

ASSESSMENT REPORT

**PROSPECTING SURVEY
ON THE ECHO CLAIMS
(OSI SHOWINGS AREA)**

**GERMANSEN LAKE AREA
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
LATITUDE 56° 00' N LONGITUDE 124° 46' W
NTS MAP SHEETS 093N/15, 094C/02
MINERAL CLAIM SHEETS 093N/097 & 094C/007

MTO CLAIMS:
(on which work was done)

ECHO 3, 5 and 8: (518038, 518071, 518102)

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

29,107

OWNER: B. K. (Barney) Bowen, Surrey, B.C.
OPERATOR: B. K. (Barney) Bowen, Surrey, B.C.
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REPORT DATE: May 9, 2007

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1.0

SUMMARY

The Echo claims are located in northern British Columbia about 130 km northwest of the town of Mackenzie. The property is accessible by helicopter based out of either Fort St. James or Mackenzie and the Kemess mine access road and power line are nearby. The property consists of 25 mineral claims totaling 6,805 hectares. All claims are 100%-owned by the writer.

Significant past work in the claims area commenced in the early 1970's when large land positions were acquired by a number of major mining companies. This staking activity was in response to published results of a re-mapping program in the region carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada. The Survey's work showed that the carbonate strata underlying the Echo claims area is Early to Middle Devonian in age rather than Permian or Cambrian as previously thought. Early to Middle Devonian carbonate rocks in other parts of the Canadian Cordillera host a number of significant lead-zinc-silver deposits, including those in the Robb Lake area on the east side of Williston Lake.

Concentrated exploration programs undertaken by several major and a few junior mining companies during the period 1973-93 include extensive grid soil surveys, bulldozer trenching at a number of occurrences and the drilling of 14 BQWL core holes totaling 692 m in three separate areas. Most showings tested by trenching and drilling yielded low grade lead-zinc values over narrow widths. One drill hole intersected 4.0 m grading 4.91% Zn in a dolomite-hosted, possibly fault-controlled breccia zone. A number of significant prospects remain under-explored, including the Osi Extension showings area where a number of oxidized and mineralized float occurrences reportedly returned very high zinc values to 220,000 ppm.

During the period July 2005 to March 2007, the writer staked the current land position to cover seven known lead-zinc-silver +/- germanium occurrences and approximately 14 kilometers of strike length of Devonian carbonate strata. High commodity prices coupled with the improved infrastructure of the area encouraged the writer to do so. Work carried out by the writer in June and July 2006 included the compilation of all past lead-zinc +/- silver soil sample surveys completed during the period 1973-93 within the Echo and Whistler claims areas. The data set in this study totaled about 4,650 samples. A number of under-explored target areas were identified.

The writer, accompanied by G. Nordin, VP Exploration for Portal Resources Ltd., completed a 3.8 kilometre-long, helicopter-supported prospecting traverse between the Osi South and Osi Extension showings areas on the Echo 3, 5 and 8 mineral claims. The work was done on September 8, 2006 at a total cost, including support and report writing, of \$6,187.43. Highlight of the work was the recognition that at Osi South there is a localized but very high-grade style of zinc-lead-silver-cadmium-germanium replacement mineralization hosted by dolomitized limestone. One 2006 select grab sample assayed 41.25% Zn, 10.98% Pb, 256 g/t Ag, 0.253% Cd and 0.039% Ge. An attempt to traverse through the Osi Extension showings area was unsuccessful.

2.0

CONCLUSIONS

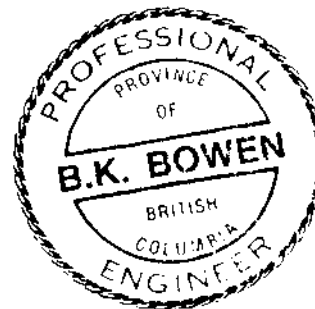
There is present in the Osi South showings area a style of replacement mineralization which returned, in one select grab sample, very high base metals values accompanied by significant amounts of silver and germanium. If this mineralization were found in greater quantities or volumes than that observed to date, it could represent a viable economic target worthy of further exploration, including diamond drilling.

3.0

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of time constraints due to commitments elsewhere in the province, the writer was not able to carry out further prospecting work in the Osi showings area in 2006. The Osi Extension showings area was not investigated in the current work program. It should be visited in the 2007 field season in order to better evaluate the high zinc values in rock reported by Serem. In addition, the Osi South showings area should be re-visited in order to better determine the extent of the high-grade replacement mineralization.

The proposed work program outlined in the November 2006 assessment report on the Echo and Whistler claims should also be carried out. It includes prospect evaluation, grid soil sampling, geological mapping, prospecting and backhoe trenching. Its objective is to locate potentially economic zones of lead-zinc-silver +/- germanium mineralization which can be tested by diamond drilling.



B. K. Bowen

4.0

INTRODUCTION

4.1 Location and Access

The Echo claims are located in northern British Columbia about 130 km northwest of the town of Mackenzie (Figure 1). Specifically, the claims are located on map sheets 93N/15 and 94C/02 at coordinates 56°00' N and 124°46' W and are in the Omineca Mining Division.

Access to the Echo claims is by helicopter based out of either Fort St. James or Mackenzie. Road access to the northeastern boundary of the Echo claims will soon be possible via a system of logging roads that is currently being extended southwesterly from the Kemess mine access road. The latter, along with the power line to the mine, is located about 8 kilometres to the northeast of the claims.

4.2 Claims

The Echo property consists of the contiguous Echo 1-14 and 16-26 mineral claims which collectively cover an area of 6,804.8 hectares (Figure 2 and Table 1). All claims are 100%-owned by the writer.

