Assessment Report

2006 Work Program
Geology and Rock Sampling

on the

Galaxy Property

LOCATED IN THE AFTON AREA

NTS 92I/9

Lat: 50° 38’ 39” N Long: 120° 25’ 23” W
(at approximate centre of property)

Kamloops Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for:

Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc.
1407-675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N2

By:
Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng.
717 75th Ave, Box 2493
Grand Forks, B.C.
V0H 1H0

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Galaxy property is located near Kamloops, in southern B.C., 7 kilometers southeast of the past-producing Afton Mine and 4 kilometers northwest of the former Ajax Mine. There is good access to the property and good local infrastructure. It is a relatively small property, comprised of two crown granted mineral claims and seven 2-post mineral claims, that cover an area of approximately 91 hectares. The claims are 100% owned by Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. Discovery's claims are entirely surrounded by mineral claims held by others (primarily Abacus and New Gold) which are currently being actively explored. This report summarises previous work on the Galaxy claims and describes the results of the 2006 assessment program.

The property is well situated within the Iron Mask batholith, occurring along the structurally favourable Iron Mask-Galaxy structural corridor, and hosts a fault-bounded zone of near-surface copper-gold porphyry-style mineralization, known as the Galaxy zone. Considerable drilling has been done at the Galaxy zone since the early 1960's and several historical resource estimates have been prepared based on this drilling. None of these resource estimates conform with CIM Best Practices Guidelines or with categories set out in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101, however all suggest that the size and grade of the Galaxy zone are insufficient to allow the deposit to be exploited as a stand-alone operation. There is potential, however, to develop the deposit in conjunction with other known deposits of similar grade nearby. In light of new discoveries in the Afton-Iron Mask area and the significantly higher metal prices since the last major work program on the property, a rigorous re-evaluation of the Galaxy zone should be undertaken. The Galaxy zone is situated entirely on two crown grants, which an unrelated third party holds surface title to. The private surface ownership will need to be addressed in order to develop the deposit.

While the limits of mineralization at the Galaxy zone are well established by drilling, there is potential for additional mineralization in discrete fault bounded blocks. The 2006 work program was successful in identifying mineralization on surface, on-strike to the northwest and the southeast from the Galaxy zone. A select grab sample from an old trench to the northwest of the Galaxy zone, returned 6574 ppm Cu and 2.22 g/t Au. Several hundred meters on-strike further northwest, within a large area of essentially no rock exposure, a small area of shattered subcrop of altered diorite with malachite staining was discovered. Although samples from this area were only weakly elevated in gold and copper, the presence of favourable alteration on-strike with the Galaxy zone is significant. Sampling was limited due to a lack of good rock exposure and further work is warranted.

Approximately 200 meters southeast of the southern limit of the Galaxy zone, several old cat trenches poorly expose a northeast trending zone of copper mineralization on the Evening Star crown grant. The mineralized zone is intermittently exposed over a strike length of about 85 meters and is open on-strike in both directions. The eastern contact of the zone is obscured by till cover, but a minimum true width of 15 meters is exposed in one trench. A representative collection of chips from the dump of an old pit testing the mineralized zone returned 5213 ppm Cu and 105 ppb Au. Three continuous chip samples from an old cat trench returned an average grade of 2904 ppm Cu and 127 ppb Au over 24 meters.

There is also potential to discover the offset root of the Galaxy deposit, in the footwall of the thrust fault that truncates the mineralization at depth. Most of the previous drilling at the zone stopped immediately below the thrust fault and additional drilling is should be done to test the at-depth potential for mineralization. A 3D induced polarization survey is also recommended, to re-locate (untested) chargeability highs identified by a 1973 IP survey and to assess the potential for mineralization at-depth in the Galaxy zone and outside the limits of known mineralization.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author was retained by Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. to complete the following report on the company's Galaxy property in the Iron Mask-Afton area near Kamloops, in southern B.C. The purpose of the report is to summarise the results of the 2006 assessment program on the property. Portions of the report dealing with the general background information on the property are taken verbatim from an earlier technical report prepared by the author (Caron, 2006).

2.1 Location, Access and Property Description

The Galaxy property is situated about 7 kilometers southwest of the Kamloops in south-central British Columbia, as shown on Figure 1. It is located on uninhabited and undeveloped land within the Kamloops city limits and is centred at latitude 50° 38' 39" N and longitude 120° 25' 23' W. The property is located within the prospective Iron Mask batholith, approximately 7 kilometers southeast of the Afton Mine and 4 kilometers northwest of the Ajax Mine, both past-producing alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits hosted within the Iron Mask batholith.

There is good road access to the property. From Kamloops, the Lac Le Jeune road is followed south for approximately 7.8 kilometers from its intersection with Copperhead Drive. Just south of Wallender Lake, a dirt road heads northwest from the Lac Le Jeune road, across fenced Sugarloaf Ranch range land (through a locked gate). This road is followed for approximately 2.5 kilometers to the Galaxy property.

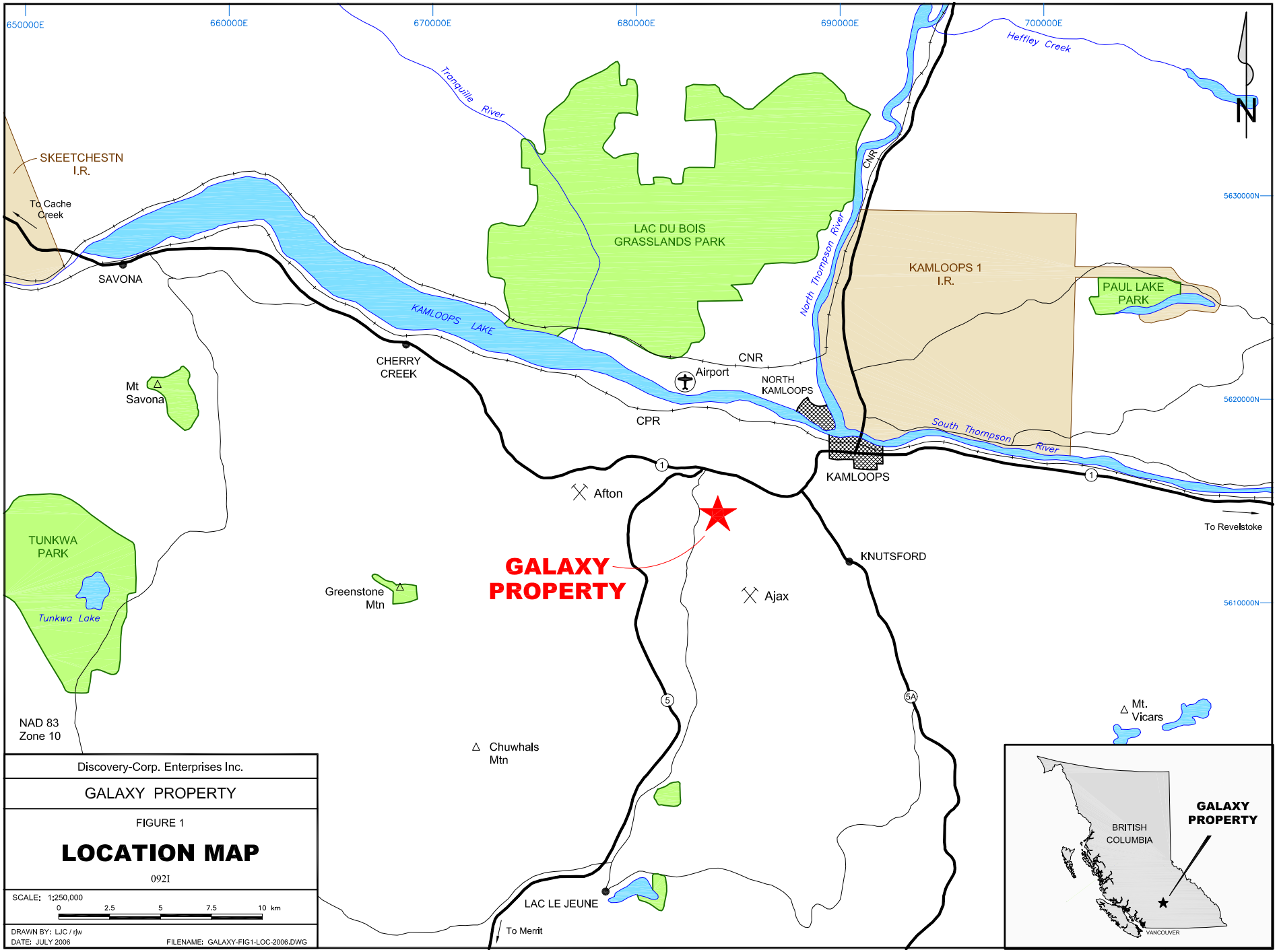
The Galaxy property covers an area of approximately 91 hectares and is comprised of two crown granted mineral claims and seven 2-post legacy mineral claims, as shown in Figure 2. The claims are located on Mineral Tenure map sheets 092I.068 (NTS map sheets 92I/9) in the Kamloops Mining Division. Claim data is summarised below in Table 1. Expiry dates listed in Table 1 are after filing the work which is described in this report.

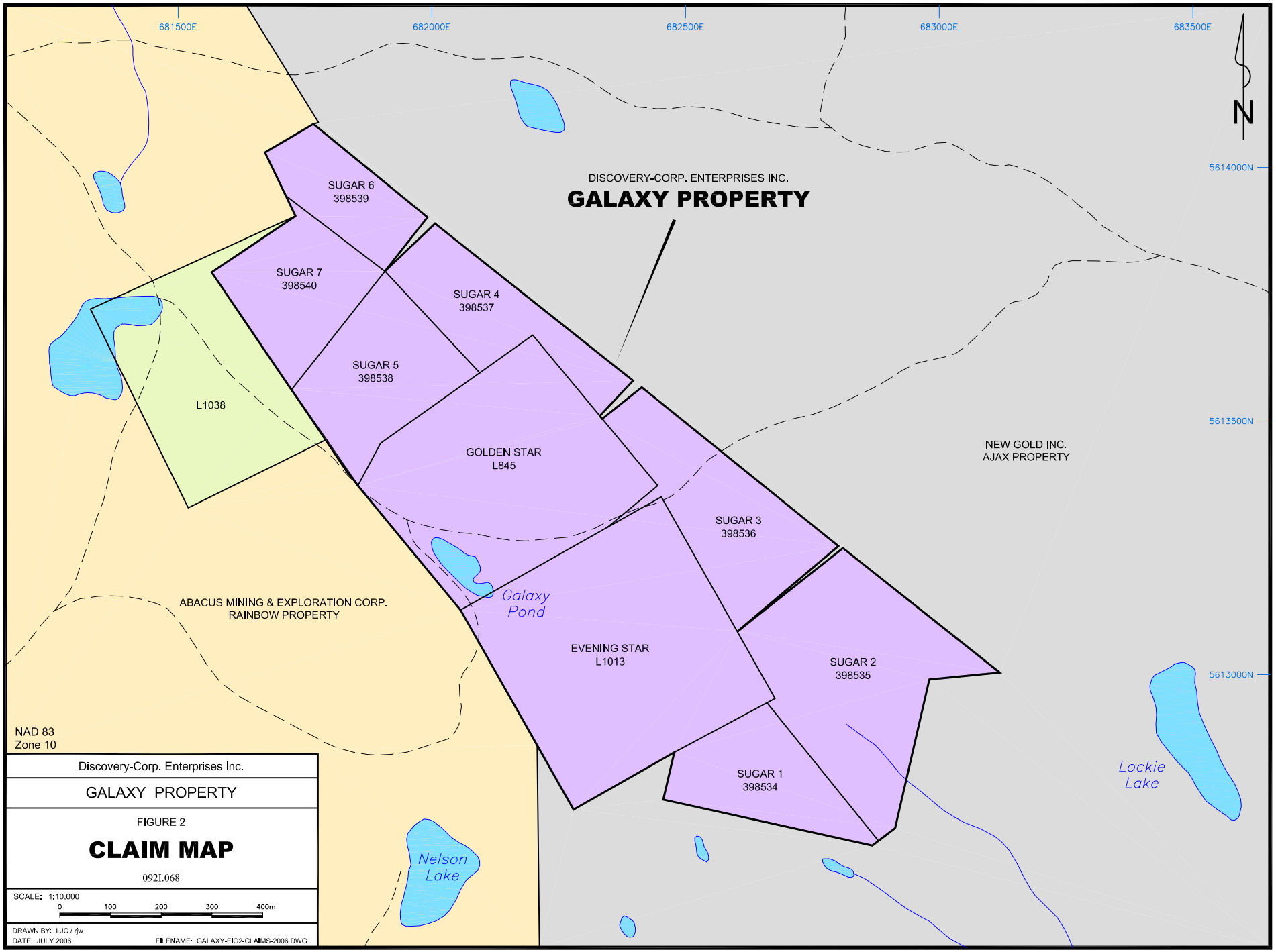
Tenure #	Claim Name	Expiry Date
398534	Sugar 1	2009/Aug/30
398535	Sugar 2	2009/Aug/30
398536	Sugar 3	2009/Aug/30
398537	Sugar 4	2009/Aug/30
398538	Sugar 5	2009/Aug/30
398539	Sugar 6	2009/Aug/30
398540	Sugar 7	2009/Aug/30
L. 845	Golden Star	
L. 1013	Evening Star	

Table 1: Claim Information

All of the claims and the under-surface rights on the crown grants are 100% owned by Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc.

The property is situated entirely on land with privately held surface rights. Surface title to the Evening Star and Golden Star crown grants is held by Waterford Holdings Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C., while surface title to the surrounding area is held by Sugarloaf Ranches Ltd., a company owned by Teck-Cominco Ltd. of Vancouver.


