MINERAL TENURE (524812)
(SILVER NUGGET)

Mining Division: Victoria, B.C.
Lat: 48 41 29 N Long: 123 49 05 W
NTS 092B12W

Owner: B. Hanslit

Operator: D. Herriott

Prospecting Report

Submitted on March 13 th, 2007
By D. Herriott

1. Introduction

Barry Hanslit of 3380 Hammond Bay Rd., Nanaimo B.C. holds sole title to tenure 524812 (Silver Nugget) located on Vancouver Island, south of Cowichan Lake. The Operator during 2006 was D. Herriott of 5968 Parkway Dr. Nanaimo, B.C.

2. Property Description

The claim consists of one mineral tenure (524812) totalling 511.691 hectares. For the purposes of this report tenure 526334 will be referred to as the Silver Nugget mineral property.

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Area (hectares)	Anniversary Date
Silver Nugget	524812	511.691	January 05, 2008

3. Location and Access

The Silver Nugget mineral claim is located on Vancouver Island in the Victoria Mining District (see map 1). The claim is approximately 14.5 kilometres southwest of Duncan B.C..

Access is by road south of Duncan for 13.6 kilometres to the Shawnigan Lake turnoff. Then west for 14.1 kilometres to the Koksilah Park road. From the park it is approximately 3.3 kilometres to the turnoff to the Silver Nugget property. The gravel road to the property travels in a northerly direction for a further 7 kilometres which is more or less the centre of the claim.

4. History

The property was explored in 1986/87 by MPH Consultants for Nexus Resource Corporation and Goldenrod Resources & Technology Inc. The following is a general description of the Lois Lake property.

The Lois Lake showings are underlain by Vancouver Group rocks of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, comprised of massive and pillowed basalt with minor basaltic lapilli tuff. The rocks are characteristically green-black and pillows are irregular with quartz and chlorite selvages and infillings. The volcanics are crosscut by a series of ankerite, quartz and hematite veins.

The volcanics are intruded by a feldspar porphyry which is surrounded by carbonate altered rock. In 1987, a sample from this zone assayed 9.2 grams per tonne silver, 0.02 grams per tonne gold and 0.0196 per cent copper (Assessment Report 16059). The most significant mineralization occurs in quartz-ankerite veins in the mafic volcanics. Four vuggy quartz-anderite veins, 10 to 30 centimetres wide, are surrounded by carbonate alteration envelopes up to 0.5 metres wide, striking northwest and dipping moderately to steeply southeast. In one vein a 1.0-metre wide clay zone hosts disseminated to blebby freibergite with malachite and azurite. In 1987, a sample assayed 0.15 grams per tonne gold, 3600 grams per tonne silver, 0.953 per cent antimony, 0.299 per cent zinc, 0.795 per cent arsenic and greater than 1 per copper (Assessment Report 16059).

Several quartz veins hosting pyrite and pyrrhotite occur in the Holt 5 claim. A sample returned 0.25 per cent copper.

5. Economic Setting

There are a number of noteworthy showings and deposits in the Cowichan Lake Valley.

The Twin J mine near Duncan is a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit approximately 45 kilometres to the southeast of the El Capitan. Historic reports on the property report two parallel ore bodies, 46 metres apart, containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and minor galena in a barite quartz-calcite gangue and chacolpyrite in quartz which are thought to be derived form acidic volcanics (Myra Formation). Total production from1898 to 1964 was 277,400 tons producing 1,383,893 g (944,491 oz) of gold, 298,066,440 g (934,522 oz) of silver, 9,549,590 kilograms of copper and 20,803,750 kilograms of zinc and approximately 164,590 kilograms of lead.

