

**PROSPECTING REPORT**  
**ON**  
**South Gnat Lake Claims**

**GNAT PASS AREA**

**LIARD MINING DIVISION**  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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**PROPERTY LOCATION** : The claims, tenure #s 530036, 530039, 530044, 530046, 530049, 530051 are north, west and south of South Gnat Lake

58°12' 45" North  
129° 51' 24" West  
National Topographic Series 104 I

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Aug. 4, 2007

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH**  
**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

29,244



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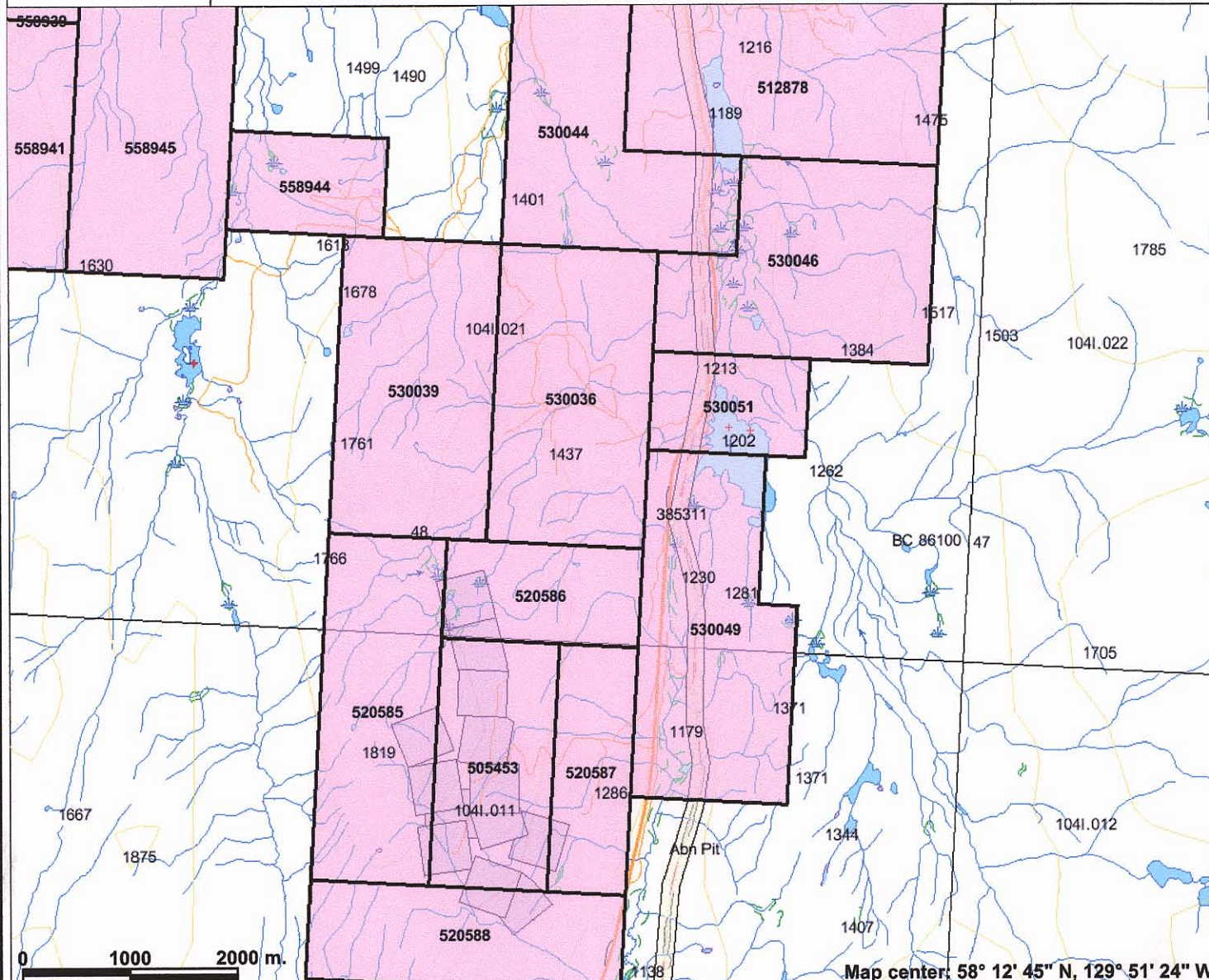
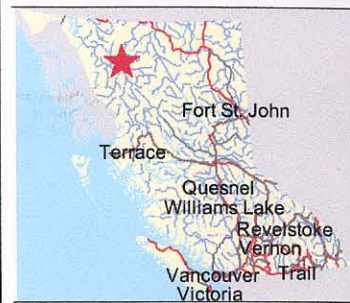
## **Summary**

The South Gnat lake Claims (Figure 1) were prospected between July 8 and Oct.20<sup>th</sup> 2006. The prospecting was done by Gerry Diakow, Larry Sharp and Rick Unrau. Outcrop was prospected and sampled and 2 kilogram silt samples were collected and analyzed. The samples collected by Larry Sharp and Rick Unrua were not considered for analysis mostly because of the size of the sample being small and also because most of these samples were overly rich in iron pyrite and lacked copper sulfides. Previous work by the author in this area has shown that any samples not containing copper sulfides also do not carry precious metals. Gerry Diakow focused his traverses on the ultra mafic rocks present in the southeast portion of the claim area. These samples were studied and analyzed by Anglo American Exploration (Canada) Ltd. and the results are included in this report.

