

ASSESSMENT REPORT

COMPILATION OF HISTORICAL SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY,
AIR PHOTO LINEAMENT STUDY,
MAPPING, PROSPECTING & GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING
ON THE ECHO & WHISTLER CLAIMS

GERMANSEN LAKE AREA
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
LATITUDE 56° 00' N LONGITUDE 124° 47' W
NTS MAP SHEETS 093N/15, 094C/02
MINERAL CLAIM SHEETS 093N/096, 097 & 094C/006, 007



MTO CLAIMS:

ECHO 1-22: (517993, 518036, 518038, 5518069,
518071, 518075, 518077, 518102, 518107, 518184
525239, 525266, 525280, 525284, 525291, 526896,
526898, 526900, 526902, 526905, 534766, 534767)
WHISTLER 1-4: (527211, 527214, 527385, 527386)

OWNER:

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REPORT
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REPORT
DATE:

November 15, 2006

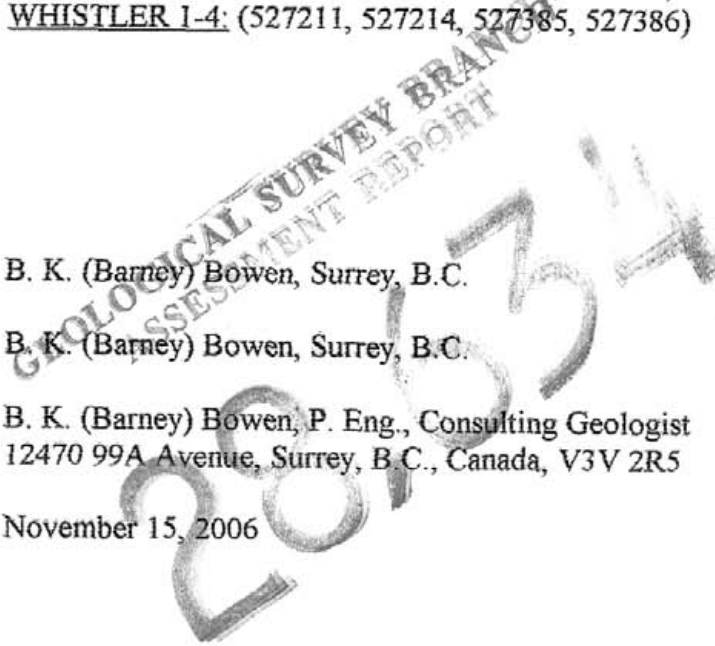


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1.0

SUMMARY

The Echo and Whistler claims are located in northern British Columbia about 130 km northwest of the town of Mackenzie. Parts of the property are road accessible and the Kemess mine road and power line are nearby. The property consists of 26 mineral claims totaling 7,870 hectares. All claims are 100%-owned by the writer.

Significant past work in the claims area commenced in the early 1970's when large land positions were acquired by a number of major mining companies. This staking activity was in response to published results of a re-mapping program in the region carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada. The Survey's work showed that the carbonate strata underlying the Echo and Whistler claims area is Early to Middle Devonian in age rather than Permian or Cambrian as previously thought. Early to Middle Devonian carbonate rocks in other parts of the Canadian Cordillera host a number of significant lead-zinc-silver deposits, including those in the Robb Lake area on the east side of Williston Lake.

Concentrated exploration programs undertaken by several major and a few junior mining companies during the period 1973-93 include extensive grid soil surveys, bulldozer trenching at a number of occurrences and the drilling of 14 BQWL core holes totaling 692 m in three separate areas. Most showings tested by trenching and drilling yielded low grade lead-zinc values over narrow widths. One drill hole intersected 4.0 m grading 4.91% Zn in a dolomite-hosted, possibly fault-controlled breccia zone. A number of significant prospects remain under-explored, including the Osi showings area where oxidized and mineralized float has reportedly returned values to 95,000 ppm Pb and 425,000 ppm Zn.

During the period July 2005 to June 2006, the writer staked the current land position to cover eight known lead-zinc-silver +/- germanium occurrences and approximately 20 kilometers of strike length of Devonian carbonate strata. High commodity prices coupled with the improved infrastructure of the area encouraged the writer to do so.

Work carried out by the writer during the period June 12 to July 21, 2006 included the compilation of all past lead-zinc +/- silver soil sample surveys completed during the period 1973-93 within the current Echo and Whistler claim boundaries. The data set in this study totaled about 4,650 samples. A detailed mapping and prospecting survey in the Whistler claims area and an air photo lineament study covering all of the Echo and Whistler claims were also completed. Cost of the 2006 work totaled \$12,878.

2.0

CONCLUSIONS

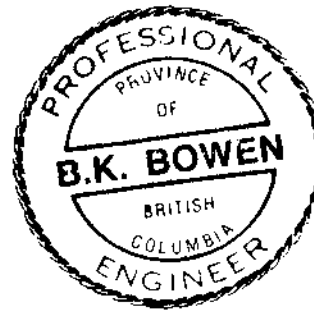
The 2006 compilation and air photo studies, augmented by field mapping and prospecting in the Whistler claims area, was successful in identifying several promising target areas which warrant further work in the 2007 field season. These include the Osi showings area where high to very high values in zinc and lead reportedly occur in mineralized float; the Vernon showings area, where untested portions of lead-zinc soil anomalies exceed one kilometer in length; and a virgin target area in the central part of the property, where

strongly anomalous lead-zinc-silver values in silt and moss-mat samples indicate the possible presence of significant surface mineralization.

3.0

RECOMMENDATIONS

A program of prospect evaluation, grid soil sampling, geological mapping, prospecting and backhoe trenching is recommended for the claims areas. Its objective is to locate potentially economic zones of lead-zinc-silver +/- germanium mineralization which can be tested by diamond drilling.



B. K. Bowen

4.0

INTRODUCTION

4.1 Location and Access

The Echo and Whistler claims are located in northern British Columbia about 130 km northwest of the town of Mackenzie (Figure 1). Specifically, the claims are located on mapsheets 93N/15 and 94C/02 at coordinates 56°00' N and 124°47' W and are in the Omineca Mining Division.

Access to the Whistler claims at the northwest end of the property is by the Mountain Main logging road which leads southerly off the Wasi Main Forest Service Road at kilometer signpost 3.0. The Wasi Main road leaves the Kemess mine access road at approximately 19 km northwest of Abitibi Consolidated's Omineca logging camp on the west arm of Williston Lake.

Access to the Echo claims is by helicopter based out of either Ft. St. James or Mackenzie. Road access to the northeastern boundary of the Echo claims will soon be possible via a system of logging roads that is currently being extended southwesterly from the Kemess road.

The Kemess mine access road and power line route are located about 8 km to the northeast of the claims.

4.2 Claims

The Echo and Whistler claim groups consist of the contiguous Echo 1-22 and Whistler 1-4 mineral claims which collectively cover an area of 7,869.5 hectares (Figure 2 and Table 1). All claims are 100%-owned by the writer.

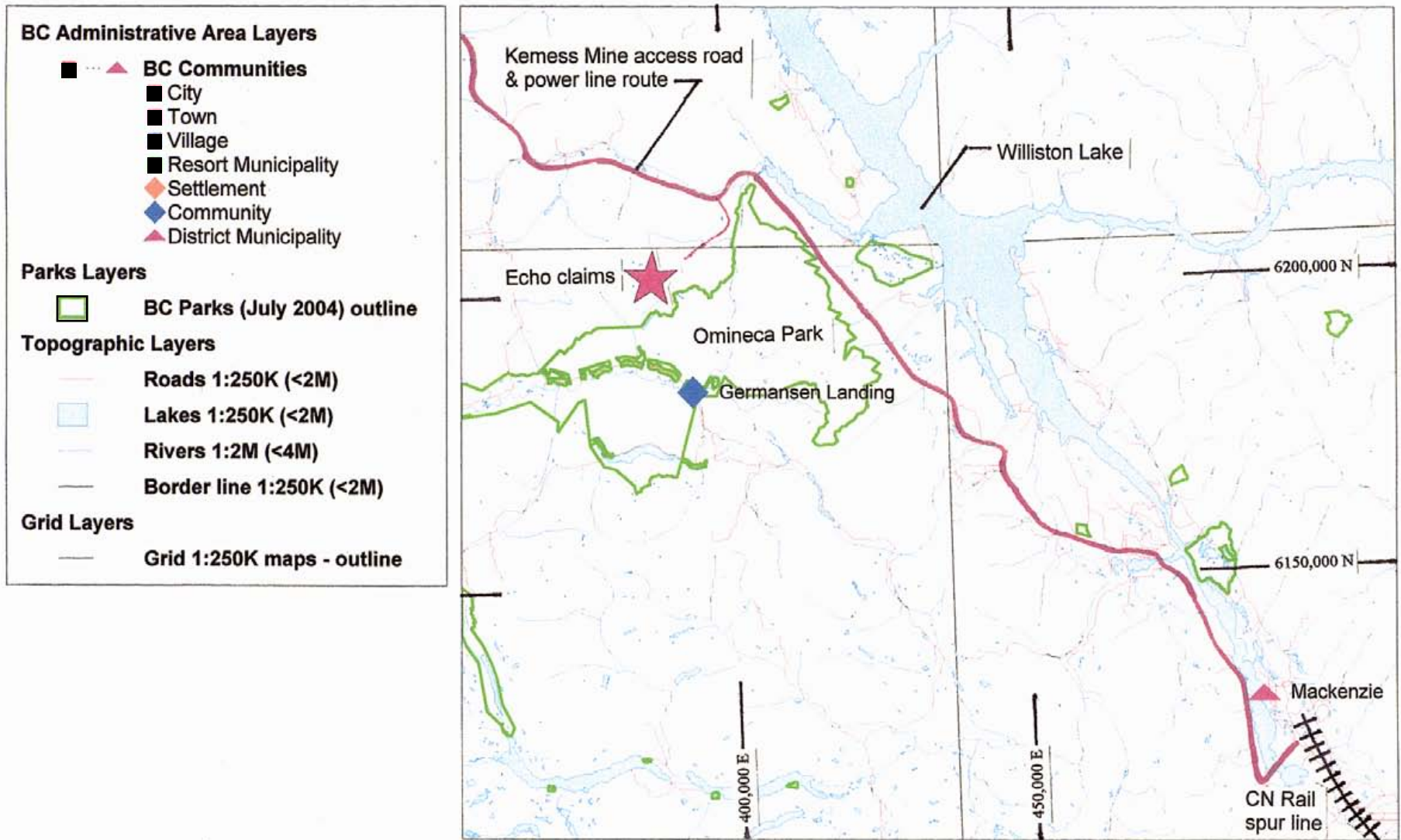
4.3 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

The property is pine, spruce and hemlock forest-covered, with moderately steep topography and elevations ranging from about 950 to 1,800 m. Tree-line is at about 1,600 m.

The climate is typical for northern British Columbia, with long cold winters, relatively short summers and moderate amounts of precipitation falling mainly as snow in the winter months.

4.4 History and Development

Exploration activity in the Echo and Whistler claims area began in the 1920's and continued sporadically until the early 1970's when large land positions were acquired by Cominco Limited, Serem Ltd., Canex-Placer Ltd., Imperial Oil Limited and others. This staking activity was in response to a re-mapping program in the region carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada (Monger and Paterson, 1974). The Survey's work showed



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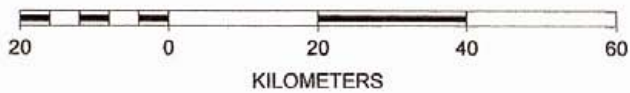
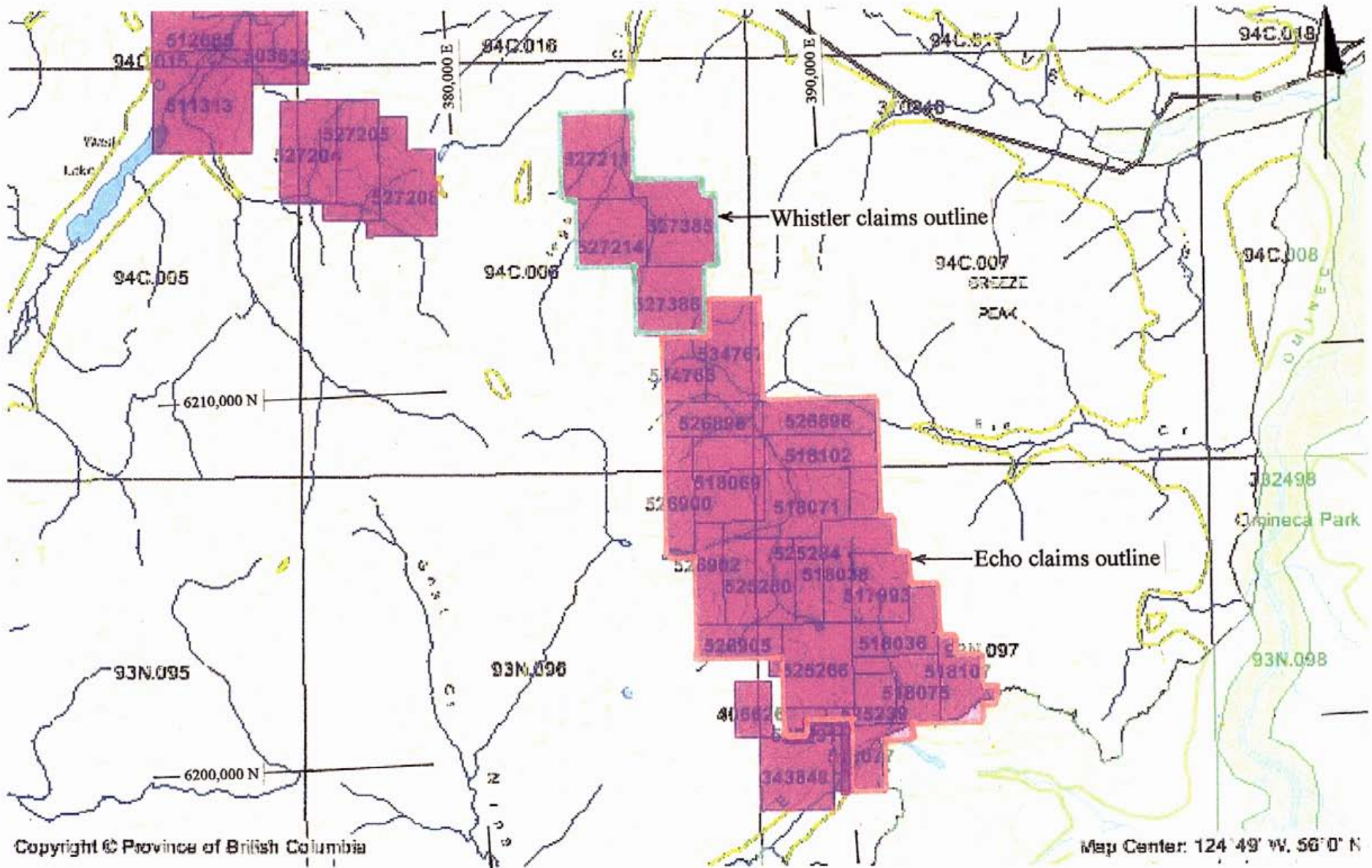


Figure 1

Echo & Whistler Claims
Location Map





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Map Center: 124° 49' W, 56° 0' N

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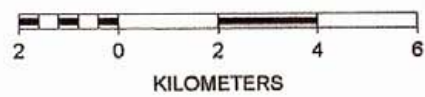


Figure 2 Echo & Whistler Claims Claim Map

that the carbonate strata underlying the current Echo and Whistler claims area is Early to Middle Devonian in age rather than Permian or Cambrian as previously thought. Early to Middle Devonian carbonate rocks in other parts of the Canadian Cordillera host a number of significant lead-zinc-silver deposits, including those in the Robb Lake area on the east side of Williston Lake.

Concentrated exploration programs were undertaken, especially by Cominco, and included extensive soil geochemical sampling and geological mapping followed by access road construction and bulldozer trenching. Numerous, low-grade lead-zinc-silver prospects were identified but none were drilled at the time.

