SAMPLING AND GRID PREPARATION

on the

KLONE 5 and KLONE 6 CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 93-K-14W

Lat.: 54° 54'N Long.: 125° 24'W

by

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January 2007

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1.0 Introduction

In July, 2006 two men spent two days establishing a picketed baseline and grid lines to assist in mapping and in the location of a quartz-carbonate-talc +/- mariposite zone mentioned in a thesis by H. W. Little (1947). The thesis describes the zone as being 30 meters wide in ultramafics. Within the zone, quartz veinlets up to 10 cm wide occur in a fracture system which trends northeasterly and dips 50° to 70° to the southeast. On either side of the quartz veinlets fibers and plates of pur light green talc occur at right angles to the veinlets and in some places on the southwest side of the zone, the rock consists of pure talc and carbonate. The zone is separated by 60 meters of overburden from sedimentary rocks located on the southwest side.

The baseline and grid lines were also established to assist of the location of the source of large quartz and listwanite boulders found in Sidney Creek in 2002.

Eight hundred and twenty-five meters of baseline were picketed and 900 meters of line were picketed. The baseline and grid lines were picketed every 25 meters and sampled. Samples were collected from depths of 20 to 40 cm but generally 20 cm. Sampling encountered a thick organic mat of roots for the first 10 cm and till-like material below the organic mat. No true soil development was noted.

Fifty-four soil samples were collected from the baseline and grid lines and analysed for 30 elements and Au by ICP-ES. Eleven rock samples were collected from the grid area and analysed for 30 elements and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES.

Ten rock samples were collected from a ridge located northwest of West Peak in an attempt to duplicate sample 142343 collected in 1998 which returned a value of 312 ppb Au. The rock samples were analysed for 30 elements and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES.

2.0 Location and Access

The Mount Sidney Williams property lies 87 km northwest of Fort St. James and is located at co-ordinates 54° 54' N and 125° 24' W on map sheet 93-K-14W (M093K083, 093).

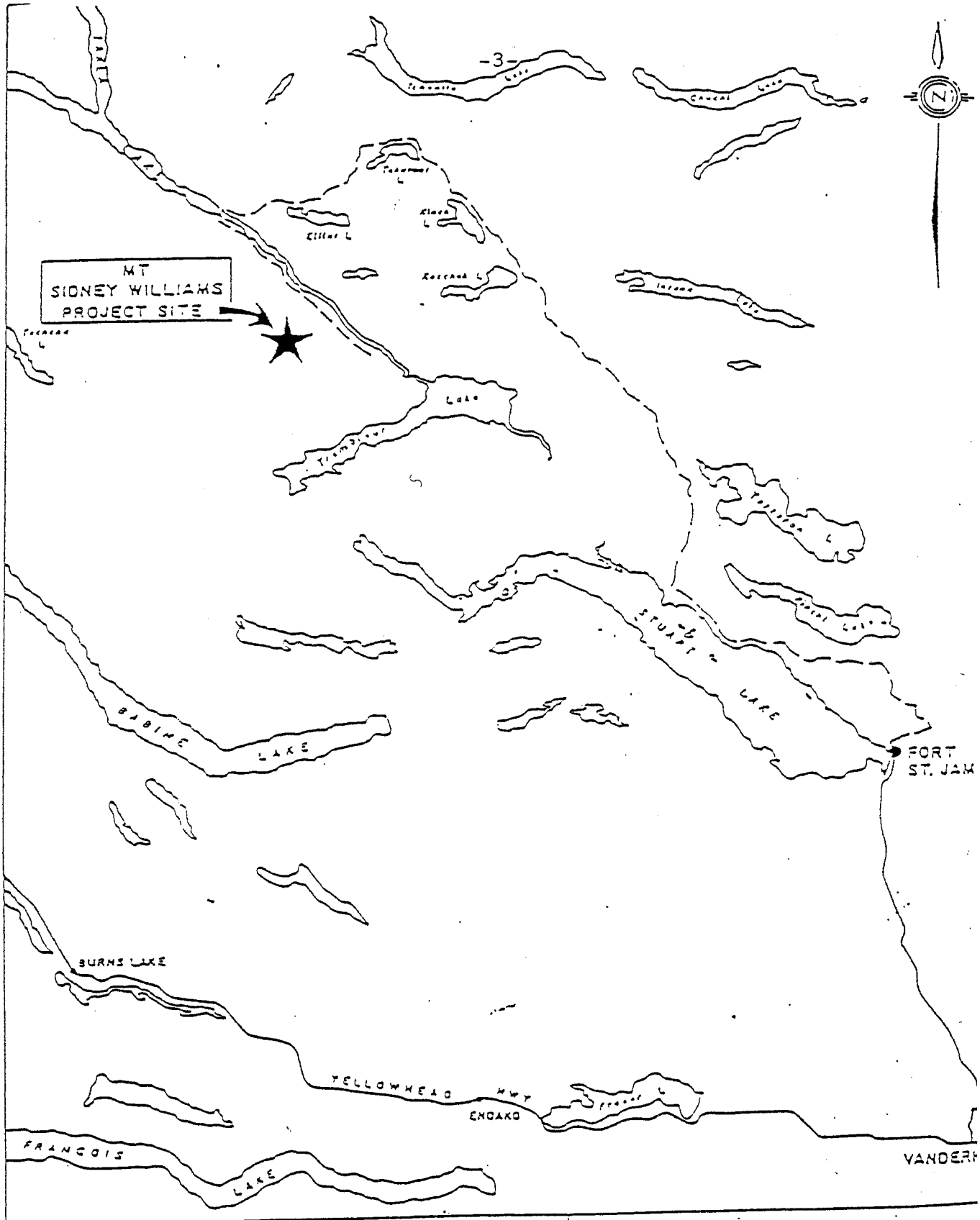
Access to the property is at present by helicopter but good logging roads reach the periphery of most of the property.

3.0 Claim Data

The Mount Sidney Williams property consists of the following claims totalling 56 units:

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units
Klone 1	239554	9
Klone 5	239822	16
Klone 6	239823	16
One-Eye 1	239772	15

The Mount Sidney Williams property is located in the Omenica Mining Division.



