Prospecting Report & Airborne Geophysical Survey

THRUST Project

Liard Mining Division, British Columbia

PROPERTY	: THRUST 1 to 12, 14, 15, 17 (# 510454), THRUST 17 (# 510456) to THRUST 48; RAM 1 to 13 (# 510442), RAM 13 (# 510451) to 24; MOUNT 1 to 24, MOUNT 24b to 39; KNEE 1 to 12; Horn 1 to 6 and MOW 1 to 16.
	: Lat 58° 46′ N / Long 128° 20′ W (approx. center of property)
	: Liard Mining Division
	: Map Sheets NTS 104I/058, 059 068, 069, 070, 078, 079, 080, 088, 089, 090, 098, 099.
REGISTERED OWNER	: United Exploration Management Inc. 620 – 800 West Pender St., Vanc., BC, V6C 2V6
OPERATOR	: WYN DEVELOPMENTS INC. 620 – 800 West Pender St., Vanc., BC, V6C 2V6
AUTHOR	: Richard S. Simpson / Prospector
DATED	: March 15th, 2006

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1.0 Introduction

WYN Developments Inc., (the Operator) holds the right to earn a one hundred (100%) percent interest in the THRUST Project properties through an option agreement with United Exploration Management Inc., the registered title holder of the property.

The THRUST project is situated in the Liard Mining Division, northeast of Dease Lake, BC., and extends from south of the Turnagain River to north of the Major Hart River. Although the 2005 assessment work was applied to 146 contiguous mineral claims (56,870 hectares), the entire THRUST project consists of 154 mineral claims.

The THRUST Project holds several mineral showings hosting lead, zinc, copper, silver, tungsten and molybdenum. Canamera Geoscience conducted an airborne magnetic and electro-magnetic survey over the property in 2005 (see Appendix I). Prospecting also investigated two areas reported as a possible location for the Erna and the Norma Prospects which are reported to host significant silver, copper and gold values.

Although reference sources place these two showings within the Major Hart River valley, their exact location is in question since the reference locations differ by up to 3 kilometres.

Figure 1. Location Map

2.0 Location, Access and Physiography

The THRUST Project is located approximately 120 km northeast of Dease Lake, BC, in the Cassiar Mountains (Figure 1). It lies within a portion of NTS 104I Cry Lake map sheet. The nearest highway is the Stewart-Cassiar Highway (Hwy #37) which lies approximately 100 km to the west. Access can be obtained via helicopter or float-based fixed wing aircraft from Dease Lake.

Topography is mountainous, characterized by steep terrain with young creek valleys and rugged mountain peaks. Elevations in the northern areas of the property range from as low as 850 meters in the Major Hart River drainage up to 2,365 meters. The Major Hart is subject to a continental climactic regime, with moderate summers and cold winters. Elevations in the southern portion of the property range from as low as 1,000 meters in the Turnagain River drainage up to 2,320 meters. Vegetation is varied, consisting of willows and buck-brush with minor coniferous growth at lower elevations and drainages, with hillsides forested in some places and sub-alpine meadows above the treeline.

3.0 Property Status

The THRUST Project consists of 154 mineral claims located in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia (see Figure 2). This report outlines exploration work conducted between June 14th and Sept 30th 2005 on 146 mineral claims (see following table). United Exploration Management Inc., is the registered title holder of the claims and the Operator WYN Developments Inc., hold the right to acquire a 100% interest under an option agreement between the two companies.

Pertinent claim data is as follows:

Claim Name	Tenure #	NTS	Anniversary Date
THRUST 1	510428	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 2	510430	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 3	510431	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 4	510432	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 5	510433	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 6	510434	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 7	510435	104I	2007/AUG/01

Claim Name	Tenure #	NTS	Anniversary Date
THRUST 8	510436	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 9	510437	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 10	510438	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 11	510439	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 12	510441	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 14	510452	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 15	510453	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 17	510454	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 17	510456	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 18	510457	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 19	510458	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 20	510459	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 21	510460	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 22	510461	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 23	510462	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 24	510464	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 25	510465	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 26	510466	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 27	510468	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 28	510978	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 29	510980	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 30	510981	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 31	510982	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 32	510983	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 33	510984	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 34	510985	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 35	510986	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 36	510987	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 37	510988	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 38	510989	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 39	510990	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 40	510991	104I	2007/AUG/01

Claim Name	Tenure #	NTS	Anniversary Date
THRUST 41	510992	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 42	510993	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 43	510994	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 44	510995	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 45	510996	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 46	510997	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 47	510998	104I	2007/AUG/01
THRUST 48	511000	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 1	510375	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 2	510376	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 3	510377	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 4	510378	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 5	510379	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 6	510380	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 7	510384	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 8	510386	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 9	510427	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 10	510429	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 11	510440	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 12	510450	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 13	510442	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 13	510451	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 14	510443	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 15	510444	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 16	510445	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 17	510446	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 18	510447	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 19	510448	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 20	510449	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 21	510455	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 22	511070	104I	2007/AUG/01
RAM 23	511072	104I	2007/AUG/01

Claim Name	Tenure #	NTS	Anniversary Date
RAM 24	511074	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 1	511001	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 2	511002	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 3	511003	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 4	511004	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 5	511005	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 6	511006	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 7	511007	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 8	511008	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 9	511009	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 10	511010	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 11	511012	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 12	511013	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 13	511015	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 14	511016	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 15	511017	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 16	511018	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 17	511019	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 18	511020	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 19	511021	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 20	511022	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 21	511023	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 22	511024	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 23	511025	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 24	511026	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 24b	511027	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 25	511034	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 26	511036	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 27	511038	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 28	511040	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 29	511043	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 30	511050	104I	2007/AUG/01

Claim Name	Tenure #	NTS	Anniversary Date
MOUNT 31	511051	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 32	511053	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 33	511055	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 34	511061	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 35	511063	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 36	511065	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 37	511067	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 38	511068	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOUNT 39	511069	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 1	511877	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 2	511878	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 3	511879	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 4	511880	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 5	511881	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 6	511882	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 7	511883	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 8	511884	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 9	511885	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 10	511887	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 11	511888	104I	2007/AUG/01
KNEE 12	511889	104I	2007/AUG/01
Horn 1	509788	104I	2007/AUG/01
Horn 2	509789	104I	2007/AUG/01
Horn 3	509791	104I	2007/AUG/01
Horn 4	509792	104I	2007/AUG/01
Horn 5	509793	104I	2007/AUG/01
Horn 6	509794	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 1	510013	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 2	510018	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 3	510014	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 4	510015	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 5	510017	104I	2007/AUG/01

Claim Name	Tenure #	NTS	Anniversary Date
MOW 6	510020	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 7	510021	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 8	510022	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 9	510023	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 10	510024	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 11	510026	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 12	510029	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 13	510030	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 14	510031	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 15	510032	104I	2007/AUG/01
MOW 16	510033	104I	2007/AUG/01

Above listed Expiry Dates reflect the 2005 assessment which is the subject of this Report.

Total area of the above listed 146 claims: 56,870 Hectares

Statement of Work Event Number: 4076491

NOTE: Total value of 2005 assessment work - $302,064.56

PAC Account: United Exploration Management Inc

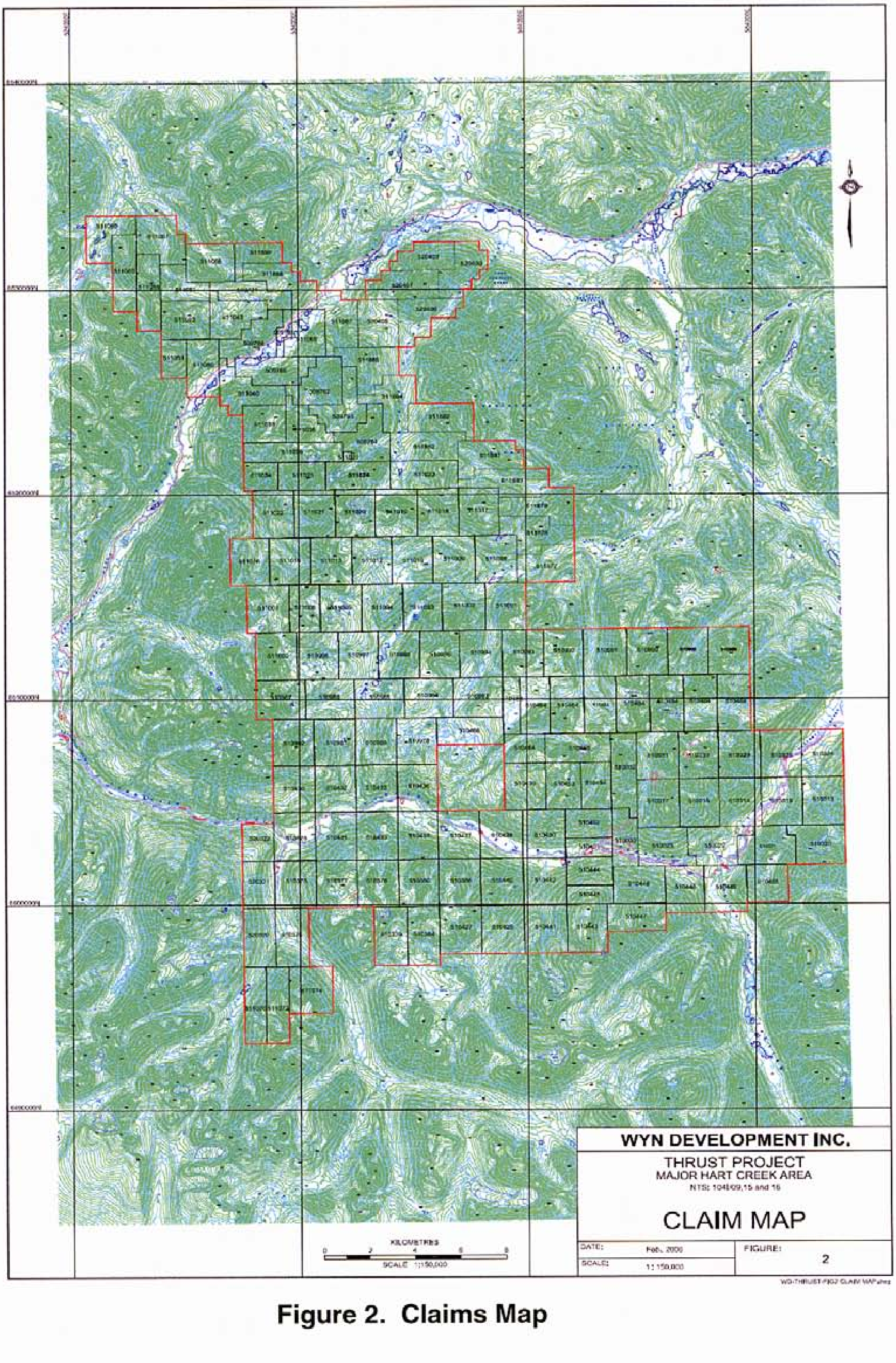


Figure 2. Claims Map

4.0 Area History

A re-evaluation of the Cassiar Mountains area was undertaken by the GSC in an effort to link the geology with the favourable Yukon-Tanana Terrain, an area with known volcanogenic massive sulphide potential. In addition, geological and regional geochemical data suggest the potential for intrusion-related gold mineralization.

The area has a history of exploration for tungsten and molybdenum porphyries and skarns along the northeast margin of the Cassiar Batholith. Epithermal-style polymetallic goldsilver-base metals mineralization has been documented at numerous locales throughout the area. The Thrust property has 10 documented mineral occurrences (Minfile data) including 4 targets classed as polymetallic veins/replacement, 5 tungsten skarn targets and 1 industrial minerals (limestone) target. Work on these various showings has ranged from preliminary mapping and prospecting to trenching and diamond drilling. Most of the tungsten showings have some molybdenum associated with the scheelite mineralization.

5.0 Property History

Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd., conducted a mapping and sampling soil and silt geochemistry program in 1982 in part the area.

In addition to the mineralized showings, a stream sediment and water sampling regional geochemical survey (RGS) was released in 1996. The survey, released as Open File BC RGS 44, covered all of NTS map sheet 104I-Cry Lake. The survey outlined four main areas within the property reporting anomalous base and precious metal assays. These areas comprise the north, central, southwest, and southeast portions of the property.

The author is not aware of exploration work conducted on the THRUST properties between 1997 and the 2005 exploration, described in this Report.

6.0 Regional Geology

Gabrielse, H., 1998, GSC Bulletin 504 and Map 1907A, describe the region as being underlain by a large variety of rock units ranging in age from Early Proterozoic to Tertiary (Figure 2). Six distinctive geological terranes have been mapped on the Cry Lake and Dease Lake map sheets; these are (i) Ancestral North America, (ii) Slide Mountain, (iii) Kootenay (?), (iv) Quesnellia, (v) Cache Creek, and (vi) Stikine.

7.0 Property Geology

The THRUST property is underlain largely by lithologies of the Slide Mountain Terrane in the north-western area of the property and by the Ancestral North America Terrane throughout the north-eastern, central and south-central areas with the Cassiar Batholith and Turnagain Pluton intruding significant portions of the south-east.

The Slide Mountain Terrane

Ranges from Devonian and Mississippian to Permian and is likely in excess of 4 km thick. Older units are mostly clastic and chemical sediments with locally intercalated volcanic rocks. These include undivided sedimentary and mafic volcanic rocks, gabbro, black argillite, siltstone.

The Ancestral North America Terrane:

Ranges from Upper Proterozoic to Upper Devonian and Mississippian. They form a succession of clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks with a thickness exceeding 35 km.

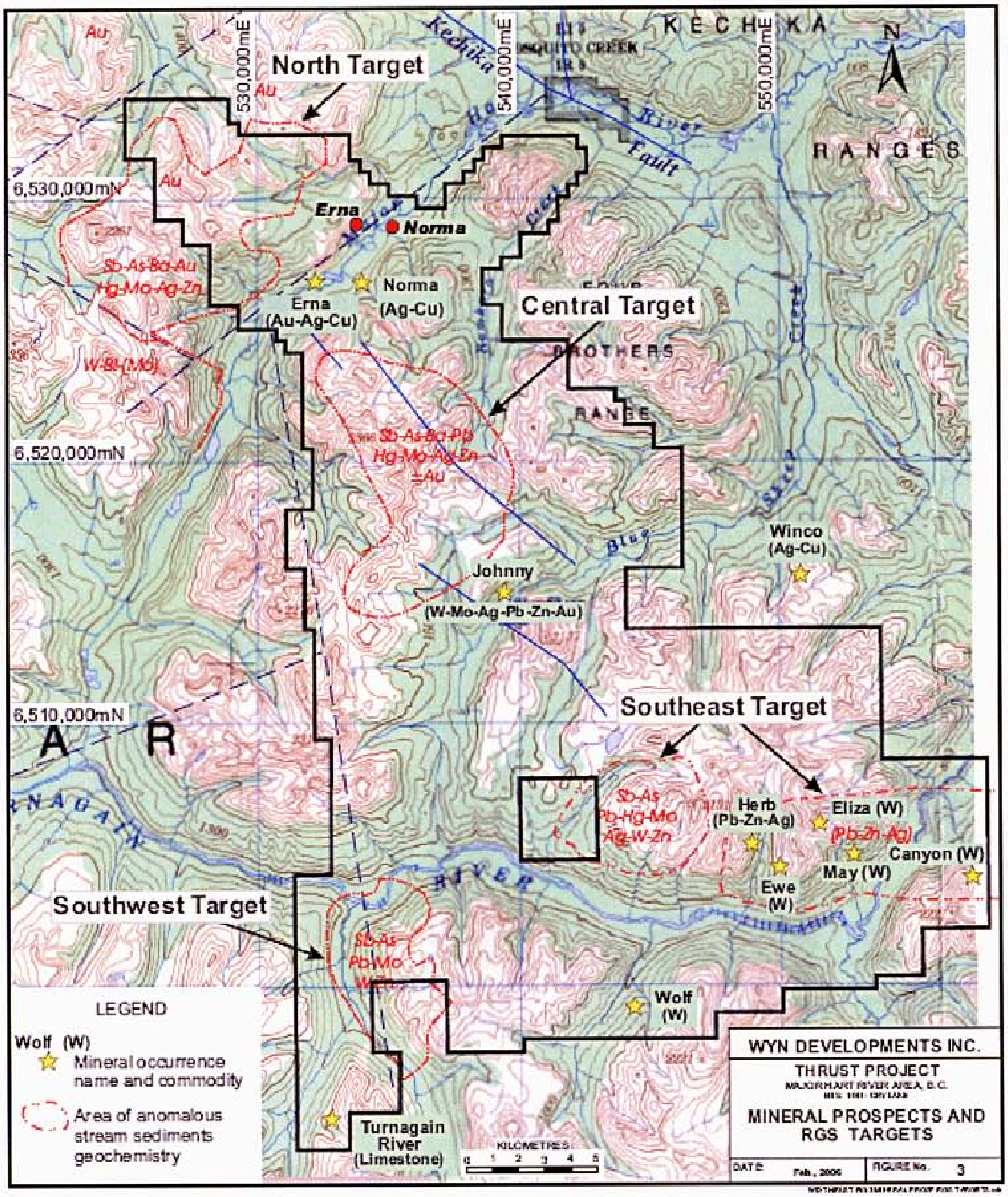
The rocks noted in the areas that were prospected included argillaceous limestone, calcareous shale, wavy, banded silty limestone of the Kechika Formation. Limestone, dolostone, calcareous shale, brown, grey and green-grey shale of the Rosella Formation. Laminated dolostone, dolostone and sandstone (commonly cross-bedded) of the Ramhorn Formation. limestone, platy, light grey; local karst breccia and dolostone, dark grey, fetid; limestone, carbonate breccia of the McDame Formation.

