

**GEOLOGICAL
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**



on the

FANDORA GOLD PROPERTY

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

N.T.S.: 92F/04, 92F/05

**49° 14' 58" North Latitude and 125° 40' 36" West Longitude
U.T.M. (N.A.D. 83) 305180 E.; 5458600 N.; Zone 10**

DATE STARTED: JULY 4, 2006

DATE COMPLETED: JULY 7, 2006

OWNER/OPERATOR: DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD.

AUTHOR: PAUL D. GRAY, P.GEO.

SUBMITTED: VANCOUVER, BC

DATE: SEPTEMBER 28, 2007

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

29,325

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Summary and Introduction.....	1
2.0	Location Topography, Climate, and Access.....	3
3.0	Claim Status.....	7
4.0	History.....	8
5.0	Regional Geology.....	10
6.0	Property Geology.....	14
7.0	Mineralization.....	16
8.0	2006 Work Program Summary.....	19
8.1	Geochemical Sampling Programs.....	17
8.2	Metallurgical Studies.....	22
9.0	Discussion and Recommendations.....	24
10.0	References.....	26
11.0	Statement of Qualifications.....	28
12.0	Statement of Expenditures.....	29
	Appendix A—Metallurgical Investigations.....	A1
	Appendix B—Assay Results.....	B1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1: Fandora Gold Project Location Map (British Columbia).....	4
Figure 2-2: Fandora Claim Group and Region Property Location	5
Figure 5-1: Vancouver Island Regional Geology	11
Figure 5-2: Stratigraphic Section of Vancouver Group.....	12
Figure 5-3: Fandora Gold Project Property Geology.....	15
Figure 8-1: Fandora Gold Project – Interpreted Lineaments.....	18
Figure 8-2: Fandora Gold Project – Stream Sediment Samples	19
Figure 8-3: Fandora Gold Project – Soil Samples.....	20
Figure 8-4: Fandora Gold Project – Rock Samples.....	21

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3-1: Fandora Property Mineral Claims Tenure Status.....7

Table 8-1: 2006 Fandora Gold Project Geochemical Survey – Highlighted Results.....22

1.0 SUMMARY AND INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes and presents the results of Doublestar Resources Ltd. 2006 work program on the Fandora Claim located in the Tranquil Creek watershed, Vancouver Island B.C., Alberni Mining Division. The Fandora Claim is comprised of a single MTO mineral claim and five (5) underlying Crown Granted mineral claims. The Crown Grants cover the area immediate to the historic Fandora Mine including six (6) adits, numerous open cuts, and the remains of a small mill and camp. The Fandora Crown Grants and MTO Mineral Tenure are owned 100% by Doublestar Resources Ltd.

Rock, soil and stream sediment samples were collected from the Fandora mineral tenure during the period of July 4 through July 7, 2006 by Doublestar personnel. For this program, the Fandora Property was accessed by helicopter and a two-man fly camp established for the duration of the sampling program. The exploration program was designed to assess the mineralization potential of the area surrounding the known Fandora Vein Structure (which hosts the Fandora Mine) and to determine a baseline geochemical signatures towards a future systematic, grid based soil-sampling program. Further, interpreted airphoto lineaments were ground-truthed and sampled for the discovery of a parallel or associated structurally controlled vein structure similar to the Fandora Vein Structure. In all, 6 rock samples, three (3) soil samples and five (5) stream sediment samples were collected and subsequently assayed. One stream sediment sample, from the lower reaches of Fandora Creek, returned 6,761.5 ppb Au.

A suite of metallurgical test work was conducted on samples of the mineralized quartz veins collected from 1500 Level Adit of the Fandora Mine. This work was carried out by Process Research Associates of Vancouver, B.C. under the direction of Jasmin Yee, P.Eng. of Jasmin Yee & Associates, Inc., of Burnaby, B.C. Mr. Yee's work included a detailed review of past test work performed on the Fandora mineralization, the selection of a composited vein material sample and the development and supervision of a new test program to more accurately define the recovery characteristics of the Fandora gold

bearing quartz veins. Results of the study indicated a simple gravity concentration followed by floatation would provide better than 92% overall gold recovery.

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND ACCESS

The Pandora Mineral Claim is located on N.T.S. map sheets 92F004 and 92F005 at approximately 49° 14' 58" North Latitude and 125° 40' 36" West Longitude on the west flank of the Tranquil Creek valley, 21 kilometers NE of Tofino B.C. (Figures 2-1 and 2-2). The Pandora Claim occupies an area of 653.721 hectares of crown land, under timber licenses controlled by Western Forest Products. The eastern half of the Claim Group is dominated by clear-cuts harvested in the last 15 to 20 years, while the western half is heavily timbered with Hemlock, Spruce, and Cedar. Thick deposits of glacial till (unconsolidated to ablation) dominate the valley floors, while cliffs and bluffs are prevalent at higher elevations. The main entrance to the mine workings, the "1500 Level Adit", is at the 450 meter elevation on a steep hillside marked by thick brush typical of the west coast rain forest.

Access to the Pandora Property is gained from B.C. Highway 4 (Tofino to Port Alberni) via the Kennedy Lake Main Forest Service logging. The Kennedy Lake Main is a well maintained road which can be driven directly to the barge facilities at Berryman Cove. A barge or boat is required to gain access from the main Vancouver Island highways, as the Tranquil Creek watershed is not linked to the main Island by road. There are permanent and good condition barge and docking facilities at Berryman Cove near the mouth of the Kennedy River (Mainland side) and Rankin Inlet, Tranquil Creek side. Berryman Cove to Rankin Inlet is an approximately four (4) kilometer distance. From Rankin Inlet an 11 kilometer network of logging roads (the Tranquil Main Forest Service Road, which is overgrown and would require brushing to afford vehicular access) does allow access to the heart of the Pandora Claim Group. Direct vehicle access to the mine site itself however is impossible, owing to the 1998 deactivation of the old Pandora mine access road. With the brushing of the main access roads, a 4x4 vehicle could drive to within one (1) kilometer of the "1500 Level" mine site. Alternate to vehicular access, helicopter travel time from Nanaimo, B.C. is about 45 minutes.

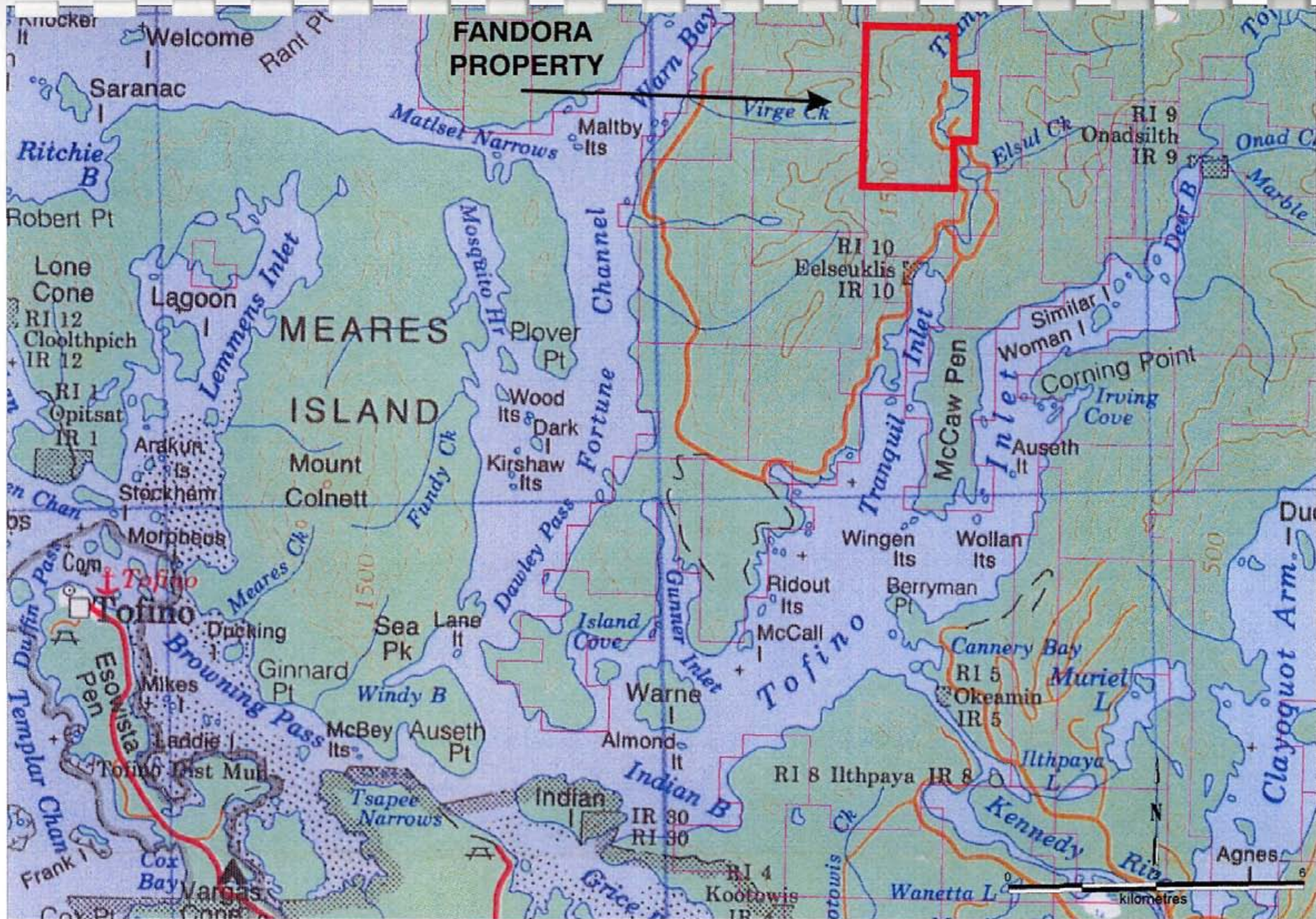


**FANDORA
PROPERTY**

Legend

- Road
- Border
- City
- Property Location

	DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD.	TITLE		
	Fandora Project Assessment Report 2006	Fandora Project - Property Location		
	FILENAME:	PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	
	FNBCLOC.CDR		2-1	



- Fandora Claims Boundary
- Roads
- Lakes
- Rivers



DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD.

Fandora Project Assessment Report 2006

TITLE

Fandora Project - Property Location

FIGURE NUMBER

2-2

FILENAME:

REGMAP.CDR



B.C. MTO Mineral Claim Boundaries



The Tofino and related West central Vancouver Island areas can be classified as West Coast Marine, with mild but wet winter seasons and cool drier summers. The area does receive substantial amounts of snow which can persist on the Property from November through May. The Property is most easily worked from June through October.

3.0 CLAIM STATUS

The Fandora Property is owned 100% by Doublestar Resources Ltd.

The property consists of one (1) MTO Mineral Tenure (#508912) and five (5) Crown Granted mineral claims. In total, the property covers 653.721 hectares.

