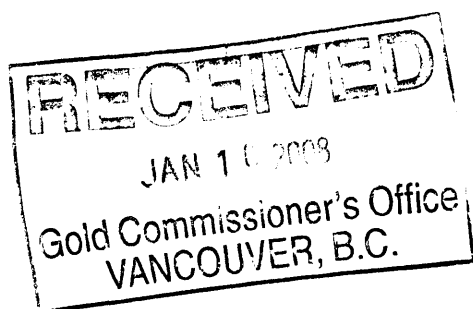


NTS map sheets 104B/10-11

**ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE ISKUT CLAIMS,  
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA: MINERAL TENURES  
221996, 221997, 222135 and 222136**



**Prepared For:  
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**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH**  
MINERAL TENURES DIVISION

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**January 10, 2008**

**ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE ISKUT CLAIMS,  
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA: MINERAL TENURES  
221996, 221997, 222135 and 222136**

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**ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE ISKUT CLAIMS,  
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**ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE ISKUT CLAIMS, NORTHERN  
BRITISH COLUMBIA: MINERAL TENURES  
221996, 221997, 222135 and 222136**

**SUMMARY**

APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) was contracted in 2007 as consultants by Charles Chebry to review and complete further mineral exploration on the Iskut claims. Charles Chebry owns an undivided 100% interest in 4 mineral tenures within the Coast Mountain Belt, British Columbia. Chebry's Iskut claim tenures encompass 1800 hectares (4448 acres) within in the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains. Iskut claims are located approximately 90 km north of Stewart, British Columbia and situated adjacent to Skyline Gold Corporations' Bronson Slope and Johnny Mountain properties, as well as, the Eskay Creek Mine. Although mineral exploration on the Iskut claims is still in the early stages, the potential for discovery of an intrusion-related gold pyrrhotite vein or copper-gold porphyry deposit is considered high based on the regional geological setting in conjunction with the positive results of exploration conducted to date.

The regional setting of the Iskut property is considered highly favourable for the presence of gold bearing veins and porphyry style mineralization. The Iskut property is associated with a sequence of folded and faulted upper Triassic andesitic volcanic and clastic sedimentary rock units that have been intruded by intermediate to felsic stocks and plutons related to the Coast Plutonic Complex. Significant alteration and the presence of anomalous gold in surface samples, strongly indicate that the Iskut area is underlain by rock units suitable for the formation and preservation of gold and base metal deposit types. Exploration completed between 1980 and 2007 by various mineral exploration companies has resulted in the discovery of over fifteen showings in the Iskut area, of which three are past producers (Red Bluff, Snip, and Johnny Mountain).

During October of 2007, APEX conducted a reconnaissance exploration program over the Iskut property, consisting of prospecting and ground truthing historic showings. The exploration conducted was focused on MINFILE reports, alongside recommendations made in previous assessment and technical reports on the Iskut claims. Prospecting was conducted over the Handel, Ridge, and Chopin showings, in order to and trace alteration envelopes and mineralization. A total of 27 rock grab samples were collected from a wide range of alteration types and mineralization styles at showing locations. Gold assay values greater than 3.9 ppm were identified in 3 grab samples from the Handel showing within a quartz vein bearing massive pyrite, argillitic alteration, and minor stockwork breccia. The Ridge and Chopin showings yielded 9 grab samples with gold values between 120 and 260 ppb gold within mineralized greywacke with cherty units, oxidized sulphide mineralization, quartz veins, and limonite alteration. The precipitous nature of the area and limited exposure of alteration zones with

sulphide mineralization and contacts with other surrounding lithologies, restricted sampling densities.

The majority of the historical work for the Iskut River and Snippaker Mountain area is broad and lacks defined mineralization boundaries due to difficult accessibility to the mineralized showings. An aggressive, systematic follow up exploration program including rock grab and soil geochemical sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and drilling is warranted to search for intrusion-related gold pyrrhotite vein and copper-gold porphyry deposits.

## **INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**

APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) was retained in 2007 as consultants by Charles Chebry to conduct an exploration program on his Iskut claims. The exploration conducted was focused on British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) Mineral File (MINFILE) reports, alongside recommendations made in previous assessment and technical reports on Chebry's property. During the fall of 2007, APEX personnel oversaw the completion of an exploration program entailing prospecting and ground truthing of historical showings. This assessment report documents the results of the exploration performed by APEX, on behalf of Chebry, to date on the Iskut claims. Mr. K. Raffle, P.Geol., Qualified Person, visited the Iskut property in the fall of 2007.

## **PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Iskut mineral claims are located near the contact of the Coast and Intermontane Tectonic Belts in the Liard Mining Division in North British Columbia at approximately 56° 40' N 130° 59' W (Figure 1). The Iskut claims encompass 4 mineral tenures totaling 1800 hectares (4448 acres) (Figure 2).

A complete list of mineral tenures is included in Table 1. The Iskut claims are situated within the Liard Mining Division of northwestern British Columbia, approximately 90 kilometres (km) north of the Town of Stewart. Competitor's claims adjacent to the Iskut claims include Newcastle Minerals Ltd. and Imperial Metals Corp., with the Eskay Creek Mine 37 kilometres east of the claims. The Iskut claims are located within 1:250,000 scale National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 104B (Iskut River), and 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets 104B-10/11 (Snippaker Creek, Craig River).


**TABLE 1: MINERAL TENURE DATASHEET**

<b>Tenure Number</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Area (hectares)</b>	<b>Good To Date (YYYY/MM/DD)</b>
221996	HANDEL	500	2008/oct/09
221997	RAVEL	500	2008/oct/09
222135	CHOPIN I	500	2008/oct/09
222136	CHOPIN II	300	2008/oct/09



**APEX**  
Geoscience Ltd.      Edmonton, Alberta

**Iskut River Property**  
**PROPERTY LOCATION**  
British Columbia, Canada

Scale 1:5,000,000  
  
 100 50 0 100 Km

Datum: NAD83 Zone 9  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator

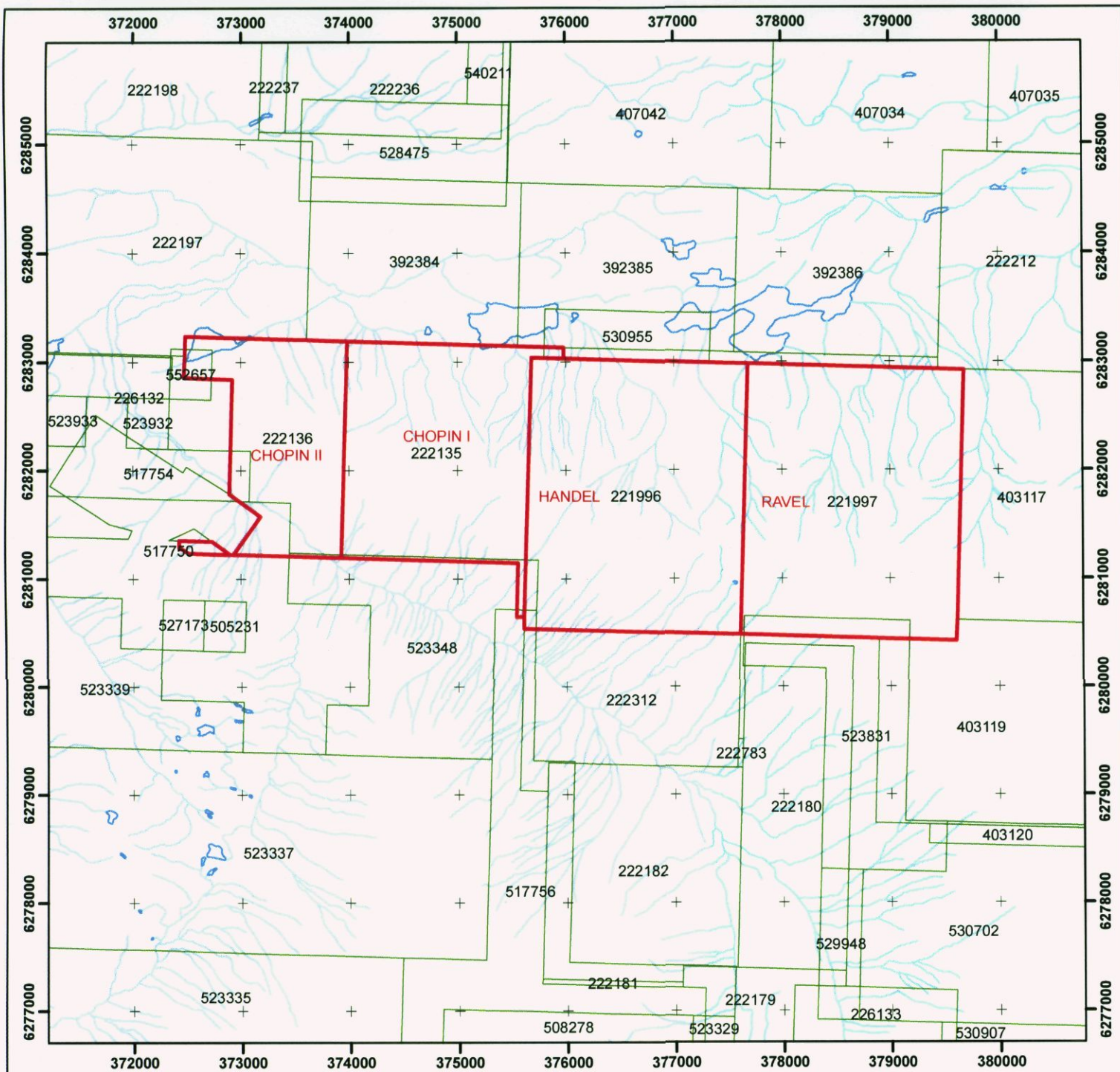
**Legend**

-  Iskut River Property
-  Major BC Cities
-  Nearby Town
-  Major Roads
-  British Columbia
-  Canada
-  USA
-  Ocean Background

Compiled By: Apex Geoscience Ltd.

December 2007

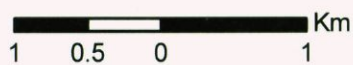
Figure 1



**APEX**  
Geoscience Ltd. Edmonton, Alberta

Iskut River Property  
**CLAIM MAP**  
British Columbia, Canada

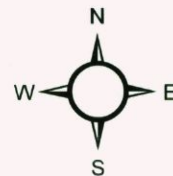
Scale 1:5,000,000



Datum: NAD83 Zone 9  
Projection: Transverse Mercator

**Legend**

- Iskut Claims
- Other Claims
- Drainage
- Lake



Map Compiled By: Apex Geoscience Ltd.

Initial mineral tenures were held by Winslow Gold Corp. in early 2007, which transferred tenure ownership to Winslow Resources Inc. February 7, 2007. Winslow Resources Inc. in turn transferred ownership to Charles Richard Chebry on August 16, 2007. The mineral tenures are currently held in the name of Charles Richard Chebry (Table 1). Based upon a mineral titles search, the mineral tenures appear to be free of any encumbrances and are 100% owned by Charles Chebry. This technical report is filed for Mineral Tenures 221996, 221997, 222135, and 222136.

