

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

**ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY**

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT TOTAL COST \$19,510

AUTHOR(S) Warner Gruenwald SIGNATURE(S) W. Gruenwald

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

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4107309 (Oct 20/06)
4107379 (Oct 20/06)

PROPERTY NAME DEER LAKE

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 517685, 517686

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 092P 010, 011, 027, 136, 147, 166

MINING DIVISION KAMLOOPS NTS 92 P 9

LATITUDE 51 ° 31 " LONGITUDE 120 ° 24 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORP. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
#912 - 510 WEST HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 1L8

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1) AS ABOVE 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS

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

Underlain by upper Triassic Nicola Gp volcanics and sediments. Thuya Batholith and smaller intermediate comp. bodies intrude Nicola. NNW trending faults transect property. Nicola rocks locally hornfelsed. Cu-Au skarns, Ag-Au bearing Zn-Pb manto and intrusion related Au-Ag are types of mineralization present.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 905, 907, 910, 1055, 1639, 2712, 3349, 3945, 4264, 4278, 4620, 4678, 4835, 4947, 6586, 8880, 15931, 16134, 16223, 18796, 20014, 20020, 26223, 26418, 27060.

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	1:10,000 2.25 sq km	517685, 517686	\$1951
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil	52 (Au + 35 element ICP)	517685	} \$9755
Silt			
Rock	63 (Au + 35 element ICP)	517685, 517686	
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	1:10,000 2.25 sq km	517685, 517686	2927
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)	2.7 km	517685	4877
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
TOTAL COST			\$19,510

**GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

on the

DEER LAKE PROPERTY

**Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.
NTS 92P/9W**

for

ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORP.

**#912 – 510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1L8**

Prepared by:

GEOQUEST CONSULTING LTD.

**W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.
December 30, 2006**

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Deer Lake property is situated 16 kilometres northwest of the community of Little Fort in southern British Columbia. The property consists of twenty claims covering 4309 hectares (43 sq km) and is 100% owned by Electrum Resource Corporation. Highway 24 and numerous logging roads provide easy access to the property. Logging continues to increase access and bedrock exposures on the property.

The area first received attention in the 1930s with the discovery of gold mineralized skarns near Deer Lake. From the late 1960s to late 1980s, several companies directed exploration efforts more toward porphyry copper mineralization. Exploration by Electrum Resource Corp. in 1999 and 2000 consisted of property wide stream and rock sampling, prospecting and grid soil sampling. Sampling led to the discovery of anomalous gold in several drainages, mineralized felsic intrusive float and copper-gold bearing magnetite skarn float. In 2002 soil and rock sampling along with magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were completed over a 13.4 km grid (Hook Lake) centred on an area of the gold bearing magnetite skarn float and a siliceous zone exposed by recent logging. Mr. Gerry Ray, P.Geol conducted a detailed examination of the Hook Lake grid and several other mineral occurrences.

A northwest trending belt of Upper Paleozoic to Lower Mesozoic arc-supracrustal and plutonic rocks of the Quesnel Terrane underlie the Deer Lake property. Several major north-northwesterly faults transect these rocks. Quesnel Terrane rocks host many of the provinces largest and most economically important alkalic and calc-alkalic porphyry deposits including the Afton-Ajax, Copper Mountain and Mount Polley Cu-Au porphyries and the Cu-Mo deposits in the Highland Valley area and the Brenda deposit. These rocks also host a number of major copper or gold skarns including the Craigmont, Ingerbelle and Nickel Plate deposits.

*On the Deer Lake property the **Lakeview** gold-copper skarns consist of sulphide mineralization in garnet-diopside skarns hosted by calcareous sediments that are proximal to a mafic intrusive. South of the Lakeview skarn the Creek Zone consists of copper-gold mineralization associated with an intrusion breccia. In the southwest sector of the property the **EC 60** showing comprises vein and manto-style Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization associated with garnet-pyroxene skarn alteration in Nicola sediments. In 1991, glacially transported Au-Ag bearing float comprised of altered and brecciated felsic intrusive and Nicola volcanic rocks was discovered by the author 1.4 km southeast of the property. The source of this float is unknown, however given the glacial directions it may originate from within the Deer Lake property.*

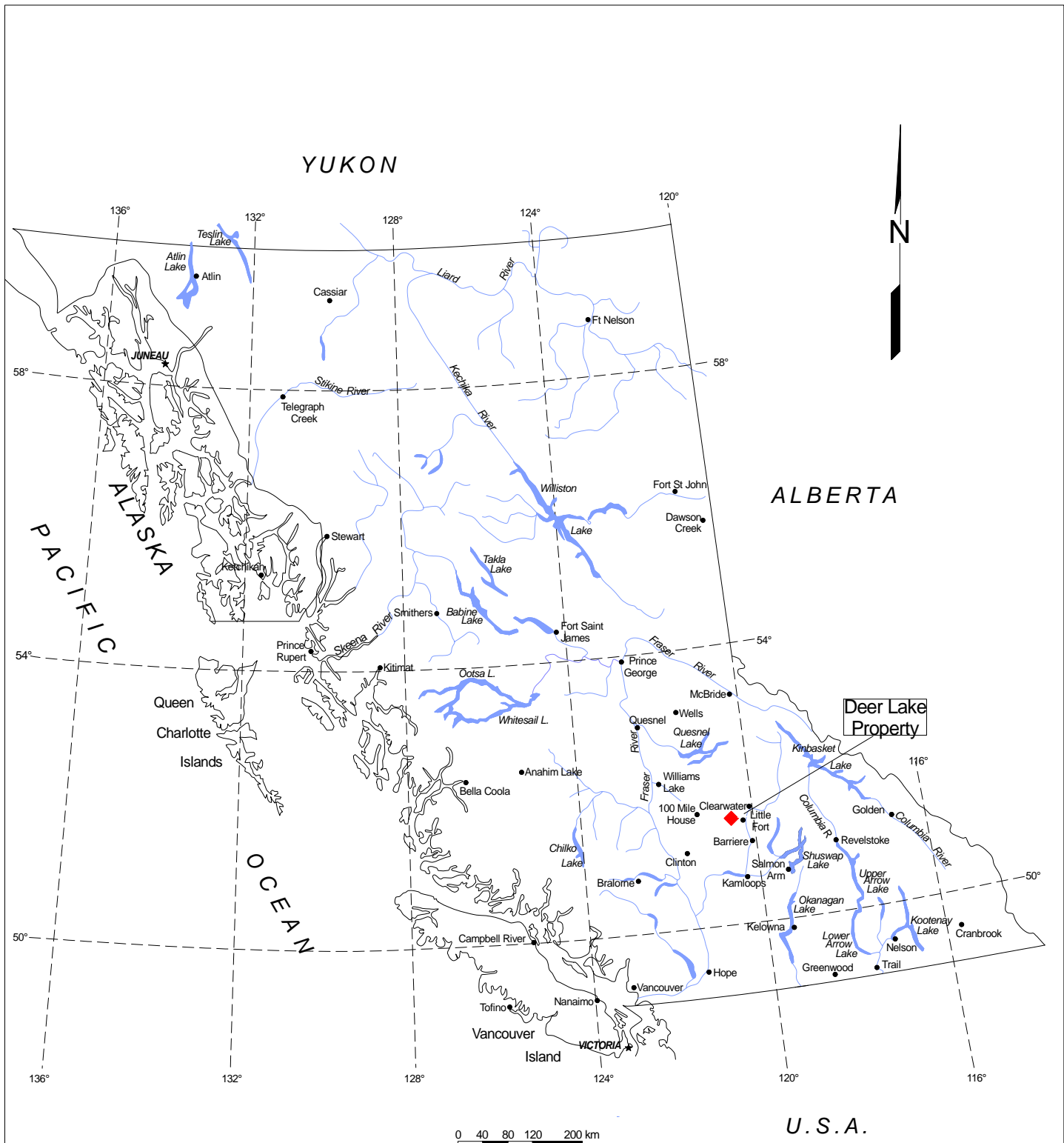
In 2002 geochemical and geophysical exploration on the Hook Lake grid revealed a large area of anomalous gold-copper-zinc-molybdenum within which a 400-metre+ strong northwest trending magnetic anomaly occurs. Felsic intrusive float discovered near the magnetic anomaly contains 20.7 g/tonne gold. Nearby, in a recently logged area, a 150+ metre long, west-northwest trending, siliceous mineralized zone (Rio) and associated skarn returned weakly anomalous gold and copper that occur along the trace of a 1.2 km west-northwest trending EM conductor. Interestingly, most geochemically anomalous samples on the Hook Lake grid occur south of this conductor. Magnetite skarn float found 200 metres southerly of the Rio showing contain up to 14.9 g/tonne gold. A strong magnetic and VLF-EM anomaly occurs proximal to this float.

In 2006 soil and rock sampling and prospecting was conducted on a 2.7 km grid extension of the main Hook Lake grid and covers recently logged areas. Prospecting and rock sampling were also conducted in the southeast sector of the property where logging had taken place in an area prospective for the “up ice” source of Au-Ag mineralized

*float found south of Highway 24. Anomalous gold, molybdenum and zinc soils indicate a southeasterly extension of a large soil anomaly identified in 2002. Sampling of a 25 cm quartz vein from a large boulder contains 395 ppb Au and 13.9 ppm Ag. The angularity of the float suggests a nearby source. Rock sampling in the southeast sector yielded the highest gold values of the 2006 program. Sample DL06-30 is significant as it not only contains 237 ppb gold but also contains 2307 ppm (0.23%) copper, 178 ppm molybdenum and 1595 ppm zinc. This sample was collected from several 40 to 60 cm subangular fragments that appear of volcanic and in one case possibly intrusive origin. Sample DL06-34 returned the highest gold content (624 ppb) of the 2006 program. It was collected from large pieces of angular float of grey silicate rich rock cut by quartz veinlets and seams of hematite. This discovery is significant as it is ~2.8 km "up ice" and shows a similarity with Au-Ag mineralized float near Highway 24. **It is conceivable that the source of these mineralized float occurrences is on the Deer Lake property.***

The Deer Lake property continues to offer good exploration potential in a highly prospective area of the Quesnel Trough. Recommended exploration includes follow up sampling and trenching directed toward geochemical and geophysical targets within the Hook Lake grid, the EC 60 showing and establishing the source(s) of mineralized felsic intrusive float in the southeastern portion of the property.

The use of airborne geophysical surveys has been previously recommended by the author as a valuable exploration tool especially given the extensive glacial till cover. Magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric data could serve to identify lithologies and structural features as well as magnetic and/or conductive zones. The recently completed Bonaparte airborne magnetic and radiometric survey should be released in 2007 and may greatly assist with continued exploration.



ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORP.

LOCATION MAP
DEER LAKE PROPERTY

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

Tech Work By: Geoquest
 Drawn By: EG

Date: December, 2006
 Figure: 1

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Statement

During the period June 21 to June 25, 2006 the author, and geologists Rob Montgomery and Kim Litke completed a program of grid based geochemical sampling, prospecting and rock sampling on two areas of the Deer Lake property. The property is owned by Electrum Resource Corp., is situated in southern British Columbia near the town of Little Fort. Exploration targets include precious and/or base metal skarn and intrusion related gold deposits.

The primary objectives of the program were to:

- Extend the Hook Lake grid to the southeast into newly logged areas.
- Prospect and rock sample the new grid, clear-cuts and recent logging roads.
- Prospect and sample logged areas in the southeast corner of the property.

2.2 Location and Access

The Deer Lake property is located approximately 16 kilometres northwest of the community of Little Fort in south-central British Columbia. Little Fort is located 100 kilometres north of Kamloops along Highway 5 (Figure 1). Geographic co-ordinates for the centre of the property are 51°31' north latitude and 120°24' west longitude on NTS Map 92P/9W. Highway 24 heads westerly from Little Fort to 100 Mile House, and transects the southern border of the property. The Taweel Lake logging road and numerous branch roads provide excellent access to much of the property. In the past six years, clear-cut logging and construction of new logging roads have taken place on the eastern and northern portions of the property.

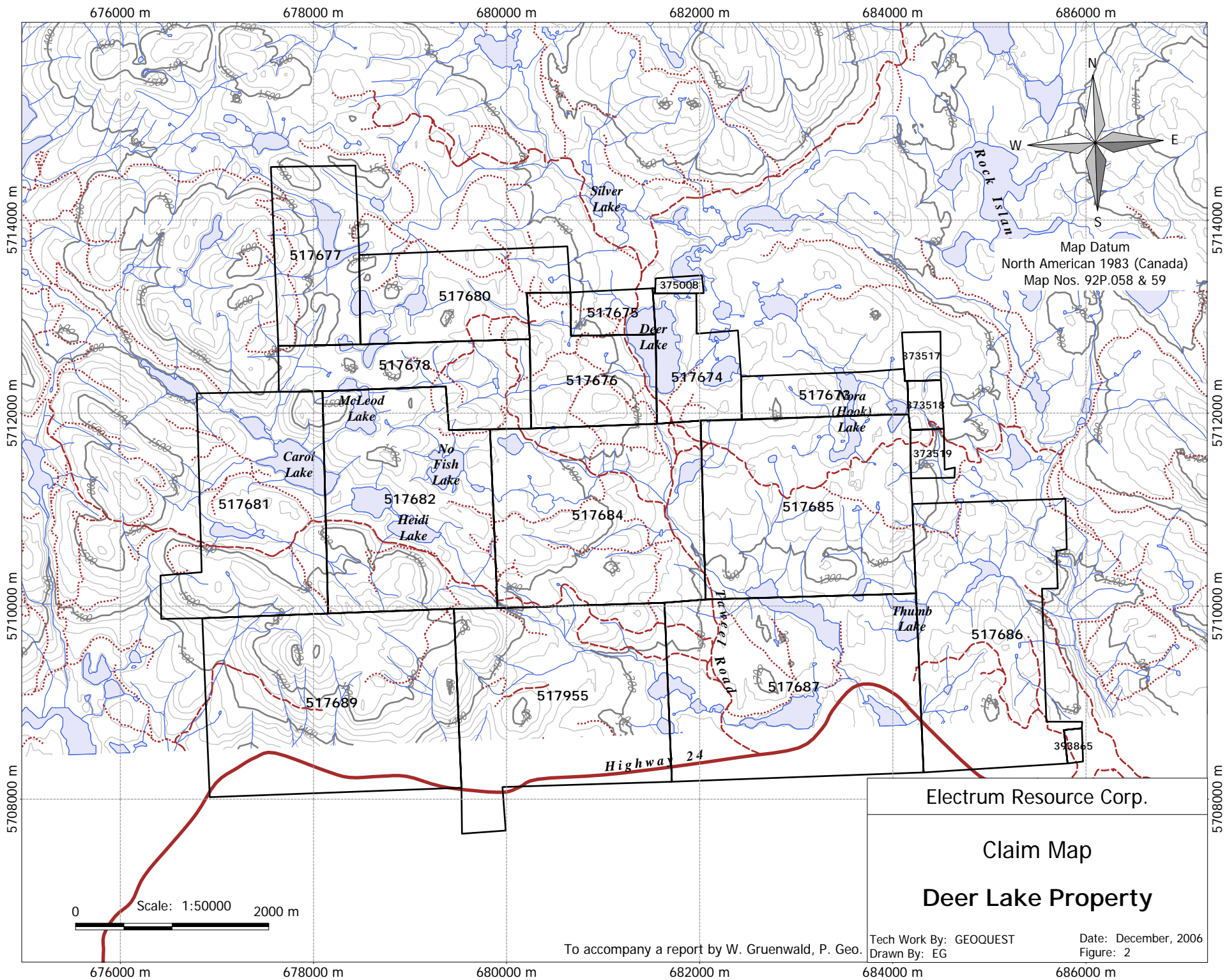
2.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The Deer Lake property is characterized by broad, rolling terrain of the Thompson Plateau. Numerous lakes and streams are found throughout the property representing the headwaters of Latremouille and Nehalliston Creeks, both of which flow easterly to the North Thompson River. Slopes range from gentle to moderate with only a few steep slopes in the southwestern and extreme eastern portions of the property (Figure 2). Topographic relief is approximately 400 metres, ranging from 1200 metres in Nehalliston Creek, to 1600 metres on a hilltop in the southwest area of the property.

