

**2006 Prospecting and Geochemical Survey Report**

on the

**Happy Sullivan Property**

Atlin Mining Division

**Map Sheet 104M.49-50 & 104M.59-60**

Mineral Tenure: 507528

Longitude 134°13'56" W, Latitude 59°29'59" N

-Owner-

Guardsmen Resources Inc.  
307 - 1497 Marine Drive  
West Vancouver, British Columbia  
V7T 1B8

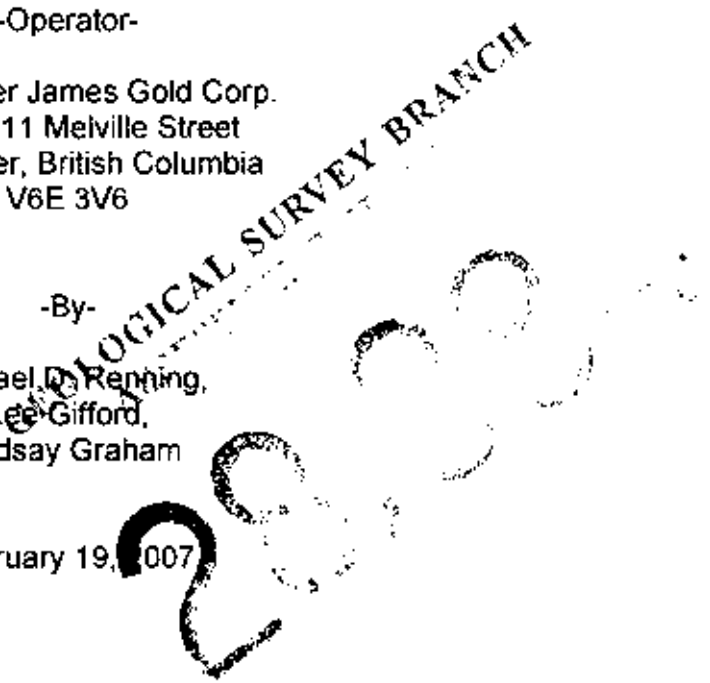
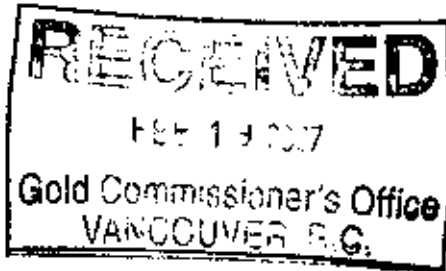
-Operator-

Christopher James Gold Corp.  
410- 1111 Melville Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
V6E 3V6

-By-

Michael D. Renning,  
Lee Gifford,  
Lindsay Graham

February 19, 2007





YELLOWKNIFE

WHITEHORSE

Fort Smith

**Happy Sullivan**

Smithers

Mackenzie

Prince Rupert

Prince George

EDMONTON

Calgary

Port Hardy

Kamloops

Merritt

Kelowna

Comox

Hope

Vancouver

VICTORIA

Christopher James Gold Corp. Happy Sullivan Property Location Map British Columbia, Canada	
Date: 10/10/07	
Author: LAG	
Office: Vancouver	
Drawing: 001	
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

## Table of Contents

Section		Page
1.0	Introduction .....	2
2.0	Location/Access .....	2
3.0	Claim Status .....	2
4.0	Physiography .....	3
5.0	History of Exploration .....	3
6.0	Recent Exploration .....	4
7.0	Regional Geology.....	5
	7.1 Property Geology.....	6
8.0	Happy Sullivan Mineralization .....	6
	8.1 Engineer Mine Mineralization .....	7
9.0	Sampling .....	8
	9.1 Geochemical Analysis Methods .....	8
10.0	Conclusions .....	9
11.0	Recommendations.....	9
12.0	References .....	10

## Appendices

Appendix A - Statement of Qualification(s).....	
Appendix B - 2006 Season Cost Statement.....	
Appendix C - Receipt/Event Number for Work .....	
Appendix D - Sample Locations.....	
Appendix E - Analytical Certificates and Statistics .....	

## List of Figures

Figure 1 - Location Map.....	(follows section 2.0)
Figure 2 - Claim/Tenure Map.....	(follows section 3.0)
Figure 3 - Section of the Engineer Vein .....	(follows section 6.0)
Figure 3A - Geology Map.....	(follows section 7.0)
Figure 4 - Sample Location Map.....	(follows section 9.0)
Figure 4A - Gold Anomalies.....	(follows section 9.0)
Figure 4B - Silver Anomalies .....	(follows section 9.0)
Figure 4C - Arsenic Anomalies.....	(follows section 9.0)
Figure 4D - Antimony Anomalies.....	(follows section 9.0)
Figure 4E - Copper Anomalies .....	(follows section 9.0)
Figure 4F - Molybdenum Anomalies.....	(follows section 9.0)
Figure 4G - Zinc Anomalies.....	(follows section 9.0)

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Gold Hill prospect (Happy Sullivan) may host comparable mineralization to the Engineer Mine. The mineralized shear zone at Gold Hill contains a series of narrow gold-bearing quartz veins that, along with the lower grade portion of the 24 metre-wide shear, represents a possible bulk tonnage exploration target. The shear zone has been traced on surface over a distance of approximately 2.2km within the Guardsmen claims. Splays, or fault intersections with this shear, may also offer other targets for future prospecting.

## **2.0 LOCATION/ACCESS**

The Gold Hill property surrounds but does not include the historical Engineer Mine, and is located on the southeast shore of Tagish Lake, in the Yukon Territory and northern British Columbia, Canada. {Fig.1} The Lake is more than 100 km long and about 2 km wide.

Access is by helicopter, floatplane from the town of Atlin, 32 kilometers east of the property or by boat from the village of Tagish, 55 kilometers to the north. The prospect is 140 kilometers south of Whitehorse, the main service and supply center for the region.

## **3.0 CLAIM STATUS**

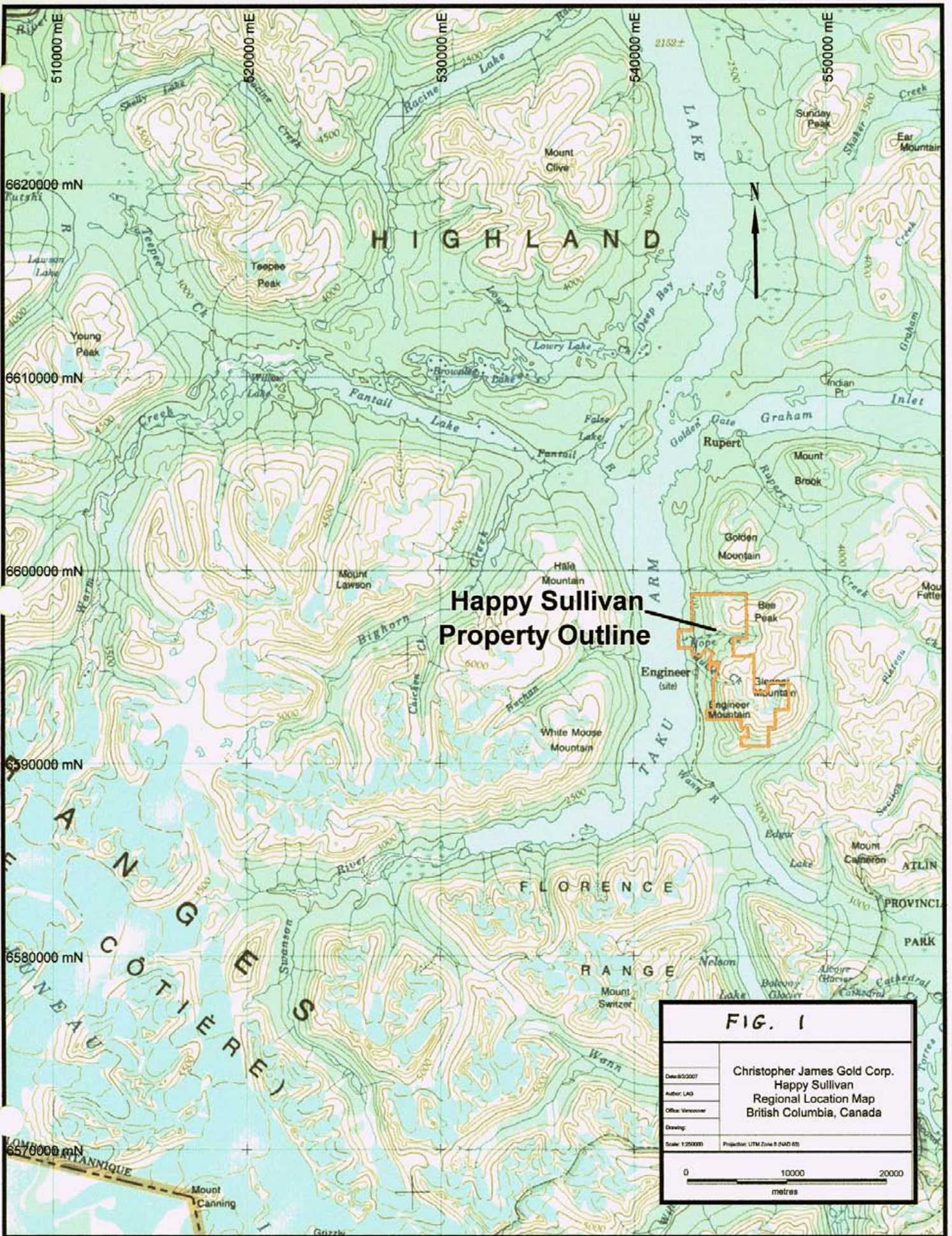
The Gold Hill claims consist of five Mineral Claims comprising 2104 hectares. Although the claims are owned by Guardsmen Resources Inc., Christopher James Gold Corp. presently owns approximately 15% of Guardsmen and has the exclusive option to purchase up to 100% over the next 4 years. (Fig.2)

The property is situated on NTS map sheets 104M.049 - 104M.050 and 104M.059 - 104M.060 {Fig.2} at Latitude 59°29'59" N – Longitude 134°13'56" W and falls within the Atlin Mining District.

