2006 PROSPECTING REPORT

ON THE MAMQUAM 4 CLAIM OF THE

MAMQUAM PROSPECT

IN THE PACIFIC RANGES OF THE COAST

MOUNTAINS, 92 G/10

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

122 DEGREES 55 MINUTES 58 SECONDS WEST

49 DEGREES 38 MINUTES 45 SECONDS NORTH

CLAIMS: MAMQUAM 4

TENURE NUMBER: 539451

OWNER OPERATOR: KEN MACKENZIE

FMC# 116450

AUTHOR: KEN MACKENZIE

SQUAMISH, B.C.

JULY, 2007

EVENT NUMBER: 4160416

July 27/07

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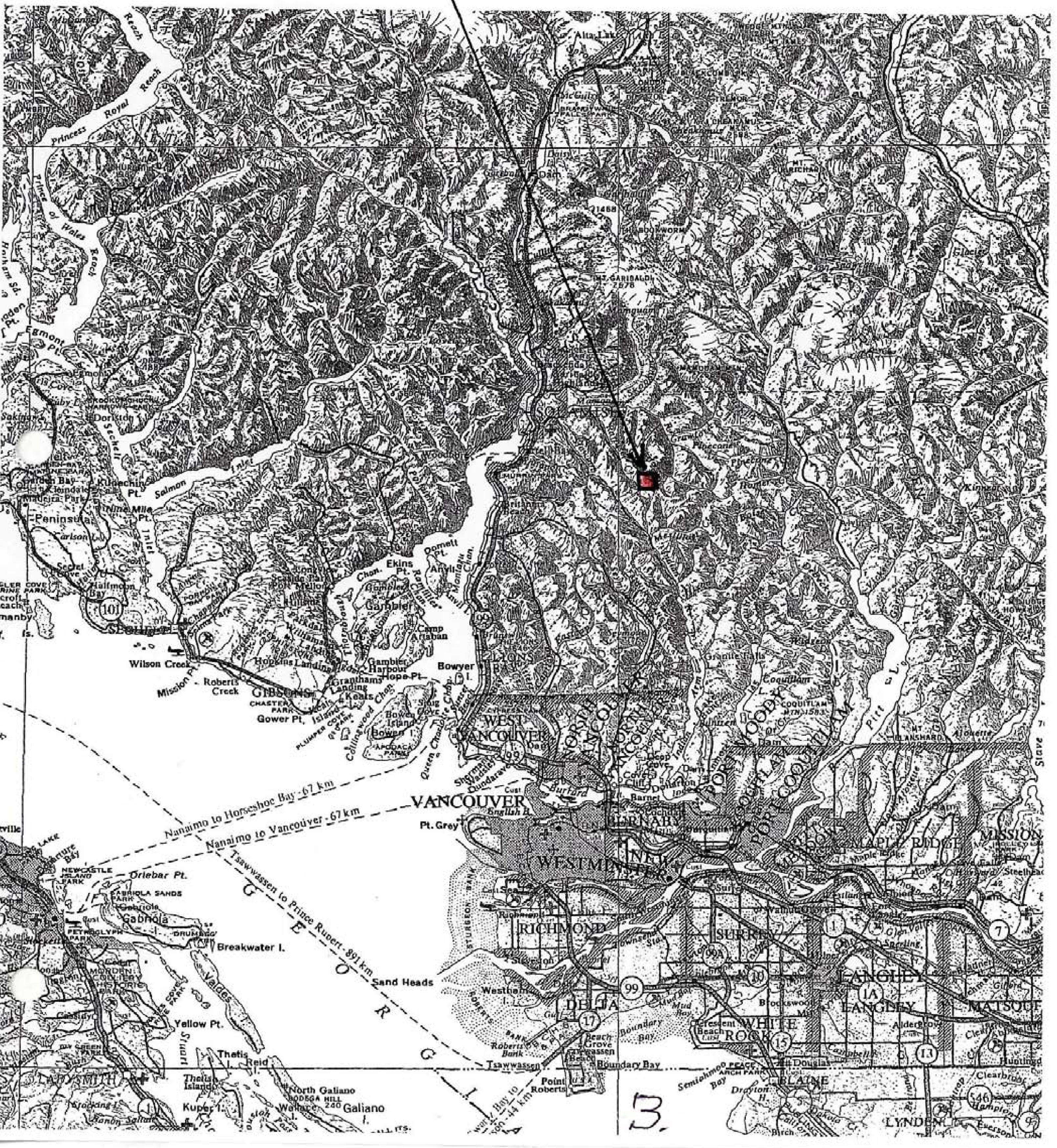
MAMQUAM PROSPECT **MAP #1**

