RD Project – Reconnaissance and Sampling

Claim ID Numbers: 532103, 549610, 550012 and 556426

Omineca Mining Division
NTS 093M04E
Project Centre: UTM NAD 83: Zone 9, 587000 West
6111000 North
Registered Owner: Doug Warkentin
Operator: Crucible Resources Ltd.

Armagosa, Mudflat Creek, Cap and Brian Boru Creek Areas - Reconnaissance and Sampling Report

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Prepared By: Doug Warkentin, P.Eng

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 3

Location and Access 3
Tenure Information 4
Regional Geology 6
Local Geology 7
Property History 8
Summary of Work 9

Work Program 9

Sampling and Data Collection 9
Discussion of Results 12

References 14

Author's Qualifications 15

Statement of Costs 16

FIGURES

1 RD Project Location Map 4
2 Project Tenure Outline 6
3 Area Geology 7

TABLES

1 RD Project Mineral Titles 5
2 Known Mineral Occurrences on the RD Project 8
3 Rock and Silt Sample Analytical Results 10

Appendix 1 – Sample Location Maps

Appendix 2 – Assay Reports

Introduction

Location and Access

The RD Project is located along the rugged Rocher Deboule Mountain Range, south of New Hazelton, B.C. Direct road access into the area is limited, but services are relatively close in New Hazelton and Smithers. Parts of the area have limited access via seasonal 4WD road, but most of the project area is only accessible by helicopter, or on foot. Past producing mines in the area are at high elevation, and glaciers cover some of the peaks.

The main road accessing the claims is the old Rocher Deboule mine road, with branches accessing the Red Rose mine and the Armagosa workings. This road follows Juniper Creek northeast from Skeena Crossing on the Yellowhead highway about 10 km south of New Hazelton. This road is presently washed out in several locations, and is only passable for about five kilometers beyond the highway intersection.

The Cap, or Comeau, workings lie on a separate claim block approximately 4 kilometers northwest of the principal claim group. This area is at a lower elevation are readily accessible via a short four-wheel drive road off of Comeau Road, about 5 kilometers southwest of New Hazelton, near the community of South Hazelton. The historical workings are close to this road, near the eastern claim boundary.

Besides the Cap workings, the Armagosa, and Brunswick prospects, and the Red Rose tailings are the only known mineral occurrences on the claims that are potentially road accessible. The Brian Boru Creek area was historically accessed by a marked trail beginning from its intersection with the Juniper Creek road. This trail is now highly overgrown and poorly marked, making ground access difficult. The only developed ground access to the project area lying on the eastern slopes of the Rocher Deboule range is via Mudflat Creek. From the Yellowhead highway, a 4 km long four-wheel drive road accesses the trailhead of a well-used recreation trail, which leads to the alpine valley at the head of the creek. A marked route leads over the south ridge of this valley into the northeastern part of the project area, above Porphyry Creek.

The known prospective areas are generally at high elevation (often above the tree-line), and many are exposed on precipitous slopes or in high glacial valleys.

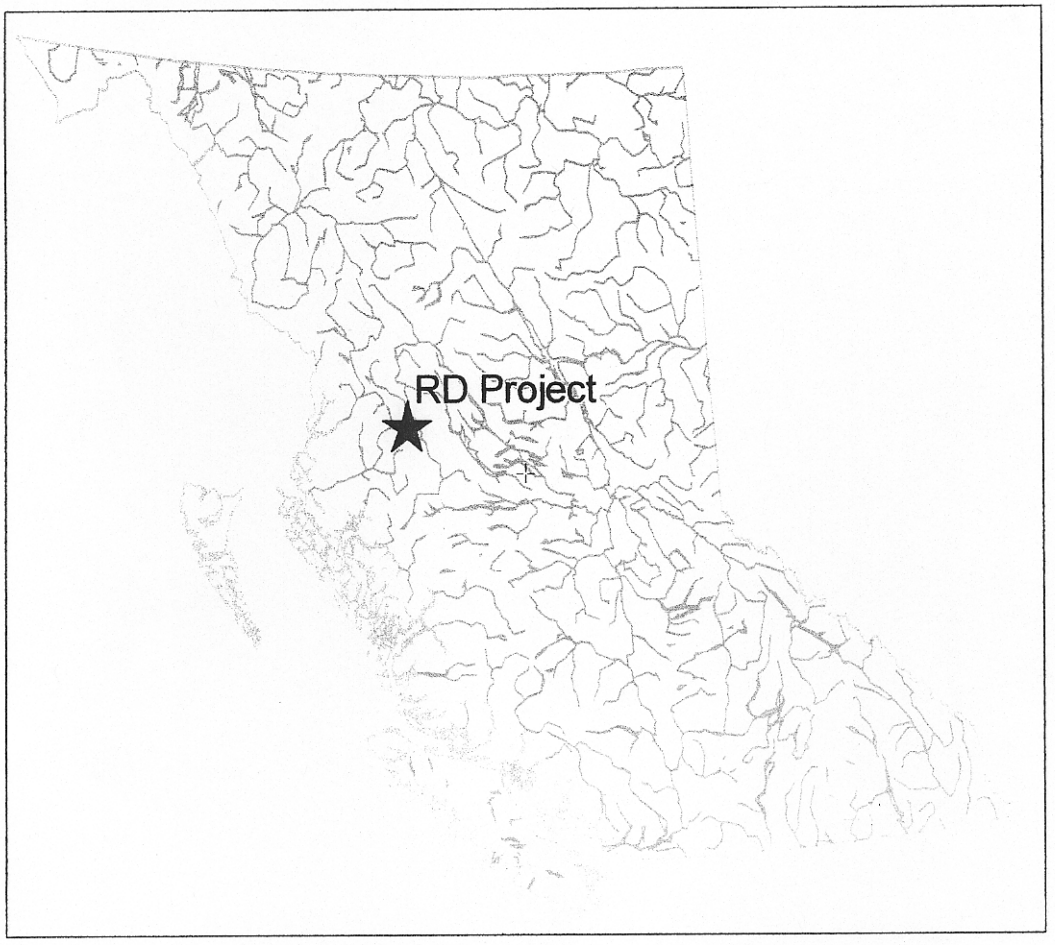

Figure 1 – RD Project Location Map

Tenure Information

The RD Project covers a total contiguous area of slightly more than 4600 hectares of Mineral Titles in good standing. The project also includes a separate non-contiguous title of 258 hectares located approximately 4 kilometres northwest of the main project area. The claims are held by the author and are under option to Crucible Resources Ltd and private partners, with Crucible acting as the operator.

Details of the Mineral Tenures are listed in Table 1. Expiry dates shown in this table reflect the application of work described in this report. A detailed breakdown of the application of this work is included in attached Statement of Work Confirmations.

Figure 2 outlines the tenures of the RD project. There are a small number of crown-granted claims that underlie parts of the project claims. All such cases are partial boundary overlaps. This includes the Tungsten 1, 2 and 3 crown-granted claims, which are a part of the Red Rose Mine group, and which partially overlap the Brunswick claim. It also includes the Brian Boru 1 and 2 crown granted claims, which overlap the southern edge of the BBSE claim. These crown-granted claims are not shown in Figure 2.

