Amended Report

Assessment Report On Drilling Program On:

Nickel-1 Mineral Claim
Boot 17 Placer Claim

Statement of exploration# 4085639
 # 4085667

Located
48 kilometres southwest of
Mackenzie, British Columbia in
Cariboo and Omineca Mining Divisions

123 degrees 15 minutes longitude
54 degrees 57 minutes latitude

On Behalf of
Mountain Boy Minerals
Stewart, BC

Report by
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SUMMARY

The Carp property is located about 48 kilometres southwest of Mackenzie in north-central British Columbia in Cariboo and Omineca mining divisions on NTS maps 93O/3E & 3W, and 93J/14E & 14W. The property consists of 73 mineral claims totaling 14,691 hectares and 20 placer claims totaling 500 hectares.

In May 2006, Mountain Boy Minerals completed a short drilling program on the Nickel-1 mineral claim and Boot 17 placer claim. A total of 254.8 meters of BTW size drilling was completed in 4 holes; 3 on the Nickel 1 claim and 1 on the Boot 18 claim. Two holes on the Nickel 1 claim just north of DDH-2006-NI-2 were abandoned at 20-30 meters each due to the presence of sand along a major structure.

The program was designed to test very strongly altered ultramafic rocks with strong "nickel bloom "stain on the Nickel 1 claim. Several outcrops of these rocks were located in this area during 2004 prospecting by Mountain Boy Minerals. Values up to 2000 ppm were obtained from these nickel bearing rocks Drilling intersected highly sheared serpentinized pyroxenite with local concentrations of coarse pyrite both as disseminated grains and late fracture fillings in areas of highly sheared, graphitic shale, coal and limestone.

Assay results from the strongly altered ultramafic rocks obtained during 2006 drilling on Nickel-1 claim returned nickel, chromium, cobalt and copper values within the range expected for ultramafic rocks. Most nickel values were between 1000 and 2000 ppm with a high of 2158 ppm. Chromium assays were between 762 and 1495 ppm. Cobalt assays ranged from 24 to 161 ppm. The highest value for copper was 28 ppm.

A hole designed to test for a Tertiary channel on the Boot 18 claim was lost at 24 meters.

Further work including geochemistry is recommended for the claim area with an estimated budget of $201,300.

INTRODUCTION

Property Location and Access

The property is located 48 kilometres southwest of Mackenzie in north-central British Columbia in Cariboo and Omineca mining divisions on NTS maps 93O/3E & 3W, and 903J/14E & 14W.

Mackenzie (population 5,000) is the local commercial center situated 48 km northeast from the property, at the end of Highway 39. It is serviced by regularly scheduled Greyhound bus. Mackenzie can provide accommodation and food for the exploration crew as well as all rudimentary equipment and supplies required for exploration.

Access to the area is by Highway 97 which passes close to McLeod Lake. From there, a dense network of active and decommissioned forestry roads provide an easy access to the property using 4-wheel drive vehicles or ATV machines.

Physiography, Topography and Climate

The property is located on the Nechako Plateau in north-central British Columbia. A blanket of glacially deposited material covers much of the property. It ranges in thickness from less than 1 metre to 25-30 metres. Outcrops comprise no more than a few percent of the total property area. The bulk of exposed rocks occurs on ridge tops and along river and creek bottoms. Drumlins and eskers striking northeast are abundant.

Climate of the area is defined by typical warm continental summers, up to 30° C, contrasting with cold, up to 30° below-zero temperatures in winters. Precipitation is moderate, ranging from 200 to 500 mm annually with half of it as snow. The area is covered by forest which includes fir, spruce, balsam and pine. Often (especially along numerous creeks) there is thick underbrush composed of alder, devil's club and wild rose. The field season starts usually in early May and ends in late October or early November. The climate offers no insurmountable impediment to year-round operations (e.g. drilling) on the property.

Personnel and Operations

ATW Ventures Ltd of Vancouver, BC contracted K-6 consulting of Calgary, AB to carry out a drill program on the property.

Duz Cho Logging of Mackenzie was contracted to provide equipment for moving a drill between the Sabai road and drill stations. Duz Cho provided a 16G grader and D7H caterpillar to clear snow off the roads, particularly the Sabai road to the McDougall River and Nickel 1 claim. The caterpillar moved the drill between the various drill stations.

Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd of Stewart BC provided a modified JKS drill and drillers for the drilling.

Roger Durrant Trucking of Stewart BC provided the lowboy for moving the drill equipment from Stewart to the claim area.

E Kruchkowski and C. Kruchkowski provided all geological supervision and logging of the drill core.

All core was logged and cut in half with diamond saws and all core is presently stored in Mountain Boy core storage areas in Stewart.

Assayers Canada performed all geochemical analysis.

Property Ownership

The property consists of 73 mineral claims in three claim groups as well as 20 placer claims (Figure 2). Mineral claims comprise 14,691 hectares and placer claims 500 hectares. All claims are 100% owned by Mountain Boy Minerals and held in Trust by Edward Kruchkowski.

Relevant claim information is presented below:

List of Mineral Claims

Claim Name	Record No.	Area (ha)	Expiry date
Nut 1	387543	500	June 21, 2007
Nut 2	387544	500	June 21, 2007
Nut 3	387545	500	June 24, 2007
Nut 4	387546	500	June 22, 2007
Nut 5	387547	375	June 20, 2007
Nut 6	387548	250	June 19, 2007
Nut 7	387549	150	June 18, 2007
Nut 8	387548	500	June 12, 2007
Nickel-1	411481	225	June 02, 2007
Stiffleg	532390	241	April 18, 2008
		Total 3,741 ha	
Carp 1	387949	450	June 27, 2007
Carp 2	387950	400	June 28, 2007
Carp 3	387951	400	June 28, 2007
Carp 4	387952	400	June 28, 2007
Carp 5	387523	400	June 24, 2007
Carp 6	387497	400	June 24, 2007
Carp 7	387524	500	June 24, 2007
Carp 8	387507	500	June 24, 2007
Carp 9	387525	500	June 24, 2007
Carp 10	387953	500	June 26, 2007
Carp 11	387954	500	June 26, 2007

Carp 12	387508	400	June 14, 2007
Carp 13	387509	400	June 12, 2007
Carp 14	387510	400	June 13, 2007
Carp 15	387511	400	June 15, 2007
Carp 16	387512	400	June 15, 2007
Carp 17	387513	400	June 15, 2007
Carp 18	387514	500	June 15, 2007
Carp 19	387515	400	June 15, 2007
Carp 20	387516	500	June 15, 2007
Carp 21	387522	400	June 15, 2007
Carp 22	387520	400	June 20, 2007
Carp 23	387521	400	June 20, 2007
	Total	9,950 ha	

Claim Name	**Record No**	**Area (ha)**	**Expiry date**
Jack 1-16	387727 - 387742	400	June 17, 2007
Jack 17-20	387743 - 387746	100	June 18, 2007
Jack 21-28	387747 - 387754	200	June 19, 2007
Jack 29-40	387755 - 387766	300	June 21, 2007
	Total	1000 ha	

List of Placer Claims

Claim Name	**Record No.**	**Area (ha)**	**Expiry date**
Boot 1-8	387707 - 387714	200	June 17, 2007
Boot 9-10	387715 - 387716	50	June 18, 2007
Boot 11-14	387717 - 387720	100	June 19, 2007
Boot 15-20	387721 - 387726	150	June 21, 2007
	Total	500 h	

ATW Ventures has an option agreement to earn an 80 % interest in the claims by spending $800,000.00 over a 3 year period.

Previous Work

JACK CLAIMS

1933-35

In this period, the McDougall River area was extensively worked by Cariboo Northern Development Co. Ltd. and Northern Reef Gold Mines Ltd. These two companies held much of the mineralized ground east of the Reed Creek-McDougall confluence. In 1933, Cariboo Northern Development tested their property and obtained encouraging results. The company Manager reported that several low gravel benches ran as high as $3.15 per

yard (1933) with the yardage ranging from 2 to 13 yards. Fourteen random placer samples assayed as much as $3.60 per tonne gold with all the concentrates carrying assayable platinum concentrations. In 1934, Northern Reef Gold Mines continued the work with the construction of 26 kilometres of tractor trail from McLeod Lake, ditch and dam construction, and underground workings. A 52-foot long adit with a 28 foot winze at the end was driven 10 feet above the river. Placer testing was carried out in 1934 at four points located just by the river. The results averaged $1.87 (1934) per cubic yard. Hydraulic mining started in 1935, but was abandoned the same year. No production data is available.

1930's

Students from Alberta carried out a placer test on the McLeod River, just below its confluence with McDougal River. A heavy mineral concentrate obtained from the processing of 300 cubic yards of gravel assayed 780 oz/t platinum. Gold has been removed from the sample by amalgamation.

There are no records of exploration activity in this area until 1980 when property was staked following a regional geochemical survey undertaken by the A.T. syndicate in the same year. Ezekiel Explorations Ltd. optioned the property from A.T. Syndicate in 1981.

1981-89

Ezekiel Explorations conducted extensive exploration in this area from 1981 to 1989. The work included prospecting; heavy mineral, soil, silt and rock sampling; geological mapping; airborne VLF and magnetometer surveys; and ground VLF and magnetometer surveys.

In 1981, detailed heavy mineral sampling was carried out along all streams and rivers draining the property. A total of 66 samples were taken during the survey. Heavy mineral samples collected from the lower McDougall River contained very high concentrations of gold. Substantial part of the placer gold particles was angular and wiry indicating very little transport and thus a local source.

In 1983, a heavy mineral sampling program consisting of 27 samples was carried along the last six kilometres of McDougall River. Very high gold values of up to 20,000 ppb were obtained from this survey. In addition, very high silver values of up to 200 ppm were also obtained. Silver shows a good correlation with gold values indicating the potential use of silver as a pathfinder for gold exploration in this area. Also very high barium (up to 4980 ppm), iron (up to 26.8%) and manganese (up to 10,000ppm) values were obtained which also show a good correlation with gold. High mercury and tungsten values show no correlation with high gold values.

The following year, Ezekiel Explorations continued its program of heavy mineral sampling along McDougall River and its tributaries. Heavy mineral concentrates were also collected from creeks draining VLF grids. A total of 58 heavy mineral concentrates were collected during the survey. The 1983 results showed very high gold values (up to 140,000 ppb) accompanied by anomalous values of Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb, and Zn. Part of the samples (collected along Bonnington Creek) was mistakenly analyzed as silt samples and was not counted as heavy mineral samples.

1984

A group associated with Mr. Dave Fredlund conducted placer tests along McDougall River. Their unconfirmed reported results for 50 tests ranged from $5.0 to $50.0 per yard.

1986

Under the supervision of Mr. K. Gatey, acting for Plasway Nation Research, a placer testing was carried out using a large number of small pits. Gold assays obtained from the placer concentrates ranged from 0.0104 to 0.2122 oz/t.

After 1989, the claims were allowed to lapse and there was no reported exploration activity in the area until 2001 when the McDougal River Syndicate staked the present Carp, Nuts and Jack mineral claims as well as Boot placer claims.

2001

The McDougall River Syndicate carried out heavy mineral sampling along McDougall River. In March 2003, the claims were acquired by Mountain Boy Minerals of Stewart, BC.

2004-2005

Mountain Boy Minerals conducted rock and silt sampling program.
In March 2004 Tercon Placers entered into agreement with Mountain Boy minerals to prospect for placer gold and other precious metals on 20 placer claims (Boot 1 to 20) located on McDougall River. Tercon Placers terminated the agreement the same year as its initial heavy mineral concentrates contained only small amount of gold.

A microscopic study of placer gold obtained from Tercon placer testing on McDougall River (just below the junction with Reed Creek) was carried out. Eight gold grains with attached mineral grains other than quartz were separated. The separated grains were analyzed by Scanning Electron Microscope/Energy-Dispersion X-ray analysis by Mati Raundsepp, Ph.D., from Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences at the University of British Columbia. The purpose of this study was to determine mineral grains other than quartz attached to gold grains.

NORTHERN PART OF CARP CLAIMS

1980-81

Denison Mines Limited carried out an exploration on a few properties in this area. The exploration programs, designed to find copper-molybdenum mineralization included limited geological mapping, soil sampling, trenching, and magnetometer surveys.
Discouraged by the results, Denison Mines dropped the properties.

1991

D.L Cooke and Associates staked Cato 1 and 2 mineral claims (which in part overlapped with the former Denison Mine's properties) to cover airborne magnetic anomalies in this area. A reconnaissance program of prospecting, mapping and soil sampling was done on

the property to evaluate the potential of the claims for copper, molybdenum and gold mineralization. The property was dropped the following year.

NUT CLAIMS

1997
Prospector R. Osmond conducted a small program of soil and rock sampling on his own Bob claims. This area is now covered by Nickel-1 claim.

2004
Mountain Boy Minerals conducted a small rock and soil sampling program concentrated on Nickel-1 claim where several outcrops of very strongly altered ultramafic rocks with strong "nickel bloom" staining were located.

LIGNITE LAKE

1971
In an area located on the west side of Lignite Lake, an unknown company conducted a short, 610 metre drilling program to test molybdenite bearing quartz porphyry sill. Results of this program are not available.

1973
In the wake of finding a nickel-copper bearing ultramafic float on Nick claims (located just south of Lignite Lake), El Paso Minerals conducted geological mapping, prospecting, ground magnetometer survey along with soil and rock geochemistry.

2005
Mountain Boy Minerals carried out a small rock and soil sampling program on the west side of Lignite Lake.

2006
Mountain Boy Minerals completed a small 3 holes (230.8m) drilling program on Nickel-1 claim. The holes tested very strongly altered ultramafic rocks with strong "nickel bloom" staining.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

Geologic mapping of this area on a regional scale was undertaken in 1946 by Armstrong, Tipper and Hoadley of the Geological Survey of Canada. The work was finally completed by Tipper in 1961 as G.S.C. Map 1204A. The following description of the regional geology in the property area is based on a BCGS map published by the government on the internet.

