

EVETT
4106598

**Assessment work 2006
Silver Mountain Property
Report
on
Soil and stream silt sampling
On Claims 504624**

521570

534136

Map 092H065

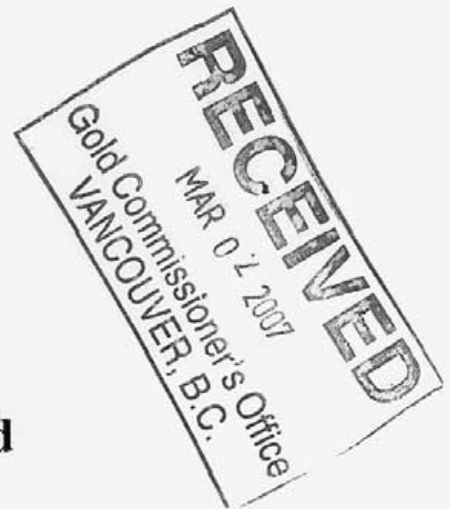
UTM 5506000N

642500E

**Owner: Bryan Livgard
Operator: Bryan Livgard**

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

28,210



**Egil Livgard P.Eng.
Coquitlam B.C.
February 28th 2007**

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Assay certificates 2

Summary and conclusions

The property covers a part of the Keystone quartz diorite which has intruded the Eagle batholith and has itself been intruded by bodies and dykes of quartz rhyolite which caused extensive brecciation. The property consists of two claims covering 576 hectares located west of Highway 5 about 5-6 kilometers north of Coquihalla Lakes. The showings have received considerable exploration by a number of companies since its discovery in early 1900s. Most of the property has been soil surveyed and large, very high zinc – lead anomalies (+100 ppm lead and +700 ppm zinc) was outlined mainly around the Keystone Mine and the Stonewall adit. Other showings (Julie – What) on the property were not soil surveyed. Induced Polarization surveys outlined anomalous conditions at the Julie showing, the Keystone Mine and extending northeast. The Keystone Mine was developed on two levels and about 200 meters of drifting on the vein exposed narrow veins with occasional high zinc and silver-gold values. Diamond drilling northeast of the mine intersected high gold and silver in a few diamond drill holes. The Julie showing was also drilled and intersected extensive zinc mineralization and occasionally gold and silver values. Most of the diamond drilling on the property was located in the central brecciated area exploring for molybdenite. One drill hole north of the breccia intersected low molybdenum values over 300 meters. Further NW surface molybdenite showings are located. The What showing has geology favorable for molybdenum deposition and minor molybdenite showings. Another showing further north at Red Bog has, it is reported, the best molybdenite showings in the area. The stream silt sample program described in this report has outlined an anomalous area. The area at and north of the breccia zone warrants further molybdenite exploration. An area 200m to 300m NE of the Keystone Adit has some highly anomalous soil values in gold as noted on a 1988 assessment report and a detailed soil survey in the area is warranted. The Julie showing of zinc, indium, gold and silver in a quartz rhyolite breccia is under explored. It is potentially a low grade deposit amenable to open pit mining and it warrants an extensive exploration program.

Recommendations

The molybdenum area should be mapped in detail and surveyed by geophysics followed by diamond drilling.

The Julie showing should be geologically mapped and surveyed by dense Induced Polarization followed by diamond drilling.

The gold mineralization should be further outlined by detailed soil survey and diamond drilled.

Estimated costs of the recommendations

Mapping: geologist and helper all incl. \$800/day – 40 days	\$32,000
Grid systems: 22 kilometers @ \$500	\$11,000
Geochemistry Geologist and helper	
Geophysics: 22 km @ \$1500	\$33,000
Assaying:	\$ 5,000
Consulting and reports	\$10,000
	Contingency \$ 9,000

	TOTAL \$100,000

Diamond drilling: To be assessed and determined based on the results of the above exploration.

Introduction

The writer was asked by the owner to prepare a report on the stream silt and soil sampling program carried out by the owner in 2006 on the Silver Mountain property. A examination of the property were carried out on October 26th - 27th and November 3rd 2005 and again on June 30th 2006 by the writer accompanied by the owner.

This report is based on the above examinations as well as on the references as listed.

Property

The property consists of three contiguous claims with tenure numbers 504624, 521570 and 534136. The claims have a total of 36 cells and the property covers 752.386 hectares of mineral tenures that are good to October 27th 2007. The property is 100 % listed in the name of Bryan Livgard

Location and access

The claims are in the Nicola Mining Division on map sheet 092H 065 and 075 immediately west of Highway #5 about 5 to 6 kilometers north of the Coquihalla Lakes. Old mine roads and new logging roads give access to most of the claim ground.

Physiograph and climate

The property lies within the physiographic boundary of the Cascade Mountains. The claims cover mostly east facing steep hillsides of two hills bisected by Mine Creek (also named Dry Creek), a tributary to the north flowing Coldwater river. Elevations vary from 1100 meters to over 1500 meters above sea level (asl). The climate is intermediate between the very moist coast climate and the dry interior and receives high to moderate precipitation mainly as snow. The ground will be snow covered for 6-7 months of the year.

Location

BC Administrative Area Layers

- ● Cities

Topographic Layers

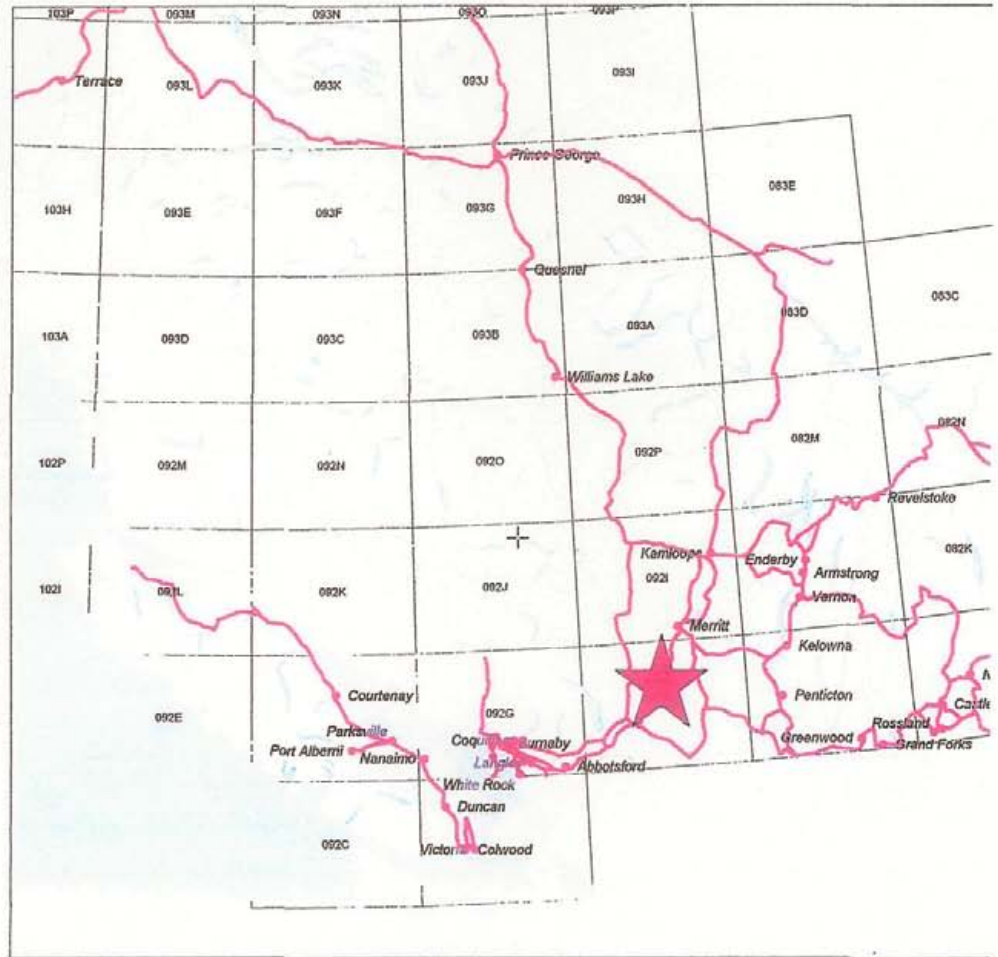
- Roads 1:6M
 - Trunk Road
 - Major Roads
 - All Others
- Lakes 1:4M
- Rivers 1:4M
- Sea

