TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS USING GREYSCALE "HILLSHADED IMAGERY"

STIKINE CLAIMS

STIKINE ARCH, NORTH-WESTERN, B.C.

Map Sheet: 104G (052,053, 062, 063, 073)
UTM Centre: 6398000N / 350000E
Lat Long Centre: 57 44 00 / 131 31 00

Operator: Garibaldi Resources Ltd..
301-788 Beatty St.
Vancouver, B.C., V6B-2M1

Report by: Ram Exploration Ltd.
Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geo.
1124 – 470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

Statement of Work No: 4074981

Original due date: July 27, 2006

Extended due date: n/a

Section 33 Notice Date: July 4, 2006

Submittal date: August 1, 2006

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List of Figures included in the text of this report

Large Format Figures appended to this report

Fig.8a Greyscale "Hillshaded" Imagery – North light source

Fig.8b Greyscale "Hillshaded" Imagery – South light source

Fig.8c Greyscale "Hillshaded" Imagery – East light source

Fig.8d Greyscale "Hillshaded" Imagery – West light source

Summary

The Stikine Claims form a large, staircase shaped block approximately 60 kilometers north of Novagold Resources Galore Creek Property. Figure 1 shows the general project location and Figure 2a and 2b shows the location of the subject claims. Figure 7 shows the title reference numbers for all mineral claims located in the subject area.

In August 2005 Novagold Resources Inc. announced an updated resource estimate for the Galore Creek Project which estimate includes a total of 13 milion ounces of gold, 156 million ounces of silver and 12.0 billion pounds of copper.

The subject claims were staked by the author of this report on April 27 and May 11, 2005 with additional staking carried out on January 14, 2006. The Stikine Claims were subsequently acquired by Garibaldi Resources Ltd. on January 20, 2006. At the time of the assessment work filing that is the subject of this report (Event No.4074981) the Stikine claim group consisted of 16,612.35 hectares.

According to regional geological maps available from the BC Department of Mines the subject claim groups cover a sequence of Triassic aged volcanic rocks (Stuhini Group) associated with regionally extensive northeast oriented shear zones.. The subject claims were acquired based on the potential to host porphyry copper mineralization similar to that developed at Novagold Resources Galore Creek Project. Figure 3a and 3b is a generalized geological map of the project area.

According to Ney and Hollister, 1976, alkalic porphyry deposits in the Canadian Cordillera appear to have formed only in the interval from 205 to 170 million years and invariably, comagmatic volcanic rocks appear with the mineralized intrusions. During the Triassic and Lower Jurassic (referred to as the Vancouver metallogenic epoch) the Nicola, Takla, Hazleton, Bonanza and Lewes River groups were formed and are the host rocks for all of the known alkalic porphyry deposits of the Canadian Cordillera. The mineralized plutons associated with these rocks are intrusive into at least some of the comagmatic volcanic rocks.

According to Seraphim and Hollister, 1976 some of the alkalic porphyry deposits in the cordillera appear to be related to separate north and northeast trending fault zones which are interpreted as possible zones of continental rifting. In the Stikine District Seraphim and Hollister further note that several of these regional breaks are accompanied by linear belts containing numerous litholgically similar syenite porphyries..

According to Barr, Fox, Preto and Northcote the association of magnetite with alkalic intrusions suggests that magnetic surveys may be useful in defining target areas. In addition, the authors note that the delineating the linear distribution of alkalic intrusions, regional faults and zones of brecciation may prove useful in defining areas for follow-up exploration work.

The objective of the current program was to assess potential of the Stikine claim group located approximately 60 kilometers north of Galore Creek utilizing modern image analysis techniques to determine if northeast oriented structural corriders are present and to determine if small, resistive, topographic features potentially representing intrusive rocks, are associated with these structural corriders.

The image analysis techniques utilized in the current program are referred to as greyscale, "hillshaded" topogrpaphic analysis and are described in a technical paper titled IMAGE ANALYSIS TOOLBOX AND ENHANCED SATELLITE IMAGERY INTERGRATED INTO MAP PLACE." Written by W.E. Kelly, K. Kliparchuk and A. McIntosh, 2004.

During 2004 Mclymont Mines completed a detailed, helicopter borne magnetic survey over the central part of Romios Gold Resources Newmont Lake project area which is located approximately 35 kilometers southeast of Novagold's Galore Creek Project,. The results of the survey were filed for assessment credit in 2005 and are now publicly available (assessment report number pending)

Figure 4 is a comparative map showing both the airborne magnetic data and geological data for the Newmont Lake Project. There is obviously a correlation between small highly magnetic features and small alkalic intrusions. Figure 5 is a comparative map showing both airborne magnetic data and "hillside shaded greyscale imagery" including interpreted structure and possible alkalic intrusions based on apparent topographic relief.

The results of the airborne survey produced two significant observations. First, it appears from the data for the Newmont Lake area that northeast oriented structural zones which are shown on the published geological maps for Mapsheet 104B (referred to as the Newmont Lake Graben) have localized emplacement of a series of small, felsic intrusives. These intrusions range from several hundred meters in diameter to more than a kilometer is size and appear to be aligned either along northeast, northwest or east west directions. In addition, survey results indicate several directions of faulting and brecciation in addition to the northeast oriented structural zones, specifically along northwest, north-south and east west directions. The airborne magnetic data for the Newmont Lake area is included as Figure 4 and Figure 5.

As noted in the referenced literature regarding alkalic porphyry copper deposits the felsic intrusions associated with alkalic porphyry copper deposits in the western cordillera tend to be small, highly magnetic bodies and tend to be localized along major structural zones.

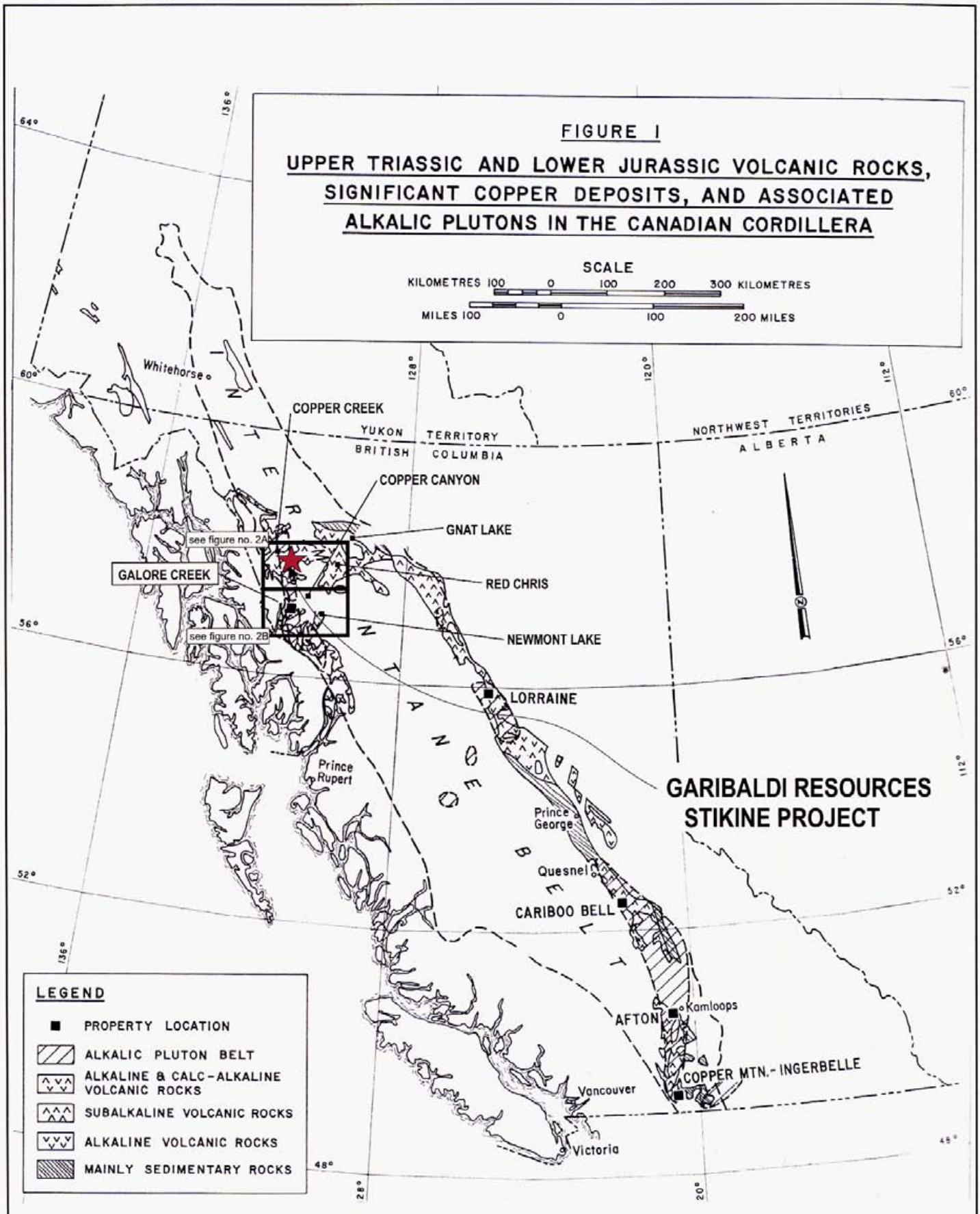
The second important observation, also noted in the referenced literature regarding alkalic porphyry copper deposits, is that many of these intrusions have an elevated magnetic response and that this response is co-incident with a limited, but clearly co-incident topographic high feature.

