NTS: 092H019
Lat. 49º 07’ 45” N
Long. 120º 21’ 27”W
UTM: 10 5445133 N 662760 E

PRELIMINARY GEOCHEMICAL SILT & SOIL SAMPLING REPORT CATHEDRAL PROPERTY KEREMEOS, B.C.

Osoyoos Mining Division

Owner:

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By:

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November 23, 2006

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Summary

The Cathedral Property (Figure 1) is located in the south-central section of British Columbia near the border of Washington State. The property is approximately 420 road kilometres east of Vancouver B.C. and about 50 kilometres southwest of Keremeos, the nearest community offering lodging facilities with some limited services.

The copper showings on the McBride Creek Ashnola property have been explored vigorously by several junior and major mining companies since the 1960s. Work programmes throughout the period included numerous geophysical, geochemical, geological mapping and several drilling programmes totalling 40 holes that included rotary, percussion, and diamond drilling. The Ashnola property, located immediately due east of the Cathedral property, contains sub-economic copper/molybdenum mineralization of which one completed deep NQ size drill hole intersected 0.17% copper over 152 metres. The majority of the geological programmes prior to 1987 targeted the base metal deposit centred on the Ash Property. Since the early 1990s; several operators focused exclusively and with limited success, on finding economic concentrations of precious metals hosted in copper-gold porphyry or breccia/diatreme environment. The years since the mid-1990s, the McBride Creek area saw a minute amount of exploration expenditure as a result of low base/precious metal prices during the period.

The geology of the Cathedral property area is underlain by the outer husk of a large typical porphyry system. One of the salient centers located so far is a quartz diorite plug that has intruded into rhyolitic volcanic flows on the Ash property, a distance of 1.13kms to the east of the Cathedral property boundary.

The current work program consisted of silt sampling of McBride creek and some tributary creeks, as well, soil sampling of the northern slope of the McBride Creek drainage at the 1600m contour elev. A total of 7 silt and 9 soil samples were collected; assayed by ICP/ES-MS method for 30+ elements by Acme Analytical Labs. Previous operators reported only several elements; the new results analysed a much broader suite of elements. This report details the findings of the program and is submitted for assessment work credits. The author of this report is also the owner of the Cathedral Claims.

Introduction

On August 9th 2001, the author carried out a regional creek geochemical silt sampling programme in the immediate vicinity of the McBride creek area. The silt samples were not assayed until 2004 of which one sample on McBride creek at an elevation of 1440 metres and upslope from the Ash prospect yielded elevated copper, zinc, lead and silver values. The author proceeded to stake the area east of the Ash prospect based upon research of previous Assessment reports and the anomalous silt sample.

The purpose of the survey was to re-sample the creeks draining a prospective area known to contain base and precious metal mineralization, as well, soil sample the North Slope of McBride creek to determine the source area for the anomalous elements found in McBride creek. The geochemical analysis within this report include a suite of 30+ elements for each sample station with the exception of sample 101 being the first regional sample taken in the area in 2001 that contains only a 36 element analysis. The new results encompasses a more extensive analysis of silt and soils than those that have been previously reported by other operators. The author collected the soil and silt samples on August 4th and 5th, 2005

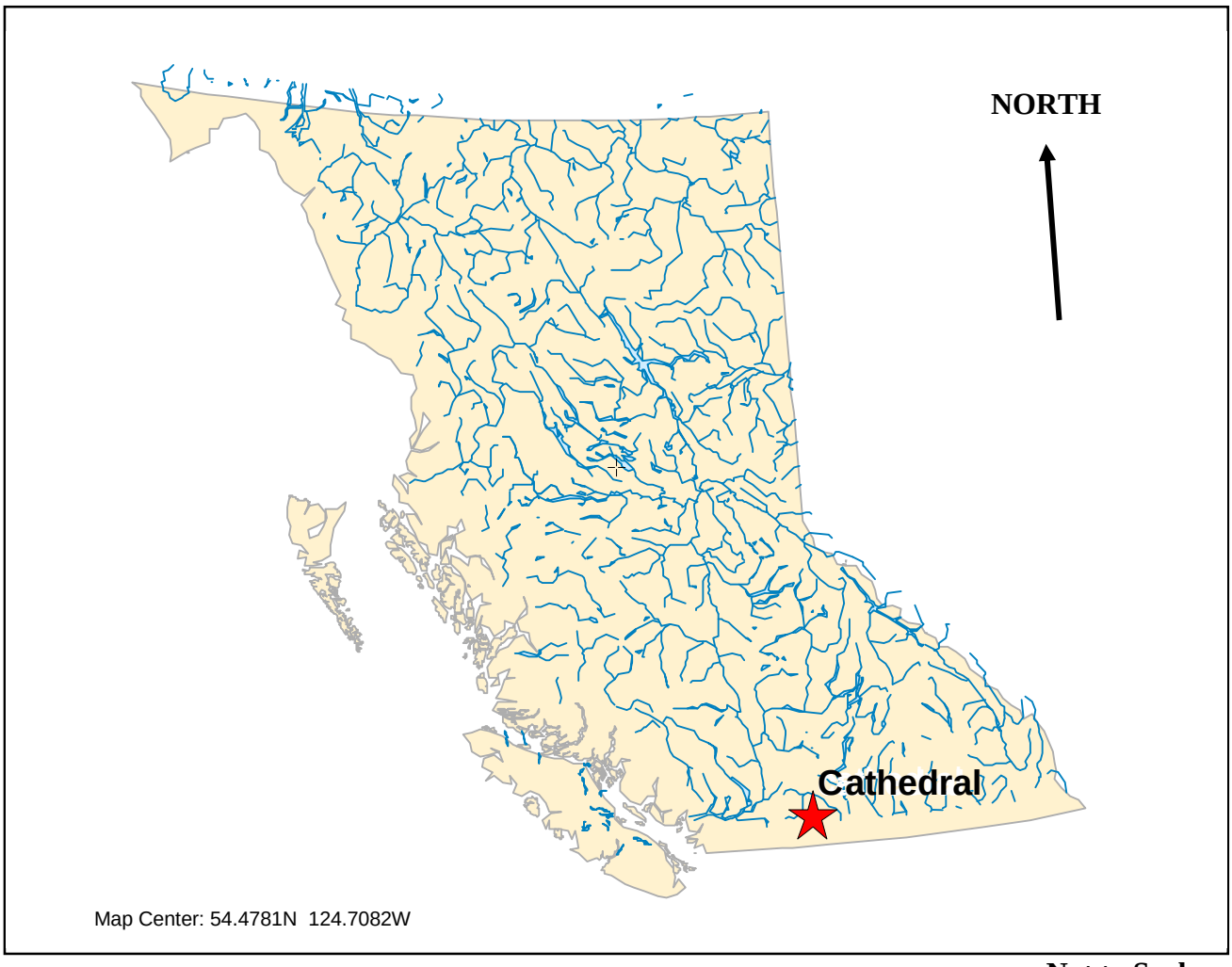
Property Location, Access and Description

The Cathedral Property is immediately located on the north hillside of the upper reaches of McBride Creek about 50 kilometres west from Keremeos along the Ashnola River forestry access road. The road distance is approximately 420 kilometres east of Vancouver (Fig.1). Access to the property is by a 4X4 vehicle from the community of Keremeos by heading west over a bridge crossing the Similkameen river and then on Ashnola river road for a distance of 38 kilometres to the McBride Creek road turnoff. Proceed north on the McBride creek forestry road (Gorman Bros. Logging Co.) for a distance of about 3.5kms to a turnoff to the north of an old exploration skid road, continue along the precipitous road for about 1.5kms to a sharp switch bend in the road; at this point is the eastern boundary of the Cathedral claim. Old mining exploration roads can be upgraded and utilized to provide access to the plateau and the eastern portion but the western portion is in accessible via road. Keremeos is the nearest community providing food and lodging amenities, limited road equipment operations for the logging industry and emergency medical facilities. (Figure.2)

The Cathedral Property consists of one claim of 8 units covering an area of 169.10 ha and is centered at 49º 07’ 45” north latitude, 120º 27’ 06” west longitudes (U.T.M. Coordinates Zone 10 5,445,133 N., 662,760 E) in the Osoyoos Mining Division. The mineral title record describes the legal information as follows:

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area
515312	Cathedral	140107 100%	092H	2009/JUN/26	GOOD	Osoyoos	169.10

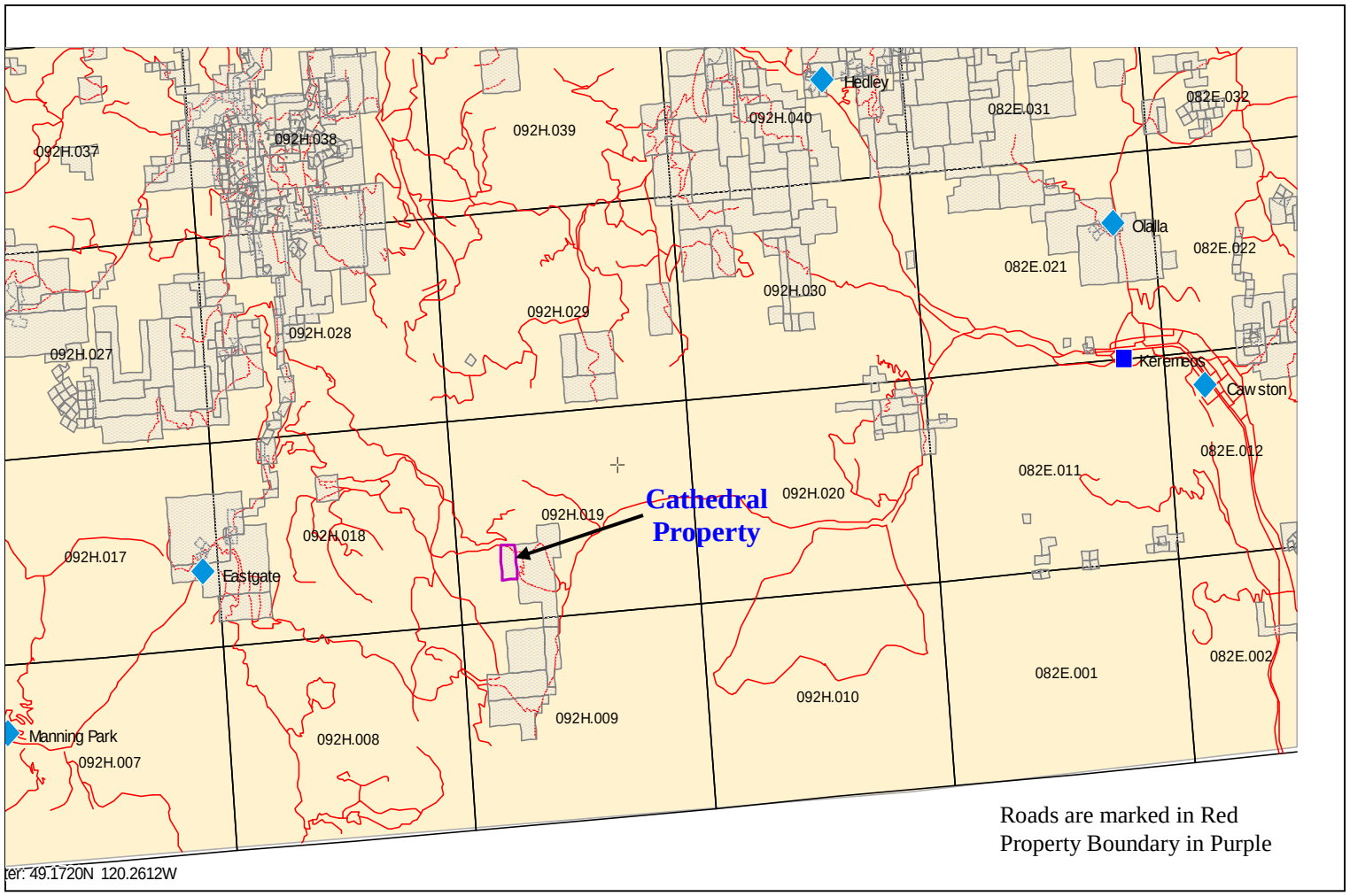
Figure 1 Location Map of the Cathedral Property



Not to Scale

Courtesy of the Government of British Columbia Mineral Titles Division (modified)
Reference: http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/

Figure 2 Regional Location Map of the Cathedral Property



Not to Scale

Courtesy of the Government of British Columbia, The MapPlace Exploration Assistant (modified)
Reference: http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot/ex_assist.cfm

