PETROGRAPHIC & MINERALOGICAL REPORT

(Event 4122920)

ON SPECIMENS OF CORE selected from (250 – 278.3) feet.
from Diamond Drill Hole
GS –DDH-25

From the

GOLDEN STRANGER PROPERTY

Toodoggone Gold Camp

CELL CLAIM NUMBER – 509208

Situated in the

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
Latitude: 57 22 05
Longitude: 127 21 15

NTS - 094E06W
BCGS - 094E034

MINFILE - 094E076

Prepared for:
Western Horizons Resources Ltd.
661 Sanderson Road, Parksville BC, V9P1B4

Prepared by:
Gower Thompson & Associates Ltd.
661 Sanderson Road, Parksville BC, V9P1B4

April 3, 2007

Stephen Gower p. geo.

Bruce Northcote p. geo.

Table of Contents

List of Illustrations

List of Tables

Figure 1 – Photograph. “Main Zone” – North End, showing trenches, Tr-86-10, Tr-86-9 & Tr-86-8. Aplite and Siliceous Zone trends up the photo and passes to the left of the pond used for drill water. Photograph taken from helicopter

1.0 Summary

The Golden Stranger property was staked by Western Horizons Resources Ltd in 1983. It has been held to the date of this report, as 100% ownership or in joint venture under it’s management. The Golden Stranger is an exploration prospect consisting of structurally controlled epithermal gold mineralization hosted in a quartz breccia that invades and replaces a well-developed north trending Aplite dyke and associated wall rocks.

The property is situated on the extreme western side of the Toodoggone central volcanic depression. A prominent north trending knoll overlies the “Main Zone” and is the surface expression of the “weathering resistant” siliceous zone. Shallow dipping beds of Sustut Group sedimentary rocks, situated to the west of the property, overlap the Toodoggone volcanic rocks.

The Golden Stranger property has been explored by Western Horizons by shallow surface trenches and test pits; 29 BQ diamond drill holes (drilled by J.T. Thomas) totaling 1862 meters in 1987 and 1661 meters in 1988; VLF-EM and Ground Magnetic Surveys; Silt and Soil Sampling; and test-lines of Induced Polarization to determine the resistivity and chargibility signatures around and under the “Main Zone”. All previous work on the property up to and including the 1988 program has been compiled and is described in the “1988 report on exploration” by Gower Thompson & Associates Ltd. prepared for Western Horizons Resources Ltd.

2.0 Conclusions

The Toodoggone gold camp is geologically similar in nature to economically significant Epithermal gold camps situated around the Pacific margin. The Toodoggone Camp therefore possesses the potential to host significant deposits given suitable combination of localized geological parameters.
Research by Andre Panteleyev and others has shown that Epithermal deposits in general and in the Toodoggone, occur in two distinct types. The type possessing the best mineral potential is categorized as the “Low Sulphidation” Type.
On the Golden Stranger property, the gold and silver mineralization is demonstrated in this report to be of the Low Sulphidation type. The salient feature is that the gold and silver is hosted in siliceous zones stockworks and breccias associated with adularia, sericite and calcite
Significant deposits of the Low Sulphidation type in BC.are the Lawyers and Baker mines in the Toodoggone, and the Blackdome and Premier Gold (Silbak Premier). Low Sulphidation deposits are common in the USA and include the Comstock, Aurora, Bodie, Creede and Republic. In exploration, It is important to differentiate the type of Epithermal deposit being explored and then after identifying the Low Sulphidation occurrences to use trace element geochemistry, geophysics, structure geology and rock alteration as exploration guides to discover subsurface mineral zones.

3.0 Recommendations

The Petrographic Work in this report has indicated that the mineralization is of the “Epithermal Au-Ag: Low Sulphidation type”; possesses considerable merit and deserves further exploration to better determine the tonnage and grade potential

4.0 Terms of Reference

Gower Thompson & Associates Ltd. have been contracted by Western Horizons Resources Ltd. to prepare a report on the lithology and mineralogy of the gold intersection (4.5 meters @ 0.20 Au oz/ton present in DDH 25. This report is to be filed with the government for Assessment Report credit **(event 4122920 – January 1/07)**.
Diamond Drill Hole – GS – DDH - 25 was collared to intersect the north end of the “Main Zone” at approximate depth of 140 meters below the top of the Knoll and approximately 150 meters Northeast of the high-grade zone cut in Trenches Tr 85-3 and Tr 86-4. (6.9 meters @ 0.24 Au oz/ton, containing 3.9 meters @ 0.44 Au oz/ton. The gold intersection in this hole was encountered at a depth of 76.83 meters to 82.93 meters (250 – 278.3 feet). Due to the steep topography at the north end of the “Main Zone” the actual depth of the intersection is estimated to be 55 meters below surface. Petrographic and mineralogical studies were carried out under contract by Bruce Northcote p. geo. before he began his trial period of employment with the BC Dept. of Mines.

The authors of this report would like to acknowledge the splendid fieldwork and research carried out in the Toodoggone Gold Camp by Government geologists such as Larry Daikow, Tom Schroeter and Andre Panteleyev.

5.0 Location

The Golden Stranger property is located approximately 24 kilometers (15 miles) northeast of the Sturdee River airstrip. The claim lies between the headwaters of Toodoggone and Chappelle Rivers and to the west of Lawyers Creek at:

Latitude: 57 21 59 and Longitude: 127 22 06

NTS - 94E/6W, in the Omineca Mining Division. Topographically, the property is easy to explore on foot. The area of the "Main Zone" slopes gently away from the topographical high formed by the resistant quartz breccia and siliceous zone. As the north end of the "Main Zone reaches the bluffs, it plunges steeply before leveling off, into the main Toodoggone River Valley. Much of the property lies at approximately 1600 meters elevation and is accessible by helicopter from the Sturdee Airstrip. The Toodoggone Mine Road passes the property approximately 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) to the east.

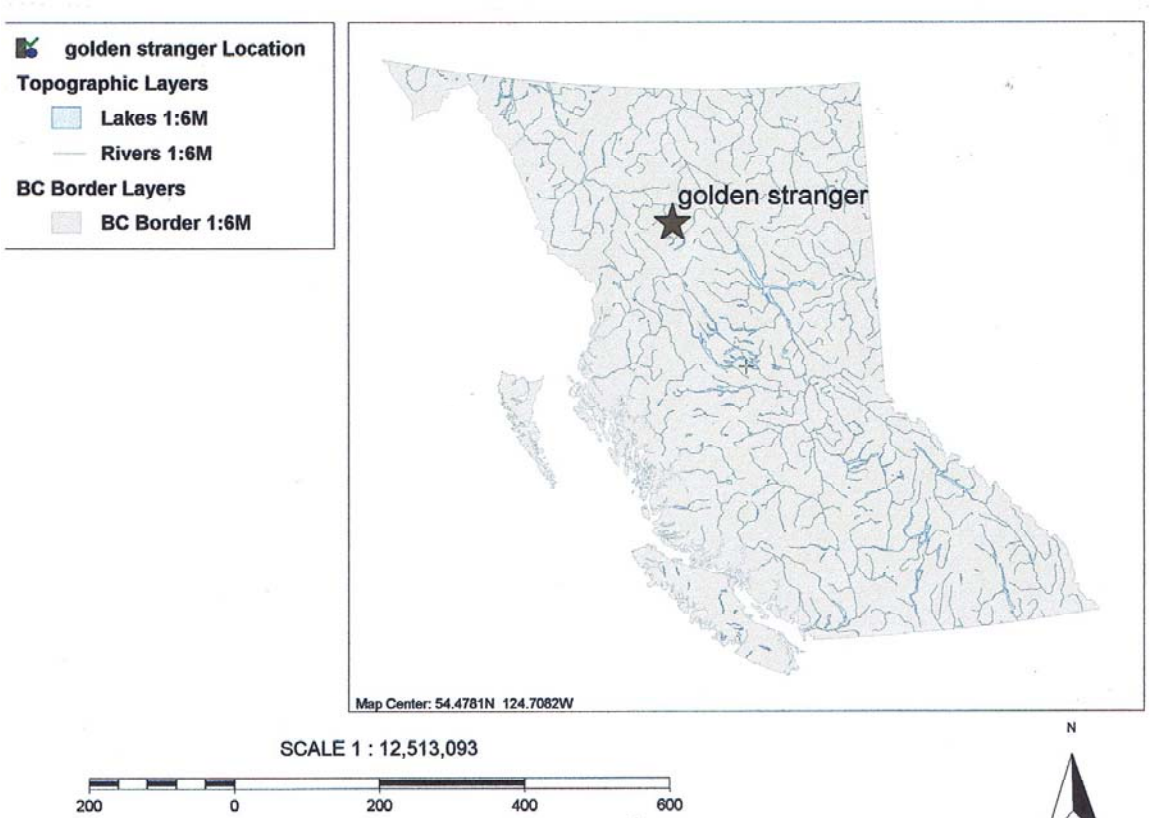


Figure 2 – Location Map – Golden Stranger Property.

6.0 Claim Status

Mineral Titles Online Report

Click on Tenure Numbers for more information.
Click column headings to sort results.

