SAMPLING AND MAPPING

on the

STAR CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 94-C-5E, 94-C-12E and 94-C-12W

Lat.: 56° 29'N Long.: 125° 40'W

by

U. MOWAT, P. Geo.

December, 2006

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
SAMPLING AND MAPPING ON THE STAR CLAIMS	$12326.07

AUTHOR(S) U MOWAT SIGNATURE(S) U Mowat

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) ______ YEAR OF WORK 2006

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4105891 (OCT 11/06)

PROPERTY NAME STAR CLAIMS

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) STAR 6, STAR 7, STAR 15

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Cu-Pt-Pd

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN ______

MINING DIVISION OMINECA NTS 94-C-5E, 12E, 12W

LATITUDE 56° 29' ___" LONGITUDE 125° 40' ___" (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) U MOWAT 2) ______

MAILING ADDRESS

1405-1933 ROBSON ST
VANCOUVER, BC V6G 1E7

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) U MOWAT 2) ______

MAILING ADDRESS

1405-1933 ROBSON ST
VANCOUVER, BC V6G 1E7

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

THE STAR CLAIMS ARE UNDERLAIN BY THE POLARIS ULTRAMAFIC COMPLEX. MINERALIZATION CONSISTS OF Pt-Pd-BEARING SULPHIDES OF MAGMATIC ORIGIN PREDOMINANTLY IN OLIVINE PYROXENITE AND PYROXENITE.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 15955, 16236, 16628, 24300, 25002, 25488, 25873, 26198, 26524, 26844, 27117, 27394, 27617, 28009

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil	7 (30 ELEM + Au, Pt, Pd)	STAR 6, 7, 15	633.65
Silt			
Rock	20 (30 ELEM + Au, Pt, Pd)		
Other	30 PULPS (Rh)	STAR 2, 5	477.00
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	9518.21

Table of Contents | Page

Table of Contents | Page

Figures

Maps

1.0 Introduction

In July, 2006 two men sampled and mapped in select areas of the Star claims. The main priority was to determine the northwest extension of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex. Map 1030A, Aiken Lake shows the Polaris Ultramafic Complex to continue beyond the present mapping shown on maps OF 1989-17 and OF 1990-13. Several spots of interest were also selected such as:

1. Hoot copper occurrence with 2.61% Cu, 75 ppb Au located on Star 6 (not examined due to inclement weather). Samples were collected from Scorpio Creek located immediately due east of the Hoot occurrence.
2. BCDM sample #100 where dunite returned a value of 122 ppb Au located at the northern end of HA ridge.
3. BCDM sample #99 located on Virgo North that returned values of 50 ppb Pt and 70 ppb Pd in olivine pyroxenite.
4. Sample #81 located near the northeast edge of the 661 area which returned a value of 0.87% Cu and 10 ppb Au.
5. Sample 6225 near line C10+50E/4+50N in the Cauldron area which returned values of 2143 ppm Cu, 30 ppb Pt, 13 ppb Pd, 1350 ppm Ni and 20 ppm Mo.

A total of 20 rock samples were collected and analysed for 30 elements and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES. Seven soil samples were collected from the creek bank on Venus Creek in an effort to locate the contact of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex. The soil samples were analysed for 30 elements and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES.

In addition, 30 pulps from drill hole GL-04-03 were analysed for Rh by ICP-MS.

2.0 Location and Access

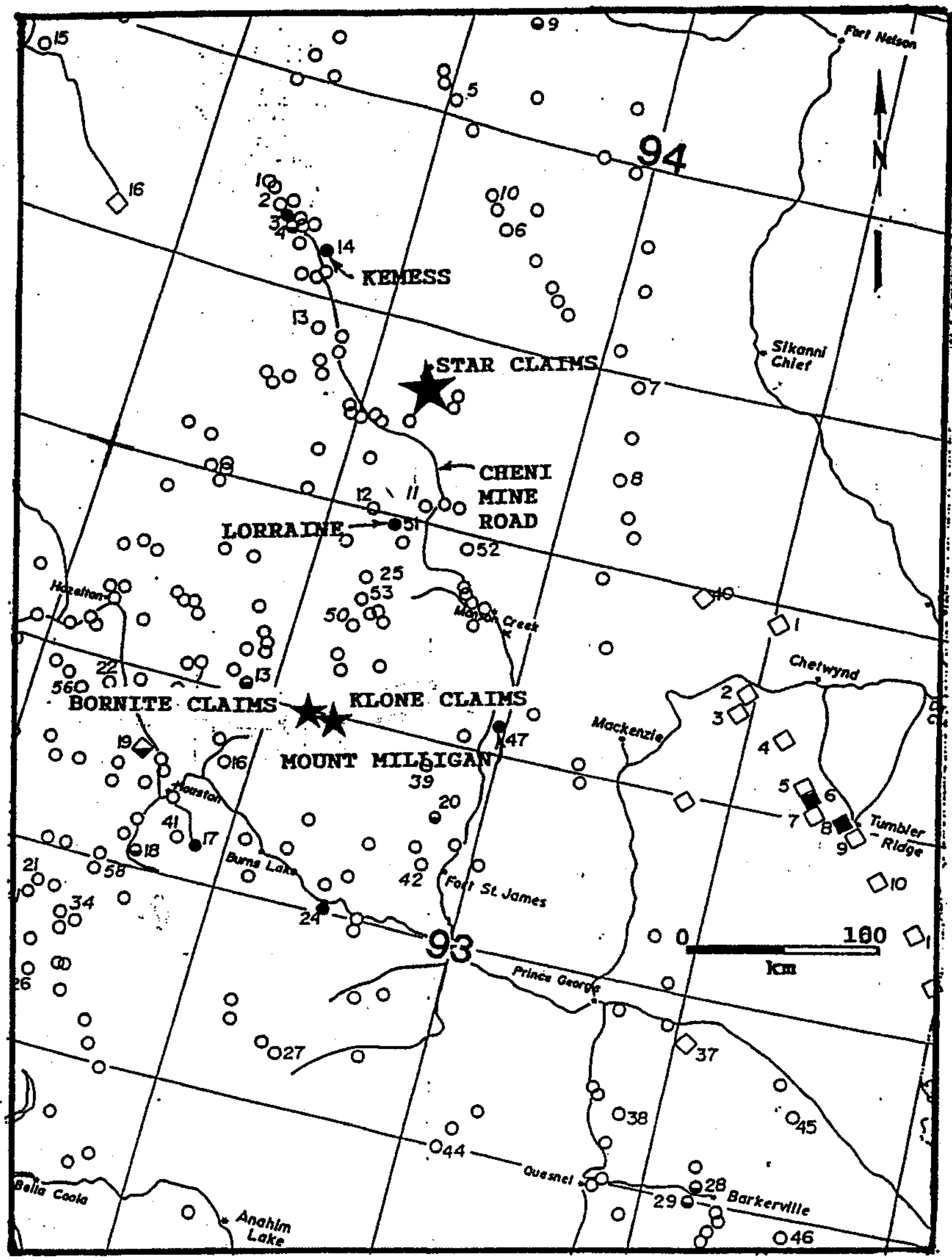
The Star claims, which are located on map sheets 94-C-5E, 94-C-12E and 94-C-12W, are 13 km northeast of Aiken Lake and 100 km almost due north of Germansen Landing. The property is located at co-ordinates 56^{o} 29'N and 125^{o} 40'W.

Access to the property is by helicopter from Fort St. James approximately 300 km due south. The Cheni Mine Road (Omineca Forestry Road) and the Kemess power line pass within 8 km of the property boundary. Logging roads reach the outer periphery of the property.

3.0 Claim Data

The Star property consists of fifteen 4-post claims totalling 278 units. The property is located in the Omineca Mining Division.

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units
Star 1	334025	20
Star 2	334026	20
Star 3	334027	20
Star 4	334028	20
Star 5	334029	20
Star 6	406556	20
Star 7	406557	20
Star 8	406558	16
Star 9	406559	20
Star 10	406560	20
Star 11	406561	20
Star 12	406562	20
Star 13	406563	8
Star 14	414783	16
Star 15	414784	18



LOCATION MAP : STAR CLAIMS
BORNITE CLAIMS AND KLONE CLAIMS

Figure 1

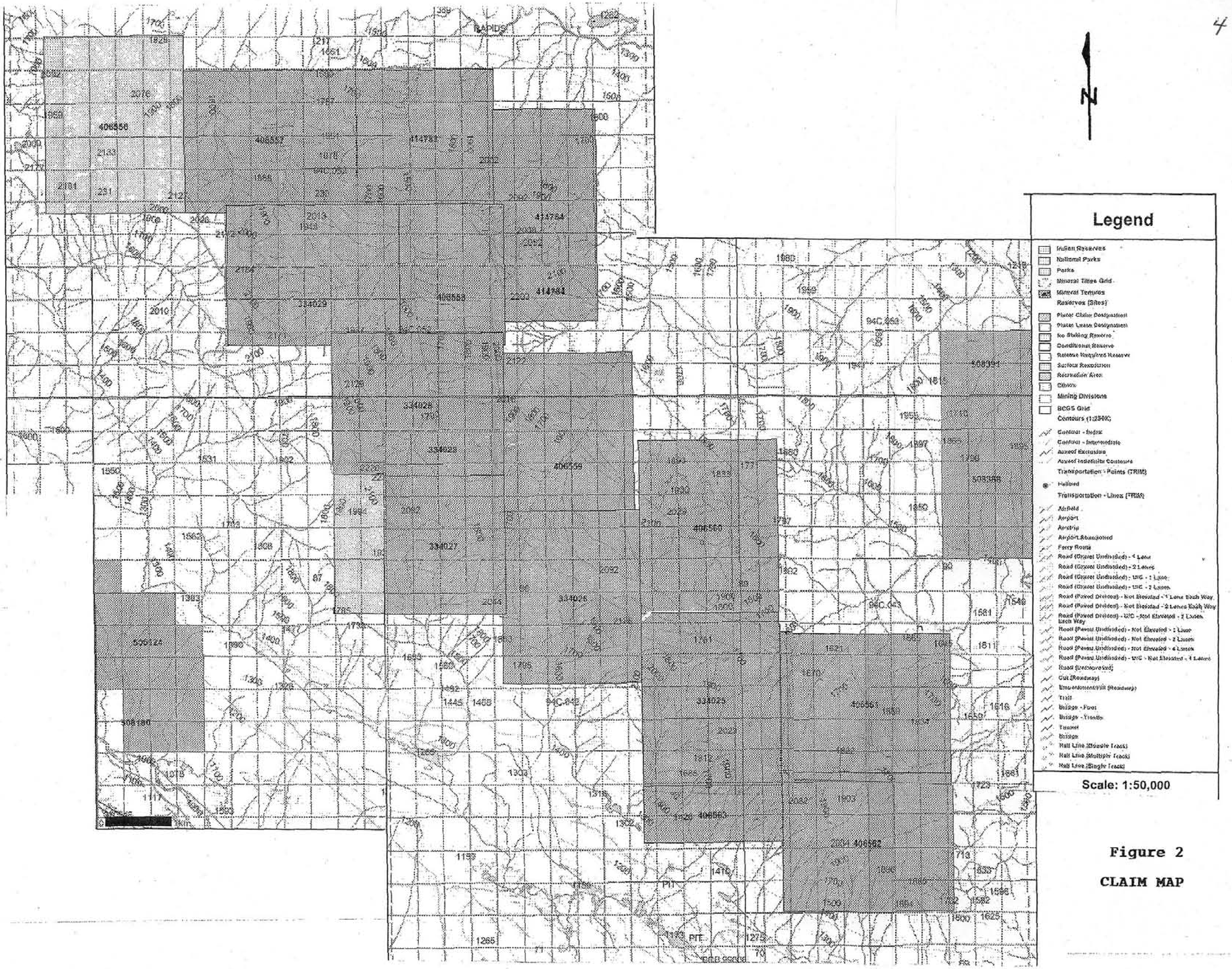


Figure 2

CLAIM MAP

4.0 History

The area of the Polaris Complex has been examined by R. G. McConnell in 1894, V. Dolmage in 1927, D. Lay in 1939 and J. E. Armstrong in 1945. The first mapping of the Polaris Complex was done by E. F. Roots in 1946, 1947 and 1948.

No geological activity is recorded until 1968 when T. N. Irvine made petrologic studies of the Polaris Complex. The area remained idle until 1974 when T. N. Irvine and F. H. Foster mapped the Polaris Complex in some detail.