Claim names, tenure numbers, expiry dates and claim area(s) are as follows: {see also appendix C}

<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good to Date</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
503610		November 6, 2009	575.42
503612		November 6, 2009	361.50
503613	LOL	November 6, 2009	361.86
507528		November 6, 2009	558.45
512193	GLINT	November 6, 2009	246.71



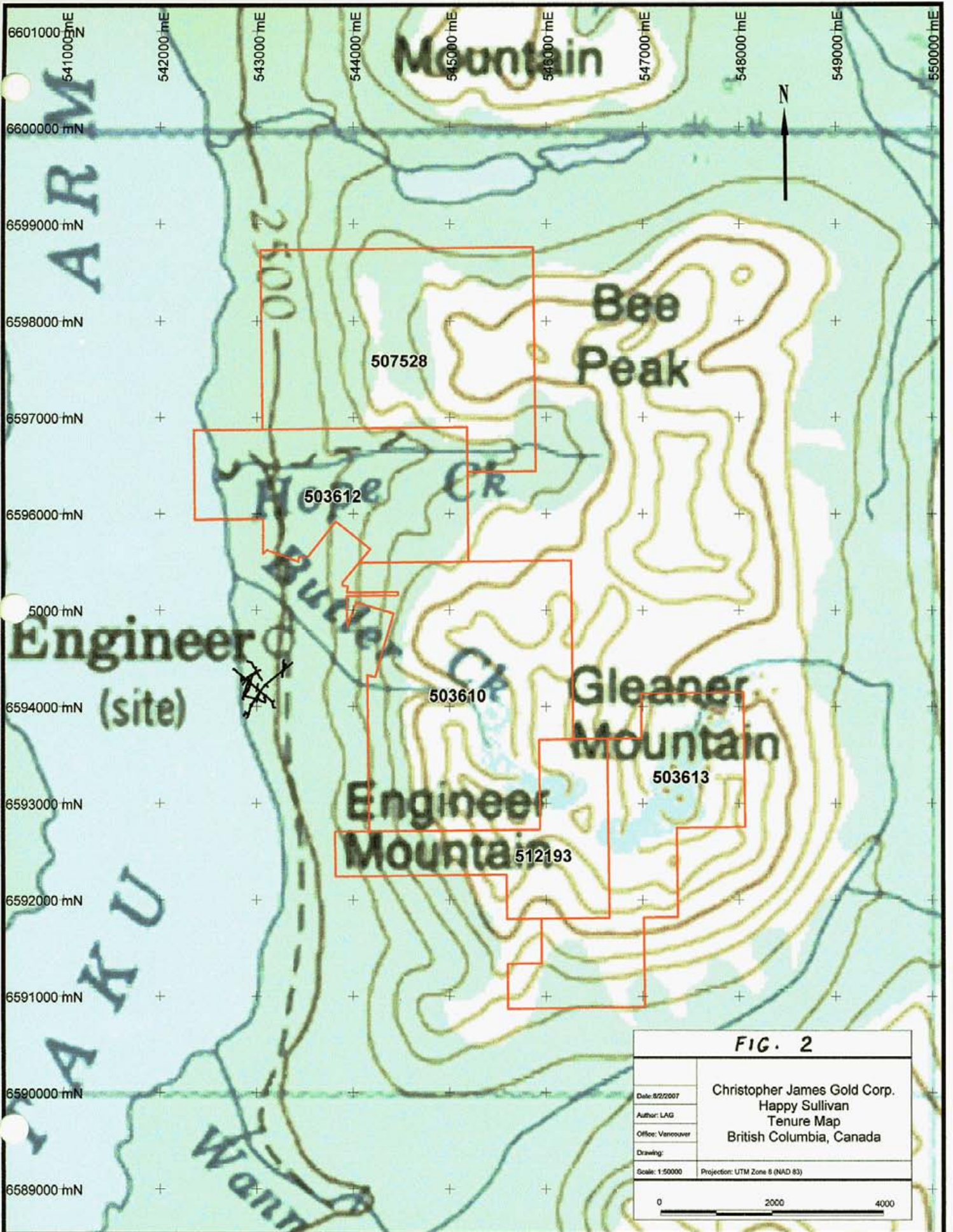


**Happy Sullivan  
Property Outline**

**FIG. 1**

Date: 02/00/07	<b>Christopher James Gold Corp.</b> Happy Sullivan Regional Location Map British Columbia, Canada
Author: LAO	
Office: Vancouver	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:250000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0                      10000                      20000 metres	









#### **4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY**

Peaks on the property rise up to 2000 metres elevation and are part of the Tagish Highlands and the Boundary Ranges. Upland plateaus are thoroughly dissected by erosion and alpine glaciations. In the Tagish Highlands small glaciers flanking the highest peaks are remnants of a once extensive ice sheet.

Coastal weather patterns and higher precipitation preserve more extensive glaciers in the Boundary Ranges. The valleys are wide, deep, steep-walled, and typically U-shaped. The Tagish Highlands are rugged, consisting largely of knife-like ridges, needle summits, and abruptly incised valleys. Considerable ice and snow can be seen throughout the entire year. Glacial processes and deposits have modified the terrain.

Valley bottoms are commonly occupied by major lakes with water levels around 700 metres. Collectively they are an enormous headwater reservoir for the Yukon River.

These lakes form a north-south and east-west interconnected network that almost certainly mimics the path of ancient ice movement, but is oblique to the geologic grain of the region. The rivers and creeks generally open in May, but on some lakes, ice remains until the first of June. Warm summer weather is experienced for about four months with June and July receiving almost continuous daylight. The mean daily temperature in July is no less than 14 degrees Celsius. The month of July receives 10 to 13 days with measurable precipitation; mean annual precipitation is around 60 cm. In January the mean daily temperature is -15 degrees Celsius with 14 to 17 days with measurable precipitation.

Tree line elevation varies between 1100 and 1400 metres. Lower slopes are timbered by lodgepole pine, spruce, aspen, balsam poplar, black cottonwood and sparse hemlock. Mountain (slide) alder, willows and, on wettest slopes, devil's club and Labrador tea comprise the forest ground cover. Near tree line, sub alpine fir, juniper and dwarf birch (buck brush) take over. In the forested areas, mature pine growth is the most effortlessly traversed. Although vegetation is by and large moderate, creek beds and clear avalanche paths provide the easiest routes to attain alpine areas. Much of the forested areas between the Engineer Mine and Hope Creek are second growth as much of the original timber was used for building and heating the townsite as well as construction of the mine.

#### **5.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AT ENGINEER**

Surveyors for the White Pass and Yukon Railways discovered the original gold bearing quartz vein along the shoreline of Tagish Lake. In 1898, they reported spectacular visible gold samples assaying up to 630 opt gold. Surface and underground mining began in 1900 for the Engineer Mining Company of



Skagway, Alaska. Several hundred feet of drifting and shafting were completed. A stamp mill was built, but most of the ore was shipped directly into Seattle, Washington.

In 1907 the ground was acquired by the Northern Partnership Syndicate (NPS) under the direction of Captain J. Alexander. Mining and development for the NPS continued sporadically until Capt. Alexander acquired title to the property in 1912. Capt. Alexander accelerated the pace of exploration and development finding new mineralized quartz veins and mining the Engineer, No. 4 and Double Decker veins. Ore was either hand sorted then shipped directly to Seattle or it was processed in the stamp mill on site. Capt. Alexander drowned in a shipping accident in 1918, ending the initial stage of mining at the Engineer Mine.

The main period of mining and development at Engineer was from 1925-1927 under the ownership of Engineer Gold Mines of New York. Underground mining consisted of about 5,500 meters (19,000 feet) of drifts, shafts, raises and stopes on eight levels {see figure 3A & 3B}. Production totaled approximately 14,000 tons of ore yielding 10,500 ounces of gold and 6,900 ounces of silver. The presence of visible gold was the primary method of identifying and following ore shoots in the veins.

To service the Engineer Mine, a small village was built beside the lake housing up to 140 employees. The high grade reserves were exhausted by 1927 but development continued with drifting and limited mining on the 6, 7 and 8 Levels until 1933. Poor mine development planning caused financial problems for Engineer Gold Mines Ltd. and the property was eventually forfeited to the Sheriff in 1934. Limited high grade mining was undertaken intermittently by independent operators from 1934-1952. Total documented gold production from 1910-1952 was documented to be 17,144 ounces (587,133 g); after 1952 no reported production had taken place.

## **6.0 RECENT EXPLORATION**

Most modern exploration at the Engineer and immediate area had taken place prior to the understanding of epithermal gold systems. Exploration programs proximal to the Engineer site started with Nu-Energy Development Corp. Ltd. in 1975, Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd. (1979-1983), Total Erickson Resources, Ltd. (1986-1987) and Gentry Resources Ltd. (1989-1991). Surface exploration included 40 drill holes, totaling 4,178 m, trenching and limited geophysical and geochemical surveys.

The surface work examined two main shear zones and the narrow quartz-breccia veins that splay from the shears. Trenching on 'Shear A' exposed a 5-25 meter wide quartz vein stockwork from the shore of Tagish Lake along strike for 200 meters until the shear becomes overburden covered. The stockwork consists of numerous quartz veins up to 0.5 meter wide exhibiting epithermal manner

textures. Surface sample results from 'Shear A' reported low gold values. The Engineer Mine is hosted within, and adjacent to, Shear 'A'. (Fig.3a)

At the end of the staking program by Guardsmen Resources Inc. in 2001, the Gold Hill prospect was chip sampled and returned an assay of 1.8 g/t Au over 15 metres. In 2006, Guardsmen sampled two separate one metre sections within this same location that returned values of 5.9 g/t Au over 1.0 metre and 1.4 g/t over 2.0 metres. The possibility of finding a high tonnage lower grade gold deposit along the B-Shear structure remains positive.

## **7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

The Tagish area (Fig.3) is located in the northwest corner of British Columbia. It is bounded by the Yukon border to the north, rugged Coast Mountains to the west, and Atlin Lake, British Columbia's largest natural water reservoir, to the east. It is an area with a colourful mining history that surged during the Klondike gold rush and discovery of the Atlin placers in 1898. It is richly endowed with mineral showings and one mine, the Engineer, having produced over 560 000 grams of gold. A belt of anomalously high regional gold-arsenic and antimony geochemistry extends the length of the area, coextensive with the crustal-scale Llewellyn fault.