PROJECT LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

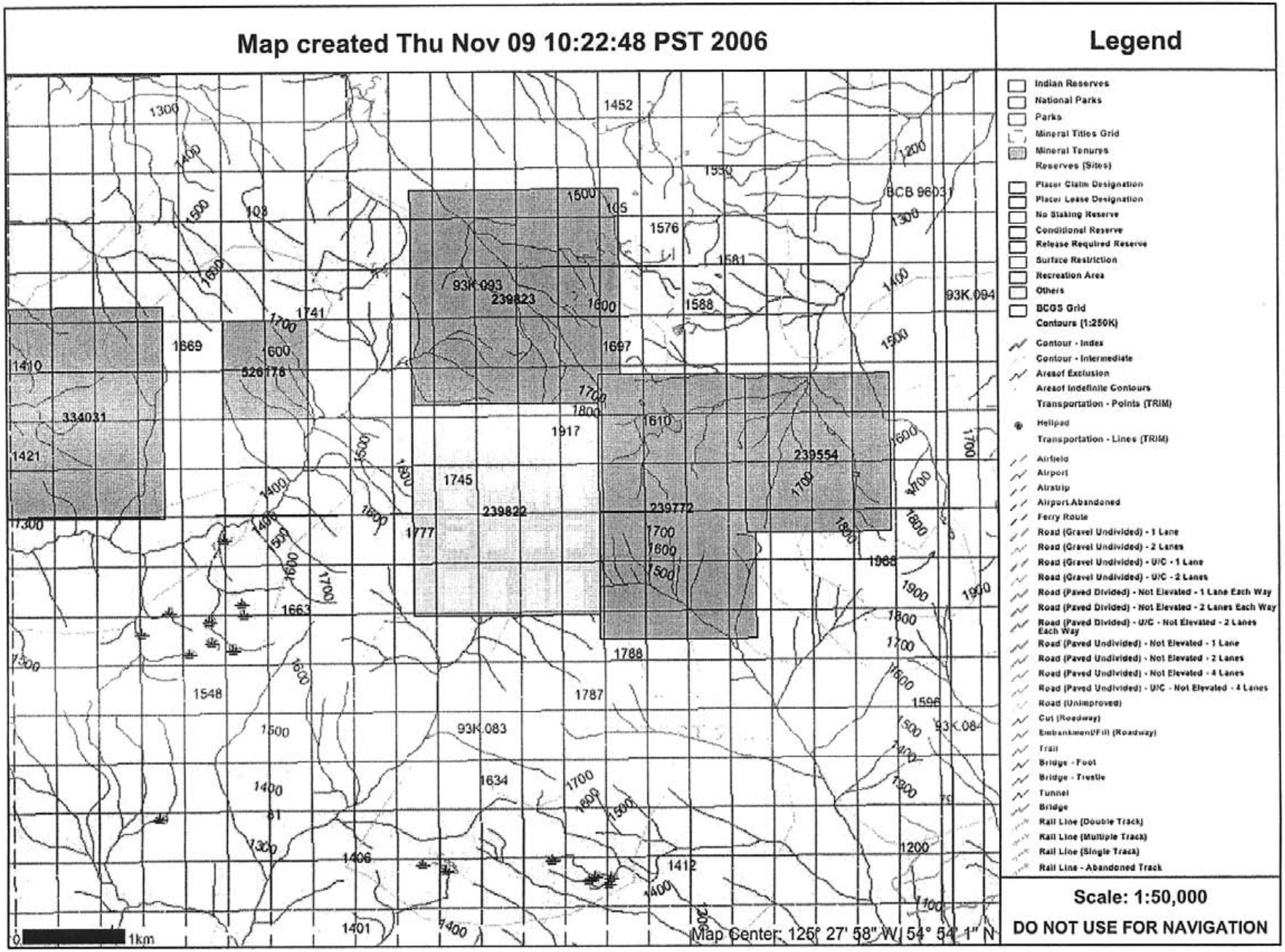


FIGURE 2: CLAIM MAP

4.0 History

The first mention of the Mount Sidney Williams area is made in 1937 when J. E. Armstrong of the GSC did a brief reconnaissance of the Fort St. James area. Mapping by the GSC of the Fort St. James area continued in 1938. During this time, a small placer gold occurrence was being worked on Van Decar Creek. The operation was located below serpentinized peridotite and nuggets of gold valued at $0.50 to $2.00 (1937 prices) were found.

In 1942, the GSC mapped the Mount Sidney Williams area with the prime purpose of locating chromite deposits. Nine chromite occurrences were located in the Middle River Range. Several asbestos occurrences were also located. Prospectors working in the region reported gold values in carbonate-quartz-mariposite and carbonate-talc rocks of altered Trembleur Intrusions along shear zones. One sample of carbonate-quartz-mariposite rock, high in quartz (75%) taken on Baptiste Creek returned values of 0.036 oz/ton gold and 0.07 oz/ton silver.

In 1952, 4 claims called the Nest Group were worked on in the vicinity of the present camp located on Tear Crop Lake. The work consisted of a trench 36.6 meters long, 2.44 meters wide and 0.61 meters deep. The purpose of the trench is unknown but presumably was dug in an attempt to locate asbestos.

In 1961, 4 claims called the Robin claims were located in the vicinity of the Nest Group and the present camp located on Tear Drop Lake. In 1962, the owner Louis Vass attempted to blast a trench in the main asbestos showing at the head-waters of Tear Drop Creek. The showing is described in MMAR 1962. In 1963, Louis Vass drilled 16 holes which were 1.22 to 1.53 meters deep, 4 holes that were 0.61 meters deep presumably with a pack sack drill. He also stripped an area 4.58 meters by 2.44 meters. In 1966, Louis Vass drilled 6 test holes and dug a trench 4.58 meters by 0.92 meters by 0.61 meters. All the work in 1963 and 1966 was concentrated near the camp on Tear Drop Lake.

No mention is made of the Mount Sidney Williams area until 1975 when the Pauline claims located 3.2 km east of the peak of Mount Sidney Williams were worked on. The four claims were examined for chromite.

In 1980, the Cr 1 - 5 claims, owned by Mountaineer Mines were prospected for the chrome potential. In 1982, the Cr 1 - 6 claims owned by Northgane Minerals were worked on. The work consisted of 310 line km of airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys.

In 1983, the Mount Sidney Williams ultramafic massif was studied and partially mapped as part of a Ph.D. program to determine the extent and style of chromite and chromitite mineralization.

In 1984, Aume Resources staked the Bap claim located on Baptiste Creek. Work consisted of collecting 41 silt and 9 rock samples.

In 1986, the Mid claim was staked on Baptiste Creek for Lacana Mining. The present Mount Sidney Williams property was staked at various times throughout 1987. To date, the following work has been performed on the property:

rock sampling:	1711 samples
soil sampling:	3286 samples
silt sampling:	205 samples
drilling:	22 holes totalling 1541.4 meters
trenching:	52 meters
IP survey:	11450 meters
Mag/VLF survey:	26150 meters

5.0 Regional Geology

The area of Mount Sidney Williams is underlain by a 15 km wide belt of northwesterly-trending Pennsylvanian and Permian Cache Creek Group rocks consisting of ribbon chert, argillaceous quartzite, argillite, slate, greenstone, limestone with minor conglomerate and greywacke. The Cache Creek Group has been intruded by Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous Omineca Intrusions consisting of granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite with minor granite, syenite, gabbro and pyroxenite. As well, Post-Middle Permian, Pre-Upper Triassic Trembleur Intrusions consisting of peridotite, dunite, minor pyroxenite and gabbro with serpentinized and steatized equivalents intrude the Cache Creek Group.

The northwesterly-trending belt of Cache Creek Group rocks is bordered on the east by the Pinchi Fault and Upper Triassic Takla Group andesites, basaltic flows, tuffs, breccias and agglomerates with interbedded conglomerate, shale, greywacke and limestone. On the west, the belt is bounded by the Takla Fault, an east-dipping zone up to 5 km wide which contains a melange of serpentine and greenstone. The melange is adjacent to Triassic metamorphosed pyroclastic rocks, basalt, rhyolite, greywacke and argillite of the Sitlika assemblage.

Between the Pinchi Fault and the Takla Fault, the Cache Creek Group of rocks are highly deformed. Three deformational periods have been recognized. The oldest structures are a prominent foliation that parallels compositional layering and trends east-west, marking the axial planes of isoclinal folds. A later structure consists of chevron folds which trend north-south with axial planes dipping moderately westwards. The youngest structures are warps and kinks probably related to late faulting. The Cache Creek Group has been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies and locally contains glaucophane.

Mineralization in the vicinity of Mount Sidney Williams includes the Mac claims, a porphyry molybdenum deposit, the Bornite claims, a bornite and chalcopyrite showing in dunite, a jade occurrence on O'Ne-ell Creek and several chromite and asbestos showings.

6.0 Property Geology

The Mount Sidney Williams property is underlain by Trembleur ultramafics and Cache Creek Group argillites, volcanics and minor quartzite. All units have been intruded by either diorite, quartz diorite, monzonite or norite. In addition, late Tertiary? ash and basalt have been found in some areas.

6.1 Mid Claim

On the Mid claim, the most easterly portion of the Mount Sidney Williams property, intermittent outcrops of andesitic volcanics, argillite, peridotite, minor diorite, limey quartzite and argillaceous limestone are exposed along a logging road. Large areas of carbonate listwanite and talc alteration have also been exposed.