Glaciation of the Thompson Plateau has resulted in extensive till cover. The till ranges from very thin (<1 m) cover on ridge tops and knolls to deposits tens of metres thick in major valley bottoms and lake filled depressions. According to the Geological Survey of Canada the indicated regional ice movement was from 345° to 355°. Local deviations to this trend are evident and were likely influenced by topographic features such as the larger drainages. Examples of such deviations in ice direction are seen in the western portion of the property where ice movement to 130° are recorded. Many of the glacial striations observed by the writer indicate ice directions toward 140° to 160°.

The property is forested with fir, spruce, balsam and pine along with minor deciduous vegetation. Commercial timber harvesting has been taking place for many years resulting in vastly improved access into many parts of the property. As recently as late summer of 2006 substantial logging took place in the southeast corner of the property.

The property is generally snow free and accessible from May into November.



2.4 Mineral Claims

The Deer Lake property consists of 20 claims (Figure 2). Most of the claims are converted to the new Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system. All claims are 100% owned by Electrum Resource Corp. of Vancouver, B.C.

Table 1. Claim Details

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Area (Hectares)
373517	HOOK 4	107591 (100%)	092P059	2008/nov/27	25
373518	HOOK 5	107591 (100%)	092P059	2008/nov/27	25
373519	HOOK 6	107591 (100%)	092P059	2008/nov/27	25
375008	HOOK 11	107591 (100%)	092P059	2008/nov/27	25
393865	DL 1	107591 (100%)	092P049	2008/nov/27	25
517673		107591 (100%)	092P	2008/nov/27	80
517674		107591 (100%)	092P	2008/nov/27	101
517675		107591 (100%)	092P	2008/nov/27	40
517676		107591 (100%)	092P	2008/nov/27	141
517677		107591 (100%)	092P	2007/nov/27	161
517678		107591 (100%)	092P	2007/nov/27	161
517680		107591 (100%)	092P	2007/nov/27	181
517681		107591 (100%)	092P	2007/nov/27	322
517682		107591 (100%)	092P	2007/nov/27	382
517684		107591 (100%)	092P	2007/nov/27	402
517685		107591 (100%)	092P	2007/nov/27	402
517686		107591 (100%)	092P	2007/nov/27	422
517687		107591 (100%)	092P	2007/nov/27	483
517689		107591 (100%)	092P	2007/nov/27	483
517955		107591 (100%)	092P	2007/nov/27	423
					Total 4309

2.5 History

The Deer Lake property and surrounding region has witnessed exploration intermittently since the 1930s. Early exploration focused on gold bearing, sulphide rich skarn zones just west of Deer Lake. These were explored by a series of pits and at least one tunnel. Small shipments of hand-cobbled material were made to a smelter in the 1930s. During the 1960s and 1970s, the exploration focus shifted toward porphyry style mineralization associated with intrusions found on the property and in the surrounding region. Several drilling programs were conducted with emphasis in the Deer Lake area and areas of sedimentary rocks. Table 2 below outlines most of the historical exploration activity on the property.

Table 2. Historical Work on the Deer Lake Property

YEARS	WORK BY	AREAS EXPLORED	SCOPE OF WORK	RESULTS	DOCUMENTATION
1933	Premier Gold	Deer Lake (Lakeview)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short adit and several small pits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assays to several oz/ton Au. Small shipment(s) of high-grade ore. 	No data
1966/67	Anaconda Copper	Deer, Nora (Hook) and Laurel Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geochem, mapping, IP, trenching • Six DDHs totalling 610 metres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown. 	AR #905, 907, 910, 1123
1967/68	Royal Canadian Ventures	South and north of Long Island Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stream/soil sampling-Cu, Mo, Zn • IP survey on Eagle Creek Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company reported previous work done on EC 60 Pb showing on slope north of Long Island Lake. 	AR #1055, 1639
1968	United Copper	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geochem, mapping, mag, trenching, drilling 		AR #2712
1972	Barrier Reef Resources	Heidi Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed grid, mapping, EM, soil sampling. Three short DDHs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large zone of anomalous Zn, As, Hg, and Cu. • High As WNW of No Fish Lake. No Au analysis or DDH info. 	AR #4028, 4062, 4262
1973/74	Rio Tinto	Goose, Thumb and Laurel Lake area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP, mag surveys. • 9 shallow holes totalling 457m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant copper intersected. • No Au analysis conducted. 	AR #4264, 4835, 4947 5424, 5425, 5734
1977	Meridian Resources	McLeod, No Fish and Deer Lakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil sampling, mag survey. • Two percussion holes (455 m) on Fort claim west of Deer Lake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sporadic Au, As, Cu anomalies in soils. • First hole contained strong Cu below 70 m. • No mention of Au analysis. 	AR #6586, 8880
1980	Tunkwa Copper Mines Ltd.	Fort 7, 9; Tun I, II and Nuf #1 claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide spaced (200 m) grid lines. • 7 DDHs near Lakeview showings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delineated 7 linear Au soil anomalies, 4 are up to 1 km. • Partial coincidence with As, Zn. 	No public records.
1987	Vital Pacific Resources Ltd.	Heidi Lake area Deer Lake area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and IP survey and backhoe trenching, Two DDHs (433 m) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP delineated SE of Heidi Lake 	AR #16134, 16223
1988	Vital Pacific Resources Ltd.	Between Porphyry and Nora (Hook) Lakes. Heidi Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP and mag survey over Lakeview showing (Deer L Grid). • IP, Mag, VLF-EM on 200 m spaced lines between Porphyry and Nora Lakes. • 16 holes totalling 1896 m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large chargeability anomaly with sporadic coincidence with mag and VLF-EM south of Deer Lake. Open to NW and SE. • Drilling at Lakeview skarns intersected .105 opt Au/4m (DDH 88-8); 0.169 opt Au/4m (DDH 88-9) and 0.17% Cu/25m, (DDH 88-12) in South Lakeview showing. • DDH 88-10 SE of Heidi Lake encountered hornblende diorite • IP source reported to be 3 m siltstone band with 5-10% pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite at depth >100 m. 	AR #18796
1989/90	Teck Corporation	East of Iron Lake and along road south of Nora (Hook) Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological, geochemical, geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. • 14 DDHs totalling 1952 metres. • Total expenditure \$424,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delineated coincident chargeability, magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies reflecting skarn and possible porphyry mineralization. • Trenching encountered magnetite-pyrrhotite skarn breccia averaging 0.3% Cu. No significant Au. • Drilling intersected magnetite-pyrrhotite skarn - 0.13% Cu /13 m. • Drilling of chargeability anomalies did not indicate significant potential for porphyry style mineralization. 	AR #20014, 20020
1999	Electrum Resource Corp.	Property Wide Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silt, panned concentrate sampling • Prospecting, rock sampling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several strong gold stream anomalies; 8 samples contain visible Au • Main areas of interest W of Hook Lake and SW area of property. 	AR # 26223
2000	Electrum Resource Corp.	Hook Lake, EC 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid sampling, stream sampling • Prospecting, rock sampling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discovery of Cu-Au bearing skarn float along new logging road. • Highly anomalous Zn, Ag in soils around EC 60 showing. • Abundant Au anomalous felsic intrusive float found along Hwy 24. 	AR # 26418
2002	Electrum Resource Corp.	Hook Lake, SE sector of property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid soil and rock sampling, mag and VLF surveys prospecting, geological mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400m Au-Cu-Zn-Mo anomaly with coincident mag anomaly S of "Rio" showing a WNW trending siliceous zone. Felsic intrusive float near anomaly (20.7 g/t Au). • Mapping of Rio, Creek and EC 60 by G E Ray. 	AR#27060

3.0 GEOLOGY

The following narrative regarding the geology and mineralization of the region and the Deer Lake property is largely taken from field work in 2000 and 2002 by Mr. Gerry Ray and the author.

The claim block lies on the Nehalliston Plateau in the eastern part of the Quesnel Terrane. The district has recently been remapped by the BC Geological Survey (Schiarizza and Israel, 2001; Schiarizza et al., 2002a and b) and the following description is based largely on their work. The claims lie immediately west of the North Thompson River, which probably follows a major north-trending structure. A series of multiphase, northwest striking splay faults off this major structure pass up through the Deer Lake area (Figure 3).

3.1 Supracrustal Rocks

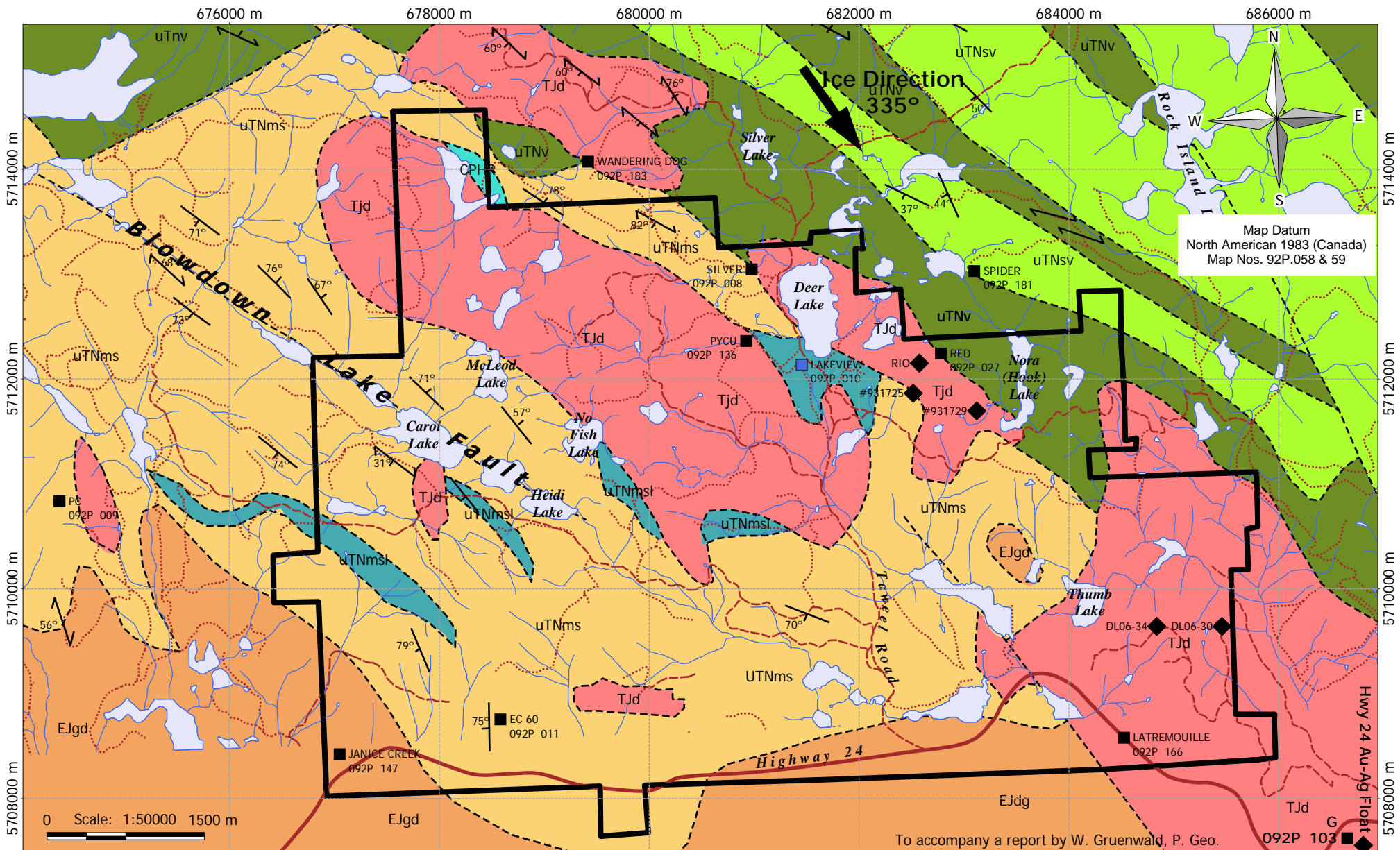
Rocks of the northwest trending supracrustal belt are separable into two temporally distinct packages, namely (1) Devonian to Carboniferous rocks of the Harper Ranch Group and Fennell Formation and, (2) Middle to Late Triassic rocks of the Nicola Group. The Fennell is an oceanic succession of pillowed basalts, cherts and mafic rocks while the Harper Ranch Group in this district comprises fine grained sedimentary rocks with minor limestone units. The Nicola Group is believed to overlie the Harper Ranch rocks with an angular unconformity. It makes up the majority of the supracrustal rocks on the claims and comprises mafic volcanics and tuffs, argillites and calcareous siltstones, as well as some thin, widely distributed units of limestone. Unlike the Harper Ranch limestones, the Nicola Group calcareous rocks are important hosts for the Cu-Au skarns and Zn-Pb mantos on the property.

3.2 Local Geology

Due to the extensive glacial till, rock outcroppings on the Deer Lake property are scarce. Most rock exposures are found along logging roads, on ridge tops and locally in creek gullies. Recent logging roads in the western, central and southeastern portions of the property have created numerous bedrock exposures in road banks and clear cuts.

Nicola Group rocks that have been intruded by several granitic to mafic intrusions underlie most of the Deer Lake property (Figure 3). Andesitic flows and minor pyroclastic rocks are among the most common lithologies observed. These rocks are most common in the central to eastern portions of the property. Another significant component of the Nicola rocks are bands of sediments comprised of argillite, calcareous siltstone, limestone and cherty tuffs. Field observations have revealed that the sedimentary rocks are most common in the central, western and southwestern portions of the property. Bands of these rocks also occur northwest of Deer Lake. The most common sedimentary rocks observed consist of grey to black often limonitic argillite with interbeds of calcareous siltstone and cherty argillite and minor conglomerate. The sedimentary sequence trends roughly west northwesterly with bedding attitudes that range from a westerly to north-northwesterly strike and dip steeply to the south and north.

The northwest trending belt of supracrustal rocks is intruded by a number of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic plutons and intrusive complexes. These include calc-alkaline and alkaline types that compositionally range from diorite, to quartz diorite to gabbro with lesser amounts of ultramafic, syenitic and quartz monzonitic rocks. On the basis of age, composition and location, Schiarizza and Israel (2001) have separated these into a number of complexes. These include the Dum Lake Intrusive Complex, which lies immediately west of Little Fort, and the Thuya Batholith, to the southwest, which is the largest batholith in the district. The Thuya Batholith mainly comprises granodiorites and diorites. It is bordered to the northwest, north and northeast by a number of mafic diorite bodies that may represent



Map Datum
North American 1983 (Canada)
Map Nos. 92P.058 & 59

EARLY JURASSIC

EJgd Granodiorite; locally includes quartz diorite, diorite and monzodiorite

LATE TRIASSIC(?) and EARLY JURASSIC

Tjd Diorite, microdiorite, gabbro; locally includes clinopyroxenite and intrusion breccia

MIDDLE AND LATE TRIASSIC

Nicola Group

uTNsv Volcanic sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, volcanic breccia tuff, basalt, chert, limestone

uTNv Mafic volcanic breccia, massive to pillowed pyroxene-phyric basalt; minor amounts of volcanic sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate

Meridian Lake Succession

uTNms Siltstone, argillite, slate, sandstone, conglomerate, limestone.

uTNmsl Limestone; locally includes slate, siltstone and c

CARBONIFEROUS-PERMIAN

Harper Ranch Group

CPhr Siltstone, argillite, chert, limestone

(after Schiarizza et al 2002b)

LEGEND

- Minfile Occurrence
- Prospect
- Showing
- Mineral Discovery
- Geological Contact

Electrum Resource Corp.

