PROSPECTING REPORT

ON THE

SLIM CREEK PROSPECT

IN THE DICKSON RANGE, 92 J/14

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

123 DEGREES 12 MINUTES 2 SECONDS WEST

50 DEGREES 53 MINUTES 12 SECONDS NORTH

CLAIMS: CASPAR 1-6

TENURE NUMBERS: 507040, 507070, 507073

507075, 507077, 507080

OWNER/ OPERATOR: KEN MACKENZIE

FMC # 116450

AUTHOR: KEN MACKENZIE

EVENT # 4127690

SQUAMISH, B.C. FEBRUARY, 2007

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SLIM CREEK PROSPECT
INTRODUCTION

The Slim Creek Prospect is located in the Dickson Range of the South Chilcotin Mountains. See Map #1 (the index map) for the location. The property can be accessed by driving to Gun Lake near Goldbridge, continue around the lake on the east shore and follow an old logging road to the main forestry road. Turn left (west) and follow the main road a short distance until the Slim Creek forestry road is reached. Turn right (north) and follow the road to Jewel Creek and beyond.

The road continues until it enters the Slim Creek valley, where it follows the south bank of Slim Creek. Near the end of the road, there is a junction. Take the right hand fork (marked by a cairn), cross Slim Creek on a bridge and continue to the end of the road where there is a turnaround and parking area. Some of this space should be left as a helicopter-landing site in case you or someone else intends to bring a helicopter into the area.

From the end of the road, there is a fairly well marked trail that travels west on the north bank of Slim Creek. Follow the trail approximately 3.5 km until you reach a cable that crosses the creek. Special equipment is required to cross Slim Creek using the cable.

A rope, slings, one or two harnesses that a person can sit in, a large steel locking carabiner to be used as a slider on the cable and at least four large locking carabiners are required to make the crossing safely and reasonably quickly. Regular aluminum carabiners should not be used as a slider on the steel cable because they will wear through very quickly. A pulley is not recommended because the cable is not level, and on the uphill section it is hard to maintain your gains, as you constantly have to fight to keep from sliding backwards. The steel carabiner provides enough friction so that it does not slide backwards as you pull your way uphill. The steel carabiners that I use can be purchased in a hardware or building supply store. They are made of ½ inch steel and have a ½ inch opening that can be closed with a 1.25 inch long hexagonal nut. A light rope about 30 meters long is required as well. The middle of the rope should be attached to the heavy steel carabiner with a climbing locking carabiner and then one end tied to the north shore. The first person crossing the cable takes the other half of the rope with him or her and fastens that end to the opposite shore. The steel carabiner can then be returned to either shore depending on the situation. We usually attach our slings or harnesses to the steel carabiner with two climbing locking carabiners and send each person's pack to the other side as

soon as that individual has made the crossing. A short sling is recommended for attaching the packs to the steel carabiner. The last person across sends the last two packs across, including his own, and then makes the crossing after untying and packing the north end of the light rope. Anyone working near either edge of the creek should have a safety line on.

We find it takes about one hour to get four people and their packs safely across the cable. From the cable crossing, there is a well marked trail that begins by heading downstream along the south shore of Slim Creek and then heads uphill (south) roughly parallel with and on the west side of Cabin Creek. Near the cabin, the creek is crossed to the east side at about the 5800-foot level (1750 meters), as shown on Map # 2.

From the cabin, the property can be reached by hiking a short distance up either side of Cabin Creek through sub-alpine glades. The creek leads directly to the east side of the prospect.

The property can also be accessed by helicopter and numerous landing sites are available, although the central col is too small and rugged to land in. At present the nearest helicopter is based in Pemberton, which is about 30 minutes by air to the prospect. This means that the ferry costs are high. If more than one trip is required to move all the people and equipment in to the site, we usually drive to the end of the road and have the helicopter pick us up there. On the return trip we usually hike out to our vehicles, which keeps our costs down.

There are six claims in the prospect named Caspar 1 to 6 and their tenure numbers are: 507040, 507070, 507073, 507075, 507077 and 507080.

The prospect is high alpine with very little soil coverage so there are many rock outcrops and areas of loose rock and scree. In addition, there are two glaciers on the property-both are on the west side of peak 8597, one north of the central col and the other south of the central col. Both glaciers are associated with moraines that cover the bed rock. Other moraines are present elsewhere on the property that have been placed by previous glaciation.

