Assessment Report for the

BARIBEAU Property

Fort Steele Mining Division
N.T.S. 82 F/ 10E
Latitude 49˚ 32' N, Longitude 116˚ 39' W

for

Jasper Mining Corporation
1020, 833 - 4th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
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of

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Submitted: July, 2006

SUMMARY

The BARIBEAU property is located in the western Purcell Mountains, approximately 61 kilometres west of Cranbrook, B.C. and consists of 3 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) Mineral Tenure. The property can be accessed by gravel Forest Service Roads (FSR) from Cranbrook / Kimberley along the St. Mary's and Redding Creek road network.

The claims were initially acquired as they overlay an apparent magnetic anomaly evident on regional geophysics available from the BC Government MapPlace website. Felsic intrusive lithologies correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Suite typically have a prominent magnetic signature, either associated with the intrusion or as a halo in the immediately surrounding host rocks. Recent work on the Mount Skelly Pluton has distinguished a three phase intrusive complex (Logan and Mann 2000) that consists of fine- to coarse-grained granites correlated to the Cretaceous Bayonne Magmatic Suite. Near contacts with sedimentary strata, the granite appears to be both finer grained and perhaps more mafic, having a darker colour. In addition, there are more xenoliths of (an) earlier phase(s) of intrusive material and rounded sedimentary inclusions. Phenocrysts of alkali feldspar are present, ranging in size from less than a centimetre to approximately 2 centimetres in diameter, within a matrix of plagioclase feldspar, quartz and biotite ± hornblende. The granite has local iron-stained veins with variable amounts of iron sulphide, predominantly as pyrite. The veins appear to occupy apparent discontinuous brittle shear zones which trend essentially north-south (± 20˚). The Mount Skelly Pluton (Complex) comprises the exploration model for the properties of the Cretaceous Granite Project.

In addition, recent work on mineralization associated with intrusions has resulted in the Intrusion-Related Gold (IRG) Model. Examples include numerous examples in Alaska (i.e. Fort Knox, Pogo) and continue southeastward through the Tintina Gold Belt. Several occurrences in B.C. have been examined in a preliminary manner to evaluate Intrusion-Related Gold potential, including the Baldy Batholith and the Mt. Skelley Pluton. With reference to this model, elevated As, Bi, Sb, W are considered as "pathfinder" elements for potential IRG deposits. In this context, the locally moderately to highly anomalous Bi ($\leq$344 ppm) and W ($\leq$7100 ppm), associated with high grade arsenic (1.02%) and gold (14.4 g/t, or 0.42 oz/t) in mineralized veins within a granitic intrusion is of potential interest. Furthermore, the Sanca Stock and Mount Skelly Pluton are of Cretaceous age with a prominent magnetic halo, both features characteristic of many occurrences along the Tintina Gold Belt. Several locations, including many of the documented MINFILE occurrences, may be compatible with an IRG-type model, particularly those associated with the northwestern lobe (Sanca Stock) of the exposed granitic phases.

The 2005 field program was limited to acquisition of a preliminary suite of soil samples along metasediments exposed along the western edge of the property. A total of 37 soil samples were recovered over three days on the property, with sampling significantly hindered by the recurring presence of a large black bear. Samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories for processing using the SS80 package and analysis using the Group 1EX package.

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INTRODUCTION

The BARIBEAU property is located in the western Purcell Mountains, approximately 61 kilometres west of Cranbrook, B.C. (Fig. 1 and 2) and consists of 3 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) Mineral Tenures (Fig. 3). The property can be accessed by gravel Forest Service Roads (FSR) from Cranbrook / Kimberley along the St. Mary's and Redding Creek road network.

The claims were initially acquired as they overlay an apparent magnetic anomaly, evident on regional geophysics available from the BC Government MapPlace website, hosted within strata correlated to the Late Proterozoic Creston Formation (Fig. 4). Felsic intrusive lithologies correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Suite typically have a prominent magnetic signature, either associated with the intrusion or as a halo in the immediately surrounding host rocks. Recent work on the Mount Skelly Pluton has distinguished a three phase intrusive complex (Logan and Mann 2000) that consists of fine- to coarse-grained granites correlated to the Cretaceous Bayonne Magmatic Suite. Near contacts with sedimentary strata, the granite appears to be both finer grained and perhaps more mafic, having a darker colour. In addition, there are more xenoliths of (an) earlier phase(s) of intrusive material and rounded sedimentary inclusions. Phenocrysts of alkali feldspar are present, ranging in size from less than a centimetre to approximately 2 centimetres in diameter, within a matrix of plagioclase feldspar, quartz and biotite ± hornblende. The granite has local iron-stained veins with variable amounts of iron sulphide, predominantly as pyrite. The veins appear to occupy apparent discontinuous brittle shear zones which trend essentially north-south (± 20˚). The Mount Skelly Pluton (Complex) comprises the exploration model for the properties of the Cretaceous Granite Project.

In addition, recent work on mineralization associated with intrusions has resulted in the Intrusion-Related Gold (IRG) Model. Examples include numerous examples in Alaska (i.e. Fort Knox, Pogo) and continue southeastward through the Tintina Gold Belt. Several occurrences in B.C. have been examined in a preliminary manner to evaluate Intrusion-Related Gold potential, including the Baldy Batholith and the Mt. Skelley Pluton. With reference to this model, elevated As, Bi, Sb, W are considered as "pathfinder" elements for potential IRG deposits. In this context, the locally moderately to highly anomalous Bi ($\leq$344 ppm) and W ($\leq$7100 ppm), associated with high grade arsenic (1.02%) and gold (14.4 g/t, or 0.42 oz/t) in mineralized veins within a granitic intrusion is of potential interest. Furthermore, the Sanca Stock and Mount Skelly Pluton are of Cretaceous age with a prominent magnetic halo, both features characteristic of many occurrences along the Tintina Gold Belt. Several locations, including many of the documented MINFILE occurrences, may be compatible with an IRG-type model, particularly those associated with the northwestern lobe (Sanca Stock) of the exposed granitic phases.

The 2005 field program was limited to acquisition of a preliminary suite of soil samples along metasediments exposed along the western edge of the property. A total of 37 soil samples (Fig. 5) were recovered over three days on the property, with sampling significantly hindered by the recurring presence of a large black bear. Samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories for processing using the SS80 package and analysis using the Group 1EX package (Appendix B).

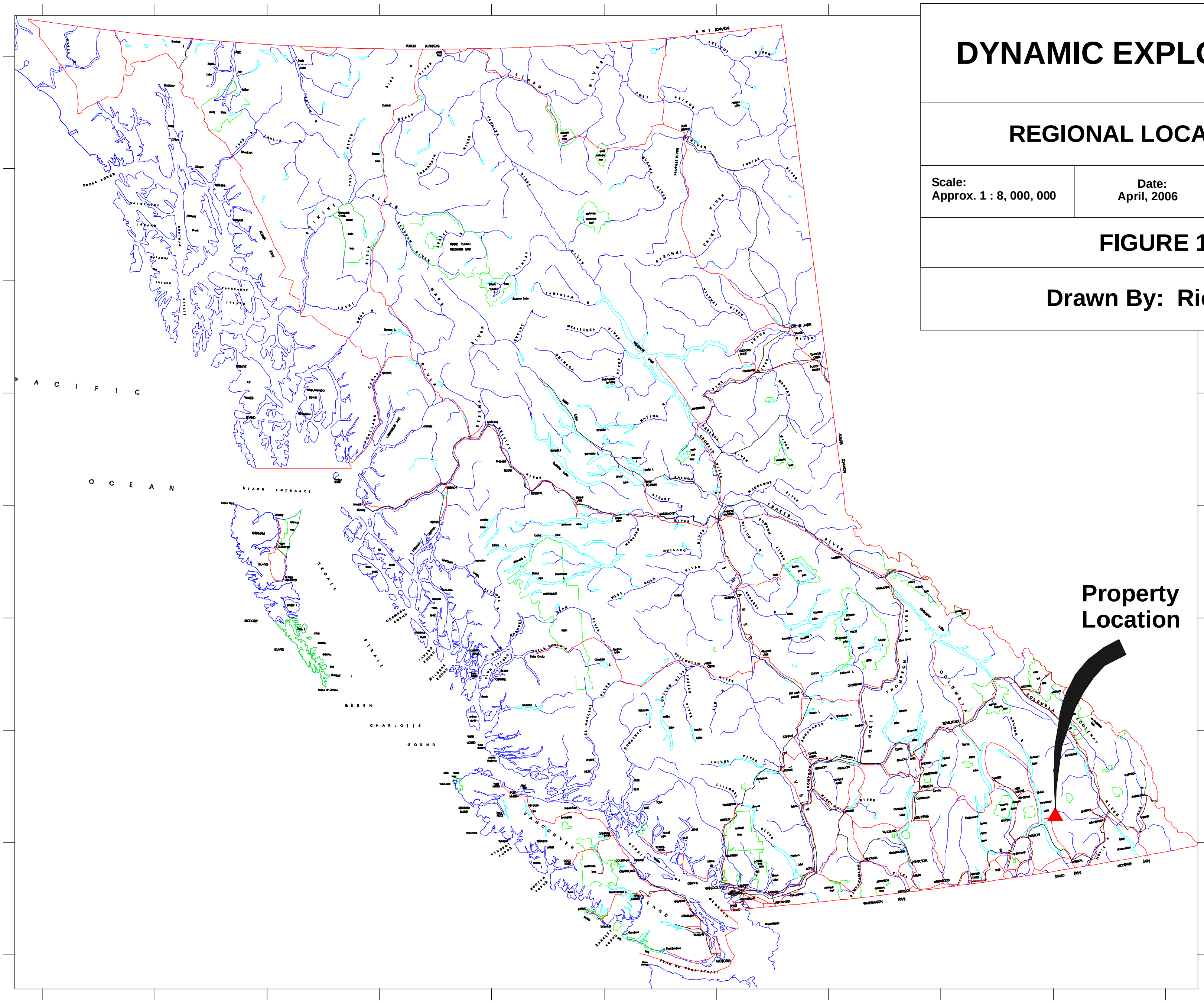
DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