In June 1984, Noranda Exploration Company Limited staked claims in the area to cover a strong lead-zinc-silver silt anomaly which had been identified in a regional, government geochemical survey. From the mid to late 1980's, Noranda carried out a program of detailed soil and rock geochemical sampling, IP surveying and limited core drilling in two holes.

A joint venture between Equinox Resources Ltd. and Daren Resources Ltd. was initiated in 1986 to further investigate the lead-zinc-silver mineralization discovered earlier by Cominco. Grab samples from some of the prospects have yielded up to 0.22% germanium associated with the sphalerite mineralization. The germanium price at that time of about US\$1,000 per kilogram prompted the joint venture to further evaluate the showings areas. From 1987-90, work completed included the mapping and sampling of, and self-potential orientation surveys over known showings and the drilling of 14 BQWL core holes totaling 692 m in three separate areas.

Cominco returned to the area in the early 1990's to investigate a new lead-zinc showing, identified by Fellipo Ferri of the BCGS (Open File 1990-17), in what is now the Whistler claims area. Cominco did limited soil and rock geochemical sampling in the immediate vicinity of the BCGS showing. In 1993, Cominco carried out geological mapping and reconnaissance soil sampling in the general area previously investigated by Noranda.

During the period July 2005 to June 2006, the writer staked the current land position to cover known lead-zinc-silver +/- germanium mineral occurrences and the host Devonian carbonate strata. High commodity prices coupled with the improved (and continually improving) infrastructure of the area encouraged the writer to do so. Several companies have expressed an interest in reviewing ongoing fieldwork and compilation activities and the writer will be aggressively marketing the property in the fall and winter of 2006-07.

4.5 Summary of Work Done

The following work, reported herein, was carried out by the writer during the period June 12 to July 21, 2006:

- (1) compilation of all past lead-zinc +/- silver soil sample surveys completed during the period 1973-93 within the current Echo and Whistler claim boundaries;

- (2) a detailed mapping, prospecting and geochemical survey in the Whistler claims area; and
- (3) an air photo lineament study covering all of the Echo and Whistler claims and immediately adjacent areas.

Cost of the 2006 work totaled \$12,877.85, most of which was applied as assessment credits on the Echo 1-10 claims.

5.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

5.1 Geology

The general geology of the Echo and Whistler claims area is shown in Figure 3. It consists of sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Upper Proterozoic to Mississippian that lie within Cassiar Terrane – a portion of the ancestral North American continental margin displaced by movement along the Tintina Fault. Younger Pennsylvanian to Permian rocks of island arc to oceanic crust origin underlie the western portion of the claims area.

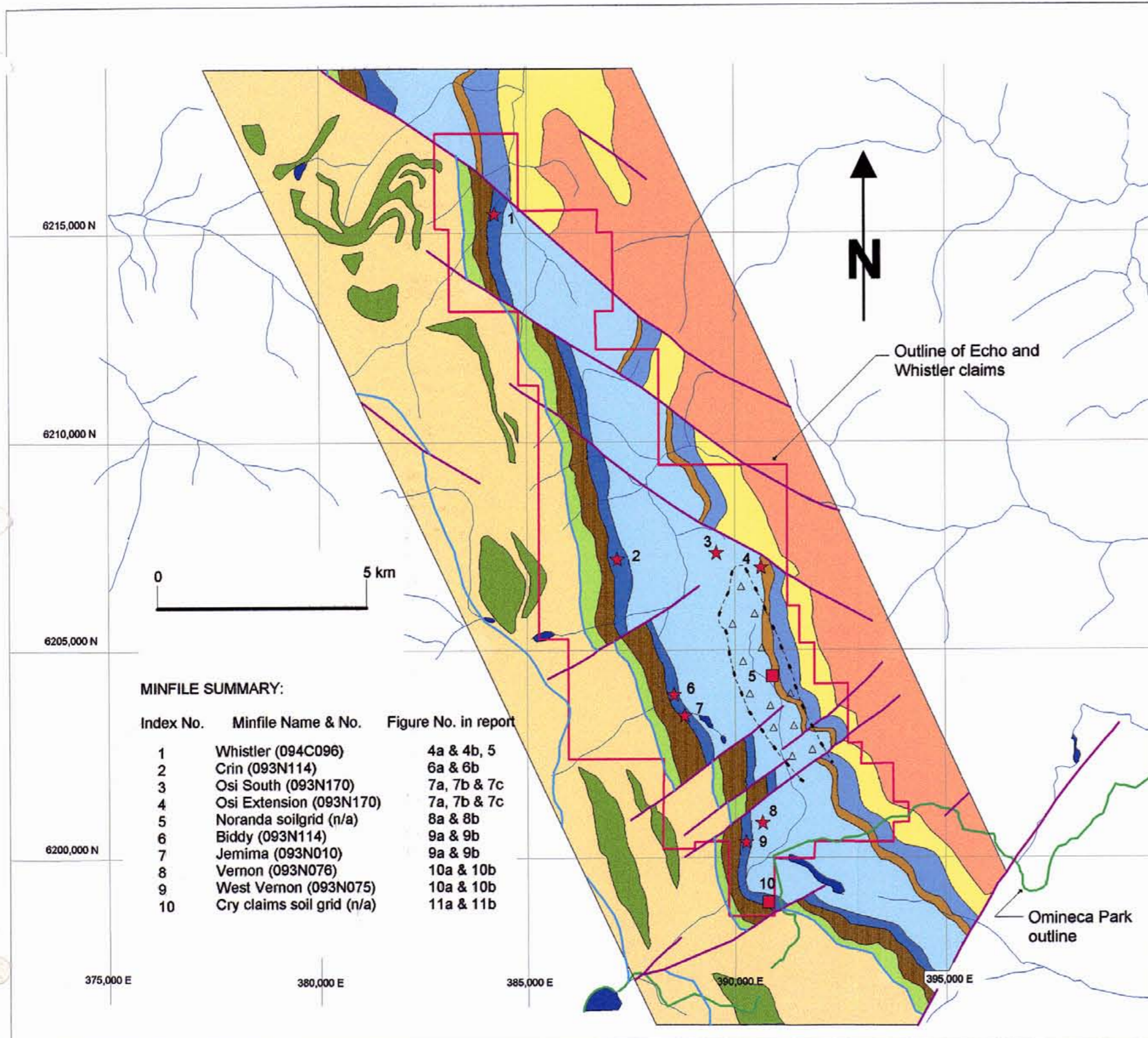
The generally west-dipping strata forms a homoclinal succession, interrupted by open folds and northwest and northeast-trending normal faults.

5.2 Mineralization

Eight known lead-zinc-silver +/- germanium occurrences, and two soil grids with significant lead-zinc soil anomalies but little or no known mineralization, are present on the property. Their locations are shown on Figure 3. Mineralization is hosted in Ordovician to Middle Devonian carbonate strata of the Echo Lake and Otter Lakes Groups.

Several occurrences are found in the upper part of the Otter Lakes Group, near the contact with overlying Late Devonian to Mississippian Big Creek Group shale, argillite and slate. The best documented of these is Bidy (Index No. 6 on Figure 3), where mineralization is stratabound within a narrow stratigraphic interval from the Otter Lakes-Big Creek contact downwards to the uppermost sandy dolomites of the Echo Lake Group. Sulphides occur as semi-massive, irregularly-shaped pods in dolomitic solution breccias, as massive sulphides in localized shear zones and as disseminated blebs in arenaceous dolomites. Mineralization consists of sphalerite and galena with associated barite and minor pyrite.

The Osi South and Osi Extension occurrences (Index No's 3 and 4 respectively) and the Noranda soil grid (Index No. 5) are found in dolomitic rocks near the base of the Echo Lake Group. Mineralization at the Osi occurrences is poorly documented but significantly, float samples carrying very high zinc grades from 220,000 to 425,000 ppm have been reported by Serem. In the general area of the Osi occurrences and the Noranda soil grid, Cominco (1994) mapped a large, 5 by 1 km zone of "spectacularly thick and



LEGEND:

Lithology:

- Pennsylvanian to Permian - gabbro sills
- Pennsylvanian to Permian - Nina Creek Group chert, argillite, siltstone, basalt, wacke, dacite
- Late Devonian to Mississippian(?) - Big Creek Group dacitic tuff
- Late Devonian to Mississippian - Big Creek Group (Earn Group equiv.) shale, argillite, slate
- Middle Devonian - Otter Lakes Group (McDame Group equiv.) limestone & dolomite
- Ordovician to Early Devonian - Echo Lake Group (Sandpile Group equiv.) sandy dolomite, dolomite & ls.
- Cambrian to Ordovician - Razorback Group (Kechika & Road River Groups equiv.) argillaceous ls. & dolomite; shale & slate
- Early Cambrian - Atan Group (Rosella Formation) limestone: thinly-bedded to massive, thickly-bedded
- Early Cambrian - Atan Group (Boya Formation) quartzite, siltstone, shale, sandstone
- Proterozoic - Ingenika Group metamorphic & sedimentary rocks

Other symbols:

- Dolomite breccia as mapped by Cominco in 1993 (AR 23301)
- Fault
- Thrust fault
- ★ 6 Minifile occurrence with index no. (see minifile summary table)
- 5 Soil grid with Pb-Zn anomalies (index no. shown) - no known mineralization in grid area

MINIFILE SUMMARY:

Index No.	Minifile Name & No.	Figure No. in report
1	Whistler (094C096)	4a & 4b, 5
2	Crin (093N114)	6a & 6b
3	Osi South (093N170)	7a, 7b & 7c
4	Osi Extension (093N170)	7a, 7b & 7c
5	Noranda soilgrid (n/a)	8a & 8b
6	Biddy (093N114)	9a & 9b
7	Jemima (093N010)	9a & 9b
8	Vernon (093N076)	10a & 10b
9	West Vernon (093N075)	10a & 10b
10	Cry claims soil grid (n/a)	11a & 11b

Figure 3

Echo & Whistler Claims
Geology Map

scale 1:100,000

coarse dolomite breccias" that occur at the base of the Echo Lake Group and that "represent a geologically anomalous condition though their genesis is not presently understood"¹.

In the Vernon area (Index No. 8), trenching and diamond drilling has identified north-northeast trending breccia zones containing sphalerite mineralization over a strike length of about 200 m. The cause of the breccias is unclear. Cominco data suggests they may be "contraction breccias" associated with dolomitization, and/or they may be related to northeast-trending faults present in the showings area.

6.0 COMPILATION OF HISTORICAL SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

6.1 Introduction

As a first step in evaluating the very large data base that has been generated by past workers in the Echo and Whistler claims area, the writer felt it important to synthesize results of all historical soil geochemical surveys. This was undertaken for three reasons: (1) past soil surveys in the claims area have proven effective in identifying zones of lead-zinc-silver mineralization. Therefore, the compilation of all such data might lead to the recognition of untested areas which could offer the potential to extend known zones or to discover new mineralization;

(2) because the soil surveys were completed by many different companies, it became necessary to standardize presentation maps, using contoured data which has been colour-coded the same for all grid areas; and

(3) to outline the limits of past soil grid coverage within prospective carbonate host rocks in order to identify those areas which may warrant new grid survey work.

Lead-zinc +/- silver contoured data have been compiled for a total of 4,651 soil samples (see Table 2). Soil geochemical maps have been prepared for all areas of known mineralization and for the two grid areas where lead-zinc soil anomalies are present but little or no mineralization is known to exist. The findings of this compilation are discussed in Section 6.2

6.2 Lead, Zinc and Silver Soil Geochemical Maps

6.2.1 Whistler Occurrence – see Figures 4a and 4b

Two small grids were established by Bishop Mines (1977) and Cominco (1990). Bishop's grid was centered on an area of galena-bearing dolomite float while that of Cominco was established to assess the potential of the new lead-zinc showing reported by Ferri of the BCGS. Near the latter, Cominco discovered mineralized dolomite boulders grading between 5.56% to 9.15% (combined) Pb + Zn. No grade data was reported for the mineralization on Bishop's grid.

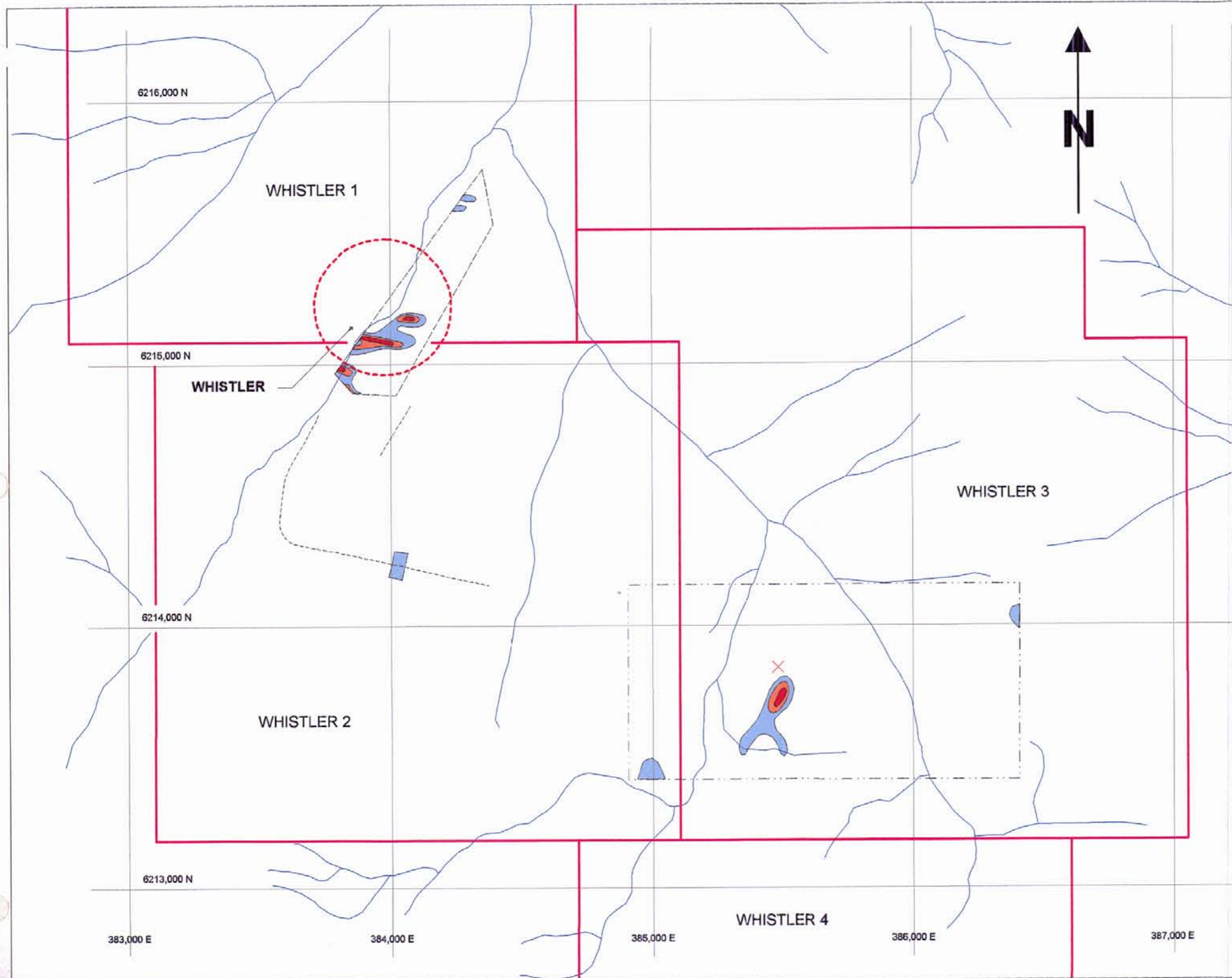
¹ D. Rhodes, Cominco Ltd. (1994), Assessment Report # 23301, p.1

