BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
Prospecting Report of the Valley1 Claims	$11,569.32

AUTHOR(S) Geoffrey Head SIGNATURE(S) [signature]

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) _____ YEAR OF WORK 2005-6

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) SOW 4103431

PROPERTY NAME Valley1

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) Valley1a, Valley1b, Valley1c, Valley1d

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Molybdenum, Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead, Antimony

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN _____

MINING DIVISION Kamloops NTS 082LNW

LATITUDE 50 ° 41 ' 25 " LONGITUDE 119 ° 34 ' 50 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Geoffrey Ward Head 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS

Box 12 Moser Rd
Falkland, BC V0E 1W0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) same as above 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS

same as above

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Paleozic Mt Ida-Silver Creek sedimentary-volcanic, Mesozoic intrusive, volcanic arc, calc-alkaline, granodiorite, monzonite, diorite, quartz, porphyry, epithermal, skarn, replacement, galena, stibnite, pyrite, molybdenum, clay.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 14,147

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	3000 acres		$11,569.32
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$11,569.32

Prospecting Report

On the

Valley1 Claims

Kamloops Mining Division
082LNW

Lat 50.6887 Long 119.5768

Prepared By:

Geoff Head
Owner and Operator

Box 12 Moser Rd
Falkland, B.C.
V0E 1W0

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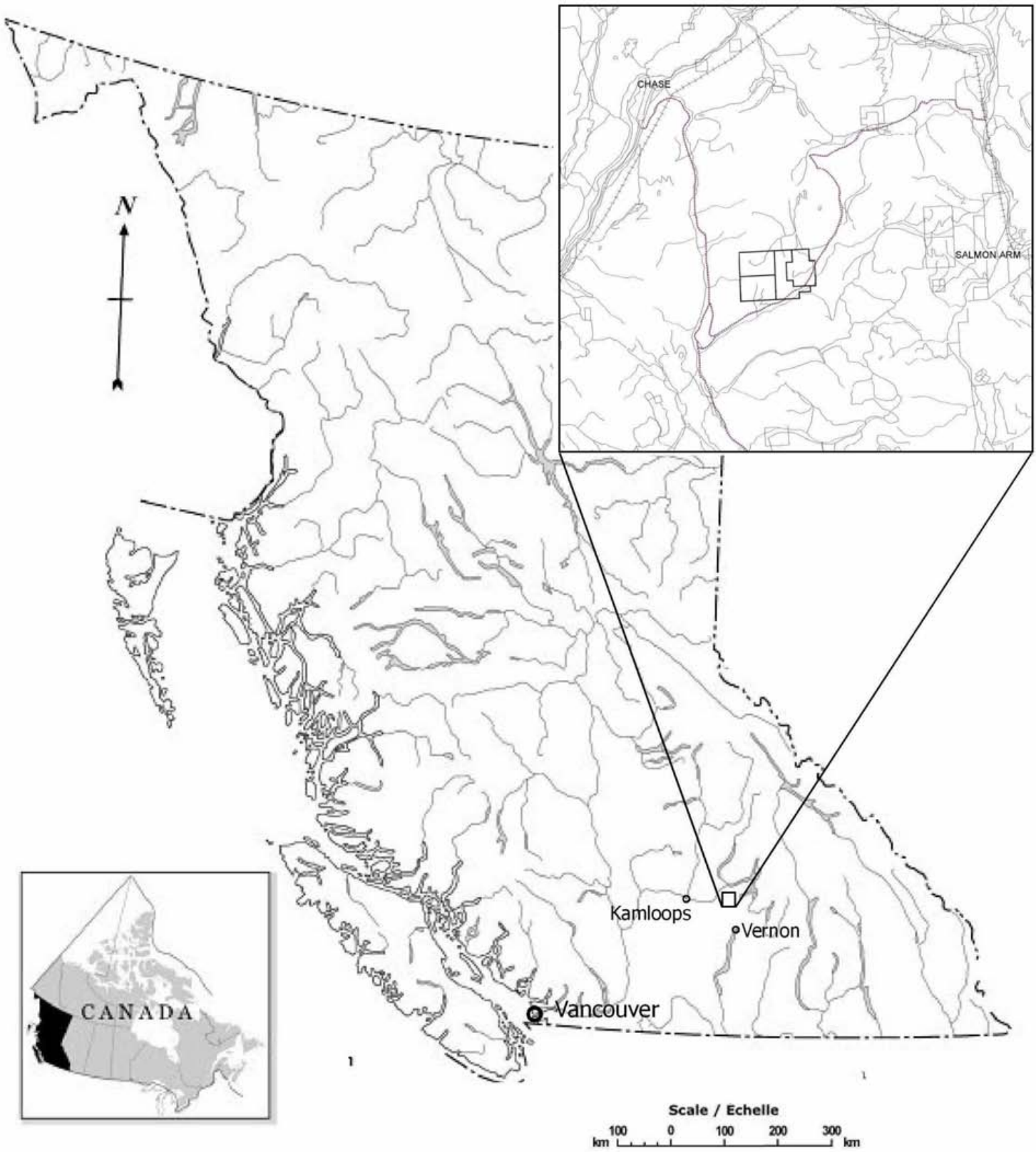
Figure 1



Introduction

The Valley1 property consists of four claims totaling 2006.4 hectares located in the Kamloops mining division on the Central Interior Plateau of British Columbia (figure 1). The claims are at an elevation of 1000-1500 meters. The area receives an average amount precipitation for the interior region and is generally heavily forested with pine, spruce and fir up to 60cm in diameter.