Geology & Mineral Occurrences

Deer Lake Property

Tech Work By: GEOQUEST
Drawn By: EG

Date: December, 2006
Figure: 3

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

092P 103

5706000 m

5706000 m

676000 m

678000 m

680000 m

682000 m

684000 m

686000 m

related satellite stocks. These dioritic plutons and their associated minor bodies are economically important because they are believed to be genetically related to the Cu-Au skarns on the Lake property.

Given the extensive glacial cover, there is the possibility of unrecognized intrusive rocks. In 1991, numerous gold mineralized float boulders (up to 4 g/t Au) were discovered by the author 1.4 km southeast of the Deer Lake property and just south of Highway 24. Many boulders consist of altered and occasionally brecciated felsic intrusive and porphyritic volcanic rock. Geologic and petrographic evidence suggests that the source of this float may be a hydrothermally altered intrusive that intruded the Nicola volcanics. The observed brecciation may be the result of a fault structure and/or the emplacement of the intrusive. Glacial directions suggest an “up ice” source ranging from north-northwest to northwest (Figure 3). It is conceivable that the source may originate from the Deer Lake property.

In 2002 numerous limonitic float fragments of a felsic intrusive were also found atop Thuya diorite just east of the Taweel Lake road and Highway 24 junction. Interestingly, the float looked similar to the 1991 discovery four kilometres to the east. Given the regional ice movement, a direct relationship between these two felsic intrusive float occurrences is unlikely. The hypothesis of separate intrusive bodies “up ice” or northwesterly could be relevant to both precious metal bearing float occurrences.

3.3. Structure

Schiarizza and Israel (2001), Schiarizza et al. (2002a and b) note that the supracrustal rocks have been deformed by two fold phases, both of which overprinted the Nicola rocks. No pre-Nicola structures have been recognized in the older Harper Ranch rocks, although their presence is inferred by the Nicola-Harper Ranch angular unconformity. The earliest identified (F1) deformation produced open to tight folds with NW striking axial planes. F1 fold axes mostly plunge up to 30° northwest but southeast plunging and even sub-vertical plunging axes are seen (P. Schiarizza, personal communication, 2002). The deformation was accompanied by low-grade metamorphism (sub-greenschist to greenschist), and a strong tectonic foliation is rarely developed except in zones of local high strain, such as within major fault systems or along the margins of some plutons. In the finer grained rocks the F1 fold-phase was accompanied by the local development of northwest striking, generally steeply dipping axial planar slaty or fracture cleavages. A younger, F2 fold phase resulted in the sporadic formation of a crenulation cleavage. Schiarizza and Israel (2001) speculate on the presence of a major northwest striking F1 fold structure, the Nehalliston Syncline. The volcanic and tuffaceous rocks in the Deer Lake area are believed to lie on the southwest limb of this synform, implying that they are a locally part of a northeast younging sequence.

The district is dominated by sets of northwest to north-striking faults (Figure 3) as well as less common northeast-trending structures (Campbell and Tipper, 1971; Schiarizza et al, 2002a and b). These authors note that many of these faults cut Eocene rocks but pre-date the Miocene. Schiarizza and Israel (2001) report that these Eocene movements in the western part of the district resulted in west-side down normal displacement whereas those further east resulted in dextral strike slip faulting along the Rock Island Lake fault zone. This latter transcurrent fault zone lies northeast of the Deer Lake area.

Although post-Eocene movement is recognized, the structural control of some skarns along northwest-trending fractures in the Deer lake area is supportive evidence that pre-Eocene faults are also present. There is no evidence that early Triassic, sediment controlling growth faults existed in the district (P. Schiarizza, personal communication, 2002). However, it is likely that some of the northwest-striking faults represent late Triassic to Early Jurassic

structures that controlled both the plutons and the skarn mineralization. These older faults have probably undergone subsequent recurrent movements, including the post-Eocene deformation.

4.0 MINERALIZATION

The northwest trending belt of Upper Paleozoic to Lower Mesozoic arc-supracrustal and plutonic rocks of the Quesnel Terrane that underlies the Deer Lake claim block hosts many of the province's largest and most economically important alkalic and calc-alkalic Cu porphyry deposits. These include the Afton-Ajax, Copper Mountain and Mount Polley Cu-Au porphyries and the Cu-Mo deposits in the Highland Valley area and at the former Brenda Mine. In addition, the rocks of the Quesnel Terrane host a number of major Cu or Au skarns including the Craigmont, Ingerbelle and Nickel Plate deposits.

Minfile records indicate seven mineral occurrences on the Deer Lake property most of which are copper-gold bearing (Figure 3). Virtually all mineralization occurs within the Nicola Group rocks. The most documented occurrence, known as **Lakeview**, (MINFILE 092P 010), consists of small, irregular garnet-diopside skarn zones containing magnetite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and lesser arsenopyrite. Mineralization occurs in calcareous rocks near their contact with a dioritic intrusive. Early records (1930s) indicate small shipments of arsenopyrite rich material grading several ounces per ton were made. Previous drilling at Lakeview failed to develop any sizeable zones, encountering instead narrow areas of relatively low-grade gold-copper mineralization. Located 500 metres south, the Lakeview South (Iron Lake) skarn occurrence consists of magnetite bearing breccia containing minor gold. The **PYCU** (MINFILE 092P 136) situated west of Deer Lake is a pyrite-pyrrhotite bearing skarn hosted by Nicola volcanics and related to the mafic intrusive. Only minor amounts of gold were reported. The **Red** showing 1.7 km east of the Lakeview consists of shallow open cuts exposing narrow iron rich skarn zones within Nicola volcanics but near a dioritic intrusive contact. Located near the south boundary of the claim block is the **Jan** showing, described as disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrite and chalcopyrite in sediments and volcanics.

In 2002, several mineral occurrences and alteration zones were sampled and mapped by the author and Mr. G.E.Ray. These were first described in BC assessment report # 27060 and are described below since they are in areas of exploration potential.

4.1. Rio Showing

This showing discovered in 2002 is situated in a recently logged area between Deer and Hook Lakes approximately 200 metres west-northwest of the Red showing (Figure 3).

Three types of alteration and mineralization are noted near the Rio showing, namely:

- 1) Actinolite-epidote-garnet-pyroxene skarn containing pyrite-magnetite and trace chalcopyrite.
- 2) Pervasive silica-carbonate-feldspar (SCF) alteration that is characteristically orange-brown weathering, and which contains pyrite, specular hematite and trace chalcopyrite, and
- 3) Porphyry-style chalcopyrite-pyrite and possible chalcocite in quartz monzonite.

Types 1 and 2 are the most common alteration and mineralization at the Rio showing with the SCF type being much more extensively developed than the skarn. Type 3 is only seen north of the Rio zone at UTM 682851-5711944 where a subcrop of epidote-pyrite altered micro quartz monzonite contains chalcopyrite and malachite as well as possible disseminated chalcocite.

Several small discontinuous outcrops and subcrops containing either skarn or SCF alteration extend over a strike length of at least 150 metres and a width of 60 metres. It appears to consist of an elongate zone of alteration and mineralization that trends west-northwest, parallel to the layering or bedding in the tuffaceous sediments and the margin of the diorite stock believed to lie immediately to the southwest. The alteration and mineralization, like that at the nearby Red showing, appear to be mainly controlled by one or more structures striking approximately 300° and dipping steeply northeast. The Rio may represent a west-northwest continuation of the Red mineralized structure which would mean an overall strike length of >300 metres. However, the scarcity of outcrop in the immediate vicinity of the Rio showing makes it uncertain if there is a single mineralized structure or whether there are several sub-parallel alteration zones.

SCF alteration is characterized by a distinctive orange-brown weathering rock that when fresh has a pale grey to greenish-grey to buff color. Unlike the skarns, this style of alteration probably overprints both the tuffs and the intrusions. It appears to mainly comprise pervasive, massive and fine to coarse-grained carbonate-silica alteration, with lesser plagioclase (albite?). It also contains abundant blebs and small irregular veinlets of quartz, as well as parallel sets of larger, planar quartz veins that may reach 2 cm in thickness. Locally, it contains traces of chalcopyrite as well as more abundant specular hematite and pyrite; both the latter minerals occur in veinlets and as fine to coarse-grained dissemination. In some cases, this alteration also contains a fine-grained, pale green micaceous mineral that was tentatively identified as *fuchsite*. This mineral occurs either as disseminations or, less commonly, in veins. These fuchsite-bearing rocks closely resemble *listwanite-magnesite* alteration developed in ultramafic rocks elsewhere in British Columbia.

The SCF alteration is also seen as float elsewhere throughout the claim block indicating that other silica-carbonate altered zones exist in the neighborhood. Approximately 500 meters east of the Rio showing, there is a 150 meter-long and 120 meter wide train of boulder float containing numerous pieces of orange-brown weathered SCF alteration up to 1.5 metres in diameter. The location of this float makes it unlikely to be derived via ice movement from the Rio showing.

Geological mapping of the district by Schiarizza et al (2002a and b) suggests that the area immediately southwest of the Rio showing area is underlain by an elongate, northwest trending dioritic stock less than 1 km wide and approximately 3 km long (Figure 3). This stock, which passes from Hook Lake northwestwards to Deer Lake, forms part of a suite of mafic intrusions that are probably responsible for many of the magnetite-rich Cu-Au skarns in the claim block. Southwest of the stock is a northwest-striking package of Nicola Group sedimentary rocks that include limestones which host numerous magnetite-rich skarns, including the Lakeview prospect.

On the northeast margin of this stock, a northwest-striking succession of volcanic flows, tuffs, tuffaceous sediments and siltstones are believed to host the Red and Rio showings. Most of the volcanoclastics appear to be fine-grained andesitic ash tuffs, but coarser grained lapilli tuffs are also present. The sparse outcrops on the Rio grid suggest that these rocks are intruded by some minor bodies of highly altered diorite and quartz monzonite interpreted to be dikes and sills originating from the main dioritic stock immediately to the south.

4.2 Red Showing

The *Red* showing (MINFILE 092P 027), located between Deer and Nora Lakes is exposed in at least two small, elongate pits that lie close to the summit of a low hill at approximately 150 to 200 meters ESE of the Rio showing

(Figures 3, 5a). Earlier reports (Assessment No. 3945) describe the presence of two adits, but these were not seen. A short, shaft-like working lies approximately 200 metres southwest of the Red showing.

The showing is hosted by massive, pale to dark green, weakly silicified ash tuffs. No bedding was seen but in places the tuffs are overprinted by a west-northwest striking, steep, southerly dipping fracture cleavage. The tuffs locally contain 1 to 3 percent pyrite as fine-grained disseminations and veinlets; some pyrite veins are controlled by the fracture cleavage. At this showing, fine-grained tuffs are cut by a single narrow shear that is bordered by a series of thin, sub-parallel fractures. The shear and its satellite fractures strikes 275° to 300° and vary in dip from 75° east to 75° west. In one 4m x 4m x 2m deep pit the shear contains garnet-pyroxene-epidote-quartz skarn alteration that reaches 0.75 metre in width, although it is generally < 0.25 metres thick. The skarn includes veins and pods of pyrite, up to 3 cm in diameter, as well as lesser magnetite, pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. Just 20 metres further east is a 2m x 3m x 1 m deep pit, apparently dug to expose the mineralized shear seen in the adjoining pit. Here the shear and its adjacent fractures contain veins and disseminations of coarse pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite, but no skarn was seen. MINFILE data reports Cu values up to 0.71 percent, and some multi gram gold assay values are reported from the shear-hosted skarn (Electrum Resources Corp., 2000).

4.3. Magnetite Copper-Gold Zone

In 2000 abundant often subangular float of garnet-diopside skarn, massive magnetite ± chalcopyrite, and pyritized volcanics were found scattered over 400 metres along a new logging road. This discovery is situated approximately 200 metres southerly of the Rio showing. Sampling highlights included 1.3 metres of subcrop containing magnetite and chalcopyrite and grading 2.75% Cu and 4.13 g/t Au (Figure 5a). In 2002 this and the surrounding area were the focus of detailed grid sampling (Hook Lake), prospecting and mapping. Magnetite-chalcopyrite float near the origin (0+00) of the main Hook Lake grid sampling returned grades up to 14.9 g/t Au and up to several percent copper. A strong magnetic and VLF-EM anomaly identified in 2002 occurs proximal to this float and subcrop and presents a viable exploration target. This target has not been trenched or drilled.

4.4 EC 60 Zn-Pb showing

The *EC 60* occurrence (MINFILE 092P 011) lies in the southwest corner of the claim block on a steep, south-facing slope, about 700 metres north of Long Island Lake (Figure 3). It is believed to represent polymetallic vein and manto-style lead-zinc mineralization that is locally associated with weak garnet-pyroxene skarn alteration. In addition to lead and zinc the showing is notable in containing substantial amounts of gold, silver and tungsten. The showing is hosted by a deformed south-southeast striking, steep westerly dipping siltstones, argillites, limestones and possibly cherts that presumably belong to the Nicola Group. These rocks are altered by a nearby feldspathic quartz monzonite body of unknown size.

Due to its small size, the showing probably has a low economic potential. Worldwide, polymetallic veins and mantos of this type often form on the outermost parts of many skarn and porphyry systems. In many such cases, the Zn-Pb showing may develop many hundreds and even thousands of meters from their magmatic hydrothermal source. Thus, the EC 60 showing may be significant in representing the distal signature of a much larger, well mineralized deposit located at depth or in the nearby area. No drilling was ever carried out on this occurrence.

It is worth noting that stream sampling by the author and Rob Montgomery in 1999 east and west of the EC 60 showing revealed among the highest concentrations of gold in panned concentrates on the property. *Two stream*

samples 800 and 1000 metres east of the showing contained angular visible gold and highly anomalous zinc. The source of these anomalous samples has never been identified.

5.0 EXPLORATION WORK

During the period June 21 to June 25, 2006 the author, and geologists Rob Montgomery and Kim Litke completed a program of grid based geochemical sampling, prospecting and rock sampling on two areas of the Deer Lake property. The program objectives were to investigate newly logged areas southeast of the 2002 Hook Lake grid and in the southeast corner of the property. In the former area the objective was to identify any copper-gold skarn or porphyry mineralization exposed by recent logging. The southeast sector of the property is still prospective for the discovery of felsic intrusive hosted gold similar to that found just south of Highway 24. Logging in the area continues to expose bedrock and mineralized float.

6.0 GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

The first part of the 2006 program consisted of extending the Hook Lake grid southeasterly using the original coordinate system. Four north-south chain and compass lines spaced and a single east-west tie line were established totaling 2.7 kilometres. A line spacing of 200 metres was employed along which 25 metre stations were established.

Soil samples were collected along the cross lines at 50 metre intervals. Samples consisted of “B” horizon material usually from 10 to 30 cm deep. In low or boggy areas, this horizon was considerably deeper or not developed at all. Samples were collected using tree planting shovels and placed in marked kraft paper bags. Rock samples were collected during the course of soil sampling and consisted of multiple chips taken from float or outcroppings. Rock sampling and geological investigation was carried out in the southeast sector of the property where logging and clear-cut logging were done in the last few years. In all, 52 soil samples were collected from the extension to the Hook Lake grid. A total of 63 rock samples were collected from the Hook Lake and southeast area. Samples were submitted to Assayers Canada for gold and 35 element ICP analysis. The analytical methodologies are found in Appendix B.

6.1 Hook Lake Grid

The soil geochemical data for gold, copper, molybdenum and zinc on the Hook Lake grid is presented on a series of plans at a scale of 1:10,000 (Figures 4a - 4c). The data is colour coded using non-statistical geochemical categories. For completeness and interpretative purposes the 2002 Hook Lake grid soil data and the gold stream sample data from the 1999 and 2000 programs is plotted on these plans. Rock sample data for gold and copper within and near the 2006 grid and significant samples from the main Hook Lake grid are plotted on Figures 5a and 5b. Appendix A contains the analytical data for the 2006 program while rock sample descriptions are found in Appendix C.