Scale: Approx. 1 : 8, 000, 000	Date: April, 2006	Mapsheet: N.T.S. 82F / 10 BCGS: 082F 068

FIGURE 1

Drawn By: Rick Walker



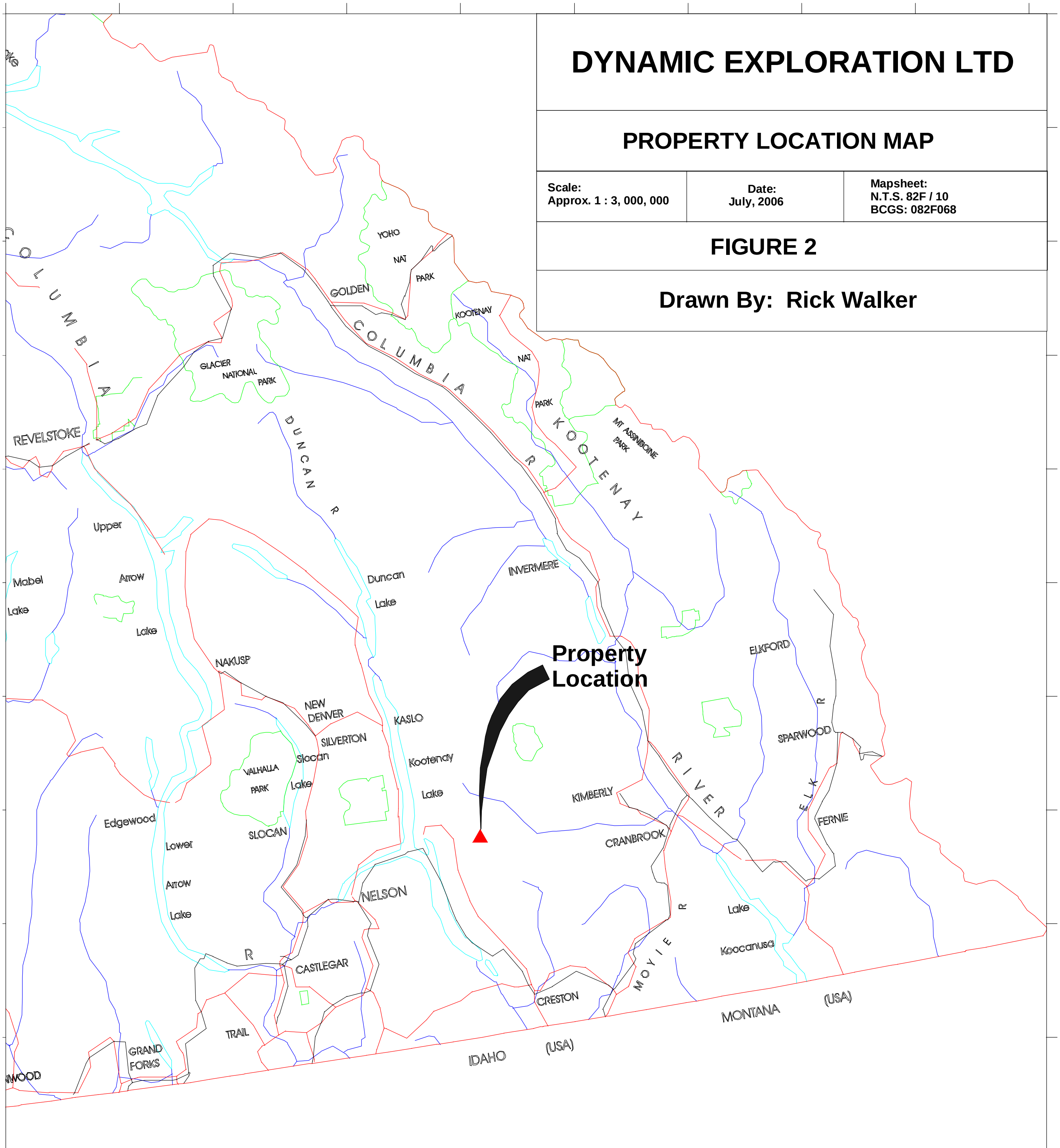
DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Scale: Approx. 1 : 3, 000, 000	Date: July, 2006	Mapsheet: N.T.S. 82F / 10 BCGS: 082F068

FIGURE 2

Drawn By: Rick Walker



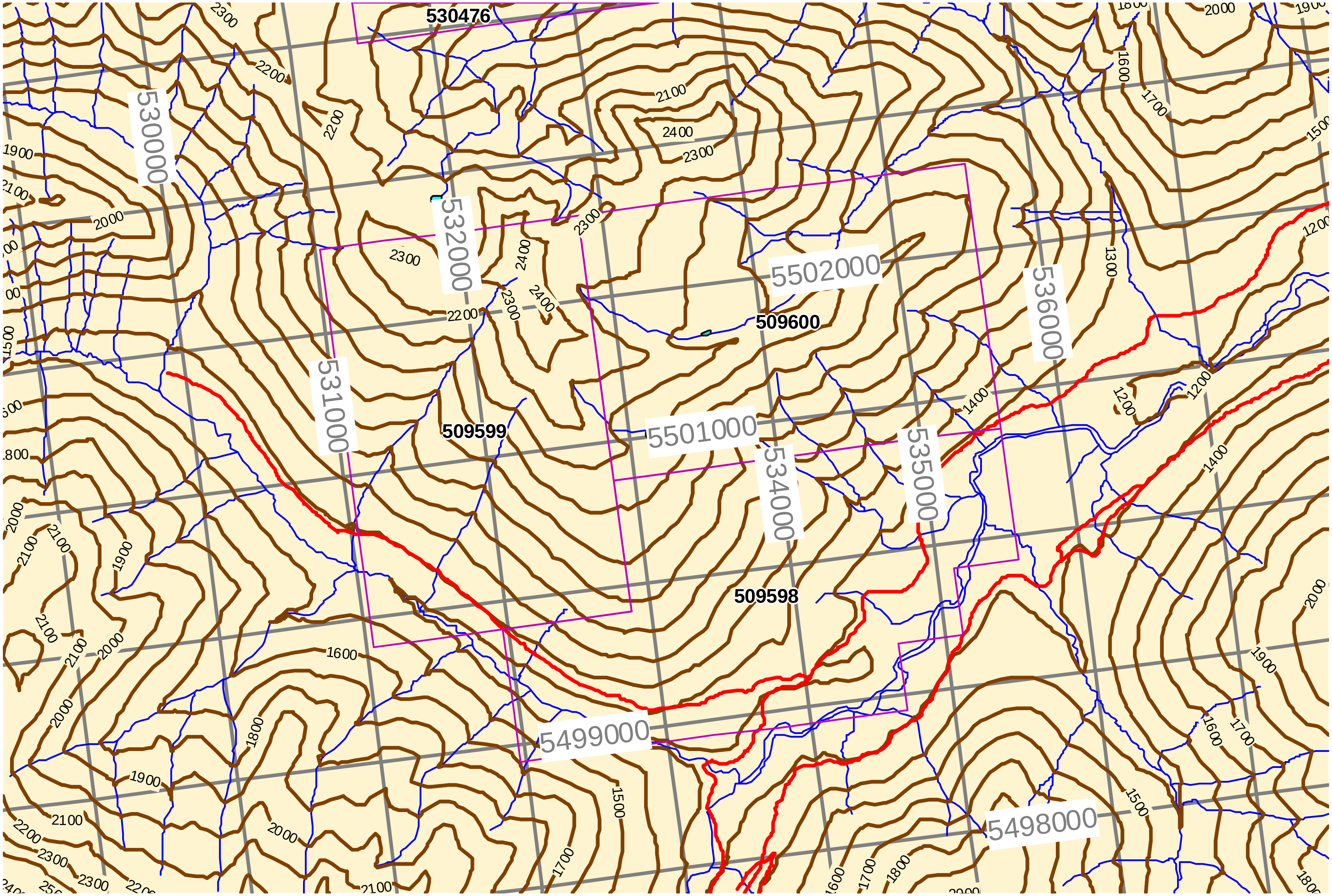


Figure 3 – Claim map showing the 3 Mineral Tenures comprising the Baribeau property. Approximate Scale 1: 37,000
(Source: BC Government The MapPlace)