The geological model we are using for this property is a copper porphyry. At present there are only secondary signs of this type of deposit, but the areas of mineralization found to date cover approximately 9 square kilometers which is consistent with other porphyry copper deposits. These deposits form the largest copper mines in the world and can contain billions of pounds of copper. Many porphyry copper deposits are not that big and do not become mines, so there is considerable risk in exploring these prospects. To date no porphyry copper deposit of commercial value has been identified on the Slim Creek prospect.

Porphyry copper deposits occur in or around intrusive rocks, and the Geological Survey of Canada map (Pemberton 92 J) of this area categorizes the rocks on the property as quartz diorites although there is an indefinite boundary nearby with granodiorites. Both rock types have been associated with porphyry copper deposits so our basic model seems reasonable. In addition, there are many other producing or significantly large prospects in this region. N.C. Carter's book: Porphyry Copper and Molybdenum Deposits of West Central British Columbia documents the locations and ages of many of these deposits. Although no K-Ar ages have been measured on the Slim Creek prospect, similar nearby quartz diorite or granodiorite rocks have ages ranging from 47 to 78 m.y., which fall within the age range found by Carter.

Map # 1, on page 6, is an index maps that shows the location of the Slim Creek prospect in southwestern B.C.

Map #2, on page 7, is also an index map that shows the property in more detail and its location relative to Slim Creek, Downton Lake, the Dickson Range and the Spruce Lake Protected Area.