The Gnat Pass Claims warrant further exploration. The size, grade of mineralization and location near a paved highway make it an attractive target for gold, silver and copper deposits. Previous operators have contributed valuable exploration work in developing geochemical anomalies. This valuable early work consisted of trenching and exposing the shear zone for nearly 4000 feet. Establishing a permanent grid that I was able to re-locate during the Sept/05 visit, the original grid used metal tags on survey stakes thus allowing the complete grid to be relocated. Equity Silver Ltd.'s geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys can be retrieved from the BC Mining Ministry Assessment Report Files.

# South Gnat Lake Claims

Figure 1



0 1000 2000 m.

Map center: 58° 12' 45" N, 129° 51' 24" W

### Legend

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

N  
Scale: 1:56,542

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Notes: 530036, 530039  
530044, 530046  
530049, 530051

## Conclusion

1. The claims tenure # 530036 and 530039 have some trenching and road cuts on the claim area (Figure 2). These trenches can be accessed by walking the cat trail which starts near the north-west side of South Gnat Lake.
2. Three silt samples are anomalous in Cu and Au.
3. Essentially there are no true ultramafic rocks (no olivine-rich units) but some of the samples could be primitive (melanocratic) gabbro or pyroxenite.

## Recommendations

Complete a program of geochemical silt sampling every 100 meters on the drainages that had the anomalous silt samples. Carefully prospect and map any outcropping rock that is exposed in the latter drainages.

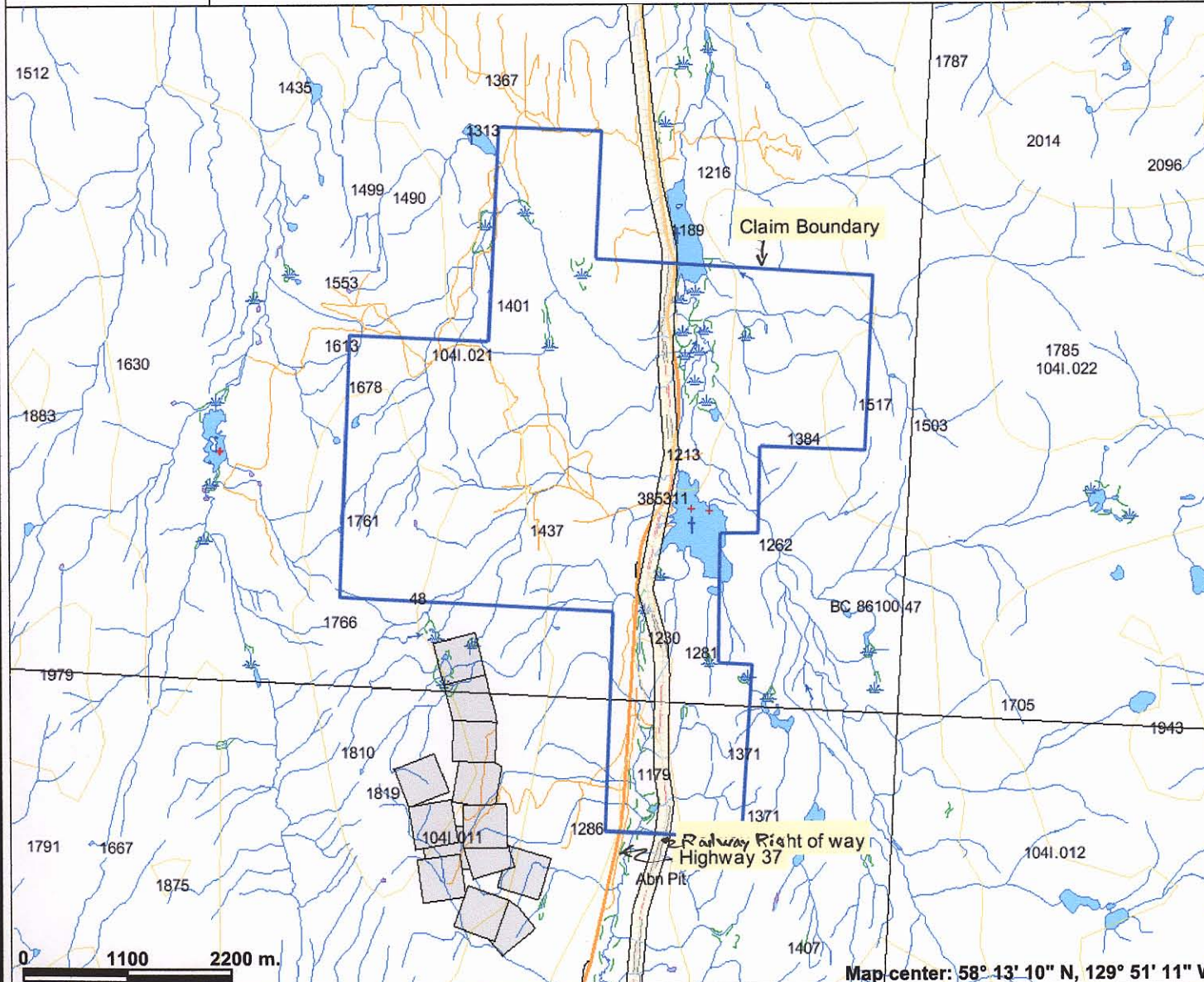
## Introduction

This report discusses the prospecting, silt sampling and locating of old workings on the following 6 claims (Figure 1).

Work was carried out on the following claims.

