Technical Report

2006 Reconnaissance Exploration Program on the Como #2 Mineral Tenure
(Como Tower)

Atlin Mining Division
NTS 104N12
TRIM 104N.052 and 104N.062
59°35'25" North Latitude, 133°42'39" East Longitude
Tenure 525458

Prepared for
Blind Creek Resources Limited
(owner/operator)
15th Floor, 675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 1N2

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by

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August 29, 2007

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INTRODUCTION

Blind Creek Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia mobilized a one man crew to work for one day on the Como#2 Tenure 525458. Throughout the following report prospector notes, maps and data also refer to this one celled tenure as the 'Como Tower'. Work comprised of reconnaissance prospecting and exploration for mineralized rock exposures located within the boundaries of this cell and adjacent areas located on NTS sheet 104N/12.

The property is 100% owned and operated by Blind Creek Resources Ltd. and was originally acquired in 2004 after positive exploration ventures were reported by the Prize Mining Company on a neighbouring property. To date, Blind Creek has conducted two seasons of field work for assessment purposes and has a positive report on file with recommendations made by Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng. in 2005.

This past season a total area of about 8 hectares was prospected at the Como #2, and 2 rock samples were collected by prospector Brad Davies. Sample locations had their UTM coordinates noted and all reconnaissance samples were shipped to and analysed by Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd of Kamloops, British Columbia. Analytical results include a 28 element ICP and a gold fire assay with atomic absorption finish. The compilation of this report and its data, in combination with reports on the adjacent Como Claim Group (to the north and east) will be reviewed by Blind Creek Resources Ltd. contract geologists in an effort to streamline proposed exploration in the 2007 season.

TENURE NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	AREA (ha)
525458	Como #2	16.386

Table 1: Tenure List
(note: complete list of Blind Creek Resources Mineral Tenure holdings included in Appendicies)

PHYSIOGRAPHY and ACCESS

The Como #2, also called Como Tower by Blind Creek Resources Ltd. prospectors, presently consists of 16.39 hectares of land, is located adjacent to the community of Atlin, British Columbia. 100% owned and operated by Blind Creek Resources Ltd., this one celled tenure is located on the NTS 104N/12 map sheet and is centered at approximately UTM Zone8V 572780E, 6606360N (NAD 83). Combined with the above described claim, at the time of the writing of this report, Blind Creek Resources holds a total of 42,814.58 hectares of non-contiguous mineral tenure in the Atlin area: a complete list of tenures is included in the appendices.

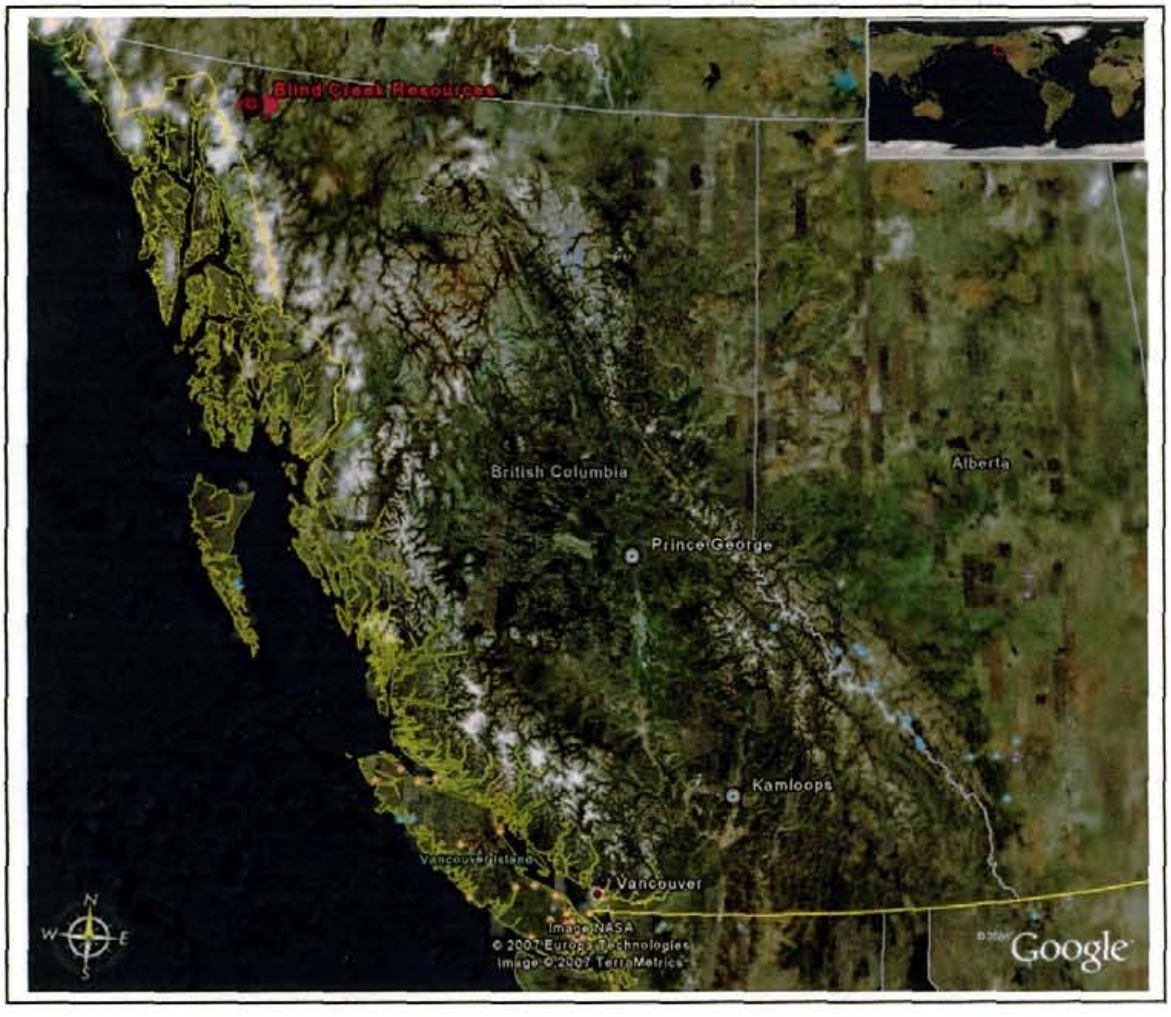

Figure 1: Location map of Blind Creek Resources Ltd. mineral property at Atlin, BC

The Como #2 claim, as seen in Figure 2, lies within the Teslin Plateau, to the east of the Coast Mountains and is centered approximately 1.6 kilometres north-northeast of Atlin, British Columbia. The community of Atlin is situated on the eastern shore of Atlin Lake

at an elevation of 2197 feet or 670 meters above sea level with gently rolling to moderately steep and forested mountainous terrain. Atlin is the most northern and most westerly town in the province of British Columbia, located at latitude N59"35' and longitude W133"40'.[1]

Access to the Blind Creek Resources Ltd. mineral property is provided largely by paved and/or gravel road from Atlin: a 4x4 crew cab was used to access the Como #2. The 1:50,000 scale NTS index map showing the line work of the Como#2 as well as adjacent tenures held by Blind Creek Resources Ltd. are shown in Figure 2.

ATLIN HISTORY

Travel British Columbia quickly sums up the Atlin area history as follows:

The earliest known inhabitants of the area were the Tlingit First Nations people, who traveled through the broad valley on their annual hunting, fishing and trading migrations. Tucked into the far northwestern tip of British Columbia, the remote and spectacularly beautiful community of Atlin graces the eastern shore of the mighty Atlin Lake, headwater of the Yukon River and named after the Tlingit word atlah, meaning 'Big Water', very appropriate for the largest natural lake in the province.

Atlin was founded in 1898 after European explorers Fritz Miller and Kenny McLaren discovered gold nearby in Pine Creek. The White Pass and Yukon Railway Company recognized Atlin's potential as a tourist destination and promoted the town to the fullest.

Photo 2: Atlin Miners (courtesy www.atlin.net)

Ten thousand fortune hunters poured into Atlin in 1899 and the town began to emerge with hotels, stores, offices, specialty shops, and saloons. Eight kilometers (5 miles) to the east was Discovery City located on Pine Creek. Discovery bloomed and died as remote mining camps tend to do, but Atlin had become the hub of local and government business, and it was the "seaport". Churches were established and clubs founded, as citizens strove to make it a permanent town. Today Atlin is home to a population of 400 people.

Photo 2: Atlin circa 1899
(courtesy www.atlin.net)

[1] www.atlin.net/factsandtrivia.htm

HARD ROCK MINING and MINERAL EXPLORATION HISTORY

According to Aspinall (2005) hard rock mineral claims were staked in the Atlin area in 1899. Exploration concentrated on mineralized veins and included gold-tellurium quartz veins, gold-silver quartz veins, cupiferous silver-gold veins, silver-lead veins and antimony veins.

Many exploration companies, government agencies and, of course, individuals have held mineral tenure and/or conducted field work in the area; and companies reported by Aspinall to have worked in the area include, but are not limited to, Placer Dome, Adanac Mining and Exploration Ltd., Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Glacier Mining, Adanac Molycorp and others. Some of the exploration conducted in the area has included regional to detailed mapping, geochemical work, trenching, ground and air geophysical surveys and drilling, with some peripheral deposits proving their reserves and planning production as outlined in Aspinall's 2005 report.

Further to the above, the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources has an extensive inventory of mineral showings and past producers for the Atlin area which are summarized in their MINFILE records. Several records exist adjacent to the Como#2 claim area and are included in the appendicies of this report: 104N007, 104N008, 104N091,104N044, 104N045, 104N046, 104N079 and 104N029.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Atlin map area is located in the northwestern corner of the northern Cache Creek Terrane (Figure 3). According to British Columbia Geological Survey Bulletin 108 the terrane "contains a fault-bounded package of late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic dismembered oceanic lithosphere (Monger, 1975, 1977a, b, 1984; Tempelman-Kluit 1979), intruded by post-collisional Middle Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary felsic plutonic rocks (Wheeler and McFeely, 1991; Mihalynuk *et al.*, 1992). The terrane is dominated by mixed graphitic argillite and pelagic sedimentary rocks that contain minor pods and slivers of metabasalt and limestone. Remnants of oceanic crust and upper mantle lithologies are concentrated along the western margin. Dismembered ophiolitic assemblages have been described at three localities along this margin: from north to south they are the Atlin (Ash, 1994), Nahlin (Terry, 1977) and King Mountain (Leaming, 1980) assemblages. Each area contains imbricated mantle harzburgite, crustal plutonic ultramafic cumulates, gabbros and diorite, together with hypabyssal and extrusive basaltic volcanic rocks. Thick sections of late Paleozoic shallow-water limestone dominate the western margin of the terrane and are associated with alkali basalts. These are interpreted to be carbonate banks constructed on ancient ocean islands within the former Cache Creek ocean basin (Monger, 1977b)."