1:600,000

0 10 20 30 40 50 Km



MAMQUAM 4
INTRODUCTION

The Mamquam Prospect is located in the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains near the headwaters of the Mamquam River. See Map #1 (the index map) for the location. The property can be accessed by road from Squamish. Drive south from Squamish on highway 99 to the Mamquam main logging road, which is reached just beyond a bridge over the Stawamus River near the base of the Stawamus Chief (a well-known rock climbing area). Turn left (east) off the highway and follow the main road, which is marked in miles rather than kilometers. Logging trucks or construction vehicles may be present on this road so drive carefully with your lights on and use a radio. The correct frequency is posted. At approximately 2 ½ miles the road crosses the Stawamus River, and continues on past a new run of the river electrical generating plant (mile 6 to 8). At mile 9 the road crosses a bridge over the Mamquam River and stays on the north side of the river until the headwaters are reached. At mile 15 the road narrows and becomes steep for a short section. I usually stop there and make more calls than usual on the radio to ensure there are no loaded logging trucks coming down that section of the road. There is a fork in the road at mile 15, but the right hand fork has been decommissioned and is cross-ditched so it is relatively easy to identify the main road that goes uphill to the left, which is the main route to the property.

The right hand fork can also be used to access the property, but some of the cross ditches are deep and rugged. Nevertheless, all can be driven with a four by four. Follow this road for about one kilometer, crossing the Mamquam River and continue to where the road begins to ascend steeply uphill. An old logging road heads south from this point and a trail has been cut along this road to the east side of the property, as shown on Map #2. When driving up the main road, at mile 18 the logging road again heads uphill to the left, but you should continue straight ahead onto a decommissioned, cross-ditched road that soon crosses the Mamquam River near its headwaters. The road is easily drivable with a four-wheel drive vehicle that has sufficient clearance. Continue on the main road that parallels and then crosses a branch of the Mamquam flowing from the southwest. Continue uphill until the road splits. One road continues straight ahead and the other goes right (north). Both roads terminate at about the 3200-foot level on the property. Take the right fork and head north, roughly

contouring around the mountain until a washout is reached, which is where you park. These roads are shown on Map #2 (the 1:50,000 index map), which shows the property in relationship to the Mamquam River, Raffuse Creek, Clarion Lake, the Stawamus River and the town of Squamish.
There are now three trails that begin from this north branch of the road. The first one is found at a low point in the road where a small creek flows through a culvert under the road. This trail descends downhill in the creek then leaves the creek to travel north along the edge of the logging slash until the forest is entered. The trail then continues downhill beside the small stream until the main creek is reached. The main creek can be easily crossed at this site and the trail ascends the other bank up a small gully next to a glacial till slope failure. Once the logging slash is reached, the trail continues along the edge of the forest until an old logging road is encountered. This road can be followed uphill (west) or downhill (east).
When heading uphill, the trail turns a corner and heads north, contouring around the mountain until near the end of the road the trail enters the logging slash to the west and ascends through a thick growth of blueberries and small trees until the forest is reached again. From this site the trail proceeds north and west a short distance and then descends the steep bank into the northeast creek.
If the downhill route is taken, the road heads east and later north until it connects with the trail coming from the mile 15 branch of the main road, which was documented above.
The other two trails were previously described in last year's prospecting report (for the Mamquam 1 to 3 claims), and these trails often follow the creeks, which usually provide the best rock exposure and the clearest way through the bush.
There are numerous deer and black bears in the area, and the animals use the roads and trails regularly so caution is advised.
This report covers the Mamquam 4 claim, which is part of the Mamquam Prospect. The tenure number for the Mamquam 4 claim is 539451. Most of the property is covered with soil or glacial till so rock outcrops are infrequent. As a result, prospecting has been mainly done by following the stream sediment geochemistry, examining creek beds, and outcrops in the creek banks. Outcrops on or near old logging roads have also been prospected.
There are two main rock types found on the property, Gambier Group metamorphosed volcanics that contain rhyolites, andesites, cherts, tuffs and volcaniclastics, and intrusive rocks such as granodiorite and quartz diorite. To date the two areas of metamorphosed volcanic rocks previously

identified have been found to be more extensive than previously thought. In addition, there are numerous rhyolite and some porphyry dykes in the area. These are the same rocks that are associated with the Britannia Mine; so the model originally used was of a volcanogenic massive sulphide type of mineralization. This model still applies, but now that some rock float containing disseminated chalcopyrite in silicified quartz diorite (which was analyzed to contain 1½% Copper) has been found, as well as other boulders that contain quartz veins, sphalerite and galena, the model has been expanded to include a feeder zone and a possible porphyry copper deposit that has a relatively barren pyrite halo, a possible zinc-gold halo and a low grade copper halo that shows up in stream sediments, rock float, soil samples and rock outcrops.

Combined volcanogenic massive sulphide and porphyry copper deposits have been described in the literature, although not in the Coast Range Mountains. Nevertheless, the potential is present, and typical mines of this type are known to contain billions of pounds of copper. It should be emphasized, however, that most deposits are not that large, and do not become mines, so there is considerable risk in exploring these prospects. To date no massive sulphide, feeder zone or porphyry copper deposit of commercial value has been identified on the Mamquam prospect.