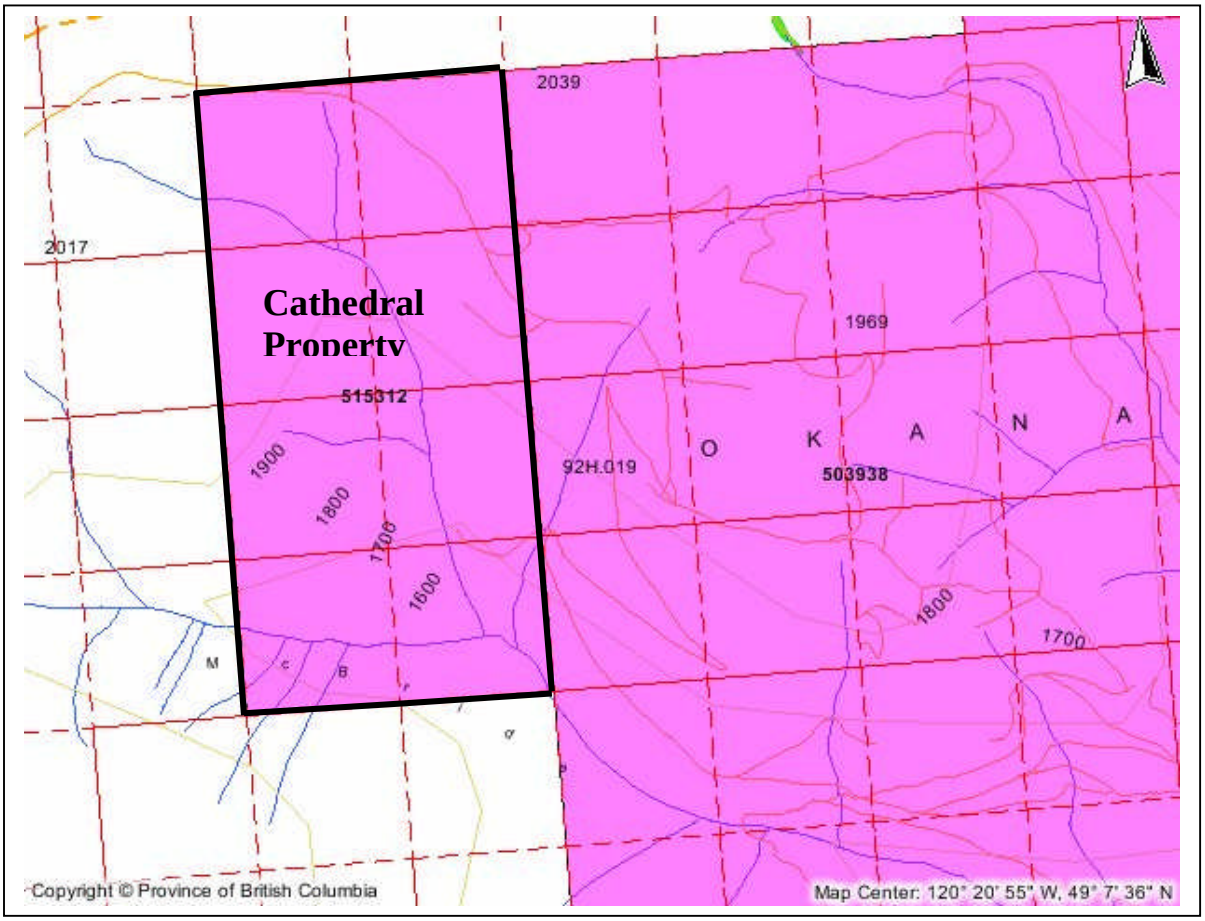
The author is not aware of any First Nations claim, any private surface rights, or environmental concerns covering the Cathedral Claim block that may affect mining, exploration or prospecting operations. The McBride creek has experienced intermittent logging operations by the Gorman Bros Logging Company over a period several years.

Physiography and Climate

The topography around the claim area is steep in the valley of the Ashnola River but is moderate on the upper reaches of the McBride creek area where the property is situated. Talus slopes have developed in the upper reaches and on some the north slopes of McBride Creek. The area has been described as part of the Okanagan terrain. The southeast corner (Fig.3) of the Cathedral claim is at an elevation of about 1500 metres and rises to 1960 metres in the far northwest corner of the claim.

Vegetation on the claim consists of open stands of pine and fir with very little underbrush; in contrast the valley floors is heavily vegetated with mature growths of cedar, spruce, and balsam, in addition to numerous dead falls with thick underbrush makes traversing this particular area arduous.

Figure 3 Cathedral Property Map



Courtesy of the British Columbia Government (modified) Scale: 1:20888
Reference: http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/

The nearest weather reporting station is at Princeton BC at a distance of approximately 38kms to the northwest north of the property. The climate at the Cathedral property is very similar to the climate around Princeton with the exception to correct for altitude differentiation.

Princeton Airport, BC, Canada
Latitude: 49.28N Longitude: 120.31W Altitude: 700m
Cathedral Property Altitude: 1730m (ave.)

Temperature

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Maximum	-2	2	8	14	18	23	26	26	21	13	3	-2
Minimum	-10	-7	-3	0	3	7	9	9	4	0	-4	-9
Mean	-6	-2	2	6	11	15	18	18	13	7	0	-5

Precipitation

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rain (mm)	10	8	8	15	23	30	29	26	21	18	19	12
Snow (cm)	46	33	9	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	23	45
Total (mm)	47	25	16	18	23	30	29	26	22	21	38	50
Snow Cover(cm)	30	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	22

"The weather statistics displayed here represent the mean value of each meteorological parameter for each month of the year. The sampling period for this data covers 30 years from 1961 to 1990."
Reference: http://www.theweathernetwork.com/weather/stats/pages/C02090.htm

History of Exploration

The following information is from the BC Assessment Report database and tabulates only a few of the Assessment Reports relevant to the Cathedral Claim area.

- Prior to 1970 Dr. A. J. Sinclair summarized the history of the property in a report entitled "Car, Nola, Ash and Q Claims Groups" and dated December 27, 1969. It is reproduced below:

> "The area including Car, Nola, Ash and **Q** claims groups was mapped geologically on reconnaissance scale by Rice (1947). In 1961 Kennco Explorations Ltd. conducted a detailed exploration program on part of the area, including geological mapping, a geochemical soil survey, geophysical surveys (including IP) and diamond drilling of 9 AX holes totaling about 2700 feet. Meridian Exploration Syndicate staked the property in 1956 and examined it in detail that summer. Their work included a stream sediment survey, geological mapping, a geochemical soil survey, 7000 feet of Self Potential survey about 4.5 miles of bulldozer trenching and road building, and about 700 feet of drilling and blasting (Montgomery, 1966). In 1968, the property was under option to Quintana Minerals Corp. who drilled 6 NQ wireline holes totaling 2951 feet (Montgomery, 1968). In addition, geological mapping was done to

establish alteration and mineral zoning patterns (Arnold,C. and D, Lowell, 1968). Further trenching and soil sampling was carried out in the Car Creek Drainage Basin during 1969."

- 1970 July-Oct Prism Resources performed several exploration programs on the Ash claims in the McBride creek area
    - Ass., Report #2545 Ash, Nola, Q, Car claims or Ashnola Property; Prism Resources July 31, 1970 by D. R. Cochrane P. Eng. Geophysical Report: SP, Resistivity, Chargeability (see inserted maps at end of section)

Work Done (excerpt from the report in bold print)

Since 1961 there have been intermittent mineral exploration programmes conducted by various companies on the Ashnola Property. Work has included trenching, diamond drilling, magnetometer and SP work, roadbuilding, and geochemical surveys. Early in 1970, Prism Resources Ltd. was formed to further evaluate the porphyry-type deposit, and this report describes the first work stage, an induced polarization survey.

Conclusion

The IP survey outlined coincident SP resistivity and chargeability anomalies which are horseshoe shaped, open to the east, and just less than 2 miles in diameter. The anomalies are concentrically zoned about an inner core.

- Ass., Report #2721 Ash, Nola, Q, Car claims or Ashnola Property; Prism Resources Oct. 5, 1970 by D. R. Cochrane P. Eng. Geophysical & Geochemical Report (see inserted maps at end of section)

Work Done (excerpt from the report in bold print)

In the summer of 1970, Prism Resources Ltd. conducted an intensive exploration program on the 166 claim Ashnola property, situated 23 miles south-southeast of Princeton, B.C. Work consisted of 35 line miles of induced polarization and magnetometer surveys, the collection and analysis of approximately 1300 geochemical soil samples, bulldozer trenching and linecutting. The program followed was recommended by Dr. A. J. Sinclair in a report dated December 27, 1969, and its purpose was to outline exploration targets within a large area known to exhibit many of the geological attributes considered favourable for the existance of a large, low grade copper-molybdenum mineral deposit.

Conclusions (excerpt from the report in bold print)

The IP survey proved the existance of a large horseshoe shaped chargeability high of up to 67 milliseconds, within a background of 7 milliseconds. The anomaly is just less than two miles in diameter and is characterized by a centrally located low response (less than 10 m.s.) core. The apparent resistivity anomaly (less than 300 ohm-meters response zone) coincides with the high chargeability anomaly, an in addition, high negative, rate-change self potential response was found to be coincident. The three data sets are believed to outline three concentric zones of alteration, although widespread overburden

hampers geological mapping. These zones are:

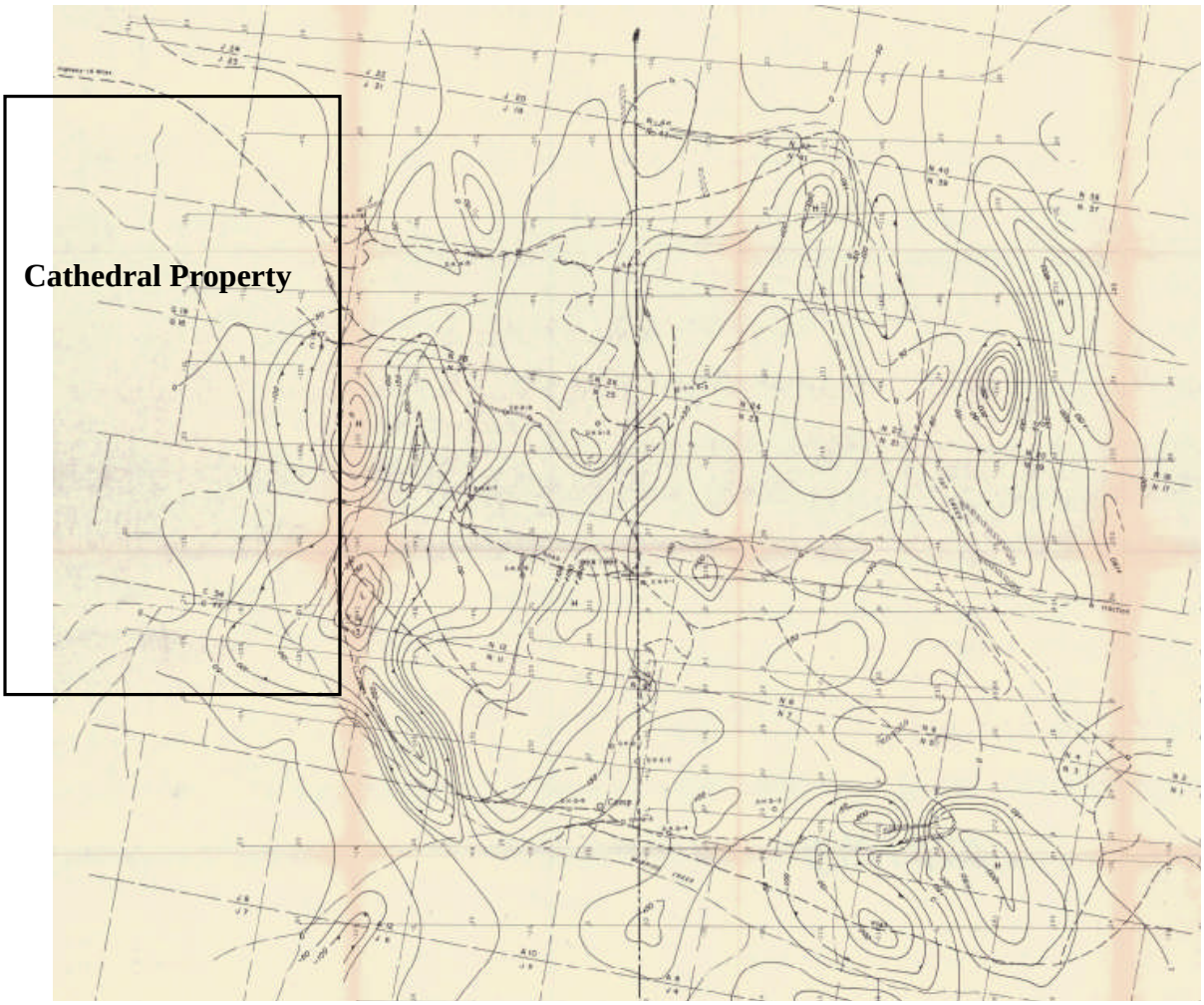
1. an elliptically shaped core zone: major axis east-west and 2800 feet long; minor axis north-south and 1600 feet long; center at 125E on line 92N. Bedrock consists of a quartz diorite intrusive and rhyolite, and alteration is predominantly of K feldspar, quartz microveinlets and biotite. The chargeability response is less than 15 m.s.; apparent resistivity between 300 and 500 ohm-meters and self potential changes are small. The most extensive copper and molybdenum soil anomalies are situated on the west flank of the core zone, and maximum copper content of the soils is 1500 p.p.m. and maximum molybdenum content 220 p.p.m. The quartz diorite contains microveinlets of molybdenite, and disseminated chalcopyrite.