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days Forward	Area in Ha
530036	STRIKE	2006/mar/15	2007/mar/15	2008/mar/15	366	409.16
530039		2006/mar/15	2007/mar/15	2008/mar/15	366	409.15
530044	SHRIKE	2006/mar/15	2007/mar/15	2008/mar/15	366	357.79
530046	HAWKOWL	2006/mar/15	2007/mar/15	2008/mar/15	366	409.02
530049	SWAN	2006/mar/15	2007/mar/15	2008/mar/15	366	426.46
530051	SPARROW	2006/mar/15	2007/mar/15	2008/mar/15	366	136.39

# Claim Area Figure2



### Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Reserves (current)**
  - Placer Claim Designation
  - Placer Lease Designation
  - No Staking Reserve
  - Conditional Reserve
  - Release Required Reserve
  - Surface Restriction
  - Recreation Area
  - Others
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)**
  - Contour - Index
  - Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion**
  - Area of Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)**
  - Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)**
  - Airfield
  - Airport
  - Airstrip
  - Airport, Abandoned
  - Ferry Route
  - Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
  - Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
  - Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
  - Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
  - Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way

0 1100 2200 m.

Map center: 58° 13' 10" N, 129° 51' 11" W

Scale: 1:64,263

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## **Location and Access**

The South Gnat Lake Claims are located on the northeastern flank of Thenatlodi Mountain in the Cry Lake Map area, about 20 miles by Highway 37 southeast of the south end of Dease Lake (Figure 1). The settlement of *Dease Lake* is located at the south end of Dease Lake. It is the transportation, communications, and supply centre for the region. An asphalt airstrip over 6000 feet long lies on a broad terrace on the north side of the Tanzilla River a few miles southwest of the settlement of Dease Lake. The Cry Lake map area covers about 490 square miles in north-central British Columbia. Since the early 1870's the region has been important for placer gold mining and big-game hunting. Significant deposits of copper, zinc and asbestos have been discovered by mineral exploration geologists and the varied geology offers favourable conditions for occurrences of base metals and precious metals.

Highway 37 runs north-south near the western boundary of the Cry Lake map area. The paved Highway 37 connects Kitwanga on Highway 16 with the Alaska Highway at Watson Lake, Yukon Territory.

The claims (530039, 530036, 530044) are accessed by old grown in trails and roads starting at the highway near the north west end of South Gnat Lake. The remaining claims (530046, 530049, 530051) are directly accessed by Highway 37 (Figure 2).

## **Terrain and Vegetation**

The Cry Lake Map area includes parts of two major physiographic elements in the Canadian Cordillera. These are the Kaska Mountains represented by the Cassiar Mountains and the Stikine Plateau represented by the Spatsizi and Tanzilla Plateaus. Most of the Cry Lake map area lies within the

Cassiar Mountains, a moderately rugged mountainous region with local relief of as much as 4200 feet.

The Cassiar Mountains are characterized by irregular mountain masses deeply dissected by stream valleys and glacial cirques.

The climate at Dease Lake is similar to that of the Cassiar Mountains and the Cry Lake map sheet. Dease Lake is normally free of ice during the last week in May or the first week in June. Generally, prospecting can be carried out on the Tazilla Plateau from May to October but in the Cassiar Mountains snow may hamper work before mid-June and after mid-September. Unsettled weather is common during the summer months when the region gets its maximum precipitation. On average the latter part of July until the end of August provides the best weather for travel in the high mountains. Occasionally September affords ideal conditions because of low water, pleasant temperatures, and relatively few insects.

Timber line ranges from about 4593 to 5249 feet above sea level but good stands of timber are generally restricted to much lower elevations along the main river valleys. White Spruce and cottonwood, the largest trees grow mainly in the valley bottoms whereas lodgepole pine, trembling aspen, and minor birch are found commonly on flanking gravel and sand terraces.

Edible wild fruits include raspberry, strawberry, cranberry, several varieties of blueberry, and saskatoon (service berry).

Big-game animals include moose, Osbourne's caribou, black, brown and grizzly bear, Stone's sheep and mountain goat.

## **History**

The Dalvenie claim area was first staked in 1899. In 1935, the Dalvenie Syndicate acquired the property and the Dalvenie 2-9, Mac and New Deal



1-4 claims were subsequently Crown granted. Work in 1935 traced the mineralization for 1200 feet by means of 13 shallow open cuts. In 1966, Copper Pass Mines Ltd. acquired the Crown grants and staked additional claims. Work completed in 1966 included geological mapping, induced polarization and soil geochemical surveys, trenching and some short X-Ray diamond-drill holes. The claims were most recently worked in the late 1980's up to 1990 by Equity Silver Mines Ltd. who eventually dropped the option most likely because of low copper gold prices during this period. Equity however performed soil geochemistry and some geophysical surveys while operating the property. Furthermore Equity recommended more exploration work in Assessment Report #19885 filed with the British Columbia Provincial Department of Mines in 1990. In this report the author *J.F. Wetherill* concluded

"The Dalvenie Shear hosts significant gold – copper values in a wide structurally controlled, persistent, quartz – sulfide zone. A geophysical survey clearly traced the shear zone as a coincident VLF (Very Low Frequency) conductor and pronounced linear magnetic low. Two large splays in the hanging wall of the shear are also indicated by the geophysical survey. A large, strong, multi –element soil geochem anomaly (A) occur over one of the splay intersections. The possibility of a high grade ore shoot(s) at the intersection of these splays with the main structure is good.

Geology, geophysics and geochemistry reveal several additional parallel mineralized structures in the area of the Dalvenie shear.

Structure, grade and access make the Dalvenie Shear an excellent exploration target. Further work is recommended.

The continuity, and grades of the Dalvenie shear, and the easy access, make the structure an excellent exploration target. "

The latter conclusion is from the last recorded work on the claims. When Gerry Diakow first looked at the property in July 1998, the ground was then held by Ed Asp and had not been actively explored since Equity Silver Mines 1990 work.