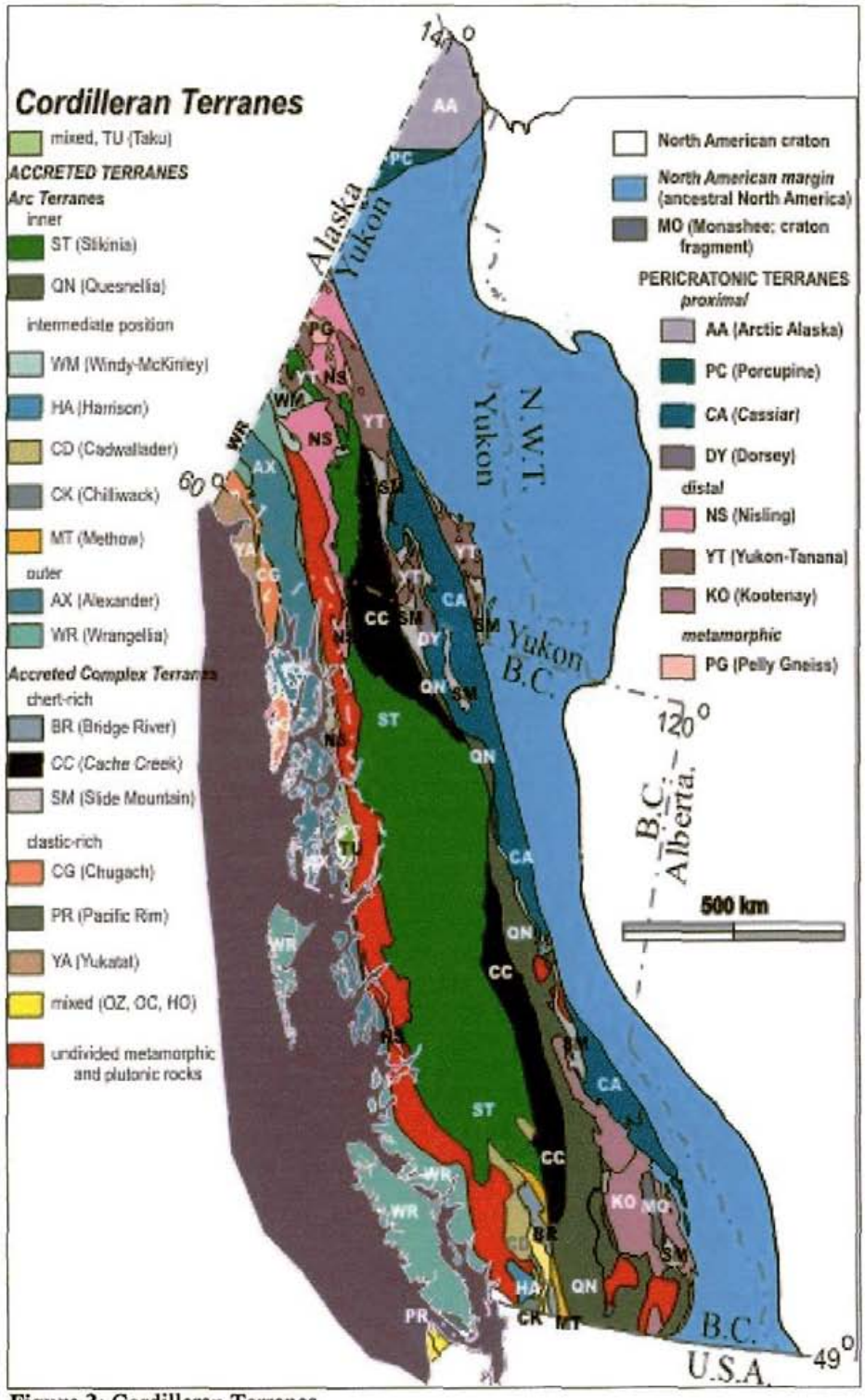

Figure 3: Cordilleran Terranes

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The British Columbia Geological Survey Bulletin 108 states that the northern Cache Creek terrane of the Atlin Mining Camp "is [locally] divisible into two distinct lithotectonic elements. A structurally higher, imbricated sequence of oceanic crustal and upper mantle lithologies termed the '*Atlin ophiolitic assemblage*', is tectonically superimposed over a lower and lithologically diverse sequence of steeply to moderately dipping, tectonically intercalated slices of pelagic metasedimentary rocks with tectonized pods and slivers of metabasalt, limestone and greywacke termed the '*Atlin accretionary complex*'. Locally these elements are intruded by the Middle Jurassic (Mihalynuk, *et al.*, 1992) calcalkaline Fourth of July batholith and related quartz-feldspar porphyritic and melanocratic dike rocks.

The Bulletin also summarizes the following about the Atlin area geology:

> *Gold veins are only found within or immediately adjacent to the ophiolitic assemblage rocks. Occurrences of gold quartz vein mineralization throughout the camp are localized along pervasively carbonatized fissure and fracture zones within and marginal to serpentinized mantle tectonite and ultramafic cumulate rocks of the Atlin ophiolitic assemblage.*
>
> *Gold quartz veins are poorly and erratically developed within the ultramafic rocks and more commonly occur as random fracture fillings. Wider, more continuous tabular fissure veins have been identified only in the mafic igneous crustal components (gabbro, diabase) of the Atlin ophiolitic assemblage where immediately adjacent to carbonatized ultramafic rocks.*
>
> *Ages of hydrothermal Cr-muscovite (mariposite) associated with the gold mineralization suggest a limited interval of vein formation between 171 and 167 Ma. This age of mineralization is consistent with the timing of Middle Jurassic magmatism at around 171 Ma. There is also a consistent spatial association between known gold vein occurrences and high level dikes and stocks. Both mineralization and magmatism appear to closely follow Middle Jurassic orogenic activity.*
>
> *Placer deposits within the camp are situated in stream valleys cutting erosional windows through the carbonatized relatively flat lying thrust faults within the Atlin ophiolitic assemblage. The placers are considered to be derived from quartz lodes previously contained within the ophiolitic crustal rocks.*

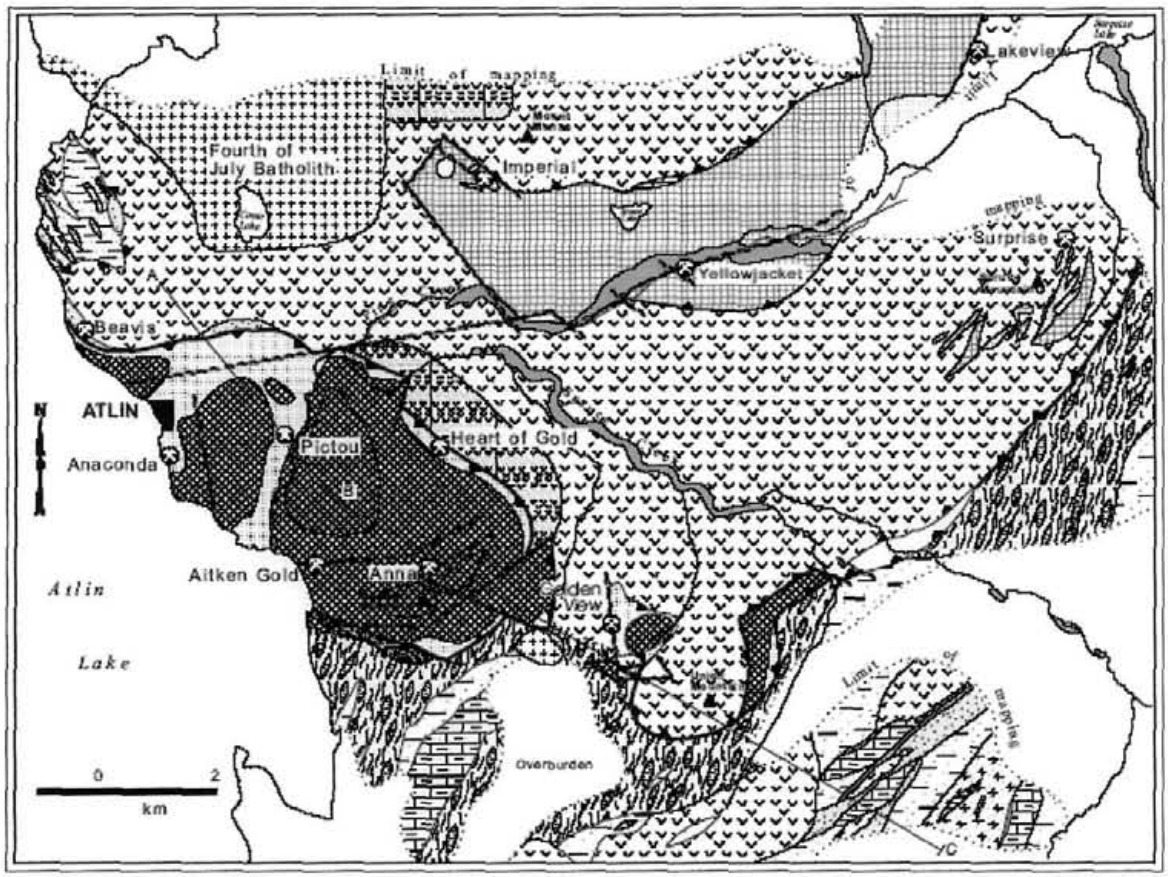

Figure 4a: Geology and distribution of lode gold showings in the Atlin camp. Refer to Figure 4b for legend. (from BCGS Bulletin 108)

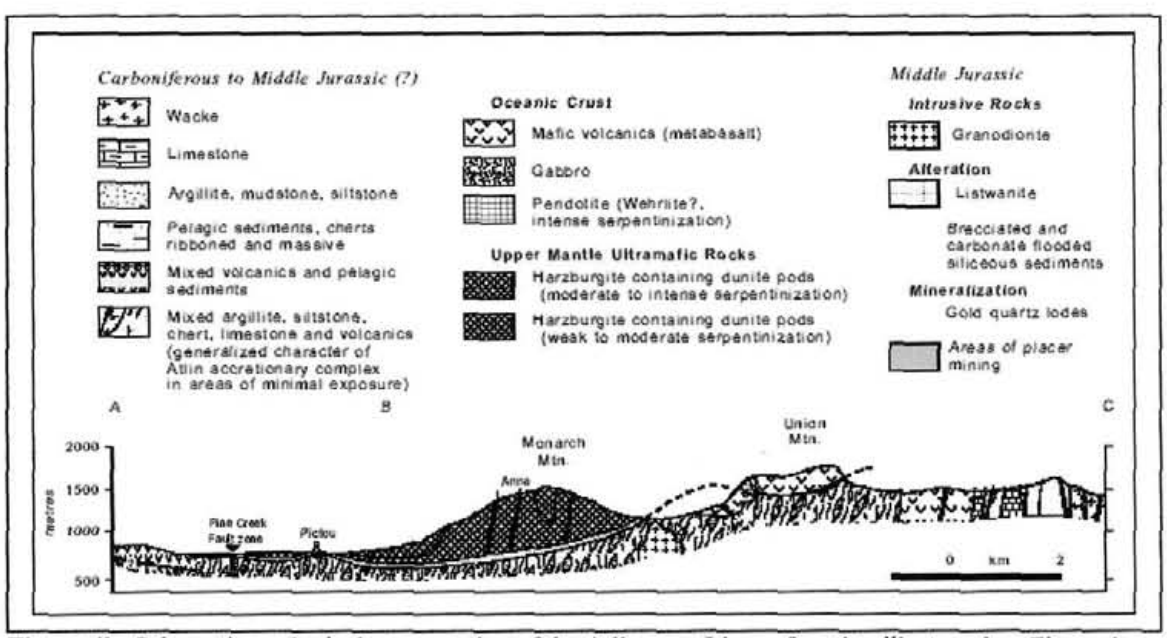

Figure 4b: *Schematic geological cross-section of the Atlin area. Lines of section illustrated on Figure 4a.* (from BCGS Bulletin 108)

PROSPECTOR'S DISCUSSION by Brad Davies

Geology

The *placer* gold of Atlin was all found within the northern reaches of the Cache Creek terrane; this terrane is known to extend down the length of the province. The rocks within this terrane have been called the Cache Creek Group, though some people have taken to calling these rocks the "Gold Series", since the Cache Creek Group has hosted or is in close relationship with all of the major placer fields of BC.