MAP #1

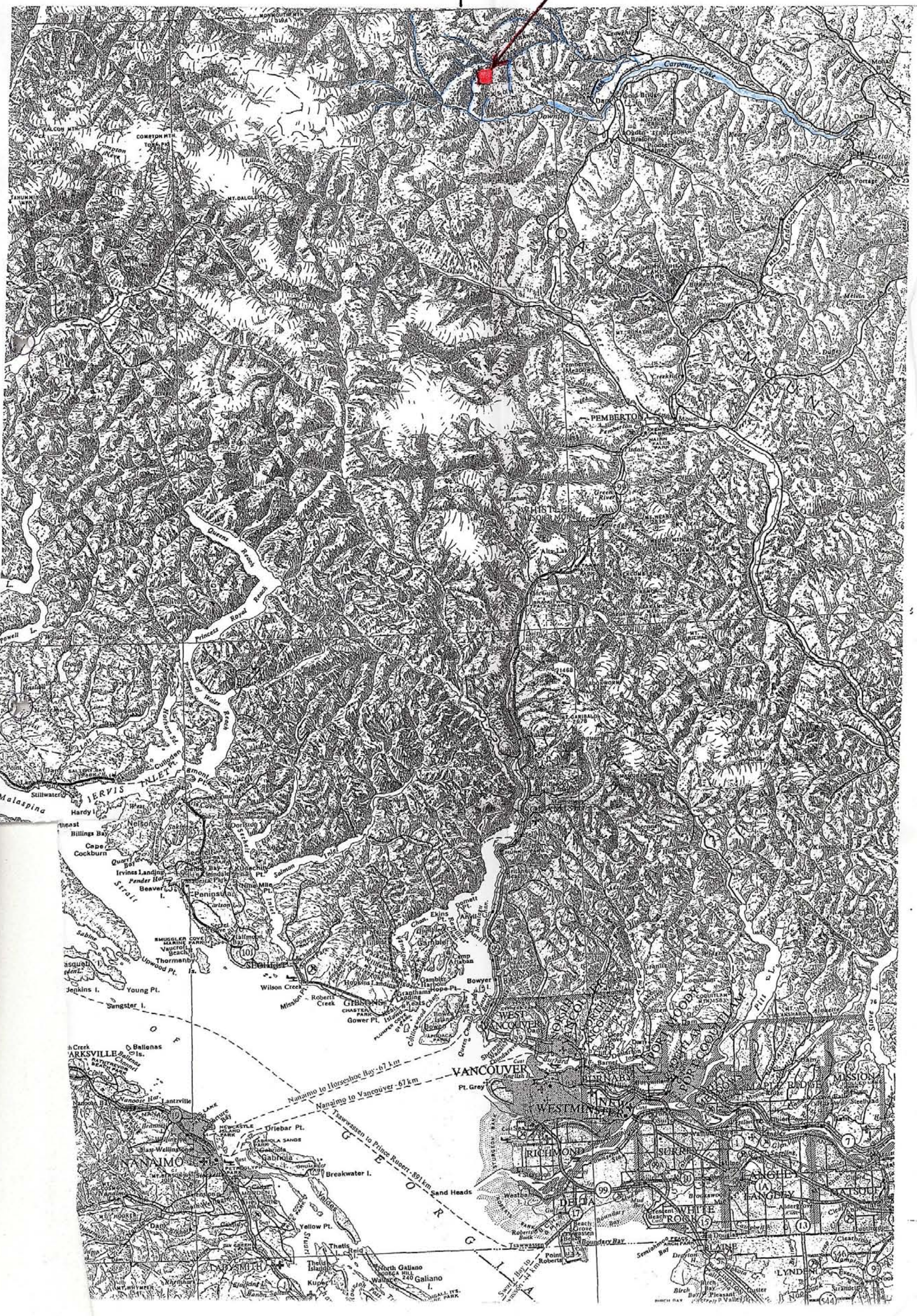
SLIM CREEK PROSPECT

1:600,000

N

0 10 20 30 40 50

Km



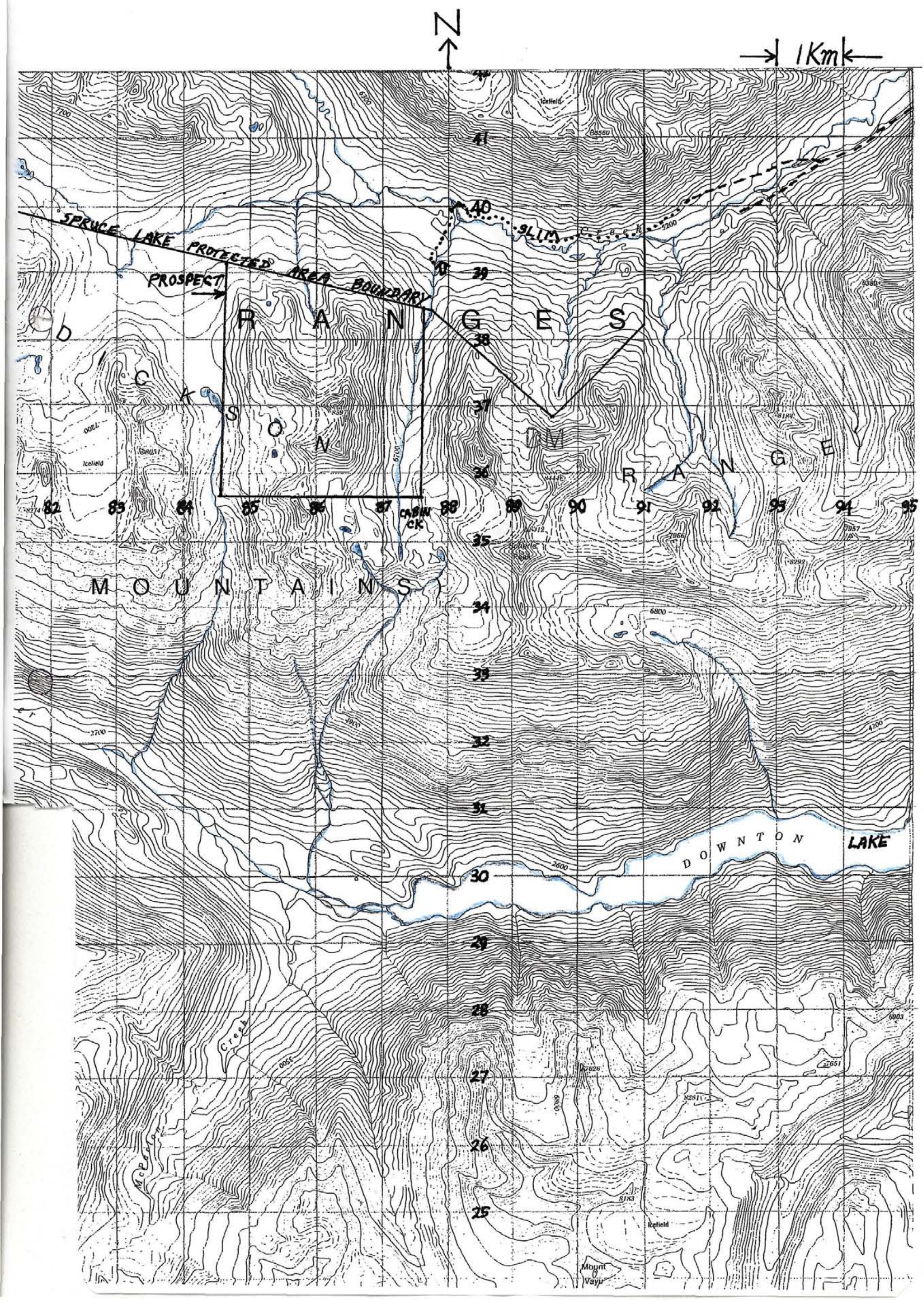
SLIM CREEK PROSPECT

MAP #2

1:50,000

LEGEND

ROAD — — — —
LAKE
BOUNDARY LINE ——
TRAIL · · · · · ·
CABLE CROSSING
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 100 FEET.
CREEK
CABIN



HISTORY OF THE SLIM CREEK PROSPECT

This prospect was discovered in 2003 during a mountaineering trip in the Dickson Range. Follow up prospecting was performed in the summer of 2004 and the area was staked February 14, 2005 using the Mineral Titles Online system. The property is located near Slim Creek adjacent to the Spruce Lake protected area and can be found on map 92J 14 East, with the mineralization centered on a col at 123 degrees 12 minutes and 2 seconds West and 50 degrees 53 minutes 12 seconds North. The prospect consists of 6 mineral claims with the following tenure numbers:

507040	507070	507073	507075
507077	507080.		

The work performed in 2003 and 2004 was very significant and the results from the prospecting done then resulted in the decision to stake the property and considerably enlarged the area required to enclose all the mineralized showings.

The original structure found high on the South ridge of an unnamed mountain (peak 8597) showed a linear structure with malachite staining above and below a dark, rusty coloured vein. The total width of the mineralized structure (malachite-rusty vein-malachite) varies in width from 0.2 meters to 2 meters. The dark, rusty material contains chalcopyrite, but considerable digging and rock breaking is required to find the primary mineral.

We climbed the peak and then descended by another route to the north on the face of the mountain, where we crossed the same structure. From this position we could see that the vein continued south to the ridge where we had first found it, but it also ran down and across the mountain to the north towards a col that was below us. Once down on the glacier, we could see the mineralized structure running right across the mountain face, except where it was covered by loose rock. Rock from both sites where we crossed the vein was combined into one sample, which was analyzed as SC 1.

Significant results for SC 1 were:

Cu	4.5%	
Au	0.055	ppm
Ag	2.9	ppm
Mo	75.0	ppm