Download to Excel

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
509208	Mineral		20090826	209.407

Total Area: 209.407 ha

LIBC Metadata

Mineral Title Online
BC Geological Survey

Table 1 – Mineral Titles Online Report

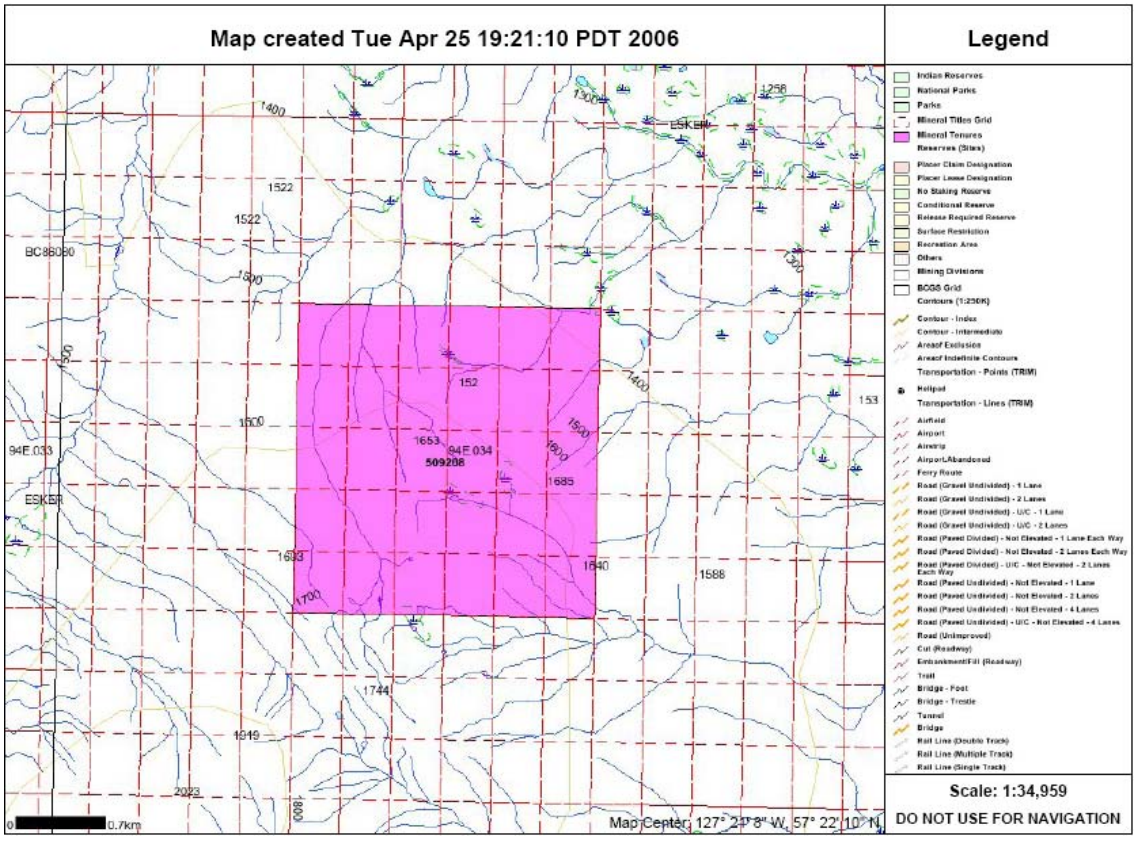


Figure 3 - Golden Stranger Claim Map

The Golden Stranger Claim is 100% owned by Western Horizons Resources Ltd. The company has continuously held the property since it was staked in 1983.

7.0 General Geology – After Panteleyev

During the end of the Jurassic period and the beginning of the Cretaceous period, major tectonic activity took place along the western margin of North America. This tectonic activity had a related metallogenic component that resulted in the formation of numerous gold deposits.

The Toodoggone Gold Camp is hosted along the north-northwest trending corridor of island arc volcanism between the east end of the east-trending Stikine Arch in the north and the east-northeast Skeena arch in the south. Locally the Toodoggone Group consists of a 500-meter thick pile of intermixed volcanic and volcanogenic sediments of Lower to Middle Jurassic age that occupy a northwesterly trending area of approximately 85 km long by 15 km wide.

The Low Sulphidation Deposits are hosted in Early Jurassic volcanic rocks that erupted during the younger of two major volcanic cycles that occurred over a period of about 7 million years. Younger sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks overlay the deposits and protected them from erosion.

8.0 Local Geology

The Toodoggone Volcanics can be divided into three principal subdivisions.

1) A lower pyroclastic assemblage, which includes purple agglomerates, tuffs and dacites.

2) An intermediate acidic assemblage, which includes rhyolites, dacites and quartz feldspar porphyry. At the Lawyers property a coeval period of volcanic activity is recognized during which explosive brecciation resulted in the formation of lahars. This period included the intrusion of syenite-monzonite dykes, silicification and precious metal deposition.

3) An upper assemblage, which includes dacites and quartz eye porphyry.

9.0 Emplacement of Precious Metal Mineralization

Rock types directly associated with Toodoggone precious metal deposits are quartz feldspar porphyry dikes or sills and/or rhyolites or dacite dikes or sills. These intrusions occur at the intersection of zones of weakness along regional North-West-South-East trending structures. The heat from the intrusions and the presence of hydrothermal fluids resulted in the formation of widespread areas of hydrothermal alteration.

The host rocks are generally quartz rich high potassium latites (trachyandesite) that weather to a “friendly brown”. The deposits occur in or associated with fault systems, often accompanied by brecciated rocks, and (if preserved from erosion) sometimes underlie fossil hot springs (Golden Stranger deposit) or siliceous sinters.

10.0 Alteration – after Andre Panteleyev

Adjacent to mineral zones the alteration of Low Sulphidation deposits consists of zeolitic, propylitic, sericitic and argillic assemblages. The strong alteration associated with precious metal emplacement varies from at surface, alunite - pyrite, changing to clay-quartz-barite and/or clay quartz, and then passing to quartz-hematite and quartz-pyrite at depth. Silicification varies from massive at the highest levels, changing to banded and brecciated as the deposit deepens. Vein type quartz can occur at all but the highest levels. The alteration zones are enriched in silica, gold, silver, mercury, barium, copper, lead, zinc and sulphur. The alteration results in a depletion of iron, manganese, potassium, sodium, calcium and aluminum.
Precious metal mineralization is generally found replacing pre-existing sulphides or digenetic hematite.

Table 2 – Deposit Types	***Adularia-sericite***	***Alunite kaolinite***
Other names	Low sulphidation Adularia-sericite (illite) Bonanza type Geothermal type	High-sulphidation Alunite-kaolinite Quartz alunite
Structural setting	Complex volcanic environments Calderas, grabens, stratovolcanos	Intrusive centers, caldera margins, collapse structures, breccia pipes, diatremes
Age of ore and host	Ages distinct,> than one million years apart	Similar ages of host and ore
Mineralogy	Electrum, native gold and silver, argentite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite	Pyrite, enargite, native gold, electrum, covellite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, bornite
Ore commodities	Gold, silver, gold without silver, silver without gold	Gold, silver copper
Alteration	Small alteration zones located close to the mineralized veins. Open space filling, banded to crystalline quartz, Alteration minerals consists of Adularia, sericite, calcite, propylitic: locally alunite, some kaolinite, barite, fluorite, manganese minerals, chlorite common	Large alteration zones. Aerially very extensive. Massive replacement to vuggy quartz. Advanced argillic to argillic alteration. Pyrophyllite with or without sericite. Abundant hypogene kaolinite, extensive hypogene alunite, barite, calcite absent, chlorite rare.
Temperature of formation	100 to 300 degrees C	100 to 350 degrees C

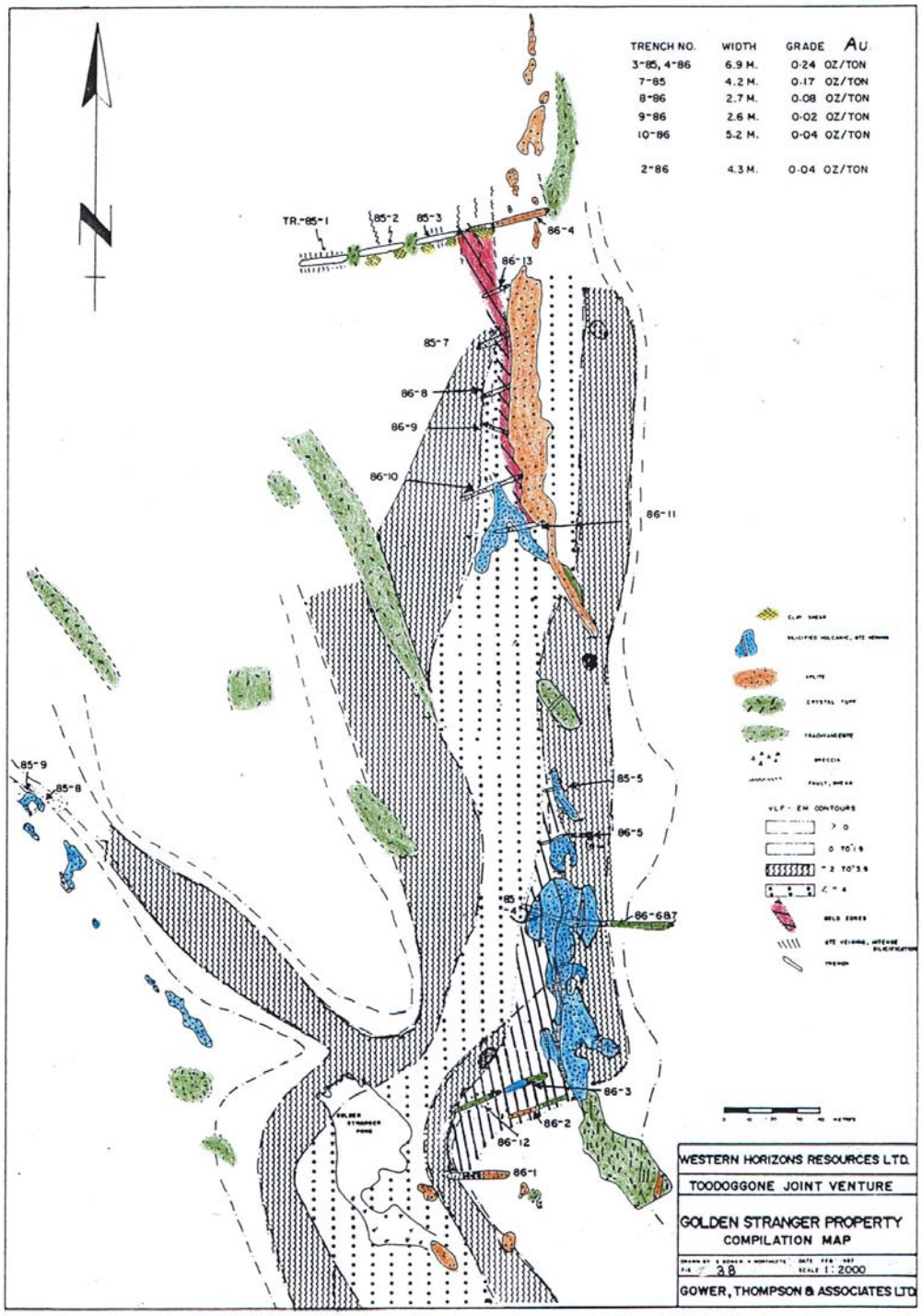
11.0 Mineralogy – After Andrejs Panteleyev