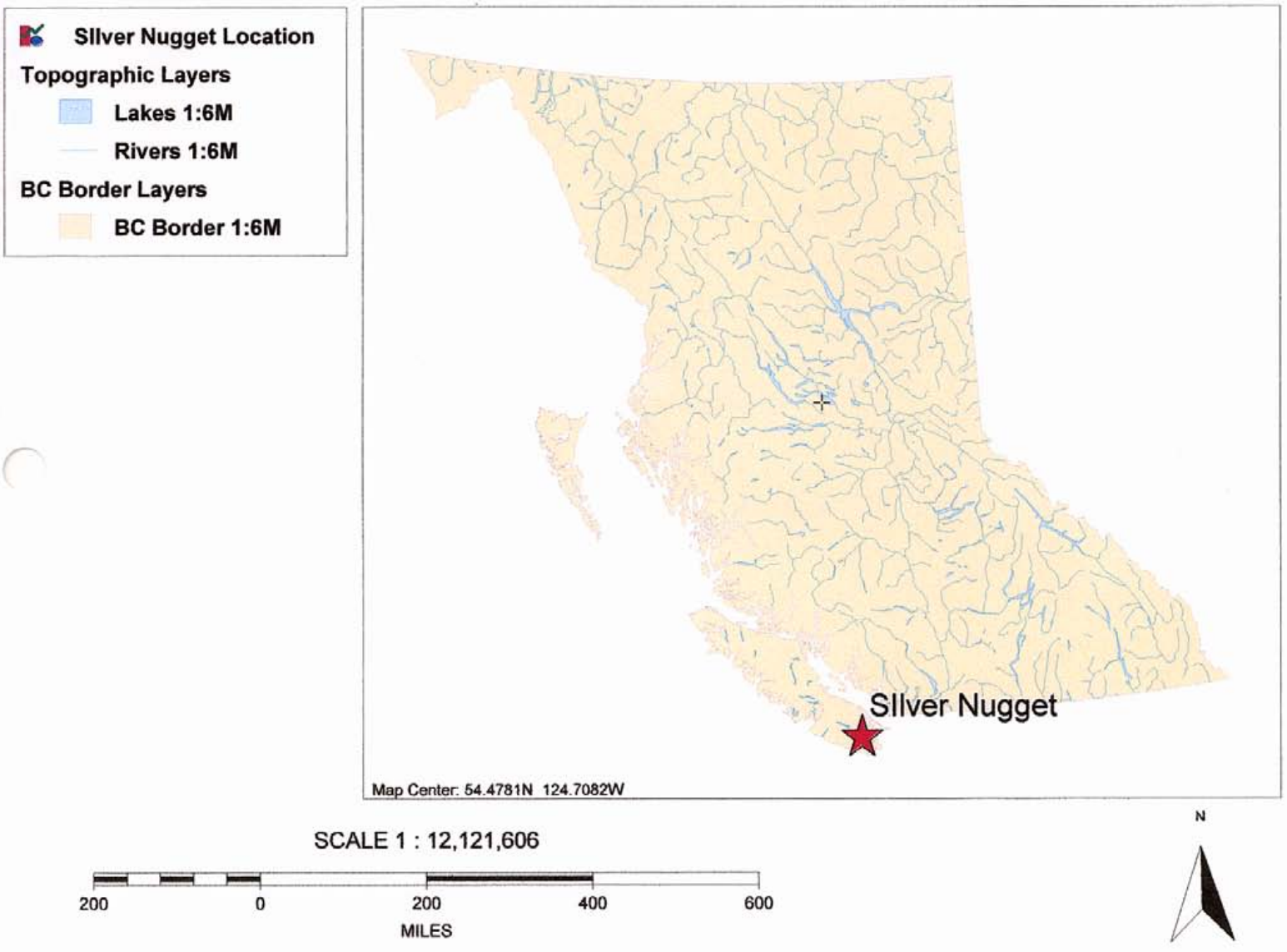
Reko

The area of the Reko occurrences is mapped by Muller (Geological Survey of Canada Open File 821) as primarily diorite of the Mesozoic and/or Paleozoic Westcoast Complex. An east trending band of limestone is also mapped. Volcanics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group lie to the north.