Andesitic volcanics are the most predominant lithology exposed along the road. The volcanics are a greenish grey in colour, massive with rare 5 mm white feldspar phenocrysts. In some areas they appear to be brecciated.

Argillites are the second most common lithology and are black, massive with thin laminae of recrystallized quartz which was originally siltstone. Occasionally, the argillite is cut by irregular veinlets of white carbonate +/- quartz. In areas of shearing the argillite becomes phyllitic.

One small area of limey quartzite and recrystallized limestone cut by myriads of white carbonate veinlets was noted. Pyritic quartzite float was also seen.

The volcanics and argillite have been intruded by both peridotite and diorite. The diorite exposed along the road appears to be dyke-like but in one area a splay of dykes was noted trending 100°, 130° and 155°/90.

Between the main logging road and Baptiste Creek, a small outcrop of argillite in contact with peridotite was seen. The contact is marked by an east-weat trending shear zone.

Baptiste Creek in underlain by intense listwanite development plus talc with vertical quartz veining and a diorite. Kaolinite alteration and sinter in soils suggest the presence of a fossil hotspring.

An examination of the clear cuts north of Baptiste Creek in 2003 shpwed that this area is underlain by highly serpentinized peridotite and volcanics with minor amounts of listwanite. The most easterly portion of the clear cuts is underlain by highly serpentinized peridotite while the westerly portions are underlain by andesitic volcanics which is the dominant lithology. The contact between the peridotite and volcanics is marked by listwanite.

6.2 East of Van Decar Creek

The upper slopes on the eastern side of Van Decar Creek are dominantly underlain by harzburgite with lesser amounts of dunite, peridotite and altered equivalents of the Trembleu ultramafic massif. Drill core has revealed that the ultramafic is, at least in part, a flow with recognizable flow tops and also containing volcanic rafts. A late stage

dunite forms vertical pipes and small lopoliths pushing layers of harzburgite and dunite apart.

The lower slopes on the eastern side of Van Decar Creek are marked by an intense aeromagnetic low which suggests the presence of an extensive volcanic-sediment package.

The 1994 drilling revealed an extensive package of volcaniclastics with minor limestone, chert and siltstone which have been thrust over the ultramafic. Folding appears to have affected both the volcaniclastics, the ultramafic and possibly the West Zone listwanite.

Norite, usually occurring as east-west trending dykes, and monzonite have been found intruding the ultramafic. A glassy rhyolite? has also intruded the ultramafic in the vicinity of the Camp Zone.

To the north of the ultramafic body and located within Van Decar Creek, black argillite and basalt have been found. The basalt is seen to overlay the argillite and also forms an extensive trail of float down Van Decar Creek.

6.3 West of Van Decar Creek

The dominant lithologies on the west side of Van Decar Creek consist of Cache Creek Group argillites and volcanics which trend 320° and have variable dips subject to faulting. The ultramafics are primarily very altered peridotites with minor dunite. No harzburgite has been seen. The ultramafics are more intensely altered than the ultramafics east of Van DecarCreek.

All rock types on the west side of Van Decar Creek have been intruded by diorite or quartz diorite. No norite has been seen.

A volcanic cone of dacitic composition is located immediately north of West Peak and appears to be responsible for a thick layer of ash covering a substantial area south of West Lake. Black basaltic dykes have been found within the cone.

Examination of outcrop located from airphotos show the Klone 7 claim to be underlain by serpentinized peridotite and andesitic volcanics.

6.4 West Peak Ridge

The dominant lithology of the West Peak Ridge consists of a monotonously uniform grey volcanic striking 320° and is relatively flat-lying. Volcanics were located at the far east end of the ridge and appear to form a wedge between the ultramafics on the west side and the ultramafic of the east side of Van Decar Creek. The volcanic wedge is separated from the ultramafics on the west by a fault zone which trends 020°/90 which parallels the Van Decar fault zone. The contact of the fault is marked by talc alteration and a discontinuous quartz vein. The volcanics are locally intensely epidotized, locally with discontinuous white quartz veining and locally mineralized with pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite.

The second most abundant lithology is peridotite which is highly altered to serpentine and less frequently by talc. The peridotite is overlain by the volcanics and minor argillite on the West Peak ridge. Outcrops of peridotite and a tectonic breccia consisting of serpentine boulders in a dark green serpentine-chlorite matrix were found on the south side of West Peak suggesting that the entire West Peak area may be underlain by a flat-lying ultramafic.

A large body at least 400 meters long of medium-grained diorite was also found on the West Peak ridge. The western side of the diorite is marked by a very fine grained, dark greenish grey, highly chloritic phase of the diorite. The diorite is in contact with peridotite and is marked by a zone of pinkish weathering talc. The diorite is also in contact with peridotite at the eastern end of West Peak ridge. This contact is also a fault marked by minor talc alteration and the presence of serpentine tectonic breccia. In the central portion of the diorite which is composed of 70% feldspar and 30% hornblende, the diorite becomes almost black due to secondary? biotite and greatly resembles a lamprophyre. In addition, the central portion of the diorite becomes patchily gneissic-looking due to myriads of parallel white carbonate? veinlets. The diorite is generally not mineralized or alterd significantly.

One area of sucrosic black silicified argillite with numerous white irregular quartz veinlets was also seen. The silicified argillite is separated from strongly quartz-veined volcanics by a north-south trending fault.

Two small outcrops of extremely altered peridotite were also observed. The outcrops are covered with a white "salt" and are extremely vuggy. Both outcrops have the appearance, and are believed to be, small fossil hotsprings.

6.5 Sidney Creek

A traverse of Sidney Creek showed that the creek is underlain dominantly by argillite with minor siltstone. At the headwaters of Sidney Creek, the lithology changes to andesitic volcanics. The argillite is rusty weathering, occasionally contains quartz stringers and is carbonated in the vicinity of narrow felsic dykes. The argillite has variable orientations ranging from 310°/90° to 360°/90°. The felsic dykes are probably dislocated portions of one dyke as one dyke clearly was seen to terminate against a fault. The dykes also occasionally bifurcate and trend 280°/90° to 290°/90°.

Volcanics outcrop at the headwaters of Sidney Creek. One small outcrop of serpentinized argillite trending 290°/80°SW was also seen on Sidney Creek.

The most noteable feature of Sidney Creek is the abundant large boulders of listwanite, quartz and talc throughout the creek bed. Serpentine float is abundant on the north side of the creek while argillite and minor volcanics outcrop on the south side of the creek.

It would appear that Sidney Creek is a large shear zone trending 290°/80° SW?.

7.0 Mineralization

7.1 Listwanites

The most significant mineralization found on the Mount Sidney Williams property consists of very fine grained arsenopyrite and pyrite within the listwanite zones. Elevated gold

values appear to be associated with quartz-rich areas within the listwanites. The quartz occurs as pervasive silicification, pervasive chalcedonic quartz or as veinlets in brecciated listwanite. In the Camp Zone, the sulphides also occur as a black matrix in a brecciated quartz-rich listwanite.

The Stibnite Zone listwanite is also mineralized with very fine grained arsenopyrite and pyrite. The listwanite and an albitized breccia zone also are occasionally mineralized with sub-euhedral stibnite crystals up to 5 cm in length.

There are numerous listwanite zones, most with elevated gold and arsenic values, but the most significant zones are the Upper, Camp and Stibnite Zones.

The listwanite bodies found on the Mid claim are generally devoid of any mineralization but where present consists of pyrite occasionally as coarse grained 1 cm pyrite cubes. Elevated arsenic values indicate the presence of arsenopyrite.

A traverse of Sidney Creek located numerous large boulders of listwanite which were mineralized with pyrite and some arsenopyrite. No significant gold values were encountered.

Mineralization within the listwanite zones are believed to be genetically related to norite or in some cases diorite intrusives. In addition, geochemistry and alteration suggest that recent volcanism may play a part in listwanite development and mineralization.