Table 1: RD Project Mineral Titles

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Good To Date	Area (Ha)
532096	BRUNSWICK	145582 (100%)	2008/jun/15	314.46
532103	ARMAGOSA	145582 (100%)	2008/jun/15	166.40
532105	SLATER	145582 (100%)	2008/jun/15	92.52
535639	OHIO EAST	145582 (100%)	2008/jun/15	369.75
542244	PORPHYRY	145582 (100%)	2008/jun/15	462.20
542246	TINA	145582 (100%)	2008/jun/15	462.39
542247	RIDGE	145582 (100%)	2008/jun/15	462.53
542254	JUPITER	145582 (100%)	2008/jun/15	462.65
547139	TILTUSHA	145582 (100%)	2008/jun/15	185.05
549605	KILLARNEY	145582 (100%)	2008/jan/20	148.17
549610	PORPHYRY WEST	145582 (100%)	2008/jun/15	258.76
550012	COMEAU	145582 (100%)	2008/sep/01	258.61
556426	BRIAN BORU	145582 (100%)	2008/apr/20	333.34
567326	SLATE CREEK	145582 (100%)	2008/oct/03	444.30
567334	BORU EAST	145582 (100%)	2008/oct/03	463.00
	15 Titles		**Total**	**4884.1**

145582 - Doug Warkentin

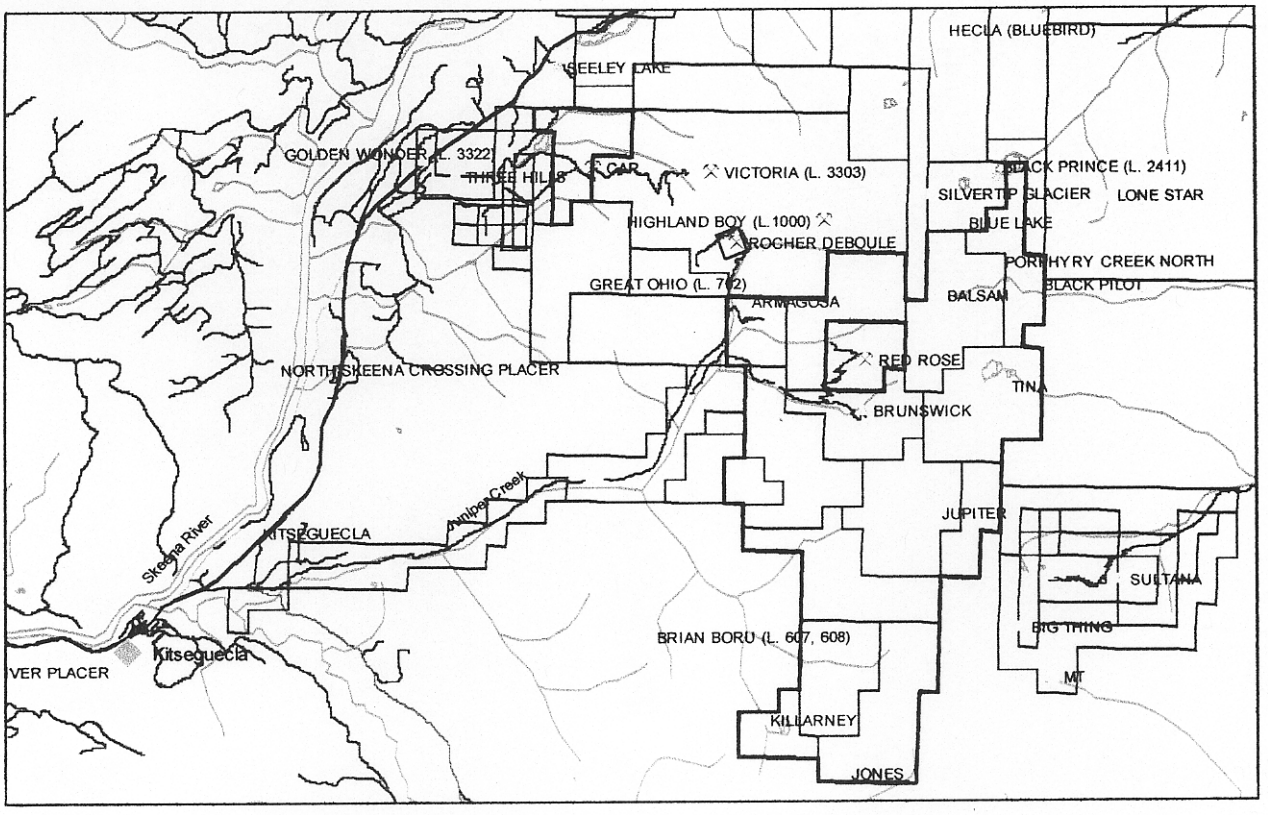

Figure 2 – Project Tenure Outline

Regional Geology

The western part of the project area is underlain by the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group - Red Rose Formation clastic sediments, and the Cretaceous Kasalka Group - Brian Boru Formation andesitic volcanics, while the eastern portion is underlain by Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusives (the Rocher Deboule stock), which form a massive prominently jointed body of porphyritic (biotite & K-Spar phenocrysts) granodiorite. Alpite, pegmatite, porphyritic andesite, felsite, lamprophyre and granitoid dykes/sills are common throughout the pluton. NNW trending steeply dipping joint structures are prominent in the contact zone of the Cretaceous pluton and Jurassic volcanics/sediments. This NNW trending joint set parallels the contact, and there is a subsidiary set of joints perpendicular to the contact, which roughly traces the main mineral trend (i.e. 070 strike, moderate to steep N dip). Several prominent faults traverse the area, including the N-S trending Cap and Chicago faults.

The general geology of the claim area is shown on Figure 3.

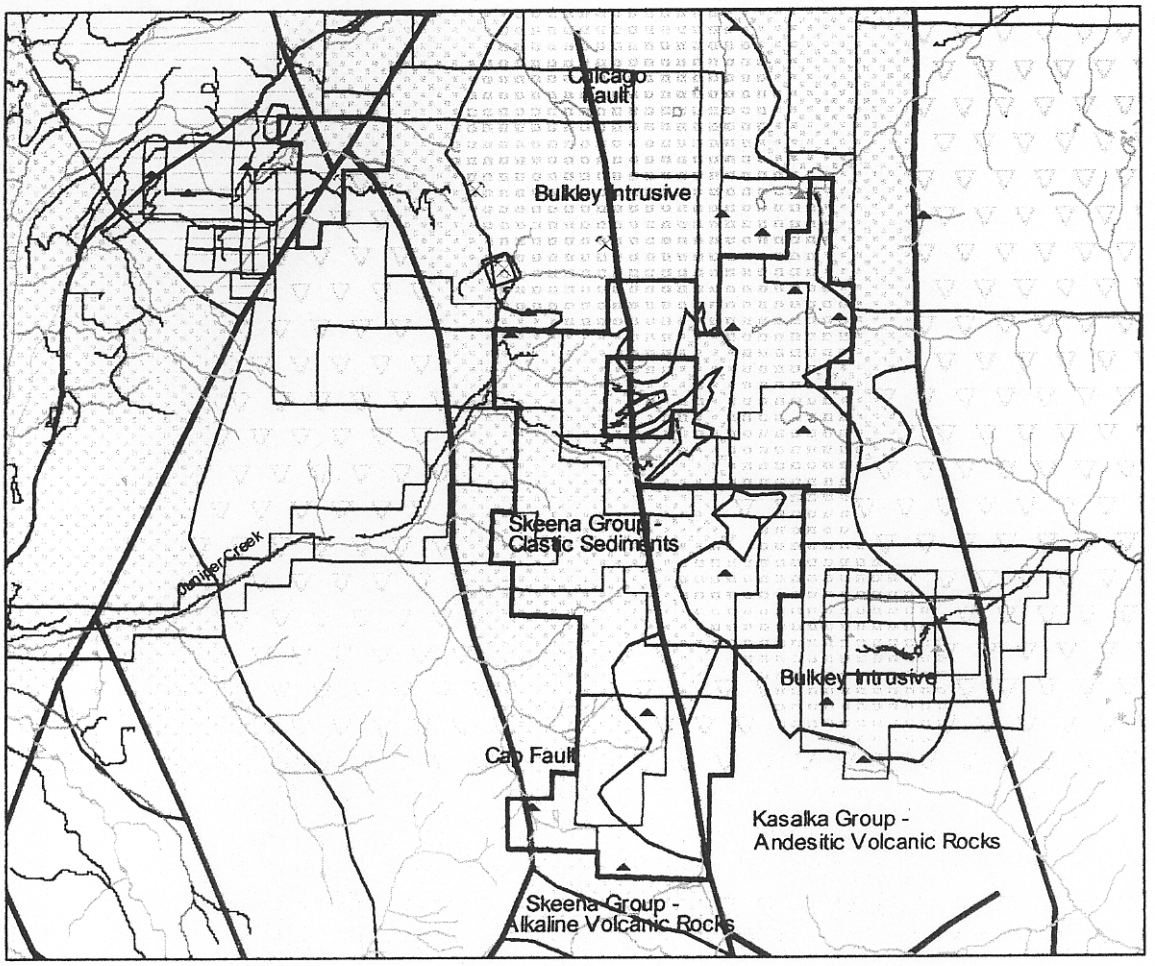

Figure 3 – Area Geology

Local Geology

The project areas included in this report are primarily underlain by argillites and greywacke of the Red Rose Formation, much of which has been altered to hornfels, particularly toward the porphyrytic intrusives that form the center of the project area. These rocks strike northeast and dip 45° southeast. In the Brunswick prospect area, some intrusive dioritic dykes are evident.