In summary, results of the airborne magnetic survey completed at Newmont Lake clearly suggest that the Newmont Lake area has many of the geological characteristics associated with alkalic porphyry copper mineralization. The comparative figure (Figure 5) showing airborne magnetic data and the corresponding "hillside shaded greyscale image" was used to "train" the system operators to recognize structural zones and possible small alkalic intrusions throughout the project area.

The greyscale, "hillside shaded" imagery is produced by the application of artificial lighting to the 25m/ pixel Digital Elevation Model. By utilizing multiple directions of lighting image analysis is enhanced.

For reference, a geological map of the Galore Creek area (Figure 6a) and a comparative map (Figure 6b) showing the structural analysis of the Galore Creek area based on published geological maps and the "hillside shaded greyscale imagery" is also included. This comparative map was also used to assist system operators to recognize structural zones and alkalic intrusions associated with local alkalic [porphyry complexes.

Large format structural analysis maps based on the greyscale, "hillside shaded" imagery are included (reference figures 8a, 8b, 8c, and 8d) in an Appendix to this report. Interpreted faults are drawn as black solid lines and topographic features interpreted as possible small, felsic intrusions are drawn as black, red or white circles.



ADAPTED FROM PORPHYRY DEPOSITS OF THE CANADIAN CORDILLERA - SPECIAL VOLUME 15, 1976

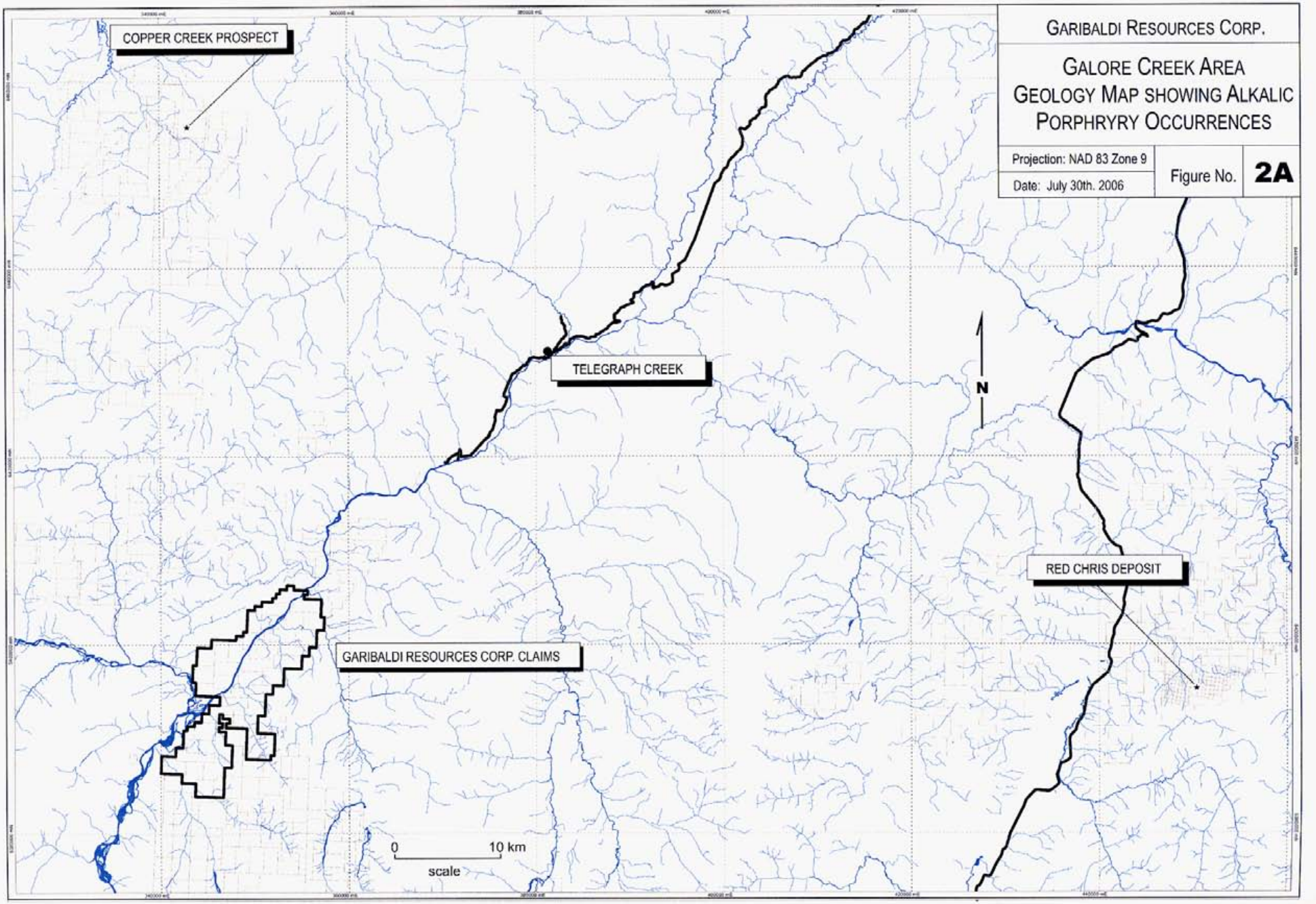
Project Location, Access and Claim Description

The Stikine Claims comprise a northeast oriented, staircase shaped block located approximately 60 kilometers north of Novagold Resources' Galore Creek Project. Figure 1 shows the general project location and Figure 2a and 2b show the location of the subject claims. Figure 7 shows the title reference numbers for all mineral claims located in the subject area. The assessment filing document (SOW 4074981) lists the title reference numbers and the number of hectares for each of the titles.

The claim group is approximately 20 kilometers long and varies from 5 to 8 kilometers in width and was staked to cover possible northeast structural zones and possible small alkalic intrusions which may be prospective for alkalic porphyry copper mineralization.

The subject claims were staked by the author of this report on April 27 and May 11, 2005. Additional staking was completed on January 14 and the claims were subsequently acquired by Garibaldi Resources Ltd on January 20, 2006.

At the time of the assessment work filing that is the subject of this report (Event No.4074981) the Stikine Claim Group consisted of 16,612.35 hectares.



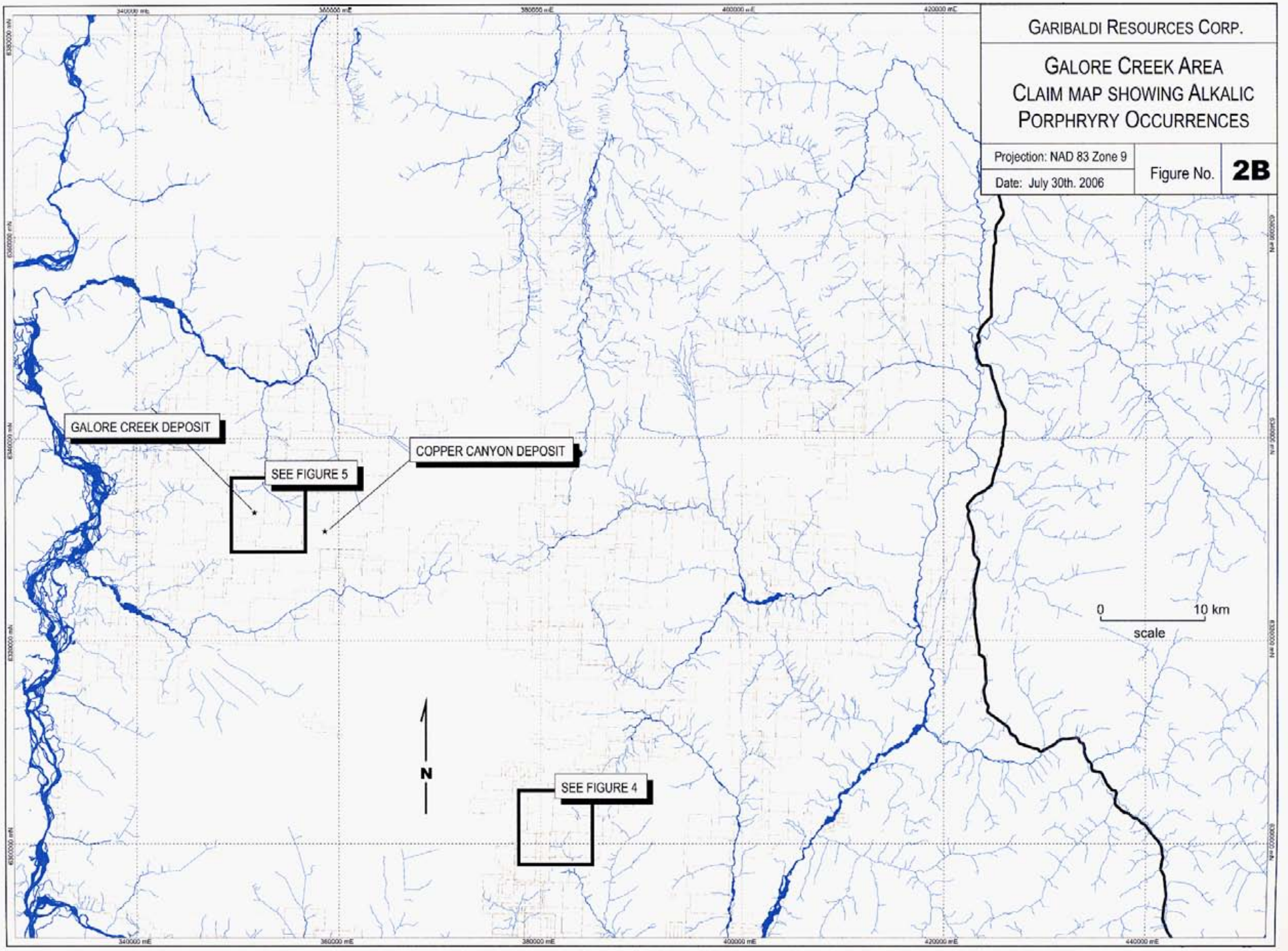
GARIBALDI RESOURCES CORP.