Table 2

Echo & Whistler Claims

Summary of Historical Soil Geochemistry

Occurrence or Grid Area	Figure #'s in 2006 Report	Work Done By (Year)	Assessment Report #	# of Samples	Analyses
Whistler	4a, 4b	Bishop Mines	6584	248	Pb, Zn
		-1977			
		Cominco	21135	169	Pb, Zn, Ag
		-1990			& ME*
Crin	6a, 6b	Cominco	4815	360	Pb, Zn
		-1973			
Osi South & Osi Extension	7a to 7c	Serem	4955	714	Pb, Zn
		-1973			
		Serem	5454	867	Pb, Zn, Ag
		-1974			
Noranda Soil Grid	8a, 8b	Noranda	13929	30	Pb, Zn, Ag
		-1985			As, Ba
		Noranda	14994	121	Pb, Zn, Ag
		-1986			As, Ba
		Noranda	16304	330	Pb, Zn, Ag
		-1987			As, Ba
Bidby & Jemima	9a, 9b	Cominco	4815	354	Pb, Zn
		-1973			
		Cominco	5729	290	Pb, Zn
		-1975			
		Electra	7748	220	Pb, Zn
		-1979			
Vernon & West Vernon	10a, 10b	Cominco	4815	381	Pb, Zn
		-1973			
		Electra	7748	296	Pb, Zn
		-1979			
Cry Soil Grid	11a, 11b	Cominco	5729	271	Pb, Zn
		-1975			
Total:				4,651	
* ME denotes multi-element analyses					



LEGEND

Pb soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >1000
- 500 to 999
- 100 to 499
- <100

Claims:

- Whistler claim boundary with claim name shown

Other symbols:

- Limit of Cominco soil grid (Whistler showings area)
- Limit of Bishop Mines soil grid
- Recce soil sample line (Cominco)
- Mineralized area (Pb-Zn-Ag)
- × Galena-bearing dolomite float

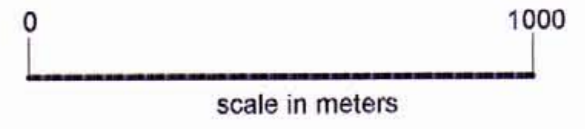
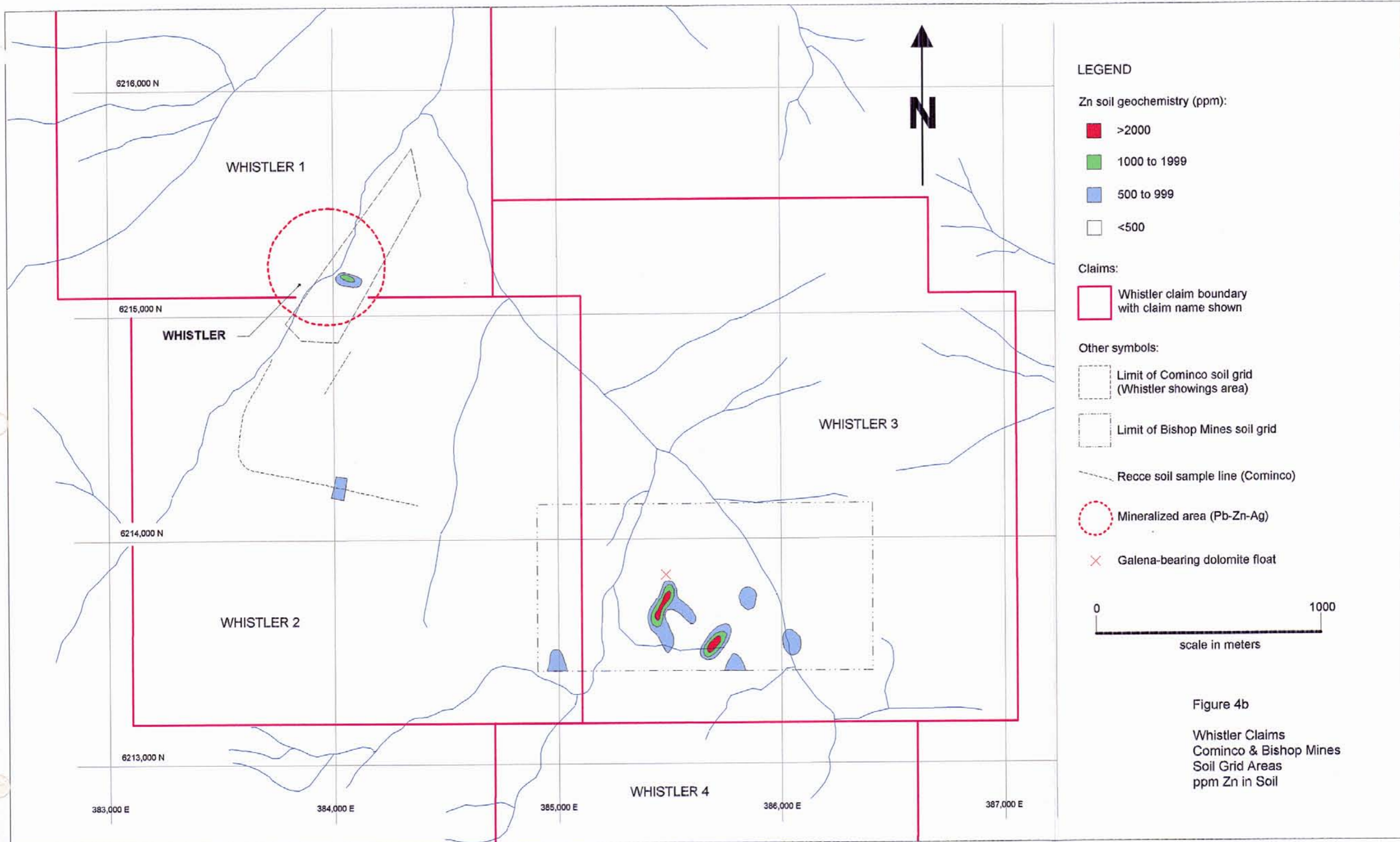
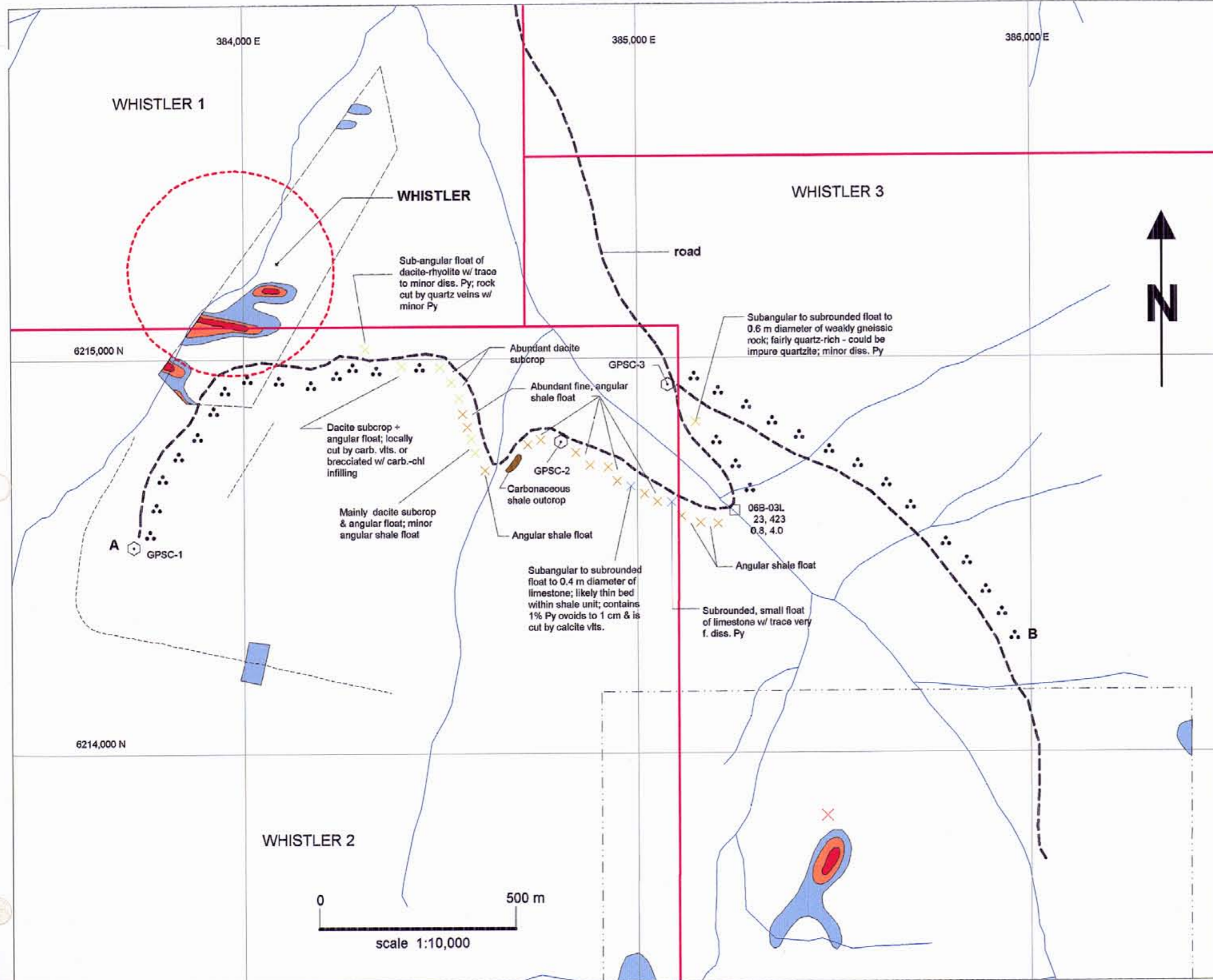


Figure 4a
Whistler Claims
Cominco & Bishop Mines
Soil Grid Areas
ppm Pb in soil
scale 1:15,000





LEGEND

Pb soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >1000
- 500 to 999
- 100 to 499
- <100

Geology symbols:

- x Dacite (lesser rhyolite) float or subcrop
- x Shale float or subcrop
- x Limestone float
- x Quartzite (?) float
- Carbonaceous shale outcrop
- x Galena-bearing dolomite float
- Glacial till

Geochemistry results:

- Silt sample site with values shown:
ppm Pb, ppm Zn
ppm Ag, ppm Cd

Other symbols:

- Whistler claim boundary with claim name shown
- Limit of Cominco soil grid (Whistler showings area)
- Limit of Bishop Mines soil grid
- Recce soil sample line (Cominco)
- Mineralized area (Pb-Zn-Ag)
- Differentially-corrected GPS control point
- A B** Start & finish of July 2006 mapping & prospecting traverse

Figure 5
Whistler Claims
July 2006 Mapping &
Prospecting Traverse

Lead in Soil: The lead in soil response in the two grid areas is shown in Figure 4a. At the Whistler occurrence, the ≥ 100 ppm Pb contour outlines an anomaly measuring about 200 m by 100 m, remaining open to the west. The highest value is 1,400 ppm. On Bishop's grid, a small, 200 m by 100 m anomaly lies immediately uphill from the mineralized float. The maximum value here is 1,400 ppm.

Zinc in Soil: The zinc in soil response in the two grid areas is shown in Figure 4b. At the Whistler occurrence, the ≥ 500 ppm Zn contour outlines a very small anomaly measuring only 100 m by 50 m. The highest value is 1,629 ppm. On Bishop's grid, a cluster of small anomalies covers an area measuring about 600 m by 400 m. The maximum value here is 6,400 ppm.

Summary Comments*:

- (1) The low zinc in soil response in the Whistler showings area is surprising, given the fact that zinc analyses in mineralized float are up to 73,700 ppm.
 - (2) The scattered zinc anomalies in Bishop's grid area suggest that sphalerite mineralization, although not reported, is likely present in the grid area.
- * The reader is asked to refer to Section 7.2 for additional comments relating to July 2006 field work completed in the Whistler claims area.

6.2.2 Crin Occurrence – see Figures 6a and 6b

The Crin occurrence is centered on an area which was bulldozer-trenched by Cominco in the mid-1970's and where massive to disseminated sphalerite and galena reportedly are hosted in Otter Lakes Group carbonate rocks. The showings are relatively poorly exposed and not well documented.

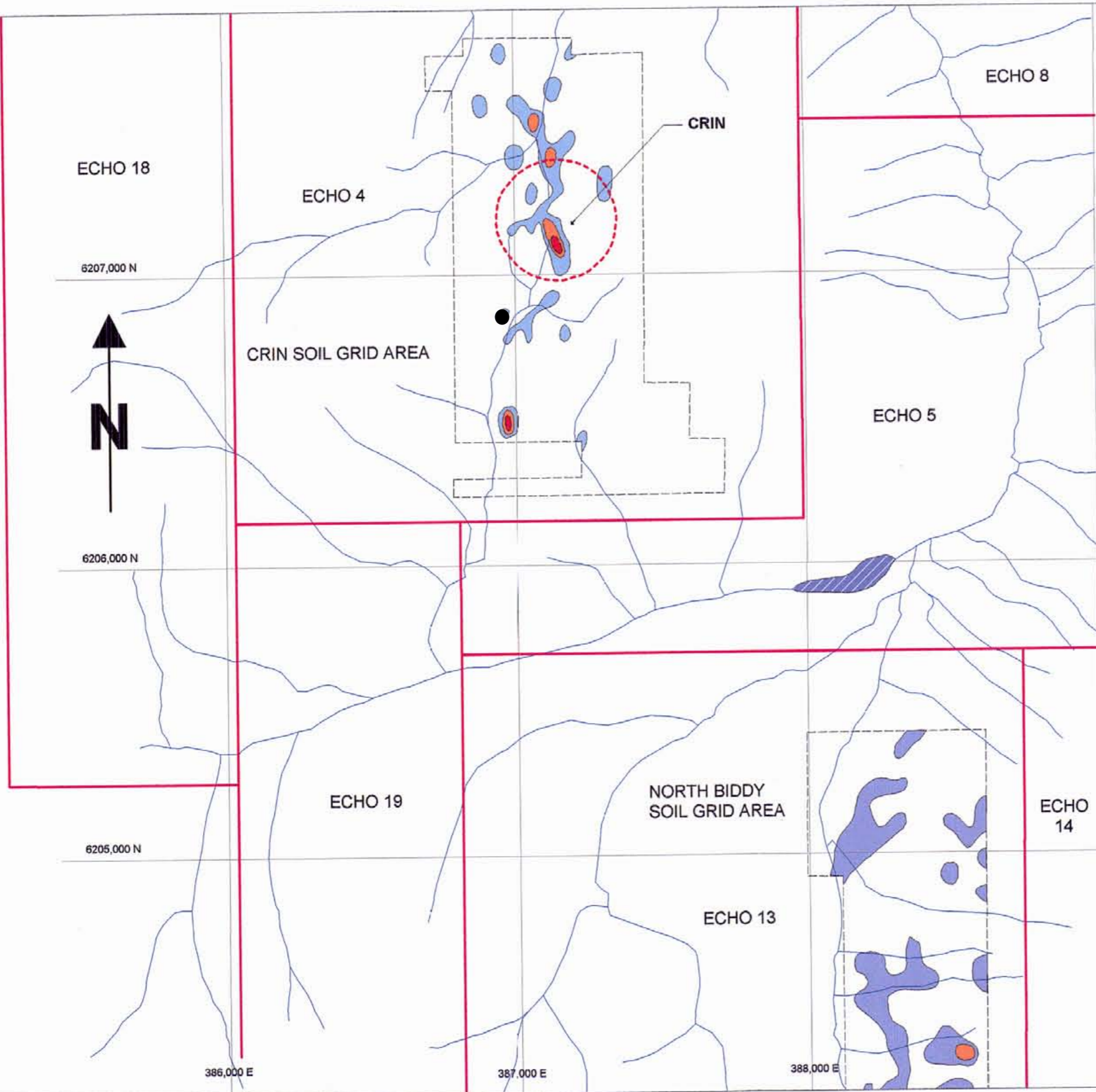
Lead in Soil: The lead in soil response in the Crin and North Bidy grid areas is shown in Figure 6a. At the Crin occurrence, the ≥ 100 ppm Pb contour outlines a northerly-trending anomaly measuring about 600 m long by <100 m wide. The highest value is 1,200 ppm.

Zinc in Soil: The zinc in soil response in the two grid areas is shown in Figure 6b. At the Crin occurrence, the ≥ 500 ppm Zn contour outlines a series of small anomalies which are roughly coincident with the lead anomaly. The maximum value is 4,900 ppm.

Summary Comment:

- (1) Because the showings are not well documented, it is difficult to deduce much about the soil geochemical results.