Gold-in-soil values range up to 354 ppb and display a fair to good coincidence with copper, molybdenum and zinc. Anomalous soils appear to show a trend that extends south-southeasterly from the main Hook Lake grid into the westerly portion of the 2006 grid. The overall extent (NW to SE) of the anomalous gold-in-soil is now 1.5 km long. The easternmost lines (L-8 and 10E) show only weakly anomalous gold. Interestingly the highest gold (354 ppb) occurs on L-4E which is located 800 metres upstream of a 1999 stream anomaly (135 ppb) near Laurel Lake. This area as well as the highly anomalous stream and soils in the eastern portion of main Hook Lake grid warrants further investigation.

Outcroppings in the 2006 grid area are scarce and therefore samples most often consist of float. The angularity of the float was noted and used as a guide to glacial transport distance. Rock sampling in the 2006 grid area yielded two strongly anomalous samples containing over 200 ppb Au. Sample DL06-06 (318 ppb) was collected from a 30 cm sub rounded boulder of semi-massive pyrrhotite (Photo 1). The shape of this float is suggestive of moderate glacial transport. Other similar pyrrhotite rich boulders have been found on the property the source(s) of which is yet unknown.



Sample DL06-20 grading 395 ppb Au and 13.9 ppm Ag is the most anomalous sample from the 2006 grid area (Photo 2). In contrast to DL06-06 it comes from a quartz-calcite vein in a 1.25 metre angular boulder of metavolcanic rock. This material was glacially transported from an unknown but likely nearby source.

Molybdenum soil data reveals only a few anomalous soil values the highest being 21 ppm. As with gold there appears to be a southerly extension of the anomalous molybdenum first identified in the main (2002) Hook Lake grid. The north-south extent of anomalous Mo is nearly 500 metres. One of two anomalous rock samples coincides with the molybdenum soil anomaly

Copper also returned a few anomalous soils the highest being 450 ppm. Again a southeasterly trend of anomalous soils from the main Hook Lake grid is evident however the copper values appear to be weak to moderately anomalous. Many of the rock samples collected in the 2006 grid area contain anomalous copper with the highest grading 971 ppm. The geology of the 2006 grid area (Schiarizza, 2002) is shown as comprising predominantly Nicola sediments. Field observations however reveal that the nearest sediments (chert, argillite) occur just north of the 2006 grid. Anomalous copper is indicated in hornfelsed Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks and fine grained dioritic rocks. The latter suggests a high level or marginal phase of intrusive rock unit TjD (Figure 3)



6.2 Southeast Sector

Rock sampling in the southeast sector yielded the highest gold values of the 2006 program. *Sample DL06-30 is significant as it not only contains 237 ppb gold but also contains 2307 ppm copper, 178 ppm molybdenum and 1595 ppm zinc.* This sample was collected from several 40 to 60 cm subangular fragments that appear of volcanic and in one case possibly intrusive origin.



Sample DL06-34 returned the highest gold content (624 ppb) of the program. It was collected from angular float slabs (to 35 cm) of grey silicate rich rock cut by a < 2 mm qtz veinlets and seams of hematite (no photo available).

This rock is significant as it resembles gold-silver mineralized float discovered in 1991 approximately 2.8 km to the southeast and near Highway 24 (Photo 4). The location of this sample, DL06-30 and the Hwy 24 float are shown on Figure 3.



Photo 4 - Hwy 24 Felsic Intrusive Float (2.9 g/t Au, 15.2 g/t Ag)

Since this material is situated up ice along the regional glaciation (335°) it is possible that these mineralized float occurrences originate from within the Deer Lake property. The search for the source(s) of the float samples especially the Hwy 24 float is considered a worthy exploration venture.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Deer Lake property lies in a highly prospective belt of Triassic Quesnellia arc rocks (Quesnel Trough) that host some of British Columbia's major Cu-Mo and Cu-Au porphyries (e.g. Copper Mountain, Afton-Ajax), as well as important copper or gold skarns (e.g. Craigmont and Nickel Plate). The property contains numerous mineral showings and mineralized float occurrences including magnetite-bearing Cu-Au skarns (Lakeview, Hook Lake), Zn-Pb-Au-Ag mantos (EC 60), and possible intrusion hosted gold (i.e. Hwy 24 Au-Ag float) in the southeast sector.

Geochemical sampling has identified distinct northwest - southeast trending Au-Cu-Mo soil anomalies in the Hook Lake grid. The mineralized float occurrences found so far potentially indicate undiscovered skarn, vein and felsic intrusive hosted deposits. Geophysical surveys from 2002 identified possible sources for the copper-gold magnetite float. Glacial movement suggests that mineralized float found in the southeast sector of the property indicates potential deposits of skarn Cu-Au-Mo-Zn and felsic intrusive hosted Au-Ag.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Targets defined on the Hook Lake grid to date continue to warrant further work including the following:

- 1) Follow-up sampling and trenching in the geochemical anomaly in the southeast sector of the grid. Emphasis should be toward locating the source of gold mineralized felsic intrusive float (2002 target).
- 2) Trench the Cu-Au magnetite float/subcrop as well as the 2002 geophysical –geochemical anomalies in the centre of the main Hook Lake grid.

Recommended exploration elsewhere on the on the property should include:

- 1) Geochemical and geophysical surveys to better delineate the EC 60 Zn-Pb mineralized zone. Trenching of targets can be carried out from new logging roads north of the showing.
- 2) Continued prospecting and sampling in the southeast sector of the property up-ice of the Highway 24 float and samples DL06-30 and 34. Very recent logging along the north side of Highway 24 conducted after the work described in this report definitely warrants prospecting, mapping and sampling.

Given the geological diversity of the property an airborne geophysical survey has been proposed by the author. In November an airborne geophysical survey was completed in the Bonaparte Lake area that covered the Deer Lake property. The data is scheduled for release in May 2007. Magnetic and radiometric data could serve to identify intrusives, geologic contacts as well as potassium alteration zones. Geophysical anomalies should be investigated on the ground as soon as conditions permit in the spring.

Submitted by,

Warner Gruenwald, P. Geo,
December 30, 2006

APPENDIX A

ANALYTICAL DATA



Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Assay Certificate

6V-1122-RA1

Company: **Electrum Resource Corp.**
Project: Deer Lake
Attn: John Barakso

Jul-11-06

We hereby certify the following assay of 17 rock samples submitted Jun-27-06

Sample Name	Au ppb
DL06-28	64
DL06-29	38
DL06-30	257
DL06-31	85
DL06-32	5
DL06-33	6
DL06-34	624
RM06-09	57
RM06-10	38
RM06-11	35
RM06-12	90
RM06-13	7
RM06-14	85
RM06-15	5
KL06-12	20
KL06-13	10
KL06-14	<5
*Au5	1484
*BLANK	<5

Certified by _____

Electrum Resource Corp.

Attention: John Barakso

Project: Deer Lake

Sample type:

Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 6V1122RJ

Date : Jul-11-06

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
DL06-28	<0.2	0.87	<5	137	<0.5	<5	2.03	<1	14	32	60	3.12	<1	0.42	<10	0.62	620	<2	0.02	24	694	<2	0.24	<5	4	93	<5	0.01	<10	<10	25	<10	52	4
DL06-29	<0.2	0.74	<5	136	<0.5	<5	4.77	<1	23	20	70	5.32	<1	0.22	<10	1.91	1609	<2	0.03	20	662	<2	0.10	<5	13	276	<5	0.03	<10	<10	92	<10	63	3
DL06-30	1.0	2.45	<5	114	<0.5	<5	2.29	10	311	19	2307	12.64	<1	0.42	<10	2.02	2147	178	0.02	23	857	130	2.19	<5	10	141	<5	0.02	<10	<10	211	<10	1595	8
DL06-31	<0.2	1.20	12	83	<0.5	<5	0.28	<1	20	32	193	6.17	<1	0.16	<10	0.99	262	<2	0.04	14	1011	<2	2.05	<5	3	14	<5	0.05	<10	<10	185	<10	22	5
DL06-32	<0.2	0.03	<5	11	<0.5	<5	0.02	<1	1	246	9	0.37	<1	0.01	<10	0.01	38	2	0.01	9	14	<2	0.01	8	<1	2	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	<1	1
DL06-33	<0.2	1.18	<5	205	<0.5	<5	2.38	<1	22	16	67	5.24	1	0.35	<10	1.09	1009	<2	0.03	5	1482	<2	0.18	<5	5	122	<5	0.04	<10	<10	72	<10	70	6
DL06-34	<0.2	0.25	<5	298	<0.5	<5	1.72	<1	15	30	55	3.15	<1	0.18	<10	0.65	619	5	0.04	6	1296	<2	0.68	<5	4	81	<5	0.01	<10	<10	23	<10	41	5
RM06-09	<0.2	0.85	<5	74	<0.5	<5	5.63	<1	38	7	229	6.59	<1	0.27	<10	1.94	1489	<2	0.02	9	832	6	0.23	<5	16	301	<5	0.02	<10	<10	74	<10	62	3
RM06-10	<0.2	2.57	<5	65	<0.5	<5	1.44	<1	40	30	125	5.71	<1	0.09	<10	2.24	712	<2	0.03	18	1254	<2	0.81	<5	8	99	<5	0.28	<10	<10	144	<10	81	6
RM06-11	<0.2	0.25	<5	82	<0.5	<5	11.89	<1	32	42	18	6.16	<1	0.19	<10	5.81	2064	<2	0.02	94	944	<2	2.14	<5	23	1615	<5	0.01	<10	<10	39	<10	58	5
RM06-12	<0.2	2.91	54	48	<0.5	<5	1.05	<1	42	58	73	6.98	<1	0.11	<10	2.35	977	<2	0.02	22	663	<2	0.97	<5	5	125	<5	0.19	<10	<10	125	<10	46	5
RM06-13	0.2	0.07	<5	18	<0.5	<5	11.25	<1	4	110	19	1.15	<1	0.03	<10	0.33	838	<2	0.02	10	259	<2	0.44	<5	3	1371	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	7	2
RM06-14	<0.2	0.25	<5	633	<0.5	<5	2.41	<1	19	23	46	4.67	<1	0.18	<10	0.61	942	<2	0.04	12	1129	<2	0.44	<5	6	82	<5	0.03	<10	<10	86	<10	27	5
RM06-15	<0.2	0.64	<5	12	<0.5	<5	8.09	<1	10	87	43	1.91	1	0.02	<10	0.44	848	2	0.03	8	413	<2	0.45	<5	3	86	<5	0.08	<10	<10	42	<10	21	5
KL06-12	<0.2	3.96	<5	114	0.5	<5	1.37	<1	41	18	293	10.79	<1	0.51	<10	3.51	1023	3	0.03	9	550	2	2.74	<5	7	147	<5	0.39	<10	<10	415	<10	74	8
KL06-13	<0.2	2.70	<5	120	<0.5	<5	2.08	<1	30	11	67	6.06	<1	0.24	<10	2.22	782	<2	0.06	3	3770	<2	0.39	<5	4	148	<5	0.24	<10	<10	98	<10	73	7
KL06-14	<0.2	2.61	<5	90	<0.5	<5	2.40	<1	40	20	79	6.87	<1	0.19	<10	2.24	809	<2	0.12	12	2064	<2	0.13	<5	10	151	<5	0.34	<10	<10	234	<10	56	8

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.





Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St.
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Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

6V-1172-RG1

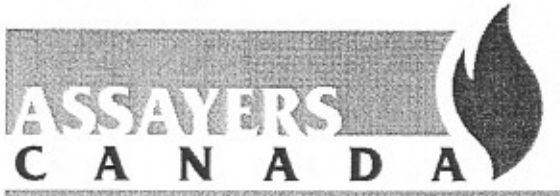
Jul-11-06

Company: **Electrum Resource Corp.**
Project: **Deer Lake**
Attn: **John Barakso**

We *hereby certify* the following geochemical analysis of 24 rock samples submitted Jun-30-06

Sample Name	Au ppb	Au-check ppb
RM 06-01	14	10
RM 06-02	6	
RM 06-03	75	
RM 06-04	47	
RM 06-05	<5	
RM 06-06	5	
RM 06-07	5	
RM 06-08	<5	
DL 06-12	6	
DL 06-13	33	
DL 06-14	79	
DL 06-15	6	
DL 06-16	20	
DL 06-17	6	
DL 06-18	20	
DL 06-19	12	
DL 06-20	395	
DL 06-21	<5	
DL 06-22	82	
DL 06-23	26	30
DL 06-24	8	
DL 06-25	26	
DL 06-26	56	
DL 06-27	7	
*Au5	1492	
*BLANK	<5	

Certified by _____



Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436
Fax: (604) 327-3423

Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

6V-1172-RG2

Company: **Electrum Resource Corp.**
Project: **Deer Lake**
Attn: **John Barakso**

Jul-11-06

We hereby certify the following geochemical analysis of 11 rock samples submitted Jun-30-06

Sample Name	Au ppb	Au-check ppb
KL 06-01	76	77
KL 06-02	11	
KL 06-03	9	
KL 06-04	89	
KL 06-05	22	
KL 06-06	18	
KL 06-07	10	
KL 06-08	41	
KL 06-09	6	
KL 06-10	23	20
KL 06-11	11	
*Au5	1435	
*BLANK	<5	

Certified by _____

Electrum Resource Corp.

Attention: John Barakso

Project: Deer Lake

Sample type:

Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 6V1172RJ

Date : Jul-11-06

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
KL 06-07	<0.2	0.91	21	29	<0.5	<5	0.96	<1	53	85	135	4.87	<1	0.09	<10	0.61	193	2	0.04	51	1264	3	2.48	6	4	41	<5	0.44	<10	24	86	<10	21	17
KL 06-08	<0.2	4.43	186	23	0.6	<5	2.09	4	88	216	61	8.13	<1	0.10	<10	4.96	1470	<2	0.02	107	1308	<2	1.27	6	16	73	<5	0.45	<10	22	211	<10	158	10
KL 06-09	<0.2	0.51	5	53	<0.5	<5	0.70	<1	19	54	93	2.98	<1	0.10	<10	0.23	133	3	0.03	20	981	2	0.99	<5	2	54	<5	0.23	<10	18	52	<10	29	6
KL 06-10	0.5	1.08	70	14	<0.5	<5	0.86	1	53	43	287	7.97	<1	0.06	<10	0.77	272	<2	0.02	43	734	8	>5.00	<5	1	88	<5	0.22	<10	32	55	11	26	15
KL 06-11	0.2	0.64	37	32	<0.5	<5	1.34	1	32	58	329	4.17	<1	0.06	<10	0.24	194	5	0.03	56	1062	8	2.01	<5	2	47	<5	0.26	<10	28	45	<10	69	15

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.



ASSAYERS**CANADA****Assayers Canada**

8282 Sherbrooke St.

Vancouver, B.C.

V5X 4R6

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*Quality Assaying for over 25 Years***Geochemical Analysis Certificate****6V-1172-SG1**

Company: **Electrum Resource Corp.**
 Project: **Deer Lake**
 Attn: **John Barakso**

Jul-11-06

We hereby certify the following geochemical analysis of 24 soil samples
 submitted Jun-30-06

Sample Name	Au ppb	Au-check ppb
L4E 5+50s	80	92
L4E 6+00s	22	
L4E 6+50s	28	
L4E 7+00s	32	
L4E 7+50s	55	
L4E 8+00s	354	
L4E 9+00s	23	
L4E 9+50s	18	
L4E 10+00s	55	
L6E 5+50s	87	69
L6E 6+00s	45	
L6E 6+50s	139	
L6E 7+00s	33	
L6E 7+50s	32	
L6E 8+00s	42	
L6E 8+50s	15	
L6E 9+00s	15	
L8E 5+50s	32	
L8E 6+00s	18	
L8E 6+50s	26	35
L8E 7+00s	30	
L8E 7+50s	35	
L8E 8+00s	8	
L8E 8+50s	8	
*Au5	1478	
*BLANK	<5	

Certified by _____



Assayers Canada
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Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

6V-1172-SG3

Jul-11-06

Company: **Electrum Resource Corp.**
Project: **Deer Lake**
Attn: **John Barakso**

We hereby certify the following geochemical analysis of 4 soil samples submitted Jun-30-06

Sample Name	Au ppb	Au-check ppb
T/L 9+50s	32	21
T/L 10+00s	20	
T/L 10+50s	<5	
T/L 11+00s	16	
*Au5	1440	
*BLANK	<5	

Certified by _____

Electrum Resource Corp.