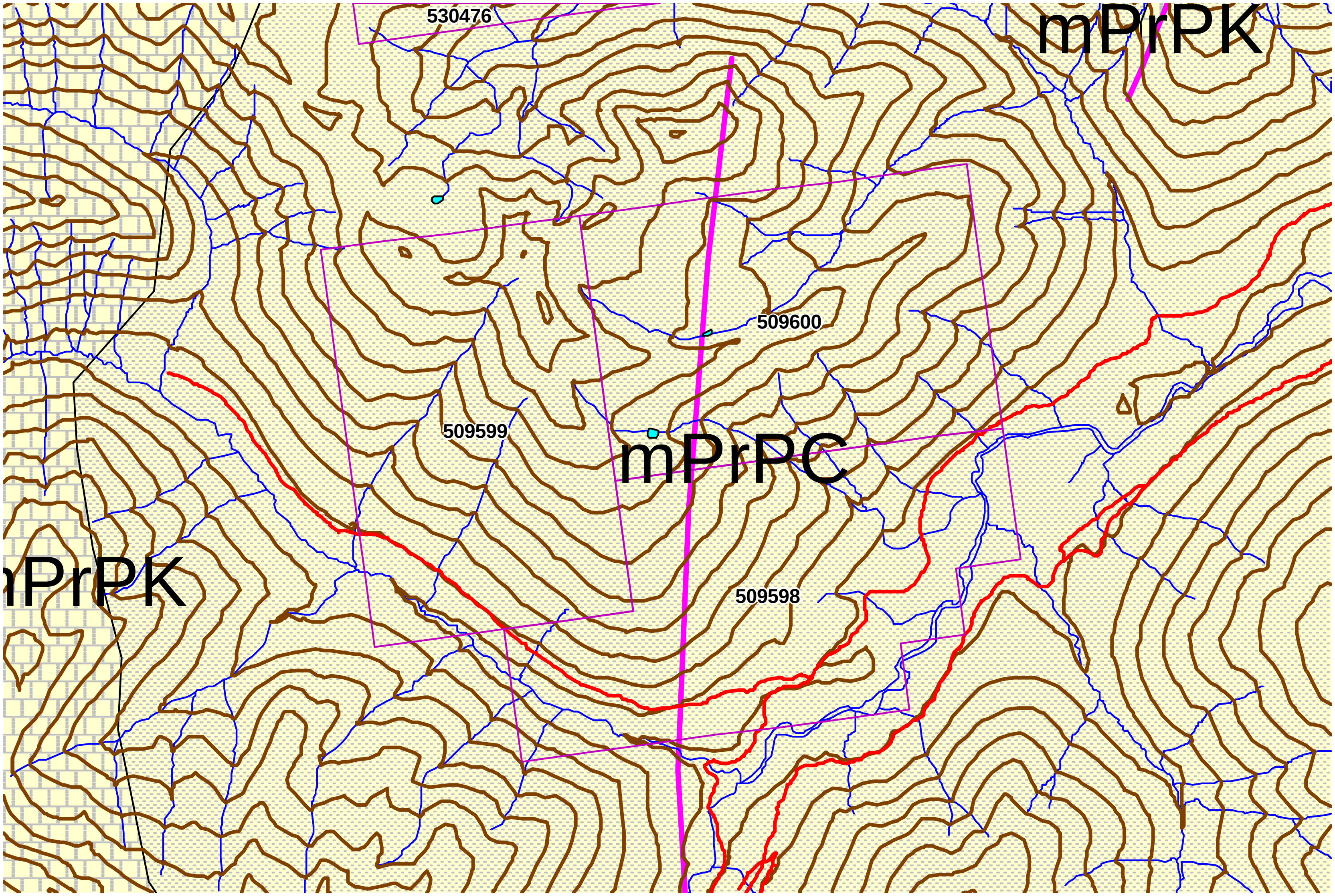
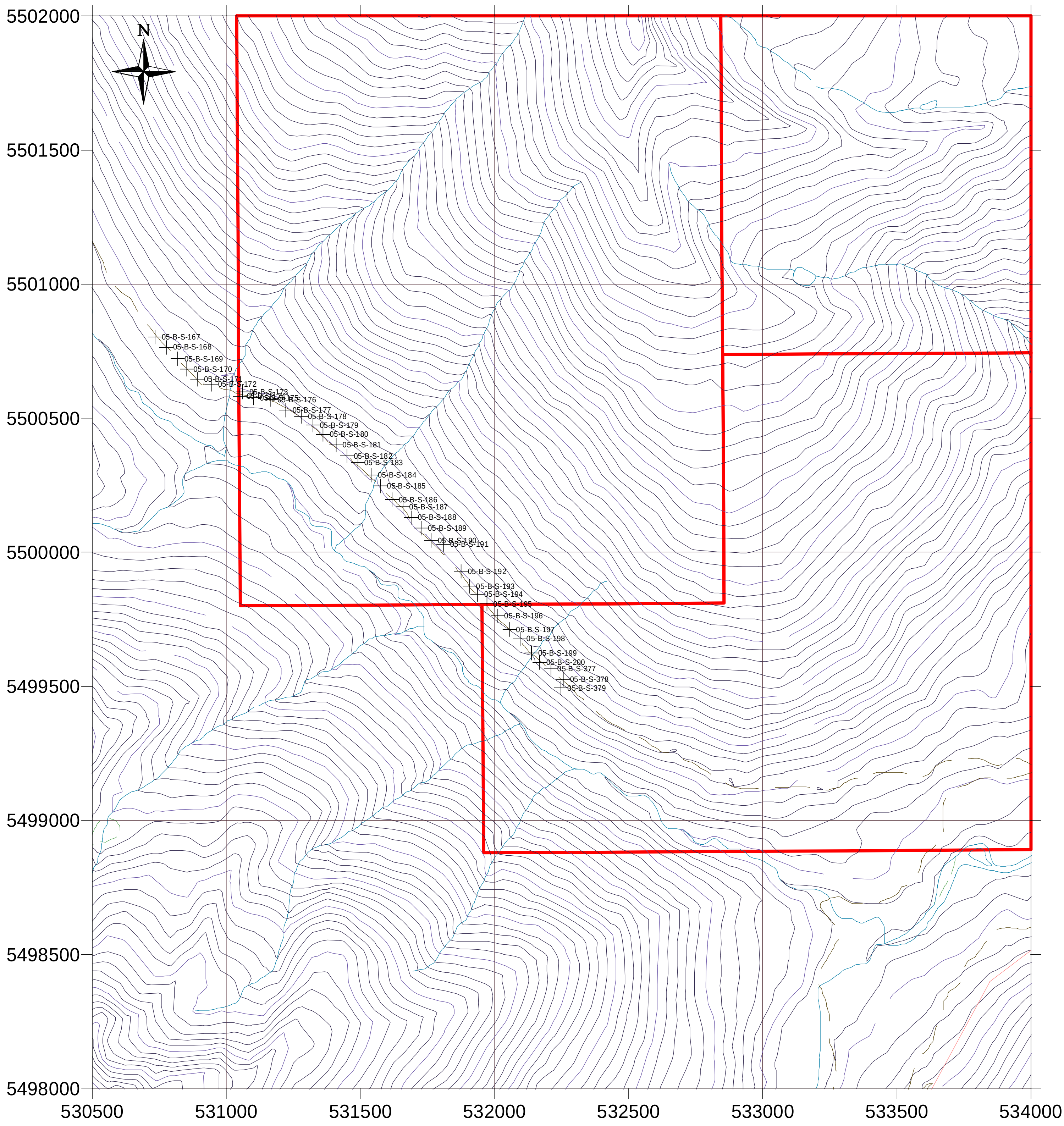


Fig. 4 – Geology Map – Map showing the geology underlying the Baribeau Claims and immediate area. Stratigraphy (mPrPC – Creston Formation, MPrPK – Kitchener Formation), Faults - purple lines, roads – red lines, contours – brown lines. Approximate Scale 1: 34,000. Source: (BC Government – The MapPlace).

BARIBEAU PROPERTY

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP



LOCATION AND ACCESS

The BARIBEAU property is located in the western Purcell Mountains (latitude 49° 39' N, longitude 116° 32' W), approximately 61 kilometres west of Cranbrook, B.C. on N.T.S. mapsheet 82 F/10E (Fig. 1 and 2). The property consists of 3 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) Mineral Tenure.

The property can be accessed by gravel Forest Service Roads (FSR) from Cranbrook / Kimberley along the St. Mary's Road. The road is well maintained west of St. Mary's Lake to Km 45. At km 45, take the Redding Creek - St. Mary's FSR for approximately 18 km along a moderately rough gravel road.

Alternatively, the property can be accessed using the Grey Creek Pass road from the community of Grey Creek on the eastern side of Kootenay Lake. Follow the road up Grey Creek and continue south up a tributary of Grey Creek through Grey Creek Pass, and then east to Km 18 on the Redding - St. Mary's FSR to the property.

An old logging road from approximately km 18 on the St. Mary's - Redding Creek Road provides limited access for ATV and foot traverses along Baribeau Creek on the southwest margin of the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The BARIBEAU property is located slightly east of Grey Creek Pass (Fig. 2). Relief in the area varies from 1,220 metres (4,000 feet) along Baker Creek to approximately 2,420 metres (7,940 feet) along the ridges at the northern edge of the property (Fig. 5).

The claims are well exposed along the northwest-southeast oriented Baribeau Creek and the northeast-southwest Redding Creek valley. Vegetation in the area consists predominantly coniferous trees, with deciduous trees preferentially located along the valley bottom. Undergrowth consists largely of small deciduous shrubs.

The claims are located east of Kootenay Lake in a regional topographic high, comprising the local drainage divide, and are therefore subject to heavier precipitation. As a result, the region is characterized by heavy snowfall during the winter months. The property is available for vehicle based, geological exploration from June to late October.

CLAIM STATUS

The BARIBEAU property consists of 3 Mineral Tenure On-line (MTO) mineral tenures (Fig. 3). Significant claim data are summarized below:

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Anniversary Date		Area (ha)
509598	Baribeau1	2007 / Mar / 24		523.001
509599	Baribeau2	2007 / Mar / 24		501.952
509600	Baribeau3	2007 / Mar / 24		501.899
			Total	**1526.852**

*After 2005 assessment credit applied.

HISTORY

No previous work is known to the author for the property or the immediately surrounding area.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Stratigraphy

Proterozoic

Belt-Purcell Supergroup

Creston Formation (Fig. 4)

The Creston Formation comprises dominantly green, mauve and grey siltstone, argillite and quartzite which conformably overlies upper Aldridge argillite and siltstone. McMechan (1980) subdivided the Creston into five lithostratigraphic units (C1 - C5), described from bottom to top:

C1 - the basal unit is comprised predominantly of siltite-argillite couplets composed of light grey or green-grey siltite laminae which are gradationally or sharply overlain by dark grey argillite laminae. Syneresis (desiccation) cracks, load casts, scour-and-fill structures, ripple cross-laminations are locally abundant. This unit is approximately 150 metres in thickness.

C2 - is characterized by dark to light green siltite-argillite couplets and the general absence of quartzite lenses. The unit is also characterized by common scour-and-fill structures and rip-up debris beds with local mudcracks and ripple marks.

C3 - is characterized by purple-purple, green-green or green-purple siltite-argillite couplets. As with unit C2, mudcracks, ripple marks, scour-and-fill structures and rip-up debris beds are locally abundant, however interbedded quartzite lenses (locally having herringbone-crossbeds) are abundant. This unit is also 226 metres thick in Maus Creek.