1) History

The occurrences were identified in the summer of 2005 when the author discovered several mineral showings while on a general reconnaissance tour of fresh cut logging road in the Chase-Falkland area. There are no previously known mineral occurrences in the immediate vicinity of the claims, and there is no documented, detailed geological description of the local area.

2) Location and Access

To reach the property (figure 2), from the TransCanada highway at Chase, head south on the Chase-Falkland road for 24 kilometers, then turn north on the Charcoal Creek (China Valley) forest service road for 3 (or 10) kilometers to reach the property access roads. The Charcoal Creek road is radio controlled and caution is warranted during active log hauling. Access condition is good from April through October. On the property, there are 18km of logging roads (figure 3), spurs and several new cut blocks that provide a fair amount of accessibility and reasonable bedrock exposure.

3) Physiographic Description

The claims were staked over a plateau feature at the southern termination of the Ptarmigan Hills against Charcoal and Chase Creeks. This flat-top mountain stands in contrast to the taller more angular peaks of the Ptarmigan Hills to the north. (fig 3,4,7)

The claim area has interesting and complex geology as it is located in an area of intense deformation at the margin of the Kootenay and Quesnel terranes. There are widespread post-accretionary intrusions of Cretaceous age, and Eocene volcanics throughout.

The Kootenay terrane that underlies most of the claim area has been mapped on a regional scale by Okulitch (1979), and has been labeled the Hadrian-Paleozoic Mt. Ida-Silver Creek sedimentary/volcanic assemblage.

The Quesnel terrane immediately to the West is comprised of the Devonian-Triassic Harper Ranch sedimentary assemblage, and the Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Nicola Group volcanic assemblage.

The Post-Accretionary terrane has been assigned to the Nesconlith Pluton. Undivided Eocene volcanic rocks of the Kamloops group infiltrate the Quesnel, Kootenay and Post-Accretionary terranes locally.

The author has noted that the assemblages, contacts, and faults in the area are documented on a regional scale, and a great amount of local detail is absent. It has been taken into consideration that adjacent assemblages and multiple phases of the post-accretionary intrusions may be represented in the study area.

Other structures in the region include the Lower Paleozoic Mt.Ida metamorphic assemblage, the Lower Paleozoic Mt.Ida-Sicamous sedimentary assemblage, the Ordovician Mt.Ida-Shuswap orthogneiss assemblage, and the Mississippian Eagle Bay-Slate Creek sedimentary assemblage.

The official context of assemblages in the 082LNW map sheet as documented by the Geological Survey of British Columbia is as follows:

> Physiographically, the map sheet covers the Shuswap Highland in the central and eastern part, and the Thompson Plateau in the west. Shuswap and Mara lakes occupy the east-half of the map sheet and the South Thompson River is in the west. The town of Salmon Arm is near the centre of the map area.
>
> The map sheet is almost entirely within the Omineca Belt and is dominated by Kootenay Terrane rocks comprising the Hadrynian? to Mississippian Eagle Bay assemblage, Hadrynian to Ordovician Mount Ida Group and Proterozoic and/or Paleozoic Shuswap assemblage. In the west and southwest corner, Quesnel Terrane rocks comprise the Upper Triassic and? Lower Jurassic Nicola Group and Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group. Intrusive rocks range from Cretaceous? to Early Eocene. Cover consists of Eocene Kamloops Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks which unconformably overlie the older rocks.
>
> The Eagle River fault, an extensional shear zone, extends southwest into Sicamous and Mara Lake on the eastern border of the map sheet, and may be part of the Okanagan shear zone. The Eagle River fault is a major lithological, structural and metamorphic discontinuity which delineates the western boundary of the Shuswap metamorphic terrane from relatively low to medium grade metamorphic rocks of the Mount Ida Group and Eagle Bay assemblage and related plutonic rocks.
>
> The Shuswap terrane consists of polydeformed rocks that have been metamorphosed in the sillimanite zone of the amphibolite facies. Structures in rocks in the Shuswap Lake area vary in style, changing upward and laterally in the tectonic pile from amphibole-garnet schist and gneiss, with sillimanite in the east, to low grade argillite. At least four main phases of progressive deformation and accompanying metamorphism affected most of the rocks, followed by the emplacement of Mesozoic granitic plutons. The metamorphic rocks near Shuswap Lake have attracted considerably attention since Dawson (1898) first mapped in the area.
>
> The Shuswap rocks comprise undivided quartzofeldspathic gneiss, biotite quartz schist (commonly with sillimanite, kyanite, garnet or staurolite), amphibolite, quartzite, marble and skarn. There is abundant and locally dominant pegmatite, muscovite granite,

granodiorite, and granodioritic to tonalitic gneiss that may range from Paleozoic to Tertiary in age. There is also marble and diopsidic marble with lesser calcsilicate gneiss and amphibolite.

Low to medium grade metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Mount Ida Group are represented by the Silver Creek, Tsalkom and Sicamous formations. Pelitic and semipelitic schist, quartzite, micaceous and calcareous quartzite comprise the Hadrynian and/or Paleozoic Silver Creek Formation. The lower Paleozoic Tsalkom Formation predominantly consists of greenstone and chloritic phyllite and is overlain by calcareous black phyllite, graphitic phyllite, limestone and argillaceous and phyllitic limestone of the lower Paleozoic Sicamous Formation. The Ordovician Little Shuswap orthogneiss is also part of the Mount Ida Group. The Silver Creek, Tsalkom and Sicamous formations each have lithological equivalents within the Eagle Bay assemblage.