GALORE CREEK AREA GEOLOGY MAP SHOWING ALKALIC PORPHRYRY OCCURRENCES

Projection: NAD 83 Zone 9

Date: July 30th. 2006

Figure No. **2A**


GARIBALDI RESOURCES CORP.
GALORE CREEK AREA
CLAIM MAP SHOWING ALKALIC
PORPHRYRY OCCURRENCES
Projection: NAD 83 Zone 9
Date: July 30th. 2006
Figure No. 2B
GALORE CREEK DEPOSIT
COPPER CANYON DEPOSIT
SEE FIGURE 5
SEE FIGURE 4
N
0
10 km
scale

Assessment Filing Documents

Event No: 4074981

INCORRECT COPY OF STATEMENT

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Recorder: CARL ALEXANDER VON EINSIEDEL (127981)
Submitter: CARL ALEXANDER VON EINSIEDEL (127981)
Recorded: 2006/MAR/19
Effective: 2006/MAR/19
D/E Date: 2006/MAR/19

Work Start Date: 2005/DEC/01
Work Stop Date: 2006/JAN/14
Total Value of Work: $ 17500.00
Mine Permit No:

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Preparatory Surveys

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
511733		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	415.81	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511734		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	433.35	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511735		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	415.98	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511736		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	433.42	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511737		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	433.54	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511738		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	433.61	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511739		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	433.57	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511740		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	380.98	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511741		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	363.73	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511742		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	415.52	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511743		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	432.82	$ 0.00	$ 0.00

511744		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	415.38	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511745		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	415.27	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511746		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	415.24	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511747		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	415.13	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511748		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	415.10	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511749		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	432.29	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511750		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	432.27	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511751		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	347.01	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511752		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	242.90	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511753		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	414.82	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511754		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	432.15	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511755		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	397.29	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511756		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	414.72	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511757		2005/APR/27	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	414.46	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
511758		2005/APR/27	2006/APR/27	2006/APR/27	0	431.55	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
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512444		2005/MAY/11	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	415.20	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
512445		2005/MAY/11	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	397.86	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
512446		2005/MAY/11	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	345.85	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
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512448		2005/MAY/11	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	415.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
512449		2005/MAY/11	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	380.31	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
512451		2005/MAY/11	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	431.69	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
512452		2005/MAY/11	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	414.57	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
512453		2005/MAY/11	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	380.13	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
512454		2005/MAY/11	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/27	0	345.62	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
512455		2005/MAY/11	2006/JUL/27	2006/JUL/28	1	173.28	$ 1.90	$ 0.19
525499		2006/JAN/14	2007/JAN/14	2007/JAN/14	0	433.27	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
525500		2006/JAN/14	2007/JAN/14	2007/JAN/14	0	433.26	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
525501		2006/JAN/14	2007/JAN/14	2007/JAN/14	0	138.59	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
525502		2006/JAN/14	2007/JAN/14	2007/JAN/14	0	103.92	$ 0.00	$ 0.00

Total required work value: $ 1.90

PAC name: Ram Exploration Ltd.
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.00
Credited PAC amount: $ 17498.10

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.19

Total to Pay: $ 0.19

Regional Geology and Exploration Model

Geological Setting

Author's note: The majority of the information in this item is excerpted from Bulletin 104 and Bulletin 90 published by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines in October 2000. Bulletin 104 and Bulletin 90 covers the Forest Kerr - Mess Lake area and the Galore Creek Area.

Regional Geology

The study area for Bulletin 104 straddles the boundary between the Intermontane Belt and the Coast Belt and is underlain mainly by rocks of the Stikine Terrane (Stikinia). The westernmost terrane of the Intermontane Superterrane, Stikinia is the largest of the allochthonous terranes. Like other terranes of the North American Cordillera, its pre-Jurassic geological history, paleontological and paleomagnetic signatures are unique.

They have been interpreted to indicate that it originated far removed from the margin of ancestral North America (Gabrielse *et al.*, 1991) and was amalgamated with the Cache Creek, Quesnel and Slide Mountain terranes prior to accretion to the North American craton. Recent studies suggest that the Stikine terrane developed adjacent to the ancestral margin of North America (McClelland, 1992; Mihalynuk *et al., 1994).*

At this latitude Stikinia consists of well stratified middle Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary rocks and volcanic and comagmatic plutonic rocks of probable island arc affinity which include: the Paleozoic Stikine assemblage, the Late Triassic Stuhini Group and the Early Jurassic Hazelton Group. These are overlapped by Middle Jurassic to early Tertiary successor-basin sediments of the Bowser Lake and Sustut Groups, Late Cretaceous to Tertiary continental volcanic rocks of the Sioko Group, and Late Tertiary to Recent bimodal shield volcanism of the Edziza and Spectrum ranges.

The Coast Plutonic Complex intrudes the western boundary of the Stikine Terrane. It is a long and narrow magmatic belt that extends the length of the Canadian Cordillera and is comprised predominantly of calcalkaline granitoid rocks of Jurassic to Paleogene age. Cooling ages and uplift history are complex across the belt. Plutonic rocks of the Coast Belt are mid-Cretaceous and are older on the west side of the belt and mainly Late Cretaceous and Tertiary on the east side.

In the study area, which is on the east of the complex, voluminous postorogenic Tertiary bodies obscure the western margin of Stikinia. Eocene Sioko Group continental volcanic rocks erupted from centres located north and northwest of the study area. Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusive rocks of the Copper Mountain Plutonic Suite (Woodsworth *et al.*, 1991) characteristically comprise small alkaline bodies, varying from monzodiorite to monzonite to syenite. The intrusions are lithologically complex with multiple intrusive phases, and are metalogenically important because they are copper and gold mineralizers in both Stikinia and Quesnellia. U-Pb ages are similar (circa 200 to 210 Ma) for intrusions associated with porphyry Cu-Au deposits in both terranes. Multiple alkaline intrusions and associated ultramafic phases are also present at Galore Creek (Barr, 1966; Allen *et al.*, 1976; Enns *et al.*, 1995) U-Pb dates of 205.1 ±2.3 (zircon) and 200.1 ±2.2 (titanite) for the potassium feldspar megacrystic syenite porphyry at Galore Creek (Mortensen *et al., 1995* constrain emplacement ages and brackets Cu-Au mineralization.

In the Galore creek Camp, a late Triassic alkaline magmatic centre comprising Stuhini Group volcanic rocks and comagmatic intrusives hosts more than 10 synvolcanic fracture controlled copper-gold deposits.

According to Ney and Hollister, 1976, alkalic porphyry deposits in the Canadian Cordillera appear to have formed only in the interval from 205 to 170 million years and invariably comagmatic volcanic rocks appear with the mineralized intrusions.