## **Geology**

The area of the Dalvenie prospect is underlain by the Lower to Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. At the occurrence, the rocks are described as augite and plagioclase porphyry, andesite, basalt, tuff, breccia, argillite, quartzite, shale and minor thin beds of chert. The strata are intruded by an Alaskan-type ultramafic body, the Late Triassic Gnat Lake Ultramafite, consisting of hornblendite, hornblende clinopyroxenite and hornblende gabbro.

Monzonitic to syenitic rocks of the Early to Middle Jurassic Three Sisters Pluton outcrop to the immediate south. The Gnat Lake Ultramafite and the Three Sisters Pluton are part of the Hotailuh Batholith.

Two parallel basalt dikes occur trending 016 degrees east of north and dipping 75 degrees from horizontal west. The dikes are about 3 feet thick and separated by 2 to 5 feet of sheared material. The dikes occur along a highly sheared fault zone which forms the main mineralized zone. The dikes and the mineralized zone have been traced along surface for 3782 feet. The maximum width of the zone is at least 42 feet wide.

The fault zone contains smoky grey quartz with abundant sulphide mineralization observed at three showings. Sulphides present include massive pyrite with blebs of chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite, and smears of bornite and hematite along fractures. Siderite, barite, magnetite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite have also been reported.

The wallrock of the mineralized zone is mainly the ultramafite but in the extreme southern part the wallrock is sedimentary. The wallrock is generally unmineralized but may contain sulphides locally. The basalt dikes are locally mineralized.

### **Pre 2000 Assays from Property**

A weighted average of six chip samples yielded 1.19 per cent copper over 24 feet (Assessment Report 898). Another composite sample taken over 42 feet yielded 1.03 per cent copper (Assessment Report 897). A 4 foot chip sample yielded 1.37 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 898).

A 1968 drillhole reportedly yielded 3.73 per cent copper and 4.80 grams per tonne gold over 5 feet (as reported in Assessment Report 19885).

### **PROSPECTING TRAVERSES**

Traverses were made across the property with the intent of locating showings and any old workings. The traverses and sample locations are shown on the prospecting maps (figures 3 and 4). The prospecting areas were designated to individual prospectors after an initial orienting group traverse.

Rick Unrau prospected the higher elevation portion of the claims 530036 and 530039 (Figure 3). These traverses were interesting in that many old road cuts and trenches were relocated good exposure of rock types were exposed and many occurrences of pyrite and rusty/oxidized sulfides examined and specimen samples were collected. None of the rocks collected carried sufficient copper mineralization to warrant analysis.

Larry Sharp prospected the lower elevation portions of the claims 530036 and 530044 (Figure 3). This area is mostly glacial and glaciofluvial deposits poorly drained with little to no exposures of bedrock. No sulfide mineralization was observed.

Gerry Diakow prospected claims 530046, 530051 and 530049 (Figure 3&4). Most of the prospecting work was focused on the southeastern part of claim 530049 specifically along the railroad right of way rock cuts. These cuts expose mafic rocks and serpentinite but no sulfides were observed.

Several mineral specimens were collected and the most representative samples were sent for analysis. Notable mineralization includes magnetic mafic rocks with disseminated sulfides less than 2% sulfides. A quartz vein 5cm wide carrying sulfides. Pyrrhotite lens with massive iron sulfides 10cm in exposed width. The rocks were analyzed at the Chemex lab results are included in the report.

The silt samples (figures 3&4) were collected by Gerry Diakow. The sampling procedure was to collect stream silt from 3 to 5 different places across the stream bed. The collected material was sieved through a primary ¼ inch screen and then through a secondary 200 mesh screen this process was repeated until 2.0 kgs of silt were collected. This method of collecting samples necessitates 2 to 3 hours per sample. These samples were run through ACME analytical labs and were collected and processed according to standards developed by Anglo American Exploration (Canada) Ltd.

