

Assessment Report for the

McFarlane Property

Fort Steele Mining Division

N.T.S. 82 F/ 10E

Latitude 49° 35' N, Longitude 116° 44' W

for

Jasper Mining Corporation
1020, 833 - 4th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3T5

Submitted by:

Richard T. Walker

of

Dynamic Exploration Ltd.
656 Brookview Crescent
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 4R5

Submitted: January, 2007

SUMMARY

The MCFARLANE property comprises a total of 3,057.84 ha (7,556 acres), consisting of 8 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) Mineral Tenures, located immediately east of Kootenay Lake. Access is available along the relatively well maintained Grey Creek Pass Forest Service Road for a total of approximately 75 km west from Cranbrook. Several clear cuts are present on the property, together with a number of old logging roads which provide good access to both the eastern and western portions of the property.

The claims comprising the property were acquired to cover ground immediately west of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd Sphinx property, for which an Inferred Resource of 62,005,615 tonnes grading 0.035% Mo, using a cut-off grade of 0.01% Mo, has recently been announced (Eagle Plains 2005a and 2005b). The resource is associated with an interpreted Cretaceous age intrusive body, with mineralization occurring as “disseminations and within quartz-pyrite stockwork veins hosted by both sedimentary and intrusive rocks”.

The claims acquired are located along the eastern edge of a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly associated with the Crawford Stock, a biotite granite intrusion of Cretaceous age correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Belt. Felsic intrusive lithologies correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Suite typically have a prominent magnetic signature, either associated with the intrusion or as a halo in the immediately surrounding host rocks. Recent work on the Mount Skelly Pluton has distinguished a three phase intrusive complex (Logan and Mann 2000) that consists of fine- to coarse-grained granites correlated to the Cretaceous Bayonne Magmatic Suite. Near contacts with sedimentary strata, the granite appears to be both finer grained and perhaps more mafic, having a darker colour. In addition, there are more xenoliths of (an) earlier phase(s) of intrusive material and rounded sedimentary inclusions. Phenocrysts of alkali feldspar are present, ranging in size from less than a centimetre to approximately 2 centimetres in diameter, within a matrix of plagioclase feldspar, quartz and biotite ± hornblende. The granite has local iron-stained veins with variable amounts of iron sulphide, predominantly as pyrite. The veins appear to occupy apparent discontinuous brittle shear zones which trend essentially north-south ($\pm 20^\circ$). The Mount Skelly Pluton (Complex) comprises the exploration model for the properties of the Cretaceous Granite Project.

In addition, recent work on mineralization associated with intrusions has resulted in the Intrusion-Related Gold (IRG) Model. Examples include numerous examples in Alaska (i.e. Fort Knox, Pogo) and continue southeastward through the Tintina Gold Belt. Several occurrences in B.C. have been examined in a preliminary manner to evaluate Intrusion-Related Gold potential, including the Baldy Batholith and the Mt. Skelley Pluton. With reference to this model, elevated As, Bi, Sb, W are considered as “pathfinder” elements for potential IRG deposits. In this context, the locally moderately to highly anomalous Bi (≤ 344 ppm) and W (≤ 7100 ppm), associated with high grade arsenic (1.02%) and gold (14.4 g/t, or 0.42 oz/t) in mineralized veins within a granitic intrusion is of potential interest. Furthermore, the Sanca Stock and Mount Skelly Pluton are of Cretaceous age with a prominent magnetic halo, both features characteristic of many occurrences along the Tintina Gold Belt. Several locations, including many of the documented MINFILE occurrences, may be

compatible with an IRG-type model, particularly those associated with the northwestern lobe (Sanca Stock) of the exposed granitic phases.

Anomalous molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc and limited tungsten anomalies have been identified between McFarlane and Birkbeck creeks in a number of programs by different operators since 1979 (Ayer 1981, Buckley 1980, Jury 1967, Wright 1980). A total of 1,127 soil samples have been documented from the area now underlain by the MCFARLANE property, with analysis for molybdenum ± copper ± lead ± zinc ± manganese and/or tungsten. At least 9 diamond drill holes have been documented to test anomalous soil results associated with two reported exposures of quartz monzonite.

The 2006 field program included soil sampling, diamond drilling and an Aeroquest International airborne geophysical survey of the entire property. A total of 188 soil samples were collected along both available roads and two contours to further the soil program initiated in 2005. The samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories for processing using SS80 preparation and 39 element Group 1DX (ICP) analysis.

A limited diamond drilling program was completed on the property, comprised of 7 BTW size holes from three separate pads, totalling 1,822.77 metres. The holes were drilled from three pads located along existing roads. A total of 254 samples were taken from the resulting core. All samples were cut in half using a rock saw, with one half retained and the other half sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. for analysis using R150 preparation and 39 element Group 1DX (ICP) analysis.

In addition, an Aeroquest International airborne geophysical survey was flown over the property, comprising a total of 455.8 line km (flown jointly with the Lydy property) or 40.2 km². The survey included magnetic, electromagnetic (EM) and radiometric data.

Finally, due the results of the 2006 field program, acquisition of the Ben Derby MTO Mineral Tenure was completed so as to gain the MINFILE occurrence and associated workings. Soil data from 2005 returned two significantly anomalous results on the north and east margins of the Ben Derby tenure. The McFarlane 5 MTO Mineral tenure was also acquired on the west edge of the property so as to cover a number of anomalies identified by the airborne survey.

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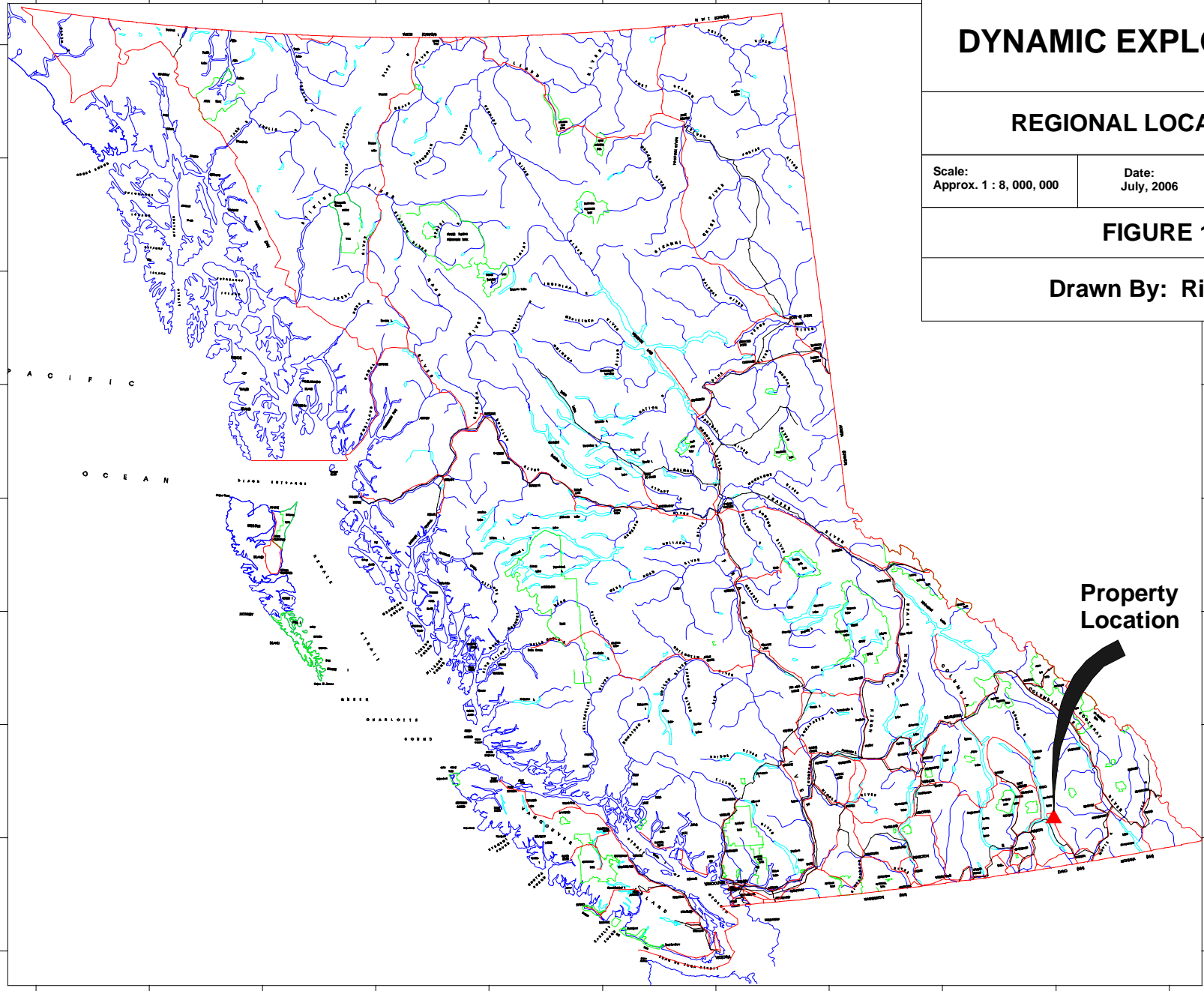
INTRODUCTION

The MCFARLANE property comprises a total of 2,869 ha (7,089 acres), consisting of 8 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) Mineral Tenures, located immediately east of Kootenay Lake (Fig. 1 and 2). Access is available along the relatively well maintained Grey Creek Pass Forest Service Road for a total of approximately 75 km west from Cranbrook. Several clear cuts are present on the property, together with a number of old logging roads which provide good access to both the eastern and western portions of the property.

The claims (Fig. 3) comprising the property were acquired to cover ground immediately west of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd Sphinx property, for which an Inferred Resource of 62,005,615 tonnes grading 0.035% Mo, using a cut-off grade of 0.01% Mo, has recently been announced (Eagle Plains 2005a and 2005b). The resource is associated with an interpreted Cretaceous age intrusive body (Fig. 4), with mineralization occurring as “disseminations and within quartz-pyrite stockwork veins hosted by both sedimentary and intrusive rocks”.

The claims acquired are located along the eastern edge of a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly associated with the Crawford Stock (Fig. 4), a biotite granite intrusion of Cretaceous age correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Belt. Felsic intrusive lithologies correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Suite typically have a prominent magnetic signature, either associated with the intrusion or as a halo in the immediately surrounding host rocks. Recent work on the Mount Skelly Pluton has distinguished a three phase intrusive complex (Logan and Mann 2000) that consists of fine- to coarse-grained granites correlated to the Cretaceous Bayonne Magmatic Suite. Near contacts with sedimentary strata, the granite appears to be both finer grained and perhaps more mafic, having a darker colour. In addition, there are more xenoliths of (an) earlier phase(s) of intrusive material and rounded sedimentary inclusions. Phenocrysts of alkali feldspar are present, ranging in size from less than a centimetre to approximately 2 centimetres in diameter, within a matrix of plagioclase feldspar, quartz and biotite \pm hornblende. The granite has local iron-stained veins with variable amounts of iron sulphide, predominantly as pyrite. The veins appear to occupy apparent discontinuous brittle shear zones which trend essentially north-south ($\pm 20^\circ$). The Mount Skelly Pluton (Complex) comprises the exploration model for the properties of the Cretaceous Granite Project.

In addition, recent work on mineralization associated with intrusions has resulted in the Intrusion-Related Gold (IRG) Model. Examples include numerous examples in Alaska (i.e. Fort Knox, Pogo) and continue southeastward through the Tintina Gold Belt. Several occurrences in B.C. have been examined in a preliminary manner to evaluate Intrusion-Related Gold potential, including the Baldy Batholith and the Mt. Skelley Pluton. With reference to this model, elevated As, Bi, Sb, W are considered as “pathfinder” elements for potential IRG deposits. In this context, the locally moderately to highly anomalous Bi (≤ 344 ppm) and W (≤ 7100 ppm), associated with high grade arsenic (1.02%) and gold (14.4 g/t, or 0.42 oz/t) in mineralized veins within a granitic intrusion is of potential interest. Furthermore, the Sanca Stock and Mount Skelly Pluton are of Cretaceous age with a prominent magnetic halo, both features characteristic of many occurrences along the Tintina Gold Belt. Several locations, including many of the documented MINFILE occurrences, may be



DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

Scale:
Approx. 1 : 8, 000, 000

Date:
July, 2006

Mapsheet:
N.T.S. 82F / 10
BCGS: 082F 057 and 067

FIGURE 1

Drawn By: Rick Walker

Property
Location

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

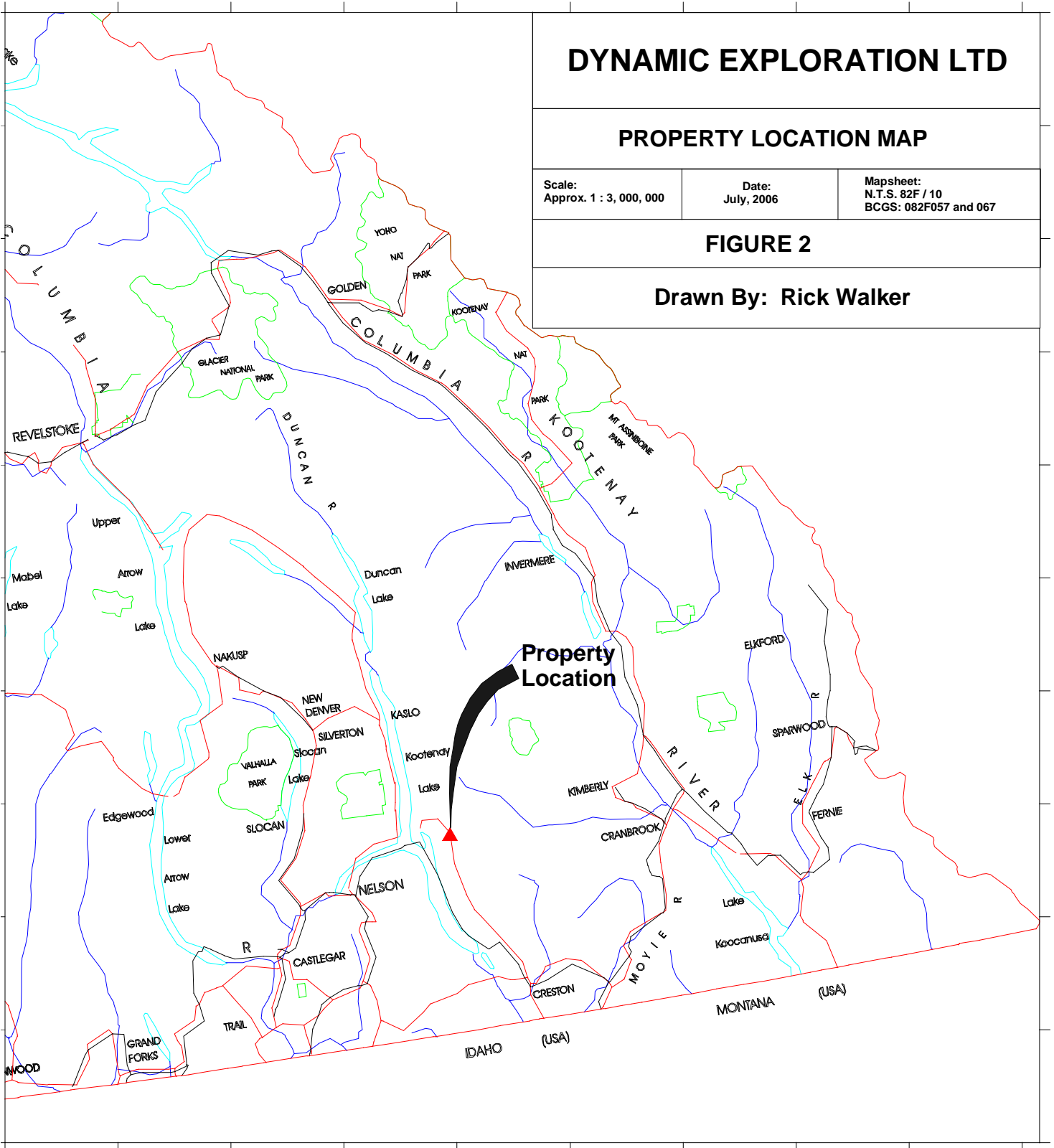
Scale:
Approx. 1 : 3,000,000

Date:
July, 2006

Mapsheet:
N.T.S. 82F / 10
BCGS: 082F057 and 067

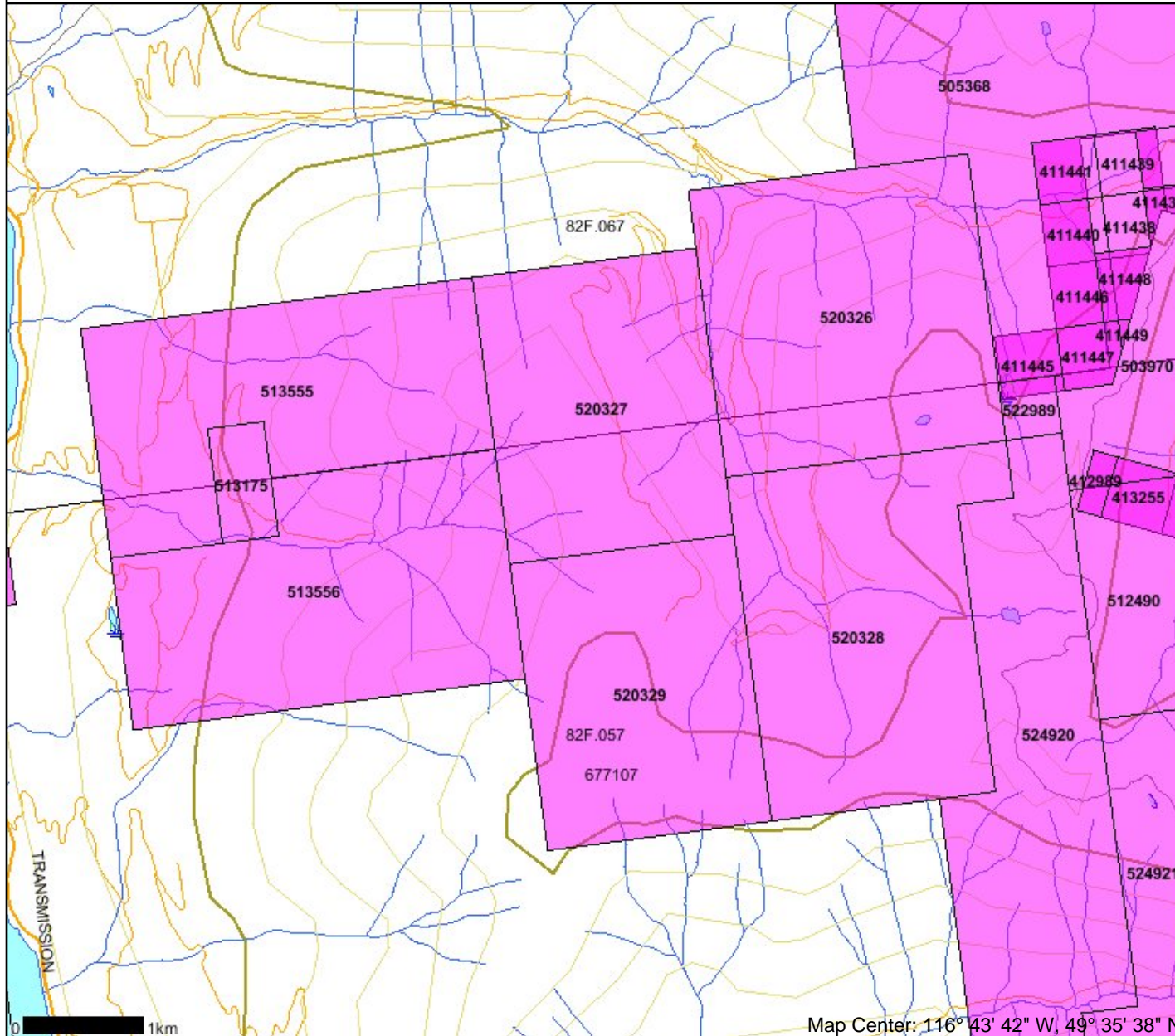
FIGURE 2

Drawn By: Rick Walker



Map created Thu Jul 13 15:51:55 PDT 2006

Legend



- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Tenures
- Reserves (Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Divisions
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport/Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Unimproved)
- Cut (Roadway)
- Embankment/Fill (Roadway)
- Trail
- Bridge - Foot
- Bridge - Trestle
- Tunnel
- Bridge
- Rail Line (Double Track)
- Rail Line (Multiple Track)
- Rail Line (Single Track)
- Rail Line - Abandoned Track

Scale: 1:50,252

DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION

TRANSMISSION

0 1km

Map Center: 116° 43' 42" W, 49° 35' 38" N

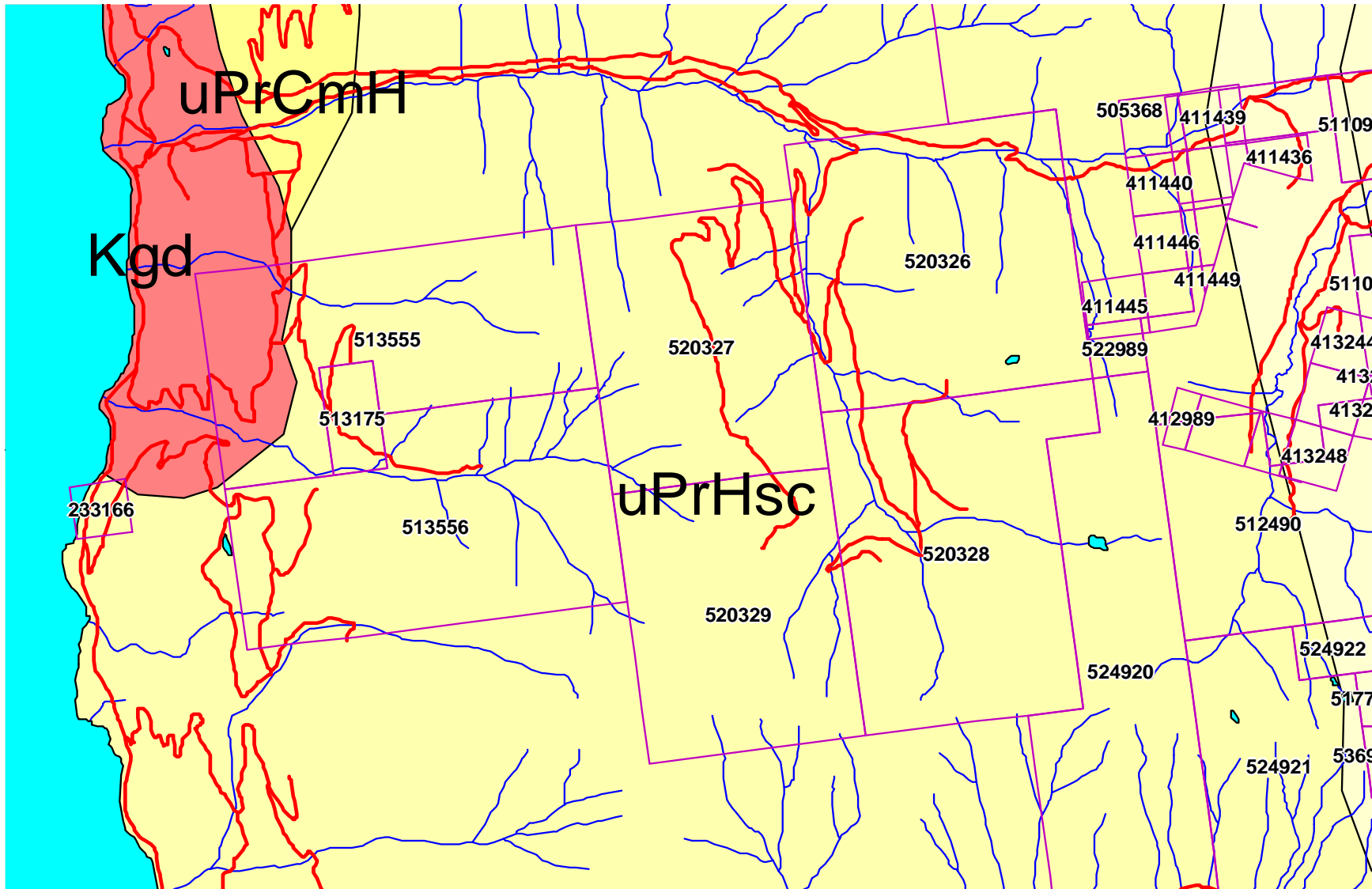


Figure 4 – Geological Map for the MCFARLANE property. uPrHsc – Upper Proterozoic Horsethief Creek Group, uPrCmH – Upper Proterozoic – Cambrian Hamill Group, Kgd – Cretaceous granodiorite. Scale 1 : 50,000

compatible with an IRG-type model, particularly those associated with the northwestern lobe (Sanca Stock) of the exposed granitic phases.

Anomalous molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc and limited tungsten anomalies have been identified between McFarlane and Birkbeck creeks in a number of programs by different operators since 1979 (Ayer 1981, Buckley 1980, Jury 1967, Wright 1980). A total of 1,127 soil samples have been documented from the area now underlain by the MCFARLANE property, with analysis for molybdenum \pm copper \pm lead \pm zinc \pm manganese and/or tungsten. At least 9 diamond drill holes have been documented to test anomalous soil results associated with two reported exposures of quartz monzonite.

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LOCATION AND ACCESS

The MCFARLANE property is located in the western Purcell Mountains (latitude 49° 35' N, longitude 116° 44' W), approximately 75 kilometres west of Cranbrook, B.C. on N.T.S. mapsheet 82 F/10E (Fig. 1 and 2). The property consists of 6 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) Mineral Tenures, located between Kootenay Lake and Gray Creek Pass (Fig. 3).

The property can be accessed by gravel Forest Service Roads (FSR) from Cranbrook / Kimberley along the St. Mary's Road. The road is well maintained west of St. Mary's Lake to Km 45. At km 45, take the Redding Creek - St. Mary's FSR for approximately 25 km along a moderately rough gravel road to km 25, then take the right fork to Grey Creek Pass. The eastern boundary of the MCFARLANE property is at approximately 13 km along the Baker Creek / Grey Creek Pass road.

Alternatively, the property can be accessed using the Grey Creek Pass (Anderson) road from the community of Grey Creek, immediately east of Kootenay Lake. The northern and eastern portions of the property can be accessed from the road along Grey Creek, and then south up a tributary of Grey Creek to Grey Creek Pass.

Access to the south-central portion of the property is available by turning right approximately 1 km up the Gray Creek Road on Jasper Road and following the logging road south across Birkbeck Creek. This road provides access to the area between Birkbeck and McFarlane Creeks. Road access to the area south of McFarlane Creek, immediately east of Kootenay Lake is indicated on TRIM mapsheet 082F057 but appears to have been taken over by local residents and/or overgrown and indistinguishable.

All roads are negotiable using a 2WD vehicle although 4WD is recommended for better clearance.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The MCFARLANE property is located between Kootenay Lake and Grey Creek Pass (Fig. 2), on the east side of Kootenay Lake. Relief in the area varies from 680 metres (2,230 feet) along the western slopes above Kootenay Lake to approximately 2,360 metres (7,745 feet) on the eastern edge of the property (Fig. 5). Vegetation in the area consists predominantly coniferous, with deciduous trees preferentially located along the creeks bottoms. Undergrowth consists largely of small deciduous shrubs.

The claims are located east of Kootenay Lake in a regional topographic high, comprising the local drainage divide, and are therefore subject to heavier precipitation. As a result, the region is characterized by heavy snowfall during the winter months. The property is available for vehicle based, geological exploration from June to late October.

CLAIM STATUS

The property consists of 8 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) Mineral Tenures (Fig. 3). The property comprises a total of 3,058 ha (7,556 acres). Significant claim data are summarized below:

Tenure Number	Tenure Name	Good To Date	Area (ha)
513175	BEN DERBY	2008 / MAY / 22	41.88
520326	MCFARLANE 1	2016 / SEP / 22	523.531
520327	MCFARLANE 2	2016 / SEP / 22	418.847
520328	MCFARLANE 3	2016 / SEP / 22	523.717
520329	MCFARLANE 4	2016 / SEP / 22	418.986
513555	MCFARLANE NORTH	2016 / DEC / 31	460.637
513556	MCFARLANE SOUTH	2016 / DEC / 31	523.627
545849	MCFARLANE 5	2007 / NOV / 24	146.614
TOTAL			3,057.839

*After 2005 assessment credit applied.

HISTORY

The area currently underlying the MCFARLANE property was evaluated as the FORD, MOLY and GREY claims by previous operators. A brief summary of these programs follows:

- 1916 - 1919 - two adits driven on easterly striking quartz veins with disseminated molybdenite and pyrite
- 1966 - 1969 - Soil sampling, trenching and diamond drilling on Benderby Claims by United Fortune Mines Ltd.
- 1979 - 23 km line cutting, soil sampling (460 samples) on Moly Claims by Dekalb Mining Corporation
- 1980 - Soil sampling (337 soil, 4 silt samples) and geological mapping by Cominco Ltd
- 1981 - Dekalb Mining Corporation completed 12 km line cutting, 330 soil samples, 20.5 line km of IP survey, 1:5,000 scale geological mapping and diamond drilling (9 holes \leq 125 m deep).
 - identification of surface soil anomalies for molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc and limited tungsten between Mcfarlane and Birkbeck creeks resulted in diamond drilling, which

returned anomalous molybdenum values, including:

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Molybdenum (ppm)	Interval (metres)
DK - 81 - 2	34.14	35.66	2060	1.5
DK - 81 - 7	42.37	43.13	2336	0.76
DK - 81 - 8	102.87	103.94	1991	1.07
DK - 81 - 9	27.43	28.65	8000	1.22

The best hole was DK - 81 - 9, in which a 12 m interval from 26.52 to 38.40 returned an average grade of 1,200 ppm (0.12%) Mo. Molybdenum mineralization is reportedly hosted by quartz veins between 1 and 100 cm thick which are most abundant along the "... eastern contact of the main quartz monzonite intrusion ...". A total of ten diamond drill holes were completed in the 1981 program to test surface geochemical and/or geophysical (Induced polarization) anomalies.

- 1987 - time domain IP survey on Ford Property for Amarado Resources Limited
 - recommend 6 drill holes to test resulting anomalies

2005 - Property acquired by Jasper Mining Corporation. Preliminary soil program comprised of 300 samples taken along existing road network.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The only previous regional mapping undertaken pertaining to the general area of the MCFARLANE claims was that of Reesor (1993) for the east side of Kootenay Lake. The stratigraphy of the Windermere Supergroup (in the Toby Creek area to the north) has been well described by Pope (1990).

Stratigraphy

Proterozoic

Windermere Supergroup

Horsethief Creek Group

The Toby Formation is gradational into the overlying Horsethief Creek Formation, in which five lithofacies have been identified. These lithofacies define a rudimentary stratigraphy of facies within the Horsethief Creek Formation as individual lithological units are inconsistent due to rapid lateral thickness and facies variations.

The lithofacies identified in the Horsethief Creek Formation are as follows:

- a) siltstone-argillite - dominant in the lower half of the Horsethief Creek Formation and separate the remaining lithofacies throughout the formation. This lithofacies consists of thick sequences of thin bedded (1 to 10 cm), graded siltstone and argillite and finely laminated (1 to 5 mm), black, green and grey argillite.
- b) black carbonate - an easily traced marker used to identify and map the base of the Horsethief Creek Formation consisting of thin bedded (5 to 20 cm), dark grey to black limestone, with variable quartz sand and silt in a calcitic matrix, and thin calcareous quartz-arenite beds.
- c) dolomite - buff weathering dolomite, up to 30 metres thick, dolomite pebble-conglomerate beds and dolomite supported quartzite occur throughout the Horsethief Creek Formation.
- d) quartz feldspar arenites and pebble conglomerates - consist of pebble conglomerates comprised of grain-supported, moderately sorted crystalline quartz and quartz feldspar clasts with variable red jasper, green to grey argillite, quartzite and dolomite clasts in a quartz, feldspar, carbonate, sericite and chlorite matrix. Clasts are generally 1 to 2 centimetres in diameter but may exceed 10 centimetres in length. Coarse arenite beds are similar to the pebble conglomerates but have a greater proportion of matrix and are generally poorly sorted.
- e) red and varicoloured argillites - are present at the top of the Horsethief Creek Formation and consist of variably coloured argillites with interbedded pink carbonate, and varicoloured

impure arenites (Pope 1990).

Mesozoic

Granitic Intrusions

Cretaceous intrusives of broadly “granitic” composition are present in a belt extending from the westernmost Rocky Mountains to Kootenay Lake, northward to the Baldy Batholith. Intrusions range from small dykes and sills to larger intrusive complexes such as the Mt. Skelly Batholith and are collectively referred to as the Bayonne Magmatic Belt (or Suite) (Logan 2002).

“Intrusive rocks ... include a number of small post kinematic mesozonal quartz monzonite, monzonite and syenitic plutons, numerous small quartz monzonite to syenite dikes and sills probably related to these stocks, and late mafic dikes. The Kiakho and Reade Lake stocks, two of the larger of the mesozonal plutons, cut across and apparently seal two prominent east-trending faults that transect the eastern flank of the Purcell anticlinorium, and hence place constraints on the timing of latest movement on these faults.

The Kiakho stock is exposed on the heavily wooded slopes of Kiakho Creek approximately 10 kilometres (west-southwest) ... of Cranbrook ... Exposures consist mainly of large, fresh angular boulders of boulder fields. Although contacts with country rock were not observed, regional mapping indicates that it intrudes clastic rocks of the Aldridge and Creston formations. The distribution of outcrops and a pronounced aeromagnetic anomaly indicate that it cuts the east-trending Cranbrook normal fault with no apparent offset. ...

The Kiakho stock is similar to the Reade Lake stock with the dominant phase being a light grey, medium-grained quartz monzonite. It is generally equigranular but grades into a hypidiomorphic granular porphyritic phase with prominent plagioclase and light grey to flesh-coloured potassic feldspar phenocrysts; both are up to several centimetres in diameter in a granular groundmass of white subhedral plagioclase, light grey potassic feldspar, quartz and black hornblende” (Höy 1993).

The Bayonne Granitic Suite is a composite batholith comprised of a number of smaller Jurassic to Cretaceous age granitoid stocks and plutons which extends from near the International Boundary across Kootenay Lake. On the east side of the Kootenay Lake, the Bayonne Granitic Suite locally includes the Mount Skelly Pluton, a biotite (hornblende) monzogranite with megacrysts of potassium feldspar (Reesor 1996). Rice (1941) grouped these granitoids under the broad heading of the Bayonne Batholith, as described below.

Bayonne Batholith (Rice 1941)

“The Bayonne batholith varies in composition from a granite to a calcic granodiorite; the average composition is that of a fairly alkaline granodiorite. ... Much of the rock

has an equigranular texture, but a porphyritic phase occurs in many places, at some of which phenocrysts of potash feldspar 2 or 3 inches long are present. The potash feldspar may be orthoclase or microcline and in some specimens both occur. The plagioclase is oligoclase, generally well twinned and frequently in zoned crystals. Dark brown biotite is the only ferromagnesian mineral abundant, but grains of hornblende occur in rare instances. The usual accessories are present. Sericite and epidote are the commonest secondary minerals, but neither occur in significant amounts except where the rock has been altered.

A marked feature of the Bayonne batholith is its highly variable nature. This is observable not only in the range of composition but in the appearance of the rock. Coarse-grained and fine-grained, porphyritic and non-porphyritic, pink and light or dark grey phases may occur in a single exposure, in some places in streaks and patches. Masses of pegmatite and dykes of pegmatite and aplite occur everywhere. Some of the pegmatite dykes are over 100 feet wide. A few large crystals of blue-green beryl, pink garnet, magnetite, and a little black tourmaline were seen in these pegmatites.

Large inclusions of granitized sediments are locally abundant. ... These inclusions vary in size from a foot to some hundreds of feet. Alteration is severe, but the sedimentary nature of the original rock is, in most cases, still recognizable and the boundary between the granite and the inclusion is generally fairly sharp. Other inclusions or xenoliths (sic.) from a few inches to a foot long also occur, which can readily be distinguished from the first type mentioned. They parallel one another, are darker coloured, their original texture and composition has been more or less completely altered, they are fairly uniform in size, and they usually grade imperceptibly into the granite. They are more widely distributed, indeed very few exposures of any size were examined that did not contain some of these xenoliths (sic.), and in places they are extremely abundant. The xenoliths (sic.) are often most common in the porphyritic phases and scarcer in the non-porphyritic phases of the granite ...“.

Cretaceous intrusions interpreted to underlie the properties comprising the Cretaceous Granitic Project are interpreted to be exemplified by the Mount Skelly Pluton, located southwest of the Baribeau property along the east shore of Kootenay Lake. Recently there has been limited mapping undertaken on the pluton as part of a regional study of the Bayonne Magmatic Belt (Logan 2002), with local sampling and mapping of the Mount Skelly Pluton and Sanca Stock (Lett et al. 2000, Logan and Mann 2000).

Mount Skelly Pluton / Sanca Stock

The dominant lithology comprising the Mount Skelly Pluton is that of a biotite granite. In areas proximal to the mapped contact between the pluton and host sediments, the grain size is slightly

reduced to that of a medium- to coarse-grained granite. At low to middle elevations along the eastern portion of Sanca Creek, the granite assumes a porphyritic texture due to the presence of megacrystic alkali feldspar phenocrysts. Individual, equant crystals of white to pinkish alkali feldspar phenocrysts up to 2 cm in diameter were noted in a finer grained matrix of medium- to coarse-grained white plagioclase and biotite \pm hornblende. Xenoliths are rare to absent at deeper levels within the pluton, becoming more abundant and larger both at higher elevations and along Sanca Creek to the west. Xenoliths are predominantly sedimentary, however, inclusions of finer grained, more mafic granite were noted and may have been derived from an earlier phase of the intrusion or a separate, deeper intrusion altogether.

Recent mapping and geochronology by Logan and Mann (2000) have resolved the granite exposures of the Sanca Creek area into three separate phases, specifically, the Mount Skelly Pluton and the Sanca Stock. The Mount Skelly Pluton is further sub-divided into:

- 1) Granite - "Fine to medium grained, equigranular biotite monzogranite. Minor aphanitic, leucocratic phases and dikes", and
- 2) Granodiorite - "Coarse grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Common euhedral megacrystic potassium feldspar and mafic (hornblende-biotite-titanite-rich) inclusions. Biotite, K-AR dates of 97.1 to 98.7 Ma

The younger Sanca Stock is described as a "Medium to coarse grained biotite granodiorite. Characteristic coarse, sub-rounded violet to grey quartz crystal aggregates. Biotite, K-Ar dates of 78.9 to 80.9 Ma". Therefore, the granites of the Sanca Creek area can be differentiated into three phases, the older Mount Skelly Pluton (at 97.1 to 98.7 Ma) and the younger Sanca Creek Stock (at 78.9 to 80.9 Ma).

Structure

Four major phases of deformation have been identified in the Toby Creek area (to the northeast of the Baribeau property), Helikian-Devonian extension (D1), Jurassic-Paleocene contraction (D2-D3) and Eocene extension (D4) (Pope 1990).

The first phase of deformation resulted in unconformities at the base of the Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson Formations (D1a) and the unconformity at the base of the Windermere Supergroup (D1b). Thinning of Paleozoic strata onto the Windermere High is interpreted to reflect the effects of D1c deformation together with the development of small fault-bounded sub-basins.

Contraction during the Columbian (D2) and Laramide (D3) orogenies resulted in a series of northeast vergent thrust faults and the development of a regional foliation (S1). Three major thrust sheets are evident in the Toby Creek area with one, the Mount Nelson thrust sheet, comprised of four smaller fault panels. The three major thrust sheets represent out-of-sequence faults, having propagated

toward the hinterland, carried in the hanging wall of the Purcell Thrust.

Contraction during D2 and D3 produced east-vergent imbricate thrust faults and west vergent backthrusts. Many of these faults were subsequently reactivated during the fourth phase (D4) of deformation. High angle brittle faults are also a result of D4.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Stratigraphy

The MCFARLANE property is underlain by south striking, steeply west dipping, Late Proterozoic age strata correlated to lower Windermere Supergroup on the western limb of the Purcell Anticlinorium. Correlations indicate the strata belong to a continuous succession comprising the Horsethief Creek Group (Fig. 4).

Structure

The structure of the McFarlane Creek area is dominated by its position on the western flank of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a north plunging fold of regional significance. The Purcell Anticlinorium is allochthonous with respect to North American cratonic basement, having been transported northeastward in the hanging wall of the Purcell Thrust. This major structure has been complicated slightly by a number of regional and local faults, discussed below with reference to the Kootenay Lake mapsheet of Reesor (1996). An early folding event has been proposed for early structures interpreted to have developed in the Late Proterozoic during the Goat River Orogeny (Höy 1993).

The prominent faults in the Baker Creek area are interpreted to be predominantly the result of the Laramide orogeny, characterized by east-verging, west-dipping thrust faults. The major fault system of the area is the St. Mary / Hall Lake fault system, interpreted to be a long lived fault initiated in the Late Proterozoic as a growth fault and periodically active at least into the Laramide orogeny. Eastward directed movement across the St. Mary / Hall Lake fault resulted in steeply dipping strata on the western limb of the Purcell Anticlinorium being juxtaposed against relatively shallowly to moderately dipping strata closer to the hinge axis.

Significant dip displacement is indicated across the fault east of Sanca Creek where Proterozoic lower Creston strata has been juxtaposed against early Paleozoic Cambrian Eager Formation strata. Later thrust faults are evident in the hanging wall of the St. Mary / Hall Lake fault. The Redding Creek fault is locally significant fault. It is a west dipping, east verging thrust fault that juxtaposes middle Creston strata against the lower member of the Coppery Creek group. A number of smaller, normal faults are indicated in the hanging wall of the Redding Creek Fault, all of which appear to have minor dip (and probably strike-slip) movement. All of the faults in the hanging wall of the St.

Mary / Hall Lake fault are interpreted to be older than the Cretaceous Mount Skelly Pluton (Bayonne Magmatic Belt) as all are truncated at the contact of the pluton.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

No geological mapping has been completed on the property by the Company. As such, the following description of the geology characterizing the MCFARLANE property has been taken from Ayer (1981).

“The (MOLY) property has limited exposure with an estimated 5% outcrop over the total area. ...The claims are underlain by Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Horsethief Creek Group intruded by Cretaceous (?) stocks of quartz monzonite. Rocks of the Horsethief Creek Group occur in the eastern half of the property and consist of fine-grained mica schists, schistose metasandstone, metaconglomerates and amphibolites. Locally these metasediments have been altered to garnet and epidote-bearing, laminated skarn rocks, where they occur adjacent to the quartz monzonite stock in the south-central corner of the property.

The quartz monzonite is predominantly light grey and medium-grained with 5 to 10% biotite in a subhedral-granular textured groundmass with occasional coarse-grained alkali feldspar phenocrysts. Minor younger phases of equigranular and leucocratic (less than 5% biotite) medium-grained alaskite and fine-grained aplite are also present. In several drill holes (DK-81-2 & 3) porphyry dykes with fine-grained alkali feldspar phenocrysts were observed cutting metasediments.

The foliation and bedding in the metasediments are generally northerly striking with gentle easterly dips in the northern portion and steep easterly and westerly dips in the south. No major folds have been identified but minor folds are visible in outcrops and drill core. Jointing is best developed in the quartz monzonite with the dominant direction being northeasterly. Quartz veins commonly occupy northeast to east-west trending joints and fractures.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Disseminated molybdenite and pyrite occur in quartz veins which range from less than 1 cm to over 1 m in thickness. The molybdenite bearing veins appear to be most abundant in the vicinity of the stock in the south-eastern corner of the property and at the eastern contacts of the main quartz monzonite intrusion in the central portion of the claim.

Alteration appears to be best developed in quartz monzonite rock. Alteration zones consist of potassic, propylitic and phyllic assemblages. Potassic alteration results in a pink coloured quartz monzonite with a relatively high proportion of potassium feldspar and biotite altered to chlorite. Propylitic alteration results in a greenish grey quartz monzonite with epidotization of plagioclase and biotite altered to chlorite. Potassic and propylitic alteration zones are pervasive, however no systematic zonation has been recognized. Phyllic alteration of quartz monzonite is texture destructive, resulting in an equigranular rock rich in quartz and muscovite. This type of alteration has only been recognized in the selvages of quartz veins” (Ayer 1981).

The following has been taken from Wright (1980):

“The most widespread unit is schist which consists of varying amounts of muscovite, biotite, plagioclase, quartz, cordierite and andalusite. An average composition is muscovite 50%, plagioclase 35%, quartz 12% and biotite 3%, with cordierite or andalusite constituting up to 30% of the rock in some samples. These rocks normally have a light silvery-grey colour, weathering light grey-brown. Toward the contact with the quartz monzonite intrusions, the quartz-muscovite plagioclase schist becomes coarser-grained.

A thin, 400 metre-long lens of quartzite trends NS within the schists in the southeastern portion of the property. It is a medium to coarse-grained, light grey quartzite weathering light pinkish-grey.

Within the schists is a unit of meta-andesite. This rock is very fine-grained, light to medium greenish-grey, weathering dark grey. Near the intrusive contact this unit is altered to skarn, which consists of bands of dark grey-green meta-andesite alternating with bands of idocrase and garnet. These bands are spaced at 20-26 cm intervals. There are also narrower 3-5 cm bands of diopside and quartz at less regular intervals. The meta-andesite grades into chlorite-muscovite plagioclase schist toward the west, this unit having an average composition of 45% plagioclase, 35% muscovite and 20% chlorite.

A 30-metre wide band of quartz-feldspar pebble conglomerate trends NS within the schists in the southwestern part of the property. This unit is light reddish-brown, weathering light brown to grey with small rusty patches of disseminated pyrite. Quartz and feldspar clasts average 4 mm in size. Muscovite-plagioclase schist layers are interbedded with the conglomerate every 1-2 metres.

To the west of the quartz feldspar pebble conglomerate are several 15-20 m wide lenses of marble which extend 200-300 m along strike. These are medium to coarse-grained, with alternating 1 cm light and dark grey bands.

A NS trending 300-600 m wide amphibolite unit occurs in the southwestern portion of the property. The unit is typically fine to medium-grained, dark greenish-black, and weathers a medium dark grey. In places it takes on a streaky appearance with thin bands of white plagioclase alternating with black amphibole. The composition is quite variable, with 60-90% amphibole (hornblende?), 10-40% plagioclase, 1-3% biotite in places and occasionally up to 1% pyrote.

A 10-15 m wide diorite dike intrudes the muscovite-plagioclase schists in the southwestern part of the property. The diorite is medium-grained, a dark grey colour, weathering medium grey, and is composed of 50-60% plagioclase, 30-40% biotite and 5-10% hornblende. Manganese staining and epidote alteration are common along fracture surfaces.

There are two quartz monzonite intrusions. Part of the major intrusive covers the northwestern portion of the map area, while the smaller, elliptical stock intrude the meta-andesites in the east. The rocks within the two intrusions are very similar in appearance. The quartz monzonite is typically medium to coarse-grained, white to pinkish-grey, weathering light pinkish-grey. An average sample consists of 30-38% K-feldspar, 30-35% plagioclase, 25-30% quartz, and 5% biotite. K-feldspar phenocrysts may range from 1/2-2 cm in size. Small rusty patches of disseminated pyrite make up less than 1% of the rock in many outcrops. Towards the eastern edge of the smaller quartz monzonite stock, the rock becomes more leucocratic with less than 1% mafic minerals. These rocks have been shown as adamellite ...

MINERALIZATION

Most of the mineralization of economic importance is found within the quartz monzonite intrusions and the skarn within the meta-andesite unit. In the major intrusive, only a few tiny specks of MoS_2 were located in quartz monzonite float along the road ... In the northern part of the smaller stock ... a 10 cm thick quartz vein striking 120/90 contains small disseminated flakes of MoS_2 .

Within the skarn, a few grains of scheelite (WO_3) were located ...”.

2006 PROGRAM

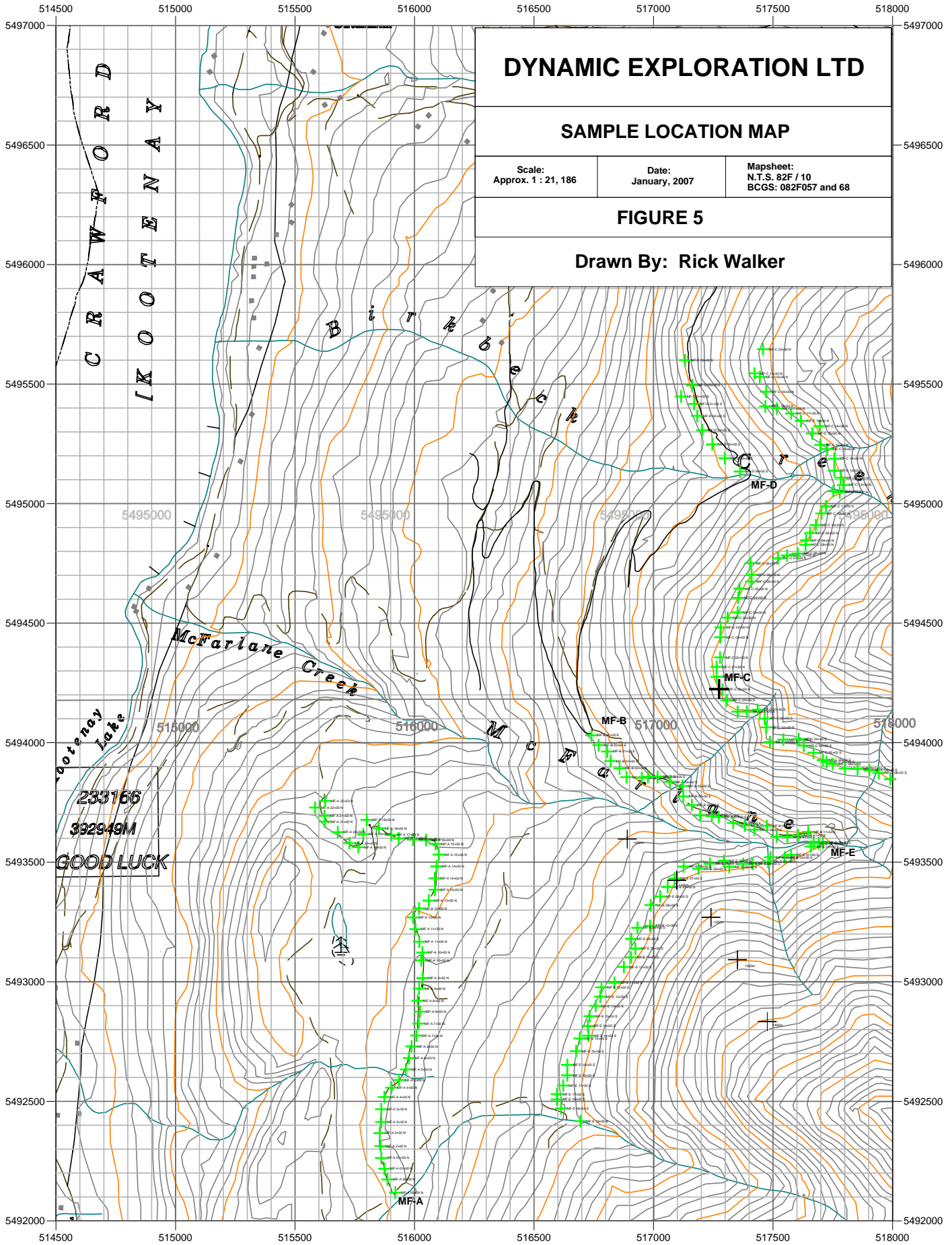
The 2006 field program included soil sampling, diamond drilling and an Aeroquest International airborne geophysical survey of the entire property. A total of 188 soil samples were collected along both available roads and two contours to further the soil program initiated in 2005 (see Fig. 5 - 7 and Appendix B for Soil Descriptions and Analytical Results). Samples were taken from the “B Horizon” and placed in Kraft bags at the sample site. The samples were dried in Cranbrook, then shipped by Greyhound Courier to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd in Vancouver. Samples were processed using SS80 preparation and 39 element Group 1DX (ICP) analysis.

A diamond drill was mobilized onto the property on May 12. A total of seven BTW drill holes (see Fig. 8 - 10), comprising approximately 1,820 metres, were completed on three pads located in the western portion of the claims, in the vicinity of the old Ben Derby (MINFILE 082FNE125) molybdenite occurrence. A relatively large number of high grade, narrow molybdenum-bearing veins were identified and sampled. The veins are generally characterized by sericitic margins, up to approximately 6 cm thick, on either side of the vein.

Holes 1 and 2 were drilled from a single set-up (Pad 1). Holes 3 and 4 were drilled from Pad 2 and holes 5 to 7 were drilled from Pad 3. The holes were drilled at a high angle to the orientation of the host sediments at surface, east of the mapped contact of the Crawford Stock and intersected intrusive lithologies in the near sub-surface. Pertinent drill hole data is tabulated below.

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Inclination	Total Depth (m)
MC-06-01	516512	5495092	087°	-45°	219.44
MC-06-02	516512	5495092	107°	-65°	300.82
MC-06-03	516520	5494371	108°	-45°	245.96
MC-06-04	516520	5494371	114°	-60°	224.32
MC-06-05	516977	5494957	114°	-45°	131.36
MC-06-06	516977	5494957	114°	-65°	316.06
MC-06-07	516977	5494957	000°	-90°	382.81

A total of 254 samples were taken from the resulting core (see Appendix C). The core comprising the sampled intervals was cut with a rock saw, with one half submitted for analysis and one half retained for subsequent analysis. The core was submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratory Ltd in Vancouver, BC for Group 1DX analysis. Samples that returned Mo results greater than 2000 ppm, the upper detection limit for the Group 1DX package, were re-submitted for Group 7KP - 0.50 gm analysis for determination of more quantitative results.



DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

Scale:
Approx. 1 : 21, 186

Date:
January, 2007

Mapsheet:
N.T.S. 82F / 10
BCGS: 082F057 and 68

FIGURE 5

Drawn By: Rick Walker

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

SAMPLE RESULTS MAP Classed Mo (ppm) Results

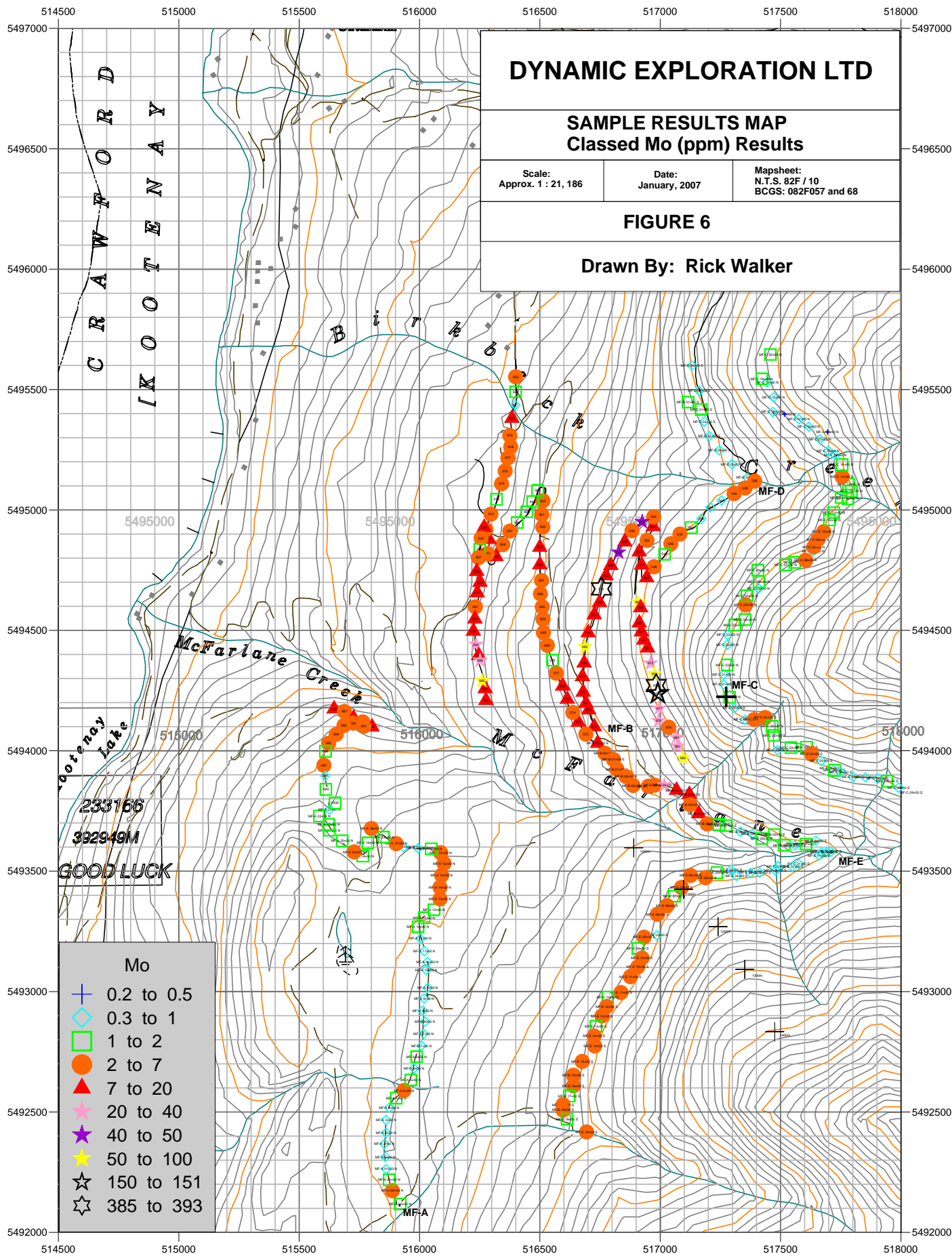
Scale:
Approx. 1 : 21, 186

Date:
January, 2007

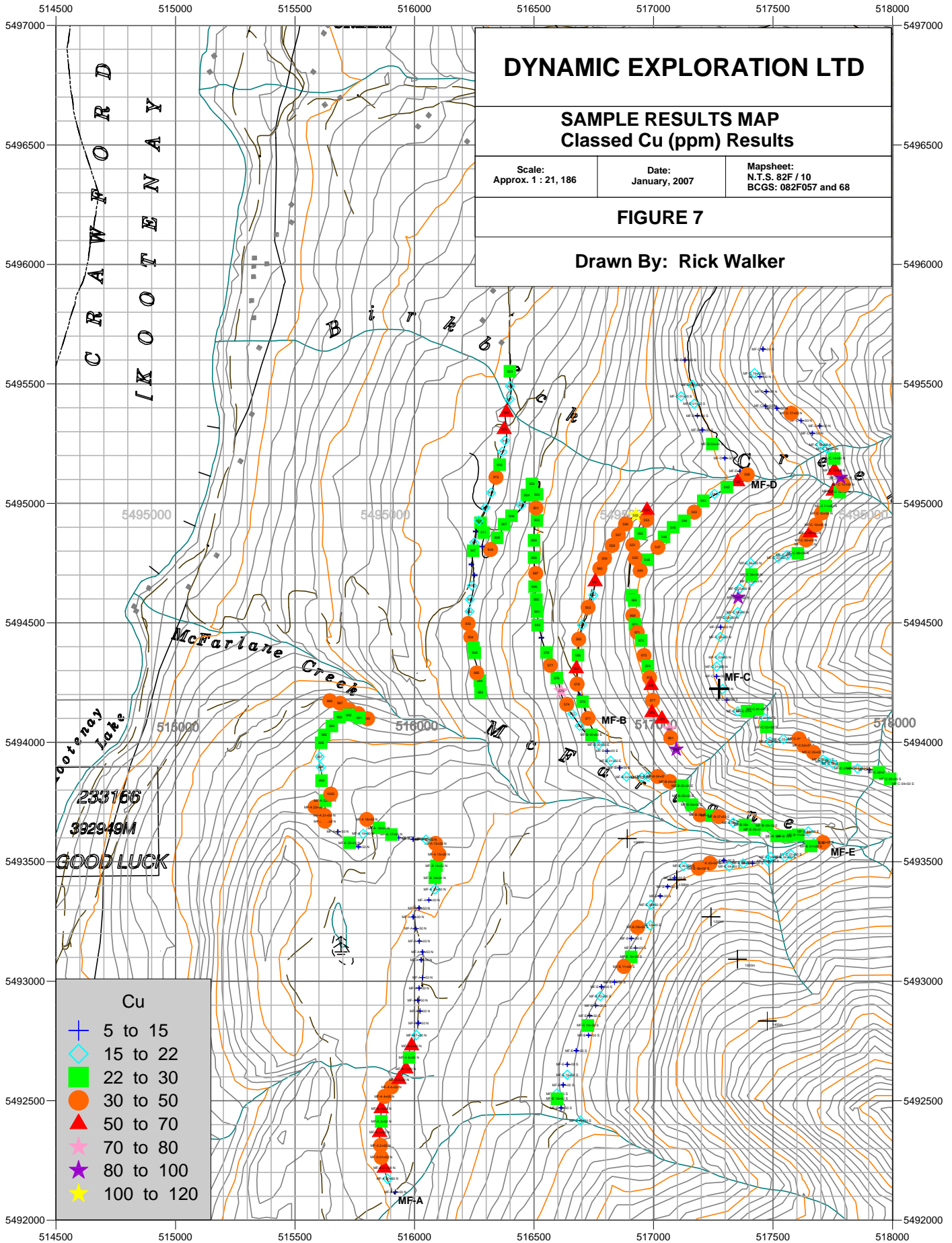
Mapsheet:
N.T.S. 82F / 10
BCGS: 082F057 and 68

FIGURE 6

Drawn By: Rick Walker



Mo	
+	0.2 to 0.5
◇	0.3 to 1
□	1 to 2
●	2 to 7
▲	7 to 20
★	20 to 40
★	40 to 50
★	50 to 100
★	150 to 151
★	385 to 393



DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

SAMPLE RESULTS MAP Classed Cu (ppm) Results

Scale:
Approx. 1 : 21, 186

Date:
January, 2007

Mapsheet:
N.T.S. 82F / 10
BCGS: 082F057 and 68

FIGURE 7

Drawn By: Rick Walker

Cu	
+	5 to 15
◇	15 to 22
■	22 to 30
●	30 to 50
▲	50 to 70
★	70 to 80
★	80 to 100
★	100 to 120

In addition, an Aeroquest International airborne geophysical survey was flown over the property, comprising a total of 455.8 line km (flown jointly with the Lydy property) or 40.2 km². The survey included magnetic, electromagnetic (EM) and radiometric data (see Appendix D).

