Preliminary Technical Report

Self Potential Geophysical Surveys
on the
Mount Burns Claim Group

Cariboo Mining Division
NTS 093H04
TRIM 093H002 and093H003
53°03' North Latitude, 121°38' East Longitude
Tenures 506325, 506328 and 506333

Prepared for
Gemco Minerals Inc.
#203-20189 56th Avenue
Langley, British Columbia
V3A 3Y6

by
Angelique Justason
3972 Goldquartz Drive
Wells, British Columbia
V0K 2R0

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INTRODUCTION

Gemco Minerals Inc. requested a self potential geophysical survey and technical report of two specified areas located on the Mount Burns Claim Group, near Stanley, British Columbia. The report was also requested to include data and interpretation from a self potential survey previously conducted by the author but not yet reported in any technical format.

In the summer of 2002, 7.74 line kilometers of self potential geophysical surveying was conducted on and adjacent to the Cohen Incline and Perkins showings of Mount Burns. The geophysical survey successfully outlined the historically and economically important mineralized structures of the area, outlined possible extensions of these anomalous structures, apparent faults which truncate and displace these structures as well as signatures which correlate with documented historical underground workings.

The purpose of the 2006 self potential geophysical survey was to locate any possible geophysical anomalies which may correlate with known anomalous soil values of gold on the Fosters East grid and to make a preliminary investigation of ground less than 2 kilometers across the valley from but along strike with the known structures of the Fosters East grid and historically economic Oregon Gulch. Locating anomalous geophysical signatures which correlate with known soil anomalies would suggest that the anomalous soils are coming from a local, likely in place, source and would provide definitive target areas for further exploration.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Mount Burns Claim group, presently consisting of 225 units and 5134 hectares of land, is located approximately 70 kilometers east of Quesnel and is about 10 kilometers west of Wells, British Columbia. 100% owned and operated by Gemco Minerals Inc, the 5134 hectares of contiguous mineral tenure is located entirely within NTS map sheet 094H/04E, is centered at approximately 10U 590700E, 5877000N (NAD 83) and falls under the Cariboo Mining District's jurisdiction.

Access to the property is obtained from Wells, BC by traveling by vehicle approximately 10 kilometers west along the Barkerville Highway 26. The highway passes through the northwest portion of the claim group for about a length of 3.5 kilometers. The Fosters East area of the property is located to the north of the highway and access is via a small, 4x4 vehicle accessible exploration trail which begins near hydro pole #672 on Highway 26 (Davies, 2006). Access to the majority of the property, located to the southeast of the highway, is made via the partially deactivated 72F forest service road which heads southeast from the Stanley Loop Road. Good access available as far as the cabin at Milk Ranch Pass Creek (*pers.comm.*, Hatton, 2006), but the southern and eastern most reaches of the Mount Burns Claim group has limited to non-existent vehicular access.

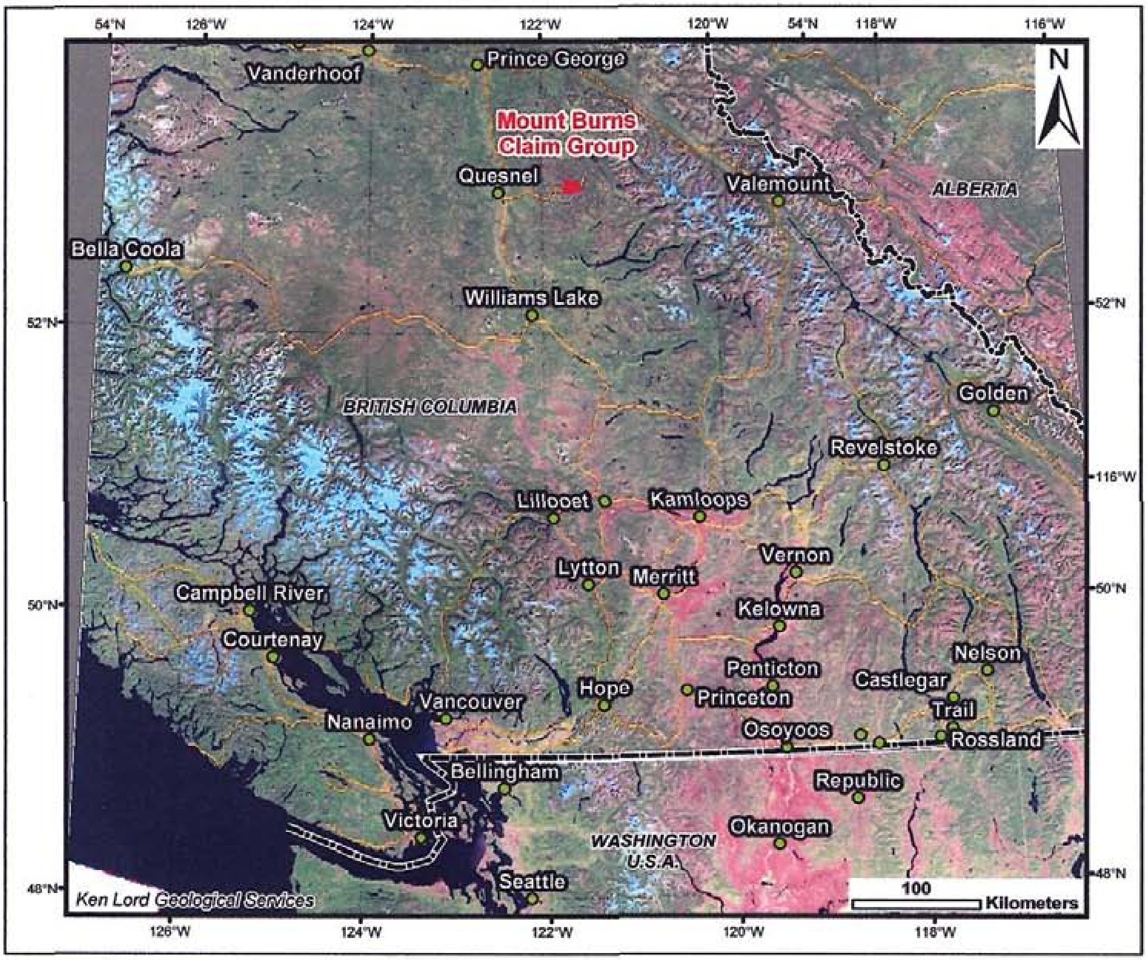
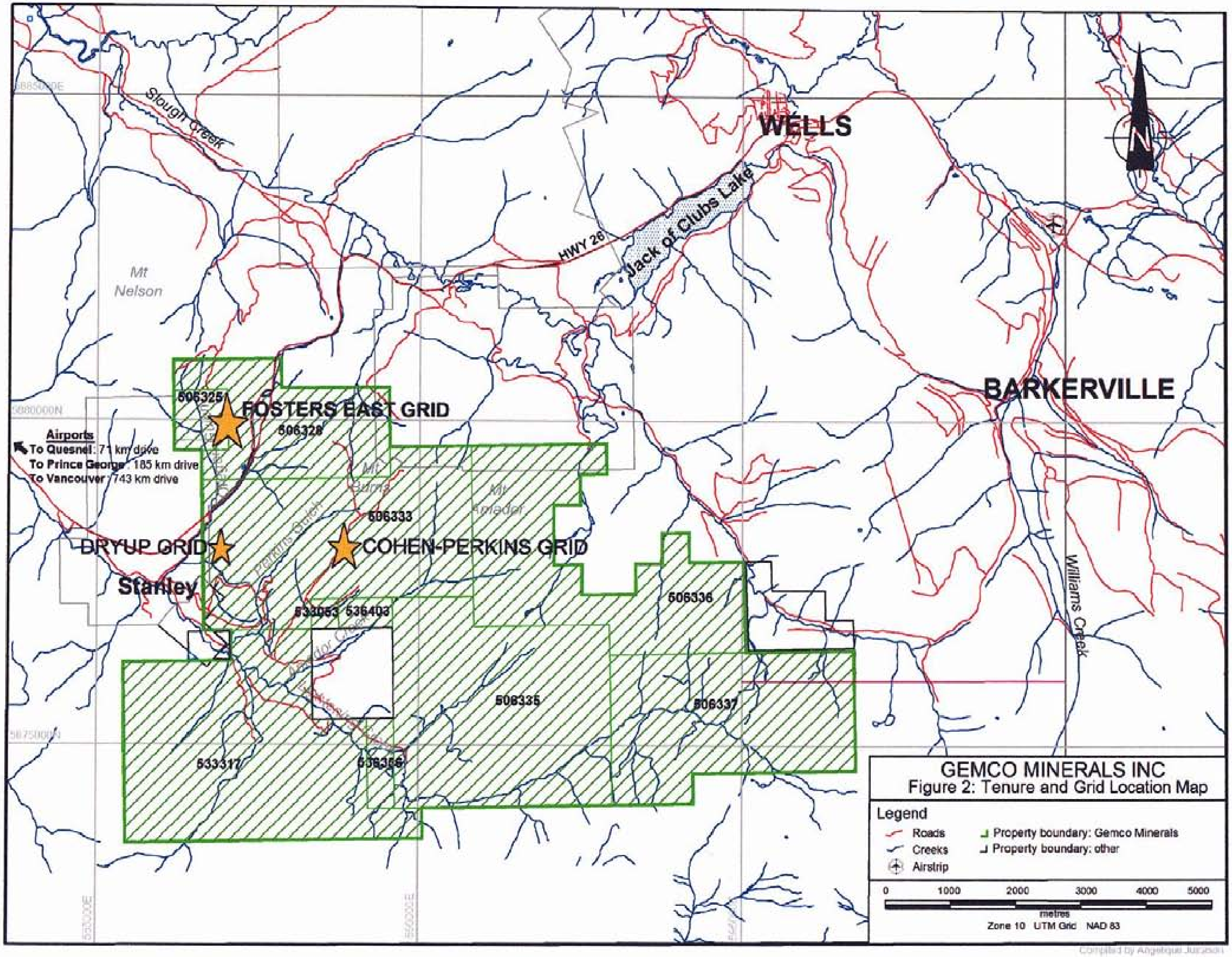


Figure 1: Property Location Map



GEMCO MINERALS INC
Figure 2: Tenure and Grid Location Map

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY (From Reid, 2005)

The area, in general terms, is heavily forested and overburden covered with moderate sloping topography cut by numerous gullies. Drainage of the area is mostly within mossy draws leading into [several] placer gold bearing creeks…

Areas of rock exposure are restricted to 'fault related' bluffs and, to a limited extent, mountain summits.

Regional and local geology is described in reports by Holland (BCDM Bulletin 26) and most recently by Struik (GSC Memoir 421). Both of which expand upon previous reports by Bowman: Johnston and Uglow: Hansen and others.

Holland's description of the geology…is quoted as follows:

"The Stanley area is underlain by a succession of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks belonging to the Precambrian Richfield formation. The rocks cannot be correlated with members of the Barkerville Gold Belt. The area straddles the regional anticlinal axis which has been mapped previously (Johnston and Uglow, 1926 p.31) as running between Mount Amador and Mount Nelson." ([Struik] has moved the anticlinal axis a bit to the south-west and has differentiated the main units as the Eaglesnest succession and the Harveys Ridge succession, within the Paleozoic Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane).

"Quartzite in almost bewildering variety is the predominating rock in the area. It displays variations in colour from white to light grey, through medium grey, brown, to black; in granularity from fine quartzites to coarse grits with interbeds of metamorphosed pebble conglomerate; in composition through [a mixture] with varying amounts of dark argillaceous material; in fissility either through variations in amount of mica developed in the rock or through the rock's relation to the axial plane and minor folds. Individual beds, ranging from a fraction of an inch to several tens of feet in thickness are interbedded with others which may vary in colour, granularity and general composition."

"Dominantly argillaceous rocks are considerable less common than quartzites. They are present as black slate and dark schistose quartzitic argillite, grey argillaceous [quartzitic] succession. The grey colours of most of the [quartzites] are due to the variable content of dark argillaceous and, in some instances, graphitic material."

"For the most part the rocks are not calcareous. The few thin limestone beds could not be traced for any great distance and [their] correlation was not possible. Many of the rocks have a low to moderate amount of carbonate mineral which, when determined, was found to be ankerite."

"Green chloritic schists, some weathering brown and some exceedingly brightly coloured, are also present. Some chloritic schists contain thin layers and lenses of grey or white limestone. In several places

> pale, greenish-grey quartzitic schists are exposed; their green caste evidently is a result of the development of small amounts of chlorite."
>
> "The rocks represent a sedimentary succession that has been subjected to regional metamorphism. Cleavage, in varying degrees of perfection, is developed in all rocks and is the result of the oriented development mainly of sericite and less commonly of chlorite. The perfection of the cleavage depends primarily on the initial composition of the rock and the amount of argillaceous material that was available to form mica. To a lesser extent the position of the rock in relation to the axial plane of a fold contributes to the degree to which the cleaner, more massive quartzites are cleaved..."
>
> **Deposit Types**
>
> There are currently four "types" of gold bearing "deposits" within the Cariboo Gold Mining District.
>
> 1. Placer deposits.
> 2. Pyritic quartz veins in brittle rocks associated with northerly trending faults.
> 3. Pyritic replacement deposits usually associated with folds in limestone and in close proximity to northerly striking faults.
> 4. Pyrite with sericite in a hydrothermal event...
>
> Quartz veining within the "camp" has historically been designated as either "A" veins (those being sub-parallel {to} the north westerly trending strata and are usually of greater extent); or, "B" veins which, within the mines, are either transverse (right angles to stratigraphy) or oblique...(cut stratigraphy but are at right angles to the northerly trending faults). The "B" veins have been interpreted as tension fracture filling possibly following the Riedel shear model. Skerl (1948) states that "continued movement (along the northerly trending faults) opened up both groups of these fractures enabling mineral solutions to invade the broken zones near both the north-south and the "bedded" faults and produce auriferous quartz-pyrite veins. Some mineralization took place within the faults themselves."

PROPERTY HISTORY

The following text is taken from Gemco's NI 43-101 report written by N. Reid, PGeo in November of 2005, with exception for that seen in square brackets which signifies the author added to or modified original text from the referenced report.

> Holland (1948) provides a summary of work completed on the main showings including surface plans for the Foster, Beedy/Perkins, Galena and Cohen showings. Borovic (1981) is the most recent source of surface plans for workings on Mount Burns. A summary of work completed on the property is as follows:

Mount Burns:

- 1870's discovery of auriferous quartz veins
- 1878, J.C. Beedy selectively mines veins from surface and processed some ore using a quartz mill at Van Winkle. The veins, oriented 195°-205°/70°W, contained high grade gold in association with pyrite and galena across of about one foot.
- 1880, J. Reid acquired the property after the death of J.C. Beedy; the Reid Adit was driven as a crosscut to intersect the Beedy veins 75 feet below the surface showings. The adit was collared at an elevation of 5062 feet and driven on an azimuth of 108° for a distance of 387 feet. A quartz vein (probably the central vein) about one foot in width, striking 205° and dipping 62°NW was drifted to the north for 20 feet at a distance of 337 feet from the portal. A raise was driven to surface and, probably, some [stoping] was carried out on the vein. A grab sample (95F) of the vein in the adit assayed 0.4 ounces gold per ton and one (99F) of clean pyrite from the Reid Adit dump assayed 1.06 ounces gold per ton (Holland, 1948).
- The Cohen veins, 1500 feet northeast of the Perkins veins were mined prior to 1885. Workings, between elevations of 5250 and 5300 feet, consist of several open cuts with associated shafts and mine dumps. C. Fuller indicated that the shaft on the Cohen Incline was 70-90 feet deep. The open cuts were driven into the hillside along strike of veins less than one foot in width and with orientations 065°/75°SE, 205°/65°W and 190° dipping steeply to the west. The veins contain high grade gold mineralization in association with galena, pyrite and sphalerite.
- Work on the Galena vein. Located at an elevation of 5190 feet and about 700 feet northeast of the Perkins veins, was probably also carried out at about his time. The original workings consisted of a mine dump, an open cut driven northwest for eighty feet and a shallow drift of a vein oriented 230°/55°NW for eighty feet. High grade gold mineralization with Au/Ag of about 1 [*sic*] is associated with pyrite, galena and sphalerite in a vein less than 1.5 feet in width.
- 1885, E. Perkins selectively mined the Beedy veins and processed ore using an arrastre for a number of years.
- 1902, C.J. Seymour Baker and A.J.R. Atkins recovered about ten ounces of gold from ten tons of ore treated at the Government Reduction Works near Barkerville.
- 1919, C.J. Fuller and D. Hawes acquired the property after the death of E. Perkins.
- 1932, Burns Mountain Gold Quartz Mining Company Ltd acquired the property and extended the Reid Adit fifty feet and drove the Burns Mountain Adit as a crosscut to intersect the Perkins veins 275 feet below the surface showings. This adit was collared at an elevation of 4844 feet and driven 1743 feet on an azimuth of 327° and 420 feet on an azimuth of 284°. A vein striking 197° and dipping 70°W was intersected 150 feet west of the Perkins showing and on to the north for 127 feet.

> • R.E. MacDougall, W.E. North [and] J.J. Gunn [of Wells relocated the ground after the Burns Mountain Quartz Mining Company Ltd allowed the property to lapse].
>
> • 1946, Cariboo Rainbow Gold Quartz Mines Ltd completed 3500 feet of stripping and trenching using a bulldozer. The stripping showed that the Perkins area consisted of three narrow veins about fifty feet apart over a composite strike of about 400 feet. Shafts are associated with the west and central veins. The northern 150 feet of the central vein is marked by [stopes] caved to surface and was probably [the] source of most ore mined from the property.

• [1979, L&G Resources Ltd contracted C. Ball to conduct one day of field work on the property and submitted a report of his recommendations based on researched literature, a field reconnaissance of the property and six grab samples taken from various tailings dumps. Surface exploration, trenching and diamond drilling were suggested in various phases to thoroughly test the ground with the objective of finding veins averaging 1.0-1.5 feet running 0.3 to 0.5 ounces gold per ton] (Ball, 1979).

> • [1980], Spectrum Industrial Resources Limited: trenched, sampled and mapped the Cohen, Galena and Perkins showings at a scale of 1:200; produced a geological map at a scale of 1:5000; completed about 315 meters of diamond drilling in three holes, one on each showing. Drill hole S80-1 intersected a zone of vein quartz and fracturing (core length of seven meters), thought to be the Perkins structure about twenty meters above the Burns Mountain Adit, but got no gold values.
>
> • About 1990, M. Poshner excavated the main showings. The Perkins area is a trench twenty feet deep and six hundred feet in length. The galena vein is a trench about three hundred feet in length. The Cohen veins are in a stripped area about 600 by 150 feet in size.
>
> • Firstline Recovery Systems Inc. purchased [Burns] 1 mineral claim from Doug Merrick of Wells, B.C. in 1998 and staked [more property in]1999. The company carried out some surface prospecting, completed an orientation – type soil geochemistry survey of about 150 samples covering the area between the Perkins, Cohen and Galena showings and ran several magnetometer and VLF geophysical survey lines across the Perkins and Galena showings. Vein structures show a distinct VLF signature. Gold values of 100-200 ppb in soils mark mineralized structures…

• [In 2000, diligent research and staking allowed Firstline Recovery Systems Inc to bring land holdings to a total of 203 units[1]]

• [In 2002, 7.74 line kilometers of existing grid was surveyed by the author to search for self potential geophysical signatures in the vicinity of the historical Cohen, Beedy and

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[1] http://www.gemcominerals.net

Galena showings. The resulting data was analyzed and presented to the company in the form of a preliminary map and personal communications.}

- [A 0.9 line kilometer self potential geophysical survey was conducted at the bluffs of a clear cut, near Dryup Gulch in 2006. Internal reports were made to the company and preliminary interpretation of the geophysical survey is forthcoming in this report.]

> Oregon Gulch:
>
> The Jones and Foster ledges in Oregon Gulch consist of upper, lower and eastern adits, the Foster shaft and several open cuts.
>
> - 1870's, discovery of veins with gold
> - 1877, trenches on veins between elevations of 4560 and 4570 feet; Foster shaft collared at about 4585 feet [and located] above the west branch of Oregon Gulch, driven 352° for 217 feet and followed by an additional 80 feet of crosscutting and drifting; several veins oriented 190°/70°W and less than a foot in width were found containing pyrite, galena and sphalerite. The veins are parallel in strike to a prominent fault dipping moderately east in underground workings. In 1999, D. Merrick found high grade gold in grab samples of barren looking quartz from the dump of the adit.
> - 1933, Foster Ledge Gold Mines Ltd drove the lower and eastern adits; lower adit driven 065° for 75 feet and 123° for 170 feet; at 32 feet back of the face a vein was drifted on for 43 feet to the northeast; the vein is less than 0.5 feet in width, oriented 025/80NE, and barren looking but contained some gold. Eastern adit driven 343° for 168 feet and 324° for 83 feet; at 23 feet back of the face a crosscut was driven on 058° for 60 feet and then 290° for 50 feet; veins less than 0.5 feet in width and oriented 202°/70°W and [218°/62°NW] were found at a distance of 70 feet and 118 feet respectively, from the portal; a fault several feet in width striking 165°-170° and dipping 60°-70°W was located at a face.

- In 1983 a ground magnetometer survey was conducted by D. Plenderleith for Gold Point Resources Ltd. (Davies, 2006).
- 1987 saw 63.0 line kilometers of cut line put in on an older property adjacent to and covering Gemco's current tenure 506325. Approximately 5 line kilometers of that grid covers current tenure and it appears that the 1987 0+00 baseline is the baseline of Gemco's current 'Foster's East' grid. The 63.0 line kilometer grid saw soil sampling, VLF-EM and ground magnetometer surveys completed: details are reported in Borovic's 1988 assessment report #18011.
- Firstline Recovery Systems Inc acquires mineral tenures and begins work in 1998.
- 1999 involved field reconnaissance and prospecting over the Oregon Gulch area. Soil samples taken by D. Merrick led to the discovery of the Foster's East adit (*pers.comm.*, Merrick, 2006) which, with some amount of hand work, was found to still be accessible. More claims staked.
- 2005 saw a busy field season with a 13.07 km '*Foster's East*' grid established and a total of 766 soil samples (Reid, 2005) taken and submitted for multi-element icp and fire assay for gold and silver. The purpose of the exploration here is to locate an

extension of the northwest trend from Perkins Gulch (Davies, 2006). Firstline Recovery Systems converted of all their mineral tenures into cells in 2005 (*pers. comm.*, Hatton, 2006).

- Gemco Minerals Inc acquired Mount Burns claim group from Firstline Recovery Systems Inc in 2006 (*pers. comm.*, Hatton, 2006). An aggressive trenching and prospecting program followed up with geophysics was conducted on the Foster's East grid. Internal reports were made; furthermore, preliminary interpretation of the self potential geophysical survey is forthcoming in this report.

The above stated property history on the Mount Burns claim group is true to the best of the author's knowledge; however, it is not a fully complete or absolute history of the property.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)
506325	-	77.7
506328	-	446.9
506333	-	913.7
506335	-	992.0
506336	-	758.3
506337	-	758.6
533053	SPOT 8	19.4
533317	SPOT	1069.8
536356	GRUB3	58.4
536403	SPOT 9	38.9

Table 1: List of Mineral Tenures held by Gemco Minerals Inc. (as of Nov 2006)

SELF POTENTIAL GEOPHYSICS OVERVIEW

The self potential, also called spontaneous potential, geophysical method is a valuable tool used in detecting massive sulphide mineralization. Other common applications for SP measurements include assessing seepage from dams and embankments, fluid migration pathways in landfills, mapping coal mine fires and for the study of drainage structures, shafts, tunnels and sinkholes[2]. It was the earliest developed geophysical method, invented in 1830, and was first applied to the exploration of the tin mines around Cornwall, England. The first sulphide ore body discovered by an electrical method was detected by SP at Nautenen Lapland, Sweden in 1907. The first ore body found in Canada by the SP geophysical method was in 1928 by Hans Lundberg at the Buchan's Mine in Newfoundland (Burr, 1982) which produced over 6.6 million tons of lead-zinc ore[3].

The self potential geophysical method involves the measurement of naturally occurring electrical potentials between two points on the surface of the earth. It is a passive method which does not involve the introduction of sound waves, electrical currents or other intrusive mechanisms. The equipment needed for a self potential survey is relatively simple and consists of a long length of single stranded insulated wire, two non-polarized electrodes in a supersaturated solution of its own salt and a high impedance volt meter. When conducting the 2006 geophysical survey, the author used two porous clay pots containing a supersaturated solution of copper sulfate on each end of a reeled up, insulated copper wire with an in-line attached *Radioshack* 35-range auto range digital multimeter. The pots were placed on the ground at a known distance from one another and values of millivolts were recorded. The value recorded represents the conductivity of the ground directly below the forward mobile electrode in relationship to the fixed electrode. The values *do not* indicate the amount of gold, silver or other economic element that could be found in the ground nor does it detect depth of an anomaly; but, this method does detect conductive metals and elements such as pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, covellite and graphite. This method, with some operator experience, can give an indication on where to better locate possibly economic deposits related to the sulphide mineralization by mapping out the values of millivolts and qualitatively analyzing the final data in both plan and section. It has been found by the author to be an invaluable tool in outlining signatures which represent sulphide rich and

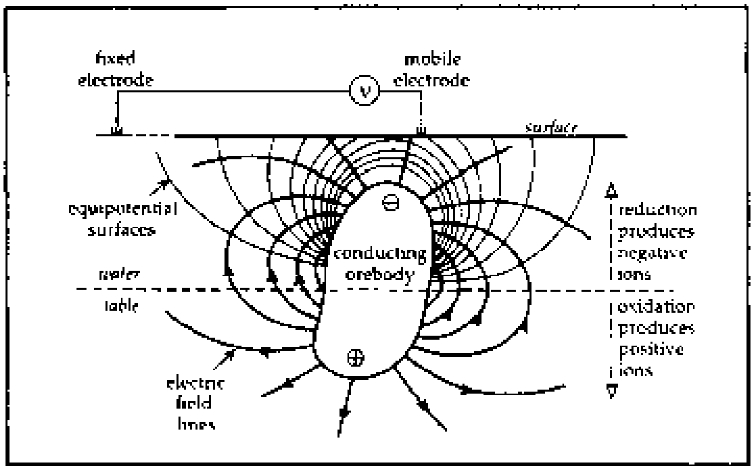

Figure 3: A model of the origin of an SP anomaly for an ore body

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[2] http://www.geophysics.co.uk/mets2.html

[3] http://www.heritage.nf.ca/environment/mine/ch7p3.html

economically important vein deposits, replacement type gold deposits, fault structures and their displacement, geologic contacts, stratigraphic markers and underground workings.

METHODOLOGY AND THEORY

There are two different ways of setting up the equipment in the field to gather the field data: the roving pot or the leap frog method. Each has their advantages and disadvantages, but the end result is the same.

The roving pot method involves leaving the negative pot at a stationary point while the positive pot is moved forward along the grid at points where readings are to be recorded until the length of wire on the reel is at its maximum or the area of interest is covered. As long distances were traversed during the author's surveys, this arrangement was found to be the best suited.

The leap frog method, on the other hand, uses a fixed short length of wire between the negative and the positive pot. At the start of each line, the positive pot is the forward pot; however, in order to move along the line after the initial reading, the negative pot is 'leap-frogged' past the positive pot to the next station. A reading is taken but because the negative pot is now the forward pot, the sign of the reading taken with the voltmeter must be reversed, as such with every time the negative pot is the forward pot. The leap frog method can be used with just one person. It has been found by the author to be a very tedious and time consuming method as much time is spent walking back and forth to move the pots and calculations are slightly more involved than the roving pot method. However, it is also a method which could be employed to help minimize the effects of telluric activity on the survey when a magnetic storm is in progress. The surveys conducted in the Mount Burns Claim group area did not require the use of this method.

When planning a self potential survey, the author prefers to conduct an initial field inspection to determine the placement of the base station and orientation of the grid on which the survey will take place. In most cases, a grid has already been established by previous exploration programs. The preferable placement of the base station and the grid's base line is in barren ground, or ground which is not expected to be anomalous. It should also be traversed to be sure any control stations are not in marshy or rocky areas. The orientation of the grid is best suited to be perpendicular to the strike of the country rock or perpendicular to the general expected trend of the potential anomaly.

Control stations were established where each cut line crossed the baseline. The measurement taken at each control station was corrected to represent a value relative to the original base station which is given an arbitrary value of zero millivolts. During the survey, the base electrode is firmly seated within the B-horizon of the soil at the base station location. The traveling electrode, which is connected to the positive voltmeter input, is placed in a hole dug down to the B-horizon of each sample site. Holes are consistently dug to a depth where the pots can be placed in the B-horizon, and it was rarely necessary to skip a station due to subcropping or outcropping of the country rock.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

After careful calculations of the raw field, the end result of a self potential survey is a detailed set of notes, profiles and a contour map of equipotentials. A qualitative analysis can be made with both the profiles and the plan map. In analyzing self potential data in mineral exploration the following may be observed:

- The most negative values lie directly over a sulphide or graphite mass.
- Graphitic rock units can mask a sulphide anomaly.
- Clay in overburden can mask any anomaly.
- Graphitic signatures, in the Wells/Barkerville area, are typical of fault structures which may or may not host auriferous gouge and veins.
- Replacement type deposits, in the Well/Barkerville area, are typically broad and relatively shallow lines in self potential profiles and oval shaped in plan.
- The shape or strike of the anomaly represents the shape or strike of the structure.
- Sharp offsets of the structure usually indicate faulting
- The profile of the self potential signature can help indicate attitude of the structure: the steep slope should be on the down-dip side.
- Contrasts in plan *can* also represent geologic boundaries or contacts, therefore, making a distinction between geologic units.
- Underground workings may show in plan and profile; and, metal objects in the ground, including drill casings and lost strings of rods, will show as anomalous.

CONSIDERATIONS IN QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Geology

The self potential method is most commonly used in mineral exploration to outline sulphide bodies which contain pyrite, pyrrhotite and/or chalcopyrite. The equipment responds to good conducting sulphides, both oxidized and unoxidized bodies, graphite and nonconducting, disseminated sulphides if these sulphides are oxidizing. Another feature of the self potential method is its ability to differentiate between anomalies caused by sulphides and anomalies caused by graphite. Sulphides produce a range of up to 350mV between the most positive and the most negative self potential readings (Burr, 1982); while graphitic zones have a larger range between its most positive and its most negative values. The self potential method was also found to be useful in highlighting geologic contacts and fault zones in the study area. Furthermore, conducting self potential geophysical surveys, in the opinion of the author, has proven to be of benefit to exploration programs where rock exposure is minimal.

Ground Conditions

It is very important to note features encountered in the field that may affect the interpretation of the final self potential data. This may be ground disturbances, possible underground workings, presence of oxidizing metal objects, known subcropping or outcropping of rocks, a high water table, known hydrocarbon contamination – anything notable that may affect the interpretation of the final data as each feature could affect self potential readings recorded while in the field. Ground disturbances made by man may skew reading either to the positive or to the negative depending on the type of disturbance. The varying depth of subcrop below surface is also important to consider. A graphitic unit, for example, located 20 feet below overburden will have a stronger negative self-potential reading than that of the same unit found at a depth of 200 feet. The clay content in overburden also affects self potential readings: it will mask an otherwise anomalous area. Also, any area encountered in the field with significant water content should be noted as it will invariably cause reading to be more positive than if the water was not present. It is also important to consistently remove the moss from the ground at each station in order to take a reliable measurement. Moss and rotting debris found in the varying thickness of the A-horizon also has a tendency to hold some amount of water also varying from one place to another and, of course, does not hold conductive properties. In 2000, the author took trial measurements to determine the importance of removing moss from each station and it was found that self potential values were skewed up to +30mV than if the moss were removed. It was also discovered that on a second run of the same stations on the moss, the values were not the same. In conclusion, solid contact with the B-horizon *must* be insured at each station and ground conditions should be noted to make for the most reliable measurements and further interpretation.

