

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON THE
SILVERBOSS PROPERTY
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
NTS 093A006/093A016

Prepared for

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Summary

The Silverboss property adjoins on three sides the past producing Boss Mt. molybdenum mine, located approximately 50 kilometres northeast of 100 Mile House, British Columbia. The adjacent Boss Mountain Molybdenum mine produced approximately 32 million lbs molybdenum at an average grade of 0.20%Mo between 1965 and 1983, and a non 43-101 compliant resource of 4.7 million tonnes grading 0.14% molybdenum remains.

The Silverboss property is underlain by monzodiorite and quartz monzodiorite on the eastern edge of the Takomkane batholith and is part of the Nicola Group, an island arc assemblage, Upper Triassic Lower Jurassic in age. East of the property, the north northwest trending Molybdenite creek fault lies in contact with Nicola Group basalt and sediments, and approximately 30 kilometres east, the Terrane bounding Eureka Thrust occurs in contact with continental sediments, Paleozoic or older in age.

The Boss Mountain stock, monzogranite in composition, is mid-Cretaceous in age and cuts the Takomkane Batholith near the eastern side and may be associated with regional tectonic extension accompanied by dikes of tholeiitic basalt-andesite and rhyolite composition (Cretaceous-Eocene?) that cut the Boss Mountain stock and Takomkane batholith; these rocks are associated with molybdenite-bearing sheeted quartz veins and breccia deposits at the Boss Mountain mine. Alkaline olivine basalt dikes and a surface cinder cone, flow and ash tuff cut and in part overlie all previous rocks and are (post-glacial) Holocene to recent in age.

On the Silverboss property, monzodiorite and monzogranite are cut by dominantly brittle faults and minor shears that trend west-northwest, north and northeast, and have gentle to steep dip. Fractures from 1 mm to 30 cm in thickness contain variable concentrations of quartz, chlorite, epidote, calcite, tourmaline, sericite, k-feldspar. Wall rock alteration, one centimeter to one metre from fractures occurs. The Silverboss property hosts several styles of fracture-controlled quartz veins ranging from gold-silver rich and sulphide poor to copper-gold-silver sulphide-rich, to molybdenum rich with variable pyrite content.

Molybdenite bearing quartz veins and breccia at the Boss Mountain mine is associated with carbonate effervescence of magmatic-hydrothermal fluid, mafic dikes, and is arranged

peripherally to a monzogranite stock. Gold-silver bearing quartz veins at higher elevations on the Silverboss property are locally also spatially associated with mafic and felsic dikes, and contain tourmaline, carbonate, and variable copper, gold and silver values and arsenic, bismuth and tungsten trace elements. These data suggest potential for a common magmatic fluid source and possible genetic connection to mid Cretaceous monzogranite intrusions, however more detailed study is required.

Exploration in 2006 comprised prospecting, geological mapping, 33.7 kilometres of grid, and the collection and analysis of 36 rock, 8 silt and 965 soil samples. This work has identified significant soil and rock geochemical anomalies occurring adjacent the Boss Mountain molybdenum mine.

Results include identification of molybdenum in soil anomaly with values over 12.5 and up to 349 ppm molybdenum over a potential 3.0 kilometre by 500 metre area between the Horse Trail and 10 Mile creek areas that require fill-in sampling and also remains open in extent. Somewhat separately and outside of the molybdenum anomaly, a zone of gold in soil anomalies with values over 8.0 and up to 7,184 ppb (approximately 7.18 g/t) gold occurs approximately 1.0 kilometre in length and 500 metres in width, requires fill-in sampling and remains open in extent.

Rock sampling confirmed values at the Dogtooth zone with a grab sample of quartz vein material returning 53.18 g/t gold, 365.0 g/t silver. A grab sample of a new zone of quartz veinlets was discovered approximately 2.0 kilometres to the southeast and returned 7.26 g/t gold, 140.0 g/t silver in the South Ridge area. Rock samples in the Horse Trail zone returned locally significant molybdenum in proximity with the soil geochemical anomaly and the highest to date of 0.637% molybdenum occurs in a subcrop grab.

Further work having an expected cost of approximately \$250,000 in phase 1 is recommended to include property-wide reconnaissance geology, prospecting and grid-based soil geochemistry to fill-in and expand the existing gold-silver and molybdenum anomalies. Approximately 25 kilometres of cut line, induced polarization and magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys would follow. Phase 2 having an expected cost of approximately \$600,000 would comprise access road construction and trenching or drilling of the best targets outlined by the above.

1. Location and Access

The Silverboss Property is located approximately 50 kilometers northeast of 100 Mile House in south central Cariboo, British Columbia (Figure 1). The center of the claims is approximately 120°16' 11.85" West and 52° 06' 02.57" North.

Two kilometres north on Highway 97 from 100 Mile House, B.C., the property is accessed via the Canim-Hendrix road approximately 50 kilometers east to Eagle Creek bridge where the road turns to gravel. At this point the road is called the 6000 logging road. The 6000 road is followed northerly approximately 33 kilometers to the old Boss Mountain mine road, just south of the Hendrix Lake town site. The mine road is taken westerly up the mountain about 7 kilometers to a gate. Access from here is either by foot or ATV and several trails provide access to various parts of the mountain, several of which go through the mine property. Future logging plans include several new roads and clear cuts that would improve access along the northeast side of the Silverboss property. The south side of the property is accessed via the 620 or Boss Creek forestry road, the turnoff being near the 6015 kilometer post on the 6000 road. All terrain four wheel drive bikes can access the higher elevations from the historical Molybdenite Creek road, following rough cat trails up the mountain.

The Silverboss property adjoins the former Boss Mountain mine leases, locally to within 350 meters of an open pit wall. A hydro transmission line, which powered the mine, is in place and currently provides power for the Hendrix Lake town site, approximately 7 kilometers east of the property. Topography varies from gentle slopes and plateau-like mountaintops in the central portion of the claims, to cliffs, in particular around the cirque headwall above the mine pits and parts of 10 Mile Creek. Elevations range from 1600 meters in the valley to 2200 meters at the summit of the Takomkane Mountain volcanic cinder cone. The lower slopes are densely forested with spruce, pine, and balsam fir while the higher elevations are covered by isolated stands of stunted sub-alpine fir, and alpine plants. The area receives abundant precipitation, most of which falls as snow accumulations of approximately 4 metres between mid October and April, which makes the surface exploration season fairly short at higher elevations. The period from July 1 to September 30 is best for exploration of the higher elevations, whereas lower areas may be worked two or three weeks earlier and later.

2. Claim Status

The Silverboss property is composed of six claims, totaling approximately 3,320 hectares, owned 100% by Happy Creek Minerals Ltd, subject to an NSR, and are currently registered in the name of Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. (Figure 2, Table 1).

3. History

The following historical summary of the area is modified after Ridley (2005). Minerals of economic interest were first discovered on the mountain in 1915-1917 and are well documented in the BC Ministry of Mines Annual Report 1917 (pg. F134-F136). Several trenches and open cuts, a shaft of unknown depth, and a short adit were completed on the Silverboss vein system at this time. Blast trenches were also completed on the southeast edge of the cinder cone and samples of peridotite (evening emerald) were submitted to Tiffany's, New York. The molybdenum showings which were to become the Boss Mt. Mine were discovered at this time as well. The 1917 report concluded that the Silverboss veins were too low grade to be worked under present circumstances. The molybdenum showings were recommended for further work. The peridotite specimens were found to be of remarkably good colour but more or less flawed and so of little commercial value. However it was stated that a careful search may yield unflawed stones which would be of commercial value. The area remained inactive until the 1930's when work was done on the molybdenum showings. However it wasn't until the late 1950's when substantial work programs led to development of the Boss Mt. Molybdenum mine. The following is from Soregaroli (1976) and describes early development of the mine area. Tonnage and grade figures that follow are not deemed NI43-101, according to current regulations, and are for historical reference only.

“Subsequent activity on the claims was not recorded until 1930 when several hand trenches were excavated on one of the larger quartz-molybdenite veins and on a molybdenite-bearing breccia. In 1942, the British Columbia department of Mines did 1,363 feet of X-ray diamond drilling on the main breccia zone (Eastwood, 1964). H.H. Heustis acquired the existing claim in 1955 and directed the staking of additional claims in 1956. In the same year, Climax Molybdenum Company optioned the claims and completed several thousand feet of diamond drilling before the option was terminated in 1960. In 1961, Noranda Exploration company

Limited optioned the property and after four years of exploration and development achieved production in 1965 at a mill rate of 1000 tons per day. Production continued until 1972, when the mine was shut down because of depressed molybdenum markets. During the period 1965 through 1971, a total of 2,968,740 tonnes of ore were processed, from which 7,590,888 kilograms (approximately 16.7 million pounds) of molybdenum were recovered. Rising demand for molybdenum resulted in re-opening the mine in early 1974" (Soregaroli, 1976). After re-opening the mine operated continuously from early 1974 until 1983 when production ceased. During this period a further 4,119,709 tonnes of ore were processed which produced 7,155,403 kilograms of molybdenum. Indicated ore reserves in 1982 were 4,706,112 tonnes grading 0.14% molybdenum as recorded in BCDM Minfile report (093A001, not NI43-101). In total, 32,120,000 lbs molybdenum at an average grade of 0.20%Mo was mined between 1965 and 1983.

The mine buildings had been dismantled and the workings reclaimed by 1986. No exploration work was recorded between the mines' re-opening in 1974 and closure in 1983.

In 1969, Exeter Mines Limited staked a large group of claims adjacent to the northwest boundary of the Boss Mt. Mine property including the Silverboss vein system. An exploration program consisting of geological mapping, VLF-EM geophysics, and a limited soil sampling survey were completed in 1970 (Allen, 1970; Mark, 1970). This work defined several VLF-EM conductors, some of which had co-incident copper and/or silver soil anomalies and may indicate minerals similar to the Silverboss structure. An extensive follow-up program was recommended although no further work was recorded. However, a cat road to the Silverboss workings, local cat pushes, and drill core from three holes, and an abandoned camp can be viewed, and suggest at least some further work was completed. Two of the three drill hole collars are located. This work is believed to have occurred prior to the 1972 mine shut-down and after which all work in the area halted. In addition, core from at least five drill holes from around this time also occur at the Gus showing (093A020), north of the Silverboss property (Ridley, 2000).

In 1969, Virgo Explorations Limited staked a large group of claims adjoining both the Exeter and Boss Mt properties. During 1970 an exploration program consisting of detailed stream sediment and localized soil sampling, coupled with ground magnetometer surveys were

conducted covering most of the north and east portion of Big Timothy mountain (Simpson, 1970). Four areas were recommended for further work but none was recorded.

In 1972, Rio Tinto staked the Monty property at the head of Boss creek approximately 2.5 kilometers southwest of the mine property. Apparently 260 soil samples were collected covering the entire 60 unit claim block but no details of this work were recorded. Several old, well-weathered lath pickets can be seen in the open swamps around Boss lake and suggest the work was done.

In 1972, C.E. Moore and Associates staked the 18 unit Trooper claim on the northwest edge of Big Timothy Mountain and approximately 2 kilometers north of the present Silverboss property. Work was conducted from a fly camp and consisted of line-cutting, I.P. surveys, and blasting of trenches. No minerals were encountered on the IP grid or to the south in blast trenches and no further work were recommended (Neilson, 1972).

No work is recorded between 1972 and 1985 in the area.

In 1985, D. Javorsky staked a large group of claims covering the area east of the mine property. A prospecting program with the aid of an excavator was conducted over old logging roads in the area, however the claims shortly lapsed (Javorsky, 1985).

In 1993, D. Ridley staked eight units covering the old Silverboss vein structure. During 1994 and 1995, a small prospecting and mapping program was successful in tracing the surface expression of the Silverboss structure for 350 meters as well as locating several undocumented showings, including the East Breccia (Ridley, 1994; 1995). In 2000, the old drill core lying around the old camp was reviewed, and showed minor copper-molybdenum sulphides in one section of core and a 10 centimetre section of massive pyrite-chalcopyrite likely from the Silverboss structure; drill collars were located at the southwest end of the Silverboss vein structure, in proximity with the cross-cutting 10-Mile fault.

In 2004, a preliminary geological mapping, prospecting, and stream sediment sampling was undertaken mostly on the south side of the property and southwest of the mine area during 2004 and first identified the Horse trail and Headwall zone, where anomalous copper, gold, silver values occur in narrow quartz veins (Blann, Ridley, 2005).

In 2005, Happy Creek Minerals performed additional mapping, rock and silt sampling along the east side of Big Timothy/Takomkane Mountain, down 10 Mile Creek, and Horse trail area and identified significant gold and silver values in quartz veins at the Dogtooth, 10 Mile Creek and Horse Trail zones.

4. Regional Geology

The Silverboss property is located near the eastern side of Quesnell Terrane, in the South Cariboo, British Columbia (Figure 3.) In this area Nicola Group rocks are comprised of basal black phyllite and minor carbonates, sediments, Middle to Upper Triassic in age, and augite-feldspar phyric flow, agglomerate, volcanic conglomerate, monolithic to heterolithic breccia, and tuff of predominantly basalt to andesite composition, Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic in age. These rocks are apparently roughly coeval with high-level porphyry stocks, dikes and sills of monzonite to diorite composition, Late Triassic-Early Jurassic in age. This island arc assemblage was in part cut by composite granodiorite of the Takomkane Batholith, Late Triassic-Early Jurassic in age. Near Canim Lake, argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidite, and volcanoclastic rocks occur and are Lower Jurassic in age.

Small stocks or irregular-shaped bodies and felsic dikes cut older units and are monzogranite to granodiorite in composition and Middle Cretaceous in age (McDonald, 1996). These rocks are spatially associated with molybdenite at the Boss Mountain Mine (Soregaroli, 1968, MacDonald, 1995).

Alkaline and calc alkaline volcanic rocks and fine grained clastic, sedimentary rocks of the Kamloops Group are Eocene in age and generally occur west of the property.

Alkaline volcanic rocks of the Chilcotin Group, are Miocene to Pleistocene in age, and also occur generally west of the property.

The area was covered by approximately 1200-1800 metres of ice during glaciation, and removed both Tertiary and older rocks, and deposited between 1 and 30 metres or more of till, glaciofluvial and lacustrine cover. The Takomkane Volcano is an alkali basalt volcano with

a cinder cone and associated flows containing olivine, peridot and is post-glacial, or Holocene in age.

4.1 The Boss Mountain Molybdenum Mine

Geology is largely summarized after Soregaroli, 1976 and MacDonald, 1995. The Boss Mountain Stock, monzogranite in composition is Cretaceous in age and cuts the eastern edge of the Takomkane Batholith, monzodiorite to quartz monzodiorite in composition.

Molybdenum deposits at the Boss Mountain Mine occur peripherally to, or on the flanks of the Boss Mountain stock, monzogranite in composition. Felsic (rhyolite) and mafic tholeiitic, alkali basalt dikes cut the Takomkane Batholith and monzogranite and occur in spatial proximity with the quartz matrix breccia and quartz veins comprising the molybdenum deposits.

Early stage coarse-grained molybdenite bearing quartz veins comprise a sheeted vein complex comprised of quartz, orthoclase pyrite and molybdenite with minor sericite and rutile, very minor biotite, amphibole and topaz. Vugs contain zeolite, calcite, siderite, clay and rarely fluorite. A second phase of quartz veins contains no molybdenum, however, lead-copper-bismuth sulphides, bismuthinite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, scheelite and anatase occur locally within the same structures as the coarse-grained molybdenum veins, and are first to cut the Boss Mountain stock, and have envelopes of k-feldspar and sericite up to 50 centimetres. Molybdenum-rich veins locally occur within the same structures hosting dikes.

Ribbon style quartz molybdenum veins occur in areas hosting other quartz veins and within the same structures hosting mafic dikes. Locally porphyritic felsic dikes cut these veins sets.

Initial molybdenum-bearing magmatic-hydrothermal fluid intersected water-carbon dioxide solvus at approximately 350°C and 350 bars, inducing phase separation, effervescence, and is associated with molybdenite precipitation above the current 1353 metre elevation.

Molybdenite precipitation may be triggered by a change in the carbon dioxide/ trioxide content of dilute, low-saline fluid, depending on either complexing of molybdenum metal, or pH of the fluid (MacDonald, 1995).