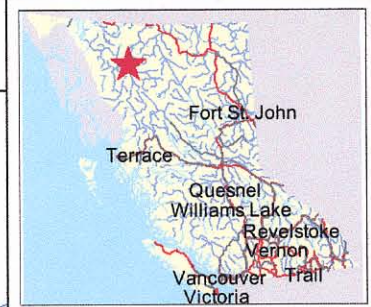
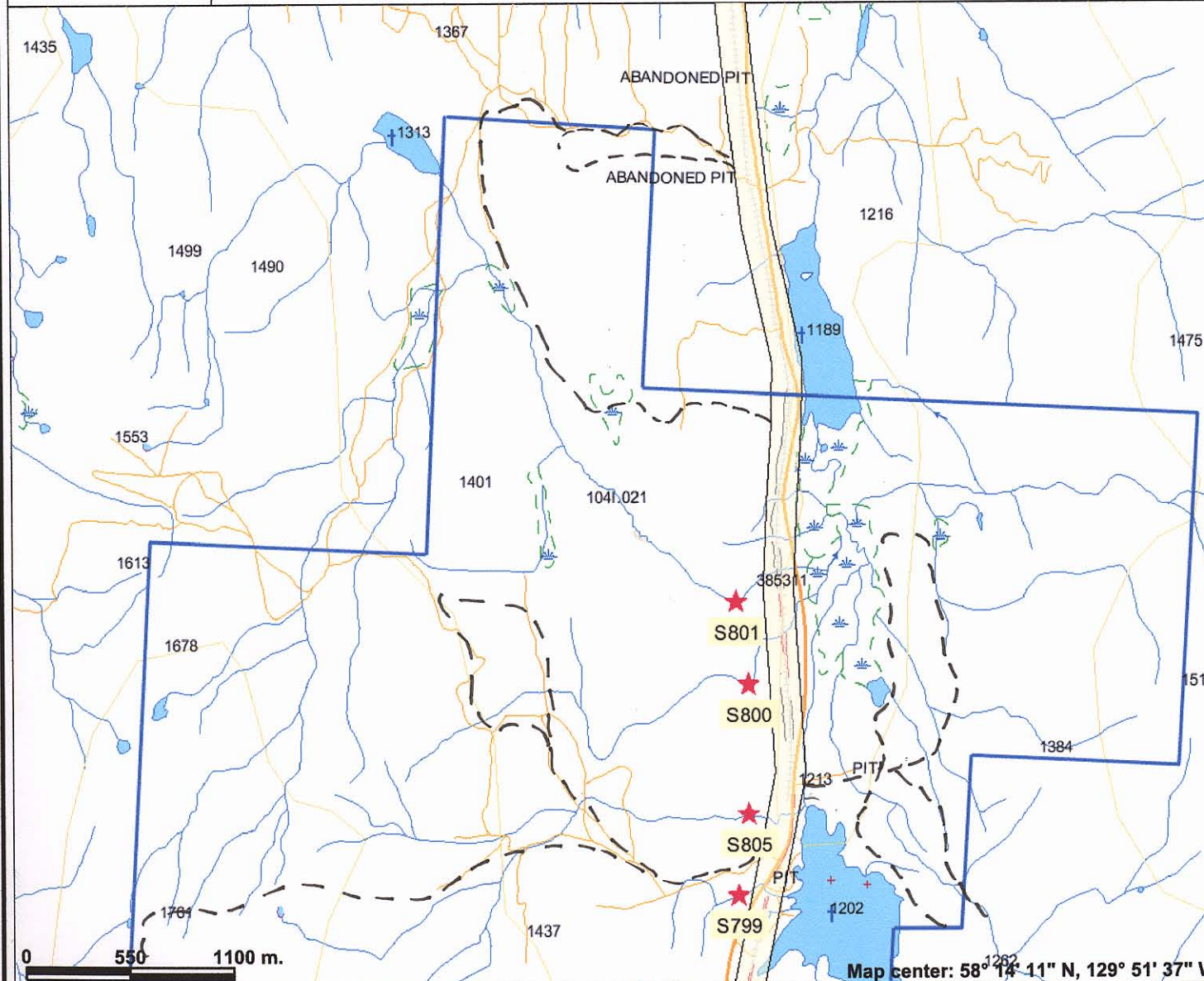
## **ROCK and SILT SAMPLE RESULTS and NOTES**

Locations of samples are on figures 3 and 4 with rock samples prefaced with an R and silt samples and S followed by the sample number.

The following notes and analysis of rock and silt samples are presented as two separate data packages. Rock samples start on page 16 with R77045 the first sample and R77050 the last rock sample the rock data continues to page 27.

The silt data starts on page 28 with the first sample X31798 and continues to page 35.

# NORTH CLAIM AREA Fig. 3



### Legend

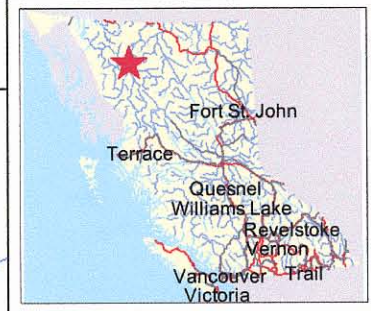
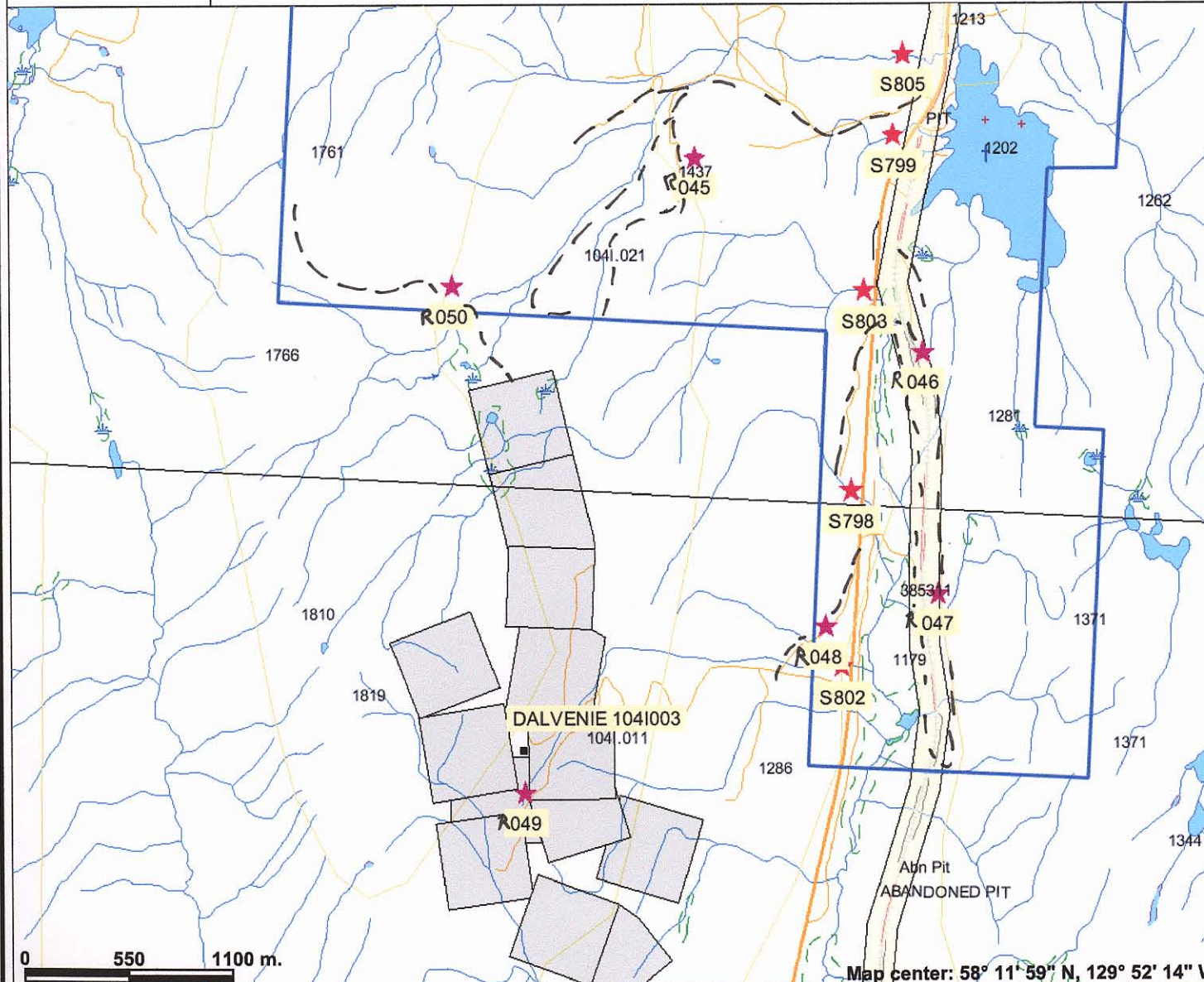
- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Reserves (current)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lane