Finally, due the results of the 2006 field program, acquisition of the Ben Derby MTO Mineral Tenure was completed so as to gain the MINFILE occurrence and associated workings. Soil data from 2005 returned two significantly anomalous results on the north and east margins of the Ben Derby tenure. The McFarlane 5 MTO Mineral tenure was also acquired on the west edge of the property so as to cover a number of anomalies identified by the airborne survey.

RESULTS

Soil Samples

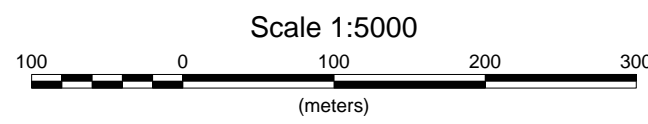
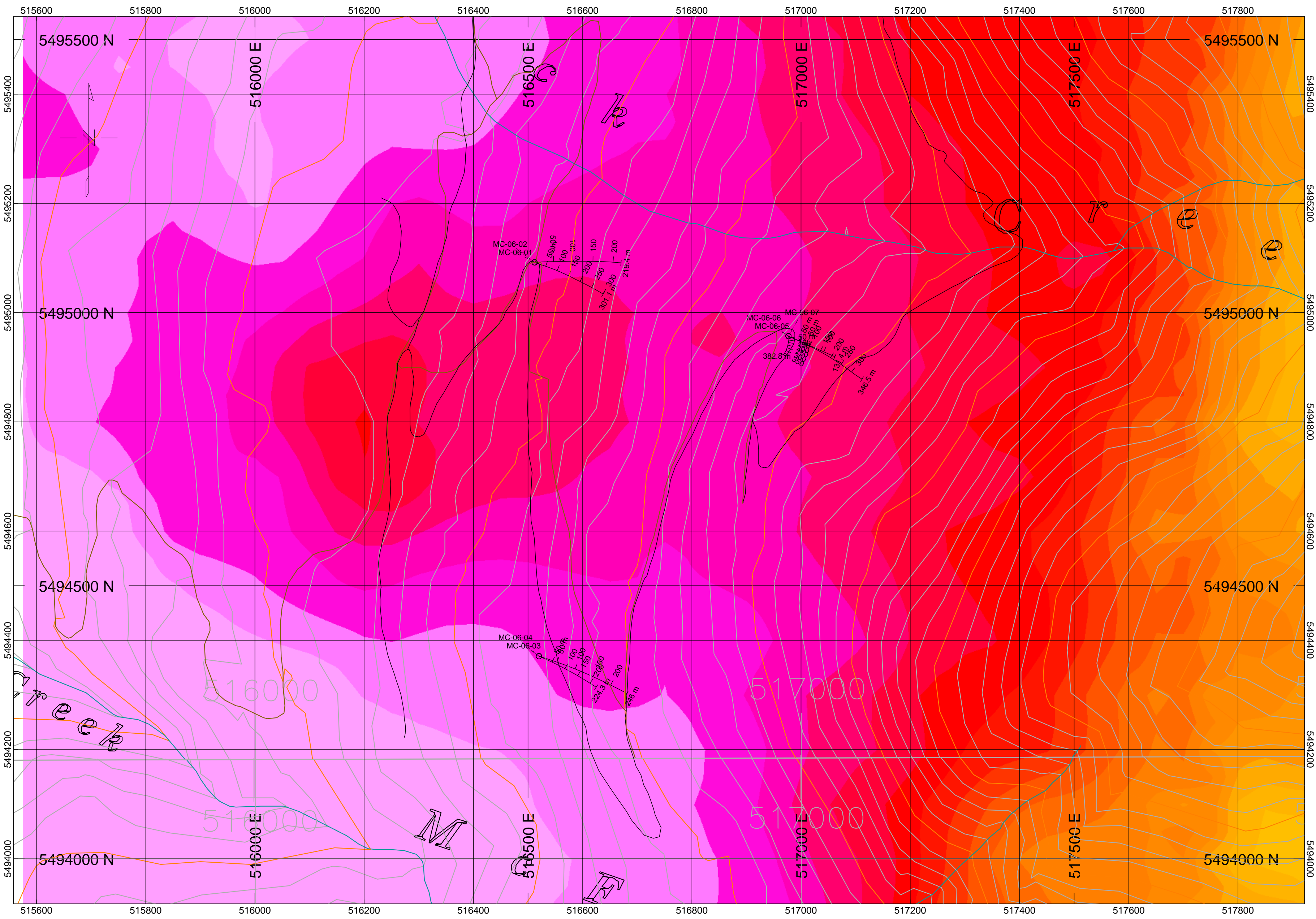
An additional 188 soils samples were recovered from the western portion of the property and submitted for 39 element ICP analysis at Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver. As the proposed models under consideration include a molybdenum ± copper ± gold porphyry deposit and/or intrusion-related gold, the elements of particular interest to this program are antimony, arsenic, bismuth, copper, gold, molybdenum, silver, tin, tungsten and zinc. The property is located between the Crawford Stock on the east shore of Kootenay Lake and an unnamed intrusion hosting molybdenum mineralization identified on the Sphinx property (Inferred Resource of 62,005,615 tonnes grading 0.035% Mo, using a cut-off grade of 0.01% Mo (Eagle Plains 2005a and 2005b)).

Statistics (see Table 1) and Correlation Coefficients (see Table 2)

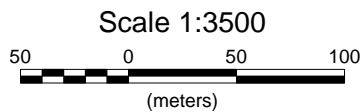
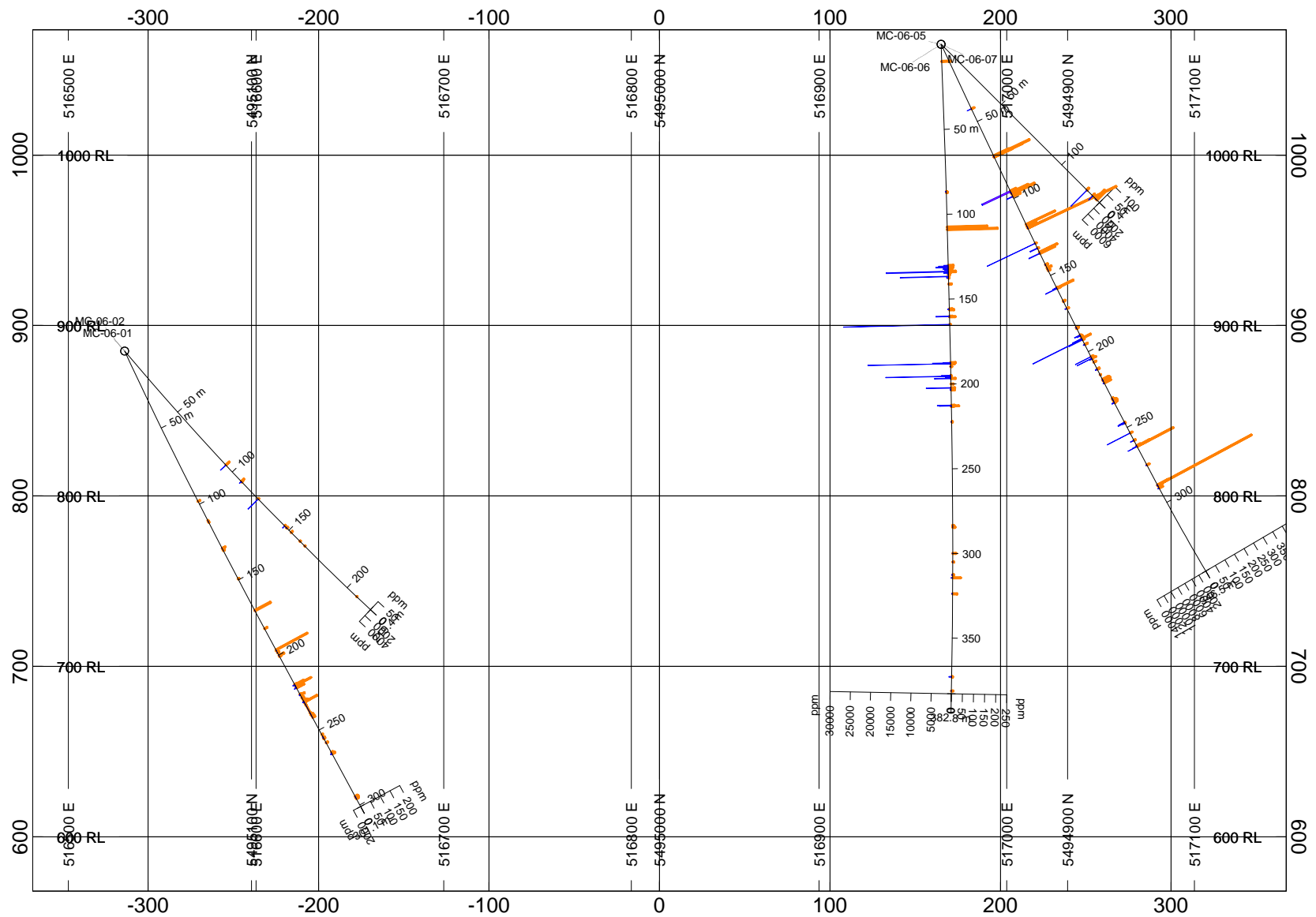
Molybdenum

Molybdenum analyses range between 0.4 and 32.3, with a standard deviation of 2.94. A review of frequency for the data reveals that 98.9 % of the analytical results lie between 0.4 and 8.3. The composite database for the 2005 and 2006 field seasons is not reviewed here, however. Several highly anomalous values were documented in the 2005 data. Qualitatively, in a manner similar to 2005, any Mo values greater than 5 ppm are considered anomalous. Approximately 72% of the analytical results have a value ≤ 1.8 ppm.

With regard to correlation coefficients, there are moderately high coefficients between Mo and bismuth (0.242), thorium (0.242) and tungsten (0.352). The remainder of the correlation coefficients are less than 0.2 and are, for the present, considered weak to uncorrelated. Even the moderate correlations noted above are weak to moderate, but are considered to support an association with a magmatic source (i.e Crawford Stock?).



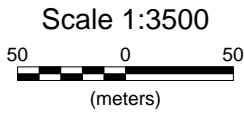
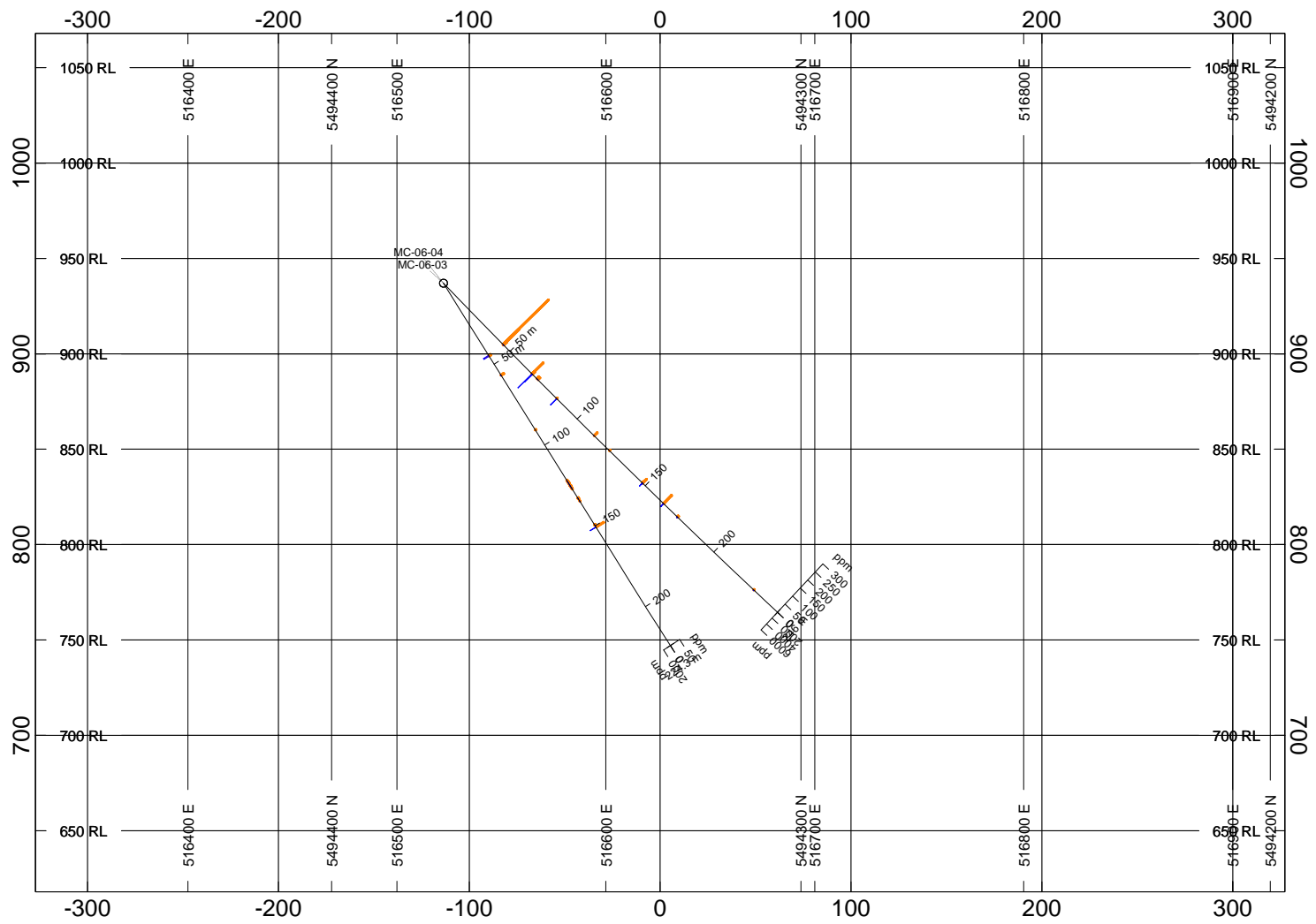
Jasper Mining Corporation
 Figure 8- Drill Hole Location Map
 Drawn By: Dynamic Exploration Ltd



Jasper Mining Corporation

Figure 9 - Drill Section 1
View to Northeast (Az. 24.7°)
Molybdenum values in blue, copper in orange

Drawn By: Dynamic Exploration Ltd



Jasper Mining Corporation

Figure 10 - Drill Section 2
View to Northeast (Az. 24.7°)
Molybdenum values in blue, copper in orange

Drawn By: Dynamic Exploration Ltd

Copper

Copper analyses range between 7.1 and 88.2 ppm, with a standard deviation of 14.28. A review of frequency data reveals that the data have a mean of 23.81 ppm, with 50% of the data having a value ≤ 20.3 ppm. These results are generally consistent with those reported from the 2005 soil program. Qualitatively, any copper values greater than 50 ppm are considered anomalous.

A review of correlation coefficients suggests copper is associated with iron (0.570), uranium (0.660), thorium (0.627) and magnesium (0.527). Chalcopyrite is considered to be the most likely copper bearing mineral phase and would explain the correlation between copper and iron. A slightly lower coefficient with arsenic (0.208) may indicate an association between chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. Finally, identification of anomalous values for both copper and molybdenum in contrast to a weak correlation with molybdenum is interpreted to suggest there may be potential to identify both copper and molybdenum mineralization, however, they will probably be in mutually exclusive settings

Tungsten

Tungsten values range between 0.1 and 13.0, with a standard deviation of 1.63. The mean for tungsten is 1.28. Qualitatively, tungsten values in excess of 3 ppm are considered anomalous.

The “intrusion-related gold” suite of metals returned generally poor correlation coefficients, with the exception of a relatively high correlation between tungsten and bismuth (0.530). In addition, a moderately high correlation with molybdenum (0.352) is interpreted to support a magmatic source for mineralization documented within, and adjacent to, the property. This is not surprising given proximity between the property and both the Crawford Stock to the west and the unnamed intrusion hosting mineralization on the Sphinx property.

Drill Results

A total of 254 samples were taken from the drill core, representing high grade molybdenum intercepts and the immediately adjacent sericite altered host rock. The following is a tabulation of all analyses that returned Mo values greater than 400 ppm (representing approximately 27% of the analyses received). Note that molybdenum values are in ppm. Silver values are given in ppm, except those in bold text which are in **oz/t**.

	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Mo¹ (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
Hole 1					
	94.12	94.29	0.17	1813.6	0.2
	107.98	108.21	0.23	632.5	<0.1
	123.00	123.22	0.22	3500	<0.1
	146.20	146.36	0.16	678.1	0.1

Hole 2					
	221.88	222.11	0.23	565.7	1.3
Hole 3					
	66.51	66.63	0.12	4880	0.6
	66.63	66.96	0.33	2720	0.2
	84.79	85.02	0.23	2130	0.3
	147.80	147.90	0.10	615.9	0.2
	147.90	148.00	0.10	1017.9	1.0
	163.22	163.57	0.35	1012.3	0.5
Hole 4					
	44.57	45.11	0.54	1493.7	8.6
	150.70	150.88	0.18	1628.9	0.4
Hole 5					
	121.00	121.10	0.10	5610	0.2
	125.64	125.88	0.24	1364.5	1.7
Hole 6					
	41.81	41.85	0.04	1151.7	0.1
	95.02	95.80	0.78	7770	0.2
	98.55	98.90	0.35	1629	0.1
	129.06	129.27	0.21	13060	0.2
	132.15	132.55	0.40	1973.1	<0.1
	135.49	135.85	0.36	2980	0.2
	158.03 ^{2,4}	158.77	0.74	1640	354.24
	189.03 ^{2,4}	189.91	0.88	900	1.88
	191.31 ^{2,4}	192.31	1.00	5180	5.04
	203.29	203.39	0.10	4270	0.3
	204.36	204.51	0.15	4060	0.2
	204.84	204.93	0.09	693.4	<0.1
	211.36	211.77	0.41	474.4	0.2
	233.46	233.86	0.40	648.9	0.1
	246.53 ^{2,4}	247.35	0.82	0.156	7.91
	253.73	253.86	0.13	6320	<0.1
	258.55	258.81	0.26	897.5	0.2
	262.09 ^{2,4}	262.79	0.70	910	9.85
Hole 7					
	130.00 ^{2,4}	137.71	7.71	0.217	2.50
	159.96	160.32	0.36	3300	0.9
	164.87	165.06	0.19	26240	0.2
	187.31 ^{2,4}	189.86	1.05	0.478	21.42
	194.87 ^{2,4}	196.91	2.04	0.316	3.08
	202.18	202.50	0.32	6140	0.3
	212.47	212.92	0.45	3450	0.4
	212.92	213.04	0.12	2940	1.6
	372.62	373.06	0.44	665.2	0.4

- Notes: 1. High grade molybdenum analyses were documented to a maximum value of 2.62%
2. Values in bold represent weighted average values over the intervals specified

3. All values for Mo in ppm (1,000 ppm = 0.1 %)
4. Values for Ag in ppm, except those in **bold text** which are in **oz/t**

Of note in the above tabulation is that there are a relatively large number of high grade, narrow molybdenum intercepts, with the thickest intercept returning a weighted average values of 0.217 ppm Mo over 7.71 m (25.30 feet). Furthermore, many of the intervals for which weighted average values were calculated returned high grade silver as well, to a maximum of 354.24 oz/t over 0.74 m in hole # 6.

Statistics (see Table 3) and Correlation Coefficients (see Table 4)

As previously states, the drill core samples represent high grade molybdenum intercepts and the immediately adjacent sericite altered host rock. As a result, the statistics discussed below have an inherent bias. All samples were taken from an intrusive host.

Molybdenum

Molybdenum analyses range between 0.2 and 26,240, with a standard deviation of 3,000. A review of frequency for the data reveals that 60 % of the analytical results lie above 100 ppm (an arbitrary cut-off). Several highly anomalous values were documented, with approximately 19% of the results having a value in excess of 1,000 ppm (0.1% Mo).

With regard to correlation coefficients, the only correlation coefficient of any significance is that with tin (0.528).

Copper

Copper analyses range between 1.0 and 479 ppm, with a standard deviation of 53.36. A review of frequency data reveals that the data have a mean of 999.9 ppm and an average of 188.23 ppm, with 50% of the data having a value ≤ 9.1 ppm.

A review of correlation coefficients suggests copper is associated with manganese (0.425), iron (0.469), arsenic (0.360), magnesium (0.564) and aluminum (0.515). As with the soil results, chalcopyrite is considered to be the most likely copper bearing mineral phase and would explain the correlation between copper and iron. The lower coefficient with arsenic (0.208) may indicate an association between chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. The very weak, negative correlation between molybdenum and copper indicates no apparent relationship between these two components, and the associated mineral phases.

Gold

Gold analyses range between 1.0 and 26 ppb, with a standard deviation of 3.011. A review of frequency data reveals that have a mean of 2.01 ppb and an average of 0.291 ppb, with 98% data lie above approximately 7 ppb.

With the absolute values for gold are low, the correlation coefficients may be meaningful. There are moderate correlation coefficients between gold and silver (0.442), lead (0.432), iron (0.497), and arsenic (0.639). The correlation between gold and silver, lead and, to a lesser degree, zinc (0.192) may indicate the presence of gold in association with base metal sulphide veins. Of particular significance, however, is the correlation between arsenic and, to a lesser degree, iron with gold. This may indicate that arsenic-bearing phases (probably arsenopyrite) may be a strong visual and geochemical pathfinder for gold. Furthermore, a very weak to weak correlation between gold and tungsten (0.113) and tin (0.193) may indicate a possible Intrusion-related Gold signature. This preliminary possibility will need to be evaluated more rigorously in subsequent programs.

Tungsten

Tungsten values range between 0.1 and 24 ppm, with a standard deviation of 1.69. The mean for tungsten is 0.83, with an average of 0.107. Qualitatively, tungsten values in excess of 3 ppm are considered anomalous.

The “intrusion-related gold” suite of metals returned generally moderate to high correlation coefficients, with arsenic (0.353), bismuth (0.627) and tin (0.314). In addition, copper returned a correlation coefficient of 0.246 with tungsten, suggesting a possible association between chalcopyrite and scheelite.

In contrast to the soil results, tungsten returned only a weak correlation with molybdenum (0.124)

Aeroquest International Airborne Geophysical Survey

The Aeroquest International airborne geophysical survey documents a strong magnetic signature, interpreted to represent the Crawford Stock, extending from Kootenay Lake into the western portion of the claims (Appendix , consistent with interpretations from previous limited mapping in which intrusive lithologies were identified at surface on the property. Prominent magnetic and EM anomalies are evident, oriented north-south, sub-parallel to the previously mapped geology. There is a strong association between magnetic and corresponding EM anomalies, although generally not coincident, which is interpreted to reflect anomalies within individual stratigraphic formations underlying the property. At this time, it remains uncertain whether these anomalies are inherent to the strata or if they reflect anomalies associated with alteration and/or mineralization due to proximity to Cretaceous intrusive bodies correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Belt.

In general, the data documents prominent magnetic and EM, generally elongate to linear anomalies within the north-trending mapped geology. Eagle Plains has reported their Inferred Resource to be associated with a quartz monzonite having a very small surface exposure approximately 1,300 m north of the Lydy property. The sub-surface projection of the mineralized quartz monzonite and surface geochemistry, as documented on Eagle Plains web-site, extends south-southwest along the west side of Baker Creek toward the adjacent Lydy property.

A prominent and very strong magnetic anomaly is evident on the Aeroquest data, extending essentially north-south and may have a sharp (faulted?) eastern termination. Underlying the majority of the property is a broad magnetic low, sub-parallel to the geology as previously mapped. However, a spatially coincident EM high is oriented slightly oblique to the magnetic anomaly and has a subtle anomaly trending south-southwest which may represent a response to the mineralized Cretaceous intrusive.

DISCUSSION

The property has had previous work completed, which resulted in identification of surface soil anomalies for molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc and limited tungsten, between McFarlane and Birkbeek creeks. Subsequent diamond drilling in 1981 returned anomalous Mo values grading up to 8,000 ppm over 1.22 m.

Previous soil and diamond drill programs have documented anomalous Mo (\pm W) in the area currently covered by the property. Furthermore, the property's western boundary is located approximately 1 km west-southwest of the Sphinx property, for which an Inferred Resource of 62,005,615 tonnes grading 0.035% Mo, using a cut-off grade of 0.01% Mo, was recently announced. The resource is associated with an interpreted Cretaceous age intrusive body, with mineralization occurring as "disseminations and within quartz-pyrite stockwork veins hosted by both sedimentary and intrusive rocks".

Review of the drill hole data with regard to the airborne geophysical results suggests the holes were collared along the eastern fringe of the Crawford Stock. There appears to be a strong eastward trending magnetic response which terminates in the vicinity of the Ben Derby (MINFILE 082FNE125) molybdenite occurrence. The seven holes comprising the 2006 drill program were drilled along the eastern and southeastern fringe of an apparent donut-shaped magnetic low along the eastern margin of the Crawford Stock. Finally, the best drill results from the 2006 program were documented along the western edge of a moderate magnetic band which may represent the mineralized fringe of the Crawford Stock. This general area constitutes an area of interest for further review and evaluation, particularly with regard to the 2006 soil sampling program, for which results are expected in the near future.

As a result of the surface soil and sub-surface drill hole data, a small claim in the heart of the property was acquired from two prospectors in the fall. In addition, an additional mineral tenure was acquired to cover a number of interesting geophysical anomalies identified on the western edge of the property.

The remainder of the property is characterized by curvilinear, broadly coincident magnetic and EM anomalies, many with apparent hook-shaped terminations. In detail, the magnetic and EM anomalies

are slightly displaced, and may even be slightly oblique, to one another. This may reflect changes in the respective responses with depth and/or the effects of alteration, and perhaps mineralization, due to fluids sourced from the intrusion. The hook-shaped terminations are interpreted to represent fold closures in which the eastern limb has been truncated due to faulting. Juxtaposition due to faulting has been documented within the upper Purcell Group along the east shore of Kootenay Lake, so this speculative interpretation is consistent with previous regional mapping, but has not been confirmed on the property. If correct, such fold closures may represent favourable locations for mineralization.

The potential for intrusion-related and/or other magmatic related mineralization continues to be suggested by:

- 1) the general association of molybdenum with Cretaceous intrusions of the Bayonne Magmatic Belt,
- 2) possible association of a weakly (to moderately) anomalous “intrusion-related gold” suite of metals including arsenic, antimony, bismuth, tungsten and tin,
- 3) spatial association between silver-bearing to silver-rich base metal veins and documented intrusions (i.e. Perry Creek - Moyie River area, Rose Pass area (Welcome-Enterprise) and, in particular, the Sanca - Akokli Creek area),
- 4) the documented presence of relatively small felsic intrusions in the general area (i.e. Hall Lake Stock, Sawyer Stock, Ailsa Lake, Mount Skelly Complex, Fry Creek Batholith, etc), and
- 5) an arguably higher grade metamorphic grade evident in the limited exposures along the road network between Birkbeck and McFarlane Creeks with respect to the regional metamorphic grade.

Potential for identification of porphyry-style mineralization is interpreted to be supported by:

1. proximity of the MCFARLANE property to the Sphinx property of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd on which an Inferred Resource of 62,005,615 tonnes grading 0.035% Mo, using a cut-off grade of 0.01% Mo has been identified (Eagle Plains 2005a and 2005b),
2. identification of a number of anomalous to highly anomalous molybdenum values, together with a relatively large number of weakly through strongly anomalous Mo values, and
3. Widespread and weakly to arguably moderately anomalous copper mineralization identified in a number of areas on the property, albeit not generally coincident with molybdenum.

CONCLUSIONS

The 2006 drill program returned a relatively large number of high grade, narrow molybdenum intercepts, with the thickest intercept returning a weighted average values of 0.217 ppm Mo over 7.71 m (25.30 feet). Furthermore, many of the intervals for which weighted average values were calculated returned high grade silver as well, to a maximum of 354.24 oz/t over 0.74 m in hole # 6. The results of this preliminary drill program confirm previous reports of narrow, high grade molybdenum values previously reported from the property. Descriptions of the host rock around these high grade veins suggests there may be lower grade, molybdenum bearing haloes around some or all of the intervals sampled.

The holes completed in 2006 represent the initial holes drilled on the property by the Company and were intended to follow up the results of a limited soil sampling program completed on the property in 2005. Further soil sampling was completed during the 2006 field program and combined into a database with the results of previous soil sampling.

Preliminary evaluation of the MCFARLANE property, on the basis of both a review of previous work and a preliminary suite of soil samples, is interpreted to suggest potential for identification of Mo ± Cu style porphyry and/or intrusion-related gold mineralization. High grade Mo, although over narrow widths, has been reported from previous drill programs, and confirmed by the 2006 drill program.

Weakly anomalous analytical values and moderate to high correlation coefficients in both soil and drill samples for arsenic, bismuth, tungsten and/or tin may indicate potential for intrusion-related gold mineralization. With regard to results from the 2005 program, Acme Analytical laboratories Ltd's Group 1DX was utilized this year (as opposed to the Group 1EX), which has a lower detection limit for gold, resulting in a number of weakly to moderately anomalous gold values.

The property is located between mapped exposures of the Crawford Stock, correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Suite (Logan 2002), and an unnamed intrusion which is host to an Inferred Resource of 62,005,615 tonnes grading 0.035% Mo, using a cut-off grade of 0.01% Mo (Eagle Plains 2005a and 2005b). Strongly anomalous molybdenum reported from previous programs (both soil and from drilling), as well as anomalous molybdenum documented from the 2005 field program, taken together with proximity to a documented resource suggests the MCFARLANE property may have potential for identification of analogous mineralization.

Similarly, anomalous values for the "intrusion-related gold" suite of metals (except gold) may indicate potential for identification of mineralization under this model. Previous reports of tungsten skarn and Mo ± W ± Cu porphyry-type mineralization, as well as a general correlation between Mo, Cu and other "magmatic" metals is further taken as support for mineralization derived from a magmatic source. The information documented to date from the various programs on the property preclude none of these mineral deposit models at this time, however, evidence for high grade, narrow vein-hosted molybdenum seems to be most dominant.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Compilation of previous results from previous programs should be undertaken to build a database of all available data from both the LYDY property and the immediately adjacent Sphinx property to the north;
2. Continue soil sampling on the property, extending the current coverage from the existing road network to contour lines. Samples should be taken along major contours to provide coarse coverage of the property. Additional soil lines through the middle and upper elevations of the property are also recommended;
3. Creeks draining the property should be silt sampled;
4. Geological mapping should be undertaken to:
 - a) identify and/or re-establish known mineralized horizons from previous drilling,
 - b) identify and/or confirm the stratigraphy present on the property and identify possible marker horizons,
 - c) provide better structural control for the property;
- 5) Consider a ground-based Induced Potential (IP) geophysical survey to identify possible sub-surface anomalies associated with a possible porphyry-type deposit;
- 6) Undertake further diamond drilling to test surface anomalies identified on the basis of soil and rock sampling and sub-surface anomalies identified from airborne and/or ground-based geophysical surveys.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Pre-Field	
Permitting, Compilation, mobilization	\$ 5,000
Field Program	
Mapping	\$ 2,250
5 man-days @ \$450 / day	
Soil Sampling	\$ 2,500
10 man-days at \$250 / day	
Field Supplies	\$ 225
15 man-days at \$15 / day	
Equipment	\$ 750
4WD Truck - 10 days at \$75 / day	\$ 975
Mileage - 1300 km at \$0.75 / km	\$ 600
Fuel	\$ 750
Rock Saw - 10 days at \$75 / day	
Diamond Drilling	\$ 300,000
3,000 metres at \$100 / metre (all inclusive)	
Analytical	\$ 5,000
250 soil samples at \$20 / sample	\$ 6,000
300 core samples at \$20 / sample	
Post-Field	
Report Writing - 7 days at \$450 / day	\$ 3,150
Reproduction - 3 days at \$450 / day	\$ 1,350
	\$ 328,550
	<u>\$ 32,855</u>
Contingency on Field Program (10%)	
	<u>\$ 361,405</u>

TOTAL:

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Appendix A

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, BC, hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986.
- 2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989.
- 3) I am a member of good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
- 4) I am the Vice President - Exploration for Jasper Mining Corporation, with an office at 2601 42nd Avenue, Crescent, Cranbrook, British Columbia.
- 5) I am the author of this report which is based on work completed under my supervision between May 12th and July 31st, 2006.
- 6) I was personally involved in the acquisition of the claims described herein.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 9th day of January, 2007.



Richard T. Walker, P.Geo.

Appendix B

Soil Sample Results

Correlations - Soils

		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Sb	Bi	V	Mg	Al	Na	K	W	Ga
Sr	Pearson Correlation	-0.074	0.211	0.200	0.248	0.171	0.318	0.425	-0.032	-0.013	0.013	0.022	1	0.358	0.159	0.317	0.200	0.355	0.520	0.162	0.007	0.287
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.315	0.004	0.006	0.001	0.063	0.000	0.000	0.664	0.864	0.896	0.764	0.000	0.030	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.027	0.927	0.000
	N	188	188	188	188	119	188	188	188	188	188	104	188	188	184	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
Sb	Pearson Correlation	-0.205	-0.016	0.439	0.007	0.055	0.136	0.135	0.373	-0.141	0.048	-0.135	0.358	1	-0.074	0.092	-0.145	0.182	0.320	-0.216	-0.151	0.217
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.005	0.833	0.000	0.922	0.557	0.065	0.068	0.000	0.056	0.631	0.068	0.000	0.321	0.217	0.049	0.013	0.000	0.003	0.040	0.003	
	N	184	184	184	184	117	184	184	184	184	102	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
Bi	Pearson Correlation	0.242	0.171	0.516	0.329	0.262	0.194	0.020	-0.223	0.093	-0.062	0.147	0.159	-0.074	1	0.025	0.077	-0.076	-0.019	0.200	0.530	-0.074
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.008	0.783	0.002	0.204	0.534	0.045	0.030	0.321	0.731	0.294	0.301	0.795	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.311
	N	188	188	188	188	119	188	188	188	188	104	188	188	184	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
V	Pearson Correlation	-0.069	0.322	0.077	0.053	-0.001	0.034	0.364	-0.139	0.115	0.152	-0.025	0.317	0.092	0.025	1	0.310	0.691	0.323	0.241	0.061	0.782
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.344	0.000	0.294	0.473	0.991	0.641	0.000	0.057	0.116	0.123	0.733	0.000	0.217	0.731	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.406	0.000
	N	188	188	188	188	119	188	188	188	188	104	188	188	184	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
Mg	Pearson Correlation	0.101	0.527	0.021	-0.082	-0.186	-0.100	0.682	0.105	0.181	0.213	0.507	0.200	-0.145	0.077	0.310	1	0.055	-0.212	0.580	0.233	-0.036
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.168	0.000	0.777	0.263	0.043	0.170	0.000	0.151	0.013	0.030	0.000	0.006	0.049	0.294	0.000	0.454	0.003	0.000	0.001	0.624	
	N	188	188	188	188	119	188	188	188	188	104	188	188	184	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
Al	Pearson Correlation	-0.158	0.203	0.064	0.113	0.156	0.003	0.279	-0.015	0.102	0.038	-0.033	0.355	0.182	-0.076	0.691	0.055	1	0.548	-0.006	-0.119	0.852
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.031	0.005	0.380	0.124	0.090	0.972	0.000	0.840	0.162	0.703	0.651	0.000	0.013	0.301	0.000	0.454	0.000	0.932	0.105	0.000	
	N	188	188	188	188	119	188	188	188	188	104	188	188	184	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
Na	Pearson Correlation	-0.137	0.047	0.047	0.241	0.225	0.149	-0.006	-0.153	-0.063	-0.078	-0.220	0.520	0.320	-0.019	0.323	-0.212	0.548	1	0.017	-0.030	0.439
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.060	0.518	0.521	0.001	0.014	0.041	0.934	0.036	0.391	0.432	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.795	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.821	0.680	0.000	
	N	188	188	188	188	119	188	188	188	188	104	188	188	184	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
K	Pearson Correlation	0.095	0.187	-0.049	0.058	-0.054	0.094	0.252	-0.188	0.023	0.070	0.199	0.162	-0.216	0.200	0.241	0.580	-0.006	0.017	1	0.331	-0.033
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.195	0.010	0.507	0.427	0.561	0.200	0.000	0.010	0.754	0.478	0.006	0.027	0.003	0.006	0.001	0.000	0.932	0.821	0.000	0.652	
	N	188	188	188	188	119	188	188	188	188	104	188	188	184	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
W	Pearson Correlation	0.352	0.160	0.116	0.212	-0.024	0.110	0.007	-0.189	0.046	0.058	0.205	0.007	-0.151	0.530	0.061	0.233	-0.119	-0.030	0.331	1	-0.163
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.028	0.113	0.003	0.797	0.132	0.920	0.009	0.529	0.557	0.005	0.927	0.040	0.000	0.406	0.001	0.105	0.680	0.000	0.026	
	N	188	188	188	188	119	188	188	188	188	104	188	188	184	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
Ga	Pearson Correlation	-0.200	0.044	0.069	0.120	0.137	0.079	0.185	-0.066	0.011	0.026	-0.179	0.287	0.217	-0.074	0.782	-0.036	0.852	0.439	-0.033	-0.163	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.006	0.550	0.349	0.101	0.136	0.280	0.011	0.371	0.884	0.795	0.014	0.000	0.003	0.311	0.000	0.624	0.000	0.000	0.652	0.026	
	N	188	188	188	188	119	188	188	188	188	104	188	188	184	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

a. Cannot be computed because at least one of the variables is constant.

Descriptive Statistics - Soils

	Number	Min	Max	Mean	Avg	Standard Deviation
Mo	188	0.4	32.3	2.002	0.2143	2.9386
Cu	188	7.1	88.2	23.809	1.0417	14.2824
Pb	188	4.7	93.8	15.284	0.7109	9.7472
Zn	188	28	913	131.02	7.684	105.363
Ag	119	0	1	0.22	0.011	0.122
Ni	188	12.8	183.4	50.739	2.0610	28.2596
Co	188	4.8	76.9	15.861	0.7560	10.3658
Mn	188	180	9,269	678.57	59.768	819.501
Fe	188	1.40	6.49	2.6399	0.05629	0.77177
As	188	0.7	26.3	4.670	0.2730	3.7437
U	188	0.4	8.2	1.018	0.0616	0.8448
Au	104	1	18	1.88	0.269	2.743
Th	188	2	13	5.21	0.132	1.805
Sr	188	4.0	95.0	20.957	1.0280	14.0959
Cd	181	0	2	0.26	0.019	0.253
Sb	184	0	1	0.21	0.008	0.113
Bi	188	0.3	13.0	1.180	0.0997	1.3675
V	188	12	40	21.77	0.370	5.077
Ca	188	0.04	0.73	0.1601	0.00675	0.09259
P	188	0.021	0.558	0.09564	0.004906	0.067273
La	188	5.0	59.0	15.676	0.4917	6.7425
Cr	188	9	56	24.37	0.567	7.780
Mg	188	0.11	1.46	0.6394	0.01876	0.25716
Ba	188	19.000	365.000	132.00000	4.882835	66.950057
Ti	188	0.013	0.164	0.07474	0.002467	0.033826
B	136	1	4	1.61	0.062	0.722
Al	188	1.07	4.75	2.3147	0.04982	0.68315
Na	188	0.003	0.059	0.01174	0.000462	0.006340
K	188	0.0	0.8	0.134	0.0081	0.1104
W	188	0.1	13.0	1.278	0.1193	1.6351
Hg	186	0	0	0.03	0.001	0.017
Sc	188	1.0	3.6	1.728	0.0390	0.5341
Tl	183	0	1	0.16	0.006	0.086
S	12	0	0	0.08	0.009	0.032
Ga	188	3	12	6.63	0.121	1.654
Se	13	1	1	0.55	0.024	0.088
Te	0					
Sn	73	1	1	1.00	0.000	0.000
Zr	188	0.1	53.4	6.337	0.5608	7.6895

Appendix C

Drill Results

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	MC-06-01
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DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	18-May-06
COMPLETED:	21-May-06
PURPOSE:	To test surface soil
	anomaly
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	A602543, A602543R

MINERAL TENURE NUMBER:	513555
NTS: 082F/10E TRIM Map: 082F57 and 067	
CLAIM NAME:	MCFARLANE NORTH
LOCATION - GRID NAME:	
EASTING: 516512 NORTHING: 5495092	
SECTION: ELEV: 885 m	
AZIM: 086.5° LENGTH: 219.44 m	
DIP: -46° CASING LEFT?: No	
CORE SIZE: BTW	
CORE STORAGE: Cranbrook	

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM	DIP
17.37	84.44°	-45.81°	32.61	88.95°	-45.70°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM	DIP
78.33	88.72°	-44.62	124.05	90.23°	-43.01
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM	DIP
169.76	91.85°	-42.57	215.48	95.21°	-41.43

	57.00	65°								
	58.00	75°	76.75-79.14 Sericite Chloritic Schist Dark green, well foliated interval with oval to slightly irregular patches of sericite to 3cm long dimension comprising up to 40% of the interval. Matrix comprised of fine-grained minerals to 1.5mm long dimension, comprised predominantly of quartz with slightly subordinate chloritized biotite. 78.91-79.07 Broken interval-cobble sized fragments, possible gouge on surfaces. Basal contact at 52 degrees.							
	59.00	57°								
	60.00	54°								
	61.00	44°								
	63.00	45°								
	64.00	70°	79.14-80.99 Contact Unit Chalky white to light grey interval with network of chloritic fractures comprising up to 10%. Chilled margin for granitic intrusive (?). Broken basal contact, not certain if sharp or gradational. Faults: 79.3-79.45 Faulted interval at 33 degrees to core axis, comprised of powdery to fine grit sized gouge with shattered quartz vein at center of interval.							
	65.00	72°								
	66.00	85°								
	67.00	80°								
	69.00	60°								
	72.00	64°								
			80.99-96.73 Light Pink Granite Weak pink coloured, chlorite altered granite, medium to coarse grained. Phenocrysts consist of sub-idiomorphic (to idiomorphic) pink Kspar, light grey plagioclase and quartz with hornblende as the mafic constituent (up to 20%). Variations evident in the core depending on amount of hornblende (0-20%), colour (white to light grey to pink), extent of chloritization of hornblende. White mica localized along vein margins, as local patches (to 1cm in long dimension) and as highly subordinate phenocryst (?) phase. Faults: 82.08-82.2 Broken interval with fine to coarse grained size fragments and graphite coated surfaces between. 82.08-82.13 at approximately 20 degrees to core axis. 84.57-84.64 Broken interval comprised of pebble sized core fragments of granite and quartz vein. Fault localized at upper contact of vein. 89.85-90.03 Broken interval comprised of angular, coarse pebble sized core fragments with chlorite coated surfaces and powdery gouge. 93.57-93.79 Network of fractures annealed with graphite between 35 and 45 degrees to core axis.							
			96.73-105.76 Granite Predominantly light pink granite, chlorite hornblende. 96.73-100.12 Fine grained medium pink granite. Sugary textured granite with gradational contacts with host. Faults: 101.26-101.69 Largely broken interval with graphitic and chloritic surfaces							
			105.76-219.44 Predominantly white to light grey granite Local xenoliths (i.e. 114.15-114.18m, similar to 96.73-100.12m) of other granitic phases. Hornblende moderately chloritized. Dark grey (coarse salt and pepper texture with plagioclase and hornblende) between 138.6-138.75m. Scattered quartz+sericite+/-pyrite veinlets and chlorite veinlets noted in core, not individually described but present. 129.33-129.59 3cm dyke of medium pink, sugary textured granite cross-cutting at 17 degrees to core axis. 136.6-136.76 Another dyke, as above, along edge of core, parallel to core axis, >= 0.5mm thick. Below 138.47 Felsic phenocryst grain size increase below approximately 138.47m with approximately 5% blocky, zoned Kspar megacrysts to 1.5cm diameter. 151.6-182.63 Predominantly light (to locally moderately) pink coloured granite. 182.63-219.44 (eoh) Predominantly white to light grey.							

Sugary textured pink granite dykes between 1 and 145cm thick: 169.22-169.47 at 20degrees (2), 169.85-169.95 at 35 degrees (1), 173.29-173.56 at 15degrees (1), 179.00-179.34 at 13degrees (2), 183.44-185.29 at 20degrees (~1.45m), 188.29-188.47 at 22degrees (1), 191.65-191.8 at 20degrees (1), 194.18-194.28 at 20degrees (1), 195.41-195.59 at 30degrees (1)

Faults:

105.92-106.31 Broken interval with loss of cohesion. Local network of hairline chloritic fractures at approximately 35 degrees to core axis between 105.97-106.03m.

106.68-108.66 Chloritic shear over upper 10cm (~106.68-106.72m) with broken interval between ~106.98-108.66m.

111.37-111.86 (8cm missing) 6 crush zones up to 2cm thick at approximately 40 degrees to core axis.

112.44- 113.44 (68cm missing) crushed/broken interval with 5cm thick green-grey gouge at top of interval. Interval comprised of angular, coarse pebble sized core fragments in matrix of fine to medium grit.

115.1-115.22 Three sub-parallel graphite coated fractures at 20 degrees to core axis. Slickensides perpendicular to core axis.

125.78-125.92 Graphite coated fracture at 15 degrees to core axis.

126.81-128.09 Broken interval with core discs to 5cm thick, with chloritic fractures oriented at 65 degrees to core axis. 127.61-128.09 interval shattered and subsequently annealed by chlorite.

142.52-142.98 Broken interval with local loss of cohesion of core. 3cm thick interval of medium reddish brown gouge and fine to medium-grained grit sized fragments at approximately 142.91-142.94m with annealed insitu breccia below.

155.18-155.25 Angular core fragments, coarse pebble to fine grit. Broken between 155.0-155.72m.

159.23-159.46 Broken core fragments to 5cm core length with white powdery gouge on surfaces.

159.77-160.49 Broken, altered interval, darker pink to orange-brown in colour. Weak series of sub-parallel chloritic veins/fracture fill, dark orange-brown oxidation fronts. 160.2-160.22m - 2.0cm thick chloritic gouge at 25 degrees to core axis. Broken core fragments to 15cm long dimension with chloritic fracture fill/veins at 25 degrees and sub parallel to core axis to 160.95m. (Sugary pink dykes/Chloritic veins/Brittle shearing)

162.68-163.53 Broken interval overall with three distinct intervals of failure: 162.76-162.84, 163.1-163.23 & 163.31-163.42m. Middle interval broken with almost complete loss of cohesion over interval with surface coatings of powdery gouge. bottom interval has four failure planes at 25-45 degrees to core axis with loss of cohesion between.

166.96-167.2 Brittle fault zone with failure and loss of cohesion at top of interval over approximately 10cm. Underlying core discoloured, with darker pink colour and chloritic +/- Mn (?) coated fracture at 23 degrees to core axis. Slickensides sub parallel to core axis. Evidence of failure continues down to 169.52m. Core to ~169.07 has intervals <=20cm of failure with evidence of insitu-brecciation annealed with quartz and sub parallel series of chlorite veins/fractures.

Failure 167.87-168.00, 168.41-168.45, 168.55-168.72, 168.98-169.07m.

177.16-178.12 Interval similar to preceding. Broken at top with failure between ~177.32 and 177.45m and chlorite annealed brecciation to end of interval.

180.64-180.74 Brittle failure zone, broken for approximately 10cm above.

195.36-195.41 Brittle failure zone with chloritic surface at ~25 degrees to core axis.

197.2-197.43 Series of sub parallel chlorite veins at 27 degrees to core axis and insitu shattering/brecciation subsequently annealed by chlorite.

209.88-210.14 Broken interval with medium pebble to coarse pebble sized core fragments with graphitic shear at approximately 15 degrees to core axis.

217.16-217.24 Broken core fragments, highly angular fine-medium pebble sized.

218.76-219.44 Fault zone comprised of fine grit to angular core fragments in relict gouge. Interval represented by 44cm of fault material.

Several other broken intervals present, not noted as no unambiguous evidence for possible presence of fault and/or failure.

219.44

End of Hole

Photos

			<p>3148 - Variation in granite between approximately 86.16 (top) and 87.9 (bottom)</p> <p>3149 - Granite phase at 96.12m</p> <p>3150,3151 - Moly bearing veinlet between 123.00-123.22m</p> <p>3152 - Variations in granite at top end of Box 24. Coarse grained (top row). Sparse megacrystic (bottom row).</p> <p>3153 - Phenocryst at 148.98m</p> <p>3154 - Granite dyke (vein?), between 123.00-123.22m.</p> <p>3155 - Chlorite annealed brecciation, between 177.16-178.12m.</p> <p>3156 - Brittle fault zone, at 167.56m.</p> <p>3157 - Broken altered interval between 159.77-160.49m.</p> <p>3158 - Broken interval between 162.68-163.53m.</p> <p>3159 - 44cm fault material between 218.76-219.44m.</p> <p>3160 - <=1.5cm pyritic veinlet between 159.48-159.78m. Photo of base of sample MC-06-01-12.</p>							
			<p>Samples</p> <p>MC-06-01-01 94.12-94.29m Approximately 1.1cm thick quartz vein with coarse pyrite (to 0.7cm long dimension) approximately 10% at 28 degrees to core axis</p> <p>MC-06-01-02 107.98-108.21m Graphitic fractures at 30 degrees to core axis. Sub-idiomorphic to xenomorphic pyrite. Quartz vein (<=1cm thick) at 35 degrees to core axis with pyrite porphyroblasts. Minor molybdenite spatially associated with pyrite (approximately 0.25% in vein). Minor moly. in matrix adjacent to vein.</p> <p>MC-06-01-03 108.21-108.41 Thin (0.5cm thick) quartz vein with pyrite and minor molybdenite. Molybdenite again spatially associated with pyrite.</p> <p>MC-06-01-04 108.41-108.64 Interval visually barren of mineralization below previous interval.</p> <p>MC-06-01-05 123.00-123.22 Open space filling granitic dyke (vein?) Coarse grained kspar and quartz vein cross cutting host at 13 degrees to core axis. Thin (<=0.2cm thick) moly+pyrite veinlet has an open space filling texture - vein.</p> <p>MC-06-01-06 146.2-146.36 Xenomorphic to small aggregate masses of molybdenite associated with pyrite (medium grained) in diffuse quartz vein <=2.5cm at 20 degrees to core axis.</p> <p>MC-06-01-07 147.58-147.75 Visually barren interval above sample #8.</p> <p>MC-06-01-08 147.75-148.00 Diffuse quartz vein (<=2cm thick) at 10 degrees to core axis with fine to medium grained pyrite and cored by epidote +/- chlorite veinlet (<=2mm thick) Sericite enrichment in quartz vein.</p> <p>MC-06-01-09 148.00-148.12 Interval between veins.</p> <p>MC-06-01-10 148.12-148.43 Second vein similar to sample #8 at 17 degrees to core axis. Approximately 15% pyrite</p> <p>MC-06-01-11 151.86-152.1 Thin black chlorite veinlet (<=1.5mm) at 15 degrees to core axis. Also very diffuse quartz+sericite vein (~0.5cm thick?) at approximately 25 degrees to core axis.</p> <p>MC-06-01-12 159.48-159.78 Thin pyritic veinlet (<=1.5cm) sub parallel to core axis with envelope of weak sericite alteration.</p> <p>MC-06-01-13 163.7-163.88 Sericitic interval immediately above graphitic and chloritic shear at 20 degrees to core axis.</p> <p>MC-06-01-14 207.86-208.15 Diffuse quartz+sericite+pyrite vein approximately 0.5cm thick at approximately 10 degrees to core axis.</p>	01	94.12	94.29	<.5	94.12	71.8	27
				02	107.98	108.21	<.5	107.98	34.7	74
				03	108.21	108.41	<.5	108.21	4.2	68
				04	108.41	108.64	0.9	108.41	4.3	76
				05	123.00	123.22	<.5	123	10.1	32
				06	146.20	146.36	1.2	146.2	10.5	58
				07	147.58	147.75	0.9	147.58	7.9	61
				08	147.75	148.00	<.5	147.75	12.8	56
				09	148.00	148.12	<.5	148	6.6	61
				10	148.12	148.43	0.8	148.12	8.2	62
				11	151.86	152.10	0.8	151.86	9.8	68
				12	159.48	159.78	1	159.48	11.2	61
				13	163.70	163.88	<.5	163.7	9	54
				14	207.86	208.15	<.5	207.86	6	54
			<p>BOXES</p> <p>Box 1 7.32-14.29</p> <p>Box 2 14.29-20.62</p> <p>Box 3 20.62-26.65</p> <p>Box 4 26.65-32.26</p> <p>Box 5 32.26-37.94</p> <p>Box 6 37.94-44.09</p> <p>Box 7 44.09-50.63</p> <p>Box 8 50.63-57.32</p> <p>Box 9 57.32-62.66</p> <p>Box 10 62.66-68.46</p> <p>Box 11 68.46-74.4</p>							

			Box 12 74.4-78.62						
			Box 13 78.62-84.69						
			Box 14 84.69-90.99						
			Box 15 90.99-96.73						
			Box 16 96.73-102.44						
			Box 17 102.44-108.88						
			Box 18 108.88-115.1						
			Box 19 115.1-121.00						
			Box 20 121.00-127.10						
			Box 21 127.1-132.75						
			Box 22 132.75-138.47						
			Box 23 138.47-144.49						
			Box 24 144.49-150.36						
			Box 25 150.36-156.13						
			Box 26 156.13-161.86						
			Box 27 161.86-167.56						
			Box 28 167.56-173.21						
			Box 29 173.21-179.07						
			Box 30 179.07-184.87						
			Box 31 184.87-190.76						
			Box 32 190.76-196.72						
			Box 33 196.72-202.66						
			Box 34 202.66-211.2						
			Box 35 211.2-216.94						
			Box 36 216.94-219.44 EOH						

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	MC-06-02
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MINERAL TENURE NUMBER:	513555
NTS: 082F/10E TRIM Map: 082F57 and 067	
CLAIM NAME:	MCFARLANE NORTH
LOCATION - GRID NAME:	
EASTING: 516512 NORTHING: 5495092	
SECTION: ELEV: 885 m	
AZIM: 109° LENGTH: 300.82 m	
DIP: -65° CASING LEFT?: No	
CORE SIZE:	BTW
CORE STORAGE:	Cranbrook

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM	DIP
26.82	108.87°	-64.41°	72.54	110.61°	-63.33°
118.26	113.85°	-62.78°	163.97	116.77°	-61.97°
209.69	116.39°	-61.57°	255.41	118.72°	-61.52°
301.13	121.10°	-61.56°			

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	21-May-06
COMPLETED:	24-May-06
PURPOSE:	To test surface soil
	anomaly
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	A602543, A602543R

Drill Hole MC - 06 - 02

From m	To m	Core Angle		Description	Sample Number	From m	To m	Gold ppb	Silver gms/T	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm
		m	Deg								
0.00	9.14			Casing							
				9.14-72.30 Granule Conglomerate Similar to Hole #1, varies from light to dark grey, siltstone to matrix supported granule conglomerate. Clasts vary from coarse sand to coarse granule size, comprised of sub-angular (sub-rounded to angular) quartz and feldspar from 1% to 70%.							
		9.5	10°								
		10.00	0°								
		11.00	0-5°								
		12.00	30°	From approximately 32.85-63.82, unit variably calcareous, with vuggy appearance due to dissolved calcite.							
		13.00	18°	Interval badly broken with 10-15% having intact core segments greater than 15cm. Particularly badly broken between 16.58-							
		14.00	0-10°	19.27 and 21.03-38.86. Moderately badly broken between 38.86-73.97m							
		15.00	30°								
		16.00	0°	Faults:							
		18.5	0°	13.17-13.31 Highly angular core fragments with oxidized coatings on surface (limonite) and several gouge filled surfaces at							
		20	0-10°	approximately 20 degrees to core axis.							
		21.00	15°	16.80-17.03 Fault gouge/breccia over approximately 2.0cm at 18 degrees to core axis.							
		22.00	25°	30.36-30.77 Fault breccia localized in chloritic sediments below shattered quartz vein.							
		24.50	25°	37.09-38.86 Badly broken interval with angular core fragments, with local short intervals of probable fault breccia (gouge							
		25.00	25°	washed away during drilling?).							
		25.00	25°	44.98-45.04 Fault breccia suspended in gouge at base of broken interval up to 30cm thick. Basal contact at approximately 30							
		27.00	20°	degrees to core axis.							
		27.00	20°	51.39-51.51 Sheared chloritic sediments at approximately 50 degrees to core axis. Failure zone comprised of fault breccia in							
		28.00	20°	gouge.							
		28.00	20°	54.88-56.57 Several intervals of fault breccia/gouge up to 7cm thick at approximately 58 degrees to core axis.							
		31.00	17°	60.65-60.84 Fine fault gouge as muddy paste in core box.							
		33.00	32°	63.27-63.3 Short interval of fault breccia/gouge. Lower contact at 50 degrees to core axis.							
		36.00	12°	66.11 Approximately 1cm thick fault breccia interval at 40 degrees to core axis.							
		37.00	23°	66.85-66.94 Highly angular shards and flakes with fault breccia. Basal contact at 25 degrees to core axis.							
		39.00	35°	67.07-73.95 Approximately 50-60% of interval broken with highly angular core fragments. Local intervals have loss of							
		42.00	41°	cohesion with probable fault breccia. Intervals approximate due to broken nature of core: 67.2-67.29: 67.41-67.47: 67.74-							
		45.00	38°	67.81 (40degrees to core axis); 67.99-68.05; 69.39-69.63; 72.23-72.54.							
		46.00	50°								
		48.00	53°								
		51.00	53°								
		52.00	48°								
		56.00	50°								
		58.00	55°								
		60.00	45°								
		61.00	50°								
		64.00	60°								
		65.00	35°								
		66.00	40°								
		68.00	15°								
				72.30-121.85 Granite Upper contact broken, with fault intervals evident in upper portion. Variably chloritized with mafics well to completely chloritized and matrix with chlorite veins and/or fracture fill associated with faulted intervals. Predominantly white to light pink to 105.3m, then predominantly light to medium pink Lost core: 94.18-97.23m, 42cm missing; 102.71-104.75m, 8cm missing.							

