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2006 Prospecting and Geochemical Survey Report

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ZincBay Property

Chikamin Enclave, Whitesail Lake Area, BC
Omineca Mining Division

Map Sheet 93E/6

Mineral Tenure: 520023, 520024

Longitude 127° 05' 43" W, Latitude 53° 25' 26" N

-Owner-

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

-Operator-

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
BY- ASST. COMMISSIONER

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28,000

February 24, 2007

Table of Contents

Section		Page
1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Location/Access	3
3.0	Claim Status	3
3.1	History of Mineral Tenure Acquisition	4
4.0	Physiography	5
5.0	History of Exploration	6
6.0	Recent Exploration.....	7
7.0	Regional Geology	8
8.0	Property Geology	9
8.1	Zincbay Mineralization	9
8.2	Roosevelt (Silver Tip, Chikamin Adit)	10
8.3	Other Mineral Occurrences on Chikamin Ridge...	12
9.0	Geochemistry	12
9.1	Geochemical Methods	12
10.0	Conclusions	13
11.0	Recommendations.....	13
12.0	References	14

Appendices

Appendix A - Statement of Qualification(s)	15
Appendix B - 2006 Season Cost Statement	16
Appendix C - Sample Locations & Assay Results	17
Appendix D - Analytical Certificates and Statistics	18
Appendix E - Work Filing Documents.....	19

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Location Map	follows page 2
Figure 2 – Regional Location Map.....	follows page 2
Figure 3 – Tenure Map	follows page 4
Figure 5 – Sample Location Map	follows page 12
Figure 5a – Anomaly Overview for Au	follows page 12
Figure 5b – Anomaly Overview for Ag	follows page 12
Figure 5c – Anomaly Overview for Cu	follows page 12
Figure 5d – Anomaly Overview for Mo	follows page 12
Figure 5e – Anomaly Overview for Zn	follows page 12
Figure 5f – Anomaly Overview for As	follows page 12
Figure 5g – Anomaly Overview for Sb	follows page 12
Figure 5h – Anomaly Detail (west half) for Au	follows page 12
Figure 5i – Anomaly Detail (west half) for Ag	follows page 12
Figure 5j – Anomaly Detail (west half) for Cu	follows page 12
Figure 5k – Anomaly Detail (west half) for Mo	follows page 12
Figure 5l – Anomaly Detail (west half) for Zn	follows page 12
Figure 5m – Anomaly Detail (west half) for As	follows page 12
Figure 5n – Anomaly Detail (west half) for Sb	follows page 12
Figure 5o – Anomaly Detail (east half) for Au	follows page 12
Figure 5p – Anomaly Detail (east half) for Ag	follows page 12
Figure 5q – Anomaly Detail (east half) for Cu	follows page 12
Figure 5r – Anomaly Detail (east half) for Mo	follows page 12
Figure 5s – Anomaly Detail (east half) for Zn	follows page 12
Figure 5t – Anomaly Detail (east half) for As	follows page 12
Figure 5u – Anomaly Detail (east half) for Sb	follows page 12

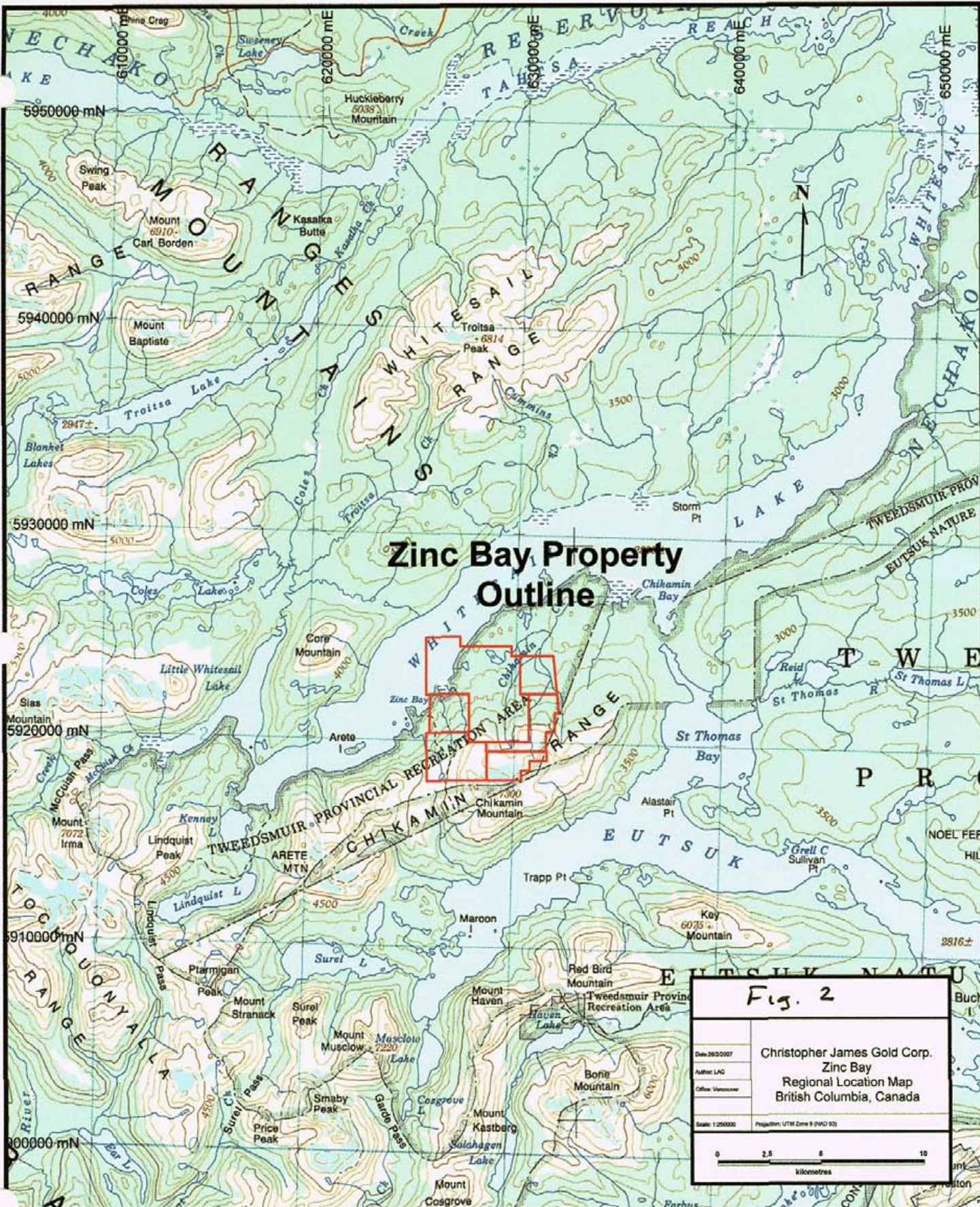


Figure 001

Christopher James Gold Corp.
 Property Location Map
 Zinc Bay
 British Columbia, Canada

Date: 10/1/2007
 Author: LAG
 Office: Vancouver
 Drawing: 001
 Scale: 1:100000

Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)



Zinc Bay Property Outline

Fig. 2

Date: 202207	Christopher James Gold Corp. Zinc Bay Regional Location Map British Columbia, Canada
Author: LAG	
Office: Vancouver	
Scale: 1:25000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

0 2.5 5 10
kilometres

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Zinc Bay has been reported to host polymetallic veins with widths of several metres and strike lengths of over several hundred metres.

Indications of potential for VMS and porphyry copper-molybdenum type mineralization have also been reported.

2.0 LOCATION/ACCESS

The property is located on the south shore of Whitesail Lake, 29 kilometers southerly of the Huckieberry Mine, in west central British Columbia. {Fig.1&2} Access to the Guardsmen's permanent camp, at the Roosevelt target, is gained by barge and a 1 ½ mile access road from the shore of Whitesail Lake.

Whitesail Lake, being part of the Nechako Reservoir system, was raised about 137 feet for the hydro electric power generating station at Kemano in 1952. The Nechako Reservoir is approximately 2793 feet above sea level.

Alcan Aluminum built the Kenney Dam on the Nechako River creating the Nechako Reservoir; a series of interconnected lakes that runs nearly 125 miles (200 km) east/west in two broad arms that unite near the dam at the easternmost end of the reservoir. The northern arm consists of Ootsa and Whitesail Lakes, while the southern arm, which bisects Tweedsmuir Park, consists of Eutsuk and Tetachuck Lakes.

3.0 CLAIM STATUS

The Zinc Bay Property consists of six Mineral Claims comprising an area of about 4,022 hectares. All claims are owned by Guardsmen Resources Inc while Christopher Jame Gold has the exclusive option to purchase all interest in Guardsmen.

The property is situated on NTS map sheets 93E/6 at Latitude 53°25'26" N – Longitude 127°05'43" W and falls within the Omineca Mining District. {Fig.3}

Claim names, tenure numbers, expiry dates and claim area(s) are as follows:

<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good to Date</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
241386	XK2620	September 17, 2010	400.00
520023		August 10, 2007	1791.43
520024		August 10, 2007	636.12
529879	ZIN 5	August 10, 2007	442.98
529882	ZIN 6	August 10, 2007	443.21
529883	ZIN 7	August 10, 2007	308.44

3.1 HISTORY OF MINERAL TENURE ACQUISITION

The Chikamin Mountain region was initially explored for its high grade silver during the late 1800's. Exploration and 'hand cobbled' production of silver continued intermittently through to the expansion of Tweedsmuir Park in around the early 1970's. Circumstantial evidence suggests the First Nations, possibly the Wet'suwe'ten, led early prospectors to the area after being shown hand samples of galena. Interestingly, in the old Chinook language, 'chikamen' was the word used for 'white man's money'.

