NTS 94K/2
Lat: 58° 06' N
Long: 124° 57' W

ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the
GATAGA PROPERTY
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

for

ARIES RESOURCE CORP
1255 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 2V1
Tel: 604-681-0004 Fax: 604-681-0014

by

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Vancouver, BC, V5S 4G2
Tel: 604-984-3663 Fax: 604-437-9531

19 December 2006

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Assessment Report outlines work carried out on the Gataga Property on September 22, 2006.

The registered owner of the Property is Reza Ahmed Mohammed, 1255 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC (Mohammed), who holds the claims for the sole benefit of Aries Resource Corp, 1255 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC (Aries). The Gataga Property consists of five unsurveyed mineral claims totaling 2,137.359 hectares (ha). Claim information follows:

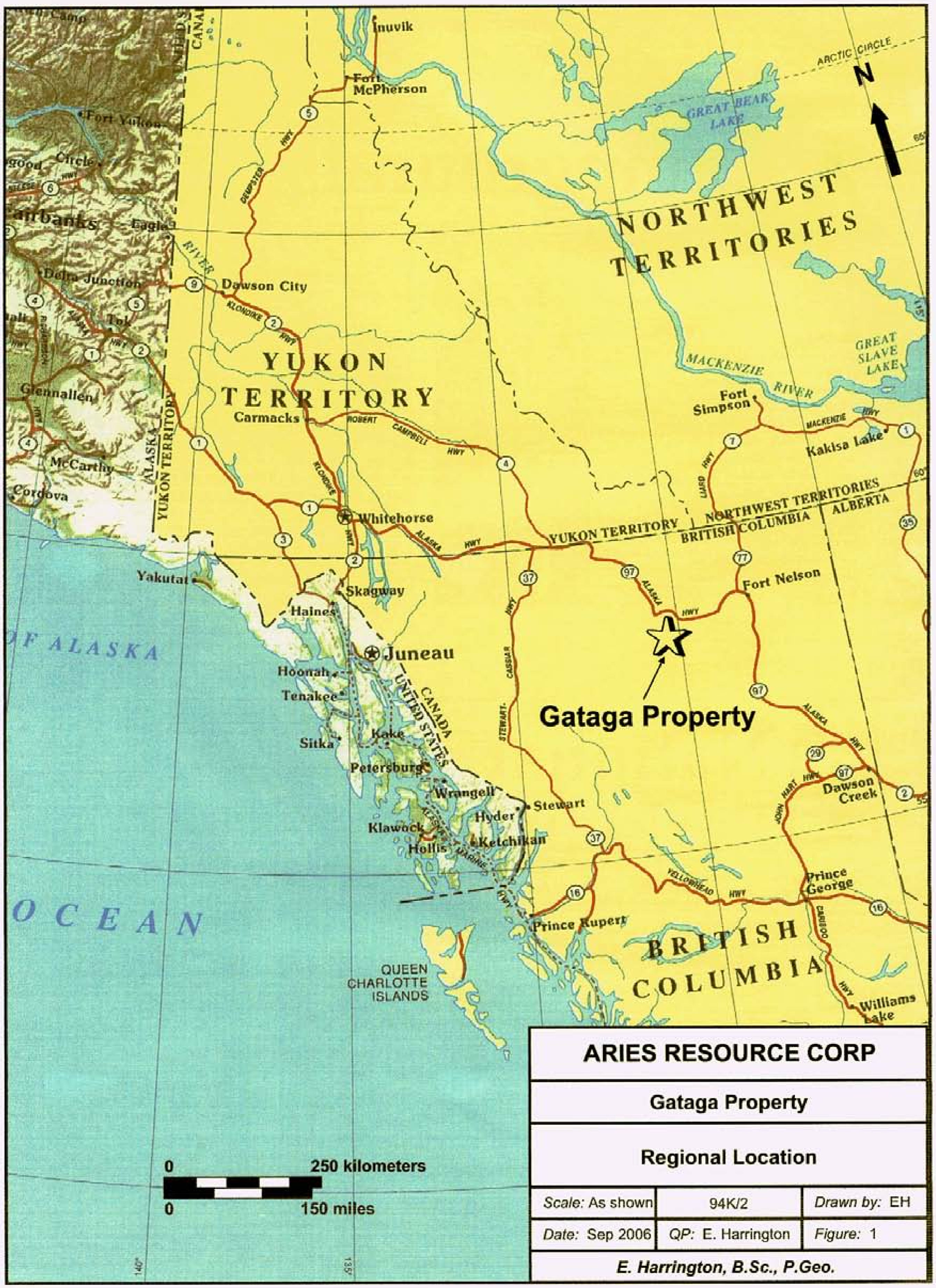
Table 1: Gataga Property Claim Information