Two major fault systems cross the area, and appear to intersect to the west of the Brunswick prospect. The Chicago Creek Fault is a major north-south normal fault with an estimated displacement of 600 to 900 meters. It has been traced over a total length of nearly 35 kilometers. The Mill Fault trends east-southeast, following Red Rose Creek. It appears to have been displaced several hundred meters to the south by the Chicago Creek Fault.

Known mineralization in the area occurs as base and precious metal values in quartz vein structures located along fractures and shears related to northeast or northwest trending faults. Most of the known mineral occurrences (aside from the southern Jones-Killarney-Brian Boru

showings) lie within 1000 meters of the contact of the Rocher Deboule intrusive stock with the surrounding country rock. Past production in the area has principally been for copper and tungsten, but values in gold, silver, cobalt, molybdenum, lead and zinc are also found.

In the Brian Boru Creek area, besides narrow veins containing base metal sulphides, there is also reportedly semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization occurring along the contact between andesitic and rhyolitic volcanics.

Property History

The area has a long history of exploration and development, dating back to at least 1910. Between 1915 and 1954 the area saw substantial production from the Rocher Deboule and Red Rose mines, as well as lesser production from the Victoria, Cap and Highland Boy mines. Since the closing of these mines, there has continued to be intermittent exploration, with the most substantial work occurring in the 1980's on the Rocher Deboule/Victoria, Red Rose and Killarney/Jones prospects.

Table 2. Reported Mineral Occurrences on the RD Project

Occurrence	Status	Commodities	Production (tonnes)	Historical Grades (Date)
Armagosa	Showing	Cu, W		
Balsam	Showing	Cu		
Black Pilot	Showing	Zn		
Brian Boru	Showing	Ag, Zn, Pb		220.5g/t Ag, 1.84% Pb, 11.27% Zn (1954)
Brunswick	Prospect	Ag, Zn, Pb, Au, Cu		3802g/t Ag, 1g/t Au, 1.9% Cu, 17.3% Pb, 28.4% Zn (1954)
Cap	Past Producer	Cu, Ag, Au, Zn	26	301.5g/t Ag, 3.6g/t Au, 5.9% Cu (1917)
Jones	Showing	Cu, Zn		
Jupiter	Showing	Cu, Mo		
Killarney	Showing	Ag, Zn, Pb, Sn		19.9g/t Ag, 0.19% Pb, 0.11% Sn, 1.04% Zn (1984)
Porphyry Crk N.	Showing	Mo		
Tina	Showing	Mo		

BC's Minfile database lists 11 separate occurrences on the RD Project property. Other occurrences are mentioned briefly by other sources, but have not been confirmed. A summary of the listed occurrences is given in Table 2. The only past producer on the property is the Cap Mine, which falls on the property boundary, and which only had very minor production recorded from 1917. The most developed of these occurrences is the Brunswick, which has two adits, 20 and 52 meters long, as well as several open cuts. Others that reportedly have some old development workings include the Armagosa, Black Pilot, Brian Boru, Cap, Jones and Killarney, consisting of small open cuts or short adits.

In addition to these prospects, the Red Rose mill site and tailings are located on the property. A survey in 1987 indicated that approximately 5000 tonnes of tailings remain in the tailings pond area. These were reported to contain roughly 0.5-1.0% Cu, 0.05% Mo and 0.02 oz/ton Au. Sampling in

2006 showed additional tailings deposited further downstream along Red Rose Creek, which contained similar grades, along with greater than 0.3% W.

Summary of Work

Seven days were spent on the property between August 5th and 12th, 2007. Four separate areas were visited, including Brian Boru Creek, Armagosa Creek, alpine areas above Mudflat Creek, and the area of the historical Cap Mine workings. This work was basic property reconnaissance and included investigation of access routes, identifying historical workings, stream sediment sampling and limited float, talus and rock sampling. Rock samples consisted mainly of talus and float material originating from higher slopes and, along with the stream sediment sampling, were aimed at identifying prospective areas for future exploration work. In addition a small number of samples were collected from old workings and altered or mineralized outcroppings.

In these investigations, the only definite historical workings identified were from the Cap mine. In the Armagosa Creek area there are reportedly historical workings in the area visited, but none were identified. In total, 17 rock or chip samples and 10 stream sediment samples were collected. These included 10 float/talus samples, 5 chip samples from surface outcrops and two chip samples from the Cap adit.

Work Program

Sampling and Data Collection

All sample locations are identified on the maps in Appendix 1, along with principal stream sediment geochemistry results. Assay results for rock and stream sediment samples are summarized in Table 3. Complete assay reports are included in Appendix 2. All rock samples were dried, crushed, split and pulverized before being analyzed for gold by fire assay and for a 34 element scan by ICP-AES following an aqua regia digestion. In addition, 4 talus rock samples collected in the Armagosa Creek area were submitted for a repeat assay by ICP-AES following a multi-acid digestion to check for possible refractory mineral values.

Stream sediment samples were dried and screened at 80 mesh and the fine fraction was analyzed for gold by fire assay and for a 34 element scan by ICP-AES with aqua regia digestion.

The various sites visited and samples collected are described below.

Brian Boru Creek Area

Old BC Ministry of Mines annual reports indicate the presence of zinc mineralization on the south ridge above the North Fork of Brian Boru Creek. Access to this area is poor, consisting of a highly overgrown old trail along the north side of the creek from its confluence with Juniper Creek. During this visit, the mineralized zone was not visited, but it was visible from the upper valley of the North

Fork as a prominent zone of oxidation on the ridge above. Stream sediment samples were collected along upper branches of this creek upstream from this apparent mineralization, as well as along tributaries draining the north slope of this valley.