Silt and moss-mat samples collected by government workers (BCGS Open File 1990-17) from two streams cutting Otter Lakes Group carbonate rocks approximately 1.5 and 2.5 km north of the Crin showings area returned very strongly anomalous results. Values to 4.4 ppm Ag, 111 ppm Pb and 1,024 ppm Zn in silt and 3.5 ppm Ag, 83 ppm Pb and 1,005 ppm Zn in moss-mat samples indicate the likely presence of significant mineralization in



LEGEND

Pb soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >1000
- 500 to 999
- 100 to 499
- <100

Claims:

- Echo claim boundary with claim name shown

Other symbols:

- Limits of Cominco soil grids
- Mineralized area (Pb-Zn-Ag)

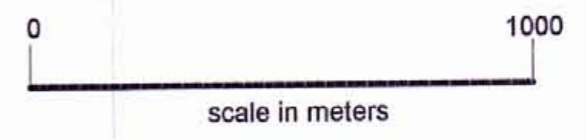
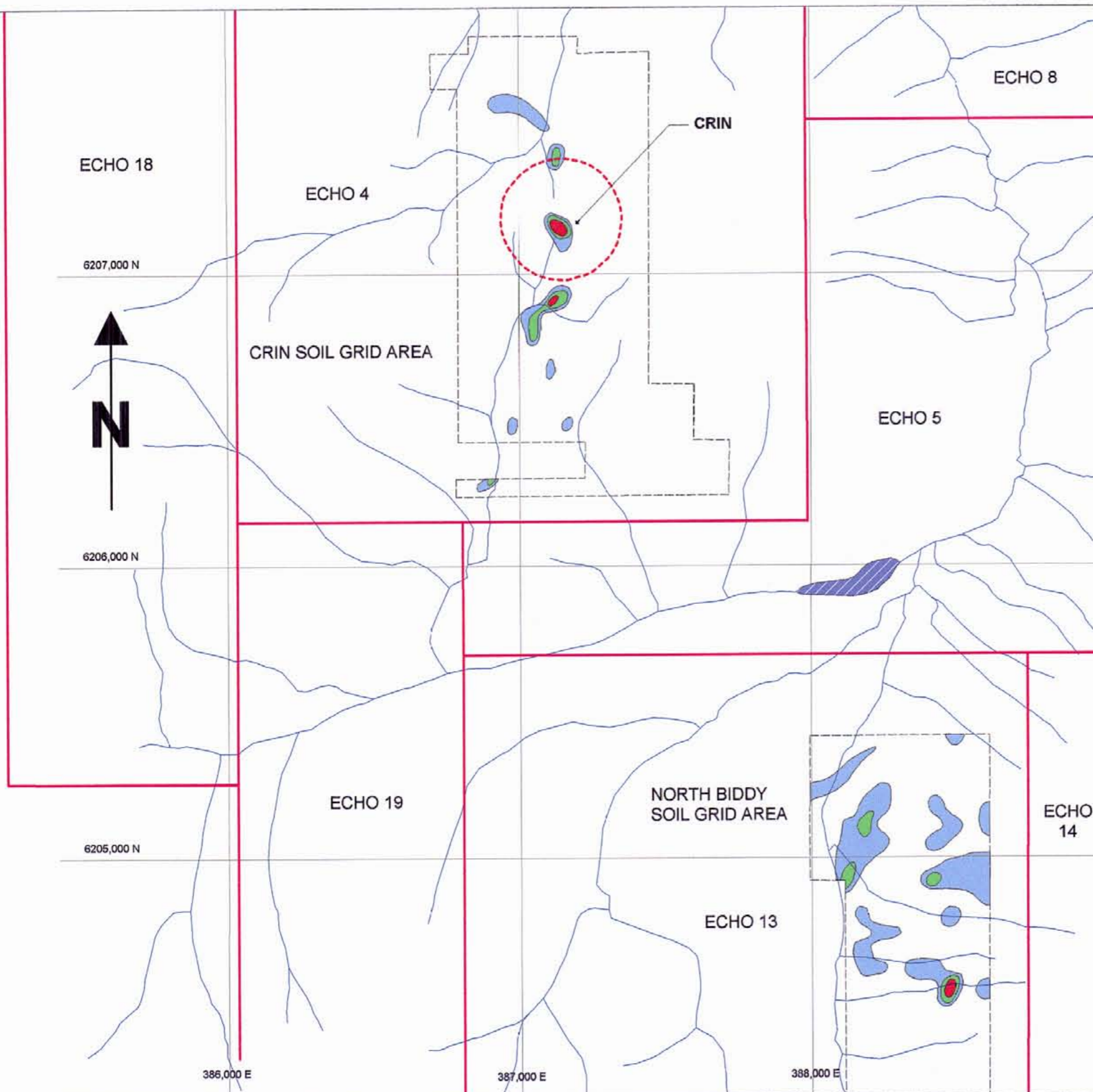


Figure 6a

Echo Claims
North Biddy & Crin
Soil Grid Areas
ppm Pb in Soils

scale 1:15,000



LEGEND

Zn soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >2000
- 1000 to 1999
- 500 to 999
- <500

Claims:

- Echo claim boundary with claim name shown

Other symbols:

- Limits of Cominco soil grids
- Mineralized area (Pb-Zn-Ag)

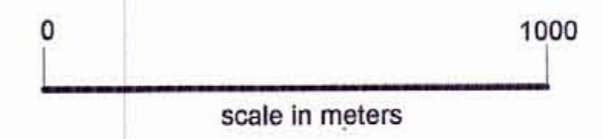


Figure 6b

Echo Claims
North Biddy & Crin
Soil Grid Areas
ppm Zn in Soil

portions of the two drainage basins. There is no record of past work having been done in this area.

6.2.3 Osi Showings Area – see Figures 7a to 7c

The Osi showings area is centered on Razorback Mountain, a rugged outcropping of Echo Lake Group dolomitic rocks located about 2.5 km east of the Crin occurrence.

The Osi South showing is described as a dolomite-hosted stockwork of siderite and hematite veinlets with disseminations of coarse galena and patches of fine honey sphalerite. The showing was reportedly hand-trenched but no results have been published. Northeast of the trenched area, prospecting located a number of oxidized and mineralized float occurrences within a zone measuring 300 m long by 60 m wide. Serem sampled only one such float piece and it returned very high values of 95,000 ppm Pb and 425,000 ppm Zn accompanied by 90 ppm Ag and 280 ppm Cd.

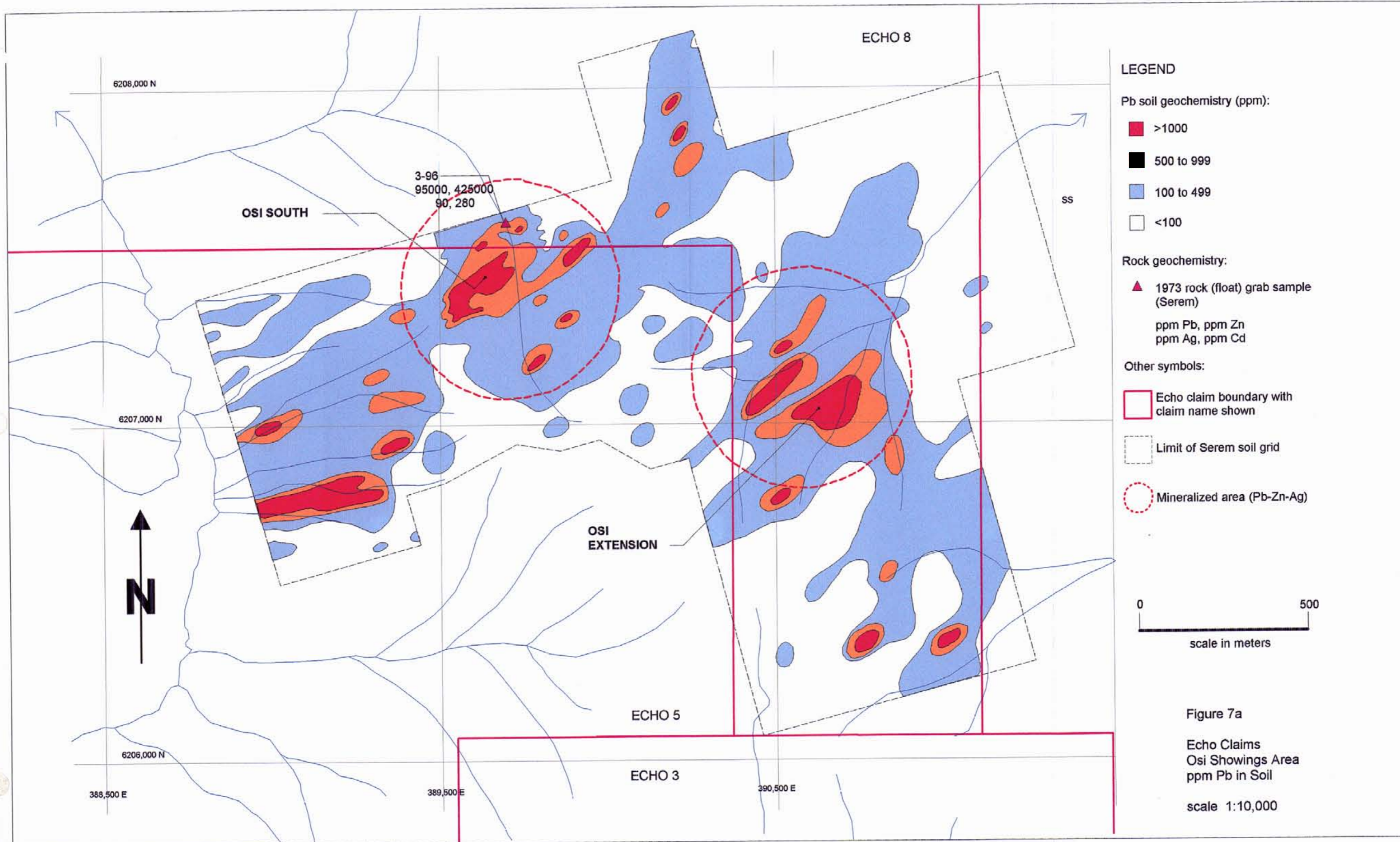
The Osi Extension showings area is located about 900 m east-southeast of Osi South. Here, float and altered, rusty outcrops contain blebs of galena and very rare sphalerite (that is still recognizable). A number of samples returned high zinc values, including 100,000 ppm and 220,000 ppm, but unfortunately there are no sample descriptions nor exact locations accompanying the sample results.

Lead in Soil: The lead in soil response in the Osi showings area is shown in Figure 7a. The ≥ 100 ppm Pb contour outlines a large, arcuate-shaped anomaly measuring about 2.5 km in length along its arcuate axis, and averaging about 300–400 m wide. It remains open to the southwest and contains three stronger anomalies defined by the $\geq 1,000$ ppm Pb contour. Two of these coincide with the showings described above. The third one may be related to a set of siliceous veins, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot thick and filled with massive galena, which reportedly cut a zone of white coarse dolomite near the southwestern limit of the grid.

Maximum lead values reach 9,550 ppm in the Osi South showing area, and 10,000 ppm in the Osi extension showing area.

Zinc in Soil: The zinc in soil response is shown in Figure 7b. The distribution of ≥ 500 ppm Zn anomalies follows the arcuate trend of the ≥ 100 ppm Pb anomaly, but in general the zinc anomalies are less continuous. The Osi South and Osi Extension showings areas returned high to very high Zn in soil values to 47,000 ppm and 6,700 ppm respectively. The former value may be from a screened soil sample, thereby upgrading its magnitude.

Silver in Soil: The silver in soil response is shown in Figure 7c. The distribution of ≥ 1.5 ppm Ag anomalies shows a pattern that mimics the ≥ 100 ppm Pb anomaly. Maximum silver values in the two Osi showings areas exceed 7.0 ppm.



LEGEND

Pb soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >1000
- 500 to 999
- 100 to 499
- <100

Rock geochemistry:

- 1973 rock (float) grab sample (Serem)
- ppm Pb, ppm Zn
- ppm Ag, ppm Cd

Other symbols:

- Echo claim boundary with claim name shown
- Limit of Serem soil grid
- Mineralized area (Pb-Zn-Ag)

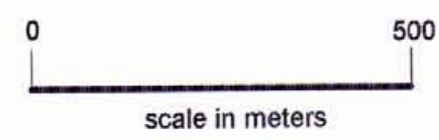
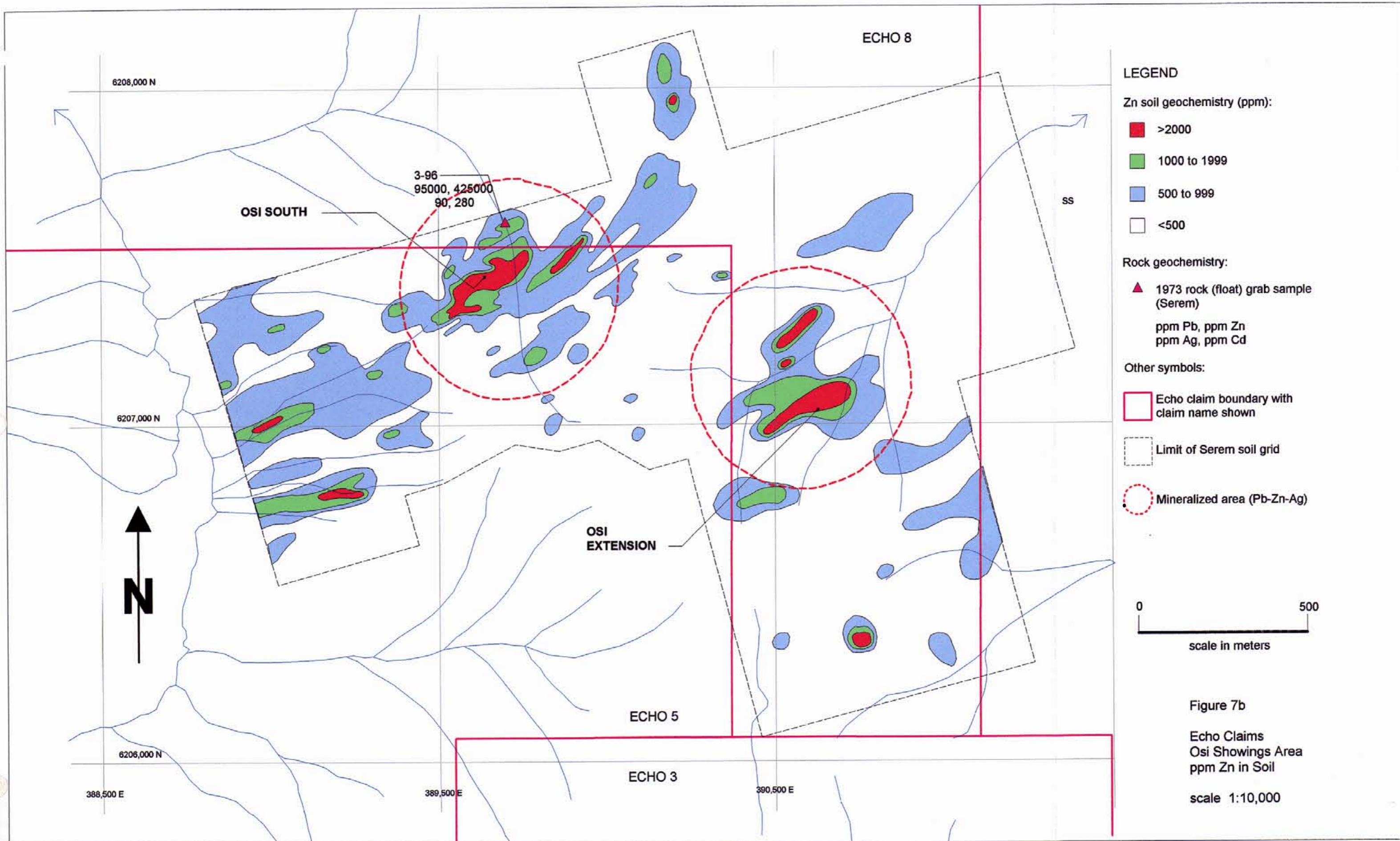


