BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT (type of survey(s))	**TOTAL COST**	**$7,679**
Sampling		

AUTHOR(S) R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo. SIGNATURE(S) "signed"

NOTICE OF WORK NUMBER(S) / DATE(S) 4078726, 4078727 YEAR OF WORK 2005

STATEMENT OF WORK – CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBERS / DATE(S)

PROPERTY NAME Murray Creek

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) Mike, Pat, Murray Creek

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Epithermal precious metals

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBERS, IF KNOWN NA

MINING DIVISION Kamloops NTS TRIM 092I043, 092I053

LATITUDE LONGITUDE (at centre of work)

NORTHING 5595000 EASTING 609000 UTM ZONE 10 MAP DATUM WGS 84

OWNER 1
Midland Recording Services Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS
703 St. Paul Street
Kamloops, B.C. V2C2P9

OWNER 2

OPERATORS (who paid for work)
Midland Recording Services Ltd.

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703 St. Paul Street
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PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, attitude)
The Murray Creek property is underlain by Spences Bridge Group volcanics and volcaniclastics, predominantly basalts. The exploration target is epithermal precious metals. Sampling completed to date has returned only background values. Geomorphology appears to show several lineals defined by present drainage patterns. These lineals are the targets for possible epithermal vein systems.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS
None

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (In Metric Units)	On Which Claims	Project Costs Apportioned
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo Interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Siesmic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL			
(number of samples analyzed for)			
Soil			
Silt	7	Mike, Murray Creek	
Rock	3	Mike, Murray Creek	
Other			
DRILLING			
(total metres, number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralogical			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATION / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic / Photogrammatic (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	7,679

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GEOLOGICAL REPORT

MURRAY CREEK PROJECT

Kamloops Mining Division
TRIM Sheet 092I043, 092I053
UTM (WGS 84) ZONE 10 609000 5595000

FOR

Midland Recording Services Ltd.
703 St. Paul Street
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2P9

By; R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.
May 15, 2006

SUMMARY

The Murray Creek property is being explored for its epithermal precious metal potential. The property lies in the Kamloops Mining Division, 11 kilometres northwest of Spences Bridge.

The Murray Creek property lies within the Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group, an andesitic volcanic arc belt of rocks stretching from below Merritt to the west of Cache Creek. Recent Regional Geochemical Survey gold results have lead to the discovery of several epithermal precious metal quartz veins and quartz float trains, leading to the emergence of the belt as a new exploration target in British Columbia.

The preliminary examination and sampling completed to date on the Murray Creek property has yet to adequately explain the RGS gold anomaly in Murray Creek. A review and interpretation of the drainage patterns, topography and geomorphology suggests several of the tributary creeks to Murray Creek may in fact host lineal features that may represent faults and fractures within the andesitic volcanics. These structures could potentially host potential veining that may prove to be precious metal bearing.

The geomorphological setting and presence of precious metals in the silts make the Murray Creek property worthy of further exploration to adequately assess its potential to host epithermal precious metal deposits.

A two-phase, success contingent program of silt sampling, prospecting, mapping followed by geochemical sampling and ground geophysics is recommended to fully explore both the property for epithermal precious metal deposits.

Phase I will consist of property wide prospecting and mapping, and soil geochemistry. Murray Creek will be moss mat silt sampled at 200 metre intervals and all tributary creeks will also be silt sampled. The cost of the mapping and sampling program is estimated at $25,700.

Phase II, to be initiated only if the results of Phase I warrant it, will consist of soil geochemistry and ground geophysics. There are sufficient funds in the budget to allow for the establishment of two grids, each 1000 metres by 500 metres. Cross lines of 500 metres will be established every 50 metres along the 1000 metre baseline. Cross lines will be sampled at 25 metre intervals. A ground geophysical survey will then be completed over the grid. The cost of the soil sampling and ground geophysics program is estimated at $71,270.

Phase I - Prospecting and Silt Sampling	$ 25,700
Phase II - Soil Sampling and Ground Geophysics	$ 71,270
Contingency	$ 13,030
Total 2006 Budget	**$ 110,000**

The cost of the 2005 exploration program was $7,679.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to compile the geological data as of May 2006 on the Murray Creek Project, a new discovery within the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group, an emerging epithermal precious metal camp in south central British Columbia.

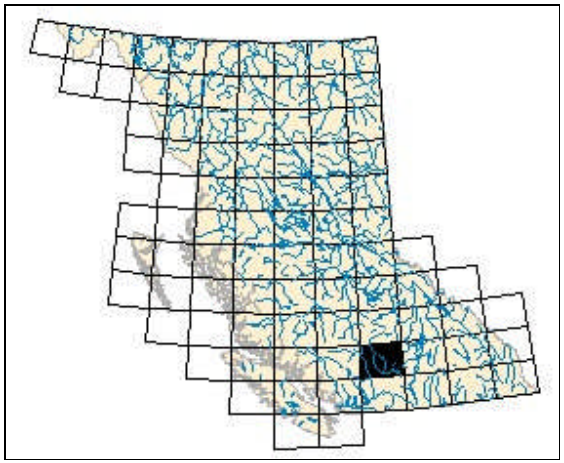
This report was commissioned by Mr. Rolland Menard, the president of Midland Recording Services Ltd.

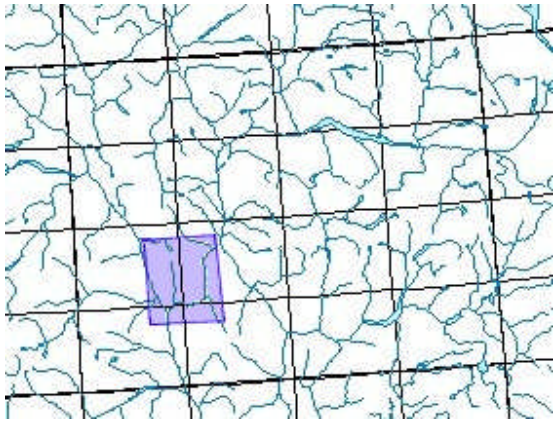
Midland Recording Services Ltd. personnel have been exploring the Spences Bridge Group since late 2004. They became interested in the area through following the exploration efforts of Almaden Minerals Ltd. Almaden first came to the area in 2002, puzzled by a number of unexplained Regional Geochemical Survey precious metal anomalies in a Cretaceous volcanic island arc setting, a prime setting for epithermal style precious metal mineralization. Prospecting of a number of these anomalies resulted in the discovery of epithermal gold mineralization on several of their properties (P.V. and Sam for instance).

