2006 Assessment Report

Covering Geological-Geochemical Investigations on Rocks and soils on the Imperial Mineral Claim, (12 Units), Tenure Number 379554, Monroe Mountain in the Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

NTS Series 104N, Map Sheet 104N/12E

Mineral Claim Tag#209661;

LCP located at: North 59 degrees, 36 minutes and 24 seconds;
West 133 degrees, 35 minutes and 37.1 seconds;
Elevation LCP: 921.87 metres:
National Mineral Inventory 104N12 Au3:
Minfile No. 104N 008

By

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Field work Date: 3rd July 2006
Report Dated: 6th November 2006

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1.0 Summary

Since 1898, the Atlin mining camp in NW British Columbia has been known as an alluvial gold camp. However the source of placer gold has never been established.

There have been many possibilities proposed by geologists and prospectors. Since the source of placer gold is spatially related to Atlin Ultramafics, a traditional rationale is that the Atlin placer gold is sourced to these rocks, albeit namely the carbonatized ultramafics, (listwanites), and associated gabbro rocks.

The Imperial claim provides an ideal geological model to research the possible source of Atlin Placer gold.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Scope of Report

This report is to document the assessment work carried-out on the Imperial mineral claim, tenure #379,554 carried out by Nicholas Clive Aspinall, (FMC#101024) of Atlin BC, over one day, 3rd July 2006.

2.2 Location and Access

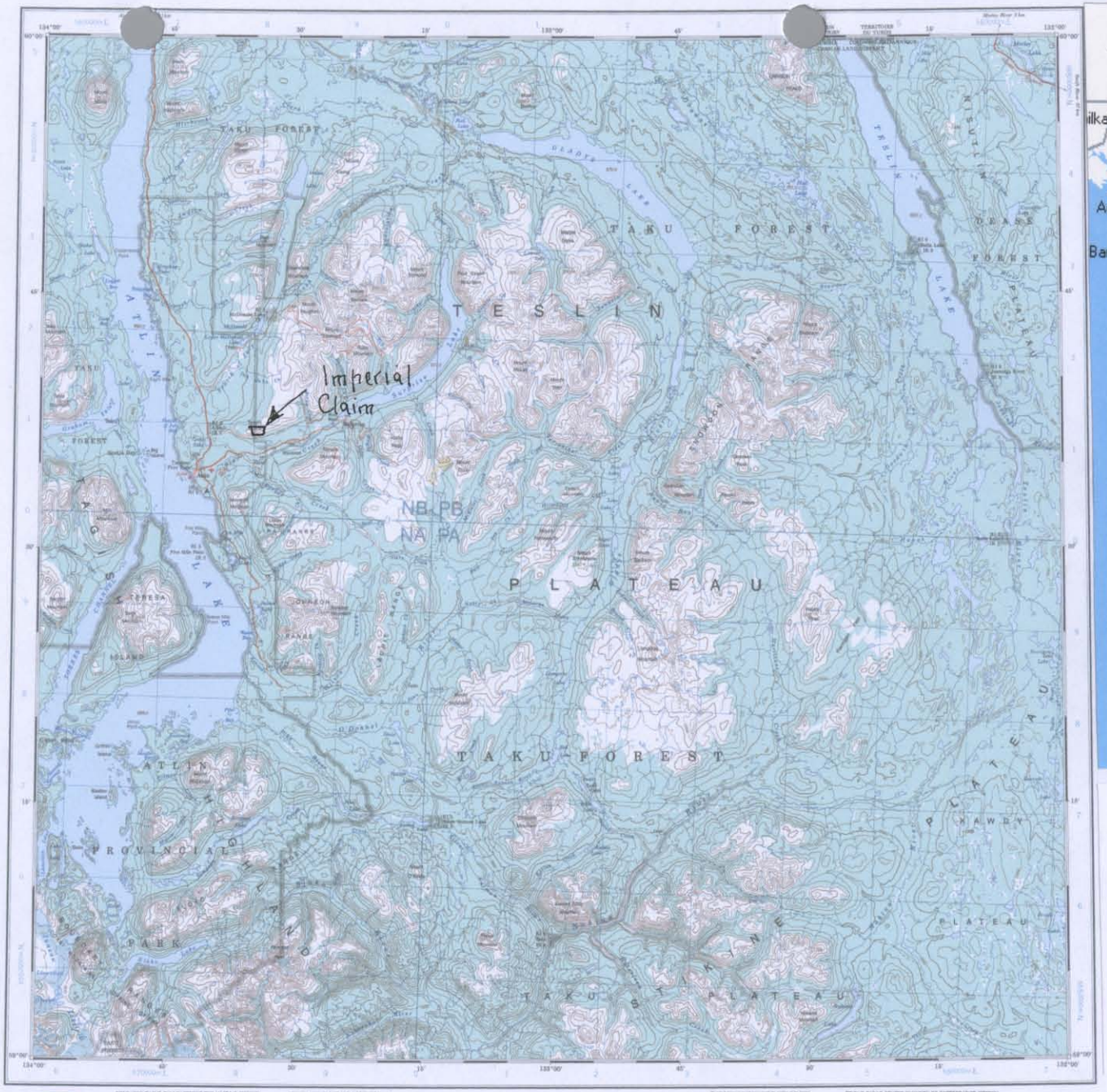
The Imperial mineral claim of 12 units, tenure # 379,554 is located on the south-facing slope of Monroe Mountain, near Atlin BC, see Figure 1 . The claim falls on NTS (National Topographic System) 104N and on BC Mineral claim map 104n/12E. The LCP, (Legal Corner Post) and claim boundaries are marked by claim posts as regulated by the mineral act, extending four units to the west and three units to the north. The LCP is located in the SE corner of the claim.