Cassiar Batholith

Biotite-hornblende and biotite-muscovite granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite.

Turnagain Pluton

Locally miarolitic and pegmatic, biotite granite.



ERNA and NORMA (Minfile Reference)

ERNA and NORMA (Geology Map 1907A Reference)

Figure 3. Mineral Prospects and RGS Targets

7.0.1 STRUCTURE

The main structural features within the THRUST Project's property are north-northwest trending faults, shear zones, fractures and joints. The north-west trending Four Brothers Fault, which runs the full extent of the north-eastern boundary of the property and the Sylvester Fault which runs through the western and south-western areas of the property, appear to be the most prominent fault structures.

8.0 THRUST Project Mineralized Showings

The THRUST Project properties are host to 10 known mineral occurrences of varying styles and tenor (see Mineral Prospects and RGS Targets Figure 3). The RGS survey has also outlined four main areas with anomalous base and precious metals assays. A brief description of the showings, from north to south, is taken from the BC EMPR Minfile data.

The UTM coordinates for the ten mineral showings are approximate only and differences in reported locations have been noted to occur for two of the showings (the Erna and Norma) between the Minfile data and Gabrielse, 1998 and GSC Bulletin 504 reference sources,

The Minfile data typically points out the fact that the coordinates given are approximate, sometimes they represent a topographic feature or the location of a claim post. The coordinates in GSC Bulletin 504 are from a variety of sources. Some of the marked locations for a particular mineral occurrence can vary by a kilometre or more, depending on the reference source. Determining the accurate location of the relevant mineral showings would be a necessary prerequisite for any exploration program.

8.0.1 DESCRIPTION OF MINERALIZED OCCURANCES:

1. Erna Prospect - Polymetallic Vein Showing:

The Erna prospect (Minfile #104I-057) is underlain by Silurian-Devonian sandstone, dolomite and limestone. A 90 cm chip sample across a quartz-tetrahedrite-bearing vein assayed 0.17 g/t gold, 2897.17 g/t silver, and 4.8% copper. These results were reported on a letter (N. Hennel) and assay certificate dated August 15, 1973.

2. Norma Prospect (also JIM) Polymetallic Vein Showing:

The Norma prospect (104I – 058) is similar to the Erna in all respects. A 90 cm chip sample from a quartz-tetrahedrite bearing vein is reported to assay trace gold, 2880.02 g/t silver and 7.65% copper. A pyrite showing (undescribed) assayed trace gold, 17.14 g/t silver and 0.05% copper.

3. Johnny Showing (also Sky, Blue Sheep Lake) Tungsten Skarn:

The showing (Minfile #104I-040) is underlain by Cambrian-(carbonates) and Ordovician (phyllites) that have been intruded by Cretaceous stocks with associated dykes and sills. Low sulphide garnet-diopside skarn is overlain by cherty, light green to brown hornfels at the dolomite-phyllite contact west of the stock.

Mineralization includes scheelite, molybdenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, powellite, arsenopyrite and rhodochrosite. Principal mineralogical associations are as follows: scheelite and powellite occur within light green sharn, garnet skarn and magnetite skarn in a zone approximately 200 x 35 metres. Molybdenite is present as disseminations and streaks in the light green and brown hornfels and as flakes along fractures in the hornfels.

Disseminated molybdenite also occurs in the garnet skarn. Galena-sphalerite pyrrhotite occur in quartz-diopside veins within dolomite and in discontinuous pods with pyrite and chalcopyrite along the phyllite-dolomite contact. Pyrrhotite is present in all rock units but is more common in the phyllitic and cherty hornfels as disseminations, veinlets, and massive pods. Chalcopyrite blebs and veinlets are found in the massive pyrrhotite pods and more rarely on dolomite and cherty hornfels.

The Johnny claims were held in 1971 by the Coltor Syndicate who completed geological and geophysical surveys (mag-EM). In 1981 Amax Canada held the ground as the Sky claims and collected soil, silt and rock samples.

4. Eliza Prospect (also May) Tungsten Skarn

The Eliza prospect (Minfile # 104I-099) is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Upper Proterozoic Ingenika Group. Early Cretaceous intrusive rocks of the Cassiar Plutonic Suite cut the sediments.

Mineralization comprises scheelite with skarn at the base of a limestone-dolomite unit. Skarn comprises garnet-bearing marble to garnet-diopside skarn with local sulphides present. Values are typically 0.1-0.2% WO_3 over 1-5 metres. In addition to the tungsten-skarn, galena (Ag-bearing) was noted in a 0.5 m wide pyrolusite vein and molybdenite in the Cassiar Batholith was noted over an area of about 150 by 300 metres. The prospect was worked on from 1974-1981, the main work was done by Union Carbide Canada in 1977 and 1979. In 1979 4 drill holes totalling 898 metres were completed. The drill program suffered several technical difficulties with only one hole reporting anomalous values of <0.3% WO_3 over 8.5 metres. It is not clear if the drilling successfully tested the lower skarn horizon. This prospect is similar to the Ewe and May prospects.

5. May Prospect Tungsten Skarn

This prospect (Minfile #104I-070) is similar to the Eliza and comprises tungsten skarn. This prospect was part of Union Carbide Canada's holdings in 1974-1981 and was worked on at the same time as the Eliza and Ewe prospects.

6. Ewe Prospect (also Ram, Sheep) Tungsten Skarn

This prospect (Minfile #104I-025) area is underlain mainly by rocks of the Upper Proterozoic Ingenika Group. Tungsten showings were discovered in 1969 and 14 drill holes were completed from 1969-1970. Results of this drill program are unavailable. Rip Van Mining Ltd., El Paso Mining and Milling and Union Carbide Canada worked the property intermittently from 1967-1980.

7. Herb Project Polymetallic Vein

The prospect (Minfile #104I-031) is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Upper Proterozoic Ingenika Group which are intruded by the Late Cretaceous Turnagain pluton. Mineralization comprises galena and sphalerite with silver credits as veins in highly kaolinized granite. El Paso Mining and Milling drilled over 4000 metres in 20 holes between 1970 -1972; results are not available. This drilling may have targeted W-skarn mineralization rather than the polymetallic veins.

8. Canyon Prospect Tungsten Skarn

The canyon prospects (Minfile # 104I-013) are underlain by sediments and metasediments of the Upper Proterozoic Swannell and Tsaydiz formations that have been cut by the Early Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith. Quartz-biotite schist and quartzite host a 200 m section of impure carbonate rocks containing two skarn horizons with scheelite mineralization. Skarn is fine grained garnet – diopside with pyrrotite. Tungsten grades were estimated at <1% WO_3.

9. Wolf (Cub) Prospect (also Cub, Kid, Winkle, EK, Top) Tungsten Skarn

(Minfile #104I-024) Clastic sediments of the Upper Proterozoic Swannell and Tsaydiz formations are intruded by quartz mononite of the Cassiar Batholith with resultant tungsten-skarn mineralization. An extensive system of quartz veins and joint planes, some of which are mineralized with scheelite, produces widespread but erratic tungsten mineralization. The property was trenched in 1969 by Rip Van Mining Ltd. El Paso Mining and Milling completed geological mapping, soil sampling, test pitting and trenching from 1970-1972. In 1978-1979 Union Carbide Canada held the property and completed geophysical, geological and geochemical (soil) surveys.

10. Turnagain River Prospect Industrial Minerals

This industrial mineral prospect (Minfile #104I-090) has a large band of recrystallized limestone that trends south-southeast for 17.5 km, with widths of up to 4 km.

11. RGS Targets

The RGS survey outlined four main areas within the property reporting anomalous base and precious metals assays. The four areas are in the north, central, southwest, and southeast portions of the property. A brief description of each area is as follows:

North Target

Weakly, to moderately elevated anomalous Au-Sb-As-Ag-Hg values occur north and west of the Erna and Norma prospects (Cu-Ag prospects). Highly anomalous (95^{th} percentile) base metal assays (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Ba) coincide with the elevated precious metals over an area of about 5 x 10 kilometres. Individual elements that are highly anomalous include Sb, As, Ba, Au, Hg, Mo, Ag and Zn. Locally anomalous Co, Cu and Pb are present.

Central Target

The central target lies mainly north and west of the Johnny showing (polymetallic veins). An area of approximately 10 x 10 kilometres returned anomalous base and previous metals assays; the largest coincident anomaly on map sheet 104I.

Individual elements that are consistently anomalous include Sb, As, Ba, Pb, Hg, Mo, Ag and Zn. Locally Co, Cu, and Au are anomalous. The anomalous area appears too large to be attributed to the Johnny showing.

Southeast Target

This area lies west of and includes the tungsten skarn targets near the southeast property boundary. It includes the Eliza, May, Ewe, Canyon and Wolf (cub) prospects on both the north and south sides of the Turnagain River. Moderately to strongly anomalous results are reported for Sb, As, Pb, Mn, Hg, Mo, Ag, W and Zn. As expected, tungsten is highly anomalous on both sides of the Turnagain River.

Southwest Target

There are no known sulphide mineral showings in the area of this anomaly, which is fairly small compared to the other 3 targets. The anomaly is characterized by moderate to strongly anomalous Sb, As, Pb, Mo, W and Zn. Au, Co and Ag.

9.0 Objective of 2005 Prospecting:

i) As pointed out above, the referenced locations for the Erna and Norma Prospects vary from where the Minfile reference positions them and where Geology Map 1907A/Gabrielse, 1998 and GSC Bulletin 504 positions them. The 2005 prospecting investigated, sampled and evaluated the locations for these prospects as they are referenced on Geology Map 1907A.

ii) The second objective was to attempt to find a surface expression of a causative source for a strong northeast trending linear magnetic anomaly, delineated by the 2005 airborne geophysical survey, and which is coincidental with the Major Hart River drainage.

9.0.1 PROSPECTING FOR THE NORMA SHOWING - GEOLOGY MAP 1907A REFERENCE

One of the areas marked on the Anomaly Location Map (Figure 4.) as a location for the Norma Prospect is taken from the Geology Map 1907A reference source.

Although, both the Minfile database and Geology Map 1907A place the Norma Prospect south of the Major Hart River the two references position this prospect on different locations along the river. Geology Map 1907A marks its location for the Norma Prospect approximately three (3) kilometres northeast of where the Minfile reference places it, in what is the western area of the KNEE 10 Claim, Tenure # 511887. This was the reference area investigated by prospecting in 2005.

The Norma is similar to the Erna Prospect in all respects and is an important prospect to accurately locate. The Norma is reported to have returned assays of trace gold, 2,880.02 g/t silver and 7.65% copper from a 90 cm chip sample from a quartz-tetrahedrite bearing vein. A pyrite showing (undescribed) assayed trace gold, 17.14 g/t silver and 0.05% copper

From a vantage point looking southeast across the river from the north slope of the Major Hart River, a moderate but persistent rusty zone of color can be seen, high above the east side of an unnamed creek. This zone also appears coincidental to an area marked on Geology Map 1907A, as a location for the Norma Prospect.

This creek drainage would serve as an ideal trap for rock debris eroding from this area and a traverse line named the South-side Traverse was established to explore this area as a possible location for the Norma Prospect.

The South-side Traverse commenced from the flood plane on the south side of the Major Hart River at the 780 meter elevation and proceeded in an easterly direction to the 910 meter elevation where it crossed the lower reaches of the (no-name) creek. Although it was the end of summer and the water table was low, this creek was still producing a substantial flow of water and had to be crossed carefully to avoid getting wet.

Sample Wn MHR-1 was collected from float material in the creek bed, at the 910 meter elevation. This sample consisted of grey limestone with minor pyrite mineralization.

The traverse proceeded up the creek in a south-easterly direction prospecting the flood debris, talus and wall rock along the creek bed. As we climbed into the main drainage of the creek, the valley walls became devoid of vegetation and extremely steep, with cliffs often accompanying us on both sides the traverse.

This creek is mapped as the contact between the Kechika and Rosella Formations of the Ancestral North America Terrane and the Four Brothers Fault is also shown to cut through this creek drainage on Geology Map 1907A.

The rocks noted within this creek valley were consistent with Geology Map 1907A. Argillaceous limestone, calcareous shale and wavy, banded silty limestone of the Kechika Formation were noted on the western side of the creek valley. The eastern walls of the creek were comprised of limestone, dolostone, calcareous shale and brown, grey and green-grey shale of the Rosella Formation.

Sample Wn MHR-2 was float rock collected in the creek bed at the 940 meter elevation. This rock sample also consisted of grey limestone with minor pyrite mineralization.

The South-side Traverse prospected the creek bed, up-stream for approximately 1.1 kilometres before coming upon a sizable tributary that drained into the creek from the south-southeast at the 1,000 meter elevation.

This tributary drained an area that was to the east of the Four Brothers Fault (away from the main creek) and only rocks belonging to the Kechika Formation were observed within its drainage. The first 200 metres of this leg of the traverse showed no mineralization of interest within the stream bed materials and no zones of interest were visible along the exposed rock walls of the tributary and consequently this leg of the traverse was abandoned.

We made our way back to the confluence of the main creek and continued our traverse south-easterly up the main creek valley, again following the contact boundary for the Kechika and Rosella Formations. Sample Wn MHR-3 consisted of greywacke, collected from talus material below a rock bluff, 25 meters east of the confluence of the tributary and 15 meters up the steep northeast bank of the creek.

We continued prospecting the creek up to the 1,100 meter elevation, approximately 150 meters east of the confluence of the tributary. We then climbed out of the creek up the steep north-eastern valley wall to the 1,140 meter elevation. Here we found a flat, plate shaped piece of clear calcite float (sample: Wn MHR-4). It was 60 millimetres thick and about 30 cm across, and had a thin layer of shiny-grey material completely coating one side. This sample was quite fragile and could not have retained its size and travelled far from its source. Although a few smaller fragments of similar material were observed within the vicinity of this sample, overburden obscured the bedrock and the source of the sample was not readily apparent.

We then turned northwest, prospecting an area for 100 meters along the top of the northeast edge of the creek valley. At the 1,100 meter elevation we collected sample Wn MHR-5. This rock sample was collected (in-place) from broken material on the bluffs above the creek and consisted of calcareous brown, limestone, shale sparsely mineralized with finely disseminated pyrite.

Turning at a bearing of 30° we travelled through an area of thick brush, willows and scattered poplar trees for about 300 meters. At the 1,180 meter elevation we came to a 10 to 15 meter high wall of badly broken and fractured calcareous brown and grey shale, mineralized with finely disseminated pyrite. Occasional minor gossan stain was noted in cracks and fissures. This area is near the south-eastern end of the gossan zone that was visible from the north slope of the Major Hart River valley (North-side Traverse).

Sample Wn MHR-6 was collected near the 1,200 meter elevation and consisted of oxidized calcareous brown shale (limestone) with finely disseminated pyrite.
Sample Wn MHR-7 was collected 15 m NW of Wn MHR-6 (similar to above)
Sample Wn MHR-8 was collected 15 m NW of Wn MHR-7 (similar to above)
Sample Wn MHR-9 was collected 70 m NW of Wn MHR-8 (similar to above)
Sample Wn MHR-10 was collected 20 NW of Wn MHR-9 (similar to above)
Sample Wn MHR-11 was collected 10 m NW of Wn MHR-10 (iron stained limestone)
Sample Wn MHR-11a was collected 3 m NW of Wn MHR-11 (same as #11)
Sample Wn MHR-11b was collected 4 m NW of Wn MHR-11a (same as #11)
Sample Wn MHR-11c was collected 10 m down hill of Wn MHR-11b (same as #11)
Sample Wn MHR-12 was collected 185 m NNW of Wn MHR-11c (same as #11)
Sample Wn MHR-13 was collected 137 m NNW of Wn MHR-12 (brown limestone/diss.. pyrite)

Due to the broken and fractured nature of the rocks along this zone, we were not able to determine the dip, but the zone formed a distinctive topographic feature that ran in a northwest/southeast direction, high above the eastern valley of the creek. The Southside Traverse paralleled this zone in a north-westerly and northerly direction from about the 1,200 meter elevation down to the 940 meter elevation, for approximately 520 meters, collecting eleven rock samples.