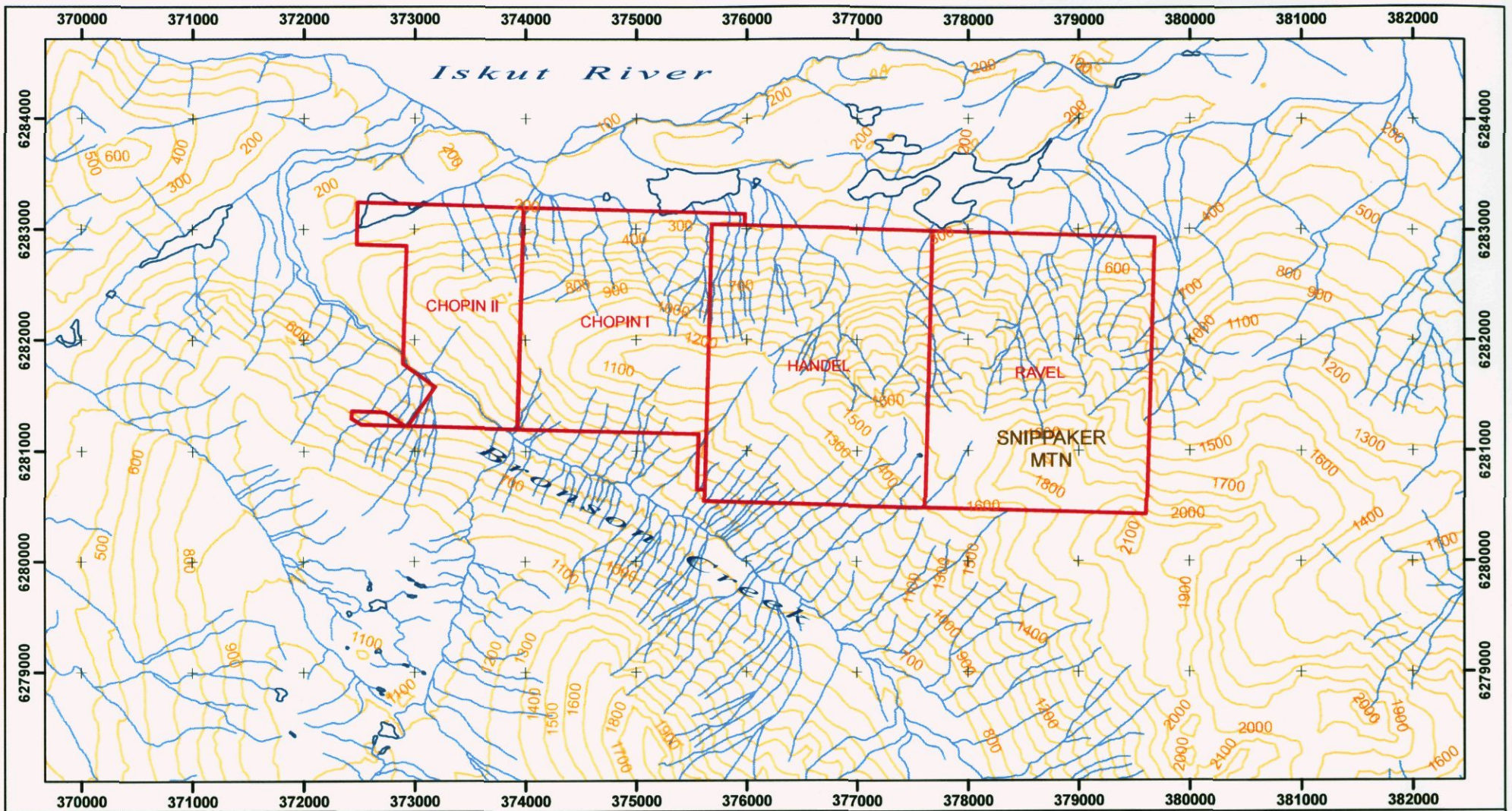
In order to maintain good standing of a British Columbia mineral claim, the permit holder must spend or cause to be spent, with respect to the location of his mineral permit, an amount on assessment work equal to \$100 per mineral claim unit each year during the first three years of ownership. The expenditure amount increases to \$200 per mineral claim unit in the fourth and succeeding years. Cell mineral claims, which vary in size throughout the province, require annual expenditures of \$4 per hectare during the first three years of tenure and \$8 per hectare in subsequent years.

### **ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, AND LOCAL RESOURCES**

The Iskut claims lie within the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountain Belt, which forms an extensive northwest trending chain along the western edge of the Cordillera. Relief in the Iskut region generally comprises mountainous to glaciated terrain in excess of 1500 metres (m). Elevation in the region varies from 150 to 2010 m above sea level (ASL), with a tree line between 1000 and 1200 m ASL. Major topographic features in the region include Snippaker Mountain at an elevation of 2010 m, and the Iskut River which is a major tributary of the Stikine River drainage (Figure 3). The Iskut claims are located south of the Iskut River, across the northwest trending ridge and northern flank of the Snippaker Mountain. The claims also contain numerous rivers and creeks, including the Bronson Creek, which vary from narrow canyons up to 100 m deep, to mountain runoff streams. In the vicinity of the claims, the Iskut River flows along the valley bottom. Vegetation in the lower elevations consists of dense conifer growth; therefore outcrop exposures in the region are limited to stream cuts and higher elevation ridges. Water and good quality timber necessary for camp use and mine development is available on the property.

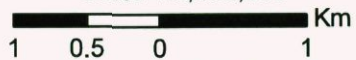
Accommodation, food, fuel, and supplies are best obtained in the local municipality of Stewart, approximately 90 km south of the Iskut claims. Helicopter access to the property can be organized from either the town of Stewart or along the Stewart-Cassiar highway. The Iskut climate is typical of northern coastal British Columbia, with moderate snow fall during the winter months and limited to heavy precipitation during the remainder of the year. Field work is best carried out between mid-June and late September when daytime temperatures average 10 to 15 degrees Celsius.





Iskut River Property  
**PHYSIOGRAPHY**  
 British Columbia, Canada

Scale 1:5,000,000



Datum: NAD83 Zone 9  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator

Edmonton, Alberta December 2007

**Legend**

- Iskut River Claims
- Topographic Contours
- River
- Lake



## **HISTORY: PREVIOUS EXPLORATION**

### **Exploration on Nearby Claims**

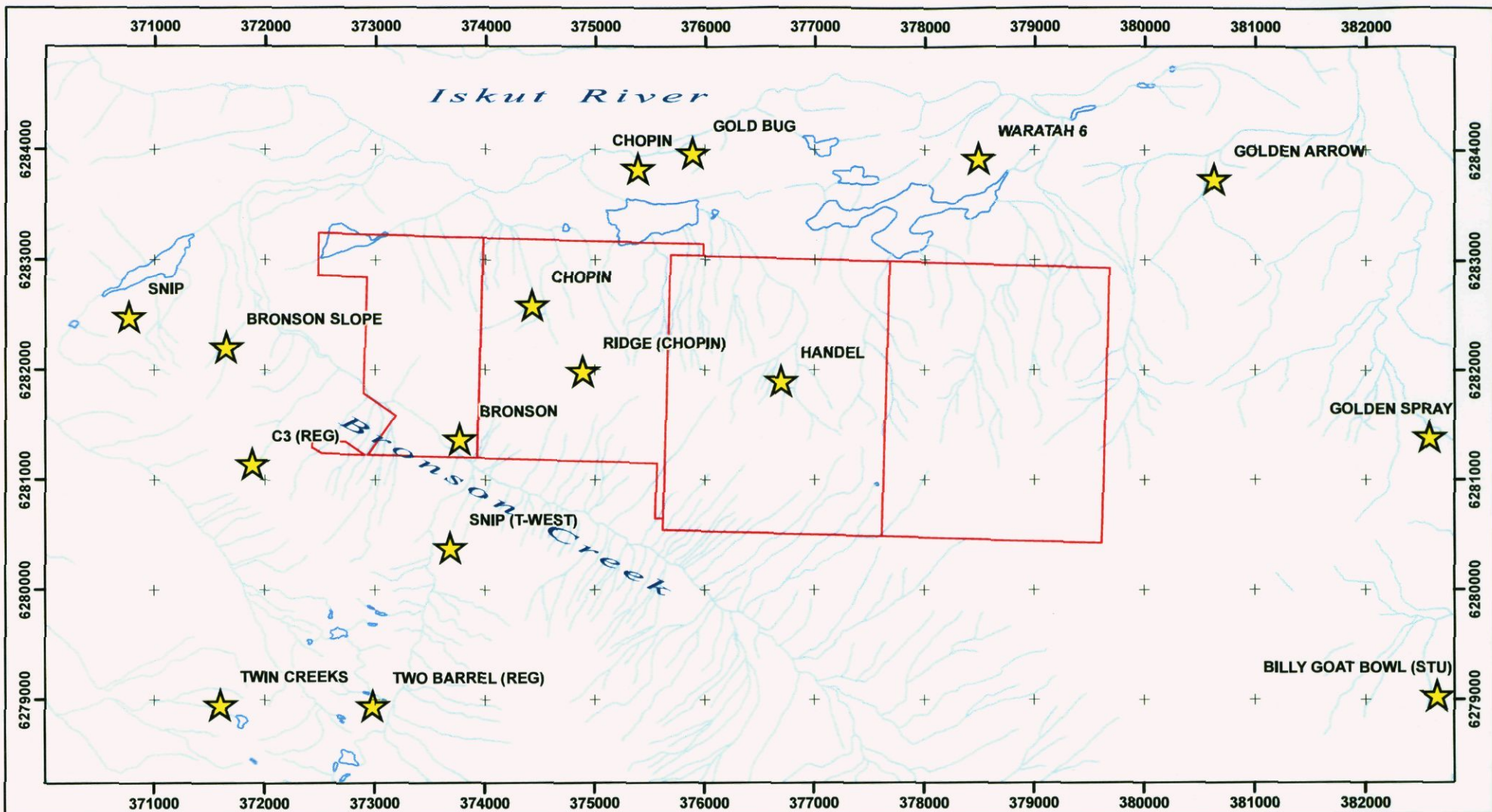
First signs of exploration in the Bronson Creek drainage area occurred during the early 1900's, with claim staking on the Johnny Mountain side of the Bronson Creek (Dunkley, 1987). The Iskut Mining Company completed exploration on gold bearing veins and sulphide stringers in the Bronson Creek area until 1930 (Dunkley, 1987). In 1929, Cominco Ltd. staked a large portion of land surrounding the Iskut Mining Company claims; however, no record of work is available. Geological mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) between 1926 and 1929 was also conducted over the lower Iskut River, Craig River, and the Bronson Creek-Johnny Mountain area.

Exploration in the region resumed during the 1950's with the discovery of gold-copper showings on Johnny Mountain by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting prospectors (Figure 4). According to work completed in 1964 by Mawer, the Bron property contained small, discontinuous stringers of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, arsenopyrite, and pyrrhotite in a quartz-calcite gangue, along fractures that cut alteration. Chip sampling in 1964 yielded grades up to 0.8 oz. gold, 17 oz. silver, 10% lead, and 26% zinc (Mawer, 1964). Cominco Ltd. explored the Johnny Mountain region between 1964 and 1968, and found massive sulphide mineralization at the headwaters of the Bronson Creek (Dunkley, 1987). Drilling results and mapping from the 1965 exploration by Cominco Ltd (Parsons, 1966), identified widespread copper mineralization lacking any significant widths of ore grade material. The 1965 drilling program consisted of 8 drill holes (340 metres) in the Red Bluff area, just south of Bronson Camp on the western edge of Bronson Creek (Figure 5). Additionally, Texas-Gulf Ltd. explored the region for massive sulphide and porphyry type mineralization in 1974 and 1975 (Dunkley, 1987).

A significant increase in exploration occurred during the early 1980's with Skyline Exploration Ltd. staking the Reg claims on Johnny Mountain and continuing exploration over the 1950's gold-copper showings in the region (Dunkley, 1987). Comino also staked the Snip claims on the northwest end of Johnny Mountain in 1980, followed by minimal exploration until a drill program was conducted in 1986/1987.

### **Exploration of Mineralized Occurrences**

The nearby Snip occurrence reflects an intrusion-related gold pyrrhotite vein system within a series of folded and faulted Mesozoic volcanics, volcanoclastics, and clastic sedimentary rocks belonging to the Hazelton Group (Unuk River Formation). The layered sequences were later intruded by intermediate to felsic stocks and plutons associated with the Tertiary-Jurassic Coast Plutonic Complex. The Twin zone represents a several metre wide sheared quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein within a greywacke-siltstone sequence that has been subsequently intersected by a dyke. The Twin zone mineralization