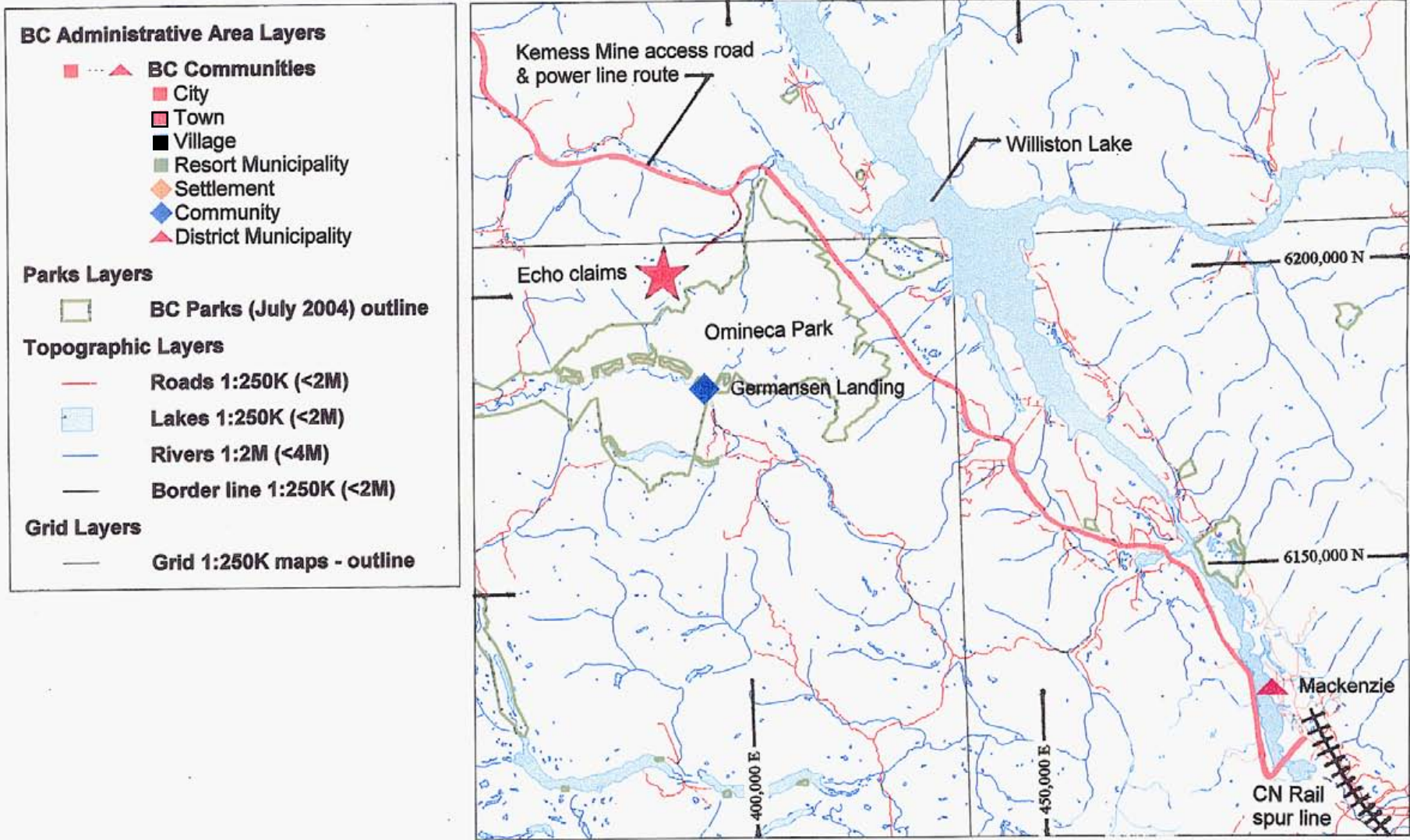
4.3 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

The property is pine, spruce and hemlock forest-covered, with moderately steep topography and elevations ranging from about 950 m to 1,800 m. Tree-line is at about 1,600 m. The area prospected in September 2006, in the Osi showings area at Razorback Mountain, is completely above tree-line. Razorback Mountain itself consists of a series of rugged, westerly-facing limestone bluffs.

The climate is typical for northern British Columbia, with long cold winters, relatively short summers and moderate amounts of precipitation falling mainly as snow in the winter months.

4.4 History and Development

Exploration activity in the Echo claims area began in the 1920's and continued sporadically until the early 1970's when large land positions were acquired by Cominco Limited, Serem Ltd., Canex-Placer Ltd., Imperial Oil Limited and others. This staking activity was in response to a re-mapping program in the region carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada (Monger and Paterson, 1974). The Survey's work showed that the carbonate strata underlying the current Echo claims area is Early to Middle Devonian in age rather than Permian or Cambrian as previously thought. Early to Middle Devonian carbonate rocks in other parts of the Canadian Cordillera host a number of significant lead-zinc-silver deposits, including those in the Robb Lake area on the east side of Williston Lake.



SCALE 1 : 1,000,000

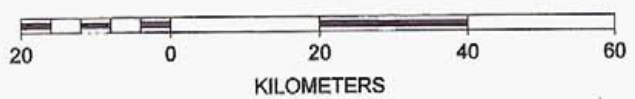


Figure 1

Echo Claims Location Map



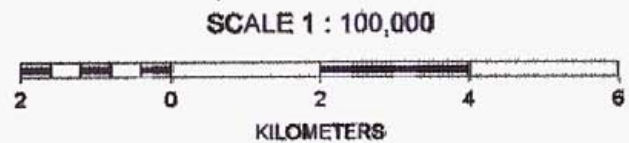
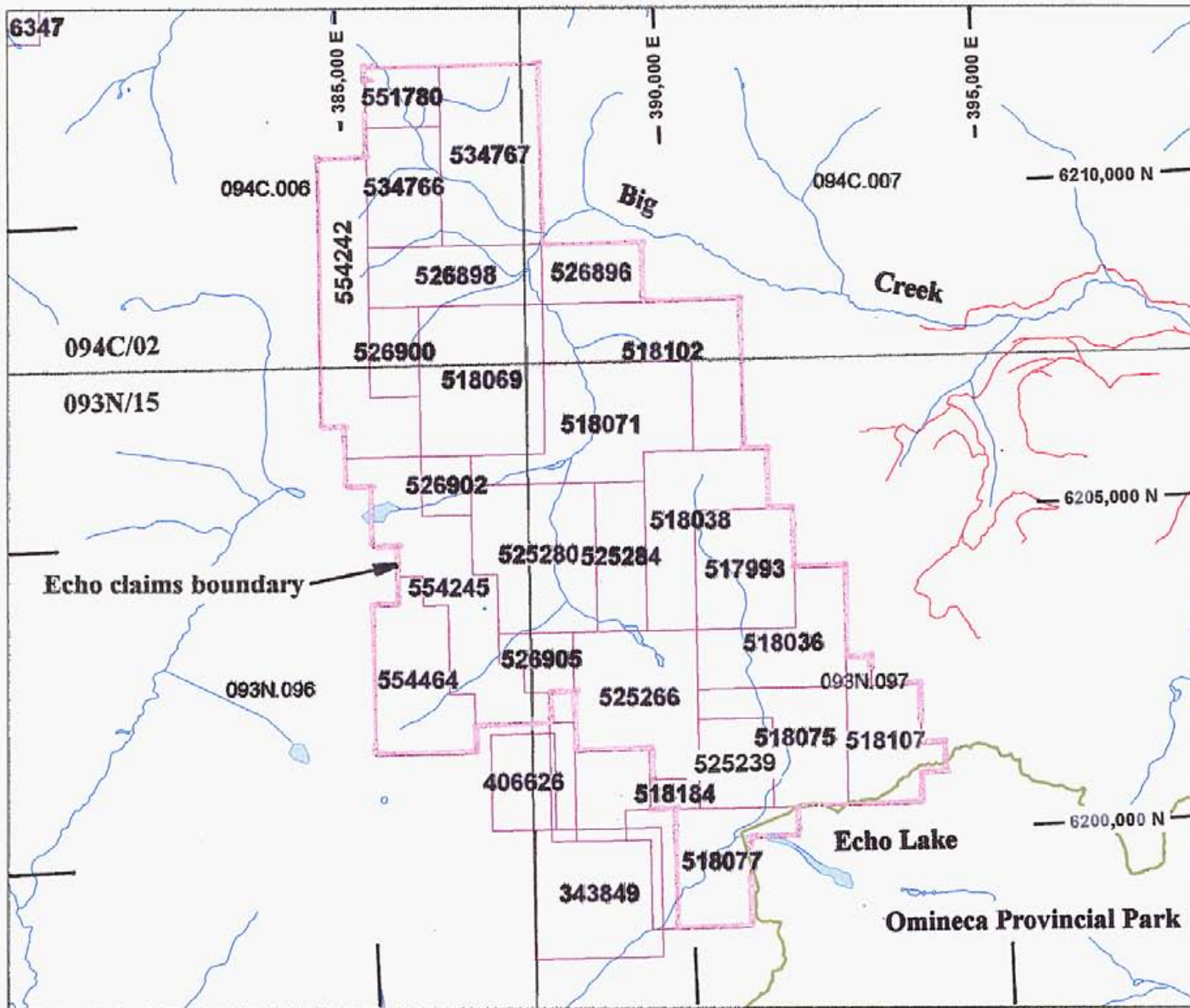