Telluric Currents

Geomagnetic storms, induced by activity originating from the sun, greatly diminish the reliability of self potential readings. It is, however, very easy to detect when such a storm is taking place while conducting a self potential survey. It was observed in the field that if self potential readings were taken while a significant geomagnetic storm was active, readings would fluctuate sporadically with no commonly recurring value. It has been observed by the author that readings can randomly 'jump' around up to a range of plus or minus 40 millivolts at any given point during an active storm. Reliable measurements are next to impossible to obtain during such solar activity. To better help the progress of a planned or in progress survey the author has developed a system to keep track of real time solar activity.

The following practice was made by the author everyday of each survey conducted and has been practiced by the author for several years. Each day before leaving for the field and upon return, real time solar activity data was observed at www.spaceweather.com. The solar wind data, velocity and proton density, presented on spaceweather.com is updated every 10 minutes and was very useful during the geophysical program. The solar wind data is derived from real-time information transmitted to Earth from the ACE spacecraft and reported by the NOAA Space Environment Center. The ACE spacecraft is located at a point between the earth and the sun which enables it to give about a one hour advance warning of impending geomagnetic activity.[4] During a large geophysical survey conducted in 2001 by the author, it was discovered that there is in fact a direct correlation between the sporadic self potential values and the density of protons per cubic centimeter. A pattern had been established and the density of protons per cubic centimeter is carefully observed before and after each self potential survey, and when possible during a survey as well. It was revealed that if there were more than the mid-teens of protons/cm*3, a self-potential survey would be unreliable and put on hold until the

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[4] http://www.spaceweather.com

density of protons bombarding the Earth's atmosphere subsided. If readings were found to be sporadic while in the field, after checking all wire contacts, ground contacts, and checking the pots for any cracks, communication was made with base camp, if possible, to confirm if there was any significant solar activity. If so, the geophysical gear was packed up and the field crew returned to base camp until such time where the solar activity subsided. This was usually the next day, however, it is possible to have to wait several days. In this case, where time is a factor, the leap-frog method of gathering self potential data could be used. When returning to the field after such solar activity has settled, all the values for the line worked on the previous field day were rechecked, corrected or redone, if necessary, to confirm the accuracy of the data before work on subsequent lines commenced. Such hindrance on the Mount Burns claim group did not occur, although a small and very short term geomagnetic 'storm' may have been observed during a portion of the Dryup Gulch survey; however, the author did not feel it was necessary to stop or repeat the survey as fluctuating measurements subsided quickly.

Topographic Effect

Topographic highs and lows must be considered when interpreting the self potential data. Topographic lows or flat lying areas may have a high water table and even be marshy. Such areas tend to produce strong positive values. If an anomalous zone should occur here it may not be as apparent. In contrast, a topographic high or a very low water table tends to produce strong negative values. It is, however, possible to dampen the effects of topography on self potential readings. The two prepared pots must be placed in two separate canvas bags filled with damp loam or sawdust. Both pots are then in contact with medium of constant pH and the influence of varying acidity is strongly attenuated. As a result, readings become more uniform, the background displays a narrower range, anomalies in swamps are better defined and anomalies on hills are less negative and less exaggerated (Burr, 1982). Although this method of dampening the effects of topography was not used during the 2006 field season, the topographic highs, lows and marshy areas were carefully considered in the final interpretation of the self potential data.

Radio Transmissions

Use of hand held radios for communication between the field crew is very important while conducting a self potential survey using the long wire method; however, it can also impede the survey or corrupt the raw data gathered in the field. Self potential readings must not be taken while transmitting over a hand held radio. The radio transmittion interferes with the multimeter and skews the values. The person taking the readings can, however, receive a transmittion without skewing the data; but it is very important for this person not to transmit while transcribing the readings.

SUMMARY OF BURNS GROUP SELF POTENTIAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Cohen-Perkins Survey

In the summer of 2002, 7.74 line kilometers of self potential geophysical surveying was conducted on and adjacent to the Cohen incline and Beedy Trench of Mount Burns. The geophysical survey successfully outlined the historically and economically important mineralized structures of the area, outlined possible extensions of these anomalous structures, apparent faults which truncate and displace these structures as well as signatures which correlate with documented historical underground workings. Through reviewing geological research previously conducted within the study area these anomalies were defined as sulphide rich and gold bearing veins and, according to the self potential data, are cut and apparently displaced by ENE trending fault structures. Anomalous geophysical signatures have also been outlined in, what is believed to be, previously unexplored ground (*pers.comm.*, Hatton, 2006).

The base station, 0+00E and 0+00N, for this grid is found at UTM coordinates 588523E, 5877840N (NAD 83). A total of 10 lines, each 720 meters in length and a spacing of 60 meters apart, were oriented precisely true east/west on a bearing of 090°. All cut lines were run to the east of the baseline and stations were labeled according to their distance in meters from the baseline, usually at intervals of 10 meters. The grid overlies known historical workings and proven auriferous veins. Showings which were covered include the Cohen Incline, Galena vein, Beedy/Perkins vein and the Perkins adit.

Dryup Gulch Survey

In the early autumn of 2006, the author conducted a general ground reconnaissance and overview of the Burns Group Project with the company's President, Tom Hatton. Although it was late in the season, 0.95 line kilometers of grid was laid out with flagging to conduct a self potential geophysical survey in an effort to outline any conductive bodies in a small cut block located south of and along strike from Oregon Gulch.

The base station is located at the end of an old forest service road in an 8 year old cut block located to the north of Dryup Gulch. The coordinates for the base station is 586932, 5878141 (NAD 83), and the baseline follows the road at an azimuth of about 198°. A total of 6 lines were investigated, spaced 50 meters apart and were bound along their length by the cliffs located to the east and to the west of the baseline. Measurements were made every 10 meters along the flagged line and labeled as positive *n* meters for the east portion of the grid and negative for stations located to the west of the baseline.

Foster's East Survey

A preliminary geophysical survey, 1.10 line kilometers, was also completed on a small portion of the Fosters East soil grid in an effort to target possible gold bearing stratigraphy of that area, as suggested by previous soils sampling programs.

The base station for this survey was placed at 0+00E on Line 3 of the existing soils grid named 'Foster's East'. Soil holes were used when possible, but not often as the geophysical grid has 10 meter spacing between each site on a line and the soils saw 15 meter spacing. The grid here is also oriented precisely true east/west and extended to the east for the length of wire available, about 200 meters, and extended about 50 meters to the west. Spacing of the brushed grid lines is 50 meters.

CONCLUSIONS

Cohen-Beedy Survey

- A total of five separate graphitic signatures, outlined by the -100 millivolt contour intervals, were seen on the Cohen-Perkins grid and are all thought to be indicative of the north trending fault zones which may or may not contain "B" type quartz veins (usually gold and silver bearing in this area).

    1. A 30m wide and 50m long graphitic signature is centered at 200N, 660E and is believed to be unexplored ground and may contain a vein(s) of interest.
    2. A narrow and possibly somewhat masked graphitic signature is centered at 30N, 610E. The northerly striking weak signature is about 20m to 30m wide and at least 65m long. The dip direction is unpredictable by this survey at this time. It is apparently truncated to the north by an unnamed fault and is remains un-surveyed to the south.
    3. The Beedy/Perkins auriferous vein is on the south edge of the survey area and shows on the self potential map as a 70m wide graphitic signature which is centered at 0N, 205E. It is believed that a weak, north striking, self potential signature represents a short distance of underground workings and stoping which was drifted on to the north of the Beedy shaft.
    4. The Galena showing is highlighted as a north striking, 30m wide by 100m long, graphitic, geophysical signature and is centered at approximately 155N, 460E. It is apparently bound on each end by ENE fault structures, which is not only observed with the self potential data but was noted by Borovic in 1981 on surface and in one drill hole. More detailed should be carried out.
    5. The Cohen Incline's graphitic signature is the most prominent signature in the survey area. It has a total northerly strike length of 250m from about 200N, 400E before the strike takes a swing to about 038° for the next 100 meters before the survey ends. The signature is not closed off to the north and is apparently truncated to the south by a fault. The geophysical signature shows a conservative 60 meter wide graphitic signature. A note on historical work here: underground workings and trenching appear to have stopped short of the entire length of the anomaly leaving the southern end, which the author will call the *Cohen Extension*, untouched.

- A possible left lateral fault exists between the Galena and Cohen showings and apparently displaces the Galena showing from the Cohen extension about 60 meters to the east at a strike of about 75°. It is also worth noting here that Borovic's drilling supports the presence of a fault at this location with this general strike; furthermore, historical records indicate "at 73 feet from the portal of the [Perkins] adit crosses a fault-zone comprised of gouge and several feet of broken rock" (Holland, 1948). This vague description from underground workings could support the existence of an ENE trending fault, however further exploration along this fault is required.

- A possible and quite significant fault is also suggested to be located between the Galena and Beedy showings and apparently displaces the Beedy showing about 250 meters to the west at a strike of about 255°. Borovic's map of the Galena showing also indicates a fault at the south end of the trench. Furthermore, the azimuth and placement of this 'fault' strikes parallel to sub-parallel to Mason and Guiguet's antiform fold axis as outlined on their 1979 map. It is highly recommended that more work be conducted along the general strike of this probable fault to determine if the said fault displaces the Beedy from the Cohen extension, or the Beedy from the Galena showing.

- Two self potential anomalies, outlined by the zero millivolt contour interval, occur on the southeast corner of the surveyed area. This could be a response to lithology, water flowing into crevaces below surface, a high water table and/or high clay content. It is suggested by the author that these signatures represent clay deposits formed in the ancient kettle topography of the Stanley area. Further investigation via trenching should easily define these anomalies.

In summary, the most notable finding from this survey, in the opinion of the author, is the possibility that the Cohen, Galena and Beedy showings are an extension of the same vein, not parallel veins, and are apparently offset by two faults. The Galena is suggested to be offset 60 meters to the east from the Cohen and about 250 meters to the east from the Beedy. Alternatively, it is possible that the Cohen and Beedy are the same and offset by one major fault and the Galena vein is its own structure. Nonetheless, it is suggested that a major strike slip or block fault occurs to the southern most portion of the existing grid and strikes approximately 060 to 075 degrees and has an apparent offset of no more than 250 meters. The survey indicates that this fault is apparently younger than the northerly trending faults contained within the survey area. Borovic's map in assessment report #8820 also shows a fault with a similar strike and was observed in trenching at the Galena showing. Numerous descriptions in Holland's 1948 report also support the existence of some structure with this orientation. Further exploration and an extension of the self potential survey will help better define the underlying structural geology and its significance here.

Dryup Gulch Survey

The less than 0.5 square kilometer grid is bound to both the east and west by rock bluffs, but an overall northerly trend of some structure was noted in the self potential plan map of data.

- The most northerly half of the map shows relatively homogenous self potential data with self potential trends striking to the north. Perhaps this area is masked by the burned brush piles and overturned ground of this cut block but little change in readings near the bluffs suggests that the rocks here are similar in the conductivity throughout.

- The southern portion of the grid shows what appear to be two graphitic type signatures which strike to the north and to the northeast respectively – perhaps an indication of faulting or perhaps folded structures or bedding.

Northerly trending gullies were noted along the east central portion of the grid and rock benches were observed to the south east corner of the survey area. During the crews' departure, dark coloured argillite was noted on the east side of the road just outside survey area, but no further investigation or geologic mapping has been conducted on it or the bluffs which are so well exposed here. The small amount of grid covered at this time provides only a tiny glimpse of the broader picture. An extension of the grid may prove well here, as would some mapping of the exposures which are so prominent at this site.

Foster's East Survey

Three parallel linear anomalies were outlined on the small geophysical survey of the Fosters East grid. One other anomaly was also observed but more surveying is required to define it.

- Two northerly striking linear graphitic type anomalies, which correlate to high values of gold in soils, were located on the eastern portion of the survey area with a possible 'blow-out' zone to the south east corner of the survey.

    1. One graphitic type anomaly was located on Line 4 and 5 centered at about 140E and 112E respectively. The strike of the anomaly is 340 degrees and is no more than 20 meters wide. Field notes indicate quartz fragments in soils and quartz float nearby.

    2. Fifty meters to the east is a second graphitic type anomaly occurs on Line 4 and is centered at 190E. The width of the anomaly is about 10 meters. A possible extension may exist but is masked and barely is detectable at Line5, 170E and perhaps Line 6 at 150E. It appears to be parallel to the first anomaly with a strike of 340 degrees. Field notes indicate quartz fragments in soils and quartz float nearby.

    3. A prominent self potential anomaly is seen in the south east corner of the survey and has not been closed of to the south or the east. It is observed on Line 3 at about 136E for at least 80 meters beyond towards the east. Because of its position relative to the linear anomalies running north *from* it, it is hypothesized that this graphitic type 'blow-out' anomaly is in proximity to a folded shear zone and/or juncture points of two or more fault zones. Quartz boulders were noted here during the survey. Based on the geophysical survey, it is thought that there may be a 'blow-out' of quartz at this locality. Further investigation of this area is highly recommended.

- A self potential anomaly is also observed striking about 338 to 340 degrees on the west portion of the surveyed area. This anomaly corresponds precisely to location and orientation of Reid's linear gold-in-soils anomaly (Reid, 2005). The author originally thought this self potential anomaly to be in response to the trenching conducted in the area prior to the geophysical survey. It was later found that there was little to no correlation to the ground disturbance and the geophysical data. The anomaly appears to follow a trend hard clay covered by thick overburden (*pers.comm.*, Hatton, 2006) as described in the 2006 trenching program. Davies' 2006 report also describes the program in detail and the crews' difficulties locating bedrock in this anomalous area. Water seams, hard clay and highly oxidized gouge were also noted by Davies. Follow-up drilling may help define this self potential anomaly, but, for now, it is assumed by the author to be in response to the overburdens high clay content which may have formed in a glacial outwash and/or in kettles. It is worth noting here that there is only a 50 to 60 millivolt difference between this anomaly and the stronger anomalies 100 meters to the east and that this anomaly may also represent a fault zone masked by clay. The base station for this survey was unknowingly created on this anomalous ground; however, in no way affects the quality of the survey as each survey point is relative to the base station. In fact, these well defined self potential geophysical signatures may prove to be the pathfinder needed to follow the trend from the Fosters East geogrid to the Perkins area. Follow up on this is highly recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Mason and Guiguet (1979) state that samples taken from various showings and dumps demonstrate that the gold values are almost always associated with pyrite. With this and the knowledge that the self potential graphitic signatures correlate precisely with the location of known sulphide rich veins and that signatures are also indicative of pyrite rich material, it could be assumed that the strong, linear geophysical signatures in this area could contain sulphide rich veins which are likely to assay good gold values. With this in mind, a continued and aggressive exploration program is highly recommended. The following are recommendations based on my knowledge of the property, experience in mineral exploration in the Wells/Barkerville area and conclusions from this report.

1. Extend a brushed and picketed grid around the Cohen-Beedy area to include the Thomas adit, property up towards the Standard Claim and possibly extend a few widely spaced, long lines out towards Amador Creek. Conduct an SP survey on the extended grid, tying it to the 2002 survey, and use findings as a prospecting tool, to help define local geology and to assist in guiding the next phase of exploration. As rock exposures are minimal, an extension of the SP survey and detailed field work in the open cuts will help better define the underlying structural geology and its implications for this area.

2. Explore the Cohen Extension and possible ENE trending fault via trenching or drilling.

3. Explore the Galena showing and area, including the possible ENE trending fault, by trenching and or drilling.

4. Conduct small trenching project on the 'positive' self potential anomalies found on the south east portion of the Cohen-Perkins grid to determine source and if they are truncated to the north by faulting.

5. Extend the self potential survey from Perkins to Chisholm Creek in an effort to locate the continuity of Reid's 'northwest trend' from Perkins to Foster's East. If warranted, conduct a soil sampling and/or trenching program over anomalous areas.

6. Brush out and picket the Fosters East grid.

7. Continue the self potential survey on the remaining 12 or so line kilometers of Fosters East grid and use the results to help steer the next phase of exploration on that grid.

8. Conduct detailed mapping of exposures in creeks, gulches, bluffs and open cuts to gain a better understanding of the property's stratigraphy and structure, which seem to be the controlling factors for mineralization in this region.

No cost estimates are included for the above field work.

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2006 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field Personnel	
Geotechnican (20.0 hours at $25/hr)	500.00
Field assistants (25.5 man hours at $20/hr)	510.00
Vehicle Rental and other Equipment	
4x4 vehicles (3.0 days at $50/day)	150.00
Chain saw (2.5 days at $10/day)	25.00
Report Preparation	
Data entry and map compilation (30.0 hours at $25/hr)	750.00
Technical report (50.0 hours at $25/hr)	1250.00
Miscellaneous expenses (5% of report prep for office and printing)	100.00
	$3285.00

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Angelique Justason of 3972 Goldquartz Drive, Wells, British Columbia certify the following:

- I am currently enrolled in Civil Engineering Technology courses at BCIT.
- I have attended geology courses at Camosun College and the University of Victoria.
- I have been employed in the Cariboo Region as a geotechnican and mine surveyor for over 5 years and have held a supervisory position, in that capacity, for over 3 years.
- I have a total of 4 seasons work experience with the BC Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada.
- I have been an avid prospector for over 15 years.
- I have successfully completed and received certificates for the Advanced Prospecting Course (1992) and Petrology for Prospectors Course (1993).
- I am experienced in the operation of self potential geophysical techniques and the qualitative analysis of the results.
- I personally conducted the self potential surveys described in this report and based my conclusions on the qualitative analysis of the geophysical data, my experience using it as a prospecting tool and property research.
- I hold no interest in the Mount Burns Claim Group property or on any other properties in the Cariboo Mining District.

Signed,

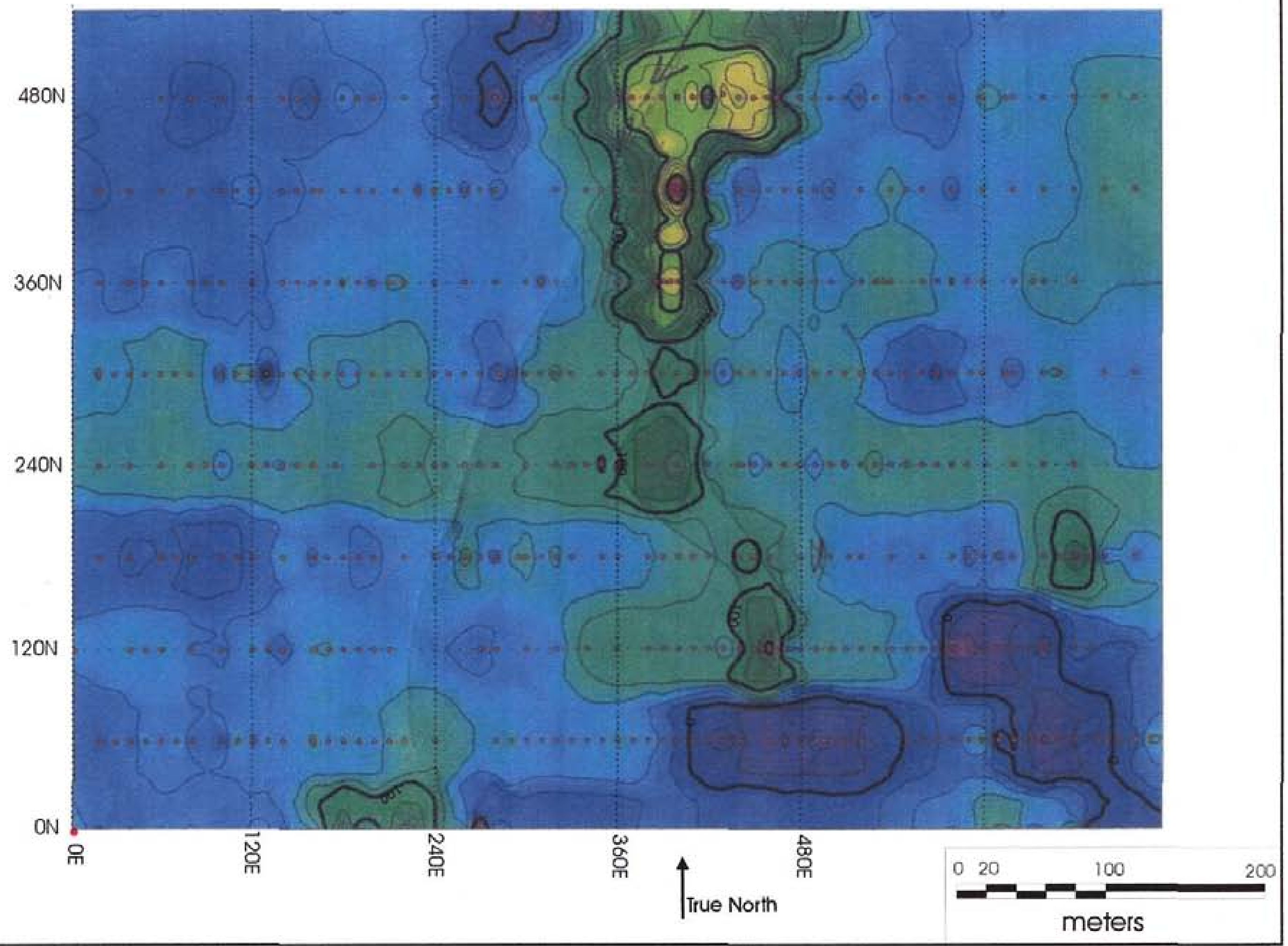
Angelique Justason
November 30, 2006

APPENDIX I

Cohen-Perkins
Self Potential Geophysical Map

Gemco Minerals Inc.

Cohen-Perkins Grid: Station Locations & Self Potential Contours (20mV contour interval)

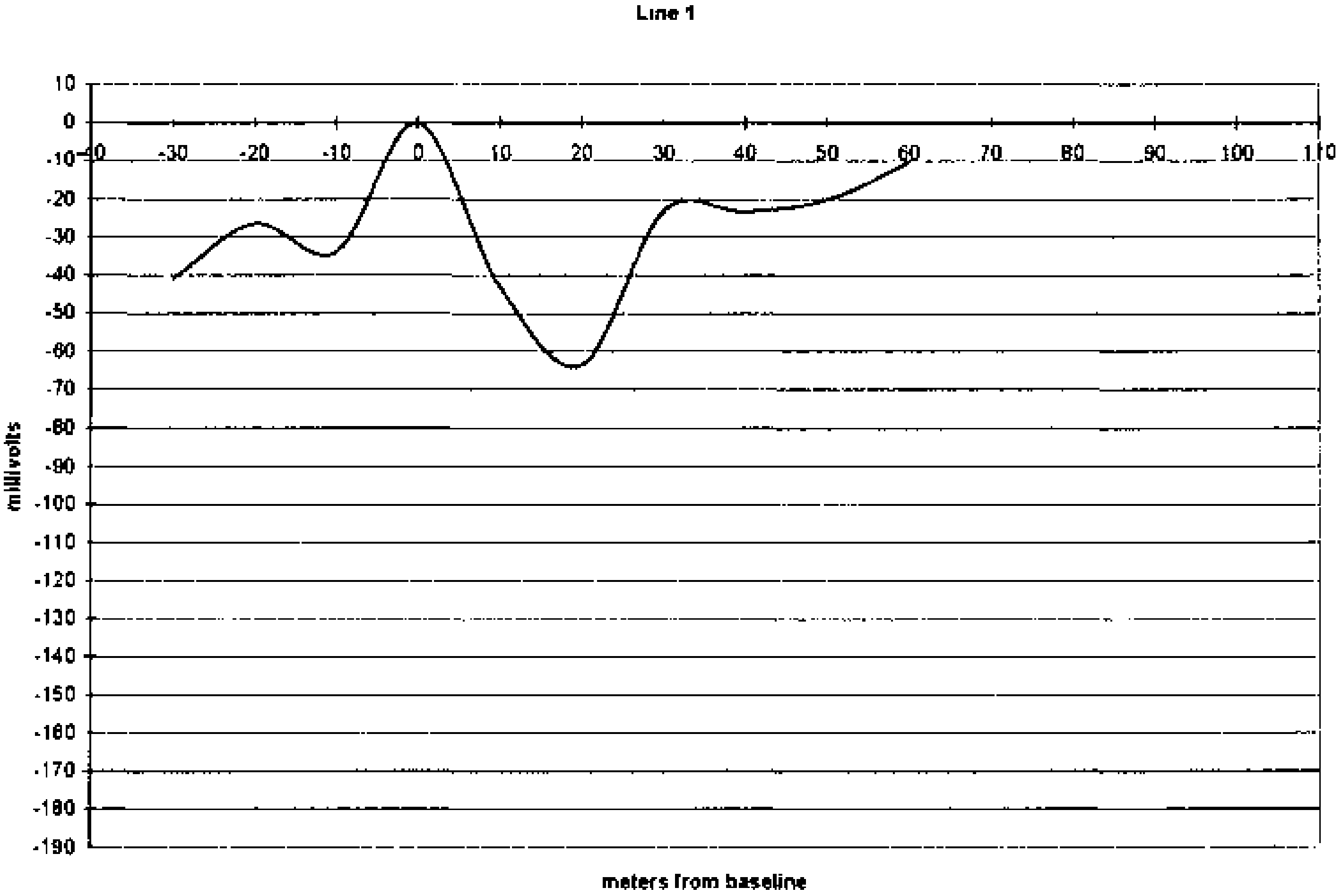


APPENDIX II

Dryup Gulch
Self Potential Geophysical Data, Profiles and Maps

	CONTROL STN	NORTHING	EASTING	READING	FINAL VALUE	COMMENTS
10/07/2006		1	-30	-40.9	-40.9	
		1	-20	-26.5	-26.5	
		1	-10	-34.0	-34.0	Much log debris under sample site
	L1 0E	**1**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	Start of survey 09 20 am In clear cut near headwaters Dryup Gulch 586932, 5878141 NAD83
		1	10	-43.3	-43.3	
		1	20	-63.6	-63.6	25E is at lowest topography in a north striking gully
		1	30	-23.1	-23.1	
		1	40	-23.3	-23.3	
		1	50	-20.2	-20.2	
		1	60	-10.5	-10.5	east end of line and at base of large bluff
		2	-40	-30.0	-44.5	
		2	-20	-20.9	-35.4	skipped stn 30W as fluctuating too much Sun over rise of hill now
		2	-10	-9.6	-24.1	
	L2 0E	**2**	**0**	**-14.6**	**-14.6**	586916, 5878091 NAD 83
		2	8	-7.3	-21.8	
		2	20	-14.0	-28.5	25E is at lowest topography in a north striking gully
		2	30	-9.0	-23.5	
		2	40	8.0	-6.5	On steep bluff and talus slope
		2	50	19.5	5.0	
		2	60	5.2	-9.3	
		2	70	-2.1	-16.6	
		2	60	1.4	-13.1	
		2	90	-0.9	-15.4	At base of large bluff
		3	-30	-75.0	-97.4	
		3	-20	-34.0	-56.4	slight fluctuations of values but ok
		3	-10	-42.8	-65.2	
	L3 0E	**3**	**0**	-7.9	**-22.4**	586894, 5878040 NAD83 fluctuating SP values now and then.
		3	10	-17.2	-39.6	fluctuating values on and off
		3	20	-9.8	-32.2	
		3	30	-7.0	-29.4	stable
		3	40	-6.6	-29.0	stable 10 40 am
		3	50	7.9	-14.5	
		3	60	1.6	-20.8	
		3	70	4.8	-17.6	
		3	60	-6.8	-29.2	
		4	-30	-65.5	-113.4	
		4	-20	-62.5	-110.4	11 27 AM
		4	-10	-33.0	-80.9	
	L4 0E	**4**	**0**	-25.5	**-47.9**	586883 5877993 NAD83
		4	10	-16.3	-64.2	15mE is at lowest topography in the gully
		4	20	-30.4	-78.3	