7.2 Ultramafics

The ultramafics on the Mount Sidney Williams property are host to an assemblage of nickel minerals which include awaruite, heazlewoodite, bravoite and pentlandite. The nickel mineralization is very fine grained and rather uniformly disseminated. Occasionally awaruite o.5 to 1 cm in diameter can be seen in core from drill hole 94-10. The nickel mineralization does not show any lithological preference but a strong reduction in values when talc alteration is present.

Chromite is ubiquitous throughout the ultramafics. High grade chromite pods with 10 to 20% chromite are found in various locations on the Mount Sidney Williams property.

7.3 Volcanics

Generally volcanics are devoid of any mineralization but several areas are mineralized with pyrite, pyrrhotite and/or chalcopyrite. Analyses indicates that at least some of the volcanics have elevated Pt and Pd values.

Almost all the volcanics encountered during sampling in 2002 and 2003 were devoid of any sulphide mineralization. One small area of volcanics located in 2002 was mineralized with very fine grained pyrrhotite. No significant values were obtained from this material. A sample of volcanic wallrock also collected in 2002 and taken near a quartz vein returned a value of 26 ppb Pd.

7.4 Argillite

Generally the argillites are devoid of any mineralization and if any is present it is dominantly pyrite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite in siltstone laminae.

The argillites found south of Sidney Creek, even though they are locally intensely rusty weathering particularly along fractures, showed no discernible sulphides. The argillites did not return any significant values even though previous soil sampling indicated the presence of zinc and copper.

7.5 Quartzites

Quartzites and siltstones are generally devoid of any mineralization. Quartzite float located on the Mid claim is mineralized with 3% sub-euhedral pyrite cubes. Siltstones encountered in drill hole 94-3 are mineralized with nickel.

Minor amounts of siltstone located on Sidney Creek did not show any discernible sulphides even though fractures are coated with strong limonite.

7.6 Intrusives

Generally the norites, diorites and basalts are devoid of any mineralization. Where the norites have been altered by carbonate replacement, arsenopyrite and pyrite are present occurring as very fine grained disseminations. In drill hole

91-1, the arsenopyrite occurs as 2.5 cm diameter nest of acicular arsenopyrite needles in the altered norite. The only mineralization noted in the diorites occurs as a pyritized shear zone located on West Peak ridge and as pyrite replacing hornblende in a dyke encountered in drill hole 94-7. No significant values were encountered in either case.

The felsic dyke located in Sidney Creek showed no discernible sulphides.

8.0 Alteration

8.1 Listwanites

The most visible alteration on the Mount Sidney Williams property consists of a red-orange weathering listwanite which is composed of varying amounts of ferro-dolomite, quartz, mariposite, talc and serpentine. Ferro-dolomite usually forms the major component of the listwanites. Quartz occurs as veinlets which are often vuggy, chalcedony veinlets and as a pervasive replacement of the ferro-dolomite. Mariposite occurs as very fine grained disseminations which imparts a pale green hue to the ferro-dolomite and the pervasively silicified listwanites. Mariposite development along the Baptiste Creek road listwanites is particularly intense forming a bright green selvage along vertical fractures. The listwanite boulders located in Sidney Creek all contain substantial amounts of mariposite.

Twenty listwanite zones have been identified to date. In addition, numerous listwanite lenses have also been found. Listwanite development is both genetically and spatially related to both norite and diorite intrusives and forms a crude mineralogically zoned halo around the intrusives. Most of the listwanites found to date occur within the ultramafics. Some listwanites in the West Peak area are found in volcanics and in one case in limestone. In Sidney Creek, listwanite was seen at the periphery of the felsic dykes and appears to be replacing argillite. Ferro-dolomite has also been seen replacing norite, diorite and the felsic dykes in Sidney Creek.

8.2 Ultramafics

Alteration in the ultramafics consists of varying degrees of serpentinization or talc replacement. The intensity of serpentinization appears to be related to proximity to the norite or diorite intrusives. Generally, peridotite shows the greatest degree of serpentine alteration. Mapping in the West Peak area shows that the ultramafics are more intensely altered by serpentine and talc than the ultramafics east of Van Decar Creek which range from fresh looking to completely serpentinized with no primary textures remaining. All the West Peak ultramafics have very little primary texture remaining and are often not only serpentinized but are also replaced by coarse grained talc. The tectonic breccia located south of West Peak is particularly intensely altered by serpentine with dark green serpentine cobbles in a black matrix of chlorite and serpentine.

No alteration is associated with the nickel mineralization.

8.3 Volcanics

Volcanics generally show only minor alteration consisting of weak chloritization. An exception is a large area on West Peak where the volcanics are intensely epidotized. Volcanics near the Eddy Zone contain garnets and near the Reno Zone fine grained tremolite has been noted. The epidote, garnet and tremolite have been formed locally by granitic intrusives.

Volcanics are occasionally cut by white, shattered bull quartz veins and by blue grey vuggy chalcedony veinlets. The bull quartz veins mark the contact between volcanics and ultramafics.

8.4 Argillites

The argillites are generally unaltered except for silicification and serpentinization which are of a local nature. Silicification ranges from a black sucrosic-looking rock with myriads of white quartz veinlets as on the West Peak to a pale grey totally pervasively silicified material. The argillites in Sidney Creek have been locally replaced by serpentine and carbonate along a fault zone.

9.0 Work Program

Eight hundred and twenty-five meters of baseline were picketed and 900 meters of grid line were picketed. The baseline and grid lines were picketed every 25 meters and sampled. Samples were collected from depths of 20 to 40 cm but generally 20 cm. Sampling encountered a thick organic mat of roots for the first 10 cm and till-like material below the organic mat. No true soil development was noted.

Fifty-four soil samples were collected from the baseline and grid lines and analysed for 30 elements and Au by ICP-ES. Eleven rock samples were collected from the grid area and analysed for 30 elements and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES.

Ten rock samples were collected from a ridge located northwest of West Peak in an attempt to duplicate sample 142343 collected in 1998 which returned a value of 312 ppb Au. The rock samples were analysed for 30 elements and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES.

10.0 Rock Descriptions

Sample Number	Description	Au ppb	As ppm
BL/1+25E	Light grey aphanitic volcanic; NVS	7	-
158871	1+50W/0+25N; vfg dark grey diorite with some pale green saussuritized feldspar; NVS	-	153
158872	Very rusty weathering medium grey volcanic; trace vvfg chalcopyrite; non-magnetic	4	2
158873	Slightly rusty sheared, kaolinized norite with pyroxene mafics; NVS; non-magnetic	-	3
158874	Highly oxidized deep brown; serpentinized pyroxenite? NVS; non-magnetic	11	2
158875	Rusty weathering highly kaolinized sheared norite? NVS; non-magnetic	14	-
158876	Slightly rusty weathering pyroxenite? altered norite? trace vvfg disseminated sulphide and blue coating on pyroxene phenocrysts; non-magnetic	7	-