Figure 2

Echo Claims
Claim Map



Concentrated exploration programs were undertaken, especially by Cominco, and included extensive soil geochemical sampling and geological mapping followed by access road construction and bulldozer trenching. Numerous, low-grade lead-zinc-silver prospects were identified but, to the writer's knowledge, none were drilled at the time.

In June 1984, Noranda Exploration Company Limited staked claims in the area to cover a strong lead-zinc-silver silt anomaly which had been identified in a regional government geochemical survey. From the mid to late 1980's, Noranda carried out a program of detailed soil and rock geochemical sampling, IP surveying and limited core drilling in two holes.

A joint venture between Equinox Resources Ltd. and Daren Resources Ltd. was initiated in 1986 to further investigate the lead-zinc-silver mineralization discovered earlier by Cominco. Grab samples from some of the prospects have yielded up to 0.22% germanium associated with the sphalerite mineralization. The germanium price at that time of about US\$1,000 per kilogram prompted the joint venture to further evaluate the showings areas. From 1987-90, work completed included the mapping and sampling of, and self-potential orientation surveys over known showings and the drilling of 14 BQWL core holes totaling 692 m in three separate areas.

In 1993, Cominco carried out geological mapping and reconnaissance soil sampling in the general area previously investigated by Noranda.

During the period July 2005 to March 2007, the writer staked the current land position to cover known lead-zinc-silver +/- germanium mineral occurrences and the host Devonian carbonate strata. High commodity prices coupled with the improved (and continually improving) infrastructure of the area encouraged the writer to do so.

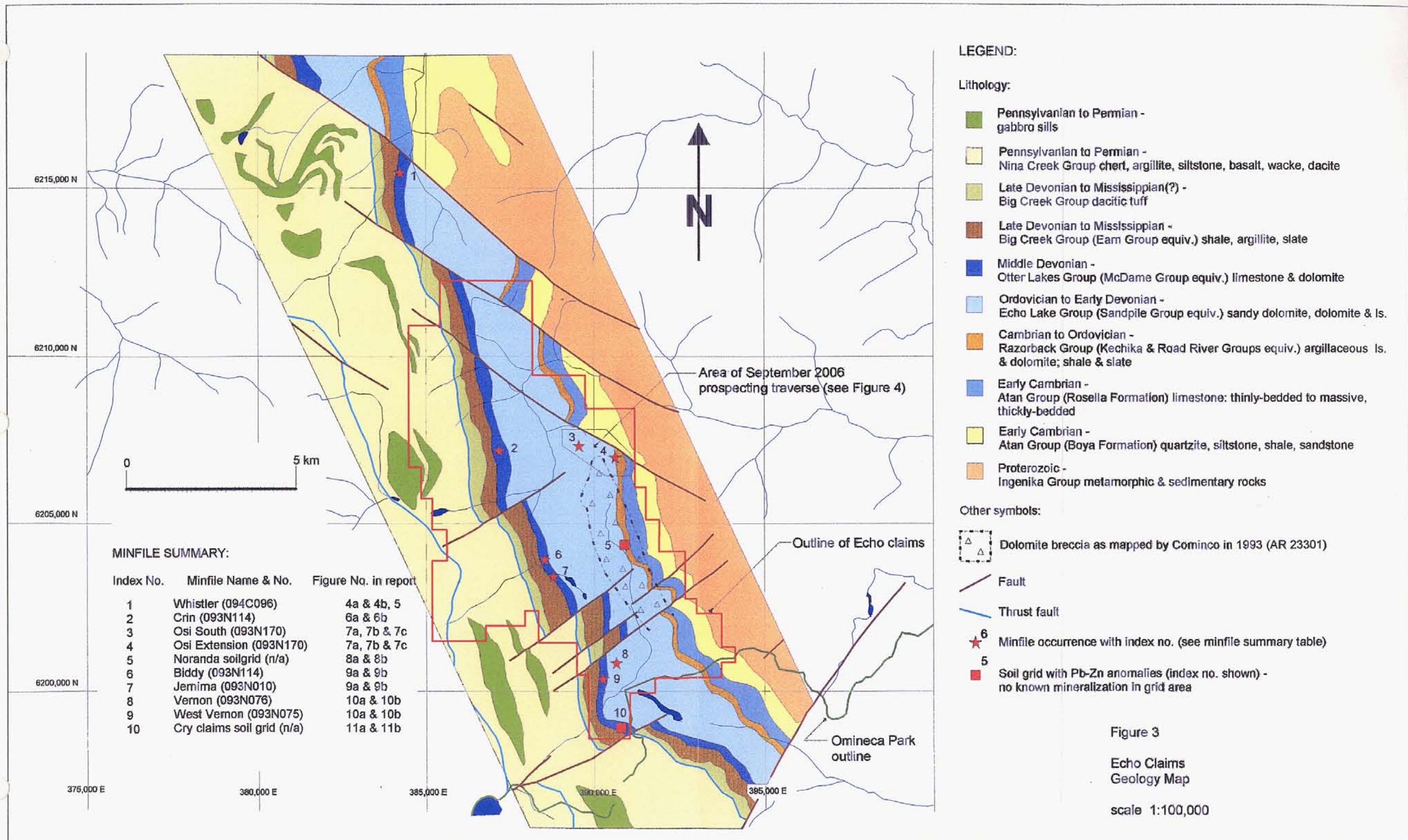
4.5 Summary of Work Done

On September 8, 2006, the writer, accompanied by geologist Gary Nordin, VP Exploration for Portal Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., completed a 3.8 kilometre-long, helicopter-supported prospecting traverse between the Osi South and Osi Extension showings areas on the Echo 3, 5 and 8 mineral claims. Results of the work are discussed in Section 6.0. Cost of the work totaled \$6,187.43.

5.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

5.1 Geology

The general geology of the Echo claims area is shown in Figure 3. It consists of sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Upper Proterozoic to Mississippian that lie within Cassiar Terrane – a portion of the ancestral North American continental margin displaced by movement along the Tintina Fault. Younger Pennsylvanian to Permian rocks of island arc to oceanic crust origin underlie the western portion of the claims area.