Scale: 1:32,131

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-- Traverses

# SOUTH CLAIM AREA Fig. 4



### Legend

**MINFILE Status**

- Producer
- Past Producer
- Developed Prospect
- All others

**Indian Reserves**

- Indian Reserves

**National Parks**

- National Parks

**Parks**

- Parks

**Mineral Reserves (current)**

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others

**Integrated Cadastral Fabric**

- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

**Contours (1:250K)**

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate

**Annotation (1:20K)**

- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours

**Transportation - Points (TRIM)**

- Helipad

**Transportation - Lines (TRIM)**

- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport Abandoned

**Scale: 1:32,131**

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-- Prospecting Traverses

ROCK_SAMPLE_TYPE	ROCK_DESC_TYPE	SAMPLE_NO	DATE	SITE_DESC
SPECIMEN	OUTCROP	DCPR77045	38930	OUTCROP
SPECIMEN	OUTCROP	DCPR77046	38930	OUTCROP
SPECIMEN	OUTCROP	DCPR77047	38930	OUTCROP
SPECIMEN	OUTCROP	DCPR77048	38930	OUTCROP
CHANNEL	OUTCROP	DCPR77049	38930	OUTCROP
CHANNEL	OUTCROP	DCPR77050	38930	OUTCROP



LITHOLOGY	ROCK_CODE	MAG	SUSC	PHOTO_NO	ROCKCONDITION
PYROXENITE	1D		4.5		FRESH
GABBRO	1K		90		FRESH
MELAGABBRO	1J		0.63		WEATHERED/OXIDIZED
AMPHIBOLITIZED VOLCANIC	2J		1.5		WEATHERED/OXIDIZED
SILTSTONE	5C		0.4		WEATHERED/OXIDIZED
SEDIMENTARY ROCK		5	0.1		RUBBLY

ROCK\_TEXTURE\_1 ROCK\_TEXTURE\_2 MIN\_1 MIN\_1\_PCT MIN\_1\_GRAINSIZE

EQI	MG	CX	85	7 MM
MG		AM	83	2-3 MM
FG		AM	65	1-2 MM
PORPH		AM	60	1-4 MM
		QT	90	<0.1 MM
		QT	80	Aphanitic

MIN_1_TEXTURE	MIN_2	MIN_2_PCT	MIN_2_GRAINSIZE	MIN_2_TEXTURE	MIN_3
ANHEDRAL, TABULAR	AK		12 5 MM	ANHEDRAL	
ANHEDRAL, ELONGATE	CX		8 5 MM	ANHEDRAL, TABULAR	MAG
ANHEDRAL	PG		35 1 MM	ANHEDRAL	
Subhedral	CL		40 APHANITIC	MATRIX MATERIAL	
	CC		20 1-3 MM	Crystalline	

MIN\_3\_PCT MIN\_3\_GRAINSIZE MIN\_3\_TEXTURE

MIN\_4 MIN\_4\_PCT

2 0.2 MM

VERY FINE GRAINED STRINGERS CL

2

MIN\_4\_GRAINSIZE MIN\_4\_TEXTURE ALT\_1 ALT\_1\_DESC ALT\_1\_INTENS ALT\_2 ALT\_2\_DESC

<0.1 MM	APHANITIC	RS	SP	W	CHL	PV
		CHL	PV	W	RS	PV
		CHL	PV	M		
		RS	SP	W		
		RS	SP	S	ML	SP
		RS	PV	S	CA	SP

MINZN\_DESC

2-3%, D-STGR, PY ± CPY

3-5%, STGR-NET, PY + Tr. Po

0.5%, D, PY/Po

Tr., D, PY

Localized zone of iron sulphide mineralization, shear zone with sulphides in fractures and sulphide porphyroblasts.