Grid Layers

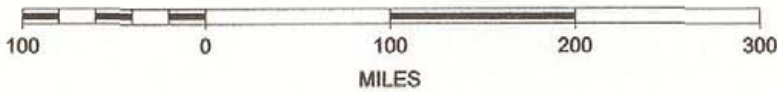
- Grid 1:250K - labels
- Grid 1:250K - outline

BC Border Layers

- BC Border 1:6M




SCALE 1 : 6,637,656




SILVER MOUNTAIN CLAIMS

Mineral Titles Layers

-  My Property Tenure
-  All Mineral Tenures

Topographic Layers

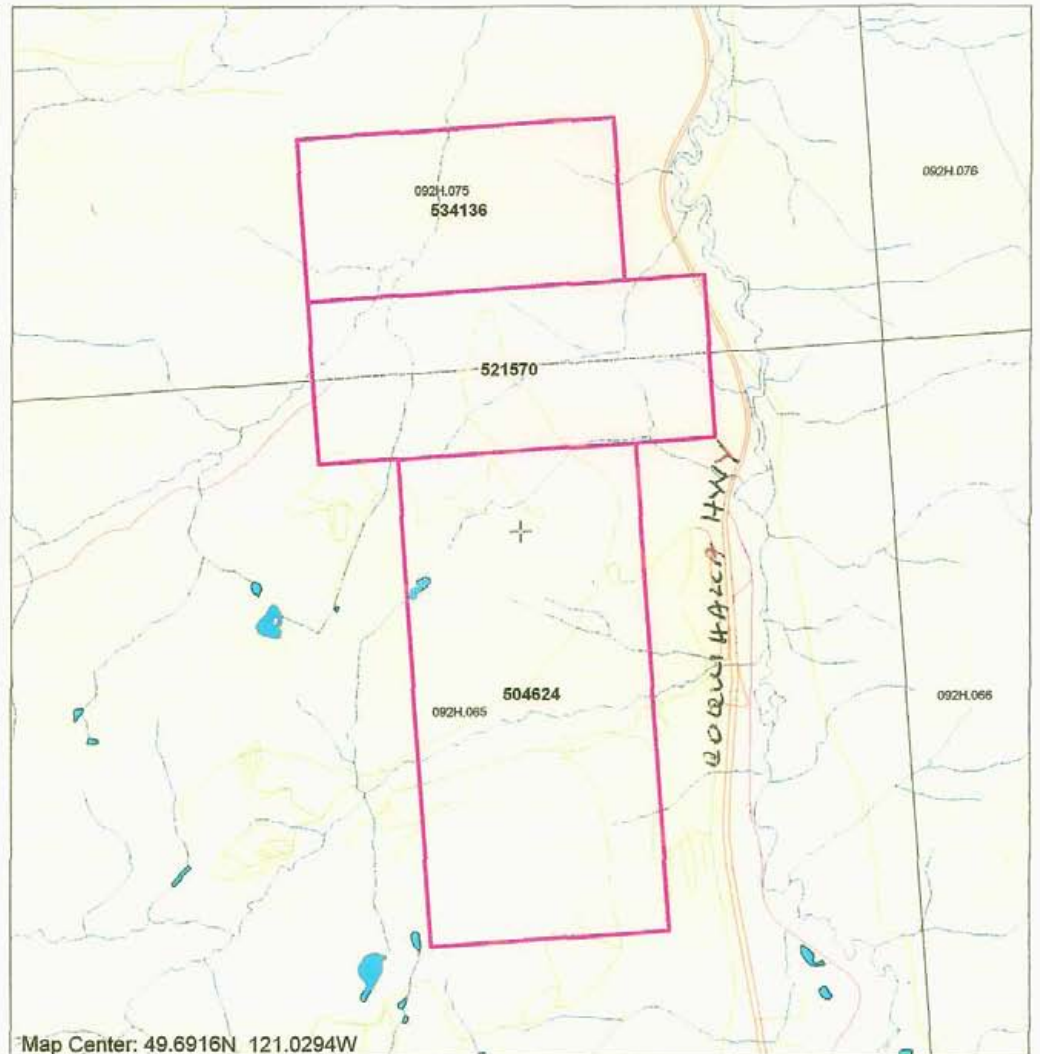
-  Railways 1:20K
-  Roads 1:20K
 -  Gravel Road
 -  Paved Road
 -  Rough Road
-  Lakes 1:20K
-  Rivers 1:20K

Grid Layers

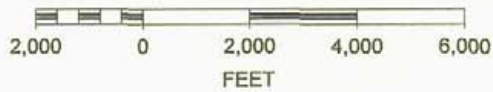
-  Grid 1:20K - labels
-  Grid 1:20K - outline

BC Border Layers

-  BC Border 1:50K



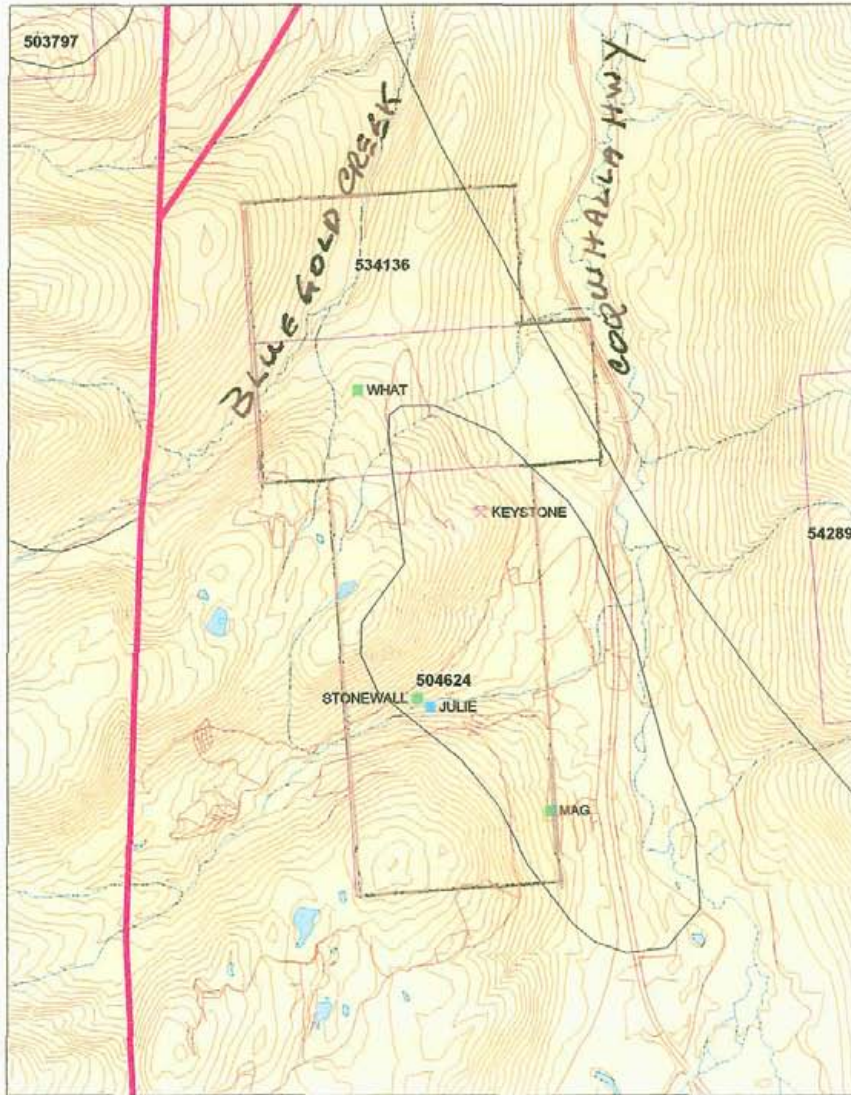
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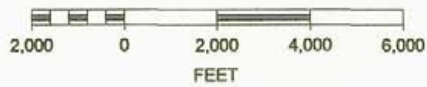
N



