

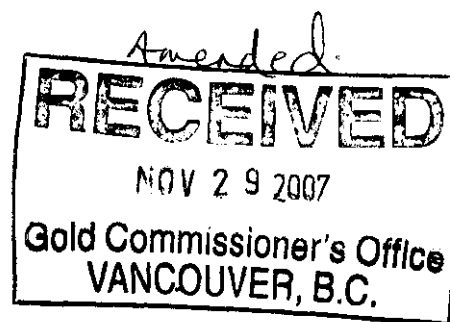
PROSPECTING PROGRAM 2006

ROBB CREEK PROJECT

**Claim Name: Too Dam Old
Tenure# 532553**

and

**Big Money
Tenure# 532712**



SLOCAN MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 82-K/3E (NAD 83)

Latitude: 50° 0' 14.4" N

Longitude: 117° 5' 30.1" W

Elevation: 900 - 1850 Metres

Report done by Ron Hegel as owner and operator

November 20, 2005

29179

TABLES OF CONTENTS

Summary	..1
Introduction	..2
Disposition of Property	..2
Physiography	..2
Location and Access	..3
Regional Geology	..4/5
History of Exploration	..5/6
Discussion of the 2006 Prospecting Program	..6/7/8
Interpretation and Recommendations	..9
Itemized Cost Statement	..10
Certificate of Qualifications	..11
Bibliography	..(ii)
Index Map	1:489,423
BCGS Geology Map	1:388,365
Claim Map	1:45,291
History Map	1:40,000
Traverse Map Big Money	1:20,000
Site Map Big Money	1:15,294
Site Map Big Money	1:3,824
Traverse Map Too Dam Old	1:20,000
Site Map Too Dam Old A,B,C,D,F	1:6,339
Site Map Too Dam Old E,F	1:6,339
Site Map Too Dam Old G,H,I,J	1:6,339
Site Map Too Dam Old J,K,L,M,N	1:6,339
Site Map Too Dam Old J,K,N,O,P,Q	1:6,339

(1)

SUMMARY

The Big Money claim and the Too Dam Old claim lie just Southeast of Retallack, BC. They encompass the Robb Creek drainage system.

The Project is located in the Selkirk Mountains of Southern British Columbia, approximately mid-way between Kaslo and New Denver.

The Big Money claim hosts the Lincoln Mine at near 1500 metres as well as the Lucky Boy Mine at near 1000 metres elevation and the Zephyr showing near 1300 metres elevation.

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization occurs in the Triassic Slocan Group of rocks, consisting primarily of black fossil phyllites and inter-bedded limestone, calcareous phyllites and brown gritty quartzites. The general structural trend is 130° dipping generally 45° to the southwest. Greenstones and ultramafic rocks of the Permian Kaslo Group unconformably underlie the Slocan Group to the east. These rocks also host silver-lead-zinc mineralization. Satellite stocks, dikes and sill of feldspar porphyry are generally correlative with the Nelson batholith to the immediate south. Late stage lamprophyre dikes may also be present on the property.

This silver rich ore along with the rich ore from the near by Fourth of July and Lincoln lode veins, gives the Big Money claim group a very high potential for the existence of similar silver rich lode veins.

The total area prospected on the program would be about 8 kilometres lineal and 25 metres on each side of the traverse line so this would calculate out to be 40 ha.

(2)

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to report on the 2006 activities and to discuss any further exploration plans or possibilities. After this prospecting program was completed late in August 2006 it is recommended that a geochemical program be done firstly on most all the water courses throughout the claims then geochemical survey done on the soils of any anomilous areas.

The purpose of this prospecting program was to try and locate any lead-zinc-silver sulphide veins existing within the steep gorges of the main drainages within the claim boundaries. The results were unsuccessful in locating any new sulphide showings.

As my conclusion, I recommend more grass roots foot and hammer prospecting as well as geochem surveys.

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

New Tenure No. #	Claim Name	Map No.#	Good To Date	Mining Division	# of Cells	# of Hectars
532712	Big Money	082K03E	Apr.20/ 2008	Slocan	25	519.058 ha
532553	Too Dam Old	082K03E	Apr.19/2008	Slocan	25	519.091 ha

Current Owner 100% Ron Hegel F.M.C. # 111521

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies between elevations 950 m (3,117ft.) and 1880 m (6,170 ft.). The tree-line lies at about 1650 m (5,410 ft). Slopes at lower elevations are at about 20° - 25° increasing to 50° or more near ridge crests. Vegetation above 1650 m is generally sparse with abundant outcrop; below 1650 m, the area has a thick cover of spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, cedar, and pine. The area is at an early stage of weathering and erosion, with actively accreting scree fans at the base of all slopes. Surface erosion is so active that development of upland meadows is rare. Glaciation has resulted in the softer rocks having rounded outlines on their surface, from which glacial grooving has been removed by later surface erosion; on the more resistant rocks, however, the striations are frequently well preserved. The valleys between the ranges are deeply incised with annual spring run-off being heavy and reduced flow is maintained throughout the summer from melting glacial ice in the cirques at the heads of the higher hanging valleys. The

(3)

property is generally snow free from May to October/November, with a snowfall accumulation of 3-4 metres in winter.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the Slocan Mining Division of Southern British Columbia, approximately 23 km east-northeast of New Denver and 22 km northwest of Kaslo. Locally it is situated at the south end of the Goat Range and off the east end of the Silver Ridge Mountain range which extends from the town of Silverton, BC.

The Big Money claim is accessible from the paved Highway 31A. Turn south off Highway at Retallack, BC., onto the Stenson Creek forestry access road. Travel one kilometer south on the Stenson Creek Road, at this point turn left at the fork. Follow this road southeast for approximately one kilometer to the east boundaries of the Big Money claim.

The Too Dam Old claim is accessible just off Hwy. 31A. Since this highway does run right through this claim from the Twelve Mile Creek crossing on the east boundary. The Highway 31A leaves the claim approximately one kilometer northwest of Rossiter Creek.

SEE INDEX MAP

(4)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies within the central Kootenay Arc, "an arcuate structural zone which marks the transition from North American rocks of the Cordilleran miogeosyncline to the tectonic collage of allochthonous terranes that are accredited to it" (Archibald, et al., 1983).

In the Purcell anticlinorium the lead-zinc-silver deposits are of Precambrian age (Sullivan 1340 m.y. old). Mesozoic aged deposits occur along the Kootenay Arc from the Salmo area in the south to the Big Bend of the Columbia River in the north. Lead-isotope ratios indicate they have been contaminated by material derived from Precambrian deposits (Sinclair, 1966). Munro (1966) has also shown that the lead-zinc-silver deposits of the Kootenay Arc were formed before folding and metamorphism altering their texture. Deposits on the eastern flank of the Kootenay Arc are for the most part concordant replacement, whereas those in the inner or concave part of the arc are mainly Transgressive vein deposits. Most vein deposits in the Slocan Mining District, carry a much higher silver content than the concordant type.

Transgressive vein deposits range in type from replacements in or near shear and fracture zones, to veins with little wall-rock replacement. These relationships are largely dependent on the susceptibility to the replacement of the host rock. Transgressive deposits commonly contain copper minerals or sulphosalts and in general have a higher silver content than the concordant deposits.

North American rocks are locally represented by the Lardeau Group, a Lower Paleozoic sequence of metamorphosed clastic sediments and minor limestones. The younger allochthonous terrane is comprised of late Paleozoic to Early Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic assemblages. This terrane was united during a Mid-Jurassic/Early Cretaceous colliding event. A second collision event during the Late Cretaceous/Paleocene period was accompanied by uplift, erosion, and intrusion of two mica rich granites. Tertiary extensional faulting with lesser intrusive activity complete the geological history of the area.

Within the general area of the Robb Creek Project, three major rock groups are exposed. The oldest is the Upper Mississippian to Pennsylvanian Milford Group which regionally is divided into three assemblages but with only one, the McHardy, present on the property. This assemblage is comprised of basal limestones and calcareous sandstone overlain by tuffaceous sandstone and conglomerate. This in turn is overlain by a thick sequence of argillite with minor chert and volcanics (Klepacki and Wheeler, 1985). The limestones have yielded Upper Mississippian fossils (Orchard, 1985).

(5)

Conformably overlying the Milford Group to the north of the property and to the northeast is the Permian and possibly older Kaslo Group. This group is a sequence of tholeiitic volcanics with minor interbedded cherty tuff and tuffaceous greenstone intruded by syn-volcanic and post-volcanic diorites. Structural repetitions by thrust faulting have led to the group being divided into two units or plates, with the upper plate resting on an ultramafic base. Unconformably overlying the Kaslo volcanics is a greenstone conglomerate referred to as the Martin Conglomerate. Completing the geological record is the Slocan Group, which underlies the Big Money Group of claims. This is an Upper Triassic sequence of argillites locally inter-bedded with quartzites and limestones. All three groups are intruded by felsic dykes and small stocks, part of the Jurassic plutonic event.