Three crustal fragments of strikingly different character that converge in the Tagish area. To the east there are weakly metamorphosed, Carboniferous to Triassic oceanic plateau remnants of the northern Cache Creek Terrane locally known as the Atlin complex. "In the west are two suites of metamorphic rocks that comprise a polydeformed belt belonging to the Yukon-Tanana Terrane: a pre-mississippian, quartz-rich clastic succession of pericratonic origin; and a Devonian to Permian, heterolithic suite interpreted to correlate with volcanic arc strata of the Stikine Terrane. Sandwiched in between are Triassic arc, clastic arc apron, and overlying Jurassic basinal strata of the Whitehorse Trough. They are juxtaposed across two crustal-scale faults, the Nahlin to the east and Llewellyn to the west that brought the crustal fragments together, mainly in Triassic to Middle Jurassic times. Geological interrelationships are complicated by structural intermixing and by voluminous Late Cretaceous and Eocene intrusion of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Pre-Jurassic deformational histories of each crustal fragment are distinctive, but all are affected by early Middle Jurassic, predominantly south and west-verging folds and thrusts that shortened and stacked them. Reactivation of major faults and subsidiary splays is apparent from dextral offsets that affect rocks as young as Eocene. High mineral potential exists in the Tagish area for a number of deposit types. Juxtaposition of three disparate crustal fragments has created mineral exploration opportunities as varied and challenging as the geology." (1999 GSB Bulletin 105, Mitchel G. Mihalynuk, P. Geo.)



# LONGITUDINAL SECTION of the ENGINEER VEIN

SW

NE



	Ore shoot projection
	Mined out
	Visible Gold

**Total Historic Production**  
**14,263 Tonnes**  
**@36.08 g/t Au, 19.52 gt Ag**

0 m 50m

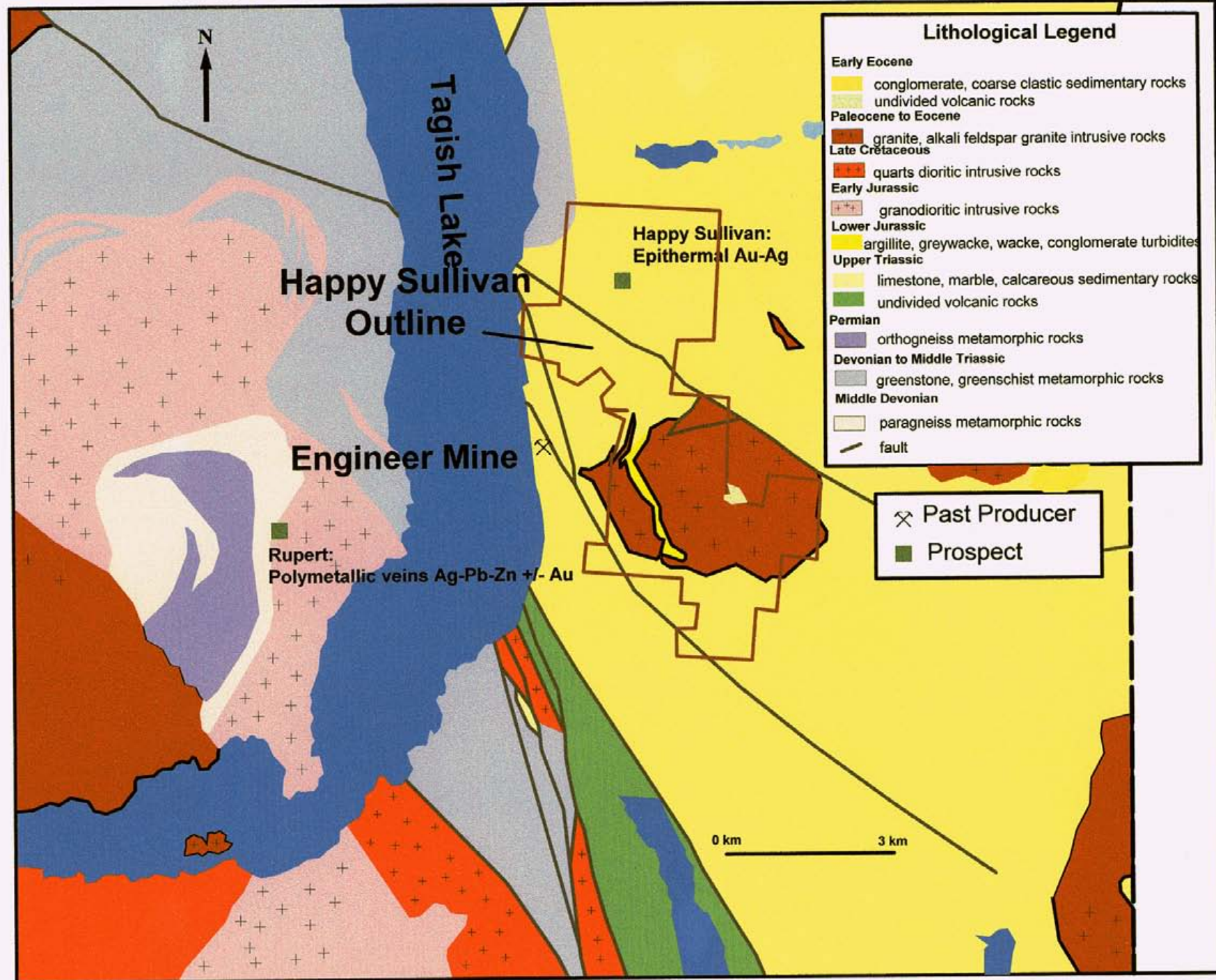
**OPEN AT DEPTH**

FIG. 3



# REGIONAL GEOLOGY WITH PROPERTY LOCATION

FIG. 3A



Lithological Legend	
<b>Early Eocene</b>	
[Yellow]	conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
[Light Yellow]	undivided volcanic rocks
<b>Paleocene to Eocene</b>	
[Brown]	granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
<b>Late Cretaceous</b>	
[Red]	quartz dioritic intrusive rocks
<b>Early Jurassic</b>	
[Pink with +]	granodioritic intrusive rocks
<b>Lower Jurassic</b>	
[Yellow]	argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
<b>Upper Triassic</b>	
[Light Yellow]	limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
[Green]	undivided volcanic rocks
<b>Permian</b>	
[Purple]	orthogneiss metamorphic rocks
<b>Devonian to Middle Triassic</b>	
[Grey]	greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
<b>Middle Devonian</b>	
[Light Grey]	paragneiss metamorphic rocks
[Black line]	fault

[Crossed square]	Past Producer
[Green square]	Prospect



## **7.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

Geologically, the Gold Hill property lies within the Whitehorse Trough of the Stikinia Terrane; a package of Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by Cretaceous to Eocene plutonic and volcanic rocks. The Whitehorse Trough is bounded to the west by the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Llewellyn Fault and to the east by the Atlin Terrane and the Nahlin Fault. The Whitehorse Trough contains sedimentary rocks of the Laberge Group in the area of the Engineer property.

The sediments consist of a northwest trending belt of argillites, Greywackes and conglomerates. Structural activity along the major faults caused the development of strong north-south trending shear zones. This deformation continued intermittently until the Cretaceous and the shears, faults and fractures provided conduits for mineralizing fluids in a hydrothermal system formed during the emplacement of the Eocene Sloko Group volcanic and intrusive suite.

## **8.0 HAPPY SULLIVAN MINERALIZATION**

The northern area of the property is underlain by north to northwest trending, moderately to steeply east dipping Lower Jurassic Laberge Group greywacke and argillite. The Happy Sullivan prospect is located at the end of a good road system that extends from the eastern shore of Tagish Lake.

A north to northwest trending silicified shear zone, at least 24 metres wide and dipping vertically to steeply west, extends from the Happy Sullivan, on the north side of Hope Creek, for a distance of at least 3 kilometres to the south (approximately 2.2 km of the shear is within the Guardsmen property).

The shear zone, known as the 'B-Shear' contains vuggy quartz veins up to 0.9 metres wide with up to 10 per cent disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite, electrum and gold, commonly in dendritic habit. A cross section of the metre and a half wide sub vertical vein is, from west to east: 1/2 metre pyritic greywacke is followed by colloidal to amorphous quartz with dendritic crystals of gold often coated in calcite; this is followed by a 5 to 8 centimeter zone of quartz and adularia with 5 per cent disseminated sulphides, primarily pyrite; next a relatively massive fractured quartz, and then a second quartz vein 90 centimetres wide with 5 to 10 per cent arsenopyrite. The eastern edge of the shear is highly fractured.

The mineralization has been explored by an upper and lower adit and several trenches on the western portion of the shear. A grab sample from a quartz dump on the west side of the upper adit assayed 323.6 grams per tonne gold and 226.2 grams per tonne silver (British Columbia Minister of Mines Annual Report 1933, page 81).

The Sweepstake vein is located about 600 metres west of the B-Shear Zone. This location is approximately 2km south of the Happy Sullivan and is

exposed by open cuts at intervals of 15 metres, from 925 to 1050 metres. The vein is up to 7.6 metres wide, strikes 160 degrees and dips west. The vein cuts Lower Jurassic Laberge Group slates. At an elevation of 1050 metres an adit had been driven on a cross-vein, 0.3 metres wide, which strikes 055 degrees. Free gold was reported from both veins.

At the Glean showing, mineralization is hosted in rhyolite, basalt, andesite, tuff and argillite. It is believed the volcanic component is part of the Paleocene Tagish Volcanic Suite. Mineralization occurs in numerous silicified shears, 1 to 8 metres wide, displaying parallel, stacked and en echelon zoning. Mineralization, as sparse disseminations and concentrations of up to 40 per cent, consists of pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and pyrrhotite. Sulphides, 1 per cent or less, also occur within large altered units of andesite and rhyolite. A copper zone has been identified by malachite staining on the east face of the rhyolite talus. Alteration consisting of silicification +/- chlorite and sericite is associated with mineralized zones.