Dykes (sugary pink):

98.17-98.23 Broken interval comprised of sugary pink granitic dyke with approximately 30-40% semi-massive, fine grained pyrite aggregates to coarse crystals over approximately 6cm.
118.12-118.27 Approximately 8cm thick dyke with diffuse irregular margins over approximately 3mm, at 45°° (upper contact) and 25° (lower contact) to core axis.
118.95-119.07 Approximately 4cm thick dyke at 34 degrees to core axis.

Faults:

72.68-72.92 with medium dirty olive green gouge between 72.82-72.92m. Contacts at approximately 25 degrees (bottom) and 60 degrees (top), to the core axis.
73.29-73.45 Fine to medium grit size fault breccia in interval approximately 2.0cm thick at 10 degrees to core axis.

73.71-73.95 Shattered (instiu breccia) granite with chloritic matrix. Increasing loss of cohesion toward base with fault planes evident over lower half of interval sub parallel to core axis, 20 degrees and 60 degrees to core axis.

81.81-81.95 Highly angular core fragments with chloritic surfaces.

82.16-82.61 Broken interval with at least two <=2.0cm thick intervals of medium dirty greenish-grey fault breccia/gouge and chloritic surfaces.

92.21-92.28 Broken interval with loss of cohesion and chloritic fractures.

93.58-93.77 Coarse core segments to 4cm long with angular flakes and grit sized fragments at base of interval.

94.24-94.3 Dark green-grey chlorite fault breccia over <=3.0cm. Upper contact at ~-38 degrees to core axis.

95.34-95.56 Broken interval with light to medium green powdery gouge.

95.68-95.72 Medium (to dark) grey, chloritic fault breccia with minor gouge matrix. Upper contact at approximately 70 and lower 75 degrees to core axis.

98.04-98.14 Broken interval with dark green-grey chloritic surfaces with >=1.0cm dark grey-green fault breccia.

99.21-99.31 Broken core and fault gouge at approximately 20 degrees to core axis over approximately 2.0cm.

103.27-103.32 Broken interval with core fragments coated with graphite. Slickenlines evident at approximately 30 degrees to long dimension of core discs.

104.36-104.53 Broken interval with graphitic coatings on some surfaces and slight loss of cohesion. Medium green fault breccia at base of interval at ~-52 degrees to core axis.

107.12-107.16 Broken interval with possible fault gouge.

108.55-108.67 Loss of cohesion over upper 4cm accompanied by slight bleaching. Probable fault breccia between approximately 108.6-108.63m.

112.96-113.00 Coarse broken core fragments with possible light to medium green fault breccia on surfaces.

119.26-119.56 Shattered, insitu breccia subsequently annealed by chlorite, immediately below pink dyke. Fault breccia interval between 119.38-119.4m.

Chloritization:

81.85-85.73 (Note: 10' "jump" occurs in this interval) Increase in mafic chloritization associated with faulting.

110.45-114.39 Black chloritic fractures localized and concentrated over intervals <=1.5cm at 50° to core axis. Also thin irregular hematitic(?) veinlets between 110.76-111.19 and 111.76-112.15 between 20-80° to core axis.

At 114.58 Quartz vein at 114.58m , 1.3cm thick at 25° to core axis, lower contact has approximately 4mm of medium green chlorite and patchy graphite.

119.90-121.84 Increased chloritization in matrix, as short discontinuous network of veinlets, locally amalgamating into black veinlets extending across core at approximately 20-25 degrees to core axis.

122.7-123.07 Local interval of increased dark green to black chloritization.

121.85-300.82 Pink Granite

At 223.9 More mafic granite at approximately 223.9m. Contact over approximately 1cm. No apparent chilled contact.

229.0(?) -277.65 Change in granite.

Light grey with up to 60% fine to medium grained rods and laths of black hornblende distributed homogeneously and as local patches to 2mm in length. Chalk white, blocky Kspar to 0.4cm diameter with highly subordinate plagioclase laths to 2-3mm length. Quartz comprises up to 30% by volume. Size of feldspar phenocrysts increases down hole (slightly chilled contact?) to 1.1 cm (Kspar) and 4mm length (plagioclase). Basal contact at 277.65, possibly faulted. Lower 15-20cm dioritic, comprised of 80%+ fine-grained hornblende (chilled contact?).

Veins:

170.19-170.64 Interval with three semi-translucent grey quartz veins, upper approximately 4cm, middle approximately 8cm, lower approximately 13cm thick. Approximately 7cm felted chlorite at top of interval, approximately 10cm between upper and middle, and 6cm between middle and lower veins. Bounding contacts of veins graphitic. Base of interval immediately above granitic dyke.

196.54-196.72 Approximately 1.5cm quartz vein at approximately 20 degrees to core axis.

218.51-218.76 Light grey, opaque quartz vein. Upper contact at approximately 7 degrees to core axis, lower 11 degrees to core axis. Cross-cut by graphite fracture at 30 degrees to core axis and at high angle to upper contact. Vein has large open spaces (to 3cm diameter) and 5-10% very coarse cubic to rectangular pyrite crystals (to 1cm long dimension). Pale to light green sericite both within vein (lining vugs) and in envelope on either side of vein.

219.78-220.1 Quartz vein similar to above at approximately 20 degrees to core axis. Vein contains approximately same proportion of coarse cubic pyrite but also approximately 5-7% fine grained aggregate patches of pyrite and up to 20% fine (to medium) grained sericite, both within veins and in surrounding envelope.

220.52-220.59 Local sericitic interval comprised of increased sericite in host (to 20%) over upper 4cm with 2-2.5 cm thick sericitic vein at base at approximately 50 degrees to core axis.

221.77-221.91 Open space filling light grey, opaque quartz vein with coarse pyrite (as previously described) at approximately 15 degrees to core axis. Idioblastic (to sub-idioblastic) pyrite crystal terminations into vug. Approximately 0.25% molybdenite present.

224.61-224.65 Pyrite+sericite vein \leq 0.3cm at approximately 40 degrees to core axis within 2cm diffuse, light grey quartz+sericite vein. Diffuse contacts.

224.74-224.84 Another sericitic quartz vein at approximately 40 degrees to core axis, almost orthogonal to preceding vein.

224.92-224.93 Approximately 1.0cm thick sericitic quartz vein sub parallel to vein 224.74-224.84, as above.

At 299.54 Thin quartz+pyrite vein. \leq 0.3cm thick at approximately 20 degrees to core axis.

At 299.54 Thin quartz+pyrite vein. \leq 0.3cm thick at approximately 15 degrees to core axis.

Faults:

122.16-122.27 In situ breccia annealed with chlorite. Series of narrow close spaced chortic fractures at 40 degrees to core axis. Thick interval of dark green chlorite from approximately 122.19-122.25m, largely broken.

123.12-124.62 Broken interval over upper 32cm with possible fault gouge on some surfaces. Underlying 38cm relatively intact with remainder of interval broken with intervals of gouge (breccia?) with approximately 1.5cm fault gouge at base.

125.18-126.19 Similarly broken interval with possible gouge on surfaces.

126.76 Medium (to dark) grey (graphitic) shear at 35 degrees to core axis.

143.72-144.43 Three fault planes characterized by local loss of cohesion and failure at approximately 30 degrees to core axis, with graphitic coatings and fault breccia \leq 0.5cm. Slickenlines on upper fault at 70 degrees to core axis.

145.22-145.25 2.5cm thick coarse fault gouge (medium sand) to fine fault breccia at approximately 38 degrees to core axis.

167.01-167.07 Approximately 2.0cm thick interval at 35° to core axis with brecciated, rectangular to rod shaped (2 dimensions) chlorite (vein?) fragments suspended in weakly iron-stained quartz matrix.

175.77-176.02 Angular fragments of core with chlorite fracture surfaces. Interval bounded by chlorite surfaces with possible fault gouge; upper (11° to core axis, lower (42° to core axis)

			<p>181.25-182.00 Several light to medium green planes to 0.5cm thick between 0 & 15° to core axis comprised of epidotitic(?) fault gouge.</p> <p>185.92-186.2 Loss of cohesion over upper 10cm along and immediately adjacent to a network of fault planes at 34 and 50 (conjugate to 34?) degrees to core axis. Lower 15cm of interval broken, with a series for sub parallel narrow chloritic veinlets and fractures.</p> <p>277.35-277.58 Approximately 0.5cm thick fault breccia at top of interval at approximately 40 degrees to core axis, slightly broken core segments to 6cm length to base of interval.</p> <p>282.04-282.18 Loss of cohesion over interval with 2.0cm crush zone at centre of interval.</p> <p>287.72-287.8 Fault plane at 25 degrees to core axis at top of interval with <=2.0cm of moderate orange coloured iron staining evident on either side. Approximately 1.0-1.5cm crush zone evident below at approximately 55 degrees to core axis, which merges with plane above (conjugate).</p> <p>Dykes (sugary pink):</p> <p>124.92 Thin (<=1.0cm) dyke at 38 ° to core axis.</p> <p>126.18 Approximately 1.0cm dyke at 15° to core axis.</p> <p>Dykes:</p> <p>Pink dykes - contacts diffuse: 150.88-150.89: 155.39-156.15; 158.94-159.57 (lower contact 55 degrees to core axis); 164.60-165.86 (upper-35, lower-30 degrees to core axis); 166.06-166.19 (upper and lower-35° to core axis); 168.00-168.17 (lower at 15° to core axis); 168.61-168.94 (upper-60° to core axis); 171.05-171.36 (upper-40°, lower-30 ° to core axis); 196.94-197.47 (upper and lower 40° to core axis).</p> <p>225.54-225.82 Leucocratic granite, porphyritic. Dirty white to light grey, fine-grained (sugary textured) feldspar-hornblende porphyry. Rods and laths of black hornblende up to 2mm length (7-10%) and 15-20% subhedral light pink to white Kspar to 4mm diameter and 3-5% laths of plagioclase (zoned-white margin and glassy to light grey core). Contacts sharp and planar to curvilinear at 20 degrees to core axis.</p> <p>226.74-226.87 Similar to above. Hornblende phenocryst population comprised of higher proportion approximately 3mm in length. Contact sharp at 15 degrees to core axis.</p> <p>252.52-252.84 Similar to above except weak pink colour and slightly lower proportion of hornblende phenocrysts (5-7%).</p> <p>256.54-256.64 Light grey dyke at 22 degrees to core axis, <=2.0cm thick. Comprised solely of feldspar and quartz. Sericitic (<=10-15%). Contacts diffuse over 1-2mm (base) and 2-5mm (top). Quartz monzonite.</p> <p>260.68-260.75 Approximately 4.5cm dyke at approximately 50 degrees to core axis. Similar to preceding, except more quartz (to 25-30%) and more sericitic (fine-grained) 20-25%.</p> <p>297.13-297.26 Upper contact at 35° to core axis. Leucocratic granite with 3-5% mafics. Upper contact sharp with 0.5cm quartz+chlorite band at top. Lower contact diffuse & poorly defined.</p> <p>297.82-297.89 Similar to above. Approximately 4cm dyke at approximately 45° to core axis.</p>							
300.82			EOH							
			<p>Samples:</p> <p>MC-06-02-15 98.17-98.23 Broken interval comprised of coarse-grained Kspar with subordinate quartz and aggregate masses of coarse pyrite.</p> <p>MC-06-02-16 110.76-111.25 Interval with approximately 15% deep purple veins and veinlets between approximately 20-80° to core axis.</p> <p>MC-06-02-17 111.25-111.75 Similarly shattered interval but annealed with medium green chlorite rather than hematite.</p> <p>MC-06-02-18 111.75-112.19 Interval again characterized by network of hematitic veins and veinlets with subordinate chlorite.</p> <p>MC-06-02-19 129.12-129.29 Thin (<=1mm) hematitic vein with sub parallel discontinuous veinlet above and pyrite+/-sericite vein below, all at approximately 15° to core axis. Lower pyrite and sericite vein defined by aligned cubic crystals and small aggregate masses of pyrite associated with sericite with weakly defined, very diffuse band of quartz.</p> <p>MC-06-02-20 130.26-130.75 Thin light to medium green chlorite vein (<=0.5cm thick) at 10 degrees to core axis, thins down hole and replaced (cross-cut?) by diffuse pyrite and sericite veinlet within diffuse quartz band (as above).</p>	15	98.17	98.23	1.7	2.1	101.9	542
				16	110.76	111.25	<.5	<.1	15.8	31
				17	111.25	111.75	<.5	<.1	9.7	53
				18	111.75	112.19	<.5	<.1	14.1	32
				19	129.12	129.29	0.5	<.1	10.7	45
				20	130.26	130.75	<.5	<.1	11.8	48

MC-06-02-21	149.29-149.60	Thin sericitic veinlet sub parallel to core axis, with local thickening (to 1cm) of sericite envelope into host.	21	149.29	149.60	<.5	<.1	13.6	36
MC-06-02-22	170.19-170.64	See quartz vein description	22	170.19	170.64	0.8	4.5	235.3	21
MC-06-02-23	182.38-182.57	Pink granite with sericitic patches (7-10%) to 0.5cm diameter and 3-5% cubic to rectangular disseminated pyrite.	23	182.38	182.57	<.5	0.1	28	29
MC-06-02-24	196.54-196.72	Quartz vein as described above. Envelope of sericite approximately 1.0-2.0cm thick consisting of approximately 20-25% sericite crystals to aggregate masses to approximately 0.5cm diameter on either side of vein. Sericite persists in host to approximately 5cm from vein margins	24	196.54	196.72	0.6	0.4	520.9	23
MC-06-02-25	196.72-196.84	Weakly sericitic pink granite.	25	196.72	196.84	<.5	<.1	8.4	16
MC-06-02-26	196.84-197.02	Contact between host and light pink granite. Thin discontinuous open space filling vein extends from dyke into host sediments at 10 degrees to core axis with sericite lining small vugs.	26	196.84	197.02	3.2	<.1	8.5	9
MC-06-02-27	197.02-197.22	Pink granite has trace to minor amounts of fine grained sericite. Within sample interval, local increase in sericite and green mineral (epidote?).	27	197.02	197.22	1.6	<.1	7.1	1
MC-06-02-28	198.36-198.47	Poorly defined pyrite+sericite vein. Small open space filling vein with cavities to 0.5cm diameter with crystal terminations. Sub-idiomorphic to idiomorphic pyrite crystals to 0.3cm long dimension.	28	198.36	198.47	<.5	0.1	12.7	27
MC-06-02-29	200.18-200.66	Local increase in sericite content in pink granite.	29	200.18	200.66	0.6	0.1	73.6	37
MC-06-02-30	200.66-201.09	Thin, discontinuous open space filling vein at approximately 5 degrees to core axis, comprised of slight bleaching, discontinuous spaced cavities to 0.5cm diameter lined with fine-grained sericite and pyrite. Single pyrite crystals to 0.4cm, cubic. Vein <=0.5cm thick	30	200.66	201.09	<.5	<.1	15.8	15
MC-06-02-31	219.6-219.78	Pink granite host to veins, increased sericite content proximal to vein over interval, to 20%.	31	219.60	219.78	0.5	0.1	7.7	11
MC-06-02-32	219.78-220.1	See description of quartz vein.	32	219.78	220.10	<.5	1.2	98.4	187
MC-06-02-33	220.1-220.4	Sericitic weakly pink granite with enrichment in sericite over basal 4cm, associated with cavities to 0.5cm diameter with idiomorphic (euhedral?) crystal development + pyrite. Thin spaced fractures (veins?) at 10 degrees to core axis.	33	220.10	220.40	<.5	0.1	6.4	14
MC-06-02-34	220.4-220.52	Light grey to weakly pink granite between sericitic veins. Approximately 5-7% sericite.	34	220.40	220.52	1.2	<.1	4	24
MC-06-02-35	220.52-220.61	Sericite vein as previously described.	35	220.52	220.61	<.5	1.2	24.4	20
MC-06-02-36	220.61-220.81	Light to medium pink granite below sericitic vein. Approximately 3-5% pyrite + 1-3% fine grained sericite.	36	220.61	220.81	<.5	<.1	8.9	24
MC-06-02-37	221.68-221.88	Light pink sericitic granite above vein. Interval contains upper portion of vein, 221.77-221.88.	37	221.68	221.88	<.5	<.1	5.4	20
MC-06-02-38	221.88-222.11	Vein as previously described. Relatively large open cavity (2.5cmX1.0cm) lined with sericite + pyrite having idiomorphic (euhedral?) crystal terminations. Vein comprised of coarse sericite (to 0.4cm diameter) and coarse pyrite (to 0.5cm,) and smaller cavities/vugs. Minor molybdenite noted.	38	221.88	222.11	0.9	1.3	28.6	22
MC-06-02-39	221.11-221.58	Interval characterized by increased proportion of sericite (relative to host) to 15-20% and pyrite (5-7%) associated with <=2.0cm quartz vein (light grey, semi-translucent to semi-opaque, possibly bladed crystals).	39	222.11	221.58	0.7	0.8	20.2	14
MC-06-02-40	221.58-221.77	Basal contact of sericitic + pyritic light pink granite with weakly to light pink granite. Possible sericitic+pyritic quartz vein at 15 degrees to core axis, <=0.5cm thick.	40	221.58	221.77	<.5	0.2	7.7	12
MC-06-02-41	226.17-226.5	Two sericitic bands <=12cm (lower 20° to core axis) & 3cm possibly conjugate (upper ~60° to core axis) cross-cut granite. Very diffuse, poorly defined contacts. Lower band represent alteration envelope above quartz+pyrite vein.	41	226.17	226.50	<.5	0.2	7.6	78
MC-06-02-42	226.5-226.84	Approximately 3.0cm thick coarse-grained quartz+pyrite vein at 20° to core axis. Contacts of vein evident in core from 226.45-226.75. Approximately 10% pyrite in vein as sub-idiomorphic crystals to 0.7cm diameter, generally located along margin but locally localized along planes and high angle to vein margin (sharp & planar). Up to 80% fine (to medium) grained sericite as envelope along upper and lower contacts over approximately 1.0cm, decreasing away from contact.	42	226.50	226.84	2	9.3	211.1	51
MC-06-02-43	228.28-228.71	Approximately 2.0cm band of sericite cored by discontinuous quartz+sericite+pyrite vein <=0.5 cm thick sub parallel to core axis. Diffuse contacts.	43	228.28	228.71	<.5	0.2	7.9	90

MC-06-02-44	228.71 - 228.99	Vein above appears to be overprinted by sericitic band at 40° to core axis approximately 12cm thick comprised of thin quartz+sericite+pyrite core approximately 1cm thick within sericite+quartz band.	44	228.71	228.99	<.5	0.5	16.6	110
MC-06-02-45	230.42-230.91	Vuggy quartz+pyrite vein at approximately 7° to core axis with sericitic alteration envelope <=1.5cm thick.	45	230.42	230.91	<.5	0.2	10.2	79
MC-06-02-46	230.91-231.03	Approximately 0.5cm of sericitic alteration envelope along edge of core.	46	230.91	231.03	<.5	<.1	4.4	73
MC-06-02-47	231.03-231.17	Approximately<=2.0cm of alteration envelope at 25 degrees to core axis at base of interval.	47	231.03	231.17	<.5	0.1	7.7	82
MC-06-02-48	231.17 - 231.28	Light pink granite with increased sericite content + 15-20% subidioblastic to xenoblastic pyrite. Scattered fine-grained blebs (crystals?) of molybdenite (trace to minor).	48	231.17	231.28	1.3	0.3	8.6	48
MC-06-02-49	231.28-231.41	Semi-massive pyrite with medium-to coarse grained sericite associated with increased fine-grained hornblende +molybdenite over basal 10 cm of interval.	49	231.28	231.41	2.5	0.5	13.4	87
MC-06-02-50	231.41-231.53	Dirty white to light grey interval with increased quartz, pyrite and sericite. Possible analogue to #48 (weakly iron stained) without iron staining.	50	231.41	231.53	1.9	21.3	609.6	402
MC-06-02-51	231.53-232.3	Quartz+pyrite vein <=0.75 cm with sericitic envelop <=1.5cm thick undulating through core, generally sub parallel to core axis.	51	231.53	232.30	<.5	0.1	8.5	66
MC-06-02-52	232.3-233.0	Continuation of vein above.	52	232.30	233.00	<.5	0.1	9	69
MC-06-02-53	233.0-233.71	Vein in preceding two intervals cross-cut by another similar vein having quartz+pyrite core approximately <=0.75cm & slightly coarser pyrite at 10° to core axis with associated sericitic envelope reduced to approximately 1.0cm thick. Vein appears to undulate out of core then back in again.	53	233.00	233.71	0.9	<.1	5.2	67
MC-06-02-54	233.71-238.38	Thin undulating fractures in variably pink granite with thin vein evident in lower third of interval.	54	233.71	238.38	<.5	<.1	7.3	72
MC-06-02-55	238.38-239.00	Vein continues into upper half of this interval.	55	238.38	239.00	<.5	<.1	5.7	69
MC-06-02-56	239.00-239.50	Light pink granite with <=1.5cm thick quartz+pyrite vein at base, with approximately 1.5cm thick sericitic envelope.	56	239.00	239.50	<.5	0.2	13	68
MC-06-02-57	239.5-239.92	Vein continues to approximately 239.64, with sericitic envelope evident to approximately 239.7m.	57	239.50	239.92	<.5	0.4	20.2	81
MC-06-02-58	239.92-240.44	Host granite	58	239.92	240.44	2.2	<.1	5.2	82
MC-06-02-59	240.44-241.82	Another quartz+pyrite vein approximately 1.0cm thick at 15 degrees to core axis, comprised predominantly of quartz with highly subordinate pink Kspar and approximately 7-10% coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic pyrite to 0.5cm diameter. Vein extends to approximately 240.72, with sericitic envelope to 240.78. Trace to minor molybdenite.	59	240.44	241.82	<.5	0.2	8.3	106
MC-06-02-60	253.06-253.04	Approximately 0.3cm thick epidotitic fracture (shear?) at 30° to core axis at the top of interval. Thin pyrite+sericite fracture at approximately 12° to core axis (sub parallel to above) with diffuse pyritic band at 50° to core axis, appears to terminate &/or merge with above fracture. Overall pyritic band approximately 1.5cm thick with <=40% fine-grained pyrite in patches. Minimal associated sericite.	60	253.06	253.04	0.8	<.1	7.9	64
MC-06-02-61	254.5-255.04	One thin (0.75cm) and one thicker (<=2.0cm) sericitic bands cored by vuggy quartz+pyrite. Larger vein at 13° to core axis. Veins comprised of vuggy opaque white quartz rimmed by fine-grained sericite which appears to extend out into host as fingers oriented at high angle to vein margin.	61	254.50	255.04	<.5	<.1	5.7	66
MC-06-02-62	255.04-255.44	Vein continues parallel to core axis. Second veinlet at 10° to core axis and appears to merge with first vein. Sericite envelope better developed in this interval.	62	255.04	255.44	1	<.1	6.1	46
MC-06-02-63	255.44-255.79	Another vein, similar and sub parallel to above interval.	63	255.44	255.79	<.5	<.1	5.2	82
MC-06-02-64	255.79-255.96	Host granite	64	255.79	255.96	<.5	<.1	5.3	79
MC-06-02-65	258.41-258.76	Vuggy quartz+pyrite vein approximately 0.5cm thick at approximately 08° to core axis with sericitic envelope <=1.0cm thick.	65	258.41	258.76	<.5	<.1	5	82
MC-06-02-66	264.86-265.69	Thin quartz+pyrite (trace molybdenite) vein up to 0.5cm thick with associated sericite. Sericitic envelop previously described not present. Sericite contained within boundary of vein. Vein extends parallel to core axis to 267.10m	66	264.86	265.69	1	<.1	4.7	68
MC-06-02-67	265.69-266.13	Thin quartz+pyrite vein as describe above.	67	265.69	266.13	1.4	<.1	4	70
MC-06-02-68	294.21-294.7	Semi-translucent to semi-opaque, medium grey quartz vein 0.2-0.3mm thick parallel to core axis. Local coarse, rectangular pyrite crystals along vein, to 1-2%. Vein contacts sharp. Quartz growth appears to be perpendicular to vein margins. Subordinate sericite associated with vein.	68	294.21	294.70	0.7	<.1	9.2	37

			MC-06-02-69 294.7-295.2 0.2-0.3mm quartz vein as described above.	69	294.70	295.20	1.4	<.1	8.8	30
			MC-06-02-70 295.2-295.69 0.2-0.3mm quartz vein as described above.	70	295.20	295.69	1.5	<.1	9.9	36
			MC-06-02-71 295.69-296.02 0.2-0.3mm quartz vein as described above.	71	295.69	296.02	1.2	<.1	9.1	38
			<p>Photos</p> <p>3148 - Variation in granite between approximately 86.16 (top) and 87.9 (bottom)</p> <p>3149 - Granite phase at 96.12m</p> <p>3150,3151 - Moly bearing veinlet between 123.00-123.22m</p> <p>3152 - Variations in granite at top end of Box 24. Coarse grained (top row). Sparse megacrystic (bottom row).</p> <p>3153 - Phenocryst at 148.98m</p> <p>3154 - Granite dyke (vein?), between 123.00-123.22m.</p> <p>3155 - Chlorite annealed brecciation, between 177.16-178.12m.</p> <p>3156 - Brittle fault zone, at 167.56m.</p> <p>3157 - Broken altered interval between 159.77-160.49m.</p> <p>3158 - Broken interval between 162.68-163.53m.</p> <p>3159 - 44cm fault material between 218.76-219.44m.</p> <p>3160 - <=1.5cm pyritic veinlet between 159.48-159.78m.</p> <p>3161 - Photo of white to light grey granite in upper portion of box 14. Medium grained, well defined mafics. Upper row at approximately 88.08m</p> <p>3162 - Photo of light to medium pink granite in middle of box 22. 133.80 and 136.85 footage markers. Mafics more chlorite altered (strongly to completely), but locally weakly chloritized. Quartz and feldspar phenocrysts slightly larger, with more pink Kspar. Appears to be a slightly different phase of granite with fine-grained transition from approximately 121.85-123.4, comprised of broken and/or faulted; variably chloritized and slightly finer grained (chilled contact?) equivalents.</p> <p>3163</p> <p>3164</p> <p>3165</p> <p>3166</p> <p>3167</p> <p>3168</p> <p>3169</p> <p>3170</p> <p>3171</p> <p>3172 - Vein between 221.88-222.11m.</p> <p>3173</p> <p>3174</p> <p>3175</p> <p>3176 - Leucocratic granite between 225.54-225.82m.</p> <p>3177 - At ~229.1</p> <p>3178 - At ~229.1 (dry)</p> <p>3179 - At ~229.1 (wet)</p> <p>3180 - At 248.2m</p> <p>3181 - 228.28-228.71 Approximately 2.0cm band of sericite cored by discontinuous quartz+sericite+pyrite vein <=0.5 cm thick sub parallel to core axis.</p>							
			<p>BOXES</p> <p>Box 1 9.14-14.88</p> <p>Box 2 14.88-20.70</p> <p>Box 3 20.70-25.79</p> <p>Box 4 25.79-30.98</p> <p>Box 5 30.98-36.74</p> <p>Box 6 36.74-42.69</p> <p>Box 7 42.69-48.17</p> <p>Box 8 48.17-54.18</p>							

	Box 9 54.18-60.81							
	Box 10 60.81-67.07							
	Box 11 67.07-72.54							
	Box 12 72.54-78.42							
	Box 13 78.42-87.47							
	Box 14 87.47-93.24							
	Box 15 93.24-98.86							
	Box 16 98.86-104.75							
	Box 17 104.75-110.37							
	Box 18 110.37-115.75							
	Box 19 115.75-121.71							
	Box 20 121.71-127.43							
	Box 21 127.43-133.15							
	Box 22 133.15-138.96							
	Box 23 138.96-144.71							
	Box 24 144.71-150.33							
	Box 25 150.33-156.07							
	Box 26 156.07-161.78							
	Box 27 161.78-167.7							
	Box 28 167.7-173.32							
	Box 29 173.32-178.86							
	Box 30 178.86-184.69							
	Box 31 184.69-191.69							
	Box 32 191.69-198.89							
	Box 33 198.89-205.48							
	Box 34 205.48-212.34							
	Box 35 212.34-219.31							
	Box 36 219.31-225.28							
	Box 37 225.28-232.3							
	Box 38 232.3-238.34							
	Box 39 238.34-244.21							
	Box 40 244.21-250.14							
	Box 41 250.14-255.96							
	Box 42 255.96-261.88							
	Box 43 261.88-267.76							
	Box 44 267.76-273.7							
	Box 45 273.7-279.51							
	Box 46 279.51-285.49							
	Box 47 285.49-291.28							
	Box 48 291.28-297.06							
	Box 49 297.06-299.84							
	Box 50 299.84-300.82							

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	MC-06-03
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MINERAL TENURE NUMBER:	513555	
NTS:	082F/10E	TRIM Map: 082F57 and 067
CLAIM NAME:	MCFARLANE NORTH	
LOCATION - GRID NAME:		
EASTING:	516520	NORTHING: 5494371
SECTION:	ELEV:	937 m
AZIM:	108°	LENGTH: 245.96 m
DIP:	-46°	CASING LEFT?: No
CORE SIZE:	BTW	
CORE STORAGE:	Cranbrook	

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM	DIP
17.37	107.79°	-45.74°	63.09	109.93°	-45.24°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM	DIP
108.81	112.49°	-44.53°	154.53	114.81°	-44.26°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM	DIP
200.24	116.24°	-43.77°	245.96	118.28°	-42.96°

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	24-May-06
COMPLETED:	27-May-06
PURPOSE:	To test surface soil
	anomaly
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	A602543, A602543R

Drill Hole MC - 06 - 03

From m	To m	Core Angle		Description	Sample Number	From m	To m	Gold ppb	Silver gms/T	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm
		m	Deg								
0.00	4.27			Casing 0-3.83 Overburden							
		4.45	65°	<p>3.83-48.47 Iron spotted, Calc-silicate bearing Chloritic Sediments</p> <p>Sediments have approximately 20-60% spots to 2mm long dimensions oriented parallel to bedding/banding. Spots vary from chloritic to iron spotting (staining?) in beds (bands) between 0.2-3.0cm (very thin bedded). Patches of chlorite to 2.0cm diameter, oriented sub parallel to banding, consist of chlorite (and possible calc-silicates) in upper 17.5m, merging into chlorite bands with depth.</p> <p>Tight folds evident in core so S0 may be composite of S0+S1 surface. Bedding increasingly overprinted by chloritic foliation near granitic contact.</p> <p>Faults:</p> <p>8.37-8.39 Crush zone at approximately 65° to core axis. 11.22-11.29 Several thin crush zones (<=0.3cm) at 75° to core axis. 11.7-11.81 Broken interval consisting of highly angular core fragments and shards. 20.02-20.05 Crush zone <=0.5cm thick at approximately 60° to core axis. Irregular curvilinear trajectory through core.</p> <p>31.46-31.47 Crush zone <=0.5cm at 70° to core axis. 32.1-32.11 Crush zone <=1.5cm at 75° to core axis. 46.44-46.47 Crush zone approximately 4cm thick at base of 7cm thick quartz vein. Interval comprised of brecciated quartz (basal portion of vein?) annealed by chlorite & xenoblastic to sub-idioblastic cubic pyrite <=0.5cm long dimension.</p> <p>Veins:</p> <p>13.11-13.16 Approximately 2cm thick dirty white to light grey opaque quartz vein with <=0.5cm discontinuous rind of medium-grained, 15-20% xenoblastic to sub-idioblastic pyrite along upper and lower margins. Weakly bleached alteration haloe approximately <=1.5cm thick on either side with approximately 5-10% fine-grained cubic (to rectangular) disseminated pyrite. Several quartz veins between 0.5-6.0cm thick in sediments. Dirty white to light grey in colour with diffuse to planar contacts. Thinner quartz veins boudinaged sub parallel bedding +/-foliation.</p> <p>44.8-45.48 Coarse-grained, dirty white to light grey quartz vein bounded by chloritic intervals and containing chloritized inclusions. 44.8-44.98 Altered host sediments with tightly folded chlorite + pyrrhotite band <=2.0cm thick. Five cm immediately above vein comprised of approximately 25-30% pyrrhotite in strongly chloritic host sediments. Quartz vein has irregular, sharp contacts and extends from 44.98-45.21 with approximately 20-25% chloritic inclusions. Another quartz vein, <=4cm thick, at base of interval with chloritic sediments between. 66.58-67.97 Thick opaque white, coarse-grained quartz vein with approximately 5-10% coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic (to idioblastic) pyrite crystals in local aggregate masses to 4cm diameter. Subordinate fine-to-coarse grained metallic dark blue molybdenite present, spatially associated with pyrite. Coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic sericite also present in aggregate masses of intergrown crystals. Approximately 14cm envelope of sericitic alteration above vein. Two smaller quartz+pyrite veins in basal 35cm have molybdenite both within vein and envelope over 1.0cm from vein margin and extend sericite envelope to <=35 cm thick.</p>							
		7.00	78°								
		9.00	65°								
		11.00	78°								
		14.00	62°								
		16.00	70°								
		17.00	75°								
		18.00	80°								
		19.00	78°								
		23.00	65°								
		25.00	70°								
		26.00	73°								
		27.00	73°								
		28.00	75°								
		29.00	78°								
		30.00	76°								
		31.00	65°								
		32.00	65°								
		33.00	80°								
		34.00	73°								
		35.00	85°								
		36.00	85°								
		37.00	80°								
		38.00	75°	48.47-50.00 Contact Unit							

	39.00	79°	Fine grained interval with possible ghost banding. Possible sediments with strong overprint from granite. Interval appears to be predominantly quartz. Upper contact at 20° to core axis. Very weakly defined pink and green bands.						
	40.00	80°							
	41.00	70°							
	42.00	75°							
	43.00	70°							
	46.00	75°							
	47.00	40°							
			50.0-245.96 Granite						
			86.01-88.51 Moderately chloritic interval throughout, with two broken intervals, 86.14-86.4 and 87.42-87.47. Chloritic fractures and/or veins evident, sub parallel to 10° to core axis.						
			88.51-89.80 Approximately 21 cm missing. Two dirty white to light grey quartz veins at approximately 45° (upper vein) and 10° (lower vein) to the core axis. Basal contact comprised of <=1.0cm dark green to black chlorite.						
			94.17-94.87 Broken interval with angular fragments to 10cm core length. Badly broken between 94.52-94.87 with highly angular fragments to 6cm. Chloritic fracture surfaces.						
			96.36-96.44 Badly broken intervals with highly angular fragments to 2.0cm. Interval extensively chloritized to 97.06.						
			103.25-103.47 Badly broken extensively chloritized interval, comprised of highly angular fragments with probably grit sized (highly angular) fault breccia. Extensively chloritized to 103.67.						
			From ~114.90 down, the granite takes on more of a porphyritic texture with 5-40% white and highly subordinate pink Kspar phenocrysts to 1.5cm diameter average <=0.5cm to approximately 125.31.						
			120.96-121.76 Strongly chloritic interval with <=0.75-1.0cm thick series of parallel black chlorite veins comprising shear zone at 17 degrees to core axis.						
			141.07-166.72 Increased chlorite content, both in chloritization of mafic minerals and matrix chloritization. Local intervals over <=50cm heavily chloritized. Locally, dark green to black chlorite veins and close-spaced series of parallel chlorite veins over <=1.0cm at shallow angle to core axis, locally merging. Minor quartz+/-pyrite veins <=2.0cm with sericitic alteration envelopes present.						
			173.28-173.79 Interval characterized by vuggy texture with larger cavities (to 2cm diameter) associated with masses of xenoblastic to sub-idioblastic pyrite, with extensive quartz and sericite alteration.						
			224.63-226.26 Interval moderately chloritized, decreasing down hole from base of dyke. Badly broken over upper 60cm.						
			230.24-230.33 Broken interval comprised of sericite altered granite.						
			226.26-245.96 (EOH) Very coarse to megacrystic granite, with blocky zoned white to pink, euhedral Kspar crystals to 1.5cm diameter. Phenocrysts comprise 5% of interval, locally to 20% over short intervals.						
			Faults:						
			54.75-56.31 Approximately 30cm missing from interval. Interval comprised of broken core segments <=6cm in length & fragments. Mafic minerals extensively to completely chloritized. Fragments medium to coarse pebble sized. Relict fine to coarse grit sized material at base of interval.						
			58.36 Thin (<=0.3mm) fault planes comprised of fault breccia in matrix of gouge. Fault plane oriented at 45° to core axis. Conjugate at 64° to core axis truncated by first fault. Matrix chlorite.						
			59.05-59.06 Approximately 1cm thick crush zone within sulphide band. Fault at 55° to core axis, comprised of coarse sand to medium grit sized fragments of quartz and pyrite.						
			59.22-59.56 Broken interval comprised of angular to highly angular core fragments + segments from fine to coarse pebble sized. Minor component of sand to grit size fragments. Approximately 10cm missing (est. by volume).						
			66.68-66.74 Approximately 2.0cm thick crush zone comprised of fault breccia in sericitic gouge at approximately 30° to core axis.						
			78.81-80.82 Interval variably broken with two short intervals comprised of grit to pebble size fragments, 79.28-79.27 and 80.31-80.41, with chloritic fracture surfaces. Remainder broken into core segments between 2-10cm. Interval from 80.41-80.82 has two graphitic shears (<=0.4cm thick) subparallel to core axis.						

81.44-81.64 Graphite + chlorite coated fracture (shear?) at 12° to core axis.

82.7-83.38 Granite has relatively abundant chloritic fractures at approximately 18° to core axis. Break along chlorite+quartz coated fracture between 82.88-83.04 at 10° to core axis. Broken interval between 83.29-83.38.

91.40-92.11 Approximately 39cm missing. Fault Breccia interval from 91.49-92.11, composed of fine to coarse grit sized fragments, angular, in medium green chloritic matrix. Upper 9cm of interval heavily chloritized, dark green.

103.25-103.47 Badly broken extensively chloritized interval, comprised of highly angular fragments with probably grit sized (highly angular) fault breccia. Extensively chloritized to 103.67.

Veins:

66.58-67.97 Thick opaque white, coarse-grained quartz vein with approximately 5-10% coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic (to idioblastic) pyrite crystals in local aggregate masses to 4cm diameter. Subordinate fine-to-coarse grained metallic dark blue molybdenite present, spatially associated with pyrite. Coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic sericite also present in aggregate masses of intergrown crystals. Approximately 14cm envelope of sericitic alteration above veins. Two smaller quartz+pyrite veins in basal 35cm have molybdenite both within vein and envelope over 1.0cm from vein margin and extend sericite envelope to <=35 cm thick.

84.79-85.02 Approximately 1.5cm thick quartz vein at 47° to core axis, opaque white. Approximately 0.5cm sericitic fault breccia at approximately 20° to core axis, cross-cuts quartz vein. Approximately 0.5cm black graphite on either side of breccia zone, probably associated with fault rather than vein. Approximately 1.0cm thick sericite interval at upper contact of vein, with sericite content decreasing away from vein. Sericitic alteration not as well developed at base of vein.

112.41-112.62 Approximately 1.5cm thick quartz vein at 36 degrees to core axis, with very coarse, cubic, sub-idioblastic pyrite to 1.0cm diameter. Approximately 15-20% fine (to medium) grained sericite at contact, decreasing away from vein margin.

122.18-122.31 Approximately 4.5cm thick dirty white to light grey quartz vein at 25 degrees to core axis.

125.17-127.30 Variably broken chloritic interval with three quartz veins <=6cm thick at 30 degrees to core axis. Broken from top of interval to 125.63, relatively coarse core segments. Alteration zone from 125.49 at 15 degrees to core axis above first quartz vein at 125.75 (to 125.89m). Second quartz vein has broken upper and lower contacts between approximately 126.17 and 126.37, with broken interval extending to 126.56. Upper and lower contacts appear to be faulted, comprised of highly angular fragments and relict fault breccia. Surfaces chloritic. Third vein 126.95 to 127.23, differs from first two veins in that it is light to medium grey, semi-translucent lower contact <=0.5cm dark green to black chlorite.

150.49-150.59 Vuggy quartz vein with bladed crystals, possibly shattered (little cohesion) and/or indicative of possible boiling? Sericitic intervals extend approximately 10cm above and below vein.

155.8-156.17 Broken interval on either side of <=10cm quartz vein at 25 degrees to core axis. Surfaces medium green to black chlorite.

163.22-163.57 Broken interval with up to three <=2.0cm quartz veins at approximately 20 degrees to core axis. Contacts with host granite graphitic with discontinuous, coarse pyrite, sub-idioblastic <=0.75cm. Medium-grained pyrite (<+3mm) cubic, idioblastic within vein associated with trace to minor molybdenite.

164.7-165.05 Approximately 2.0cm quartz vein with approximately 10-15% sub-idioblastic, medium grained pyrite (<=1.0cm). Weak sericitic envelope approximately 1.5cm thick on either side.

170.2 Thin quartz vein at 65 degrees to core axis with <=1.0cm thick sericitic envelope.

172.57-172.69 Two thin vuggy quartz + sericite veins, one is relatively distinct (upper) at 65 degrees to core axis and ~-0.75cm thick, while the lower is indistinct. Xenoblastic to sub-idioblastic pyrite present in matrix adjacent to vein. Relatively abundant fine-grained sericite (40-50%) over interval.

Quartz + pyrite veins with sericitic envelopes:

174.00-174.05, two small veins at 70 degrees to core axis.

174.33-174.4, approximately 4cm thick, very indistinct vein at ~40 degrees to the core axis. Approximately 15-20% sericite, 10% pyrite + vugs/cavities <=0.4cm.

174.49, as above, approximately 2.5 cm thick

174.70-174.79, Approximately 2.0cm quartz vein at 45 degrees to core axis.

175.02, Approximately 1.0cm at 55 degrees to core axis

		<p>175.24, Approximately 2.0cm at 70 degrees to core axis 176.34, Approximately 1.0cm at 65 degrees to core axis 176.43, 176.64, 177.01, 177.17, 177.23, 177.26, 177.31, 177.39, 177.54, 177.73, 178.06, 178.68, 178.75, 178.91, 179.35, 179.89, 180.0, 180.3, 180.58, 180.89, 181.33, 181.65, 182.00, 182.28, 182.62, 182.87-183.21, 183.31, 183.48- 183.53,183.58, 183.67, 183.75, 183.13, 183.14, 183.18, 183.22, 183.38, 183.55-183.64, 185.15,185.43, 185.52, 187.21, 187.67-187.88.</p> <p>Dykes: 99.67-100.48 Two pink granite dykes upper 2.5cm at 25°, lower 47cm at ~35° to core axis. 108.72-109.05 Approximately 20cm thick leucocratic granite dyke, trace to minor mafics (hornblende). Contacts at 15 degrees to core axis. 123.69-124.05 Coarse-grained, pink Kspar+quartz (15%) dyke at 45 degrees to core axis. Quartz and/or sericite filled cavities to 1cm long dimension present. Subordinate pyrite (1-2%) present as stringers (to 0.3cm thick). Lower 19cm of dyke appears to be slightly sheared/faulted with thin crush zones (<=1.0cm) with graphitic surfaces.</p> <p>169.31-169.35 Approximately 2.0cm pink granite dyke at 25 degrees to core axis. Relatively large cavity at upper contact up to 3.5cm long and 1cm wide, oriented parallel to contact. 185.66-185.81 Approximately 6cm light grey, fine-grained dyke at 27 degrees to core axis. Sharp planar contacts. 188.05-188.18 Approximately 13cm dyke, as above, at 45 degrees to core axis. 189.81-189.98 Approximately 13cm dyke, as above, at 38 degrees to core axis. 194.92-194.97 Approximately 2cm dyke, as above, at 43 degrees to core axis. 195.79-196.31 Light grey to flesh pink dyke. Broken over lower 42cm. Upper contact at 30 degrees to core axis. 199.67-199.71 Light grey dyke with approximately 7-10% rods and blocky euhedral hornblende phenocrysts to 0.1cm long dimension. Contacts slight diffuse at 55 degrees to core axis. 200.38-200.61 Approximately 12 cm thick light grey dyke at 22 degrees to core axis. 201.79-201.95 Two thin pink coloured dykes, <=2.5cm at 45 degrees to core axis. 205.27-205.61 Two thin light to medium dirty grey dykes, <=2.5cm at 20 degrees to core axis. 208.37-208.43 Approximately 5cm thick dyke at 37 degrees to core axis. 209.67-209.71 Approximately 1.5cm thick dyke at 45 degrees to core axis. 210.96-210.98 Approximately 1.5cm thick dyke at 50 degrees to core axis. 213.71-214.04 Approximately 30 cm thick dyke at 35 degrees to core axis. 220.8-220.84 Approximately 4cm thick dyke at 70 degrees to core axis. 222.67-224.63 Badly broken over interval, particularly lower 40cm. 228.1-228.18 Approximately 4.0cm thick dyke at 30 degrees to core axis, light grey.</p>								
245.96		EOH								
		<p>Samples: MC-06-03-72 44.8-44.96 Tightly folded patches bearing sediments above quartz vein. Po ~10-15% MC-06-03-73 44.96-45.19 Quartz vein with chlorite +/-po bearing inclusions comprising approximately 40% of vein.</p> <p>MC-06-03-74 45.19-45.48 Chloritic sediments cross-cut by second small vein at base of interval. Quartz vein has approximately <=0.5cm medium green chlorite band at contact with sediments, contains approximately 5-10% pyrite. Interval broken. MC-06-03-75 66.56-66.75 Sericitic altered above quartz vein. Contact with vein faulted over <=8cm. Sericite content & size increases toward vein. MC-06-03-76 66.75-66.51 (?) Dirty white to light grey, coarse-grained quartz vein with approximately 10-15% coarse pyrite, <=0.5% fine to medium grained molybdenite. MC-06-03-77 66.51-66.63 Marginal contact of quartz vein with open cavity approximately 0.75cm long dimension, spatially associated with coarse-grained molybdenite (to 0.5cm long dimension), pyrite (to 1.0cm diameter) + sericite (to 0.5cm diameter). MC-06-03-78 66.63-66.96 Two thin quartz veins, opaque white to light grey, coarse-grained with approximately 15% fine- grained molybdenite (upper) & 2-3% (lower). Interval sericitic with sericite content decreasing away from vein contact from 100% along vein margin to 15% in matrix.</p>	72	44.80	44.96	3.4	0.2	4.7	205	
			73	44.96	45.19	1	0.1	2.6	30	
			74	45.19	45.48	<.5	<.1	2.8	136	
			75	66.56	66.75	1.3	<.1	5.5	20	
			76	66.75	66.51	3.9	2.4	74.2	8	
			77	66.51	66.63	4.2	0.6	14.8	4	
			78	66.63	66.96	1	0.2	6.8	34	

			MC-06-03-79 Two thin quartz veins with associated sericite alteration zone. Veins 2.5cm (lower) and 0.5cm (upper) thick at 27 degrees to core axis within sericite alteration zone.	79			2.4	3	86.5	37
			MC-06-03-80 Vein sample between 84.79-85.02.	80	84.79	85.02	3.9	0.3	19.6	38
			MC-06-03-81 112.41-112.62 Approximately 1.5cm quartz vein at 36 degrees to core axis, with very coarse, cubic, sub-idioblastic pyrite to 1.0cm diameter. Approximately 15-20% fine-(to medium) grained sericite at contact, decreasing away from vein margin.	81	112.41	112.62	1.5	4.8	221.1	68
			MC-06-03-82 123.62-123.73 Strongly bleached, sericitic altered zone above granitic dyke. Sericite content approximately 60-65% at contact, decreasing away from contact. Approximately 1-2% sub-idioblastic, coarse-grained pyrite.	82	123.62	123.73	2.3	0.3	21.8	100
			MC-06-03-83 147.8-147.9 Quartz + sericite alteration zone above quartz vein	83	147.80	147.90	<.5	0.2	11.6	31
			MC-06-03-84 147.9-148.0 Approximately 6cm thick dirty opaque white to light grey, semi-translucent quartz with very coarse, 25-30%, 2.0cm long dimension, idioblastic to sub-idioblastic pyrite. Contact at 40 degrees to core axis.	84	147.90	148.00	4.9	1	83.8	93
			MC-06-03-85 148.0-148.12 Quartz+sericite alteration zone below quartz vein.	85	148.00	148.12	2.4	18.4	561.1	33
			MC-06-03-86 163.22-163.57 Broken interval with up to three <=2.0cm quartz veins at approximately 20 degrees to core axis. Contacts with host granite graphitic with discontinuous, coarse pyrite, sub-idioblastic <=0.75cm. Medium-grained pyrite (<+3mm) cubic, idioblastic within vein associated with trace to minor molybdenite.	86	163.22	163.57	4.6	0.5	48.3	80
			MC-06-03-87 173.28-173.5 Interval characterized by vuggy texture with larger cavities (to 2cm diameter) associated with masses of xenoblastic to sub-idioblastic pyrite, with extensive quartz and sericite alteration.	87	173.28	173.50	2.4	0.5	27	199
			MC-06-03-88 173.5-173.79 Interval characterized by vuggy texture with larger cavities (to 2cm diameter) associated with masses of xenoblastic to sub-idioblastic pyrite, with extensive quartz and sericite alteration.	88	173.50	173.79	0.9	1.2	85.9	166
			MC-06-03-89 228.70-229.04 Sericitic interval (40%) with highly subordinate idioblastic pyrite.	89	228.70	229.04	<.5	0.1	11.4	66
			Photos: 3182 at 67.6m 3183 at 68.00m. 3184 at 13.5m. 3185 Contact unit, between 48.47-50.00m. 3186 at 177.31, quartz pyrite veins) with sericitic envelopes (dry). 3187 at 177.31, quartz pyrite veins) with sericitic envelopes (wet).							
			BOXES Box 1 3.83-9.69 Box 2 9.69-15.5 Box 3 15.5-21.22 Box 4 21.22-27.02 Box 5 27.02-32.75 Box 6 32.75-38.41 Box 7 38.41-44.1 Box 8 44.1-49.79 Box 9 49.79-55.54 Box 10 55.54-61.23 Box 11 61.23-67.18 Box 12 67.18-73.08 Box 13 73.08-78.81 Box 14 78.81-84.13 Box 15 84.13-89.67 Box 16 89.67-95.65 Box 17 95.65-101.43 Box 18 101.43-106.75 Box 19 106.75-112.52 Box 20 112.52-118.35 Box 21 118.35-124.17							

		Box 22	124.17-129.95						
		Box 23	129.95-135.84						
		Box 24	135.84-141.44						
		Box 25	141.44-147.21						
		Box 26	147.21-154.18						
		Box 27	154.18-160.71						
		Box 28	160.71-167.72						
		Box 29	167.72-174.74						
		Box 30	174.74-181.88						
		Box 31	181.88-188.99						
		Box 32	188.99-196.13						
		Box 33	196.13-203.06						
		Box 34	203.06-209.99						
		Box 35	209.99-217.38						
		Box 36	217.38-222.97						
		Box 37	222.97-229.04						
		Box 38	229.04-235.06						
		Box 39	235.06-242.14						
		Box 40	242.14-245.96						

Note: Footage markers 197.2, 200.24 approximately 69cm too far downhole (3.71m between 194.15 & 197.2 markers).

Marker moved up-hole

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	MC-06-04
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MINERAL TENURE NUMBER:	513555	
NTS:	082F/10E	TRIM Map: 082F57 and 067
CLAIM NAME:	MCFARLANE NORTH	
LOCATION - GRID NAME:		
EASTING:	516520	NORTHING: 5494371
SECTION:	ELEV:	937 m
AZIM:	114°	LENGTH: 224.32 m
DIP:	-58°	CASING LEFT?: No
CORE SIZE:	BTW	
CORE STORAGE:	Cranbrook	

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM	DIP
41.45	114.90°	-57.84°	87.17	117.54°	-58.01°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM	DIP
132.89	119.21°	-57.89°	178.6	121.81°	-57.95°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM	DIP
224.32	123.17°	-56.86°			

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	27-May-06
COMPLETED:	29-May-06
PURPOSE:	To test surface soil
	anomaly
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	A602853

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Drill Hole MC - 06 - 04

From m	To m	Core Angle		Description	Sample Number	From m	To m	Gold ppb	Silver gms/T	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm
		m	Deg								
0.00	3.66			Casing							
				3.66-38.63 Chloritic Sediments							
		5.49	60	Variably chloritic +/- iron spotted very thin bedded sediments, similar to top of hole #3.							
		8.53	67								
		11.58	80	Faults:							
		14.63	40	21.65-21.67 Crush zone to incipient fault zone at high angle to core axis. Transition from dominantly green (chlorite) to dominantly medium to dark purple (iron spotted) at approximately 23.77m.							
		17.68	75	32.92-33.00 Two thin (<=1cm) crush to fault breccia intervals at top and bottom of interval at high angle to core axis.							
		20.73	72	Transition back to green chlorite sediments at approximately 34.26m.							
		23.77	65	36.32-37.12 Badly broken over upper 33cm with multiple slippage planes at approximately 20 degrees to core axis and one fault breccia (crush) zone approximately 2.0cm thick. Remainder of interval comprised of core segments to 4cm length.							
		26.82	64								
		29.87	71	Veins:							
		32.92	77	5.18-5.33 Fine-grained, light grey quartz vein. Thin (0.4cm) medium green chlorite band at lower contact.							
		35.96	76	10.77-10.82 Approximately 3.0cm quartz vein at 35 degrees to core axis. Approximately 5-10% xenoblastic pyrite to 0.5cm long dimension along upper and lower contacts.							
				14.88-15.01 Dirty white to light grey, coarse-grained quartz+pyrite vein at approximately 55 degrees to core axis. Idioblastic pyrite to <=1.0cm diameter along upper and lower contacts.							
				38.63-41.45 Contact Zone							
				Contact between sediments and granite, comprised of extensively quartz altered sediments + quartz + pyrite vein. Vein appears to extend from 38.63-39.10, with second vein from 39.30-39.70. Third vein from 40.45-41.45 broken from 40.86-41.45 with graphitic coatings evident at top and bottom of broken interval. Basal 15-20cm shattered and broken.							
				41.45-224.32 Granite							
				44.57-45.11 Approximately 11cm alteration zone in granite above possible quartz vein. "Vein" has texture suggestive of extensively altered granite. Core of vein has vuggy texture with abundant sericite, xenoblastic to sub-idioblastic pyrite to 1cm diameter and <=1.5% molybdenite over <=2.0cm in two places in "vein".							
				45.11-45.54 Alteration zone below "vein" continues into host granite.							
				48.16-53.35 Predominantly broken interval with variable chloritization, ranging from extensive to complete chloritization of mafic minerals to patchy, felted chloritization of matrix. Fault breccia between approximately 51.02-51.13.							
				~85.05 variably mafic granite.							
				Predominantly white Kspar + subordinate grey plagioclase + quartz with 15-40% mafic phenocrysts. Proportion of mafic phenocrysts decreases gradually down-hole. Short intervals (<=6cm) pink coloured with diffuse contacts probably local iron staining. Thin quartz +/- pyrite veinlets with sericitic envelopes present throughout interval, spaced between 10 to >1m, average approximately 1/m, except box 19 (see samples). Intervals of moderate to extensive chloritization (<=1.5m; i.e. 113.52-115.21) present, associated with thin chlorite veins/fractures. Minor proportion of very coarse to megacrystic feldspar phenocrysts (<=5%).							
				118.67-119.41 Weakly porphyritic leucogranite. Light grey to pink colour, largely homogeneous with small screens and/or inclusions of host to 3cm thick.							

163.01-163.08 Approximately 3.0cm chloritic alteration zone comprised of 3 separate and distinct chloritic planes, <=0.2-0.3cm at 27 & 33 degrees to core axis. Planes not distinct, with series of thin veinlets over <=0.5cm.

163.06-163.59 Very fine-grained, slightly vuggy sericitic leucogranite dyke with sericite+pyrite altered inclusion (xenolith) between 163.33-163.38. Coarse quartz+pyrite vein between 163.48-163.51 at 35 degrees to core axis. Dyke contacts sharp, planar at approximately 39 degrees to core axis.

Quartz+/-pyrite veins/veinlets at approximately 60-65 degrees to core axis with sericitic alteration envelope spaced between 3-80cm through granite.

170.36-170.73 Moderately to completely chloritized, with granitic texture obscured over interval except at upper and lower gradational contacts.

172.14-172.38 & 172.44-172.45 Thin leucogranite dykes at 43 degrees to core axis. Contacts diffuse over 1-4mm, planar.

179.85-179.99 & 180.55-180.72 Two thin sericitic leucogranites, dirty white, fine-grained. Weakly vuggy texture. 0-1% sub-idioblastic pyrite crystals (and/or fine grained aggregates) to 3mm long dimension. Contacts diffuse over 1-5mm, planar at 37 degrees to core axis.

188.96-188.09 Very fine-grained (to glassy) leucogranite dyke with 3-5% chalky white (feldspar) & black (hornblende) phenocrysts to 2mm diameter. Contacts at 33 degrees to core axis, sharp, planar.

191.51-191.85 Fine grained leucogranite with small xenoliths of host granite. 0-1% pyrite, as above, and as discontinuous band of sub-idioblastic crystals to 2mm diameter, oriented at 75 degrees to core axis.

192.46-195.85 Approximately 60% leucogranite dykes over interval ranging from 1.5 to 1.85cm thick. Contacts at approximately 60 to 40 degrees to core axis. May be a series of screens of host granite within dyke.

196.00-201.7 Patches to compressed (irregular) bands to 5cm characterized by high proportion of acicular to rod-like hornblende crystals to 4mm long dimension.

Veins:

56.69-57.02 Coarse grained, dirty white to light grey quartz+pyrite vein. Contacts approximately 35 degrees to core axis. Very coarse pyrite crystals as aggregate masses, diameter <=1.3cm, approximately 20% of vein.

57.24-57.5 & 57.76-58.02 Two quartz+pyrite veins <=6.0cm thick at approximately 35 degrees to core axis with approximately 8cm thick sericitic alteration zones.

60.04-60.28 Approximately 1.7cm thick quartz vein at approximately 30 degrees to core axis. Minor alteration above vein, but approximately 6cm thick sericitic alteration zone below vein.

69.53-70.94 Moderately heavily chloritized interval with extensively to completely chloritized mafic phenocrysts and network of largely sub-parallel chloritic fractures/veins. Several thin quartz+sericite veins <=4cm thick (including alteration) from approximately 64.69 to the end of Box12 (85.05m).

84.02-84.13 Approximately 1.0cm thick quartz+chlorite vein (shear) at 11 degrees to core axis.

83.61-83.8 Light pink dyke with slightly diffuse contacts at 30 degrees to core axis. Appears to truncate quartz+pyrite vein <=1.5cm thick with associated sericitic alteration zone at 17 degrees to core axis with opposite sense. Chloritic intervals <=50cm thick evident in core.

85.92-86.33 Light grey quartz vein with approximately 30-40% very coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic, intergrown Kspar crystals over basal 6cm, proportion increasing toward basal contact (60-70% over basal 2.5cm). Basal contact at 40 degrees to core axis. Lower contact appears to be locus of incipient fault over 1.5cm (series of sub parallel chlorite veins). Upper contact at 70 degrees to core axis (opposite sense). Approximately 14 cm alteration zone comprised of sericite+pyrite, proportion decreases away from vein.

103.42-104.15 Coarse-grained, dirty white to light grey opaque quartz vein with <=4cm light green sericitic interval at top and bottom

158.2-158.59 Chloritic interval bounded by two chlorite fractures (upper 30, lower 27 degrees to core axis). Chlorite alteration decreases away from bounding veins toward centre of interval.