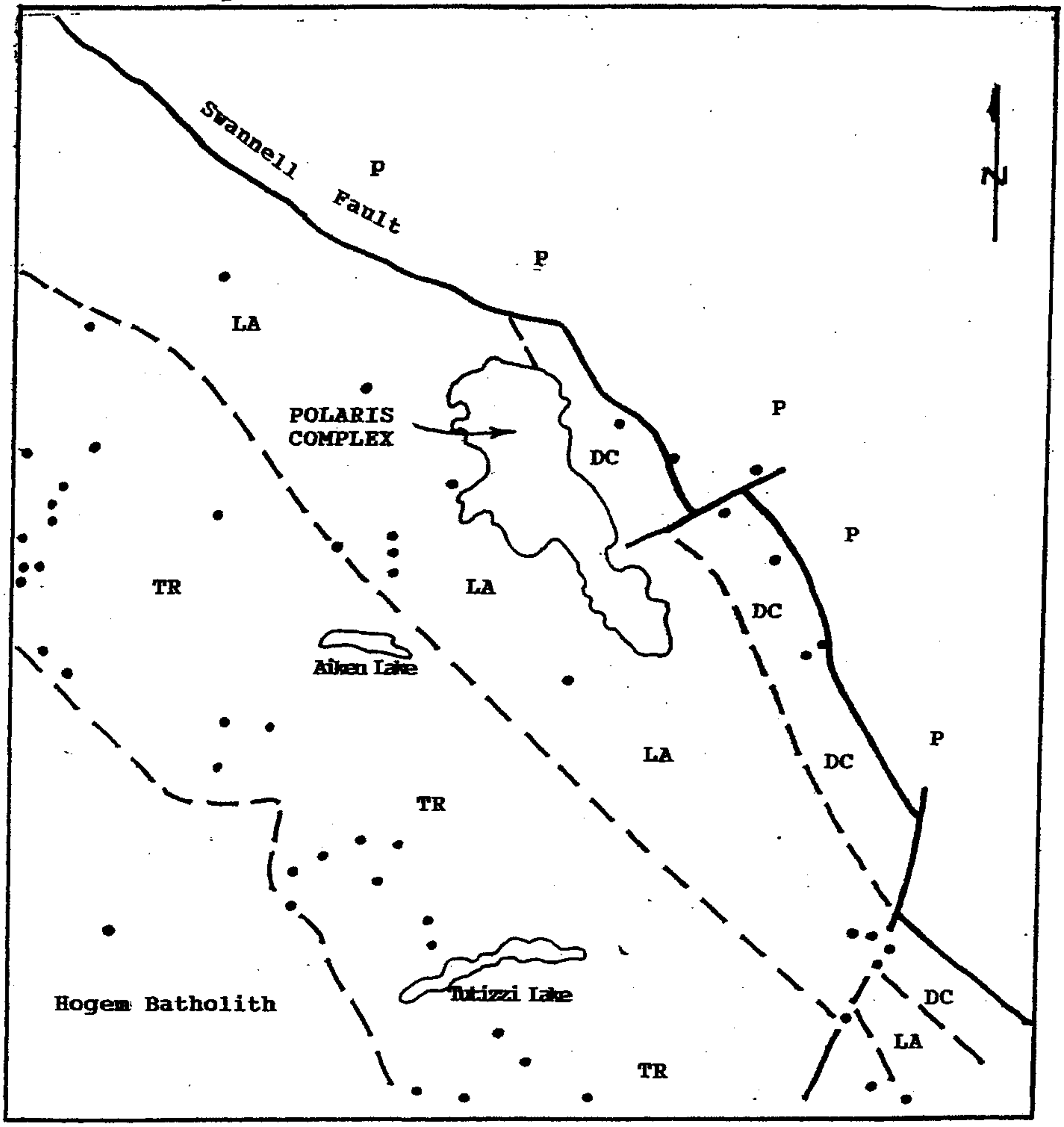
In 1986, a small portion of the Polaris Complex was staked by Equinox Resources who conducted an extensive silt and rock sampling program in a search for Pt and Pd. In 1987, Lacana Mining Corporation and Esso Minerals also staked portions of the Polaris Complex. In 1988 and 1989, the Polaris Complex was mapped and petrologically studied by the BCDM as part of a Pt-chromite study.

The Star 1 - 5 claims were staked in February, 1995 to cover known mineralization, soil/rock anomalies and favourable lithologies outlined by previous exploration.

In late October 2003, Minterra Resource Corp. optioned the Star 1 to 5 claims. In early November 2003, 8 additional claims were staked (Star 6 - 13) and a small IP (chargeability, resistivity) and SP survey was conducted over portions of the HA, HC and GL zones. The Star 14 and 15 claims were staked in October 2004. The option was terminated in December 2005. The Star claims were briefly optioned to Aumega Discoveries in 2005 but the option has been terminated.

5.0 Regional Geology

The Polaris Complex is located in the Omineca Crystalline Belt which is bounded on the west by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group volcanics and sediments. The volcanics consist of andesitic flows and breccias, basaltic tuff and agglomerate. Sediments consist of shale, conglomerate and limestone. The eastern side of the



TR	Triassic Takla Group
LA	Middle Pennsylvanian to Permian Lay Range Assemblage
DC	Devonian to Cambrian
P	Proterozoic Ingenika Group
•	Mineral Occurrence

FIGURE 3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(modified from Armstrong, 1945, Roots 1946, 1947, 1948 and Ferri et al, 1993)

Omineca Crystalline Belt is marked by the Swannell Fault which separates Lower Cambrian to Mississippian-Permian units from the Upper Proterozoic Ingenika Group and the Wolverine Metamorphic Complex which consists of sediments, metasediments, schists and gneisses.

The area immediately east of the Polaris Complex is underlain by the Lower Cambrian Atan Group of limestone, shale, siltstone and quartzite, the Cambrian to Devonian Razorback Group, Echo Lake Group and the Cooper Ridge Group of shale, argillite, wacke, sandstone, felsic tuff, and minor limestone.

The area immediately west of the Polaris Complex is underlain by the Middle Pennsylvanian to Permian Lay Range Assemblage which has also been called the Harper Ranch Group and the Slide Mountain Group by various authors. The lithologies consist of volcanics, siltstone, argillite, limestone, greywacke and conglomerate. The sediments of the Lay Range are dominantly thin-bedded, grey to black, rusty-weathering carbonaceous argillites. Lense-like bodies of massive limestone and interbedded, chloritized, amphibolitized flows, tuffs, breccias and agglomerates of andesitic or basaltic composition are also found in the sedimentary package. The volcanics of the Lay Range Assemblage are green in colour and consist of very altered flows, breccias, andesitic to basaltic tuffs and agglomerate. The flows contain hypersthene, diopside and amphibole phenocrysts in a groundmass which is altered to an aggregate of amphibole, chlorite, epidote, clinozoisite, sericite and calcite. Occasionally, the flows are leucoxene rich. All lithologies have a regional trend of N27°W to N33°E/45°S.

The Polaris Complex is a crudely zoned and layered ultramafic massif approximately 15 km long and 3 to 4 km wide. The core of the Polaris Complex is olivine-rich lithologies of dunite, peridotite and wehrlite. The ultramafic becomes progressively more pyroxene-rich towards the outer periphery and the lithologies range from olivine clinopyroxenite to pyroxenite to hornblende-magnetite pyroxenite. Previous authors also indicate the presence of metamorphosed and metasomatized volcanics and sediments at the contact of the Polaris Complex. Recent sampling and mapping indicate that the "thermal halo" which is reported to be up to 2500 meters wide is of limited extent and will be discussed under amphibolites in the section on property geology.

The Polaris Complex and the surrounding areas have been intruded by Upper Jurassic to Cretaceous monzonite, quartz monzonite, syenite, granodiorite, granite and diorite of the Hogem Intrusive Complex. Potassium argon dating of biotite forming a potassic halo around one intrusive in the Polaris Complex yielded ages of 167+/-9 Ma and 156+/-15 Ma. More recent dating using U/Pb on zircons from a quartz-hornblende-plagioclase pegmatite pod yielded dates of 186+/-2 Ma.

Mineral occurrences in the region of the Polaris Complex are predominantly found in the Takla Group belt which hosts numerous copper-gold showings such as the Croydon with auriferous chalcopyrite in quartz-filled shear zones in a diorite, the Porphyry Creek showing with vein and disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite associated with quartz in a hornblende diorite, and the Granite Basin occurrence with auriferous pyrite bands in Takla volcanics and sediments and a porphyritic hornblende diorite. In addition, several lead-copper showings are found near Tutizzi Lake with galena-chalcopyrite occurring in quartz veins in a medium grained diorite cutting a coarse grained hornblendite and pyroxenite.

Mineralization in the Lay Range Assemblage consists of the Jupiter Group with quartz +/- carbonate veins in shears which are mineralized with chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite and the Polaris Group which has two types of mineralization. The mineralization consists of ramifying gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veinlets in argillite near a quartz-biotite porphyry stock and also pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in argillite-amphibolite near a fine grained biotite-feldspar porphyry stock. Here the mineralization occurs as seams and semi-massive to massive sulphide lenses up to 8 meters wide and 150 meters long.

Other mineral occurrences in the region include the Orion Group with irregular bodies of galena in quartz veins in the Upper Proterozoic Ingenika Group, Jim May Creek with ruby silver-bearing quartz veins and silicified zones, a placer gold occurrence, the Lil claims with ruby silver in quartz-carbonate zones and also several shale-hosted zinc-lead occurrences.

Until recently, the only known mineral occurrences in the Polaris Complex were a chromite ball showing and some corundum-bearing dykes.

6.0 Property Geology

6.1 General

The Star claims are underlain by numerous lithologies which include dunite, peridotite, wehrlite, olivine clinopyroxenite and pyroxenite. of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex. Mapping has shown the ultramafic lithologies to be flat-lying and repetitive with several thick olivine clinopyroxenite/pyroxenite layers which are cut by irregular "vertical" dunite dykes formed by compression of a dunite layer by overlying olivine clinopyroxenite/pyroxenite.

The Polaris Ultramafic Complex has been intruded by diorite occurring as stocks, plugs and dykes, feldspar +/- hornblende pegmatite occurring as dykes of varying sizes and very minor gabbro and granite dykes. Diorite intrusions are particularly abundant along the western edge of the complex and have resulted in the metasomatism of olivine clinopyroxenite/pyroxenite into hornblende-magnetite pyroxenite, pegmatitic hornblendite, pegmatitic pyroxenite and amphibolite. Contacts of the diorite and feldspar +/- hornblende pegmatite dykes are frequently marked by listwanite development.

The Polaris Ultramafic Complex lies within sediments and volcanics consisting of black argillite, green andesitic volcanics and minor white to beige limestone. The contact between the Polaris Ultramafic Complex and the sediments, volcanics or limestone, where visible, is marked by little to no shearing, occasionally accompanied by weak serpentinization and occasionally white quartz.

Siltstone, limestone and tuff occur within the Polaris Ultramafic Complex dominantly as small outcrops. Two exceptions are in the HA ridge where siltstone forms a flat-lying layer over olivine clinopyroxenite/pyroxenite and which has been cut by a peridotite compression dyke. Siltstone located between the Queen and Grid Zones is in knife-sharp fault contact with dunite and overlies olivine clinopyroxenite/pyroxenite. The siltstone appears to be a flat-lying layers.

6.2 Dunite

Dunite forms a large part of the Polaris Ultrmafic Complex and is particularly abundant in the southern half of the Star claims. Yellow to orange weathering, the dunite is black on fresh surface. The dunite is fine grained. Occasionally the dunite contains very coarse grained (2.5 cm) flakes of phlogopite, biotite or muscovite which can form up to 25% of the dunite. Thin section analysis suggests that the mica is of secondary origin.

The dunite typically forms layers, generally flat-lying, but also occurs as irregular, steeply-dipping to vertical pipes which cross-cut olivine pyroxenite/pyroxenite layers.

6.3 Peridotite

Peridotite is the second most abundant lithology on the Star claims and is usually blackish in colour, fine grained, dense and fresh in appearance. Peridotites generally occur adjacent to dunites but also occur as layers. Occasionally pyroxene crystals up to 2.5 cm are observed. The peridotites also occasionally contain phlogopite, biotite or muscovite flakes up to 2.5 cm and can form up to 25% of the rock. Peridotite cannot be distinguished from wehrlite in hand specimen but is easily recognized by geochemistry.

6.4 Olivine Clinopyroxenite

Olivine clinopyroxenite occurs as flat-lying layers except near the Queen Zone where part of the flat-lying layer has been tectonically rearranged into steeply dipping layers. This unit ranges from fine grained to coarse grained and is frequently mineralized by chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite with platinum and palladium values. In the vicinity of a diorite stock on the Star 2 claim, pyroxene crystals up to 1 cm in length and porphyroblasts of olivine up to 7 mm have been seen.