Attention: John Barakso

Project: Deer Lake

Sample type:

Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 6V1172SJ

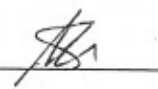
Date : Jul-11-06

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
L4E 5+50s	<0.2	1.93	23	74	<0.5	<5	0.36	1	21	67	108	5.45	<1	0.04	<10	1.00	335	5	0.01	35	1171	6	0.03	<5	3	34	<5	0.13	<10	<10	125	<10	93	5
L4E 6+00s	<0.2	1.40	10	65	<0.5	<5	0.26	<1	14	46	40	4.03	<1	0.03	<10	0.58	234	2	0.01	23	1109	4	0.01	<5	2	21	<5	0.12	<10	11	105	<10	70	3
L4E 6+50s	0.3	2.92	8	97	0.8	<5	0.34	1	19	50	238	4.36	<1	0.08	<10	0.42	890	14	0.02	55	1611	6	0.02	<5	5	22	<5	0.15	<10	<10	65	<10	256	17
L4E 7+00s	1.0	3.27	18	90	0.6	<5	0.92	1	34	59	193	4.69	1	0.04	<10	0.86	407	4	0.01	52	485	<2	0.04	<5	5	49	<5	0.16	<10	12	90	<10	89	14
L4E 7+50s	<0.2	3.08	15	124	0.7	<5	0.36	1	41	65	144	5.28	<1	0.04	<10	0.92	335	5	0.01	57	833	<2	0.03	<5	4	32	<5	0.16	<10	16	116	<10	225	9
L4E 8+00s	<0.2	3.58	18	95	0.8	<5	0.37	1	42	60	102	5.78	1	0.05	<10	0.95	614	<2	0.01	53	1482	42	0.08	<5	8	32	<5	0.14	<10	<10	107	<10	179	11
L4E 9+00s	<0.2	2.47	16	74	<0.5	<5	0.37	<1	31	90	116	5.25	<1	0.05	<10	1.46	400	<2	0.01	54	464	<2	0.02	<5	5	43	<5	0.18	<10	<10	133	<10	92	6
L4E 9+50s	0.4	4.25	32	121	1.0	<5	0.24	1	30	77	450	4.16	1	0.04	<10	0.45	151	<2	0.02	182	943	<2	0.03	<5	6	17	<5	0.17	<10	11	82	<10	66	41
L4E 10+00s	0.2	2.65	12	135	0.6	<5	0.28	1	26	76	80	5.13	<1	0.02	<10	0.39	263	<2	0.01	33	1828	<2	0.02	<5	3	20	<5	0.13	<10	10	107	<10	169	7
L6E 5+50s	<0.2	2.07	19	78	<0.5	<5	0.58	1	27	56	121	5.56	<1	0.06	<10	1.09	634	9	0.01	42	955	3	0.02	<5	3	29	<5	0.11	<10	<10	179	<10	184	5
L6E 6+00s	<0.2	2.69	14	108	0.5	<5	0.46	<1	25	76	100	4.85	<1	0.04	<10	1.24	462	3	0.01	53	1379	<2	0.02	<5	5	31	<5	0.10	<10	10	134	<10	179	6
L6E 6+50s	<0.2	1.65	39	55	0.5	<5	0.93	1	35	98	280	6.21	<1	0.07	12	1.29	858	21	0.01	70	1270	10	0.01	<5	7	38	<5	0.11	<10	10	181	<10	123	8
L6E 7+00s	<0.2	2.05	19	78	<0.5	<5	0.79	1	30	98	117	5.02	<1	0.05	<10	1.24	631	11	0.01	59	804	<2	0.03	<5	4	33	<5	0.13	<10	19	140	<10	145	4
L6E 7+50s	<0.2	1.74	18	62	<0.5	<5	0.59	1	21	74	66	4.85	<1	0.04	<10	0.86	548	8	0.01	43	1239	<2	0.01	<5	3	25	<5	0.12	<10	10	158	<10	133	4
L6E 8+00s	0.2	2.06	17	83	0.5	<5	0.52	1	18	70	50	5.24	<1	0.06	<10	0.66	319	8	0.01	37	1860	2	0.02	<5	3	26	<5	0.13	<10	11	158	<10	204	6
L6E 8+50s	<0.2	2.14	11	61	0.5	<5	0.45	1	28	61	101	4.36	<1	0.05	<10	0.66	325	4	0.01	36	1247	<2	0.03	<5	3	24	<5	0.12	<10	<10	99	<10	192	6
L6E 9+00s	0.2	0.86	6	56	<0.5	<5	0.36	<1	14	26	42	2.81	<1	0.06	<10	0.30	337	3	0.01	15	566	6	0.02	<5	1	21	<5	0.12	<10	<10	78	<10	60	3
L8E 5+50s	<0.2	2.41	14	77	0.6	<5	0.27	<1	31	82	203	5.23	1	0.06	<10	1.39	507	<2	0.01	67	1185	<2	0.03	<5	5	27	<5	0.11	<10	<10	92	<10	131	4
L8E 6+00s	0.4	2.35	13	88	0.5	<5	0.19	<1	23	65	34	4.62	<1	0.05	<10	0.86	364	<2	0.01	36	1437	<2	0.02	<5	3	19	<5	0.09	<10	<10	99	<10	128	4
L8E 6+50s	<0.2	2.69	48	119	0.7	<5	0.33	1	36	64	340	6.04	<1	0.06	<10	1.47	532	7	0.01	62	1038	<2	0.04	<5	4	66	<5	0.11	<10	13	123	<10	154	5
L8E 7+00s	0.2	2.28	11	92	0.5	<5	0.18	1	19	33	63	3.94	1	0.04	<10	0.47	677	<2	0.01	19	1874	<2	0.03	<5	2	21	<5	0.09	<10	<10	69	<10	125	4
L8E 7+50s	<0.2	1.92	15	67	0.5	<5	0.30	<1	21	73	102	4.13	<1	0.06	<10	1.20	454	2	0.01	46	785	<2	0.01	<5	4	32	<5	0.11	<10	<10	88	<10	99	4
L8E 8+00s	<0.2	2.94	13	110	0.7	<5	0.24	1	27	70	58	4.38	<1	0.04	<10	0.94	434	<2	0.01	60	1562	<2	0.02	<5	4	23	<5	0.11	<10	<10	87	<10	225	6
L8E 8+50s	<0.2	1.78	16	101	0.5	<5	0.26	1	21	38	78	4.45	<1	0.04	<10	0.61	677	2	0.01	32	1551	2	0.03	<5	2	22	<5	0.10	<10	<10	69	<10	104	4
L8E 9+00s	0.2	3.27	12	129	0.7	<5	0.30	1	31	64	51	4.28	<1	0.05	<10	0.99	389	<2	0.01	62	1731	<2	0.03	<5	4	29	<5	0.14	<10	<10	84	<10	221	9
L8E 9+50s	<0.2	1.38	9	93	<0.5	<5	0.40	<1	20	64	22	3.54	<1	0.05	<10	0.78	479	<2	0.01	31	752	2	0.01	<5	3	31	<5	0.14	<10	<10	96	<10	77	3
L8E 10+00s	<0.2	1.57	18	91	<0.5	<5	0.34	1	20	39	57	4.01	<1	0.05	<10	0.53	316	4	0.01	42	862	8	0.03	<5	2	26	<5	0.14	<10	10	97	<10	143	4
L-8E 9+50s	<0.2	2.14	14	70	0.5	<5	0.51	1	26	69	122	4.41	<1	0.05	<10	0.93	414	4	0.01	44	1257	<2	0.02	<5	3	29	<5	0.14	<10	<10	117	<10	147	5
L-8E 10+00s	<0.2	3.13	15	126	0.6	<5	0.59	1	32	76	82	4.95	<1	0.12	<10	1.17	622	2	0.01	49	1697	<2	0.03	<5	4	39	<5	0.15	<10	13	123	<10	212	7
L10E 4+00s	0.9	2.59	10	158	0.6	<5	0.34	<1	26	106	84	4.79	<1	0.05	<10	1.27	483	<2	0.01	45	1045	<2	0.02	<5	4	30	<5	0.12	<10	<10	96	<10	105	6

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.



Electrum Resource Corp.

Attention: John Barakso

Project: Deer Lake

Sample type:

Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 6V1172SJ

Date : Jul-11-06

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
L10E 4+50s	<0.2	3.00	16	110	0.7	<5	0.26	1	30	84	60	4.71	<1	0.05	<10	1.08	439	<2	0.01	49	1445	<2	0.03	<5	4	22	<5	0.11	<10	<10	85	<10	122	10
L10E 5+00s	0.4	4.13	22	101	1.0	<5	0.22	1	38	34	15	4.59	<1	0.04	<10	0.31	499	<2	0.02	34	3445	<2	0.03	<5	2	19	<5	0.13	<10	<10	55	<10	161	24
L10E 5+50s	<0.2	4.08	10	73	0.7	<5	0.07	1	16	18	5	3.99	1	0.02	<10	0.13	205	<2	0.01	11	3325	<2	0.03	<5	2	8	<5	0.15	<10	10	61	<10	65	42
L10E 6+00s	0.3	3.87	25	64	1.1	<5	0.25	2	37	60	50	4.55	<1	0.05	<10	0.71	294	2	0.01	110	1173	<2	0.04	<5	3	19	<5	0.12	<10	17	64	<10	213	22
L10E 6+50s	<0.2	2.42	11	100	<0.5	<5	0.29	1	23	70	30	4.44	<1	0.06	<10	0.94	472	<2	0.01	43	1634	<2	0.02	<5	3	23	<5	0.12	<10	14	94	<10	164	7
L10E 7+00s	0.4	2.64	89	104	0.6	<5	0.30	2	33	71	40	5.10	<1	0.06	<10	0.98	506	<2	0.01	81	1844	<2	0.02	<5	3	28	<5	0.12	<10	14	89	<10	189	6
L10E 7+50s	1.8	4.75	14	88	1.2	<5	0.69	3	16	42	216	2.59	2	0.03	16	0.26	1595	5	0.04	99	1126	<2	0.05	<5	6	32	<5	0.16	<10	<10	36	<10	105	28
L10E 8+50s	<0.2	2.67	12	107	0.6	<5	0.34	1	22	96	23	4.72	<1	0.08	<10	1.02	376	<2	0.01	52	1230	<2	0.02	<5	4	27	<5	0.15	<10	<10	107	<10	142	5
L10E 9+00s	0.3	3.42	15	156	0.7	<5	0.36	1	36	77	47	4.53	<1	0.05	<10	0.81	694	<2	0.01	55	1440	<2	0.03	<5	4	30	<5	0.14	<10	<10	86	<10	164	9
L10E 9+50s	0.2	2.98	21	92	0.6	<5	0.35	1	35	89	60	5.04	<1	0.07	<10	1.26	417	<2	0.01	69	1450	<2	0.03	<5	4	33	<5	0.14	<10	13	99	<10	145	7
L10E 10+00s	0.3	1.75	10	105	<0.5	<5	0.32	<1	17	48	40	3.13	<1	0.05	<10	0.43	266	<2	0.02	32	377	<2	0.02	<5	3	24	<5	0.12	<10	<10	73	<10	68	5
T/L 4+50s	0.5	2.36	10	77	0.5	<5	0.29	<1	20	36	88	4.18	<1	0.03	<10	0.43	311	2	0.01	30	1559	<2	0.03	<5	2	21	<5	0.13	<10	12	86	<10	101	7
T/L 5+00s	0.4	3.27	5	90	0.6	<5	0.29	<1	25	52	47	4.65	<1	0.04	<10	0.81	388	<2	0.01	34	1758	<2	0.03	<5	3	24	<5	0.14	<10	14	97	<10	137	14
T/L 5+50s	<0.2	1.75	6	80	<0.5	<5	0.39	1	22	51	24	3.83	<1	0.06	<10	0.54	388	2	0.01	29	1658	<2	0.02	<5	2	22	<5	0.11	<10	15	85	<10	146	5
T/L 6+50s	<0.2	2.28	14	71	<0.5	<5	0.70	<1	22	80	78	4.41	<1	0.06	<10	0.99	389	4	0.01	53	786	<2	0.02	<5	3	33	<5	0.14	<10	13	138	<10	135	7
T/L 7+00s	<0.2	3.11	11	127	0.6	<5	0.66	1	55	63	281	6.00	<1	0.07	<10	1.51	1168	9	0.01	75	1526	<2	0.04	<5	6	42	<5	0.16	<10	<10	167	<10	384	7
T/L 8+50s	<0.2	2.55	21	91	0.5	<5	0.27	1	24	70	40	4.10	<1	0.04	<10	0.71	405	<2	0.01	37	982	<2	0.02	<5	3	21	<5	0.13	<10	<10	83	<10	161	6
T/L 9+00s	<0.2	1.67	10	75	<0.5	<5	0.32	<1	22	88	46	4.04	<1	0.04	<10	0.79	313	3	0.01	40	288	<2	0.02	<5	3	23	<5	0.14	<10	17	111	<10	73	4
T/L 9+50s	0.7	2.82	7	86	0.6	<5	0.24	<1	17	51	25	3.65	<1	0.04	<10	0.56	184	2	0.02	30	1651	<2	0.02	<5	3	19	<5	0.15	<10	<10	73	<10	79	15
T/L 10+00s	<0.2	2.39	19	76	0.5	<5	0.32	<1	22	75	48	4.59	<1	0.07	<10	1.10	471	2	0.01	45	1756	<2	0.02	<5	4	26	<5	0.10	<10	<10	89	<10	103	4
T/L 10+50s	0.6	3.82	9	73	0.7	<5	0.17	<1	19	39	11	3.41	1	0.05	<10	0.20	445	<2	0.02	18	2652	<2	0.03	<5	2	12	<5	0.13	<10	<10	75	<10	81	16
T/L 11+00s	<0.2	2.43	10	87	0.6	<5	0.29	<1	32	107	57	4.51	<1	0.05	<10	1.21	374	<2	0.01	60	983	<2	0.02	<5	4	30	<5	0.14	<10	10	102	<10	91	5

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.



Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 6V1172RJ

Date : Jul-11-06

Electrum Resource Corp.

