2006 ASSESSMENT REPORT

DRAGON PROPERTY

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND PROSPECTING

ALBERNI MINING DIVISIONS
NTS MAP AREAS 92E089
LATITUDE 49° 52'22.3"N LONGITUDE 126° 19'18.3"W

CLAIM OWNER
TYLER WILLIAM RUKS

OPERATOR
TYLER WILLIAM RUKS

REPORT BY
TYLER W. RUKS, M.SC. (GEOLOGY)
NOVEMBER, 2006

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Dragon property is located approximately 80 km west of Campbell River, B.C. (Figure 1), 20 km northwest of Gold River, B.C., and 65 km northwest of Breakwater Resources Ltd.'s Myra Falls Mine. The discovery of massive sulphide float on the north side of Leighton Peak (Figure 2) by E. Specogna in 1985 resulted in the original staking of the property. The work detailed in this report is the result of the first visit to the property by the owner, and consists of prospecting coupled with detailed geological mapping and preliminary sampling of the Falls semi-massive sulphide occurrence (Figure 2).

Two samples of mineralized float were discovered in the creek underlying the Falls showing (Figure 2). These include epidote, magnetite plus galena plus pyrite and sphalerite bearing skarn-like mineralization, and banded, abundant pyrite stringer bearing float that appears to be similar to stock work mineralization found in VMS mineralizing systems.

Geology of the Falls showing consists of two stratiform semi-massive sulphide lenses separated by a thin layer of thinly bedded to laminated chert, mudstone, and calcareous mudstone. A sulphide layer is in contact with a body of granodiorite on its western side. The sulphide bearing horizons are rich in fine grained quartz, and contain of up to 25 to 30% fine grained sulphides including pyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, and bornite.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Geography, Phsyiography, and Access

The Dragon property forms a doughnut-shaped group of claims located approximately 80 km west of Campbell River, B.C. (Figure 1). The property is in the Alberni mining division, in NTS map-area 92E089, with a geographic center of approximately 49°51'25.0"N, and 126°18'55.2"W. The property is accessed by gravel logging roads or by helicopter chartered from Gold River.

The property is between approximately 120m and 1200m above sea level, and is comprised largely of steep slopes with abundant cliffs. It is covered by mature cedar, hemlock, fir and spruce forest below a treeline at approximately 1100m above sea level. Logging has been abundant on the property, and as a result, a significant proportion of the property is either clear-cut, or second growth forest. Streams are abundant throughout the property and a few small lakes are also present.

Climate in the area is dominantly wet, with areas at elevation remaining snow covered from November until June. As such, field work can be performed at lower elevations during the summer and early fall.

2.2 Property Description

The Dragon property consists of 10 staked mineral claims totaling 4457 hectares (Figure 2) and are tabulated below (Table 1). This assessment report is for work filed on mineral tenures 514612 through 514617, only.

The claims are 100% owned by Tyler William Ruks, the operator of work conducted on the Dragon property for this report.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Good To Date	Area
514612	EVA	2007/jan/30	499.742
514613	EVA2	2007/jan/30	499.703
514614	EVA3	2007/jan/30	333.13
514615	EVA4	2007/jan/30	499.918
514616	RICKJAMES	2007/jan/30	499.788
514617	CHARLIEMURPHY	2007/jan/30	333.312
538332	ALFIE	2007/jul/30	458.441
538334	CATHY	2007/jul/30	500.118
538335	SARAH	2007/jul/30	500.112
538336	EMMA	2007/jul/30	333.476

Table 1. Mineral tenures belonging to the Dragon property. This assessment report pertains to work conducted on claims 514612 through 514617, only.

2.3 Exploration History

Massive sulphide float was discovered on the north side of Leighton Peak (south of the Muchalat River) by E. Specogna in 1985, resulting in the original staking of the Dragon property (Figure 2). However, little work was performed on the property until 1992, when Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. optioned the claims from E. Specogna and conducted a multi-parameter airborne survey over the property area, in addition to staking additional mineral claims adjacent to the area of interest. In 1992 and 1993, Noranda also conducted detailed geological mapping, geochemical rock and soil sampling, prospecting, and diamond drilling (Kemp and Gill, 1993). This work resulted in the discovery of several areas of strong alteration and two semi-massive sulphide occurrences on the north side of Leighton Peak, namely the Falls and North showings (Gray, 1994). Grab samples from the two sulphide occurenes returned significant base and precious metals, including 3.9% Zn, 0.78% Pb, and 2.3g/t Au (Falls showing), and 11.2% Zn, 0.18% Pb, and 4.3g/t Au. However, two diamond drill holes tested the downdip extension of the Falls showing, and failed to intersect significant mineralization. No diamond drilling was conducted by Noranda to test the downdip extension of the North showing, which is located approximately 30m to the north of the Falls showing.

In 1995, Westmin Resources Ltd. completed geological mapping, linecutting, soil sampling, lithogeochemical sampling, and moss-mat sampling on the Dragon property (Jones and Pawliuk, 1995). 3 diamond drill holes tested the Norgate Creek area, but failed to intersect significant sulphide mineralization (Jones, 1996a). Additional mapping and rock-silt sampling in the Norgate Creek area located two new areas of mineralization

(Jones, 1996b): 1) on the ridge between Norgate Creek and the Falls and North showings (values up to 1.92% Cu and 2.8g/t Au), and 2) south of Norgate Creek, 3 kilometres east of the Norgate Creek alteration zone (values of up to 1.25% Cu, 0.16% Zn, and 860 ppb Au). Downhole electro-magnetic surveying during this program detected a weak off-hole conductor north of drill hole DR95-01. 1996 sampling of the Falls and North showings yielded high grade polymetallic results, shown in Table 2 below (Jones, 1996a). Also in 1996, Westmin Resources Ltd. conducted a 4 hole (1303m) diamond drilling program in the Norgate Creek valley, with 2 of the holes designed to test the stratigraphy of the property at depth, and the remaining two to test geochemical and geophysical targets (Jones, 1996). Both stratigraphic holes intersected felsic volcanic rocks with little variability downhole, and failed to intersect the base of felsic stratigraphy in this part of the Sicker Group. The remaining holes intersected strongly altered felsic lapilli tuffs above a contact with intermediate to mafic flows and included the following assays: 1) 0.19% Zn, 370ppm Pb, and 120ppb Au over 1.25m (hole DRT96-05), and 2) 0.5% Zn, 120ppm Pb and 30ppb over 1.0m (hole DR96-06).