The property is dominated by four regional lithological units. The area of Jack claims, the most southern portion of Carp claims and most of Nut claims are underlined by

Middle to Upper Triassic Takla group composed of mudstone, siltstone and shale. To the northeast this unit is in contact with volcanic rocks of basaltic composition which also belong to Takla group of Triassic to Jurassic age. The northeast part of the Carp claims is dominated by Tertiary age plutonic rocks composed of granite and alkali feldspar granite. The southwest part of Carp claims is underlined by Upper Cretaceous to Eocene age Wolverine metamorphic complex comprised of calcsilicate metamorphic rocks. In the northwest corner of Carp claims there is an occurrence of Cambrian Atan group composed of undivided sedimentary rocks. In the northwest corner of Nut claims there is a small occurrence of late Triassic to early Jurassic ultramafic rocks (unnamed).
The regional geology of the property area is presented on Figure 3.

Local Geology

Jack and Carp claims

The area of Jack claims is dominated by argillites, mudstones and siltstones. The argillite is a black, pyritiferous and locally graphitic, often exposed as loose broken slabs and faces. The siltstones and mudstones are a competent, often laminated rock. Locally, this sedimentary sequence was intruded by igneous rocks ranging from andesite to diorite. The sediments and volcanics appear to have been deposited as a continuous sequence as observed in the river cuts along McDougall River. This sequence of mostly sedimentary rocks has undergone several intrusive episodes which resulted in the formation of numerous dykes ranging in composition from felsic to ultramafic. Multiple fracturing, faulting and shearing events accompany the intrusive episodes.

Going north along the Reed Creek, from the junction with McDougall River these pelitic rocks change gradually to phyllites. Further north, toward Phillip Road, the rocks change to chlorite schist. The area to the north from granite quarry by the Phillip Road (Carp-10 and 11 claims) is occupied by chlorite+/-quartz +/-sericite schists. The schists seem to be a part of Wolverine Metamorphic Complex which underlies the western part of Carp claims. The complex is comprised of granitoid gneiss, garniferous gneiss, micaceous garnitiferous schist, pegmatite and quartzite. Many of the gneisses and schists are mafic rich, approaching amphibolites. Garnets found in the gneisses and schists are of almandine type and occur as euhedral crystals up to 1 cm in size. All schists and gneisses are well foliated. The foliation may be locally contorted but generally strike northeast and dip steeply to the east. Four sets of quartz veins are found in the gneisses. Three are pre-metamorphism and have been deformed by shearing and folding. The fourth is post metamorphism and lacks deformation. Veins of this set strike 020 degrees and dip 60 degrees west. To the north and east, the Wolverine Metamorphic Complex is in contact with granite-monzonite stock (Figure 3). Within the contact zone of this stock, metasomatism has created calc-silicate, siliceous, micaceous skarns in which diopside, garnet, carbonates and epidiote are prominent. Locally, magnetite and sulphides are also present. Metasomatic changes and skarn development are most strongly developed in the northern part of Carp claims where granite-monzonite stock intrudes limestone dominated sedimentary rocks.

Nut claims

The area of Nut claims features very few outcrops. One area with some rock exposure is located around Royer Lake (Figure 4). This part of Nut claims is dominated by argillites and siltstones accompanied by andesite and diorite. Diorite contains 1-2% disseminated pyrite and 1% disseminated magnetite. In the same general area, the Royer Lake showing (Minfile No. 093O044) features a large outcrop of coarsely crystalline pyroxenite with pods of pyrite and magnetite.

In another area, on the Nickel-1 claim, there are a few outcrops of strongly altered ultramafic rock (listwanite). The rocks are very rusty from abundant limonite, and in a few places have a characteristic green colour ("nickel bloom") caused by disseminated secondary nickel minerals.

Alteration and Mineralization

As of 2006, no economic mineralization has been discovered on the property. Three areas characterized by different alteration-mineralization as well as mineralization potential have been distinguished on the Carp property.

JACK CLAIMS AREA

The economic potential of this area is indicated by the presence of a significant amounts of placer gold, part of which has an angular and wiry appearance suggesting its local source. The size of gold particles ranges from dust to pea grain. To date, no source of this placer gold was found. So far, the following types of alteration- mineralization have been found on Jack claims and adjacent areas.

(a) Quartz, quartz-calcite and calcite veins hosted within argillites. They contain some pyrite+/-minor chalcopyrite. Vein size ranges from less than a 1 cm to 30 metres in width. Samples collected from these veins by Ezekiel Explorations in the 80's returned gold values ranging from trace to 0.022oz/t. The Ruby showing (Minfile No. 093J023) located just by McDougall River close to the confluence with Reed Creek consists of a number of quartz veins hosted in schistose argillites. Some of the veins conform to the orientation of the enclosing rocks while others are crosscutting them. The main workings are situated on a 6 to 9 metres outcrop of quartz which contains a little pyrite and galena. Reported gold and silver values are quite low although fairly significant gold values were reported from the country rocks. Samples from one vein, up to 6 metres wide, assayed up to 171.4 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter#92, 1991).

(b) Foliated cataclastic limestone, which assayed up to 0.044oz/t Au, the best gold value of all rock samples collected by Ezekiel Explorations in this area (Troup A., 1985).

NORTH-NORTEAST PARTS OF CARP CLAIMS

Alteration and mineralization in this area is associated with the contact zones of multi phased granitic intrusions which has been emplaced in interbedded metamorphosed

limestone and fine grained clastic sediments which most likely belong to the Slide Mountain group. Emplacement of these intrusions appears to be associated with a northerly trending fault system. Metasomatism has created calc-silicate, siliceous, micaceous skarns in which diopside, garnet, carbonates and epidiote are prominent. In these skarns abundant magnetite-pyrrhotite mineralization is developed along with varying amounts of molybdenite with lesser chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and scheelite. Molybdenite has also been noted as disseminations within the fine grained granites and aplites as well as metasediments. Very limited rock sampling was done in this area. Sampling from six trenches returned values as high as 3.1% molybdenum and 0.68% tungsten over 1.3 metre interval. Copper was weaker with a high of 0.11% Cu over 1.2 m. In another area, a grab sample from massive sulphides returned 8.7% zinc and 0.13% copper. Mineralization related to the contact zone of granitic intrusions is not restricted to the northern part of Carp claims but extends much further to the southeast, past Carp-19 claim, as indicated by the presence of a strong (400-500 gammas above the background) airborne magnetic anomaly (Figure 4). Jack showing, which consists of molybdenite bearing quartz porphyry sill marks the southeastern limit of this type of alteration-mineralization (Figure 4).

NUT CLAIMS AREA

This area features alteration-mineralization related to ultramafic rocks.
The Royer Lake showing (Minfile No. 093O044) is located in the northern part of the Nut -1 claim (Figure 4). The showing consists of medium grained magnetite and pyrite in small pods hosted in a rusty, locally gossan-like, coarsely crystalline pyroxenite. The magnetite-pyrite pods, scattered over a 10 by 10 metre, area are exposed in a prominent knob north of Royer Lake.

In another area, on the Nickel-1 claim, there are a few outcrops of strongly altered ultramafic rock (listwanite). The rocks are very rusty from abundant limonite and in a few places have a characteristic green colour caused by disseminated secondary nickel minerals. A couple dozen rock grab samples taken from this altered ultramafic rock by R. Osmond (1977) and the author (2004) returned anomalous values in nickel, chromium and copper. All samples collected in 2004 were also assayed for platinum. No anomalous values were detected.

2006 DRILLING PROGRAM

In May 2006, Mountain Boy Minerals completed a short drilling program on the Nickel-1 claim. Drilling on the Nickel claim was slower than anticipated due to bad drilling conditions and frozen water lines and pumps. Two holes were attempted just north of DDH-2006-NI-2 but both holes encountered over 20-30 meters of sand and rods were stuck in one of these holes. Figures 5-6 shows the area of drilling on the Nickel claim.

The program was designed to test very strongly altered ultramafic rocks with strong "nickel bloom "stain and pentlandite mineralization. Several outcrops of these rocks were located in this area during 2004 prospecting by Mountain Boy Minerals. Values up to 2000 ppm were obtained from these nickel bearing rocks. Initially 300 meters was

planned in 3 holes but due to bad ground and resulting drilling problems only 230.8 metres was completed. A first drill pad was located at UTM co-ordinates 489797E and 6098876N, with a hole drilled at an azimuth 150 degrees and a minus 75 degrees dip. From 4.3 to 54.6 metres the hole intersected highly sheared serpentinized pyroxenite with local concentrations of coarse pyrite both as disseminated grains and late fracture fillings From 54.6 to 75.9 meters (end of the hole) the hole intersected highly sheared, graphitic shale.

The second hole was drilled at UTM co-ordinates 489799 E and 6098872 N, at an azimuth of 072 degrees and a minus 55 degree dip. The hole encountered sheared black shale, gouge and sand and was terminated at 36.6 meters. Two holes just north of DDH NI-2006-2 were abandoned at 20-30 meters each due to the presence of sand along a major structure. Several days were spent in recovering stuck drill rods and as a result, the third drill hole location was moved back to the area of DDH-NI-2006-1.

The third hole was drilled off the same set-up as hole 1 but at an azimuth of 170 degrees and a minus 75 degree dip. The hole encountered highly sheared serpentinized pyroxenite from 8.2 to 35.1 metres, and limestone and shale throughout the reminder of the hole, which was terminated at 118.3 metres. At the contact with the limestone, the hole intersected a 1.4 meter section of strongly "nickel bloom" stained silicified limestone. Figures 8 shows the drill holes relative to each other while Figures 9-11 inclusive show the geological cross-sections for DDH-2006-NI 1-3 inclusive.

Assay results from the strongly altered ultramafic rocks obtained during 2006 drilling on Nickel-1 claim returned nickel, chromium, cobalt and copper values within range expected for ultramafic rocks. Most nickel values were between 1000 and 2000 ppm with the high of 2158 ppm. Chromium assays were between 762 and 1495 ppm. Cobalt assays ranged from 24 to 161 ppm. The highest value for copper was 28 ppm. Metal values for the holes are entered in the drill logs within Appendix I.

A drill hole located on the Boot 18 claim at UTM co-ordinate 480157E and 6089830N failed to reach bedrock and was lost at 24 meters in loose sand. It was designed to test for a postulated Tertiary channel that is trending east-west that has been breached by the present day McDougal River. In the 1936 Report of the Minister of Mines for BC, a pre-glacial channel is postulated as follows: "It is also indicated by topographic features that an extensive pre-Glacial channel-segment of the McDougall River lies deeply buried instream in the left bank of that river below Reed Creek". During 2005 testing activities at the junction of Reed Creek and McDougall River by Tercon, shallow bedrock depths were indicated to the south of the postulated channel. Due to the availability of a drill in the area, it was decided to test for this postulated channel and determine if this postulated channel existed. Results from the abandoned hole are inconclusive

GEOCHEMISTRY

Introduction

All samples were analyzed for 30 elements ICP by Assayers Canada, in Vancouver, British Columbia.
Complete geochemical results are presented in Appendix II.

Field Procedure and Laboratory Technique

Core samples were cut using diamond saw. One halve of every core sample was send to the lab for assaying. The other halves were left in core boxes for future reference.

Rock samples were first crushed to minus 10 mesh (70 % of sample) using jaw and cone crushers. Then 250 grams of the minus 10-mesh material was pulverized to minus 150 mesh using a ring pulverizer. A modified Aqua Regia solution is added to each sample and leached for 1 hour at greater than 95 degrees Celsius. The resulting solution was then analyzed by atomic absorption. The analytical results were then compared to prepared standards for the determination of the absolute amounts. For the determination of the remaining trace and major elements Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP) was used. In this procedure a 0.5-gram portion of the minus 140-mesh material is digested with aqua regia for 1 hour at 95 degrees Celsius and made up to a volume of 20 mls prior to the actual analysis in the plasma. Again the absolute amounts were determined by comparing the analytical results to those of prepared standards.
Laboratory procedures for specific metals are presented below:

Procedure summary for gold fire assay:
Lead flux and silver inquart are added to the sample and mixed. Samples are fused in batches of 24 assays along with natural standard and a reagent blank. This batch of 26 assays is carried through the whole procedure as a set.

After cuppelation (which removes lead), the precious metal bead the precious metal bead is parted in nitric acid to remove the silver. The remaining gold bead is either weighted (gravimetric finish) or dissolved in aqua regia and analyzed on atomic adsorption spectrometer, using a suitable standard set. The natural standard fused along with the sample set must be within 2 standard deviations of its known value or the whole set is re-assayed.

10% of the samples in a set are re-assayed and reported in duplicate, along with the standard and reagent blank.
Detection limit: 0.01 g/tonne

Procedure summary for copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt assays:
A 1.000 gram sub-sample is weighed from the pulp bag for analysis. Each batch of 30 assays has three duplicates, two natural standards and a reagent blank included. The samples are digested with HNO_3, HBr, and HCl. After digestion is complete, extra HCl is added to the flask to bring the concentration of HCl to 25% in solution. This is to prevent precipitation of lead and silver chloride. The resulting solutions are analyzed on an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS), using appropriate calibration standard sets.

The natural standard(s) digested along with this set must be within 2 standard deviations of the known or the whole set is re-assayed. If any of the samples assay over the

concentration range of the calibration curve, the sample is re-assayed using a smaller sample weight. At least 10% of samples are assayed in duplicate.

Detection limit: 0.001% for Copper, 0.01% for lead, 0.1 g/tonne for silver, 0.01% for zinc, 0.01% for Nickel and 0.01% for Cobalt.

Statistical Treatment of Data

In this program (similarly as in other small geochemical surveys) a statistical treatment of geochemical data according to standard methods was not considered practical as anomalous values for specific metals would vary considerably depending on the rock type. Instead, the author has chosen anomalous levels for specific metals by reference to several other geochemical programs conducted on other properties in Mackenzie area over the last 15 years. On this basis, the following anomalous levels are considered anomalous on Carp property and elsewhere in Mackenzie area: gold values greater than 50 ppb, silver values greater than 3.2 ppm, lead values greater than 160 ppm, zinc values greater than 320 ppm, copper values greater than 200 ppm, and nickel values greater than 3000 ppm.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

1. In May 2006, Mountain Boy Minerals completed a short drilling program on the Nickel-1 mineral claim and Boot 18 placer claim.