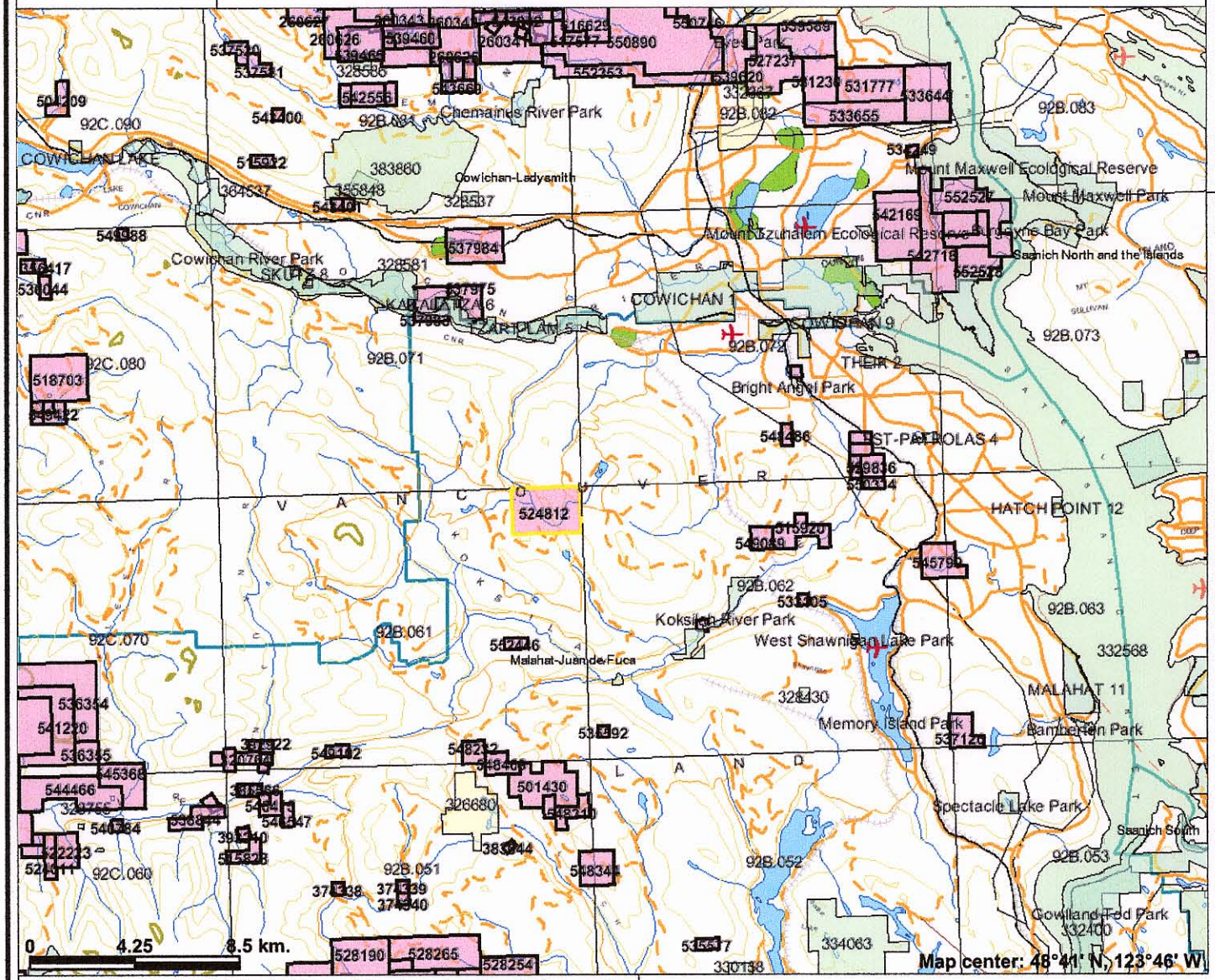
There are 4 zones included in the Reko 10 occurrence. Zone 1 (South Pit A) is exposed for 12 metres and a width of about 5 metres. Drilling has indicated that it is not much larger than the surface exposure. It consists of 35 per cent magnetite, 35 per cent garnet and 30 per cent pyrrhotite. Chalcopyrite occurs as small blebs, minute veinlets and fine disseminations. Rocks in the drill holes include limestone and andesite. An estimated 41,000 tonnes of ore occurs in Zone 1 (Geology and Exploration in B.C., 1974, page 170). No grade was given.

Zone 2 (South Pit B) is located about 200 metres southwest of Zone 1. A drill hole put down on the centre of the zone shows magnetite disseminated in epidote-pyroxene-garnet

SIlver Nugget Location Map



Silver Nugget (Tenure 524812)



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks

Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Annotation (1:250K)

Transportation - Points (1:250K)

- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown
- Airport.Abandoned

Transportation - Lines (1:250K)

Scale: 1:242,119

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skarn from 2.4 to 25 metres. Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur locally. Rock types found include garnetite and andesite. An estimated 970,000 tonnes of ore were calculated for Zone 2 (Geology and Exploration in B.C, 1974, page 170. No grade was given.
Zone 3 (South Pit C) is located about 425 metres northwest of Zone 2. The zone is not exposed and is known only from the drilling of a magnetic anomaly. A hole put down on the centre of the zone shows, from 19 to 24 metres, magnetite, pyrrhotite and pyrite, both disseminated and as veins or veinlets. Below 24 metres the rock is predominantly diorite. Zone 3 has an estimated 32,000 tonnes or ore (Geology and Exploration in B.C., 1974, page 170). No grade was given.