Table 3-1: Fandora Property Mineral Claims Tenure Status

Tenure Number	Claim Name	OWNER	Good To Date	Area
508912	FANDORA	Doublestar Resources Ltd.	2014/may/11*	653.721
D.L. 1901	Bell (C.G.)	Doublestar Resources Ltd.	annual rental	
D.L. 1902	Bell No. 1 (C.G.)	Doublestar Resources Ltd.	annual rental	
D.L. 1903	Bell No. 2 (C.G.)	Doublestar Resources Ltd.	annual rental	
D.L. 1904	Bell No. 3 (C.G.)	Doublestar Resources Ltd.	annual rental	
D.L. 1905	E.M. No. 3 (C.G.)	Doublestar Resources Ltd.	annual rental	

*The expiry date is based on the acceptance of this report for assessment work credits.

4.0 HISTORY

The west coast of Vancouver Island, specifically the Clayoquot Sound and Kennedy River areas, underwent a period of prolific prospecting activity in the late 1800's. While several lode deposits were uncovered and worked throughout the early part of the 1900's, interestingly no substantive placer gold deposits. Lode gold discoveries in the latter part of the 1800's in the Kennedy River drainage resulted in limited production from two deposits, the Leora (a.k.a. Lost Canyon; 092F031) and Rose Marie (092F032), both of which lie east of the Kennedy River. The Leora had the most impressive production of all the Kennedy River area deposits. Intermittent production at the Leora between 1902 and 1915 produced 383 tonnes of ore containing 8,771 grams of gold and 2,831 grams of silver (BC MINFILE 092F031).

More so than gold mining, the region was known as an iron production location as from 1963-1966 the Brynor Mine near Meggie Lake east of Kennedy Lake produced iron ore, enough to make it the largest and most economic deposit in the entire area. In the late 1800's and early 1900's Vancouver Island and the Coastal Mainland of British Columbia saw extensive mineral exploration and mine development.

The Fandora Mine and several lesser auriferous quartz veins in the Tranquil Creek and adjacent watersheds of the Clayoquot Sound were first discovered in the late 1930's. Initially, these discoveries were explored on surface by hand trenching and other limited exploration techniques. In 1940, the Fandora property was staked by E.G. Brown and P. Donahue to cover what is now defined as the Bell No 1-4 Crown Grants (Report of the Minister of Mines Report, 1947). The site was subsequently taken over by Privateer Mines, who in conjunction with Canamac Mining Company, carried out most of the underground development on the Property. Four main adits on the 2100, 1900, 1700, and 1500 foot elevations were driven utilizing hand steel and wheelbarrows over the course of one year (Campbell, 1950). In 1947 three main properties (Gold Flake, Tofino, and Fandora) were amalgamated and placed into the newly formed Tofino Gold Mining Company. For several years, the Property was heavily explored, chiefly by a series of

open cuts along the strike of the high-grade zones of the Pandora vein structure. This exploration period culminated in the late 1950's with the driving of two additional exploration drifts on the 1265 and 1010 levels. As with the previous episode of mining, no substantial volumes of ore were removed for milling (H.W. Agnew, 1959).

Between 1957 and 1964 a new phase of development was initiated by a group organized by Moneta Porcupine Mines. A 35 tonne/day mill was constructed in conjunction with drift expansion on the 1500 and 1700 levels. Within these levels, several high grade zones were stoped and connections were made by two raises from the 1500 to the 1700 levels. A full 20 man camp was constructed, as well as an access road, telegraph line, and tram line connecting the lower beach camp with the upper mining camp (Report of the Minister of Mines, 1960 and 1963).

This phase of development was the last major episode the Pandora Property saw. In the 1970's and 1980's several small conformational sampling and mapping projects were conducted but nothing more substantial. In 1998, Doublestar Resources Ltd. purchased the Pandora Crown Granted Mineral Claims and in 1999 conducted a series of exploration programs which included rehabilitating the 1500 portal entrance, dewatering the 1500 level adit, the removal of 1,000 kilograms of Pandora Quartz vein material, metallurgical testwork on the Pandora vein material, and associated environmental and ARD lithological studies. Also a terrain stability program focused on re-opening the last kilometer of the Pandora Access road (which had been deactivated the previous year) was conducted.

The 1999 Doublestar programs succeeded in highlighting the ease of recovery of the gold within the Pandora vein material and in initiating baseline environmental work on the Property.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

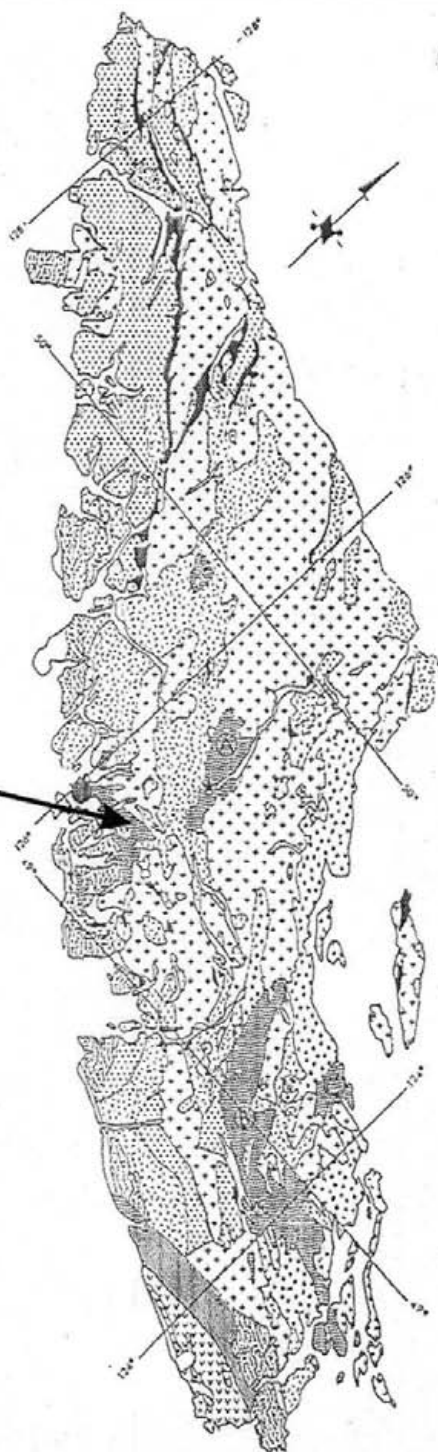
The West Coast of Vancouver Island is underlain by the Wrangellia Terrane, an exotic assemblage accreted to the North American Cordillera in the Mesozoic, and the West Coast Complex. The Paleozoic (Late Devonian) Sicker Group is the oldest member of the Wrangellia Terrane and underlies all other lithologies. The Sicker Group is defined by two main assemblages of marine arc deposition: the Nitnat and the McLaughlin Ridge Formations (See Figures 5-1).

The Nitnat Formation is a dominantly an andesite-basalt metavolcanic suite with associated volcanic breccias and agglomerates. The younger McLaughlin Ridge is characterized by volcanoclastic sandstones, pillow lavas, and felsic volcanics with minor debris flow indications (Brandon, M.T., 1985). Carboniferous to Permian shallow marine deposited strata of bioclastic limestone, sandstone, and shale of the Buttle Lake Group conformably overlie the Sicker Group. The unconformable Middle Triassic Karmutsen Formation volcanics (basaltic pillow lavas, flows, and breccias) complete with a suite of hypabyssal sills and dykes, lie atop. A Late Triassic shallow marine sequence of Limestone (Quatsino Formation) overlies the Karmutsen, and is in turn overlain by thinly banded units of calcareous metasediments and argillites of the Parson's Bay Formation (Gunning, 1932).

All these lithologies are unconformably overlain by the thick Bonanza Volcanic sequence. These rocks consist chiefly of variably colored (red, green, and maroon) welded to massive dacitic tuffs and pyroclastic andesites (DeBari et al., 1999). The Bonanza units trend prevalently northwesterly and are in turn intruded by the Lower Jurassic Island Intrusions; the cause of associated regional and contact metamorphism (See Figure 5-2 for an idealized stratigraphic section of the upper units of the sequence).

Geological sketch map of Vancouver Island.

**FANDORA
PROPERTY**



LEGEND

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| | CARMAH GROUP | MIDDLE TERTIARY |
| | CATFACE INTRUSIONS | EARLY TO MIDDLE TERTIARY |
| | METCHOSIN VOLCANICS | EARLY TERTIARY |
| | NANAIMO GROUP | LATE CRETACEOUS |
| | QUEEN CHARLOTTE GROUP
KYUDUOT GROUP | LATE JURASSIC
TO
EARLY CRETACEOUS |
| | LEECH RIVER FORMATION
PACIFIC RIM COMPLEX | EARLY AND (?) MIDDLE
JURASSIC |
| | ISLAND INTRUSIONS | EARLY AND (?) MIDDLE
JURASSIC |
| | SONANZA GROUP | EARLY JURASSIC |
| | VANCOUVER GROUP | LATE AND (?) MIDDLE
TRIASSIC |
| | PARSON BAY FORMATION
QUATSINO FORMATION | |
| | KARMUTSEN FORMATION | |
| | SICKER GROUP | PALEOZOIC |
| | METAMORPHIC COMPLEXES | JURASSIC AND OLDER |
| ★ | BUTTE LAKE, WESTIN RESOURCES LTD. | |
| (A) | BUTTE LAKE UPLIFT | |
| (B) | COWICHAN-HORHE LAKE UPLIFT | |
| (C) | NANOOSE UPLIFT | |



(AFTER MULLER, 1981)



DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD.

Fandora Project Assessment Report 2006

TITLE

Fandora Project - Vancouver Island Geology

FILENAME:

FNRG.CDR

PROJECT NUMBER

DRAWING NUMBER

5-1

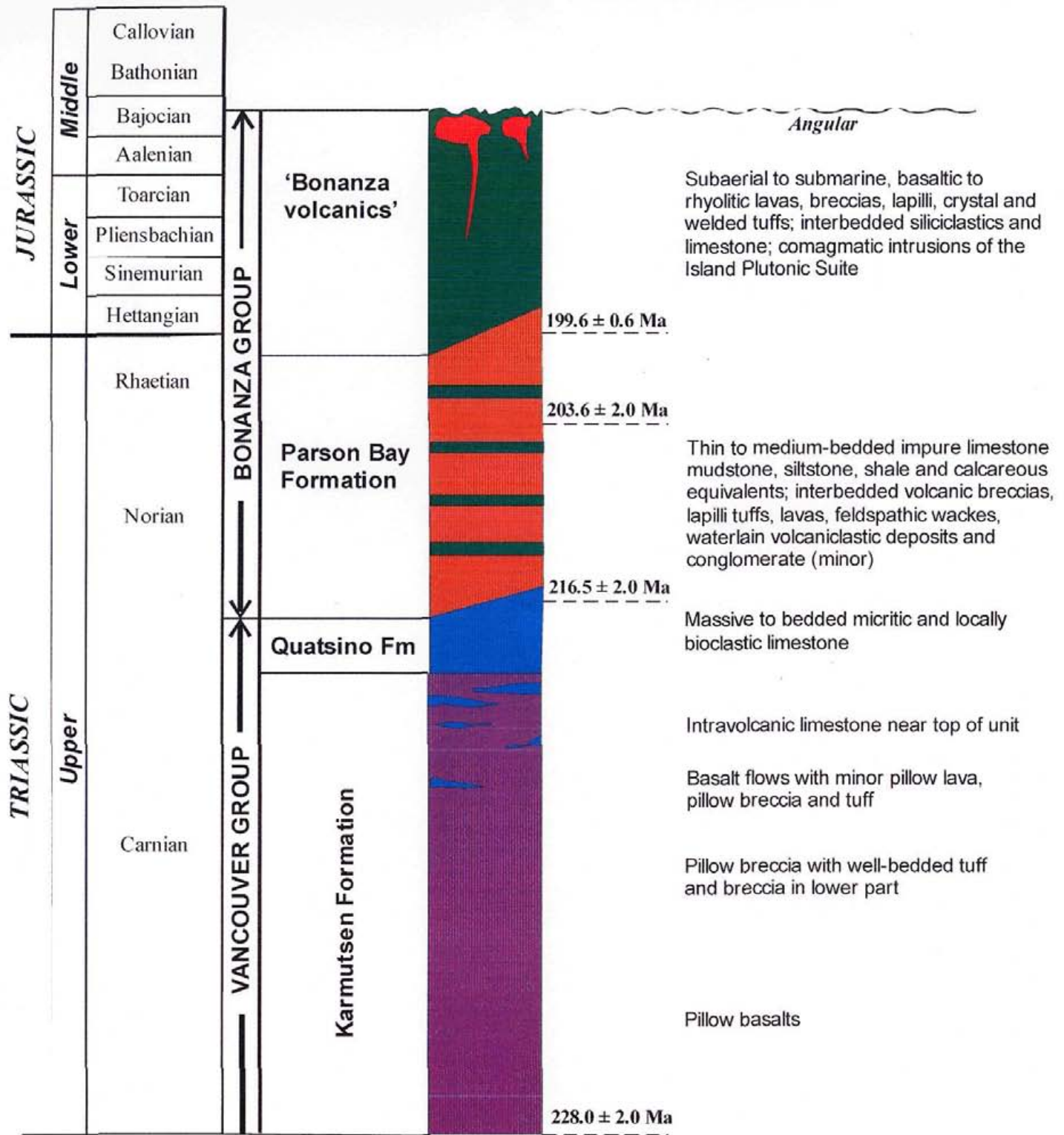
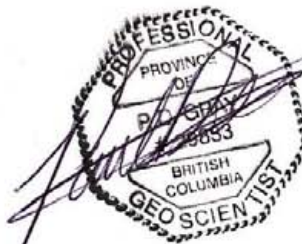


Figure 5-2: Stratigraphic section for the Triassic-Jurassic Lithostratigraphic units of Vancouver Island. (Nixon et al., 2006)

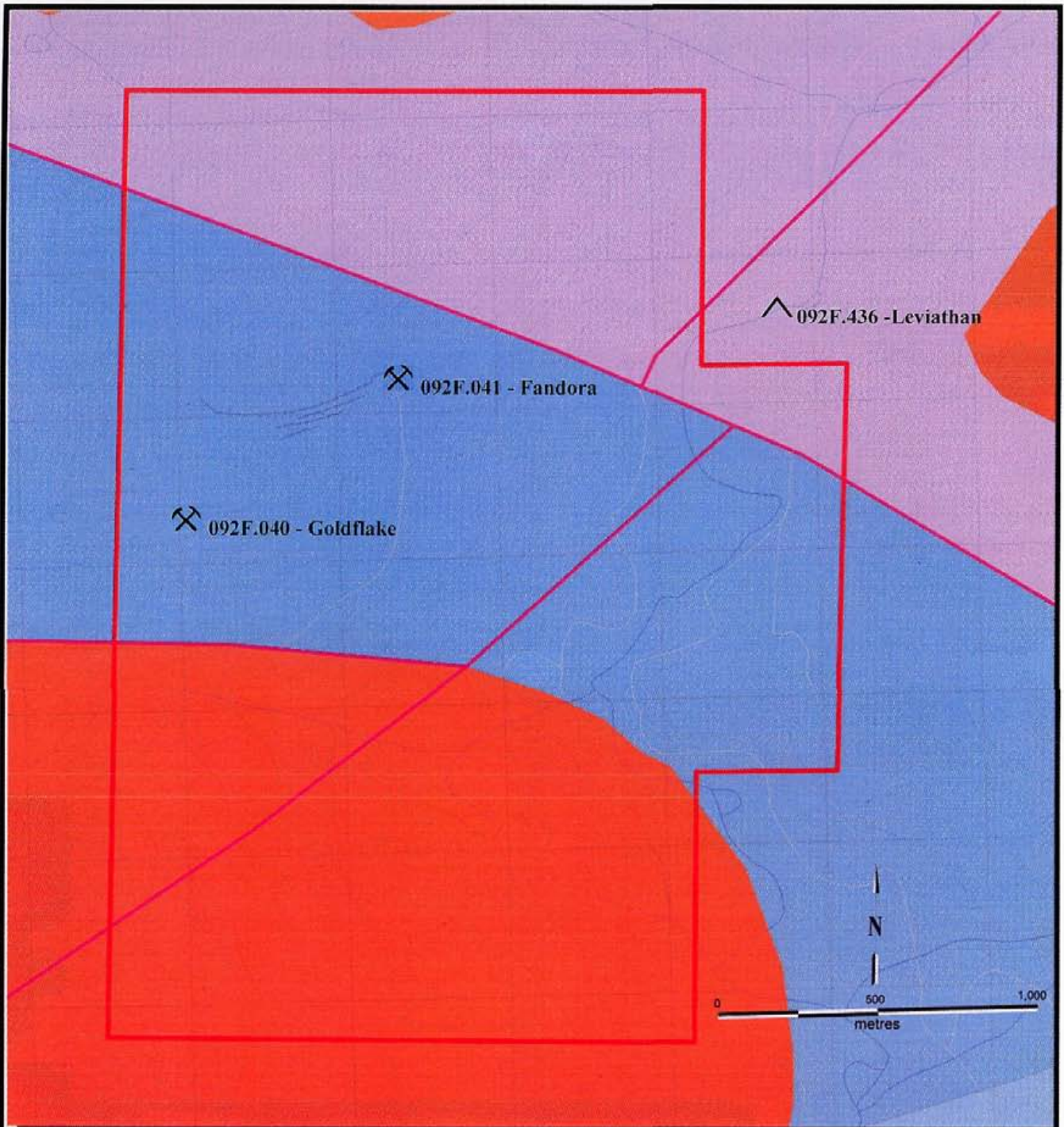


The West Coast Complex lies on the extreme western margin of Vancouver Island. The Complex is composed of a chaotic assemblage of lithologies defined by melanges of Lower Cretaceous mudstones, sandstones, and cherts overlying an older Volcanic Arc Complex. The northwest striking West Coast Fault separates this Mesozoic complex from the aforementioned Paleozoic and associated rocks of the rest of the Wrangellia Terrane on Vancouver Island (Brandon, M.T., 1985).

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Pandora Vein System is hosted by andesites and basalts, of the Nitnat Formation of the Sicker Group Volcanics (see Figure 5-3). These lithologies have been altered to greenstone by Jurassic plutonism including a coarse gabbrodiorite, several stages of feldspar porphyry dykes, sills and andesitic dykes (particularly in the vicinity of the Pandora mine workings) (Seraphim, 1981). These intrusive rocks are known locally as the Island intrusions. Where the intrusives are in contact with Nitnat units widespread hornfelsation is common. Numerous steeply dipping fractures cut the greenstones, and trend north-northwest on average.

The Pandora Vein System trends at approximately 255° and dips steeply (65° - 70°) to the north. The vein pinches, swells, and bifurcates, however it averages a width of 1-1.4 meters. The Pandora Vein System is predominantly comprised of two to three distinct veins separated by a highly sheared central andesite dyke. The vein is remarkably continuous with a strike length that has been developed (by adits and opencuts) and traced on surface for over two (2) kilometers. The vein has been tested down dip for a minimum of 330 meters, and it is reasonable to assume it has a far greater down dip extension. The Pandora Vein System is apparently controlled by a well developed shear zone, and more or less parallels the described andesite dyke. However, little alteration of the country rock is evident greater than approximately 0.5 meters from the vein-greenstone contact.



Fandora Claims Boundary Roads Lakes Rivers	Contact Fault Underground Workings	Early Jurassic - Eocene Island Plutonic Suite Middle Devonian Sicker Group Volcanics	Paleozoic to Jurassic Westcoast Crystalline Complex Past Producer Showing
---	---	---	---

DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD. Fandora Project Assessment Report 2006	TITLE Fandora Project - Property Geology
--	--

	FILENAME: FNGEO.CDR	PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER 5-3
--	-------------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

7.0 MINERALIZATION

The auriferous Fandora Vein System is dominated by quartz, is sheeted and thinly banded and contains varying amounts of brown-orange weathering carbonate (ankerite).

Sulphide content ranges from 5% to 15%, and includes both fine (disseminated to massive) sulphides on fracture and sheet boundaries, to coarser crystalline habits within the bull quartz of the vein itself. Observation and metallurgical testing indicates the gold in the vein system occurs chiefly as free gold contained within the quartz zones (Tse, 1999; Yee, 2006). Pyrite is the dominant sulphide present, however sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite have been noted (Campbell, 1950).