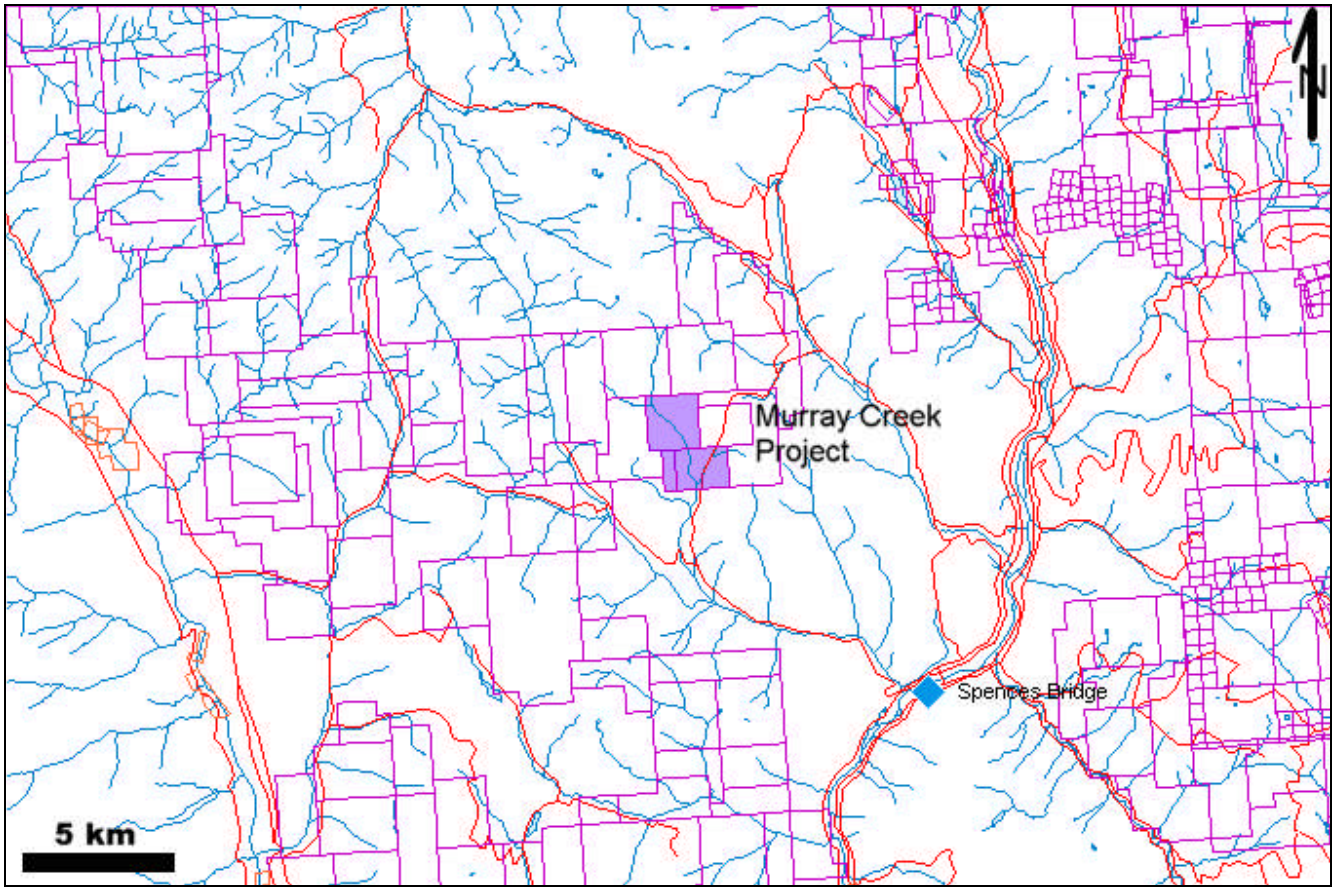
Midland staked the Murray Creek property to cover the upstream drainage basin of a Regional Geochemical Survey stream anomaly in Murray Creek. Initial prospecting has been confined to creek silt sampling and limited prospecting

Anomalous mineralization has not yet been found in place on the Murray Creek property.

The Murray Creek project was examined over a period of one day in one trip to the site.







MURRAY CREEK PROJECT
LOCATION
Figure 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY

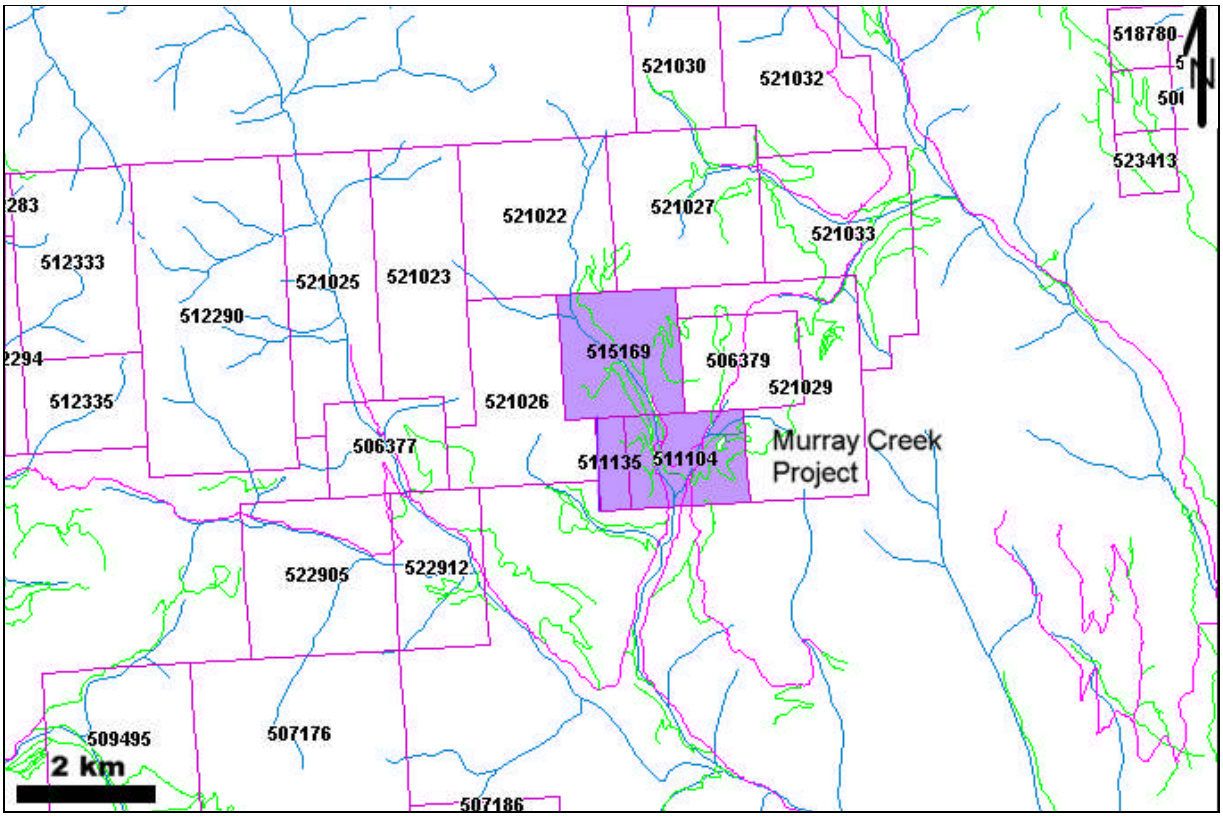
The Murray Creek property lies 11 kilometres northwest of Spences Bridge. Road access is via Murray Creek Mainline at Spences Bridge.