LEGEND:

Lithology:

- Pennsylvanian to Permian - gabbro sills
- Pennsylvanian to Permian - Nina Creek Group chert, argillite, siltstone, basalt, wacke, dacite
- Late Devonian to Mississippian(?) - Big Creek Group dacitic tuff
- Late Devonian to Mississippian - Big Creek Group (Eam Group equiv.) shale, argillite, slate
- Middle Devonian - Otter Lakes Group (McDame Group equiv.) limestone & dolomite
- Ordovician to Early Devonian - Echo Lake Group (Sandpile Group equiv.) sandy dolomite, dolomite & ls.
- Cambrian to Ordovician - Razorback Group (Kechika & Road River Groups equiv.) argillaceous ls. & dolomite; shale & slate
- Early Cambrian - Atan Group (Rosella Formation) limestone: thinly-bedded to massive, thickly-bedded
- Early Cambrian - Atan Group (Boya Formation) quartzite, siltstone, shale, sandstone
- Proterozoic - Ingenika Group metamorphic & sedimentary rocks

Other symbols:

- Dolomite breccia as mapped by Cominco in 1993 (AR 23301)
- Fault
- Thrust fault
- ★ Minifile occurrence with index no. (see minifile summary table)
- Soil grid with Pb-Zn anomalies (index no. shown) - no known mineralization in grid area

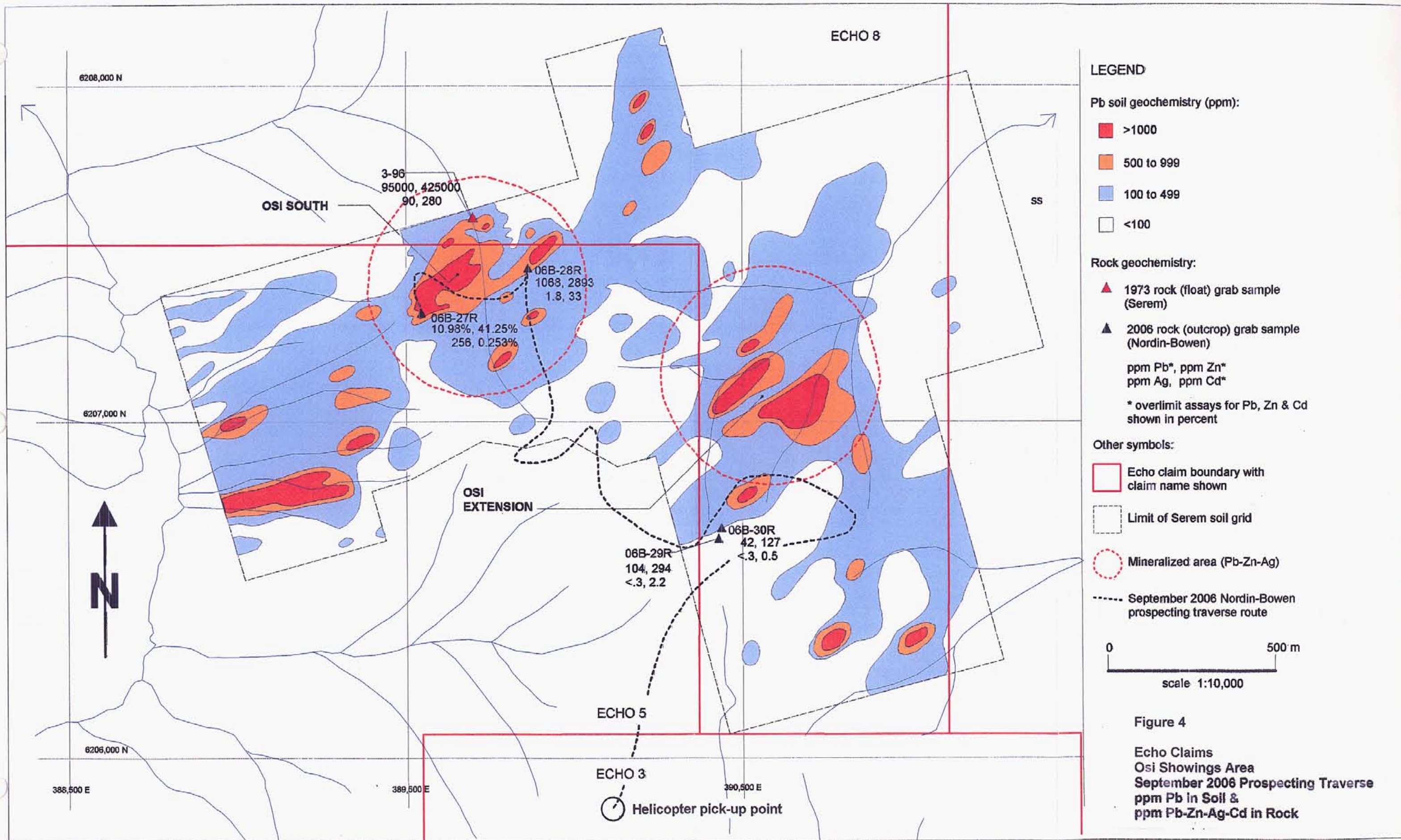
MINFILE SUMMARY:

Index No.	Minfile Name & No.	Figure No. in report
1	Whistler (094C096)	4a & 4b, 5
2	Crin (093N114)	6a & 6b
3	Osi South (093N170)	7a, 7b & 7c
4	Osi Extension (093N170)	7a, 7b & 7c
5	Noranda soilgrid (n/a)	8a & 8b
6	Biddy (093N114)	9a & 9b
7	Jemima (093N010)	9a & 9b
8	Vernon (093N076)	10a & 10b
9	West Vernon (093N075)	10a & 10b
10	Cry claims soil grid (n/a)	11a & 11b

Figure 3

Echo Claims
Geology Map

scale 1:100,000



The generally west-dipping strata forms a homoclinal succession, interrupted by open folds and northwest and northeast-trending normal faults.

5.2 Mineralization

Seven known lead-zinc-silver +/- germanium occurrences, and two soil grids with significant lead-zinc soil anomalies but little or no known mineralization, are present on the property. Their locations are shown on Figure 3. Mineralization is hosted in Ordovician to Middle Devonian carbonate strata of the Echo Lake and Otter Lakes Groups.

Several occurrences are found in the upper part of the Otter Lakes Group, near the contact with overlying Late Devonian to Mississippian Big Creek Group shale, argillite and slate. The best documented of these is Bidy (Index No. 6 on Figure 3), where mineralization is stratabound within a narrow stratigraphic interval from the Otter Lakes-Big Creek contact downwards to the uppermost sandy dolomites of the Echo Lake Group. Sulphides occur as semi-massive, irregularly-shaped pods in dolomitic solution breccias, as massive sulphides in localized shear zones and as disseminated blebs in arenaceous dolomites. Mineralization consists of sphalerite and galena with associated barite and minor pyrite.