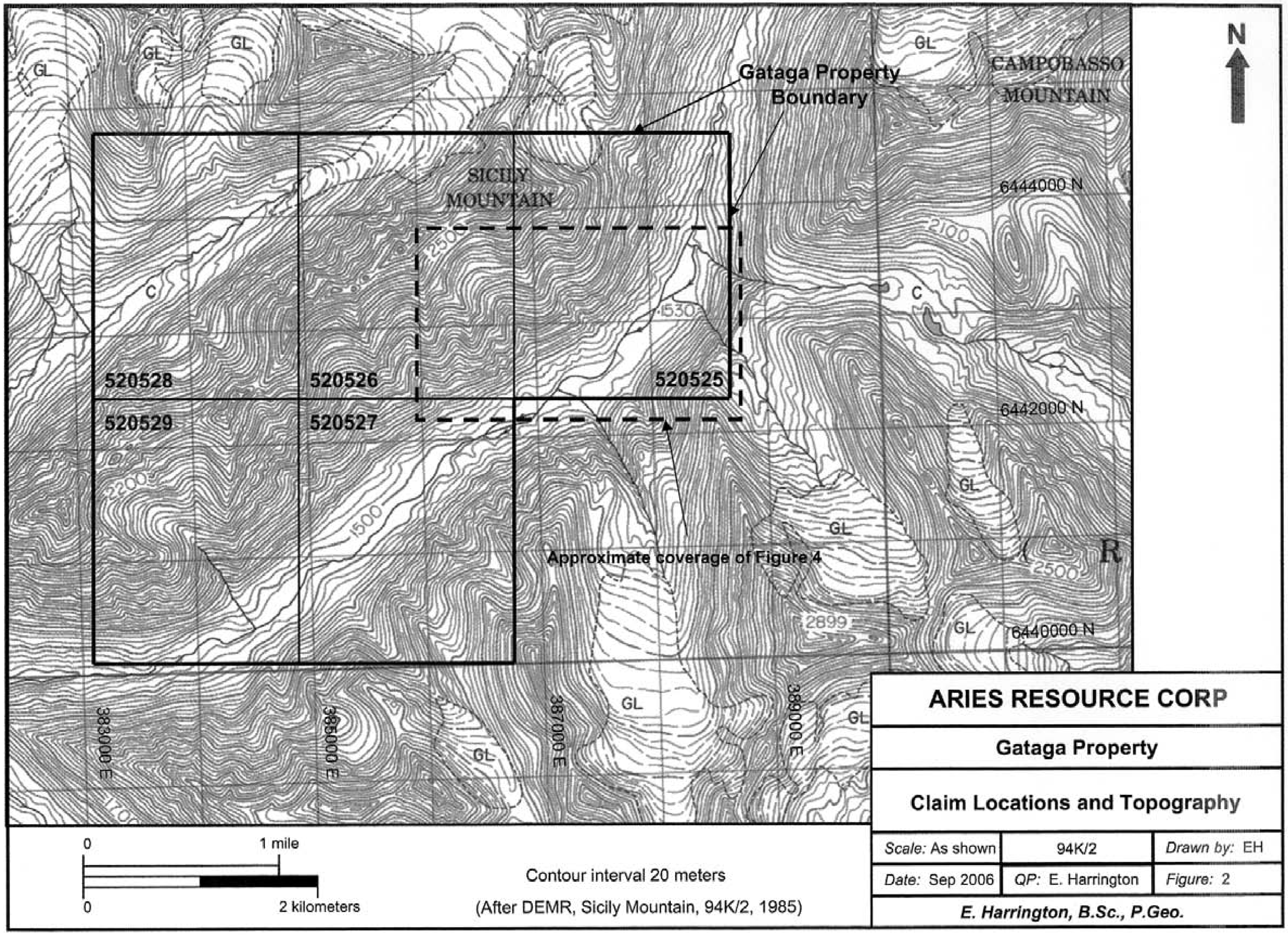
Claim Number	Claim Name	Good to Date	Area (ha)	Registered Owner
520525	LYNDA1	28 June 07	427.380	Mohammed
520526	LYNDA2	28 June 07	427.374	Mohammed
520527	LYNDA3	28 June 07	427.619	Mohammed
520528	LYNDA4	28 June 07	427.370	Mohammed
520529	LYNDA5	28 June 07	427.616	Mohammed

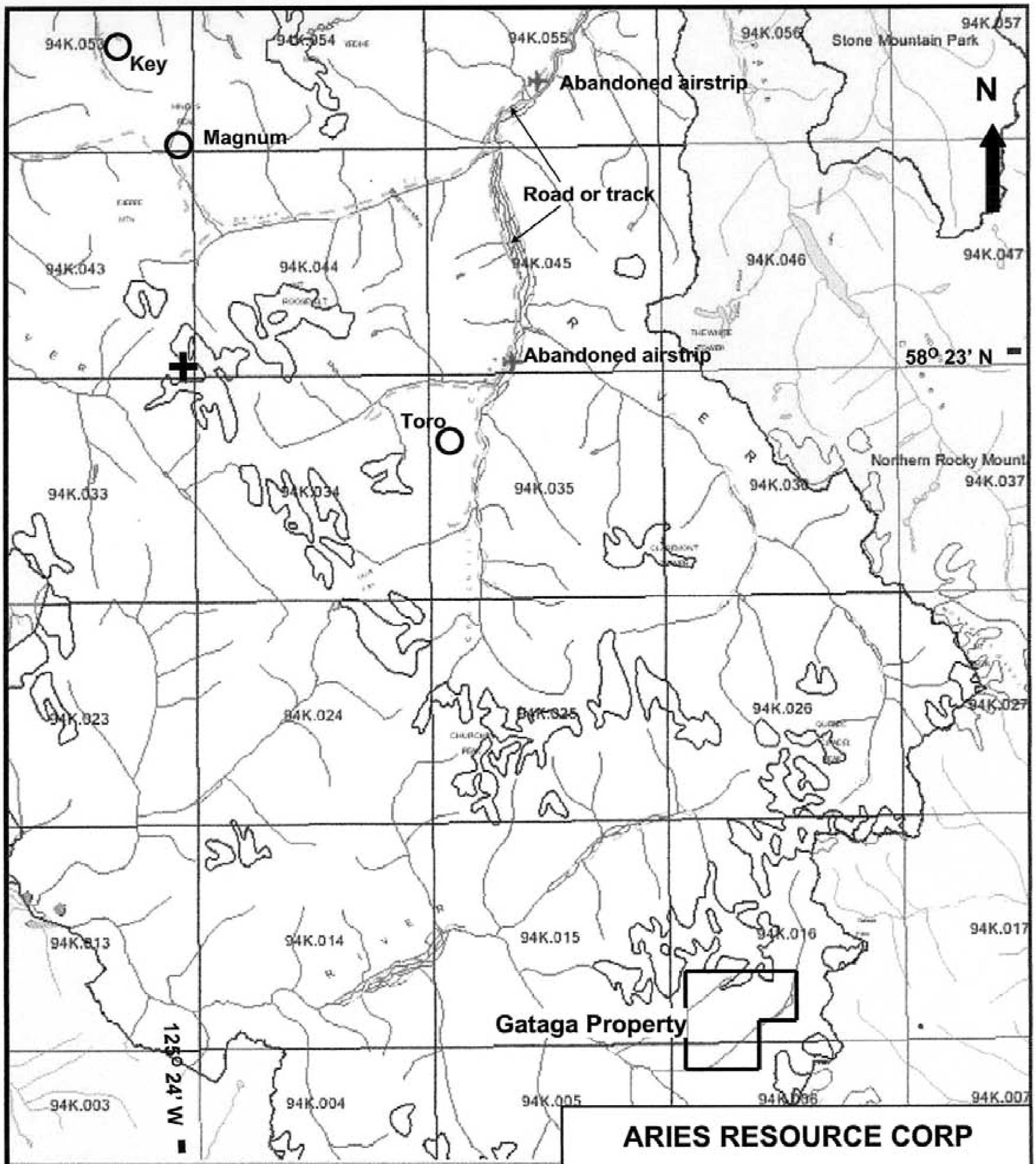
2.0 DESCRIPTIONS, LOCATIONS and OWNERSHIP of CLAIMS

The Property is located in the Liard Mining Division as shown on Map Sheet NTS 94K/2. The Property area is centered at latitude 58°06' North, longitude 124°57' West, and UTM 6442250 m North, and UTM 385000 m East (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

The Property is situated within the Muskwa Mountain Ranges 135 kilometers west-southwest of Fort Nelson, BC. Fort Nelson is located at Mile 300 of the Alaska Highway.