The claims lie on TRIM sheets 092I043 and 092I053 in the Kamloops Mining Division. The geographic center of the property is approximately 609000 5595000 ZONE 10 (UTM WGS 84). The topography is steep, with elevations on the property ranging from 1120 to 1720 metres. The claims are generally covered with stands pine, spruce and fir. There is some new logging being undertaken in lower Murray Creek Valley on the northern part of the claims. Despite the steep nature of the claims, they are generally accessible due to new and deactivated logging roads.

The climate of this part of the province is typical of the southern interior of British Columbia. The summer field season is generally warm and dry and runs from mid- to late- April through to late-October. Winters are cold with significant snow accumulations. Temperatures can dip to minus 20 Celsius for extended periods.

The logistics of working in this part of the province are excellent. Gravel road access will allow the movement of supplies and equipment by road. Heavy equipment should be available locally in Cache Creek or Kamloops. Supplies, fuel and lodging are available in Spences Bridge. Depending on the type of exploration program to be conducted, the field season generally runs from late-April to early-November.

At this stage of the exploration of the Murray Creek property, the only permitting required would be for trenching and possibly diamond drilling. These permits are generally readily obtainable contingent on the posting of small ($5,000 to $10,000) reclamation bonds.



MURRAY CREEK PROPERTY
Claim Location (092I043, 092I053)

Figure 2

PROPERTY HOLDINGS

The Murray Creek project lies on TRIM claim sheets 092I043 and 092I053 in the Kamloops Mining Division. The property consists of three claims totalling almost 640 hectares. The claims are registered in the name of Rolland J. Menard of Kamloops, B.C, a principal of Midland Recording Services Ltd.

Name	**Number**	**Expiry**	**Hectares**
Mike	511104	19-Apr-2006	246.721
Pat	511135	20-Apr-2006	61.68
Murray Creek	515169	24-Jun-2006	328.85
Total area			**637.251**

The Murray Creek property lies in the Spences Bridge volcanic belt, an emerging epithermal precious metal camp. The northeast side of the Murray Creek claims abuts the Wolly 12 claim of George Wolanski. The remaining north, east and west boundaries abut claims recently acquired by staking by Strongbow Explorations Inc. The south property boundary is presently open ground.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

There is no record of previous exploration on the present Murray Creek property.

The Mount Lytton Complex, on the southwest corner of the Mag property and to the west of the Spences Bridge volcanic belt has been the focus of repeated periods of exploration for copper according to the MINFILE database for 092NISW. This exploration is not relevant to the epithermal precious metal exploration with the confines of the Spences Bridge volcanic belt.

The Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and the late Triassic to early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith immediately to the northeast of the Spences Bridge volcanic belt have also been repeatedly explored for copper. The giant porphyry mines of Highland Valley Copper lie within these rocks. As with the Mount Lytton Complex, this copper exploration has little relevance to the epithermal precious metal mineralization within the confines of the Spences Bridge volcanic belt.

Previous exploration relevant to the Spences Bridge Group volcanic belt includes the programs conducted by Almaden Minerals Ltd. since 2002. This epithermal exploration was initiated when the provincial government revisited the 1982 RGS survey and analyzed the silt samples for gold in 1994 (Jackaman and Matysek, 1994). Almaden Minerals Ltd. was the first to evaluate some of the gold anomalies and they quickly recognized the geological setting was typical of epithermal environments. Their diligent prospecting located a number of occurrences, including the JJ veins on the Sam property, which returned Au values from 14.93 to 55.75 g/t from vein material and 1.25 to 8.85 g/t from altered wall rock. Grab sampling of quartz float on their other properties returned values up to 23.6 g/t Au and 180g/t Ag (Prospect Valley), 55.5 g/t Au (Zak) and 1.7 g/t Au, 75 g/t Ag (Merit). (www.almadenminerals.com/projects.html).

Almaden has successfully joint ventured two of their projects: the Sam to Strongbow Exploration Inc. and the PV to Consolidated Spire Ventures Ltd. Both of these programs have met with some success, especially the Sam. Strongbow completed an 11 hole, 1257 metres surface drilling program on the JJ veins that confirmed the presence of high grade gold mineralization, highlighted by 18.4 g/t gold over 12.8 metres. (www.strongbowexploration.com/ : News Releases)