159.94-160.79 Badly broken chlorite altered interval bounded (coincidentally?) by two broken quartz+pyrite+sericite crush zones oriented 65 (upper) and 40 (lower) degrees to core axis. Interval comprised largely of moderately to extensively chloritized core segments to 3cm length. Chloritic (+/-graphite) surfaces over interval from approximately 160.01-160.58. Approximately 24cm missing.

			Below -186.0m Decrease in quartz+pyrite+sericite veins and veinlets								
			218.00-218.36 Core badly broken with chloritic surfaces. Angular core fragments & segments <=4cm. Contact with quartz vein at approximately 218.26m.								
			Faults:								
			51.02-51.13 Fault breccia.								
			62.11-63.09 Broken interval with possible fault breccia between 62.63-63.09 (approximately 24cm missing).								
			65.81-65.94 Probable fault zone comprised of highly angular core fragments with relict fault breccia(?).								
			102.32-102.71 Approximately 13cm missing interval comprised of crushed granite (to fault breccia), apparently at high angle to core axis.								
			158.2-158.59 Chloritic fracture/shear at 15 degrees to core axis at 158.2.								
224.32			EOH								
			Samples:								
			MC-06-04-90 44.57-45.11 Approximately 11cm alteration zone in granite above possible quartz vein. "Vein" has texture suggestive of extensively altered granite. Core of vein has vuggy texture with abundant sericite, xenoblastic to sub-idioblastic pyrite to 1cm diameter and <=1.5% molybdenite over <=2.0cm in two places in "vein".	90	44.57	45.11	1.5	8.6	476.1	253	
			MC-06-04-91 56.69-57.02 Coarse grained, dirty white to light grey quartz+pyrite vein. Contacts approximately 35 degrees to core axis. Very coarse pyrite crystals as aggregate masses, diameter <=1.3cm, approximately 20% of vein.	91	56.69	57.02	<.5	0.5	17.4	3	
			MC-06-04-92 90.60-90.83 Visually unmineralized granite as reference sample	92	90.60	90.83	0.5	<.1	6.4	84	
			MC-06-04-93 121.76-122.21 Two thin quartz-pyrite veins (discontinuous, ~1-2mm thick) at 30 degrees to core axis within sericitic alteration zone <=2.0cm thick.	93	121.76	122.20	<.5	<.1	4.1	49	
			MC-06-04-94 122.21-122.66 Granite with thin sericitic alteration band <=0.75cm thick.	94	122.21	122.66	<.5	<.1	4.4	45	
			MC-06-04-95 122.66-123.19 Interval transitional into alteration. Upper 25cm apparently not altered. Basal 28cm sericite+chlorite altered. Chlorite alteration appears to extend throughout matrix and locally extensive (sericite) along at least three bands, with local patches.	95	122.66	123.19	<.5	<.1	4.9	53	
			MC-06-04-96 123.19-123.58 Extensive sericitic alteration zone over upper 11 cm. Host granite evident as "ghost" relict texture. Sericitic "vein" approximately 2.5cm thick at core of alteration zone. Remainder of interval comprised of apparently unaltered to weakly altered. Basal 6cm mixed interval between host granite and dyke (next sample). Intimate mixing between two granites (more mafic host granite and light pink dyke) suggests either phase separation (on local scale?), close timing between intrusion of phases and/or alteration.	96	123.19	123.58	<.5	0.2	12.6	57	
			MC-06-04-97 123.58-124.28 Apparent change in granite, possible dykes or phase separation. Upper 27cm comprised of weakly porphyritic light grey (to light pink) leucogranite with 1-3% mafic phenocrysts. To 3mm diameter (Kspar), chalky white with light grey core. Basal 28cm similar. Central 26cm equigranular with sub-equal Kspar + plagioclase with subordinate quartz, approximately 3-5% mafics (slightly larger phenocrysts).	97	123.58	124.28	<.5	<.1	9.1	17	
			MC-06-04-98 124.28-124.89 Porphyritic leucogranite with <=20-30% phenocrysts of blocky chalk white, sub-idioblastic Kspar and coarse-grained sericitic phenocrysts. Phenocryst size decreases down-hole	98	124.28	124.89	<.5	<.1	9.3	9	
			MC-06-04-99 124.89-125.06 Fine to medium-grained leucogranite with 1-2% mafic phenocrysts above vein.	99	124.89	125.06	<.5	<.1	10.8	7	
			MC-06-04-100 125.06-125.25 Possible intersection of three vuggy quartz+pyrite veins resulting in relatively large, coarse-grained (to pegmatitic) infill. Very coarse-grained quartz (<+1cm diameter) + Kspar (0.75cm diameter) + pyrite (<=0.5cm diameter) + sericite (<=1.5cm diameter), with cavities <=1.0cm long dimension at common intersection. Veins <=0.5cm thick at 35-50 degrees to core axis.	100	125.06	125.25	0.6	<.1	11.2	2	
			MC-06-04-101 125.25-125.5 Thin (<=3mm) quartz+pyrite veins at 20-25 degrees to core axis.	101	125.25	125.50	3.3	<.1	9.6	11	
			MC-06-04-102 125.5-125.96 Equigranular granite with white to light pink, sub-idioblastic, blocky Kspar with slightly subordinate plagioclase + quartz with 3-5% mafic phenocrysts. Upper 20cm transitional.	102	125.50	-125.96	<.5	<.1	9.1	13	
			MC-06-04-103 125.96-126.23 As above, no transitional interval.	103	125.96	126.23	<.5	<.1	8.1	20	
			MC-06-04-104 126.23-126.64 Similar to basal half of #95, coarse phenocrystic granite with diffuse (to patchy) cross-cutting quartz+pyrite (at 45 degrees to core axis) with sericitic envelope <=2.5cm thick.	104	126.23	126.64	<.5	<.1	4.5	57	

			MC-06-04-105 126.64-127.02 Coarse phenocrystic granite below alteration zone. Coarse phenocrysts (to megacrystic) <=1.5cm diameter comprise approximately 1-3% of the interval.	105	126.64	127.02	<.5	<.1	3	68
			MC-06-04-106 127.02-127.4 As above.	106	127.02	127.40	<.5	<.1	4	61
			MC-06-04-107 132.79-132.95 Thin (<=3mm) quartz vein, cross-cuts host granite at approximately 30 degrees to core axis. Interval contains vein and upper sericitic envelope <=5cm thick. Coarse amorphous (xenoblastic) pyrite <=1.0cm long dimension up to 15-20% within 1.5cm of vein margin. Size and proportion decreases away from contact.	107	132.79	132.95	<.5	0.1	13.4	53
			MC-06-04-108 132.95-133.2 Sample contains 60% of sericitic envelope underlying vein (40% in previous sample) <=4cm thick.	108	132.95	133.20	<.5	<.1	8	53
			MC-06-04-109 133.2-133.5 Another quartz vein, as above, <=0.5cm thick at 40 degrees to core axis with <=3.0cm sericitic+pyrite envelope on either side of vein. Vein (with sericitic+pyrite envelope) comprises upper 11cm of interval.	109	133.20	133.50	0.7	<.1	5.2	54
			MC-06-04-110 149.29-149.53 Light grey quartz vein <=2.0cm thick at 20 degrees to core axis with <=3.5cm sericitic envelope.	110	149.29	149.53	7.4	16.4	327.5	14
			MC-06-04-111 149.53-149.65 Sericitic envelope below vein in #110.	111	149.53	149.65	2.2	3.3	74.8	31
			MC-06-04-112 150.7-150.88 Approximately 1cm thick quartz vein with sericitic envelope <=2cm at 25 degrees to core axis	112	150.70	150.88	1.5	0.4	138.1	80
			MC-06-04-113 134.62-134.94 Vuggy looking sericitic granite. Approximately 20% vugs <=0.3cm diameter. No mafic minerals evident in interval. Approximately 3.0cm sericitic interval below sample interval. "Vuggy" textured granite continues to approximately 135.22m.	113	134.62	134.94	<.5	<.1	7.4	22
			Photos: 3188 Light pink dyke between 83.61-83.8. 3189 85.92-86.33 Light grey quartz vein 3190 MC-06-04-92 90.60-90.83 Visually unmineralized granite as reference sample 3191 Panorama of Box 19, showing relationship in core. 3192 Panorama of Box 19, showing relationship in core. 3193 Panorama of Box 19, showing relationship in core. 3194 MC-06-04-93 Two thin quartz-pyrite veins (discontinuous, ~-1-2mm thick) at 30 degrees to core axis within sericitic alteration zone <=2.0cm thick. 3195 MC-06-04-96 123.19-123.58 Extensive sericitic alteration zone 3196 MC-06-04-96 123.19-123.58 Extensive sericitic alteration zone 3197 MC-06-04-97 123.58-124.28 Apparent change in granite, possible dykes or phase separation. 3198 MC-06-04-98 124.28-124.89 Porphyritic leucogranite 3199-3201 MC-06-04-100 125.06-125.25 Possible intersection of three vuggy quartz+pyrite veins resulting in relatively large, coarse-grained (to pegmatitic) infill. 3202 MC-06-04-109 133.2-133.5 Another quartz vein, as above, <=0.5cm thick 3203 MC-06-04-113 134.62-134.94 Vuggy looking sericitic granite. 3204 158.4-158.59 Chloritic interval bounded by two chlorite fractures (upper 30, lower 27 degrees to core axis). Chlorite alteration decreases away from bounding veins toward centre of interval. 3205 163.06-163.59 Very fine-grained, slightly vuggy sericitic leucogranite dyke with sericite+pyrite 3206 163.06-163.59 Very fine-grained, slightly vuggy sericitic leucogranite dyke with sericite+pyrite 3207 At 174.47 Thin quartz+pyrite veinlet at 30 degrees to core axis. 3208 196.00-201.7 Patches to compressed (irregular) bands to 5cm characterized by high proportion of acicular to rod-like hornblende crystals to 4mm long dimension.							
			BOXES Box 1 3.66-10.37 Box 2 10.37-17.27 Box 3 17.27-24.29 Box 4 24.29-31.18 Box 5 31.18-37.93 Box 6 37.93-44.81 Box 7 44.81-51.39							

Box 8 51.39-58.02
Box 9 58.02-64.69
Box 10 64.69-71.54
Box 11 71.54-78.21
Box 12 78.21-85.05
Box 13 85.05-92.50
Box 14 92.50-98.13
Box 15 98.13-104.15
Box 16 104.15-110.02
Box 17 110.02-115.82
Box 18 115.82-121.76
Box 19 121.76-127.55
Box 20 127.55-133.50
Box 21 133.5-139.39
Box 22 139.39-145.22
Box 23 145.22-151.01
Box 24 151.01-156.78
Box 25 156.78-162.70
Box 26 162.70-168.47
Box 27 168.47-174.43
Box 28 174.43-181.49
Box 29 181.49-188.26
Box 30 188.26-195.42
Box 31 195.42-202.05
Box 32 202.05-209.34
Box 33 209.34-215.79
Box 34 215.79-221.27
Box 35 221.27-224.32

Note: footage marker 209.69 - Cave - Bit Change

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	MC-06-05
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MINERAL TENURE NUMBER:	513555
NTS: 082F/10E TRIM Map:	082F57 and 067
CLAIM NAME:	MCFARLANE NORTH
LOCATION - GRID NAME:	
EASTING: 516977 NORTHING:	5494957
SECTION:	ELEV: 1065 m
AZIM: 114° LENGTH:	131.36 m
DIP: -45° CASING LEFT?:	No
CORE SIZE:	BTW
CORE STORAGE:	Cranbrook

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
No Survey - tool malfunctioned					
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	29-May-06
COMPLETED:	31-May-06
PURPOSE:	To test surface soil
	anomaly
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	A602853, A602853R

Drill Hole MC - 06 - 05

From m	To m	Core Angle		Description	Sample Number	From m	To m	Gold ppm	Silver gms/T	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm
		m	Deg								
0.00	4.27			<p>Casing</p> <p>4.27-65.51 Core very badly broken with <=7% having core lengths >10cm, ranges from intervals of fault breccia/gouge to broken, jigsaw fit core segments. Approximately 70-90% recovery over interval (est.).</p>							
				<p>4.27-7.73 Chloritic Sediments</p> <p>Badly broken chloritic spotted sediments (as previously described) Three adjacent intact core segments have banding (bedding?) parallel to core axis.</p> <p>Faults: (location very approximate due to broken nature of rock)</p> <p>5.73-5.9 & 6.1-6.19 Fault breccia in highly subordinate fault gouge matrix, at approximately 35 degrees to core axis.</p>							
				<p>7.73-28.20 Variably textured igneous lithologies</p> <p>Includes glassy cream coloured cryptocrystalline to very fine grained rhyolite(?) with 5-7% idiomorphic cubic pyrite to 1mm diameter, highly altered (bleached and/or iron stained granite) and light grey fine-(to medium) grained leucogranite with fine grained vuggy texture. Broken surfaces variably iron-stained, between approximately 8.23-16.8m.</p> <p>16.76-24.38 Approximately 31cm of core between footage markers. "Casing" noted on 24.38 marker - further casing driven due to hole conditions.</p> <p>Faults: (location very approximate due to broken nature of rock)</p> <p>24.84-24.93 Highly angular fragments with gouge coating</p>							
				<p>28.20-33.00 Heavily Chlorite spotted Sediments</p> <p>Predominantly broken and/or faulted.</p> <p>Faults:</p> <p>29.96-31.30 Fault gouge matrix supported fault breccia.</p>							
				<p>33.00-42.77 Leucogranite</p> <p>Light grey, fine-grained with 10-15% acicular to rod-like black hornblende (to 2mm length).</p> <p>Faults: (location very approximate due to broken nature of rock)</p> <p>36.05-36.9 Badly broken interval with two possible fault breccia zones at shallow angles to core axis (~5degrees).</p>							
				<p>42.77-46.51 Heavily Chlorite spotted Sediments</p> <p>Heavily chlorite spotted to patches of chlorite <=1cm diameter sedimentary host. Upper contact appears to be cross-cut by quartz+chlorite vein (42.77-43.09). Both contacts broken. Vein has bands and/or completely altered inclusions comprised of medium green chlorite +/- medium to coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic pyrite to 0.5cm diameter.</p>							
				<p>46.51-47.85 Leucogranite</p> <p>As describe above.</p>							
				<p>47.85-63.6 Quartzose Siltstone</p> <p>Medium brown (to dirty green) mottled, foliated (to very thin bedded) quartzose siltstone. Textures (clasts + bedding) diffuse, probable addition of quartz. Interval largely broken +/- faulted.</p>							

			<p>Faults: 47.59-47.85 Angular pebble sized fragments, fault breccia with matrix. 47.85-49.93 Three broken intervals <=20cm comprised of angular to highly angular fault breccia with minor relict gouge. Fault breccia intervals separated by intervals of broken core segments. 51.8-53.34 Badly broken interval comprised of highly angular core fragments and apparent crush zone <=3cm thick over upper 15cm. Three additional crush zones <=12cm thick at high angle to core axis (70degrees). 57.91-66.14 Multiple fault zones comprised of crush zones <=2.5cm thick sub-parallel to core axis + intervals of fault crush +/- gouge at high angles (60-70degrees) to the core axis and highly angular to angular core fragments.</p>							
			<p>63.6-77.6 Chlorite spotted Unit (sediment) Locally appears to have homogeneous texture (completely chloritized mafics in igneous host) while elsewhere appears to have banded (bedded) texture suggestive of sedimentary protolith.</p> <p>Faults: 72.94-73.57 Two fault gouge matrix supported fault breccia intervals <=25cm thick at top and bottom of interval, separated by broken to incipient crush zone shattered core, comprised of angular to highly angular core fragments from fine grit to coarse pebble sized, jigsaw fit but still intact.</p>							
			<p>77.60-110.64 Thin-bedded sediments Subtle transition into probable chloritized, very thin bedded sediment, with both foliation and bedding locally evident.</p> <p>Faults: 85.53-87.47 Broken interval with three fault breccia intervals 0.5-3.5cm thick between 21-0 degrees to core axis. Fault breccia interval (3.5cm thick) between 86.21-86.61 at 21 degrees to core axis over upper 11cm, with abrupt change to 0 degrees for remainder of interval. 93.48-96.68 Broken interval with four distinct intervals <=30cm comprised of angular to highly angular core fragments, probable fault breccia intervals, separated by broken intervals with core segments <=10cm in length. Distinct fault breccias >=3.0cm thick over basal 16cm, appears to be parallel to core axis. 99.66-110.64 Predominantly broken interval (approximately 30-40% >4cm core length) with distinct fault breccia intervals from: 100.06-101.0, 101.42-101.73, 103.41-104.64, 105.03-105.15, 105.83-105.98, 106.8-108.81, 108.81-110.64.</p> <p>Note: ~30cm missing between 99.66-102.71, ~1.08m missing between 102.71-104.85, ~1.39m missing between 105.76-108.81, and ~48cm missing between 108.81-110.64.</p>							
			<p>110.64-113.53 Grey Leucogranite</p>							
			<p>113.53-119.11 Chlorite spotted Sediments Chloritization spotted (to patchy).</p> <p>Faults: 117.75-117.87 "No description"</p>							
			<p>119.11-122.65 Chlorite spotted Porphyroblastic Sediment Chlorite spotted sediments with bladed porphyroblasts. Colour change to brownish green (iron-staining?) with similar spotted texture (iron-stained chloritization) with up to 35-50% bladed porphyroblasts (<=2cm long by 0.3cm wide), randomly oriented, dirty white colour (hardness ~4).</p> <p>Veins: 120.78-121.1 - coarse-grained, dirty white quartz vein with pyrite + molybdenite. 122.07-122.10 Broken interval with 60% opaque white quartz vein material as above with one small fragment of sericite + molybdenite + pyrite as above.</p>							

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	MC-06-06
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MINERAL TENURE NUMBER:	513555
NTS: 082F/10E TRIM Map:	082F57 and 067
CLAIM NAME:	MCFARLANE NORTH
LOCATION - GRID NAME:	
EASTING: 516977 NORTHING:	5494957
SECTION:	ELEV: 1065 m
AZIM: 114° LENGTH:	316.06 m
DIP: -65° CASING LEFT?:	No
CORE SIZE:	BTW
CORE STORAGE:	Cranbrook

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
26.51	114.36°	-64.87°	72.23	115.84°	-64.63°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
117.95	117.20°	-64.66°	163.67	119.42°	-63.71°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
209.39	122.18°	-62.91°	255.11	124.65°	-62.17°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
300.82	127.16°	-60.93°	346.54	120.76°	-59.29°

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	31-May-06
COMPLETED:	04-Jun-06
PURPOSE:	To test surface soil anomaly
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	A602853, A602853R

			<p>122.65-129.92 Granite Light to medium grey, fine grained granite</p> <p>Veins: 125.64-125.88 Badly broken interval comprised of angular to highly angular core fragments of quartz vein with sericitic patches and sericite along the margins of inclusions. Approximately 1-2% molybdenite evident in fragments.</p> <p>---126.4 "Cave" noted by drillers</p>								
			<p>129.92-131.51 Leucogranite Medium grained. Upper contact at 12 degrees to core axis.</p>								
131.36			<p>EOH</p> <p>Samples: MC-06-05-114 120.78-121.00 Coarse grained quartz vein with approximately 2-3% py +/-molybdenite. MC-06-05-115 121.00-121.1 Badly broken interval comprised of angular quartz fragments from fine grit to fine pebble sized. Two rounded clasts comprised of 40% sericite + 50% molybdenite, 10% pyrite, possibly as band up to 20cm thick in quartz vein. MC-06-05-116 125.64-125.88 Badly broken interval comprised of angular to highly angular core fragments of quartz view with sericitic patches and sericite along the margins of inclusions. Approximately 1-2% molybdenite evident in fragments. MC-06-05-117 128.12-128.61 Medium grey, fine-grained granite. Two thin quartz-pyrite veins at approximately 25 degrees to core axis cross-cut by third quartz+pyrite vein. REFERENCE MC-06-05-118 128.61-129.34 Medium grey, fine-grained granite. REFERENCE</p>	114	120.78	121.00	<.5	0.8	27.4	3	
				115	121.00	121.10	0.7	0.2	5.2	5	
				116	125.64	125.88	1.2	1.7	73	5	
				117	128.12	128.61	<.5	<.1	3.2	22	
				118	128.61	129.34	0.7	<.1	5.9	22	
			<p>Photos: None taken</p>								
			<p>BOXES Box 1 4.27-11.95 Box 2 11.95-25.28 Box 3 25.28-32.53 Box 4 32.53-37.15 Box 5 37.15-42.24 Box 6 42.24-47.85 Box 7 47.85-53.10 Box 8 53.10-58.01 Box 9 58.01-65.51 Box 10 65.51-70.53 Box 11 70.53-77.01 Box 12 77.01-82.47 Box 13 82.47-87.86 Box 14 87.86-93.19 Box 15 93.19-99.25 Box 16 99.25-105.76 Box 17 105.76-113.53 Box 18 113.53-118.59 Box 19 118.59-125.20 Box 20 125.20-130.19 Box 21 130.19-131.51 EOH</p>								

Drill Hole MC - 06 - 06

From m	To m	Core Angle		Description	Sample Number	From m	To m	Gold ppm	Silver gms/T	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm
		m	Deg								
0.00	9.14			Casing Note: no footage marker in box, taken from daily drill records. 9.14-76.33 Core badly broken, relatively intact in boxes 5(60%), 10(75%), 7(50%). Core over remainder of upper 76.33m ranges from fault breccia/gouge to short segments of intact core <=5cm length. Therefore footages approximate.							
				9.14-18.08 Transitional Granite Transition from light to medium grey, fine-grained granite to creamy (to chalky) white very fine-grained leucogranite between 12.8-14.63m. Fracture surfaces between approximately 15.00-15.55m moderately to heavily iron stained with development of limonite on local surfaces.							
				18.08-139.58 Chloritized Sediments Variable from chlorite spotted to patches, <=1.0cm diameter. Locally band evident at shallow to high angle to core axis. Upper 15cm broken with 3.5-4.0cm of clayey fault breccia at 75 degrees to core axis at upper contact with preceding unit. 34.50 10° 34.5 Banding at 10 degrees to core axis 38.00 13° 38.00 Banding at 13 degrees to core axis 39.00 9° 39.00 Banding at 09 degrees to core axis 42.00 0° 42.00 Banding at 00 degrees to core axis 43.30 15° 43.3 Banding at 15 degrees to core axis 46.00 25° 46.0 Banding at 25 degrees to core axis 51.20 22° 51.2 Banding at 22 degrees to core axis 131.0 Very fine banded (bedded) metasediments with probable right-way-up indicated by sharp base and diffuse tops at 43 degrees to core axis. 132.5-138.42 Chlorite spotting undergoes transition to black biotite porphyroblasts. 138.42-139.58 Biotitic hornfels at contact with granite, with proportion of biotite decreasing toward contact. Veins: 20.19-20.22 Approximately 3cm thick quartz vein at approximately 60 degrees to core axis. Approximately 0.5cm pyritic band adjacent to vein boundary (40-60%). 20.57-20.60 Dirty white quartz vein at 50 degrees to core axis, <=2.5cm thick 41.81-41.85 Lower half of quartz vein >=2.5cm thick at 30 degrees to core axis. Dirty white to light grey with coarse pyrite as band <=1.5 cm thick along lower contact. Fractures in pyrite band perpendicular to vein margin. Minor Molybdenum associated with pyrite at edge of quartz vein. 64.81-64.95 Opaque white (to semi-translucent) quartz vein with thin chlorite inclusions. Upper and lower contacts broken, lower ~70 degrees to core axis. 138.77-139.5 Thin (<=0.4cm) quartz+pyrite veins at 5 degrees to core axis with fine-grained sericitic envelope <=1.5cm thick on either side. Faults: (location very approximate due to broken nature of rock) 19.35-19.5 Fault Breccia/crush zone 23.47-25.6 Broken interval with local intervals <=20cm comprised of angular to highly angular fragments (fault breccia) with light grey gouge as matrix. 27.8-28.04 As above, upper contact at ~ 38 degrees to core axis. 30.65-30.9 As above. 35.46-35.66 As above, upper contact at 17 degrees to core axis.							

39.66-39.88 Thin $\leq 1.0\text{cm}$ fault breccia interval at 10-15 degrees to core axis, localized along upper contact of $\geq 2.5\text{cm}$ thick quartz vein.

42.65-42.81 Thin $\leq 1.0\text{cm}$ fault breccia interval at 35 degrees to core axis.

45.94-46.02 Fault breccia, highly angular to angular core fragments.

50.29-56.38 Similar to 23.47-25.60.

56.52-57.91 Fault breccia sub parallel to core axis, $\geq 2.5\text{cm}$.

59.8-60.4 Fault Breccia to crush zone.

71.61-77.49 Approximately 65cm missing between 76.20 and 78.33. Interval broken with distinct fault breccia intervals $\leq 4.0\text{cm}$ parallel to 15 degrees to core axis.

82.22-82.89 Broken interval with medium to dark green fault gouge (3.0cm) underlain by approximately 30cm of sub angular to sub rounded core fragments. Approximately 33cm missing.

83.97-84.43 Broken interval comprised of angular to highly angular core fragments with light grey fault gouge on surfaces. Approximately 17cm missing. Upper contact 15-25 degrees to core axis.

84.6-85.35 Broken interval, as above.

87.77-87.90 Approximately 5.0cm thick fault gouge zone at 20 degrees to core axis.

90.23-91.63 Largely broken interval with three fault breccia zones $\leq 5\text{cm}$ thick.

93.98-94.18 Fault breccia interval at approximately 70 degrees to core axis, upper contact at 25 degrees to core axis.

94.91-95.7 Broken interval with approximately 3.0cm of medium to dark green fault gouge at top underlain by 8cm of jigsaw fit dark chloritic sediments and quartz vein contact. Remainder comprised of broken, angular to highly angular quartz+pyrite+/-molybdenum. Approximately ?

99.06-111.40 Largely broken interval with fault breccia supported in matrix of fault gouge in intervals $\leq 50\text{cm}$

120.41-121.8 Largely broken interval with fault breccia intervals, as previously described.

121.91-127.6 Scattered patches of xenoblastic pyrrhotite to 0.7cm long dimension noted in meta-sediments, comprising $\leq 1\%$ of interval.

122.26-127.35 Broken interval with fault breccia intervals as previously described.

139.58-232.25 Granite

Granite generally equigranular to weakly porphyritic, generally light to medium grey in colour with minor short intervals ($\leq 30\text{cm}$) moderately (to extensively) chloritized. Rock dominated by blocky white (to pink) alkali feldspar, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic, 0.3-1.0cm in diameter. Translucent grey quartz approximately $\leq 0.5\text{cm}$, 25% by volume, with white plagioclase laths highly subordinate. Mafics dominated by fine to medium-grained rods and blocky laths of black hornblende, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic, $\leq 0.3\text{cm}$ in long dimension. Quartz interstitial to feldspar and hornblende. Trace green epidote. Locally white to pink megacrysts to 4cm long dimension, comprising $< 1\%$ of granite. Relatively abundant quartz+pyrite veins with sericitic envelopes, with veins ranging from discontinuous wisps $\leq 0.2\text{cm}$ to 32cm at moderate angle to core axis. Texture of vein varies from fine-grained to pegmatitic. Thicker veins have vuggy to abundant cavity-bearing texture, with size of void space proportional to crystal size in vein. Sericitic envelope surrounding veins ranges from $\leq 1.0\text{cm}$ to 38cm, comprised of fine to coarse-grained, with proportion of sericite decreasing away from vein.

Note: thicker veins sampled.

219.82-219.88 Approximately 4.5cm thick pink, fine grained Kspar dyke approximately 60 degrees to core axis. Contacts diffuse over 1.0-1.5cm into host granite.

220.44-220.53 Coarse grained quartz+pink Kspar dyke (vein?) at 23 degrees to core axis. Contact planar, diffuse over approximately 0.3cm. Weakly to moderately developed sericitic alteration zone above upper contact.

224.80-224.94 Coarse grained light to medium grey quartz vein, semi-translucent at 15 degrees to core axis. Pink Kspar alteration immediately adjacent to vein with diffuse outer contact into host granite between 0.6-1.5cm thick. Sericitic alteration overlaps Kspar zone and extends out to 2cm from vein contact.

227.15-227.25 Fine grained, light pink-grey granitic dyke at 20 degrees to core axis with diffuse (over $\leq 0.2\text{cm}$) planar contact.

			<p>231.00-232.25 Possible contact between two slightly different granites. Granite above contains more light to medium grey quartz and slightly less mafic minerals per unit volume. The granite below contact has very little pink coloured Kspar and, with lower quartz content, has a light grey to dirty white colour. Contact interval characterized by large (<=45cm) patches of light pink leucogranite, fine to medium weakly porphyritic with intervals (<=10cm) of 60-70% moderately well aligned, sub parallel hornblende crystals (flow banding?). Interval also characterized by higher proportion of thin quartz+pyrite veins with sericitic envelopes (<=5cm thick).</p> <p>Faults: 160.21-160.47 Sheared interval in granite. Network of sub-parallel hairline fractures at 22 degrees to core axis from 160.21-160.29m, with quartz and sericite alteration (shearing localized by vein or subsequently annealed). Granite broken between 160.29-160.47. Sericitic alteration extends to 160.56m. 196.67 Approximately 1.0cm thick graphitic crush zone (fault breccia) localized along quartz vein (<=0.4cm thick) at 40 degrees to core axis. 226.59-226.67 Bleached crush to incipient fault zone at 31 degrees to core axis.</p>							
			<p>232.25-316.06 Leucogranite Leucogranite contains very little quartz with slightly more mafic minerals than preceding interval (hornblende+slightly subordinate biotite), subhedral to euhedral, to 0.3cm length. Generally equigranular, medium to coarse-grained to weakly porphyritic (with megacrysts to <=1.5cm diameter of creamy white Kspar).</p> <p>240.54-272.14 Granite variably chloritic, predominantly in matrix, imparting darker colour in intervals <=1.5m 269.39-270.79 Granite host bleached and broken, with incipient faults and/or fault breccia at 269.39-269.43, 269.79-270.0, 270.53-270.79. Approximately 12cm missing between 267.3-270.34. 288.12-289.35 Mottled pink and green (chlorite-epidote) altered granite. Mafic minerals chloritized, with development of yellow-green matrix epidote</p> <p>Veins: 254.66-254.77 Broken quartz+coarse-grained Kspar vein.</p> <p>Faults: 246.29-246.32 Broken (fault?) zone at 38 degrees to core axis. 246.49-246.53 Broken (fault?) zone at 34 degrees to core axis. 250.38-250.74 Broken interval at top and bottom of interval with 8cm piece of intact granite between. Approximately 24cm missing between 249.01-252.06 markers, probably from this interval. 251.97-252.25 Slightly bleached interval with slight loss of cohesion. Light orange staining between 252.02-252.06 with epidote coated surface at 252.06m at 45 degrees to core axis. 252.49-252.53 Broken fault breccia at 30 degrees to core axis. 254.08 Approximately 1.5cm broken interval at 48 degrees to core axis. 254.9-254.99 Incipient fault zone comprised of loss of cohesion along planes oriented at 70 degrees to core axis. 255.22-255.29 Fault breccia/crush zone at ~70 degrees to core axis.</p>							
316.06			EOH							
			<p>Samples: MC-06-06-119 41.81-41.85 Lower half of ~2.5cm quartz vein. MC-06-06-120 72.23-72.55 Badly broken interval comprised of either quartz veins at top and bottom of interval or broken mixed interval of quartz vein, contact material and/or inclusions. Locally abundant fine-grained sericite in host sediments with stringer quartz veins with trace pyrite. MC-06-06-121 72.55-72.85 Similar to previous interval but more intact. Still not sure if sample located within large vein with inclusions or series of smaller, sub parallel veins. Large, fine-grained chlorite masses (inclusions?) to 4cm diameter with sharp, irregular margins. Appears to be alteration rind between 0.2-0.5cm from contact with quartz defined by fine grained deep red band of speckles (iron-hematite?).</p>	119	41.81	41.85	2.2	0.1	33.1	104
				120	72.23	72.55	1.1	<.1	6.3	86
				121	72.55	72.85	2.3	<.1	3.4	93

MC-06-06-122	72.85-73.09	Mineralized interval within quartz vein, comprised of chlorite inclusions and network of chlorite veins (fractures?) between jigsaw fit quartz fragments. Approximately 0-80% pyrite (locally over 8cm) as large patches (to 1.0cm diameter) interconnected by network of thin, random veinlets. Proportion of pyrite decreases to 1-2% at top of interval from high grade core (photo) and 10% at base.	122	72.85	73.09	25.7	0.2	6.7	81
MC-06-06-123	73.09-73.25	Upper 7cm comprises intact base of quartz+chlorite vein with 1-2% pyrite and basal contact (55 degrees to core axis). Remainder of interval consists of chlorite, angular to highly angular core fragments.	123	73.09	73.25	3.9	0.1	4.9	102
MC-06-06-124	95.02-95.8	Broken interval, approximately 51cm missing. Angular to highly angular quartz+pyrite+/- molybdenum vein. Basal contact intact, comprised of <=1.0cm of medium to coarse grained pyrite band at contact between quartz vein and host sediments at approximately 50 degrees to core axis.	124	95.02	95.80	<.5	0.2	7.2	43
MC-06-06-125	95.8-95.95	Pyrite+sericite bearing chloritic sediments below quartz vein.	125	95.80	95.95	<.5	<.1	2.8	135
MC-06-06-126	95.95-96.28	Chloritic sediments with quartz lenses and fine grained biotitic bands <=2.0cm thick.	126	95.95	96.28	<.5	<.1	1.6	251
MC-06-06-127	96.28-96.52	Chlorite spotted to streaked meta-sediments.	127	96.28	96.52	<.5	<.1	0.7	107
MC-06-06-128	96.52-96.85	Two quartz veins, one planar and the second irregular, both with chlorite+/-sericite+biotite margins at both contacts <=1.0cm thick. Upper (planar) vein at 27 degrees to core axis. Margins diffuse, overprinted by development of chlorite (upper) and curvilinear, sharp (lower).	128	96.52	96.85	0.6	<.1	0.9	105
MC-06-06-129	96.85-97.36	Upper 15cm comprised of medium to light green chlorite+/-sericite meta-sediments. Contact with opaque white quartz vein (comprising remainder of interval) irregular, probable broken contact annealed with quartz. Chloritic inclusions variably overprinted by development of abundant fine-grained biotite. Highly subordinate, sub-idioblastic coarse grained pyrite.	129	96.85	97.36	<.5	0.1	0.8	88
MC-06-06-140	98.55-98.9	Opaque white quartz vein with approximately 5-7% sub-idioblastic (to xenoblastic), coarse-grained pyrite and trace to 0.5% molybdenum, appears to be localized around margins of pyrite.	140	98.55	98.90	<.5	0.1	5	4
MC-06-06-138	116.79-116.96	Dirty white to light grey quartz vein with patchwork appearance consisting of large quartz lenses separated by network of moderate green chlorite+/-pyrite. Margins of large quartz lenses sharp, smaller quartz has margins overprinted by chlorite or quartz annealed brecciated chloritic metasediments. Pyrite amorphous (interstitial) to idioblastic cubic.	138	116.79	116.96	5	0.2	4.3	115
MC-06-06-130	117.95-118.11	Badly broken interval comprised of angular fragments of opaque white quartz. Upper ~6cm comprised of chlorite+sericite metasediments with zones of fine grained biotite with well developed foliation. Quartz vein contains <=25% fine to medium grained sericite+/-pyrite.	130	117.95	118.11	<.5	<.1	4.6	115
MC-06-06-131	118.11-118.58	Leucogranite with <=25% fine grained sericite.	131	118.11	118.58	<.5	<.1	11	24
MC-06-06-132	118.58-118.85	Interval comprised of three relatively intact core segments of leucogranite with <=1% pyrite (fine grained, idioblastic).	132	118.58	118.85	<.5	<.1	7.2	32
MC-06-06-133	118.85-119.26	Badly broken sericitic leucogranite with <=90% fine to medium grained sericite over <=2cm. Approximately 3-5% pyrite over 4cm at base of interval.	133	118.85	119.26	<.5	0.2	15.5	31
MC-06-06-134	119.26-119.37	Chloritic quartz vein fragments with pyrite. Chlorite dark green with fine grained black biotite developed in host sediments. Note: Approximately 49cm missing between 117.95 and 120.0m probably in sample intervals 133 and 134 to footage marker 120.09m.	134	119.26	119.37	1	0.3	1.4	230
MC-06-06-139	129.06-129.27	Thin quartz vein, <=1.0cm thick, with approximately 70% medium grained sericite + 5-7% molybdenum (to 0.5cm diameter) in alteration envelope <=4.0cm thick on either side of vein (at 15-20 degrees to core axis).	139	129.06	129.27	1.6	0.2	8.4	25
MC-06-06-141	132.15-132.55	Approximately 7cm missing. Dirty white quartz veins). One thick quartz vein (with sericite screen) or two closely spaced quartz veins with overlapping sericitic envelope at 30 degrees to core axis. Sericite medium grained at contact, decreases in size away from contact into meta-sediments. Approximately 1-2% fine grained molybdenum in core of veins	141	132.15	132.55	0.5	<.1	5.9	14
MC-06-06-135	134.82-135.05	Dirty white opaque quartz vein with dark brown to black biotite, with local subordinate medium to dark green chloritic angular inclusions. Minor 3-5% fine to medium-grained pyrite as thin, short stringers and crystals associated with inclusions	135	134.82	135.05	<.5	<.1	1.4	108
MC-06-06-136	135.05-135.49	Metasediments with approximately 40% quartz as irregular patches and veins with very diffuse margins.	136	135.05	135.49	<.5	<.1	1.1	45

MC-06-06-137	135.49-135.85	Another quartz vein, similar to 135, upper contact at approximately 30 degrees to core axis. Contact and upper half of vein characterized by approximately 30% dark green to black fine-grained chlorite and/or black biotite with 15-20% xenoblastic medium to coarse-grained pyrite (<=0.7cm long dimension) associated with inclusions. Lower half of vein free of inclusions with <=4.0cm thick sericitic envelope in host sediments.	137	135.49	135.85	0.9	0.2	4	109
MC-06-06-142	142.99-143.45	At least three poorly defined quartz+pyrite veins at 30 degrees to core axis, <=1.0cm thick. Pyrite <=0.7cm long dimension, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic, comprising 2-10% of given vein. Veins also have vuggy texture.	142	142.99	143.45	0.9	<.1	5	67
MC-06-06-143	145.07-145.38	Two slightly thicker quartz veins, as above, <=3cm. Trace molybdenum. Sericitic envelope (142 & 143) <=2.0cm, poorly defined with fine-grained sericite.	143	145.07	145.38	<.5	<.1	4.4	74
MC-06-06-144	145.86-146.19	Approximately 7cm thick dirty white to light grey quartz vein at 43 degrees to core axis. Coarse grained sericite rosettes at margin of, and extending into, vein with fine needle-like terminations. Fine-(to medium-) grained sericite extends into host as envelope <=1.5cm thick. Bleaching of host with fine to medium-grained, idioblastic pyrite and sericite extends a further 5cm from vein.	144	145.86	146.19	<.5	0.2	6.9	52
MC-06-06-145	146.87-146.98	Quartz+pyrite vein <=1.5cm at 28 degrees to core axis. Sub-idioblastic, coarse-grained pyrite <=1.0cm diameter comprises approximately 80% of vein. Dirty white to light grey and coarse pyrite comprises core of vein with <=0.3cm sericitic rind of sericite overprinting vein margin, highly irregular and indistinct due to sericite. Vuggy texture characterizes vein and adjacent host, coincident with sericite and pyrite alteration envelope <=2.0cm from vein margin.	145	146.87	146.98	0.5	<.1	6.9	39
MC-06-06-146	158.03-158.22	Upper contact of vein, comprised of <=5.0cm sericitic alteration zone in host granite, <=2.0cm sericitic envelope immediately adjacent to vein and <=5.0cm of coarse grained dirty white to light grey opaque quartz vein at 20 degrees to core axis. No pyrite noted.	146	158.03	158.22	1.1	0.4	19.4	826
MC-06-06-147	158.22-158.49	Coarse grained quartz+pyrite vein. Coarse dirty white to light grey and very coarse-grained pyrite (<=2.5cm diameter) to 70% over lower 6cm of vein. Approximately 2% coarse grained sphalerite and 0.5% molybdenum associated with pyrite.	147	158.22	158.49	16.7	51.4	1808.3	515
MC-06-06-148	158.49-158.77	Coarse-grained (to pegmatitic) sericite over 4cm at lower vein contact with <=65% medium-grained sericite, with <=2-3% vugs over remainder of interval.	148	158.49	158.77	4.1	4.9	204.2	28
MC-06-06-149	166.78-166.91	Thin (<=1.0cm) quartz+medium grained pyrite (<=0.6cm) vein at 40 degrees to core axis with <=1.5cm thick alteration zone on either side.	149	166.78	166.91	0.9	0.4	19.1	58
MC-06-06-150	166.91-167.23	Approximately 15cm thick quartz vein at 35 degrees to core axis. Approximately 14cm thick vuggy sericitic alteration zone above vein.	150	166.91	167.23	<.5	0.1	6.2	18
MC-06-06-151	171.53-171.78	Two quartz veins (1.5cm-upper, 4.0cm-lower) at 40 degrees to core axis. Thin (<=1.5cm), weakly developed sericitic alteration zones developed above upper and below lower vein. Extensive vuggy, sericitic alteration over 6.0cm between veins.	151	171.53	171.78	0.8	0.1	5.7	27
MC-06-06-152	184.1-184.36	Approximately 2.0cm thick quartz+pyrite vein at 50 degrees to core axis with weakly to moderately developed sericitic envelope <=1.5cm thick on each side of vein.	152	184.10	184.36	<.5	<.1	5.4	48
MC-06-06-153	184.26-184.46	Host granite between veins.	153	184.26	184.46	0.9	0.1	9	77
MC-06-06-154	184.46-184.79	Two quartz+pyrite veins. Upper vein (184.46-184.63) comprised of upper and lower vuggy, bleached alteration zones <=1.5cm thick on either side of 8cm thick vuggy sericitic+coarse pyrite interval comprised of 80% medium-grained sericite and 20% xenoblastic to sub-idioblastic coarse pyrite - at 53 degrees to core axis. Lower vein approximately 2.5cm thick at 45 degrees to core axis, comprised of coarse light grey to dirty white quartz. Very coarse-grained pyrite (<=1.5cm in diameter) and sericite, with vugs/cavities to 0.6cm diameter. Fine-grained sericitic halo <=2.0cm thick developed on either side of vein.	154	184.46	184.79	<.5	0.6	19.2	78
MC-06-06-155	184.79-185.00	Host granite below vein.	155	184.79	185.00	<.5	<.1	6	63
MC-06-06-156	189.03-189.32	Extensive, thick medium to coarse-grained sericitic alteration zone above vein. Approximately 2.0cm thick band of dirty white quartz above sericitic zone, at 25 degrees to core axis.	156	189.03	189.32	<.5	0.2	6.2	8
MC-06-06-157	189.32-189.71	Approximately 2.0cm thick dirty white to light grey vuggy quartz band at 23 degrees to core axis with approximately 2% molybdenum crystals <=2mm diameter. Remainder of interval comprised of medium-(to coarse-) grained sericite +/-minor molybdenum. Quartz band approximately 189.42-189.49, remainder sericite.	157	189.32	189.71	<.5	<.1	3.5	8
MC-06-06-158	189.71-189.91	Sericitic alteration of host granite, with approximately 15-20% sericite over interval, decreasing from approximately 40% at top of interval to 5-10% at base. Approximately 3-5% pyrite, presence of pyrite extends approximately 8cm below bottom of interval.	158	189.71	189.91	<.5	0.1	7.1	15

MC-06-06-159	191.31-191.46	Quartz+pyrite vein at approximately 20 degrees to core axis. Upper contact predominantly bleached over approximately 2.0cm. Medium to coarse-grained sub-idioblastic to xenoblastic pyrite within vein and cross-cutting vein margin. Approximately 2.5cm thick sericitic envelope along base of vein with approximately 7-10% molybdenum to 0.4cm long dimension.	159	191.31	191.46	<.5	0.2	7.1	37
MC-06-06-160	191.46-191.76	Coarse-grained (to pegmatitic) dirty white to light grey quartz + sericite vein. Euhedral sericite to 1.0cm diameter across base.	160	191.46	191.76	0.7	0.2	7.8	4
MC-06-06-161	191.76-192.02	Medium to coarse-grained, vuggy quartz+sericite vein, with approximately 10-15% molybdenum to 0.6cm long dimension.	161	191.76	192.02	0.8	0.3	7	5
MC-06-06-162	192.02-192.31	Approximately 80-90% fine-to-medium-grained sericite, 3-5% molybdenum (<=3mm diameter) in highly altered granitic host.	162	192.02	192.30	<.5	0.2	7.3	36
MC-06-06-163	195.20-195.46	Approximately 8.0cm thick coarse grained quartz vein with very coarse-grained pyrite (10-15%, <=0.8cm diameter) and 2-3% molybdenum at 33 degrees to core axis. Approximately 0.5cm thick pink rind at each vein contact (Kspar?) with poorly developed sericitic alteration zone <=1.0cm thick.	163	195.20	195.46	<.5	0.3	9.1	27
MC-06-06-164	203.29-203.39	Vuggy pyrite+quartz+molybdenite vein at 25 degrees to core axis, <=0.5cm thick. Pyrite (35-40%), vugs (35-40%), quartz (10-15%) and molybdenite (5-10%) coring 4.0cm thick pink (Kspar) interval. Fine-grained sericite present in zone <=3.0cm on either side of vein, extends beyond margins of pink band.	164	203.29	203.39	<.5	0.3	15.3	23
MC-06-06-165	204.36-204.51	Indistinct quartz+pyrite+/-molybdenum vein at approximately 25 degrees to core axis. Development of pink alkali feldspar obscures margins of vein (<=1.5cm thick). Pyrite (20-25%), quartz (60-70%), molybdenite (7-10%).	165	204.36	204.51	<.5	0.2	13.1	55
MC-06-06-166	204.84-204.93	Approximately 4.5cm thick quartz vein at 38 degrees to core axis. Approximately 5-7% sub-idioblastic, medium grained pyrite (<=0.3cm diameter) along centre of vein. Approximately 0.5cm (or less) of sericite alteration along margins.	166	204.84	204.93	<.5	<.1	1.9	6
MC-06-06-167	206.88-207.01	Approximately 1.0cm thick light to medium grey quartz vein at 48 degrees to core axis. Vuggy, light pink, sericitic alteration zone extends approximately 4cm on either side of vein.	167	206.88	207.01	<.5	<.1	30.3	9
MC-06-06-168	211.36-211.77	Approximately 4cm quartz+pyrite vein at 18 degrees to core axis with idioblastic, cubic pyrite to 18cm diameter, comprising 15-20% of vein. Coarse grained molybdenite to 0.4cm diameter localized along upper contact of vein, comprising 2-3%, trace to minor molybdenite along lower contact. Pink coloured sericite (+Kspar) alteration zone extends 4cm from upper vein contact. Vein contact relatively sharp and planar. Upper vein approximately 211.42-211.56m. Approximately 1.0cm thick quartz+pyrite vein between 211.67-211.7m at 39 degrees to core axis, comprised of approximately 7-10% medium grained pyrite (sub-idioblastic, 0.3cm diameter) and vugs (cavities to 0.6cm long dimension). Fine grained sericitic alteration zone extends approximately 3cm below vein. Interval between veins sericitized. Veins have opposite sense and rotated approximately 90 degrees to one another.	168	211.36	211.77	0.9	0.2	11.5	22
MC-06-06-169	215.15-215.39	Two thin (<=1.0cm) quartz+pyrite veins at top and bottom of interval, bracket pink tinged (Kspar altered), vuggy (15-20%) interval with 10-15% fine-to medium-grained sericite. Approximately 15-20% medium grained, sub-idioblastic pyrite in 4cm underlying upper vein and as 15-20% sub-idioblastic, medium-to-coarse-grained (0.6cm diameter) crystals within lower vein. Veins at approximately 31 degrees to core axis. Alteration above upper vein and below lower vein comprised of pink alteration to <=1.5cm from vein contact with 0.5-1.0cm thick light to medium green sericitic alteration band.	169	215.15	215.39	<.5	<.1	8.1	18
MC-06-06-170	218.20-218.53	Quartz+pyrite alteration zone with probable causative vein obscured, undefined. Zone appears to be oriented at approximately 30 degrees to core axis, comprised of increase in proportion of medium grey quartz, xenoblastic to idioblastic pyrite (to 0.5cm diameter) to 30% locally with 5-15% fine-to medium grained sericite. Sericite localized above with pyrite in lower half of interval. Minor molybdenite noted (<=0.5%). Approximately 2-3% vugs/cavities.	170	218.20	218.53	<.5	0.3	6.2	55
MC-06-06-171	218.53-218.76	Weakly altered host granite between pyrite bearing intervals.	171	218.53	218.76	<.5	0.1	5.9	71
MC-06-06-172	218.76-219.02	Similar to 170.	172	218.76	219.02	<.5	0.5	11.3	46
MC-06-06-173	219.02-219.40	Similar to 171.	173	219.02	219.40	<.5	0.5	12	50

MC-06-06-174	220.49-220.75	Approximately 2.5cm thick Kspar vein at top of interval 220.49-220.53 at 55 degrees to core axis, cross-cut by 1.5cm thick quartz vein at 23 degrees to core axis (opposite sense) with <=0.2cm core of sericite with trace ididioblastic pyrite and molybdenite. 220.63-220.68 approximately 1.0cm thick quartz vein at 37 degrees to core axis with approximately 15-20% coarse grained pyrite (0.5cm diameter). Host granite on either side of vein moderately sericitized.	174	220.49	220.75	<.5	0.8	29.9	40
MC-06-06-175	233.46-233.86	Heavily sericitized interval with up to 70-80% medium-grained sericite in host granite.	175	233.46	233.86	0.6	0.1	7.3	9
MC-06-06-176	246.53-246.77	Sericitic interval comprising <=70% sericite in altered granitic host.	176	246.53	246.77	<.5	0.3	2.3	8
MC-06-06-177	246.77-247.22	Sericitic interval with no cohesion, 100% sericite.	177	246.77	247.22	1.1	0.5	3.9	12
MC-06-06-178	247.22-247.35	Same as 176.	178	247.22	247.35	1.6	0.1	1.9	9
MC-06-06-181	253.73-253.86	Thin (<=2.0cm) quartz+pink Kspar vein at 42 degrees to core axis. Kspar creamy white to light pink, <=1cm diameter, euhedral, comprises approximately 20-25% of vein. Minor molybdenite (0.5-1%) and sub-idioblastic pyrite along margins within vein. Light green sericitic band <=0.5cm along vein margin in granite host. Sericitic alteration envelope extends <=3cm from vein contact.	181	253.73	253.86	<.5	<.1	6	33
MC-06-06-182	258.55-258.81	Pink, Kspar altered interval oriented at 50 degrees to core axis over upper half of interval. Band of intergrown, coarse, sub-idioblastic pyrite at 258.63 at approximately 55 degrees to core axis underlain by graphitic covered surface, parallel at 258.64. Kspar alteration extends to 258.8 with possible molybdenite (0.5%) over interval.	182	258.55	258.81	<.5	0.2	20.2	38
MC-06-06-179	262.09-262.41	Coarse-grained, opaque white quartz vein. Upper contact at 35 degrees to core axis. Fine to medium grained sericite along contact, minor coarse-grained sericite within 1.5cm of vein contact with host granite.	179	262.09	262.41	<.5	0.1	2.1	11
MC-06-06-180	262.41-262.68	Granitic host from vein contact to vein contact, includes coarse-grained pyrite+sericite at contacts for <=2.0cm, with sericitic envelope extending for <=3.0cm from vein contact. Lower vein contact at 27 degrees to core axis. Minor molybdenite within vein and at contacts (0.5-1%).	180	262.41	262.68	<.5	0.2	3.6	41
MC-06-06-183	262.68-262.79	Lower vein with host granite, from approximately 5cm on either side of contacts. Contact comprised of coarse-grained sericite, extending as rosettes+clusters (aggregates of coarse-grained sericite) for approximately 2.5cm into vein. Very coarse-grained pyrite at upper contact, comprising up to 15% of sample. Trace to minor molybdenite, along upper contact (~1%).	183	262.68	262.79	1.6	0.6	7.4	7
MC-06-06-184	230.72-231.10	Granite with approximately 2.5cm thick pyrite+sericite alteration zone at 22 degrees to core axis. Interval light to medium pink, possible iron staining.	184	230.72	231.10	<.5	<.1	6.2	64
MC-06-06-185	231.10-231.46	Host granite.	185	231.10	231.46	<.5	<.1	4.6	67
MC-06-06-186	231.46-231.82	Three thin (<=1.0cm) weakly vuggy quartz+pyrite vein with 1.5cm thick medium to coarse-grained sericitic alteration zones on either side of vein (at 40 degrees to core axis).	186	231.46	231.82	<.5	0.1	7.7	54
MC-06-06-187	231.82-232.18	Slightly thicker (<=1.2cm) quartz+pyrite+sericite vein at 40 degrees to core axis. Approximately 40% coarse grained pyrite (0.5cm diameter, idioblastic) and 20% medium-grained sericite within vein along contact.	187	231.82	232.18	1.3	0.2	10.9	42
MC-06-06-188	232.18-232.75	Patchy leucocratic and melanocratic granitic intervals. Thin (<=0.5cm) quartz+pyrite vein at top of interval.	188	232.18	232.75	1.3	0.1	10.8	54
MC-06-06-189	232.75-233.06	Light pink coloured leucocratic host granite.	189	232.75	233.06	<.5	<.1	10.4	21
MC-06-06-190	233.06-233.46	Thin quartz+pyrite vein at top of interval at 45 degrees to core axis. Interval transitional from leucocratic to granite characterizing top of hole, though matrix is weakly to moderately chloritic (above sample 175).	190	233.06	233.46	1	<.1	7.8	40
MC-06-06-191	274.95-275.15	Slightly translucent, light to medium grey quartz veins at 22 degrees to core axis with approximately 10-15% medium pink, blocky Kspar. Vuggy, sericite (light green-15-20%), pyrite (sub-idioblastic to idioblastic-5-7%) and molybdenite (1-2%) alteration envelope <=1.5cm. Molybdenite along contact, pyrite within approximately 1.0cm.	191	274.95	275.15	0.7	<.1	5.1	36
MC-06-06-192	288.30-288.49	Mottled, chlorite+epidote altered interval with 0.7cm quartz+pyrite vein at 10 degrees to core axis.	192	288.30	288.49	<.5	<.1	15.6	90
MC-06-06-193	288.49-288.63	Continuation of 192, with vein sub parallel to core axis. Approximately 10-15% pyrite in quartz vein, coarse-grained, sub-idioblastic to idioblastic, 1-2% chalcopyrite immediately adjacent to pyrite, 3-5% idioblastic magnetite (associated spatially with pyrite).	193	288.49	288.63	<.5	0.4	9	89

			<p>MC-06-06-194 288.63-288.81 Approximately 60-65% idioblastic, coarse-grained pyrite with 5-7% sub-idioblastic medium-grained magnetite in <=1.0cm thick quartz+pyrite veins at 10 degrees to core axis. Sericitic alteration extends <= 2.0cm from vein margin. Epidote located outside sericite alteration zone throughout remainder of core.</p>	194	288.63	288.81	<.5	<.1	6.6	54
			<p>MC-06-06-195 288.81-289.07 Epidote+pyrite alteration of granite. No vein evident in core interval. Epidote fine-grained, comprising 7-10% of core, pyrite sub-idioblastic, medium to coarse grained.</p>	195	288.81	289.07	<.5	<.1	6.1	83
			<p>MC-06-06-196 289.07-289.36 Transitional interval from chlorite+epidote+pyrite altered interval to visually unaltered core.</p>	196	289.07	289.36	0.9	<.1	2.5	53
			<p>MC-06-06-197 290.40-290.60 Two thin (<=3.5cm) quartz+pyrite veins at 45 degrees to core axis, vuggy appearance with sub-idioblastic coarse grained pyrite to 0.5cm diameter.</p>	197	290.40	290.60	1	0.1	6.2	33
			<p>Photos: 3221 at ~37.6m - Chloritic patches in sediments. 3222 at ~39.0m - Chloritic spotting in sediments. 3132? At 72.85-73.09m - Sample MC-06-06-122 - Mineralized interval within quartz vein. 3232 at 99.6m 3233 at 105.64m 3234 at 111.3m 3235 at ~116.79-116.96m - Dirty white to light grey quartz vein. 3236 at 97.7m Metamorphic porphyroblasts in metasediments. 3237 at 129.06-129.27 Sample MC-06-06-139 Thin, <=1.0cm thick, quartz vein. 3238 at 131.1 Very fine banded (bedded) metasediments with probable right-way-up. 3239 at 194.54m. 3240 at 202.4m. 3241 at 203.76m. 3242 at 191.66m. 3243 at 191.94m. 3244 at 143.24m 3245 at 143.24m 3246 at 145.96m 3247 at 145.9m 3248 at 146.9m 3249 at 148.40m 3250 at 189.2m 3251 at 189.5m 3310 at 224.87 3312 at 247.22-247.35, Sample MC-06-06-178 3311 at 253.73-253.86, Sample MC-06-06-181 3313 at 288.53m</p>							
			<p>BOXES Box 1 9.14-15.45 Box 2 15.45-20.39 Box 3 20.39-26.18 Box 4 26.18-32.35 Box 5 32.35-38.34 Box 6 38.34-43.43 Box 7 43.43-49.06 Box 8 49.06-54.89 Box 9 54.89-60.29 Box 10 60.29-65.71 Box 11 65.71-70.84 Box 12 70.84-76.33 Box 13 76.33-82.22 Box 14 82.22-87.47 Box 15 87.47-93.12</p>							

		Box 16 93.12-98.75							
		Box 17 98.75-105.26							
		Box 18 105.26-112.18							
		Box 19 112.18-117.14							
		Box 20 117.14-122.17							
		Box 21 122.17-127.35							
		Box 22 127.35-133.19							
		Box 23 133.19-139.29							
		Box 24 139.29-145.38 (Note: Box markers jump 100' from Box 24 to 25, from 477' to 587')							
		Box 25 145.38-150.96							
		Box 26 150.96-156.81							
		Box 27 156.81-162.43							
		Box 28 162.43-168.04							
		Box 29 168.04-173.75							
		Box 30 173.75-179.52							
		Box 31 179.52-185.16							
		Box 32 185.16-190.76							
		Box 33 190.76-196.47							
		Box 34 196.47-201.98							
		Box 35 201.98-207.68							
		Box 36 207.68-213.41							
		Box 37 213.41-219.02							
		Box 38 219.02-224.73							
		Box 39 224.73-230.72							
		Box 40 230.72-236.82							
		Box 41 236.82-242.91							
		Box 42 242.91-249.01							
		Box 43 249.01-255.11							
		Box 44 255.11-261.20							
		Box 45 261.2-267.3							
		Box 46 267.3-273.39							
		Box 47 273.39-279.49							
		Box 48 279.49-285.58							
		Box 49 285.58-291.68							
		Box 50 291.68-298.82							
		Box 51 298.82-305.93							
		Box 52 305.93-312.98							
		Box 53 312.98-316.06 EOH							

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL LOG: DIAMOND DRILL CORE

HOLE NO.	MC-06-07
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MINERAL TENURE NUMBER:	513555
NTS: 082F/10E TRIM Map:	082F57 and 067
CLAIM NAME:	MCFARLANE NORTH
LOCATION - GRID NAME:	
EASTING: 516977 NORTHING:	5494957
SECTION:	ELEV: 1065 m
AZIM: 165° LENGTH:	382.81 m
DIP: -87° CASING LEFT?:	No
CORE SIZE:	BTW
CORE STORAGE:	Cranbrook

SURVEY

DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
11.27	165.06°	-86.54°	56.99	177.17°	-85.74°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
102.71	188.63°	-84.81°	148.43	188.41°	-84.51°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
194.15	193.63°	-84.28°	239.87	196.47°	-84.25°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP	DEPTH	AZIM.	DIP
285.58	203.39°	-83.84°	331.3	208.59°	-83.62°
DEPTH	AZIM	DIP			
377.02	213.97°	-83.45°			

DRILLING CO:	F.B. Drilling
STARTED:	04-Jun-06
COMPLETED:	08-Jun-06
PURPOSE:	To test surface soil
	anomaly
CORE RECOVERY:	>97%
LOGGED BY:	Rick Walker
DATE LOGGED:	
ASSAYED BY:	Acme Analytical
LAB REPORT NOS.:	A602853, A602853R
	A602867, A602867R

Drill Hole MC - 06 - 07

From m	To m	Core Angle		Description	Sample Number	From m	To m	Gold ppm	Silver gms/T	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm
		m	Deg								
0.00	9.75			Casing							
				9.75-12.82 Felsic Dyke Creamy white, very fine grained felsic dyke. Minor dark spots (to 10-15%) consist of hornblende+/- biotite+Mn spotting. Mn staining emphasizes minor, hairline fractures. Extensive iron staining from approximately 10.22-12.82 along fractures and on exposed surfaces.							
				12.82-63.30 Chloritic Sediments Chlorite spotted to streaked, medium green sediments. Chlorite varies from spotting <=2mm, to streaks <=0.5cm long dimension to diffuse patches <=1.0cm diameter. Interval comprised of broken, near surface rock with local fault breccia intervals Upper contact faulted over 1.5cm at 65 degrees to core axis. Fault Breccia: (footage approximate due to broken nature of rock): 13.11-13.14 Approximately 3cm at 50 degrees to core axis. 14.26-14.32 at 60 degrees to core axis. 16.83-16.86 at 60 degrees to core axis. 20.67-20.78 at 65 degrees to core axis (fine fault breccia - gouge) 29.56-29.76 Light grey to dirty white gouge 30.48-30.63 Light grey to dirty white gouge 35.14-35.18 Approximately 3cm at 42 degrees to core axis. 41.52-41.70 Crush/incipient fault zone at shallow angle to core axis. 45.53-45.64 Fault breccia at high angle to core axis. 48.22-48.25 Crush zone/incipient fault zone at 70 degrees to core axis. 48.76-48.92 Light grey fault gouge to fine breccia interval. 62.58-62.65 Fault breccia sub-parallel to core axis. 62.28-62.45 Fault breccia sub-parallel to core axis. Interval so badly broken, many additional faults likely present with evidence of gouge/fine breccia removed by drilling. Approximately 10% (or less) >=10cm core length. Note: from markers and box end meterage, approximately 10-15% missing.							
		67.00 71.00 75.00 86.50 89.00 92.00 102.00 104.00 112.00 120.00	60° 30° 36° 21° 45° 50° 53° 62° 08° 20°	63.30-131.22 Chloritic Sediments Similar to preceding interval but more intact, 15% >10cm length, <=50cm. 84.62-85.52 Bladed meta-sedimentary unit. Coarse bladed porphyroblasts between 107.69-108.75 and 126.95-128.66, truncated by wedge shaped fault zone between 128.66-128.68m. Faults: 72.02-72.23 Fault breccia interval in medium grey-green gouge. Lower contact at 70 degrees to core axis. 77.55-119.80 Badly broken interval. 78.27 Crush zone at approximately 55 degrees to core axis. 69.00-69.28 Fault breccia interval - medium dirty olive green 78.56-78.80 Fine to medium grit sized fault breccia zone with badly broken core fragments above and below for approximately 20cm. Considerable missing core between 78.33-84.43 (approximately 2.0m between 78.33-81.38 and 1.94m between 81.38-84.43 markers. 92.65-94.78 Interval badly broken to 94.33 marker (approximately 13cm missing). Fault breccia from 94.33-94.51 and 94.71-94.78. 114.90-119.63 Badly broken interval with sandy fault gouge to breccia between 118.87-119.50 and breccia in gouge between 114.90-115.00 (Note: Approximately 2.61m missing between 114.90-117.95 footage markers. Approximately 32 cm missing between 117.95-118.87, 28cm missing between 118.87-119.63m).							