5. Property Geology (by Marcus Vanwermenskerken, P.Geo, 2006)

The following geological summary of the Silverboss claim is based on 3 days of field mapping at 1:2,000 scale on an established soil sampling grid, and three days of more property scale (1:10,000) scale mapping by the author.

Lithology

The rocks underlying the Silverboss claim are mostly medium to coarse grained diorite and quartz diorite of late Triassic age. Composition varies significantly, with biotite ranging from 2 to 15%, quartz from 0 to 10%, hornblende from 10 to 50% and contains 2 to 3 % fine disseminated magnetite, with the remainder being feldspars. Numerous rafts and xenoliths contain up to 70% coarse, crystalline hornblende. These are presumed to be fragments of the first crystallized phase of the diorite stock, breaking free from the roof pendant and sinking into the still liquid magma. A possible second diorite unit, consists of a medium to fine grained, darker, biotite rich (10-20%) diorite. An attempt was made to map out the extent of each of these two diorites, but the difference between them is too subtle, and they are too interspersed to be able to accurately map out these two units. Noted occurrences of the biotite-rich unit have generally been delineated from southwest to northwest of informally named 'Silverboss Lake'. It is interesting to note, that a previous (Noranda) geologist based the parameters of each of these phases on the quartz content and came up with the same generalized boundary between them. However, biotite rich phases from a few metres to approximately 20 metres in extent have been noted within the more biotite-deficient phase, and are also believed to be part of the same pluton, possibly gravity segregated layers or bands. All of the igneous (diorite) rocks are moderately magnetic.

The diorite rocks occupy most of the Silverboss claim.

This diorite has been intruded by abundant, relatively flat lying (up to 20 degree dip) quartz-feldspar +/- hornblende +/- tourmaline pegmatite 'veins', in the order of a few centimetres to 1.5 metres thickness (usually less than 20 cm). Several coarse grained aplitic dykes and dyke swarms up to a few metres wide, are believed to be part of this same phase. These dykelets and veins are presumed to be residual melt, composed of the more volatile minerals, which were 'squeezed' through cracks of the shrinking, already crystallized pluton. At two locations,

narrow dykelets, in the order of 10 to 20 cm in width, of very coarse, quartz – Kspar rich granite have been noted. These dykelets are also presumed to be part of this pegmatitic phase. The extent of pegmatite dyke occurrence extends over an area roughly 1 by 2 km in extent, generally south and southeast of the volcanic cones described below.

Two adjacent volcanic cones (Takomkane Volcano) occur four kilometers northwest of the Boss Mountain open pit molybdenum mine, and form the highest part of the claim. These volcanic rocks are of basaltic composition, with textures ranging from vesicular, amygdaloidal and fine grained flows, flow breccia, ash to lapilli tuffs and agglomerates. All of these volcanic rocks are moderate to strong magnetic. Fragments within the flows consist of coarse, granular olivine, with an abundance of darker green peridot. The better of these occurrences have been trenched in the past. Towards the north and west of the volcanoes, abundant cinder forms extensive flats, covering the diorite rocks. The Takomkane basalts cover an area of approximately 1 square kilometre.

Several fine grained, feldspar-hornblende phyric mafic dykes, up to 1.5 metres wide, crosscut the diorite rocks, trending generally NW, with a steep easterly dip. These dykes are also magnetic, and are interpreted to be feeder dykes to the above mentioned volcanoes. They are typically mineralized with 2-5% disseminated pyrite. These dykes are different in composition from the biotite rich lamprophyres noted at the nearby Boss Mountain mine.

Alteration

Replacement type alteration is rare. The rocks throughout the claim are relatively fresh and unaltered. Only isolated zones, up to a few tens of metres in extent are weakly chloritized, with moderate amounts of epidote. Potassic and sericite alteration zones described by previous authors have not been observed by the author. The conspicuous, very fresh, coarse and well developed biotite 'books' may be secondary, as a result from potassic alteration, although these occurrences have not been seen associated with secondary orthoclase. Tourmaline halos and selvage were noted in the mineralized veins of the Horse Trail zone. Generally speaking, alteration zones are defined by pervasive zones of epidote +/- quartz micro stringers, less than 0.5 mm width, within the igneous rocks. A few of these stringer zones contain veins up to 2 cm, but the veins are generally less than 0.5 mm in width. Vein

spacing ranges to 20/m. These stringers are also believed to be associated with the volcanic event.

Mineralization

The most significant mineralization occurs at the 'Horsetrail' zone and at the old shaft northeast of the volcanic cones. Several quartz veins contain clots of massive chalcopyrite, up to 7% in abundance, with minor pyrite, also as clots. These veins, up to 15 cm wide, contain selvages and lenses of massive tourmaline at the Horsetrail zone. The vein at the shaft is no longer exposed, so not too much is known about the structural configuration and size of this vein(s). The structure trended, and with the shaft in it, appears to strike 029 degrees, as interpreted by the location of the historic trenches. Material of the spoils include leached and vuggy quartz vein material, with up to 15% chalcopyrite (clots < 1 cm) up to 20% coarse euhedral pyrite. An abundance of (Fe) oxides are present throughout the area of the workings, and coat the mineralized vein material. The workings of this vein has been followed for an approximately 80 metre strike length, to the point where a biotite-phyric lamprophyre (?) dyke (subcrop) runs along the strike extension of this vein. The veins at the Horsetrail zone occupy an area of approximately 100 by 150 metres.

Immediately west of the Boss Mountain mine claim boundary, quartz stringers, up to 2 mm wide, contain pyrite, pyrrhotite, minor molybdenite and powellite (?), as observed in subcrop and outcrop areas. Wider quartz veins (up to 20 cm), with seams of molybdenite have been located as float only, west and southwest of the Horsetrail zone. The source of this float has not been located.

6. 2006 Exploration

The 2006 exploration program was designed to follow up encouraging values of molybdenum, copper, gold and silver in rock samples on the south, east and north side of the Takomkane mountain volcanic cinder cone. During 2006, geological mapping, 33.7 kilometres of grid, 36 rock, 8 silt and 965 soil samples were taken. Soil sample results for molybdenum, copper, tungsten, gold and silver are plotted in Figures 5a-5e, respectively. Rock sample locations and plots of molybdenum, copper, gold and silver are plotted in

Figures 6-6d, respectively. Rock and silt sample descriptions and assays are located in Table 2 and 3, respectively and certificates of analyses in Appendix 1.

6.1 2006 Geochemical Survey.

Soil samples were collected from an average depth of 25 centimeters utilizing a mattock and mainly consisted of a sandy-clay mixture. Sample medium consisted of bright orange "BF" horizon, grey hardpan clay of basal till origin or local talus fines along steeper slopes. Streams sediment samples collected in the field were from active water channels containing fine grained sand and silt. Soil sample were placed in kraft paper bags, tied closed and air dried. These samples were placed into large rice bags, tied closed and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver, B.C. for screening to -80# and ICP-MS analysis. Data was analyzed using Gemcom software to evaluate and determine anomalous values for 965 samples with the following results.

Log Normal Probability N=965 Soil Samples					
Soils	Min	Max	80%	90%	95%
Mo PPM	0.7	349.0	6.9-12.5	12.5-17.3	>17.3
Cu PPM	4.6	439.1	74-87	87-97	>97.0
W PPM*	0.1	>100.0	2.5-5.0	5.0-7.7	>7.7
Au PPB	<1.0	7,184.50	6.0-8.1	8.1-10.6	>10.6
Ag PPM	<0.1	4.2	0.59-0.61	0.61-0.72	>0.72

* Tungsten (W) partial for ICP-MS analytical method.

Water courses draining the southwest side of the Silverboss property contain 2.5 to 8.3 ppm molybdenum, 6.0 to 22.0 ppm lead, and 0.9 to 29.2 ppb gold in sediments (Table 3).

6.2 2006 Rock Sampling

Thirty six rock samples were placed into polyethylene bags, tied closed and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for analysis by 15 gram ICP-MS, and over-limit or anomalous samples by 12 element ICP assay plus gold by fire assay. Refer to Figures

Prospecting and rock sampling was performed predominantly in the Dogtooth, Horse Trail and South Ridge areas of the Silverboss property. At the Dogtooth zone, a resample of high

grade gold and silver from 2005 produced similar results of 53.18 g/t gold, 365 g/t silver in a grab of silicified quartz monzodiorite containing vuggy and locally bladed quartz veinlets. Approximately 2.0 kilometres southeast, a grab of rusty weathering quartz veinlets containing trace sulphide occurs in chlorite epidote altered diorite and returned 7.26 g/t gold, 140 g/t silver; these veins contain geochemical traces of copper arsenic and bismuth, and contain few sulphides.

Two styles of quartz veins occur in proximity with the Horse Trail zone; the first contains dominantly trace pyrite and molybdenite with grab sample 185483 returning 0.637% molybdenum. The second style of quartz vein locally cuts the first style and contains more sulphide, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and float sample 184360 returned 1.686% copper, 1.3g/t gold, 93 g/t silver.

7. Discussion

The Silverboss property is located adjacent the Boss Mountain molybdenum mine, approximately 50 kilometres northwest of 100 Mile House, British Columbia. The property is regionally located on the eastern side of the Quesnell Trough, approximately 30 kilometres west of the Eureka Thrust marking the Terrane boundary between Nicola Group island arc assemblage, Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic in age, and metamorphosed continental derived sediment of the Snowshoe Group, Paleozoic and older in age. The property is underlain by monzodiorite and quartz monzodiorite (diorite/granodiorite) on the eastern edge of the Takomkane batholith, Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic in age. The Boss Mountain stock is monzogranite to granodiorite in composition and Middle Cretaceous in age.

In addition to molybdenum deposits occurring in a peripheral arrangement centered on the Boss Mountain stock, dikes of tholeiitic, alkali basalt (basaltic andesite) and felsic composition accompany or are proximal to molybdenum mineralization at the Boss Mountain mine. Visually similar dikes occur on the Silverboss property, and are locally proximal to mineralization. All of these rocks are cut and in part overlain by an alkali-olivine basalt volcano and feeder dikes and is Pleistocene to recent in age.

On the Silverboss property, faults, fractures and shear zones contain variable chlorite-epidote, quartz-sericite, calcite/carbonate, quartz-sericite-pyrite, and locally quartz-epidote-

diopside/pyroxene, tourmaline, and k-feldspar minerals. Wall rock alteration appears limited to within 1 meter of fractures, however may coalesce where fracture density is moderate.

Pinch and swell quartz veins and vein breccia with vuggy, bladed, dogtooth or locally finely bladed texture have generally trace copper, molybdenite and pyrite, and variable but anomalous concentrations of arsenic, bismuth, and or tungsten. These veins have returned moderate to significant gold and silver values ranging up to 53.18 g/t gold, 365.0 g/t silver in an overall poorly understood distribution. Soil geochemistry has identified anomalies of gold that occur in northwest trending zones between the Dogtooth, upper 10 Mile Creek and East Breccia areas, however other zones occur. Here, a zone of northwest trending and sub parallel gold in soil anomalies occur within an area approximately 1.0 kilometre in length and 500 metres in width, and remain open in extent. One soil sample returned 1865 ppb gold. These anomalies occur in spatial proximity and sub-parallel to the 10 Mile fault and in part andesite dikes. The Silverboss vein system trends northeast, however, the gold in soil anomaly in this area appears to trend northwest-southeast towards the East breccia zone. Other gold in soil anomalies occur around the Takomkane volcano, and Dogtooth zone.

Three areas contain coincident (overlapping) molybdenum, copper and tungsten in soil anomalies. Well defined anomalies of molybdenum in soil cover areas approximately 100-350 by 700 metres, 100 by 350 metres, and 350 by 600 metres in dimension. These zones occur at the Horse trail basin and northeast to the 10 Mile Creek areas of the Silverboss property, and remain open in extent. Based on historical and recent soil geochemistry, there appears potential for the molybdenum soil anomaly to cover an area over 3.0 kilometres in length and 500 metres in width, however fill-in sampling is required. In the Horse trail zone, outcrop, subcrop and float rock samples contain quartz veins between 0.5 and 30 cm in width and returned trace to 0.637% molybdenum, and trace to 0.42 g/t gold, and trace to 1.686% copper, 93.0 g/t silver, 1.3 g/t gold.

Molybdenite at the Boss Mountain mine, and low sulphide gold-silver-bismuth-tungsten values on the Silverboss property occur in breccia and sheeted quartz veins in spatial proximity with large fault and fracture zones, basaltic andesite and rhyolite dikes hosted within intrusive of quartz monzodiorite to monzogranite in composition and suggest potentially similar timing of the two types of mineralization. Such gold-silver bearing quartz veins at higher elevations and molybdenum bearing quartz veins at lower elevations may be related to

carbon dioxide effervescence of largely magmatic fluid derived from to Mid Cretaceous aged monzogranite stocks, and cooling of magmatic-hydrothermal fluids distally from such intrusions during a period of extensional tectonics. Sulphide-rich and generally copper-bearing quartz veins also contain significant gold and silver values that may be related to either a different age or phase of the geological evolution of this area, or are simply a variant of the low sulphide veins.

8. Conclusions

The Silverboss property is located in the south central Cariboo region, British Columbia, adjacent the past producing Boss Mountain molybdenum mine containing current (Non 43-101) resource of 4.7 million tonnes grading 0.14% molybdenum. The property is underlain by monzodiorite, quartz monzodiorite (diorite/granodiorite), and hornblende-biotite porphyry of the Takomkane batholith and is cut by monzogranite of mid Cretaceous age and dikes of alkaline basalt-andesite and rhyolite composition occur. These rocks are locally cut and overlain by alkali-olivine basalt volcano and feeder dikes.

Multiple stages of tectonic and intrusive activity are evident, and between the Mid Cretaceous and Holocene, an extensional tectonic regime is apparent. Molybdenum bearing quartz vein and breccia at the Boss Mountain molybdenum mine is spatially associated with monzogranite, mid –Cretaceous in age, and mafic-rhyolite dikes. On the Silverboss property, fault and fracture systems contain variable concentrations of quartz, chlorite, epidote-diopside/pyroxene, tourmaline, k-feldspar and sericite alteration, and pyrite occurs from trace to over 3%.

Geology, soil and rock sampling in 2006 has identified several significant aspects to the Silverboss property. Molybdenum, tungsten and copper in soil anomalies are well defined in three areas, however there is potential for molybdenum in soil to occur in an area 3.0 kilometres in length and 500 metres in width that remains open-ended. Gold in soil anomalies occur in the upper 10 Mile Creek, East Breccia and Silverboss shaft areas and appear spatially associated with the 10 Mile Creek fault, and basaltic-andesite and rhyolite dikes. Gold in soil anomalies are subparallel, northwest trending, and occur within a zone approximately 1.0 kilometres in length and 500 metres in width and remain open in extent.

9. Recommendations and Budget

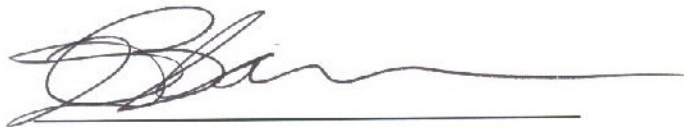
Exploration to date on the Silverboss property has identified potential for a large-scale intrusion hosted gold and molybdenum porphyry associated with mid-Cretaceous intrusions. Further exploration to delimit the geochemical anomalies and continue to perform property-wide geology and prospecting

Phase 1 \$250,000

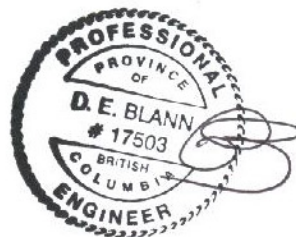
- 1) Fill-in existing soil grid in 10 Mile Creek and East Breccia area, and extend soil coverage to north and west. Reconnaissance or a few lines of soil sampling in the South Ridge area and prospecting and geological mapping the south, west and north sides of the property.
- 2) Cut a total of 25 km geophysical grid over the 10 Mile Creek, Horse Trail and East Breccia –Silverboss zones.
- 3) Perform 25 km of induced polarization and magnetic +VLF-EM surveys.