**Iskut River Property  
HISTORICAL SHOWINGS**

British Columbia, Canada

Scale 1:5,000,000



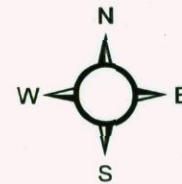
Datum: NAD83 Zone 9

Projection: Transverse Mercator

Edmonton, Alberta December 2007

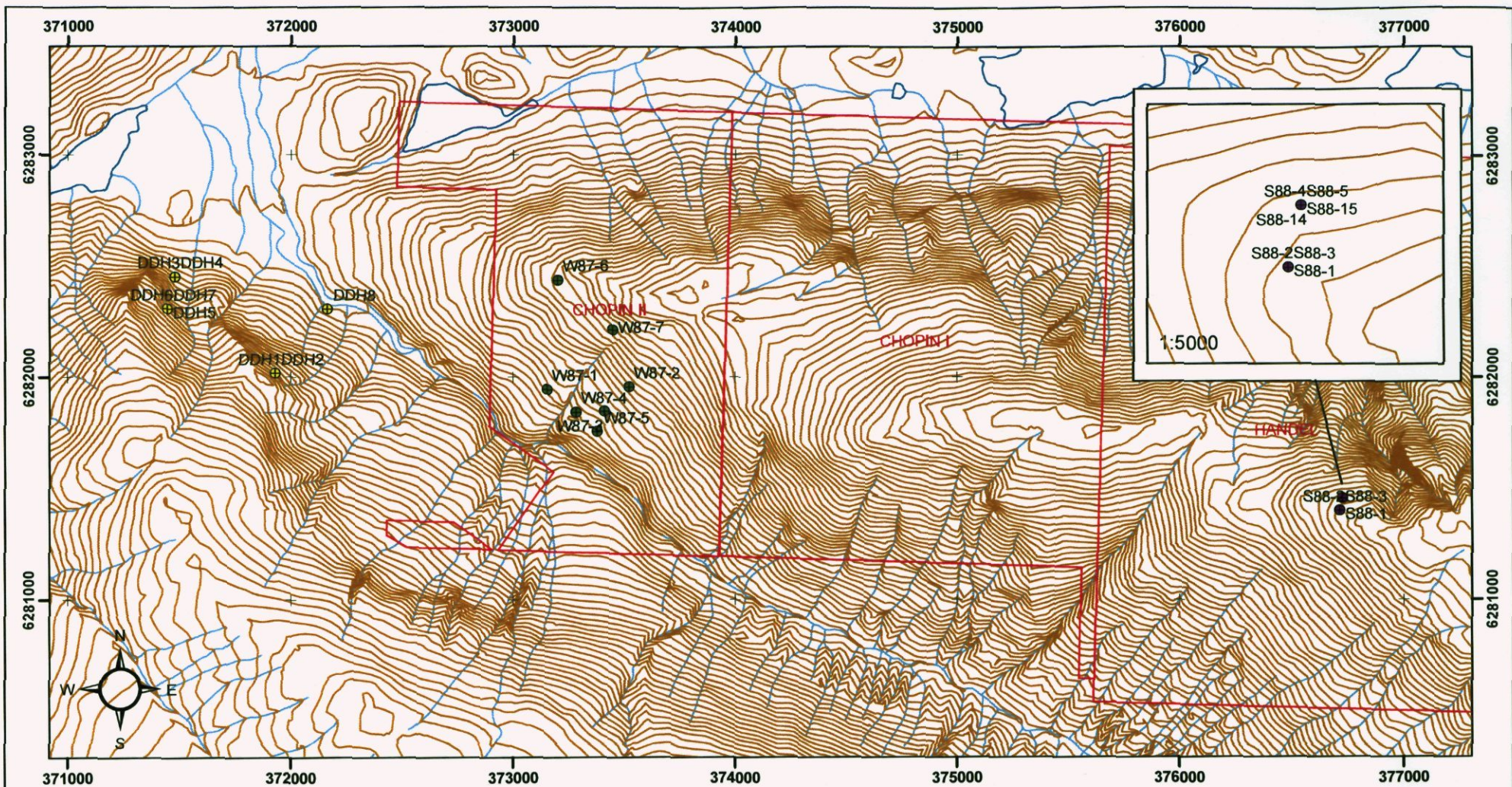
**Legend**

- Iskut River Claims
- ★ Showings
- River
- Lake



Map Compiled By: Apex Geoscience Ltd.

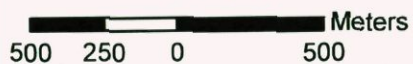
Figure 4



Iskut River Property  
**HISTORIC DRILLING**

British Columbia, Canada

Scale 1:20,000



Datum: NAD83 Zone 9  
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Edmonton, Alberta December 2007

Map Compiled By: Apex Geoscience Ltd.

**Legend**

- ⊕ 1966 Drilling (AR00769)
- 1987 Drilling (AR16684)
- 1991 Drilling (AR21219)
- Iskut Claims
- Lakes
- River
- Topographic Contours

1966 Drilling - Cominco Ltd.

Drillhole	Length (m)
DDH1	60.3504
DDH2	53.0352
DDH3	67.056
DDH4	24.9936
DDH5	46.9392
DDH6	4.572
DDH7	32.9184
DDH8	49.0728

1987 Drilling - Winslow Gold Corp.

Drillhole	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
W87-1	134	73	158.3
W87-2	150	66.5	152.5
W87-3	134	60	176.5
W87-4	134	54	152.5
W87-5	134	58	155.4
W87-6	170	54	152.5
W87-7	170	65	152.5

1988 Drilling - Winslow Gold Corp.

Drillhole	Azimuth
S88-4	226
S88-4a	222
S88-5	208
S88-14	179
S88-15	271
S88-1	271
S88-2	227
S88-3	180

Figure 5

consists of centimetre to metre scale alternating bands of calcite, heavily disseminated pyrite, and thin biotite-calcite bands. Sulphide mineralization varies between pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, molybdenite and arsenopyrite. The Twin zone vein displays sharp boundaries with substantially lower gold values in the immediate footwall and hanging walls. Production from the Snip Mine (owned and operated by Prime Resources Group Inc.) was completed during second quarter of 1999, with reclamation work completed by the end of 1999. From 1991 to 1999, the Snip Mine produced 32.093 million grams of gold, 12.183 million grams of silver, and 249,276 kilograms of copper from approximately 1.2 million tonnes of material (<http://minfile.gov.bc.ca>).

The Johnny Mountain gold mine also represents an intrusion-related gold pyrrhotite vein system which has been confined to a deformed volcanic/volcaniclastics unit intruded by a syenite porphyry. Veining is pronounced near the upper contacts with the sediments and volcaniclastics. The gold-silver bearing sulphides comprise pyrite and chalcopyrite with some sphalerite, galena and minor pyrrhotite. Overall, the veins and sulphide stockworks are found entirely within fracture systems cutting altered and deformed syenite and sedimentary rock pendants. The high-grade gold mineralization tends to be concentrated along phyllonite/massive syenite contacts. The Johnny Mountain mine began pre-production in 1988, with mill operation and commercial production. As of January 1989, the probable reserves at the Johnny Mountain mine were 78,002 tonnes grading 23.65 g/T gold (<http://minfile.gov.bc.ca>). High operating costs and low gold prices were significant factors in the closure of the mine in August of 1990.

The Red Bluff Porphyry consists of a 250 metre exposure of the Hazelton Group along Bronson Creek, just southwest of the Chopin II claim. Historical exploration in the region began in the early 1900's with adits and open cuts exposing the copper +/- molybdenum and gold porphyry mineralization. The Red Bluff mineralization is found within an altered porphyry intrusion that is surrounded by bleached-pyritized volcaniclastics (Rhys, 1995). Drilling between 1988 and 1995 defined gold bearing intersections and provided inferred resource values. In 1995 the occurrence was moved into the mine development stage with subsequent drilling providing an approximate resource of 97 million tonnes grading 0.2% copper, 0.576 g/T gold, and 2.65 g/T silver (<http://minfile.gov.bc.ca>). Skyline planned to mine the region in three stages over 14 years, beginning in the late 1990's with a low strip ratio and high-grade starter pit. Additionally, Skyline's nearby Bronson Slope occurrence was interpreted as the strike extension of the Snip deposit in the late 1990's. Based on feasibility studies, Skyline identified a resource of 79 million tonnes grading 0.17 % copper, 0.006 % molybdenum, 0.48 g/T gold and 2.70 g/T silver (<http://minfile.gov.bc.ca>).

According to Burgoyne (2006), Skyline Gold Corp. (Skyline) exploration entailed an underground drifting program of 200.4 metres and 19 drill holes (1500 metres) in order to identify extensions of the Snip Gold Mine shear veins in 1990. In 1993, Skyline performed induced polarization (IP) surveys and 10,215 metres of drilling (46 diamond drill core holes) on the Bronson Slope copper-gold

porphyry deposit (Burgoyne, 2006). The Bronson Slope Property is underlain by the Early Jurassic Red Bluff porphyry gold, copper, silver, molybdenum hydrothermal system and exhibits intense quartz, magnetite, hematite stockwork veining along the south side of Bronson Creek valley. Skyline initiated a pre-feasibility study during 1996 and 1997 based on 77 holes representing 14,800 metres of drilling. Following the feasibility studies of the region in 1996 and 1997, an exploration program was organized by Skyline to consist of re-logging historic holes, geochemistry on un-sampling core, and drilling an additional 7 holes in the High Wall zone (Burgoyne, 2006). Current exploration on the Bronson Slope deposit by Skyline entailed extensive drilling with estimated costs of \$5.5 million in the summers of 2006 and 2007. The 2007 drill program yielded: 0.513 g/t gold, 2.3 g/t silver, 0.294% copper, and 0.008% molybdenum over 211.5 metres (L0704); 0.508 g/t gold and 1.9 g/t silver over 147.5 metres (L0705); 0.654 g/t gold and 1.0 g/t silver over 117.3 metres (L0710) (Dec.10/2007, Press release).

### **Exploration on the Iskut Claims**

Exploration in 1980 by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Ltd. consisted of a regional Heavy Mineral Concentrate (HMC) geochemical stream sediment survey in the Iskut River area (Dunkley, 1987). Anomalous gold, silver, and lead results from the 1980 HMC geochemical survey over the Iskut region, resulted in claim staking and initial exploration on the Handel and Ravel claims in 1981 (Eccles, 1981). The Chopin claims were also staked in 1981 in response to the discovery of a galena-sphalerite bearing quartz vein with intense pyritization of the country rock (Korenic, 1982).

Exploration completed by Du Pont of Canada Ltd. (Du Pont) in 1981 consisted of sampling the Handel, Ravel, and Chopin showings, geological mapping along the Snippaker ridge, south slope and foot of the north face, and soil sampling near the southern boundary of the Handel-Ravel claims (Korenic, 1982). Exploration completed by Du Pont identified sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite and precious metal bearing quartz veins hosted in argillite and andesite. The high grade silver-lead-zinc Handel showing was extensively sampled in 1981 along the north slopes of Snippaker ridge. Massive sphalerite, galena, and pyrite were identified at the Handel showing east of a lineament at an 880 to 1020 metre elevation (Korenic, 1982). The Handel showing was hosted by a bleached and altered wacke and characterized by quartz vein related mineralization that lacked well defined dimensions (Korenic, 1982). The mineralized zone yielded chip sample assays of 0.18 oz per ton (oz/T) gold, 9.28 oz/T silver, 3.06% zinc, 11.5% lead across 6 metres (sample 9540) and 0.111 oz/T gold, 5.22 oz/T silver, 0.46% zinc, 5.74% lead across 7 metres (sample 9551) (Korenic, 1982). Grab samples from the Handel showing yielded assay values of 0.161 oz/T gold, 21.5 oz/T silver, 1.75% zinc, 29.6% lead (sample 9552) and 0.042 oz/T gold, 55.1 oz/T silver, 0.68% zinc, 6224.2% lead (sample 9538) (Korenic, 1982). Additional sampling along the Chopin-Handel claim boundary in 1981, identified pyritized andesite and volcanic wacke units yielding trace galena in minor quartz veins (sample 9564). Limited soil sampling parallel

to contours of the Snippaker ridge, at elevations of 1125 and 1225 metres asl, defined a small zone of enriched gold and zinc, with minor silver over 175 metres (Korenic, 1982).

Additional exploration in 1981 by Eccles, consisted of soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, geological mapping, and prospecting over the Handel and Ravel claims along the northern slope of Snippaker Ridge. A total of 27 rock grab samples were collected, with the majority of assays yielding less than 0.02 oz/T gold, 0.9 oz/T silver, and less than 1% copper/lead/zinc (Eccles, 1981). The first anomalous sample (sample 6255) assayed 1.3 oz/T gold, 0.95 oz/T silver, 0.8 % lead and zinc, approximately 750 metres northeast of the Handel showing (Eccles, 1981). The second anomalous sample (sample 6840A) was collected along a creek in the western portion of the Ravel claim, approximately 2.2 kilometres northeast of the Handel showing, and assayed 0.05 oz/T gold, 21.5 oz/T silver, 21.4% lead, 13.9% zinc (Eccles, 1981). Stream sediment sampling along three drainages north of Snippaker Mountain yielded slightly elevated lead values in the western stream, contrasting to the anomalous lead values of 385 to 480 parts per million (ppm) and slightly elevated silver and copper values from the central stream (Eccles, 1981). The eastern stream sampled over the Handel claim, yielded moderate lead values alongside slightly elevated silver and copper (Eccles, 1981).

