EN 4123425

GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE MO CLAIMS

for

606896 BC Limited
Suite 302-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6B 1N2

Location: (1) ~~50°35.7~~' 50°25'38" North Latitude / ~~122°12.7~~' 122°12'51" West Longitude

(2) NTS 92J/8E

(3) 34 km. S34°N, of Lillooet, BC

Prepared By:

George E. Nicholson, P. Geo.

April 28, 2007

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

1. Introduction

During the summer of 1980, previous workers carried out a programme of geochemical sampling and geological mapping on a previous claim group that was under option to Denison Mines Ltd. This was followed the next year with detailed structural mapping and limited diamond drilling. Recommendations were for further work.

In 2006, crews from Nicholson and Associates prepared a small grid up which SJ Geophysics completed some initial 3D I.P. Further work was intended but an early snowfall prevented this.

The property is situated in the Duffey Lake area of the Lillooet Mining Division, BC.

The claim block covers part of a granitic pluton that locally is altered, rusty, and contains fractures, quartz veinlets and felsic dykes mineralized with molybdenum.

This report along with the appended maps, describes the results of the above surveys.

2. Property Description and Location

The Mo claims are located at the headwaters of two small creeks approximately 4 kilometres east of Duffey Lake in the rugged east flank of the Coast Mountains (Figure 1). Geographic coordinates for the Legal corner Post of the Snow Claims are 50°25.7' North latitude and 122°12.7' West longitude.

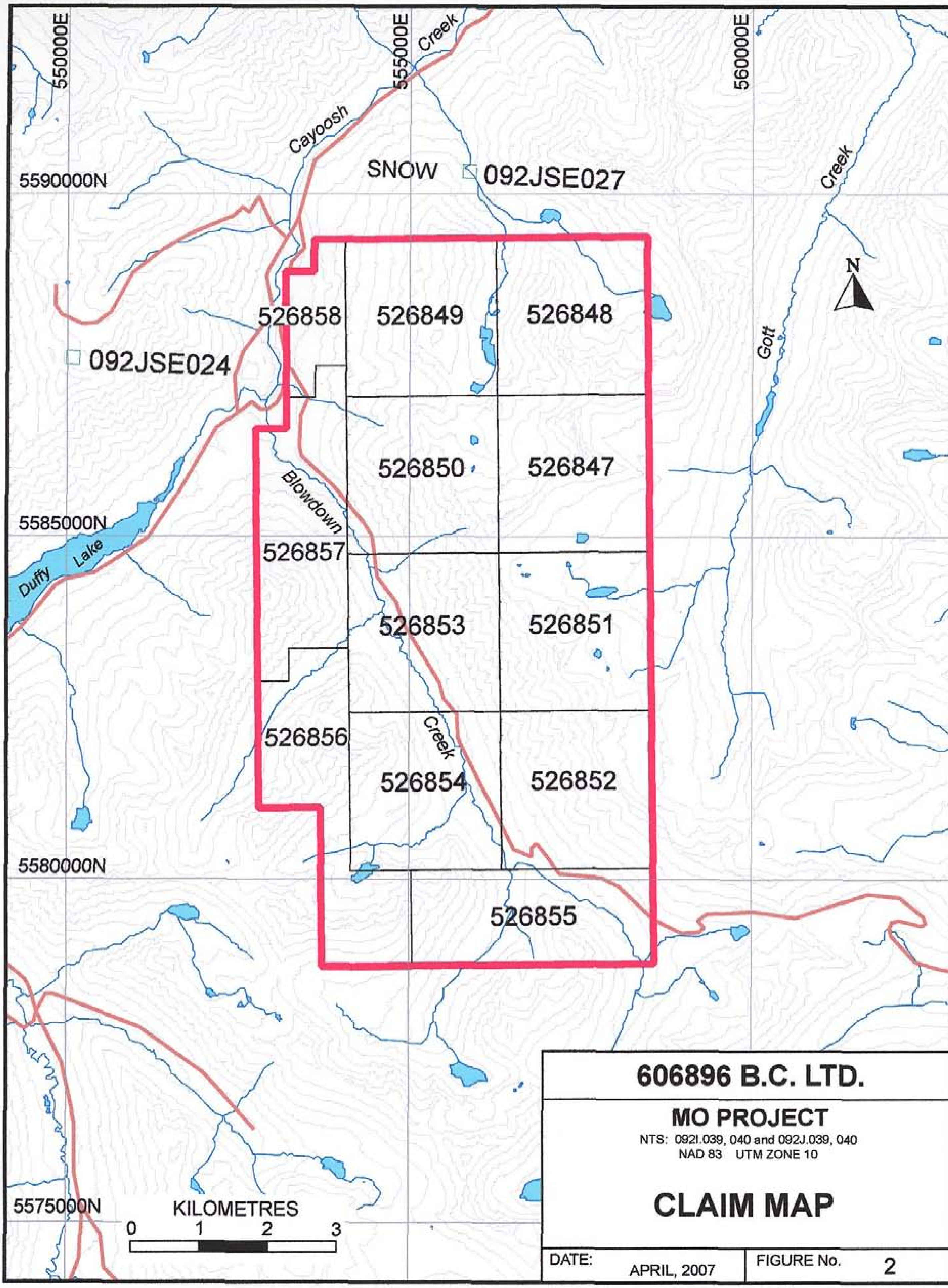
A recently logged area along the east flank of Cayoosh Creek is located within 4 kilometres of the Snow claims. Any road to the property would undoubtedly be built from this logged area.

The Mo claims consist of 12 mineral tenures which are contiguous. Claim details are as follows (Figure 2):

Table 1. Mo Claims Property Claim Status

Claim Name	Record No.	Expiry Date*	Hectares
Mo 1	526847	January 31/08	514.76
Mo 2	526848	January 31/08	514.52
Mo 3	526849	January 31/08	514.54
Mo 4	526850	January 31/08	514.17
Mo 5	526851	January 31/08	515.01
Mo 6	526852	January 31/08	515.22
Mo 7	526853	January 31/08	514.98
Mo 8	526854	January 31/08	515.18
Mo 9	526855	January 31/08	494.76
Mo 10	526856	January 31/08	515.18
Mo 11	526857	January 31/08	514.82
Mo 12	526858	January 31/08	164.66
		Total Hectares =	**5,807.80**

606896 B.C. LTD.			
MO PROJECT NTS: 092I.039, 040 and 092J.039, 040 NAD 83 UTM ZONE 10 LOCATION MAP			
DATE: APRIL, 2007		FIGURE No.	1


550000E
555000E
560000E
5590000N
5585000N
5580000N
5575000N
Cayoosh
Creek
SNOW
092JSE027
092JSE024
Gott
Creek
Duffy
Lake
Blowdown
Creek
526858
526849
526848
526850
526847
526857
526853
526851
526856
526854
526852
526855
N
KILOMETRES
0
1
2
3
606896 B.C. LTD.
MO PROJECT
NTS: 092I.039, 040 and 092J.039, 040
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 10
CLAIM MAP
DATE:
APRIL, 2007
FIGURE No.
2

The Mo claims are situated in the rugged east flank of the Coast Mountains immediately west of the Fraser River. The western half of the claim block generally slopes steeply to the southwest and west, toward the Cayoosh Creek drainage. The eastern portion (especially the northeast corner) is an extremely rugged area with slopes being primarily to the north and west.

The showing itself is found on a steep northerly facing slope, the upper reaches of which contain a small ice field, that represents the last remnant of an alpine glacier. The southeast corner of the claim block is by far the most gently sloped area within the claims. This relatively flat alpine area is part of the headwaters of Gott Creek.

Found in the middle of the claim block from the northern claim boundary to the Legal Corner Post are a series of seven small lakes. The northernmost and largest lakes are drained by a north to northeasterly flowing creek. The upper-most (southern) lakes as well as the ice field and snow melt-water drain into a creek that flows to the northwest.

The topographic relief over the entire claim block is approximately 5000 feet or 1500 metres, from the northwest corner (3700') to the highest peak in the claim block (8700'+). Relief in the MoS_2 showing area, however, is only in the order of 1000 ft (300 metres) between the 7000' and 8000' elevations.

Vegetation is generally scarce above the 6500' (2000 m) elevation and when found consists of alpine grasses, related ground cover and patches of stunted balsams. Below the 6500' elevation, sub-alpine forests of spruce and balsam are quite common.

The registered owners of the above claims are 606896 BC Ltd. of Vancouver, BC.

3. History

(1) The Mo claim group is comprised of 12 mineral tenures totalling 5,807.80 hectares. The property is located approximately 34 km southwest of Lillooet, BC and 4 km east of Duffey Lake in the east flank of the Coast Mountains.

(2) The Mo claim snowing has probably been known for at least 30 years, based on old claim posts and an old camp site found within the present claim block. The earliest documented prospecting of the showing was in 1975 by Mr. Earl Cook of Lillooet, BC who traced molybdenite float in morainal and talus material to the main mineralized zone presently under investigation, a granitic pluton of the Coast Range Intrusive complex. Limited geological mapping and sampling was carried out by John R. Kerr, P. Eng. in 1976 and 1978. Denison Mines Limited optioned the property in 1980 and 1981 and undertook geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and 2 diamond drillholes.

(3) Disseminated molybdenite is found in quartz ± sericite veinlets, felsic (aplitic) dykes and on limonitic fractures in a variably altered granodiorite. The area of mineralized and/or rusty granodiorite, based on geological mapping and sampling is at least 300 m x 500 m and spans a vertical distance of over 200 metres. Enlargement to the dimensions given are conceivable since moraine-talus debris and recent snow were found at the periphery of the known mineralization. Numerous basic dykes were found on the property and represent the most recent intrusive activity in the area. These dykes outlined a north-northwesterly trending "linear" that transects the main showing and may have played an important role in the localization of MoS_2 mineralization.

(4) Previous geochemical sampling of the mineralized zone indicted values in excess of 0.2% Mo. Possibly to definitely anomalous values were found over several areas of the property. A good majority of these "highs" correspond to the known "linear" structure and possibly to sub parallel features. Copper mineralization, though seen in the mineralized zone, would not appear to be of any great significance at present. The geochemistry of copper over the property would seem to indicate this. Tungsten as well as the limited lead and silver geochemistry indicates that these metals are present in amounts too small and too scattered to be of any significance.

(5) The granitic plutons east of Cayoosh Creek are known to host several occurrences of molybdenite mineralization. Probably the oldest and most well known is the Index property located at the headwaters of Molybdenite Creek, a tributary of Texas Creek. The Index property, presently owned by Brican Resources consists of a small altered granitic stock locally containing "high grade" lenses of molybdenite. These "high grade" lenses have been subjected to very small scale mining operations over the past 50 years.

(6) Another occurrence is the Spray Creek-Tow Creek molybdenite showings that were discovered by Mr. W.A. Cook in 1966. The showings consist of finely disseminated MoS_2 in quartz veinlets and fractures in a body of highly altered gneissic granodiorite.

(7) A road cut on the Duffey Lake road approximately 4 miles northwest of the Mo claim showing contains MoS_2 in quartz veins and fractures of thermally layered sediments.

4. Work Program

See Appendix I for report by SJV Consultants "Geophysical Report for 606896 BC Limited 3D Induced Polarization on the Mo Project", dated September, 2006

Costs were high due to period of unexpected cold snowy weather (-10 to -20C) for one week. The weather hampered camp set-up as the helicopter could not make trips due to snow, therefore the camp could not be constructed and Crews lived under tarps for several days of stormy weather.

Statement of Expenditures

PERSONNEL	# days	rate/day	Totals
G. Nicholson at 425/day	3	$425	$ 1,275.00
M. Mulberry at 325/day	11	$325	3,575.00
M. Mulberry H.P.			152.40
R. Ewen at 300/day	9	$300	2,700.00
R. Ewen H.P.			108.00
Tyler Johnson at 285/day	4	$285	1,140.00
Tyler Johnson H.P.			45.60
D. Williams at 235/day	18	$235	4,230.00
D. Williams H.P.			169.20
Travis Johnson at 225/day	9	$225	2,025.00
Travis Johnson H.P.			81.00
G McNaughton at 185/day	10	$185	1,850.00
G. McNaughton H.P.			74.00
N. Bernier at 160/day	10	$160	1,600.00
N. Bernier at H.P.			64.00
Subtotal			**19,089.20**
EQUIPMENT RENTAL	**# days**	**rate/day**	
Office overhead			
(1) 4x4 Truck Rental at $90/day	17	$90	1,530.00
(1) 4x4 Truck Rental at $90/day	17	$90	1,530.00
Camp Rental			1,100.00
Exploration Office, Overhead, Computers			3,500.00
Radios, Satellite Phone			2,000.00
Subtotal			**28,749.20**
GST @6%			1,795.11
EIC,CPP,WCB Shortfall			1,937.68
Total Wages & Equipment Rental			**32,481.99**
EXPENSES - HELICOPTER			
Pemberton Helicopters Inc.			
invoice 9186			7,230.05
invoice 9153			2,582.16
invoice 9158			1,032.86
invoice 1506			535.13
invoice 9206			4,605.28
Total Expenses - Helicopter			**15,985.48**
EXPENSES			
Nicholson (Sept 1-15)			2,777.06
Nicholson (Sept 16-30)			10,904.67
Nicholson (Oct 1-15)			8,084.81
Mulberry (Sept 1-15)			289.67
Mulberry (Sept 1-15)			1,734.29
Mulberry (Sept 1-15)			466.25
Mulberry (Petrocan)			15.26
Williams			176.75
Williams (Petrocan)			964.72
Total Expenses			**25,413.48**
CONTRACT GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS			
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.			
DC/IP Inversions/trim maps/project			
invoice SJV06514 (26Sept06)			18,729.27
invoice SJV06819 (30Oct06)			1,142.68
invoice SJV06826 (31OCt06)			424.00
invoice SJV06774 (1Sept06)			1,376.41
invoice SJV06784			1,399.20
invoice SJV06831 (7Nov06)			1,038.80
invoice SJV06851 (30Nov06)			2,046.33
Total Contract Services			**26,156.69**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			**$ 100,037.64**

Statement of Qualifications: George Nicholson, P. Geo., FRGS

I, GEORGE E. NICHOLSON, of 21910 – 61st Avenue, Langley, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree in Geology (B.Sc., 1986);
2. I have practiced my profession as a Geologist continuously since graduation;
3. I am a secretary of 606896 BC Ltd and a director of Nicholson and Associates Natural Resource Development Inc., and directed the exploration during 2006 and visited the property on one occasion in September, 2006;
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (No. 19796);
5. I am a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society (No. 423161);
6. There are no material facts or material changes in the subject matter of this report that would mislead the reader;
7. I have read National Policy Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 and this technical report has been prepared in accordance with this policy and form; and,
8. I hereby grant my permission for 606896 BC Ltd to use this Report for any corporate use normal to their business.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 28th day of April, 2007.

George E. Nicholson, P.Geo., FRGS

Appendix 1.

S.J. Geophysics 3D - I.P. Report

Geophysical Report

for

606896 BC Limited

3D Induced Polarization

on the

Mo Project

555811E 5586442N - NAD83 UTM Zone10 (Station 2000E, Line 1700E of Grid)
Location: Pemberton Area, British Columbia
NTS Sheet: 092J

Mining Zone: Lillooet Mining Division

Survey Conducted by
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
September 2006

Report Written by:
Jan Dobrescu (Logistics)
Shawn Rastad (Discussion of Results)

As Per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

JANUARY 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Illustration Index

LIST OF PLATES (situated as Appendix 4 at end of report)

1 Introduction

A 3D Induced Polarization (3DIP) survey was conducted on 606896 BC Limited's Mo Project. The acquisition grid concentrated on a small northern portion of their claim area. The property is located in British Columbia, approximately 40 kilometres southwest of the Town of Lillooet. Acquisition of the geophysical data was completed by SJ Geophysics Ltd. from September 19, 2006 to September 24, 2006. Data reduction was performed on site by a field geophysicist to ensure data quality.