C4 - is comprised predominantly of coarse-grained, purple-grey, grey or green siltite, with interbedded purple and green siltite-argillite couplets with locally abundant purple colour-mottling and rippled tops. Interbedded quartzite lenses comprise approximately half of the section and are an important constituent of unit C4.

C5 - consists of green or purple siltite-argillite couplets and green dolomitic siltite-argillite couplets with locally abundant interbedded quartzite lenses. Minor coarse-grained siltite occurs near the top of the unit. Mudcracks and ripple marks are locally abundant in the lower part of the unit but are less common in the upper part whereas ripple cross-laminated lenses of dolomite-cemented, very fine-grained quartzite are locally abundant in green siltite-argillite couplets in the upper part of the unit.

Unit C5 grades upward into dolomitic siltstones and argillites of the overlying Kitchener Formation across a transition zone a few hundred metres thick. The contact between the Creston and Kitchener Formations was defined as the top of the last 10 metre thick non-dolomitic siltite and argillite interval within the transition zone. The total thickness of the Creston Formation in the western Rocky Mountains area is approximately 1800 metres.

In subsequent work, Höy (1993) described three main subdivisions: ".. a basal silty succession of thin-bedded grey to green siltstone and argillite, a middle quartzite succession of coarser grained mauve siltstone and quartz arenite, and an upper succession of intermixed green argillaceous siltstone and minor quartz arenite. ... The basal two (Cl and C2) comprise dominantly grey and green siltite-argillite couplets, C3 and C4 include the middle, generally mauve-tinged units, and C5, the upper, dominantly green siltite unit".

The following has been paraphrased from Höy (1993):

"The basal Creston Formation comprises several hundred metres of interlayered argillites, argillaceous siltstone and minor quartz wacke. It is generally grey to dark grey and rusty weathering near the base, but becomes green tinged upsection with increasing siltite component. Thinly laminated argillite or slltite, graded siltite-argillite couplets and lenticular-bedded siltstone are the most abundant bedforms; more massive medium-bedded quartz wacke is less common and brown-weathering silty dolomite layers are occasionally recognized. Syneresis cracks are common in the thin-bedded argillite and argillaceous siltite units.

The thick, middle part of the Creston Formation comprises mauve or green argillite and siltstone with variable amounts of more massive quartz wacke or arenite. Siltstone-argillite couplets, up to several centimetres thick, dominate the basal section of the middle Creston and differ from units in the basal section as they are commonly purple jn colour, thicker bedded and contain abundant mud cracks. Lenses of massive to graded, green, purple, or white quartzite that may contain large tangential crossbeds or wavy, irregular laminations are inter-bedded with the purple siltstone. The quartzites commonly scour the underlying siltstone and may contain numerous rip-up clasts. Coarsening-upward cycles, with massive to laminated purple and green siltstone at the base and interlayered purple siltstone and white quartzite with crossbeds, rip-up clasts, scour-and-fill structures and graded beds at the top have been described at Premier Lake.

A prominent, thick, white orthoquartzite unit occurs near the middle of the middle Creston. It is medium to thick bedded and contains broad trough and tangential crossbeds and numerous rip-up clasts. The upper part of the quartzite unit comprises a number of coarsening-upward cycles, 3 to 10 metres thick with purple and green siltstones at the base grading up through ripple cross-laminated siltstones and quartzites to massive thick-bedded quartzite at the top. Smaller fining-upward sequences are also common in the middle quartzite interval and overlying siltstone units.

Interbedded mauve siltstone and argillaceous siltstone, white quartz arenite and minor green siltstone overlie the white quartzite unit. Small fining-upward cycles are common, with massive to cross-bedded quartzites at the base and thin-bedded, mud-cracked and rippled argillite or siltstone at the top. Rip-up clasts, mud-chip breccias and some load casts occur throughout these units.

Higher in the succession, laminated green siltstone and graded siltstone-argillite couplets become prominent. Surfaces may be mud-cracked or rippled, but these structures are less prominent than in underlying units. Small fining upward cycles are common, with thick-bedded, white or green quartzite or more massive siltstone at the base grading up into thin-bedded siltite.

The top generally comprises pale green laminated to massive argillaceous siltstone, commonly with a dolomitic cement. Contact with the overlying Kitchener Formation is gradational and consists of a transitional zone of thin, regularly bedded siltstone-argillite that contains beds of dolomitic, buff weathering argillite. The Kitchener contact is placed at the base of the first appearance of relatively pure, thick dolomite".

Mesozoic

Granitic Intrusions

Cretaceous intrusives of broadly "granitic" composition are present in a belt extending from the westernmost Rocky Mountains to Kootenay Lake, northward to the Baldy Batholith. Intrusions range from small dykes and sills to larger intrusive complexes such as the Mt. Skelly Batholith and are collectively referred to as the Bayonne Magmatic Belt (or Suite) (Logan 2002).

> "Intrusive rocks ... include a number of small post kinematic mesozonal quartz monzonite, monzonite and syenitic plutons, numerous small quartz monzonite to syenite dikes and sills probably related to these stocks, and late mafic dikes. The Kiakho and Reade Lake stocks, two of the larger of the mesozonal plutons, cut across and apparently seal two prominent east-trending faults that transect the eastern flank of the Purcell anticlinorium, and hence place constraints on the timing of latest movement on these faults.
>
> The Kiakho stock is exposed on the heavily wooded slopes of Kiakho Creek approximately 10 kilometres (west-southwest) ... of Cranbrook ... Exposures consist mainly of large, fresh angular boulders of boulder fields. Although contacts with country rock were not observed, regional mapping indicates that it intrudes clastic rocks of the Aldridge and Creston formations. The distribution of outcrops and a pronounced aeromagnetic anomaly indicate that it cuts the east-trending Cranbrook normal fault with no apparent offset. ...
>
> The Kiakho stock is similar to the Reade Lake stock with the dominant phase being a light grey, medium-grained quartz monzonite. It is generally equigranular but grades into a hypidiomorphic granular porphyritic phase with prominent plagioclase and light grey to flesh-coloured potassic feldspar phenocrysts; both are up to several centimetres in diameter in a granular groundmass of white subhedral plagioclase, light grey potassic feldspar, quartz and black hornblende" (Höy 1993).

The Bayonne Granitic Suite is a composite batholith comprised of a number of smaller Jurassic to Cretaceous age granitoid stocks and plutons which extends from near the International Boundary across Kootenay Lake. On the east side of the Kootenay Lake, the Bayonne Granitic Suite locally includes the Mount Skelly Pluton, a biotite (hornblende) monzogranite with megacrysts of potassium feldspar (Reesor 1996). Rice (1941) grouped these granitoids under the broad heading of the Bayonne Batholith, as described below.

Bayonne Batholith (Rice 1941)

> "The Bayonne batholith varies in composition from a granite to a calcic granodiorite; the average composition is that of a fairly alkaline granodiorite. ... Much of the rock has an equigranular texture, but a porphyritic phase occurs in many places, at some of which phenocrysts of potash feldspar 2 or 3 inches long are present. The potash feldspar may be orthoclase or microcline and in some specimens both occur. The plagioclase is oligoclase, generally well twinned and frequently in zoned crystals. Dark brown biotite is the only ferromagnesian mineral abundant, but grains of hornblende occur in rare instances. The usual accessories are present. Sericite and epidote are the commonest secondary minerals, but neither occur in significant amounts except where the rock has been altered.
>
> A marked feature of the Bayonne batholith is its highly variable nature. This is observable not only in the range of composition but in the appearance of the rock.

> Coarse-grained and fine-grained, porphyritic and non-porphyritic, pink and light or dark grey phases may occur in a single exposure, in some places in streaks and patches. Masses of pegmatite and dykes of pegmatite and aplite occur everywhere. Some of the pegmatite dykes are over 100 feet wide. A few large crystals of blue-green beryl, pink garnet, magnetite, and a little black tourmaline were seen in these pegmatites.
>
> Large inclusions of granitized sediments are locally abundant. ... These inclusions vary in size from a foot to some hundreds of feet. Alteration is severe, but the sedimentary nature of the original rock is, in most cases, still recognizable and the boundary between the granite and the inclusion is generally fairly sharp. Other inclusions or zenoliths (sic.) from a few inches to a foot long also occur, which can readily be distinguished from the first type mentioned. They parallel one another, are darker coloured, their original texture and composition has been more or less completely altered, they are fairly uniform in size, and they usually grade imperceptibly into the granite. They are more widely distributed, indeed very few exposures of any size were examined that did not contain some of these zenoliths (sic.), and in places they are extremely abundant. The zenoliths (sic.) are often most common in the porphyritic phases and scarcer in the non-porphyritic phases of the granite ...“.

Cretaceous intrusions interpreted to underlie the properties comprising the Cretaceous Granitic Project are interpreted to be exemplified by the Mount Skelly Pluton, located southwest of the Baribeau property along the east shore of Kootenay Lake. Recently there has been limited mapping undertaken on the pluton as part of a regional study of the Bayonne Magmatic Belt (Logan 2002), with local sampling and mapping of the Mount Skelly Pluton and Sanca Stock (Lett et al. 2000, Logan and Mann 2000).

Mount Skelly Pluton / Sanca Stock

The dominant lithology comprising the Mount Skelly Pluton is that of a biotite granite. In areas proximal to the mapped contact between the pluton and host sediments, the grain size is slightly reduced to that of a medium- to coarse-grained granite. At low to middle elevations along the eastern portion of Sanca Creek, the granite assumes a porphyritic texture due to the presence of megacrystic alkali feldspar phenocrysts. Individual, equant crystals of white to pinkish alkali feldspar phenocrysts up to 2 cm in diameter were noted in a finer grained matrix of medium- to coarse-grained white plagioclase and biotite ± hornblende. Xenoliths are rare to absent at deeper levels within the pluton, becoming more abundant and larger both at higher elevations and along Sanca Creek to the west. Xenoliths are predominantly sedimentary, however, inclusions of finer grained, more mafic granite were noted and may have been derived from an earlier phase of the intrusion or a separate, deeper intrusion altogether.