The tectonic history of the area is dominated by Permian thrusting and Jurassic folding, with normal faulting. These events overprint a pre-Mississippian deformation which affected the older Lardeau Group. The early thrusting event displaced the McHardy assemblage onto the other two Milford assemblages via the Stubbs Fault. It also generated the Whitewater Fault which formed the two Kaslo plates. Diorite intrusions predate and postdate the thrust faulting. Uplift and erosion of the Kaslo volcanics provided detritus for the Martin Conglomerate. Following Slocan Group sedimentation, the complete sequence including the early thrust faults was folded into the Dryden Anticline, located to the north of Highway 31A, bearing 135°. This was accompanied by penetrative deformation and regional metamorphism, locally to amphibolite grade. This even also reactivated some of the early thrust faults. In addition, the normal Schroder Fault placed the Slocan Group adjacent to the Lardeau Group at that time. Major granitic intrusion took place concurrently, often plugging the major fault zones.

Two later poorly documented coaxial fold phases are also locally present. Small scale faulting of the Jurassic intrusions and dykes may be related to a second collisional event in the mid-Cretaceous.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

J.H. AND J.R. Thompson of New Denver, worked the three Lincoln Group claims in 1918. The workings are located at 1495 metres (4,900 ft.), with the ore consisting of galena (lead sulphide) and lead carbonates, with silver averaging 48 oz./ton.

According to the 1919 Report of the Minister of Mines: "The ore was described as being free from zinc and occurring in crushed zone (brecciation) between a hanging wall of limestone and a foot wall of crushed slate. The gangue material

(6)

is decomposed and heavily stained with oxide of iron. On account of the formation being broken and faulted near the outcrop, the true strike and dip of the vein can only be determined by further development work on the upper portion of the vein. A considerable amount of work was done in the past by crosscutting to strike the vein at a depth, which proved unsuccessful, and under the conditions was premature. The present work is being confined partly to surface exploration and partly to drifting along the vein at a short distance below the outcrop. Between 30 and 49 tons of clean galena and some carbonate ore was extracted during the summer, while development work is reported to have met with satisfactory results".

The only other year of recorded production was 1923. A forest fire destroyed the camp buildings in 1925. Low silver prices and the cost of rebuilding the camp at that high altitude are most likely the reason for the mine operation closing down.

DISCUSSION OF THE 2006 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

On claim number 532712, the Big Money claim, a two man crew prospected the mountain on the east side of Robb Creek. On July 5th, 2006 we found a small outcrop with a quartz vein carrying tiny crystals of Galena and Sphalerite mineralization. The vein was between a hanging wall of limestone and a footwall or argillite or possibly crushed slate. It was difficult to tell since slate and argillite are almost identical other than the cleavage plane. Not equipped with the proper digging equipment, we left the bush camp to go and restock our equipment.

On August 23, 2006 we returned to begin our digging of the quartz vein. We dug a small trench following the vein at a strike of 130° southeast. After about 10 metres in length the small amounts of mineralization had vanished from the vein. So we dug for another three metres and no mineralization was found again. Then we abandoned the site. In total we excavated approximately 5 cubic metres of material.

"Refer to the Big Money Site Map"

On claim number 532553, the Too Dam Old claim, on August 6th, 2006 a two man crew, one of which was myself (Ron Hegel, the Owner and Operator of this claim), began a lengthy prospecting program of three water drainages that drained into the Kaslo River from the south side. We started our traverse near the south eastern boundary of this claim, about 100 metres east of Twelve Mile Creek. Walking west at approximately the 900 metre elevation level for a distance of 1 kilometre more or less. Now at a small no name creek with gorge like banks, we continued prospecting up stream in a southwesterly direction. We found our first outcrop 185 metres up stream from where we began walking up

(7)

the stream, we will call this spot **Site = A** -heavily eroded this bedded silty gray argillites or possibly can be called shales. I am going to go with gray argillites mainly because the bedding is not clear enough to get a strike and dip off of it. I did not have a GPS unit with me but I was carrying a hand held altimetre and the elevation at this site was 3150 feet. (960 metres).

Site = B is located 225 metres southwest of Site A at an elevation of 3400 feet level (1040 metres). Silty gray argillites with no strike and dip measurably. Outcrop 5 metres exposed on the left bank of the stream

Site = C is located 310 metres south west of Site B at an elevation of 3950 feet level (1200 metres). The bedding is clearer and more pronounced with a strike of 290° NW and a dip of 19° SW. We are calling this rock type gray shale with a slight iron orangey staining on the right side of the stream high above on the top of the bank we set up our first overnight tent camp.

Site = D is located 370 metres south west of Site C at an elevation of 4400 foot level (1340 metres). No good cleavage plain to take a strike and dip reading. Iron stained gray shale is the rock type with an exposed outcrop of three metres in length and one metre in width.

Site = E is located 450 metres north west of Site D at an elevation of 4330 foot level (1320 metres). Iron stained gray shale, not possible to obtain a strike and dip at this site. Broken up crumbly outcrop about two metres in length, by half metre long. Named and marked site with orange ribbon, black permanent marker on ribbon.

Site = F is located 495 metres north east of Site E at an elevation of 3950 foot level (1200 metres). Crumbly broken up gray shales near an old abandoned pack trail. We marked site with orange ribbon, second campsite at 3700 foot level (1130 metres).

Site = G is located 453 metres northeast of Site F at an elevation of 3400 foot level (1040 metres). This outcropping has the common gray shales as the hanging wall. With a 30 cm thick bed of black limestone contacting with the silty granulated argillites as the foot wall. All are striking at 290° NW and dipping 20° SW. There is no mineralization within the limestones visible with a field lens.

Site = H is located 410 metres north east of Site G at an elevation of 3050 foot level (930 metres). This outcropping of gray shales is striking 300° NW and dipping 22° SW. There is an old road just 20 metres to the northeast. Camp three is 430 metres north west of Site H and at 3100 foot level (940

(8)

metres).

Site = I is located 460 metres north west of Site H at an elevation of 3200 foot level (970 metres). Here there is a small outcrop of gray shales that is too broken up to get a reliable strike and dip reading.

Site = J is located 245 metres southwest of Site I at an elevation of 3440 foot level (1050 metres). This outcrop is three metres long by 1.5 metres wide. It is gray shales with small veinlets of calcite stringers striking in all different directions changing radically.

Site = K is located 220 metres south west of Site J at an elevation of 3740 foot level (1140 metres). The gray shales with calcite stringers form the hanging wall with a grayish black limestone bed about 24 cm thick is contacting with argillites as the foot wall. The contact and shale bedding is striking at 295° NW and dipping 22° SW. No mineralization present.

Campsite #4 is located 270 metres southwest of Site K at an elevation of 4000 foot level (1225 metres).

Site = L is located 125 metres south west of campsite #4. On day four, at an elevation of 4130 foot level (1260 metres), crumbly broken up gray shales not possible to get strike and dip.

Site = M is located 460 metres south west of Site L at an elevation of 4600 foot level (1400 metres).

Campsite #5, day five is located 610 metres north west of Site M, at an elevation of 4360 foot level (1330 metres).

Site = N is located 140 metres north of campsite 5 at an elevation of 4130 foot level (1260 metres). We found a small outcrop of silty argillites with no way to get a reliable strike and dip.

Site = O is located 310 metres north of Site N at an elevation of 3675 foot level (1120 metres). The hanging wall is dark gray shales, then 20 cm thick of lighter gray limestone and the foot wall is a dark gray crumbly argillite. The contact and shale bedding is striking at 300° NW and dipping 24° SW. No mineralization was found at this site.

Site = P is located 450 metres north east of Site O at an elevation of 3330 foot level (1015 metres). The outcrop is two metres long and 40 cm narrow of gray shales. It is far too crumbly and broken up to make an accurate strike and dip reading.

(9)

Site = Q is located 205 metres north east of Site P at an elevation of 3020 foot level (920 metres). This outcrop is similar color to the gray shales at Site P, but it is much harder and has a nice flat sheets. Therefore I would call this bedrock dark gray slate, it has not sheane like a phillite.

We set up our sixth campsite and slept beside what I believe it is known as Kaslo River. In the morning we retrieved our four wheeler, which we had hidden a week prior. Then we rode our four wheeler 3 to 4 kilometers back to Twelve Mile Creek to where we had left our four wheel drive truck.

INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the past history and evidence of these claims as well as the surrounding area. Within the boundaries of the Big Money claim and the Too Dam Old claim there are atleast six known lead-zinc-silver finds. The Vera, The Kootenay Star, The Zephyr, The Lincoln, The Lucky Boy and the contact claims of the past. Even though these finds may be depleted or shut down for whatever the reason may be, there is good evidence of past mineralization being found therefore these claims warrant further investigation.