The Lara

The Lara property is a polymetallic VMS deposit with a reported strike length of 1500 metres and a depth of 245 metres. Average grades are 5.1 g/ton gold, 111.4 g/ton silver, 0.81%copper, 1.32% lead, and 5.79% zinc over an average width of 3.9 metres. Mineralization is hosted by felsic volcanics of the Myra Formation.

King Solomon

The area is underlain predominantly by bedded chert and cherty basaltic tuffs of the Mississippian to Pennsylvanian Fourth Lake Formation (formerly the Sediment-Sill Unit of Muller), Buttle Lake Group. These are overlain by limestone, bedded chert and cherty tuff of the Upper Pennsylvanian to Lower Permian Mount Mark Formation, Buttle Lake Group (formerly the Buttle Lake Formation). Between the Mount Mark and Fourth Lake formations, and above the Mount Mark Formation, are packages of mainly basaltic rock, of unknown affinity. These Paleozoic rocks are intruded by numerous dykes of feldspar-porphyritic dacite and rhyolite and part of the granodioritic "Koksilah" stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite (formerly called Island Intrusions).

The Upper King Solomon mine workings (Lee's upper workings) consist of an inclined shaft (55 degrees northeast) which connects to a 24 metre long adit driven from the south. Mineralization is reported to consist of pyrite and chalcopyrite occurring in fractures in chert and marble, and disseminated in the marble, forming 15 per cent of the rock within the mineralized zone. The interbedded chert and marble occur within the Mount Mark Formation. It is complexly folded and faulted, but may dip from 40 to 60 degrees to the northeast overall. A trench leading to the portal of the adit exposes intrusive rock in complex contact with chert to the northeast. The intrusive consists of grey, feldspar-mafic porphyritic dacite. The cut exposes complexly interlayered, shattered, faulted and weathered epidote skarn. The epidote occurs in layers up to 1.5 metres thick.

The Middle King Solomon mine workings (Lee's lower workings), located 150 metres northwest of the upper workings, consist of an adit driven easterly 34 metres and several cuts into a gossanous outcrop. The mineralization is found as a massive sulphide replacement occupying a shear zone; the adit is driven through the 6.1 metre thick sulphide body that strikes 030 degrees and dips 35 degrees to the southeast. The north wall of a trench leading to the portal cuts through intrusive rock consisting of altered

rhyolite. The mineralization occurs at or near the base of the Mount Mark Formation in a succession of very strongly fractured, faulted and folded, bedded cherty basaltic tuffs, chert, interbedded limestone and interlayered skarn. The tuff is strongly epidote altered. Pyrrhotite is the most abundant sulphide and occupies the centre of the zone with an increase in pyrite toward the upper and lower boundaries. Chalcopyrite is found only in small amounts, apparently in greatest abundance near the footwall. Pyrite occurs as replacements in the country rock away from the ore zone. The gangue in the ore zone generally consists of dark, silicified gouge.

Some reports also record the presence of magnetite, minor sphalerite, galena and some tetrahedrite, associated with garnet- epidote-diopside skarn.

Production, reported for the years 1904, 1905 and 1907, totalled 254 tonnes of ore, from which 6,345 ounces of silver and 17,974 kilograms of copper were recovered (Mineral Policy data).