CONTROL STN	NORTHING	EASTING	READING	FINAL VALUE	COMMENTS
	4	30	-25.2	-73.1	
	4	40	-46.8	-94.7	at tope of rise on bluff
	4	50	-19.1	-67.0	flat topography now
	4	60	-30.4	-78.3	
	4	70	-35.5	-83.4	
	4	80	-43.3	-91.2	
	4	90	-44.9	-97.8	11:19 AM
	4	100	-90.8	-138.7	
	5	-20	-57.5	-136.9	
	5	-10	-34.8	-114.2	12:54 PM
L5, 0E	**5**	**0**	-31.5	**-79.4**	586870, 5877945 NAD 83. in middle of compact rocky road
	5	7	-10.3	-89.7	
	5	20	-18.8	-98.2	in gully
	5	30	-19.8	-99.2	
	5	40	10.0	-69.4	at top of first bluff to east of road
	5	50	-0.3	-79.7	near flat topography now
	5	60	-21.1	-100.5	
	5	70	-9.5	-88.9	
	5	80	-5.0	-84.4	
	5	90	-33.4	-112.8	
	5	100	-29.6	-109.0	
	5	110	-24.7	-104.1	
	6	-10	-5.7	-133.9	End of grid to date. Return to office 2pm
L6, 0E	**6**	**0**	-46.8	**-129.2**	586856, 5877897 NAD83. Nice soil hole
	6	10	53.3	-74.9	
	6	20	20.2	-106.0	at base of first bluff, no gully
	6	30	29.2	-99.0	1/3 way up side of bluff
	6	40	34.7	-93.5	near top edge of rise
	6	50	38.6	-89.6	on flat topography
	6	60	23.1	-105.1	flat topography
	6	70	24.3	-103.9	at base of rise on a knoll
	6	80	14.7	-113.5	at top edge of knoll
	6	90	10.3	-117.9	flat topography
	6	100	-0.8	-129.0	at base of large bluff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-70
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-90
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-130
-140
-150
-160
-170
-180
-190
-40
-30
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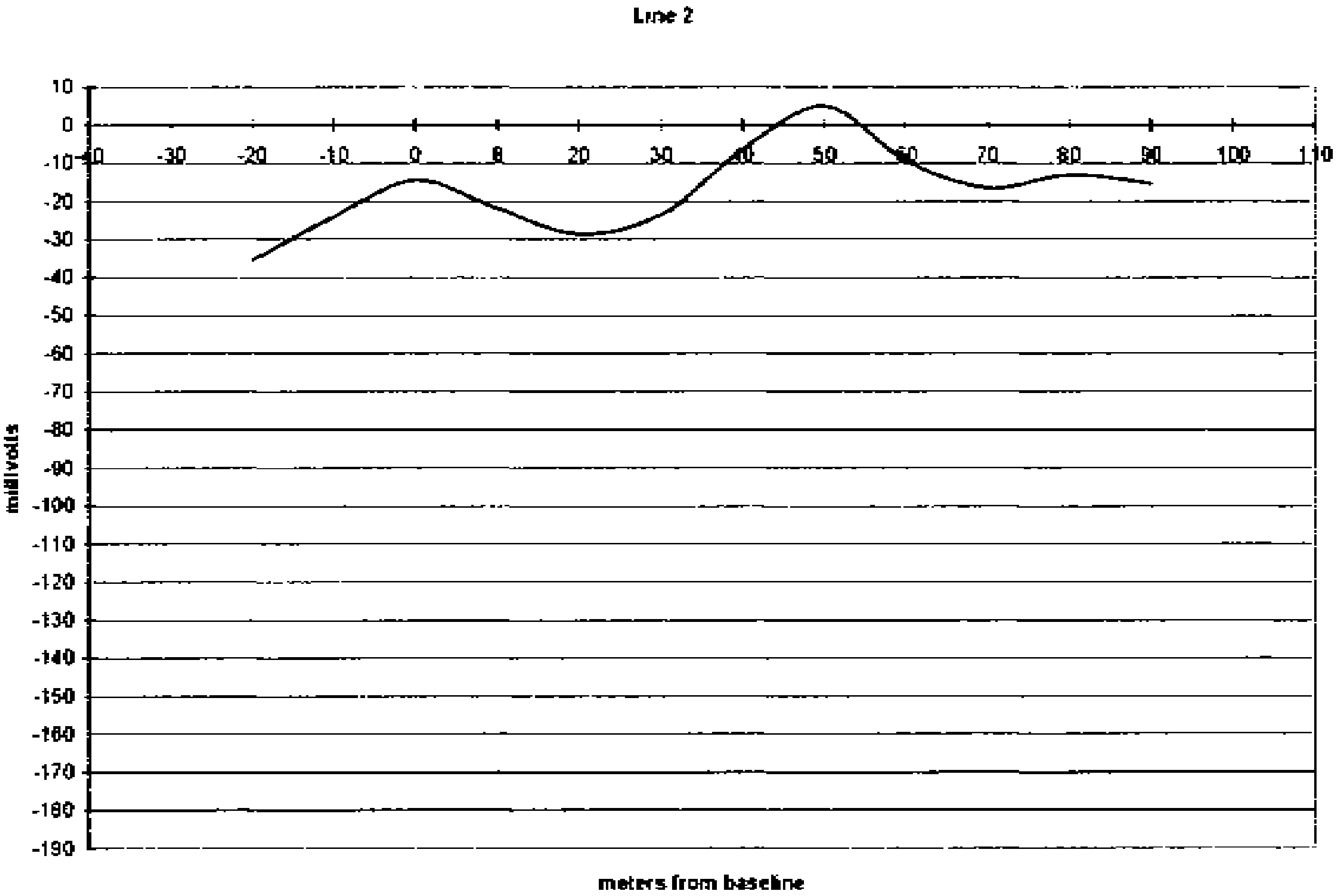
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
millivolts
meters from baseline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-170
-180
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millivolts
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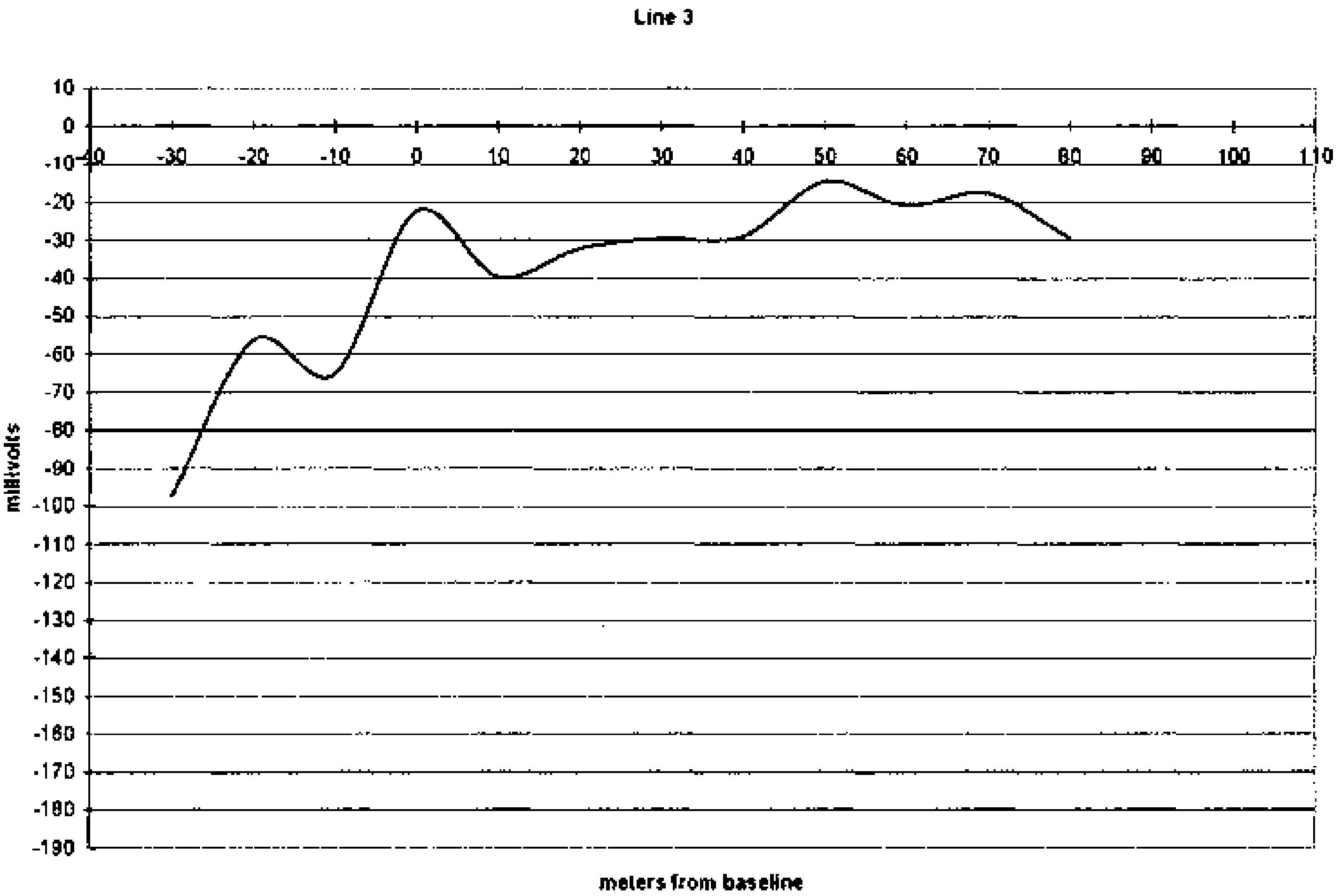
meters from baseline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-170
-180
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millivolts
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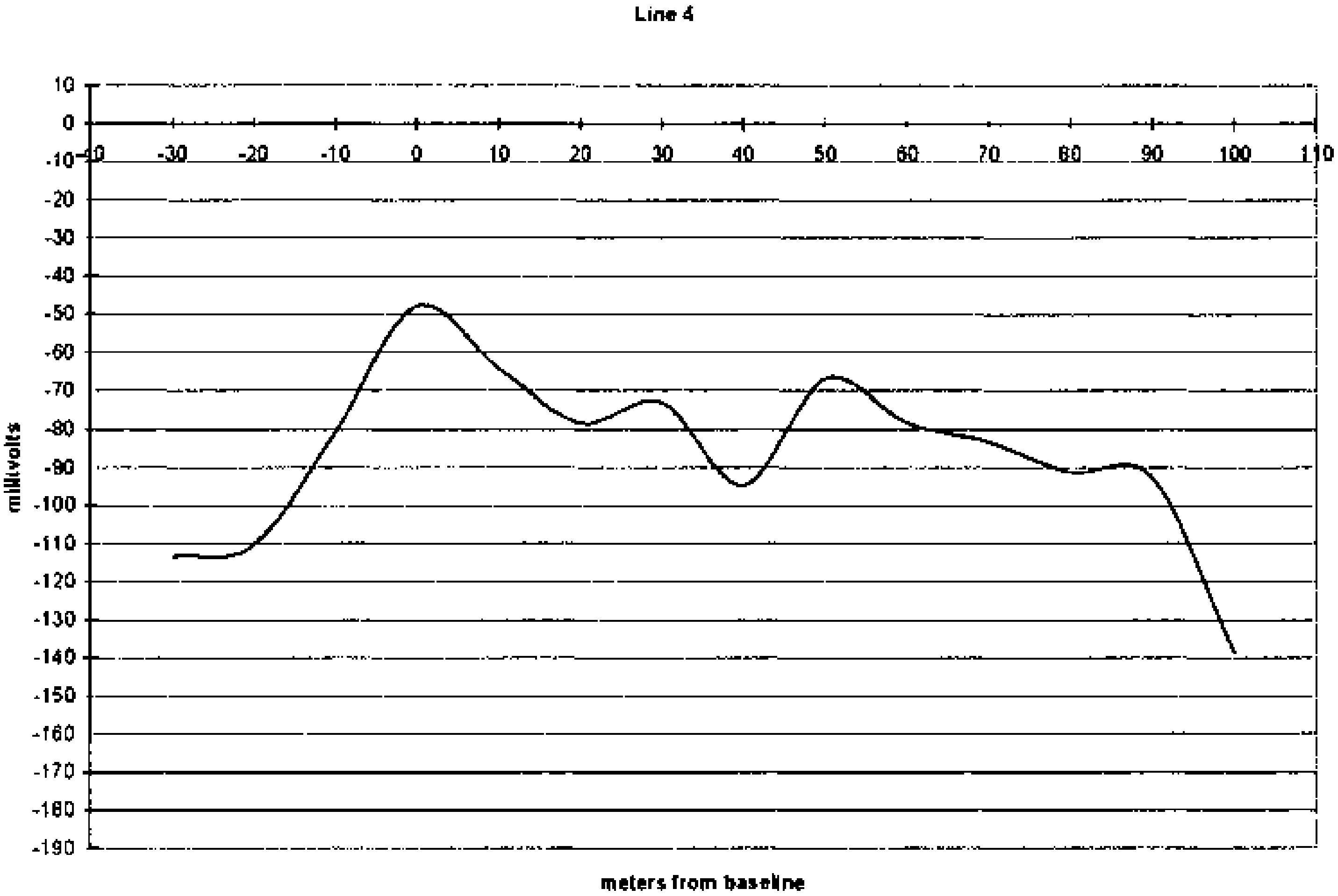
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-170
-180
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millivolts
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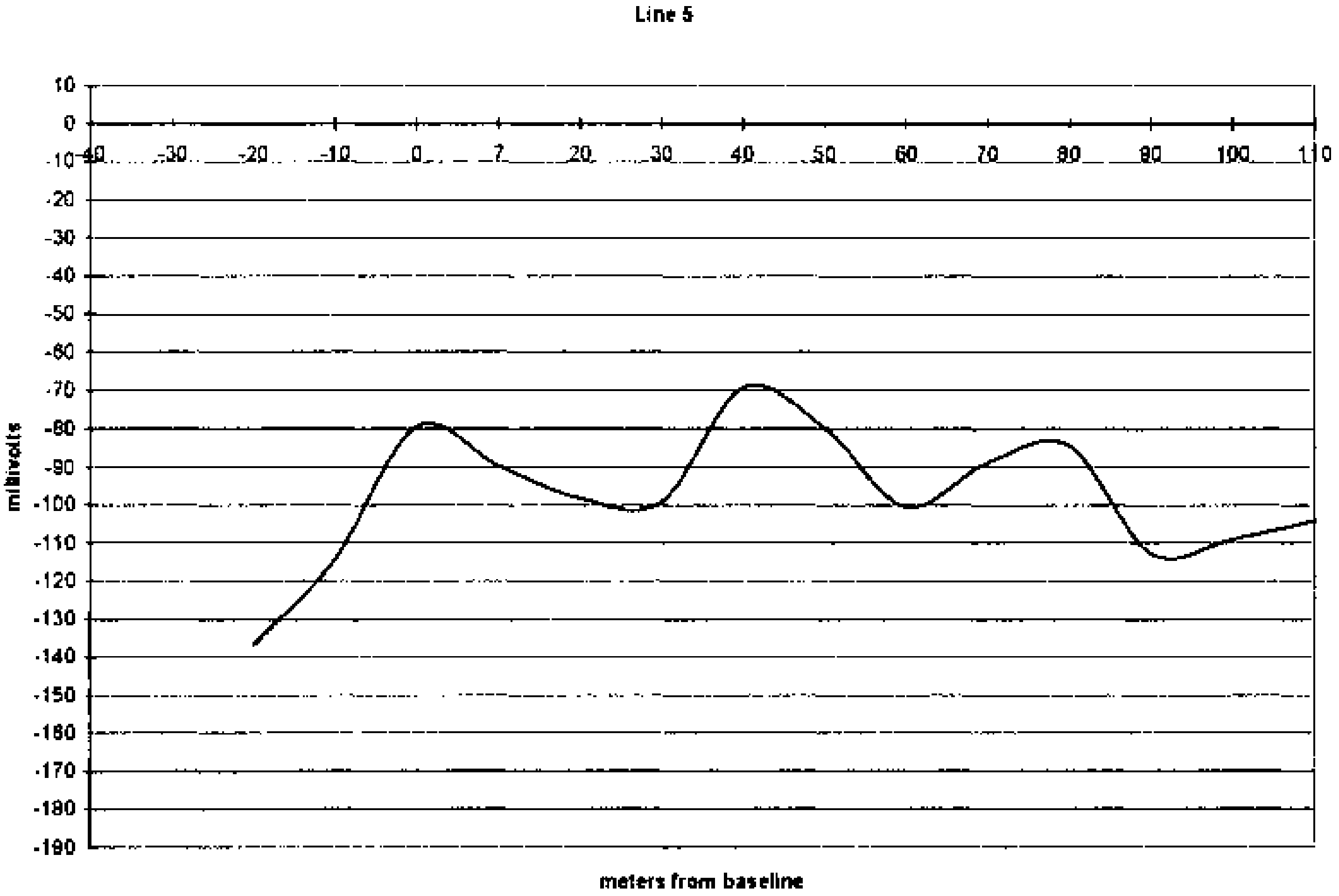
meters from baseline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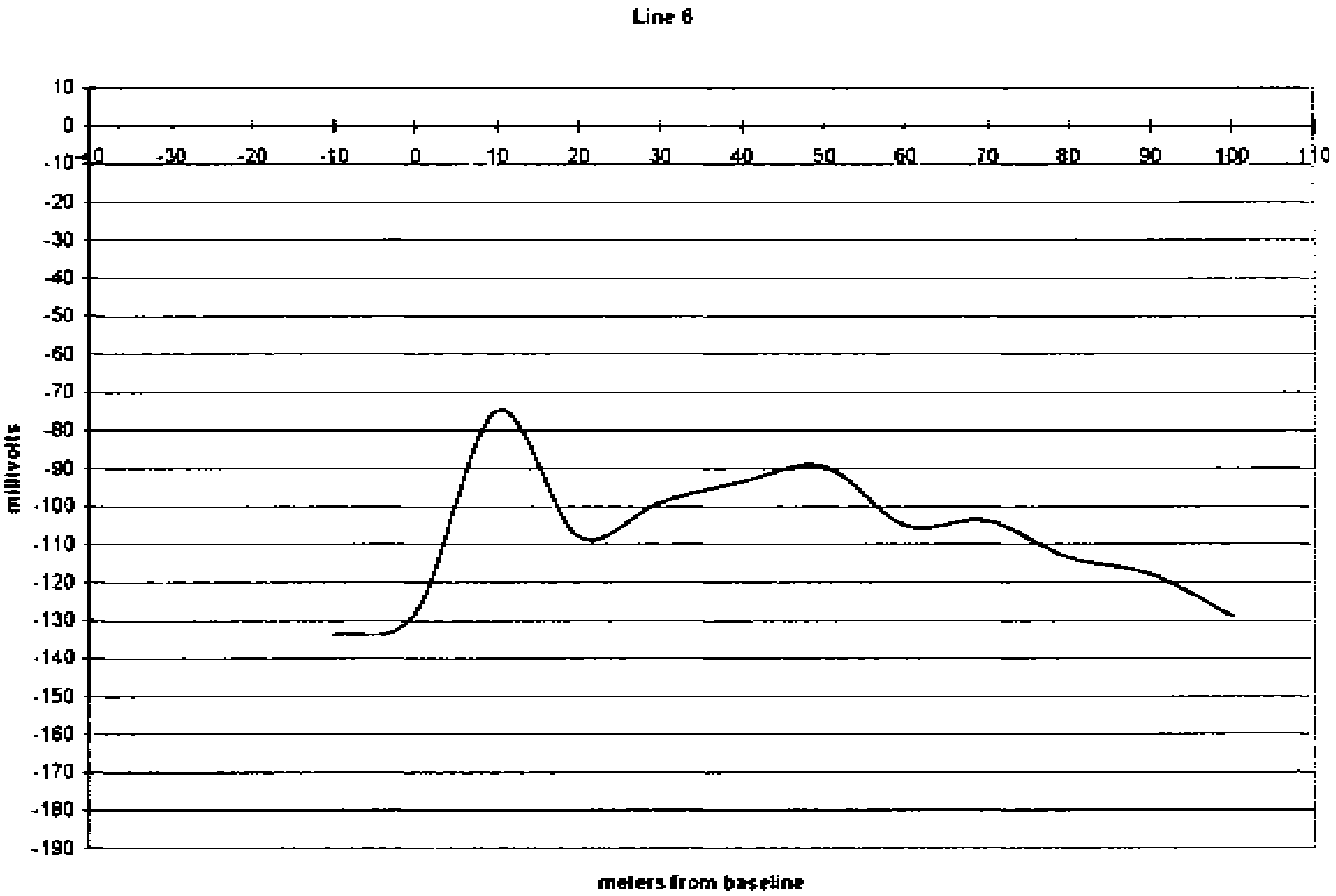
millivolts
meters from baseline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millivolts
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-140
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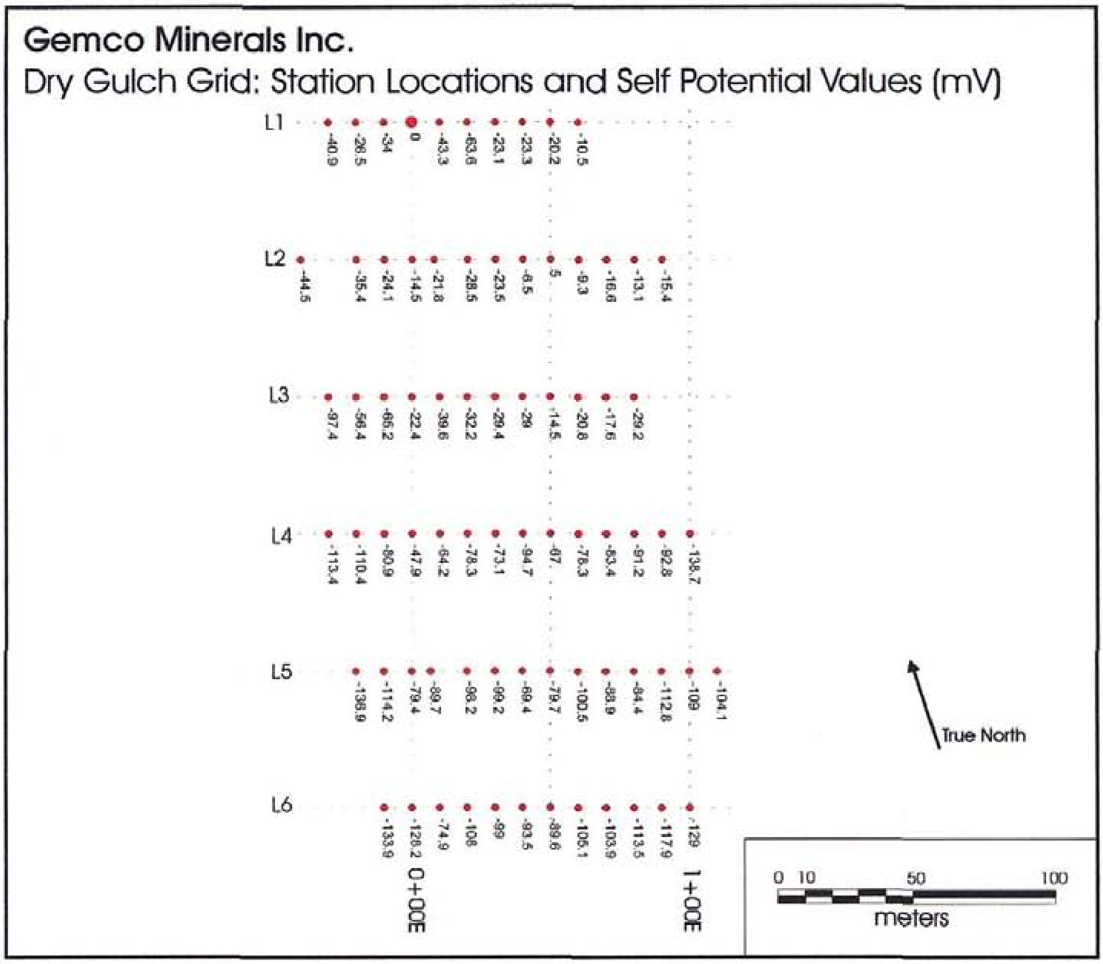
70
80
90
100
110
meters from baseline

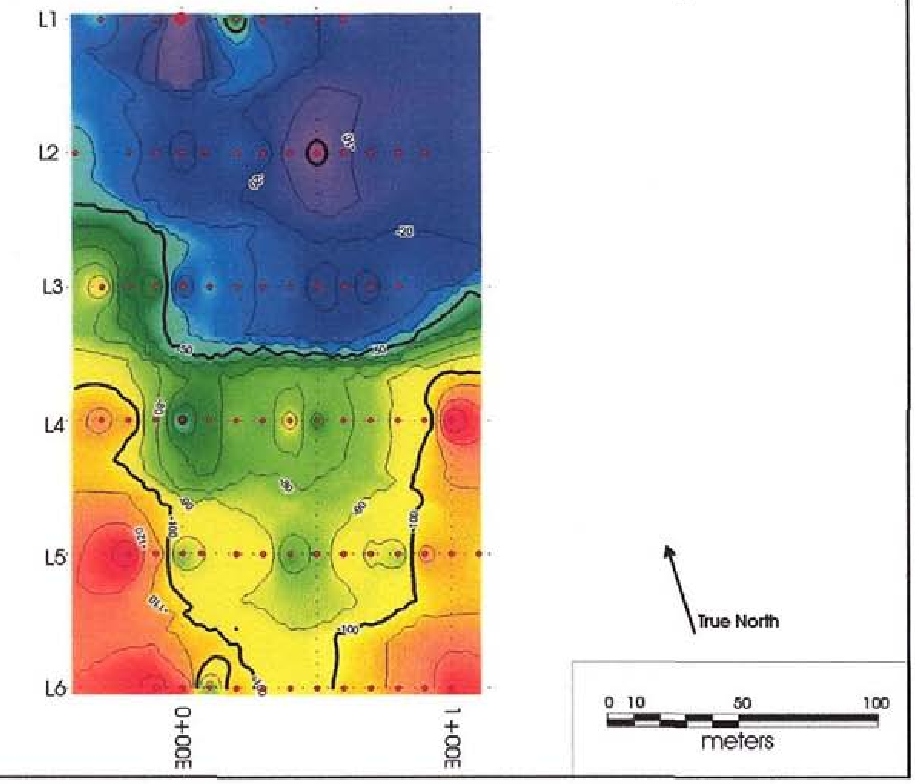


Gemco Minerals Inc.

Dry Gulch Grid: Station Locations and Self Potential Values (mV)

Gemco Minerals Inc.

Dry Gulch Grid: Station Locations & Self Potential Contours (10mV contour interval)



APPENDIX III

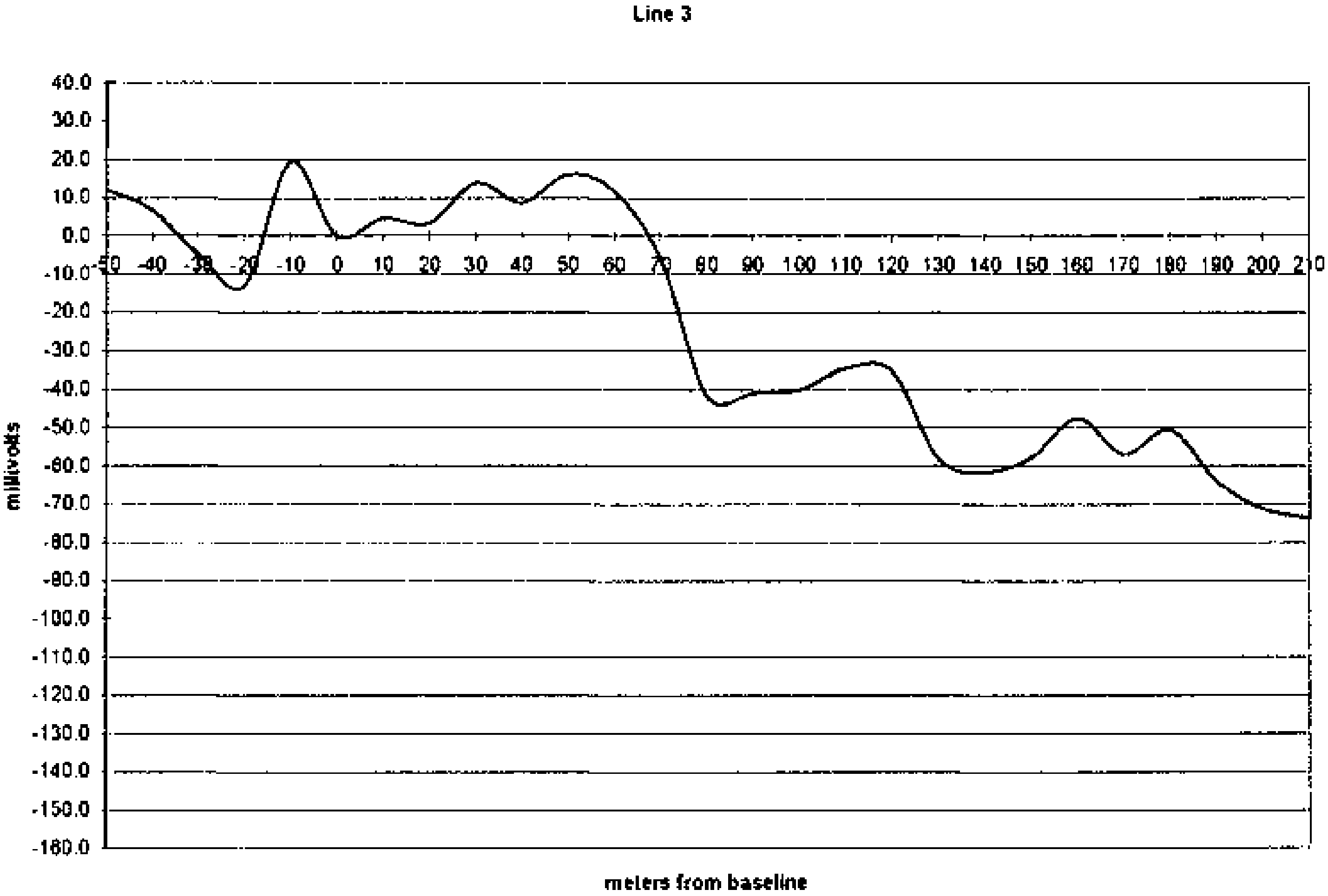
Fosters East
Self Potential Geophysical Data.
Profiles and Maps

FOSTERS EAST SELF POTENTIAL GEOPHYSICS

	CONTROL STN	NORTHING	EASTING	READING	FINAL VALUE	COMMENTS
	L3, 0+00E	**L3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	in reclaimed trench
10/15/2006		L3	10	4.6	4.6	in reclaimed trench
		L3	20	3.4	3.4	in reclaimed trench
		L3	30	13.8	13.8	in reclaimed trench
		L3	40	8.7	8.7	in reclaimed trench
		L3	50	16.1	16.1	in reclaimed trench
		L3	60	11.7	11.7	in reclaimed trench
		L3	70	-6.1	-6.1	One foot inside end of reclaimed trench
		L3	80	-41.8	-41.8	in forested, undisturbed ground
		L3	90	-41.0	-41.0	
		L3	100	-40.0	-40.0	
		L3	110	-34.8	-34.6	
		L3	120	-35.4	-35.4	
		L3	130	-58.1	-58.1	on E side of shallow gully
		L3	140	-61.6	-61.6	
		L3	150	-57.7	-57.7	about 4-5 meters past L3 150 E soil sample hole
		L3	160	-47.5	-47.5	fluctuating slightly 9:40am
		L3	170	-58.9	-58.9	
		L3	180	-50.5	-50.5	about -35° slope from last station (starting down big gully)
		L3	190	-63.9	-63.9	fluctuating slightly
		L3	200	-71.2	-71.2	on rise before next gully - some quartz boulders
		L3	210	-73.7	-73.7	
		L3	-10	19.4	19.4	in disturbed ground
		L3	-20	-12.9	-12.9	in forested ground
		L3	-30	-4.9	-4.9	in forested ground
		L3	-40	6.7	6.7	in forested ground
		L3	-50	12.3	12.3	black soil, gully going to north from here
	L4, 0+00E	**L4**	**0**	2.5	**2.5**	
		L4	10	14.2	16.7	in disturbed ground
		L4	20	22.0	24.5	in disturbed ground
		L4	30	26.9	29.4	in disturbed ground
		L4	40	0.5	3.0	in forested, virgin ground
		L4	50	-32.4	-29.9	
		L4	60	-26.5	-24.0	
		L4	70	-32.4	-29.9	
		L4	80	-37.8	-35.3	
		L4	90	-26.6	-24.1	in soil hole on brow of gully
		L4	100	-46.3	-43.8	in bottom of gully about 12 feet lower elevation than station 90E
		L4	110	-46.3	-43.8	
		L4	120	-53.1	-50.5	
		L4	130	-54.5	-52.0	quartz fragments in soil
		L4	140	-58.2	-55.7	
		L4	150	-30.6	-28.1	at big soil Hg anomaly, brown soil, brown & black rock fragments. Side of gully dipping gently E
		L4	160	-44.7	-42.2	brown soil on brow of drop off 30-40 feet
		L4	170	-37.0	-34.5	
		L4	180	-73.6	-71.1	brown soil
		L4	190	-41.6	-39.1	fairly rocky station
		L4	-10	-51.0	-48.5	at edge of disturbed ground