Table 3: Rock and Silt Sample Analytical Results

Sample #	Date	Description	Width m	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Co %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	W %	Mo %
	Brian Boru Creek										
CR70806-s1	06/08/2007	Stream Sediment		0.000	<0.01	0.002	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.001	<.001
CR70806-s2	06/08/2007	Stream Sediment		0.001	0.24	0.004	0.03	0.00	0.01	<.001	0.001
CR70806-s3	06/08/2007	Stream Sediment		0.000	<0.01	0.003	0.02	0.01	0.00	<.001	<.001
CR70806-s4	06/08/2007	Stream Sediment		0.001	<0.01	0.002	0.01	0.00	0.01	<.001	<.001
CR70807-s5	07/08/2007	Stream Sediment		0.000	<0.01	0.003	0.01	0.00	0.03	<.001	<.001
	Armagosa Area										
CR70809-s1	07/08/2007	Stream Sediment		0.015	<0.01	0.005	0.05	0.00	0.02	<.001	0.003
CR70809-s2	07/08/2007	Stream Sediment		0.004	<0.01	0.002	0.02	0.03	0.01	<.001	0.001
CR70809-s3	07/08/2007	Stream Sediment		0.001	<0.01	0.001	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.002	0.001
CR70809-s4	07/08/2007	Stream Sediment		0.001	<0.01	0.001	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.001	0.001
CR70809-1	09/08/2007	3' chip across highly alt seds.	0.9	0.001	<0.01	0.001	0.01	0.00	0.00	<.001	0.001
CR70809-2	09/08/2007	2.5' chip across shear zone	0.8	0.001	<0.01	0.000	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.001	0.024
CR70809-3A	09/08/2007	Talus - small qtz material (common)		0.005	0.03	0.009	0.02	0.00	0.00	<.001	0.023
CR70809-3B	09/08/2007	Talus - massive sulphide material		0.033	1.03	0.010	>1.0	0.00	0.02	0.003	0.002
CR70809-3C	09/08/2007	Talus - Fe ox., hornfelsed seds (common)		0.001	<0.01	0.002	0.01	0.00	0.00	<.001	0.003
CR70809-3D	09/08/2007	Talus - larger qtz vein material		0.003	0.11	0.001	0.00	0.00	0.00	<.001	0.036
CR70809-4	09/08/2007	Qtz breccia vein flt in road (5")		0.001	<0.01	0.000	0.03	0.00	0.01	<.001	0.067
	Mudflat Creek Area										
CR70810-s1	07/08/2007	Stream Sediment		0.001	<0.01	0.003	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.001	0.003
CR70810-1	07/08/2007	Altered granodiorite float bldr		0.001	<0.01	0.002	0.02	0.00	0.00	<.001	0.002
CR70810-1A	07/08/2007	Min'd qtz in -1		0.010	0.66	0.017	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.074	0.024
CR70810-2	07/08/2007	4' gran. bldr, alt. with qtz and Fe stain		0.000	<0.01	0.002	0.00	0.00	0.00	<.001	0.001
CR70810-3	07/08/2007	Similar alt. bldr to -2		0.000	<0.01	0.001	0.00	0.00	0.00	<.001	0.001
CR70810-4	07/08/2007	Small qtz vein float		0.001	<0.01	0.004	0.03	0.00	0.00	<.001	0.027
	Cap Mine (Comeau)										
CR70811-1	07/08/2007	Chips across N-S shear 10 m into adit	1.2	0.002	0.06	0.002	0.00	0.06	0.46	<.001	<.001
CR70811-2	07/08/2007	Chips in 4' shear at portal	0.3	0.002	0.23	0.002	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.002	<.001
CR70811-3	07/08/2007	Chips across alt. outcrop	1.8	0.001	<0.01	0.000	0.00	0.01	0.04	<.001	0.001
CR70811-4	07/08/2007	Chips across face of narrow cut	1.2	0.001	<0.01	0.001	0.00	0.01	0.03	<.001	0.001
CR70811-5	07/08/2007	Alt. material in road cut		0.001	<0.01	0.001	0.00	0.02	0.03	<.001	<.001

Armagosa Creek Area

The Armagosa Creek area is between the past producing Red Rose and Rocher Deboule mines. On the north ridge above the creek are two historical prospects, the Great Ohio and the Armagosa, with the latter lying within the RD Project claim boundaries. An overgrown road off of the Juniper Creek road accesses the southwest portion of the north slope of the valley, leading to the area of the Armagosa prospect. Aside from being overgrown, this road is mainly in good condition and

easy to follow on foot. Two stream sediment samples (CR70809-s1 and s2) were collected from small streambeds draining the western end of the ridge, on the east side of Juniper Creek, just past the creek crossing. From these streams the road then leads around into the valley of Armagosa Creek and switchbacks up slope to cross a steep talus slope and end at a collapsed cabin near a small stream draining southward toward Armagosa Creek. Sediment samples were collected from this stream (CR70809-s3) and a parallel stream approximately 60 meters further east along the slope (CR70809-s4).

In the vicinity of the latter two streams, outcrops on the slope showed considerable shearing and iron staining in altered sediments, along with minor quartz. Chip samples were collected across two separate zones (CR70809-1 and 2).

On the talus slope just to the west of the above area, four samples were collected representing the principal rock types present in the talus. These included small and larger (up to 12") quartz vein-type float, which included some limonitic iron staining and breccia textures with hornblende (small – CR70809-3A, larger – CR70808-3D). Both of these types of float were fairly common in the talus. Less common were pieces of semi-massive sulphide (tetrahedrite?), also containing brecciated hornblende (CR70809-B). Finally, most common in the talus slope were highly iron-stained, fine-grained sediments (CR70809-C). Each of these samples was made up of chips from several rocks of that type in the talus slope. The talus area is in the form of a slide chute that appears to originate from a cirque in the ridge above, to the northeast of the sample location (shown on Map 2).

Along the Armagosa roadway were numerous larger pieces of brecciated quartz vein float, similar to CR70809-3D. Many of these were greater than 12" in diameter and some included small amounts of sulphides, including pyrite. A sample pf this float was also collected (CR70809-4).

Mudflat Creek Area

As noted, this area is accessible via a well-marked and maintained hiking trail from the Yellowhead highway east of New Hazelton. The trail passes to the north of the RD Project claims, providing access to the upper of two small lakes in a small, deep valley on the steep eastern slope of the Rocher Deboule range. From this lake a marked mountaineering route leads up a prominent ridge to the southeast. The upper slopes of this ridge, along with the Porphyry Creek valley to the south, are within the project boundaries.

Near the crest of the ridge is a small cirque filled with coarse talus boulders (many 5 to 10 feet across) derived from the walls of the cirque. This rock is predominantly granitic, with variable amounts of limonitic staining and occasional patchy quartz evident. Four chip samples were collected from boulders that showed signs of alteration, including quartz veining (CR70818-1, 1A, 2 and 3). One of these (CR70810-1A) was a sub-sample of oxidized quartz material occurring within a larger boulder. Further down the slope smaller pieces of quartz vein-type float were evident. This float showed minor sulphides, including molybdenite (CR70810-4).

A single stream sediment sample was also collected (CR70810-s1) from a small streambed draining this upper talus area.

Cap Mine Area

The old workings of the Cap mine are readily accessible along a dirt road that climbs up the northwest foothills of the Rocher Deboule range from South Hazelton. The most significant of the historical workings identified within the project area was an adit on the north side of the road, just above the lowest switchback curve. The adit remains open aside from minor sloughing at the portal. At the portal, the adit has a bearing of 130°, but turns northward to an approximately eastward bearing after 30 meters. The adit continues on for at least another 20-30 meters, but was not investigated beyond that point. About 10 meters in from the portal a north trending shear zone is cut. This zone, showing both limonitic staining and clay gouge, was sampled over a width of four feet (CR70811-1). At the portal is another zone of heavily limonitic alteration. The dimensions and strike of this zone were not determined due to the cover of surrounding overburden, but a sample was collected over a one foot width showing minor quartz in an overall exposed width of four feet (CR70811-2).

Further upslope to the East are several overgrown open cuts and cat-trenches. Near a higher switchback in the road, chip samples were collected over six feet of exposed bedrock showing iron staining in altered fine-grained sediments (CR70811-3). A few meters to the north of this exposure was a deeper rock cut. Chip samples were collected over four feet of exposed face at the end of the cut (CR70811-4) with similar altered sediments to CR70811-3, but also containing minor quartz. A short distance back down the road, similar altered sediments are exposed in the road cut (CR70811-5).

Discussion of Results

Rock Sampling

Aside from those collected in the Cap Mine area, rock samples were mainly for geochemical purposes. Generally these were collected from talus slopes with clear origins on high ridges above, in areas of reported mineral occurrences.