Inuvik
Fort McPherson
ARCTIC CIRCLE
N
GREAT BEAR LAKE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Fort Yukon
Circle
Fairbanks
Eagle
Delta Junction
Dawson City
Tok
YUKON TERRITORY
Glennallen
Carmacks
McCarthy
Cordova
Whitehorse
MACKENZIE RIVER
GREAT SLAVE LAKE
Fort Simpson
Kakisa Lake
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
ALBERTA
YUKON TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Fort Nelson
Yakutat
Skagway
Haines
Juneau
Hoonah
Tenakee
Sitka
Kake
Petersburg
Wrangell
Stewart
Hyder
Klawock
Hollis
Ketchikan
UNITED STATES
CANADA
Gataga Property
Dawson Creek
Prince George
Prince Rupert
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Williams Lake
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
OCEAN
0
250 kilometers
0
150 miles
ARIES RESOURCE CORP
Gataga Property
Regional Location
Scale: As shown
94K/2
Drawn by: EH
Date: Sep 2006
QP: E. Harrington
Figure: 1
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.


N
Gataga Property Boundary
CAMPOBASSO MOUNTAIN
SICILY MOUNTAIN
GL
C
6444000 N
6442000 N
6440000 N
2100
1530
2500
2200
1500
2899
520528
520526
520525
520529
520527
Approximate coverage of Figure 4
383000 E
385000 E
387000 E
389000 E
R
0
1 mile
0
2 kilometers
Contour interval 20 meters
(After DEMR, Sicily Mountain, 94K/2, 1985)
ARIES RESOURCE CORP
Gataga Property
Claim Locations and Topography
Scale: As shown
94K/2
Drawn by: EH
Date: Sep 2006
QP: E. Harrington
Figure: 2
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.



ARIES RESOURCE CORP

Toro

O - Copper deposit location and name

0 — 6 miles

0 — 10 kilometers

Gataga Property

Regional Overview

Scale: As shown	94K/2	Drawn by: EH
Date: Oct 2006	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 3

E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the Gataga Property is by helicopter from Fort Nelson. Helicopter access can also be based from Toad River (Mile 422 Alaska Highway) or Muncho Lake (Mile 462 Alaska Highway) where hotel accommodations are available.

Direct road access to the Property is not possible, but partial road access is possible to a point approximately 25 kilometers northwest of the Property, from which equipment could be ferried by helicopter to the Property. This jump-off point is accessed from the northeast by dirt road extending thirty kilometers from a point approximately thirteen kilometers west of Summit Lake (Mile 401 Alaska Highway) to the Churchill mill site situated at the confluence of Delano Creek and the Racing River, then nine kilometers south along the Racing River, then nine kilometers further south along Churchill Creek. The road to the Churchill mill site is in good condition and well used, but entails fording MacDonald Creek and Wokkpash Creek. A two-track dirt road south from the mill site is ATV passable.

The Property is on moderate to very steep mountainous glaciated terrain with elevations ranging from 1,460 meters (3,600 feet), along the central creek, to 2,700 meters (8,900 feet) on Sicily Mountain on the northern border of the Property.

The claims are above the tree-line where vegetation is restricted to shrubs and grasses, or is nonexistent. Moraine deposits of glacial outwash are common in low areas, with rock talus broken from surrounding cliffs covering sloping ground.

Climate is variable, with higher elevations receiving frequent precipitation during the summer. Winters are cold, with snow that stays from October to May. The work season is mid- or late-June to mid-September.

4.0 REGIONAL and PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 4)

4.1 Regional Geology

The Gataga Property lies near the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains in an area of rugged topography. Abundant rock exposures exist above timberline, revealing relatively flat-lying to contorted sedimentary rock formations dislocated by extensive regional faulting.

Proterozoic argillites, quartzites, and limestones contain all the known copper deposits, possess generally low-angle dips, are intruded by post-ore diabasic or gabbroic dikes of Proterozoic age, and are overlain by unmineralized Palaeozoic formations of Cambrian and later ages. Most of the known mineralized regional veins have similar mineral composition and structural characteristics (Chapman et al, 1971). Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Muskwa Assemblage (Wheeler et al, 1991) include the Tetsa, George, Henry Creek, Tuchodi, Aida, and Gataga formations described by Taylor et al, 1973.

Quartz-carbonate veins, many of which contain chalcopyrite, occur mainly in the western half of the Precambrian rock assemblage, with a more or less similar distribution to the diabase dikes. Dikes cut the veins and are themselves only weakly mineralized on fractures, which contain carbonates, principally calcite, and quartz.

The Muskwa Assemblage is cut by gabbroic dikes and is overlain unconformably by Cambrian (Atan Group) and Ordovician (Kechika Group) rocks. These Ordovician and older rocks, termed pseudo-basement by Taylor, were intensely and repeatedly deformed during pre-Laramide periods of tectonism, and also later during the Laramide Orogony, which occurred between 89 and 43 Ma. Laramide compression deformation created the large asymmetrical northwest-trending folds, thrust faults, and anticlinal structures forming the Muskwa Anticlinorium.