During the period from 1974 to 1989, no claim staking or exploration work was permitted inside the boundaries of Tweedsmuir Park. However, on April 17, 1989, many recreation areas throughout the province, including the Tweedsmuir Recreation Area, were opened for one-post staking. Guardsmen Resources owns the last Recreation Area one-post claim in the Province being claim XK2620.

An old mining adage states that most "mines are made and not discovered". All of claims under discussion at Whitesail Lake missed out on the last most significant cycle of gold exploration in the early 1980's. It was also passed over by the copper porphyry cycle of the early 1970's. As one exploration cycle feeds information to the next through government minfile and assessment reporting, most major mining companies have been kept off the 'scent of mining' at Zinc Bay. Equity Silver, like Guardsmen, recognized the mining potential of Zinc Bay and made an attempt at staying with the area until Placer Dome shut down Equity Silver's mine at Houston.

Just prior to the stroke of midnight on April 16, 1989, Equity Silver had 30 volunteers ready to compete directly with four members of Guardsmen Resources for both the Zinc Bay and the Deer Horn prospects. Although Guardsmen was originally awarded only a 1/3 interest in the most

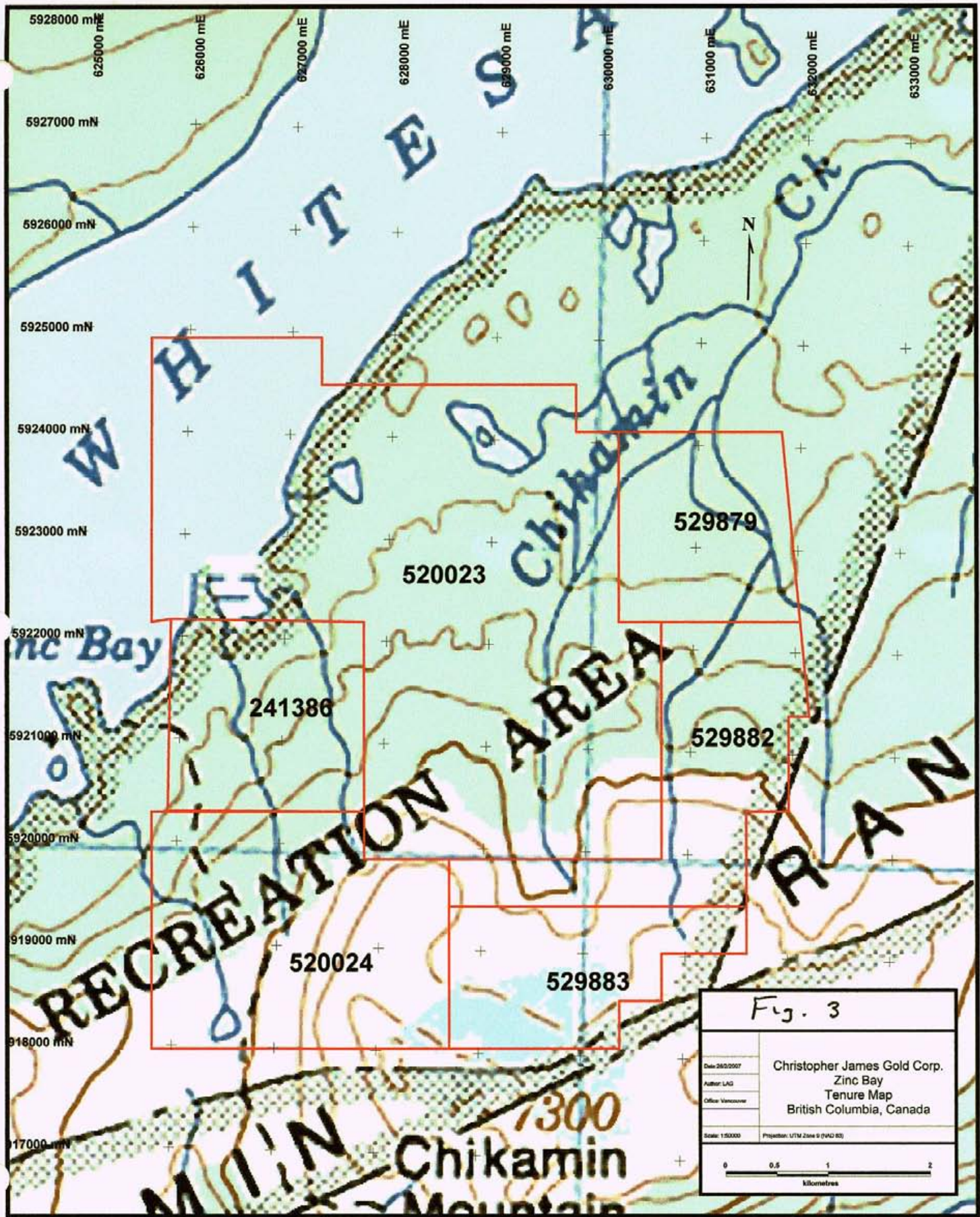


Fig. 3

Date: 26/02/2007	Christopher James Gold Corp.
Author: LAG	Zinc Bay
Office: Vancouver	Tenure Map
	British Columbia, Canada
Scale: 1:50000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

0 0.5 1 2
kilometres

prospective claim block, covering the Roosevelt prospect, Guardsmen's persistence paid off when Placer Dome, the majority shareholder of Equity Silver, decided to relinquish its interest in 1994; this after Placer, closed down the Equity Mine in 1992. For the duration of this time, a period of three years, a temporary 'No Staking Reserve' was in force. This may possibly have hastened Placer Dome's decision to abandon interest in the area. However the 'No Staking Reserve' was ultimately lifted and the creation of specific enclaves in the north Tweedsmuir Park area were allowed. Additional claim staking within these two enclaves began and exploration was then allowed to continue on these high potential lands. Specific provisions for access for future development were also included. This was all accomplished in collaboration with Guardsmen Resources.

In similar cases throughout the province, proposed park boundaries were specifically realigned to accommodate existing mineral tenures, or done in recognition of strong indications of mineral values.

In British Columbia, there have been several other examples of protected area boundaries being drawn to, specifically excluding mineral tenures. In each case the recommendation of the land use planning table has been for exploration and development to proceed. If necessary, right up to the park boundary, in accordance with normal legislative requirements.

Government has approved such recommendations because they recognize that the Mineral Exploration Code, and mine approval procedures have the flexibility required to facilitate development in a manner that respects the neighboring protected area values.

In 1998, the Government passed legislation providing a right to compensation when mineral tenures are expropriated for park purposes. The government had sought superior solutions to ensuring opportunities for ongoing exploration adjacent to parks. The inclusion of mineral tenures inside new protected areas has become a much less frequent event in recent years.

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The northwest slopes of the Chikamin mountains are moderately steep (-15°) and highly dissected by north to north-northwest flowing creeks. The climate is cold marked by freezing temperatures down to -30 to -40°C, moderately wet winters (snow accumulation up to 15 m) and warm (20 to 30°C), dry summers. The predominant soil development is humo-ferric podzols. The bioclimatic zone varies from Spruce-Subalpine Fir with leading growth of pine, poplar and spruce; this gives way to Alpine Tundra marked by stunted juniper, sedges and grasses at higher

elevations. Seepages are widespread, notable by thick peat accumulations and an undergrowth of mountain alder.

Colluvium and till blankets are to depths of between 1 to 5 metres. Outcrop is sparse and generally restricted to steep sided canyons along stream courses. At some stage in the last glaciation, the Coast Mountains were the dominant influence resulting in a region ice flow direction of west to east.

5.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The earliest recorded work at Zinc Bay was carried out in 1916 on the Mentor, Sunset and Cariboo group of claims along the south shore of Whitesail Lake, near Zinc Bay. These claims were owned and operated by a Prince Rupert syndicate. Exploration on the Roosevelt had led to a short underground development that followed a shear zone along for 15 metres. Mineralization consisted of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. High zinc values likely discouraged miners from further expansion as there were, in those days, penalties for 'zinc contamination' at the majority of smelters. For this reason, small piles of exceptionally high grade ore were left near the workings.

All workings along the original shoreline of Whitesail Lake were later flooded by the Alcan Kemano Project in 1952. However, Guardsmen believed it had successfully located all of the very same mineralized structures along the present day shoreline. In this area, Guardsmen observed several sulphide rich vents that are mineralized with numerous criss-crossing quartz-calcite veins containing pyrite, sphalerite and galena. Finely disseminated pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite were also observed within the occasional heavily silicified and brecciated pods.

In 1945, Privateer Mines carried out approximately 150 m of diamond drilling near the Roosevelt, yet the results of this drilling are not known. Minerals present in the vein are pyrite, galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite. A sample taken across 0.2m by S. Holland in 1945 (BC Department of Mines) assayed 0.29 oz/t gold, 17.9 oz/t silver, 14.3% lead and 15.8% zinc.

Guardsmen repeated a similar result over a true width of 6.0 feet in 1999. Guardsmen believed, at this location, the vein hosted shear not only demonstrates spectacular polymetallic grades at mineable widths, it also appears that an offset splay is responsible for the extraordinary geochemical and geophysical response that remains untested by drilling or trenching.

6.0 RECENT EXPLORATION

In 1989, Equity Silver Mines carried out a program of silt and rock geochemistry reconnaissance survey with geological mapping on their Midnight property. In the area along 'Creek 0', located within the property, all the bulk and silt samples were robustly anomalous in gold and reasonably anomalous in silver, arsenic, lead and zinc.