Fine to coarse disseminated Py and Cpy in variable concentrations withing a very gossenous, carbonate altered ar

MINZN\_PCT\_TOTAL MINZN\_1 MINZN\_1\_PCT MINZN\_1\_DESC

2.5 PY	2 FINE DISSEMINATED WITH SMALL STRINGERS
4 PY	4 NET-STRINGER W/ LESSER DISSEMINATED
0.5 PY	0.2 1 MM, FINE DISSEMINATED
0.1 PY	0.1 <0.1 MM, FINE DISSEMINATED
3 PY	1.5 Mineralization in fractures within the siltstone.
5 PY	3 Fine disseminated

MINZN\_2 MINZN\_2\_PCT MINZN\_2\_DESC

CP 0.5 0.5-1 MM, FINE DISSEMINATED

PO 0.2 1 MM, FINE DISSEMINATED

CP 1.5 Fracture controlled

CP 2 fine-coarse disseminated (up to 1 cm) in a carbonate-rich host lithology.



MINZN\_COMMENTS

PY>CP,

All sulphides in sample localized to within zone of fracturing.  
All sulphides occur in variable proportion within the very rusted and rubbly sample.

PGM-ICP23 Au ppm	PGM-ICP23 Pt ppm	PGM-ICP23 Pd ppm	ME-ICP81 Al2O3 %	ME-ICP81 As %	ME-ICP81 Co %	ME-ICP81 Cr %	ME-ICP81 Cu %	ME-ICP81 Fe %	
0.001	0.013	0.005	8.72	<0.01		0.007	0.01	0.024	12
0.008	0.024	0.024	5.91	<0.01		0.035	0.01	0.223	23.8
<0.001	0.01	0.001	10.35	<0.01		0.003	0.01	0.009	9.97
0.001	0.016	0.011	10.2	<0.01		0.006	0.1	0.006	8.16
0.083	0.006	0.01	12.35	0.01		0.008	<0.01	3.25	9.66
1.005	<0.005	0.004	3.69	0.55		0.02	0.01	0.307	15.4

ME-ICP81 Fe2O3 %	ME-ICP81 MgO %	ME-ICP81 MnO %	ME-ICP81 Ni %	ME-ICP81 Pb %	ME-ICP81 S %	ME-ICP81 SiO2 %	ME-ICP81 TiO2 %	ME-ICP81 Zn %	
17.15	9.74	0.29	0.01	<0.01		1.4	42.4	1.55	0.01
34	8.05	0.18	0.042	<0.01		11.9	30	0.92	0.01
14.25	9.49	0.32	0.01	<0.01		0.25	45	1.55	0.02
11.65	14.5	0.16	0.034	<0.01		0.12	46.5	0.49	0.01
13.8	2.8	0.1	0.009	<0.01		5	53.4	0.51	0.01
22	0.64	0.14	0.025	<0.01		14.45	54.2	0.36	0.01

Date	SampleType	SampleNum	Sampler	Project	Property	CoordSource	UTME	UTMN
Oct, 2006	STREAM SED	DCPX31798	SGD	1092	DALVENIE	UTM	450079	6451305
Oct, 2007	STREAM SED	DCPX31799	SGD	1092	DALVENIE	UTM	450220	6453255
Oct, 2008	STREAM SED	DCPX31800	SGD	1092	DALVENIE	UTM	450304	6454512
Oct, 2009	STREAM SED	DCPX31801	SGD	1092	DALVENIE	UTM	450257	6454878
Oct, 2010	STREAM SED	DCPX31802	SGD	1092	DALVENIE	UTM	450098	6450425
Oct, 2011	STREAM SED	DCPX31803	SGD	1092	DALVENIE	UTM	450146	6452130
Oct, 2013	STREAM SED	DCPX31805	SGD	1092	DALVENIE	UTM	450419	6453652

UTMZone	Elevation	NAD	SedSampType	Physiography	StreamType	StreamOrder
9	83		STREAM	MATURE MOUNTAINS	PERMANENT	SECONDARY
9	83		STREAM	UNDULATING HILLS	PERMANENT	PRIMARY
9	83		STREAM	MATURE MOUNTAINS	PERMANENT	SECONDARY
9	83		STREAM	MATURE MOUNTAINS	PERMANENT	SECONDARY
9	83		STREAM	MATURE MOUNTAINS	PERMANENT	SECONDARY
9	83		STREAM	MATURE MOUNTAINS	PERMANENT	SECONDARY
9	83		STREAM	MATURE MOUNTAINS	PERMANENT	SECONDARY

ChanPattern	BankType1	Banktype2	ChannelBed	Contamination	Width(m)	Depth(cm)
CHUTES/POOLS	ALLUVIAL		BOULDERS	NONE	3-4	50-100
BREIDED	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	BOULDERS	NONE		1 <25
BREIDED	ALLUVIAL	ALLUVIAL	COARSE SAND/GRAVEL	POSSIBLE	1-2	<25
BREIDED	ALLUVIAL		COARSE SAND/GRAVEL	NONE		1 <25
CHUTES/POOLS	ALLUVIAL		BOULDERS	NONE		1 25-50
BREIDED	ALLUVIAL		BOULDERS	NONE		1 <25
BREIDED	ALLUVIAL		COARSE SAND/GRAVEL	NONE	2-3	25-50

Velocity	Colour	Float1	Float2
FAST	C1	VOLCANIC	IGNEOUS
MEDIUM	C1	VOLCANIC	IGNEOUS
MEDIUM	C1	VOLCANIC	IGNEOUS
FAST	C1	VOLCANIC	IGNEOUS
FAST	C1	VOLCANIC	
FAST	C1		
MEDIUM	C1	METAMORPHIC	IGNEOUS