Sample	Width m	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Ag g/t	Zone
118502	1	4.23%	8000	361	10	2.8	North Zone
118503	2	1085	340	499	320	2.6	Falls Zone
118504	0.12	376	380	1225	135	4	Falls Zone
118505	2	7.33%	1.34%	173	680	19.2	Falls Zone
118506	2	1035	280	349	135	1.2	cont. 505
118701	2	4.82%	5700	673	35	11.6	Falls Zone

Table 2. Base and precious metal grades at the Falls and North showings.

2.4 2006 Program

Field work for this project was conducted over the 25th through the 28th of June, 2006, and included prospecting, reconnaissance geology, and geological mapping of the Falls showing. Since this work was the first conducted on this property by the current owner, a significant amount of time was spent trying to resolve access to the property and locate the Falls showing.

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

The rocks underlying the Dragon property were originally assigned by Muller (1976) to the Westcoast Crystalline Complex, a package of lower amphibolite to kyanite facies metamorphic rocks of probable Paleozoic through Jurassic age (Map 1). However, more

detailed mapping of the property by Noranda and Westmin geologists (e.g. Kemp and Gill, 1993; Jones and Pawliuk, 1995) indicates that the rocks underlying the Dragon Property are dominantly variably metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks belonging to the Paleozoic Sicker Group, Late Paleozoic limestones of the Buttle Lake Group, and Middle to Upper Triassic basalts of the Karmutsen Formation. These rocks have been intruded by Early to Middle Jurassic granites and granodiorites belonging to the Island Intrusive Suite.

3.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Dragon property is outlined by Jones and Pawliuk (1995), and the following information is derived from this account.

The youngest rocks on the property are intrusive rocks probably related to the Jurassic Island Intrusive suite. These intrusions are found as dykes throughout the property, and as larger bodies that form the east and western borders of the property (Map 1). These intrusions range in composition from gabbro through granite, and are medium to locally fine grained. Localized weak to moderate chlorite alteration and finely disseminated pyrite is present.

Massive basalt flows of the Middle to Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation are most abundant to the north-west end of the property (Map 1), and are rocks are usually magnetic. Thin mafic dykes can be found locally throughout the property, and are probably related to the Karmutsen basalts.

Late Paleozoic limestones of the Buttle Lake Group are present throughout the Dragon property and are typically pale grey to locally white or medium grey, recrystallized, and variably silicified. The stratigraphically lowest limestones on the property contain layers of felsic tuff. Argillite lenses and beds up to a few metres in thickness can also be found within limestone on the Dragon property.

Paleozoic rocks belonging to the Sicker Group are the most abundant rocks on the property, are exposed primarily between Muchalat River and Norgate Creek (Figures 2 and 3), and comprise a partially structurally delineated pendant bound by diorite to granitic intrusions belonging to the Island Intrusive suite. The Sicker Group in this pendant is comprised of dominantly felsic and mafic-intermediate volcanic rocks that are capped by a narrow, calcareous argillite-felsic tuff section that is host to numerous sulphide occurrences including the massive sulphide lenses at the Falls and North showings. A narrow limestone-argillite package similar to the Buttle Lake Formation overlies these units (Juras, 1994). Field identification of volcanic rocks of the Dragon property is commonly difficult owing to thermal metamorphism-related recrystallation. Biotite is a common groundmass mineral, and cordierite is common within intermediate to mafic rocks. Cordierite is also abundant in the Norgate Creek alteration zone. Felsic volcanic rocks belonging to the Sicker Group are common throughout the Dragon property. In the Norgate-Muchalat ridge area, felsic volcanic rocks including rhyolite flows and tuffs are the dominant lithology, largely due to the flat lying nature of the units.

Mapping in the Norgate Creek valley has shown that felsic volcanic and volcano-sedimentary rocks are present along the eastern boundary of the property as well, where they are pinched between bodies of granitic intrusions. Flow banded and spherulitic rhyolite with local brecciation occurs as a band-like unit that crosses the ridge just east of Leighton Peak. East of this are wide-spread lapilli and agglomerate tuff units. In the felsic volcanic rocks of the Dragon property, quartz and feldspar phenocrysts are very common, comprising from less than 1% to greater than 20% of the rock. Andesite lapilli tuff in the Norgate creek area contains lapilli-sized intermediate and felsic clasts, 1 to 2% disseminated pyrite, garnet porphyroblasts, up to 5% fine biotite, and is locally magnetic. Basalt and fine-grained gabbro/diabase are abundant in eastern portions of the Norgate Creek area. Basalts are massive, moderately magnetic, plagioclase porphyritic, and contain biotite porphyroblasts.

3.3 Structure

Structural geology of the Dragon property is best described by Jones and Pawliuk (1995). The following information is derived from this account

Stratified rocks over most of the Dragon property strike north-northeasterly and dip at shallow to moderate angles to the west. Near Leighton Peak, they dip steeply to the west, probably a consequence of deformation related to the emplacement of a large body of granodiorite on the western side of the property. In several locations, Middle to Upper Triassic basaltic rocks of the Karmutsen Fm. are observed to stratigraphically overlie Paleozoic rocks of the Sicker Group, indicating that rocks on the property are sitting upright.