The rocks of the Cache Creek Group began as island arcs – volcanic in nature – and ocean basin rocks that were adjacent too these island arcs. In many cases, the ocean basin rocks give signs of having been near a subduction zone, a place where the ocean's crust descends beneath the lighter crust of the continents or island arcs. Regionally, these rocks are dominated by dark-coloured, mafic volcanic rocks or limestone, but chert, argillite, ultramafites and coarse clastic rocks of arc affinity can be found in great slices within the group.

- Because of metamorphosism, the volcanic rocks are not easily differentiated, but they have been broadly described as being either mafic lava flows (andesites), minor intrusions (rhyolite), mafic rocks of ophiolitic origin (meta-basalts and gabbros), and pyroclastic or sedimentary rocks of volcanic origin (greywacke).

- Lenses of limestone or dolostone are in contact with all of the other Cache Creek lithologies within the area, but massive limestone takes over to the south and southeast of the Atlin area. Geologists have remarked that the darker, argillaceous limestone has a fetid odour, and it has also been pointed out that the brecciation that is commonly found in random distribution throughout the limestone beds is *not* indicative of faulting or tectonic movement.

- Chert is abundant, and is derived from the siliceous ooze that builds up from the remains of deep-sea micro-organisms called radiolarians. Grey and black cherts are the most common, but white, green and red varieties are found, particularly around Sentinel Mountain. Originating as ocean crust, these cherts all carry traces of pyrite, and are surprisingly rich in trace-elements.

- Argillites have been classed as those rocks that range from argillaceous – and very siliceous – cherts through true shales to siltstones. Grey and greenish types occur, but black is the prevailing colour. The true shales, when found, are usually pyretic and graphitic, and are an indication to prospectors that thermal metamorphism has taken place, due to contact with intrusions or faulting. Since *regional* metamorphism in the Atlin area was very subdued, every occurrence of phyllite or true shale should be thoroughly investigated for signs of mineralization along contact surfaces.

Special attention to the subject of "ophiolites/ultramafites/listwanite" is required, since the rocks of the ophiolite suite hold the greatest promise for prospectors in the Atlin Area. Walter Sullivan, writing in 1974, begins the discussion:

> *A new and exceedingly important element has been introduced into the debate on the origin of the Alps and other mountains. This is the discovery of the true nature of a perplexing sequence of rocks that occur in elongated zones within some mountain systems. The sequence is known as the ophiolite suite. It puzzled geologists because the lowest units of the suite (which in its entirety may be several kilometers thick) consist of very "basic" rocks – the dense kind that typically erupt from deep in the earth. It was assumed that they had invaded the sedimentary formations where they were found, at the very high temperature typical of molten intrusions. Yet often the rocks around them showed no evidence of having been baked by such an invasion. Moreover, the time when these basic rocks were last molten was found, from radiation measurements, to have been much more ancient than the ages of the adjacent rocks.*
>
> *As more was learned about structures beneath the sea floor, from seismic probing, bottom sampling, and drilling, some began to suspect that the ophiolite suite represented an entire, top-to-bottom cross section of the oceanic crust – from the sediments, down through the lavas, past the "Moho," and into the upper mantle to the base of the rigid plate or lithosphere.*

Slices of the ophiolite sequence are obducted from the ocean floor during some major geological event to become a part of the accretionary complex. Then the accretionary complex, carrying these slices of ocean crust, is thrust onto dry land. Typically, "imbrication" (shingle-stacking) of the ophiolite sequence causes a reversed stratigraphy within the terrane, so that the sediments lie beneath the dike and pillow volcanics, which sit below the gabbro intrusions and basement rocks, leaving the ultramafic rocks to perch on top. This has resulted in a common name for ophiolites when they crop out on mountain tops: "alpine peridotites". The ocean crust that is subducting into the mantle is partially melting, with the lighter, felsic magma rising up through the crust to form volcanic arcs. The heavier, mafic materials remain in the upper mantle, but have been concentrated into the *ultra*, which is called peridotite. Peridotite is a heavy, coarse-grained dark coloured igneous rock that contains at least 10% olivine, is entirely composed of ferromagnesian minerals, and is low in alumina, silica and feldspar. High values in nickel, magnesium, and chrome are an indication of such *ultra* rock.

Geologists now feel that the ophiolite suites were created just above subduction zones, offshore of the continent too which they were eventually joined. Such an active source would explain the special chemistry of the ultramafic rock. Being just above a subduction zone, sea water would cause the hydration that is required when olivine in the mantle rock is altered to serpentine, which, in the case of ophiolites, is common (the name "ophiolite" was drawn from the Greek root "ophi", meaning snake, or serpent). In fact, ophiolites are *always* serpentinized to some extent, with complete serpentinization being *very* common.

Varieties of peridotite include kimberlite (which is a host for diamonds), jadeite (which is jade, of course), and dunite, which is almost completely composed of olivine, and sometimes alters to "peridot", which is a gemstone. Not just gems, but magnesium, cobalt, chromium, nickel and platinum group metals are mined from peridotite sources. Also, since the alteration product of olivine is serpentine, asbestos and talc are mined from peridotite sources. And of course, every old prospector knows that *gold* is closely associated with serpentine...

As found in the field, alteration of the ultramafites has proceeded beyond serpentinization. While it is certain that the serpentinization took place within the mantle, it is considered likely that any secondary metamorphism has taken place "continentally", since it tends to follow either the faulting that occurs throughout the region, or along contacts with bodies that have intruded since the ultramafites were thrust upon the continent. Alteration occurs as carbonatization, and the resulting rock – which occurs with quartz and mariposite (fuchsite) – is called listwanite. Magnetite is also a product of this secondary alteration, and leaves a distinctive signature for passive magnetic readings by geophysicists.

Geochemistry

On the side of the Fourth of July Bay Road, a grab sample containing abundant pyrites was taken(104372); however, results were not encouraging. Also, sample 106621 was taken from a rusty, red sandstone-conglomerate that is easily seen from the Bay Road, but this yielded nothing of interest.

signed: Brad Davies

FIELD SAMPLING and ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

All rock and soil samples collected in the field were gathered by prospectors Brad Davies and Jeff Merrick. Each sample was noted to type, position according to a Garmin GPS and general description of the sample taken. Rock samples were mostly representative grab samples of rock outcrops, rare chip sampling was conducted and few rock samples were of float material. These were taken with an appropriate rock hammer and placed then sealed in clearly labeled and tagged clear plastic bags. Soil samples were collected from the B-horizon and carefully placed in brown kraft paper bags appropriate for soil sampling purposes. Each bag was clearly labeled on the outside with a felt tip marker and sealed for shipping.

Each sample was carefully packaged and shipped via Greyhound Canada Transportation Corporation to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd of Kamloops, British Columbia for geochemical analysis. Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. completed all of the analysis associated with the 2006 Blind Creek Resources Exploration Program in Atlin. The following data, received from them, addresses the issues of sample preparation and analysis:

- **Analytical Method – gold assay**

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). A sub-sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% -140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize. Concentrates will be processed in our concentrate sample preparation area.

A 10 to 30g sample, run in triplicate, is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. Concentrate will be fused in a dedicated furnace to ensure no cross contamination. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on an AA instrument.

Appropriate standards (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

- **Analytical procedure assessment report - metallic gold assay**

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are two stage crushed to minus 10 mesh, then split to achieve a 250 gram (approximate) sub-sample. The sample is pulverized to 95% -140 mesh. The sample is weighed, then rolled and homogenized and screened at 140 mesh.
The -140 mesh fraction is homogenized and 2 samples are fire assayed for Au. The +140 mesh material is assayed entirely. The resultant fire assay bead is digested with acid and after parting is analyzed on a Perkin Elmer atomic absorption machine using air-acetylene flame to 0.03 grams/t detection limit.

The entire set of samples is redone if the quality control standard is outside 2 standard deviations or if the blank is greater than 0.015 g/t.

The values are calculated back to the original sample weight providing a net gold value as well as 2-140 values and a single +140 mesh value.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and or mailed to the client.

- **Analytical procedure assessment report**

    - **Sample preparation:** Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram sub-sample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The sub-sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

    - **Geochemical gold analysis:** The sample is weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua

regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods. Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

- **Multi element ICP analysis:** A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 ($HCl:HNO_3:H_2O$) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit. Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

	Detection Limit			Detection Limit	
	Low	**Upper**	**Low**	**Upper**	
Ag	0.2ppm	30.0ppm	Mn	1ppm	10,000ppm
Al	0.01%	10.0%	Mo	1ppm	10,000ppm
As	5ppm	10,000ppm	Na	0.01%	10.00%
Ba	5ppm	10,000ppm	Ni	1ppm	10,000ppm
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm	P	10ppm	10,000ppm
Ca	0.01%	10.00%	Pb	2ppm	10,000ppm
Cd	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm
Co	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm	Ti	0.01%	10.00%
Fe	0.01%	10.00%	U	10ppm	10,000ppm
La	10ppm	10,000ppm	V	1ppm	10,000ppm
Mg	0.01%	10.00%	Y	1ppm	10,000ppm
			Zn	1ppm	10,000ppm

Each of the 2006 Blind Creek Resources Ltd. sample locations are plotted on map Figure 2; the table of specific locations and sample descriptions are included in Table 2; and the related assay certificates from Eco Tech Laboratory are also included in the appendices.

TABLE 3: 2006 Sample List

SAMPLE		LOCATION			TENURE #	ASSAY CERTIFICATE
TAG #	TYPE	Easting	Northing			
104372	rock	572772	6606544	Dolomitic rock. Fine-grained pyrite banding striking easterly.	525458	AK6-1471
106621	rock	572828	6606502	Rusty conglomerate in ferric sandstone.	525458	AK6-1471

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based solely on the discourse given by the prospector, personal communications with the prospector and field crew, the limited data presented from the 2006 reconnaissance sampling and the authors basic knowledge, the following can be said:

- Previous geologists have suggested mineral potential on the Como#2 exists although there is no history of mining on the property (*pers.comm.* Doug Merrick August 2007).
- No significant assays resulted from the samples taken at the Como#2 mineral tenure during the 2006 field season.

The authors conclude that with more diligent field work, in combination with work on other contiguous Blind Creek Resources Ltd. tenures, the likelihood of finding an area with good mineral potential does exist in the area. More field work is required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above presented data and knowledge of the property the authors of this report recommend the following

1. Research, compile and categorize a list of recommendations made by previous companies, geologists and individuals who have worked the property, in an effort to streamline future work programs and define areas with high economic potential.
2. Generate a map of all relevant historical work from all available assessment reports to help build on past work and aid in future exploration programs
3. Conduct a more detailed mapping program of all outcrops on and adjacent to the property. All rock exposures should be noted to type and size of exposure and plotted accurately on a base map. Note in detail all mineral occurrences and sample accordingly.
4. Conduct geophysical and regional geochemical survey research to help define further areas of possible geologic and economic importance.

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Internal or Unpublished Reports

Davies, Brad. (2006) *Blind Creek Resources Ltd., Report on the Prospecting Expedition, Atlin,BC., 2006.* Unpublished internal company report.