In 1989, samples collected by Golden Bee Minerals from the altered contact zone between andesite and banded brecciated rhyolite flows. The zone, 1 metre wide and exposed for 75 metres in length and open in both directions, trends north-south and dips 50 degrees east. The highest sample from this zone assayed 3.2 grams per tonne gold, 58.9 grams per tonne silver, 0.095 per cent copper, 0.986 per cent lead, 0.203 per cent zinc, 8 per cent arsenic and 0.06 per cent antimony. This discovery has not been worked since 1989 and undoubtedly warrants further investigation.

## **8.1 ENGINEER MINE MINERALIZATION**

Quartz veining and gold mineralization occurs in two modes at the Engineer Mine and is directly related to two main shear zones. Both shear zones form distinct regional-scale lineaments trending sub-parallel at 145 degrees and 160 degrees. High grade gold and silver mineralization occurs in several narrow, less than 2 metre wide tensional and vertical, northeast-southwest striking quartz-calcite veins hosted in well bedded sediments of the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group. Veins pinch and swell along strike and display good vertical continuity. Lower grade gold mineralization is known to occur within the two broad shear zones and subordinate structures, as well as in two densely veined / stockworked quartz "hubs" that appear to represent intersection points with secondary north-south structures.

The possibility of encountering mineralized intersections offers excellent potential for lower grade, bulk-tonnage gold mineralization. Gold and silver mineralization at Engineer has been characterized as transitional epithermal (B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Bulletin 105). Gold grades are very sporadic ranging from trace to 50 grams per tonne gold. Native gold is the principle metallic mineral and occurs in pockets associated with roscoelite, a dark green to black micaceous alumino-silicate. Minor pyrite, tetrahedrite,



chalcopyrite, antimony, berthierite, allemontite and tellurides are also reported. Ore grade vein material displays vuggy and drusy quartz crystals and abundant cockscomb and colloform textures in successive layers of quartz and calcite coating country rock fragments and vein material.

Engineer Mine is also noted for museum class gold and electrum specimens and is a "Dana locality" for allemontite.

## **9.0 2006 SAMPLING**

A total of six rock chip samples were collected at the Gold Hill (Happy Sullivan) prospect, located on the northern side of the Hope Creek drainage at an elevation of 1137 metres. {Fig.4} Significantly, gold and silver mineralization is associated with both arsenic and antimony at this shear hosted epithermal prospect. {Fig.4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g}

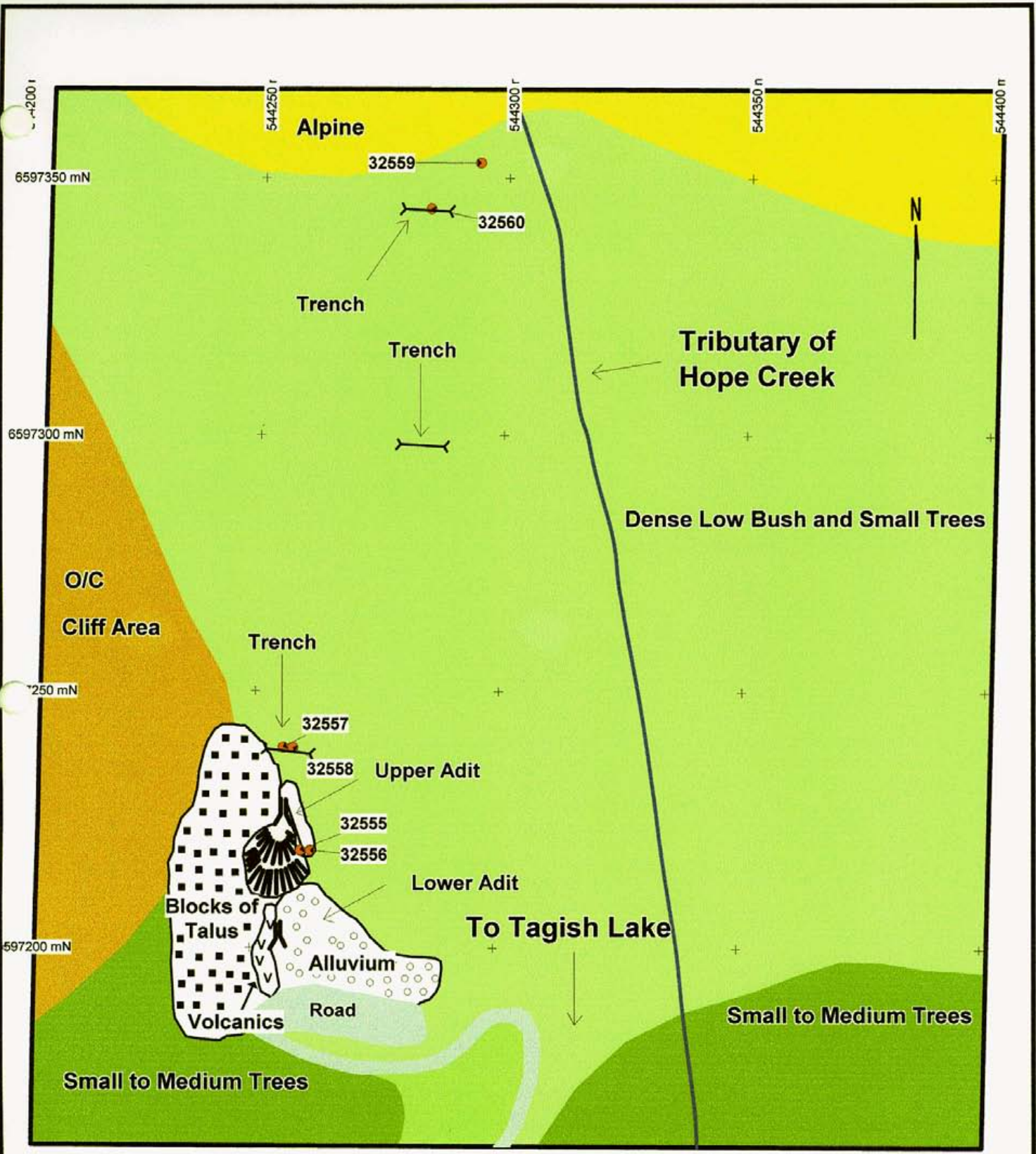
Earlier work on and around the Engineer Mine by Erickson Gold led to the conclusion that a substantial soil geochem program, together with geophysics, would prove to be the most effective way of generating drill targets. They also commented that in every location that had demonstrated anomalous arsenic in soils, mineralized quartz veins and breccia were discovered below surface cover.

## **9.1 GEOCHEMICAL METHODS**

Samples from the 2006 work program were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, BC for analysis. The process began with a .50gm sample is leached with 3ml 2-2-2 of HCL-HNO3-H2O at 95° C for one hour, diluted to 10ml then analyzed by ICP-ES; an instrument capable of determining the concentrations of elements simultaneously by measuring the intensity of light given off by the samples. This process determines the presence of 30 elements including Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, and W. Furthermore, a precious metals analysis was also conducted for Au by fire geochem where a 50gm sample is mixed with flux, lowering the melting point. The mixture is then fused at 1050° C to recover a dore bead. The dore is then dissolved in Aqua-Regia to digest the metals. The precious metals are separated with nitric acid then analyzed by ICP.

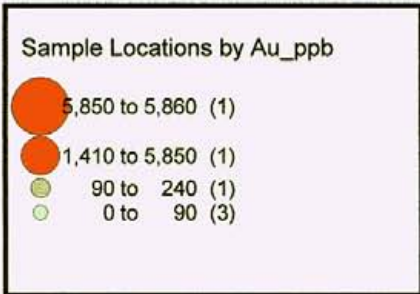
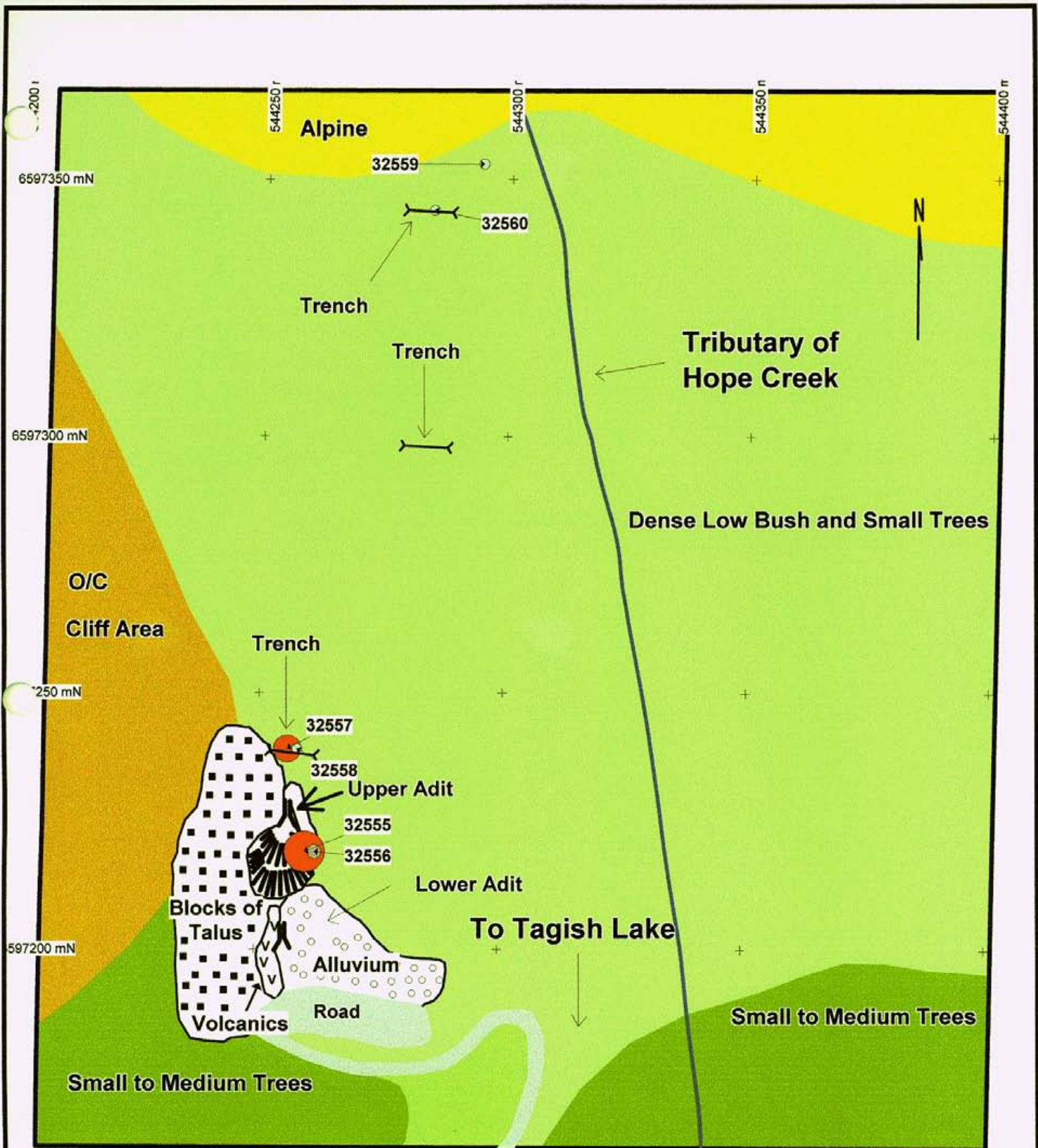
## **10.0 CONCLUSIONS**