FOSTERS EAST SELF POTENTIAL GEOPHYSICS

CONTROL STN	NORTHING	EASTING	READING	FINAL VALUE	COMMENTS
	L4	-20	-14.2	-11.7	at base of west dipping slope
	L4	30	5.1	-2.6	near quartz boulder float (-34 meters)
	L4	-40	-9.7	-7.2	many roots in ground
	L4	-50	3.8	6.3	quartz fragments in soil 11:40am
L5, 0+00E	**L5**	**0**	22.9	**25.3**	gully about 15 meters N running grid E/W, moderate rise to N
	L5	10	-37.2	-11.9	in disturbed ground, L5 reclaimed short filled trench
	L5	20	-42.5	-17.2	in heavy willow brush
	L5	30	-20.2	5.1	
	L5	40	-51.5	-26.2	
	L5	50	-36.9	-11.6	
	L5	60	-34.7	-9.4	soil tag for L5 60 about 2 meters to E brown soil
	L5	70	-54.0	-28.7	
	L5	80	-52.5	-27.2	on brow of 20 foot drop off to gully
	L5	90	-63.1	-37.8	
	L5	100	-76.1	-50.8	soil tag here say 120S -- not correct?
	L5	110	-71.8	-46.5	
	L5	120	-62.2	-36.9	
	L5	130	-57.5	-32.2	soil tag here says 150S --not correct?
	L5	140	-56.5	-31.2	
	L5	150	-58.4	-33.1	145E is on brow of 20'+ vertical cliff
	L5	160	-64.2	-38.9	near quartz outcrop
	L5	170	-61.3	-36.0	quartz float nearby
	L5	180	-59.4	-34.1	quartz float nearby
	L5	-10	-26.8	-1.5	in forested ground about 2 meters lower elevation from 5+00
	L5	-20	-43.2	-17.9	in topo low of gully at minor stream
	L5	-30	-34.5	-9.2	rising up hill of moderate slope now
	L5	-40	-33.7	-8.4	
	L5	-50	-39.4	-14.1	at about same elevation as 5+00 now bottom next hill to W
L6, 0+00E	**L6**	**0**	-35.7	**-10.4**	
	L6	10	0.0	-10.4	yes 0.0mV virgin ground along entire length of line
	L6	20	0.9	-9.5	
	L6	30	25.3	14.9	
	L6	40	-3.7	-14.1	
	L6	50	-13.6	-24.0	
	L6	60	-11.4	-21.8	
	L6	70	-12.8	-23.2	on brow of drop off
	L6	80	-2.9	-13.3	
	L6	90	-7.5	-17.9	
	L6	100	-15.0	-25.4	
	L6	110	-0.5	-10.9	in small gully
	L6	120	-27.1	-37.5	very rocky ground
	L6	130	-28.2	-38.6	near large crevass and rock bluff
	L6	140	-31.2	-41.6	
	L6	-10	28.6	18.2	12 meters down from here is topo low of gully
	L6	-20	20.5	10.1	going up rise of hill
	L6	-30	15.9	5.5	
	L6	-40	12.8	2.4	lost third of copper sulphate solution
	L6	-50	23.8	13.4	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-70.0
-80.0
-90.0
-100.0
-110.0
-120.0
-130.0
-140.0
-150.0
-160.0
millivolts
-50
-40
-30
-20
-10
0
10
20
30
40
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110
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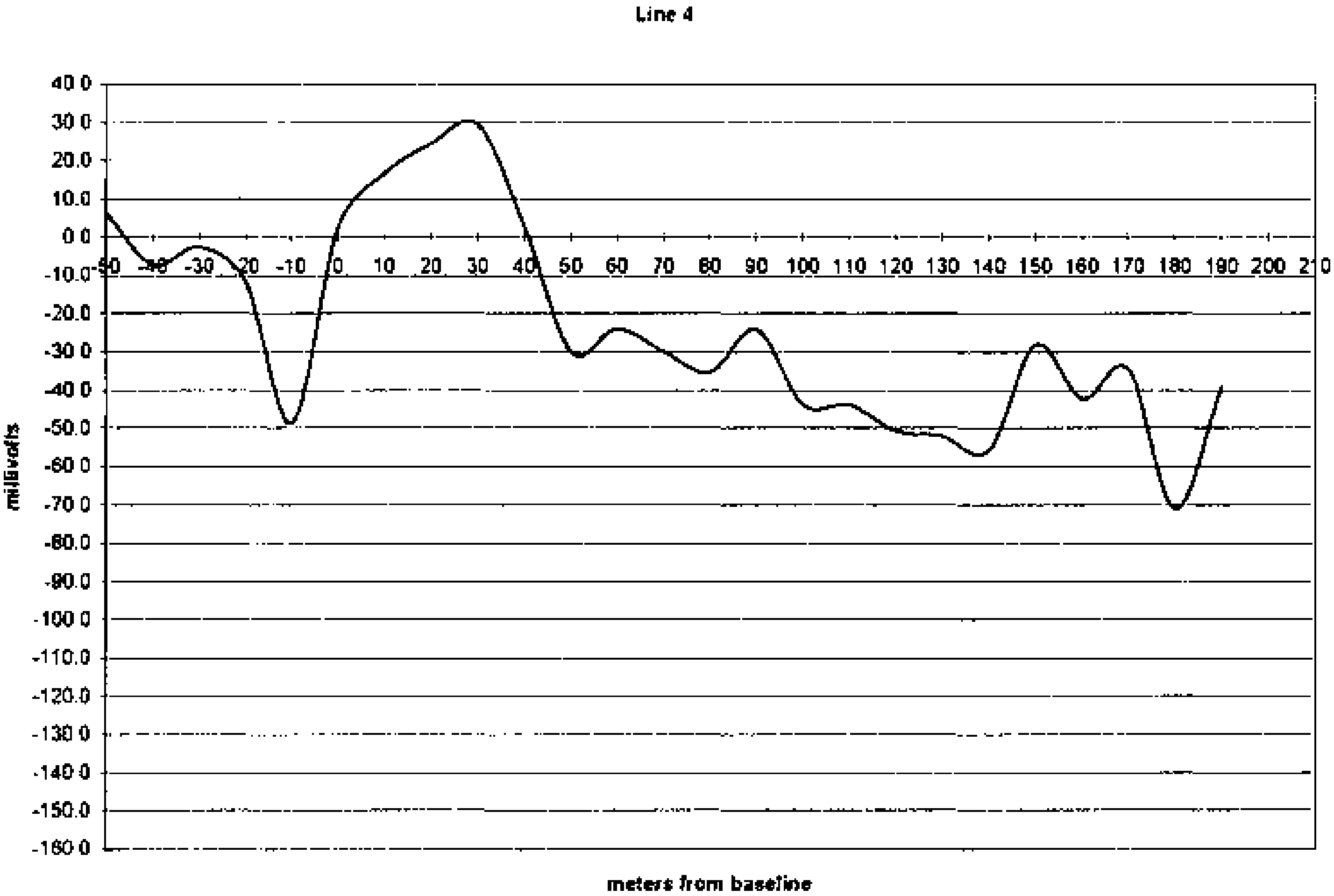
130
140
150
160
170
180
190
200
210
meters from baseline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-90.0
-100.0
-110.0
-120.0
-130.0
-140.0
-150.0
-160.0
millivolts
-50
-40
-30
-20
-10
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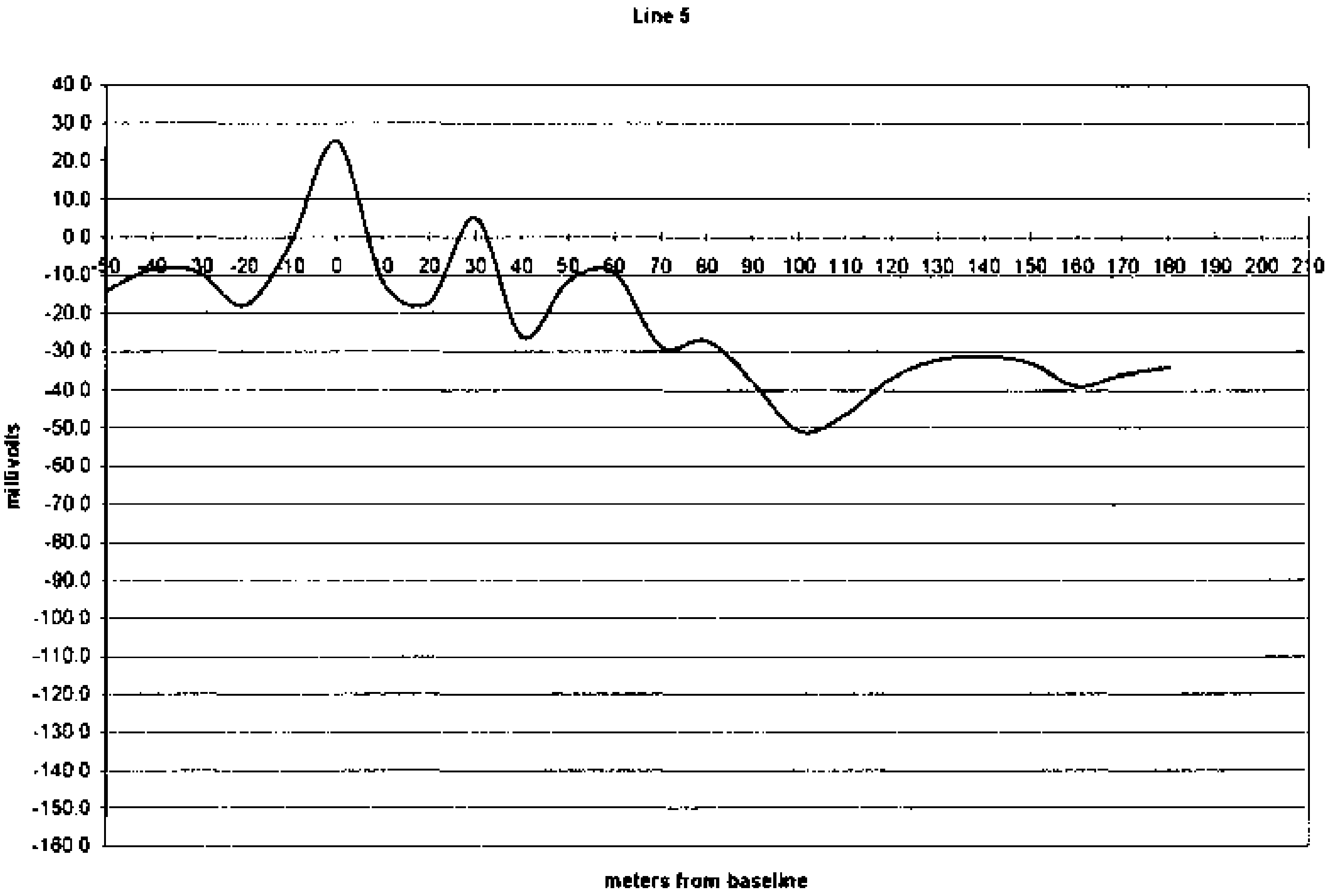
meters from baseline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-90.0
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-130.0
-140.0
-150.0
-160.0
millivolts
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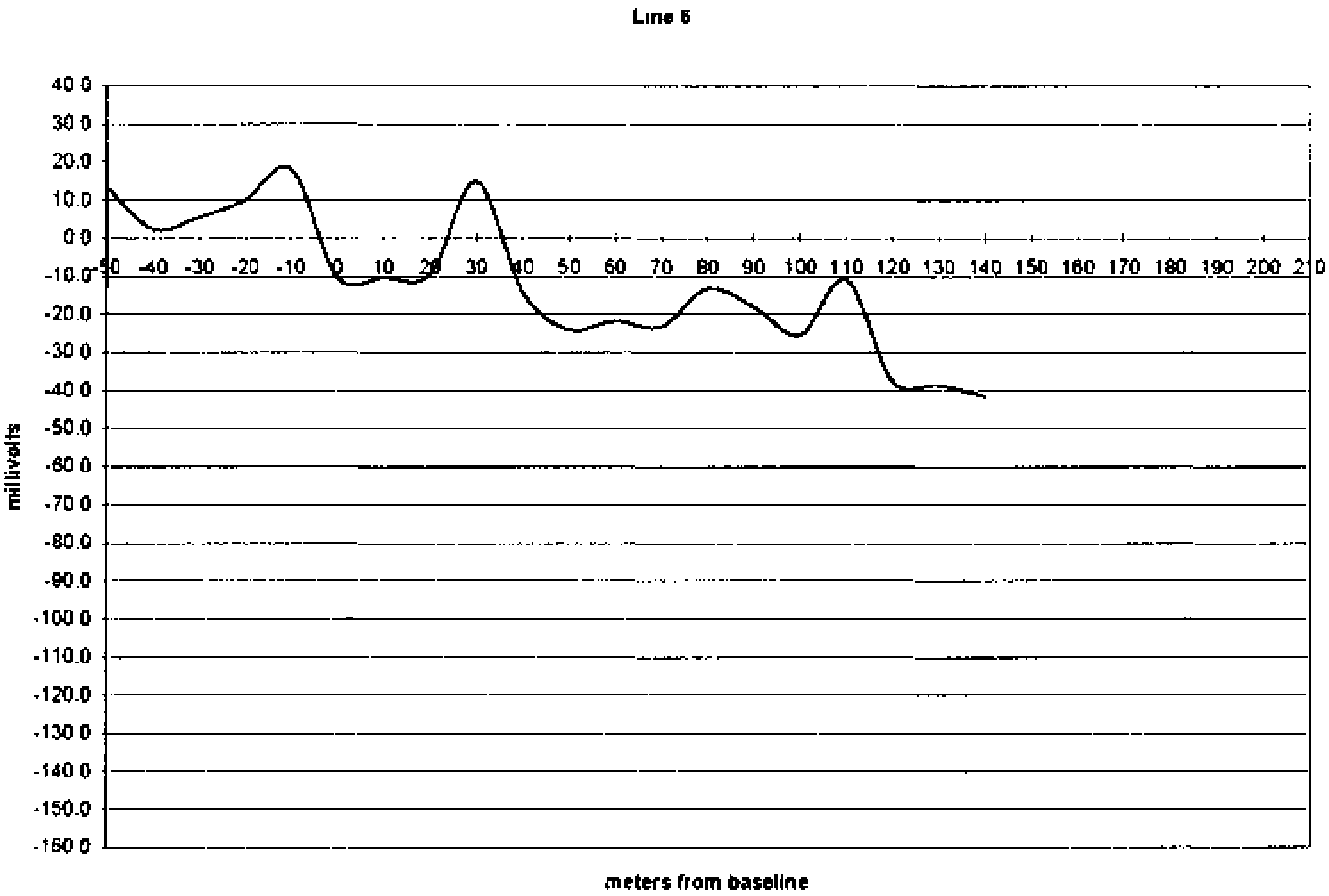
meters from baseline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-80.0
-90.0
-100.0
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-130.0
-140.0
-150.0
-160.0
millivolts
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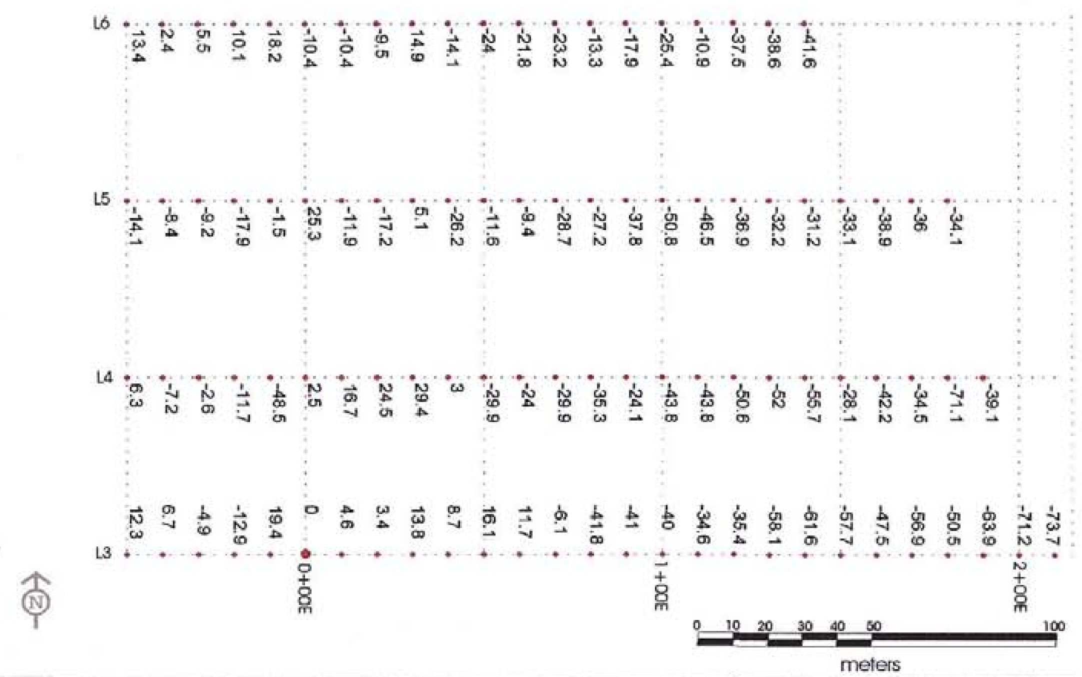
210
meters from baseline

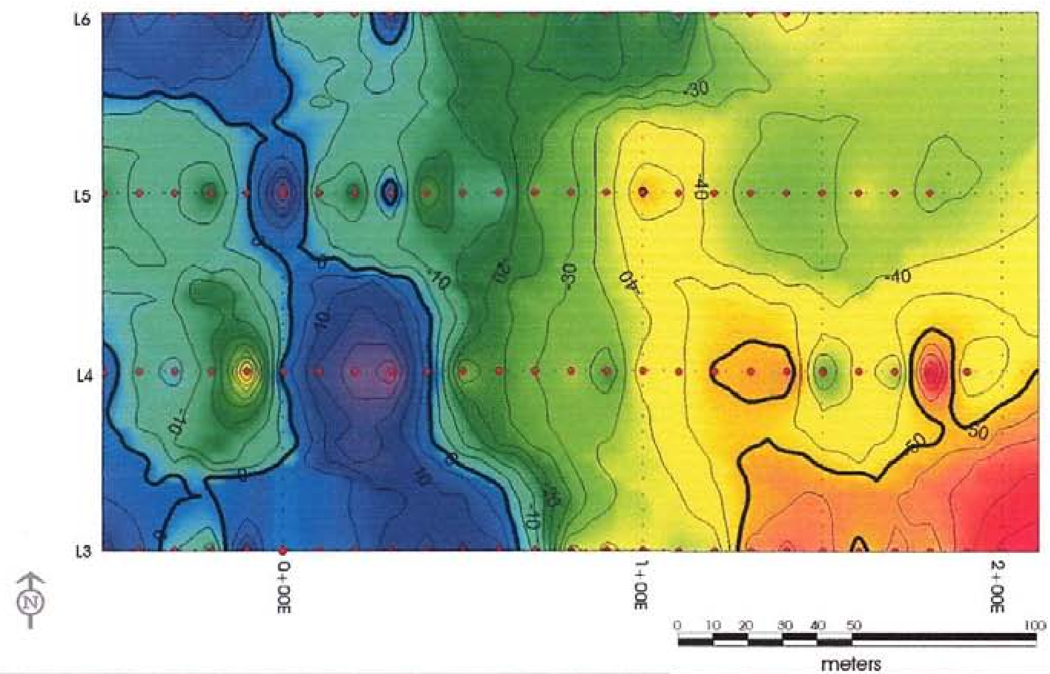
Gemco Minerals Inc.

Foster's East Grid: Station Locations and Self Potential Values (mV)



Gemco Minerals Inc.

Foster's East Grid: Station Locations and Self Potential Contours (10 mV contour intervals)



Compiled by A. Justason

MOUNT BURNS CLAIM GROUP
FOSTER EAST TRENCHING PROGRAM
(FIRST PHASE)

For
Gemco Minerals Inc
#203-20189 56th Avenue
Langley, British Columbia
V3A 3Y6

By
Brad Davies
Wells, British Columbia

July 2006

BURNS CLAIM GROUP
FOSTER EAST TRENCHING PROGRAM
(FIRST PHASE)

Summary

1. Geochemical anomalies that Reid's soil-survey picked up in 2004 can be co-related to a NW-trending gully that runs east of the baseline. Geophysical anomalies that were encountered in 1983 by Donald Plenderleith may be tied to this gully, too.

2. In the 1930's the east adit was collared on the eastern rim of this gully and paralleled the gully for 80m before running under the gully and encountering a fault.

3. Holland has called the whole gully a fault: "This fault is expressed on the surface by a straight, prominent steep-sided gully about 1000 feet long that coincides with the trace of the fault (Holland, pg. 23)."

4. Reid's target was a juncture zone between certain NE-trending structures and this NW-trending fault. Once plotted, the soil anomalies that converged on this juncture zone seemed to bear this out, and the one place where visible pyrites have been encountered during the trenching was here, near the juncture.

5. Upon examination, two of the senior geological staff at International Wayside told this investigator that the pyritized specimens from N4 x 15E - 25E came from very near to a mineralized vein.

6. The pyrite occurs in a distinctive black quartzite. A good portion of the float in the boulder clay downslope is that same distinctive black quartzite.

Location and Access

The Mount Burns Claim Group is located on the edge of the Interior Plateau in the northern Quesnel Highlands in east-central British Columbia. The property is situated within NTS area 93H/04, TRIM areas 93H002 and 93H003, and the Foster East Grid is centered at 53° 03.63' N. Latitude and 121° 42.22' E. Longitude.

The Group is in the Cariboo Mining District, and takes in all of the gold-producing sectors of the upper Lightning Creek and Stanley areas.

Access to the northern portion of the property, where the Foster East Grid is situated, is via Highway 26 (ie, the Barkerville Highway). The south-east corner of the grid touches the north side of Highway 26 some 10 kilometres west of the town of Wells, or 70 kilometres east of Quesnel. At this point, beginning at telephone pole #672, there is a 4X4 trail to drive to the north-central portion of the Foster East Grid, the course of which is generally centered between Oregon Gulch on the west, and the grid baseline on the east. See map for details of this 4X4 trail.

Property Ownership

The Mount Burns Claim Group, originally assembled by Firstline Recovery Systems Inc. (FMC 141500), consisted of 173 units within 12 mineral tenure claims. These claims, which are contiguous, were grouped for assessment purposes under number 3183023, and the Foster East Grid takes in the most northerly claims of the group. The Grid was laid out over 5 claims: BURNS 1; JCB 3; JCB 4; JCB 2; JCB 1.

Since conversion to cell units, Firstline Recovery Systems has sold the entire property to Gemco, of Vancouver.

General Geology

The general character of the area has been described by Bowman (1889), Johnson & Uglow (1926), Holland (1948), and Reid (2005), so no attempt will be made to describe the terrain and forest cover in this report. Hall has given a succinct description of the general geology of the area in his Memo to Firstline Recovery Systems, Inc. (2000):

> **The Cariboo Gold Belt is underlain by rocks assigned to the Snowshoe Group [*of the*] Barkerville Subterrane of Kootenay Terrane by Struik (1988)...The Snowshoe Group consists of rhythmically bedded, clastic sediments of Proterozoic and Paleozoic age derived from the craton of Ancestral North America and deposited along a margin of the craton as submarine fan and debris flow deposits. Deformation of the Snowshoe Group occurred as a result of collision of the Intermontane Superterrane with Ancestral North America during early Permian to middle Cretaceous time ("Columbian" deformation).** (Hall, pg. 7)

Struik has given a somewhat broader description in Memoir 421:

> **The northern Quesnel Highlands are underlain by four geological terranes, three of which are fault bounded. The terranes are defined by their unique stratigraphic successions. The easternmost is the Cariboo Terrane, consisting of sedimentary rocks in fault contact with the western margin of the Precambrian North American Craton along the Rocky Mountain Trench. The Barkerville Terrane consists mostly of sedimentary rocks and is west of, and in fault contact with, the Cariboo Terrane. The Barkerville and Cariboo Terranes are overthrust by the Slide Mountain Terrane composed of basic volcanics and**

> **intrusives and generally fine grained clastic rocks. The root zone of the Slide Mountain Terrane is considered to be serpentinite and sheared mafic rocks that exist locally at the western boundary of the Barkerville Terrane. West of that root zone is the Quesnel Terrane composed of volcanic, volcaniclastic and fine grained clastic rocks.** (Struik, pg. 2)

The Gold Belt, itself, is situated within the Barkerville Terrane, which Struik describes:

> **The Barkerville Terrane is dominated by Precambrian and Paleozoic varieties of grit, quartzite, and black and green pelite with lesser amounts of limestone and volcaniclastic rocks. Although a stratigraphic sequence can be recognized within the terrane, it is not well understood. The Barkerville Terrane is generally more deformed and metamorphosed than any of the others.** (Struik, pg. 2-3)
>
> **It is treated separately from surrounding rocks because it has a unique stratigraphic succession and is bounded by faults.** (Struik, pg. 47)

He goes on to divide the Barkerville Terrane into one formal and several informal units. The divisions are mainly informal because of uncertainties concerning stratigraphic order.

> **The Snowshoe Group is the formal unit; includes most rocks of the Barkerville Terrane and has fourteen informal subdivisions: Ramos, Tregillus, Kee Khan, Keithley, Harveys Ridge, Goose Peak, Agnes, Downey, Eaglesnest, Bralco, Hardscrabble, unnamed carbonate, Island Mountain and Tom.** (Struik, pg. 47)

Struik makes some observations regarding the economic geology of the area:

> **Barkerville Terrane hosts the principal gold occurrences in the area... Both lode and placer deposits of gold are associated primarily with the Downey succession. Lode gold deposits are almost entirely confined to the Paleozoic part [*of the Barkerville Terrane*].** (Struik, pg. 64)

Other writers have extended this observation:

> **According to Eyles and Kocsis (1989) about 60% of historical placer production was in drainages cutting rock strata of the upper Paleozoic Downey and Hardscrabble Mountain successions as mapped by Struik (1988).** (Hall, pg. 4)

Readers will immediately notice that these discussions leave the Stanley area "un-discussed", since the majority of Stanley is within the Eaglesnest succession. Struik has only this to say:

> **It is an apparent contradiction that both the Downey and Eaglesnest successions stratigraphically overlie the Harveys Ridge; possibly because they are laterally**

> **equivalent, or one or the other is unconformable on the Harveys Ridge.** (Struik, pg. 59)

To which Hall has added:

> **The Eaglesnest succession may be a lateral facies equivalent of the Downey succession near Wells as they both overlie the Harveys Ridge succession.** (Hall, pg. 7)

Would it suffice to say that the majority of gold was taken from those successions which are upper Paleozoic in age, and overlie the Harveys Ridge succession...? As mapped by Struik, the Harveys Ridge succession is overlain by three upper Paleozoic units, called Hardscrabble Mountain, Downey, and Eaglesnest. A description of all four units follows.

1. **The Harveys Ridge succession consists of black and grey siltite, micaceous quartzite, phyllite, limestone and minor dolostone. It is dominated by black and dark grey rocks. The interbedded black siltite, phyllite and micaceous quartzite with black quartz grains are characteristic of the unit, although all occur in other sequences, and in isolated outcrops could be confused with those from other successions within the Barkerville Terrane...Harveys Ridge quartzite can be black, grey or olive grey; pure or micaceous. The pure quartzite (orthoquartzite) is always black and is generally sorted and of medium grain size. It is featureless, resistant and commonly cut by numerous white quartz veins, some of which are vuggy.** (Struik, pg. 55)

2. **The Downey succession is composed of micaceous quartzite, phyllite, marble, limestone, calcareous quartzite and tuff. The unit is characterized from others** ***[of this group]*** **by its abundant marble and tuff...The lower contact is poorly understood. At Mount Barker the Downey succession overlies the Harveys Ridge in apparent stratigraphic continuity. A similar relationship is implied on [*the actual*] Harveys Ridge although the contact is not seen...** (Struik, pg. 59)

3. **The Eaglesnest succession is composed of various types of micaceous quartzite and phyllite. The rocks of this unit are much the same as those of the Tregillus, Ramos, Tom and Downey successions. Unlike these other units, however, it is usual for the Eaglesnest to have alternating olive and grey quartzite-phyllite sequences.** (Struik, pg. 58)

4. **The Hardscrabble Mountain succession consists of siltite, phyllite, and muddy conglomerate. The rocks, except for the muddy conglomerate, are similar to those in other parts of the Snowshoe Group...The Hardscrabble Mountain [*succession*] apparently overlies the Downey and Bralco successions stratigraphically.** (Struik, pg. 61)

Local Geology

The Foster East Grid lies on the SSE slope of Mount Nelson and is across the valley and west of the peak of Mount Burns. Oregon Gulch is contained within the westerly half of the grid, and the entire grid is situated within the Eaglesnest succession as mapped by Struik. The most significant feature of the area is the NW-striking anticlinorium that was first mapped by Bowman in 1888, and has been alluded to by all writers since then:

> **The Lightning Creek Anticlinorium is a late antiform superimposed upon a complex of earlier thrusts and folds.** (Struik, pg. 69)

Even more significantly, this anticline is crossed by a number of faults and fractures, all of which were mapped with a NE strike. There are, however, some disagreements as to the location of the anticlinal axis, and so a momentary digression follows.

Bowman, himself, described the axis thus:

> **It lies close to some of the prominent mountains of the region, but seldom strikes through their highest points.** (Bowman, pg. 27)

He did, in fact, map this axis on his "District" map as proceeding from Mount Amador to Mount Nelson. However, in his "Lightning Creek" map he shows a distinct anticlinal axis along Lightning Creek. Holland is the first to point this out:

> **An interesting feature of [*Bowman's "Lightning Creek" map*] is the tracing of an anticlinal axis extending from the mouth of Houseman...Creek down-stream along Lightning Creek to the mouth of Anderson Creek.** (Holland, pg. 8-9)

And it is Holland's position that the Lightning Creek anticline is the *major* axis:

> **North, north-easterly, and easterly dips in the area lying north-east of Lightning Creek, changing to south-westerly and south dips in the area lying southwest of Lightning Creek, indicate that the axis of the regional anticline trends about north 50 degrees west and more or less coincides with the course of Lightning Creek between the junction of Houseman Creek and the mouth of Anderson Creek. This is about two miles south-west of its previously mapped position between Mounts Amador and Nelson. Bowman, on his detailed map of Lightning Creek, indicated a minor anticlinal axis in a similar position, but mapped the major axis as lying to the north-east. There is no evidence in the Stanley area of the position of the major axis as formerly mapped...In detail, the position of the axis is indicated as lying between the south-westerly dipping beds on Anderson Creek and the north-easterly dipping beds on Davis Creek, and by the swinging of southerly dipping beds on Lightning Creek up-stream from Stanley to easterly and north-easterly dipping beds along Dry Gulch, Perkins Creek, and on Burns Mountain.** (Holland, pg. 21)

Struik, in his Wells map (1988), then proceeded to map the anticline in a third location, as Reid has noted in his 2005 report:

> **Struik has moved the anticlinal axis a bit to the southwest...** (Reid, pg 5)

In fact, Struik has mapped the anticline a bit southwest of where Bowman's "District" map has it, and a little northeast of where Holland would like it; also, he has moved the Last Chance-Nelson Creek Fault somewhat west, and has completely ignored the *other* two faults that Holland delineated. It seems a shame that there is no agreement on the location of these features; the anticline and the 3 major faults that Holland has described lie at the heart of every hypothesis that has been written about the area since then.

For the purposes of this report, we will embrace the structures as Holland has described them, and begin by taking heed of his cautionary note:

> **Because of the drift-cover, prospecting is not easy and should be based on a sound geological hypothesis. It is probable that any vein that outcrops has been examined, prospected, and sampled already. Prospecting must therefore be directed toward finding veins that are not exposed.** (Holland, pg. 42)

The following quotations lie at the heart of every hypothesis that has been written since Holland's report was first published:

> **The most significant feature of the Stanley area is that a very high percentage of the placer gold produced has come from the stretches of Lightning Creek and of the Slough Creek benches bounded on the west by the Last Chance-Nelson Creek fault and on the east by the Burns Creek-Butcher Bench fault. Moreover, the productive tributary creeks, with few minor exceptions, lie entirely within or very close to the area limited to east and west by these two faults.** (Holland, pg. 40)

> **The main gold-bearing veins known in the Stanley area are the Perkins veins on Burns Mountain, the Foster Ledges on Oregon Gulch, and the veins on the Acme group north of Stanley. The distribution of the Lightning Creek placer deposits definitely indicates that they were not derived solely from veins at these three localities. For if they were, a phenomenally rich trail of placer gold should have extended from the mouth of Perkins Creek up to its head. Actually the gold content was progressively lower up Perkins Creek toward the Perkins veins. Moreover, not only was a large amount of gold mined on Lightning Creek upstream from the mouth of Perkins Creek, but the two richest tributaries, Last Chance and Van Winkle Creeks, are on the opposite side of the valley from Burns Mountain. Similarly, there is no rich trail of gold extending up Chisholm Creek and up Oregon Gulch to the Foster Ledges near its head. Undoubtedly the Foster Ledges and the Burns Mountain veins contributed gold to Oregon Gulch and to Perkins Creek, but the bulk of Lightning Creek gold is not considered to have been derived from these known auriferous veins... The**

> **coincidence of the richest placers with the folded rocks along the anticlinal axis running down Lightning Creek and with the section of Lightning Creek cut by three major faults suggests that the structural environment was favourable for the development of fractures which were mineralized with auriferous quartz. There does not appear to be any evidence inconsistent with this hypothesis, but conversely there is no direct evidence, now observable, of fracturing or of auriferous veins to support it.** (Holland, pg. 41)

> **Quartz veins in the Stanley area are not only widely distributed areally but occur in rock-types of considerable variety. The Foster Ledge veins in Oregon Gulch and the Perkins veins on Burns Mountain are in a series of fairly thinly bedded quartzites and argillaceous schists; the Acme group veins are in hard, fairly thickly bedded light-grey quartzites; the Cariboo Ledge veins are in sheared quartz pebble conglomerate; veins on the Eldorado claim (Lot 11350) and on Lot 1685c at the head of Ollaly Creek are in black argillaceous quartzite, and in Spruce Canyon there are short veins in chlorite schist.** (Holland, pg 29)

Thus far Holland has described a rectangular box that would sit diagonally on a north-oriented map with the regional anticline forming a SE-NW axis through the narrow center of the box. The long ends of the box would then extend to the NE and to the SW. The left edge of the box is formed by a NE-trending fault that he has named the Last Chance-Nelson Creek fault, and the right edge of the box takes in two NE-trending faults that he has named the Grub Gulch-Coulter Creek fault, and the Butcher Bench-Burns Creek fault.