Recent mapping and geochronology by Logan and Mann (2000) have resolved the granite exposures of the Sanca Creek area into three separate phases, specifically, the Mount Skelly Pluton and the Sanca Stock. The Mount Skelly Pluton is further sub-divided into:

1) Granite - “Fine to medium grained, equigranular biotite monzogranite. Minor aphanitic, leucocratic phases and dikes”, and

2) Granodiorite - “Coarse grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Common euhedral megacrystic potassium feldspar and mafic (hornblende-biotite-titanite-rich) inclusions. Biotite, K-AR dates of 97.1 to 98.7 Ma

The younger Sanca Stock is described as a “Medium to coarse grained biotite granodiorite. Characteristic coarse, sub-rounded violet to grey quartz crystal aggregates. Biotite, K-Ar dates of 78.9 to 80.9 Ma”. Therefore, the granites of the Sanca Creek area can be differentiated into three phases, the older Mount Skelly Pluton (at 97.1 to 98.7 Ma) and the younger Sanca Creek Stock (at 78.9 to 80.9 Ma).

Structure

Four major phases of deformation have been identified in the Toby Creek area (to the northeast of the Baribeau property), Helikian-Devonian extension (D1), Jurassic-Paleocene contraction (D2-D3) and Eocene extension (D4) (Pope 1990).

The first phase of deformation resulted in unconformities at the base of the Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson Formations (D1a) and the unconformity at the base of the Windermere Supergroup (D1b). Thinning of Paleozoic strata onto the Windermere High is interpreted to reflect the effects of D1c deformation together with the development of small fault-bounded sub-basins.

Contraction during the Columbian (D2) and Laramide (D3) orogenies resulted in a series of northeast vergent thrust faults and the development of a regional foliation (S1). Three major thrust sheets are evident in the Toby Creek area with one, the Mount Nelson thrust sheet, comprised of four smaller fault panels. The three major thrust sheets represent out-of-sequence faults, having propagated toward the hinterland, carried in the hanging wall of the Purcell Thrust.

Contraction during D2 and D3 produced east-vergent imbricate thrust faults and west vergent backthrusts. Many of these faults were subsequently reactivated during the fourth phase (D4) of deformation. High angle brittle faults are also a result of D4.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Stratigraphy

As there are no reports documenting previous exploration on the BARIBEAU property, and only general information is available regarding the geology of the BARIBEAU property and/or immediate area, the geology of the LYDY, located approximately 10 km to the west-southwest, is presented.

The property is underlain by south striking, steeply west dipping, Late Proterozoic age strata correlated to the Creston Formation of the uppermost Purcell Supergroup on the western limb of the Purcell Anticlinorium.

Structure

The structure of the BARIBEAU property is dominated by its position on the western flank of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a north plunging fold of regional significance. The Purcell Anticlinorium is allochthonous with respect to North American cratonic basement, having been transported northeastward in the hanging wall of the Purcell Thrust. This major structure has been complicated slightly by the presence of a number of regional and local faults, discussed below with reference to the Kootenay Lake mapsheet of Reesor (1996). An early folding event has been proposed for early structures interpreted to have developed in the Late Proterozoic during the Goat River Orogeny.

The prominent faults in the Baker Creek area are interpreted to be predominantly the result of the Laramide orogeny, characterized by east-verging, west-dipping thrust faults. The major fault system of the area is the St. Mary / Hall Lake fault system, interpreted to be a long lived fault initiated in the Late Proterozoic as a growth fault and periodically active at least into the Laramide orogeny. Eastward directed movement across the St. Mary / Hall Lake fault resulted in steeply dipping strata on the western limb of the Purcell Anticlinorium being juxtaposed against relatively shallowly to moderately dipping strata closer to the hinge axis.

Significant dip displacement is indicated across the fault as east of Sanca Creek Proterozoic lower Creston strata has been juxtaposed against early Paleozoic Cambrian Eager Formation strata. Later thrust faults are evident in the hanging wall of the St. Mary / Hall Lake fault. The Redding Creek fault is locally significant fault. It is a west dipping, east verging thrust fault which juxtaposes middle Creston strata against the lower member of the Coppery Creek group. A number of smaller, normal faults are indicated in the hanging wal of the Redding Creek Fault, all of which appear to have minor dip (and probably strike-slip) movement. All of the faults in the hanging wall of the St. Mary / Hall Lake fault are interpreted to be older than the Cretaceous Mount Skelly Pluton (Bayonne Magamtic Belt) as all are truncated at the contact of the pluton.

2005 PROGRAM

A total of 37 soil samples were collected over three separate days from the property from a generally north-south trending road along Baribeau Creek on the west side of the property. Samples were collected approximately every 50 metres along the road (Fig. 6).

Samples were collected from a variably developed "B Horizon", with many of the samples taken from road cut exposures. Sample depths ranged from 5 cm to 50 cm and notes pertaining to the samples are included in Appendix B.

Results from soil samples recovered from the property are included in Appendix B, comprising 37 samples taken along the old logging road along Baribeau Creek (Baribeau2, Tenure 509599). The samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd for processing using the SS80 package and analysis using the Group 1EX package.

The main problem encountered with regard to soil sampling the property was the recurring presence of a large black bear in the immediate area of the soil lines. On the first day, 25 soil samples were recovered without difficulty. On the second day, nine samples were recovered and on the third day, only three samples were recovered. As a result, soil sampling on the property was intended to be deferred to later in the field season but was not completed during the 2005 field season.

One day prospecting was also completed on the property, coincident with the first day soil sampling, however, no in situ outcrop was encountered above the soil line on the west side of the property.

RESULTS

The geology of the area has been mapped as belonging to the Creston Formation, as described for the western Rocky Mountains under Regional Geology, however, the limited time spent making an initial, cursory evaluation of the geology while prospecting did not support such a correlation. With further work, it is anticipated that the strata underlying the Baribeau claims may be better correlated to the stratigraphy slightly higher in the Belt-Purcell Supergroup (i.e. the Dutch Creek Formation).

Soil Samples

To qualify the following review of the results of soil sampling, it must be remembered that the samples from the 2005 program represent a very limited sub-set (only 37 soil samples). As such, only a limited review of initial analysis follows.

The soil samples recovered were all submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. for analysis of 39 elements using their Group 1EX (ICP) package. One ongoing objective for evaluation of the properties comprising the Cretaceous Granitic Project is the possibility for intrusion-related gold. As such, values for conventional precious (Au, Ag) and base (Cu, Pb, Zn) metals are reviewed for potentially anomalous values, as well as those possibly indicative of intrusion-related mineralization (As, Bi, Sn and W). Finally, given the relative proximity to Cretaceous intrusions (i.e. Hall Lake Stock and Sawyer Stock) as well as the recently released Inferred Resource from Eagle Plains Resources' Sphinx property, immediately north of Grey Creek Pass, Mo is included in this review.

No values were returned for gold above the detection limit which, for the Group 1EX package, is rather high at 0.1 ppm.

Statistics (see Table 1) **and Correlation Coefficients** (see Table 2)

Molybdenum

Molybdenum analyses range between 0.1 and 2.1 ppm, with a standard deviation of 0.528. There is not much else to mention aside from the fact that molybdenum is potentially very weakly anomalous.

Correlation coefficients returned between molybdenum and copper (0.737), lead (0.815) and zinc (0.621) indicate a moderately to relatively high correlation between base metal sulphide phases. Silver is relatively high (0.723), possibly indicative of the presence of argentiferous galena as a possible mineral phase. With regard to intrusion-related (or at least a possible magmatic source for mineralized fluids), arsenic and bismuth also have relatively high correlation coefficients (0.778 and 0.816, respectively). However, correlation coefficients with sodium (-0.325) and potassium (-0.067) suggest no contribution from albitic and/or potassic fluids. Finally, antimony (0.468), tungsten (0.530 and tin (0.458) have moderate correlation coefficients with Mo, which may indicate a possible association between a magmatic source from a Cretaceous intrusion, comprising As, Bi, Mo, Sb, Sn and W, as well as base and precious metals.

Copper

Copper analyses range between 4.9 and 24.5 ppm, with a standard deviation of 5.9. Again, there is not much else to mention aside from the fact that copper is potentially very weakly anomalous.

Copper shows a moderate to high correlation to the precious and base metals, as above, as well as arsenic, bismuth and iron. The association with iron may indicate chalcopyrite as the most likely copper-bearing phase. Again, an association with arsenic, bismuth and molybdenum may indicate a contribution from magmatic fluids derived from one or more Cretaceous intrusions. However, this is not, apparently supported by coefficients with antimony (0.257) and tin (0.391).

Lead

Lead analyses range between 5.3 and 37.7 ppm, with a standard deviation of 6.99. Lead values are not interpreted to be anomalous on the basis of preliminary results.