The LCP is located in a wooded area. Geographic Positioning System (GPS) Co-ordinates are: North 59 degrees, 36 minutes and 24 seconds, West 133 degrees, 35 minutes and 37.1 seconds, elevation 921.8 metres.

The Imperial claim is located 7 km northeast of the community of Atlin. A bush road leads from Surprise lake road to the base of Monroe Mountain, where the claim is situated.

2.3 Physiography and Climate

The south facing slopes of Monroe Mountain, are relatively steep, with slopes being up to 45° in steepness. These slopes ascend for approximately 250 metres above the Pine Creek valley.



ATLIN
BRITISH COLUMBIA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Clive Aspinall Geological

Location-Imperial claim,
Tenure 379554
Atlin MD., BC.

July 2006…Figure 1

The climate of the Atlin area has witnessed some changes over the past ten years. Falls are mild, extending from September to December, with some –40° F below days during January. Snows usually have been coming late, arriving to stay in December and last until April. Atlin Lake freezes over for shorter periods than previously, staring from early January and breaks up in early May. The lake has open areas in some locations, and can be thin where major creeks flow in to the lake, such as in Pine Creek Bay. Spring and summer weather is variable from year to year, and influenced by Pacific Ocean coastal patterns.

2.4 Claim Status and Ownership

The Imperial mineral claim, tenure 397554, claim tag 209661, consists of 12 units, Figure 2. The claim was staked between the 6th and 9th August 2000, by and for the writer, Nicholas Clive Aspinall, FMC#101024, address: Pillman Hill, Box 22, Atlin BC. V0W 1A0.

Assessment work carried out as described in this report amounts to $1,680.00 which was filed prior to the anniversary date of 9th August 2006. By including $720.00 from the writer's PAC account, bringing the total amount to $2,400.00 the writer is applying to keep the Imperial claim to 9th August 2007. The following table summarizes the current status of the Imperial claim.