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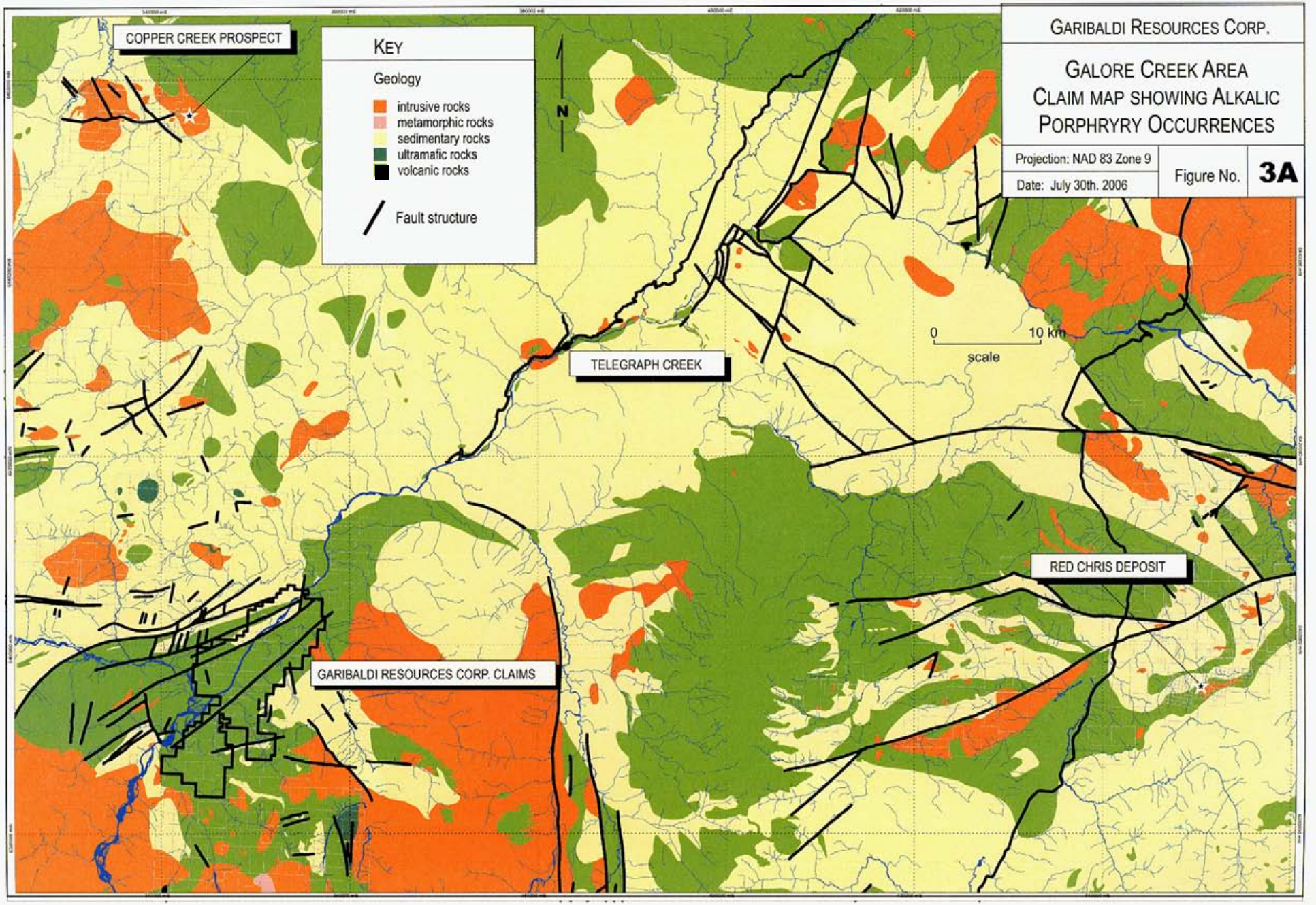
According to Seraphim and Hollister, 1976 some of the alkalic porphyry deposits in the cordillera appear to be related to separate north and northeast trending fault zones which are interpreted as possible zones of continental rifting. In the Stikine District Seraphim and Hollister further note that several of these regional breaks are accompanied by linear belts containing numerous litholgically similar syenite porphyries..

According to Barr, Fox, Preto and Northcote the association of magnetite with alkalic intrusions suggests that magnetic surveys may be useful in defining target areas. In addition, the authors note that delineating the linear distribution of alkalic intrusions, regional faults and zones of brecciation may prove useful in defining areas for follow-up exploration work



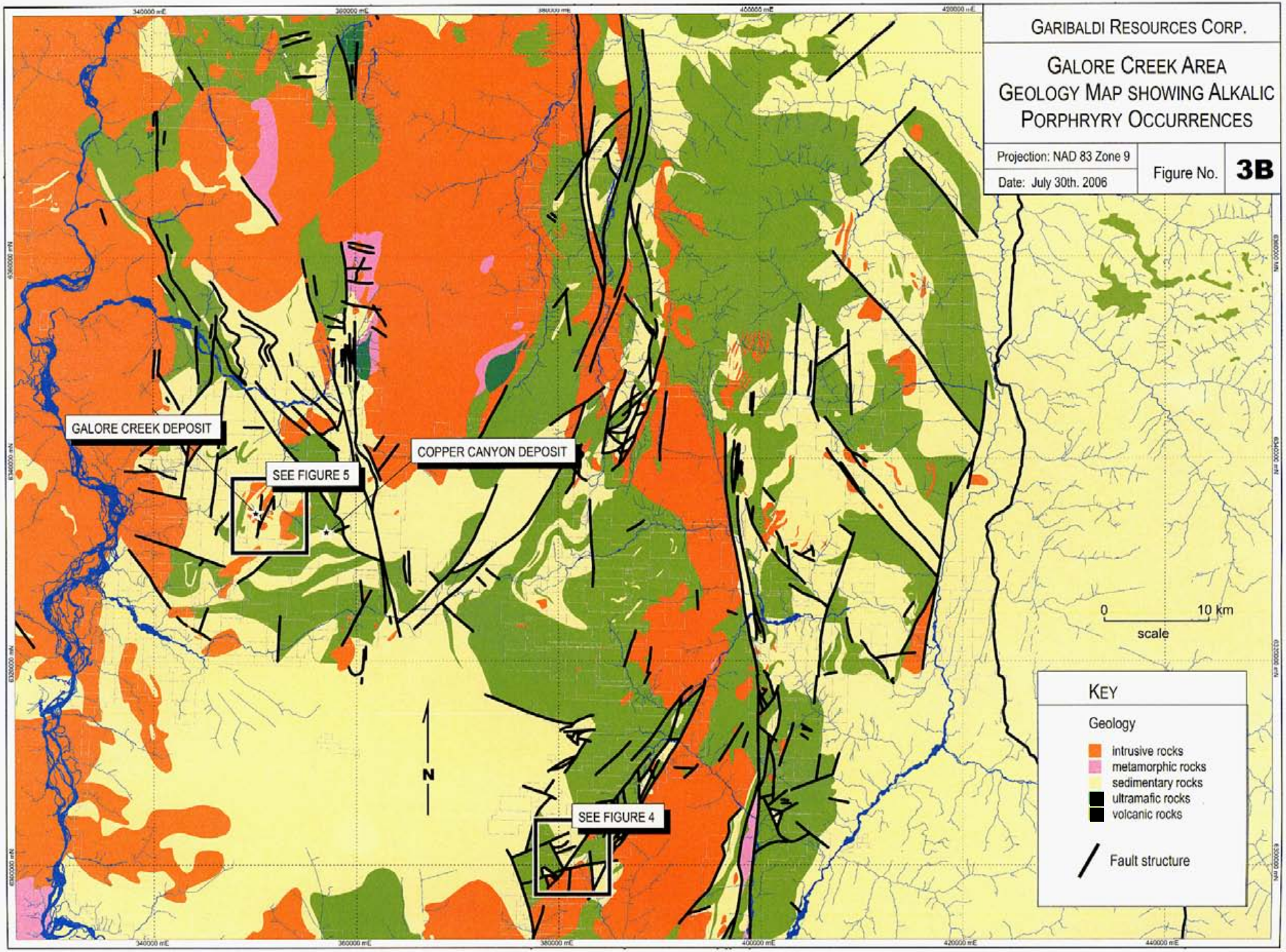
GARIBALDI RESOURCES CORP.

GALORE CREEK AREA CLAIM MAP SHOWING ALKALIC PORPHRYRY OCCURRENCES

Projection: NAD 83 Zone 9

Date: July 30th. 2006

Figure No. **3A**


GARIBALDI RESOURCES CORP.
GALORE CREEK AREA
GEOLOGY MAP SHOWING ALKALIC
PORPHRYRY OCCURRENCES
Projection: NAD 83 Zone 9
Date: July 30th. 2006
Figure No. 3B
GALORE CREEK DEPOSIT
COPPER CANYON DEPOSIT
SEE FIGURE 5
SEE FIGURE 4
N
0 10 km
scale
KEY
Geology
intrusive rocks
metamorphic rocks
sedimentary rocks
ultramafic rocks
volcanic rocks
Fault structure

Description of Assessment work Completed

Between December 1, 2005 and January 30, 2006 an extensive program of image analysis was undertaken on several claim groups located in the Galore Creek area.