The Eagle Bay assemblage has been subdivided into the Mississippian Slate Creek unit, Devonian Skwaam Bay unit, Devonian and/or older? Dixon Ridge and Woolford Creek units, lower Paleozoic Forest Lake unit and Lower Cambrian Johnson Lake unit. Briefly, the Slate Creek unit consists of dark grey phyllite and slate with interbedded siltstone, sandstone and grit; the Skwaam Bay unit consists of sericite quartz phyllite, sericite-chlorite-quartz phyllite and fragmental phyllite derived from felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks; the Dixon Ridge unit consists of vesicular and pillowed metabasalt, greenstone and chlorite schist; the Woolford Creek unit consists of chlorite-sericite-quartz schist, chlorite schist, actinolite schist and greenstone; the Forest Lake unit consists of grey and green phyllitic sandstone and grit, phyllite, chlorite-sericite-quartz schist and quartzite; and the Johnson Lake unit consists of calcareous chlorite schist, fragmental schist and greenstone derived largely from mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Undivided Hadrynian? to Paleozoic quartzite, micaceous quartzite, siliceous phyllite, garnet-mica-quartz schist, greenstone, chloritic phyllite, chlorite schist, limestone, argillite, slate and conglomerate are also part of the assemblage as well as Devonian and/or older? serpentinite and granodioritic orthogneiss.

Quesnel Terrane strata comprises Nicola Group augite-phyric basalt to andesite flows, tuffs and breccias, shale, argillite, siltstone, phyllite and calcareous pelite. Harper Ranch Group rocks consist of argillite, cherty argillite, siltstone and volcanic and chert-grain sandstone. Undivided Harper Ranch and? Nicola groups consist of argillite, phyllite, volcanic sandstone, semischist and meta-augite porphyry and chlorite schist. Cover rocks consist of unconformably overlying Kamloops Group andesite, basalt, dacite, trachyte flows, breccias and tuffs, and conglomerate, sandstone and shale.

(About 76 occurrences are hosted in Kootenay Terrane rocks with the remaining 12 in the Quesnel Terrane. Historic production from the map area is minimal, with silica, clay and limestone as the commodities. In most cases, production statistics were not recorded. Minor amounts of placer gold (435 grams) were obtained from McGillivray Creek(082LNW058). The Falkland gypsum quarries (082LNW001) are intermittently mined with total output to 1992 amounting to 1.36 million tonnes. Current exploration focus is on Noranda/Kuroko and Besshi massive sulphide copper-zinc-lead deposits, predominantly hosted in Eagle Bay assemblage rocks. The Scotch Creek(082LNW016), Scotch(082LNW046) and Woof (082LNW078) prospects and numerous other showings contain these types of mineralization. Other exploration efforts have focused on polymetallic silver-lead-zinc veins such as the Bonnie Brae (082LNW007), Mount Ida (082LNW008) and Sunset (082LNW022) prospects. Numerous pits and several adits and shafts explore hornblende-rich skarn hosting copper and zinc mineralization at the **Bluenose** showings (082LNW002,3,4). Trenches, pits and adits explore Sedex zinc-lead-silver mineralization at the **Annis** showings

(082LNW021,23,24,25) were are also minor showings of fluorite, limestone, agate and coal on the map sheet.)

4) Scope of Work

With no previous documented geological description of the area, a multi-phase contingent exploration program was recommended by a consulting geologist to identify the context of the mineral occurrence and its relationship to the local physiographic trends.

The goal of the first phase (prospecting) was to cover as much ground as possible in the allotted time to find additional mineral occurrences and compile a database of observations in preparation for a contingent more detailed exploration phase.

The contingent second phase would consist of; age dating, soil sampling, trench sample assaying, and perhaps some IP surveys over specific target areas.

Hyperspectral false colour composite imagery was used to help identify potential mineralization to be explored. Landsat and Aster images were analyzed. It was determined that lower resolution Landsat images distinguished the most general features the best. Band ratios used were; red=3/1(oxides), green=5/4 (iron), and blue=5/7(clays). However, it was found that there was so much clay on the property that it was necessary to reciprocate the clay ratio (from 5/7 to 7/5) to reduce its overprint on the other colours. The finished band ratios used were (3/1, 5/4, 7/5 in R, G, and B respectively). The results made the reds and greens more distinguishable. The semi-uniform vegetation on the claims provided consistent spectral variances, although the denser vegetation did mask the results somewhat.

Pulse induction, limited hand trenching, and gravity concentration was also used to identify occurrences. The total area prospected in 19 field days was approximately 3000 acres.

Observations and Recommendations for Occurrences and Locations (fig. 4)

4.1) Observations: Occurrence #1, the discovery occurrence (50.6820'x119.5930') was located on a new logging road which traverses below a northeast trending ridge. A northwest trending shear cuts a series of white dioritic and green gabbroic intrusive bodies. There is flat lying and altered sediments 200 meters to the southwest that indicate the northwest shear to be close to a contact. The topography suggests that there could be more of these shears towards the contact.

Mineralization was observed as pyrite with stibnite (often bent in quartz), within a 4cm wide vertical dipping quartz vein. The vein strikes 45degrees(') across the face of the hillside parallel to the ridge line (northeast). Pyrite was observed over 30 metes of strike to the northeast in closely spaced northwest tension veinlets in the diorite.

A low discrimination pulse induction survey, while weakly responsive to this occurrence, did not highlight any additional occurrences in the vicinity.

Recommendations: Soil sampling across the traverse towards the contact with the sediments, also three short (5m) trenches to visually inspect the adjacent suspected shear zones, assay accordingly.