I recommend a detailed geological mapping and prospecting program be carried out over the entire two claims. Also a geochemical water testing program be done along the entire lengths of each water drainage within the entire claim boundary. Then both programs are followed up by a soil sampling geochemical survey.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Tenure Number 532712
The Big Money Claim
Event Number 4143319

	<u>TOTAL</u>
Labor Cost: 2 MAN CREW 14 days @ \$160.00ea/day	\$4,480.00
Machinery Cost: Can-am 500 4 wheeler 15 days @ \$20.00/day	\$ 300.00
Lodging & Food: Camp food and tenting @ \$20.00/day per man @ 13 days	\$ 520.00
Transportation:	
1 Day travel \$30.00/ day per man 1 day travel	\$ 60.00
Diesel Fuel for pickup truck 700 km	\$ 160.00
Gas for 4 wheeler	<u>\$ 10.00</u>
 Big Money Total Costs of work	 <u>\$5,530.00</u>

Tenure Number 532553
The Too Dam Old claim
Event Number 4143322

Labor Cost: 2 Man crew 6 days @ \$160.00/day	\$1,920.00
Machinery Cost: Can -am 500 4 wheeler 1 week	\$ 200.00
4 X 4 Diesel pickup truck 1 week	\$ 200.00
Lodging/Food: Camp food and tenting @\$20.00/day/man @ 6 days	\$ 240.00
Transportation Cost; 1 Day travel @ \$30.00/day/man	\$ 60.00
Diesel Fuel for pickup truck 700 km	<u>\$ 162.00</u>
 Too Dam Old Total Costs of work	 <u>\$2,782.00</u>
 <u>TOTAL Costs spent on both claims</u>	 <u>\$8,312.00</u>

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ron Hegel of the City of Kamloops in the Province of British Columbia do herein certify that:

1. On May 12th, 1984 I did successfully complete the 8th annual Mineral Exploration Course for Prospectors.
2. I have been prospecting each year in the Province of British Columbia since 1978.
3. I have an Active Free Miners Certificate Numbered 111521.
4. This report is based on actually being on the ground in July and August of 2006.

DATED in Kamloops, British Columbia, this November 20th, 2007


Ron Hegel, Prospector

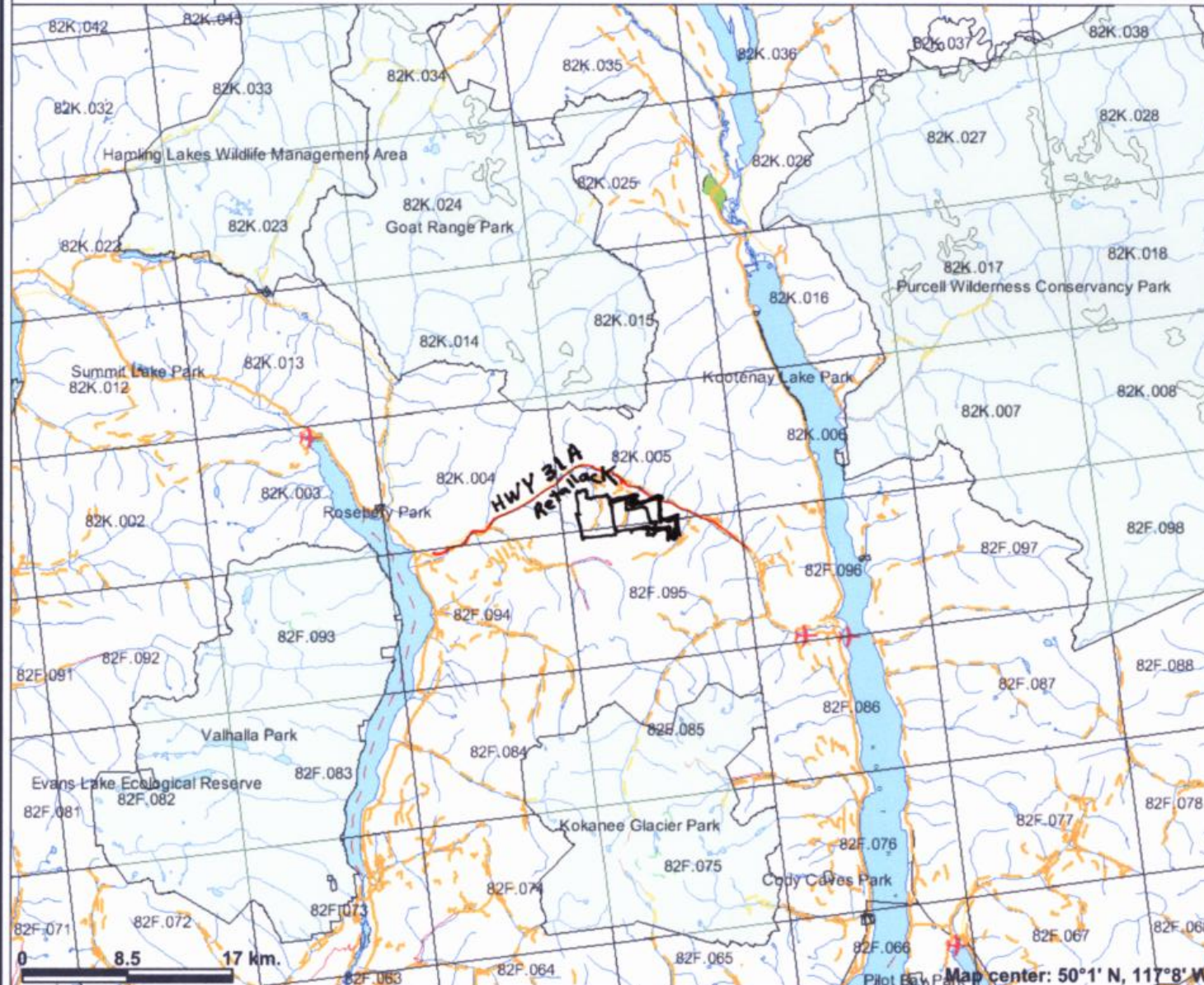
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INDEX MAP

Internet Mapping Framework



Legend

- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ BCGS Grid Annotation (1:250K)
- Transportation - Points (1:250K)
 - Airfield
 - Anchorage - Seaplane
 - Ferry Route
 - Heliport
 - Seaplane Base
 - Air Field
 - Airport
 - Air Feature - Condition Unknown
 - Airport Abandoned
- Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
 - Ferry Route
 - Aerial Cableway
 - Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
 - Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
 - Road - Paved lanes 2 or more Divided
 - Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
 - Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
 - Road - Paved lanes 3 or more Undivided
 - Road (Unimproved)
 - Road - Loose access Dry Weather
 - Road (Winter Road)
 - Road - Paved lanes 2 Undivided
 - Road - Paved lanes 2 Undivided UIC
 - Road - Paved Divided access Non Standard
 - Track - Cart/Tractor
 - Causeway (Railway)
 - Cart (Roadway)



Scale: 1:489,423

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INDEX MAP

BCGS Geology

Topographic Layers

— Significant Roads

■ Sea

Grid Layers

□ Grid 1:50K maps - polygons

— Grid 1:250K maps - outline

BCGS Geology Layers 2005

■ Bedrock geology - by age and rock class (s...