We then turned 100 meters to the southwest, working our way across a slope of large broken boulders below the ridge and then descended in a north-westerly direction down to the lower reaches of the creek near where it flows to the Major Hart River.

The westerly closing leg of the South-side Traverse crossed a broad, scrub-brush covered flood-plane consisting of firmly packed fine silt and returned to the 780 meter starting point.

The area of the northeast/southwest trending airborne magnetic and electro-magnetic anomaly is completely overlain by the Major Hart River's mud covered flood-plane. Consequently no visible indication of a causative source for this anomaly was observed along the traverse.

9.0.2 PROSPECTING FOR ERNA PROSPECT – GEOLOGY MAP 1907A REFERENCE

The area marked on the Anomaly Location Map (Figure 4.) as a location for the Erna Prospect is taken from Geology Map 1907A. As was the case for the Norma Prospect, this particular reference source for the Erna Prospect was also investigated by prospecting in 2005.

Both the Minfile database and Geology Map 1907A place the Erna showing on the north side of the Major Hart River valley. Geology Map 1907A marks the location for the Erna approximately three (3) kilometres northeast of where the Minfile reference places it (in the NE area of the Horn 1 and NW area of the Horn 3 claims).

A letter (N. Hennel) and an assay certificate dated August 15, 1973 reports a 90 cm chip sample taken across a quartz-tetrahedrite bearing vein that returned assays of 0.17 g/t gold, 2897.17 g/t silver and 4.8% copper taken from the Erna Prospect.

Looking to the west and northwest, from the 780 m elevation of the south side of the Major Hart River, a spectacular sequence of cliffs dominates the valley, displaying a series of banded, folded, multi-coloured layers of sedimentary rocks which are mapped on Geology Map 1907A, as belonging to the Kechika, McDame and Ramhorn Formations of the Ancestral North America Terrane.

One cliff (we named the Cliff Zone) demonstrates more coloration then its neighbours and is situated immediately west of an area referenced as a location for the Erna Prospect on Geology Map 1907A. This cliff stands out from the others and has an eroded, slightly concave appearance, exposing multiple layers of horizontal, folded, sedimentary rocks that stand 100 meters above a broad talus fan. This cliff has a triangular appearance with the apex rising to the 1,200 meter elevation.

To examine this area, a traverse (the North-side Traverse) was commenced from the 780 meter elevation of the south side of the Major Hart River. The traverse proceeded 150 meters northwest, stopping at the south bank of the Major Hart River. The river is about 15 meters wide and 1.3 meters deep here, with a soft muddy bottom. The river has a strong steady current and was too deep to wade across safely so we made our way up-stream along the southern bank for about 200 meters, where we cut down a tree, sufficient to use for a crossing.

On the north side of the river there is a large swampy area that we had to work our way around to the east, closely following the northern river bank. We then proceeded in a north-westerly direction climbing above the flood plane and valley gravels. The 860 meter elevation is near an area marked as a location for the Erna showing on Geology Map 1907A. The rocks in this area predominately consisted of calcareous shale belonging to the Kechika Formation. No mineralized area of interest was observed in this area of the traverse and we continued in a north-westerly direction towards the Cliff Zone.

A cave can be seen from this area of the traverse, high on the mountain, around a slightly gossan stained area immediately east of the cliff face. We turned westerly and climbed a distance of over 500 meters towards the cave from the 900 meter elevation of the Traverse. Utilizing a narrow goat path we managed to climb across a rock drop-off, to the opening of a natural cave at the 1,100 meter elevation.

The cave is about 3 meters high and 2 meters wide at the opening and forms a 4 meter deep cavity to the northwest. It appears to have been eroded in dark grey dolostone and a light grey/white carbonate of the McDame Formation.

Sample Wn MHR-14: collected from the north wall, inside the cave (limestone with iron stain)
Sample Wn MHR-15: collected from the end of the cave (light-grey limestone)
Sample Wn MHR-16: collected from the south wall inside the cave (med-dark grey limestone)
Sample Wn MHR-17: from an area of rusty gouge on right side of entrance (light grey limestone)

Sample Wn MHR-18: collected from the cave entrance (a limestone with calcite stringers).
Sample Wn MHR-19: rusty area about 15 m above and behind the cave (dark-grey limestone)
Sample Wn MHR-20: located 5 m north of #19 (dark-grey limestone with calcite stringers)

We examined as much of the area of the cave as the steep topography would allow and then retreated back along the goat path and descended around the rock drop-offs, to the top of the talus pile at the 1,000 meter elevation.

Sample Wn MHR-21: collected in place from broken, fractured (grey limestone w/minor hematite)
Sample Wn MHR-22: flat lying, 2 meter thick bed (dark grey limestone with calcite breccia)
Sample Wn MHR-23: from talus material at bottom of the cliff zone (grey banded limestone)
Sample Wn MHR-24: from talus material 3 meters above # 23 (dark grey limestone)
Sample Wn MHR-25: a 2 meter thick bed at the 1,080 meter elevation of the western edge of the cliff zone (light grey phyllite fine laminae)

This was as far to the southwest that we could navigate along the North-side Traverse and we descended the lower area of the cliff, and examined the talus slope material below the Cliff Zone.

Sample Wn MHR-26: talus material below cliff zone near the 900 m elevation (dark-grey limestone)

Our traverse descended southeast to the Major Hart River Valley near the 800 meter elevation and then to the northeast and prospected 500 meters, where we met up our earlier traverse again and then crossed back to the south side of the river, circling to the southeast back to the starting point for the North-side Traverse.

Again, as was the case for the South-side (Norma) Traverse, the northeast/southwest trending airborne magnetic and electro-magnetic anomaly was completely overlain by the flood-plane of the Major Hart River and no visible indication of a causative source for this anomaly was observed along the North-side traverse.

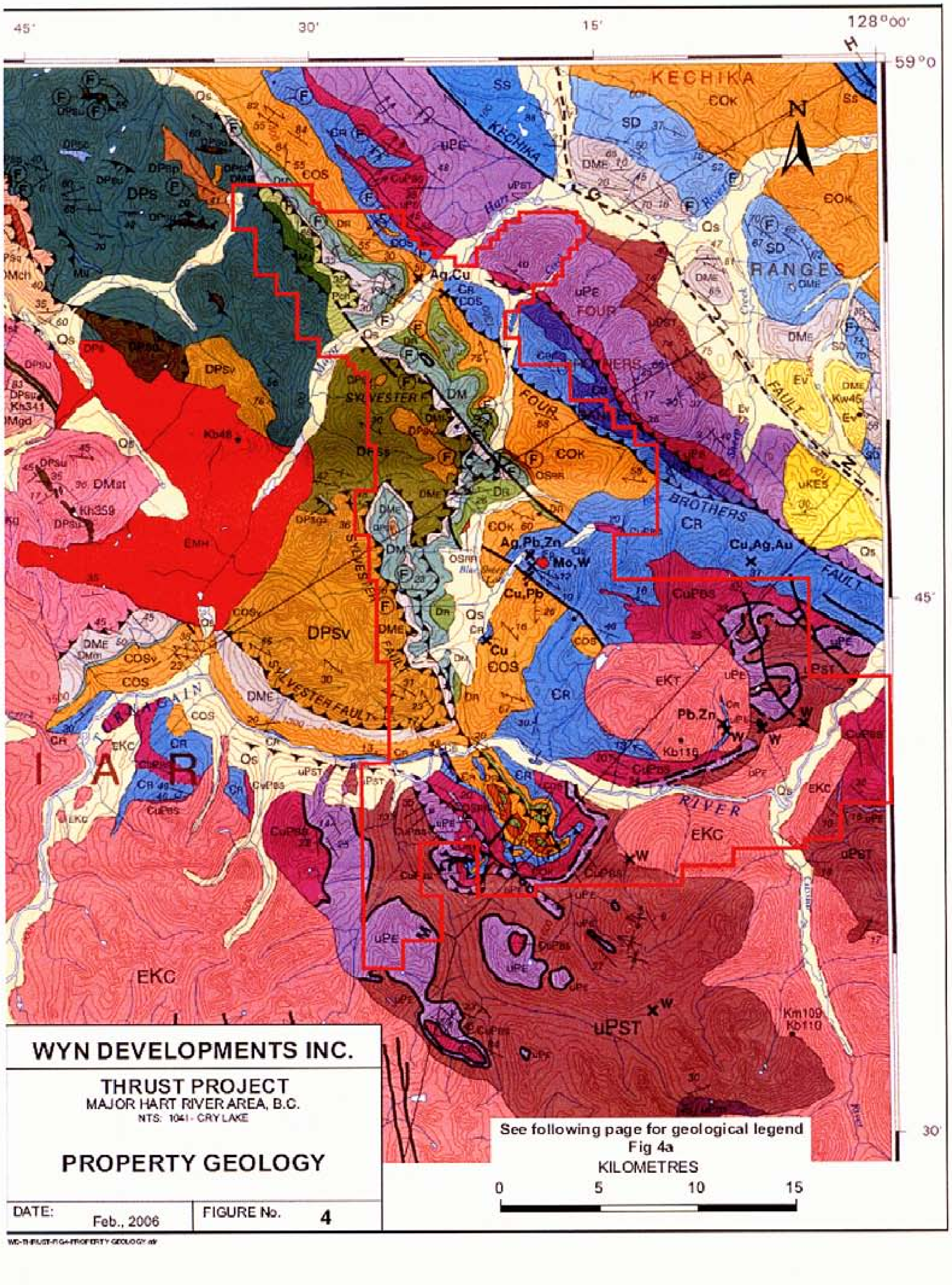


Figure 4. Property Geology Map 1907A

Geology Legend

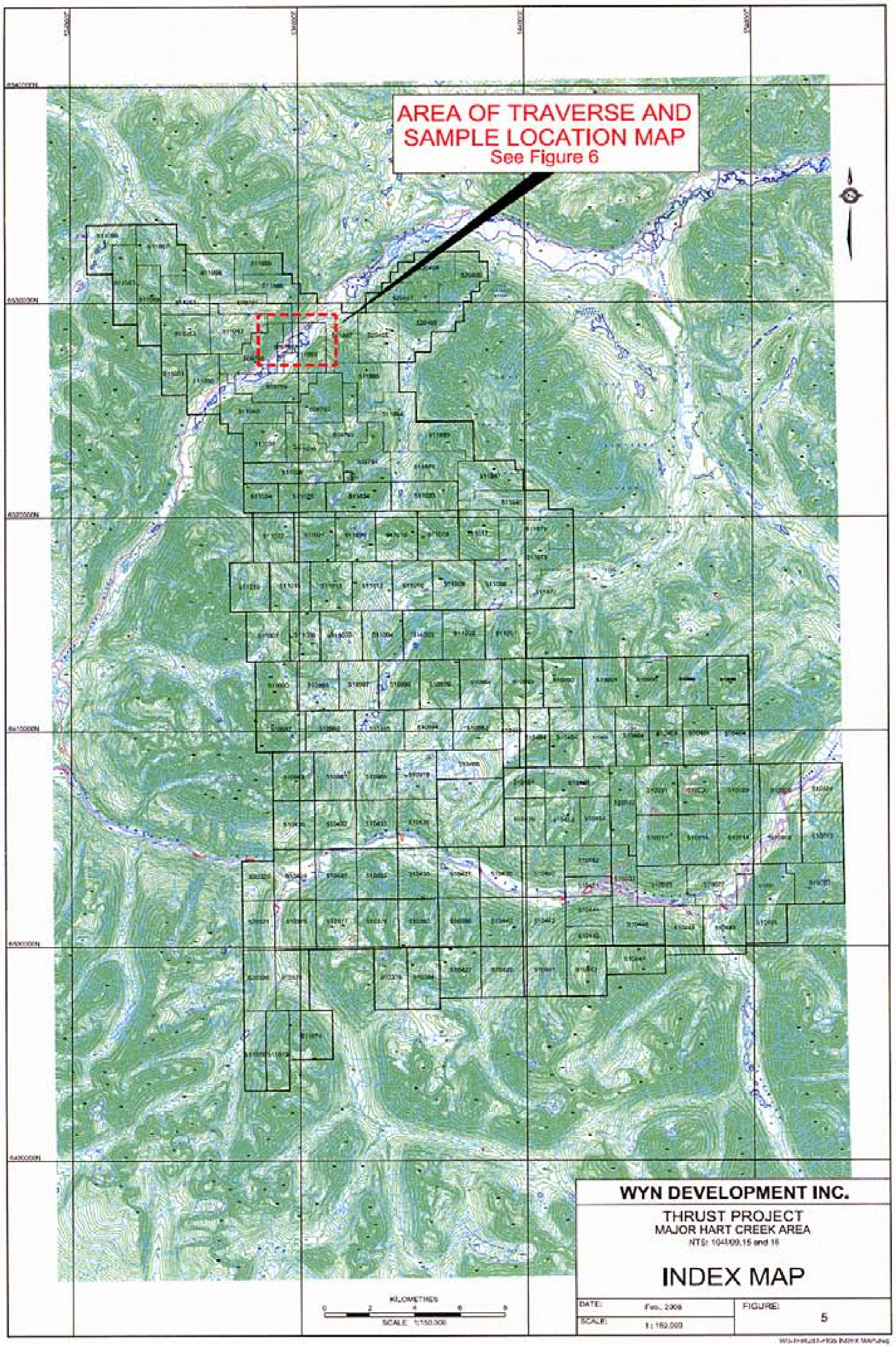


Figure 5. Index Map

10.0Results

The Norma Prospect

The South-side Traverse is approximately 5 kilometres in length and explored the area marked as a location for the Norma Prospect on Geology Map 1907A (see Traverse and Sample Location Map/Fig 6). All rocks observed along this traverse were of either the Kechika or the Rosella Formations of the Ancestral North America Terrane.

A total of sixteen rock samples (Wn MHR 1 through 11 and 11a, 11b, 11c, 12 & 13) were collected but no areas indicative of high-grade mineralization such as those reported for the Norma Prospect were noted along the South-side Traverse. Samples were submitted for 34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES, but returned negligible results.

All samples collected along the South-side Traverse were sent for assay to ALS Chemex Labs in North Vancouver. Sample locations are posted on the Traverse and Sample Location Map/Fig 6. Lab assay sheets are bound near the back of this report, after the section on Rock Sample Descriptions.

The Erna Prospect

The North-side Traverse is approximately 4.5 kilometres long and explored the area marked as a location for the Erna Prospect on Geology Map 1907A. All rocks noted along this traverse were of the Kechika, Ramhorn and McDame Formations of the Ancestral North America Terrane.

A total of 13 rock samples (Wn MHR-14 to Wn MHR-26) were collected but no areas indicative of high-grade mineralization such as those reported for the Erna Prospect were noted along the North-side Traverse. Samples were submitted for 34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES, but returned negligible results.

All samples collected along the North-side Traverse were sent for assay to ALS Chemex Labs in North Vancouver. Sample locations are posted on the Traverse and Sample Location Map/Fig 6. Lab assay sheets are bound near the back of this report, after the section on Rock Sample Descriptions.

Airborne Magnetic & Electro-Magenetic Survey

The airborne magnetic and electro-magnetic survey conducted by Canamera Geoscience Corp identified a strong northeast trending linear magnetic anomaly which is coincidental with the Major Hart River drainage. Unfortunately, this anomaly is located beneath the flood-plane of the Major Hart River valley and any causative source in the area prospected, was completely obscured from view by deep river sediments.

11.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Geology Map 1907A Location of the Erna & Norma Prospects:

The areas for the Erna and Norma Prospects as marked on Geology Map 1907A are mapped as being underlain by rocks of the Kechika, Rosella, Ramhorn and McDame Formations of the Ancestral North America Terrane. The rocks noted by the author along both the North-side and South-side traverses were consistent the geological mapping and included argillaceous limestone, calcareous shale, limestone, dolostone, brown, grey and green-grey shale, laminated dolostone, dolostone and sandstone and dark grey dolostone.