The underlying purpose of the present survey was to provide geophysical information in order to evaluate the mineral potential, specifically molybdenum and copper, and to provide further information to develop an exploration model that would assist in defining viable targets for future drilling. To achieve this goal, the 3DIP methodology with a modified pole-dipole array was used in acquiring the geophysical survey data. This particular 3DIP methodology and corresponding hardware to gather the data is proprietary to SJ Geophysics Ltd. Final inversion of the data and its subsequent interpretation were completed by S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. The data was provided to the client in the form of plan maps and as a digital block model which can be used with visualization programs to view the data in three dimensions.

This geophysical report summarizes the operational aspects of the project, the survey methodologies used and provides a brief geophysical interpretation. This interpretation of the 3DIP results are solely based on this geophysical program, and little was derived from local geology or previous conclusions provided by the client. This report is expected to be an addendum to a more complete geological report; therefore, it does not cover items such as previous exploration work, regional and local geology, costs associated with the survey or history of the property.

2 Location and Line Information

The Mo Project was performed on the clients' claims located approximately 40 kilometres southwest of the Town of Lillooet, and approximately 35 kilometres east of Pemberton, in British Columbia (Figure 1). Situated within the Lillooet Mining Division, the property falls between the Stein Valley Park to the east, the Joffre Lakes Park to the west and Cayoosh Creek to the north. Regarding the coordinates, the property is centered at 122° 12' West by 50° 24' North.

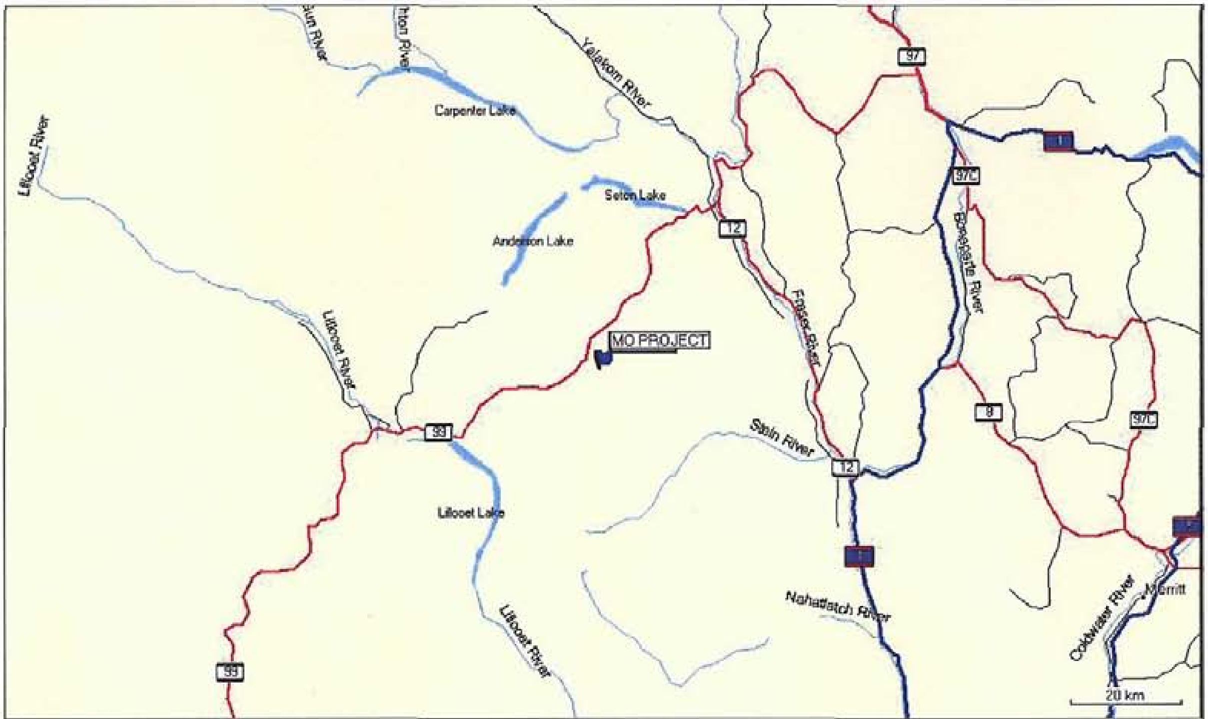


Figure 1: General location map

The Mo Project grid (Figure 2) has its central point at co-ordinates 50° 25' 38" North latitude and 122° 12' 51" West longitude and it was accessed by helicopter from the Pemberton Heliport. The 3DIP grid (Figure 3) consisted of a total of 7 lines which were originally cut by a crew of line cutters organized by the client. The lines were labelled 1400N through 2000N, they have a spacing of 100m and an approximate azimuth of 50 degrees. For a detailed breakdown of the line lengths, refer to the table in Appendix 2. Stations were placed every 50 metres and inclinometer measurements were taken at every station. Also, at every second station the IP crew picked up GPS readings, the waypoints being collected in NAD83 coordinates, zone 10.

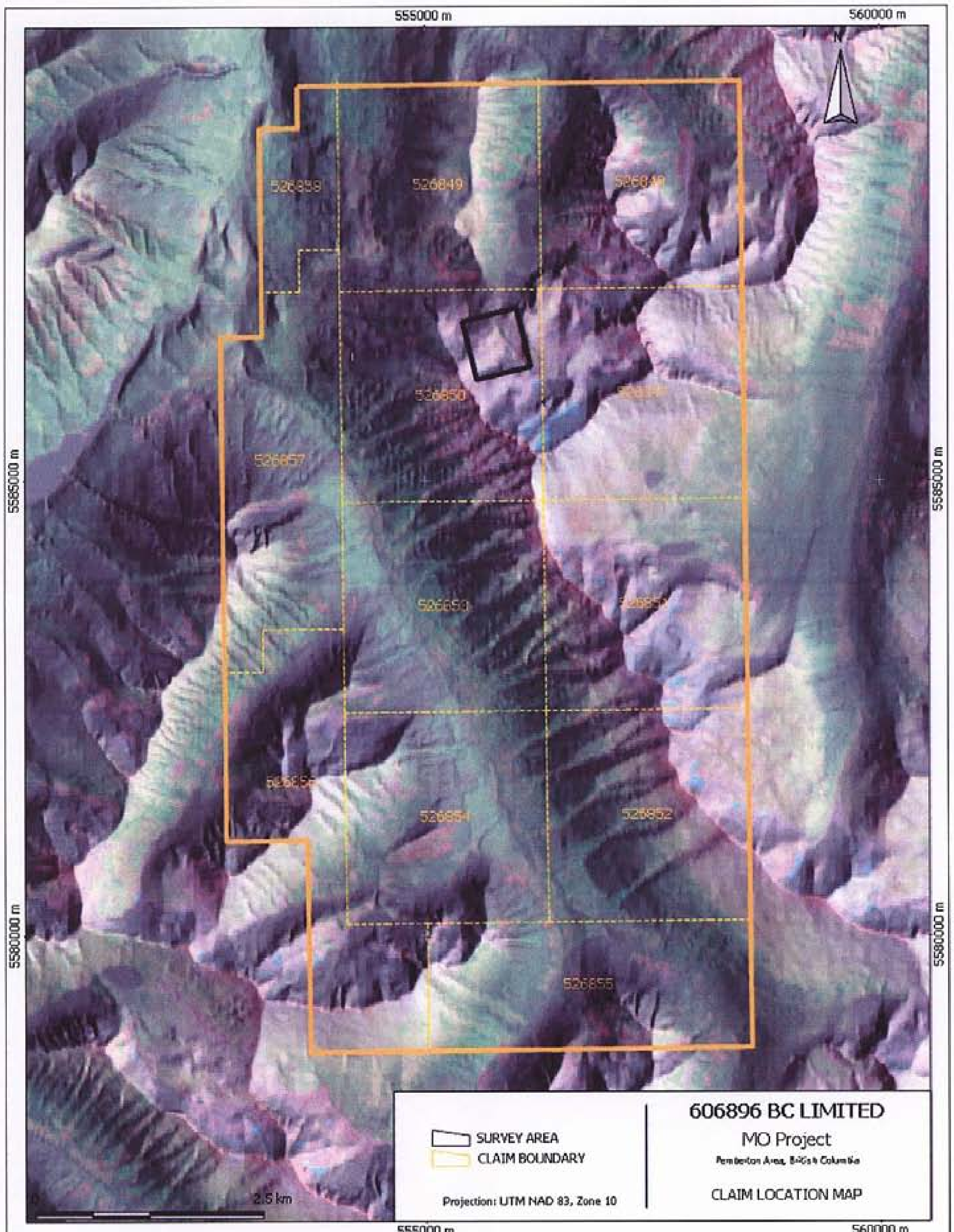


Figure 2: 606896 BC Limited Claim Map

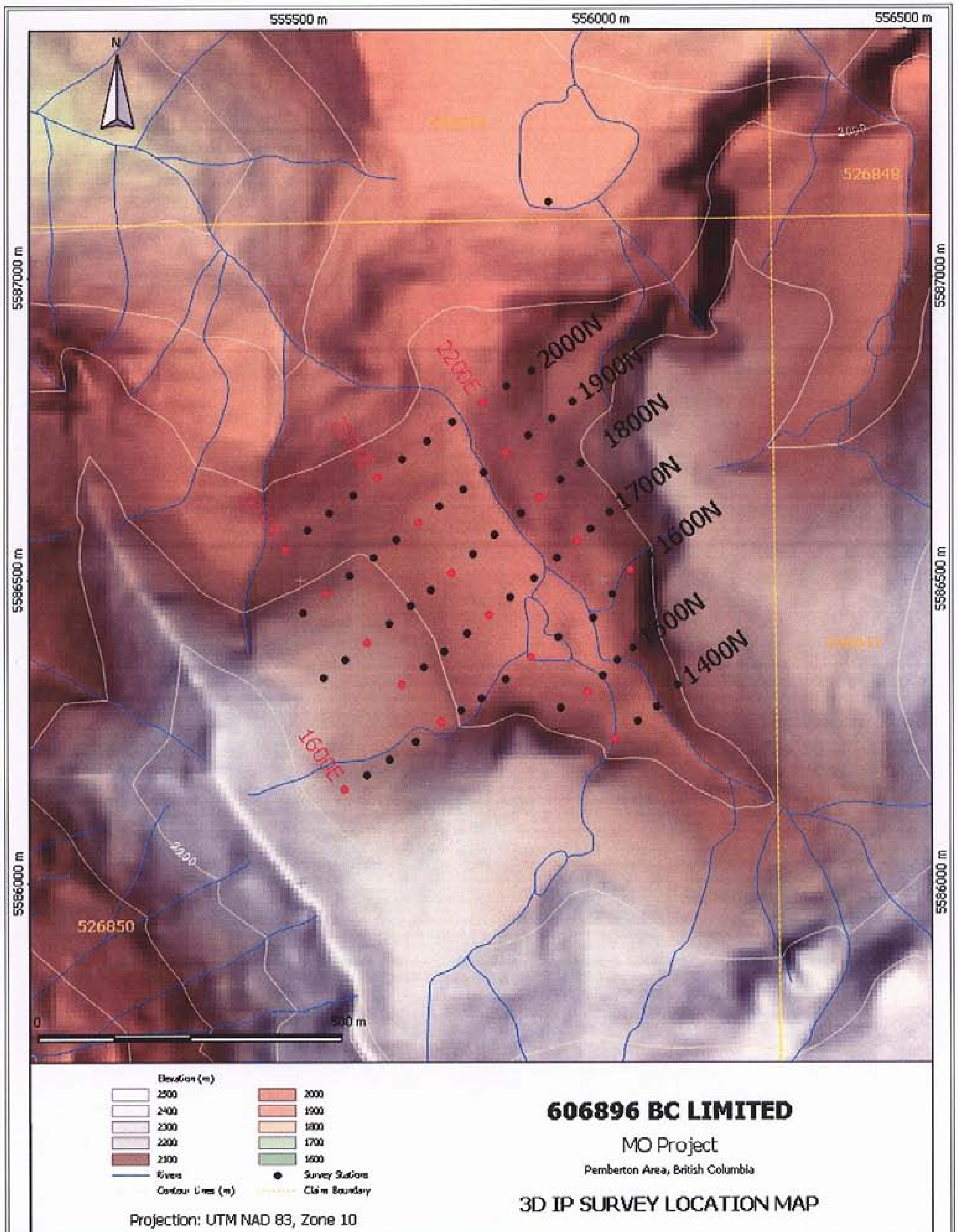


Figure 3: 3DIP Grid Map

3 FIELD WORK AND INSTRUMENTATION

3.1 Field Logistics

The SJ Geophysics Ltd. crew consisted of five SJ Geophysics employees: Jan Dobrescu (Geophysicist), John Wilkinson (Technician), Louis Bruyere, Ryan Nelson and Kyle Reynolds.

The crew mobilized from Vancouver by vehicle on September 19th with the geophysical instrumentation, and made their way to Pemberton. That same day, the SJ Geophysics crew members flew from Pemberton Heliport into the exploration camp with the geophysical equipment, and then geophysical operations started the next day, on the 20^{th} of September. This first day of the survey was spent setting up the lines and equipment, and then the following three days were spent surveying the lines from 1400N to 2000N, using the 3DIP methodology. Initial quality control was performed on site by the field geophysicist, while the final data processing and inversions were carried out in the offices of SJ Geophysics Ltd.

All the equipment was picked up (including the camp) on September 24^{th}, 2006 and was flown out together with the crew at the nearest point of highway 99. From here, the geophysical crew drove back to Vancouver.

There were in total 4 production days, and 2 mobilization days. The average IP production was approximately 775 m/day for the entire survey. A significant amount of time was required for moving wire and cables each day on a grid with difficult topography and occasionally with bad weather.

3.2 Survey Parameters and Instrumentation

The geophysical survey started on Line 1400N, and progressed to the north up to Line 2000N, using the same current remote A. Lines 1400N, 1600N, 1800N, and 2000N were current lines, while Lines 1500N, 1700N, and 1900N acted as the receiver lines. The dipole array consisted of a modified pole-dipole configuration that was mostly used with a combination of up to 10 equal dipoles, for a total array length of up to 500m.

For the entire IP survey, all data were collected using the proprietary SJ-24 Full Waveform Digital Receiver (Rx). The current was injected with a 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off duty cycle into the ground via a transmitter (Tx). The GDD Tx II 3.6 KW transmitter was utilized for the duration of the program. For further information on the instrumentation, see Appendix 3 at the end of this report.

The dipole array was implemented using standard 8 conductor cables configured with 50m takeouts for the potential rods. At each current station, the electrodes used consisted of 5/8" stainless steel rods of approximately 1.0m in length. For the potential line, the electrodes consisted of 7/16" stainless steel "pins" of 0.5m length.

The IP readings from each day's surveying were downloaded to a computer and entered into a database archive every evening. The database program allows the operator to display the IP decay curves in an efficient manner, and this provides a visual review of the data quality on site.

4 Geophysical Techniques

4.1 IP Method

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. On most surveys, such as this one, the IP/Resistivity measurements are made on a regular grid of stations along survey lines.

After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarizable materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks.

Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example). So from a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation.

Also, from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage.

IP/resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable to within about five percent. However, they will exceed that if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact. IP/resistivity measurements are influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of the traditional pseudosection presentation of IP data in the past has often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface could mask a weaker one that is located at depth.

4.2 3DIP Method

Three dimensional IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over conventional surveys.

In a common 3DIP configuration, a receiver array is established, end-to-end along a survey line while current electrodes are located on two adjacent lines. The survey typically starts at one end of the line and proceeds to the other end. A typical 8 dipole array normally consists of two 100m dipoles, followed by four 50m dipoles and then two more 100m dipoles at the end of the array. In some areas these spacings are modified to compensate for local conditions such as inaccessible sites, streams, and overall conductivity of the ground. Current electrodes are advanced along the adjacent lines, starting at approximately 200m from the centre of the array and advancing approximately 400m through the array at 50m increments. At this point, the receiver array is advanced 400m and the process is repeated down the line. Receiver arrays are typically established on every second line (200m apart) thereby providing subsurface coverage at 100m increments.