Although recent drilling (1987) at the Engineer Mine by Erickson Gold Mining Corp. was not considered economic at the time, a drill result from the 'A-

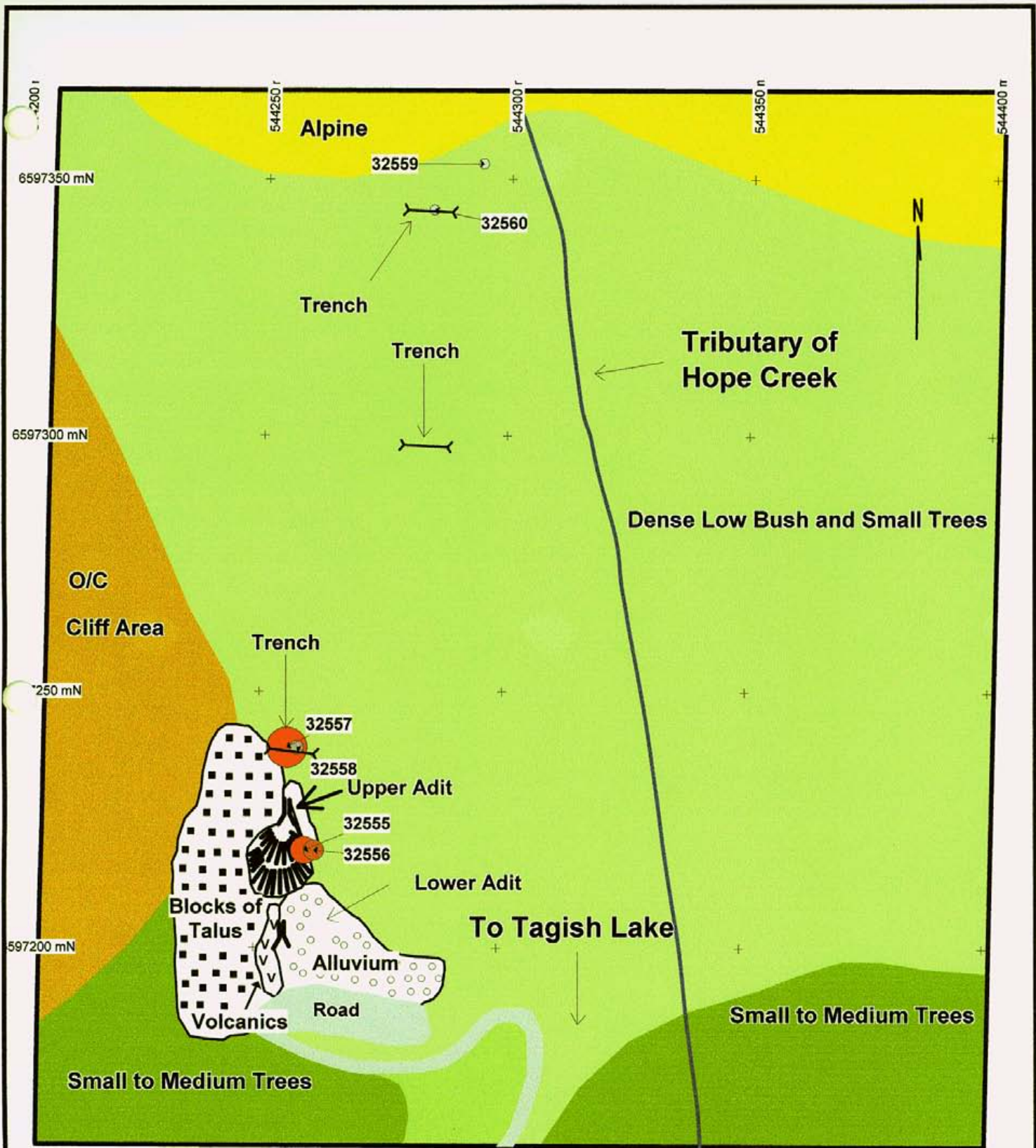


Date: 8/2/07	Christopher James Gold Corp. Happy Sullivan Sample Locations Map British Columbia, Canada
Author: LAG	
Office: Vancouver	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:1000	
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)	









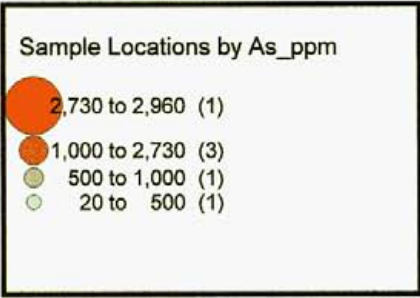
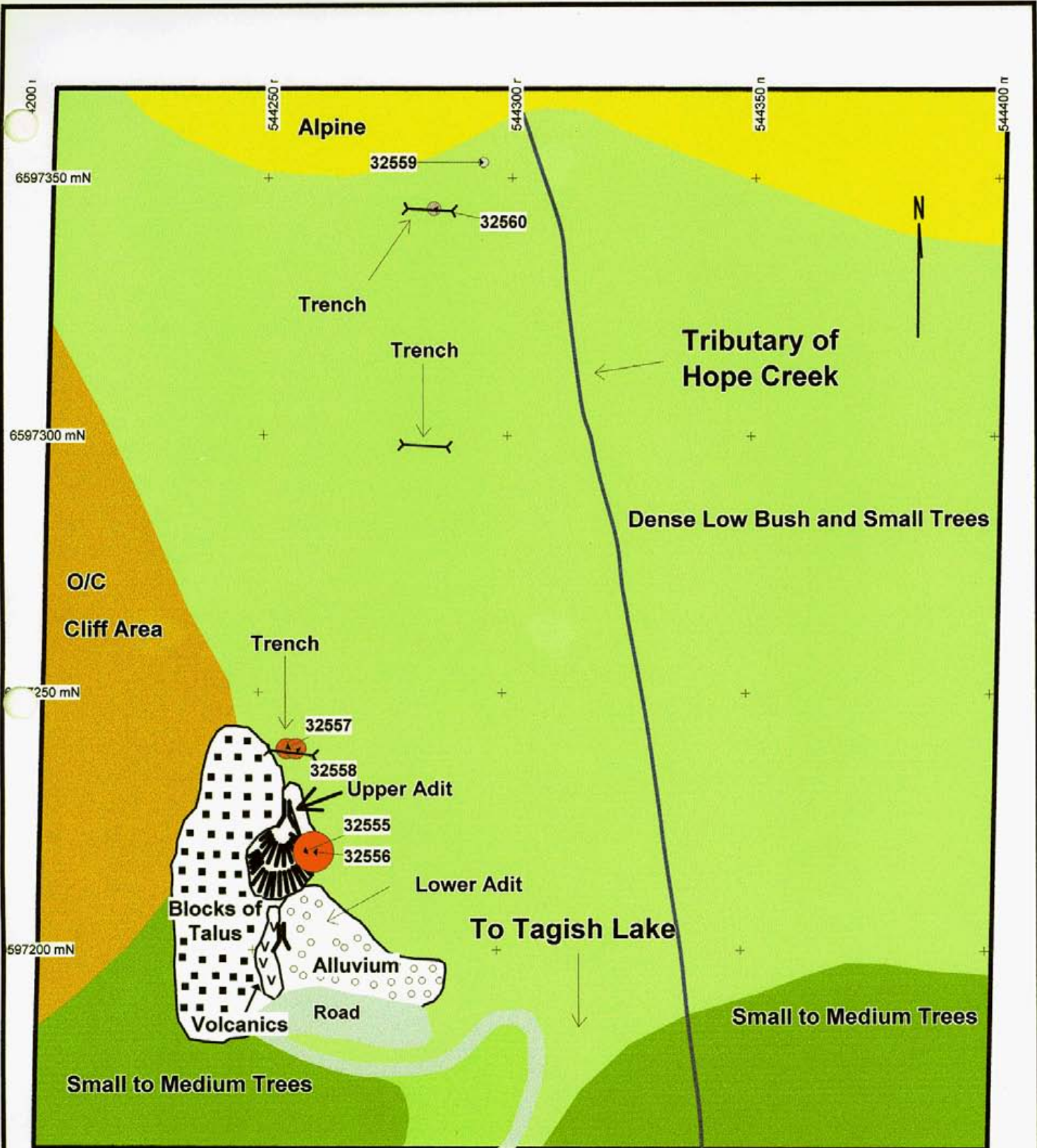
Sample Locations by Ag\_ppm

	> 100	(1)
	10.1 to >100	(1)
	1 to 10.1	(1)
	0.9 to 1	(1)
	0.5 to 0.9	(2)

**FIG. 4A 4B**

Date: 8/2/2007	Christopher James Gold Corp. Happy Sullivan Sample Locations Map British Columbia, Canada
Author: LAG	
Office: Vancouver	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)