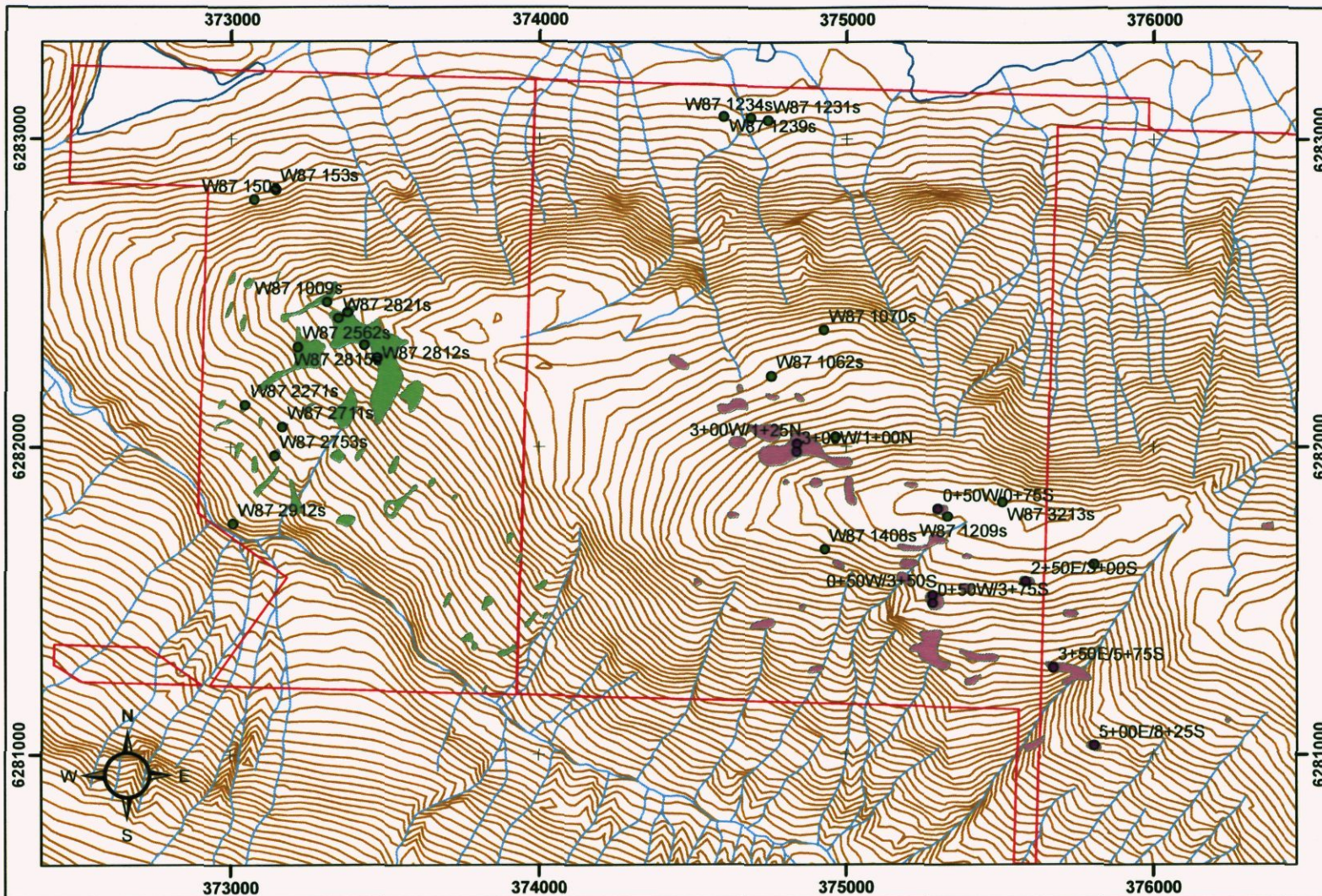
In 1983, Placer Development Ltd. (Placer) conducted geological mapping, soil sampling, and detailed rock sampling on the Handel and Yellow Bluff showings (Dunkley, 1987). An airborne electromagnetic (EM), magnetic, and resistivity survey was completed over the Handel, Ravel, Chopin I and II claims in 1983 by Dighem Ltd, on behalf of Placer (Dunkley, 1987). Results from the 1983 geophysical survey confirmed the location and extent of Du Pont's mineralization, as well as, the identification of several new conductors deserving follow up exploration.

In 1987, Winslow Gold Corp. optioned the Handel, Ravel, Chopin I and II claims from Pamorex Minerals Ltd. (Du Pont's successor) (Dunkley, 1987). Exploration completed by Winslow Gold Corp. in 1987 included geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, and geological mapping along 12 line-km over the Handel and Bronson regions. A drill program in 1987 produced 1100 metres of core from 7 holes on the Bronson grid (Figure 5); unfortunately no economic gold values were identified in the sampled drill core (Dunkley, 1987). Two samples taken from a pyritic zone with calcite veins, contained 2330 and 2600 parts per billion (ppb) gold over 3 metres (Dunkley, 1987). Drill hole W87-6 returned the highest grade intersection of 7.7 parts per million (ppm) silver and 2051 ppm copper over 13.7 metres within fine grained wacke with local strong green chlorite alteration, quartz-carbonate vein flooding and/or brecciation, and pyrite-chalcopyrite veining (Dunkley, 1987).

Geochemical soil sampling over the Bronson grid, the Ridge Line grid, Handel grid, as well as, contour lines along the lower north slope and along the claim area south of Bronson Creek, resulted in the collection of 2600 soil and silt samples. Sampling grid lines were generally spaced 100 metres apart with a 20 metre sampling interval. The Bronson grid contained 50 metre spaced lines, while the Ridge showing grid exhibited 25 metre infill lines. Some of the soil samples assayed as high as 6250 ppb gold (Dunkley, 1987), with the majority of the samples lacking a defined anomalous value range due to inconsistent line orientations and oblique overlap of the Ridge and Handel grids. Figure 6 shows the greater than 200 ppb gold contour for the Bronson grid. Highly anomalous levels of gold in soil samples of greater than 1 ppm, occur at the Ridge showing with 4900 ppb gold and the 25 metre spaced line overlap between the Ridge and Handel grids with 6250 ppb gold (Dunkley, 1987). The Bronson grid area was contoured with a 100 and 200 ppb gold value, resulting in the identification of three anomalous zones, two of which were drill tested, and each a few hundred metres in diameter (Dunkley, 1987). The most significant soil anomaly, located on the northernmost part of the Bronson Grid along the northwest trending ridge, returned up to 2500 ppb gold in the vicinity of drill hole W87-6. The Ridge grid also contained an anomalous zone several hundred metres in size, with gold values up to 1300 ppb. Additional prospecting over this region resulted in the identification of the Ridge showing later in 1981. A number of soil sample lines along contours collected mainly talus material below the steep, mineralized, north face of Snippaker Ridge which indicate a number of highly anomalous gold zones over 500 metres with 200 to 1700 ppb gold values. Figure 6 identifies the locations of 1987 anomalous soil samples (greater than 900 ppb gold). Exploration by Winslow Gold Corp. continued in 1988 with soil and rock sampling over the Bronson and Ridge areas, a 112 km airborne VLF-EM and magnetometer survey, and a 15 hole (3358 m) drill program over the Upper Bronson, Ridge and Handel prospects (Pegg, 1991) (Figure 5).

In 1989, Soloman Resources Ltd. optioned the property from Winslow Gold Corp. (Winslow), and completed geological and geochemical surveys on the Ridge showing (Pegg, 1991). Soil sampling results from the 1989 exploration, confirmed the presence of a northwest trending gold anomaly identified by Skyline Gold Corp. within their adjoining claims (Pegg, 1991). Exploration in 1990 and 1991 by Soloman Resources Ltd. (Soloman) entailed geological mapping and the collection of 336 soil, 2 silt, and 494 rock grab samples over the southern Ridge grid, as well as, the Handel, Chopin I and II claims (Pegg, 1991). Sampling grid lines were oriented north-south and generally spaced 100 metres apart with a 20 metre sampling interval. The soil sampling grids were located along the southern portions of the claims, with minor overlap with the 1987 soil grids along the northern sections of the lines. A total of 24 soil samples yielded anomalous gold values (greater than 100 ppb), which were then combined with the remaining 1990 assay values and previous datasets to produce a soil contour map of the area (Pegg, 1991). Figure 6 shows the greater than 300 ppb gold contour for the 1991 Ridge soil grid, as well as, the locations of anomalous soil samples (greater than 900 ppb gold). An anomalous zone, 300 metres in diameter with a high of 3.64 ppm gold, identified in the 1987 Winslow-Ridge Line





### 1987 Soil Samples

Sample ID	Au >900ppb
W87 150s	3100
W87 153s	1900
W87 1009s	1040
W87 1012s	1400
W87 2821s	970
W87 2815s	1450
W87 2812s	910
W87 2562s	2500
W87 2271s	9002
W87 2711s	1500
W87 2753s	1250
W87 2912s	4500
W87 1239s	950
W87 1234s	1700
W87 1231s	1000
W87 1070s	1360
W87 1062s	4900
W87 1037s	1300

### 1991 Soil Samples

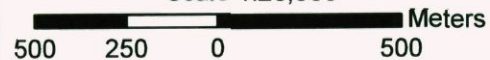
Sample ID	Au (ppb)
0+50W/0+75S	900
0+50W/3+50S	1680
0+50W/3+75S	1050
2+50E/3+00S	1201
3+00W/1+00N	3640
3+00W/1+25N	1275
3+50E/5+75S	980
5+00E/8+25S	1595

**APEX**  
Geoscience Ltd. Edmonton, Alberta

## Iskut River Property HISTORIC SOIL GEOCHEMICAL (Au) ANOMALIES

British Columbia, Canada

Scale 1:20,000



Datum: NAD83 Zone 9

Projection: Transverse Mercator

Map Compiled By: Apex Geoscience Ltd.

December 2007

### Legend

Iskut Claims

1987 Soil Samples (AR16684)

● >900ppb Au

1991 Soil Samples (AR21219)

● >900ppb Au

1987 Soils Au Anomalies (AR16684 Bronson Grid)

>200ppb Au

1991 Soils Au Anomalies (AR21219)

>300ppb Au

Figure 6

grid contoured soil data is also visible in the 1990 Soloman contoured data, and is located slightly northwest of the ridge in the central portion of the Chopin I claim. This particular soil anomaly represents the surficial extent of alteration and mineralization associated with the Ridge showing.

The western edge of the northwest to eastward trending Handel Break was also identified in 1991 as a significant target for follow-up exploration, which included trenching and prospecting up slope from the anomalous soil region. Results from trenching along the south slope identified the Piotr, WDW, Tourista, and H&W mineral occurrences. A total of 8 rock grab samples, 4 chip samples, and 1 float sample yielded assay values greater than 0.05 oz/T gold on the south slope of Snippaker Ridge. Prospecting along the northern slope produced rock grab samples with up to 0.531 oz/T gold, float samples returned up to 0.968 oz/T gold, and chip sample results ranged up to 0.309 oz/T gold over 0.5 metres (Pegg, 1991). A total of 14 rock grab, 10 chip samples, and 3 float samples yielded assay values greater than 0.05 oz/T gold at the Handel showing and along the north slope of Snippaker Ridge (Pegg, 1991). Additional trenching and soil sample analysis by Soloman in 1990, resulted in the identification of several mineral occurrences along the south and north slopes of the property:

#### A) CHOPIN I Claim

The Adam occurrence, located south of the previously identified Ridge showing, yielded 990 ppb gold, 117.6 ppb silver, 31778 ppm lead, and 42136 ppm zinc across 0.4 metres of a mineralized altered greywacke. The N.W. Trending Ridge area within the Chopin I claim assayed from 0.222 to 0.484 oz/T gold with low base metals concentrations within grab samples (Pegg, 1991).

The Piotr showing, located in the southeast portion of the Chopin I claim, assayed 0.228 oz/T gold over 0.2 metres in a silicified shear zone with an erratic sulphide distribution (Pegg, 1991). Nearby, the WDW occurrence was characterized by a silicified shear zone with 1530 ppm arsenic. A small cluster of showings, consisting of the M.I.L., R.N., and Honeymoon occurrences, was identified approximately 500 metres southeast of the Piotr and WDW showings. The mineralized grouping exhibited 0.111 oz/ton gold from a quartz flooded greywacke, 0.254 and 0.065 oz/T gold (grab sample, 0.65 metre chip sample) from a gossanous sheared greywacke unit, and 0.12 oz/T gold, 4.55 oz/T silver, 42663 ppm lead, and 42419 ppm zinc across 0.55 metres in a mineralized shear zone, respectively (Pegg, 1991). Additionally, the R.N mineralized zone contained low values of lead and zinc, potentially related to leaching.

#### B) HANDEL Claim

The main Handel showing, located in the central portion of the claim, yielded a weighted average grade of 5.68 ppm gold over 6.5 metres, based on the collection of 47 chip samples. Detailed chip

sampling and drilling (8 drill holes) of the Handel showing in 1988 produced 0.466 oz/T gold across 1 metre parallel to the mineralized structure (Pegg, 1991). According to Pegg (1991), the 1988 drill holes intersected the Handel zone along a low grade portion of the anomaly, with only four (S88-2/3/5/14) of the eight holes properly testing the zone. The Handel showing was discontinuously traced over 300 metres along strike in 1990 and was found to be hosted by bedded sandstone and greywacke. Mineralization at the Handel showing appears to be concentrated near the intersection of fracture and shear sets (Pegg, 1991).

The western boundary of the Handel claim is characterized by a small group of mineralized showings, near the southeast corner of the Chopin I claim. The Tourista grouping yielded assay values up to 0.076 oz/T gold, 37.8 ppm silver, 5061 ppm lead, 14255 ppm zinc, and 9084 ppm arsenic (Pegg, 1991). The Tourista North showings contained the highest assay values with one chip sample at the Tourista Northeast occurrence assaying 0.175 oz/T gold over 0.5 metres. The nearby HGT occurrence assayed 0.156 oz/T gold in a grab sample taken from a massive sulphide pod in a sheared greywacke unit. A few hundred metres south of the Tourista group of mineralization, another mineralized occurrence was identified in the 1990 exploration program. The H & W occurrence yielded 686 ppb gold, 42.2 ppm silver, 9314 ppm lead, and 3329 ppm zinc in the eastern exposure, and 0.07 oz/T gold, 10.06 oz/T silver, 13668 ppm lead, 846 ppm zinc, and 2067 ppm arsenic over 1.3 metres in the western exposure.