Phase 2: \$600,000

Access road construction and trenching of molybdenum and gold in soil anomalies, with sampling performed by diamond saw cutting, or 2,000 metres of diamond drilling.



David E Blann, P.Eng.



10. Statement of Costs

Wages			# Days	\$/Day	Totals
D. Blann, P.Eng			3	650	\$1,950.00
M. VanWermenskerken, P.Geo			9	650	\$5,850.00
D. Ridley, Prospector			36	350	\$12,600.00
D. Black, Prospector			44	275	\$12,100.00
G. Loisselle Field Tech			44	225	\$9,900.00
			130		\$20,400.00
Disbursements			# Days	\$/km \$/Day	
Truck	Off Highway		87	100	\$8,700.00
ATV			87	65	\$5,655.00
Room/Board			130	85	\$11,050.00
Communications			130	3.5	\$455.00
Sat Phone			9	15	\$135.00
chainsaw			9	35	\$315.00
Field Supplies					\$650.00
Analyses	Assays	rocks-ICP rocks- Assays silts soil	# Samples	\$/Sample	
			36	18.8	\$676.80
			15	15	\$225.00
			10	18	\$180.00
			965	18	\$17,370.00
Shipping					\$500.00
Field maps and Reproductions					\$1,000.00
Report					\$2,500.00
					\$49,411.80
Wages and Disbursements					\$69,811.80
10% Management					\$6,981.18
Total					\$76,792.98

11. References

- Allen, AR: 1970; Geological survey of Silverboss, SB, and Gus claim Groups; Assessment report. # 2513.
- Blann, D., Ridley, D., 2006, Geology and Geochemical Report on the Silverboss property, for Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. Assessment report #
- Campbell, RB, Tipper, HW: 1971: Geology of Bonaparte Lake Area, 92P; GSC Memoir 363.
- Campbell, RB: 1978: Geology of Quesnell Lake Area, 93A, GSC Open File # 574.
- Javorsky, D: 1985: Prospecting Report on War Eagle, Golden Cyprus, Jackpot, and Big Chance claims; Assessment report #13,418.
- MacDonald, A.J., Spooner, E.T.C., Lee, G., 1996, The Boss Mountain molybdenum deposit. Central British Columbia, Porphyry Deposits of the Northwestern Cordillera of North America, T.G. Schroeter, Editor, CIM Special Volume 46. Pages 691-696.
- Mark, DG: 1970: Geophysical-Geochemical report for Exeter Mines Ltd; Assessment report # 2785.
- Ridley, DW: 1994: Prospecting Report on Silverboss Group for Pioneer Metals Ltd; Assessment report # 23,677.
- Ridley, DW: 1995: Geological and Geochemical Report on Silverboss Group; Assessment report # 24,208
- Ridley, DW ,: 2000: Geological and geochemical Report on Silverboss Group; Assessment. Rpt. # 26,411
- Simpson, JG: 1970: Geophysical and Geochemical Report on J claims; Assessment report # 2934.
- Soregaroli,AE, Nelson, WI: 1976: Boss Mountain Mine in Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera; CIMM Special Volume 15 (pgs. 432-443).

12. Statement of Qualifications

I, David E. Blann, P.Eng., of Squamish, British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia.

That I am a graduate in Geological Engineering from the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, Butte, Montana, 1987.

That I am a graduate in Mining Engineering Technology from the B.C. Institute of Technology, 1984.

That I have been actively engaged in the mining and mineral exploration industry since 1984, and conclusions and recommendations within this report are based on regional and property fieldwork conducted between 1991 and 2005.

Dated in Squamish, B.C., March 18, 2007



David E Blann, P.Eng.



Tables

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Mapsheet	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Tag Number
408035	SB4	093A016	2012/dec/31	500.0	206865
505103	SB5	093A	2010/dec/31	436.8	
505116	SB6	093A	2010/dec/31	496.7	
526510	093A	093A	2010/dec/31	1052.2	
526513	093A	093A	2010/dec/31	595.9	

sample	easting	northing	description	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	W ppm	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	W %	Ag** gm/mt	Au** gm/mt
185468	641958	5774674	Dogtooth zone; 8 cm rusty qtz vein parrallel to Dogtooth vein; 5 m to south; 048\90	40.1	184.3	7.8	45	4.7	38.2	981.0	0.9	12.5	1.2	0.004	0.019	<.01	<.01	<.001	5	0.49
185469	643352	5772777	ang float; diorite with epidote-chlorite fracture fills carry minor cpy-mal	10.6	299.4	11.5	103	0.5	3.4	6.5	0.4	0.1	0.3							
185470	643216	5772451	grab; heavy chl-ep altered diorite;strong fractures 070\80S; rusty well-weathered qtz veinlets	7.5	376.4	163.8	131	>100	108.1	6,966.9	0.8	4.1	0.4	0.001	0.035	0.02	0.01	<.001	140	7.26
185471	643022	5771706	ang float; qtz vein to 10 cm wide; possible trend 120\70S; minor py, tr cpy	15.9	21.5	10.2	4	2.3	1.8	35.9	0.1	31.6	43.7							
185472	642970	5771712	ang float; qtz vein 15 cms wide; py-moly to 1%; qtz-ep veins in outcrop trend 330\75E	1611.3	57.7	4.1	3	1.7	7.6	46.7	0.2	2.9	2.1							
185473	640636	5773269	grab outcrop; grd w qtz-ep veinlets 330\55E; also parallel chlorite veins; no visible sulphides	15.4	3.9	1.4	37	<.1	1.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.5							
185474	641113	5773353	float; none left at site; granular, vuggy qtz; limonitic, tr moly lining vugs	167.3	5.2	1.1	2	0.1	<.5	3.3	0.1	0.2	1.0							
185475	641899	5774611	re-sample of 151703; found more lying around sample too; vuggy, sulphide-poor qtz float; likely part of the Dogtooth vein system	9.3	198.3	10.6	109	>100	122.7	50,015.3	1.1	10.4	0.1	0.001	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.001	365	53.18
185476	642128	5774323	qtz float; bull white, no visible sulphides; had been broken up during Exeter's work (early 1970's).	37.9	14.3	3.7	3	3.0	6.9	343.7	0.1	13.7	0.5	0.004	0.001	<.01	<.01	<.001	2	0.42
185479	641684	5774032	qtz float; minor py-mo; vuggy qtz; mafic dyke @320\70NE also qtz-ep fracture fills @ 240\60N	1554.8	4.2	0.8	3	2.5	0.9	349.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.172	<.001	<.01	<.01	<.001	3	0.42
185480	641474	5773895	qtz float; "high-grade" moly on fracture planes in qtz; rare py; vuggy, banded qtz; up to 30-40 cm wide	1405.4	9.2	7.1	1	0.3	2.2	15.1	<.1	1.0	0.7	0.159	0.001	<.01	<.01	<.001	<2	0.02
185481	641538	5773657	massive magnetite float; @ L21E;43N; horn porphyritic diorite outcrop nearby; heavy ep-chl-qtz alteration of diorite	24.9	55.2	0.6	32	0.3	2.9	29.4	3.5	0.1	<.1							
185482	641865	5773567	subcrop? Large area of bull white qtz; minor limonite on fractures in qtz; may join granite pegmatite to north??	12.9	2.8	0.2	1	<.1	<.5	6.9	0.1	<.1	0.1							
185483	641802	5773553	subcrop? Qtz vein with large (+1 cm) rosettes of moly in granodiorite; also cut by fracture fills of py and lesser cpy-mo in granodiorite; rubble pile	>2000	46.6	4.0	33	0.2	<.5	16.4	0.2	37.3	88.1	0.637	0.004	<.01	<.01	0.01	<2	0.03
185484	643007	5773703	random grab; 12 m pitwall; monzonite w chlorite altered bx clasts; 1-3% py; minor to tr mo only	978.7	643.1	4.4	174	1.0	2.8	7.1	0.1	21.8	>100	0.103	0.064	<.01	0.02	0.036	<2	0.01
185485	643000	5773714	grab of "high grade" moly bearing pit rubble; best looking stuff just out of reach above here; also rhyolite dyke nearby	>2000	214.5	30.1	68	1.0	1.8	17.2	0.1	2.6	55.7	8.683	0.022	<.01	<.01	0.004	<2	0.03
185486	643041	5773733	grab from en-ecelon qtz veins @140\50W; up to 1% py-mo	>2000	30.1	3.0	7	0.1	1.1	2.6	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.351	0.003	<.01	<.01	<.001	<2	0.01
185487	643322	5773632	grab from outcrop; undisturbed area between pits; veins are wethered and contain little visible sulphides, mainly remnants in vugs	1623.4	53.5	19.7	36	0.4	1.6	8.1	0.1	1.8	1.7	0.192	0.005	<.01	<.01	<.001	<2	0.01
185488	643315	5773607	continuation of 185487 except this has been excavated about 10 meters below ground surface; K-spar selvage; good moly-py mineralization	>2000	76.4	19.0	45	0.6	<.5	4.6	0.3	96.2	2.3	1.292	0.007	<.01	<.01	<.001	<2	<.01
185489	643252	5773452	grab from pit rubble; high grade grab; moly rosettes	>2000	7.5	1.9	3	<.1	<.5	5.6	<.1	0.7	0.7	1.244	0.001	<.01	<.01	<.001	<2	<.01
185490	643656	5773681	grab outcrop. Rusty qtz vein 065\45S in road bank; tr py-mo; poor exposure	192.2	19.8	1.6	2	<.1	<.5	3.6	0.1	1.0	3.9							
184317	641944	5773702	grab from cliff face; ep-qtz veining with cpy-py	2.9	20.5	6.2	72	2.7	31.3	207.6	0.6	2.1	1.3							
184318	642297	5774282	ang float; minor moly in vuggy qtz	1105.8	4.3	3.1	6	<.1	0.7	2.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.132	<.001	<.01	<.01	<.001	<2	0.01
184358	641270	5773524	rubble;bt grd with 1 cm qtz vein; py, minor cpy-mal; fractures @305\55NE	1.9	2624.9	5.4	23	2.5	8.9	11.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	<.001	0.278	<.01	<.01	0.001	3	0.03
184359	642110	5773669	10-15 cm qtz vein; poorly exposed; up to 3% py	0.9	29.2	1.6	16	0.2	2.5	7.0	0.6	0.3	0.3							
184360	642016	5773704	float; 5m east L26E;43+25N; base of cliffs; semi-massive cpy-py 1 cm wide along qtz vein in diorite.	7.6	>10000	7.3	106	98.7	4.7	544.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.001	1.686	<.01	0.01	<.001	93	1.3
184361	641864	5773749	40 cm wide shear @065\75SE; minor py; in diorite	1.6	102.1	3.4	78	0.5	5.7	4.7	0.6	0.3	1.8							
184362	641530	5773761	vuggy qtz float @L21E;44N; minor py-moly	1047.0	136.5	59.9	3	2.8	17.1	3.3	0.2	5.8	0.6	0.108	0.013	<.01	<.01	<.001	4	0.01
184363	642087	5773976	grab from float rubble; strong fractures in grd @045\90;	15.0	525.7	60.2	71	11.2	56.2	253.6	2.6	109.1	0.8	0.001	0.05	0.01	<.01	<.001	9	0.31

sample	easting	northing	description	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	W ppm	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	W %	Ag** gm/mt	Au** gm/mt	
184364	642071	5774556	5 cm qtz vein in grd @ 300/80E; minor py	118.6	364.6	2.7	37	7.4	3.8	126.4	0.3	0.6	>100	0.013	0.035	<.01	<.01	0.059	6	0.09	
184365	641944	5774676	5m north of Dogtooth trench; en echelon qtz stringers in diorite and f gr andesite dyke; trending 030/75E; grab across 1.5 meter; minor py	2.7	173.4	6.0	369	1.0	27.3	56.2	0.9	2.0	1.7								
184323	643127	5774940	float; vuggy pyritic qtz; no hand sample; 25m SW of L38E;55+50N	6.4	18.5	2.0	3	0.8	3.2	8.3	0.1	2.5	2.2								
184324	643142	5775010	float; vuggy pyritic qtz;andesite dyke cuts intrusive near here	25.8	51.1	8.3	14	0.4	12.5	3.8	2.0	3.0	5.0								
493001	643642	5775415	Grab. Crackle zone in diorite, with epidote-chlorite +/- quartz veins < 5 cm (~5%), various directions. Chlorite as halos on epidote veins. Chlorite-epidote 2-3% fine disseminated pyrite	2.6	69.2	2.1	40	0.2	2.5	3.2	0.4	0.4	1.8								
493002	641640	5773459	Subcrop grab. Coarse grained hornblende biotite (-quartz) diorite, with hairline quartz stringers <0.2 mm in various directions. Area of felsenmere, with scattered pegmatite pieces.<1% Molybdenite, 1- 2% pyrrhotite and trace of black sphalerite (?) along quartz stringers	218.8	61.1	3.0	36	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.4	36.7								
493003	642053	5774054	Grab. Diorite in footwall of lineament, with epidote stringers parallel to cleavage. Few bands of dark green, chloritic hornfels (?).Weak epidote 5% disseminated pyrite and <1% chalcopyrite (clots <2mm), pyrite also as hairline stringers. Lineament trends 050/87NW	8.0	222.6	7.0	107	2.2	45.5	127.0	0.7	1.6	1.5								

Table 3
Silt Sample Results

ELEMENT SAMPLES	NAD 83		Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Fe %	Au ppb	W ppm
	Easting	Northing								
SB06 DS-1	641247	5771675	3.7	56.3	12.4	92	0.1	4.46	4.9	0.8
SB06 DS-2	640980	5771643	8.3	41.0	7.1	55	0.1	4.41	0.9	1.4
SB06 DS-3	640561	5771859	2.5	37.1	6.0	43	0.2	2.29	29.2	2.2
SB06 DS-4	640182	5772239	4.5	34.7	6.4	72	0.2	4.57	0.9	0.6
SB06 DS-5	640016	5772480	2.9	36.2	8.8	52	0.1	2.49	1.2	0.5
SB06 DS-6	639608	5772844	3.8	47.3	8.2	83	0.1	3.41	1.9	0.4
SB06 DS-7	639378	5772782	3.5	42.8	6.5	84	0.1	4.34	1.4	0.3
SB06 DS-8	640487	5773303	5.6	32.7	22.0	100	0.2	3.07	1.3	0.6

Appendix 1

Assay Certificates



ASSAY CERTIFICATE



Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. PROJECT Silver Boss File # A608815R
2304 - 1066 W. Hastings S, Vancouver BC V6E 3X2 Submitted by: D. Ridley

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %
C184358	<.001	.278	<.01	<.01	3<.001	.001	.02	2.87	<.01	.004	<.001	<.001	<.01	.55	.109	.001	.38	.94	.11	.15	.001	<.001	
C184360	.001	1.686	<.01	.01	93	.002	.001	.11	7.53	<.01	.006	<.001	.001	<.01	1.60	.098	<.001	1.68	2.44	.09	.32	<.001	<.001
C184362	.108	.013	<.01	<.01	4<.001	<.001	<.01	1.16	<.01	<.001	<.001	.001	<.01	.02	.005	.001	.02	.07	.01	.04	<.001	<.001	
C184363	.001	.050	.01	<.01	9<.001	<.001	.03	13.85	<.01	.001	<.001	<.001	.01	.03	.092	.001	.60	2.12	.01	.22	<.001	<.001	
C184364	.013	.035	<.01	<.01	6<.001	<.001	.03	2.27	<.01	.002	<.001	.001	<.01	.42	.049	.001	.45	.87	.05	.16	.059	<.001	
STANDARD R-3	.076	.800	1.94	4.00	198	.534	.059	.07	30.56	.04	.003	.023	.038	<.01	1.30	.048	.012	1.04	1.06	.04	.42	.008	.002

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

Data 1 FA _____

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 15 2007

DATE REPORT MAILED: FEB 26 2007





ASSAY CERTIFICATE



Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. PROJECT Silver Boss File # A606030R2
2304 - 1066 W. Hastings S, Vancouver BC V6E 3X2 Submitted by: David Blann

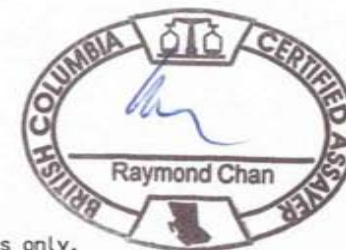
SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %
184318	.132	<.001	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	<.01	.19	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	.03	.001	.001	<.01	.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001
185470	.001	.035	.02	.01	140	<.001	<.001	.01	6.72	.01	.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	.07	.025	<.001	.09	.42	.01	.13	<.001	.001
STANDARD R-3	.076	.800	1.94	4.00	198	.534	.059	.07	31.15	.04	.003	.023	.038	<.01	1.30	.048	.012	1.04	1.06	.04	.42	.008	.002

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

FEB 26 2007

Data ~~FA~~ FA _____

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 15 2007 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....