			<p>131.22-382.81 Granite Equigranular to weakly porphyritic, dirty white to light grey granite with <1% white to pink Kspar megacrysts to 2.0cm diameter. Approximately 30% grey quartz by volume. Subtle variations in granite, with intervals characterized by light to flesh pink Kspar, absence/presence of megacrysts (<=5cm) variations in proportion of mafic minerals (5-25%, average 15-20%). Probable early dykes with very diffuse gradational contacts, light pink colour and little or no mafics.</p> <p>153.22-154.20 Sericite altered zone on either side of chlorite shear vein at 05 degrees to core axis.</p> <p>Variably chloritic intervals, primarily in extent of matrix chlorite development, imparting slightly darker colour to altered interval.</p> <p>Broken/Faulted: 159.63-159.68 Small crush/broken rock interval. 161.05-161.22 Light green gouge covered surface at 10 degrees to core axis. 177.84-177.93 Fault gouge zone <=0.5cm thick at 20 degrees to core axis. 179.69-179.74 - Fault breccia zone <=1.0cm thick at 40 degrees to core axis. 182.51, 182.59, 182.67 - Three small (<=0.3cm) gouge zones at 25 degrees to core axis. 183.41-184.85 Fault zone. Granite crushed, with feldspars altered to clay, loss of cohesion. Dirty white clayey granitic gouge between approximately 183.53-183.60 with failure zone extending to 183.41 and 183.56. Approximately 50 degrees to core axis. Two additional failure zones (conjugates?) at 45 degrees and 70 degrees (upper and lower respectively) to core axis, approximately 75 degrees to one another. Approximately 7.5cm failure zone between 183.77 and 183.85m.</p> <p>185.52-185.70 Failure zone - upper contact at 50 degrees to core axis. 185.92-185.95 Failure zone - Alteration extends approximately 2.3cm into adjacent granite. 201.70-202.18 Two fault zones separated by 28cm of intact granite, 201.70-201.91 and 202.22-202.25. Approximately 11cm of sericitic gouge at top of interval 201.70-201.81 and 19cm between 201.98-202.17m. 215.96-216.18 Variable loss of cohesion over interval, with failure between 216.07-216.18 at 10-40 degrees to core axis (upper and lower contact, respectively) over 3.5cm. 258.15 - Approximately 30cm of sandy gouge with 10% matrix supported clasts underlain by approximately 25cm of sub angular drill scoured meta-sediments - material from reaming? (marked as "cave"). 167.94-168.05 Medium green chloritic shear at approximately 12 degrees to core axis. 168.87-169.02 As above. 312.44-312.45 Approximately 1cm thick fault breccia zone at 75 degrees to core axis. 358.05-358.24 Fault breccia interval. Lower contact at 43 degrees to core axis.</p>								
382.81			EOH								
			<p>Samples: MC-06-07-198 9.94-10.22 Fine grained, black speckled felsic dyke with minor iron stained. MC-06-07-199 86.56-86.81 Opaque white quartz vein, broken into <=2.5cm thick discs. Note: 0.79m missing between 84.43-85.22 MC-06-07-200 86.81-87.32 Sericite altered chloritic metasediments. MC-06-07-201 107.42-107.69 (Note: approximately 1.36m missing between 105.46-107.49) Upper vein contact in chlorite spotted metasediments. Approximately 15-20% of interval comprised of medium green massive chlorite+fine-medium (5-10%) grained sericite+2-3% pyrite to 107.59. Remainder consists of opaque white quartz vein with chlorite+sericite+/-pyrite bands <=2.0cm thick at 55 degrees to core axis. MC-06-07-202 108.86-109.10 Another opaque white quartz vein with <=10% massive chlorite+sericite+biotite+pyrite with two screens and/or inclusions of host metasediments <=4.0cm thick. MC-06-07-203 130.0-130.5 Approximately 1cm thick dirty white to light grey quartz vein sub parallel to core axis with creamy yellow-white quartz vein immediately adjacent and parallel. Together, quartz >=2cm along one side of core. Contact wavy to irregular and sharp. Pyrite and fine-grained sericite extends out into host meta-sediments, localized along bands, comprising less and 2%.</p>	198	9.94	10.22	2.8	<.1	3.7	101	
				199	86.56	86.81	<.5	<.1	1	2	
				200	86.81	87.32	<.5	<.1	1.6	40	
				201	107.42	107.69	1.4	0.1	1.1	151	
				202	108.86	109.10	1.5	0.2	1	169	
				203	130.00	130.50	<.5	<.1	4.5	85	

MC-06-07-204	130.5-131.00	Similar to above with development of medium grained sericite <=0.5cm adjacent to quartz vein. Graphitic coating developed between sediments and vein.	204	130.50	131.00	<.5	<.1	16.3	87
MC-06-07-205	131.00-131.50	Continuation of vein at contact between meta-sediments and granite. Vein approximately 1.0-1.5cm thick sub parallel to parallel to core axis, contains <=3-5% xenoblastic pyrite to 0.3cm thick X 1.7cm long. Graphitic coating along vein surface.	205	131.00	131.50	1.9	0.6	31.7	92
MC-06-07-206	131.50-132.00	Continuation of vein parallel to core axis, approximately 1.5-2.0cm thick with <=0.5% molybdenite and 2-3% fine to coarse grained xenoblastic (fine-medium grained) to idioblastic (coarse grained) pyrite. Host fine-medium grained leucogranite sericitized. Vein passes out of core at base of interval.	206	131.50	132.00	<.5	0.2	11.6	56
MC-06-07-207	132.00-132.50	Sericitized granite to approximately 132.21, relatively pristine granite. Basal 8cm altered, with development of sericite and vuggy texture.	207	132.00	132.50	<.5	0.6	30.7	258
MC-06-07-208	132.50-133.00	Approximately 1.0cm thick quartz vein, minor vugs/cavities (<=0.8cm diameter) at 35 degrees to core axis within extensive sericitic envelope 3.0cm thick. Approximately 1-3% molybdenite in sericitic envelope adjacent to vein contact. Lower 2.5cm weakly sericitized.	208	132.50	133.00	<.5	0.2	11.6	32
MC-06-07-209	133.00-133.50	Progressive increase in development of sericite downhole to base of interval. Fine- (to medium) vugs comprise up to 5-7% or interval.	209	133.00	133.50	1.2	<.1	7.2	14
MC-06-07-210	133.50-134.00	Thin (0.75cm) quartz veins at 5 degrees to core axis with extensive development of graphite as coating on surface at contact of vein with granite. Host granite extensively sericitized. Thick (<=0.5cm) clots of molybdenite within sericite.	210	133.50	134.00	0.7	0.4	25.8	8
MC-06-07-211	134.00-134.50	Two approximately 2.0cm quartz +/- pyrite veins at 10 degrees to core axis with extensive sericitized host.	211	134.00	134.50	<.5	<.1	2.3	5
MC-06-07-212	134.5-134.66	Weakly to moderately sericitized leucogranite between veins.	212	134.50	134.66	<.5	<.1	7.1	4
MC-06-07-213	134.66-135.00	Coarse grained, dirty white to light grey quartz vein with <=2% very coarse grained sericite + idioblastic cubic pyrite.	213	134.66	135.00	<.5	<.1	2.4	2
MC-06-07-214	135.00-135.50	Transition over upper 21cm from sericitized altered to visually unaltered granite over approximately 2cm.	214	135.00	135.50	<.5	<.1	5.6	43
MC-06-07-215	135.50-136.00	Host granite cross-cut by fine grained leucogranite with 3-5% mafics.	215	135.50	136.00	<.5	0.2	13.3	23
MC-06-07-216	136.00-136.50	Interval dominated by fine grained leucogranite which cross-cuts host granite at approximately 20 degrees to core axis. Contact planar, diffuse over approximately <=0.3cm	216	136.00	136.50	<.5	<.1	7.2	19
MC-06-07-217	136.50-136.81	Interval dominated by cross-cutting fine-grained leucogranite.	217	136.50	136.81	4.6	2.7	136.4	2
MC-06-07-218	136.81-137.2	Coarse-grained quartz + creamy yellow, blocky Kspar over central 12cm, decreasing in size to either side of interval. 136.86-136.92 - Approximately 5-7% xenoblastic to sub-idioblastic pyrite and 3-5% crystals(?) of molybdenite to 2mm diameter. 137.02-137.06 - Interfingered contact between vein(?) and host with molybdenite along contact (<=0.3cm thick). Crystals(?) of molybdenite over remainder of interval to base, comprising 7-10%.	218	136.81	137.20	<.5	<.1	8	25
MC-06-07-219	137.2-137.71	Fine grained leucogranite. Lower contact diffuse over <=0.75cm, planar.	219	137.20	137.71	<.5	<.1	8.1	6
MC-06-07-220	140.97-141.23	Approximately 4cm thick quartz+pyrite vein with vuggy sericitized envelope extending to 6cm from vein contact. Vein contact diffuse over 0.3cm, planar. Approximately 5-7% xenoblastic to sub-idioblastic pyrite to 0.3cm diameter.	220	140.97	141.23	<.5	0.4	20.9	48
MC-06-07-221	155.69-155.86	Chloritic+sericitic alteration zone above upper contact of quartz vein.	221	155.69	155.86	<.5	0.2	8.7	29
MC-06-07-222	155.86-156.18	Coarse-grained, dirty white to light grey quartz vein with coarse pyrite+sericite filled cavities to 2.0cm diameter. Upper contact at 40 degrees to core axis. Minor molybdenite. Pyrite <=2%, <=1.3cm diameter.	222	155.86	156.18	<.5	1.3	54.2	11
MC-06-07-223	156.18-156.48	Transition from lower contact of vein into host granite. Equigranular to weakly porphyritic, dirty white to light grey granite with <1% white to pink Kspar megacrysts to 2.0cm diameter. Approximately 30% grey quartz by volume.	223	156.18	156.48	<.5	0.2	8.4	29
MC-06-07-224	159.96-160.32	Approximately 2.5cm thick quartz vein at 20 degrees to core axis. Pink alteration in adjacent envelope (iron-staining?) with development of sericite. Molybdenite (2-3%) and graphite present along contact with host granite, together with 3-5% xenoblastic, medium-coarse grained pyrite.	224	159.96	160.32	<.5	0.9	51.1	38
MC-06-07-225	160.32-160.52	Coarse grained quartz +/- pyrite vein, approximately 2.5cm thick at 40 degrees to core axis. Approximately 2.5cm thick sericitic envelope on either side.	225	160.32	160.52	<.5	0.8	32.6	47
MC-06-07-226	164.87-165.06	Approximately 4cm thick coarse-grained quartz +/- fine to medium grained pyrite vein at 32 degrees to core axis with approximately 3-5% molybdenite over <=0.75cm along each vein contact. Alteration zone extends 2.5cm-3.0cm on either side.	226	164.87	165.06	1.2	0.2	7.2	9

MC-06-07-227	187.31-187.60	Coarse grained quartz+pyrite vein at 10 degrees to core axis. Sub-idioblastic to idioblastic pyrite <=2.5cm diameter as crystals and interstitial fill between quartz. Trace to minor molybdenite along contacts <0.5%. Alteration extends <=2cm into host granite.	227	187.31	187.60	<.5	0.4	29.9	64
MC-06-07-228	187.60-188.05	Bulk of quartz vein, comprised predominantly of coarse-grained quartz with minor pyrite, trace to minor molybdenite. Lower contact at 15 degrees to core axis over lower 18cm of interval. Approximately 1-2% molybdenite to 0.4cm diameter, together with medium (to coarse) grained sericite along basal contact.	228	187.60	188.05	0.9	0.4	12.2	1
MC-06-07-229	188.05-188.17	Alteration zone in host granite underlying quartz vein.	229	188.05	188.17	5.2	3.3	89.2	31
MC-06-07-230	189.67-189.86	Coarse grained quartz vein, approximately 8cm thick at 45 degrees to core axis. Alteration zone extends <=3cm into host granite, medium-grained, sub-idioblastic pyrite immediately adjacent to contact with fine to medium grained sericite, both diminish in size and proportion away from vein contact into pink (altered/stained) alteration zone.	230	189.67	189.86	<.5	<.1	4.2	13
MC-06-07-231	194.87-195.40	Variably developed (moderately to completely) fine to coarse grained sericitic alteration envelope with 0.25-0.5% molybdenite.	231	194.87	195.40	1	0.3	16.5	32
MC-06-07-232	195.40-195.59	Coarse grained, extensively altered sericitic zone immediately adjacent to quartz vein. Approximately 0.5-1.0% molybdenite, particularly adjacent to vein contact. Vein contact highly irregular with sericitic and quartz intergrown.	232	195.40	195.59	3.4	0.4	20.6	7
MC-06-07-233	195.59-196.06	Coarse grained opaque dirty white to light grey quartz vein with minor sericite bands/altered inclusions.	233	195.59	196.06	0.7	<.1	1.2	1
MC-06-07-234	196.06-196.59	Basal portion of vein, coarse-grained quartz and sub-idioblastic pyrite masses to 3.0cm diameter (approximately 2-3%). Lower contact approximately 25 degrees to core axis.	234	196.06	196.59	<.5	<.1	9.8	39
MC-06-07-235	196.59-196.91	Alteration zone below lower vein contact. Approximately 1-2% molybdenite within coarse grained sericite immediately adjacent to vein contact. Pyrite and fine to medium grained sericite diminishes away from vein contact into pink altered/stained envelope.	235	196.59	196.91	1	0.4	9.1	40
MC-06-07-236	199.95-200.16	Coarse grained quartz vein at 30 degrees to core axis with <=1.5cm of vuggy textured coarse-grained sericite at contact.	236	199.95	200.16	<.5	<.1	6.7	47
MC-06-07-237	202.18-202.50	Approximately 1.0cm thick quartz vein at 10 degrees to core axis with <=5-10% sub-idioblastic (to idioblastic) pyrite. Approximately 2-3% fine-grained molybdenite along contacts. Deformed (and pseudo-stylolitic) along upper half of interval below fault.	237	202.18	202.50	0.9	0.3	28.4	65
MC-06-07-238	203.29-203.63	Two approximately 1.0cm thick quartz+pyrite veins at approximately 20 degrees to core axis with vuggy sericitic alteration zone.	238	203.29	203.63	<.5	0.1	5.9	54
MC-06-07-239	212.47-212.92	One 1.2cm thick quartz vein at 25 degrees to core axis with one large 5cm long cavity along vein lined with 3-5% molybdenite and fine crystal terminations. Also 9cm long edge of coarse quartz vein extending up to 2cm into core with medium-grained sericite along contact. Remainder of interval consists of pink coloured alteration and sericitization.	239	212.47	212.92	<.5	0.4	18.7	23
MC-06-07-240	212.92-213.04	Interval characterized by very coarse pyrite and sericite (with radiating crystal morphology) along upper contact of vein.	240	212.92	213.04	2.4	1.6	48.8	11
MC-06-07-241	213.04-213.29	Dirty white to light grey quartz vein with 3-5% pyrite as single mass of coarse-grained pyrite and sericite with trace molybdenite.	241	213.04	213.29	<.5	0.3	12.6	1
MC-06-07-242	213.29-213.41	Lower contact of quartz vein at 20 degrees to core axis. Weakly (to moderately) developed, pink coloured alteration (or stained) zone adjacent to vein contact with pyrite and sericite.	242	213.29	213.41	<.5	0.1	7.4	42
MC-06-07-243	222.15-222.56	Two poorly developed quartz+pyrite veins at 20 degrees to core axis within pink coloured, vuggy textured alteration zone.	243	222.15	222.56	<.5	<.1	8.4	19
MC-06-07-244	283.30-283.53	First in a series of 4 samples to check mineralization associated with thin subtle quartz+pyrite veinlets. One vuggy, discontinuous quartz+pyrite veinlet at 32 degrees to core axis. Weak, pale green sericitic alteration over 1-1.5cm total.	244	283.30	283.53	<.5	<.1	5.4	67
MC-06-07-245	283.53-283.96	Vuggy poorly defined quartz+pyrite veinlet at 30 degrees to core axis in 3.0cm thick sericite+chlorite alteration envelope.	245	283.53	283.96	<.5	<.1	5.1	62
MC-06-07-246	283.96-284.32	Two very subtle quartz+pyrite veinlets, one in middle of interval at 45 degrees to core axis, second at base of interval at approximately 65 degrees to core axis.	246	283.96	284.32	<.5	<.1	5.3	74
MC-06-07-247	284.32-284.73	One thin quartz+pyrite veinlet at 45 degrees to core axis within 1.5-2.0cm alteration zone.	247	284.32	284.73	<.5	<.1	4.2	81

			MC-06-07-248 299.88-300.10 Vuggy sericitic alteration zone with medium pink altered/stained margins (over <=2-3cm).	248	299.88	300.10	0.7	0.2	16.3	22
			MC-06-07-249 304.96-305.19 Apparently unmineralized granite with no quartz+pyrite veinlets evident. Reference.	249	304.96	305.19	<.5	<.1	3.8	64
			MC-06-07-250 312.47-312.85 Vuggy sericitic interval, with light pink alteration throughout. Minor molybdenite.	250	312.47	312.85	<.5	0.1	16.6	34
			MC-06-07-251 314.35-314.47 Quartz vein, approximately 2.3cm thick at 30 degrees to core axis with bladed looking cavities/vugs comprising 7-10% and 2-3% sub-idioblastic medium grained pyrite. Fine to medium grained sericitic margins, with sericitic alteration extending <=1.5cm from vein contact.	251	314.35	314.47	<.5	0.2	7.2	67
			MC-06-07-252 323.67-323.98 Two quartz+pyrite veins, <=3.5cm thick at 40 degrees to core axis with fine-grained sericitic alteration zones <=3.5cm on either side.	252	323.67	323.98	<.5	0.2	7.5	70
			MC-06-07-253 372.62-373.06 Broken interval comprised of coarse grained sericite (70%) with light pink altered/stained host granite. Approximately 3cm intact at upper end of interval and 10cm at base, comprised of pink coloured granite with relatively sharp transition into unaltered granite.	253	372.62	373.06	<.5	0.4	26.3	14
			MC-06-07-254 381.04-381.28 Light grey quartz vein approximately 2cm thick at approximately 20 degrees to core axis. Approximately 2.0cm light to medium pink coloured alteration/stained zone extending from coarse-grained sericite at vein contact out into host granite.	254	381.04	381.28	1.4	0.1	7.3	25
			Photos: No photos taken							
			BOXES Box 1 9.75-16.51 Box 2 16.51-24.51 Box 3 24.51-34.75 Box 4 34.75-45.83 Box 5 45.83-54.31 Box 6 54.31-62.88 Box 7 62.88-69.28 Box 8 69.28-76.55 Box 9 76.55-87.16 Box 10 87.16-94.71 Box 11 94.71-102.59 Box 12 102.59-114.90 Box 13 114.90-124.08 Box 14 124.08-131.22 Box 15 131.22-137.93 Box 16 137.93-145.14 Box 17 145.14-151.86 Box 18 151.86-158.90 Box 19 158.90-166.08 Box 20 166.08-172.81 Box 21 172.81-179.97 Box 22 179.97-187.17 Box 23 187.17-194.13 Box 24 194.13-201.16 Box 25 201.16-207.21 Box 26 207.21-214.26 Box 27 214.26-221.43 Box 28 221.43-228.51 Box 29 228.51-235.61 Box 30 235.61-242.54 Box 31 242.54-249.63 Box 32 249.63-256.93							

			Box 33 256.93-263.29 Box 34 263.29-270.34 Box 35 270.34-277.50 Box 36 277.50-284.73 Box 37 284.73-291.85 Box 38 291.85-299.09 Box 39 299.09-306.17 Box 40 306.17-313.17 Box 41 313.17-320.37 Box 42 320.37-327.52 Box 43 327.52-334.68 Box 44 334.68-341.88 Box 45 341.88-348.96 Box 46 348.96-356.08 Box 47 356.08-363.06 Box 48 363.06-370.07 Box 49 370.07-377.02 Box 50 377.02-382.81 EOH								
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Correlations

Correlations - Drill Core

	Mo	Cu	Ag	Pb	Zn	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Bi	V	Mg	Al	Na	K	W	Ga	Sn
Mo Pearson Correlation	1	-0.047	-0.035	0.008	-0.112	-0.109	-0.018	-0.046	0.016	0.032	-0.115	-0.042	-0.029	-0.039	-0.107	-0.101	-0.253	0.011	0.124	0.033	0.528
Sig. (2-tailed)		0.453	0.687	0.894	0.076	0.083	0.775	0.559	0.801	0.742	0.068	0.504	0.654	0.543	0.092	0.108	0.000	0.862	0.048	0.603	0.000
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157
Cu Pearson Correlation	-0.047	1	0.038	0.097	0.224	0.425	0.469	0.360	-0.079	0.197	-0.057	-0.111	0.171	0.293	0.564	0.515	-0.180	0.286	0.246	0.326	0.056
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.453		0.660	0.124	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.211	0.042	0.364	0.078	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.487
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157
Ag Pearson Correlation	-0.035	0.038	1	0.952	0.401	-0.080	0.318	0.009	-0.037	0.442	0.105	0.005	0.224	-0.147	-0.092	-0.103	-0.192	-0.086	-0.048	-0.107	-0.089
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.687	0.660		0.000	0.000	0.351	0.000	0.927	0.665	0.000	0.219	0.951	0.008	0.093	0.289	0.229	0.024	0.316	0.579	0.216	0.430
N	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	99	138	70	138	138	138	131	135	138	138	138	137	136	81
Pb Pearson Correlation	0.008	0.097	0.952	1	0.399	-0.081	0.333	0.030	-0.012	0.432	0.074	-0.015	0.444	-0.194	-0.107	-0.116	-0.185	-0.089	0.186	-0.124	-0.018
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.894	0.124	0.000		0.000	0.199	0.000	0.703	0.845	0.000	0.241	0.818	0.000	0.002	0.092	0.066	0.003	0.159	0.003	0.050	0.826
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157
Zn Pearson Correlation	-0.112	0.224	0.401	0.399	1	0.321	0.366	0.215	-0.085	0.192	0.060	0.011	0.033	0.242	0.276	0.266	-0.069	0.236	-0.031	0.199	-0.119
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.076	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.006	0.177	0.047	0.341	0.857	0.614	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.274	0.000	0.622	0.002	0.139
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157
Mn Pearson Correlation	-0.109	0.425	-0.080	-0.081	0.321	1	0.440	0.281	-0.153	0.117	0.139	0.176	-0.084	0.631	0.797	0.761	-0.099	0.481	0.014	0.523	-0.048
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.083	0.000	0.351	0.199	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.015	0.231	0.026	0.005	0.194	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.117	0.000	0.824	0.000	0.547
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157
Fe Pearson Correlation	-0.018	0.469	0.318	0.333	0.366	0.440	1	0.447	-0.136	0.497	-0.166	0.061	0.003	0.410	0.410	0.369	-0.237	0.136	0.029	0.305	0.126
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.775	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.030	0.000	0.008	0.329	0.967	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.031	0.642	0.000	0.116
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157
As Pearson Correlation	-0.046	0.360	0.009	0.030	0.215	0.281	0.447	1	-0.047	0.639	-0.059	-0.116	0.048	0.247	0.495	0.494	-0.212	-0.037	0.353	0.319	0.100
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.559	0.000	0.927	0.703	0.006	0.000	0.000		0.548	0.000	0.454	0.142	0.551	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.640	0.000	0.000	0.283
N	163	163	99	163	163	163	163	163	163	67	163	163	157	159	163	163	163	163	163	162	116
U Pearson Correlation	0.016	-0.079	-0.037	-0.012	-0.085	-0.153	-0.136	-0.047	1	-0.096	0.210	-0.045	0.036	-0.242	-0.181	-0.175	0.198	-0.138	0.150	-0.223	-0.119
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.801	0.211	0.665	0.845	0.177	0.015	0.030	0.548		0.327	0.001	0.471	0.578	0.000	0.004	0.005	0.001	0.028	0.017	0.000	0.138
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157
Au Pearson Correlation	0.032	0.197	0.442	0.432	0.192	0.117	0.497	0.639	-0.096	1	-0.123	-0.040	0.025	0.128	0.225	0.171	-0.263	-0.180	0.113	0.063	0.193
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.742	0.042	0.000	0.000	0.047	0.231	0.000	0.000	0.327		0.209	0.680	0.802	0.200	0.021	0.077	0.006	0.063	0.247	0.520	0.114
N	107	107	70	107	107	107	107	67	107	107	107	107	104	102	105	107	107	107	106	107	68
Th Pearson Correlation	-0.115	-0.057	0.105	0.074	0.060	0.139	-0.166	-0.059	0.210	-0.123	1	0.142	0.065	0.069	0.022	0.177	0.114	0.143	0.019	0.178	-0.032
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.068	0.364	0.219	0.241	0.341	0.026	0.008	0.454	0.001	0.209		0.024	0.314	0.282	0.736	0.005	0.071	0.023	0.766	0.005	0.687
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157

Correlations - Drill Core

	Mo	Cu	Ag	Pb	Zn	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Bi	V	Mg	Al	Na	K	W	Ga	Sn
Sr Pearson Correlation	-0.042	-0.111	0.005	-0.015	0.011	0.176	0.061	-0.116	-0.045	-0.040	0.142	1	0.012	0.057	-0.118	-0.033	0.230	0.019	-0.077	0.046	-0.110
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.504	0.078	0.951	0.818	0.857	0.005	0.329	0.142	0.471	0.680	0.024		0.853	0.378	0.063	0.599	0.000	0.760	0.219	0.471	0.169
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157
Bi Pearson Correlation	-0.029	0.171	0.224	0.444	0.033	-0.084	0.003	0.048	0.036	0.025	0.065	0.012	1	-0.125	-0.079	-0.055	-0.115	-0.071	0.627	-0.087	-0.017
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.654	0.008	0.008	0.000	0.614	0.194	0.967	0.551	0.578	0.802	0.314	0.853		0.058	0.228	0.398	0.076	0.274	0.000	0.180	0.842
N	241	241	138	241	241	241	241	157	241	104	241	241	241	232	235	241	241	241	240	238	149
V Pearson Correlation	-0.039	0.293	-0.147	-0.194	0.242	0.631	0.410	0.247	-0.242	0.128	0.069	0.057	-0.125	1	0.737	0.807	0.216	0.588	-0.075	0.879	0.327
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.543	0.000	0.093	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.200	0.282	0.378	0.058		0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.242	0.000	0.000
N	245	245	131	245	245	245	245	159	245	102	245	245	232	245	242	245	245	245	244	245	156
Mg Pearson Correlation	-0.107	0.564	-0.092	-0.107	0.276	0.797	0.410	0.495	-0.181	0.225	0.022	-0.118	-0.079	0.737	1	0.951	-0.078	0.454	0.035	0.647	0.002
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.092	0.000	0.289	0.092	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.021	0.736	0.063	0.228	0.000		0.000	0.219	0.000	0.579	0.000	0.976
N	248	248	135	248	248	248	248	163	248	105	248	248	235	242	248	248	248	248	247	247	157
Al Pearson Correlation	-0.101	0.515	-0.103	-0.116	0.266	0.761	0.369	0.494	-0.175	0.171	0.177	-0.033	-0.055	0.807	0.951	1	-0.005	0.505	0.038	0.784	0.235
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.108	0.000	0.229	0.066	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.077	0.005	0.599	0.398	0.000	0.000		0.931	0.000	0.544	0.000	0.003
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157
Na Pearson Correlation	-0.253	-0.180	-0.192	-0.185	-0.069	-0.099	-0.237	-0.212	0.198	-0.263	0.114	0.230	-0.115	0.216	-0.078	-0.005	1	0.069	-0.130	0.093	-0.244
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.004	0.024	0.003	0.274	0.117	0.000	0.007	0.001	0.006	0.071	0.000	0.076	0.001	0.219	0.931		0.274	0.038	0.142	0.002
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157
K Pearson Correlation	0.011	0.286	-0.086	-0.089	0.236	0.481	0.136	-0.037	-0.138	-0.180	0.143	0.019	-0.071	0.588	0.454	0.505	0.069	1	0.019	0.519	0.289
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.862	0.000	0.316	0.159	0.000	0.000	0.031	0.640	0.028	0.063	0.023	0.760	0.274	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.274		0.767	0.000	0.000
N	254	254	138	254	254	254	254	163	254	107	254	254	241	245	248	254	254	254	253	251	157
W Pearson Correlation	0.124	0.246	-0.048	0.186	-0.031	0.014	0.029	0.353	0.150	0.113	0.019	-0.077	0.627	-0.075	0.035	0.038	-0.130	0.019	1	-0.015	0.314
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.048	0.000	0.579	0.003	0.622	0.824	0.642	0.000	0.017	0.247	0.766	0.219	0.000	0.242	0.579	0.544	0.038	0.767		0.811	0.000
N	253	253	137	253	253	253	253	163	253	106	253	253	240	244	247	253	253	253	253	250	157
Ga Pearson Correlation	0.033	0.326	-0.107	-0.124	0.199	0.523	0.305	0.319	-0.223	0.063	0.178	0.046	-0.087	0.879	0.647	0.784	0.093	0.519	-0.015	1	0.599
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.603	0.000	0.216	0.050	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.520	0.005	0.471	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.142	0.000	0.811		0.000
N	251	251	136	251	251	251	251	162	251	107	251	251	238	245	247	251	251	251	250	251	157
Sn Pearson Correlation	0.528	0.056	-0.089	-0.018	-0.119	-0.048	0.126	0.100	-0.119	0.193	-0.032	-0.110	-0.017	0.327	0.002	0.235	-0.244	0.289	0.314	0.599	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.487	0.430	0.826	0.139	0.547	0.116	0.283	0.138	0.114	0.687	0.169	0.842	0.000	0.976	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	
N	157	157	81	157	157	157	157	116	157	68	157	157	149	156	157	157	157	157	157	157	157

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

a. Cannot be computed because at least one of the variables is constant.

Descriptive Statistics - Drill Core

	Number	Min	Max	Mean	Avg	Standard Deviation
Mo	254	0.2	26,240.0	999.909	188.2255	2,999.8210
Cu	254	1.0	479.0	24.221	3.3485	53.3665
Ag	138	0	51	1.44	0.444	5.212
Pb	254	0.7	1,808.3	34.389	8.4686	134.9667
Zn	254	1	826	59.56	5.061	80.660
Ni	254	0.1	145.5	6.494	1.1338	18.0704
Co	254	0.1	149.1	5.628	0.8747	13.9410
Mn	254	20	2,283	252.12	16.419	261.680
Fe	254	0.13	22.58	2.1781	0.18705	2.98108
As	163	1	17	1.00	0.134	1.709
U	254	0.1	71.4	5.652	0.4643	7.3999
Au	107	1	26	2.01	0.291	3.011
Th	254	0.1	41.9	7.607	0.2732	4.3548
Sr	254	1	899	75.44	5.400	86.060
Cd	116	0	21	1.12	0.256	2.762
Sb	4	0	0	0.15	0.050	0.100
Bi	241	0	611	10.12	3.359	52.147
V	245	1	42	10.03	0.489	7.660
Ca	253	0	6	0.76	0.039	0.616
P	250	0	0	0.05	0.002	0.033
La	252	1	143	22.78	1.028	16.326
Cr	250	1	68	7.10	0.595	9.415
Mg	248	0	3	0.26	0.028	0.443
Ba	254	2	414	69.99	4.023	64.120
Ti	252	0	0	0.03	0.002	0.037
B	218	1	5	1.57	0.054	0.790
Al	254	0.02	3.45	0.6519	0.03258	0.51922
Na	254	0.003	0.085	0.02913	0.001035	0.016501
K	254	0.02	2.01	0.3267	0.01405	0.22385
W	253	0	24	0.83	0.107	1.695
Hg	32	0	0	0.01	0.000	0.002
Sc	254	0.1	6.8	0.985	0.0540	0.8603
Tl	243	0	2	0.21	0.016	0.247
S	232	0	8	1.30	0.100	1.522
Ga	251	1	14	4.09	0.144	2.286
Se	38	1	2	0.83	0.073	0.451
Sn	157	1	4	1.26	0.047	0.590
Te	3	1	3	1.67	0.667	1.155
Zr	254	0.3	3.8	1.378	0.0389	0.6196
Valid N (listwise)	0					

Table with 40 columns: ELEMENT SAMPLES, 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, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se, Sn, Te, Zr. Rows include G-1, MC-06-01-01 to MC-06-03-81, and STANDARD DS6.

MC-06-03-82	12.7	3.5	21.8	100	0.3	0.4	1.4	303	0.81	0.6	2.8	2.3	19.2	92	1.9	<.1	0.8	2	1.22	0.046	56	1.5	0.04	54	0.008	2	0.39	0.03	0.3	2.7	<.01	0.5	0.1	0.85	2	<.5	<.1	<.1	0.6
MC-06-03-83	615.9	4.4	11.6	31	0.2	0.9	1.2	194	0.89	0.6	3.2	<.5	14.3	93	<.1	<.1	1.1	8	0.93	0.074	47	2.9	0.05	76	0.016	4	0.61	0.018	0.4	0.7	<.01	0.7	0.2	0.89	4	<.5	1	<.1	0.7
MC-06-03-84	1017.9	14.2	83.8	93	1	5.2	16.3	1223	22.58	1.4	0.4	4.9	2.7	641	1.2	<.1	5.5	<.1	5.32	0.012	6	1.8	0.02	3	0.004	1	0.23	0.005	0.2	0.6	<.01	0.5	0.2	>10	2	1.2	1	<.1	0.7
MC-06-03-85	323.5	24.8	561.1	33	18.4	0.7	0.5	369	0.36	1.6	6.1	2.4	41.9	183	0.6	<.1	164.5	6	1.75	0.061	143	3.1	0.04	75	0.008	5	0.63	0.011	0.41	0.9	<.01	0.5	0.2	0.27	5	<.5	1	<.1	0.7
MC-06-03-86	1012.3	51.3	48.3	80	0.5	0.9	5.7	119	5.43	2.7	2.8	4.6	14.2	188	<.1	0.1	6	6	0.8	0.041	54	1.9	0.05	18	0.019	4	0.63	0.013	0.4	0.8	<.01	1	0.6	5.92	5	<.5	1	<.1	1.4
MC-06-03-87	253.7	5.7	27	199	0.5	0.9	1	135	0.64	0.7	5.8	2.4	13.5	59	2.9	<.1	2.7	4	0.64	0.048	44	2.7	0.03	38	0.005	2	0.37	0.027	0.24	0.5	<.01	0.6	0.1	0.65	3	<.5	1	<.1	0.9
MC-06-03-88	98.8	6.2	85.9	166	1.2	1.1	1.6	238	1.15	<.5	3.4	0.9	14.6	85	2.1	<.1	3.8	1	1.04	0.067	47	2.1	0.03	41	0.004	1	0.33	0.027	0.24	0.3	<.01	0.5	0.1	1.24	2	<.5	<.1	<.1	1
STANDARD DS6	11.7	122.6	30.2	141	0.3	24.9	10.9	696	2.83	21.1	6.7	48.2	3	40	5.9	3.5	5.1	55	0.86	0.079	13	185.9	0.58	161	0.08	17	1.93	0.072	0.14	3.6	0.22	3.2	1.7	<.05	6	4.6	5	2	3.6

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(
To Jasper Mining Corporation PROJECT McFarlane

Acme file # A602543R Received: JUN 29 2006 * 5 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANAL'

ELEMENT	Mo
SAMPLES	%
MC-06-01-05	0.35
MC-06-03-77	0.488
MC-06-03-78	0.272
MC-06-03-80	0.213
STANDARD R-2a	0.048

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD, 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT

To Jasper Mining Corporation PROJECT McFarlane

Acme file # A602545 Received: JUN 5 2006 * 7 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 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-MS.

ELEMENT	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	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Sn	Te	Zr
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
G-1	0.2	2	3.7	40	<.1	3.8	3.6	531	1.9	<.5	2.2	<.5	4.7	72	<.1	0.4	0.1	39	0.59	0.078	9	7.3	0.58	198	0.136	1	1.02	0.085	0.4	0.1	<.01	2.3	0.3	<.05	5	<.5	1	<.1	0.8
MF-BS 001	0.9	43.5	18.5	67	0.3	74.1	13.7	430	2.86	12.4	2.2	1	8.4	21	0.2	0.6	0.7	13	0.23	0.055	46	20	0.6	48	0.034	1	1.49	0.009	0.12	0.6	0.03	1.8	0.1	<.05	4	0.7	<.1	<.1	<.1
MF-CS 001	0.9	168.7	43.1	125	0.2	269.7	124.2	1034	2.2	12.4	6	<.5	1.3	28	0.7	1.3	0.4	13	0.91	0.077	205	24.8	0.55	48	0.017	4	1.37	0.012	0.06	0.1	0.11	1.2	0.1	<.05	3	1.2	<.1	<.1	<.1
MF-ES 001	0.6	35.4	16.6	117	0.2	213	13.7	1132	2.6	3.3	2.5	<.5	2.3	51	0.7	0.6	1	12	0.6	0.083	24	18.8	0.73	58	0.043	2	1.34	0.01	0.23	0.6	0.06	1.3	0.2	<.05	3	1.5	<.1	<.1	<.1
MF-ES 002	0.9	19	13.2	91	0.3	83.4	12	1491	2.4	1.4	1	<.5	3.2	36	0.4	0.6	0.9	12	0.52	0.066	22	18.7	0.74	74	0.062	1	1.43	0.009	0.32	8.5	0.05	1.2	0.2	<.05	4	1.4	<.1	<.1	<.1
MF-ES 003	3.6	18.3	26	79	0.1	36.2	8.9	1724	2.16	8.8	1.8	1.4	4.9	26	0.7	0.5	0.7	6	0.23	0.05	18	12.1	0.52	35	0.024	<.1	0.88	0.004	0.13	0.5	0.02	0.9	0.1	<.05	2	0.6	<.1	<.1	<.1
STANDARD DS6	11.6	125.3	30.2	145	0.3	25.2	10.9	699	2.82	21.2	6.8	45.6	3.1	42	6.2	3.1	5.2	56	0.87	0.079	14	188.5	0.59	166	0.083	16	1.92	0.074	0.16	3.4	0.23	3.4	1.8	<.05	7	4.5	6	2	3.4

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT

To Jasper Mining Corporation

Acme file # A602853R Received: JUL 10 2006 * 14 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 7KP - 0.500 GM SAMPLE BY PHOSPHORIC ACID LEACH, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.

ELEMENT	Mo
SAMPLES	%
MC-06-05-115	0.561
MC-06-06-124	0.777
MC-06-06-137	0.298
MC-06-06-139	1.304
RE MC-06-06-139	1.306
MC-06-06-148	0.312
MC-06-06-159	0.248
MC-06-06-161	1.355
MC-06-06-162	0.363
MC-06-06-164	0.427
MC-06-06-165	0.406
MC-06-06-181	0.632
MC-06-06-183	0.247
MC-06-07-204	0.235
STANDARD R-2a	0.048

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT

To Jasper Mining Corporation PROJECT McFarlane

Acme file # A602867R Received: JUL 10 2006 * 14 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 7KP - 0.500 GM SAMPLE BY PHOSPHORIC ACID LEACH, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.

ELEMENT Mo

SAMPLES %

MC-06-07-:	0.306
MC-06-07-:	1.533
MC-06-07-:	1.194
MC-06-07-:	0.33
RE MC-06-	0.326
MC-06-07-:	2.624
MC-06-07-:	0.444
MC-06-07-:	2.046
MC-06-07-:	0.227
MC-06-07-:	1.607
MC-06-07-:	0.403
MC-06-07-:	0.614
MC-06-07-:	0.345
MC-06-07-:	0.294
STANDARD	0.048

Appendix D

Aeroquest International Report

**Report on a Helicopter-Borne
AeroTEM II Electromagnetic, Radiometric
& Magnetometer Survey**



**Aeroquest Job # 07013
Crawford, Sawyer, McFarlane, Storm King
and Sanca Properties**

Nelson area, Southern British Columbia
NTS 082F07,08,09,10,15

for

Jasper Mining Corporation

by

 *AEROQUEST LIMITED*

4-845 Main Street East
Milton, Ontario, L9T 3Z3
Tel: (905) 693-9129 Fax: (905) 693-9128
www.aeroquestsurveys.com
Report date: October, 2006

Report on a Helicopter-Borne AeroTEM II Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey

Aeroquest Job # 07013
Crawford, Sawyer, McFarlane, Storm King
and Sanca Properties
Nelson area, Southern British Columbia
NTS 082F07,08,09,10,15

for

Jasper Mining Corporation
1020-833 4th Ave S. W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3T5

by

**AEROQUEST LIMITED**

4-845 Main Street East
Milton, Ontario, L9T 3Z3
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Report date: October, 2006

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1.2. Appendices

- Appendix 1: Survey Block Co-ordinates
- Appendix 2: Claim Listing
- Appendix 3: Description of Database Fields
- Appendix 4: Technical Paper: "Mineral Exploration with the AeroTEM System"
- Appendix 5: Instrumentation Specification Sheet
- Appendix 6: AeroTEM EM Anomaly Listing

1.3. List of Maps (1:10,000)

- MAG Coloured Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) with line contours and EM anomalies
- First Vertical Derivative of TMI with line contours and EM anomalies
- ZOFF AeroTEM Off-Time Z1 colour grid with line contours and EM anomalies
- Spectrometer – Potassium Percent
- Spectrometer – Thorium to Potassium Ratio

INTRODUCTION

This report describes a helicopter-borne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of Jasper Mining Corporation on the Crawford, Sawyer, McFarlane, Storm King and Sanca Properties, near Nelson, Southern British Columbia.

There are two principal geophysical sensors. The first is Aeroquest's exclusive AeroTEM II time domain helicopter electromagnetic system which is employed in conjunction with a Gamma-Ray Spectrometer (GRS) system and high-sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometers. Ancillary equipment includes a real-time differential GPS navigation system, radar altimeter, video recorder, and a base station magnetometer. Full-waveform streaming EM data is recorded at 38,400 samples per second. The streaming data comprise the transmitted waveform, and the X component and Z component of the resultant field at the receivers.

The second principal sensor was the Aeroquest's Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer (AGRS) system, which utilizes as four downward looking NaI crystals used as the main gamma-ray sensors and one upward looking crystal for monitoring non-geologic sources.

A secondary acquisition system (RMS) records the ancillary data. A PicoDAS acquisition system records the GRS data set.

The total line kms presented in the maps and data totalled 1396.28. The survey flying described in this report took place on June 21st – July 15th, 2006.

2. SURVEY AREA

The project area is lies 50km east of Nelson and and 65km west of Cranbrook, just east of Kootenay lake. It lies approximately 65km north of the US border. The terrain is rugged and mountainous with elevations ranging from approximately 3000-8000 ft. Access to the property is good with a number of smaller and larger roads in the general area. Highway 3A, adjacent to the project area, runs N-S along the eastern shore of Kootenay lake. Highway 3 runs generally E-W to the south of the area and a number of local roads transect the project area.

The surveying conducted consisted of five blocks, Crawford (7km²), Sawyer (17.3km²), McFarlane (40.2km²), Storm King (14.3km²) and Sanca (46.7km²). A number of mining claims fall either partly or wholly within this project area. They are outlined in Appendix 2.

The base of operations was at Gray Creek on Kootenay lake, adjacent to the McFarlane block.

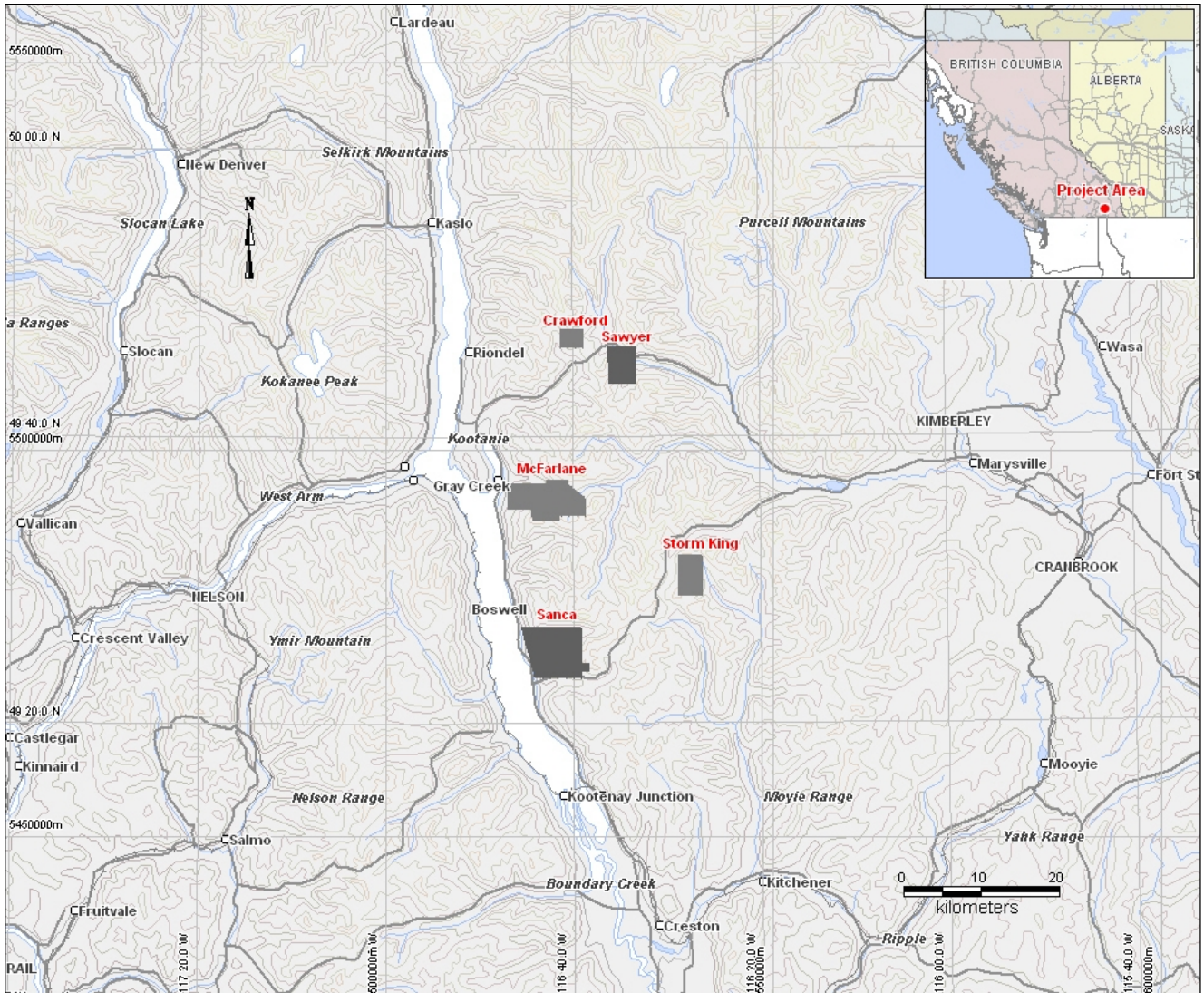


Figure 1. Regional location map of the project area.

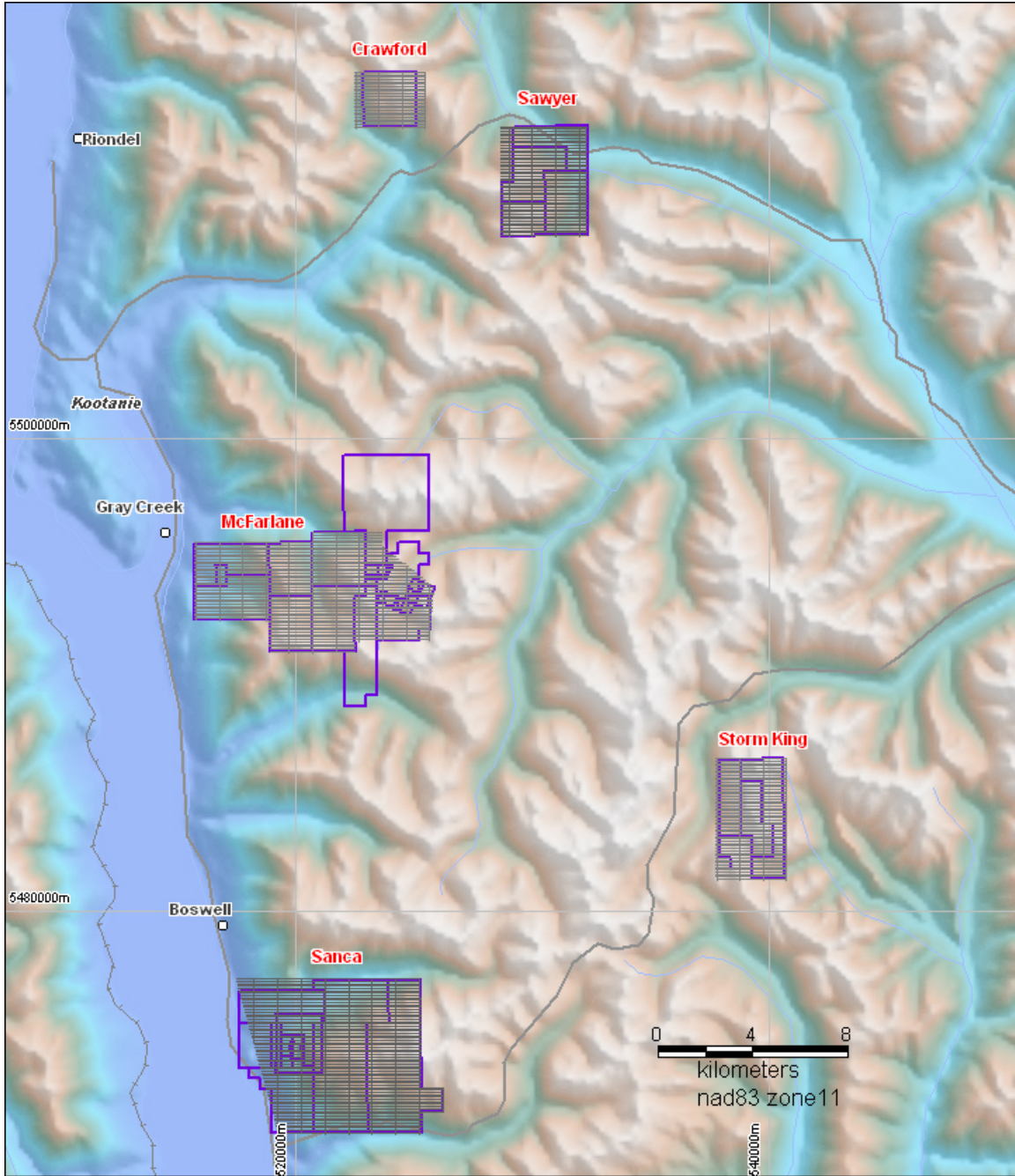


Figure 2. Project Flight Paths and mining claims

3. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS AND PROCEDURES

The survey specifications are summarized in the following table:

Survey Block	Line Spacing (m)	Line direction	Survey Coverage (line-km)	Dates Flown
Crawford	100	E-W (90°)	82.5	June 30th July 1st, 2006
Mcfarlane	100	E-W (90°)	455.8	June 21st - 25th, 2006
Sanca	100	E-W (90°)	530.2	July 1st - 8th, 2006
Sawyer	100	E-W (90°)	204.3	June 26 th – 29 th , 2006
Storm King	100	E-W (90°)	96.2	July 10th - 14th, 2006

The survey coverage was calculated by adding up the along-line distance of the survey lines and control (tie) lines as presented in the final Geosoft database. The survey was flown with a line spacing of 100 m with the tie lines flown perpendicular to the survey lines with a spacing of 1 km.

The nominal EM bird terrain clearance is 30m, but can be higher in more rugged terrain due to safety considerations and the capabilities of the aircraft. Two magnetometer sensors are recording. One is attached to the tail of the EM bird and a second is mounted in a smaller bird connected to the tow rope 17 metres above the EM bird and 21 metres below the helicopter (Figure 4). Nominal survey speed over relatively flat terrain is 75 km/hr and is generally lower in rougher terrain. Scan rates for ancillary data acquisition is 0.1 second for the magnetometer and altimeter, and 0.2 second for the GPS determined position. The EM data is acquired as a data stream at a sampling rate of 38,400 samples per second and is processed to generate final data at 10 samples per second. The 10 samples per second translates to a geophysical reading about every 1.5 to 2.5 metres along the flight path.

3.1. Navigation

Navigation is carried out using a GPS receiver, an AGNAV2 system for navigation control, and an RMS DGR-33 data acquisition system which records the GPS coordinates. The x-y-z position of the aircraft, as reported by the GPS, is recorded at 0.2 second intervals. The system has a published accuracy of under 3 metres. A recent static ground test of the Mid-Tech WAAS GPS yielded a standard deviation in x and y of under 0.6 metres and for z under 1.5 metres over a two-hour period.

3.2. System Drift

Unlike frequency domain electromagnetic systems, the AeroTEM II system has negligible drift due to thermal expansion. The operator is responsible for ensuring the instrument is properly warmed up prior to departure and that the instruments are operated properly throughout the flight. The operator maintains a detailed flight log during the survey noting the times of the flight and any unusual

geophysical or topographic features. Each flight included at least two high elevation 'background' checks. During the high elevation checks, an internal 5 second wide calibration pulse in all EM channels was generated in order to ensure that the gain of the system remained constant and within specifications.

3.3. Field QA/QC Procedures

On return of the pilot and operator to the base, usually after each flight, the AeroDAS streaming EM data and the RMS data are carried on removable hard drives and FlashCards, respectively and transferred to the data processing work station. At the end of each day, the base station magnetometer data on FlashCard is retrieved from the base station unit.

Data verification and quality control includes a comparison of the acquired GPS data with the flight plan; verification and conversion of the RMS data to an ASCII format XYZ data file; verification of the base station magnetometer data and conversion to ASCII format XYZ data; and loading, processing and conversion of the streaming EM data from the removable hard drive. All data is then merged to an ASCII XYZ format file which is then imported to an Oasis database for further QA/QC and for the production of preliminary maps.

Survey lines which show excessive deviation from the intended flight path are re-flown. Any line or portion of a line on which the data quality did not meet the contract specification was noted and reflown.

4. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

4.1. Aircraft

A Eurocopter (Aerospatiale) AS350B2 "A-Star" helicopter - registration C- FBHK was used as survey platform (Figure 3). The helicopter was owned and operated by Bighorn Helicopters, Calgary, Alberta. The survey aircraft was flown at a nominal terrain clearance of 220 ft (70 m).



Figure 3. Helicopter of the type used for the survey.

4.2. Magnetometer

The Aeroquest airborne survey system employs the Geometrics G-823A cesium vapour magnetometer sensor installed in a two metre towed bird airfoil attached to the main tow line, 17 metres below the helicopter (Figure 4A). The sensitivity of the magnetometer is 0.001 nanoTesla at a 0.1 second sampling rate. The nominal ground clearance of the magnetometer bird is 51 metres (170 ft.). The magnetic data is recorded at 10Hz by the RMS DGR-33.

4.3. Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system is an AeroQuest AeroTEM II time domain towed-bird system (Figure 4B). The current AeroTEM transmitter dipole moment is 38.8 kNIA. The AeroTEM bird is towed 38 m (125 ft) below the helicopter. More technical details of the system may be found in Appendix 4.

The wave-form is triangular with a symmetric transmitter on-time pulse of 1.10 ms and a base frequency of 150 Hz (Figure 5). The current alternates polarity every on-time pulse. During every Tx on-off cycle (300 per second), 128 contiguous channels of raw x and z component (and a transmitter current monitor, itx) of the received waveform are measured. Each channel width is 26.04 microseconds starting at the beginning of the transmitter pulse. This 128 channel data is referred to as the raw streaming data. The AeroTEM system has two separate EM data recording streams, the conventional RMS DGR-33 and the AeroDAS system which records the full waveform.