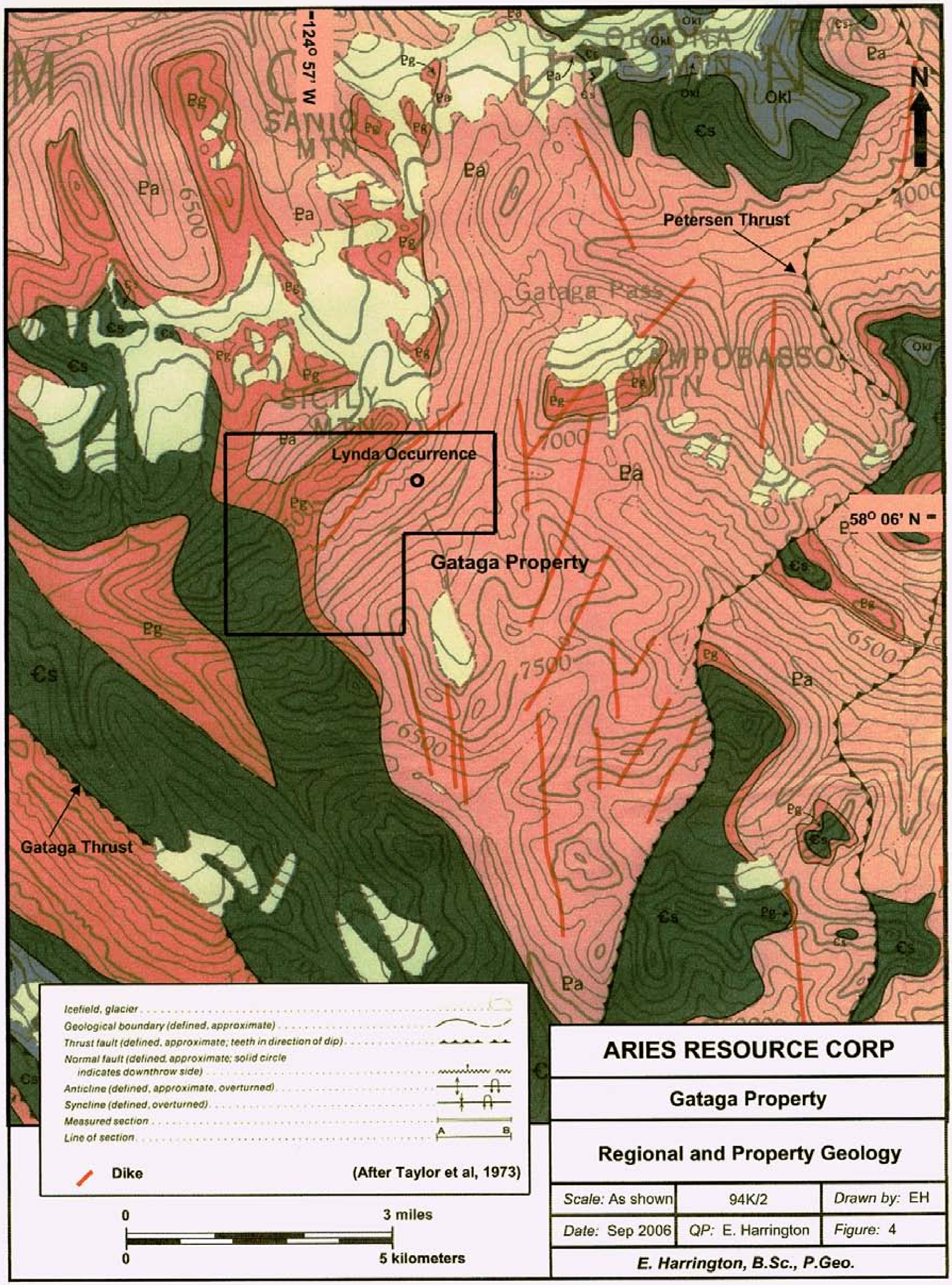

124° 57' W
58° 06' N
N
Petersen Thrust
Gataga Pass
CAMPOBASSO MTN
SICILY MTN
SANIO MTN
Lynda Occurrence
Gataga Property
Gataga Thrust
Pa
Pg
Cs
Okl
6500
7000
7500
4000
Icefield, glacier
Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
Thrust fault (defined, approximate; teeth in direction of dip)
Normal fault (defined, approximate; solid circle indicates downthrow side)
Anticline (defined, approximate, overturned)
Syncline (defined, overturned)
Measured section
Line of section
A
B
Dike
(After Taylor et al, 1973)
0
3 miles
0
5 kilometers
ARIES RESOURCE CORP
Gataga Property
Regional and Property Geology
Scale: As shown
94K/2
Drawn by: EH
Date: Sep 2006
QP: E. Harrington
Figure: 4
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Table 2: Geology Legend

Phanerozoic	***Paleozoic***	
	Carboniferous and Devonian	
	Db	- Besa River Formation: dark pyritic siliceous shale
	Devonian	
	Dd	- Dunedin Formation: dark grey limestone
	Local Disconformity	
	Ds	- Stone Formation: light grey dolomite; dolomite breccia
	Disconformity	
	Dw	- Wokkpash Formation: sandstone, minor dolomite, shale
	Dm	- Muncho-McConnell Formation: dolomite
	Disconformity	
	Silurian	
	Sn	- Nonda Formation: dark grey dolomite, basal sandstones; minor limestone
	Angular unconformity	
	Ordovician - Ketchica Group	
	Ok	- argillaceous limestone
		Okg - graptolitic shale
		Okt - turbidites
		Okl - limestone, minor sandstone
	Angular unconformity	
	Cambrian - Atan Group	
	Ca	- limestone, dolomite; minor sandstone and shale
	Cs	- conglomerate, sandstone, shale; minor limestone
	Disconformity	
Proterozoic	***Hadrynian***	
	Pv	- quartz-chlorite phylite, meta-sandstone, quartz-pebble conglomerate
	Angular unconformity	
	Helikian	
		- gabbroic dykes
	Pg	- Gataga Formation: mudstone, siltstone; minor sandstone
	Pa	- Aida Formation: mudstone, siltstone; minor chamositic and carbonaceous mudstone, dolomite, and limestone
	Pt	- Tuchodi Formation: quartzite, dolomite, siltstone; minor red shale
	Ph	- Henry Creek Formation: calcareous mudstone, siltstone; minor sandstone
	Pd	- George Formation: limestone, dolomite
	Ps	- Tetsa Formation: dark grey mudstone, sandstone; minor quartzite
	Disconformity	
	Pc	- Chisma Formation: dolomite, quartzite; minor siltstone

Uplift in the Rocky Mountains resulted principally from generally northeast-southwest shortening and thrust faulting that penetrated basement rocks, bringing the basement and overlying younger strata to relatively high levels in the crust. The Laramide thrusts likely followed older zones of weakness.

A fracture zone, generally consisting of normal faults which are later than Laramide deformation, extends southward from Muncho Lake into the Toad River valley. The normal faults have a vertical displacement of up to 2,000 feet (600 meters).

