Assessment Report

for the

Proximal Claims

2006 Soils

Fort Steele Mining Division
B.C.G.S. 082 G052
Latitude 49° 34' 37" N, Longitude 115° 42' 52" W

for

Jasper Mining Corporation
1020, 833 - 4th Ave S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
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Submitted by:

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Submitted: August, 2006

SUMMARY

The 2006 program was undertaken to continue evaluation of Upper Proterozoic strata of the uppermost Purcell Supegroup possible hosts for copper mineralization. The exploration model proposed is that magmatic fluids originating from Cretaceous granitic intrusions (i.e Reade Lake Stock, Kiahko Stock, etc), may have enriched meteoric waters having leached metals from Purcell Supergroup strata with progressive heating. As these metal-enriched fluids subsequently rose, suitable host lithologies adequately prepared by faulting may have become mineralized through precipitation of secondary minerals. In addition, physical and chemical barriers may also have localized mineralization, acting as structural traps.

Carbonate-dominated lithologies of the Upper Proterozoic have been block faulted in the St. Mary domain, a fault-bounded structural panel lying between the St. Mary River and Moyie faults and characterized by a series of northeast trending faults (including the Cranbrook Fault). Smaller northwest trending faults sub-divide the domain into a series of fault bounded blocks. Suitable host lithologies proximal and adjacent to these faults may have been mineralized by metal-bearing fluids moving along the fault planes (which acted as fluid conduits). Such lithologies include, but are not limited to: black argillite and/or carbonate-dominated lithologies of the Kitchener and Gateway formations, Moyie (or later) mafic intrusive sills, amygdaloidal basalts of the Nicol Creek Formation and stratigraphic contacts (i.e. Creston - Kitchener contact, Kitchener - Van Creek contact)

A total of 95 soil samples were taken from the B Horizon with stations every 25 metres on 3 separate sample lines. Samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories for processing using the SS80 package and analysis using the Group 1DX package.

Anomalous geochemistry has been previously documented within the Proximal claims and was represented by contoured Total Heavy Metals data, much of which is believed to have been copper. However, the possibility exists that gold is present in association with copper.

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INTRODUCTION

The Proximal property consists of 2 MTO Mineral Tenures located in the Eager Hills, immediately north of Cranbrook in southeast British Columbia (Fig. 1 to 3). Previous work resulted in identification of anomalous, but unidentified, Heavy Metals and surface outcrop comprised of copper-bearing mafic intrusive.

The 2006 program was undertaken to continue evaluation of Upper Proterozoic strata of the uppermost Purcell Supegroup possible hosts for copper mineralization. The exploration model proposed is that magmatic fluids originating from Cretaceous granitic intrusions (i.e Reade Lake Stock, Kiahko Stock, etc), may have enriched meteoric waters having leached metals from Purcell Supergroup strata with progressive heating. As these metal-enriched fluids subsequently rose, suitable host lithologies adequately prepared by faulting may have become mineralized through precipitation of secondary minerals. In addition, physical and chemical barriers may also have localized mineralization, acting as structural traps.

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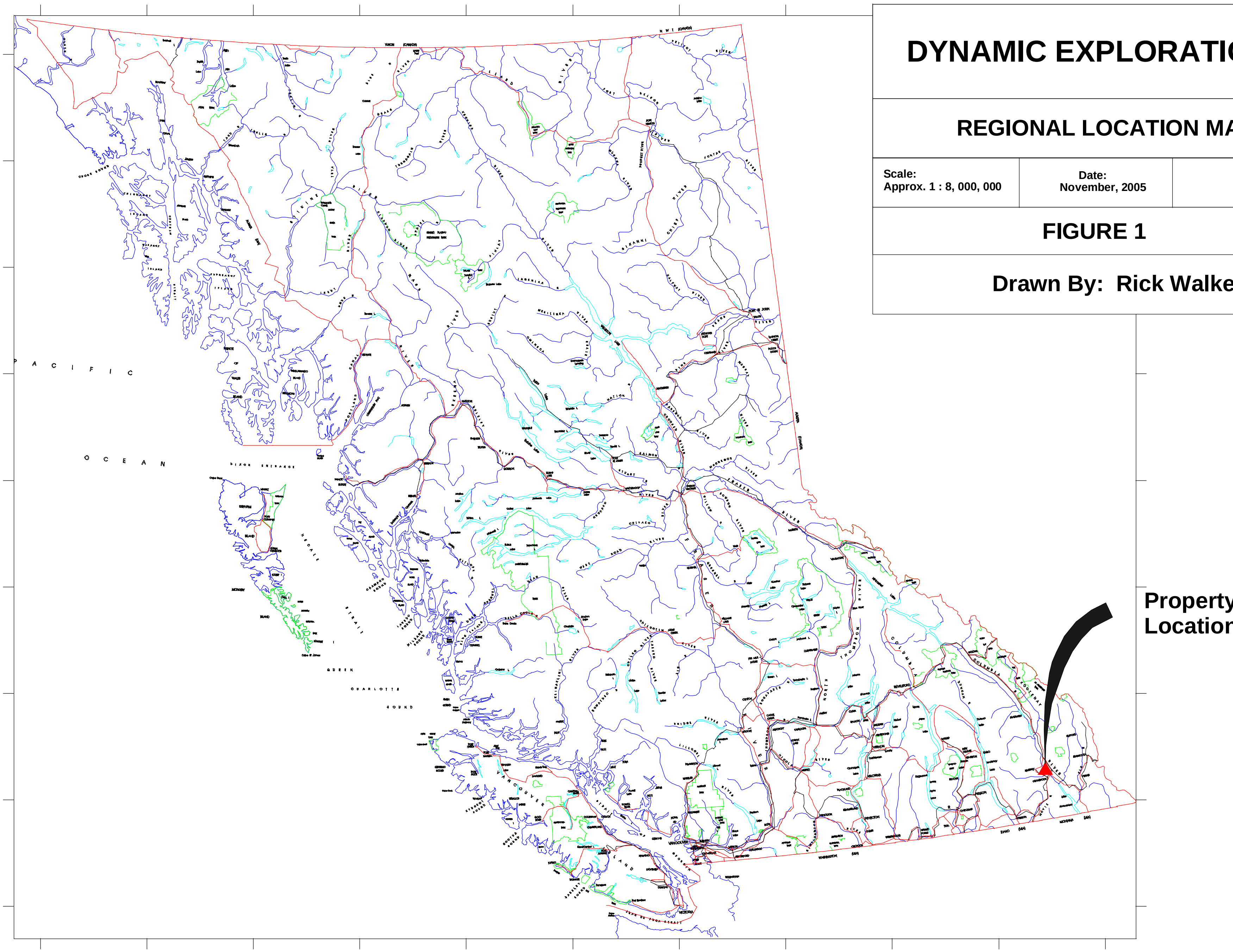
DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

Scale: Approx. 1 : 8, 000, 000	Date: November, 2005	Mapsheet: N.T.S. 82G / 12E BCGS: 082G052

FIGURE 1

Drawn By: Rick Walker



DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Scale: Approx. 1 : 3, 000, 000	Date: November, 2005	Mapsheet: N.T.S. 82F / 12E BCGS: 082G052

FIGURE 2

Drawn By: Rick Walker

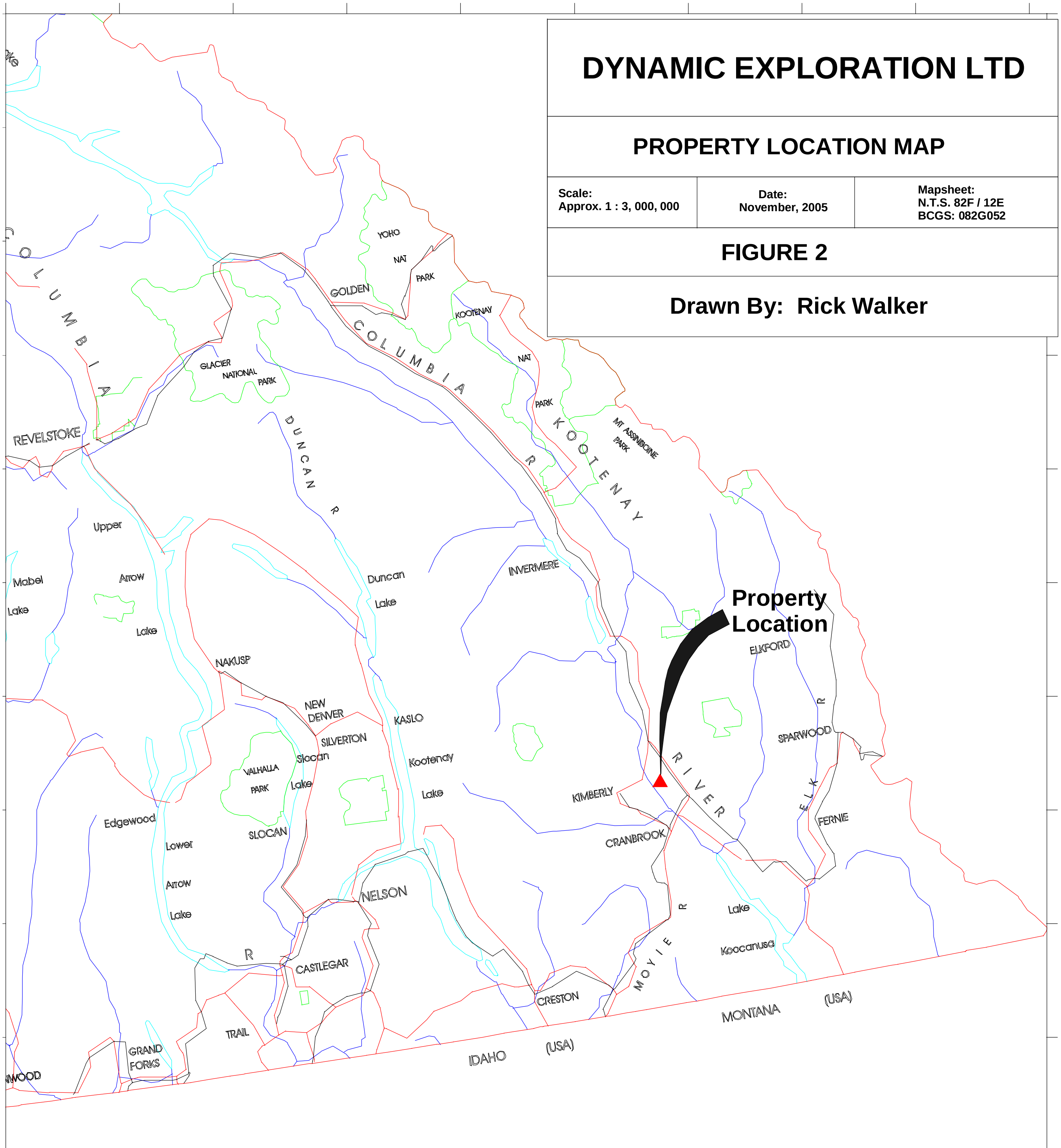
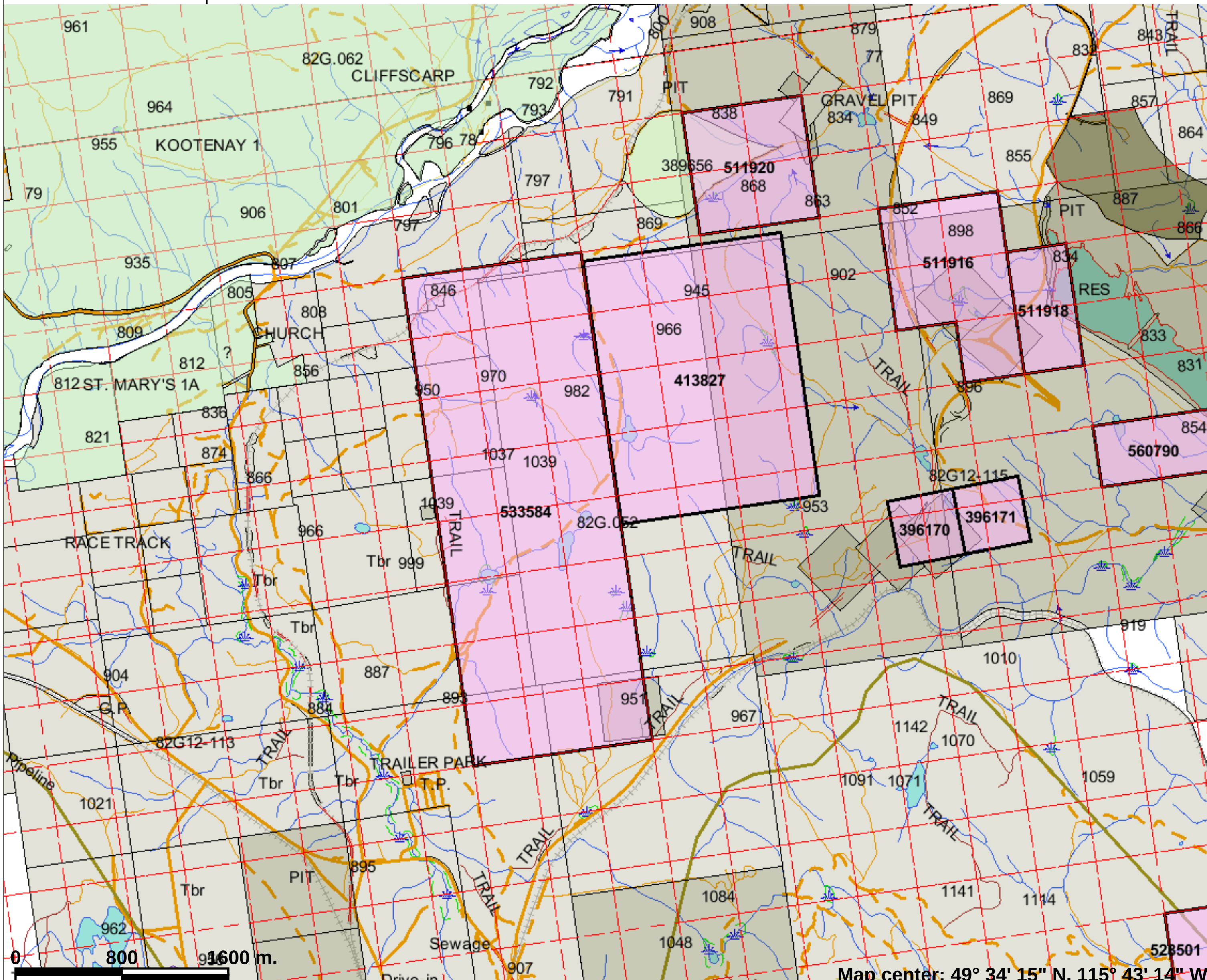


