

Report  
on a  
**Soil Geochemical Survey**

**Rainbow 7 and 8 Mineral Claims**

Lat. 49°36'50"N and Long. 120°49'01"W

Tulameen Mining District,  
Similkameen Mining Division,  
British Columbia.

Assessment Report Submitted to:

Mineral Titles Division,  
Geological Survey Branch,  
Ministry of Energy and Mines, Victoria, B.C.

Dates of Work: August 22 and 23, 2006

**Statement of Work Event No 4108533**

Prepared By:

Thomas E. Lisle, P. Eng.  
Erik A. Ostensoe, P. Geo.

November 10, 2006

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH**  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,550

**RECEIVED**  
NOV 22 2006  
Gold Commissioner's Office  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

## CONTENTS

0-0	Summary	1
1.0	Introduction:	2
1.1	Introduction.	2
1.2	Property	3
1.3	Location and Access	3
1.4	Background	4
1.5	References	5
2.0	Geology.	6
2.1	Regional Setting.	6
2.2	Geology of the Hat Claims	6
2.3	Mineralization	7
3.0	Work Program	8
3.1	Introduction	8
3.2	Sampling Procedures.	9
3.3	Laboratory Procedures	9
4.0	Program Results	9
5.0	Conclusions and Recommendations.	10

## MAPS

Figure 1	Location Map	After Page 2
Figure 2.	Claim Map with 2005 Work Area.	After Page 2
Figure 3a.	2006 Soil Grid with Copper Assays	After page 10
Figure 3b	2006 Soil Grid with Gold Assays.	After page 10
Figure 3c	2006 Soil Grid with Zinc Assays	After page 10
Figure 4d	2006 Soil Grid with Lead Assays.	After page 10
Figure 4e	2006 Soil Grid with Silver Assays.	After Page 10
Figure 4f	2006 Soil Grid with Manganese Assays	After Page 10

## APPENDICES

Certification: T.E. Lisle, P. Eng. E.Ostensoe, P. Geo.	Appendix 1
Soil Geochemistry. Analytic Data.	Appendix 2
Soil Data Forms.	Appendix 3
Exploration Expenditures	Appendix 4

## **0.0 SUMMARY**

During the period August 22 to 23, 2006, T.E. Lisle, P. Eng. and E.A. Ostensoe, P. Geo. carried out a geochemical soil sampling program on a section of the Rainbow 7 and 8 mineral claims. The claims are located in the Tulameen District of the Similkameen Mining Division in south central British Columbia. Numerous mining companies had explored the claim area between 1901 and 1999 when the present owners acquired the ground.

The focus of interest is described in the BC Minfile as "A zone of concordant to discordant quartz carbonate veins in andesite (greenstone) over a north-south distance of 1200 metres. Individual veins strike north for lengths of up to 380 metres and dip shallow to steeply west. They vary from 2cm. to 3 metres wide, but average less than 0.5 metres in width".

The veins host variable concentrations of pyrite, galena, sphalerite +/- chalcopyrite and carry locally significant amounts of gold and silver. The mineralization occurs in areas of moderate to intense alteration that may have resulted from the alteration more felsic members of the Nicola Group along the margins of a large granitic unit. Of particular importance is the fact that some of the mineralization occurs in the altered wallrock rather than the veins, and suggests the possibility of significantly larger targets within the stratigraphy.

Although limited in extent, the current soil survey revealed elevated levels of gold, silver lead and zinc along the trace of the mineralized zone on the Rainbow claims. A few sites mainly on the flanks of the zone showed anomalous copper assays, and the area on the west flank of the sampled lines showed elevated levels of Manganese. It is expected that further soil geochemistry would help trace the mineralization, however, a significant amount of geological, geochemical and geophysical data is available in background reports, and a detailed review of this material should be undertaken to guide further mapping and sampling.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction.

Tulameen is one of the better-mineralized districts in the southern Canadian Cordillera, and because of its ready access, has received extensive exploration dating to the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Rainbow 7 and 8 mineral claims are located in the Elliot Creek area and cover a section of the area previously held by old crown-granted claims commonly referred to as the Cousin Jack prospects. The Cousin Jack is part of a northerly trending belt of base and precious metal mineral occurrences (copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold) in Nicola rocks that lie close to the northeast margin of the Tulameen complex, a large ultramafic unit that is of interest for Iron, gold and platinum group minerals.

Lisle and Ostensoe became interested in the area in 1992 after reviewing background data that suggested a potential for stratiform or VMS mineralization in areas where felsic units of the Nicola Group were present. Between 1993 and 1999, the owners carried out a number of small exploration programs on the Rainbow 2 to 6 mineral claims mainly in the Rabbit Mountain area about 4 kilometres south of the Cousin Jack. The Rainbow 7 and 8 claims were acquired in the Cousin Jack area in 1999.

The Rabbitt Mountain and Cousin Jack mineralized occurrences had previously been investigated by a number of wide ranging geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys, bulldozer trenching and shallow drilling. Much of this work is documented in the provincial Assessment files (See references). On acquiring the property, the owners carried out a small mapping program in 2000, and filed the data with the Ministry for assessment purposes.

The results of the mapping program indicated the presence of a large linear alteration zone apparently developed near the intersection of a regional northeast Tertiary aged fault, with the northerly trace of the Boulder Granite complex. The alteration is indicated to trend north-northeast, is greater than 200 metres in width and in excess of a kilometer in length. Rocks within the zone have been altered to sericitic schists with up to 10% pyrite, however a number of vein-sulphide occurrences within the schist indicated a later mineralizing event. The length of the zone was not fully determined.

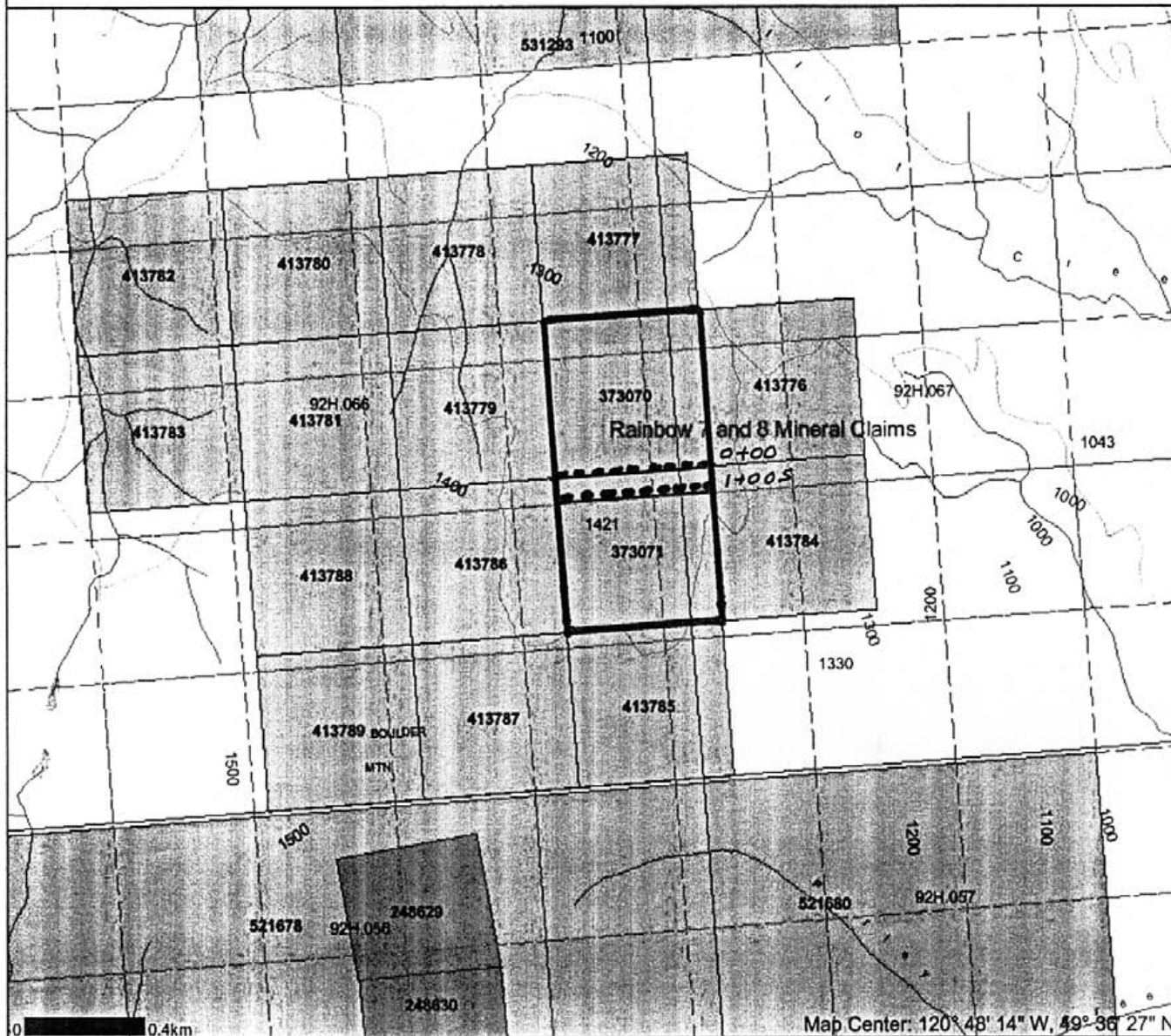
During the period of August 22 and 23, 2006, the property was further evaluated by a small geochemical survey. A total of 22 soil samples were collected from the claims. Sample locations are, in part, referenced to GPS locations. Between October 13 and 15, 2006, a GPS survey was carried out in conjunction with a GPS survey on adjoining ground. This report describes the procedures used in the soil geochemical survey, and presents the data resulting from the investigations. A report on the GPS claim post survey is in preparation, and will be filed by E. A. Ostensoe, P. Geo.