Silver mtn Topography



SCALE 1 : 50,000



History

Mineralization was discovered in the area in the early 1900's and underground development consisting of adits, crosscuts and drifting on a vein had taken place by 1936. It was named **Keystone Mine**. No further work has been reported until 1954 when further development and mining was done. The only production was recorded in 1955 when 89 tonnes were shipped to smelter. The **Stonewall vein** lies about 1.0 kilometers south-southwest of the Keystone and may be a continuation of this vein. The Stonewall is also a narrow lead, zinc, silver vein. A drift of unknown length was driven on the vein. Records of sampling are found in Minister of Mines Reports from 1939 to 1954. The **Julie showings** lie about 200 meters south of the Stonewall adit and on the south side of Dry Creek. In 1965 -66 Dorian Mines carried out extensive surface work and drilled 32 pack sack and Ax core drilling totaling 2,030 meters. The larger part of this drilling was apparently done on the Julie showing. The **What Showing** lies about 900 meters northwest of the Keystone Mine. El Paso Mining and Milling Company trenched, mapped and sampled the showing in 1973 - 1974. About 750 meters further north is found the **Blue Gold showing** also called the **Red Bog**. El Paso carried out soil surveying and geological mapping on this showing. Noranda trenched and diamond drilled the **Mag** showings which lie about 900 meters southeast of the Julie showings. The writer has no knowledge about the results of this work

Anaconda American Brass Ltd. carried out soil surveying in 1965. This is the first recorded Assessment work report.

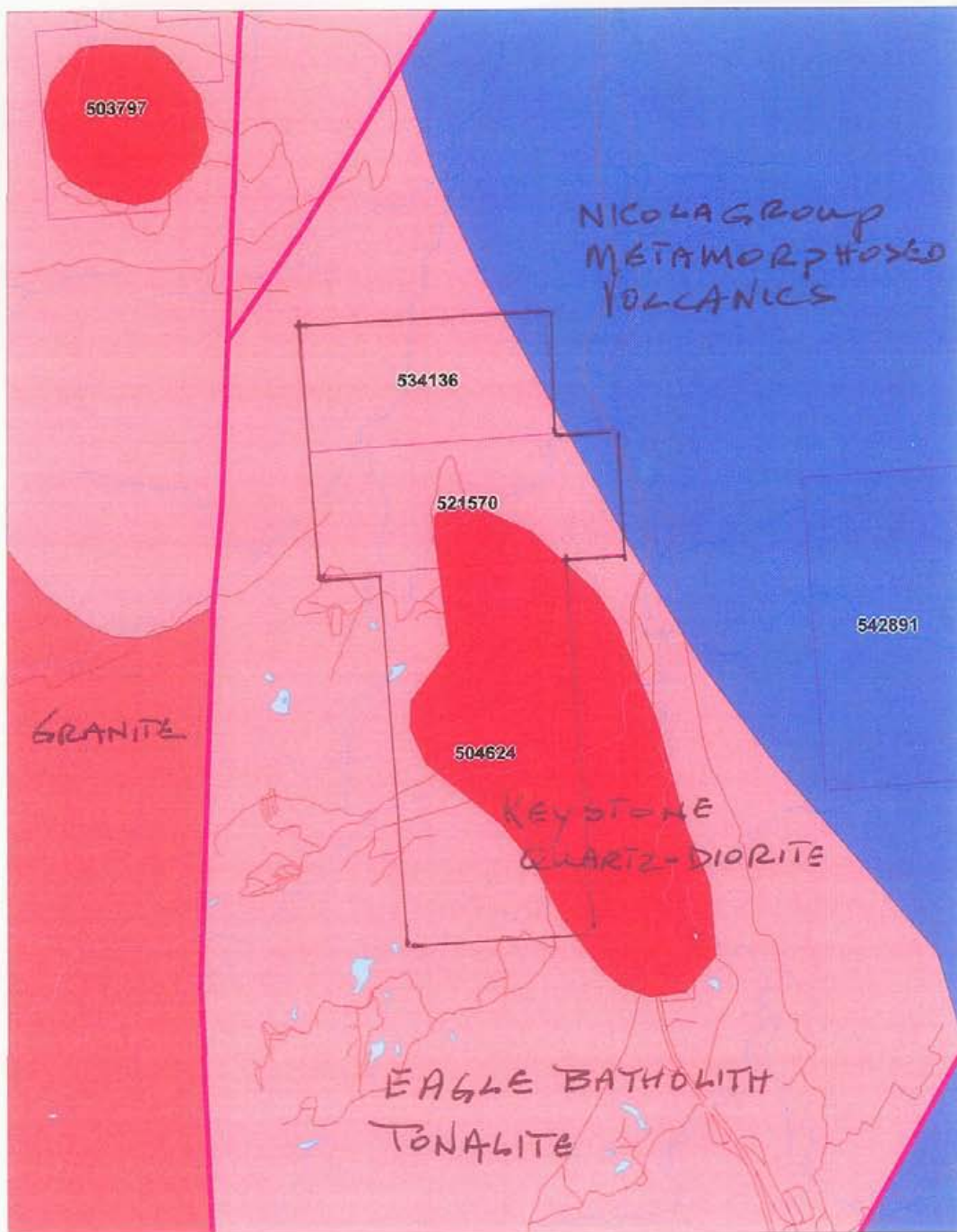
Corval Resources Ltd. carried out a soil survey in 1971 and commissioned a report from the writer and explored the property in 1972 to 1974 by geological mapping, soil surveying and Induced Polarization surveying.

Denison mines carried out geophysical surveying and diamond drilling in 1974.

Western mines Ltd.- Westmin Resources Ltd. in a joint venture with Amax mapped the geology, carried out geophysical surveying and diamond drilled a total of almost 5000 meters in deep holes in the period 1979 to 1982 mainly focused on Molybdenite but minor drilling was also done on the Keystone Mine and Julie showing

Blue Gold Resources Ltd. covered the **Keystone mine** and surrounding area in a large soil survey north of Dry Creek and did some diamond drilling on the **Julie showings** south of the creek in 1989 - 1990.