Geological mapping by Guardsmen discovered a shear system with associated strong quartz-sericite alteration crosscutting the creek where rock samples were found to be anomalous in gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, copper and zinc.

Between 1989 and 1991, Equity Silver Mines Limited conducted geological mapping, soil geochemistry, heavy mineral stream sediment sampling (Aziz, 1990) and induced polarization surveys (Walcott, 1991). In 1991 Equity backhoe trenched arsenic-silver soil anomalies and parts of a large induced polarization chargeability anomaly. Equity followed up with by drilling twelve holes in September of 1991. The stated purpose of the drilling program was to test for a bulk tonnage potential (Hanson, 1992). A number of narrow high-grade intersections were encountered.

Equity concluded that the target was adequately tested for bulk tonnage potential however further testing was needed to assess the high-grade shoots along shears.

In March of 1993, limited scale VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys were conducted on behalf of Guardsmen Resources. These surveys tested an area defined by mineralized stream sediment and rock samples and bedrock structures. After compiling the data, it was noted that VLF conductors were related to a pyrite altered, sheared and faulted volcanic section in contact with overturned sediments along the road to camp.

The 1999 work program on the Zincamp Group comprised geological prospecting and mapping, sampling of mineralized showings, VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys as well as geochemical sampling of soils.

During the visit by Guardsmen in 2006, Max Baker, PhD., president of Christopher James Gold had visited the Roosevelt. While examining the mineralized rock sampled by Guardsmen in 1999, Mr. Baker discovered several small stringers of sphalerite and galena in an almost dry creek bed. Together with the known 6 metre wide shear zone, this lower grade section containing the stringers would extend the mineralized width of the zone to more than 10 metres.

7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The region was mapped most recently by Diakow and Koyanagi (1988) as part of the Whitesail mapping project conducted by the BC Geological Survey Branch. The property area lies within the Intermontaine Belt, represented by a discrete sequence of Middle to Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that had accumulated in depositional basins and evolved in response to regional tectonism.

In the property vicinity, this basinal sequence is represented by the Hazelton Group, which is comprised of the Telkwa and Smithers Formations. Overlying this sequence to the west are Lower Cretaceous intermediate to mafic volcanics, augite porphyry, polymictic conglomerates and minor fine-grained sediments.

The rocks referred to as the Hazelton group constitute a very thick series of flows; from rhyolites to basic porphyrites. Massive andesites, sometimes porphyritic, are interbedded with waterlain tuffs, limestones, and argillites. Vesicular lavas are present, but are not abundant. The basic varieties are characteristically purple or green, whereas the tuffs and rhyolites (where not stained red) are commonly ash-grey, or white, and in places even black.

The Hazelton group strata of the district are distributed so as to appear to form three lithologically distinct subdivisions, each of which characterizes separate areas. These subdivisions may correspond to three stratigraphical horizons, but this relation has not yet been established.

Subdivision No. 1 consists of lava flows which are associated with minor quantities of tuffs and other fragmental rocks. It includes the porphyrites, rhyolites, andesites, breccias, and agglomerates. The porphyrites are, as a rule, much weathered and have a characteristic purple colour. The groundmass is invariably dense and holds abundant phenocrysts of decomposed feldspar. In some cases these lavas are vesicular with the vesicles being filled with calcite. The porphyrites are replaced by dark rhyolitic rocks, breccias, agglomerates, and andesites; however no definite sequence could be recognized. The andesites are typically green and everywhere porphyritic. In some areas the basalts appear to demonstrate a pillow structure.

Subdivision No. 2 is composed of waterlain tuffs, limestones, and argillites, with interbedded bands of volcanic rocks; chiefly andesites. The volcanic rocks are decidedly subordinate to the sediments. The rocks of this subdivision are well exposed on the Chikamin Range and near the Huckleberry Mine on Sweeney Mountain.

On the Chikamin Range, tuffs occur at several different horizons separated from one another by beds of volcanic rocks. The greatest

thickness of silicified tuffs occurs near the Nickel Plate prospect with a thickness of 175 feet.

Subdivision No. 3 is developed west of the old trail ascending Chikamin ridge from Whitesail lake, and consists of andesites, porphyritic and non-porphyritic, and rhyolites, with minor quantities of argillites. The porphyritic rocks, breccias, and agglomerates of subdivision No. 1 were not observed among the rocks of this subdivision. The andesites are fresh looking, green and brick-red rocks; occupy fully two-thirds of this part of the area. The rhyolites are invariably poorly weathered and stained a brick-red from the decomposition of pyrite.

Throughout the area these rocks have a general northwest-southeast trend and with few exceptions dip at steep angles.

8.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by and large, a north northeasterly trending sediments, volcanoclastic sediments, and mafic to intermediate flows, truncated by northerly trending fault contacts.

Just about two thirds of the eastern segment of the property is underlain by the Hazelton Group Telkwa Formation, while the southwestern part is underlain by the Smithers formation and the northwestern part by Lower Cretaceous flows, intrusives, and minor interflow sediments.

Locally, the Hazelton group is represented by a great volume of volcanic rocks with some true sediments. A partial section on Chikamin ridge was estimated to be 13,500 feet thick.

At the Roosevelt prospect, a series of porphyritic andesite plugs intrude a zone of steeply dipping north-south shears at the hinge of a broad anticline formation of the Hazelton volcanics. The porphyritic intrusions, at this location, carry a unique copper-nickel signature. The intrusions show up well in soils as a northeast trend, away from their intersection with the shears. The chances of these encouraging host structures continuing to considerable depths are tremendous.

8.1 ZINC BAY MINERALIZATION

The silver-lead deposits on Chikamin ridge are in beds of altered and sheared waterlain tuffs which outcrop near a number of small intrusive masses. Those of Sweeney Mountain; near the Huckleberry Mine, occur both in the sedimentary and volcanic members. Mineralization at the Silver Tip prospect on Chikamin Ridge, within the property, is in sheared

waterlain tuffs. The waterlain tuffs appear to have been particularly susceptible to mineralization.

The presence of numerous small mineralized quartz veins in the volcanic rocks, on Whitesail Lake, Chikamin ridge suggests that important mineralization may perhaps be found in these rocks as well.

Along the shore of Whitesail Lake, likely above the area formerly known as the Cariboo mineral claims (now under water) is an area occupied by beds of tuffs, argillites, and limestones, with subordinate interbeds of andesitic rocks. In this locality bed of green tuffs with interbeds of porphyritic andesite occupy the lake shore for three-fourths of a mile. The tuffs appear to be closely folded, have a broad trend of 150 degrees, and dip steeply, are much weathered, sheared, and fractured. The fractures as a rule parallel the strike of the beds; they are seamed with quartz and calcite, which form veinlets a fraction of an inch to 15 inches in width. The veinlets carry a zinc blend, galena, pyrite, chalcopryite, and arsenical pyrites, in lenses a few inches to 6 feet in length. Pyrite is sparingly present in both the tuffs and the andesites.

A sample of one of the mineralized lenses from this area, collected by Guardsmen, assayed 1% copper and 7% zinc.

Jack MacIntock, discoverer of the Spence Deposit in Chile (now leading international exploration for BHP Billiton) had a look at a sample of 'near porphyry' mineralization, consisting of a siliceous volcanic flow, with 'milled' angular clasts; mineralized with fine disseminated pyrite, chalcopryite and sphalerite (assayed 1% copper, 7% zinc, 1 oz. silver). He said "No wonder the Equity Silver group had wanted to stake the property."

8.2 ROOSEVELT (SILVER TIP, CHIKAMIN ADIT)

The Roosevelt prospect is situated in the bed of a small creek on the north slope of Chikamin Mountain. An old adit was apparently driven to the south for 40 feet on the strike of the rocks, and a crosscut to the east across the face for 20 feet. Evidence of some surface work was noted in the creek bed north of the showing.

The deposit is in a bed of waterlain tuff, fine-grained to dense, grey to pink, sheared, and stained with limonite. At the top the tuff grades into a coarser-grained rock composed of loosely cemented, rounded, and angular pieces of fresh quartz and weathered feldspars. The cementing material is calcite. This particular phase of the rock has a talcy feel, and resembles an arkose. An average specimen of the finer variety of tuff is composed of andesitic material, angular pieces of feldspar, and minor quantities of quartz in a dense groundmass. Bedding is well preserved, the

strata trending 175 degrees magnetic and dipping 55 to 75 degrees southwest.

The tuff is strongly sheared and slickensided surfaces are common. The shear zone is 25 feet in width and can be traced down the creek for about 200 feet. Here the creek angles across the bed, which disappears beneath a heavy soil covering. A second bed of sheared tuffs 10 feet in width and parallel to the first, outcrops about 30 feet west of the adit, and is separated from the first-mentioned bed by porphyritic andesite. This showing was more altered, extensively fractured, with sulfide filled fractures from 1-10% pyrite and trace to 5% galena.

The mineral body consists of galena, zinc blende, pyrite, and a little chalcopryite in veins of quartz. With the quartz are calcite and a talcy gouge and this latter in many cases forms the only vein filling. The veins vary from minuscule stringers to 15 inches in width. Parallel to the trend of the rock a zone forms 7 feet in width. Of this width about 60 per cent is occupied by country rock and 40 per cent by mineralized veins. Several of the veins can be seen to come together and form a single vein 15 inches wide. Within a few feet again, it divides into several narrower veins. The proportion of sulphides to gangue in these veins is as a rule, high. In the creek bed narrow lenses of sulphides can be observed for 50 feet north of the adit, but beyond that, stream wash and soil mask everything.