LOCATION MAP, RAINBOW CLAIMS  
 TULAMEEN AREA  
 SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fig 1

Map created Tue Oct 24 15:38:36 PDT 2006



### RAINBOW 7 & 8 MINERAL CLAIMS

Tulameen Area.  
Similkameen  
Mining Division.

Map showing claims  
and area of 2006  
exploration work.

October, 2006 Figure 2

Scale: 1:20,000

DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION

Map Center: 120° 48' 14" W, 49° 36' 27" N

## 1.2 Property

E. Ostensoe and T.E. Lisle are the co-owners of the Rainbow 7 and 8 mineral claims, however the claims are registered in the name of T.E. Lisle. Because the Rainbow 7 and 8 mineral claims were surrounded by other claims prior to the start of MTO, they were not converted to cell claims in the transition period following the date when the British Columbia changed the on-line claim acquisition. As presently constituted, the following describe the tenures in this report.

	<b>Tenure #</b>	<b>Issue Date</b>	<b>Cells</b>	<b>GTD</b>	<b>Total Hectares</b>	<b>2006 Assessment</b>	<b>New GTD*</b>
Rainbow 7	373070	1999/11/03		2006/11/03			2009/11/03
Rainbow 8	373071	1999/11/03		2006/11/03			2009/11/03
<b>Total</b>							

\* After filing of 2006 Technical work.

## 1.3 Location and Access

The Rainbow 7 and 8 mineral claims are located near Tulameen in the Similkameen Mining Division of south central British Columbia. Refer to Map sheet 92H 066/67. The uncorrected GPS location of the Initial posts of the two claims is about 659,242E and 5,497,161N (NAD 83)\*. It should be noted that the claims lie in an area that has been heavily infested by the Mountain Pine Bark Beetle, and that much of the surface area has recently been logged. As a direct consequence of this activity, many claim posts, including the Final posts of the Rainbow 7 and 8 mineral claims have been destroyed.

Access to the Rainbow 7 and 8 mineral claims is by the Elliot Creek Forrest access road that exits the Otter Valley road about 2 kilometres north of Otter Lake. The road runs northwest and climbs from about 793 M to 1280 metres in elevation. At about the 7.50 km. mark, a branch road runs southerly. To some extent, old roads that were used when the claims were acquired have been replaced by a new access road that was constructed to harvest the timber from the Pine Beetle salvage. This road passes directly through the heart of the Rainbow 7 and 8 claims. The location line of the Rainbow 7 and 8 claims crosses the new road in the vicinity of old trenches about 150 metres south of the 10 Kilometre road marker. Elevations in the area surveyed range from about 1317 to 1383 metres ASL.

\* The GPS survey carried out in October 2006, fixes the location of the claim posts in NAD 83.

#### 1.4 Background.

The Cousin Jack Prospect hosts some of the oldest known mineral occurrences in British Columbia with exploration recorded as early as 1901. Property descriptions and references under B.C. Minfile 092HNE018 provide details of the ensuing exploration work, highlights of which include:

- Between 1903 and 1905, several short adits, aggregating 98 metres were completed.
- Periodic assessments followed with minor development between 1922 and 1966
- Between 1971 and 1974. Gold River Mines Ltd. carried out a program of soil sampling and geophysics, and completed 1,768 metres of drilling in 33 holes on a large group of claims including the Cousin Jack. (Note: detailed report on drilling not reviewed).
- Between about 1980 and 1986, the property and adjacent area was covered by a number of geophysical, geological and geochemical surveys. Important work was carried out by Ventures West Mining; Boulder Mountain Resources Ltd and Aberford and Abermin Resources Ltd. In 1987, Abermin Corporation (Calais Resources Ltd.) drilled 12 holes aggregating 662 metres.

BC Minfile describes the mineralization as “A zone of concordant to discordant quartz carbonate veins in andesite (greenstone) over a north-south distance of 1200 metres. Individual veins strike north for lengths of up to 380 metres and dip shallow to steeply west. They vary from 2cm. to 3 metres wide, but average less than 0.5 metres in width”.

“The andesite is sheared and hydrothermally altered in the zone of veining. The rock exhibits pervasive quartz-sericite-argillic alteration in the hanging wall, and well-developed propylitic alteration in the footwall of steeply west dipping veins. The veins and surrounding wallrock are variably mineralized with sphalerite, pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite. The veins are frequently pyritic and are sometimes mineralized with polymetallic massive sulphides. Such vein-hosted sulphides are massive to weakly interbanded with quartz. The locally convoluted banding suggests an epithermal origin (AR 15315). Pyrite, galena and sphalerite are present in silicified wallrock as stringers and bands”

The grades of mineralization are highly variable. B.C. Minfile notes: “Surface sampling suggests the veins average 1% to 3% combined lead and zinc, 0.2% copper; 6.9 grams per tonne silver and 6.9 grams per tonne gold (AR 15315, page 21)”.

Assessment report 15,993 notes the following: “Assay values obtained from the 1987 drill programme are variable and range from a low of <5ppb to a high of 0.032 oz/ton Au.; 0.1 ppm to 0.77oz/ton Ag.; <0.01 to 1.96%Pb.; and 0.01 to 4.11%Zn. The highest gold and silver values were obtained from the area of the Cousin Jack Adits. These high gold and silver values area associated with the highest lead and zinc values and are from siliceous andesite with minor carbonate. The quartz-carbonate veining, for example the 13’8”vein encountered in drill hole 87-1 did not return high assay values”.