Soloman re-interpreted the 1988 airborne VLF-EM and magnetic survey data in 1990, and documented the presence of two targets that reflect positive magnetic anomalies potentially associated with the Snip deposit's Twin Zone. The S-1 target was offset from a porphyry intrusion by the Bronson Creek fault, while the S-2 target appeared to be offset by the Handel Break (Pegg, 1991).

Exploration conducted in 1997 by Winslow Gold Corp. consisted of grid construction along the lower southern slopes of Snippaker Mountain, followed by soil geochemistry, follow-up trenching and rock sampling, and geological mapping (Kuran et al., 1997). The 1997 soil grid consisted of 9300 line-metres with a 100 metre line spacing, and 10 metre sampling interval. Upon review of the soil data, 50 metre spaced infill sampling was completed over anomalous targets. A total of 832 B horizon soil samples were collected and analyzed (Kuran et al., 1997). Soil analysis identified several zones of interest in the southeast portion of the Chopin II claim, including the B.A Zone with base metal enrichment, the Upper Bronson zone with anomalous gold, copper, arsenic, and lead, and the copper and molybdenum bearing Bronson South zone (Kuran et al., 1997). A total of 12 trenches were sampled near anomalous soil values (> 250 ppb) in order to identify potential bedrock sources. The highest gold rock assay was 21.25 ppm gold (WPR7-73101), located in the southwest corner of the Chopin I claim (Kuran et al., 1997). Geological mapping of the grid region

identified greywacke with siltstone interbeds, and pervasive chlorite, biotite, or quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. The general grid area contained finely disseminated pyrite, while in regions of intense quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration, pyrite stringers were also identified.

Mineralization identified in trenches consisted of narrow quartz-carbonate vein systems bearing sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and minor chalcopyrite, and often associated with minor shear zones (Kuran et al., 1997). The B.A. Zone reflects an anomalous zone of enriched lead, zinc, arsenic, with lesser copper, antimony, and gold. The mineralized zone lies within the central portion of the 1997 grid, between the downslope quartz-sericite alteration and the upslope biotite alteration. Unfortunately, trenching results were unable to re-produce the soil gold anomaly values (Kuran et al., 1997). The Upper Bronson zone was identified by a 140 metre soil anomaly between 120 and 930 ppb gold. The zone was initially trenched with 3 samples yielding chlorite alteration and insignificant gold values. Further prospecting in the general area identified narrow, intensely altered, carbonate shear veins within a seasonal creek bed that yielded 10 grams per ton (g/T) (Kuran et al., 1997). The Upper Bronson anomaly was attributed to downslope dispersion of the 10 g/T gold bearing shear vein system (Kuran et al., 1997). Both anomalies were located in the southeast portion of the Chopin II claim near the Bronson historical prospect, and do not overlie any previously mentioned anomalous zones. Limited bedrock exposures in the 1997 grid region and previous extensive prospecting in the area, lead Winslow Gold Corp. to suggest that the grid area did not require any additional exploration (Kuran et al., 1997).

## **GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

### **Regional Geology**

The Iskut claims lie within the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains, which occur along the contact between the Intermontane and Coast Crystalline geological provinces (Eccles, 1981). The Intermontane belt is characterized by Carboniferous and Permian schists and Upper Triassic andesite, basalt, and clastic units, which are intruded by Triassic to Tertiary diorites and quartz monzonites (Eccles, 1981). The regional exposures of Tertiary and Cretaceous quartz monzonite, foliated quartz diorite, and granodiorite plutons define the Coast Crystalline complex (Korenic, 1982). Plutonic bodies intrude and underlie approximately 30% of the Iskut River area, with one particular batholith, 55 by 20 kilometres in size, east of Snippaker Mountain (Korenic, 1982).

The regional Upper Paleozoic schists, argillites, limestone, and volcanic rocks comprise the Stikine Assemblage, while the clastic sediment and volcanic packages belong to the Hazelton (Jurassic) and Stuhini (Triassic) Groups. The Hazelton package of rocks lay within an uplifted area known as the Stewart Complex which is bound to the north by the Iskut River Valley fault zone (Dunkley, 1987). The Stewart Complex contains the Unuk River and Betty Creek Formations which overlie the Triassic basement of shale and limestone (Dunkley,

1987). The Unuk Formation contains greywacke, argillite, and volcanoclastics, while the Betty Creek Formation consists of sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, tuff, and andesitic flows (Dunkley, 1987).

### **Property Geology**

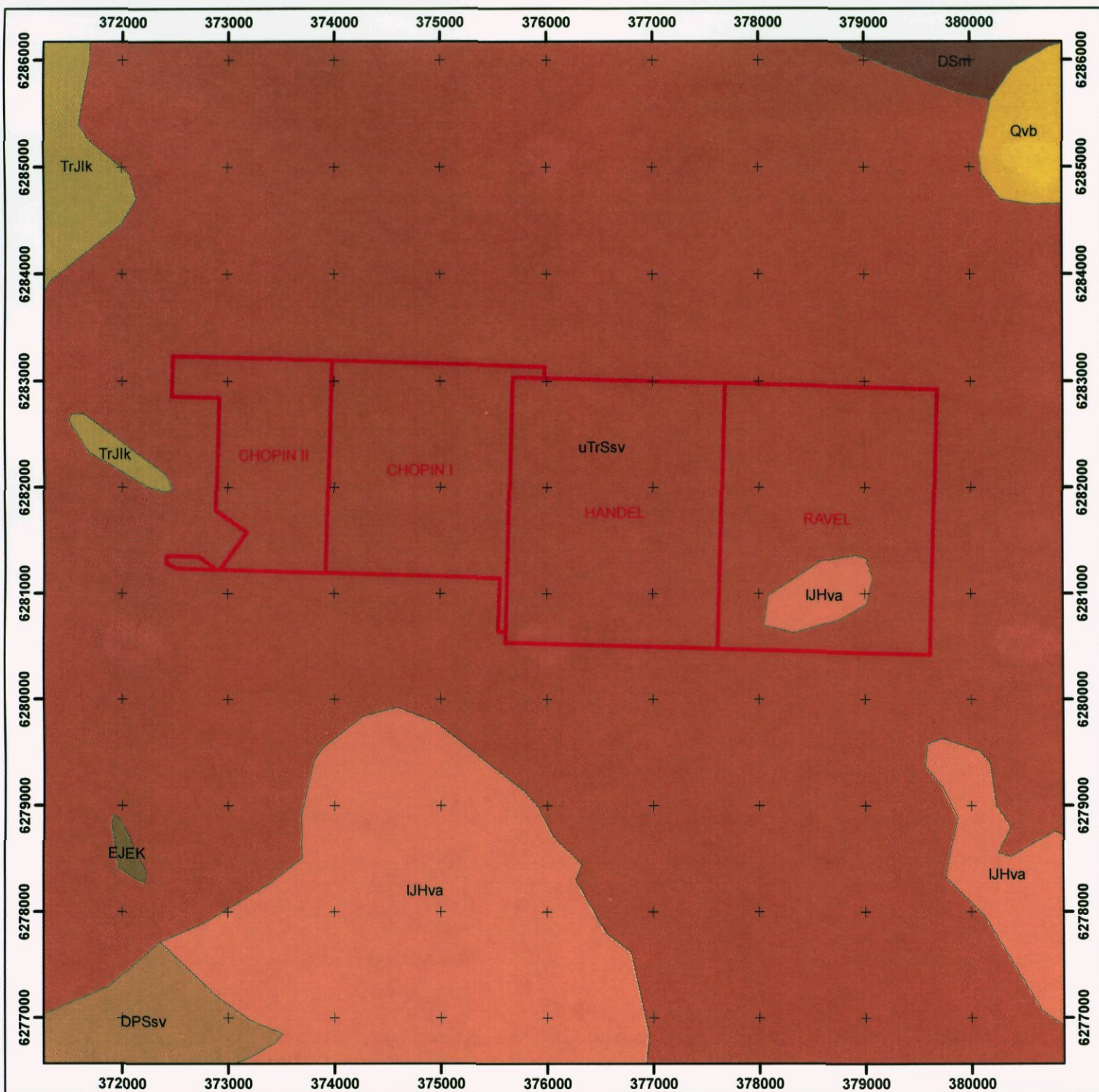
The Iskut claims are underlain by a sequence of folded and faulted upper Triassic andesitic volcanic and clastic sedimentary rock units (Eccles, 1981) (Figure 7). The sequences of clastic layered rocks consist of volcanic wackes, andesitic flows, and argillite interbeds. The fossiliferous shaly units that form Snippaker Mountain reflect deformed pre-Permian strata that unconformably overlies the Hazelton Group. Alteration varies from weak to strong in vicinity of the showings and mineralized zones. The clastic units are often compressed into open folds with low plunges to the southeast-northwest. The general structural trend is oriented to the north with gentle dipping strata and regional normal faults oriented in northeast and northwest directions. These layered rock packages are intruded by intermediate to felsic stocks and plutons related to the Coast Plutonic Complex. In the western extent of the Chopin II claim a portion of the monzodioritic to gabbroic Bronson Creek stock is exposed (Korenic, 1982). Porphyry and basaltic dykes, as well as, Tertiary intrusive stocks have been noted to cut the Bronson stock. Localized metamorphism in the region resulted in the formation of schist and gneissic members northeast of the claim block (Figure 7).

### **MINERALIZATION**

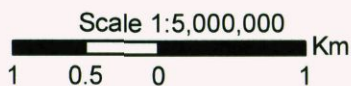
Iskut property mineralization is characterized by erratic and scattered sulphides and precious metals in quartz +/- carbonate veins hosted in argillite, altered wacke, and andesite (Korenic, 1982). The greywacke units contain a more preferred permeability and may reflect pathways of mineralized fluid transport. Mineralized shears identified on the property, 0.1 to 0.5 metres wide, consist of argillite altered sediments, siliceous boudins, stringers and lenses of quartz-carbonate. Mineralization is often discontinuous due to the lack in continuity between any of the showings and the variation in shear intensity and cross-structure displacements (Korenic, 1982). Overall, the particular region of the Iskut property has been exposed to a minimal amount of exploration due to the precipitous nature of the region. To date, the Iskut region contains a few gold mining operations and a few deposit styles, with additional unexplored land areas holding good potential for further discoveries.

### **DEPOSIT TYPES**

To understand the significance of mineralization styles in the Iskut region, it is important to understand the genesis, transportation, and precipitation of mineralized fluids within specific geological settings. The Iskut property encompasses several deposit models for modes of mineralization.



Iskut River Property  
**BEDROCK GEOLOGY**  
 British Columbia, Canada



Datum: NAD83 Zone 9  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator

Edmonton, Alberta December 2007

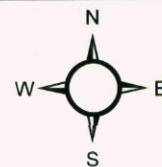
**Legend**

Iskut River Claims

**Iskut River Geology**

**UNIT**

- DPSlm - Paleozoic - Stikine Assemblage limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
- DPSsv - Paleozoic - Stikine Assemblage marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- DSmt - Paleozoic - Stikine Assemblage metamorphic rocks, undivided
- EJEK - Mesozoic - Eskay Porphyry, Knipple Porphyry or Inel Stock feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks
- Qvb - Cenozoic - Unnamed basaltic volcanic rocks
- TrJlk - Mesozoic - Iskut River (Bronson) Stock monzodioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks
- IJHva - Mesozoic - Hazelton Group andesitic volcanic rocks
- uTrSsv - Mesozoic - Stuhini Group marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks



### **Intrusive-related gold pyrrhotite veins**

Intrusive-related gold pyrrhotite veins are defined by a parallel-tabular form of massive sulphide or quartz-carbonate with native gold mineralization. The vein systems are emplaced in the Jurassic proximal to subvolcanic plutons along en echelon fractures in volcanic arc tectonic settings (Alldrick, 1993). Typical host rocks for the veins include andesitic tuffs and turbidites surrounding locally porphyritic, granodioritic stocks and batholiths (Alldrick, 1993). Individual vein systems may be characterized by centimeter to several metre wide veins up to hundreds of metres in length (Rhys, 1993). Sulphide mineralization often consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and bornite. Alteration styles include chlorite, sericite, pyrite, silica, and carbonate occurring as thin vein selvages or moderate alteration haloes (Rhys, 1993). Mineralization is controlled by faults and shears proximal to the intrusive bodies which may be associated with porphyry copper mineralization (Alldrick, 1993). Recommended exploration techniques include identification of anomalous geochemical signatures in soil grids, negative anomalies in electromagnetic/magnetic geophysical airborne or ground surveys, and prospecting across plutonic contacts near mineralized fractures.