Figure 3: Claim Map



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located approximately 8 km north of the City of Cranbrook in the Eager Hills in southeastern British Columbia (Fig. 1 and 2). The King occurrence (Minfile 082GNW033) is located in the centre of the current Proximal claim block, which is currently in good standing. Minfile 082GNW027 (Copper Belt) is located on the southeast side of the highway.

The property is located on NTS mapsheet 082G/12, B.C.G.S. mapsheet 082G052, and is centred approximately at:

UTM: 593271 E, 5492407 N, or
Latitude 49° 34' 37" N, Longitude 115° 42' 36" W

The claims can be easily accessed by following Highway 3/95 north out of Cranbrook for approximately 5 km to the Fernie / Fort Steele interchange. Proceed toward Fort Steele for approximately 2 km and turn west (left) immediately north of a gravel pit. At the first fork in the road (approximately 550 m), turn left and then left again at the next fork at approximately 700 m (after the rifle range). The road turns sharply to the south at approximately km 1.7 in the northern portion of the claim block.

The claim can also be accessed by proceeding approximately 1 km west from the Cranbrook interchange along Highway 95A toward Kimberley. After taking the first right turn, proceed approximately 900 m north (past a trailer park - 1st right hand turn) to the second right hand turn. The western boundary of the claim block is approximately 600 m east along this road.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The area within which the claims are located is relatively dry, with sparse underbrush among the older trees. The area is located on Crown land which is subject to cattle grazing during the summer. As a result, much of the undergrowth and smaller trees have been cleared to enhance forage for the cattle. Coniferous trees predominate on the hills, with locally abundant deciduous trees within watercourses and adjacent to small bodies of water.

During the summer months, there is very little water in the various watercourses and smaller bodies of water. Water that is present appears to be alkaline due to evaporation (as evidenced by white evaporite build-ups along the shoreline).

The Eager Hills are a series of eroded, fault bounded blocks, generally having low relief. However, locally, the hills can have high relief exposures (i.e. along Isadore Canyon).

The claims receive relatively low amounts of snow and could be worked year-round if necessary.

CLAIM STATUS

The property consist of 2 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) Mineral Tenures (see Figure 3). Pertinent tenure information has been taken from the Ministry of Energy and Mines Mineral Tenure Online web-site and is summarized below:

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Work Recorded To*	Status	Area (ha)
413827	PROXIMAL	Aug. 17, 2015	Good Standing	300
533584	PROXIMAL WEST	Dec. 31, 2009	Good Standing	502.829
			Total	**802.829**

* Subject to acceptance of the 2006 Assessment Credits

WORK HISTORY

The proposed area has seen limited previous work, only a portion of which has been documented in Assessment Reports. The only work program by industry documented by Assessment Report was undertaken in 1967 and the area has been logged since. Based on limited examination of the area, copper mineralization appears to be hosted by two separate mafic intrusives. These mafic intrusives are present within the Kitchener Formation (Fig. 4) and contain disseminated and stockwork vein chalcopyrite with secondary malachite and azurite as weathering products. Previously, a diamond drill hole was collared near the Minfile occurrence and the drill collar has since been located. However, the drill collar appears to be located stratigraphically and structurally below one of the mafic intrusives, which has abundant disseminated mineralization. Therefore, this drill hole, which reportedly returned approximately 60 - 80 feet of disseminated and veinlet copper mineralization, only tested the lower mafic intrusive.

A trench, approximately 30 m to the north, is located at the apparent northern (fault) termination of the mafic intrusives. Although both mafic intrusives and host rocks are altered (bleached and silicified), copper mineralization is still readily apparent in the form of secondary malachite and subordinate azurite. However, similar looking exposures of mafic intrusive approximately 200 m south contain no visible mineralization (in the lower mafic intrusive).

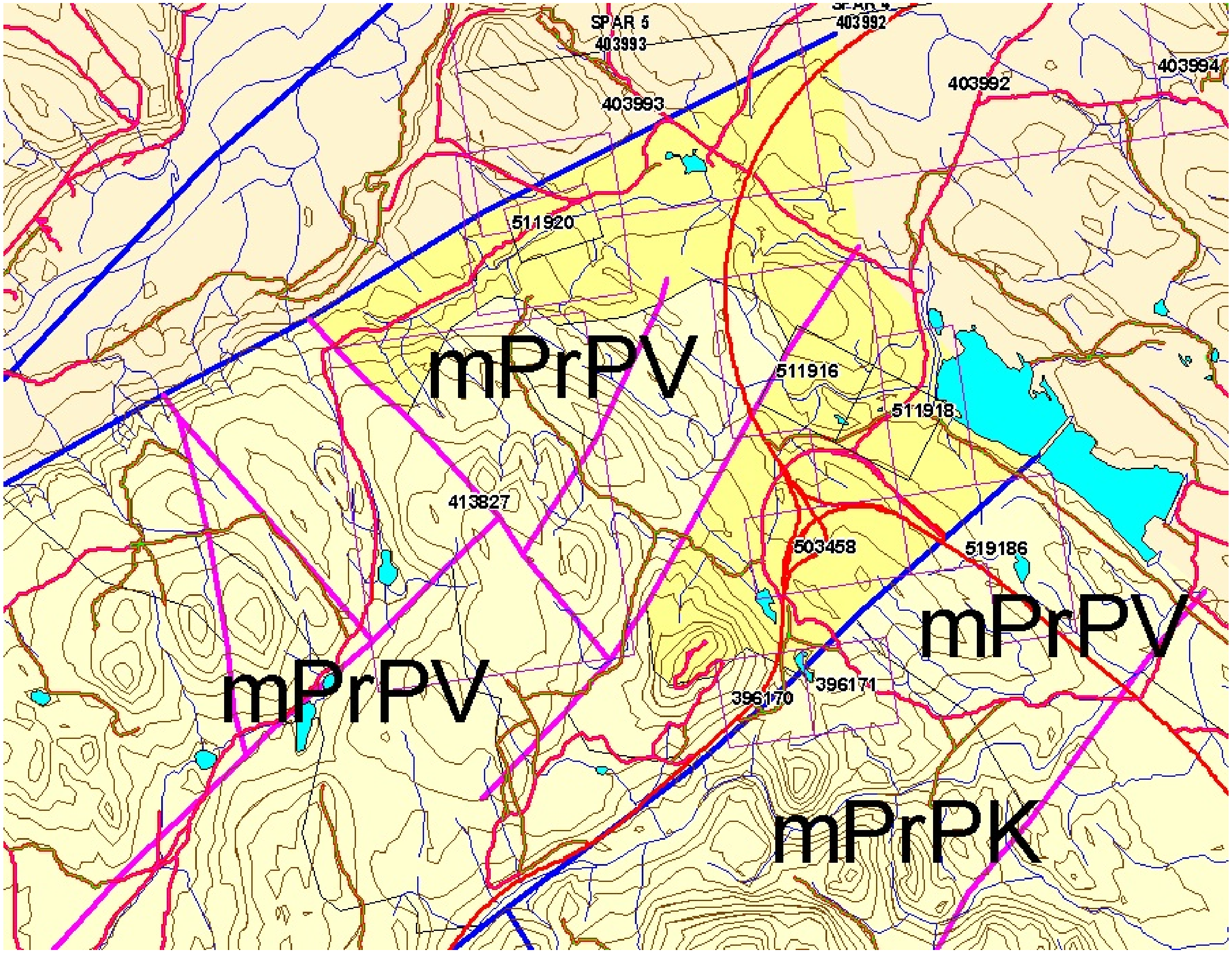


Figure 4 - Map showing topography and surface geology (from BC MapPLace - Scale 1:37,955)

There is very little information regarding work on the Proximal claim area in the Assessment Reports. The only Assessment Work recorded was completed on behalf of Cindy Mines Ltd in 1967, comprised of a soil geochemical survey (Assessment Report 00945), geological mapping (Assessment Report 00946) and an Induced Polarization survey (Assessment Report 00964). A single hole drill program was apparently undertaken in the 1970's by Walter Lizaherca (?) and regional mapping by Trygve Höy (Preliminary Map 54).

The program for Cindy Mines Ltd in 1967 provides limited data. The geological mapping (Assessment Report 00946) assumes limited faulting in the resistant lithologies of the uppermost Late Proterozoic and Lower Cambrian. Despite the abundant evidence of faulting and/or shearing in the area (as evidenced by the numerous distinct knobs cored by the resistant lithologies), the units were interpreted as being essentially continuous.

The results of the soil geochemical survey (Assessment Report 00946) are available only in the form of a contoured map of Total Heavy Metals. The original analytical results were apparently not submitted. A number of geochemically anomalous areas are evident in the contoured data, many immediately east of the main north-south access road through the property. This area coincides with the location of Minfile 082GNW033 (King), copper mineralization in mafic intrusives.