### 1.5 References.

- 1) Camsell, Charles. 1913 Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Tulameen District. Memoir 26, Department of Mines, Geological survey
- 2) Monger, J.W.H. GSC Maps 41-1989 Hope, and 42-1989 Ashcroft.
- 3) Mortimer, N: The Nicola Group: Late Triassic and Early Jurassic subduction-related volcanism in British Columbia. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Vol 24, No. 12, December 1987. PP 2521-2536
- 4) Nixon, G.T. and Rublee, V.J: Alaskan-Type Ultramafic Rocks in British Columbia: New concepts in the structure of the Tulameen Complex. Geological Fieldwork. 1987. Paper 1988-1 of the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.
- 5) Preto, V.A: Geology of the Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton. Bulletin 69, BC Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources. 1979.
- 6) Rice, H.M.A. (1947) GSC Memoir 243. Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map area.
- 7) B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Reports: 944, 3397, 3398, 4588, 7159, 8411, 9902, 10,266, 10,657, 13, 396, 14, 098, 14,158, 15,315, 15,993, 24,215, 24,961.
- 8) British Columbia Minfile.

## 2.0 GEOLOGY

### 2.1 Regional Setting

The property is near the western margin of the Nicola Group of volcanic and related sedimentary and intrusive rocks in southern British Columbia. The Nicola rocks were developed in an upper Triassic Island Arc, and are part of tectonic terrane Quesnellia that was accreted to the North American Craton about 170 to 185 years ago. The Nicola Group in the Merritt-Princeton area, is a westward younging assemblage and includes:

- a) An eastern belt of alkalic and calc-alkalic submarine volcanic rocks, lahar deposits, basaltic flows, and high-level syenite stocks.
- b) A central belt of alkalic and calc-alkalic subaerial and submarine assemblages of andesite, basalt and co-magmatic intrusions of diorite and syenite, and breccia, conglomerate and lahar deposits.
- c) A western belt of calc-alkalic flow and pyroclastic rocks ranging in composition from andesite to rhyolite, with minor interbedded limestone, volcanic conglomerate, sandstone and argillite. This assemblage appears to underlie much of the Tulameen area.

The Eagle Granodiorite, a syntectonic intrusion of apparent upper Jurassic age, bounds the Nicola Group to the west. Both the Eagle Granodiorite, and amphibolitized Nicola Group rocks dip westerly along a regionally developed northwest foliation. Several small intrusions are present near Tulameen. They include the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Boulder Granite; the upper Triassic Tulameen Ultramafic Complex, and Tertiary Otter granite stocks.

The Nicola Group Rocks and related intrusions in south-central British Columbia are host to a number of world-class mineral deposits including copper-gold porphyries at Princeton and Kamloops; copper-molybdenum porphyries at Highland Valley; and the large Craigmont copper-iron skarn deposit at Merritt. In addition, the belt is host to a very large number of prospects, including those at Tulameen that continue to be explored.

### 2.2 Geology of the Rainbow Claims.

During the 1980's, the Abermin Corporation and associated companies carried out widespread geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys. The area covered by the surveys stretched from the Tulameen River on the south to Elliot Creek on the north, and included most of the known polymetallic mineral occurrences in Nicola rocks including the Redbird prospect near Rabbitt Mountain, and the Cousin Jack prospect northeast of Boulder Mountain.

The Abermin geology suggested that the Nicola Group in this area may be divisible into a) a lower basaltic unit with minor argillite. b) a middle andesitic unit and c) remnants of an upper felsic unit dominated by dacite +/- rhyolite. Known mineral occurrences appeared to be spatially related to the felsic units.

The mineralized complex at the Cousin Jack is localized in a zone of intense hydrothermal alteration that appears to be developed near the intersection of a regional northeast Tertiary fault and the northerly trending Boulder Creek Batholith. The zone trends generally north-northeast, is +/-200 metres wide and in excess of a kilometer in length. It consists of argillic-silicic-sericitic alteration selectively or differentially developed in areas of grey schistose rocks containing up to 10% disseminated pyrite.

Thin section studies (AR9902) showed the Cousin Jack mineralized area to be underlain by andesitic to rhyodacitic volcanic rocks that are variably altered and mineralized. The Abermin data (AR 15,315) also outlined zones of siliceous dacite and dacite breccia some 500 to 1000 metres west of the Cousin Jack.

Two additional features of possible geological interest have been reported:

a) A 5 to 10 meter wide poor exposure of conglomerate or breccia is evident in one of the central trenches. Clasts range up to 1/3 meter in width, are well rounded to angular, and are generally well altered. The exposure was of interest in that a limonitic fragmental unit mapped on the Redbird property about 4 kilometres to the south was interpreted as a small vent.

b) Drill report (AR15,993) notes the presence of a dark grey to black mafic unit that is frequently present beneath the zone of alteration and described in the literature as a mafic dyke. Mapping by the writer in the Mt. Rabbitt mineralized area a few kilometres south of Cousin Jack also outlined widespread occurrences of similar material with a strong magnetic signature. Little is known of the petrology or chemistry of this unit but its proximity to mineralization and to the Tulameen Ultramafic Complex indicates that further investigation is warranted.

### 2.3 Mineralization

The grey schistose pyritized rocks at Cousin Jack differ from the foliated greenish andesitic rocks and appear to reflect altered versions of felsic units within the Nicola assemblage. A number of late quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins, described in background reports as epithermal occurrences, are present along the trend of the Cousin Jack alteration zone. Pyrite, +/- sphalerite +/- galena +/- chalcopyrite with assays in gold and silver occur both in the veins, and in the altered wallrock. The sulphide rich sections of the zone are marked by limonite and pyrolusite, however some areas are devoid of sulphide or contain only weak secondary minerals.

As presently known on the Rainbow 7 and 8 claims, the mineralized complex appears to be a narrow linear zone that has reportedly been traced over 1200 metres in a northerly direction. Background soil data shows the zone to have a distinct swing to the southwest towards the southern section of the claims. The relationship of the Cousin Jack to other nearby mineralized zones is uncertain. Background and current data indicates that the sulphide assemblage is dominated by pyrite, sphalerite and galena with minor chalcopyrite, while mineral occurrences (Mid Copper?) near the large dacite units some 500 to 1000 metres west of Cousin Jack are copper-rich without significant sphalerite and galena.

Because some of the mineralization is reported to occur in the wallrock, and because it occurs in an area where volcanic lithologies change from intermediate to felsic, previous workers have been of the view that the mineralization may have both a stratigraphic and structural control. At Cousin Jack, some of the mineralization is believed to be late stage structurally controlled veining that drill testing has shown to be of limited interest. The work however has not disproved the stratigraphic possibilities.

Due to limited exposure mainly to the west of Cousin Jack, little is known of the geology in and around dacitic units. Regional data (Abermin Dwg.2217) indicates a northeast to north-northeast structural trend to the area, and the dacitic units may be bounded on the west by a north-northeast fault separating Nicola Triassic rocks from Cretaceous Spences Bridge volcanic rocks. A compilation and careful review of all exploration data in the Boulder Mountain area may provide further clues as to the potential of the Cousin Jack and nearby mineralization.

### **3.0 WORK PROGRAM**

#### **3.1 Introduction.**

The owners drove to Tulameen on August 22, 2006 where they established a base, and continued to the property. Significant changes had taken place since the claims were acquired. Much of the southern claim area and the surrounding area had been clear cut, apparently related to the infestation of the Pine Bark Beetle. Extensive forestry flagging in the uncut areas would suggest that further logging operations are imminent.

A consequence of this activity was that some claim posts have been removed or destroyed. The number 2 posts of the Rainbow 7 and 8 claims are in the slash and could not be located. As noted in the Location section of this report, a second result of the logging is that access has changed. The road spur leaving the Elliot Creek main haulage road at 7.5 km. splits about a kilometer to the south and a new haulage road passes without significant change in elevation directly through the main showing and trench area.

Much of the southern BC, including the Tulameen area, has been glaciated. A thin veneer of glacial till partly obscures bedrock at higher elevations, however, road access to the

claims indicates that in some areas, till blankets several metres thick are present. Within the claims, scattered outcroppings and trenches throughout the grid area indicate that the surficial cover is generally thin.

Soil profiles are not particularly well developed in most areas covered. A thin surface organic layer a centimeter or two to locally several centimeters thick, commonly overlies a pale-brown clay-rich till with up to 30% rounded to angular gravel sized fragments. In other areas, the soils take on a weak reddish hue that in the depression along the trace of the alteration zone can vary to a deep or brick-red colour. In most of the samples collected, the reddish soils are thought to be the B-horizon, but distinction between B and C is uncertain.