### **Porphyry Copper-Gold Deposits**

Porphyry deposits are characterized by stockworks, veins, and disseminations of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, and magnetite in or adjoining diorite to syenite porphyry intrusions (McMillan, 1991). Porphyry deposits in British Columbia are found in the Quesnellia and Stikinia terranes, which reflect orogenic belts along a convergent plate boundary. Hydrothermal alteration of the intrusive body often results in open space filling with pegmatitic textures and coarse grained assemblages. Alteration styles include biotite, k-feldspar, sericite, magnetite, hematite, chlorite, epidote, and carbonate (McMillan, 1991). Mineralization is controlled by igneous contacts between intrusive phases and with wallrocks, and is often associated with hydrothermal alteration of the intrusive body (McMillan, 1991). Recommended exploration techniques include identification of anomalous copper geochemical signatures in soil grids, magnetic anomalies in geophysical surveys, induced polarization and resistivity surveys, and prospecting across zoned alteration haloes.

### **2007 ISKUT RIVER EXPLORATION**

Exploration in October of 2007 on the Iskut claims, approximately 90 km north of Stewart (BC), entailed prospecting and ground truthing historical showings in order to identify and trace alteration envelopes and mineralization. Apex Geoscience (APEX) personnel arrived to the property on October 4<sup>th</sup> to complete the reconnaissance exploration program. The field crew consisted of Kris Raffle and Andrea Ross for a total of 8 field man-days. Daily transport to the property from the Stewart airport was acquired through Prism 500D, Quantum 206B, and Pemberton A-Star helicopters.

Exploration occurred over the Handel, Ridge, and Chopin showings within the Iskut property. A total of 27 rock grab samples were collected from a wide range of alteration types and mineralization styles at showing locations (Figure 8). A complete list of assayed grab samples for each showing is provided in Appendices 1 and 2. The majority of the historical work and data for the Iskut region is related to localized mineralization and structures, therefore the development of a broader sampling area over the entire property is suggested for 2008 field programs, to help identify other potential targets.

The Handel showing was prospected in 2007 with the collection of 7 rock grab samples (07KRP807-07KRP813) from a quartz vein with massive pyrite, argillitic alteration, and minor stockwork breccia. Three grab samples returned assays values between 3.9 and 9.9 ppm gold (07KRP807, 07KRP809, 07KRP812). Anomalous assay values are listed below in Table 2. The Handel vein sampled was found to display a 50 to 60 degree strike and 65 to 80 degree dip. The Ridge showing yielded mineralized greywacke with oxidized sulphide mineralization and limonite alteration. A total of 13 samples were collected along the Ridge showing (07KRP814-07KRP822, 07ARP800-07ARP803), from which 5 returned assay values between 120 and 260 ppb gold. The Chopin showing displayed greywacke and cherty units, alongside quartz veins. Sulphide mineralization consisted of pyrite and chalcopyrite in quartz stringers. A total of 7 rock grab samples were collected over the mineralized showing (07KRP800-07KRP806), from which 4 yielded between 120 and 140 ppb gold.

**TABLE 2: ANOMALOUS GRAB SAMPLES**

SAMPLES	Au	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
07KRP807	9880	9.88	56.9	1871.0	4702.4	13500
07KRP809	5280	5.28	15.5	178.9	2764.9	69000
07KRP812	3880	3.88	8.5	72.9	2177.6	4966
07KRP817	70	-	10.4	113.3	4566.9	2187
07ARP803	260	-	274	203.9	101400	158700

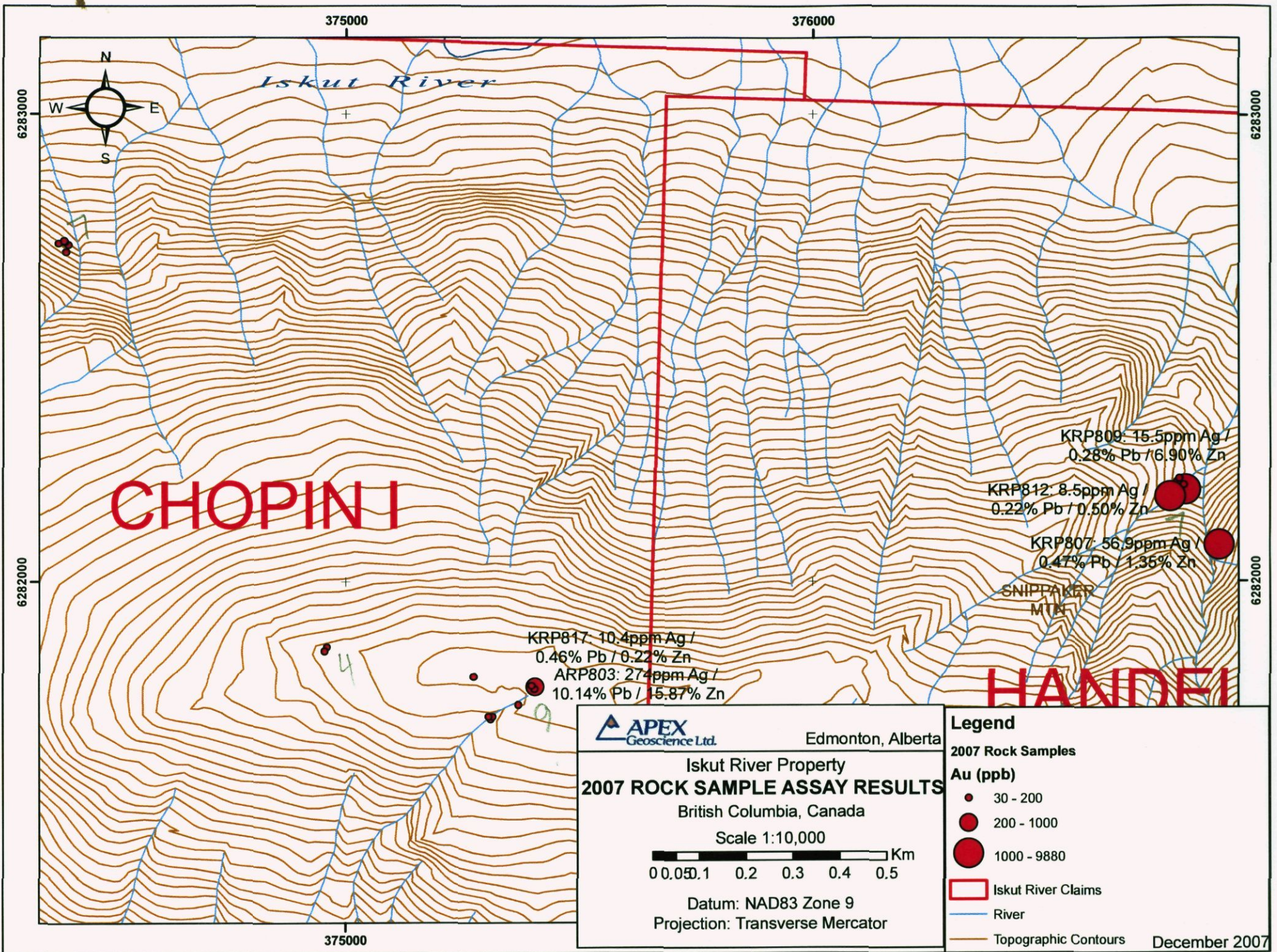
*Note: yellow shading represents the Handel showing, while green represents the Ridge showing*

Overlimit assay samples include 07KRP807 and 07KRP809 from the Handel showing and 07ARP803 from the Ridge showing. Sample 07KRP807 assayed 1.35% zinc, 07KRP809 assayed 6.9% zinc, and 07ARP803 assayed 274 g/t silver (or 7.99 oz/t), 10.14% lead, and 15.87% zinc.

**SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH**

All APEX samples were collected under the supervision of a registered professional geologist, Mr. Kris Raffle, P.Geol. A total of 27 rock grab samples were collected within the property and each sample site was marked using orange arctic grade flagging. Sample locations were determined by hand-held global positioning system (GPS) units set to report locations in UTM coordinates





using the North American Datum established in 1983 (NAD 83) and UTM zone 9n. Rock grab sample sizes were, in general, between 0.6 kilograms and 2 kilograms and samples were collected in clear plastic sample bags. All sample identifiers were written on the outside of each bag (on both sides). A sample tag marked with the appropriate sample number was placed inside each sample bag. The sample bags were then closed using zip ties. The samples were taken to Stewart, BC and transported by freight in sealed poly woven bags to TSL Laboratories (TSL), Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The purpose of the property visit was to: (1) verify existing work; and (2) assess the overall economic base metal and gold potential of the area. Samples, which were collected by the author, tend to be bias towards specific rock types and/or structures that are more likely to contain gold or other base metals. 'Select rock grab' samples were, in general, collected in mineralized zones in order to approximate gold grade. Only fresh, unweathered samples were selected to ensure the maximum quality of the results. Based on the author's prior exploration experience, samples containing greater than 0.5 g/t Au are considered 'anomalous' and those samples which contain between 0.10 g/t Au and 0.5 g/t Au are 'possibly anomalous'. Anomalous rock samples which contain greater than 0.5 g/t Au should, wherever possible, be followed up to determine if they are associated with important gold-bearing zones. Possibly anomalous rock samples which assay greater than or equal to 0.10 g/t Au may warrant follow-up exploration depending on: (a) whether there are other possibly anomalous samples in their vicinity, (b) favourable geology, and (c) the logistical ease of re-visiting the sample site.

### **SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY**

The APEX rock samples were all placed into sealed plastic bags and then into a sealed poly woven (rice) bag for shipment to the analysing laboratory immediately following collection. All original rock samples were transported by freight from Stewart, BC to TSL for gold analysis and multi-element geochemistry. The author did not have control over the samples at all times and therefore can not personally verify what happened to the samples during transport and shipping, to the time they were received. However, the author has no reason to believe that the security of the samples was compromised.

The rock samples were analyzed for gold using the Multi-Acid Digestion method set forth by TSL. Prior to analysis, all samples were dried (if necessary) and crushed to -10 mesh (2 mm). A representative split of the sample (approx. 250 g) is then taken, using a riffle splitter, and pulverized to -150 mesh, then hand homogenized. The fire assay method uses an approximate 30 gram aliquot sub-sample from a standard 150-mesh pulp. The samples are mixed with a litharge flux and fused forming a lead button and molten slag. The slag is removed and the lead button containing the precious metals is coupled, resulting in a precious metal bead. The final technique used to determine the gold contents of the residue is by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). The final technique used to determine the precious metals (silver, lead and copper)

contents of the residue is by aqua regia digestion and the solution is analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). Any assay results deemed erratic by the prospective labs were re-assayed. The samples were also analyzed using the 34-element Induction Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy (ICP) method. The ICP analysis uses an approximate 0.50 gram aliquot, which is digested with hydrochloric and nitric acid in a hot water bath. The sample is then bulked to a volume of 10 ml with 7.2% hydrochloric acid and analyzed by a combination of ICP-MS (Mass Spectroscopy) and ICP-AES (Atomic Emission Spectroscopy).

### **DATA VERIFICATION**

Specific to this report, Mr. K. J. Raffle along with a crew of one junior geologist collected all the APEX samples personally. As well, to the best of the author's ability, the samples were kept under the control of APEX; therefore the author believes this data to be of acceptable quality.

In total, 27 rock grab samples were collected and shipped to TSL in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan (An ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Company). TSL performs standard quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures with respect to all the samples that were sent for analysis. They routinely analyze analytical blank and standard samples. The data for all of these standard analyses were found to be within acceptable limits. Due to the nature of the samples a rigorous quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program was not warranted. The author cannot comment on the quality control measures that may or may not have been taken by other companies during previous sampling programs that are discussed in the history section of this report. The author does not see any reason to question the quality, accuracy and security of the historical data.

### **EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES**

APEX reports property related exploration expenditures, on behalf of Charles Chebry, of CDN\$ 15,963.09 plus GST for the 2007 exploration program on the Iskut claims. A summary breakdown of the exploration costs is provided in Appendix 3.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION**

The regional setting of the Iskut property is considered highly favourable for the presence of gold bearing veins and porphyry style mineralization. The Iskut property is associated with a sequence of folded and faulted upper Triassic andesitic volcanic and clastic sedimentary rock units that have been intruded by intermediate to felsic stocks and plutons related to the Coast Plutonic Complex. The property scale structural trend is oriented to the north with gentle dipping strata and regional normal faults oriented in northeast and northwest directions. Chlorite, sericite, and carbonate alteration selvages or alteration haloes vary from weak to strong in vicinity of the showings and mineralized zones. Vein mineralization styles near the showings explored in 2007, are mainly controlled by faults and shears proximal to an intrusive body which may be associated with

porphyry copper mineralization. Significant alteration and the presence of anomalous gold in surface samples, strongly indicate that the Iskut area is underlain by rock units suitable for the formation and preservation of gold and base metal deposit types. Exploration completed between 1980 and 2007 by various mineral exploration companies has resulted in the discovery of over fifteen showings in the Iskut area, of which three are past producers (Red Bluff, Snip, Johnny Mountain).