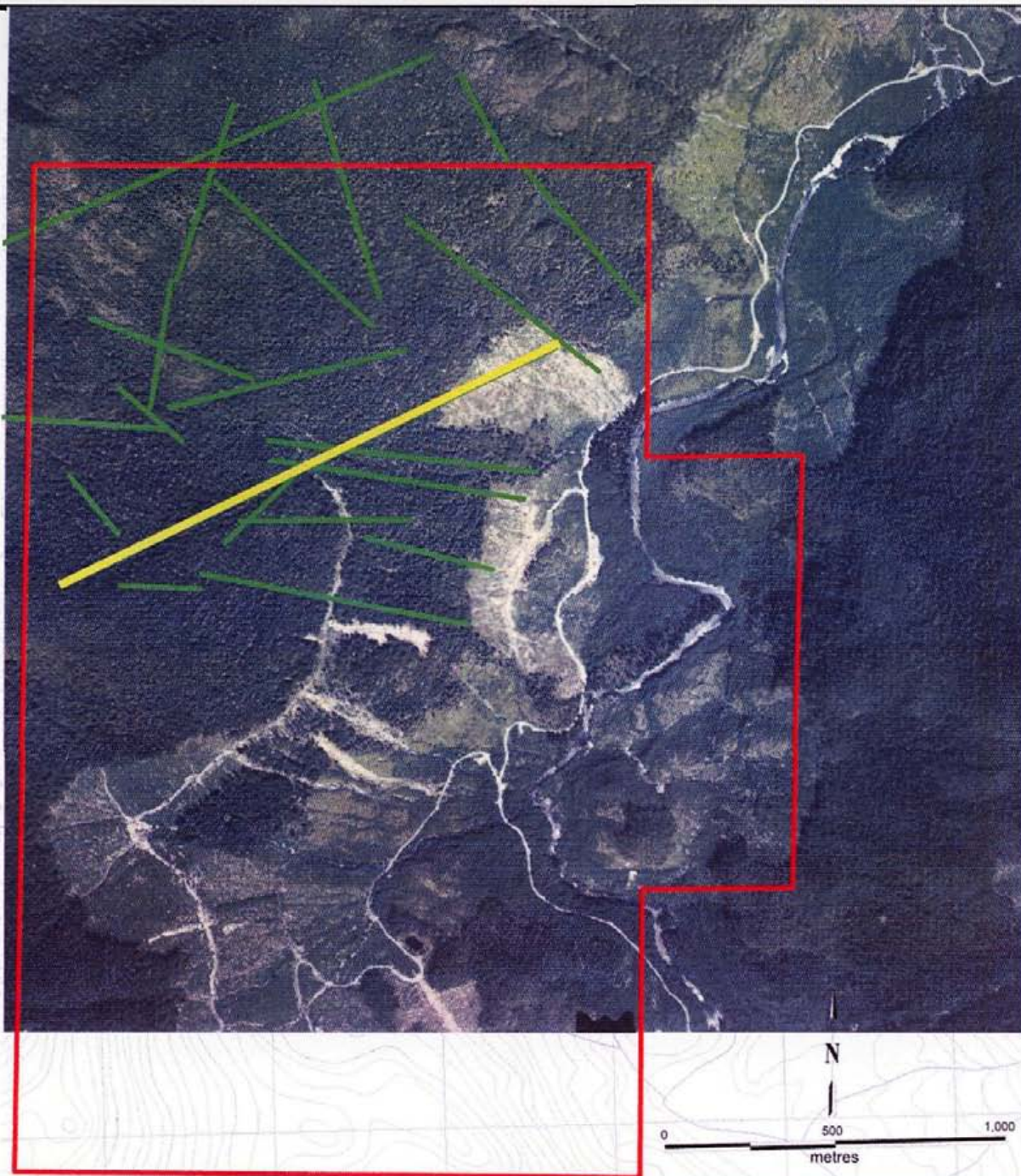
8.0 2006 WORK PROGRAM SUMMARY

Doublestar Resources Ltd. conducted a geochemical and prospecting property investigation on the Pandora Gold Property from July 4, 2006 through July 7, 2006. The program was designed to follow-up defined lineaments, as determined from Company airphoto analysis, with a focus on discovering a parallel or associated structurally controlled vein structures as seen in the Pandora Vein system (Figure 8-1). Ground-truthing traverses were conducted during the four day exploration program in conjunction with a rock, stream sediment and soil geochemical sampling program. In total, six (6) rock samples, three (3) soil samples and five (5) stream sediment samples were collected and subsequently assayed by ICP methods at ACME Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver B.C. Acme Analytical Labs conducted the assaying by Group 1DX - 0.50 gram sample leached with 3 mL 2-2-2 HCL-HNO₃-H₂O at 95° C for one hour, diluted to 10 mL, analyzed by ICP-MS. Results from the program are presented in their raw, un-interpreted form, in Appendix B, sample locations are shown in Table 8-1 and sample locations and assays are illustrated on Figures 8-2, 8-3 and 8-4. One stream sediment sample, from Pandora Creek, returned 6,761.5 ppb Au.

In addition to the above, a review and update of the Pandora Vein Material metallurgy was conducted. The results of the testing program were extremely encouraging, with a greater than 92% overall gold recovery determined from the program.

8.1 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROGRAMS

On July 4 – July 7, 2006 a helicopter supported geochemical stream sediment, rock, and soil sampling program was conducted by Doublestar on the Pandora Gold Project. On day one, a 2-man fly-camp was established centrally on the Project and initial Property traverses begun. Due to the Project's precipitous terrain, a contour based Property traverse and sampling program was adopted. Specific targets as defined from airphoto interpretations (see Figure 8-1) were located and sampled during this evaluation program. Any additional areas of interest were sampled during the course of these traverses.



- Fandora Claims Boundary
- Interpreted Linement
- Fandora Vein system
(Surface Expression)

Underlying Airphotograph was utilized to generate the interpreted geological linements for the Fandora Gold Property. A criteria of topographic, visual, and geological data was taken into consideration during the course of this airphoto study.



DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD.

Fandora Project Assessment Report 2006

TITLE

Fandora Project - Interpreted Linements



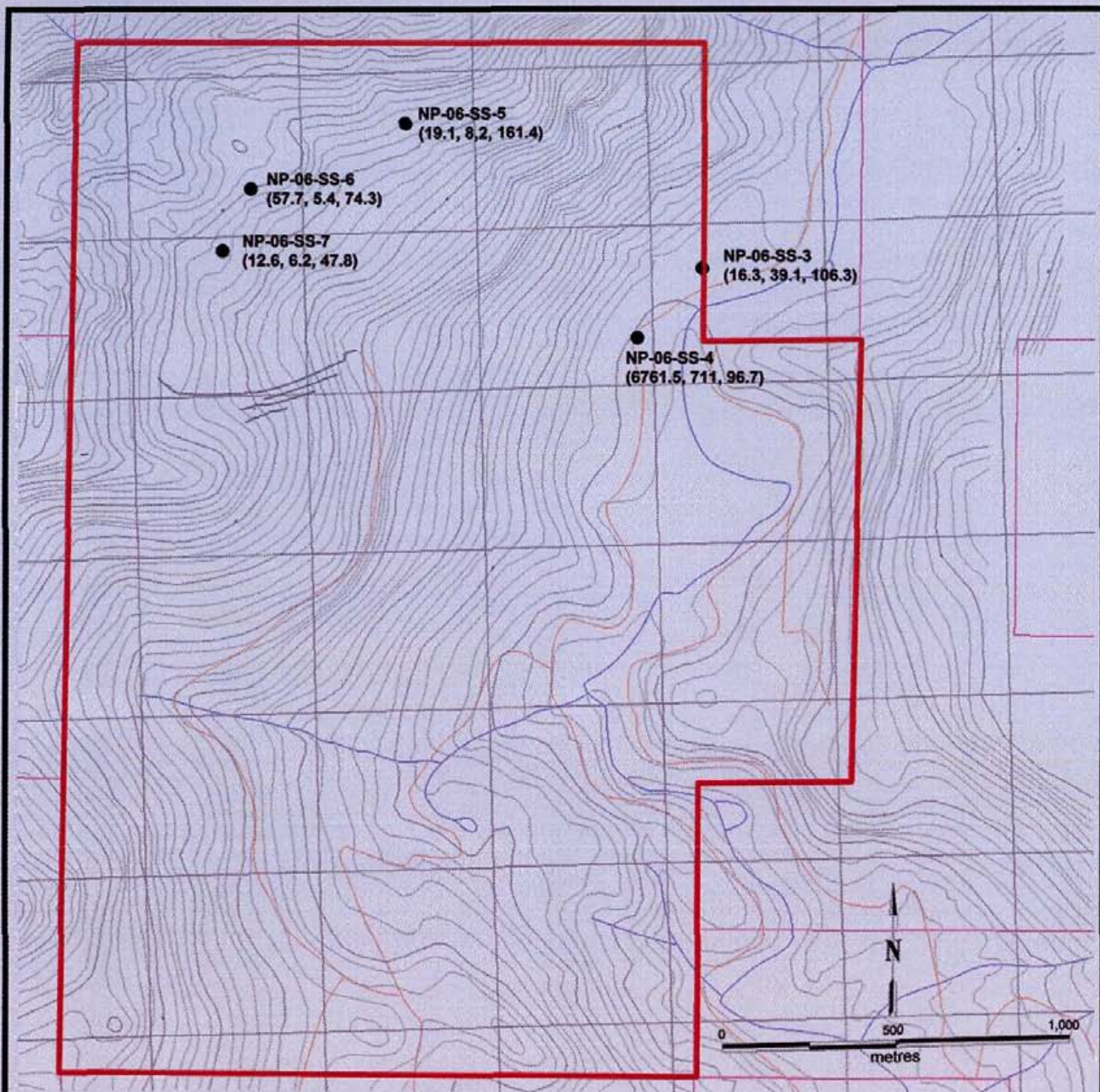
FILENAME:





FNLINS.CDR


PROJECT NUMBER

DRAWING NUMBER

8-1



-  Fandora Claims Boundary
-  Roads
-  Lakes
-  Rivers

 **Stream Sediment Sample Number**
 [Gold (ppb), As (ppm) Cu (ppm)]



DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD.
 Fandora Project Assessment Report 2006

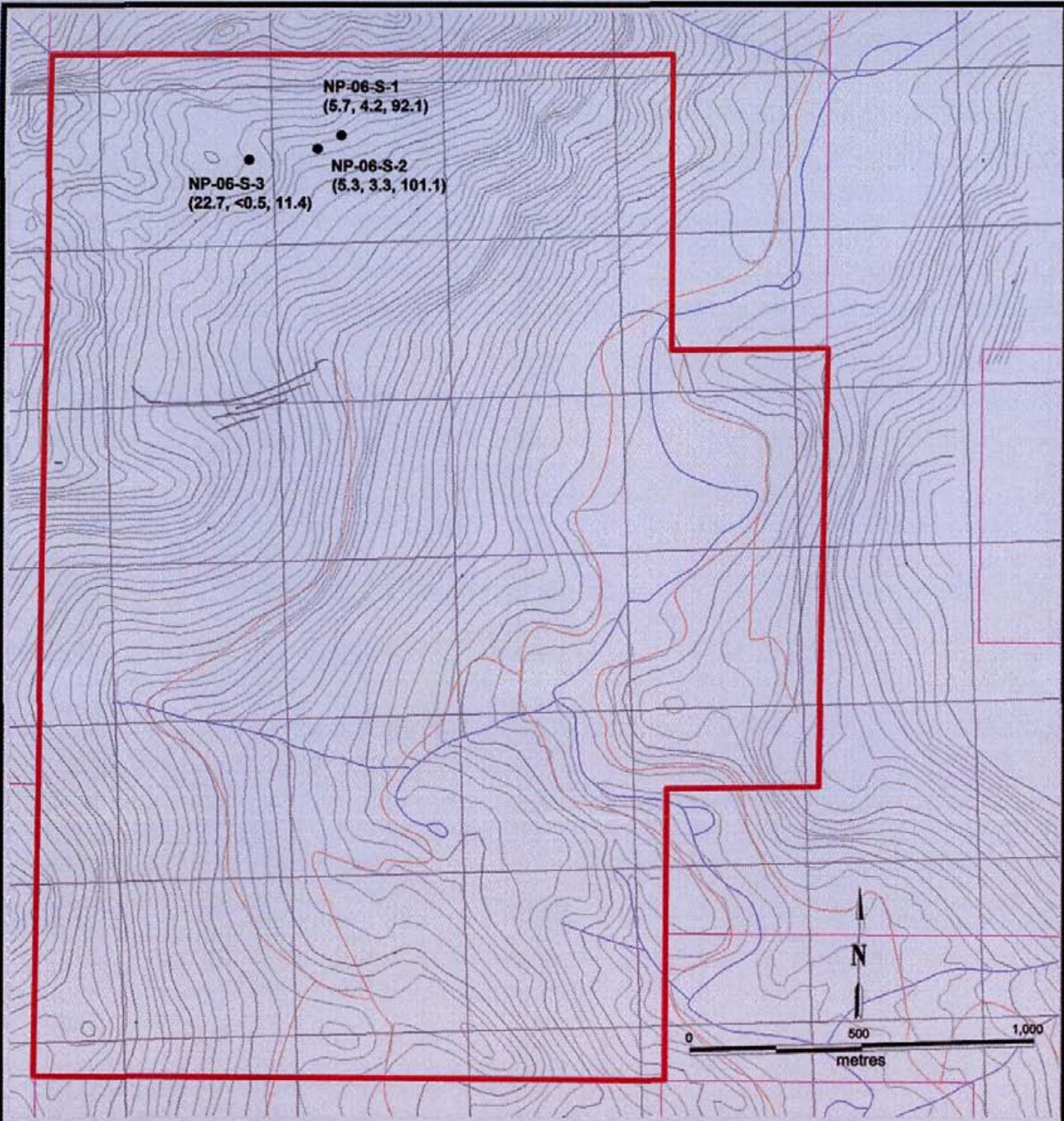
TITLE
 Fandora Project - Stream Sediment Samples