Guardsmen's four chip sample results in 1999 returned the following: 174, 175, 302, and 1530 g/t of Ag. Au ranging from 7.49 to 13.87 ppm with correspondingly high arsenic values, all over 10,000 ppm As. One sample returned 1.25% Cu. Lead values were 2.17%, 2.21%, 3.52%, and 20.6%. Zinc values returned from three samples were 6.26%, 10.1%, and 13.9%.

About one-fourth mile southeast of the adit and on the creek referred to above, tuffs interbedded with andesitic flows outcrop, but show no shearing effects. They are fine-grained to dense, grey and pink, and break with a very even fracture. The strike here is east and west, and they dip 40 degrees to northeast. It would consequently appear that there are several distinct beds of tuffs interbedded with andesite flows. The bed in which the adit has been driven is mineralized with galena, zinc blende, pyrite, and a little chalcopryite. Only the latter two minerals were observed in the other beds.

8.3 OTHER MINERAL OCCURRENCES ON CHIKAMIN RIDGE

On the east face of Chikamin ridge near the head of Chikamin creek an old open open-cut exposed copper and iron sulphides, and south of this location, a deposit of magnetite. The country rock is porphyritic andesite intruded by numerous narrow dykes of porphyritic diorite. The trend of the

country rock is uniform 160 degrees—dips 70 degrees to 80 degrees to the southwest. The intrusive bodies are, as a rule, narrow dykes, a few inches to 15 feet in width with east and west trend. Granular chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in quartz-calcite veins up to 6 inches wide in the dykes and in the andesites. "The sulphides are said to assay about \$2 of gold a ton." (1924 GSC Summary Report; Part A). Two dollars of gold per ton in 1924 would equate to approximately 1 ounce per ton today.

South of the open-cut referred to above a dyke of porphyritic diorite 15 feet wide, invades porphyritic andesites. In close proximity to the contact of the two bodies is a contact metamorphic zone 20 feet wide, consisting of bands of iron ore up to 8 inches in width, and bands of andradite up to 3 feet in width. These minerals occupy veins and vugs in the andesites. "Specimens of iron ore consist of a peculiar magnetite having an extraordinary magnetism almost equal to lodestone. This magnetite is admixed with ankerite.

A little secondary specular iron is also to be seen. On the south slope of Chikamin range, veins of chalcopyrite are reported, but owing to the presence of snow on the slopes, could not be examined." GSC 1924 Summary Report; Part A.

9.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Of the five rock samples collected in 2006, the three collected at the Roosevelt were rock chips and the two collected from Chikamin Creek were angular float samples. {Fig.4,5-5u}

The samples collected from the Roosevelt shear hosted polymetallic vein continue to demonstrate high grade assays in Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cd, Cu, Sb and As. One of the two float samples collected from Chikamin Creek was anomalous in lead.

9.1 GEOCHEMICAL METHODS

Samples from the 2006 exploration program were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, BC. An initial analysis of 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.



Fig. 5

Date: 26/05/2007	Christopher James Gold Corp.
Author: LAG	Zinc Bay
Client: Vancouver	Sample Locations Map
	British Columbia, Canada
Scale: 1:50000	Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)

0 0.5 1 2
Kilometres

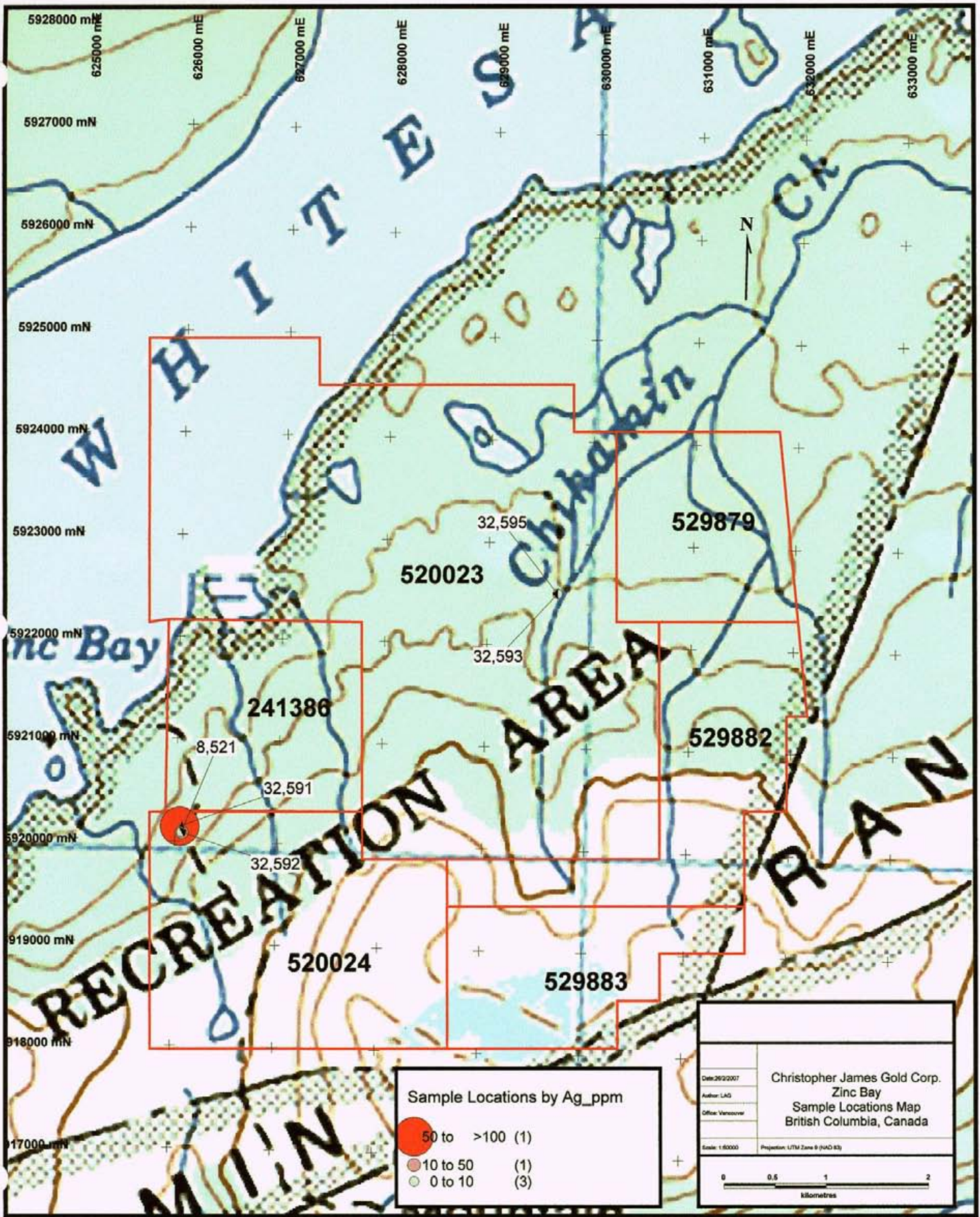


Sample Locations by Au_ppb

- 300 to 20,000 (1)
- 100 to 300 (1)
- 0 to 100 (3)

Date: 26/02/2017	Christopher James Gold Corp. Zinc Bay Sample Locations Map British Columbia, Canada
Author: LAG	
Office: Vancouver	
Scale: 1:50000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