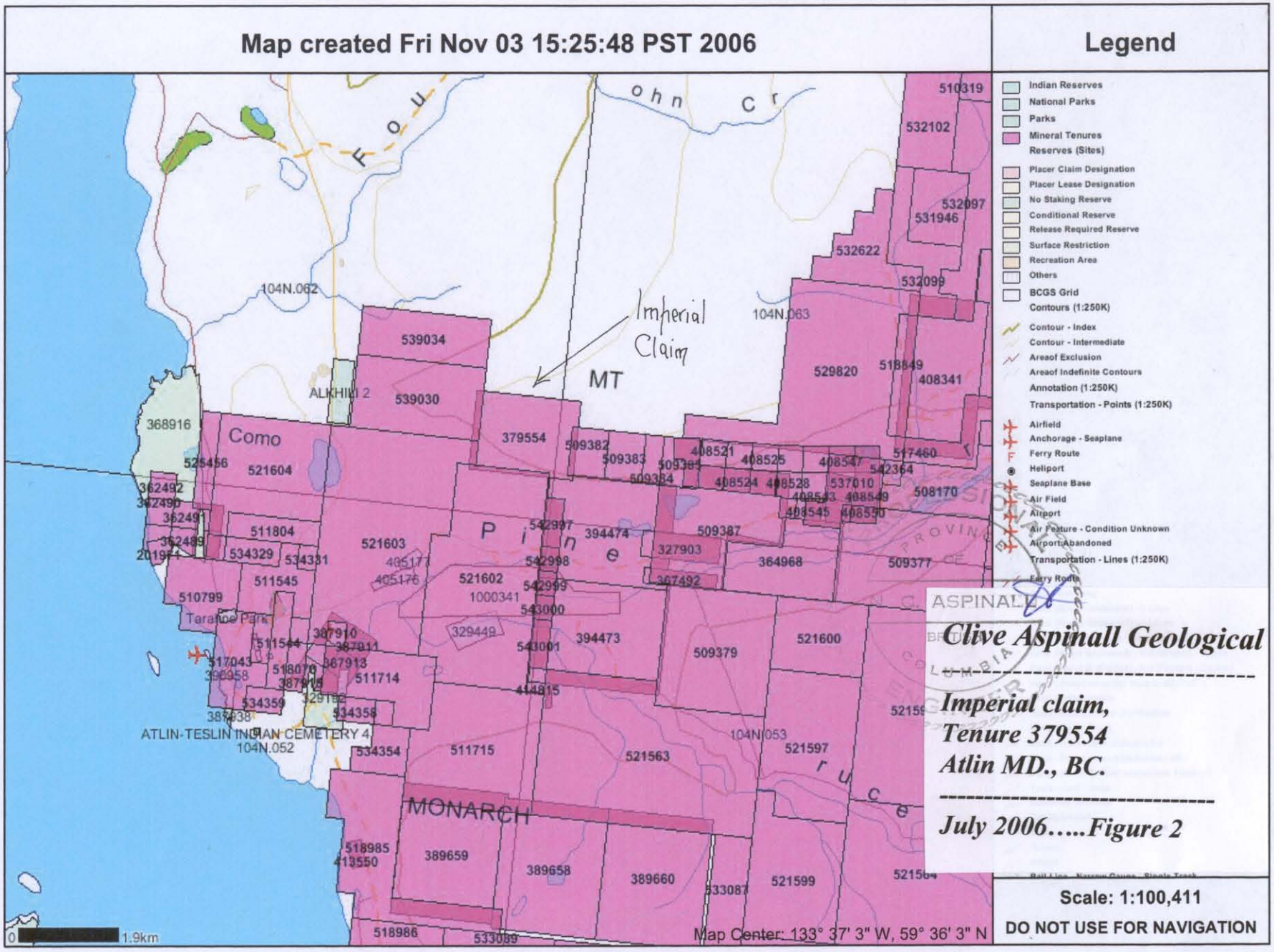

Map created Fri Nov 03 15:25:48 PST 2006
Legend
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Parks
Mineral Tenures
Reserves (Sites)
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
BCGS Grid
Contours (1:250K)
Contour - Index
Contour - Intermediate
Areaof Exclusion
Areaof Indefinite Contours
Annotation (1:250K)
Transportation - Points (1:250K)
Airfield
Anchorage - Seaplane
Ferry Route
Heliport
Seaplane Base
Air Field
Airport
Air Feature - Condition Unknown
Airport:Abandoned
Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
Ferry Route
Imperial Claim
MT
Como
Pine
MONARCH
ALKHIL 2
ATLIN-TESLIN INDIAN CEMETERY 4
Taratine Park
104N.062
104N.063
104N.052
104N.053
Clive Aspinall Geological
Imperial claim,
Tenure 379554
Atlin MD., BC.
July 2006…..Figure 2
Scale: 1:100,411
DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION
0
1.9km
Map Center: 133° 37' 3" W, 59° 36' 3" N

Table 1. Status of Imperial Claim

Claim/units	Tenure No	Owner/FMC	Value work applied in 2006.	Applied claim standing to:
Imperial/12 units	**379554**	**Nicholas Clive Aspinall**	**$1680.00 ($720.00 from PAC)**	**9th August 2007**

2.5 History of Gold Mining and Exploration on the Imperial Claim

Much of the history of mineral exploration and gold mining on the Imperial Claim has been taken from the 1988 Homestake Mineral Development Ltd assessment report on Imperial Property, (A/R 17,495). According to this report the original property was first staked in 1899. Gold had been discovered in a 150 metre long quartz vein. Two cross cut tunnels, and upper and a lower, were driven to intersect the discovered quartz vein. This quartz vein reportedly trends 295°-310° dipping Southwest at 50°-60°. The veins width varies reportedly from 0.12 metres to 2.6 metres. A bunk-house and a small stamp mill were built from funding by a syndicate called Nimrod.

This quartz vein, as far as this writer can tell, follows the Imperial Fault. On surface it approximates a 5 m wide fault alteration zone rather than a quartz vein. Quartz is present within a variable width of 1 m but horsetails, and widths of quartz veins are observed up to 0.15m thickness.

According to the Homestake report, two cross cuts of 8.2 metres and 37 metres in length, intersected the gold bearing quartz vein. Within the upper tunnel 55 metres of drifting was completed and in the lower tunnel 45 metres of drifting completed.

According to BC Minfiles and other reports, in 1900 the Nimrod Syndicate miners milled 245 tonnes from the upper level, which yielded 13.7 grams per tonne gold while the lower tunnel produced 23 tonnes ore, which yielded 5.1 grams per tonne gold. These records testify the Imperial claim is the only “past producer” of hard rock gold in the Atlin mining camp. Yet all records continue to show the property has never been drilled.

The following is reported in the Homestake assessment report.

In 1902, a 1485.00-kilogram (3267 lbs) test sample from the upper tunnel was collected and treated in Vancouver. This sample analyzed 1.2 oz/t Au and 1.26 oz/t Ag.

The Homestake report continues to state that in 1933 a geologist from BCMM took 14 samples from a 0.5 metre section of the upper tunnel vein over a length of 10.9 metres (35 feet). These samples averaged 0.8 oz/t Au and 1.0 oz/t Ag.

According to the records, this BCMM geologist felt the lower tunnel was drifted too far to the east. Consequently the Nimrod miners were believed by him to have missed the possible downward continuation of the upper ore shoot by some 39 metres.

No information is available on the Imperial property from 1902 until 1984, when the Imperial and adjacent properties, were acquired by Lear Oil and Gas. This company contracted out a program of geological mapping, soil sampling, and VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. Subsequently, the imperial claim and surrounding areas were collectively known as the Lear property. Under reverted crown grants, the Lear property was optioned by Homestake Mineral Development Company Ltd during the 1980s.

In 1987, Homestake carried out the following work on the Lear property:

- 19 Km of grid line surveys

- Detailed geological mapping at 1:1000
- Collection of 245 rock and 26 soil samples for multi-element analysis.