MAMQUAM 4

MAMQUAM 1

MAMQUAM 2

MAMQUAM 3

1 Km

N

MAMQUAM PROSPECT **MAP #2**

1:50,000

LEGEND

ROAD — TRAIL - - - CREEK ~ LAKE ○

BOUNDARY LINE —— CONTOUR INTERVAL = 100 FEET

HISTORY OF THE MAMQUAM 4 CLAIM

A detailed history of the Mamquam prospect was documented in my 2005 and 2006 prospecting reports on the Mamquam 1 to 3 claims. Please refer to those reports for a more complete summary of the history of this property. This report on the history of the Mamquam 4 claim will mainly cover the history of this claim and the findings that led to the decision to stake this area.

The Mamquam prospect was discovered in 1979 using a dithizone field test and stream sediment analyses performed in commercial labs. The original model was a volcanogenic massive sulphide type of deposit similar to that found in the nearby Britannia Mine. The highest geochemical values found at that time surrounded hill 5000 and this area was thought to contain one or more massive sulphide lenses. This interpretation is still considered valid, but in 2005 and 2006, other types of mineralized rock were found on the property that indicated the presence of a feeder zone. In addition, chalcopyrite disseminated in quartz diorite intrusive rocks have been discovered and are now considered part of a copper halo that may indicate the presence of porphyry copper mineralization.

The extensive gossan present in the main creek has been discussed in my previous reports, and another gossan can be seen from the road that leads to the property. This gossan is lower down in the valley and has two small streams running through it. Both streams form deep gullies in the gossan. I decided at the beginning of the 2006-prospecting season that this area, as well as the northeast creek should be investigated.

On June 10, 2006 Linda Kowalski and I drove to mile 15, took the right fork and crossed the Mamquam River on a logging road bridge. Approximately 0.5 kilometers after the bridge, an old logging road continues to contour south around the base of the mountain while the drivable road continues uphill. We parked and hiked along the bushy logging road, clearing small trees as necessary to make the passage easier. The further we went on the road, the thicker the bush became and some sections were very hard to get through. We arrived at the creek draining the northeast corner of the property, which was sampled (M 28).

Significant results for M 28:

Au	0.008	ppm
Ba	140	ppm
Zn	100	ppm

After a rest and a snack, we continued bushwhacking up the road until we reached the two gullies that cut through the major gossan and can be seen from the other side of the valley. Sediment sample (M 29) was taken from the creek draining the north gully and sediment sample (M 30) was obtained from the creek draining the south gully.

Significant results for M 29:

Cu 140 ppm

Significant results for M 30:

Cu 226 ppm

All samples were taken well above the road to minimize any possible contamination.

We decided against continuing along this road to the next small stream because the bush was even thicker in that direction, and headed home the way we had come.

On Monday, June 19, 2006 Rick and I traveled to the usual road on the property, but stopped before the standard parking spot at the low point in the road. We bushwhacked down hill into the main creek, found a route up the other side and connected with the continuation of the logging road that Linda and I had traversed on June 10, 2006. We hiked uphill and then north across the hillside until we reached the creek that forms the south gully. A sediment sample was taken from this creek at a site above the road (M 31). Outcrop along the road included rhyolites and intrusives. At the creek, the intrusives were altered and a small amount of malachite was found within a fracture. None was visible on the fresh or weathered surfaces and no chalcopyrite was found. The elevation at this site was measured to be 3200 feet.

We continued a short distance to the next creek, which forms the north gully and took another sediment sample (M 32). The float in this creek included quartz veins, rhyolites and silicious andesites.

Significant results for M 31:

Ba 130 ppm
Cu 136 ppm
Zn 144 ppm

Significant results for M 32:

Cu 217 ppm
Zn 162 ppm

These samples were analyzed with others from the property, but the results were not available until July 25, 2006 due to the huge increase in exploration

activity worldwide. As a result my first follow-up visit to this area occurred in August 2006.

On August 11, 2006, I drove to the low point near the end of the road, did some trail work on the way down to the main creek, climbed up the other side and descended the old logging road to the south gully, and hiked upstream above sample site M 30. Pieces of float containing high-grade chalcopyrite were immediately evident, and the bedrock source was easily and quickly found on the north side of the gully about 2 meters above the streambed. It was a dilation-zone about 30 cm long and 10 cm wide contained in a rusty, mineralized fracture. In spite of the obvious chalcopyrite, there was no malachite staining seen. A grab sample of the mineralized rock was taken and labeled M 38.

Significant results for M 38:

Au	0.288	ppm
Ag	41	ppm
As	92	ppm
Cu	11.8	%

I continued hiking uphill and sampled a small alteration zone on the south side of the gully below the big waterfall (M 39). The altered material was gray with considerable pyrite.