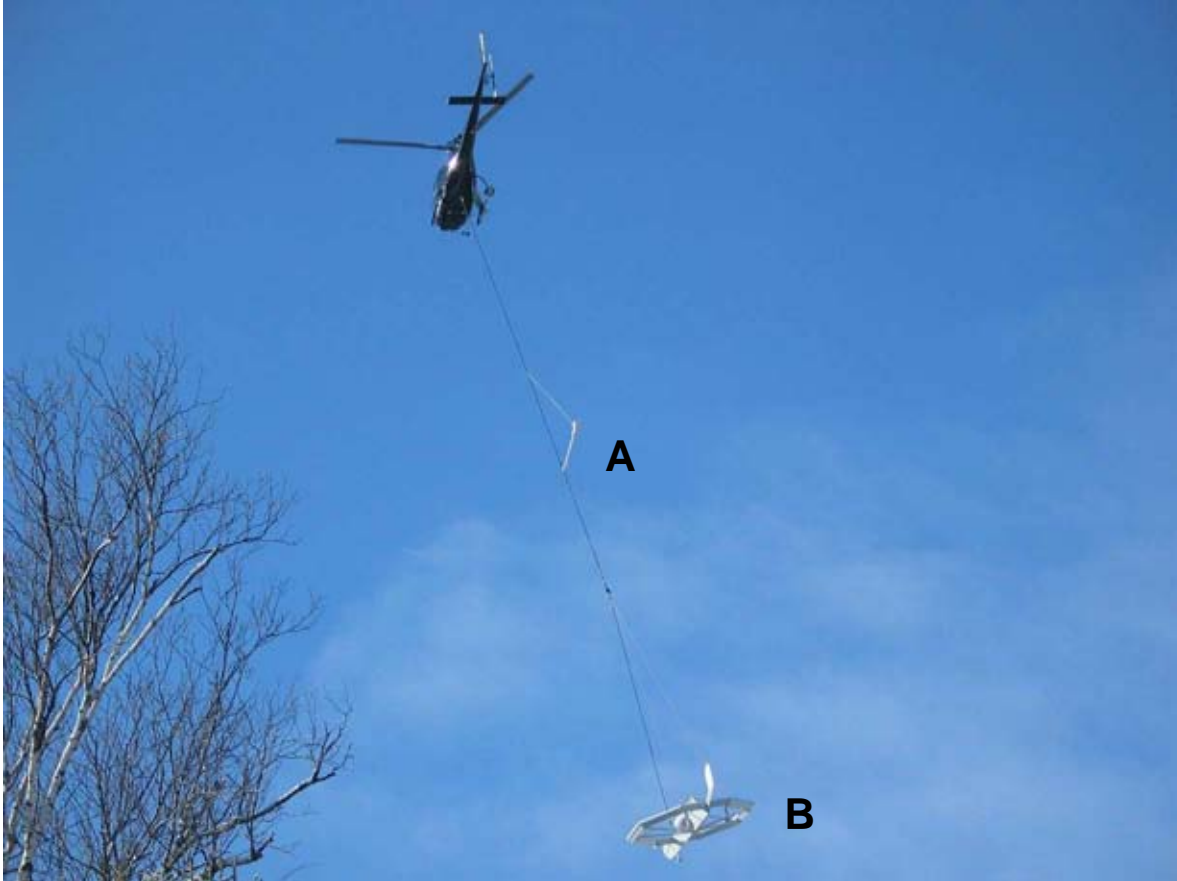


Figure 4. The magnetometer bird (A) and AeroTEM II EM bird (B)

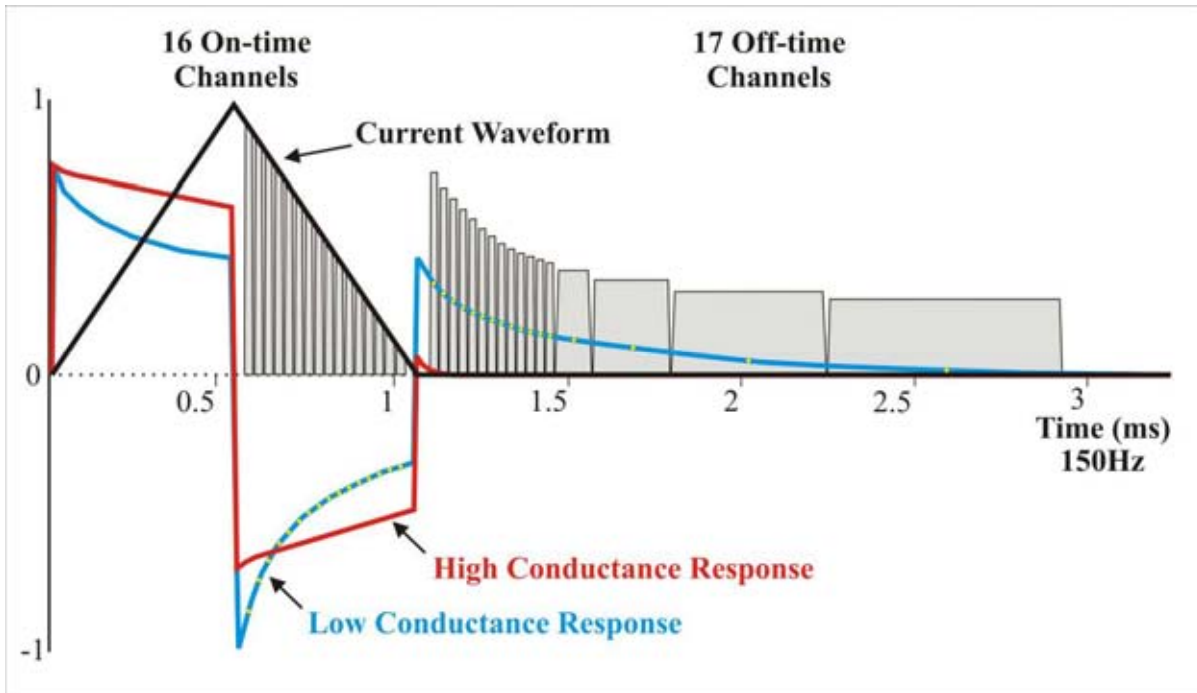


Figure 5. Schematic of Transmitter and Receiver waveforms

4.4. Gamma Ray Spectrometer

A GRS10-5 Intelligent Gamma Ray Spectrometer system manufactured by Pico Envirotec Inc. was used to record radiometric data. The system employs NaI detectors with individual peak detection processors and unique software to help eliminate the problems of zero base shift and deadtime correction. A natural peak detection algorithm enables fast system stabilization and temperature calibration. Individual detector tracking enables linearity correction coefficients to be calculated real time. This linearity is then used to provide a better fit for the individual spectra, maximizing the resolution of the entire spectrum and increasing the sensitivity of lower energy windows.

Technical specifications:

- Downward looking crystal volume: 16.8 Litres (1024 cu. in)
- Upward looking crystal volume: 4 Litres (256 cu. in.)
- Sample interval: 1.0 seconds (0.5 optional)
- Channels: 256 (512 optional) – channel width: 11.71keV
- Sensor location: Left rear of helicopter cabin (nominal ground clearance – 70 metres)
- Total counts window: 295keV to 3000keV
- Potassium counts window: 1306keV to 1588keV
- Uranium counts window: 1588keV to 1841keV
- Upward looking Uranium counts window: 1588keV to 1841keV
- Thorium counts window. 2376keV to 2847keV
- Cosmic counts: 3000keV to 6000keV
- Barometric and temperature sensor type: Honeywell transducer model HPB100
- Barometric and temperature sensor location: aircraft landing skid
- AntiCoincidence: simultaneous pulses recorded on all sensors stored in channel 0
- Spectra Tracking: fully automatic
- Stabilization time: 30 sec. on ground, 3 minutes in air @ 100m altitude
- Spectra Correction: automatic, system to be calibrated once per year
- Data Acquisition System: PicoEnvirotec AGIS - with GPS synchronization

Digital data was recorded as 256 channel spectra of the downward and upward looking detectors at a 1 Hz interval and stored on a compact flash disk.

4.5. AERODAS Acquisition System

The 128 channels of raw streaming data are recorded by the AeroDAS acquisition system (Figure 6) onto a removable hard drive. The streaming data are processed post-survey to yield 33 stacked and binned on-time and off-time channels at a 10 Hz sample rate. The timing of the final processed EM channels is described in the following table:

Channel:	Start Gate	End Gate	Start (us)	Stop (us)	Mid (us)	Width (us)
1 ON	25	25	651.0	677.0	664.0	26.0
2 ON	26	26	677.0	703.1	690.1	26.0
3 ON	27	27	703.1	729.1	716.1	26.0
4 ON	28	28	729.1	755.2	742.1	26.0

5 ON	29	29	755.2	781.2	768.2	26.0
6 ON	30	30	781.2	807.2	794.2	26.0
7 ON	31	31	807.2	833.3	820.3	26.0
8 ON	32	32	833.3	859.3	846.3	26.0
9 ON	33	33	859.3	885.4	872.3	26.0
10 ON	34	34	885.4	911.4	898.4	26.0
11 ON	35	35	911.4	937.4	924.4	26.0
12 ON	36	36	937.4	963.5	950.5	26.0
13 ON	37	37	963.5	989.5	976.5	26.0
14 ON	38	38	989.5	1015.6	1002.5	26.0
15 ON	39	39	1015.6	1041.6	1028.6	26.0
16 ON	40	40	1041.6	1067.6	1054.6	26.0
0 OFF	44	44	1145.8	1171.8	1158.8	26.0
1 OFF	45	45	1171.8	1197.8	1184.8	26.0
2 OFF	46	46	1197.8	1223.9	1210.9	26.0
3 OFF	47	47	1223.9	1249.9	1236.9	26.0
4 OFF	48	48	1249.9	1276.0	1262.9	26.0
5 OFF	49	49	1276.0	1302.0	1289.0	26.0
6 OFF	50	50	1302.0	1328.0	1315.0	26.0
7 OFF	51	51	1328.0	1354.1	1341.1	26.0
8 OFF	52	52	1354.1	1380.1	1367.1	26.0
9 OFF	53	53	1380.1	1406.2	1393.1	26.0
10 OFF	54	54	1406.2	1432.2	1419.2	26.0
11 OFF	55	55	1432.2	1458.2	1445.2	26.0
12 OFF	56	56	1458.2	1484.3	1471.3	26.0
13 OFF	57	60	1484.3	1588.4	1536.4	104.2
14 OFF	61	68	1588.4	1796.8	1692.6	208.3
15 OFF	69	84	1796.8	2213.4	2005.1	416.6
16 OFF	85	110	2213.4	2890.4	2551.9	677.0

4.6. RMS DGR-33 Acquisition System

In addition to the magnetics, altimeter and position data, six channels of real time processed off-time EM decay in the Z direction and one in the X direction are recorded by the RMS DGR-33 acquisition system at 10 samples per second and plotted real-time on the analogue chart recorder. These channels are derived by a binning, stacking and filtering procedure on the raw streaming data. The primary use of the RMS EM data (Z1 to Z6, X1) is to provide for real-time QA/QC on board the aircraft.

The channel window timing of the RMS DGR-33 6 channel system is described in the table below.

RMS Channel	Start time (microsec)	End time (microsec)	Width (microsec)	Streaming Channels
Z1, X1	1269.8	1322.8	52.9	48-50
Z2	1322.8	1455.0	132.2	50-54
Z3	1428.6	1587.3	158.7	54-59
Z4	1587.3	1746.0	158.7	60-65
Z5	1746.0	2063.5	317.5	66-77
Z6	2063.5	2698.4	634.9	78-101



Figure 6. AeroTEM II Instrument Rack

4.7. Magnetometer Base Station

The base magnetometer was a Geometrics G-858 cesium vapour magnetometer. Data logging and UTC time synchronisation was carried out within an external data logging computer, with an external GPS providing the timing signal. That data logging was configured to measure at 0.1 second intervals (10Hz). Digital recording resolution was 0.001 nT. The sensor was placed on a tripod in an area free of cultural noise sources. A continuously updated display of the base station values was available for viewing and regularly monitored to ensure acceptable data quality and diurnal levels.

4.8. Radar Altimeter

A Terra TRA 3500/TRI-30 radar altimeter is used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted on the outside of the helicopter beneath the cockpit. The recorded data represents the height of the antenna, i.e. helicopter, above the ground. The Terra altimeter has an altitude accuracy of +/- 1.5 metres.

4.9. Video Tracking and Recording System

A high resolution colour digital video camera is used to record the helicopter ground flight path along the survey lines. The video is digitally annotated with GPS position and time and can be used to verify ground positioning information and cultural causes of anomalous geophysical responses.



Figure 7. Digital video camera typical mounting location.

4.10. GPS Navigation System

The navigation system consists of an Ag-Nav Incorporated AG-NAV2 GPS navigation system comprising a PC-based acquisition system, navigation software, a deviation indicator in front of the aircraft pilot to direct the flight, a full screen display with controls in front of the operator, a Mid-Tech RX400p WAAS-enabled GPS receiver mounted on the instrument rack and an antenna mounted on the magnetometer bird. WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) consists of approximately 25 ground reference stations positioned across the United States that monitor GPS satellite data. Two master stations, located on the east and west coasts, collect data from the reference stations and create a GPS correction message. This correction accounts for GPS satellite orbit and clock drift plus signal delays caused by the atmosphere and ionosphere. The corrected differential message is then broadcast through one of two geostationary satellites, or satellites with a fixed position over the equator. The corrected position has a published accuracy of under 3 metres. A recent static ground test of the Mid-Tech WAAS GPS yielded a standard deviation in x and y of under 0.6 metres and for z under 1.5 metres over a two-hour period.

Survey co-ordinates are set up prior to the survey and the information is fed into the airborne navigation system. The co-ordinate system employed in the survey design was WGS84 [World] using the UTM zone 11N projection. The real-time differentially corrected GPS positional data was recorded by the RMS DGR-33 in geodetic coordinates (latitude and longitude using WGS84) at 0.2 second intervals.

4.11. Digital Acquisition System

The AeroTEM received waveform sampled during on and off-time at 128 channels per decay, 300 times per second, was logged by the proprietary AeroDAS data acquisition system. The channel sampling commences at the start of the Tx cycle and the width of each channel is 26.04 microseconds. The streaming data was recorded on a removable hard-drive and was later backed-up onto DVD-ROM from the field-processing computer.

The RMS Instruments DGR33A data acquisition system was used to collect and record the analogue data stream, i.e. the positional and secondary geophysical data, including processed 6 channel EM, magnetics, radar altimeter, GPS position, and time. The data was recorded on 128Mb capacity FlashCard. The RMS output was also directed to a thermal chart recorder.

5. PERSONNEL

The following AeroQuest personnel were involved in the project:

- Manager of Operations: Bert Simon
- Field Data Processors: Adam Smiarowski
- Field Operator: Tom Szumigaj
- Data Interpretation and Reporting: Jonathan Rudd, Marion Bishop

The survey pilots Clay Wilson, John Jess and Greg Goodison were employed directly by the helicopter operator – Bighorn Helicopters, Calgary, Alberta.

6. DELIVERABLES

6.1. Hardcopy Map Products

The project area is divided into (4) 1:10,000 map sheets. Five (5) geophysical products are delivered as listed below:

- MAG Coloured Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) with line contours and EM anomalies
- First Vertical Derivative of TMI with line contours and EM anomalies
- ZOFF AeroTEM Off-Time Z1 colour grid with line contours and EM anomalies
- Spectrometer – Potassium Percent
- Spectrometer – Thorium to Potassium Ratio

The coordinate/projection system for the maps is NAD83 Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 11 (for Canada; Central America; Mexico; USA (ex Hawaii Aleutian Islands)). For reference, the latitude and longitude in WGS84 are also noted on the maps. All the maps show flight path trace, skeletal topography, and conductor picks represented by an anomaly symbol classified according to calculated on-time conductance. The anomaly symbol is accompanied by postings denoting the calculated off-time conductance, a thick or thin classification and an anomaly identifier label. The anomaly symbol

legend is given in the margin of the maps. The magnetic field data is presented as superimposed line contours with a minimum contour interval of 10 nT. Bold contour lines are separated by 1000 nT.

6.2. Digital Deliverables

Final Database of Survey Data

The geophysical profile data is archived digitally in Geosoft GDB binary format database(s). The databases has also been exported into Geosoft XYZ format, which is text file format offering greater compatibility with other viewing software. A description of the contents of the individual channels in the database can be found in Appendix 3. A copy of this digital data is archived at the Aeroquest head office in Milton.

Geosoft Grid files (GRD)

Leveled Grid products used to generate the geophysical map images. Cell size for all grid files is 25 meters.

- Total Magnetic Intensity (Mag)
- First Vertical Derivative of TMI (1VD)
- AeroTEM Z1 Off-Time (ZOFF)
- Radiometric Percent Potassium (Kcorr)
- Radiometric Ratio –Thorium to Potassium (ThKratio)

Digital Versions of Final Maps

Map files in Geosoft .map and Adobe PDF format

Free Viewing Software

Geosoft Oasis Montaj Viewing Software

Adobe Acrobat Reader

Digital Copy of this Document

7. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

All in-field and post-field data processing was carried out using Aeroquest proprietary data processing software, and Geosoft Oasis montaj software. Maps were generated using 36-inch wide Hewlett Packard ink-jet plotters.

7.1. Base Map

The geophysical maps accompanying this report are based on positioning in the datum of NAD83. The survey geodetic GPS positions have been projected using the Universal Transverse Mercator projection in Zone 11N. A summary of the map datum and projection specifications are as follows:

- Ellipse: GRS 1980
- Ellipse major axis: 6378137m eccentricity: 0.081819191
- Datum: North American 1983 - Canada Mean
- Datum Shifts (x,y,z) : 0, 0, 0 metres
- Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 11 (Central Meridian 117°W)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting, Northing: 500,000m, 0m

7.2. Flight Path & Terrain Clearance

The position of the survey helicopter was directed by use of the Global Positioning System (GPS). Positions were updated five times per second (5Hz) and expressed as WGS84 latitude and longitude calculated from the raw pseudo range derived from the C/A code signal. The instantaneous GPS flight path, after conversion to UTM co-ordinates, is drawn using linear interpolation between the x/y positions. The terrain clearance was maintained with reference to the radar altimeter. The raw Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was derived by taking the GPS survey elevation and subtracting the radar altimeter terrain clearance values. The calculated topography elevation values are relative to WGS84 (GPS) altitude and are not tied in to surveyed geodetic heights.

Each flight included at least two high elevation 'background' checks. During the high elevation checks, an internal 5 second wide calibration pulse in all EM channels was generated in order to ensure that the gain of the system remained constant and within specifications.

7.3. Electromagnetic Data

The raw streaming data, sampled at a rate of 38,400 Hz (128 channels, 300 times per second) was reprocessed using a proprietary software algorithm developed and owned by Aeroquest Limited. Processing involves the compensation of the X and Z component data for the primary field waveform. Coefficients for this compensation for the system transient are determined and applied to the stream data. The stream data are then pre-filtered, stacked, binned to the 33 on and off-time channels and checked for the effectiveness of the compensation and stacking processes. The stacked data is then filtered, leveled and split up into the individual line segments. Further base level adjustments may be carried out at this stage.

The final field processing step was to merge the processed EM data with the other data sets into a Geosoft GDB file. The EM fiducial is used to synchronize the two datasets. The processed channels are merged into 'array format; channels in the final Geosoft database as Zon, Zoff, Xon, and Xoff

The filtering of the stacked data is designed to remove or minimize high frequency noise that can not be sourced from the geology. Apparent bedrock EM anomalies were interpreted with the aid of an auto-pick from positive peaks and troughs in the on-time Z channel responses correlated with X channel responses. The auto-picked anomalies were reviewed and edited by a geophysicist on a line by line basis to discriminate between thin and thick conductor types. Anomaly picks locations were migrated and removed as required. This process ensures the optimal representation of the conductor centres on the maps.

At each conductor pick, estimates of the off-time conductance have been generated based on a horizontal plate source model for those data points along the line where the response amplitude is sufficient to yield an acceptable estimate. Some of the EM anomaly picks do not display a tau value; this is due to the inability to properly define the decay of the conductor usually because of low signal amplitudes. Each conductor pick was then classified according to a set of seven ranges of calculated off-time conductance values. For high conductance sources, the on-time conductance values may be used, since it provides a more accurate measure of high-conductance sources. Each symbol is also given an identification letter label, unique to each flight line. Conductor picks that did not yield an acceptable estimate of off-time conductance due to a low amplitude response were classified as a low conductance source. Please refer to the anomaly symbol legend located in the margin of the maps.

7.4. Gamma-Ray Spectrometer Data

All radiometric processing was completed using the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA - 1991) guidelines. The Individual detector processors in the GRS10-5 spectrometer and intelligent peak detection software has virtually eliminated the problem of system drift (and subsequent leveling) and the need for deadtime corrections.

Data Quality Assurance and Control

The spectrometer data are referenced to the other data sets using a GPS time stamp. Merging of the various recorded data sets is done post flight using proprietary Aeroquest software. Preliminary ROI channels are generated and profiles are then plotted from the digital data to check for any missing data, spikes or data corrupted by other noise sources. Where necessary, the data are corrected or flagged for re-flight depending on the severity or duration of the noise.

Spectral Calibration

When calibrated (with thorium source about once a year) linearity of the each detector is measured and linearity correction coefficients are calculated. When operating in real time (collecting data), the linearity of each detector is mathematically corrected for each measurement. Individual detector tracking (tuning) and linearity correction provide better fit of the individual spectra that are being summed and therefore a sharper (better resolution) spectrum is obtained.

Spectra Windowing

The Gamma-Ray spectra were recorded in a 256 channel array at a sample rate of 1 Hz. The standard windows for the GRS10-5 detector are as follows:

- Total counts window: 295keV to 3000keV (channels 25 to 255)
- Potassium counts window: 1306keV to 1588keV (channels 111 to 135)
- Uranium counts window: 1588keV to 1841keV (channels 135 to 165)
- Thorium counts window. 2376keV to 2847keV (channels 202 to 242)
- Cosmic counts: 3000keV to 6000keV (channel 256)

Data Pre-Filtering

The following raw channels were low-pass filtered prior to further processing:

Filter widths:

- Total counts : 4 seconds
- Potassium counts : 5 seconds
- Uranium counts : 7 seconds
- Thorium counts : 7 seconds
- Cosmic counts : 35 seconds
- Radar altimeter : 3 seconds

Filtering to Prepare for Background Corrections

The radar altimeter data are filtered in order to ensure that no noise sources from the altimeter data are introduced to the radiometric data processing. The upward looking data are also filtered to improve the count statistics. A typical filter width ranges from 10 to 20s. In order to establish radon background levels from the upward-looking detector data, temporary heavily filtered upward and downward looking uranium and downward looking thorium data are utilized. The original unfiltered data are, of course, retained.

Standard Pressure and Temperature corrections

Radar altimeter data are used in adjusting the stripping ratios for altitude and to carry out the height attenuation corrections. They are then converted to effective height (he) at STP by the expression $he = (h * 273.15)/(T + 273.15) * (P/1013)$, where h is the observed radar altitude; T is the temperature in degrees C; and P is the barometric pressure in mbars.

LiveTime (DeadTime) corrections

No LiveTime corrections were required for this survey. The GRS10-5 does not generally require corrections for system deadtime. This correction is only applied where the total count rates are extremely high. Dead-time correction is made to each window using the expression $N=n/(1-T)$ where N is the corrected count; n is the raw recorded count; and T is the dead-time. It is estimated that the system deadtime is less than 10 microseconds per pulse.

Cosmic and Aircraft Background

Cosmic and aircraft background expressions are determined for each spectral window as described in chapter 4 of the IAEA Technical Report 323. The general form of these expressions is $N = a + bC$, where N is the combined cosmic and aircraft background for each window; a is the aircraft background in the window; C is the cosmic channel count; and b is the cosmic stripping factor for the window. The expressions are evaluated for each ROI window for each sample and used as a subtractive correction for the data.

Radon Background

Correction of the data for variations in background due to radon is a multi-step process. First, test flights at various elevations over water are carried out in the field to establish the contribution of atmospheric radon to the ROI windows. A least squares analysis of the data from these test flights yields the constants for equations 4.9 to 4.12 (IAEA Report 323). Second, the response of the upward looking detector to radiation from the ground is established. Here a departure from the IAEA Report has been recommended by Grasty and Hovgaard (1996). The expression for the radon component in the downward looking uranium window is given by $U_r = (u - a_1U - a_2T + a_2b_T - b_u) / (a_u - a_1 - a_2a_T)$ (see Eq. 4.3 – IAEA 323) where, U_r is the radon background detected in the downward U window; u is the measured count in the upward uranium window; U is the measured count in the downward uranium window; T is the measured count in the downward thorium window; a_1 , a_2 , a_u and a_T are proportionality factors; and b_u and b_T are constants determined experimentally. Using a_1 or a_2 (see above) in this equation will result in a good estimate of U_r permitting correction of the other ROI windows.

Survey altitude test data were collected and used to establish atmospheric background and calibrate the upward and downward looking detector systems. Variations in count rates due to soil moisture content and altimeter variations can largely be overcome by a normalization procedure using the thorium count. The procedure correlates the thorium count to the uranium count assuming the contribution to each ROI from the ground is proportional.

Compton Stripping

Readings from pure Uranium, Thorium and Potassium sources can be seen in other ROI's or Regions of Interest (windows). This spectral overlap must be corrected for. The stripping ratios a , b and g are determined during tests over calibration pads. The principal ratios a , β and g should be adjusted for temperature, pressure and altitude (above ground) before stripping is carried out. These stripping ratios are used to remove the contribution in each of the three ROI windows from higher energy sources, leaving only the contribution from potassium, uranium and thorium.

Altitude Attenuation Corrections

The altitude attenuation correction corrects the data in each of the ROI windows for the effects of altitude. The count rates decrease exponentially with altitude and therefore the counts are corrected to a constant altimeter datum at the nominal survey height of 30m.

Apparent Radioelement Concentrations

The corrected count rate data can be converted to estimate the ground concentrations of each of the three radioelements, potassium, uranium and thorium. The procedure assumes an infinite horizontal slab source geometry with a uniform radioelement concentration. The calculation assumes radioactive equilibrium in the U and Th decay series. Therefore the U and Th concentrations are assigned as equivalent concentrations using the nomenclature eU and eTh. An estimate of the air absorbed dose rate can be made from the apparent concentrations, K%, eU ppm and eTh ppm.

Computation of Radioelement Ratios

Standard rationing of the three radioelements (eU/eTh, eU/K and eTh/K) can be carried out and presented in profile or plan map form. In order to ensure statistical confidence in generating these ratios, we generally take the following precautions:

- Reject all data point where the apparent potassium concentration is less than 0.25% as these measurements are likely taken over water.
- Carry out cumulative summing along the survey line of each radioelement, rejecting areas where the summation does not exceed a certain threshold value (no lower than 25 counts for both numerator and denominator).
- Compute the ratios using the cumulative sums.

7.5. Magnetic Data

Prior to any leveling the magnetic data was subjected to a lag correction of -0.1 seconds and a spike removal filter. The filtered aeromagnetic data were then corrected for diurnal variations using the magnetic base station and the intersections of the tie lines. No corrections for the regional reference field (IGRF) were applied. The corrected profile data were interpolated on to a grid using a random grid technique with a grid cell size of 25 metres. The final leveled grid provided the basis for threading the presented contours which have a minimum contour interval of 10 nT.

In order to enhance subtle magnetic trends, the first vertical derivative grid was calculated from the total magnetic intensity (TMI) grid. The first vertical derivative (1VD) of the TMI enhances low amplitude and small wavelength magnetic features which define shallow geologic features that may represent potential mineral exploration targets or target environments.

8. General Comments

The survey was successful in mapping the magnetic, conductive and radiometric properties of the geology throughout the survey area. For a detailed interpretation please contact Aeroquest Limited.

8.1. Magnetic Response

The magnetic data provide a high resolution map of the distribution of the magnetic mineral content of the survey area. This data can be used to interpret the location of geological contacts and other

structural features such as faults and zones of magnetic alteration. The sources for anomalous magnetic responses are generally thought to be predominantly magnetite because of the relative abundance and strength of response (high magnetic susceptibility) of magnetite over other magnetic minerals such as pyrrhotite.

8.2. EM Anomalies

The EM anomalies on the maps are classified by conductance (as described earlier in the report) and also by the thickness of the source. A thin, vertically orientated source produces a double peak anomaly in the z-component response and a positive to negative crossover in the x-component response (Figure 8). For a vertically orientated thick source (say, greater than 10m), the response is a single peak in the z-component response and a negative to positive crossover in the x-component response. Because of these differing responses, the AeroTEM system provides discrimination of thin and thick sources and this distinction is indicated on the EM anomaly symbols (N = thin and K = thick). Where multiple, closely spaced conductive sources occur, or where the source has a shallow dip, it can be difficult to uniquely determine the type (thick vs. thin) of the source (Figure 10). In these cases both possible source types may be indicated by picking both thick and thin response styles. For shallow dipping conductors the 'thin' pick will be located over the edge of the source, whereas the 'thick' pick will fall over the downdip 'heart' of the anomaly.

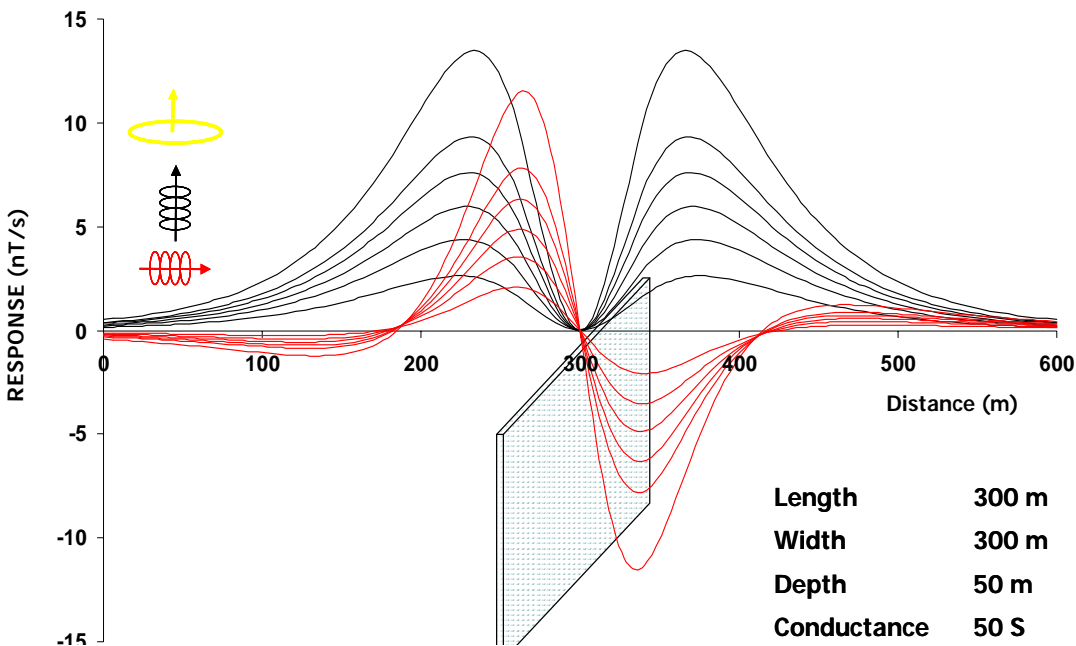


Figure 8. AeroTEM response to a 'thin' vertical conductor.

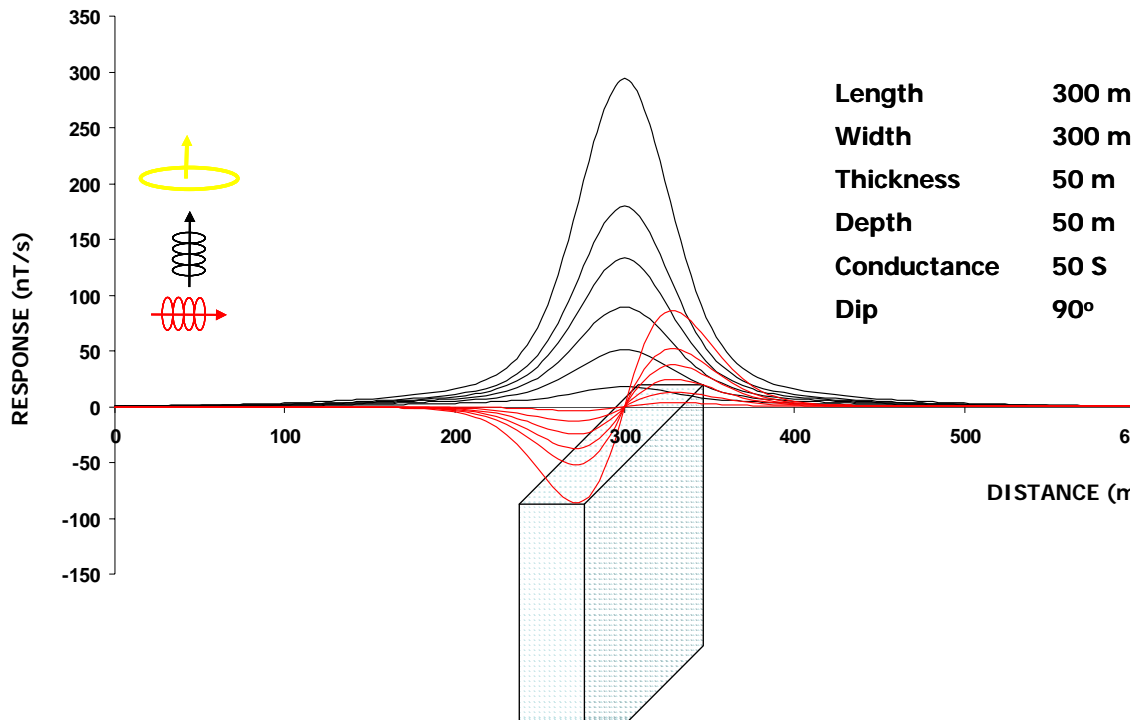


Figure 9. AeroTEM response for a 'thick' vertical conductor.

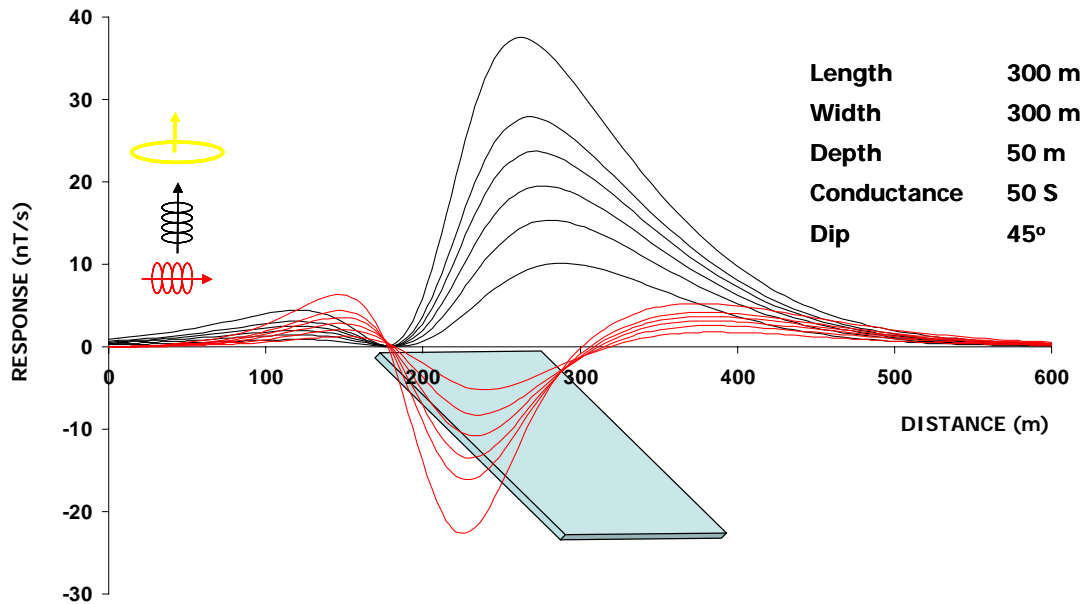


Figure 10. AeroTEM response over a 'thick' dipping conductor.

All cases should be considered when analyzing the interpreted picks and prioritizing for follow-up. Specific anomalous responses which remain as high priority should be subjected to numerical modeling prior to drill testing to determine the dip, depth and probable geometry of the source.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonathan Rudd, P.Eng

Aeroquest Limited
October, 2006

APPENDIX 1 – PROJECT CORNER COORDINATES

The Project consists of 5 blocks with boundaries as defined in the following tables. Positions are in UTM Zone 11 – NAD83.

Crawford

X	Y
522491.0	5515525.0
525499.0	5515525.0
525509.0	5513163.0
522501.0	5513142.0

Sawyer

X	Y
528670.0	5513220.0
532340.0	5513280.0
532360.0	5508560.0
528690.0	5508540.0

McFarlane

X	Y
515710.0	5495595.0
520680.0	5495595.0
520690.0	5496065.0
523676.0	5496059.0
523659.0	5495497.0
525875.0	5493710.0
525675.0	5491440.0
522514.0	5491410.0
522525.0	5490950.0
518894.0	5490915.0
518870.0	5492300.0
515710.0	5492310.0

Storm King

X	Y
537749.0	5486438.0
540756.0	5486487.0
540799.0	5481288.0
537790.0	5481291.0

Sanca

X	Y
517470.0	5477105.0
525300.0	5477105.0
525350.0	5472540.0
526300.0	5472540.0
526250.0	5471450.0
525380.0	5471480.0
525360.0	5470500.0
519270.0	5470570.0

APPENDIX 2 – Mining Claims

Block	Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Good To Date	Mining Division	Area (Ha)
McFarlane	524920	MIR 1	CHRISTOPHER IAN WARREN	2007/JAN/09		523.81
McFarlane	411445	SPHINX 14	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/NOV/30	NELSON	25.0
McFarlane	411447	SPHINX 16	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/NOV/30	NELSON	25.0
McFarlane	411449	SPHINX 18	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/NOV/30	NELSON	25.0
McFarlane	412989	JODI NO 11	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/AUG/06	FORT STEELE	25.0
McFarlane	503970		EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/AUG/06		377.026
McFarlane	505368		EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/NOV/30		1339.734
McFarlane	522989	SPHINX SW	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2006/NOV/30		20.946
Sanca	537407	KT1	GORDON JAMES GOODBRAND	2007/JUL/19		63.047
Sanca	537408	KT2	GORDON JAMES GOODBRAND	2007/JUL/19		42.03
Sanca	537409	KT3	GORDON JAMES GOODBRAND	2007/JUL/19		84.06
Sanca	393796	SPARKY 16	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/13	NELSON	500
McFarlane	413243	LYDY 1	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413244	LYDY 2	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413245	LYDY 3	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413246	LYDY 4	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413248	LYDY 6	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413255	LYDY 13	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413256	LYDY 14	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
Sawyer	501293	Intrusive	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/JAN/12		438.339
Storm King	501696	Copper storm	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/JAN/12		314.681
Sanca	503128	Sparky 1	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2010/JUN/13		252.181
Sanca	503131	Sparky 2	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2010/JUN/13		504.6
Sawyer	509603	Sawyer North	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/MAR/24		375.644
McFarlane	512490		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/JUL/31		377.084
McFarlane	513555	MCFARLANE NORTH	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/DEC/31		460.637
McFarlane	513556	MCFARLANE SOUTH	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/DEC/31		523.627
Sanca	516555		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/13		504.216
Sanca	516556		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/13		567.61
Sanca	516557		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/13		420.497
Sanca	516558		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/OCT/13		630.484
Sanca	516559		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/OCT/13		630.491
Sanca	516560		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/OCT/13		525.184
McFarlane	520326	MCFARLANE 1	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/SEP/22		523.531
McFarlane	520327	MCFARLANE 2	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/SEP/22		418.847
McFarlane	520328	MCFARLANE 3	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/SEP/22		523.717
McFarlane	520329	MCFARLANE 4	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/SEP/22		418.986
Sawyer	520997	SAWYER EAST	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/12		501.055
Sawyer	520998	SAWYER WEST	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/12		250.551
Storm King	527085	STORM KING SOUTH	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/FEB/05		167.525
Storm King	527086	STORM KING NORTH	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/FEB/05		335.573
Storm King	527274	STORM KING EAST	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/FEB/08		188.865
Storm King	527275	STORM KING WEST	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/FEB/08		293.653
Crawford	530471	CRAWFORD	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/MAR/24		521.565
Sanca	518704	CONDOR	NIKOLAY ZHOVTYUK	2006/AUG/03		252.091
McFarlane	513175	BEN DERBY	TOM ELSON CHERRY	2008/MAY/22		41.88

APPENDIX 3 - Description of Database Fields

The GDB file is a Geosoft binary database. In the database, the Survey lines and Tie Lines are prefixed with an "L" for "Line" and "T" for "Tie".

Database (Crawford.gdb, McFarlane.gdb, Sanca.gdb, Sawyer.gdb, StormKing.gdb):

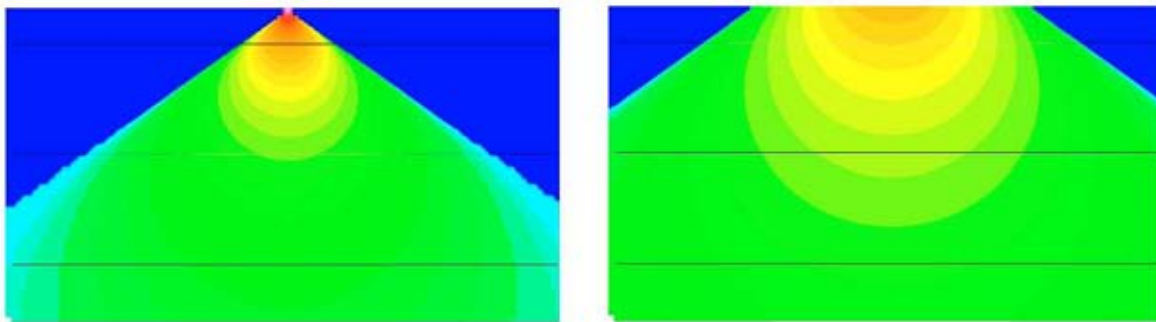
Column	Units	Description
Line		Line number
Flight		Flight #
emfid		AERODAS Fiducial
utctime	hh:mm:ss.ss	UTC time
x	m	UTM Easting (NAD83, zone 11N)
y	m	UTM Northing (NAD83, zone 11N)
bheight	m	Terrain clearance of EM bird
dtm	m	Digital Terrain Model
MOBf	nT	Total magnetic field – top sensor
Magf	nT	Total magnetic field from sensor on EM bird
Basemagf	nT	Base station total magnetic intensity
Zon	nT/s	Processed Streaming On-Time Z component Channels 1-16
Zoff	nT/s	Processed Streaming Off-Time Z component Channels 0-16
Xon	nT/s	Processed Streaming On-Time X component Channels 1-16
Xoff	nT/s	Processed Streaming Off-Time X component Channels 0-16
Anom_labels		Alphanumeric label of conductor pick
Off_Con	S	Off-time conductance at conductor pick
Off_Tau	S	Off-time decay constant at conductor pick
Anom_ID	S	Anomaly Character (K= thickK, N = thiN)
grade		Classification from 1-7 based on conductance of conductor pick
pwrline		powrline monitor data channel
Off_allcon	S	Off-time conductance
Off_AllTau	S	Off-time decay constant
TCcorr	CPS	Total Counts
Kcorr	%	Potassium
Ucorr	Ppm	Equivalent Uranium
Thcorr	Ppm	Equivalent Thorium
THKratio		Ratio – Thorium to Potassium
TCEXP	microR/h	Exposure Rate

APPENDIX 4: AEROTEM DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Helicopter-borne EM systems offer an advantage that cannot be matched from a fixed-wing platform. The ability to fly at slower speed and collect data with high spatial resolution, and with great accuracy, means the helicopter EM systems provide more detail than any other EM configuration, airborne or ground-based. Spatial resolution is especially important in areas of complex geology and in the search for discrete conductors. With the advent of helicopter-borne high-moment time domain EM systems the fixed wing platforms are losing their *only* advantage – depth penetration.

Advantage 1 – Spatial Resolution

The AeroTEM system is specifically designed to have a small footprint. This is accomplished through the use of concentric transmitter-receiver coils and a relatively small diameter transmitter coil (5 m). The result is a highly focused exploration footprint, which allows for more accurate “mapping” of discrete conductors. Consider the transmitter primary field images shown in Figure 1, for AeroTEM versus a fixed-wing transmitter.



The footprint of AeroTEM at the earth's surface is roughly 50m on either side of transmitter

The footprint of a fixed-wing system is roughly 150 m on either side of the transmitter

Figure 1. A comparison of the footprint between AeroTEM and a fixed-wing system, highlights the greater resolution that is achievable with a transmitter located closer to the earth's surface. The AeroTEM footprint is one third that of a fixed-wing system and is symmetric, while the fixed-wing system has even lower spatial resolution along the flight line because of the separated transmitter and receiver configuration.

At first glance one may want to believe that a transmitter footprint that is distributed more evenly over a larger area is of benefit in mineral exploration. In fact, the opposite is true; by energizing a larger surface area, the ability to energize and detect discrete conductors is reduced. Consider, for example, a comparison between AeroTEM and a fixed-wing system over the Mesamax Deposit (1,450,000 tonnes of 2.1% Ni, 2.7% Cu, 5.2 g/t Pt/Pd). In a test survey over three flight lines spaced 100 m apart, AeroTEM detected the Deposit on all three flight lines. The fixed-wing system detected the Deposit only on two flight lines. In exploration programs that seek to expand the flight line spacing in an effort to reduce the cost of the airborne survey, discrete conductors such as the Mesamax Deposit can go undetected. The argument often put forward in favor of using fixed-wing systems is that because of their larger footprint, the flight line spacing can indeed be widened. Many fixed-wing surveys are flown at 200 m or 400 m. Much of the survey work performed by Aeroquest has been to survey in areas that were previously flown at these wider line spacings. One of the reasons for AeroTEM's impressive discovery record has been the strategy of flying closely spaced lines and finding all the discrete near-surface conductors. These higher resolution surveys are being flown within existing mining camps, areas that improve the chances of discovery.

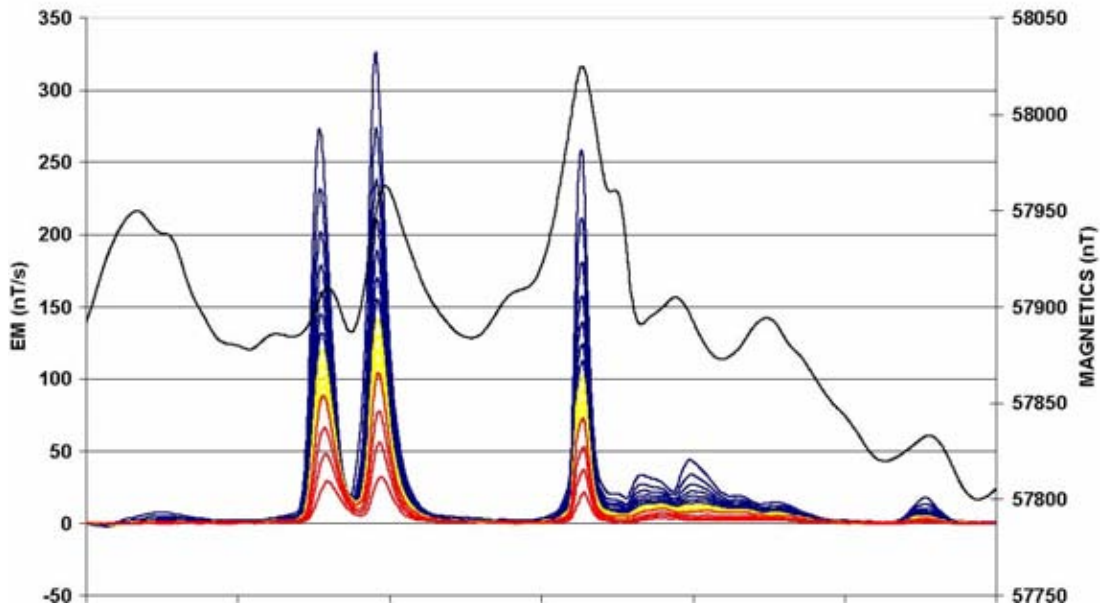
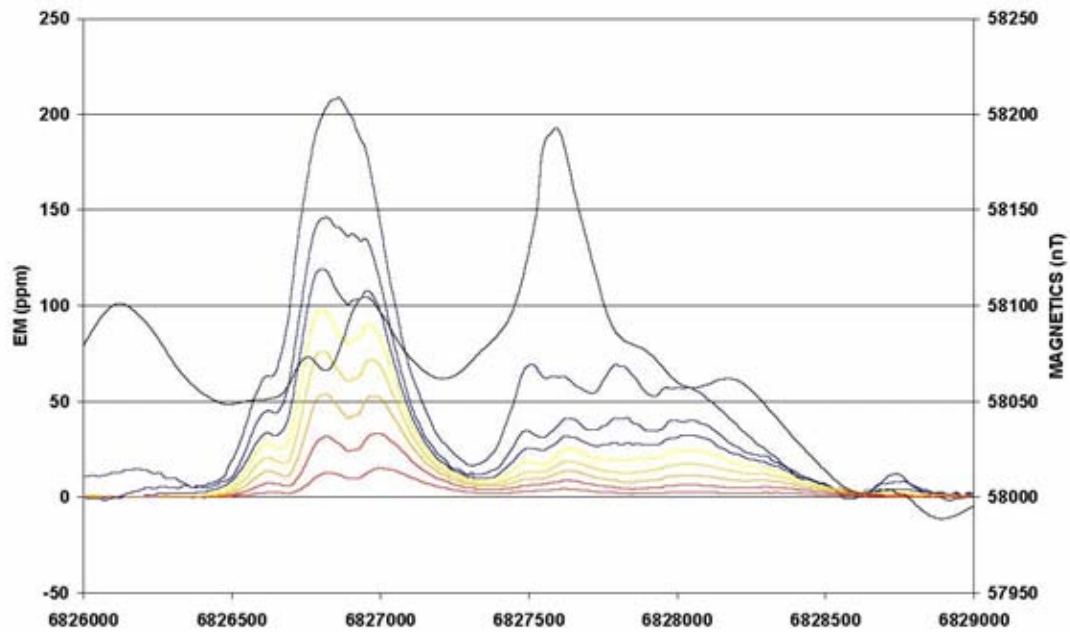


Figure 2. Fixed-wing (upper) and AeroTEM (lower) comparison over the eastern limit of the Mesamax Deposit, a Ni-Cu-PGE zone located in the Raglan nickel belt and owned by Canadian Royalties. Both systems detected the Deposit further to the west where it is closer to surface.

The small footprint of AeroTEM combined with the high signal to noise ratio (S/N) makes the system more suitable to surveying in areas where local infrastructure produces electromagnetic noise, such as power lines and railways. In 2002

Aeroquest flew four exploration properties in the Sudbury Basin that were under option by FNX Mining Company Inc. from Inco Limited. One such property, the Victoria Property, contained three major power line corridors.

The resulting AeroTEM survey identified all the known zones of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization, and detected a response between two of the major power line corridors but in an area of favorable geology. Three boreholes were drilled to test the anomaly, and all three intersected sulphide. The third borehole encountered 1.3% Ni, 6.7% Cu, and 13.3 g/t TPMs over 42.3 ft. The mineralization was subsequently named the Powerline Deposit.

The success of AeroTEM in Sudbury highlights the advantage of having a system with a small footprint, but also one with a high S/N. This latter advantage is achieved through a combination of a high-moment (high signal) transmitter and a rigid geometry (low noise). Figure 3 shows the Powerline Deposit response and the response from the power line corridor at full scale. The width of power line response is less than 75 m.

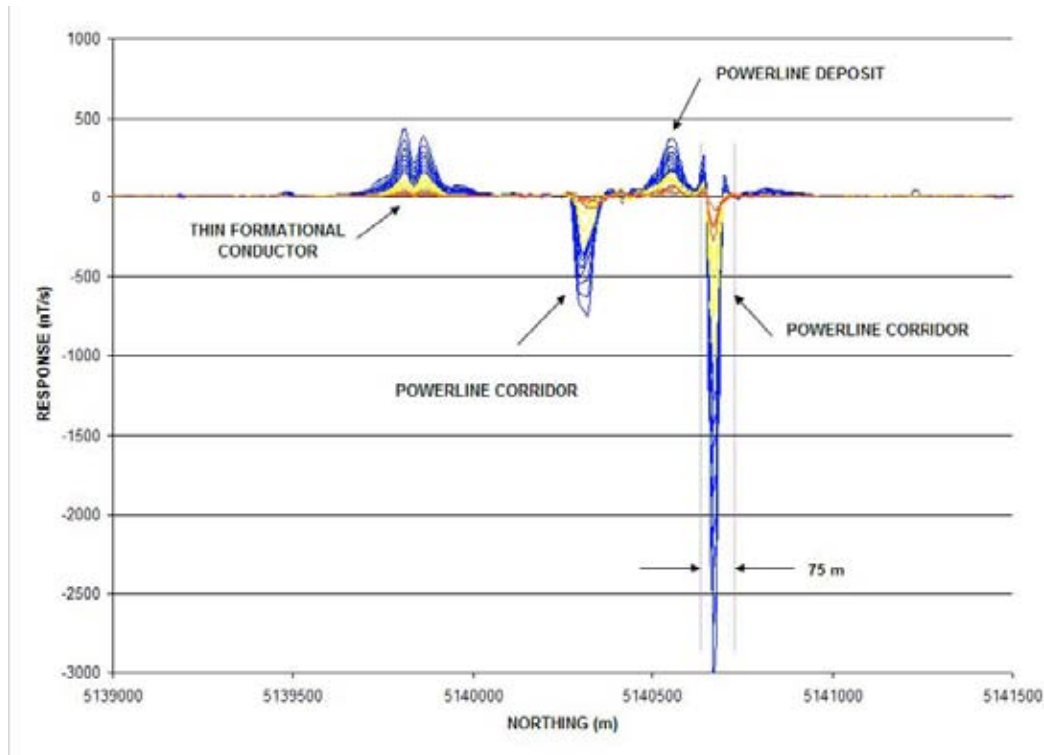


Figure 3. The Powerline Deposit is located between two major power line corridors, which make EM surveying problematic. Despite the strong response from the power line, the anomaly from the Deposit is clearly detected. Note the thin formational conductor located to the south. The only way to distinguish this response from that of two closely spaced conductors is by interpreting the X-axis coil response.

Advantage 2 – Conductance Discrimination

The AeroTEM system features full waveform recording and as such is able to measure the on-time response due to high conductance targets. Due to the processing method (primary field removal), there is attenuation of the response with increasing conductance, but the AeroTEM on-time measurement is still superior to systems that rely on lower base frequencies to detect high conductance targets, but do not measure in the on-time.

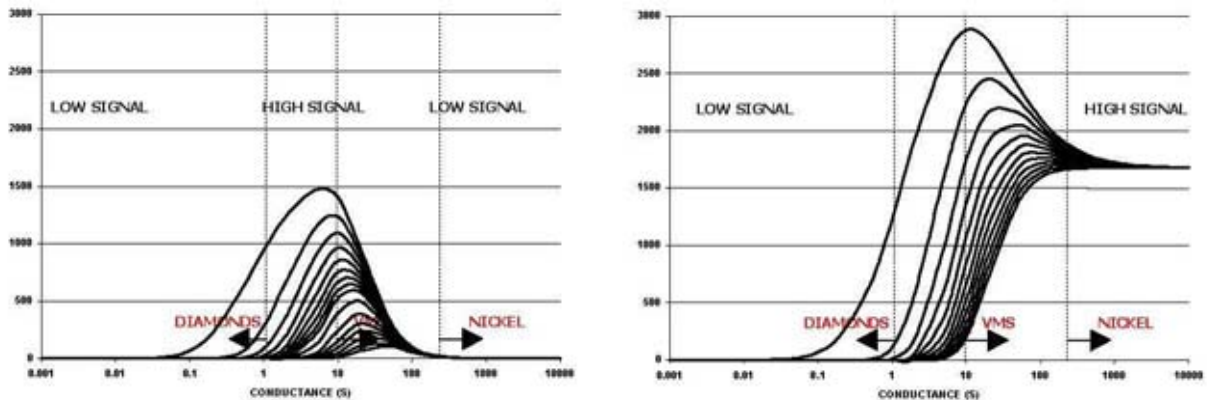
The peak response of a conductive target to an EM system is a function of the target conductance and the EM system base frequency. For time domain EM systems that measure only in the off-time, there is a drop in the peak response of a target as the base frequency is lowered for all conductance values below the peak system response. For example, the AeroTEM peak response occurs for a 10 S conductor in the early off-time and 100 S in the late off-time for a 150 Hz base frequency. Because base frequency and conductance form a linear relationship when considering the peak response of any EM system, a drop in base frequency of 50% will double the conductance at which an EM system shows its peak response. If

the base frequency were lowered from 150 Hz to 30 Hz there would be a fivefold increase in conductance at which the peak response of an EM occurred.

However, in the search for highly conductive targets, such as pyrrhotite-related Ni-Cu-PGM deposits, a fivefold increase in conductance range is a high price to pay because the signal level to lower conductance targets is reduced by the same factor of five. For this reason, EM systems that operate with low base frequencies are not suitable for general exploration unless the target conductance is more than 100 S, or the target is covered by conductive overburden.

Despite the excellent progress that has been made in modeling software over the past two decades, there has been little work done on determining the optimum form of an EM system for mineral exploration. For example, the optimum configuration in terms of geometry, base frequency and so remain unknown. Many geophysicists would argue that there is no single ideal configuration, and that each system has its advantages and disadvantages. We disagree.

When it comes to detecting and discriminating high-conductance targets, it is necessary to measure the pure inphase response of the target conductor. This measurement requires that the measured primary field from the transmitter be subtracted from the total measured response such that the secondary field from the target conductor can be determined. Because this secondary field is in-phase with the transmitter primary field, it must be made while the transmitter is turned on and the transmitter current is changing. The transmitted primary field is several orders of magnitude larger than the secondary field. AeroTEM uses a bucking coil to reduce the primary field at the receiver coils. The only practical way of removing the primary field is to maintain a rigid geometry between the transmitter, bucking and receiver coils. This is the main design consideration of the AeroTEM airframe and it is the only time domain airborne system to have this configuration.



The off-time AeroTEM response for the 16 channel configuration.

The on-time response assuming 100% removal of the measured primary field.

Figure 4. The off-time and on-time response nomogram of AeroTEM for a base frequency of 150 Hz. The on-time response is much stronger for higher conductance targets and this is why on-time measurements are more important than lower frequencies when considering high conductance targets in a resistive environment.