4.2) Observations: Occurrence #2 (50.6855' x 119.5864') actually consists of two(+) smaller occurrences, A & B, within a body of quartz monzodiorite with coeval(?) / multiple phase quartz/porphyry plugs and veins. Occurrence 2a strongly leached out in areas to a subhedral porous compact sugary texture. Most of the parallel quartz veins are 5 - 20cm wide, average 0.5 – 1 meter apart, strike 60' and dip vertically. The largest vein in the outcrop, is 40cm wide, strikes 80' and dips 50' southeast cutting the predominantly parallel vein structure below. This vein shows multiple emplacements of quartz with varying quantities of anhedral feldspars (porphyry) with sporadic pockets of pyrite/?, and an almost gabbroic section on the footwall.

Occurrence 2b is 30 meters below 2a in a parallel miarolitic type enclosure/vein. A little barring and hand cobbling yielded a handful of cubic galena. Some of the galena has a clay mineral coating on the outside and appears to have either been involved in a post formation alteration process, or the clay minerals were coeval in miarolitic fashion.

150 meters to the south east, on the opposite side of the outcrop, the monzodiorite has been intruded by similar quartz veining and is similarly leached and stained with red iron oxide and yellow ocher (antimony?).

A pulse induction survey gave anomalous readings several of the quartz veins.

There is an outcropping of Eocene(?) basalt to the southwest.

Recommendations: Soil sampling in a 50 meter radius of high ground. Bulk(?) sampling 2a. Channel sampling other veins. Drilling(?) 150 meters in several holes, 4@15m, and 2@45m.

4.3) Observations: Location #3 (50.6887' x 119.5768') covers a vertical north trending granodiorite dike swarm separated by vertically north striking

schist. The dikes are 10-15m wide and are separated by 20-30 meters of schist and overburden. Judging by the lack of any corresponding sedimentary rocks within 1000m, it may be that the schists are remnants of a series of sedimentary roof pendants in the granodiorite. A low discrimination pulse induction survey was used to locate mineralization around all of the dikes, however only iron oxide and some yellow ocher was observed. There is an outcropping of Eocene(?) basalt to the south.

Recommendations: Limited soil sampling, 10 local samples.

4.4) Observations: Occurrence #4 (50.6908 x 119.5924) was exposed during the construction of a new road. It is located 1000m north of locations #1 and #2. Overburden is scarce and bedrock is overlain by 30cm of organic topsoil and1 meter of solid clay (indicating argillic alteration?). The occurrence is hosted in a similar but darker monzonite type rock. An abundance of biotite and quartz in portions make it a darker gneissic leucocratic texture. The gneissic more porous portion of the rock is stained in places with what appears to be secondary(?) molybdenum mineralization.

To the north approximately 160 meters, a 30cm wide, vertically dipping vein of clay minerals is hosted in southeast dipping altered sediments.

Recommendations: Soil sampling. Trench and sample the molybdenum bearing rock. Trench and sample the clay vein and surrounding sediments.

4.5) Observations: Location #5 (50.6961 x 119.5390) is hosted in marbleized limestone. The bedding strikes 340' and dips 40' west. A pulse induction survey that was conducted over the area outlined a 500 meter long intrusive horizon that conforms to the bedding and is mineralized with unknown highly oxidized minerals. There is stratiform grey-sooty calc-silicate skarn mineralization above the sill containing epidote, garnet and an unidentified green mineral that should be vesuvianite (and the gray soot?). The skarn extends for almost 1000 meters. LandSat FCC images indicated anomalous oxides in the soil over the entire strike.

Recommendations: A large (100+) soil sample grid covering an area 1000 meters x 300 meters.

4.6) Observations: Location #6 (50.6830' x 119.5973) consists of an outcrop of flat lying biotite schist containing quartz and pyrite.

Recommendations: Soil sampling along the downhill contour. Trench and sample outcrop.

4.7) Observations: Location #7 (50.6921' x 119.5972) consists of a series of northeast striking tonalite bodies in schist. The tonalite is bright white, and contains scattered bright pink feldspars. 250 meters to the northeast there is a 20cm wide vein of clay that strikes 45' and is sub parallel to southeast dipping laminated sediments. This vein appears to be distantly related to the clay vein at location #4

Recommendations: Limited Soil sampling. Trench and sample the schist and the clay vein.

4.8) Observations: Location #8 (50.6954 x 119.6062) consists of a great outcrop of tonalite. The tonalite is streaked with coeval(?) bright red andesite. The andesite crumbles readily and appears to have been hydrous(?) during formation.

Recommendations: None.

4.9) Observations: Location #9 consists of varied and altered sediments containing criss-crossing faults and fractures in every direction. No mineralization was observed.

Recommendations: None.

4.10) Observations: Location #10 (50.6793 x 119.5557) consists of graphitic and limestone float with sulfide replacement mineralization. This float appeared to be similar in appearance to exo-skarn mineralization of location #5, however with (chlorite?) phyllite as a constituent. This location is assumed to be close a contact of #5 sediments to the east and #14 intrusive to the west. There is varying amounts of overburden covering the bedrock.

Recommendations: Soil samples over 100x500 meters.

4.11) Observations: Location #11 consists of flat lying, laminated graphitic sediments with interlamina quartz. A local old timer said he saw placer gold come from this occurrence, but a pulse induction survey and persistent panning failed to find any.

Recommendations: Redo phase one.

4.12) Location #12 (50.6962 x 119.5739) consists of a northeast trending body of granodiorite. Only sporadic pyrite in veinlets was observed.

Recommendations: Limited contoured soil samples.

4.13) Location #13 (50.7002 x 119.6081) consists of a variety of andesitic volcanics. No mineralization was observed.

Recommendations: Limited contoured soil samples.