The objective of the current program was to assess the potential of the Stikine Claim Group located approximately 60 kilometers north of Novagold Resources Galore Creek project utilizing modern image analysis techniques to determine if northeast oriented structural corriders are present and to determine if small, resistive, topographic features potentially representing small alkalic intrusions, are associated with these structural corridors.

The image analysis techniques utilized in the current program are referred to as greyscale, "hillshaded" topographic analysis and are described in a technical paper titled IMAGE ANALYSIS TOOLBOX AND ENHANCED SATELLITE IMAGERY INTERGRATED INTO MAP PLACE." Written by W.E. Kelly, K. Kliparchuk and A. McIntosh, 2004.

The greyscale, "hillside shaded" imagery is produced by the application of artificial lighting to the 25m/ pixel Digital Elevation Model. By utilizing multiple directions of lighting image analysis is enhanced.

In addition to the greyscale, "hillside shaded" structural analysis the current study utilized iron oxide analysis from LANDSAT imagery for the subject claim areas.

For reference, a detailed geological map of the Galore Creek area (Figure 6a) and a comparative map (Figure 6b) showing the structural analysis of the Galore Creek area based on published geological maps, and the structural analysis utilizing greyscale, "hillside shaded" topography carried out during the current program.

Large format structural analysis maps based on the greyscale, "hillside shaded" imagery are included in an Appendix to this report. Interpreted faults are drawn as black solid lines and topographic features interpreted as possible small, felsic intrusions are drawn as black, red or white circles.

There are four large format figures: 8a, 8b, 8c and 8d each representing a different light source direction to illustrate the variation that can occur using different lighting directions.

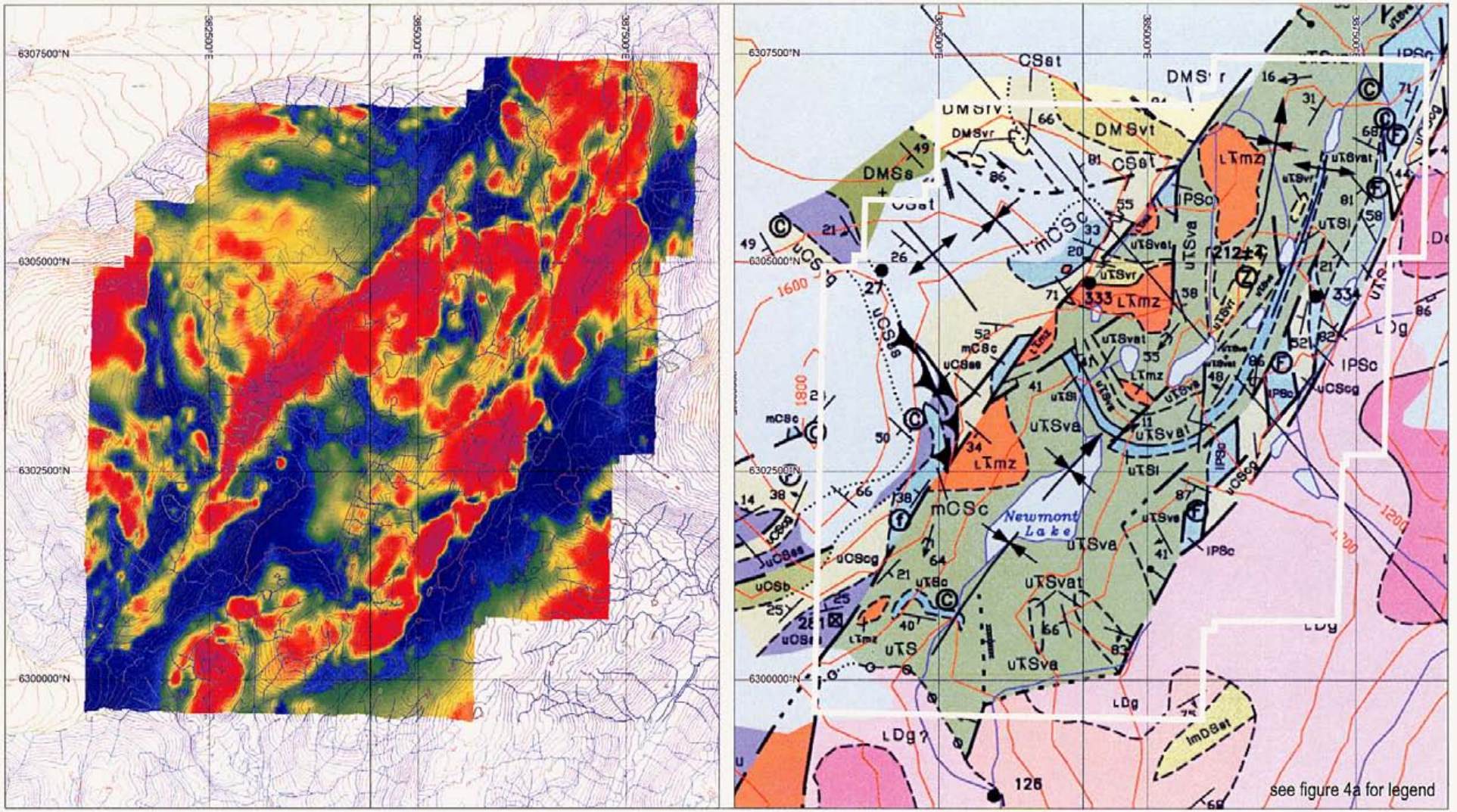


Figure No. 4: Comparative map showing airborne magnetic survey data and regional geological map for the Newmont Lake Project

LEGEND TO ACCOMPANY FIGURE NO. 4: GEOLOGICAL MAP

(Modified after BC BCEMPR Bulletin 104)

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

QUATERNARY

Qt — *Active hotspring, calcareous tufa deposits*

UPPER TRIASSIC

STUHINI GROUP

uTrS — *Undifferentiated volcanic and arc-derived sedimentary rocks*

NEWMONT LAKE GRABEN

uTrSvr — *Felsic and intermediate lapilli and plagioclase crystal tuff and pink flow-layered rhyolite*

uTrSvs — *Intermediate volcanic conglomerate, sandstone and minor thin bedded siliceous limestone lenses*

uTrSl — *Algal limestone, laminated, dark grey to black*

uTrSva — *Maroon hornblende-plagioclase porphyritic andesite breccia flows*

uTrSvat — *Maroon lapilli and plagioclase crystal tuff and epiclastic rocks*

STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE

PSu — *Undifferentiated Paleozoic foliated volcanic and associated sedimentary rock*

LOWER PERMIAN

lPSc — *Medium bedded to massive fossiliferous carbonate; deformed, thin layered carbonate of probable Permian age (lPSdc)*

lPSdt — *Deformed, interlayered intermediate siliceous tuff and sedimentary rocks*

CARBONIFEROUS

CSat — *Grey to light green phyllitic siltstone, graphitic argillite, siliceous phyllite/tuff and thin lenses of dark brown limestone*

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS

uCSc — *Grey, thin bedded, fetid and dolomitic limestone, minor interbeds of maroon and green tuff and cherty siltstone*

uCSr — *Pink flow-layered and spherulitic rhyolite, sparsely feldspar porphyritic lava and quartz feldspar-phyric flow breccia*

uCSmv — *Maroon andesitic feldspar-phyric lapilli and crystal tuff, includes unwelded to weakly welded ash-flow tuff beds*

uCSb — *Massive amygdaloidal, aphyric to plagioclase and pyroxene-phyric basalt and breccia flows*

uCScg — *Thick bedded, maroon volcanic conglomerate, clasts are augite and plagioclase-phyric mafic and intermediate volcanic and subvolcanic rocks and limestone, poorly sorted with tuff interbeds*

uCSss — *Thin bedded, siltstone, poorly bedded tuff, tuffaceous wacke and sandstone, lesser chert*

MID CARBONIFEROUS (SERPUKHOVIAN - BASHKIRIAN)

mCSc — *Grey, medium bedded to massive bioclastic limestone, locally with buff, silty dolomitic layers*

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

LATE TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC

COPPER MOUNTAIN PLUTONIC SUITE (210 - 200 Ma)

lTrs — *Grey and pink, hornblende biotite syenite, orthoclase porphyry with large zoned phenocrysts*

lTrmz — Loon Lake Stock: *Salmon-orange, crowded plagioclase-pyroxene monzonite porphyry, trachytic and equigranular phases*
Newmont Lake plugs: *Fine-grained and potassium feldspar porphyritic monzonite, granodiorite*

LATE DEVONIAN

FORREST KERR PLUTONIC SUITE (~ 370 Ma)

lDg — *Medium to coarse-grained pink, biotite granite, monzonite and tonalite*

lDd — *Heterogeneous, medium-grained hornblende diorite, quartz diorite mainly equigranular, gneissic in places*

lDum — *Coarse-grained gabbro, hornblendite, clinopyroxenite*

SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Unconformity (defined, assumed)