Within this box, Holland then goes on to describe a complex of fractures that do not necessarily trend NE:

> **The rocks are cut by numerous faults, most of which trend 10 to 20 degrees east of north, and, of these, three major ones have been mapped. North-westerly, northerly, and north-westerly trending faults of small displacement were observed in various places. Strike-faults, possibly of small displacement, were seen.** (Holland, pg. 22)

Yet, he has placed the NE-striking faults in the supreme position for his Summary at the front of the report.

> **The rocks are cut by a regional system of joint fractures striking north-north-easterly and dipping steeply westward...The commonest "B" type veins occupy north-north-easterly striking and westward dipping fractures of the regional jointing system. Some of these veins are gold-bearing, others are not...Auriferous veins are not restricted to any zone nor to any one specific type of rock. Most occupy fractures belonging to the regional north-north-easterly trending system.** (Holland, pg 7)

Most importantly, however, Holland has pointed to regional jointing within this box:

> **The origin of the regional joints is not clear. They are not perpendicular to the axes of the folds of either age and cannot be considered as extension joints related to the folding. They are more or less parallel to the strike of the major faults, though their westward dip is opposed. Uglow (1926, p. 36) correlated the two, but in the Stanley area it cannot be demonstrated that joints are more abundant nearer the faults than elsewhere. Neither can it be shown that on the Acme group and on Burns Mountain, where a second direction of fracturing is present, that the two systems of fracturing are conjugate sets related to the major faults. Nevertheless, their origin is important because of its bearing upon localization of fractures which in several instances have been mineralized with gold-bearing quartz.** (Holland, pg. 24)

Then goes on to make this observation accessible to practical application:

> **In many places natural rock walls are observed to be parallel to the joint planes. It is probable that some of the small, straight, north-north-easterly trending gullies, particularly in any place where the trend of the gully crosses the strike of the bedrock, may have been eroded along zones of closely spaced north-north-easterly trending joints.** (Holland, pg. 24)
>
> **Other noticeable topographic features, whose interpretation may be of some practical use, are numerous northerly-trending straight, steep-sided depressions or gullies. These gullies, from a hundred feet to as much as a thousand feet long and from 10 to 40 feet deep, range in direction from north to about 30 degrees east. They may cross the tops of ridges or may run at any angle to the slope of the hillside. It was possible to demonstrate that several gullies mark the courses of faults. Consequently, in many instances it is probable that these straight, north-trending depressions are the result of erosion along either a fault or a zone of closely spaced fractures.** (Holland, pg. 11-12)
>
> **The joint fractures in places, as on the ridge west of the Public Works camp, near the north-east corner of Lot 10443c, and on the ridge west of the north-east corner of Lot 10730c, are occupied by quartz veinlets a fraction of an inch wide, which, where spaced closely enough, have silicified the quartzite host rock. Elsewhere, as in the Foster Ledge workings and on Burns Mountain, the joint fractures are occupied by quartz veins mineralized with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and gold.** (Holland, pg. 24)

However, in spite of the NE bias to his observations, Holland and all subsequent writers have taken note of certain NW-trending structures:

> **Small north-westerly striking faults exposed in the Estman hydraulic pit on the upper part of Perkins Creek in the north-west corner of Lot 10734c may be branches running off from the main fault.** (Holland, pg. 23)

> **The [*Foster Ledge*] claims are underlain by grey micaceous quartzites of varying fissility, black argillaceous quartzite, some highly ankeritized quartzite schist, and grey quartzites that strike north to north 15 degrees west and dip 25 to 40 degrees east. The Last Chance-Nelson Creek fault runs in a northerly direction through the eastern half of Lot 1666, crosses the west branch of Oregon Gulch about 1,000 feet from the Foster Ledge, and runs through the western part of Lot 10431. Another fault, which may be fairly large, runs northward through the western part of Lot 8897 and was encountered in the underground workings there.** (Holland, pg. 50)

> **A strong fault striking about 10 degrees west of north and dipping 50 to 70 degrees east is exposed underground in the Foster Ledge adit on Lot 8897. This fault is expressed on the surface by a straight, prominent steep-sided gully about 1000 feet long that coincides with the trace of the fault.** (Holland, pg. 23)

> **1933, Foster Ledge Gold Mines Ltd. drove the lower and eastern adits…eastern adit driven 343° for 168 feet and 324° for 83 feet; at 23 feet back of the face a crosscut was driven on 058° for 60 feet and then 290° for 50 feet…a fault several feet in width striking 165-170° and dipping 60-70° W was located at a face.** (Hall, pg. 3)

(Incidentally, notice in the two foregoing quotations that Holland and Hall are in disagreement about the dip of this (probably identical) fault. The two writers seem to be describing the same fault, for, as will be seen later, the drift from the east adit (Hall) *did* parallel and then veer to the edge of a NW trending gully (Holland), and that gully probably *is* 1000 feet in length.)

In 1983 a ground magnetometer survey was conducted by Donald Plenderleith for Gold Point Resources, Ltd. over this very ground. The long axis of the grid extended from the mouth, or collar, of the eastern adit for 300m N, and the east and the west plot-lines extended 50m to each side of the long axis. Here is how he interpreted the results:

> **The resulting contour map shows the magnetic field to be fairly uniform over most of the grid area. There is one interesting feature near the northern limit of the grid. An elongate anomaly striking between N65°W and N90°W crosses the grid between 25 and 50 meters from the northern limit [of the grid]. It is strongest in the east, which may be a result of the bedrock being exposed there. It is in these outcroppings that the sought after quartz vein is exposed (GSC Memoir #181).** (Plenderleith, 1983)

This anomaly is centered about 290m N of the mouth of the eastern adit, and 220m east of N4 on the baseline (therefore we may say, N4 x 220E). It extends 10 or 15m to all sides except to the east, where the highest values extend for some 20 to 30m along line N4 (to N4 x 250E, say), where a quartz vein is apparently exposed.

It is unfortunate that these words were not read until after Phase One was complete.

The final word on NW-trending structures goes to Reid:

> **A second target, (in Perkins Gulch) consisting of a north-westerly trending fault/quartz vein zone, bearing some pyrite, near the juncture with a north-easterly trending fault, (as shown on Holland's map of the Stanley Area (#34 Estman hydraulic pit)) is, in the opinion of this writer, one of the "stronger" structure[*s*] noted...** (Reid, pg. 7-8)
>
> **"In the Foster East Grid, we are looking to find an extension of the NW trend from Perkins Gulch. The geochemical anomalies that we have found appear to bear this out."** (Reid, in conversation with the present investigator, June of 2006)

All of which brings us to today.

Foster East Trenching Program:
Phase One

In the fall of 2004, Reid conducted an exploration program that utilized geochemical surveys over a grid that came to be called the Foster East Grid. He endeavoured to repeat the lessons of Perkins Gulch by seeking junctures of a NW trend with the prevailing NE faults in the Foster East zone. He made this clear at the beginning of his report:

> **As part of the 2004 program the historical workings were re-examined...The 2004 program was aimed at finding "new" targets along the previously reported NNE trending faults (Holland), but more specifically at [*the*] juncture zone between...the NE and NW trending structures.** (Reid, pg 1)

And so the present investigator, as a part of his duties in June of 2006, first had the job of crossing the hillside with a map of the plots of geochemical anomalies from Reid's 2004 program in his hand. His job was to ascertain the locations and access for trenches which would open to the sight of men the bedrock that gave rise to such anomalies. At that time, this investigator had not read a single word about the area he was crossing, and yet he quickly became aware that there was a strong correlation between the geochemical anomalies, and the gullies of the area.

It was nothing so strong as to be able to bend the program to the exploration of this correlation, and yet the suspicion remained that the gullies were significant. Therefore two of the gullies were roughly mapped, beginning with line N5 (eastbound). As the map makes clear, these two gullies come close to joining at precisely the point where the major geochemical anomalies of the Foster East Grid have converged.

Then, at the East Adit, where both Holland and Hall allude to a NW fault that has been found at the face of an 80m drift...when the gully is mapped in, it can be seen that the drift has been paralleling the east side of a NW-trending gully, eventually running under it. More importantly, many of the geochemical anomalies along line S1 (eastbound) occur along the west and the east rim of this same gully, with a significant kick on the eastern side, past where the drift is running underground.

The machine-accessible anomalies were fixed along the relevant plot-lines, and the excavator was brought in. Immediately it was discovered that no excavators would be moving across this hillside without a saw-man to go ahead, and so it evolved that all trails for access were felled to a generous machine-width, and all strips for trenching were felled 2.5 machine-widths wide. Some attempt was made to keep the felled timber to a single, "bunched" side of the openings, to facilitate future operations. In practice, this meant that the trench-stripped trees were felled down-slope to the south into particular openings, and the access trails were felled with the trees bunched either to the south or to the west. Then the excavator, which lacked a thumb, would push the trees to where the butts just protruded into the openings, and proceed to trench.

The first trench was extended for 10 meters to the east and west of the N5 station along the baseline. Though there had been no anomalies in this particular spot, mapping of the anomalies had pointed to this position as being the reference-point for all calculations in the area. That is to say, the anomalies of the Foster East Grid would appear to be converging on this point, and the present investigator still uses the UTM coordinates of N5 at the baseline for all of his far-ranging explorations on the hillside. The (NAD 83) UTM coordinates for N5 along the baseline (taken with a hand-held, and therefore vaguely suspect) are: 0586872 x 5879783.

But, here at N5 we were shocked to discover that the virgin bedrock was not anxious to be disrobed. Having discussed with the soil-sampling crew the difficulties they had encountered in their quest for soil, we had always assumed that bedrock was right near the surface throughout the grid. And, considering the fact that we had begun the excavation well over the edge of a NE-trending gully, we were doubly distressed. The deepest reach of the *CAT 225* is about 8 meters deep, and yet no bedrock was discovered at this depth, even though we had begun by reaching into the gully to our west. All that was found (something that is prevalent throughout the area, we've found) was that 1 or 2 meters of highly coloured, sandy mineral soil is underlain by a deep layer of steel-blue clay mixed with a few mineralized specimens of quartzite or schist as float.

At this point our methodology was not sufficiently developed, and this investigator still regrets the fact that we did not go deeper. A sample was taken of the soil, and a sample was taken of the deepest clay, then the trench was back-filled, and the machine was moved to N4, where soil anomalies have *definitely* been found.

Here a method began to form. The strip was felled a generous machine-width wide for 60 meters E, though the anomalies only required 40m at most…and, when the machine was still unable to reach bedrock from that 60E point, the remainder of the strip was widened to a final width of 2.5 machine-widths. This was to facilitate the "down-digging" of the machine, which, after reaching the 20 meters E point, with 8 meters depth of clay thus far and no bedrock, was "down-dug" some 1.5 meters in depth before trenching was resumed.

Bedrock was found soon after. A water seam was struck at about 22.5E, then a gradually ascending bedrock slope was unearthed. At 20E the bedrock was found at 8+ (all plus signs indicate that "down-digging" was required first, and that bedrock was found at this depth from a new "down-dug" position 1.5m lower). The bedrock then peaked at 5+, but quickly dropped to 6+. From that point the bedrock ascended steadily through 5+ @ 15E, 4+ @ 10E, and 3+ throughout the remainder to N4 on the baseline.

Pyrite approaching 3% in spots was found from 7E to 22E, and always it is carried by a very distinctive black quartzite that reminds one of the "orthoquartzite" that Struik spoke of:

> **The pure quartzite (orthoquartzite) is always black and is generally sorted and of medium grain size. It is featureless, resistant and commonly cut by numerous white quartz veins, some of which are vuggy.** (Struik, pg. 55)

Also, the bedrock topography reminds one of Holland's description:

> **A notable feature of the valley between the cemetery below Stanley and Davis Creek is the pitted, kettle-hole topography of the glacial fill along the north side of Lightning Creek. The undrained depressions extending southward from the canyon on Lightning Creek just below the mouth of Houseman Creek mark another stretch where the valley was blocked by glacial material. A few isolated kettle-holes are to be seen east of the mouth of Perkins Creek and to the east of Stanley…In Chisholm Creek valley, near the junction of Oregon Gulch, the surface of the glacial fill, which has a depth at the Snowden shaft of 203 feet, displays irregular kettle topography.** (Holland, pg. 11)

By the time we reached N3 our emerging system was complete. The strip was felled 2.5 machine-widths wide from 70E to N3 on the baseline, and we were prepared to "down-dig" the machine wherever we felt the necessity. On this line the anomalies extended to 60E definitely, and perhaps beyond. As it happened, the strip was begun at 70E and began to encounter "peaks" of bedrock at 60E. At 60E, bedrock was encountered at 7m depth. At 55E, bedrock was found at 6m. From there a series of "peaks" were found at regular intervals (say, 3-4m) for the next 22m west, but unfortunately an overnight "cave" has left these 22m of notation dependant on memory. The section of cave-in *was* sufficiently interesting to be recalled, however.

All of the "peaks" through the 22m of "cave" from 52E to 30E were found at maximum depth (say, 8m). No bedrock was encountered between the "peaks", which appeared at regular intervals for the duration of this 22m section. At about 50E a highly oxidized gouge is found between two crests. At 45E a water seam springs into life, alongside a peak at 43E, which looks very exciting, because it is a bright yellow vein of quartz with a northerly strike. However, the quartz turns out to be bull quartz, and barren; the bright stain is probably carried by the water that runs alongside. At about 35E more of the oxidized gouge is encountered, between two crests again.

Bedrock is found at 8m when we reach 30E, then nothing is encountered for the next 10m as we move west. At 20E the machine performs a "down-dig" of 2m, and proceeds to trench west.

From 20E the bedrock is found at 8+. At 17E the bedrock is found at 7+, where a trace of pyrites in that distinctive black quartzite is encountered, and a water seam trickles at 10E. By 7E the bedrock has risen to 6+, and at 5E the trench is ended, since the plotted anomalies, and the rock coming out of the trench, have ceased to be interesting.

And finally, N2. This line is felled 2.5 machine-lengths wide from 110E on the edge of the NW-trending gully, and proceeds to N2 on the baseline. An attempt is made to dig to bedrock inside the rim of the gully at 110E, but once again the bedrock can't be reached. It appears that a great deal of overburden rims the gullies. However, as the trenching proceeds westward, bedrock is found at 2m depth at 105E, and by 100E bedrock is found just a few inches below the duff. Bedrock remains at the surface until just about 75E, where it falls gradually to 4m depth at 65E. From here the bedrock falls quickly to the full extension (7-8m depth) for the remainder of the trench.

Quartz stringers (possibly veins) are found at 75E, 77E, and 87E. Because they are so near the surface, they have been left partially exposed for future exploration. During backfilling, an attempt was made to cut the bedrock here with the bucket of the excavator to expose them even more, but it was in vain. A very rough measurement of the vein or stringer at 87E would have the strike at 340° and the dip at 80° ESE, but without deeper cutting, the precision of this measurement can't be assured.

Problems arose in digging through a hardpan/boulder clay from 30E west to N2 at the baseline. The problems were great enough that no effort was made to "down-dig" the machine. The boulders that came up were predominantly quartzite, and were quite similar to the black "orthoquartzite" that was carrying pyrite back on N3 and N4. There was a trace of pyrite here, too; and, though the boulders are almost certainly float, a few samples have been brought in.

A note, here, about our method. Because the trenches have been so deep, nobody goes into the hole. A 3m "offset" is assumed, ie, bedrock samples that have been placed at 40E alongside the trench are assumed to come from 43E. In practice, this has worked quite well.

SamplingNotes

This investigator has used cleavage as the deciding factor in naming the rocks. Highly fissile rock is called "phyllite", while "quartzite" is either massive or flaggy. "Schist" demonstrates some bedding and cleavage, and "silicified schist" or "schistose quartzite" demonstrates only bedding.

- 86107. Float taken from soil-sampler's hole (N2 x 90E). 0586963 x 5879636. Phyllite with quartz veinlets, oxidized. Grab-sample.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86108 (A and B). Float taken from soil-sampler's hole (N1 x 135E). 0587016 x 5879577. A=quartz, altered schist. B=possible cinnabar. Grab samples.
  Assay A: For gold and silver. Assay B: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86109. Hillside beneath tree-roots, probably "in place". 0587028 x 5879491. Schist with 40% quartz vein. Grab sample.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86110 (A and B). A is outcrop 40m @ 80° from East Adit. B is float from hillside 20m @ 115° from outcrop. A=grab sample from quartz stringer in silicified schist bedrock. B=grab sample of ankeritized quartz, fairly heavy.
  Assay A & B: For gold and silver.
- 86111. Blue clay from bottom of N5 (Trench N5) at baseline.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86112. Red-yellow soil from upper horizon of TN5 at baseline.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86113. N4 x 30E. Ankeritized quartzite float (fairly heavy) from deep within the clay overburden. Grab sample.
  Assay: For gold and silver.

The following are all chip samples from the trenches:

Trenching on N4:

- 86114. **N4; 5E-10E**. 10% ankeritized, silicified schist with distinctive black quartzite bands containing 3% disseminated pyrite.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86115. **N4; 10E-15E**. 5% ankeritized, micaceous schist. Some cleavage. No pyrite.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86116. **N4; 15E-20E**. 5% ankeritized, sericitic phyllite with some silicification. Trace of pyrite in distinctive black quartzite bands.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86117. **N4; 20E-25E**. Lightly ankeritized, lightly sericitic, silicified schist with trace of pyrite in distinctive black quartzite bands.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86118. **N4; 0-5E**. 20% ankeritized, slightly sericitic, micaceous phyllite with trace of chlorite and some crumbling (graphitic?) layers. No visible pyrite.
  Assay: For gold and silver.

Trenching on N3:

- 86119. **N3; 55E-60E**. Lightly ankeritized, heavily sericitic phyllite with much cleavage and some quartz interbedding.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86120 (A and B). **N3; 50E-55E**. A=(same as 86119, above). B=highly oxidized gouge from between two crests of the bedrock.

Assay A: For gold and silver. Assay B: 28-ICP/gold/silver.

- 86121. **N3; 45E-50E**. 20% ankeritized quartzite, with some bedding visible.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86122 (A and B). **N3; 40E-45E**. A=dark, micaceous quartzite with quartz banding. B=Stained, barren-looking quartz from vein @ 43E.
  Assay A & B: For gold and silver.
- 86123 (A and B). **N3; 35E-40E**. A=sericitic, schistose quartzite with light ankeritization, many small, glassy, prismatic crystals. B=oxidized gouge from between two crests of the bedrock.
  Assay A: For gold and silver. Assay B: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86124. **N3; 30E-35E**. 5% ankeritized, schistose quartzite with some oxidized "boxwork" quartz.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86125. **N3; 25E-30E**. 20% ankeritized, micaceous, sericitic quartzite with quartz banding.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86126. **N3; 20E-25E**. 10% ankeritized, sericitic schist, heavily silicified. Trace chlorite.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86127. **N3; 15E-20E**. Water seam. Lightly ankeritized schistose quartzite. Trace of pyrite in distinctive black quartzite bands.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86128. **N3; 10E-15E**. 10% ankeritized phyllite with quartz banding and some distinctive black quartzite. No pyrite visible.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86129. **N3; 5E-10E**. (Same as 86128, above.)
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.

Trenching on N2:

- 86130. **N2; 103E.** Lightly ankeritized schist with black (graphitic?) layers. Much alteration.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86131. **N2; 95E-100E.** Heavily ankeritized, micaceous schist with sericite.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86132. **N2; 90E-95E.** (Same as 86131, above.)
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86133. **N2; 85E-90E.** Same schist, with much quartz. Only took the quartz, 10% ankeritized.
  Assay. 28-ICP/gold/silver
- 86134. **N2; 80E-85E.** Lightly ankeritized phyllite with quartz veinlets.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86135 (A and B). **N2; 75E-80E.** A=quartz stringer in ankeritized quartzite (77E). B=Much altered quartz stringer in quartzite. Trace ankerite (75E).
  Assay A and B: 28-ICP/gold/silver
- 86136. **N2; 70E-75E.** Sericitic schist with ankerite interbedding.

Assay: For gold and silver.

- 86137. **N2; 65E-70E.** Lightly ankeritized, sericitic schist with much silicification.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86138. **N2; 60E-65E.** Water seam. Heavy oxidation on bedrock. Altered, oxidized schist with silicification. Some light-coloured gouge in sight.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86139. **N2; 55E-60E.** Heavily oxidized gouge. Some black (graphitic?), crenulated substance. Much alteration and oxidation.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86140. **N2; 50E-55E.** Lightly ankeritized, sericitic schist.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86141. **N2; 45E-50E.** Heavily ankeritized schist with quartz interbedding. Only sampled quartzite.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86142. **N2; 40E-45E.** (Same as 86141, above; bit more schist included)
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86143 (A and B). **N2; 35E-40E.** A=Sericitic, lightly ankeritized schist; some quartz veinlets. B=white, sugary gouge.
  Assay A: For gold and silver. Assay B: 28-ICP/gold/silver
- 86144 **N2; 30E-35E.** Lightly ankeritized schist, slight silicification.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 86145. **N2; 0-30E.** Hardpan boulder clay. Quartzite. Probably float. Sampled distinctive black quartzite, some with trace of pyrites.
  Assay: 28-ICP/gold/silver.
- 86146. **N2; 0-30E.** Ankeritized schist. Possibly (though not necessarily) float.
  Assay: For gold and silver.

Count for "gold and silver" = 26 samples.

Count for "28-ICP gold silver" = 21 samples.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that all of the gullies be mapped onto the main soil-anomalies map. Repairs to the grid such as re-picketing can be accomplished during the survey, and bedrock exposures can be indicated on the map with an "X". If two lines a day are traversed, a driver for the worker who is doing the survey will sometimes be required around noon, since each pass of the east-bound survey must proceed from the baseline out to the road near Chisholm Creek at the bottom.

2. Due to inclement weather during the last few days of the 2004 geochemical survey, certain east-bound sections of the southern-most lines were never completed. The soils here should certainly be sampled.

3. Inquiries should be made with the geologist, Ned Reid, as to whether more attention should be focused on the actual juncture zone. There is usually a thick layer of clay between the mineral soil and the bedrock, and some of the soil anomalies may be the result of percolation downslope from this higher juncture zone.

4. It is recommended that every means available be used to get an excavator across the large NW-trending gully that runs parallel to the baseline on the east. In particular, segments of lines N4 and S1 should be trenched out to as far as 250E. This may require the services of a D6. If that dozer has a winch, felled trees that have been momentarily pushed aside can be skidded out for bunching along the re-claimed trench-strips.

5. There is an easy way to get around to the eastern-most portions of S1 and the "Origin" line, where anomalies have been found. These should be trenched.

6. Because of the depth of overburden over much of the grid, this investigator has concluded that size *does* matter. We've seen enough to become intrigued, yet we barely got to scrape the surface. It would be nice to dig deeper near the baseline on lines N5 and N2. Future expenditures should be aimed towards firming the results by using larger, more aggressive equipment.

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- 1983: Preliminary Geophysical Report, Ground Magnetometer Survey, Foster Group of Mineral Claims; Report for Gold Point Resources, Ltd.

Reid, R.E.

- 2005: Mount Burns Claim Group 2004 Exploration Program, Target Selection and Geochemical Surveys; Report for Firstline Recovery Systems, Inc.

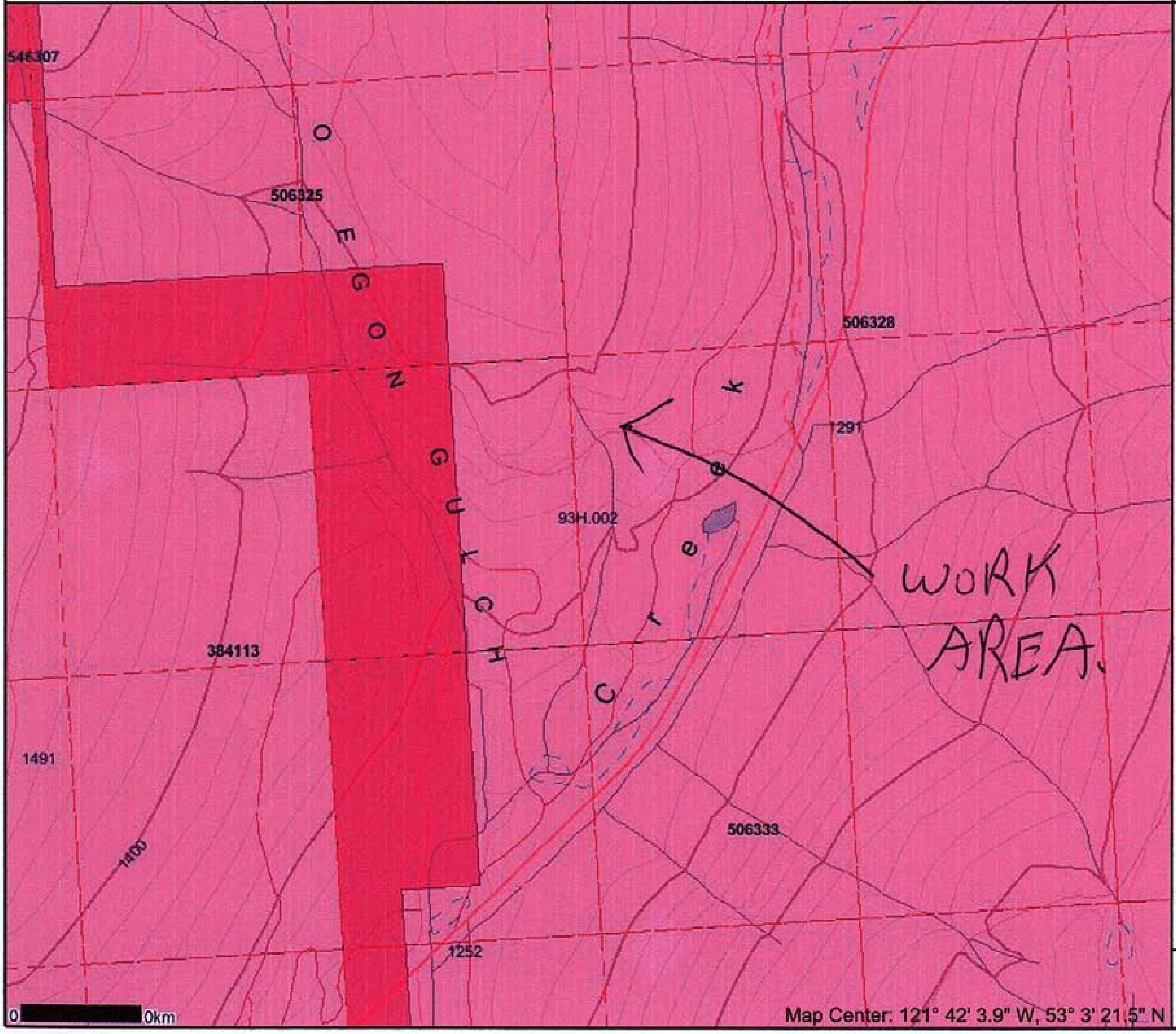
Struik, L.C.

- 1988: Structural geology of the Cariboo Gold Mining District, east-central British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 421.

In conclusion, I only wish to state that this is a true record of the Foster East Trenching Program (Phase One), as conducted by myself with one excavator and operator; and further, that I hold no interests in the area. Dated this 15th day of July, 2006

Brad Davies,
Contract Prospector,
Wells, BC.