4.14) Location #14 (50.6829 x 119.5740) consists of an enormous (200 meters in diameter) plug/core outcropping of granodiorite. The rock appears to be related to location #3, but no schist or mineralization is to be found. There is an outcropping of Eocene volcanics to the west.

Recommendations: None

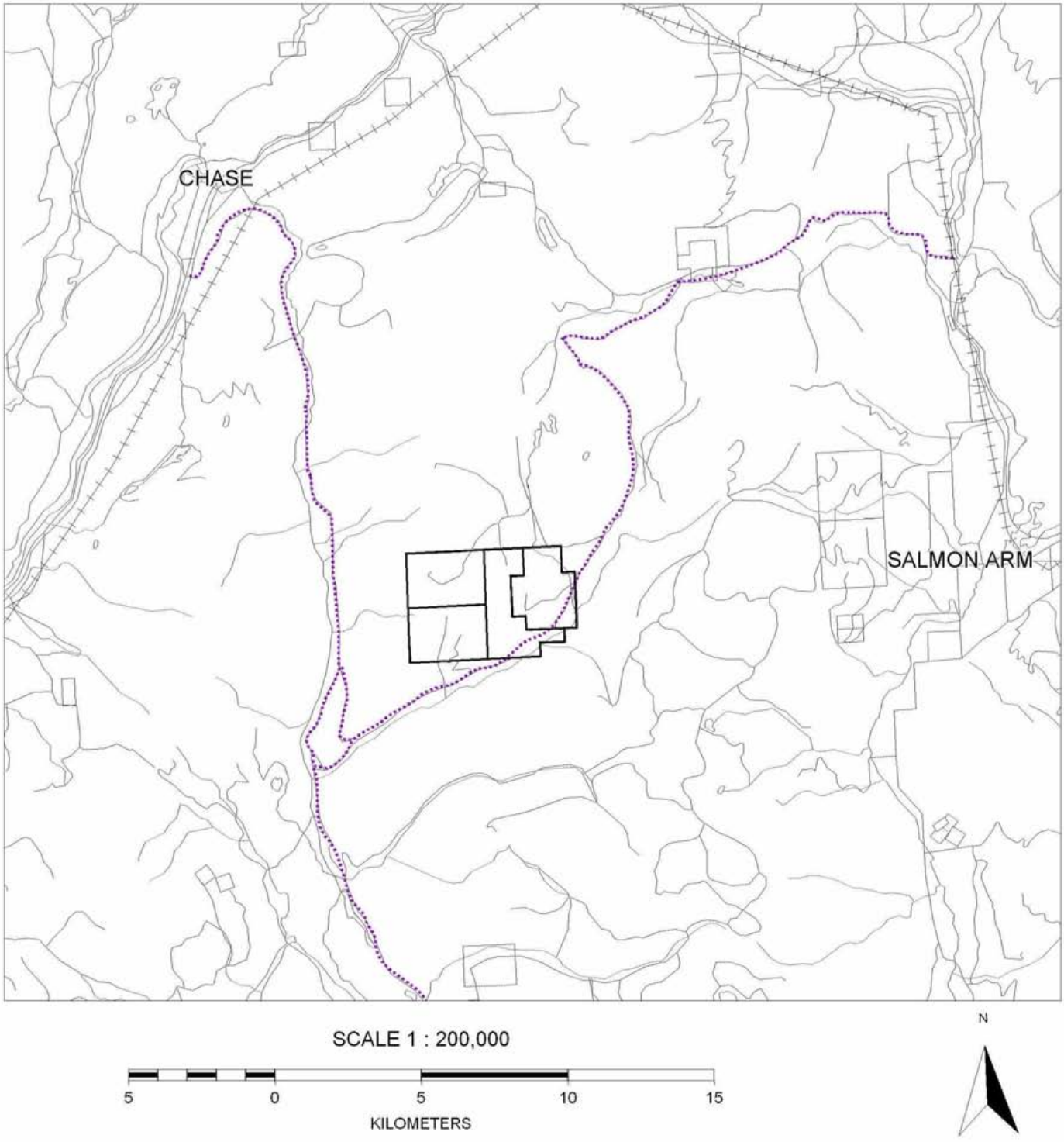
5) Conclusions:

Porphyry, epithermal, and skarn mineralization was observed. The outlying altered sediments, multiple phases of calc-alkaline intrusive, proximity to the Mesozoic continental margin and topographic relief of radial and circumferential feature patterns suggest that this area may have underlain a Mesozoic volcanic arc. A more detailed analysis by a qualified person is warranted.

A geologist will supervise the phase two sampling programs, and draw more specific conclusions upon the receipt of the results.