2. The program was designed to test very strongly altered ultramafic rocks with strong "nickel bloom "stain on the Nickel 1 claim. Several outcrops of these rocks were located in this area during 2004 prospecting by Mountain Boy Minerals. Values up to 2000 ppm were obtained from these nickel bearing rocks Drilling intersected highly sheared serpentinized pyroxenite with local concentrations of coarse pyrite both as disseminated grains and late fracture fillings in areas of highly sheared, graphitic shale, coal and limestone.

3. Assay results from the strongly altered ultramafic rocks obtained during 2006 drilling on Nickel-1 claim returned nickel, chromium, cobalt and copper values within the range expected for ultramafic rocks. Most nickel values were between 1000 and 2000 ppm with a high of 2158 ppm. Chromium assays were between 762 and 1495 ppm. Cobalt assays ranged from 24 to 161 ppm. The highest value for copper was 28 ppm.

4. A hole designed to test for a Tertiary channel on the Boot 18 claim was lost at 24 meters.

5. Further work including geochemistry is recommended for the claim area with an estimated budget of $201,300.

6. Based on the exploration work performed by various operators from the 1930's - until now, the Carp property features three main areas with different styles of alteration, mineralization as well as mineralization potential (Figure 4). These areas are presented below in order reflecting their importance as exploration targets. All three deserve further investigation. No further exploration work is recommended for the fourth area west of Lignite Lake.

JACK CLAIMS

Most of the exploration work done on the Carp property was conducted in the area covered by these claims. The reason for this is the presence of coarse angular and wiry placer gold in McDougall River detected by several exploration companies which conducted heavy mineral sampling in the area. Also, the placer gold found in McLeod and Parsnip rivers most likely came from this area. Similarly with the author, the previous companies thought that this area has great potential to host a high grade gold deposit since such angular, wiry gold does not travel long distances and thus its sources must be local. However, despite intensive exploration efforts, the source of the placer gold has not been found. Very poor rock exposure is partly to blame. The author of this report is of the opinion that exploration tools used by previous companies in this area were not effective. They relied in most part on a combination of soil sampling and ground geophysics (VLF and Magnetometer). The author's examination of soil results as well as inspection of the areas from which these samples were collected revealed the following. First, all samples with anomalous gold occur as erratic, isolated occurrences with little or no correlation to each other and to underlying bedrock. They reflect the presence of gold within glacial material rather than underlying gold zones. Second, the medium they sampled in most part is a glacial material not a residual soil. The follow up VLF and magnetometer surveys were highly unreliable for detecting mineralized structures as was clearly demonstrated in the Ezekiel Report from 1981. A. Troup, the author of this report, in a chapter summarizing geophysical survey concludes. "Inspection of these conductors by a geologist found the following facts: One conductor was due to a north striking fault. The others were all found to be associated with graphitic and pyritiferous shale and argillite. Surprisingly, a large 30 metre wide quartz vein on this grid gave no VLF response." The numerous quartz and carbonate veins sampled over many years failed to show any significant quantities of gold, which in turn indicates that they are not the source of the placer gold.

A petrographic study by Scanning Electron Microscope/Energy-Dispersion X-ray analysis conducted in 2004 in the Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences at the University of British Columbia provided a few important clues about a rock type the placer gold came from. For the purpose of this study, eight gold grains were separated from heavy mineral concentrate derived from McDougall River. The study was conducted to determine mineral grains other than quartz attached to gold grains. This in turn would indicate the character of rock in which these grains were originally imbedded. The study revealed that seven out of eight grains are associated with the mineral assemblage composed of quartz, K-feldspar, plagioclase, biotite and muscovite. Six out of eight gold samples contain three or more of these minerals. Less common minerals detected during this study include magnetite, apatite, monazite, rutile, actinolite, spessartine, grunerite, and cassiterite (?).

In conclusion, the study revealed that at least part of the placer gold from McDougall River came from a rock of granitic composition. Examination of heavy mineral and silt samples geochemistry shows a good correlation between silver and gold values indicating a low temperature environment. Silver could be used as a pathfinder to find gold. The results are in Appendix III for the electron microscope probe.

NORTH - NORTHEAST PARTS OF CARP CLAIMS

This area features skarn mineralization developed on the contact of granitic intrusions. The skarn zones contain magnetite, pyrrhotite and molybdenite with lesser chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and scheelite. Contents of ore minerals vary in broad range. Very limited rock sampling done in this area returned values as high as 3.1% Mo and 0.68% W over a 1.3 metre interval. Copper was weaker with a high of 0.11% Cu over 1.2 m. A grab sample taken from massive sulphides returned 8.7% zinc and 0.13% copper. Despite occasional high values, the overall geochemical results from this area are not encouraging. They do not indicate the presence of significant mineralized zone(s) in the areas explored by previous operators. Their highly erratic nature is typical of skarn mineralization.
However, the author is of the opinion that this area was not fully explored and has the potential to host molybdenum porphyry or copper-molybdenum deposit. This conclusion is supported by the following facts:

a) Sulphides mineralization was reported not only in skarn but also as disseminations within the fine grained granites and aplites as well as metasediments indicating the potential for the occurrence of a molybdenum-copper porphyry type of mineralization.

b) The area which may hosts a molybdenum-copper porphyry mineralization is not restricted to the northern part of Carp claims but stretches much further in the southeast direction, past Carp 19 claim, over a distance of 15 kilometres. This is confirmed by the presence of molybdenite bearing quartz porphyry intrusion (Jack showing) in the northeast corner of Carp-19 claim, as well as the presence of a strong (400-500 gammas above the background)) airborne magnetic anomaly (Figure 4).

NUT CLAIMS

This area should be examined for the presence of nickel, copper and platinum within ultramafic intrusion located just north of Royer Lake (Nut-1 and Nut-2 claims). The intrusion contains pods of magnetite and pyrite (no records of sampling this intrusion were found). The study of heavy mineral concentrates from McDougall River conducted in 2001 by the McDougall River Syndicate (Kruchkowski, 2002) proved that most platinum and palladium is associated with magnetite.

Elsewhere within the block of the Nut claims (Nickel-1 claim), a few dozen rock and soil samples were collected from a strongly altered ultramafic rock. In 2006 these rocks were tested by 3 short holes totaling 230.8 metres. All samples derived from these rocks (soil,

grab samples and core) returned relatively high (in comparison to other rocks from the Carp property) values in nickel, chromium and cobalt. These values however are not anomalous since they are within limits expected for these elements in ultramafic rocks which typically have the highest concentrations of these elements compared to other rock types. No further exploration work is recommended for this area.

AREA WEST OF LIGNITE LAKE

This area features numerous float of altered peridotite located by an old decommissioned forestry road. The float is believed to come from two separate intrusions; size of one of them is estimated at a minimum of 200-300 metres across. A dozen or so samples from these boulders returned anomalous nickel values ranging from 2000 to 3200 ppm, weak copper and no platinum. The boulders contained very little sulphides. Only one boulder contained 5-10 % pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite; it assayed only 346 ppm copper. An examination of thin sections from this nickel-bearing rock revealed very little sulphides content. This in turn implies that the nickel is mostly contained within silicate minerals. Nickel tied in silicates is highly refractory and at the present time there is no technology to recover nickel from this type of rock. No further work is recommended for this area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PHASE I EXPLORATION PROGRAM

JACK CLAIMS

Two to three weeks of prospecting by a geologist and field assistant along McDougall River and its tributary creeks (primarily Reed, Bonnington, Garnetred, and Rocker creeks) is recommended for this area. Special attention should be paid to any signs of alteration and mineralization within rocks of granitic composition. Because of the coarse grained nature of gold particles, rock samples should be as big as possible. It is strongly recommended to prospect directly within river and creek beds during periods of low water levels. It is very important to prospect these places searching for boulders containing visible gold. A small, portable gold detector could be of great help in this task. Finding such boulders would be a very important step in the search for the source of the placer gold from this area.

NORTH - NORTHEAST PARTS OF CARP CLAIMS

The following exploration program conducted in places not investigated by previous companies is recommended for this area:

(a) Water and stream sediment sampling.
(b) Follow-up soil sampling.
(c) Trenching of promising soil anomalies by a full size excavator.

Molybdenum and copper should be the primary elements to assay. Approximately three weeks of sampling by a geologist and field assistant is required to cover the area. In addition, twenty days will be required to trench designated soil anomalies.

NUT CLAIMS

For this area, prospecting and sampling of all occurrences of ultramafic and mafic rocks are recommended. The work should be focused on Nut-1 and Nut-2 claims where GSC geologists mapped an ultramafic intrusion. A helicopter is required for this job since the area is not accessible by road. Five to six days of work by a geologist and field assistant will be required to prospect and sample this area.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR PHASE I EXPLORATION PROGRAM

ITEM	COST
1) Fees, Insurance, Permits	$30,000
2) Field Equipment, Supplies, Shipping	$7,000
3) Food, Accommodation (in Mackenzie)	$15,000
4) Analyses – soil, water, rock 1,200 samples@ $25.00	$30,000
5) Excavator – 200 hours @ 200.00/hour	$40,000
6) Vehicle rental plus gas	$5,000
7) Helicopter, 20 hours @ $1,300/hour	$26,000
7) Field Personnel	
1 Geologist, 50 days @$300/day =	$15,000
1 field technician, 50 days @ $200/day =	$10,000
8) Report, Compilation, Graphic Figures	$5,000
Sub-Total	$183,000
9) Contingency (10%)	$18,300
Total	**$201,300**

PHASE II EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The second phase of exploration on the Carp property will consist of drilling targets delineated during the first phase of exploration. A total of 2,200 metres of diamond drilling in 20-25 holes is planned for this phase of exploration. An estimated cost of the drilling program is outlined below.

ITEM	COST
1) 2,200 metres @ $90/meter-direct cost (all inclusive)	$198,000

2) Road construction		$35,000
3) Accommodation/supplies		$5,000
4) Mob/Demob		$5,000
5) Assaying – 100 samples @ $20/a sample		$2,000
6) Geological supervision		$3,000
7) Core cutting		$1,000
8) Vehicle rental		$1,000
9) Report, compilation, graphic figures		$7,000
10) Permitting and bonding		$20,000
	Subtotal	$277,000
11) Contingency		$23,000
	Total	**$300,000**

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Edward R. Kruchkowski, geologist, residing at 23 Templeside Bay, N.E., in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, hereby certify that:

1. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1972.
2. I have been practicing my profession continuously since graduation.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
5. I am a consulting geologist working on behalf of ATW Ventures Ltd
6. The main source of information has been from sampling programs conducted by the author in 2003and 2004, the 2006 drill program as well as numerous assessment and evaluation reports on the property.
7. I authorize ATW Ventures Ltd. And Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd to use information in this report or portions of it in its prospectus, any brochures, promotional material or company reports and consent to the placing of this report in the public file of the Canadian Venture Exchange.

Date: E.R. Kruchkowski, B.Sc. P. Geo

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

E Kruchkowski April 26 to June 30 – 2006		$15,500.00
31 days @ $500.00/day including job set-up, filing assessment work,		
On site supervision and over all project co-ordination.		
E Kruchkowski	Logging Core 2 days @ $500.00/day	$1000.00
S Kruchkowski	Core Cutting 3 days @ $210.00/day	$630.00
R. Kasum Invoice as attached		$6,200.00
Labour-		$12,000.00
Report Writing		$5,000.00
Drafting		$2,000.00
Core Storage		$1000.00
Assayers Canada		$952.43
Fuel Charges – gasoline and diesel		$1,075.61
Mountain Boy drill invoice		$55,780.80
Doz Cho Logging Invoice for road work and caterpillar		$21,313.00
Hotel and Meal Expenses		$6,211.54
	Total	**$128,663.40**
Total expenditure on Boot 18 claim 10% of total		**$12,866.34**
Total expenditure on Nickel 1 claim 90% of total		**$115,797.01**

APPENDIX I

Drill Logs –Ni 1 to 3 and Boot 1

ATW VENTURES LTD

ATW VENTURES LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH # 2006-Ni-1			Core Size				Logged by: E. Kruchkowski							
Azimuth 150 degrees			Start April 30/2006				Total depth 112.50 m							
Dip -75 degrees			Completion				Co-ordinate 489797 E 6098876 N							
METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM						
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Co	Cr	Cu	Ni			
0.00	4.27	Overburden												
4.27	41.31	Pyroxenite	Pale to dark green, highly sheared. Abundant gouge,	387651	4.27	5.79	1.52	43	170	97	97			
			minor pyrite, approximately 3-4% as fine cubes and as	387652	5.79	8.84	3.05	27	582	17	146			
			1-2 mm veinlets - local pyrite approximately 5-6% in	387653	8.84	11.89	3.05	70	814	8	1276			
			gouge, rock is strongly serpentinized. Chlorite with	387654	11.89	14.94	3.05	77	910	6	1854			
			abundant talc - black chlorite is mostly in fracture and	387655	14.94	17.99	3.05	66	1031	4	1521			
			slip faces.	387656	17.99	21.04	3.05	102	1165	6	1924			
				387657	21.04	24.09	3.05	79	908	7	1866			
			Shearing at 45 degrees to C.A. Minor 2-3 cm calcite	387658	24.09	27.13	3.05	101	649	8	2168			
			veinlets at 45 degrees to C.A.	387659	27.13	30.18	3.05	99	849	8	2101			
				387660	30.18	33.23	3.05	75	842	9	1904			
41.31	51.52	Limestone	Silicified, sheared with local nickel bloom.	387661	33.23	36.28	3.05	77	985	8	1790			
				387662	36.28	39.33	3.05	80	1495	8	1900			
			At 41.31 to 42.38 - strong nickel bloom.	387663	39.33	41.62	2.29	75	1227	6	1778			
				387664	41.62	42.99	1.37	57	720	8	1320			
			Minor cube pyrite, approximately 1-2%, section of	387665	42.99	45.43	2.44	32	523	28	451			
			approximately 30% gouge, strong talc.	387666	45.43	48.48	3.05	43	694	17	783			
				387667	48.48	51.52	3.05	59	897	1	1651			
			Colour is white to light grey. Minor 1-2 cm coal seams.	387668	51.52	54.57	3.05	7	72	37	106			
				387669	54.57	57.62	3.05	11	68	53	70			
51.52	74.39	Coal/Shale	Predominantly black anthrasite coal with minor black	387670	57.62	60.67	3.05	6	63	32	61			
			shale intervals. Minor local pyrite < 1%.	387671	60.67	63.72	3.05	8	45	46	68			
				387672	63.72	66.77	3.05	9	75	40	61			
74.39	112.50	Shale	Black, graphitic with minor calcite veinlets up to 1-2 cm,	387673	66.77	69.82	3.05	6	54	36	50			
			minor marcasite/pyrite along fractures, thinly bedded	387674	69.82	72.87	3.05	6	51	27	41			
			at 60 degrees to C.A.	387675	72.87	75.91	3.05	7	45	41	45			
				387676	75.91	78.96	3.05	11	33	30	19			