Silver mtn Regional Geology



SCALE 1 : 50,000



A rock chip sampling program was carried out in 2005. It was carried out under snowy conditions which made the evaluation of the results somewhat uncertain

Geology

A large Lower Jurassic to Middle Cretaceous granite-tonalite-granodiorite intrusion named the Eagle batholith occupies the west side of Highway #5. On the east it is in contact with andesitic volcanics of the Nicola Group. Intruded into the granodiorite is an early Tertiary stock named the Keystone quartz diorite. The stock at surface is an ellipsoid about 4000 meters long and 1500 meters wide. The long dimension strikes about 330 deg. The central part of stock has been intruded by a breccia complex which also affects the Eagle granodiorite at the contacts. It is about 2100 meters by 1300 meters in size. The brecciation may have been caused by violent intrusions of rhyolite porphyry, as small stocks and felsitic dykes probably of Miocene age. The rhyolite porphyry was accompanied by pervasive alteration of the brecciated rocks and by metallic mineralization.

Rock types

The Eagle Batholith consists of foliated biotite rich granodiorite of Cretaceous age.

The Keystone quartz diorite is coarse grained equigranular rock with a "salt – pepper" appearance.

Dykes: account for 5% or less of the rock mass; andesites are green, massive and often porphyritic. Felsite dykes are white-grey microcrystalline siliceous rocks which occur around the Julie showings and the Stonewall adit. Aplites and pegmatites are common in the breccia.

The breccia complex: The breccia body is a steep pipe like body occupying a large part of the quartz diorite and apart of the adjoining granodiorite. It consists of a homogenous outer zone of boulder like fragments and a heterogenous inner zone of sand to pebble sized fragments. The complex is cut by veins and breccia fill of zinc with pyrite and manganese on fractures. At least three phases of brecciation are recognized: **Eagle breccia** (outer zone – irregularly 250 meters wide) of angular granodiorite in green sericite matrix. It is essentially a crackle breccia: **Pebble breccia** (inner zone) with sub-rounded fragments of quartz diorite, granodiorite and dyke fragments. A significant fraction of silicified fragments contain pyrite and molybdenite.

Fragments are supported in a white, porous sericite-carbonate -clay matrix with veins containing sphalerite: **Quartz breccia** (pre-pebble breccia) with quartz diorite and grey quartz fragments in a grey silica matrix are found on the periphery of the main breccia body. At the Julie showing this breccia carries significant zinc mineralization.

Mineralization

Mineralization on the property consists of two distinct suites. At the Keystone Mine – Stonewall - Julie showings it consists of Quartz, rhodocrosite, sphalerite, hematite, galena, minor chalcopyrite and magnetite. Silver and gold values are associated with these minerals. This assemblage occurs as breccia in fill with quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets and as veins in shears.

Disseminations, quartz stringers and stock work with molybdenite and minor pyrite - chalcopyrite showings occur generally at the north end of the breccia complex in the Keystone quartz diorite and further north in the Eagle granodiorite. It also occurs in silicified fragments in the breccia but the two mineral suites occur essentially in separate areas.

Molybdenum occurrences

Rounded to sub-angular fragments of silicified rock in the Eagle breccia contain molybdenite. These fragments were brought up from a deeper source. Considerable drilling, mainly on the flat between the highway and the hills, has been unsuccessful in locating the source. “Induced Polarization Surveys give annular response peripheral to the breccia complex. An envelope of propylitic alteration and copper-moly mineralization flanks the northwest end of the of the Keystone stock.” Further drilling on the periphery on a ridge north of the breccia complex was carried out. A drill hole (#W-79-1, ref ASR #7771) intersected a rhyolite zone with quartz - pyrite – sericite – K-feldspar stock work north of the breccia grading 0.044 % Mo over 300 meters at 1000 meter depth. It stated that the grade increased to the bottom of the hole. This body may be the source of the mineralized breccia fragments. Two holes drilled 200 meters then 120 meters west of the first hole failed to intersect the mineralization. Further drilling to the east and north was recommended. About 900 meters further northwest at the **What** showing trenching has exposed granodiorite hosting numerous quartz veins and pyritic aplite dykes. Minor molybdenite occurs locally. About 750 meters further north again at the **Blue Gold or Red bog showing** several

narrow quartz pyrite veins host chalcopyrite and molybdenite. The best molybdenum exposure on the property is found here along the banks of the north flowing Blue Gold Creek, but the mineralization is completely leached to a depth of 15 to 30 cm (Ref. ASR #6758). The stream silt sampling carried out in 2006 outlined an area of anomalous creek silt on the north and west slope into Blue Gold creek.

About 4 kilometers further north and west is found the JM or Rover molybdenite prospect – a property separate from the Silver Mountain Claims. This prospect consists of copper molybdenite in veins, stock works and breccias in the granodiorite.

The Keystone Shear Zone

Zinc- lead- copper mineralization carrying silver gold values lies in a north-northeast striking steeply westerly (changing to easterly at depth) dipping vein in a shear zone. The shear zone extends from south of Dry Creek through the Stonewall and the Keystone and further north, a distance of at least 3.0 kilometers. It is about 100 or more meters wide. It is expressed on surface by conspicuous rock alteration and strong black manganese staining. Three veins are recognized within the shear.

The Keystone Mine workings consist of two adits with crosscuts, a raise to surface and more than 200 meters of drifting on the vein. The vein strikes 30 deg and dips steeply west except on the lower level south end where the vein split and branches and the dip changes to 60 deg east. It consists of quartz, calcite, rhodochrosite and pyrite, sphalerite, galena and minor freibergite. The vein is narrow, rarely reaching widths of 0.3 meters. Silver values range from 30 grams (g) to 700 g per tonne. Gold values are infrequent and values range up to 5 g over narrow widths **The Stonewall adit** lies about 1.0 kilometer southwesterly from the Keystone Mine. The vein in the adit is reported to be narrow, striking 30 deg and dipping steeply. The vein has been sampled several times (MMR 1939,46,48,53,54). Other parallel veins have also been noted.

. Gold Mineralization:

Two very narrow (unknown width) parallel veins were located in a cross cut in the Keystone workings. A sample from one of these veins gave 29.5 g gold and 576 g silver perhaps in a selected sample (?). Two diamond drill holes were drilled in 1981 to test the vein northeast of the workings at greater depth. A vein was intersected with widths of 0.9 or 1.1 meters containing low precious metal values, another vein intercept over 3.05

meters graded 23.25 grams per tonne gold and 41.14 grams silver. A follow-up hole intersected low values only.

Further diamond drilling was done about 160 meters northeast of the Keystone adit. A drill hole (80-w1 - vertical) intersected 21.7 g gold and 38 g silver per tonne over 1.9 meters. Another intersection in the same hole 20 meters higher cut little gold but 2080 g silver over 0.2 meters. This was named the # 3 vein. The true width is unknown. An angle drill hole on the same section (DH81-K2) intersected sulphide mineralized quartz-carbonate vein material in the vicinity of the earlier intersections but the precious metal content was low. The area was strongly brecciated. The writer believes it is probable that the Keystone, the Stonewall and N0. 3 vein are part of the same vein system within the Keystone shear which reaches widths of 100 meters.

Induced Polarization surveying (1973) located a strong "apparent chargeability" anomaly northeast of the Keystone adit extending over widths from 100 to 300 meter and a length of 750 meters.

Soil surveys (1988) outlined large lead and zinc anomalies around the Keystone adits. The anomalies (+1000ppm Zn and +100 ppm Pb) extend about 200 meters southwest of the adits and at least 450 meters to the northeast. The gold and silver values were much more erratic. High gold values (up to almost a gram) were located 200 to 300 meters northeast of the adits. It is recommended that the area be soil surveyed in detail.

The Julie Zone

The Julie zone lies mainly south of Dry Creek (Mine Cr.). It adjoins the southern extension of the Keystone Shear to the west. The zone is a milled quartz-rhyolite breccia with sub-angular to sub-rounded sericitized fragments of quartz diorite, quartz, aplite and dacite a few centimeters in size, set in an indurated grey silica pyrite matrix. Quartz veining occurred after brecciation.