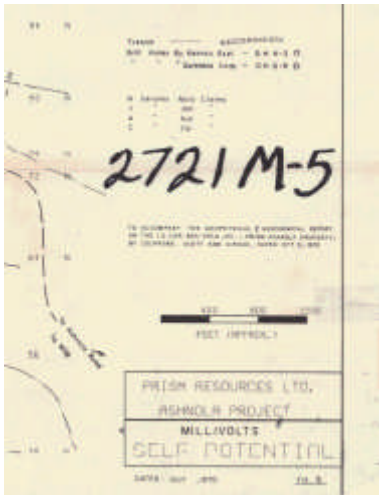
2. Pyrite halo: a horseshoe shaped zone, open to the east. Inside diameter approximately 1 mile, outside diameter approximately 2 miles. Bedrock exposures consist of quartz diorite, rhyolite porphyry, crystal and lithic tuff. Alteration is to sericite, kaolinite and between 2 and 8 percent disseminated pyrite. Chargeability response lies between 15 and 62 milliseconds; the apparent resistivity is normally less than 300 ohm-meters and self potential changes are small. Traces of chalcocite and secondary copper minerals have been observed in bedrock exposures, and copper soil anomalies are of limited areal extent and quite irregularly distributed.

3. Outer shell: a horseshoe shaped outer zone, of over two miles in outside diameter. Bedrock geology is largely unknown, and observed alteration falls into the prophylitic class. Chargeability is less than 15 milliseconds; apparent resistivity greater than 500 ohm-meters and self potential changes are small.

Below are the maps from the report:-

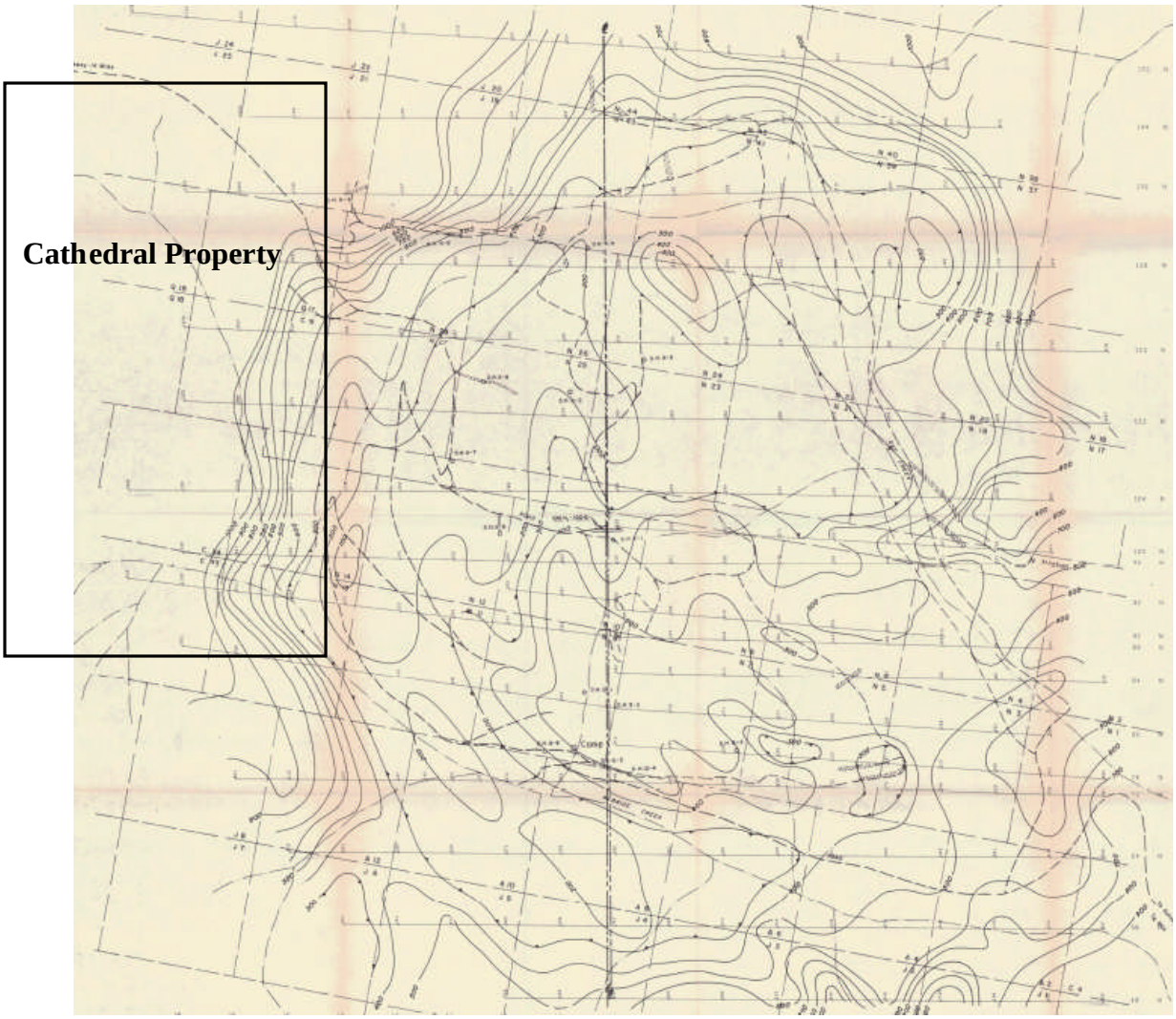
Self Potential Map by Prism Resources July 1970

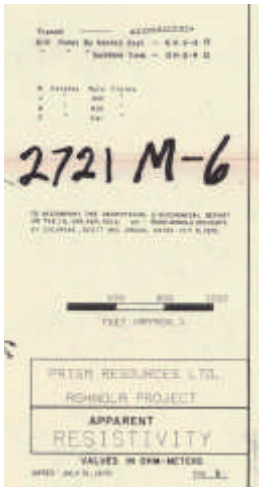




Note: Outline of the Cathedral property is approximate

Resistivity Map by Prism Resources July 1970

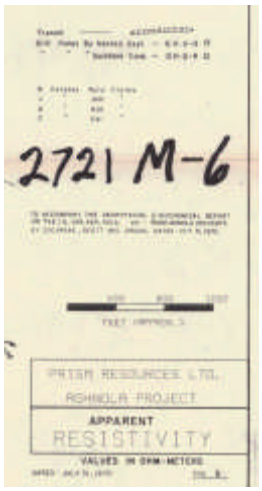




Note: Outline of the Cathedral property is approximate

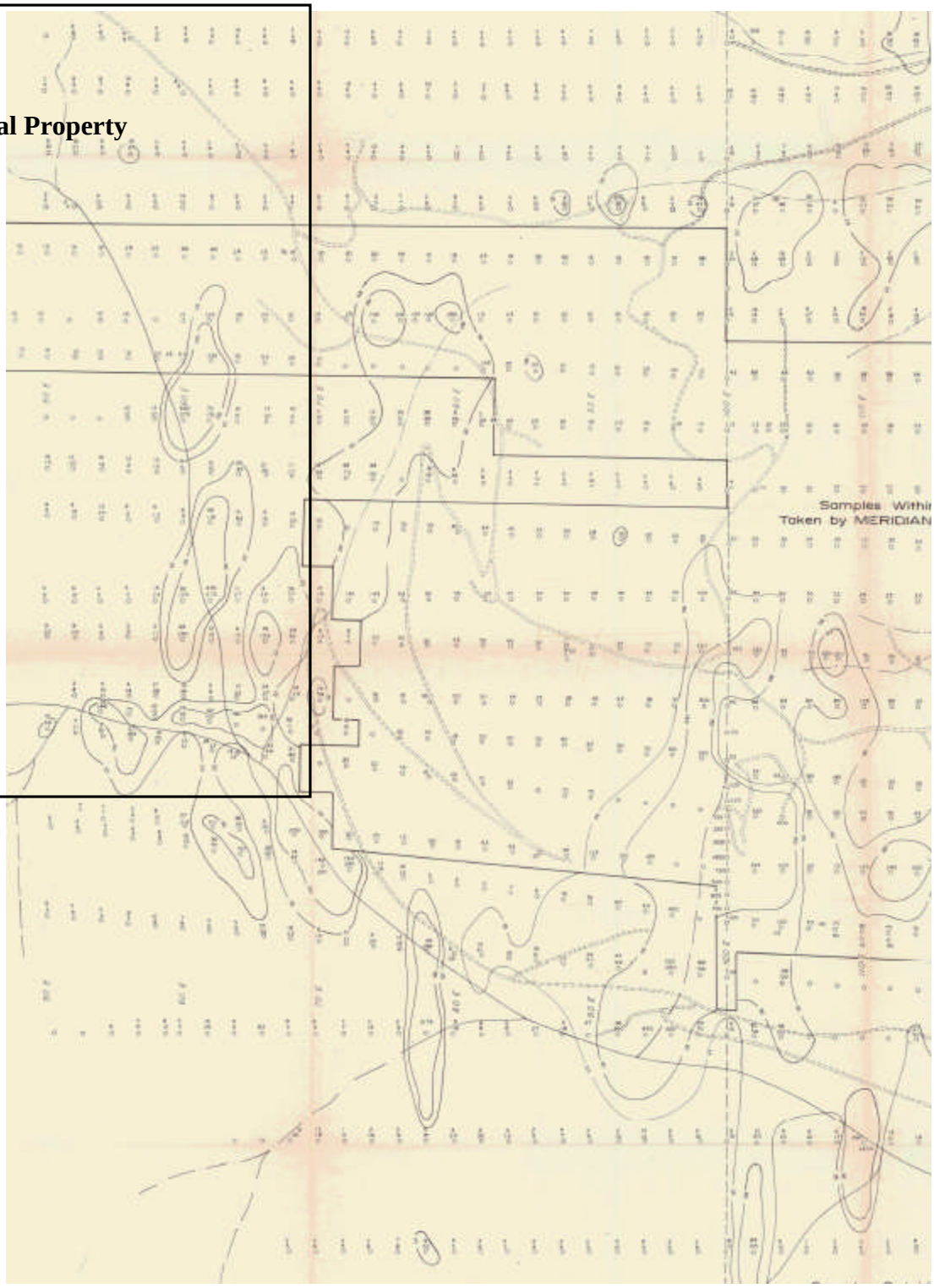
Chargeability-Normalized I.P. Map by Prism Resources July 1970

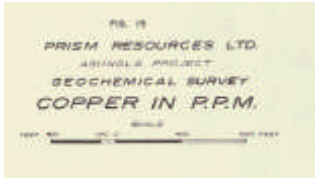
Note: Outline of the Cathedral property is approximate