Bedding; tops unknown (inclined, vertical)

Bedding; tops observed (inclined, overturned)

Igneous flow layering (inclined, vertical)

Dominant foliation (inclined, vertical)

Foliation; generation indicated by number of ticks

Lineation; bedding-cleavage intersection, m=mineral, s=stretching, ss=slickensides

Crenulation lineation; ages indicated by number of ticks (plunge indicated)

Joint (inclined, vertical)

Dike (inclined, vertical)

Vein (inclined, vertical)

Axial trace of overturned antiform, synform (arrow indicates plunge)

Axial trace of upright antiform, synform (arrow indicates plunge)

Fold axis of minor fold (arrow indicates plunge) m, s and z asymmetry

Brittle fault zone (inclined, vertical)

Extension fault; downthrown side indicated (defined, approximate, assumed)

Contraction fault; teeth indicate upthrust side (defined, approximate, assumed)

Cross-section line O P

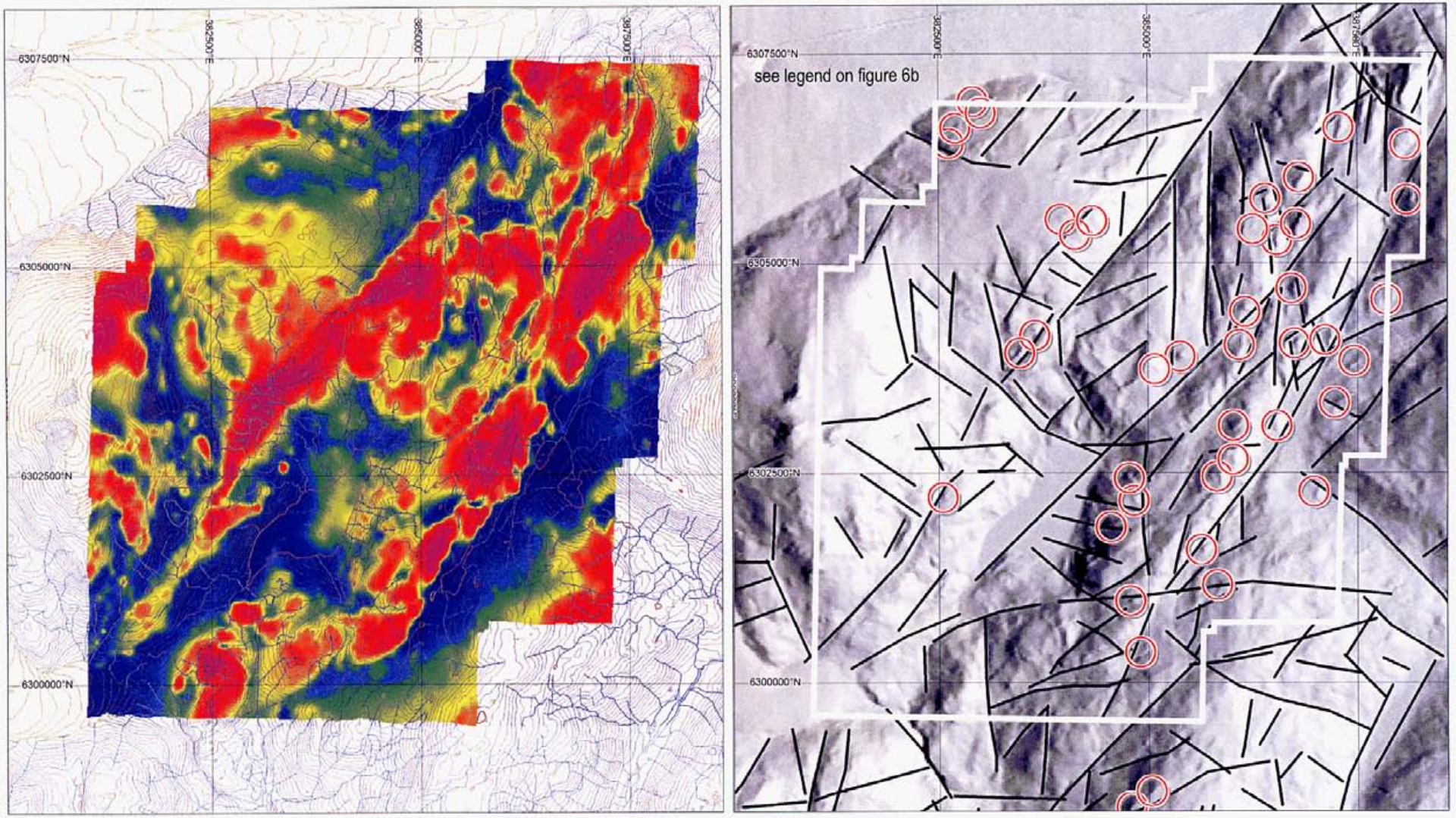


Figure No. 5: Comparative map showing airborne magnetic survey data and interpreted structural analysis from the "hillside shaded" topographic map for the Newmont Lake Project

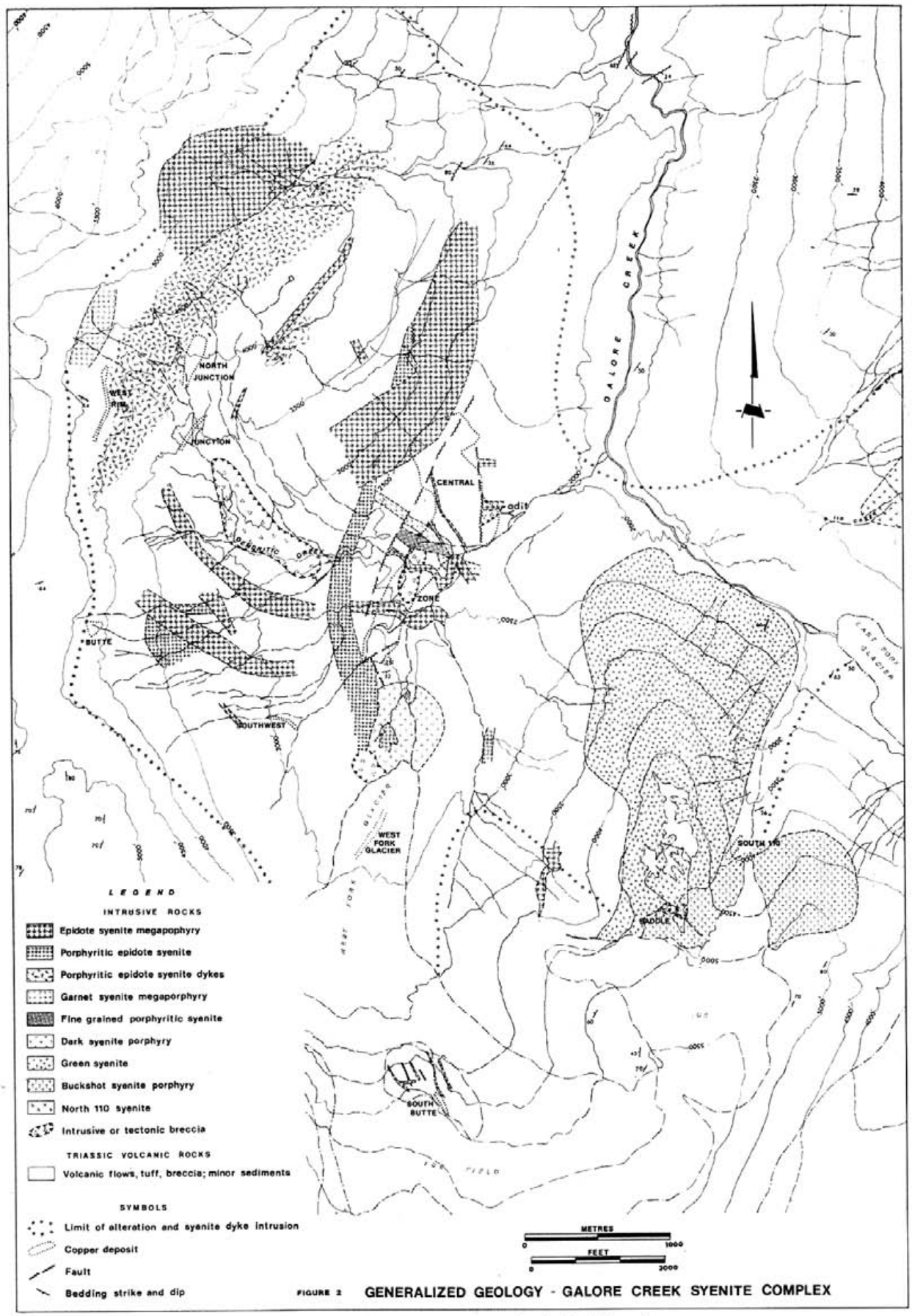


FIGURE 2 — Generalized geology of the Galore Creek syenite complex. (original Figure)