In the Armagosa area, rock samples included two zones of sheared and altered bedrock. The first of these showed no values, but the second, located at the end of the old access road, near some old collapsed buildings, showed a slightly anomalous copper level (0.017%), and a significant molybdenum grade (0.024%). Samples from the nearby talus slope gave indications of stronger mineralization further upslope. Oxidized country rock (CR70809-3C) showed elevated (but sub-economic) levels of gold, copper and molybdenum. The talus also included substantial amounts of vein material, consisting mainly of brecciated quartz, but also occasional massive sulphide. The massive sulphide showed the highest values (>1% Cu, 35.4 g/t Ag and 1.14 g/t Au), indicating the present of high-grade veins of potential economic importance. The quartz material was quite common in the talus, as well as lower down and to the west, along the roadway. This material proved to be fairly low in copper (0 .001 to 0.025%) and slightly anomalous in precious metals (0.02 to 0.17 g/t Au and <0.2 to 3.7 g/t Ag), but carried consistently elevated molybdenum values (0.023 to 0.067% Mo). These results indicate that the relatively abundant quartz veins known to occur along this ridge, most of which have previously been reported to be barren, actually carry significant molybdenum values which could justify further evaluation.

On the ridge to the south of Mudflat Creek, there are reported to be several narrow veins containing scheelite and other values. The known portions of these prospects are located outside of the boundaries of the RD Project, but strike upward toward the claim boundary. In addition, a molybdenum prospect of unknown nature is reported to lie on the Porphyry Creek side of this same ridge. Talus from the upper part of this ridge was mainly granitic intrusive material, and those samples that represented the bulk of this rock gave minimal values. Altered material, including iron stained intrusive rock and quartz veining and float showed some values, however. Altered intrusive in the vicinity of a quartz vein (CR70810-1) carried slightly anomalous gold, copper and molybdenum values (0.03 g/t Au, 0.017% Cu and 0.002% Mo), while the adjacent quartz carried a significant amount of tungsten (0.07%) as well as minor values in other metals (0.33 g/t Au, 22.6 g/t Ag, 0.017% Co, 0.027% Cu and 0.024% Mo). Smaller pieces of mineralised quartz collected at a lower elevation showed only minor copper (0.031%) and molybdenum (0.026%).

In the Cap Mine area, altered bedrock samples showed minimal base metal values (although lead and zinc levels were higher than in other areas), but gold may have been slightly anomalous at 0.02 to 0.03 g/t. In the adit neither of the zones sampled showed high values, but gold was even more anomalous, at 0.06 and 0.08 g/t and some minor base metal (i.e. 0.46% Zn in the adit and 0.081% Cu at the portal) and silver (2.1 g/t in the adit and 8 g/t at the portal). Leaching may have reduced base metal values, as both zones appeared to be highly oxidized and limonitic. These zones are likely related to a major fault that passes through this area, and these results may indicate potential for finding economic mineralization associated with this fault. The actual Cap vein was not identified in these workings.

Stream Sediment Sampling

Stream sediment samples collected in the upper basin of Brian Boru Creek were aimed at better defining strong zinc values on this creek in B.C. Regional Geochemcial Survey data. While the zinc values in these samples tended to be higher than for other parts of the project area, all were substantially lower than the regional data. This is consistent with a source for this anomaly along the ridge to the south of the North Fork of Brian Boru Creek. Along this ridge is a prominent zone of iron staining several hundred meters long, with a talus slope extending down toward the creek well below the location of the stream sediment samples reported here. Other samples all came from streams draining the north slope of the creek, indicating that this zone of potential zinc mineralization does not have significant outcrops to the north of the creek. Aside from the low zinc levels, the two highest samples (CR70806-s2 and –s3) showed strong copper levels, with –s2 having the highest value (301 ppm) along with a high silver value (8.3 ppm) and an anomalous gold value (0.03 g/t). The streams drain an area to the east and northeast that crossed by the Chicago Creek fault, which appears to be associated with known ore deposits to the north, and may therefore also carry associated mineralization in this area.

In the Armagosa area, all stream sediment samples were from very small tributary streams draining the steep north slope of the basin. All four samples gave strong copper values (ranging from 197 to 493 ppm) along with anomalous molybdenum (10 to 26 ppm). All were also anomalous in gold (0.04 g/t or greater), especially toward the western end of the ridge, where a value of 0.52 g/t Au was obtained. The more easterly samples also showed anomalous tungsten values (12 and 17 ppm). These values also support the presence of strong mineralization on the ridge above, likely in the form of narrow high-grade veins. The area of slope above CR70809-s1 and –s2 near the western end of the ridge appear to have particularly high potential for a narrow high-grade copper-

gold vein, similar to those mined at the Rocher Deboule mine a short distance to the north. The potential for copper and/or molybdenum mineralization appears to remain high to the east, possibly with lower gold values, but increasing tungsten values, similar to the Red Rose mine to the east.

The single stream sediment sample collected above Mudflat Creek gave a very high response for both copper and molybdenum (572 and 27 ppm, respectively), along with lesser responses for gold (0.03 g/t) and tungsten (12 ppm). Since this stream emerged from talus, the extent of the drainage is uncertain, but the result gives a positive indication of the potential for finding significant copper-molybdenum occurrences along the ridge rising up to the east and south.

References

BC DEPT. of ENERGY MINES and PETROLEUM RESOURCES, Minfile Mineral Occurrence Database.

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Author's Qualifications

I, Douglas Warkentin, P.Eng., a professional engineer with a business address at 745 East 30th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., certify that:

I have been a Registered Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia since 1992.

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. and hold a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Mining and Mineral Process Engineering.

I have practiced my profession as a metallurgist and mineral process engineer for 20 years.

I am currently employed as a metallurgical engineer by Kemetco Research Inc., Vancouver B.C., and have previously been employed as a process engineer by Vista Mines Inc., Coastech Research Inc., NTBC Research Corp., Biomet Mining Ltd., Blue Sky Mines Ltd. and Vizon Scitec Inc.

Since 2001 I have acted as an independent engineering consultant for a number of mining clients on projects that have included mine site sampling and evaluation.

I am a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 in relation to metallurgical testing and evaluation programs.

I directly conducted or supervised all sampling, sample handling and preparation related to the RD Project that is described in this report.

I am the sole author of this report.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 23rd day of December 2007.

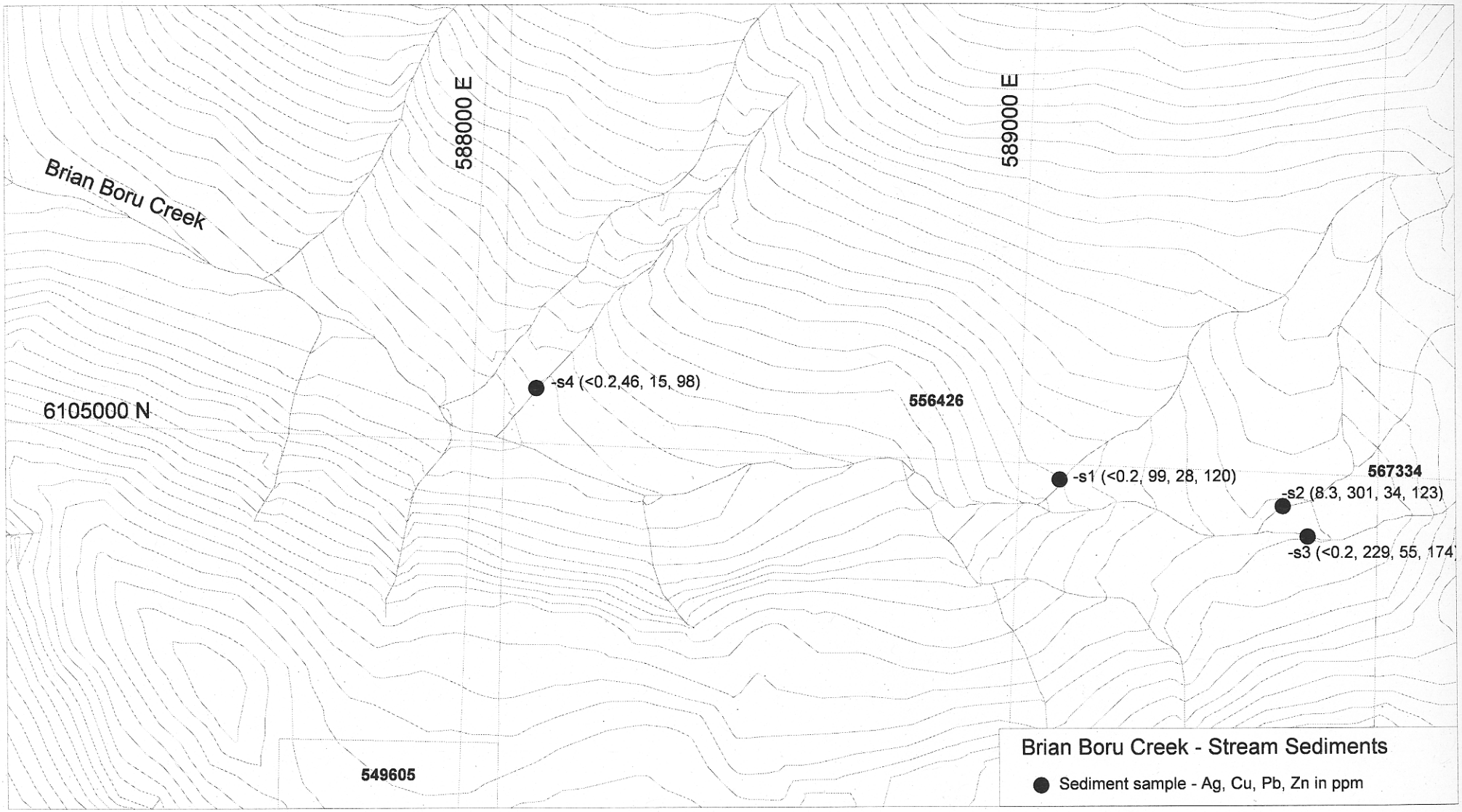
Doug Warkentin, PEng.
Metallurgical Engineer