The mineralogy of the Toodoggone Low Sulphidation Epithermal deposits consists of pyrite, electrum, argentite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite. Higher-level deposits may contain cinnabar, stibnite and mercury. The gold to silver ratio is typically between 1: 5 to1: 20. The deposits may contain more silver near their lower portions. Arsenic, antimony, mercury may be associated with the precious metal zones.
Gangue minerals are quartz, amethystine quartz, chalcedony, calcite, adularia, barite, fluorite, sericite, clays, chlorite (AGB zone - Cheni mine), kaolinite and alunite sometimes accompanied by Pyrophyllite.

12.0 Vein Textures – After Andrejs Panteleyev

Vein textures of Low Sulphidation deposits consist of well-developed vein systems, often containing more than one vein - en echelon in nature. At higher levels the vein systems exhibit open space filling, are vuggy in nature with comb textures. They possess multiple generations of quartz emplacement and brecciation, (AGB zone and Golden Stranger).

Figure 4 - Plan View – Golden Stranger , North End of Main Zone



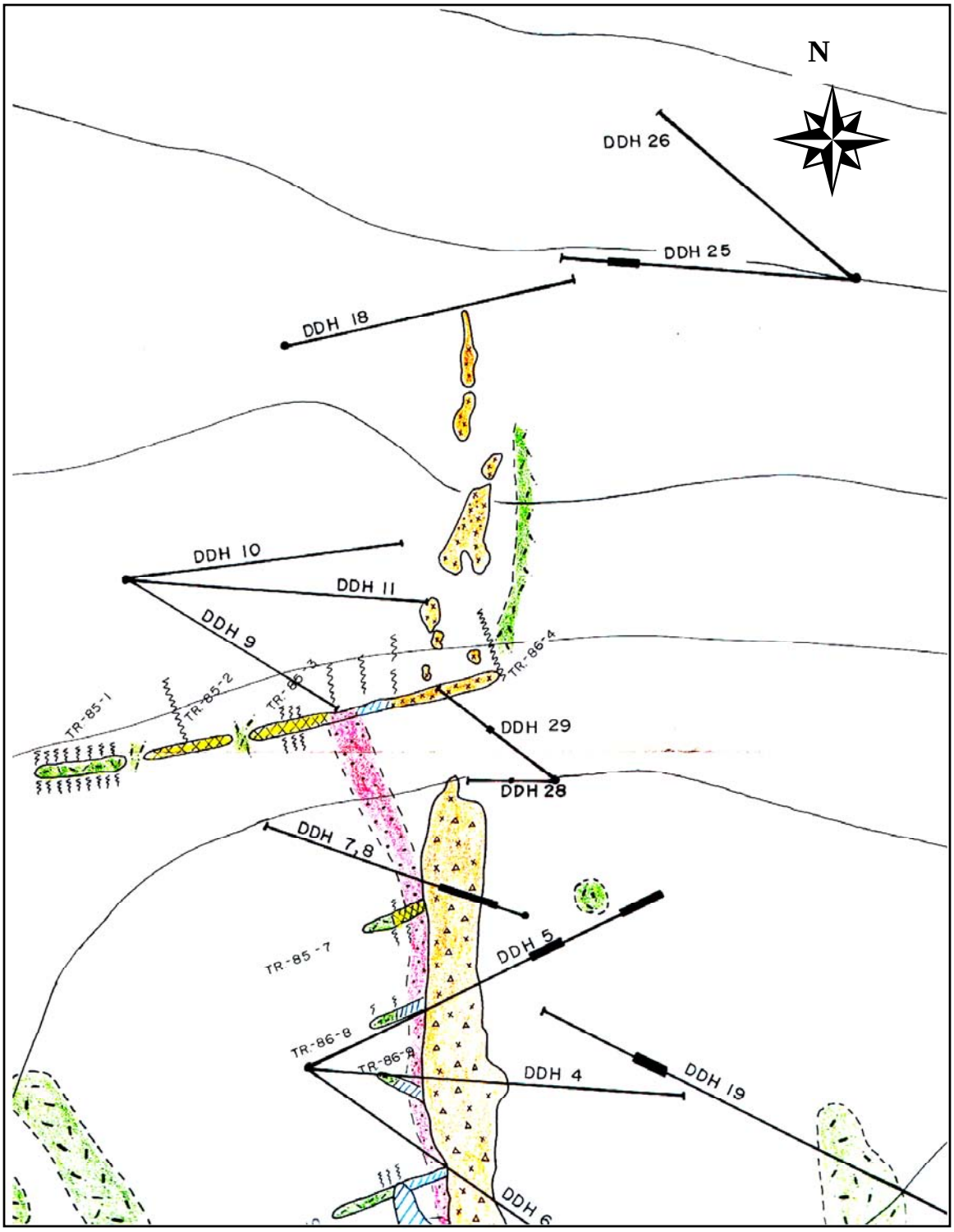


Figure 5 - Plan view – North End of “Main Zone” showing DDH locations – enlargement of Figure 2 - Compilation Map

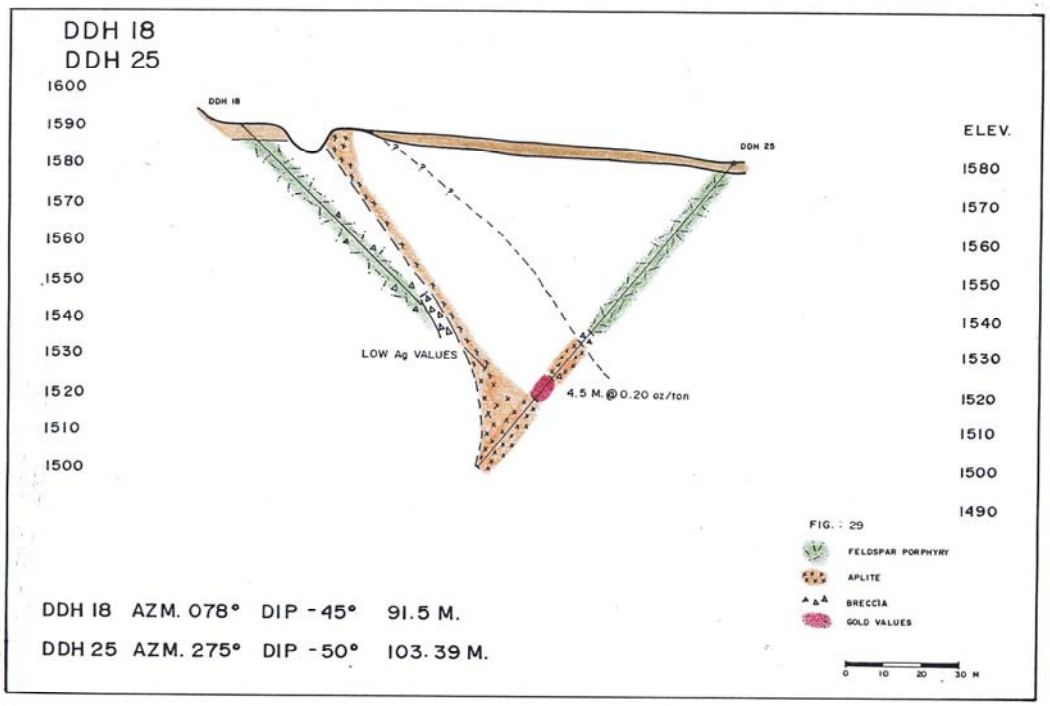


Figure 6 - Cross section DDH 18 & 25 showing location of photomicrographs - (4.5 M @ 0.20 Au oz/ton)

Drill Hole	Specimen Location	Summary Description	Microscopic Description	Photomicrographs	Figure number
DDH - 25	250 feet	Silicified	Adularia, Silica	No	
DDH - 25	252.7 feet	Strongly Silicified, Adularia	Silicified, Adularia	2a, 2b, 2c - native gold	7, 8 & 9
DDH - 25	252.9 feet	Intensely Silicified, adularia	Silicified, Adularia	3a, 3b, 3c - native gold	10, 11 & 12
DDH – 25	255.9	Intensely Silicified, minor adularia	Intensely Silicified, minor adularia	No	
DDH – 25	259.6	Intensely Silicified	Pervasive silicification, adularia	No	
DDH – 25	264.6	Intensely Silicified, adularia	Multistage silicification, adularia	No	
DDH – 25	267.2	Strongly Silicified, adularia	Pervasive silicification, adularia veinlets	No	
DDH - 25	269.1	Strongly Silicified, adularia	Pervasive silicification, adularia veinlets	No	
DDH - 25	272.3	Strongly Silicified, sericite	Quartz sericite, base metals	9a, 9b & 9c - native gold	13, 14 & 15
DDH – 25	278.3	Quartz, sericite	Quartz, sericite	10a	16

Table 3 – List of Specimens

13.0 Detailed Descriptions of Photomicrographs

[13.1] GS-DDH-25-250 (no photomicrograph)

Summary Description

Strongly altered clastic rock with cm-scale angular clasts. Although strongly altered, differences in texture, colour and K-feldspar content (in stained slab) indicate the original clastic (probably pyroclastic) nature of the rock. The rock has been brecciated, veined at a later stage, silicified with pervasive fine sericite (+/- clay) alteration. Quartz veining is multistage. Pyrite is very finely disseminated with traces of *galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite*. Minor *malachite* is noted in both the offcut and in the section.