ATW VENTURES LTD

			At 108.54 to 112.50 - 50% coal in shale.	387677	78.96	82.01	3.05	11	54	66	29	
				387678	82.01	85.06	3.05	8	36	50	28	
				387679	85.06	88.11	3.05	9	53	48	34	
				387680	88.11	91.16	3.05	8	35	38	29	
				387681	91.16	94.21	3.05	16	58	62	59	
				387682	94.21	97.26	3.05	15	45	71	48	
				387683	97.26	100.30	3.05	14	46	81	49	
				387684	100.30	103.35	3.05	14	38	76	27	
				387685	103.35	106.40	3.05	16	42	49	18	
			E.O.H. 112.50 m	387686	106.40	109.45	3.05	14	38	56	27	
				387687	109.45	112.50	3.05	13	45	54	34	

ATW VENTURES LTD

ATW VENTURES LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH # 2006-Ni-2	Core Size	Logged by: E. Kruchkowski	
Azimuth 072 degrees	Start	Total depth 39.33 m	
Dip -55 degrees	Completion	Co-ordinate 489760 E	6098802 N

METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM				
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Co	Cr	Cu	Ni	
0.00	8.84	Overburden										
8.84	39.33	Shale	Black, highly fractured, recovery approximately 5%.	387688	8.84	21.04	12.20	3	82	18	42	
			Highly graphitic.	387689	21.04	39.33	18.29	2	69	23	28	
			At 27.13 to 33.23 - sand, minor pyrite - calcite									
			stockwork approximately 10% of section.									
			E.O.H. 39.33 m Hole abandoned due to caving.									

ATW VENTURES LTD

ATW VENTURES LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH # 2006-Ni-3			Core Size			Logged by: E. Kruchkowski								
Azimuth 170 degrees			Start			Total depth 118.29 m								
Dip -75 degrees			Completion			Co-ordinate 489797 E 6098876 N								
METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM						
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Co(ppm)	Cr(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Ni(ppm)			
0.00	8.23	Overburden												
8.23	36.89	Pyroxenite	Pale green to dark green, highly sheared,	387690	8.23	11.89	3.66	43	762	9	876			
			serpentinized abundant talc.	387691	11.89	14.94	3.05	87	915	7	1900			
				387692	14.94	17.99	3.05	78	1337	5	1801			
			Chloritic with inclusions of black shale and limestone.	387693	17.99	21.04	3.05	75	1154	10	1708			
			Minor pyrite, approximately 1-2% and approximately	387694	21.04	24.09	3.05	65	1191	10	1768			
			20% of section is gouge.	387695	24.09	27.13	3.05	87	1378	8	1967			
				387696	27.13	30.18	3.05	73	1283	7	1957			
36.89	42.38	Limestone	At 36.89 to 38.11 - strong nickel bloom.	387697	30.18	33.23	3.05	65	1114	8	1682			
				387698	33.23	36.89	3.66	89	1329	6	1754			
			Pale grey to white, silicified with minor graphitic	387699	36.89	38.11	1.22	59	614	15	881			
			seams of approximately 4-6 cm. Highly sheared at	387700	38.11	39.33	1.22	48	434	16	780			
			45 degrees to C.A. - minor fine cube pyrite < 1%.	387701	39.33	42.38	3.05	24	590	19	412			
				387702	42.38	44.21	1.83	9	68	30	66			
42.38	44.21	Shale	Black graphitic with 10% fine calcite veinlets.	387703	44.21	45.43	1.22	26	199	62	166			
				387704	45.43	48.32	2.90	10	145	27	87			
44.21	48.32	Limestone	Grey, silicified with minor pyrite on fracture.	387705	48.32	51.52	3.20	7	48	30	49			
				387706	51.52	54.57	3.05	7	75	30	41			
48.32	61.28	Shale/Coal	Black shale with minor coal, and minor pyrite.	387707	54.57	57.62	3.05	8	63	45	45			
				387708	57.62	60.67	3.05	12	61	50	62			
61.28	66.46	Siltstone	Green, sheared, chloritic talcose siltstone.	387709	60.67	63.72	3.05	16	54	83	29			
				387710	63.72	66.77	3.05	16	74	80	33			
			At 66.46 to 66.78 - gouge.	387711	66.77	69.82	3.05	7	45	29	42			
				387712	69.82	72.87	3.05	9	50	37	47			
66.46	82.32	Coal	Minor siltstone and shale, approximately 30% - very	387713	72.87	75.91	3.05	9	49	42	48			
			highly broken.	387714	75.91	78.96	3.05	9	54	45	39			
				387715	78.96	82.01	3.05	7	41	31	20			

82.32	118.29	Shale	Thinly bedded at 45 degrees to C.A. Minor thin calcite	387716	82.01	85.06	3.05	12	58	63	42	
			bands, graphitic, minor pyrite.	387717	85.06	88.11	3.05	8	44	46	26	
				387718	88.11	91.16	3.05	9	48	68	28	
				387719	91.16	94.21	3.05	10	31	59	27	
				387720	94.21	97.26	3.05	11	37	65	32	
				387721	97.26	100.30	3.05	13	33	44	41	
				387722	100.30	103.35	3.05	12	37	63	36	
				387723	103.35	106.40	3.05	9	33	52	30	
				387724	106.40	109.45	3.05	12	40	78	33	
				387725	109.45	112.50	3.05	15	29	95	26	
			E.O.H. 118.29 m	387726	112.50	115.55	3.05	12	40	60	36	
				387727	115.55	118.29	2.74	12	32	36	17	

ATW VENTURES LTD DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DDH # 2006-Boot-1			Core Size BTW				Logged by: E. Kruchkowski						
Azimuth vertical			Start				Total depth 24 m						
Dip Vertical			Completion				Co-ordinate 480157 E 6089830 N						
METERAGE		ROCK TYPE	ROCK, ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE INTERVAL(meters)				ASSAY/GEOCHEM					
FROM	TO		STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	Sple No.	FROM	TO	Width	Co(ppm)	Cr(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Ni(ppm)		
0.00	24.00	Overburden	Hole lost in loose sand										

APPENDIX II

Geochemical results

Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Mountain Boy Minerals
Attention: Randy Ksum
Project:
Sample type:

Report No : 6V0756RJ
Date : May-29-06

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
387711	<0.2	1.05	<5	100	<0.5	<5	5.98	1	7	45	29	3.50	<1	0.13	<10	1.67	794	7	0.01	42	2193	18	1.01	<5	3	276	5	<0.01	<10	<10	19	<10	144	
387712	<0.2	1.02	<5	193	0.5	<5	5.69	1	9	50	37	3.74	<1	0.17	<10	1.47	651	5	0.01	47	2600	22	1.45	<5	3	302	5	<0.01	<10	<10	18	<10	173	
387713	<0.2	0.95	<5	89	0.5	<5	4.45	1	9	49	42	3.63	<1	0.14	<10	1.31	891	5	0.01	48	1599	21	1.12	<5	4	286	5	<0.01	14	<10	22	<10	182	
387714	<0.2	0.70	<5	109	0.5	<5	3.93	1	9	54	45	3.56	<1	0.15	<10	1.34	785	5	0.02	39	1722	17	0.87	<5	6	258	<5	<0.01	12	<10	22	<10	164	
387715	<0.2	0.37	<5	133	<0.5	<5	3.25	<1	7	41	31	2.60	<1	0.12	<10	0.79	1679	<2	0.02	20	604	11	0.18	<5	5	172	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	67	
387716	<0.2	0.87	<5	177	<0.5	<5	2.01	<1	12	58	63	2.79	<1	0.16	<10	0.70	1261	<2	0.01	42	369	17	0.19	<5	3	91	<5	<0.01	10	<10	19	<10	63	
387717	<0.2	1.13	<5	211	<0.5	<5	1.27	<1	8	44	46	2.59	<1	0.15	11	0.69	882	<2	0.01	26	431	17	0.05	<5	3	56	<5	0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	64	
387718	<0.2	1.17	<5	247	<0.5	<5	1.24	<1	9	48	68	2.71	<1	0.17	11	0.72	901	<2	0.01	28	434	17	0.08	<5	3	60	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	18	<10	74	
387719	<0.2	1.15	<5	261	<0.5	<5	1.14	<1	10	31	59	2.67	<1	0.16	11	0.63	866	<2	0.01	27	630	16	0.05	<5	3	58	<5	0.01	<10	<10	19	<10	72	
387720	<0.2	1.18	<5	247	<0.5	<5	1.48	<1	11	37	65	2.82	<1	0.16	10	0.60	951	<2	0.01	32	493	22	0.08	<5	3	124	<5	0.02	<10	<10	18	<10	73	
387721	<0.2	1.15	7	278	<0.5	<5	0.85	<1	13	33	44	2.69	<1	0.16	10	0.58	764	<2	0.01	41	609	24	0.07	<5	2	65	<5	0.02	10	<10	12	<10	84	
387722	<0.2	1.20	<5	281	<0.5	<5	1.40	<1	12	37	63	2.89	<1	0.16	<10	0.62	1017	<2	0.01	36	531	20	0.07	<5	3	122	<5	0.01	<10	<10	20	<10	76	
387723	<0.2	0.92	<5	270	<0.5	<5	1.76	<1	9	33	52	2.35	<1	0.15	13	0.51	1158	<2	0.01	30	388	20	0.08	<5	2	140	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	67	
387724	<0.2	1.24	<5	275	<0.5	<5	1.52	<1	12	40	78	3.39	<1	0.16	12	0.87	1838	<2	0.02	33	622	20	0.09	<5	5	125	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	27	<10	77	
387725	<0.2	1.37	<5	200	<0.5	<5	2.50	<1	15	29	95	4.08	<1	0.10	10	1.54	3831	<2	0.02	26	729	15	0.01	<5	10	177	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	50	<10	79	
387726	<0.2	0.87	<5	373	<0.5	<5	1.65	<1	12	40	60	3.24	<1	0.11	10	0.87	2129	<2	0.02	36	420	21	0.04	<5	5	121	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	23	<10	73	
387727	<0.2	1.85	<5	614	<0.5	<5	2.47	<1	12	32	36	4.09	<1	0.11	10	1.44	2541	<2	0.03	17	765	8	0.08	<5	7	138	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	55	<10	71	

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.

Signed: _____

Assayers Canada
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Sample type:

Report No : 6V0756RJ
Date : May-29-06

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
387651	<0.2	3.36	<5	59	<0.5	<5	3.08	<1	43	170	97	5.18	<1	0.56	<10	5.08	735	<2	0.02	97	400	<2	0.03	6	29	77	<5	0.13	<10	<10	218	<10	55	4
387652	<0.2	3.21	<5	147	<0.5	<5	5.66	<1	27	582	17	3.99	<1	0.56	<10	7.71	881	<2	0.01	146	167	3	<0.01	14	25	176	<5	0.08	<10	<10	118	<10	26	3
387653	<0.2	0.84	<5	101	<0.5	<5	7.14	<1	70	814	8	3.85	<1	0.02	<10	13.19	875	<2	0.01	1276	35	4	1.23	23	13	303	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	40	<10	7	2
387654	<0.2	0.44	<5	30	<0.5	<5	2.38	<1	77	910	6	4.03	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	1079	<2	0.01	1854	33	6	0.44	25	6	123	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	27	<10	6	2
387655	<0.2	0.53	<5	36	<0.5	<5	1.80	<1	66	1031	4	4.27	<1	0.01	<10	>15.00	751	<2	0.01	1521	36	6	0.42	31	8	162	<5	0.01	<10	<10	35	<10	7	2
387656	<0.2	0.45	<5	28	<0.5	<5	0.83	<1	102	1165	6	5.15	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	674	<2	0.01	1924	46	8	1.63	29	7	69	<5	<0.01	10	<10	30	<10	6	3
387657	<0.2	0.41	<5	29	<0.5	<5	1.53	<1	79	908	7	4.37	<1	<0.01	<10	14.44	582	<2	0.01	1866	34	8	0.81	26	7	113	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	27	<10	6	2
387658	<0.2	0.13	<5	20	<0.5	<5	0.32	<1	101	649	8	4.28	<1	<0.01	<10	11.62	324	<2	0.01	2168	34	7	1.29	20	4	21	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	4	2
387659	<0.2	0.27	<5	22	<0.5	<5	0.43	<1	99	849	8	4.52	<1	<0.01	<10	13.42	451	<2	0.01	2103	37	9	1.40	24	6	33	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	22	<10	5	2
387660	<0.2	0.34	<5	29	<0.5	<5	1.29	<1	75	842	9	4.19	<1	<0.01	<10	14.68	727	<2	0.01	1904	34	6	0.91	25	7	83	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	23	<10	6	2
387661	<0.2	0.35	<5	31	<0.5	<5	3.16	<1	77	985	8	4.01	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	1192	<2	0.01	1790	32	6	0.98	27	7	122	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	23	<10	5	2
387662	<0.2	0.64	<5	34	<0.5	<5	0.64	<1	80	1495	8	4.98	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	597	<2	0.01	1900	38	5	0.72	40	9	76	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	36	<10	7	2
387663	1.1	0.46	<5	42	<0.5	<5	1.21	<1	75	1227	6	4.92	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	556	<2	0.01	1778	42	11	1.19	32	8	117	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	30	<10	7	3
387664	<0.2	0.30	<5	289	<0.5	<5	7.95	<1	52	720	8	3.61	<1	0.01	<10	12.29	877	<2	0.01	1320	90	4	0.74	19	7	434	<5	<0.01	10	<10	19	<10	5	2
387665	<0.2	1.86	<5	249	<0.5	<5	9.03	<1	32	523	28	3.34	<1	0.03	<10	8.28	1043	<2	0.01	451	83	2	1.07	16	18	464	<5	<0.01	11	<10	58	<10	15	2
387666	<0.2	1.27	<5	148	<0.5	<5	6.65	<1	43	694	17	3.29	<1	0.01	<10	8.22	914	<2	0.01	783	71	5	1.00	22	14	403	<5	<0.01	10	<10	45	<10	6	2
387667	<0.2	0.15	<5	76	<0.5	<5	1.85	<1	69	897	1	3.85	<1	<0.01	<10	13.36	793	<2	0.01	1651	34	6	0.47	23	6	184	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	1	2
387668	<0.2	0.62	<5	169	0.5	<5	6.94	1	7	72	37	4.25	<1	0.15	<10	3.08	539	4	0.01	106	2680	19	1.62	<5	4	301	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	19	<10	172	7
387669	<0.2	1.42	<5	84	0.5	<5	3.06	1	11	68	53	4.13	<1	0.14	<10	1.84	771	4	0.02	70	1426	18	0.82	<5	5	164	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	41	<10	178	5
387670	<0.2	0.50	8	143	0.6	<5	6.35	2	6	63	32	3.38	<1	0.15	<10	1.57	506	7	0.01	61	2511	20	1.27	6	5	354	5	<0.01	<10	<10	21	<10	214	7
387671	<0.2	0.65	12	89	<0.5	<5	4.70	1	8	45	46	3.98	<1	0.14	<10	1.76	985	6	0.01	68	2279	20	1.53	<5	4	227	5	<0.01	<10	<10	19	<10	167	7
387672	<0.2	1.66	<5	119	<0.5	<5	1.86	1	9	75	40	3.76	<1	0.17	<10	1.38	1142	21	0.02	61	571	10	0.38	<5	2	119	7	<0.01	<10	<10	42	<10	367	4
387673	<0.2	0.81	6	129	0.5	<5	6.19	1	6	54	36	3.43	<1	0.14	<10	1.82	842	4	0.01	50	1943	13	1.08	<5	4	350	5	<0.01	10	<10	20	<10	179	6
387674	<0.2	0.81	<5	99	<0.5	<5	8.72	1	6	51	27	3.21	<1	0.14	<10	1.62	734	5	0.01	41	2276	14	0.98	<5	3	525	5	<0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	138	5
387675	<0.2	0.82	6	128	<0.5	<5	4.91	2	7	45	41	3.78	<1	0.15	<10	1.41	536	5	0.02	45	2362	16	1.44	<5	4	247	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	23	<10	200	6
387676	<0.2	1.35	<5	155	<0.5	<5	2.23	<1	11	33	30	3.37	<1	0.15	12	1.08	1387	<2	0.02	19	574	8	0.07	<5	5	97	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	24	<10	59	2
387677	<0.2	0.97	6	169	<0.5	<5	2.13	<1	11	54	66	3.54	<1	0.14	10	1.14	1516	<2	0.03	29	610	16	0.10	<5	6	115	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	28	<10	73	2
387678	<0.2	0.99	<5	263	<0.5	<5	1.43	<1	8	36	50	2.24	<1	0.16	12	0.55	736	<2	0.01	28	417	16	0.09	<5	2	71	<5	0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	62	2
387679	<0.2	1.21	<5	292	<0.5	<5	0.95	<1	9	53	48	2.70	1	0.18	13	0.62	810	<2	0.01	34	399	18	0.04	<5	3	58	<5	0.01	<10	<10	16	<10	72	3
387680	<0.2	0.97	<5	346	<0.5	<5	2.99	<1	8	35	38	2.11	1	0.20	12	0.44	1157	<2	0.01	29	345	18	0.04	<5	2	253	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	52	2

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.

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Assayers Canada

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Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
387681	<0.2	1.25	<5	403	<0.5	<5	0.64	<1	16	58	62	3.22	<1	0.13	<10	0.70	1577	<2	0.02	59	402	28	0.07	<5	3	48	<5	0.04	<10	<10	26	<10	83	
387682	<0.2	3.16	<5	298	<0.5	<5	1.11	<1	15	45	71	2.89	1	0.32	<10	0.64	1361	<2	0.02	48	399	16	0.05	<5	3	71	<5	0.01	<10	<10	31	<10	77	
387683	<0.2	1.00	<5	233	<0.5	<5	1.07	<1	14	46	81	2.38	<1	0.14	<10	0.57	1374	<2	0.01	49	341	17	0.05	<5	2	59	<5	0.02	<10	<10	17	<10	71	
387684	<0.2	1.63	<5	137	<0.5	<5	1.39	<1	14	38	76	3.48	<1	0.10	<10	1.19	1497	<2	0.02	27	552	9	0.04	<5	4	54	<5	0.07	<10	<10	44	<10	70	
387685	<0.2	1.96	<5	74	<0.5	<5	1.21	<1	16	42	49	4.20	<1	0.03	<10	1.66	1404	<2	0.03	18	739	4	0.02	<5	7	46	<5	0.11	<10	<10	74	<10	65	
387686	<0.2	1.57	<5	169	<0.5	<5	1.81	<1	14	38	56	3.72	1	0.11	<10	1.28	1510	<2	0.02	27	624	8	0.23	<5	6	86	<5	0.03	<10	<10	41	<10	71	
387687	<0.2	1.54	<5	103	<0.5	<5	2.71	<1	13	45	54	4.15	<1	0.14	<10	1.34	964	8	0.02	34	764	10	1.59	<5	3	129	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	43	<10	88	
387688	<0.2	0.37	<5	68	<0.5	<5	5.76	<1	3	82	18	3.24	<1	0.11	<10	1.87	803	3	0.02	42	1596	11	1.04	<5	3	229	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	78	
387689	<0.2	0.47	<5	260	<0.5	<5	6.47	1	2	69	23	3.00	<1	0.12	<10	1.81	776	3	0.01	28	1604	10	0.61	<5	3	291	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	31	<10	95	
387690	<0.2	0.54	<5	103	<0.5	<5	7.62	<1	43	762	9	3.31	<1	0.04	<10	9.64	767	<2	0.01	876	608	4	0.95	22	8	505	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	30	<10	19	
387691	<0.2	0.36	<5	29	<0.5	<5	2.07	<1	87	915	7	4.28	<1	<0.01	<10	13.54	547	<2	0.01	1900	39	6	1.09	22	6	137	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	23	<10	5	
387692	<0.2	0.56	<5	28	<0.5	<5	2.17	<1	78	1337	5	4.84	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	728	<2	0.01	1801	37	5	0.66	32	9	110	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	39	<10	6	
387693	<0.2	0.49	<5	19	<0.5	<5	3.71	<1	75	1154	10	4.23	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	915	<2	0.01	1708	29	5	0.86	27	7	187	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	29	<10	6	
387694	<0.2	0.75	<5	28	<0.5	<5	1.06	<1	65	1191	10	4.24	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	476	<2	0.01	1768	31	6	0.77	31	10	102	<5	0.01	<10	<10	39	<10	7	
387695	<0.2	0.52	<5	25	<0.5	<5	0.35	<1	87	1378	8	5.02	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	390	<2	0.01	1967	41	9	1.62	33	7	37	<5	0.01	<10	<10	30	<10	7	
387696	<0.2	0.54	<5	28	<0.5	<5	1.02	<1	73	1283	7	4.04	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	727	<2	0.01	1957	32	7	0.89	33	8	68	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	32	<10	6	
387697	<0.2	0.55	<5	25	<0.5	<5	0.58	<1	65	1114	8	4.04	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	659	<2	0.01	1682	31	8	0.75	30	8	43	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	30	<10	6	
387698	<0.2	0.55	<5	43	<0.5	<5	1.13	<1	89	1329	6	4.71	<1	<0.01	<10	>15.00	563	<2	0.01	1754	36	6	1.01	33	9	81	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	32	<10	6	
387699	<0.2	0.79	<5	94	<0.5	<5	6.93	<1	59	614	15	3.96	<1	0.02	<10	11.58	1032	<2	0.01	881	29	5	0.70	15	15	493	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	30	<10	13	
387700	<0.2	0.99	<5	209	<0.5	<5	9.51	<1	48	434	16	3.71	<1	0.03	<10	8.94	953	<2	0.01	780	98	5	1.19	12	13	642	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	39	<10	18	
387701	<0.2	1.75	<5	144	<0.5	<5	9.51	<1	24	590	19	3.05	<1	0.02	<10	9.25	1391	<2	0.01	412	2622	4	0.69	15	14	431	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	65	<10	40	
387702	<0.2	0.88	9	124	<0.5	<5	4.25	2	9	68	30	3.60	<1	0.15	<10	1.69	371	7	0.01	66	2337	22	1.72	<5	3	179	5	<0.01	12	<10	38	<10	202	
387703	<0.2	1.60	<5	238	<0.5	<5	7.42	<1	26	199	62	4.24	<1	0.18	<10	4.56	837	<2	0.01	166	452	6	2.27	<5	9	308	<5	<0.01	13	<10	35	<10	64	
387704	<0.2	0.36	14	82	<0.5	<5	1.05	<1	10	145	27	3.39	<1	0.10	<10	0.64	192	11	0.01	87	318	20	3.07	<5	1	40	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	61	
387705	<0.2	1.10	9	113	<0.5	<5	5.63	2	7	48	30	3.94	<1	0.16	<10	1.58	367	4	0.01	49	2548	22	1.59	<5	3	260	<5	<0.01	10	<10	23	<10	209	
387706	<0.2	1.18	<5	64	<0.5	<5	5.10	<1	7	75	30	3.37	<1	0.10	<10	1.54	993	<2	0.02	41	1609	11	0.81	<5	4	268	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	29	<10	128	
387707	<0.2	1.26	<5	90	<0.5	<5	4.35	1	8	63	45	3.50	<1	0.13	<10	1.52	831	7	0.01	45	1351	15	0.90	<5	3	221	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	26	<10	152	
387708	<0.2	0.98	13	75	<0.5	<5	2.41	2	12	61	50	3.51	<1	0.12	<10	1.19	902	17	0.01	62	566	22	1.53	<5	2	114	<5	<0.01	11	<10	24	<10	197	
387709	<0.2	2.33	<5	37	<0.5	<5	3.43	<1	16	54	83	4.65	<1	0.03	<10	1.87	1255	<2	0.02	29	931	7	0.18	<5	15	147	<5	0.01	11	<10	156	<10	77	
387710	<0.2	1.93	<5	31	<0.5	<5	2.89	<1	16	74	80	4.25	<1	0.02	<10	1.46	1133	<2	0.03	33	820	9	0.35	<5	13	120	<5	<0.01	10	<10	145	<10	84	

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.

Signed: _____

APPENDIX III

Electron Probe results

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

The gold grains were mounted on aluminum stubs with double-side conductive carbon tape and coated with evaporated carbon. The coatings were examined using a Philips XL 30 scanning electron microscope with backscattered electrons (BSE) and energy-dispersion X-ray spectrometry (EDS). EDS yields qualitatively the chemical composition of materials and thus the type of mineral may be usually deduced. In case further investigation is required, the grains were arbitrarily numbered from 1 to 8.

RESULTS

Grain 1

Uniform crust of Fe oxides, hydroxides with minor Al, Si, S traces of K and Ti.

Grain 2

- Crust of Fe oxides, hydroxides with minor Al, Si, S and traces of K and Ti.
- Quartz
- Biotite
- Trace potassium feldspar
- Trace monazite – (Ce)
- Possible cassiterite and/or Zn-Ca-silicate.

Grain 3

- Minor crust of Fe oxides, hydroxides with minor Al, Si, S and traces of K and Ti.
- Potassium feldspar
- Quartz
- Plagioclase
- Muscovite
- Fe-rich altered biotite and/or Fe-rich clay (ferripyrophyllite?)
- Chlorite

Grain 4

- Crust of Fe oxides, hydroxides with minor Al, Si, S and traces of K and Ti; botryoidal texture.
- Quartz
- Plagioclase
- Muscovite
- Biotite

- Fe-rich altered biotite and/or Fe-rich clay (ferripyrophyllite?)
- Chlorite

Grain 5

- Crust of Mn oxides, hydroxides with minor Ba, Ca, S, Fe, Si, Al.
- Fe-rich altered biotite and/or Fe-rich clay (ferripyrophyllite?)