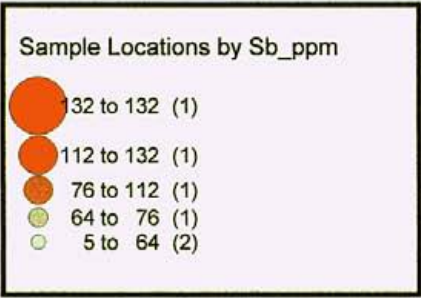
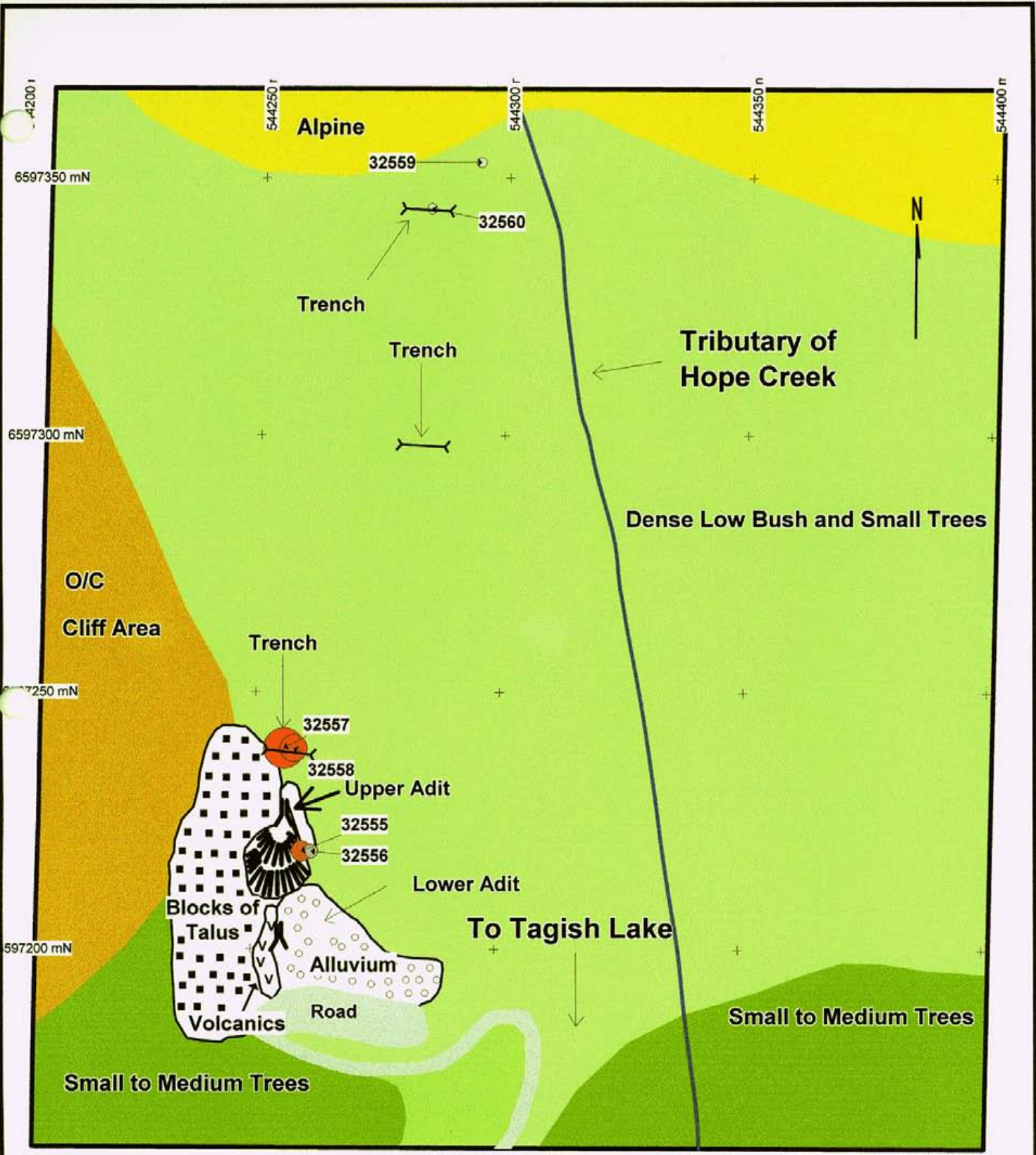


**FIG. 4B 4C**

<small>Client: CGC007</small>	Christopher James Gold Corp.
<small>Author: LAG</small>	Happy Sullivan
<small>Office: Vancouver</small>	Sample Locations Map
<small>Drawing:</small>	British Columbia, Canada
<small>Scale: 1:1000</small>	<small>Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)</small>

0                      25                      50  
METERS

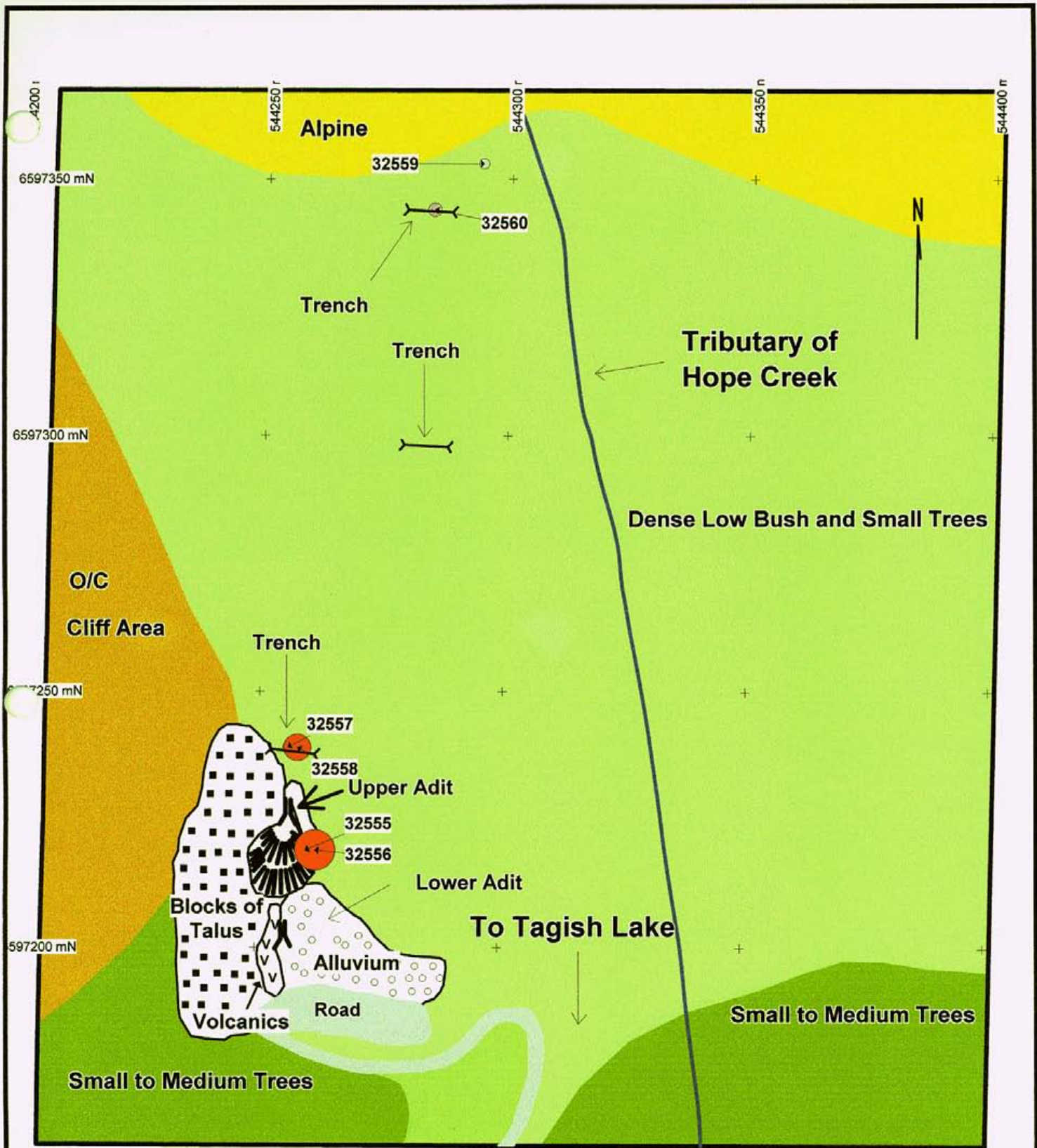




**FIG. 4C 4D**

<small>Date: 02/00/07</small>	<b>Christopher James Gold Corp.</b> Happy Sullivan Sample Locations Map British Columbia, Canada
<small>Author: LAG</small>	
<small>Office: Vancouver</small>	
<small>Drawing:</small>	
<small>Scale: 1:3000</small>	<small>Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)</small>





**Sample Locations by Cu\_ppm**

- 45 to 45 (1)
- 33 to 45 (1)
- 31 to 33 (1)
- 25 to 31 (1)
- 15 to 25 (2)

**FIG. 4 E**

Date: 02/2007  
 Author: LAG  
 Office: Vancouver  
 Drawing:

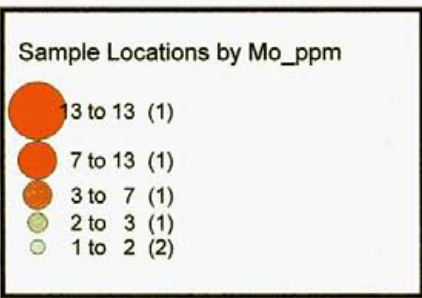
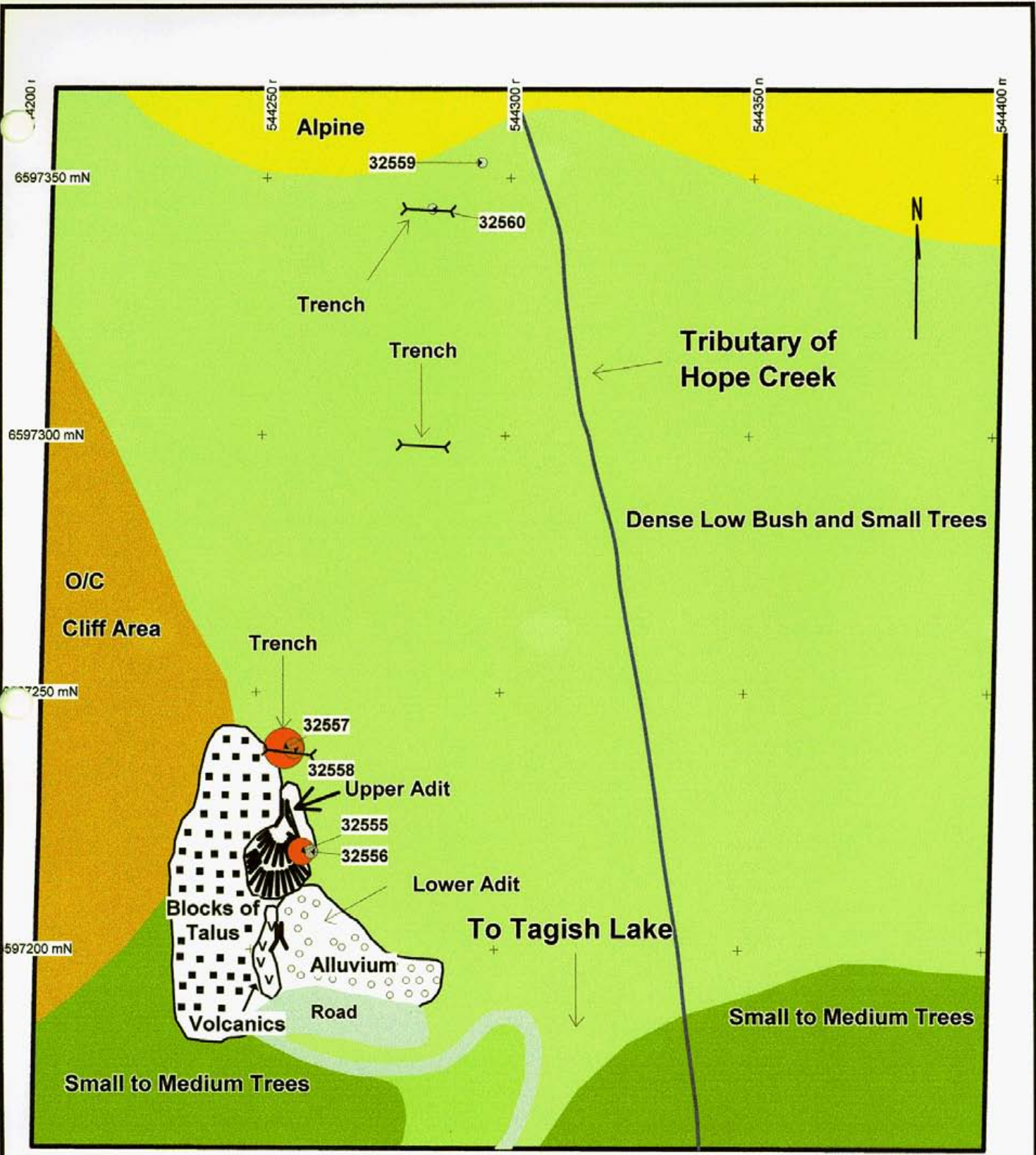
Christopher James Gold Corp.  
 Happy Sullivan  
 Sample Locations Map  
 British Columbia, Canada

Scale: 1:3000

Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)





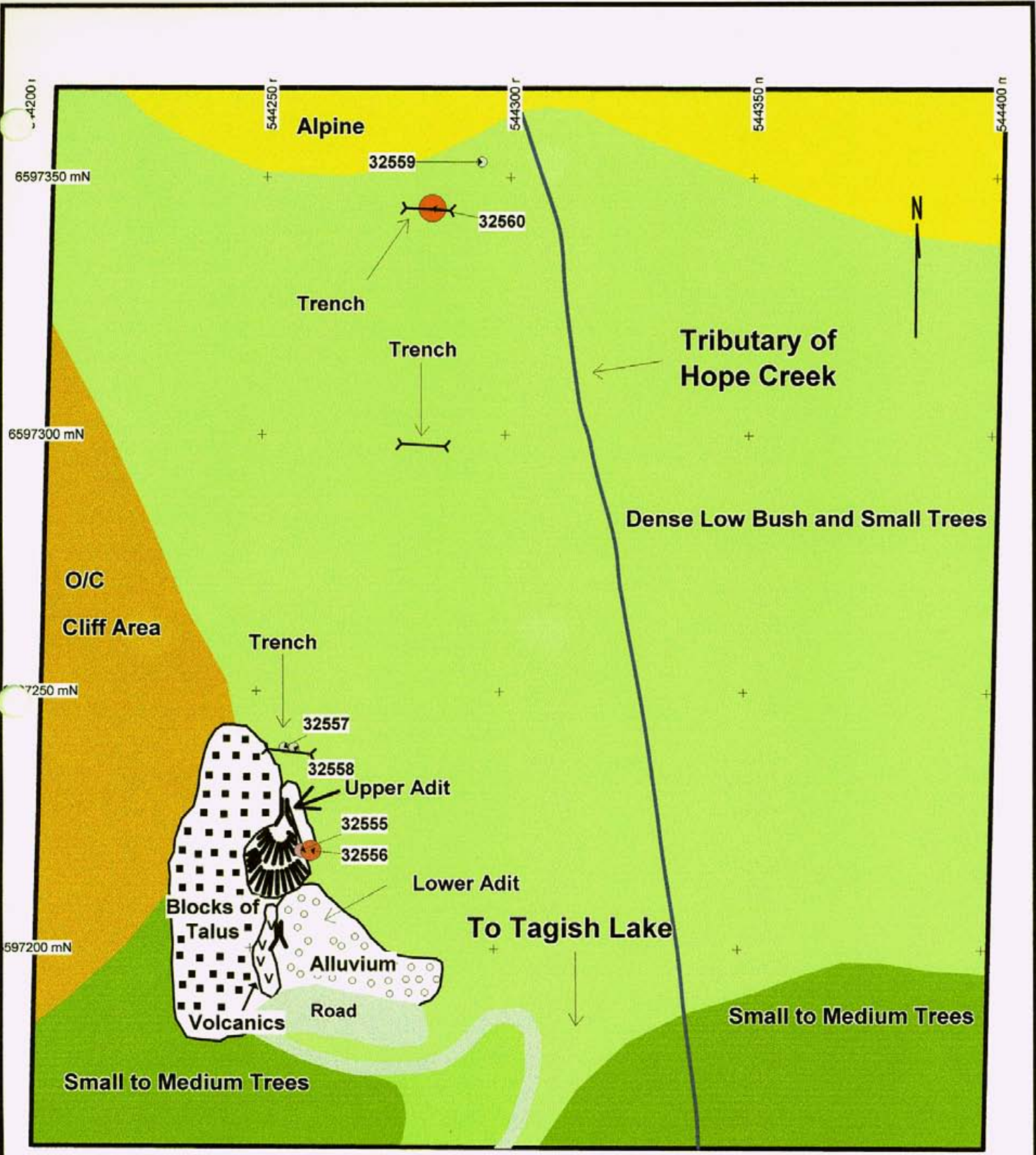


**FIG. 4F**

<small>Date: 8/2/2007</small>	<b>Christopher James Gold Corp.</b>
<small>Author: LAG</small>	Happy Sullivan
<small>Office: Vancouver</small>	Sample Locations Map
<small>Drawing:</small>	British Columbia, Canada
<small>Scale: 1:1000</small>	<small>Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)</small>

0                      25                      50  
meters





Sample Locations by Zn\_ppm

<span style="color: red;">●</span>	53 to 53 (1)
<span style="color: orange;">●</span>	52 to 53 (1)
<span style="color: lightcoral;">●</span>	45 to 52 (1)
<span style="color: lightgreen;">●</span>	6 to 45 (3)

**FIG. 4G**

Date: 8/2/2007	Christopher James Gold Corp. Happy Sullivan Sample Locations Map British Columbia, Canada
Author: LAG	
Client: Vancouver	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:3000	Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)

'Shear' of 2.56 g/t gold over 29m is an adequate result today. Highlights of additional drilling by Erickson on the 'B-Shear' are as follows:

- \*Hole 87-104; 0.5m of about 8.7 g/t within 0.9m of 5.7 g/t Au.
- \*Hole 87-107; 0.3m of about 6 g/t within 4.2m of intensely silicified argillite.

The Engineer Mine may soon be further advanced by the new operator, BC Gold Corp. and there is a good chance that Guardsmen may locate and develop other brecciated, silicified and mineralized zones of argillite along the 2.2km trend of the 'B-Shear' within Guardsmen's property. As an example, in 1987, Erickson describes a breccia zone, now on the Guardsmen Claims that is parallel to and about 570 metres east of the 'B Shear': "On parts of the Engineer property, away from the old mine, other major shear zones have been outlined. At 1300m elevation on Gleaner Mountain, just above the Bee and Glean LCP, a shear up to 18m wide zone of intensely silicified argillite and silicified breccia outcrops in a creek gully. The zone strikes 005° to 010° and dips 70° to 80° to the west. Talus covers any strike extension of this structure."\*This particular shear is located on Guardsmen property and will certainly be investigated in 2007.

## **11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The entire Gold Hill property remains an attractive exploration bet. On BC Gold's property, Shear A is a major structure which was active for a long time and provided a very deep seated plumbing system to be used by mineralizing fluids. Other shear zones occur on Guardsmen's property and may have similar characteristics. If zones of possible opening during mineralizing events can be found on these structures, they will provide good exploration targets. The potential of finding new high grade veins related to shear zones, similar to the Engineer vein, through soil geochemistry is good. Therefore a program of continued geological mapping, geophysics, and soil geochemistry is recommended. This work should focus around the southern end of 'Shear B' towards the quartz diorite intrusive. Other shear zones on the property should also be examined.