The copper, silver and gold mineralization that is reported to occur at the Erna and Norma Prospects is noted to have come from quartz-tetrahedrite-bearing veins. The rocks mapped as underlying the areas marked as a location for the Erna and Norma prospects on Geology Map 1907A are calcareous, not siliceous and no quartz or quartz veining was observed by the author while prospecting either the North-side or South-side traverses.

Considering what appears to be a complete absence of siliceous rocks within the area prospected, it is the opinion of the author that calcareous rocks belonging to the Ancestral North America Terrane are unlikely hunting grounds for the location of either the Erna or Norma Prospects. On the other hand siliceous rocks such as chert and quartz arenite form members of the Slide Mountain Terrane are mapped on Geology Map 1907A as being on the west side of the Sylvester Fault approximately 4 kilometers southwest (up river) of the area prospected by the author on the (2005 season) North-side and South-side Traverses. This area also appears coincidental with the location for the Erna and Norma as noted by the Minfile reference. It is recommended that future prospecting examine this (Minfile reference) area as a potential location for these two prospects.

Several significant zones of mineralization are found within the territory held by the THRUST Group properties and future prospecting programs should evaluate these mineral targets as well.

Northwest/southeast trending Airborne Magnetic Anomaly:
A causative source for the strong northeast/southwest trending linear airborne magnetic anomaly which lies under the Major Hart River could not be examined due to the extensive cover of deep river mud deposited on the river's flood plane. In the area visited by the author, such deep mud and sediment deposits covering the river's broad flood-plane made conventional prospecting impractical but areas farther upstream to the southwest may possibly offer better exposure should also be investigated as well.

The author recommends testing the use of Mobile Metal Ionization (MMI) soil sampling over a selected area of the airborne geophysical anomaly. Although MMI is a relatively new exploration technique, where conventional exploration methods are impractical there are numerous case studies which demonstrate a considerable promise in detecting blind mineral occurrences. Additional airborne geophysical surveys should also be continued over the remaining areas of the THRUST properties.

12.0 References

Cook, S., Jackaman, W., Lett, R., and Sibbick, S. (1997): Regional Geochemical Survey Program: Review of 1996 Activities. Ministry of Employment and Investment.

Jackaman, W. (1996): British Columbia Regional Geochemistry Survey – Cry Lake (104I); B.C. Ministry of Employment and Investment, BC RGS 44.

Gabreilse, H.G., (1994): Geololgy of Cry Lake (104I) and Dease Lake (104J/E) Map Areas, North Central British Columbia; Energy, Mines, and Resources Canada, Open File 2779; Sheet 2 – Settea Lake; 104I/2.

Thorstad, L.E. and Gabrielse, H. (1986): The Upper Triassic Kutcho Formation, Cassiar Mountains, North-Central British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada Paper 86-16, 53 pp.

Miller, P. (1983): Range Group: Soil Geochemistry, Liard Mining Division, Range 1. Ministry of Employment and Investment Geological Branch, Assessment Report No. 11,182.

13.0 Affidavit of Expenses

Magnetometer and Electro-Magnetometer airborne survey and prospecting was conducted over the property between June 1 and September 23rd, 2005 to the value of:

<u>Personnel</u>	
G. Nicholson 6 days @ $450/day	2,700.00
R. Krause 2 days @ $450/day	900.00
R. Simpson 10 days @ $375/day	3,750.00
M. Mulberry 7 days @ $375/day	2,625.00
W. Raven 1 day @$450/day	450.00
4 x 4 Truck 8 days @ $90/day	720.00
Camp, sat-phone and supplies	2,282.62
Accommodation/Meals/Travel/Fuel	4,463.84
Airborne Magnetic and Electro-Magnetic Geophysical Survey	150,000.00
Helicopter	98,803.00
Equipment	1,350.00
Freight & Transport	5,940.10
Project management costs/Nicholson & Associates	10,780.00
Lab/assay costs	800.00
LANDSAT images and interpretation	7,000.00
Drafting and map layout	5,000.00
Writing and research	3,500.00
Total	$302,064.56

Respectfully submitted,

Richard S. Simpson

Author's Background

I, RICHARD S. SIMPSON, of 1201-1188 Quebec Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, am a grade twelve graduate of Centennial High School, Coquitlam, B.C., 1967, and a self taught prospector who has been active within the mineral exploration industry since 1968.

I have no interest in the THRUST Project or common shares of WYN Development Inc. or United Exploration Management Inc.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of March, 2006.

Richard S. Simpson / Prospector

Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample	Description
WNMHR 1	Grey Lst, minor lim lgoe ox sfcs tr. py.
WNMHR 2	Grey Lst, minor lim lgoe ox sfcs tr. py.
WNMHR 3	greywacke
WNMHR 4	calcite vn
WNMHR 5	med. gr. lst/del; dun weather
WNMHR 6	msv med. grey lst, calcite vn w/ Aug/sid. in vn
WNMHR 7	msv med. grey lst, calcite vn w/ Aug/sid. in vn
WNMHR 8	oolitic lst
WNMHR 9	as per 7/8
WNMHR 10	lst
WNMHR 11	lst brxx
WNMHR 11a	grey lst
WNMHR 11b	grey lst brxx
WNMHR 11c	grey ooliteic lst minor chlc/sid.
WNMHR 12	grey lst
WNMHR 13	lt grey lst
WNMHR 14	lst w/red discolouration
WNMHR 15	lt grey lst
WNMHR 16	med-dk grey lst
WNMHR 17	lt-grey lst
WNMHR 18	dk grey lst w/calcite stringers
WNMHR 19	dk grey lst
WNMHR 20	as per 18
WNMHR 21	med grey lst minor hem.
WNMHR 22	dk grey lst 50% brxx, 50% cal.
WNMHR 23	dk grey banded lst
WNMHR 24	dk grey dirty lst
WNMHR 25	lt grey phyllite fine laminae
WNMHR 26	dk grey lst, 10% C

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Finalized Date: 16-NOV-2005
Account: UNEXMA

Project: Wyn Thrust

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05098380

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10
WNMHR-1		2.34	<0.2	0.31	17	<10	260	<0.5	<2	1.73	<0.5	9	27	14	2.10	<10
WNMHR-2		0.94	0.2	0.18	32	10	1360	<0.5	<2	22.8	<0.5	<1	6	3	0.32	<10
WNMHR-3		1.34	0.2	2.19	6	<10	1020	<0.5	<2	9.97	<0.5	20	102	28	5.13	<10
WNMHR-4		0.94	0.2	0.14	4	<10	10	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	2	1	0.50	<10
WNMHR-5		0.74	<0.2	0.03	11	<10	10	<0.5	<2	20.0	<0.5	<1	2	1	0.38	<10
WNMHR-6		1.20	<0.2	0.02	5	<10	10	<0.5	<2	19.1	<0.5	<1	1	1	0.52	<10
WNMHR-7		1.88	<0.2	0.03	7	<10	10	<0.5	<2	19.1	<0.5	<1	1	2	0.42	<10
WNMHR-8		1.42	<0.2	0.09	172	<10	20	<0.5	<2	15.0	<0.5	1	3	8	4.38	<10
WNMHR-9		1.18	<0.2	0.03	12	<10	10	<0.5	<2	17.8	<0.5	<1	1	2	0.87	<10
WNMHR-10		0.64	<0.2	0.04	18	<10	10	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	<1	12	0.43	<10
WNMHR-11		1.42	<0.2	0.03	28	<10	20	<0.5	<2	21.7	<0.5	26	1	3	2.37	<10
WNMHR-11A		0.66	<0.2	0.04	12	<10	20	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	1	2	0.23	<10
WNMHR-11B		1.78	<0.2	0.03	13	<10	10	<0.5	<2	15.3	<0.5	<1	3	3	0.66	<10
WNMHR-11C		1.02	<0.2	0.01	11	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	18.3	<0.5	<1	2	1	0.49	<10
WNMHR-12		1.52	<0.2	0.02	13	<10	10	<0.5	<2	19.7	<0.5	<1	2	2	0.70	<10
WNMHR-13		2.94	<0.2	0.03	7	<10	10	<0.5	<2	21.3	<0.5	<1	1	1	1.12	<10
WNMHR-14		0.96	<0.2	0.04	9	<10	160	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	<1	2	0.11	<10
WNMHR-15		1.34	<0.2	0.14	12	<10	2540	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	6	3	0.25	<10
WNMHR-16		0.70	<0.2	0.04	4	<10	550	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	1	1	0.10	<10
WNMHR-17		0.82	<0.2	0.05	4	<10	760	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	1	2	0.15	<10
WNMHR-18		0.96	<0.2	0.04	2	<10	220	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	2	1	0.10	<10
WNMHR-19		0.78	<0.2	0.04	11	<10	140	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	1	1	0.07	<10
WNMHR-20		1.40	<0.2	0.04	3	<10	1320	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	1	1	0.08	<10
WNMHR-21		0.90	<0.2	0.02	<2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	<1	1	0.08	<10
WNMHR-22		0.72	<0.2	0.03	2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	1	1	0.11	<10
WNMHR-23		1.68	<0.2	0.08	11	<10	150	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	1	3	0.19	<10
WNMHR-24		1.18	<0.2	0.03	11	<10	390	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	1	1	0.03	<10
WNMHR-25		1.46	0.2	0.35	13	<10	1210	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	2	4	9	0.85	<10
WNMHR-26		0.88	<0.2	0.06	<2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	<1	2	2	0.22	<10

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Finalized Date: 16-NOV-2005
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Project: Wyn Thrust

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05098380

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01
WNMHR-1		1	0.19	10	1.33	270	<1	0.01	41	500	13	0.05	3	4	137	<0.01
WNMHR-2		1	0.03	<10	10.40	260	1	0.02	18	40	7	<0.01	3	1	179	<0.01
WNMHR-3		2	0.24	30	3.38	988	7	0.11	80	1700	10	0.10	2	9	336	0.06
WNMHR-4		1	0.02	<10	0.25	1355	<1	0.01	1	50	6	<0.01	<2	1	2320	<0.01
WNMHR-5		<1	0.01	<10	13.10	203	<1	0.02	7	20	5	<0.01	<2	<1	108	<0.01
WNMHR-6		1	0.01	<10	12.60	315	<1	0.02	5	10	4	<0.01	3	<1	55	<0.01
WNMHR-7		<1	0.01	<10	12.60	289	<1	0.02	3	10	5	<0.01	2	<1	65	<0.01
WNMHR-8		<1	0.03	<10	6.35	1040	2	0.01	9	20	9	0.02	5	2	61	<0.01
WNMHR-9		1	0.01	<10	11.15	432	<1	0.02	3	10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	57	<0.01
WNMHR-10		<1	0.01	<10	0.46	120	<1	0.01	7	90	13	<0.01	6	<1	19	<0.01
WNMHR-11		<1	0.01	<10	8.76	458	<1	0.02	7	60	4	<0.01	<2	<1	58	<0.01
WNMHR-11A		1	0.02	<10	1.10	137	<1	0.01	4	40	5	<0.01	<2	<1	279	<0.01
WNMHR-11B		1	0.01	<10	6.35	324	<1	0.02	6	20	4	0.01	3	<1	60	<0.01
WNMHR-11C		<1	<0.01	<10	11.95	293	<1	0.02	2	<10	4	<0.01	<2	<1	60	<0.01
WNMHR-12		<1	0.01	<10	8.68	359	<1	0.02	4	10	5	<0.01	<2	1	85	<0.01
WNMHR-13		<1	0.01	<10	10.65	483	<1	0.02	4	10	6	<0.01	<2	<1	77	<0.01
WNMHR-14		1	0.01	<10	0.32	49	<1	0.01	3	10	2	<0.01	<2	<1	250	<0.01
WNMHR-15		<1	0.03	<10	5.05	144	<1	<0.01	8	30	12	<0.01	2	1	253	<0.01
WNMHR-16		<1	0.01	<10	0.29	43	1	0.01	1	30	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	250	<0.01
WNMHR-17		<1	0.01	<10	0.52	82	<1	0.01	2	30	5	<0.01	3	<1	221	<0.01
WNMHR-18		<1	<0.01	<10	1.46	85	<1	0.01	1	30	7	<0.01	<2	1	227	<0.01
WNMHR-19		<1	0.01	<10	0.25	40	<1	0.01	2	20	3	<0.01	<2	<1	183	<0.01
WNMHR-20		1	0.01	<10	0.27	53	<1	0.02	5	30	4	<0.01	<2	<1	217	<0.01
WNMHR-21		<1	<0.01	<10	0.15	44	1	0.02	1	20	2	<0.01	<2	<1	175	<0.01
WNMHR-22		<1	0.01	<10	0.20	64	2	0.02	3	10	4	<0.01	<2	<1	65	<0.01
WNMHR-23		<1	0.03	<10	0.33	66	<1	0.02	6	40	4	<0.01	<2	1	232	<0.01
WNMHR-24		<1	<0.01	<10	0.38	32	<1	0.02	1	10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	275	<0.01
WNMHR-25		1	0.06	10	0.37	119	1	0.02	35	60	4	<0.01	5	3	170	<0.01
WNMHR-26		<1	0.02	<10	0.36	50	1	0.02	3	20	<2	<0.01	<2	1	227	<0.01

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Finalized Date: 16-NOV-2005
Account: UNEXMA

Project: Wyn Thrust

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05098380

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2
WNMHR-1		<10	<10	10	<10	18
WNMHR-2		<10	<10	6	<10	337
WNMHR-3		<10	<10	101	<10	36
WNMHR-4		<10	<10	2	<10	4
WNMHR-5		<10	<10	4	<10	13
WNMHR-6		<10	<10	2	<10	4
WNMHR-7		<10	<10	3	<10	<2
WNMHR-8		10	<10	7	<10	11
WNMHR-9		<10	<10	3	<10	<2
WNMHR-10		<10	<10	3	10	12
WNMHR-11		<10	<10	3	10	2
WNMHR-11A		<10	<10	3	<10	3
WNMHR-11B		<10	<10	3	<10	4
WNMHR-11C		<10	<10	2	<10	3
WNMHR-12		<10	<10	3	<10	2
WNMHR-13		<10	<10	2	<10	2
WNMHR-14		<10	<10	2	<10	15
WNMHR-15		<10	<10	8	<10	42
WNMHR-16		<10	<10	2	<10	11
WNMHR-17		<10	<10	3	<10	21
WNMHR-18		<10	<10	3	<10	13
WNMHR-19		<10	<10	2	<10	13
WNMHR-20		<10	<10	4	<10	15
WNMHR-21		<10	<10	2	<10	7
WNMHR-22		<10	<10	3	<10	9
WNMHR-23		<10	<10	4	<10	19
WNMHR-24		<10	<10	3	<10	3
WNMHR-25		<10	<10	4	<10	92
WNMHR-26		<10	<10	3	<10	12

Appendix I

Airborne Geophysical Magnetometer & EM Survey

533000E
534000E
535000E
536000E
6529000N
6528000N
6527000N
509791
511888
511043
511887
509791
509788
511069
1460
Reference area for Erna Geology Map 1907A (Approx.)
Cave
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-14 to 20
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-21
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-22
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-23 and 24 (WNMHR-24: 3m north of 23)
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-25
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-26
North Side Traverse
Log Bridge
Camp
South Side Traverse
The camp is the start and end point of both North Side and South Side Traverses
Major Hart River
(Flood-plane)
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-13
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-12
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-1
Reference area for Norma Geology Map 1907A (Approx.)
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-10
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-8
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-9
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-7
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-2
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-11c
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-11b
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-6
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-11a
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-11
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-5
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-4
SAMPLE No. WNMHR-3 (25m east and 15m north of creek fork)
800m
900m
1000m
1100m
1200m
1300m
1400m
METRES
0 100 200 300
SCALE 1:5,000
WYN DEVELOPMENT INC.
THRUST PROJECT
MAJOR HART CREEK AREA
NTS: 104I/16 and 09
TRAVERSE AND SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
DATE: Feb., 2006
FIGURE: 6
SCALE: 1 : 5000
28445

Report on a Hummingbird™ Magnetic and Electromagnetic Airborne Geophysical Survey

Prepared by Alexei Rodionov

October 05, 2005

Canamera Geoscience Corp.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Canamera Geoscience Corporation conducted an airborne geophysical survey over the Thrust Project area on June 24 – July 14, 2005, at the request of WYN Developments INC. This report describes and documents the logistics, equipment and results of the survey and provides recommendations based on those results.

The airborne survey results reported herein amount to 2130 line-km flown over the property.

The primary objective of the airborne geophysical survey was to obtain a dense high-resolution aero-magnetic and electromagnetic data set over the property. This data is required to better define the potential known zones of mineralization, their geological settings and identify new areas of interest. Secondary goals include the enhancement of the general understanding of the regional geology of the area. In this regard, the data can also be used to map contacts and structural features within the property.