ASSAY CERTIFICATE



Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. PROJECT Silver Boss File # A606030R2
2304 - 1066 W. Hastings S, Vancouver BC V6E 3X2 Submitted by: David Blann

SAMPLE#	Au** gm/mt
184318	.01
185470	7.26
STANDARD SL20	5.99

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

FEB 21 2007

Data FA _____

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 15 2007 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....





SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	.1	1.9	2.9	48	<.1	3.3	3.9	509	1.86	<.5	2.4	<.5	4.1	68	<.1	<.1	.1	37	.53	.079	7	8	.56	207	.124	1	.90	.082	.47	<.1	<.01	1.9	.3	<.05	5	<.5
L44E 56N	69.0	52.1	9.8	96	1.4	15.8	10.0	506	4.99	6.1	1.3	2.2	.4	50	1.0	.3	1.9	123	.36	.098	7	29	.66	161	.077	1	2.52	.016	.14	5.3	.12	2.9	.2	.22	10	.9
L44E 55+50N	55.5	55.6	9.1	71	1.2	13.4	6.3	424	3.88	4.4	1.6	.8	.6	28	1.3	.4	1.5	85	.32	.078	7	27	.34	141	.091	2	2.52	.008	.07	6.2	.22	2.3	.1	.09	11	1.2
L44E 55N	59.3	62.3	7.1	48	.5	16.9	8.6	343	4.45	4.4	1.2	.8	.7	14	.5	.4	2.5	109	.16	.053	6	35	.50	68	.100	1	2.96	.008	.06	7.2	.11	2.4	.1	<.05	10	.7
L44E 54+50N	128.4	47.1	7.2	57	.4	15.2	8.7	480	3.65	2.6	1.2	.5	.4	23	.2	.2	4.8	98	.23	.079	6	28	.52	76	.066	1	2.16	.010	.05	9.3	.07	2.1	.1	<.05	8	.8
L44E 54N	16.3	51.3	7.4	83	.3	15.1	9.2	405	5.20	4.9	.7	.9	.7	29	.7	.4	3.9	130	.28	.173	3	32	.60	97	.113	1	2.48	.011	.06	10.3	.10	2.6	.1	.06	12	.8
L44E 53+50N	17.1	48.1	4.3	47	.9	15.6	8.4	254	2.97	3.8	.8	3.3	.7	24	.6	.3	3.3	83	.41	.105	5	27	.53	92	.074	1	2.89	.010	.05	11.1	.10	2.3	.1	<.05	6	.8
L44E 53N	13.9	29.7	6.1	56	.5	12.3	6.3	325	2.84	2.8	.6	<.5	.2	21	.3	.3	2.2	78	.25	.077	4	24	.37	59	.068	1	1.63	.010	.04	4.6	.07	1.4	.1	<.05	8	.6
L44E 52+50N	12.8	30.5	5.6	43	.3	13.0	7.0	227	3.27	3.1	.6	3.8	.3	25	.4	.3	3.2	90	.26	.057	4	26	.41	54	.076	2	1.87	.011	.04	8.1	.07	1.6	.1	<.05	7	.6
L44E 52N	48.3	83.4	6.3	61	.8	14.4	11.5	475	4.09	3.2	.9	1.7	.5	30	.2	.3	3.1	108	.22	.067	4	25	.70	85	.107	2	2.42	.014	.09	29.9	.04	3.1	.2	<.05	8	.6
L44E 51+50N	144.9	163.1	7.9	59	.4	20.5	15.1	666	4.33	3.2	2.2	3.1	1.2	68	.1	.3	4.8	104	.48	.042	5	26	1.08	139	.141	1	3.30	.016	.22	64.3	.04	5.3	.4	<.05	10	1.1
STANDARD DS	21.1	107.2	71.4	412	.9	55.5	9.5	638	2.45	50.0	5.1	104.9	4.9	80	6.3	6.6	4.6	88	.98	.084	15	275	1.07	386	.134	42	1.07	.106	.48	3.9	.20	2.7	4.3	.22	5	3.4

Standard is STANDARD DS7.



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. PROJECT Silver Boss File # A608815
2304 - 1066 W. Hastings S, Vancouver BC V6E 3A2 Submitted by: D. Ridley

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	1.1	13.0	39.4	183	<1	7.7	4.9	529	1.94	44.0	3.0	4.7	4.4	57	1.3	.1	.2	37	.50	.077	8	13	.62	212	.116	1	.93	.074	.50	.1	<.01	1.8	.3	<.05	5	<.5
C184323	6.4	18.5	2.0	3	.8	1.0	.3	17	.79	3.2	<.1	8.3	<.1	1	<.1	.1	2.5	3	.01	.002	<1	11	.01	8	.001	<1	.03	.003	.02	2.2	<.01	.1	<.1	.10	<1	.5
C184324	25.8	51.1	8.3	14	.4	1.7	4.1	142	2.83	12.5	.1	3.8	.3	2	<.1	2.0	3.0	12	.06	.023	1	8	.18	52	.002	2	.28	.008	.07	5.0	.01	1.8	.1	1.03	1	<.5
RE C184324	25.5	49.2	8.2	13	.4	1.7	3.8	142	2.76	12.1	.1	4.3	.3	2	<.1	1.9	3.2	12	.06	.022	1	8	.18	51	.002	2	.28	.008	.07	5.0	<.01	1.7	.1	1.06	1	<.5
C184358	1.9	2624.9	5.4	23	2.5	3.7	10.3	157	2.71	8.9	.5	11.8	1.4	27	.1	.1	.1	45	.46	.119	3	5	.41	68	.060	3	.75	.059	.11	.2	.19	1.4	.1	.48	3	.9
C184359	.9	29.2	1.6	16	.2	2.0	26.1	257	2.03	2.5	.6	7.0	.7	19	<.1	.6	.3	42	.55	.058	1	8	.50	34	.069	2	.72	.022	.09	.3	<.01	1.5	.1	.25	3	<.5
C184360	7.6	>10000	7.3	106	98.7	26.2	17.6	1070	7.09	4.7	1.0	544.6	5.0	46	2.7	.9	.9	82	1.42	.109	3	2	1.63	89	.120	1	2.21	.054	.30	.7	.04	4.9	.3	1.30	7	3.8
C184361	1.6	102.1	3.4	78	.5	2.2	15.4	822	5.27	5.7	.9	4.7	2.4	28	.1	.6	.3	134	.67	.104	4	3	1.39	171	.181	3	2.46	.072	.58	1.8	.01	7.3	.3	.30	8	.5
C184362	1047.0	136.5	59.9	3	2.8	1.0	.9	29	1.14	17.1	<.1	3.3	.1	2	.1	.2	5.8	5	.02	.006	<1	16	.02	11	.003	<1	.07	.004	.03	.6	<.01	.2	<.1	.25	<1	1.3
C184363	15.0	525.7	60.2	71	11.2	1.0	3.2	294	15.20	56.2	.4	253.6	1.1	7	.2	2.6	109.1	115	.04	.107	3	3	.62	84	.016	1	2.08	.007	.16	.8	.03	4.6	.2	.12	10	5.4
C184364	118.6	364.6	2.7	37	7.4	1.3	5.8	258	2.14	3.8	.9	126.4	.9	14	.2	.3	.6	53	.37	.051	2	7	.48	48	.081	2	.80	.030	.13	>100	.07	1.5	.1	<.05	3	<.5
C184365	2.7	173.4	6.0	369	1.0	3.2	29.0	915	5.25	27.3	.7	56.2	1.4	53	5.0	.9	2.0	99	1.29	.126	4	6	1.34	164	.155	1	3.12	.185	.89	1.7	.01	3.8	.4	1.05	8	<.5
493001	2.6	69.2	2.1	40	.2	9.5	12.3	471	2.70	2.5	1.2	3.2	2.4	70	.1	.4	.4	80	1.54	.109	4	18	.86	163	.169	2	2.55	.238	.66	1.8	<.01	4.7	.4	.07	8	<.5
493002	218.8	61.1	3.0	36	.1	2.6	7.6	454	2.65	.8	.7	.6	1.6	51	<.1	.1	.4	80	1.04	.066	3	7	.72	120	.136	3	1.33	.055	.28	36.7	.01	3.9	.3	.09	6	<.5
493003	8.0	222.6	7.0	107	2.2	2.0	24.7	708	5.57	45.5	.6	127.0	1.0	61	1.4	.7	1.6	169	1.41	.089	2	4	1.19	99	.133	6	2.93	.186	.65	1.5	.01	3.5	.4	2.55	8	<.5
STANDARD DS7	20.2	104.9	68.3	394	.9	55.4	9.2	625	2.40	48.6	4.8	59.3	4.4	73	6.4	5.9	4.4	82	.94	.080	13	242	1.05	370	.118	38	1.01	.087	.45	3.9	.20	2.4	4.1	.20	5	3.5

GROUP 1DX - 15.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

12-20-06 P01:58 OUT

Data FA _____ DATE RECEIVED: NOV 1 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....





SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	.1	1.9	2.9	48	<.1	3.3	3.9	509	1.86	<.5	2.4	<.5	4.1	68	<.1	<.1	.1	37	.53	.079	7	8	.56	207	.124	1	.90	.082	.47	<.1	<.01	1.9	.3	<.05	5	<.5
L44E 56N	69.0	52.1	9.8	96	1.4	15.8	10.0	506	4.99	6.1	1.3	2.2	.4	50	1.0	.3	1.9	123	.36	.098	7	29	.66	161	.077	1	2.52	.016	.14	5.3	.12	2.9	.2	.22	10	.9
L44E 55+50N	55.5	55.6	9.1	71	1.2	13.4	6.3	424	3.88	4.4	1.6	.8	.6	28	1.3	.4	1.5	85	.32	.078	7	27	.34	141	.091	2	2.52	.008	.07	6.2	.22	2.3	.1	.09	11	1.2
L44E 55N	59.3	62.3	7.1	48	.5	16.9	8.6	343	4.45	4.4	1.2	.8	.7	14	.5	.4	2.5	109	.16	.053	6	35	.50	68	.100	1	2.96	.008	.06	7.2	.11	2.4	.1	<.05	10	.7
L44E 54+50N	128.4	47.1	7.2	57	.4	15.2	8.7	480	3.65	2.6	1.2	.5	.4	23	.2	.2	4.8	98	.23	.079	6	28	.52	76	.066	1	2.16	.010	.05	9.3	.07	2.1	.1	<.05	8	.8
L44E 54N	16.3	51.3	7.4	83	.3	15.1	9.2	405	5.20	4.9	.7	.9	.7	29	.7	.4	3.9	130	.28	.173	3	32	.60	97	.113	1	2.48	.011	.06	10.3	.10	2.6	.1	.06	12	.8
L44E 53+50N	17.1	48.1	4.3	47	.9	15.6	8.4	254	2.97	3.8	.8	3.3	.7	24	.6	.3	3.3	83	.41	.105	5	27	.53	92	.074	1	2.89	.010	.05	11.1	.10	2.3	.1	<.05	6	.8
L44E 53N	13.9	29.7	6.1	56	.5	12.3	6.3	325	2.84	2.8	.6	<.5	.2	21	.3	.3	2.2	78	.25	.077	4	24	.37	59	.068	1	1.63	.010	.04	4.6	.07	1.4	.1	<.05	8	.6
L44E 52+50N	12.8	30.5	5.6	43	.3	13.0	7.0	227	3.27	3.1	.6	3.8	.3	25	.4	.3	3.2	90	.26	.057	4	26	.41	54	.076	2	1.87	.011	.04	8.1	.07	1.6	.1	<.05	7	.6
L44E 52N	48.3	83.4	6.3	61	.8	14.4	11.5	475	4.09	3.2	.9	1.7	.5	30	.2	.3	3.1	108	.22	.067	4	25	.70	85	.107	2	2.42	.014	.09	29.9	.04	3.1	.2	<.05	8	.6
L44E 51+50N	144.9	163.1	7.9	59	.4	20.5	15.1	666	4.33	3.2	2.2	3.1	1.2	68	.1	.3	4.8	104	.48	.042	5	26	1.08	139	.141	1	3.30	.016	.22	64.3	.04	5.3	.4	<.05	10	1.1
STANDARD DS	21.1	107.2	71.4	412	.9	55.5	9.5	638	2.45	50.0	5.1	104.9	4.9	80	6.3	6.6	4.6	88	.98	.084	15	275	1.07	386	.134	42	1.07	.106	.48	3.9	.20	2.7	4.3	.22	5	3.4

Standard is STANDARD DS7.



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Happy Creek Minerals Ltd. PROJECT Silver Boss File # A608815

2304 - 1066 W. Hastings S, Vancouver BC V6E 3A2 Submitted by: D. Ridley

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	1.1	13.0	39.4	183	<.1	7.7	4.9	529	1.94	44.0	3.0	4.7	4.4	57	1.3	.1	.2	37	.50	.077	8	13	.62	212	.116	1	.93	.074	50	.1	<.01	1.8	3	<.05	5	<.5
C184323	6.4	18.5	2.0	3	.8	1.0	.3	17	.79	3.2	<.1	8.3	<.1	1	<.1	.1	2.5	3	.01	.002	<.1	11	.01	8	.001	<.1	.03	.003	.02	2.2	<.01	.1	<.1	.10	<.1	.5
C184324	25.8	51.1	8.3	14	.4	1.7	4.1	142	2.83	12.5	.1	3.8	.3	2	<.1	2.0	3.0	12	.06	.023	1	8	.18	52	.002	2	.28	.008	.07	5.0	.01	1.8	.1	1.03	1	<.5
RE C184324	25.5	49.2	8.2	13	.4	1.7	3.8	142	2.76	12.1	.1	4.3	.3	2	<.1	1.9	3.2	12	.06	.022	1	8	.18	51	.002	2	.28	.008	.07	5.0	<.01	1.7	.1	1.06	1	<.5
C184358	1.9	2624.9	5.4	23	2.5	3.7	10.3	157	2.71	8.9	.5	11.8	1.4	27	.1	.1	.1	45	.46	.119	3	5	.41	68	.060	3	.75	.059	.11	.2	.19	1.4	.1	.48	3	.9
C184359	.9	29.2	1.6	16	.2	2.0	26.1	257	2.03	2.5	.6	7.0	.7	19	<.1	.6	.3	42	.55	.058	1	8	.50	34	.069	2	.72	.022	.09	.3	<.01	1.5	.1	.25	3	<.5
C184360	7.6	>10000	7.3	106	98.7	26.2	17.6	1070	7.09	4.7	1.0	544.6	5.0	46	2.7	.9	.9	82	1.42	.109	3	2	1.63	89	.120	1	2.21	.054	.30	.7	.04	4.9	.3	1.30	7	3.8
C184361	1.6	102.1	3.4	78	.5	2.2	15.4	822	5.27	5.7	.9	4.7	2.4	28	.1	.6	.3	134	.67	.104	4	3	1.39	171	.181	3	2.46	.072	.58	1.8	.01	7.3	.3	.30	8	.5
C184362	1047.0	136.5	59.9	3	2.8	1.0	.9	29	1.14	17.1	<.1	3.3	.1	2	.1	.2	5.8	5	.02	.006	<.1	16	.02	11	.003	<.1	.07	.004	.03	.6	<.01	.2	<.1	.25	<.1	1.3
C184363	15.0	525.7	60.2	71	11.2	1.0	3.2	294	15.20	56.2	.4	253.6	1.1	7	.2	2.6	109.1	115	.04	.107	3	3	.62	84	.016	1	2.08	.007	.16	.8	.03	4.6	.2	.12	10	5.4
C184364	118.6	364.6	2.7	37	7.4	1.3	5.8	258	2.14	3.8	.9	126.4	.9	14	.2	.3	.6	53	.37	.051	2	7	.48	48	.081	2	.80	.030	.13	>100	.07	1.5	.1	<.05	3	<.5
C184365	2.7	173.4	6.0	369	1.0	3.2	29.0	915	5.25	27.3	.7	56.2	1.4	53	5.0	.9	2.0	99	1.29	.126	4	6	1.34	164	.155	1	3.12	.185	.89	1.7	.01	3.8	.4	1.05	8	<.5
493001	2.6	69.2	2.1	40	.2	9.5	12.3	471	2.70	2.5	1.2	3.2	2.4	70	.1	.4	.4	80	1.54	.109	4	18	.86	163	.169	2	2.55	.238	.66	1.8	<.01	4.7	.4	.07	8	<.5
493002	218.8	61.1	3.0	36	.1	2.6	7.6	454	2.65	.8	.7	.6	1.6	51	<.1	.1	.4	80	1.04	.066	3	7	.72	120	.136	3	1.33	.055	.28	36.7	.01	3.9	.3	.09	6	<.5
493003	8.0	222.6	7.0	107	2.2	2.0	24.7	708	5.57	45.5	.6	127.0	1.0	61	1.4	.7	1.6	169	1.41	.089	2	4	1.19	99	.133	6	2.93	.186	.65	1.5	.01	3.5	.4	2.55	8	<.5
STANDARD DS7	20.2	104.9	68.3	394	.9	55.4	9.2	625	2.40	48.6	4.8	59.3	4.4	73	6.4	5.9	4.4	82	.94	.080	13	242	1.05	370	.118	38	1.01	.087	.45	3.9	.20	2.4	4.1	.20	5	3.5

GROUP 10X - 15.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
 (>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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Data 1 FA _____

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 1 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....