## **12.0 REFERENCES**

British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, Bulletin 105

Lunn, M.C. & Thompson, G.R.:  
Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the GB2  
Claim Group, November 1990

Currie, L.D.:  
Geology of the Tagish Lake Area, Northern Coast Mountains,  
Northwestern British Columbia, 1991

Davidson, G.S. (P.Geol.): Engineer Mining Corp, January 1999

Appendix A

**Statement of Qualification(s)**



## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michael Renning of 4048 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, V7G 1A2 do hereby certify that:

1. I have worked in the mining exploration business since 1981 and my knowledge as a prospector has evolved through working with many knowledgeable geologists as well as through much independent reading, research and exploration.
2. Although I have had much exploration experience as a field assistant and independent prospector, I have worked specifically as a prospector for PNC Exploration (Canada) in 1986, Welcome North Mines in 1988, Rio Algom Exploration in 1992 and Christopher James Gold in 2006.
3. I had earned a 25% interest in Guardsmen Resources Inc. for my company, Amber Minerals Ltd., by contributing much research and prospecting time during the period from 1987 to 2003. I own all shares in Amber Minerals Ltd.
4. I also own 100% of a separate company, Future Metals Inc., for the purpose of Rare Earth Element exploration and development in British Columbia.
5. As of February 2007, Christopher James Gold has earned about a 15% interest in Guardsmen Resources and all of its assets.
6. I am presently working as an independent exploration contractor, through my company Amber Minerals Ltd., for Christopher James Gold.
7. Although I am a shareholder of Christopher James Gold, I own less than 10% of the common shares in the company.
8. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name for use in the public domain.

Signed this 18<sup>th</sup> day of February 2007 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada,



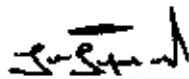
Michael Renning, prospector  
bcgold@shaw.ca

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Lee Gifford, of 7- 12158- 82<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Surrey, BC, do hereby certify that:

1. I have worked in the mining exploration business periodically since 1999.
2. I have experience as a field assistant as well as a geological technician.
3. I have worked solely for Guardsmen Resources Inc. on a variety of Projects in North-Central British Columbia.
4. I am currently under contract by Christopher James Gold Corp for the 2007 season.
5. I do not own or expect to receive any interest in the property described herein.
6. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name for use in the public domain.

Signed this 18<sup>th</sup> day of February 2007 in Vancouver, British Columbia,  
Canada,



---

Lee Gifford,  
lmg212@shaw.ca



## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Lindsay Graham, of 1108-813 Agnes Street, New Westminster, BC do hereby certify that:

1. I have experience as a Geographic Information Systems Technician since 2004.
2. I am currently a consultant for Christopher James Gold Corp. since May 2006.
3. I have completed 2 years in the Geographic Information Systems Technology Program from Algonquin College, Ottawa, Ontario and attained a certificate in the same program from Mohawk College, Hamilton, Ontario.
4. I do not own or expect to receive any interest in the property described herein.
5. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name for use in the public domain.

Signed this 19<sup>th</sup> day of February 2007 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada,

  
Lindsay A. Graham, GIS Consultant  
Lindsay@cjgoldcorp.com

Appendix B

**2006 Season Cost Statement**



## Happy Sullivan Project- 2006

Project Duration: Sept. 17-20,2006

	Project Expense	Detailed Description	
9/19/2006	Fuel	Norcan Leasing, Whitehorse Airport, 213-Range Road, Whitehorse Yukon Territory, Y1A 3E5	\$ 59.45
9/17/2006	Safety	Canadian Tire, Whitehorse	\$ 18.76
9/17/2006	Supplies	Real Canadian Superstore, 2270 - 2nd Avenue, Whitehorse, YT	\$ 95.97
9/17/2006	Supplies	Twilight Cafe, Third & Discover, Atlin	\$ 51.47
9/19/2006	Supplies	202 Motor Inn, 206 Jarvis Street, Whitehorse, Yukon	\$ 74.75
9/17/2006	Travel & Accommodation	YVR Parking	\$ 33.32
9/17/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Norcan Leasing, Whitehorse Airport, 213-Range Road, Whitehorse Yukon Territory, Y1A 3E5	\$ 316.44
9/19/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Atlin Air Charter, PO Box 181 Atlin, BC V0W 1A0, #03074	\$ 1,071.20
9/19/2006	Travel & Accommodation	202 Motel, 206 Jarvis Street, Whitehorse	\$ 170.76
9/20/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Air North	\$ 1,116.68
9/20/2006	Travel & Accommodation		\$ 335.00
Sept. 17-20,2006	Wages	Michael Renning 4 days @ \$400/day	\$ 1,600.00
Sept. 17-20,2006	Wages	Max Baker (PHD) 4 days @ \$1,000/day	\$ 4,000.00

Total Cost: \$ 8,943.80

Appendix C

**Receipt/Event Number for Work**



Search criteria:

Criteria    **Event Number ID**  
4109980

Click [here](#) to go back to the previous page  
Click [here](#) to go back to the tenure search page.

Search results:    [Download to Excel \(all results\)](#)

<b>Tenure Number</b>	<b>Tenure Type</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Good To Date</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Mining Division</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Tag Number</b>
<a href="#">503610</a>	Mineral		<a href="#">131812</a> 100%	<a href="#">104M</a>	2007/nov/06	GOOD		575.422	
<a href="#">503612</a>	Mineral		<a href="#">131812</a> 100%	<a href="#">104M</a>	2007/nov/06	GOOD		361.498	
<a href="#">503613</a>	Mineral	LOL	<a href="#">131812</a> 100%	<a href="#">104M</a>	2007/nov/06	GOOD		361.859	
<a href="#">507528</a>	Mineral		<a href="#">131812</a> 100%	<a href="#">104M</a>	2007/nov/06	GOOD		558.454	
<a href="#">512193</a>	Mineral	GLINT	<a href="#">131812</a> 100%	<a href="#">104M</a>	2007/nov/06	GOOD		246.714	

Total 5 tenures are found.

## Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change Event Detail

<b>Event Number ID</b>	<b>4109980</b>
Work Type Code	Technical Work (T)
Amount	\$ 12392.00
Work Start Date	2006/sep/17
Work Stop Date	2006/sep/20
Mine Permit Number	
PAC name	guardsmen
PAC credit	\$ 3976.20
Tenure Numbers	503610
Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2006/nov/06
New Good To Date	2007/nov/06
Tenure Area	575.422
Required Work Amount	\$ 2301.69
Submission Fee	\$ 230.17
Tenure Numbers	503612
Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2006/nov/06
New Good To Date	2007/nov/06
Tenure Area	361.498
Required Work Amount	\$ 1445.99
Submission Fee	\$ 144.60
Tenure Numbers	503613
Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2006/nov/06
New Good To Date	2007/nov/06
Tenure Area	361.859
Required Work Amount	\$ 1447.44
Submission Fee	\$ 144.74
Tenure Numbers	507528
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2006/nov/06
New Good To Date	2007/nov/06
Tenure Area	558.454
Required Work Amount	\$ 2233.82
Submission Fee	\$ 223.38
Tenure Numbers	512193
Work Performed Index	N
Old Good To Date	2006/nov/06
New Good To Date	2007/nov/06
Tenure Area	246.714
Required Work Amount	\$ 986.86
Submission Fee	\$ 98.69
Work Type Item Code	Prospecting (PR)
Work Type Code	Technical Work (T)
Work Type Item Code	Geochemical (C)
Work Type Code	Technical Work (T)



## Appendix D

### **Sample Locations**



Appendix E

**Analytical Certificates and Statistics**





GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Guardsmen Resources Inc. PROJECT Engineer File # A609101  
c/o Economou Bookkeeping, Burnaby BC V5C 1B3 Submitted by: Mike Renning

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	42	<.3	4	4	534	2.29	<2	<8	<2	4	79	<.5	<3	<3	33	.64	.066	10	8	.55	218	.14	<3	1.21	.14	.55	<2
32555	7	31	14	45	10.1	8	4	158	2.17	2727	<8	6	2	32	<.5	76	<3	16	.26	.031	8	7	.07	89	<.01	<3	.44	.01	.22	<2
32556	2	45	7	52	1.0	11	6	140	1.89	2956	<8	<2	<2	33	<.5	64	8	7	.33	.013	5	8	.10	69	<.01	<3	.42	<.01	.28	<2
32557	13	15	10	6	>.00	1	<1	43	1.26	1199	<8	<2	<2	41	<.5	132	<3	83	.04	.006	2	10	.02	36	<.01	<3	.26	<.01	.15	<2
32558	3	33	8	24	.9	11	5	94	1.44	1128	<8	<2	2	26	<.5	112	<3	7	.36	.033	9	4	.11	124	<.01	<3	.55	<.01	.34	<2
32559	1	20	<3	24	.7	9	7	395	2.34	27	<8	<2	<2	276	<.5	5	3	11	3.36	.021	4	10	1.06	1121	<.01	<3	.44	.01	.30	<2
32560	1	25	<3	53	.5	34	14	761	2.76	579	<8	<2	3	369	<.5	11	<3	30	6.76	.053	5	56	1.93	74	<.01	<3	.62	.01	.28	<2
STANDARD 057	20	109	64	403	1.1	55	9	640	2.47	50	<8	<2	5	76	5.8	7	4	83	1.02	.072	15	275	1.05	397	.13	34	1.14	.11	.48	4

GROUP 10 - 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

Data FA

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 5 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: DEC 18 2006





GEOCHEM PRECIOUS METALS ANALYSIS



Guardsmen Resources Inc. PROJECT Engineer File # A609101  
c/o Economou Bookkeeping, Burnaby BC V5C 1B3 Submitted by: Mike Renning

SAMPLE#	Au** ppb
G-1	<2
32555	5851
32556	235
32557	1411
32558	85
32559	9
32560	44
STANDARD OXF41	807

GROUP 38 - FIRE GEOCHEM AU - 50 GM SAMPLE FUSION, DORE DISSOLVED IN AQUA - REGIA, ICP ANALYSIS. UPPER LIMITS = 10 PPM.  
GROUP 6 AU RECOMMENDED IF >10PPM FOR 30 GM, >5PPM FOR 50 GM.  
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150

Data *[Signature]* FA \_\_\_\_\_

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 5 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: DEC 15 2006