In September 2000, the writer carried out five days work to evaluate serpentine and any jade occurrences on the property for potential hand carvings. No such industrial and semi-precious stone were encountered.

2.7 Geology

According to Minfile 104N 008, the Imperial claim is underlain by a body of ultramafics of Pennsylvanian-Permian age. These rocks are composed largely of peridotites, diorites and gabbros under variable degrees of shearing and alteration. These peridotites are often highly serpentinized, especially in the vicinity of faults. These rocks have intruded into a volcanic-sedimentary package of the Cache Creek Group (Complex?). The package, as reported in Minfiles, is largely composed of greenstone and volcanic greywacke. Porphyritic felsic dykes, according to Minfiles, are often associated with veins and carry a significant amount of gold, but this has yet to be verified by this writer. Two gabbro plugs, possibly joined at depth also intrude the property

Predominant alteration is silica-carbonate, (or listwanite?) type rocks. These tan coloured weathered rocks are composed of magnesite/ankerite, quartz; calcite, talc, fuchsite and minor tremolite, and according the Minfile were originally serpentinite.

2.8 Objectives of year 2006.

Objectives were to complete a geological map of the Imperial claim and collect rock and soil samples within the claim, for analysis. A summary geological map was completed over the claim.

3.0 Geochemistry.

Three rock and four soils were collected from the Property. These seven samples were sent by Canada Post to Eco Tech Laboratory, 10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC, V2C 6T4.

3.1 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

3.11 Geochemical Gold Analysis

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stages crushed to minus 10 meshes and a 250 gram sub-sample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The sub-sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

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

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

3.12 Multi- Element ICP Analyses.

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl: HN03:H20) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The

sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

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

	Detection Limit				Detection Limit			
	Low	**Upper**				**Low**	**Upper**	
Ag	0.2ppm	30.0ppm	Fe	0.01%		10.00%		
Al	0.01%	10.0%			La	10ppm	10,000ppm	
As	5ppm	10,000ppm			Mg	0.01%	10.00%	
Ba	5ppm	10,000ppm			Mn	1ppm	10,000ppm	
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm			Mo	1ppm	10,000ppm	
Ca	0.01%	10.00%	Na	0.01%		10.00%		
Cd	1ppm	10,000ppm			Ni	1ppm	10,000ppm	
Co	1ppm	10,000ppm			P	10ppm	10,000ppm	
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm			Pb	2ppm	10,000ppm	
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm			Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm	
Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm						
Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm						
Ti	0.01%	10.00%						
U	10ppm	10,000pp						
V	1ppm	10,000ppm						
Y	1ppm	10,000ppm						
Zn	1ppm	10,000ppm						

3.13 Security.

All samples were collected from the field and stored inside the writer's office in Atlin under lock and key, before being shipped by Canada Post to the laboratory. The writer

has not visited the laboratory in Kamloops, but has met the chief assayer, has been using that laboratory for the past five years and is satisfied with the analytical controls on sample analysis. At this point in time the writer has no reason to question the laboratory's security measures.