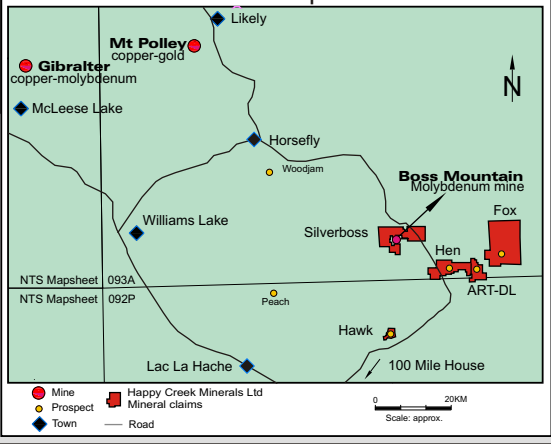
Figures



Area of Inset Map

SILVERBOSS PROPERTY

Inset Map

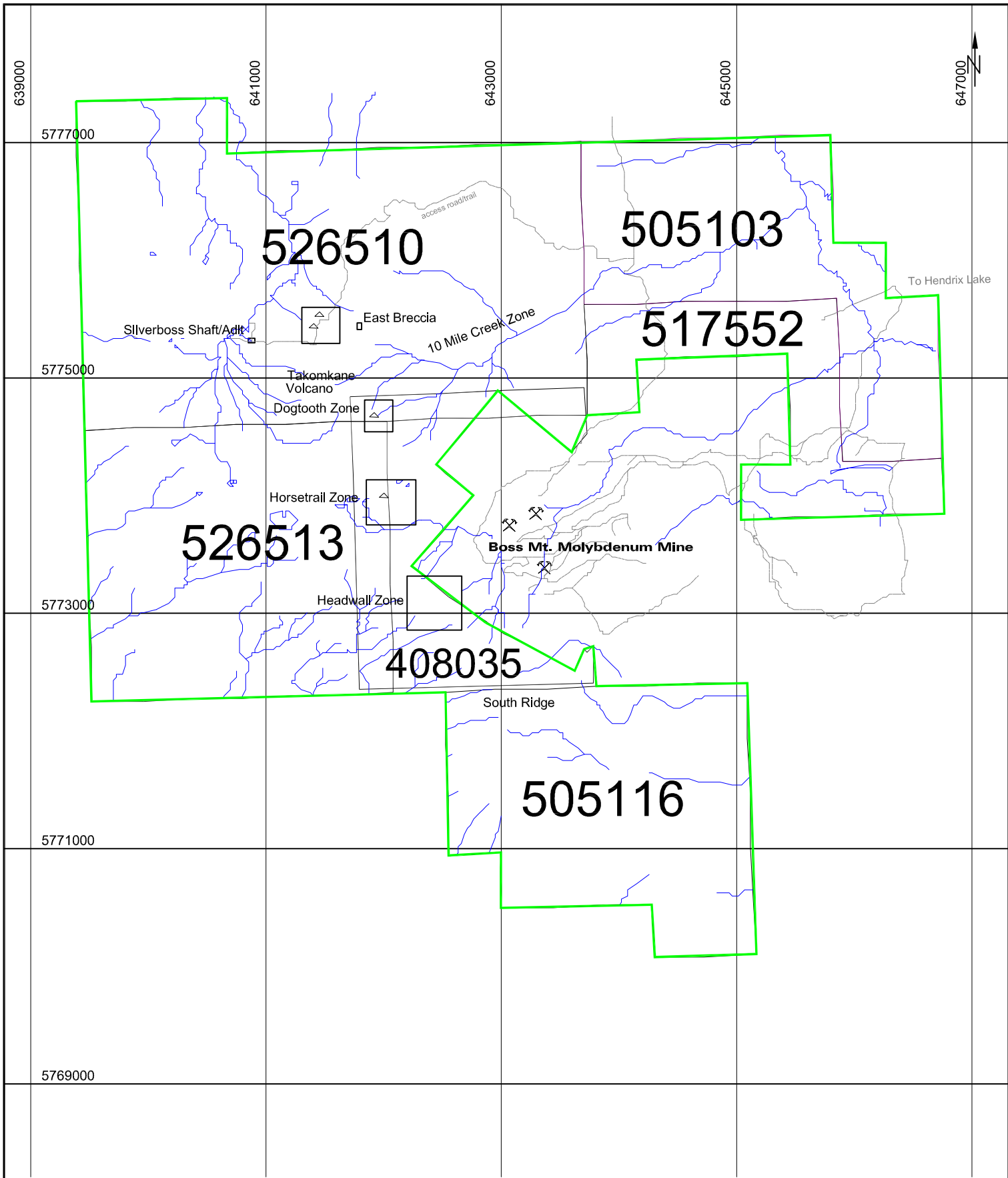


● Mine
● Prospect
◆ Town
■ Happy Creek Minerals Ltd Mineral claims
— Road

LEGEND

- ★ Happy Creek Minerals Property
- Highway
- River

HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.	
SILVERBOSS PROPERTY LOCATION MAP	
British Columbia, Canada	
NTS: 93A.006,007/92P.097	Mining Div.: Cariboo/Clinton
Date: Mar. 2007	Figure: 1

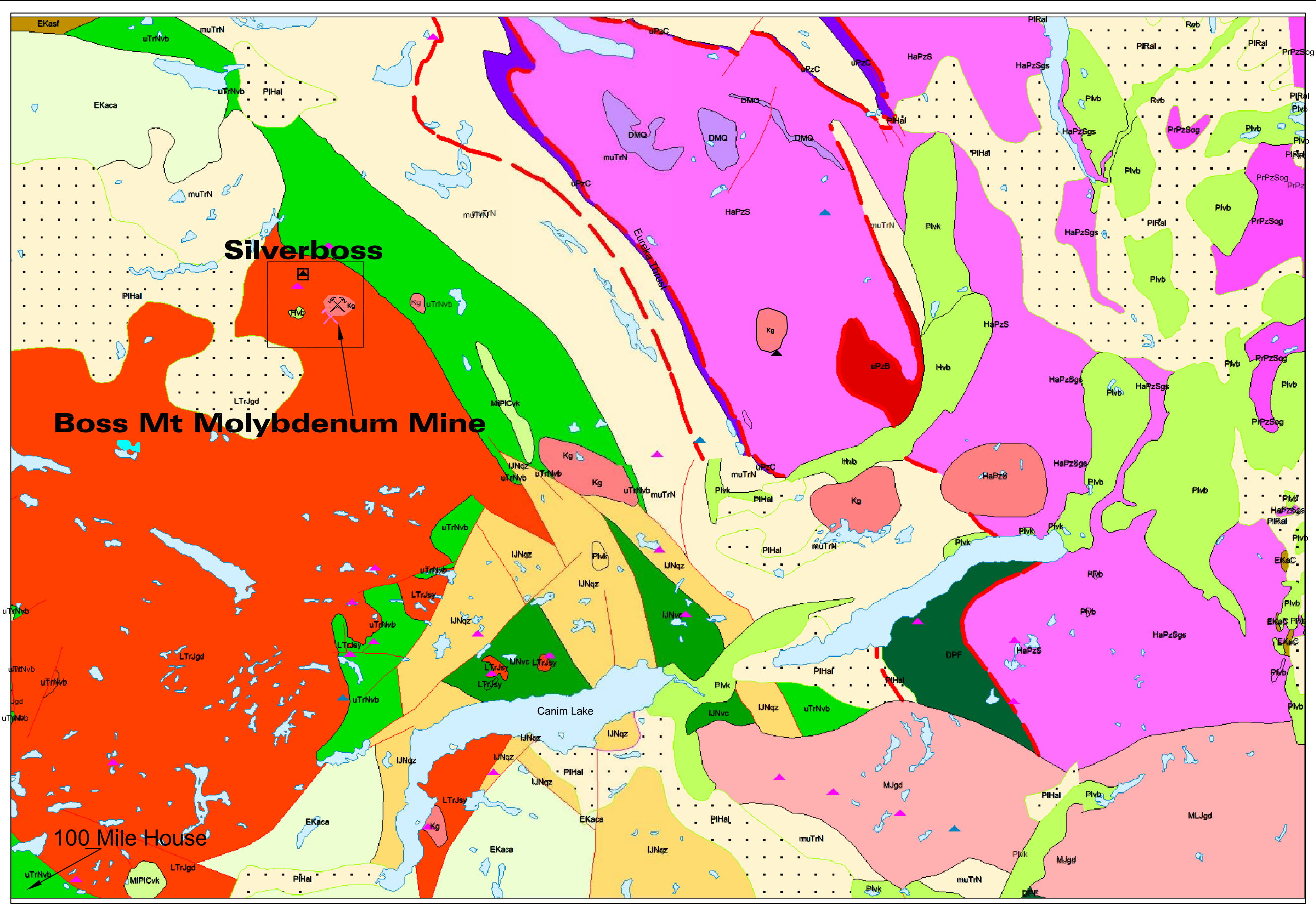


Legend

- 526510 Mineral Tenure (from B.C. MTO-not legally surveyed)
- Access Road or Trail
- Creek
- Minfile Mineral Prospect
- Gold-Silver +/- Copper Zones



HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.			
SILVERBOSS PROPERTY			
Cariboo Mining Division British Columbia, Canada			
CLAIM LOCATIONS			
UTM Zone 10	NAD 83	NTS: 093A.007	FIG.
By: D. BLANN, P. Eng.	DATE: March 2007		2



Silverboss

Boss Mt Molybdenum Mine

100 Mile House

Canim Lake

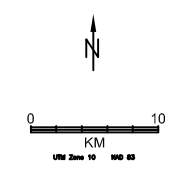
Eureka Trench

Geology Legend

PIHal	Pleistocene to Holocene Glacial Till, Alluvium
Hvb	Holocene Basaltic Volcanic Rocks
EKaca	Eocene Kamloops Group Calcalkaline Volcanic Rocks
Plvb	Pleistocene Basaltic Volcanic Rocks
Plvk	Pleistocene Alkaline Volcanic Rocks

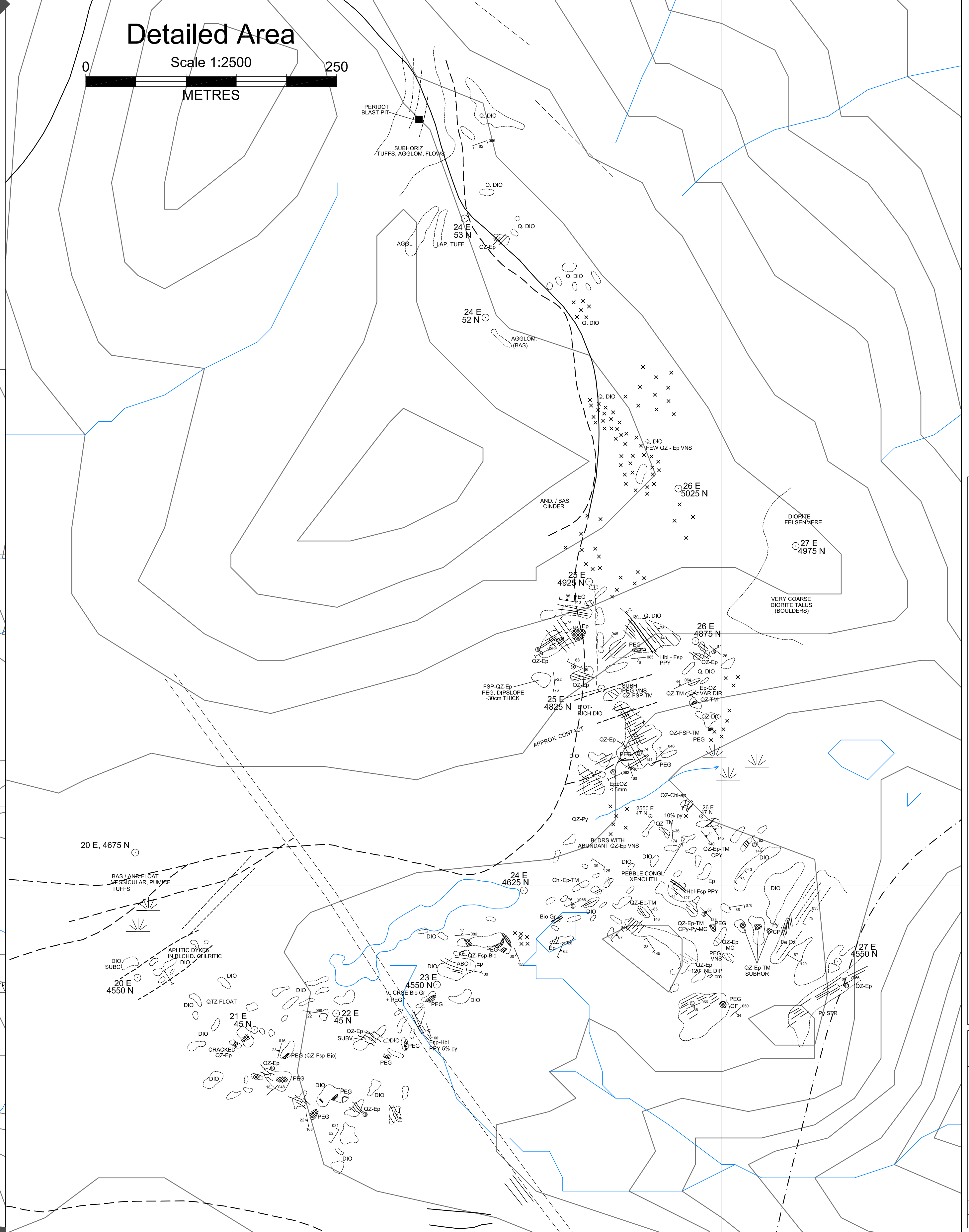
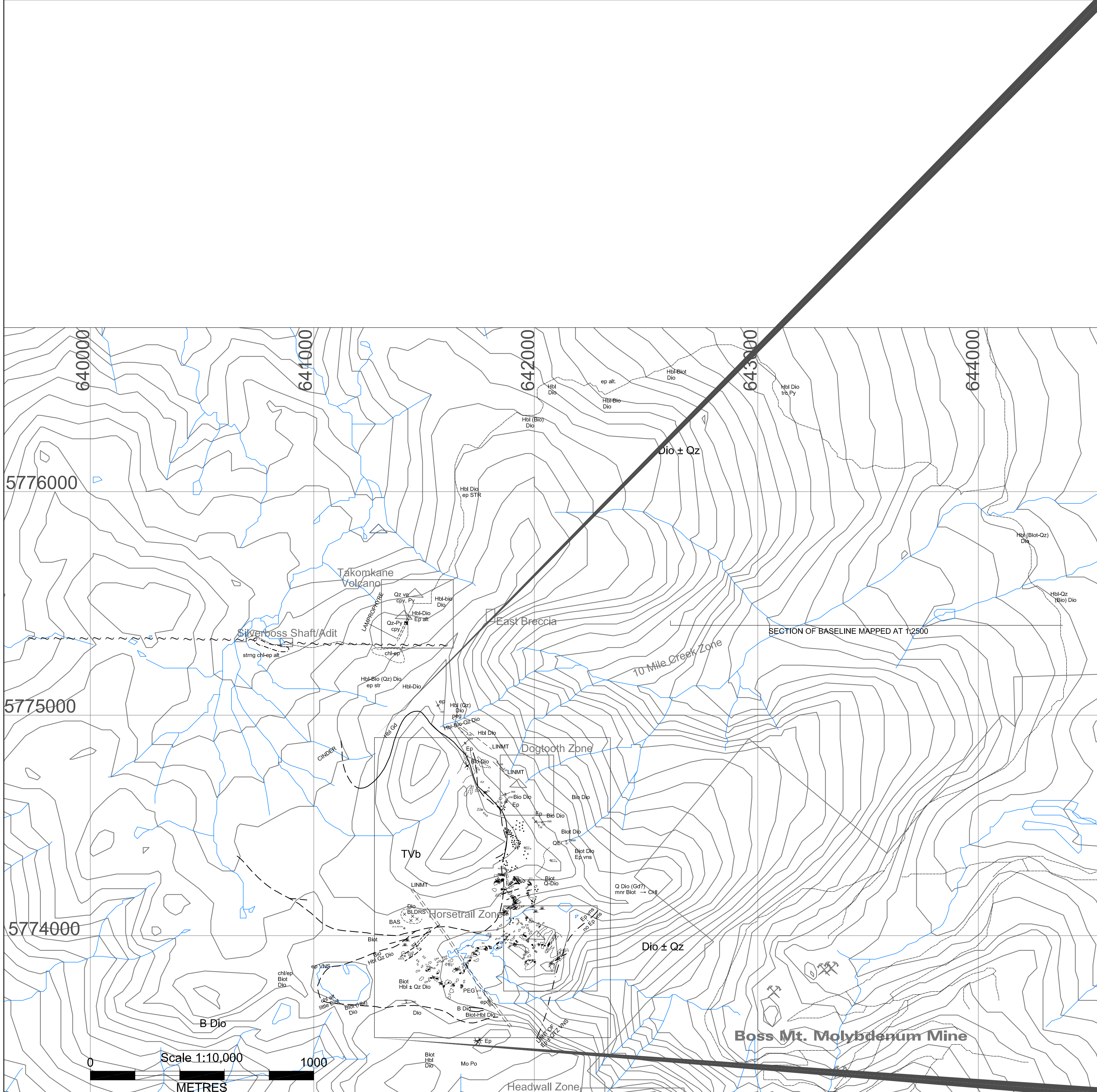
LJNvc	Lower Jurassic Nicola Group Volcaniclastics
LJNqz	Lower Jurassic Nicola Group Quartzite, Quartz arenite sedimentary Rocks
muTrN	Middle-Upper Triassic Basal black phyllite, minor volcanic rocks
uTrNvb	Upper Triassic Nicola Group Basaltic Volcanic Rocks
uPzB	Upper Paleozoic Black Riders Mafic Ultramafic Complex
DMQ	Devonian to Permian Fennel Formation Basaltic Volcanic Rocks
HaPzSgs	Hadinian to Paleozoic Snowshoe Group Greenstone, Greenschist, Metamorphic Rocks
HaPzS	Hadinian to Paleozoic Snowshoe Group Undivided