Significant results for M 39:

Au	0.092	ppm
Ag	3.1	ppm
Cu	399	ppm
Fe	23.5	%

I continued upstream and climbed very carefully around the big waterfall at the head of the south gully. The climb was possible because a large log was firmly fixed in the upright position and fortunately it provided adequate hand and foot holds. The rock in this area is fractured weathered and quite rotten so considerable care was required to complete the climb safely.

More small waterfalls were encountered as I continued the traverse upstream, but they were all fairly easy to climb. More alteration zones were found between waterfall #2 and #3, but they were not sampled. Sample M 40 was obtained from an alteration zone on the south side of the creek above waterfall #3. A small bleb of chalcopyrite was found in the altered intrusive, but otherwise only pyrite could be seen in this area.

Significant results for M 40:

Cu	646	ppm

I continued prospecting up the stream as it became smaller and bushier until I finally reached the upper logging road (where sample M 31 was previously collected). I rested here, and then headed south back to the main creek and the access road, doing some trail work on the way.

Based on the analyses received to that date and the findings of high-grade chalcopyrite found on follow-up, the decision to stake this area was made on August 16, 2006.

None of the work performed before August 16, 2006 has been included in the statement of expenses included with this report, but this work, which has resulted in significant new findings, is clearly very important for the property.

Two maps are included with this history section:

Map #3 shows place names, traverses done and sample sites.

Map #4 shows the same sample sites with significant geochemical results.

Also included are the complete analyses of all samples obtained on the Mamquam 4 claim before the area was staked.

HISTORY OF THE MAMQAUM 4 CLAIM. ANALYSIS RESULTS DONE BEFORE AUGUST 16, 2006												
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr
M28	0.008	0.1	1.29	1	9	140	0.4	1	0.31	0.5	6	10
M29	0.006	0.2	1.85	1	9	60	0.4	1	0.23	0.4	12	8
M30	0.004	0.2	2.18	1	9	80	0.4	1	0.26	0.4	11	7
M31	0.004	0.1	1.42	4	9	130	0.4	1	0.23	0.4	7	7
M32	0.004	0.1	1.86	1	9	70	0.4	1	0.3	0.4	8	8
M38	0.288	41.3	0.12	92	9	10	0.4	1	0.01	2.2	33	2
M39	0.092	3.1	0.4	6	9	10	0.4	9	0.03	0.4	91	1
M40	0.006	0.6	2.43	6	9	40	0.4	1	0.26	0.4	11	11

12.

SAMPLE I	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P
M28	45	2.03	9	1	0.14	9	0.96	505	1	0.04	8	610
M29	140	3.37	10	1	0.1	9	1.24	709	5	0.02	6	540
M30	226	3.56	10	1	0.12	9	1.42	1000	3	0.02	7	610
M31	136	2.36	9	1	0.11	9	0.98	923	2	0.02	5	550
M32	217	2.74	10	1	0.1	9	1.38	1045	1	0.03	6	700
M38	11.80%	16.6	9	1	0.01	9	0.04	53	42	0.01	26	20
M39	399	23.5	9	1	0.22	9	0.08	68	11	0.01	2	90
M40	646	4.76	10	1	0.11	9	1.92	1010	1	0.05	10	960

.37

SAMPLE	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
M28	11	1	2	29	0.05	9	9	32	9	100
M29	4	1	3	22	0.03	9	9	38	9	69
M30	5	1	4	23	0.02	9	9	44	9	78
M31	6	1	2	21	0.02	9	9	29	9	144
M32	8	1	3	25	0.03	9	9	42	9	162
M38	91	1	2	2	0.01	9	9	4	9	220
M39	28	1	1	2	0.01	9	9	10	9	15
M40	12	1	4	13	0.01	9	9	52	9	86

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HISTORY OF THE MAMQUAM 4 CLAIM

1:10,000 **MAP # 4**

SAMPLE SITES AND SIGNIFICANT RESULTS FOUND BEFORE AUGUST 16, 2006.