Lead returned moderately high coefficients for all metals under consideration except sodium (-0.266)

BARIBEAU PROPERTY

SOIL SAMPLE MAP

COPPER (ppm) + LEAD (ppm)

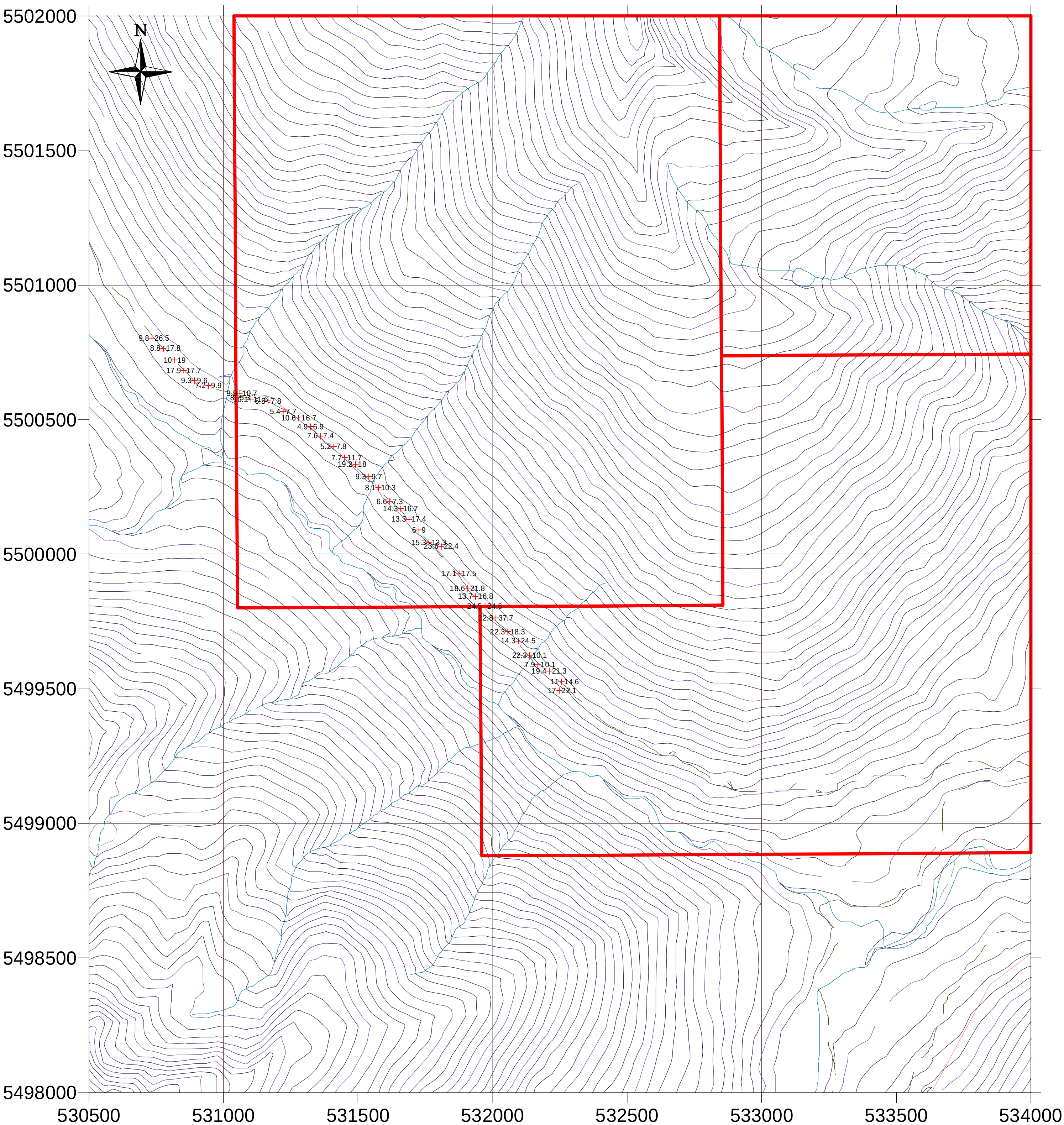


Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Mn	Fe	As	Sb	Bi	Na	K	W	Sn
N	Valid	37	37	37	37	35	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
	Missing	86	86	86	86	88	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Std. Deviation		0.528	5.9122	6.9921	14.038	0.061	284.861	0.45655	14.861	0.1016	0.1484	0.22098	0.24226	0.3177	0.4212
Range		2	19.6	32.4	52	0	1,447	1.75	58	0.4	0.6	1.19	1.06	1.2	1.8
Minimum		0	4.9	5.3	28	0	82	1.66	2	0.3	0.1	0.99	1.32	0.8	1.4
Maximum		2	24.5	37.7	80	0	1,529	3.41	60	0.7	0.7	2.18	2.38	2.0	3.2
Percentiles	25	0.30	7.800	9.650	38.00	0.10	146.50	2.0850	3.00	0.400	0.200	1.3330	1.5950	1.150	2.000
	50	0.50	10.100	14.600	42.00	0.10	252.00	2.4800	5.00	0.400	0.300	1.4560	1.8600	1.300	2.400
	75	1.05	17.500	18.650	56.00	0.20	451.00	2.8800	11.00	0.500	0.500	1.5985	1.9800	1.600	2.650

Table 2: Correlation Coefficients

		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Mn	Fe	As	Sb	Bi	Na	K	W	Sn
Mo	Pearson Correlation	1.000	0.737	0.814	0.621	0.723	0.738	0.729	0.778	0.468	0.816	-0.325	-0.067	0.530	0.458
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.050	0.694	0.001	0.004
Cu	Pearson Correlation	0.737	1.000	0.711	0.639	0.602	0.536	0.620	0.683	0.257	0.629	-0.138	-0.151	0.508	0.391
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.124	0.000	0.417	0.371	0.001	0.017
Pb	Pearson Correlation	0.814	0.711	1.000	0.766	0.616	0.618	0.705	0.708	0.622	0.841	-0.266	-0.001	0.641	0.563
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.112	0.994	0.000	0.000
Zn	Pearson Correlation	0.621	0.639	0.766	1.000	0.525	0.487	0.702	0.553	0.492	0.671	0.044	0.053	0.619	0.602
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.794	0.757	0.000	0.000
Ag	Pearson Correlation	0.723	0.602	0.616	0.525	1.000	0.712	0.723	0.543	0.359	0.608	-0.274	-0.068	0.472	0.421
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	.	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.034	0.000	0.111	0.697	0.004	0.012
Mn	Pearson Correlation	0.738	0.536	0.618	0.487	0.712	1.000	0.625	0.384	0.332	0.673	-0.234	-0.169	0.341	0.275
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.000	.	0.000	0.019	0.045	0.000	0.163	0.317	0.039	0.100
Fe	Pearson Correlation	0.729	0.620	0.705	0.702	0.723	0.625	1.000	0.528	0.412	0.811	-0.063	0.245	0.692	0.721
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.001	0.011	0.000	0.713	0.144	0.000	0.000
As	Pearson Correlation	0.778	0.683	0.708	0.553	0.543	0.384	0.528	1.000	0.419	0.707	-0.289	-0.001	0.594	0.450
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.019	0.001	.	0.010	0.000	0.083	0.994	0.000	0.005
Sb	Pearson Correlation	0.468	0.257	0.622	0.492	0.359	0.332	0.412	0.419	1.000	0.584	-0.351	0.163	0.427	0.369
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.003	0.124	0.000	0.002	0.034	0.045	0.011	0.010	.	0.000	0.033	0.336	0.008	0.025
Bi	Pearson Correlation	0.816	0.629	0.841	0.671	0.608	0.673	0.811	0.707	0.584	1.000	-0.270	0.107	0.718	0.607
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.	0.106	0.530	0.000	0.000
Na	Pearson Correlation	-0.325	-0.138	-0.266	0.044	-0.274	-0.234	-0.063	-0.289	-0.351	-0.270	1.000	0.002	0.006	0.148
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.050	0.417	0.112	0.794	0.111	0.163	0.713	0.083	0.033	0.106	.	0.988	0.971	0.383
K	Pearson Correlation	-0.067	-0.151	-0.001	0.053	-0.068	-0.169	0.245	-0.001	0.163	0.107	0.002	1.000	0.375	0.594
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.694	0.371	0.994	0.757	0.697	0.317	0.144	0.994	0.336	0.530	0.988	.	0.022	0.000
W	Pearson Correlation	0.530	0.508	0.641	0.619	0.472	0.341	0.692	0.594	0.427	0.718	0.006	0.375	1.000	0.908
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.039	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.971	0.022	.	0.000
Sn	Pearson Correlation	0.458	0.391	0.563	0.602	0.421	0.275	0.721	0.450	0.369	0.607	0.148	0.594	0.908	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.004	0.017	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.100	0.000	0.005	0.025	0.000	0.383	0.000	0.000	.

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

a. Cannot be computed because at least one of the variables is constant.

and potassium (-0.001).

Zinc
Zinc analyses range between 28 and 80 ppm, with a standard deviation of 14.03. Zinc values are not interpreted to be anomalous on the basis of preliminary results

Zinc similarly returned moderately high correlations for all metals except sodium and potassium, ranging between 0.492 for antimony to 0.766 for lead.

Iron
Iron values range between 1.66 and 3.41%, with a standard deviation of 0.46. These data are not interpreted to be anomalous.

On the basis of correlation coefficients, a strong association with precious and base metals (Mo (0.729), Cu (0.620), Pb (0.705), Zn (0.702) and Ag (0.723)) may indicate an association with iron-rich magmatic fluid, particularly given that many of the intrusions correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Belt have prominent magnetic signatures, either associated with the intrusion itself or as magnetic (iron-rich) aureoles.

In addition, moderately high to high correlation coefficients between iron and bismuth (0.811) tungsten (0.692) and tin (0.721) may indicate potential for identification of intrusion-related gold style mineralization.

Bismuth
Bismuth values returned from analysis are very low, ranging between 0.1 and 0.7 ppm, with a standard deviation of 0.15. On the basis of these data, bismuth is not considered anomalous.

On the basis of correlation coefficients, however, data for bismuth document potentially interesting trends with regard to intrusion-related gold. With respect to possible derivation from Cretaceous intrusives as a magmatic source of fluids, bismuth has a high correlation coefficient with molybdenum (generally elevated in the Cretaceous intrusions). With respect to an association with possible intrusion-related gold mineralization, moderately high coefficients with antimony (0.584), arsenic (0.707), tin (0.607) and tungsten (0.718).

Tungsten
Tungsten values range between 0.8 and 2.0 ppm, with a standard deviation of 0.32. On the basis of these data, tungsten might be considered weakly anomalous.

Again, correlation coefficients between tungsten and both bismuth (0.718) and tin (0.908) are tentatively interpreted to indicate a magmatic association.

DISCUSSION

Obviously, it is difficult to reach any meaningful conclusions regarding such a large property on the basis of such a limited data set. However, there are several potentially interesting associations and trends suggested by the data, which will need to be further evaluated upon receipt of more data.