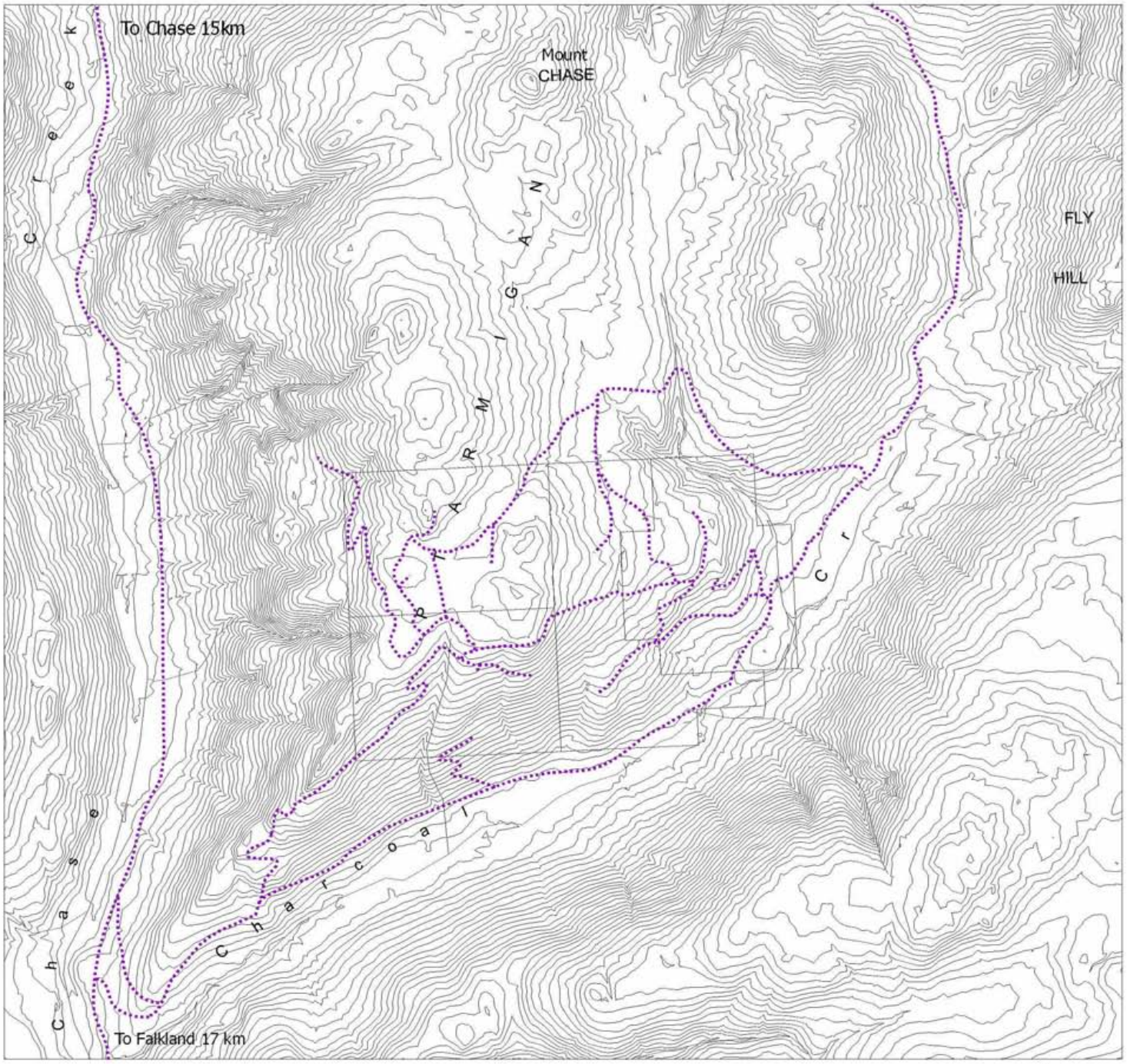
Property Location

Figure 2



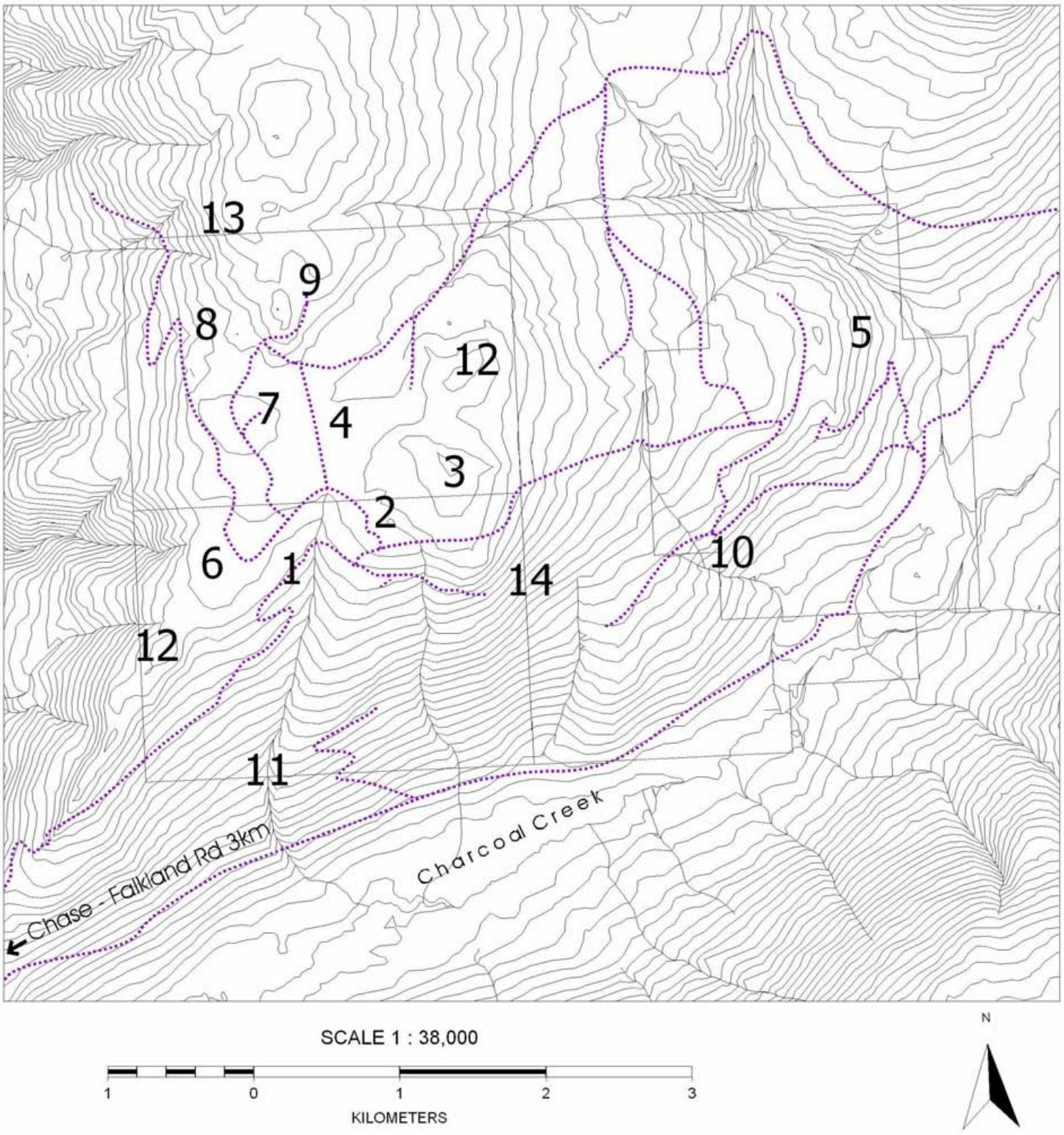
Claims Topographic

Figure 3



Claims and Occurrences

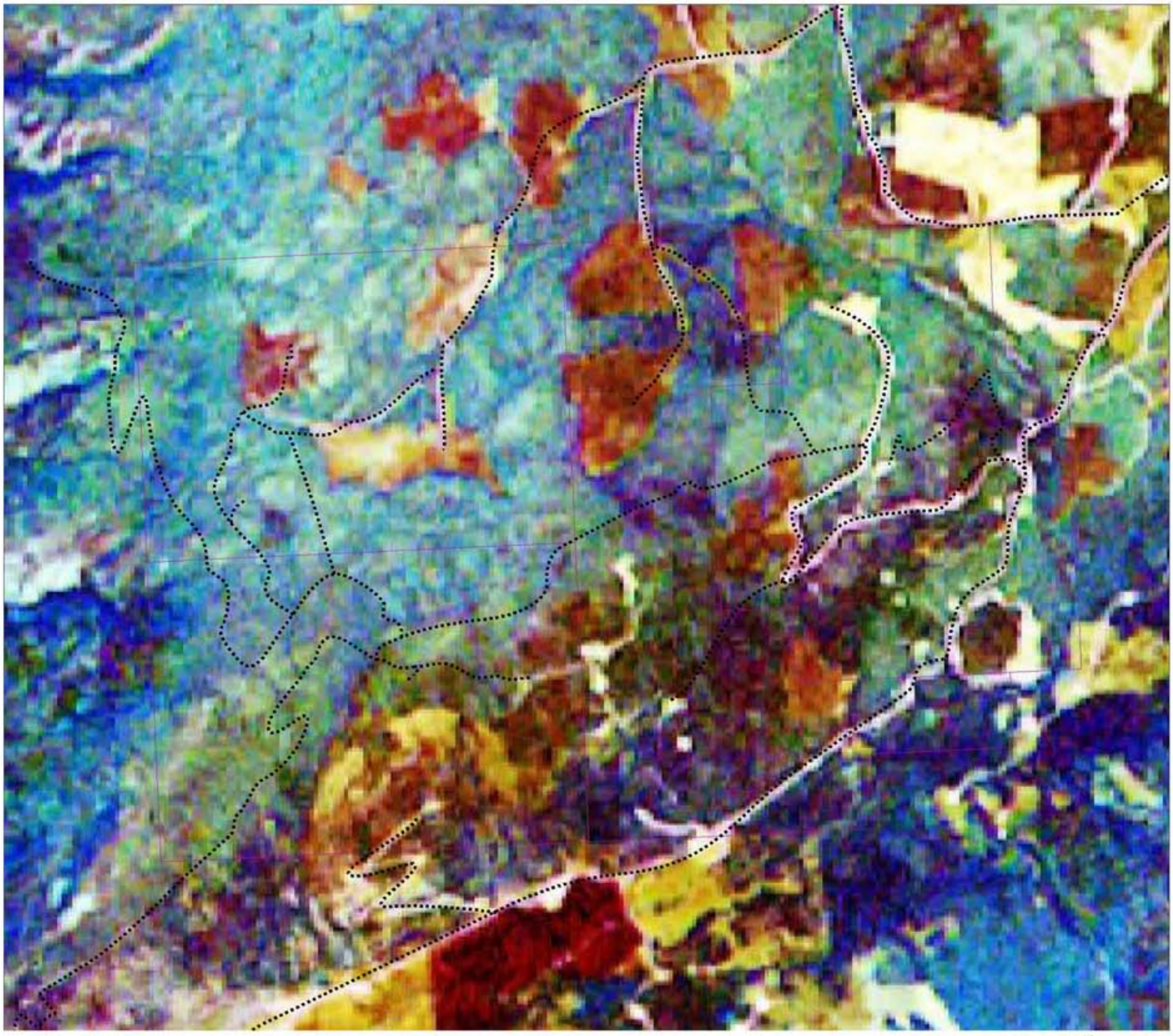
Figure 4



Landsat False Colour Composite

Figure 5

R 3/1, G 5/4, B 7/5



SCALE 1 : 38,000

1 0 1 2 3

KILOMETERS

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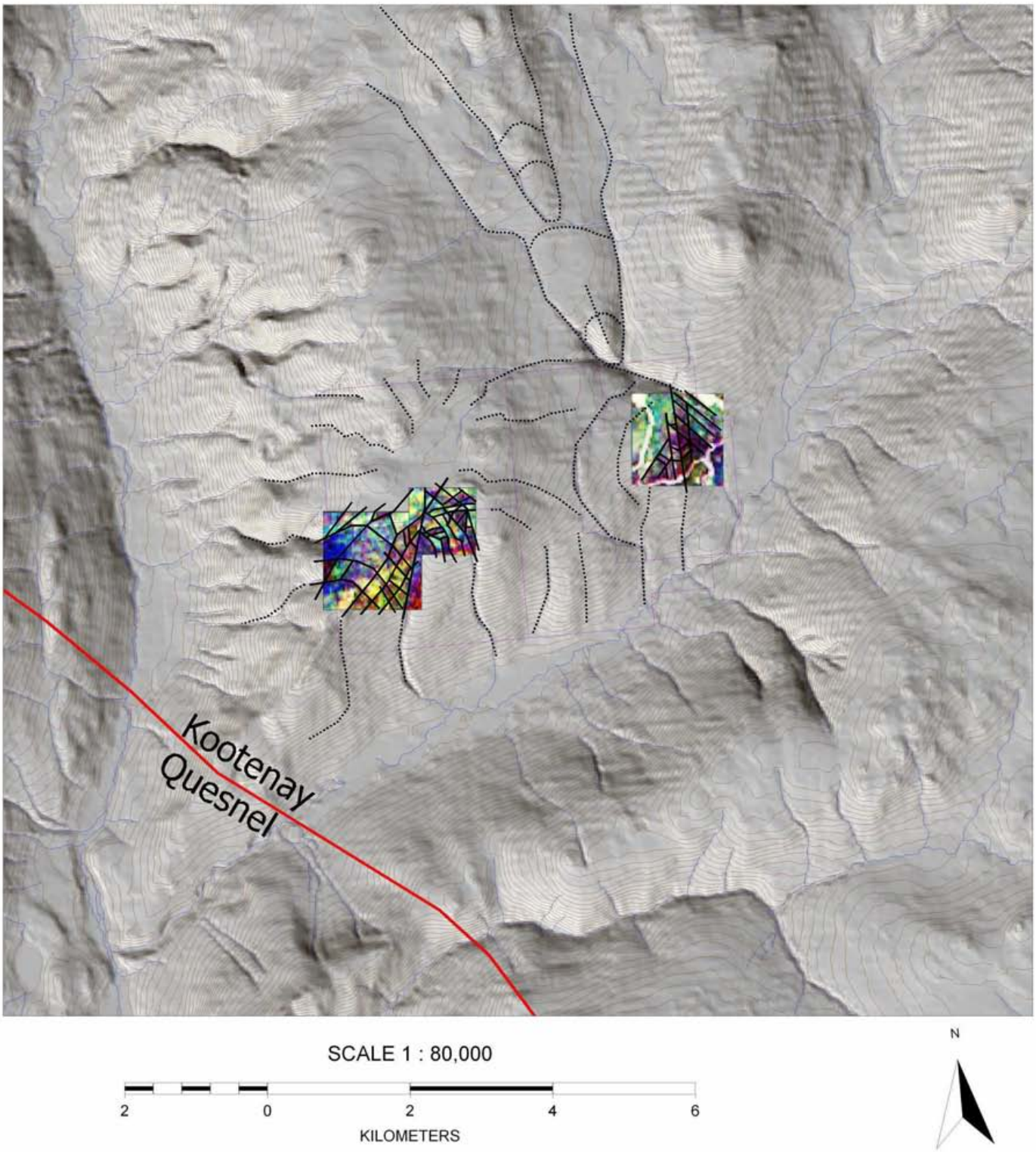
Landsat True Colour

Figure 6

DEM Hillshade

Figure 7

With Hi-Res Landsat FCC RGB (3/1, 5/4, 7/5)



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Statement of Cost

Prospecting. Geoff Head, Chris Sherman.

2 men	x	$250 / day	x	19 days	=	$9,500

Office data compilation. Geoff Head

1 man	x	$250 / day	x	2 days	=	$500

Consultant. Steven Carballeira, P.Geo

