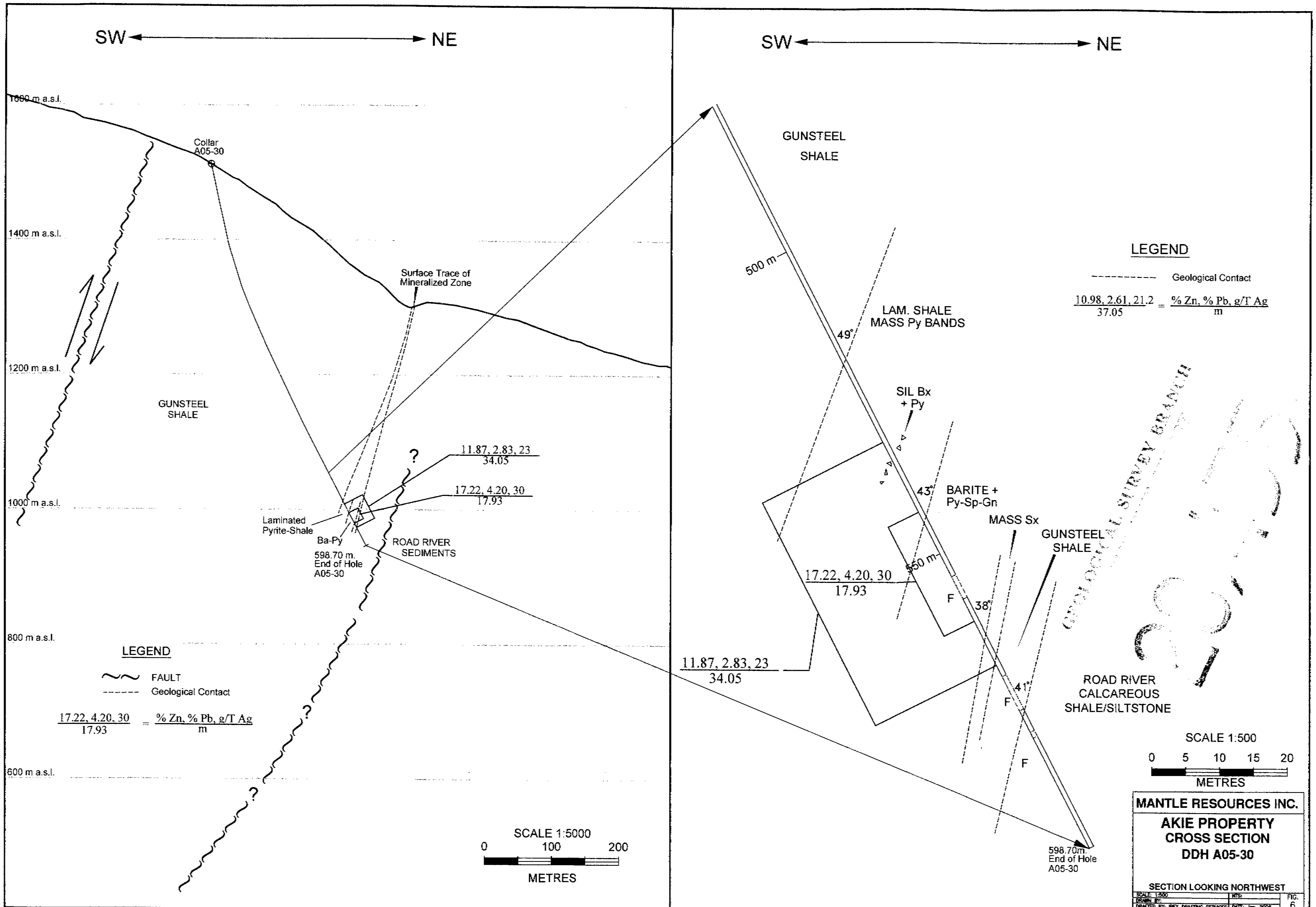
P Metcalfe

Paul Metcalfe, B.Sc. (Hon. Dunelm.) M.Sc. PhD. P.Geo.