FILENAME:
 FNSS.CDR


PROJECT NUMBER

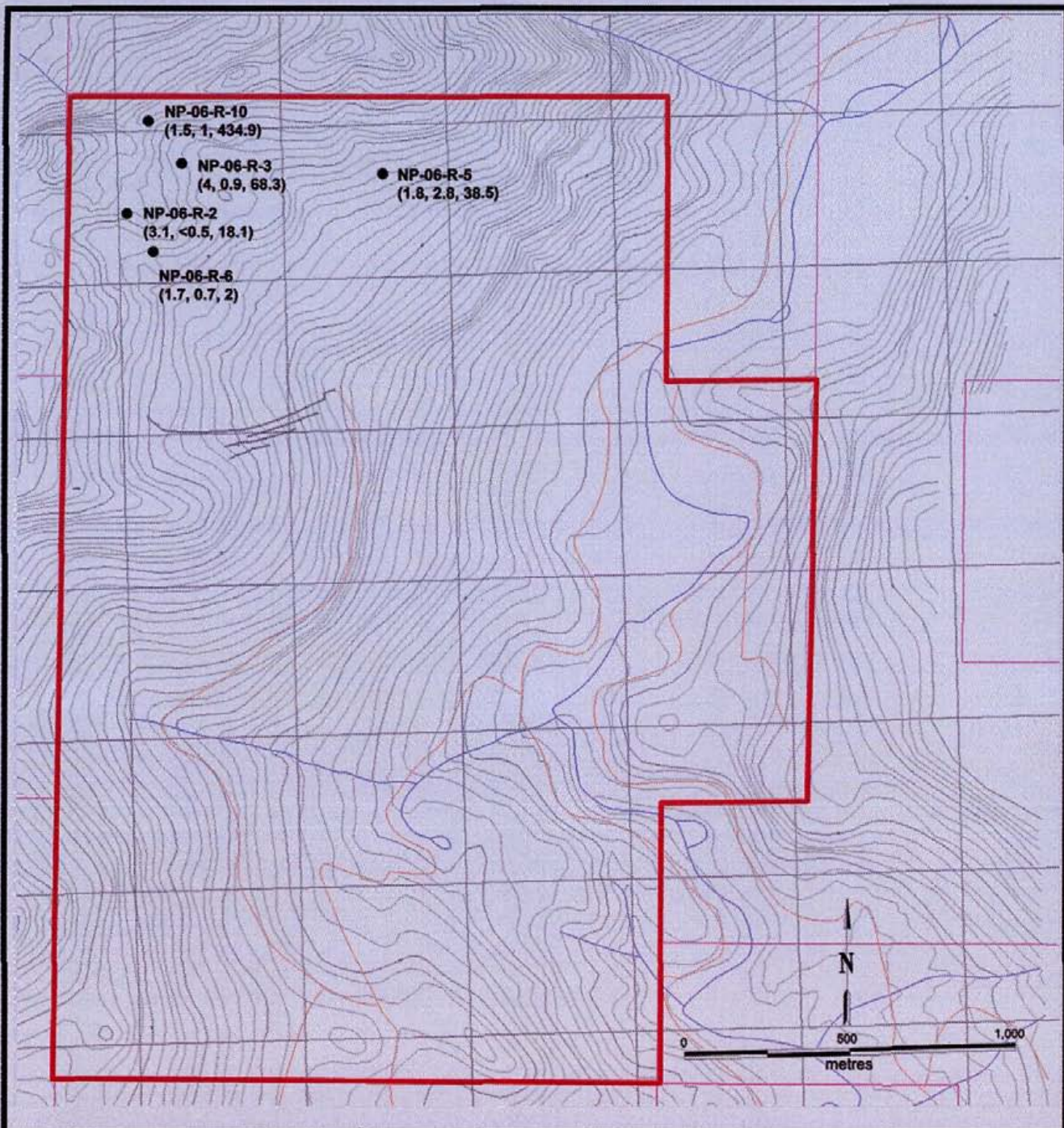
DRAWING NUMBER
 8-2




<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fandora Claims Boundary Roads Lakes Rivers 	<p>● Soil Sample Number [Gold (ppb), As (ppm) Cu (ppm)]</p>
---	---


 <p>DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD. Fandora Project Assessment Report 2006</p>	<p>TITLE Fandora Project - Rock Samples</p>
--	---

		<p>FILENAME: FNSOILS.CDR</p>	<p>PROJECT NUMBER</p>	<p>DRAWING NUMBER 8-3</p>	
---	--	----------------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------	--



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pandora Claims Boundary Roads Lakes Rivers 	<p>● Rock Sample Number [Gold (ppb), As (ppm) Cu (ppm)]</p>
---	---

 <p>DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD. Pandora Project Assessment Report 2006</p>	<p>TITLE Pandora Project - Rock Samples</p>
--	---

		<p>FILENAME: FNROCKS.CDR</p>	<p>PROJECT NUMBER</p>	<p>DRAWING NUMBER 8-4</p>	
---	--	----------------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------	--

Figures 8-2, 8-3 and 8-4 present the locations and assay results of the stream sediment, soil and rock samples, respectively.

Table 8-1: 2006 Fandora Gold Project Geochemical Survey – Highlighted Results

Sample Number*	UTM NAD 83 Zone 10		Cu ppm	As ppm	Au ppb
	Easting	Northing			
NP-06-SS-3	306160	5458861	106.3	39.1	16.3
NP-06-SS-4	305952	5458649	96.7	711	6761.5
NP-06-SS-5	305300	5459340	161.4	8.2	19.1
NP-06-SS-6	304850	5459148	74.3	5.4	57.7
NP-06-SS-7	305782	5459963	47.8	6.2	12.6
NP-06-SS-10	304300	5459120	53.1	7.4	10.7
NP-06-S-1	305200	5459340	92.1	4.2	5.7
NP-06-S-2	305130	5459300	101.1	3.3	5.3
NP-06-S-3	304930	5459271	11.4	<.5	22.7
NP-06-R-2	304524	5459231	18.1	<.5	3.1
NP-06-R-3	304693	5459391	68.3	0.9	4
NP-06-R-4	304693	5459391	16.4	1	0.8
NP-06-R-5	305300	5459340	38.5	2.8	1.8
NP-06-R-6	304600	5459104	2	0.7	1.7
NP-06-R-10	304597	5459533	434.9	1	1.5

*NB. SS = Stream Samples, S = Soil Samples, R = Rock Samples

8.2 METALLURGY STUDIES

Jasman Yee, P.Eng. of Jasman Yee & Associates, was contracted by the Company to review the historical metallurgical information from the Fandora Gold Project towards the design and implementation of an updated, 2006 Metallurgical study of Fandora mineralized vein material. Mr. Yee reviewed all the available metallurgical information from the Fandora Project, and in July of 2006 prepared an updated study of the Fandora vein material with the help of Process Research Associates Labs of Vancouver B.C.

Initially, a composite sample of existing Fandora Vein Samples (remaining from the 1998 Doublestar Metallurgical Sampling Program; Gray, 1999) was composited to Mr. Yee's specifications by Doublestar staff. This sample was subsequently sent to Process Research Associates Labs for a metallurgical analysis program designed by Mr. Yee to

assess the potential recovery of the gold in the Fandora Vein Material by a gravity concentration process followed by a floatation finish. The results of the testing program were extremely encouraging, providing a greater than 92% overall gold recovery. Approximately 32% of the gold was contained within the gravity concentrate, with the balance (almost 60%) within the floatation concentrate. A medium grind size of 65% passing 200 mesh returned the best overall gold recovery with 7.8% of the mass. The metallurgical testing program designed by Mr. Yee demonstrated that a gravity/floatation mill is a viable option for the Fandora Vein Material. Additional metallurgical work on the Fandora Vein and surrounding veins was recommended by Mr. Yee.

Mr. Yee's report and the accompanying Process Research Laboratory reports of the metallurgical testwork are presented in their entirety in Appendix A of this report.

9.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2006 Pandora work program had a three-fold objective; 1) to ground-truth and sample defined lineaments as determined from airphoto analysis with a focus on discovering a parallel or associated structurally controlled vein structure as seen in the Pandora Vein System; 2) to conduct soil, rock and stream sediment sampling in conjunction with the ground-truthing program, toward baseline responses of the Pandora Property in advance of a large scale, systematic soil and stream sampling program; and 3) to update metallurgical investigations on the Pandora vein material. While the program was not detailed enough to completely assess the area of the Pandora Gold Property it did serve to broadly outline the Pandora Property's geochemical signatures as well as update metallurgical information on the Pandora vein material. No significantly mineralized vein structures were uncovered during this program, however several structurally intriguing areas were located and sampled. The main focus of any subsequent exploration programs should remain the discovery of associated vein structures similar to the Pandora Vein Structure. A much larger program to the 2006 Pandora exploration program should be conducted to more completely assess the mineralization potential of the Property.

The Pandora Vein Structure has been defined on surface over a two (2) kilometer strike length and has been developed for over 330 metres of depth. Before any investigation into the consistency of this structure to depth (drill holes targeting the 75 meter elevation level) is initiated, a concerted property-wide effort to identify any vein structures associated with the Pandora Vein Structure should be mounted.

A systemic soil sampling program is warranted for the area north and west of the Pandora Vein Structure. Due to the precipitous topographic conditions of the Pandora Mineral Claim, this program would be best conducted by a series of contour based sampling traverses. Co-incident with this sampling program a Property wide stream sediment sampling program should be conducted. These two surveys would be designed to locate the hypothesized associated vein structures to the Pandora Vein System.

The newly acquired (July 2006) mineral claims to the north and west of the existing Pandora Mineral Claim should be prospected and sampled in conjunction with the soil and stream sediment programs described above.



Dated: September 28, 2007

Paul D. Gray, P. Geo.

10.0 REFERENCES

Agnew, H.W., **1959**; Report On Tofino Copper Claims, Tofino Inlet B.C., Alberni M.D.

Brandon, M.T., **1985**; Mesozoic Metamorphism of the Pacific Rim Complex, Western Vancouver Island. In, Field Guides to Geology and Mineral Deposits in the Southern Canadian Cordillera. GSA Cordilleran Section Meeting, Vancouver, B.C., May, 1985.