AGE UNKNOWN

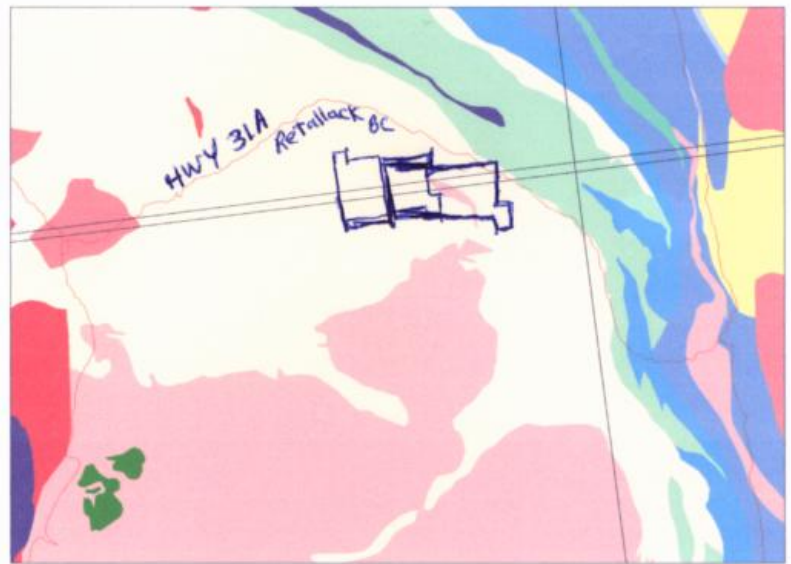
■ intrusive rocks

■ metamorphic rocks

CENOZOIC

■ intrusive rocks

QUATERNARY TO RECENT



SCALE 1 : 388,365

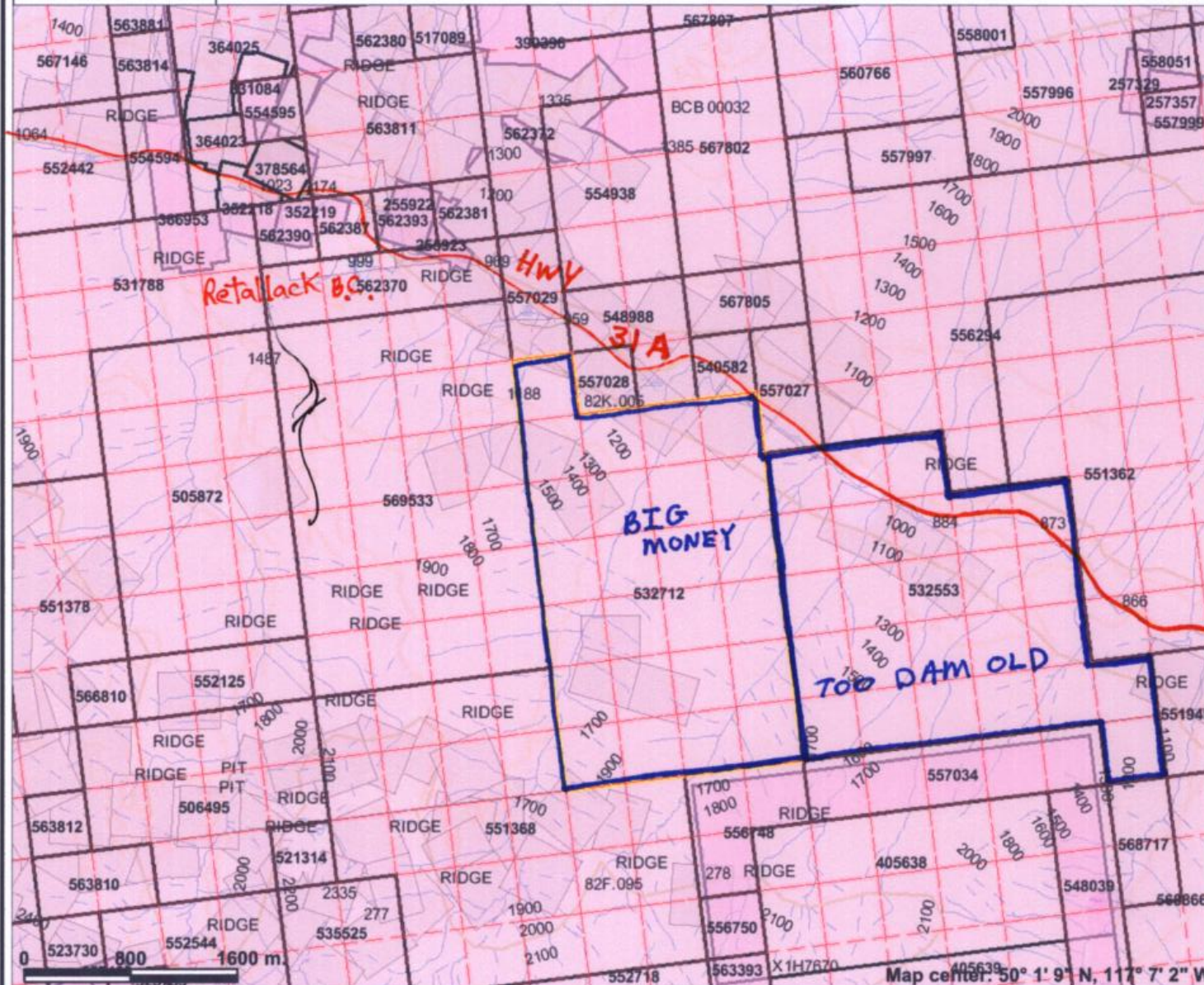


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CLAN MAP

Internet Mapping Framework



Legend

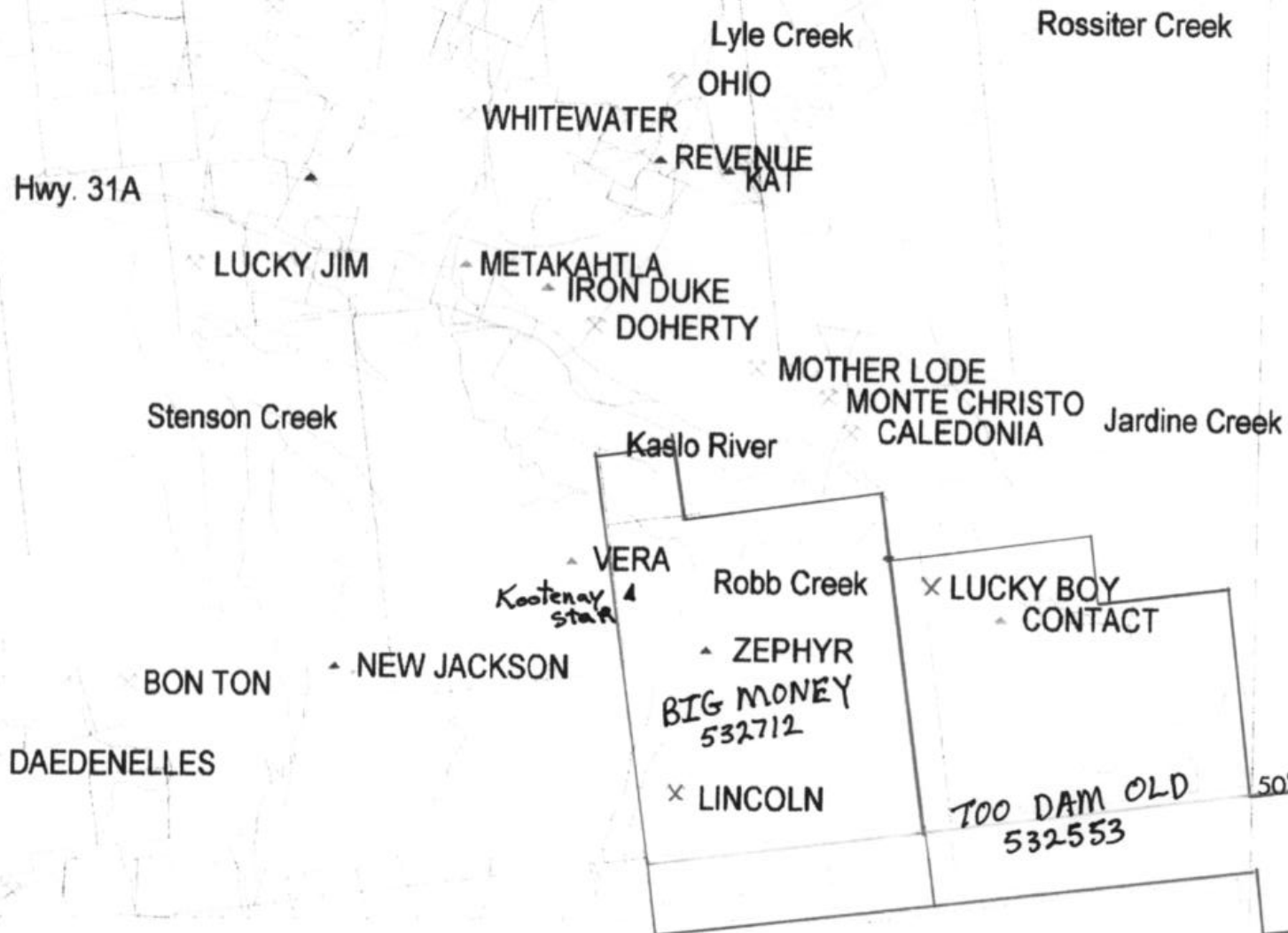
- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ MTO Grid (MTO)
- ☐ Mineral Tenure (current)
- ☐ Mineral Claim
- ☐ Mineral Lease
- ☐ Mineral Reserves (current)
- ☐ Placer Claim Designation
- ☐ Placer Lease Designation
- ☐ No Staking Reserve
- ☐ Conditional Reserve
- ☐ Release Required Reserve
- ☐ Surface Restriction
- ☐ Recreation Area
- ☐ Others
- ☐ Survey Parcels
- ☐ BCGS Grid
- ☐ Contours (1:250K)
- ☒ Contour - Index
- ☒ Contour - Intermediate
- ☒ Area of Exclusion
- ☒ Area of Indefinite Contours
- ☒ Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- ☒ Helipad
- ☒ Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- ☒ Airfield
- ☒ Airport
- ☒ Airstrip
- ☒ Airport Abandoned
- ☒ Ferry Route
- ☒ Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- ☒ Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes



Scale: 1:45,291

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HIGHLAND SURPRISE



HISTORY MAP

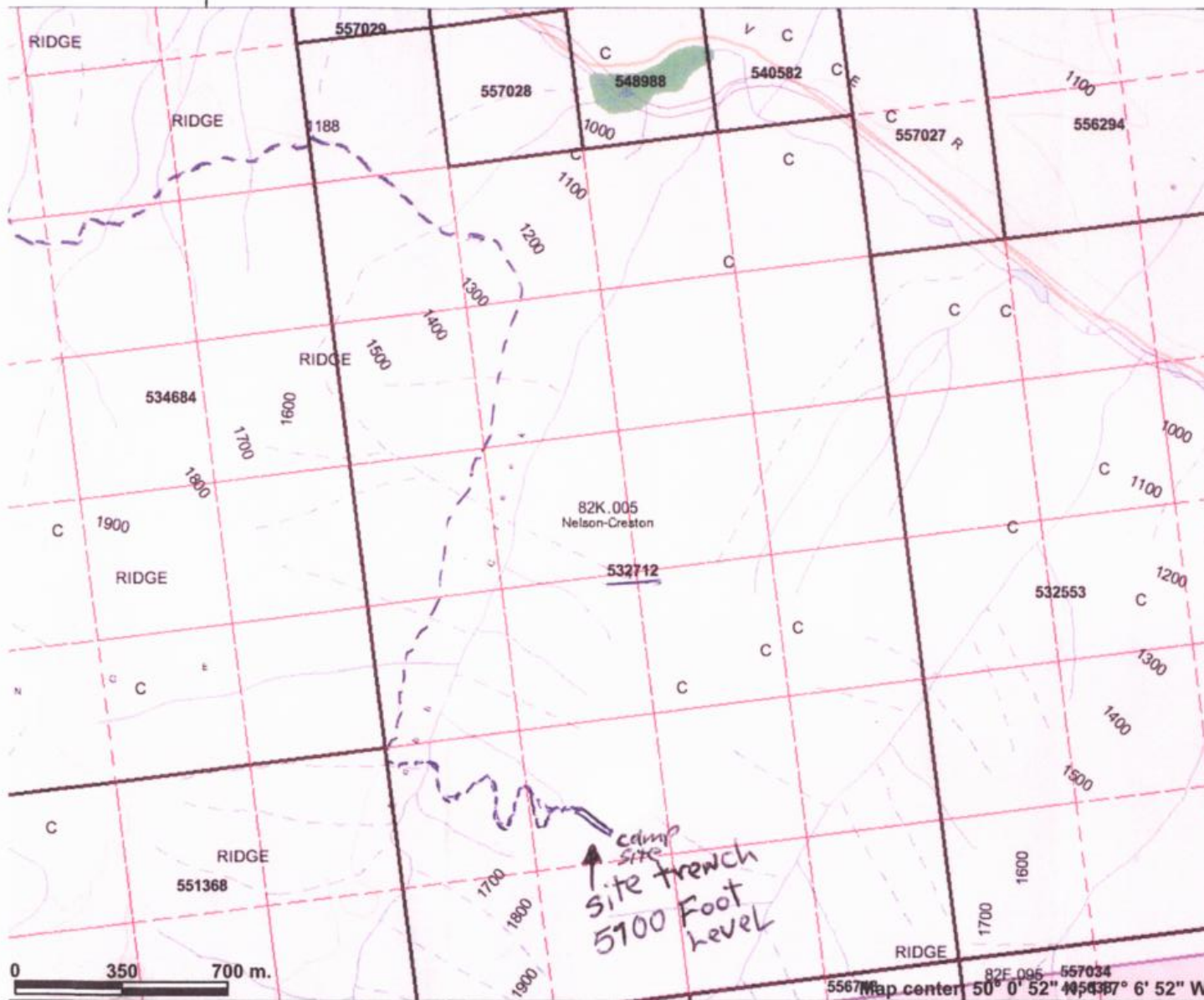
25 cells

2008 April / 20

519.0 - 8 ha

BIG MONEY

532712



Legend

- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Mineral Titles Grid (MTO)
- ☐ Mineral Tenures (Mineral - MTO)
- ☐ Mineral Claim
- ☐ Mineral Lease
- Reserves (Mineral - MTO Sites)**
 - ☐ Placer Claim Designation
 - ☐ Placer Lease Designation
 - ☐ No Staking Reserve
 - ☐ Conditional Reserve
 - ☐ Release Required Reserve
 - ☐ Surface Restriction
 - ☐ Recreation Area
 - ☐ Others
- ☐ Mining Division (MTO)
- ☐ Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- ☐ BCGS Grid
- Annotation (1:20K)**
 - ☐ Transportation - Points (TRIM)
 - ☐ Helipad
 - ☐ Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
 - ☐ Airfield
 - ☐ Airport
 - ☐ Airstrip
 - ☐ Airport Abandoned
 - ☐ Ferry Route
 - ☐ Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
 - ☐ Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
 - ☐ Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
 - ☐ Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes



Scale: 1:20,000

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Traverse Map BIG MONEY

Internet Mapping Framework

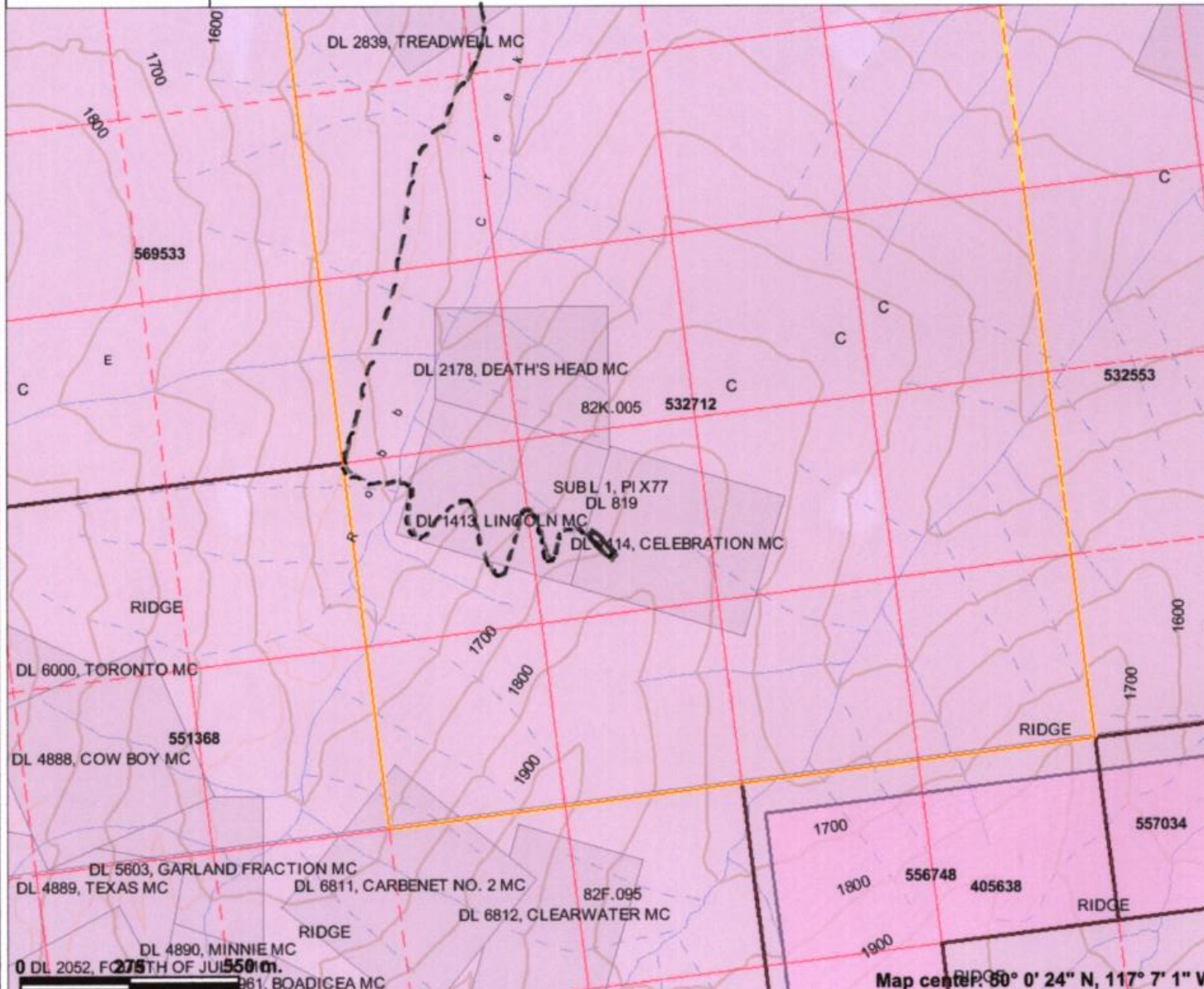


Legend

- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- ☐ Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- ☐ Mineral Claim
- ☐ Mineral Lease
- ☐ Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- ☐ Placer Claim Designation
- ☐ Placer Lease Designation
- ☐ No Staking Reserve
- ☐ Conditional Reserve
- ☐ Release Required Reserve
- ☐ Surface Restriction
- ☐ Recreation Area
- ☐ Others
- ☐ Mining Division (MTO)
- ☐ Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- ☐ Survey Parcels
- ☐ BCGS Grid
- ☐ Contours (TRIM)
- ☒ Contour - Index
- ☒ Contour - Index.Indefinite
- ☒ Contour - Index.Depression
- ☒ Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- ☒ Contour - Intermediate
- ☒ Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- ☒ Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- ☒ Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- ☒ Area of Exclusion
- ☒ Area of Indefinite Contours
- ☒ Annotation (1:20K)