### 3.2 Sampling Procedure.

Two 500 metre long east-west lines, 100 metres apart were sampled at 50 metre intervals. Line 0+00S is the common claim location line between the Rainbow 7 claim on the north and the Rainbow 8 claim on the south. Line 1+00S is on the Rainbow 8 claim 100 metres to the south of the claim line. The lines were put in with belt chain and compass and tied of at each end. GPS readings were taken at different points on the survey lines.

All samples were dug with either a shovel or sampling mattock. Commonly the samples were taken at depths of 15 to 35 centimetres and placed in marked kraft soil envelopes. Details on sample location, colour, depth, and estimates of gravel, clay, sand and silt were recorded on sample data sheets that are appended to this report as Appendix 3. As a generality, much of the sampled material was from very dry areas reflecting the hot climatic conditions throughout the summer. The samples were however left to air dry in Tulameen for two days before being packed and taken to the Acme Analytical laboratory in Vancouver for analyses.

### 3.3 Laboratory Procedure.

On delivery to the laboratory, the samples were further dried at 60°C and screened to obtain the -80mesh fraction. 15gram splits were then leached with 90 ml of 2-2-2-HCl-HNO<sub>3</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O at 95° for 1 hour, then diluted to 300ml and analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry for 36 elements. This procedure and the analytic data resulting from the laboratory work are included as Appendix 2 to this report.

## 3.0 PROGRAM RESULTS.

For purposes of display, six of the elements (Copper, Gold, Zinc, Lead, Silver and Manganese) have been plotted and are included as figures 3a to 3f to this report. This data has been plotted on an outline of the alteration zone shown on the geological map included in the October 30,2000 report by T.E. Lisle, P. Eng.

The data set resulting from the survey is limited to 22 samples hence no effort has been made to analyze it statistically. When the results of other soil surveys, carried out on adjacent claims in the same time period become available, it would be useful to correlate the two data sets. The alteration zone is centrally located on the two lines surveyed and the eastern edge of the zone is believed to follow the northerly trending granite contact. The geochemical data show the following:

- a) The sample taken from Line 1+00S at 2+00W showed anomalous levels for most of the 36 elements analyzed for.
- b) Four to seven sample sites within the zone show elevated levels of zinc, gold, lead and silver. Three of the samples with anomalous zinc lie to the east of the projected zone and might be due to irregularities in the contact area or to glacial dispersion. However, two of the anomalous zinc sites are in the slash related to recent logging and it is possible that some of the material may have been redistributed by mechanized equipment (figs 3b to 3e).
- c) The Cousin Jack is not particularly well known for high copper concentrations, however, in view of its proximity to the Mid Copper occurrences a few hundred metres to the west, anomalous levels should not be unexpected. Three samples contain elevated levels of copper. One of the sites is centrally located in the alteration zone as noted in a) above. Two of the sites are near the western margin of the alteration zone (fig 3a).
- d) The Manganese plot reveals 10 sites with elevated levels of Mn. with one of the sites located at 1+00S and 2+00W. Most of the anomalous samples are near to, or located to the west of the projected western limit of the alteration zone (figure 3f). Previous mapping showed significant carbonate alteration to the west of the alteration zone and it is possible that a vertical alteration zoning is present within the regional westerly dipping foliation.

#### **4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**

The soil geochemistry survey on the Rainbow 7 and 8 mineral claims has confirmed the presence of anomalous concentrations of zinc, lead, gold and silver in a zone believed to be linear, and trending north northeast through the claims. Three of the 22 samples collected also showed elevated levels of copper, only one of which was correlated with the other anomalous elements. Two of the higher copper assays are on the west flank of the zone in an area marked by carbonate alteration and anomalous manganese assays.

Background data suggests that there is a structural control to the Cousin Jack mineralization, and there is also evidence to suggest that the mineralization may have a stratigraphic component. To assess this potential, a detailed review of background data should be completed, and initially augmented with further detailed geologic mapping and soil geochemistry.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **CERTIFICATION**

This report was prepared by T.E. Lisle, P. Eng. , and E.A. Ostensoe, P. Geo. and is based in part on the work carried out by the authors in 2006, and in part on work carried out in the area from about 1994 to 2006. Some information may have been derived from sources noted in the Reference section.

**Thomas E. Lisle, P. Eng.** certifies that:

- 1) He is a qualified consulting geologist with residence in North Vancouver, British Columbia.
- 2) He is a graduate in geology of the University of British Columbia, and is a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. He is also a member in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 3) He has worked in the mineral exploration sector of the mining industry for more than forty years in western and northern Canada, the United States and Mexico.
- 4) He, in cooperation with Erik Ostensoe, P. Geo., completed the field work that is the basis for the accompanying report on the Rainbow 7 and 8 mineral claims, and he is the principal author of the geochemical section of that report.

**Erik A. Ostensoe, P. Geo.** certifies that:

- 1) He is qualified consulting geologist with residence in the city of Vancouver, British Columbia,
- 2) He is a graduate in Honours Geology of the University of British Columbia, and has studied at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario and is a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 3) He has worked in the mineral exploration sector of the mining industry for more than thirty-five years.
- 4) He, in cooperation with T.E. Lisle, P. Eng. completed the field work that is the basis of the accompanying report and collaborated in the preparation of the report.

\* Note: The Rainbow 7 and 8 mineral claims are jointly owned by T.E. Lisle and E.A. Ostensoe.

**APPENDIX 2**

**SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY ANALYTIC DATA**

All references are considered the confidential property of the U.S. Government.





GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



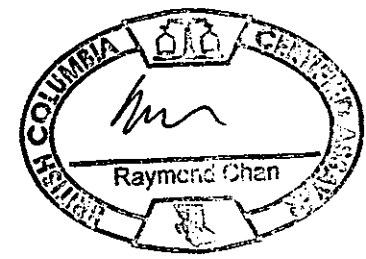
Ostensoe, Erik File # A605291A

4306 West 3rd Ave, Vancouver BC V6R 1M7 Submitted by: Erik Ostensoe

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	
0+00N 5+00W	.6	10.7	8.1	171	.1	6.9	9.6	742	3.56	2.5	.3	2.0	.6	18	.2	.7	.1	85	20	.082	8	8	34	206	.018	1	1.77	.011	.08	.1	.02	4.4	.1	<.05	6	<.5
0+00N 4+50W	1.2	93.3	13.8	248	.1	12.3	17.0	1260	4.43	6.6	.3	2.0	.8	19	.4	.7	.3	53	23	.155	11	10	.62	184	.029	1	2.00	.010	.10	<.1	.03	3.5	.1	<.05	6	.5
0+00N 4+00W	1.1	47.8	8.6	233	.2	11.2	16.3	2243	3.36	3.5	.3	1.1	1.2	24	.7	.4	.2	60	25	.128	11	10	.43	219	.072	1	2.09	.019	.09	.1	.02	2.8	.1	<.05	7	<.5
0+00N 3+50W	2.2	211.9	10.5	166	.1	15.0	19.5	1055	5.42	8.4	.4	1.4	1.3	24	.4	4.0	.4	50	23	.104	13	9	.48	229	.050	1	1.95	.015	.11	.1	.03	3.8	.1	<.05	5	.9
0+00N 3+00W	1.4	82.7	10.4	165	.2	13.7	14.9	853	3.63	4.2	.4	3.4	1.3	23	.3	1.4	.3	59	23	.087	13	13	.52	147	.052	1	2.30	.013	.12	.1	.02	4.2	.1	<.05	7	.6
0+00N 2+50W	1.4	98.6	28.8	238	.2	12.4	14.7	1037	3.87	7.7	.4	1.6	1.2	26	.7	.8	.3	58	28	.177	9	13	.44	208	.062	2	2.16	.013	.10	.1	.03	3.2	.1	<.05	6	.5
0+00N 2+00W	2.2	20.3	121.0	445	.4	5.3	5.6	329	3.40	5.0	.3	14.1	1.2	61	.9	.9	.5	43	18	.136	10	8	.28	196	.036	2	1.51	.021	.12	<.1	.05	2.1	.1	.12	5	1.0
0+00N 1+50W	2.4	23.5	306.9	478	.8	5.7	5.3	448	4.29	7.5	.3	21.2	1.1	74	1.5	1.2	.7	47	20	.174	11	10	.33	249	.041	2	1.46	.024	.12	<.1	.04	2.5	.1	.15	5	1.4
0+00N 1+00W	3.4	28.2	311.7	352	.8	5.1	6.1	491	4.20	9.5	.2	25.3	1.0	69	.8	1.0	.9	41	21	.116	12	8	.35	203	.012	<.1	.99	.025	.17	<.1	.06	2.6	.2	.33	4	1.7
0+00N 0+50W	.9	24.8	37.6	392	.2	9.5	9.2	424	3.27	5.0	.4	3.6	1.1	29	.8	.6	.2	57	24	.061	11	14	.42	111	.045	1	1.50	.016	.06	.1	.03	3.3	.1	<.05	5	.6
0+00N 0+00W	1.1	36.7	15.9	180	.2	15.2	14.4	710	3.74	7.3	.7	1.1	1.7	20	.4	.5	.2	63	25	.116	11	17	.50	146	.059	2	2.60	.014	.07	.1	.04	5.1	.1	<.05	7	<.5
1+00S 5+00W	3.1	89.2	13.9	235	.1	12.7	15.7	1750	4.67	7.4	.3	2.2	.9	37	.5	1.3	.5	58	29	.100	14	9	.41	564	.022	1	1.97	.019	.15	<.1	.02	3.3	.1	.09	5	<.5
1+00S 4+50W	1.2	67.8	9.4	297	.1	12.7	14.5	1244	3.63	7.2	.2	.6	.7	29	.5	.9	.2	58	31	.060	9	13	.45	375	.041	2	1.91	.016	.09	<.1	.03	3.4	.1	<.05	6	<.5
1+00S 4+00W	1.7	240.6	11.0	182	<.1	13.4	18.6	1744	4.98	8.0	.3	.6	1.1	25	.3	2.9	.4	55	26	.136	13	11	.52	291	.040	2	2.12	.011	.11	.1	.03	3.9	.1	<.05	6	.6
1+00S 3+50W	1.7	39.5	7.5	171	.1	13.7	19.3	2074	3.46	3.6	.3	.8	1.0	25	.4	.3	.4	50	23	.129	16	8	.35	219	.069	2	1.65	.023	.09	.1	.02	2.5	.1	<.05	6	<.5
1+00S 3+00W	1.5	62.2	35.9	290	.2	11.4	14.0	1130	4.04	6.9	.4	1.4	.9	28	.6	.9	.3	57	39	.117	9	12	.37	170	.064	2	1.91	.015	.09	<.1	.02	3.2	.1	<.05	6	.5
1+00S 2+50W	2.0	46.5	182.1	866	1.0	12.1	9.9	737	4.04	6.4	.4	10.3	1.3	54	2.0	1.2	.6	46	41	.127	12	10	.36	191	.052	1	1.90	.021	.09	<.1	.10	3.1	.1	.08	6	1.7
1+00S 2+00W	6.2	122.4	542.0	2391	4.1	22.3	28.2	1554	10.40	18.9	1.0	70.4	2.8	167	10.5	2.5	1.7	67	60	.312	25	17	.35	532	.078	2	5.06	.050	.22	.1	.31	10.8	.3	.40	10	3.8
1+00S 1+50W	1.3	27.8	122.8	545	.4	5.5	5.7	400	3.47	5.8	.3	5.5	1.2	41	2.4	.6	.4	47	20	.132	9	10	.37	157	.034	1	1.51	.021	.11	<.1	.04	2.8	.1	.08	5	.7
1+00S 1+00W	1.4	21.6	62.3	197	.3	7.2	6.5	300	3.76	6.5	.3	3.2	1.2	28	.4	.6	.3	57	12	.095	7	12	.36	185	.050	1	1.88	.017	.08	.1	.03	2.6	.1	<.05	6	.5
1+00S 0+50W	1.2	30.9	35.4	374	.3	9.6	10.4	399	3.50	6.8	.4	7.3	1.4	30	1.0	.6	.3	58	21	.092	9	14	.40	164	.055	1	1.88	.016	.08	<.1	.03	3.6	.1	<.05	6	.7
1+00S 0+00W	1.0	39.1	16.0	759	.5	24.5	29.8	964	3.05	4.7	.7	2.7	1.0	41	2.2	.4	.2	62	30	.067	23	19	.46	148	.071	1	2.45	.018	.06	<.1	.05	5.4	.1	<.05	6	.9
STANDARD DS7	20.3	112.1	70.9	414	.9	54.5	9.5	622	2.37	47.8	5.0	64.3	4.5	69	6.3	5.9	4.5	84	.92	.078	13	166	1.04	369	.124	38	.96	.075	.43	3.8	.20	2.5	4.2	.22	5	3.4

GROUP 1DX - 15.0 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-MS.  
 (>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.  
 - SAMPLE TYPE: Soil SS80 60C

Data FA \_\_\_\_\_ DATE RECEIVED: AUG 28 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....



**APPENDIX 3**

**SOIL DATA FORMS.**

## GEOCHEMICAL DATA

PROJECT RAINBOW  
 GENERAL LOCATION TUCUMAN

SAMPLER F. OSTENSOP  
 DATE AUGUST 23/06.  
 NTS MAP SHEET 92M066

LOCATION NTS  
 UTM  
 GRID  
 NORTH (SOUTH) EAST (WEST)

				Survey-type	Depth	Horizon	Colour	Material	% Gravel	% Organic	Clay	Silt	Sand	Bedrock	Remarks	
1				R1+005	5+00W	SOIL	20	B/C	Red Yellow	Rocky Subcrop	30		10	30	30	
2				R1+005	4+50W	"	20	B/C	Yellow	"	30		15	25	30	Subcrop - Angular Frags.
3				"	4+00W	"	15	B	Yellow	"	30		5	40	25	Rocky Subcrop.
4				"	3+50W	"	25	B	Reddish	"	25		5	45	25	Fair to Good Soil
5				"	3+00W	"	20	B	Basic RBD		20		5	50	25	Old Mining Road at 2+93W
6				"	2+50W	"	35	B	"		20		15	35	30	West side of New Road.
7				"	2+00W	"	30	B	DK RED ORN		15		40	25	20	Looks like a Ferruginous Fe Swamp but drier.
8				"	1+50W	"	20	B	Yellow Ben		15		35	30	20	Good
*9				"	1+00W	"	25	B	Red		15		40	30	15	Very Good B.
10				"	0+50W	"	20	B	Yellow		15		40	25	20	
**				"	0+00W	"	15	B	Gy Ben		20		25	35	20	

SURVEY TYPE: S=Soil; SS=SSR; R=Rock Chip

DEPTH: Measured in meters.

HORIZON: Marked A, B, or C

COLOUR: Br. Brown. Bl. Black. R. Red. G. Grey. O. Orange. Dk. Dark. Lt. Light.

MATERIAL: T Till; Co. Colluvium. A. Alluvium. F. Fluvial. GF. Glaciofluvial. O. Organic.

ORGANICS: Visual estimate of organic content.

GRAVEL: Estimate of Gravel sized fragments.

CLAY-SILT-SAND: Low to moderate to high estimates.

\* GPS GAINM 45 659,124/5497,060 ?

\*\* GPS " " 658254/5497,053. ?