Kg	Cretaceous undivided intrusive rocks
MJgd	Middle Jurassic Granodiorite Intrusive Rocks
LTrJgd	Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Granodiorite
LTrJsy	Late Triassic-Early Jurassic syenite, monzonite
(Red line)	Fault
(Red dashed line)	Thrust Fault



HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.
SILVERBOSS PROPERTY
CARIBOO PROJECT AREA
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 Canim Lake Area
 British Columbia, Canada

UTM Zone 10	NAD 83	NTS: 092P, 093A	FIG. 3
By: D. BLANN, P. Eng.		DATE: March 2007	



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND	
	OUTCROP LIMIT
	GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (OBSERVED, ASSUMED)
	FAULT
	MARSH
	FLOAT / SUBCROP
	ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION (OUTCROP, FLOAT)
	DYKE ATTITUDE (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
	VEIN ATTITUDE (UNMINERALIZED, MINERALIZED)
	CLEAVAGE (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
	QUARTZ-FELDSPAR - TOURMALINE (BIOT) PEGMATITE
	QUARTZ-EPIDOTE SHEETED STRINGERS
	STRINGER DENSITY
	LOCATION CONTROL PICKETS
	PETROGRAPHIC SAMPLE LOCATION

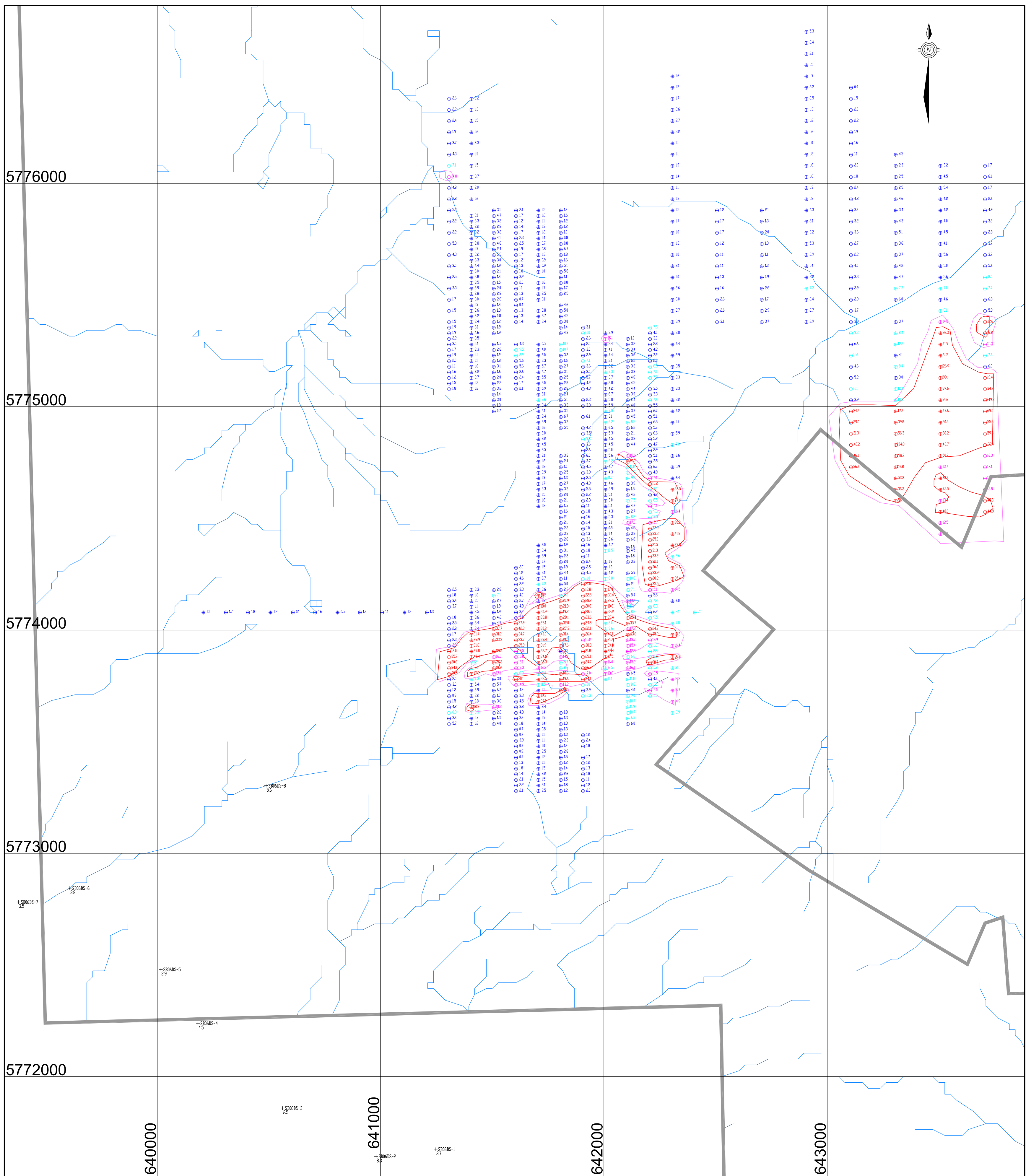
ABBREVIATIONS	
DIO	DIORITE
TVb	BASALTIC VOLCANICS
BIOT	BIOTITE
QZ	QUARTZ
FSP	FELDSPAR
Py	PYRITE
CPY	CHALCOPYRITE
Mo	MOLYBDENITE
EP	EPIDOTE
FeOx	IRON OXIDES
Hs	HORNBLENE
Tm	TOURMALINE
Chl	CHLORITE
PEG	PEGMATITE
AND	ANDESITE
STR	STRINGERS
VAR DR	VARIOUS DIRECTIONS
VNS	VEINS
Mal	MALACHITE
LNMT	LINEAMENT
Por	PORPHYRY

HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.

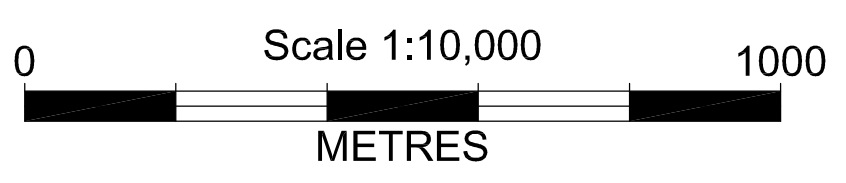
SILVER BOSS PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

Mapped by: MTV	NTS:	FIG.
	DATE: Mar. 2007	4



- > 17.3 ppm Mo
- 12.5 - 17.3 ppm Mo



HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.

SILVER BOSS PROPERTY

SILT AND SOIL

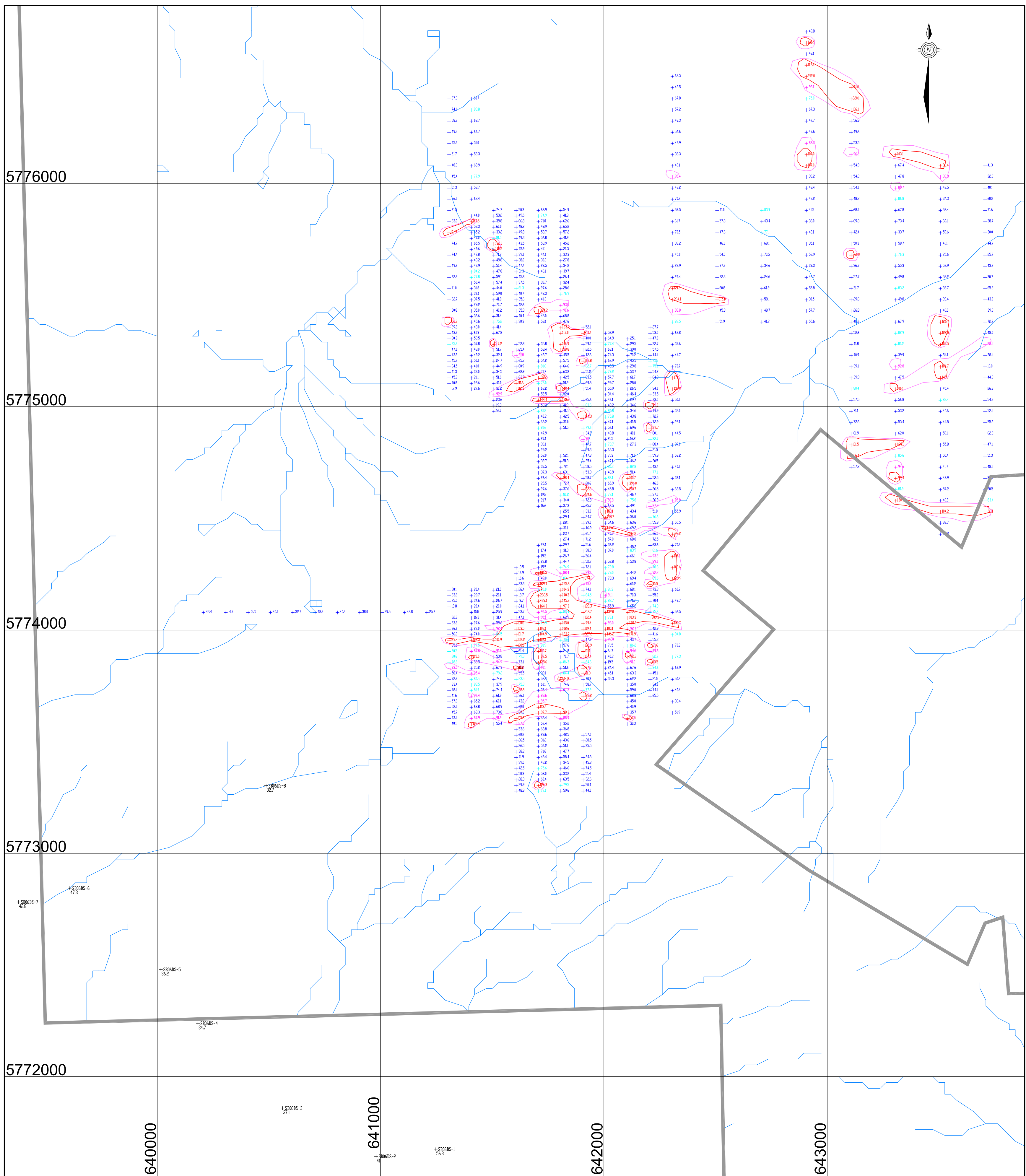
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

WITH RESULTS

MOLYBDENUM

(ppm)

Drawn by: [illegible]	Checked by: [illegible]	Date: [illegible]
Map No. 100		Scale: 1:10,000
		Sheet: 5a



- > 97 ppm Cu
- 87 - 97 ppm Cu

Scale 1:10,000
0 METRES 1000

HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.