The following summer, Rick Price and I returned to the Slim Creek area and camped near the north boundary of the property, over two kilometers from the original discovery site. That evening we decided to prospect the hillside just above us and we noticed that as we approached the hillside, there was considerable fracture filling with epidote. Within 100 meters of the epidote, we found an alteration zone that extended up the hill to the ridge. The rock in this zone was multiply fractured with malachite filling many fractures and in some places the dark rusty material was present as well. By digging into this material chalcopyrite could be found. No sample was taken, but the site was noted as a mineral showing.
The next morning we traversed to the west around the two main ridges that extend out from the main peak (8597 ft) and in a boulder field we found some large boulders with fractures and faces filled or coated with the same dark, rusty mineral that contained chalcopyrite. These boulders seemed to come from the northwest ridge above us. Again no samples were taken, but the boulders were noted and mapped as float.
We continued around the mountain to the south and then climbed back up our original descent route on the west side of the mountain, to the structure that we had found the year before.
Samples SC 2, SC 3, and SC 4 were taken from this site.

SC 2 is a chip sample taken over approximately one meter covering the rusty vein and including the malachite on both sides. The rock in the vein contained some quartz and appeared to be a breccia. Significant results for SC 2 were:

Cu	2.16%
Au	0.297 ppm
Ag	27.5 ppm
Mo	396 ppm
Hg	24 ppm

SC 3 is a random grab sample of altered wall rock that is dark coloured with malachite staining. The sample is a composite that was taken from above and below the rusty vein. SC 3 was taken in order to look for associated metals and as an attempt to determine the direction of copper movement in the rock. The rusty vein at this site strikes 170 degrees and dips 30 degrees east. Significant results for SC 3 were:

Cu	6.04%
Au	0.080 ppm
Ag	3.6 ppm

SC 4 is a selected sample of the dark rusty vein rock with some minor malachite staining on the surface that was taken over approximately 0.3 meters. The sample was selected for its possible high copper content in an attempt to determine other metal associations and the direction of copper diffusion in the rock.

