

**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**ON THE**

**TASEKO PROPERTY**

**FOR**

**GREAT QUEST METALS LTD.**

*515-475 HOWE STREET  
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2B3*

*Clinton Mining Division, B.C.*

*NTS Sheet: 92O/3W*

*Latitude: 51° 5' 30" N, Longitude: 123° 24' W*

**BC Geological Survey  
Assessment Report  
29557**

**SURVEY CONDUCTED BY  
SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.  
OCTOBER 2007**

**REPORT BY  
SHAWN RASTAD**

**REVIEWED BY  
SYD VISSER**

**S.J.V. CONSULTANTS LTD.  
DATE OF WORK: OCTOBER 2007  
DATE OF REPORT: JANUARY 2008**

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**GQM-Taseko\_Magmap.pdf**

**GQM-Taseko\_EmpressSection.pdf**

**GQM-Taseko\_RegGeol.pdf**

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**GQM-Taseko\_GeologyMap.png**

**GQM\_Mag+Locations.txt**

**GQM\_Taseko\_AssessmentReportv3.pdf**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

SJ Geophysics Ltd. conducted a ground magnetometer survey over Great Quests Metals Ltd.'s Taseko property. The acquired data was forwarded onto S.J.V. Consultants for further processing and interpretation. The purpose of the survey was to assist with the geological mapping process by outlining structural features based on magnetic anomalies. In addition, provide information to assist in the delineation of mineral deposits such as the Empress showing and other nearby deposits.

The acquisition of the magnetic data was conducted between September 31, 2007 and October 12, 2007. A total of 17.7 line kilometres of magnetic data were acquired during this period. Additionally, Great Quest intended to conduct a drill program on the property. Several steps in the preparation for the drill program were initiated; however, due to delays in permitting issues the drill program did not start until November. The exploration camp was maintained after the geophysical program on the expectation that the issuance of the permit shortly afterwards.

## **2. LOCATION AND ACCESS**

The Taseko property is located in central British Columbia approximately 12km southeast of the southern end of Upper Taseko Lake, in the Clinton Mining Division and located on NTS sheet 92O/3W. Upper Taseko Lake is located approximately 225 km north of Vancouver. The approximate geographic centre of the claim group is latitude: 53°38' N , longitude: 127°32' W . (Figure 1: Location Map)

Road access into the Taseko lakes region can be reached from Williams Lake over the Bella Coola road to Hanceville and then southwesterly onto dirt roads east of Taseko Lakes, then southeasterly along the Taseko River to the claim area. The author is unaware of the current status of the network of old forestry and mining roads which provides access to this region.

For the geophysical survey, the property was reached via helicopter from Lillooet, a town situated approximately 120 km to the south east. The helicopter trip took approximately 50 minutes.