Soil Sampling Map (showing Copper in ppm.) by Prism Resources July 1970

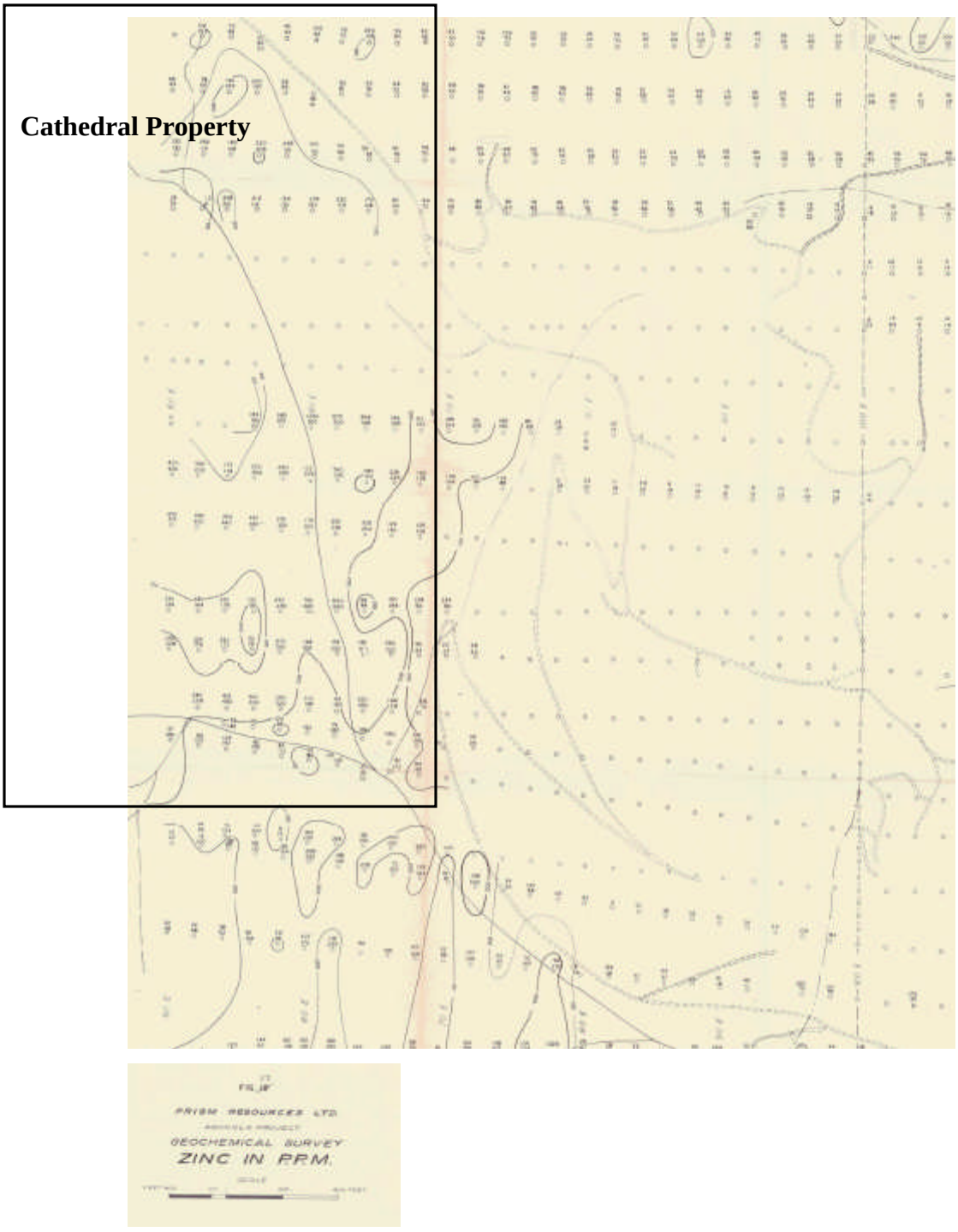
Cathedral Property





Note: Outline of the Cathedral property is approximate

Soil Sampling Map (showing Zinc in ppm.) by Prism Resources July 1970



Note: Outline of the Cathedral property is approximate

- 1975 Sept. 22, Ass. Report #5610 The Relationship Between Sulphides and Wallrock Alteration, and its importance to Exploration, Ashnola Property, Prism Resources by Dr. A.J.Sinclair, P.Eng

Work Done

Thin section and polished section work on various collected rocks and core samples from the Ashnola Property, locations are marked by Dr. A.J. Sinclair on his maps below:

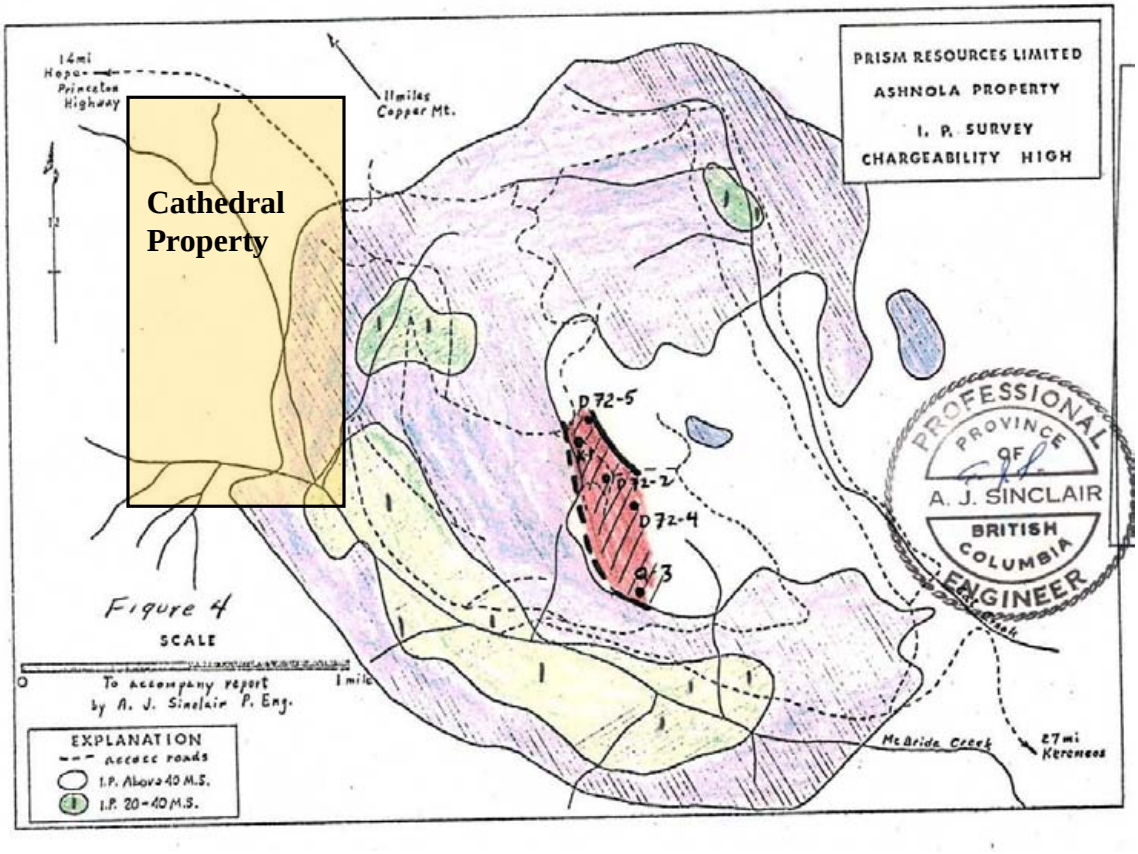


Diagram showing the positions of 5 highest grade drill holes (labelled black dots) on the Ashnola property, relative to a horseshoe-shaped zone of chargeability (milliseconds) highs which is interpreted to indicate roughly the surface projection of a pyrite halo. The hachured zone, significantly enriched in Cu (and Mo) relative to adjacent rocks is located along the inner margin of the pyrite halo as expected in idealized porphyry systems and forecasted by the model of Lowell and Guilbert (1970). Grades of drill holes within this mineral zone are about 0.1% Cu whereas grades for dill holes outside the zone are more commonly in the order of 0.01% to 0.03% Cu.

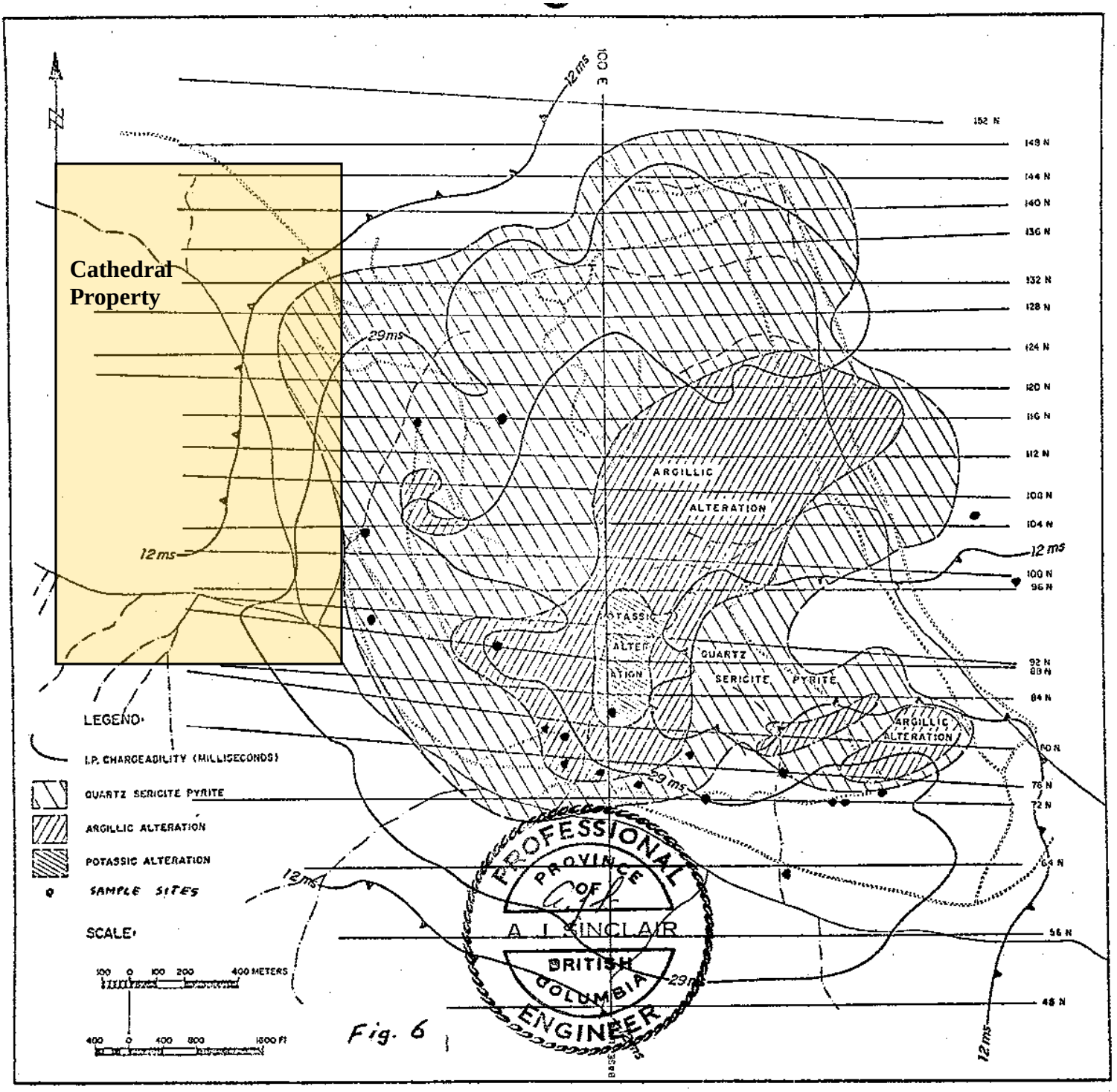


Fig. 6

Map showing the distribution of alteration zones based entirely on field mapping and megascopic identification of minerals. Black dots show the locations of sample sites for the microscope study on which much of this report is based. The alteration study is based largely on a compilation of data by D. R. Cochrane, P. Eng. (cf. Montgomery et al., 1975).

Conclusions

"The microscopic examination of the thin sections obtained from the McBride Porphyry system indicates a very strong comparison to the idealized porphyry copper model of Lowell and Guilbert (1970 Lateral and Vertical Alteration Mineralization zoning in Porphyry Ore Deposits; Econ. Geol., vol., 68, p., 49-63). In terms of further exploration, the important parameters of the geometry and depth of potential Cu-Mo ore grade zones indicates very favorably with the upper levels of the idealized porphyry model but he also states there are two phases of mineralization that are genetically related in the same large scale porphyry system. If this is case of two mineralized events; the first event creating the Cu mineralization and the pyrite shell, the second phase centered about the quartz diorite plug containing the Mo event, then the first phase mineralized center has not been discovered. He further states that there is plenty of geochemical evidence in the western half of the porphyry system indicating the first phase but very little if any geochemical evidence in the critical parts of the eastern section of the system."