Cu	13.1%
Au	0.126 ppm
Ag	6.3 ppm
Mo	27.0 ppm

From this site we continued east up the slope until we reached the ridge, climbed the south peak and descended down and southwest close to the west ridge until we intersected the rusty vein near our first sighting of the structure. SC 5 is a chip sample taken over approximately 0.4 meters, and is due south of samples SC 2, 3, and 4. The rusty vein in this area is variable in width and near its southern terminus. The structure strikes 150 degrees and dips 30 degrees east at this site.

Significant results for SC 5 were

Cu	1.83%
Au	0.244ppm
Ag	10.4 ppm
Mo	35 ppm

From this sample site we continued descending a long boulder filled gully that runs roughly parallel to the west ridge of the south peak, and crossed through a low point in the ridge at 7700 feet, which took us back to the west side of the mountain. As we descended from this col, we found another outcrop of malachite stained rock that was not sampled, but was noted as a mineral occurrence.

From this site we continued west and north until we had circled back to our campsite, which was approximately three kilometers from this mineral occurrence.

The next morning we decided that we would approach the central col (to the west of peak 8597) from the north so we traversed across the hillside until we intersected a north flowing stream that drains the small glacier on the west side of the mountain. We could see a few well-exposed white dykes that were striking approximately 180 degrees and we sampled one of the dykes where there was limonite and malachite staining. SC 6 is a chip sample taken over approximately 0.5 meters from a light coloured dyke on

the west side of the north ridge of peak 8597. The strike was approximately 180 degrees and the dip of this structure was 90 degrees.
Significant results from SC 6 were:

Cu 784 ppm

The dyke itself appeared to be quartz rich and fine grained.
Rock with malachite staining was found to the east and above this site. No sample was taken, but it was noted as a mineral occurrence that required later follow-up.
Before we reached the site of SC 6, we again noticed that there was a large area of epidote filling of the fractures in float and bed rock. All of the mineralized showings that we found in this area were inside this epidote halo. There was no evident pyrite halo found here (north of the central col). As we continued south, on the east side of the valley, toward the central col, we found more areas of malachite filling the fractures. In places where the glacier had recently retreated and left fresh rock, both malachite and chalcopyrite could be identified in the fractures. At one spot close to the glacier snout, we found an exposed fracture (approximately two meters by two meters) that was completely coated with malachite. Again there were other mineral showings in this area that were noted for future follow-up.
We continued up the east side of the valley until we found a good spot to get onto the glacier. After roping up and using safe glacier techniques, we passed between and over many evident crevasses. As we approached the central col, we could see malachite staining on the rocks on both sides of the valley and as we stepped from the glacier onto the rock just below the central col, there was more malachite found in the fractures of an alteration zone. The alteration zone, which was two to three meters wide, continued up to the low point in the col and beyond, down the south slope of the col. The rock in the alteration zone was multiply fractured and was a pink coloured intrusive rock. All the other country rock in this area that has not been altered by the mineralizing processes appeared to be a quartz diorite containing quartz, white feldspars, hornblende or biotite, so this area of pink intrusive rock was clearly anomalous. We had planned to pass through this col onto the glacier on the other side in order to sample the original structure, but there were other structures passing through the col that required examining and sampling, so our original plan was changed.
The largest structure is situated on the south side of the central col and is a large linear depression striking at 130 degrees. Both sides of the linear depression are stained with malachite similar to the rock that surrounds the original discovery vein, but in this structure, no dark, rusty material is evident. The linear depression was followed to the west about ten meters to

where it was covered over by country rock that was stained by malachite. A chip sample was taken from this site (SC 7) over a length of approximately three meters. The wall rock of this linear depression is altered to a dark colour (with the malachite staining) and there was a light coloured dyke with quartz running along strike up the middle of the structure.
Significant results for SC 7 were:

Cu	2500	ppm
Ag	4.8	ppm
Au	0.118	ppm
Mo	141	ppm

From the central col, we hiked approximately 100 meters east up the ridge toward peak 8597 and found the continuation of the discovery vein crossing through this area. A one-meter chip sample was taken from the vein, which had the now familiar look of a dark brown rusty core containing variable widths of quartz veining with malachite staining above and below. The structure varied in width from one to one and a third meters. This sample was labeled SC 8. Significant results from SC 8 were:

Cu	1.35%	
Ag	5.6	ppm
Au	0.046	ppm

We also sampled a stained fracture that cross cuts the SC 7 structure to the west of the central col. This mineralized area is easily seen above and to the west of the col. It varies in width from 0.1 meters to 0.5 meters and extends to the north east until it disappears under the glacier to the north. From this site we could also see that the main discovery vein extended across the rock above the col until it too disappeared under the same glacier. SC 9 is a chip sample approximately 0.5 meters wide and was composed of rusty wall rock with malachite staining above, quartz veining in the middle and rusty wall rock below. This structure strikes at 42 degrees and dips at 15 degrees.
Significant results from SC 9 were:

Cu	5670	ppm
Ag	1.5	ppm
Mo	21	ppm

While exploring in the central col, we found an interesting pegmatite dyke that did not appear to contain metallic minerals. It was composed of large crystals of quartz and white feldspars. No sample was taken.

From the central col we descended north on the glacier we had ascended earlier until we could safely exit the glacier onto the huge moraines on the west side. We climbed above the moraines and found another light coloured, fine grained, quartz rich dyke on the west side of the valley. This dyke, which was approximately 3 meters wide had only traces of malachite in it, but was sampled anyway. The dyke appeared to be roughly parallel with the other similar dykes found on the other side of the valley, running roughly north and south. A chip sample (SC 10) was taken over 2.75 meters, but no significant results were obtained from SC 10. However, another mineralized area (malachite in fractures) was found uphill and to the west of this site that was noted for future follow-up.

We returned to our campsite, and after plotting up our findings, realized that the col we had visited seemed to be surrounded by significant structures and that all the mineralized areas identified to date were scattered (probably randomly) around the col with the furthest distances being approximately 1.5 kilometers north, 1.25 kilometers south and 1.25 kilometers northwest of the col. As a result, we called it the central col. At that point, nothing had been done on the east side of peak 8597, but as the discovery vein dips 30 degrees to the east, we targeted that area for our next major exploration trip, looking for places where veins or fractures cross cut the main discovery vein down dip, toward the presumed source of the metallic mineralization.

Based on our findings and subsequent research, we decided that we had found a possible porphyry copper prospect and that it should be staked. Staking was done on February 14, 2005. Unfortunately, none of the considerable work done before staking was completed can be claimed as work done on the property, which seems unjust to me. Nevertheless, this initial exploration work was very necessary to define the extent of this prospect and needs to be included in this report so that descriptions of subsequent trips and traverses will be meaningful.

During the summer of 2005, three trips were made to the prospect. The details of the work done at that time can be found in the prospecting report submitted in May 2006. This work confirmed and extended many of the findings of the previous years. Of particular significance is sample SC 11, which was found on the east side of the south ridge of peak 8597. This sample was a typical piece of float that showed malachite staining in the fractures and on the surface. Similar float from this area had chalcopyrite disseminated in the weathered rock. Significant results for SC 11 were:

Cu	1.22%	
Ag	2.3	ppm
Mo	14	ppm

Another significant sample was obtained from the pink-coloured granites in the central col that we had previously thought might represent potassic alteration. Significant results for SC 15 were:

Cu	622	ppm
K	3.31	%
Ba	514	ppm

The potassium and barium levels are the highest found to date on the property. It is likely that the high potassium is associated with potassic alteration, and the high barium level probably represents a barium halo that may be very useful for future prospecting.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN 2006

On July 31, 2006 Ken Mackenzie, Rick Price, Sara Price, Kathryn Mackenzie and Richard Scott drove in two vehicles to the end of the road in Slim Creek. We hiked upstream, crossed the cable and then followed the marked trail up the west side of cabin creek to the cabin. The next day (August 1, 2006) we hiked upstream to the property boundary, ascended the northwest side of Peggy, and contoured around the north of Peggy. In this area we found many fractures filled with epidote, and some with quartz, but there was no evidence of malachite or chalcopyrite. We interpreted this to be part of the epidote halo and expected to find evidence of copper mineralization once we rounded the northwest ridge of Peggy, which turned out to be the case. We contoured and slowly ascended the west side of Peggy and soon found float with malachite staining and limonite, some of which contained chalcopyrite. Rusty outcrops could be seen on the cliffs above and these need to be investigated as possible sources of the float we discovered. Of particular interest were some rusty-coloured pieces of float that contained a breccia and chalcopyrite. This area is directly above sites where Rick Price and I had found mineralized outcrops and float on a previous traverse in 2004. We continued carefully prospecting across the hill and then ascended into the col between peak 8597 and Peggy. As we began to descend on the east side of the mountain, we found a rusty vein that was variable in width, and breccia was obtained from a 10 cm dilated portion of the structure. There was no malachite staining and no chalcopyrite seen so no sample was taken. However, this was clearly a mistake and one should have been obtained, because the breccias appear to be very important, and closely related to the porphyry copper mineralization. From the col we descended the east side of the mountain back to cabin creek, which we followed to the cabin.