LEGEND

ROAD — CREEK — LAKE — TRAIL

BOUNDARY LINE

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 100 FEET

SAMPLE SITE

M 30 SEDIMENT
Cu 226 ppm

meters 0 500 1000

1 Km

55-00

54-99

54-98

5-05

5-06

M 32 SEDIMENT
Cu 217 ppm
Zn 162 ppm

M 29 SEDIMENT
Cu 140 ppm

M 28 SEDIMENT
Au 0.008 ppm
Ba 140 ppm
Zn 100 ppm

M 31 SEDIMENT
Ba 130 ppm
Cu 136 ppm
Zn 144 ppm

M 40 ALTERATION
Cu 646 ppm

M 39 ALTERATION
Au 0.092 ppm
Ag 3.1 ppm
Cu 399 ppm
Fe 23.5 %

M 38 ROCK
Au 0.288 ppm
Ag 41 ppm
As 92 ppm
Cu 11.8 %

250

Brandt

N

HISTORY OF THE MAMQUAM 4 CLAIM

1:25,000 **MAP # 3**

TRAVERSES DONE BEFORE AUGUST 16, 2006, PLACE NAMES AND SAMPLE SITES

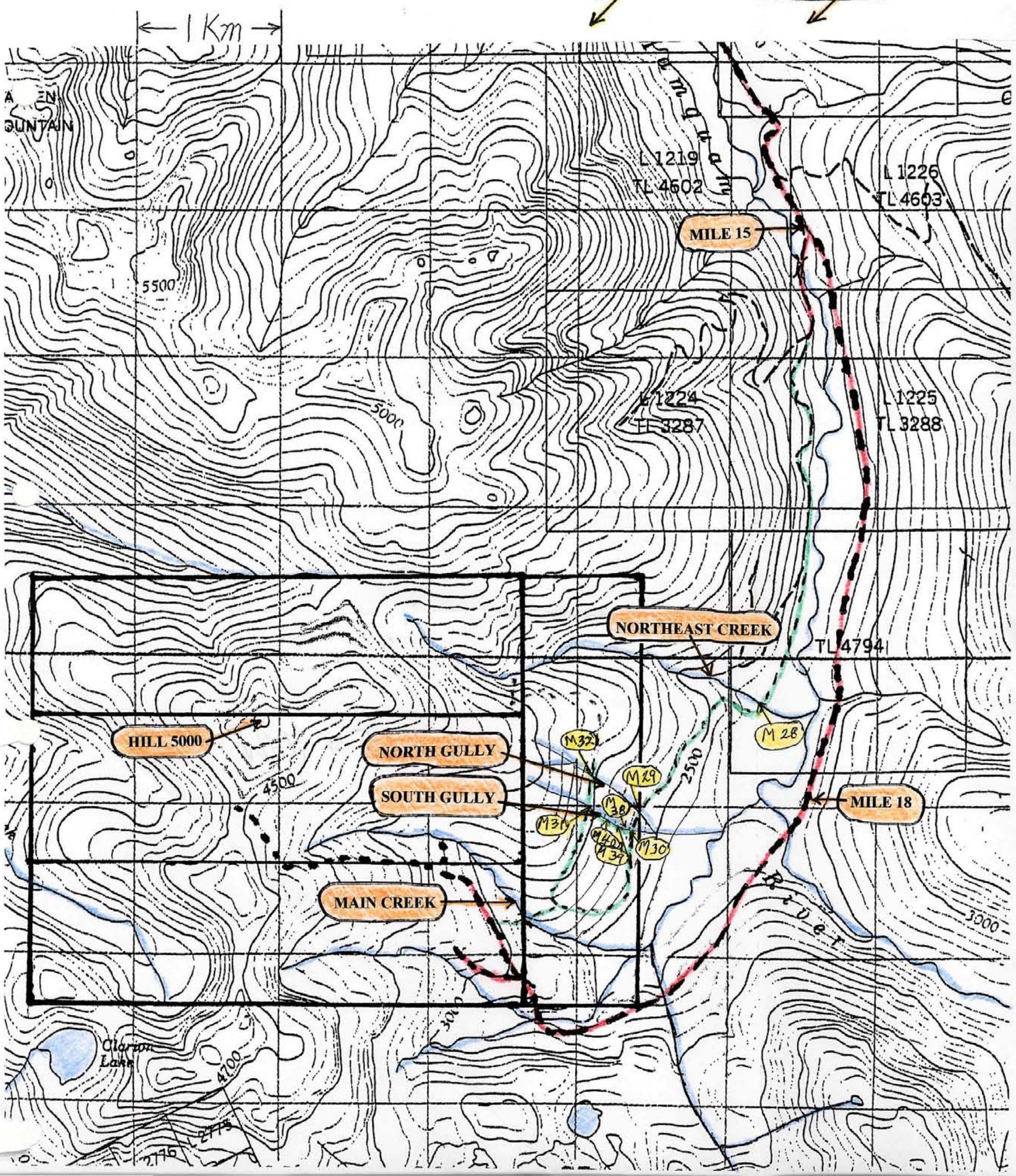
LEGEND

ROAD — CREEK — LAKE — TRAVERSE

BOUNDARY LINE

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 100 FEET

SAMPLE SITE (M 28) PLACE NAME (NORTH GULLY)



SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED ON THE MAMQUAM 4 CLAIM IN 2006

Aug 24, 2006
I drove to the property on the usual road and parked at the low point before the end of the road. I traveled down hill clearing trail, crossed the main creek and ascended uphill to the old logging road on the north side. From here I cleared trail uphill (west) and then north along the old logging road. The trail making was slow and difficult, but I did manage to improve the route to a point beyond the two major creeks that form the north and south gullies. I prospected the edges of the road as I worked, but did not find any mineralization and no samples were taken. I continued trail clearing on the return trip and arrived back at the truck in the early evening having put in a longer than normal day (over ten hours).