By Dr. A.J.Sinclair from his report AR #5610

- 1977 April 4, Ass., Report #6289 Geology and Rock Geochemistry of the Ashnola-Mcbride Creek Property, Prism Resources by James S. Christie Ph.D.

Work Done

Mapping and geochemical rock sampling of the McBride Creek porphyry system was examined by Mr. J. Christie to ascertain any similarities with Kerr-McGee's Red mountain porphyry deposit at Patigonia Arizona

Conclusions

Little if any similarities are present at the McBride porphyry system with the Red Mountain porphyry copper deposit. However, Mr., Christie further suggests McBride Creek could be a deep model porphyry molybdenum deposit (Henderson Porphyry Model) based upon tenuous evidence of ore grade mineralized clasts found within the post-mineral diatreme vent.

He recommended further examination of all previous drill cores, further geochemical analysis for Cu-Mo-Pb-Zn-Sn-W-F in regards to surface oxidized zones, detailed geological mapping of outcrops combined with geochemical analysis, and a program of two or more deep (2000-3000 foot) drill holes based upon the preceding work.

- 1980 Jan., 25 Ass., Report #7827 Diamond Drilling on the Prism-Ashnola Property, E & B Exploration Inc.(optioner), Prism Resources Ltd (owner). Author A. M. S. Clark Ph.D.

Work Done

Three diamond drill holes totaling 1567.0 metres tested the molybdenum mineralization near the center of the alteration system. The purpose of the drill program was to test the hypothesis of a former operator that the molybdenum mineralization increases with depth (Henderson Porphyry Model).

Conclusions

The preliminary drilling results illustrate quartz veining and silicification increase down hole, as well, molybdenum content increases while copper decreases with depth confirming the possibility of an ore-deposit at depth. E & B Explorations recommended further geological studies of the well mineralized clasts within the diatreme vent to ascertain whether the vent passes through a significant ore deposit. They further recommended two deep drill holes of 900 metres each in length; the current program only had one hole drilled to this depth, the other two holes encountered blocky ground resulting in cementing problems and they had to be abandoned short of their targeted depth of 900 metres each. They also emphasize that the current program of two deep drill holes (79-1 @546.8m and 79-3 @901.0m) were possibly incorrectly located and may have straddled an ore body or drilled in the wrong area. E & B Explorations recognized a lack of knowledge pertaining to the sequencing of intrusive events/alteration and hence, making the location of the center or centers of the porphyry system difficult to establish.

- 1989 Feb., 20th Ass., Report #18415 Precious Metal Geochemistry on the Ashnola Claim Group for International Prism Exploration Ltd., prepared by Dylan Watt B.Sc

Work Done

Geochemical analysis of 95 collected rock and 7 collected silt samples for precious metal content plus 17 other metallic elements. Samples were collected from: most of the accessible roads, trenches, creeks, and selected previous drill cores.

Conclusions

The object of the program was to determine whether precious metals were in sufficient quantities to merit a further exploration program for these elements. The results were low as a consequence thereof the author recommended no further programs targeting gold or silver.

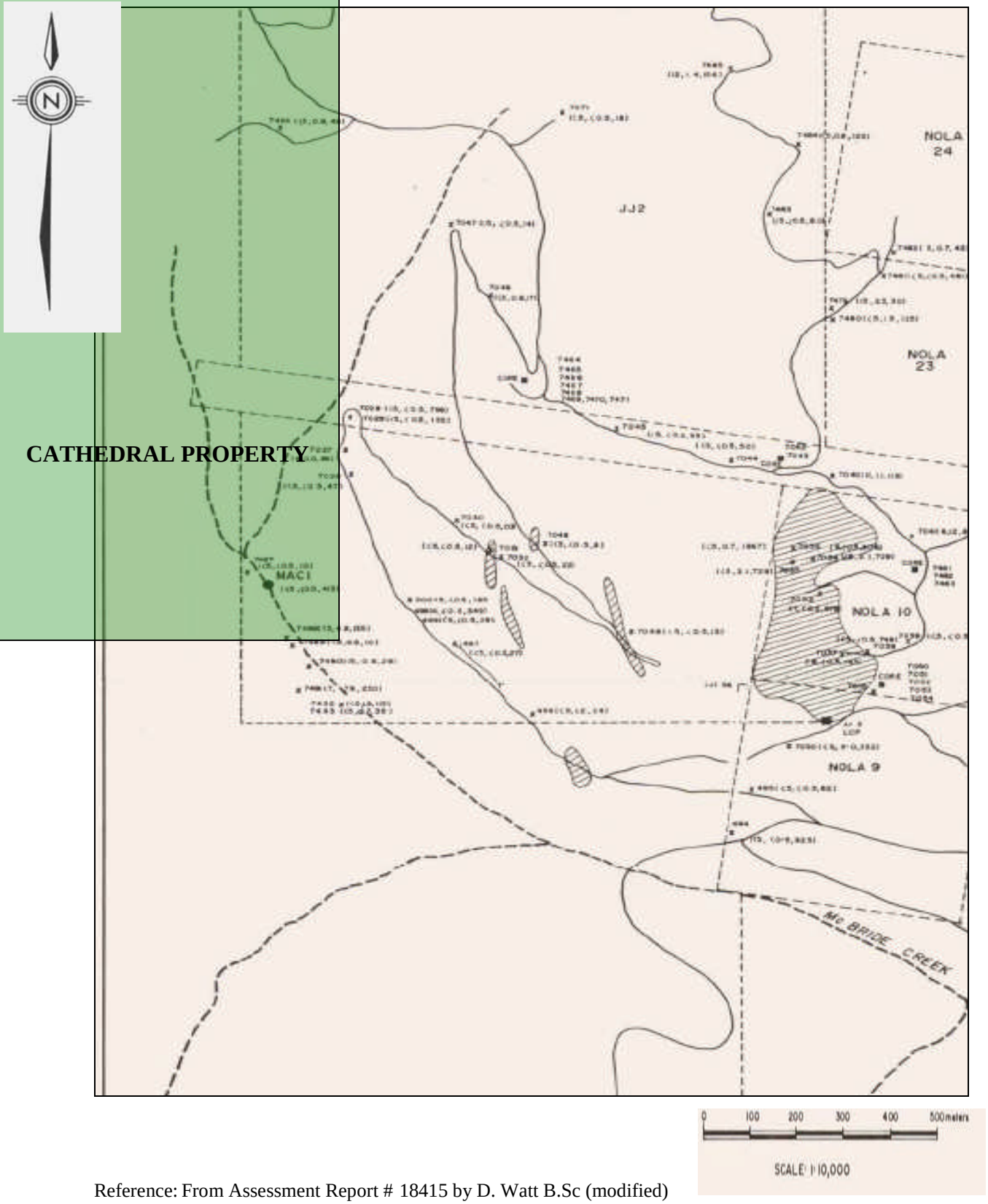
The relevant information from this program is the analysis of silt sample #Mac 1 that was collected from McBride Cr and located near the southeast corner of the present day Cathedral Claim (Figure 4). The analysis was preformed by Bondar-Clegg of North Vancouver; the results are tabulated as follows:

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
C2 **MAC** 1	**<5**	**<0.5**	58	**<2**	12	319	413	1757	10	11	29

Sb (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Ti (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Ba (ppm)
<5	<5	<1	<10	316	28	1100

Further discussion and the relevance of silt sample Mac 1 will be discuss in the concluding remarks of the Cathedral Report.

Figure 4 Location Map for Silt Sample #C2 MAC 1



Reference: From Assessment Report # 18415 by D. Watt B.Sc (modified)

- 1991 August, Ass. Report #21665 Geological field trips and Drill Core Analysis on the Lucky and Bill Claims by M. Renning

Work Done

Property tours were conducted by 5 major mining companies interested in the Cu-Au discovery on the Bill Claim. Teck Corporation provided a geological field report on the two of the diatremes. Twenty seven rock and core samples were collected by the companies and analyzed for metals.

Conclusions

Six samples from drill core that were collected by Placer Dome returned values greater than 1000 ppb gold; each sample length contained ¼ of the core over a five foot length. Teck sampled a four metre section of diatreme A of which gave anomalous lead and bismuth values within the matrix of the breccia. Teck also noted two general observations: diatreme A has a strong correlation between high bismuth values (2880ppm) with gold (2530ppb); and diatreme B only contains pyrite as well, it is quite distinct with a very different trace element signatures compared to diatreme A.

- 1991 December, Ass., Report #22290 Prospecting, Geological Mapping & Physical Work on the Dino Group of Claims by C. Baldys, P.Eng

Work Done

Prospecting, geological mapping and trenching on the Dino claim just north of the Ashnola Porphyry copper deposit. A total of 22 collected rock samples were assayed by Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver for 32 elements plus gold.

Conclusions

The geological mapping uncovered a dyke like quartz-monzonite? body cutting the diatreme; the dyke appears not to be affected by the hydro-fracturing prevalent at the contacts of the diatreme with the country rock units. The dyke is inferred to occur after the diatreme emplacement.

Only two assayed rock samples gave favourable results: #416112H & #416116H yielded anomalous values in copper, lead, zinc, and bismuth; the precious metals' content was low (Table 1). The other assayed rock samples provided low values which was surmised as the result of supergene leaching conditions.

Mr. C. Baldys concluded surface rock and soil geochemistry may not be an appropriate exploration tool as the strong supergene acid sulphide alteration within the area may have a masking effect.

(Authors Note: He bases this conclusion on the trenching program of a silver in soil anomaly that had negative results in rock geochemistry)

Table 1 Geochemical Analysis of selected rock samples

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Teck Exploration (BC) PROJECT #21 File # 91-3445

960 - 175 - 2nd Ave, Kamloops BC V2C 5W1 Submitted by: G. EVANS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au ppb
416101 H	1	108	15	55	.6	9	6	163	2.76	2	5	ND	1	70	.5	2	2	16	.04	.014	3	9	.84	62	.01	3	1.10	.05	.08	1	2
416102 H	1	67	359	139	1.4	11	5	1004	2.84	6	5	ND	1	32	1.7	2	2	49	.18	.064	7	24	1.23	77	.13	4	1.44	.04	.08	1	4
416103 H	3	17	78	10	.8	3	1	35	.82	12	5	ND	4	10	.2	2	3	1	.03	.010	27	4	.02	79	.01	3	.26	.01	.18	1	3
416104 H	8	9	8	9	.1	3	2	19	1.88	2	5	ND	1	18	.2	2	2	2	.03	.005	9	4	.03	364	.01	3	.34	.05	.23	1	1
416105 H	2	51	24	33	.4	6	2	47	1.16	3	5	ND	7	32	.2	2	2	1	.04	.009	21	5	.02	554	.01	4	.28	.05	.22	1	2
416106 H	53	100	9	17	.5	7	8	28	4.01	2	5	ND	3	12	.2	2	4	3	.01	.014	6	4	.04	47	.01	3	.38	.01	.23	1	4
416107 H	4	8	3	4	.1	2	1	19	.40	2	5	ND	1	18	.2	2	2	1	.02	.002	4	3	.02	172	.01	3	.37	.02	.15	1	3
416108 H	2	132	501	16	5.0	2	3	29	5.72	72	5	ND	11	9	.2	50	16	1	.01	.017	20	4	.02	93	.01	4	.45	.01	.24	1	2
416109 H	4	1371	7	92	.3	11	8	323	2.18	2	5	ND	8	28	.6	2	10	33	.41	.072	13	16	.83	477	.08	3	1.06	.04	.22	1	3
STANDARD C/AU-R	18	58	39	129	7.1	70	34	1021	3.89	40	15	7	38	53	18.9	15	19	56	.48	.088	37	56	.85	172	.09	31	1.84	.06	.15	13	466

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Teck Exploration (BC) File # 91-3106