Figure 7a
Echo Claims
Osi Showings Area
ppm Pb in Soil
scale 1:10,000



6208,000 N

ECHO 8

OSI SOUTH

3-96
95000, 425000
90, 280

ss

6207,000 N

N

OSI
EXTENSION

ECHO 5

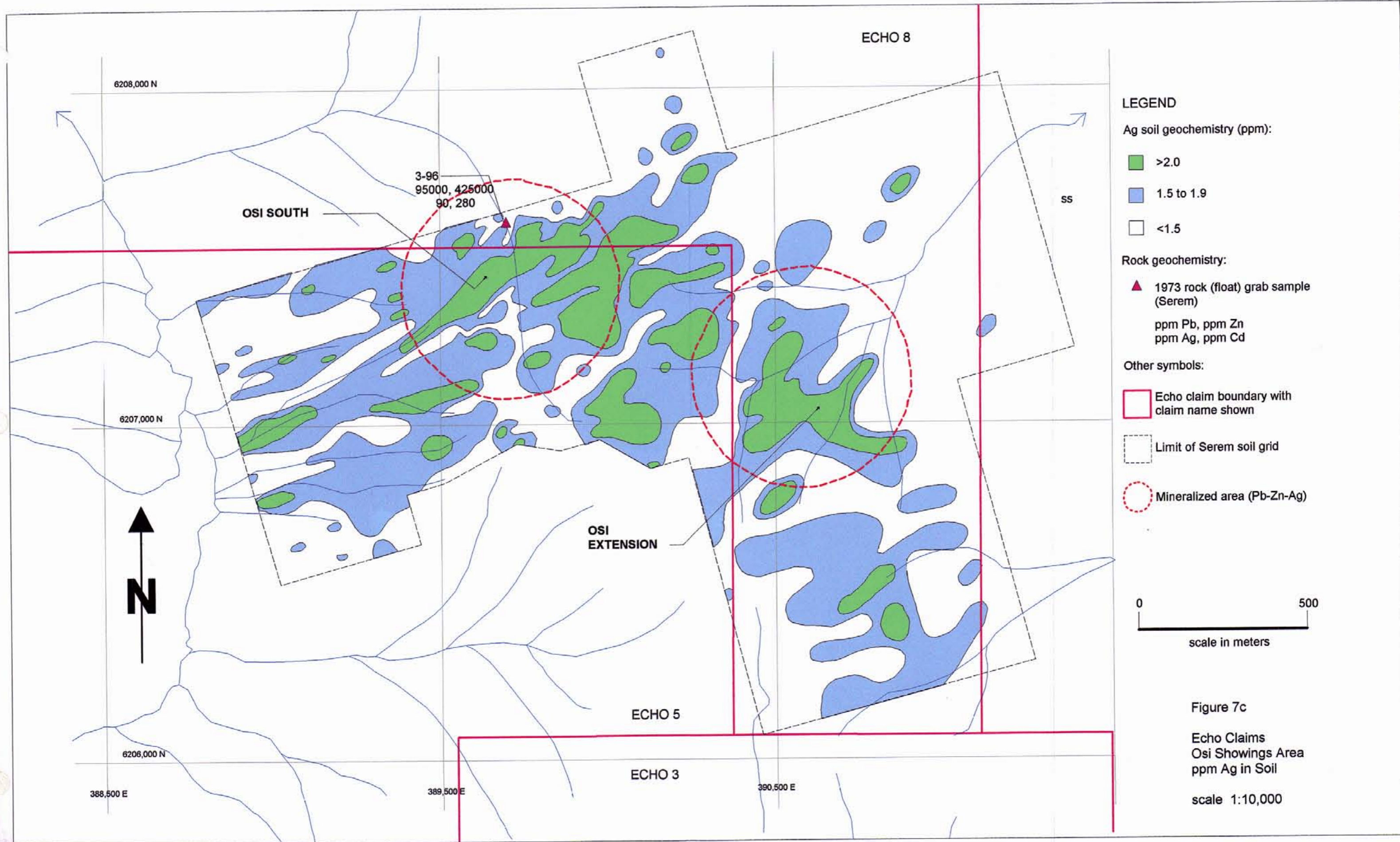
6206,000 N

ECHO 3

388,500 E

389,500 E

390,500 E



6208,000 N

ECHO 8

3-96
95000, 425000
90, 280

OSI SOUTH

ss

6207,000 N

N

OSI
EXTENSION

ECHO 5

ECHO 3

390,500 E

6206,000 N

388,500 E

389,500 E

Summary Comment:

- (1) The lead-zinc-silver in soil anomalies in the Osi showings area are widespread and where strongest, have clearly outlined areas of known, potentially significant mineralization. Although the mineralized samples reported by Serem have not been well documented, their locally high to very high zinc and lead contents warrant further investigations. To the writer's knowledge, no drilling has been carried out in the area.

6.2.4 Noranda Soil Grid Area – see Figures 8a and 8b

The Noranda soil grid area is located about 3 km south-southeast of the Osi showings area and falls within the zone of heterolithic sedimentary breccias as mapped by Rhodes (Cominco, 1994). Noranda did not locate any surface mineralization which would explain the lead-zinc soil anomalies described below. Their limited, two-hole drilling program is reported² to have intersected dolomitic rocks containing "high background values" of lead and zinc. The source of the anomalies remains unexplained; it was presumed by Noranda to be at depth.

Lead in Soil: The lead in soil response in the Noranda soil grid area is shown in Figure 8a. The ≥ 100 ppm Pb contour outlines a large, 1,100 m long by approximately 200 m wide anomaly which is elongate in a north-northwest trending direction, roughly parallel to the general strike of bedding. Higher values to 2,801 ppm Pb straddle a southwest-draining creek which may be reflecting a local lineament (fault?) direction.

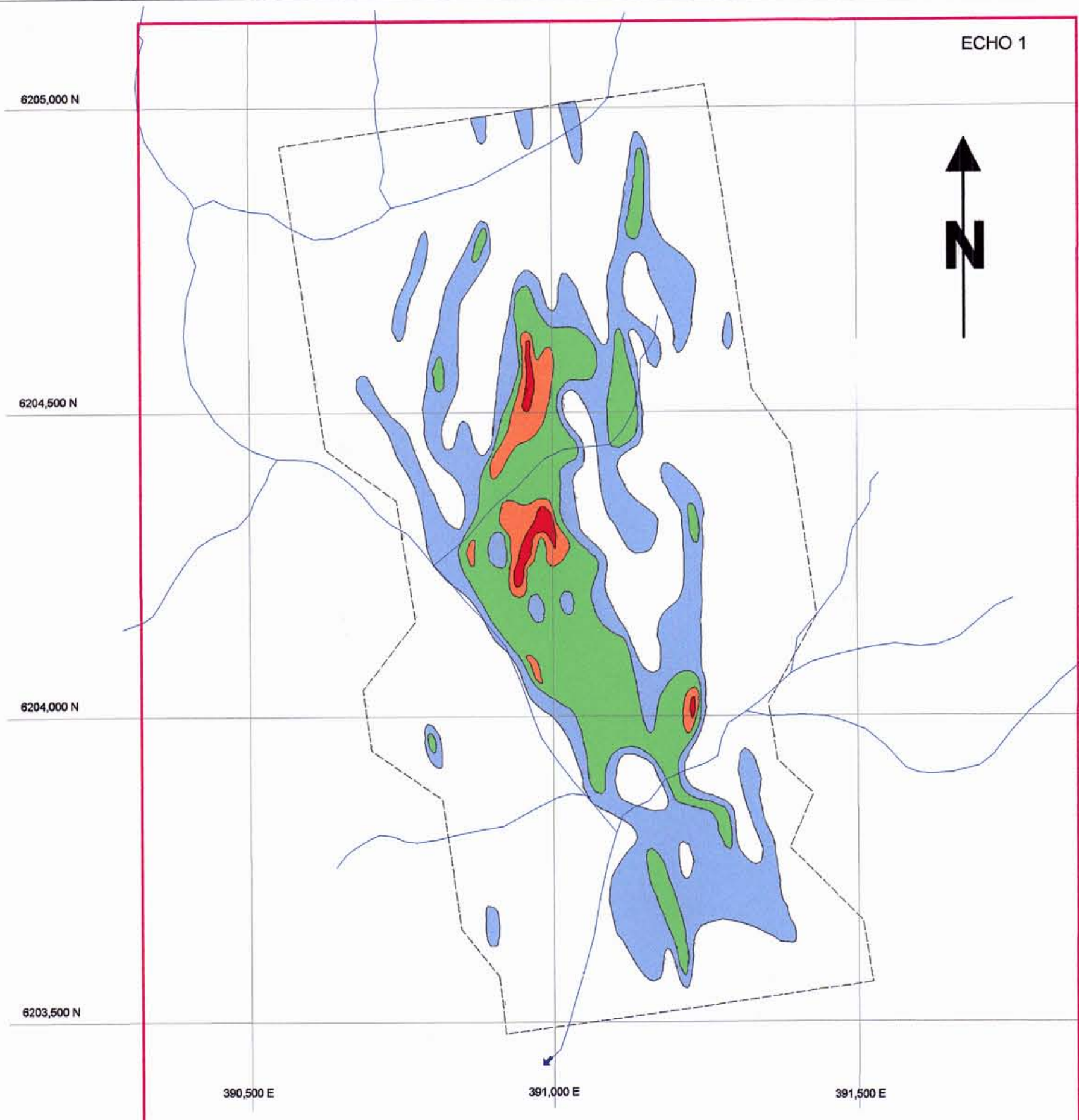
Zinc in Soil: The zinc in soil response is shown in Figure 8b. The ≥ 500 ppm Zn contour outlines an anomaly which more or less coincides with the lead anomaly, although it is somewhat more variable in width. Its stronger portion ($\geq 1,000$ ppm) is approximately coincident with those portions of the lead anomaly that contain values ≥ 500 ppm. The maximum zinc value in the survey is 11,300 ppm.

Silver in Soil: Within the coincident lead-zinc anomalous area described above are a number of soil sample sites which returned values ≥ 1.0 ppm Ag. There are not, however, any coherent zones of anomalous silver that can be outlined by contouring methods and therefore no soil map was prepared.

Summary Comment:

- (1) The stronger portions of the lead-zinc anomalies in the Noranda grid area may still contain as yet unrecognized zones of surface mineralization. The success of soil surveys identifying significant surface mineralization at Osi emphasizes the need for further follow-up in the Noranda grid area in order to better explain the locally strongly anomalous lead and zinc values.

² Personal communication with Noranda Exploration Company personnel who supervised the drilling program.



LEGEND

Pb soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >1000
- 500 to 999
- 200 to 499
- 100 to 199
- <100

Other symbols:

- Echo 1 claim boundary
- Limit of Noranda soil grid

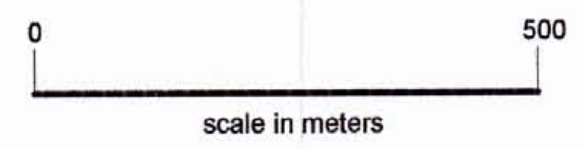
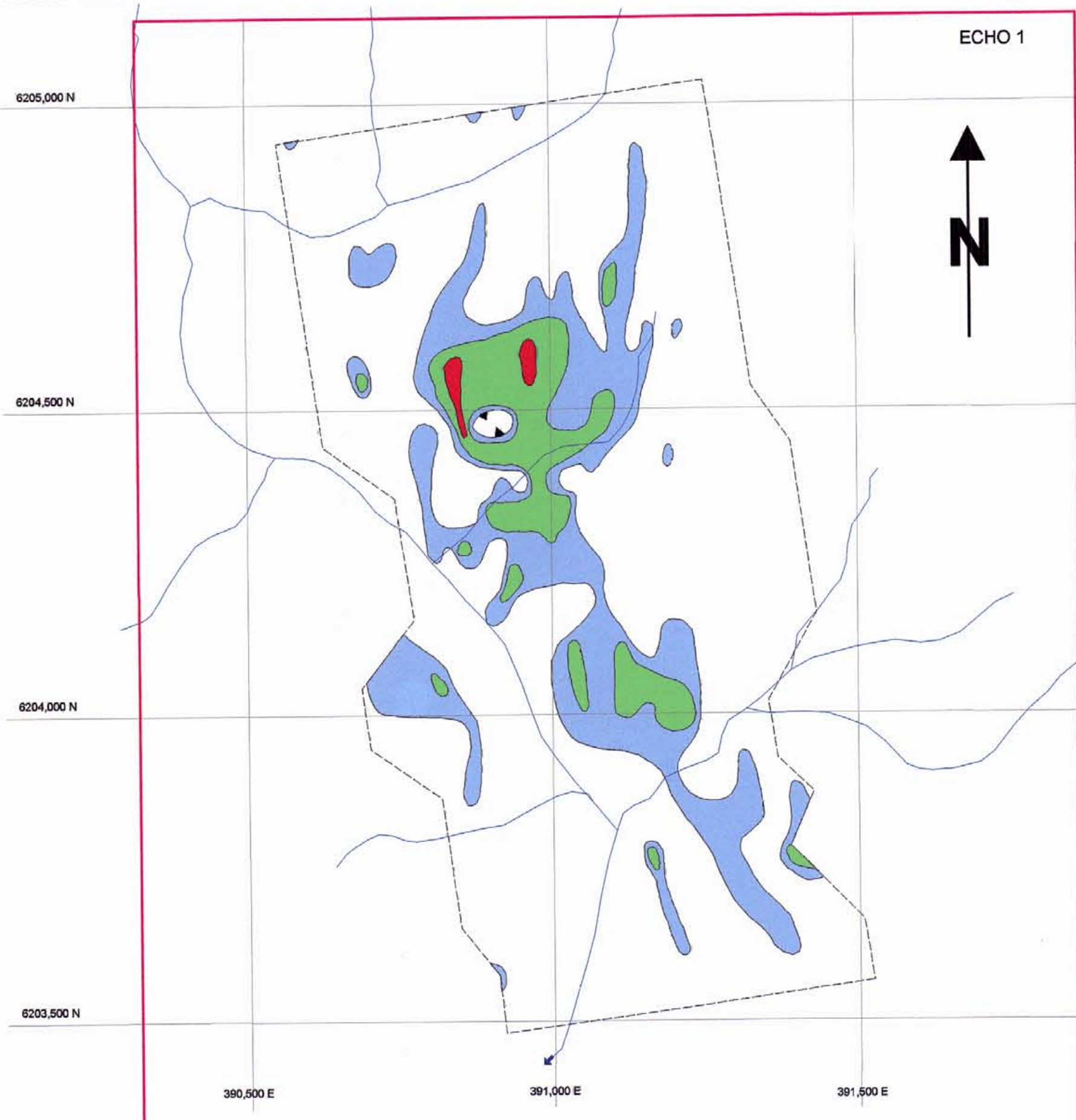


Figure 8a
 Echo Claims
 Noranda Soil Grid
 ppm Pb in Soil
 scale 1:7,500



ECHO 1

LEGEND

Zn soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >2000
- 1000 to 1999
- 500 to 999
- <500

Other symbols:

- Echo 1 claim boundary
- Limit of Noranda soil grid

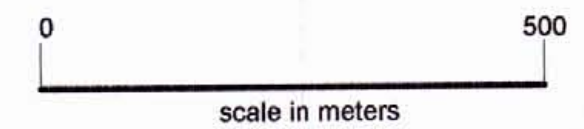


Figure 8b
 Echo Claims
 Noranda Soil Grid
 ppm Zn in Soil
 scale 1:7,500

6.2.5 Bidby-Jemima Showings Area – see Figures 9a and 9b

The Bidby and Jemima showings area is located about 2.5 km west-southwest of the Noranda soil grid and is underlain by Otter Lakes Group carbonate rocks.

The stratabound mineralization at Bidby, described in Section 5.2, was drill-tested by the Equinox-Daren joint venture in 1990. They drilled six shallow BQWL core holes totaling about 300 m over a 200 m strike length along the mineralized zone. The holes cut narrow intercepts of low grade zinc-lead mineralization, including 1.80 m grading 2.82% Zn and 0.01% Pb, and 1.98 m grading 1.26% Zn and 1.10% Pb.

The carbonate replacement mineralization at Jemima is similar in style to that at Bidby. A hand trench reportedly returned 4.0 m grading 14.95% Zn and 0.11% Pb. It is not known whether the Jemima showings area was bulldozer-trenched or drilled.