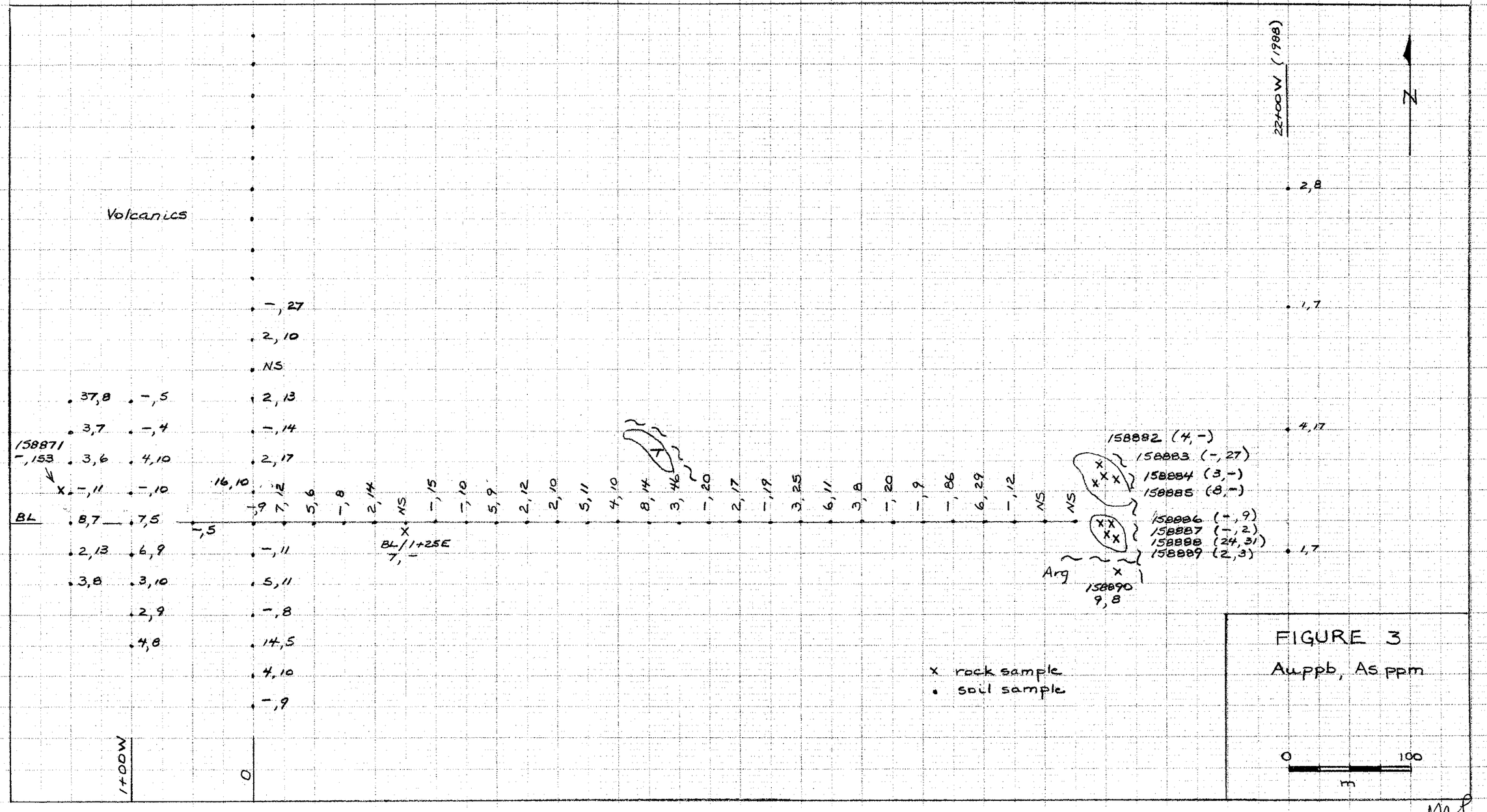
Sample Number	Description	Au ppb	As ppm
158877	Highly oxidized dark grey serpentinized pyroxenite; trace vvfg disseminated sulphide; non-magnetic; near 142342/343	6	-
158878	Slightly rusty dark greenish grey cg talcose peridotite with minor orange altered carbonate dots; trace vvfg disseminated sulphide; weakly magnetic	3	3
158879	Dyke; very rusty weathering light grey vfg diorite? with trace vvfg disseminated pyrite	4	3
158880	Sporadically rusty dark greenish grey cg talcose peridotite with orange carbonate film on fractures and occasional dot; trace vvfg sulphide; strongly magnetic	8	-
158881	Dark greenish grey cg talcose peridotite with very rusty fractures; NVS; moderately magnetic	4	2
158882	BL/7+00E; sheared dark greenish grey cg talcose peridotite; trace vvfg disseminated sulphide; altered orange carbonate dots; non-magnetic	4	-
158883	Slightly rusty dark greenish grey cg talcose peridotite; NVS; non-magnetic	-	27
158884	Very pale grey, highly sheared fissile talc; NVS	3	-
158885	White sucrosic quartz veinlets and replacement of ???; NVS	8	-
158886	Dark green serpentine; non-magnetic	-	9
158887	Long fiber antigorite	-	2
158888	Slightly rusty dark greenish grey cg talcose peridotite with orange weathering carbonate streaks; generally massive; NVS; non-magnetic	24	31
158889	Vuggy, very weathered quartz with green mariposite and residual buff carbonate; NVS	2	3
158890	Very rusty black fissile argillite with vf quartz veinlets and layers of rusty vuggy sucrosic red quartz; NVS	9	8

11.0 Results

Soil sampling returned no significant values due to poor soil development and till. The highest values were 37 ppb Au and 86 ppm As. The highest gold value is located approximately 300 meters southeast of a small listwanite body. Although values from the soil sampling are weak they indicate the presence of the contact of the ultramafic and volcanics by slightly elevated nickel and chrome. Values in the soil samples are significantly lower than values in rock samples, 1731 ppm Ni and 927 ppm Cr in rock and 354 ppm Ni and 242 ppm Cr in soil.

No float of either listwanite or quartz was seen in the grid area. No listwanite was seen in the grid area. Some quartz was located in the ultramafic but is completely different from the white bull quartz of Sidney Creek.

Sampling in the area of sample 142343 (1998) which returned a value of 312 ppb Au failed to reproduce and gold values.


Volcanics
2400W (1988)
2400W
1700W
1600W
1500W
1400W
1300W
1200W
1100W
1000W
900W
800W
700W
600W
500W
400W
300W
200W
100W
0
BL
BL/1+25E
158871
158882 (4, -)
158883 (-, 27)
158884 (3, -)
158885 (8, -)
158886 (-, 9)
158887 (-, 2)
158888 (24, 31)
158889 (2, 3)
158890
Arg
N
x rock sample
• soil sample
FIGURE 3
Au ppb, As ppm
0
100
m

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Assessment Report 18089, Geochemical Sampling, Prospecting and Mapping on the Van Group, Klone Group and Mid Claim, by U. Mowat, 1988.

Assessment Report 20541, Mapping and Drilling Program on the Mount Sidney Williams Property, by U. Mowat, 1990.

Assessment Report 21870, Drilling Program on the Mount Sidney Williams Property, by U. Mowat, 1991.

Assessment Report 23569, Drilling Program on the Mount Sidney Williams Property, by U. Mowat, 1994.

Assessment Report 24906, A Geochemical/Petrographic Report on the Mount Sidney Williams Property, by U. Mowat, 1997.

Assessment Report 25278, Sampling and Metallurgical Report on the Mount Sidney Williams Property, by U. Mowat, November 1997.

Assessment Report 25727, Mapping and Sampling on the Mount Sidney Williams Property, by U. Mowat, November 1998.

Assessment Report 26062, MApping and Sampling on the Mount Sidney Williams Property, by U. Mowat, October 1999.

Assessment Report 26445, Mapping and Sampling on the Mount Sidney Williams Property, by U. Mowat, January 2001.

Assessment Report 26993, Sampling on the Mount Sidney Williams Property, by U. Mowat, October 2002.

Assessment Report 27375, Sampling on the Mid and Klone 7 Claims, by U. Mowat, February 2004.

Assessment Report 27518, Sampling and Grid Preparation on the One-Eye 1 Claim, by U. Mowat, October 2004.

Assessment Report 27605, Sampling on the One-Eye 1 and Klone 1 Claims, by U. Mowat, January 2005.