4.2 Property Geology

The central and eastern portions of the Gataga Property consist of Proterozoic Helikian-age rocks of the Aida and Gataga formations, which are part of the Muskwa Assemblage and are intruded by diabase dikes of similar age.

In the Property area, Aida Formation rocks include dolostone, shaly limestone, and shale. Rocks of the Gataga Formation are generally more terrestrial in origin, consisting of mudstone, siltstone, and minor sandstone, and overlie Aida Formation rocks (Taylor et al., 1973). Dikes generally strike north to northeast. The western part of the Gataga Property is underlain by Phanerozoic clastics of the Cambrian Atan Group, which consists of conglomerate, sandstone, shale, and minor limestone. The Atan Group unconformably overlies the Aida and Gataga formations.

The Property is situated between two regional-scale thrust faults, the Petersen Thrust to the east, and the Gataga Thrust to the west. Both thrust faults are northwest-trending and southwest-dipping. Approximately 14 kilometers northeast of the Property, the trend of the Petersen Thrust becomes north-northeasterly, and curves back toward the southwest, passing 5 kilometers to the east of the Property.

5.0 HISTORY

5.1 Area History

During the 1940s, copper was discovered in the area while the Alaska Highway was being built. Some exploration took place during the 1950s and early 1960s, but activity increased significantly during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The two main copper deposits identified were: the Davis-Keays currently known as the Key property, located approximately 55 kilometers northwest of the Gataga Property) and discovered in August 1967 by prospectors Harris Davis and Robert Keays, and the Churchill Copper deposit on Magnum Creek, located approximately 50 kilometers northwest of the Property.

The Toro copper occurrence, also known as the Churchill Creek occurrence, was identified at approximately the same time as Davis-Keays and Churchill Copper, and is located on a mountain summit approximately 30 kilometers northwest of the Gataga Property.

5.2 Previous Work

There has been no reported assessment work carried out on the Gataga Property, although there is one copper occurrence, the Lynda, located within the current Lynda1 claim, reported in BC Minfile 094K 053.

The Lynda occurrence consists of chalcopyrite and pyrite hosted in quartz-carbonate veins up to 1.2 meters wide, and extending for approximately 600 meters. Further details are provided in section 7.0 Objectives and Scope of Work.

6.0 ECONOMIC and GENERAL ASSESSMENT

The deposit models for mineralization in the general area of the Gataga Property are high-grade vein-type copper mineralization and/or Olympic Dam-type iron oxide-copper-gold-uranium-rare earth elements (IOCG) characterized by iron-rich, low-titanium rocks formed in extensional tectonic environments.

The Property area is interpreted to share some of the characteristics common to the IOCG deposits. IOCG deposits are formed in shallow crustal environments as expressions of deeper-seated, volatile-rich igneous-hydrothermal systems, tapped by deep crustal structures.

IOCG deposits occur as magnetite+/-hematite breccias, veins, and tabular bodies hosted by continental volcanics, sediments, and intrusive rocks (Lefebure, 1995). The geochemical signature for an IOCG-type deposit includes anomalously high values for copper, uranium, gold, silver, cerium, lanthanum, cobalt, +/- phosphorus, +/- fluorine, and +/- barium in associated rocks.

The considerable potential size of Olympic Dam-type deposits, up to 2 billion tonnes, and the polymetallic ore assemblages make Olympic Dam-type deposits highly attractive targets for exploration.

Within the Gataga Property, copper mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite in quartz-carbonate veins closely associated with mafic dikes. Chalcopyrite occurs as dissemination, fracture fillings, and masses within quartz-carbonate veins, and rarely extends into the surrounding sediments. Pyrite is secondary to chalcopyrite; bornite, chalcocite, and covellite are sometimes minor vein constituents. Copper sulfide oxidation often creates crusts of green malachite.

7.0 OBJECTIVES and SCOPE of WORK

The objectives of reported assessment work on the Gataga Property were to evaluate rock sample assay results for indications of IOCG-type mineralization.

7.1 Rock Chip Geochemical Sampling

During 2006 work on the Property, the writer took six reconnaissance-scale geochemical rock samples. Sample locations are shown in Figure 5. Appendix B provides analyses results for all rock samples. Rock sampling details follow:

Table 3: Rock Sampling – 2006 Work Program

Sample	Property	Location		Type	Size (m)
		Easting	Northing		
335807	Lynda	387,275	6,442,825	Select	-
	Composite sample of selected quartz-carbonate float in black shale from drainage. Varying amounts of copper staining, malachite crusts, and hematite staining. < 3% pyrite and < 1% chalcopyrite.				
335808	Lynda	387,281	6,442,898	Chip	0.38
	Quartz-carb vein striking 350°/vertical to 85°. Vein parallels bedding but is folded at sample site. <1% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite. Minor Cu bloom and malachite.				
335809	Lynda	387,281	6,442,888	Chip	0.15
	Quartz-carb vein in black state striking 290°/10° south.				
335810	Lynda	387,281	6,442,888	Select	-
	Medium-grey fine- to medium-grained diabase dike striking 350°/vertical. Weakly magnetic, local hematite staining.				
335811	Lynda	387,266	6,442,915	Chip	0.30
	Quartz-carb vein (on fracture surfaces only). < 3% pyrite with trace chalcopyrite, minor copper bloom. Quartz is massive and encloses angular fragments of quartzite and shale. Local hematite staining. Locally vuggy with euhedral quartz.				
335812	Lynda	387,268	6,442,927	Chip	1.00
	Quartz vein with minor carbonate. Angular shale fragments and local hematite staining. < 3% pyrite with some massive blebs < 2cm. Cu bloom and malachite.				

Chip samples were taken as continuously as possible across the targeted geologic occurrence for the indicated sample length. Select samples consist of rock fragments chosen to best represent the targeted geologic occurrence.

Elements shown in Table 4 are commonly associated with an IOCG-type polymetallic deposit. Selenium is included due to its association with gold (see section 9.1 Interpretations).