Microscopic Description

Transmitted Light

Quartz; 60-65%, anhedral (<0.01 to 1 mm). Pervasive silicification and veins microscopic to several mm. Larger quartz veins show some comb texture and coarsening toward centres of veins, crosscutting fine fractures with quartz infilling indicate brecciation with little displacement of clasts.
Sericite/Clays; microcrystalline 20-25%. Pervasive fine sericite alteration throughout. Stronger in and around selected clasts. A fine dusting of clay alteration (?) is also noted.
K-feldspar (adularia); 10-15%, anhedral (<0.01 to ~1 mm) Patchy space filling with quartz and in narrow veinlets or microveins with quartz. Appears to be earlier than at least some of the quartz-only veins.
Malachite; trace, anhedral (0.1 mm). Trace of *malachite staining*.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; 3-5%, euhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to ~1 mm). Somewhat unevenly disseminated, commonly euhedral and with minute inclusions of gangue.
Leucoxene; traces+, anhedral, microcrystaline. Small scattered aggregates of microcrystalline material.

Galena; trace, anhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Very sparsely disseminated. Some small inclusions or intergrowths in *pyrite*, more commonly filling fractures in *pyrite*.

Sphalerite; trace, anhedral (<0.01 mm to 0.05 mm). Mostly minute grains in *pyrite* with *galena*.

Chalcopyrite; trace, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm) Very sparse, with *sphalerite*.

[13.2] GS – DDH – 25 – 252.7, 3 photomicrographs [2a], [2b] & [2c].

Summary Description

Almost completely silicified, consisting of fine to medium grained quartz with abundant fine disseminated pyrite. A late vein of finer microcrocrystalline quartz cuts across part of the section. K-feldspar (adularia) is intermixed with the quartz at one end of the section. Sericite is unevenly scattered and generally not

abundant. Fine *pyrite* is fairly abundantly disseminated and clusters of *specular hematite* are common. *Minor bornite*, *chalcopyrite*, traces of *chalcocite*, *covellite*, *galena* and sphalerite are also noted. A small (1-3 micron) grain of native gold is enclosed by *pyrite* in what appears to be an inclusion.

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Quartz; 85-90%, anhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to 2 mm). The sample is strongly silicified, consisting largely of interlocking fine to medium quartz.

Sericite; 3-5%, microcrystalline. Generally very sparse dusting in the completely silicified part of the section. More abundant with the K-feldspar (adularia) bearing part of th section and in small irregular scattered clots.

Clays? ≤1%, microcrystalline. Very fine dusting of inclusions in quartz – possibly clays after original feldspar. Irregular clay rich clots possibly rough pseudomorphs after feldspar.

K-feldspar (adularia); 2-4%, anhedral (0.01 mm to 0.3 mm). Intermixed, interlocking with quartz at one end of the section.

Zircon; trace, euhedral (0.2 mm). A single broken crystal noted.

Veins:

There are presumably several stages of quartz veining, but the only one distinguishable is a 0.3 mm microcrystalline silica veinlet.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; 3-5%, subhedral to euhedral (<0.01 to ~1 mm). Finely and unevenly disseminated. Crystals are typically filled with fine fractures containing Fe oxide, bornite or chalcopyrite

Specular Hematite; <0.5%, anhedral to euhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Clusters, commonly euhedral tabular or platy crystals with chalopyrite, chalcocite and limonite.

Limonite; <1%, microcrystalline/amorphous. Patches surrouding pyrite, hematite, staining pervades intergranular crevices.

Bornite; <0.5%, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.5 mm). Scattered irregular clots, most replacing chalcopyrite.

Chalcopyrite; traces+, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.5 mm). Disseminated, partly altered to bornite, chalcocite. Commonly associated with the pyrite, where it surrounds

pyrite and/or occupies fractures. Also found what appear to be minute inclusions in pyrite.

Chalcocite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.2 mm). After bornite, chalcopyrite.

Sphalerite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.5 mm). Sparsely disseminated. Commonly with chalcopyrite disease and/or associated with chalcopyrite.

Galena; trace, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Finely and sparsely disseminated.

Covellite?; trace, anhedral (<0.01 mm). Darker blue mineral associated with chalcocite.

Native Gold; trace, anhedral (1-3 microns). Noted in pyrite (see photomicrograph fig. 5) and with *bornite* and *chalcopyrite* in a minute inclusion (or filled void?) in *pyrite* (see photomicrograph fig. 6 & 7)

[13.2a] GS-DDH-25-252.7

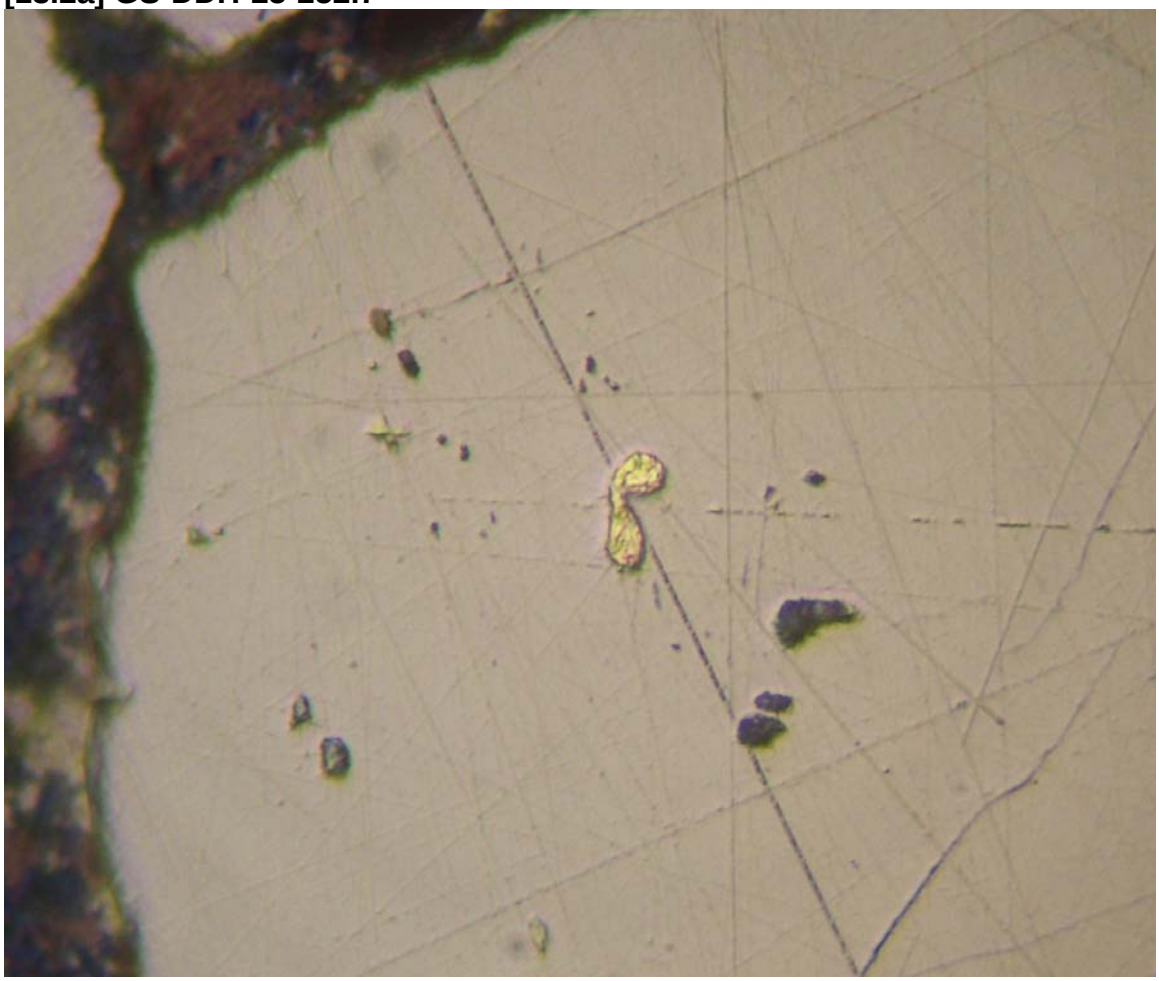


Figure 7 **- Gold inclusion in pyrite. Scale: field of view approx. 0.1 mm or 100 microns**