Northeast to east trending creeks and river valleys on the property often host steeply dipping faults which displace dykes of probable Jurassic age. A north trending fabric (S1 foliation?) is present in parts of the Norgate Creek area.

3.4 Mineralization

The most significant mineralization on the property occurs at the Falls and North showings, where two lenses of semi-massive, fine grained sulphide minerals occur in outcrop. The lenses have significant base and precious metal grades (Table 2) with sulphide mineral assemblages including a mixture of pyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, and bornite.

4.0 2006 Field Program Results

Field work for this project was conducted over the 25th through the 28th of June, 2006, and included prospecting, reconnaissance geology, and geological mapping of the Falls showing (Figure 2).

4.1 Geological Mapping

A geological map of the Falls showing was completed at 1:100 scale (Figure 3). Due to the very rugged topography of the Falls showing area, the use of climbing ropes is necessary to map the area properly. Ropes were not available for the author at the time of mapping, and as such, the position of some geological contacts at the Falls showing was estimated.

Geology of the Falls showing consists of two stratiform semi-massive sulphide lenses separated by a thin layer of thinly bedded to laminated chert, mudstone, and calcareous mudstone (Figures 3 and 4). A sulphide layer is cross-cut by a body of granodiorite on its western side.

Sedimentary rocks in the area of the showing have well preserved bedding that strikes northeast, with a steep westward dip direction. The rocks are moderately silicified, and do not appear to preserve subsequent deformation fabrics. A trace fossil was observed in a white, fine grained, silica rich felsic tuff to the southwest of the showing (station DRTR008; Figure 2). This fossil appears to be a bivalve, but its species was not identified by this author (Figure 5).

The sulphide bearing horizons are strataform, rich in fine grained quartz, and contain up to 25 to 30% fine grained sulphides including pyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, and bornite. The stratiform nature of the sulphide-bearing lenses, coupled with the absence of metamorphic mineral assemblages and an association with felsic volcanic rocks suggests a volcanogenic-massive sulphide origin (Kuroko-type) similar to mineralization at the Myra Falls Mine (Breakwater Resources).

4.2 Rock Sampling, Petrography and Assay Results

During the course of this program, a total of 6 rock samples were collected for assay (Figure 2). These included two samples of mineralized float discovered in the creek draining the Falls showing, one sample of sulphide mineralized sedimentary rock from outcrop in the canyon underneath the Falls showing, and 3 sulphide bearing samples from the Falls showing itself. Sample coordinates and assay results are included in Appendix 1.

Two samples of mineralized float were discovered in the creek underlying the Falls showing (Figure 2); samples DRTR001B and DRTR002. DRTR001B consists of epidote, magnetite, galena plus pyrite and sphalerite bearing skarn-like mineralization. This sample is dark green to black in colour, and is moderately to strongly magnetic. Dark grey-black magnetite constitutes the majority of this rock (65%), and occurs as granular aggregates, and larger crystals up to 5mm size. Olive-green epidote constitutes approximately 10% of the rock, and forms granular aggregates and coatings up to 2mm size. Silvery grey galena constitutes approximately 15% of the rock, and forms euhedral grey cubes up to 1.5mm size. Pyrite occurs as fine grained aggregates/patches, and comprises 3% of the rock. Sphalerite is present as brown-black aggregates (medium grained) that make up 2% of the rock. Notable assay results from this sample include greater than 1% Pb (oversaturating the analytical method) and 0.6% Zn. Sample

DRTR002 is light grey in colour, aphanitic, highly silicified, and contains abundant pyrite stringers similar to stock work mineralization found in VMS mineralizing systems. Sulphide mineralization in this sample comprises approximately 15% of the rock, and is a mixture of fine grained pyrite (13%) and pyrrhotite (2%) hosted mostly by stringers and diffuse patches up to 5cm width. The protolith to this sample is uncertain, but diffuse banding in the rock hints at a sedimentary/volcanosedimentary origin. Notable assay results from this sample include 0.05% Cu, 0.01% Pb, and 0.02% Zn.

DRTR001A is a weakly sulphide mineralized rock from outcrop in the canyon underlying the Falls showing. The outcrop hosting this sample consists of bedded sedimentary and volcanosedimentary rocks, with weak disseminated and stringer sulphide mineralization. Sample DRTR001A is green-grey in colour, fine to medium grained, probably intermediate to dacitic in composition (volcano-sedimentary origin?) and contains 3-4% biotite porphyroblasts up to 2mm size that define a weak foliation in the rock. Disseminated pyrite constitutes 4% of the rock, as aggregates and euhedral to subhedral cubes up to 2mm size. Notable assay results from this sample include 0.4% Pb, and 0.2% Zn.

3 samples were taken from gossans of the Falls showing, including samples DRTR006A, B, and C (Figures 4 and 5). The samples are very similar in texture and mineralogy, are very rusty on weathered surfaces, and are fine to medium grained. Silica/quartz is a common component, and may comprise as much as 20-30% of the samples, either as aphyric bands of silicification, or as fine grained aggregates up to 1mm size (recrystallization?). Sulphides comprise up to 30% of the samples, and are dominantly fine grained. Pyrite is the dominant sulfide (27%), with pyrrhotite comprising approximately 2%, and iridescent blue bornite the remainder (1%). Notable assay results include up to 0.2% Cu, 0.04% Zn, and 0.9 g/t Au.