Lead in Soil: The lead in soil response in the Bidby-Jemima showings area is shown in Figure 9a. The ≥ 100 ppm Pb contour outlines an elongate, northwest to northerly trending anomaly which is about 2,000 m long by 200 m wide. The southeast end of the anomaly, on Electra's soil grid, may terminate at a northeast-trending fault. A maximum value of 1,350 ppm Pb occurs in the Bidby showings area.

Zinc in Soil: The zinc in soil response is shown in Figure 9b. The ≥ 500 ppm Zn contour outlines an anomaly which roughly coincides with the lead anomaly. It measures about 1,800 m long by 100-300 m wide and it too may terminate to the southeast at a fault. In the Bidby showings area, there is a strong zinc response ($\geq 2,000$ ppm Zn over an area 250 m in diameter, including a peak value of 13,000 ppm Zn).

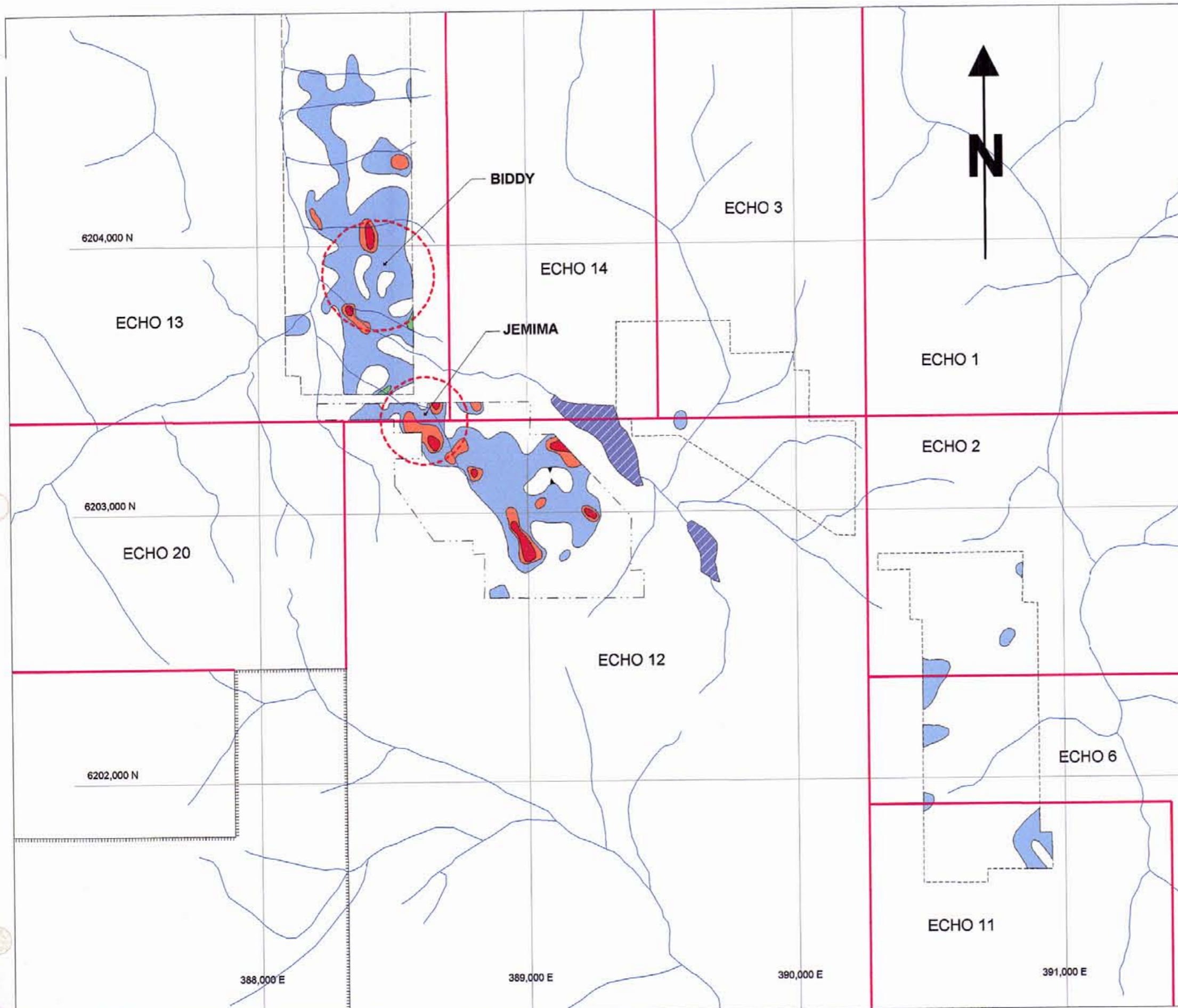
Summary Comment:

- (1) The Equinox-Daren drill holes tested only about 10% of the total length of the coincident lead-zinc soil anomalies in the Bidby-Jemima showings area. If the better grade mineralization in the hand trenches at Jemima has yet to be machine-trenched or drilled, there is room to further explore these stratabound zinc-lead occurrences.

6.2.6 Vernon and West Vernon Showings Area – see Figures 10a and 10b

The Vernon and West Vernon showings area is located about 3.5 km south-southeast of the Bidby-Jemima occurrences. Host rocks are primarily dolomites and dolomitic breccias of the Otter Lakes Group and arenaceous dolomites of the Echo Lake Group.

In 1990, the Equinox-Daren joint venture drilled 5 BQWL core holes totaling 266 m in the West Vernon area and 3 BQWL core holes totaling 125 m in the Vernon area. At West Vernon, the drill holes cut a few narrow, low-grade intercepts, including 1.30 m grading 1.61% Zn and 0.01% Pb. In the Vernon showings area, drilling was more successful. It intersected up to 4.0 m grading 4.91% Zn and 0.01% Pb in one of the north-northeast trending breccia zones described in Section 5.2.



LEGEND

Pb soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >1000
- 500 to 999
- 100 to 499
- <100

Claims:

- Echo claim boundary with claim name shown
- Outline of competitor claims

Other symbols:

- Limit of Cominco soil grid (Biddy showings area)
- Limit of Cominco soil grid (Cab claims area)
- Limit of Electra soil grid (Jemima showings area)
- Mineralized area (Pb-Zn-Ag)

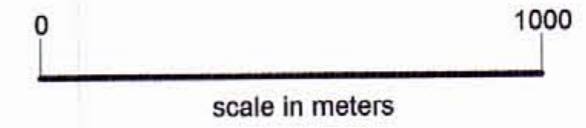
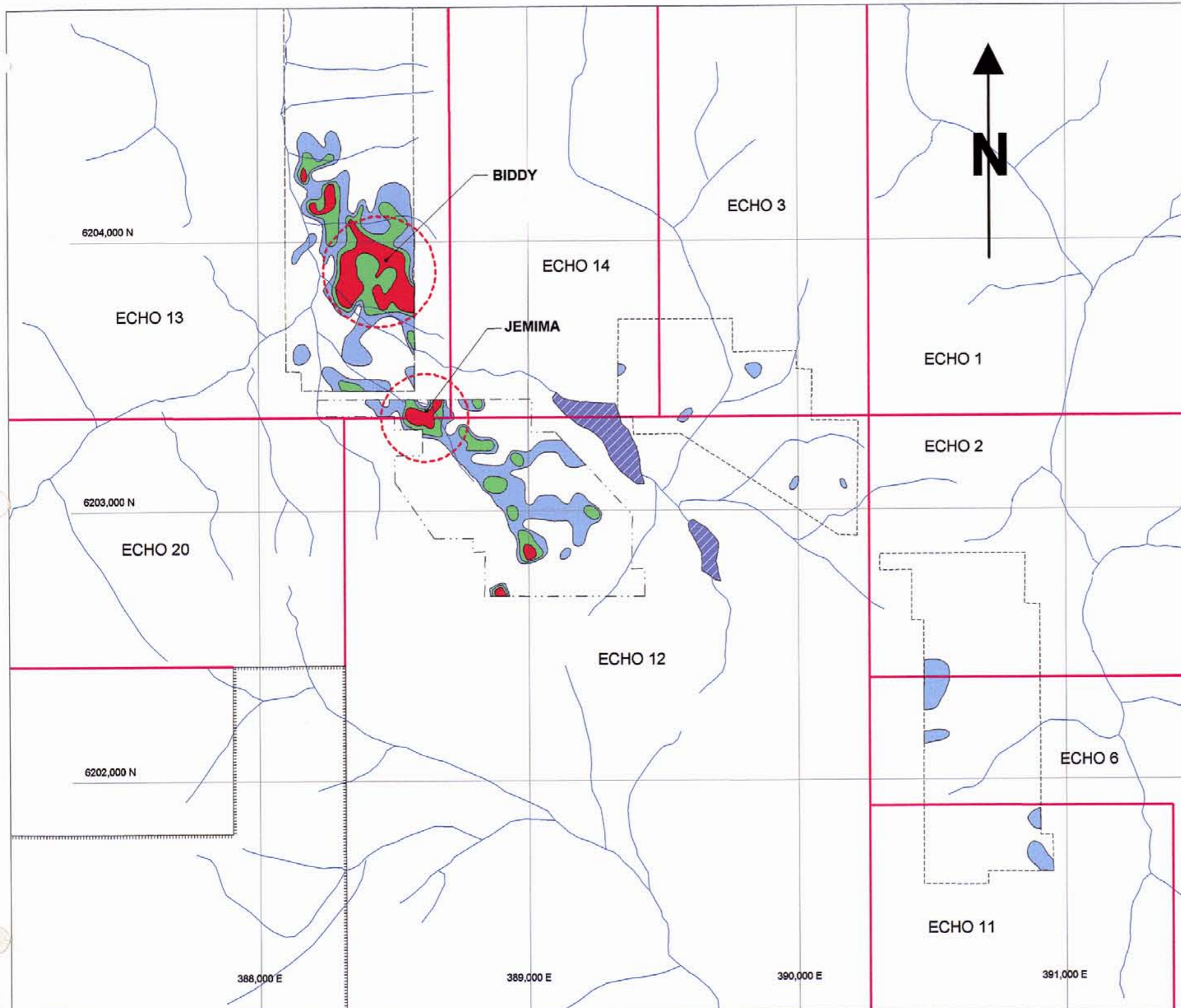


Figure 9a
Echo Claims
Biddy-Jemima Showings Area
ppm Pb in Soil
scale 1:15,000



LEGEND

Zn soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >2000
- 1000 to 1999
- 500 to 999
- <500

Claims:

- Echo claim boundary with claim name shown
- Outline of competitor claims

Other symbols:

- Limit of Cominco soil grid (Biddy showings area)
- Limit of Cominco soil grid (Cab claims area)
- Limit of Electra soil grid (Jemima showings area)
- Mineralized area (Pb-Zn-Ag)

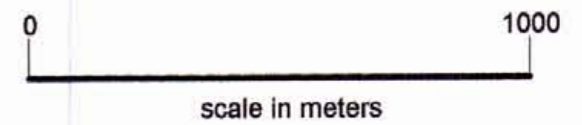
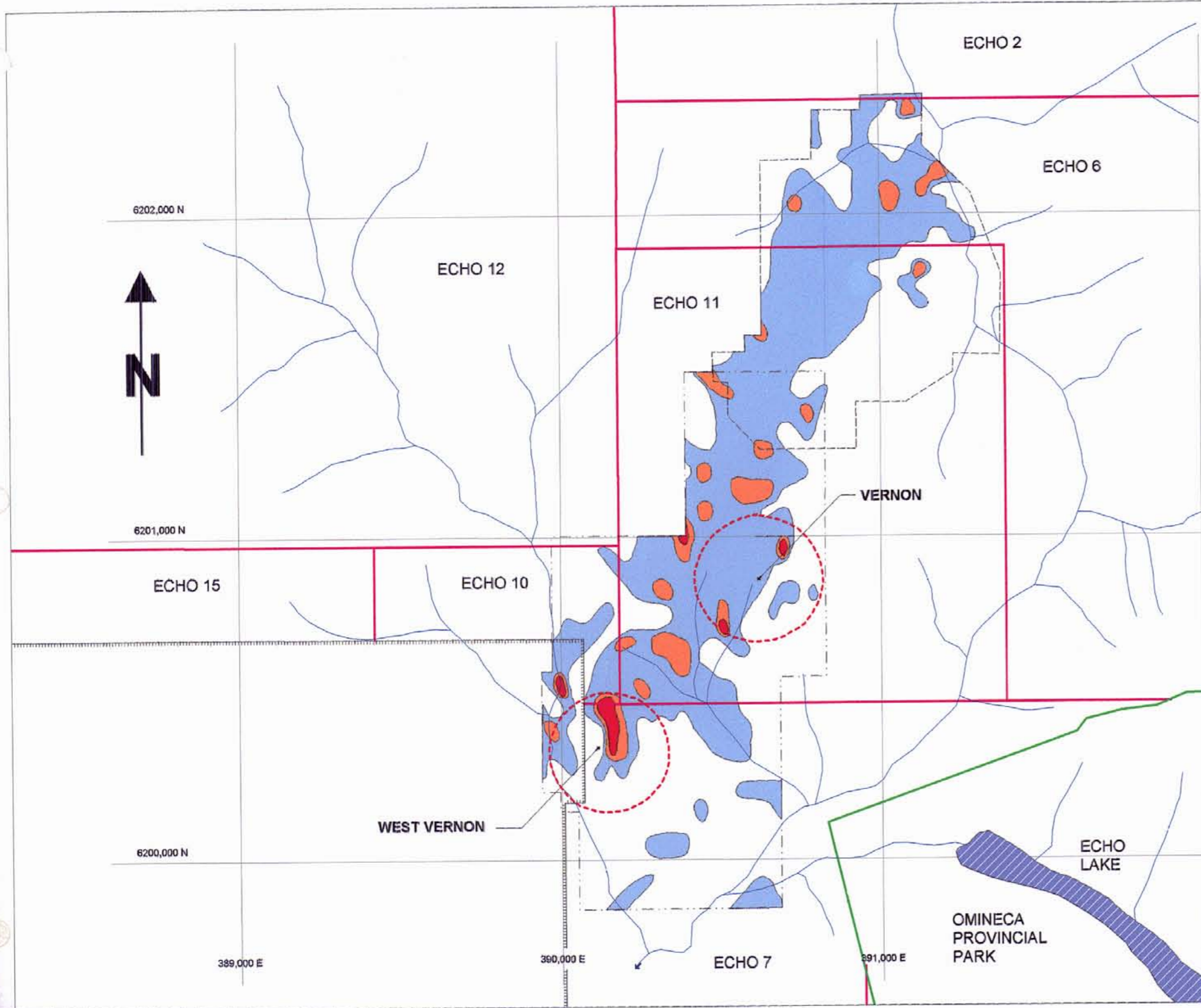


Figure 9b

Echo Claims
Biddy-Jemima Showings Area
ppm Zn in Soil

scale 1:15,000



LEGEND

Pb soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >1000
- 500 to 999
- 100 to 499
- <100

Claims:

- Echo claim boundary with claim name shown
- Outline of competitor claims

Other symbols:

- Limit of Cominco soil grid
- Limit of Electra soil grid
- Mineralized area (Pb-Zn-Ag)
- Provincial park outline

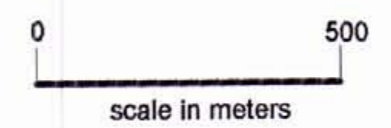


Figure 10a
Echo Claims
Vernon & West Vernon
Showings Area
ppm Pb in Soil
scale 1:12,500