The Induced Polarization survey (Assessment Report 00964) was completed on only three north-south lines, essentially parallel to the structural fabric of the property. As such, they are of limited use as they are located on top of, and test the exposed length of, a mafic intrusive (with reference to Preliminary Map 54 (Höy 1984 - see accompanying Geological Compilation).

A drill program was apparently completed in the 1970's by Walter Lizaherca (?). A drill pad is indeed evident at approximate UTM coordinates 592785 E, 5492425 N. In fact, the only information available to the author at this time is the recollection of Dave Pighin (who apparently logged the hole while employed by Kootenay Exploration Ltd) that it intersected between 60 and 80 feet of mineralized diorite (Kennedy, pers. comm. 2000). In addition, there is a trench (approximately 40 m in length and oriented east-west) at approximate UTM coordinates 592887 E, 5492507 N. The trench appears to be located along a fault which truncates the diorites against highly altered sedimentary strata of the Kitchener Formation.

Finally, the area was mapped by Trygve Höy and the information is contained on his Preliminary Map 54 (1984). Although regional in scale (1:50,000), the map contains more information regarding the presence of faults in the area, together with better information regarding the lithologies in the area. The information from Höy’s 1984 map has been enlarged, plotted on the TRIM map for the area and accompanies this report.

2005 - Soil Sampling program - 137 soil samples taken every 25 metres on 11 separate east-west oriented lines straddling the known copper-bearing outcrop and accompanying trenches.

- limited diamond drill program was also completed adjacent to a series of blast pits and a trench near a previous diamond drill site. Three NQ size holes completed from two set-ups, totaling 399.57 metres, 49 drill core samples

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Stratigraphy

The following has been taken from Höy (1993):

KITCHENER FORMATION

"The Kitchener Formation in the Purcell Mountains is approximately ... 2000 metres in the Kimberley area ... and divisible into a lower and an upper member. The lower member comprises dominantly pale green siltstone and dolomitic siltstone interbedded with rusty to buff-weathering silty or argillaceous dolomite layers typically 1 to 2 metres thick. The siltstone is commonly thinly laminated or consists of graded siltstone-argillite couplets. Mudcracks, lenticular beds, crossbeds, ripple marks and basal scours are common structures. Grey micritic limestone pods occur locally in some siltstone beds. "Dolomite" layers vary from a dark grey, argillaceous or silty dolomite to tan dolomitic siltstone. They are commonly lenticular bedded or contain discontinuous silt lenses.

The upper member of the Kitchener Formation comprises dominantly dark grey argillaceous or silty limestone and dolomite overlain by a succession of calcareous or dolomitic siltstones. Graded beds, with thin dolomite layers capped by either siltstone or dark grey argillite, are common throughout the upper member. Carbonate layers are commonly finely or irregularly laminated, massive, and locally abundant in silty dolomite layers. Calcareous, dolomitic or nondolomitic siltstone layers occur throughout the basal part of the upper member but predominate in the upper part. Siltstone layers are commonly graded with argillite cappings, locally crossbedded, and may have rippled surfaces. Syneresis cracks occur locally, particularly in the upper, more silty section, and mud cracks are uncommon. Thin oolitic layers occur near the base and top of the middle member and occasional layers of stromatolites are present throughout.

The Kitchener Formation records deposition in a carbonate shelf while input of terrigenous clastic material was reduced. Although local mudcracks indicate subaerial exposure, these structures are less abundant than in the northern Hughes Range, suggesting generally deeper water environments in the Purcell Mountains. However, ripple marks, cross laminations, oolitic beds and the occasional stromatolite layers indicate local shallow-water shoal environments.

The contact of the Kitchener Formation with the overlying Van Creek Formation is transitional over many tens of metres. East of Moyie Lake, grey, thin-bedded argillaceous limestone grades upward into intercalated grey siltstone and green to brown silty limestone at the base of the Van Creek. Farther southeast, interbedded dark green, thinly laminated siltstone and pale green dolomitic siltstone occur at the top of the Kitchener. Interbeds of quartzite, mud-chip breccias and mauve and purple siltstones, similar to those in the Van Creek Formation, are common.

VAN CREEK FORMATION

The Van Creek Formation was defined by McMechan et al. (1980) as the succession of siltites and argillites between carbonates of the Kitchener Formation and volcanic rocks of the Nicol Creek Formation. ... The thickness of the formation varies from approximately 200 metres in the northern Hughes Range, to 550 metres in the Skookumchuk area, 790 metres in the Bloom Creek area and 926 metres near Cherry Creek.

The Van Creek Formation comprises dominantly pale to dark green siltstone and argillite, lesser mauve siltstone and occasional layers of quartzite or dolomitic siltstone. Mauve siltstone layers tend to increase upsection, although they are always subordinate to green layers. Dolomitic layers occur near the top of most sections but are uncommon elsewhere in the formation. Units typically weather to a reddish orange or tan colour and small brown rust spots in many layers may be oxidized magnetite grains.

Siltstone layers are generally thin bedded, laminated and commonly graded with argillite tops. Mud cracks, mud-chip breccias, cross laminations, scours and rippled surfaces are abundant locally but not as prevalent as in the green and mauve siltstones of the Creston Formation. Argillite and silty argillite are less abundant; they are thinly laminated, locally mud cracked or cut by syneresis cracks, and may form mud-chip breccias. Thick-bedded, cross laminated quartzite (may) occur near the top ..., but is generally uncommon in the formation.

Coarsening-upward cycles are common. They typically comprise green, finely laminated argillite or silty argillite at the base, overlain by thin-bedded, locally mud cracked siltstone, and capped by thicker bedded, more massive or crossbedded quartzite.

Most of the Van Creek Formation was deposited in a shallow-water environment. Periodic subaerial exposure is indicated by local occurrences of mud cracks and mud-chip breccias. The coarsening-upward cycles may be deltaic deposits, formed as river-dominated deltas extended outward across silty mudflats.

NICOL CREEK FORMATION

The Nicol Creek Formation is a prominent sequence of amygdaloidal basaltic flows, tuffs and interbedded siltstone and sandstone in the southeastern Purcell Mountains, western Rocky Mountains and Clark Ranges. ... The formation thickens southeastwards in the Purcell Mountains, from a few tens of metres of volcanic tuff near Buhl Creek to approximately 550 metres of predominantly basaltic flows at Mount Baker.

The contact of the Nicol Creek Formation with the underlying Van Creek Formation is abrupt, placed at the base of the first lava flow or tuff horizon. Its upper contact with the Gateway Formation is also sharp. ...

Measured sections of the Nicol Creek Formation indicate that it commonly comprises a basal succession of massive, amygdaloidal or porphyritic flows, overlain by a volcaniclastic siltstone and sandstone member, and capped by an upper succession of flows. Where the formation is thin, the middle clastic unit is generally missing. The type section is anomalously thick (608 metres) and includes a number of siltstone sandstone or argillite intervals.

The basal member of the Nicol Creek Formation includes up to 100 metres of flows and minor pillow lavas, flow breccias and lapilli tuff. Tuffs are a very minor component of the formation. A few metres of green, thin-bedded, graded beds up to 1 metre thick are also interbedded with flows. Although usually obscured by lichen growth on outcrops, the beds provide excellent bedding attitudes wherever found.

Lava flows in the lower member typically grade upward from a massive phase through a porphyritic phase and into an amygdaloidal or, less commonly, vesicular phase. Elsewhere, a succession of flows grades upward through many tens of metres from more massive flows at the base to porphyritic flows and amygdaloidal flows at the top. Amygdules are generally quartz and/or chlorite filled; specularite or calcite were noted locally. Pipe amygdules and vesicules are common at the base of many flows and pseudo-bedding and stratigraphic facing may be derived from basalts displaying grading of amygdules. Porphyritic flows are characterized by phenocrysts of altered plagioclase that range in size up to several centimetres.

Volcanic breccias are rare in the Nicol Creek Formation. Some consist of angular purple and green fragments within a homogeneous flesh-coloured, mixed hyaloclastite(?) - silty (?) matrix; these breccias form irregular pods and beds within amygdaloidal basalt flows. They may be quench breccias, which formed as basalt interacted with either water or water-saturated sediments. ...

Volcaniclastic sandstone, siltstone and minor argillite comprise the middle member of the Nicol Creek Formation. The member is typically a few tens of metres thick, but varies from nonexistent in thin exposures to approximately 80 metres in the Bloom Creek section. The sandstones and siltstones are fine to coarse grained, green or, locally, maroon in colour, and commonly contain numerous sedimentary structures indicative of shallow, turbulent water and periodic subaerial exposure. These structures include crossbeds, rip-up clasts and scour marks. Tops of beds may have rippled surfaces, and graded beds, capped by argillite, are locally mud-cracked. Finely laminated, generally pale to dark green silty argillite and less commonly dolomitic argillite also occur in the middle member of the Nicol Creek Formation, but are less abundant than sandstone or siltstone. Lenticular beds, silt scours, mud-chip breccias and mud cracks are common structures in these layers.

The upper member comprises dominantly massive to amygdaloidal flows with occasional intercalated layers of tuff, epiclastic sandstone and siltstone, and volcanic breccia. Porphyritic flows are rare, in contrast with their common occurrence near the base of the lower member. In the type section, green siltstones and sandstones form a large proportion of the upper part of the Nicol Creek Formation and the subdivision into these informal members is not as apparent.

The top of the formation is commonly marked by a thin sequence of green epiclastic sandstone and siltstone. It usually overlies purple amygdaloidal basalt or may form a thin sedimentary layer between two flows. ...

GATEWAY FORMATION

The Gateway Formation comprises dominantly pale green siltstone and minor dolomitic or argillaceous siltstone. In exposures east of the Rocky Mountain Trench it is readily divisible into a lower, predominantly siltstone succession and an upper more dolomitic succession. The lower siltstone succession north of Diorite Creek is 330 to 340 metres thick and comprises thin to medium-bedded, light green, grey or buff siltstone and minor purple argillaceous siltstone. The siltstones are commonly thin bedded and graded, with ripple marks, mud cracks, mud-chip breccias and occasional salt casts throughout. The lower siltstone is overlain by a succession of massive buff dolomite, light green siltstone, and minor thick-bedded grey limestone. This predominantly dolomitic succession is overlain by interlayered red and green siltstone and minor argillite in the transition zone beneath the Phillips Formation".

CAMBRIAN

The following descriptions of the Cranbrook and Eager formations have been taken from Leech (1958):

"The Lower Cambrian Cranbrook formation consists essentially of siliceous quartzite, grit, and conglomerate whose pebbles are mostly quartz and quartzite. Magnesite and dolomite occur locally near the top.

The succeeding Eager formation consists chiefly of shale and limestone, accompanied by siltstone and sandstone near the base. Shale is dominant in the thicker sections. The Eager formation has yielded numerous fossils of later Lower Cambrian age but the upper limit of its age is uncertain. The entire Eager section east of the Rocky Mountain Trench near latitude 50° is Late Lower Cambrian but the upper contact there with the Jubilee formation may be erosional ...".

MESOZOIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

"... Intrusive rocks within the Purcell Supergroup near the Rocky Mountain Trench include a number of small post kinematic mesozonal quartz monzonite, monzonite and syenitic plutons, numerous small quartz monzonite to syenite dikes and sills probably related to these stocks, and late mafic dikes. The Kiakho and Reade Lake stocks, two of the larger of the mesozonal plutons, cut across and apparently seal two prominent east-trending faults that transect the eastern flank of the Purcell anticlinorium, and hence place constraints on the timing of latest movement on these faults" (Höy 1993).