960 - 175 - 2nd Ave, Kamloops BC V2C 5W1 Submitted by: G. EVANS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppm	Au ppb
416001 H	2	18	30	26	.8	3	1	34	2.18	8	5	ND	3	13	.2	2	2	2	.03	.009	21	5	.03	60	.01	2	.38	.03	.24	2	2	1	2
416110 H	11	8	51	4	.3	4	1	51	.36	2	5	ND	1	3	.2	2	2	1	.01	.002	4	4	.01	106	.01	2	.18	.01	.11	1	2	1	1
416111 H	4	37	20	8	1.8	8	1	60	1.46	29	5	ND	5	18	.2	8	2	1	.11	.007	23	7	.03	142	.01	2	.32	.04	.23	1	2	1	5
416112 H	26	34	19	16	.4	5	1	42	1.13	125	5	ND	6	7	.2	5	2	1	.02	.014	25	5	.02	71	.01	2	.38	.01	.21	2	2	1	20
416113 H	4	51	80	14	.7	5	1	85	1.38	48	5	ND	6	9	.4	4	2	2	.03	.007	17	6	.02	114	.01	3	.35	.01	.21	2	2	1	4
416114 H	3	49	27	2	1.5	6	1	36	2.41	5	7	ND	8	19	.2	2	2	1	.02	.008	43	5	.01	168	.01	2	.16	.01	.10	1	2	1	3
416115 H	2	6	5	40	.1	12	4	643	1.99	2	7	ND	8	79	.2	2	2	18	1.67	.077	25	12	.42	118	.01	2	.88	.05	.23	1	2	1	2
416116 H	8	295	2919	280	47.8	4	1	98	2.02	757	5	ND	4	75	1.9	77	81	3	.06	.037	19	5	.04	224	.01	3	.54	.01	.25	1	2	3	8
416117 H	3	25	42	19	1.5	3	2	46	1.39	19	5	ND	2	26	.2	2	2	1	.01	.005	24	3	.02	215	.01	2	.45	.01	.32	2	2	1	4
416118 H	1	16	45	6	3.0	2	1	44	.77	23	7	ND	6	15	.2	32	5	1	.05	.005	28	1	.03	625	.01	2	.32	.02	.22	1	2	1	1
ORO-01	2	32	29	3	1.8	5	1	57	1.22	10	5	ND	1	4	.2	19	2	1	.01	.005	7	4	.01	57	.01	2	.30	.01	.19	1	2	1	1
ORO-02	1	9	29	65	.4	7	5	410	1.94	10	5	ND	1	55	.2	2	2	32	.60	.141	11	13	.97	104	.15	2	1.44	.07	.15	1	2	1	4
ORO-03	6	77	17	7	2.6	3	1	45	1.19	51	5	ND	2	15	.2	2	2	1	.04	.006	11	5	.03	169	.01	2	.40	.01	.29	1	2	1	7
STANDARD C/AU-R	20	62	42	133	7.3	75	34	1064	4.07	42	22	7	40	53	17.2	16	22	60	.51	.094	41	55	.95	183	.08	31	1.99	.07	.15	11	2	2	472

Reference: 1991 December, Ass., Report #22290 Prospecting, Geological Mapping & Physical Work on the Dino Group of Claims by C. Baldys, P.Eng

Geological Setting

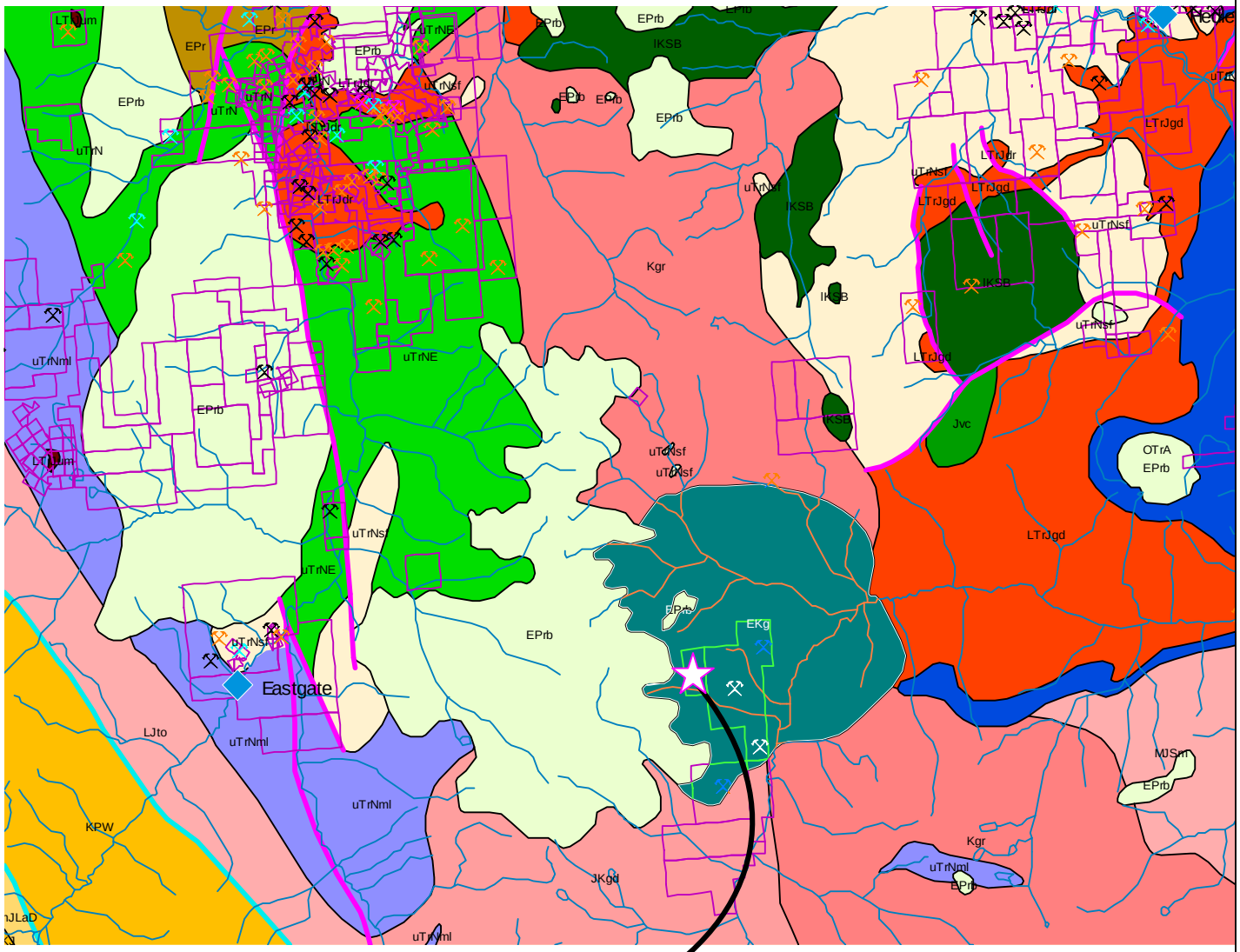
Geological Description of Region

The following information is from the BC Ass, Report #22290 by Christopher Baldys, P.Eng. Dec., 1991:-

The claim group lies in the south western portion of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt near the structural break with the Coast-Cascades Crystalline Belt. The two belts are separated by a major fault system consisting of the Fraser-Yalakom fault zone with various subsidiary or branches; one branch, the Pasayten fault occurs within 20Km to the southwest and as well, the Boundary Fault is approximately 15Km west of the Cathedral Claim. This complex regional scale structure has been ascribed by J.K.H. Monger,1985 as "transtensional block faulting of Eocene age related to the dextral wrench faulting of the Fraser River Fault System" Landform lineaments as seen on satellite and air photos show two regional lineaments: the Hedley lineament striking south-southeast and the Ashnola River lineament striking almost due south, both alignments intersect at the McBride Creek area resulting in some of the surrounding creek drainages controlled by faulted structures.

The regional geology consists of many, un-named, and diverse Jurassic/Cretaceous granitic rocks with various aged basaltic volcanic and/or sedimentary rocks either capping or being intruded by the later. The most recent volcanic rocks consists of the Princeton Basalts, these rocks tend to mask (in terms of geologic exploration methods) underlying intrusives due to the high iron content. The Princeton group covers most of the plateau areas surrounding the McBride Creek. The regional geology is best described in Figure 5.

Figure 5 Regional Geology of the Cathedral Property Area



Legend

- EPrb — Eocene Princeton Andesitic volcanic Rks
- EPr — Eocene Princeton undivided Sedimentary Rks
- EKg — early Cretaceous un-named intrusive Rks
- Kgr — Cretaceous un-named granite, alkali feldspar
- IKSB — lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge volcanic Rks
- JKgd — Jurassic-Cretaceous un-named granodioritic intrusive Rks
- LJto — late Jurassic un-named tonalite intrusive Rks
- MJSm — middle Jurassic Similkameen Batholith
- Jvc — Jurassic un-named volcaniclasic Rks
- LTrJgd — late Triassic/ early Jurassic un-named granodioritic intrusive Rks
- LTrJdr — late Triassic/early Jurassic un-named dioritic intrusive Rks
- KPW — Cretaceous Pasayten grp. course clastic sedimentary Rks
- uTrNml — upper Triassic Nicola Grp. Amphibolite/kyanite facies
- uTrN — upper Triassic Nicola Grp. undivided volcanic Rks.
- uTrNE — upper Triassic Nicola Grp eastern volcanic facies-basalts
- uTrNsf — upper Triassic Nicola Grp, mud/siltstone/shales Rks
- OTrA — Ordovician-Triassic Apex Mtn. Grp. Marine

CATHEDRAL PROPERTY Scale 1: 258,838 Map Dimensions 50.2 x 37.4 (Km)

Adapted from: http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot/ex_assist.cfm

Property Geology

The McBride Creek area hosts a series of rhyolitic rocks either as shallow intrusive or volcanic flow units that have been intruded with small stocks of quartz monzonite and associated dykes. The rhyolitic flow units contain abundant quartz-eyes and are the most common group of rocks. The rhyolites have been recognized as three distinct units within the succession of the volcanic sequence: lower, middle and upper porphyritic rhyolite.

Diatremes or gaseous eruptive events have occurred in several places within the area; they consist of rhyolitic rock fragments in a brown colored fine grained matrix, they appear late in the geological chronology however C. Baldys' P.Eng (AR 22290) has reported a quartz monzonite dyke cutting a diatreme on Dino Claim group (about 3Kms to the east northeast of the Cathedral Property). On the Ash property (1.3Kms from the Cathedral eastern boundary), a diatreme or volcanic breccia has disrupted the original circular feature of the quartz monzonite porphyry system into a crescent shaped feature; as a previous operator has stated "literally has blown a hole in the side of the porphyry system". However there are some porphyry systems that have a natural occurring crescent shape husk or shell intruding into the surrounding country rock (in this circumstance; rhyolites). The Cathedral property lies on the western perimeter of the Ashnola quartz monzonite Cu-Mo porphyry system at McBride creek.

The Cathedral Property in general has very sparse exposure of rock outcrops; the road cuts contain many angular rhyolitic rock fragments indicating a thin soil horizon. Glaciated areas are confined to the valley floors, the writer observed a valley moraine at the 1400m elevation on the south side of McBride creek just at the old bridge crossing.

Economic Geology

The main locus of exploration since the early 1960s has been Cu-Mo porphyry system located on the north of McBride Creek on the Ashnola Property about 1.3Kms to the east of the Cathedral property boundary. Given that the Cathedral claim is located on the husk of the porphyry system, the economic geology is described in context of the main Ashnola porphyry deposit. Hence, C. Baldys' property report on the Dino claims which are also situated on the northeast side of the Ashnola porphyry system is taken in perspective to be of a similar geological environment as the

Cathedral Property. Below is an excerpt from C.Baldys' P.Eng Assessment Report #22290 page 18 as follows:

"Following geologic features indicative of a porphyry system were established:

1. Presence of porphyritic rocks - both intrusive and extrusive that form hosts for sulphides (porphyritic rhyolites of Spences Bridge Group intruded by quartz porphyry and quartz monzonite stocks).
2. Presence of a pyritic halo encompassing zone of quartz sericite alteration and grading to argillic and potassic alteration and magnetite core towards the centre of the system.
3. Localized zones of copper and molybdenum sulphide concentrations in fractures and less abundantly as disseminated grains.

Based on geological interpretation done by Sinclair (1975) and Christie (1977) the following mineralizing events have taken place:

(a) first stage, smaller scale event: emplacement of quartz porphyry and younger (?) quartz monzonite stock followed by potassic alteration and minor disseminated mineralization
(b) second stage, most extensive: pyritic alteration and associated fracture controlled quartz-sericite alteration and copper-molybdenum mineralization.
(c) third event interpreted by J.S. Christie (1977) as latest mineral, post copper-moly, associated with a large diatreme

Hypogene sulphides: pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur in that order of decreasing abundance and paragenesis (oldest to youngest).

The third event deserves particular attention in light of significant gold mineralization associated with similar diatreme on the Lucky-Bill claim area. (PIPE I and DREAM 2 Claims)

It is important to point out that gold and silver were not assayed during the course of exploration programs prior to 1987. Therefore there is no data pertaining to precious metal distribution in the inner area of the porphyry system.

The diatreme underlying much of the southeastern portion of the DINO claim is a part of the main body occupying the area along Cat Creek.