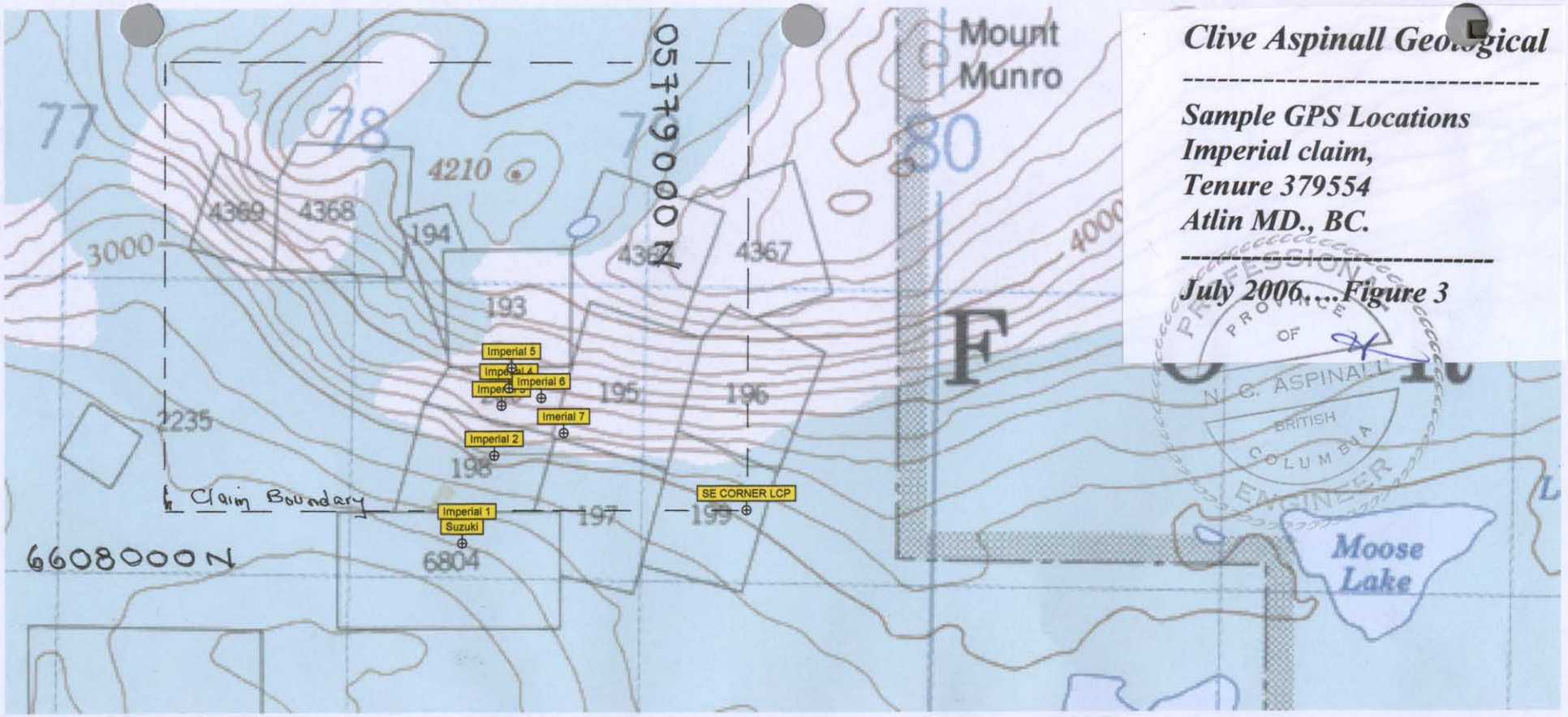
3.2 Geochemical Analyses

Four soils and three rocks were collected on the south slope for geochemical analysis for 28 elements, Figure 3. The results of these analyses are shown in Table II with field descriptions; results of the twenty-one other elements are also shown on figure 3, and copies of original analysis sheets can be found in the appendices.

Table II. Samples collected from Imperial claim in 2006

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb Ppm	Zn ppm	Ni ppm	Cr ppm	Description
Soils								
Imperial #1	5	<0.2	26	16	65	228	133	Grey talus fines/soil gabbro diabase outcrop. Trace of pyrrhotite. Occasional white stringer veinlets in gabbro
Imperial #2	10	<0.2	25	36	38	512	122	Talus fines/soil collected just north of gabbro contact. Brownish colour; some organics.
Imperial #6	30	<0.2	27	14	42	395	186	Talus fines talus fragment of Cache Creek conglomerate from up-slope
Imperial #7	5	,0.2	6	14	33	260	163	Talus fines/soil, light brown, some organics.
Rock								
Imperial #3	10	0.3	6	6	8	335	156	Carbonatized U/B boulder rock sample from local outcrop with SE tending quartz veinlets, up to 8cm thick, dipping 75 deg to SW, following same trend as Imperial Fault.
Imperial #4	10	0.3	25	<2	9	659	139	Talus boulder, originating up hill and south of Imperial Fault. Carbonatized U/B with quartz veinlets 10 cm thick. Fuchsite.
Imperial #5	25	<0.2	2	<2	15	727	269	As above

A review of the gold samples above shows no distinctive anomalies. However, it can be noted that samples Imperial #6 and Imperial #5 are slightly higher in Au. These samples were collected closer to the Imperial Fault than others collected and within a listwanite halo, suggesting a slightly increase in gold contamination. Nickel and chromites returns are elevated due to the ultra-basic rocks present.



Clive Aspinall Geological

Sample GPS Locations
Imperial claim,
Tenure 379554
Atlin MD., BC.

July 2006....Figure 3

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1263

Project: Imperial **(Soils)**

Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
Imperial #1	5	<0.2	1.41	10	265	5	0.70	<1	24	133	36	2.94	<10	1.61	778	<1	0.02	228	820	16	10	<20	24	0.06	<10	61	<10	12	65
Imperial #2	10	<0.2	1.24	75	225	10	0.64	<1	60	122	26	2.88	<10	2.29	1201	<1	0.02	512	610	36	10	<20	24	0.04	<10	43	<10	1	38
Imperial #6	30	<0.2	1.16	15	150	10	0.58	<1	47	186	25	3.25	<10	2.50	970	<1	0.02	394	580	14	10	<20	28	0.07	<10	57	<10	7	42
Imperial #7	5	<0.2	1.09	10	130	<5	0.49	<1	27	163	27	2.80	<10	1.71	574	<1	0.02	260	550	14	5	<20	15	0.07	<10	59	<10	8	33

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1264

Project: Imperial **(Rock)**

Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
Imperial #3	10	0.3	0.02	30	15	10	0.45	<1	24	156	6	2.33	<10	8.90	442	3	<0.01	335	20	6	40	<20	15	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	8
Imperial #4	10	0.3	0.02	10	<5	10	7.11	<1	41	139	25	2.07	<10	8.85	555	1	<0.01	659	<10	<2	50	<20	440	<0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	9
Imperial #5	25	<0.2	0.07	165	20	5	3.93	4	48	269	2	3.42	<10	>10	655	<1	<0.01	727	<10	<2	60	<20	206	<0.01	<10	9	<10	<1	15

02-Oct-06

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

Jutta Jealouse

4.0 Geological Setting

The Pine Creek-Monroe Mountain area is underlain in part by ultramafic rocks, which belong to Atlin ultramafics, and considered of Pennsylvanian-Permian age. These rocks are sometimes serpentinized. In several locations The Atlin ultramfics display rusty silica-carbonate assemblages, sometimes with rare fuchsite. Here, the ultramafic rocks are closely associated with volcanics and sedimentary rocks of the Cache Creek Group. These rocks are considered coeval or pre-date the ultramafics. Segments of the Jurassic The batholiths of the 4th of July Granites intrude to the west.