LEGEND

EOCENE

Efp feldspar porphyry intrusives

EKav Kamloops Group – undivided volcanics

EPrb Princeton Group – andesitic volcanics

Late CRETACEOUS TO PALEOGENE

LKTgd granodiorite

LKTqm quartz monzonite

CRETACEOUOS

lKSBPva Spences Bridge Group Pimainus Formation – andesite

lKSBSva Spences Bridge Group Spius Creek Formation – andesite

Late TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC

LTrJGB Guichon Creek Batholith – quartz monzonites

LTrJGBo Guichon Creek Batholith – quartz diorites

LTrJGH Guichon Creek Batholith – quartz diorites

Upper TRIASSIC

uTrNW Nicola Group – Western volcanic facies

PERMIAN TO Early JURASSIC

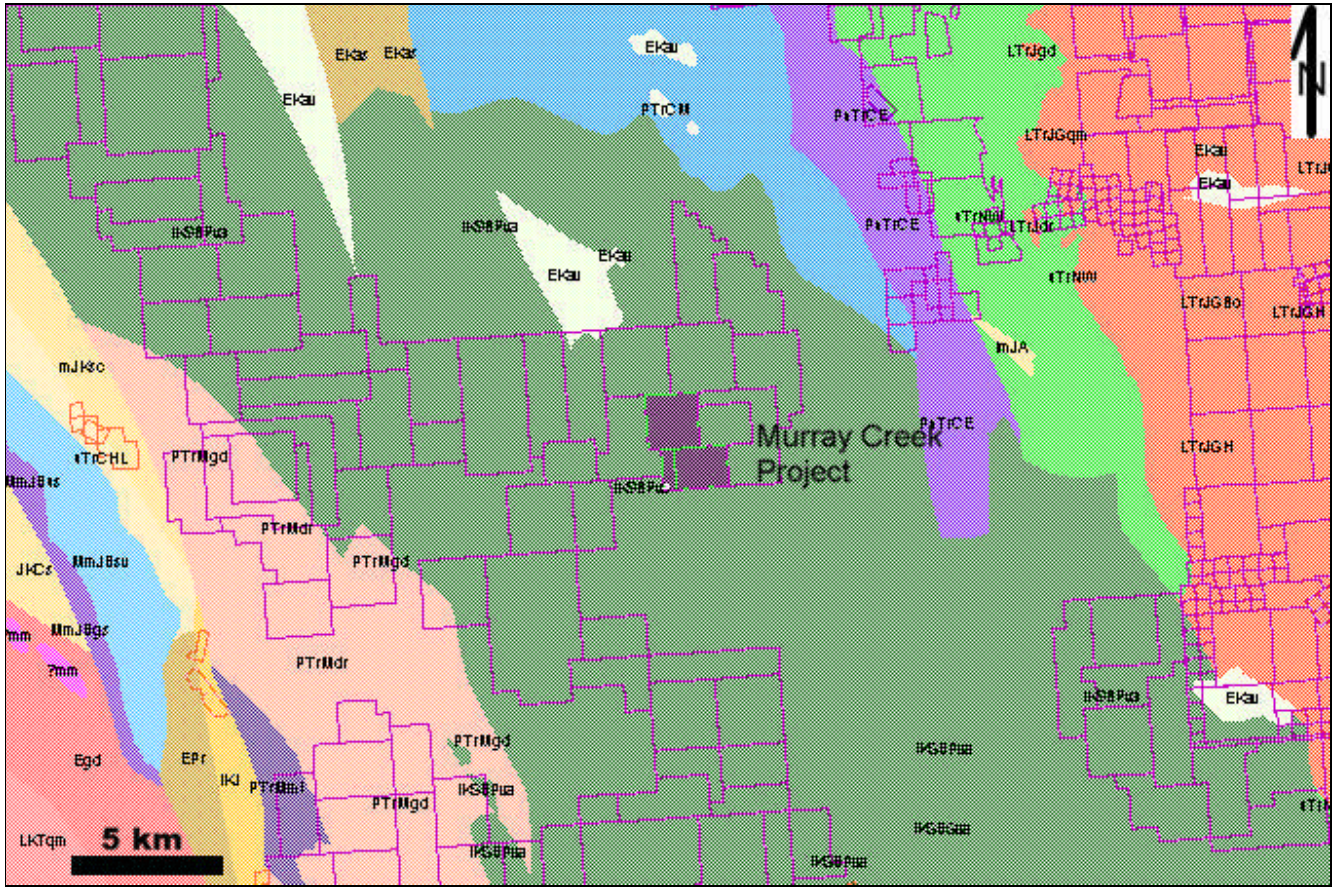
PJdr diorite

PERMIAN TO Upper TRIASSIC

PTrMdr Mount Lytton Complex – diorites

PTrMgd Mount Lytton Complex – granodiorite

PTrMml Mount Lytton Complex – metamorphic rocks



Geology from MapPlace

MURRAY CREEK PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
Figure 3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
(Summarized from MINFILE 092ISW)

The Spences Bridge map area lies within the Intermontane Belt of the central interior of British Columbia. The regional geology is taken from MapPlace and is shown in Figure 3. Mississippian to Jurassic metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary complex underlie large sections of the map area: the Cache Creek complex in the northeast, the Bridge River complex in the northwest and the Mount Lytton complex in the west. The northeast and western portions of the maps area are underlain by plutonic rocks, mainly Jurassic /Triassic Guichon Creek Batholith dioritic rocks in the northeast, Mount Lytton Complex diorites and amphibolites of the same age in the centre, Late Cretaceous Scuzzy Pluton granodiorites in the southwest and Eocene Nicola Batholith granodiorites north of the Scuzzy Pluton. The centre of the map area is underlain by the lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group, the focus of the precious metal exploration.

Volcanics and sediments of the Eocene Princeton and Kamloops groups occur as outliers within the Mount Lytton Complex as well as small Miocene intrusions of intermediate composition. Quaternary sediments occur as thick drifts along the main rivers and some of the larger creeks.

The middle to upper Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group has recently been the identified as a significant target for epithermal precious metal mineralization. This group forms a northwest trending volcanic belt consisting of a thick sequence of gently folded volcanics with lesser sediments, dipping shallowly to the northeast. Rocks of the Spences Bridge Group are believed to have formed as a chain of stratovolcanoes associated with subsiding, fault-bounded basins (Thorkelson, l985).

Geology of the Spences Bridge Group - (Summarized from Duffel and McTaggart, 1952)
The Spences Bridge Group forms a northwest trending belt from 3 to 24 kilometres wide extending from north of Princeton through to east of Lillooett. The group is estimated to be 900 to 1500 metres in thickness.

The Spences Bridge group is composed mainly of an accumulation of lavas and pyroclastic rocks that show great differences in lithology over short distances. Interbedded with these and occurring locally at the base, are minor amounts of waterlain material, consisting of tuffaceous conglomerates, sandstone and waterlain tuff. These interbeds are minor components of the group in comparison to the volume of volcanic rocks. These volcanics are mainly andesite and dacite, but rhyolites and basalts are common. Breccias and agglomerates of both explosive and flow types form a large part of the group.

Most of the lavas are porphyritic, fine to coarse grained rocks of various colors: red, green, mauve, purple, brown, grey, white and black. The agglomerates and breccias are mainly grey to green and contain fragments from 1 to 5 centimetres.

Structurally, the Spences Bridge Group is generally gently folded, with dips from 10^{o} to 40^{o}. Individual flows and beds do not appear to be widespread. There appears to be some faulting within the group but the lack of marker horizons makes measurement of any displacement difficult.

The MapPlace shows the group has been divided into three formations from north to south:

- Pimainus Formation
- Spius Formation
- Undivided volcanic rocks (formerly Kingsvale Group)

There are no detailed lithological description of the Pimainus or Spius Creek formations given in literature, suggesting the classification may be based on location. The Pimainus Formation outcrops on the north side of the Thompson River and on the eastern side of the Nicola River. The Spius Formation outcrops on the south side of the Thompson River and western side of the Nicola River. Both formations are classified as andesitic volcanic rocks on the MapPlace website.