1 man	x	$500/day	x	1 day	=	$500

Transportation

1 truck	x	$40 / day	x	19 days	=	$760
Mileage	x	$0.30 / km	x	475km	=	$142.50

Supplies

Misc.					=	$166.82

Total $11,569.32

Statement of Qualifications

1974 – Present) Partner with *RJR Mining* Formerly *Heda Silver Mines*

I have been trained in silt and soil sampling, pulse induction surveys, induced polarization surveys, chip/channel/bulk sampling, diamond drilling, and seismic surveys. My families business has been exploring for, developing and operating resource properties for three generations. The most notable of which, is the Bachelor-Syracuse silver mine at Ouray Colorado, and the Butterfly uranium mine, in the Coal Creek mining district, also in Colorado.

1996 – 2000) Heli-Portable Seismic Crew Coordinator with *Veritas DGC Land*

Duties involved coordinating the daily operations of crews and equipment to meet production objectives. Including, working with senior project observers to establish daily production goals, and then facilitating the distribution of equipment and manpower to meet those objectives timely and safely with no lost time incidents and a complete equipment inventory.

1994 – 1996) Line Troubleshooter and Blaster with *Veritas Geophysical*

Duties included maintaining an operational seismic signal receiver spread, which involved field testing and installing/replacing equipment so it complies with sensitivity and voltage parameters, also, detonating seismic signal source charges with encoded FM radio control signals to meet data production objectives.