APPENDIX I

COST STATEMENT

COST STATEMENT – Como #2

Wages: (August 31, 2006)

Prospectors: Brad Davies	10 hrs @ $20.00	$200.00	
Total Wages			**$200.00**

Food & Lodging: (August 31, 2006) **$100.00**

Report:

Data entry and map compilation (A.Justason 2 hours@$30/hr)	**$60.00**
Technical Report (A.Justason 8 hours@$30/hr)	**$210.00**
Printing and administration costs (10% of report preparation costs)	**$27.00**
SUBTOTAL	**$597.00**

TOTAL COSTS $597.00

APPENDIX II

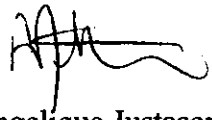
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – Angelique Justason

I, Angelique Justason, of 3972 Goldquartz Drive, Wells, British Columbia certify the following:

- I have studied geology and earth science at Camosun College and the University of Victoria.
- I have studied Civil Engineering Technology and Mining Engineering courses at BCIT of Burnaby, British Columbia.
- I have been employed in the Cariboo Mining District as a geotechnician and mine surveyor for over 7 years.
- I have a total of 4 full seasons of work experience as a field assistant with the BC Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada in various regions throughout British Columbia and the Yukon.
- I have successfully completed and received certificates for the Advanced Prospectors Course (1991) and Petrology for Prospectors Course (1992).
- I have been an avid prospector for over 15 years.
- I currently own and operate a mineral exploration services business, Tenorex GeoServices, which opened in January of 2007 and is based in Wells, British Columbia.
- I was not directly involved in any of the prospecting or exploration activities for Blind Creek Resources Ltd. of the Atlin area until such time it came necessary for the company to file a technical report. At that time, I supervised the compilation and data management of the field samples and technical report.
- I hold no interest in Blind Creek Resources Ltd., any of it's sister companies, nor any other properties within the Atlin Mining District.

Signed,



Angelique Justason

August 2007

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – Brad Davies

I, T. Bradley Davies, of 3980 Gold Quartz Drive, Wells, British Columbia, certify the following:

- I have been an avid prospector since growing up near Barkerville, BC. in the sixties.
- I have attended the Prospecting and Exploration Field School in Oliver, BC, as presented by AME BC and BCIT (2006).
- I have been employed in the Mineral Exploration sector for 13 years, conducting geochemical and geophysical surveys, compass and GPS traverses, grid layouts and claim acquisitions.
- I have occasionally been employed as a diamond driller's helper, also hard-rock and quarry miner for 22 years.
- I attended a business college in 2001 for an intensive 10-week course in the use of all of Microsoft Office's applications.
- I am a certified hand-faller, also a BCFS Fire Warden, with experience dating back to the early seventies.
- I have been involved with the properties from which these samples were taken for three years, first as a claim-staker, then as a diamond driller's helper, and finally as a prospector.
- I personally took over half the samples that are referred to in this report, and have some knowledge of the samples that were taken by the other crew.
- I hold no shares in Blind Creek Resources, Ltd., and have no material interest in the properties from which these samples were taken, nor do I hold any properties in Northwestern British Columbia.

Signed,

Brad Davies,
August 20, 2007

APPENDIX III

Blind Creek Resources Ltd. Mineral Tenure List
Atlin Mining District

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area
510928	Mineral	BLIND CREEK	203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	395.084
510932	Mineral	BLIND CREEK 2	203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	329.444
521544	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1000.270
521545	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1163.141
521547	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	884.000
521549	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1147.660
521550	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1283.995
521552	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1200.913
521554	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	641.133
521555	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	823.397
521556	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1368.297
521557	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	918.904
521558	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1169.622
521559	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1070.797
521560	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	969.627
521561	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	985.840
521562	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	936.059
521563	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1082.489
521564	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1165.261
521565	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	969.811
521575	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	985.349
521576	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1167.234
521577	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	823.072
521578	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	1167.911
521579	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	805.513
521581	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	887.093
521587	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	724.167
521589	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	723.854
521590	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	657.215
521591	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	984.682
521593	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	721.761
521594	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	721.936
521595	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	787.083
521597	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	475.601
521599	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	426.685
521600	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	245.876

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area
521602	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2008/oct/25	GOOD	819.427
521603	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2008/oct/25	GOOD	950.340
521604	Mineral		203166 (100%)	104N	2008/oct/25	GOOD	409.495
522314	Mineral	ROSE TOP	203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	410.471
522315	Mineral	ROSE BOTTOM	203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	410.621
522316	Mineral	LEFT OF SLATE	203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	410.736
522317	Mineral	JOHNSON NINE	203166 (100%)	104N	2007/sep/15	GOOD	147.891
525456	Mineral	COMO #1	203166 (100%)	104N	2008/oct/25	GOOD	65.517
525458	Mineral	COMO #2	203166 (100%)	104N	2010/jan/14	GOOD	16.386
548471	Mineral	EAST	203166 (100%)	104N	2008/jan/02	GOOD	410.608
548472	Mineral	EAST 2	203166 (100%)	104N	2008/jan/02	GOOD	410.829
548940	Mineral	EAST 3	203166 (100%)	104N	2008/jan/09	GOOD	410.915
548941	Mineral	EAST 4	203166 (100%)	104N	2008/jan/09	GOOD	411.150
548942	Mineral	EAST 5	203166 (100%)	104N	2008/jan/09	GOOD	411.349
548943	Mineral	EAST 6	203166 (100%)	104N	2008/jan/09	GOOD	378.615
548944	Mineral	EAST 7	203166 (100%)	104N	2008/jan/09	GOOD	197.605

APPENDIX IV

MINFILE Reports

MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No 104N 007

XML Extract/Inventory Report

File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey
Last Edit: 04-Feb-03 by Mikkel P. Schau

SUMMARY

Name	BEAVIS	**Mining Division**	Atlin
		BCGS Map	104N052
Status	Prospect	**NTS Map**	104N12E
Latitude	59° 35' 00" N	**UTM**	08 (NAD 83)
Longitude	133° 43' 15" W	**Northing**	6605705
		Easting	572241
Commodities	Gold, Silver	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	**Terrane**	Cache Creek

Capsule Geology

The Beavis Mine is located on the eastern shore of Atlin Lake about 2 kilometres north of the town of Atlin.

The Beavis property covers the northern contact of the Monarch Mountain thrust, a tectonized basalt of the harzburgite unit of the Atlin ophiolite assemblage. The mineralization is hosted in "accretionary complex" sediments caught up in the thrust.

The occurrence consists of a well-defined quartz vein hosted within rocks of the Pennsylvanian to Permian Atlin Ultramafic Allochthon. In the area of the vein, the ultramafic rock can be both silicified and carbonate altered to a listwanitic-type alteration assemblage with some chromium micas identified as mariposite. The host rocks for the intrusions are cherts and argillites of the Upper Mississippian to Upper Pennsylvanian Kedahda Formation of the Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group (Complex?). The quartz veins and alteration in the mine occur very near the contact of the intrusions and the sediments.

The main vein at the Beavis mine is 45 centimetres wide and it strikes at 155 degrees with a dip of 85 degrees to the northeast. Associated with the vein is a light coloured felsic dyke. The exact relationship of the vein and dyke is not documented, although a similar dike/vein assemblage occurs on the Anaconda property (104N 046) about 3 kilometres to the south. The dike on both properties is mineralized with disseminated pyrite. The quartz veins of the Beavis Mine carry variable amounts of disseminated pyrite and visible gold. Some breccia textures are present.

Work on the mine occurred from 1902 to 1908 with the most work done in 1908 by the Gold Group Mining Company with three levels developed from a shaft sunk 60 metres. A sample taken by Tom Schroeter (Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) on July 13, 1985 from a silicified breccia zone contained 63 grams per tonne gold and 235 grams per tonne silver.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1902-37; 1903-44; *1904-78; 1907-52; *1908-50; 1933-78
EMPR BULL 108, p. 17-19
EMPR FIELDWORK 1989 pp.311-322, pp.365-374; 1990 (in prep)
EMPR OF 1989-15A, 1989-24
EMPR PRELIM MAP 52
GSC MEM *37, p. 103; 307
GSC SUM RPT *1910, p. 49
DIAND OF *1990-4
PERS COMM (*Tom Schroeter)
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MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No 104N 008

XML Extract/Production Report/Inventory Report

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File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey
Last Edit: 04-Feb-03 by Mikkel P. Schau

SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	IMPERIAL, MONROE MOUNTAIN	**Mining Division**	Atlin
		BCGS Map	104N062
Status	Past Producer	**NTS Map**	104N12E
Latitude	59° 36' 17" N	**UTM**	08 (NAD 83)
Longitude	133° 36' 06" W	**Northing**	6608222
		Easting	578921
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	**Terrane**	Cache Creek

Capsule Geology

The Imperial Mine is located on the southwest flank of Monroe Mountain, southwest of Surprise Lake. The property is about 8 kilometres northeast of Atlin. The mine was developed from 1899 to 1902.

The Imperial occurrence lies within a body of ultramafic rocks of the Pennsylvanian to Permian Atlin Ultramfic Allochton. These rocks are composed largely of peridotites, diorites, and gabbros under variable degrees of shearing and alteration. The peridotites are often highly serpentinized; especially in the vicinity of local faults. These rocks have intruded into a volcanic package of the Lower Mississippian to Middle Pennsylvanian Nakina Formation of the Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group (Complex?). This package is composed largely of greenstone and volcanic greywacke. Porphyritic felsic dikes are often associated with the veins and can carry a significant amount of gold.

The alteration is silica-carbonate (listwanite?) type magnesite/ ankerite, quartz, calcite, talc, fuchsite and minor tremolite within serpentinite and quartz, calcite, ankerite and fuchsite within greenstone (Assessment Report 9868).

The Imperial occurrence comprises several parallel quartz-filled fissures. The main vein or lode varies from 0.3 to 2.1 metres in width and has been traced for a distance of over 150 metres. The vein strikes at 135 degrees with a dip of 55 degrees to the southwest. The vein attitude is very consistent. Mineralization in the vein comprises visible gold with variable amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite. Copper staining with malachite is common.

The mine was operated from two levels with over 150 metres of underground development. The western extension of the vein is faulted and it pinches to an unmineable width to the east. On the upper level, the mining width can reach 2.5 metres, but the vein pinches with depth as well as decreasing in grade. A total of 245 tonnes milled from the upper level yielded 13.7 grams per tonne gold while 23 tonnes milled from the lower level yielded only 5.1 grams per tonne gold.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1900-758,777; 1901-984; 1902-38; 1904-74,91; 1914-88; 1918-95; 1926-108; 1931-65; *1933-77
EMPR ASS RPT 4551, *9868, *13024
EMPR BC METAL MM00274
EMPR BULL 108, p.21
EMPR FIELDWORK 1989 pp.365-374; 1990 pp. 145-152
EMPR OF 1989-15A, 1989-24
EMPR PF (Atlin Area; Black, J.M., (1953): Atlin Placer Camp, Un- published Report, 116 pages)
EMPR PRELIM MAP 52
GSC ANN RPT 1899, Vol. 12, pp. B5-45; 1901, Vol. 13, p. 61A
GSC MEM *37, pp. 99-103; 307, p. 73
GSC SUM RPT *1910, p. 47
EMR MP CORPFILE (Ogdad Mining Co. Ltd.)
DIAND OF *1990-4
GCNL #137, 1984
Cordey, F. et al (1987): Significance of Jurassic Radiolarions from the Cache Creek Terrane, British Columbia,

in Geology V. 15, pp. 1151-1154

[redacted]

MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No
104N 029

Print Preview PDF -- SELECT REPORT -- New Window

File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey
Last Edit: 28-Nov-88 by Mike H. Gunning

XML Extract

SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	WILLOW CREEK	**Mining Division**	Atlin
		BCGS Map	104N053
Status	Past Producer	**NTS Map**	104N12E
Latitude	59° 35' 49" N	**UTM**	08 (NAD 83)
Longitude	133° 34' 33" W	**Northing**	6607387
		Easting	580397
Commodities	Gold	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	**Terrane**	Cache Creek

Capsule Geology

Willow Creek is a short 1 to 2 kilometre stream which flows south from a small lake into Pine Creek about half way between Atlin and Surprise Lake. It is about 8 kilometres northeast of Atlin. The creek was discovered in 1898 when gold was discovered on Pine Creek and was subsequently worked for four years recovering around 40,308 grams of moderately coarse gold (Bulletin 28). Only sporadic exploration drilling was done thereafter in 1937 and 1946.