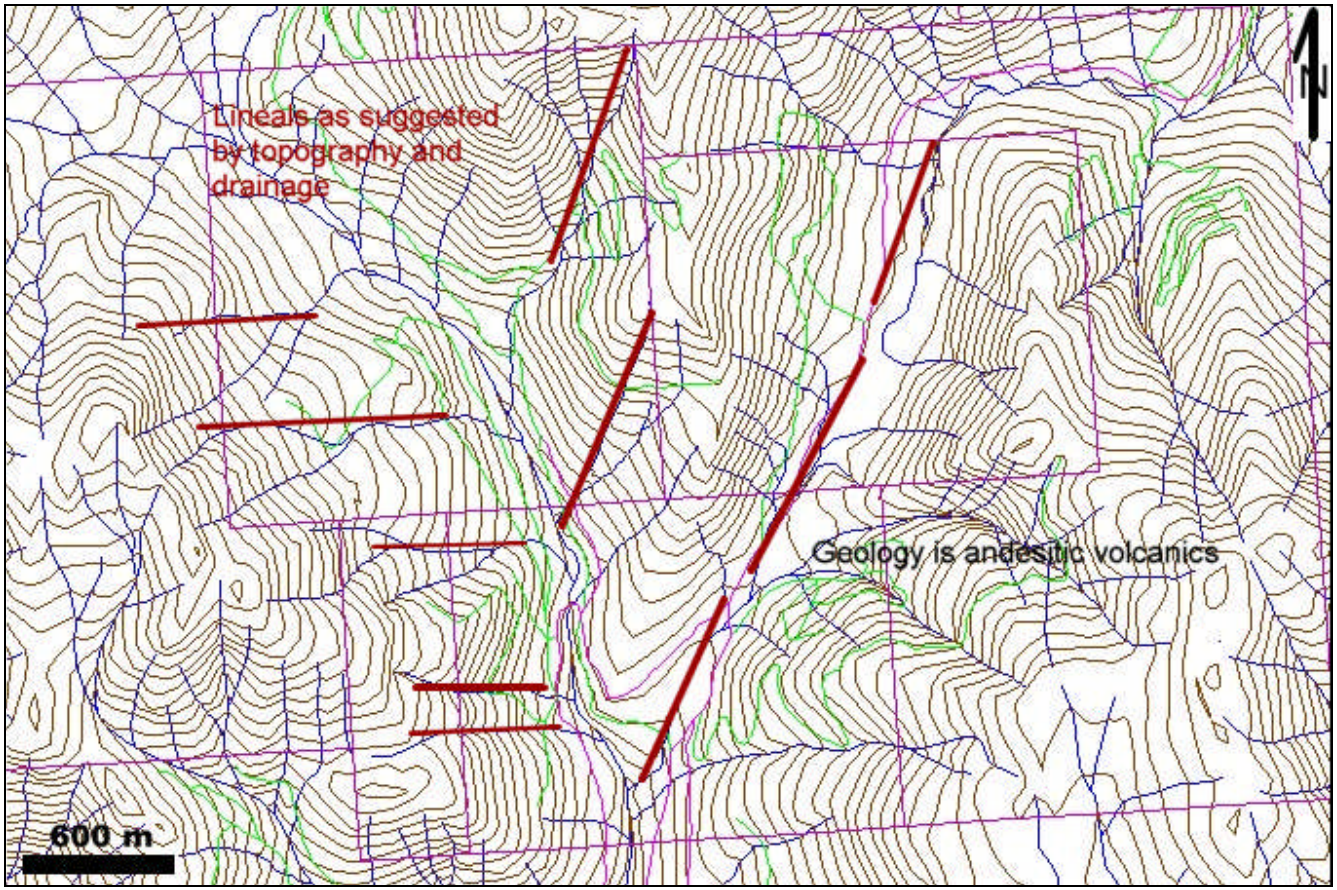
The former Kingsvale group, reclassified as part of the Spences Bridge Group (Thorkelson, l985) lie to the south of the Coldwater River. These rocks are predominantly agglomerates with interbedded greywackes at the base, grading through pyroclastic breccias to dark brown to black basalts.

Murray Creek Property Geology

The entire Murray Creek property has not been mapped in detail. The limited exploration has been focused to date on the existing roads and the silt sampling of Murray Creek itself.

The entire claim group is underlain by the Pimainus Formation andesitic volcanics of the Spences Bridge Group, according to MapPlace. Little outcrop was noted during the examination, as there was little rock exposure in the lower valley and along Murray Creek.

A review and interpretation on the topography suggest several of the creeks draining into Murray Creek are linear in nature and may represent linear structures that could potentially host vein structures.



MURRAY CREEK PROJECT
PRELIMINARY PROPERTY GEOLOGY
Figure 4

DEPOSIT TYPES

The Murray Creek property is being explored for low sulphidation epithermal precious metals deposits. The following summary is condensed from British Columbia Ore Deposit Models (Panteleyev, 1996).

Low sulphidation epithermal deposits are typically hosted in volcanic island and continent-margin arcs and continental volcanic fields with extensional structures. These deposits can form in most types of volcanic rocks, though calcakaline andesitic compositions predominate. Low sulphidation deposits can be any age, though Tertiary deposits are the most abundant. Jurassic deposits are important in British Columbia (Toodoggone).

Ore zones are typically localized in structures, but may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring ore zones centred on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (> 1 m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops.

In some districts the epithermal mineralization is tied to a specific metallogenetic event, either structural, magmatic, or both. The veins are emplaced within a restricted stratigraphic interval generally within 1 km of the paleosurface. Mineralization near surface takes place in hotspring systems, or the deeper underlying hydrothermal conduits. Normal faults, margins of grabens, coarse clastic caldera moat-fill units, radial and ring dike fracture sets and both hydrothermal and tectonic breccias are all ore fluid channeling structures. Through-going, branching, bifurcating, anastamosing and intersecting fracture systems are commonly mineralized. Hanging wall fractures in mineralized structures are particularly favourable for high-grade ore.

Veins are comprised of quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, and calcite. They may contain lesser amounts of adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite, Ca- Mg-Mn-Fe carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite. Veins commonly exhibit open-space filling, symmetrical and other layering, crustification, comb structure, colloform banding and multiple brecciation.

Mineralization within the veins consists of pyrite, electrum, gold, silver and argentite, with lesser chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalt and/or selenide minerals. Deposits can be strongly zoned along strike and vertically. Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350 m from a base metal poor, Au-Ag-rich top to a relatively Ag-rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth, metal zones contain: Au-Ag-As-Sb-Hg, Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu, Ag- Pb-Zn.

Alteration is an important in low sulphidation epithermal deposits. Silicification is extensive in ores as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony are commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration [kaolinite-illite- montmorillonite (smectite)] formed adjacent to some veins; advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally.

Prospecting for mineralized siliceous and silica-carbonate float or vein material with diagnostic open-space textures is an effective exploration method. VLF can be effective in tracing structure, while radiometric surveys may outline strong potassic alteration of wallrocks Geochemical sampling is also an effective exploration method with elevated values in the ore metals: Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu as well as elevated values for pathfinder elements: As, Sb, Ba, F, Mn and locally Te, Se and Hg. Finally, silver deposits generally have higher base metal contents than Au and Au-Ag deposits.