Scale: 1:15,294



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site map Big money claim

Internet Mapping Framework

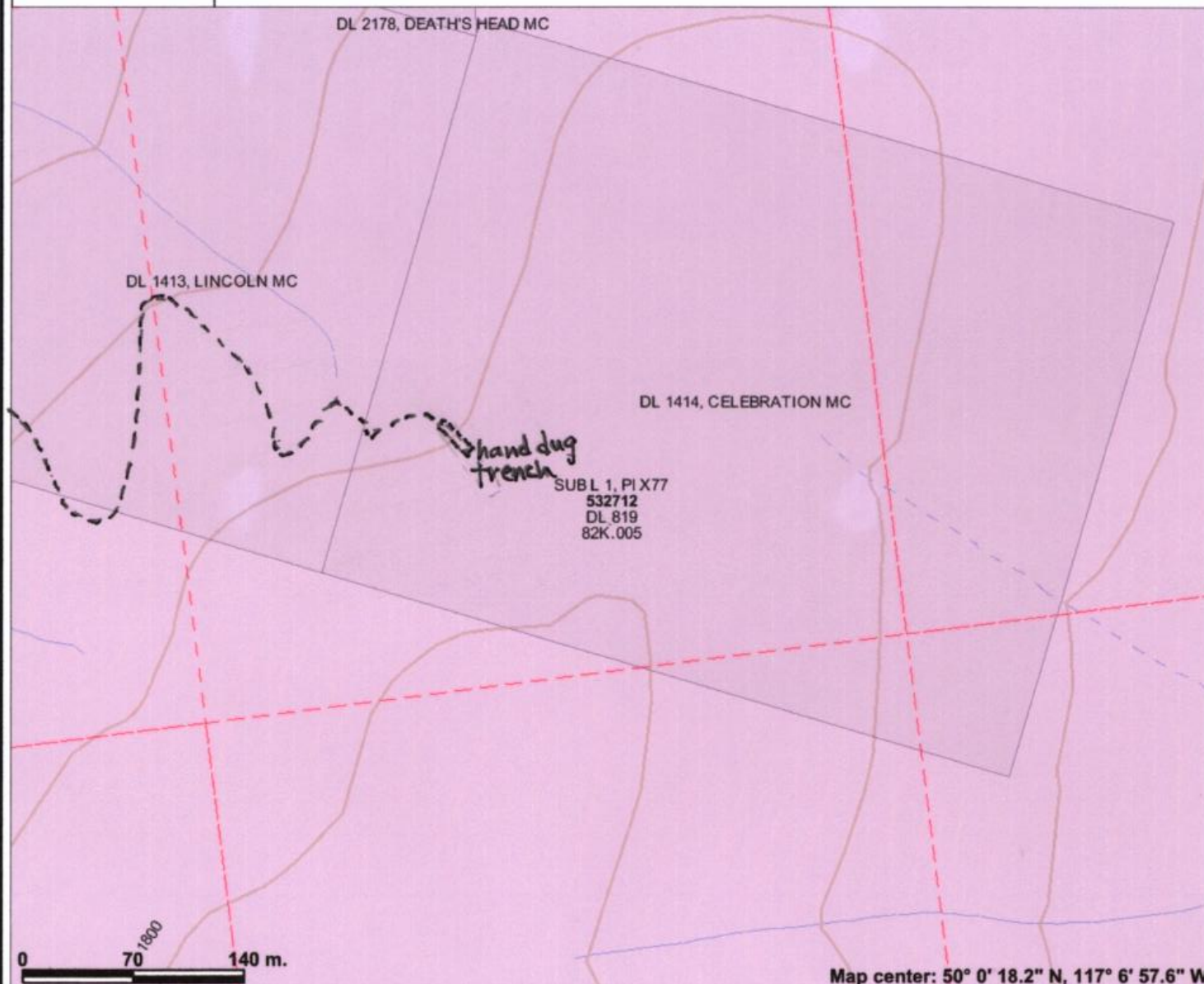


Legend

- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- ☐ Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- ☐ Mineral Claim
- ☐ Mineral Lease
- ☐ Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- ☐ Placer Claim Designation
- ☐ Placer Lease Designation
- ☐ No Staking Reserve
- ☐ Conditional Reserve
- ☐ Release Required Reserve
- ☐ Surface Restriction
- ☐ Recreation Area
- ☐ Others
- ☐ Mining Division (MTO)
- ☐ Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- ☐ Survey Parcels
- ☐ BCGS Grid
- ☐ Contours (TRIM)
- ☒ Contour - Index
- ☐ Contour - Index, Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Index, Depression
- ☐ Contour - Index, Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate, Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate, Depression
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate, Depression Indefinite
- ☒ Area of Exclusion
- ☐ Area of Indefinite Contours
- ☐ Annotation (1:20K)



Scale: 1:3,824



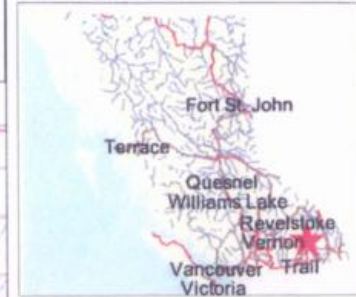
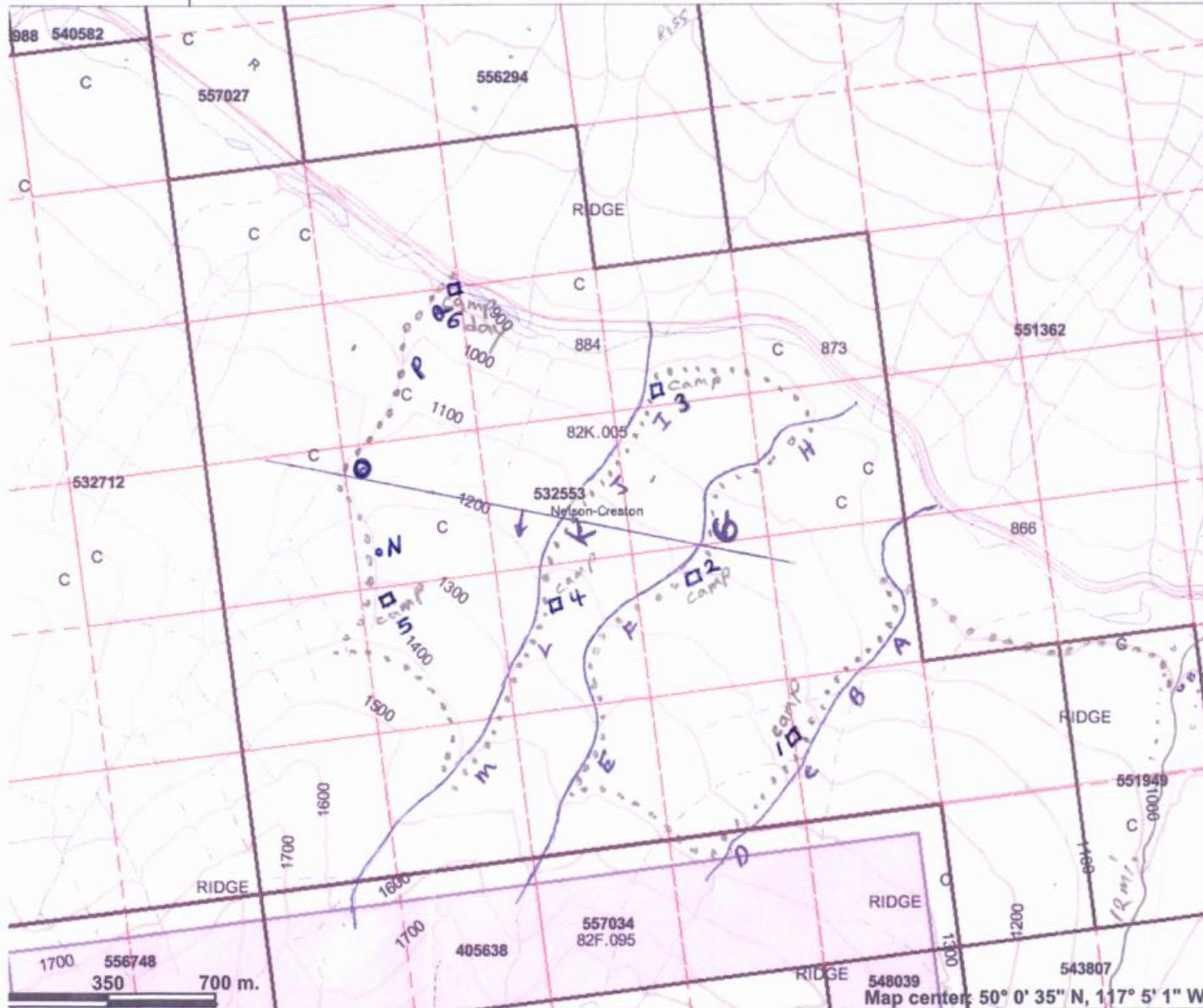
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site map Big Money Claim

(20 April 19) 25 cells.