The diatreme was first recognized during detailed core examination by J.S. Christie (1977). It comprises of breccias and pebble dykes and is cut by minor dykes of fine grained dacite. Clasts within the breccias are matrix supported and range up to 100 mm in diameter. Average clast size is less than 10 mm in a fine grained porous matrix grading to igneous matrix in proximity to related quartz porphyritic intrusives. Mineralization within the clasts is distinctly stronger than in the matrix and more diverse in style and intensity.

Closer examination of some clasts revealed considerably higher molybdenum grade than any observed at the surface. This along with other features of the porphyry system at the McBride Creek led to a new model; the deep porphyry molybdenum deposit such as Henderson in Colorado (Christie, 1977). As a consequence deeper diamond holes were drilled in 1979. The results confirmed the increase of molybdenum and the decrease of copper grades with depth near the center of the system.

Christie also noted the implications of re-interpretation as a diatreme, of rocks previously mapped as fragmental rhyolite volcanics. It's late-mineral, post copper-moly age was considered responsible for the incomplete, horseshoe shaped I.P. high, as it appeared to have effectively "blown a hole" in the eastside of the pyritic shell."

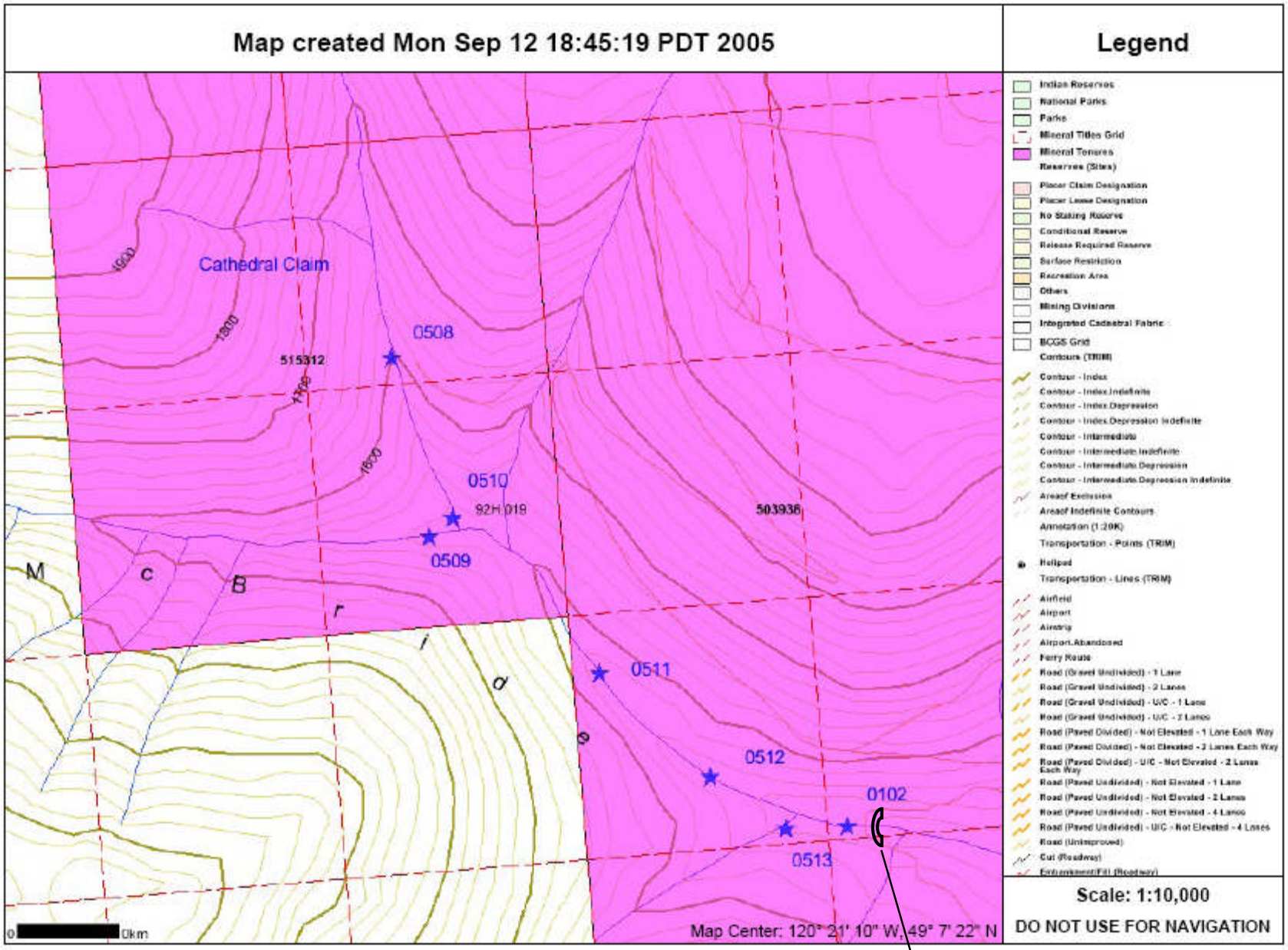
Survey Description

Silt Sampling Survey

The majority of the tributary creeks above the 1400m to the 1600m elevation draining into McBride Creek were sampled; a total of 6 silt samples and one prior silt sample in 2001 were collected by the author in the presence of an assistant. At each sample station (Fig. 6) the distance (in metres) from the old bridge crossing on McBride Creek at the 1440 elevation (zero waypoint) was noted, strength of creek flow, rock float description and the amount of sample recovery was recorded. To avoid false or misleading results; the silt sample at each station was taken from various points within a 5m range to prevent the "nugget effect" for gold and other heavy elements. A 200 gram silt sample from each creek was then placed kraft paper bags and numbered sequentially starting with the lowest number to the north. Each sample was carefully taken and handled to represent an accurate metal content of the sediment from the creek without contamination from external sources.

A total of 6 samples were collected from the creeks, air dried, and submitted to Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver BC for Ultratrace by ICP-Mass spectrometry (Group 1F15-MS). Acme Labs sieved each sample with a 80 mesh screen to obtain 15 grams (if possible) of sifted material of which was then placed in 90ml of a solution of 2-2-2 mixture of HCL-HNO_3-H_2O heated for one hour at 95 degrees centigrade; the leach was then diluted to 300ml and analyzed by the ICP/ES & MS machine for 37 elements (Table 2).

Figure 6 **Silt Sample Location Map**



Reference: http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/

Table 2 **Geochemical Analysis Certificate** (for Silt Sample Stations 0508-0513, Locations are marked on Figure 6)

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Salient Resources PROJECT Cathedral File # A504892

50 - 1640 - 162nd St., Surrey BC V4A 6Y9 Submitted by: Brent Hemingway

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	Sample gm
G-1	.66	2.12	2.31	38.1	12	6.0	3.6	448	1.54	.2	2.1	<.2	4.1	50.8	.01	.02	.07	31	.42	.074	7.3	77.4	.49	162.2	.104	1	.86	.054	.39	<.1	1.7	.28	.01	10	<.1	<.02	4.0	15.0
0508	2.94	168.98	282.49	1309.3	349	22.3	6.0	6522	1.61	17.3	3.6	.9	3.0	51.9	17.96	4.52	1.11	21	.36	.050	26.6	22.5	.11	334.3	.015	1	.83	.015	.08	<.1	1.4	.18	.06	30	.6	.20	1.9	1.0
0509	2.23	99.68	92.65	753.0	707	17.0	7.4	3545	2.05	10.0	10.7	2.5	1.0	124.1	4.78	1.81	1.24	48	.79	.077	22.1	36.2	.34	280.1	.044	2	1.81	.025	.07	<.1	3.6	.17	.07	74	1.1	.15	4.4	7.5
0510	2.31	387.00	125.47	1760.6	864	14.4	6.5	5067	3.21	14.6	9.2	4.3	1.6	93.1	15.07	3.24	2.17	31	.78	.078	31.4	32.3	.17	346.7	.022	1	1.62	.014	.07	<.1	2.7	.16	.08	82	1.5	.12	3.6	1.0
0511	3.24	819.00	52.70	2564.5	680	15.6	27.2	10076	3.27	18.9	11.0	3.0	1.3	124.2	20.19	2.24	3.42	37	.92	.122	29.9	26.0	.17	346.2	.019	2	2.29	.016	.05	.4	2.4	.28	.07	74	1.4	.11	2.5	1.0
0512	1.93	568.00	34.00	2249.7	698	10.7	23.1	5759	6.79	25.7	11.2	3.4	1.5	142.2	12.96	1.30	2.45	61	.89	.222	31.0	27.0	.16	291.6	.027	1	4.23	.014	.05	.9	3.3	.21	.09	98	1.8	.07	3.2	7.5
0513	2.29	79.62	38.39	497.0	359	13.3	3.5	1236	1.32	13.1	16.8	1.9	1.0	91.8	2.44	1.05	.41	18	.76	.069	24.6	29.9	.16	112.8	.010	2	1.22	.013	.07	<.1	1.8	.07	.07	67	1.1	.05	2.9	1.0
STANDARD DS6	11.64	125.47	29.43	143.2	278	25.1	10.7	703	2.81	21.2	6.6	47.0	2.9	39.6	6.09	3.56	4.99	56	.85	.077	14.1	183.1	.57	163.5	.079	17	1.89	.072	.13	3.5	3.2	1.75	.02	229	4.4	2.22	6.2	15.0

GROUP 1F15 - 15.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP/ES & MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Silt SS80 60C

Data FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: AUG 26 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 9/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER Clarence Leong

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Silt Sample Descriptions

- #0102 sample taken in August 2001 on main McBride Creek just above bridge crossing at 1440m elev.
- #0508 0.5m wide weak flowing creek a tributary of McBride Creek north slope; rock type: Quartz-eye rhyolitic volcanics, reddish-brown rust stain on rock faces elev. 1600m.
- #0509 @1035m from waypoint McBride forks, sample was taken from the main west fork, strong flowing, rock type: rhyolite/dacite volcanics, elev. 1538m.
- #0510 @1035m from waypoint, sample taken from north fork, weak flowing, same creek as #0508 but lower elev., rock type: course angular quartz-eye rhyolite-dacite, elev.1538m.
- #0511 @600m from waypoint, sample from main McBride Creek, strong flow, rock types: rhyolite-dacite slight rust stain, elev. 1515m.
- #0512 @300m from waypoint, sample from main McBride Creek, strong flow, rock types: rhyolite-dacite volcanics, elev. 1482m.
- #0513 @164m from waypoint, sample taken from a tributary of McBride creek flowing from the 250º bearing, moderate flow, elev. 1465m.

Soil Sampling Survey

The purpose of the soil sampling program was to confirm and expand on the previous operator's results which only reported for copper, zinc, and molybdenum in soils (see Maps on pages 15, 16 of this report by Prism Resources). The majority of the new soil samples were collected on the high bank side of an old access road crossing the Cathedral Property at the 1630m elevation. The new sampling traverse almost parallels the old Prism Resources sample lines 100N and 104N and from 62E to 70E.