### GEOCHEMICAL DATA

PROJECT RAINBOW  
 GENERAL LOCATION TULAMEN

SAMPLER E. OSTENSEN / T. LISLE  
 DATE August 23/06  
 NTS MAP SHEET 92H06E

LOCATION NTS  
 UTM  
 GRID  
 (CM)  
 NORTH SOUTH EAST (WEST)

			Survey-type	Depth	Horizon	Colour	Material	% Gravel	% Organic	Clay	Silt	Sand	Bedrock	Remarks
1			Soil.	45	B/C?	Yel BR	Sandy	20		30	30	20		
2			"	25	B/C	Yel BR	Rocky Till	30		15	30	25		
* 3			"	30	C	Yel	Till	25		30	25	20		Fe Stamp - Tree Root Edge of Slash.
4			"	25	B	Red BRN	Till	30		25	30	15		Slash - Disturbed S. Side of old Trench.
5			"	25	B	Red BRN	Gravel Till	30		25	30	15		Near Mineral Zone Trench.
6			"	25	B	Dk Red BRN	Till	20		30	30	20		Rusty Cl-Sed. Immediately E of old logging Rd. Disturbed?
7			"	30	B/C?	Lt BRN	Till	10		30	50	10		Small Trees - OK
8			"	25	B	Red BRN	Till/Soil	25		15	35	25		Slash - to 3+4.5M Thick forest.
9			"	25	B	Lt. Red BRN	Till	20		20	35	25		Fair
10			"	20	C-B	Yellow BRN	Till	25		20	40	15		
			"	15	B	Reddish	Till	30		20	20	10		Very Rocky.

SURVEY TYPE: S=Soil; SS=Silt; R=Rock Chip

DEPTH: Measured in meters.

HORIZON: Marked A, B, or C

COLOUR: Br. Brown, Bl. Black, R. Red, G. Grey, O. Orange, Dk. Dark, Lt. Light.

MATERIAL: T Till; Co. Colluvium, A. Alluvium, F. Fluvial, GF. Glacioluvial, O. Organic.

ORGANICS: Visual estimate of organic content.

GRAVEL: Estimate of Gravel sized fragments.

CLAY-SILT-SAND: Low to moderate to high estimates.

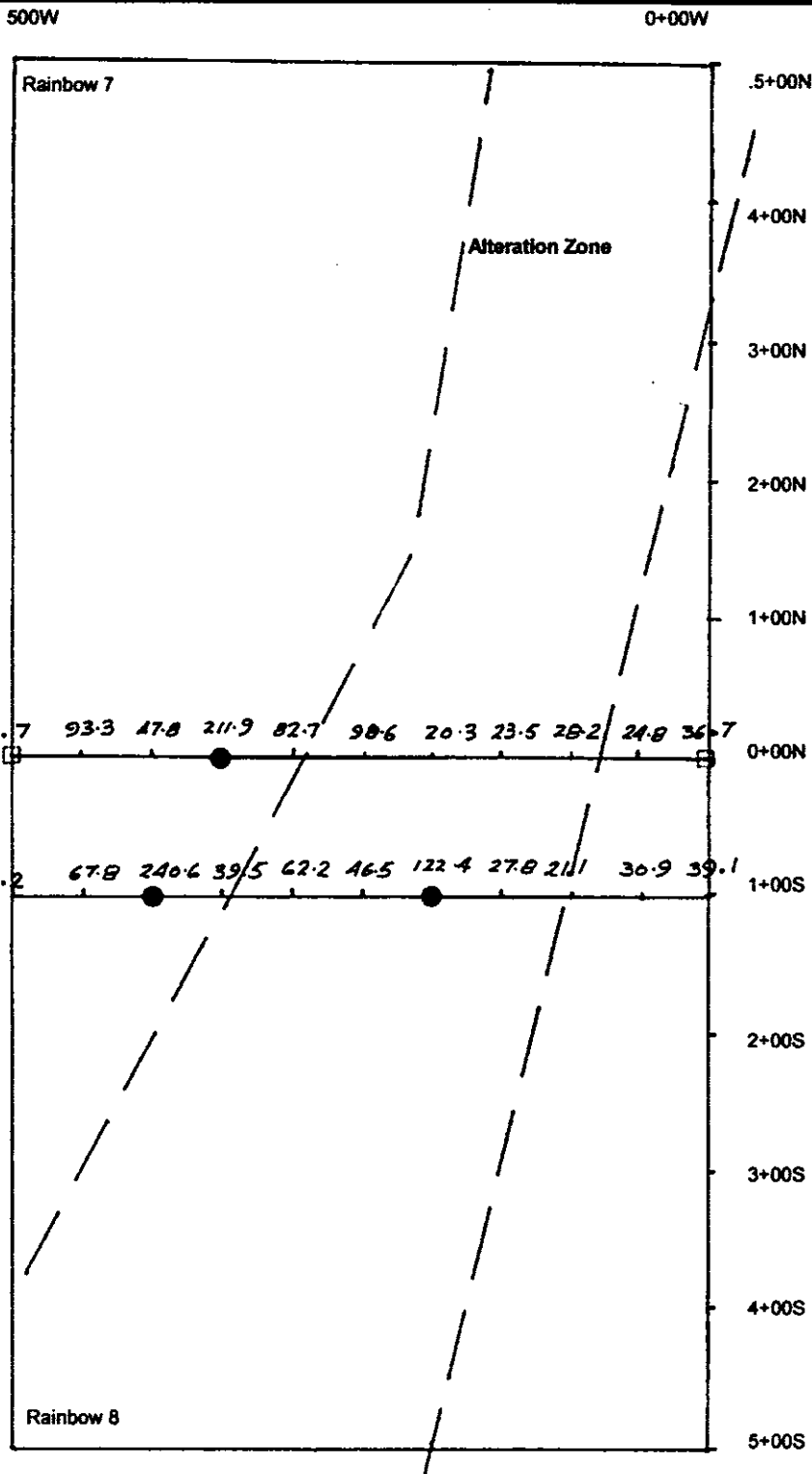
\* GPS. GARMIN 45 0659075/5497.112

**APPENDIX 4  
EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES.  
Rainbow 7-8 Geochemical Survey, August, 22-23, 2006**

Wages, 2 at \$300.00/day	\$600.00
Camp Costs. 2 days at \$60.00/day.	\$120.00
Geochemical Analyses. 22 at \$16.00	\$352.00
Vehicle Rental Apportioned Cost:	\$ 53.51
Gasoline. Apportioned Cost.	\$ 25.73
<u>Report:</u>	<u>\$300.00</u>