The petrography of these two stocks are well described by Höy (1993). The key aspect with regard to this proposal are the "... well-defined magnetic anomaly ..." associated with the Reade Lake stock and the "... pronounced aeromagnetic anomaly ..." of the Kiakho stock. A similar pronounced magnetic anomaly is associated with the Mount Skelly pluton (Logan and Mann 2000). Furthermore, the "... St. Mary fault, sealed by the Reade Lake stock, has a complex history of movement ..." for which a "... 94 Ma date on the Reade Lake stock provides the first reliable constraint on the latest movement on the St. Mary fault ...

The Cranbrook fault, cut by the Kiakho stock, is a northeast-trending, north-dipping normal fault that truncates tight north-trending folds and a pronounced metamorphic fabric in its hangingwall west of Cranbrook. The Cranbrook fault ... is itself cut by the Palmer Bar fault, a north-trending normal fault ... The 122 Ma date for the Kiakho stock is probably a reliable intrusive age and therefore constrains movement on the Cranbrook fault and the prominent deformation and regional metamorphism to pre-late Lower Cretaceous"

Structure

The structure of the area is dominated by two major northeast trending faults, the St. Mary fault to the north and the Cranbrook Fault to the south.

> "The St. Mary fault is a right-lateral reverse fault with an estimated displacement of 11 kilometres. The age of this displacement is constrained by a date of 94 Ma on the Reade Lake stock which truncates the fault south of Kimberley. However, minor shearing in the stock along the projection of the fault indicates some post-intrusive movement. ...
>
> West of Cranbrook, tight overturned, variable plunging folds with well-developed axial planar foliation are outlined by units in the upper Aldridge and lower Creston formations. ...
>
> The Cranbrook fault is an east-trending normal fault that is younger than folding associated with initial reverse displacement on the Palmer Bar fault, but is later than normal movement. The Cranbrook fault juxtaposes Creston Formation in its hangingwall against middle Aldridge turbidites. It is cut by the Kiakho stock which has been dated by potassium-argon at 122 Ma. Due to possible excess argon in the hornblendes, this date is interpreted to be a maximum age of emplacement of the stock. ..." (Höy 1993).

The stratigraphy between these two faults have been faulted into a series of discrete blocks by smaller(?) northeast and northwest trending faults. As a result, the upper Late Proterozoic and Lower

Cambrian stratigraphy is repeated across these faults. Not much structural detail is evident in the available mapping beyond these faults.

Vein Deposits and Occurrences

The following has been taken from Höy (1993):

> "... Most veins carry pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena or sphalerite in a quartz-carbonate gangue. Veins ... are subdivided into three main types, those with copper, those with silver, lead and zinc, and those with gold as their primary commodities. ...
>
> Veins in the overlying upper Purcell rocks may be largely derived from remobilization of metals originally deposited in shallow-water clastic or carbonate facies. ... This disseminated mineralization may be similar to, but far less concentrated than stratabound copper occurrences in arenaceous facies ...
>
> Copper veins carry copper with variable amounts of lead, zinc, silver and gold. ... The principal sulphide minerals are chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite; galena and sphalerite occur in numerous veins and tetrahedrite is reported in a few. The principal gangue is quartz, commonly with calcite or siderite. Chlorite and epidote are uncommon, ...
>
> Two groups of copper veins are recognized: those hosted by middle Aldridge or, less commonly, lower Aldridge of Fort Steele rocks and those hosted by clastic rocks of the upper Purcell Supergroup. Many of the veins in the Aldridge Formation occur in shear or fault zones that cut across the lower Purcell stratigraphy. Others are associated with Moyie sills, either in metasediments immediately adjacent to a sill or in vertical fractures in sills ...
>
> A number of other copper vein occurrences are closely associated with small mafic or alkalic stocks or dikes. These include the King showing, hosted by a mafic sill in the Kitchener Formation ...
>
> **OTHER VEIN OCCURRENCES**
>
> Although many of the copper veins and some of the lead-zinc veins contain minor gold, a number of veins in the Perry Creek area contain gold as their primary commodity. They are gold-quartz veins controlled by northeast-trending faults that cut Creston Formation quartzite

and siltstone. Shearing and fracturing are extensive, commonly occurring in a zone several hundred metres wide on either side of the faults. Many of the veins are also associated with mafic dikes. They vary in thickness from a few centimetres to greater than 10 metres. They comprise massive, white to occasionally pink quartz, minor calcite, disseminated pyrite, and occasionally trace chalcopyrite and galena. They are commonly severely fractured or sheared and locally cut and offset by crossfaults. Others cut the prominent schistosity, which suggested ... they formed during and immediately following deformation.

SHEAR-CONTROLLED GOLD DEPOSITS

Significant gold mineralization has been discovered recently in northeast-trending shears in the middle Aldridge Formation on tributaries of the Moyie River 30 kilometres southwest of Cranbrook. The prospect, referred to as the **David** Property, ... is underlain by northeast-trending, west-dipping middle Aldridge siltstones and quartz wackes that are intruded by a number of Moyie sills. These sills locally contain anomalous magnetite concentrations near the mineralized zones. North-northeast-trending shears and faults, including the Baldy Mountain fault which juxtaposes Creston Formation on the west against the Aldridge Formation are prominent in the area.

Gold mineralization, associated with galena and chalcopyrite, occurs in zones of intense silicification within a number of these shear zones. Small crosscutting quartz tension veins and stockwork breccia zones occur within the shears. Although pyritic, these generally have low gold values. Chlorite, pyrite and associated bleaching occur within and marginal to the shears.

One of the zones is 1 to 2 metres thick and has been traced on surface for 950 metres. Drill-hole intersections include 1.5 metres assaying 26.76 grams per tonne gold and 1.8 metres assaying 8.02 grams per tonne gold ...”.

2006 FIELD PROGRAM

The program was intended to follow-up on limited information available in three brief Assessment Reports for a program completed in 1967 immediately north of Cranbrook (Gedde 1967, Howe 1966, Willars 1966). Despite the proximity of the claims to Cranbrook, the potential suggested by two copper bearing Minfile occurrences hosted by the Kitchener Formation has not been adequately evaluated. An initial program was proposed to test the potential associated with mafic intrusives on currently staked ground (i.e. the Proximal claim). The lower mafic intrusive was reportedly drill tested in the 1970's and resulted in recovery of between 60 and 80 feet of copper mineralized mafic intrusive (Kennedy, pers. comm., 2000). The overlying mafic intrusive also contains disseminated and veinlet mineralization and was apparently not tested. Additional sampling and mapping in this area may result in identification of one or more geochemically anomalous copper ± gold bearing mafic intrusive(s) of suitable size and grade to warrant consideration for subsequent drill testing.

Furthermore, the presence of two other mapped occurrences of mafic intrusive may offer similar potential to host copper ± gold mineralization. The 1967 Cindy Mines program qualitatively analyzed Total Heavy Metals, however, the numerous and widespread anomalies documented in the northern portion of the contoured geochemical data correspond, at least spatially, with mapped mafic intrusives. Therefore, it is believed that the mafic intrusives north of Minfile 082GNW033 were probably mineralized as a result of metal-rich fluids infiltrating mafic intrusives proximal to faults and/or shears in a manner analogous to development a porphyry deposit in which ground preparation is the significant control for subsequent mineralization. The working model for this project proposal is that structural traps and fluid conduits are the dominant control on secondary mineralization.

The location of Minfile 082GNW027 within black argillites of the Kitchener Formation is interpreted to offer similar potential for black argillites elsewhere in the formation. Extensive occurrences of the Kitchener Formation occur both within the claim block and the immediately surrounding area. The results of the program were expected to provide sufficient data with which to evaluate the mineral potential of black argillites within the Kitchener Formation. The interpreted mineral potential of the claims, ease of access and proximity to Cranbrook with both documented Minfile occurrences and the currently unsubstantiated report of 60 to 80 feet of mineralized mafic intrusive in a previous drill program all suggest interesting results could arise from further evaluation of the property.

A total of 95 soil samples were taken with stations every 25 metres on 3 separate sample lines. Samples were placed in Kraft soil bags and submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories for processing using the SS80 package and analysis using the Group 1DX package.

RESULTS

Soil Sampling

A total of 137 soil samples were taken from the "B Horizon" and placed in Kraft paper bags. Non-differential UTM coordinates were taken for all sample sites to facilitate subsequent plotting of the data (Fig. 4).

Copper

The only element currently of interest, for which potentially meaningful results were returned for this program, is copper (Fig 5). As 95 samples is a rather small smaple set from which to draw conclusions, the following has been taken from Walker (2006):

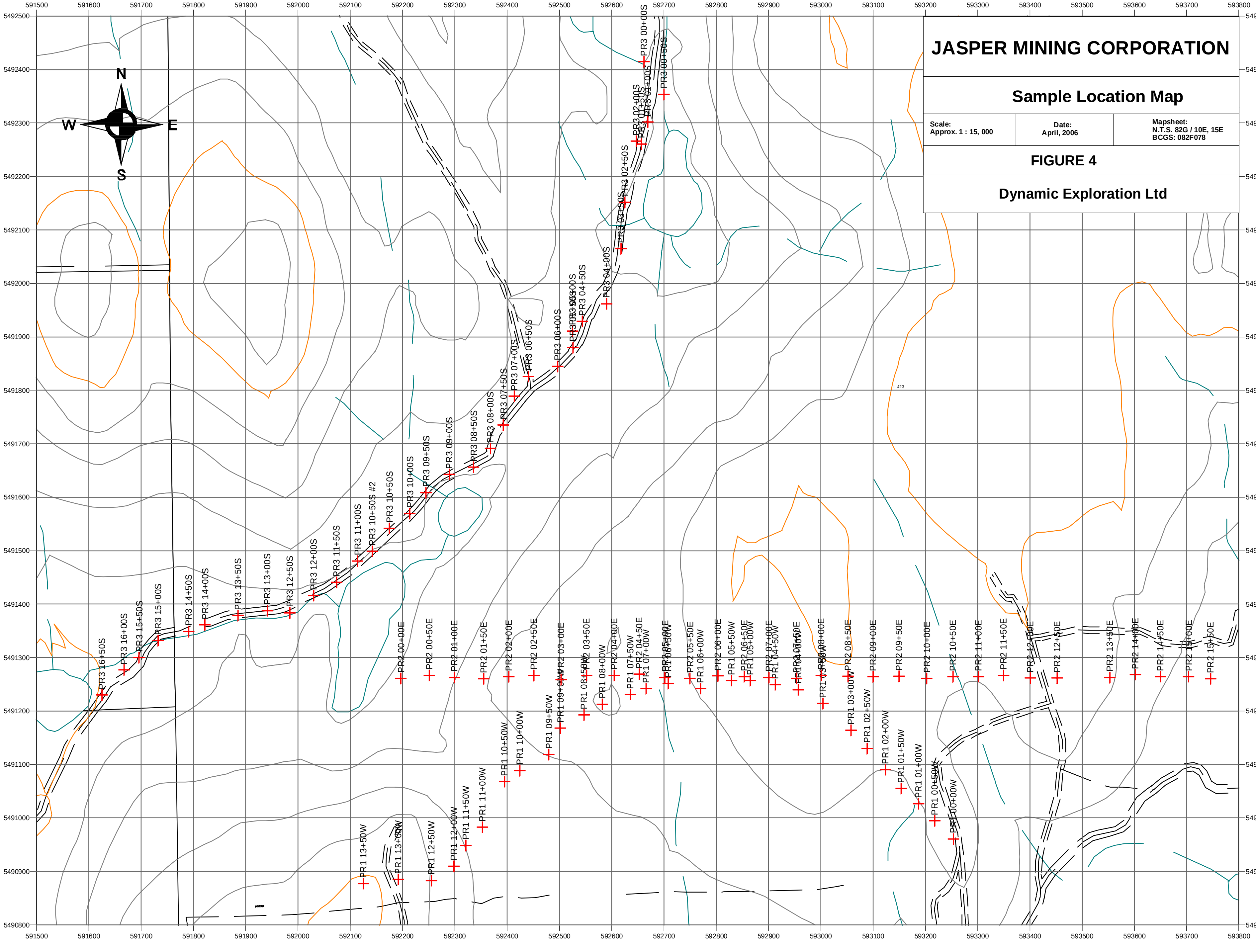
> "Relatively few highly anomalous copper values were identified from the soil survey ..., however, a number of strongly elevated values were recorded. The maximum value documented for copper was 71.2 ppm, taken in the immediate vicinity of the chalcopyrite-bearing gabbros previously drilled. The mean value ... was 16.031 and the standard deviation was 8.33. Generally, a value of 30 ppm has been used as the background value for the Precambrian strata of the Purcell Supergroup (Kennedy, pers. comm. 2001). A quantitative value of 32.69 ppm (mean + (2 x standard deviation)) is interpreted to be the distinguishing value between background and anomalous values for the purposes of initial evaluation of the Proximal project. A total of 2.2% of the 2005 soil results are in excess of 32 ppm and, therefore, considered anomalous

As a result, there are only three values of possible interest, between 20 and 28 ppm and, therefore, below the background cutoff established qualitatively in 2006.