Tuesday, September 5, 2006
I drove to the low point near the end of the road, did some work on the culvert at that site, and then continued improving the trail down to the main creek, up the other side and along the upper logging road. I prospected the road and creeks as I crossed the hillside. No samples were taken.

Thursday, September 7, 2006
I followed the same route, doing trail work and prospecting until I reached the end of the upper logging road, and then I cut trail through very dense blueberries and small trees. Near the top of this trail, just below the mature timber there is an area of sparse growth. A soil sample should be taken from this area, but to date this has not been done. No other samples were taken on this traverse.

16 September, 2006
Linda and I drove to the low point in the main access road, hiked downhill, crossed the main creek and ascended the trail to the logging road on the north side of the creek. We then followed the logging road downhill, performing trail work on the way until we reached the south gully, from which we had taken a sediment sample on June 10, 2006. We were following up on the creek sediment copper level of 226 ppm, and on the chalcopyrite that I had found on August 11, 2006. The rock around the chalcopyrite vein was examined and the silicified andesites about two meters below the vein appeared to contain finely disseminated chalcopyrite and epidote within the rock. The fractures also contained epidote. This rock may

represent part of the copper porphyry that has been assumed to underlie the Mamquam prospect. The titanium level in this rock is the highest found to date on the property and is over 10 times the background. A grab sample was obtained (M 48).

Significant results for M 48:

Cu	559	ppm
Ti	0.22	%

Further up the creek at the base of a large rusty cliff was an alteration zone that contained considerable pyrite. A sample of this loose white, rusty stained material was obtained (M 49).

Significant results for M 49:

Au	0.088	ppm
Ag	2.6	ppm
Cu	102	ppm
Fe	23.1%	
Pb	21	ppm

As the weather turned bad and began to rain, we returned to the lower road, hiked uphill in heavy rain and returned to the truck by the usual route.

19 September, 2006

I followed the usual trail to the northeast creek, and descended to the site of M 33 in order to get a hand sample of M 34 that was analyzed to contain sphalerite. This time I hiked downstream to the first tributary from the north. I prospected up this creek and found float that was very similar to that found in and near trail creek. A sample was taken (M 50) and this rock appeared to be a silicified intrusive and was thought to contain sphalerite and chalcopyrite as well as pyrite. The elevation was measured to be 3000 feet.

Significant results for M 50:

Au	1.1	ppm
Ag	10.5	ppm
Cu	341	ppm
Pb	241	ppm
Zn	82	ppm

M 51 was a grab sample taken from a large piece of float found in the middle of the creek just upstream from M 50. It appeared to be a quartz vein with large blebs of chalcopyrite.

Significant results for M 51:

Au	0.04	ppm
Ag	7.4	ppm
Cu	1.78%	
Mo	243	ppm

I then went back downstream and took a sediment sample because it was clear that this creek contained significant mineralized float (M 52).
Significant results for M 52:

Au	0.071	ppm
Ba	870	ppm
Pb	24	ppm
Zn	105	ppm

The barium level found in this stream is the highest found on the prospect to date.

From here I ascended back to the marked route and the trail to the upper logging road, which I followed back to the main creek and the truck.

Thursday, September 28, 2006
I drove to the low point in the access road, hiked downhill on the trail, crossed the main creek, ascended the other bank and at the old logging road, went downhill clearing trail. In places this road required considerable small tree cutting in order to make a passable route. Near the first junction, an outcrop of recent conglomerate was found on the north side of the road. It appeared to be mixed rocks of glacial till origin held together by a rusty matrix. The matrix was not sampled, but this should probably be done in the future. At the road junction, a spur travels south towards the main creek, and a small creek flows diagonally across the slope. This creek is likely the source of the rusty matrix that cements the conglomerate together. The diagonal direction of the creek is unusual, so it may be associated with a major structure. Mineralized float was found on the road near this creek and considerable rusty staining is present in the creek bed. A small outcrop of rusty intrusive rock is present close to the road, but no other sulphides were seen in this rock. Close to the road junction (south), there is a wide outcrop of rusty silicified rhyolites that were thought to contain small crystals of sphalerite. A sample of this rock was taken (M 54).
Significant results for M 54:

Ba	130	ppm

I prospected this road south a short distance, and found more pyrite in the volcanics, but nothing else was evident. I returned the way I had come, doing some trail work on the old logging road.

Tuesday, October 3, 2006
I returned to the same area, and prospected the south spur to its end. The pyritic outcrops extended only about 200 meters down the road, and beyond that no mineralized outcrops or float was found. At the end of the road, the intrusive rocks showed larger grains of quartz and feldspar, and were markedly reduced in mafics, but were otherwise unremarkable. No samples were taken for analysis. More trail work was done on the road as I returned by the usual route.