4.3 Inversion Programs

"Inversion" programs have recently become available that allow a more definitive interpretation, although the process remains subjective.

The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic "Interpreted Depth Section." However, note that the term is left in quotation marks. The use of the inversion routine is a subjective one because the input into the inversion routine calls for a number of user selectable variables whose adjustment can greatly influence the output. The output from the inversion routines do assist in providing a more reliable interpretation of IP/Resistivity data, however, they are relatively new to the exploration industry and are, to some degree, still in the experimental stage.

The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to evaluate the output with regard to what is geologically known, to estimate the depth of detection, and to determine the viability of specific measurements.

The Inversion Program (DCINV3D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility. It solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivity, and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of IP polarizable particles in the rocks.

The interpreted depth section maps represent the cross sectional distribution of polarizable materials, in the case of IP effect, and the cross sectional distribution of the apparent resistivity, in the case of the resistivity parameter.

5 Data Presentation

5.1 Cross Sections

As described above, the IP data is processed through an inversion program that outputs one possible subsurface distribution of resistivity and polarizable materials that would produce the observed data. These results are presented in a false-color cross section and these displays can be directly interpreted as geological cross sections.

For the purposes of the report, page size scaled plots have been included in Appendix 4 at the back of this report.

5.2 Plan Maps

False color contour maps of the inverted resistivity and chargeability results can be produced for selected depths. Data is positioned using UTM coordinates gathered during the field work. This display illustrates the regional distribution of the geophysical trends, outlining strike orientations and possible fault offsets.

Plan maps can be displayed in two ways: depth below topography or as horizontal slices in terms of elevation. For the purposes of this report, the plan maps produced were created as depths below the surface. However, elevation slices may be easily viewed from the 3D inversion model with the use of a 3D viewer described in the next section.

Plan maps are plotted for both resistivity and chargeability at depths of 25m, 50m, 75m, 100m, 150m, and 200m and are included as page size plots in Appendix 4.

5.3 Inversion Model

With the computer technology that exists today, the 3D inversion results can be easily viewed using a 3D visualization program such as UBC-GIF's Dicer3d program or open-source software packages such as ParaView. These programs use a block model format to manipulate the data and allow a user to view the model from infinite viewing angles, or to create infinite cross-sections or plan maps. In addition, these visualization programs allow the user to isolate different isosurfaces/volumes to facilitate interpretation of the data.

6 Discussion of Results

6.1 Data Processing

The array implemented over the line separation of 100m with 50m dipoles and the small size of the grid allowed the volume to be broken down to a cell size of 12.5m. The inversion "mesh" or array of cells is oriented along the lines, that is along the local coordinates. This orientation provides the most efficient representation of the volume in terms of cell economy. The volume must also be arranged to be within a rectangular area with ample extension or "padding" to permit the calculations to proceed unconstrained within the actual survey region. The final models are then trimmed to remove the "padding" to just beyond the data. Features which are developed very near the edges have often times been placed within the "padding cells" and represent poorly determined results and so must be viewed with skepticism.

Although all 7 lines were surveyed, the shorter two lines (1400N and 1500N) are not plotted in the plan maps. They were included in the inversion process; however, strong edge effects associated with them resulted in the final model being trimmed to only show the cleaner data. This may have been caused by the insufficient data at depth caused by the very short lines.

6.2 Chargeability

The 3DIP inverted chargeability model illustrates that a single chargeable zone exists within the survey region. The chargeability feature covers the majority of the northeastern portion of the grid. The core (region of highest chargeability values > 11ms) of this chargeable zone is annotated by the black dashed oval on Figure 4 below.

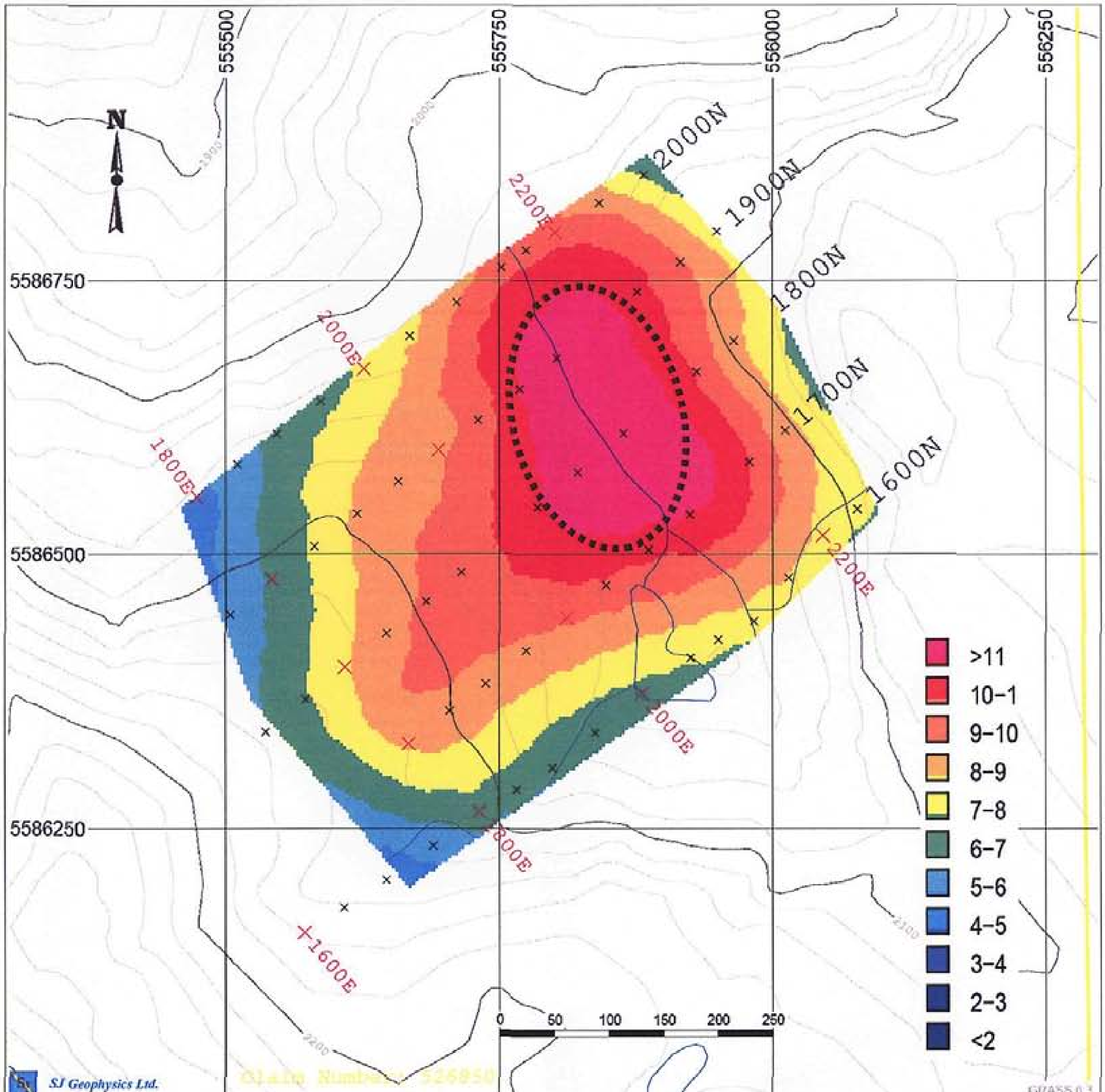


Figure 4: Inverted Chargeability @ 100m below surface

6.3 Resistivity

From the inverted geophysical model the resistivity values ranged approximately from 2000 ohm-m to 25,000 ohm-m. Figure 5 belows shows the plan map for 100m depth below the surface. For illustration purposes the core of the chargeability feature has also been annotated on Figure 5.

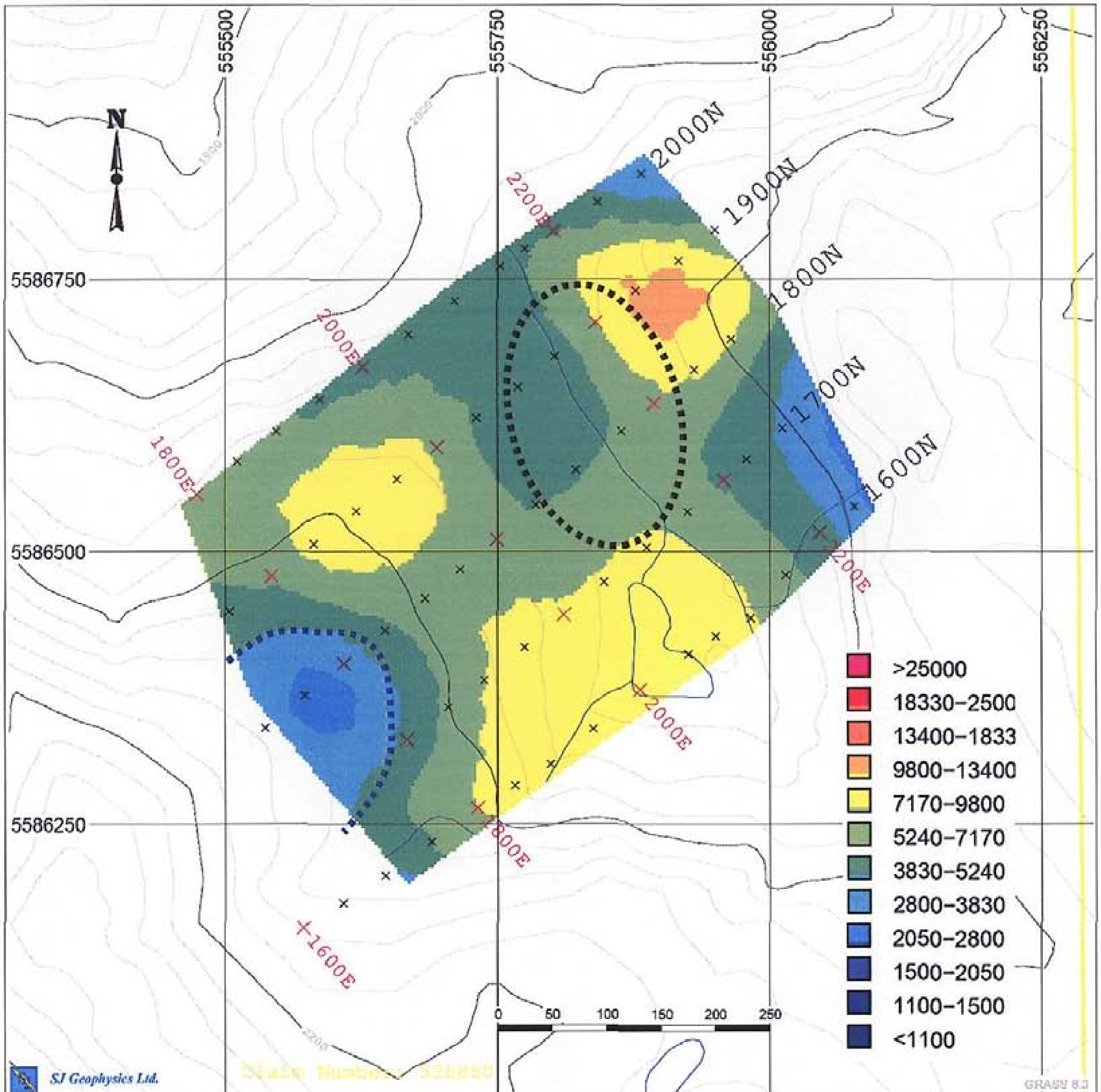


Figure 5: Inverted Resistivity @ 100m below surface

The interpreted resistivity model shows a low resistivity zone on the southwestern edge of the survey (Ln1800N, Stn1800E). It is associated with a single acquisition line and is located on the edge of the survey. This feature may be poorly determined due the limited data acquired on the edge of the survey and therefore must be viewed with skepticism.

The resistivity model indicates that the region surrounding the core chargeability feature may be confined by a zone of moderate to high resistivity values. With the use of a visualization package, this can be seen in Figure 6 below. The orange-red region shows the material wrapping around the core chargeability (dark green) that has resistivity values greater than 7200 Ohm-m. In the centre of this (overlying the core chargeability feature) lies a low resistivity feature at the surface. This may indicate glacial till or other sedimentary deposits in the near surface associated with the creek.

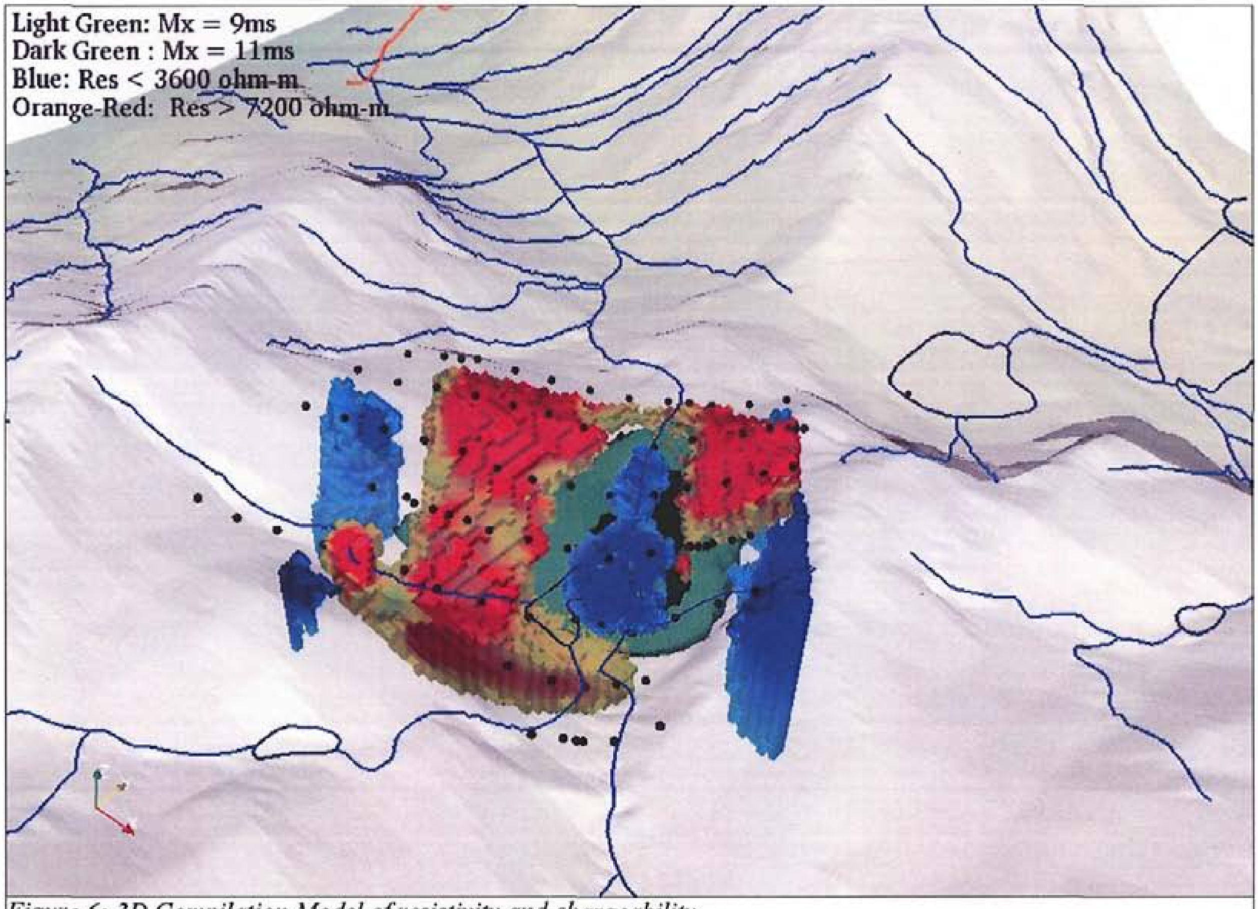


Figure 6: 3D Compilation Model of resistivity and chargeability

This low resistivity feature extends less than 50m in depth and overlies the chargeability high core. This is clearly seen in the cross section for line 1800N (Figure 7) and in a cross sectional view from the visualization package (Figure 8).