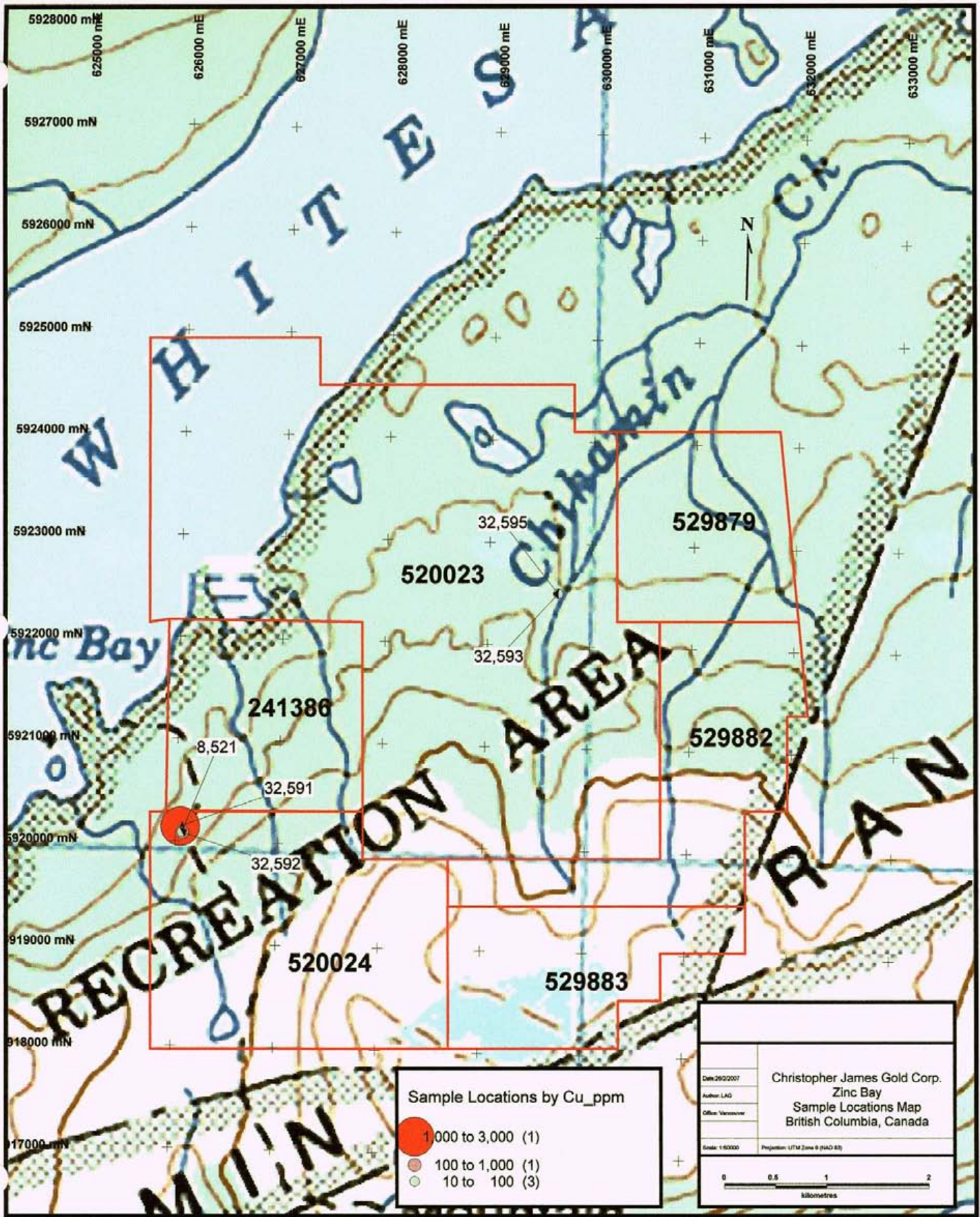
0 0.5 1 2
kilometres



Sample Locations by Ag_ppm

● (Large Red)	50 to >100	(1)
● (Small Red)	10 to 50	(1)
● (Small Green)	0 to 10	(3)

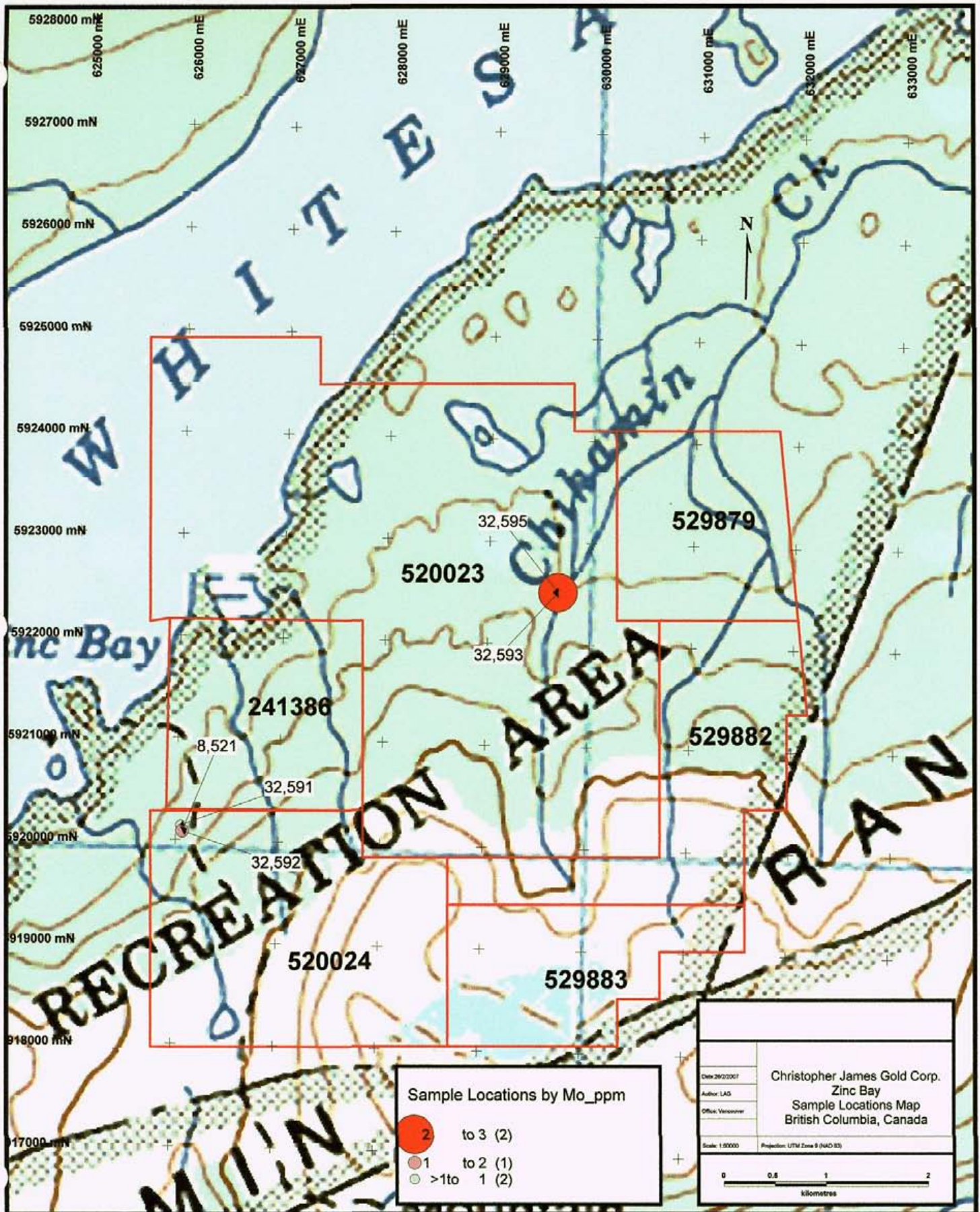
Date: 20/2/2007	Christopher James Gold Corp. Zinc Bay Sample Locations Map British Columbia, Canada
Author: LAG	
Office: Vancouver	
Scale: 1:50000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

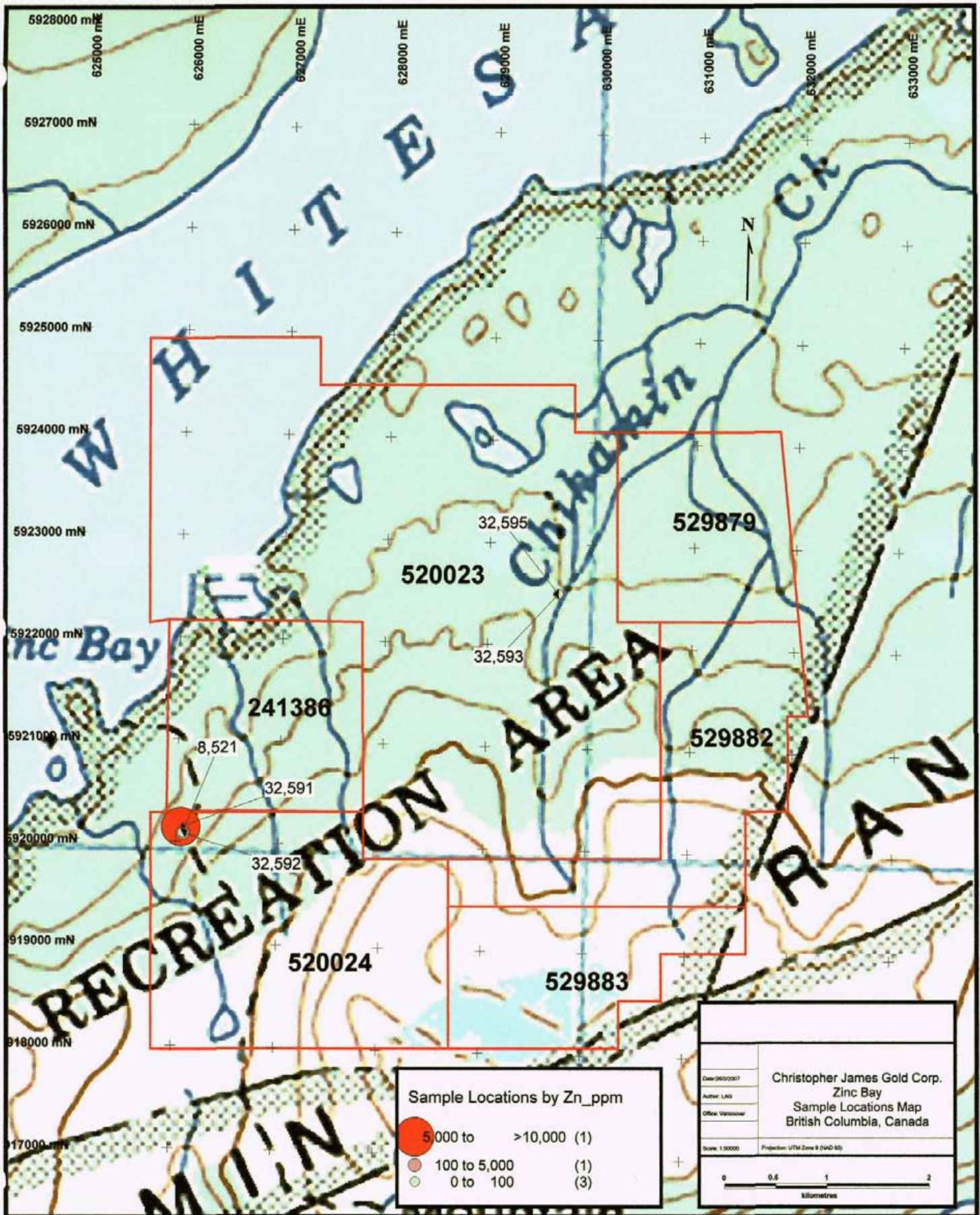


Sample Locations by Cu_ppm

- 1,000 to 3,000 (1)
- 100 to 1,000 (1)
- 10 to 100 (3)

Date: 29/2/2007	Christopher James Gold Corp.
Author: LAG	Zinc Bay
Office: Vancouver	Sample Locations Map
	British Columbia, Canada
Scale: 1:50000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