5.0 Conclusions

Work on the Dragon property during this 2006 program had two objectives: 1) to locate, map, and sample the Falls showing, and 2) to conduct prospecting and rock sampling in the creek draining the showing. Mapping of the Falls showing indicates that two stratiform lenses of semi-massive sulphides are present, separated by a layer of limey mudstones and cherts, and bound on their western side by granodiorite. Rock samples for assay from the Falls showing failed to reproduce the high grade base and precious metal results presented by both Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (Gray, 1994) and Westmin Resources Ltd. (Jones, 1996a); the most significant assays from the Falls showing in this study including 0.2% Cu, 0.04% Zn, and 0.9 g/t Au. Rock sampling in the creek draining the Falls showing indicates a number of sulphide mineralization styles occurring on the property, including skarn-like mineralization (DRTR001B) with metal grades including greater than 1% Pb, and 0.6% Zn, and VMS stock-work like mineralization consisting of abundant pyrite plus pyrrhotite stringers (DRTR002). Another sample from an outcrop of weakly sulphide mineralized bedded sedimentary and volcanosedimentary rocks yielded assays including 0.4% Pb, and 0.2% Zn.

6.0 Recommendations

Further work on the Dragon property is recommended. Of first order, all previous mapping and drilling should be compiled in GIS and drill hole modeling databases, respectively. Secondly, a deactivated bridge over the Muchalat River that is used to access logging roads on the north end of the property should be repaired, thus improving access to the north end of the property. As soon as possible, an airborne geophysical survey should be conducted over the property, with the goal of determining drill targets and understanding the true extent of Sicker Group stratigraphy in this area. Fieldwork during 2007 should include a coincident bedrock mapping (1:2000 scale), prospecting and high energy stream sediment sampling program. Initial bedrock mapping should focus on the Falls, North, and Dragon showing areas, with the goal of defining drill targets for each of these showings. Subsequently, additional showings and areas of alteration identified by previous workers should be investigated and remapped. Since drilling of the Falls showing by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (Grey, 1994) drilled in the dip direction of the mineralization (i.e. to the west), additional holes should be planned to test the mineralization from drill pads west of the showing, topography permitting. Also, a number of felsic volcanic rock and sulphide samples from the showing should be collected for U-Pb geochronology and Pb isotope systematics, respectively. These tools will serve to conclude whether mineralization on the property is VMS-related or epigenetic, and if the rocks hosting the mineralization are indeed part of the Sicker Group. Collectively, these recommendations will guide exploration for a Myra Falls like VMS deposit.

7.0 References

Gray, M.J., 1994. Geological and lithogeochemical report on the Specogna-Muchalat property, NTS: 92E/16, Alberni Mining Division; unpublished B.C.M.E.M.P.R. assessment report by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited.

Kemp, R, and G. Gill, 1993. Geological, geochemical and diamond drilling report on the Specogna-Muchalat property, NTS: 92E/16, Alberni Mining Division; unpublished B.C.M.E.M.P.R assessment report #23125 by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited.

Jones, M.I. and Pawliuk, D.J., 1995. Geological mapping, lithogeochemical sampling, moss-mat sampling, and soil sampling, Dragon Property, Alberni and Nanaimo Mining Divisions: B.C.M.E.M.P.R. assessment report #24015, Westmin Resources Limited.

Jones, M.I., 1996a. Geological mapping, lithogeochemical sampling, moss-mat sampling, soil sampling and diamond drilling, Dragon Property, Alberni and Nanaimo Mining Divisions: B.C.M.E.M.P.R. assessment report #24377, Westmin Resources Liited.

Jones, M.I., 1996b. Geological mapping, lithogeochemical sampling, stream sediment and soil sampling, and borehole E-M survey, Dragon Property, Alberni and Nanaimo Mining Divisions: B.C.M.E.M.P.R. assessment report #24593, Westmin Resources Limited.

Juras, S., 1994. Letter report for Westmin Resources Limited, October, 1994.

Muller, J.A, 1976. Nootka Sound Map Area, B.C.: Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 344.

8.0 Cost Statement

Fieldwork	**Man Days**	**Cost/day**	**Total**
Geologists:			
Tyler Ruks	5	$ 600.00	$ 3,000.00
Geological Field Assistant	5	$ 300.00	$ 1,500.00
Field Equipment and Supplies			$ 243.97
Accomodation and Food	10	$ 75.00	$ 750.00
Transportation	Ferry		$ 103.80
	Gas		$ 253.87
	Truck Rental	$0.45/km + $40/day	$ 979.85
	ATV Rental	$300 for 5 days	$ 300.00
Administration			
Data compilation/interpretation/map drafting	6.3	$ 500.00	$ 3,150.00
Analyses	**No. Samples**	**Unit Cost**	
	6	$ 40.85	$ 245.10
		Total Work	**$10,526.49**

9.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, Tyler W. Ruks, of the municipality of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. (Earth and Ocean Sciences; Honours) from the University of Victoria in 2002, and graduated with an M.Sc. (Geology) from Laurentian University in 2004. I am currently conducting Ph.D. (Geology) research at the University of British Columbia.

2. Under the supervision of professional geologists, I have been practicing geology since 2002.

3. I directly performed the work documented in this report.

Dated this 5th day of December, 2006, at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Tyler Ruks, B.Sc. (Earth and Ocean Sciences), M.Sc. (Geology).