[13.2b] GS-DDH-25-252.7

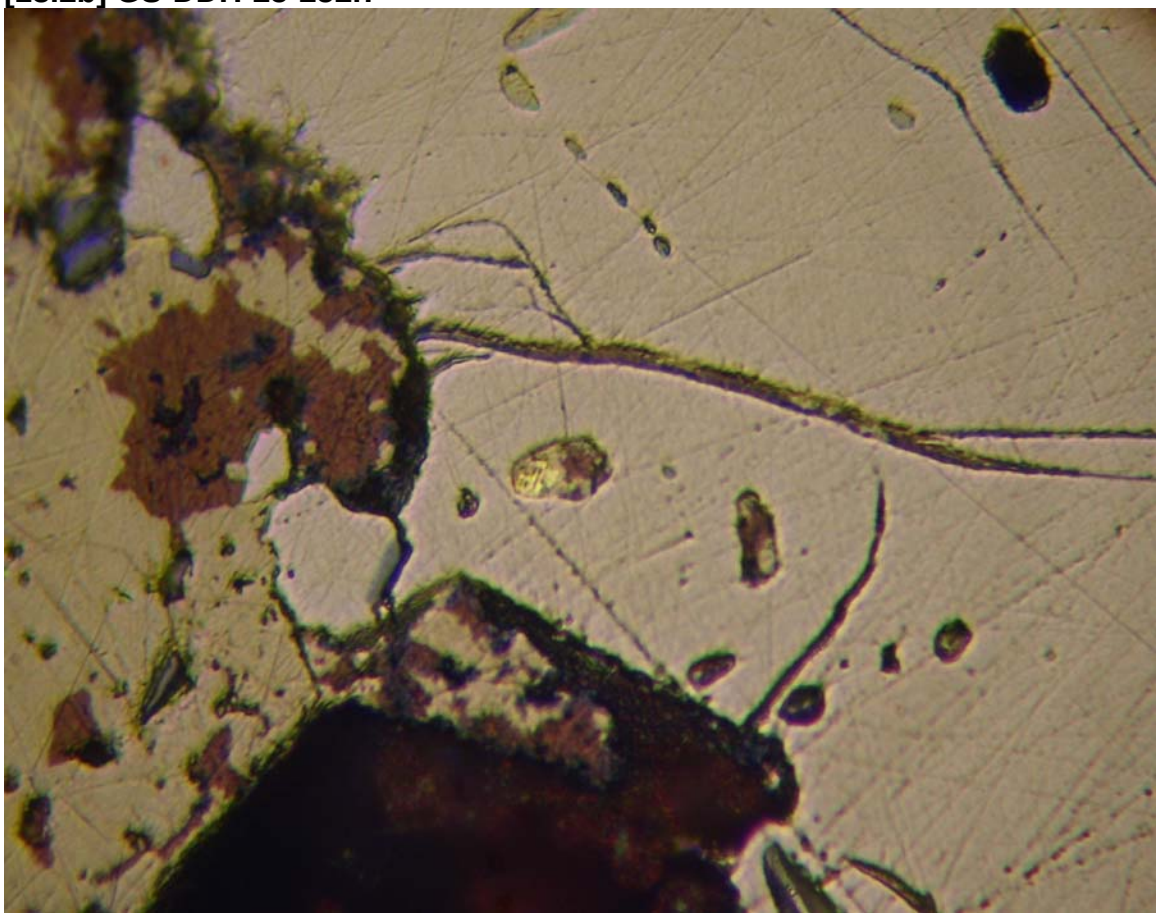


Figure 8 - Gold with bornite and chalcopyrite in an inclusion in pyrite. Scale: field of view approximately 0.1 mm or 100 microns

[13.2c] GS-DDH-252.7

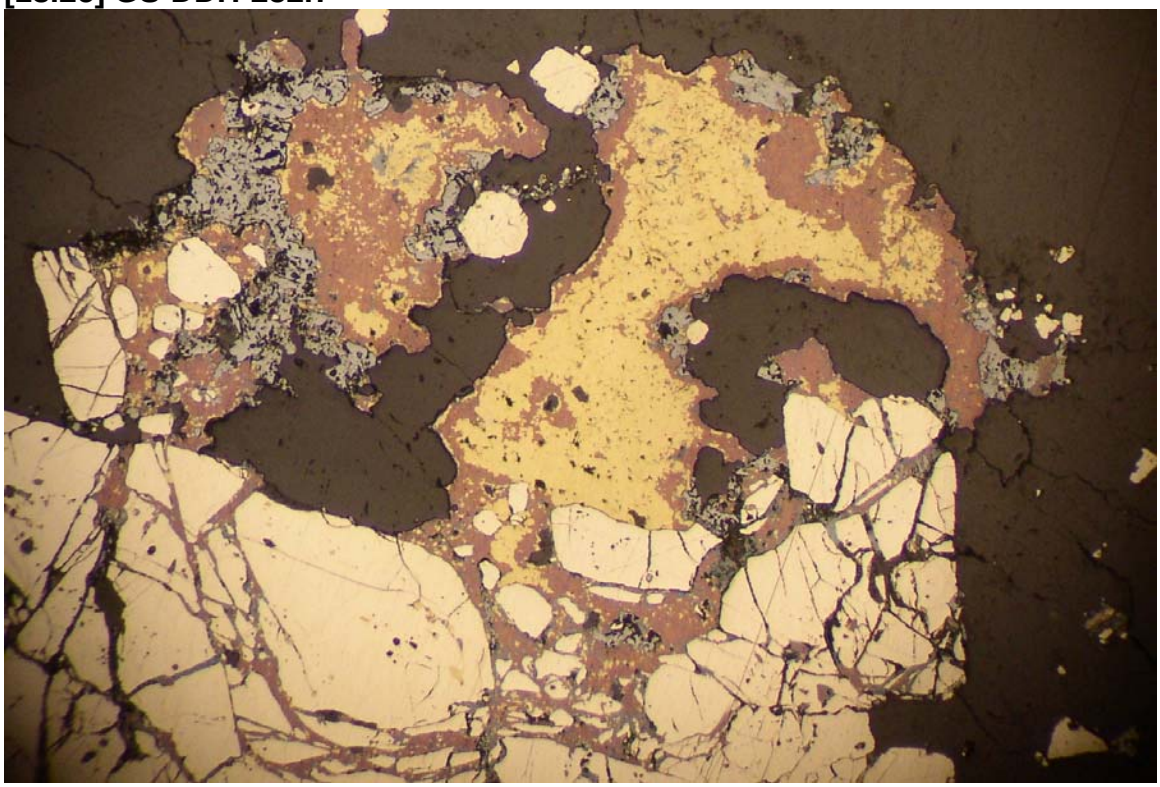


Figure 9 **- Fractured pyrite with bornite and chalcopyrite filling. Scale: long axis is approximately 0.5 mm**

[13.3] GS – DDH – 25-252.9

Summary Description

Intensely Silicified rock, similar to 252.7 m. Consists largely of fine-grained quartz with scattered sericite, K-feldspar (adularia) and finely but fairly abundantly disseminated pyrite. Like the samples a few centimeters up hole, late stage microcrystalline silica veins cut across the section. *Malachite* is noted in the offcut. Minor *galena* and traces of *sphalerite*, *chalcopyrite* and *bornite* are present, as well as an unidentified grey mineral, possibly *acanthite*. ***Native gold*** (10-60 microns) is found mostly as free grains in quartz.

Microscopic Description

Transmitted Light

Quartz; 80-85%, anhedral to subhedral (0.01 to ~1 mm). The sample is generally silicified, with scattered irregular sericite-rich patches. A 5 mm quartz veins cut the section, branching in two. It consists of very fine quartz, contrasting with the 0.1 to 0.2 mm grains that make up the bulk of the sample.

Sericite (±clays); 7-10%, microcrystalline. Found as scattered irregular sericitic patches up to several mm in diameter.

K-feldspar (adularia); 7-10%, anhedral (0.01 to ~2 mm). Intermixed with quartz in patches.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; 3-5%, subhedral to euhedral (0.01 to 0.5 mm). Very finely disseminated, commonly with minute inclusions . *Galena* and *sphalerite* appear to be the most common, *chalcopyrite* and *bornite* are present. Others are unidentified.

Galena; ≤0.5%, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.5 mm). Sparsely scattered, interstitial among quartz and *pyrite* and also found as minute inclusions in *pyrite*.

Sphalerite; traces, anhedral (0.01 to 0.2 mm). Minor, associated with *pyrite*. Displays fine *chalcopyrite* disease.

Chalcopyrite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.05 mm). Very sparse, mostly as minute inclusions in pyrite.

Bornite; trace, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.05 mm). Noted as a few inclusions in pyrite.

Unidentified; traces anhedral (<0.01 to 0.05 mm). Grey mineral, darker than *galena* found as inclusions in pyrite.

Native Gold; traces, anhedral (10 to 60 microns). A few free grains, photomicrograph fig. 10. A second at the edge of a small cavity in quartz,

photomicrograph fig. 8. Another with an intergrowth of the grey unidentified mineral, photomicrograph fig.9.