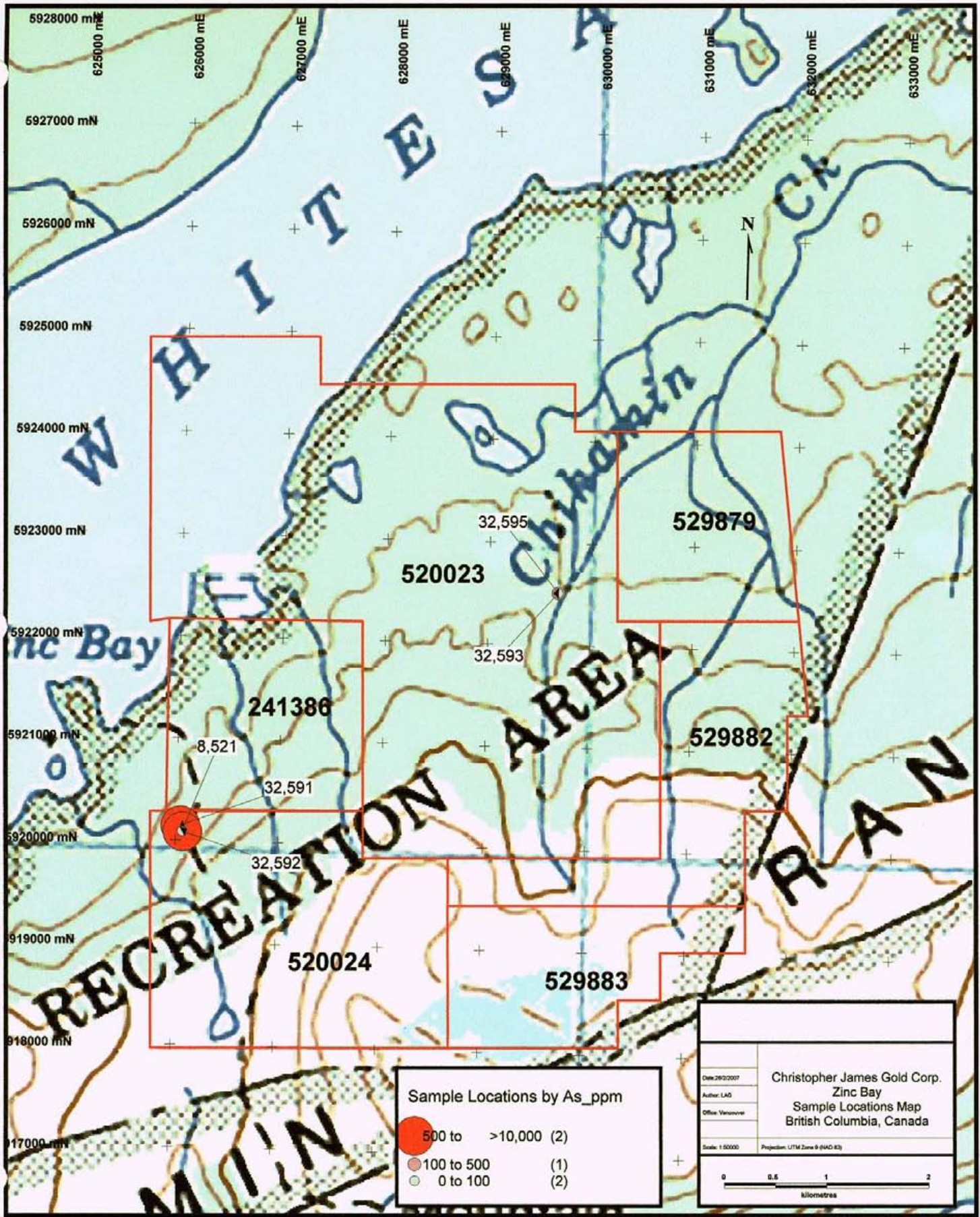




Sample Locations by Zn_ppm

●	5,000 to	>10,000	(1)
○	100 to	5,000	(1)
○	0 to	100	(3)

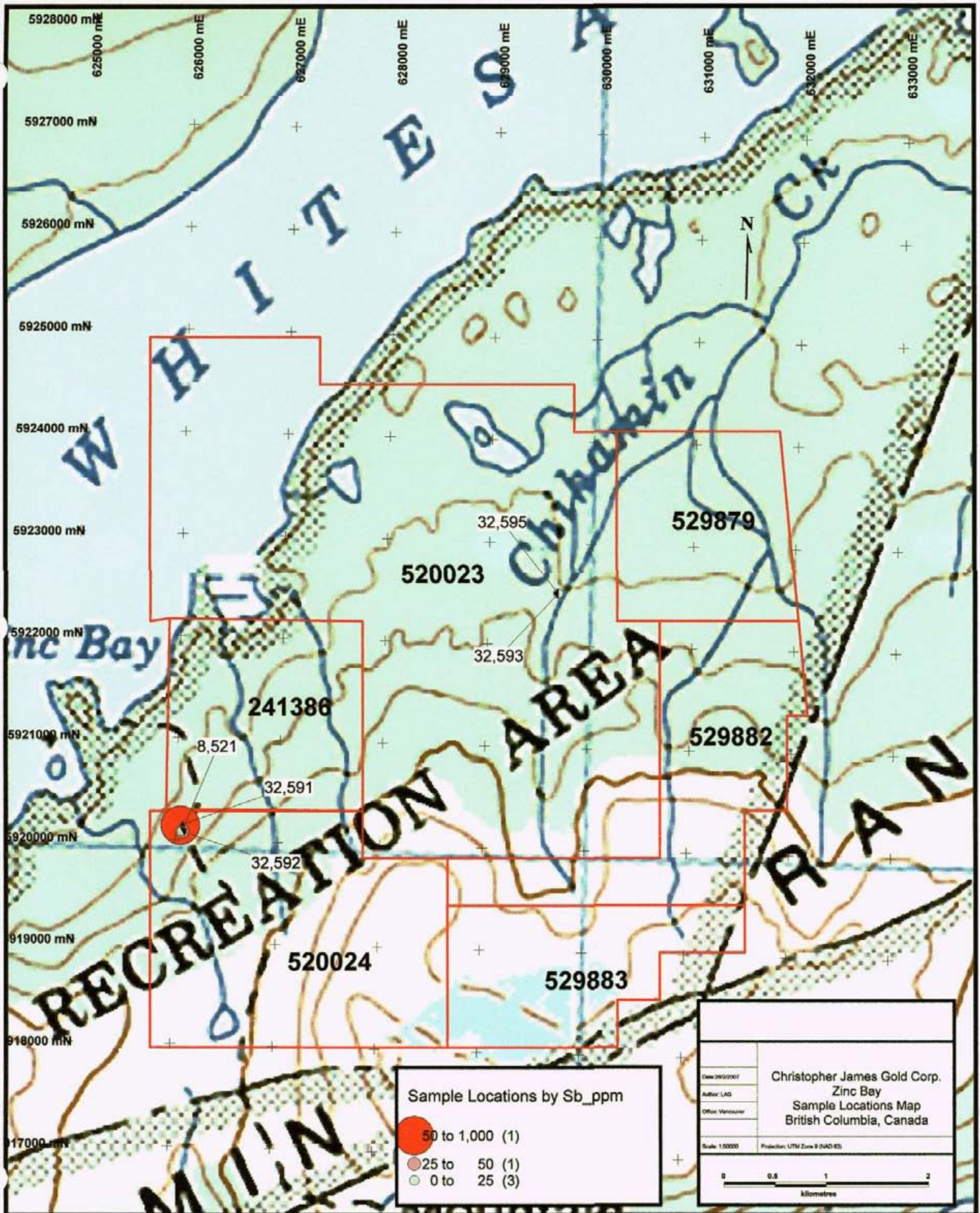
Date: 20/02/2007	Christopher James Gold Corp. Zinc Bay Sample Locations Map British Columbia, Canada
Author: LAG	
Office: Vancouver	
Scale: 1:50000	Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)



Sample Locations by As_ppm

- 500 to >10,000 (2)
- 100 to 500 (1)
- 0 to 100 (2)

Date: 29/02/2007	Christopher James Gold Corp. Zinc Bay Sample Locations Map British Columbia, Canada
Author: LAO	
Office: Vancouver	
Scale: 1:50000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)



Sample Locations by Sb_ppm

- 50 to 1,000 (1)
- 25 to 50 (1)
- 0 to 25 (3)

Date: 20/02/2017	Christopher James Gold Corp. Zinc Bay Sample Locations Map British Columbia, Canada
Author: LAG	
Office: Vancouver	
Scale: 1:50000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 QJAD 83

0 0.5 1 2
kilometres

Furthermore, a precious metals analysis was also conducted for Au by use of fire geochem. A 50gm sample is mixed with flux, lowering the melting point and the mixture is then fused at 1050° C to recover a dore bead. The dore is then dissolved in Aqua-Regia (a mixture of Hydrochloric Acid (HCl), Nitric Acid (HNO₃) and de-mineralised water) to digest the metals. The precious metals are then separated with nitric acid and further analyzed by ICP.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

At this stage, the Zincamp Road anomaly presents an exciting target. Trenching conducted by Equity Silver uncovered mineralized bedrock within this area. However, Equity drilling did not test the zone.

Work by Guardsmen to date has attained an extraordinary coincidental VLF-EM, magnetometer, IP, geochemical and geological profile.

A fully equipped cabin has been maintained within a few hundred feet of the best drill known targets along the anomalous zone.