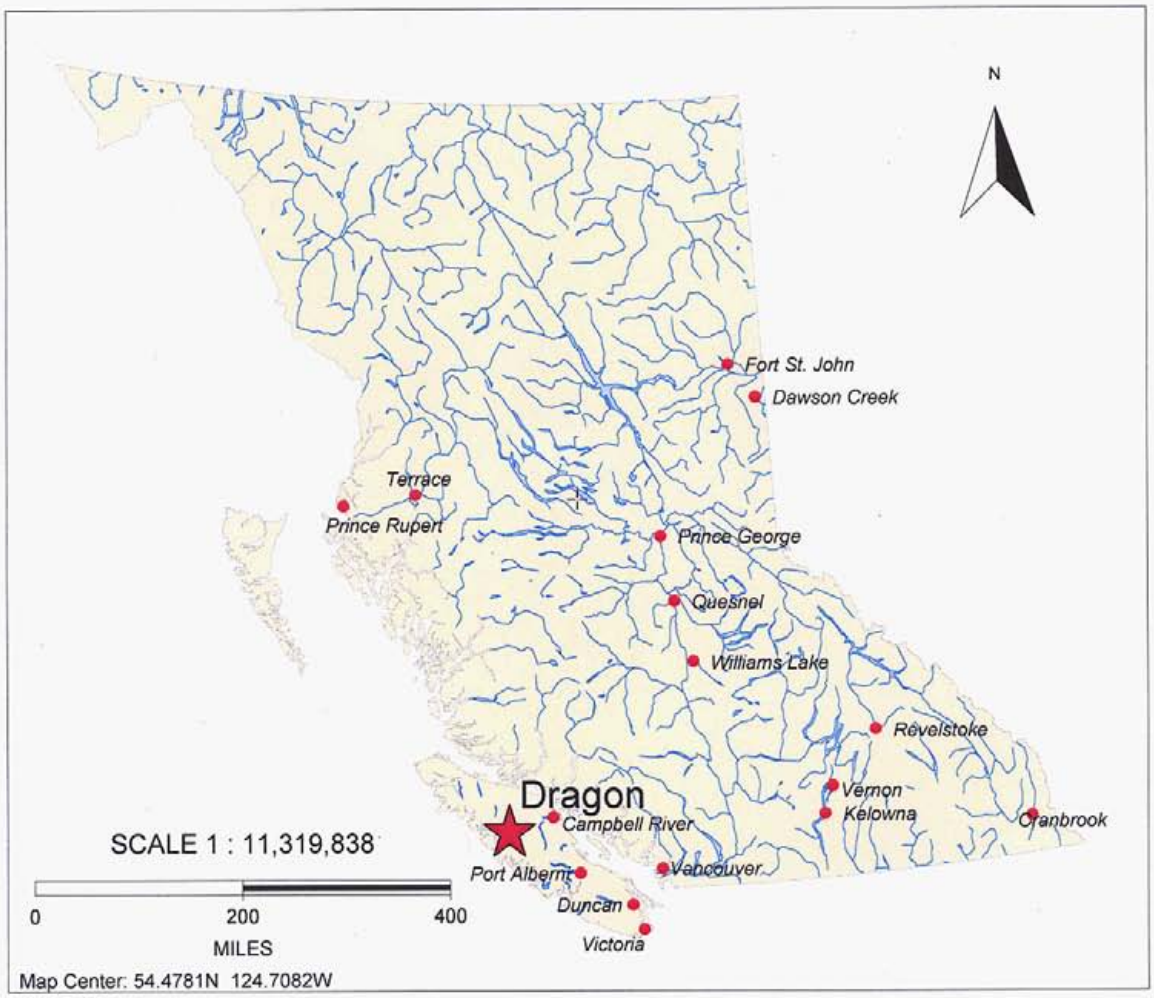
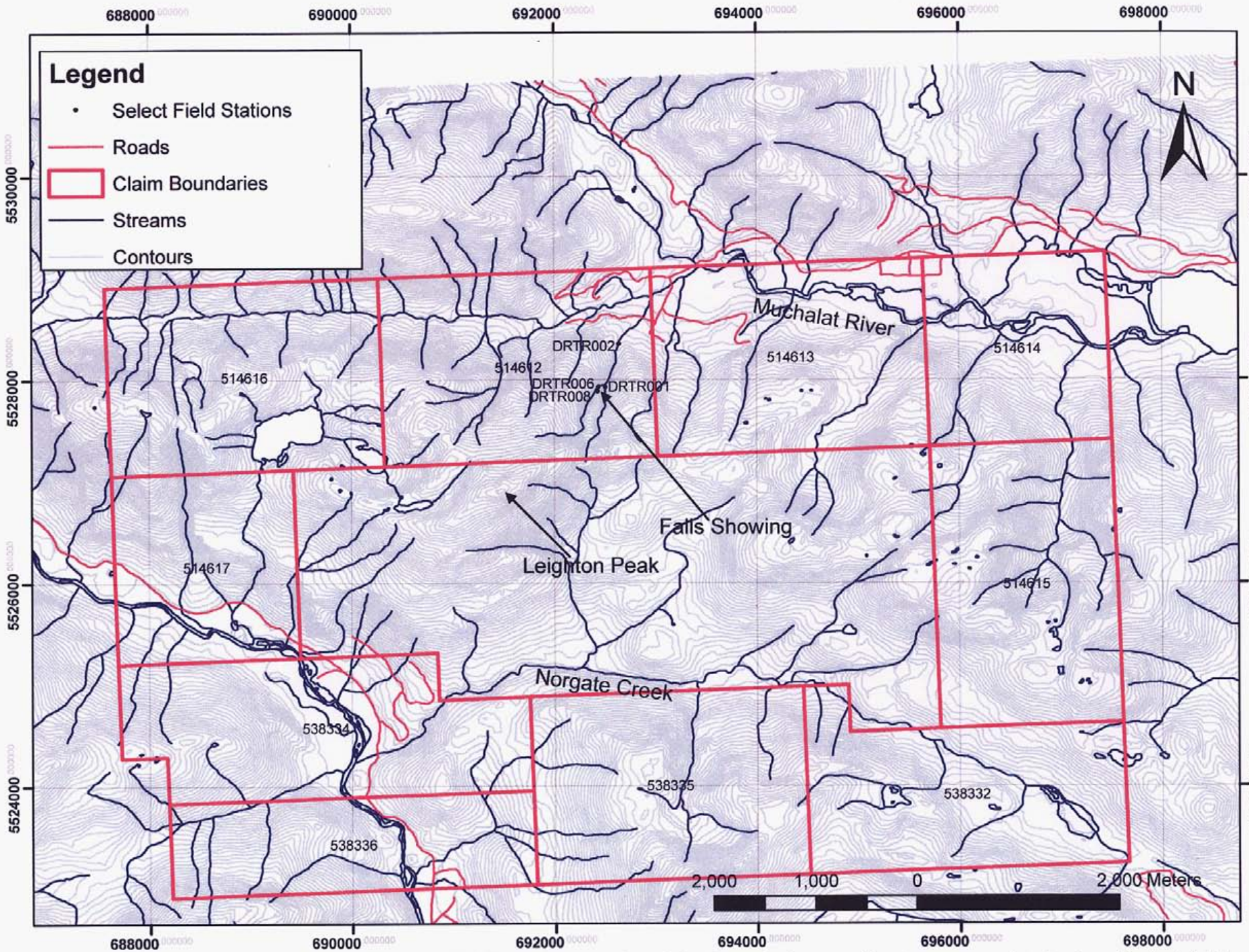