The survey incorporated the use of a Hummingbird™ five-frequency electromagnetic system supplemented by a high-sensitivity cesium magnetometer, barometric altimeter, and laser altimeter. A combined GPS/GLONASS navigation computer system with flight path indicators ensured accurate positioning of the geophysical data with respect to the World Geodetic System 1984 geodetic datum (WGS-84).

The property contains anomalies of small to moderate amplitude in the magnetic response and to high amplitude in the electromagnetic responses. This is indicative of lithologies with varying contrasts in magnetic susceptibility and electrical conductivity.

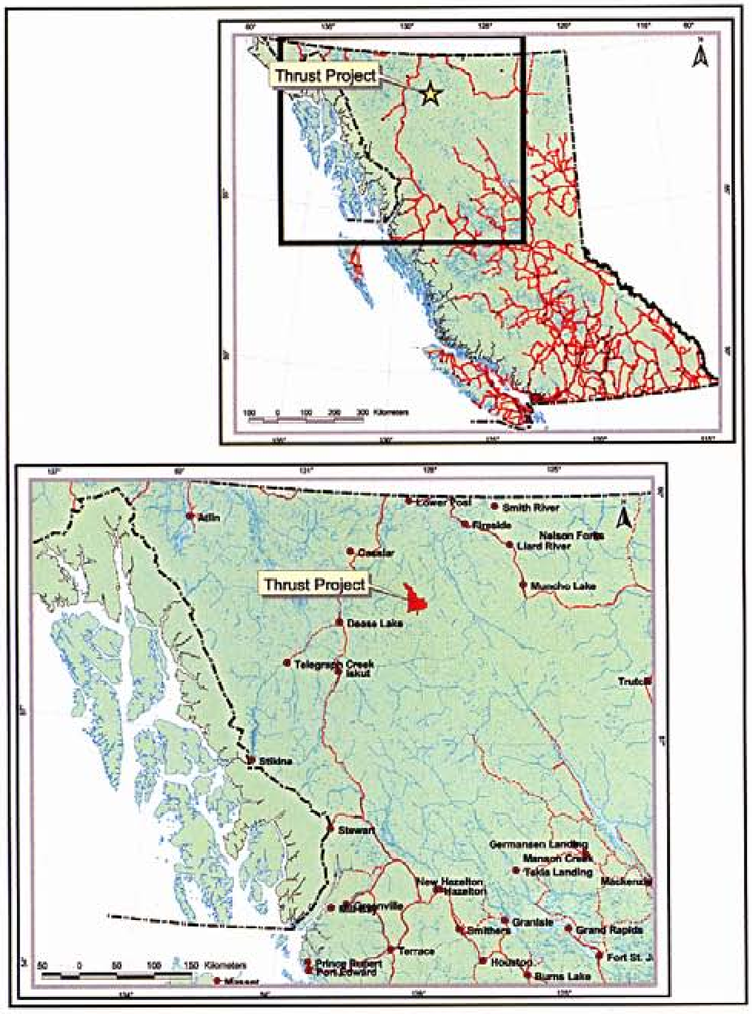
The property hosts occurrences of high grade silver mineralization spatially related with a thrust fault. Tungsten mineralization which occurs in garnet-diopside skarns is widespread in the southeast corner of the project area. The property is located approximately 115 km northeast of Dease Lake, BC.

This report documents the instrumentation, acquisition, processing and presentation of the geophysical data collected from a helicopter-borne aeromagnetic and electromagnetic survey over the property.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

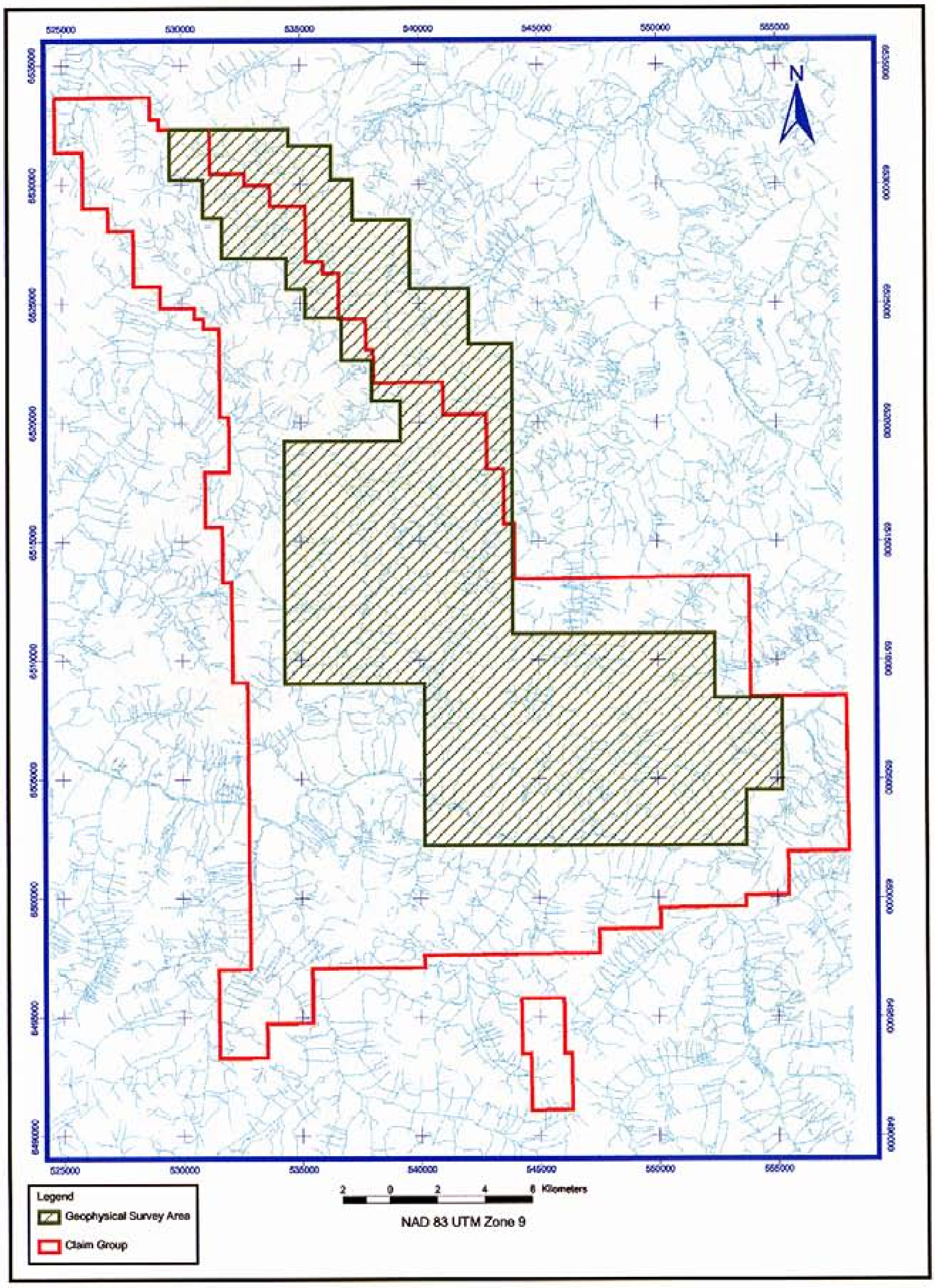
The property is located approximately 115 km east-northeast of Dease Lake, BC (Figure 1). The Thrust project claims are centered approximately at 58° 46' N; 128° 20' W on NTS sheet 75-L/5.

Access to the property is by helicopter or float equipped, fixed wing aircraft only.



• **Figure 1 Thrust Project Location Map**

The survey area is located in the Cassiar Mountains with elevation ranging from approximately 800 m above sea level to more then 2300 m. The area of survey is shown in Figure 2.



• **Figure 2 Airborne survey location map**

3. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 Airborne Survey Parameters

Canamera Geoscience Corporation uses a Hummingbird™ electromagnetic and magnetic helicopter survey system designed to obtain low level, slow speed, detailed airborne magnetic and electromagnetic data. The data is used to map the magnetic and conductive properties of geologic units in a rapid and cost effective manner over large mineral target areas.

The airborne survey began on June 24 and ended on July 14, 2005. A Eurocopter AS350B2 helicopter was used to tow the bird. The majority of the survey was flown along straight lines spaced 100 m apart. The direction of the lines varied within the survey area depending on the orientation of general topographic features. Some areas were flown by contours with the visual navigation. The magnetic and electromagnetic sensors are housed in a single 7.5 m long bird that was maintained at 30 – 150 m above the topographic surface. Extremely rugged terrain and abrupt changes in topography affect the aircraft pilot's ability to 'drape'; therefore there are positive and negative variations in sensor height with respect to the estimated range. The height of the bird less then 20m above the ground was recorded in several occasions. During the first flight, due to a low altitude, the bird bumped against the top of a tree which resulted in damage to the skirt and nose cone.

Certain areas of the property were impossible to survey due to safety and technical concerns.

The ground speed of the aircraft varied from 20 to 120 km/h depending on the wind's magnitude and direction and topography as well. Values were recorded at 0.1-second intervals resulting in data with a sample increment of 2 to 3 m along the ground. The above parameters were designed to allow for sufficient detail in the data to detect subtle magnetic and conductive anomalies that may represent mineralization.

The Hummingbird™ integrated geophysical data acquisition system uses both GPS and GLONASS satellite tracking systems to provide real-time WGS-84 coordinate locations for every tenth datum. The accuracy achieved by using both GPS and

GLONASS satellites without differential correction is reported to be ±15 m in the horizontal directions. This is comparable with the accuracy of differentially corrected GPS systems. Fiducial markers are recorded in the data stream over key topographic features to ensure that location errors are kept at a minimum.

3.2 Airborne Survey Instrumentation

3.2.1 Electromagnetic System

Model: Hummingbird™ manufactured by Geotech Ltd.

Type: Towed bird with 2 maximally coupled coil configurations for 5 distinct frequencies: 2 vertical coaxial, and 3 horizontal coplanar (Table 1). Nominal survey altitude is 30 m above the ground plus the height of obstacles (trees, power lines etc.).

Sample Rate: 10 samples per second (10 Hz)

Noise level: 1 – 2 ppm

Table 1: Hummingbird electromagnetic coil configurations.

Coils:	Frequency	Orientation	Separation
A	7700 Hz	Coaxial	6.20 m
B	6600 Hz	Coplanar	6.20 m
C	980 Hz	Coaxial	6.025 m
D	880 Hz	Coplanar	6.025 m
E	34000 Hz	Coplanar	4.87 m

3.2.2 Digital Data Acquisition System

Manufacturer: Geotech Ltd.

Computer: Passive backplane board with a Peak 500/501Pentium 100 MHz single board computer.

Data Storage: 256-Mbyte solid state hard drive, 64-Megabyte removable PCMCIA memory card.

Display: AVED AV550-PCI video card w/ daylight viewable, color, LCD, flatbed monitor.

Interface Cards: CIO-DAS08-PGA digital to analog converter and timer board, GTEK PCSS-8FA serial co-processor card.

3.2.3 Magnetometer

Model:	Geometrics G-822A
Type:	Optically pumped Cesium vapor magnetometer.
Sensitivity:	0.01 nT
Sampling Rate:	10 Hz

3.2.4 Magnetic Base Station

Model:	Geometrics G-823A
Type:	Optically pumped Cesium vapor magnetometer with CM-201 counter module.
Sensitivity:	0.01 nT
Sampling Rate:	Variable in 0.01 second increments up to 10 Hz (0.5 samples per second for this survey).
Computer:	Toshiba 486 laptop computer connected to the counter module via RS232 interface cable.

3.2.5 Laser Altimeter

Model:	Laser Atlanta Optics Inc. Advantage Laser Rangefinder
Type:	Class I reflectorless laser
Accuracy:	±15.3 cm
Range:	1.5 m – 610 m
Sampling Rate:	1 Hz

3.2.6 Barometric Altimeter

Model:	Setra Systems Inc. Setra 470
Type:	Digital Pressure Transducer
Accuracy:	±30 cm
Sampling Rate:	1 Hz

3.2.7 Navigation System

Model:	Picodas PNAV 2100 real time navigation interface console
Type:	Rack mounted 486/66MHz computer w/ 1.2GB HDD, 1.44MB FDD, and RS-232 data transfer

Display:	Remote VGA monochrome screen for moving map display and 2-line LCD pilot indicator for flight path cross-track guidance.
Receiver:	Ashtech GG24 GPS+GLONASS, 24 channel, 5 Hz receiver card
Accuracy:	±15 m
Sampling Rate:	5 Hz, recording @ 1 Hz

3.2.8 Field Workstation

Model:	Toshiba Satellite Pro 4600
Type:	P750 MHz laptop computer
Storage:	20GB HDD, PCMCIA slot for removable memory cards, Castlewood Orb 2.2 GB USB removable media drive

3.3 Airborne Survey Instrumentation Summary

The aircraft used for the survey was a Eurocopter AS350B2. The rack mounted digital data acquisition system (DAS), navigation computer and barometric altimeter was strapped onto the floor in the rear passenger compartment of the aircraft. A skin cable, passed through the external load window to the belly of the aircraft, connected the DAS to the tow cable. The map display screen and DAS computer screen were mounted on the passenger side of the instrument panel. The laser altimeter was mounted on the underside of the fuselage. The navigation and laser altitude pilot indicators were mounted on the instrument panel on the pilot side of the cockpit. The GPS/GLONASS receiver antenna was attached to an aluminum bracket and mounted externally to the top of the helicopter fuselage.

The electromagnetic, magnetic, altitude and navigation data were monitored on two video screens during flight while the digital data was recorded as a single binary data stream to the DAS hard disk drive. The binary data files were transferred to the field workstation via a 64 MB PCMCIA memory card where they were converted to Geosoft format ASCII files. Base station magnetometer data were recorded every two seconds to a 486-laptop computer HDD as an ASCII file. This data was transferred to the field workstation via 1.44 MB FDD. The CPU clock of the base magnetometer computer was synchronized to the CPU clock of the DAS on a daily basis.

3.4 Airborne Survey Logistics Summary

Traverse (survey) line spacing:	100 metres
Traverse line direction:	various
Nominal aircraft ground speed:	20 - 120 kph
Average sensor terrain clearance:	80 metres
Sampling rates:	0.1 seconds - magnetometer
	0.1 seconds - electromagnetics
	1.0 second - GPS, altimeters

4. DATA REDUCTION

Initial data verification and back up was carried out in the field before demobilization of the survey crew and equipment. Preliminary data processing was also carried out in the field, whereas final products are produced in the Calgary, AB office. Preliminary steps in data processing include:

1) Conversion of the raw airborne data files to an ASCII *.xyz format.
2) Transcription of the *.xyz files to a Geosoft database for subsequent processing.
3) Transformation of positional information from the WGS84 datum to the NAD83, UTM Zone 9 coordinate system and accounting for discontinuities in the satellite navigation and tracking.
4) Removal of instrument drift from the electromagnetic traces.
5) Splitting of the airborne flight files into individual flight lines.
6) Trimming of individual flight lines to the survey boundaries, removal of turnarounds and high altitude background lines from the data sets.
7) Checking to ensure that the signal to noise ratio is within survey specifications.

4.1 Reduction of Navigation Data

The WGS-84 latitude and longitude positions derived from the on-board GPS/GLONASS system were transformed into the North American 1983 Datum (NAD83) coordinates, Canada, using the Geosoft software package. The conversion of the recorded latitude and longitude values to UTM Zone 9 West coordinates is the initial step in the data reduction. The second step involves the removal of spurious jumps in the flight path created by abrupt changes in the satellite constellations due to the horizon. After the outliers are removed, the gaps are interpolated to create a smooth, sensible path. Figure 5 shows the flight path and line direction.

5. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

5.1 Total Field Magnetic Data

Before the magnetic data can be presented in a map form, corrections need to be applied to account for the fluctuations in the inducing magnetic field, variations in sensor elevation and the position of the sensor relative to the position of the helicopter. Once these corrections are applied, the data can be gridded and contoured for presentation and interpretation.

5.1.1 Diurnal Corrections

The temporal fluctuations in the magnetic field of the earth affect the total magnetic field readings recorded during the airborne survey. This is commonly referred to as the magnetic diurnal variation. These fluctuations can be effectively removed from the airborne magnetic data set by using a stationary reference magnetometer that records the magnetic field of the earth simultaneously with the airborne sensor.

The base magnetometer was located at an airfield on the outskirts of Dease Lake. Readings were taken every 2 seconds for a full 24-hour period to obtain a datum base level for the total magnetic field at this location and the average total field value for this point was 57201 nT.