Structurally, the geological setting is cut by multiple lineaments. Those on the Imperial claim are now interpreted as faults. Structurally, the geology is relatively complex in selected locations, suggesting the origin of gold in the Atlin region is related to complex geological settings.

4.1 Summary of Imperial Property Geology.

4.2 Rock Glacier.

The first area, which attracts the eye to the Imperial claim, is a benched talus pile that is identified by this writer as small rock glacier. This so-called rock glacier is estimated to be some 4 ha. in area. It located on the central and southern part of the property. This rock glacier, no longer active, is composed of a thick pile angular rock gabbro and cache creek metamorphosed volcanic fragments on a lower bench within the south-central part of the claim. Higher up above the first bench, the rock glacier is composed of much larger talus, boulder blocks up to five tonnes of serpentinized peridotites, listwanites and carbonatized ultramafics. Fuchsite is common along fracture

planes of these boulders. Both weathered and fresh surface exhibit coarse pyroxene phenocrysts.

This rock glacier, along with other talus cover much of the lower south facing slopes of the Imperial claim, makes positions of geological contacts speculative .

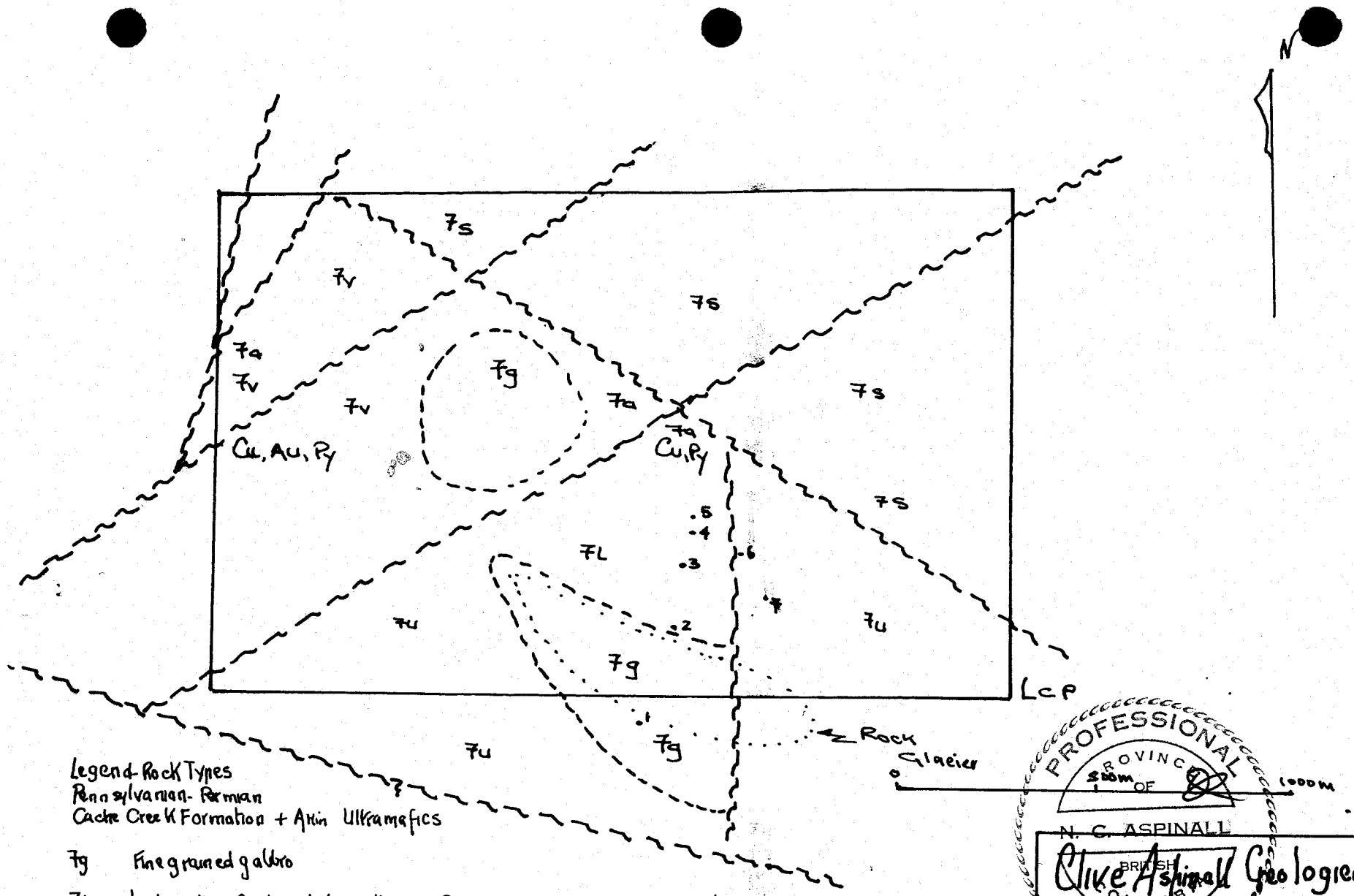
4.3 Imperial Claim Rock Types.