Fig. 1. Location of the Dragon property, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada.



13 Fig. 2. Map of the Dragon property (NAD83, UTM Zone 9), showing claim boundaries, roads, streams, and select geological field

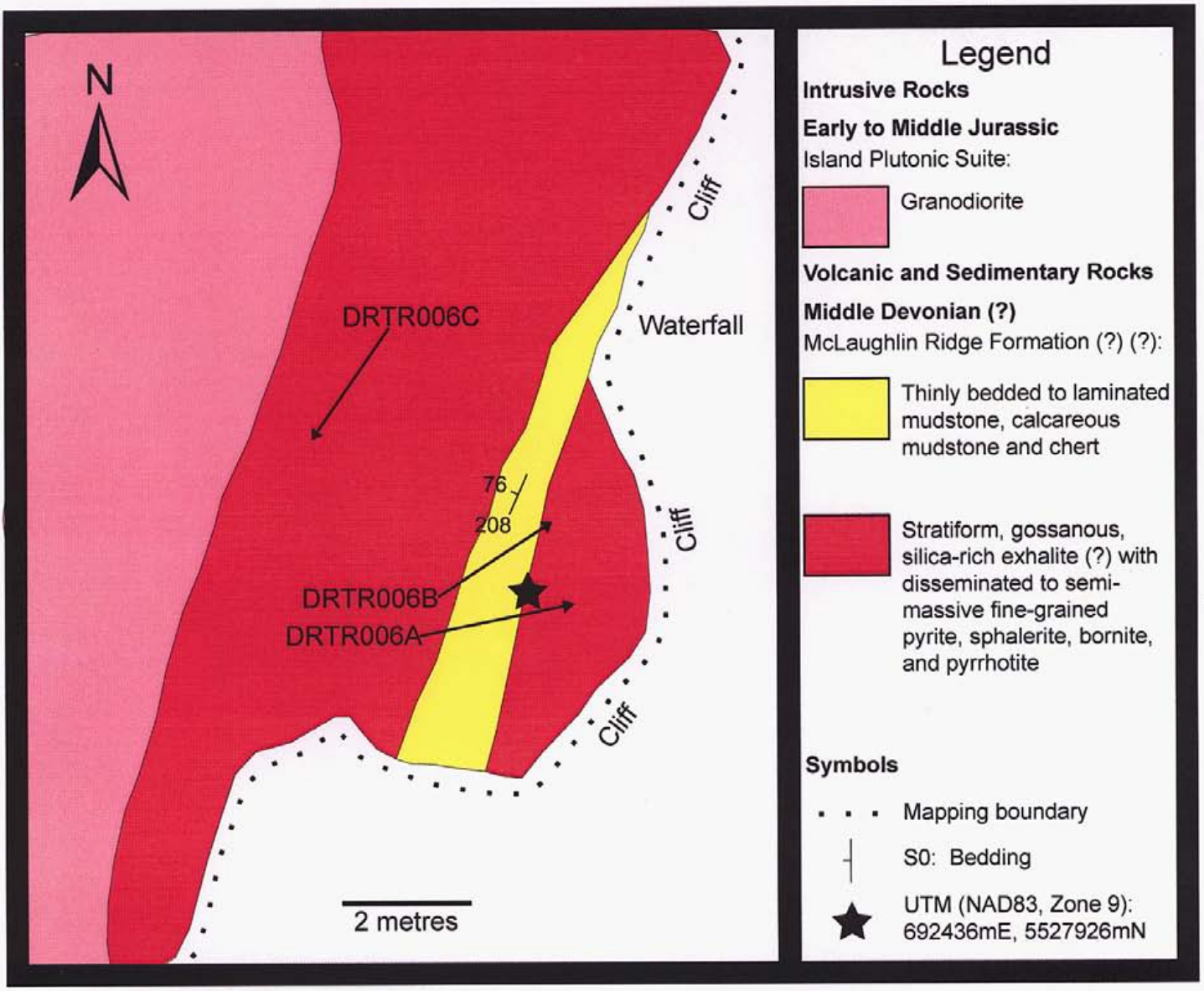


Fig. 3. Geology of the Falls showing at 1:100 scale.