[13.3a] GS-DH-25-252.9-5

Figure 10 **- Gold in quartz, near open space. Scale: long axis is approximately 0.25 mm**

[13.3b] GS-DH-25-252.9-6

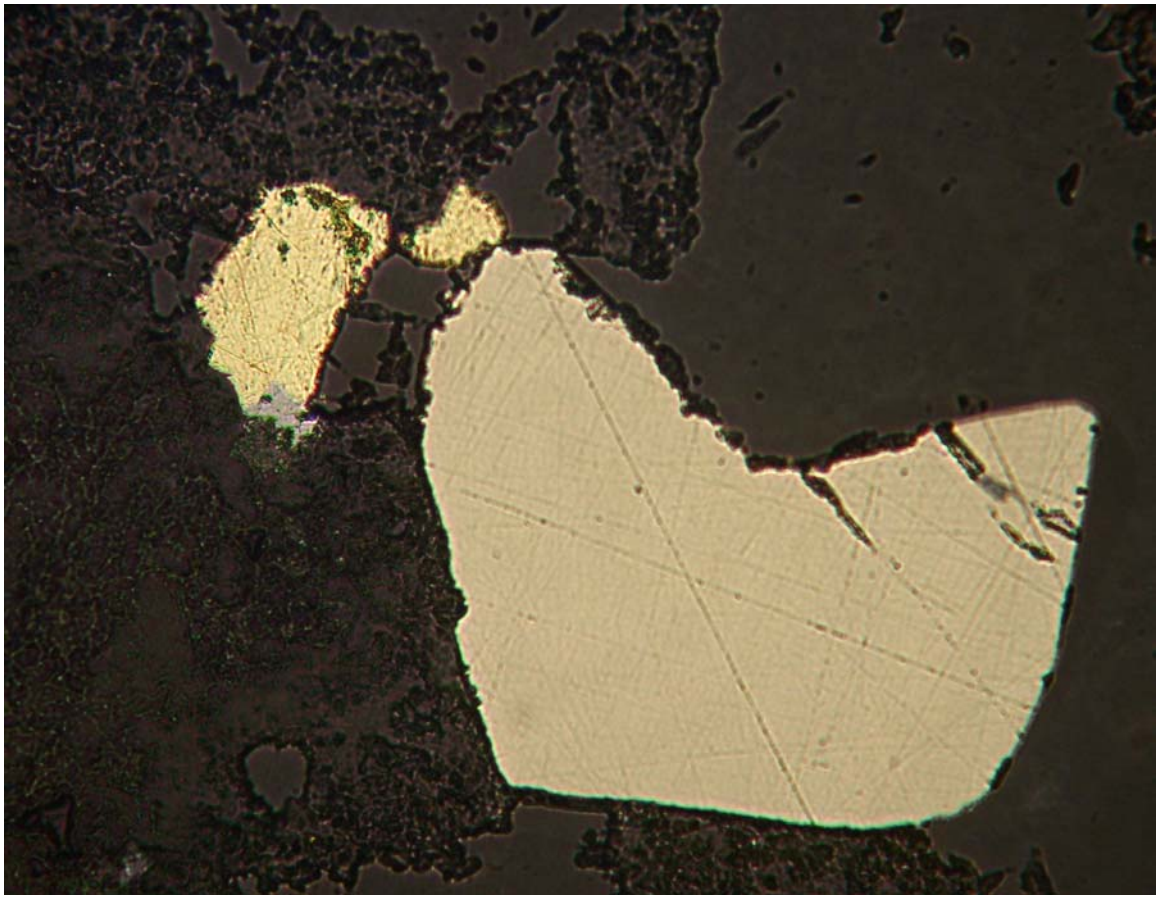


Figure 11 - Pyrite with gold and galena? Scale: long axis is approximately 0.25 mm

13.3c] GS-DH-25-252.9-7

Figure 12- GS-DH-25-252.9 Native Gold in Quartz

[13.4] GS-DDH-25-255.9
Summary Description

Intensely silicified, probably originally a pyroclastic rock with patchy sericite alteration and minor adularia. Small quartz veins cut the section. *Pyrite* is finely *and unevenly disseminated with traces of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Galena* is fairly common as inclusions in *pyrite*. *Sphalerite* and *chalcopyrite* also show an association with the *pyrite*.

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Quartz; 70-75%, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.5 mm). The rock is almost completely silicified, consisting mostly of 0.01 to 0.2 mm interlocking quartz crystals. Patchy variations in grain size and sericite content probably represent original crystals and fragments. One narrow, late quartz veinlet with comb texture cuts across the section.

Sericite/clays; 12-17% microcrystalline. Patchy in most of the silicified sample. Probably originally pseudomorphs. More evenly distributed in a very fine grained (cherty) roughly rectangular angular clast.

K-feldspar (adularia); 3-5%, anhedral (<0.01 to ~1 mm). Sparsely scattered irregular patches. Very narrow (<1 mm) veinlets noted in the cherty clasts.

Veins:

As noted above, the section is cut by a 0.3 mm wide comb-textured quartz veinlet, which is offset by fractures. There are a number of smaller discontinuous quartz veinlets in the section.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; 3-5%, subhedral to euhedral (<0.01 to 0.5 mm). Fine, unevenly disseminated . Minute inclusions of *galena*, *chalcopyrite*, *sphalerite*, *gangue*, possibly other unidentified ore minerals.

Galena; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Typically associated with *pyrite*, commonly as minute inclusions

Sphalerite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). As minute inclusions in *pyrite* and very sparsely disseminated. Associated with *galena* and displaying *chalcopyrite* disease.

Chalcopyrite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Very sparse, except in the small quartz vein cutting the section, where it is found with *galena*. Occurs as *chalcopyrite* disease (an intimate association of fine *chalcopyrite* with *sphalerite*) in *sphalerite*.

Leucoxene; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.05 mm). Very finely scattered throughout.

[13.5] GS-DDH-25-259.6
Summary Description

Silicified, apparently originally pyroclastic rock. Brecciated, quartz veined, and sericite(+/-clay) altered. Brecciation appears to be crackle type, with little displacement of clasts and hairline quartz matrix. A late multistage quartz vein has comb texture. Pyrite is very finely disseminated. Traces of chalcopyrite are also present, possibly some chalcocite.

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Quartz; 60-65%, anhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to ~1 mm). Pervasive silicification throughout, with patches of stronger sericite. The silicification appears strongest in what was probably originally groundmass and/or matrix, with selected crystals and clasts outlined by stronger sericite.

Sericite/clays; 35-40%, microcrystalline. Pervasive very fine sericite in patches and microveins throughout the section. Clays possibly also present.

Muscovite; traces, anhedral (0.1 to 0.5 mm). A few ragged grains with leucoxene. Possibly after original biotite.

K-feldspar (adularia); 12-17%, anhedral (<0.01 mm to 0.1 mm). Found in an irregular vein and in patches at one end of the section

Veins:

A 3 mm wide multistage quartz vein with comb texture cuts through the section. Smaller irregular veinlets are typically discontinuous.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; 3-5%, subhedral to euhedral (<0.01 to 0.5 mm). Very finely disseminated through most of the wall rock, sparse in quartz veins.

Limonite; ≤1%, microcrystalline/amorphous. Patches, veins or fracture fillings.

Leucoxene; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Fine aggregates scattered throughout the altered rock

Chalcopyrite; trace, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.05 mm). Extremely sparse in this sample. Found mostly in and around limonitic microveins.

Chalcocite(?); trace, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.05 mm). Bluish grey sooty material found with *chalcopyrit**e***, apparently replacing it.

[13.6] GS-DDH-25-264.6
Summary Description

Intensely silicified and quartz veined (brecciated), with lacy irregular quartz veins throughout. K-feldspar (adularia) appears to have formed an earlier matrix, cut by later multistage quartz. Suspect originally porphyritic, or more likely, a pyroclastic rock with some porphyritic clasts. Pyrite is finely disseminated and traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite are also present.

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Quartz/silica; 80-85%, anhedral (<0.01 to 2 mm). The sample is intensely silicified, mostly with very fine silica. Slightly coarser, sparrier quartz fills irregular veins and patches (crackle breccia) as well as a crosscutting vein. A cm-scale area contains coarser sparry, banded open space filling quartz, indicating the multistage nature of the silicification and veining.

Sericite/Clays; 5-10%, microcrystalline. Dusting of fine clay throughout and scattered clots and fine veinlets of sericite surrounding many clasts.

K-feldspar (adularia); 7-12%, anhedral to subhedral (0.01 to 0.5 mm). Irregular, discontinuous veinlets and scattered fragments (?). Cut by later quartz.

Carbonate; traces+, anhedral (0.01 to 0.1 mm). A few clasts containing fine carbonate matrix and silt-size lithic clasts. The clasts are iron stained, suggesting an iron carbonate.

Chlorite; traces, anhedral (0.1 to 1 mm). A few pseudomorphs, probably after biotite.

Muscovite; traces, anhedral (0.1 to 0.5 mm). Sparse flakes of coarser white mica.

Zircon; trace, subhedral (0.05 mm). Single grain noted.

Veins/matrix:

As noted above, there is an early phase of K-feldspar (adularia) forming a breccia matrix, this is cut buy several stages of quartz, much of it with open space filling comb texture.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; 3-5%, anhedral to euhedral (<0.01 to 0.2 mm). Finely and unevenly disseminated. Stronger in selected clasts, generally sparsest in quartz veins. The

pyrite contains abundant minute inclusions, mostly gangue. Some *sphalerite* noted.

Limonite; ≤1%, microcrystalline/amorphous. Patches, in altered clasts. Suspect much is after *iron carbonate*.

Leucoxene; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.05 mm). Sparsely scattered.

Sphalerite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.05 mm). Very sparse, associated with *pyrite*.

Chalcopyrite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Very sparse. Noted in a few quartz veins,

[13.7] GS-DDH-25-267.2

Summary Description

Strongly silicified, sericite (+/- clay) altered and cut by fine K-feldspar veins (adularia) and a sulfide-dominated vein. Fine sulfides are abundant. Another fine grained vein (earlier than the K-spar and sulfide) is rich in sericite and contains other fine probable silicate, not positively identified.

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Quartz; 60-65%, anhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to ~1 mm). Pervasive silicification and irregular vein and cavity filling, commonly drusy and with lesser K-feldspar. Also present as very sparse rounded grains to approximately 1 mm in diameter, probably representing original quartz phenocrysts.

Sericite/clays; 10-15%

K-feldspar (adularia); 5-10%, anhedral to euhedral (0.1 to 0.5 mm). In narrow (<1 mm) veins and filling cavities, typically with quartz. Where crystals are well-formed, shapes are consistent with adularia.