Other low sulphidation epithermal deposit examples include: Creede, Colorado USA; Toodoggone Camp, B.C.; Blackdome, B.C.; Premier, B.C.; Comstock Lode, Nevada USA and Pachuca, Mexico.

MINERALIZATION

The exploration target for the Murray Creek Project is low sulphidation epithermal precious metal deposits. There is no record of any exploration being undertaken on the present Murray Creek claims prior to Midland Recording Services Ltd. acquiring the ground by staking.

Midland Recording Services Ltd. has only completed preliminary sampling on the Murray Creek Property to date. The Murray Creek area was identified for initial staking as a result of a 47 ppb Au sample from the Regional Geochemistry Survey. The geological setting of anomalous gold in silts within the Spences Bridge volcanic belt warranted staking, especially in light of the successful exploration programs of Almaden Minerals Ltd.

The first claims were acquired in April 2005, with the third one added in June 2005. Six moss mat silts and three composite rock grab samples were taken during the examination.

		ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample	**Type**	**Au**	**Ag**	**As**	**Cu**	**Sr**	**Zn**
290994	rock	10	<0.2	5	29	292	28
290995	rock	5	<0.2	5	3	92	4
290996	rock	5	<0.2	5	41	278	30

		ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample	**Type**	**Au**	**Ag**	**As**	**Cu**	**Sr**	**Zn**
MC S1	silt	5	<0.2	<5	22	137	79
MC S2	silt	5	<0.2	<5	27	172	58
MC S3	silt	5	<0.2	5	20	127	59
MC S4	silt	<5	<0.2	<5	12	111	47
59312	silt	5	<0.2	15	23	87	74
59313	silt	10	<0.2	10	23	115	71
73325		10	<0.2	30	24	32	78	79

The initial sampling results found one rock and one silt to be slightly anomalous in gold. Brief examinations of the rocks in the silt sampling area did find chalcedonic quartz and banded quartz. None of the quartz showed any visible mineralization.

The review of the geomorphology (Figure 4) seems to show several lineals, defined by the present drainage patterns. These lineals appear to be the primary target for further exploration on the Murray Creek property.

QUALITY CONTROL / QUALITY ASSURANCES

All rock samples from the Murray Creek property were either directly taken by the author or were taken by Midland prospectors under the supervision of the author.

All rock samples were taken and immediately placed in sealed sample bags. A pre-numbered assay ticket was placed in each bag with the corresponding part of the ticket filled out with date, time and location. Flagging was used to mark the sample locations or else a fix of the position was obtained by a Garmin 72 or Garmin 76 Global Positioning System unit set to record WGS 84 coordinates.

The author examined all samples and recorded geological descriptions (appended) before they were re-sealed in the bags and delivered by Midland personnel to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia.

Eco Tech's sample preparation procedures are described below. Samples are first catalogued and dried. They are then prepared as follows:

Soils	Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh.
Silts	Stream silts are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. The entire sample of the stream heavies is used for analysis.
Rocks	Rock samples are two stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram sub-sample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The sub-sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

Samples for gold geochemical analysis are weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

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

For multi element ICP analysis, a 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H20) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10 ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

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

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Murray Creek property lies in an area of high geologic potential. The Spences Bridge Group volcanic belt is on the cusp of emerging as an important low sulphidation epithermal precious metal camp. Exploration efforts on other properties in the belt, including the contiguous Sam property by Almaden Minerals Ltd. has results in the discovery of several quartz vein and quartz float trains that are being actively explored at this time.

To date the Regional Geochemistry Survey (RGS) sample has not been adequately explained. The limited sampling completed to date has not yet found the source of the RGS gold anomaly. The geomorphological interpretation of the drainage patterns suggest several linear features that may represent structural zones capable of hosting veining.

This as yet unexplained RGS gold anomaly, combined with the sub-parallel lineal features suggested by the topography and drainage review makes the Midland Recording Services Ltd. Southern Belle project **a property of merit worthy** of further exploration.

A success contingent, staged, two-phase exploration program of prospecting, mapping and silt sampling, followed by ground geochemical and geophysical surveys is required to adequately assess the Murray Creek property.

Phase I will consist silt sampling of Murray Creek at 200 metre spacings along with silt sampling of all tributary creeks, followed by property wide prospecting and mapping, concentrating on the lineals identified during the geomorphological examination.

Phase II will be undertaken only if results from Phase I warrant it. Phase II will consist of soil geochemistry and ground geophysics to follow up on the dominant structural trends and lineal features identified by the geomorphology and also to follow up on structures located during the phase I program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The preliminary examination and sampling completed to date on the Murray Creek property has yet to adequately explain the RGS gold anomaly in Murray Creek. A review and interpretation of the drainage patterns, topography and geomorphology suggests several of the tributary creeks to Murray Creek may in fact host lineal features that may represent faults and fractures within the andesitic volcanics. These structures could potentially host potential veining that may prove to be precious metal bearing.

The geomorphological setting and presence of precious metals in the silts make the Murray Creek property worthy of further exploration to adequately assess its potential to host epithermal precious metal deposits.

A two-phase, success contingent program of silt sampling, prospecting, mapping followed by geochemical sampling and ground geophysics is recommended to fully explore both the property for epithermal precious metal deposits.

Phase I will consist of property wide prospecting and mapping, and soil geochemistry. Murray Creek will be moss mat silt sampled at 200 metre intervals and all tributary creeks will also be silt sampled. The cost of the mapping and sampling program is estimated at $25,700.

Phase II, to be initiated only if the results of Phase I warrant it, will consist of soil geochemistry and ground geophysics. There are sufficient funds in the budget to allow for the establishment of two grids, each 1000 metres by 500 metres. Cross lines of 500 metres will be established every 50 metres along the 1000 metre baseline. Cross lines will be sampled at 25 metre intervals. A ground geophysical survey will then be completed over the grid. The cost of the soil sampling and ground geophysics program is estimated at $71,270.

Phase I - Prospecting and Silt Sampling	$ 25,700
Phase II - Soil Sampling and Ground Geophysics	$ 71,270
Contingency	$ 13,030
Total 2006 Budget	**$ 110,000**

The cost of the 2005 exploration program was $7,679.

REFERENCES

www.almadenminerals.com/projects.html. The Almaden Minerals Ltd. website provides news releases and exploration summaries on the Sam, Prospect Valley, Zak and Merit projects in the Spences Bridge Group Epithermal Camp.

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Jackaman, W. and Matysek, P.F. (1994). NTS 092I – Ashcroft / RGS 40. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Regional Geochemical Survey.

www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/default.htm. The British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Minfile website provided a geological summary on the 092ISW map sheet.

www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace/default.htm. The British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines MapPlace website provided the regional geological map and legend.

Panteleyev, A. (1996). Epithermal Au-Ag: Low Sulphidation, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Hõy, T, Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 41-44.