Grain 6

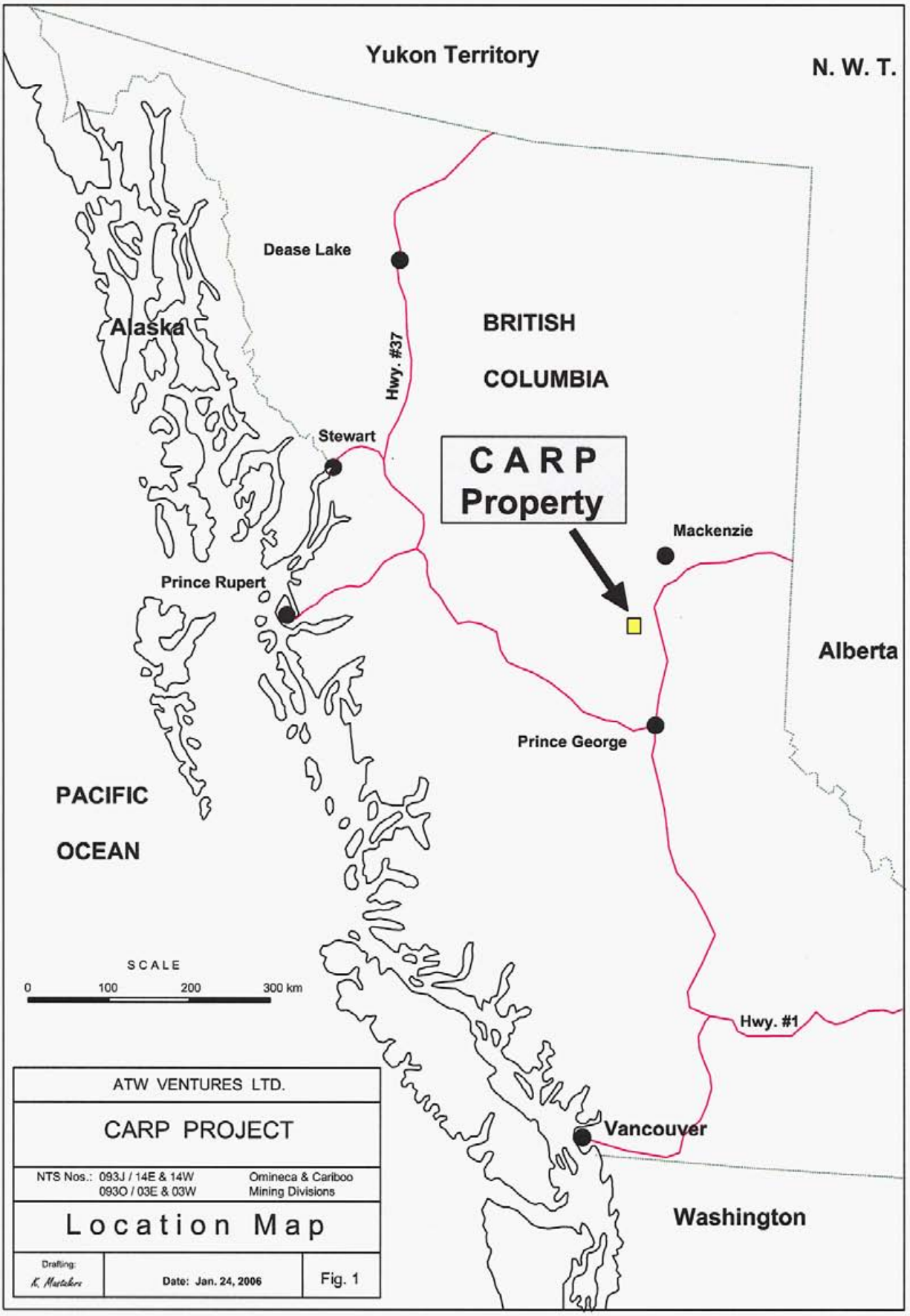
- Crust of Fe oxides, hydroxides with minor Al, Si, S and traces of K and Ti; botryoidal texture.
- Quartz
- Biotite
- Fe-rich altered biotite and/or Fe-rich clay (ferripyriphyllite?)
- Chlorite
- Trace apatite
- Trace rutile
- Trace actinolite
- Trace magnetite

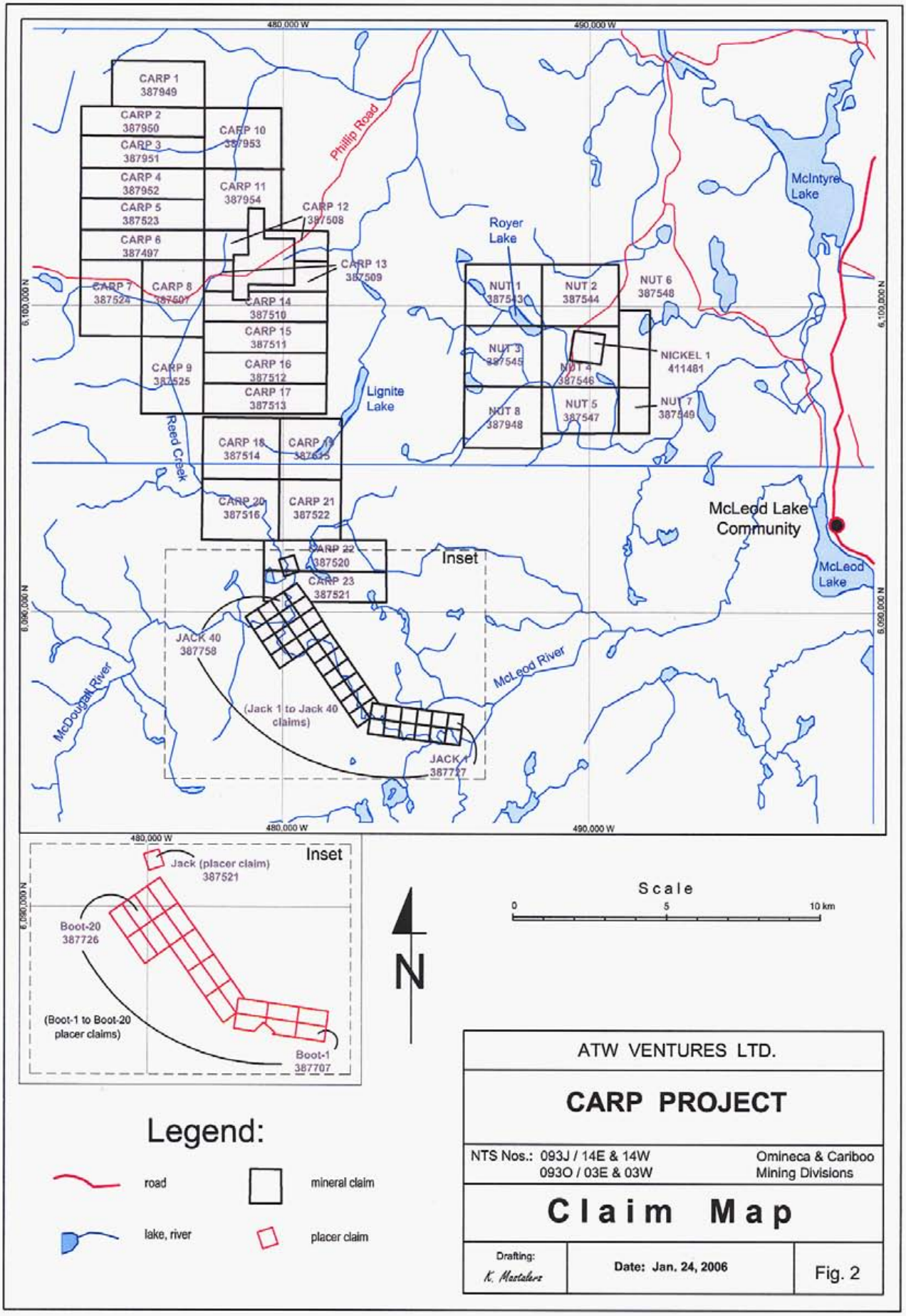
Grain 7

- Crust of Fe oxide, hydroxides with minor Al, Si, S and traces of K and Ti; botryoidal texture.
- Quartz
- Muscovite
- Potassium feldspar

Grain 8

- Crust of Mn oxides, hydroxides with minor Ba, Ca, S, Fe, Si, Al.
- Quartz
- Plagioclase
- Muscovite (Fe-rich)
- Biotite
- Fe-rich altered biotite and/or Fe-rich clay (ferripyrophyllite?)
- Chlorite
- Trace grunerite?
- Trace spessartine
- Trace Zn-silicate?
- Trace magnetite


Yukon Territory
N. W. T.
Dease Lake
Alaska
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
Hwy. #37
Stewart
CARP
Property
Mackenzie
Prince Rupert
Alberta
Prince George
PACIFIC
OCEAN
SCALE
0
100
200
300 km
Hwy. #1
Vancouver
Washington
ATW VENTURES LTD.
CARP PROJECT
NTS Nos.: 093J / 14E & 14W
093O / 03E & 03W
Omineca & Cariboo
Mining Divisions
Location Map
Drafting:
K. Mastakov
Date: Jan. 24, 2006
Fig. 1



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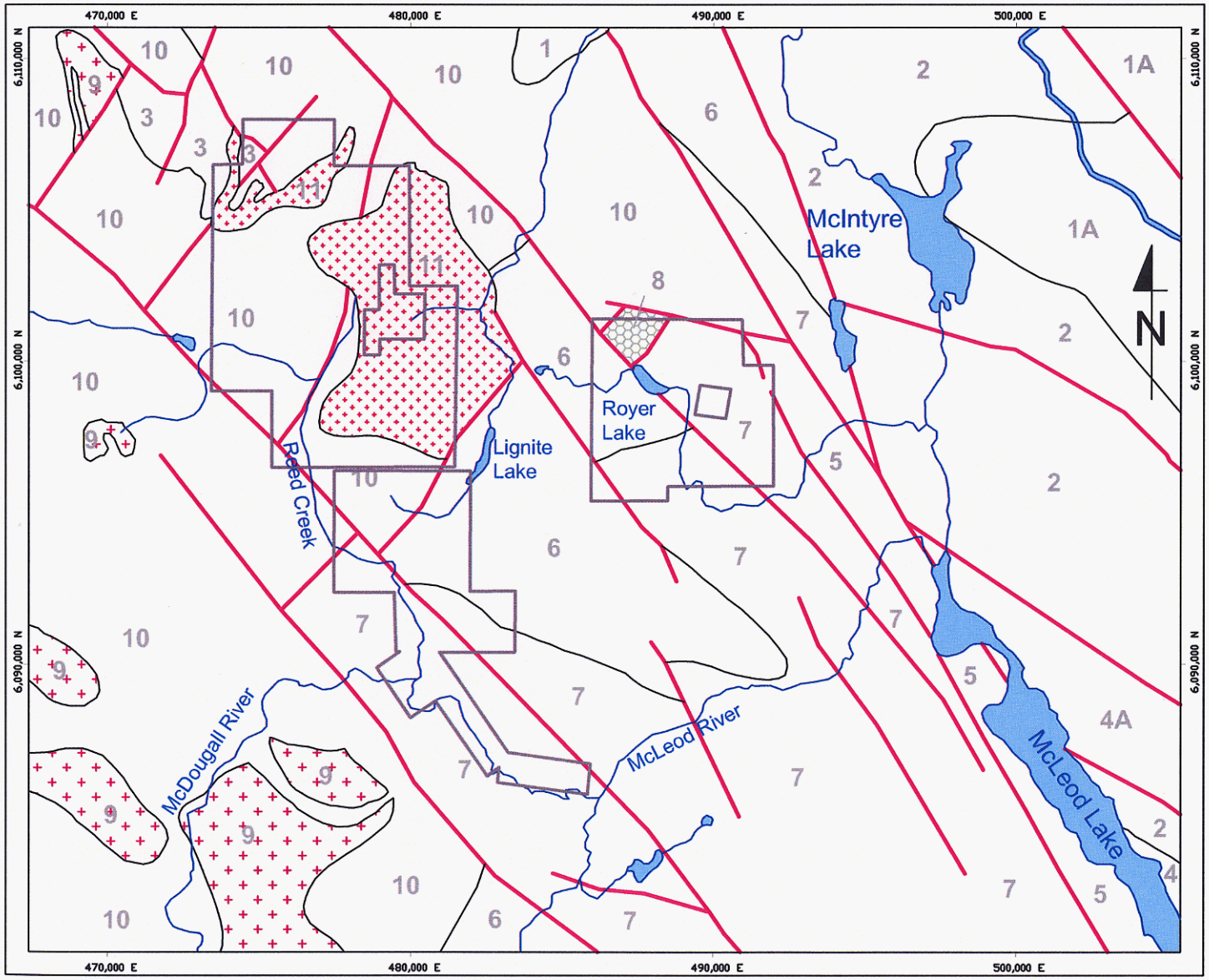
CARP PROJECT

NTS Nos.: 093J / 14E & 14W
093O / 03E & 03W

Omineca & Cariboo Mining Divisions

Claim Map

Drafting: K. Mastalerz	Date: Jan. 24, 2006	Fig. 2



Scale

0 5 10 km

Legend:

11	Tertiary; unnamed intrusive rocks: granite, alkali feldspar granite
10	Upper Cretaceous to Eocene; Wolverine Metamorphic Complex: calcsilicate metamorphic rocks
9	Cretacous; Wolcerine Range Plutnic Suite: granite, pegmatitic intrusive rocks
8	Late Triassic to Early Jurassic; unnamed ultramafic rocks
7	Middle to Upper Triassic; Takla Group: mudstone, siltstone, shale
6	Triassic to Jurassic; Takla Group: basaltic volcanic rocks
5	Lower Mississippian to Permian; Slide Mountain Complex: basaltic volcanic rocks
4A	Upper Silurian to Lower Devonan; Tapioca Sandstone: undivided sedimentary rocks
4	Lower Ordovician; Monkman Quartzite: quartzite, quartz arenite
3	Cambrian; Atan Group: undivided sedimentary rocks
2	Cambrian to Ordovician; Kechika Group: limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
1A	Upper Proterozoic; Misinchika Group; limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
1	Upper Proterozoic; unnamed: paragneiss metamorphic rocks