519. 11 ha. TOO DAM OLD

532553



Legend

- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Mineral Titles Grid (MTO)
- ☐ Mineral Tenures (Mineral - MTO)
- ☐ Mineral Claim
- ☐ Mineral Lease
- ☐ Reserves (Mineral - MTO Sites)
- ☐ Placer Claim Designation
- ☐ Placer Lease Designation
- ☐ No Staking Reserve
- ☐ Conditional Reserve
- ☐ Release Required Reserve
- ☐ Surface Restriction
- ☐ Recreation Area
- ☐ Others
- ☐ Mining Division (MTO)
- ☐ Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- ☐ BCGS Grid
- ☐ Contours (TRIM)
- ☐ Contour - Index
- ☐ Contour - Index.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Area of Exclusion
- ☐ Area of Indefinite Contours
- ☐ Annotation (1:20K)
- ☐ Transportation - Points (TRIM)

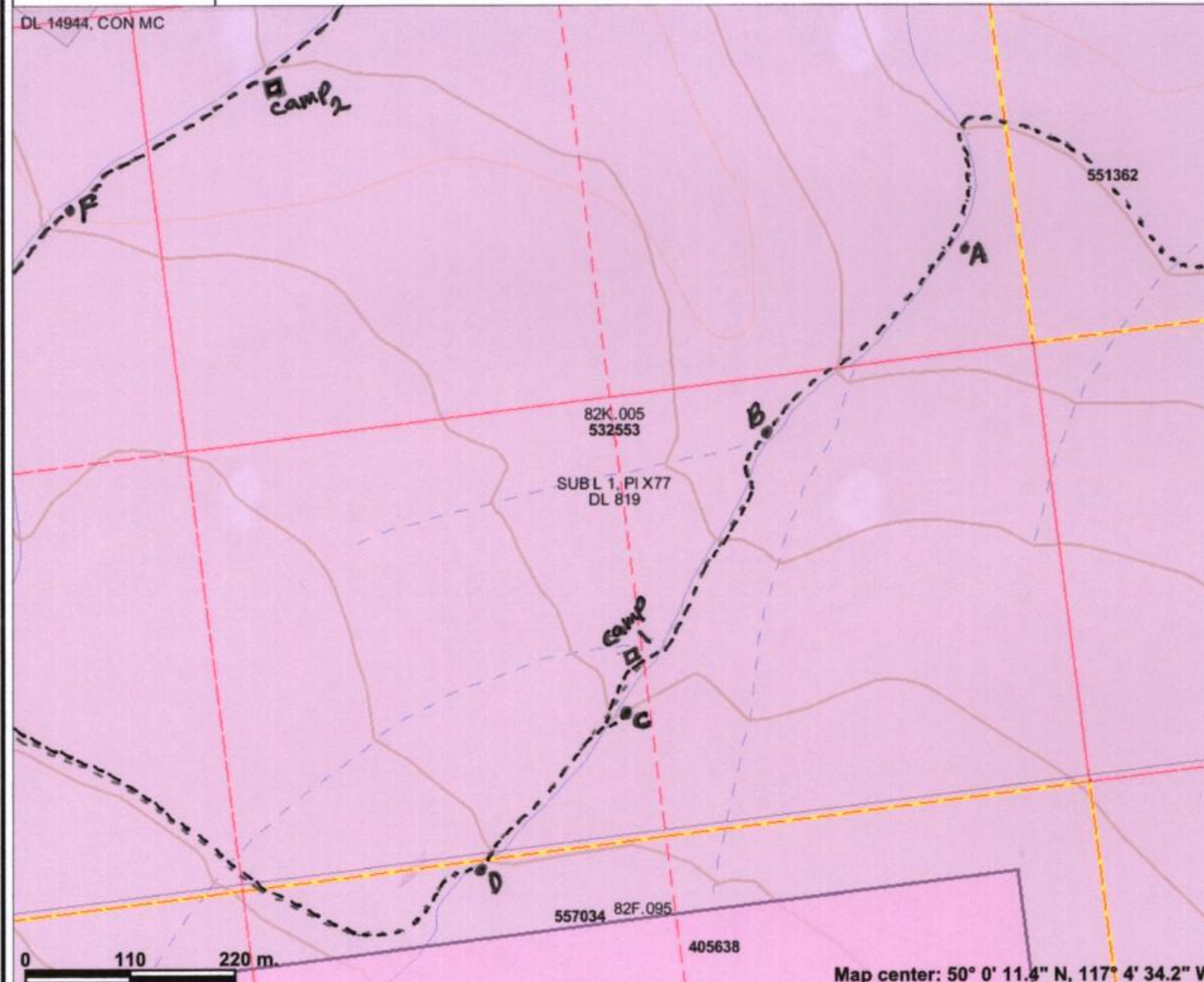


Scale: 1:20,000

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1 cm = 200 m Traverse Map TOO DAM OLD

Internet Mapping Framework



Legend

- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Parks
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- ☐ Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- ☐ Mineral Claim
- ☐ Mineral Lease
- ☐ Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- ☐ Placer Claim Designation
- ☐ Placer Lease Designation
- ☐ No Staking Reserve
- ☐ Conditional Reserve
- ☐ Release Required Reserve
- ☐ Surface Restriction
- ☐ Recreation Area
- ☐ Others
- ☐ Mining Division (MTO)
- ☐ Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- ☐ Survey Parcels
- ☐ BCGS Grid
- ☐ Contours (TRIM)
- ☐ Contour - Index
- ☐ Contour - Index.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Area of Exclusion
- ☐ Area of Indefinite Contours
- ☐ Annotation (1:20K)



Scale: 1:6,339

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site Map - A, B, C, D, F

Internet Mapping Framework

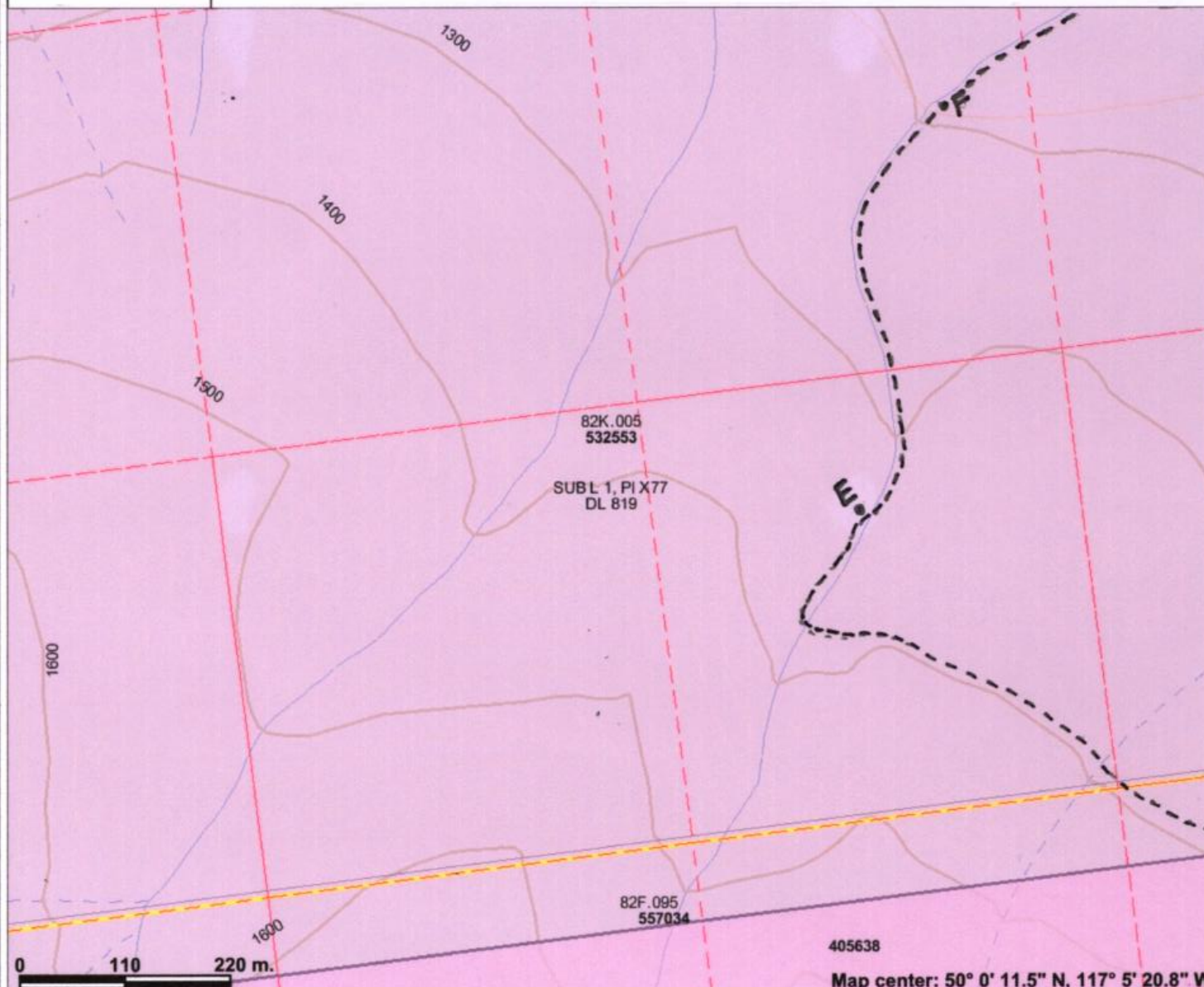


Legend

- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- ☐ Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- ☐ Mineral Claim
- ☐ Mineral Lease
- ☐ Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- ☐ Placer Claim Designation
- ☐ Placer Lease Designation
- ☐ No Staking Reserve
- ☐ Conditional Reserve
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- ☐ Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- ☐ Survey Parcels
- ☐ BCGS Grid
- ☐ Contours (TRIM)
- ☐ Contour - Index
- ☐ Contour - Index.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Area of Exclusion
- ☐ Area of Indefinite Contours
- ☐ Annotation (1:20K)