FIGURE NO. 6A: COMPARATIVE MAP SHOWING GEOLOGY OF THE GALORE CREEK AREA CIM Special Volume No. 15
ADAPTED FROM PORPHYRY DEPOSITS OF THE CANADIAN CORDILLERA, SPECIAL VOLUME 15, 1976

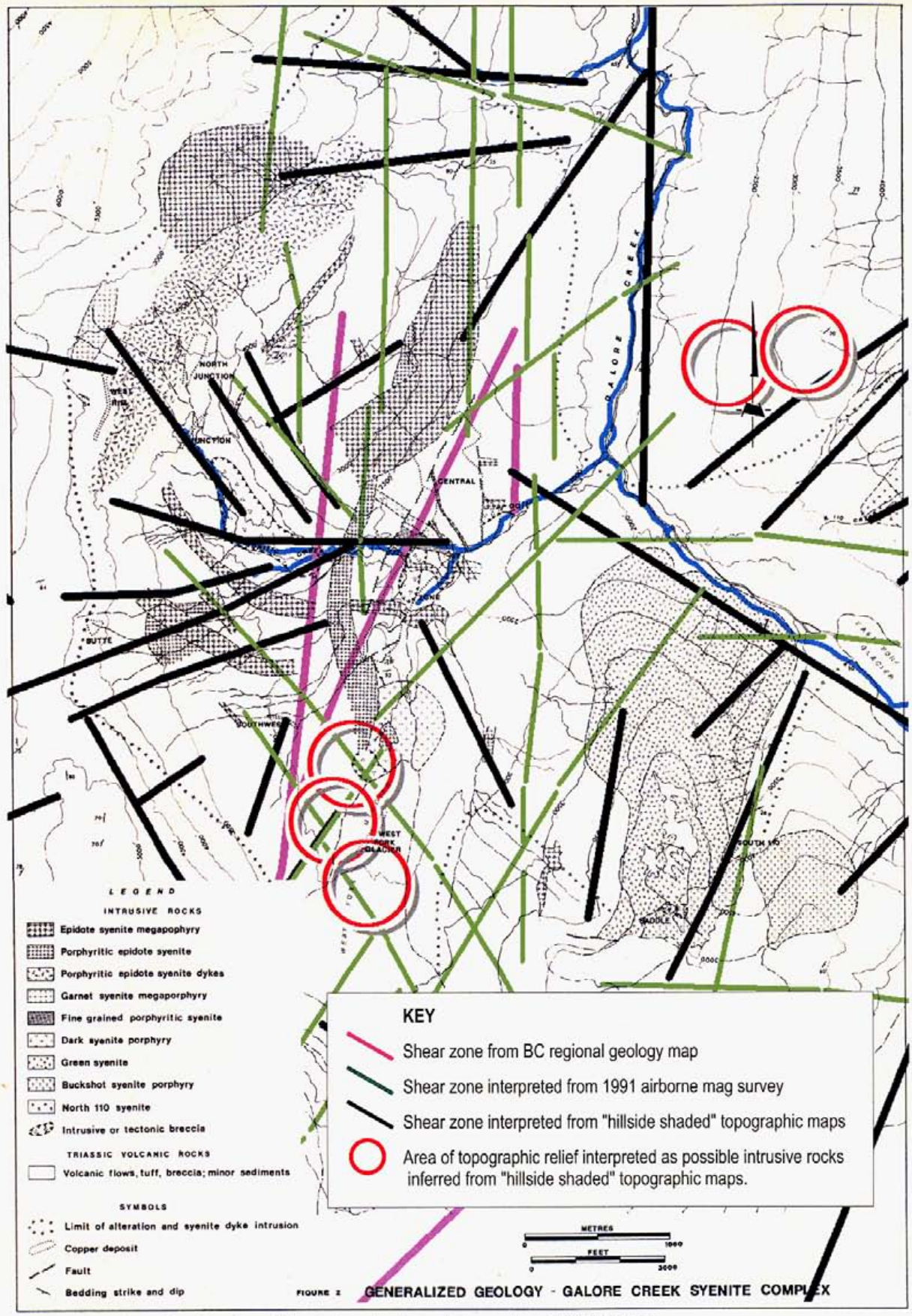


FIGURE 2 — Generalized geology of the Galore Creek syenite complex. (original Figure)

FIGURE NO. 6B: COMPARATIVE MAP SHOWING GEOLOGY OF THE GALORE CREEK AREA AND INTERPRETED STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS FROM "HILLSIDE SHADED" TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

CIM Special Volume No. 15

ADAPTED FROM PORPHYRY DEPOSITS OF THE CANADIAN CORDILLERA, SPECIAL VOLUME 15, 1976

Statement of Costs

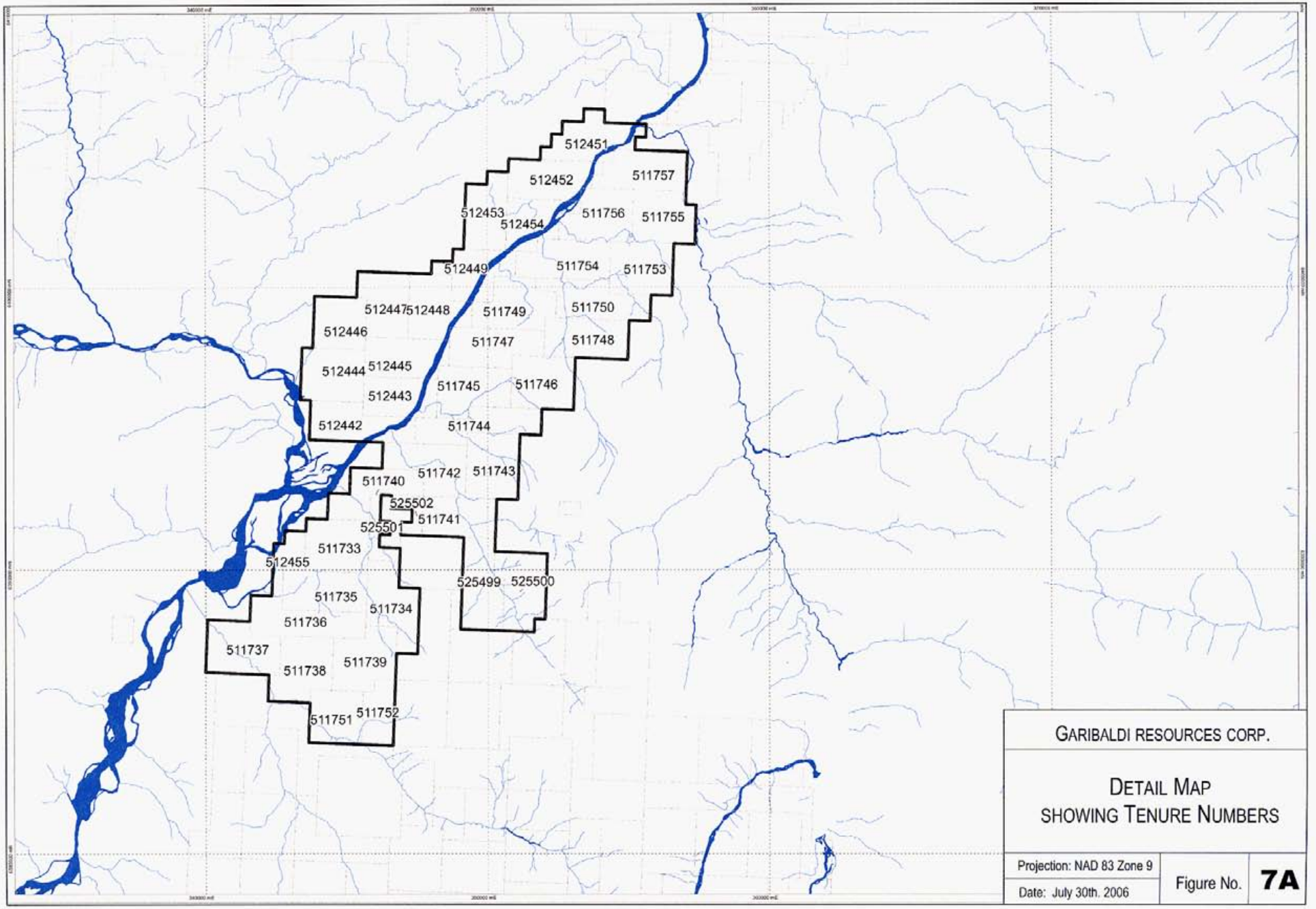
Acquisition of raster DEM files for image analysis	$ 1,467.50
Pro-rated software costs	3,750.00
Image processing charges -153.5 hours @ $65 per hour	9,975.00
Preparation of technical reports	1,300.00
Preparation of technical drawings -13 hours @ $65	1,007.50
Total applied for assessment credit:	$17,500.00

Recommendations

The image analysis completed during the current program identified multiple areas of interest on the subject claim group.