On August 2, 2006, we hiked up cabin creek, and did a gradual ascending traverse on the east side of peak 8597 until we were at about the 7100-foot level (2140 metres) due east of the discovery vein. There are two small creeks on this hillside that both contain water so this site is easy to identify. We had found mineralized, rusty, malachite stained float in this area last year, and took sample SC 11. Significant results for SC 11 were:

Cu	1.22%
Ag	2.3 ppm

Mo	14	ppm

Again, we found more mineralized float covering approximately 200 meters across the hillside. We positioned all five prospectors evenly across the hill and then we all climbed uphill at the same rate, using shouts to communicate when we found more float. As we progressed uphill, it became evident that the distribution of the float was becoming progressively narrower with elevation gain until at about 7800-feet (2350 metres) no more float of that type could be found.

Just below this level, two pieces of float were found and analyzed because they were fresh rock. Sample SC 19 contained chalcopyrite in fractures as well as disseminated in the quartz diorite. This rock was also thought to contain sphalerite. Significant results for SC 19 were:

Cu	4240.00	ppm
Au	0.06	ppm
Ag	4.20	ppm
Zn	101.00	ppm

Just above this site, SC 20 was discovered. This rock was considered highly significant because it contained chalcopyrite disseminated in the quartz diorite. Significant results for SC 20 were:

Cu	9980.00	ppm
Au	0.26	ppm
Ag	16.00	ppm
Zn	338.00	ppm

Until SC 20 was found, we had presumed that the source of all the copper showings on the property was a porphyry copper, but with this discovery the presence of the porphyry has been confirmed.

We continued our traverse uphill until we reached the base of the cliffs above where we found more mineralized float of a different kind. The host rock was a fine-grained intrusive, probably a dyke. It was uniformly stained with malachite and the source was likely above us on the cliffs. No sample was taken because we preferred to try for bedrock at a later date. We traversed around the base of the cliffs in both directions (north and south), but nothing else of significance was found so we descended to cabin creek and returned to the cabin.

On August 3, 2006, we hiked up beside cabin creek close to the southern boundary of our claims and then headed uphill to the west. We found a large flat area that contained a lake not shown on the map. This lake has likely been exposed as the ice and snow melts due to global warming. Near

the southeast corner of the lake we found a pegmatite dyke that contained large crystals of quartz and light orange feldspar, which was iron stained a light rusty colour. We rested on the shore of the new lake, and then continued uphill over moraines and huge fields of angular boulders. Most of these boulders showed fracture faces that were covered with epidote so we concluded that this represented the southern portion of the epidote halo. In addition, there was some quartz in the fractures and some unusual veins that were coloured bright red. These were not sampled, but should have been and will be revisited in the future. We climbed up to a low point on the ridge and then ascended a small bump to the north. There were numerous quartz veins on the small summit, but no metallic minerals were seen, and no samples were taken. We then continued north into a pass that Rick and I had traversed in 2005. Just below the pass on the west side, we found another pegmatite dyke with large crystals of light orange pegmatite and quartz. This dyke had no staining on the surface, but as it was being sampled (SC 21), I found some small areas of malachite staining in the fractures. There were no significant results reported for SC 21.

We then descended back in the direction we had come, and when we passed the iron stained pegmatite dyke noted previously, a sample was taken (SC 22).

Significant results for SC 22 were:

Mg	5.17	%
Mn	2010	ppm
Sr	363	ppm
Zn	229	ppm

We then descended back to cabin creek and hiked downstream (north) and back to the cabin.

On August 4, 2006, we packed up, cleaned the cabin and hiked back to our vehicles, reaching Squamish about 2100 hours.

The samples that we had collected were transported (by me) to AlS/Chemex in North Vancouver on August 8, 2006, where they were analyzed.