6.5 Pyroxenite

There are two types of pyroxenite. The primary form of pyroxenite is part of the ultramafic suite of rocks and is found adjacent to the olivine clinopyroxenite. The pyroxenite is generally coarse grained and contains variable amounts of feldspar ranging from trace amounts to 20%. The feldspar occurs as interstitial fillings between pyroxene crystals.

A second type of pyroxenite is formed from metamorphism and metasomatism of the ultramafic, particularly the dunites and is related to granitic activity. On Capricorn Ridge and elsewhere, pyroxenitic haloes were seen forming around diorite dykes which intruded dunite. The haloes are gradational and vary from fine grained felted pyroxenite to unaltered dunite. A larger diorite stock on the Star 3 claim has also produced a pyroxenite halo with pyroxene phenocrysts up to 5 cm in length. The pyroxenite grades to pegmatitic hornblendite as the diorite is approached and grades to unaltered peridotite away from the diorite contact.

6.6 Amphibolite

The amphibolite is black and ranges from fine grained felted material to pegmatitic with hornblende crystals up to 15 cm in length. Occasionally, the amphibolite contains minor amounts of white feldspar as an interstitial component. The amphibolite is a metamorphic and metasomatic halo associated with granitic activity. The amphibolite has been previously reported to be a thermal and metasomatic halo of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex occurring at the outer contact of the ultramafic body. However, it was noted during the 2004 sampling that the amphibolite halo is conspicuously absent from numerous ultramafic-country rock contacts. In fact the only amphibolite seen is concentrated on the Star 3 and Star 4 claims and is always associated with numerous fine grained diorite stocks and dykes.

6.7 Diorite

Diorite is found as stocks of variable size and as dykes. Diorite is particularly abundant on the western side of the Polaris Complex. Diorite ranges from fine grained to medium grained and is relatively fresh in appearance with minor local areas of K-spar veining, carbonate veining or pervasive epidote alteration. Hornblende comprises 30% of the diorite. The large diorite stock on the Star 3 claim is medium grained except near the contact with the ultramafic. Here the diorite is fine grained, dark grey with both augite and hornblende. It also has dark grey fragments of presumably ultramafic. The contacts of the diorite stocks are frequently marked by listwanite.

6.8 Feldspar +/- Hornblende Pegmatite

Feldspar +/- hornblende pegmatite dykes range in width from 0.3 to 10 meters and also range in composition from total feldspar to a combination of feldspar and hornblende. When composed totally of feldspar the dykes are white. Orthoclase, plagioclase and sanidine are the only minerals in these dykes. Variable amounts of hornblende is found in the feldspar-hornblende (FH) dykes where hornblende crystals can reach 15 cm in length. The feldspar pegmatite dykes on Capricorn Ridge seem to form a parallel swarm of dykes which can be traced for several kilometers. The dykes appear to be controlled by lithology/chemical changes within the ultramafic. Occasionally, the dykes have metasomatic haloes of fine grained metapyroxenite or listwanite.

6.9 Diabase

Diabase has only been seen in drill holes and appears to be gradational to feldspathic pyroxenite. Diabase is composed of 80% black pyroxene and 20% white saussuritized feldspar. In part, this unit may be contaminated diorite where the surrounding ultramafic may have been incorporated into diorite magma.

6.10 Granite

A small granite dyke and granite talus were found on the Star 5 claim. The granite dyke is pink in colour whereas the granite talus was intensely pervasively replaced by epidote.

6.11 Gabbro

One dyke of gabbro was located south of Capricorn Ridge. The east-west trending dyke is black with minor white interstitial feldspar. The dyke has formed a well developed metamorphic, metasomatic halo of porphyritic pyroxenite and porphyritic amphibolite in the dunite which the dyke intrudes.

6.12 Feldspar-Hornblende-Quartz Pegmatite (FHQ)

It is unclear whether this unit is a primary lithology or an alteration feature. Unlike the feldspar pegmatite mentioned in section 6.8, the FHQ does not form dykes. The FHQ was first noted on Stinky Creek in 2002. Mapping in 2003 located numerous areas of FHQ along the upper contact of the Haslinger C (HC) pyroxenite. Generally, the FHQ is intensely oxidized due to considerable pyrrhotite. When broken the FHQ resembles diorite but on cut surface the pegmatitic texture is plainly visible. The cut surface shows white ovoid patches of feldspar and quartz up to 15 cm in length in a matrix of dark greenish grey to black pyroxenite which has considerable amounts of white interstitial feldspar. Within the larger feldspar-quartz-filled ovoids, hornblende crystals emanate from the walls of the ovoid. The hornblende is greenish black, euhedral and reach 5 cm in length. The FHQ appears to be gradational into pyroxenite/olivine clinopyroxenite.

6.13 Lamprophyre

This lithology was discovered in 2005 on the Star 7 claim and is tentatively idenitifed as a lamprophyre as it occurs as a pipe with possible rafts of very altered pyroxenite and dunite. The lamprophyre is black, aphanitic and very fresh in appearance.

6.14 Tuff

Several areas of tuff have been found on the Star 5 and Star 7 claims. The tuff is located at the upper contact of the Haslinger C zone and also forms roof pendants on the HA ridge located between the HA and Taurus zones. Tuff has also been seen on the GL zone, occurring as large rounded boulders and also as talus on the Star 3 claim. The tuff is a very fine grained, beige, dense, generally textureless and frequently rusty weathering. Occasionally, bands of dark grey layering can be observed suggesting that the tuff could be an alteration product, probably potassic, associated with nearby diorite intrusives. The tuff can be shattered into angular pieces and also shows cobweb-like fractures suggesting that the tuff was a hot ash deposited in an aquagene environment.

6.15 Sediments

Sediments consisting of siltstone and limestone have been noted on the Star 2, 3 and 5 claims. Flat-lying, interbanded siltstone and chert which forms a cap over olivine clinopyroxenite was located on the Star 2 claim south of Capricorn Ridge. The northern contact is in sharp fault contact with micaceous dunite.

The siltstone on the Star 5 claim has been seen in several areas, the HC grid at 3+00S/4+50E and the HA grid at 1+00N/1+00W. The HC siltstone forms an extensive vertically dipping outcrop which appears to be sandwiched between pyroxenite and amphibolite. The siltstone shows signs of thermal metamorphism in that former argillaceous areas have been altered to schlieren of black biotite.

The HA siltstone appears to be a westerly-dipping unit of unknown dimensions. The siltstone also appears to be sandwiched between pyroxenite and amphibolite. The siltstone also shows signs of thermal metamorphism in that it is biotite-rich.

Siltstone was also noted on the Star 11 claim located at the southeast end of the Polaris Complex. The siltstone is locally highly metamorphosed containing abundant disseminated magnetite.

Three areas of limestone have been noted. On the Star 3 claim a white limestone body is exposed in a cliff face. The limestone appears to be a vertical pipe which forms an ovoid on surface. An object which resembles heliophyllum was found in the limestone.

A second small outcrop of limestone was located on the Star 5 claim on a ridge above the HA grid. The small outcrop protrudes through the surrounding tuff and is in contact with peridotite. The limestone has the typical grey, mottled appearance of the Cache Creek Group limestones.

Limestone is also found on the Star 6 claim and forms the westerly limits of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex. The limestone is buff or white in colour, frequently cut by white carbonate veinlets and carbonate-filled tension gashes. Occasionally, the limestone is brecciated with limestone fragments in a limestone matrix. Minor chert is also present.

Argillite has been seen in two areas. On the Star 11 claim it forms the southeastern limits of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex. On the Star 6 claim argillite forms part of the sedimentary package forming the westerly limits of the Polaris Complex.

7.0 Mineralization

7.1 General

Mineralization of economic significance consists of magmatic Pt, Pd +/- Au-bearing chalcopyrite with pyrrhotite, pentlandite, pyrite and trace amounts of bornite and primary covellite. To date, the best values for Cu, Pt, Pd have been found in olivine clinopyroxenite and magmatic pyroxenite.

Several areas of significant mineralization have been located and in order of importance are:

Queen Zone, GL Zone, Haslinger A, B, C Zones, Ridge Zone, Grid Zone and the Jewel Box Zone.

In addition, the Cauldron, Taurus, Virgo, 661, Orion Zones show signs favourable for significant mineralization which include lithology, anomalous rock and silt samples and highly anomalous chargeability readings.

Although termed zones, all of the above are generally flat-lying layers of either olivine clinopyroxenite or magmatic pyroxenite. Mapping has also shown that there are at least two mineralized layers.

Although most exploratory activity has focused on the pyroxenitic layers mineralization has also been found in volcanics (2.61% Cu, 75 ppb Au), dunite (2143 ppm Cu, 1350 ppm Ni, 30 ppb Pt, 13 ppb Pd) and "gabbro" (0.87% Cu).

7.2 Olivine Clinopyroxenite

Mineralization in this unit consists of 3 to 10% very fine grained to fine grained, magmatic, disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite, bornite and primary covellite. The sulphides show some remobilization near granitic dykes and stocks and form thin sulphide-filled fractures. There is no associated gangue with the sulphides. The sulphides are not accompanied by any discernible alteration.

7.2a Queen Zone

The Queen Zone was discovered in 2001 and is exposed on the north-facing cliff face of Capricorn Ridge. The Queen Zone appears as a slightly rusty weathering layer which is relatively flat-lying and has a gentle southerly dip. The Queen Zone can be traced for 500 meters and is at least 20 meters thick. The Queen Zone probably exceeds 20 meters in thickness but is covered by talus. Mineralization in the Queen Zone consists of very fine grained to fine grained, disseminated, magmatic chalcopyrite, pyrite with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite and bornite. Sulphide content ranges from 3 to 10%. No visible alteration is present. Some results obtained from the Queen Zone include:

11811 ppm Cu	174 ppb Au	46 ppb Pt	109 ppb Pd
1405 ppm Cu	166 ppb Au	581 ppb Pt	1552 ppb Pd
4552 ppm Cu	123 ppb Au	62 ppb Pt	152 ppb Pd

There is only sporadic nickel and cobalt values associated with sulphides in this zone.

7.2b GL Zone

The GL Zone is located approximately 1 km north of the Queen Zone. The GL Zone consists of rusty weathering, sporadic outcrops and float found over an area of 500 meters by 200 meters. The GL Zone appears to range from flat-lying near surface to folded and faulted below separated by a major fault. In addition, numerous intrusions of feldspar pegmatite have resulted in metasomatic alteration resulting in the formation of

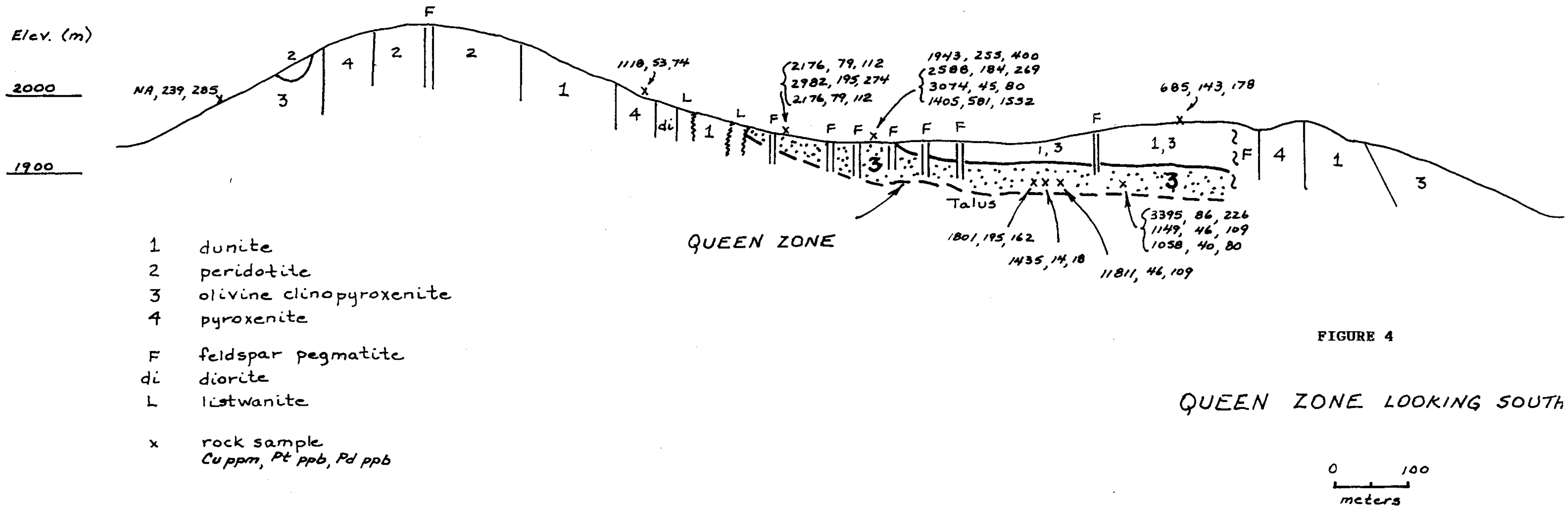


FIGURE 4

QUEEN ZONE LOOKING SOUTH

pegmatitic pyroxenite which effectively has removed any pre-existing mineralization. The main GL Zone outcrop and ddh GL-04-02 indicate that the GL Zone is approximately 20 meters thick. The mineralized olivine clinopyroxenite layer is partially overlain by a dunite layer. Mineralization consists of very fine grained to fine grained magmatic, disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite with minor bornite and primary covellite. The GL Zone appears to have more pyrrhotite than the Queen Zone. Sulphide content ranges from 3 to 15% and is not accompanied by any discernible alteration. Some results obtained from the GL Zone include:

7677 ppm Cu	2474 ppm Ni	833 ppm Co	55 ppb Au	59 ppb Pt	91 ppb Pd
2729 ppm Cu	1647 ppm Ni	77 ppm Co	60 ppb Au	268 ppb Pt	435 ppb Pd
3457 ppm Cu	468 ppm Ni	60 ppm Co	28 ppb Au	347 ppb Pt	488 ppb Pd

7.2c Ridge Zone

The Ridge Zone consists of interbedded olivine clinopyroxenite and peridotite which has been cut by steep dipping dunite "pipes". The layers are gently southerly dipping. Sulphides consist of very fine grained chalcopyrite. Some values obtained from the Ridge Zone include:

3020 ppm Cu	39 ppb Au	277 ppb Pt	254 ppb Pd
6687 ppm Cu	43 ppb Au	54 ppb Pt	45 ppb Pd
725 ppm Cu	848 ppb Au	221 ppb Pt	168 ppb Pd

7.2d Haslinger B

The Haslinger B Zone is located on a southwesterly trending ridge between Libra and Aries Creeks. The ridge is underlain by layers of peridotite, olivine clinopyroxenite and pyroxenite which have been intruded by dunite "pipes". Some values obtained from the olivine clinopyroxenite are:

1831 ppm Cu	795 ppb Pt	1109 ppb Pd
237 ppm Cu	280 ppb Pt	368 ppb Pd
3054 ppm Cu	303 ppb Pt	328 ppb Pd
892 ppm Cu	1320 ppb Pt	1822 ppb Pd

FIGURE 5

RIDGE "ZONE"

looking northeast

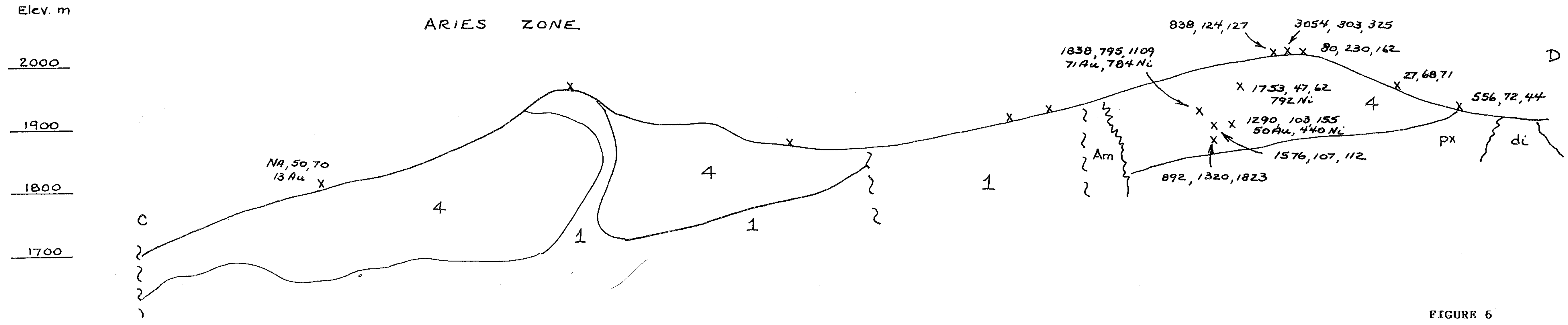


FIGURE 6

1 dunite

4 olivine pyroxenite, pyroxenite

Am metasomatised pyroxenite partially to completely replaced by hornblende

di diorite

px pyroxenite

x 892, 1320, 1823
rocksample
Cu ppm, Pt ppb, Pd ppb
Au ppb
Ni ppm

HB SPUR

looking east

0 200
m

7.3 Pyroxenite

Primary pyroxenite is locally well mineralized with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite and pyrite. The sulphides are of magmatic origin and range in content from 0 to 40%. The sulphides are generally coarse grained and form as disseminations and ovoid clots up to 2.5 cm in diameter. In some areas, a second stage of sulphide mineralization is present and occurs mainly as pyrite forming rims around pyroxene crystals and chalcopyrite grains. The second stage of sulphide mineralization is believed to be from either remobilization of pre-existing magmatic sulphides by nearby granitic dykes or stocks or from the granitics themselves as they are occasionally well mineralized with pyrite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite +/- bornite.

7.3a Haslinger A and C

The Haslinger a and C (HA, HC) Zones are composed completely of coarse grained pyroxenite. Sulphides which range from 1 to 30% consist of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite and pyrite and are generally fine grained except for several specimens from Stinky Creek which is part of the HC Zone. Cut surfaces show magmatic clots, occasionally solid chalcopyrite, of up to 1 cm in diameter. Some values obtained from the HA and HC Zones include:

8700 ppm Cu	1800 ppm Ni	118 ppb Au	408 ppb Pt	834 ppb Pd
4221 ppm Cu	1770 ppm Ni	72 ppb Au	443 ppb Pt	608 ppb Pd
1334 ppm Cu			100 ppb Pt	105 ppb Pd

7.3b Jewel Box Zone

The pyroxenite of the Jewel Box Zone is mineralized with coarse grained pyrite and chalcopyrite which can form up to 40% of the rock. The Jewel Box sulphides are geochemically distinct from the Queen Zone, the GL Zone, the Haslinger Zones in that they are highly anomalous in cobalt and silver which probably reflects the secondary sulphide mineralization related to granitic activity in the area. The best value obtained from the Jewel Box Zone is:

2623 ppm Cu   737 ppm Ni   242 ppm Co   84 ppb Pt   141 ppb Pd

7.3c Taurus Zone

The Taurus Zone consists of a single small outcrop of pyroxenite and some well mineralized pyroxenite float which has been metasomatized by hornblende alteration. Both the outcrop and float are located in an area which is presently mapped as sediments. The outcrop has no visible sulphides and returned a value of:

277 ppm Cu   638 ppb Pt   634 ppb Pd

The metasomatized pyroxenite float contains 30% coarse grained pyrite with some chalcopyrite and returned a value of:

1492 ppm Cu   23 ppb Pt   48 ppb Pd

7.3d Aries Zone

The Aries Zone is a flat-lying pyroxenite which is intruded by a major dunite pipe. Very fine grained sulphides were noted in the pyroxenite. The best value obtained was:

456 ppm Cu   543 ppm Ni   36 ppb Pt   61 ppb Pd

7.3e Virgo Zone

The Virgo Zone is underlain by pyroxenite which is intruded by a lamprophyre pipe. Very fine grained sulphides were noted. The best value obtained was:

1300 ppm Cu   18 ppb Pt   21 ppb Pd

7.3f Libra Zone

The Libra Zone is represented by a single small outcrop of pyroxenite that lies in Libra Creek. The outcrop is located in the heart of the aeromagnetic anomaly which outlines the Polaris Ultramafic Complex. Silt samples collected nearby the outcrop returned values up to:

58 ppm Cu   427 ppb Pt   14 ppb Pd

Map 10-GR (BA) also shows a gravity-Bouguer anomaly over the Libra Zone.

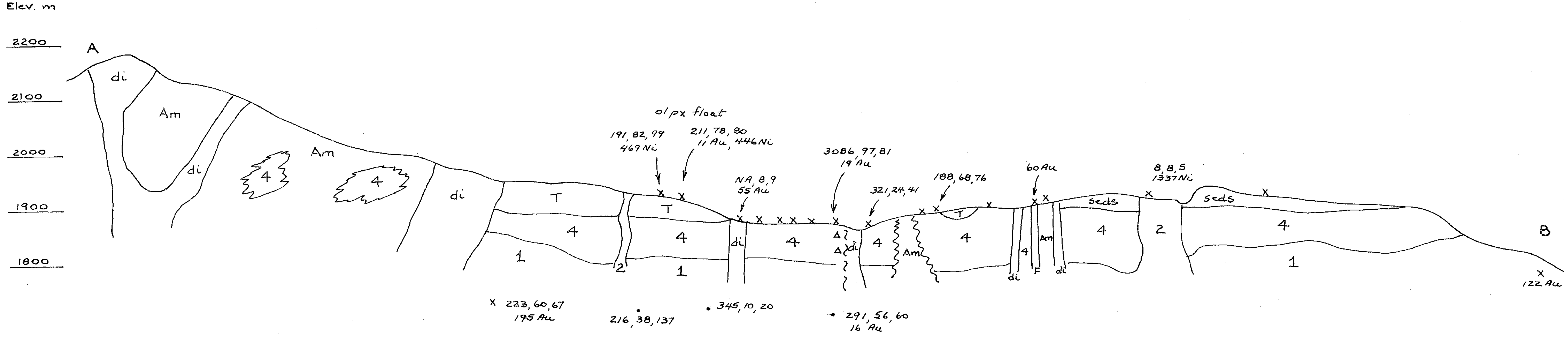


FIGURE 7

1 dunite
2 peridotite
4 olivine pyroxenite, pyroxenite
Am metasomatised pyroxenite partially to completely replaced by hornblende
di diorite
F feldspar pegmatite
T tuff

x 3086, 97, 81 rock sample Cuppm, Ptppb, Pdppb
Au ppb
Ni ppm
• 216, 38, 137 silt sample Cuppm, Pt ppb, Pd ppb
△ breccia

HA RIDGE
looking west

0 200
m


Elev. m
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
E
di, Am
LIBRA "ZONE"
AEROMAGNETIC HIGH
678, 25, 69
543, 27, 59
366, 19, 22
px
661 "ZONE"
x −, 194, 24
1
4
1
4
1
4
• NA, 202, 57
4
1
1
1
4
4
4
F
seds
1 dunite, peridotite
4 olivine pyroxenite, pyroxenite
Am metasomatized pyroxenite, partially to completely replaced by hornblende
di diorite
px pyroxenite
x −, 194, 24 rock sample Cu ppm, Pt ppb, Pd ppb
• NA, 202, 57 soil sample Cu ppm, Pt ppb, Pd ppb
LIBRA, 661 "ZONES
looking northwest
0
200
m

FIGURE 8

7.3g 661 Zone

The 661 Zone is underlain by pyroxenite with numerous dunite pipes. Silt samples from creeks draining the pyroxenite are highly anomalous in Pt such as 661 ppb, 202 ppb, 205 ppb and 251 ppb.

7.3h Grid Zone

The Grid Zone is underlain by pyroxenite and olivine pyroxenite in contact with a large diorite stock. The Grid Zone is also cut by a northerly-trending feldspar pegmatite dyke. A sample collected by Lacana Explorations in 1987 returned values of 1114 ppb Pt and 990 ppb Pt, 830 ppb Pd. Other values from the Grid Zone include:

1364 ppm Cu	150 ppb Pt	174 ppb Pd		
2994 ppm Cu,	731 ppm Ni	301 ppb Pt	323 ppb Pd	145 ppb Au

7.3i Cauldron Zone

The Cauldron Zone is underlain by pyroxenite with numerous dunite pipes. The Cauldron is probably part of the Ridge Zone making the pyroxenite in this area at least 200 meters thick. Analyses of the pyroxenite shows it to be considerably leached on surface. One line of IP shows a strong chargeability anomaly in this area indicating the presence of sulphides.

7.3j Orion Zone

The Orion Zone is part of the Ridge/Cauldron Zones (see Figure 5) and is underlain by considerably leached, moderately serpentinized pyroxenite. Fractures in surface samples indicate the former presence of remobilized sulphides.