Campbell, C.M., **1950**; Report on Tofino Gold Mine, Alberni Mining Division. Including Appendices by A.M. Richmond and H. Gunning.

DeBari, S. M., Anderson, R. G., and Mortensen, J. K., **1999**, Correlation among lower to upper crustal components in an island arc: the Jurassic Bonanza arc, Vancouver Island, Canada: Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 36, p. 1371-1413.

Dickson, M. P., **1998** and **1999**; Fandora Property Notes.

Gray, P.D.; **1999**; Geological and Physical Assessment Report on the Fandora Claim Group.

Gunning, H.C., **1932**; Annual Reports of the B.C. Department of Mines.

Mason, E.E., **1954**; Report On the Production Possibilities of the Tofino Gold Mine, West Coast of Vancouver Island.

Muller, R.R., **1981**; Westmin Resources' Massive Sulphide Deposits, Vancouver Island. In; Field Guides to Geology and Mineral Deposits in the Southern Canadian Cordillera. GSA Cordilleran Section Meeting, Vancouver, B.C., May, 1985.

Nixon, G. T., Kelman, M. C., Stevenson, D., Stokes, L. A., and Johnston, K. A., **2006**, Preliminary Geology of the Nimpkish Map Area (NTS 092L/07), Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia. British Columbia Geological Survey, pp. 135-152.

Seraphim, R.H., **1981**; Report on the Fandora Gold Property Tofino, B.C. for Devon Industries Inc.

Sibbick, S.; **1999**; Final Report, Fandora Project ARD Review. Norecol, Dames, & Moore.

Ycc, J.; 2006; Fandora Metallurgical Testwork – Final Memo

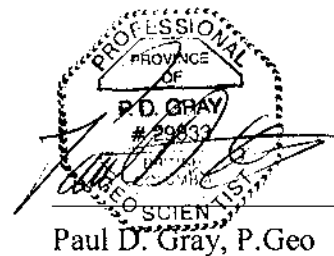
Report Of the Minister of Mines (Fandora Related) **1947**, **1960**, and **1963**.

11.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Paul D. Gray, of #1 – 1081 West 8th Avenue, Vancouver V6H 1C3, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. During the time of the work described in this report I was the President, COO, and a Director of Doublestar Resources Ltd, a public Company with offices at 350-885 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University, Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, with a Bachelor of Science degree (Honours) in Earth Sciences.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC), License Number 29833.
4. I have practised my profession as an exploration geologist in the mineral exploration industry continuously since 1997. I have worked on base and precious metals exploration projects as a geologist in British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Utah, Colorado, Mongolia, and Honduras, Central America.
5. I am the author of this report and the supervisor of the field work performed on the Fandora Gold Property as reported herein.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 28th day of September, 2007.



Paul D. Gray, P. Geo

12.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Fandora Gold Project Expenses Statement – 2006

July 4 – 7, 2006

– Geochemical Program

Paul D. Gray, P.Geo.	President / Geologist 1 day @ \$600.00 / Day	\$600.00
Neil Perk	Geologist 5 days @ \$350.00 / Day	\$1,750.00
Labour	5 days @ 100.00 / day	\$500.00

Sub-Total = **\$2,850.00**

N.B. Above costs include Mob and Demob (Vancouver – Tofino – Property) and do not include GST

Program Expenses:

Westcoast Helicopters \$5,245.50

Travel and Accommodation (Gas, Truck, Hotel, Food, etc.): \$724.91

Sub-Total = **\$5,970.41**

Post-Program Expenses:

Process Research Labs \$4,780.00

Acme Analytical Labs \$190.86

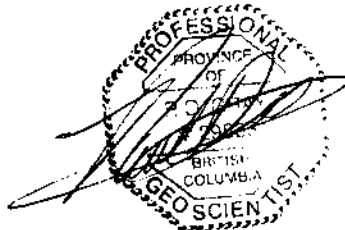
Jasmin Yee and Associates \$1,800.00

Maps, digitization and Reproductions \$204.65

Sub-Total = **\$6,975.51**

Total = \$15,795.92

Dated: September 28, 2007



Paul D. Gray, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A

Date: August 14, 2006
Memo to: Paul Gray/Alan Savage
From: Jasman Yee
Re: Fandora Metallurgical Testwork

Metallurgical testing on a composite sample of Fandora ore has been completed at PRA Laboratory. The results are extremely encouraging in that a simple gravity followed by flotation flowsheet will provide better than 92% overall gold recovery. About 32% of the gold will report to the gravity concentrate with the balance of 60% in the flotation concentrate. The gravity concentrate can be smelted at site to produce dore and the flotation concentrate can either be sold or leached elsewhere. This would depend on further studies for the best return. The medium grind of 65% passing 200mesh gave the best overall gold recovery with 7.8% of the mass. By cleaning the flotation concentrate, this mass yield can be reduced further yielding a higher grade concentrate for marketing.

This flowsheet will simplify the permitting process unlike the previous flowsheet that was presented at our lunch meeting in early May. That flowsheet called for an IPJ gravity circuit followed by an ILR of the gravity concentrate using leach aid and cyanide. Gravity tails would report to tailing and the gold and silver will be electrowon. The residual cyanide in the barren bleed solution would need detoxification as a requirement for obtaining a mine operating permit even though it will be a small circuit. This may be difficult especially near Tofino. In addition, the gold recovery for this proposed flowsheet is not as good. According to the earlier testwork using 3 stages of Falcon concentrating, the best gravity gold recovery was 75%.

The sample tested for the current metallurgical program was a composite made up of VM-1, VMS-1, VMS-2 and VMS-3. This composite would be representative of this vein only. Metallurgical behaviour for other veins in the same vicinity may not be the same. Further test work would be required for the other veins that are expected to be mined before the flowsheet can be finalized for the preparation of the capital and operating costs.

The current test results have demonstrated that a gravity/flotation mill is a viable and would be easier to secure operating permits in the Tofino area.

Attached to this brief report are the PRA test sheets and details of the laboratory results in support of my conclusions provided above for the record.

Thank you for the opportunity to work on this project.

Jasman Yee & Associates, Inc.
6698 Lochdale Street, Burnaby, BC
V5B 2M8
(604) 291-7340
jas.yee@telus.net or jasman_yee@hotmail.com

August 14, 2006

Doublestar Resources Ltd.
Suite 350 – 885 Dunsmuir Street,
Vancouver, BC
V6C-1N5

Attn: Mr. Paul Gray/ Alan Savage

Invoice for Metallurgical Consulting Services on the Pandora Project

1. Review of past testwork
2. Select composite sample, develop and supervise new test program
3. Report results

Total time spent 24hrs @ \$75/hr	\$1800.00
GST (No.867312415) @ 6%	108.00
Total Due	\$1908.00

Thanking you in advance,

Sincerely,

Jasman Yee



HEAD ASSAY REPORT

Client: Doublestar Resources
Sample: as specified Pandora 1500 Level samples

Date: 22-Feb-06
Project: 0600701

Elements	Units	Sample ID						Detection Limits		Analytical Method
		VM-1	VMS-1	VMS-2	VMS-3	Comp	RE VM-1	Min.	Max.	
Au	g/mt	9.8	13	18	11.2	12.4	9.9	0.01	5000	FA/AAS
Ag	ppm	2.5	1.5	2	2	2	3	0.5	1000	MuAICP
Al	ppm	41216	31139	14043	29953	26669	40670	100	50000	ICPM
Sb	ppm	<5	<5	6	<5	6	<5	5	2000	ICPM
As	ppm	1421	4066	3755	2995	4184	1440	5	10000	ICPM
Ba	ppm	154	164	68	110	120	155	2	10000	ICPM
Bi	ppm	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	2	2000	ICPM
Cd	ppm	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	2000	ICPM
Ca	ppm	44806	59044	32763	12960	34874	43385	100	100000	ICPM
Cr	ppm	153	157	201	204	185	156	1	10000	ICPM
Co	ppm	23	17	8	9	14	23	1	10000	ICPM
Cu	ppm	76	40	11	13	33	77	1	20000	ICPM
Fe	ppm	43974	29555	16580	16424	23257	42993	100	50000	ICPM
La	ppm	6	4	<2	6	5	6	2	10000	ICPM
Pb	ppm	117	163	140	114	144	121	2	10000	ICPM
Mg	ppm	16985	12066	5310	9089	9709	16779	100	100000	ICPM
Mn	ppm	988	792	577	380	654	1107	1	10000	ICPM
Hg	ppm	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	3	10000	ICPM
Mo	ppm	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1000	ICPM
Ni	ppm	37	35	22	36	31	38	1	10000	ICPM
P	ppm	393	311	144	427	320	407	100	50000	ICPM
K	ppm	15239	15552	6204	9037	11241	15205	100	100000	ICPM
Sc	ppm	13	10	4	3	7	13	1	10000	ICPM
Ag	ppm	<0.5	<0.5	1.4	1.1	2	<0.5	0.5	500	ICPM
Na	ppm	195	212	175	5418	1544	191	100	100000	ICPM
Sr	ppm	45	172	133	65	110	46	1	10000	ICPM
Tl	ppm	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	2	1000	ICPM
Ti	ppm	3544	2762	762	1095	1735	3453	100	100000	ICPM
W	ppm	11	83	163	38	99	10	5	1000	ICPM
V	ppm	138	92	41	39	70	141	1	10000	ICPM
Zn	ppm	90	92	49	99	83	96	1	10000	ICPM
Zr	ppm	13	14	5	19	13	13	1	10000	ICPM



GRAVITY + FLOTATION TEST METALLURGICAL BALANCE

Client: Doublestar Resources Ltd.

Date: 04-Jul-06

Test: GF1

Project: 0604806

Sample: Pandora 1500 Level Composite

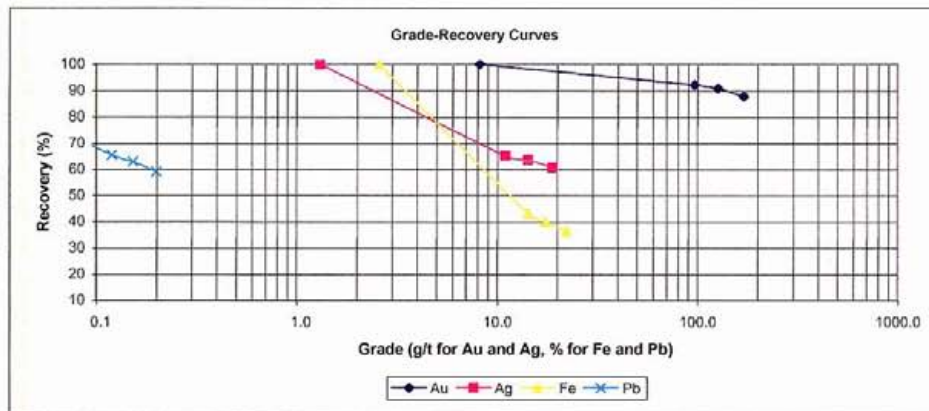
Objective: To recover gold and gold bearing sulphide minerals by gravity and flotation at a target grind size of 50% passing 74 microns.