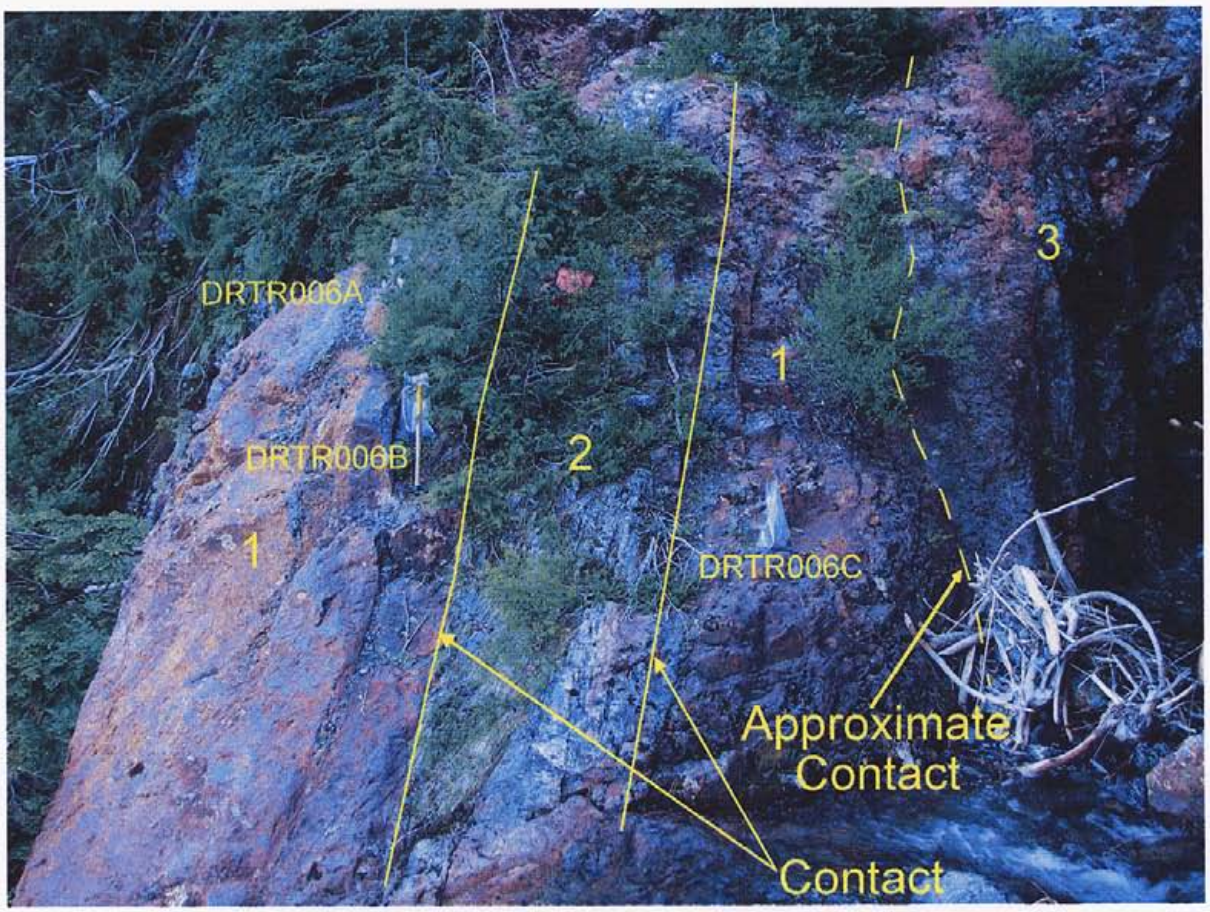


Fig. 4. Looking south at the Falls showing, sample locations and geological contacts. Units: 1) Semi-massive sulphides; 2) Mudstone, chert, and calcareous mudstone; 3) Granodiorite (contact approximate).

Fig.. 5. A trace fossil (bivalve?) found in the vicinity of the Falls showing.

APPENDIX
ASSAY RESULTS

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT
To Ruks Geological Consulting
Acme file # A607234 Received: OCT 2 2006 * 8 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
Eastings and Northings are in metres, UTM Zone 9, NAD83.

ELEMENT				Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au
SAMPLES	Station Number	Easting	Northing	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb
G-1				3.1	4.5	3.8	46	<.1	4.1	4.5	545	1.83	<.5	3.3	0.7
465651	DRTR001A	692508	5527917	4	109.4	4126.1	1710	3	3.1	11.9	929	4.03	6.7	1.1	21.4
465652	DRTR001B	692508	5527917	4	212.4	>10000	6924	10	3.2	7.9	1087	5.01	7.3	1.7	75.2
465653	DRTR006A	692436	5527926	2.5	1486.5	343	164	5	10.6	4.4	306	16.36	29.4	0.1	572
465654	DRTR006B	692436	5527926	1.5	2083.3	441.2	200	7.6	15	14.8	799	28.24	57.2	0.3	897.7
465655	DRTR006C	692436	5527926	2.6	590.9	106.9	215	2.5	33.9	11.2	1021	14.1	20.9	0.2	92.1
465656	DRTR002	692639	5528350	1.3	507.6	110.1	230	2	24.9	10.8	1059	12.01	21.7	0.2	63.7
STANDARD DS7				21.8	114	74.8	422	0.9	56.4	9.6	630	2.4	46.2	5.2	70.2