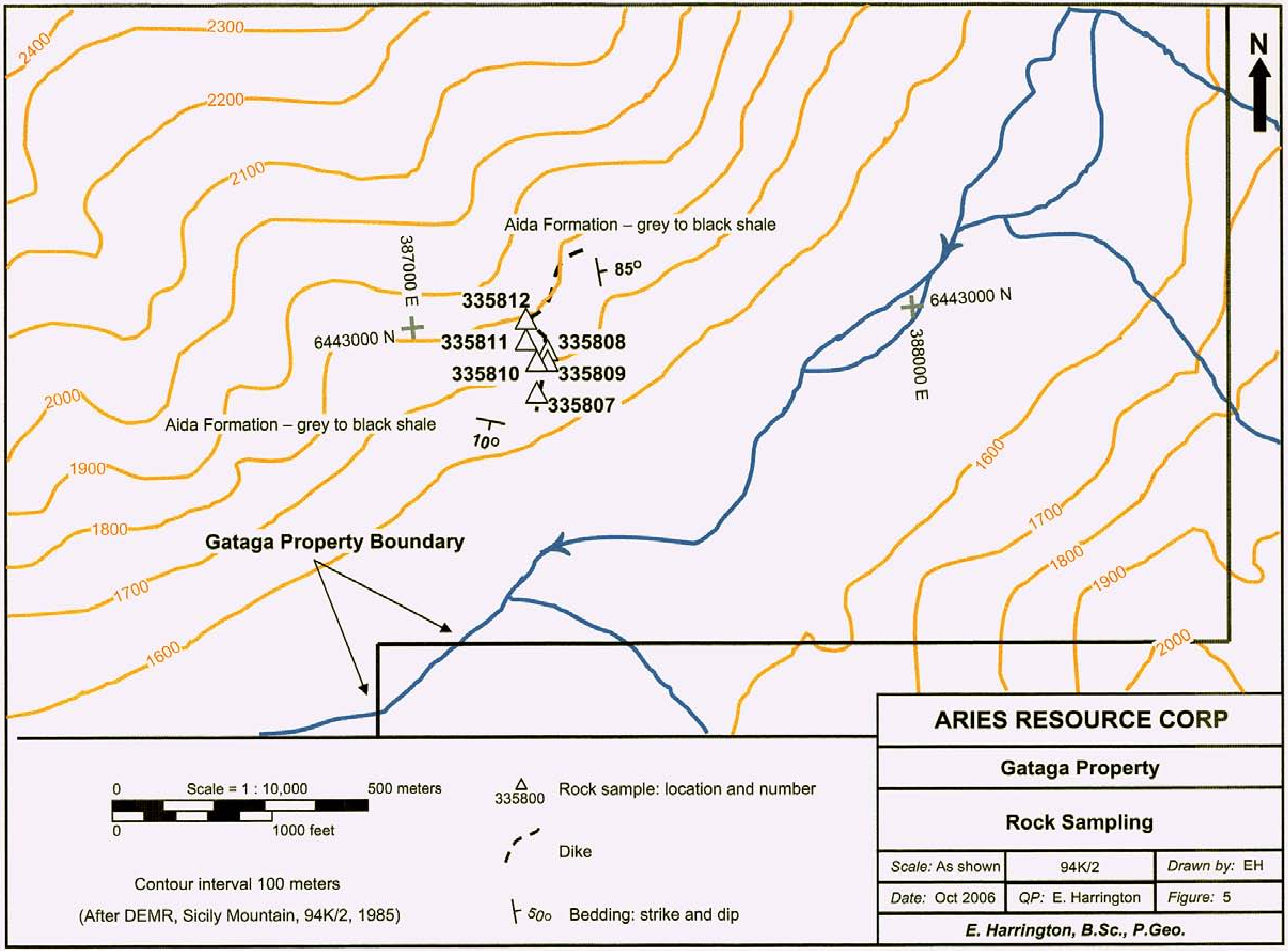
Table 4: Selected Rock Sampling Assay Results

Sample	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Ba ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	La ppm	P ppm	Se ppm
335807	0.012	1.20	190	9.96	62.3	4470	4.2	90	3
335808	0.003	0.13	460	11.1	30.6	669	4.6	200	2
335809	0.001	0.24	500	1.03	9.0	2350	<0.5	30	1
335810	0.002	0.04	1040	20.6	48.4	141.5	8.4	710	2
335811	0.003	0.73	160	7.42	27.6	5960	3.0	140	2
335812	0.011	5.13	100	21.7	47.5	>10000	10.2	100	12

Samples 335807 and 335812 are anomalous in silver and copper. Sample 335812 was reassayed using ore-grade assaying techniques (see section 8.0 Sample Preparation and Analysis) and returned 3.26% copper. All samples show elevated to anomalous copper values.

Sample 335810 is slightly elevated in phosphorus, and sample 335812 is anomalous in selenium.

Barium, cerium, cobalt, and lanthanum values range from insignificant to very weakly elevated.


2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
1600
N
Aida Formation – grey to black shale
85°
387000 E
6443000 N
335812
335811
335808
335810
335809
335807
Aida Formation – grey to black shale
10o
6443000 N
388000 E
Gataga Property Boundary
ARIES RESOURCE CORP
Gataga Property
Rock Sampling
Scale: As shown
94K/2
Drawn by: EH
Date: Oct 2006
QP: E. Harrington
Figure: 5
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.
0
Scale = 1 : 10,000
500 meters
0
1000 feet
Contour interval 100 meters
(After DEMR, Sicily Mountain, 94K/2, 1985)
335800
Rock sample: location and number
Dike
50o
Bedding: strike and dip

8.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION and ANALYSIS

Rock samples taken during the 2006 work program on the Gataga Property were delivered by the writer to ALS Chemex of North Vancouver, BC, for processing and analysis. Average sample weight was 0.96 kg.

Each entire sample was passed through a primary crusher to yield a product where greater than 70% is less than 2 mm. A split is then taken using a stainless steel riffle splitter. The crushed sample split of 200 - 300 grams is ground using a ring mill pulverizer with a chrome steel ring set, with the specification for this procedure calling for greater than 85% of the ground material to pass through a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh) screen.

Gold was analyzed using the AU-ICP21 fire-assay technique with atomic absorption finish on a 30 gm pulverized rock sample,. A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, mixed with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled (precious metals separated from base metals using a porous cup) to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 ml with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

For the remaining 47 elements, the ME-MS61 analytical procedure employing four acid ($HClO_4$-HNO_3-HF-HCl) "near total" digestions was used, followed by mass spectrographic finish. A prepared sample (0.250 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, and hydrofluoric acids to near dryness. The sample is then further digested in a small amount of hydrochloric acid.