Rice, H. M. A. (1947). Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map-Area, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 243

www.strongbowexploration.com/ : News Releases. The Strongbow Explorations Inc. website provides news releases and exploration summaries, including the recent drill results on the Sam project in the Spences Bridge Group Epithermal Camp.

Thorkelson, D. J. (1985). Geology of the Mid-Cretaceous Volcanic Units near Kingsvale, southwestern British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Paper 85-16, p. 333-339.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

I am the Qualified Person of:

Midland Recording Services Ltd.
703 St. Paul Street
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2P9

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 25 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "Geological Report Murray Creek Project" and dated May 15th, 2006, relating to the Murray Creek property. I visited the Murray Creek property on June 22, 2005.

I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

I am independent of the issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible to the public, of the Technical report.

Dated this 15th day of May, 2006.

"signed and sealed"

_____

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo

STATEMENT OF COSTS

MURRAY CREEK STATEMENT OF COSTS FOR 2005

Brent McEwen	Apr 22,23; Jun 21,22 ;Apr 6
Rob Barinecutt	Apr 22,23; Jun 21,22; Apr 6
Rolland Menard	Jun 21,22
Tim Henneberry	Jun 22

Personnel					
Tim Henneberry	1 days	@	$450 /day	$	450.00
Brent McEwen	4.5 days	@	$200 /day	$	900.00
Rob Barinecutt	4.5 days	@	$200 /day	$	900.00
Rolland Menard	1.5 days	@	$200 /day	$	300.00
Support					
Vehicle	11 days	@	$75 /day	$	825.00
Vehicle	1 days	@	$75 /day	$	75.00
ATV	11 days	@	$40 /day	$	440.00
Fuel				$	501.72
Room and board	12 mandays	@	$50 /manday	$	600.00
Supplies				$	69.00
Analysis					
Eco-tech Invoices				$	218.28
Report	40 hours	@	$60 /hour	$	2,400.00
Assessment Credit Subtotal				**$**	**7,679.00**

Apportioned Costs

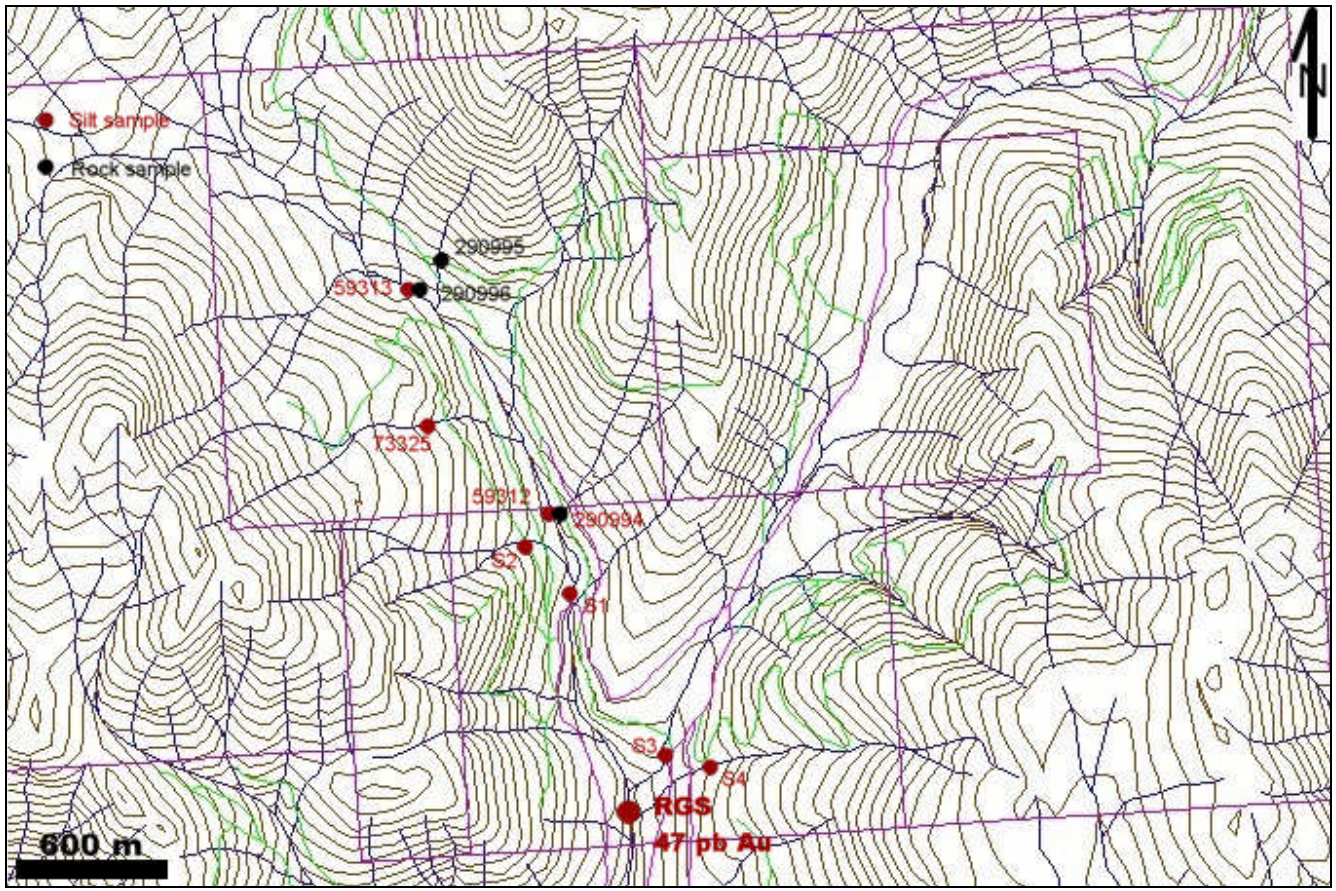
511104	$4,000
511135	$2,130
515169	$1,549

COST ESTIMATES

Phase I - Prospecting and Soil Sampling

Prospect and map the property
Silt sample Murray Creek and tributaries
Silt sample for Au and 34 element ICP
Rock sample for Au and 34 element ICP

Geologist	5	days	@	$ 450	/day	$	2,250
Prospector	5	days	@	$ 300	/day	$	1,500
Soil Sampler	5	days	@	$ 200	/day	$	1,000
Soil Sampler	5	days	@	$ 200	/day	$	1,000
Expeditor / Cook	5	days	@	$ 150	/day	$	750
Room & Board	25	days	@	$ 200	/day	$	5,000
Vehicle + Fuel	10	days	@	$ 125	/day	$	1,250
Analysis - rock	50	sample	@	$ 35	/sample	$	1,750
Analysis - silt	100	sample	@	$ 22	/sample	$	2,200
Travel						$	2,500
Sundries						$	1,500
Report						$	5,000
Phase I total						**$**	**25,700**