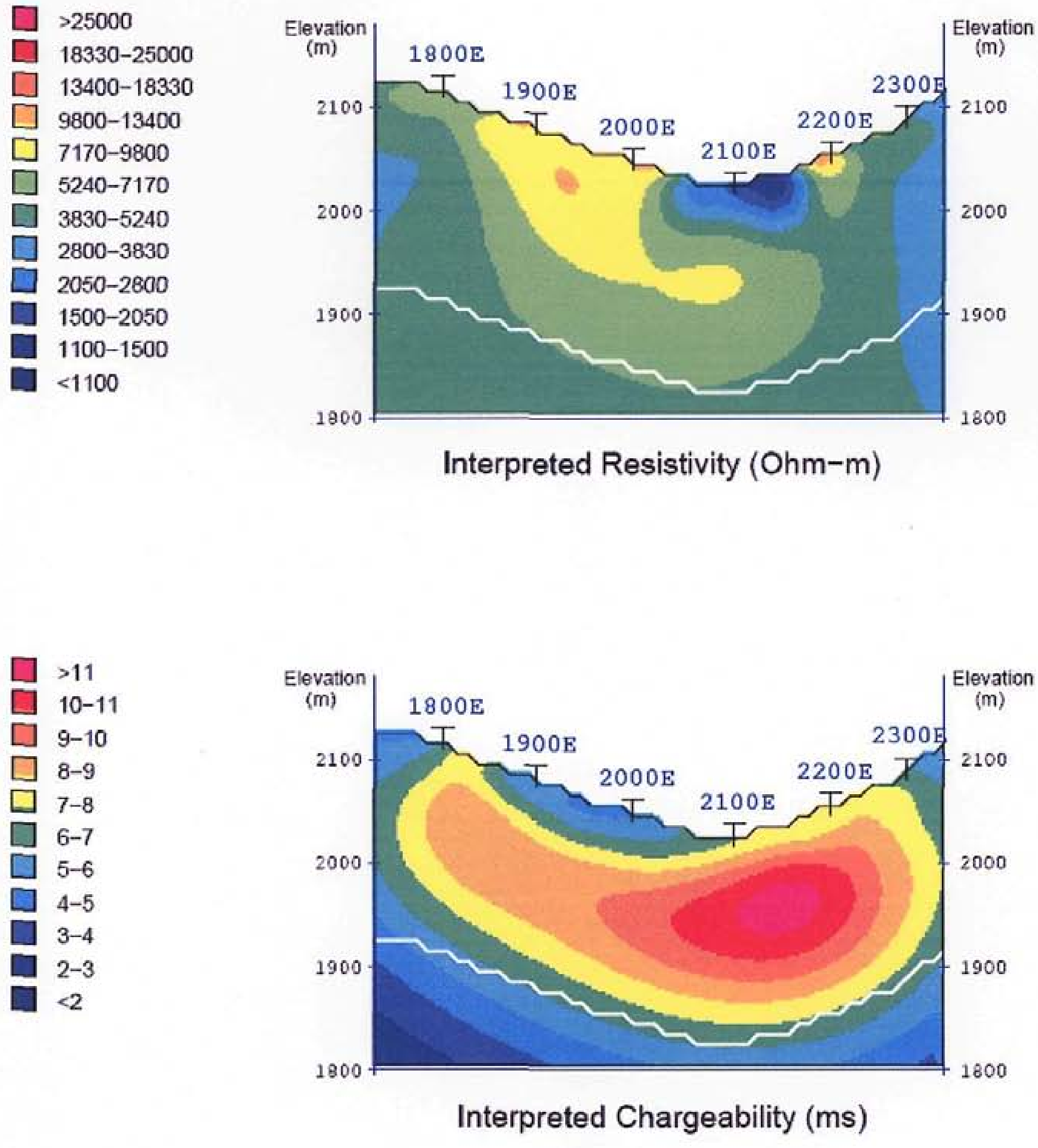


Figure 7: Line 1800 N – Resistivity and Chargeability sections

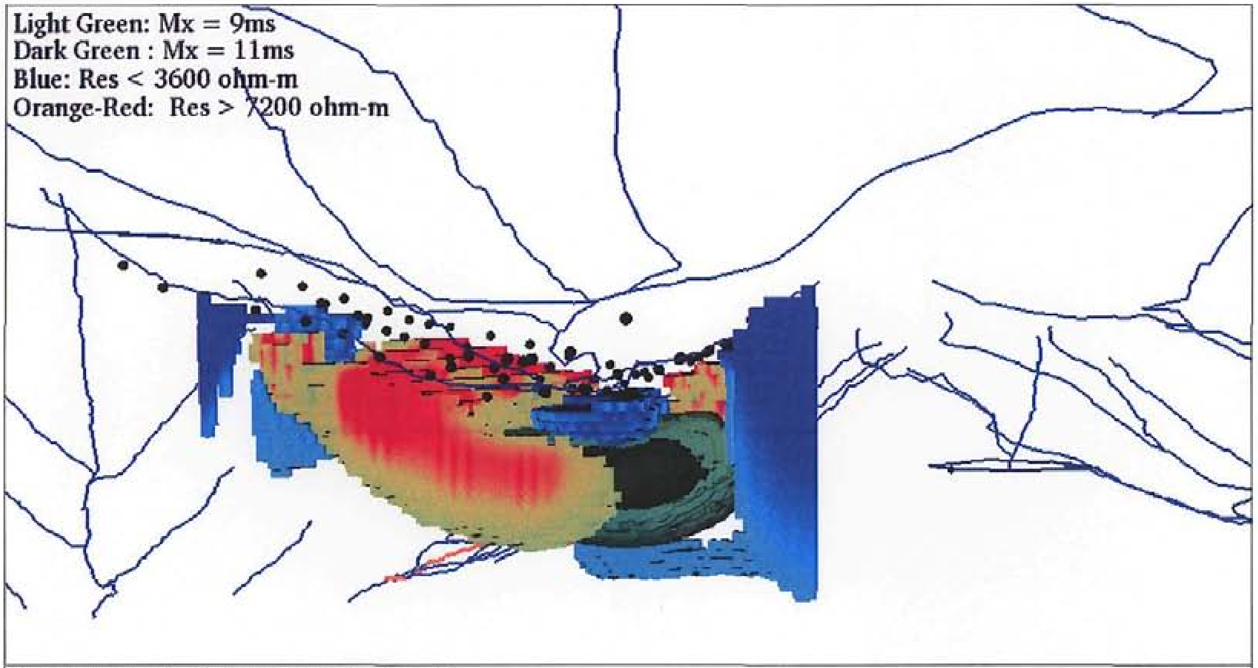


Figure 8: Cross sectional view from south

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

SJ Geophysics Ltd. acquired 3DIP data over 606896 BC Limited exploration mineral claims located close to Duffey Lake in southwestern British Columbia. This small geophysical survey (3.1 line kilometres) survey took place between September 19, 2006 to September 24, 2006.

The inverted models from the acquired data revealed the existence of a single chargeability feature with a high chargeability core. A zone of moderate to high resistivity values appears to surround this chargeability core. Such a change in the characteristic of the geophysical parameter may indicate a change in the state of the geological unit (ie. altered vs. unaltered).

Under ideal conditions, the grid should be extended to the north to ensure that the chargeability anomaly is truly being closed off. Another set of 3DIP lines should be able to determine this. As well it may be a good idea to reacquire lines 1400N and 1500N with a line length of at least 400m with 25m dipoles to gather sufficient data on these lines for inversion. Extension of the grid would require some thought to ensure it is logistically feasible base on the steep topography.

This information gathered from the geophysical data should be compiled and correlated with the known geological model may provide greater insight to direct future drilling targets.

Respectfully submitted,

As per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Jan Dobrescu,

B. Sc. Hon. (Geophysics/Geology)

Shawn Rastad

B.Sc., Geophysics

APPENDIX 1 – STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Jan Dobrescu

I, Jan Dobrescu, of the city of Burnaby, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1) I graduated from the University of Bucharest in 1985 with a B. Sc. Hon degree in geological and geophysical engineering.
2) I have practised my profession continuously from that date.
3) I have no interest in 606896 BC Limited or any of their subsidiaries or related companies, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: ______________________

Jan Dobrescu, B. Sc. Hon.,
Geophysicist/Geologist

Shawn Rastad

I, Shawn Rastad, of the city of Coquitlam, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1) I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1996 with a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in geophysics.

2) I have been working in mineral and oil exploration since 1997.

3) I have no interest in 606896 BC Limited or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: ______________________

Shawn Rastad, B.Sc. (Geophysics)

APPENDIX 2 – SUMMARY TABLES (IP ONLY)

Line	***Bol Station***	***EOL Station***	***Remote used***	***Type***	***Surveyed Length***
1400N	2000	2150	2200N 2500E	3DIP-Cx	150
1500N	1950	2150	2200N 2500E	3DIP-Rx	200
1600N	1600	2250	2200N 2500E	3DIP-Cx	650
1700N	1800	2300	2200N 2500E	3DIP-Rx	500
1800N	1700	2300	2200N 2500E	3DIP-Cx	600
1900N	1800	2300	2200N 2500E	3DIP-Rx	500
2000N	1800	2300	2200N 2500E	3DIP-Cx	500

Total Linear Kilometers =3,100m

Appendix 3 – Instrument Specifications

SJ-24 Full Waveform Digital IP Receiver

Technical:	
Input impedance:	10 Mohm
Input overvoltage protection:	up to 1000V
External memory:	Unlimited readings
Number of dipoles:	4 to 16 +, expandable.
Synchronization:	Software signal post-processing user selectable
Common mode rejection:	More than 100 dB (for Rs =0)
Self potential (Sp):	Range:-5V to + 5V Resolution: 0.1 mV Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts
Primary voltage:	Range: 1μV – 10V (24bit) Resolution: 1μV Accuracy: typ. <1.0%
Chargeability:	Resolution: 1μV/V Accuracy: typ. <1.0%
General (4 dipole unit):	
Dimensions:	18x16x9 cm
Weight:	1.1 Kg
Battery:	12V External
Operating temperature range:	-20°C to 40°C

GDD Tx II IP Transmitter

Input voltage:	240V / 60Hz
Output power:	3.6 Kw maximum.
Output voltage:	150 to 2400 Volts
Output current:	5 ma to 10Amperes
Time domain:	Transmission cycle is 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF
Operating temp. range:	-40^0 to $+65^0$ C
Display:	Digital LCD read to 0.001A
Dimensions (h w d):	34 x 21 x 39 cm
Weight:	50kg.

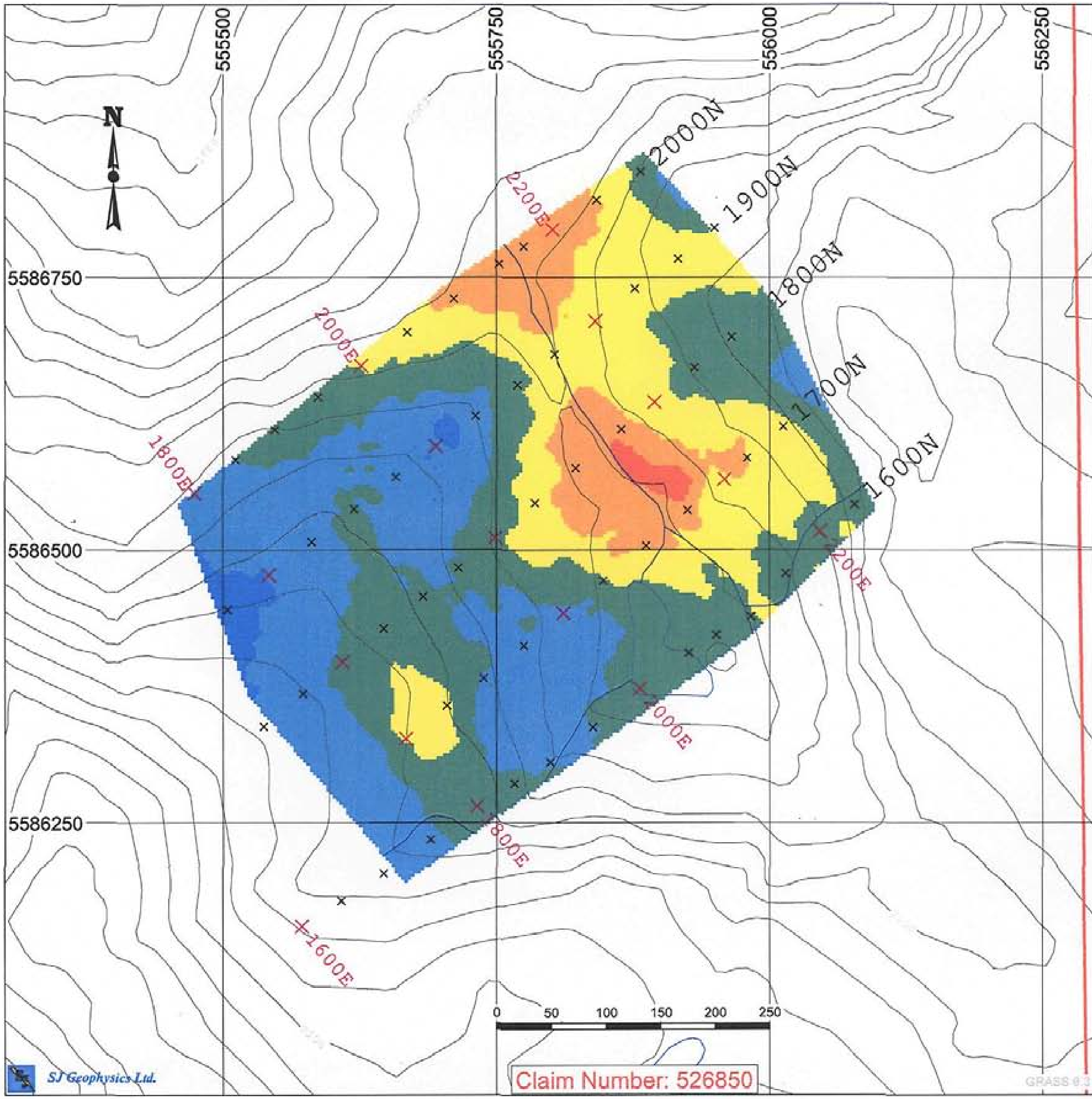
APPENDIX 4 – PLATES

Included as separate PDF files and as page size scaled plots with hardcopy:

"606896BCLIMITED_Mo_Planmap_RES.pdf" contains false color contour interpreted resistivity maps at 25m, 50m, 75m, 100m, 150m, 200m and respectively 250m below topography.

"606896BCLIMITED_Mo_Planmap_CHG.pdf" contains false color contour interpreted chargeability maps at 25m, 50m, 75m, 100m, 150m, 200m and respectively 250m below topography.

"606896BCLIMITED_Mo_3DSections.pdf" contains false color contour cross section maps of the 3D Inversion Model, both resistivity and chargeability, for lines 1600N, 1700N, 1800N, 1900N, 2000N.