650000E
660000E
670000E
680000E
690000E
700000E
5630000N
5620000N
5610000N
N
Tranquille River
Heffley Creek
SKEETCHESTN I.R.
To Cache Creek
SAVONA
LAC DU BOIS GRASSLANDS PARK
KAMLOOPS LAKE
North Thompson River
CNR
KAMLOOPS 1 I.R.
PAUL LAKE PARK
CHERRY CREEK
CNR
Airport
NORTH KAMLOOPS
CPR
South Thompson River
Mt Savona
KAMLOOPS
To Revelstoke
Afton
TUNKWA PARK
Tunkwa Lake
GALAXY PROPERTY
KNUTSFORD
Greenstone Mtn
Ajax
Mt. Vicars
NAD 83 Zone 10
Chuwhals Mtn
LAC LE JEUNE
To Merrit
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GALAXY PROPERTY
VANCOUVER
Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.
GALAXY PROPERTY
FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
0921
SCALE: 1:250,000
0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2006
FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG1-LOC-2006.DWG


681500E
682000E
682500E
683000E
683500E
N
5614000N
5613500N
5613000N
DISCOVERY-CORP. ENTERPRISES INC.
GALAXY PROPERTY
SUGAR 6
398539
SUGAR 7
398540
SUGAR 4
398537
SUGAR 5
398538
L1038
GOLDEN STAR
L845
SUGAR 3
398536
NEW GOLD INC.
AJAX PROPERTY
ABACUS MINING & EXPLORATION CORP.
RAINBOW PROPERTY
Galaxy
Pond
EVENING STAR
L1013
SUGAR 2
398535
SUGAR 1
398534
Lockie
Lake
Nelson
Lake
NAD 83
Zone 10
Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.
GALAXY PROPERTY
FIGURE 2
CLAIM MAP
0921.068
SCALE: 1:10,000
0
100
200
300
400m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2006
FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG2-CLAIMS-2006.DWG

2.2 Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Galaxy property is located within the Kamloops city limits, and about 7 kilometers southwest of the city center. It is centred 2.5 kilometers south of the Trans Canada Highway (Highway 1), and about 4.5 kilometers east of the Coquihalla Highway (Highway 5). The Canadian Pacific Railway is located approximately 5 kilometers north of the claims. The Afton area has a long history of mining and exploration and all necessary services, including a full-service airport, are available in Kamloops.

The property covers gently rolling hills, typical of the area, with little elevation change across the claims. The elevation at the Galaxy zone is approximately 945 meters. Elsewhere on the property, elevation ranges from about 915 to 975 meters.

A thick layer of glacial till covers the property and rock exposure is limited, with less than 5% outcrop on average. Drilling at the Galaxy zone has shown that till thickness averages 3-5 meters, but commonly exceeds 10 meters.

Vegetation consists of open, mixed Douglas fir and ponderosa pine forest with grassy undergrowth, and open areas with sagebrush and bunchgrass.

A small ephemeral pond, Galaxy pond, is located immediately west of the Galaxy zone. Seasonally and by permit only, limited water is available for drilling from Galaxy pond. Hauling or pumping in water would be necessary if significant water volumes were required for exploration or mining purposes.

The climate is semi-arid, with hot summers, little rainfall and with temperatures typically exceeding 30º C during summer months. Winters are relatively mild with little snowfall and with average temperatures just below freezing. Short "cold-snaps" where temperatures drop to -20º C are not uncommon. Although winter may last from mid to late November through to early April, exploration (drilling, geophysics) is possible year-round.

3.0 HISTORY

3.1 Regional Exploration History

The Iron Mask-Afton area has a long history of exploration and mining, with work dating back to the late 1800's. Although early workers recognized the widespread low-grade copper mineralization in the region, they had no way of profitably mining it and as such, the early work in the area largely focussed on higher grade veins and zones.

There was limited early production from only a few of the showings, the principal producer being the Iron Mask Mine situated along the favourable Iron Mask-Galaxy structural trend, less than 1 kilometer northwest of the Galaxy property. The Iron Mask Mine was operated from 1903-1928, during which time a total of approximately 165,000 tonnes grading 1.5 % Cu, 0.7 g/t Au and 2.8 g/t Ag was produced.

With the introduction of open pit mining techniques in the 1950's came a revival in interest for the Iron Mask-Afton area and this started a period of exploration that has continued to the present. Percussion drilling by Chester Miller for Afton Mines Ltd. resulted in the discovery of the Afton ore body in 1971. The deposit was placed into production in late 1977 and continued to operate until 1987. Three other deposits (Ajax, Pothook and Crescent) were subsequently mined, with the ore trucked to the Afton mill for processing. Past-production from these deposits is recorded as follows:

Deposit	M Tonnes	Cu %	Au g/t	Year	Reference
Afton	22.1	0.91	0.67	1977-1987	Ross et al. (1995)
Pothook	2.4	0.35	0.77	1988	Lang & Stanley (1995)
Ajax (East & West)	16.6	0.33	0.25	1989-91; 1994-97	Minfile 092INE 012,13,23
Crescent	1.4	0.44	0.18	1988-89	Lang & Stanley (1995)

Table 2 - Afton Area Deposits: Past-Production

During the period when these deposits were in operation, Teck Exploration and Afton Mining (and others) carried out considerable exploration in area, aimed at finding more ore for the Afton mill. In 1980, deep diamond drilling was done at the Afton pit to test for mineralization at depth beneath the pit. High-grade copper (+ gold) mineralization was encountered, but a 1981 feasibility study showed that underground mining of the zone was uneconomic. A substantial amount of drilling was also done during the 1980's and 1990's on the Rainbow and Comet-Davenport properties.

The Mine Leases at Afton were allowed to expire in 1999. The area covering both the Afton pit and the known zone of higher-grade mineralization at depth beneath the pit was quickly staked. A large land package surrounding the Afton, Ajax and Pothook deposits was also staked, and late in 1999, DRC Resources (now New Gold Inc.) acquired these claims. DRC began a diamond drill program to explore for the known zone of high-grade Cu-Au mineralization at depth beneath and south of the Afton pit. In 2004, a resource was announced for the New Afton deposit as follows (Currie, 2004):

	M Tonnes	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pd (g/t)
Measured	9.54	1.29	0.95	3.44	0.12
Indicated	59.16	1.05	0.83	2.49	0.12
Measured + Indicated	68.70	1.08	0.85	2.62	0.12

* cut-off grade = 0.7% Cu.

Table 3 - New Afton Deposit Resource

A production decline, almost 2 kilometers in length was recently completed to allow access for underground definition drilling of the New Afton deposit, as part of the final feasibility study. The decline collars at depth within the original Afton pit and is ultimately part of the mining plan for the deposit. A feasibility study is underway and is scheduled for completion by the end of 2006. Recently, New Gold announced favourable results from deep drilling several hundred meters below the New Afton deposit (New Gold Inc. News Release, May 25, 2006).

New Gold also holds a large land package (the Ajax-Python project), located to the east of their Afton project, surrounding and north of the Ajax crown grants. In addition to work on the New Afton deposit, New Gold is actively exploring other targets on both their Afton and Ajax-Python properties.

In 2002, Abacus Mining and Exploration Corp. entered into an option with Teck-Cominco, to acquire all of Teck-Cominco's interest in claims and crown grants in the Afton-Ajax area (the Rainbow, Comet-Davenport and Ajax properties). Abacus has now acquired a 100% interest in all of the properties, and in addition has entered into an agreement with Teck-Cominco to purchase the Afton mill facilities and equipment. Since 2002, Abacus has been aggressively exploring their properties and has recently announced the following resources for the Comet-Davenport and Rainbow properties (Darney et al., 1995a,b). The DM-Audra-Crescent zone is a relatively near surface zone that could potentially be mined by open pit methods while the Rainbow No. 2/22 Zone is a deeper zone that would require underground bulk-mining.

		M Tonnes	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
Rainbow No. 2/22 zone:	Indicated	31.6	0.41	0.09
	Inferred	1.1	0.29	0.07
Comet-Davenport DM/Audra/Crescent zone:	Indicated	16.2	0.35	0.19
	Inferred	9.4	0.32	0.15

* cut-off grade = 0.25% Cu.

Table 4 - Comet-Davenport and Rainbow Property Resources

Abacus continues to explore their properties and has recently announced results from deep drilling at the Ajax West pit, including one hole which returned 0.5% Cu and 0.31 g/t Au over 432 meters. Drill results to date confirm the continuity of mineralization beneath the Ajax West pit, to a depth of at least 300 meters and for a strike length of over 300 meters (Abacus News Release, May 4, 2006).

In addition to the work by industry, there has been considerable work in the Iron Mask area in recent years by both government and academic geologists. This work provides valuable information for exploration purposes. In the early 1990's, the Mineral Deposit Research Unit at the University of British Columbia undertook a project to study the geology and mineralization of the Iron Mask batholith and in 1993, the Geological Survey of Canada flew an airborne geophysical survey over the Iron Mask batholith. The results of the airborne survey which were published at a 1:50,000 scale as GSC Open File 2817 (Shives and Carson, 1995). This data has subsequently been re-released by the BC Geological Survey Branch as a series of 1:25,000 scale maps (Open File 2006-12 - Logan et al., 2006b).

In 2002, the BC Geological Survey Branch, in partnership with Abacus Mining and Exploration, initiated the "Iron Mask Project" (Logan, 2003). The project was designed to provide an up-to-date regional geology map of the Iron Mask batholith, through a compilation of previous work and through new geological mapping, with a focus on mineralization and mineral potential. The government airborne geophysical survey data (magnetic and radiometric) was incorporated with the geological and mineral occurrence information to aid in assessing the potential of overburden covered areas. The results of the Iron Mask Project are presented by Logan and Mihalynuk (2006) and by Logan et al. (2006a,b).

3.2 History of Exploration, Galaxy Property

Work on the Galaxy property dates back to the late 1890's, with the discovery of mineralization on the Evening Star claim, at what is now known as the Galaxy zone. The boundaries of the Galaxy property boundary have fluxuated over the years, as a result of the differing ownership and periodic re-staking. The following discussion of the history of exploration is restricted to work done on ground which is part of the current Galaxy property. Where no reference is noted in the following discussion, information has been taken from the Minister of Mines Annual reports and from the BC Minfile 092INE007.

Much of the original historic drill data was not available to the author at the time of writing this report, however most of this historic drilling was compiled by Teck Exploration during 1996. A series of drill plans and sections from this 1996 compilation, showing some aspects of the historic drilling, was available (Evans, 1996).

1899 The first mention of work on the Galaxy property was in 1899, on the Evening Star claim. This work included two open cuts and well as two short shafts and a short tunnel.

1900 The Golden Star (L. 845) crown grant was issued to the Kamloops Copper Mg. Co. Ltd.

1901-06 Considerable exploration and development work was done during this period, particularly on the Evening Star claim. By 1906, an adit had been run from the edge of Galaxy pond for a distance of 45 meters (150 feet). A 2-compartment shaft was sunk to further explore mineralization encountered in the adit. The shaft was vertical to a depth of 17 meters (55 feet), and then inclined "on the dip of the vein" to a depth of 27 meters (90 feet).

On the Golden Star, a short adit and a winze were driven to intersect the same zone of mineralization tested by the Evening Star workings. Several shallow pits and trenches were also dug on the two crown grants during this period.

1912-13 In 1912, a crown grant was issued for the Evening Star (L. 1013), to Messrs. Morrison, McArthur and Harper. By 1913, ownership of the Golden Star had transferred to Messers. McArthur and Harper, two of the owners of the adjoining Evening Star crown grant.

1916 The Granby Company held an option on the Evening Star Group, and "a considerable amount of prospecting was done … by diamond drilling".

1916-17 48 tonnes (53 tons) were shipped from the Evening Star mine by the owners, returning an average grade of 5.3% Cu and 18.8 g/t Ag (0.55 oz/t Ag). No further work is documented on the property until 1956 when it was acquired by Galaxy Minerals Ltd.

1956-64 In 1956, Galaxy rehabilitated the Evening Star shaft and carried out a program of underground sampling, trenching, road work and limited diamond drilling at the Galaxy zone. From 1961-64, additional work was done at the Galaxy zone, including an induced polarization survey and considerable trenching and diamond drilling (38 holes totalling 5225 meters). In 1964, the company changed its name to Galaxy Copper Ltd.

1965-66 Vanco Explorations optioned the Galaxy property in 1965, as part of a much larger land holding in the area. Geophysical and geochemical surveys were done by Sulmac Exploration Services, and considerable diamond drilling was completed at the Galaxy zone (24 holes totalling 2418 meters) (Preto, 1967).

1968-71 Galaxy Copper amalgamated with Bata Resources and Stampede Oils Ltd., to form United Bata Resources Ltd. In January 1969, United Bata optioned a 50% interest in the property to Kimberly Copper Mines Ltd. During 1969, Kimberly rehabilitated the Evening Star shaft and completed a total of 122 meters (400 feet) (?) of underground drifting from the shaft, at the 80 foot level. Sixteen surface diamond drill holes, totalling 1562 meters, were drilled at the Galaxy zone and a historical resource of "3,628,400 tons *(~ 3,298,500 tonnes*) proven and 1,814,200 tons *(~ 1,649,000 tonnes*) indicated of mineralization which has an average assay value of 0.58% Cu" was estimated (United Bata Resources Limited report dated May 15, 1969, referenced in Minfile 092INE007). **THE READER IS CAUTIONED THAT THIS RESOURCE IS A HISTORICAL RESOURCE WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM TO CIM BEST PRACTICES GUIDELINES AND DOES NOT COMPLY WITH CATEGORIES SET OUT IN SECTIONS 1.2 AND 1.3 OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101.**

In 1971, Kimberly Copper Mines Ltd. changed its name to Nor-West Kim Resources Ltd. Nor-West surveyed and mapped the underground workings on the Evening Star, and extended the northwest drift from shaft (at the 80 foot level), to a point some 365 meters northwest of the shaft. At this point, a 30 meter (100 foot) ventilation raise was put to surface. Two bulk samples were collected from underground and metallurgical testing was reportedly done by Bethlehem Copper (Belik, 1990). The 1971 Minister of Mines Annual reports that an additional 1333 meters of surface drilling and 327 meters of underground diamond drilling was also completed on the Evening Star crown grant.

1973 Teck Corporation Ltd. completed an IP survey on the Makaoo property, a property which included all of the current Galaxy property. A "possible" northwest trending chargeability anomaly was defined east of the Galaxy zone, on the current Sugar 2-4 mineral claims, which remains untested (Hallof and Goudie, 1973).