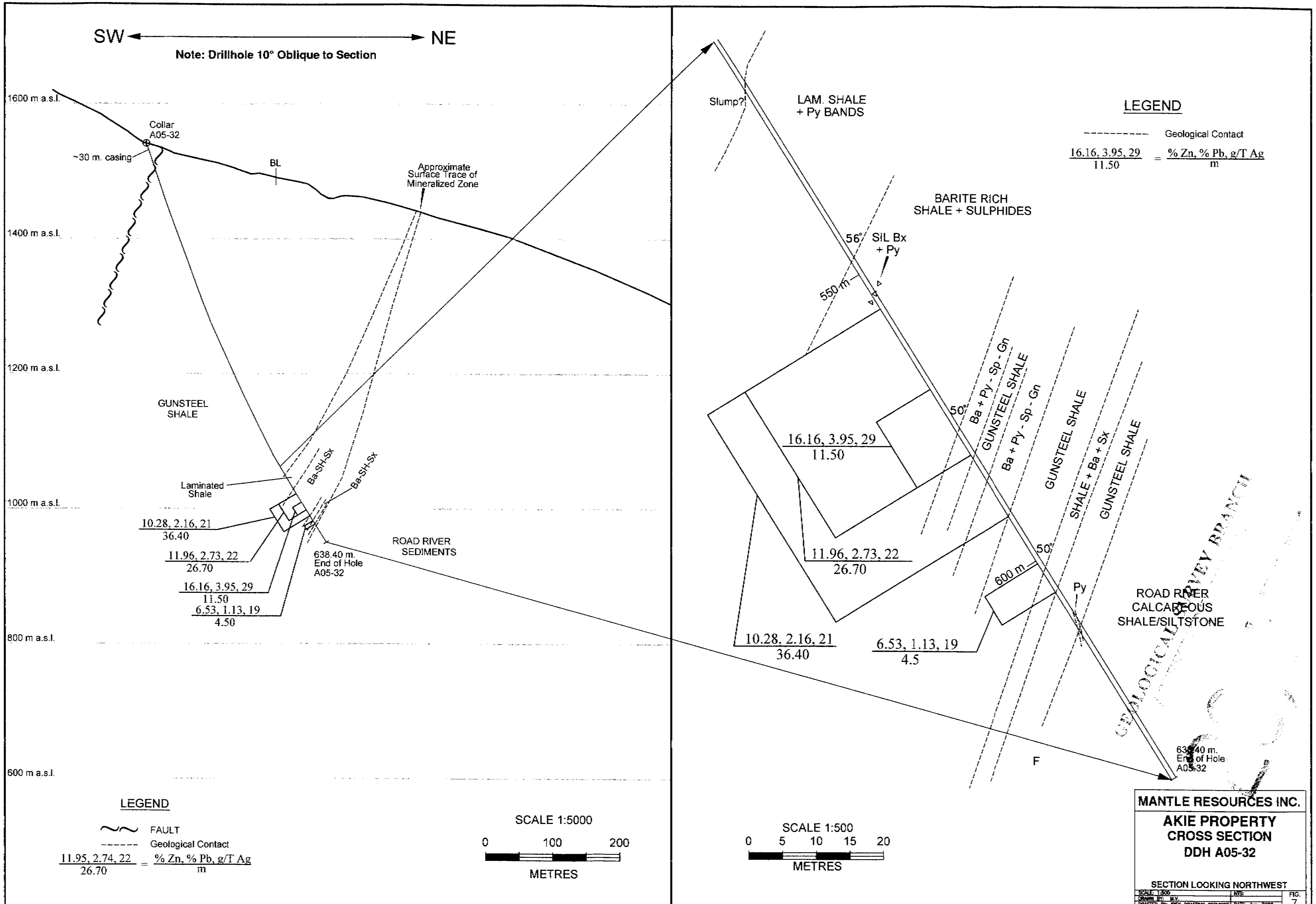
Palatine Geological

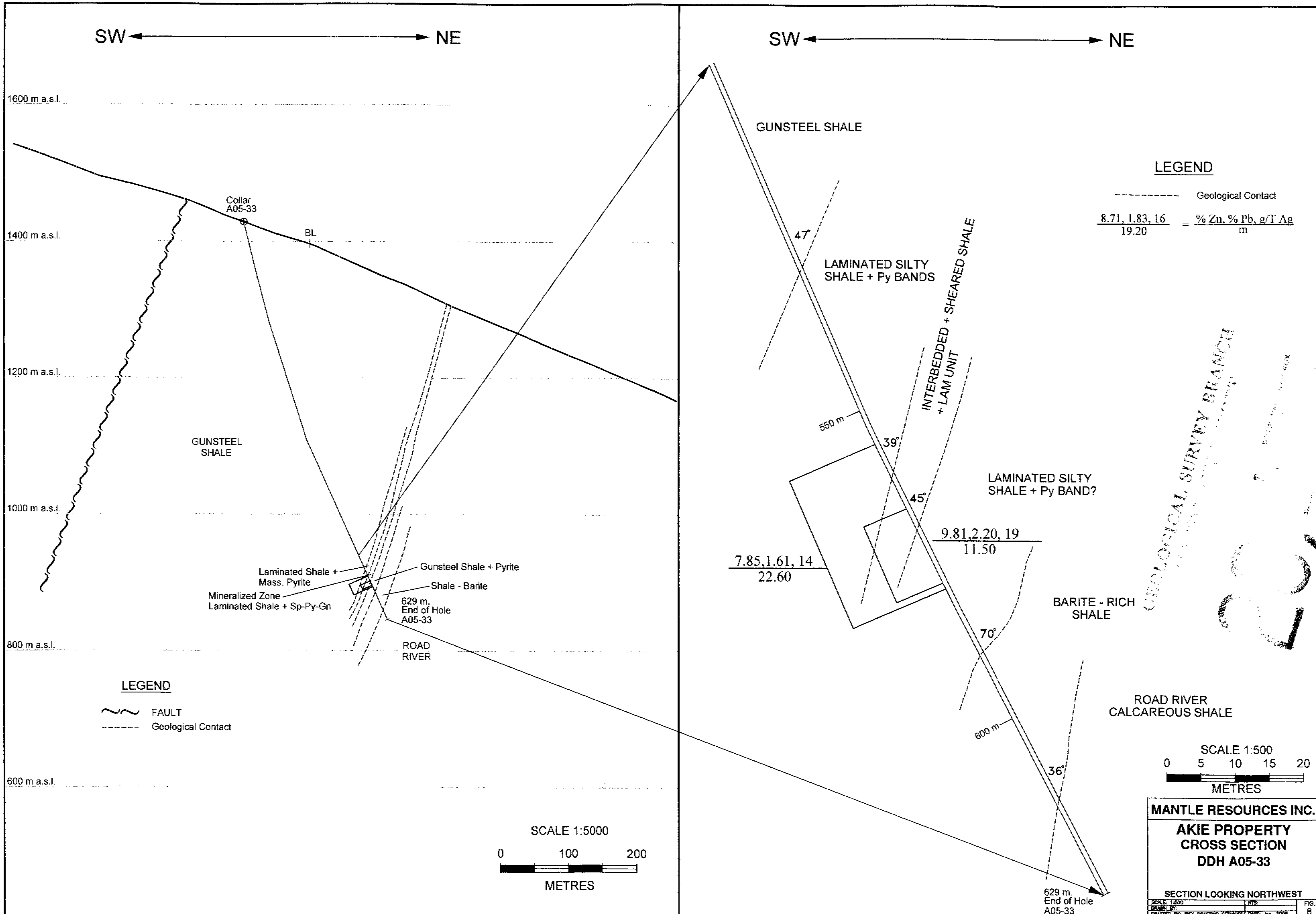


AKIE 4
AKIE 5
AKIE 6
AKIE 7
388,000 m E
389,000 m E
6,361,000 m N
6,360,000 m N
3000S
3400S
BL 000W
A-94-08
A-94-09
A-95-17
A-94-11
A-94-10
A-95-21
A-95-13
A-05-31
A-05-32
A-95-19
A-05-30
A-94-05
A-94-07
A-95-28
A-96-29
A-94-12
A-05-33
A-95-14
A-95-15
A-95-18
A-94-03
A-94-04
A-95-16
Cardiac Creek Showing
N
200 M
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
28,435
LEGEND
A-05-33
2005 drill hole collar and surface trace with hole no. indicated. Cardiac Creek Zone intercepts shown by black circles.