Besides being host to potentially economic mesothermal vein systems, the Chikamin Mountain area also shows numerous indications of porphyry copper - molybdenum and perhaps VMS style mineralization.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) The Chikamin Adit - Zincamp Road Anomaly trend should be closely investigated by means of an active EM system, followed by detailed soil geochemistry. This should be followed up by a phase two program of drilling.
- 2) The Eastern Anomaly trend should be followed up in the same manner with a phase two program of either trenching or drilling.
- 3) Detailed mapping of the property focusing on structures controlling mineralization.
- 4) Extension of geophysical and geochemical surveys to cover the remainder of the property with detailed sampling over known anomalous areas.
- 5) Acquisition of surrounding claims.

6) Investigate the porphyry copper potential of the property through the establishment of a second base camp on the shore of Whitesail Lake.

12.0 REFERENCES

Gravel, J.L., Smith, M.D:

Prospecting, Geophysics and Geochemistry Report on the Zincamp Claim, Chikamin Enclave, Whitesail Lake Area, B.C., -for- Guardsmen Resources Inc., June 2000

Appendix A

Statement of Qualifications

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 24th day of February 2007 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada,



Michael Renning, prospector
bcgold@shaw.ca

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Lee Gifford, of 7- 12158- 82nd 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 24th 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 26th day of February 2007 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada,



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

Appendix B

2006 Season Cost Statement

ZincBay 2006 Project Cost Summary

Project Duration: Oct. 2-3,2006

October 2-3, 2006	Equipment Rental	\$196.00
October 2-3, 2006	Gas	\$ 162.31
October 2-3, 2006	Safety	\$ 41.57
October 2-3, 2006	Supplies	\$ 1,069.23
October 2-3, 2006	Technical Report Writing Costs	\$ 66.46
October 2-3, 2006	Telephone	\$ 152.88
October 2-3, 2006	Travel & Accommodation	\$ 6,499.85
October 2-3, 2006	Wages	\$ 3,300.00

Total Costs: \$11,488.30

Project Duration: Oct. 2-3, 2006

Zinc Bay 2006 Detailed Project Costs

	Project Expense	Detailed Description	
10/3/2006	Equipment Rental	Chainsaw; 2 days @ \$5.00/day including safety pants Amber Minerals Ltd.; 4048 Dollarton Hwy., North Vancouver, B.C., V7G 1A2	\$ 16.00
10/3/2006	Equipment Rental	Mazda MPV 4WD 2 days @ \$90/day Amber Minerals Ltd.; 4048 Dollarton Hwy., North Vancouver, B.C., V7G 1A2	\$ 180.00
9/21/2006	Gas	Mohawk, 2120 Grandview Highway, Vancouver, B.C., V5N 1N8; MPV @ 134267km	\$ 29.85
9/22/2006	Gas	Chevron, 1480 Central Street East, Prince George, B.C., Deer Horn Project / Zinc Bay Project, MPV @ 135083km	\$ 31.37
9/22/2006	Gas	RCWC Gas Bar #2933, 201 Highway #16, Burns Lake, B.C., V0J 1N0; MPV @ 135335km	\$ 21.36
9/28/2006	Gas	Race Track Fuels, Midway Service #100440, P.O. Box 16, Hwy 16, Smithers, B.C.	\$ 39.15
10/15/2006	Gas	Shell Canada Products, Burns Lake Shell, 399 Highway 16, Burns Lake, B.C.; MPV @ 137035km	\$ 14.59
10/28/2006	Gas	Esso, Quesnel, B.C., site #88004685, MPV @ 139960km	\$ 12.07
10/28/2006	Gas	Dollarton Esso, 2177 Dollarton Hwy., North Vancouver, B.C., V6P 3B5; MPV @ 140720km	\$ 13.92
9/21/2006	Safety	The Forenz Group, Coast Mountain Prince George, 1600 - 15th Avenue, Prince George, B.C., V2L 3X3	\$ 30.88
9/21/2006	Safety	Mark's Work Warehouse, Store MWW081, 777 West Central Street, Prince George, B.C., V2M 3C8	\$ 10.69
9/21/2006	Supplies	Subway, 1209 Highway 97, Cache Creek, B.C.; Deer Horn Project / Zinc Bay Project	\$ 3.72
9/21/2006	Supplies	Earl's Restaurant, Prince George, B.C.	\$ 17.61
9/22/2006	Supplies	Real Canadian Superstore, 2155 Ferry Avenue, Prince George, B.C., Groceries for Deer Horn Project / Zinc Bay Project	\$ 201.23
9/22/2006	Supplies	Boston Pizza, 3712 Highway 16, Smithers, B.C.	\$ 25.50
9/23/2006	Supplies	Alpenhorn Bistro & Bar, 1261 Main Street, Smithers, B.C., V0J 1N0, Dinner for Michael Renning & Patrick Moore, Deer Horn Project / Zinc Bay Project	\$ 37.54
9/23/2006	Supplies	Capri Family Restaurant & Steak House, 3984 Highway 16, Smithers, B.C.	\$ 10.69
9/23/2006	Supplies	Capri Family Restaurant & Steak House, 3984 Highway 16, Smithers, B.C., Deer Horn Project / Zinc Bay Project	\$ 16.74
9/23/2006	Supplies	Evergreen Industrial Supplies, 3143 Tallow Road, Smithers, B.C.; Rock Hammer, samples bags, etc.; Deer Horn Project / Zinc Bay Project	\$ 135.46
9/23/2006	Supplies	Canadian Tire, 3221 Highway 16, Box 869, Smithers, B.C., Deer Horn Project / Zinc Bay Project	\$ 183.28
9/24/2006	Supplies	Tim Hortons, 3932 Highway #16, Smithers, B.C.; Deer Horn Project / Zinc Bay Project	\$ 3.65
9/27/2006	Supplies	Smithers Sausage Factory, 1107 Main Street, Smithers, B.C.	\$ 38.21
9/27/2006	Supplies	Evergreen Industrial Supplies, 2924A Highway East, Box 189, Smithers, B.C., V0J 1N0	\$ 20.85
9/27/2006	Supplies	Evergreen Industrial Supplies, 2924A Highway East, Box 189, Smithers, B.C., V0J 1N0	\$ 58.65
10/1/2006	Supplies	Canada Safeway, Smithers	\$ 40.52
10/2/2006	Supplies	Northern Construction Specialties Ltd, 2039 Ogilvie Street, Prince George, B.C., V2N 1X2	\$ 214.21
10/12/2006	Supplies	Deakin Equipment, 1361 Powell Street, Vancouver, B.C., V5L 1G8	\$ 18.76
10/16/2006	Supplies	General Part #21, 3449-15th Avenue, Prince George, B.C., V2N 3Z3	\$ 42.61
10/15/2006	Technical Report Writing Costs	Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd., P.O. Box 95, Smithers, B.C., V0J 2N0	\$ 66.46
9/20/2006	Telephone	Canada Wide Communications, 399 Mountain Highway, North Vancouver, B.C., V7J 2K9, Invoice IN000035518	\$ 92.02
10/8/2006	Telephone	Canada Wide Communications, 399 Mountain Highway, North Vancouver, B.C., V7J 2K9, Invoice IN000035518	\$ 60.86
9/17/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Norcan Leasing, Whitehorse Airport, 213-Range Road, Whitehorse Yukon Territory, Y1A 3E5 (No receipt - see VISA statement)	\$ 632.88
9/21/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Named Motel, Box 142, Clinton, B.C.	\$ 13.23
9/21/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Mountain Equipment Co-op, 130 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V5Y 1P3, Deer Horn Project / Zinc Bay Project	\$ 192.96
9/22/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Sandman Inn, P.O. Box 935, Hwy #16 West, Smithers, B.C., V0J 1N0, Invoice #37688	\$ 24.30
9/22/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Sandman Inn, P.O. Box 935, Hwy #16 West, Smithers, B.C., V0J 1N0; Invoice #37688	\$ 105.84
9/24/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Sandman Inn, P.O. Box 935, Hwy #16 West, Smithers, B.C., V0J 1N0, Invoice #37688	\$ 197.20
9/29/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Canadian Helicopters, Hangar #40, 12021 - 121 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5L 4H7; flights to Deer Horn / Zinc Bay, invoice #150332 (flight 300491)	\$ 1,581.30
9/30/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Canadian Helicopters Ltd., Hangar #40, 12021 - 121 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5L 4H7; flight to Deer Horn / Zinc Bay; invoice P-0300500	\$ 1,086.54
10/4/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Canadian Helicopters, 2880 Victoria Drive, Smithers, B.C., Invoice P-0300663	\$ 2,815.50
10/5/2006	Travel & Accommodation	B.V. Traveller Services Ltd., P.O. Box 2170, Smithers, B.C., Dome Mountain Project	\$ 15.00
10/15/2006	Travel & Accommodation	Bon Voyage Motor Inn, 4222 Highway 16 West, Prince George, B.C.	\$ 35.10
Oct. 2-3, 2006	Wages	Michael Renning 2 days @ \$400/day	\$ 800.00
Oct. 2-3, 2006	Wages	Patrick Moore 2 days @ \$250/day	\$ 500.00
Oct. 2-3, 2006	Wages	Max Baker (PHD)- 2 days @ \$1,000/day	\$ 2,000.00

Total Cost: **\$11,488.30**

Appendix C

2006 Sample Locations & Assay Results

APPENDIX C: SAMPLE LOCATIONS & ASSAY RESULTS

2006 ZINC BAY SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Lab Sample	Waypoint	Sample Type	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Sample Description
32591	ZB1	Rock	09	626047	5920143	1255 m	"camp vein"
32592	ZB2	Rock	09	626068	5920065	1187 m	1.0M X 1.0M "camp vein shear"
32593		Rock	09	629679	5922514	1060 m	float from Chikamin creek
32595		Rock	09	629679	5922514	1060 m	float from Chikamin creek
8521	ZB3	Rock	09	628064	5920068	1192 m	float from Chikamin creek