7.4 Metasomatic/Metamorphic Pyroxenite

Pyroxenite of metamorphic, metasomatic origin is generally unmineralized but where sulphides do occur, they are coarse grained and consist mainly of pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. Nickel, cobalt, silver and gold are absent from this unit. Generally Pt and Pd are less than 20 ppb combined. The best values obtained from this lithology are:

975 ppm Cu	35 ppb Pt	50 ppb Pd
138 ppm Cu	46 ppb Pt	50 ppb Pd

7.5 Amphibolite

Although locally well mineralized with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite, this unit contains relatively low Pt and Pd values. The sulphides are coarse grained and disseminated throughout the rock when present. The sulphides show remobilization occurring as wormy streaks. Total sulphide content may reach up to 40% of the rock. The best value obtained from this unit is:

2692 ppm Cu	28 ppb Pt	52 ppb Pd

7.6 Diorite

The diorites are locally well mineralized with coarse grained pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and some bornite. Sulphides occur as disseminations and on fracture surfaces. The sulphides also occur as massive fracture fillings with no gangue and rarely in quartz veinlets. On the Star 2 claim, shear zones within the diorite are well mineralized with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. The best values from the diorite are:

1840 ppm Cu	10 ppb Pt	14 ppb Pd
62 ppm Cu	45 ppb Pt	79 ppb Pd
2439 ppm Cu	22 ppb Pt	38 ppb Pd

7.7 Feldspar +/- Hornblende Pegmatite

Drill core has shown that the F +/- H pegmatite is occasionally mineralized with coarse clots of pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite. The FHQ pegmatite of Stinky Creek is also well mineralized with pyrrhotite which forms up to 20% of the rock. The best values obtained from this unit are:

1133 ppm Cu	51 ppb Pt	35 ppb Pd
299 ppm Cu	125 ppb Pt	173 ppb Pd

7.8 Listwanites

The listwanites are host to minor very fine grained pyrite and occasionally arsenopyrite. Gold values in the listwanites range from nil to 110 ppb but are usually nil. A soil sample of residual material from a listwanite returned a value of 8631 ppb Au. The listwanites also occasionally have weak Pt and Pd values the best being 72 ppb Pt.

Drill core in several holes show that the listwanite which is actually carbonate alteration are often mineralized with native arsenic occurring as massive bands.

7.9 Other

The dunites and peridotites are host to very fine grained nickel sulphides, minor chromite and in several areas chalcopyrite. Generally Pt and Pd values are only in trace amounts in both the dunite and the peridotite. Sporadically, the chromites contain Pt values, the best being 785 ppb Pt. A sample of chalcopyrite-bearing dunite returned a value of 2143 ppm Cu, 30 ppb Pt and 13 ppb Pd.

Sediments are generally devoid of any mineralization. Siltstones on rare occasions have up to 10% disseminated pyrite but have returned no significant values of any kind.

The Hoot Showing is malachite in a shear zone in volcanics. One sample returned a value of 2.61% Cu and 75 ppb Au.

A sample of gabbro on the Star 15 claim returned a value of 0.87% Cu and 10 ppb Au.

8.0 Alteration

The most extensive alteration on the Star claims is the porphyritic hornblendite and porphyritic pyroxenite metamorphic and metasomatic halo surrounding the diorite stocks. Hornblende crystals commonly reach 15 cm in length but are generally 10 cm long. Memoir 274 reports that hornblende crystals up to 1 meter in length were found. Pyroxene crystals average 5 cm in length. Porphyritic hornblendite occurs immediately adjacent to the contact of diorite stocks whereas the porphyritic pyroxenite is more distal from the diorite contact. The porphyritic hornblendite and the porphyritic pyroxenite are separated by a zone of both porphyritic hornblendite and porphyritic pyroxenite intermixed.

Metamorphic and metasomatic haloes are found near the contact of feldspar +/- hornblende pegmatite dykes. The alteration halo varies from the development of pegmatitic pyroxenite, the growth of pegmatitic phlogopite in altered pyroxenite to the development of a black hornblende-magnetite selvage in pyroxenite.

The most obvious alteration is the red-orange weathering carbonate listwanite zones which are located at the contact of the diorite stocks and dykes, occasionally at the contacts of the feldspar pegmatite dykes and also along fault zones. Several listwanites also appear to form along lithological changes within the ultramafic. The largest listwanite zone found to date is the Ruby Zone which measures 500 meters in length and 50 meters in width. The Ruby Zone listwanite is composed dominantly of carbonate with minor quartz and mariposite.

Several zones of carbonate alteration were encountered in drill holes. The carbonate is different from the orange-red weathering listwanites in that they are dominantly calcite and do no contain quartz or mariposite. They do however form at the contacts of diorite frequently.

Coarse grained phlogopite, biotite and muscovite occur in dunites, peridotite and occasionally pyroxenites in close proximity to diorite intrusives and feldspar +/- hornblende pegmatite dykes. The mica which composes up to 25% of the rock is commonly 1 cm in diameter but reaches up to 2.5 cm on occasion. Phlogopite is particularly abundant in drill hole GL-04-01 forming pegmatitic veinlets and also replacing pyroxene crystals.

Other than the presence of mica, most ultramafic lithologies seen on surface appear to be fresh save for small areas of weak serpentinization. Several drill holes on the HC Zone show very strong serpentinization which is probably related to the presence of a diorite intrusive and numerous FH pegmatite dykes.

Alteration of the diorites and granite intrusives range from fresh to intensely pervasively epidotized. A thin section examination of one altered diorite places the alteration as typical greenschist assemblage. Minor potassic alteration and rare carbonate and quartz veinlets are occasionally present.

9.0 Work Program

In July, 2006 two men sampled and mapped in select areas of the Star claims. The main priority was to determine the northwest extension of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex. Map 1030A, Aiken Lake shows the Polaris Ultramafic Complex to continue beyond the present mapping shown on maps OF 1989-17 and OF 1990-13. Several spots of interest were also selected such as:

1. Hoot copper occurrence with 2.61% Cu, 75 ppb Au located on Star 6 (not examined due to inclement weather). Samples were collected from Scorpio Creek located immediately due east of the Hoot occurrence.
2. BCDM sample #100 where dunite returned a value of 122 ppb Au located at the northern end of HA ridge.
3. BCDM sample #99 located on the Aries Zone that returned values of 50 ppb Pt and 70 ppb Pd in olivine pyroxenite.
4. Sample #81 located near the northeast edge of the 661 area which returned a value of 0.87% Cu and 10 ppb Au.
5. Sample 6225 near line C10+50E/4+50N in the Cauldron area which returned values of 2143 ppm Cu, 1350 ppm Ni, 30 ppb Pt, 13 ppb Pd and 20 ppm Mo in dunite.

A total of 20 rock samples were collected and analysed for 30 elements and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES. Seven soil samples were collected from the creek bank on Venus Creek in an effort to locate the contact of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex. The soil samples were analysed for 30 elements and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES.

In addition, 30 pulps from drill hole GL-04-03 were analysed for Rh by ICP-MS.

10.0 Sample Descriptions

Sample Number	Description	Cu ppm	Pt ppb	Pd ppb
158851	Greenish grey, vfg highly epidotized (70%) intrusive? at contact with fg gabbro; much vfg quartz streaks; NVS; deep brown varnished fractures; non magnetic	55	9	7
158852	Pale greenish grey weathering aphanitic medium grey volcanic? tuff? with numerous white vuggy quartz veins; volcanic silicified near veins; vvfg pyrite in quartz; trace sulphide; very rusty fractures	95	-	3
158853	Medium greenish grey aphanitic volcanic? tuff? with white quartz veins, occasional rusty fracture with vfg pyrite	73	-	-
158854	Dark greenish grey volcanic - tuff? with numerous quartz veins; trace sulphide as fg pyrite clots in volcanic; empty fractures; minor rust	90	3	-
158855	Kimberlite? dark grey crystalline matrix with fragments of yellowish vesuvianite? fragments of all sizes 1mm to 1.5 cm; NVS; non-magnetic; matrix of biotite? pyroxene?	68	12	9
158856	Medium greenish grey volcanic? listwanite? very rusty with quartz veins; trace amount of vvfg pyrite in quartz	78	3	4
V-0	Soil	119	-	3
V-25	Soil	82	8	4
V-55	Soil	210	15	6
V-78	Soil	162	4	9
V-99	Soil	92	4	5
V-147	Soil	139	11	7
V-227	Soil	144	8	8

Sample Number	Description	Cu ppm	Pt ppb	Pd ppb
158857	Orange brown weathering dark grey vfg wehrlite with 2 mm black magnetite veins; rare speck of sulphide; generally non-magnetic	3	3	4
158858	Orange brown weathering dark grey vfg wehrlite; non-magnetic; odd speck of sulphide; trace amount of phlogopite	8	3	-
158859	Dark grey olivine pyroxenite with 0.5 to 1 cm subeuhedral altered pyroxene crystals in vfg matrix; non-magnetic; NVS; pyroxene crystals pale grey, serpentinized	4	-	5
158860	Red brown weathering dark grey vfg peridotite; NVS; weakly magnetic	5	-	-
158861	Rusty weathering dark grey mg olivine pyroxenite; trace vvfg sulphide; non to locally strongly magnetic	58	3	-
158862	Slightly rusty dark grey fg olivine pyroxenite; trace vvfg disseminated sulphide; non-magnetic	26	13	12
158863	Deep brown weathering dark grey fg olivine pyroxenite; trace vvfg disseminated sulphides; non-magnetic	64	26	31
158864	Deep brown weathering fg dark grey olivine pyroxenite; trave vvfg disseminated sulphides; strongly magnetic	456	36	61
158865	Brown weathering dark grey fg olivine pyroxenite; NVS; very weakly magnetic	18	54	45
158866	Very rusty dark grey mg olivine pyroxenite with occasional pegmatitic pyroxene phnenocryst; trace vvfg sulphide; weakly magnetic	234	16	19
158867	Reddish brown pegmatitic olivine pyroxenite with dark grey olivine rich matrix and 3 cm black pyroxene crystals; very strongly magnetic; trace vvfg disseminated sulphides	358	25	41
158868	Composite sample - collected from a variety of outcrops; olivine pyroxenite; generally mg to cg; slightly brownish weathering	108	18	13

Sample Number	Description	Cu ppm	Pt ppb	Pd ppb
158869	White to rusty orange quartz	6	-	4
158870	Very rusty weathering light grey fissile, silicified argillite and orange siltstone; trace vvfg sulphide	12	4	5

11.0 Results

1. Ultramafics were noted on two ridges on the Star 6 claim indicating that the Polaris Ultramafic Complex continues in a northwesterly direction from the Taurus Zone. Sampling on Venus Creek did not locate any ultramafics but the presence of listwanite suggests it is present but buried by either tuff or overburden.
2. Examination of select areas clearly shows the Polaris Ultrmafic Complex to be flat-lying layers intruded by steeply dipping, contorted dunite pipes.
3. Sampling continues to show that the olivine pyroxenite/pyroxenite layers are mineralized and of economic significance.
4. No significant values were obtained from Scorpio Creek however of possible significance is the discovery of what is believed to be kimberlite.
5. Sampling on Venus Creek did not locate any ultramafic. Only one soil sample returned a significant value of 115 ppb Au in listwanite.
6. No significant values were obtained from dunite samples collected near BCDM sample #100 which returned a value of 122 ppb Au. This area clearly shows olivine pyroxenite overlain by tuff and underlain by dunite. The olivine pyroxenite is flat-lying.
7. Sampling on the Aries Zone which is underlain by olivine pyroxenite returned anomalous values in Cu, Pt and Pd.
8. BCDM sample #99, a sheared gabbro which returned a value of 0.87% Cu, could not be located. However, the contact of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex was located and consists of highly sheared argillite and quartz veins.

12.0 Conclusions

From mapping and sampling it would appear that the dunite pipes are a good exploration tool. It is believed that the dunite pipes have formed by high-sulphide olivine pyroxenite/pyroxenite layers compressing the underlying dunite into pipes. This theory is supported by sampling in the Ridge Zone, HB Zone and HC Zone where the better Cu, Pt, Pd values are located in close proximity to dunite pipes. IP in the HA and Cauldron Zones also supports this theory.

13.0 Recommendations

Since outcrop exposure is minimal at best in the valleys more IP should be done. More sampling is also required in areas of dunite pipes.

14.0 References

Armstrong, J. E., Aiken Lake (South Half) British Columbia, GSC Paper 46-11, 1945.

Armstrong, J. E. and Roots, E. F., Geology and Mineral Deposits of Aiken Lake Map Area, British Columbia, GSC Paper 48-5, 1948.

Ferri, F. et al, Preliminary Geology of the Aiken Lake and Osilinka River Areas (NTS 94-C/2, 3, 5, 6 and 12), BCDM Open File 1993-2.

Foster, F. H., History and Origin of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex in the Aiken Lake Area of North-Central British Columbia, B. Sc. Thesis, U.B.C., 1974.

Irvine, T. N., Petrologic Studies of Ultramafic Rocks in the Aiken Lake Area, British Columbia (94-C West Half), GSC Paper 68-1, Part A, p. 110, 1968.

Irvine, T. N., Ultramafic and Gabbroic Rocks in the Aiken Lake and McConnell Creek Map Areas, British Columbia, GSC Paper 74-1A, pp. 149 - 152, 1974.