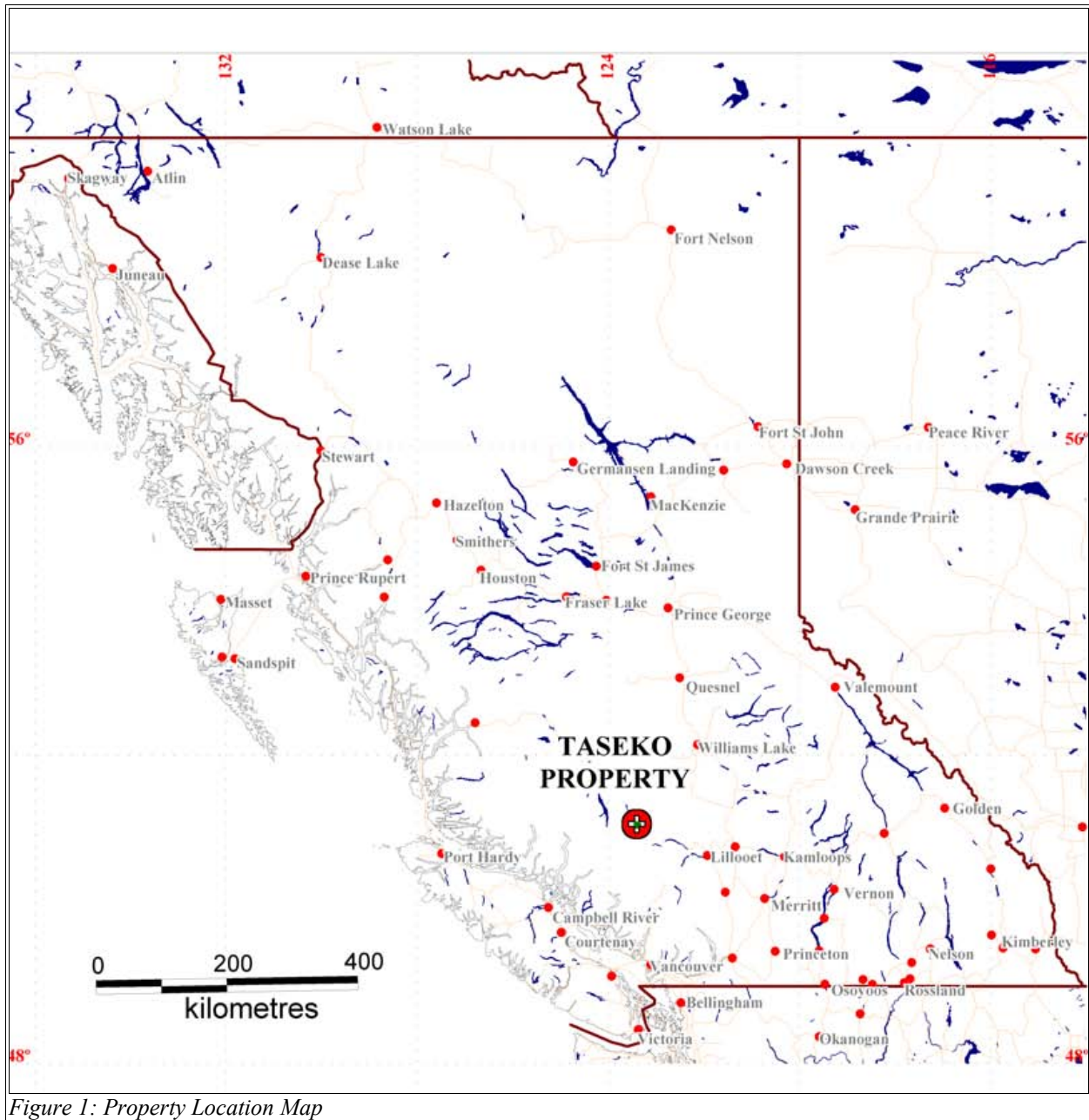


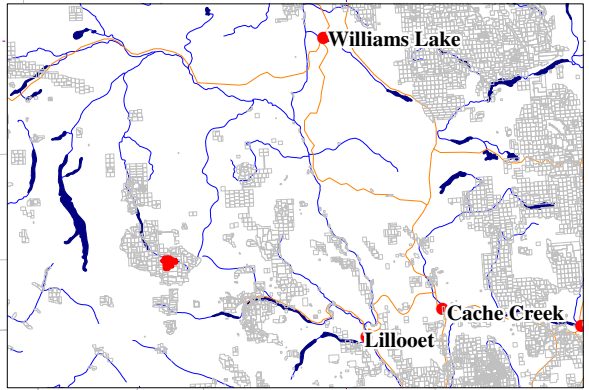
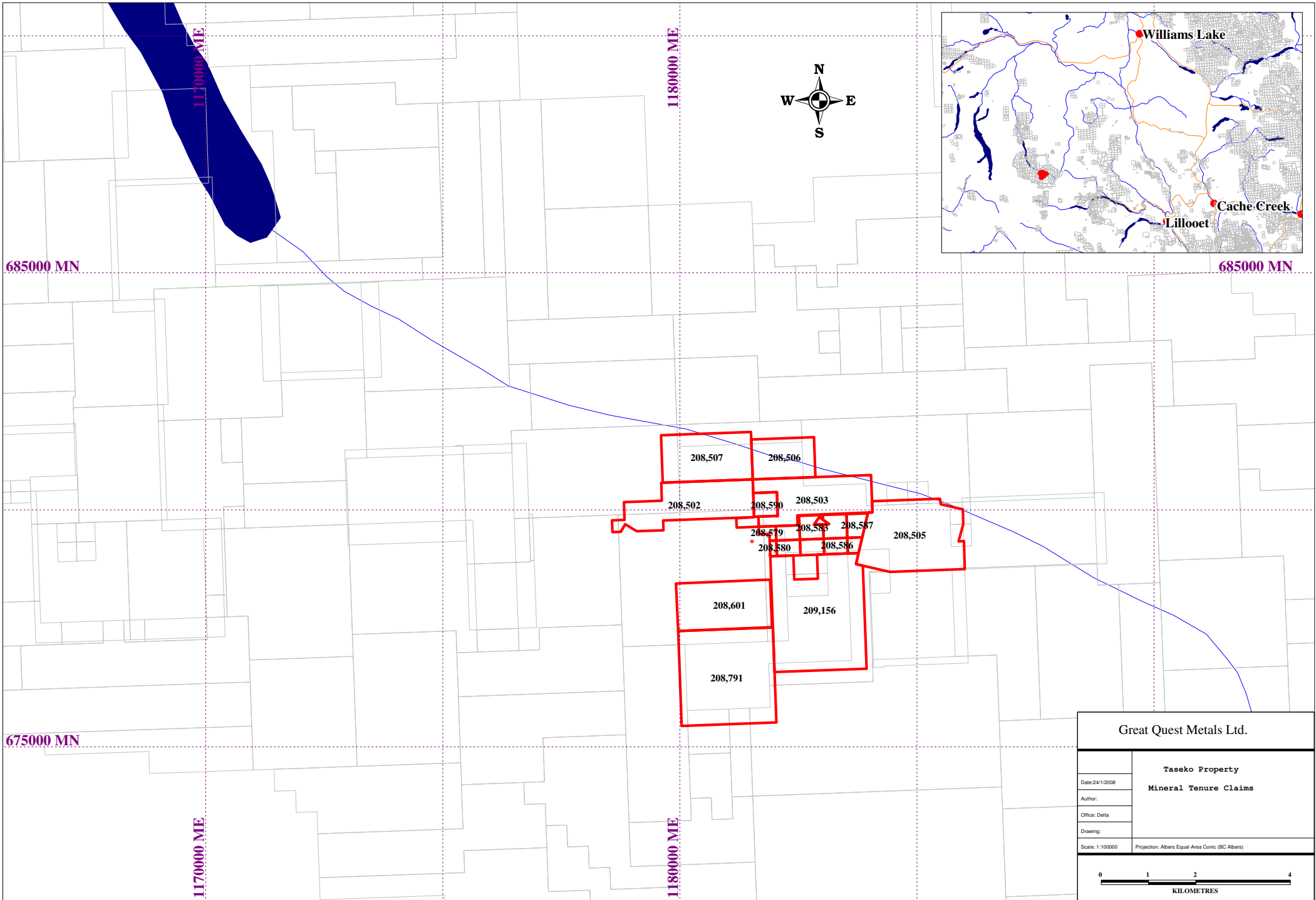
Figure 1: Property Location Map

### 3. PROPERTY

#### 3.1. Claim Information

The Taseko Property is comprised of 21 claims, totaling approximately 2700 Ha as described in the table below. Figure 2 illustrates the claims in map form.