Attention: John Barakso

Project: Deer Lake

Sample type:

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
RM 06-01	<0.2	0.83	28	33	<0.5	<5	5.40	1	20	49	72	4.46	<1	0.02	<10	0.23	838	461	0.02	18	1303	<2	0.48	<5	2	17	<5	0.06	<10	34	184	<10	14	14
RM 06-02	<0.2	0.15	<5	1004	<0.5	<5	4.24	<1	7	23	<1	3.14	<1	0.11	<10	1.62	547	6	0.04	14	1375	<2	0.26	<5	9	382	<5	0.01	<10	32	27	<10	6	4
RM 06-03	<0.2	1.87	32	21	<0.5	<5	1.59	<1	294	26	13	10.96	<1	0.08	<10	1.33	923	<2	0.01	27	1219	6	0.97	<5	2	62	<5	0.20	<10	42	94	14	37	18
RM 06-04	0.5	1.31	7	45	<0.5	<5	0.79	<1	56	61	379	4.86	<1	0.17	<10	1.23	300	6	0.03	32	310	<2	0.32	<5	2	36	<5	0.23	<10	21	130	<10	33	7
RM 06-05	<0.2	0.18	<5	134	<0.5	<5	2.91	<1	66	18	124	3.61	<1	0.12	<10	1.33	346	7	0.05	28	657	3	1.38	<5	10	100	<5	<0.01	<10	32	16	<10	3	8
RM 06-06	<0.2	0.13	<5	919	0.5	<5	9.49	<1	25	35	<1	5.86	<1	0.16	<10	4.90	1100	4	0.01	76	873	6	0.24	<5	19	241	<5	<0.01	<10	58	48	<10	47	6
RM 06-07	<0.2	1.75	15	35	<0.5	<5	1.13	<1	17	32	22	4.00	<1	0.08	<10	1.64	440	<2	0.04	13	1281	<2	0.25	<5	5	42	<5	0.18	<10	19	120	<10	48	8
RM 06-08	<0.2	1.22	<5	63	0.7	<5	6.12	<1	35	249	61	5.92	<1	0.13	<10	4.14	1018	3	0.02	73	1193	<2	0.32	<5	24	228	<5	0.04	<10	37	171	<10	47	8
DL 06-12	0.6	0.50	24	28	<0.5	7	1.32	<1	47	31	711	9.15	<1	0.06	<10	0.10	204	32	0.03	53	1188	7	>5.00	<5	<1	34	<5	0.12	<10	49	33	11	47	12
DL 06-13	<0.2	0.50	<5	50	<0.5	6	0.84	<1	49	51	237	>15.00	<1	0.04	<10	0.38	960	<2	0.01	26	1530	14	0.25	<5	<1	87	<5	0.11	<10	64	245	28	116	17
DL 06-14	1.4	1.23	19	26	<0.5	<5	1.14	<1	129	29	971	11.00	<1	0.03	<10	1.15	660	<2	0.04	38	1801	93	>5.00	<5	<1	77	<5	0.14	<10	49	60	14	234	12
DL 06-15	<0.2	2.13	<5	29	<0.5	<5	0.43	<1	21	11	<1	5.62	<1	0.06	<10	2.72	526	<2	0.02	5	586	<2	1.36	<5	5	59	<5	0.28	<10	11	180	<10	46	7
DL 06-16	<0.2	0.16	15	53	<0.5	<5	1.07	<1	11	104	22	2.78	<1	0.07	<10	0.32	188	8	0.04	46	623	7	1.03	<5	4	63	<5	0.05	<10	19	29	<10	18	7
DL 06-17	<0.2	0.45	5	150	<0.5	<5	0.90	<1	8	15	89	1.24	<1	0.13	<10	0.09	56	5	0.04	5	1604	<2	0.52	<5	1	57	<5	0.12	<10	12	27	<10	26	7
DL 06-18	<0.2	0.93	42	78	<0.5	<5	0.67	1	47	42	212	4.87	<1	0.16	<10	0.81	181	13	0.04	23	1452	<2	2.94	<5	1	46	<5	0.16	<10	20	47	<10	15	7
DL 06-19	<0.2	0.49	<5	41	<0.5	<5	0.84	<1	31	13	378	4.54	<1	0.12	<10	0.10	25	2	0.03	9	1508	4	2.74	<5	1	49	<5	0.12	<10	21	25	<10	16	8
DL 06-20	13.9	0.18	27	1212	0.5	<5	4.79	1	25	234	309	2.49	<1	0.12	<10	1.93	825	9	0.01	184	567	74	0.38	12	6	1492	<5	0.01	<10	32	73	<10	26	4
DL 06-21	0.2	0.41	5	25	<0.5	<5	0.50	<1	24	14	328	4.14	<1	0.05	<10	0.27	68	<2	0.04	8	1190	109	2.07	<5	1	37	<5	0.15	<10	27	43	<10	15	5
DL 06-22	0.7	0.14	<5	266	<0.5	<5	1.83	<1	14	143	30	2.44	<1	0.04	<10	0.61	835	3	0.04	12	389	42	1.05	<5	8	87	<5	0.01	<10	12	16	<10	19	3
DL 06-23	0.2	0.10	<5	367	<0.5	<5	0.24	<1	4	118	<1	1.03	<1	0.01	<10	0.10	194	<2	0.02	8	118	15	0.32	<5	1	20	<5	0.01	<10	11	9	<10	2	1
DL 06-24	0.2	0.16	6	28	<0.5	<5	1.17	1	9	123	83	1.16	<1	0.03	<10	0.06	127	5	0.03	14	528	10	0.59	<5	2	45	<5	0.14	<10	20	38	<10	43	5
DL 06-25	<0.2	0.24	41	94	<0.5	<5	4.76	1	14	34	9	4.08	<1	0.15	<10	0.66	2150	3	0.03	9	1332	15	0.51	<5	3	225	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	114	4
DL 06-26	<0.2	1.48	13	33	<0.5	<5	1.82	<1	21	80	105	4.29	<1	0.06	10	1.13	797	<2	0.05	24	740	<2	0.52	<5	6	45	<5	0.13	<10	16	113	<10	58	6
DL 06-27	0.2	0.75	16	29	<0.5	<5	1.91	2	16	83	118	2.80	<1	0.04	<10	0.11	126	64	0.02	98	912	<2	1.66	<5	1	29	<5	0.13	<10	47	154	<10	175	13
KL 06-01	<0.2	0.06	41	11	<0.5	<5	9.94	33	79	24	165	11.42	<1	0.01	<10	0.05	2795	2	0.01	6	253	10	1.97	<5	<1	35	<5	0.01	<10	49	4	<10	5180	9
KL 06-02	<0.2	0.66	38	77	<0.5	<5	0.90	1	27	54	431	3.66	<1	0.21	10	0.26	128	2	0.04	37	1125	3	1.84	<5	1	51	<5	0.22	<10	24	42	<10	59	8
KL 06-03	<0.2	0.64	<5	73	<0.5	<5	0.80	<1	26	46	431	3.37	<1	0.17	10	0.32	128	<2	0.03	36	1242	<2	1.72	<5	1	47	<5	0.18	<10	28	33	<10	44	9
KL 06-04	<0.2	3.97	36	34	<0.5	<5	0.08	<1	32	22	<1	>15.00	<1	0.28	<10	2.59	2534	<2	0.01	11	645	15	3.69	<5	6	13	<5	0.32	<10	13	181	26	202	13
KL 06-05	<0.2	1.45	18	48	<0.5	<5	0.91	<1	92	83	564	5.76	<1	0.11	<10	1.34	331	<2	0.03	89	1060	<2	3.53	<5	2	30	<5	0.26	<10	29	57	<10	37	10
KL 06-06	<0.2	0.68	<5	16	<0.5	<5	0.69	<1	35	28	575	5.07	<1	0.04	<10	0.90	189	<2	0.01	92	492	2	2.23	<5	<1	8	<5	0.08	<10	24	18	<10	21	6

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.

Signed: _____





Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

6V-1172-SG2

Company: **Electrum Resource Corp.**
Project: **Deer Lake**
Attn: **John Barakso**

Jul-11-06

We hereby certify the following geochemical analysis of 24 soil samples submitted Jun-30-06

Sample Name	Au ppb	Au-check ppb
L8E 9+00s	11	11
L8E 9+50s	8	
L8E 10+00s	15	
L-8E 9+50s	12	
L-8E 10+00s	20	
L10E 4+00s	25	
L10E 4+50s	33	
L10E 5+00s	10	
L10E 5+50s	<5	
L10E 6+00s	5	8
L10E 6+50s	<5	
L10E 7+00s	29	
L10E 7+50s	8	
L10E 8+50s	6	
L10E 9+00s	<5	
L10E 9+50s	15	
L10E 10+00s	<5	
T/L 4+50s	9	
T/L 5+00s	20	
T/L 5+50s	5	11
T/L 6+50s	38	
T/L 7+00s	23	
T/L 8+50s	<5	
T/L 9+00s	14	
*Au5	1440	
*BLANK	<5	

Certified by _____

APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL METHODS



8282 Sherbrooke Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5X 4R6
Tel: 604 327-3436
Fax: 604 327-3423

Procedure Summary:

Gold (Au) Geochemical Analysis

Element(s) Analyzed:

Gold (Au)

Procedure:

Samples are dried at 65°C. Rock & core samples are crushed with a jaw crusher. The 1/4 inch output of the jaw crusher is put through a secondary roll crusher to reduce it to 1/8 inch. The whole sample is then riffled on a Jones Riffle down to a statistically representative 300 gram sub-sample. This sub-sample is then pulverized on a ring pulverizer to 95% - 150 mesh, rolled and bagged for analysis. The remaining reject from the Jones Riffle is bagged and stored.

Soil and stream sediment samples are screened to - 80 mesh for analysis.

The samples are fluxed, a silver inquant added and mixed. The assays are fused in batches of 24 assays along with a natural standard and a blank. This batch of 26 assays is carried through the whole procedure as a set. After cupellation the precious metal beads are transferred into new glassware, dissolved with aqua regia solution, diluted to volume and mixed.

These resulting solutions are analyzed on an atomic absorption spectrometer using a suitable standard set. The natural standard fused along with this set must be within 2 standard deviations of its known or the whole set is re-assayed.

A minimum of 10% of all assays are rechecked, then reported in parts per billion (ppb). The detection limit is 1 ppb.



8282 Sherbrooke Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5X 4R6
Tel: 604 327-3436
Fax: 604 327-3423

Procedure Summary:

35 Element Aqua Regia Leach ICP-AES Analysis

Elements Analyzed:

Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn, Zr

Procedure:

0.500 grams of the sample pulp is digested for 2 hours at 95°C with an 1:3:4 HNO₃:HCl:H₂O mixture. After cooling, the sample is diluted to standard volume.

The solutions are analyzed by Perkin Elmer Optima 3000 Inductively Coupled Plasma spectrophotometers using standardized operating conditions.

APPENDIX C

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

DEER LAKE PROPERTY - ROCK SAMPLING 2006

Sample Name	Easting NAD83	Northing NAD83	Rock Sample Description	Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
DL06-01	683186	5710994	Float (35-40cm) - angular, grey, silicified, dioritic rock with 2-3% disseminated py, po, cpy.	40	<5	271	38	17	44
DL06-02	683253	5710986	Float (25cm) - subangular, limonitic, purplish-grey, siliceous, wk stockwork veined rock. Tr cj	45	49	678	<2	15	85
DL06-03	683290	5711071	Float (20cm+) - Grab (1 x 1 m) from 4 pieces of buff coloured limonite speckled and veined f.g. intrusive?	13	<5	60	7	5	20
DL06-04	683431	5711057	Float - grab of very angular lim weathered, grey-green, siliceous hornfels. Dissem. (3-5%) po, tr cpy.	10	<5	426	3	13	30
DL06-05	683413	5711057	Subcrop (?) lim, grey-green, f to mg silicified diorite. 3-5% dissem po>py, tr cpy	10	61	432	2	9	17
DL06-06	683341	5710994	Float - 50 cm, subrounded, massive (60-70%), po boulder, trace cpy	318	87	644	<2	66	18
DL06-07	683378	5710969	Outcrop grab of siliceous hornfelsed andesite and diorite. Abundant dissem. Po>py (5%)	8	23	323	4	8	27
DL06-08	683730	5711104	Outcrop grab (1-2m) of weakly altered diorite with 3-5% dissem py, trace cpy.	7	8	231	<2	8	20
DL06-09	682977	5711071	Float - grab of angular, pale grey, siliceous rock with 2-3% py and trace cpy	12	25	151	<2	9	43
DL06-10	683750	5711109	Float - grab from ditchline boulder of very limonitic rotted rock with dissem. Cpy, mal. Py to 20%	93	134	763	4	18	14
DL06-11	683381	5711148	Subcrop chip (1x1m) dioritic rock with disseminated and fracture filling of po, py, trace cpy	17	7	376	<2	6	22
DL06-12	683306	5711458	Grab from 1x1m cluster of angular, rusty, dark brown hornfelsed volcanic with locally 30% po, tr cpy	6	24	711	32	7	47
DL06-13	683299	5711442	Float - sub angular, 15 cm, semi-massive magnetite, trace cpy	33	<5	237	<2	14	116
DL06-14	683311	5711397	Float - grab of fragments (10cm) of greenish volcanic with 5% py and minor cpy	79	19	971	<2	93	234
DL06-15	682975	5711159	Float - grab from scattered angular fragments of leuco granitic rock with up to 7% py	6	<5	<1	<2	<2	46
DL06-16	683177	5711128	Float - Grab from 0.5x0.75m cluster or frags to 30 cm of angular v.silicified milky quartz veined rock.	20	15	22	8	7	18
DL06-17	683173	5711142	Float - Grab from cluster of limonitic pale grey hornfels (siliceous volcanic). Close to DL06-16.	6	5	89	5	<2	26
DL06-18	683475	5711070	Float - Grab from area of numerous, angular, rusty, pale green, siliceous rock. 2-3% py, trace cpy	20	42	212	13	<2	15
DL06-19	683313	5711247	Subcrop (?) - Chip from 0.75x0.75m area of rusty green siliceous hornfels 3-4% po>py>cpy	12	<5	378	2	4	16
DL06-20	683290	5711252	Float - 25cm chip across quartz vein in 1.25m subangular boulder. Several smaller conjugate veinlets.	395	27	309	9	74	26
DL06-21	682984	5711031	Outcrop - 1x1m chip of rusty silicified f.g. diorite with disseminated (3-4%) po, tr cpy	<5	5	328	<2	109	15
DL06-22	683066	5710895	Float - grab from qtz veined pyritic felsic intrusive. Looks similar to that near L6E;1:75S (20.7 g/t Au).	82	<5	30	3	42	19
DL06-23	683066	5710895	Float - composite grab (20+ pieces) from 50m train of quartz vein material.	26	<5	<1	<2	15	2
DL06-24	683366	5711238	Subcrop of pale green cherty sediments (tuffs) cut by irregular qtz veinlets. 10m south of KL06-01.	8	6	83	5	10	43
DL06-25	683204	5711596	Float - Grab of platy brownish rock cut by qtz-carb veinlets. Minor disseminated pyrite.	26	41	9	3	15	114
DL06-26	683110	5711753	Float - Grab from subangular 25 cm dk green volcanic cut by qtz veinlets to 0.5 cm. Oxidized py 1-2%	56	13	105	<2	<2	58
DL06-27	683248	5711508	Subcrop - Grab from bedded cherty sediments with disseminated and stringer pyrite	7	16	118	64	<2	175
DL06-28	685607	5709881	Float - Grab from angular fragments of pale brown-green volcanic cut by thin (<0.5cm) qtz veinlets.	64	<5	60	<2	<2	52
DL06-29	685481	5709905	Float - Chip sample from 60 cm boulder of green and red-brown volcanic with 1% py and hematite	38	<5	70	<2	<2	63
DL06-30	685459	5709904	Float - Chip from several pieces (40-60 cm) of subangular volcanic some of which contain 30-40% magnetite, 5% py, cpy, mal. Some look like calc-silicate and in one case intrusive texture is evident.	257	<5	2307	178	130	1595
DL06-31	685466	5709877	Float - Grab from rusty diorite with 3-5% dissem py. 5% magnetite-hematite	85	12	193	<2	<2	22
DL06-32	685341	5709730	Float - composite grab (15x15m) of angular milky qtz fragments	5	<5	9	2	<2	<1
DL06-33	685682	5709636	Float - Grab of angular boulders to 70 cm of green-brown fg volcanic cut by 1-3mm qtz-carb veinlets.	6	<5	67	<2	<2	70
DL06-34	684837	5709641	Float - Chip sample from three angular slabs (to 35 cm) of grey silicate rich rock cut by few <2 mm qtz veinlets and thin seams of hematite (5%)	624	<5	55	5	<2	41
KL06-01	683366	5711258	Bedrock sample from small outcrop (5x5m) of garnet-diopside skarn.	76	41	165	2	10	5180

25-50	100-200	5-10	150-200
50-75	200-300	10-15	200-250
>75	>300	>15	>250

APPENDIX D PERSONNEL

Geoquest Consulting Ltd.