Statement of Costs

Site Reconnaissance and Sampling	
Site Labour (70 hours @ $45/hr)	$3150.00
Transportation (air and ground)	$702.68
Meals and Accommodation (8 days)	$1061.03
Sample Analysis	
Sample Preparation (26 samples @ $5.50/sample)	$143.00
Sample Assaying (26 samples)	$510.40
Report Preparation	$900.00
Total Cost	**$6,467.11**

Appendix 1 – Sample Location Maps

Map 1 - Brian Boru Creek Area



SCALE 1 : 10,000

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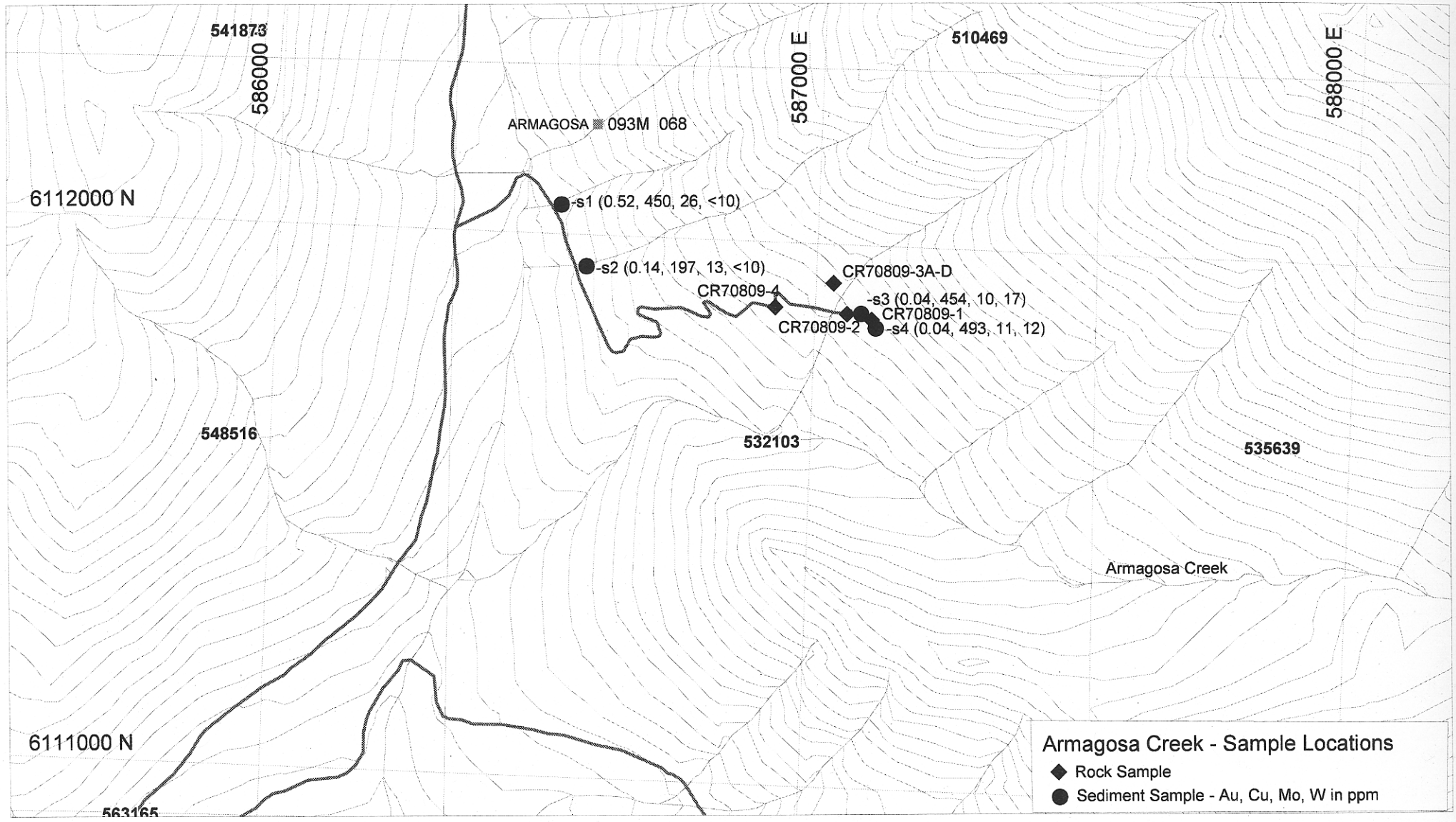
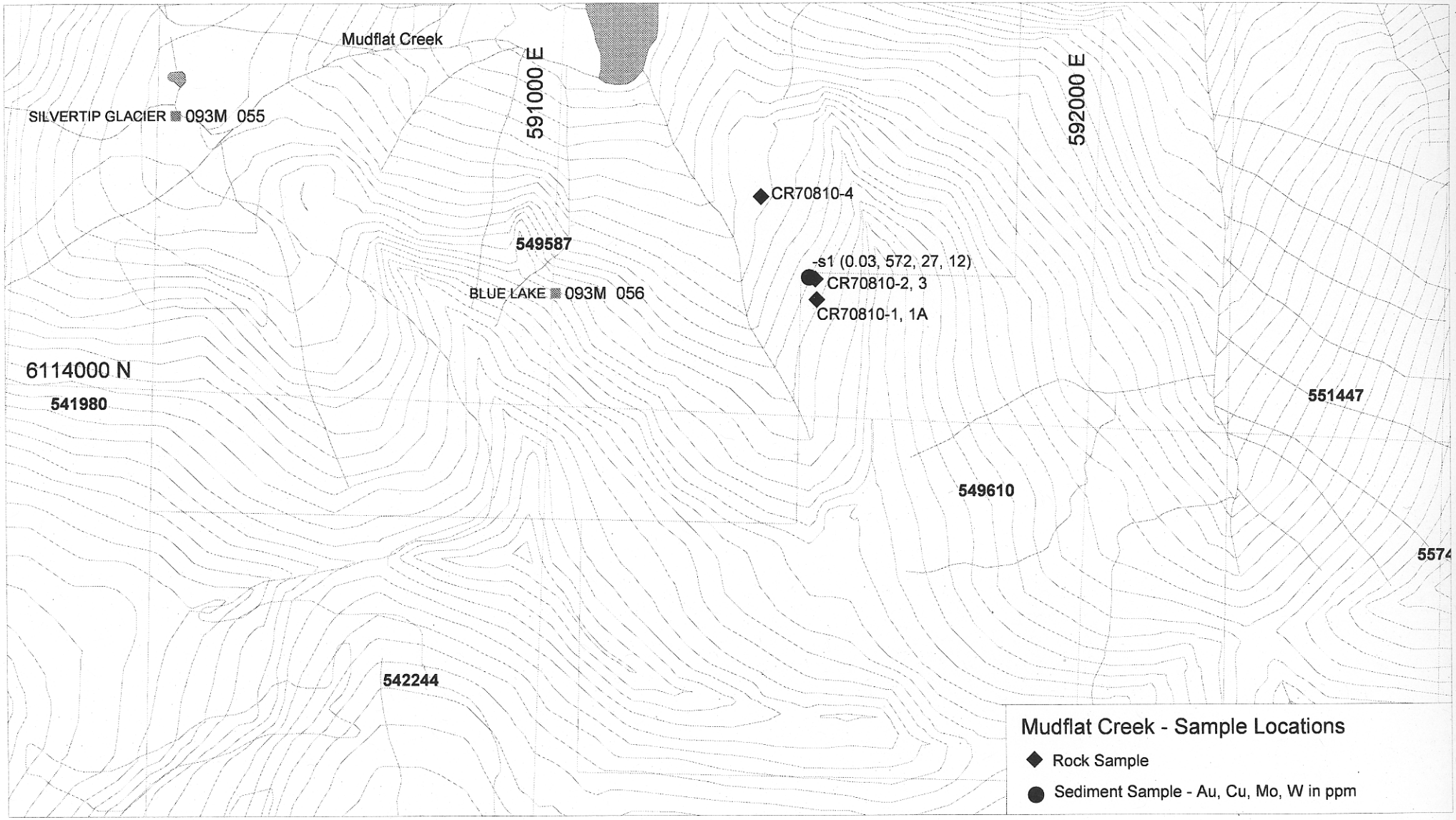
METERS