The intrusion-related gold model is difficult to defend in the absence of any anomalous gold values in the sample analyses. However, the detection limit for gold is rather high (0.1 ppm) in the Group 1EX package. For future analysis, the Group 1DX may be a better package, having a lower threshold for detection of potentially anomalous gold.

The potential for intrusion-related and/or other magmatic related mineralization is suggested by:

1) the general association of molybdenum with Cretaceous intrusions of the Bayonne Magmatic Belt,
2) spatial association between silver-bearing to silver-rich base metal veins and documented intrusions (i.e. Perry Creek - Moyie River area, Rose Pass area (Welcome-Enterprise) and, in particular, the Sanca - Akokli Creek area), and
3) the documented presence of relatively small felsic intrusions in the general area (i.e. Hall Lake Stock, Sawyer Stock, Ailsa Lake, Mount Skelly Complex, Fry Creek Batholith, etc), and
4) an arguably higher grade metamorphic grade evident in the limited exposures along Baribeau Creek with respect to the regional metamorphic grade.

CONCLUSIONS

The only realistic conclusion that can arise from such a small program is that further work needs to be done in order to evaluate the property. Additional soils need to be collected from throughout the property so as to provide meaningful coverage of the property and a reasonably sized dataset fro which to identify, and quantify, potentially anomalous results.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continue soil sampling on the property, extending the current line to the east and northeast, along at least one contour from the old logging road on the western margin. Additional soil lines through the middle and upper elevations of the property are also recommended.

2. Prospecting to identify any mineralization exposed on the property should be considered, with geological mapping of any outcrop identified completed so as to address correlation of the strata exposed and identify any intrusive lithologies.

3. A short duration helicopter-supported camp should be considered so as to undertake high elevation soil sampling, prospecting, geological mapping and, if warranted, rock sampling.

4. Creeks draining the property should be silt sampled.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Pre-Field	$ 1,000
Field Program	
Prospecting - 5 man-days @ $300 / day	$ 1,500
Mapping	
5 man-days @ $450 / day	$ 2,250
Soil Sampling - 20 man-days at $200 / day	$ 4,000
Analysis - 400 soil / silt samples at $20 / sample	$ 8,000
Equipment	
4WD Trucks - 10 days at $50 / day	$ 500
Mileage - 1,500 km at $0.50 / km	$ 750
Post-Field	$ 4,000
Analysis and Evaluation of data	
- 3 days at $450 / day	$ 1,350
Report Writing - 3 days at $450 / day	$ 1,350
	$24,700
Contingency on Field Program (10%)	$ 2,470
TOTAL:	**$27,170**

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Appendix A

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, BC, hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986.

2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989.

3) I am a member of good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

4) I am the Vice President - Exploration for Jasper Mining Corporation, with an office at 2601 42nd Avenue, Crescent, Cranbrook, British Columbia.

5) I am the author of this report which is based on work completed under my supervision between June 1st, and July 31st, 2005.

6) I was personally involved in the acquisition of the claims described herein.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 10th day of July, 2006.

Richard T. Walker, P.Geo.