The solution is made up to a final volume of 12.5 ml with 11 % hydrochloric acid, homogenized, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten, and high concentrations are diluted accordingly. Samples meeting this criterion are then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences.

Samples returning copper values >10,000 ppm were re-analyzed by ore grade CU–AA62 process (a subset of the ME-AA62 process), where a prepared sample is subjected to four acid (HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF-HCl) "near total" digestion, followed by atomic absorption. A prepared sample (0.4) g is digested with nitric, perchloric, and hydrofluoric acids, and then evaporated to dryness.

Hydrochloric acid is added for further digestion, and the sample is again taken to dryness. The residue is dissolved in nitric and hydrochloric acids and transferred to a volumetric flask (100 or 250 ml). The resulting solution is diluted to volume with de-mineralized water, mixed and then analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

ALS Chemex assay sheets were signed by Keith Rogers, a BC Certified Assayer.

9.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Interpretations

IOCG-type mineralization is closely related to deep-seated igneous activity and deposits can be found in a wide variety of rock types. Host rocks must be structurally and chemically prepared to create a well-developed fracture system suitable for permitting access of hydrothermal fluids sufficiently long to form an economic deposit. Favorable host rocks will be competent (brittle) and are more likely to form through-going upward-branching open fractures under faulting stresses. Less competent rocks under similar stresses tend to form stockworks. The introduction of silica, as host rock replacement and as quartz gangue in vein and breccia fillings, is an important ground preparation event enhancing the host rock's ability to fracture and maintain open fissures. Disseminated-style mineralization is more likely in rocks that are naturally porous or have been made porous by chemical means such as alteration and removal of primary minerals.

Some general observations can be made concerning IOCG-type mineralization:

- Polymetallic IOCG-type mineralization tends to occur in Proterozoic rocks (between 1.1 and 1.8 billion years old);
- Deposits are generally located in cratonic or continental margin environments associated with extensional tectonics and major structural zones;
- Mineralization is generally dominated by the iron oxides magnetite and/or hematite. Calcium carbonate is common. The IOCG geochemical signature can include copper, gold, silver, uranium, cerium, lanthanum, cobalt, phosphorus, fluorine, and barium; and
- Alteration type generally varies upward from sodic at depth, to potassic, then to sericitic alteration and silicification at very shallow levels.

The following statements are consistent with the above observations:

- Geological observations on the Magnum vein, located approximately 50 kilometers northwest of the Property, suggest dike formation has been episodic and the magmatic source was active for, or reactivated over, a period of time;

- Deep-seated hydrothermal systems responsible for quartz-vein deposits such as the Midas mine in Nevada (a low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposit reportedly containing over 2 million ounces of gold) tend to contain selenium. Values greater than 10 ppm selenium are considered significant. Sampling on the Gataga Property returned a selenium value of 12 ppm, which is associated with a gold value of 0.011 g/t and an anomalous silver value of 5.13 g/t. These results suggest that selenium, silver, and possibly gold are linked hydrothermal components
- Assay values for the rare earth elements cerium and lanthanum were only slightly elevated, and uranium values were not significant;
- Rocks of the area have been subjected to extensional tectonics forming the northwest-trending Muskwa Anticlinorium;
- Middle Proterozoic age rocks comprising the area of the subject Property (between 1.1 – 1.6 Ga old) are shallow- to deep-deposited marine sediments formed along the cratonic margin;
- Interpreted geology of the regional area shows a regional-scale steeply dipping reactivated fault and numerous, generally parallel, thrust faults; and
- Laramide Orogony thrusting in the Rocky Mountains, although very much younger than the rock assemblage which hosts mineralization within the subject area, is interpreted to follow older zones of structural weakness, suggesting that the area has been tectonically active, either continuously or sporadically, over a long period of time, and that a possible plumbing system for the transport of mineralized hydrothermal fluids may exist.

Exploration work indicates copper mineralization occurs in quartz-carbonate veins closely associated with mafic dikes both spatially and in time. IOCG-type signature elements, such as copper, gold, silver, barium and phosphorus are present in the hydrothermal system or systems affecting the Property area.

9.2 Conclusions

The objectives of work in this assessment report were to assess the potential high-grade vein-type copper mineralization and/or polymetallic mineralization associated with an IOCG-type deposit.

The subject Property is considered to have potential to host a vein-type copper deposit and possibly an IOCG-type deposit because:

- Long-term possibly episodic tectonic activity is exhibited;
- Rock sampling indicates that copper, gold, silver, cobalt, and rare earth elements were present in the area's hydrothermal mineralizing system;
- Historical mining to the northwest of the Property area demonstrates that area mineralizing systems carry economic grades and quantities of copper;
- Northwest trending faults that could be the plumbing source(s) of mineralizing fluids are interpreted to cut the general Property area;
- High-grade copper is one of the signature elements in a IOCG-type deposit; and
- Regional geology consists of a suite of Proterozoic age rocks similar in age to the host rocks of the Olympic Dam type deposit.

10.0 STATEMENT of COSTS

			All C$
1	Mobe/Demobe Ft. Nelson:		
	includes: project prep, travel expenses for EH		1,961
2	Field Costs:		
	Crew: EH @ $600/day x 3 days	1,800	
	Food and Accommodation:		
	$115/day x 3 days	345	
	Supplies and misc. rentals:	172	
	Helicopter support:	12,535	14,852
3	Assays and Analyses:		
	12 rock samples, including ore-grade:		607
4	Reports:		6,461.83
5	Daily charge for Sean Derby (Junior Geologist)		
	@ $250/day x 3 days		750
	Total Program Cost:		**24,631.83**

Note: Work consisted of 6 rock samples taken on the Gataga Property (SOW 4103799 and 4116565) and 6 rock samples taken on the Toro-Churchill Property (SOW 4103800, 4116563, and 4116564) for a project total of 12 samples.

Exploration costs are apportioned to each property as follows:

Gataga	11,685.00
Toro-Churchill	12,946.83
	24,631.83

Costs have been applied to individual claims as follows:

4103799	Lynda 1	520525	$	1,025.60	
	Lynda 2	520526		1,025.60	
	Lynda 3	520527		1,025.60	
	Lynda 4	520528		1,025.60	
	Lynda 5	520529		1,025.60	5,128.00
4116565	Lynda 1	520525		1,311.40	
	Lynda 2	520526		1,311.40	
	Lynda 3	520527		1,311.40	
	Lynda 4	520528		1,311.40	
	Lynda 5	520529		1,311.40	6,557.00

Gataga Property Total = $11,685.00

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
E. D. HARRINGTON
BRITISH COLUMBIA

11.0 REFERENCES

Chapman, Wood, and Griswold, (1971):
Evaluation Report on the Property of Davis-Keays Mining Co. Ltd., Liard M.D., BC.