Irvine, T. N., Alaskan-type Ultramafic-Gabbroic Bodies in the Aiken Lake, McConnell Creek and Toodoggone Map-Areas, GSC Paper 76-1A, pp. 76 - 81, 1976.

Jackaman, W. Mesilinka River Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Map Booklet, BC Regional Geochemical Survey 47, July 1998.

Lay, R., Aiken Lake Area, North-Central British Columbia, BCMEMPR Bulletin 1, 1932.

Nixon, G. et al, Preliminary Geology and Noble Metal Geochemistry of the Polaris Mafic-Ultramafic Complex, Open File 1989-17, 1989.

Nixon, G. et al, Geology of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex, Open File 1990-13, 1990.

Nixon, G. et al, Geology and Platinum-Group-Element Mineralization of Alaskan-type Ultramafic Complexes in British Columbia, BCDM Bulletin 93, 1997.

Roots, E. F., Geology and Mineral Deposits of Aiken Lake Map Area, British Columbia, GSC Memoir 274, 1954.

Assessment Report 15955, Report on a Geochemical Survey of the Polaris Property Consisting of the Polaris Claim, Pole 1 and Pole 2 Claims, by Jay W. Page, 1986.

Assessment Report 16236, Report on Geological and Geochemical Work, "Lay" Claims, Aiken Lake, by D. Johnson, 1987.

Assessment Report 16628, Report on Prospecting and Sampling Work, Lay Property, Aiken Lake, by R. J. Johnson, 1987.

Assessment Report 24300, Geologic Report on the Star Claims, by U. Mowat, P. Geo., February 1996.

Assessment Report 25002, Geochemical and Petrographic Report on the Star Claims, by U. Mowat, P. Geo., February 1997.

Assessment Report 25488, Geochemical Report on the Star Claims, by U. Mowat, P. Geo., April 1998.

Assessment Report 25873, Sampling on the Star Claims, by U. Mowat, P. Geo., March 1999.

Assessment Report 26198, Mapping and Sampling on the Star Claims, by U. Mowat, P. Geo., March 2000.

Assessment Report 26524, Mapping and Sampling on the Star Claims, by U. Mowat, P. Geo., April 2001.

Assessment Report 26844, Mapping and Sampling on the Star Claims, by U. Mowat, P. Geo., May 2002.

Assessment Report 27117, Sampling on the Star Claims, by U. Mowat, P. Geo., March 2003.

Assessment Report 27394, Mapping, Sampling and a Geophysical Survey on the Star Claims, by U. Mowat, P. Geo., April 2004.

Assessment Report 27617, Drilling and Sampling on the Star Claims, by U. Mowat, P. Geo., December 2004.

Assessment Report 28009, Sampling and an IP Survey on the Star Claims, by U. Mowat, P. Geo., January 2006.

15.0 Statement of Costs

Helicopter	
4.2 hours at $825.00/hour	$3465.00
278.8 liters at $1.25/liter	348.50
200 liters at $1.40/liter	280.00
GST	286.55
	$4380.05
Analyses	
27 samples analysed for 30 elements and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES at $17.96/sample	$ 484.92
20 rock preps at $5.09/sample	101.80
7 soil preps at $1.58/sample	11.06
GST	35.87
	$ 633.65
30 pulps analysed for Rh by ICP-MS at $15.00/sample	$ 450.00
GST	27.00
	$ 477.00
Labour	
one man for 9.33 days at $450.00/day	$4198.50
one man for 2.33 days at $250.00/day	335.00
	$4533.50
Accommodation	
1/3 night at $68.40/night	$ 22.80
1/3 night at $74.10/night	24.70
1 night at $57.00/night	57.00
2/3 night at $57.00/night	38.00
	$ 142.50
Vehicle	
2.33 days at $50.00/day	$ 116.50
635 km at $0.50/km	319.50
GST	26.16
	$ 462.16
Gas	$ 94.67
Food	$ 135.83
Freight	$ 38.90
Storage	$1076.02

Supplies		$25.00
Reproduction		$75.73
Phone		$ 1.08
Postage		$ 2.48
	TOTAL	$12326.07

16.0 Statement of Qualifications

1.0 I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia having graduated in 1969 with a Bachelor of Science in Geology.

2.0 I have practiced my profession since 1969 in mineral exploration, oil and gas exploration and coal exploration.

3.0 I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4.0 I have a direct interest in the Star Claims.

Ursula G. Mowat, P. Geo.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF U.G. MOWAT BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

Dated this 14th day of December, 2006

at Vancouver, B. C.

ACME AN TICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(60 53-1716
(ISC 001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Mowat, Ursula PROJECT STAR File # A604254

1405 - 1933 Robson St., Vancouver BC V6G 1E7 Submitted by: Ursula Mowat

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
G-1	1	3	9	44	<.3	5	4	541	2.00	<2	<8	<2	4	80	<.5	3	<3	39	.60	.071	9	28	.58	233	.14	3	1.10	.13	.55	<2
B158851	<1	55	5	44	<.3	11	17	388	1.81	<2	<8	<2	<2	38	<.5	<3	<3	58	1.14	.046	2	8	.98	9	.15	3	1.45	<.01	.01	<2
B158852	<1	95	7	63	<.3	11	13	633	3.70	5	<8	<2	<2	55	<.5	3	<3	98	1.72	.057	5	23	1.52	22	.27	4	2.46	.03	.05	<2
B158853	1	73	6	69	<.3	9	13	601	3.27	<2	8	<2	<2	31	<.5	<3	<3	54	1.19	.057	2	17	1.07	11	.20	4	1.90	.03	.02	<2
B158854	<1	90	<3	82	<.3	10	16	1079	4.99	<2	<8	<2	<2	62	<.5	<3	<3	94	2.48	.086	4	16	1.52	30	.28	5	2.65	.03	.11	<2
B158855	<1	68	7	14	<.3	241	19	210	1.60	<2	<8	<2	<2	31	<.5	<3	<3	35	.69	.067	2	352	2.72	8	.05	<3	1.35	.09	.04	<2
B158856	1	78	7	80	<.3	8	13	873	4.42	<2	<8	<2	<2	34	<.5	3	<3	63	2.03	.072	7	13	.96	157	.01	4	1.76	.04	.12	<2
B158857	<1	3	6	34	<.3	1527	110	1105	6.29	<2	<8	<2	<2	1	.5	<3	<3	1	.07	.002	3	44	21.50	1	<.01	6	.02	<.01	<.01	<2
B158858	<1	8	<3	38	<.3	1741	124	1243	7.29	<2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	3	.08	.002	4	76	22.69	6	<.01	<3	.05	<.01	.02	<2
B158859	<1	4	11	21	<.3	733	60	522	3.27	<2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	<3	<3	16	.23	.005	2	477	10.07	3	.02	4	.26	<.01	.01	<2
B158860	<1	5	5	37	<.3	1206	106	1116	6.57	<2	<8	<2	<2	5	<.5	<3	5	10	.29	.003	3	217	16.10	3	.01	6	.08	<.01	<.01	<2
B158861	<1	58	8	20	<.3	276	44	307	2.83	5	<8	<2	<2	18	<.5	<3	<3	26	.39	.003	1	393	3.98	21	.02	10	.39	.01	.01	<2
B158862	<1	26	4	13	<.3	124	21	210	1.68	<2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	<3	<3	15	.16	.001	1	329	2.31	2	.02	<3	.25	<.01	<.01	<2
B158863	<1	64	3	28	<.3	247	45	496	3.81	2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	57	.18	.003	1	430	4.36	2	.05	3	.31	.01	.01	<2
B158864	<1	456	4	43	.3	543	91	1147	8.92	<2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	<3	4	155	.12	.004	3	442	9.74	5	.06	5	.18	.01	.01	<2
B158865	<1	17	6	18	<.3	109	29	262	2.25	2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.5	<3	<3	31	.23	.004	1	308	2.33	8	.04	4	.40	.01	.01	<2
RE B158865	<1	18	5	20	<.3	118	31	264	2.25	<2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.5	3	<3	33	.23	.005	1	308	2.55	8	.04	4	.39	.01	.01	<2
B158866	<1	234	<3	16	<.3	68	22	178	2.33	<2	<8	<2	<2	5	<.5	<3	<3	73	.38	.003	1	107	1.42	5	.06	<3	.47	.02	.01	<2
B158867	<1	358	<3	27	<.3	63	24	227	6.46	<2	<8	<2	<2	11	<.5	<3	<3	408	.60	.004	2	29	.76	12	.13	<3	.63	.07	.04	<2
B158868	<1	108	4	20	<.3	368	41	376	3.47	<2	<8	<2	<2	7	<.5	<3	<3	114	.34	.003	1	247	5.68	7	.07	6	.50	.04	.02	<2
B158869	<1	6	<3	4	<.3	4	1	15	.25	2	<8	<2	<2	13	<.5	<3	<3	3	.03	.010	<1	11	.02	37	<.01	<3	.02	<.01	<.01	<2
B158870	1	12	6	19	.3	13	1	15	.76	12	<8	<2	<2	11	<.5	<3	<3	7	.03	.019	3	9	.03	1190	<.01	<3	.56	<.01	.01	<2
STANDARD DS7	20	100	69	383	1.1	52	8	583	2.26	44	<8	<2	4	69	5.9	7	6	77	.88	.070	12	186	.97	364	.11	39	.94	.09	.43	3

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JUL 26 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.................

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

ACME AN TICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(60 53-1716
(ISO 001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEM PRECIOUS METALS ANALYSIS

Mowat, Ursula PROJECT STAR File # A604254
1405 - 1933 Robson St., Vancouver BC V6G 1E7 Submitted by: Ursula Mowat

SAMPLE#	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb	
G-1	4	<3	<2	
B158851	10	9	7	
B158852	7	<3	3	SCORPIO
B158853	9	<3	<2	CK
B158854	7	3	<2	
B158855	4	12	9	
B158856	25	3	4	VENUS CK
B158857	8	3	4	
B158858	4	3	<2	DUNITE -
B158859	5	<3	5	ARIES CK
B158860	6	<3	<2	
B158861	6	3	<2	
B158862	3	13	12	
B158863	7	26	31	
B158864	12	36	61	ARIES
B158865	7	54	45	ZONE
RE B158865	2	54	43	
B158866	<2	16	19	
B158867	5	25	41	
B158868	10	18	13	
B158869	5	<3	4	661 -
B158870	12	4	5	GABBRO
STANDARD FA-10R	479	478	495	

GROUP 3B - FIRE GEOCHEM AU, PT, PD - 30 GM SAMPLE FUSION, DORE DISSOLVED IN AQUA - REGIA, ICP ANALYSIS. UPPER LIMITS = 10 PPM.
HIGH GRADE GOLD ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR 30 GM ANALYSIS > 10ppm and 50 GM > 5ppm.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JUL 26 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.................

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

40

ACME ANA~~TICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. ~~COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(60~~53-1716
(ISO ~~01 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Mowat, Ursula PROJECT STAR File # A604255

1405 - 1933 Robson St., Vancouver BC V6G 1E7 Submitted by: Ursula Mowat

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
G-1	<1	3	<3	40	<.3	3	3	517	1.92	<2	<8	<2	4	81	<.5	<3	<3	36	.57	.067	8	15	.53	228	.13	<3	1.11	.15	.54	<2
V-0	<1	119	3	82	<.3	21	17	1247	4.11	7	<8	<2	<2	31	<.5	<3	<3	85	.40	.073	5	25	1.15	84	.14	<3	2.63	.01	.11	<2
V-25	1	82	3	90	<.3	20	17	991	5.09	13	<8	<2	<2	30	<.5	<3	<3	94	.33	.086	5	26	.96	73	.09	<3	2.59	.01	.06	<2
V-55	2	210	40	197	.5	38	49	3653	14.21	70	<8	<2	2	23	<.5	14	<3	80	.61	.094	17	20	.60	229	.02	<3	1.86	.01	.08	<2
V-78	3	162	3	132	<.3	27	30	2272	5.72	104	<8	<2	2	21	<.5	26	<3	61	.38	.092	6	17	.60	108	.03	<3	1.53	.01	.08	<2
V-99	1	92	4	86	<.3	23	20	942	4.99	19	<8	<2	<2	31	<.5	3	<3	98	.30	.062	5	27	1.00	82	.08	<3	2.83	.01	.05	<2
V-147	1	139	<3	73	<.3	24	22	1025	4.15	17	<8	<2	<2	41	<.5	3	<3	92	.53	.076	5	25	1.19	72	.13	<3	2.69	.01	.06	<2
V-227	1	144	4	74	<.3	27	22	1178	4.12	16	<8	<2	<2	39	<.5	<3	<3	82	.58	.077	6	27	1.23	82	.14	<3	2.24	.01	.07	<2
STANDARD DS7	20	103	69	411	1.0	55	9	662	2.50	49	<8	<2	4	72	6.1	7	5	85	1.05	.075	16	165	1.12	404	.14	36	1.12	.09	.48	5

VENUS CK

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C

Data (**FA** ____ **DATE RECEIVED:** JUL 26 2006 **DATE REPORT MAILED:**.................