1976-77 Canadian Superior Exploration optioned the Galaxy property and carried out geological mapping, topographic and ground magnetometer surveys and drilled 8 percussion holes (totalling 731 meters). The 1977 drilling was directed at magnetic lows to the southeast and northwest of the Galaxy zone (Blanchflower, 1978).

1985-87 Abermin Corporation acquired the Galaxy property in 1985. Abermin reported a resource of 2,267,750 tonnes grading 0.6% Cu and 0.51 g/t Au for the Galaxy zone. **THE READER IS CAUTIONED THAT THIS RESOURCE IS A HISTORICAL RESOURCE WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM TO CIM BEST PRACTICES GUIDELINES AND DOES NOT COMPLY WITH CATEGORIES SET OUT IN SECTIONS 1.2 AND 1.3 OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101.**

In 1987, Abermin drilled 7 percussion drill holes, totalling 367 meters. Four of the 1987 drill holes were situated on the current Galaxy property, and tested the Galaxy zone (McArthur and Girling, 1987).

1990 Getchell Resource Corp. acquired the Galaxy property from Abermin, subject to a 3% NSR, payable to Abermin if the property was placed into production by Getchell. It Getchell was reduced to a net profits or net smelter royalty interest through an arms-length transaction, then Abermin would be entitled to the first $200,000 in NSR payments, plus 40% of Getchell's royalty thereafter (Getchell News Release, Jan. 17, 1990).

Getchell completed a percussion drill program at the Galaxy zone, to verify earlier drill results and to evaluate the gold potential of the zone. Seven holes, totalling 649 meters, were drilled and a historical resource of 3.2 million tonnes grading 0.65% Cu and 0.34 g/t Au was estimated for the Galaxy zone (Belik, 1990; BC Geological Survey Information Circular 1997-1). **THE READER IS CAUTIONED THAT THIS RESOURCE IS A HISTORICAL RESOURCE WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM TO CIM BEST PRACTICES GUIDELINES AND DOES NOT COMPLY WITH CATEGORIES SET OUT IN SECTIONS 1.2 AND 1.3 OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101.**

Later in 1990, Abermin assigned itself into bankruptcy. Abermin's assets were acquired by CSA Management and Goldcorp Investments Ltd. (and later by Lexam Explorations).

1995-96 In 1995, Getchell entered into a joint-venture with Afton Mining Limited, and in January and February 1996, Teck Explorations Ltd. completed a program of delineation drilling on the Galaxy zone, under contract to Afton Mining. Thirty-three diamond drill holes (totalling 4087 meters) were drilled within a 400 x 200 meter area, as detailed by Evans (1996). Following the drill program, a resource estimate was prepared which showed a significantly lower tonnage and grade for the Galaxy zone than earlier estimates. McCarthy (2000) quotes the resource estimated by Afton Mining as: "a low-grade open-pit mineable resource (0.3-0.5% Cu) of 1,700,000 tonnes at 0.39% copper and 0.13 g/t gold, with a high-grade (>0.5% Cu) of 862,000 tonnes at 0.65% copper and 0.22 g/t Au". This resource estimate was not made public by Afton Mining and neither the final numbers nor details regarding methodology could be verified by the author. **THE READER IS CAUTIONED THAT THIS RESOURCE IS A HISTORICAL RESOURCE WHICH MAY NOT CONFORM TO CIM BEST PRACTICES GUIDELINES OR WITH CATEGORIES SET OUT IN SECTIONS 1.2 AND 1.3 OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101.**

Afton Mining dropped their option on the property in April, 1996, citing "insufficient tonnage above a 0.5% copper cut-off grade" as the main reason (Getchell News Release, Apr. 18, 1996).

2000 Getchell Resource Corp. was re-named Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. in 2000. Discovery subsequently entered into an agreement with Snowfield Development Corp. whereby Snowfield could acquire a 49% interest in the Galaxy property. A summary report on the property was prepared by McCarthy (2000), but there is no record that any work was completed on the property. The agreement terminated by default on August 1, 2002, with Discovery-Corp retaining a 100% interest in the property.

2006 In June 2006, Discovery-Corp drilled 3 NQ diamond drill holes (286.2 meters) at the Galaxy zone. Drilling was done on the Golden Star crown grant and has not been filed for assessment purposes. The results of the 2006 drill program are summarised in Section 4.2 of this report and described in more detail in Caron (2006).

3.3 Summary of 2006 Work Program

During October 2006, a short program of geological mapping and rock sampling program was carried out on the Galaxy property, as detailed in this report. The program was designed to assess the potential for copper-gold mineralization on the property, outside the known limits of the Galaxy zone.

Work was done by Linda Caron of Grand Forks, B.C. A total of 19 rock samples were collected and submitted to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops for preparation and analysis for gold and a multi-element ICP suite. Samples returning over-limit values for gold were then assayed. Thirteen of the rock samples were from the Sugar 1-7 claims, while the remaining 6 samples were collected from the Evening Star crown grant. Fieldwork was completed from October 9 - 14, 2006.

Note that although results for minor geological mapping and rock sampling on the Golden Star or Evening Star crown grants are included in this report for completeness, none of the costs associated with work on the crown grants have been included in the cost statement contained in Section 8.0 of this report, nor has this work been filed for assessment purposes.

4.0 GEOLOGY

4.1 Regional Geology and Mineralization

The Galaxy property is situated in the northeastern portion of the Iron Mask batholith, an elongate composite intrusion of Late Triassic age which is the host to a number of important alkalic copper-gold porphyry style deposits. The regional geology of this area is shown as Figure 3, while a more detailed view of the geology in the northern part of the Iron Mask batholith (the Afton-Ajax area) is included as Figure 4. Important mineral deposits are shown on Figure 4, with details of these deposits included on Figure 5.

Cockfield (1948) describes the geology and mineral deposits of the Nicola map sheet, while numerous authors, including Kwong (1987), Northcote (1975, 1977), Preto (1967), Snyder and Russell (1995), Ross et al. (1995) and Stanley et al. (1994), describe the geology and mineralization in the Iron Mask area. Most recently, Logan and Mihalynuk (2006) have done geological mapping, in conjunction with a compilation of previous mapping, to produce an up-to-date geological map of the Iron Mask batholith. Figure 4 is modified after their work. The following discussion is adapted from the above sources, and from excellent summaries of the regional geology by Darney et al. (2005a,b).

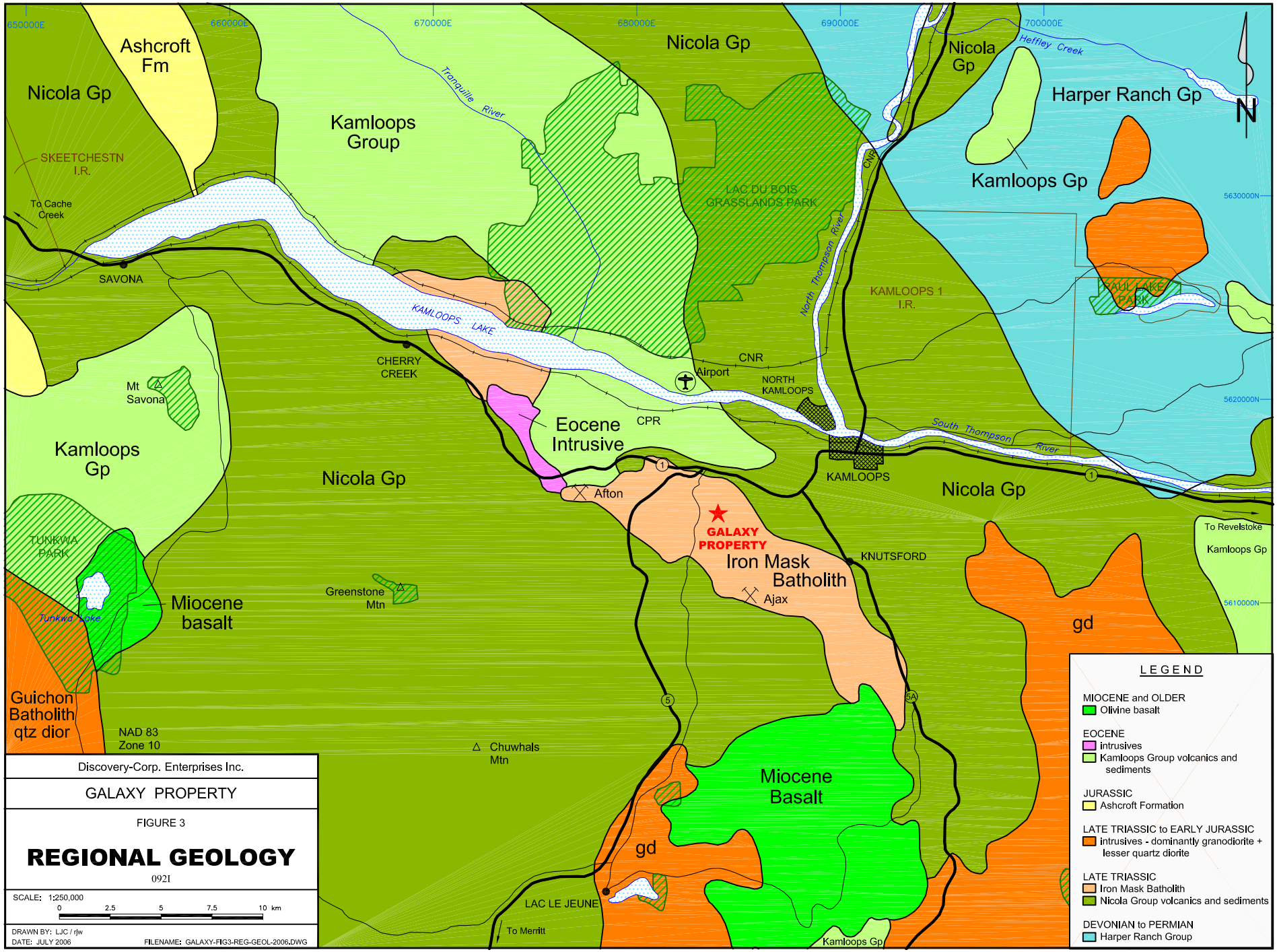
In a regional sense, the property is situated within the accreted Quesnel Terrane. The oldest rocks in the map area belong to the Devonian to Permian Harper Ranch Group, exposed northeast of Kamloops in the Heffley Creek area, as shown on Figure 3. The Harper Ranch Group consists of two members, a lower volcanic arc succession and an upper carbonate platformal succession, and forms the basement to the Quesnel Terrane in this area.

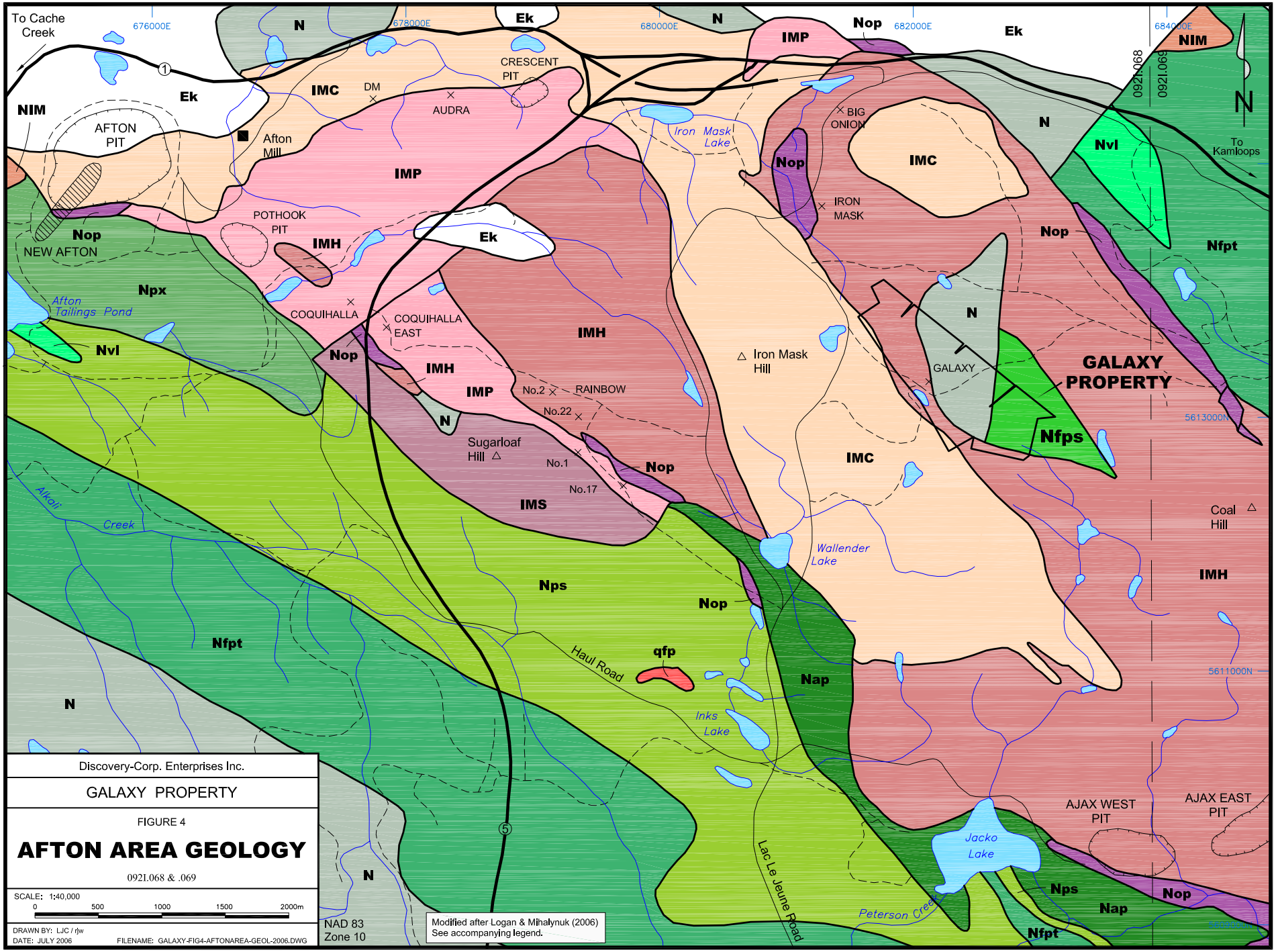
Overlying the rocks of the Harper Ranch Group is the Late Triassic Nicola Group, a thick subaqueous island arc assemblage that forms a belt some 25 kilometers wide and as much as 7.5 kilometers thick. The Nicola Group consists mainly of fine-grained and porphyritic volcanics, of dominantly andesitic composition (greenstones), and tuffs and breccias. Minor sediments are associated with the volcanics, including limestone, argillite and conglomerate. In the Iron Mask area, Logan and Mihalynuk (2006) have separated the Nicola Group into 8 distinct units, as shown on Figure 4. One of these (unit Nop on Figure 4) is a serpentinized basalt known locally as picrite, which is intimately associated with many of the known mineral deposits. The picrite has been interpreted to represent wedges of basalt that have been tectonically emplaced along major fault zones.