Map created Sat Dec 09 11:36:23 PST 2006



Map Center: 121° 42' 3.9" W, 53° 3' 21.5" N

Legend

- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Mineral Titles Grid
- ■ Mineral Tenures

Reserves (Sites)

- ☐ Placer Claim Designation
- ☐ Placer Lease Designation
- ☐ No Staking Reserve
- ☐ Conditional Reserve
- ☐ Release Required Reserve
- ☐ Surface Restriction
- ☐ Recreation Area
- ☐ Others
- ☐ Mining Divisions
- ☐ Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- ☐ BCGS Grid

Contours (TRIM)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite
- Contour - Index.Depression
- Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Annotation (1:20K)

Transportation - Points (TRIM)

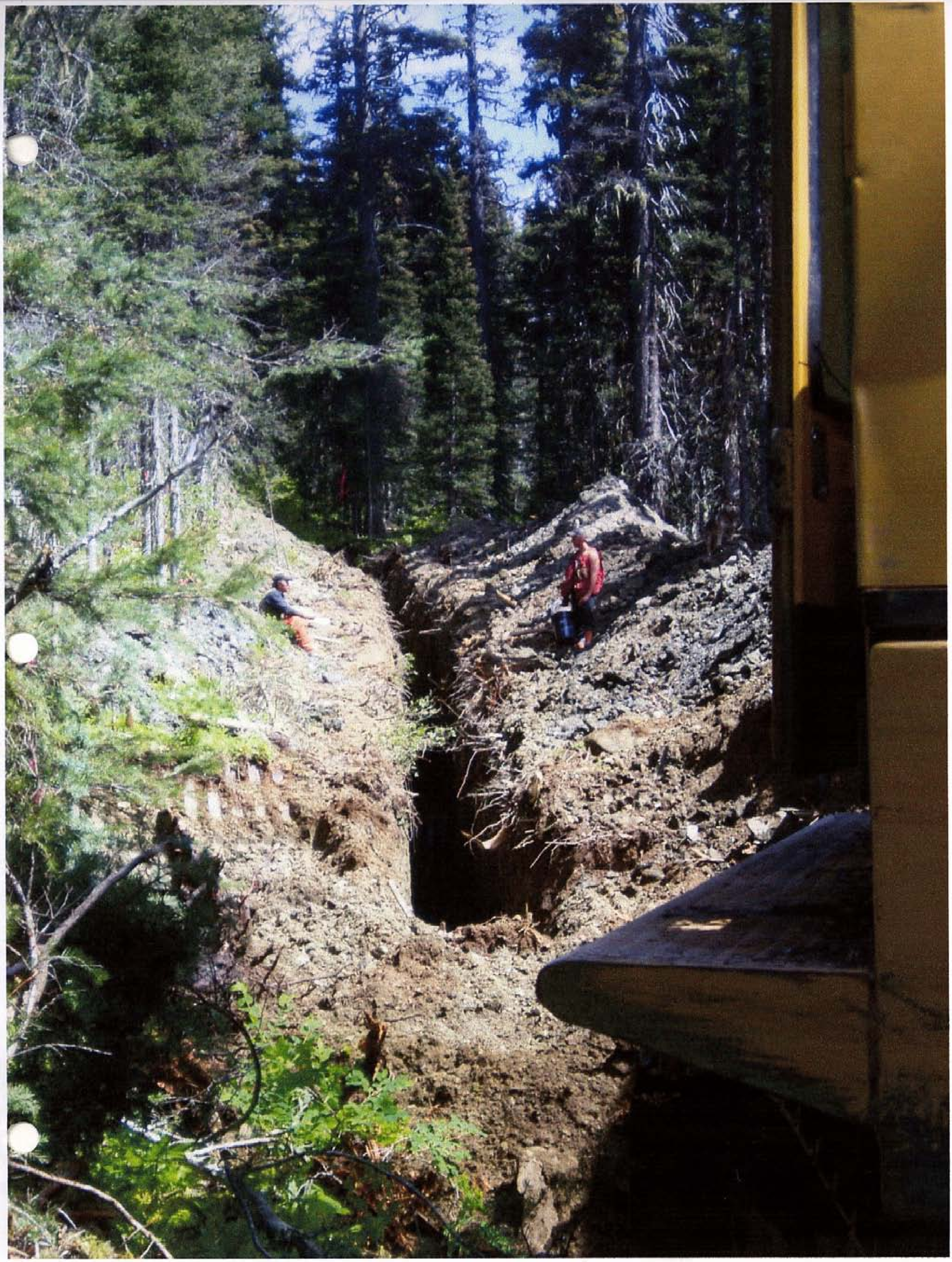
- ● Helipad

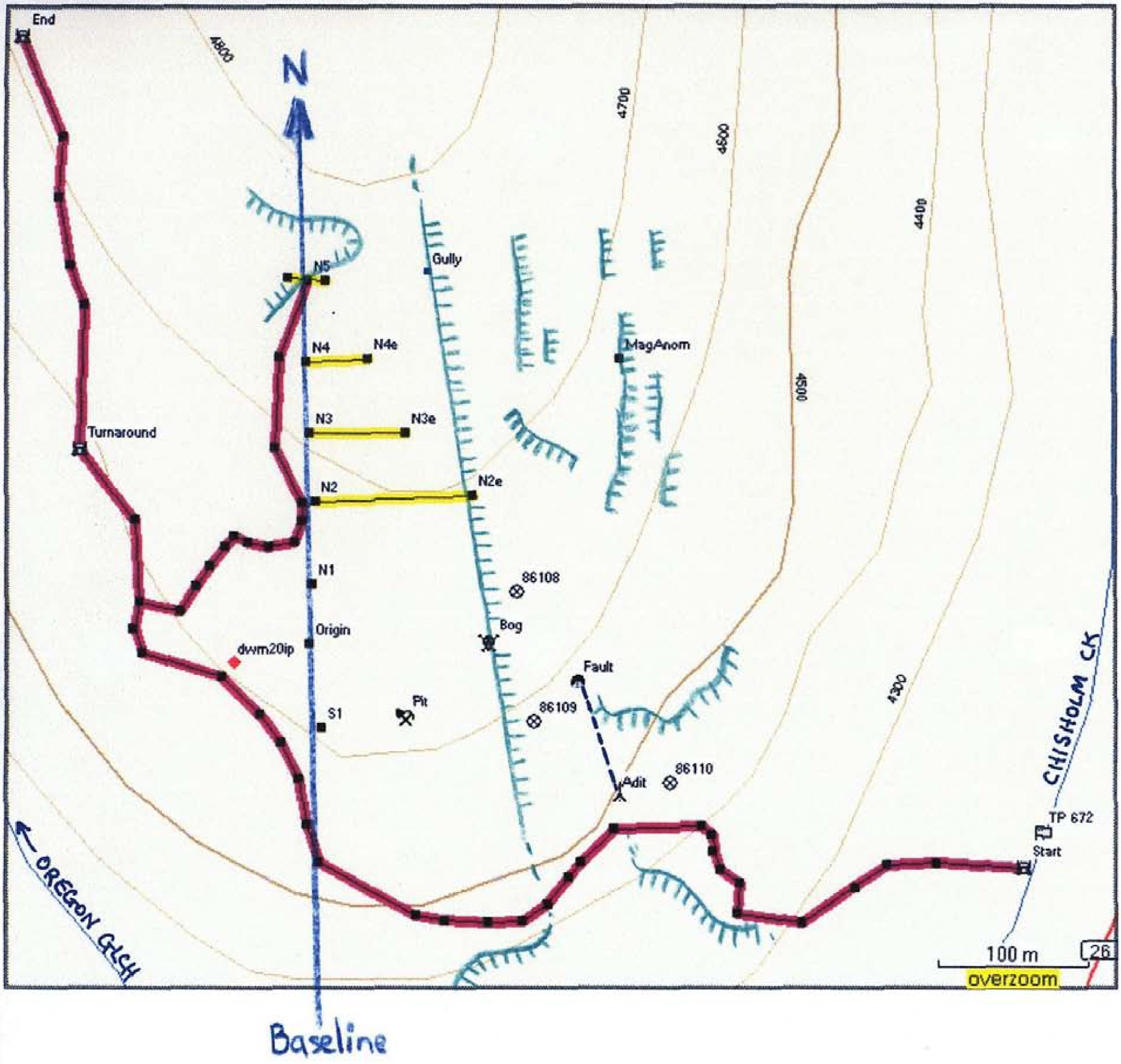
Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Unimproved)
- Cut (Roadway)
- Embankment/Fill (Roadway)

Scale: 1:10,000

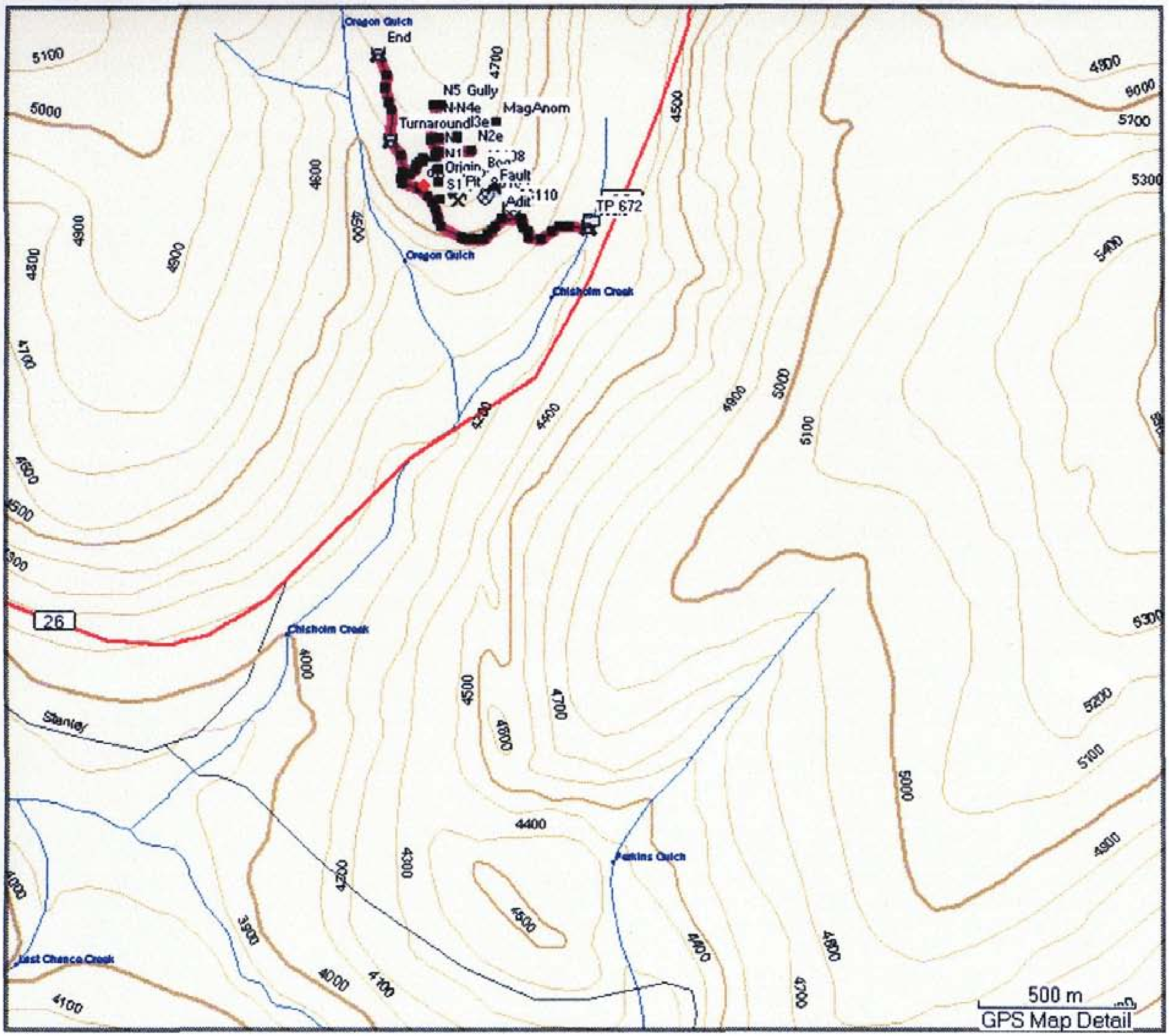
DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION





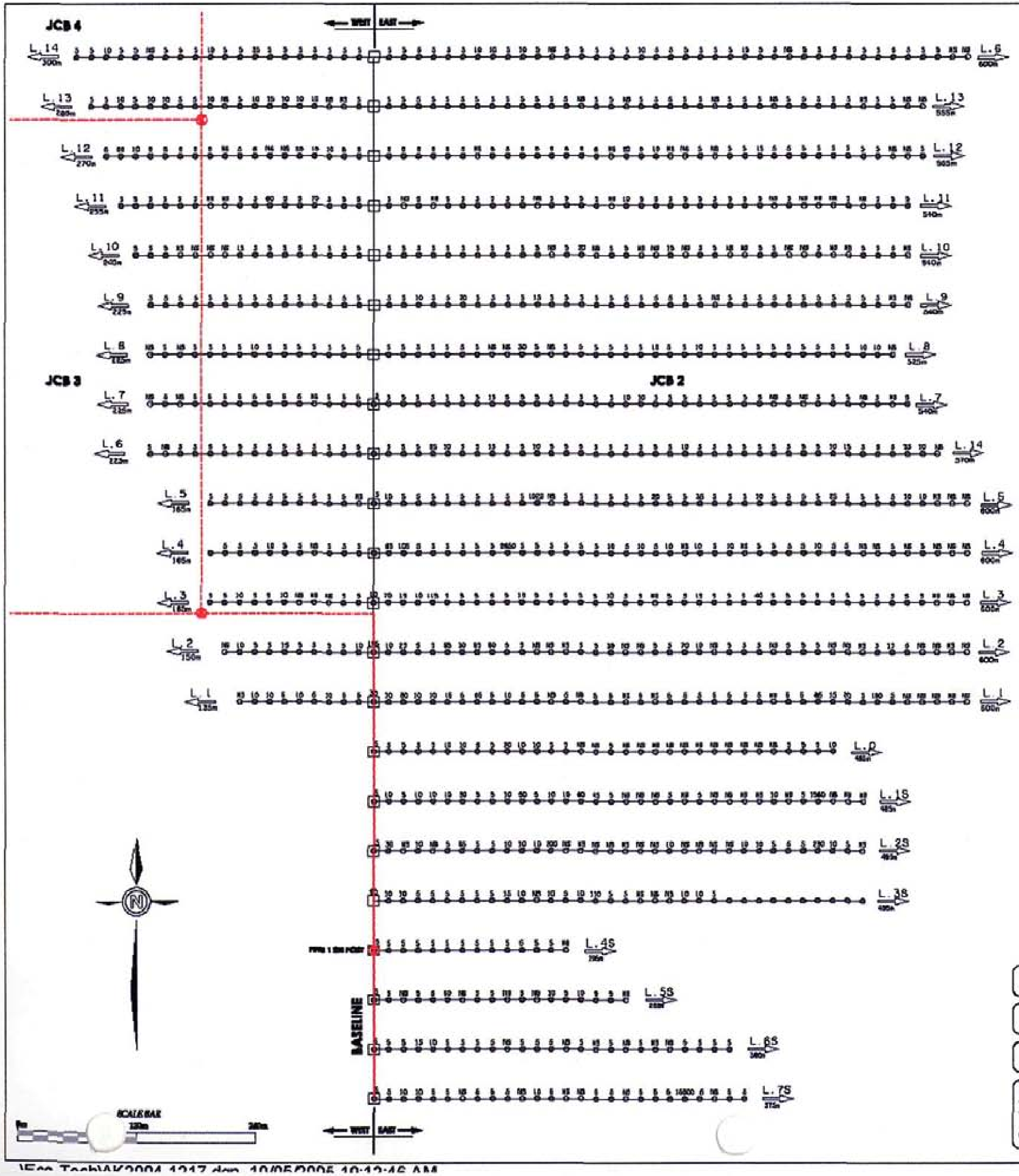
Purple = Roads and Access Trails

Yellow = Trenching



Foster East Grid and Perkins Gulch

(Overview)



ASSAY VALUES ARE PPb Au

LEGEND:

CLAIM POST	⊕
CLAIM LINE	- - - -
SAMPLE SITE	●
NO SAMPLE SITE	○
LINE #	L.3
DIRECTION	⇨
LENGTH OF LINE	340m

FIRSTLINE RECOVERY SYSTEMS INC.

FOSTER EAST SOIL GRID

QUESNEL B.C.

FIGURE No.

DATE 03-03-05

SCALE 1 : 3000

REV.

DRAWN BY :
HELVETIA DESIGN
YVONNE HOOGEVEEN, 119 LONGBAR ROAD
QUESNEL B.C V2J 6Y8 CANADA PH: (250) 992-6968

\Eco Tech\AK2004-1217.dwg 10/05/2005 10:12:46 AM

Section 15 - Mineral Tenure Act Regulation

1. Event number: 4114287	**2. Tenure number(s):** ATTACHED LIST	**3. Type of Tenure:** ☑ Mineral, or ☐ Placer
4. Recorded holder: GEMCO MINERALS INC	**Address:** 20189 56TH AVE UNIT 203 LANGLEY BC V3A 3Y6	**Phone:** 604-468-2968
5. Operator: TOM HATTON	**Address:** BOX 110 WELLS BC V0K2R0	**Phone:** 250-994-3449
6. Report author: D. MERRICK	**Address:** BOX 19 WELLS BC V0K2R0	**Phone:** 250-994-3380
7. Qualifications of operator:	ANGIE GUSTAFSON BRAD DAVIES > CERTIFIED PROSPECTOR	

8. Brief summary of work activity on claim(s) in recent years:	GEOLOGIST REPORT. SOILS GRID

NEW WORK (Attach additional sheets if more space is required)

9. Start date: JULY 4/06 **Stop date:** SEP 10/06	**10. Tenure number(s) of claim(s) that work was performed on:** 506328
11. Detailed written description of the work activity and results obtained: (If ground control or survey work is being claimed please attach plan(s) as required by Section 15 of the Regulations)	3 REPORTS ENCLOSED. GEOLOGIST NED REID ASSESSED AREA AND RECOMMENDED A SOILS GRID. ON THESE RESULTS HE RECOMMENDED TRENCHING, WITH TRENCHING ASSAY RESULTS + SP SURVEY RESULTS WE NOW AWAIT HIS NEXT RECOMMENDATION.
12. Metric dimensions of workings: (Open cuts, adits, pits, shafts, trenches)	255 M^3 - TRENCHING
13. Amount of material excavated and tested or processed: (metric units)	255 M^3
14. Geographic location of work sites: (access description, map numbers, map coordinates) Attach 1:10,000 scale MTO map	NORTH OF HIWAY 26, STANLEY B.C. OREGON GULCH

Continue on following page

15. Was GPS used to map work sites? If yes, specify make and model: GARMIN 12	**16. Work site(s) marking (flagging, cut lines, other):**
17. Are photographs of work sites attached? YES	**18. Was Notice of work filed?** Permit number: 1101731 MX-11-143

COST STATEMENT

19. Expense(s):	**Total Hours**	**Hourly Rate**	**Daily Rate**	**Total(s) ($)**
Labour cost: (specify type)				
DAVIES, MERRICK, GUSTAFSON INVOICES				7861
Equipment & Machinery cost: (specify type)				
D-6 BULLDOZER - 225 HOE				2137.50

20. Transportation: (specify type)	**Rate(s)**	**Days / Distance**	**Total(s) ($)**
Lodging / Food:			
Other: (specify)			
FREIGHT + ASSAYS			1806.64
		Total costs:	11805.14
		Amount claimed for assessment:	11802.02

Doug Merrick
(Signature of Recorded Holder / Agent)

Nov 30/06
(Date)

Please ensure you attach the map.
This report must be submitted within 30 days of the date
you registered the exploration and development work in MTO.

Submit the report to any Government Agent, Mineral Titles Office, or you can mail to:
Mineral Titles Branch
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
300 - 865 Hornby Street
Vancouver, BC V6Z 2G3

MOUNT BURNS CLAIM GROUP
FOSTER EAST & PERKINS GULCH: RECONNAISSANCE

For
Gemco Minerals Inc.
#203-20189 56th Avenue
Langley, British Columbia
V3A 3Y6

By
Brad Davies
Wells, British Columbia

August 2006

FOSTER EAST & PERKINS GULCH: RECONNAISSANCE

This memorandum will serve as a postscript to the "Phase One" report (Trenching at Foster East). Ownership of the Burns Mountain Group has been discussed, as has been access to the Foster East portion of the Group. Access to the Perkins Gulch area can be had by leaving Highway 26 for the Stanley loop, and taking BCFS road 72F from "downtown" Stanley. Three roads in mild stages of deactivation leave the 72F road: one at about 1 km., one at about 2 km., and one at 4 km. Two of these roads will place a person close to some relevant sections of Perkins Gulch (as can be seen from the included map), and it will be seen that there is a cross trail which can be used (by quad or by foot) to get right down to the big bend of Perkins Creek. The third road, which forks right at 4 km. on the 72F, will take a person to the top of Burns Mountain, and gives access to some of the old workings that took place in days gone by.

The 72F road, though deactivated beyond 3 km., is passable by 4x4 to its end near 72F7, and crosses the headwaters of Perkins Creek near 72F5. There is a trail leaving the clear-cut at 72F4.9 that is walkable to the old placer pit at the head of placer operations along Perkins Creek, and with an afternoon's work (excavator or cat) this trail can be made serviceable for drilling operations.

There is a cabin at the terminus of the middle road (the one that leaves 72F at 2 km.) that has sound logs and a sound roof. With very little work, this cabin can be made habitable. Being central to the Perkins Gulch area, the coordinates of this cabin are included: NAD 83 = 0587749 x 5877477, else N 53° 02' 22.6" x W 121° 41' 28.5".

Foster East

Earlier it was mentioned that in 1983 Donald Plenderleith detected magnetic anomalies where N4 x 200E now exists, but that the area had yet to be explored by this investigator. To this end, a Dip Needle was procured, and lines N2, N3, N4, N5 and S1 were magnetically surveyed. The readings were taken at 15 meter increments from 15 meters west of the baseline, eastward to where the slope of Nelson Mountain falls away. It was fortunate that prior work had already taken place along these lines, since the learning curve for geophysical data interpretation can be rather steep. However, it was soon established that all departures from a noticeable median—whether higher or lower—are worthy of note, and by comparing the resulting data table with trenching and soil anomalies, certain correlations became apparent.

The instructions that come with the instrument describe two ways of taking measurements, but stress that the "swing" method gives better results. That is to say, a person can stand facing the west and—holding the instrument vertically—wait for the needle to stop, at which point a reading such as "*78*" will be taken. This is the "steady" method. Or a person can stand facing the west and, with the instrument held horizontally, swing the body towards the north until the needle comes to rest at "*0*", at which point the needle is frozen with a plunger. The person then swings back to the west and raises the instrument to a vertical position in front of his face before releasing the needle and taking note of the deepest swing of the needle, which gives a reading such as "*118*". For this "swing" method, three or four readings are taken, and the average is written down.

While on the Foster East Grid, the "swing" method was used exclusively, and the results were placed in a correspondence-table with geochemical data and certain mineral features (outcropped or trenched) placed above and below in the table. The reader is referred to that table, and will see by the correlations that further trenching is definitely called for on lines N3, N4, and N5 out beyond the gully at 100E. Fortunately, access is relatively easy along line N4, and the trenching area itself is composed of benches and terraces with bedrock very near to the surface. Conversely, it was found that no trenching will be possible on S1 beyond the rim of the gully at 105E. However, a local underground miner with a surface-blasting ticket has suggested that drilling and blasting for exploration purposes can be done at reasonable cost, since the bedrock beyond the gully is at the surface.

Perkins Gulch: Geological Considerations

While taking an overview of the area, samples were taken from six different quartz occurrences. The occurrence (Q1) in Perkins placer pit (almost certainly a fault) was inconclusive as to strike, though the trend was north-westerly, and a sample taken at the Cohen incline near the summit (Q4) was taken from a "B" vein striking at 20°. But with each of the other veins it could be seen that the strike was 340° with an easterly dip, which is an orientation that has come up repeatedly on the Foster East Grid. This would seem to be the strike of the country-rock for the immediate area, and some words from Bowman (1889), and Holland (1948) are in order:

> **A comparison of the dips and strikes of the ledges with those of the country-rock, reveals the fact that while they agree remarkably in strike, they do not agree in dip. This fact holds good...throughout the mining region. The identity of strike, and not of dip, is readily explained by the supposition that the quartz veins filled fissures which were influenced in direction by that of the bedding and the lines of disturbance during uplift. They happen to be parallel to the strike, though they are often independent of the bedding. Veins of this description do not necessarily continue downward within the bedding to any depth; though a coincidence of the plane of bedding with the direction of the fissure or vein, doubtless frequently produced conditions favourable thereto...**
>
> **The persistency of the strike of the principal ledges of Cariboo in the direction of the trend of the mountain system, co-incident with that of the schists, must be ascribed to a common original cause, that of uplift and folding, therefore it is only incidentally related to the bedding of the schists.** (Bowman, pg. 28-29)

> **The strike of the rocks...is usually in the direction of the mountain ranges. The entire schist, or "slate belt" is furthermore characterized by an abundance of quartz**

> **veins; and on the higher mountains these rise above the surface, and generally follow the strike of the slates.**
>
> **In the folding to which the schists have been subjected—by a pressure exerted at right angles to the trend of the ranges—there appears to have been a tendency to fractures in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction.**
>
> **The fissures resulting have afforded facilities for the percolation of alkaline and silicious waters, the presence and prolonged action of which forming quartz, serving as nature's healing agency of the fractures.** (Bowman, pg. 23)

> **In the Barkerville area it has been shown that quartz veins fall into two groups. "A" veins are those that are parallel to the strike of the rocks. They include formational veins, those that are parallel to the dip, and strike-fault veins that cut across the dip of the rocks. "B" veins include all veins that cut across the strike of the rocks. Most "B" veins are either north-easterly trending, called transverse or horsetail veins, or easterly trending, called diagonal veins.**
>
> **Quartz veins in the Stanley area fall into the two major groups, but the "B" veins do not have the same directional groupings represented by the transverse and diagonal veins of...Barkerville.** (Holland, pg. 25)

While a strike of 340° for the country-rock of this area was arrived at by empirical means, there is some confirmation from Holland, both in his mapping and in his words. All of the occurrences that he refers to below can be pinpointed on his map, and measured by protractor to yield a strike of 340°:

> **Massive, coarse, dark-grey quartzites containing smoky or opalescent quartz fragments to the size of small rice grains and in beds a few feet to a few tens of feet thick were observed in many places. Such quartzite outcrops along Lightning Creek between the old Victoria shaft and Spruce Canyon, along Dry Gulch, at various places along Chisholm Creek...[*Also,*] bright-green chlorite schist was observed in a small patch of bedrock uncovered at the head of the sluice-flume in Dry Gulch ground-sluice pit, and also on the south side of Lightning Creek in Spruce Canyon immediately below Butcher Bench.** (Holland, pg. 17)

And the chlorite occurrence that he describes below has already been marked on his map, and is shown to strike at 340°:

> **...On Anderson Creek brightly coloured chlorite schist...outcrops across a width of possibly 2,000 feet...Along its projection to the south-east , the band should cross the upper part of Last Chance and Van Winkle Creeks. No chlorite schist was observed...but a number of boulders of similar rock found...indicates that the belt may cross at some point farther upstream.** (Holland, pg. 17)

The other factor that has relevance to the Perkins Gulch area is the faulting that Holland has taken pains to describe. Of the three major faults that he delineates, two cut through this immediate area. For our purposes, it is important to enter the two eastern faults into our *own* maps on the basis of his written words:

...the Grub Gulch-Coulter Creek fault, is believed to extend in a direction about north 15 degrees east from Grub Gulch to the lower part of Coulter Creek...The fault is projected between the following points, where evidence of its presence has been observed:–

1. **The displaced limestone-beds on lower Coulter Creek.**
2. **The west end of the Ketch hydraulic pit, where a limestone-bed is terminated.**
3. **Along lower Devils Lake Creek, where dissimilar rocks on each side of the valley are exposed.**
4. **Leo Bedford's hydraulic pit on the west side of Devil's Lake Creek, where, in 1946, a 6- to 8-foot fault-zone was exposed.**
5. **Through two long, straight topographic depressions extending southward from the angle of Devil's Lake Creek through the western part of Lot 10443c. These depressions were observed in several places on the ground and are particularly noticeable in vertical aerial photographs of that section.**
6. **The fault is assumed to extend southward along the course** [*corner*] **of Perkins Creek near the north-west corner of Lot 10743c.**
7. **Through Grub Gulch hydraulic pit, where a wide fault-zone was exposed during the course of operations in 1945 and 1946.**
8. **Along Grub Gulch to the diversion-dam 800 feet below the upper Grub Gulch ditch, where strands of it were exposed in the autumn of 1946 when the footings of the new dam were being dug.** (Holland, pg. 22-23)

A [*second*] **major fault called the Butcher Bench-Burns Creek fault is assumed to run southward from the point where the Jack of Clubs flume crosses Burns Creek to the western end of Butcher Bench...The fault is projected from the flume crossing of Burns Creek, where dissimilar rocks outcrop on the two sides of the creek through a long stretch of ground covered by overburden to a 5-foot fault zone exposed in the western end of Butcher Bench.** (Holland, pg. 23)

As described, the Butcher Bench-Burns Creek fault strikes at 20° from the western end of Butcher Bench. Of the two faults it is said that this is the one that carries the greatest mineralization, which makes it unfortunate that a good portion of it remains hypothetical. The Grub Gulch-Coulter Creek fault is more closely mapped, and the two relevant sections of this fault hinge at the big bend of Perkins Creek, heading northeast at 19°, and southwest at 202°.

Perkins Gulch: Reconnoitering

As mentioned, quartz samples have been taken from six occurrences in the Perkins Gulch area, as well as one sample from N4 x 200E, in the Foster East Grid. It is assumed that the actual *quartz* samples will be barren, since they are taken from "A" veins. There were "B" samples (no reference to the type of vein) taken at two locations, however, that are of some interest. The first (Q1 on the GEO map) is taken from the Perkins placer pit, where a probable fault has given rise to a gossan, with alteration, and some bright indication of metal compounds. And the second (Q5 on the GEO map) is taken from a quartz vein that strikes at 340°, and carries sulfides in bands of distinctive black quartzite. This outcrop is across the valley and on a different mountain from the trenches on Foster East that first brought this distinctive black quartzite to light, and that location on Foster East is precisely 1.75 km @ 340° from this occurrence. One can hope that this vein or bed of pyritized black quartzite is persistent at 340° for all of that distance.

With the two major faults mapped according to Holland's description, it only remained to map in the "A" veins so that the juncture points between the major faults and the "A" veins can be targeted. But first, since the dip-needle had yielded such useful data on the Foster East Grid, a series of magnetic surveys was run.

There being no geochemical or trenching results for correlation with the dip-needle data, it was decided to use both the "steady" and the "swing" method at each station, which resulted in a term such as "*78:118*". Given this term, it was also found useful to record the difference between the two numbers, as in "*118 - 78 = 40*". Comparison of each of the three numbers for a station with the three numbers at each of the other stations makes it fairly simple to pinpoint the anomalous results. And once this had been done "by eye", it then became a simple matter to enter the data into a spreadsheet and automate the process, with the added bonus of having a graph of the results for each line.

The reader is referred to the data tables, where it will be seen that the dip-needle results are displayed in bold. To the right the anomalous stations have been indicated in either the "highest" or the "lowest" columns, and the final column is a test for the anomalies that have fallen through the cracks, where a "TRUE" reading requires a second look at the data and the graph to see whether that station should be considered anomalous, too. In practice, only the "140m" station on the "72F" line and the "110m" station on the "Clearcut" line were found to be anomalous by this test.

(Of course, the graph and data for every line and station requires independent analysis, but the spreadsheet program has proved to give the same results as does the "study by eye".)

The GEO map has thus evolved to show where faults, anomalies and projected formational structures "criss-cross" to form juncture points. These points have been labelled "T" for target, and if drilling should take place at these targets, it is suggested that the drill should be offset some fifty meters to the east of each target, to drill west at 45° However, the present investigator is not qualified to dictate how a drilling program should be conducted. It is certain that some of the structures themselves (faults and veins) should be drilled exactly where they've been found, and, though almost every juncture point looks on the map to be close to a road, it remains to be discovered whether access can be had.

Sampling Notes

- 104501 (A & B). "MAG" on Foster East Grid. 587075 x 5879732. A=ankeritized schist with dark banding, some quartz. B=Same, with much folding.
  Assay A & B: For gold and silver.

- 104502 (A & B). "Q1" in Perkins placer pit. 587843 x 5877872. A=Lightly ankeritized schist with much quartz; brightly colored platelets of mica or metal compounds on cleavage planes. B=Same as above, with much greater heft.
  Assay A & B: 28-element ICP/gold/silver.
- 104503. "Q2" on Mid-Perkins. 587712 x 5877697. Quartz in schist with much oxidation.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 104504. "Q3" on Mid-Perkins. 587654 x 5877633. Quartz in lightly ankeritized, sericitic schist with some folding.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 104505. "Q4" from "B" vein below Cohen incline. 588877 x 5878319. Ankeritized, sericitic, boxwork quartz with dark banding.
  Assay: For gold and silver.
- 104506 (A & B). "Q5" near 72F6 on roadside outcrop. 587509 x 5878152. A=quartz from vein in lightly ankeritized, sericitic phyllite. Trace non-magnetic pyrite. B=Distinctive black quartzite from wall of vein. 3% pyrite.
  Assay: 28-element ICP/gold/silver.
- 104507. "Q6" near 72F2 on roadside outcrop. 587631 x 5876934. Lightly ankeritized quartz in schist. Some sericite.
  Assay: For gold and silver.