The Osi South and Osi Extension occurrences (Index No's 3 and 4 respectively) and the Noranda soil grid (Index No. 5) are found in dolomitic rocks near the base of the Echo Lake Group. Mineralization at the Osi occurrences is poorly documented but significantly, float samples carrying very high zinc grades have been reported by Serem. In the general area of the Osi occurrences and the Noranda soil grid, Cominco (1994) mapped a large, 5 by 1 km zone of "spectacularly thick and coarse dolomite breccias" that occur at the base of the Echo Lake Group and that "represent a geologically anomalous condition though their genesis is not presently understood" (D. Rhodes, Cominco Ltd. [1994], Assessment Report # 23301, p.1).

In the Vernon area (Index No. 8), trenching and diamond drilling has identified north-northeast trending breccia zones containing sphalerite mineralization over a strike length of about 200 m. The cause of the breccias is unclear. Cominco data suggests they may be "contraction breccias" associated with dolomitization, and/or they may related to northeast-trending faults present in the showings area.

6.0 PROSPECTING SURVEY

6.1 Introduction

On September 8, 2006, the writer, accompanied by geologist Gary Nordin, VP Exploration for Portal Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., completed a 3.8 kilometre-long, helicopter-supported prospecting traverse between the Osi South and Osi Extension showings areas on the Echo 3, 5 and 8 mineral claims (Figure 4). The traverse started in the Osi South showings area, crossed over the rugged ridge that forms Razorback

Mountain, and continued eastwards and then in a southerly direction to the helicopter pick-up point on the Echo 3 claim. Its objective was to examine the showings areas and to try to identify styles of zinc-lead-silver mineralization that might explain the poorly documented, but very high-grade assay results obtained by Serem in their 1973-74 work programs.

Table 2 gives the rock sample descriptions for the four samples sent in for lead, zinc, silver, cadmium and barium analyses. Sample locations and results for all elements but barium are shown in Figure 4. Two photographs of the area are presented and captioned after Table 2. Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. analytical certificates and chemical procedures are compiled in Appendix 1.

6.2 Results

6.2.1 Osi South

The Osi South showing was described by Serem as a dolomite-hosted stockwork of siderite and hematite veinlets with disseminations of coarse galena and patches of fine honey-coloured sphalerite. The showing, in the vicinity of 2006 sample 06B-27R, was reportedly hand-trenched but no results have been published. Northeast of the trenched area, Serem reportedly located a number of oxidized and mineralized float occurrences within a zone measuring 300 m long by 60 m wide. They sampled only one such float piece and it returned very high values of 95,000 ppm Pb and 425,000 ppm Zn accompanied by 90 ppm Ag and 280 ppm Cd (sample 3-96, see Figure 4).

The main observations of the 2006 prospecting work in the Osi South showings area are summarized as follows:

- (a) At the helicopter drop-off point just upslope from 06B-27R, dolomitized limestone is cut by a 1.0-1.5 metre-wide siderite (and sphalerite?) stockwork zone with locally abundant galena. The attitude of the zone is 040° / 50-60° NW.
- (b) Sample 06B-27R is a select grab of a 3-10 cm wide seam of "siderite with galena" (the writer's field description) which is tabular, relatively flat-lying and exposed for about four metres along a steep, south-facing sidehill. It returned assays of 10.98% Pb, 41.25% Zn, 256 ppm Ag and 0.253% Cd. It also assayed 0.039% Ge, which adds a significant credit value to the mineralization. It appears that what had been described as "siderite with galena" is more likely massive sphalerite (with lesser siderite?) and galena. The oxidized form of this type of material may have been what Serem sampled in their high-grade float sample 3-96.
- (c) Along that portion of the 2006 traverse between samples 06B-27R and 28R, where Serem had reported a number of mineralized float occurrences to be present, Bowen and Nordin did not observe any mineralized float.
- (d) Sample 06B-28R is a select grab of brecciated limestone cut by irregular siderite veinlets. A brown-coloured mineral finely disseminated in the limestone may be sphalerite. Minor galena fracture-filling was noted nearby.



PHOTO #1 (left)

Rusty cobbles in photo are weathering from 3-10 cm wide band of massive sphalerite with lesser siderite & galena (from just upslope of top of photo). Rock sample # 06B-27R (see Figure 4).

PHOTO #2 (below)

View looking northwesterly from helicopter pick-up point on Echo 3 claim (see Figure 4). Prominent bluffs are dolomitized & locally brecciated limestone underlying Razorback Mountain. Osi South showings area is hidden behind bluff furthest to left. Osi Extension showings area is some distance to right of photo.



6.2.2 Osi Extension

The Osi Extension showings area is located about 900 m east-southeast of Osi South. Serem reported that here, float and altered, rusty outcrops contain blebs of galena and very rare sphalerite. A number of samples returned high zinc values, including 100,000 ppm and 220,000 ppm, but unfortunately there are no sample descriptions nor exact locations accompanying the analytical results.

The main observations of the prospecting survey in the Osi Extension showings area are summarized as follows:

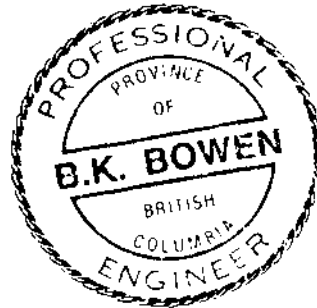
- (a) Unfortunately, the 2006 prospecting traverse was a little too far to the south of the main showings area and Bowen and Nordin didn't have the opportunity to better investigate the high zinc rock geochemical values reported by Serem.
- (b) The two grab samples collected, 06B-29R and 30R, did not return any interesting values. The possible observation of zinc mineralization in these samples, as either primary sulphide or secondary oxide (a white powdery mineral) appears to be incorrect.
- (c) No mineralization was noted in the abundant dolomitized limestone outcrops that comprise the rugged bluffs of Razorback Mountain.

7.0

PROPOSED WORK

Because of time constraints due to commitments elsewhere in the province, the writer was not able to carry out further prospecting work in the Osi showings area in 2006. The Osi Extension showings area was not investigated in the current work program. It should be visited in the 2007 field season in order to better evaluate the high zinc values in rock reported by Serem. In addition, the Osi South showings area should be re-visited in order to better determine the extent of the high-grade replacement mineralization.

The proposed work program outlined in the November 2006 assessment report on the Echo and Whistler claims should also be carried out. It includes prospect evaluation, grid soil sampling, geological mapping, prospecting and backhoe trenching. Its objective is to locate potentially economic zones of lead-zinc-silver +/- germanium mineralization which can be tested by diamond drilling.