The base station computer clock was synchronized with the DAS computer clock on a daily basis. The recorded data are merged with the airbome data and the diumal correction is applied according to equation (1).

$$\mathbf{B}_{Tc} = \mathbf{B}_T + \left(\overline{B}_B - \mathbf{B}_B\right), \qquad (1)$$

Where:

$\mathbf{B}_{Tc}$ = Corrected airborne total field readings
$\mathbf{B}_T$ = Airborne total field readings
$\overline{B}_B$ = Average datum base level
$\mathbf{B}_B$ = Base station readings

5.1.2 Corrections for Lag

The corrected total field magnetic data are then lagged 0.8 seconds to compensate for the sensor's position in the bird relative to the satellite receiver antenna in the helicopter and delay effect of electronics.

5.1.3 Magnetic Data Gridding and Contouring

For the purposes of data presentation and interpretation the total field magnetic data are gridded with a cell size of 25 m, which represents 1/4 of the 100 m average line spacing. A decorrugation Batterworth filter was applied to the magnetic data to remove small line-to-line levelling errors.

The final grid provides a basis for creating contour lines that are shown in conjunction with the grid image. The data is contoured with a minimum contour interval of 2.5 nT. The total field magnetic (TFM) data is shown in Figure 6.

5.1.4 Magnetic inversion

The goal of magnetic inversion is to obtain, from the extracted anomaly data, quantitative information about the distribution of the magnetic susceptibility in the ground. The algorithm and methodology of the inversion program library Mag3D is described in reference [1].

The input data of the inversion program is the residual anomaly that is a result of subtraction of IGRF from observed magnetic dataset.

Output data is represented by a mesh file that describes the model region and model file that contains the cell values of the susceptibility model.

5.2 Electromagnetic Data

The DAS computer records both an in-phase and a quadrature value for each of the five coil sets of the electromagnetic system. It is generally acceptable to view this data in its raw state. Note however that EM response is a complex function of conductivity and susceptibility of rocks, frequency and the height of the instrumentation over a surface. Sometimes the deviations in flight altitude can create EM responses that can be mistakenly considered as anomalies. Besides, a visual observation of raw data does not allow definition of the depth and physical properties (conductivity or susceptibility) of sources, which create EM anomalies.

The latest achievements in development of inversion algorithms and software allow one to change a traditional approach in presentation of EM survey data. Using different models of the Earth we can calculate apparent conductivity and/or susceptibility of rocks, as it has been traditionally acceptable to do so for ground EM surveys. At the preprocessing stage, conductivity (resistivity) of rocks was calculated using homogeneous half space model. It gives a rough image of distribution of conductive objects on the area of survey. In most cases however, it is not enough for the quantitative interpretation so during the final stage of processing, conductivity and/or susceptibility was calculated using the program EM1DFM (developed by the UBC Geophysical Inversion Faculty)[2], in which mathematical representation of the Earth is a set of homogeneous layers. Thus, the final presentation of the EM survey consists of resistivity maps (Fig 6, 7) for different layers and resistivity cross-sections for each line. The full set of inversion results are presented in an Oasis format and as XYZ files that can be found on the enclosed CD ROM, an integral part of this report.

5.2.1 Preprocessing

In the first stage of preprocessing EM data it is necessary to remove effects produced by spheric activity and more importantly, instrument drift.

The internal noise level of the EM system is generally only 1-2 ppm. Noise in the EM system is more dependent on external influences such as cultural noise in the survey area and/or the amount of spheric activity. The former is not a concern in remote areas; however, the latter can pose a problem on individual survey days. Usually, when present, active spherics can be observed in the data record across some (if not all) of the EM traces. The spheric response consists of a sharp spike of high amplitude and short wavelength and therefore, can be removed from the data with a non-linear de-spiking filter or by simply clipping the outliers.

In order to remove the effects of instrument drift caused by gradual temperature variations in the transmitting and receiving coils, background responses are recorded during each flight. To obtain a background level the bird is raised to an altitude of approximately 1000-1300 ft above the topographic surface so that no electromagnetic responses from the ground are present in the recorded traces. The EM traces observed at this altitude correspond to a (zero) background level of the system. If these background levels are recorded at 30-60 minutes intervals, then the drift of the system (assumed to be linear) can be removed from the data by resetting these points to the initial zero level of the system. The drift must be removed on a flight-by-flight basis, one frequency at a time, before any further processing is carried out. Micro leveling has been also applied to some lines and channels. That means that level of some channels have been shifted up or down manually within a range of several ppms to remove the remaining, often non-linear, part of instrumental drift.

Inversion based on a half space model was applied to the data. Apparent resistivity values were gridded with cell size 25m. These intermediate results were used for quality control of the survey and preliminary interpretation only. Therefore this data is not included in this report.

5.2.2 Final Processing.

Final processing of EM data was performed in the Calgary office. Data was exported from Oasis Montage as XYZ files and converted to a format acceptable for the inversion program EM1DFM [2]. EM1DFM is a one-dimensional inversion program in that the mathematical representation it uses to model the earth varies only by depth. A stack of horizontal layers presents the model of the Earth beneath a measurement location. The inversion algorithm obtains conductivity and susceptibility of layers with the assumption that the thickness and the number of layers remain fixed. It is also assumed that conductivity and susceptibility are positive. All measurements made in a single location have been grouped as a 'soundings' and inverted together for a separate one-dimensional model. Inversion applied to measurements made along the survey lines creates a two-dimensional image of the subsurface.

Parameters of the model, as well as parameters of the inversion, have been chosen from data experimentation. The model consisted of 20 layers with a common depth 300m as an optimal for the given area of survey and provides a reliable and smooth picture of conductivity/susceptibility distribution. An error of 10% was assigned to each observation for frequencies 34000Hz, 7700Hz, and 6600Hz. An error of 5% was assigned to each observation for frequencies 980Hz and 880Hz. A constant error of 2 ppm was assigned for observations that did not exceed the level 2 ppm. The results of inversion were converted into XYZ files, imported to Oasis Montage and gridded. The result of the inversion exercise consists of a set of apparent resistivity/susceptibility cross-sections and a map set representing the apparent resistivity/susceptibility layers of the inversion model.

6. DATA INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

6.1 BACKGROUND

The area of the survey is generally underlain by sediments and metasediments ranging from Upper Proterozoic to Devonian age. Rocks may include sandstone, siltstone, shale, slate, limestone, dolomite, phyllite, quartzite and schist.

Magmatic rocks are also presented on the property. Turnagain pluton , located at the southwest corner of the area, consists of biotite granite. Cassiar Batholith is located several kilometers to the south of the pluton. The batholith consists of granite, quartz monzonite and granodiorite.

Previous exploration on the property indicates the number of Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, W, Mo showings associated with skarns, which occur within dolomite and limestone sediments peripheral to intrusives.

6.2 INTERPRETATION CONSIDERATIONS

It's known that some skarns have a strong geophysical response. Skarns and associated plutons often form magnetic anomalies. Skarns may form a magnetic high due to large concentrations of magnetite or other magnetic minerals such as high temperature pyrrhotite.

Electromagnetic surveys of skarns need to be interpreted carefully. Either disseminated or massive sulfide minerals may give strong EM responses within the skarn. However, metasomatism of carbonate rock necessarily involves the redistribution of carbon. The presence of carbonaceous matter, especially if in the form of graphite, can strongly affect electrical surveys. Such carbon-induced anomalies may be distant from or unrelated to skarn ore bodies. In the case of disseminated mineralization, conductivity depends on grade, size of deposit and perhaps on the texture of the ore and therefore may range within wide limits.

Thus, the goal of the airborne geophysical program is to identify magnetic and resistivity anomalies associated with magmatic rocks that could be indicative of mineralization. The interpretation is based purely on physical properties as mapped by the airborne geophysical survey and geomorphology.

6.3 Total Field Magnetic Data

The total magnetic field map indicates the presence of several intrusive bodies located within the survey area. The surveyed parts of Turnagain pluton, which is exposed in the southeast corner of the area, are characterized by an elevated magnetic field and a very clearly defined contact with the sedimentary country rocks. The distinctive magnetic signature of Turnagain pluton indicates the alteration of granite and variations in the amplitude of the magnetic field probably corresponds with a degree of metamorphism. (For comparison, note that Cassiar Batholith located about 1km to the south has no reflection in magnetic field.) Weak linear magnetic trends of various directions reflect numerous faults in country rocks surrounding pluton.

Hydrothermal activity and metamorphic processes are also affected by the surrounding sedimentary rocks. Small magnetic anomalies located to the east-southeast of the pluton are more than likely, associated with metamorphosed sediments.

An elevated magnetic field in the central and north-central part of the area corresponds with another intrusive body. The analyses of results of magnetic inversion shows that the upper parts of this intrusion are located several hundred meters below the surface. However, in some areas, the intrusion probably broke through sedimentary rocks to the surface in the form of small dykes and/or stocks (Figure 3). A moderate magnetic response suggests a mafic lithology for the intrusion though altered granitoids may create a similar response as we can see for example, the Turnagain pluton.

The most common directions of magnetic lineaments corresponding with faults and, probably, small dykes in the central and north-central part are NW and NE. It should be noted, that some of the lineaments, especially those that are oriented northwest, may be interpreted as iron-rich types of sedimentary rocks.

The linear magnetic trend of NE direction at the north-west corner of the survey area represent a massive dyke, probably, completely covered with glacial overburden and alluvium.

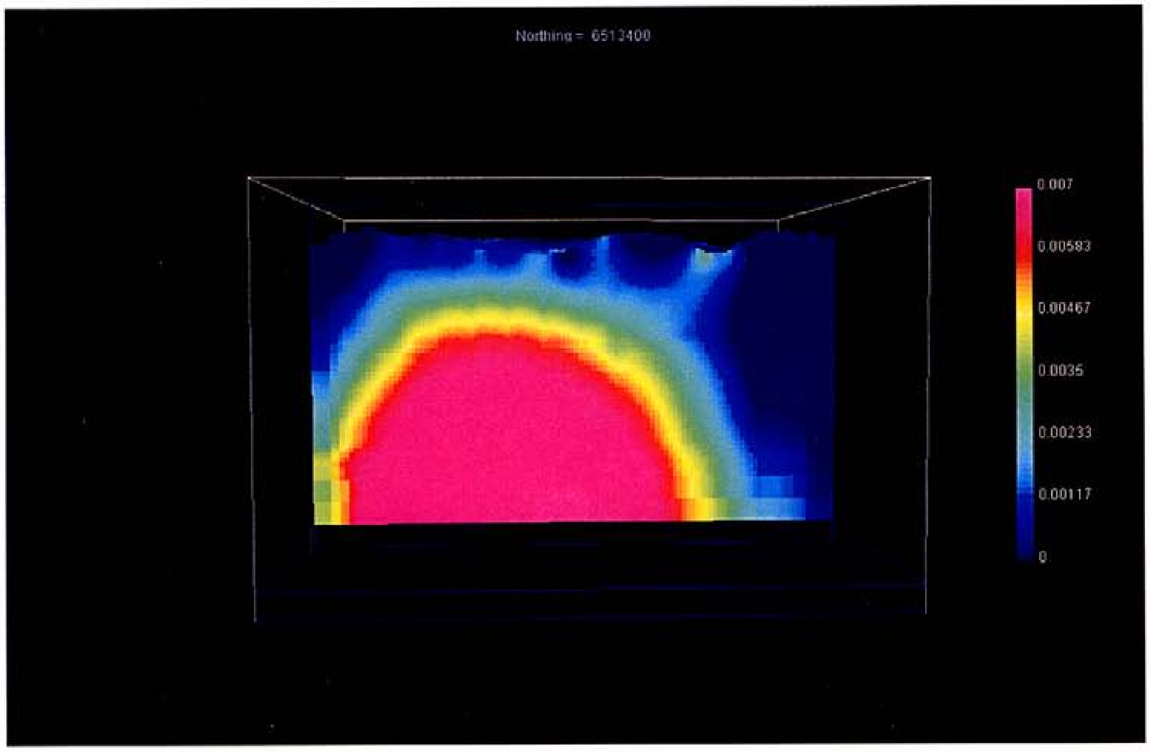


Figure 3 Magnetic susceptibility model

6.4 Electromagnetic Data

Low resistivity anomalies are wide spread at the western and south-western border of the survey area. Most of the anomalies in the west-central part of the property have a broad circular shape often correlated with the local topography. Conductors are shallow and its resistivity consistent with a variety of clay sediments and graphitic argillites. At the south and north, low resistivity trends are linear and oriented generally at NW direction. While most if not all of the broad, linear low resistivity zones are more than likely associated with certain sedimentary layers, an interpretation of narrow lineaments can be twofold. Often, such features are interpreted as brecciated fault zones, especially if they are correlated with lineaments in the magnetic field. But they also may reflect steeply dipping low resistivity sedimentary layers with elevated content of magnetite. At the moment, the origin of low resistivity anomalies in the survey area is a subject of further investigation and ground truthing.

Despite the fact that numerous low resistivity anomalies exist within the survey area none of them could unambiguously be interpreted as massive sulphide mineralization.

6.5 Targets

Due to a lack of EM anomalies indicative of massive sulphide mineralization, target selection is almost entirely based on magnetic properties of rocks. As it follows from the description of scarns, elevated magnetic field and location of a local magnetic anomaly in close vicinity with magmatic rocks are the main criteria for selection.

Three regions seem to be worthy of further investigation:

- Local magnetic anomalies associated with Turnagain pluton.
- Magnetic anomalies in the central part of the area seem to be associated with dykes or stocks. Coincidental weak resistivity anomalies may indicate disseminated sulfide mineralization.
- Isolated magnetic anomaly at the northern part of the property.

Some of the local resistivity anomalies at the northern part of the survey area may represent a certain interest if other supporting data (geological, geochemical etc.) exist or can be found.

The results of the interpretation are shown on Figure 8.

7. DATA PRESENTATION

The presented maps include: colour contour maps of the total magnetic field, flight path, apparent resistivity for two layers(20 and 76m) and interpretation maps.

The results of magnetic and EM inversion, 3D susceptibility models of the property, resistivity cross-sections for each survey line and apparent resistivity maps for all layers are provided in digital form (Geosoft format) on CD ROM.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The geophysical data presented herein create a basis for geological interpretation and can be used to enhance the search for economic mineralization and geological mapping. To aid in the interpretation and advance the exploration process the following recommendations are made:

1. Conduct an exercise in ground-truthing selected targets to establish a relationship between geophysical features and geological units and structures.

2. Integrate the results of magnetic and EM inversion in 3D model.

3. Continue magnetic inversion for selected targets and other areas of interest.

4. Complete magnetic survey of the property with a magnetometer installed on a helicopter in "stinger' configuration.

9. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Alexei Rodionov, Geophysicist

residing in Calgary, AB, Canada, hereby certify that:

I completed 5 years of education at the Geological Department of Leningrad State University (St. Petersburg), Russia, and was awarded accreditation as a geologist-geophysicist specialist in 1976.

I currently reside at 124 Cougar Ridge Dr., Calgary, Alberta.

I have been working in the mineral exploration and mining industry full time since 1976. I have been working in IT industry from 1990 to 2001 as a computer programmer and network/database administrator.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the Wyn Developments INC., nor do I expect any.

This report may be used for the development of the property, provided that no portion will be used out of context in such a manner as to convey meanings different from that set out in the whole.

Consent is hereby given to the company for which this report was prepared to reproduce the report or any part of it for the purposes of development of the property, or facts relating to the raising of funds by way of a prospectus and/or statement of material facts.