Dip Needle Data

"MidPerkins" Data

Station:	**Steady Read:**	**Swing Read:**	***Difference:***		***Lowest:***	***Highest:***	***2ndLook:***
				258420			
0	**80**	**114**	***34***	*51680*			FALSE
10	**78**	**104**	***26***	*-47506*	***		FALSE
20	**78**	**106**	***28***	*-26916*	***		FALSE
30	**82**	**105**	***23***	*-60390*	***		FALSE
40	**77**	**107**	***30***	*-11250*	***		FALSE
50	**78**	**113**	***35***	*50070*			FALSE
60	**79**	**115**	***36***	*68640*		***	FALSE
70	**80**	**112**	***32***	*28300*			FALSE
80	**81**	**112**	***31***	*22812*			FALSE
90	**83**	**112**	***29***	*11164*			FALSE
100	**81**	**108**	***27***	*-22224*	***		FALSE
110	**83**	**114**	***31***	*34902*			FALSE
120	**78**	**106**	***28***	*-26916*	***		FALSE
	6	*11*	*13*				
	3	*5.5*	*6.5*				
	80	*109.5*	*29.5*	*8250*	*-8250*		

"Clearcut" Data

Station:	**Steady Read:**	**Swing Read:**	***Difference:***		***Lowest:***	***Highest:***	***2ndLook:***
				282240			
0	**81**	**110**	***29***	*-23850*	***		FALSE
10	**82**	**111**	***29***	*-18282*	***		FALSE
20	**82**	**116**	***34***	*41168*			FALSE
30	**82**	**118**	***36***	*66096*		***	FALSE
40	**78**	**112**	***34***	*14784*			FALSE
50	**77**	**115**	***38***	*54250*			FALSE
60	**79**	**108**	***29***	*-34812*	***		FALSE
70	**80**	**106**	***26***	*-61760*	***		FALSE
80	**81**	**114**	***33***	*22482*			FALSE
90	**81**	**114**	***33***	*22482*			FALSE
100	**79**	**115**	***36***	*44820*			FALSE
110	**83**	**113**	***30***	*-870*			TRUE
120	**83**	**108**	***25***	*-58140*	***		FALSE
130	**79**	**110**	***31***	*-12850*	***		FALSE
140	**77**	**114**	***37***	*42546*			FALSE
	6	*12*	*13*				
	3	*6*	*6.5*				
	80	*112*	*31.5*	*4336*	*-4336*		

"UpPerkins" Data

Station:	**Steady Read:**	**Swing Read:**	***Difference:***		***Lowest:***	***Highest:***	***2ndLook:***
				265251.5			
0	**80**	**115**	***35***	*56748.5*			FALSE
10	**75**	**118**	***43***	*115298.5*		***	FALSE
20	**78**	**116**	***38***	*78572.5*			FALSE
30	**78**	**103**	***25***	*-64401.5*	***		FALSE
40	**77**	**118**	***41***	*107274.5*			FALSE
50	**75**	**115**	***40***	*79748.5*			FALSE
60	**76**	**118**	***42***	*111404.5*		***	FALSE
70	**76**	**114**	***38***	*63960.5*			FALSE
80	**76**	**118**	***42***	*111404.5*		***	FALSE
90	**80**	**116**	***36***	*68828.5*			FALSE
100	**82**	**114**	***32***	*33864.5*			FALSE
110	**80**	**114**	***34***	*44828.5*			FALSE
120	**81**	**100**	***19***	*-111352*	***		FALSE
130	**82**	**102**	***20***	*-97971.5*	***		FALSE
140	**81**	**113**	***32***	*27644.5*			FALSE
150	**78**	**109**	***31***	*-1689.5*			TRUE
	7	*18*	*24*				
	3.5	*9*	*12*				
	78.5	*109*	*31*	*3947*	*-3947*		

"Trail" Data

Station:	Steady Read:	Swing Read:	Difference:		Lowest:	Highest:	2ndLook:
				271305.1			
0	76	112	36	35126.88			FALSE
10	76	115	39	69554.88			FALSE
20	76	115	39	69554.88			FALSE
30	81	115	34	45404.88			FALSE
40	78	118	40	96854.88			FALSE
50	80	118	38	87414.88			FALSE
60	80	116	36	62774.88			FALSE
70	80	118	38	87414.88			FALSE
80	80	118	38	87414.88			FALSE
90	78	116	38	72518.88			FALSE
100	76	118	42	105350.9		***	FALSE
110	81	113	32	21590.88			FALSE
120	80	116	36	62774.88			FALSE
130	81	118	37	82340.88			FALSE
140	78	116	38	72518.88			FALSE
150	81	107	26	-45963.1	***		FALSE
160	80	110	30	-7305.13	***		FALSE
170	78	109	31	-7743.13	***		FALSE
180	79	113	34	32212.88			FALSE
190	80	114	34	38774.88			FALSE
200	80	113	33	27014.88			FALSE
210	80	113	33	27014.88			FALSE
220	78	116	38	72518.88			FALSE
230	80	110	30	-7305.13	***		FALSE
240	80	108	28	-29385.1	***		FALSE
250	80	112	32	15414.88			FALSE
260	79	114	35	43904.88			FALSE
270	82	112	30	4214.875			FALSE
280	81	108	27	-35109.1	***		FALSE
290	79	115	36	55754.88			FALSE
300	78	110	32	3254.875			FALSE
310	82	112	30	4214.875			FALSE
320	81	110	29	-12915.1	***		FALSE
330	82	117	35	64484.88			FALSE
340	82	118	36	77030.88			FALSE
350	81	110	29	-12915.1	***		FALSE
360	82	111	29	-7347.13	***		FALSE
370	83	103	20	-100325	***		FALSE
380	85	104	19	-103345	***		FALSE
390	84	107	23	-64581.1	***		FALSE
400	78	110	32	3254.875			FALSE
410	79	111	32	9302.875			FALSE
420	85	109	24	-48945.1	***		FALSE
	9	15	23				
	4.5	7.5	11.5				
	80.5	110.5	30.5	2005.75	-2005.75		

"72F" Data

Station:	**Steady Read:**	**Swing Read:**	***Difference:***		***Lowest:***	***Highest:***	***2ndLook:***
				259048.1			
0	**76**	**113**	***37***	*58707.88*			FALSE
10	**76**	**114**	***38***	*70183.88*			FALSE
20	**74**	**110**	***36***	*33991.88*			FALSE
30	**76**	**115**	***39***	*81811.88*		***	FALSE
40	**75**	**112**	***37***	*51751.88*			FALSE
50	**75**	**110**	***35***	*29701.88*			FALSE
60	**75**	**110**	***35***	*29701.88*			FALSE
70	**74**	**110**	***36***	*33991.88*			FALSE
80	**76**	**102**	***26***	*-57496.1*	***		FALSE
90	**76**	**111**	***35***	*36211.88*			FALSE
100	**76**	**108**	***32***	*3607.875*			TRUE
110	**74**	**112**	***38***	*55895.88*			FALSE
120	**80**	**113**	***33***	*39271.88*			FALSE
130	**78**	**112**	***34***	*37975.88*			FALSE
140	**70**	**105**	***35***	*-1798.13*			TRUE
150	**78**	**111**	***33***	*26665.88*			FALSE
160	**76**	**113**	***37***	*58707.88*			FALSE
170	**74**	**110**	***36***	*33991.88*			FALSE
180	**73**	**109**	***36***	*27403.88*			FALSE
190	**76**	**113**	***37***	*58707.88*			FALSE
200	**76**	**100**	***24***	*-76648.1*	***		FALSE
210	**75**	**110**	***35***	*29701.88*			FALSE
220	**77**	**104**	***27***	*-42832.1*	***		FALSE
230	**80**	**106**	***26***	*-38568.1*	***		FALSE
240	**79**	**103**	***24***	*-63760.1*	***		FALSE
250	**79**	**112**	***33***	*32935.88*			FALSE
260	**77**	**113**	***36***	*54187.88*			FALSE
270	**77**	**113**	***36***	*54187.88*			FALSE
280	**83**	**112**	***29***	*10535.88*			FALSE
290	**81**	**112**	***31***	*22183.88*			FALSE
	13	***15***	***15***				
	6.5	*7.5*	*7.5*				
	76.5	*107.5*	*31.5*	*5163.75*	*-5163.75*		

In conclusion, I only wish to state that this is a true record of the Foster East/Perkins Gulch Recon, as conducted by myself, and further, that I hold no interests in the area. Dated this 7th day of August, 2006

Brad Davies,
Contract Prospector,
Wells, BC

		[15w]	[BL]	[15e]	[30e]	[45e]	[60e]	[75e]	[90e]	[105e]	[120e]	[135e]	[150e]	[165e]	[180e]	[195e]	[210e]	[225e]	[240e]	[255e]	[270e]	[285e]	[300e]	[315e]
N5	SA			10										1020								20		
	DN	120	119	118	115	118	114	120	111	115	117	118	118	120	123	121	123	118						
	T/M													Q(F)	QB?	B								
N4	SA			85	105							2650							10		10		10	
	DN	115	112	110	115	118	115	118	110	118	116	120	112	114	112	110	112	121	116					
	T/M		P	P	P											B	QB	B						
N3	SA		10	70	10	115						15						10						15
	DN	112	114	112	115	118	119	120	112	101	123	115	115	111	114	116	118	111	110	112	111			
	T/M			P	Q G	QB G	Q								B	B								
N2	SA	10	105	10	25			85	30	65	60								35					70
	DN	118	114	115	118	118	115	101	104	107	106	108	116	113	101	115	119							
	T/M			P(F)			???	QB	QB	???														
		[15w]	[BL]	[15e]	[30e]	[45e]	[60e]	[75e]	[90e]	[105e]	[120e]	[135e]	[150e]	[165e]	[180e]	[195e]	[210e]	[225e]	[240e]	[255e]	[270e]	[285e]	[300e]	[315e]

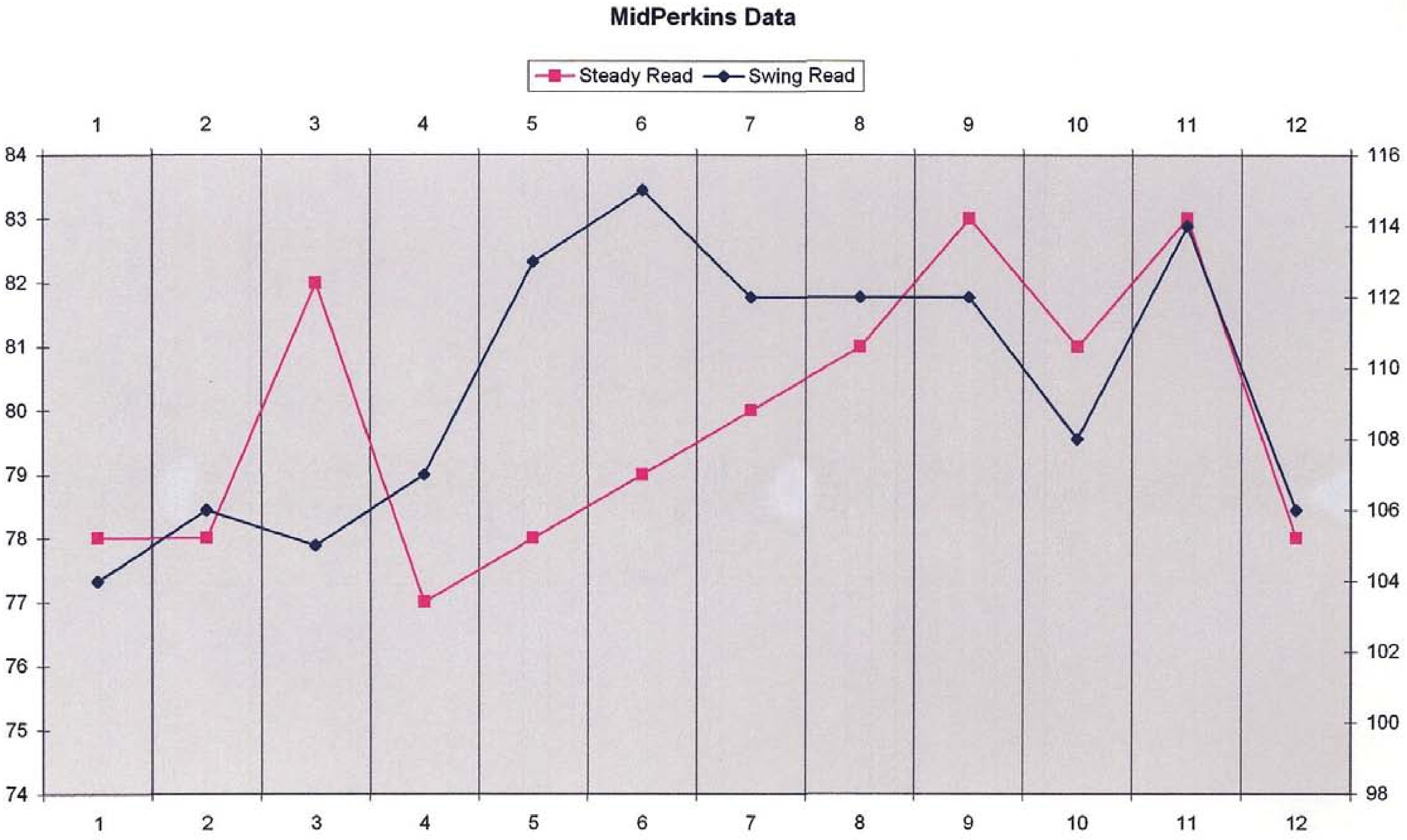
Green = Anomalous values, else interesting minerals   Purple = Correlated anomalies, else minerals

SA = Soil anomalies   DN = Dip-needle readings   T/M = Trenched minerals, outcrops and structures of interest

QB = Quartz in bedrock   B = Bedrock   Q = Quartz   P = Pyrite   G = Gouge   (F) = Float, possibly   ??? = Alteration, etc.

FLT = Fault (gully bottom)   RM = Rim   SLP = Southern Slope   BNC = Bench

S1	SA			10		10	10	10	30			10	50		10	10	60	45						
	DN	115	118	115	117	118	117	115	109	105	100	116	110	117	109	113	106	105						
	T/M									RM	FLT	RM	BNC	SLP	SLP	BNC	BNC	SLP						
		[15w]	[BL]	[15e]	[30e]	[45e]	[60e]	[75e]	[90e]	[105e]	[120e]	[135e]	[150e]	[165e]	[180e]	[195e]	[210e]	[225e]	[240e]	[255e]	[270e]	[285e]	[300e]	[315e]


MidPerkins Data
Steady Read
Swing Read
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
84
83
82
81
80
79
78
77
76
75
74
116
114
112
110
108
106
104
102
100
98
1
2
3
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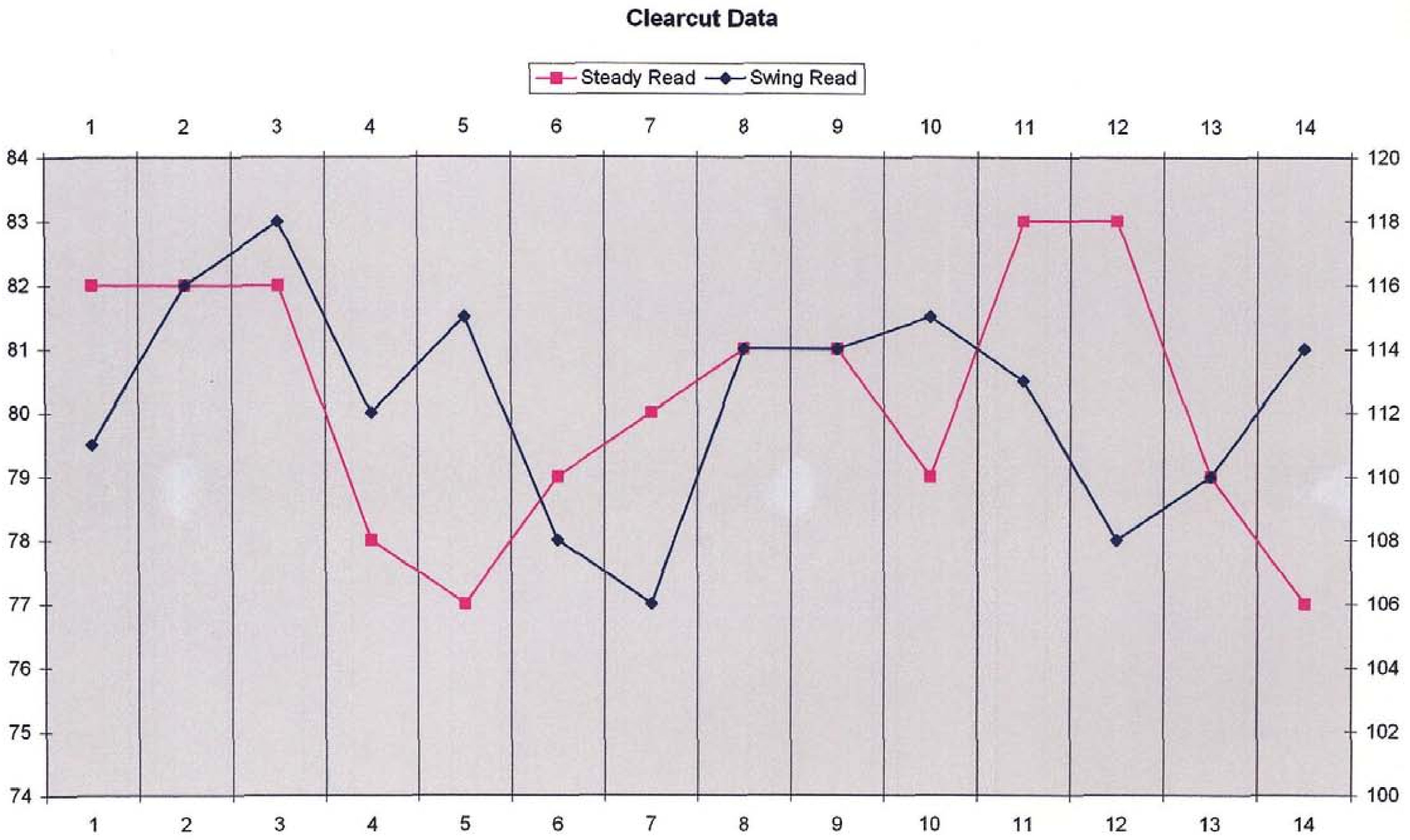
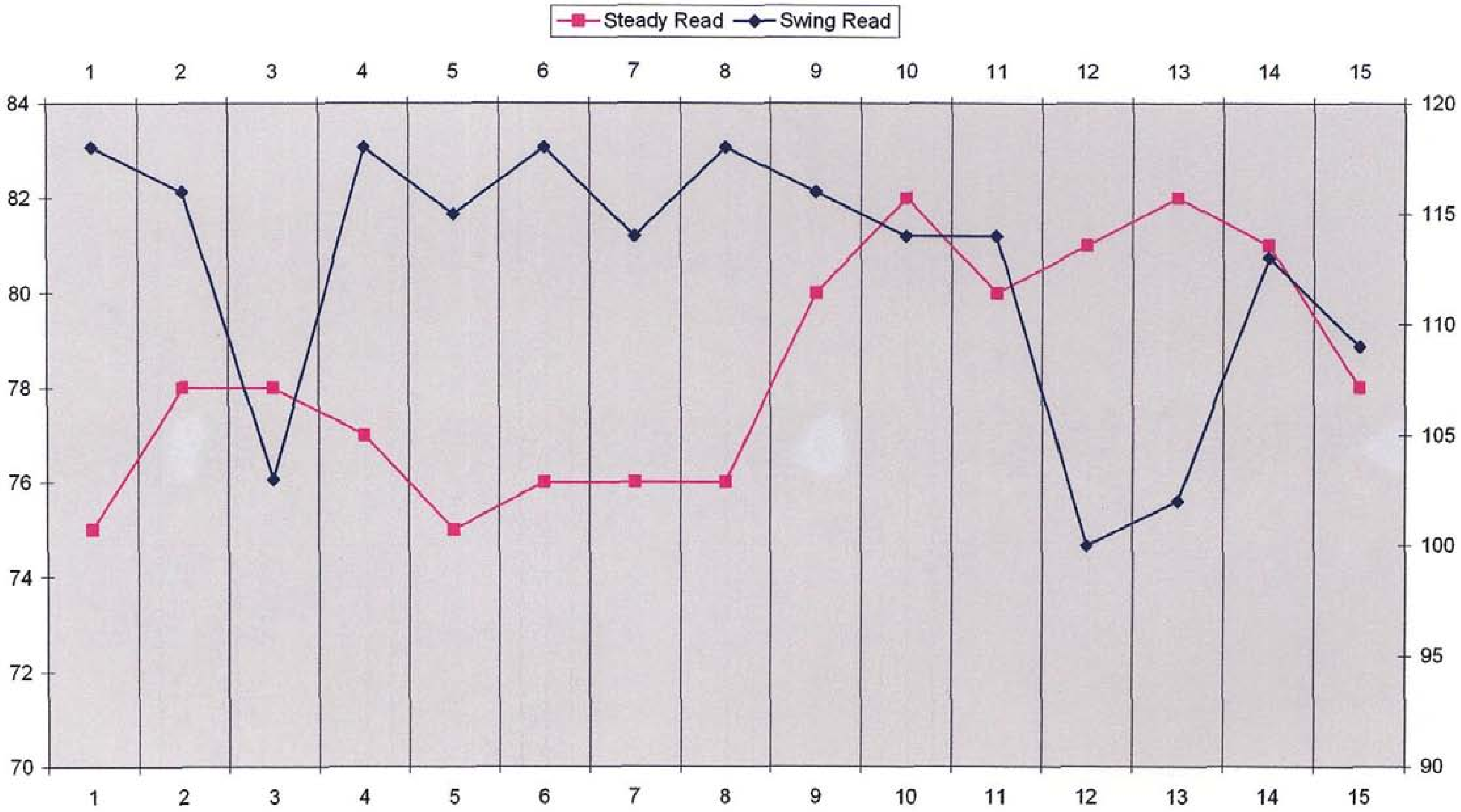
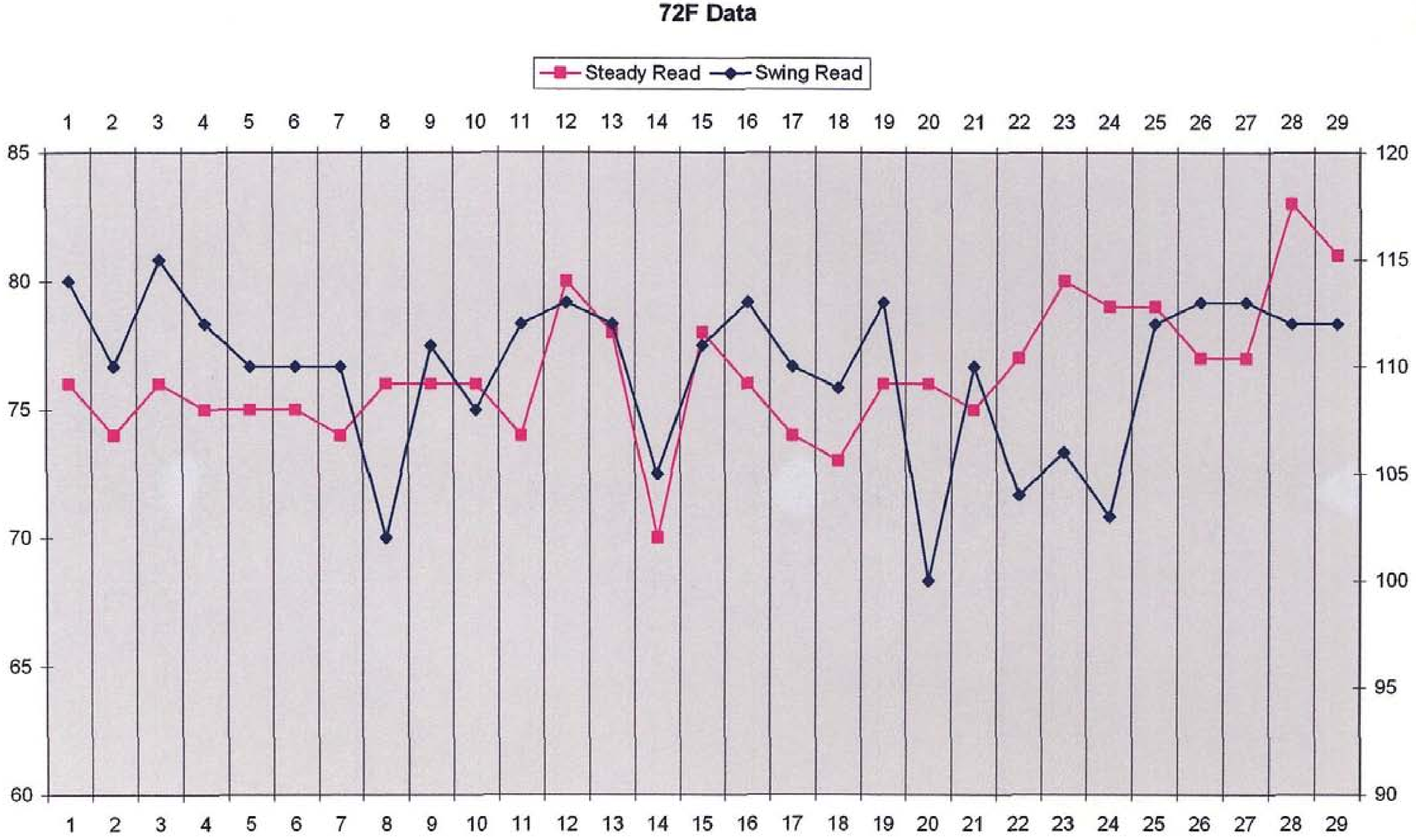
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

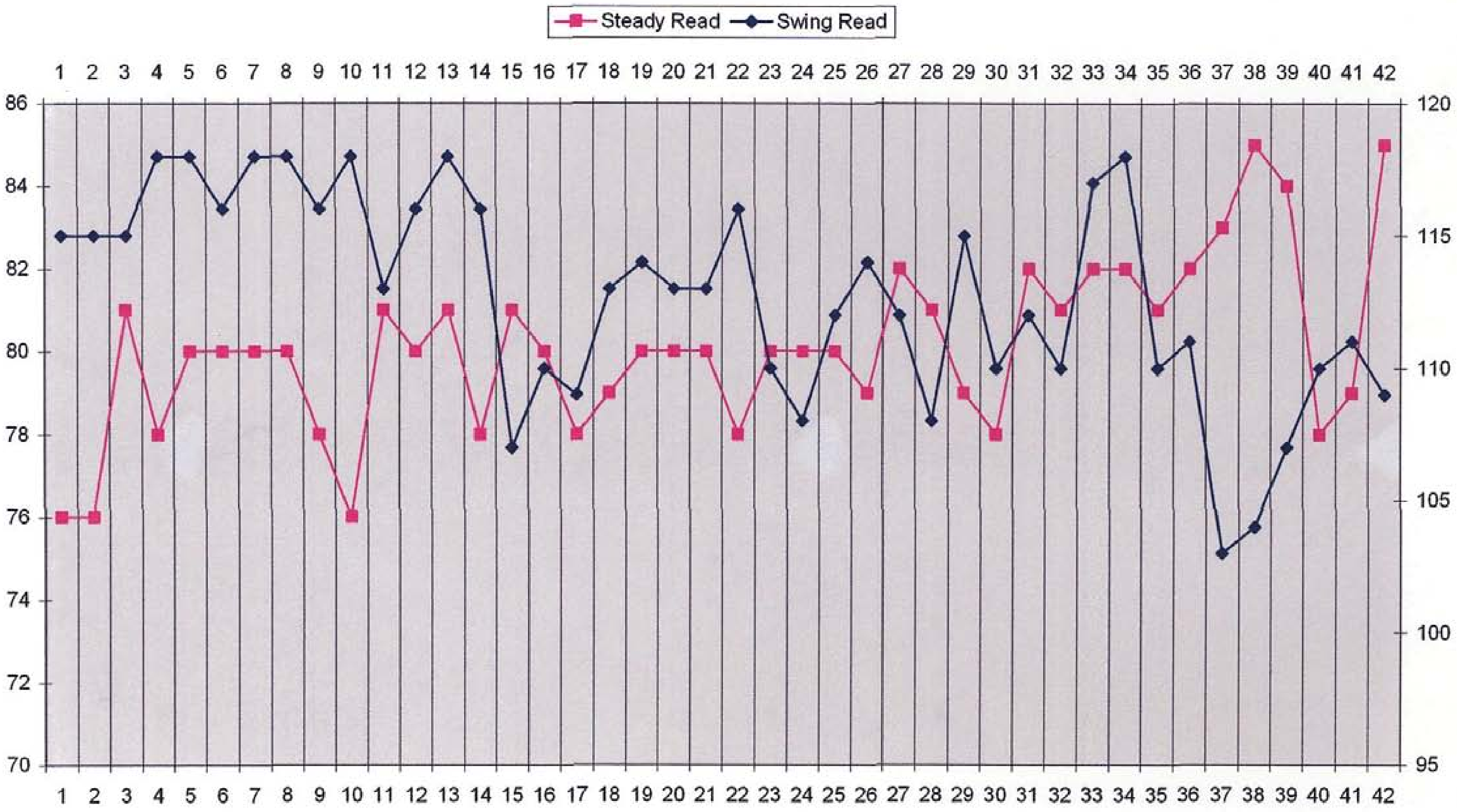

Clearcut Data
Steady Read
Swing Read
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
84
83
82
81
80
79
78
77
76
75
74
120
118
116
114
112
110
108
106
104
102
100

UpPerkins Data




72F Data
Steady Read
Swing Read
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
85
80
75
70
65
60
120
115
110
105
100
95
90

Trail Data


Steady Read
Swing Read
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42
86
84
82
80
78
76
74
72
70
120
115
110
105
100
95

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

20-Oct-06

2006 INVOICE

INVOICE #:AK 06-1332

	DESCRIPTION	***PRICE / SAMPLE***	**AMOUNT**
PROJECT #: PERKINS			
6	SAMPLE PREP. (ROCK)	6.50	39.00
6	AG GEOCHEM	6.90	41.40
6	AU GEOCHEM (30g)	11.75	70.50
		SUBTOTAL:	150.90
		& 6% G.S.T:	9.05
	TOTAL DUE & PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT:		**159.95**

THANK YOU!!

G.S.T. REGISTRATION NUMBER R88399 8312

TERMS: NET 30 DAYS. INTEREST AT RATE OF 2 PER MONTH (24% PER ANNUM) WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
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E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

Chq #152
#25796

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

20-Oct-06

2006 INVOICE

INVOICE #:AK 06-1333

	DESCRIPTION	PRICE / SAMPLE	AMOUNT
PROJECT #: PERKINS			
4	SAMPLE PREP. (ROCK)	6.50	26.00
4	MULTI-ELEMENT ICP (28)	7.00	28.00
4	AU GEOCHEM (30g)	11.75	47.00
		SUBTOTAL:	101.00
		& 6% G.S.T:	6.06
	TOTAL DUE & PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT:		107.06

THANK YOU!!

G.S.T. REGISTRATION NUMBER R86309 8312
TERMS: NET 30 DAYS. INTEREST AT RATE OF 2 PER MONTH (24% PER ANNUM) WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Invoic

Date	Invoice #
12/11/2006	06-3

Bill To

Gemco Minerals Inc.
#203 - 20189 56th Ave
Langley, BC
V3A 3Y6

Please remit payment to

Angelique Justason
PO Box 36
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

Project
Mount Burns

Description	Rate	Amount
NOV 12/06. Tenure search & map compilation: Mount Burns Claim Group property map	25.00	112.50
NOV 13/06. Map compilation: Mount Burns Claim Group property map	25.00	212.50
NOV 14/06. Map compilation: Mount Burns Claim Group property map	25.00	137.50

Pd. #145
Nov. 15

Total	$462.50

D.Merrick
Box 19, Wells B.C.
V0K 2R0
Sept 20,2006

Attention Tom Hatton

INVOICE

Foster ledge trenching. Debris cleanup, slashing seeding. Two days plus vehicle

	$440.00
GST	26.40
Total due	$466.40

D. Merrick

Doug Merrick
Box 19, Wells B.C.
V0K 2R0
July 24/06

GEMCO ATTENTION TOM HATTON

INVOICE RE OREGON GULCH

8 hours slashing and seeding trenched area Oregon Gulch

8 @ $20.00	$160.00	
GST	$9.60	
Total due		$169.60

PO #144

Doug Merrick

¥ 1713.16

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

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GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 673-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

Gemco Minerals
Box 11
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

8-Sep-06

2006 INVOICE

INVOICE #:AK 06-1077

	DESCRIPTION	***PRICE / SAMPLE***	***AMOUNT***
PROJECT #: 7777			
26	SAMPLE PREP. (Rock)	6.50	169.00
26	AU ASSAY (30g)	12.50	325.00
26	AG ASSAY	6.90	179.40
		SUBTOTAL:	673.40
		& 6% G.S.T:	40.40
	TOTAL DUE & PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT:		713.80

THANK YOU!!