During October of 2007, APEX conducted a reconnaissance exploration program over the Iskut property, consisting of prospecting and ground truthing historic showings. The exploration conducted was focused on MINFILE reports, alongside recommendations made in previous assessment and technical reports on the Iskut claims. Prospecting was conducted over the Handel, Ridge, and Chopin showings, in order to trace alteration envelopes and mineralization. A total of 27 rock grab samples were collected from a wide range of alteration types and mineralization styles at showing locations. Anomalous assay values between 3.9 and 9.9 ppm gold were identified in 3 grab samples from the Handel showing within a quartz vein bearing massive pyrite, argillitic alteration, and minor stockwork breccia. The Ridge and Chopin showings yielded 9 grab samples with gold values between 120 and 260 ppb gold within mineralized greywacke with cherty units, oxidized sulphide mineralization, quartz veins, and limonite alteration. Anomalous assay samples (07KRP807, 07KRP809, 07ARP803) yielded zinc values of 1.35%, 6.9%, and 15.87% respectively. Sample 07ARP803 from the Ridge showing also yielded significant anomalous values of 274 g/t silver (7.99 oz/t silver) and 10.14% lead. The precipitous nature of the area and limited exposure of alteration zones with sulphide mineralization and contacts with other surrounding lithologies restricted sampling densities.

Although mineral exploration on the Iskut property is still in the early stages, the potential for discovery of an intrusive-related gold pyrrhotite or copper-gold porphyry deposit is considered high based on the regional geological setting in conjunction with the positive exploration conducted to date and proximity to known producers. The gold potential of the area cannot be fully assessed with the limited amount of sampling that has been conducted to date. It is expected that further systematic sampling of the precipitous slopes will lead to a better understanding of the gold and base metal potential of the property. However, a number of samples collected from the property and within the Snippaker Mountain region by various exploration companies, have yielded significant base metal concentrations in several deposit styles. Therefore, there is a strong likelihood that undiscovered gold and base metal deposits exist on the Iskut property.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The favourable geological setting and encouraging exploration results to date, within the Iskut claims, warrant an aggressive, systematic follow up exploration program to search for gold and base metal deposits. Such a follow up

program should include rock grab and HMC stream sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and subsequent drill testing. The potential for discovery of an intrusion-related gold pyrrhotite vein or copper-gold porphyry deposit within the Iskut claim area is considered high. Future exploration on the Iskut claims should be conducted in three phases (Table 3) and consist of the following:

- Phase 1: Phase 1 should entail the completion of a DIGHEM helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey with a 150 metre line spacing over a total of 150 Line-Km (\$250/line-Km). Lines should be oriented perpendicular to the dominant structural and lithological trends.
- Phase 2: Phase 2 should consist of ground truthing, followed by ground geophysical surveys over high priority targets outlined by the Phase 1 airborne data, at a cost of \$10,000 per target.
- Phase 3: Drill test at least 5 geophysical anomalies using a diamond drill. The estimated cost for each drill hole is \$300/metre all up (100m per hole).

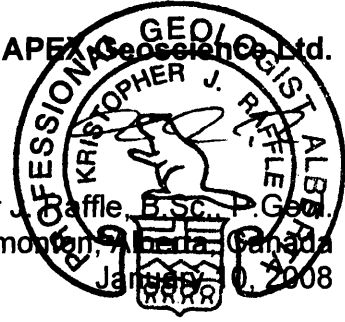
**TABLE 3: RECOMMENDED 2008 PROGRAM AND BUDGET**  
**ISKUT CLAIMS**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	COST
<b>Phase 1</b>		
	Completion of a DIGHEM helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey with a 150 metre line spacing and over a total of 150 Line-Km (\$250/line-Km).	\$38,000
<b>Phase 2</b>		
	Ground truthing, followed by ground geophysical surveys over high priority targets outlined by the Phase 1 airborne data, at a cost of \$10,000 per target.	\$50,000
	<b>Total Phase 1 and 2 Project Costs, Excluding GST</b>	<b>\$88,000</b>
<b>Phase 3</b>		
	Drill test at least 5 geophysical anomalies using a diamond drill. The estimated cost for each drill hole is \$300/metre all up (100m per hole).	\$150,000
	<b>GRAND TOTAL EXPLORATION BUDGET</b>	<b>\$238,000</b>

The total estimated cost of the recommended exploration for Charles Chebry's Iskut claims is \$ 238,000 plus GST.

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Kristopher J. Gaffle, B.Sc., Geol.  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada  
January 10, 2008



*Heather Carey*

Heather Carey, B.Sc., Geol.I.T.  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada  
January 10, 2008

## **REFERENCES**

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<http://minfile.gov.bc.ca>

<http://www.skylinegold.com/s/BronsonSlope.asp>

<http://www.skylinegold.com/s/JohnnyMountain.asp>

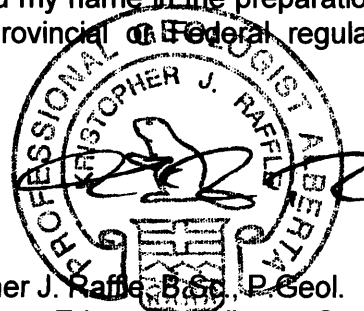
Press Release, December 10, 2007, SKYLINE CONTINUES DEVELOPMENT OF ITS BRONSON SLOPE DEPOSIT, <http://www.skylinegold.com>



## CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Kristopher J. Raffle, residing at 1277 Nelson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Geologist employed by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), Suite 200, 9797 – 45 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. I am the author of the report entitled: "ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE ISKUT CLAIMS, NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA: MINERAL TENURES 221996, 221997, 222135 and 222136", dated January 10, 2007, and am responsible for the preparation of the entire report.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia with a B.Sc. in Geology (2000) and have practised my profession continuously since 2000.
3. I am a Professional Geologist registered with APEGGA (Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta), and a 'Qualified Person' in relation to the subject matter of this report.
4. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Iskut Property. I did not have any prior involvement with the Property.
5. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
6. I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument. I am considered independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.4.
7. I visited the Property that is the subject of this Report during October 2007 and directed exploration at the Property on behalf of Charles Chebry.
8. I hereby consent to the use of this Report and my name in the preparation of a prospectus for the submission to any Provincial or Federal regulatory authority.

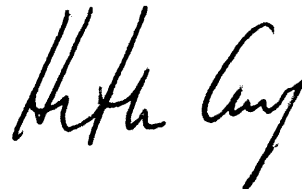


Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P. Geol.  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada  
January 10, 2007

## **CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR**

I, Heather Carey, residing at 105-2623 Richmond Rd., Victoria, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist with APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX), Suite 200, 9797 – 45th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
2. I am a graduate of the University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia with a B.Sc. in Geology (2006) and have practised my profession continuously since 2006.
3. I am a Geologist In Training registered with APEGGA (Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta).
4. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Iskut claims.
5. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report that is not reflected in the Report, or the omission to disclose which makes the Report misleading.



Heather Carey, B.Sc., Geol.I.T.  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada  
January 10, 2007.

**APPENDIX 1**  
**2007 ISKUT GRAB SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample_Id	Easting_n83z9	Northing_n83z9	Showing_Area	Lithology	Description
07KRP800	374402	6282726	chopin	cherty-greywacke?	py+cpy+qz stringers
07KRP801	374402	6282726	chopin	banded chert	clotty py+cpy along qz veins and dissem
07KRP802	374409	6282719	chopin	greywacke?	dissem py
07KRP803	374402	6282726	chopin	greywacke?	qz+py+cpy veining
07KRP804	374404	6282704	chopin	andesite	qz altered greywacke or andesite
07KRP805	374388	6282723	chopin	vein-chert	dissem py
07KRP806	374400	6282729	chopin	qz-vein	weak malachite staining, qz+chl vein
07KRP807	376865	6282078	handel	qz-vein	massive dissem py+qz, 50 strike/65 dip = VN
07KRP808	376798	6282196	handel	qz-vein	qz vein/shear trending up gully, 60 strike/80 dip = VN
07KRP809	376794	6282196	handel	qz-vein	qz vein talus, semi-massive py+bornite, or dissem
07KRP810	376790	6282206	handel	qz-vein	argillic alt, limonite oxidized, rotted az vein dissem py
07KRP811	376756	6282202	handel	qz-vein	coarse qz vein, open space filling, shear vein fabric
07KRP812	376761	6282182	handel	qz-vein	banded vein style py+grey silver sulphide (possible tetrathredrite or f.g. galena)
07KRP813	376780	6282220	handel	qz-vein	stockwork vein with fe-ox/siderite breccia
07KRP814	375307	6281710	n/a	greywacke?	oxidized sulphide, limonite sheared
07KRP815	375371	6281736	n/a	greywacke?	limonite/goethite altered rotten sheared greywacke
07KRP816	375405	6281770	n/a	greywacke?	
07KRP817	375399	6281776	n/a	greywacke?	
07KRP818	375275	6281796	n/a		
07KRP819	374960	6281859	ridge		
07KRP820	374960	6281859	ridge		
07KRP821	374955	6281851	ridge		
07KRP822	374955	6281851	ridge		
07ARP800	375312	6281705	n/a	greywacke?	dark rey dendritic veins, galena?, some disseminated py
07ARP801	375316	6281710	n/a	greywacke?	similar to 801, dendritic grey/black veins, some dissem py, small oc in creek
07ARP802	375409	6281773	n/a	greywacke?	very rusty, almost cherty, sampled next to real juicy boulder looks similar not just as juiced
07ARP803	375406	6281774	n/a	greywacke?	really rusted out

**APPENDIX 2**  
**2007 ISKUT GRAB SAMPLE ASSAY CERTIFICATES**



2 - 302 48th Street • Saskatoon, SK • S7K 6A4  
 P (306) 931-1033 F (306) 242-4717 E info@tsllabs.com

Company: APEX Geoscience Ltd.  
 Geologist: K. Raffle  
 Project: Snippaker  
 Purchase Order: Iskut

TSL Report: S26132  
 Date Received: Nov 02, 2007  
 Date Reported: Nov 29, 2007  
 Invoice: 45832

Sample Type:	Number	Size Fraction	Sample Preparation
Rock	27	Reject ~ 95% at -10 mesh (1.70 mm)	Primary Crush, Rolls Crush Riffle Split, Pulverize, Sand Clean
Pulp	0	Pulp ~ 95% at -150 mesh (106 µm)	Pulp Size requested ~ 1000 g None

**ICP-MS Multiacid Digestion HNO<sub>3</sub>-HClO<sub>4</sub>-HF-HCl**

*The Multiacid digestion liberates most metals that are not completely dissolved with Aqua Regia.  
 Dissolution may not be complete for Cr and Ba minerals(\*). Some loss of Au, As and Sb may occur.(†)*

Element Name	Lower Detection Limit	Upper Detection Limit	Element Name	Lower Detection Limit	Upper Detection Limit
Ag	0.1 ppm	200 ppm	Na	0.001 %	10 %
Al *	0.01%	20 %	Nb	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
As †	1 ppm	10000 ppm	Ni	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Au †	0.1 ppm	200 ppm	P	0.001 %	5 %
Ba *	1 ppm	10000 ppm	Pb	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Be *	1 ppm	1000 ppm	Rb	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Bi	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm	S	0.1 %	10 %
Ca	0.01%	40 %	Sb †	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm
Ce	1 ppm	2000 ppm	Sc	1 ppm	200 ppm
Cd	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm	Sn *	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Co	1 ppm	4000 ppm	Sr	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Cr *	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm	Ta *	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Cu	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm	Th	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm
Fe *	0.01%	60 %	Ti	0.001 %	10 %
Hf *	0.1 ppm	1000 ppm	U	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm
K	0.01%	10 %	V	1 ppm	10000 ppm
La	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm	W *	0.1 ppm	200 ppm
Li	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm	Y	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Mg *	0.01 %	30 %	Zn	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Mn *	1 ppm	50000 ppm	Zr *	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Mo	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm			

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TSL LABORATORIES INC.