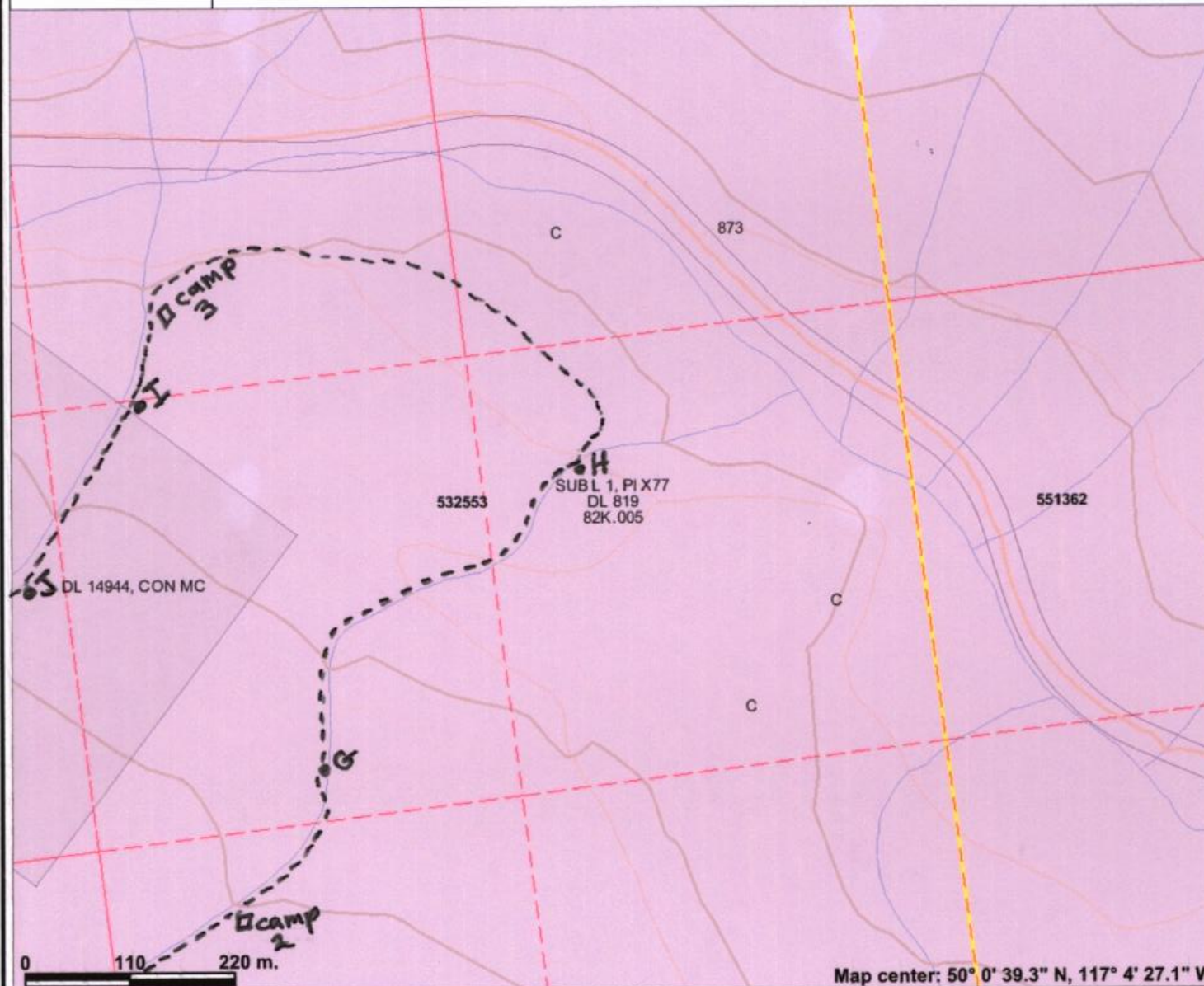
Scale: 1:6,339



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Site Map E, F,

Internet Mapping Framework



Legend

- ☐ Indian Reserves
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- ☐ Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- ☐ Mineral Claim
- ☐ Mineral Lease
- ☐ Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- ☐ Placer Claim Designation
- ☐ Placer Lease Designation
- ☐ No Staking Reserve
- ☐ Conditional Reserve
- ☐ Release Required Reserve
- ☐ Surface Restriction
- ☐ Recreation Area
- ☐ Others
- ☐ Mining Division (MTO)
- ☐ Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- ☐ Survey Parcels
- ☐ BCGS Grid
- ☐ Contours (TRIM)
- ☐ Contour - Index
- ☐ Contour - Index.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Area of Exclusion
- ☐ Area of Indefinite Contours
- ☐ Annotation (1:20K)



Scale: 1:6,339

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site Map G, H, I, J.

Internet Mapping Framework



Legend

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- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- ☐ Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
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- ☐ Mineral Lease
- ☐ Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- ☐ Placer Claim Designation
- ☐ Placer Lease Designation
- ☐ No Staking Reserve
- ☐ Conditional Reserve
- ☐ Release Required Reserve
- ☐ Surface Restriction
- ☐ Recreation Area
- ☐ Others
- ☐ Mining Division (MTO)
- ☐ Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- ☐ Survey Parcels
- ☐ BCGS Grid
- ☐ Contours (TRIM)
- ☐ Contour - Index
- ☐ Contour - Index.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression
- ☐ Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Area of Exclusion
- ☐ Area of Indefinite Contours
- ☐ Annotation (1:20K)

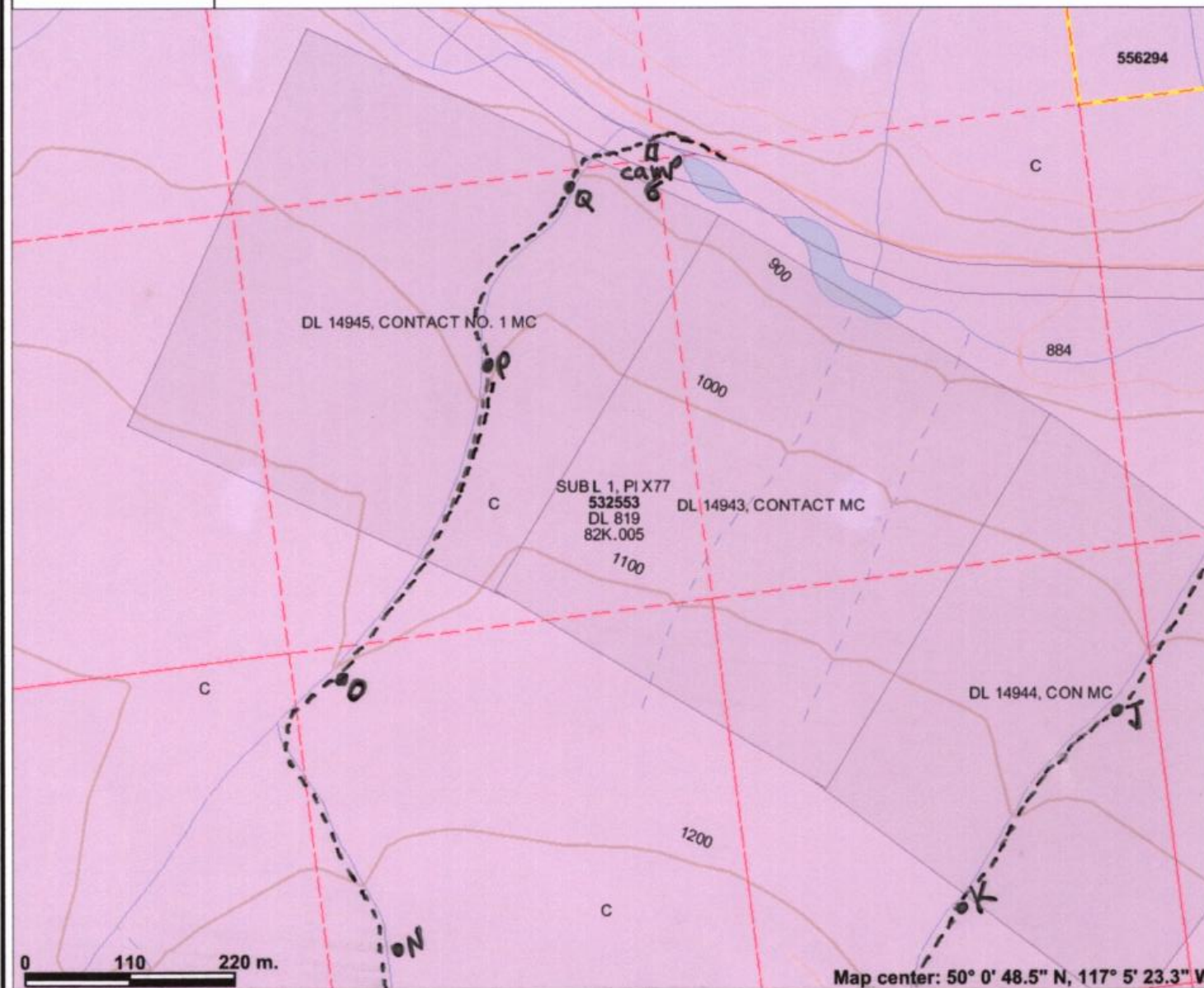


Scale: 1:6,339

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site Map J, K, L, M, N.

Internet Mapping Framework



Legend

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- ☐ Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
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- ☐ Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- ☐ Survey Parcels
- ☐ BCGS Grid
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- ☐ Contour - Index, Depression
- ☐ Contour - Index, Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate, Indefinite
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate, Depression
- ☐ Contour - Intermediate, Depression Indefinite
- ☐ Area of Exclusion
- ☐ Area of Indefinite Contours
- ☐ Annotation (1:20K)



Scale: 1:6,339

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Site Map J, K, N, O, P, Q.