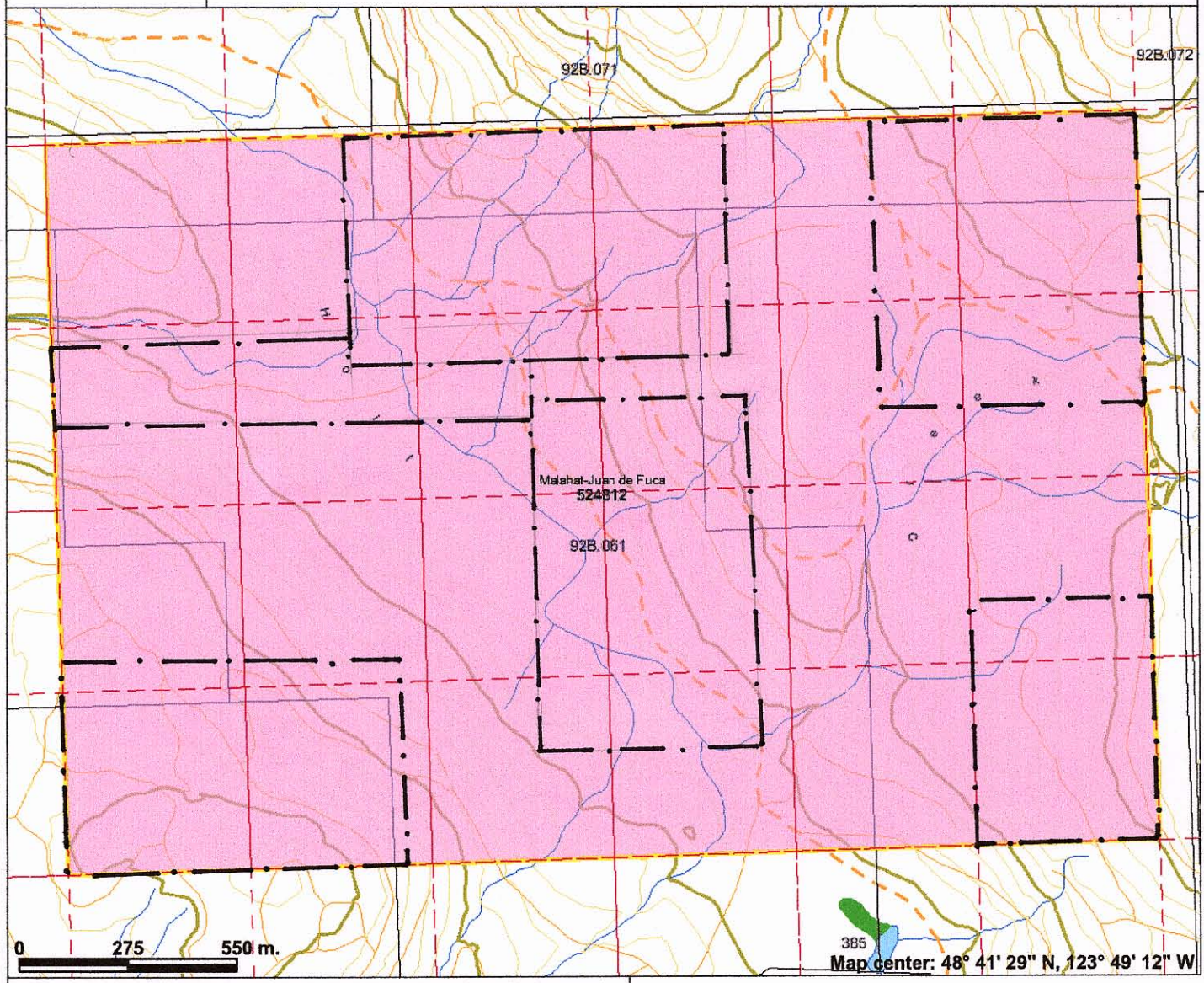
6. Prospecting

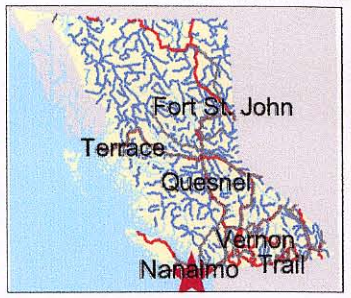
Work in 2006 consisted of prospecting and exploring for new mineralization on the property by examining road cuts and creek beds as well as looking for known zones of mineralization (see map on pg 8 showing areas prospected in 2006). There is an extensive network of logging roads on the property however much of the old road network is overgrown and because of the limited time no new zones of mineralization were uncovered. Six areas representing approximately 15 to 20 kilometres of road and 200 to 250 hectares of ground were explored during 2006.

7. Proposed Field Work for 2007

Field work in 2007 will consist exploration of known mineralization with the intent of verify existing showings and grades on the property. A small trenching program is planned to try and extend the zones of mineralization.

Areas of Prospecting 2006 - Silver Nugget





Legend

- Indian Reserves
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- Parks
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- Contours (TRIM)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite
- Contour - Index.Depression
- Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad

Scale: 1:15,132

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8. Record of Expenses

Type of work	Amount of Work	Assessment Value
Prospecting (D. Herriott 5 days) (B. Hanslit 5 days)	10 man days @ 300.00	$3000.00
Travel and expenses	20% of Assessment value	$ 600.00
Total Value of Assessment work		$3600.00

8. Statement of Qualifications

I, Doug Herriott of 5968 Parkway Drive, Nanaimo B.C. do hereby declare the following:

- I hold a valid Free Miner's Certificate (111702)
- I worked as an Exploration Technician in British Columbia for 5 years (1980 – 1984)
- I have prospected in British Columbia for approximately 7 years since 2001
- I am certified Blaster in both British Columbia and the Yukon Territory