Field:

W. Gruenwald, P. Geo. (May 26, June 20-26, 2006)	6¼ days
R. Montgomery, B. Sc. (June 21-25, 2006)	5 days
Kim Litke, B.Sc. (June 21-25, 2006)	5 days

Office:

W. Gruenwald, P. Geo (Dec 18-30, 2006)	4 days
E. Gruenwald, Drafting (Jun 16-21, Dec 20-30, 2006)	25 hours

J. Barakso

May 26, June 24, 2006	2 days
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APPENDIX E
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Labour

Geoquest Consulting Ltd., Vernon, BC	\$7,824.38	
J. Barakso, Vancouver, BC	<u>1,284.00</u>	\$9,108.38

Analytical Costs:

Assayers Canada		2,564.19
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Transportation Costs:

Geoquest Consulting Ltd.	1,343.39	
J. Barakso	<u>321.00</u>	1,664.39

Accommodation/Meals:

1,428.98

Supplies and Miscellaneous

Trim maps, field supplies, freight		653.35
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Report Compilation

Labour (Authoring, drafting)	\$3,937.60	
Map printing, photocopies, binding	<u>205.71</u>	<u>4,143.31</u>

TOTAL: **\$19,562.60**

APPENDIX F REFERENCES

- Bruland, Tor (1990) Drilling report of the Lake Property.
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- Ray, Gerry (2002) Geology and Geochemistry of the Deer Lake and Friendly Lake Claim Blocks, Little Fort Area, South-Central BC (NTS 92P/9 &10) for Electrum Resource Corp.
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- Woodard, J. (1968) Induced Polarization on the 92P-8 Eagle Creek Group, Little Fort Area. B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Assessment Report #01639

APPENDIX G
CERTIFICATE

I, WARNER GRUENWALD OF THE CITY OF VERNON, BRITISH COLUMBIA HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

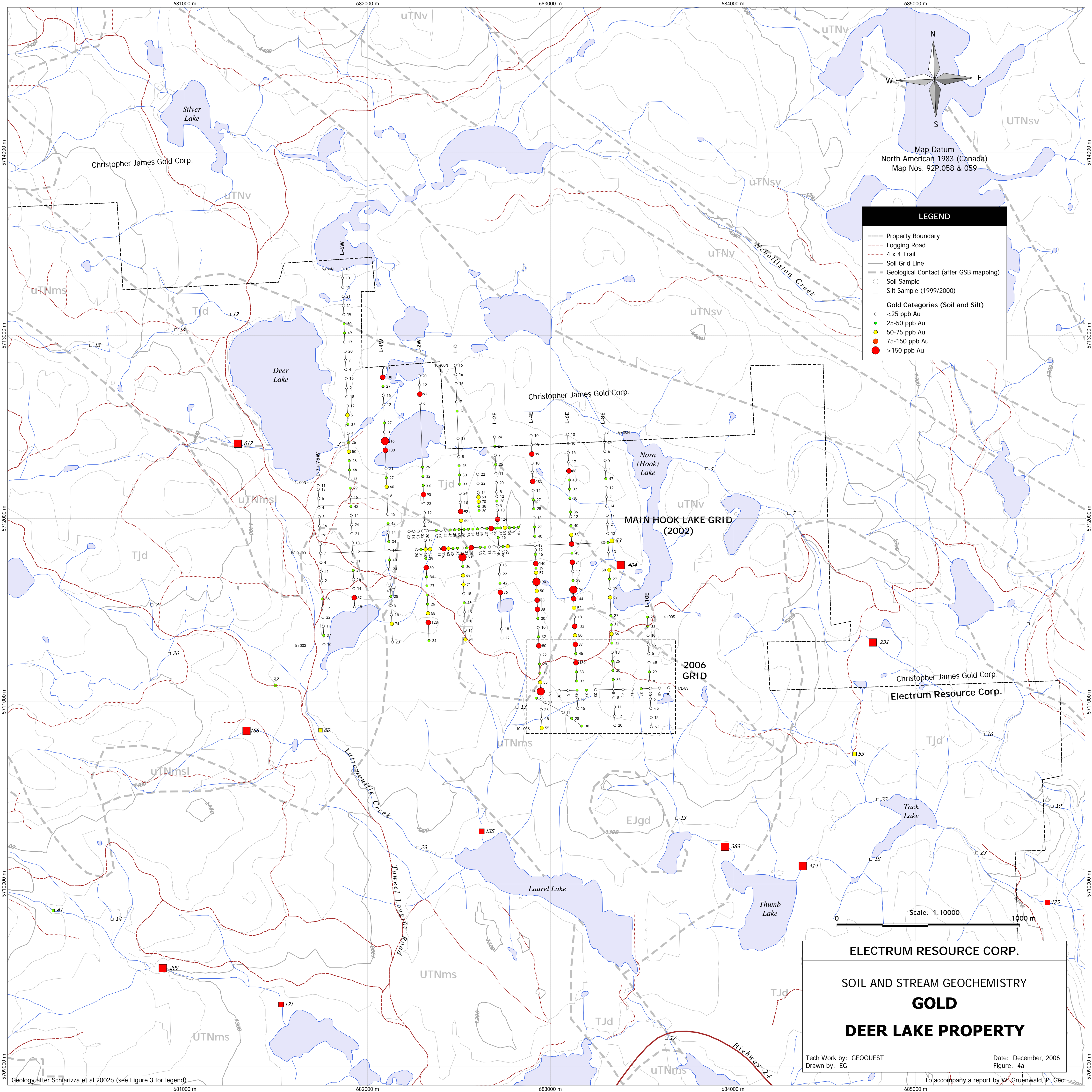
1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B. Sc. degree in Geology (1972).
2. I am a registered member of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#23202).
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F2958)
4. I am employed as consulting geologist and president of Geoquest Consulting Ltd., Vernon, B.C.
5. I have practiced continuously as a Geologist for the past 34 years in western Canada and the US.
6. I was actively involved and supervised the 2006 exploration program on the Deer Lake property.

W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

Dated: December 30, 2006

APPENDIX H

**GEOCHEMICAL
PLANS**



Map Datum
North American 1983 (Canada)
Map Nos. 92P.058 & 059

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Logging Road
- 4 x 4 Trail
- Soil Grid Line
- Geological Contact (after GSB mapping)
- Soil Sample
- Silt Sample (1999/2000)

Gold Categories (Soil and Silt)

- <25 ppb Au
- 25-50 ppb Au
- 50-75 ppb Au
- 75-150 ppb Au
- >150 ppb Au

MAIN HOOK LAKE GRID (2002)

2006 GRID

Scale: 1:10000
0 1000 m

ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORP.

SOIL AND STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY

GOLD

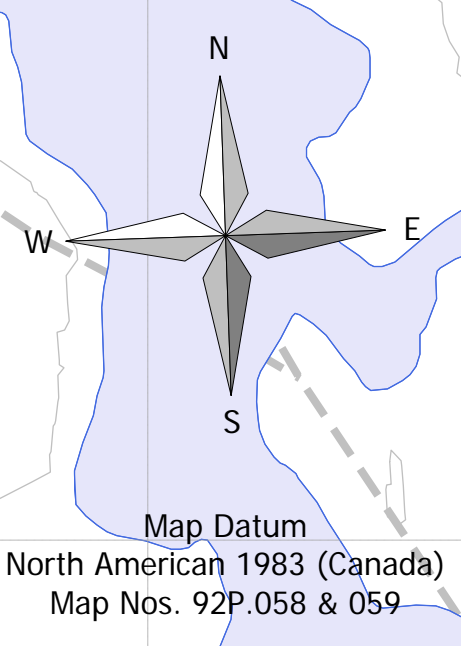
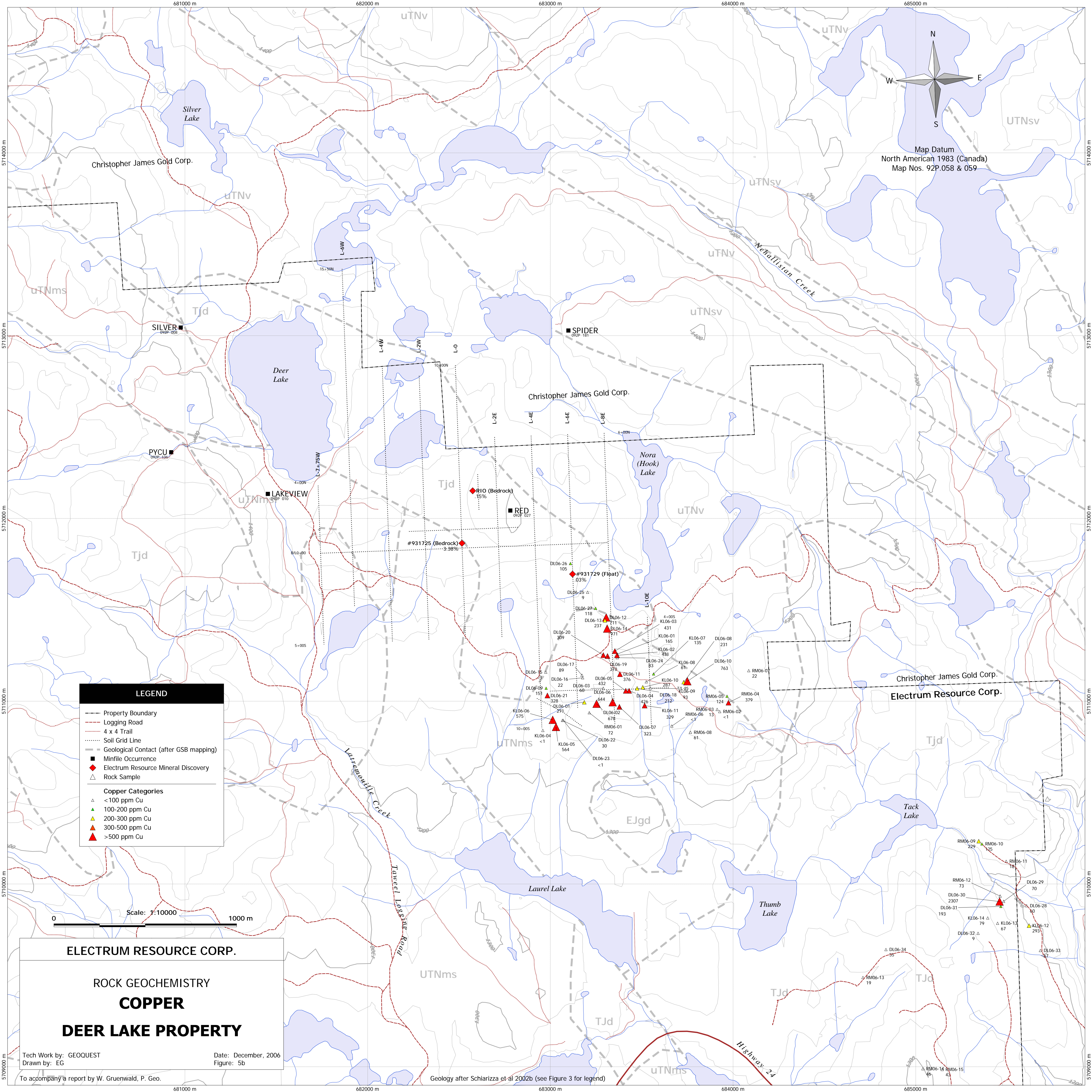
DEER LAKE PROPERTY

Tech Work by: GEOQUEST
Drawn by: EG

Date: December, 2006
Figure: 4a

Geology after Scharizza et al 2002b (see Figure 3 for legend)

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.



LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Logging Road
- 4 x 4 Trail
- Soil Grid Line
- Geological Contact (after GSB mapping)
- Minfile Occurrence
- ◆ Electrum Resource Mineral Discovery
- △ Rock Sample

Copper Categories

- △ <100 ppm Cu
- ▲ 100-200 ppm Cu
- ▲ 200-300 ppm Cu
- ▲ 300-500 ppm Cu
- ▲ >500 ppm Cu

Scale: 1:10000
0 1000 m

ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORP.

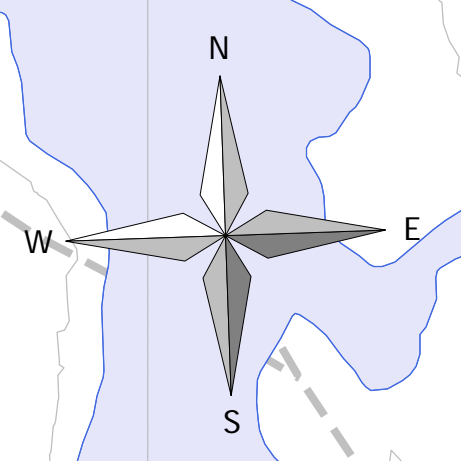
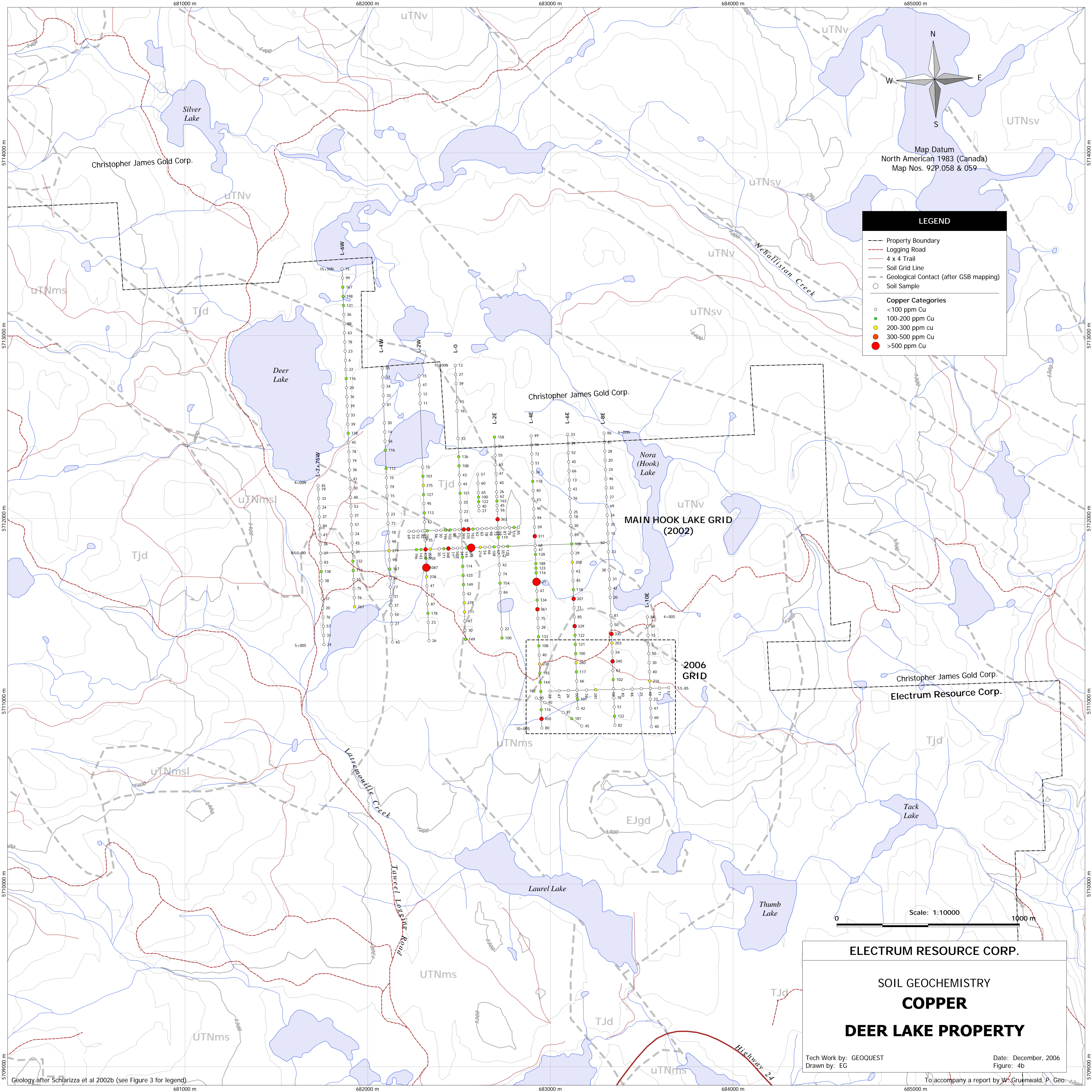
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

COPPER

DEER LAKE PROPERTY

Tech Work by: GEOQUEST
Drawn by: EG

Date: December, 2006
Figure: 5b



Map Datum
 North American 1983 (Canada)
 Map Nos. 92P.058 & 059

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Logging Road
- 4 x 4 Trail
- Soil Grid Line
- Geological Contact (after GSB mapping)
- Soil Sample