Total: \$1,451.24





**RAINBOW 7 AND 8 MINERAL CLAIMS  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION. MAP 92H066**

**Soil Geochemistry Copper**

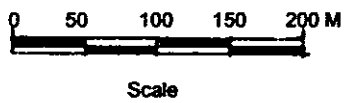
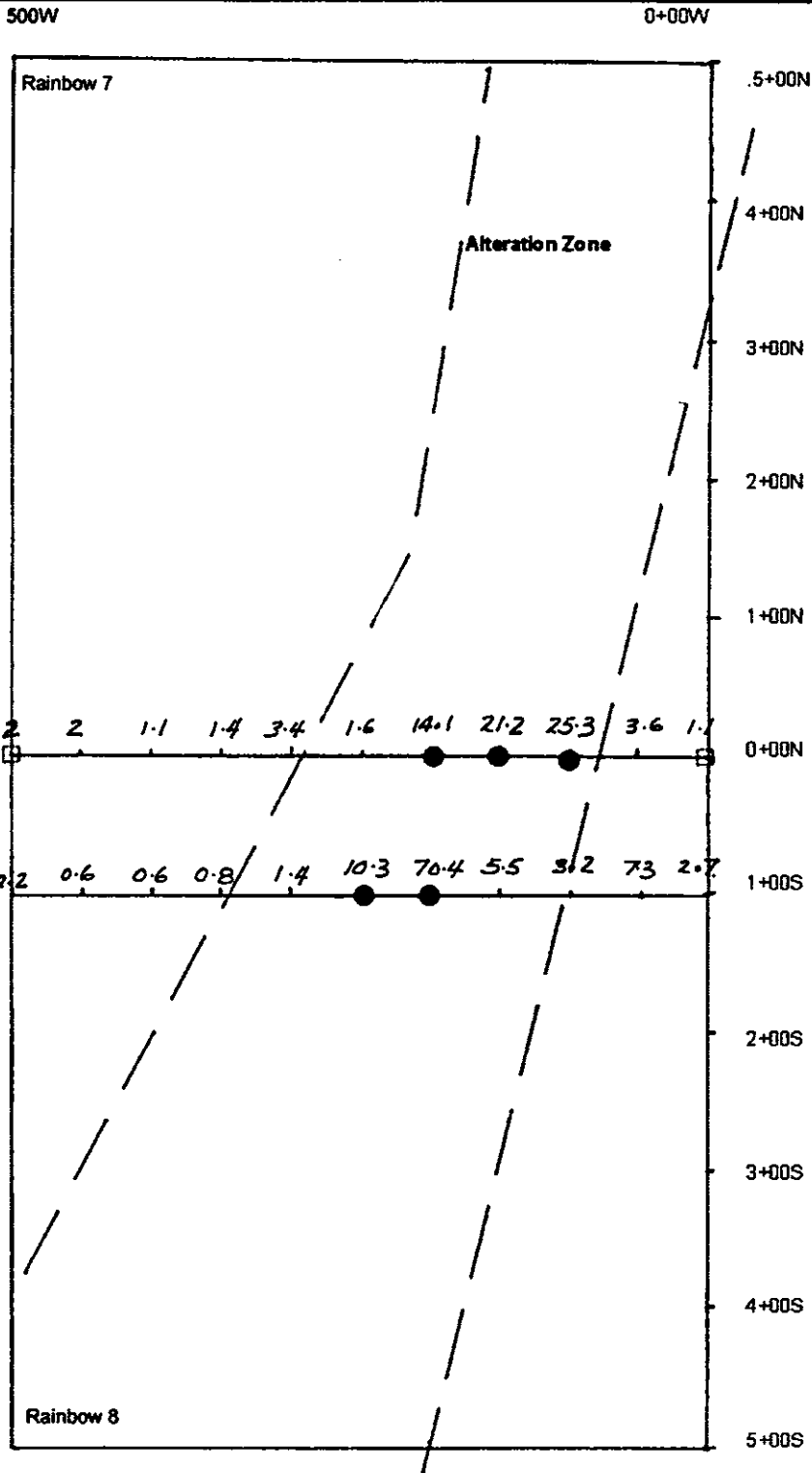
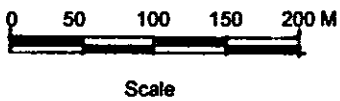


Figure 3A

October, 2006



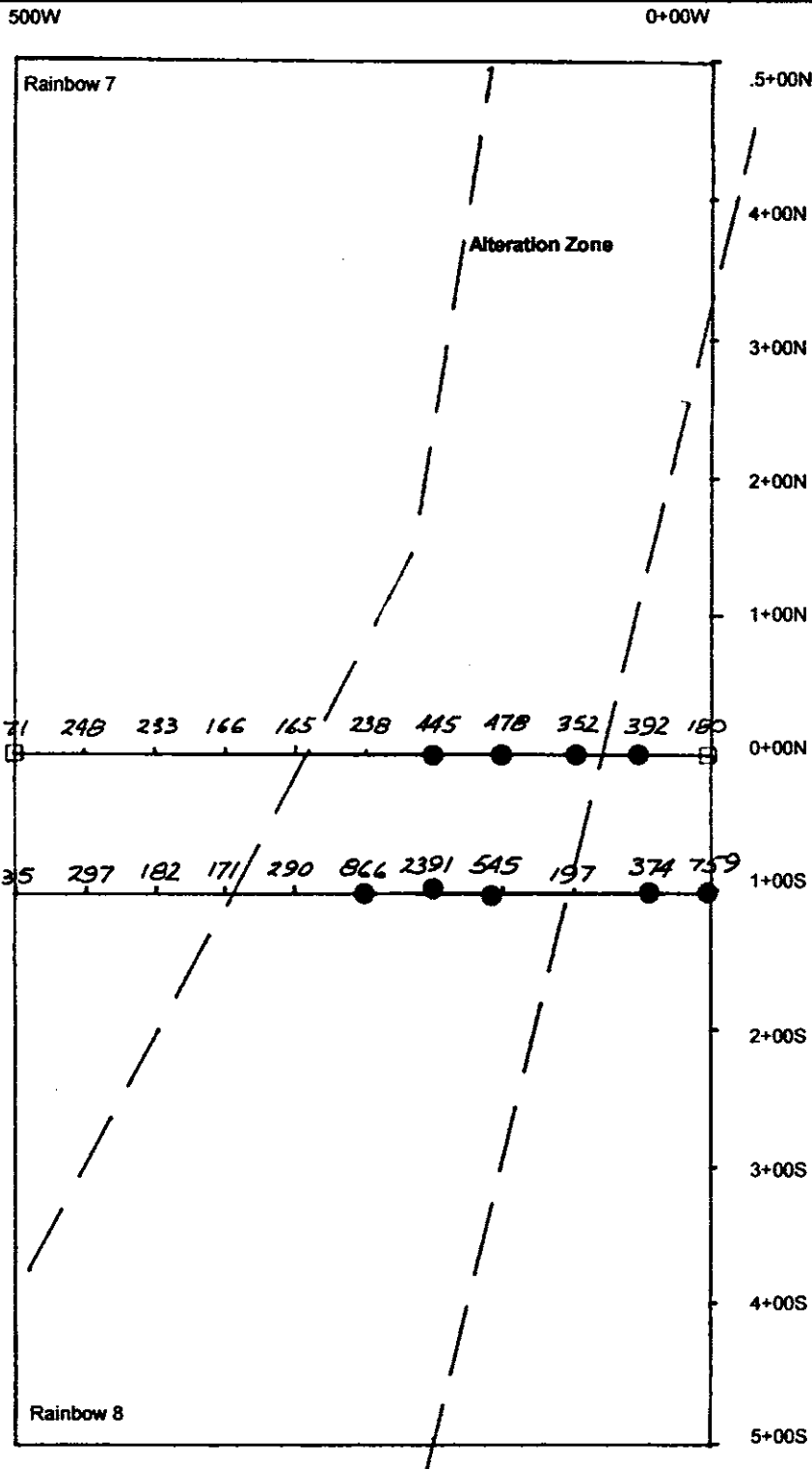
**RAINBOW 7 AND 8 MINERAL CLAIMS  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION. MAP 92H066**