The Nicola rocks are intruded by the Late Triassic Iron Mask batholith, a composite alkalic intrusive that hosts a number of important copper-gold porphyry-style deposits. Figure 5 shows the locations of the larger deposits in the northern part of the batholith, in the vicinity of the Galaxy property. While most of the mineralization is hosted within the batholith, near the contact with the batholith the Nicola rocks may be foliated and may also contain copper mineralization.

The Iron Mask batholith is a northwest-trending body, comprised of two separate plutons, the southern Iron Mask pluton (22 kilometers long by 3-5 kilometers wide) and the smaller (5 by 5 kilometers) Cherry Creek pluton to the northwest. The Galaxy property is situated within the Iron Mask pluton, which also hosts the Afton, Ajax and numerous other deposits. The pluton was emplaced at the end of the Triassic, over a relatively short time interval from about 210-200 Ma (Logan et al., 2006a).

Snyder and Russell (1995), Logan and Mihalynuk (2006) and others subdivide the Iron Mask into three distinct mapable units, the Sugarloaf, Cherry Creek, and Pothook phases. All of these units contain magnetite, typically from 3% to 15%. The Pothook phase is a medium to coarse-grained biotite pyroxene


650000E
660000E
670000E
680000E
690000E
700000E
5630000N
5620000N
5610000N
N
Ashcroft Fm
Nicola Gp
Kamloops Group
Nicola Gp
Nicola Gp
Harper Ranch Gp
Heffley Creek
Tranquille River
SKEETCHESTN I.R.
To Cache Creek
SAVONA
LAC DU BOIS GRASSLANDS PARK
CNR
Kamloops Gp
North Thompson River
KAMLOOPS 1 I.R.
PAUL LAKE PARK
KAMLOOPS LAKE
CHERRY CREEK
CNR
Airport
NORTH KAMLOOPS
Mt Savona
Eocene Intrusive
CPR
South Thompson River
Kamloops Gp
Nicola Gp
Afton
KAMLOOPS
Nicola Gp
GALAXY PROPERTY
Iron Mask Batholith
KNUTSFORD
To Revelstoke
Kamloops Gp
TUNKWA PARK
Greenstone Mtn
Miocene basalt
Tunkwa Lake
Ajax
gd
Guichon Batholith qtz dior
NAD 83 Zone 10
Chuwhals Mtn
Miocene Basalt
gd
LAC LE JEUNE
To Merritt
Kamloops Gp
LEGEND
MIOCENE and OLDER
Olivine basalt
EOCENE
intrusives
Kamloops Group volcanics and sediments
JURASSIC
Ashcroft Formation
LATE TRIASSIC to EARLY JURASSIC
intrusives - dominantly granodiorite + lesser quartz diorite
LATE TRIASSIC
Iron Mask Batholith
Nicola Group volcanics and sediments
DEVONIAN to PERMIAN
Harper Ranch Group
Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.
GALAXY PROPERTY
FIGURE 3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
0921
SCALE: 1:250,000
0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2006
FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG3-REG-GEOL-2006.DWG


To Cache Creek
676000E
678000E
680000E
682000E
684000E
5613000N
5611000N
0921.068
0921.069
N
Ek
NIM
AFTON PIT
Afton Mill
IMC
DM
AUDRA
CRESCENT PIT
IMP
Nop
BIG ONION
Iron Mask Lake
IRON MASK
Nvl
To Kamloops
POTHOOK PIT
IMH
NEW AFTON
Npx
Afton Tailings Pond
COQUIHALLA
COQUIHALLA EAST
Iron Mask Hill
GALAXY
GALAXY PROPERTY
Nfps
Nfpt
No.2
RAINBOW
No.22
Sugarloaf Hill
No.1
No.17
IMS
Alkali Creek
Wallender Lake
Coal Hill
Nps
Nap
qfp
Haul Road
Inks Lake
Jacko Lake
Lac Le Jeune Road
Peterson Creek
AJAX WEST PIT
AJAX EAST PIT
Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.
GALAXY PROPERTY
FIGURE 4
AFTON AREA GEOLOGY
0921.068 & .069
SCALE: 1:40,000
0 500 1000 1500 2000m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2006
FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG4-AFTONAREA-GEOL-2006.DWG
NAD 83 Zone 10
Modified after Logan & Mihalynuk (2006)
See accompanying legend.

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

EOCENE

Ek — Kamloops Group - undivided volcanics (basaltic to andesitic flows and agglomerates) and sediments (tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone and shale)

LATEST TRIASSIC IRON MASK BATHOLITH

IMS — Sugarloaf Phase: porphyritic hornblende diorite

IMC — Cherry Creek Phase: biotite monzonite to monzodiorite

IMP — Pothook Phase: coarse biotite pyroxene diorite

IMH — Hybrid Phase: xenolith-rich Pothook or Sugarloaf phases

qfp — quartz feldspar porphyry

LATE TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP

N — Undivided Nicola Group volcanics and sediments

Npx — Augite porphyry and polylithic breccia

Nfpt — Feldspar>pyroxene porphyritic lapilli tuff

Nvl — Polylithic lahar, including mineralized clasts

Nop — Picrite flow, breccia

Nap — Coarse augite porphyry

Nfps — Feldspar>pyroxene volcaniclastic

Nps — Sediments with augite porphyry source

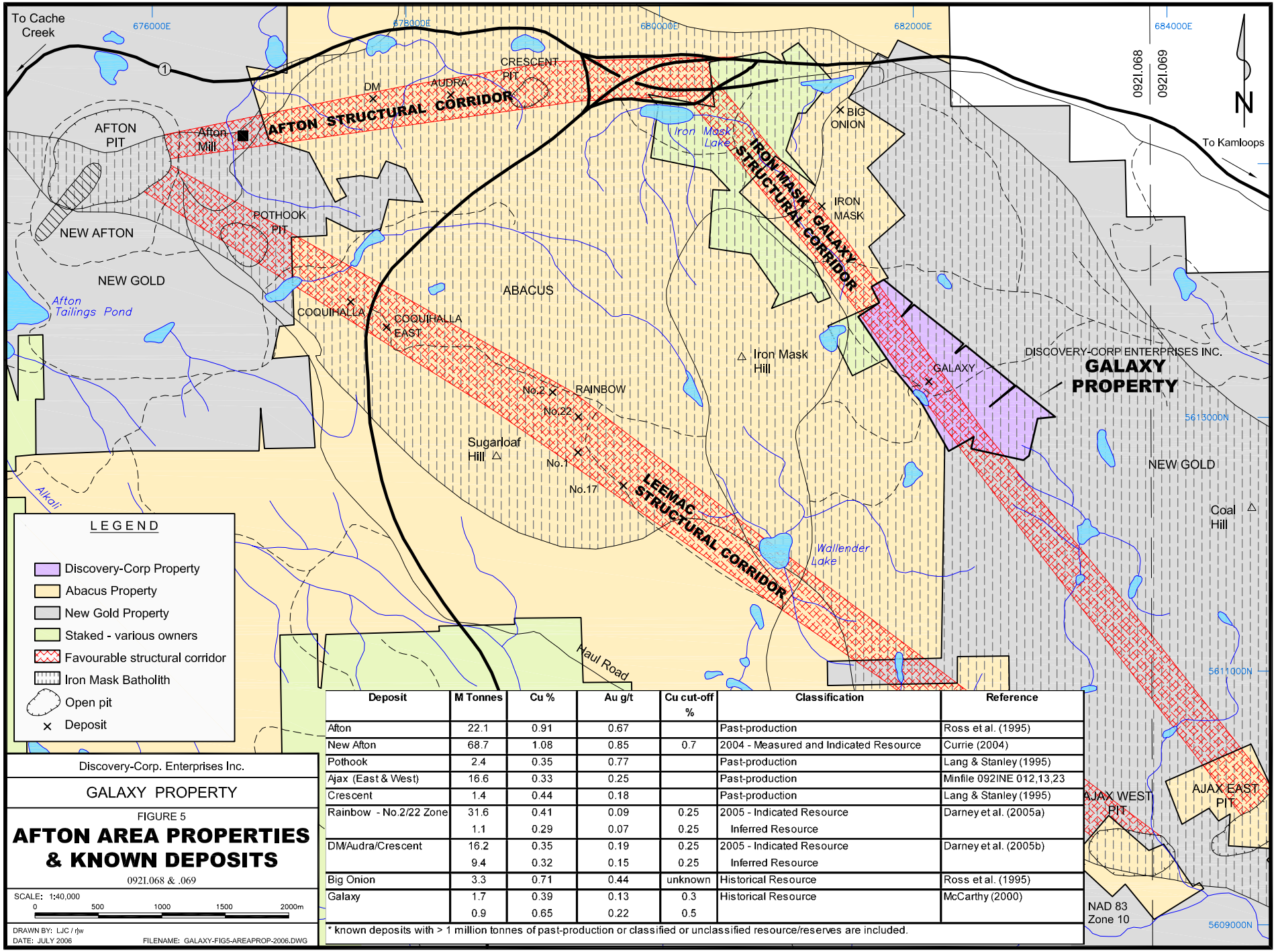
NIM — Nicola/Iron Mask - subvolcanic-volcanic breccia

Zone of known mineralization

Open pit

Strike/dip of bedding

Modified from Logan and Mihalynuk (2006)



Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.

GALAXY PROPERTY

FIGURE 5

AFTON AREA PROPERTIES & KNOWN DEPOSITS

0921.068 & .069

SCALE: 1:40,000

0 500 1000 1500 2000m

DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw

DATE: JULY 2006

FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG5-AREAPROP-2006.DWG

Deposit	M Tonnes	Cu %	Au g/t	Cu cut-off %	Classification	Reference
Afton	22.1	0.91	0.67		Past-production	Ross et al. (1995)
New Afton	68.7	1.08	0.85	0.7	2004 - Measured and Indicated Resource	Currie (2004)
Pothook	2.4	0.35	0.77		Past-production	Lang & Stanley (1995)
Ajax (East & West)	16.6	0.33	0.25		Past-production	Minfile 092INE 012,13,23
Crescent	1.4	0.44	0.18		Past-production	Lang & Stanley (1995)
Rainbow - No.2/22 Zone	31.6	0.41	0.09	0.25	2005 - Indicated Resource	Darney et al. (2005a)
	1.1	0.29	0.07	0.25	Inferred Resource	
DM/Audra/Crescent	16.2	0.35	0.19	0.25	2005 - Indicated Resource	Darney et al. (2005b)
	9.4	0.32	0.15	0.25	Inferred Resource	
Big Onion	3.3	0.71	0.44	unknown	Historical Resource	Ross et al. (1995)
Galaxy	1.7	0.39	0.13	0.3	Historical Resource	McCarthy (2000)
	0.9	0.65	0.22	0.5		

* known deposits with > 1 million tonnes of past-production or classified or unclassified resource/reserves are included.

diorite and is the earliest recognized phase of the intrusion. The Cherry Creek and Sugarloaf phases postdate the Pothook phase. The Sugarloaf phase is a fine-grained, porphyritic hornblende diorite, which occurs dominantly along the western margin on the batholith. The Cherry Creek phase predominates in the northern and eastern portion of the batholith, and is a biotite monzonite to monzodiorite. Darney et al. (2005b) note its textural similarity to the Pothook phase, and its common distinct pinkish colour due to K-feldspar alteration. The Cherry Creek and Sugarloaf phases are seen only in fault contact and the age relationship between them is uncertain.

A fourth phase of the Iron Mask, the Hybrid phase, is a xenolith-rich unit which represents variable assimilation of the Nicola Group rocks by the Pothook or Sugarloaf phases. It can contain as much as 80% fragments of Nicola Group rocks within an intrusive breccia. Textural and mineralogical characteristics of the Hybrid phase vary considerably.

Saussuritized feldspars and widespread propylitic alteration are common within the Iron Mask batholith. Albite alteration occurs in highly fractured zones in all phases of the intrusion. Similarly, K-spar alteration occurs locally in all phases, but is most widespread in the Cherry Creek phase because of its higher primary potassic content. Copper-gold mineralization is most often associated with the Cherry Creek and Sugarloaf phases of the intrusion, and with contacts between these phases and the Pothook or Hybrid phases. The mineralization is typically associated with albite and/or K-spar alteration.

Structurally, the Iron Mask batholith is dominated by northwest-trending, high and moderate-angle faults. These faults have been interpreted as major deep seated structures that controlled deposition of the Nicola Group rocks and emplacement of the batholith (Logan et al., 2006a). As noted above, picrite is believed to have been tectonically emplaced along major fault zones within the Iron Mask batholith. The distribution of picrite defines several favourable structural corridors within batholith, as shown on Figure 5. Most of the deposits discovered to date are located within these favourable structural corridors, one of which passes through the Galaxy property and hosts known mineralization at the Galaxy zone.

Regionally, Late Triassic to early Jurassic calcalkaline intrusives of dominantly granodiorite and quartz diorite composition cut the older rocks. These include the Guichon batholith, a large composite intrusion with a surface area of 1000 square kilometers, located west-southwest of the Iron Mask batholith, with which porphyry copper/molybdenum mineralization at Highland Valley is associated.