A-94-05
Inmet drill hole collars with hole no. indicated.
Approximate surface trace of Cardiac Creek Zone.
Approxiamte position of Inmet soil gird.
AKIE 7
Mineral tenure boundaries with title name.
Grid is 1km Universal Transverse Mercator 1983 North American Datum (UTM NAD83)
UTM grid azimuth = 358.44 true.
2005 Magnetic declination = 023.24 true
Terrain Resource Integrated Management (TRIM) topography.
Minor contour interval 20 m
MANTLE RESOURCES INC.
AKIE PROJECT
CARDIAC CREEK ZONE
DRILL COLLAR LOCATIONS
Scale: 1:5,000
Drawn By: P. Mecalfe
Date: Feb., 2006
Revised by / Date
B. Kasper / May, 2006
FIG. 5a

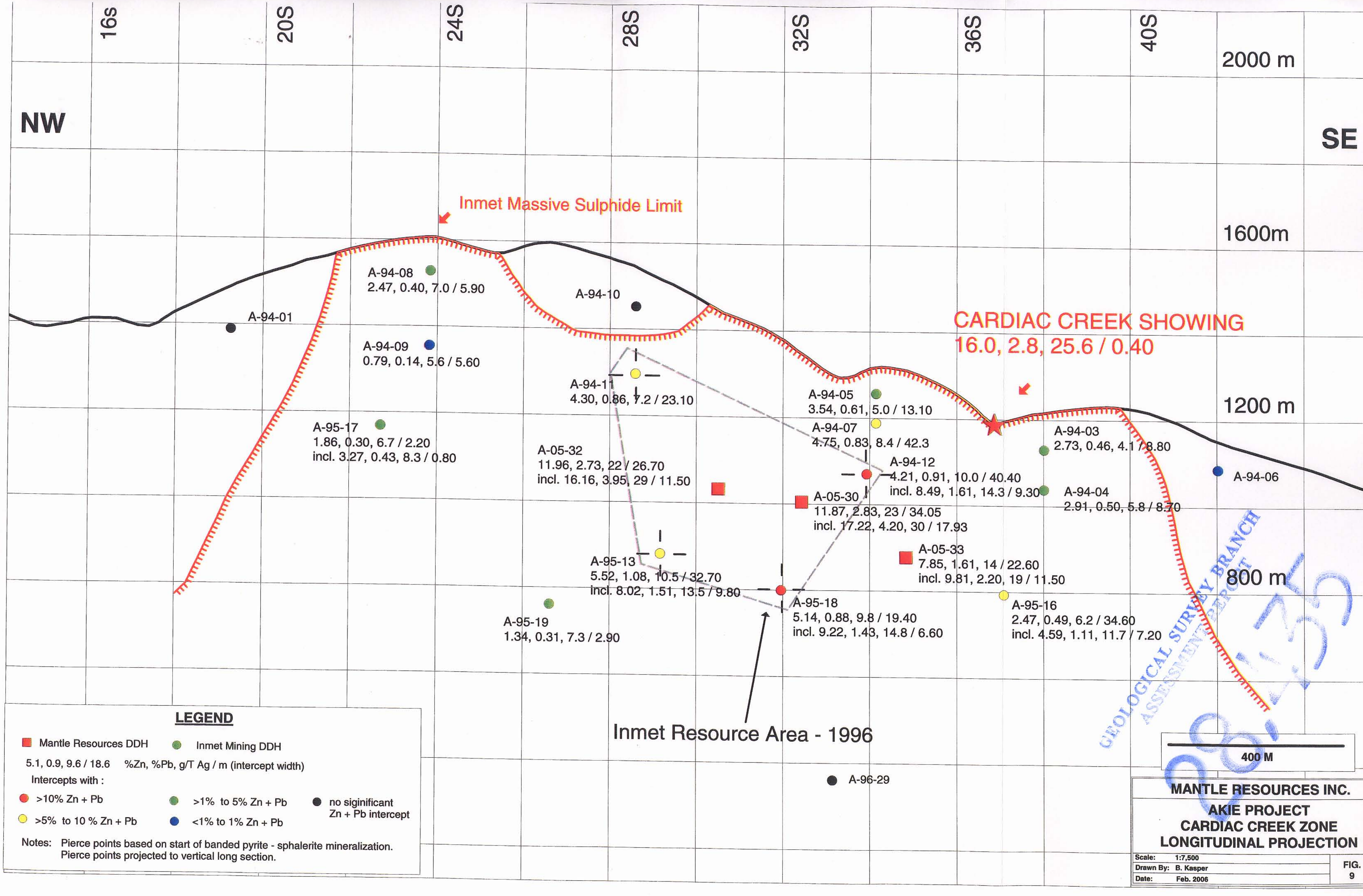


SW NE
1600 m a.s.l.