>11
10-11
9-10
8-9
7-8
6-7
5-6
4-5
3-4
2-3
<2

Legend

- × Survey Stations
- Claim Area
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Lakes

Survey Information:

3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006

Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006

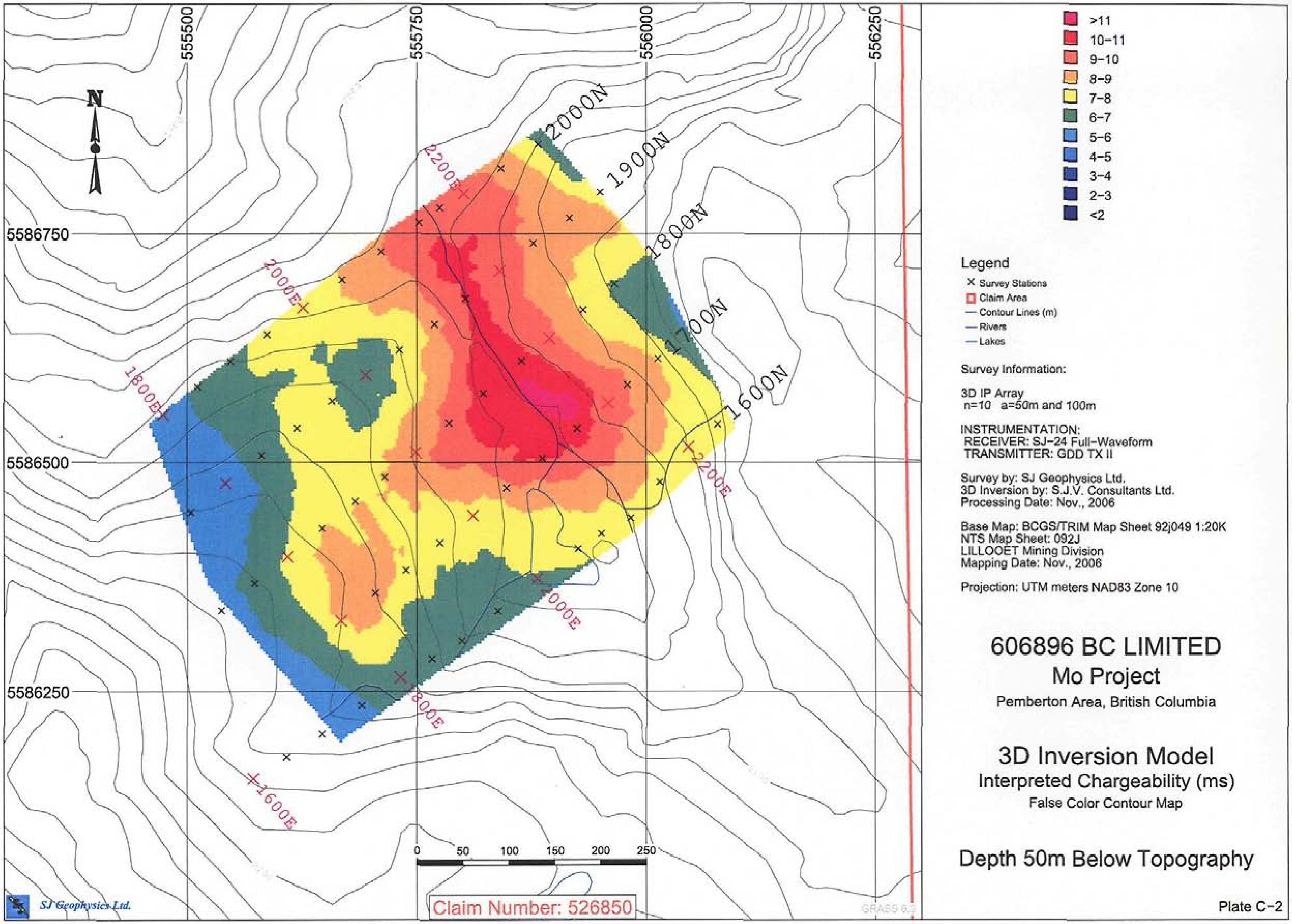
Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10

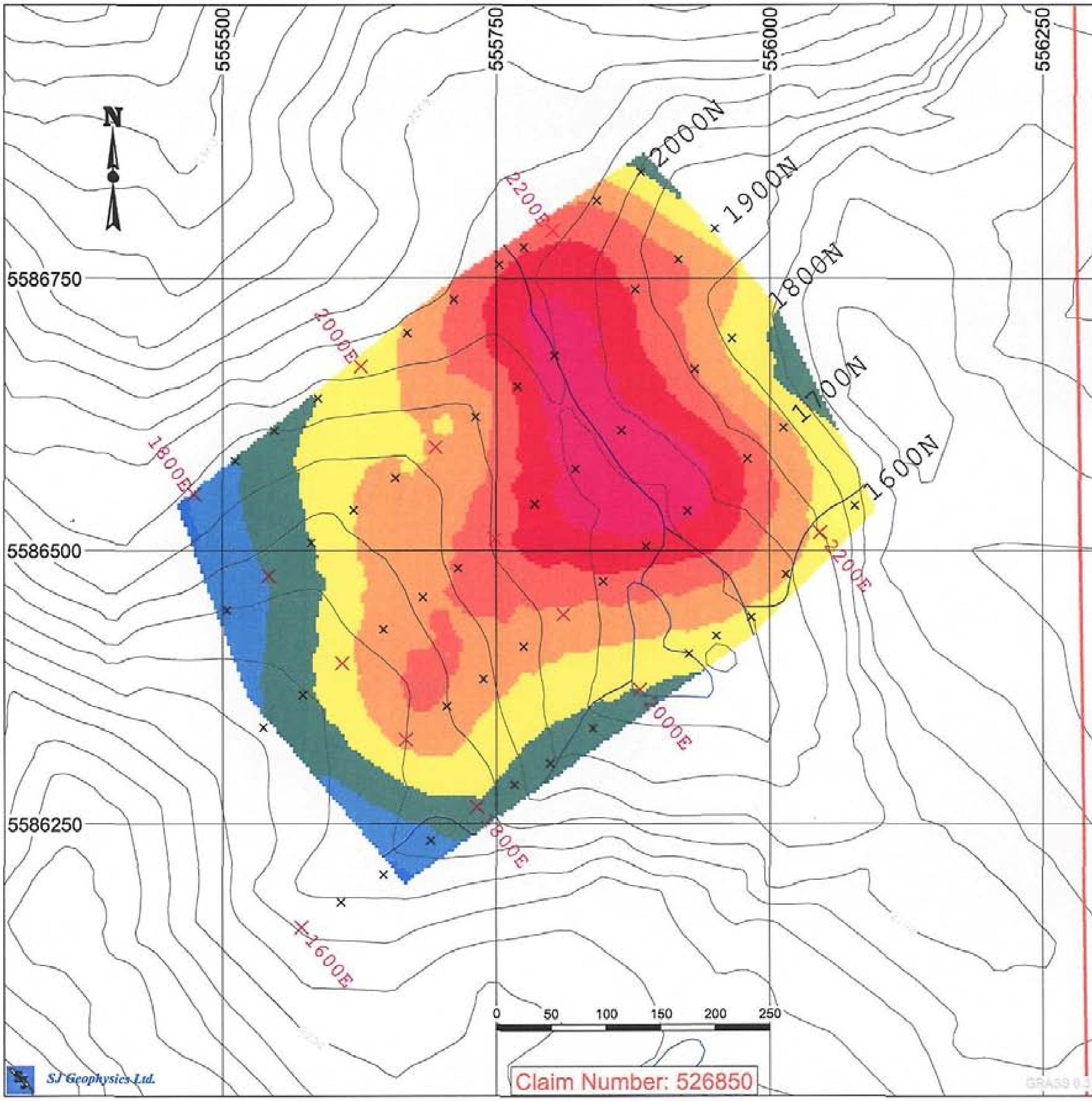
606896 BC LIMITED
Mo Project
Pemberton Area, British Columbia

3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
False Color Contour Map

Depth 25m Below Topography

Plate C-1


555500
555750
556000
556250
5586750
5586500
5586250
N
2000N
1900N
1800N
1700N
1600N
2200E
2000E
1800E
1600E
2200E
2000E
1800E
0 50 100 150 200 250
Claim Number: 526850
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
>11
10-11
9-10
8-9
7-8
6-7
5-6
4-5
3-4
2-3
<2
Legend
× Survey Stations
Claim Area
Contour Lines (m)
Rivers
Lakes
Survey Information:
3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m
INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006
Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006
Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10
606896 BC LIMITED
Mo Project
Pemberton Area, British Columbia
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
False Color Contour Map
Depth 50m Below Topography
Plate C-2



- >11
- 10–11
- 9–10
- 8–9
- 7–8
- 6–7
- 5–6
- 4–5
- 3–4
- 2–3
- <2

Legend

- × Survey Stations
- Claim Area
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Lakes

Survey Information:

3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006

Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

Pemberton Area, British Columbia

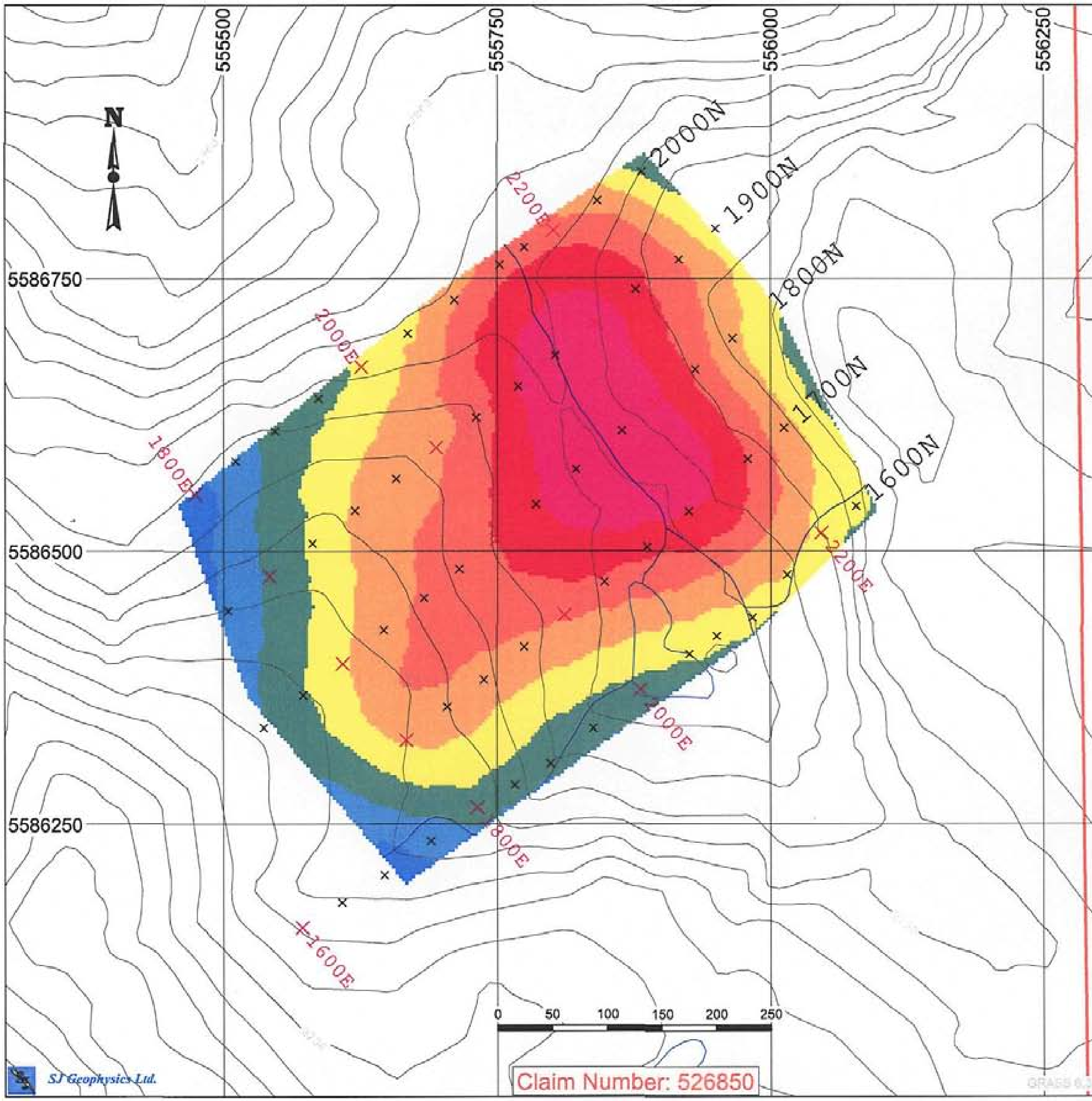
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 75m Below Topography

Plate C-3



>11
10-11
9-10
8-9
7-8
6-7
5-6
4-5
3-4
2-3
<2

Legend

× Survey Stations
Claim Area
Contour Lines (m)
Rivers
Lakes

Survey Information:

3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006

Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

Pemberton Area, British Columbia

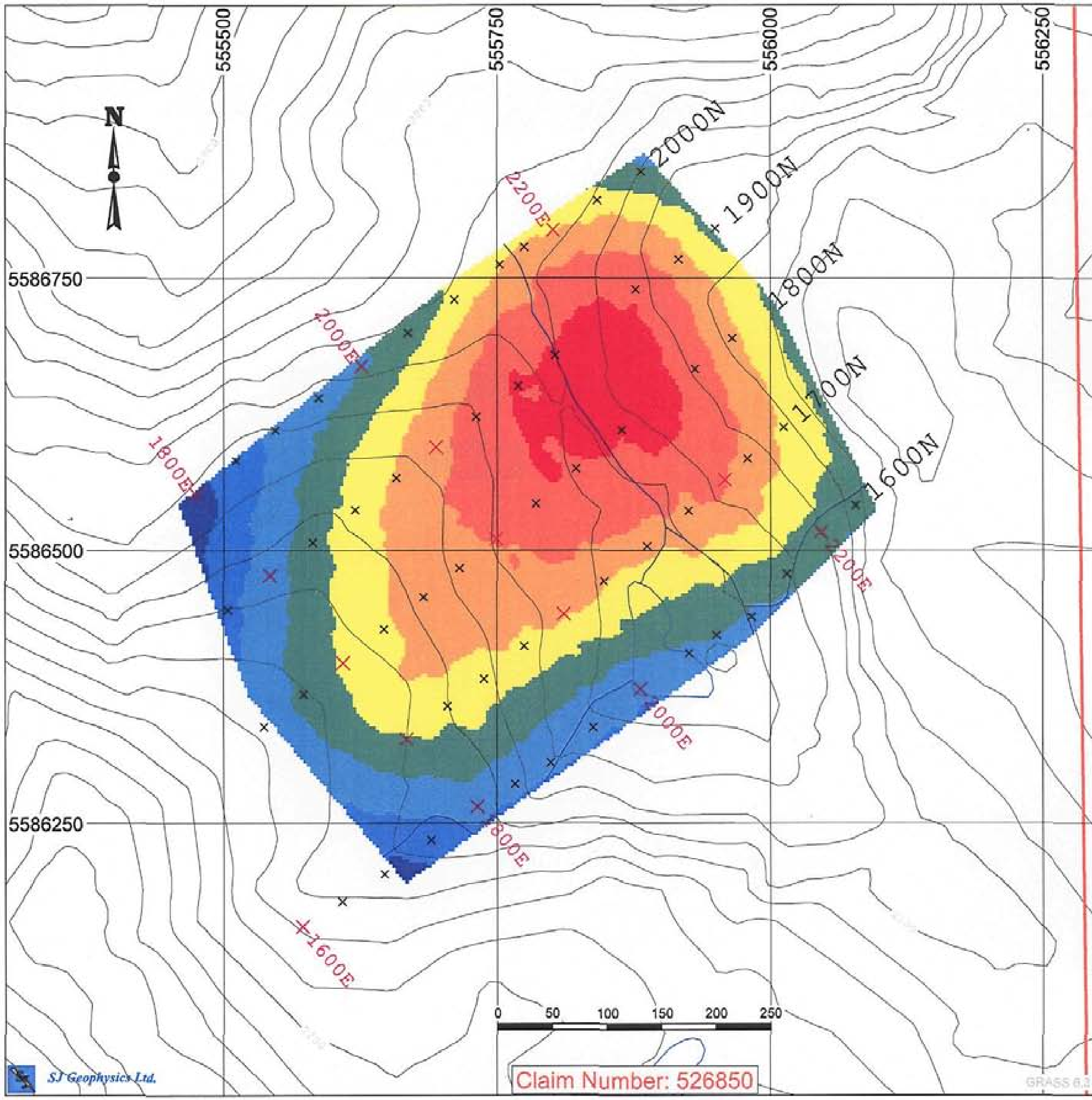
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 100m Below Topography