504624

642250E

642500E

642750E

JULIE SHOWING
Rhyolite Breccia

5505000N

5504750N

Dry Creek

Access Forestry Road

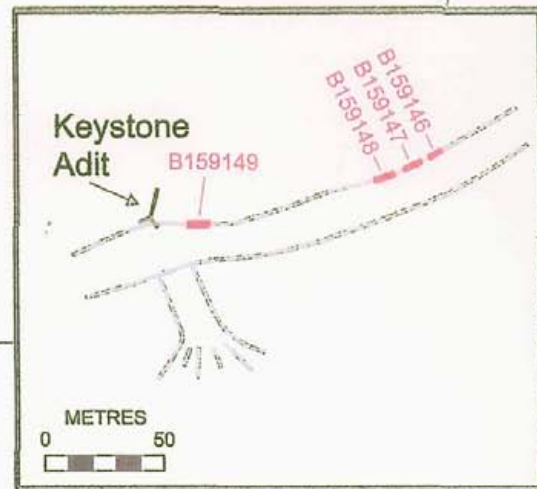
approx. 1 Km to Highway



ELEMENT SAMPLES	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	In ppm
5094	27	62	270	
5095	17	215	290	
5096	18	814	859	
5097	37	682	2361	
5098	2	17	37	
5099	2	6	23	
5100	2	4	23	
5101	20	11	5466	
5102	9	60	672	
5103	31	742	2091	
5104	434	4133	2.70%	3.28
5105	1976	832	32.11%	38.71
5106	561	653	12.03%	12.57
5107	25	35	2346	
5108	12	135	569	
5109	2664	550	34.92%	50.45
5110	573	2185	4349	
5111	10	18	213	
5157	11	5	175	
B159146	8	52	192	
B159147	159	785	1925	
B159148	7	109	470	
B159149	35	606	797	
B159150	28	70	2369	

SILVER MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

ROCK CHIP SAMPLING
OCT. - NOV. 2005



Surface exposures of the quartz-rhyolite breccia zone is at least 140 meters in length and about 80 meters in width and air photos suggest it may almost circular and measure about 320 to 400 meters across or an area of roughly 10 hectares. **Geophysics:** Induced polarization (1973) indicated a north – south trending conductive zone through the breccia and continuing about 150 meters on the north side of the creek. This local trend is within a stronger larger conductive zone striking southeasterly. The survey interpretation considered this an area of possible economic significance.

Dorian Resources did some diamond drilled (or percussion drilling?) on and in the vicinity of the Julie showing in 1966. The results were reported on by B.C. MacDonald P.Eng. The report is only known to the writer second hand and the available information is lacking in many important aspects. Thirty two holes were drilled but their locations and attitudes are unknown. Below are the results from the ten best holes:

D.D Hole	Width of intercept (m)	% Zn	%Copper	Oz. Silver
Hole # 1	30.0	1.13	NA	0.19
# 2	3.4	4.00	0.1	0.58
# 4	13.0	5.24	0.13	0.59
# 5	26.0	0.95	0.12	0.30
# 7	15.5	4.15	0.13	0.18
# 9	35.0	1.10	0.07	0.23
# 13	31.0	1.09	0.10	0.82
# 14	38.0	0.89	0.10	0.40
# 25	11.0	2.26	0.10	0.21
# 28	9.0	3.95	0.19	0.23

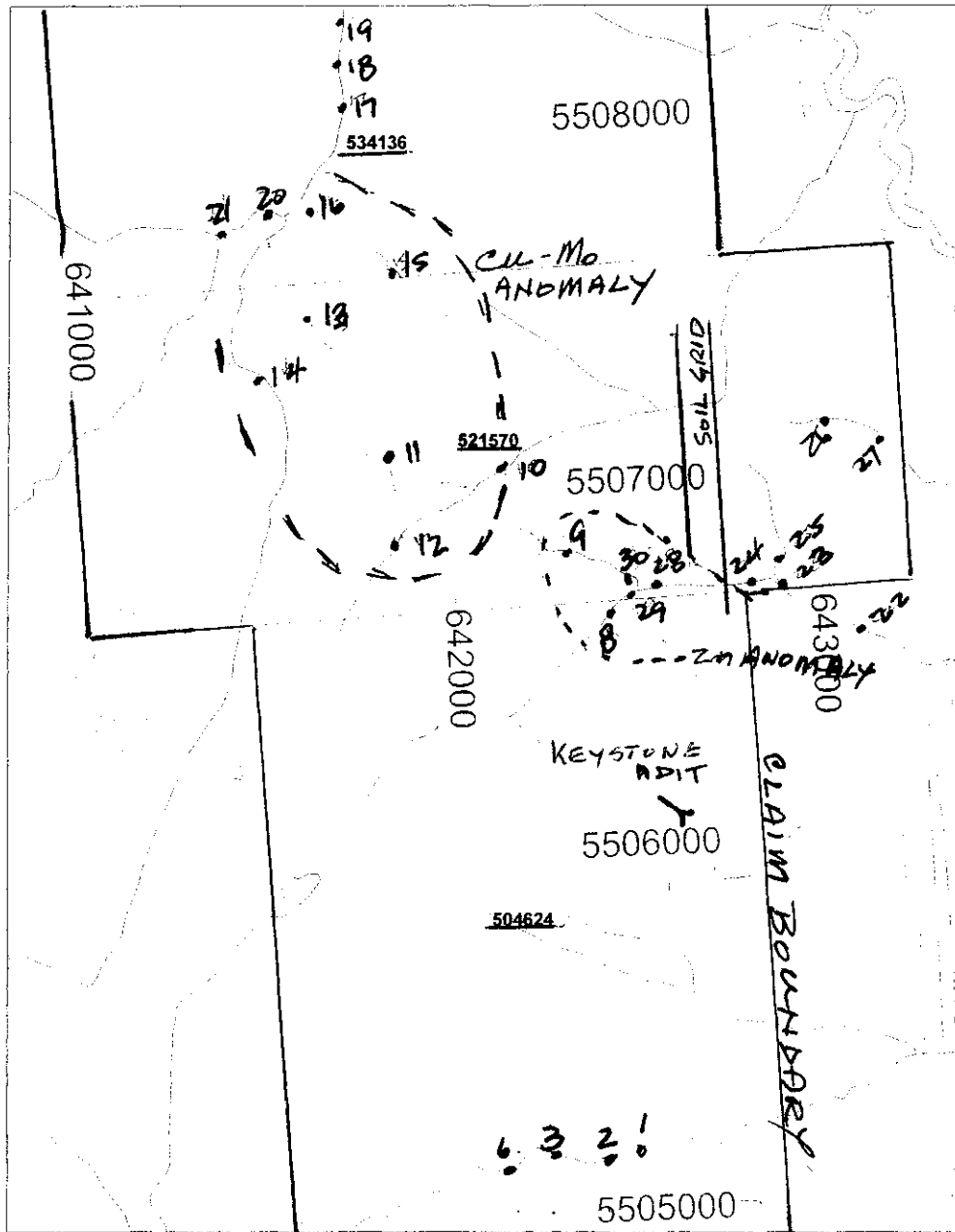
Average 21 m 1.74 0.12 0.37

At to days prices of zinc, copper and silver (\$1.40/lb, \$ 3.00/lb, \$12.00/oz) the gross metal value is about \$60.00 per tonne.