Advantage 3 – Multiple Receiver Coils

AeroTEM employs two receiver coil orientations. The Z-axis coil is oriented parallel to the transmitter coil and both are horizontal to the ground. This is known as a maximum coupled configuration and is optimal for detection. The X-axis coil is oriented at right angles to the transmitter coil and is oriented along the line-of-flight. This is known as a minimum coupled configuration, and provides information on conductor orientation and thickness. These two coil configurations combined provide important information on the position, orientation, depth, and thickness of a conductor that cannot be matched by the traditional geometries of the HEM or fixed-wing systems. The responses are free from a system geometric effect and can be easily compared to model type curves in most cases. In other words, AeroTEM data is very easy to interpret. Consider, for example, the following modeled profile:

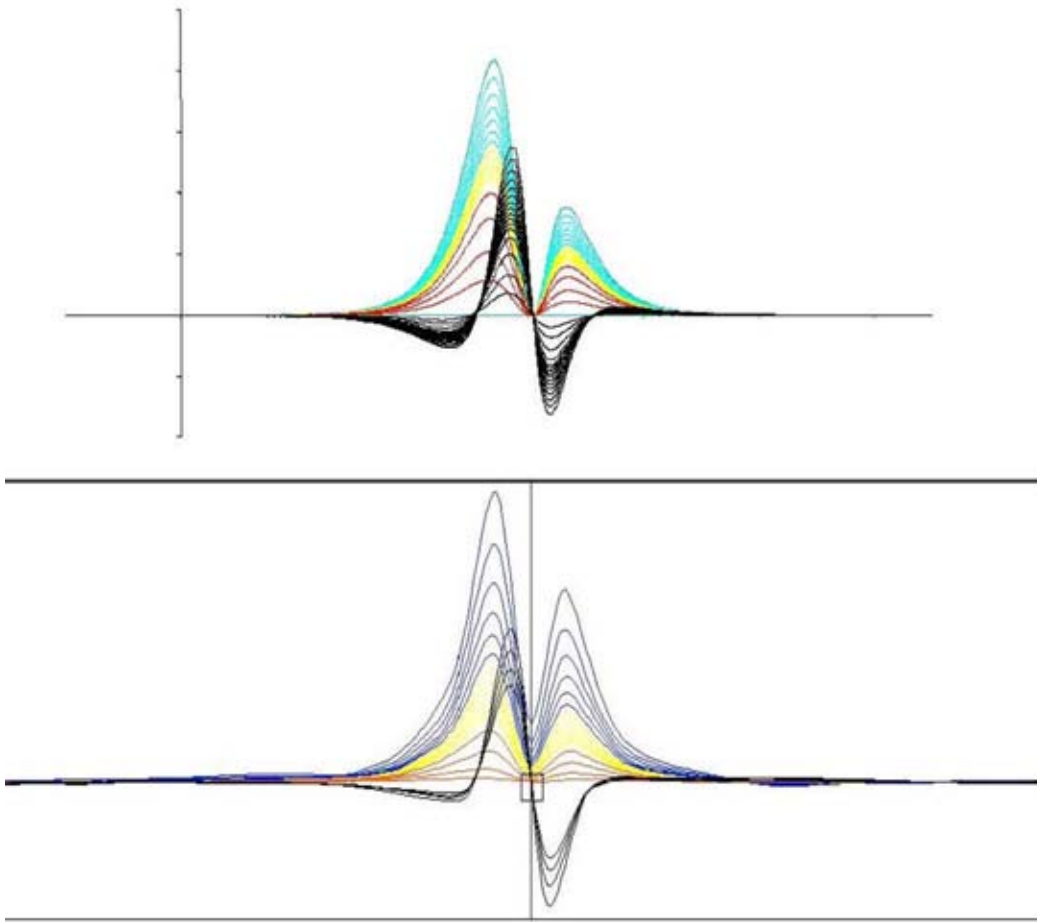


Figure 5. Measured (lower) and modeled (upper) AeroTEM responses are compared for a thin steeply dipping conductor. The response is characterized by two peaks in the Z-axis coil, and a cross-over in the X-axis coil that is centered between the two Z-axis peaks. The conductor dips toward the higher amplitude Z-axis peak. Using the X-axis cross-over is the only way of differentiating the Z-axis response from being two closely spaced conductors.

HEM versus AeroTEM

Traditional helicopter EM systems operate in the frequency domain and benefit from the fact that they use narrowband as opposed to wide-band transmitters. Thus all of the energy from the transmitter is concentrated in a few discrete frequencies. This allows the systems to achieve excellent depth penetration (up to 100 m) from a transmitter of modest power. The Aeroquest Impulse system is one implementation of this technology.

The AeroTEM system uses a wide-band transmitter and delivers more power over a wide frequency range. This frequency range is then captured into 16 time channels, the early channels containing the high frequency information and the late time channels containing the low frequency information down to the system base frequency. Because frequency domain HEM systems employ two coil configurations (coplanar and coaxial) there are only a maximum of three comparable frequencies per configuration, compared to 16 AeroTEM off-time and 12 AeroTEM on-time channels.

Figure 6 shows a comparison between the Dighem HEM system (900 Hz and 7200 Hz coplanar) and AeroTEM (Zaxis) from surveys flown in Raglan, in search of highly conductive Ni-Cu-PGM sulphide. In general, the AeroTEM peaks are sharper and better defined, in part due to the greater S/N ratio of the AeroTEM system over HEM, and also due to the modestly filtered AeroTEM data compared to HEM. The base levels are also better defined in the AeroTEM data. AeroTEM filtering is limited to spike removal and a 5-point smoothing filter. Clients are also given copies of the raw, unfiltered data.

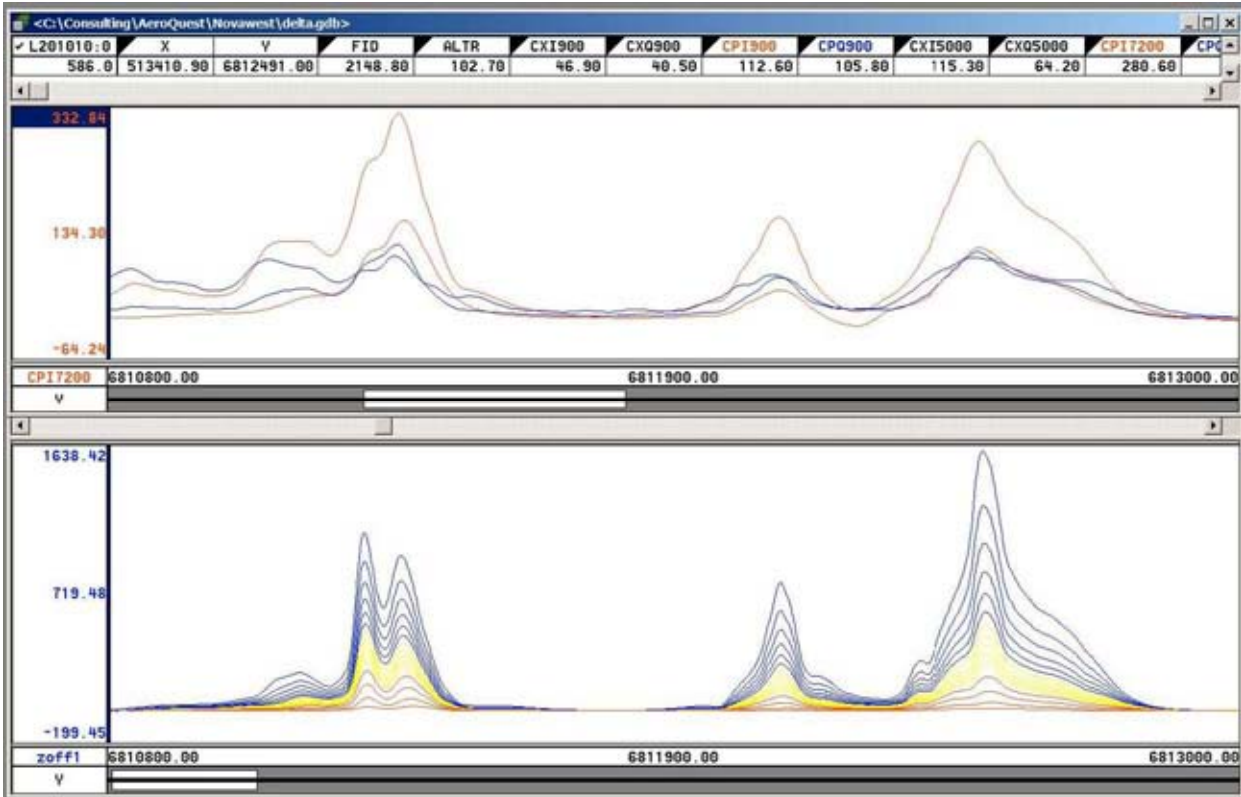


Figure 6. Comparison between Dighem HEM (upper) and AeroTEM (lower) surveys flown in the Raglan area. The AeroTEM responses appear to be more discrete, suggesting that the data is not as heavily filtered as the HEM data. The S/N advantage of AeroTEM over HEM is about 5:1.

Aeroquest Limited is grateful to the following companies for permission to publish some of the data from their respective surveys: Wolfden Resources, FNX Mining Company Inc, Canadian Royalties, Nova West Resources, Aurogin Resources, Spectrem Air. Permission does not imply an endorsement of the AeroTEM system by these companies.

APPENDIX 5: AeroTEM Instrumentation Specification Sheet

AEROTEM Helicopter Electromagnetic System

System Characteristics

- Transmitter: Triangular Pulse Shape Base Frequency 150 Hz
- Tx On Time - 1,150 (150Hz) μ s
- Tx Off Time - 2,183 (150Hz) μ s
- Loop Diameter - 5 m
- Peak Current - 250 A
- Peak Moment - 38,800 NIA
- Typical Z Axis Noise at Survey Speed = 5 nT peak to peak
- Sling Weight: 270 Kg
- Length of Tow Cable: 40 m
- Bird Survey Height: 30 m nominal

Receiver

- Two Axis Receiver Coils (x, z) positioned at centre of transmitter loop
- Selectable Time Delay to start of first channel 21.3 , 42.7, or 64.0 ms

Display & Acquisition

- AERODAS Digital recording at 128 samples per decay curve at a maximum of 300 curves per second (26.455 μ s channel width)
- RMS Channel Widths: 52.9, 132.3, 158.7, 158.7, 317.5, 634.9 μ s
- Recording & Display Rate = 10 readings per second.
- On-board display - six channels Z-component and 1 X-component

System Considerations

Comparing a fixed-wing time domain transmitter with a typical moment of 500,000 NIA flying at an altitude of 120 m with a Helicopter TDEM at 30 m, notwithstanding the substantial moment loss in the airframe of the fixed wing, the same penetration by the lower flying helicopter system would only require a sixty-fourth of the moment. Clearly the AeroTEM system with nearly 40,000 NIA has more than sufficient moment. The airframe of the fixed wing presents a response to the towed bird, which requires dynamic compensation. This problem is non-existent for AeroTEM since transmitter and receiver positions are fixed. The AeroTEM system is completely portable, and can be assembled at the survey site within half a day.

Tel: +1 905 693-9129. Fax: +1 905 693-9128.

Email: sales@aeroquestsurveys.com

APPENDIX 6: EM ANOMALY LISTING

Crawford

easting	northing	line	Label	Type	bheight	dtm	flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	utctime
525251.2	5515521	5010	B	K	62.4	1917.8	44	7	59.43	771	17:15:31
525170	5515509	5010	C	K	71.5	1928.1	44	6	37.00	610	17:17:22
525195.9	5515422	5020	A	K	55.0	1911.6	43	6	49.89	706	4:43:02
525126.8	5515312	5030	A	K	94.8	1926.4	43	5	24.88	499	4:01:24
525161.6	5515216	5040	C	K	50.7	1990.0	43	4	16.20	403	23:31:50
525033.5	5515216	5040	D	K	58.2	2006.6	43	5	22.00	469	23:34:50
524733.5	5515187	5040	E	K	46.5	2032.1	43	1	0.45	67	23:43:12
523066.5	5515206	5040	F	K	76.6	1708.1	43	1	0.20	44	0:35:12
525035.7	5515118	5050	A	K	72.8	2052.2	43	5	27.94	529	22:48:55
525496.8	5515119	5050	B	K	75.1	1958.7	43	3	9.80	313	22:59:14
525034.1	5515033	5060	C	K	52.4	2069.5	43	5	31.35	560	18:02:26
524984	5515039	5060	D	N	47.1	2087.9	43	5	31.00	560	18:04:02
525473.6	5514896	5070	A	K	50.4	2005.1	42	3	9.00	305	5:24:34
524981.3	5514925	5070	A	K	52.4	2127.8	42	6	37.12	609	6:09:22
524845.1	5514817	5080	A	K	29.2	2244.6	42	3	7.70	277	4:37:48
524908.5	5514798	5080	B	K	38.6	2221.8	42	3	7.70	277	4:40:41
525374.3	5514804	5080	C	K	57.0	2071.3	42	2	4.80	220	4:55:07
525470.1	5514720	5090	A	K	29.3	2011.1	42	3	6.33	252	23:25:31
525442.5	5514716	5090	B	K	23.2	2034.6	42	3	5.30	230	23:30:19
525276	5514721	5090	C	K	46.6	2099.7	42	2	3.90	198	23:53:02
524961.5	5514716	5090	D	K	44.2	2184.9	42	4	12.90	359	0:08:38
524903.5	5514718	5090	E	K	32.8	2212.5	42	3	5.12	226	0:12:48
524770.9	5514613	5100	A	N	30.2	2197.6	42	3	9.88	314	22:31:53
524836.3	5514610	5100	B	K	26.7	2189.1	42	3	9.88	314	22:34:24
525273.2	5514642	5100	C	N	65.8	2080.4	42	2	2.83	168	22:48:19
525328.9	5514633	5100	D	K	60.3	2067.9	42	2	2.83	168	22:49:48
525428.5	5514632	5100	E	K	52.9	2020.2	42	2	4.62	215	22:53:34
525337	5514517	5110	A	K	32.4	2012.2	42	2	3.38	184	18:12:29
524935	5514532	5110	B	K	42.7	2120.6	42	4	16.00	407	18:34:43
524856.2	5514534	5110	C	K	30.8	2155.0	42	4	12.55	354	18:40:05
524757.5	5514529	5110	D	K	30.7	2188.0	42	4	13.00	365	18:49:50
525331.5	5514413	5120	A	K	46.1	1950.2	41	2	3.00	174	6:59:24
524867.5	5514427	5120	B	K	33.9	2094.7	41	2	4.35	209	7:18:07
524761.6	5514426	5120	C	K	30.1	2143.7	41	2	4.25	206	7:24:05
524839.8	5514311	5130	A	K	59.1	2049.2	41	4	17.75	421	6:04:58
525285.8	5514312	5130	B	K	51.8	1925.6	41	2	3.70	192	6:20:53
524818.7	5514213	5140	A	K	59.2	1987.8	41	5	31.11	558	2:06:53
524713.9	5514225	5140	B	K	47.7	2054.5	41	3	9.30	304	2:13:43
524811.2	5514116	5150	A	K	91.3	1935.1	41	5	23.00	482	0:40:46
525206.4	5514111	5150	B	K	56.3	1832.6	41	2	1.00	102	0:53:22
525330.4	5514119	5150	C	K	54.2	1798.7	41	4	11.67	342	0:57:10
525297.1	5514037	5160	B	K	78.7	1735.3	41	3	9.12	302	19:46:53
524765.2	5514016	5160	C		34.2	1904.5	41	4	18.14	426	20:10:41

Easting Northing Line Label Type Bheight DTM Flight Grade Cond Tau UTCTIME

525226.5	5513927	5170	B	K	52.8	1668.4	40	2	3.50	186	6:40:58
524755.7	5513913	5170	C	K	61.3	1860.3	40	4	10.40	322	7:13:26
524726.1	5513811	5180	A	K	93.8	1830.1	40	3	9.70	312	5:34:00
525439.5	5513832	5180	B	K	69.4	1686.9	40	4	10.30	320	5:54:29
525469.5	5513716	5190	B	K	103.0	1686.4	40	4	16.00	401	0:51:34
524635.5	5513710	5190	C	K	46.7	1834.1	40	4	11.00	331	1:41:02
522675.5	5513609	5200	A	K	56.8	1379.7	40	1	0.01	10	21:30:14
524544.1	5513616	5200	B	K	98.3	1825.9	40	3	7.40	272	23:27:43
524490.9	5513507	5210	B	K	45.7	1801.2	40	3	8.50	290	19:52:31
524453	5513435	5220	B	K	56.9	1783.6	39	3	5.50	235	6:49:50
524315.7	5513448	5220	C	K	52.6	1776.2	39	2	2.47	157	6:54:31
524201.5	5513322	5230	A	K	49.0	1716.7	38	1	0.75	87	19:00:38
525377	5513350	5230	B	K	61.1	1659.6	38	2	4.95	222	19:48:31
525431.3	5513343	5230	C	K	66.2	1693.4	38	2	2.98	173	19:53:42
525103.7	5513204	5240	B	K	126.5	1462.6	38	4	11.40	337	16:14:14
524486.1	5513539	5930	A	K	61.2	1812.2	39	3	6.72	259	1:18:05
525438.3	5515196	5940	A	K	42.7	1944.7	39	4	14.86	385	3:55:07
525449	5514750	5940	B	K	35.0	2028.3	39	3	7.64	276	4:20:53
525441.6	5514652	5940	C	K	38.9	2010.5	39	3	7.59	275	4:24:53

McFarlane

Easting	Northing	line	Label	Type	bheight	dtm	flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	utctime
521632.2	5495988	2010	A	K	53.4	1371.5	1	2	3.92	198	1:28:38
521681.3	5495992	2010	B	N	47.0	1397.0	1	2	3.92	198	1:30:05
522359.2	5495991	2010	C	K	59.0	1576.1	1	1	0.01	10	1:48:10
522264.6	5495894	2020	A	N	66.7	1482.9	1	1	0.01	10	3:01:53
521740.3	5495905	2020	B	N	67.5	1374.7	1	1	0.25	50	3:12:29
521682.8	5495798	2030	A	N	71.1	1323.5	1	2	1.21	110	4:42:00
522256.1	5495791	2030	B	N	57.0	1443.1	1	1	0.01	10	4:59:02
523662	5495799	2030	C	K	46.1	1738.6	1	2	1.33	115	5:27:58
523720.5	5495719	2040	A	K	53.4	1729.9	1	2	1.24	111	5:39:05
521730.4	5495693	2040	B	N	54.2	1409.7	1	2	3.08	175	6:17:24
520760	5495692	2040	C	K	34.6	1319.1	1	1	0.01	10	6:54:46
523751.4	5495589	2050	A	K	61.3	1729.3	1	2	1.40	118	8:02:26
521721.8	5495600	2050	B	N	54.4	1470.3	1	2	1.05	102	8:48:02
520696	5495586	2050	C	K	40.0	1342.7	1	1	0.01	10	9:25:00
519327	5495594	2050	D	K	59.3	1506.9	1	3	8.30	287	10:06:41
519241.4	5495600	2050	E	K	59.8	1448.2	1	4	11.90	344	10:09:41
517933.1	5495602	2050	F	K	56.0	1479.3	1	1	0.69	83	10:50:46
519232.4	5495490	2060	A	K	52.1	1493.8	1	2	2.98	172	13:49:07
519257.2	5495502	2060	B	N	48.3	1506.0	1	2	2.98	173	13:50:53
519291.4	5495507	2060	C	K	47.3	1523.1	1	2	4.32	208	13:53:02
519411.1	5495504	2060	D	K	53.2	1593.7	1	2	2.90	170	14:00:14
521779.8	5495489	2060	E	K	56.9	1543.6	1	1	0.01	10	15:25:10
523738.9	5495497	2060	F	K	55.3	1759.6	1	1	0.40	63	16:15:17
523910.3	5495395	2070	A	N	63.5	1828.7	1	1	0.40	62	16:27:58

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523799.7	5495393	2070	B	K	51.0	1809.1	1	1	0.40	62	16:30:31
520715.1	5495395	2070	C	K	40.5	1324.7	1	2	2.10	144	17:46:00
519250.5	5495390	2070	D	K	73.0	1547.8	1	2	2.54	159	18:30:19
518661	5495381	2070	E	K	63.0	1640.4	1	1	0.01	10	18:49:14
517935	5495395	2070	F	K	67.3	1472.0	1	1	0.01	10	19:08:05
517869.3	5495295	2080	A	K	47.4	1422.3	1	1	0.01	10	21:16:38
519226.5	5495289	2080	B	K	64.9	1584.9	1	2	3.07	175	22:04:19
519321.1	5495299	2080	C	K	45.1	1643.1	1	2	3.80	195	22:09:41
520698.8	5495292	2080	D	K	59.3	1329.2	1	2	1.08	104	22:54:53
523874.8	5495294	2080	E	N	64.2	1863.0	1	2	1.30	114	0:37:48
523824.8	5495187	2090	A	K	53.7	1893.6	1	1	0.33	57	0:57:53
520745	5495197	2090	B	K	61.6	1311.0	1	1	0.97	98	2:16:34
519687	5495187	2090	C	K	46.8	1748.7	1	1	0.01	10	2:50:14
519227.1	5495199	2090	D	K	65.6	1625.3	1	4	11.20	334	3:04:58
517886.8	5495190	2090	E	K	76.5	1408.6	1	1	0.01	10	3:46:34
516470	5495198	2090	F	K	54.6	874.1	1	1	0.75	87	4:18:14
519069.4	5495072	2101	A	K	85.3	1695.1	2	1	0.51	71	17:59:53
519234.2	5495106	2101	B	K	88.0	1673.2	2	2	1.43	120	18:05:34
520693	5495092	2101	C	K	98.6	1340.4	2	2	1.69	130	19:15:26
523868.3	5495094	2101	D	N	68.1	1923.2	2	1	0.01	10	22:05:00
524364.9	5494991	2110	A	K	42.5	2133.4	2	1	0.83	91	22:39:34
523845.2	5494996	2110	B	K	61.9	1935.0	2	1	0.10	31	23:05:22
519163.5	5495002	2110	C	K	63.7	1740.3	2	1	0.60	77	1:54:19
519072.2	5495005	2111	B	K	62.0	1742.7	2	1	0.95	97	2:30:55
518931.7	5495000	2111	C	K	48.4	1781.9	2	1	0.01	10	2:36:00
517961.5	5495004	2111	D	K	78.9	1413.0	2	1	0.14	37	3:20:46
517128	5494983	2111	E	K	70.2	1090.7	2	1	0.25	50	3:40:00
517899.3	5494892	2120	A	K	62.5	1435.0	2	1	0.01	10	5:49:43
519170.9	5494897	2120	B	K	80.3	1792.4	2	2	1.07	104	7:03:58
520685.9	5494888	2120	C	K	85.4	1360.5	2	1	0.21	46	7:50:26
523865.6	5494876	2122	A	N	58.2	1948.1	2	1	0.07	20	10:47:43
524239	5494884	2122	B	K	44.8	2139.1	2	1	0.01	10	11:05:43
524459.6	5494811	2130	A	K	83.9	2040.2	2	2	1.43	120	11:36:55
524325.2	5494792	2130	B	K	31.9	2104.2	2	4	10.00	318	11:42:48
519227.6	5494808	2131	A	K	65.7	1838.9	2	2	1.81	134	14:52:02
519130.3	5494809	2131	B	K	56.2	1853.8	2	1	0.79	89	14:54:48
519024.9	5494798	2131	C	K	65.8	1843.2	2	1	0.79	89	14:57:50
519097.1	5494695	2141	A	K	51.4	1915.1	3	1	0.25	50	5:56:41
524349.1	5494687	2144	A	N	61.5	2052.8	3	2	3.20	179	11:43:26
524431.5	5494689	2144	B	K	72.8	2014.3	3	2	3.20	179	11:46:02
524414.5	5494606	2150	A	K	50.9	1990.0	3	3	6.49	255	12:26:24
524380.5	5494605	2150	B	N	49.5	2010.5	3	3	6.49	255	12:28:22
520693.9	5494602	2152	A	K	80.7	1413.7	3	1	0.25	50	15:06:29
520701.7	5494499	2160	A	K	82.8	1426.0	3	1	0.30	60	20:40:53
524357.5	5494495	2160	B	N	80.9	1968.7	3	2	2.11	145	23:38:58
524396.5	5494489	2160	C	K	58.2	1949.4	3	2	2.11	145	23:40:55
524885.8	5494487	2161	A	K	66.0	1736.4	3	1	0.29	54	0:22:14
518941.5	5494396	2170	A	K	54.3	1872.4	4	1	0.20	40	14:13:26

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520726	5494404	2170	B	K	83.0	1438.4	4	1	0.01	10	15:00:55
524411.4	5494386	2173	A	K	95.7	1907.5	4	1	0.54	73	19:22:34
524472.7	5494389	2173	B	K	83.1	1870.6	4	2	1.45	120	19:25:05
524749.3	5494380	2173	C	K	71.4	1759.5	4	2	1.56	125	19:32:50
524905.6	5494380	2173	D	K	68.5	1744.8	4	1	0.42	65	19:36:38
524901.4	5494295	2180	A	N	56.5	1754.4	4	2	2.45	156	19:59:50
524839.8	5494304	2180	B	K	46.2	1763.4	4	2	2.45	156	20:01:34
524438.4	5494312	2180	C	K	65.5	1882.9	4	1	0.92	96	20:17:05
518995.6	5494195	2190	A	K	55.2	1775.8	4	1	0.79	89	4:23:29
524389.3	5494197	2190	B	K	73.9	1877.8	4	1	0.24	49	8:36:29
524648.5	5494197	2190	C	K	67.6	1775.2	4	1	0.73	85	8:43:10
524775.8	5494182	2190	D	K	76.4	1767.7	4	2	1.93	139	8:45:58
524915.5	5494198	2190	E	K	69.4	1782.0	4	1	0.88	94	8:48:55
524728.6	5494097	2200	A	N	72.3	1766.7	4	2	1.52	123	10:28:41
520823.7	5494091	2200	B	K	72.5	1468.8	4	1	0.01	10	12:32:07
519109.8	5494098	2200	C	K	88.6	1833.1	4	1	0.01	10	13:30:36
519101.4	5494002	2211	A	K	38.1	1833.1	5	1	0.35	59	11:14:19
524370.8	5493984	2217	A	K	67.9	1821.5	5	1	0.13	36	18:56:12
524649.7	5493974	2217	B	K	58.6	1762.5	5	2	2.46	157	19:02:41
524711.3	5493970	2217	C	N	55.5	1768.8	5	2	3.08	175	19:03:48
524774.4	5493988	2217	D	K	57.5	1779.2	5	2	2.90	171	19:05:07
524831	5494008	2217	E	N	61.1	1792.3	5	2	3.08	175	19:06:36
515748.2	5493890	2220	A	K	53.1	835.7	8	1	0.01	10	14:23:34
519105	5493884	2221	A	K	37.2	1779.2	8	1	0.39	62	17:00:34
519163.1	5493892	2221	B	K	37.1	1815.9	8	1	0.78	88	17:05:10
525024.2	5493899	2223	A	K	61.6	1833.2	5	1	0.19	44	20:03:26
524846	5493907	2223	B	K	57.1	1801.5	5	2	1.51	123	20:07:34
524742.5	5493895	2223	C	K	61.0	1767.4	5	2	2.70	164	20:09:41
524442.4	5493901	2223	D	K	56.5	1797.2	5	1	0.01	10	20:15:19
515619.4	5493800	2230	A	K	52.2	820.2	6	1	0.04	21	19:46:34
520862.8	5493782	2231	A	K	111.0	1513.2	6	1	0.01	10	23:29:43
524425.5	5493800	2231	B	K	91.8	1784.1	6	1	0.37	61	3:11:19
524596.4	5493796	2231	C	K	70.0	1764.7	6	2	1.12	106	3:16:00
524861.1	5493804	2231	D	K	68.4	1811.3	6	1	0.61	78	3:23:17
524916.1	5493699	2240	A	K	59.6	1830.6	6	1	0.47	69	13:49:17
524838.9	5493695	2240	B	K	50.4	1816.6	6	2	2.80	167	13:51:12
524616.8	5493690	2240	C	K	69.9	1765.5	6	1	0.44	66	13:56:26
524473.9	5493711	2240	D	K	72.8	1778.4	6	1	0.01	10	13:59:46
522066.2	5493675	2241	A	K	90.7	1921.1	6	1	0.01	10	17:23:19
520966.7	5493700	2241	B	K	71.0	1547.1	6	1	0.12	35	17:44:55
519275.2	5493702	2241	C	K	69.0	1773.3	6	1	0.01	10	18:34:22
515631.3	5493700	2242	A	K	48.3	831.8	6	1	0.08	28	20:15:17
515708.7	5493604	2250	A	K	73.1	837.6	7	1	0.01	10	11:56:34
517429	5493592	2250	B	N	48.7	1062.0	7	3	5.22	228	12:36:48
519300.9	5493607	2250	C	K	51.7	1757.1	7	1	0.52	72	13:39:36
524031.7	5493587	2252	A	K	73.0	1942.5	7	1	0.01	10	17:55:58
524419.8	5493597	2252	B	K	50.4	1772.5	7	2	1.38	117	18:04:55
524763.9	5493588	2252	C	K	69.1	1809.9	7	1	0.25	50	18:12:14

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524915.9	5493497	2260	A	K	72.3	1880.6	7	1	0.47	68	20:53:43
524408.1	5493492	2260	B	N	52.1	1776.1	7	2	1.20	110	21:04:12
520931.7	5493493	2260	C	K	105.6	1567.3	7	1	0.01	10	23:42:24
519396.1	5493490	2260	D	K	62.4	1840.5	7	1	0.01	10	0:32:50
517478.4	5493503	2261	A	N	81.6	1095.0	7	3	7.03	265	2:14:58
517395.1	5493519	2261	B	K	65.7	1091.4	7	3	7.03	265	2:16:43
515667.5	5493386	2270	A	K	59.4	886.7	9	1	0.26	51	6:46:48
517425.8	5493385	2270	B	N	66.9	1159.5	9	2	4.93	222	7:35:24
518098.5	5493388	2270	C	K	59.8	1254.3	9	1	0.01	10	7:53:26
519435.1	5493381	2274	A	K	56.1	1839.5	9	1	0.01	10	9:14:38
520837.8	5493394	2275	A	K	85.9	1622.1	9	1	0.01	10	10:27:48
524355.6	5493396	2277	A	N	64.3	1774.5	9	2	1.41	119	13:35:26
524427.8	5493409	2277	B	K	57.7	1773.0	9	2	1.41	119	13:36:48
524831.1	5493410	2277	C	K	55.0	1877.5	9	1	0.01	10	13:53:38
515624.7	5493296	2280	B	K	41.4	874.2	10	1	0.32	57	22:57:05
517397.5	5493286	2280	C	N	57.3	1190.3	10	1	0.53	73	23:40:46
524401.5	5493292	2281	A	N	72.3	1753.8	10	2	1.29	113	5:37:58
525007.6	5493185	2290	A	K	51.5	2010.0	10	1	0.01	10	7:57:07
524480.7	5493176	2290	B	N	76.9	1769.7	10	1	0.98	99	8:08:26
520957.2	5493185	2291	A	K	85.8	1597.7	10	1	0.01	10	11:29:26
517548.4	5493196	2291	B	K	75.4	1227.7	10	2	1.00	100	13:26:00
517289.8	5493194	2291	C	K	45.5	1240.1	10	2	1.10	105	13:38:53
524048.6	5493072	2302	A	N	74.7	1853.5	11	1	0.69	83	8:39:24
524115.2	5493074	2302	B	K	69.2	1817.9	11	1	0.69	83	8:41:02
524460	5493078	2302	C	N	67.4	1779.0	11	1	0.59	77	8:48:07
524522.2	5493010	2310	A	N	65.4	1796.4	11	1	0.47	68	11:36:31
524438.5	5493004	2310	B	K	72.5	1777.8	11	1	0.47	68	11:38:31
524058.5	5492976	2310	C	N	65.7	1849.8	11	1	0.15	39	11:47:55
521050.1	5492985	2310	D	K	83.4	1622.2	11	1	0.04	20	14:22:36
520372.3	5493005	2310	E	K	30.0	1914.7	11	1	0.01	10	14:43:38
519425.7	5492999	2310	F	K	61.2	1812.5	11	1	0.25	50	15:11:05
518354	5492991	2310	G	K	94.8	1367.9	11	1	0.01	10	15:39:07
518083.1	5492996	2310	H	K	53.1	1400.8	11	1	0.03	18	15:45:41
517602.8	5493000	2310	I	K	70.1	1336.9	11	1	0.26	51	16:07:29
517419.8	5493000	2310	J	K	53.3	1323.8	11	1	0.06	25	16:12:17
515610.8	5492975	2310	K	K	44.4	874.5	11	2	2.14	146	16:59:46
517182.8	5492908	2320	A	K	43.7	1297.5	12	1	0.01	10	13:44:17
519542.9	5492901	2320	B	K	66.0	1845.6	12	1	0.01	10	15:53:07
521009.4	5492901	2320	C	K	79.7	1617.5	12	1	0.01	10	16:44:12
524046.3	5492882	2320	D	N	63.1	1844.9	12	1	0.61	78	18:55:46
524100.7	5492889	2320	E	K	66.0	1821.2	12	1	0.62	78	18:57:05
524414.6	5492886	2320	F	K	56.3	1790.5	12	1	0.57	76	19:03:17
524485.8	5492912	2320	G	N	58.3	1798.1	12	1	0.58	76	19:04:48
525038.5	5492805	2330	A	K	65.9	2048.4	12	1	0.01	10	21:35:02
524463.5	5492790	2330	B	K	81.3	1795.6	12	1	0.07	25	21:49:26
521042.4	5492801	2332	A	K	73.3	1641.1	12	1	0.16	39	0:32:26
519553.9	5492815	2332	B	K	60.3	1891.0	12	1	0.01	10	1:31:22
517138	5492809	2332	C	K	50.5	1295.1	12	1	0.01	10	2:51:14

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515666.4	5492805	2332	D	K	63.4	868.5	12	1	0.30	55	3:27:36
516534.4	5492697	2340	A	K	53.0	1027.9	13	1	0.07	25	14:39:46
519577	5492701	2340	B	K	58.0	1938.5	13	1	0.01	10	17:37:22
521211.1	5492690	2340	C	K	82.5	1656.3	13	1	0.01	10	18:37:41
524168	5492693	2340	D	K	96.6	1792.8	13	1	0.74	86	20:20:10
524116.7	5492600	2350	A	K	63.6	1824.0	13	2	1.10	105	23:30:50
524145.8	5492613	2351	A	K	84.2	1814.9	13	2	2.10	145	23:58:17
524085.5	5492606	2351	B	N	77.2	1838.0	13	2	2.10	145	23:59:31
516383.2	5492507	2360	A	K	35.2	997.8	16	1	0.60	77	17:54:02
516560.9	5492504	2360	B	K	53.0	1035.6	16	1	0.31	55	17:58:46
518596	5492491	2360	C	K	69.7	1611.0	16	1	0.01	10	19:42:00
519574.3	5492503	2361	A	K	65.7	1985.4	16	1	0.25	50	21:19:34
521314.2	5492503	2361	B	K	82.1	1694.6	16	1	0.25	50	22:10:24
524237.3	5492473	2361	C	K	83.2	1796.2	16	2	2.50	159	23:53:14
524189.5	5492415	2370	A	K	73.3	1816.6	16	1	0.25	50	5:08:10
518682.8	5492419	2371	A	K	78.9	1639.7	16	2	1.27	113	8:29:58
516547.2	5492402	2371	B	K	58.5	1044.7	16	2	1.24	111	9:20:48
524060.9	5492092	2403	A	K	68.6	1876.8	18	1	0.25	50	22:13:14
524458.6	5492079	2403	B	K	56.9	1902.8	18	1	0.40	85	22:19:17
524081.1	5492003	2410	A	K	65.6	1873.6	18	1	0.25	50	0:35:17
519711.4	5491992	2411	A	K	54.0	2008.3	18	1	0.29	54	2:59:02
519726.6	5491911	2422	A	K	82.3	2004.1	18	1	0.50	90	5:37:50
521283.7	5491879	2422	B	K	81.7	1862.7	18	1	0.01	10	6:16:05
524310.3	5491694	2441	A	N	59.4	2006.1	19	2	1.57	125	6:24:12
524363.8	5491694	2441	B	K	52.1	2028.0	19	2	1.57	125	6:27:17
524297	5491584	2451	A	K	60.6	2070.5	19	1	0.01	10	9:27:14
515754.9	5493705	29010	A	K	45.3	831.4	17	1	0.01	10	4:08:00
515752.3	5492942	29010	B	K	52.8	869.9	17	2	1.37	117	4:27:10
516735.9	5492348	29020	A	K	67.6	1102.4	17	1	0.01	10	5:37:31
517675.7	5493517	29030	A	K	72.2	1123.6	17	2	1.39	118	8:57:10
519724.8	5491963	29050	A	K	74.6	1988.8	15	1	0.50	85	17:59:29
523678.6	5495413	29090	A	K	66.7	1753.0	14	2	1.38	118	19:05:48
524660.6	5494066	29100	A	K	53.2	1746.4	14	2	2.60	161	22:56:17

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Easting	Northing	line	Label	Type	bheight	dtm	flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	utctime
520327	5477000	1020	A	N	54.0	1158.6	48	2	1.93	139	12:51:17
518814.7	5476914	1030	A	K	60.7	1015.0	48	1	0.97	99	15:31:53
520138.8	5476900	1030	B	K	65.5	1204.9	48	2	1.12	106	16:39:55
520357.2	5476910	1030	C	K	66.9	1113.4	48	2	2.65	163	16:49:00
521219.9	5476794	1040	A	N	55.2	977.6	48	2	1.83	135	21:03:05
521150.7	5476806	1040	B	K	47.9	980.1	48	2	1.83	135	21:04:29
520221	5476795	1040	C	N	61.7	1124.6	48	4	19.00	436	21:30:41
518797.5	5476790	1040	D	K	74.5	989.6	48	2	1.47	121	22:39:46
518822.1	5476690	1053	A	K	51.1	998.0	48	1	0.43	65	0:02:38
520136.8	5476692	1053	B	N	78.2	1117.8	48	3	5.94	244	1:02:24
520877.3	5476710	1053	C	K	63.0	951.5	48	4	13.00	360	1:18:31

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521024.4	5476707	1053	D	K	58.8	959.3	48	2	1.08	104	1:21:41
521026	5476592	1060	A	N	79.6	955.0	49	2	2.32	152	16:01:00
520143.8	5476604	1060	B	K	63.2	1058.7	49	2	4.53	213	16:17:58
520086.8	5476606	1060	C	N	60.5	1081.9	49	2	4.53	213	16:19:17
519950	5476501	1070	A	N	81.2	1083.0	49	2	1.60	127	19:08:31
520768.6	5476500	1070	B	K	82.2	917.4	49	4	11.30	335	19:24:41
520945.6	5476507	1070	C	K	54.6	954.4	49	2	1.44	120	19:28:38
525210.1	5476482	1070	D	K	90.5	1736.9	49	1	0.01	10	21:47:17
520890.1	5476392	1080	A	K	63.5	966.5	49	5	29.32	541	0:02:05
519909.5	5476390	1080	B	N	64.4	1031.2	49	1	0.79	89	0:20:14
519157.1	5476420	1080	C	K	68.2	1151.3	49	1	0.29	54	0:42:05
518815.9	5476407	1080	D	K	68.2	1001.4	49	1	0.51	71	0:51:02
518814.6	5476298	1090	A	K	40.0	1009.6	50	1	0.47	69	10:06:53
519796.3	5476322	1090	B	N	61.0	1029.9	50	1	0.57	76	10:41:24
519855	5476316	1090	C	K	62.9	1005.0	50	1	0.57	76	10:42:55
520822.4	5476302	1090	D	K	67.3	973.8	50	4	11.20	334	11:03:00
521523.7	5476315	1090	E	K	92.1	1137.9	50	1	0.03	17	11:22:31
520816.8	5476185	1100	A	K	73.4	1017.4	50	3	8.89	298	16:46:24
520491	5476190	1100	B	K	87.5	912.1	50	2	1.05	102	16:51:19
519584.9	5476204	1100	C	K	64.6	1014.9	50	1	0.89	94	17:11:29
518790.6	5476210	1100	D	K	63.3	999.2	50	1	0.20	44	17:34:58
518723.5	5476108	1110	A	K	30.6	983.8	51	1	0.23	48	6:43:53
518774.4	5476106	1110	B	K	29.8	1009.1	51	1	0.08	27	6:46:05
519642.2	5476107	1110	C	N	70.5	958.2	51	2	1.35	116	7:18:38
520766.9	5476083	1110	D	K	60.7	1022.8	51	2	1.16	107	7:49:24
520737.9	5475998	1121	A	K	63.8	1051.9	51	1	0.20	45	16:46:48
519610.6	5475995	1121	B	N	51.6	918.1	51	3	8.77	296	17:13:14
519538.6	5475998	1121	C	K	53.2	928.7	51	3	8.77	296	17:16:17
518828.3	5476012	1121	D	N	52.4	1033.6	51	1	0.44	66	17:52:05
518733.2	5476021	1121	E	K	65.0	992.2	51	1	0.44	67	17:55:02
518617.4	5475900	1130	A	K	42.8	957.8	52	1	0.94	97	6:24:02
518709.3	5475891	1130	B	K	43.4	992.9	52	2	1.87	137	6:28:05
519490.9	5475903	1130	C	K	64.1	889.0	52	3	6.41	253	6:49:31
519550	5475907	1130	D	K	51.8	885.0	52	3	6.41	253	6:50:55
522135.5	5475896	1130	E	K	23.7	1429.3	52	1	0.01	10	8:08:00
519452	5475784	1140	A	N	74.8	835.5	52	2	1.10	105	15:52:12
519384.5	5475787	1140	B	K	73.4	840.6	52	2	1.10	105	15:53:50
518734.4	5475814	1140	C	N	40.4	993.5	52	1	0.47	68	16:15:05
518638.7	5475812	1140	D	K	52.1	963.9	52	1	0.47	68	16:18:26
518408.1	5475813	1140	E	K	76.6	853.3	52	1	0.28	53	16:25:58
518336.5	5475699	1150	A	K	47.2	825.5	52	1	0.22	46	17:07:48
522396	5475634	1161	A	K	64.9	1461.7	53	1	0.01	10	12:51:29
519555.7	5475566	1161	B	K	78.2	806.3	53	1	0.06	25	14:11:58
522123.1	5475409	1180	A	K	59.3	1536.9	53	1	0.01	10	23:09:55
520357.8	5475405	1181	A	K	59.1	1063.4	54	1	0.01	10	9:57:00
519578.4	5475399	1181	B	K	66.7	840.8	54	1	0.01	10	10:15:55
518167.7	5475408	1181	C	K	72.8	741.5	54	1	0.06	23	10:47:50
518096.6	5475311	1190	A	K	55.4	704.0	54	1	0.10	31	11:15:12

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522051.1	5475303	1191	A	K	84.0	1543.9	54	1	0.01	10	13:52:43
518108.6	5475207	1201	A	K	78.7	674.9	54	1	0.07	27	0:13:07
517924.7	5475112	1210	A	K	55.4	616.5	56	1	0.50	71	7:51:58
522584.8	5475071	1211	A	K	76.0	1628.6	56	1	0.14	38	11:28:12
522606.7	5474990	1221	A	K	60.2	1661.7	56	1	0.25	50	19:07:55
520828.4	5474890	1230	A	K	74.8	1350.7	56	1	0.01	10	22:43:10
521534.3	5474896	1230	B	K	58.3	1593.0	56	1	0.25	50	23:17:12
522137.9	5474894	1230	C	K	52.5	1730.8	56	1	0.07	25	23:48:34
525278.3	5474893	1232	B	K	45.8	2274.7	57	1	0.01	10	14:42:05
520286.4	5474692	1250	A	K	71.5	1303.0	57	1	0.01	10	23:26:14
525357.1	5474590	1260	A	K	65.8	2260.5	58	2	2.55	160	14:47:43
525269.6	5474501	1271	A	N	65.6	2264.6	58	2	2.89	170	1:31:34
525350.8	5474512	1271	B	K	57.6	2249.5	58	2	2.89	170	1:33:17
525417.7	5474419	1280	A	K	65.8	2228.3	58	2	1.88	137	1:49:00
518785	5474299	1294	A	K	72.1	696.1	65	1	0.16	40	14:57:12
518744.4	5474189	1302	A	K	81.8	685.1	67	1	0.24	49	6:36:34
518886.4	5474103	1311	A	N	73.2	741.2	68	1	0.22	47	20:39:58
518785.7	5474095	1311	B	K	65.5	702.6	68	1	0.22	47	20:42:46
518734.6	5473994	1320	A	K	63.8	702.2	68	1	0.35	59	22:16:53
525263	5474011	1321	A	K	19.5	2394.3	68	1	0.01	10	3:53:26
524974.4	5474001	1321	B		11.7	2463.6	68	4	17.31	416	4:20:53
518842.3	5473896	1330	A	N	77.7	729.1	69	1	0.27	52	19:24:34
518762.6	5473897	1330	B	K	61.2	708.4	69	1	0.27	52	19:26:48
518412.9	5473897	1330	C	K	89.0	593.5	69	1	0.29	54	19:35:29
518388.2	5473824	1340	A	K	92.9	580.3	69	1	0.92	96	20:01:12
518671.6	5473807	1340	B	K	63.5	669.2	69	1	0.45	67	20:18:29
518719.7	5473802	1340	C	K	52.1	700.4	69	1	0.59	77	20:22:17
518792.6	5473704	1350	A	N	56.1	709.9	69	1	0.10	31	6:50:34
518712.9	5473713	1350	B	K	50.3	699.1	69	1	0.10	31	6:52:41
519922.1	5473530	1370	A	K	27.0	1198.7	70	2	1.01	100	20:47:19
518503.9	5473322	1390	A	N	62.9	615.6	70	3	6.50	255	3:47:50
521169.7	5473320	1390	B	K	39.8	1763.2	70	1	0.01	10	5:32:10
518579.6	5473197	1400	A	N	67.6	597.2	71	3	5.50	234	1:34:26
518552.7	5473120	1410	A	N	75.3	580.0	71	2	1.00	102	1:51:29
523325.6	5472991	1421	A	K	29.9	1934.8	71	1	0.01	10	8:19:19
522054.8	5473000	1421	B	K	38.2	1805.9	71	1	0.01	10	8:52:26
521966.5	5472805	1440	A	K	42.3	1785.1	71	1	0.16	40	15:45:31
522079.4	5472671	1450	A	K	55.9	1788.1	72	1	0.01	10	5:46:07
522053.8	5472580	1460	A	K	64.0	1779.5	72	1	0.01	10	12:37:53
522043.6	5472483	1470	A	K	48.9	1764.6	73	1	0.01	10	6:56:50
521982	5472398	1480	A	K	45.0	1754.2	73	1	0.01	10	14:07:53
518778.5	5472148	1500	A	K	71.8	530.6	74	1	0.74	86	14:34:22
521994.2	5472118	1510	A	K	31.3	1710.9	74	1	0.01	10	17:42:02
521969.1	5472013	1520	A	K	70.2	1676.2	74	1	0.01	10	23:53:48
518816.2	5471995	1521	A	K	41.2	534.1	74	1	0.73	86	3:34:34
518839.2	5471908	1530	A	K	45.9	535.6	75	1	0.83	91	11:34:10
524613.3	5471797	1540	A	K	40.9	1717.1	66	2	3.48	186	14:02:29
521352.2	5471796	1540	B	K	78.6	1285.4	66	1	0.09	29	17:25:02

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518920.9	5471627	1560	A	K	38.5	536.1	63	2	2.02	142	21:40:00
519366.6	5470992	1620	A	N	75.3	585.0	59	1	0.31	56	14:57:55
519441.1	5470898	1630	A	N	82.8	580.3	55	2	2.87	170	18:26:43
518221.6	5475319	1910	A	K	31.6	765.0	63	1	0.07	27	23:04:53
520212.6	5476696	1931	A	K	93.0	1064.8	64	4	13.40	367	7:44:19
521211.2	5476479	1940	A	K	70.0	990.0	64	1	0.86	93	21:29:02
521212.1	5476802	1940	B	K	82.1	983.4	64	1	0.76	87	21:39:19
525192.4	5474548	1982	A	K	52.6	2295.1	63	1	0.73	86	12:20:24

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Easting	Northing	line	Label	Type	bheight	dtm	flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	utctime
532118.4	5513248	4010	A	K	41.0	1760.6	21	5	23.19	482	10:58:55
532200.8	5513249	4010	B	K	49.3	1734.2	21	5	27.88	528	11:02:26
532175.7	5513127	4020	A	K	61.3	1635.9	21	4	10.51	324	11:39:12
531943.2	5513143	4020	B	K	63.9	1651.1	21	3	7.36	271	11:47:29
531614.1	5513146	4020	C	K	64.5	1565.7	21	4	12.60	354	11:57:31
529856.7	5513021	4030	A	K	86.1	1553.1	21	2	2.56	160	15:16:05
531551.6	5513018	4030	B	K	39.5	1494.9	21	2	2.77	167	16:03:00
531913.2	5513013	4030	C	K	49.6	1571.2	21	2	2.76	166	16:23:10
532144.3	5513037	4030	D	K	54.9	1596.5	21	2	2.88	170	16:35:41
532259.2	5513035	4030	E	K	57.7	1567.4	21	2	4.30	207	16:38:50
531974.1	5512924	4040	A	K	61.4	1529.7	21	2	2.25	150	17:13:00
531958.2	5512929	4040	A	K	77.2	1524.7	21	2	1.99	141	18:13:22
531906	5512927	4040	B	K	76.5	1515.2	21	2	2.15	147	18:15:19
530053.4	5512918	4040	C	K	42.2	1501.8	21	3	7.60	275	19:12:31
529827.1	5512908	4040	D	K	36.7	1631.3	21	2	1.86	136	19:27:48
529740.8	5512820	4050	A	K	78.8	1688.4	22	1	0.40	65	9:06:26
531912.1	5512821	4050	B	K	49.8	1452.7	22	1	0.25	50	10:08:43
528806.2	5512109	4122	A	K	83.2	1981.8	23	1	0.07	25	16:58:00
529591.9	5512018	4131	A	K	68.2	2040.1	24	1	0.20	50	4:57:46
529579.9	5511901	4142	A	K	91.7	1994.9	24	1	0.23	48	8:57:22
529358.9	5511913	4142	B	K	76.2	2081.5	24	1	0.20	50	9:15:07
529035.3	5511803	4150	A	K	66.8	2076.2	24	1	0.23	48	10:10:00
529526.5	5511812	4150	B	K	88.3	2031.7	24	1	0.24	49	10:30:26
529643.5	5511820	4150	C	K	88.2	1972.2	24	1	0.30	55	10:35:26
529630.4	5511716	4161	A	K	80.5	2021.3	24	1	0.01	10	14:50:55
529473.1	5511727	4162	A	K	80.7	2087.4	24	1	0.25	50	15:28:34
529230.2	5511525	4184	A	K	76.4	2070.2	26	2	3.56	189	9:22:14
528978.6	5511517	4184	B	K	67.5	1976.2	26	2	4.96	227	9:28:24
528949.4	5511418	4190	A	K	64.0	1979.4	27	2	4.59	214	21:13:48
529180.3	5511417	4191	A	K	67.2	2062.7	27	2	1.85	136	21:45:22
529589.2	5511413	4193	A	K	87.7	2079.1	27	1	0.59	77	23:00:58
529584.1	5511333	4204	A	K	70.1	2102.6	27	1	0.01	10	5:30:34
529181.3	5511328	4204	B	K	64.1	2126.7	27	2	3.75	193	5:49:36
528740.6	5511213	4210	A	K	104.8	1935.4	28	2	3.67	192	14:46:55
528981.2	5511231	4213	A	K	86.4	2067.3	28	4	14.80	385	16:13:43
529285.6	5511244	4214	A	K	39.2	2225.2	28	2	2.48	157	17:05:41

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529176.4	5511223	4214	B	K	54.7	2184.5	28	3	8.20	285	17:10:24
529347.9	5511107	4224	A	K	48.5	2295.5	28	1	0.28	53	1:46:29
529209.3	5511118	4224	B	K	55.3	2239.3	28	2	3.82	195	1:51:26
528786.7	5511016	4230	B	K	78.0	2062.3	29	1	0.37	61	14:02:26
529133.4	5511026	4231	A	K	102.7	2247.9	29	2	1.03	102	14:40:58
529296.6	5511038	4231	B	K	88.1	2308.4	29	1	0.29	54	14:44:36
529071.9	5510929	4240	A	K	78.9	2260.7	29	1	0.20	120	22:04:53
528834.4	5510927	4240	B	K	121.1	2095.7	29	1	0.07	25	22:12:53
528666.7	5510941	4240	C	K	69.2	2047.8	29	1	0.78	88	22:18:46
529419.8	5510816	4250	A	K	71.0	2255.2	29	1	0.12	50	23:17:26
530481.1	5510822	4250	B	K	86.1	1974.3	29	1	0.08	27	23:43:31
530303.7	5510706	4260	A	K	60.4	1933.7	29	2	4.30	207	2:30:22
529346.6	5510732	4260	A	K	60.7	2223.7	30	1	0.17	41	14:17:36
529224.1	5510633	4270	A	K	95.7	2193.2	30	1	0.01	10	15:44:26
530313.5	5510633	4270	B	K	89.8	1890.1	30	1	0.07	27	16:05:12
530676.3	5510629	4270	C	K	71.6	1776.2	30	4	11.80	343	16:12:19
531766.9	5510607	4270	D	K	79.9	1407.5	30	2	4.37	209	16:42:48
531781.1	5510521	4280	A	K	105.5	1409.1	30	1	0.83	91	18:43:02
531131.5	5510507	4281	A	K	63.5	1668.1	30	2	2.00	141	19:30:38
530617.6	5510503	4281	B	K	62.5	1734.2	30	4	14.03	375	19:38:31
530252.6	5510512	4281	C	K	55.2	1844.2	30	3	9.48	308	19:45:53
530177.8	5510511	4281	D	N	52.1	1866.3	30	3	9.48	308	19:47:34
529078.4	5510425	4290	A	K	99.2	2130.8	30	2	1.60	126	21:29:38
530219.5	5510423	4290	B	K	87.7	1834.9	30	3	6.00	245	21:53:48
530617.5	5510428	4290	C	K	112.9	1712.8	30	5	30.00	549	22:00:24
531352.5	5510403	4290	D	K	70.1	1675.2	30	1	0.46	67	22:16:48
531743.4	5510393	4290	E	K	105.0	1445.0	30	2	2.80	167	22:37:26
531783.9	5510340	4300	A	K	74.9	1437.0	30	2	3.10	177	0:20:43
531521.1	5510335	4301	A	K	70.5	1622.6	30	2	2.40	154	0:58:24
531370.6	5510317	4302	A	K	104.2	1725.1	30	1	0.01	10	1:49:46
530212.5	5510315	4302	B	K	65.6	1804.3	30	4	17.50	418	2:11:07
530121.2	5510318	4302	C	N	62.6	1821.1	30	4	17.50	418	2:13:05
529028.9	5510334	4303	A	K	81.4	2107.7	30	2	3.60	189	3:07:43
528816.4	5510194	4310	A	K	74.1	2108.8	31	2	2.27	151	1:56:31
529045.9	5510232	4310	B	K	88.5	2049.7	31	2	2.74	166	2:01:05
530143.6	5510237	4310	C	K	59.9	1799.5	31	2	1.70	131	2:18:29
531461.5	5510197	4310	D	K	81.2	1671.9	31	2	2.48	157	2:49:14
531852.7	5510219	4310	E	K	129.1	1393.8	31	2	1.28	113	3:04:24
528924.5	5510120	4321	A	N	70.2	2096.7	31	2	2.78	167	8:24:00
530020.5	5510129	4321	B	N	57.4	1805.6	31	3	5.63	237	8:46:50
530100.3	5510128	4321	C	K	60.0	1794.9	31	3	5.63	237	8:48:14
528828.3	5510024	4331	A	K	99.2	2093.2	31	2	2.76	166	13:39:24
530115.2	5510019	4331	B	K	99.7	1822.1	31	2	3.95	198	14:06:10
530143.4	5509886	4341	A	K	108.3	1930.7	32	1	0.01	10	7:33:10
528843.1	5509823	4351	A	K	78.1	2060.5	32	2	4.07	201	12:23:53
529029.4	5509820	4351	A	K	82.2	2125.5	32	2	1.79	134	12:53:46
530143.2	5509818	4351	B	K	100.5	1985.3	32	1	0.26	51	13:19:50
531670.4	5509812	4351	C	K	74.8	1510.4	32	2	1.56	125	14:15:12

Easting Northing Line Label Type Bheight DTM Flight Grade Cond Tau UTCTIME

530162.4	5509725	4361	A	K	108.2	2073.3	32	1	0.01	10	18:20:02
528895.9	5509615	4370	A	K	71.5	2066.9	34	2	4.60	215	21:19:17
529207.5	5509523	4381	A	K	56.6	2154.4	34	2	1.73	132	5:50:41
529095.4	5509515	4381	B	K	46.4	2137.4	34	3	6.78	260	5:53:22
528736.3	5509531	4381	C	K	77.1	2000.3	34	3	5.69	239	6:01:41
529237.2	5509417	4391	A	K	71.8	2144.4	34	2	2.06	143	12:21:41
529094.8	5509431	4391	B	K	56.3	2124.2	34	2	4.45	211	12:25:46
529092	5509431	4391	C	K	56.2	2123.6	34	2	4.47	211	12:25:50
529234.5	5509312	4401	A	K	74.4	2162.0	35	2	2.75	166	5:11:41
529086.6	5509314	4401	B	K	71.7	2110.4	35	3	5.47	234	5:15:34
528718.2	5509315	4401	C	K	70.3	1991.1	35	3	7.09	266	5:23:22
531348.4	5509223	4410	A	K	74.1	1515.5	35	4	13.80	371	8:35:14
528696.2	5509220	4411	A	K	70.0	1993.8	35	2	3.61	190	11:17:46
529060	5509244	4411	B	K	63.5	2095.6	35	2	4.16	204	11:25:38
531334.1	5509126	4420	A	K	67.6	1490.2	35	4	15.34	391	14:40:43
531275.3	5509123	4420	B	K	64.1	1517.0	35	5	26.20	512	14:42:55
529940.4	5509122	4421	A	N	77.7	2107.6	36	2	1.21	110	4:15:10
530019	5509120	4421	B	K	69.2	2091.9	36	2	1.20	110	4:16:50
531281.4	5509012	4430	A	K	79.3	1486.0	36	5	21.82	467	6:00:10
531198.1	5509014	4430	B	K	69.6	1516.6	36	5	27.35	523	6:02:29
529962.9	5509021	4431	A	N	53.1	2034.4	36	3	5.54	235	8:00:41
529905.7	5509022	4431	B	K	53.4	2045.4	36	3	5.54	235	8:02:00
529283.4	5509011	4431	C	N	48.2	2183.6	36	2	1.25	112	8:19:02
529201.4	5509022	4431	D	K	35.2	2207.9	36	2	1.25	111	8:21:31
529223.3	5508933	4440	A	N	44.8	2187.0	36	2	1.23	111	9:22:58
529795.3	5508910	4440	B	N	61.7	2030.5	36	4	12.57	355	9:37:43
529853.6	5508909	4440	C	K	67.0	2010.8	36	4	12.57	355	9:38:58
529926.1	5508911	4440	D	N	80.2	1981.7	36	4	12.57	355	9:40:26
531169.8	5508911	4440	E	K	82.4	1512.3	36	5	26.85	518	10:16:00
531357.3	5508822	4450	A	K	75.0	1549.8	36	2	3.96	199	11:37:26
531173.1	5508829	4450	B	K	81.0	1509.4	36	5	34.79	590	11:41:58
530004.6	5508833	4450	C	K	59.5	1919.1	36	2	3.58	189	12:41:22
529860	5508839	4450	D	K	52.3	1978.5	36	5	21.66	465	12:46:14
529540.1	5508822	4450	E	N	40.0	2095.0	36	1	0.84	92	12:57:24
529876.7	5508703	4460	A	N	75.8	1987.2	36	2	4.62	215	15:16:41
529928.4	5508705	4460	B	K	77.0	1960.5	36	2	4.62	215	15:18:05
531142.4	5508716	4460	C	K	97.6	1520.9	36	4	15.27	391	15:48:41
531357.2	5508738	4460	D	K	62.3	1587.0	36	1	0.91	95	15:55:22
529862.9	5508618	4471	A	N	79.8	2036.2	37	3	6.42	253	6:31:34
529935.5	5508612	4471	B	K	89.5	1996.9	37	3	6.40	253	6:33:29
531136.7	5508646	4471	C	K	79.5	1541.3	37	5	21.88	468	7:10:31

Storm King

Easting	Northing	line	Label	Type	bheight	dtm	flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	utctime
540196.9	5484347	3221	A	N	52.0	2010.8	83	2	2.50	158	5:37:14
539722.5	5484338	3222	A	N	47.8	2163.1	83	2	1.50	122	6:16:53
540145.3	5484239	3230	A	K	59.5	2049.5	83	5	29.12	540	1:15:19
540093.9	5484238	3230	B	N	59.2	2057.6	83	5	29.12	540	1:16:14

Easting Northing Line Label Type Bheight DTM Flight Grade Cond Tau UTCTIME

539869.1	5484234	3230	C	K	68.5	2118.9	83	2	1.39	118	1:21:02
539817.8	5484228	3230	D	N	66.1	2138.5	83	2	1.39	118	1:22:12
540140.4	5484150	3241	A	N	38.7	2127.2	83	1	0.86	93	23:26:19
539695.7	5483698	3280	A	K	65.7	2276.1	82	1	0.32	56	3:48:41
539567.1	5483527	3300	A	K	11.2	2364.0	81	1	0.01	10	13:11:43
539679.9	5483130	3344	A	K	51.8	2216.0	81	1	0.01	10	1:43:36
540404.5	5483054	3350	A	K	12.6	2324.0	80	1	0.01	10	11:38:19
539750.3	5483025	3350	B	K	70.6	2195.2	80	1	0.01	10	12:06:17
539623.8	5482945	3361	A	K	64.8	2211.2	80	1	0.29	53	9:56:22
539671	5482836	3370	A	K	55.7	2193.3	80	1	0.39	63	7:01:46
539513.1	5482828	3370	B	K	42.6	2221.2	80	1	0.28	53	7:09:26
539567.5	5482718	3381	A	K	33.8	2174.4	80	1	0.17	41	4:28:22
539751.2	5482751	3382	A	K	49.7	2149.0	80	1	0.11	32	5:06:26
539830.1	5482623	3390	A	N	75.5	2104.1	80	1	0.71	84	1:11:50
539655.4	5482634	3390	B	K	70.3	2147.2	80	1	0.32	56	1:18:53
539654.5	5482527	3400	A	K	49.4	2100.7	80	3	5.00	224	23:19:07
539827.9	5482545	3400	B	N	64.3	2091.6	80	4	13.00	361	23:26:17
539829.8	5482436	3410	A	K	73.1	2066.2	79	5	21.80	467	11:53:26
539732.5	5482439	3410	B	K	73.9	2067.4	79	5	22.90	478	11:57:50
539070.3	5482330	3421	A	K	91.2	2025.3	79	2	1.83	135	9:44:14
539127.7	5482337	3421	B	N	74.4	2015.3	79	2	1.83	135	9:46:00
539743.8	5482334	3421	C	N	62.7	2037.5	79	5	23.00	477	10:02:34
539826.6	5482340	3421	D	K	71.1	2037.2	79	5	21.80	466	10:05:26
539859.9	5482246	3430	A	K	70.3	2000.4	79	5	23.50	485	6:12:22
539097.5	5482231	3430	B	K	79.3	2009.5	79	2	2.00	141	6:32:46
539110.5	5482116	3440	A	K	83.5	1999.4	79	1	0.46	68	4:06:34
539190	5482114	3440	B	N	85.0	1973.9	79	1	0.46	68	4:08:50
539862.3	5482136	3440	C	K	63.1	1954.9	79	3	6.50	255	4:28:19
539959.8	5482038	3450	A	N	56.6	1916.2	77	1	0.01	10	8:04:07
539891.3	5482031	3450	B	K	63.0	1914.6	77	1	0.01	10	8:05:17
539227.6	5482038	3450	C	N	85.7	1955.9	77	1	0.38	62	8:16:24
539133.7	5482034	3450	D	K	65.0	2002.0	77	1	0.38	62	8:18:29
539117.9	5481924	3460	A	K	67.3	2014.6	77	1	0.17	41	6:24:34
539180.8	5481936	3460	B	N	75.1	1988.7	77	1	0.17	41	6:26:12
539308.1	5481837	3470	A	N	54.0	1991.0	77	1	0.12	34	3:43:14
539189.8	5481839	3470	B	K	57.2	2009.9	77	1	0.12	34	3:45:34
539206.2	5481711	3480	A	K	65.3	1994.4	77	1	0.08	29	1:58:55
539304	5481712	3480	B	N	58.0	1987.0	77	1	0.08	29	2:01:19
539410.2	5481629	3490	A	N	69.7	1968.1	77	1	0.06	25	23:42:31
539275.9	5481625	3490	B	K	63.7	1993.6	77	1	0.06	25	23:45:22
539278.3	5481526	3500	A	K	66.0	2003.9	77	1	0.01	10	22:16:07
539392.2	5481509	3500	B	N	77.0	1960.8	77	1	0.01	10	22:19:02
539448.6	5481438	3510	A	N	58.7	1956.8	76	1	0.01	10	9:15:26
539348.5	5481445	3510	B	K	67.4	1980.8	76	1	0.01	10	9:18:34
539421.1	5481331	3520	A	N	65.2	1949.2	76	1	0.44	66	7:03:14
539490.2	5481336	3520	B	K	61.2	1927.4	76	1	0.44	66	7:04:46

Appendix E

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the MCFARLANE property for the purpose of geological exploration within the period May 12th to July 31st, 2006.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

Aeroquest International Airborne Survey

\$ 45,076.50

PERSONNEL

Field Manager, 5 day @ \$350 / day

Assistants - 25 man-days @ \$250 / day (field)

\$ 1,750.00

\$ 6,250.00

ACCOMMODATIONS

Motel

Meals - 30 man-days at \$50 / day

\$ 644.00

\$ 1,500.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

4 WD truck - 5 days at \$75 / day

Mileage: 2,031 km @ \$0.50 / km

Hand-held Radios - 10 days at \$20 / day

Mobile Radios (2) - 10 days at \$20 / day

Quad 4 days at \$100 /day

Rock Saw - 16 days at \$75 / day

Supply Trailer

\$ 750.00

\$ 1,015.00

\$ 200.00

\$ 200.00

\$ 400.00

\$ 1,200.00

\$ 90.00

FIELD SUPPLIES

30 man-days @ \$15 / day

\$ 450.00

ANALYSES

188 Soil Samples at \$20 / sample

254 Core samples at \$25 / sample

\$ 3,760.00

\$ 6,350.00

SHIPPING

\$ 1,500.00

REPORT/REPRODUCTION

R. T. Walker, P.Geo.: 6.0 days @ \$500/day

Sub-Total: \$ 3,000.00

\$ 29,059.00

Diamond Drilling - 1,820.77 m at \$110 / metre - inclusive

\$ 200,284.70

Total: \$ 274,420.20

Appendix F

Program-related Documents



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B.C. HOME

Mineral Titles

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

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Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)

Submitter: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)

Recorded: 2006/SEP/21

Effective: 2006/SEP/21

D/E Date: 2006/SEP/21

Your report is due in 90 days. Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to the front of your report.