Lefebure, D.V. (1995):
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Taylor, G.C., and Stott, D.F., (1973):
Tuchodi Lakes Map-Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 373.

Wheeler, J.O., and McFeely, P., (1991):
Tectonic Assemblage Map of the Canadian Cordillera and adjacent parts of the USA; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1712A, scale 1:2,000,000.

Edward Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.
3476 Dartmoor Place, Vancouver, BC, V5S 4G2
Tel: (604) 437-9538 Email: eh@eharringtongeo.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Edward D. Harrington, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 1971.

2. I am a Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #23328.

3. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over twenty years in Canada, the western United States, the Sultanate of Oman, Mexico, and Australia.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association as defined in NI 43-101, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I am responsible for the preparation of the assessment report titled "Assessment Report on the Gataga Property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada" and dated 19 December 2006 (the "Assessment Report")

Dated this 19th day of December 2006

Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX A

Claim Information

Tenure Number	Claim Name	NW Claim Corner UTM		SOW Event No.	Good to Date	Area Hectares.	Registered Owner	Prospect Minfile ID	Date Visited
		Easting	Northing						
520525	Lynda1	386,920	6,444,682	4103799	24 Sept-07	427.380	Mohammed	094K 053	22-Sept-06
520526	Lynda2	385,073	6,444,739	4103799	24 Sept-07	427.374	Mohammed		
520527	Lynda3	383,244	6,444,790	4103799	24 Sept-07	427.619	Mohammed		
520528	Lynda4	383,170	6,442,470	4103799	24 Sept-07	427.370	Mohammed		
520529	Lynda5	385,005	6,442,419	4103799	24 Sept-07	427.616	Mohammed		

APPENDIX B

Assay Results (2006)

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: RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
418 E 14TH ST
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7L 2N8

Finalized Date: 16-NOV-2006
Account: ILR

CERTIFICATE VA06095157

Project: Action Minerals Lynda

P.O. No.:

This report is for 6 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 25-SEP-2006.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	ED HARRINGTON	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS61	47 element four acid ICP-MS	
Cu-AA62	Ore grade Cu - four acid / AAS	AAS
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES

To: **RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.**
ATTN: ED HARRINGTON
3476 DARTMOOR PLACE
VANCOUVER BC V5S 4G2

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

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Project: Action Minerals Lynda

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06095157

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-ICP21	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2
335807		1.52	0.012	1.20	0.90	98.6	190	0.18	0.39	0.84	0.13	9.96	62.3	21	0.17	4470.0
335808		1.18	0.003	0.13	2.43	25.2	460	0.33	0.17	1.37	0.04	11.10	30.6	37	0.27	669.0
335809		0.48	0.001	0.24	0.60	3.2	500	0.08	0.08	1.79	0.03	1.03	9.0	18	0.08	2350.0
335810		0.84	0.002	0.04	7.23	10.9	1040	0.63	0.02	0.84	0.03	20.60	48.4	43	2.19	141.5
335811		0.80	0.003	0.73	1.58	197.0	160	0.29	0.42	0.22	0.05	7.42	27.6	52	0.34	5960.0
335812		0.94	0.011	5.13	0.78	104.0	100	0.18	0.50	3.74	0.83	21.70	47.5	13	0.19	>10000

Comments: REE's may not be totally soluble in MS61 method.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06095157

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS61 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS61 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Hf ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS61 K % 0.01	ME-MS61 La ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Li ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS61 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS61 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Na % 0.01	ME-MS61 Nb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 P ppm 10
335807		3.00	3.19	0.06	0.5	0.160	0.23	4.2	25.1	0.98	346	0.93	0.03	1.1	27.2	90
335808		2.74	6.59	0.07	1.2	0.038	1.09	4.6	40.9	2.05	351	0.38	0.04	3.1	15.5	200
335809		1.15	1.32	<0.05	0.1	0.100	0.37	<0.5	11.2	0.95	228	0.20	0.04	0.4	3.7	30
335810		8.19	20.80	0.18	2.8	0.042	4.45	8.4	67.1	4.06	469	0.37	0.06	8.8	45.2	710
335811		2.60	3.98	0.07	0.4	0.118	0.68	3.0	48.2	1.03	97	0.34	0.04	1.5	15.6	140
335812		4.46	2.72	0.12	0.3	0.576	0.16	10.2	23.9	2.50	721	1.57	0.03	0.9	23.5	100

Comments: REE's may not be totally soluble in MS61 method.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06095157

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-MS61 Pb ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME-MS61 S % 0.01	ME-MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Se ppm 1	ME-MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS61 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 U ppm 0.1
335807		19.3	5.0	<0.002	0.67	9.38	5.3	3	0.9	18.9	0.07	<0.05	0.8	0.065	0.07	0.4
335808		3.7	13.2	<0.002	0.29	1.99	8.3	2	0.8	28.2	0.19	<0.05	2.1	0.190	0.17	0.6
335809		1.9	3.5	<0.002	0.34	1.51	2.2	1	0.2	23.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.2	0.046	0.04	0.1
335810		3.1	46.2	0.002	0.27	0.83	45.0	2	0.8	57.2	0.53	<0.05	1.7	1.040	0.44	0.3
335811		5.0	8.3	<0.002	0.87	4.03	6.5	2	0.6	11.2	0.08	<0.05	0.3	0.181	0.27	0.1
335812		9.8	4.1	<0.002	3.04	2.25	6.3	12	8.9	43.9	0.05	<0.05	0.6	0.066	0.04	0.3

Comments: REE's may not be totally soluble in MS61 method.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06095157

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-MS61 V ppm 1	ME-MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS61 Zr ppm 0.5	Cu-AA62 Cu % 0.01
335807		24	0.1	4.8	7	12.8	
335808		63	0.3	6.2	13	35.9	
335809		15	0.1	1.6	4	4.3	
335810		392	1.9	13.5	34	76.8	
335811		72	0.2	3.4	9	13.7	
335812		26	0.1	12.6	14	9.6	3.26

Comments: REE's may not be totally soluble in MS61 method.