1400 m a.s.l.
1200 m a.s.l.
1000 m a.s.l.
800 m a.s.l.
600 m a.s.l.
Collar
A05-30
Surface Trace of
Mineralized Zone
GUNSTEEL
SHALE
11.87, 2.83, 23
34.05
17.22, 4.20, 30
17.93
Laminated
Pyrite-Shale
Ba-Py
598.70 m.
End of Hole
A05-30
ROAD RIVER
SEDIMENTS
LEGEND
FAULT
Geological Contact
17.22, 4.20, 30 / 17.93 = % Zn, % Pb, g/T Ag / m
SCALE 1:5000
0 100 200
METRES
SW NE
GUNSTEEL
SHALE
500 m
49°
LAM. SHALE
MASS Py BANDS
SIL Bx
+ Py
43°
BARITE +
Py-Sp-Gn
MASS Sx
GUNSTEEL
SHALE
550 m
17.22, 4.20, 30
17.93
F
38°
11.87, 2.83, 23
34.05
41°
F
F
ROAD RIVER
CALCAREOUS
SHALE/SILTSTONE
598.70m.
End of Hole
A05-30
LEGEND
Geological Contact
10.98, 2.61, 21.2 / 37.05 = % Zn, % Pb, g/T Ag / m
SCALE 1:500
0 5 10 15 20
METRES
MANTLE RESOURCES INC.
AKIE PROPERTY
CROSS SECTION
DDH A05-30
SECTION LOOKING NORTHWEST
SCALE: 1:500
DRAWN BY:
DRAFTED BY: IBEX DRAFTING SERVICES
DATE: Jan. 2006
FIG.
6
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH


SW NE
Note: Drillhole 10° Oblique to Section
1600 m a.s.l.
1400 m a.s.l.
1200 m a.s.l.
1000 m a.s.l.
800 m a.s.l.
600 m a.s.l.
Collar A05-32
~30 m. casing
BL
Approximate Surface Trace of Mineralized Zone
GUNSTEEL SHALE
Laminated Shale
Ba-SH-Sx
Ba-SH-Sx
10.28, 2.16, 21 / 36.40
11.96, 2.73, 22 / 26.70
16.16, 3.95, 29 / 11.50
6.53, 1.13, 19 / 4.50
638.40 m. End of Hole A05-32
ROAD RIVER SEDIMENTS
LEGEND
FAULT
Geological Contact
11.95, 2.74, 22 / 26.70 = % Zn, % Pb, g/T Ag / m
SCALE 1:5000
0 100 200
METRES
Slump?
LAM. SHALE + Py BANDS
BARITE RICH SHALE + SULPHIDES
56°
SIL Bx + Py
550 m
50°
Ba + Py - Sp - Gn
GUNSTEEL SHALE
Ba + Py - Sp - Gn
GUNSTEEL SHALE
SHALE + Ba + Sx
GUNSTEEL SHALE
16.16, 3.95, 29 / 11.50
11.96, 2.73, 22 / 26.70
10.28, 2.16, 21 / 36.40
6.53, 1.13, 19 / 4.5
50°
600 m
Py
ROAD RIVER CALCAREOUS SHALE/SILTSTONE
F
638.40 m. End of Hole A05-32
LEGEND
Geological Contact
16.16, 3.95, 29 / 11.50 = % Zn, % Pb, g/T Ag / m
SCALE 1:500
0 5 10 15 20
METRES
MANTLE RESOURCES INC.
AKIE PROPERTY
CROSS SECTION
DDH A05-32
SECTION LOOKING NORTHWEST
SCALE: 1:500
DRAWN BY: M.V.