*Dated:*________________ *Signed:*____________________

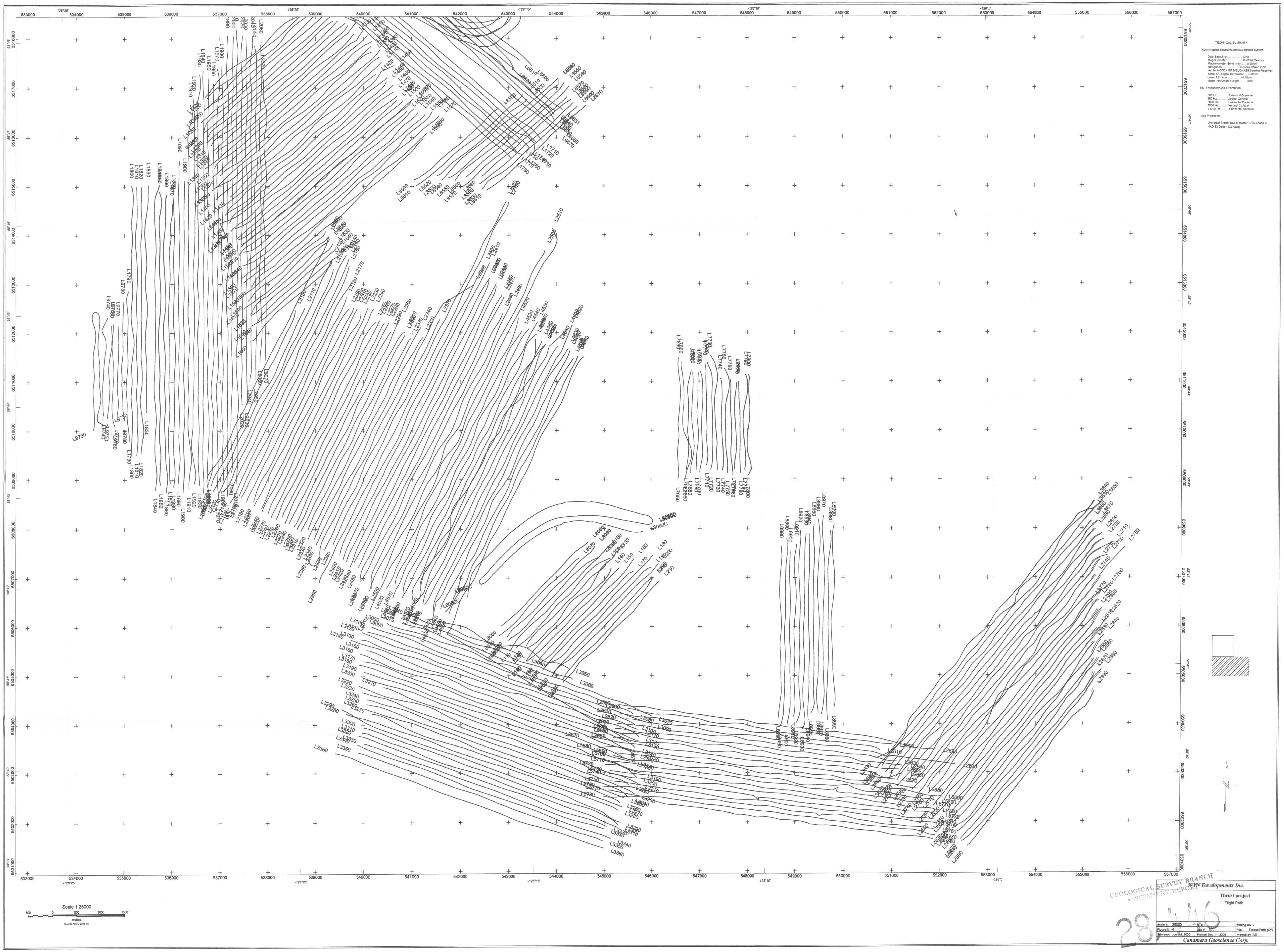
Alexei Rodionov

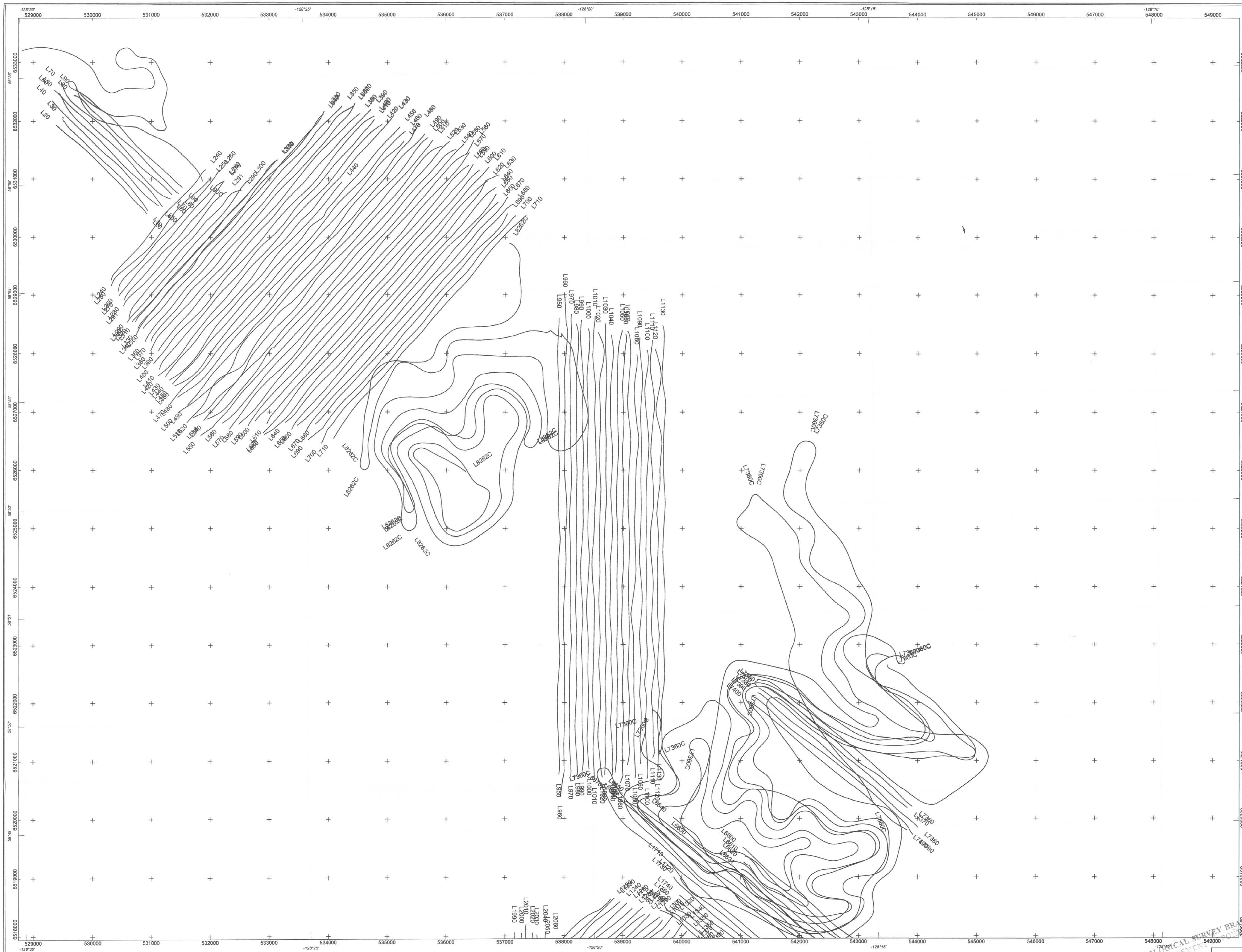
Geophysicist.

10. REFERENCES

1. 1998. MAG3D A Program Library for Forward Modelling and Inversion of Magnetic Data over 3D Structures. UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility

2. 2000. Background for Program EM1DFM. UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility


TECHNICAL SUMMARY
Hummingbird Electromagnetic/Magnetic System
Data Sampling..................10Hz
Magnetometer....................G-822A Cesium
Magnetometer Sensitivity........0.001nT
Navigation.......................Picodas PNAV 2100
Ashtech GG24 GPS/GLONASS Satellite Receiver
Setra 470 Digital Barometer.....+/-30cm
Laser Altimeter.................+/-15cm
Mean Instrument Height..........33m
EM FrequencyCoil Orientation
880 Hz............Horizontal Coplanar
980 Hz............Vertical CoAxial
6600 Hz...........Horizontal Coplanar
7000 Hz...........Vertical CoAxial
34000 Hz..........Horizontal Coplanar
Map Projection:
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 9
NAD 83 Datum (Canada)
Scale 1:25000
metres
WYN Developments Inc.
Thrust project
Flight Path
Scale 1: 25000
NTS :
Mining Div. -
Figure # 4
Job # NA
File - DeasePath.p25
Surveyed Jun-Jul, 2005
Plotted Sep 11, 2005
Plotted by AR
Canamera Geoscience Corp.



TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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Ashtech GG24 GPS/GLONASS Satellite Receiver
Setra 470 Digital Barometer.....+/-30cm
Laser Altimeter.................+/-15cm
Mean Instrument Height..........33m

EM FrequencyCoil Orientation

880 Hz............Horizontal Coplanar
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6600 Hz...........Horizontal Coplanar
7000 Hz...........Vertical CoAxial
34000 Hz..........Horizontal Coplanar

Map Projection:

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 9
NAD 83 Datum (Canada)

Scale 1:25000

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metres

NAD83 / UTM zone 9N

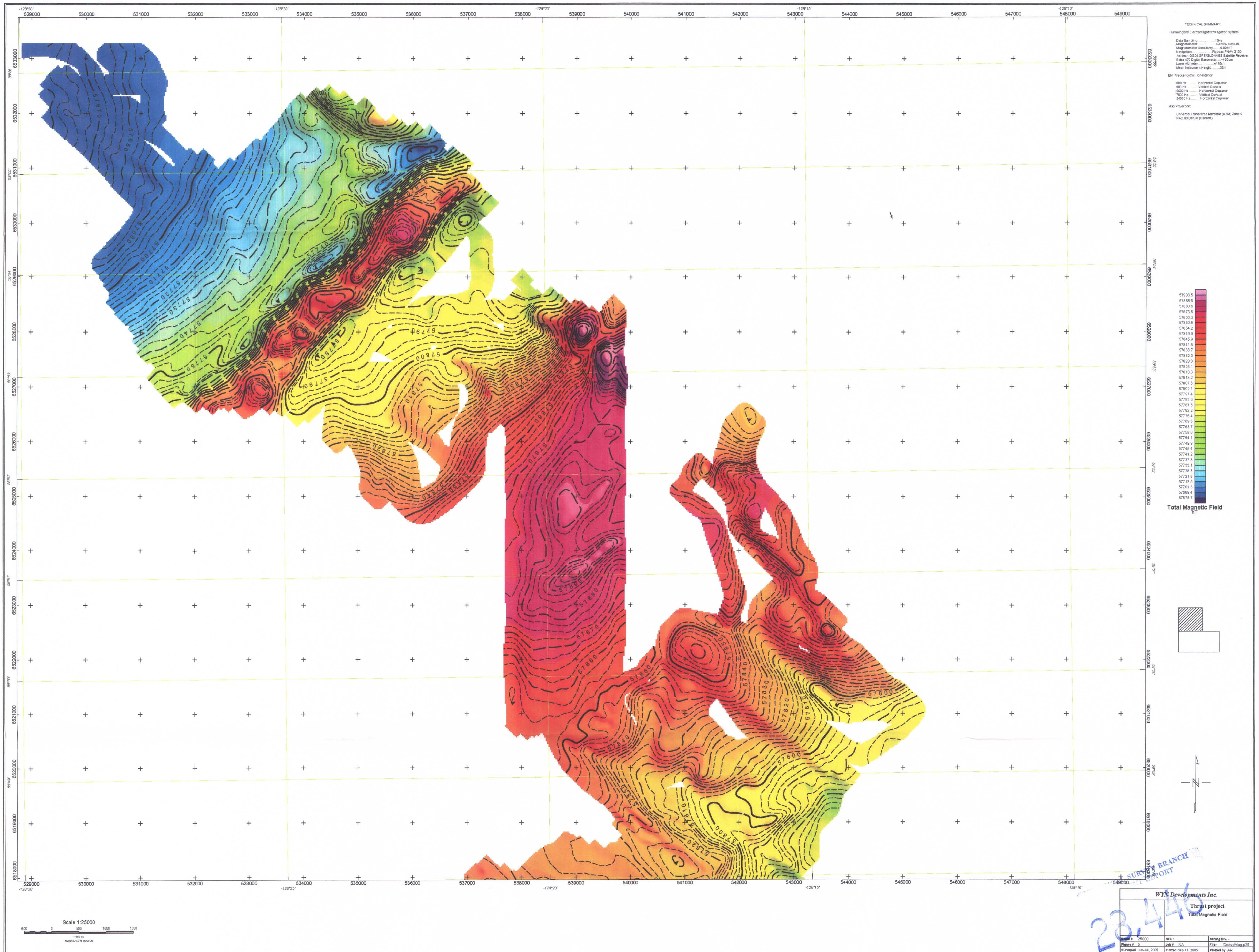
WYN Developments Inc.

Thrust project

Flight Path

Scale 1: 25000	NTS :	Mining Div. -
Figure # 4	Job # NA	File - DeasePath.p25
Surveyed Jun-Jul, 2005	Plotted Oct 11, 2005	Plotted by AR

Canamera Geoscience Corp.



TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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34000 Hz..........Horizontal Coplanar

Map Projection:

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 9
NAD 83 Datum (Canada)

WYN Developments Inc.

Thrust project

Total Magnetic Field

Scale 1: 25000	NTS :	Mining Div. -
Figure # 5	Job # NA	File - DeaseMag.p25
Surveyed Jun-Jul, 2005	Plotted Sep 11, 2005	Plotted by AR

Canamera Geoscience Corp.


TECHNICAL SUMMARY
Hummingbird Electromagnetic/Magnetic System
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Magnetometer Sensitivity........0.001nT
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Ashtech GG24 GPS/GLONASS Satellite Receiver
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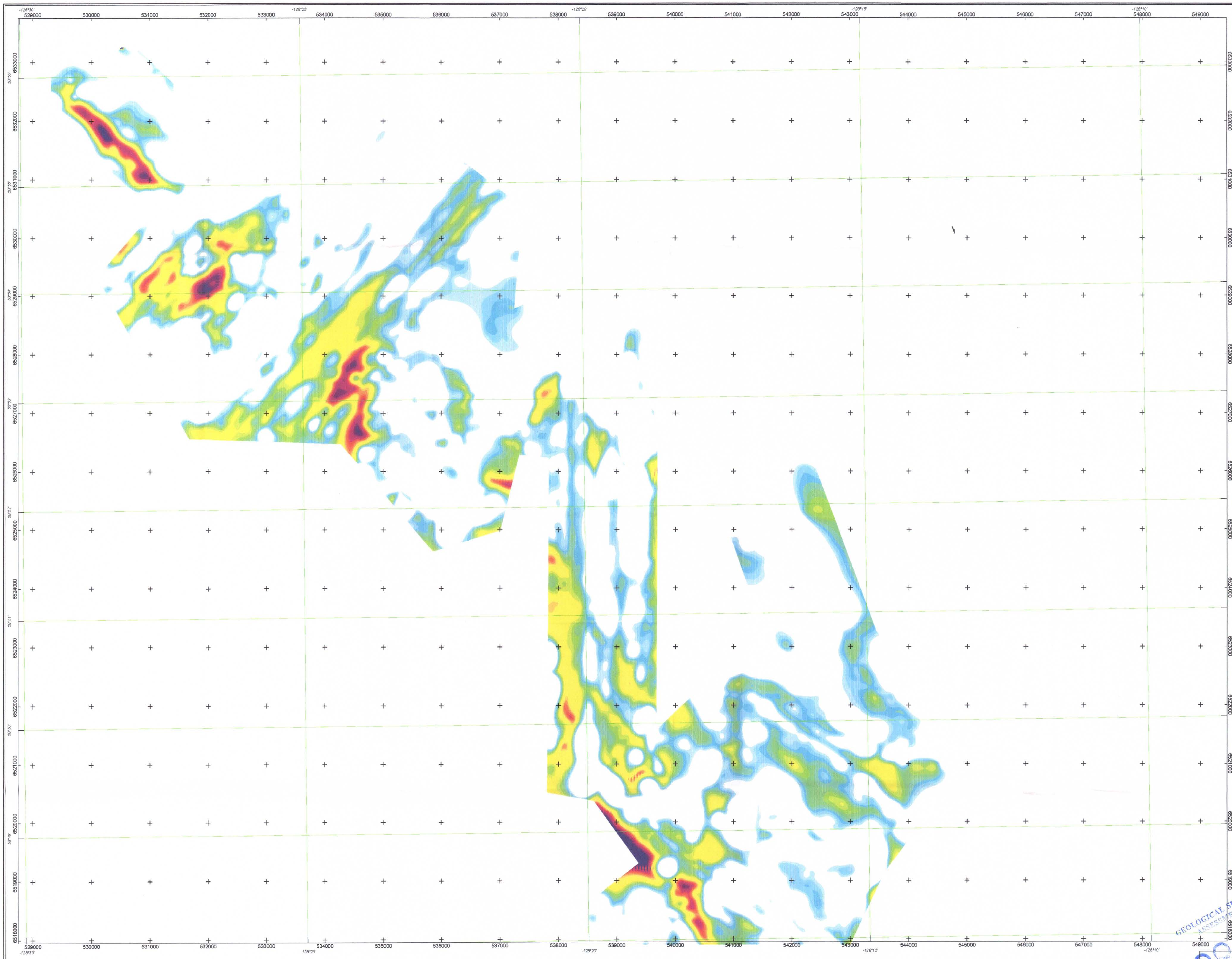
34000 Hz..........Horizontal Coplanar
Map Projection:
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 9
NAD 83 Datum (Canada)
Total Magnetic Field
nT
Scale 1:25000
WYN Developments Inc.
Thrust project
Total Magnetic Field
Scale 1: 25000
NTS :
Mining Div. -
Figure # 5
Job # NA
File - DeaseMag.p25
Surveyed Jun-Jul, 2005
Plotted Sep 11, 2005
Plotted by AR
Canamera Geoscience Corp.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
28446



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metres

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34000 Hz..........Horizontal Coplanar

Map Projection:

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 9
NAD 83 Datum (Canada)

1517.2
1150.9
873.0
662.3
502.4
381.1
289.1
219.3
166.4
126.2
95.7
72.6
55.1
41.8
31.7
24.0
18.2
13.8
10.5
8.0
6.0
4.6
3.5
2.6

Apparent resistivity
ohm*m

WYN Developments Inc.