MAP #3

SLIM CREEK PROSPECT - 2006 TRAVERSES
1:10,000

LEGEND
CREEK
LAKE
BOUNDARY LINE
TRAVERSE
SAMPLE SITE
LINEAR STRUCTURE
MINERALIZED OUTCROP OR FLOAT
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 100 FEET

200 400 600 800 m
1Km

86
87
PEGGY
38
37
8597
6700
S.C. 19,20
S.C. 21
S.C. 22
36
CABIN CREEK

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT FOR 2006

SCHEDULE

Food costs (including preparation)/person/day	**$60.00**
Vehicle to Slim Creek/trip	**$200.00**
Prospectors/day	**$400.00**
Report preparation and submission/day (Yr 2005)	**$400.00**

PROSPECTING EXPENSES FOR 2006

July 31, 2006 to Aug 4, 2006 = 5 days.
Ken Mackenzie, Rick Price, Sara Price, Kathryn Mackenzie, Richard Scott.

Food:	**5 prospectors * 5 days @ $ 60/day =**	**$300.00**
Vehicles:	**2 vehicles * 2 trips @ $200/trip = 4 * $200 =**	**$800.00**
Prospectors:	**5 prospectors * 5 days @ $400/day =**	**$10,000.00**

OTHER EXPENSES

Report preparation and submission for 2005:	**6.5 days @ $400**	**$2,600.00**
Vehicle trip to Vancouver		**$25.00**
Samples transported to ALS/Chemex		**$200.00**
Vehicle		**$25.00**
Analyses ALS/Chemex		**$151.90**
Equipment		**$42.89**

TOTAL EXPENSES FOR 2006: $14,044.79

APPENDIX A

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

K. R. MacKenzie, B.Sc., M.D.

Dr. MacKenzie is a retired physician who graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1963 with a B.Sc. in Chemistry and Mathematics. Geology 105 was taken as part of his undergraduate studies. He spent three summers working for the Geological Survey of Canada under Dr. J. O. Wheeler.
After graduating from U.B.C. in 1968 with a medical degree, Dr. MacKenzie has continued to prospect as a hobby.

Recent reading by the author includes:

The Rocks and Minerals of the World by C. Sorrell and G. Sandstrom.

Exploration and Mining Geology by William C. Peters.

Ore Deposits by C.F. Park, Jr. and R. A. MacDiarmid

A Field Guide to Rocks and Minerals by Pough

The Geochemistry of Gold and its Deposits by R. W. Boyle

Case Histories of Mineral Discoveries, Volume 3, Porphyry Copper, Molybdenum, and Gold Deposits, Volcanogenic Deposits (Massive Sulphides), and Deposits in Layered Rock by V. F. Hollister, Editor.

Porphyry Copper and Molybdenum Deposits West-Central B.C. by N.C. Carter.

Geology of the Porphyry Copper Deposits of the Western Hemisphere by Victor F. Hollister.

Atlas of Alteration by A.J.B. Thompson and J.F.H. Thompson, Editors.

APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR ALL SAMPLES COLLECTED ON THE SLIM CREEK PROSPECT DURING 2006.

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
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Finalized Date: 20-SEP-2006
Account: MACKEN

Project: S.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06083604

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
SC-19		0.50	0.060	4.2	1.82	<2	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.39	0.5	10	20	4240	2.59
SC-20		0.58	0.260	16.0	2.77	11	<10	130	<0.5	5	0.59	5.1	11	22	9980	4.29
SC-21		0.54	<0.005	<0.2	0.22	<2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.03	<0.5	<1	6	63	0.42
SC-22		0.54	<0.005	0.3	0.37	11	<10	110	<0.5	<2	19.0	<0.5	22	<1	48	4.49

22.

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Finalized Date: 20-SEP-2006
Account: MACKEN

Project: S.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06083604

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
SC-19		10	<1	0.73	<10	0.88	308	14	0.08	11	540	7	0.30	<2	3	41
SC-20		10	<1	0.99	<10	1.93	967	25	0.10	13	700	5	0.67	3	7	35
SC-21		<10	<1	0.18	<10	0.02	42	1	0.02	<1	10	6	<0.01	<2	<1	5
SC-22		<10	<1	0.09	<10	5.17	2010	<1	0.02	21	60	21	<0.01	3	2	363

23.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06083604

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
SC-19		0.15	<10	<10	69	30	101
SC-20		0.25	<10	<10	130	<10	338
SC-21		<0.01	<10	10	5	<10	8
SC-22		<0.01	10	<10	87	<10	229