DRAFTED BY: IBEX DRAFTING SERVICES
DATE: Jan. 2006
NTS:
FIG. 7



SW
NE
1600 m a.s.l.
1400 m a.s.l.
1200 m a.s.l.
1000 m a.s.l.
800 m a.s.l.
600 m a.s.l.
Collar
A05-33
BL
GUNSTEEL
SHALE
Laminated Shale +
Mass. Pyrite
Mineralized Zone
Laminated Shale + Sp-Py-Gn
Gunsteel Shale + Pyrite
Shale - Barite
629 m.
End of Hole
A05-33
ROAD
RIVER
LEGEND
FAULT
Geological Contact
SCALE 1:5000
0
100
200
METRES
SW
NE
GUNSTEEL SHALE
LEGEND
Geological Contact
8.71, 1.83, 16 / 19.20 = % Zn, % Pb, g/T Ag / m
47°
LAMINATED SILTY
SHALE + Py BANDS
INTERBEDDED + SHEARED SHALE
+ LAM UNIT
550 m
39°
45°
LAMINATED SILTY
SHALE + Py BAND?
9.81,2.20, 19
11.50
7.85,1.61, 14
22.60
BARITE - RICH
SHALE
70°
ROAD RIVER
CALCAREOUS SHALE
600 m
36°
629 m.
End of Hole
A05-33
SCALE 1:500
0
5
10
15
20
METRES
MANTLE RESOURCES INC.
AKIE PROPERTY
CROSS SECTION
DDH A05-33
SECTION LOOKING NORTHWEST
SCALE: 1:500
DRAFTED BY: IBEX DRAFTING SERVICES
DATE: Jan. 2006
FIG.
8
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH


16S
20S
24S
28S
32S
36S
40S
2000 m
NW
SE
Inmet Massive Sulphide Limit
1600m
A-94-08
2.47, 0.40, 7.0 / 5.90
A-94-10
A-94-01
CARDIAC CREEK SHOWING
16.0, 2.8, 25.6 / 0.40
A-94-09
0.79, 0.14, 5.6 / 5.60
A-94-11
4.30, 0.86, 7.2 / 23.10
A-94-05
3.54, 0.61, 5.0 / 13.10
1200 m
A-95-17
1.86, 0.30, 6.7 / 2.20
incl. 3.27, 0.43, 8.3 / 0.80
A-94-07
4.75, 0.83, 8.4 / 42.3
A-94-03
2.73, 0.46, 4.1 / 8.80
A-05-32
11.96, 2.73, 22 / 26.70
incl. 16.16, 3.95, 29 / 11.50
A-94-12
4.21, 0.91, 10.0 / 40.40
incl. 8.49, 1.61, 14.3 / 9.30
A-94-06
A-05-30
11.87, 2.83, 23 / 34.05
incl. 17.22, 4.20, 30 / 17.93
A-94-04
2.91, 0.50, 5.8 / 8.70
A-05-33
7.85, 1.61, 14 / 22.60
incl. 9.81, 2.20, 19 / 11.50
A-95-13
5.52, 1.08, 10.5 / 32.70
incl. 8.02, 1.51, 13.5 / 9.80
800 m
A-95-18
5.14, 0.88, 9.8 / 19.40
incl. 9.22, 1.43, 14.8 / 6.60
A-95-16
2.47, 0.49, 6.2 / 34.60
incl. 4.59, 1.11, 11.7 / 7.20
A-95-19
1.34, 0.31, 7.3 / 2.90
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
Inmet Resource Area - 1996
LEGEND
Mantle Resources DDH
Inmet Mining DDH
5.1, 0.9, 9.6 / 18.6 %Zn, %Pb, g/T Ag / m (intercept width)
Intercepts with :
>10% Zn + Pb
>1% to 5% Zn + Pb
no siginificant Zn + Pb intercept
>5% to 10 % Zn + Pb
<1% to 1% Zn + Pb
Notes: Pierce points based on start of banded pyrite - sphalerite mineralization.
Pierce points projected to vertical long section.
A-96-29
400 M
MANTLE RESOURCES INC.
AKIE PROJECT
CARDIAC CREEK ZONE
LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION
Scale: 1:7,500
Drawn By: B. Kasper
Date: Feb. 2006
FIG. 9