The creek is underlain entirely by variably altered ultramafic rocks of the Upper Paleozoic Cache Creek Group. The rocks are common- ly altered to serpentine and are part of a northeast trending belt of ultramafic rocks extending along Pine Creek from Atlin to Surprise Lake.

There are two paychannels in the creek. The overburden consists of two gravel beds separated by a fine glacial silt to clay called "muck" by the old miners. Both pay channels are in the lower gravel, one right below the muck, and one on top of bedrock. The gold dis- tribution in the channels is sporadic.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1899-645; 1900-772; 1901-982; 1902-32; 1937-B44; 1946-195
EMPR BULL 28, p. 17
GSC ANN RPT XII
GSC MEM 307
GSC P 74-47
EMPR PF (Black, J.M., (1953): Atlin Placer Camp, Unpublished Report, 116 pages)
EMPR P 1984-2

MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No 104N 044

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File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey
Last Edit: 04-Feb-03 by Mikkel P. Schau

XML Extract/Production Report/Inventory Report

SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	PICTOU (L.5643), LUCKY, HUDSON'S BAY, ROSEDALE	**Mining Division**	Atlin
		BCGS Map	104N052
Status	Past Producer	**NTS Map**	104N12E
Latitude	59° 33' 59" N	**UTM**	08 (NAD 83)
Longitude	133° 40' 06" W	**Northing**	6603876
		Easting	575244
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Magnesite	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	**Terrane**	Cache Creek

Capsule Geology

The showings are located on the west side of Pine Creek, about one kilometre east of the present-day airstrip and 2 to 3 kilometres northeast of Atlin.

The showings are interpreted to be in the hanging wall of the Monarch Mountain thrust.

The occurrence consists of an extensive alteration zone hosted within ultramafic rocks of the Pennsylvanian to Permian Atlin Ultramafic Allochthon. The rocks in the vicinity of the showings are highly altered but outcrops one kilometre to the west reveal their composition to be that of a knobby (pyroxene) peridotite. The ultramafic "slice" occurs within volcanic rocks of the Upper Mississippian to Upper Pennsylvanian Nakina Formation of the Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group (Complex?). There are no lithologic contacts or changes on the property.

The occurrence is a wide alteration/fracture zone that has pervasive silicification, brecciation, and iron and magnesium-carbonate (listwanite?) alteration. The zone can be up to 5 metres wide but its thickness is inconsistent. Some bull quartz and narrow radiating quartz veinlets are present although distinct quartz veins are not abundant in the alteration zone. Breccia textures are common and the zone is vertical, striking about 100 degrees. Pyrite is minor with trace amounts of tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, and fuchsite. Zoning of iron and magnesium in the carbonate alteration is common. Magnesite is present. Quartz veins are vuggy; open space textures in the zone are common. Recent sampling suggest that the breccia zones are anomalous in gold and the quartz veins are anomalous in gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony. Gold assays were as high as 0.4 ounces per tonne.

Work on the property began in 1900 by Lord Hamilton of London who put in a 20 metre adit and 7 metre shaft. Then in 1968, T.O. Connolly developed more surface workings and shipped a .91 tonne bulk sample which contained 342 grams of silver, 0.3 per cent lead and 0.15 per cent zinc (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1968, page A52). In 1987, Homestake Mining did geophysical and geochemical work with some surface trenching.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1931-65; 1933-78; 1968-23,A52
EMPR ASS RPT 4551
EMPR BULL 108, p. 17,22,133
EMPR PF (Smithers)
GSC MAP 1082A
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DIAND OF *1990-4
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Cordey, F. et al (1987): Significance of Jurassic Radiolarions from the Cache Creek Terrane, British Columbia, in Geology V. 15, pp. 1151-1154

MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No
104N 045

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File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey
Last Edit: 28-Nov-88 by Mike H. Gunning

XML Extract

SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	RELIEF, OTTAWA	**Mining Division**	Atlin
		BCGS Map	104N052
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	104N12E
Latitude	59° 35' 35" N	**UTM**	08 (NAD 83)
Longitude	133° 40' 18" W	**Northing**	6606842
		Easting	574996
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Magnesite	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	**Terrane**	Cache Creek

Capsule Geology

The Relief property is located just south of Como Lake on the south side of the road about 3 kilometres north of Atlin. The prop- erty was worked primarily in 1904 with a short shaft and drift but has not been worked significantly since.

The property is hosted within dark green, massive andesites to basalts of the Lower Mississippian to Middle Pennsylvanian Nakina Formation of the Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group (Complex?). These rocks are often referred to as greenstone. The occurrence lies just south of the Jurassic Fourth of July Creek Batholith which covers an area of 780 square kilometres north and northwest of Atlin. It is composed primarily of hornblende-bearing diorites to quartz diorites.

Mineralization occurs in quartz stringers up to 30 centimetres wide sparsely mineralized with pyrite. The volcanic country rock is reportedly "carbonate altered" and some references to magnesite are made; the geology and mineralization of this occurrence are poorly documented. The veins are said to strike 40 degrees, dipping 60 degrees to the southeast.

Samples taken in 1904 reportedly averaged around 9 grams per tonne gold. A dump sample analysed in 1931 returned values of trace gold and 10 grams per tonne silver.

Bibliography

EMPR AR *1904-79; *1931-64
GSC MEM 307
GSC P 74-47
DIAND OF *1990-4
Cordey, F. et al (1987): Significance of Jurassic Radiolarions from the Cache Creek Terrane, British Columbia, in Geology V. 15, pp. 1151-1154
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MINFILE Record Summary

MINFILE No
104N 046

Print Preview PDF -- SELECT REPORT -- New Window

File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey
Last Edit: 04-Feb-03 by Mikkel P. Schau

XML Extract

SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	ANACONDA, ANNY, FULL MOON, SOUTH ATLIN	**Mining Division**	Atlin
		BCGS Map	104N052
Status	Prospect	**NTS Map**	104N12E
Latitude	59° 33' 49" N	**UTM**	08 (NAD 83)
Longitude	133° 42' 06" W	**Northing**	6603530
		Easting	573367
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Magnesite	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	**Terrane**	Cache Creek

Capsule Geology

The Anaconda property is located on the east shore of Atlin Lake about 1 kilometre south of the town of Atlin. Work on the quartz veins started in 1898 or 1899 and a 30-metre adit was driven from a level 5 metres above the lake. The claim was crown-granted in 1900 but work was suspended in that year. Homestake re-opened the property for work in 1987.

The showing is interpreted to be in the hanging wall of the Monarch Mountain thrust.

The showing consists of a narrow quartz vein less than 25 centimetres wide hosted in variable altered ultramafic peridotites of the Atlin Ultramafic Allochthon. Serpentine alteration is common. The ultramafic aphiolite "slice" occurs within the Lower Mississippian to Middle Pennsylvanian Nakina Formation of the Mississippian to TriassicCache Creek Group (Complex?).

The vein itself has some associated iron-magnesium carbonate alteration with sporadically pervasive magnesite. Some fuchsite is also present. Some breccia and open space textures are present. Disseminated to poddy galena and pyrite are present but minor. There is also trace disseminated black crystals of tetrahedrite or possibly chromite. The vein is narrow, vertical, and strikes at 100 degrees. The adit was driven along this vein. Oxidized seams and cavities are reported to have had the highest gold values, although assays are available from only one sample which reported "a small amount of gold and 0.75 ounces to the tonne silver (26 grams per tonne)".

South of the adit on the same property is a well exposed porphyritic quartz-feldspar rhyolite dike with evenly disseminated grains of pyrite which make up 5 to 10 per cent of the rock. The dike orientation is irregular, possibly due to faulting. Samples from this dike were taken but assays are not yet available.

An analysis of the alteration zone surrounding the vein indicated about 21.7 per cent magnesia, 27 per cent carbonic acid, 45.7 per cent silica, 5.1 per cent iron and 0.5 per cent loss on ignition and water (GSC Annual Report 1899).

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1900-758,777; 1904-78; 1933-78
EMPR ASS RPT 4551
EMPR BULL 108, p. 17
EMPR OF 1987-13
EMPR PF (Smithers)
GSC ANN RPT 1899, pp. 18B-22B
GSC MEM 307

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Cordey, F. et al (1987): Significance of Jurassic Radiolarions from the Cache Creek Terrane, British Columbia, in Geology V. 15, pp. 1151-1154

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 104N 079

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File Created: 24-Jul-85 by BC Geological Survey
Last Edit: 18-Oct-88 by Brian Grant

XML Extract/Inventory Report

SUMMARY

Summary Help

Name	ATLIN	**Mining Division**	Atlin
		BCGS Map	104N052
Status	Past Producer	**NTS Map**	104N12E
Latitude	59° 34' 54" N	**UTM**	08 (NAD 83)
Longitude	133° 41' 16" W	**Northing**	6605556
		Easting	574112
Commodities	Hydromagnesite	**Deposit Types**	F09 : Playa and Alkaline Lake Evaporites
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	**Terrane**	Cache Creek

Capsule Geology

Accumulations of hydromagnesite are located within topographic lows immediately east of Atlin. In addition to the two main bodies, a number of small, isolated patches of hydromagnesite occur along the lakeshore in the vicinity of Atlin.

The largest deposit is about 7.29 hectares with an average depth of 81 centimetres and it has several smaller satellite bodies. It is located northeast of Atlin, north of the airfield road and lies in a slight depression which opens northwest to a swampy area.

Glacio-fluvial materials underlie the deposit and the basal contact with the underlying clay-like soil and grit is sharp with no evidence of gradation. Near the base of the deposit however, the hydromagnesite may be more porous and is traversed by irregular vein-like films of glassy hydromagnesite. The surface is slightly raised and hummocky and is crosscut by cracks and fractures up to 3 centimetres wide and one metre deep. The bodies are relatively barren of vegetation and have slightly irregular but sharply defined boundaries.

The hydromagnesite is white, powdery and remarkably uniform in texture and composition with no evidence of bedding or structure. The white surface color assumes a yellow tinge after a depth of about 30 centimetres although this color disappears with exposure to air. The hydromagnesite becomes quite plastic, like clay, when wet.

Two holes drilled in the deposit were sampled and analysed. Hole No. 1 indicated a hydromagnesite thickness of 66 centimetres and was sampled at depths of 8, 33 and 58 centimetres. Hole No. 2 indicated a thickness of 1.07 metres and was sampled at 10, 42 and 71 centimetres. Results of this sampling are presented as analytical results for samples 1A, 1B, 1C and 2A, 2B, 2C respectively, in the accompanying table.

A second hydromagnesite deposit lies directly east of Atlin and southwest of the main deposit. It consists of three bodies within topographic depressions and associated with larger areas of impure hydromagnesite. The surfaces of all three bodies are irregular and thickness varies from 0.3 to 2.2 metres.

The first body is about 1.82 hectares with an average thickness of about one metre but which varies from 0.3 to 1.5 metres. Sample No. 3 was collected at a depth of 53 centimetres near the center of the body. Sample No. 4 was collected at a depth of 41 centimetres, about 30 metres from site three.