SILVER BOSS PROPERTY

SILT AND SOIL

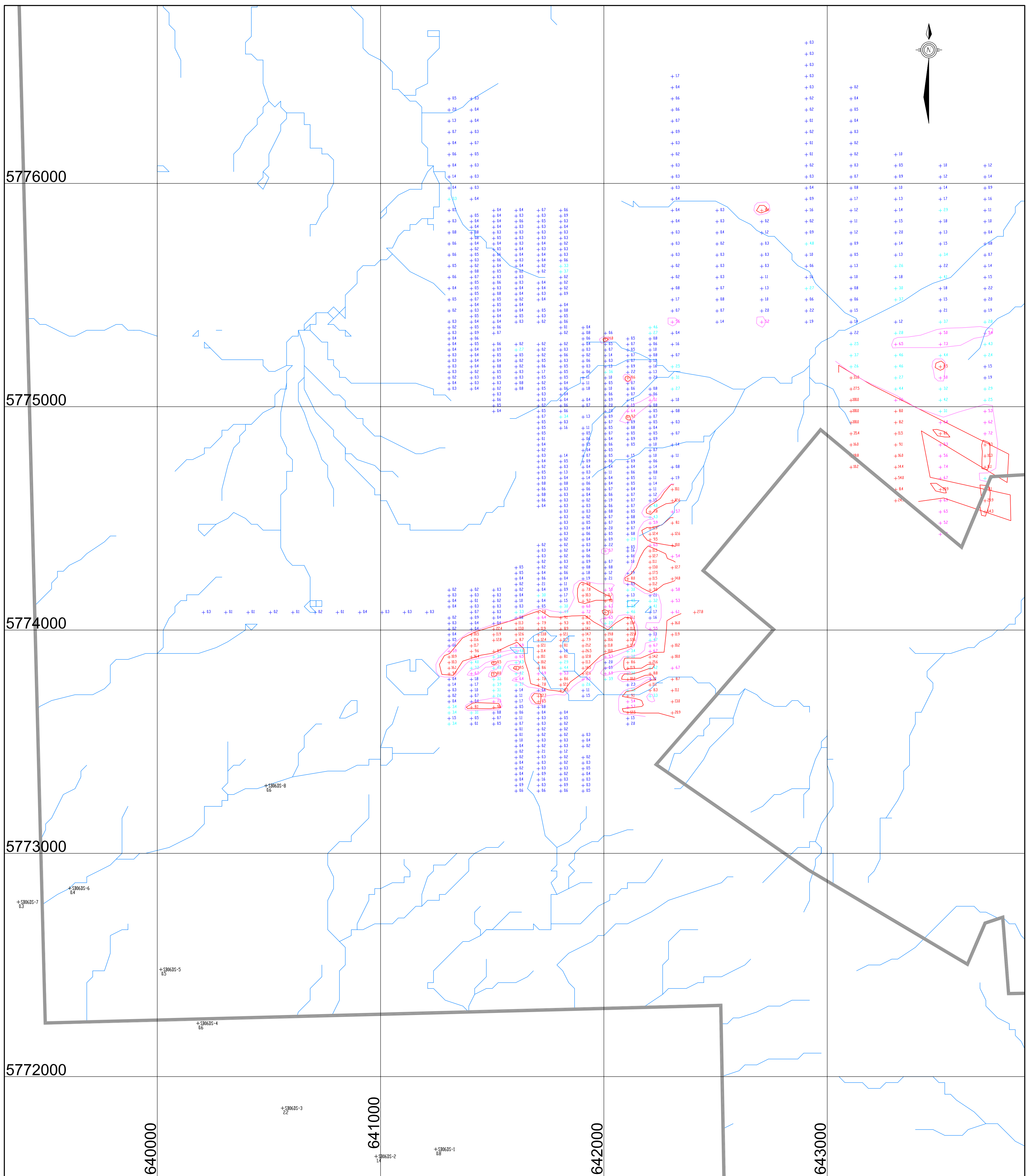
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

WITH RESULTS

COPPER

(ppm)

Maped by: [unclear]	Date: 10/10/2007	Page: 5b
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— > 7.7 ppm W
— 5.0 - 7.7 ppm W

HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.

SILVER BOSS PROPERTY

SILT AND SOIL

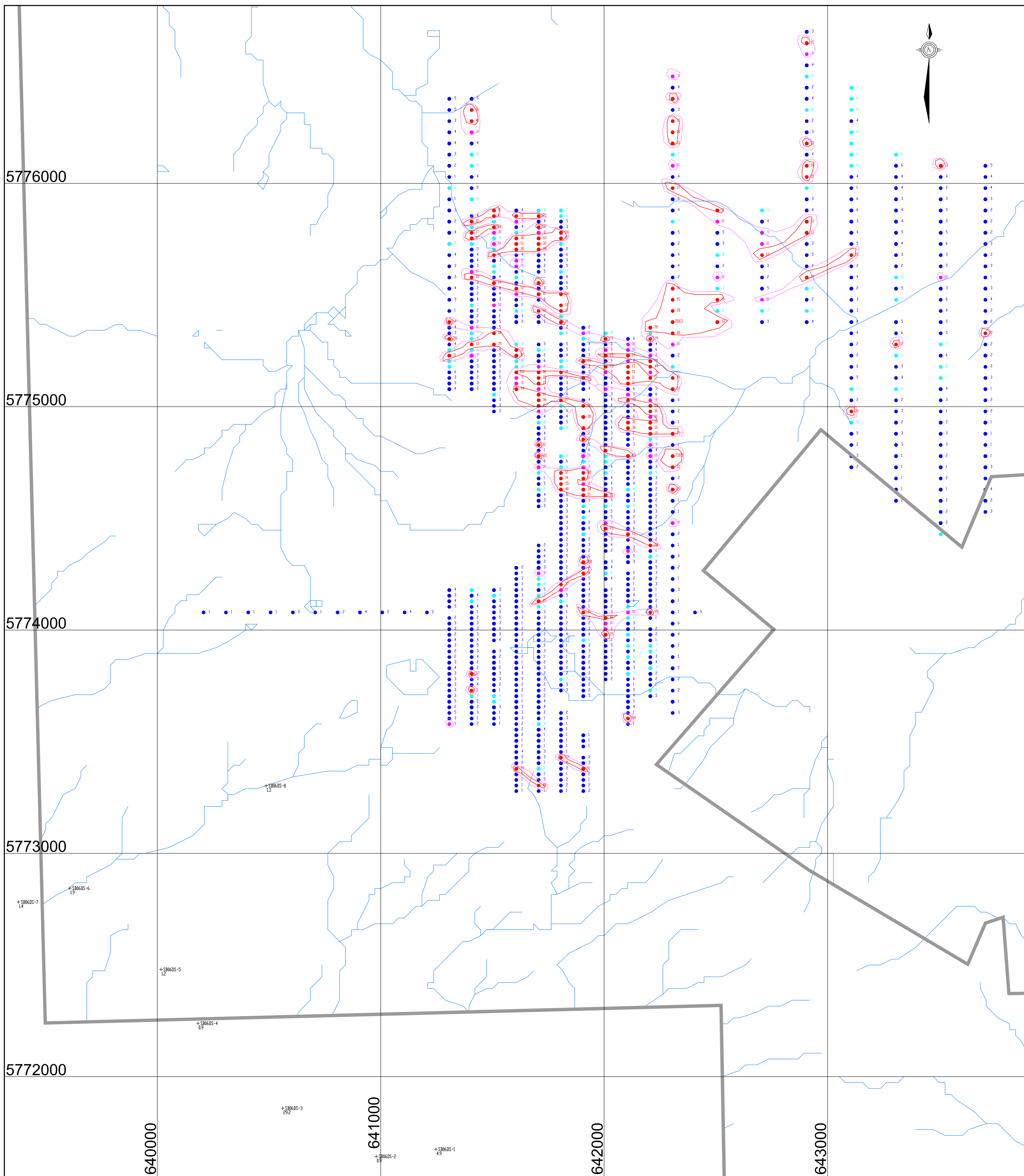
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

WITH RESULTS

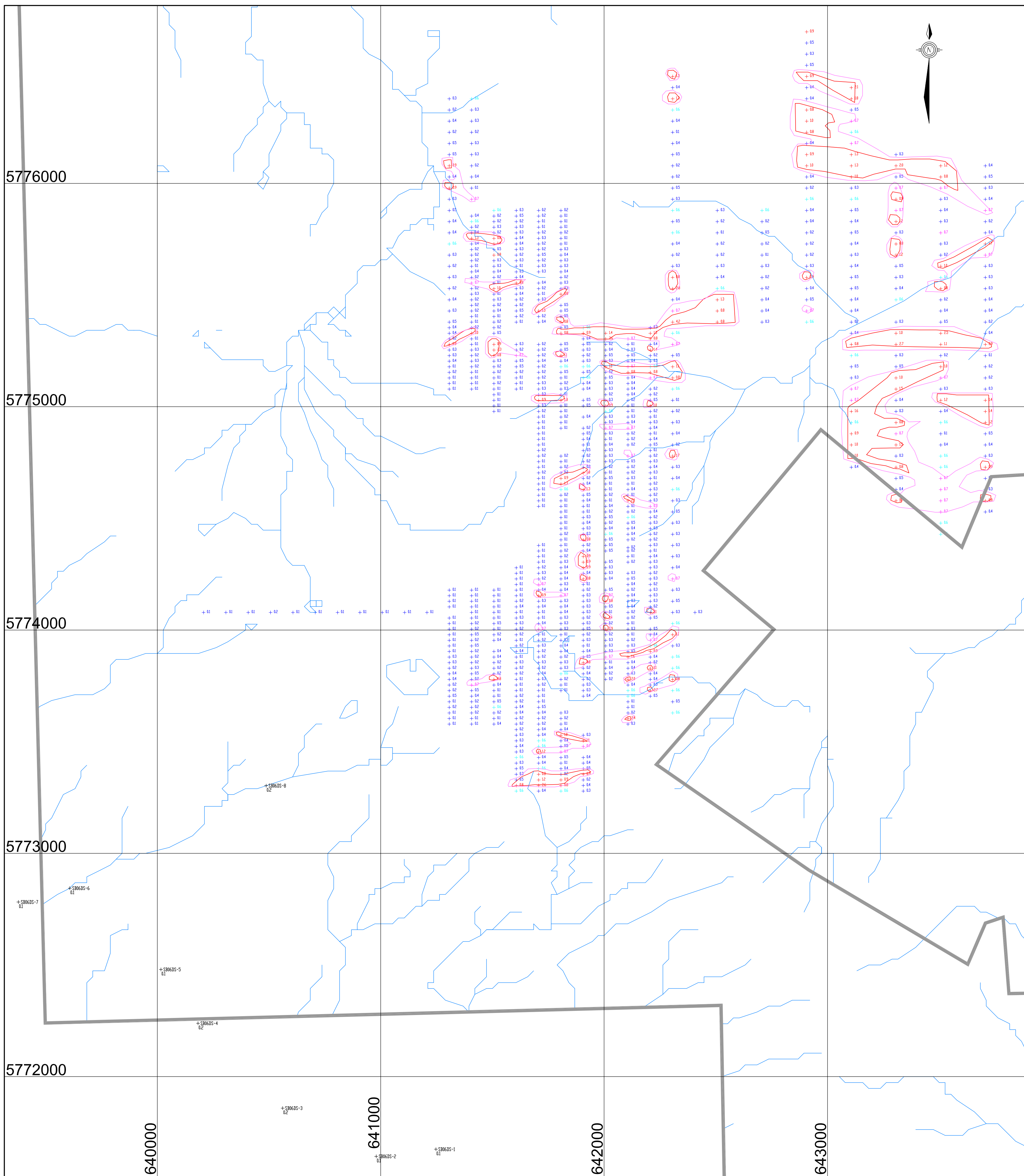
TUNGSTEN

(ppm)

Maped by: [unclear]	D.P.S.	P.L.
	10/10/2007	5c



<p>— > 10.6 ppb Au</p> <p>— 8.1 - 10.6 ppb Au</p>	<p>Scale 1:10,000</p> <p>0 1000 METRES</p>	<p>HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.</p> <p>SILVER BOSS PROPERTY</p> <p>SILT AND SOIL</p> <p>SAMPLE LOCATIONS</p> <p>WITH RESULTS</p> <p>GOLD</p> <p>(ppb)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: small;">Drawn by: [unclear]</td> <td style="font-size: small;">DPS</td> <td style="font-size: small;">[unclear]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: small;">[unclear]</td> <td style="font-size: small;">[unclear]</td> <td style="font-size: small;">[unclear]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: small;">[unclear]</td> <td style="font-size: small;">[unclear]</td> <td style="font-size: small;">[unclear]</td> </tr> </table>	Drawn by: [unclear]	DPS	[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]
Drawn by: [unclear]	DPS	[unclear]									
[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]									
[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]									



— > .72 ppm Ag
— .61 - .72 ppm Ag

HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.

SILVER BOSS PROPERTY

SILT AND SOIL

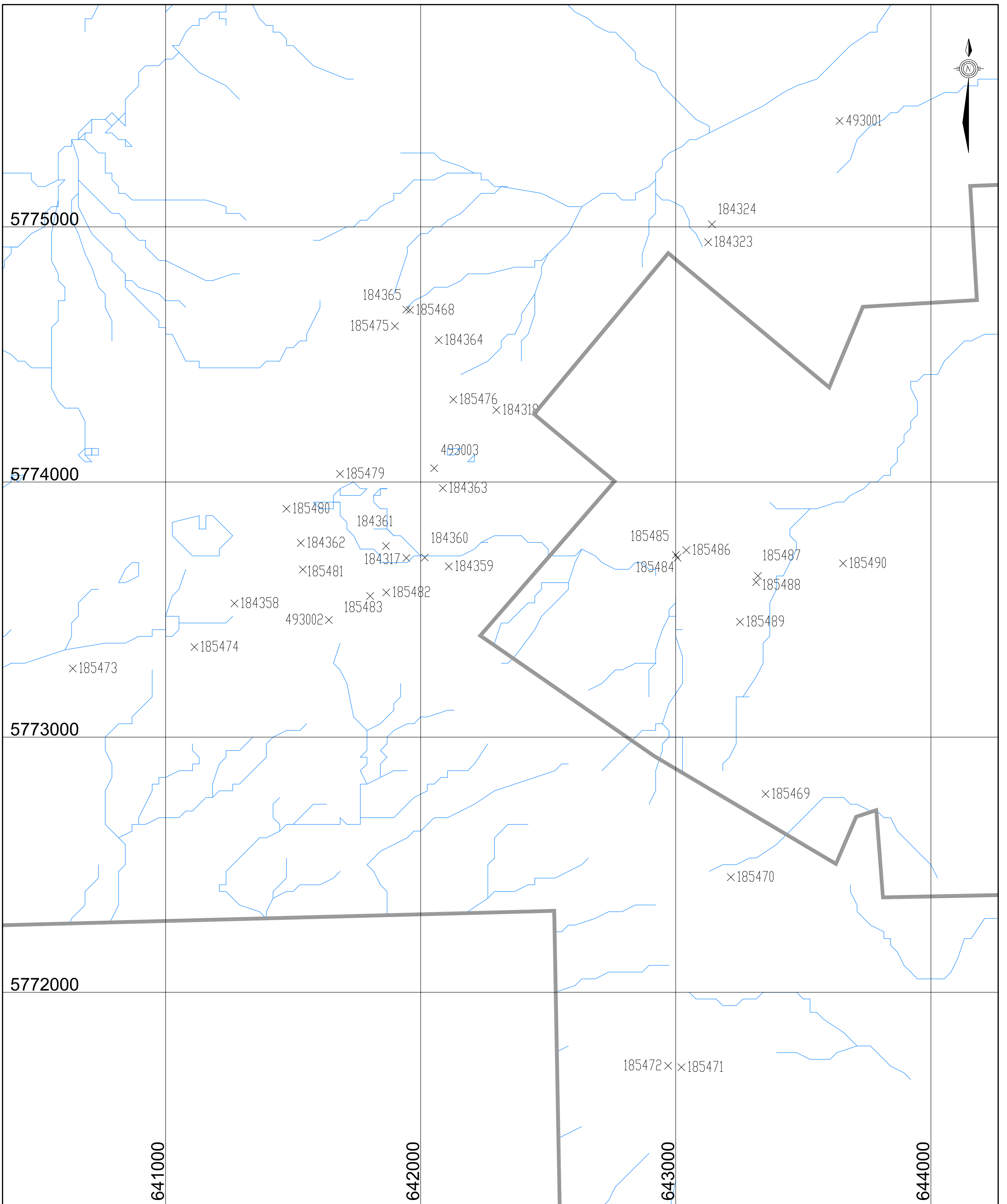
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

WITH RESULTS

SILVER

(ppm)