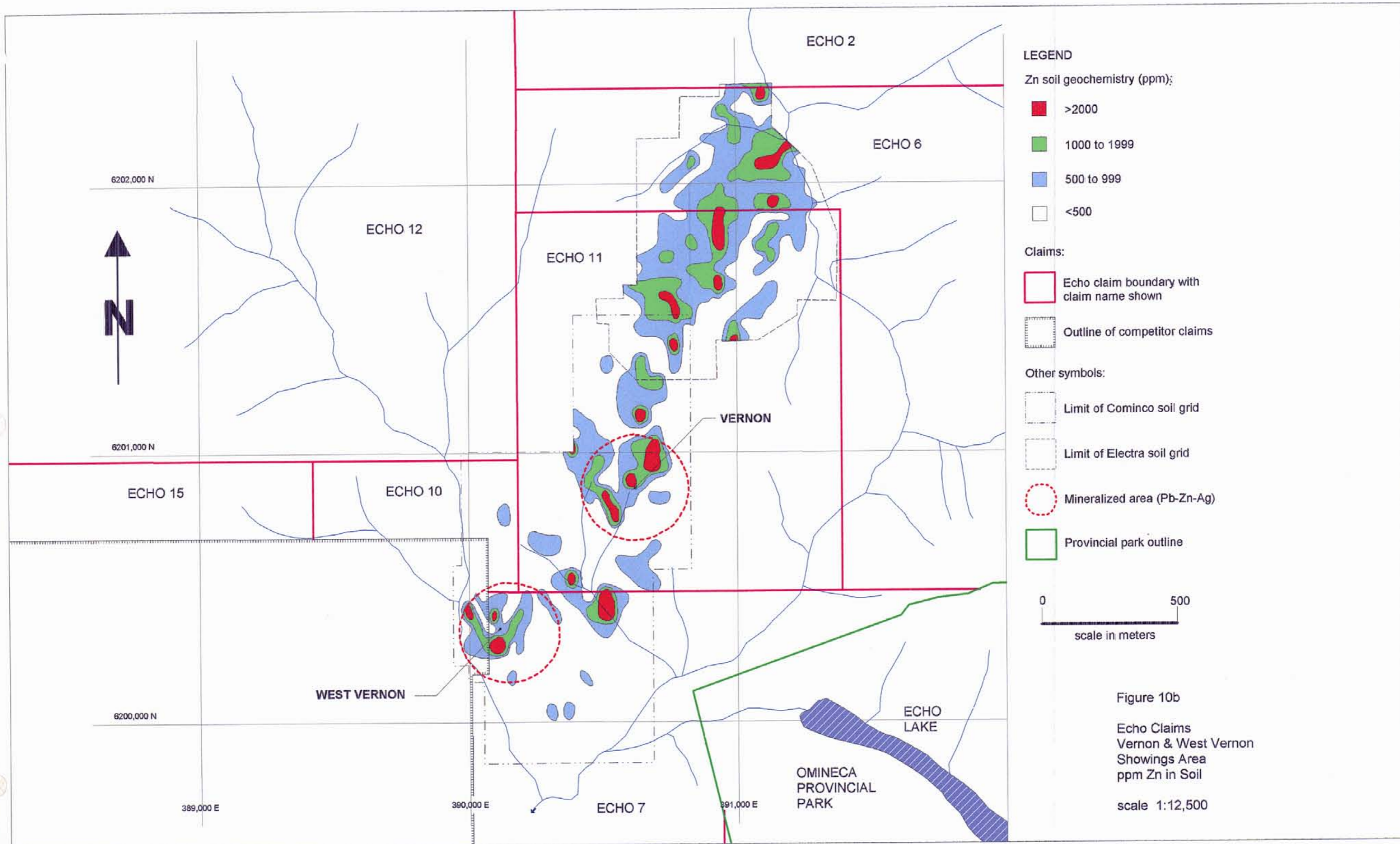


Figure 10b
 Echo Claims
 Vernon & West Vernon
 Showings Area
 ppm Zn in Soil
 scale 1:12,500

Lead in Soil: The lead in soil response in the Vernon and West Vernon showings area is shown in Figure 10a. The ≥ 100 ppm Pb contour outlines a linear, north-northeast trending anomaly which is about 2,200 m long by 200 m wide. It remains open to the north-northeast. Reconnaissance soil sampling carried out by Cominco in 1993 identified a cluster of lead-zinc anomalous values up to about 1 km beyond the limit of the Electra grid. If Cominco's anomalous recce samples represent an extension to the anomaly shown in Figure 10a, its overall length could exceed 3 km. The maximum lead value, found in the West Vernon area, is 4,000 ppm.

Zinc in Soil: The zinc in soil response is shown in Figure 10b. The ≥ 500 ppm Zn contour outlines an anomaly which roughly coincides with the lead anomaly. It too could exceed 3 km in overall length. A maximum value of 5,800 ppm Zn occurs in the West Vernon area.

Summary Comments:

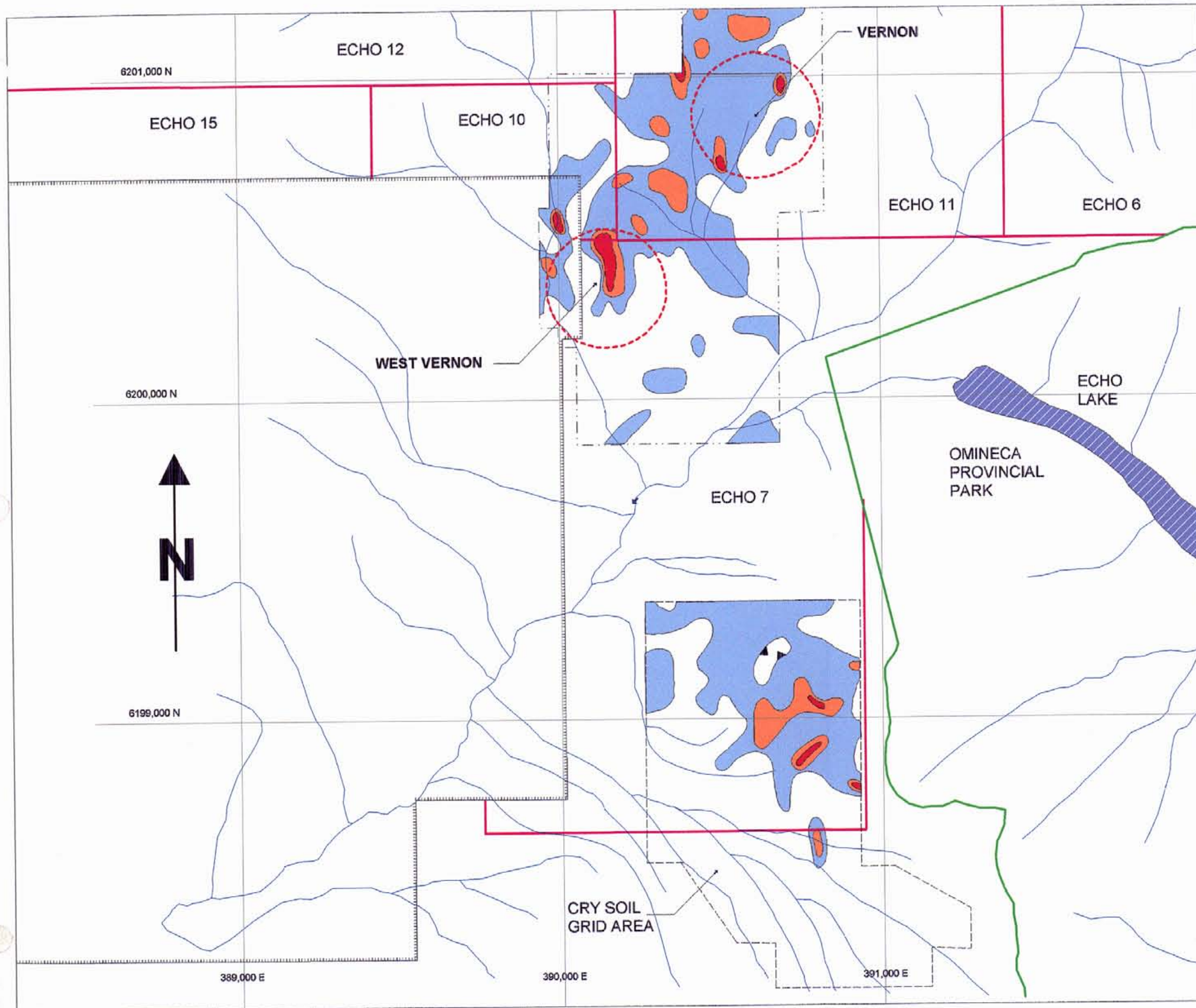
- (1) The overall north-northeast trend and marked linear nature of the coincident lead-zinc anomalies likely is reflecting fault-controlled, breccia-style mineralization similar to that intersected in the Equinox-Daren drill holes in the Vernon area.
- (2) To the north-northeast of Vernon, there remains to be tested coincident lead-zinc soil anomalies over a target length measuring at least one to possibly two kilometers. Given the encouraging results from limited drill testing in the Vernon area, more work within untested portions of the soil anomalies is certainly justified.

6.2.7 Cry Soil Grid Area – see Figures 11a and 11b

The Cry soil grid area is located about 1.5 km south-southeast of the Vernon showings area. Cominco (1975) mentions the presence of two low-grade lead-zinc occurrences in the grid area, on the then Cry #8 mineral claim, but no other information is given. The location of the grid, as shown on Figure 3, suggests that mineralization is hosted by Otter Lakes Group carbonate rocks.

Lead in Soil: The lead in soil response in the Cry soil grid area is shown in Figure 11a. The ≥ 100 ppm Pb contour outlines a northwest-trending anomaly which measures about 500 m by 300 m and remains open to the northwest. The maximum lead value is 5,220 ppm.

Zinc in Soil: The zinc in soil response is shown in Figure 11b. The ≥ 500 ppm Zn contour outlines a few small anomalies, one of which is coincident with an area of stronger lead in soil values. The highest zinc value is 8,640 ppm.



LEGEND

Pb soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >1000
- 500 to 999
- 100 to 499
- <100

Claims:

- Echo claim boundary with claim name shown
- Outline of competitor claims

Other symbols:

- Limit of Cominco soil grid (Vernon showings area)
- Limit of Cominco soil grid (Cry claims area)
- Mineralized area (Pb-Zn-Ag)
- Provincial park outline

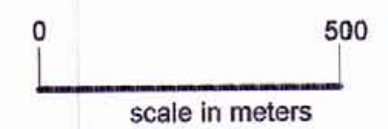
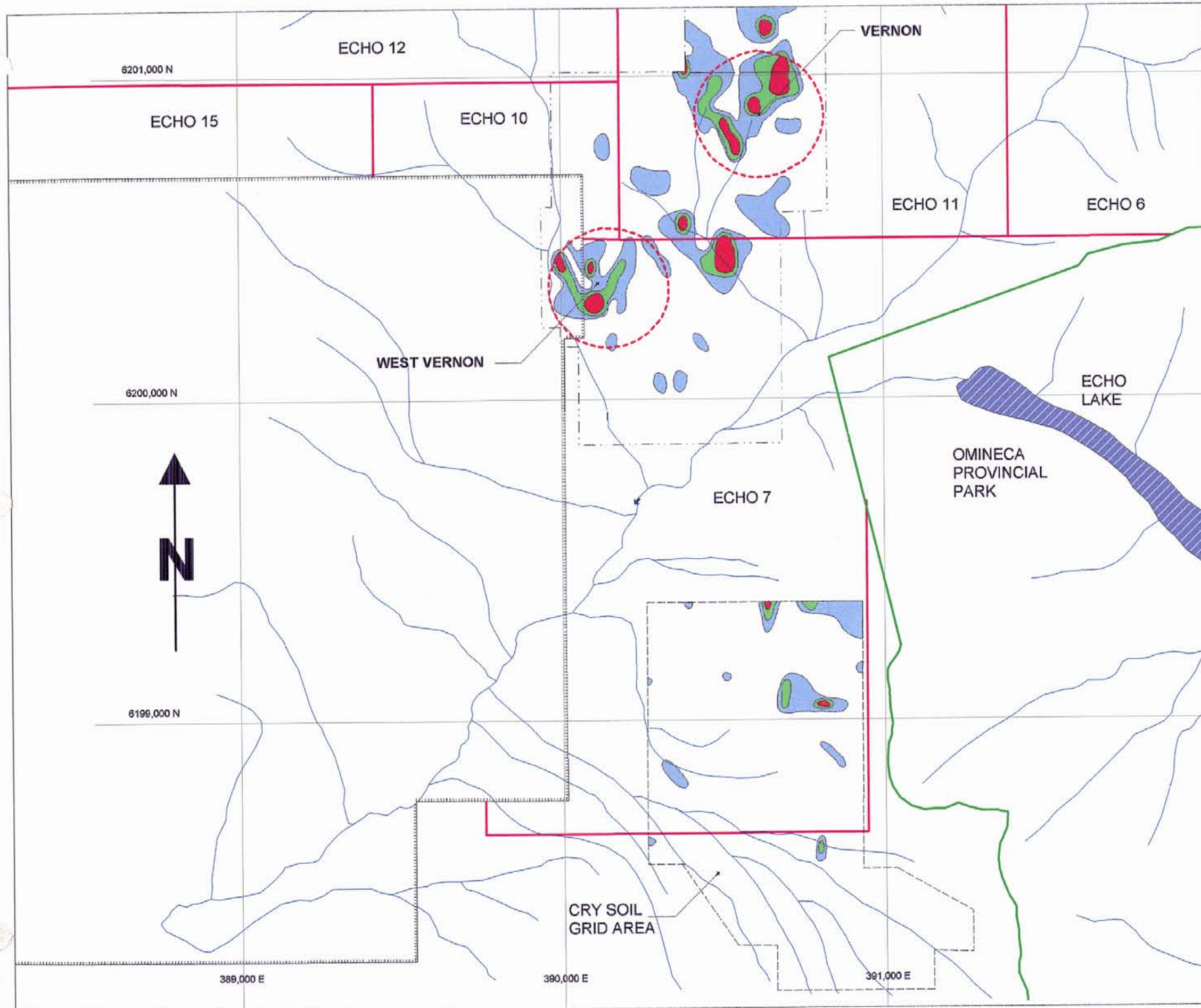


Figure 11a

Echo Claims
Cry Soil Grid Area
ppm Pb in Soil

scale 1:12,500



LEGEND

Zn soil geochemistry (ppm):

- >2000
- 1000 to 1999
- 500 to 999
- <500

Claims:

- Echo claim boundary with claim name shown
- Outline of competitor claims

Other symbols:

- Limit of Cominco soil grid (Vernon showings area)
- Limit of Cominco soil grid (Cry claims area)
- Mineralized area (Pb-Zn-Ag)
- Provincial park outline

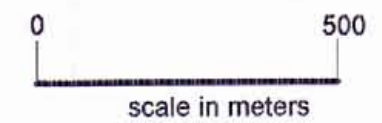


Figure 11b

Echo Claims
Cry Soil Grid Area
ppm Zn in Soil

scale 1:12,500

7.0 MAPPING, PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

7.1 Introduction

On July 10 and 12, 2006, the writer completed a detailed mapping and prospecting traverse along a system of logging roads on the Whistler 2 and 3 mineral claims. Length of the traverse is about 3.5 km. In addition to mapping and prospecting, three differentially-corrected GPS control points were established and one silt sample was collected. Purpose of the work was to map the stratigraphic setting in the Whistler showings area and to prospect for additional lead-zinc mineralization in the area between the two soil grids previously established by Cominco and Bishop Mines.

The silt sample was collected from fines material in the active part of the stream and placed in a standard kraft sample bag. It was submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd and Ba analyses by ICP methods. The Analytical Certificate and Chemical Procedures are given in Appendix 1.

7.2 Whistler Claims Area Survey Results – see Figure 5

The pertinent results from the Whistler claims area survey are as follows:

- (a) In the northeast corner of the Whistler 2 mineral claim, there is a series of angular float and subcrop occurrences over a distance of about 1 km along the logging road. Lithologies encountered are dacite and lesser rhyolite in contact with carbonaceous shale. The latter contains localized areas of limestone float likely derived from thin limestone beds within the shale unit.
- (b) It is believed the above units are correlative with Big Creek Group shales overlain by dacitic rocks (see Figure 3). If so, Otter Lakes Group carbonate rocks, which reportedly host lead-zinc mineralization in the Whistler showings area, would appear to be offset about 1 km to the northeast along a presumed northeast-trending fault located a short distance to the southeast of the showings area. Known mineralization on the Bishop Mines grid may occur within the offset segment of Otter Lakes Group rocks.
- (c) No lead-zinc mineralization was noted along the traverse route. Only minor pyrite was found. It occurs as minor disseminations in dacite-rhyolite rocks, in quartz veins cutting these rocks and in amounts up to 1% as ovoids to 1 cm across in limestone float.
- (d) The silt sample returned anomalous values of 23 ppm Pb, 423 ppm Zn, 0.8 ppm Ag and 4.0 ppm Cd. The barium value of 488 ppm is not considered anomalous. Anomalous values may be reflecting known mineralization in the Bishop Mines grid area, or they could be indicating the presence of carbonate-hosted mineralization immediately to the north of Bishop's grid.
- (e) A surprising amount of glacial till was encountered along the west and east portions of the traverse, given the moderately steep topography in the area. Such cover would limit the effectiveness of soil geochemistry.