Appendix B

Soil Sample Results

Easting	Northing	Elevation	SAMPLES	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S	Rb	Hf	
530734	5500803	1490	05-B-S-167	1	9.8	26.5	49	0.2	15.6	10	864	2.53	5	8.2	<.1	14.7	63	0.3	0.7	0.5	50	0.46	0.106	45.3	46	0.72	764	0.225	7.14	0.99	2.04	1.5	38.9	101	2.4	12.2	4.6	0.3	2	11	24.5	<.1	123.8	1.8	
530776	5500765	1503	05-B-S-168	1	8.8	17.8	42	0.2	13.1	11	237	2.93	6	43.4	<.1	14.5	76	0.2	0.7	0.5	57	0.31	0.073	42.4	40	0.59	683	0.279	7.91	1.267	1.9	1.5	64.7	102	2.5	8.1	4.3	0.4	2	10	37.6	<.1	114.5	2.2	
530819	5500722	1477	05-B-S-169	0.8	10	19	49	0.1	13.9	10	359	2.65	4	4.7	<.1	13	94	0.1	0.4	0.5	62	0.41	0.055	44.3	41.9	0.63	739	0.293	7.61	1.457	1.99	1.3	46.8	96	2.4	7.8	5	0.4	2	10	28.6	<.1	127.8	2	
530853	5500683	1474	05-B-S-170	1.9	17.9	17.7	56	0.3	13.5	14	1529	3.41	7	27.2	<.1	12.8	148	0.2	0.4	0.5	55	0.71	0.067	36.2	30.1	0.5	737	0.352	8.28	1.516	1.53	1.2	84.8	82	2.3	16.6	5.4	0.5	2	10	35.2	<.1	86.4	3.8	
530892	5500646	1490	05-B-S-171	0.5	9.3	9.6	62	0.2	12.8	7	139	2.45	5	2	<.1	10.7	59	0.1	0.5	0.2	60	0.18	0.039	47.4	29.2	0.66	521	0.26	7.1	1.371	2.11	1.3	46.1	102	2.4	6.4	5.2	0.4	2	10	26	<.1	119.3	1.6	
530944	5500627	1473	05-B-S-172	0.5	7.2	9.9	39	0.1	7.7	4	156	1.94	3	1.6	<.1	9.7	93	0.1	0.4	0.2	56	0.34	0.028	46.1	24.9	0.49	490	0.321	6.83	1.793	2.07	1.2	51.8	100	2.6	7.3	5.2	0.5	2	9	19.6	<.1	132.2	2	
531061	5500598	1484	05-B-S-173	0.3	9.9	10.7	40	0.2	15.3	7	175	2.48	3	1.8	<.1	12.4	67	0.1	0.4	0.3	53	0.24	0.038	38.7	28.9	0.6	534	0.236	6.87	1.546	1.95	1.2	32.1	86	2.1	5.9	4.2	0.4	2	8	16.7	<.1	113.4	1.7	
531051	5500582	1490	05-B-S-174	0.1	8	5.3	28	0.1	7.9	5	82	1.71	2	1.5	<.1	11.4	36	<.1	0.4	0.2	35	0.09	0.016	50.5	13.7	0.4	348	0.175	4.66	1.373	1.36	0.8	24.4	103	1.4	4.9	3.4	0.3	1	6	11.7	<.1	87.1	1.1	
531101	5500576	1478	05-B-S-175	0.3	10.1	11.6	41	0.1	11.4	6	171	2.03	3	2.6	<.1	12.3	66	0.1	0.4	0.2	51	0.21	0.022	48.8	24.9	0.58	579	0.236	6.47	1.505	1.93	1.1	37	100	2.1	8.3	4.6	0.4	2	9	22.4	<.1	111.6	1.4	
531166	5500570	1478	05-B-S-176	0.1	6.5	7.8	32	0.1	10.3	6	118	1.96	3	2.1	<.1	11.9	38	<.1	0.4	0.2	45	0.09	0.017	49.3	22.2	0.5	489	0.188	5.63	1.465	1.9	1	24	105	1.9	5.7	3.3	0.3	2	8	16.8	<.1	105.4	1.2	
531222	5500530	1489	05-B-S-177	0.3	5.4	7.7	38	0.1	12.1	6	97	2.14	2	1.9	<.1	9.7	43	0.1	0.4	0.2	45	0.11	0.023	45.1	25.9	0.48	490	0.193	5.64	1.365	1.84	1	22.5	98	2	4.6	3.4	0.3	2	8	15.1	<.1	110	1	
531280	5500507	1494	05-B-S-178	0.6	10.6	16.7	41	0.1	15.6	10	299	2.73	4	3.8	<.1	15.7	104	<.1	0.4	0.4	58	0.45	0.026	46.1	31.8	0.63	797	0.296	8.03	1.613	1.97	1.3	60.5	102	2.5	9.5	5.4	0.4	2	10	29.2	<.1	118.2	2.5	
531324	5500475	1481	05-B-S-179	0.3	4.9	6.9	28	0.1	10.3	6	110	2.18	3	1.4	<.1	9.4	37	<.1	0.4	0.2	40	0.1	0.017	42.3	21.8	0.48	390	0.164	5.26	1.535	1.74	1	31	92	1.9	7.6	3	0.2	2	7	12.3	<.1	95.8	1.1	
531361	5500440	1482	05-B-S-180	0.2	7.6	7.4	34	0.1	12.7	7	113	2.31	2	1.4	<.1	10.1	33	0.1	0.4	0.2	50	0.06	0.023	33.3	26.1	0.6	527	0.181	6.51	1.466	2.38	1.2	23.1	72	2.4	3.8	3.4	0.3	2	10	12.9	<.1	133.3	1.1	
531409	5500401	1488	05-B-S-181	0.3	5.2	7.8	31	0.1	10.5	7	91	2.24	3	1.5	<.1	8.4	34	<.1	0.3	0.1	38	0.07	0.014	36.2	21.8	0.5	417	0.17	5.14	1.287	1.8	1.1	26.8	80	1.9	3.8	3.2	0.3	1	7	13.8	<.1	102.9	1.3	
531450	5500360	1489	05-B-S-182	0.5	7.7	11.7	38	0.1	11.4	7	135	2.39	3	1.9	<.1	10	53	0.1	0.4	0.3	50	0.16	0.012	41.7	26.7	0.56	460	0.216	5.94	1.456	1.94	1.2	25.7	98	2.2	5.6	4.5	0.4	2	8	15.2	<.1	114.5	1.2	
531490	5500335	1492	05-B-S-183	1	19.2	18	69	0.2	13.6	9	316	2.83	5	2.3	<.1	9	181	0.2	0.4	0.3	58	0.87	0.091	32.7	20.9	0.52	635	0.397	8.27	1.998	1.61	1.2	112.6	74	2.3	12	6.6	0.6	2	9	36.7	<.1	80.1	4.3	
531540	5500289	1490	05-B-S-184	0.3	9.3	9.7	41	0.1	12.2	6	154	2.24	5	2.2	<.1	11.9	54	0.1	0.5	0.3	48	0.12	0.018	42.8	26.2	0.55	449	0.273	5.86	1.441	1.92	1.4	53.9	98	2.4	6.2	6.9	0.6	2	8	13.7	<.1	108	1.4	
531575	5500248	1495	05-B-S-185	0.4	8.1	10.3	45	0.1	8	5	375	1.91	3	1.8	<.1	7.9	84	<.1	0.4	0.3	41	0.36	0.048	38.1	18.7	0.39	442	0.245	5.34	1.64	1.32	1	34.4	83	1.6	5.8	4.2	0.4	1	6	16.4	<.1	79.1	1.5	
531618	5500197	1503	05-B-S-186	0.3	6.6	7.3	29	0.1	9.5	5	117	1.96	3	1.9	<.1	8.8	41	0.1	0.3	0.2	38	0.1	0.022	38.5	19.3	0.42	368	0.176	5.22	1.631	1.47	0.9	31.8	84	1.5	4.7	3.7	0.3	1	6	12.5	<.1	85.9	1.3	
531658	5500170	1499	05-B-S-187	0.6	14.3	16.7	50	0.2	11.9	9	463	2.36	6	2.1	<.1	9.8	84	<.1	0.4	0.3	53	0.35	0.033	44	27.7	0.51	500	0.277	6.45	1.512	1.65	1.3	69.1	86	2.2	11.9	6	0.5	2	9	24.2	<.1	108.9	1.8	
531689	5500130	1495	05-B-S-188	0.6	13.3	17.4	56	0.2	12	10	225	2.67	7	1.7	<.1	9.9	94	0.1	0.5	0.3	47	0.38	0.085	34.7	24.3	0.44	481	0.307	6.35	1.584	1.57	1.3	64.8	77	2.3	8.9	5.9	0.5	2	8	23.8	<.1	93.6	2.1	
531727	5500090	1502	05-B-S-189	0.2	6	9	36	0.1	6.4	4	211	1.66	3	1.4	<.1	7.8	87	<.1	0.3	0.2	44	0.32	0.037	36.8	17.7	0.42	413	0.285	5.52	1.68	1.43	1.3	66.1	78	2	5.7	6.3	0.5	1	7	17.4	<.1	88.3	1.3	
531764	5500045	1496	05-B-S-190	0.5	15.3	13.3	41	0.1	12.5	7	261	2.2	8	1.9	<.1	10.5	76	0.1	0.5	0.3	46	0.32	0.024	41.6	25	0.51	430	0.306	5.72	1.268	1.51	1.3	35.4	85	2	10.4	6.3	0.6	1	8	26.6	<.1	91.6	1.4	
531809	5500030	1488	05-B-S-191	1.2	23.6	22.4	46	0.2	16.2	11	652	2.71	12	3.2	<.1	13.1	102	0.1	0.4	0.5	54	0.53	0.041	51.4	33.7	0.61	486	0.302	6.75	1.231	1.63	1.5	40.6	95	2.2	15.8	6	0.5	2	9	31.7	<.1	102.5	1.7	
531875	5499929	1482	05-B-S-192	1.3	17.1	17.5	51	0.2	15.2	10	544	2.69	24	3.3	<.1	11.1	101	0.1	0.5	0.4	56	0.47	0.031	38.5	34.3	0.51	550	0.311	7.38	1.295	1.58	1.6	40.2	92	2.5	7.5	7.3	0.6	1	9	28	<.1	107.2	2.1	
531907	5499874	1478	05-B-S-193	1.9	18.6	21.8	50	0.2	19.1	11	556	3.1	46	11.4	<.1	14.3	126	0.1	0.5	0.6	62	0.8	0.04	51.3	42.4	0.61	573	0.328	8.41	1.347	1.9	1.9	56	101	2.8	19.1	7.6	0.6	2	12	28.9	<.1	120.1	2.6	
531937	5499844	1479	05-B-S-194	1.1	13.7	16.8	72	0.1	16.2	11	331	3.05	18	2.5	<.1	10.1	106	0.1	0.5	0.6	72	0.47	0.04	38.7	40.8	0.65	641	0.342	8.32	1.434	2.12	1.9	44.5	88	2.9	7.3	8.6	0.7	2	11	30.1	<.1	135.2	1.9	
531971	5499807	1481	05-B-S-195	1.4	24.5	24.6	71	0.3	20.6	12	773	3.36	56	8.4	<.1	14.9	92	0.2	0.5	0.7	63	0.41	0.045	53.7	41.3	0.59	571	0.317	8	1.287	1.86	1.8	42.7	99	2.7	18.4	6.8	0.6	2	11	26.9	<.1	119.5	1.9	
532012	5499763	1471	05-B-S-196	2.1	22.8	37.7	80	0.2	17.1	8	536	2.68	60	16.1	<.1	12.9	154	0.4	0.7	0.6	53	1.26	0.078	41.6	40.3	0.57	507	0.317	8.41	1.319	1.57	1.6	63.7	83	2.5	15.1	6.9	0.6	2	10	29.5	<.1	95.9	2.3	
532056	5499713	1471	05-B-S-197	1.5	22.3	18.3	42	0.2	15.4	10	302	2.76	37	12.1	<.1	15.5	100	0.1	0.4	0.4	62	0.41	0.024	50	40.2	0.65	568	0.305	8.09	1.361	2.02	1.6	56	97	2.7	13.1	7.5	0.6	2	12	24.4	<.1	129.7	3	
532095	5499678	1453	05-B-S-198	1.1	14.3	24.5	64	0.2	18	11	672	2.98	23	3.5	<.1	12.2	103	0.1	0.6	0.5	63	0.5	0.045	43.7	40.4	0.64	565	0.323	7.51	1.316	1.84	1.7	71.3	97	2.7	8.5	7.1	0.6	2	10	29.4	<.1	117.7	1.7	
532138	5499624	1476	05-B-S-199	0.5	22.3	10.1	36	0.1	16.1	5	203	2	6	2	<.1	12.6	45	<.1	0.4	0.2	42	0.18	0.041	46.9	20.3	0.53	379	0.252	5.36	1.446	1.68	1.1	30.1	101	1.8	6.3	5.2	0.5	2	8	15	<.1	87.8	1.3	
532169	5499590	1462	05-B-S-200	0.5	7.9	10.1	40	<.1	10.4	5	301	2.03	10	1.8	<.1	11.2	63	0.1	0.4	0.3	56	0.16	0.019	46.1	30	0.62	482	0.28	7.14	1.637	2.02	1.8	39.3	95	2.7	4.9	7.7	0.6	2	9	15.6	<.1	132.7	1.7	
532210	5499566	1456	05-B-S-377	0.6	19.4	21.3	79	0.1	19	12	439	2.96	8	1.9	<.1	11.4	147	0.2	0.5	0.4	65	0.67	0.06	37.1	34.7	0.61	655	0.385	8.44	1.832	1.91	1.8	70	96	2.9	8.4	8.5	0.6	2	10	32.4	<.1	120.3	2.6	21.1
532257	5499526	1458	05-B-S-378	0.3	11	14.6	47	<.1	16.9	12	248	2.98	10	2.4	<.1	21.8	61	<.1	0.5	0.4	68	0.14	0.031	49.1	35	1.16	500	0.235	8.17	2.176	2.08	2	34.7	109	3.2	5.7	6.7	0.5	2	13	24.1	<.1	118.8	1.4	20.2
532247	5499494	1464	05-B-S-379	0.8	17	22.1	58	0.2	18.4	9	252	2.98	15	4.1	<.1	14.2	115	0.1	0.3	0.4	66	0.74	0.051	38.8	42.3	0.7	561	0.305	8.66	1.424	1.85	1.9	57.9	88	3.1	9.9	7.2	0.5	3	11	30	<.1	119.5	2.3	19.9

Appendix C

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the BARIBEAU property for the purpose of geological exploration within the period June 1st to July 31st, 2005.

PERSONNEL	
R.T. Walker, P.Geo., 1 days @ $450 / day	$ 450.00
K. Rae - 3 days at $250 / day	$ 750.00
K. Tanner - 3 days at $250 / day	$ 750.00
EQUIPMENT RENTAL	
4 WD truck: 3 days @ $75 / day	$ 225.00
Mileage: 390 km @ $0.50 / km	$ 195.00
Fuel	$ 100.00
GPS field unit - 1 days @ $15 / day	$ 15.00
FIELD SUPPLIES	
5 man-days @ $15 / day	$ 75.00
ANALYSES	
37 Soil Samples at $20 / sample	$ 740.00
MISCELLANEOUS	
Digital copy of 082F 068 TRIM Base map	$ 250.00
REPORT/REPRODUCTION	
R. T. Walker, P.Geo.: 2.0 days @ $450/day	$ 900.00
Total:	**$ 4,450.00**

Appendix D

Program-Related Documents

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

- Select Input Method
- Select/Input Tenures
- Input Lots
- Data Input Form
- Review Form Data
- Process Payment
- Confirmation

- Main Menu
- Search Tenures
- View Mineral Tenures
- View Placer Tenures

- MTO Help Tips

Exit this e-service

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)

Submitter: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)

Recorded: 2006/MAR/24

Effective: 2006/MAR/24

D/E Date: 2006/MAR/24

Your report is due in 90 days. Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to the front of your report.

Event Number: 4075972

Work Start Date: 2005/JUN/01
Work Stop Date: 2005/JUL/30

Total Value of Work: $ 6500.00
Mine Permit No:

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Sub-mission Fee
509598	Baribeau1	2005/MAR/24	2006/MAR/24	2007/MAR/24	365	523.00	$ 2092.00	$ 209.20
509599	Baribeau2	2005/MAR/24	2006/MAR/24	2007/MAR/24	365	501.95	$ 2007.81	$ 200.78
509600	Baribeau3	2005/MAR/24	2006/MAR/24	2007/MAR/24	365	501.90	$ 2007.60	$ 200.76

Total required work value: $ 6107.41

PAC name: Mountain Star Resources