The second body is northwest of the first. It is about 0.3 hectares with a variable thickness from 1 to 2.14 metres but averages 1.53 metres. Near the northeast corner of this hydromagnesite deposit the

thickness is about 1.73 metres and Sample No. 5 was collected from a depth of 46 centimetres. The material is partly granular and some- what clay-like with walnut sized, or smaller, pieces of hardened hydromagnesite. Sample No. 6 is a surface sample where the thickness of the deposit is greater than 1.8 metres.

The third body constituting this deposit is 0.4 hectares with a thickness of 0.3 to one metre. Sample No. 7 was collected about ten centimetres above the base of the deposit at a depth of 51 centi- metres. The material sampled is compact and traversed by thin micro- veinlets of hydrous magnesium carbonate.

Unclassified reserves are 107,037 tonnes grading 41 per cent hydromagnesite; 83 per cent of the reserves would grade 41 to 42 per cent MgO. Several hundred tonnes were mined and shipped to the USA between 1904 and 1915.

Analysis of Hydromagnesite - Atlin Deposits (Annual Report 1915):

Sample No.	Deposit Thickness (metres)	Sample Depth (cm)	MgO	CaO	SiO2	CO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	FeO	H2O
1A	0.66	8	41.13	2.04	1.86	35.98	0.67	0.15	0.60	18.02
1B	0.66	33	42.35	0.82	0.90	36.10	0.10	0.09	0.45	18.95
1C		58	42.19	0.68	0.54	36.17	0.17	0.11	0.64	19.05
2A	1.07	10	40.56	1.26	1.22	35.96	0.67	0.18	0.63	19.04
2B		42	41.93	1.50	1.96	36.04	0.14	0.45	0.65	17.66
2C		71	35.23	6.44	9.22	37.70	0.94	0.73	0.78	8.20
3	1.0	53	42.85	0.32	0.74	36.35	0.35	0.15	0.66	19.10
4	1.0	41	38.94	0.42	3.48	34.31	2.85	0.56	0.81	18.10
5	1.73	46	43.04	0.16	0.96	36.21	0.23	0.12	0.53	19.26
6	>1.83	Surface	43.45	0.26	0.62	36.23	0.41	0.09	0.36	18.95
7	0.61	51	42.12	0.48	1.18	35.89	0.33	0.10	0.71	19.42

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1904-G82,83; 1915-K28,K65
EMPR ASS RPT 16821
EMPR BULL *4, pp. 115-129
EMPR FIELDWORK 1988, pp. 311-322; 2000, pp. 327-336
EMPR OF *1987-13, pp. 54-57; 1989-24
EMR MIN BULL MR 223 B.C. 345
GSC ANN RPT 1899, Part A, pp. 71A-72A
GSC MEM 118, p. 29; 307, p. 79
GSC MAP 1082A
GSC SUM RPT 1898, pp. 10R-12R,15R; *1915, pp. 50-61
WWW http://www.infomine.com/

MINFILE Record Summary
MINFILE No 104N 091

File Created: 01-Dec-88 by Gary J. Payie
Last Edit: 04-Oct-90 by Dorthe E. Jakobsen

XML Extract/Inventory Report

SUMMARY

Name	GOLD STAR	**Mining Division**	Atlin
		BCGS Map	104N052
Status	Showing	**NTS Map**	104N12E
Latitude	59° 34' 52" N	**UTM**	08 (NAD 83)
Longitude	133° 42' 43" W	**Northing**	6605467
		Easting	572748
Commodities	Gold, Silver	**Deposit Types**	
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	**Terrane**	Plutonic Rocks, Cache Creek

Capsule Geology

This occurrence adjoins the Beavis prospect (104N 007) to the east and the geology is reported to be the same.

A pyritic quartz vein is hosted within ultramafic rocks of the Pennsylvanian to Permian Atlin Ultramafic Allochthon. The ultramafic rock can be both silicified and carbonate altered to a listwanitic- type alteration assemblage. The ultramafics intrude cherts and argillites of the Upper Mississippian to Upper Pennsylvanian Kedahda Formation of the Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group (Complex?). The quartz veins and alteration occur near the contact of the intrusions and the sediments. Felsic dykes cut the country rock and are associated with the veining.

A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 10.7 metres on a well sili- cified structure. A sample of quartz from the dump contained 0.86 grams per tonne gold and 10.29 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1904).

Bibliography

EMPR FIELDWORK 1989 pp.311-322, pp.365-374; 1990 (in prep)
EMPR OF 1989-15A, 1989-24
EMPR PRELIM MAP 52
EMPR AR *1904-79
GSC MEM 37; 307
GSC P 74-47
GSC ANN RPT 1899, Vol. 12; 1901, Vol. 13
DIAND OF *1990-4
Cordey, F. et al (1987): Significance of Jurassic Radiolarions from the Cache Creek Terrane, British Columbia, in Geology V. 15, pp. 1151-1154

APPENDIX V

Assay Certificates

23-Oct-06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1471

Blind Creek Resources
Box 247
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

No. of samples received: 22
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Blind Creek
Submitted by: D. Merrick

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	106616	5	<0.2	1.03	5	205	<5	0.04	<1	9	191	78	2.29	<10	0.76	920	8	0.02	32	130	20	5	<20	<1	0.05	<10	47	<10	<1	63
2	106617	10	<0.2	0.32	20	90	<5	0.15	<1	4	109	32	1.20	20	0.11	88	2425	0.04	6	170	8	<5	<20	14	<0.01	<10	10	<10	5	9
3	106618	10	<0.2	0.72	<5	585	5	0.43	<1	11	37	35	2.25	<10	0.60	200	1	0.08	8	440	34	<5	<20	5	0.14	<10	87	<10	4	30
4	106619	10	<0.2	0.81	<5	35	<5	1.05	<1	20	49	50	2.20	<10	0.76	236	<1	0.15	25	430	14	10	<20	1	0.10	<10	84	<10	9	23
5	106620	10	<0.2	0.74	<5	60	5	0.59	<1	9	57	46	3.45	<10	0.60	143	<1	0.11	13	460	10	<5	<20	9	0.09	<10	77	<10	1	15
6	106621	5	<0.2	0.34	120	60	5	8.02	<1	22	229	12	2.86	<10	2.79	683	3	0.01	118	240	4	20	<20	177	<0.01	<10	69	<10	6	35
7	106622	10	<0.2	0.02	15	15	<5	>10	<1	<1	9	<1	0.07	<10	0.22	25	<1	<0.01	3	40	<2	10	<20	307	<0.01	<10	14	<10	<1	8
8	106623	15	0.5	0.77	25	150	<5	0.45	<1	6	58	47	2.67	10	0.32	97	12	0.01	12	2060	24	<5	<20	31	<0.01	<10	30	<10	13	66
9	106624	70	0.6	0.69	25	155	<5	0.30	<1	5	79	81	2.47	10	0.21	60	27	0.01	16	1100	26	<5	<20	16	<0.01	<10	24	<10	16	99
10	104365	10	<0.2	0.12	25	15	<5	0.03	<1	15	135	195	2.18	<10	<0.01	59	29	0.05	8	<10	4	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	5
11	104366	15	<0.2	1.17	<5	245	<5	0.79	<1	27	46	64	4.12	<10	1.10	560	<1	0.11	24	600	16	10	<20	5	0.10	<10	187	<10	19	47
12	104367	20	<0.2	1.42	<5	135	5	1.20	<1	27	96	51	3.53	<10	1.27	383	<1	0.12	37	390	20	5	<20	9	0.15	<10	132	<10	13	31
13	104371	10	<0.2	1.98	10	45	<5	1.92	<1	25	108	139	2.29	<10	0.74	240	<1	0.29	39	370	28	5	<20	25	0.14	<10	81	<10	9	19
14	104372	10	<0.2	1.10	30	165	10	3.92	<1	28	123	25	5.03	<10	2.09	991	6	0.02	41	980	18	10	<20	123	<0.01	<10	122	<10	18	79
15	104373	10	<0.2	0.61	75	110	5	3.74	<1	24	138	47	3.62	<10	1.34	506	5	0.02	45	250	6	15	<20	95	<0.01	<10	84	<10	5	35
16	104374	20	<0.2	1.47	55	135	<5	6.16	<1	32	141	63	5.35	<10	2.80	948	4	0.06	62	460	14	25	<20	167	0.01	<10	183	<10	6	54
17	104375	10	<0.2	1.35	30	120	5	3.01	<1	25	147	55	3.88	<10	1.74	525	3	0.06	50	440	18	15	<20	73	0.03	<10	133	<10	7	40
18	104376	5	<0.2	1.88	<5	35	10	1.22	<1	31	93	47	4.22	<10	1.41	605	<1	0.06	28	400	26	5	<20	7	0.23	<10	149	<10	14	46
19	104377	40	<0.2	0.08	50	90	55	0.48	3	14	76	11	>10	<10	<0.01	57	32	<0.01	195	80	<2	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	10	<10	<1	212
20	104378	5	<0.2	0.99	5	95	<5	0.06	<1	7	60	48	2.34	<10	0.65	120	3	0.01	23	150	16	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	18	<10	<1	48
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
10	104365	10	<0.2	0.13	25	15	<5	0.05	<1	15	140	197	2.18	<10	<0.01	59	28	0.05	8	<10	4	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	5
19	104377	40																												
Standard:																														
Pb106			>30	0.53	265	100	<5	1.70	43	3	42	6177	1.45	<10	0.23	570	31	0.02	7	275	5326	65	<20	141	<0.01	<10	14	<10	<1	8496
OXE42		595																												

JJ/bp
df/1471
XLS/06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

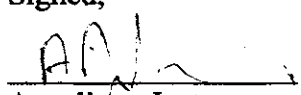
APPENDIX VI

List of Software Applications

I, Angelique Justason, of 3972 Goldquartz Drive, Wells, British Columbia certify that the following is, to the best of my knowledge, a complete list of the software programs used in the support of the exploration and development of the Blind Creek Resources Ltd. tenures as well as in the preparation of the related report.

- Adobe Acrobat 6.0
- ArcView 9.2
- ARIS Map Builder
- Garmin MapSource
- Google Earth
- Internet Explorer
- MapInfo Professional 5.5
- MS Excel
- MS Outlook
- MS Word
- OziExplorer version 3.95.4q
- Tatuk GIS
- Windows notepad
- Windows Picture and Fax Viewer