N

Map 2 - Armagosa Creek Area



Map 3 - Mudflat Creek Area



SCALE 1 : 10,000

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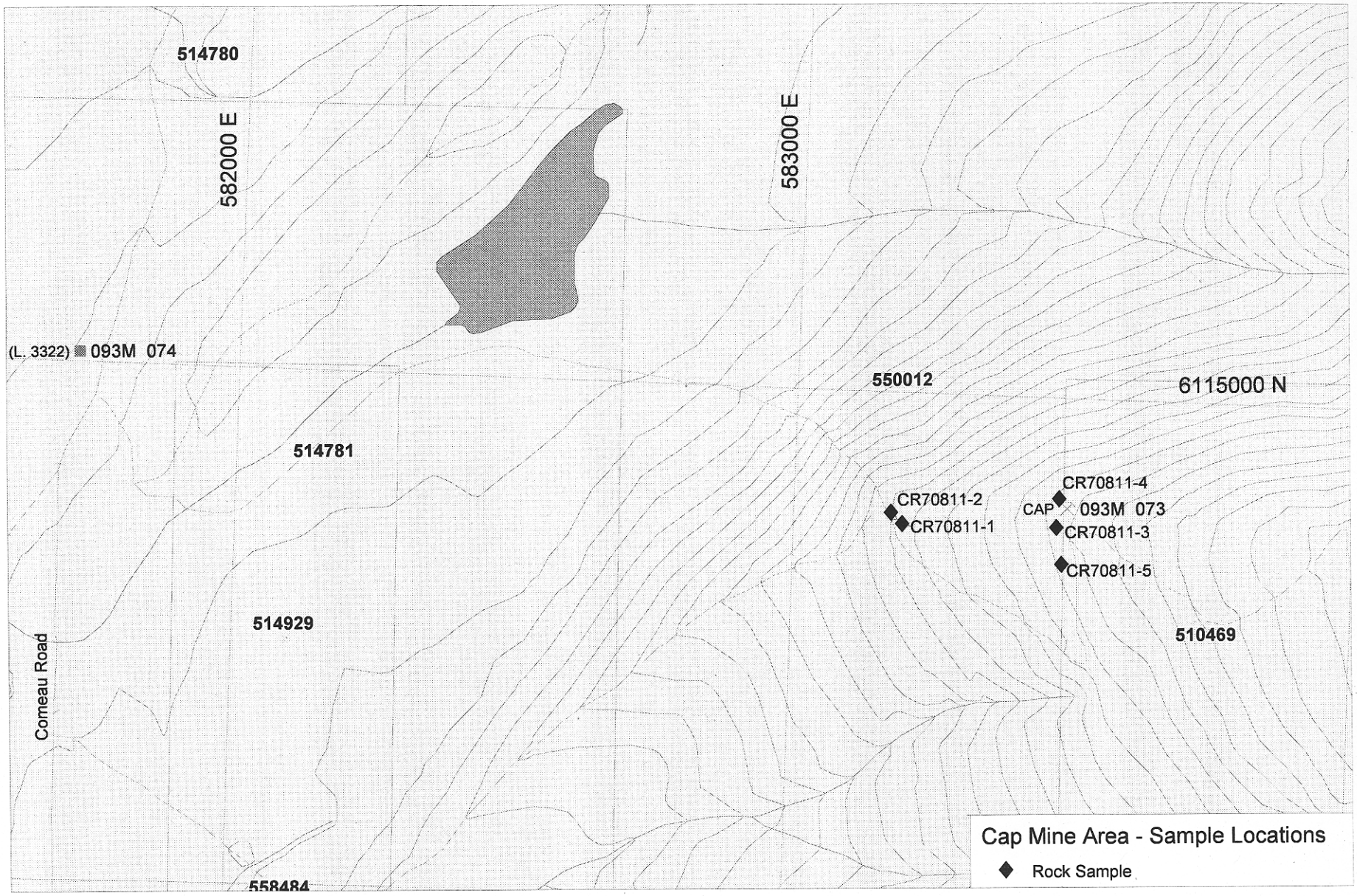
METERS

N

Map 4 - Cap Mine Area



Appendix 2 – Assay Reports

Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436
Fax: (604) 327-3423

Assay Certificate

7V-2024-PA1

Company: **Crucible Resources Ltd.**
Project:
Attn: Doug Warkentin

Nov-08-07

We *hereby certify* the following assay of 24 pulp samples submitted Sep-24-07

Sample Name	Au g/tonne	Au-Check g/tonne
CR70806-s1	<0.01	
CR70806-s2	0.03	
CR70806-s3	0.01	
CR70806-s4	0.02	
CR70807-s5	<0.01	
CR70809-s1	0.52	
CR70809-s2	0.14	
CR70809-s3	0.04	
CR70809-s4	0.04	
CR70810-s1	0.03	0.02
CR70809-1	0.02	
CR70809-2	0.02	
CR70809-3A	0.17	
CR70809-3B	1.14	
CR70809-3C	0.02	
CR70809-3D	0.10	
CR70809-4	0.02	
CR70810-1	0.03	
CR70810-1A	0.33	
CR70810-2	0.01	<0.01
CR70810-3	0.01	
CR70810-4	0.02	
CR70811-1	0.06	
CR70811-2	0.08	
*0701	0.36	
*BLANK	<0.01	

Certified by

Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436
Fax: (604) 327-3423

Assay Certificate

7V-2024-PA2

Company: **Crucible Resources Ltd.**
Project:
Attn: Doug Warkentin

Nov-08-07

We *hereby certify* the following assay of 24 pulp samples submitted Sep-24-07

Sample Name	Au g/tonne	Au-Check g/tonne
CR70811-3	0.02	0.02
CR70811-4	0.03	
CR70811-5	0.02	
*0701	0.38	
*BLANK	<0.01	

Certified by

Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Crucible Resources Ltd.
Attention: Doug Warkentin
Project:
Sample type:

Report No : 7V2024PJ
Date : Nov-08-07

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
CR70806-s1	<0.2	2.14	76	122	1.0	<5	0.76	3	15	51	99	2.76	<1	0.14	11	0.58	670	3	0.02	48	1207	28	0.14	<5	2	32	<5	0.05	<10	14	59	10	120	1
CR70806-s2	8.3	3.90	77	257	0.8	<5	0.77	<1	37	71	301	4.77	20	0.44	<10	1.09	951	6	0.18	63	1498	34	0.08	<5	6	37	26	0.21	167	<10	101	<10	123	5
CR70806-s3	<0.2	3.40	40	249	1.2	<5	1.20	3	25	46	229	4.33	<1	0.38	16	1.41	1173	<2	0.05	35	1293	55	0.06	<5	6	106	<5	0.09	<10	<10	89	<10	174	2
CR70806-s4	<0.2	2.15	20	161	0.7	<5	0.61	2	15	52	46	3.15	<1	0.12	13	0.65	669	<2	0.02	55	884	15	0.06	<5	3	64	<5	0.02	<10	<10	50	<10	98	2
CR70807-s5	<0.2	2.62	36	64	1.2	<5	0.37	3	33	63	93	6.51	<1	0.11	12	1.20	1157	<2	0.02	157	1225	28	0.05	7	4	48	<5	0.04	<10	<10	80	<10	290	3
CR70809-s1	<0.2	3.40	3097	121	1.4	81	1.08	3	54	28	450	4.74	<1	0.21	36	0.51	452	26	0.02	63	1647	25	0.13	6	4	54	<5	0.07	<10	62	77	<10	173	2
CR70809-s2	<0.2	1.84	514	84	<0.5	<5	0.55	2	20	30	197	4.18	4	0.22	18	0.66	339	13	0.02	27	1187	273	0.07	<5	4	29	<5	0.12	<10	15	87	<10	55	2
CR70809-s3	<0.2	2.56	247	55	0.8	<5	0.15	3	7	24	454	7.06	<1	0.15	<10	0.45	95	10	0.02	23	1299	24	0.26	10	2	28	<5	0.04	<10	32	68	17	29	3
CR70809-s4	<0.2	3.18	212	74	0.6	<5	0.16	4	11	33	493	10.21	3	0.25	<10	0.65	95	11	0.05	25	1381	9	0.38	<5	4	26	<5	0.06	<10	30	77	12	35	6
CR70810-s1	<0.2	1.43	18	596	0.6	<5	0.49	2	32	20	572	3.59	<1	0.14	24	0.62	587	27	0.01	19	1264	15	0.05	<5	5	52	7	0.06	<10	74	54	12	49	2
CR70809-1	<0.2	2.45	212	50	<0.5	<5	0.65	1	10	65	74	3.19	<1	0.25	<10	1.33	233	8	0.16	11	1124	<2	0.36	<5	6	60	<5	0.03	<10	12	79	<10	20	2
CR70809-2	<0.2	0.30	243	45	<0.5	<5	<0.01	2	2	72	172	6.63	<1	0.11	<10	0.12	<5	241	0.01	3	663	9	0.18	10	1	2	<5	0.01	<10	29	25	14	<1	5
CR70809-3A	0.9	0.03	7823	25	<0.5	<5	<0.01	<1	93	79	167	1.89	<1	0.02	<10	0.01	19	226	0.01	12	127	8	0.47	17	<1	<1	<5	<0.01	<10	14	4	<10	<1	3
CR70809-3B	35.4	0.91	>10000	31	<0.5	21	0.03	<1	102	67	>10000	11.46	<1	0.79	<10	0.76	104	21	0.01	73	508	39	>5.00	134	6	2	<5	0.12	<10	54	80	26	163	13
CR70809-3C	<0.2	1.64	264	71	<0.5	<5	0.11	2	17	77	108	4.41	<1	0.89	<10	1.17	193	30	0.03	56	532	3	1.07	<5	6	1	<5	0.09	<10	15	74	<10	10	5
CR70809-3D	3.7	0.04	1853	<10	<0.5	<5	0.01	<1	8	123	9	0.71	<1	0.02	512	0.01	25	357	0.01	6	586	10	0.30	30	2	<1	70	<0.01	108	38	3	<10	<1	9
CR70809-4	<0.2	0.01	674	<10	<0.5	<5	0.01	1	3	60	245	3.92	<1	0.01	<10	0.01	51	670	0.01	10	1495	17	0.64	25	<1	1	<5	<0.01	<10	19	6	<10	60	2
CR70810-1	<0.2	1.09	23	252	<0.5	<5	0.35	1	22	89	167	3.78	<1	0.16	10	0.98	259	21	0.02	14	1080	6	0.44	<5	5	1	7	0.12	<10	15	91	<10	14	5
CR70810-1A	22.6	0.01	651	30	<0.5	<5	0.01	3	174	83	272	7.42	<1	0.14	<10	0.01	10	239	0.02	17	260	73	4.08	191	1	2	<5	<0.01	<10	33	20	735	60	3
CR70810-2	<0.2	1.13	13	191	<0.5	<5	0.71	1	18	134	15	2.80	<1	0.05	10	0.90	295	8	0.09	37	785	6	0.04	<5	2	20	<5	0.18	<10	10	80	<10	28	12
CR70810-3	<0.2	0.95	41	38	<0.5	<5	0.53	1	14	128	29	2.24	<1	0.03	<10	0.74	189	7	0.07	35	670	6	0.04	<5	2	37	<5	0.12	<10	13	53	<10	24	7
CR70810-4	<0.2	0.12	66	43	<0.5	<5	0.45	1	40	81	313	1.88	<1	0.07	499	0.02	81	265	0.02	7	2204	4	1.13	7	3	<1	91	<0.01	62	29	11	<10	<1	3
CR70811-1	2.1	1.50	256	44	<0.5	<5	0.35	30	21	78	29	5.93	3	0.15	<10	1.28	2815	2	0.01	51	1134	573	2.92	5	3	2	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	61	<10	4634	5
CR70811-2	8.0	0.28	452	47	<0.5	56	0.05	7	19	52	810	>15.00	<1	0.09	<10	0.08	2301	<2	0.01	17	1030	278	2.17	29	6	4	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	100	22	724	9
CR70811-3	<0.2	0.39	225	30	<0.5	<5	0.03	2	3	32	18	3.02	<1	0.14	<10	0.15	428	10	0.01	7	601	139	0.13	7	1	<1	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	436	3
CR70811-4	<0.2	0.99	139	28	<0.5	<5	0.04	3	7	48	19	6.07	<1	0.17	<10	0.48	1089	10	0.01	8	974	77	0.78	6	2	2	7	<0.01	<10	<10	36	<10	342	10
CR70811-5	<0.2	1.65	49	28	<0.5	<5	0.12	2	8	57	<1	4.13	<1	0.18	<10	1.13	1967	2	0.01	33	1428	168	0.85	7	1	<1	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	23	<10	266	4

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.

Signed: _____

Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Crucible Resources Ltd.
Attention: Doug Warkentin
Project:
Sample type:

Report No : 7V2024PR
Date : Nov-08-07

ICP-AES Report

Multi-Acid Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
CR70809-3A	<1	0.56	100	<0.5	<5	0.04	1	87	101	146	1.95	0.19	0.07	15	206	0.05	14	117	9	33	0.02	13	11	24
CR70809-3B	34	2.08	294	<0.5	12	0.17	1	94	83	>10000	12.22	1.33	0.76	97	18	0.54	73	473	39	65	0.13	80	12	184
CR70809-3C	<1	7.92	782	0.8	<5	0.80	<1	15	117	121	4.49	2.67	1.29	193	31	1.89	55	620	<2	212	0.14	205	<10	33
CR70809-3D	2	0.45	51	<0.5	<5	0.04	<1	7	136	18	0.74	0.17	0.03	25	323	0.06	7	577	15	44	0.01	28	<10	7

A .2 gm sample is digested with HNO3/HClO4/HF/HCL and diluted to 25 ml.

Signed: _____