Rock types are categorized below, Figure 4:

- Fine grained gabbro, (7g)
- Listwanites, carbonatized ultramafics
- Altered ultramafic, (7a)
- Ultramafic rocks, un-differentiated, (7u)
- Metamorphosed andesite and volcanics, notably basalt, (7v)
- Argillites, bedded cherts, sandstones, and conglomerates, (7s)

4.4 Unit 7s. Argillites, Bedded Cherts, Sandstones and Conglomerates

The argillite rocks are fined grained and close-up often difficult to distinguish if of volcanic or sedimentary origin. Their color ranges from a blackish brown to brown, and often show slight hematite weathering on surface. Only occasionally these rocks display porphyritic textures, suggesting them to be of volcanic origin. Also associated with these rocks to the north and east of the property are possibly sandstone conglomerates, based on talus debris.



Legend-Rock Types
Pennsylvanian- Permian
Cache Creek Formation + Atlin Ultramafics

- 7g Fine grained gabbro
- 7L Listwanites, Carbonatized ultramafics
- 7a Altered ultramafic rocks
- 7u Ultramafic rocks, Undifferentiated
- 7s Argillites, bedded cherts, sandstones, Conglomerates
- 7v Metamorphosed andesite + Volcanic rocks

Assumed faults

2006 rock samples, (3,4,5).

2006 Soil Samples (1,2,6,7).

Electrum Au

Chalcopyrite Cu

Pyrite Py

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
N. C. ASPINALL

Clive Ashinall Geological Geology Imperial Claim
Tenure 379554
ATLIN, B.C.
July 2006... Figure 4

4.5 Unit 7v. Metamorphosed andesite-basalts

When examined in hand-specimen, varieties of this rock generally range from an almost dark black “baked” colour to a light brown tan.

Generally they exhibit fine grained crystalline textures on fresh surface, and frequently cut by hairline veinlets of carbonate. These rocks generally break down, or partially shatter when hit with a pick, due to multiple fracturing.

Located along the east side of the Pictou Fault extension, these rocks are often cut by silica-carbonate altered ultramafics, (unit 7a) but exhibit no fuchsite. They do host quartz veinlets up to 10 cm thick and talus debris of this quartz shows they host traces of sulphides, namely pyrite.

4.6 Unit 7u. Ultramafic Rocks, Undifferentiated.

These rocks have not been invesitigated in detail as they host no known mineralization. They consist of dunites and peridotites, and may or may not show any signs of serpentinization or carbonatization. On surface they show a very weak tan colour. They are generally distal to assumed faults.

4.7 Unit 7a Altered Ultramafic Rocks

Fuchsite is not often seen in situ within the Atlin ultramafics. As mentioned above the Imperial claim, fuchsite is present on rocks of the rock glacier. These fuchsite altered rocks are sourced to the Imperial Fault zone, situated above the rock glacier. There in-situ altered ultramafic rocks, consisting of cryptocrystalline magnesite-ankerite-quartz alteration are concentrated along the hanging wall of this NW-SE striking fault, for at

least 150 metres in the footwall. This fault is strikes 120 NW-SE and dipping 75 degrees to the SW, across the NE quadrant of the Imperial claim, figure 4.

These altered ultramafic rocks are very hard with an aphanitic texture, a light tan colour, and typically host quartz veinlets and fuchsite. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in quartz as trace minerals. Similar rock types are also present on the west side of the claim in association with metamorphosed andesites-basalts associated with an extension of the Pictou Fault. Quartz veinlets host chalcopyrite, galena and traces of electrum[1]. These rocks are considered altered listwanites.

4.8 Unit 7L. Listwanites Carbonatized Ultramafic Rocks.

Similar rocks to the above, not so hard due to less silica alteration, but still exhibiting strong magnesite-ankerite alteration with quartz veining and strong fuchsite, are collectively referred to as true listwanites. These listwanite rocks are concentrated outside and relatively distal to fault zones in the Imperial claim.

4.9 Unit 7g. Gabbro

Within the Imperial Claim, two gabbro bodies are now recognized. One forms a distinct plug; the second is mostly covered by the rock glacier and overburden, figure 4.

The outward morphology the western plug is very different to all other rock exposures on the Imperial claim, rugged and saw tooth with steep cliff slopes, it stands an estimated 50 metres above its base. The base consists of fragments of angular gabbro talus. Gabbro outcrops within contact zones occasionally exhibit fine quartz vein stockworks. The second gabbro body is covered by the rock glacier in the south central part of the claim,

[1] Aspinall, and Payne, 2006

rocks from it compile most of glacier itself. Outcrops on the lower slopes of the claim, below the nose of the rock glacier are also observed as gabbro.

In hand specimen the gabbro consists of 50% plagioclase and 50% pyroxene, and believed to be closely related to the ultramafic intrusions.