Plate C-4



	>11
	10-11
	9-10
	8-9
	7-8
	6-7
	5-6
	4-5
	3-4
	2-3
	<2

Legend

- × Survey Stations
- □ Claim Area
- — Contour Lines (m)
- — Rivers
- — Lakes

Survey Information:

3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: *S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.*
Processing Date: Nov., 2006

Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

Pemberton Area, British Columbia

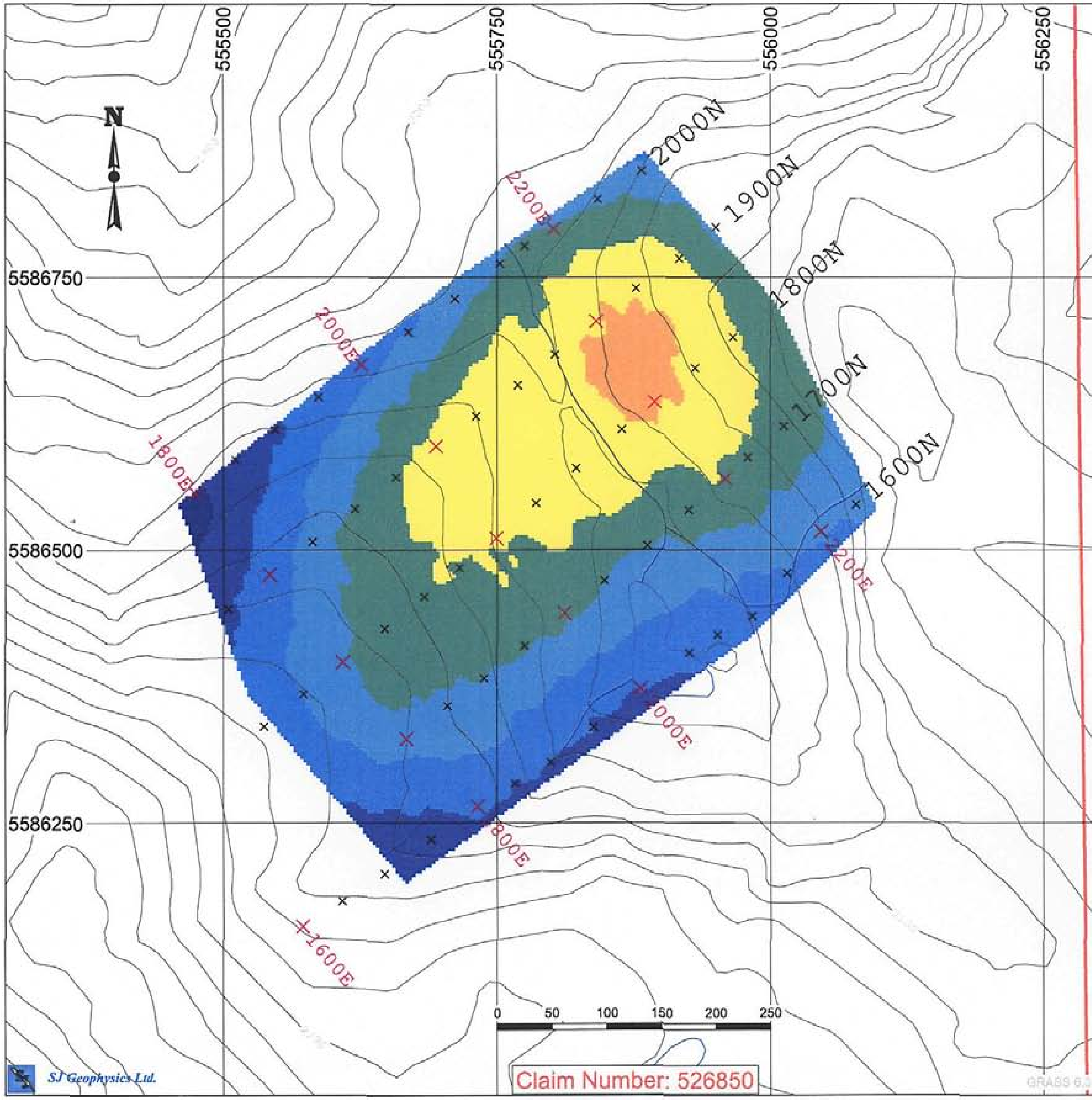
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 150m Below Topography

Plate C-5



- >11
- 10-11
- 9-10
- 8-9
- 7-8
- 6-7
- 5-6
- 4-5
- 3-4
- 2-3
- <2

Legend

- × Survey Stations
- Claim Area
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Lakes

Survey Information:

3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006

Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

Pemberton Area, British Columbia

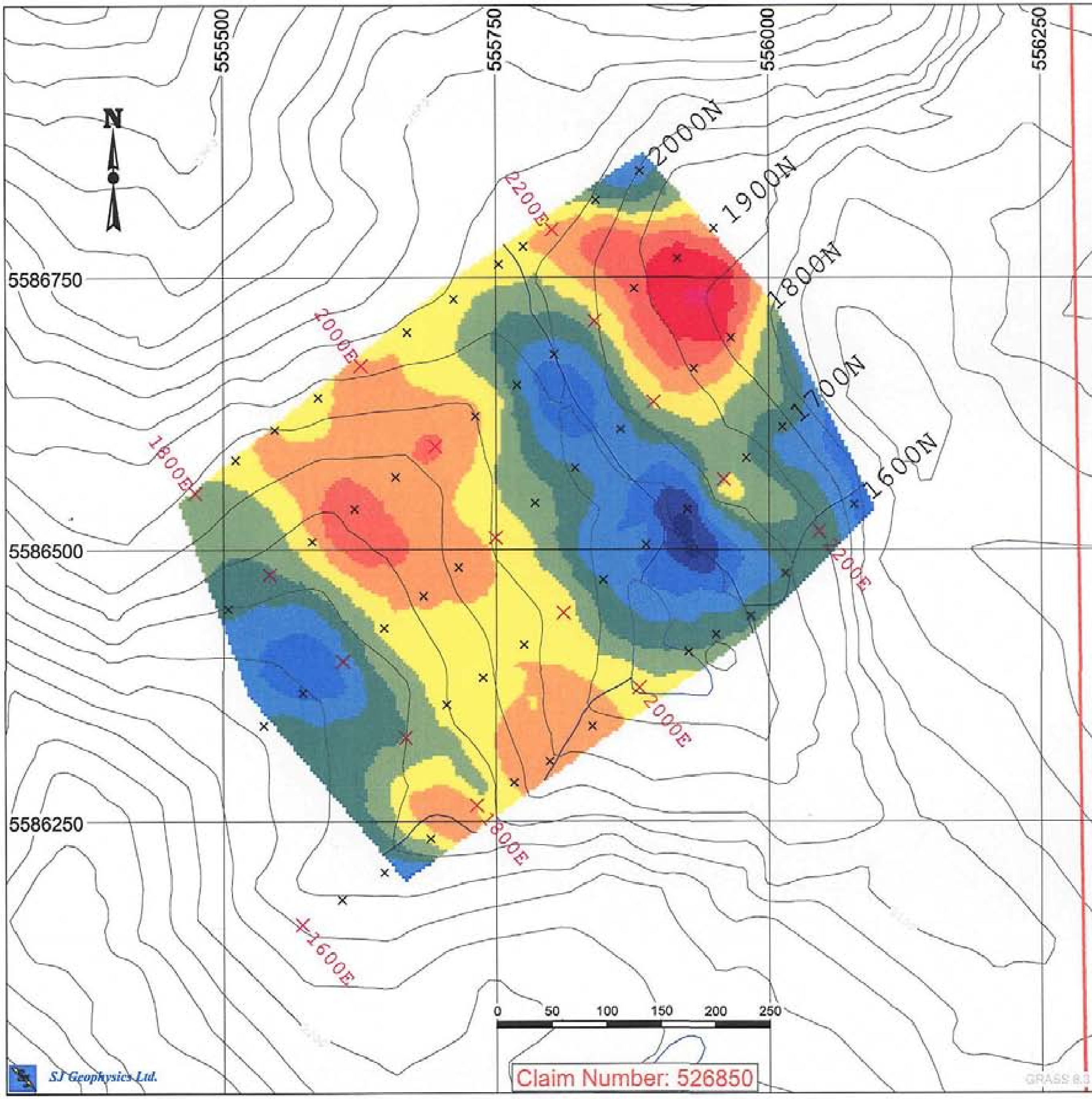
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 200m Below Topography

Plate C-6



>25000
18330-25000
13400-18330
9800-13400
7170-9800
5240-7170
3830-5240
2800-3830
2050-2800
1500-2050
1100-1500
<1100

Legend

× Survey Stations
Claim Area
Contour Lines (m)
Rivers
Lakes

Survey Information:

3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006

Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

Pemberton Area, British Columbia

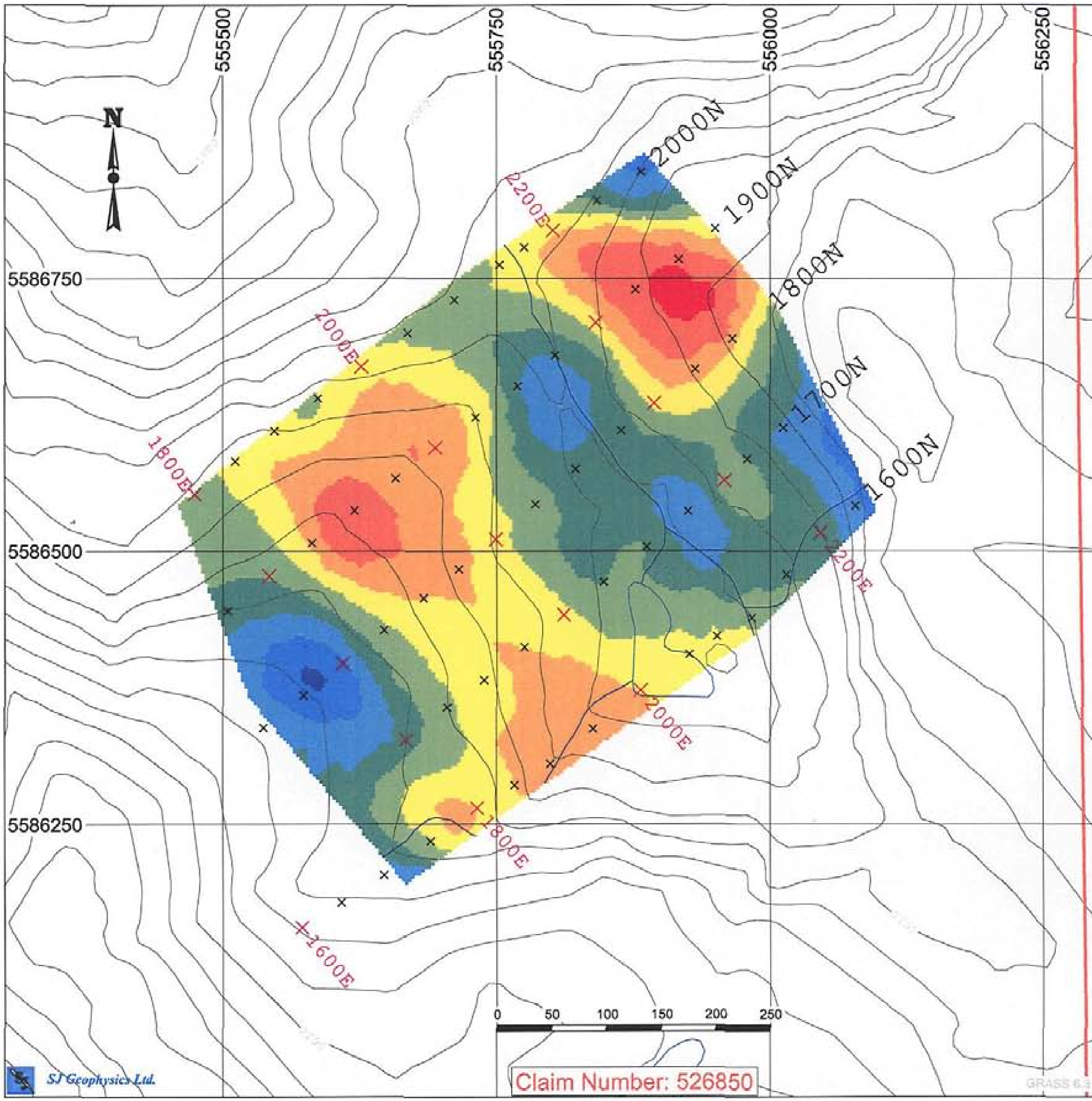
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 25m Below Topography

Plate R-1



	>25000
	18330-25000
	13400-18330
	9800-13400
	7170-9800
	5240-7170
	3830-5240
	2800-3830
	2050-2800
	1500-2050
	1100-1500
	<1100

Legend

- × Survey Stations
- Claim Area
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Lakes

Survey Information:

3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006

Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

Pemberton Area, British Columbia

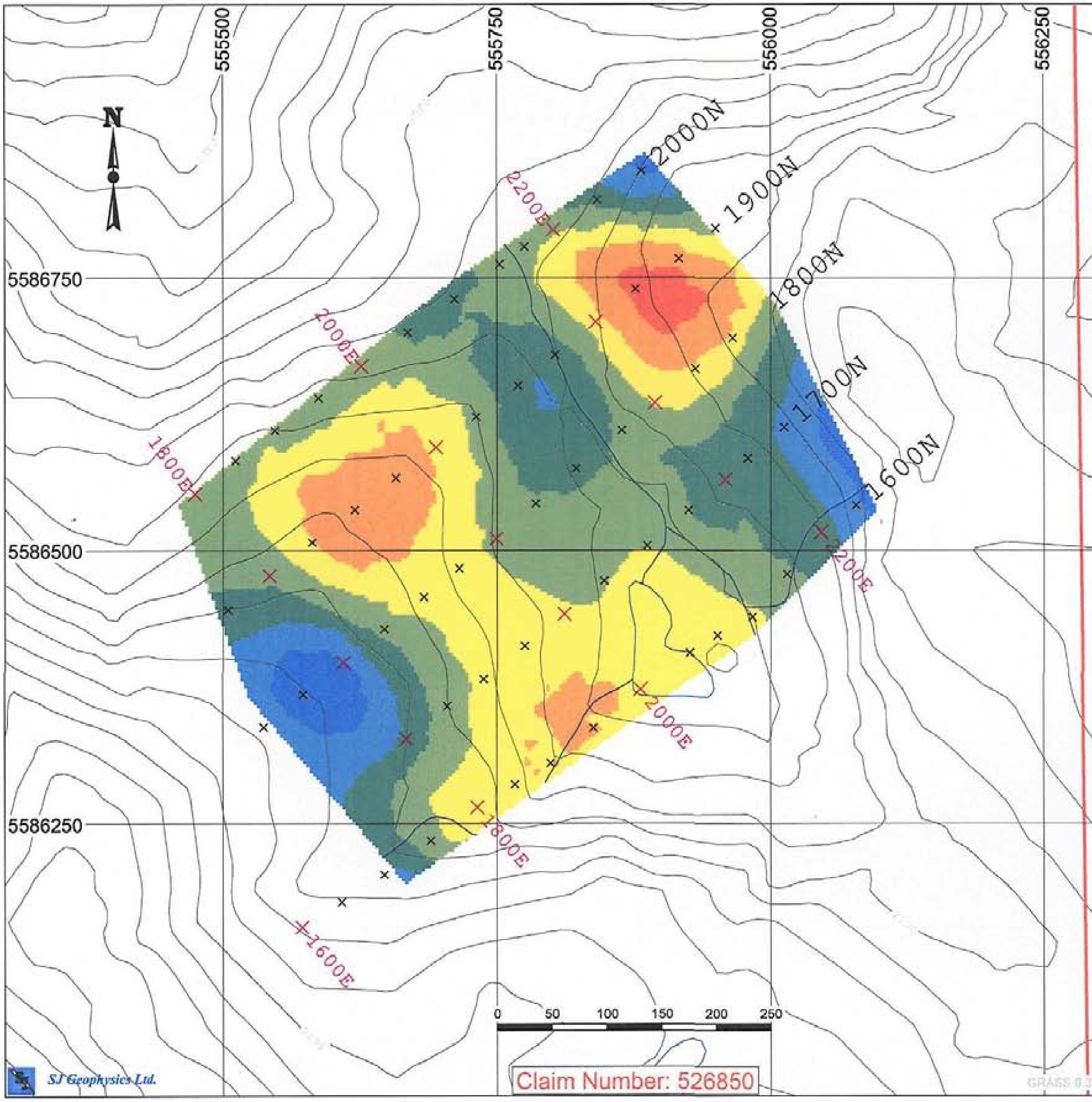
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 50m Below Topography