In the western part of the map area, the Nicola rocks are overlain by arc-derived clastics of the Jurassic Ashcroft Formation.

Sediments and volcanics of the Eocene-aged Kamloops Group unconformably overlie the older rocks. The base of the Kamloops Group is a sedimentary unit consisting of conglomerate, tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, shale and minor coal seams. Overlying the sediments are andesitic and basaltic volcanic flows and agglomerates. A thick sequence of Kamloops Group rocks separates the Iron Mask pluton from the Cherry Creek pluton to the northwest, in what has been described as a graben structure. The youngest rocks in the area are Miocene-aged vesicular olivine basalts. The Miocene basalts are flat-lying plateau and valley basalts that locally overlie the older rocks.

Alkalic copper-gold porphyry style mineralization is well known within the Iron Mask batholith. Since the late 1970's, four such deposits (Afton, Ajax, Pothook and Crescent) have been mined. All four of these deposits were mined by open pit methods, and all of the ore was processed in the Afton mill. Recent exploration has delineated a number of other deposits (including a higher-grade underground bulk-mineable resource at the New Afton), as shown on Figure 5. Considerable exploration and research in the area has

resulted in a well-defined deposit model (i.e. Logan et al., 2006a; Darney et al. 2005a,b; Currie, 2004; Lang and Stanley, 1995; Ross et al., 1995; Stanley, 1994; Stanley et al., 1994; Lang, 1994; Kwong, 1987; Carr and Reed, 1976; Carr, 1956). This model includes both medium to large, low to medium grade, near-surface open-pittable mineralization, such as Afton and Ajax, and small to large, medium to high-grade, underground potentially bulk-mineable mineralization, such as the New Afton deposit.

Although mineralization can occur in all phases of the Iron Mask intrusion, all of the significant mineralization discovered to date has been hosted within the Cherry Creek and Sugarloaf phases, where they are in contact with the older phases of the intrusion. Mineralization consists of fracture-controlled chalcopyrite and lesser bornite, with associated magnetite and with peripheral pyrite and pyrrhotite. Gold is associated with copper mineralization; minor molybdenite is common on fractures. Palladium and silver are important in some of the deposits. Higher-grade mineralization typically occurs in fault and hydrothermal breccias, and often in pipe-like bodies. Supergene alteration may occur, such as at the Afton deposit where much of the deposit was within a supergene alteration zone that contained significant native copper, and lesser chalcocite.

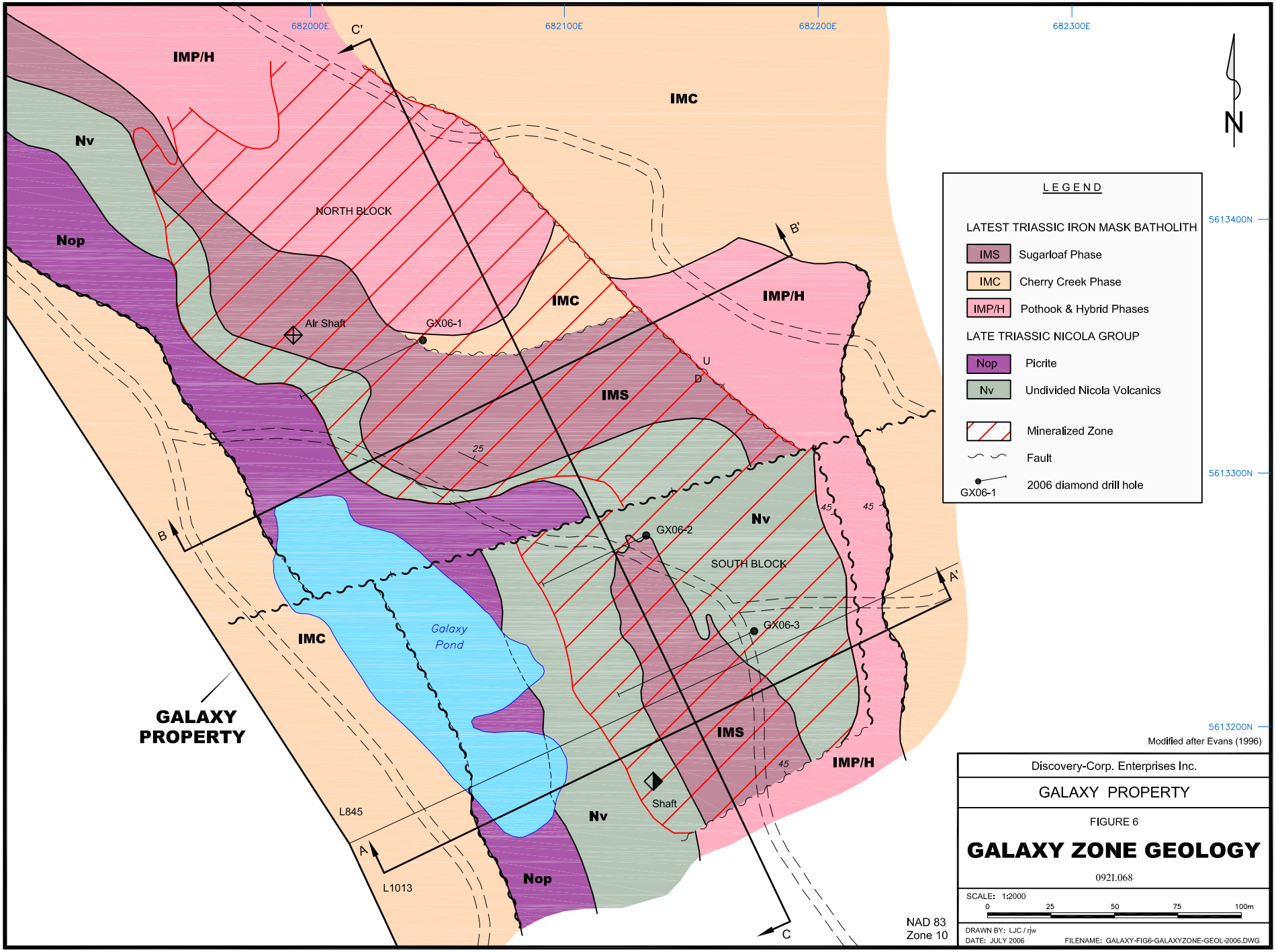
Structure is important, both in controlling the emplacement of the younger more prospective intrusive phases, and in controlling zones of sulfide mineralization. Several favourable structural corridors (the Leemac, Afton and Iron Mask-Galaxy structural corridors) are recognized within the Iron Mask batholith, as shown on Figure 5. The structural corridors are zones of brittle deformation, up to 500 meters in width. They often contain slices of picrite or of Nicola volcanics. All of the important known deposits in the Iron Mask occur within a favourable structural corridor. Discovery-Corp's Galaxy property is well situated along the Iron Mask-Galaxy structural corridor.

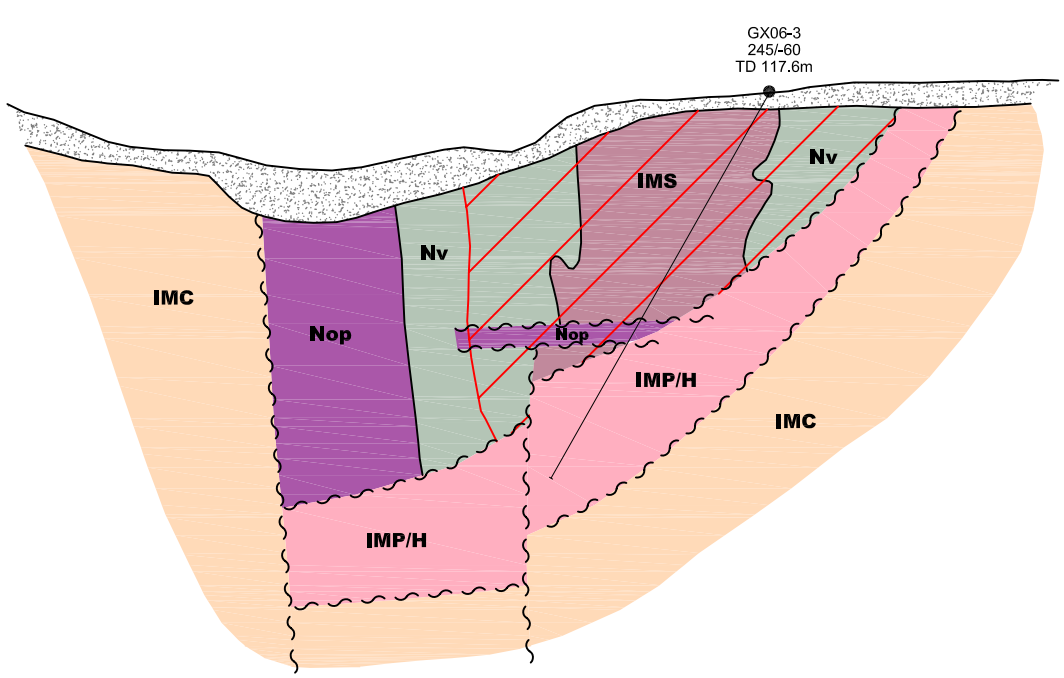
Alteration assemblages vary in the different deposits, however mineralization is always associated with alteration (although the converse is not true). The mineralizing event is pre-dated by an intense albite alteration event. The early albite alteration event appears to be an important control for later faulting (due to the brittle nature of the altered rocks) and thus for focussing mineralizing fluids. Typically a broad zone of propylitic alteration encompasses areas of mineralization and potassic alteration is common in all deposits. Propylitic alteration is characterized by pyrite, chlorite and epidote, while potassic alteration involves the replacement of plagioclase by K-spar. Airborne geophysics is useful in identifying alteration associated with near surface mineralization. All of the known deposits in the Iron Mask have a low Th/K signature. Many (but not all) are associated with U/K highs, and many occur along the flanks of broad magnetic highs (Logan et al., 2006a.b; Darney et al., 2005a).

4.2 Galaxy Property Geology and Mineralization

As described above and shown on Figures 4 and 5, the Galaxy property is situated in the northeastern portion of the Iron Mask batholith, and along the favourable Iron Mask-Galaxy structural corridor. In a general sense, the property covers a fault-bounded pendant of Nicola volcanics, within the batholith. A detailed understanding of the geology of the property is hampered by the lack of outcrop, however the geology in the central part of the property, at the Galaxy zone, is well known from drilling (Evans, 1996; McArthur and Girling, 1987; Blanchflower, 1978; Belik, 1990). The geology of this part of the property is shown in plan view in Figure 6 and in section view in Figures 7-9. Geological mapping was completed during the 2006 work program to assess the potential for mineralization outside the limits of the Galaxy zone, as shown in Figure 10.

A northwest trending band of picrite occurs along the western property boundary, and marks the position of a major steeply dipping, northwest-trending fault. West of the fault, Cherry Creek phase is exposed, while to the east, Nicola volcanics, Sugarloaf and Hybrid phases occur above a zone of highly foliated, red


682000E
682100E
682200E
682300E
5613400N
5613300N
5613200N
C'
B'
B
A'
A
C
IMP/H
IMC
Nv
Nop
IMS
NORTH BLOCK
SOUTH BLOCK
Air Shaft
GX06-1
GX06-2
GX06-3
Shaft
Galaxy Pond
GALAXY PROPERTY
L845
L1013
U
D
25
45
N
LEGEND
LATEST TRIASSIC IRON MASK BATHOLITH
IMS Sugarloaf Phase
IMC Cherry Creek Phase
IMP/H Pothook & Hybrid Phases
LATE TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP
Nop Picrite
Nv Undivided Nicola Volcanics
Mineralized Zone
Fault
GX06-1 2006 diamond drill hole
Modified after Evans (1996)
NAD 83
Zone 10
Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.
GALAXY PROPERTY
FIGURE 6
GALAXY ZONE GEOLOGY
0921.068
SCALE: 1:2000
0 25 50 75 100m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2006
FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG6-GALAXYZONE-GEOL-2006.DWG



LEGEND

- Overburden

LATEST TRIASSIC IRON MASK BATHOLITH

- IMS — Sugarloaf Phase
- IMC — Cherry Creek Phase
- IMP/H — Pothook & Hybrid Phases

LATE TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP

- Nop — Picrite
- Nv — Undivided Nicola Volcanics

- Mineralized Zone
- Fault
- GX06-1 — 2006 diamond drill hole

Hole GX06-3 projected 10m south to section

Modified after Evans (1996)

Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.