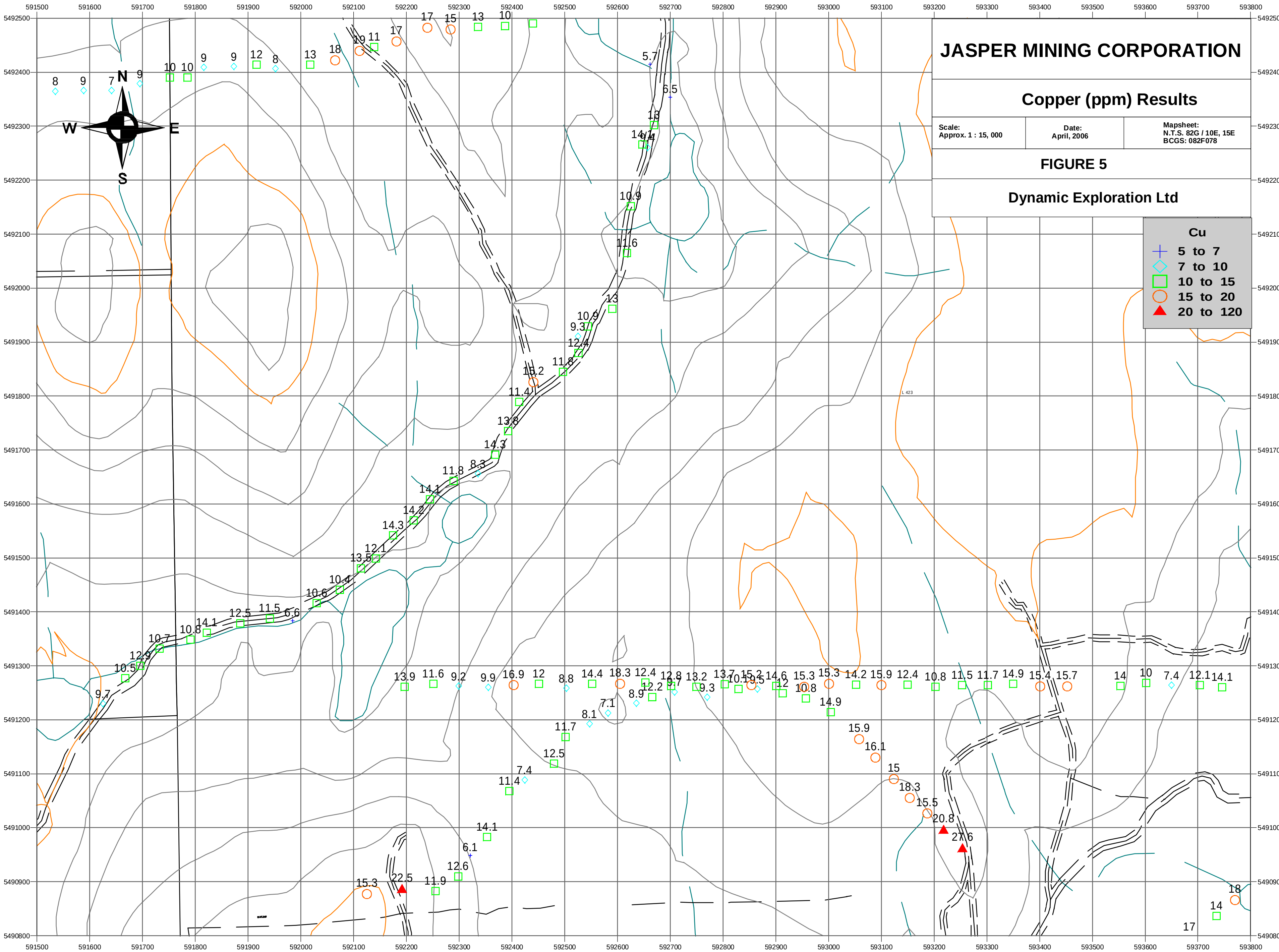
DISCUSSION

The 2006 soil program on the property was the first of the field season and served as both an evaluation of the property and as an initial training exercise for the soil crew. As a result, the southernmost soil line returned a convex upward shape was the data were plotted, believed to result from uncertainty regarding walking a bearing through (light) bush.

PROXIMAL PROPERTY
2006 SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS



PROXIMAL PROPERTY
2006 SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS



EXPLORATION MODEL

From the observations and interpretations presented above, it is interpreted there may have been limited movement on at least two of the major faults in the region surrounding the existing Proximal claims during emplacement of the Reade Lake and Kiakho stocks, specifically, the Cranbrook and St. Mary faults. The faults were sealed by these intrusions, thus constraining the age of their latest movement. By extension, it is interpreted that magmatic fluids and both formation waters (if any) and meteoric waters permeated the fluids and utilized them as conduits for fluid movement.

Heat Source

It is proposed that Cretaceous age monzonitic to syenitic intrusions, including the Reade Lake, Kiakho and Mt. Skelly stocks, provided local heat sources. As these magmas crystallized, incompatible elements would have partitioned into the vapour phase and been liberated from the intrusions.

Fluid Conduits

The many faults mapped in the area could have acted as fluid conduits, if present during intrusion, crystallization and subsequent cooling of the magma. As the Kiakho stock seals the Cranbrook fault and the Reade Lake stock similarly seals the St. Mary fault, they pre-date the intrusions. Furthermore, there is evidence for limited late stage movement on the St. Mary fault subsequent to intrusion in that deformation is evident in the Reade Lake stock along the projection of the St. Mary fault. Furthermore, the Moyie fault, like the St. Mary fault has been interpreted to have been periodically re-mobilized. Therefore, it is interpreted that if the major faults in the area are documented or reasonably interpreted to have been active in the Cretaceous, a logical interpretation is that splays and conjugate faults may also have been similarly active. Movement on these faults, even if simply dilational, would provide favourable conduits for fluid movement, both magmatic and meteoric.

Convection Cell(s)

Given the above assumptions, local convection cells were probably initiated during intrusion of the magmas and subsequently continued for millions of years as the magmas cooled. Meteoric waters are interpreted to have leached metals from host rocks as they were progressively heated with depth, eventually reaching a point when they would rise to the surface, inevitably precipitating metals as they cooled. Magmatic waters would have contributed incompatible elements and other metals to the convecting fluids.

Therefore, lead, zinc and iron, for example, may have been contributed through leaching of the Aldridge Formation. Similarly, copper and silver may have been leached from the Creston Formation, possibly with a magmatic contribution from quartz monzonites correlated to the Cretaceous age Bayonne Magmatic Belt. This may provide an initial means by which veins having a magmatic component might be identified. Specifically, veins having "... a metal assemblage which variably combines gold with Bi, W, As, Mo, Te, and/or Sb, and typically has a low base metal concentration .." may represent a contribution from magmatic fluids analogous to intrusion-related gold systems (Lang et al. 2000).

Alternatively, mineralization associated with the Moyie sills (as well as sills in the upper Purcell Supergroup) have been interpreted as hypabyssal intrusions emplaced while the host sediments were still unlithified (Höy 1993). The convection model proposed herein might further enrich pre-existing mineralization produced by Höy's Sill Model.

Factors Contributing to Mineralization

In a simple convection model, the theory holds that fluids begin precipitating metals as they cool. However, other factors may provide barriers to fluid movement or otherwise initiate or enhance metal enrichment. Rising mineralized fluids, upon encountering these proposed barriers, are expected to have "pooled" along the stratigraphic and/or structural base of one or more of these proposed barriers and therefore to be prospective for potential mineralization.

Physical Barriers

Physical barriers are those which could be considered to impose impermeable limits to upward fluid movement such as gabbroic and/or dioritic sills. Possible examples include Moyie Sills and similar intrusives described in the upper Purcell Supergroup such as the paired intrusives mapped in the Eager Hills. Metal enrichments have been described for the Moyie Sills throughout the Aldridge Formation, typically comprised of pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite.

Another example of a possible physical barrier would be the Nicol Creek volcanics in which an amygdaloidal basalt might provide an impermeable barrier to fluid movement and/or a suitable porous host lithology.

Chemical Barriers

Chemical barriers or impediments to fluid movement could be expected where fluids in equilibrium with silicates (derived from a silica-rich magma and moving through clastic dominated sediments) comes into contact with carbonate lithologies, effectively a pH/Eh barrier. Due to disequilibrium reactions at the silicate / carbonate sediment interface, mineralization might be preferentially enriched in carbonate dominated lithologies. Therefore, the Kitchener Formation may represent a regional horizon along which mineralization might be hosted, either preferentially along the contact or within the strata comprising the formation itself.

Furthermore, mineralized fluids which have passed through, and equilibrated with, the Kitchener Formation encounter another potential pH/Eh barrier at the Kitchener / Van Creek contact. Therefore, the upper Purcell Supergroup stratigraphy is considered potentially prospective for secondary replacement and/or vein type deposits.

Finally, close attention to the relationship of iron-bearing phases (i.e. hematite, magnetite, siderite, ferroan dolomite, etc) to associated mineralization could be a valuable tool for qualitatively identifying and evaluating potential Eh barriers.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the program are disappointing with regard to identifying possible mineralization on interest on the property. A single, isolated gold value of 23.5 was returned from the eastern end of the middle soil line. Three elevated copper values were returned, although they are below the qualitative background cutoff established in 2006.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The presence of mineralized gabbro, both at surface and in the sub-surface, may allow for identification of additional drill targets through a gravity survey. The density contrast between the mafic intrusives (gabbro) and carbonate to carbonate-bearing host strata might be sufficiently large to facilitate delineation of the gabbro in the sub-surface. Furthermore, the presence of copper mineralization may provide sufficient contrast to distinguish between mineralized and unmineralized gabbro and further delineate potential drill targets.

2. Although the amount of surface outcrop is minimal, undertake geological mapping to identify and constrain the lithologies present, allow correlation to known stratigraphy and identify possible controlling structures.

3. Undertake additional geochemical sampling to allow identification of surface geochemical anomalies.

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Appendix A

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, BC, hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986.

2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989.

3) I am a member of good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

4) I am a consulting geologist, residing at 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, British Columbia.

5) I am the author of this report which is based on field work undertaken in late May, 2006.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 3rd day of August, 2006.

____

Richard T. Walker, P.Geo.

Appendix B

Excerpts - Minister of Mines Reports

Excerpts from the Minister of Mines Reports

COPPER BELT GROUP (King, Tom, Bety, Happy Day)

1924

"This property, comprising a group of three claims - namely, Tillicum, Rob Roy, and Copper Belt - is controlled by W. S. Santo, of Cranbrook. The claims are situated on 6 - Mile hill, lying between the Cranbrook - Fort Steele road and the railway; hence excellent transportation facilities are available. The strata in the immediate vicinity of the workings are freely exposed in a bluff above the tunnel and consist of thinly bedded limestone and slate, dipping at an angle of about 50° to the north-west and striking N. 60° E.