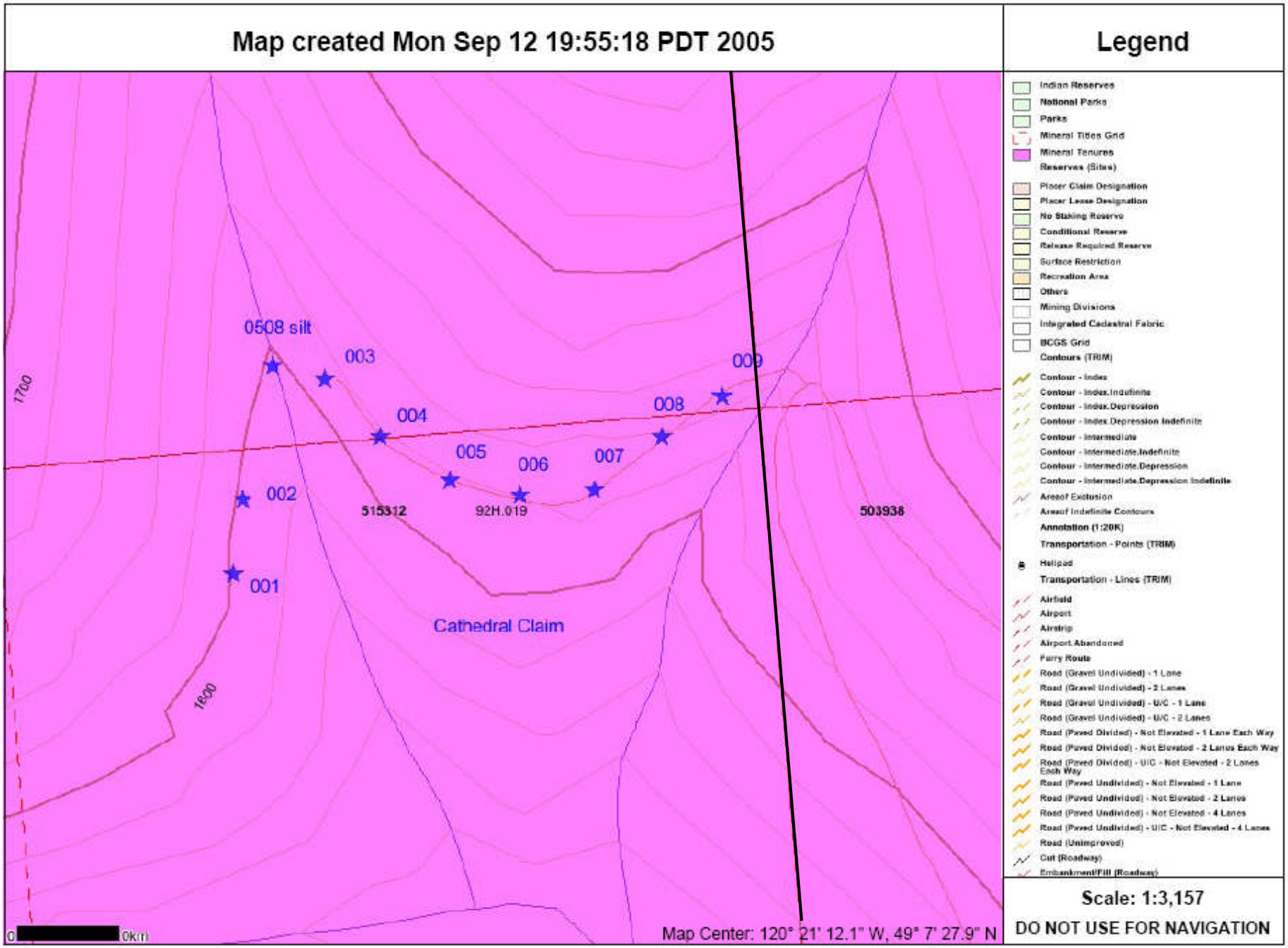
Starting from the switch bend on the access road at the eastern boundary of Cathedral claims with the Ashnola property was taken as the reference zero waypoint at an elevation of 1650m.; each station from the waypoint was hip chained at 50m., along the old access road heading west (Figure 7). At each station, an attempt to record the soil color, depth, rock chip identification, and slope direction with gradient was noted. A total of 9 soil samples were collected by the author with an assistant.

At each station, a 100-150 gram sample taken from the "B" horizon of the soil profile was placed in kraft paper bags. Each sample was assayed for 30 elements by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C (Table 3). The soil samples were dried at 60º C and sieved to -80 mesh, a 0.5 gram split from each sample was leached with 3.0 ml of 2-2-2 HCl-HNO_3-H_2O at 95º C for one hour, then diluted to 10ml and placed into the ICP emission spectrograph machine to be analyzed.

Soil Sample Descriptions

- #001 @ 450m from zero waypoint, sample taken from a hollow of a fallen tree, grayish brown color soil, fine grained with stone size angular fragments of rhyolites, slope gradient is 31º@115º bearing.
- #002 @400m, hole depth 15cm. course to fine grain, grayish-brown color, slope grad. 31º@115º
- #003 @300m, depth 15cm, light brownish color, fine grained with angular stone size Quartz-eye rhyolite, slope grad. 025º@255º, elev. 1600m
- #004 @250m, bedrock close to surface, angular fragments of Quartz-Eye rhyolite, light rusty brown color, slope grad. 35º@240º elev., 1600m
- #005 @200m, taken from north bank of road cut, Q-E rhyolite rock fragments, light grayish, slope grad., 18º@225º
- #006 @150m, north bank of road cut, Q-E rhyolite fragments, light tan-grey color, slope grad., 15º@200º elev.1630m
- #007 @100m, taken from north bank of road cut, soil grey-tan color with rock fragments coated with dark brownish goethite? Slope grad. 25º@180º elev. 1635m.
- #008 @050m, taken from north bank of road cut, soil light grey tan color with small rock fragments of Q-E rhyolite, grad 33º@150º elev. 1645m
- #009 @000m, or 50metres from waypoint at eastern boundary of claim, taken from north bank of road cut, soil light grey-tan color, angular Q-E rhyolite fragments, grad. 030º@155º elev. 1650m

Figure 7 Soil Sample Location Map



Reference: http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/

Table 3 **Geochemical Analysis Certificate** (for Soil Sample Stations 001-009, Locations are marked on Figure 7)

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Salient Resources PROJECT Cathedral File # A504891

50 - 1640 - 162nd St., Surrey BC V4A 6Y9 Submitted by: Brent Hemingway

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
G-1	1	8	<3	39	<.3	14	4	487	1.74	<2	<8	<2	4	60	<.5	<3	<3	33	.49	.081	8	82	.54	180	.11	<3	.92	.08	.48	<2
001	3	142	94	578	.4	5	2	288	2.52	5	<8	<2	2	36	1.3	<3	<3	36	.14	.042	12	9	.12	145	.04	5	1.66	.02	.05	<2
002	1	121	153	605	.9	7	4	1233	2.41	8	<8	<2	3	35	2.0	<3	<3	34	.25	.065	13	12	.13	235	.05	10	1.85	.02	.07	<2
003	4	214	134	258	.7	3	1	116	3.54	24	<8	<2	6	29	<.5	7	3	25	.08	.058	21	9	.09	214	.03	8	1.30	.02	.09	<2
004	3	137	44	234	.4	3	1	225	2.07	9	<8	<2	4	43	<.5	<3	4	15	.15	.034	13	6	.12	184	.02	4	2.02	.02	.06	<2
005	1	119	40	54	.4	6	2	172	2.75	20	<8	<2	5	56	<.5	3	<3	27	.14	.028	20	13	.15	194	.04	13	.91	.02	.12	<2
006	3	25	15	60	<.3	8	4	211	2.04	5	<8	<2	3	67	<.5	<3	<3	38	.18	.020	16	18	.26	147	.07	4	1.61	.02	.09	<2
007	2	3686	28	882	1.5	4	10	17416	4.17	30	<8	<2	4	33	15.5	<3	<3	19	.13	.092	22	2	.09	353	.03	7	1.00	.02	.09	3
008	2	81	32	249	1.0	4	2	285	2.60	19	<8	<2	7	24	.5	3	7	27	.08	.040	17	12	.08	258	.05	15	1.10	.02	.11	<2
009	3	190	34	58	1.4	4	1	197	4.65	102	<8	<2	10	42	<.5	<3	<3	20	.06	.114	21	8	.07	493	.03	11	1.29	.04	.18	<2
STANDARD DS6	11	120	31	145	<.3	24	10	687	2.90	26	<8	<2	2	41	6.2	4	5	57	.88	.076	15	168	.58	160	.08	18	1.92	.08	.16	4

GROUP 1D - 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: Soil SS80 60C

Data Gy FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: AUG 26 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 6/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Discussion of Survey Results

The silt sample #0508 was taken from a tributary creek on the north slope of McBride creek is anomalous in copper, lead and zinc. The other silt samples indicate down stream accumulation of copper and zinc but decreasing values in lead; sample #0510 also shows high lead values on the same creek as #0508 but further downstream and at the junction point with McBride creek, whereas sample #0509 taken on the McBride creek in the same vicinity shows a marked decrease in metal values. In comparison to a previous silt sample taken by D. Watt (AR #18415) of which the location of MAC 1 shown on page 21 of this report, displays lower but still significant values for copper, lead and zinc.

Soil samples #001, 002, 003 indicate high levels of copper, lead and zinc, which are in close proximity with the creek silt sample station 0508. With the exception of soil sample #007 taken from a seep, the valley containing the north tributary creek of McBride creek at the 1600m elevation is anomalous in lead, zinc, copper and may point to an area further upstream causing the anomalous base metal values.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Geochemical analysis of both soils and silts indicate a source from a vein type environment. A previous operator, C. Baldys, in his report examined a silver in soil anomaly on the Dino claim only to find negligible results. He concluded that “surface rock and soil geochemistry does not seem to be a sufficient exploration tool given strong supergene acid-sulphide alteration in the area”. Examining the soil sample results from the Prism Resources program on page 15 and 16 of this report; illustrate “tear drop” linear shaped anomalies further upslope from the current area sampled. These tear drop shapes demonstrate down slope transport and appear to have emanated from several linear features that cross the north tributary creek at a higher elevation from silt sample station #0508. In light of the proximity to a large porphyry Cu-Mo system, the encouraging base metal values both in soils and silts would make the Cathedral claim an excellent target for peripheral copper-lead-zinc vein deposit.

I recommended further silt sampling every 100m upslope from the sample station #0508. The sampling program should take about 4 man days to complete. The sampling done in this current program is a work in progress of which much more will be required before any further conclusions and recommendations can be drawn.

Cost of Current Exploration Survey

Wages:	
B. Hemingway B.Sc FGAC; 1.5 day field @ $300/day	$375.00
B. Hemingway B.Sc FGAC; 1 day travel @ $300/day	$250.00
T. Hunter (field assistant) 1 day travel @$100/day	$100.00
T. Hunter (field assistant 1.5 day field@100/day	$150.00
Food, Lodging, & Transportation:	
Motel accommodation (August 4, 2005)	$ 85.10
Food/meals	$ 98.54
Transportation; (4x4 vehicle) 930.0kms. @ 44cents/km	$410.52
Field Expenses:	
Field equipment (flagging, pens, kraft bags etc)	$ 10.00
Acme Analytical Assaying	$196.01
Report Costs:	
Reporting writing; 1.5 days @ $250/day	$375.00
Sundry (est., photocopying, binding, office, maps etc)	$ 30.00
Total Cost of Current Exploration Survey	**$2080.17**

Statement of Qualifications

I, Brent Hemingway of the City of Surrey, British Columbia; certify hereby:

1. I am a Geologist residing at #50-1640-162nd Street Surrey BC., V4A 6Y9

2. I am a graduate of UBC with a Bachelor of Science in Geology in 1978

3. I am a past Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada

4. I am a member of the Society Economic Geologists

5. I have engaged in the study of Geology after graduation for four years with several major and junior exploration companies in Western Canada and thereafter for seventeen years as a free agent.

6. I personally examined and carried out the current survey on the Cathedral Claim August 4 & 5, 2005; the findings are described within this report

7. This report is reliant on the records from previous operators on the Cathedral Property, data in the literature from the British Columbia Ministry of Mines and data from the Canadian Federal Government.

8. I am the author of this report, the composition thereof, and with the planning of the current survey.

9. I have a 100% interest in the Cathedral Property, and know of no other claim on the property.

Dated this _____23_____ day of _____November_____, 2006

Brent Hemingway B.Sc Fgac

Alan Brent Hemingway, B.Sc FGAC

Surrey, B.C.

References

- Dr. A. J. Sinclair summarized the history of the property in a report entitled "Car, Nola, Ash and Q Claims Groups" and dated December 27, 1969
- Ass., Report #2545 Ash, Nola, Q, Car claims or Ashnola Property; Prism Resources July 31, 1970 by D. R. Cochrane P. Eng. Geophysical Report: SP, Resistivity, Chargeability
- Ass., Report #2721 Ash, Nola, Q, Car claims or Ashnola Property; Prism Resources Oct. 5, 1970 by D. R. Cochrane P. Eng. Geophysical & Geochemical Report
- Ass. Report #5610 The Relationship Between Sulphides and Wallrock Alteration, and its importance to Exploration, Ashnola Property, Prism Resources by Dr. A.J.Sinclair, P.Eng
- Ass., Report #6289 Geology and Rock Geochemistry of the Ashnola-Mcbride Creek Property, Prism Resources by James S. Christie Ph.D.
- Ass., Report #7827 Diamond Drilling on the Prism-Ashnola Property, E & B Exploration Inc.(optioner), Prism Resources Ltd (owner). Author A. M. S. Clark Ph.D.
- Ass., Report #18415 Precious Metal Geochemistry on the Ashnola Claim Group for International Prism Exploration Ltd., prepared by Dylan Watt B.Sc
- Ass. Report #21665 Geological field trips and Drill Core Analysis on the Lucky and Bill Claims by M. Renning
- Ass., Report #22290 Prospecting, Geological Mapping & Physical Work on the Dino Group of Claims by C. Baldys, P.Eng