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

41

ACME AN TICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(60 53-1716
(ISO 001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEM PRECIOUS METALS ANALYSIS

Mowat, Ursula PROJECT STAR File # A604255

1405 - 1933 Robson St., Vancouver BC V6G 1E7 Submitted by: Ursula Mowat

SAMPLE#	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb	Sample gm	
G-1	<2	<3	<2	30	
V-0	9	<3	3	15	VENUS CK
V-25	10	8	4	30	
V-55	115	15	6	15	
V-78	20	4	9	15	
V-99	4	4	5	30	
V-147	5	11	7	15	
V-227	7	8	8	30	
STANDARD FA-100S	49	50	52	30	

GROUP 3B - FIRE GEOCHEM AU, PT, PD - 30 GM SAMPLE FUSION, DORE DISSOLVED IN AQUA - REGIA, ICP ANALYSIS. UPPER LIMITS = 10 PPM.
HIGH GRADE GOLD ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR 30 GM ANALYSIS > 10ppm and 50 GM > 5ppm.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C

Data ___ **FA** ___ **DATE RECEIVED:** JUL 26 2006 **DATE REPORT MAILED:**.................

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

42

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

o: MOWAT, URSULA
1405 - 1933 ROBSON STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6G 1E7

Finalized Date: 11-OCT-2006
Account: MOWURS

CERTIFICATE VA06101707

Project:
P.O. No.:
This report is for 12 Pulp samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 20-SEP-2006.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

URSULA MOWAT

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-02	Find Sample for Addn Analysis

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Rh-MS25	Rh 30g FA ICP-MS	ICP-MS

To: **MOWAT, URSULA**
1405 - 1933 ROBSON STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6G 1E7

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:
Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory

43

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: MOWAT, URSULA
1405 - 1933 ROBSON STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6G 1E7

Finalized Date: 11-OCT-2006
Account: MOWURS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06101707

HC-04-02

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Rh-MS25 Rh ppm 0.001
36447		<0.001
36448		<0.001
36449		<0.001
36453		0.001
36454		<0.001
36455		<0.001
36458		<0.001
36482		<0.001
36483		<0.001
36494		0.002
36495		<0.001
36512		<0.001

44

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

o: **MOWAT, URSULA**
1405 - 1933 ROBSON STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6G 1E7

Finalized Date: 11-OCT-2006
Account: MOWURS

CERTIFICATE VA06101708

Project:
P.O. No.:
This report is for 18 Pulp samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 20-SEP-2006.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

URSULA MOWAT		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-02	Find Sample for Addn Analysis

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Rh-MS25	Rh 30g FA ICP-MS	ICP-MS

To: **MOWAT, URSULA**
1405 - 1933 ROBSON STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6G 1E7

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:
Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory

45

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: MOWAT, URSULA
1405 - 1933 ROBSON STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6G 1E7

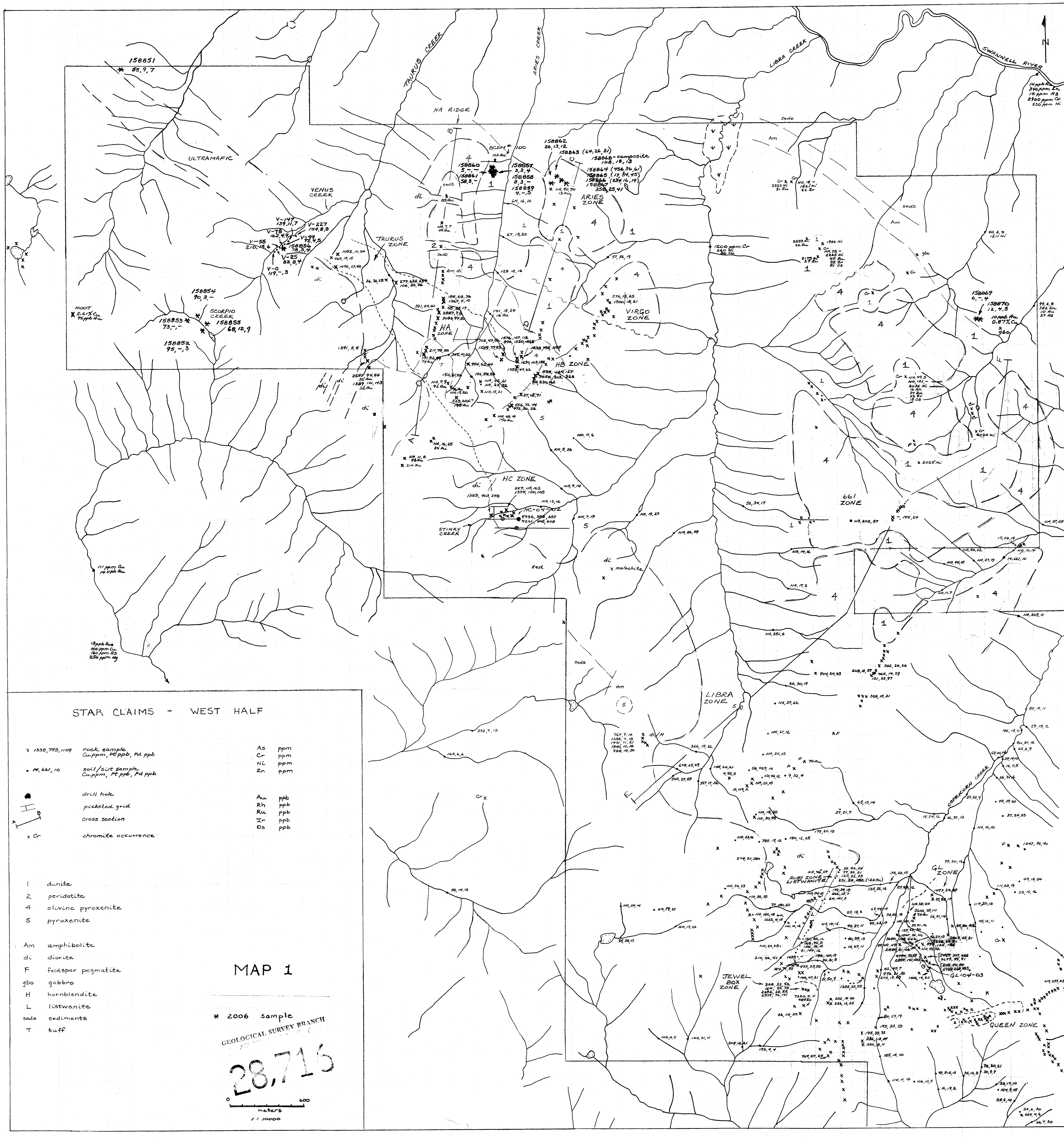
Finalized Date: 11-OCT-2006
Account: MOWURS

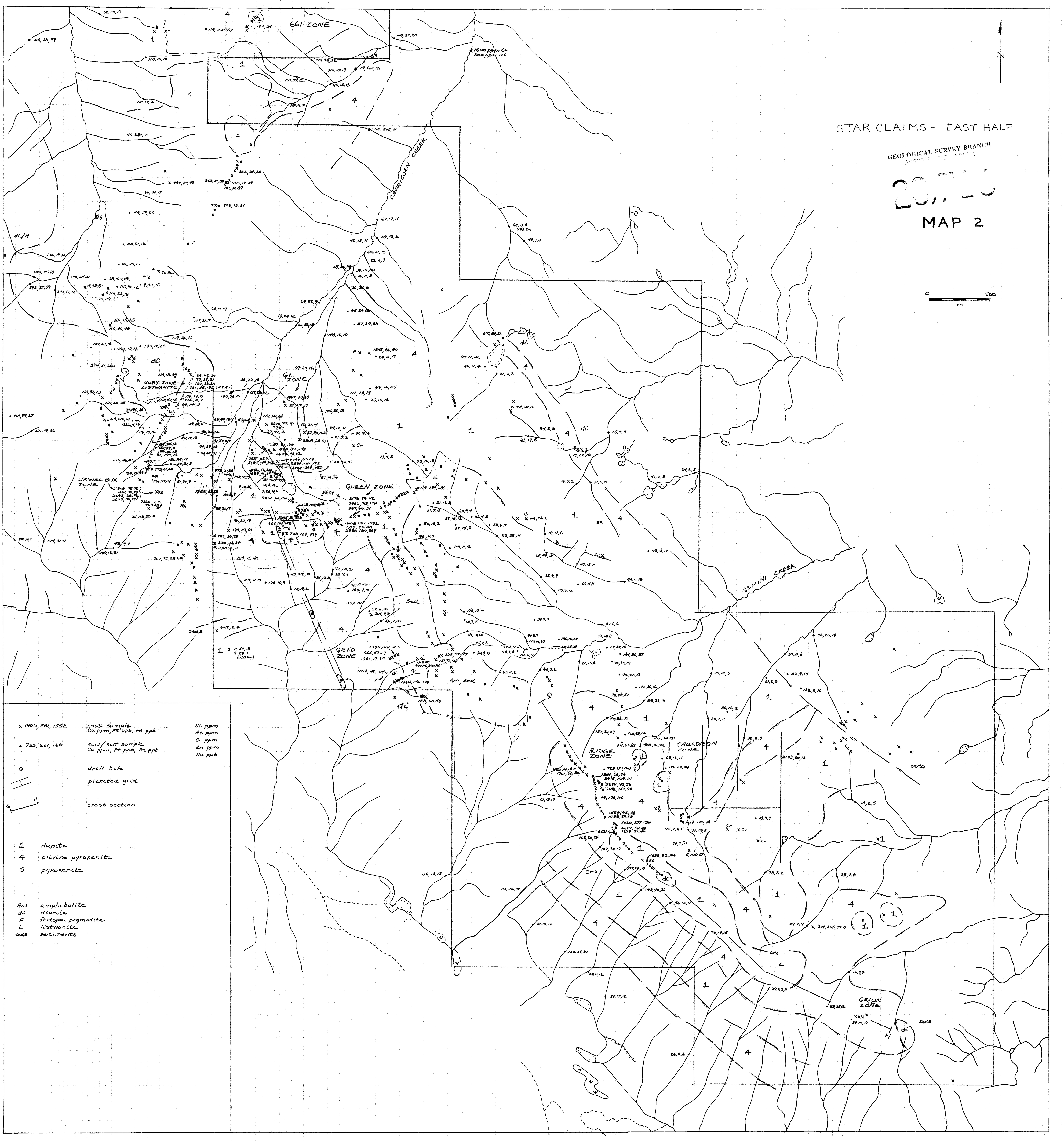
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06101708

GL-04-03

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Rh-MS25 Rh ppm 0.001
36256		0.017
36257		0.001
36258		0.030
36259		0.009
36260		0.012
36261		0.002
36262		0.001
36263		<0.001
36264		0.001
36265		<0.001
36272		0.003
36273		0.001
36274		<0.001
36275		0.001
36276		<0.001
36287		0.001
36288		<0.001
36289		0.003

46


STAR CLAIMS - WEST HALF
rock sample Cu ppm, Pt ppb, Pd ppb
soil/silt sample Cu ppm, Pt ppb, Pd ppb
drill hole
picketed grid
cross section
chromite occurrence
As ppm
Cr ppm
Ni ppm
Zn ppm
Au ppb
Rh ppb
Ru ppb
Ir ppb
Os ppb
1 dunite
2 peridotite
4 olivine pyroxenite
5 pyroxenite
Am amphibolite
di diorite
F feldspar pegmatite
gbo gabbro
H hornblendite
L listwanite
seds sediments
T tuff
MAP 1
2006 sample
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
28,716
meters
1:10000
N
SWANNELL RIVER
LIBRA CREEK
TAURUS CREEK
ARIES CREEK
HA RIDGE
ULTRAMAFIC
VENUS CREEK
SCORPIO CREEK
TAURUS ZONE
HA ZONE
ARIES ZONE
VIRGO ZONE
HB ZONE
HC ZONE
STINKY CREEK
661 ZONE
LIBRA ZONE
CAPRICORN CREEK
GL ZONE
RUBY ZONE LISTWANITE
JEWEL BOX ZONE
QUEEN ZONE
HC-04-02
GL-04-03
malachite