13.0 Statement of Costs

Helicopter

3.1 hours at $825.00/hour	$2557.50
353.4 liters at $1.25/liter	441.75
GST	209.95
	$3209.20

Analyses

54 samples analysed for 30 elements by ICP-ES at $6.39/sample	$ 345.06
54 samples analysed for Au by ICP-ES at $10.71/sample	578.34
21 rock samples analysed for 30 elements and Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-ES at $17.96/sample	377.16
54 soil preps at $1.58/sample	85.32
21 rock preps at $5.09/sample	106.89
GST	89.57
	$1582.34

Labour

1 man for 8.7 days at $450.00/day	$3915.00
1 man for 4.7 days at $250.00/day	1175.00
	$5090.00

Accommodation

1 night at $45.60/night	$ 45.60
1 night at $49.40/night	49.40
2 nights at $57.00/night	114.00
2 nights at $38.00/night	76.00
	$ 285.00

Vehicle

4.7 days at $50.00/day	$ 235.00
1282 km at $0.50/km	641.00
GST	52.56
	$ 928.56

Gas	$ 189.35
Food	$ 240.99

Freight		$46.24
Supplies		$50.00
Reproduction		$25.00
Phone		$ 2.15
Postage		$ 4.95
	TOTAL	**$11653.78**

14.0 Statement of Qualifications

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

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

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

4. I have a direct interest in the Mount Sidney Williams property.

Ursula G. Mowat

Ursula G. Mowat, P. Geo.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENTISTS ACT
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
U.G. MOWAT
GEOSCIENTIST

Dated this 16th day of January, 2007
at Vancouver, B. C.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Mowat, Ursula PROJECT MSW File # A604257

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

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
G-1	<1	2	7	47	<.3	4	4	572	2.07	2	<8	<2	4	73	<.5	<3	3	41	.60	.080	9	7	.60	243	.14	<3	1.08	.12	.58	<2
B158871	<1	8	8	87	<.3	161	25	431	2.67	153	<8	<2	<2	22	<.5	<3	3	40	.58	.073	4	263	2.12	61	.11	<3	2.00	.07	.15	<2
B158872	<1	69	5	45	<.3	23	15	551	4.13	2	<8	<2	<2	20	<.5	<3	<3	62	.77	.044	1	27	1.80	10	.24	<3	2.29	.04	.03	<2
B158873	<1	20	<3	24	<.3	40	12	314	1.79	3	<8	<2	<2	13	<.5	<3	<3	41	1.01	.029	1	97	1.21	23	.17	<3	1.38	.08	.08	<2
B158874	<1	47	3	26	<.3	20	12	360	2.31	2	<8	<2	<2	12	<.5	<3	<3	47	.81	.035	1	28	1.20	21	.16	<3	1.43	.07	.04	<2
B158875	<1	37	5	33	<.3	15	11	413	2.87	<2	<8	<2	<2	11	<.5	<3	<3	58	.81	.036	1	15	1.26	19	.20	<3	1.65	.07	.05	<2
B158876	<1	47	10	31	<.3	13	12	420	3.00	<2	<8	<2	<2	13	<.5	<3	<3	73	.94	.045	1	20	1.35	13	.22	<3	1.66	.11	.02	<2
B158877	<1	49	<3	32	<.3	8	9	411	2.96	<2	<8	<2	<2	11	<.5	<3	<3	72	.97	.041	1	11	1.37	7	.19	<3	1.62	.12	.02	<2
B158878	<1	15	11	26	<.3	1820	83	584	4.01	3	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	<3	<3	29	.33	.002	2	1086	11.40	8	.01	24	.51	<.01	<.01	<2
B158879	1	14	7	84	<.3	25	21	1023	5.53	3	<8	<2	2	60	<.5	<3	<3	97	1.92	.327	19	18	1.52	215	.02	<3	1.00	.07	.07	<2
B158880	<1	17	7	17	<.3	1563	70	394	3.51	<2	<8	<2	<2	1	<.5	<3	3	23	.03	.002	2	945	9.77	4	<.01	28	.39	<.01	<.01	<2
B158881	<1	12	7	19	<.3	1629	75	511	3.74	2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.5	<3	<3	25	.61	.004	2	989	11.22	7	<.01	23	.44	<.01	.01	<2
RE B158881	<1	12	<3	19	<.3	1633	76	502	3.74	<2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	24	.60	.003	2	1000	11.13	5	<.01	26	.44	<.01	<.01	<2
B158882	<1	12	8	20	<.3	1731	72	558	3.84	<2	<8	<2	<2	1	<.5	<3	<3	28	.10	.001	2	927	11.21	7	<.01	20	.50	<.01	<.01	<2
B158883	<1	9	<3	19	<.3	1627	66	375	3.43	27	<8	<2	<2	1	<.5	<3	<3	17	.01	.001	2	716	13.44	3	<.01	29	.19	<.01	<.01	<2
B158884	<1	<1	<3	35	<.3	396	27	318	1.24	<2	<8	<2	<2	1	<.5	<3	<3	13	.26	.002	1	860	3.10	<1	<.01	<3	1.08	<.01	<.01	<2
B158885	1	1	<3	27	<.3	42	5	333	.44	<2	<8	<2	<2	146	<.5	<3	<3	15	3.81	.069	4	24	.40	44	.07	<3	.32	<.01	.04	<2
B158886	<1	3	3	21	<.3	1631	79	561	4.31	9	<8	<2	<2	15	<.5	<3	<3	34	.17	.001	2	1445	14.46	4	<.01	22	.50	<.01	<.01	<2
B158887	<1	<1	<3	6	<.3	281	20	217	1.38	2	<8	<2	<2	1	<.5	<3	<3	6	.02	<.001	1	218	4.11	4	<.01	8	.08	<.01	<.01	<2
B158888	<1	10	4	12	<.3	1724	72	662	3.17	31	<8	<2	<2	15	<.5	<3	3	15	.41	<.001	2	640	13.61	6	<.01	21	.38	<.01	<.01	<2
B158889	<1	1	<3	60	<.3	79	9	572	.52	3	<8	<2	<2	68	<.5	<3	<3	13	.75	.072	4	61	.37	52	.08	<3	.26	<.01	.04	<2
B158890	8	36	29	107	.4	28	5	79	2.56	8	<8	<2	2	15	<.5	<3	<3	17	.01	.059	7	11	.22	66	.01	<3	.68	.02	.15	<2
BL 1+25E	<1	60	15	129	<.3	37	17	1103	3.88	<2	<8	<2	<2	52	1.1	<3	<3	132	1.69	.100	5	68	1.94	21	.22	3	1.74	.04	.02	<2
STANDARD DS7	19	94	68	389	1.1	49	8	603	2.28	47	<8	<2	4	68	5.9	6	5	76	.90	.075	12	149	1.02	369	.11	35	.91	.08	.44	2

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

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEM PRECIOUS METALS ANALYSIS

Mowat, Ursula PROJECT MSW File # A604257
1405 - 1933 Robson St., Vancouver BC V6G 1E7 Submitted by: Ursula Mowat

SAMPLE#	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
G-1	5	<3	<2
B158871	<2	<3	7
B158872	4	<3	<2
B158873	<2	8	6
B158874	11	4	<2
B158875	14	5	<2
B158876	7	3	<2
B158877	6	3	<2
B158878	3	<3	10
B158879	4	<3	2
B158880	8	7	8
B158881	3	7	4
RE B158881	4	<3	<2
B158882	4	10	6
B158883	<2	<3	<2
B158884	3	<3	4
B158885	8	<3	<2
B158886	<2	12	9
B158887	<2	<3	<2
B158888	24	<3	<2
B158889	2	<3	<2
B158890	9	3	4
BL 1+25E	7	5	3
STANDARD FA-10R	497	494	483

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

Data FA

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 26 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Mowat, Ursula PROJECT MSW File # A604256 Page 1