Over all Balance (Gravity+Flotation)

Product	Weight		Assay				Distribution			
	(g)	(%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)
Gravity Concentrate										
Pan Concentrate	3.0	0.2	2878.6	396.5			35.3	31.8		
Flotation										
Rougher Concentrate 1	81.1	4.2	171.0	19.0	22.45	0.201	56.8	41.4	36.5	59.2
Rougher Concentrate 2	31.8	1.6	15.4	2.3	5.25	0.033	2.0	2.0	3.4	3.8
Rougher Concentrate 1+2	112.9	5.8	127.2	14.3	17.60	0.153	58.8	43.3	39.9	63.0
Scavenger Concentrate	37.1	1.9	5.8	1.1	4.48	0.020	0.9	1.0	3.3	2.6
Total Flotation Concentrate	150.0	7.8	97.1	11.0	14.35	0.120	59.7	44.4	43.2	65.6
Rougher Scavenger Tails	1781.3	92.1	0.7	0.5	1.59	0.005	5.0	23.9	56.8	34.4
Calculated Head	1934.3	100.0	12.6	1.9	2.58	0.014	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head			12.4	2.0	2.33	0.014				

Flotation Balance

Product	Weight		Assay				Distribution			
	(g)	(%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)
Rougher Concentrate 1	81.1	4.2	171.0	19.0	22.45	0.201	87.8	60.6	36.5	59.2
Rougher Concentrate 2	31.8	1.6	15.4	2.3	5.25	0.033	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.8
Rougher Concentrate 1+2	112.9	5.8	127.2	14.3	17.60	0.153	90.9	63.5	39.9	63.0
Scavenger Concentrate	37.1	1.9	5.8	1.1	4.48	0.020	1.4	1.5	3.3	2.6
Total Flotation Concentrate	150.0	7.8	97.1	11.0	14.35	0.120	92.2	65.0	43.2	65.6
Rougher Scavenger Tails	1781.3	92.2	0.7	0.5	1.59	0.005	7.8	35.0	56.8	34.4
Calculated Head	1931.3	100.0	8.2	1.3	2.58	0.014	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head										





GRAVITY + FLOTATION TEST METALLURGICAL BALANCE

Client: Doublestar Resources Ltd.

Date: 04-Jul-06

Test: GF2

Project: 0604806

Sample: Fandora 1500 Level Composite

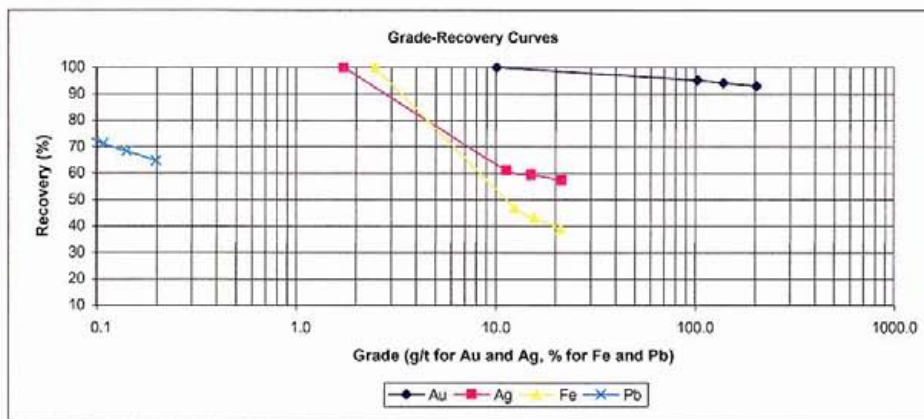
Objective: To recover gold and gold bearing sulphide minerals by gravity and flotation at a target grind size of 65% passing 74 microns.

Over all Balance (Gravity+Flotation)

Product	Weight		Assay				Distribution			
	(g)	(%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)
Gravity Concentrate										
Pan Concentrate	3.0	0.2	2560.2	380.1			28.1	25.3		
Flotation										
Rougher Concentrate 1	89.6	4.6	204.1	21.6	21.13	0.199	66.8	42.8	39.1	64.9
Rougher Concentrate 2	42.9	2.2	5.6	1.7	4.31	0.023	0.9	1.6	3.8	3.5
Rougher Concentrate 1+2	132.5	6.8	139.8	15.1	15.68	0.142	67.6	44.3	42.9	68.4
Scavenger Concentrate	48.3	2.5	3.6	1.2	3.92	0.016	0.6	1.3	3.9	2.9
Total Flotation Concentrate	180.7	9.3	103.4	11.4	12.54	0.108	68.3	45.6	46.9	71.3
Rougher Scavenger Tails	1755.9	90.5	0.6	0.8	1.46	0.005	3.6	29.1	53.1	28.7
Calculated Head	1939.7	100.0	14.1	2.3	2.49	0.014	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head			12.4	2.0	2.33	0.014				

Flotation Balance

Product	Weight		Assay				Distribution			
	(g)	(%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)
Rougher Concentrate 1	89.6	4.6	204.1	21.6	21.13	0.199	92.9	57.2	39.1	64.9
Rougher Concentrate 2	42.9	2.2	5.6	1.7	4.31	0.023	1.2	2.1	3.8	3.5
Rougher Concentrate 1+2	132.5	6.8	139.8	15.1	15.68	0.142	94.1	59.3	42.9	68.4
Scavenger Concentrate	48.3	2.5	3.6	1.2	3.92	0.016	0.9	1.7	3.9	2.9
Total Flotation Concentrate	180.7	9.3	103.4	11.4	12.54	0.108	95.0	61.0	46.9	71.3
Rougher Scavenger Tails	1755.9	90.7	0.6	0.8	1.46	0.005	5.0	39.0	53.1	28.7
Calculated Head	1936.6	100.0	10.2	1.7	2.50	0.014	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head										





GRAVITY + FLOTATION TEST METALLURGICAL BALANCE

Client: Doublestar Resources Ltd.

Date: 04-Jul-06

Test: GF3

Project: 0604806

Sample: Pandora 1500 Level Composite

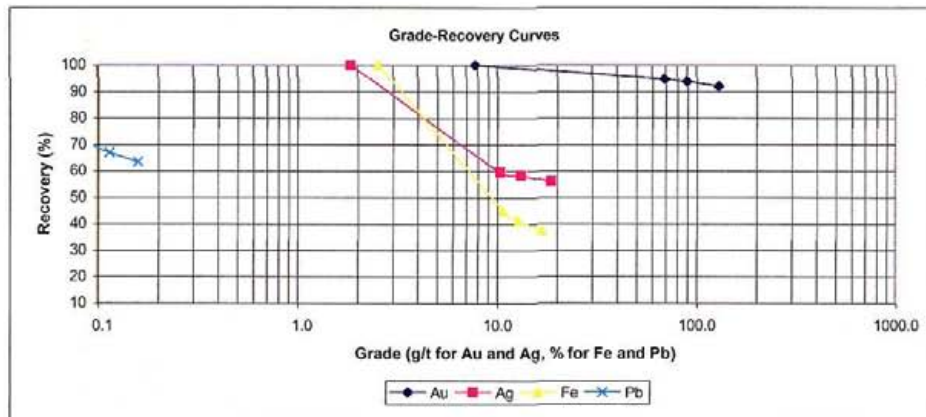
Objective: To recover gold and gold bearing sulphide minerals by gravity and flotation at a target grind size of 80% passing 74 microns.

Over all Balance (Gravity+Flotation)

Product	Weight		Assay				Distribution			
	(g)	(%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)
Gravity Concentrate										
Pan Concentrate	3.3	0.2	2492.3	368.1			35.2	25.2		
Flotation										
Rougher Concentrate 1	107.7	5.6	129.7	18.8	17.04	0.160	59.6	41.8	37.3	63.6
Rougher Concentrate 2	51.0	2.6	5.5	1.6	3.83	0.019	1.2	1.7	4.0	3.5
Rougher Concentrate 1+2	158.6	8.2	89.8	13.3	12.80	0.114	60.8	43.5	41.3	67.1
Scavenger Concentrate	47.9	2.5	2.7	1.0	3.77	0.016	0.6	1.0	3.7	2.9
Total Flotation Concentrate	206.5	10.7	69.6	10.4	10.70	0.092	61.3	44.5	45.0	70.0
Rougher Scavenger Tails	1726.5	89.2	0.5	0.9	1.57	0.005	3.5	30.3	55.0	30.0
Calculated Head	1936.3	100.0	12.1	2.5	2.54	0.014	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head			12.4	2.0	2.33	0.014				

Flotation Balance

Product	Weight		Assay				Distribution			
	(g)	(%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)
Rougher Concentrate 1	107.7	5.6	129.7	18.8	17.04	0.160	92.0	55.9	37.3	63.6
Rougher Concentrate 2	51.0	2.6	5.5	1.6	3.83	0.019	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.5
Rougher Concentrate 1+2	158.6	8.2	89.8	13.3	12.80	0.114	93.8	58.2	41.3	67.1
Scavenger Concentrate	47.9	2.5	2.7	1.0	3.77	0.016	0.9	1.3	3.7	2.9
Total Flotation Concentrate	206.5	10.7	69.6	10.4	10.70	0.092	94.7	59.5	45.0	70.0
Rougher Scavenger Tails	1726.5	89.3	0.5	0.9	1.57	0.005	5.3	40.5	55.0	30.0
Calculated Head	1933.0	100.0	7.9	1.9	2.54	0.014	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head										





GRAVITY + FLOTATION TEST SUMMARY

Client: Doublestar Resources Ltd.
Test: GF1 to GF3
Sample: Pandora 1500 Level Composite

Date: 04-Jul-06
Project: 0604806

Objective: To recover gold, silver and gold bearing sulphide minerals by gravity and flotation at diferent grind sizes

Test No	% Passing 74µm	Gold Grade, g/t					Gold Recovery, %				Overall Recovery	
		Pan Conc	Ro.1	Ro. 1+2	Total Flotation Conc.	Tails	Pan Conc	Ro.1	Ro. 1+2	Total Flotation Conc.	Mass, %	Au, %
GF1	52.5	2878.6	171.0	127.2	97.1	0.7	35.3	56.8	58.8	59.7	7.9	95.0
GF2	65.0	2560.2	204.1	139.8	103.4	0.6	28.1	66.8	67.6	68.3	9.5	96.4
GF3	81.6	2492.3	129.7	89.8	69.6	0.5	35.2	59.6	60.8	61.3	10.8	96.5

Test No	% Passing 74µm	Silver Grade, g/t					Silver Recovery, %				Overall Recovery	
		Pan Conc	Ro.1	Ro. 1+2	Total Flotation Conc.	Tails	Pan Conc	Ro.1	Ro. 1+2	Total Flotation Conc.	Mass, %	Ag, %
GF1	52.5	396.5	19.0	14.3	11.0	0.5	31.8	41.4	43.3	44.4	7.9	76.2
GF2	65.0	380.1	21.6	15.1	11.4	0.8	25.3	42.8	44.3	45.6	9.5	70.9
GF3	81.6	368.1	18.8	13.3	10.4	0.9	25.2	41.8	43.5	44.5	10.8	69.7