5.0 Assumed Faults

Faults within the Imperial claim are believed by this writer to be splay faults related to the 180° (magnetic) Torres Inlet-Fourth of July Creek-Gladys Lake fault, which passes out side, and immediately to the NW of the area of the Imperial claim. Related to this major fault are the Ruffner Silver Mine near Macdonald Lakes, and a molybdenum prospect near Davenport Creek and Gladys Lake.

Within the Imperial Claim, faulting is not visually obvious except for the Imperial Fault and the north extension of the Pictou Fault. Given these faults and others recognized on the Imperial claim, any mineral deposit within the claim would likely be structurally complex.

6.0 Conclusions

This study was not conclusive from a mineral exploration view point. But it is concluded in this 300 ha area, the geology is as complex as can be found in the Atlin region. Given the known mining and exploration history of this claim dating back to 1898, the property a good research area to continue studying the styles of possible source rocks to Atlin placer gold. It is easily accessible, and this is a great advantage.

7.0 Recommendations.

It is recommended continuation of prospecting and sampling of quartz veins in listwanites type rocks within the Imperial claim, but in particular associated andesite/basalt rocks. It is also recommended more petrology of other units, not yet mapped, be carried out. It is also recommended this property be drilled should a willing sponsor be found.

Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng.

Geologist

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Appendices 1

Statement of Costs.

Imperial Mineral Claim, Year 2004

Field Work. Wages and food

Fees; geologist 1 day @ $500.00 per day…….$500.00

Analyses of Samples

7 samples……$175.00

Shipping Samples to lab…….$5.00

Report Preparation

2 days at $500.00 per day…..……...……...$1,000.00

Total Amount actual work ……$1,680.00

PAC account Request: ……$720.00

Total…….**$2,400.00**

Appendices II

Qualifications of writer:

I, N. Clive Aspinall, of 3A Diamond Way, Whitehorse YT, and Pillman Hill, the community of Atlin, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist with residences and offices at the above address's.
- I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, with B. Sc degree in Geology (1964), and a Masters degree (1987) from the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England, in Mining Geology.
- I am registered member of the Associations of Professional Engineers in the province of British Columbia.
- I have practiced mineral exploration for 50 seasons, in countries such as Libya, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Morocco, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, USA, and in the provinces and territories of Canada.
- At the time of writing this report, I am the registered owner (100%) of Imperial mineral claim tenure# 379554
- I completed the geological Investigations as summarized in this report
- I am author of report titled: 2006 Assessment Report

Covering
Geological-Geochemical Investigations on Rocks and soils on the Imperial Mineral Claim, (12 Units), Tenure Number 379554, and Monroe Mountain in the Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, and Canada.
Signed and sealed in Whitehorse, Yukon on the 5th November 2006

Respectfully submitted,

N. CLIVE ASPINALL, M.Sc, P.Eng.
Geologist

Appendices III

Geochemical Analyses

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1264

Project: Imperial **(Rock)**

Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
Imperial #3	10	0.3	0.02	30	15	10	0.45	<1	24	156	6	2.33	<10	8.90	442	3	<0.01	335	20	6	40	<20	15	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	8
Imperial #4	10	0.3	0.02	10	<5	10	7.11	<1	41	139	25	2.07	<10	8.85	555	1	<0.01	659	<10	<2	50	<20	440	<0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	9
Imperial #5	25	<0.2	0.07	165	20	5	3.93	4	48	269	2	3.42	<10	>10	655	<1	<0.01	727	<10	<2	60	<20	206	<0.01	<10	9	<10	<1	15

02-Oct-06

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

Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

02-Oct-06

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

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1263

Clive Aspinall Geological
Box 22 Pillman Hill
Atlin BC
V0W 1A0

No. of samples received: 4
Sample Type: Soil
Project: Imperial
Shipment #: 3
Submitted by: C. Aspinall

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	Imperial #1	5	<0.2	1.41	10	265	5	0.70	<1	24	133	36	2.94	<10	1.61	778	<1	0.02	228	820	16	10	<20	24	0.06	<10	61	<10	12	65
2	Imperial #2	10	<0.2	1.24	75	225	10	0.64	<1	60	122	26	2.88	<10	2.29	1201	<1	0.02	512	610	36	10	<20	24	0.04	<10	43	<10	1	38
3	Imperial #6	30	<0.2	1.16	15	150	10	0.58	<1	47	186	25	3.25	<10	2.50	970	<1	0.02	394	580	14	10	<20	28	0.07	<10	57	<10	7	42
4	Imperial #7	5	<0.2	1.09	10	130	<5	0.49	<1	27	163	27	2.80	<10	1.71	574	<1	0.02	260	550	14	5	<20	15	0.07	<10	59	<10	8	33

QC DATA:

epeat:

4	Imperial #7	5	<0.2	1.43	5	275	5	0.71	<1	25	136	36	2.97	<10	1.62	792	<1	0.02	234	850	18	15	<20	25	0.07	<10	62	<10	12	65

Standard:

Till 3		1.3	1.12	90	40	<5	0.56	<1	13	62	22	2.01	10	0.60	313	<1	0.03	32	470	30	<5	<20	11	0.06	<10	39	<10	12	38
OXE42	600																													

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

JJ/bp
df/1567e
XLS/06