8.1 Introduction

In June 2006, the writer carried out an air photo lineament study of the Echo-Whistler claims and adjacent areas utilizing a mirrored "Geoscope" stereoscope. Forty-five colour air photos derived from 1:30,000 scale photography taken in 2005 were reviewed. Air photo numbers include 15BCC05049/16-24, 71-80 & 155-164 and 15BCC05090/145-152 & 199-206. The study covered an area of about 500 km².

Objective of the study was to provide a general structural framework for the claims and adjacent areas and to examine which individual lineaments/structures might appear to directly control known mineralization in the area.

8.2 Lineament Study – see Figure 12

The main observations of the study are summarized as follows:

- (a) The dominant lineament directions in the claims area are northwest, northeast and east-northeast. In the southern part of the claims, identifiable lineaments are more numerous and trend mainly northeasterly to east-northeasterly. In the northern part, only a few northwesterly-trending lineaments were identified.
- (b) The above lineament pattern generally corresponds to the northwest and northeast-trending normal faults mapped by Ferri and others (Open File 1990-17; see also Figure 3).
- (c) Other directions observed to the west of the property include northerly and easterly-trending lineaments. To the east, lineament directions are similar to those on the property.
- (d) A number of northeast-trending lineaments are present to the north and northeast of the Vernon showings area. These warrant follow-up prospecting, given the apparent control that northeast-trending faults have exercised on zinc-lead mineralization in the Vernon area.
- (e) A minor northeast-trending lineament passes through the northern portion of the Noranda soil grid, in an area where lead-zinc soil anomalies are more strongly developed. This feature may represent a mineralized fault. Follow-up prospecting is required to check this possibility.
- (f) A major east-northeast trending lineament passes through the area between Cominco's Crin and North Bidy soil grids (see Figures 3, 6a and 6b). An attempt should be made to prospect this feature in order to determine whether it may be associated with zinc-lead mineralization like those structures which pass through the Vernon showings area.

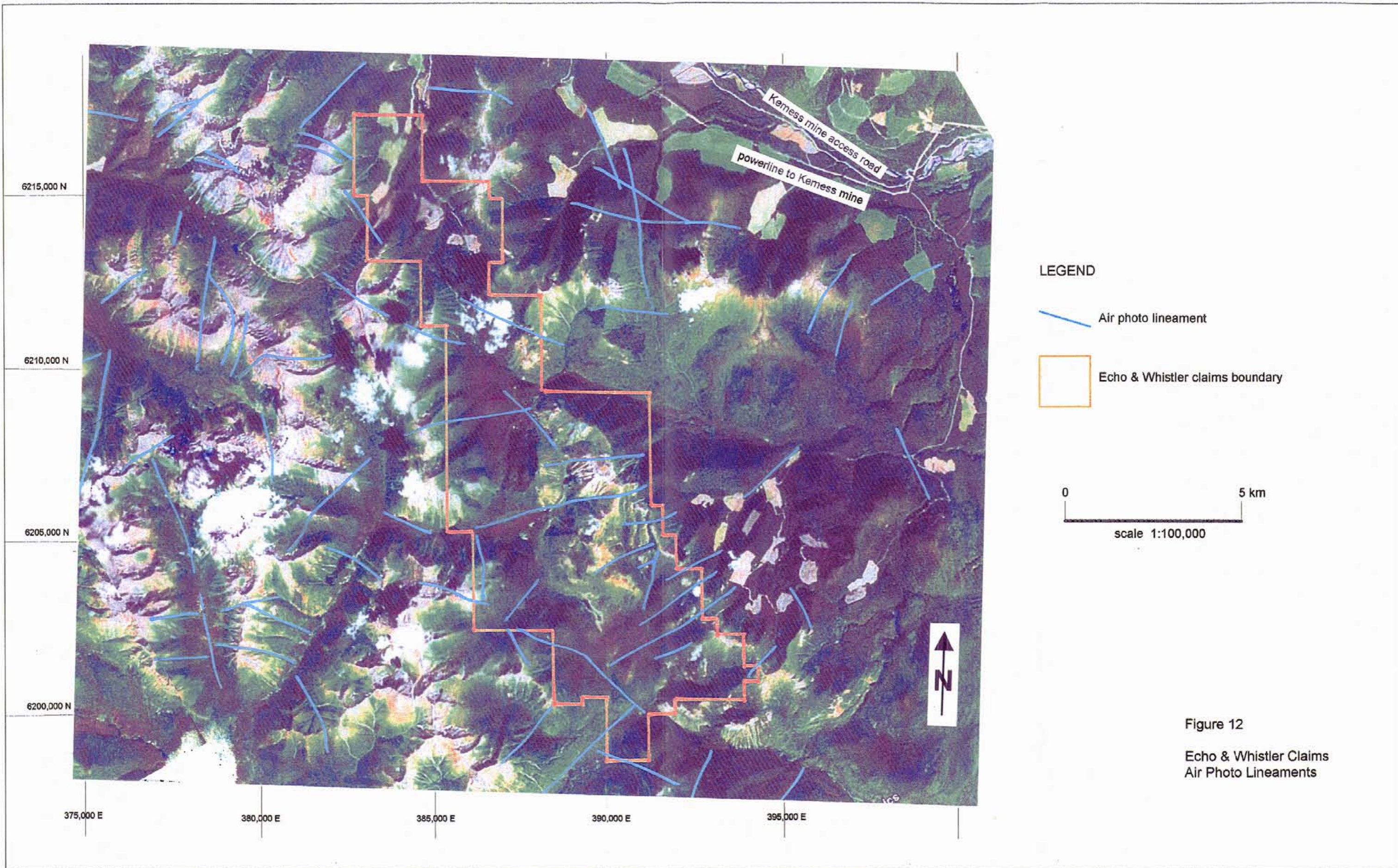


Figure 12
Echo & Whistler Claims
Air Photo Lineaments

9.0

PROPOSED WORK

9.1 Introduction

The Echo and Whistler claims cover a 20 km strike length of carbonate stratigraphy hosting numerous lead-zinc-silver showings and other prospective areas. It would be too ambitious to recommend a work program which addresses all the targets generated from current studies. Therefore, below, proposed work only covers higher priority areas.

9.2 Echo Claims

The following work is recommended in the Echo claims area:

- (a) Carry out a field examination in the Osi showings area in order to better understand the styles and extent of mineralization from which poorly documented sampling by Serem returned high to very high values in zinc and lead. Take a sufficient number of samples to hopefully confirm the high grades. Evaluate access options for mobing in backhoe and drill equipment should initial findings warrant follow-up trenching and diamond drilling.
- (b) Extend to the northeast the soil grid coverage in the Vernon showings area into the area of anomalous recce soil samples identified by Cominco in 1993. Map and prospect new grid areas. Backhoe trench and sample the more promising new showings found.
- (c) Carry out follow-up prospecting in the Noranda soil grid area, keying on the lineament that projects through the northern portion of the grid.
- (d) Carry out a field examination in the Jemima showings area in order to ascertain whether or not machine trenching and/or drilling has been done in the area. Further research of internal company reports, if available, may also aid in this matter.
- (e) Prospect the two anomalous drainages to the north of the Crin occurrence. The objective here is to locate the source of the highly anomalous lead-zinc-silver silt and moss-mat anomalies identified in BCGS geochemical surveys.

9.3 Whistler Claims

The following work is recommended in the Whistler claims area:

- (a) Examine and further sample mineralized occurrences in the Whistler showings area in order to better assess their economic potential.
- (b) Thoroughly map and prospect the complete system of logging roads and clear-cuts that are present over much of the claims area. Hand or backhoe-trench and sample any new showings found.

COST STATEMENT

The cost for the work summarized in Section 4.5 is as follows:

	<u>\$CDN</u>	<u>\$CDN</u>
1) <u>Air Photo Lineament Study:</u>		
- Salaries:		
- B.K. Bowen, P. Eng.: 2 days @ \$600/day (June 12 & 13, 2006)	1,200.00	
- Air photo cost	<u>492.95</u>	
Sub-total:	1,692.95	1,692.95
2) <u>Compilation of Historical Soil Geochemistry:</u>		
- B.K. Bowen, P. Eng.: 6 days @ \$600/day (June 14-17 and July 20 & 21, 2006)	3,600.00	
- Office supplies, assessment report copying	<u>250.00</u>	
Sub-total:	3,850.00	3,850.00
3) <u>Mapping, Prospecting & Geochemical Sampling:</u>		
- B. K. Bowen, P. Eng.		
- 2 days field work (July 10 & 12, 2006) @ \$600/day	1,200.00	
- 2 days mob/demob (July 9 & 13, 2006) @ \$600/day	1,200.00	
- Truck Rental:		
- rental cost: 4 days @ \$100/day	400.00	
-diesel	300.00	
- Food & Accommodation:		
- Osilinka camp: 2 days @ \$85/man-day	170.00	
- mob/demob: 2 days @ \$75/man-day	150.00	
- Equipment Rental:		
- Differential GPS unit:	609.90	
- power saw: 2 days @ \$35/day	70.00	
- Field Supplies:	75.00	
- Analytical (ICP analysis of 1 soil sample):	<u>10.00</u>	
Sub-total:	4,184.90	4,184.90
4) <u>Report Cost:</u>		
- B.K. Bowen, P. Eng.		
- 5.0 days @ \$600.00/day (data compilation, drafting & report writing)	3,000.00	
- Office supplies, copying & printing	<u>150.00</u>	
Sub-total:	3,150.00	<u>3,150.00</u>
TOTAL COST:		\$12,877.85



B.K. Bowen

11.0

REFERENCES

- (1.) B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines' website 'The Map Place': regional geology & minfile descriptions for portions of map sheets 93N and 94C
- (2.) Ferri, F
Melville, D. Geology and Geochemistry Between Nina Lake and Osilinka River British Columbia, BCGS Open File 1990-17
- (3.) Monger, J.W.
Paterson, J.A. Upper Paleozoic and Lower Mesozoic Rocks of the Omineca Mountains, GSC Paper 74-1
- (4.) B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Reports (4815, 4955, 5454, 5729, 6584, 6597, 7748, 13929, 14994, 16304, 16946, 17867, 19266, 20492, 21135, 22362, 23301) submitted by various companies in support of work claimed over the period 1973-93

12.0

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Brian K. Bowen, of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with an office at 12470 99A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, V3V 2R5, Telephone (604) 930-0177.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering, obtained in 1970. I have been practicing my profession continuously in Canada and elsewhere since graduation.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4. This report is based in part upon: (1) my review and compilation of all available data relating to the property; (2) my air photo lineament study of the claims and adjacent areas; and (3) my July 2006 field investigations of the Whistler claims area.
5. I am the 100% owner of the Echo 1-22 and Whistler 1-4 mineral claims, Omineca Mining Division, upon portions of which assessment work was carried out in 2006.

Dated at Surrey, British Columbia, this fifteenth day of November, 2006.

November 15, 2006
Surrey, B.C.
BKB/bb

B. K. Bowen, P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist



B.K. Bowen

APPENDIX 1

**ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATE
&
CHEMICAL PROCEDURES**

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Bowen, Barney File # A604073

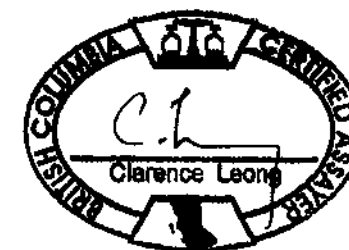
12470 - 99A Ave, Surrey BC V3V 2R5 Submitted by: Barney Bowen



SAMPLE#	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Cd ppm	Ba ppm
G-1	<3	42	.5	<.5	205
06B-003L	23	423	.8	4.0	488
STANDARD DS7	68	401	.9	6.6	391

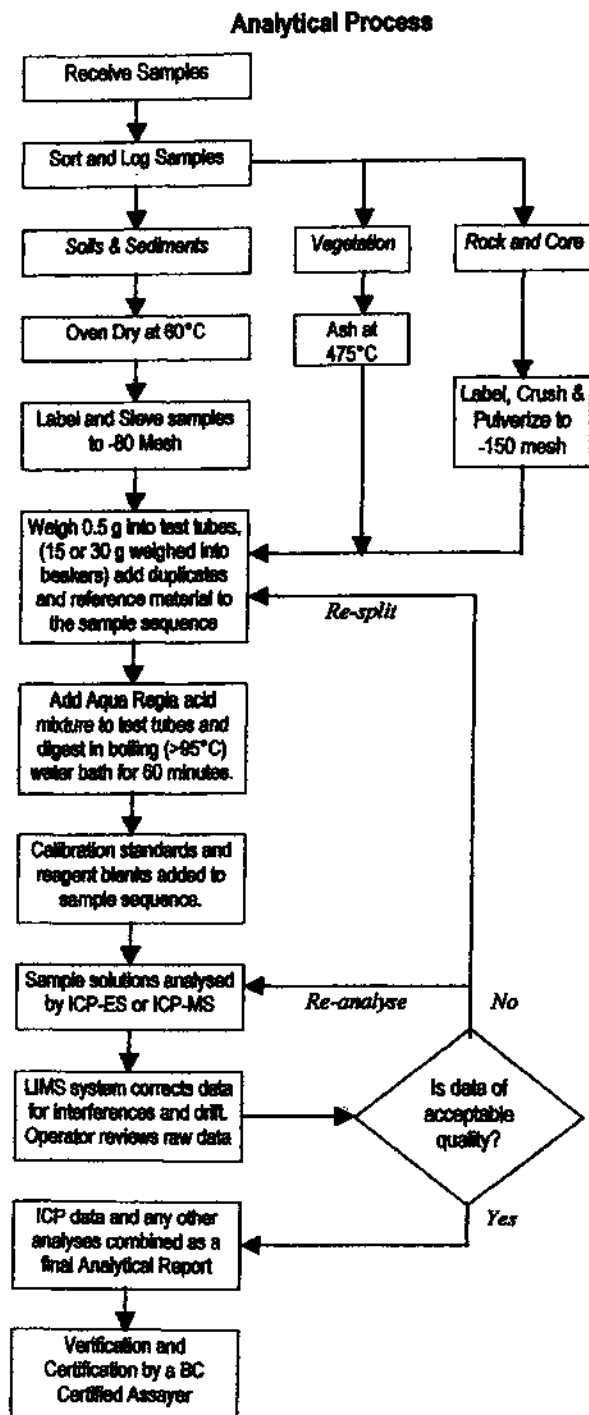
GROUP 10 - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
 (>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: Silt SS80 60C

Data 1 FA _____ DATE RECEIVED: JUL 28 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: 08-05-2006 P02:52





METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 1D & 1DX – ICP & ICP-MS ANALYSIS – AQUA REGIA



Comments

Sample Preparation

All samples are dried at 60°C. Soil and sediment are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 µm). Moss-mats are disaggregated then sieved to yield -80 mesh sediment. Vegetation is pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split is then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Pulp splits of 0.5 g are weighed into test tubes, 15 and 30 g splits are weighed into beakers.

Sample Digestion

A modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated ACS grade HCl and HNO₃ and de-mineralised H₂O is added to each sample to leach for one hour in a hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling the solution is made up to final volume with 5% HCl. Sample weight to solution volume is 1 g per 20 mL.

Sample Analysis

Group 1D: solutions aspirated into a Jarrel Ash AtomComp 800 or 975 ICP or Spectro Ciros Vision emission spectrometer are analysed for 30 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Group 1DX: solutions aspirated into a Perkin Elmer Elan 6000/9000 ICP mass spectrometer are analysed for 36 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Tl, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Quality Control and Data Verification

An Analytical Batch (1 page) comprises 33 samples. QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (SI or G-1) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), two reagent blanks to measure background and aliquots of in-house Standard Reference Materials like STD DS6 to monitor accuracy.

Raw and final data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Leo Arciaga, Marcus Lau, Ken Kwok and Jacky Wang.