APPENDIX B

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Doublestar Resources Ltd. PROJECT Fondora File # A603720

350 - 885 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver BC V6C 1N5 Submitted by: Neil Perk

SAMPLE#	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	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm		
NP-06-R1	1.2	2.7	4.3	1.1	3.4	4.8	588	1.74	6.5	2.9	6.5	1.1	46	1.1	1.1	1	26	47	0.77	6	13	56	175	110	1	0.7	530	15	1	0.1	1.8	3	0.6	5	1		
NP-06-R2	4	18.1	1.0	22	<1	17.9	10.0	241	1.52	<5	1	3.1	.2	129	.1	.2	1	57	1.13	0.27	1	27	41	2	315	2	1	0.6	0.03	<0.1	<1	0.2	3.1	<1	<0.05	4	<5
NP-06-R3	1.8	68.3	1.6	35	<1	54.4	22.0	554	5.75	9	1	4.0	.2	22	.1	.1	1	153	1.42	0.46	2	71	1.19	19	242	5	2	2.6	0.63	.04	1	.07	4.6	<1	69	11	<5
NP-06-R4	2	16.4	1.6	32	<1	25.4	12.3	333	2.52	1.0	.4	.8	1.4	63	.1	<1	<1	66	2.08	0.60	3	67	.96	35	156	5	2	8.6	1.55	.09	.1	<0.1	2.7	<1	<0.05	7	<5
NP-06-R5	.2	38.5	2.7	68	<1	80.9	37.9	1236	6.30	2.8	<1	1.8	.2	74	<1	3.7	<1	210	5.33	0.50	4	216	3.65	15	0.28	5	4	6.2	0.08	.01	<1	.09	24.1	<1	27	14	<5
NP-06-R6	1	2.0	1.1	13	<1	9	2.1	165	7.3	7	1	1.7	.8	8	<1	<1	1	6	18	0.18	3	6	27	6	0.59	5	49	0.26	.04	2	.02	1.3	<1	<0.05	2	<5	
NP-06-R7	2	176.3	1.4	58	<1	17.0	82.0	376	2.88	4.5	1	2.7	1	88	1	1.0	1	101	1.01	0.55	1	88	1.78	5	485	1	1	0.4	0.54	.01	<1	1.0	0.9	1	29	5	
NP-06-R8	1	50.0	3.0	68	<1	60.3	31.4	515	6.88	1.4	1	2.0	.2	11	1	1	1	259	2.57	0.87	2	124	1.43	21	320	0	3	0.6	0.30	.01	<1	.02	10.4	<1	0.7	14	<5
NP-06-R9	2	30.0	1.4	51	<1	30.7	30.0	1102	4.27	2.2	1	1.6	1	75	7	2	1	126	7.63	0.27	2	77	1.78	40	0.01	11	0.01	0.26	.09	1	0.2	10.0	1	10	7	<5	
NP-06-R10	1	434.9	1.3	45	<1	59.1	28.6	497	3.35	1.0	1	1.5	.2	72	.1	.2	<1	91	.76	0.51	2	77	1.83	3	445	3	1	7.8	0.06	<0.1	<1	.05	10.5	<1	<0.05	6	<5
STANDARD 057	20.9	107.0	73.6	416	.9	55.5	9.6	631	2.39	47.4	5.1	58.0	4.5	69	6.4	5.7	4.6	85	.94	0.80	12	163	1.06	377	1.23	39	.96	0.72	43	3.9	2.0	2.6	4.4	2.0	5	3.7	

GROUP 10X - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA DATE RECEIVED: JUL 18 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: 2006-07-31 P01:30



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Doublestar Resources Ltd. PROJECT Fondora File # A603466

350 - 885 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver BC V6C 1N5 Submitted by: Neil Perk



AMPLE#	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	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
-1	.8	2.3	2.9	51	<.1	7.3	4.7	568	1.86	.5	2.0	<.5	4.1	57	<.1	<.1	.1	37	.46	.086	7	70	.66	220	.132	5	1.00	.062	.51	.1	<.01	2.1	.4	<.05	5	<.5
P-06-S-1	.6	92.1	5.2	54	.1	28.8	25.4	572	3.89	4.2	.5	5.7	.8	9	.3	.4	.1	103	.14	.050	3	64	1.22	40	.062	2	5.44	.009	.03	.1	.13	7.3	.1	.06	10	1.7
P-06-S-2	.7	101.1	8.9	67	.3	27.1	59.1	3241	4.57	3.3	.3	5.3	.4	20	.7	1.1	.1	139	.30	.060	4	40	.82	27	.168	3	3.00	.011	.03	<.1	.19	4.9	.1	.08	10	1.9
P-06-S-3	.5	11.4	8.5	4	<.1	3.2	1.8	55	3.36	<.5	.1	22.7	.5	7	<.1	.8	.2	507	.11	.008	2	26	.08	3	.558	<.1	.53	.011	.01	<.1	.02	.7	<.1	<.05	22	<.5
P-06-S-4	.8	68.5	6.8	51	<.1	22.2	20.5	1041	2.80	2.1	.5	1.5	.2	25	.2	.2	.1	74	1.00	.060	3	58	1.05	88	.060	5	1.00	.004	.08	.1	.08	1.5	.1	.05	7	<.5
P-06-S-5	.4	30.2	5.1	45	.1	11.4	28.8	312	4.40	12.0	.9	8.5	.2	25	.1	.1	.1	116	.71	.048	2	61	1.01	20	.199	8	2.08	.008	.04	.1	.08	3.8	.1	.05	8	1.3
P-06-SS-3	1.2	106.3	5.8	50	.1	16.6	12.3	318	2.77	39.1	1.4	16.3	.4	23	.2	.6	.1	99	.63	.119	5	58	.82	21	.093	3	5.28	.015	.02	.3	.14	5.7	.1	.06	14	1.0
P-06-SS-4	.4	96.7	44.9	107	1.1	58.5	34.8	1177	4.96	711.0	.1	6761.5	.3	22	.8	1.2	.1	116	.55	.065	4	68	1.70	24	.122	6	2.78	.018	.04	7.4	.35	6.8	<.1	.13	8	1.1
P-06-SS-5	.3	161.4	9.0	105	.3	31.9	32.7	1875	5.16	8.2	.3	19.1	.7	15	.6	2.8	.1	136	.27	.069	5	56	1.38	52	.127	3	4.11	.011	.04	<.1	.23	10.6	.1	<.05	10	.9
P-06-SS-6	.6	74.3	6.9	36	.2	18.4	18.1	544	5.46	5.4	.4	57.7	.6	15	.2	.6	.1	149	.27	.053	3	34	.83	17	.216	3	2.70	.014	.04	<.1	.15	5.0	<.1	.09	11	1.7
ENP-06-SS-6	.6	75.6	6.5	36	.2	19.4	18.6	545	5.53	5.2	.4	5.5	.6	15	.1	.6	.1	147	.27	.054	3	35	.84	17	.216	3	2.76	.013	.04	<.1	.15	5.3	<.1	.10	11	1.8
P-06-SS-7	.5	47.8	12.3	30	<.1	19.0	10.2	233	3.09	6.2	.3	12.6	.2	14	.1	.7	.1	101	.25	.067	3	36	.70	14	.114	3	1.90	.012	.04	.1	.20	3.9	<.1	.12	8	2.1
P-06-SS-8	.6	123.2	6.0	30	.1	21.1	27.0	524	4.22	4.2	.3	12.5	.6	20	.2	.2	.1	125	.41	.053	2	61	.78	18	.210	1	2.05	.013	.04	.8	15	1.5	<.1	.09	8	2.0
P-06-SS-9	.4	134.0	9.0	30	.1	22.2	24.2	1001	4.14	20.5	.8	21.5	.8	21	.0	.5	.1	109	.69	.074	2	64	.93	15	.214	4	2.75	.028	.02	<.1	.18	5.0	<.1	.18	5	1.0
P-06-SS-10	.7	53.1	12.8	30	.2	19.9	10.4	273	4.16	7.4	.6	10.7	.2	14	.2	.4	.2	128	.18	.104	3	48	.73	10	.124	3	2.17	.009	.06	.1	.20	4.3	<.1	.16	11	3.0
P-06-SS-11	.5	104.8	8.0	30	.1	21.8	21.0	503	4.45	12.7	.2	7.2	.1	24	.1	.2	.1	157	.51	.088	2	61	.82	8	.086	8	2.18	.008	.02	.1	.07	5.8	<.1	.05	8	1.3
P-06-SS-12	.5	142.7	5.0	40	.1	22.2	22.5	705	3.04	40.7	.4	14.4	.5	22	.1	.4	<.1	120	.90	.050	4	64	1.02	24	.212	5	2.60	.026	.02	.1	.11	5.7	<.1	.02	7	1.1
P-06-SS-13	.4	70.7	1.6	30	.1	20.0	22.0	1020	3.05	18.0	.1	8.5	.5	22	.2	<.1	118	.91	.065	4	60	1.12	31	.100	6	2.84	.021	.03	.1	.11	5.0	<.1	.07	11	1.7	
STANDARD D57	20.4	111.0	71.3	413	.9	57.2	9.9	625	2.42	47.4	4.9	71.0	4.3	68	6.4	6.0	4.5	86	.92	.079	12	166	1.07	372	.125	38	.96	.071	.43	3.7	.20	2.5	4.2	.22	4	3.2

GROUP 10X - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

07-22-2006 P02:50

Data 1 FA _____ DATE RECEIVED: JUL 10 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....



**ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.**

852 East Hastings, Vancouver, B.C., CANADA V6A 1R6

Phone: (604) 253-3158 Fax: (604) 253-1716

Our GST # 100035377 RT

**DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD.**350 - 885 Dunsmuir St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1N5Inv.#: **A603466**

Date: Jul 26 2006

QTY	ASSAY	PRICE	AMOUNT
16	GROUP 1DX @	11.30	180.80
16	SS80 - SEDIMENT @	1.75	28.00
	SURCHARGE FOR UNDER 20 SAMPLES PER BATCH		208.80 25.00
	GST Taxable		233.80
	6.00% GST		14.03
	CAD \$		247.83

Project: Fondora
Samples submitted by Neil Perk

COPIES 1

Please pay last amount shown. Return one copy of this invoice with payment.
TERMS: Net two weeks. 1.5 % per month charged on overdue accounts.

[COPY 1]

**ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.**

852 East Hastings,, Vancouver, B.C., CANADA V6A 1R6

Phone: (604) 253-3158 Fax: (604) 253-1716

Our GST # 100035377 RT

**DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD.**350 - 885 Dunsmuir St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1N5Inv.#: **A603720**

Date: Aug 2 2006

QTY	ASSAY	PRICE	AMOUNT
11	GROUP 1DX @	9.61	105.71
11	R150 - ROCK @	4.80	52.80
			<hr/>
		GST Taxable	158.51
		6.00% GST	9.51
			<hr/>
		CAD \$	168.02

Project: Fondora
 Samples submitted by Neil Perk
 UNIT PRICE REFLECTS 15% DISCOUNT

COPIES 1

Please pay last amount shown. Return one copy of this invoice with payment.

TERMS: Net two weeks. 1.5 % per month charged on overdue accounts.

[COPY 2]