The above intercepts are relatively close to surface. Other holes gave good values at depth. It is not known if these holes were designed to intersect the mineral zone at depth. Two sections apparently located about 100 meters south of the creek are reported to have given:

“Section #6 showed mineralization over a width of 91 meters – the best central 46 meters gave \$ 5.25 in gross metal value – Section #7 showed

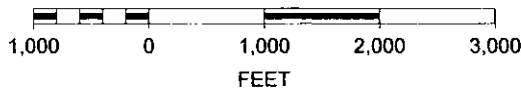
Silver Mnt Exploration 2006



Sample	Mo	Cu	Zn
Sm 01	2	22	165
02	2	19	111
03	2	16	104
06	1	24	366
08	4	14	604
09	5	35	140
10	4	47	111
11	15	191	150
12	13	82	107
13	28	152	57
14	9	47	75
15	29	96	68
16	9	49	66
17	7	39	57
18	6	33	54
19	5	26	53
20	3	22	50
21	2	19	48
22	2	20	66
23	2	24	60
24	3	20	131
25	3	25	53
26	3	40	58
27	2	29	58
28	6	34	211
29	4	23	346
30	4	25	143

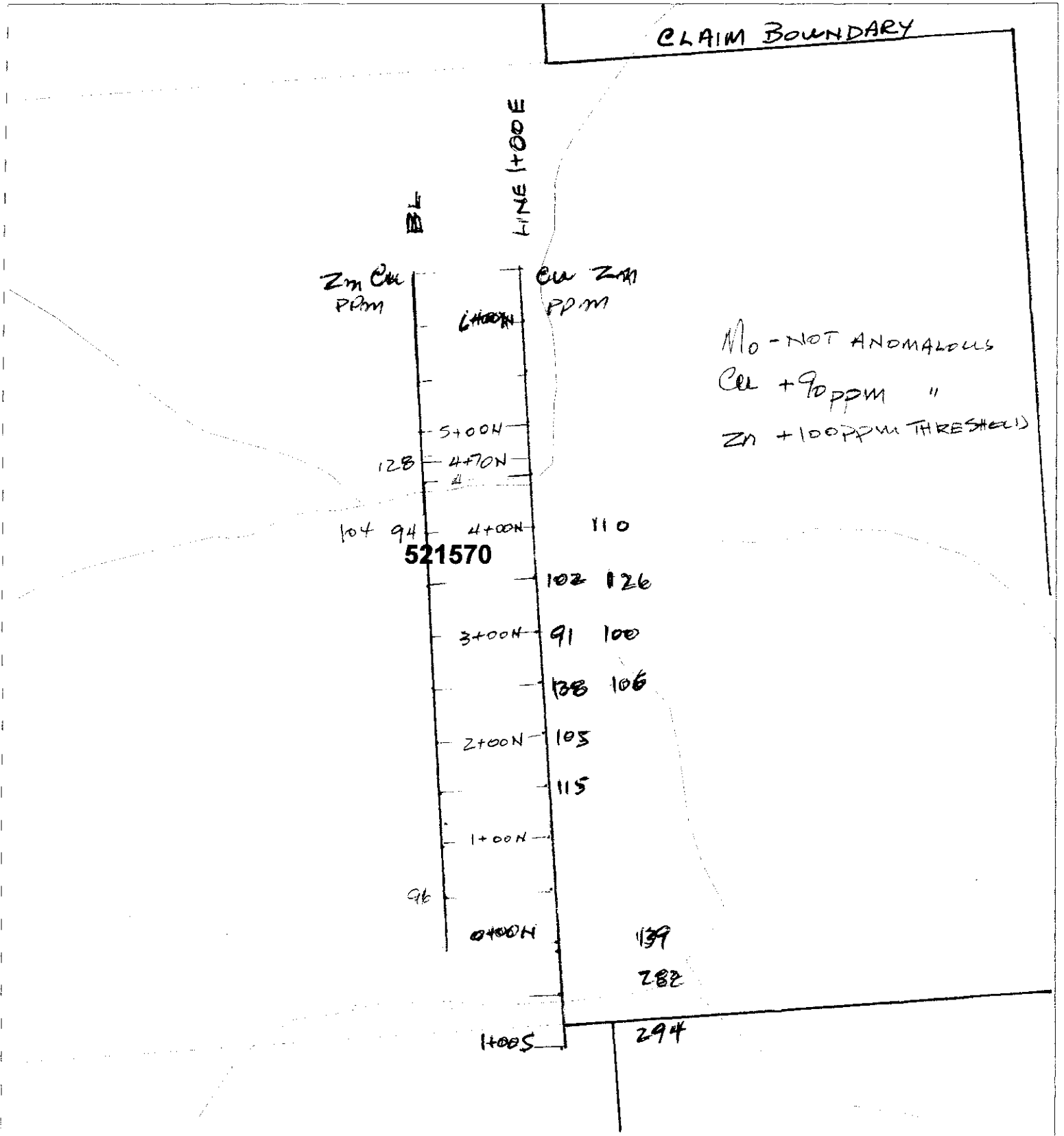
All values in ppm

SCALE 1 : 20,000

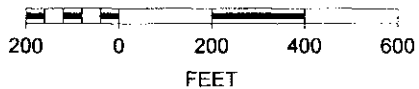


SILT SURVEY
 SAMPLES NUMBERS
 SM 01 TO SM 30
 (THREE MISSING)

Silver Mnt Exploration 2006



SCALE 1 : 5,000



SOIL SURVEY 2006
 MAP SHOWING ANOMALOUS
 VALUES ONLY

N



mineralization over a width of 76 meters which gave \$ 5.00 in metal values."

In today's prices the quoted metal values would be about 10 times higher or about \$ 50.00 per tonne.

Other diamond drilling: **One hole (81-J1) in 1981 intersected 6.1 meters grading 0.24 oz (about 7.7g) gold near surface (5-10 m).** It was reported to be in a zone of numerous narrow specularite-rhodochrosite-quartz veinlets in altered brecciated granodiorite. It appears that the gold zone lies close to the rhyolite breccia – granodiorite breccia contact. Another hole 89-J1 was drilled directly for the 1981 intercept but considerably deeper (40 -50 m). It failed to intersect significant values as did hole 89-J2. **Hole 89-J3 intersected 3 meters grading 9.14 oz silver** and low gold. To the north on the banks of Dry Creek, fine grained, crystalline pyrite with minor sphalerite, chalcopyrite, specularite, tetrahedrite and galena is disseminated in altered intrusive breccia.

It is clear that the mineralization in the Julie Breccia is very irregular, but the potential size of the breccia and the significant zinc values, which in the past have been of no interest, and the scattered high gold and silver values makes this an excellent and underexplored target. Surface sampling of (recent) road cuts in the fall of 2005 followed.

2005 Exploration:

The owner carried out a rock chip sample program on the Julie showing mainly along road side and old trench exposures. A few samples were also collected in what appears to be the shear zone north of the Keystone adit where the road cuts the shear.

The results were as expected high in zinc, four samples exceeding maximum detection limit (10000 ppm) and were re-assayed for zinc and assayed for indium. The zinc carries about 1.0 g indium per percent zinc.

Sampling

The samples were taken at exposures and thus not at systematic spacing. The samples were taken as chip panels 1.0 m by ½ m in large outcrops and down to 0.1 m by 0.4 m in small outcrops of stringers or narrow veins. These are marked with a "v" beside the number. The grades are thus not representative and can not be averaged to arrive at any meaningful average grade. Sample #05111 was from a basic dyke. Samples # 05108 and #05110 were taken from a zone of strong white clay alteration with a few quartz stringers. Samples # 05094 to #05098 were taken from intrusive rock crossing from Eagle granodiorite to Keystone quartz diorite. Samples

05100, 05102 and #05103 were from foliated quartz diorite. Samples # B159146 to # B159149 were taken in a brecciated zone north of the Keystone lower adit. The rocks are coated with iron and manganese oxide and minor narrow veins or fragments of veins were noted.