The first work undertaken many years ago was the sinking of a shaft on the vein, probably at the point of discovery. The shaft is vertical for the first 40 feet and then follows the vein on an incline for 35 feet. No work has been done here for some time, and, as the condition of the ladders was doubtful, no attempt was made to examine the bottom of the shaft. A sample of carefully sorted ore was taken from a few tons lying on the dump; this gave the following returns: **Gold, 0.04 oz.; silver, 0.9 oz. to the ton; copper, 8.75 per cent**. The ore consisted principally of copper-stained quartz, the copper being mostly in the oxidized state. The sulphides are finely disseminated in a quartz gangue.

In order to tap this vein at a vertical depth of 75 feet a tunnel was driven into the base of a bluff for about 170 feet, the intention being to connect with the shaft, but the work was abandoned before this objective was reached. By continuing this tunnel for about 43 feet the present owner intersected the vein, the hanging-wall of which is exposed in the face of the tunnel at a distance of 213 feet from the portal.

Here the structure indicates that mineralization has taken place along a sheared fault fracture; the vein-matter consisting of broken country-rock and quartz. The hanging-wall is well defined by a streak of gouge and has a strike of about N. 70° W. and dips at 60° in a south-westerly direction. Green copper-stains indicate the mineralization to be more pronounced within about 5 feet of the hanging-wall. On the foot-wall side the country-rock, consisting of slate, is seamed with stringers of quartz in which occasional specks of chalcopyrite may be seen, while thin films of native copper denote slight secondary enrichment. A sample of the most highly stained material ran as follows: **Gold, trace; silver, 0.5 oz. to the ton; copper, 0.95 per cent**.

Drifting on the vein near the hanging-wall and surface-stripping across its strike in a south- westerly direction from the shaft would, in the writer's opinion, be the best method of carrying on further development and exploratory work".

1956

"Surface stripping along a length of 600 feet and across a width of 200 feet has exposed part of a northerly trending Purcell diorite sill within argillite of the Kitchener formation. Chalcopyrite occurs as low-grade disseminations within the diorite and in local concentrations adjacent to and within northwesterly striking diagonal cross-fractures in the sill. In addition to surface stripping, 110 feet of diamond drilling was completed in two holes".

1966

"This property ... covers narrow stringers and disseminated grains of chalcopyrite within a diorite sill of the Purcell series. The sill intrudes calcareous and argillaceous sediments of the Kitchener Formation".

1967

"An induced polarization survey was done on the Happy Day 1 to 7 and Tom No. 2 mineral claims ... A total heavy metal geochemical survey was done over about 30 claims, including the Tom 23 to 29 claims".

Appendix C

Analytical Results

ELEMENT	Easting	Northing	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Sc	Li	S	Ga	B	Hg	Tl	Se	Te
PR1 13+50W	592125	5490877	0.3	15.3	8.8	43	<.1	13.2	7.2	577	1.9	2.5	0.4	<.5	4.9	15	0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.21	0.029	15	12	0.57	194	0.053	1.92	0.011	0.24	0.2	15.1		<1			2.8		<.05	5	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 13+00W	592192	5490885	0.3	22.5	9.2	42	<.1	13.4	6.8	686	2.05	2.3	0.3	0.5	5.6	17	0.1	0.2	0.3	13	0.27	0.02	14	13	0.65	174	0.048	1.85	0.008	0.25	0.2	16.7		<1			3		<.05	5	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 12+50W	592255	5490883	0.2	11.9	9.6	38	<.1	12.8	6.2	228	1.98	2.5	0.5	1.1	5.2	18	<.1	0.2	0.2	12	0.27	0.024	14	12	0.52	191	0.072	2.28	0.017	0.2	0.2	30.1		<1			3.2		<.05	6	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 12+00W	592298	5490910	0.3	12.6	9.9	83	<.1	13.3	6.1	769	2.03	2.8	0.6	<.5	4.9	15	0.1	0.1	0.2	20	0.2	0.034	15	13	0.44	285	0.074	2.5	0.009	0.2	0.1	17.3		1			3.2		<.05	6	3	0.03	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 11+50W	592321	5490949	0.3	6.1	7.2	39	<.1	8.9	3.9	287	1.33	1.2	0.3	0.6	3	16	<.1	0.1	0.2	10	0.19	0.019	10	9	0.32	158	0.052	1.55	0.013	0.13	0.1	10.3		<1			1.8		<.05	4	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 11+00W	592353	5490983	0.2	14.1	6.4	28	<.1	7.8	4.3	453	1.18	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	175	0.1	0.1	0.1	6	4.43	0.074	9	8	2.6	215	0.037	1.36	0.025	0.16	0.1	6.9		<1			1.7		0.09	3	9	0.03	0.1	0.7	<1
PR1 10+50W	592395	5491068	0.5	11.4	6.5	29	<.1	8.3	4.3	400	1.18	2	0.4	<.5	1.4	158	0.1	0.1	0.1	7	3.35	0.064	10	8	1.95	156	0.033	1.19	0.051	0.24	0.2	3.4		<1			1.5		<.05	3	5	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 10+00W	592424	5491089	0.2	7.4	8.3	29	<.1	9	5	442	1.53	2.8	0.3	0.5	5.2	12	0.1	0.2	0.2	13	0.22	0.015	16	10	0.38	104	0.045	1.3	0.007	0.19	0.3	12.9		<1			2.3		<.05	4	2	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 09+50W	592480	5491119	0.4	12.5	10	48	<.1	14.8	6.9	640	2.13	2.1	0.3	0.9	5.6	20	0.1	0.2	0.2	14	0.31	0.021	15	14	0.57	196	0.06	1.91	0.013	0.24	0.2	19.7		<1			3.2		<.05	5	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 09+00W	592502	5491168	0.3	11.7	8.7	34	<.1	10.8	5.7	432	1.66	2.7	0.4	0.9	4.6	17	0.1	0.1	0.2	15	0.2	0.026	13	10	0.36	182	0.06	1.74	0.013	0.2	0.3	19.5		<1			2.6		<.05	4	2	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 08+50W	592547	5491193	0.3	8.1	7.7	36	<.1	9.7	5	415	1.47	1.9	0.5	0.5	3.2	21	0.1	0.1	0.2	11	0.22	0.023	8	8	0.27	189	0.082	2.23	0.021	0.18	0.2	26.7		<1			2.6		<.05	6	2	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 08+00W	592582	5491213	0.4	7.1	10.1	73	<.1	8.3	3.6	886	1.25	2	0.2	<.5	2.9	25	0.2	0.1	0.2	11	0.33	0.026	10	8	0.25	289	0.059	1.45	0.011	0.22	0.1	10		<1			1.9		<.05	4	5	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 07+50W	592636	5491231	0.2	8.9	8.9	32	<.1	8.5	4.8	525	1.38	1.9	0.3	<.5	5	10	0.1	0.2	0.2	11	0.24	0.018	15	9	0.37	112	0.031	0.91	0.006	0.21	0.2	6.7		<1			1.9		<.05	3	3	<.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 07+00W	592666	5491242	0.3	12.2	8.7	33	<.1	9.3	5.5	310	1.61	2.2	0.3	<.5	5	10	<.1	0.2	0.2	12	0.16	0.014	15	11	0.45	107	0.04	1.31	0.01	0.19	0.2	12.2		<1			2.1		<.05	4	3	<.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 06+50W	592708	5491252	0.1	9.7	6.4	35	<.1	7.4	3.4	272	1.29	1.1	0.2	<.5	2.3	41	0.1	0.1	0.1	10	0.37	0.026	9	9	0.63	167	0.045	1.34	0.03	0.32	0.1	7		<1			2		<.05	3	6	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 06+00W	592770	5491242	0.4	9.3	12.1	50	<.1	10.7	5.7	704	1.75	3.4	0.5	0.6	4.7	15	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.24	0.036	15	11	0.36	165	0.041	1.38	0.006	0.21	0.2	6.5		<1			2.4		<.05	4	3	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 05+50W	592829	5491257	0.4	10.1	11.7	40	<.1	10.1	5.1	491	1.62	2.7	0.4	1.1	5.2	13	0.1	0.2	0.2	14	0.22	0.021	16	11	0.41	144	0.055	1.58	0.01	0.26	0.3	16.4		<1			2.6		<.05	4	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 05+00W	592865	5491257	0.3	9.5	10.1	42	<.1	9.7	5.3	399	1.61	2.3	0.4	<.5	5.2	13	0.1	0.1	0.2	13	0.22	0.019	16	11	0.48	119	0.051	1.48	0.01	0.24	0.2	13.9		<1			2.5		<.05	4	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 04+50W	592913	5491249	0.2	12	10.2	41	<.1	11.7	6.3	416	1.77	2.5	0.3	0.5	4.9	17	0.1	0.1	0.2	13	0.35	0.03	16	11	0.54	125	0.05	1.57	0.011	0.26	0.2	13.9		<1			2.8		<.05	5	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 04+00W	592957	5491240	0.2	10.8	10.7	39	<.1	11.8	6.5	396	1.91	2.6	0.4	<.5	5.7	14	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.23	0.018	18	12	0.51	142	0.052	1.71	0.009	0.23	0.2	19.8		<1			3		<.05	5	2	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 03+50W	593004	5491214	0.3	14.9	9.3	47	<.1	11.6	6.9	584	1.81	3.6	0.5	<.5	4.6	18	0.1	0.2	0.2	14	0.23	0.036	14	10	0.4	187	0.053	1.72	0.012	0.21	0.2	17		<1			2.7		<.05	5	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 03+00W	593058	5491164	0.2	15.9	9.4	35	<.1	13.9	8	502	1.93	3.7	0.4	<.5	5.3	15	0.1	0.2	0.3	15	0.27	0.036	16	12	0.54	137	0.042	1.53	0.011	0.18	0.2	12.4		<1			2.6		<.05	4	2	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 02+50W	593089	5491130	0.3	16.1	9	38	<.1	12.7	7.7	492	2.08	3.3	0.6	0.7	5	17	0.1	0.2	0.3	15	0.27	0.036	17	13	0.57	149	0.054	1.9	0.011	0.24	0.2	14.7		<1			2.9		<.05	5	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 02+00W	593124	5491090	0.4	15	10.7	52	<.1	14.5	7.9	732	2.16	3.7	0.6	<.5	5	19	0.1	0.2	0.3	18	0.31	0.037	15	12	0.47	216	0.073	2.19	0.013	0.27	0.2	22.8		1			3.5		<.05	6	4	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 01+50W	593154	5491055	0.1	18.3	7.7	32	<.1	12.2	7.9	520	1.87	2.9	0.3	0.5	4.5	14	0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.32	0.04	17	11	0.63	116	0.033	1.33	0.008	0.17	0.1	5.9		<1			2.3		<.05	4	2	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 01+00W	593187	5491027	0.3	15.5	10.5	41	<.1	10.6	6.7	584	1.69	3	0.6	0.7	3.6	25	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.32	0.056	16	12	0.55	191	0.053	1.83	0.015	0.27	0.2	8.9		<1			2.5		<.05	5	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 00+50W	593218	5490995	0.2	20.8	10.4	42	<.1	11.7	7.2	462	1.87	4.9	0.4	0.6	3.7	11	0.1	0.3	0.3	17	0.32	0.051	18	12	0.59	109	0.028	1.34	0.005	0.27	0.2	2.8		<1			2.3		<.05	4	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR1 00+00W	593254	5490961	0.3	27.6	10.7	47	<.1	14.9	9.1	550	2.08	5.7	0.4	<.5	3.2	23	0.1	0.3	0.3	20	0.48	0.083	18	14	0.78	151	0.033	1.66	0.01	0.24	0.2	3.9		<1			2.5		<.05	5	5	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 00+00E	592197	5491261	0.1	13.9	7.6	32	<.1	8.8	4.1	209	1.57	2.1	0.8	<.5	3.2	35	0.1	0.1	0.2	13	0.34	0.026	11	11	1.42	99	0.052	1.67	0.027	0.15	0.1	6.6		<1			2.4		<.05	4	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 00+50E	592251	5491267	0.3	11.6	8.6	40	<.1	10.3	5.2	547	1.68	1.3	0.3	0.7	4.4	13	<.1	0.1	0.2	12	0.15	0.017	14	11	0.38	174	0.053	1.48	0.011	0.26	0.2	14.9		<1			2.6		<.05	4	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 01+00E	592299	5491263	0.4	9.2	8.3	33	<.1	9.1	4.6	513	1.58	1.4	0.3	0.5	4	12	<.1	0.1	0.2	12	0.16	0.015	12	10	0.32	169	0.052	1.48	0.01	0.17	0.2	13.3		<1			2.2		<.05	4	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 01+50E	592355	5491260	0.4	9.9	9.2	44	<.1	8.8	4.2	574	1.55	1.3	0.4	1	3.9	14	<.1	0.1	0.2	12	0.17	0.016	12	10	0.31	197	0.054	1.54	0.01	0.15	0.2	10.9		<1			2.4		<.05	4	2	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 02+00E	592403	5491264	0.3	16.9	10.5	39	<.1	12.2	6.1	467	1.89	3	0.7	1.1	5.1	22	0.1	0.2	0.2	17	0.25	0.023	17	12	0.4	269	0.075	2.17	0.015	0.18	0.2	28		1			3.2		<.05	5	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 02+50E	592451	5491267	0.4	12	9.6	38	<.1	12.2	5.6	470	1.77	2.3	0.6	<.5	4.6	16	<.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.18	0.021	15	11	0.34	200	0.063	1.83	0.012	0.17	0.1	17.9		<1			2.6		<.05	5	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 03+00E	592503	5491259	0.2	8.8	5.9	47	<.1	7.6	4.6	271	1.45	1.2	0.3	0.5	2.9	15	0.1	0.1	0.2	11	0.18	0.029	9	8	0.27	118	0.056	1.6	0.015	0.24	0.1	8.1		<1			1.9		<.05	4	5	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 03+50E	592552	5491267	0.3	14.4	9.4	51	<.1	11.8	5.8	653	1.84	1.9	0.4	1.2	5.2	17	0.1	0.1	0.2	14	0.24	0.022	15	12	0.4	188	0.058	1.65	0.013	0.27	0.2	18		<1			2.8		<.05	5	6	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 04+00E	592605	5491267	0.8	18.3	12.9	140	<.1	16.5	8	1939	2.2	9.8	0.8	<.5	3.9	20	0.2	0.2	0.3	26	0.27	0.163	15	13	0.39	344	0.066	2.48	0.007	0.13	0.2	5.4		1			2.8		<.05	7	3	0.04	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 04+50E	592653	5491269	0.4	12.4	9.3	42	<.1	11	5.5	302	1.81	2.2	0.4	0.5	5.3	15	<.1	0.1	0.3	14	0.22	0.023	14	12	0.42	138	0.059	1.82	0.009	0.23	0.2	18.1		<1			2.6		<.05	5	3	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 05+00E	592702	5491263	0.1	12.8	7.1	33	<.1	8.4	4.4	456	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.5	2	74	0.1	0.1	0.2	11	1.58	0.046	11	10	0.8	187	0.037	1.23	0.026	0.3	0.1	3.8		<1			2		<.05	3	7	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 05+50E	592750	5491261	0.3	13.2	10.6	38	<.1	10.6	5.7	327	1.82	2.1	0.4	<.5	6	10	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.23	0.02	19	13	0.47	106	0.046	1.47	0.007	0.26	0.2	12		<1			2.7		<.05	4	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 06+00E	592803	5491266	0.3	13.7	10.4	41	<.1	11.4	5.9	444	1.82	2.1	0.5	0.8	5.5	15	0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.21	0.021	17	12	0.45	148	0.061	1.89	0.014	0.26	0.2	20		<1			2.8		<.05	5	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 06+50E	592854	5491264	0.2	15.2	10.4	56	<.1	10.8	6.1	498	1.85	2.2	0.4	1	5.4	14	<.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.22	0.027	19	12	0.5	152	0.051	1.55	0.009	0.26	0.2	11.8		<1			2.6		<.05	5	5	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 07+00E	592901	5491263	0.5	14.6	13.8	63	<.1	10.4	6.1	829	1.73	2.8	0.3	0.5	4.4	22	0.1	0.2	0.2	13	0.4	0.035	15	11	0.47	201	0.046	1.45	0.01	0.28	0.2	8.4		<1			2.4		<.05	4	4	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 07+50E	592954	5491261	0.2	15.3	9.9	34	<.1	11.7	6.9	312	1.97	2.7	0.5	3.1	5.6	13	<.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.2	0.015	18	12	0.54	136	0.053	1.73	0.01	0.19	0.2	18.8		<1			3		<.05	5	2	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 08+00E	593001	5491267	0.3	15.3	7.9	53	<.1	11.2	6.4	514	1.82	2.6	0.4	<.5	5.3	15	0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.19	0.024	17	12	0.43	124	0.05	1.58	0.011	0.2	0.2	17.5		<1			2.4		<.05	4	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 08+50E	593052	5491265	0.6	14.2	8.9	41	<.1	12.8	7.1	616	1.98	3	0.6	0.7	4.7	19	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.21	0.03	16	12	0.48	172	0.056	1.91	0.013	0.19	0.2	20.2		<1			2.6		<.05	5	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 09+00E	593100	5491264	0.3	15.9	10.3	45	<.1	12.7	7.5	734	2.02	3.8	0.6	0.6	5.2	24	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.3	0.041	16	13	0.43	221	0.06	2.01	0.017	0.22	0.2	26.6		<1			2.9		<.05	5	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 09+50E	593150	5491265	0.3	12.4	7.9	44	<.1	11.3	5.8	495	1.76	2.1	0.7	0.6	4.4	20	0.1	0.1	0.2	15	0.2	0.036	15	11	0.41	210	0.061	1.98	0.018	0.14	0.2	21.9		<1			2.5		<.05	5	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 10+00E	593203	5491261	0.4	10.8	7.4	38	<.1	10.2	6.5	604	1.88	1.4	0.4	<.5	3.9	22	0.1	0.1	0.2	14	0.35	0.031	13	11	0.53	225	0.056	1.91	0.018	0.23	0.1	17.4		<1			2.5		<.05	5	5	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 10+50E	593253	5491264	0.3	11.5	8.1	42	<.1	9.9	6.8	515	1.91	1.8	0.3	0.8	5.1	16	0.1	0.1	0.2	15	0.27	0.025	18	12	0.61	155	0.05	1.71	0.013	0.26	0.2	15.4		<1			2.4		<.05	5	4	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1