B. K. Bowen

8.0

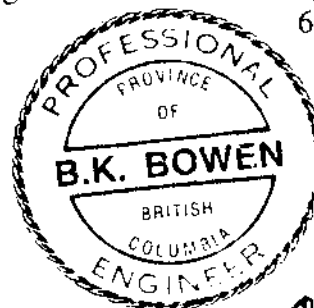
COST STATEMENT

The cost for the work summarized in Section 4.5 is as follows:

	<u>\$CDN</u>	<u>\$CDN</u>
1) <u>Prospecting Salaries:</u>		
- B. K. Bowen, P. Eng.		
- 1.0 day fieldwork @ \$600/day (Sept. 8/06)	600.00	
- 2.0 days mob-demob @ \$600/day	1200.00	
- Gary Nordin, P. Geo		
- 1.0 day fieldwork @ \$600/day (Sept. 8/06)	600.00	
- 2.0 days mob-demob @ \$600/day	<u>1200.00</u>	
	3,600.00	3,600.00
2) <u>Helicopter (Pacific Western Helicopters):</u>		
- 1 hour @ \$1,000/hr. (including fuel)	1,000.00	1,000.00
3) <u>Analytical (Acme Labs):</u>		
- 4 rock samples (Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd, Ba analyses), including 1 rock sample (assays for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd, Ge)	174.31	174.31
4) <u>Truck Rental (National):</u>		
- 4 x 4 truck	189.04	
- insurance	50.00	
- gas	<u>112.31</u>	
	351.35	351.35
5) <u>Support Costs:</u>		
- motel	85.50	
- groceries	100.00	
- Iridium satellite phone rental	208.77	
- truck radio rental	17.50	
- field supplies	<u>25.00</u>	
	436.77	436.77
6) <u>Report Cost:</u>		
- B.K. Bowen, P. Eng.		
- 1.0 day @ \$600.00/day (data compilation, drafting & report writing)	600.00	
- Office supplies, copying & printing	<u>25.00</u>	
Sub-total:	625.00	<u>625.00</u>

TOTAL COST:

\$6,187.43



B. K. Bowen

- (1.) Bowen, B.K. Assessment report¹ titled "Compilation of Historical Soil Geochemistry, Air Photo Lineament Study, Mapping, Prospecting & Geochemical Sampling on the Echo & Whistler Claims", November 2006
- (2.) B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines' website 'The Map Place': regional geology & minfile descriptions for portions of map sheets 93N and 94C
- (3.) Ferri, F
Melville, D. Geology and Geochemistry Between Nina Lake and Osilinka River British Columbia, BCGS Open File 1990-17
- (4.) Monger, J.W.
Paterson, J.A. Upper Paleozoic and Lower Mesozoic Rocks of the Omineca Mountains, GSC Paper 74-1
- (5.) B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Reports (4815, 4955, 5454, 5729, 6584, 6597, 7748, 13929, 14994, 16304, 16946, 17867, 19266, 20492, 21135, 22362, 23301) submitted by various companies in support of work claimed over the period 1973-93

¹ - This report was submitted to the Ministry in Vancouver on November 17, 2006 and is still in its period of one-year confidentiality.

10.0

STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATION

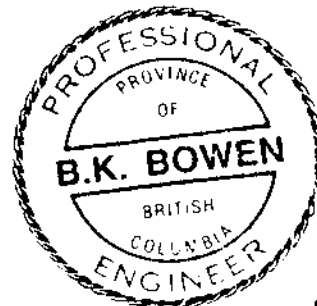
I, Brian K. Bowen, of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with an office at 12470 99A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, V3V 2R5, Telephone (604) 930-0177.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering, obtained in 1970. I have been practicing my profession continuously in Canada and elsewhere since graduation.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4. This report is based upon my review and compilation of all available data relating to the Echo property and upon my personal knowledge of the property gained from on-site prospecting work carried out in the Osi showings area on September 8, 2006.
5. I am the 100% owner of the Echo 1-14 and 16-26 mineral claims, Omineca Mining Division, upon portions of which assessment work was carried out in 2006.

Dated at Surrey, British Columbia, this ninth day of May, 2007.

May 9, 2007
Surrey, B.C.
BKB/bb

B. K. Bowen, P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist



B.K. Bowen

Statements of Qualification (continued):

I, Gary D. Nordin, an independent consulting geologist, resident at 24-3750 Edgemont Blvd., North Vancouver, V7R 2P8 in the province of British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the Faculty of Science, University of Alberta, 1970, with a B. Sc. Degree in Geology, Honours.
2. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration No. 19495 and I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Registration No. 0357. I have practiced my profession in North America, South America, Europe and Asia for major and junior mining companies for 37 years.
3. The information for this report was obtained from personal experience gained while examining the Osi showings area on the Echo claims on September 8, 2006, in the company of B.K. (Barney) Bowen, Consulting Geologist and owner of the Echo property, on behalf of Portal Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.
4. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in the report or omission to disclose information, which would make the technical report misleading.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this ninth day of May, 2007.

Gary D. Nordin, P. Geol., F.G.A.C.

APPENDIX 1

**ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATE
&
CHEMICAL PROCEDURES**

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT
To Bowen, B.K. PROJECT ECHO

Acme file # A605996 Received: SEP 15 2006 • 5 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES

ELEMENT	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd	Ba
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
068-27R	>10000	>10000	>100	>2000	78
068-28R	1068	2893	1.8	33	22
068-29R	104	294	<.3	2.2	15
068-30R	42	127	<.3	0.5	9
STANDARD	69	410	0.8	6	387

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT
To Bowen, B.K. PROJECT ECHO

Acme file # A605996R Received: OCT 2 2006 * 2 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 7TD - 0.500 GM SAMPLE, 4 ACID (HF-HCLO4-HNO3-HCL) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.

ELEMENT	Pb	Zn
SAMPLES	%	%
068-27R	10.98	41.25
STANDARD	1.65	4.33

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Acme file # A605996R2 Received: OCT 2 2006 * 2 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.

ELEMENT	Ag
SAMPLES	gm/mt
06B-27R	256
STANDARD	157

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Acme file # A605998R3 Received: OCT 17 2006 * 2 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 7TD - 0.500 GM SAMPLE, 4 ACID (HF-HClO4-HNO3-HCL) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.

ELEMENT Cd

SAMPLES %

06B-27R 0.253

STANDARD 0.029

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To Bowen, B.K. PROJECT ECHO

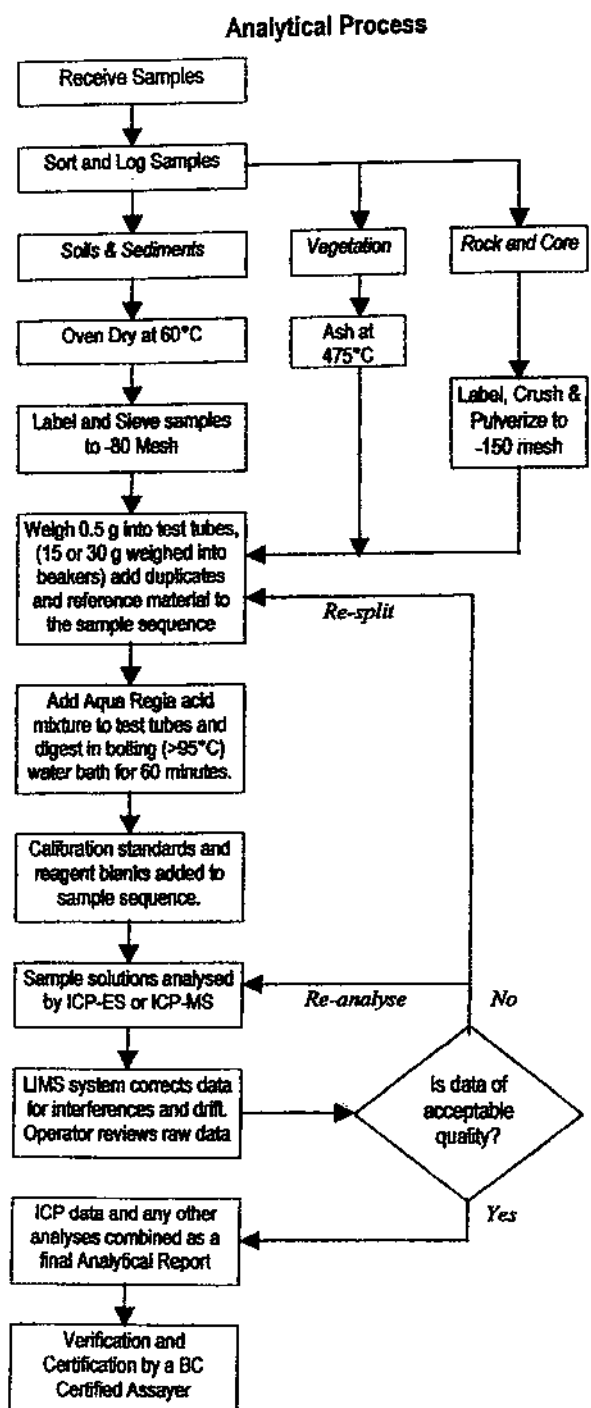
Acme file # A605996R4 Received: OCT 17 2006 * 2 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GE - HF + AR DIGESTION, ANALYZED BY ICP-ES.