Analytical Order	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm
1	1.91	38.14	3.76	56.2	36	42.7	13.1	493	3.329	4	4.43	3.8	4.3	32.1	0.2	0.26
2	2.02	70.23	5.25	46.9	61	36.2	9.5	391	2.602	3.5	2.24	14	2.9	35.7	0.14	0.26
3	3.11	61.66	3.67	55.1	49	39.9	13.6	696	3.612	12.7	3.1	5.9	4.8	31.1	0.19	0.29
5	1.84	327.4	5.03	101.1	149	92	23.1	542	3.312	7.2	1.7	11.9	2.5	37.3	0.56	0.36
6	1.04	72.52	3.16	56.6	46	56.4	16.9	438	3.205	27.6	0.9	25.1	2.1	28.9	0.18	0.42
7	1.16	80.1	3.2	66.5	59	69.7	20.1	621	3.41	19.4	0.89	1	1.9	36.6	0.21	0.32
9	0.83	51.67	2.78	51.8	38	38.2	14.4	387	3.162	8.3	0.88	5.4	2.4	25.5	0.17	0.26



Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Tl	Hg	Se
ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm
0.05	96	0.616	0.15	18.5	41.1	0.9	77.6	0.117	2	1.034	0.024	0.068	0.16	0.07	14	0.2
0.05	70	0.763	0.189	15.3	46	0.72	75.3	0.118	2	1.177	0.023	0.065	0.23	0.06	41	0.3
0.06	64	0.698	0.167	16.3	59.9	0.8	83.9	0.103	2	1.219	0.02	0.08	1.39	0.06	18	0.5
0.17	70	0.823	0.146	18	56.8	0.75	131.5	0.104	3	1.579	0.022	0.09	0.78	0.12	43	1.5
0.14	79	0.643	0.153	9.5	139.5	1.09	86.7	0.111	1	1.219	0.021	0.168	0.89	0.05	14	0.4
0.07	77	0.762	0.178	8.6	168.2	1.48	120	0.121	1	1.596	0.024	0.235	0.36	0.07	13	0.5
0.06	82	0.538	0.139	10.6	74.6	0.86	56.4	0.12	2	1.091	0.018	0.086	0.63	0.04	11	0.3

Te	Ga	Cs	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sc	Sn	S	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li
ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm
<.02	4.4	0.47	0.1	0.08	1.14	5.8	3.1	1	0.02	<.05	4.8	7.78	27.97	0.02	1	0.5	8.5
0.03	4.4	0.6	0.1	0.06	1.28	9.6	3.9	0.61	0.02	<.05	3.7	7.93	21.94	0.02	<1	0.4	11.1
<.02	4.4	0.67	0.1	0.1	1.59	10.6	3.5	0.63	0.04	<.05	4.9	7.79	28.19	0.02	1	0.4	9.8
0.03	5.2	1.32	<.1	0.07	2.71	15.2	5.5	0.9	0.05	<.05	4.1	12.31	23.75	0.03	3	0.5	13.4
0.03	4.3	0.66	0.1	0.05	1.07	11.8	3.1	0.45	0.02	<.05	3.2	5.46	18.34	0.02	1	0.3	8.4
0.03	5	0.78	0.1	0.05	1.02	14.5	3	0.56	0.02	<.05	3.2	5.88	16.24	0.02	1	0.3	11.4
0.02	4.3	0.55	0.1	0.06	1.06	6.3	3.1	0.46	0.01	<.05	4	5.54	19.76	0.02	1	0.3	8.1

Pd	Pt
ppb	ppb
<10	<2
<10	<2
<10	<2
<10	<2
<10	<2
<10	4
<10	2

#### **STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION STEPHEN G. DIAKOW**

1. I attended Vancouver City College and the University of British Columbia completing courses leading to a B.Sc in chemistry.
2. Studied Civil and Structural Engineering at British Columbia Institute of Technology.
3. I have worked in Mineral Exploration for the past 40 years . Including the major companies Union Carbide Mining Exploration, Canadian Superior Mining Exploration and Anaconda Mining Exploration.
4. I have received 3 British Columbia prospector assistance grants, the first from Dr. Grove in 1975 and last in 1998.
5. Member of the Society Of Economic Geologists

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

Prospecting and sampling of old workings was carried out within the claim group (Tenure numbers 530036, 530039, 530044, 530046, 530049, 530051) claim group from July 8 to Oct. 20<sup>th</sup>, 2006. Work was carried out on the claims located near Gnat Pass within the Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, to the value of the following:

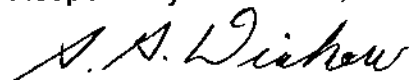
Mob/Demob:

Wages 2 men, 1 day @ \$550/day	\$550.00
Transportation: Fuel and food	
Vancouver to Dease Lake	\$500.00
Dease Lake to Vancouver	\$500.00

Field:

Prospectors Larry Sharp and Rick Unrau, 2 days @ \$200/day/man	\$800.00	
Prospector/Party chief Gerry Diakow 4 days @\$350/day	\$1400.00	
Room & board, 8 man days @ \$60/man/day	\$480.00	
Truck: F250 4x4 diesel      11 days @ \$125/day	\$1375.00	
	Total	\$5605.00
Laboratory silt samples 7 samples @ \$25.00/sample	\$175.00	
Rock samples 6 samples @ \$25.00/ sample	\$150.00	
Report	\$700.00	
	<b>Grand total:</b>	<b>\$6630.00</b>
<b>PAC Withdrawal</b>		<b>\$1961.86</b>
<b>Total required work value :</b>		<b>\$8591.86</b>

Respectfully submitted ,

  
Gerry Diakow