Signed,



Angelique Justason

August 2007

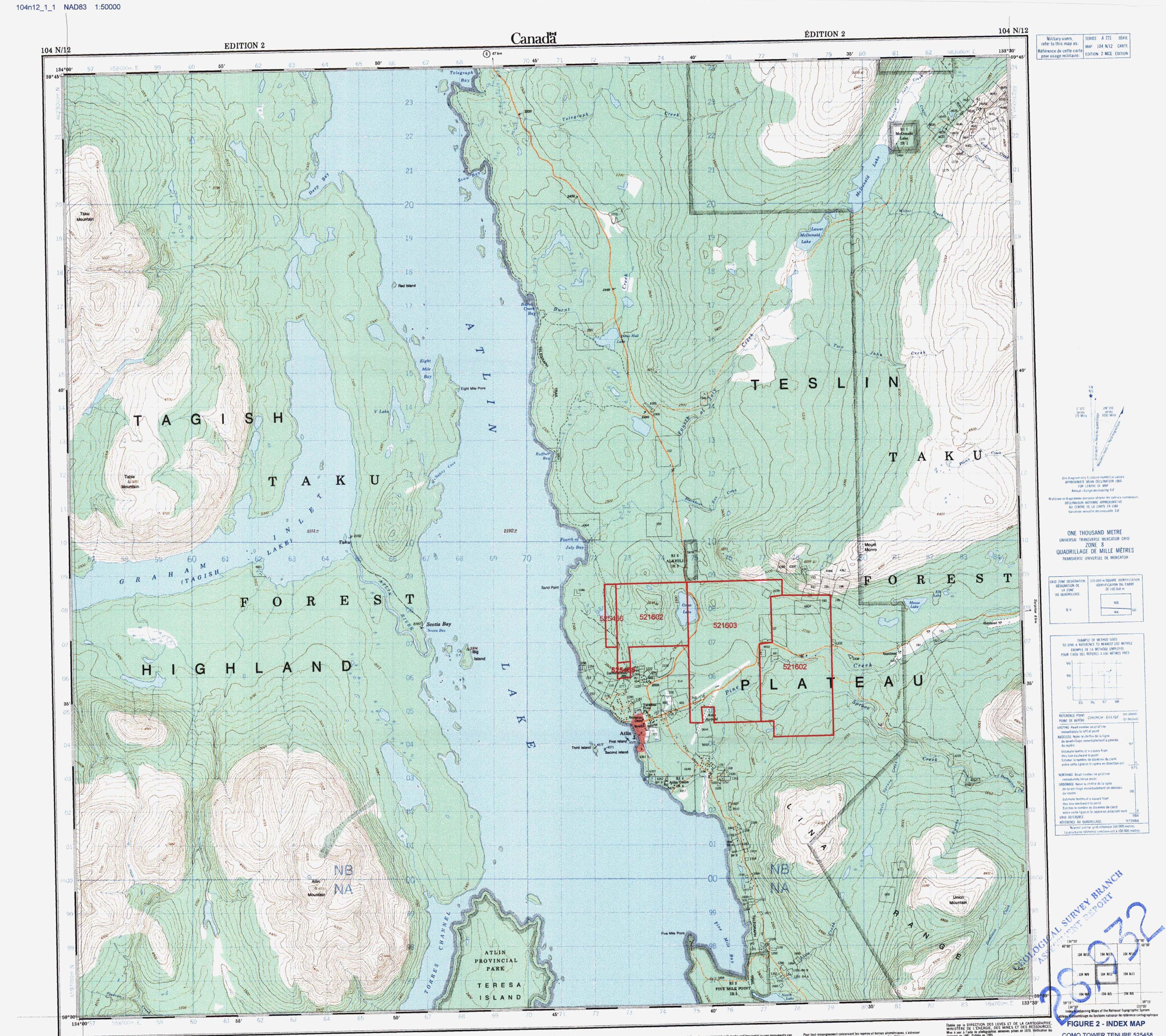


FIGURE 2 - INDEX MAP

COMO TOWER TENURE 525458

ATLIN

CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT

BRITISH COLUMBIA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Scale 1:50 000 Échelle

104 N/12

EDITION 2 ÉDITION

Établie par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES. Mise à jour à l'aide de photographies aériennes prises en 1979. Vérification des ouvrages en 1981. Publiée en 1985.

Ces cartes sont en vente au Bureau des Cartes du Canada, ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa, ou chez le vendeur le plus près.

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada — Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada

DRAFTED BY ANGELIQUE JUSTASON - AUGUST2007

572243.79

574467.69

6606525.18

6604301.28

COMO LAKE

N

106617

104345

104371

104344

104372

106621

525458

104349

104348

ATLIN LAKE

ATLIN

FIRST ISLAND

THIRD ISLAND

1:5,000

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6

Kilometers

NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 8N

Legend

- Mineral Claims selection
- 2006 Sample Locations
- Wetlands
- Mineral Claims
- Contours
- Roads
- River / Stream
- Vegetation Cover
- Lakes

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

ATLIN NORTH PROJECT

Title:

Como #2 Mineral Tenure
2006 Sample Location Map

Scale:	Design:	Figure:
1 : 5:000	Neil Mallen	5
Date: August 2007	Drawing: BCR	Rev: v1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prospecting report Atlin B.C. tower area.

A ground search through timbered area, for exposed rock. Sampling where appropriate. Tenure 525458
Atlin Mining division

Map sheet 104N

59.5889N 133.7111W

Property owned by Blind Creek Resources. Work paid for by Blind Creek.

Report prepared by Doug Merrick, crew coordinator.

Reference assessment report 28931

Original report submitted Oct 12/06, March 13/07, re submitted July 07

(2)

Prospecting Report Atlin B.C.

Blind Creek Resources Ltd.

Report Preparation D.Merrick

Certified prospectors - Brad Davies

\- Jeff Merrick

Aug 23 to Oct 15, 2006

COMO LK. TOWER

Introduction

Tenure 525458 is in the north west corner of B.C. It lies approximately 2 kilometers north of the community of Atlin.

Looking north from Atlin two tall communication towers are visible . The claim lies between them. Take the Fourth of July road which passes between the towers.

The property was acquired by Clive Aspinall, local geologist, for Blind Creek Resources. He felt it had mineral potential though there is no history of mining on the property.

It is a single cell claim. Bedrock is exposed along the road and just east of the tallest tower.

Brad Davies, prospector, searched the timbered area for exposed rock but was only able to find three samples that appeared mineralized.

Sample 104371 is a grab sample ,host rock andesite.

Sample 104372 is in dolomitic rock.There is pyrite banding striking easterly.

Sample 106621 rusty red sandstone conglomerate.

Assay results will be assessed by a geologist for recommendations on proposed work for 2007.

Detailed Cost Statement

One man 1 day

1 man x 10 x $20.00---- $200.00

Food and lodging

Atlin Inn and Pinetree cafe

1 man 1 day @ $100 ----$100.00

Total cost $300.00

The Atlin/Como Zone

Como Lake is about three kilometres short of Atlin along the main highway from Jake's Corner. The lake is encircled by an offshoot of the Fourth of July Batholith, with pink granite found east of the lake, and a thin rim of granodiorite around the southern end, which extends ɔrth and west. The batholith contacts meta-sediments here at the southern end of the lake, and this contact is visible on a rock-cut beside the highway. The contact can be traced only with difficulty east or northwesterly in the glacial drift, but can be picked up on the southeast flank of the hill that overlooks the lake from the west.

The meta-sediments range from fine clastic sediments to bedded cherts, with one occurrence of ferrous sandstone to the west. South and east of the lake, a kind of indurated siltstone can be found, but greenstone and "volcanic greywacke" predominate.

There is a pit beside the highway just south of Como Lake, where someone has used a ripper to open up a gossanized fault zone in the greywacke. A small soil-grid was established here, but assays from this grid show no gold anomalies. Low values of nickel and magnesium would indicate that ultrabasics are not present at this location; however, the actual fault was found, and a pyritized chip sample from the bedrock along this fault yielded some mildly interesting results. Soil sample 104364 and rock sample 104365 show anomalous values in copper, as does a sample from the soil-grid (100W0025N). Zinc, too, is present. And just north of Como Lake, alongside the highway, a pyritized chip sample yielded similar results, with somewhat anomalous gold values (104351).

.oser to Atlin, ultrabasics can be found, with oxidized quartz and much evidence of alteration. Four samples were taken from the edge of someone's backyard, and gold values *are* found here.

Heading west from Como Lake, granite has weathered to a sugary, micaceous aplite across a southeast-facing hillside. Along this formation's contact with the meta-sediments a small area was found with quartz stringers that were deep orange colour at the cleavages. What looked to be galena splashes on the cleavage planes proved to be molybdenite, and gave high values of molybdenum (106617). The occurrence was very small, however.

West of this hill, on a grassy hillside that has a good view of Atlin Lake, an old drift was found, and samples were brought from here (104373-375). Quartz bands up to 6" wide were found, with much pyritization. Assay results were disappointing, however.

On the way out to the (Fourth of July) Bay Road, a grab sample with anomalous copper values was taken from an outcrop on top of a ridge (104371). Another sample nearer the road (104372) was less encouraging, though pyrites had been abundant at the sample site.

ɔmple 106621 was taken from a rusty, red sandstone-conglomerate that is easily seen from ıie Bay Road, but this yielded nothing of interest.