PR2 11+00E	593302	5491264	0.3	11.7	11.6	38	<.1	11	6.7	652	1.81	2.5	0.4	1.1	5.6	15	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.24	0.018	18	12	0.49	144	0.049	1.55	0.01	0.29	0.3	16.4	<1	2.5	<.05	5	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 11+50E	593350	5491267	0.2	14.9	9.8	50	<.1	10.6	6.9	620	1.71	3	0.4	0.5	4.8	17	0.1	0.2	0.2	14	0.45	0.034	19	12	0.46	131	0.037	1.42	0.009	0.25	0.2	8	<1	2.3	<.05	4	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 12+00E	593401	5491262	0.3	15.4	10.7	41	<.1	11.8	6.9	516	1.8	4.1	0.5	2.4	4.8	15	0.1	0.2	0.2	17	0.3	0.045	21	13	0.45	149	0.046	1.58	0.011	0.25	0.2	6	<1	2.5	<.05	4	3	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 12+50E	593452	5491262	0.3	15.7	9.1	38	<.1	10.7	6.5	521	1.62	3.8	0.4	2.5	4.1	17	0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.32	0.046	19	11	0.42	145	0.04	1.4	0.013	0.22	0.2	5.5	<1	2.1	<.05	4	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 13+00E	593502	5.5E+07	0.2	13.7	8.7	36	<.1	10.1	6.2	471	1.6	3.3	0.4	0.7	3.9	17	0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.31	0.042	18	11	0.4	131	0.038	1.3	0.014	0.22	0.2	4.8	<1	1.9	<.05	4	3	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 13+50E	593553	5491263	0.3	14	9	35	<.1	10.2	6.4	478	1.58	3.7	0.4	0.5	4.1	17	0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.33	0.046	19	10	0.42	134	0.04	1.26	0.014	0.22	0.2	5.8	<1	2.1	<.05	3	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 14+00E	593602	5491268	0.4	10	9.2	42	<.1	9.6	6	774	1.63	3.3	0.4	<.5	5.2	16	0.1	0.2	0.2	13	0.29	0.027	18	11	0.39	163	0.044	1.32	0.01	0.25	0.2	10.5	<1	2.3	<.05	4	4	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 14+50E	593650	5491264	0.2	7.4	8.1	26	<.1	6.9	4.8	523	1.29	2.5	0.4	1.2	4.9	11	0.1	0.2	0.2	11	0.19	0.027	19	8	0.31	81	0.034	0.82	0.007	0.15	0.2	5.3	<1	1.5	<.05	2	2	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 15+00E	593704	5491264	0.5	12.1	12.5	58	<.1	10	5.8	754	1.57	2.8	0.4	23.5	4.6	16	0.1	0.2	0.2	13	0.26	0.026	17	10	0.3	170	0.047	1.34	0.011	0.17	0.2	9.5	<1	1.9	<.05	4	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR2 15+50E	593746	5491260	0.2	14.1	8.1	32	<.1	7.8	4.8	591	1.34	1.4	0.2	0.5	3	63	0.1	0.1	0.2	10	1.29	0.036	12	9	0.8	178	0.031	1.2	0.021	0.21	0.1	5.4	<1	1.8	<.05	3	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 00+00S	592662	5492415	0.1	5.7	5.1	26	<.1	5.3	3.2	336	0.99	0.7	0.1	<.5	2.3	37	0.1	0.1	0.1	9	0.51	0.015	10	7	0.7	86	0.039	1.14	0.121	0.32	<.1	6.6	<1	1.6	<.05	3	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 00+50S	592700	5492354	0.1	6.5	6	29	<.1	5.2	3.7	459	1.14	1	0.3	0.6	2.3	89	0.1	0.1	0.1	9	2.83	0.063	13	7	2.74	138	0.048	1.6	0.105	0.35	<.1	5.7	<1	2	0.08	4	4	0.03	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 01+00S	592669	5492302	0.1	13	11.6	28	<.1	8.1	5	233	1.28	2.8	0.4	3.3	3.7	66	0.1	0.2	0.2	14	6.33	0.054	18	12	1.06	64	0.024	0.74	0.009	0.09	0.2	0.6	<1	1.7	<.05	3	1	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 01+50S	592657	5492261	0.2	9.4	8.1	29	<.1	8.1	5.2	414	1.35	2.6	0.3	0.6	4.3	16	0.1	0.1	0.2	13	0.33	0.037	16	9	0.35	103	0.039	1.13	0.014	0.14	0.2	9.2	<1	1.8	<.05	3	2	<.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 02+00S	592647	5492266	0.3	14.1	12	41	<.1	10.9	6.7	531	1.8	4.4	0.5	2.1	5.5	22	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.32	0.046	22	13	0.53	173	0.05	1.63	0.02	0.18	0.3	10.9	<1	2.5	<.05	4	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 02+50S	592625	5492152	0.3	10.9	12.1	39	<.1	10.8	6.3	446	1.88	3.6	0.4	1.4	5.6	17	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.27	0.02	19	13	0.53	134	0.056	1.67	0.014	0.23	0.2	19.4	<1	2.7	<.05	5	5	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 03+00S	5926??	5492??7	0.1	11	6.7	44	<.1	5.6	3.5	519	1.08	2	0.2	<.5	1	172	0.1	0.1	0.1	8	1.95	0.042	11	7	3.14	204	0.04	1.4	0.249	0.38	0.1	3.8	<1	1.5	<.05	4	9	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 03+50S	592618	5492065	0.1	11.6	8	31	<.1	5.8	3.5	281	1.1	1	0.6	0.5	2.1	53	<.1	0.1	0.1	10	0.5	0.04	11	7	1.91	119	0.055	1.68	0.04	0.22	<.1	6.9	<1	1.9	<.05	4	5	0.03	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 04+00S	592590	5491962	0.3	13	7.3	35	<.1	6.7	3.7	465	1.15	1.8	0.7	<.5	2	135	0.1	0.1	0.1	10	2.28	0.043	12	8	2.42	168	0.038	1.3	0.108	0.3	0.1	4.2	<1	1.6	0.09	4	6	0.02	0.1	0.5	<1
PR3 04+50S	592544	5491929	0.1	10.9	7.9	34	<.1	9	4.8	384	1.44	1.7	0.3	<.5	3.4	57	0.1	0.1	0.2	12	1.18	0.034	15	11	0.78	133	0.038	1.29	0.024	0.27	0.1	5	<1	2	<.05	4	5	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 05+00S	592525	5491911	0.3	9.3	9.4	31	<.1	9.9	5.5	272	1.64	2.3	0.5	<.5	5.1	18	0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.19	0.026	19	12	0.42	131	0.059	1.67	0.024	0.21	0.2	19.1	<1	2.4	<.05	5	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 05+50S	592526	5491880	0.2	12.4	10.2	37	<.1	11.4	5.8	481	1.66	2.8	0.3	0.9	5	25	0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.63	0.033	19	13	0.51	135	0.047	1.41	0.018	0.23	0.1	12.9	<1	2.3	<.05	4	5	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 06+00S	592497	5491845	0.2	11.8	5.3	16	<.1	6.5	3.5	192	0.87	3.8	0.3	1.2	1.6	70	0.1	0.2	0.1	9	7.37	0.059	15	7	0.81	72	0.02	0.57	0.01	0.09	0.2	0.4	<1	0.9	<.05	2	2	0.03	<.1	<.5	<1
PR3 06+50S	592441	5491826	0.2	15.2	8.1	32	<.1	8.8	5	285	1.39	3.8	0.4	1	3.9	26	<.1	0.2	0.2	14	2.05	0.053	17	10	0.5	87	0.036	0.97	0.014	0.11	0.2	3.5	<1	1.6	<.05	3	2	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 07+00S	592414	5491789	0.4	11.4	10.6	48	<.1	10	5.7	676	1.5	3.6	0.6	0.8	4.3	26	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	0.28	0.042	16	10	0.29	195	0.068	1.81	0.028	0.18	0.2	22.9	1	2.4	<.05	5	3	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 07+50S	592393	5491735	0.2	13.8	7.9	32	<.1	9.8	5.3	289	1.39	6.1	1.3	0.7	3.8	118	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	3.64	0.069	18	10	2.97	101	0.027	0.93	0.022	0.14	0.3	3.7	<1	1.6	<.05	3	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 08+00S	592368	5491691	0.2	14.3	9.7	32	<.1	10.3	5.6	310	1.52	3.5	0.4	0.5	4.4	21	0.2	0.2	0.2	14	0.4	0.054	18	10	0.43	110	0.037	1.07	0.024	0.16	0.2	6.8	<1	2	<.05	3	2	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 08+50S	592336	5491656	0.3	8.3	11	31	<.1	7.2	3.9	463	1.17	2.2	0.4	0.6	3.6	17	0.1	0.2	0.2	11	0.28	0.037	14	8	0.38	113	0.034	0.98	0.014	0.16	0.2	6.8	<1	1.5	<.05	3	5	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 09+00S	592289	5491643	0.2	11.8	8	29	<.1	8.6	5.1	319	1.38	3.2	0.4	0.8	3.9	21	0.1	0.2	0.2	13	0.35	0.034	15	9	0.45	115	0.039	1.16	0.026	0.14	0.2	7.8	<1	2	<.05	3	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 09+50S	592245	5491609	0.2	14.1	6.7	47	<.1	7.6	4.5	453	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.6	1.7	164	0.1	0.2	0.1	12	1.89	0.073	12	8	2.72	194	0.034	1.28	0.034	0.21	0.1	4.6	<1	1.5	0.06	3	11	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 10+00S	592214	5491570	0.2	14.2	9.4	39	<.1	9.5	5.6	510	1.51	3.6	0.4	<.5	3.1	24	0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.45	0.054	16	10	0.46	146	0.04	1.33	0.019	0.21	0.2	4.2	<1	1.9	<.05	4	4	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 10+50S	592175	5491542	0.3	14.3	9.7	39	<.1	10.2	5.9	476	1.61	3.7	0.5	0.6	3.9	22	0.1	0.2	0.2	14	0.32	0.041	16	10	0.47	149	0.04	1.47	0.02	0.18	0.2	7.9	<1	2.1	<.05	4	4	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 10+50S #2	592142	5491499	0.3	12.1	9.4	40	<.1	10.4	5.7	487	1.61	3.3	0.5	1	4.5	21	0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.3	0.043	18	11	0.46	145	0.044	1.39	0.019	0.18	0.2	7.8	<1	2.3	<.05	4	4	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 11+00S	592114	5491481	0.4	13.5	8.3	45	<.1	9.5	5	516	1.46	3.2	0.6	0.5	2.3	59	0.1	0.2	0.2	13	1.63	0.062	15	12	1.23	144	0.036	1.31	0.184	0.36	0.2	3.1	<1	1.9	0.07	4	9	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 11+50S	592074	5491441	0.2	10.4	7.6	33	<.1	8.8	4.6	482	1.33	2.9	0.4	1	3.4	31	0.1	0.2	0.2	9	2.16	0.056	19	8	1.29	93	0.024	0.96	0.014	0.15	0.2	2	<1	1.7	0.07	2	5	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 12+00S	592030	5491416	0.3	10.6	8.6	33	<.1	9.3	5.5	512	1.57	2.6	0.4	<.5	4.8	13	<.1	0.2	0.2	13	0.27	0.029	20	10	0.39	120	0.036	1.08	0.011	0.21	0.2	5.9	<1	2	<.05	3	4	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 12+50S	591984	5491384	0.2	6.6	5.4	18	<.1	5.8	3.4	204	1	3.9	0.7	0.9	4.4	47	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	2.96	0.041	19	7	1.5	36	0.023	0.5	0.011	0.07	0.2	1.8	<1	1.1	<.05	1	3	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 13+00S	591941	5491388	0.2	11.5	6.8	23	<.1	7	4.2	269	1.1	3.6	0.6	0.7	2.7	118	0.1	0.2	0.1	11	5.91	0.106	16	9	1.4	100	0.025	0.78	0.016	0.15	0.2	1.1	<1	1.3	0.06	2	8	0.03	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 13+50S	591885	5491379	0.1	12.5	4.3	28	<.1	6	3.4	245	1.05	2.5	0.9	<.5	1.3	216	0.1	0.1	0.1	7	9.13	0.07	10	8	2.39	168	0.021	0.98	0.039	0.15	0.1	1.4	<1	1.1	0.09	2	8	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 14+00S	591822	5491361	0.3	14.1	8.6	50	<.1	9.1	5.6	601	1.56	1.9	0.5	0.9	3.7	28	0.1	0.1	0.2	13	0.3	0.029	16	11	0.57	148	0.041	1.3	0.022	0.27	0.1	5.5	<1	2.3	<.05	3	6	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 14+50S	591791	5491349	0.2	10.8	6.5	27	<.1	6.8	4.1	356	1.24	1.6	0.3	<.5	3.4	32	<.1	0.1	0.2	12	0.45	0.019	14	9	0.62	117	0.045	1.33	0.033	0.22	0.1	8.3	<1	1.9	<.05	3	5	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 15+00S	591732	5491332	0.2	10.7	8.3	33	<.1	7.8	4.5	576	1.41	1.7	0.3	<.5	3.4	38	<.1	0.1	0.2	11	0.39	0.02	15	11	0.73	145	0.043	1.44	0.051	0.35	0.1	7.3	<1	2.1	<.05	4	6	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 15+50S	591696	5491300	0.4	12.9	12.2	39	<.1	7.8	4.1	523	1.37	2.1	0.6	<.5	2.4	72	0.2	0.1	0.2	11	1.3	0.039	13	10	1.1	155	0.035	1.28	0.058	0.39	0.1	3.1	<1	1.9	0.07	4	13	0.03	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 16+00S	591667	5491277	0.2	10.5	11.3	35	<.1	9.5	5.7	701	1.61	2.6	0.4	<.5	4.3	27	0.2	0.2	0.2	14	0.51	0.03	18	12	0.63	176	0.039	1.42	0.02	0.24	0.1	6	<1	2.1	<.05	4	6	0.01	0.1	<.5	<1
PR3 16+50S	591625	5491230	0.2	9.7	17.8	40	<.1	8.3	4.4	472	1.28	3.1	0.4	<.5	3.3	45	0.1	0.2	0.2	12	0.99	0.039	15	9	0.86	127	0.036	1.18	0.039	0.21	0.2	4.8	<1	1.7	<.05	3	7	0.02	0.1	<.5	<1