GALAXY PROPERTY

FIGURE 7

GALAXY ZONE - SOUTH BLOCK
CROSS SECTION A-A'

0921.068

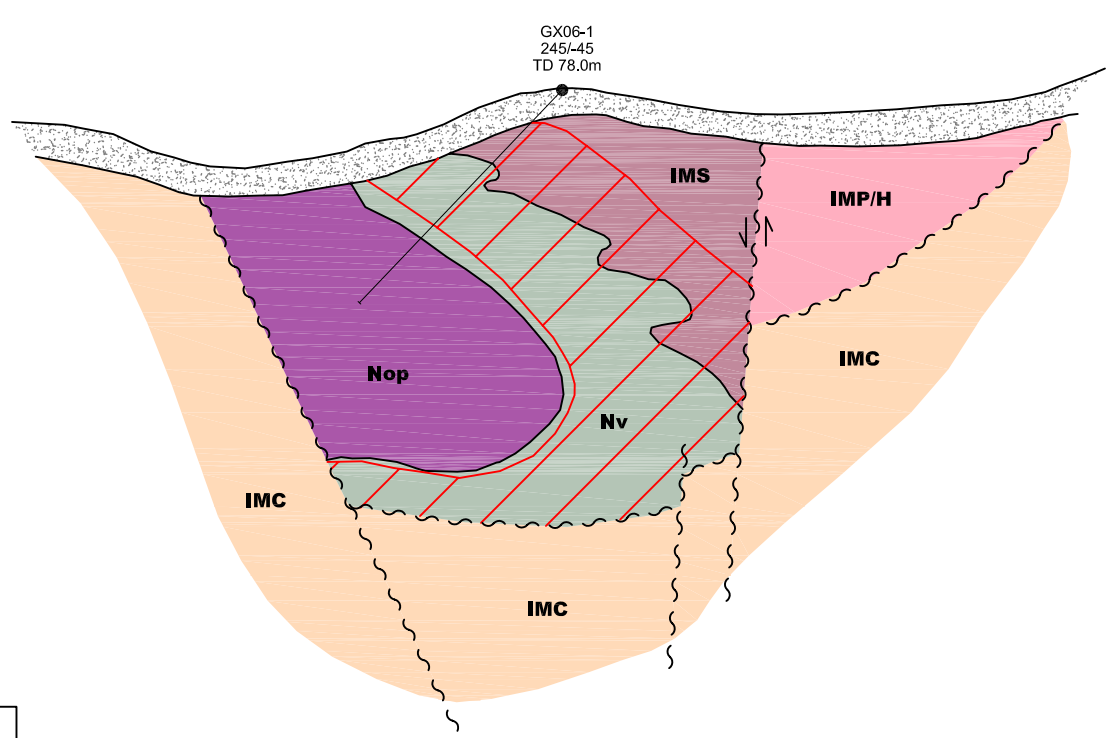
SCALE: 1:2000

0 25 50 75 100m

DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw

DATE: JULY 2006

FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG7-SECTIONA-A-2006.DWG



LEGEND

- Overburden

LATEST TRIASSIC IRON MASK BATHOLITH

- IMS — Sugarloaf Phase
- IMC — Cherry Creek Phase
- IMP/H — Pothook & Hybrid Phases

LATE TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP

- Nop — Picrite
- Nv — Undivided Nicola Volcanics
- Mineralized Zone
- Fault
- GX06-1 — 2006 diamond drill hole

Hole GX06-1 projected 30m south to section

Modified after Evans (1996)

Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.

GALAXY PROPERTY

FIGURE 8

GALAXY ZONE - NORTH BLOCK
CROSS SECTION B-B'

0921.068

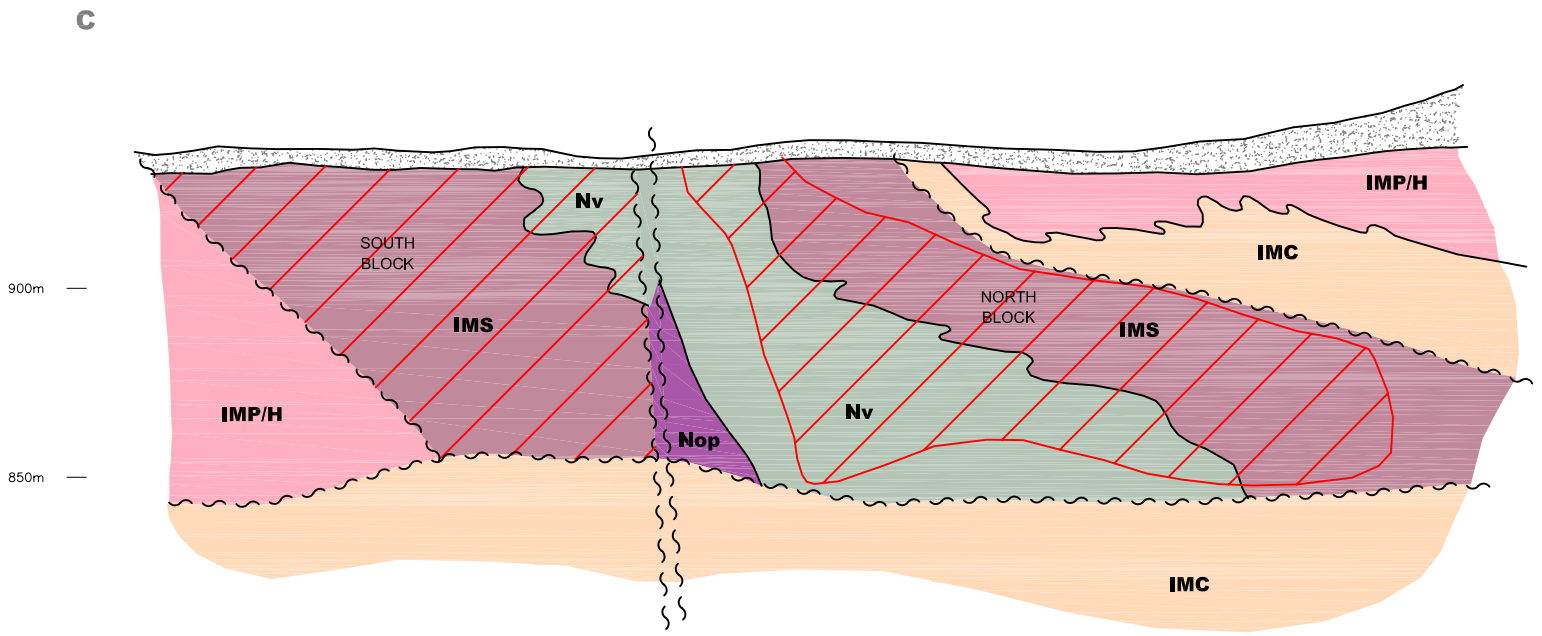
SCALE: 1:2000

0 25 50 75 100m

DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw

DATE: JULY 2006

FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG8-SECTIONB-B-2006.DWG



LEGEND

- Overburden

LATEST TRIASSIC IRON MASK BATHOLITH

- IMS — Sugarloaf Phase
- IMC — Cherry Creek Phase
- IMP/H — Pothook & Hybrid Phases

LATE TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP

- Nop — Picrite
- Nv — Undivided Nicola Volcanics
- Mineralized Zone
- Fault
- GX06-1 — 2006 diamond drill hole

Modified after Evans (1996)

Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.

GALAXY PROPERTY

FIGURE 9

GALAXY ZONE
LONGITUDINAL SECTION C-C'

0921.068

SCALE: 1:2000

0 25 50 75 100m

DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2006
FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG9-SECTIONC-C-2006.DWG

(hematitic) mylonite, which Preto (1967) describes as "several feet thick". The mylonite occurs along a low-angle west-dipping fault that is believed to be part of the Cherry Creek thrust (Logan et al., 2006a; G. Evans - personal communication June/06). Albitized Cherry Creek monzodiorite, with typical hypabyssal textures, occurs at depth in the footwall of the thrust/mylonite zone, as well as on surface, east of the surface trace of the thrust fault. Preto (1967) describes the Cherry Creek phase in the vicinity of the Galaxy zone as a medium to fine-grained, pinkish-grey, quartz-bearing porphyritic rock with widespread strong albite alteration. The altered rock is buff to light grey in colour, with a pinkish cast, and may contain veinlets of quartz and carbonate. Both K-spar and mafic minerals are typically absent. Fractures and slip planes are typically hematitic.

Mineralization at the Galaxy zone occurs in the hangingwall of the thrust/mylonite zone, within the Sugarloaf phase and within Nicola volcanics. The area is structurally complex, with several steep faults that postdate the thrust fault and the mineralization. The Galaxy zone is covered by Minfile 092INE007 and described below.

Galaxy zone

Historical workings at the Galaxy zone include a 27 meter (90 foot) deep shaft, the Evening Star shaft, and in the order of 400 meters of underground workings. Numerous open cuts and trenches were dug to test the zone on surface although most were unsuccessful in reaching bedrock. In excess of 15,500 meters of drilling has been completed at the Galaxy zone, as listed below in Table 5. Evans (1996) compiled all of the available drill data from this area, as of the spring of 1996. Details of the Galaxy zone, as shown in plan view on Figure 6 and in section view on Figures 7-9, are modified after Evans (1996).

Drill Hole	# of holes	Total meters	Type	Year	Operator
G-1 to G-3, G-5 to G-39	38	5224.55	ddh	1961-64	Galaxy Copper
S-1 to -23, S-53	24	2417.71	ddh	1965	Sulmac
GK-1 to GK-16	16	1562.13	ddh	1969	Kimberly/United Bata
P77-1 to P77-8	8	731.52	perc	1977	Canadian Superior
87-1 to 87-4	4	181.08	perc	1987	Abermin
90-1 to 90-8	8	649.22	rc	1990	Getchell
G 96-01, 1A, 02-32	33	4086.67	ddh	1996	Teck
GX 06-1 to 06-3	3	286.2	ddh	2006	Discovery-Corp
E-1	1	122.83	?	?	unknown
UK-2, 3	2	296.57	?	?	unknown
Total:	**137**	**15,558.48**			

* Note an additional 1333 meters of surface drilling was reportedly drilled in 1971 by Nor-West Kim Resources. Details of this drilling are unavailable.

Table 5 - Galaxy Property Drilling

The Galaxy zone is an elongate, northwest-trending fault-bounded zone of mineralization, hosted within Nicola volcanics and Sugarloaf diorite. The zone measuring approximately 345 meters in length by 120 meters in width and is comprised of two discrete sections of mineralization, referred to here as the South Block and North Block. Mineralization is truncated at depth by a low-angle, west-southwest dipping thrust (?) fault. This low-angle fault surfaces approximately 90 meters east of the Evening Star shaft, and thus also forms the eastern boundary of the deposit. A northwest-trending zone of picrite marks the position of a major steeply-dipping, northwest-trending fault and defines the western faulted contact of the deposit. The deposit reached a maximum depth of 100-120 meters before it is cut-off by the western boundary fault.

West of the western boundary fault, Cherry Creek phase is exposed, while to the east, picrite, Nicola volcanics, Sugarloaf diorite and Hybrid phase occur in the hangingwall of the low-angle thrust fault. The thrust fault zone is marked by several feet of highly foliated, red (hematitic) mylonite. Albitized Cherry Creek monzodiorite, with typical hypabyssal textures, occurs at depth in the footwall of the thrust/mylonite zone, as well as on surface, east of the surface trace of the thrust fault.

The area is complexly faulted, with numerous faults that disrupt and offset the mineralized zone. One such fault is a 070º/90º trending fault that separates the South Block from the North Block. A second northeast trending fault just south of the Evening Star shaft trends at approximately 060º/45ºN and truncates the South Block to the south, placing mineralized Sugarloaf phase above unmineralized Pothook and Hybrid phases. A low-angle north-dipping fault also forms the upper boundary of the North Block to the north, with unmineralized Cherry Creek intrusive in the hangingwall of the fault, and mineralized Sugarloaf phase in the footwall. The South Block is a near-vertical zone of mineralization, while the North Block is a keel-shaped zone that has been rotated relative to the South Block (see Figures 7 and 8).

Sulfide mineralization within the Galaxy zone consists primarily of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, as fracture fillings and hairline to centimeter-scale veinlets, and as fine disseminations adjacent to fractures. Massive to semi-massive sulfide veins, locally exceeding 1 meter in width, occur within the mineralized zone. Pyrite and chalcopyrite also occur as blebs in orthoclase-albite-epidote veins with albitized and/or propylitic alteration envelopes, within intensely sheared zones. In general, mineralization appears to be best developed near the intersection of northwest and northeast fault zones.

Gold values are associated with the copper mineralization. For much of the historic drilling, gold results are unavailable. Teck noted difficulty in the 1996 drill program in duplicating gold values reported from earlier drilling (G. Evans, personal communication June/06). Evans (1996) shows copper grade only on the 1996 compilation of drilling. Gold results from the 1996 Teck holes, as well as for many of the pre-1996 drill holes, were unavailable to the author at the time this report was prepared. Results to 3.53 g/t Au and 7.56% Cu over 6.09 meters were reported from the 1990 reverse circulation drill program (hole 90-7, Belik, 1990). More typical gold values from the 1990 program are in the 0.1 to 0.9 g/t Au, with 0.3-3.0% Cu. Drilling in 2006 was designed to provide analytical information regarding gold grade, and allow a comparison of rc and diamond drill results. The 2006 drilling showed significantly lower copper and gold grades from drill core than earlier reported results from reverse circulation drilling. The best result from the 2006 drill program was 12.47 meters averaging 0.72% Cu and 0.46 g/t Au (hole GX06-1).

Several historical resource estimates have been prepared for the Galaxy zone. None conform with CIM Best Practices Guidelines or with categories set out in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101. These historical estimates have been discussed in Section 3.2 of the report, and are not repeated here. Following the 1996 drill program, a resource estimate was prepared by Afton Mining that showed a significantly lower tonnage and grade for the Galaxy zone than earlier estimates. McCarthy (2000) quotes this resource as: "a low-grade open-pit mineable resource (0.3-0.5% Cu) of 1,700,000 tonnes at 0.39% copper and 0.13 g/t gold, with a high-grade (>0.5% Cu) of 862,000 tonnes at 0.65% copper and 0.22 g/t Au". This resource estimate was not made public by Afton Mining and neither the final numbers nor details regarding methodology could be verified by the author. **THE READER IS CAUTIONED THAT THIS RESOURCE IS A HISTORICAL RESOURCE WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM TO CIM BEST PRACTICES GUIDELINES OR WITH CATEGORIES SET OUT IN SECTIONS 1.2 AND 1.3 OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101.**

While the limits of mineralization in the North and South Blocks have been well established, there is potential for additional mineralization on-strike to the southeast and northwest, in discrete fault bounded blocks. There has been little exploration in these areas. There is also potential to discover the offset root of

the Galaxy deposit, in the footwall of the thrust fault that truncates the mineralization at depth (although if the fault is indeed a thrust, then in all likelihood this root zone will be situated west of the Galaxy property boundary). Most of the drilling at the Galaxy zone stopped immediately below the thrust fault. Only three of the drill holes tested the footwall rocks beneath the thrust fault deeper than 25 meters below the fault.

During July 2006, three diamond drill holes were drilled at the Galaxy zone by Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc. The 2006 drill program was designed to approximately twin three of the 1990 reverse circulation drill holes, as recommended by McCarthy (2000), in order to provide further analytical information, particularly with regards to gold content. The 2006 drill holes are shown on Figure 6, with drill hole specifications listed below in Table 6 and results summarised in Table 7.