MURRAY CREEK PROJECT
2005 Sampling
Figure 5

COST ESTIMATES
(Continued)

Phase II - Soil Sampling and Ground Geophysics

Establish soil grids of 1000 metres by 500 metres over located structure(s)
Sample at 25 metres intervals on 500 metre cross lines spaced 50 metres along 1000 metre baseline (462 samples per grid)
Budget for two complete grids
Complete ground VLF and Mag survey over grids
Soil sample for Au and 34 element ICP
Rock sample for Au and 27 element ICP

Geologist	7 days	@	$	450	/day	$	3,150
Prospector	7 days	@	$	300	/day	$	2,100
Soil Sampler	7 days	@	$	200	/day	$	1,400
Soil Sampler	7 days	@	$	200	/day	$	1,400
Expeditor / Cook	7 days	@	$	150	/day	$	1,050
Room & Board	35 days	@	$	150	/day	$	5,250
Vehicle + Fuel	14 days	@	$	200	/day	$	2,800
Analysis - soil	960 sample	@	$	22	/sample	$	21,120
Analysis - rock	200 sample	@	$	30	/sample	$	6,000
Geophysical Survey						$	20,000
Travel						$	1,500
Sundries						$	500
Report						$	5,000
Phase II total						**$**	**71,270**

Murray Creek Sample Descriptions
2005 Exploration Program

		UTM (WGS 84)			m	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample		Northing	Easting	Description	width	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Sb	Sr	Zn
290994		5594496	609435	Quartz Float from Murray Creek. Chalcedonic quartz. Jasper with quartz veinlets. NVM	grab	10	<0.2	5	29	<2	<5	292	28
290995		5595922	608938	Banded quartz float. Vuggy and drusy. NVM	grab	5	<0.2	5	3	<2	5	92	4
290996		5595839	608791	Banded quartz float. Limonite and manganese. NVM	grab	5	<0.2	5	41	4	<5	278	30
59312		5594496	609435	Moss mat silt		5	<0.2	15	23	10	<5	87	74
59313		5595839	608791	Moss mat silt		10	<0.2	10	23	8	<5	115	71
MC S1	278-1	5594567	609435	Silt		5	<0.2	<5	22	18	<5	137	79
MC S2	278-2	5594755	609261	Silt		5	<0.2	<5	27	14	<5	172	58
MC S3	278-3	5593923	609797	Dry silt		5	<0.2	5	20	16	<5	127	59
MC S4	278-4	5593830	609935	Dry silt		<5	<0.2	<5	12	12	<5	111	47
73325		5595302	608937	Silt		10	<0.2	30	24	32	<5	78	79

10-May-06

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

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-321

Midland Recording
1870 Inglewood Dr.
Kamloops, BC
V2B 4W1

Attention: Rolland Menard

No. of samples received: 1
Sample Type: Stream Sediments
Submitted by:Rolland Menard
Project #: Murray Creek

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	E73325	10	<0.2	1.27	30	95	15	3.04	<1	24	37	24	5.24	<10	0.61	932	<1	0.03	34	1180	32	<5	<20	78	0.16	<10	112	<10	36	79

QC DATA:

Repeat

1	E73325	10	<0.2	1.24	30	100	10	3.02	<1	22	33	24	5.03	<10	0.60	871	<1	0.03	28	1140	36	<5	<20	76	0.14	<10	104	<10	33	76

Standard:

GEO '06			1.5	1.22	60	150	<5	1.43	<1	22	61	83	3.92	<10	0.62	821	<1	0.02	30	820	24	<5	<20	54	0.12	<10	66	<10	10	77
OXF41		810																												

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

JJ/kk/ga
df/276
XLS/06

4-Jul-05

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

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-563

Midland Recording
1870 Inglewood Dr.
Kamloops, BC
V2B 4W1

Attention: Rolland Menard

No. of samples received: 3
Sample Type: Rock Chips
Submitted by:not indicated
Project #:Murray Creek

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	B290994	10	<0.2	1.34	5	175	<5	1.05	<1	9	83	29	2.43	<10	0.73	290	<1	0.18	24	960	<2	<5	<20	292	0.07	<10	37	<10	12	28
2	B290995	5	<0.2	0.05	5	10	<5	>10	1	<1	85	3	0.53	<10	0.08	944	<1	<0.01	6	170	<2	5	<20	92	<0.01	<10	4	<10	6	4
3	B290996	5	<0.2	1.03	5	200	<5	0.83	<1	7	114	41	2.04	<10	0.40	1214	<1	0.09	18	660	4	<5	<20	278	0.08	<10	38	<10	12	30
QC DATA:																														
Resplit:																														
1	B290994	5	<0.2	1.39	5	170	<5	1.08	<1	9	82	28	2.38	<10	0.74	300	<1	0.19	24	930	<2	<5	<20	297	0.07	<10	35	<10	12	27
Repeat:																														
1	B290994	10	<0.2	1.30	5	165	<5	1.03	<1	9	80	27	2.37	<10	0.71	283	<1	0.17	22	950	4	<5	<20	284	0.07	<10	36	<10	11	28
Standard:																														
GEO '05		130	<0.2	1.47	60	145	<5	1.30	<1	16	52	86	3.69	<10	0.79	574	<1	0.03	25	590	12	<5	<20	45	0.08	<10	81	<10	10	65

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Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/ga
df/557
XLS/05

4-Jul-05

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

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-564

Midland Recording
1870 Inglewood Dr.
Kamloops, BC
V2B 4W1

Attention: Rolland Menard

No. of samples received: 3
Sample Type: Sediment
Submitted by:not indicated
Project #:Murray Creek

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	A59312	5	<0.2	1.14	15	100	5	0.78	<1	14	24	23	3.87	<10	0.60	496	<1	0.06	16	690	10	<5	<20	87	0.16	<10	131	<10	18	74
2	A59313	10	<0.2	1.27	10	125	5	0.85	<1	15	31	23	4.22	<10	0.62	642	<1	0.06	17	800	8	<5	<20	115	0.17	<10	150	<10	19	71
3	A59314	5	<0.2	2.64	30	35	<5	1.18	<1	8	14	27	1.56	<10	0.47	202	<1	0.02	17	470	8	5	<20	41	0.04	<10	38	<10	3	26
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	A59312		<0.2	1.23	15	105	<5	0.87	<1	13	21	25	3.63	<10	0.63	520	<1	0.05	17	780	12	<5	<20	92	0.14	<10	118	<10	17	68
Standard:																														
GEO '05		135	1.5	1.39	60	155	<5	1.26	<1	15	53	82	3.63	<10	0.73	560	<1	0.03	25	570	18	<5	<20	46	0.08	<10	79	<10	9	67

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
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XLS/05