ELEMENT	Ge
SAMPLES	%
06B-27R	0.039
STANDARD	0.2



METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 1D & 1DX – ICP & ICP-MS ANALYSIS – AQUA REGIA



Comments

Sample Preparation

All samples are dried at 60°C. Soil and sediment are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 µm). Moss-mats are disaggregated then sieved to yield -80 mesh sediment. Vegetation is pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split is then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Pulp splits of 0.5 g are weighed into test tubes, 15 and 30 g splits are weighed into beakers.

Sample Digestion

A modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated ACS grade HCl and HNO₃ and de-mineralised H₂O is added to each sample to leach for one hour in a hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling the solution is made up to final volume with 5% HCl. Sample weight to solution volume is 1 g per 20 mL.

Sample Analysis

Group 1D: solutions aspirated into a Jarrel Ash AtomComp 800 or 975 ICP or Spectro Ciros Vision emission spectrometer are analysed for 30 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

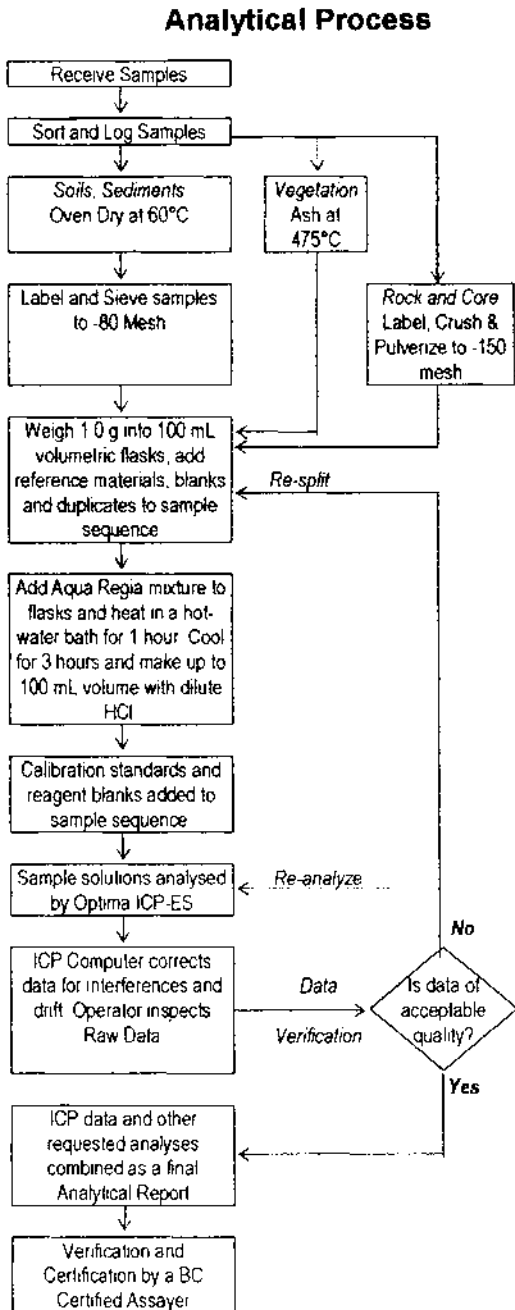
Group 1DX: solutions aspirated into a Perkin Elmer Elan 6000/9000 ICP mass spectrometer are analysed for 36 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Ti, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Quality Control and Data Verification

An Analytical Batch (1 page) comprises 33 samples. QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (SI or G-1) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), two reagent blanks to measure background and aliquots of in-house Standard Reference Materials like STD DS6 to monitor accuracy.

Raw and final data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Leo Arciaga, Marcus Lau, Ken Kwok and Jacky Wang.

**METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE
GROUP 7AR – MULTI-ELEMENT ASSAY BY ICP-ES • AQUA REGIA DIGEST**



Comments

Sample Preparation

Assaying is warranted for representative well-mineralized samples (eg. Cu > 1%). Samples are dried at 60°C. Soil, sediment and moss mats (after pounding) are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 µm). Vegetation is dried (60°C) and pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g aliquot is riffle split and pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Aliquots of 1.000 ± 0.002 g are weighed into 100 mL volumetric flasks. Acme's QA/QC protocol requires one pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision and a blank and aliquot of in-house reference material such as STD R3 or GC7 to monitor accuracy in each batch of 36 samples. Trench and drill core programs will also include a pulp made from a 2nd crushed fraction split (rejects duplicate) to measure method precision.

Sample Digestion

30 mL of Aqua Regia, a 1:1:1 mixture of ACS grade concentrated HCl, concentrated HNO₃ and de-mineralised H₂O, is added to each sample. Samples are digested for one hour in a hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling for 3 hrs, solutions are made up to volume (100 mL) with dilute (5%) HCl. Very high-grade samples may require a 1 g to 250 mL or 0.25 g to 250 mL sample/solution ratio for accurate determination. Acme's QA/QC protocol requires simultaneous digestion of a reagent blank inserted in each batch.