Hole #	Northing*	Easting	Azimuth/Dip	Total Depth (m)
GX 06-1	5613352	682042	245º/-45º	79.0
GX 06-2	5613276	682131	245º/-60º	89.6
GX 06-3	5613239	682172	245º/-60º	117.6

* Nad 83, Zone 10

Table 6 - 2006 Diamond Drill Hole Specifications

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
GX06-1	23.47	35.94	12.47	0.72	0.46
including	24.08	26.12	2.04	2.77	1.47
GX06-2	35.35	41.43	6.08	0.83	0.23
GX06-3	78.02	84.10	6.08	0.49	0.17

Table 7 - 2006 Drill Results

It should be emphasized that the 2006 drill holes were not sampled from top to bottom, but rather sampling was restricted to visually higher-grade intervals within the hole. The controls and orientation of these higher grade zones, within the larger area of low-grade mineralization at the Galaxy zone, are unknown. The intervals listed above in Table 7 represent all of the sampling completed from the 2006 drilling. The relationship between the drill intercept and the true thickness of the mineralization is unknown. There were no additional intervals sampled and assayed which are not included in Table 7.

Hole GX 06-1 was an approximate twin of hole 90-7, testing the near-surface western part of the Galaxy zone North Block, as shown in plan view on Figure 6 and in section on Figure 8. Hole GX 06-2 twinned hole 90-3, in the northern part of the South Block, just south of the cross-fault that separates the South Block from the North Block (see Figure 6). Hole GX 06-3 was drilled to test the area tested by hole 90-1 in the central part of the South Block. Hole 90-1 was a vertical hole, which intersected historic workings at a depth of 24.4 meters (80 feet). To avoid these old workings, hole GX 06-3 was drilled as an angle hole, collared northeast of the 90-1 site. Hole GX 06-3 is shown in plan view on Figure 6, and in section view on Figure 7.

Other areas of mineralization

There has been little exploration on the property, outside the limits of the Galaxy zone. Reference is made in the 1913 BC Minister of Mines Annual Report to the Bill Nye claim, part of the Evening Star Group and situated on the same ridge as the Golden Star but to the northwest. Work on the Bill Nye claim reportedly produced "some nice samples of ore". Several open cuts along the "side of the ridge" reportedly did not reach bedrock, but they did reveal "copper-carbonate ore, usually more than 10 feet deep, disseminated through the gravel that makes up the ridge". A shaft is also reported, to a depth of 12 meters (40 feet),

which apparently exposed a "vein of copper ore". These references support a possible continuation of mineralization to the northwest from the known Galaxy zone. Geological mapping was done during the 2006 program to attempt to locate the Bill Nye showings. Several old workings were discovered on the Sugar 5 and Sugar 7 claims, as shown on Figure 10. On the Sugar 5 claim, immediately northwest and on-strike with the North Block of the Galaxy zone, several old cat and blast trenches intermittently expose altered Pothook (?) diorite with local rusty weathering and malachite staining. A grab sample from one old trench returned 2.22 g/t Au and 0.66% Cu. Several hundred meters on-strike to the northwest, in an area with essentially no outcrop, several shallow pits have been dug on subcrop of similarly altered Pothook (?) diorite.

South of the Galaxy zone, on the Evening Star crown grant, several old cat trenches poorly expose a northeast trending zone of mineralization, hosted within sheared, altered Nicola Group volcanics. The mineralized zone is poorly and intermittently exposed over a strike length of about 85 meters and is open on-strike in both directions. Nowhere is the eastern contact of the zone exposed and the true width of the mineralization is unknown, although a minimum true width of 15 meters can be seen. Rocks within the mineralized zone are aphanitic, pale grey, bleached and pervasively silicified/albite altered Nicola volcanics with rusty weathering, moderate malachite staining and with disseminated patches and stringers of pyrite and chalcopyrite, to 2%. Sampling in 2006 returned an average grade of 0.29% Cu over 24 meters from one old trench.

5.0 ROCK SAMPLING

Nineteen rock samples were collected from the Galaxy property during the 2006 program. Sample locations are shown on Figure 10 and descriptions of samples (with UTM coordinates) are contained in Appendix 1.

Rock samples were shipped to EcoTech Laboratories in Kamloops for preparation and analysis for gold plus a 28 element ICP suite. One sample which returned an over-limit value for gold was then assayed. A description of analytical procedures is contained in Appendix 2.

Analytical results are included in Appendix 3 and results for select elements are shown on Figure 10, and below in Table 8.

Sample Number	Sample Length	Au ppb or g/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
3251	grab	15	<0.2	26
3252	10 m	10	<0.2	21
3253	grab	45	0.3	**1336**
3254	grab	15	<0.2	64
3255	8 m	80	<0.2	788
3256	grab	**2.22 g/t**	4.9	**6574**
3257	10 m	65	<0.2	709
3258	10 m	20	<0.2	684
3259	10 m	10	<0.2	**1006**
3260	10 m	5	<0.2	325
3261	grab	55	<0.2	891
3262	0.75 m	45	<0.2	535
3263	grab	170	0.6	315
3264	9 m	155	0.6	**2999**
3265	10 m	35	<0.2	820
3266	grab	105	1.7	**5213**
3267	8 m	180	0.8	**3968**
3268	8 m	125	0.4	**2478**
3269	8 m	75	0.2	**2266**

Table 8 - 2006 Rock Sample Results

On the Sugar 5 claim, immediately northwest and on-strike with the North Block of the Galaxy zone, several old cat and blast trenches intermittently expose altered Pothook (?) diorite with local rusty weathering and malachite staining. Samples 3252-53 and 3255-59 were collected from this area. Elevated copper values were returned from several samples, with sample 3256, a select grab sample from one old trench assaying 6574 ppm Cu and 2.22 g/t Au.

Several hundred meters on-strike to the northwest, on the Sugar 7 claim, several shallow pits were discovered within a large area of essentially no outcrop. Only one good outcrop was located. Other exposures were small patches of shattered subcrop of moderate to strongly chlorite and epidote altered rusty weathering diorite, with local malachite staining. Samples 3261-63 were collected from this area. Although these samples were only weakly elevated in gold and copper, this area of favourable alteration on-strike with the Galaxy zone should not be prematurely dismissed, since sampling was limited due to the lack of good

rock exposure.

Approximately 200 meters southeast of the southern limit of the Galaxy zone, several old cat trenches poorly expose a northeast trending zone of copper mineralization the Evening Star crown grant. Rocks within the mineralized zone are aphanitic, pale grey, bleached and pervasively silicified/albite altered Nicola volcanics with rusty weathering, moderate malachite staining and with disseminated patches and stringers of pyrite and chalcopyrite, to 2%. The mineralized zone is intermittently exposed over a strike length of about 85 meters and is open on-strike in both directions. Nowhere is the eastern contact of the zone exposed and the true width of the mineralization is unknown. A minimum true width of 15 meters is exposed in the northernmost trench. Samples 3264 and 3266-69 were collected from the zone of mineralization and show consistent elevated copper values. A representative collection of chips from the dump of an old pit at the southwestern-most exposure of the zone (sample 3266) returned 5213 ppm Cu and 105 ppb Au. Three continuous chip samples were collected from the most northeastern trench across the zone (samples 3267-69). Each of these samples represented an exposed length of 8 meters, for a total exposed length of 24 meters (a minimum true width of about 15 meters). The average grade for the 24 meter sampled interval was 2904 ppm Cu and 127 ppb Au.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Galaxy property is situated in the Iron Mask batholith, along the favourable Iron Mask-Galaxy structural corridor. The property hosts a zone of known mineralization, the Galaxy zone, that has been the subject of considerable drilling since the early 1960's. This drilling has shown that the mineralized zone is entirely fault-bounded. The mineralized zone measures approximately 345 meters in length by 120 meters in width and is comprised of two discrete segments, the South Block and North Block. Mineralization occurs as a near-surface, elongate, northwest-trending zone that is truncated at depth and to the east by a low-angle west-southwest dipping thrust (?) fault, and to the west by a major steeply-dipping, northwest-trending fault. The deposit has a maximum depth of 100-120 meters.

Several historical resource estimates have been prepared for the Galaxy zone. None conform with CIM Best Practices Guidelines or with categories set out in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101, however all suggest that the size and grade of the Galaxy zone are insufficient to allow the deposit to be exploited as a stand-alone operation. There is potential, however, to develop the Galaxy zone in conjunction with other known deposits of similar grade nearby. In light of the significantly higher metal prices since the last major work program at the Galaxy zone, and because of new discoveries in the Afton-Iron Mask area, a rigorous re-evaluation of the Galaxy zone is justifiable. An updated 43-101 compliant resource estimate is recommended for the Galaxy zone.

While the limits of mineralization at the Galaxy zone are well established by drilling, there is potential for additional mineralization on-strike to the southeast and northwest, in discrete fault bounded blocks. The 2006 work program described in this report was successful in identifying mineralization on surface, on-strike to the northwest and the southeast from the Galaxy zone. Given the limited rock exposure, drilling is recommended in these areas to test the extent of this mineralization.

There is also potential to discover the offset root of the Galaxy deposit, in the footwall of the thrust fault that truncates the mineralization at depth. Most of the previous drilling at the zone stopped immediately below the thrust fault. Additional drilling is recommended to test the at-depth potential for mineralization.

A 3D induced polarization survey is also recommended, to re-locate (untested) chargeability highs identified by a 1973 IP survey and to assess the potential for mineralization on the property outside of the Galaxy zone. The IP survey will also serve to assess the at-depth potential for mineralization in the vicinity of the Galaxy zone.

7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist residing at 717 75th Ave (Box 2493), Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0

2. I obtained a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering (Honours) in the Mineral Exploration Option, from the University of British Columbia (1985) and graduated with an M.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Calgary (1988).

3. I have practised my profession since 1987 and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1980. Since 1989, I have done extensive geological work in Southern B.C., both as an employee of various exploration companies and as an independent consultant.

4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. with professional engineer status.

5. I personally carried out the work program on the Galaxy property described in this report.

Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng. Date of signing

8.0 COST STATEMENT

Labour:

Linda Caron	Geologist - geological mapping & rock sampling (including travel) + report preparation	5 days @ $530.00/day	$ 2,650.00

Analytical Costs:

Eco Tech Laboratory, Kamloops, B.C.

13 samples -	28 element ICP + Au FA/AA finish	$ 492.25

Expenses:

Vehicle rental: 4 days @ $75.00/day	$ 300.00
Fuel	$ 131.32
Food and Accommodation	$ 250.07
Greyhound - shipping costs (samples, supplies)	$ 32.32
Misc. field supplies (bags, flagging, tags)	$ 11.00
Report - photocopies, map copies, drafting	$ 210.00
	$ 934.71

TOTAL: $ 4,076.96

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APPENDIX 1

Rock Sample Descriptions

Galaxy Property - 2006 Rock Samples

Sample	Date	Easting	Northing	Location	Type	Length	Description	Au	Ag	Cu
		UTM Nad 83, Zone 10				m		ppb or g/t	ppm	ppm or %
3251	10-Oct-06	681790	5613510	Sugar 5	grab	n/a	3-5 m deep cat trench, mostly in till with small area of outcrop showing near west end. Very strong Fe-ox, str chl altered intrusive.	15	<0.2	26
3252	10-Oct-06	681918	5613518	Sugar 5	chip	10 m	Short old blast trench just N of large cat trench and just N of Golden Star cg boundary. Strong ep-chl altered Pothook intrusive/Hybrid phase (abund mafic xenoliths). Very minor Fe-ox fractures + very weak local malachite staining. Abundant slickensides. Sample 3252 is representative chip over 10 m.	10	<0.2	21
3253	10-Oct-06	681918	5613518	Sugar 5	grab	n/a	Same location as 3252. Select grab of mod Fe-ox intrusive with 2% patchy dissem py and very weak malachite stain from trench dump.	45	0.3	**1336**
3254	10-Oct-06	681950	5613605	Sugar 5	float	n/a	Float of very rusty Pothook phase intrusive at base of tree south of swamp. Looks close to source.	15	<0.2	64
3255	10-Oct-06	681850	5613540	Sugar 5	chip	8 m	Old blast trench just N of large long cat trench. Blast trench exposes outcrop at west end. Grungy, sheared, chlorite altered Pothook phase intrusive with minor Fe-ox and weak malachite staining on fractures. Sample 3255 is representative chip over 8 m.	80	<0.2	788
3256	10-Oct-06	681850	5613540	Sugar 5	grab	n/a	Same location as 3255. Sample 3256 is select grab from trench dump of rock with strongest Fe-ox and malachite staining.	**2.22 g/t**	4.9	**6574**
3257	10-Oct-06	681897	5613500	Sugar 5	chip	10 m	Long cat trench roughly parallel to Golden Star crown grant boundary, crossing the boundary at the west end. Top (east end) of trench is in felsic IMC dyke, then balance of trench to west is in dark green, mod magnetic, mod-str ep-chl altered Pothook diorite wtih minor Fe-ox and malachite staining. Trench is in shattered subcrop. Sense that Cu mineralization is stronger to west, but rocks are not well exposed. Samples 3257-3261 are continuous 10 m long representative chip samples, from east to west.	65	<0.2	709
3258	10-Oct-06	681897	5613500	Sugar 5	chip	10 m	See 3257.	20	<0.2	684
3259	10-Oct-06	681897	5613500	Sugar 5	chip	10 m	See 3257.	10	<0.2	**1006**
3260	10-Oct-06	681897	5613500	Sugar 5	chip	10 m	See 3257.	5	<0.2	325
3261	10-Oct-06	681680	5613765	Sugar 7	grab	n/a	Old pit in open sagebrush covered area. Pit is ~ 3 x 3 x 1.5 m with no bedrock exposed in pit due to much sloughing, but with much finely shattered rock on dump. Looks like a very old hand dug pit on subcrop. Rock is mod-str magnetic, mod-str ep-chl altered Pothook diorite +/- mafic xenoliths (Hybrid phase), with weak malachite staining. Sample is a representative collection of chips from the dump.	55	<0.2	891
3262	10-Oct-06	681652	5613833	Sugar 7	chip	0.75 m	Old pit in open sagebrush area. Pit is dug on 0.75 m true width shear zone that trends 355°/55°W. Pit is inclined along dip of shear and ~ 2 m deep, filled with old 5 gal oil cans. Rocks are grungy, str chl + weak ep altered Pothook diorite with weak Fe-ox and malachite staining in shear zone. Sample 3262 is in-situ chip across 0.75 m true width of shear, from south wall of pit.	45	<0.2	535
3263	10-Oct-06	681633	5613850	Sugar 7	chip	n/a	Small knoll with subcrop of strongly Fe-ox + chl altered Pothook diorite. Sample is collection of chips from hill.	170	0.6	315