Coarse muscovite; traces, anhedral to euhedral (0.1 to 1 mm). Probably replacing biotite.

Veins :

The earliest recognizable vein is aproximately 2 mm wide, fine-grained and sericite-rich, intermixed with fine quartz and/or albite or some other mineral having Moh's hardness of 6.5 or higher. Colour of the vein is green in the offcut. The vein is offset by fractures and cut by a narrow K-feldspar veinlet.

Relative timing of the sulfide-quartz vein and K-feldspar veinlets is less clear, but one of the K-spar veinlets appears to cut across the sulfide, but both have been offset by fractures.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; 15-20%, anhedral to euhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Abundantly disseminated fine, typically subhedral *pyrite*. Present, but relatively sparse in the sulfide-quartz vein.

Sphalerite; 1-2%, anhedral (0.01 to ~2 mm). Concentrated in a *sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite*-quartz vein cutting the section.

Galena; ≤1%, anhedral (0.01 to 1 mm). Associated with *sphalerite*, found mainly in the sulfide-rich vein cutting the section.

Chalcopyrite; <1%, anhedral (0.01 to 1 mm). Most I associated with or intergrown with, *sphalerite* and *galena*.

Bornite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Some replacement of / intergrowth with *chalcopyrite*.

[13.8] GS-DDH-25-269.1

Summary Description

Silicified and sericite-clay altered, crackle-brecciated, with fine quartz veinlets, little displacement of clasts. An earlier stage of K-feldspar (adularia) veining is cut by the quartz. The original rock was probably a dacite, suggested by the surviving rounded quartz phenocrysts. The rock is too altered to be certain, however. A few lithic clasts are distinguishable as well. Pyrite is finely and relatively sparsely disseminated in this sample. Traces of galena and sphalerite and galena are also present.

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Quartz; 80-85%, anhedral (<0.01 to ~1 mm). Pervasive silicification (fine grained), veined, with quartz crackle breccia matrix, and very sparsely scattered original quartz phenocrysts with rounded edges.

Sericite-clay; 15-20%, microcrystalline. Abundant, fairly evenly scattered fine sericite throughout. Probably mostly sericite.

K-feldspar (adularia); <1%, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Fine veinlets, sparse patches possibly replacement.

Coarse Muscovite; traces+, anhedral (0.1 to ~2 mm). Sparse ragged flakes of white mica.

Cabonate; trace, subhedral (0.1 mm). A few crystals in a drusy cavity.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; <0.5%, anhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Very finely, sparsely and unevenly disseminated. Appears associated with, or within, some of the fine quartz. Generally sparse in the veins.

Limonite; ≤1%, microcrystalline, amorphous. Patchy localized fracture filling and associated staining.

Leucoxene; traces+, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Sparsely scattered.

Galena; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Sparsely scattered, mostly interstitial to quartz.

Chalcopyrite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Very sparse, associated with *galena*.

Summary Description

Silicified, sericite/clay altered, finely brecciated, with lacy quartz veinlets and little displacement of clasts. K-feldspar is not found in this section. Surviving rounded quartz phenocrysts and sericitic pseudo morphs after feldspar suggest that this may have been a dacite or rhyodacite. A few outlines of lithic clasts are also recognizable. *Pyrite* is finely and abundantly disseminated. *Galena* is relatively abundant in veins and partially filling small cavities. *Sphalerite* is associated with the *galena* and *chalcopyrite* with the *sphalerite*. Traces of ***native gold*** are identified, one with *sphalerite* and another with an unidentified *grey isotropic mineral*.

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Quartz; 55-60%, anhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to ~1 mm). Mostly very fine, the result of silicification. Slightly coarser, sparrier quartz in irregular veins/fractures (i.e. crackles) and in what were presumably small voids. Also present are some sparse original quartz phenocrysts with rounded edges.

Sericite/clays; 30-35%, microcrystalline. Very fine sericite (possibly clay also) is abundantly scattered throughout the section, roughly outlining pseudo morphs after original crystal and rock fragments.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; 5-7%, euhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Very finely and abundantly disseminated.

Galena; 2-3%, anhedral (<0.01 to ~2 mm). Scattered irregular grains/aggregates. Commonly appear to be filling cavities, veins, in some cases possible replacement patches.

Sphalerite; traces+, anhedral (<0.01 to ~2 mm). Mainly associated with the *galena*, typically surrounding it. *Chalcopyrite* disease is not common, although present. Traces of *chalcopyrite* are generally associated however.

Chalcopyrite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Very sparse. Typically associated with *sphalerite*.

Native Gold; traces, anhedral (0.05 to 0.1 mm). Two areas of native gold grains noted: one with spalerite fig. 13, and another with an unidentified grey mineral, possibly acanthite fig.14. Fig. 15 is an enlargement of the three small grains of native gold visible near the top of the grey mineral in fig.14.