G.S.T. REGISTRATION NUMBER R89389 8312
TERMS: NET 30 DAYS. INTEREST AT RATE OF 2 PER MONTH (24% PER ANNUM)
WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

23-Aug-06

2006 INVOICE

P/O #: 7777 **INVOICE #:AK 06-1076**

	DESCRIPTION	PRICE / SAMPLE	AMOUNT
PROJECT #: Foster			
21	SAMPLE PREP. (CORE)	6.50	136.50
21	MULTI-ELEMENT ICP (28)	7.00	147.00
21	AU ASSAY (30g)	12.50	262.50
21	AG ASSAY	6.90	144.90
		SUBTOTAL:	690.90
		& 6% G.S.T:	41.45
	TOTAL DUE & PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT:		732.35

THANK YOU!!

G.S.T. REGISTRATION NUMBER R88399 8312
TERMS: NET 30 DAYS. INTEREST AT RATE OF 2 PER MONTH (24% PER ANNUM)
WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Folio______ Statement ~~JULY 15~~ AUG 7 2006

M GemCo
c/o Tom Hatton, Wells

In Acc't With FAL Contracting

GST 101734382RT WCB: 220606 AQ

7 Field Days:		
	JULY 22,24,26, 27,28 AUG 3,4	1750.00
3 Office Days:		
	JULY 29,30 AUG 5	750.00
	SUB	2500.00
PD.	GST	175.00
143	TOTAL	2675.00

Brad Damin

Folio______ Statement JULY 15 2006

M Gemco
c/o Tom Hatton, Wells

In Acc't With FAL CONTRACTING

GST 101734382RT WCB: 220606-AQ

2 Field Days:		
	JUNE 28, JULY 11	500.00
1 OFFICE DAY:		
	JUNE 29	250.00
	SUB	750.00
	GST	52.50
	TOTAL	802.50

Thank-you -

Brad Damin

Pd. #141

2137.50

MIKE McCULLAGH
P.O. Box 241 Wells B.C. DATE 15 July 2006

NAME Gemco Minerals

ADDRESS

QUAN	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	AMOUNT	
10 July				
	2 Hours 225 Rental @125.00 per		250	00
11 July	6.5 Hours 225 Rental @125 Per		812	50
	Lowbed Charge		200	00
	[illegible] Pd. MM			
		TAX		
	RECEIVED ABOVE IN GOOD ORDER BY	TOTAL	1262	50

	CLERK	CASH	C.O.D.	CHARGE	ON ACC'T	MDSE. RET'D	PAID OUT

MIKE McCULLAGH
Box 241 Wells B.C. DATE 30 June 2006

NAME Gemco Minerals

ADDRESS

QUAN	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	AMOUNT	
29 June				
5	Hours 225 Rental @125.00 Per		625	00
30 June				
2	Hours 225 Rental @125.00 Per		250	00
	[illegible] Pd. MM			
		TAX		
	RECEIVED ABOVE IN GOOD ORDER BY	TOTAL	875	00

	CLERK	CASH	C.O.D.	CHARGE	ON ACC'T	MDSE. RET'D	PAID OUT

Date 08 19 06

Shipper's #

Purchase Order # | Quote #

Van-Kam Freightways Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE
2335 Madison Avenue
Burnaby, B.C. Canada V5C 4Z5
Office & Rates - 604-299-7451 Fax - 604-299-8529
Dispatch - 604-299-9575 Fax - 604-299-8701
Customer Service - 1-888-229-9889

VAN KAM
established 1947

Shipper Account #

•BILL OF LADING•
NOT NEGOTIABLE

Consignee Account #

Shipper (From) Genco Minerals.
Street c/o Van Kam Depot
City Quesnel Province / State BC P.C. or Zip

Consignee (To) Echo Tech
Street
City Kamloops Province / State BC P.C. or Zip

Bill To Name Street City Province / State P.C. or Zip

Bill To Account Number

Routing

No. of Pieces	Description of Articles, Special Marks and Exceptions	Weight (Pounds)	Dangerous Goods Class	P.I.N.	Pck. Grp
2	Bags.	60			
	pd. by Visa				
	Auth # 094528				
	$ 93.68				

Special Instructions

If At Shipper's Risk, Write or Stamp Here

Freight Charges
[✓ Prepaid]
or
Collect
Please circle one
If not indicated
shipment will move
collect

C.O.D.
Cash on Delivery
$
COD Fee
Prepaid ☐
Collect ☐

CONNECTING CARRIER
PLEASE PROTECT
ADVANCE CHARGES
$

GST #R105490684

Emergency Response Telephone # | Type of Placard | Quantity | Emergency Response Plan #

Dimensions
L ____ x W ____ x H ____

Total Cubic Feet

Declared Valuation $
MAXIMUM LIABILITY [illegible] PER POUND [illegible] KILOGRAM [illegible] ON THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF THE SHIPMENT, UNLESS DECLARED [illegible] STATES OTHERWISE. (CONDITIONS 4 AND 9 ON BACK)

RECEIVED AT THE POINT SHOWN ON THE DATE SPECIFIED AND FROM THE SHIPPER MENTIONED HEREIN, THE PROPERTY HEREIN DESCRIBED IN APPARENT GOOD ORDER, EXCEPT AS NOTED (CONTENTS AND CONDITION OF CONTENTS OF PACKAGES UNKNOWN) MARKED, CONSIGNED AND DESTINED AS INDICATED ABOVE, WHICH SAID CARRIER AGREES TO CARRY AND DELIVER TO THE CONSIGNEE AT THE SAID DESTINATION IF ON ITS OWN ROUTE, OTHERWISE TO DELIVER TO ANOTHER CARRIER ON THE ROUTE TO SAID DESTINATION, SUBJECT TO THE CLASSIFICATION AND TARIFFS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF SHIPMENT. IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED AS TO EACH CARRIER OF ALL OR ANY OF SAID PROPERTY OVER ALL OR ANY PORTION OF SAID ROUTE TO DESTINATION, AND AS TO EACH PARTY AT ANY TIME INTERESTED IN ALL OR ANY OF SAID PROPERTY, THAT EVERY SERVICE TO BE PERFORMED HEREUNDER SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL THE CONDITIONS NOT PROHIBITED BY LAW, WHETHER PRINTED OR WRITTEN, INCLUDING CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO BY THE SHIPPER AND ACCEPTED FOR HIMSELF AND HIS ASSIGNS.

THE CONTRACT FOR THE CARRIAGE OF THE GOODS LISTED IN THIS BILL OF LADING IS, BY REGULATION PASSED UNDER THE MOTOR CARRIER ACT, DEEMED TO CONTAIN AND BE SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS SET OUT IN THE REGULATION. INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS AT 1.5% PER MONTH (18% PER ANNUM). FREIGHT BILLS ARE PAYABLE WITHIN 7 DAYS.

NOTICE OF CLAIM

ARTICLE 9(1) - THE CARRIER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR LOSS, DAMAGE OR DELAY TO ANY OF THE GOODS TRANSPORTED PURSUANT TO THIS BILL OF LADING UNLESS NOTICE THEREOF SETTING OUT PARTICULARS OF THE ORIGIN, DESTINATION AND DATE OF SHIPMENT OF THE GOODS AND THE ESTIMATED AMOUNT CLAIMED IN RESPECT OF SUCH LOSS, DAMAGE OR DELAY IS GIVEN IN WRITING TO THE ORIGINATING CARRIER OR THE DELIVERING CARRIER WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE DELIVERY OF THE GOODS, OR, IN THE CASE OF FAILURE TO MAKE DELIVERY, WITHIN NINE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SHIPMENT.

ARTICLE 9(2) - THE FINAL STATEMENT OF THE CLAIM SHALL BE FILED WITHIN NINE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SHIPMENT, TOGETHER WITH A COPY OF THE PAID FREIGHT BILL.

Shipper
Per
Per
Date

7664502

NO. OF PIECES	NO. OF HANDLING UNITS	TYPE OF HANDLING UNITS

DRIVER TO COMPLETE THIS AREA

Carrier VAN-KAM	Driver # 17001
Driver Name (please print)	Seals/etc. $
Date 08 19 06	Time In
Piece Count 2	Time Out
Unit #	Trailer #

"We appreciate your business!"

HAULING FREIGHT FOR FRIENDS
FOR OVER 50 YEARS
www.vankam.com

BILL OF LADING NO. 2825309
HEAD OFFICE (COPY 1)

JAK TRANSPORT LTD

09/23/2006 15:01 FAX 1 250 992 7482

To:Gemco Minerals Inc.
From: Angelique Justason

Attached below is the Statement of Costs for the 2006 Self Potential Geophysical Programs which were conducted on Tenures 506325, 506328 and 506~~335~~ 333 this season. AJ.

Cheers,
Angelique Justason

2006 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field Personnel	
Geotechnican (20.0 hours at $25/hr)	500.00
Field assistants (25.5 man hours at $20/hr)	510.00
Vehicle Rental and other Equipment	
4x4 vehicles (3.0 days at $50/day)	150.00
Chain saw (2.5 days at $10/day)	25.00
Report Preparation	
Data entry and map compilation (30.0 hours at $25/hr)	750.00
Technical report (50.0 hours at $25/hr)	1250.00
Miscellaneous expenses (5% of report prep for office and printing)	100.00
	$3285.00

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2006-1076

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

23-Aug-06

No. of samples received: 21
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Foster
P/O #: 7777
Submitted by: Tom Hatton

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
1	86108B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
2	86111	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
3	86112	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
4	86114	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
5	86116	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
6	86117	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
7	86120B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
8	86123B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
9	86127	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
10	86128	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
11	86129	<0.03	<0.001	0.3	0.009
12	86130	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
13	86133	<0.03	<0.001	0.3	0.009
14	86135	0.25	0.007	<0.1	<0.001
15	86135B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
16	86138	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
17	86139	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
18	86141	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
19	86142	0.03	0.001	0.1	0.003
20	86143B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
21	86145	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001

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

Gemco Minerals AK6-1076 23-Aug-06

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
QC DATA:					
Repeat:					
1	86108B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
10	86128	0.03	0.001	0.1	0.003
14	86135	0.26	0.008		
Resplits:					
1	86108B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
Standard:					
OX140		1.84	0.054		
Pb106				58.6	1.709

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

JJ/bp
XLS/06

23-Aug-06

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1076

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

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

No. of samples received: 21
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Foster
P/O #: 7777
Submitted by: Tom Hatton

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	86108B	<0.2	0.10	<5	120	30	0.03	<1	11	95	14	>10	<10	<0.01	217	24	<0.01	25	500	<2	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	114	<10	<1	30
2	86111	<0.2	1.10	10	95	<5	0.11	<1	16	62	32	3.44	10	0.45	610	4	0.01	36	400	34	<5	<20	6	0.01	<10	18	<10	3	82
3	86112	<0.2	1.15	10	60	<5	0.03	<1	13	120	25	3.51	10	0.33	300	6	0.01	25	220	30	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	13	<10	<1	66
4	86114	<0.2	0.63	<5	25	<5	0.02	<1	10	45	26	3.54	<10	0.35	372	4	0.01	27	230	22	<5	<20	1	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	78
5	86116	<0.2	0.31	10	60	<5	0.17	<1	18	46	31	4.20	20	0.08	705	5	0.03	43	910	34	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	3	<10	3	92
6	86117	<0.2	0.24	<5	45	5	0.08	<1	13	69	29	3.56	<10	0.40	658	5	0.03	30	220	16	<5	<20	5	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	81
7	86120B	<0.2	0.50	45	60	<5	0.13	<1	16	34	15	4.33	<10	0.12	1147	5	<0.01	37	900	16	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	9	<10	5	51
8	86123B	<0.2	0.82	40	75	<5	0.22	<1	28	65	33	4.66	10	0.26	1086	4	0.01	60	490	20	<5	<20	11	0.02	<10	15	<10	<1	67
9	86127	<0.2	0.70	<5	20	5	0.03	<1	7	54	15	2.39	<10	0.34	167	4	<0.01	14	150	20	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	51
10	86128	<0.2	0.41	<5	35	<5	0.05	<1	11	94	21	2.70	<10	0.11	477	4	0.02	24	240	32	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	55
11	86129	0.3	0.25	<5	40	<5	0.06	1	14	64	26	3.13	<10	0.03	438	5	0.02	30	290	286	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	3	<10	2	120
12	86130	<0.2	0.56	10	50	<5	0.01	<1	15	84	23	3.26	<10	0.08	1062	4	0.02	30	120	26	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	63
13	86133	0.3	0.14	<5	25	<5	0.02	<1	3	156	4	1.39	<10	<0.01	304	4	0.01	9	140	32	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	29
14	86135	<0.2	0.17	15	60	15	0.02	<1	16	129	9	6.75	<10	0.04	1088	10	<0.01	20	70	4	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	58
15	86135B	<0.2	0.24	10	35	<5	0.06	<1	9	95	17	1.93	<10	0.03	470	4	0.02	17	330	18	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	34
16	86138	<0.2	0.61	10	45	<5	0.14	<1	28	62	48	3.94	<10	0.21	1582	4	0.01	56	180	24	<5	<20	16	<0.01	<10	10	<10	<1	105
17	86139	<0.2	0.31	15	30	<5	0.10	<1	29	24	78	4.69	<10	0.24	1975	5	0.01	51	220	26	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	95
18	86141	<0.2	0.20	15	35	<5	0.06	<1	11	106	9	2.58	<10	0.03	445	4	0.02	20	300	14	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	63
19	86142	<0.2	0.39	10	35	<5	0.04	<1	6	118	7	1.66	<10	0.09	1090	3	0.01	15	110	14	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	1	26
20	86143B	<0.2	0.41	15	50	<5	0.07	<1	20	74	41	3.58	10	0.07	696	4	0.02	43	360	20	<5	<20	8	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	119
21	86145	<0.2	0.23	<5	40	<5	0.15	<1	4	110	8	1.16	<10	0.05	522	3	<0.01	11	100	10	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	22

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
QC DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	86108B	<0.2	0.10	<5	125	30	0.03	<1	12	97	14	>10	<10	<0.01	224	25	<0.01	28	560	<2	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	117	<10	<1	30
10	86128	<0.2	0.40	<5	35	<5	0.05	<1	11	94	21	2.66	<10	0.11	475	4	0.02	23	230	30	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	55
Resplit:																													
1	86108B	<0.2	0.09	<5	115	35	0.03	<1	11	95	13	>10	<10	<0.01	216	22	<0.01	25	540	<2	<5	<20	1	<0.01	<10	112	<10	<1	30
Standard:																													
GEO'06		1.5	1.48	55	150	<5	1.46	<1	19	59	86	3.75	<10	0.80	680	<1	0.02	29	740	22	<5	<20	55	0.11	<10	69	<10	10	76

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

JJ/bp
df/1076
XLS/06

20-Oct-

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

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1333

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

No. of samples received: 4
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Perkins

Submitted by: Brad

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	104502	10	<0.2	0.61	30	20	<5	0.55	<1	10	164	21	2.22	<10	0.49	465	5	0.02	28	190	20	<5	<20	21	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	50
2	104502-B	10	0.3	0.41	10	15	<5	0.43	<1	6	156	18	1.55	<10	0.33	559	4	0.02	13	220	92	<5	<20	16	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	20
3	104506	10	<0.2	0.44	10	15	<5	0.03	<1	11	174	16	1.83	<10	0.17	261	4	0.02	19	160	30	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1	32
4	104506-B	5	<0.2	1.12	10	25	<5	0.06	<1	13	144	30	3.48	<10	0.60	227	6	0.02	19	140	28	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	11	<10	<1	74

QC DATA:

Repeat:																														
1	104502	10	<0.2	0.60	25	20	<5	0.54	<1	10	159	21	2.20	<10	0.48	459	5	0.02	29	180	22	<5	<20	21	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	49
Resplit:																														
1	104502	10	<0.2	0.52	20	25	<5	0.59	<1	8	178	19	2.09	<10	0.46	494	4	0.02	22	200	22	<5	<20	24	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	44
Standard:																														
Pb106			>30	0.51	280	76	<5	1.60	38	4	42	6252	1.65	<10	0.24	569	25	0.02	7	260	5230	60	<20	133	<0.01	<10	13	10	<1	8371
OXE42		615																												

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

JJ/sa
df/1325
XLS/06

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES AK 2006-1332

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

20-Oct-06

No. of samples received: 6
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Perkins

Submitted by: Brad

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
1	104501	10	<0.2
2	104501-B	10	<0.2
3	104503	10	<0.2
4	104504	10	0.3
5	104505	120	<0.2
6	104507	10	0.4

QC DATA:

Repeat:			
1	104501	10	
Resplit:			
1	104501	10	<0.2
Standard:			
OXE42		595	
TILL 3			1.4

JJ/kk
XLS/06

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

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2006-1077

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

08-Sep-06

No. of samples received: 26
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Foster
P/O #: 7777
Submitted by: Tom Hatton

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
1	86107	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
2	86115	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
3	86118	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
4	86119	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	<0.01
5	86124	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
6	86126	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
7	86109	<0.03	<0.001	0.5	0.02
8	86110	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
9	86110B	5.45	0.159	0.7	0.02
10	86113	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
11	86132	0.51	0.015	0.1	<0.01
12	86131	0.03	0.001	<0.1	<0.01
13	86134	0.04	0.001	<0.1	<0.01
14	86136	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
15	86137	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
16	86140	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
17	86143	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	<0.01
18	86144	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
19	86146	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
20	86108	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
21	86120	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
22	86121	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
23	86122	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
24	86122 B	0.09	0.003	0.2	0.01
25	86123	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
26	86125	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01

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

Gemco Minerals 08-Sep-06

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
QC DATA:					
Repeat:					
1	86107	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
10	86113	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
Resplit:					
1	86107	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
Standard:					
Ox140		1.81	0.053		
PB106				58.5	

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

JJ/sa
XLS/06

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2006-1076

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

23-Aug-06

No. of samples received: 21
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Foster
P/O #: 7777
Submitted by: Tom Hatton

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
1	86108B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
2	86111	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
3	86112	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
4	86114	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
5	86116	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
6	86117	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
7	86120B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
8	86123B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
9	86127	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
10	86128	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
11	86129	<0.03	<0.001	0.3	0.009
12	86130	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
13	86133	<0.03	<0.001	0.3	0.009
14	86135	0.25	0.007	<0.1	<0.001
15	86135B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
16	86138	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
17	86139	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
18	86141	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
19	86142	0.03	0.001	0.1	0.003
20	86143B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
21	86145	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001

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

Gemco Minerals AK6-1076 23-Aug-06

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
QC DATA:					
Repeat:					
1	86108B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
10	86128	0.03	0.001	0.1	0.003
14	86135	0.26	0.008		
Resplits:					
1	86108B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
Standard:					
OX140		1.84	0.054		
Pb106				58.6	1.709

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

JJ/bp
XLS/06

23-Aug-06

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1076

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

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

No. of samples received: 21
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Foster
P/O #: 7777
Submitted by: Tom Hatton

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	86108B	<0.2	0.10	<5	120	30	0.03	<1	11	95	14	>10	<10	<0.01	217	24	<0.01	25	500	<2	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	114	<10	<1	30
2	86111	<0.2	1.10	10	95	<5	0.11	<1	16	62	32	3.44	10	0.45	610	4	0.01	36	400	34	<5	<20	6	0.01	<10	18	<10	3	82
3	86112	<0.2	1.15	10	60	<5	0.03	<1	13	120	25	3.51	10	0.33	300	6	0.01	25	220	30	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	13	<10	<1	66
4	86114	<0.2	0.63	<5	25	<5	0.02	<1	10	45	26	3.54	<10	0.35	372	4	0.01	27	230	22	<5	<20	1	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	78
5	86116	<0.2	0.31	10	60	<5	0.17	<1	18	46	31	4.20	20	0.08	705	5	0.03	43	910	34	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	3	<10	3	92
6	86117	<0.2	0.24	<5	45	5	0.08	<1	13	69	29	3.56	<10	0.40	658	5	0.03	30	220	16	<5	<20	5	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	81
7	86120B	<0.2	0.50	45	60	<5	0.13	<1	16	34	15	4.33	<10	0.12	1147	5	<0.01	37	900	16	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	9	<10	5	51
8	86123B	<0.2	0.82	40	75	<5	0.22	<1	28	65	33	4.66	10	0.26	1086	4	0.01	60	490	20	<5	<20	11	0.02	<10	15	<10	<1	67
9	86127	<0.2	0.70	<5	20	5	0.03	<1	7	54	15	2.39	<10	0.34	167	4	<0.01	14	150	20	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	51
10	86128	<0.2	0.41	<5	35	<5	0.05	<1	11	94	21	2.70	<10	0.11	477	4	0.02	24	240	32	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	55
11	86129	0.3	0.25	<5	40	<5	0.06	1	14	64	26	3.13	<10	0.03	438	5	0.02	30	290	286	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	3	<10	2	120
12	86130	<0.2	0.56	10	50	<5	0.01	<1	15	84	23	3.26	<10	0.08	1062	4	0.02	30	120	26	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	63
13	86133	0.3	0.14	<5	25	<5	0.02	<1	3	156	4	1.39	<10	<0.01	304	4	0.01	9	140	32	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	29
14	86135	<0.2	0.17	15	60	15	0.02	<1	16	129	9	6.75	<10	0.04	1088	10	<0.01	20	70	4	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	58
15	86135B	<0.2	0.24	10	35	<5	0.06	<1	9	95	17	1.93	<10	0.03	470	4	0.02	17	330	18	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	34
16	86138	<0.2	0.61	10	45	<5	0.14	<1	28	62	48	3.94	<10	0.21	1582	4	0.01	56	180	24	<5	<20	16	<0.01	<10	10	<10	<1	105
17	86139	<0.2	0.31	15	30	<5	0.10	<1	29	24	78	4.69	<10	0.24	1975	5	0.01	51	220	26	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	95
18	86141	<0.2	0.20	15	35	<5	0.06	<1	11	106	9	2.58	<10	0.03	445	4	0.02	20	300	14	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	63
19	86142	<0.2	0.39	10	35	<5	0.04	<1	6	118	7	1.66	<10	0.09	1090	3	0.01	15	110	14	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	1	26
20	86143B	<0.2	0.41	15	50	<5	0.07	<1	20	74	41	3.58	10	0.07	696	4	0.02	43	360	20	<5	<20	8	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	119
21	86145	<0.2	0.23	<5	40	<5	0.15	<1	4	110	8	1.16	<10	0.05	522	3	<0.01	11	100	10	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	22

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
QC DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	86108B	<0.2	0.10	<5	125	30	0.03	<1	12	97	14	>10	<10	<0.01	224	25	<0.01	28	560	<2	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	117	<10	<1	30
10	86128	<0.2	0.40	<5	35	<5	0.05	<1	11	94	21	2.66	<10	0.11	475	4	0.02	23	230	30	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	55
Resplit:																													
1	86108B	<0.2	0.09	<5	115	35	0.03	<1	11	95	13	>10	<10	<0.01	216	22	<0.01	25	540	<2	<5	<20	1	<0.01	<10	112	<10	<1	30
Standard:																													
GEO'06		1.5	1.48	55	150	<5	1.46	<1	19	59	86	3.75	<10	0.80	680	<1	0.02	29	740	22	<5	<20	55	0.11	<10	69	<10	10	76

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

JJ/bp
df/1076
XLS/06

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2006-1076

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

23-Aug-06

No. of samples received: 21
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Foster
P/O #: 7777
Submitted by: Tom Hatton

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
1	86108B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
2	86111	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
3	86112	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
4	86114	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
5	86116	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
6	86117	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
7	86120B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
8	86123B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
9	86127	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
10	86128	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
11	86129	<0.03	<0.001	0.3	0.009
12	86130	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
13	86133	<0.03	<0.001	0.3	0.009
14	86135	0.25	0.007	<0.1	<0.001
15	86135B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
16	86138	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
17	86139	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
18	86141	<0.03	<0.001	0.1	0.003
19	86142	0.03	0.001	0.1	0.003
20	86143B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
21	86145	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001

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

Gemco Minerals AK6-1076 23-Aug-06

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
QC DATA:					
Repeat:					
1	86108B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
10	86128	0.03	0.001	0.1	0.003
14	86135	0.26	0.008		
Resplits:					
1	86108B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.001
Standard:					
OX140		1.84	0.054		
Pb106				58.6	1.709

JJ/bp
XLS/06

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

23-Aug-06

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1076

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

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

No. of samples received: 21
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Foster
P/O #: 7777
Submitted by: Tom Hatton

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	86108B	<0.2	0.10	<5	120	30	0.03	<1	11	95	14	>10	<10	<0.01	217	24	<0.01	25	500	<2	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	114	<10	<1	30
2	86111	<0.2	1.10	10	95	<5	0.11	<1	16	62	32	3.44	10	0.45	610	4	0.01	36	400	34	<5	<20	6	0.01	<10	18	<10	3	82
3	86112	<0.2	1.15	10	60	<5	0.03	<1	13	120	25	3.51	10	0.33	300	6	0.01	25	220	30	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	13	<10	<1	66
4	86114	<0.2	0.63	<5	25	<5	0.02	<1	10	45	26	3.54	<10	0.35	372	4	0.01	27	230	22	<5	<20	1	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	78
5	86116	<0.2	0.31	10	60	<5	0.17	<1	18	46	31	4.20	20	0.08	705	5	0.03	43	910	34	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	3	<10	3	92
6	86117	<0.2	0.24	<5	45	5	0.08	<1	13	69	29	3.56	<10	0.40	658	5	0.03	30	220	16	<5	<20	5	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	81
7	86120B	<0.2	0.50	45	60	<5	0.13	<1	16	34	15	4.33	<10	0.12	1147	5	<0.01	37	900	16	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	9	<10	5	51
8	86123B	<0.2	0.82	40	75	<5	0.22	<1	28	65	33	4.66	10	0.26	1086	4	0.01	60	490	20	<5	<20	11	0.02	<10	15	<10	<1	67
9	86127	<0.2	0.70	<5	20	5	0.03	<1	7	54	15	2.39	<10	0.34	167	4	<0.01	14	150	20	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	51
10	86128	<0.2	0.41	<5	35	<5	0.05	<1	11	94	21	2.70	<10	0.11	477	4	0.02	24	240	32	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	55
11	86129	0.3	0.25	<5	40	<5	0.06	1	14	64	26	3.13	<10	0.03	438	5	0.02	30	290	286	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	3	<10	2	120
12	86130	<0.2	0.56	10	50	<5	0.01	<1	15	84	23	3.26	<10	0.08	1062	4	0.02	30	120	26	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	63
13	86133	0.3	0.14	<5	25	<5	0.02	<1	3	156	4	1.39	<10	<0.01	304	4	0.01	9	140	32	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	29
14	86135	<0.2	0.17	15	60	15	0.02	<1	16	129	9	6.75	<10	0.04	1088	10	<0.01	20	70	4	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	58
15	86135B	<0.2	0.24	10	35	<5	0.06	<1	9	95	17	1.93	<10	0.03	470	4	0.02	17	330	18	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	34
16	86138	<0.2	0.61	10	45	<5	0.14	<1	28	62	48	3.94	<10	0.21	1582	4	0.01	56	180	24	<5	<20	16	<0.01	<10	10	<10	<1	105
17	86139	<0.2	0.31	15	30	<5	0.10	<1	29	24	78	4.69	<10	0.24	1975	5	0.01	51	220	26	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	95
18	86141	<0.2	0.20	15	35	<5	0.06	<1	11	106	9	2.58	<10	0.03	445	4	0.02	20	300	14	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	63
19	86142	<0.2	0.39	10	35	<5	0.04	<1	6	118	7	1.66	<10	0.09	1090	3	0.01	15	110	14	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	1	26
20	86143B	<0.2	0.41	15	50	<5	0.07	<1	20	74	41	3.58	10	0.07	696	4	0.02	43	360	20	<5	<20	8	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	119
21	86145	<0.2	0.23	<5	40	<5	0.15	<1	4	110	8	1.16	<10	0.05	522	3	<0.01	11	100	10	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	22

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
QC DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	86108B	<0.2	0.10	<5	125	30	0.03	<1	12	97	14	>10	<10	<0.01	224	25	<0.01	28	560	<2	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	117	<10	<1	30
10	86128	<0.2	0.40	<5	35	<5	0.05	<1	11	94	21	2.66	<10	0.11	475	4	0.02	23	230	30	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	55
Resplit:																													
1	86108B	<0.2	0.09	<5	115	35	0.03	<1	11	95	13	>10	<10	<0.01	216	22	<0.01	25	540	<2	<5	<20	1	<0.01	<10	112	<10	<1	30
Standard:																													
GEO'06		1.5	1.48	55	150	<5	1.46	<1	19	59	86	3.75	<10	0.80	680	<1	0.02	29	740	22	<5	<20	55	0.11	<10	69	<10	10	76

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

JJ/bp
df/1076
XLS/06

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1333

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

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

No. of samples received: 4
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Perkins

Submitted by: Brad

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y
1	104502	10	<0.2	0.61	30	20	<5	0.55	<1	10	164	21	2.22	<10	0.49	465	5	0.02	28	190	20	<5	<20	21	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1
2	104502-B	10	0.3	0.41	10	15	<5	0.43	<1	6	156	18	1.55	<10	0.33	559	4	0.02	13	220	92	<5	<20	16	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1
3	104506	10	<0.2	0.44	10	15	<5	0.03	<1	11	174	16	1.83	<10	0.17	261	4	0.02	19	160	30	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1
4	104506-B	5	<0.2	1.12	10	25	<5	0.06	<1	13	144	30	3.48	<10	0.60	227	6	0.02	19	140	28	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	11	<10	<1

<u>**QC DATA:**</u>

Repeat:																													
1	104502	10	<0.2	0.60	25	20	<5	0.54	<1	10	159	21	2.20	<10	0.48	459	5	0.02	29	180	22	<5	<20	21	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1
Resplit:																													
1	104502	10	<0.2	0.52	20	25	<5	0.59	<1	8	178	19	2.09	<10	0.46	494	4	0.02	22	200	22	<5	<20	24	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1
Standard:																													
Pb106			>30	0.51	280	75	<5	1.60	38	4	42	6252	1.65	<10	0.24	569	25	0.02	7	260	5230	60	<20	133	<0.01	<10	13	10	<1
OXE42		615																											

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

JJ/sa
dl/1325
XLS/06

Zn
50
20
32
74
49
44
8371

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES AK 2006-1332

Gemco Minerals
Box 111
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

20-Oct-06

No. of samples received: 6
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Perkins

Submitted by: Brad

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
1	104501	10	<0.2
2	104501-B	10	<0.2
3	104503	10	<0.2
4	104504	10	0.3
5	104505	120	<0.2
6	104507	10	0.4

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	104501	10	

Resplit:

1	104501	10	<0.2

Standard:

OXE42	595	
TILL 3		1.4

JJ/kk
XLS/06

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