Galaxy Property - 2006 Rock Samples

Sample	Date	Easting	Northing	Location	Type	Length	Description	Au	Ag	Cu
		UTM Nad 83, Zone 10				m		ppb or g/t	ppm	ppm or %
3264	11-Oct-06	682285	5612965	Evening Star	chip	9 m	South zone on Evening Star. Long cat trench, up to 8 m deep, mostly in till but at W end there is ~ 20 m of outcrop/subcrop poorly exposed in walls and floor of trench. At W end of trench rocks are dark grey, non-mag, fsp-px phyric Nicola volcs with well developed trachytic texture. East of this is pale buff-grey-green mineralized rock, probably altered Nicola volcs, appears to trend ~ 040°. Mod pervasive silic + albite alt'n + patchy ep alteration, aphanitic to fine grained with no relic textures but weak local banding due to alteration. Typically patchy rusty weathering and malachite stain, lots of slickensides. Dissem patches and stringers of fine py + cpy, to 2%. Sample 3264 is representative chip across 9 m of mineralized zone (not true width, E contact of mineralized zone not exposed).	155	0.6	**2999**
3265	11-Oct-06	682285	5612965	Evening Star	chip	10 m	South zone on Evening Star. See 3264. Sample 3265 is 10 m chip across unaltered Nicola volcs west of mineralized zone that was sampled as 3264.	35	<0.2	820
3266	11-Oct-06	682274	5612950	Evening Star	grab	n/a	South zone on Evening Star. 3 m deep old pit just south of cat trench sampled as 3264,65 and on-strike to SW with mineralized zone. Abundant bleached, altered, Fe-ox + malachite stained Nicola volcs, as in 3264. Sample 3266 is representative collection of chips from dump of pit.	105	1.7	**5213**
3267	11-Oct-06	682307	5613022	Evening Star	chip	8 m	South zone on Evening Star. Long cat trench N of 3264,65 trench, exposed mineralized zone to NE, on-strike from 3264. Weak-mod alteration in fine grained Nicola volcs, less intense than at 3264, 3266. Samples 3267-69 are continuous 8 m long representative chip samples from trench floor. 3267=W most sample, 3269=E most sample. Note that rocks are poorly exposed in trench floor and there is lots of contamination from cat pushing.	180	0.8	**3968**
3268	11-Oct-06	682307	5613022	Evening Star	chip	8 m	South zone on Evening Star. See 3267.	125	0.4	**2478**
3269	11-Oct-06	682307	5613022	Evening Star	chip	8 m	South zone on Evening Star. See 3267.	75	0.2	**2266**

APPENDIX 2

Analytical Procedures

Eco Tech Laboratory Analytical Procedure

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

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

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

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H20) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

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

	Detection Limit			Detection Limit	
	Low	Upper		Low	Upper
Ag	0.2ppm	30.0ppm	Mo	1ppm	10,000ppm
Al	0.01%	10.0%	Na	0.01%	10.00%
As	5ppm	10,000ppm	Ni	1ppm	10,000ppm
Ba	5ppm	10,000ppm	P	10ppm	10,000ppm
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm	Pb	2ppm	10,000ppm
Ca	0.01%	10,00%	Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm
Cd	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm
Co	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm	Ti	0.01%	10.00%
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm	U	10ppm	10,000ppm
Fe	0.01%	10.00%	V	1ppm	10,000ppm
La	10ppm	10,000ppm	Y	1ppm	10,000ppm
Mg	0.01%	10.00%	Zn	1ppm	10,000ppm
Mn	1ppm	10,000ppm			

GOLD ASSAY

A 30 g sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram subsample. The subsample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analysed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control.

Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

APPENDIX 3

Analytical Results

16-Nov-06

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

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006- 1769

Discovery-Corp
Box 2493
Grand Forks, BC
V0H 1H0

Attention: Linda Caron

No. of samples received: 19
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Galaxy
Shipment #: 06-1
Submitted by: Linda Caron

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	3251	15	<0.2	1.09	15	110	<5	0.98	<1	33	31	26	3.96	<10	0.87	156	3	0.07	2	850	18	<5	<20	66	0.25	<10	144	<10	7	16
2	3252	10	<0.2	1.30	10	45	<5	2.25	1	41	94	21	9.92	<10	1.47	338	<1	0.09	18	220	24	5	<20	117	0.26	<10	423	<10	5	32
3	3253	45	0.3	1.80	15	30	<5	3.11	<1	20	40	1336	3.28	<10	0.86	235	<1	0.05	6	490	22	<5	<20	240	0.33	<10	120	<10	9	14
4	3254	15	<0.2	2.41	20	145	<5	2.95	<1	24	22	64	5.51	<10	1.28	230	<1	0.09	9	1430	26	<5	<20	187	0.22	<10	224	<10	6	16
5	3255	80	<0.2	2.64	25	55	<5	4.42	<1	42	32	788	8.68	<10	1.95	497	<1	0.09	13	890	28	<5	<20	270	0.30	<10	390	<10	9	35
6	3256	>1000	4.9	1.00	10	35	<5	8.16	<1	26	24	6574	4.23	<10	0.93	381	2	0.04	11	320	16	10	<20	166	0.13	<10	58	<10	4	13
7	3257	65	<0.2	2.29	20	40	<5	3.92	<1	32	48	709	6.58	<10	1.25	399	<1	0.08	10	640	26	<5	<20	254	0.25	<10	277	<10	7	28
8	3258	20	<0.2	2.69	20	45	<5	4.41	<1	35	41	684	5.72	<10	1.39	366	<1	0.06	13	670	26	<5	<20	237	0.26	<10	253	<10	6	25
9	3259	10	<0.2	2.56	20	50	<5	3.53	<1	36	57	1006	6.67	<10	1.69	376	<1	0.08	16	410	28	<5	<20	199	0.29	<10	305	<10	7	30
10	3260	5	<0.2	2.57	20	40	<5	3.90	<1	26	33	325	4.13	<10	1.46	378	<1	0.05	10	1040	22	<5	<20	329	0.23	<10	181	<10	6	21
11	3261	55	<0.2	2.34	20	55	<5	2.97	<1	28	33	891	3.60	<10	1.60	248	2	0.06	11	590	22	<5	<20	232	0.26	<10	156	<10	7	16
12	3262	45	<0.2	2.69	20	50	<5	2.99	<1	31	23	535	7.44	<10	2.70	557	<1	0.07	15	1300	26	<5	<20	185	0.23	<10	236	<10	13	56
13	3263	170	0.6	1.87	20	80	<5	1.89	<1	32	48	315	7.11	<10	1.39	378	1	0.06	7	1700	22	5	<20	237	0.32	<10	213	<10	15	34
14	3264	155	0.6	1.48	15	75	<5	3.01	<1	30	46	2999	2.18	<10	0.79	287	9	0.06	14	1040	16	5	<20	134	0.19	<10	90	<10	12	18
15	3265	35	<0.2	1.65	20	75	<5	2.27	<1	20	25	820	3.12	<10	1.00	359	1	0.11	6	990	20	<5	<20	136	0.18	<10	117	<10	10	18
16	3266	105	1.7	0.64	15	55	<5	2.98	<1	20	33	5213	2.52	10	0.48	334	41	0.10	19	1450	12	10	<20	57	0.11	<10	72	<10	16	27
17	3267	180	0.8	0.93	15	45	<5	2.63	<1	24	53	3968	2.37	<10	0.58	315	8	0.07	13	1230	14	5	<20	144	0.18	<10	89	<10	14	20
18	3268	125	0.4	0.87	20	80	<5	2.72	<1	26	53	2478	2.40	<10	0.55	288	4	0.07	13	1350	12	10	<20	140	0.18	<10	90	<10	15	14
19	3269	75	0.2	1.33	20	55	<5	3.24	<1	22	64	2266	2.84	<10	0.82	349	2	0.06	12	1260	16	10	<20	132	0.20	<10	111	<10	13	18

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	3251	10	<0.2	1.19	10	115	<5	0.98	<1	34	33	22	4.01	<10	0.87	161	3	0.07	3	820	14	<5	<20	70	0.26	<10	150	<10	7	13
10	3260	10	<0.2	2.62	20	40	<5	4.09	<1	26	33	332	4.12	<10	1.49	388	<1	0.06	10	1080	26	<5	<20	365	0.24	<10	185	<10	6	21
13	3263	210																												

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
Resplit:																														
1	3251	15	<0.2	1.05	10	115	<5	0.93	<1	34	26	24	3.96	<10	0.82	159	3	0.07	2	800	14	<5	<20	63	0.25	<10	140	<10	7	12
17	3267	200																												
Standard:																														
Pb106			>30	0.50	270	70	<5	1.61	23	4	42	6216	1.64	<10	0.18	564	32	0.02	7	270	5304	60	<20	139	<0.01	<10	13	<10	1	8363
OXE42		620																												

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

JJ/sa/dc
df/n1756
XLS/06

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2006-1769

Discovery-Corp
Box 2493
Grand Forks, BC
V0H 1H0

20-Nov-06

Attention: Linda Caron

No. of samples received: 19
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Galaxy
Shipment #: 06-1
Submitted by: Linda Caron

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
6	3256	2.22	0.07

QC DATA:

Standard:

OXE42	0.61	0.02

JJ/dc
XLS/06

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

681400 681600 681800 682000 682200 682400 682600 682800 683000 683200

5614200 5614000 5613800 5613600 5613400 5613200 5613000 5612800 5612600 5612400

TRUE NORTH
magnetic north
utm north

DISCOVERY-CORP. ENTERPRISES INC.

GALAXY PROPERTY

weak mal, Fe ox
IMP(?) (c)
weak mal, Fe ox
IMP(?)
Qal
SUGAR 6
398539
SUGAR 7
398540
IMC (e,h)
Fe ox
IMP?
3263
3262
IMP (a,c)?
weak mal, Fe ox
55
Qal
IP
Sugar 4-7
IMC (e±h)
50
75
IMP (a,c)?
3261
weak mal
?
SUGAR 4
398537
IMC (e)
70
Qal
IMP (a)
Fe ox
IMC (e,h)
To
Lac Le Jeune
Road
SUGAR 5
398538
IMC
IMP (a), Fe ox
3255,56
3252,53
IMP (a,g)
Fe ox
Nop (d)
3251
IMP (a,c)
Nop (d)
IMP/H (a,c)
Qal
3257
3258
3259
3260
IMP/H (a,c)
weak mal
NV (a)
IMP/H (a)
GOLDEN STAR
L845
IMC (e)
GALAXY ZONE
NORTH BLOCK
Nop (d)
IMC (e)
U
D
IMP/H (a)
IMS (b,c)
Qal
EVENING STAR
L1013
SUGAR 3
398536
IMC (e)
Nv (a)
(c)
GALAXY ZONE
SOUTH BLOCK
Galaxy Pond
Qal
IMS (b,c)
IMC (e)
IMP/H (a)
Nop (d)
Qal
IMC (e)
e,h
e
IMC (e±h)
Qal
?
IP
Sugar 1-3
e
e,h
SUGAR 2
398535
Nv
3269
3268
3267
EVENING STAR
SOUTH ZONE
3265
3264
3266
Nv (b,c,i
py, cpy
Fe ox, mal
Qal
Qal
IMC (e,h)
To
Lac Le Jeune
Road
Qal
SUGAR 1
398534

2006 Rock Sample Results				
Sample Number	Sample Length	Au ppb or g/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
3251	grab	15	<0.2	26
3252	10 m	10	<0.2	21
3253	grab	45	0.3	**1336**
3254	grab	15	<0.2	64
3255	8 m	80	<0.2	788
3256	grab	**2.22 g/t**	4.9	**6574**
3257	10 m	65	<0.2	709
3258	10 m	20	<0.2	684
3259	10 m	10	<0.2	**1006**
3260	10 m	5	<0.2	325
3261	grab	55	<0.2	891
3262	0.75 m	45	<0.2	535
3263	grab	170	0.6	315
3264	9 m	155	0.6	**2999**
3265	10 m	35	<0.2	820
3266	grab	105	1.7	**5213**
3267	8 m	180	0.8	**3968**
3268	8 m	125	0.4	**2478**
3269	8 m	75	0.2	**2266**

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

EOCENE

Qal

LATEST TRIASSIC IRON MASK BATHOLITH

- IMS — Sugarloaf Phase: porphyritic hornblende diorite
- IMC — Cherry Creek Phase: biotite monzonite to monzodiorite
- IMP — Pothook Phase: coarse biotite pyroxene diorite
- IMH — Hybrid Phase: xenolith-rich Pothook or Sugarloaf phases

LATE TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP

- Nv — Undivided Nicola Group volcanics
- Nop — Picrite flow, breccia

Alteration Modifiers

- a chlorite alteration
- b weak-moderate albite alteration
- c epidote-calcite ± Kspar stockwork
- d serpentization/talc
- e pervasive moderate potassic alteration
- f hornfelsing
- g sericite/hematite alteration
- h weak-moderate pervasive carbonate alteration
- i silicification

- zone of mineralization
- 30 strike/dip of contact or structure
- 30 strike/dip of foliation
- fault
- geological contact
- pit
- shaft
- cat trench
- blast trench
- outcrop
- subcrop
- x 3623 rock sample location
- 3224 chip sample location

UTM NAD 83, ZONE 10

Note: Geology of Golden Star cg (Galaxy Zone) from Evans (1996)

DISCOVERY CORP ENTERPRISES INC.

GALAXY PROPERTY

FIGURE 10

GEOLOGY, ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS & RESULTS

092I.068

SCALE: 1:2500

0 50 100 150 200 250m

DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: DECEMBER 2006 FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG10-GEOL-SAMPLES.DWG