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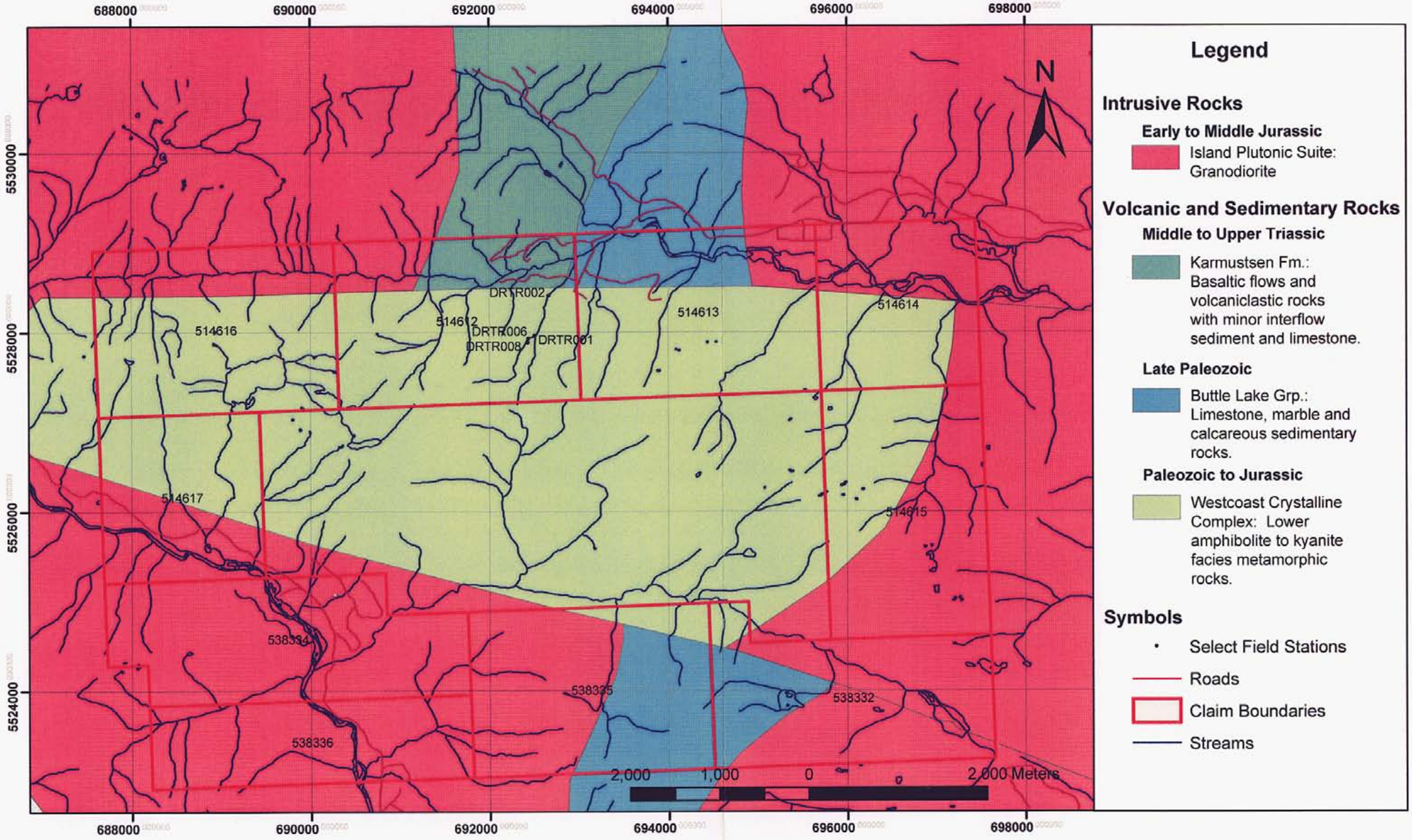
Eastings and Northings are in metres, UTM Zone 9, NAD83.

ELEMENT				Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti
SAMPLES	Station Number	Easting	Northing	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
G-1				4	59	<.1	<.1	0.1	36	0.5	0.077	8	9	0.57	204	0.135
465651	DRTR001A	692508	5527917	2.1	19	6.8	2.1	21.9	79	1.49	0.101	9	9	0.83	103	0.221
465652	DRTR001B	692508	5527917	1.3	21	30	8.6	17.6	54	2.47	0.08	9	14	0.55	42	0.156
465653	DRTR006A	692436	5527926	0.1	3	0.6	0.6	4.2	7	0.11	0.028	1	21	0.06	14	0.004
465654	DRTR006B	692436	5527926	0.3	2	0.7	1.3	4.3	6	0.08	0.037	<1	12	0.03	11	0.004
465655	DRTR006C	692436	5527926	0.1	22	0.2	0.5	4.2	21	0.33	0.023	1	40	0.24	15	0.04
465656	DRTR002	692639	5528350	0.1	27	0.2	0.3	3	23	0.33	0.025	1	43	0.24	21	0.048
STANDARD DS7				4.5	73	6.1	5.9	4.6	82	0.94	0.076	13	177	1.06	377	0.126

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT
To Ruks Geological Consulting
Acme file # A607234 Received: OCT 2 2006 • 8 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
Eastings and Northings are in metres, UTM Zone 9, NAD83.

ELEMENT				B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
SAMPLES	Station Number	Easting	Northing	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1				<1	1.03	0.072	0.49	0.4	<.01	1.9	0.4	<.05	5	<.5
465651	DRTR001A	692508	5527917	170	1.81	0.099	0.08	0.6	0.14	4.1	<.1	1.08	7	0.8
465652	DRTR001B	692508	5527917	775	1.43	0.038	0.04	0.6	0.39	2.6	0.1	2.96	8	3.1
465653	DRTR006A	692436	5527926	<1	0.44	0.009	0.17	0.3	0.02	2.6	0.1	>10	4	2.3
465654	DRTR006B	692436	5527926	<1	0.4	0.006	0.19	0.2	0.01	1.5	0.1	>10	3	3.9
465655	DRTR006C	692436	5527926	<1	0.94	0.025	0.17	0.9	0.02	2.4	0.1	9.36	10	1.5
465656	DRTR002	692639	5528350	<1	1	0.03	0.22	0.5	0.02	2.7	0.1	6.87	9	1.6
STANDARD DS7				39	0.99	0.078	0.44	3.9	0.21	2.5	4.3	0.2	5	3.3



Map 1. Regional geology of the Dragon property (1:50000 scale, NAD83, UTM Zone 9).