FIRE
GEOCHEM

ORIGINAL ICP ASSAY RESULTS

Lab Sample	Au** ppb	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	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ge ppm	Se ppm
32591	18802	<1	2867	9632	>10000	>100	10	92	1744	19.59	>10000	<8	18	<2	14	534.5	977	48	5	1.11	0.005	<1	2	0.57	12	<0.1	<3	0.08	<0.1	0.03	>100						
32592	267	<1	120	2571	1931	12.3	17	44	1763	9.04	560	<8	<2	2	8	11.6	26	20	42	0.21	0.072	4	8	1.12	41	<0.1	<3	3.43	0.01	0.12	2						
32593	22	3	40	230	85	1.3	3	4	24	1.95	142	<8	<2	<2	20	0.6	4	4	2	0.01	0.001	<1	2	0.01	25	<0.1	<3	0.13	<0.1	0.02	<2						
32595	4	2	10	44	44	0.4	<1	3	81	2.38	17	<8	<2	2	5	<5	4	3	1	0.39	0.028	5	2	0.09	35	<0.1	<3	0.24	0.03	0.1	<2						
8521	7	1	27	31	10	0.6	1	4	8	0.3	27	<8	<2	3	14	<5	<3	<3	1	0.08	0.04	10	<1	0.01	717	<0.1	<3	0.38	<0.1	0.25	<2						

Appendix D

Analytical Certificates and Statistics



GEOCHEM PRECIOUS METALS ANALYSIS



Guardsmen Resources Inc. PROJECT Zinc Bay File # A608494
 c/o Economou Bookkeeping, Burnaby BC V5C 1B3 Submitted by: Mike Renning

SAMPLE#	Au** ppb
G-1	3
32591	18802
32592	267
32593	22
32594 Prep dup 32595	6
32595	4
8521	7
STANDARD OxF41	805

GROUP 3B - FIRE GEOCHEM AU - 50 GM SAMPLE FUSION, BORE 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 1 FA _____ DATE RECEIVED: OCT 31 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:





GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

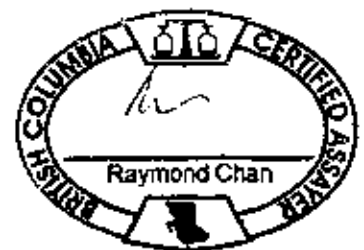


Guardsmen Resources Inc. PROJECT Zinc Bay File # A608494
c/o Economic Bookkeeping, Burnaby BC V5C 1B3 Submitted by: Mike Renning

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm
32591	<1	6	5	53	<.3	3	3	488	1.69	<2	<8	<2	5	54	<.5	<3	<3	32	.50	.066	6	6	.56	197	.10	<3	.87	.04	.45	<2
32592	<1	2857	8652	>10000	>100	10	92	1744	19.59	>10000	<8	18	<2	14	534.5	977	48	5	1.11	.005	<1	2	.57	12	<.01	<3	.08	<.01	.03	>100
32593	<1	120	2571	1931	12.3	17	44	1763	9.04	560	<8	<2	2	8	11.6	26	20	42	.21	.072	4	6	1.12	41	<.01	<3	3.43	.01	.12	2
32594	3	40	230	85	1.3	3	4	24	1.95	142	<8	<2	<2	20	.6	4	4	2	.01	.001	<1	2	.01	25	<.01	<3	.13	<.01	.02	<2
32594Prep dup32595	2	10	63	50	.4	1	3	81	2.40	24	<8	<2	2	6	<.5	4	4	2	.38	.029	5	2	.09	42	<.01	<3	.24	.03	.10	<2
32595	2	10	44	44	.4	<1	3	81	2.38	17	<8	<2	2	5	<.5	4	3	1	.39	.028	5	2	.09	35	<.01	<3	.24	.03	.10	<2
8521	1	27	31	10	.6	1	4	8	.30	27	<8	<2	3	14	<.5	<3	<3	1	.08	.040	10	<1	.01	717	<.01	<3	.38	<.01	.25	<2
STANDARD DS7	20	103	77	409	1.1	53	8	653	2.46	55	<8	<2	6	86	6.2	7	7	79	1.02	.070	15	213	1.07	392	.13	38	1.13	.08	.48	4

GROUP 10 - 0.50 GR 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

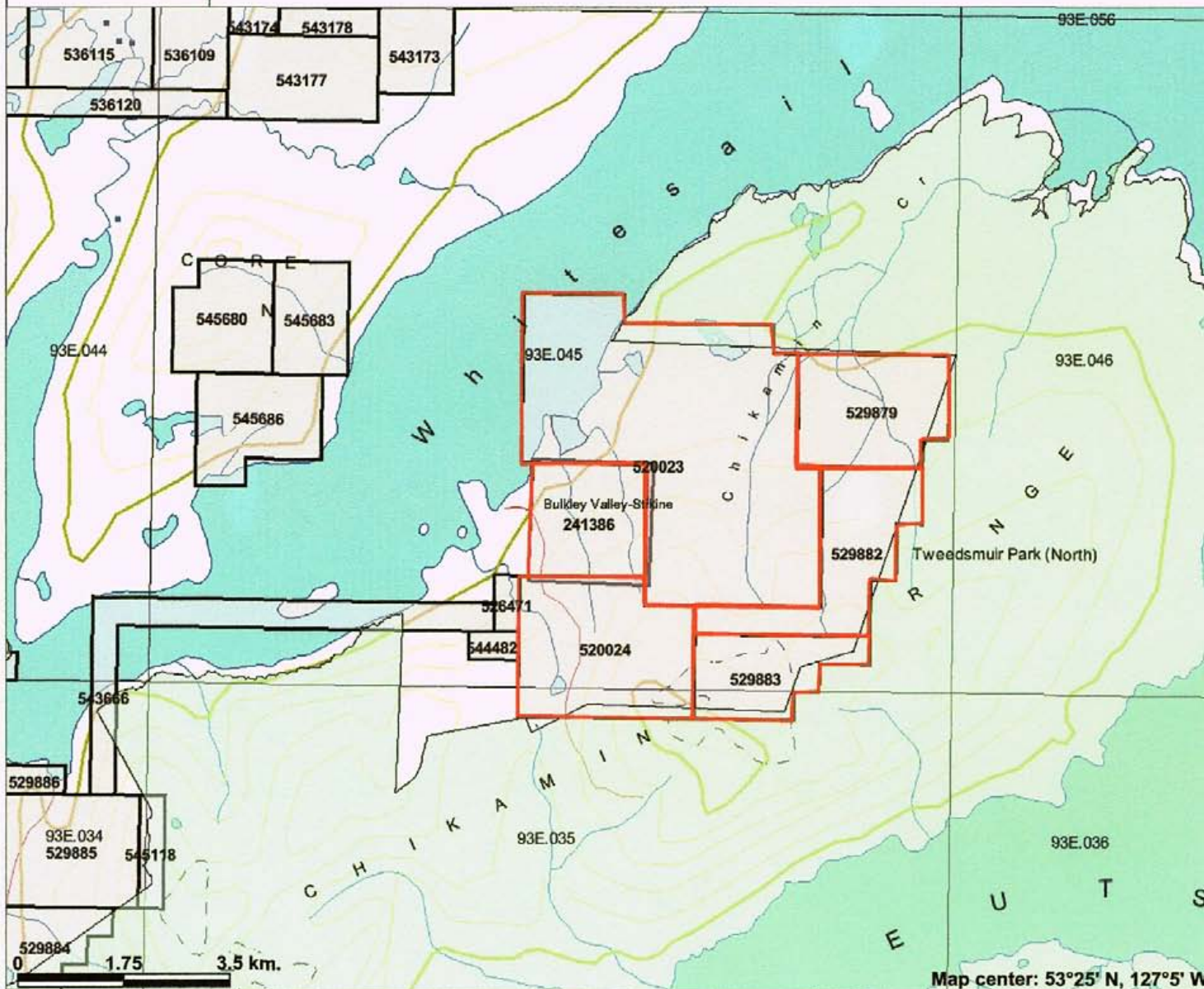
Data 1 FA _____ DATE RECEIVED: OCT 31 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: 11-25-06 10:55:11



Appendix E

Work Filing Documents

Zinc Bay Properties



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - MTO)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:250K)
- Transportation - Points (1:250K)
- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown
- Airport Abandoned
- Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
- Ferry Route
- Aerial Cableway
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
- Road - Paved, lanes.2or More.Divided
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road - Paved,lanes.3or More Undivided



Scale: 1:100,000

Map center: 53°25' N, 127°5' W


This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes: Tenures: 241386, 520023, 520024, 529879, 529882, 529883



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Mineral Titles Online Viewer

 Authorized Access

Search criteria:

Criteria	Event Number ID
	4110722

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

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

Total 6 tenures are found.

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area	Tag Number
241386	Mineral	XK2620	131812 100%	093E045	2010/sep/17	GOOD	OMINECA	400.0	30313
520023	Mineral		131812 100%	093E	2007/aug/10	GOOD		1791.425	
520024	Mineral		131812 100%	093E	2007/aug/10	GOOD		636.118	
529879	Mineral	ZIN 5	131812 100%	093E	2007/aug/10	GOOD		442.982	
529882	Mineral	ZIN 6	131812 100%	093E	2007/aug/10	GOOD		443.208	
529883	Mineral	ZIN 7	131812 100%	093E	2007/aug/10	GOOD		308.44	

Total 6 tenures are found.

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