STAR CLAIMS - EAST HALF
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
MAP 2
N
0
500
m
661 ZONE
CAPRICORN CREEK
GEMINI CREEK
RUBY ZONE
LISTWANITE
JEWEL BOX ZONE
GL ZONE
QUEEN ZONE
GRID ZONE
RIDGE ZONE
CAULDRON ZONE
ORION ZONE
x 1405, 581, 1552 rock sample Cu ppm, Pt ppb, Pd ppb
• 725, 221, 168 soil/silt sample Cu ppm, Pt ppb, Pd ppb
drill hole
picketed grid
cross section
Ni ppm
As ppm
Cr ppm
Zn ppm
Au ppb
1 dunite
4 olivine pyroxenite
5 pyroxenite
Am amphibolite
di diorite
F feldspar pegmatite
L listwanite
seds sediments

Rh ppb	Depth m	Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Geology
	6.1					
–	6.71	36447	377	25	34	Fpx / gbo 5 - 20% sulphides
–	7.63	448	315	23	27	
–	8.85	449	329	13	13	
	10.07	36450	190	7	11	fg px 5-10% sulphides
	10.98	451	227	–	8	Fpx / gbo 15% sulphides
	11.9	452	371	19	18	
–	12.2	453	584	24	30	FH
–	13.12	454	664	17	18	Fpx / gbo 15% sulphides
–	13.73	455	436	8	8	
	14.64	456	216	10	17	altered px
	15.56	457	136	9	12	
–	16.47	458	241	6	7	
	17.39	459	248	11	6	
	18.3	36460	178	–	2	fg px 20% sulphides
	19.22	461	309	–	7	
	20.13	462	150	9	4	
	21.05	463	134	7	5	
	21.96	464	230	5	4	
	22.88	465	899	6	9	
	23.79	466	871	5	11	
	24.71	467	979	10	12	
	25.32	468	912	14	16	gouge
	26.23	469	318	9	5	
	27.15	36470	170	10	5	
	28.06	471	120	7	9	fg px 10% sulphides
	28.98	472	304	6	9	
	29.89	473	399	8	7	
	30.81	474	128	8	6	
	31.72	475	134	6	7	
	32.64	476	202	7	7	
	33.55	477	180	8	7	
	34.47	478	152	9	7	
	35.08	479	173	8	8	
	35.99	36480	304	8	8	sheared px
	36.72	481	223	5	7	
–	37.52	482	1065	10	10	
–	38.43	483	996	8	12	fg px 20% sulphides
	39.35	484	734	7	11	
	40.26	485	772	13	28	
	41.18	486	150	6	6	
	42.09	487	195	9	8	fg px 5-10% sulphides
	43.01	488	182	7	4	
	44.23	489	208	8	4	
	45.14	36490	349	9	4	altered px 10% sulphides
	45.75	491	410	13	13	
	46.67	492	372	14	13	
	47.58	493	546	22	27	bleached px 5-10% sulphides
2	48.5	494	1160	23	29	
–	49.41	495	778	20	23	
	50.33	496	214	13	17	
	51.24	497	330	11	17	
	51.85	498	444	12	14	
	52.77	499	60	10	11	carb / talc
	53.68	36500	48	38	36	
	54.6	501	196	18	18	carb
	55.21	502	438	13	18	
	56.12	503	312	12	14	
	57.04	504	447	18	24	px 5-10% sulphides
	58.26	505	602	16	15	
	59.17	506	774	16	17	
	60.09	507	754	22	17	carb / bx 10% sulphides
	60.7	508	392	7	12	
	61.61	509	278	10	13	
	62.83	36510	404	13	15	px 10% sulphides
	64.05	511	683	10	14	carb 15% sulphides
–	64.97	512	2520	18	20	px
	65.88	513	408	7	11	carb / px
	66.8	514	146	20	25	
	67.71	515	101	12	15	px 5% sulphides
	68.63	516	288	26	33	
	69.54	517	100	16	26	
	70.15	518	152	14	18	carb
	71.07	519	67	9	14	
	71.98	36520	250	21	27	px 3 - 5% sulphides
	72.9	521	162	22	24	
	73.81	522	72	10	17	
	74.73	523	83	18	24	
	75.64	524	73	14	16	
	76.56	525	106	15	20	
	77.47	526	86	13	16	
	78.69	527	104	11	17	
	79.61	528	186	10	18	
	80.83	529	750	18	24	
	81.44	36530	455	22	25	FAULT 5% sulphides
	82.05	531	144	–	7	px
	82.96	532	25	22	19	gouge
	83.88	533	30	21	20	px 3-5% sulphides
	84.79	534	43	29	24	serp
	85.71	535	65	5	6	gouge
	86.62	536	31	34	27	px 1-3% sulphides
	87.84	537	23	21	14	px
	88.76	538	26	15	14	
	89.67	539	54	26	24	px 3-5% sulphides
	90.59	36540	18	12	12	px
	91.5	541	20	5	7	
	92.42	542	19	22	19	px
	93.33	543	27	12	10	
	94.25	544	21	9	10	
	95.16	545	28	19	19	
	96.08	546	16	12	12	gouge
	96.99	547	17	15	12	
	97.91	548	65	22	28	
	99.13	549	20	13	14	
	100.04	36550	14	13	12	
	100.96	551	9	5	6	dun
	101.87	552	20	16	12	
	102.79	553	33	17	12	px
	103.7	554	76	20	17	FH
	104.62	555	14	26	20	px
	105.53	556	50	29	40	
	106.45	557	85	46	25	px
	107.36	558	57	44	42	vfg px
	108.18	559	23	43	24	
	109.19	36560	15	62	60	
	110.11	561	20	26	19	px
	111.02	562	15	44	32	
	111.94	563	19	25	23	
	112.85	564	24	36	39	
	113.77	565	26	92	90	
	114.68	566	26	68	62	
	115.6	36567	14	28	27	

FIGURE 10

DDH HC-04-02
ANALYTICAL RESULTS/GEOLOGY

bx	breccia
carb	carbonate
dun	dunite
FH	feldspar-hornblende pegmatite
Fpx	feldspathic pyroxenite
gbo	gabbro
px	pyroxenite
serp	serpentine

HC-04-02

LOCATION : 2+00E/2+00S
BEARING : -90°
DEPTH : 115.6 m

0 6
m
1:200

GL-04-03

0+25S — GL-04-03 — 0+50S — LINE 2+00E

dunite

Rh ppb	DEPTH m	SAMPLE No.	Cu ppm, Pt ppb, Pd ppb	Geology
	3.66			
	4.27	36141	8, 2, 2	FH
	5.49	142	10, 5, 5	
	6.41	143	8, -, 2	
	7.32	144	13, 2, 3	
	8.24	145	50, 103, 8	peg ol px
	9.15	146	13, 12, 10	
	10.07	147	9, 2, 2	
	10.98	148	12, -, -	
	11.9	149	46, -, -	
	12.81	36150	10, 3, 3	
	13.73	151	10, -, 2	
	14.64	152	11, 5, 5	
	15.56	153	6, 3, 2	dun
	16.01	154	10, 6, 6	peg ol px / dun
	16.32	155	10, 18, 23	
	17.69	156	26, 14, 18	pdt
	18.3	157	8, 8, 8	peg ol px
	19.22	158	9, 9, 7	dun
	20.13	159	16, 8, 8	
	21.05	36160	15, 6, 4	FH
	22.27	161	16, 16, 11	dun
	23.18	162	528, 118, 122	
	24.1	163	237, 74, 81	
	25.01	164	134, 28, 46	
	25.93	165	85, 30, 45	
	26.84	166	139, 63, 92	
	27.76	167	240, 70, 73	
	28.67	168	734, 8, 9	mg ol px
	29.59	169	516, 135, 181	
	30.5	36170	345, 24, 41	
	31.42	171	56, 28, 43	
	32.33	172	71, 22, 32	
	33.25	173	22, 33, 45	
	34.16	174	66, 11, 14	
	35.08	175	41, 13, 14	
	35.99	176	33, 7, 14	
	36.91	177	269, 30, 61	
	37.32	178	125, 60, 68	
	38.74	179	186, 57, 83	
	39.65	36180	165, 46, 57	
	40.57	181	97, 28, 31	
	41.48	182	97, 21, 29	
	42.4	183	123, 42, 61	
	43.31	184	174, 26, 34	
	44.23	185	79, 11, 14	
	45.14	186	55, 17, 26	
	46.06	187	111, 29, 33	
	46.97	188	42, 20, 25	
	47.89	189	46, 15, 23	
	48.8	36190	50, 20, 26	
	49.72	191	109, 16, 26	
	50.63	192	89, 14, 19	
	51.55	193	48, 23, 29	
	52.46	194	81, 9, 15	
	53.38	195	72, 14, 22	
	54.29	196	82, 22, 33	
	55.21	197	119, 7, 15	
	56.12	198	111, 25, 37	
	57.04	199	44, 37, 47	
	57.95	36200	46, 32, 47	
	58.87	201	51, 10, 14	
	59.78	202	11, 3, 4	
	60.7	203	12, 2, 5	
	61.61	204	44, 8, 11	
	62.53	205	64, 6, 9	
	63.44	206	61, 10, 17	
	64.36	207	73, 23, 41	
	65.27	208	275, 12, 17	
	66.19	209	21, 8, 11	fg - mg ol px
	67.1	36210	21, 12, 9	
	68.02	211	75, 23, 13	
	68.93	212	11, 7, 5	
	69.85	213	25, 13, 14	
	70.76	214	89, 9, 15	
	71.68	215	12, 18, 24	
	72.59	216	16, 3, 4	
	73.51	217	6, 4, 3	
	74.42	218	81, 2, 4	
	75.64	219	5, 5, 5	
	76.56	36220	156, 8, 11	
	77.47	221	70, 15, 29	
	78.39	222	21, 2, 2	
	79.3	223	45, 3, 4	pdt
	80.22	224	97, 13, 16	
	81.13	225	24, 5, 7	
	82.05	226	73, -, 16	
	82.96	227	102, 7, 9	
	83.88	228	65, 14, 22	
	84.79	229	98, 19, 28	
	85.71	36230	36, 60, 87	ol px
	86.62	231	18, 14, 6	pdt
	87.23	232	23, -, 5	
	88.15	233	30, 43, 48	
	89.06	234	10, -, 12	mg- cg ol px
	89.98	235	8, 9, 12	
	90.89	236	6, 13, 10	ol px, px wehr
	91.81	237	9, 19, 25	
	92.72	238	8, 15, 20	
	93.64	239	7, 18, 25	
	94.55	36240	11, 23, 38	px
	95.47	241	5, 7, 7	
	96.38	242	7, -, 10	
	97.3	243	11, -, 5	ol px
	98.21	244	6, 6, 8	
	99.13	245	37, 5, 7	
	100.04	246	8, 5, 9	
	100.96	247	10, 16, 16	
	101.87	248	21, -, 5	
	102.79	249	9, -, 4	wehr
	103.7	36250	6, -, 8	
	104.62	251	16, -, 5	
	105.84	252	10, 8, 13	
	106.75	253	23, -, 10	
	107.67	254	10, 5, 13	fg wehr
	108.58	255	27, 17, 14	
17	109.5	256	159, 243, 98	
1	110.41	257	85, 40, 49	
30	111.33	258	293, 214, 166	
9	112.24	259	286, 165, 202	mg ol px
12	113.16	36260	302, 273, 225	
2	114.07	261	359, 244, 203	
1	115.09	262	2380, 97, 134	
–	116.82	263	4150, 23, 26	
1	117.73	264	5000, 105, 29	
–	118.65	265	5860, 82, 130	
	119.56	266	352, 27, 42	
	120.48	267	74, 18, 36	
	121.39	268	28, 30, 56	
	122.31	269	26, -, 9	
	123.22	36270	14, -, 7	
	124.14	271	36, 7, 14	
3	125.05	272	75, 24, 34	fg wehr
1	125.97	273	1190, 68, 126	
–	126.88	274	2260, 25, 77	
1	127.8	275	1260, 84, 146	
–	128.71	276	79, 6, 14	
	129.63	277	35, 7, 4	
	130.54	278	67, 16, 18	
	131.46	279	136, 39, 48	
	132.37	36280	41, 22, 38	
	133.29	281	210, 69, 102	
	134.2	282	44, 28, 35	wehr
	135.12	283	27, 12, 33	
	136.03	284	36, -, 15	
	136.95	285	23, -, 11	
	137.86	286	51, -, 14	
1	138.78	287	20, -, 4	
–	139.69	288	29, -, 6	pdt, minor dun
3	140.61	289	47, 24, 20	
	141.52	36290	18, -, 4	
	142.44	291	16, -, 6	
	143.35	292	21, 58, 21	
	144.57	293	48, 5, 24	

dun — dunite
FH — feldspar - hornblende pegmatite
ol px — olivine pyroxenite
pdt — peridotite

FIGURE 9
DDH GL-04-03
ANALYTICAL RESULTS/GEOLOGY

GL - 04 - 03

LOCATION : 0+37S/2+00E
BEARING : -90°
DEPTH : 144.57 m

0 — 6 m