Copper Categories

- <100 ppm Cu
- 100-200 ppm Cu
- 200-300 ppm Cu
- 300-500 ppm Cu
- >500 ppm Cu

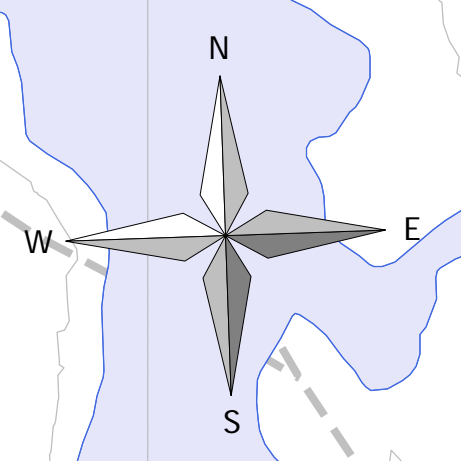
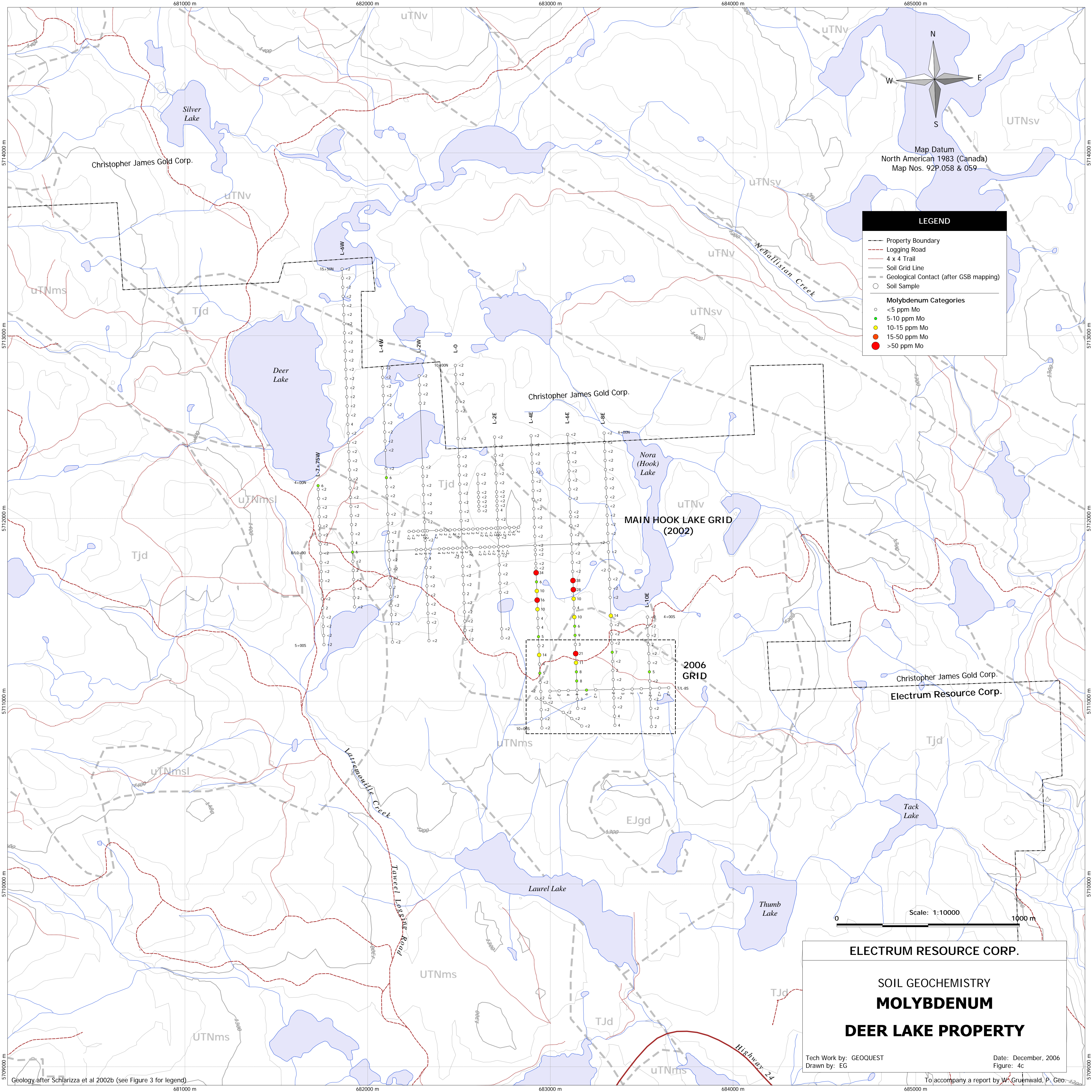
Scale: 1:10000
 0 1000 m

ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORP.

**SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
 COPPER
 DEER LAKE PROPERTY**

Tech Work by: GEOQUEST
 Drawn by: EG

Date: December, 2006
 Figure: 4b



Map Datum
 North American 1983 (Canada)
 Map Nos. 92P.058 & 059

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- - - Logging Road
- ... 4 x 4 Trail
- Soil Grid Line
- Geological Contact (after GSB mapping)
- Soil Sample

Molybdenum Categories

- <5 ppm Mo
- 5-10 ppm Mo
- 10-15 ppm Mo
- 15-50 ppm Mo
- >50 ppm Mo

0 Scale: 1:10000 1000 m

ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORP.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

MOLYBDENUM

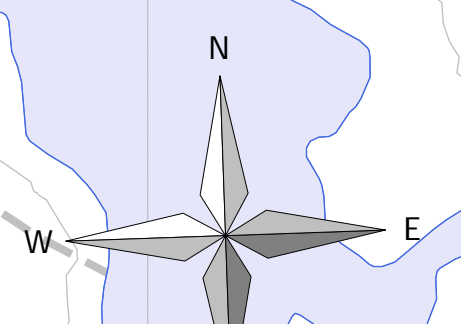
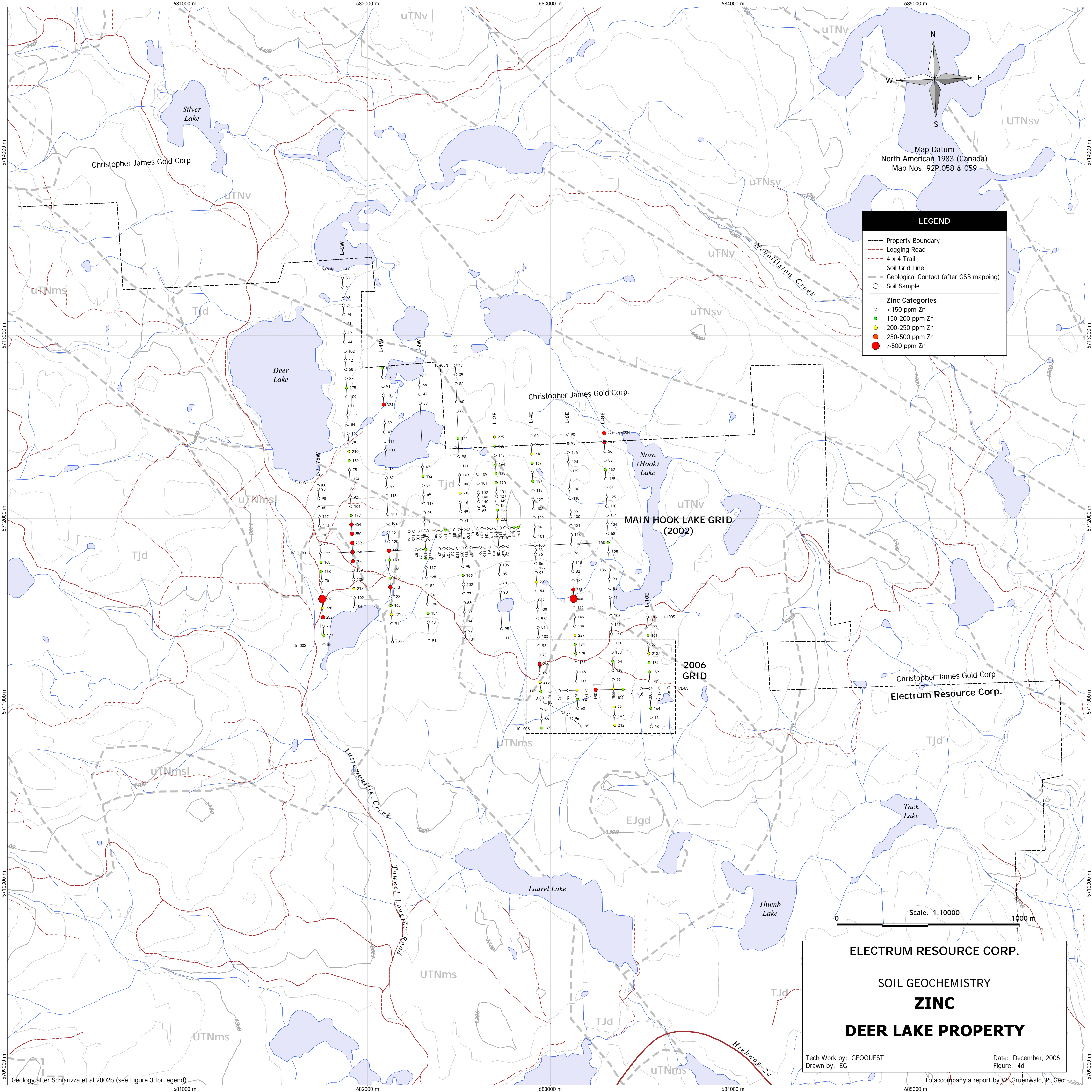
DEER LAKE PROPERTY

Tech Work by: GEOQUEST
 Drawn by: EG

Date: December, 2006
 Figure: 4c

Geology after Scharizza et al 2002b (see Figure 3 for legend)

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.



Map Datum
 North American 1983 (Canada)
 Map Nos. 92P.058 & 059

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Logging Road
- 4 x 4 Trail
- Soil Grid Line
- Geological Contact (after GSB mapping)
- Soil Sample

Zinc Categories

- <150 ppm Zn
- 150-200 ppm Zn
- 200-250 ppm Zn
- 250-500 ppm Zn
- >500 ppm Zn

MAIN HOOK LAKE GRID (2002)

2006 GRID

Scale: 1:10000
 0 1000 m

ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORP.

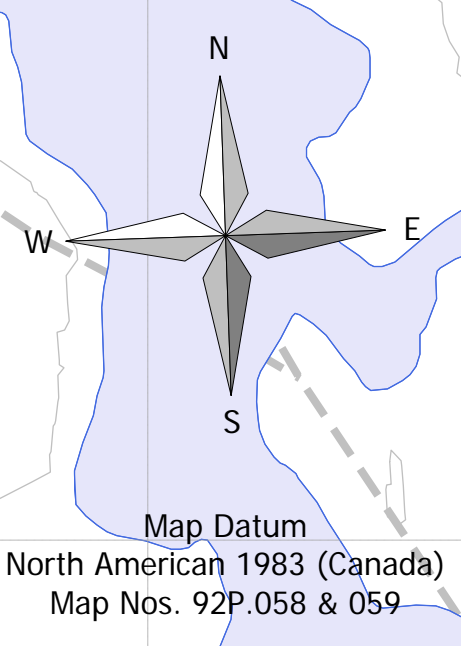
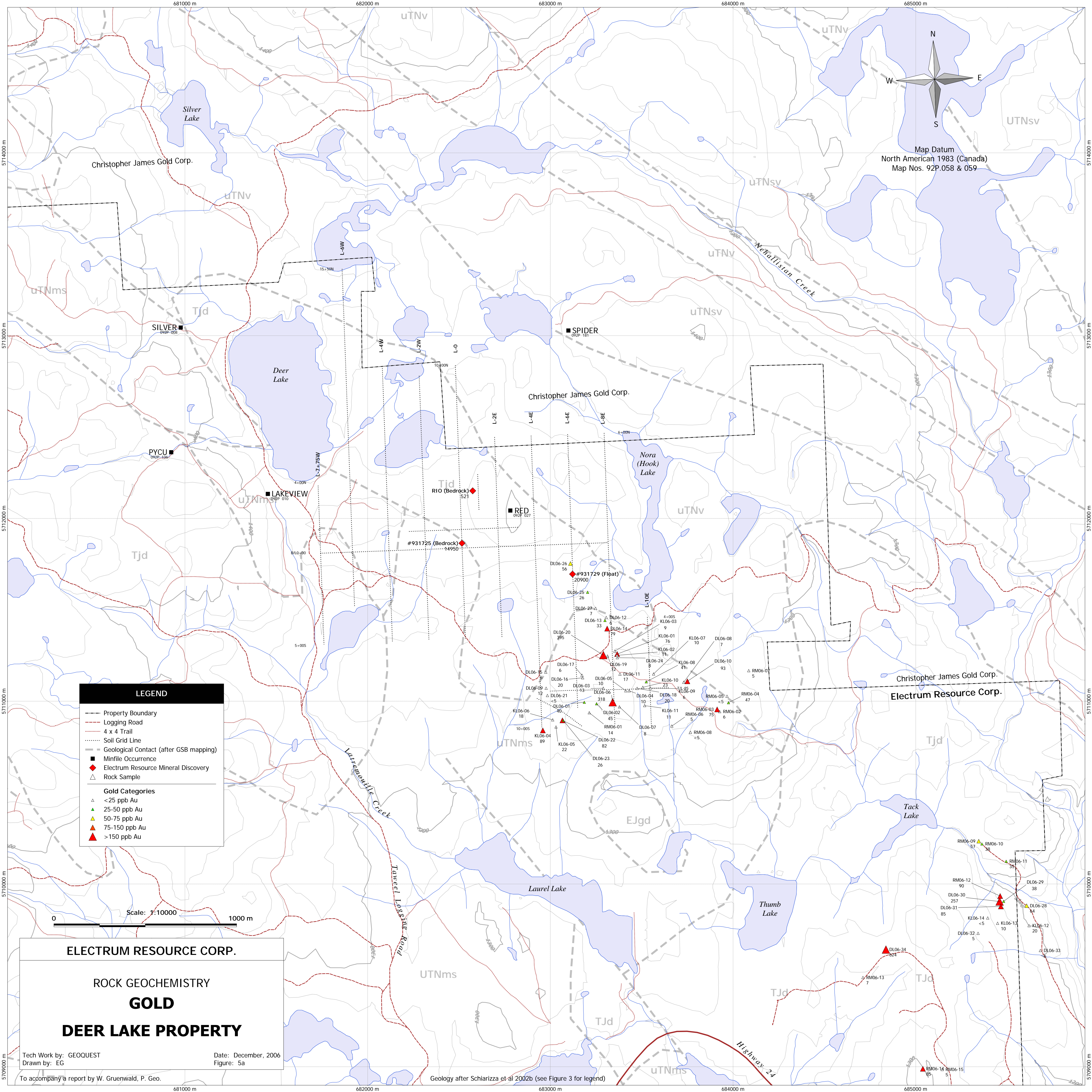
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ZINC

DEER LAKE PROPERTY

Tech Work by: GEOQUEST
 Drawn by: EG

Date: December, 2006
 Figure: 4d



LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Logging Road
- 4 x 4 Trail
- Soil Grid Line
- Geological Contact (after GSB mapping)
- Minfile Occurrence
- ◆ Electrum Resource Mineral Discovery
- △ Rock Sample

Gold Categories

- △ <25 ppb Au
- ▲ 25-50 ppb Au
- ▲ 50-75 ppb Au
- ▲ 75-150 ppb Au
- ▲ >150 ppb Au

Scale: 1:10000
0 1000 m

ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORP.

**ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
GOLD
DEER LAKE PROPERTY**

Tech Work by: GEOQUEST
Drawn by: EG

Date: December, 2006
Figure: 5a

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

Geology after Schiarizza et al 2002b (see Figure 3 for legend)