2006 Exploration:

The owner carried out soil sampling and stream silt sampling on the property following a program laid out by the writer. Twenty seven silt samples were collected. Twelve were from creeks north of the breccia in the Keystone granodiorite draining mainly into the north flowing Blue Gold. Seven of these were anomalous in molybdenite and copper. Eleven were from creeks draining to the east. A group of five of these were anomalous in zinc. Ten samples gave no anomalous values. A small grid was laid out and soil samples were collected on two lines spaced 100 m apart every 50m. The purpose of the survey was to double check on a few anomalous molybdenum soils described in an old assessment report. The survey gave no anomalous molybdenum, scattered anomalous values in copper and two anomalous zinc values on the south end which ties in very well with the five zinc anomalous silts mentioned above.

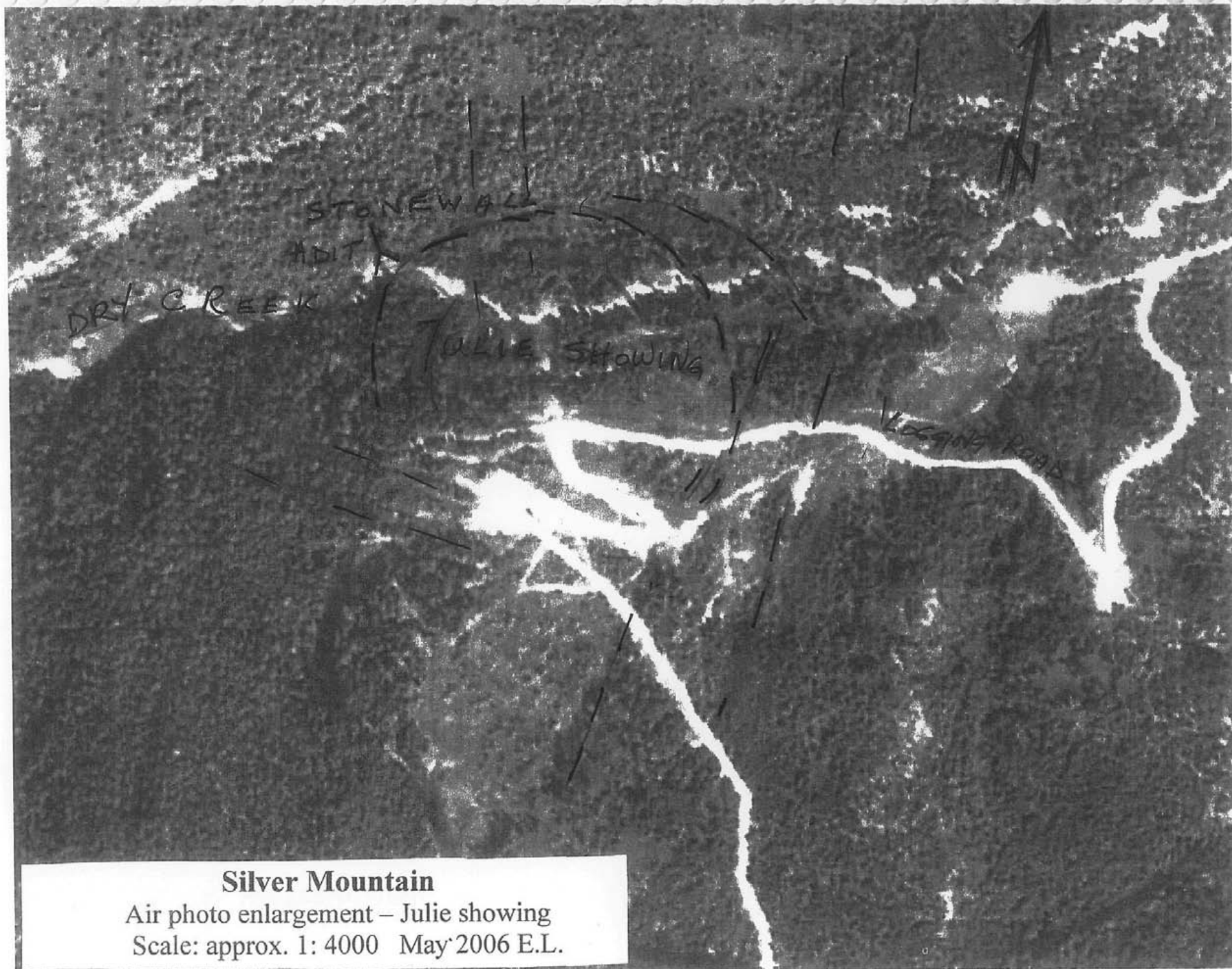
The owner Bryan Livgard, a geo-technician, carried out the work over 6 days in the period June 20th to June 30th 2006.

Cost of the work

Analysis		\$ 553.48
Field work writer 1 day @ \$ 350		\$ 350.00
" 6 days @ \$ 200		\$ 1200.00
Vehicle 7 day @ \$ 50		\$ 350.00
Accommodation and meals		\$ 500.00

	Total field	\$ 2953.48
	Report	\$ 500.00

	TOTAL	\$ 3453.48



Silver Mountain

Air photo enlargement - Julie showing
Scale: approx. 1: 4000 May 2006 E.L.

References

Minister of Mines Reports: 1936 – 1954 – 1965 – 1966

Minfiles: 092HNW024 Keystone

022 Mag

023 Julie

050 What

034 Stonewall

025 JM or Rover

Assessment work Reports:

0696 Anaconda American Brass – soil survey – Sept-Oct 1965

3123 Corval Resources Ltd. Grid - 1971

3595 “ Summary Report – Soil and Geology – Jan 1972

#4173 “ Induced Polarization Survey (IP) – Jan -1973

4174 “ Geological Report - Jul -1973

By Gordon Guthrat P.Eng.

4371 Denison Mines Diamond Drilling

4516 Geophysical Report - Jan – 1974 By P. Neilson

6758 Western Mines Ltd Geological and Geochemical Report

Keystone Project. K.W. Livingstone June 19/79

7135 “ Diamond Drilling One Hole 899 meters

7771 “ Diamond Drilling 2670 meters

By L.W. Seleken July 16 1980

8863 “ Diamond Drilling 1385 m – A.Randall Jan 1982

9648 Westmin Resources Ltd. Geochemical survey

D.W.Ferguson Aug. 1982

18485 Blue Gold Resources Ltd. Geochemical Report on the

Keystone Property by Jan. 6th 1990

19139 “ Diamond Drilling July 1990 By R.S. Adamson

Other Reports:

J.T. Mandy Report on Keystone Project Aug. 4th 1951

K.C. Fahrni Report on Stonewall Property Oct. 1954

B.C. MacDonald Summary Report of Diamond Drilling on

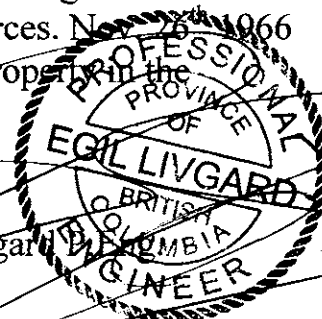
Coquihalla Property for Dorian Resources. Nov 25th 1966