Sample Analysis

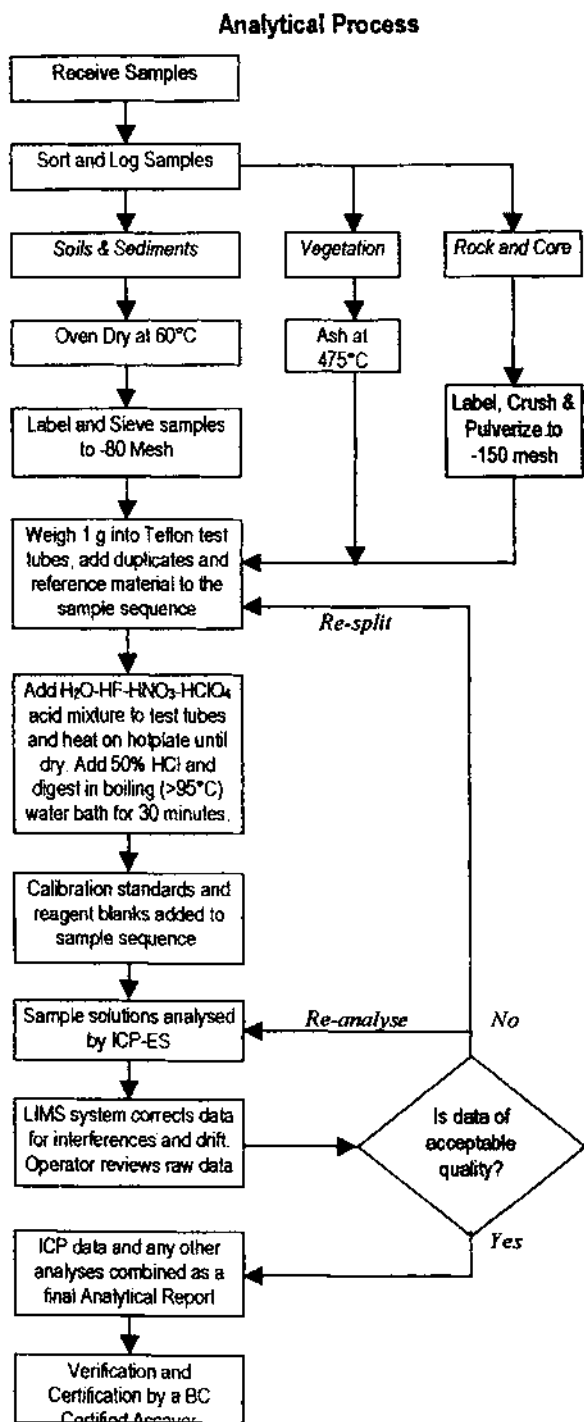
Sample solutions are aspirated into a Spectro Circo Vision ICP emission spectrograph to determine 21 elements: Ag, Al, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, W, Zn.

Data Evaluation

Raw and final data from the ICP-ES undergoes a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who then signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client.



METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 7TD – MULTI-ELEMENT ASSAY BY ICP-ES • 4-ACID DIGESTION



Comments

Sample Preparation

All samples are dried at 60°C. Soil and sediment are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 µm). Moss-mats are disaggregated then sieved to yield -80 mesh sediment. Vegetation is pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split is then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Pulp splits of 1 g are weighed into Teflon test tubes.

Sample Digestion

A 20 mL aliquot of the acid solution (2:2:1:1 H₂O-HF-HClO₄-HNO₃) is added, heated until fuming on a hot plate and taken to dryness. A 16 mL aliquot of 50% HCl is added to the residue and heated in a hot-water bath (~95°C) for 30 minutes. After cooling the solutions are transferred to 100 mL volumetric flasks and made to volume with 5% HCl.

Sample Analysis

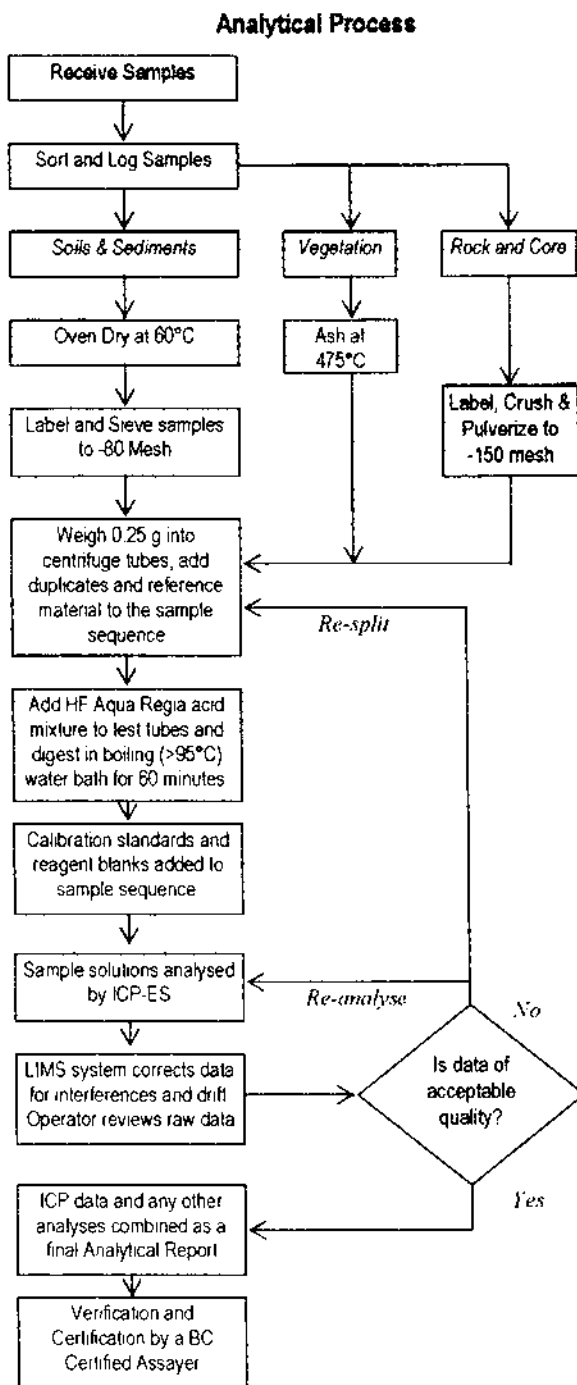
Solutions aspirated into a Jarrel Ash Atomcomp model 800 or 975 ICP atomic-emission spectrometer are analysed for a 22 element package comprising: Ag, Al, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, W and Zn. Very high grade samples may require a 1 g to 250 mL or 0.25 g to 250 mL sample to solution ratio for accurate determination.

Quality Control and Data Verification

An Analytical Batch (1 page) comprises 33 samples. QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (S1 or G-1) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), two reagent blanks to measure background and aliquots of in-house Standard Reference Materials like STD R-2 to monitor accuracy.

Raw and final data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Leo Arciaga, Ken Kwok, Marcus Lau, Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.

METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 8 – GA AND GE ANALYSIS



Comments

Sample Preparation

All samples are dried at 60°C. Soil and sediment are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 µm). Moss-mats are disaggregated then sieved to yield -80 mesh sediment. Vegetation is pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split is then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Pulp splits of 0.5 g are weighed into sealable centrifuge tubes

Sample Digestion

A mixture of HF and Aqua Regia is added to each sample and is capped and placed in a hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling the solution is uncapped and made up to final volume of 50 ml with 5% HCl.

Sample Analysis

Solutions are aspirated into a Spectro Ciros Vision emission spectrometer are analysed for Ga and Ge.

Quality Control and Data Verification

An Analytical Batch (1 page) comprises 36 samples. QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (G-1) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), a reagent blank to measure background and an aliquot of in-house Standard Reference Materials like STD GG-1 to monitor accuracy.

Raw and final data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client.