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

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
G-1	1	3	<3	43	<.3	5	4	514	1.94	<2	<8	<2	4	78	<.5	<3	5	37	.58	.069	9	56	.57	220	.13	6	1.08	.13	.53	<2
BL 0	3	22	5	97	<.3	34	10	1272	3.29	9	<8	<2	<2	16	<.5	5	6	59	.12	.147	6	61	.46	106	.02	6	1.62	.01	.06	<2
BL 0+25E	2	25	<3	79	.3	63	9	459	3.18	12	<8	<2	<2	21	.6	4	5	51	.19	.083	9	91	.71	96	.02	5	1.76	.01	.05	<2
BL 0+50E	2	18	<3	65	.3	20	5	521	3.00	6	<8	<2	<2	11	<.5	4	3	55	.07	.087	7	52	.39	60	.03	5	2.07	.01	.04	<2
BL 0+75E	3	22	6	79	1.0	29	6	642	2.89	8	<8	<2	<2	13	<.5	5	5	52	.09	.095	5	53	.49	73	.02	4	1.90	.01	.04	<2
BL 1+00E	3	29	5	112	.6	64	8	393	3.18	14	<8	<2	<2	15	.7	3	7	52	.14	.124	7	89	.63	50	.02	5	2.28	.01	.04	<2
BL 1+50E	2	17	9	142	<.3	44	10	1106	2.94	15	<8	<2	<2	24	1.1	4	4	54	.25	.153	6	87	.55	120	.02	4	1.38	.01	.07	<2
BL 1+75E	3	20	<3	106	<.3	37	7	536	3.00	10	<8	<2	<2	15	.5	4	4	56	.11	.100	5	74	.58	77	.02	4	1.86	.01	.04	<2
BL 2+00E	2	17	6	80	.6	26	7	1056	2.79	9	<8	<2	<2	13	.6	5	<3	55	.09	.147	5	63	.35	105	.01	5	1.55	.01	.06	<2
BL 2+25E	2	19	8	132	<.3	45	11	891	3.50	12	<8	<2	<2	37	.8	4	6	67	.38	.179	5	85	.84	182	.02	5	1.90	.01	.07	<2
BL 2+50E	2	17	4	71	.6	23	6	640	1.98	10	<8	<2	<2	24	.8	3	<3	41	.21	.141	5	41	.36	179	.01	4	1.46	.01	.06	<2
BL 2+75E	2	20	7	83	.7	37	9	920	3.47	11	<8	<2	<2	21	<.5	3	7	61	.24	.118	6	66	.56	120	.02	5	1.97	.01	.05	<2
BL 3+00E	2	19	8	82	.5	27	9	1050	3.22	10	<8	<2	<2	19	<.5	4	4	66	.16	.145	5	54	.42	129	.02	5	1.64	.01	.05	<2
BL 3+25E	2	27	9	103	.6	49	9	614	3.90	14	<8	<2	<2	22	<.5	4	9	71	.28	.173	5	70	.65	127	.01	5	1.87	.01	.05	<2
BL 3+50E	2	27	7	138	.5	152	12	502	3.13	46	<8	<2	<2	29	<.5	3	9	64	.45	.124	5	124	1.11	101	.02	5	1.55	.01	.08	<2
BL 3+75E	2	25	7	92	.5	114	11	501	3.48	20	<8	<2	<2	17	<.5	3	8	67	.15	.113	5	186	.84	120	.02	5	1.92	.01	.04	<2
BL 4+00E	2	21	3	94	<.3	98	10	353	2.69	17	<8	<2	<2	27	<.5	<3	5	58	.17	.103	5	192	.92	137	.02	5	1.94	.01	.05	<2
BL 4+25E	1	17	<3	110	.6	68	9	413	3.16	19	<8	<2	2	51	<.5	3	4	57	.40	.142	10	117	1.10	186	.02	5	2.01	.01	.06	<2
BL 4+50E	1	37	5	114	.8	334	9	348	2.93	25	<8	<2	2	48	<.5	4	4	49	.67	.221	16	405	1.05	132	.02	6	2.21	.01	.08	<2
BL 4+75E	2	26	10	65	1.1	73	8	394	2.54	11	<8	<2	2	20	<.5	<3	5	50	.20	.145	11	129	.62	112	.01	4	2.61	.01	.06	<2
BL 5+00E	1	20	7	90	.3	51	7	329	2.62	8	<8	<2	<2	16	<.5	<3	5	45	.13	.063	6	86	.77	134	.04	4	1.84	.01	.05	<2
RE BL 5+00E	1	20	10	90	<.3	52	7	337	2.70	8	<8	<2	<2	16	<.5	3	3	47	.14	.067	7	88	.79	139	.04	5	1.89	.01	.05	<2
BL 5+25E	2	25	6	80	.7	89	11	380	3.51	20	<8	<2	2	20	<.5	<3	8	69	.13	.068	5	149	.88	90	.07	5	2.07	.01	.07	<2
BL 5+50E	1	15	<3	104	.4	242	17	349	2.82	9	<8	<2	3	18	<.5	<3	3	64	.33	.067	10	324	1.94	116	.08	5	2.19	.01	.05	<2
BL 5+75E	1	21	6	108	<.3	172	29	1104	6.32	86	<8	<2	2	26	<.5	4	19	153	.64	.068	7	205	2.34	92	.24	4	3.33	.01	.05	<2
BL 6+00E	1	19	5	93	.8	229	12	530	2.69	29	<8	<2	<2	34	<.5	<3	6	49	.88	.315	9	342	1.13	97	.03	6	1.77	.01	.17	<2
BL 6+25E	1	28	3	92	<.3	354	18	394	3.44	12	<8	<2	3	14	<.5	4	12	69	.21	.033	7	242	1.75	81	.12	5	2.39	.01	.05	<2
BL 1+50W	3	20	4	99	.5	21	6	363	2.40	7	<8	<2	2	26	.6	<3	3	43	.26	.104	7	31	.48	71	.02	5	1.73	.01	.05	<2
BL 50W	2	15	7	85	.6	23	6	279	2.26	5	<8	<2	2	38	<.5	<3	<3	43	.38	.078	8	34	.58	110	.03	5	1.53	.01	.04	<2
BL 1W	2	21	10	137	.7	28	7	528	2.40	5	<8	<2	<2	57	1.0	3	3	39	.68	.247	6	48	.55	124	.01	5	1.77	.01	.09	<2
1+50W 0+25S	2	22	8	54	.4	27	7	426	3.48	13	<8	<2	2	18	<.5	4	5	63	.22	.209	5	52	.47	67	.03	5	2.65	.01	.03	<2
1+50W 0+50S	2	23	7	74	.5	25	6	338	3.91	8	<8	<2	2	21	<.5	3	11	71	.21	.159	5	56	.49	74	.02	4	2.71	.01	.03	<2
1+50W 1+100N	3	23	4	93	<.3	29	6	299	2.71	8	<8	<2	3	37	<.5	<3	3	44	.37	.072	8	41	.62	124	.02	5	1.90	.01	.04	<2
1+50W 0+75N	3	20	7	80	1.0	23	6	383	2.74	7	<8	<2	2	41	.6	<3	6	46	.38	.139	10	37	.58	150	.01	5	1.88	.01	.04	<2
1+50W 0+50N	2	18	11	60	<.3	19	5	515	3.51	6	<8	<2	<2	20	<.5	3	7	61	.14	.117	6	42	.31	98	.03	4	1.96	.01	.04	<2
STANDARD DS7	20	103	65	401	1.0	54	9	610	2.42	44	<8	<2	6	75	6.3	7	6	80	.94	.073	12	195	1.05	385	.12	36	1.02	.09	.45	2

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

Data 1 FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JUL 26 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....