[13.9] GS-DH-25-272.3-1

[13.9a] GS-DH-25-272.3-1

Figure 13 - Field of view approximately 0.25 mm

[13.9b] GS-DH-25-272.3-2

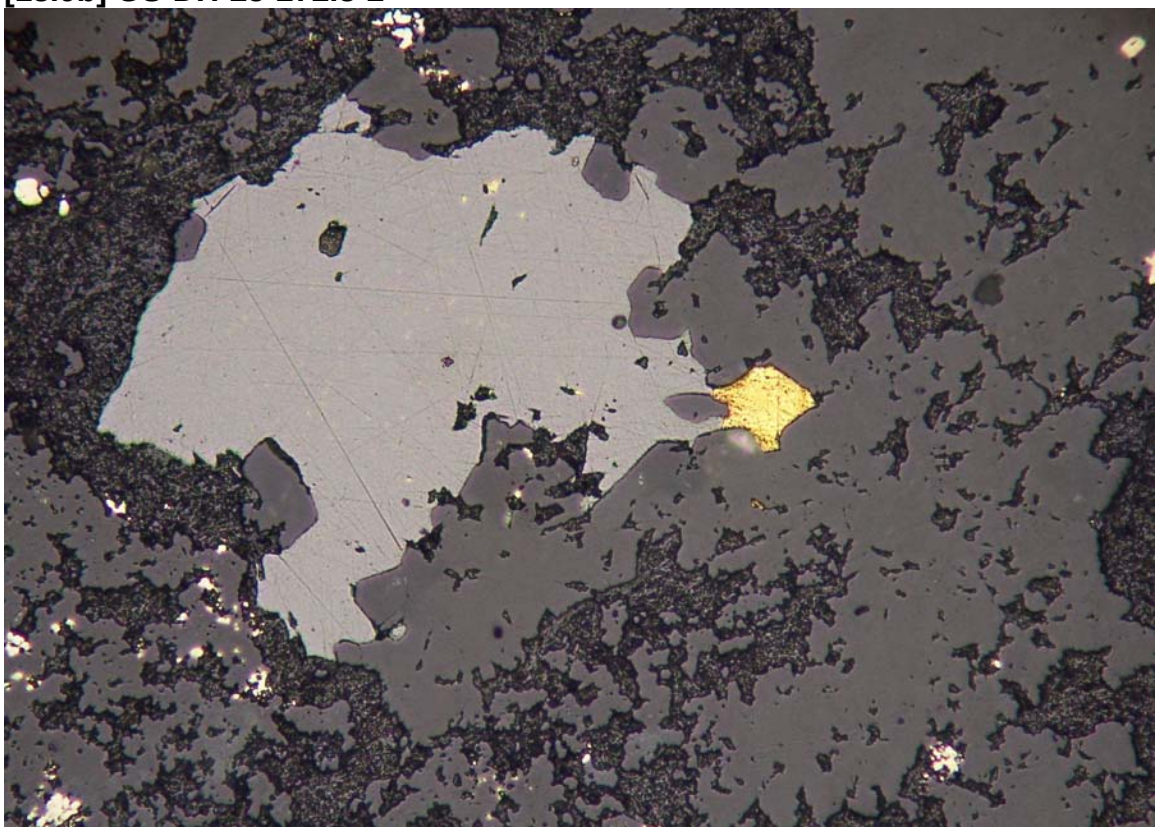


Figure 14 - Field of view approximately 0.25 mm

[13.9c] GS-DH-25-272.3-6

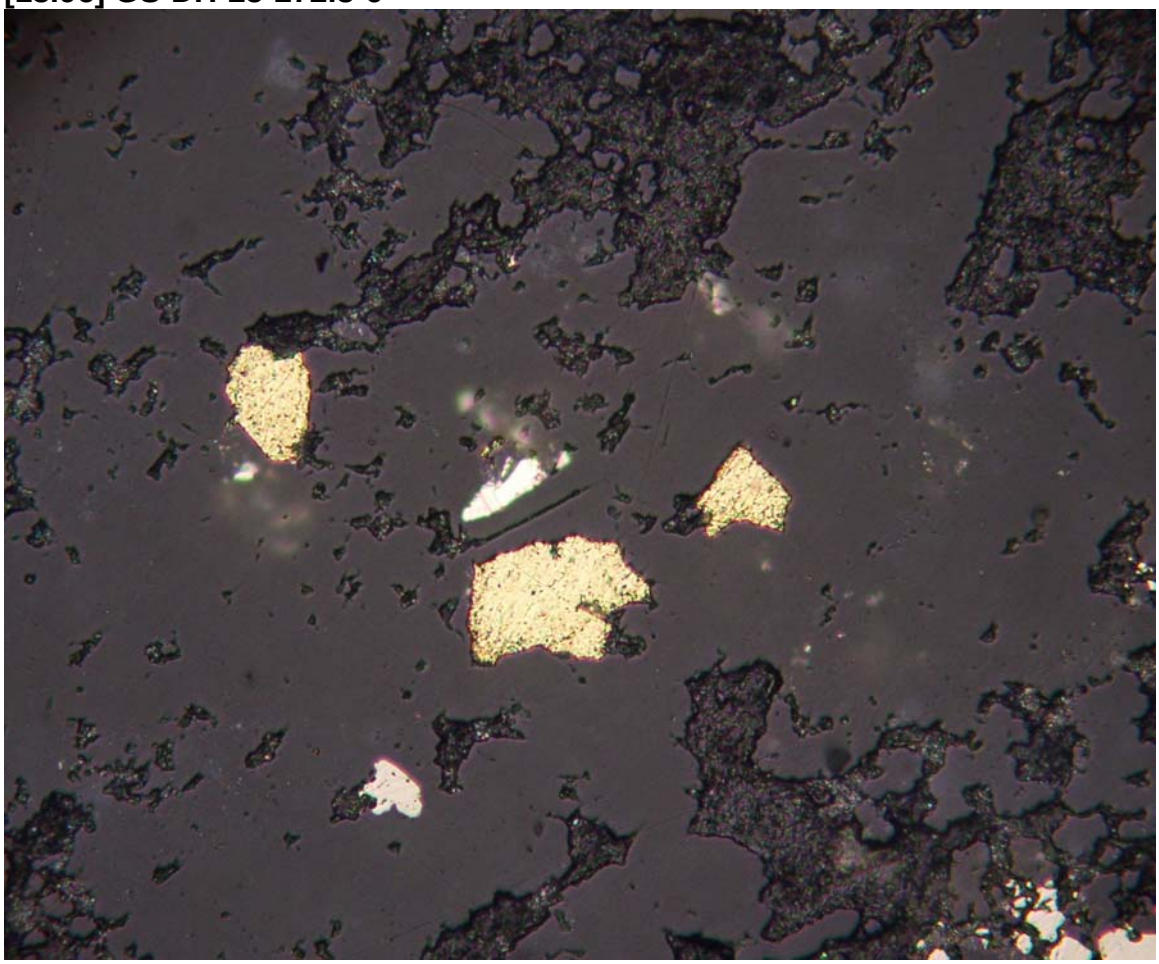


Figure 15 - Field of view approximately 0.25 mm

[13.10] GS-DH-25-278.3

Summary Description

Originally a pyroclastic rock, strongly Silicified, with fine (crackle) brecciation, sericite-clay alteration. There are many irregular discontinuous quartz veinlets and small drusy cavities. Original lithic fragments are visible as patches with differing texture and rimmed by quartz and in some cases limonitic material. Pyrite is very finely disseminated, as are very minor sphalerite and galena.

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Quartz; 75-80%, anhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to 0.5 mm). Pervasive silicification throughout, with many small (mm-scale) drusy cavities. Very sparse coarser rounded grains probably represent original phenocrysts. Narrow (<0.1 mm), irregular, discontinuous veinlets

Sericite-clay; 20-25%, microcrystalline. Fine sericite, possibly with clays, is scattered throughout.

Muscovite; traces+, anhedral (0.1 to 0.5 mm). Sparsely scattered ragged flakes of coarser white mica, distinguishable from the sericite.

Carbonate; traces+, anhedral (0.01 to 0.1 mm). Minor carbonate in vuggy open spaces with quartz. Altering to limonite, suggesting it is an iron carbonate.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; 1-3%, subhedral (<0.01 to 0.5 mm). Very finely and unevenly disseminated. Contains minute inclusions, mostly of gangue. *Galena* - fig. 16.

Limonite; <1%, microcrystalline/amorphous. Patchy, in fractures and commonly surrounding primary clasts. At least some appears to an alteration product of iron carbonate.

Leucoxene; traces+, microcrystalline. Finely, sparsely scattered.

Sphalerite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Scattered small aggregates, typically with traces of *galena*.

Galena; traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Traces, typically associated with *sphalerite*. In some cases in *pyrite*, between cores and overgrowths.

[13.10a] GS-DH-25-278.3

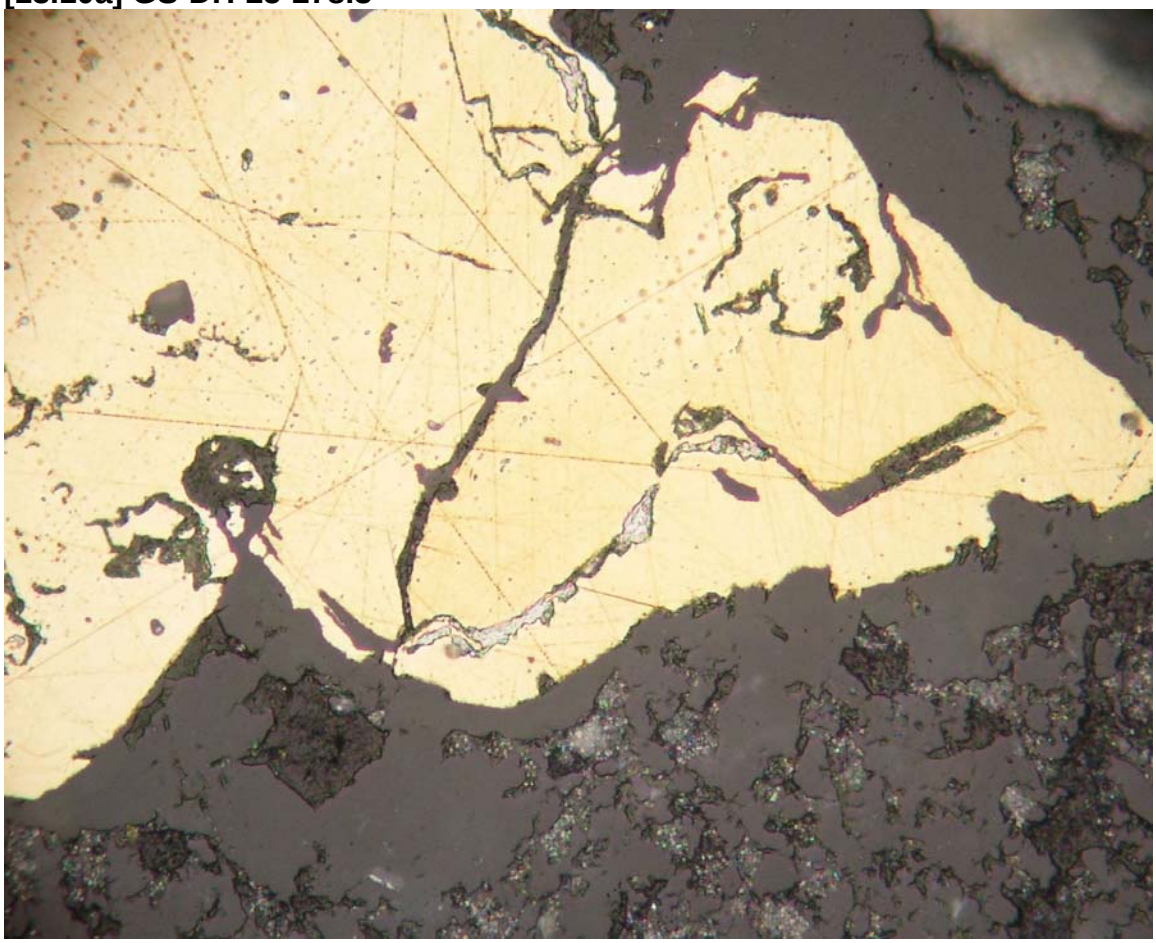


Figure. 16 – Galena in pyrite. Field of view approximately 0.25 mm

14.0 **Statement of Qualifications**

I, Stephen Gower of 661 Sanderson Road Parksville BC, V9P1B4 hereby certify that:

1) I have practiced as a Professional Geologist during the period 1970 to 1999. During this period I spend many years exploring for precious metals in the Toodoggone Gold Camp in BC, in the Comstock Lode and surrounding areas of Nevada, and along 1000 kilometers of the Tintina Trench in the Yukon.
2) Since that time, although semi – retired, I have continued to study geology and particularly the geology of the Toodoggone Area and have endeavored to remain current with the rapid changes in computer technology.
3) I graduated from the University of BC in 1970 with a B.Sc. and in 1972 completed Masters courses in Property Evaluation and Exploration.
4) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the APEGBC.
5) I am a Director, Officer and indirect Shareholder of Western Horizons Resources Ltd. - the owner of the Golden Stranger Property.

I, Bruce Northcote of 21727 Ridgeway Crescent, Maple Ridge, BC, hereby certify that:

1. I was a consulting geologist at the time of my contribution to this report and I am currently employed by the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources as a Regional Geologist.
2. I have worked in my profession as a geologist since 1996
3. I have been registered as a Geoscientist in Training with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC from 1997 to 2006 and as Professional Geologist since 2006
4, I hold a B.Sc. (hons) in Geological Sciences from the University of British Columbia, awarded in 1991.
5. I hold a M.Sc. in Geology from Queen's University, awarded in 1997
6. My contribution to this report is based on my examination of samples from the Golden Stranger property provided to me by Stephen Gower, P.Geo.

March 14 2007

_____ _____

Bruce Northcote Date

15.0 Statement of Costs

1) Preparation of Polished Sections & Descriptions of Ten Specimens from GS Drill Core. 10 specimens @ $ 100.00/section.Subtotal $ 1000.00

2) 10 Photomicrographs of mineralization from GS Drill Core.
$ 25.00/section X 10. Subtotal $ 250.00

3) Report Preparation two days @ $500.00/day. subtotal $ 1000.00

Total cost to produce report *$ 2250.00*

Total claimed for assessment purposes **$ 1500.00**