Event Number: 4103214

Work Start Date: 2006/MAY/30

Total Value of Work: \$ 274140.70

Work Stop Date: 2006/JUL/31

Mine Permit No: MX-5-578

Work Type: Technical Work

Technical Items: Drilling, Geochemical, Geophysical

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days Forward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Submission Fee
513555	MCFARLANE NORTH	2005/MAY/29	2009/MAY/29	2016/DEC/31	2773	460.64	\$ 27976.44	\$ 1399.83
513556	MCFARLANE SOUTH	2005/MAY/29	2009/MAY/29	2016/DEC/31	2773	523.63	\$ 31802.09	\$ 1591.25
520326	MCFARLANE 1	2005/SEP/22	2006/SEP/22	2016/SEP/22	3653	523.53	\$ 35600.11	\$ 2095.84
520327	MCFARLANE 2	2005/SEP/22	2006/SEP/22	2016/SEP/22	3653	418.85	\$ 28481.60	\$ 1676.76
520328	MCFARLANE 3	2005/SEP/22	2006/SEP/22	2016/SEP/22	3653	523.72	\$ 35612.76	\$ 2096.59
520329	MCFARLANE 4	2005/SEP/22	2006/SEP/22	2016/SEP/22	3653	418.99	\$ 28491.05	\$ 1677.32

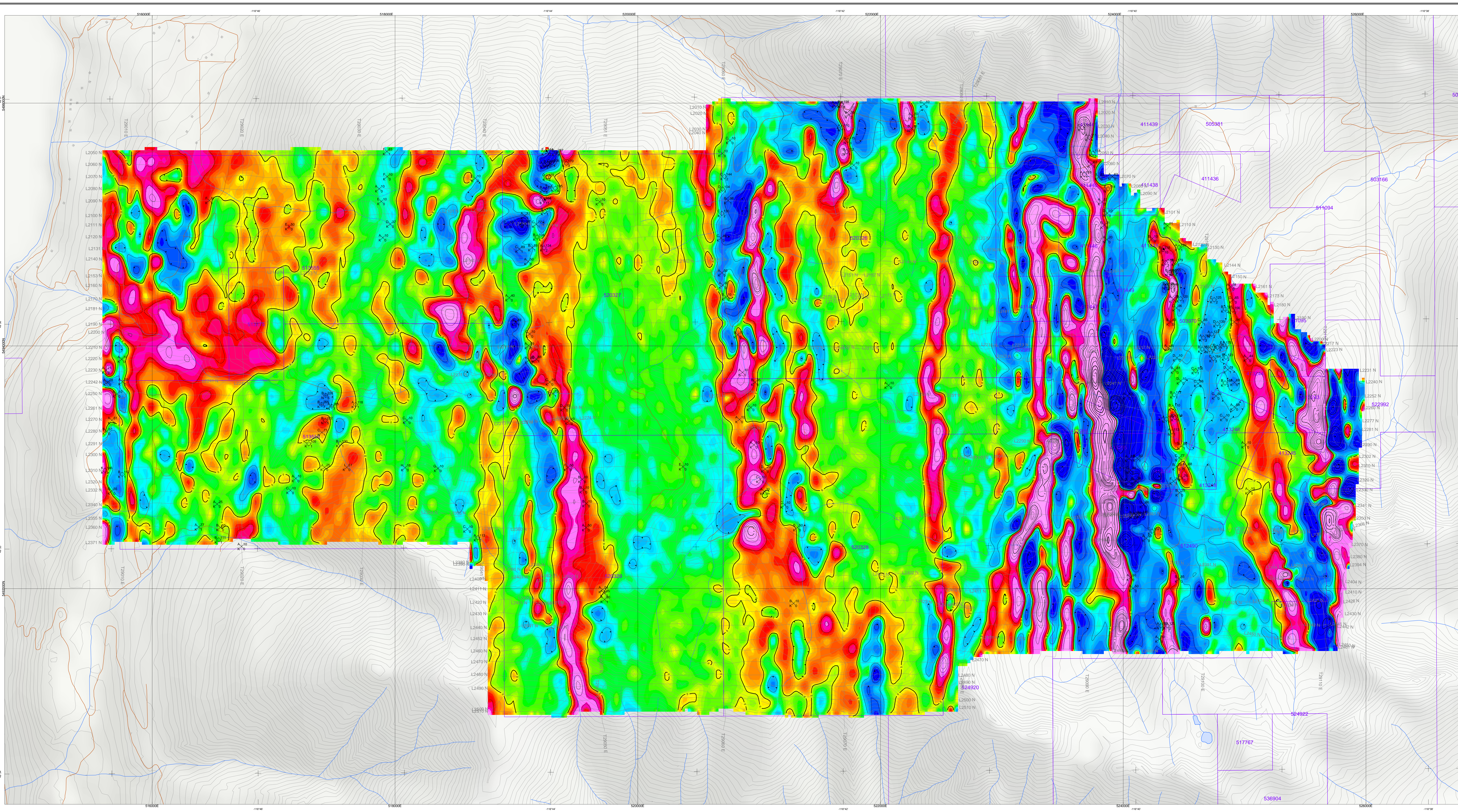
Total required work value:	\$	187964.05
PAC name:		Mountain Star Resources Ltd
Debited PAC amount:	\$	0.00
Credited PAC amount:	\$	86176.65
Total Submission Fees:	\$	10537.60
Total Paid:	\$	10537.60

The event was successfully saved.

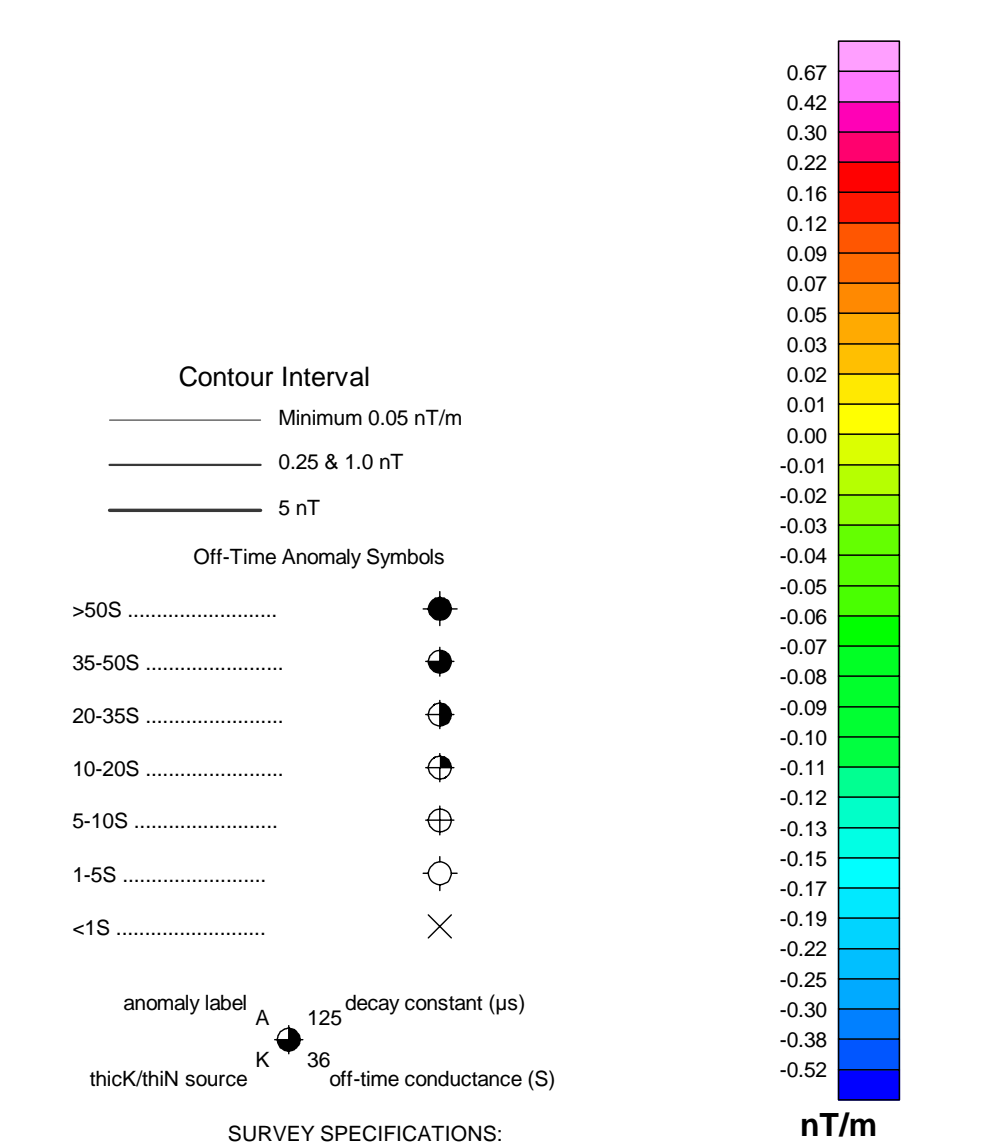
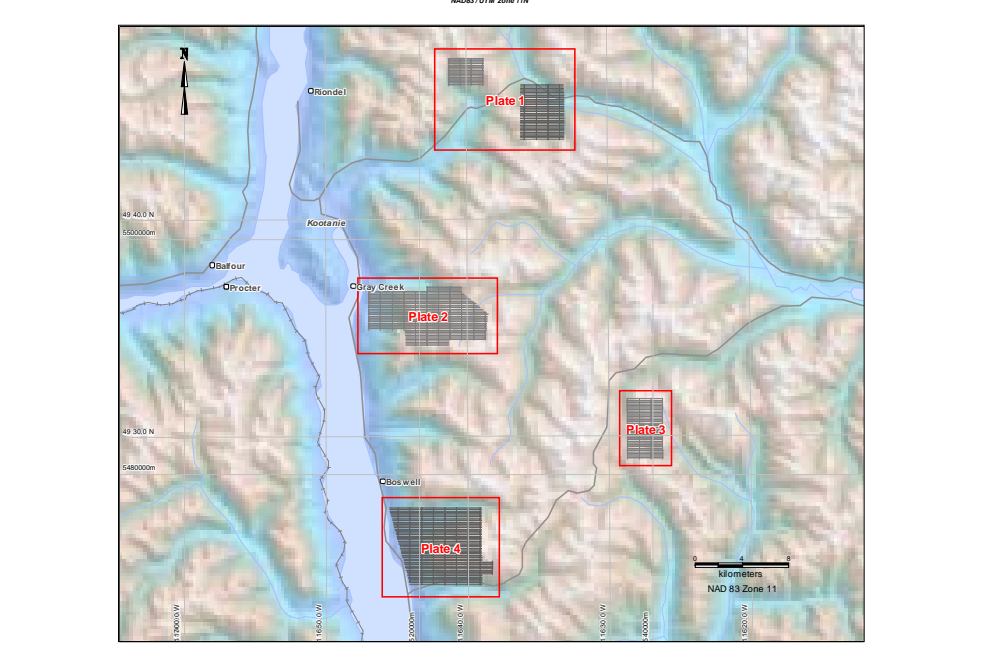
Please use **Back** button to go back to event confirmation index.

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The topographic data base was supplied by the client.
 This map accompanies the technical report entitled Report on a
 Independent Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey for the Client, Jasper
 McFarlane Block King, & Sierra Properties, by Aeroquest Limited, August 2006.
 Grid North
 NAD83 Zone 11



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey from: June 21 to 24, 2006
 Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
 Traverse line direction: 90° Azimuth (E-W)
 Nominal EM bird height: 30 metres
 Aircraft: Aeromagnetic Star 30082 (C-FHKS)

INSTRUMENTATION:
 Data acquisition: ADAS & RMS DGR-33
 Magnetometer: Geometrics G-823A cesium vapour
 Installation: Towed bird 17 m above EM bird
 Sensitivity: .001 nanoTesla
 Electromagnetics: AerTEM II System (GOLF)
 Configuration: Towed bird
 Gamma Ray Spectrometer: Picometrics AGS GRS 10-S
 Downward looking crystal vol. - 16.8L (1004cc in)
 Upward looking crystal vol. - 4L (256cc in)
 Sample Interval: 1.0 seconds
 Channels: 256

NAVIGATION:
 Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
 Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH R4400p receiver
 Radar Altimeter: Terra TRAC000TR-30

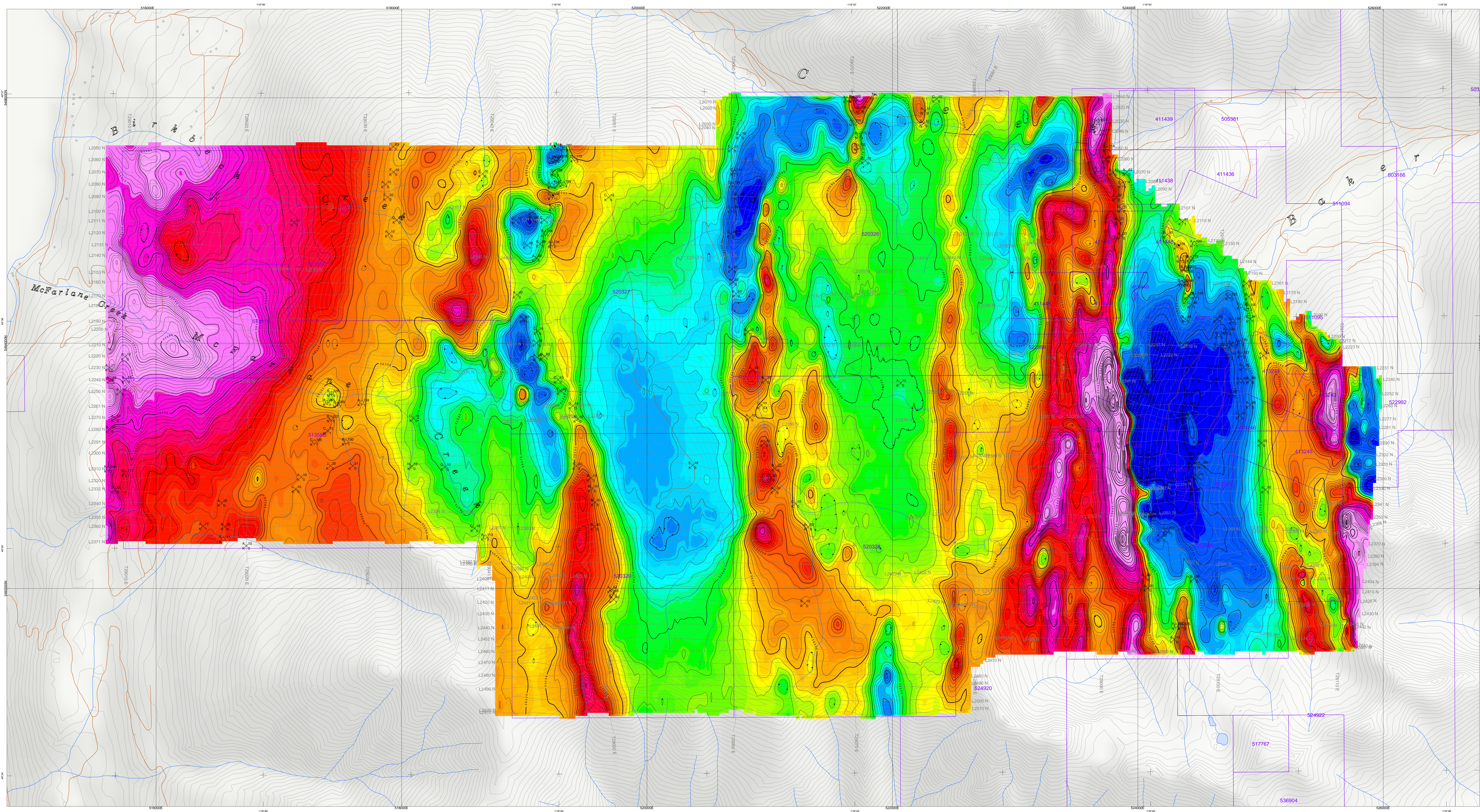
DATA PROCESSING:
 Magnetics: diurnal, tidal and micro-tide corrections

POSITIONING:
 Datum: NAD83
 Major Axis: 6378137.000
 Eccentricity: 0.081819191
 MAP PROJECTION:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 117°W (Zone 11)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
 scale 1:10,000

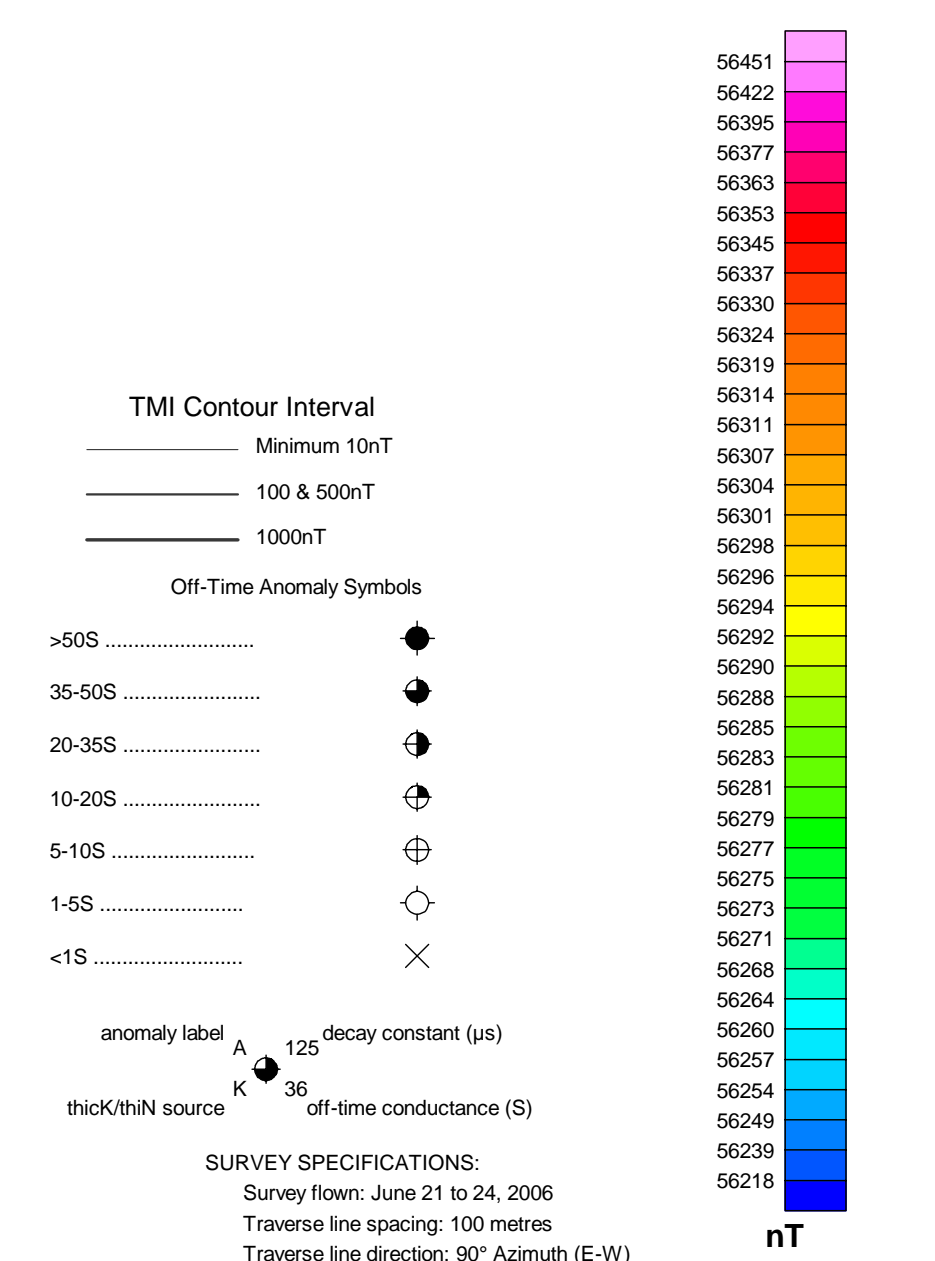
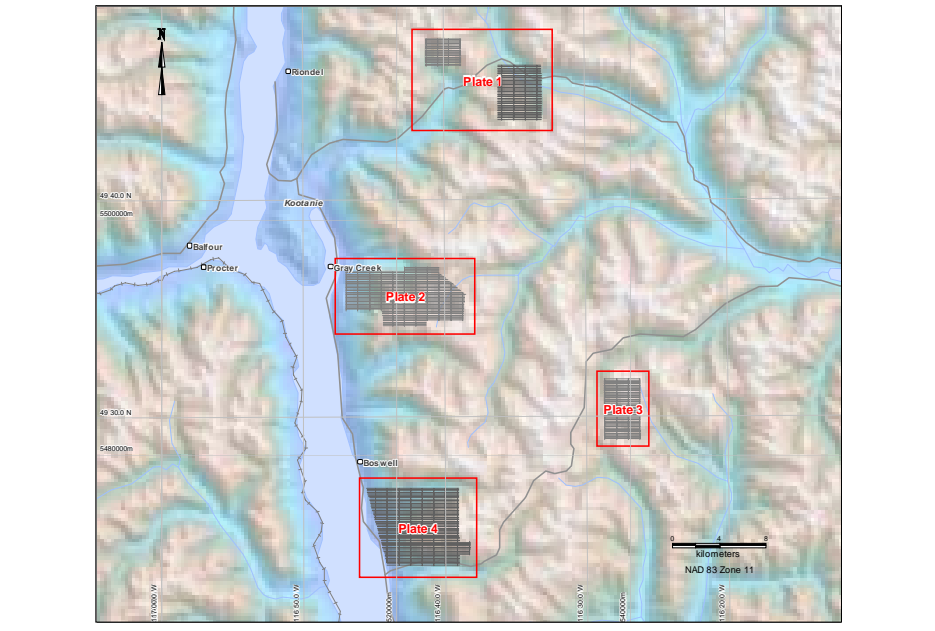
Jasper Mining Corporation
 Nelson Area, British Columbia
**FIRST VERTICAL
 MAGNETIC DERIVATIVE**
 McFarlane Block
 NTS 062F10

AEROQUEST LIMITED
 1400 Main St. Suite
 Milton, Ont., CANADA L9T 3Z3
 Tel: (905) 872-2121 Fax: (905) 872-2122
 www.aeroquestsurvey.com

August 2006 **MAG McFarlane**



The geographic data base was supplied by the client.
 Trust data derived from Natural Resources Canada Atlas of Canada Base Maps.
 This map accompanies the technical report entitled 'Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey for the Crowfoot, Slocan, McFarlane, Green King, & Seneca Properties, by Vancouver Island, August 2006'.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey from: June 21 to 24, 2006
 Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
 Traverse line direction: 90° Azimuth (E-W)
 Nominal EM bird height: 30 metres
 Aircraft: Aerogeomatics A-Star 300B2 (C-FBHW)

INSTRUMENTATION:
 Data acquisition: ADAS & RMS DGR-33
 Magnetometer: Geometrics G-802A cesium vapour
 Installation: Towed bird 17 m above EM bird
 Sensitivity: .001 nanoTesla
 Electromagnetics: AeroTEM II System (GOLP)
 Configuration: Towed bird
 Gamma Ray Spectrometer: ProtonVision AGIS GRS 10-5
 Downward looking crystals vol. -4L (256cu in)
 Upward looking crystals vol. -4L (256cu in)
 Sample interval: 1.5 seconds
 Channels: 256

NAVIGATION:
 Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
 Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH RX4000 receiver
 Radio Altitude: Terra TRA3000/TRI-30

DATA PROCESSING:
 Magnetics: diurnal, tidal and micro-leveling corrections

POSITIONING:
 Datum: NAD83
 Major Axis: 6378137.000
 Eccentricity: 0.08181919

MAP PROJECTION:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 117W (Zone 11)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

Scale: 1:10,000
 0 200 400 600 metres

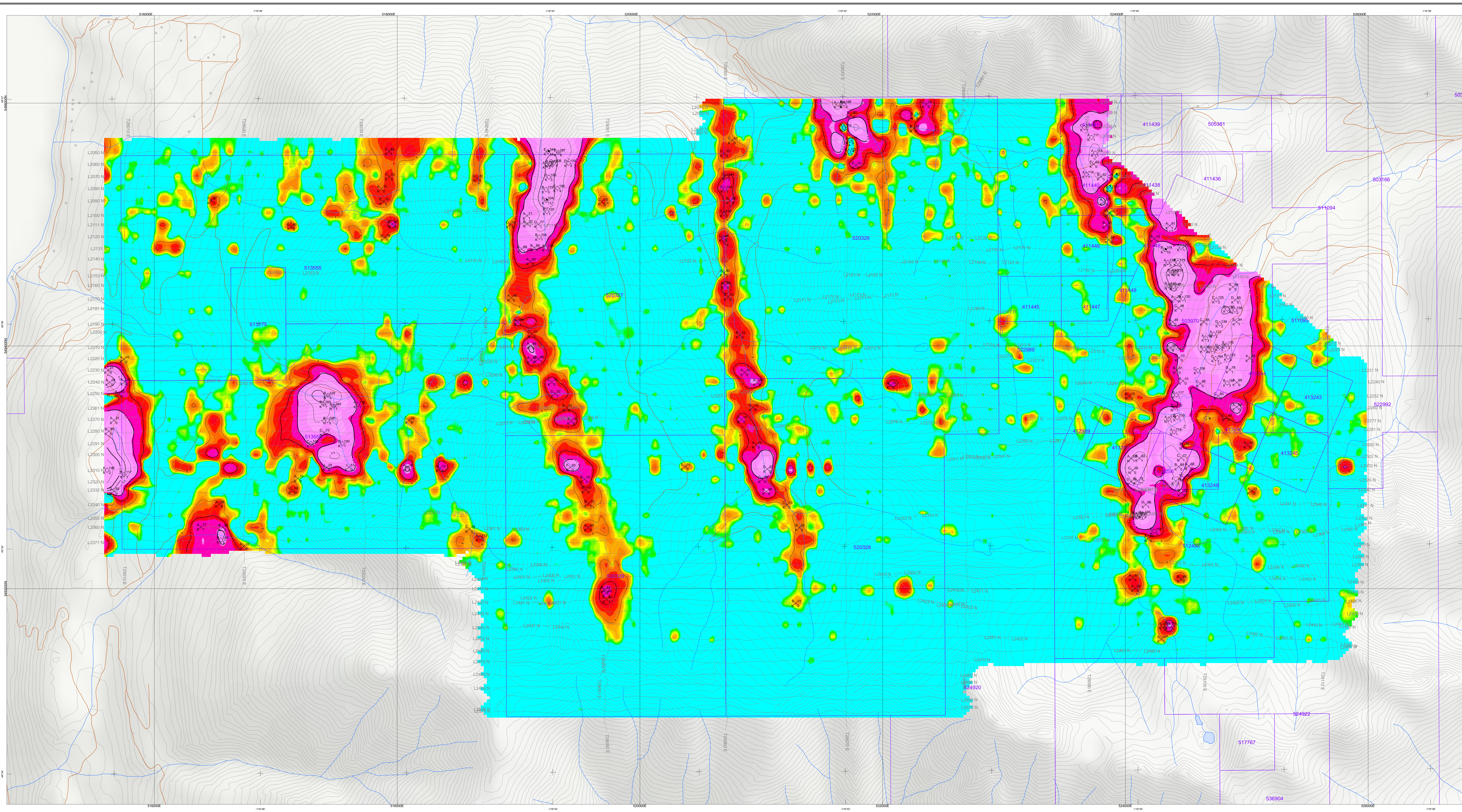
Jasper Mining Corporation
 Nelson Area, British Columbia

TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

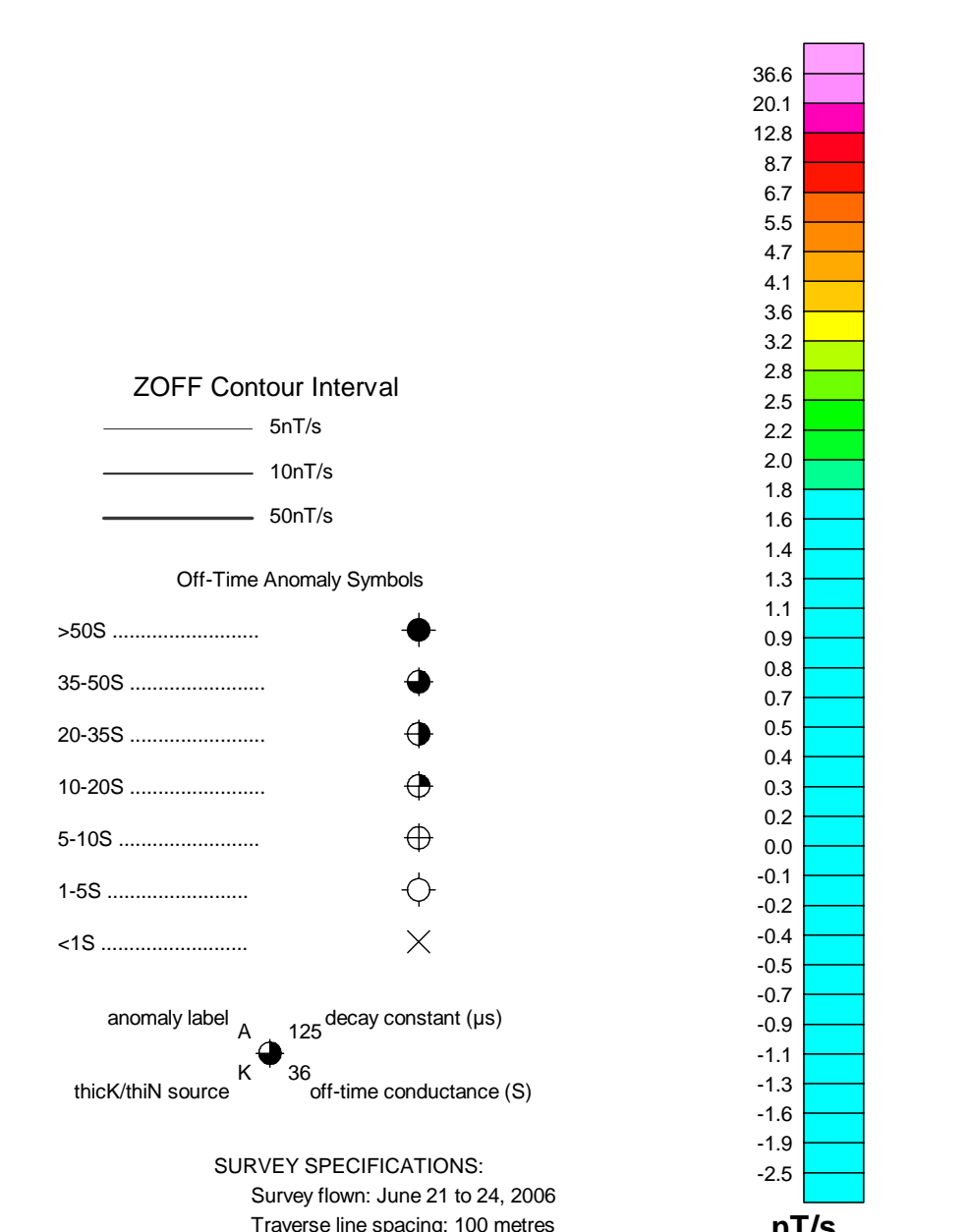
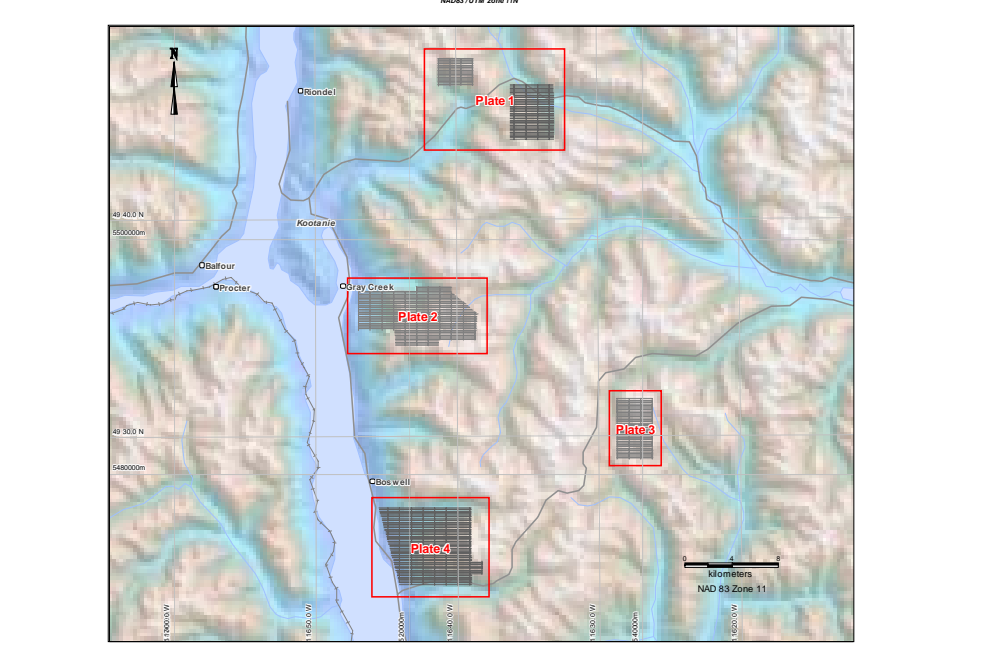
McFarlane Block
 NTS 082F10

AEROQUEST LIMITED
 4845 Main St. East
 Mission, BC, CANADA V2T 3Z3
 Tel: (604) 853-1100 Fax: (604) 853-1101
 August 2006

MAG McFarlane



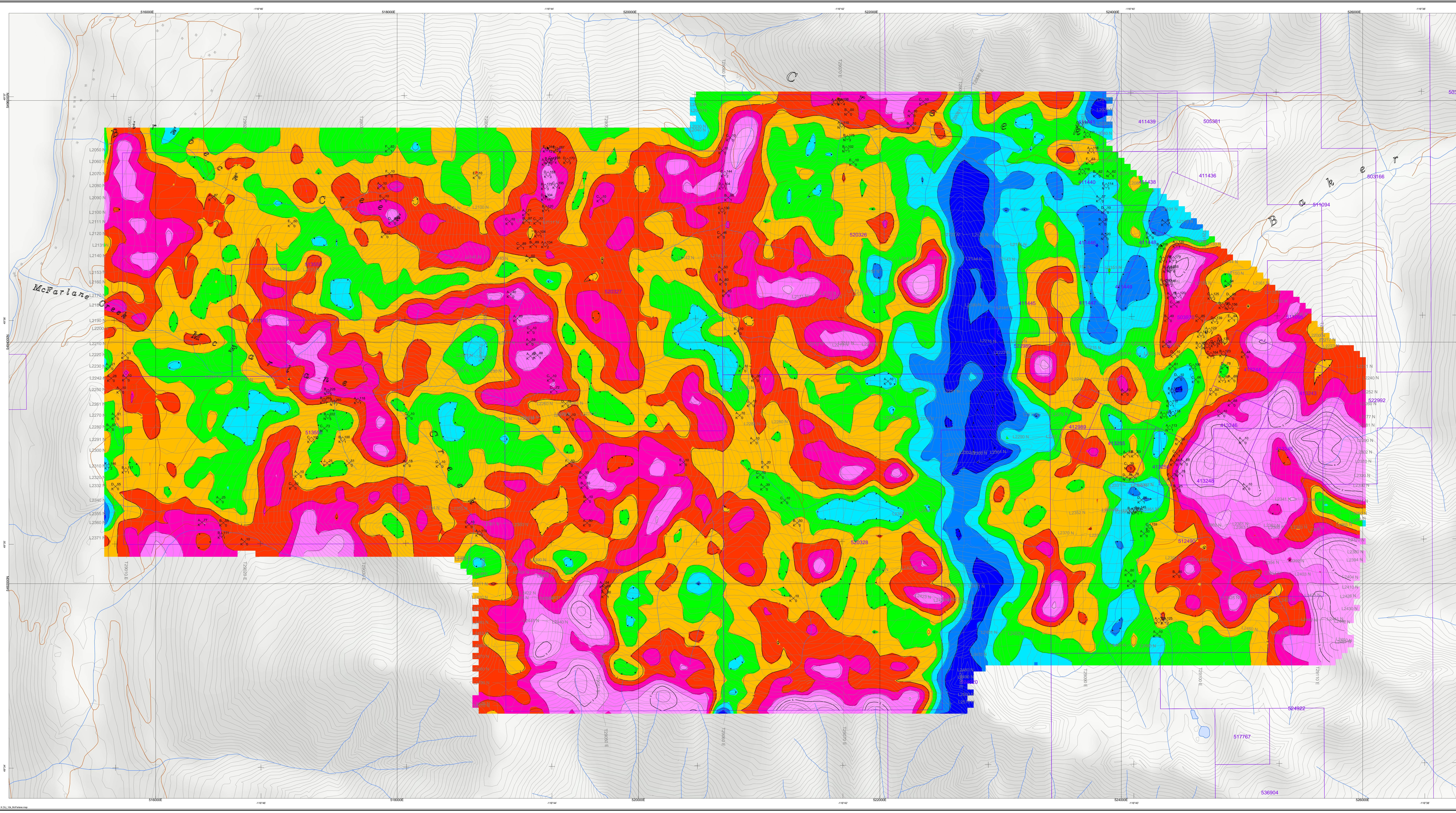
The topographic data base was supplied by the client.
 Inset data derived from Natural Resources Canada's Atlas of Canada Base Map.
 This map accompanies the technical report entitled 'Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey for the McFarlane Block, Nelson Area, British Columbia', by Aeroquest Limited, August 2006.
 Grid North
 NAD83-Zone 11



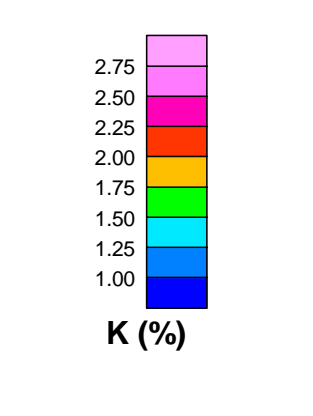
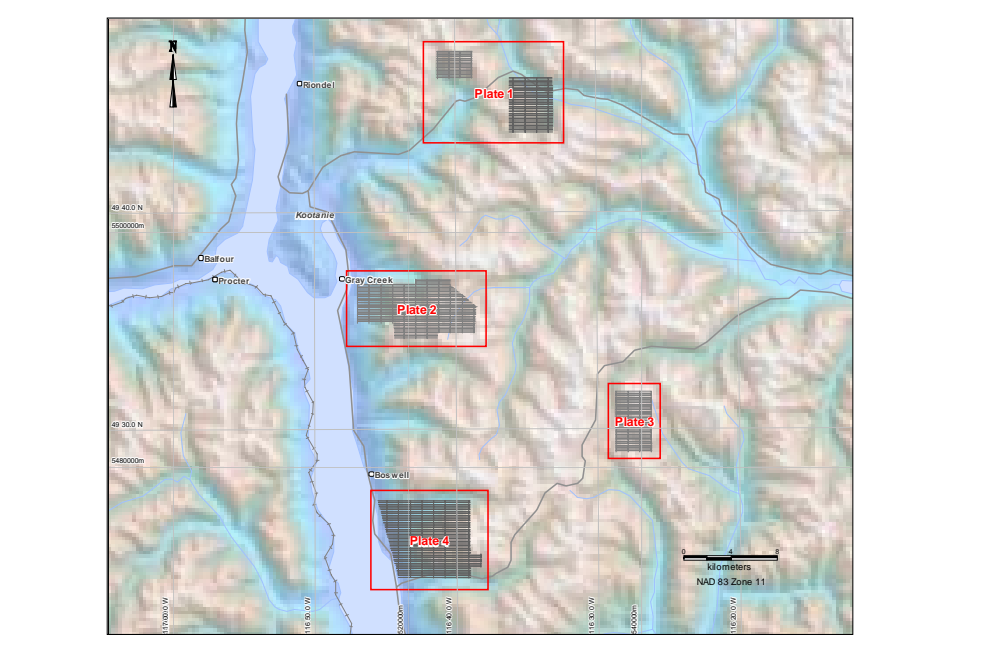
SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey from: June 21 to 24, 2006
 Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
 Traverse line direction: 07 Azimuth (E-W)
 Nominal EM bed height: 30 metres
 Aircraft: Aeromobile A-Star 3500C (C-FRWK)
INSTRUMENTATION:
 Data acquisition: ADAS & RMS DOR-33
 Magnetometer: Geometrics G-823A cesium vapour
 Insulation: Towed bird 17 m above EM bed
 Sensitivity: .001 nanoTesla
 Electromagnetics: AeroEM II System (GOLF)
 Configuration: Towed bird
 Gamma Ray Spectrometer: ProFluoresce AGIS GRS 10-S
 Downward looking crystal vol. - 16.6L (1000cu in)
 Upward looking crystal vol. - 4L (256cu in)
 Sample interval: 1.0 seconds
 Channels: 256
NAVIGATION:
 Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
 Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MD-TECH RX400p receiver
 Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000TRI-30
DATA PROCESSING:
 Magnetics: diurnal, tidal and micro-leveling corrections
POSITIONING:
 Datum: NAD83
 Major Axis: 6378137.000
 Eccentricity: 0.081819191
MAP PROJECTION:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 11776 (Zone 11)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Origin: 500,000.0m
 scale: 1:10,000
 north arrow
 0 200 400 600 800
 METERS
 NORTH (TRUE) 1910

Jasper Mining Corporation
 Nelson Area, British Columbia
AEROTEM Z1 OFF-TIME
 McFarlane Block
 NTS 082F10

 Aeroquest Limited
 4440 Main St. Unit 203
 Milton, Ont., CANADA L5T 3Z3
 Tel: 905.883.9170 Fax: 905.883.9178
 www.aeroquest.com
 August 2006
 ZOFF McFarlane



The topographic data base was supplied by the client.
 Inset data derived from Natural Resources Canada's Atlas of Canada Base Map.
 This map accompanies the technical report entitled Report on a
 Potassium Magnetic and Electrostatic Survey for the, Claxton, Sasar,
 McFarlane-2006 King A. Since Property, by Aeroquest Limited, August 2006.



- Potassium
 - 0.1%
 - 0.5%
 - 2.5%
- Off-Time Anomaly Symbols
- >50S
 - 35-50S
 - 20-35S
 - 10-20S
 - 5-10S
 - 1-5S
 - <1S
- anomaly label
- 125 decay constant (ps)
 - 350 off-time conductance (S)

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey from: June 21 to 24, 2006
 Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
 Traverse line direction: 90° Azimuth (E-W)
 Nominal EM bird height: 30 metres
 Aircraft: Aeromagnetic A-Star 350B2 (C-FBHC)

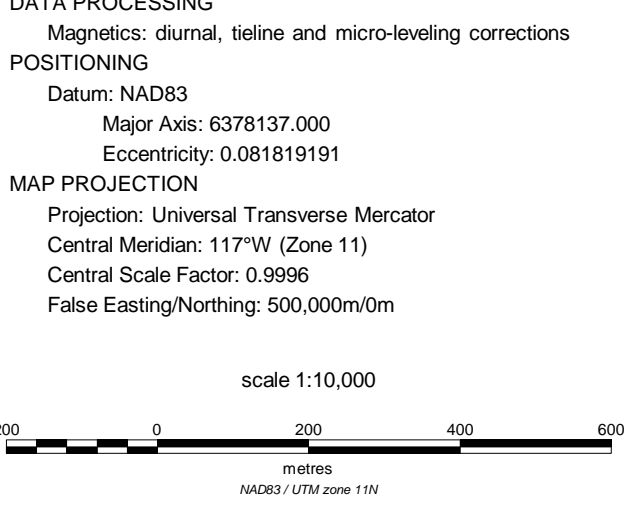
INSTRUMENTATION:
 Data acquisition: ADAS & RMS DGR-33
 Magnetometer: Geometrics G823A cesium vapour
 Installation: Towed bird 17 m above EM bird
 Sensitivity: .001 nanoTesla
 Electromagnetic: AeroTEM II System (GOCF)
 Configuration: Towed bird
 Gamma Ray Spectrometer: ProEnergie AGIS GRS 10-5
 Downward looking crystal vol. = 16.6 (1100cu in)
 Upward looking crystal vol. = 4L (250cu in)
 Sample interval: 1.0 seconds
 Channels: 256

NAVIGATION:
 Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
 Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH RX400p receiver
 Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000TRI-30

DATA PROCESSING:
 Magnetics: diurnal, helix and micro-leaving corrections

POSITIONING:
 Datum: NAD83
 Map Axis: 6378137.000
 Eccentricity: 0.081819191

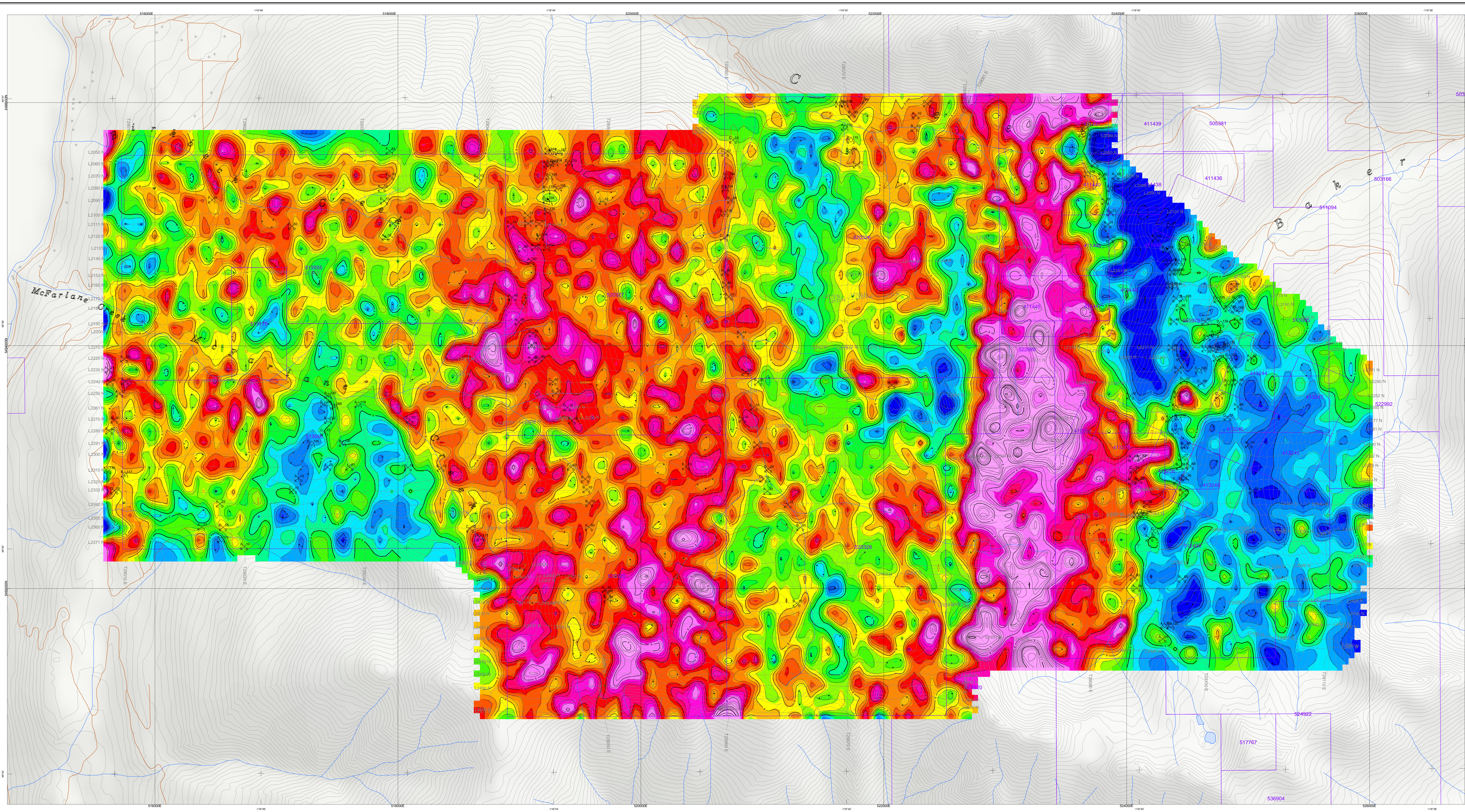
MAP PROJECTION:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 117°W (Zone 11)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9998
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000/0m



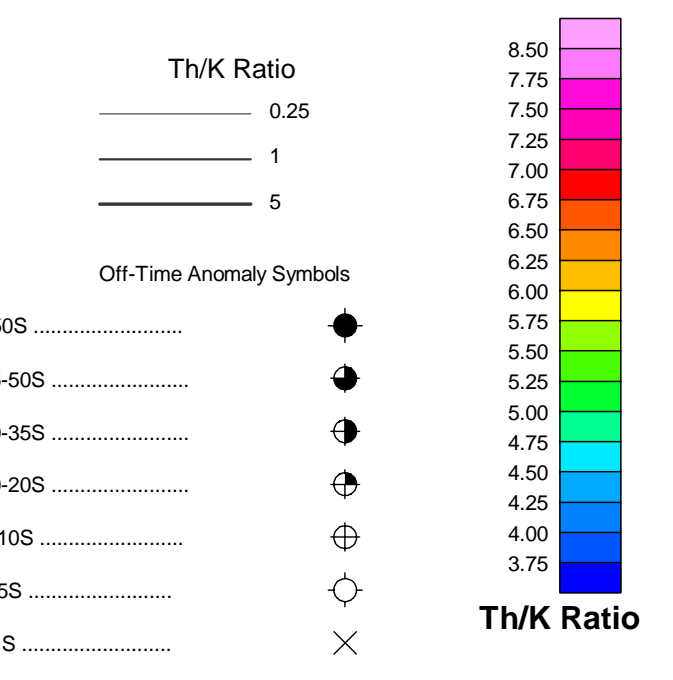
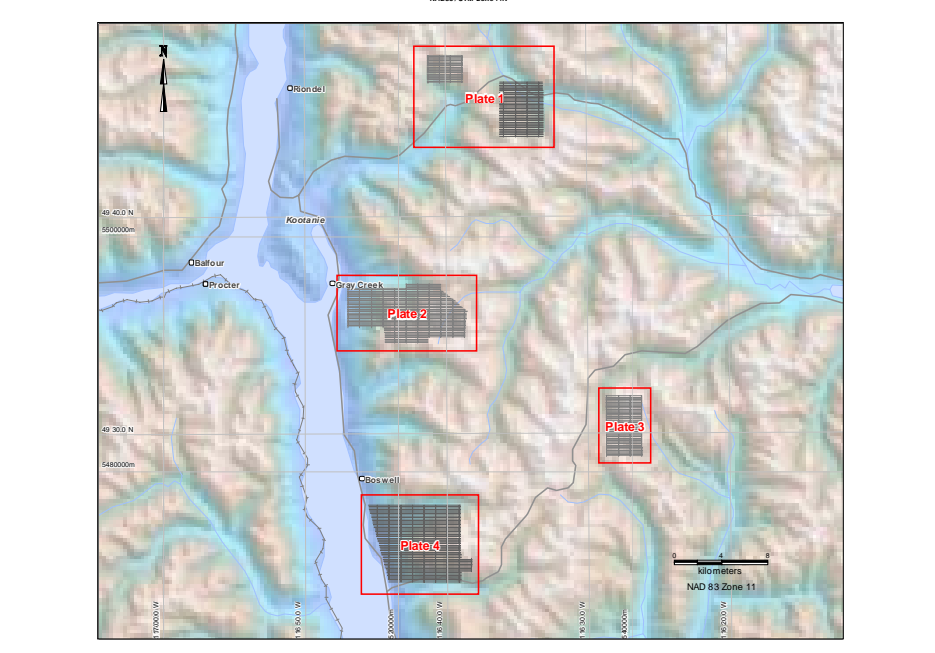
Jasper Mining Corporation
 Nelson Area, British Columbia
POTASSIUM (%)
 McFarlane Block
 NTS 062F10

AEROQUEST LIMITED
 4-845 Main St. East
 Mission, BC, CANADA V2T 3Z3
 Tel: (604) 825-4444
 www.aeroquestbc.com

August 2006



The lithographic data base was supplied by the client.
 This map is derived from Natural Resources Canada Atlas of Canada Base Map.
 This map accompanies the technical report entitled Report on a
 Radiometric Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey for the
 McFarlane Block, Nelson Area, British Columbia, by Aeroquest Limited, August 2006.
 Grid North
 NAD83 Zone 11



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey from: June 21 to 24, 2006
 Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
 Traverse line direction: 90° Azimuth (E-W)
 Nominal EM bird height: 30 metres
 Aircraft: Aeromaster A-Star 300B2 (C-FR/K)

INSTRUMENTATION:
 Data acquisition: ADAS & RMS DGR-33
 Magnetometer: Geometrics G-823A cesium vapour
 Insulator: Towed bird 17 m above EM bird
 Sensitivity: .001 nanoTesla
 Electromagnetics: AeroTEM II System (GOLF)
 Configuration: Towed bird
 Gamma Ray Spectrometer: Protonmeter AGS GPS 10-S
 Downward looking crystal vol. -AL (256cu in)
 Upward looking crystal vol. -AL (256cu in)
 Sample interval: 1.5 seconds
 Channels: 256

NAVIGATION:
 Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
 Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH RX400p receiver
 Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000TRI-30

DATA PROCESSING:
 Magnetics: diurnal, tidal and micro-leveling corrections

POSITIONING:
 Datum: NAD83
 Major Axis: 6378137.000
 Eccentricity: 0.081819191

MAP PROJECTION:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 117°W (Zone 11)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:10,000
 0 200 400 600
 METERS
 0 200 400 600
 METERS

Jasper Mining Corporation
 Nelson Area, British Columbia
Th/K RATIO
McFarlane Block
 NTS 082F10

 4444 Main St. East
 Milton, ON, CANADA L7T 3Z3
 Tel: (905) 881-1111 Fax: (905) 881-1118
 www.aeroquest.com
 August 2006