Raymond Chan

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
G-1	1	3	<3	42	<.3	6	4	521	1.96	2	<8	<2	7	77	<.5	<3	4	37	.58	.070	8	49	.58	225	.13	<3	1.06	.13	.53	<2
1+50W 0+25N	3	30	14	141	.8	30	9	851	3.19	11	11	<2	2	65	1.0	<3	4	51	.73	.323	10	48	.56	203	.01	<3	2.19	.01	.07	<2
1W 0+25S	2	18	5	63	.3	19	6	715	3.37	9	<8	<2	2	15	<.5	<3	8	60	.11	.139	6	47	.38	81	.03	<3	2.14	.01	.04	<2
1W 0+50S	2	24	7	68	.9	31	9	546	4.01	10	<8	<2	3	16	<.5	<3	12	70	.13	.154	6	60	.52	89	.02	<3	2.81	.01	.03	<2
1W 0+75S	2	25	10	70	.4	30	8	572	3.77	9	<8	<2	2	16	<.5	3	9	68	.14	.154	6	56	.57	80	.03	<3	2.55	.01	.04	<2
1W 1+00S	1	23	5	48	.3	26	6	223	2.47	8	<8	<2	2	18	<.5	<3	<3	49	.20	.089	5	39	.47	52	.04	<3	2.22	.01	.02	<2
RE 1W 1+00S	1	23	3	49	.3	26	6	225	2.50	8	9	<2	2	18	<.5	3	5	49	.20	.090	6	40	.48	53	.04	<3	2.19	.01	.02	<2
1W 1+00N	1	13	7	66	<.3	15	4	251	2.16	5	<8	<2	<2	15	.6	3	<3	39	.10	.072	6	30	.40	75	.02	<3	1.62	.01	.04	<2
1W 0+75N	3	14	5	91	.3	16	4	378	2.09	4	<8	<2	3	46	.6	<3	5	37	.51	.170	6	28	.43	163	.01	<3	1.51	.01	.04	<2
1W 0+50N	2	34	8	100	2.6	26	6	527	2.33	10	<8	<2	2	72	.8	<3	3	44	.85	.485	26	54	.41	148	.02	<3	2.61	.01	.05	<2
1W 0+25N	2	25	7	91	<.3	40	9	440	3.09	10	9	<2	2	30	<.5	3	5	55	.29	.091	8	44	.67	107	.03	<3	1.86	.01	.04	<2
0 0+25S	2	31	<3	106	<.3	47	10	440	3.90	11	<8	<2	2	30	.7	4	11	63	.29	.112	6	64	.71	97	.02	<3	2.18	.01	.05	<2
0 0+50S	3	37	9	109	<.3	34	14	701	3.19	11	<8	<2	4	31	<.5	<3	4	51	.34	.069	8	33	.70	90	.08	<3	1.49	.01	.07	<2
0 0+75S	2	27	3	100	.3	43	9	534	3.26	8	11	<2	<2	20	<.5	<3	3	57	.18	.117	7	54	.63	73	.03	<3	2.30	.01	.04	<2
0 1+00S	3	107	3	66	.4	44	11	385	4.41	5	<8	<2	2	10	<.5	3	12	75	.17	.129	4	100	.99	38	.12	<3	2.98	.01	.04	<2
0 1+25S	2	27	7	87	.7	35	10	490	3.56	10	<8	<2	2	15	<.5	<3	4	62	.15	.109	6	52	.61	63	.03	<3	2.39	.01	.03	<2
0 1+50S	2	30	3	80	.5	32	11	651	3.91	9	<8	<2	<2	13	<.5	<3	10	66	.12	.136	7	62	.59	75	.04	<3	3.08	.01	.03	<2
0 1+75N	3	25	<3	89	<.3	52	18	726	3.41	27	<8	<2	2	13	<.5	<3	6	51	.13	.123	7	107	.65	66	.04	<3	3.04	.01	.04	<2
0 1+50N	2	38	6	89	.3	53	14	567	3.08	10	<8	<2	3	15	.6	3	6	53	.14	.080	9	65	.63	75	.05	<3	2.63	.01	.05	<2
0 1+00N	1	49	3	92	<.3	139	21	807	3.49	13	8	<2	3	21	<.5	4	7	67	.28	.050	12	120	1.20	120	.12	<3	1.85	.01	.06	<2
0 0+75N	5	49	6	109	1.1	66	25	3021	3.33	14	<8	<2	4	16	.9	3	<3	49	.16	.169	11	87	.71	88	.05	<3	4.16	.01	.06	<2
0 0+50N	3	58	10	125	.6	92	21	1137	3.95	17	<8	<2	4	38	<.5	3	9	64	.36	.083	15	85	1.09	135	.09	<3	1.86	.01	.08	<2
0 0+25N	2	41	8	101	<.3	43	14	1105	3.52	10	<8	<2	4	23	.6	3	5	65	.30	.103	14	43	.66	79	.08	<3	1.46	.01	.06	<2
STANDARD DS7	19	96	68	395	.5	50	9	588	2.25	47	<8	<2	6	72	6.2	5	6	76	.88	.070	11	183	1.03	367	.12	32	.97	.09	.43	3

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data P FA ___

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEM PRECIOUS METALS ANALYSIS

Mowat, Ursula PROJECT MSW File # A604256 Page 1

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

SAMPLE#	Au** ppb	Sample gm
G-1	2	15.0
BL 0	<2	15.0
BL 0+25E	7	15.0
BL 0+50E	5	15.0
BL 0+75E	<2	15.0
BL 1+00E	2	15.0
BL 1+50E	<2	15.0
BL 1+75E	<2	15.0
BL 2+00E	5	15.0
BL 2+25E	2	15.0
BL 2+50E	2	15.0
BL 2+75E	5	15.0
BL 3+00E	4	15.0
BL 3+25E	8	15.0
BL 3+50E	3	15.0
BL 3+75E	<2	15.0
BL 4+00E	2	15.0
BL 4+25E	<2	15.0
BL 4+50E	3	7.5
BL 4+75E	6	7.5
BL 5+00E	3	15.0
RE BL 5+00E	2	15.0
BL 5+25E	<2	15.0
BL 5+50E	<2	15.0
BL 5+75E	<2	15.0
BL 6+00E	6	15.0
BL 6+25E	<2	15.0
BL 1+50W	8	15.0
BL 50W	<2	15.0
BL 1W	7	15.0
1+50W 0+25S	2	15.0
1+50W 0+50S	3	15.0
1+50W 1+100N	37	15.0
1+50W 0+75N	3	15.0
1+50W 0+50N	3	15.0
STANDARD OxF41	809	15.0

GROUP 3B - FIRE GEOCHEM AU - 15 GM SAMPLE FUSION, DORE DISSOLVED IN AQUA - REGIA, ICP ANALYSIS. UPPER LIMITS = 10 PPM.
HIGH GRADE GOLD ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR 30 GM ANALYSIS > 10ppm and 50 GM > 5ppm.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

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

SAMPLE#	Au** ppb	Sample gm
G-1	<2	15.0
1+50W 0+25N	<2	7.5
1W 0+25S	6	15.0
1W 0+50S	3	15.0
1W 0+75S	2	15.0
1W 1+00S	4	15.0
RE 1W 1+00S	<2	15.0
1W 1+00N	<2	15.0
1W 0+75N	<2	15.0
1W 0+50N	4	15.0
1W 0+25N	<2	15.0
0 0+25S	<2	15.0
0 0+50S	5	15.0
0 0+75S	<2	15.0
0 1+00S	14	15.0
0 1+25S	4	15.0
0 1+50S	<2	15.0
0 1+75N	<2	7.5
0 1+50N	2	15.0
0 1+00N	2	15.0
0 0+75N	<2	15.0
0 0+50N	2	7.5
0 0+25N	16	15.0
STANDARD OxF41	800	15.0

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data 1 FA ___

FIGURE 3

LEGEND

X 158871 - 158890 BL/1+25E — 2006 rock samples

X 142343 312, 5, 1548 — sample number; Au ppb, As ppm, Ni ppm

soil/silt sample Au ppb, As ppm, Ni ppm — (Cu ppm) (Zn ppm)

Arg argillite
di diorite
L listwanite
pdt peridotite
Q quartz
T talc
V volcanic

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

SIDNEY CREEK

20+00S (1988)

BL/1+25E

0 200 m