Plate R-2



	>25000
	18330–25000
	13400–18330
	9800–13400
	7170–9800
	5240–7170
	3830–5240
	2800–3830
	2050–2800
	1500–2050
	1100–1500
	<1100

Legend

- × Survey Stations
- Claim Area
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Lakes

Survey Information:

3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006

Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

Pemberton Area, British Columbia

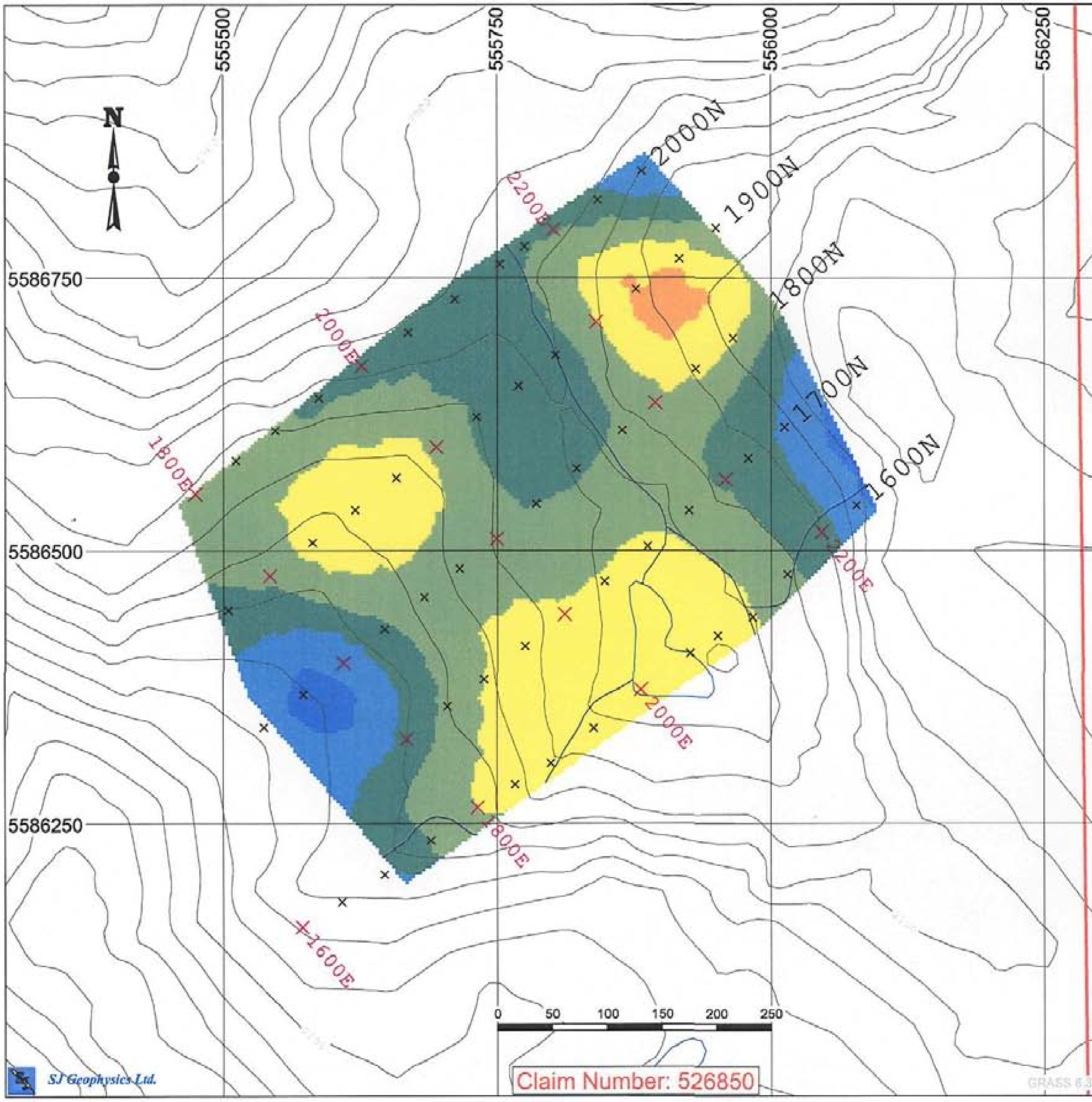
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 75m Below Topography

Plate R–3



	>25000
	18330-25000
	13400-18330
	9800-13400
	7170-9800
	5240-7170
	3830-5240
	2800-3830
	2050-2800
	1500-2050
	1100-1500
	<1100

Legend

- X Survey Stations
- Claim Area
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Lakes

Survey Information:

3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006

Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

Pemberton Area, British Columbia

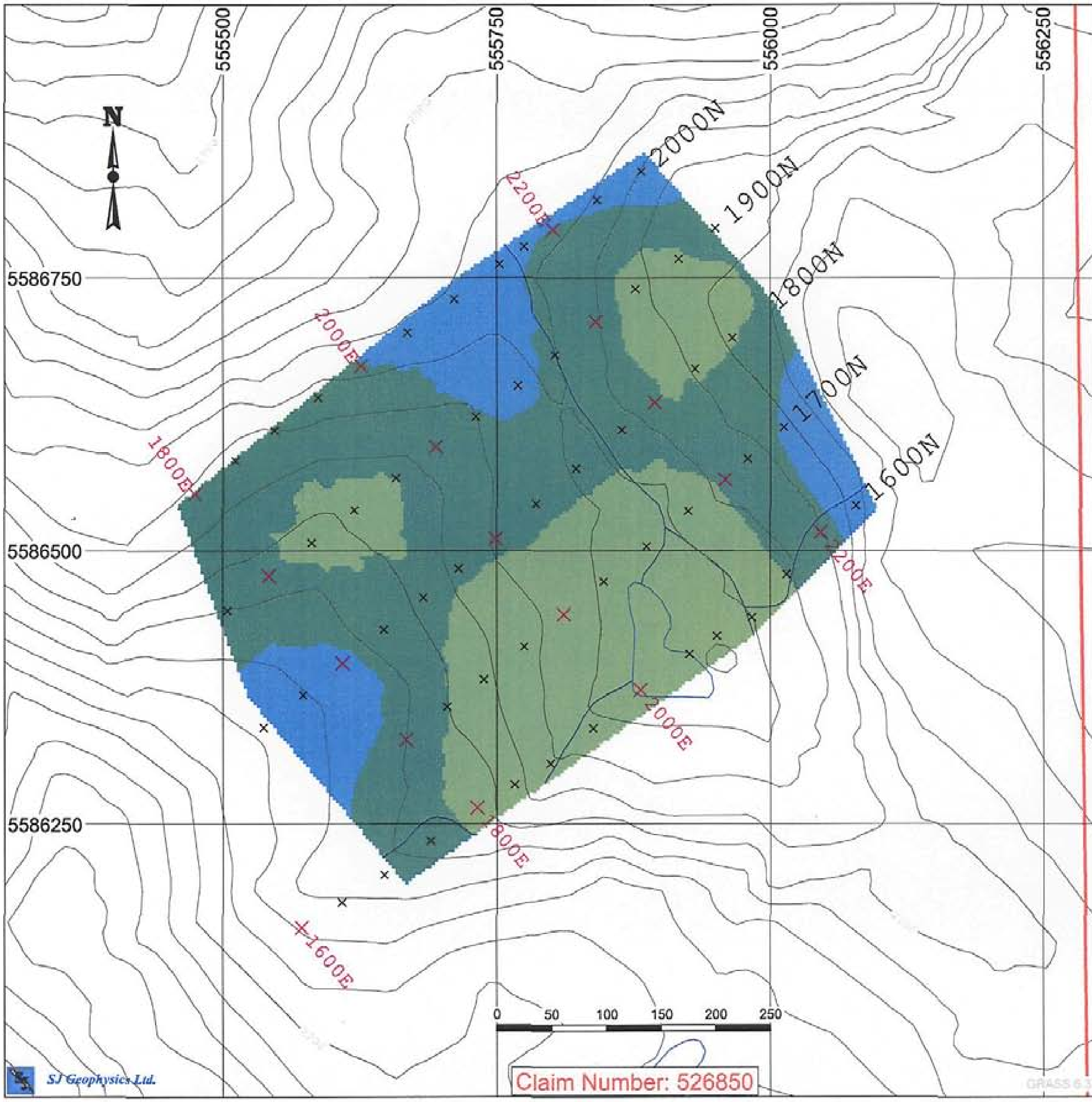
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 100m Below Topography

Plate R-4



- >25000
- 18330~25000
- 13400~18330
- 9800~13400
- 7170~9800
- 5240~7170
- 3830~5240
- 2800~3830
- 2050~2800
- 1500~2050
- 1100~1500
- <1100

Legend

- X Survey Stations
- Claim Area
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Lakes

Survey Information:

3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006

Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

Pemberton Area, British Columbia

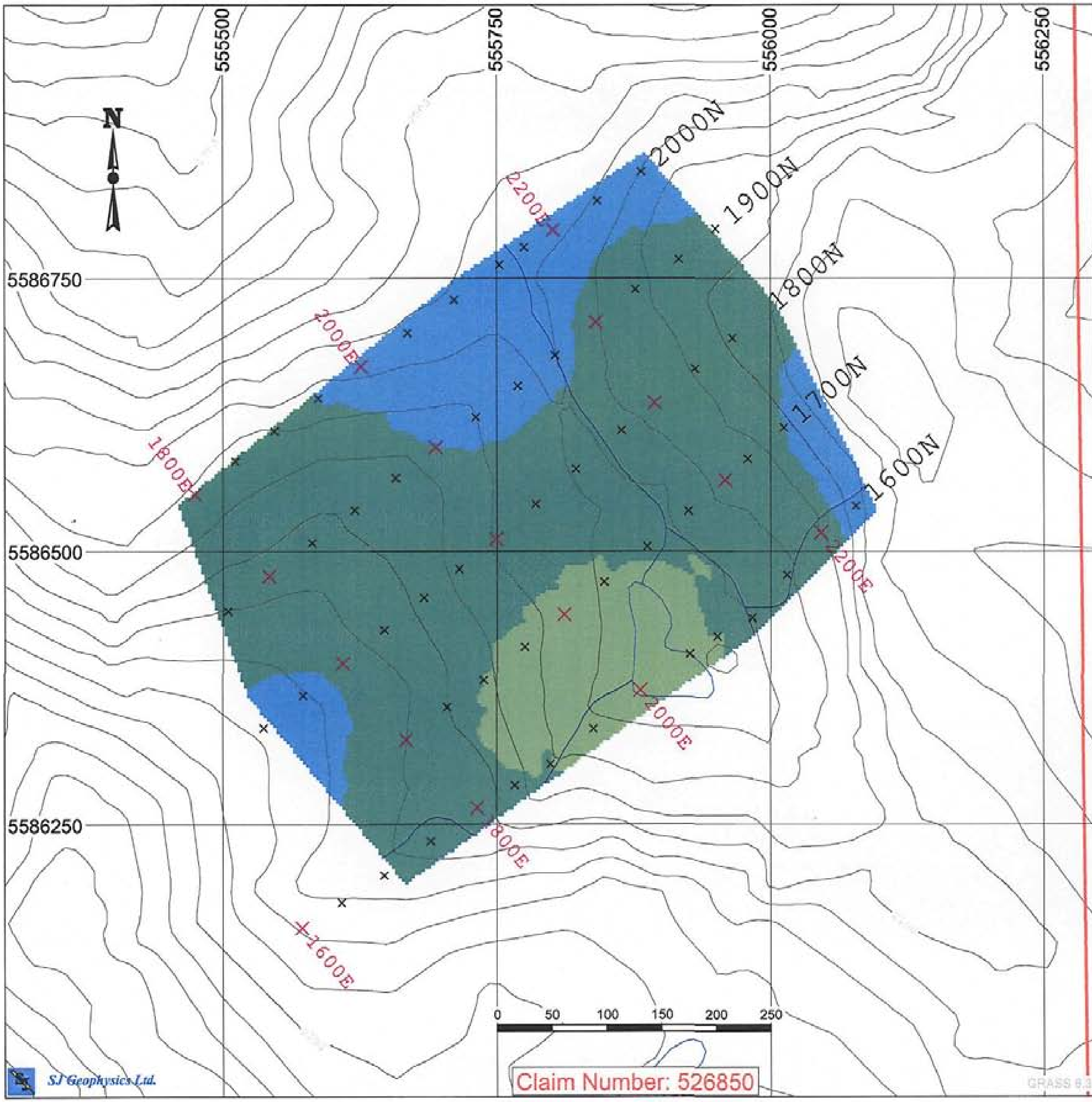
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 150m Below Topography

Plate R-5



>25000
18330–25000
13400–18330
9800–13400
7170–9800
5240–7170
3830–5240
2800–3830
2050–2800
1500–2050
1100–1500
<1100

Legend

- × Survey Stations
- Claim Area
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Lakes

Survey Information:

3D IP Array
n=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION:
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006

Base Map: BCGS/TRIM Map Sheet 92j049 1:20K
NTS Map Sheet: 092J
LILLOOET Mining Division
Mapping Date: Nov., 2006

Projection: UTM meters NAD83 Zone 10

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

Pemberton Area, British Columbia

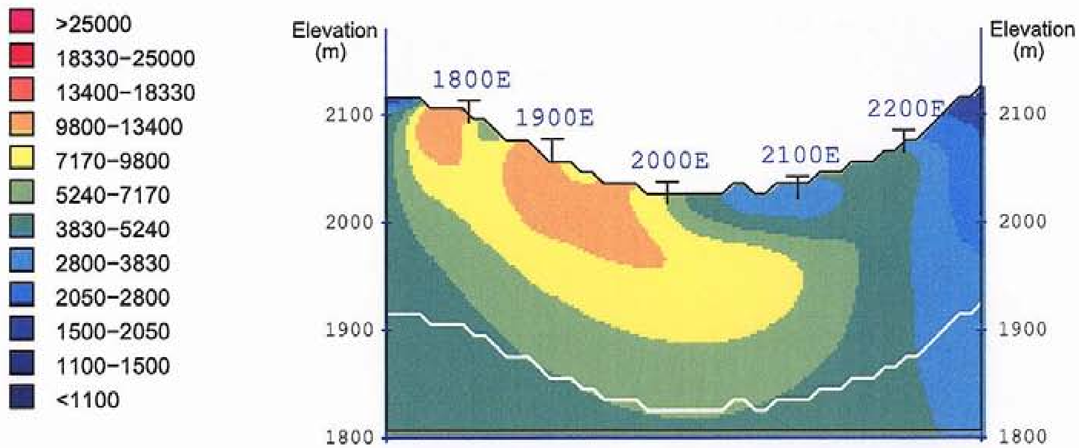
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