geological contacts — fault, thrust

lake, river — property boundary

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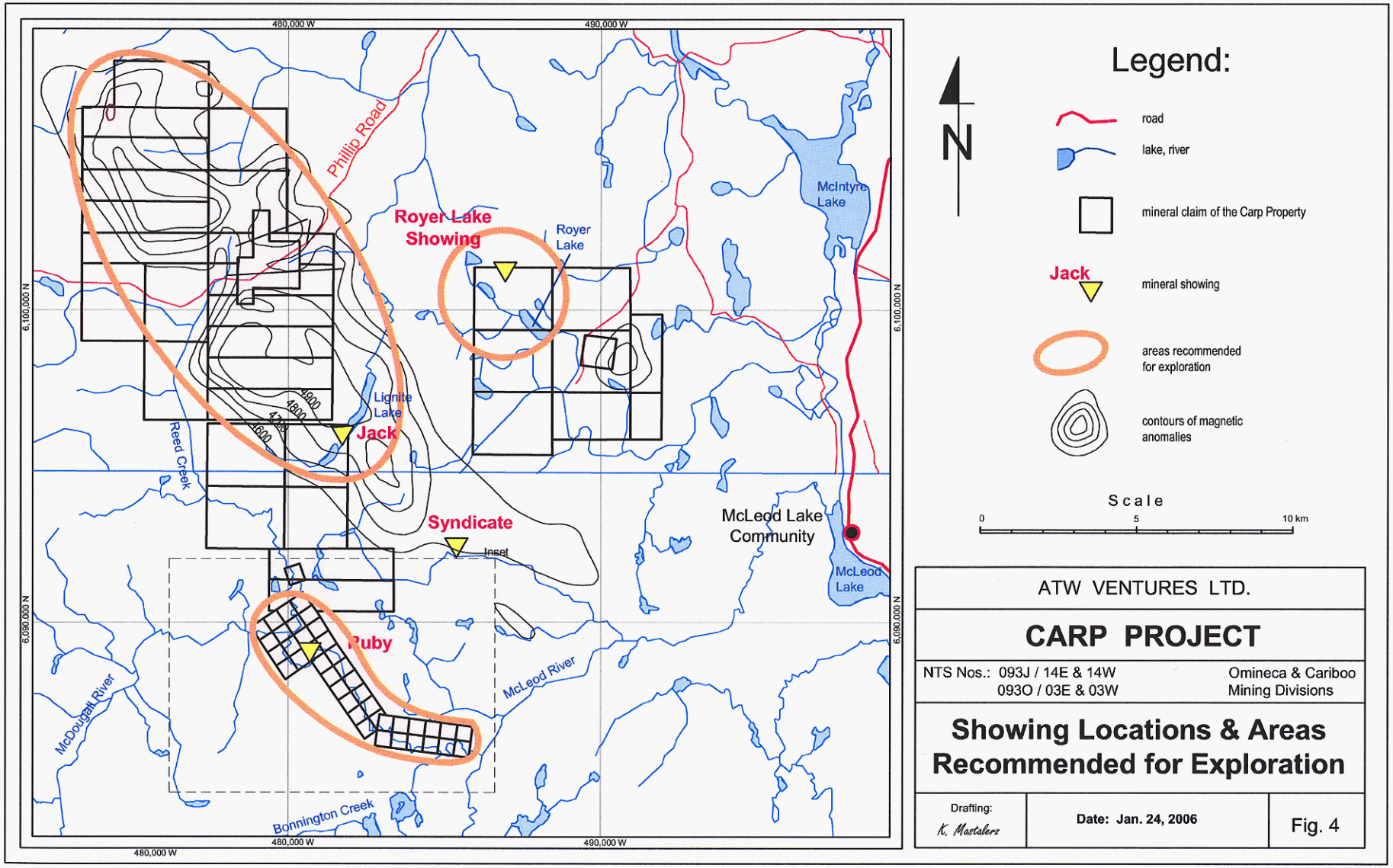
CARP PROJECT

NTS Nos.: 093J / 14E & 14W, 093O / 03E & 03W — Omineca & Cariboo Mining Divisions

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

Drafting: K. Mastalerz | Date: Jan. 24, 2006 | Fig. 3



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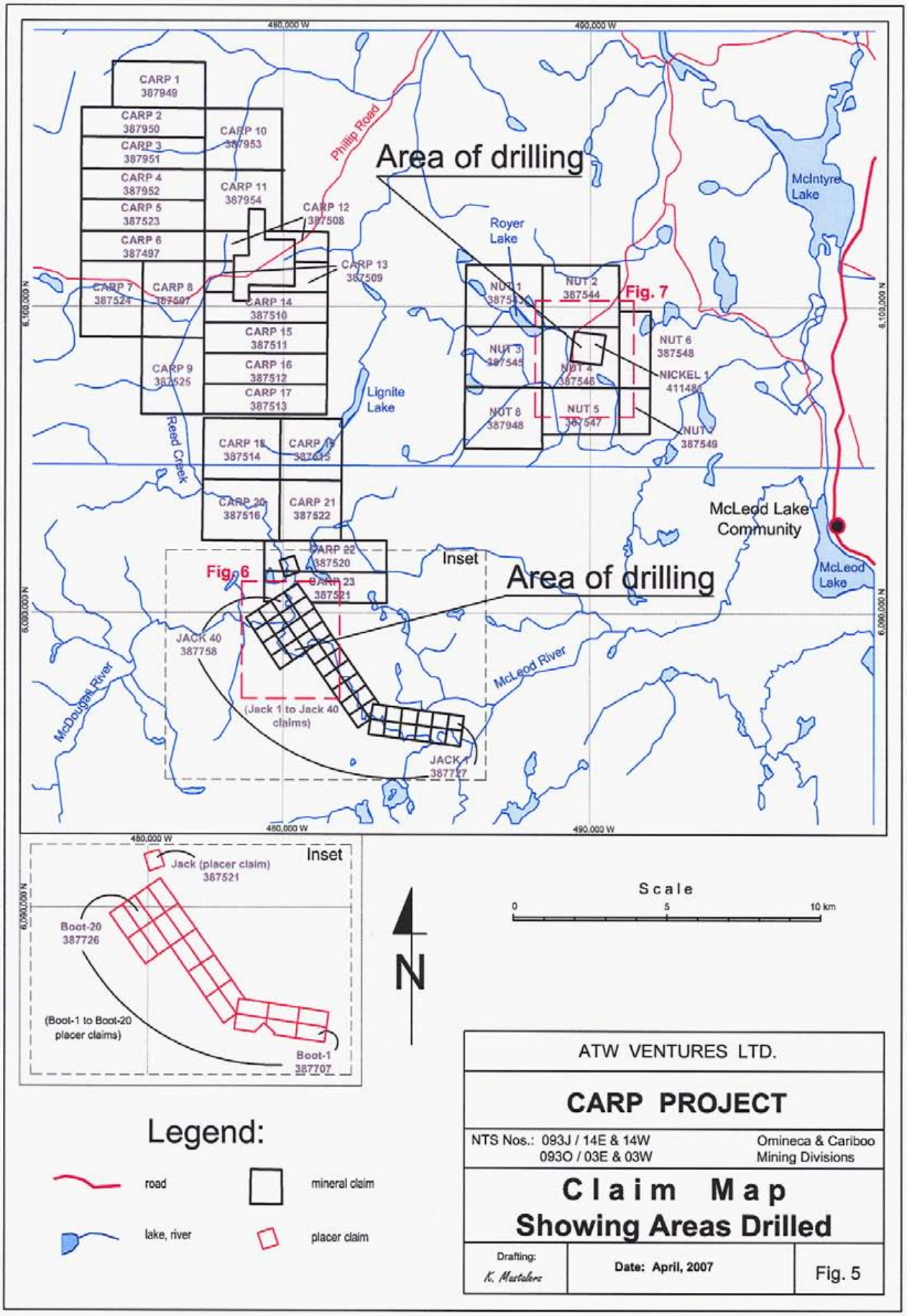
NTS Nos.: 093J / 14E & 14W
093O / 03E & 03W

Omineca & Cariboo Mining Divisions

Showing Locations & Areas Recommended for Exploration

Drafting: K. Mastalerz	Date: Jan. 24, 2006	Fig. 4



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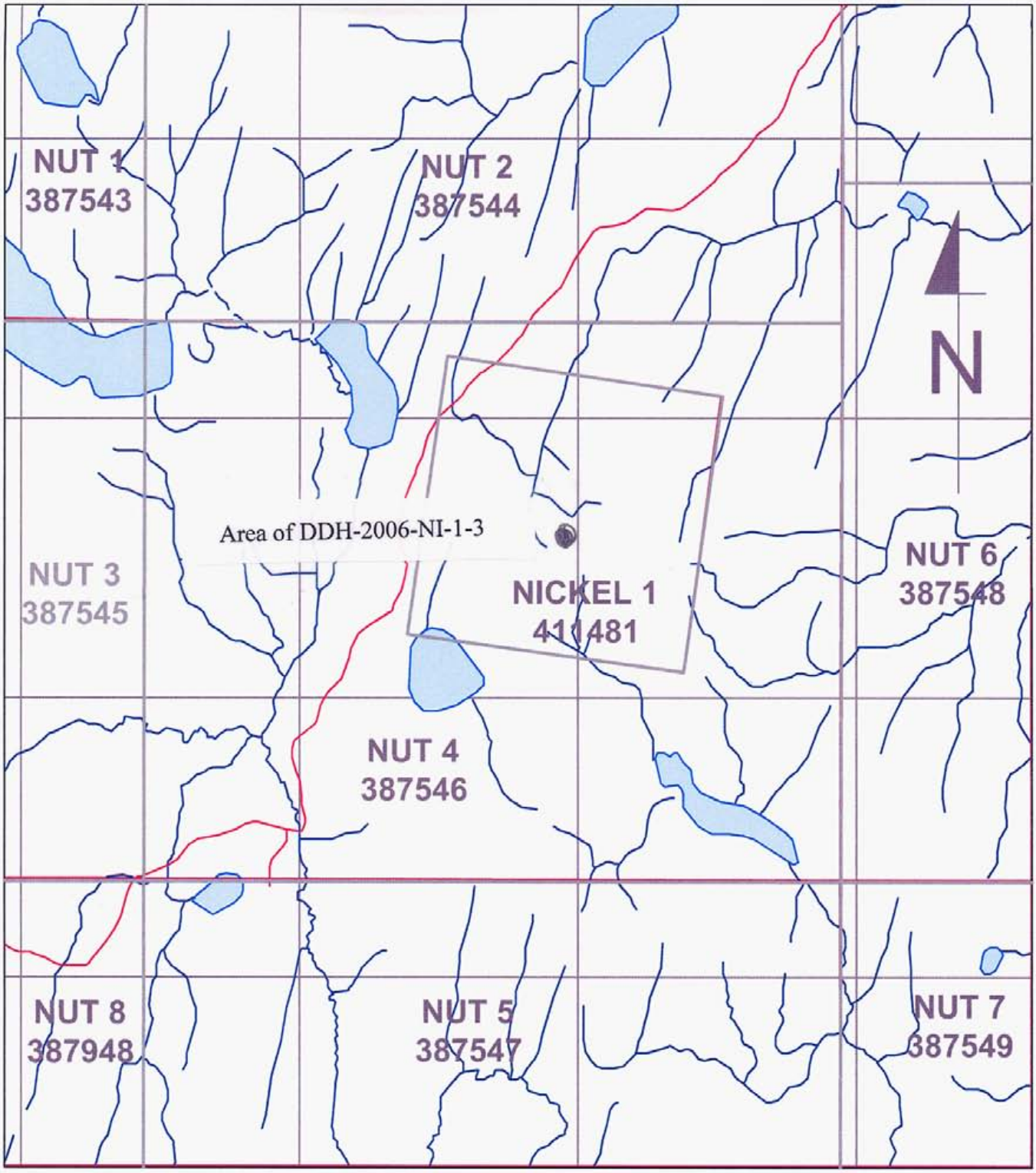
CARP PROJECT

NTS Nos.: 093J / 14E & 14W
093O / 03E & 03W

Omineca & Cariboo Mining Divisions

Claim Map Showing Areas Drilled

Drafting: K. Mastalerz	Date: April, 2007	Fig. 5



Legend:

drill hole

road

lake, river

mineral claim

Scale 1 : 20,000

0 0.5 1 km

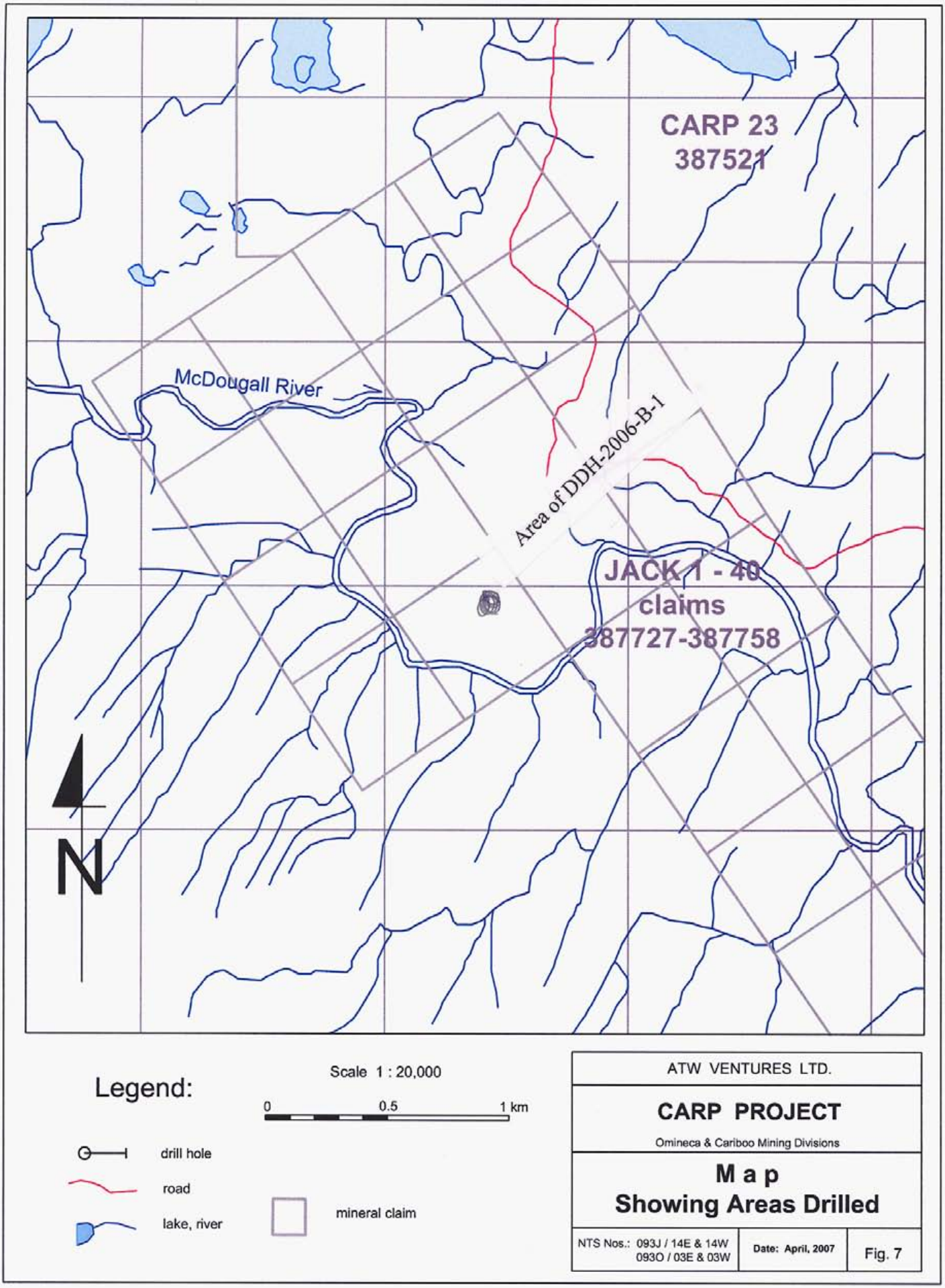
ATW VENTURES LTD.