Complex structural areas which exhibit extensive northeast and crosscutting north, northwest and east-west trending fracture zones as well as possible small alkalic intrusions are considered high priority exploration target areas.

Based on the results of the image analysis completed during the current program it is recommended that the Garibaldi proceed with an airborne magnetic survey and if possible a spectrometer survey of the project area.



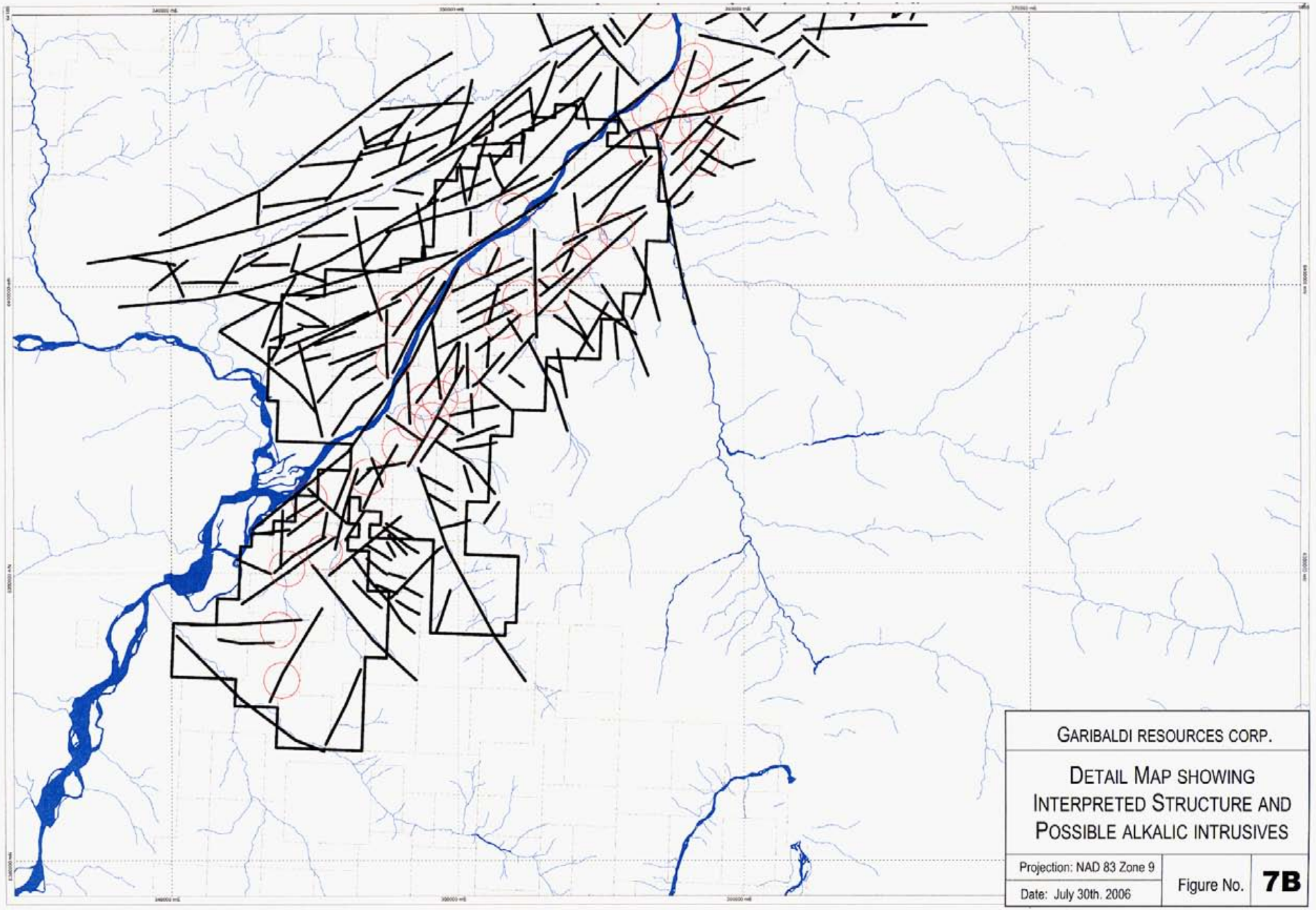
GARIBALDI RESOURCES CORP.

DETAIL MAP SHOWING TENURE NUMBERS

Projection: NAD 83 Zone 9

Date: July 30th. 2006

Figure No. **7A**



GARIBALDI RESOURCES CORP.

DETAIL MAP SHOWING
INTERPRETED STRUCTURE AND
POSSIBLE ALKALIC INTRUSIVES

Projection: NAD 83 Zone 9	Figure No.	7B
Date: July 30th. 2006		

References

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D.E. Barr, P.E. Fox, K.E. Northcote and V.A. Preto, 1976: ,The Alkaline Suite of Porphyry Copper Deposits – A Summary. PORPHYRY COPPER DEPOSITS OF THE CANADIAN CORDILLERA, Published by CIM, 1976.

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Bulletin 092: BC Ministry of Energy and Mines" 19994: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Galore Creek Area (104G/34), J.M. Logan and V.M. Koyangi.

Bulletin 104: BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, October, 2000: Geology of the Forrest Kerr - Mess Creek Area, North Western British Columbia, J,M. Logan, J.R. Drobe, and W,C, McLelland.

CERTIFICATE

I, Carl von Einsiedel, of 1124 – 470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with offices located at 1124 – 470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C-1V5

2. I graduated from the Carleton University in Ontario with a BSc. (1987) in Geology and have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

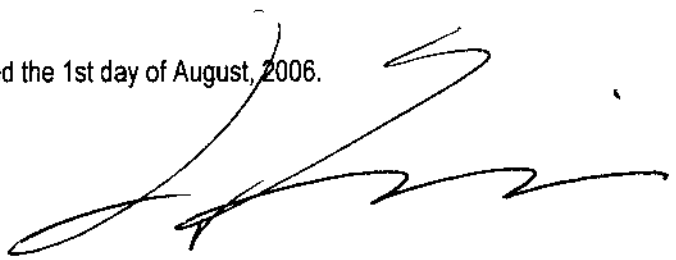
3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1992 with membership number #122307.

4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist since my graduation from university in the private sector in Eastern and Western Canada, in parts of the United States and Mexico reporting on and managing several projects in mineral exploration.

5. I have prepared all sections of this report.

6. 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.

Dated the 1st day of August, 2006.



Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geo.

330000 mE 335000 mE 340000 mE 345000 mE 350000 mE 355000 mE 360000 mE 365000 mE 3700

6405000 mN 6400000 mN 6395000 mN

N

scale 2km

KEY

Inferred Structural Lineament

Possible intrusive inferred from topographic data

GARIBALDI RESOURCES CORP.

STIKINE PROJECT AREA SHOWING
GREYSCALE "HILLSHADED" IMAGERY
180 NORTH LIGHT SOURCE

Date: 2006 07 30

Projection: NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure No. **8A**

330000 mE 335000 mE 340000 mE 345000 mE 350000 mE 355000 mE 360000 mE 365000 mE 3700

6405000 mN 6400000 mN 6395000 mN 6390000 mN 6385000 mN

N

0 scale 2km

KEY

Inferred Structural Lineament

Possible intrusive inferred from topographic data

GARIBALDI RESOURCES CORP.

STIKINE PROJECT AREA SHOWING
GREYSCALE "HILLSHADED" IMAGERY
135 NORTH LIGHT SOURCE

Date: 2006 07 30

Projection: NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure No. **8B**

330000 mE 335000 mE 340000 mE 345000 mE 350000 mE 355000 mE 360000 mE 365000 mE 3700

6405000 mN 6400000 mN 6395000 mN 6390000 mN 6385000 mN

N

0 2km
scale

KEY

Inferred Structural Lineament

Possible intrusive inferred from topographic data

GARIBALDI RESOURCES CORP.

STIKINE PROJECT AREA SHOWING
GREYSCALE "HILLSHADED" IMAGERY
90 NORTH LIGHT SOURCE

Date: 2006 07 30

Projection: NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure No. 8C

330000 mE 335000 mE 340000 mE 345000 mE 350000 mE 355000 mE 360000 mE 365000 mE 3700

6405000 mN 6400000 mN 6395000 mN 6390000 mN 6385000 mN

N

0 2km
scale

KEY

Inferred Structural Lineament

Possible intrusive inferred from topographic data

GARIBALDI RESOURCES CORP.

STIKINE PROJECT AREA SHOWING
GREYSCALE "HILLSHADED" IMAGERY
45 NORTH LIGHT SOURCE

Date: 2006 07 30

Projection: NAD 83 Zone 9

Figure No. **8D**