Thrust project

Apparent resistivity

Depth 20 m

Scale 1: 25000	NTS :	Mining Div. -
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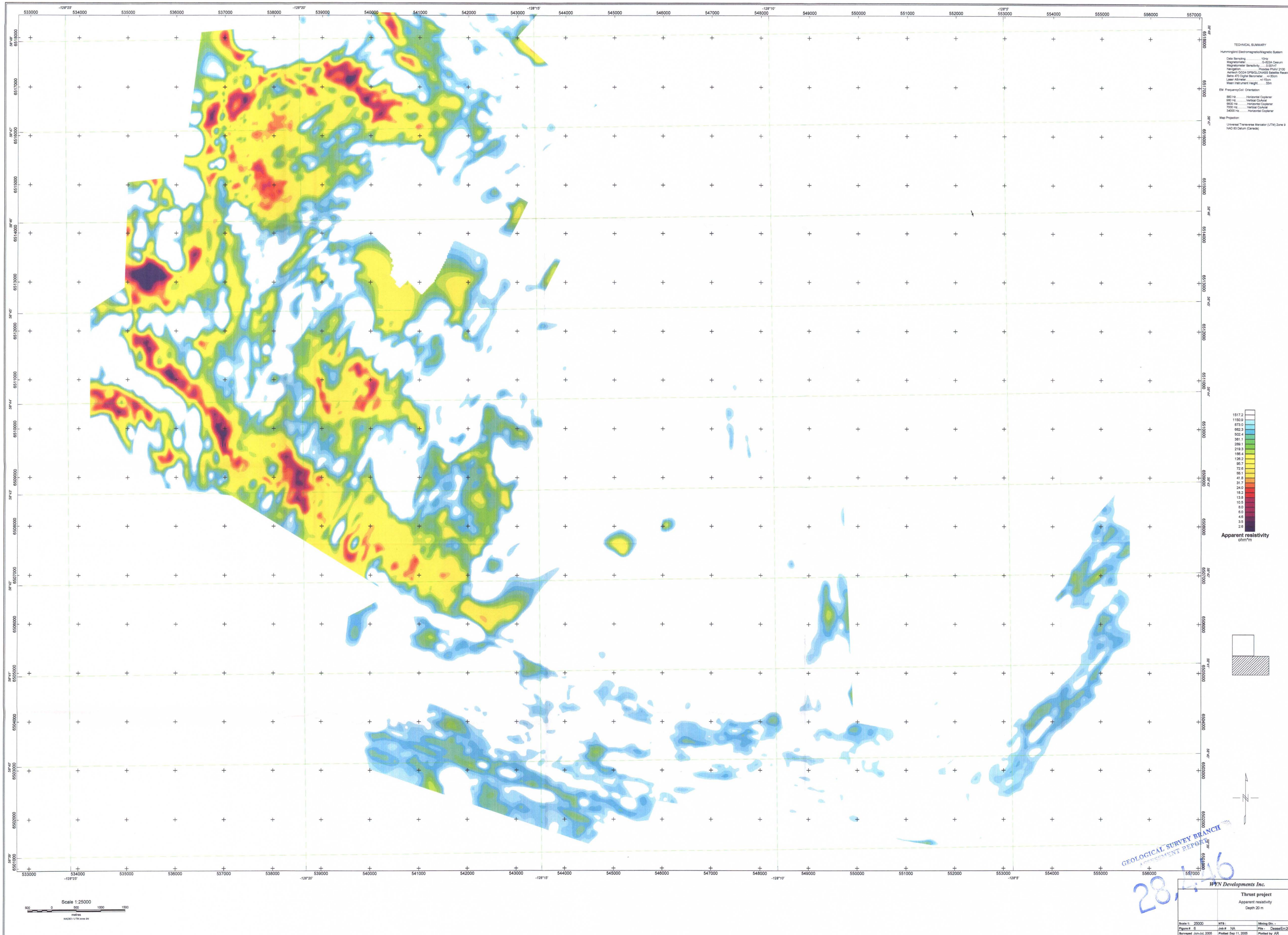
Surveyed Jun-Jul, 2005	Plotted Sep 11, 2005	Plotted by AR

Canamera Geoscience Corp.


TECHNICAL SUMMARY
Hummingbird Electromagnetic/Magnetic System
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Magnetometer Sensitivity........0.001nT
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Ashtech GG24 GPS/GLONASS Satellite Receiver
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Laser Altimeter..........+/-15cm
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NAD 83 Datum (Canada)
1517.2
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873.0
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381.1
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219.3
166.4
126.2
95.7
72.6
55.1
41.8
31.7
24.0
18.2
13.8
10.5
8.0
6.0
4.6
3.5
2.6
Apparent resistivity
ohm*m
Scale 1:25000
metres
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
WYN Developments Inc.
Thrust project
Apparent resistivity
Depth 20 m
Scale 1: 25000
NTS :
Mining Div. -
Figure # 6
Job # NA
File - DeaseEm20.p25
Surveyed Jun-Jul, 2005
Plotted Sep 11, 2005
Plotted by AR
Canamera Geoscience Corp.


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552000
553000
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556000
557000
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-128°20'
-128°15'
-128°10'
-128°5'
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6517000
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6511000
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6508000
6507000
6506000
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6504000
6503000
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58°44'
58°43'
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58°39'
TECHNICAL SUMMARY
Hummingbird Electromagnetic/Magnetic System
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Magnetometer......................G-822A Cesium
Magnetometer Sensitivity.........0.001nT
Navigation..........................Picodas PNAV 2100
Ashtech GG24 GPS/GLONASS Satellite Receiver
Setra 470 Digital Barometer.....+/-30cm
Laser Altimeter.................+/-15cm
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6600 Hz...........Horizontal Coplanar
7000 Hz...........Vertical CoAxial
34000 Hz..........Horizontal Coplanar
Map Projection:
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 9
NAD 83 Datum (Canada)
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24.0
18.2
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10.5
8.0
6.0
4.6
3.5
2.6
Apparent resistivity
ohm*m
Scale 1:25000
500 0 500 1000 1500
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 9N
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
28,446
WYN Developments Inc.
Thrust project
Apparent resistivity
Depth 76 m
Scale 1: 25000
NTS :
Mining Div. -
Figure # 7
Job # NA
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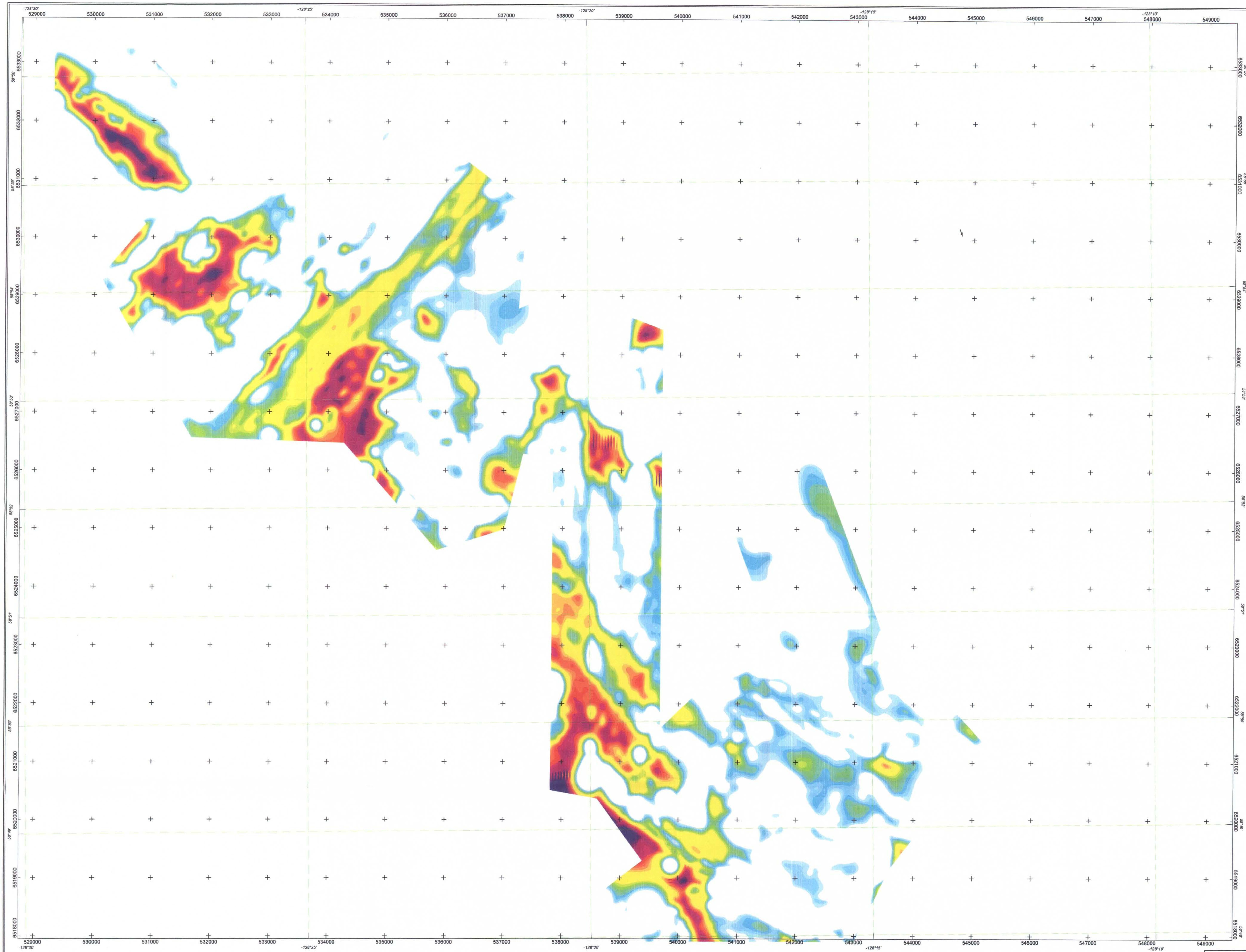
Surveyed Jun-Jul, 2005
Plotted Sep 11, 2005
Plotted by AR
Canamera Geoscience Corp.



TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Hummingbird Electromagnetic/Magnetic System

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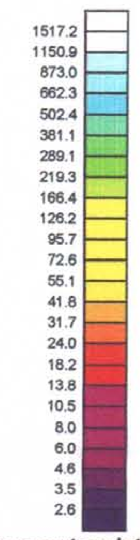
Magnetometer.................G-822A Cesium
Magnetometer Sensitivity........0.001nT
Navigation.....................Picodas PNAV 2100
Ashtech GG24 GPS/GLONASS Satellite Receiver
Setra 470 Digital Barometer.....+/-30cm
Laser Altimeter................+/-15cm
Mean Instrument Height..........33m

EM FrequencyCoil Orientation

880 Hz............Horizontal Coplanar
980 Hz............Vertical CoAxial
6600 Hz...........Horizontal Coplanar
7000 Hz...........Vertical CoAxial
34000 Hz..........Horizontal Coplanar

Map Projection:

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 9
NAD 83 Datum (Canada)



Apparent resistivity
ohm*m

Scale 1:25000

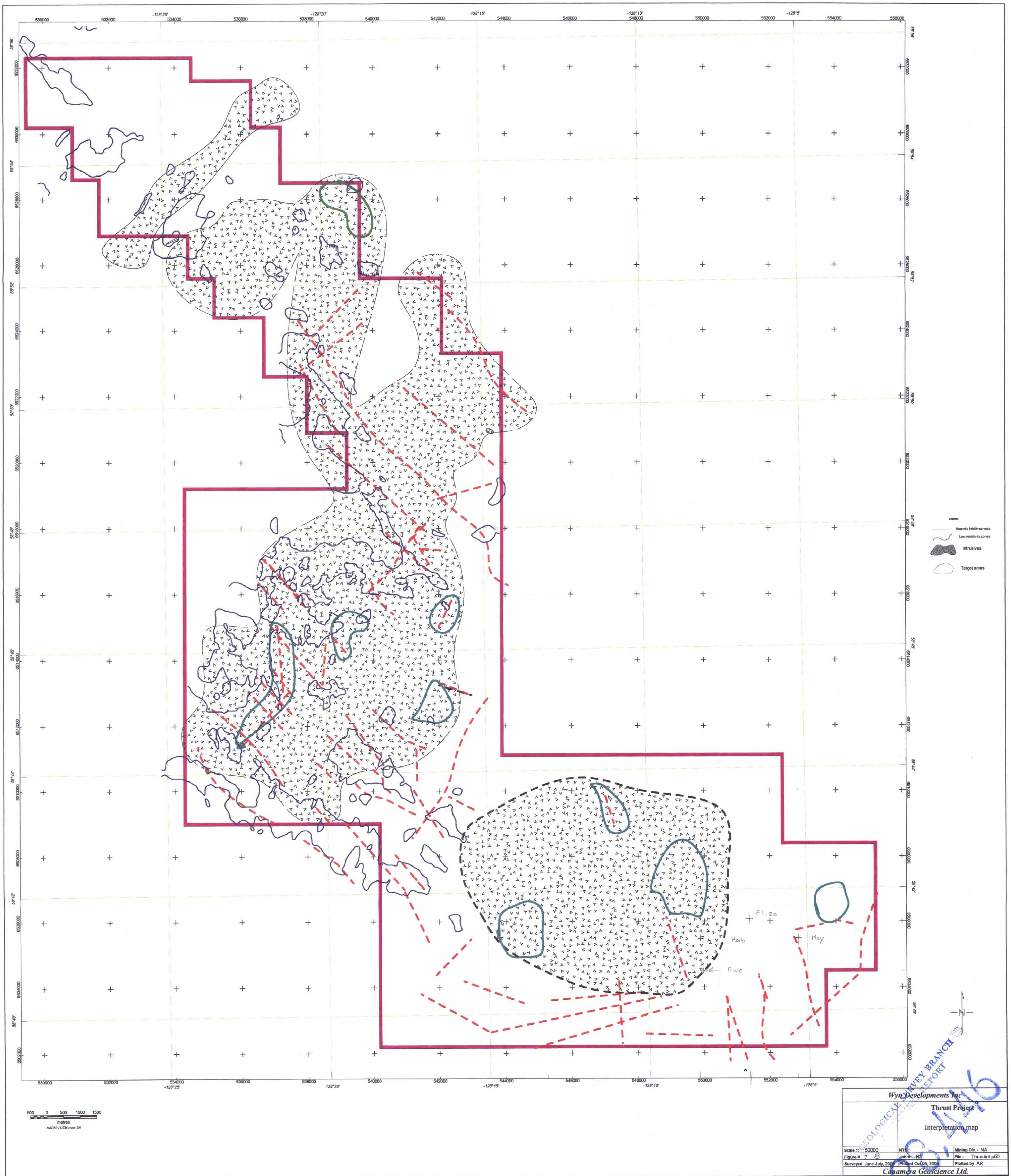
WYN Developments Inc.

Thrust project

Apparent resistivity
Depth 76 m

Scale 1: 25000	NTS :	Mining Div. -
Figure # 7	Job # NA	File - DeaseEM76.p25
Surveyed Jun-Jul, 2005	Plotted Sep 11, 2005	Plotted by AR

Canamera Geoscience Corp.



Legend
Magnetic field lineaments
Low resistivity zones
Intrusives
Target areas
Eliza
Moy
Ewe
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 9N
Wyn Developments Inc
Thrust Project
Interpretation map
Scale 1: 50000
NTS :
Mining Div. - NA
Figure # 7 8
Job # NA
File - Thrustint.p50
Surveyed June-July, 2005
Plotted Oct 05, 2005
Plotted by AR
Canamera Geoscience Ltd.