Thursday, October 5, 2006
Drew and I drove to the low point in the road, followed the trail across the main creek and onto the logging road on the other side. We proceeded downhill, took the left fork onto the lower logging road and then commenced an incredible bout of small tree cutting and trail building. The alder and willows receive plenty of water here and have grown 10 to 15 feet tall since the road was last driven. Our route became a tunnel, which is good because new trees will be less likely to grow where there is no sun. Ultimately we reached the south gully and continued on to the north gully where we began prospecting carefully upstream. Just above the road, Drew found a piece of intrusive float in the streambed that contained a fracture filled with chalcopyrite. We broke this rock open and the fracture was found to contain chalcopyrite and bornite. This piece of float likely has the same source as the chalcopyrite found in the south gully. A sample of this rock was taken for analysis (M 55).
Significant results for M 55:

Cu	6050	ppm
Ag	2.4	ppm

We continued prospecting upstream, but did not find the source of the float, or any other obvious ore minerals. This area forms part of the gossan and is iron stained, but pyrite was the only sulphide we could see. About 200 meters up the canyon we found a rusty alteration zone that contained pyrite and a rock sample was obtained from the north side of the gully, just below a narrow part of the canyon (M 56). There were no significant results for sample M 56.

We hiked downstream and returned to the access road, using the old logging road and the trail across the main creek.

Tuesday, October 10, 2006
I returned to the same site by the usual route, making good use of our new trail. I returned to the north gully where Drew and I had been on October 5th, then prospected upstream, past the site of M 56 and found another alteration zone at the top of the canyon, which was sampled (M 58). The rock was a dark altered intrusive that contained pyrite and chalcopyrite.
Significant results for M 58:

Cu	1625	ppm
Ag	1.8	ppm
Mo	12	ppm

I continued upstream through the narrow part of the canyon to where the gully opens up again and was confronted by a headwall and a four-meter waterfall. The south side of the canyon is formed by an alteration zone of a dark coloured intrusive that contains quartz veins, some of which are vuggy, as well as pyrite, epidote, chlorite and light red coloured quartz. A sample of this rock was obtained (M 59).
There were no significant results for M 59.
I returned to the lower logging road and then to the truck.

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WORK PERFORMED ON THE MAMQUAM 4 CLAIM DURING 2006

1:10,000 **MAP # 5**

TRAVERSES, PLACE NAMES, MAIN AREAS PROSPECTED AND SAMPLE SITES

LEGEND

ROAD — CREEK — LAKE — TRAVERSE —

BOUNDARY LINE

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 100 FEET

AREA PROSPECTED

SAMPLE SITE M 48

0 500 1000 metres

1 Km

55-00

55-00

M 50, 51, 52

NORTHEAST CREEK

2500

M 59 M 58 M 56 M 55

54-99

54-99

NORTH GULLY

SOUTH GULLY

M 49, 48

M 54

54-98

54-98

MAIN CREEK

5-05

5-06

River

N

MAMQUAM 4 CLAIM

1:10,000 **MAP # 6**

2006 SIGNIFICANT RESULTS AND THEIR LOCATIONS

LEGEND

ROAD — CREEK ~ BOUNDARY LINE ——

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 100 FEET TRAIL - - - - SAMPLE SITE

M 48 BEDROCK
Cu 559 ppm
Ti 0.22 %

0 500 1000 metres

1 Km

M 51 ROCK FLOAT
Au 0.04 ppm
Ag 7.4 ppm
Cu 1.78 %
Mo 243 ppm

M 50 ROCK FLOAT
Au 1.1 ppm
Ag 10.5 ppm
Cu 341 ppm
Pb 241 ppm
Zn 82 ppm

M 52 SEDIMENT
Au 0.071 ppm
Ba 870 ppm
Pb 24 ppm
Zn 105 ppm

55-00

55-00

M 58 BEDROCK
Cu 1625 ppm
Ag 1.8 ppm
Mo 12 ppm

2500

M 55 ROCK FLOAT
Cu 6050 ppm
Ag 2.4 ppm

54-99

54-99

M 49 ALTERATION ZONE
Au 0.088 ppm
Ag 2.6 ppm
Cu 102 ppm
Fe 23.1 %
Pb 21 ppm

M 48 BEDROCK
Cu 559 ppm
Ti 0.22 %

M 54 BEDROCK
Ba 130 ppm

Powell

54-98

54-98

5-05

5-06

MAMQUAM-4 PROSPECTING REPORT
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT
FOR 2006