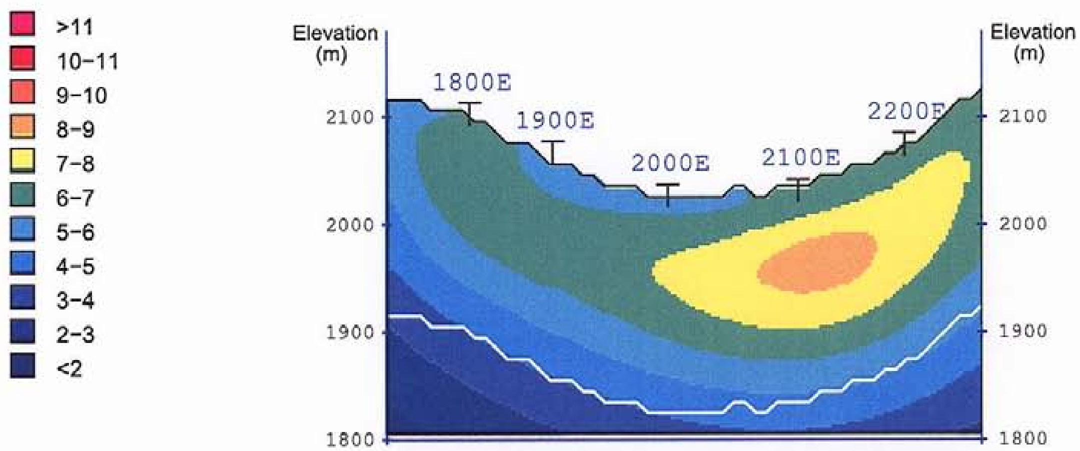
False Color Contour Map

Depth 200m Below Topography

Plate R−6

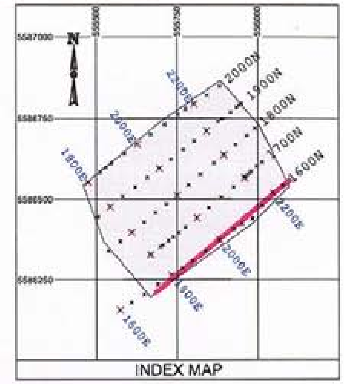


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array
N=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006
Mapping Date: Dec., 2006

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400
Meters

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

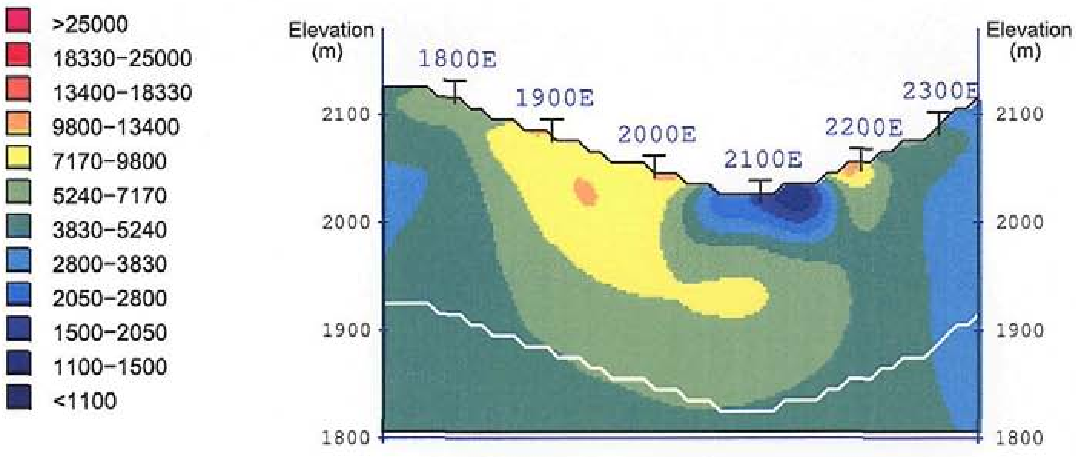
Pemberton Area, British Columbia

3D IP SURVEY

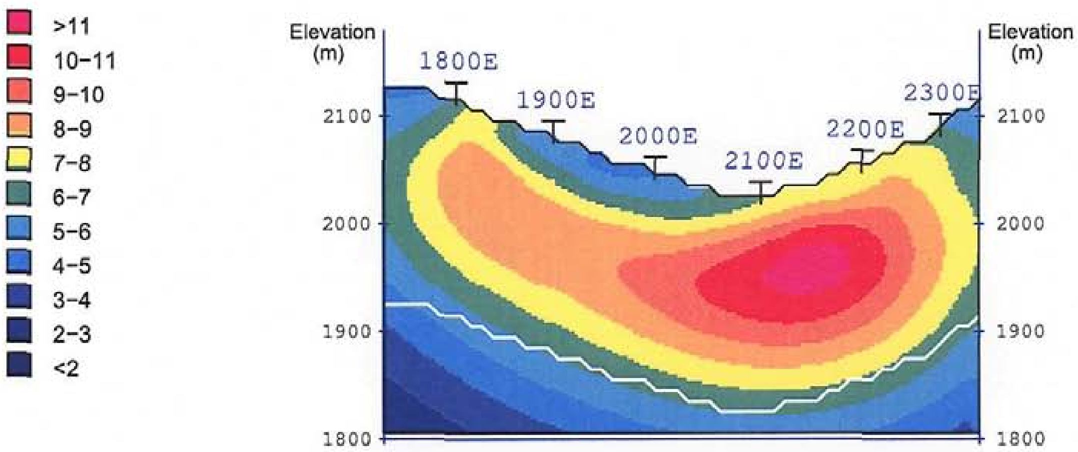
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map

Line 1600N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

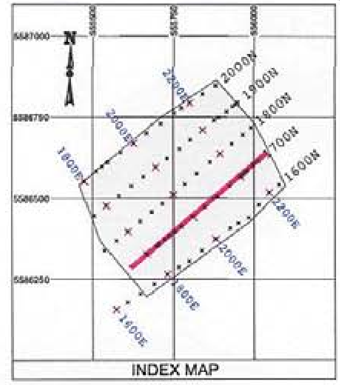


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array
N=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006
Mapping Date: Dec., 2006

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station: Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

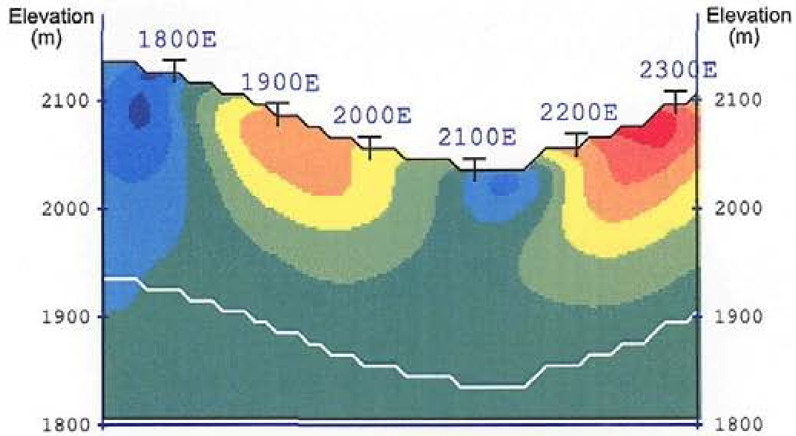
606896 BC LIMITED
Mo Project
Pemberton Area, British Columbia

3D IP SURVEY
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map

Line 1700N

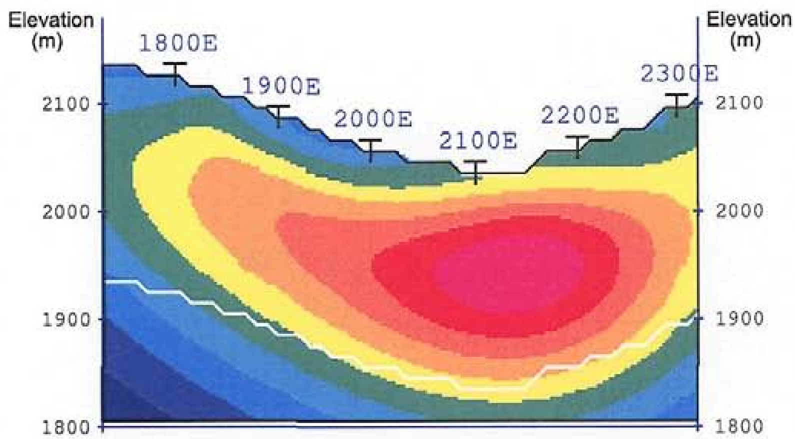
SJ Geophysics Ltd.

- >25000
- 18330–25000
- 13400–18330
- 9800–13400
- 7170–9800
- 5240–7170
- 3830–5240
- 2800–3830
- 2050–2800
- 1500–2050
- 1100–1500
- <1100



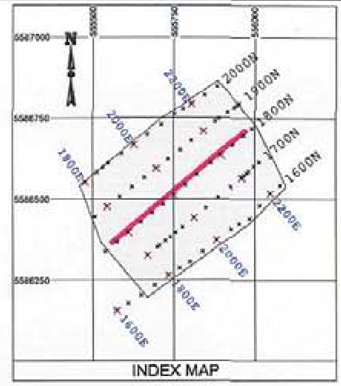
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

- >11
- 10–11
- 9–10
- 8–9
- 7–8
- 6–7
- 5–6
- 4–5
- 3–4
- 2–3
- <2



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array
N=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006
Mapping Date: Dec., 2006

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400
Meters

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

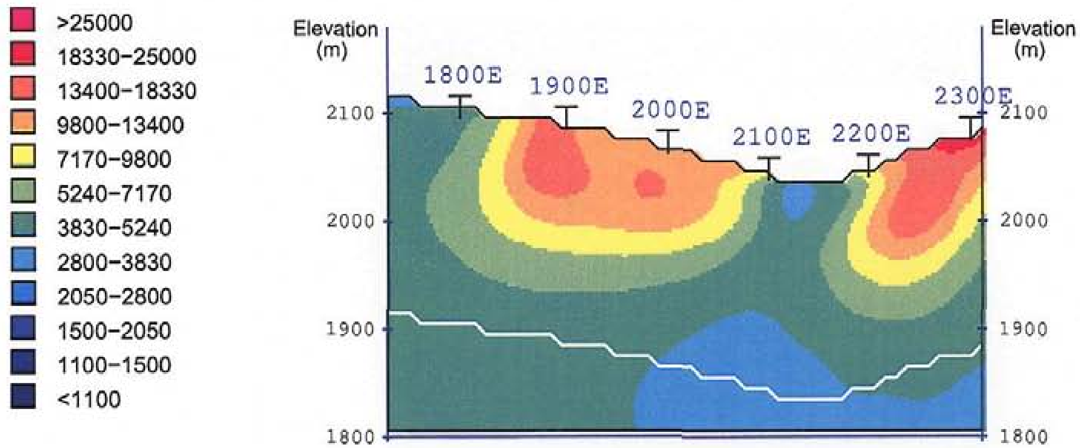
Pemberton Area, British Columbia

3D IP SURVEY

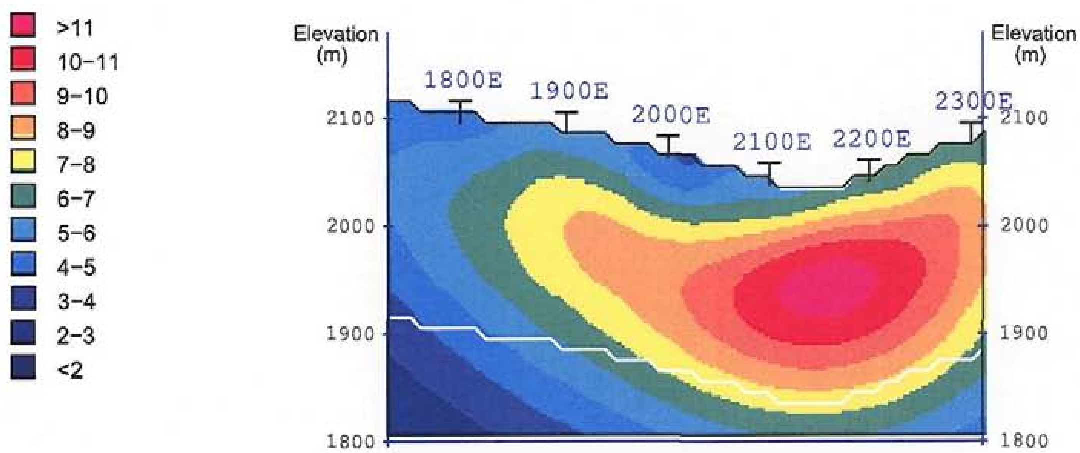
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map

Line 1800N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3

Survey Information

3D IP Array
N=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006
Mapping Date: Dec., 2006

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station: Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400
Meters

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

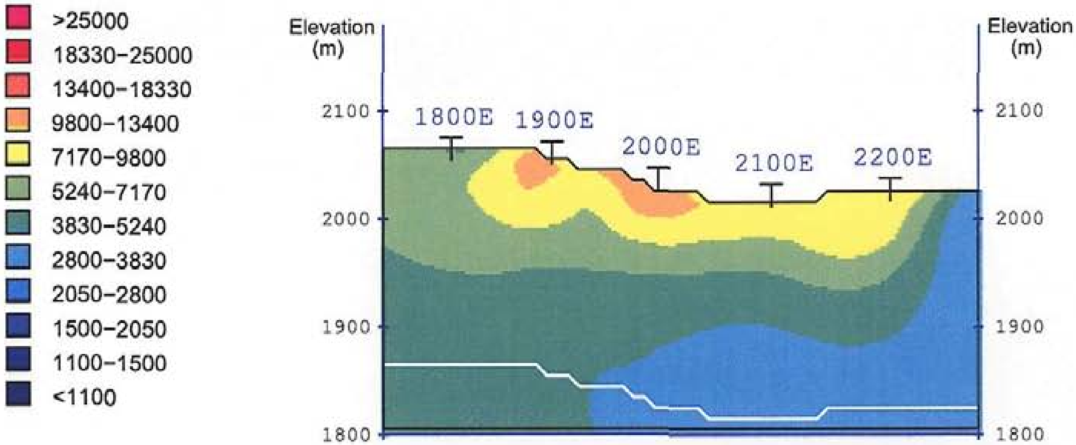
Pemberton Area, British Columbia

3D IP SURVEY

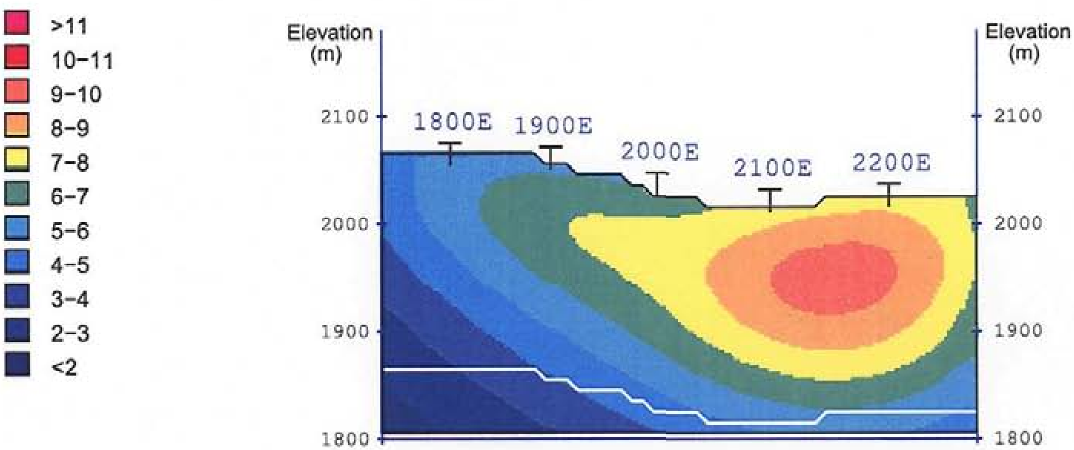
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map

Line 1900N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

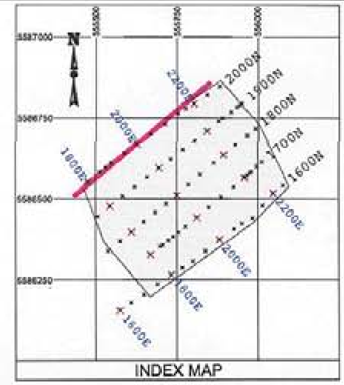


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array
N=10 a=50m and 100m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Processing Date: Nov., 2006
Mapping Date: Dec., 2006

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station — Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400
Meters

606896 BC LIMITED

Mo Project

Pemberton Area, British Columbia

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map

Line 2000N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.