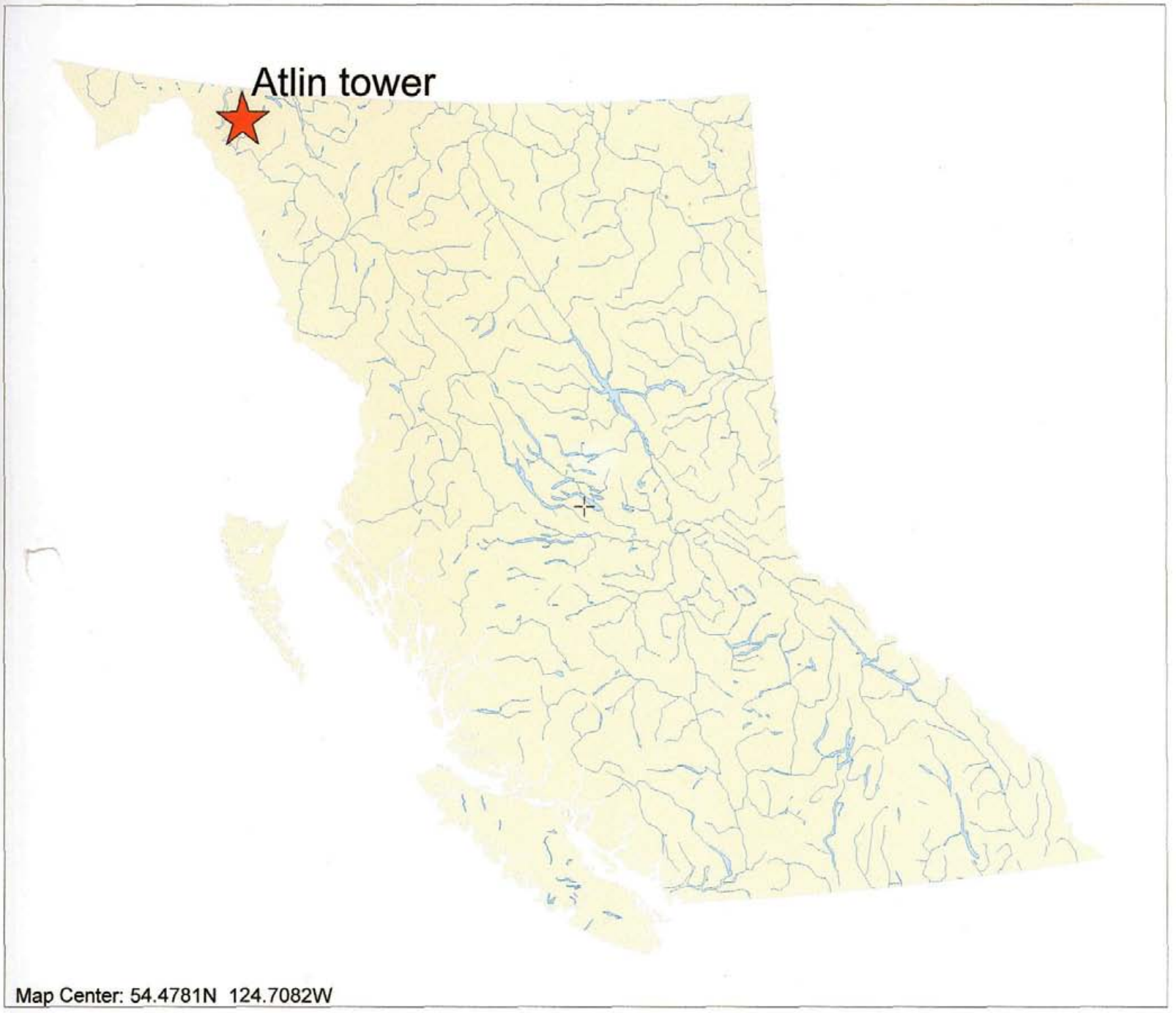
Brad Davies

Query1

Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Cu	Mo	Pb	Sb	Ba	Zn	Bi	Cd	As	Mn	P	Ni	Fe %	Mg %	Cr	Co	Ti %	Sr	Y	East	North
100W0025N	5	0.2	315	18	9	5	168	107	5	1	15	2620	255	305	10	0.6	47	177	0.04	16	7	574716	6607105
104346	40	0.2	5	1	2	45	20	6	10	1	5	790	20	1203	3.46	10	349	59	0.01	101	1	573589	6605288
104347	220	0.2	7	1	4	30	40	7	10	1	5	1010	250	1052	3.54	10	356	61	0.01	167	1	573589	6605288
104348	30	0.2	7	1	2	50	40	9	5	1	55	917	40	1511	4.16	10	271	84	0.01	42	1	573589	6605288
104349	30	0.2	4	1	2	40	8	11	5	1	55	738	10	1430	4.33	10	275	80	0.01	51	1	573589	6605288
104351	65	2.1	89	6	16	30	80	43	5	2	785	853	210	24	4.75	2.97	52	23	0.01	581	8	574798	6608829
104364	10	0.2	265	2	36	8	355	74	5	2	30	2490	540	110	10	1.5	48	98	0.06	25	94	574667	6607243
104365	10	0.2	195	29	4	5	15	5	5	1	25	59	10	8	2.18	0.01	135	15	0.01	1	1	574667	6607243
104371	10	0.2	139	1	28	5	45	19	5	1	10	240	370	39	2.29	0.74	108	25	0.14	25	9	572906	6607278
104372	10	0.2	25	6	18	10	165	79	10	1	30	991	980	41	5.03	2.09	123	28	0.01	123	18	572772	6606545
104373	10	0.2	47	5	6	15	110	35	5	1	75	506	250	45	3.62	1.34	138	24	0.01	95	5	573074	6608095
106617	10	0.2	32	2425	8	5	90	9	5	1	20	88	170	6	1.2	0.11	109	4	0.01	14	5	573705	6607890
106621	5	0.2	12	3	4	20	60	35	5	1	120	683	240	118	2.86	2.79	229	22	0.01	177	6	572829	6606502

Atlin tower

(8)



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MILES

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Saturday, July 21, 2007 1:52 PM

Atlin tower

9

SCALE 1 : 10,000

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FEET

N

Saturday, July 21, 2007 1:54 PM

Atlin tower

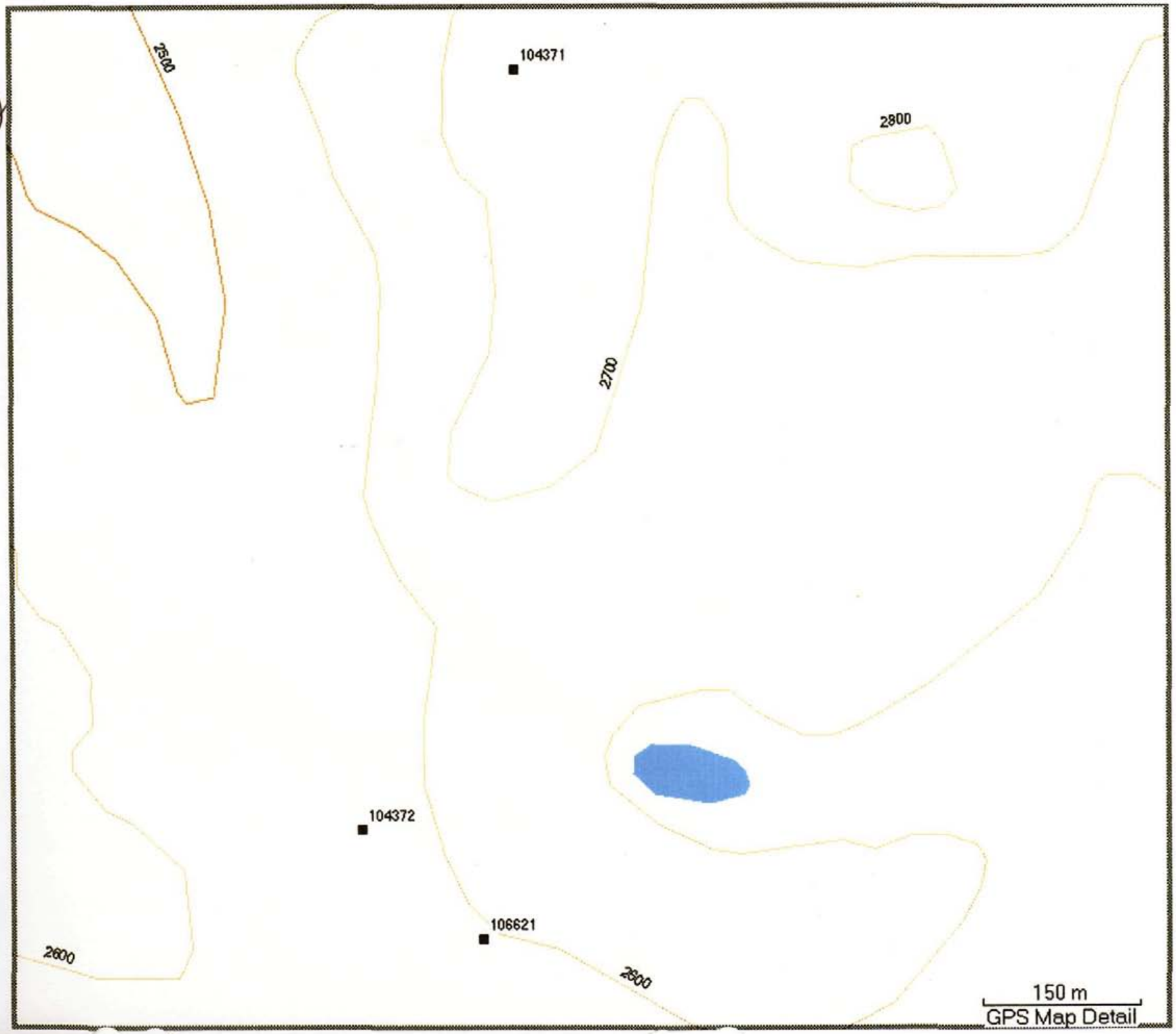
(10)

SCALE 1 : 50,000

2,000 0 2,000 4,000 6,000
FEET

N

Thursday, March 08, 2007 11:42 AM



(12)

REPORT OF PHYSICAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Section 15 - Mineral Tenure Act Regulation

1. Event number:	2. Tenure number(s):	3. Type of Tenure:
4163911	525458	☑ Mineral, or ☐ Placer

4. Recorded holder: 203166	**Address:** BLIND CK. RESOURCES 1500-675 W. HASTINGS VANCOUVER BC V6B 1N2	**Phone:** 1-800-663-9688
5. Operator:	**Address:** BLIND CREEK.	**Phone:**
6. Report author: DOUG MERRICK	**Address:** BOX 19 WELLS BC V0K 2R0	**Phone:** 250-994-3388
7. Qualifications of operator:	CERTIFIED PROSPECTOR, JEFF MERRICK TO WALK AREA AND SAMPLE MINERAL POTENTIAL.	

8. Brief summary of work activity on claim(s) in recent years:	FIRST WORK ON NEW STAKING.

MINERAL TITLES BRANCH
Rec'd.
OCT 12 2006
L.I.#
VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW WORK (Attach additional sheets if more space is required)

9. Start date: AUG 31/06 **Stop date:** AUG 31/06	**10. Tenure number(s) of claim(s) that work was performed on:** 525458
11. Detailed written description of the work activity and results obtained: (If ground control or survey work is being claimed please attach plan(s) as required by Section 15 of the Regulations)	1 CELL WITH CONSIDERABLE ROCK EXPOSURE. WALKED AREA, BREAKING ROCK, SAMPLES TAKEN WHEREVER THERE WAS POTENTIAL MINERAL.
12. Metric dimensions of workings: (Open cuts, adits, pits, shafts, trenches)	SAMPLES ONLY
13. Amount of material excavated and tested or processed: (metric units)	SAMPLES ONLY.
14. Geographic location of work sites: (access description, map numbers, map coordinates) Attach 1:10,000 scale MTO map	104N. JUST NORTH OF ATLIN TOWN SITE. ~~AT~~ NEAR TALL ANTENNA. 4TH OF JULY ROAD.

Continue on following page

(13)

15. Was GPS used to map work sites? If yes, specify make and model: GARMIN i2	16. Work site(s) marking (flagging, cut lines, other): METAL TAG + FLAGGING AT EACH SAMPLE LOCATION
17. Are photographs of work sites attached? NO	18. Was Notice of work filed? Permit number: HAND ONLY

COST STATEMENT

19. Expense(s):	Total Hours	Hourly Rate	Daily Rate	Total(s) ($)
Labour cost: (specify type)				
LABOUR SAMPLING	10	20		200
Equipment & Machinery cost: (specify type)				

20. Transportation: (specify type)	Rate(s)	Days / Distance	Total(s) ($)
Lodging / Food:	100	1 DAY	100
Other: (specify)			
		Total costs:	300
		Amount claimed for assessment:	196.63

Jerry Merrill
(Signature of Recorded Holder / Agent)

Sept 30 / 06
(Date)

Please ensure you attach the map.
This report must be submitted within 30 days of the date you registered the exploration and development work in MTO.

Submit the report to any Government Agent, Mineral Titles Office, or you can mail to:
Mineral Titles Branch
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
300 - 865 Hornby Street
Vancouver, BC V6Z 2G3

Qualifications of report writer. D.W.Merrick

Began field work in April 1966. Trained by B.C. Forest Service to field locate, map, and cruise timber. First put in charge of small field crews 1967. Seventeen years with Forest Service , always field location, mapping ,crew supervision. Vancouver, Courtenay, Powell River, Texada Island, Tatla Lake, Quesnel, Wells.

Prospecting hobby started to become employment, to point where last many years work entirely mining industry.

I have located thousands of claims, usually with a small crew, both placer and hardrock, and field located many boundaries.

I have prospected with ancient prospectors like Bob Mickle and Harold McGowan and Arnie Drinkwater. I have been in the field with many geologists, Dr. Norman Tribe, Dr Richard Hall, Ned Reid, Jean Poutler.

I have hunted claim posts with claims inspector Dennis Lieutard.

Have attended numerous seminars etc sponsored by mines ministry and others over the years. Have attended both Kamloops and Vancouver mining shows. Roundup.

Have received and carried out prospector grant, Mt Tom, Wells area.

Have many times taken samples, both rock and soil, and submitted for assay. Have done this on property held by myself and have done the same work many times for others. Ray Adams. Evan Williams, International Wayside, Gemco Minerals, Alan Tipman.

Have held mining ground for many years. Currently hold interest in several mineral tenures Wells and Princeton areas, as well as 4 placer LPM's Wells area.

I have carried out over 50 claim to lease conversions for myself and others. Lease of Placer Minerals.

Worked at Mosquito creek gold mine mill for over one full year. Worked for Bruce MacGregor placer mining little swift river one whole season. Worked two seasons placer mining for Nelbar Services , Pinus creek, swift river, Burns creek.

My main function on the Atlin job was to ensure efficient use of crew time and to see that all access was explored. We were trying to find something new in a camp many

times explored, but not well reported or mapped. Much of the area is covered with overburden, but by a great deal of walking on ridge tops and other likely areas, bedrock was often found and explored. Wherever there was any sign of mineralization, samples were taken.

I've printed maps of these sample locations at a scale that gives some perspective and some topographic features. They can be reproduced at any other scale if desired.

Doug Merrick