CARP PROJECT

Omineca & Cariboo Mining Divisions

M a p
Showing Areas Drilled

NTS Nos.: 093J / 14E & 14W 093O / 03E & 03W	Date: April, 2007	Fig. 6



Legend:

drill hole

road

lake, river

mineral claim

Scale 1 : 20,000

0 0.5 1 km

ATW VENTURES LTD.

CARP PROJECT

Omineca & Cariboo Mining Divisions

M a p
Showing Areas Drilled

NTS Nos.: 093J / 14E & 14W 093O / 03E & 03W	Date: April, 2007	Fig. 7

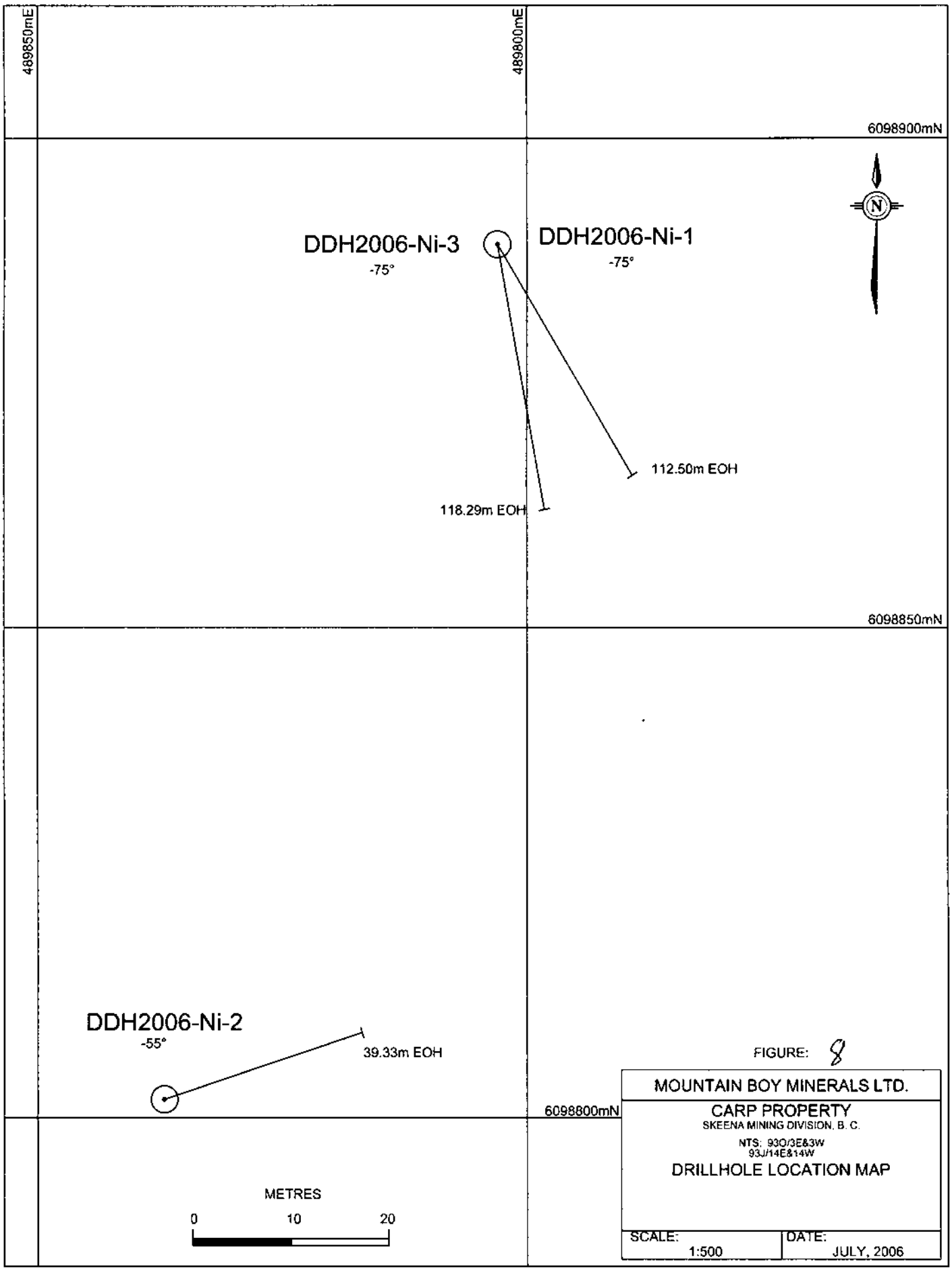


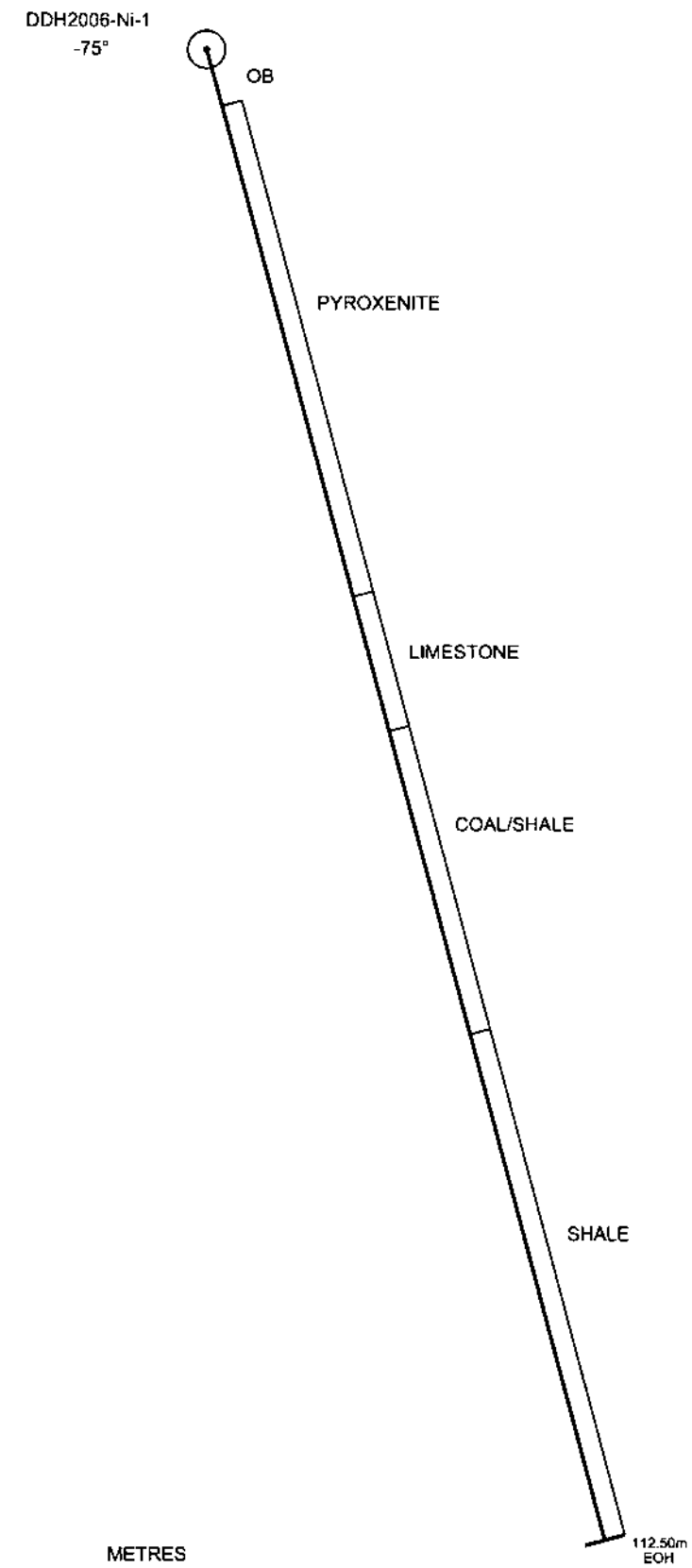
FIGURE: 8

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

CARP PROPERTY
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
NTS: 93O/3E&3W
93J/14E&14W

DRILLHOLE LOCATION MAP

SCALE:	DATE:
1:500	JULY, 2006



METRES
0 10 20

FIGURE: 9

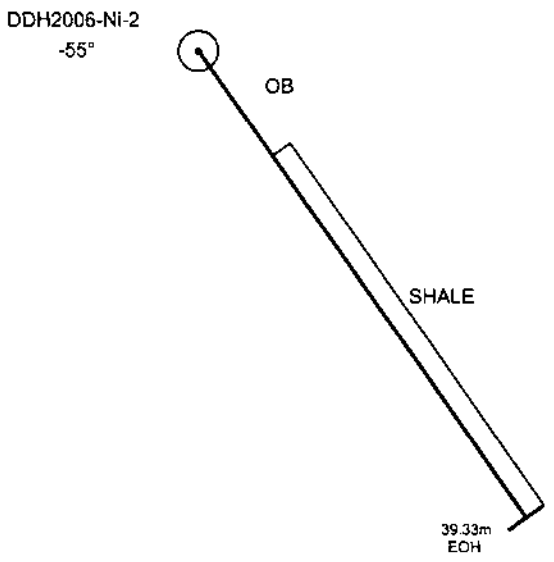
MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

CARP PROPERTY
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
NTS: 93O/3E&3W
93J/14E&14W

CROSS SECTION OF HOLE DDH2006-Ni-1

LOOKING EAST

SCALE:	DATE:
1:500	JULY, 2006



METRES

0 10 20

FIGURE: 10

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.	
CARP PROPERTY SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C. NTS: 93O/3E&3W 93J/14E&14W	
CROSS SECTION OF HOLE DDH2006-Ni-2 LOOKING NORTH	
SCALE: 1:500	DATE: JULY, 2006

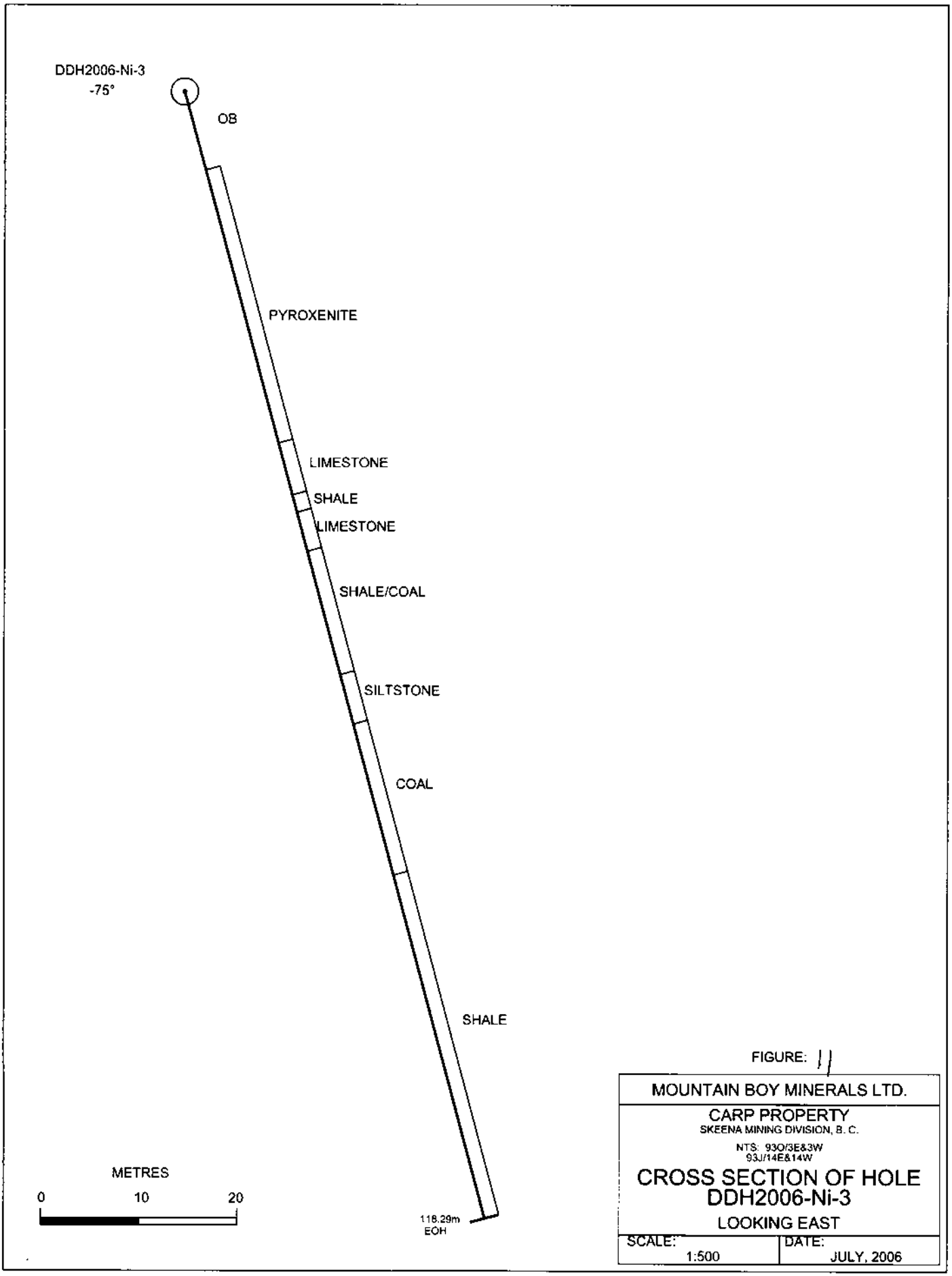


FIGURE: 11

MOUNTAIN BOY MINERALS LTD.

CARP PROPERTY
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

NTS: 93O/3E&3W
93J/14E&14W

CROSS SECTION OF HOLE DDH2006-Ni-3

LOOKING EAST

SCALE:	DATE:
1:500	JULY, 2006