Appendix D

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred over three days in May, 2006.

PERSONNEL

Supervisor - H. Corrigal: 3 days at $350.00 / day	$ 1,050.00
Soil crew - 3 days x 2 x $250 / day	$ 1,500.00

EQUIPMENT

4WD Vehicle - 3 days at $75 / day:	$ 225.00
- mileage - 120 km at $0.50 / km:	$ 60.00
Fuel:	$ 40.00
Field Supplies: 9 days at $15 /day:	$ 135.00

TECHNICAL REPORT

R.T. Walker, P.Geo.:	$ 1,000.00

SAMPLING

95 soil analyses - 95 samples at $25 / sample:............	$ 2,375.00

SHIPPING	$ 50.00
	$ 5,435.00

Appendix E

Program-Related Documents

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Contact Us ▸ Help

B.C. HOME

Mineral Titles

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

- Select Input Method
- Select/Input Tenures
- Input Lots
- Data Input Form
- Review Form Data
- Process Payment
- Confirmation

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)
Submitter: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)
Recorded: 2007/MAY/02
Effective: 2007/MAY/02
D/E Date: 2007/MAY/02

Your report is due in 90 days. Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to the front of your report.

Event Number: 4146525

Work Start Date: 2006/MAY/05
Work Stop Date: 2006/MAY/31
Total Value of Work: $ 4060.00
Mine Permit No:

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work performed)

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Sub-mission Fee
533584	PROXIMAL WEST	2006/may/04	2007/may/04	2009/dec/31	972	502.83	$ 5350.65	$ 535.62

Total required work value: $ 5350.65

PAC name: Mountain Star Resources
Debited PAC amount: $ 1290.65
Credited PAC amount: $ 0.00

- Main Menu
- Search for Mineral / Placer / Coal Titles
- View Mineral Tenures
- View Placer Tenures
- View Coal Tenures
- MTO Help Tips

Exit this e-service

Total Submission Fees:	$	535.62
Total Paid:	$	535.62

The event was successfully saved.

Please use ***Back*** button to go back to event confirmation index.

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