**Soil Geochemistry Gold**

Figure 3b

October, 2006



**RAINBOW 7 AND 8 MINERAL CLAIMS  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION. MAP 92H066**

**Soil Geochemistry Zinc**

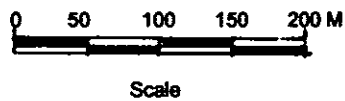
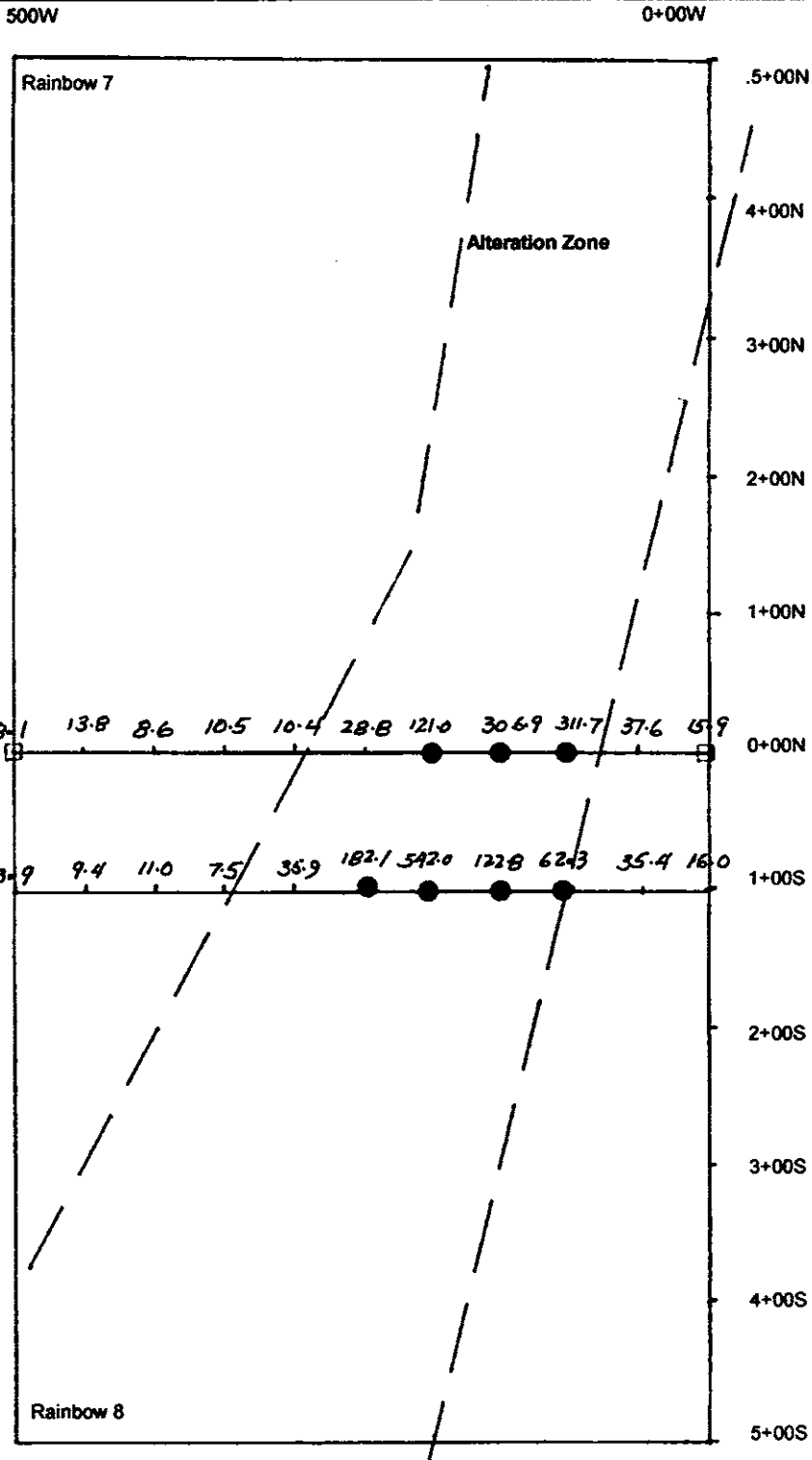


Figure 3c

October, 2006





**RAINBOW 7 AND 8 MINERAL CLAIMS  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION. MAP 92H066**

**Soil Geochemistry Lead**

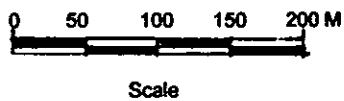
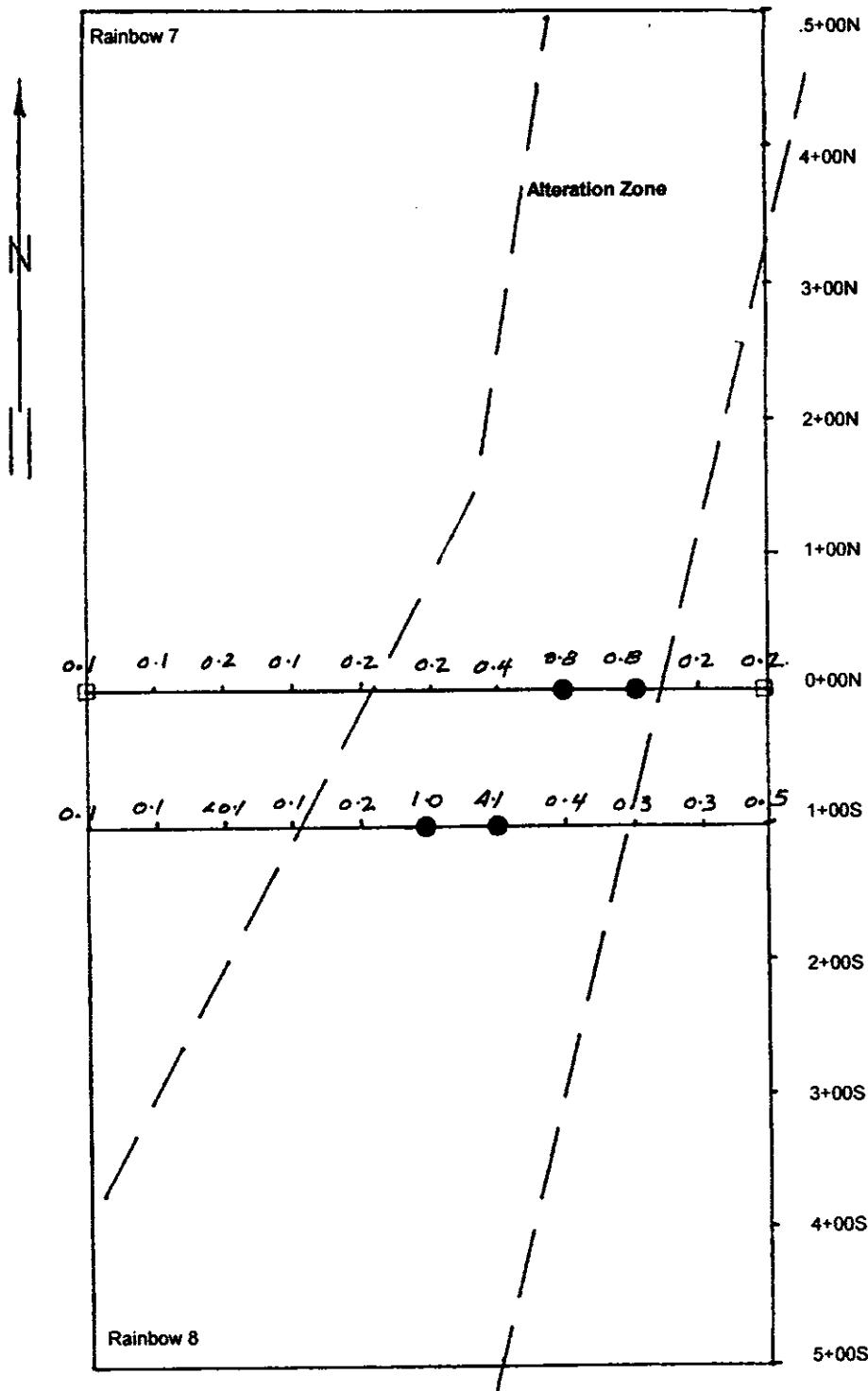


Figure 3d

October, 2006

500W

0+00W



**RAINBOW 7 AND 8 MINERAL CLAIMS  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION. MAP 92H066**

**Soil Geochemistry Silver**



Figure 3E

October, 2006

500W

0+00W

Rainbow 7

5+00N

4+00N

3+00N

2+00N

1+00N

0+00N

1+00S

2+00S

3+00S

4+00S

5+00S

Alteration Zone

742 1260 2243 1055 853 1037 329 448 491 124 710

1750 1244 1744 2074 1130 737 1554 400 300 399 964

Rainbow 8



**RAINBOW 7 AND 8 MINERAL CLAIMS  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION. MAP 92H066**

**Soil Geochemistry Manganese**

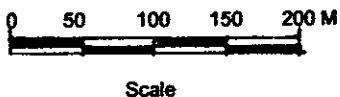


Figure 3F

October, 2006