Maped by: [illegible]	D.P.S.	P.L.
	10/10/2007	5e



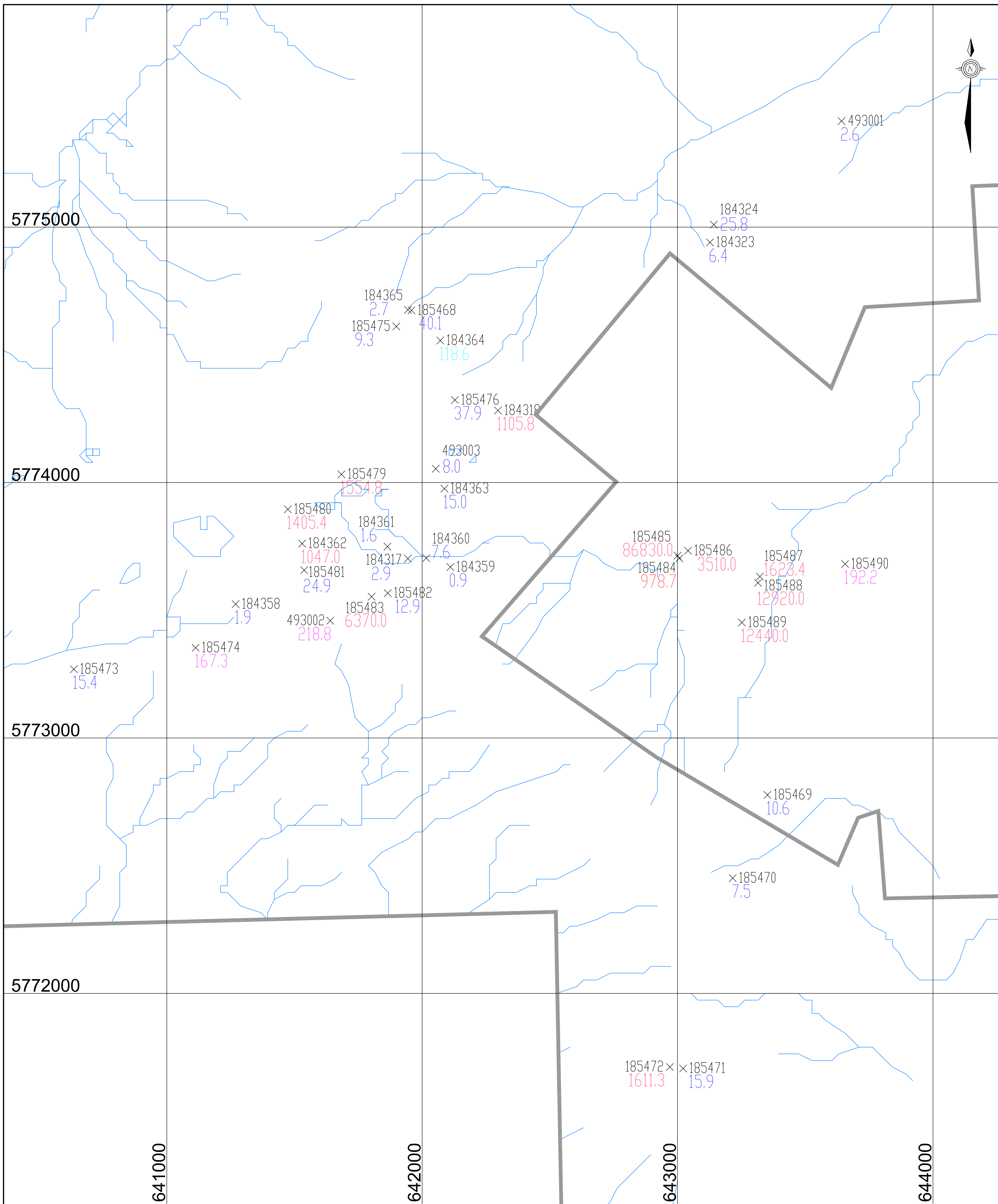
×185473 Rock Sample Location



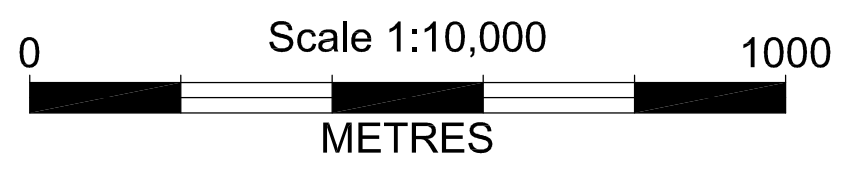
HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.

SILVER BOSS PROPERTY

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS



×185473 Rock Sample Location
15.4 ppm Mo

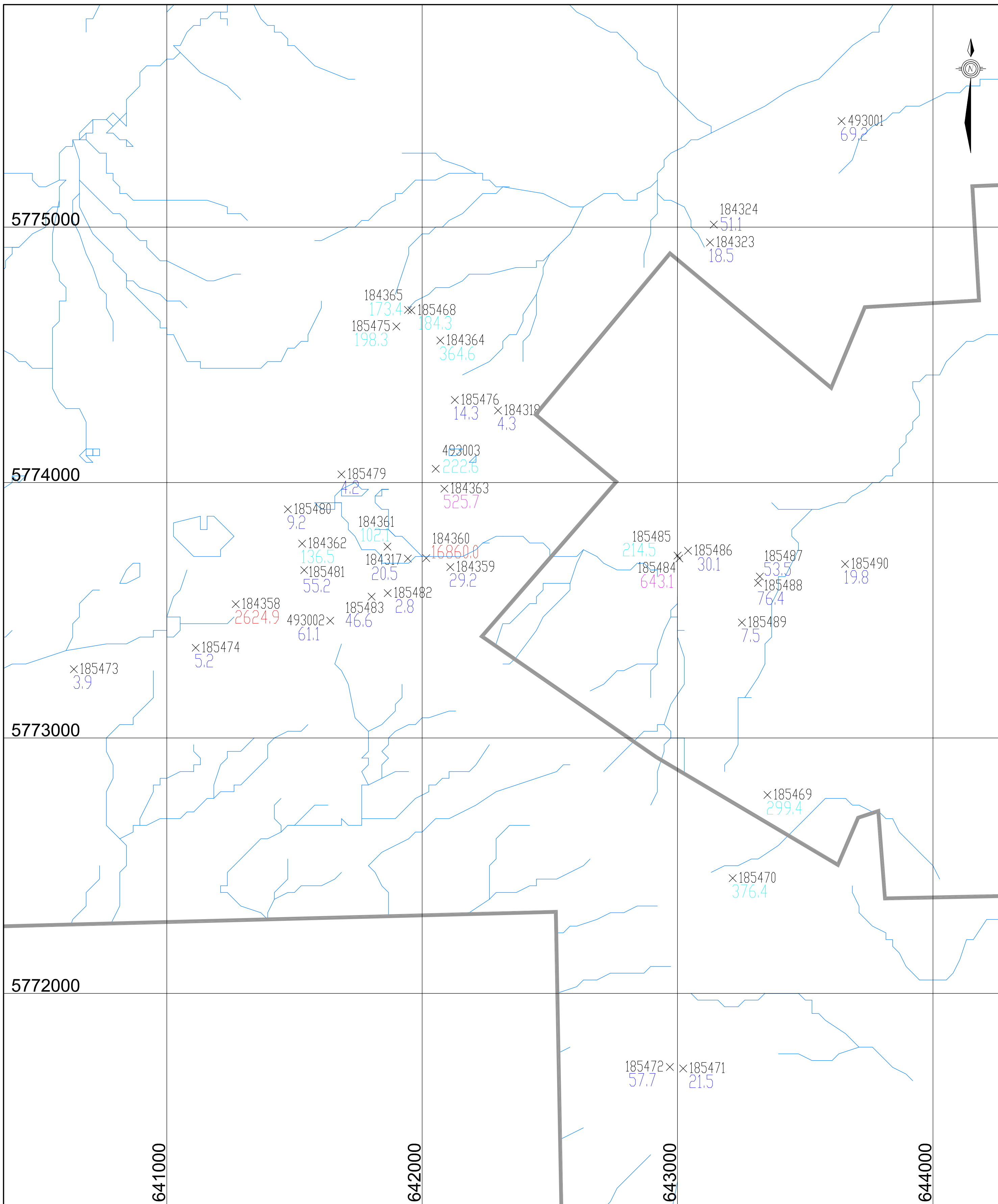


HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.

SILVER BOSS PROPERTY

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS WITH RESULTS MOLYBDENUM (ppm)

Maped by: US	1431: Mar. 2007	FIG. 6a
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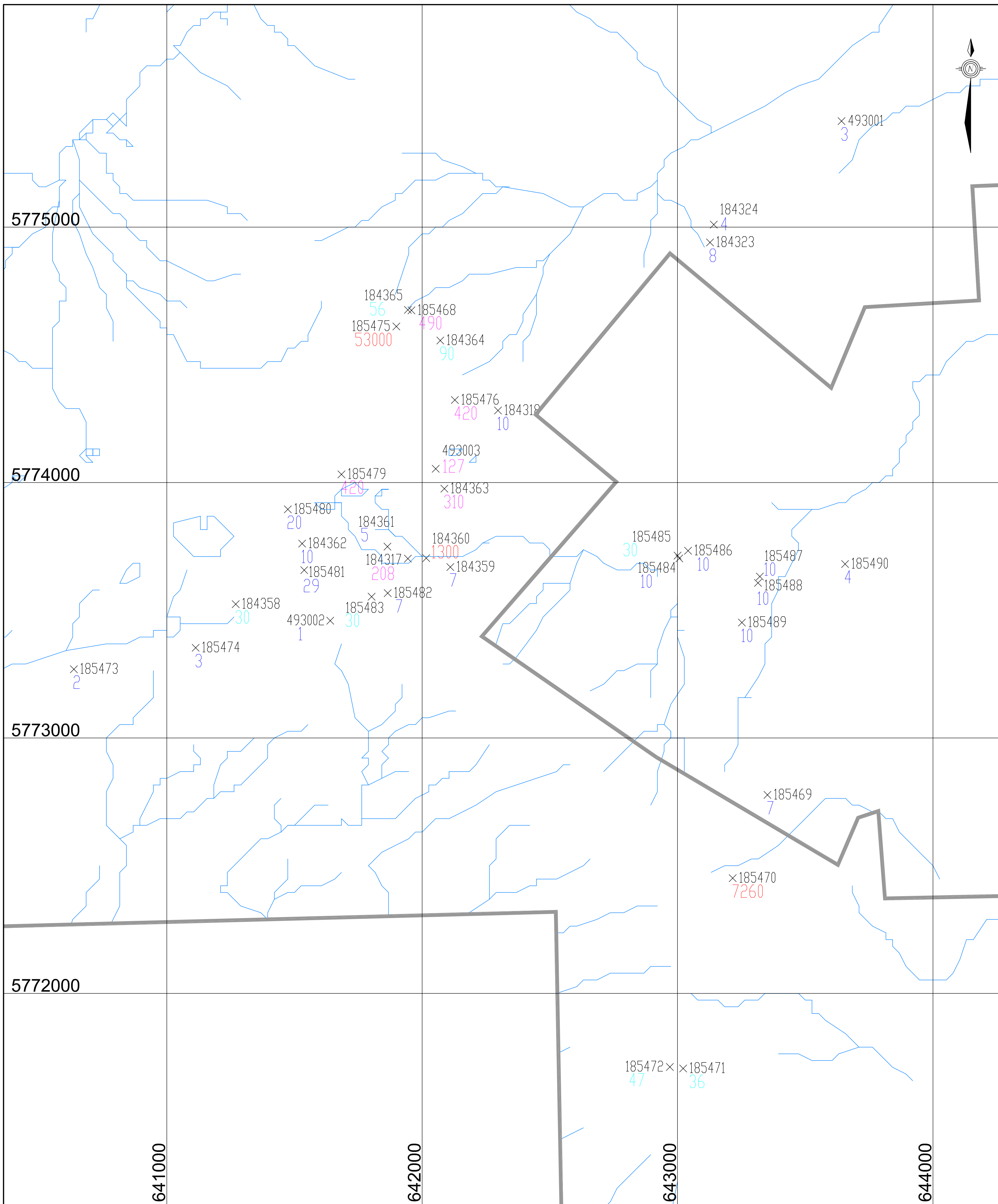
×185473 Rock Sample Location
3.9 ppm Cu



HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.

SILVER BOSS PROPERTY
ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS
WITH RESULTS
COPPER
(ppm)

Maped by: US	1431: Mar. 2007	FIG. 6b
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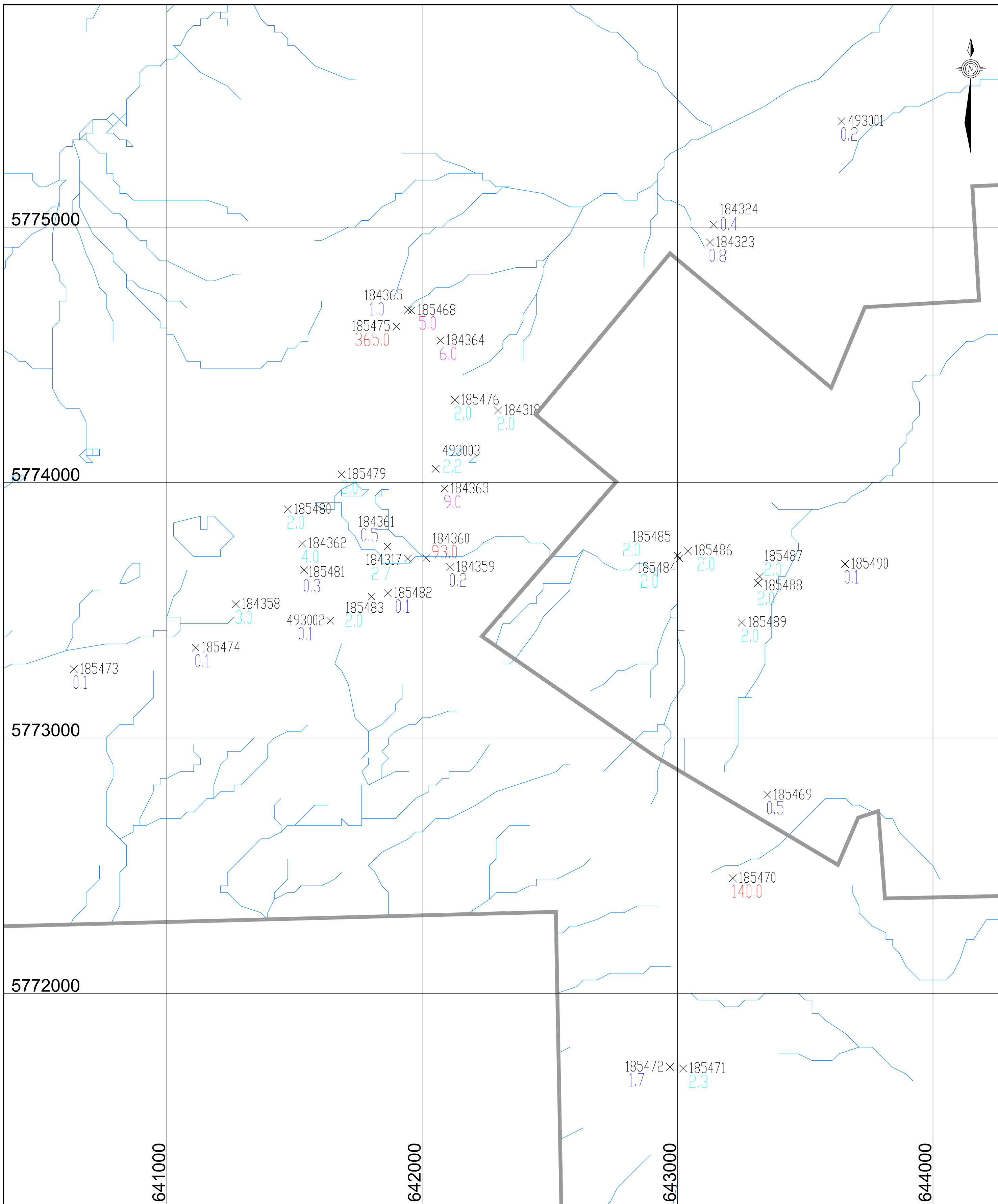
×185473
2 Rock Sample Location
ppb Au



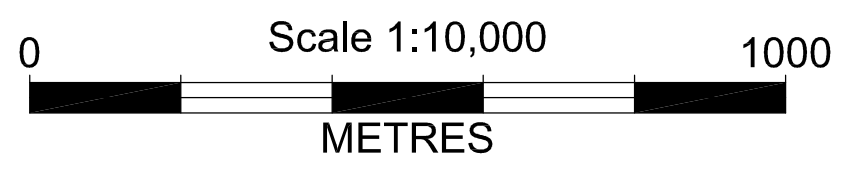
HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.

SILVER BOSS PROPERTY
ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS
WITH RESULTS
GOLD
(ppb)

Maped by: US	1431: Mar. 2007	FIG. 6c
--------------	-----------------	---------



×185473
0.1
Rock Sample Location
ppm Ag



HAPPY CREEK MINERALS LTD.

SILVER BOSS PROPERTY

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS WITH RESULTS

SILVER (ppm)

Maped by: US	1431: Mar. 2007	FIG. 6d
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