SCHEDULE

FOOD COSTS/PERSON/DAY	$10
VEHICLE TO MAMQUAM	$60
PROSPECTORS/DAY	$400

PROSPECTING EXPENSES

VEHICLE	9 DAYS @ $60	$540
PROSPECTORS	11 DAYS @ $400	$4,400
FOOD	11 DAYS @ $10	$110

OTHER EXPENSES

ANALYSES	25-OCT-2006	6 @ $35.70	$214.20
ANALYSES	16-DEC-2006	4 @ $33.67	$134.68

SAMPLES TO ALS/CHEMEX-NORTH VANCOUVER

2 TRIPS PRO-RATED FOR THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES:		
PROSPECTOR	2 DAYS @ $400 * 10/28	$285.71
VEHICLE	2 TRIPS @ $25.2 * 10/28	$17.99

TOTAL **$5,702.58**

APPENDIX A

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

K. R. MacKenzie, B.Sc., M.D.

Dr. MacKenzie is a retired physician who graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1963 with a B.Sc. in Chemistry and Mathematics. Geology 105 was taken as part of his undergraduate studies. He spent three summers working for the Geological Survey of Canada under Dr. J. O. Wheeler.
After graduating from U.B.C. in 1968 with a medical degree, Dr. MacKenzie has continued to prospect as a hobby.

Recent reading by the author includes:

The Rocks and Minerals of the World by C. Sorrell and G. Sandstrom.

Exploration and Mining Geology by William C. Peters.

Ore Deposits by C.F. Park, Jr. and R. A. MacDiarmid

A Field Guide to Rocks and Minerals by Pough

The Geochemistry of Gold and its Deposits by R. W. Boyle

Case Histories of Mineral Discoveries, Volume 3, Porphyry Copper, Molybdenum, and Gold Deposits, Volcanogenic Deposits (Massive Sulphides), and Deposits in Layered Rock by V. F. Hollister, Editor.

Porphyry Copper and Molybdenum Deposits West-Central B.C. by N.C. Carter.

Geology of the Porphyry Copper Deposits of the Western Hemisphere by Victor F. Hollister.

Atlas of Alteration, Edited by A.J.B. Thompson and J.F.H. Thompson

APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR ALL SAMPLES

COLLECTED ON THE MAMQUAM 4 CLAIM

IN 2006

MAMQUAM 4 RESULTS FOR 2006												
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr
M48	0.004	0.4	2.6	4	9	70	0.4	1	0.8	0	15	2
M49	0.088	2.6	0.43	6	9	10	0.4	10	0.04	0	104	1
M50	1.1	10.5	0.44	5	9	50	0.4	1	0.07	1.8	4	8
M51	0.04	7.4	0.08	2	9	150	0.4	1	0.01	2.6	11	9
M52	0.071	0.4	1.48	5	9	870	0.4	1	0.47	0.6	10	33
M54	0.01	0.5	0.58	3	9	130	0.4	1	0.07	0.4	4	3
M55	0.007	2.4	2.06	1	9	40	0.4	1	0.39	0.4	10	12
M56	0.006	0.1	2.33	1	9	80	0.4	1	0.31	0.4	13	15
M58	0.008	1.8	1.31	2	9	43	0.4	5	0.26	0.4	23	8
M59	0.006	0.1	1.98	1	9	50	0.4	2	0.45	0.4	23	9

SAMPLE I	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P
M48	599	4.3	10	1	0.17	10	1.94	1060	1	0.04	3	1040
M49	102	23.1	9	1	0.2	9	0.14	121	11	0.01	1	170
M50	341	2.29	9	1	0.22	9	0.17	86	2	0.01	4	340
M51	17800	2.52	9	1	0.03	9	0.04	64	243	0.01	1	20
M52	73	3.22	10	1	0.13	10	0.83	661	1	0.05	8	870
M54	69	1.96	9	1	0.17	9	0.31	162	18	0.03	1	210
M55	6050	3.69	10	1	0.13	10	1.73	932	1	0.03	9	930
M56	24	3.84	10	1	0.11	9	2.09	1035	1	0.05	10	1050
M58	1625	5.31	9	1	0.08	9	0.98	474	12	0.03	6	450
M59	56	3.98	10	1	0.14	10	1.47	795	1	0.03	8	840

SAMPLE	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
M48	3	0.35	1	7	54	0.22	9	9	76	9	64
M49	21	10	1	1	2	0.01	9	9	10	9	7
M50	241	1.93	1	1	12	0.01	9	9	8	9	82
M51	33	1.8	1	1	5	0.01	9	9	2	9	75
M52	24	0.18	1	2	58	0.06	9	9	47	9	105
M54	12	1.38	1	1	5	0.04	9	9	7	9	24
M55	2	0.71	1	4	33	0.01	9	9	41	9	63
M56	3	0.54	1	4	18	0.03	9	9	55	9	75
M58	3	2.76	1	1	28	0.01	9	9	26	9	30
M59	3	1.3	1	3	30	0.01	9	9	39	9	48