2 - 302 48th Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 6A4  
Tel: (306) 931-1033 Fax: (306) 242-4717

Report No: S26132  
Date: November 29, 2007

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

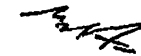
Attention: D. Besserer  
Project: Snippaker  
Sample: 27 Rock

MULTIELEMENT ICP-MS ANALYSIS  
Aqua Regia Digestion

Element Sample	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
07KRP800	122.2	0.085	13.7	63.0	3.4	1.0	11	2.0	389	0.1	2.0	0.370	0.9	141	0.9	12.4	80	5.5
07KRP801	123.1	0.098	10.5	76.9	>10.0	1.2	11	1.6	180	0.1	1.2	0.380	0.6	135	1.9	10.9	30	11.6
07KRP802	48.9	0.188	13.0	68.7	7.0	3.7	20	3.4	387	0.2	2.4	0.589	1.4	235	8.4	13.6	110	10.2
07KRP803	92.8	0.097	10.2	86.7	5.8	2.8	11	3.3	554	<0.1	3.4	0.412	1.3	166	1.2	14.8	228	6.0
07KRP804	290.2	0.059	21.2	64.2	>10.0	4.1	10	1.9	278	<0.1	0.6	0.264	0.4	155	0.6	8.0	144	4.7
07KRP805	97.9	0.098	10.7	82.5	>10.0	1.8	11	3.2	360	0.1	1.4	0.415	0.9	140	1.4	13.4	21	6.1
07KRP806	19.9	0.015	54.5	15.3	2.1	0.7	1	0.7	141	<0.1	0.3	0.031	0.1	22	0.3	1.6	33	0.6
07KRP807	38.7	0.082	4702.4	85.0	>10.0	21.3	9	2.0	135	<0.1	0.7	0.148	0.5	146	1.2	4.9	>10000	9.9
07KRP808	35.9	0.131	150.2	58.7	0.5	2.5	9	1.5	575	2.3	1.1	0.190	2.0	128	1.3	7.2	177	23.9
07KRP809	25.0	0.032	2784.8	49.5	>10.0	100.4	3	1.6	67	<0.1	1.3	0.039	0.6	35	0.7	3.9	>10000	11.3
07KRP810	24.1	0.119	61.2	42.1	2.8	10.6	14	<0.1	61	2.0	3.3	0.147	12.6	172	<0.1	6.2	217	22.2
07KRP811	23.6	0.074	16.7	57.8	0.2	9.8	7	2.5	1184	0.3	1.7	0.096	2.8	83	1.0	3.8	105	5.7
07KRP812	27.9	0.051	2177.6	94.1	3.8	60.2	4	1.1	119	<0.1	1.0	0.057	0.4	52	1.4	6.0	4966	6.6
07KRP813	46.3	0.079	363.5	68.9	0.4	4.6	6	0.6	283	<0.1	1.3	0.084	0.6	93	0.4	6.1	311	10.0
07KRP814	14.7	0.109	26.7	175.7	0.1	2.0	12	0.9	236	0.4	2.8	0.240	1.1	196	1.0	8.2	58	28.4
07KRP815	8.5	0.147	14.2	202.7	0.3	3.0	12	0.8	304	0.3	3.6	0.212	1.3	174	0.6	11.8	87	41.1
07KRP816	5.4	0.160	418.0	190.4	0.1	11.4	33	1.4	41	<0.1	2.0	0.163	0.6	392	1.1	6.5	913	12.7
07KRP817	13.8	0.129	4566.9	197.9	0.1	17.7	13	1.0	46	0.1	3.8	0.161	1.9	205	1.2	6.4	2187	35.9
07KRP818	6.7	0.093	72.4	162.0	<0.1	4.5	12	0.7	32	<0.1	2.5	0.156	1.0	122	1.0	4.2	95	42.6
07KRP819	32.2	0.165	40.5	154.3	0.3	3.8	16	1.1	147	0.1	3.1	0.199	1.8	242	0.6	7.3	69	37.0
07KRP820	15.4	0.176	34.0	183.9	0.2	6.4	16	1.1	111	0.1	4.1	0.206	2.5	226	0.6	5.9	39	52.5
07KRP821	22.3	0.247	202.4	137.4	4.0	10.8	22	1.1	277	<0.1	2.4	0.206	0.7	381	1.1	9.4	468	13.7
07KRP822	22.1	0.251	114.3	153.6	4.4	10.4	22	1.3	253	<0.1	2.7	0.231	0.8	374	1.3	10.2	536	56.4
07ARP800	16.3	0.121	14.2	159.7	0.4	3.7	14	1.1	440	0.4	2.7	0.247	0.8	198	0.5	10.6	92	24.9
07ARP801	22.9	0.183	100.4	139.8	0.2	5.5	14	0.9	356	0.4	2.8	0.229	0.9	250	0.4	14.0	216	26.1
07ARP802	4.6	0.136	377.8	173.5	<0.1	7.6	11	0.7	34	0.1	2.4	0.199	1.0	154	1.2	4.1	305	23.5
07ARP803	12.7	0.048	>10000.0	68.8	8.9	>200.0	7	1.6	47	<0.1	1.3	0.051	0.6	71	1.0	13.9	>10000	14.3
STD DST6	30.8	0.087	38.4	56.3	<0.1	5.5	10	6.0	327	0.3	7.1	0.370	8.2	98	8.0	15.7	154	56.1
STD DST6	31.7	0.089	39.3	55.6	<0.1	5.3	10	6.2	331	0.3	7.6	0.367	8.7	98	7.5	15.9	156	51.6
BLK	<0.1	<0.001	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.001	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1
STD DST6	32.0	0.087	36.6	61.6	<0.1	4.7	11	5.6	330	0.4	6.8	0.369	7.6	101	8.4	15.7	170	55.1
BLK	<0.1	<0.001	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.001	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1
STD DST6	30.5	0.092	33.5	63.0	<0.1	5.2	10	5.4	316	0.5	7.0	0.366	7.8	102	8.2	14.9	170	59.3

A 0.5 g sample is digested with 3 ml 3:1 HCl-HNO3  
at 95C for 1 hour and diluted to 10 ml with D.I. H2O.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_







2 - 302 48th Street · Saskatoon, SK · S7K 6A4  
 P (306) 931-1033 F (306) 242-4717 E info@tsllabs.com

99135



NOV 15 2007

Company: APEX Geoscience Ltd.  
 Geologist: K. Raffle  
 Project: Snippaker  
 Purchase Order: Iskut

TSL Report: S26132  
 Date Received: Nov 02, 2007  
 Date Reported: Nov 15, 2007  
 Invoice: 45832

**Remarks:**

Sample Type:	Number	Size Fraction	Sample Preparation
Rock	27	Reject ~ 95% at -10 mesh (1.70 mm)	Primary Crush, Rolls Crush Riffle Split, Pulverize, Sand Clean
Pulp	0	Pulp ~ 95% at -150 mesh (106 µm)	Pulp Size requested ~ 1000 g None

**Standard Procedure:**

*Samples for Au Fire Assay/AA (ppb) are weighed at 50 grams.  
 Samples for Au Fire Assay/Gravimetric (g/tonne) are weighed at 2 AT (58.32 grams).*

- Au ppb - Initial analysis of sample*
- Au1 ppb - Repeats that accompany initial analysis, usually two every twenty samples*
- Au g/t, Au1 g/t - Gravimetric repeats on values in either Au ppb column*
- GS-1P5B - Value is based on a 30 gram sample weight*
- G905-6 - Value is based on a 1 AT sample weight*

Element Name	Unit	Extraction Technique	Lower Detection Limit	Upper Detection Limit
Au	ppb	Fire Assay/AA	5	3000
Au	g/tonne	Fire Assay/Gravimetric	0.10	6500

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### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**SAMPLE(S) FROM** APEX Geoscience Ltd.  
200 - 9797 - 45th Avenue  
Edmonton, AB T6E 5V8

<b>REPORT No.</b> S26132
-----------------------------

**SAMPLE(S) OF** 27 Rock/0 Pulp

**INVOICE #:** 45832  
**P.O.:** Iskut


K. Raffle  
Project: Snippaker

	Au ppb	Au1 ppb	Au g/t	File Name
07KRP800	80			S26132
07KRP801	120			S26132
07KRP802	120			S26132
07KRP803	140			S26132
07KRP804	120	110		S26132
07KRP805	65			S26132
07KRP806	85			S26132
07KRP807	>3000		9.88	S26132
07KRP808	70			S26132
07KRP809	>3000		5.28	S26132
07KRP810	80			S26132
07KRP811	65			S26132
07KRP812	>3000		3.88	S26132
07KRP813	45			S26132
07KRP814	30	25		S26132
07KRP815	200			S26132
07KRP816	60			S26132
07KRP817	70			S26132
07KRP818	30			S26132
07KRP819	30			S26132

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K. Raffle  
Project: Snippaker

	Au ppb	Au1 ppb	Au g/t	File Name
07KRP820	35			S26132
07KRP821	140			S26132
07KRP822	120			S26132
07ARP800	140			S26132
07ARP801	80			S26132
07ARP802	30			S26132
07ARP803	260			S26132
GS-1P5B	1370			S26132
GS-1P5B	1580			S26132
G903-9			10.91	S26132

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99135

99135

Company: APEX Geoscience Ltd.  
Geologist: K. Raffle  
Project: Snippaker  
Purchase Order

TSL Report: S26403 - Original Report S26132  
Date Requested: Nov 02, 2007  
Date Reported: Dec 11, 2007  
Invoice: 46269

Remarks: Assay on over-range values from ICP-MS

Sample Type: Number  
Rock Pulp 3

*Standard Procedure:*

*Sample for Ag (g/tonne) are weighed at 0.5 gram  
Samples for Pb, Zn (%) are weighed at 0.5 gram.*

Element Name	Unit	Extraction Technique	Lower Detection Limit	Upper Detection Limit
Ag	g/tonne	HNO <sub>3</sub> -HF-HClO <sub>4</sub> -HCl/AA	1	1000
Pb	%	HNO <sub>3</sub> -HF-HClO <sub>4</sub> -HCl/AA	0.01	80
Zn	%	HNO <sub>3</sub> -HF-HClO <sub>4</sub> -HCl/AA	0.01	80

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### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**SAMPLE(S) FROM** APEX Geoscience Ltd.  
200 - 9797 - 45th Avenue  
Edmonton, AB T6E 5V8

**REPORT No.**  
S26403

**SAMPLE(S) OF** 3 Rock Pulp

**INVOICE #:** 46269  
**P.O.:** Iskut

K. Raffle  
Project: Snippaker

Original Report S26132. Assay on over-range values from ICP-MS

	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	File Name
07KRP807			1.35	S26403
07KRP809			6.90	S26403
07ARP803	274.	10.14	15.87	S26403
HLHZ	96.	.87	7.63	S26403

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Dec 11/07

SIGNED

Mark Acres - Quality Assurance

**APPENDIX 3**  
**2007 ISKUT EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES**

# APEX Geoscience Ltd

January - December 2007

Item	Memo	Amount
<b>2007 GEOLOGICAL STAFF COSTS</b>		
<b>Geological Fieldwork</b>	Geological Work Performed Field - Kris Raffle (Sept 22-Oct 21/07)	2,137.50
	Geological Services Performed Field - Andrea Ross (Sept 22-Oct 21/07)	1,575.00
		<b>3,712.50</b>
<b>Principals Directly Involved</b>	Principals Directly Involved - Office Michael Dufresne (Sept 22-Oct 21/07)	<b>214.50</b>
<b>Staff Subtotal</b>		<b>3,927.00</b>
<b>2007 FIELD COSTS</b>		
<b>Accommodations</b>	Kris Raffle: hotel, Andrea Ross, Stewart BC, Oct 4-7/07	255.96
	Kris Raffle: hotel, Stewart BC, Oct 4-7/07	255.96
	Kris Raffle: hotel, Kris Raffle & Andrea Ross, Meziadin Lake BC, Oct 7-8/07	343.44
		<b>855.36</b>
<b>Assays/Analyses</b>	TSL Laboratories: assay analysis, Nov 15/07, inv 45832	<b>1,003.35</b>
<b>Camp Food</b>	Kris Raffle: food, Oct 5-8/07	<b>296.25</b>
<b>Fuel</b>	Westair: fuel, Oct 8/07, inv 10005	266.00
	Quantum Helicopters: fuel, Oct 8/07, inv 16012	287.28
	Kris Raffle: fuel, Oct 7-8/07	208.41
	Kris Raffle: fuel, Prism Helicopters, Oct 6/07	546.00
	Andrea Ross: fuel, Oct 4/07	49.83
		<b>1,357.52</b>
<b>Maps/Publications</b>	Kris Raffle: maps, Oct 4/07	<b>400.00</b>
<b>Airfare</b>	Westair: airfare, Oct 8/07, inv 10005	2,170.00
	Quantum Helicopters: airfare, Oct 8/07, inv 16012	1,543.50
	Kris Raffle: airfare, Prism Helicopters, Oct 6/07	3,150.00
		<b>6,863.50</b>
<b>Communications</b>	Globalstar: communications, Sept 21-Oct 20/07, inv 603346	9.33
	Kris Raffle: phone & internet, Oct 7-8/08	64.23
		<b>73.56</b>
<b>Communication Rentals</b>	Glentel: communication equipment rental, Sept 4-Oct 3/07, inv R57912	35.15
	Glentel: communication equipment rental, Oct 4-11/07, inv R59881	51.40
		<b>86.55</b>
<b>Field Rentals</b>	APEX rental - truck	400.00
	APEX rental - GPS units & sat phone	50.00
	APEX rental - truck	400.00
	APEX rental - GPS units, laptop, satellite phone	250.00
		<b>1,100.00</b>
<b>Field Costs Subtotal</b>		<b>12,036.09</b>
<b>TOTAL 2007 EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>15,963.09</b>