E. Livgard Report on the Corval Resources Ltd Property in the

Coquihalla Valley April 6th 1971

--- AR Rock Chip sampling May 2006

E. Livgard



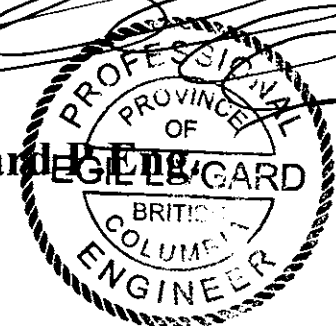
Certificate

I, Egil Livgard, of 1990 King Albert Ave., Coquitlam B.C. do hereby certify:

- 1. I am a geological engineer practicing from my home address.**
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of B.C. with a B.Sc. degree in geological sciences and have regularly updated and expanded my geological knowledge through many short courses given by MDRU (Mineral Deposits Research Unit) U.B.C., GAC and AME (B.C. Chamber of Mines).**
- 3. I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of B.C., with registration number 7236.**
- 4. I have practiced my profession for 46 years.**
- 5. This report is based on the references as listed and on property examinations in 2004 and the work described in this report.**
- 6. I confirm that I have a part interest in the claim ground.**

Dated at Coquitlam, B.C. this first day of March 2007

Egil Livgard P.Eng



Appendix

Analysis sheets 2



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Livgard, Egil File # A603364

1990 King Albert Ave, Coquitlam BC V3J 1Z1 Submitted by: Egil Livgard

SILT

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
G-1	<1	1	<3	43	<.3	3	4	506	1.88	<2	<8	<2	5	66	<.5	<3	6	40	.58	.072	7	6	.58	214	.12	4	1.00	.10	.49	<2
SM-01	2	22	54	165	.7	12	9	965	2.63	7	<8	<2	3	61	.6	<3	4	53	.60	.109	7	16	.55	228	.04	5	1.15	.02	.11	<2
SM-02	2	19	14	111	<.3	7	7	583	3.18	4	<8	<2	3	36	<.5	<3	3	77	.54	.164	5	12	.40	154	.05	3	.85	.01	.09	<2
SM-03	2	16	11	104	<.3	7	6	667	2.06	2	<8	<2	2	42	<.5	<3	<3	44	.58	.138	8	9	.41	168	.03	3	.83	.01	.09	<2
SM-06	1	24	33	366	.4	8	8	1196	2.91	5	<8	<2	3	43	1.6	<3	<3	62	.58	.160	6	12	.42	176	.04	4	.91	.01	.09	<2
SM-08	4	14	21	604	.4	2	5	1274	2.29	7	<8	<2	2	33	.9	<3	<3	30	.30	.081	8	3	.09	272	<.01	6	.89	.01	.14	<2
SM-09	5	35	9	140	<.3	7	6	764	1.87	2	<8	<2	2	43	<.5	<3	<3	43	.35	.075	7	10	.28	220	.03	3	1.20	.01	.06	3
SM-10	4	47	9	111	<.3	10	9	502	2.35	2	<8	<2	2	39	<.5	3	3	61	.40	.093	8	16	.51	176	.05	3	1.25	.01	.10	<2
SM-11	15	191	5	150	<.3	12	9	376	2.84	3	<8	<2	2	18	<.5	<3	4	71	.35	.104	3	20	.67	143	.09	3	1.32	.01	.17	<2
SM-12	13	82	3	107	<.3	9	10	962	2.46	3	<8	<2	3	28	<.5	<3	<3	57	.35	.096	4	15	.45	129	.05	<3	1.23	.01	.09	<2
SM-13	28	152	7	57	<.3	10	7	412	2.95	3	<8	<2	<2	43	<.5	<3	4	60	.39	.054	3	15	.45	107	.06	<3	2.04	.01	.06	<2
SM-14	9	47	5	75	.3	7	8	533	2.75	3	<8	<2	2	106	<.5	<3	4	52	1.09	.177	5	8	.56	139	.02	5	1.98	.01	.12	<2
SM-15	29	96	7	68	<.3	12	8	1606	2.22	2	<8	<2	<2	67	.6	<3	<3	49	.49	.068	6	16	.47	214	.04	3	1.60	.01	.05	<2
SM-16	9	49	7	66	<.3	9	8	498	3.09	3	<8	<2	2	146	<.5	<3	4	63	1.29	.175	4	15	.73	129	.04	3	2.01	.02	.13	<2
SM-17	7	39	3	57	<.3	7	9	424	4.21	3	<8	<2	2	104	<.5	<3	5	95	1.10	.225	5	13	.57	127	.04	<3	1.47	.01	.10	2
SM-18	6	33	4	54	<.3	6	6	420	2.80	3	<8	<2	2	98	<.5	<3	6	61	.98	.173	6	9	.54	122	.03	<3	1.47	.01	.10	<2
SM-19	5	26	5	53	.3	6	6	441	2.37	3	<8	<2	<2	91	<.5	<3	<3	50	.82	.126	5	9	.52	142	.03	3	1.43	.01	.11	<2
SM-20	3	22	3	50	<.3	6	6	421	2.23	3	<8	<2	<2	98	<.5	<3	<3	46	.93	.143	5	9	.52	128	.03	3	1.45	.01	.11	<2
SM-21	2	19	4	48	<.3	5	6	416	2.35	4	<8	<2	<2	92	<.5	<3	<3	51	.94	.158	5	7	.49	148	.03	3	1.38	.01	.12	<2
SM-22	2	20	6	66	.4	9	7	432	2.92	5	<8	<2	<2	33	<.5	<3	<3	93	.34	.071	5	17	.44	102	.07	<3	.84	.01	.06	<2
SM-23	2	24	5	60	<.3	6	6	427	2.04	2	<8	<2	<2	25	<.5	<3	<3	53	.28	.051	6	11	.35	107	.05	4	.93	.01	.04	<2
SM-24	3	20	6	131	<.3	7	6	878	2.29	2	<8	<2	<2	30	<.5	<3	4	62	.32	.079	6	11	.36	155	.03	4	.92	.01	.07	<2
SM-25	3	25	4	53	2.5	8	8	1406	2.68	4	<8	<2	<2	35	<.5	4	<3	81	.30	.061	5	15	.45	119	.06	3	.90	.01	.06	<2
SM-26	3	40	9	58	<.3	12	12	651	3.36	6	<8	<2	2	40	<.5	<3	3	103	.38	.090	10	21	.72	89	.09	<3	1.49	.01	.11	<2
SM-27	2	29	7	58	<.3	10	8	779	3.15	3	<8	<2	<2	55	<.5	3	<3	96	.34	.068	10	19	.44	153	.07	3	1.28	.01	.05	<2
SM-28	6	34	11	211	.7	16	6	919	2.14	3	<8	<2	<2	49	.6	<3	<3	55	.37	.086	9	12	.32	248	.02	3	1.22	.01	.07	<2
SM-29	4	23	13	346	.7	6	5	1073	1.95	4	<8	<2	<2	45	.7	<3	<3	47	.33	.069	9	10	.28	259	.03	3	1.23	.01	.07	<2
RE SM-29	4	23	11	346	.4	6	5	1037	1.89	3	<8	<2	<2	44	.8	<3	<3	46	.32	.067	9	9	.28	256	.03	3	1.22	.01	.08	<2
SM-30	4	25	11	143	.5	7	5	783	2.06	2	<8	<2	<2	36	<.5	<3	<3	53	.36	.097	6	10	.30	165	.03	3	.91	.01	.06	<2
STANDARD DS7	19	96	68	407	.8	50	8	602	2.31	47	<8	<2	5	67	6.1	7	5	84	.90	.071	12	158	1.02	374	.12	38	.96	.07	.43	5

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

Data 1 FA _____ DATE RECEIVED: JUL 5 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....