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Mining Division	Area (Ha)
208579	Mineral	MARS 1	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208588	Mineral	MARS 10	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208589	Mineral	MARS 11	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208590	Mineral	MARS 19	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208580	Mineral	MARS 2	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208591	Mineral	MARS 20	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208581	Mineral	MARS 3	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208582	Mineral	MARS 4	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208583	Mineral	MARS 5	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208584	Mineral	MARS 6	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208585	Mineral	MARS 7	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208586	Mineral	MARS 8	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208587	Mineral	MARS 9	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	25.0
208505	Mineral	NEW BUZZ	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	375.0
208506	Mineral	NEW GOLD 1	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	150.0
208503	Mineral	NEW GOLD 2	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	250.0
208502	Mineral	NEW GOLD 3	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	300.0
208507	Mineral	NEW GOLD 4	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	200.0
209156	Mineral	ODIN	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	500.0
208791	Mineral	ROW	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	400.0
208601	Mineral	SYN	128639 (100%)	CLINTON	200.0



Great Quest Metals Ltd.

Taseko Property  
Mineral Tenure Claims

Date: 24/1/2008

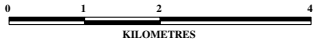
Author:

Office: Delta

Drawing:

Scale: 1:100000

Projection: Albers Equal-Area Conic (BC Albers)



### **3.2. Property History**

1910 - 1920: Between 1909 and 1920, many large, bog-iron deposits were discovered by prospectors in the Taseko Lakes area. These deposits, consisting of bedded limonite, formed as a result of erosion and oxidation of heavily pyritized volcanic rocks (Crossland, 1920). In 1922, copper-gold porphyry mineralization was discovered in the vicinity of the Westpine Taseko Property. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. dug numerous trenches and drove cross-cuts on these prospects in 1927-1928 (Quadros, 1981). The Mother Lode, a mineralized zone situated southeast of the Mohawk Showing, was also discovered at this time.

1930 – 1960: Further work was carried out by Taseko Motherlode Gold Mines Ltd. in 1933-1935 on the Mohawk and Spokane Showings. Work was halted after an avalanche destroyed the exploration camp and killed 7 men. No further significant work was performed in the area until 1956 when Canadian Explorations Ltd. conducted additional trenching and preliminary drilling on the Spokane Showing, as well as exploration on the Rowbottom shear zone exposed in Rowbottom Creek. Phelps Dodge (1963) drilled 8 diamond drill holes within an area extending from the Spokane Showing eastward to the Buzzer Showing in a search for Cu-Mo porphyry deposits in granodiorite.

1960 – 1970: From 1969 to 1976, prospects in and adjacent to the Taseko Property (including the Buzzer and Empress Showings) were extensively explored for Cu-Mo porphyry potential by the following companies:

- Scurry Rainbow Oils Ltd. (1969) - 16 DD holes, geological mapping, trenching, JEM-IP-MAG surveys;
- Sumitomo Metals Mining Canada Ltd. (1970) - 64 percussion drill holes, geological mapping, 82 km of grid layout, IP-MAG survey, 3550 soil samples;
- Quintana Minerals Corp. (1975 & 1976) - 9 DD holes, 39 percussion drill holes.

1980 - Esso Resources Canada, Ltd. optioned the property from Scurry Rainbow Oil Ltd. in 1985 and conducted a detailed program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying. The thrust of their exploration attempts was to locate economic concentrations of epithermal gold mineralization. No drilling was performed and the option was dropped.



The property was restaked by New World Mines Development Ltd. after Scurry Rainbow allowed it to expire. Alpine Exploration Corporation and Westley Mines Ltd. optioned the property in early 1988. A geochemical, prospecting, geological and diamond drilling program was implemented during that field season. In March 1989, Westley Mines and Alpine Exploration vended their interest in the Taseko Property to Westpine Metals Ltd., and Westpine conducted further geochemical sampling and diamond drilling that summer.

1990 – 2000: Westpine entered into an option agreement in the spring of 1990 with ASARCO Exploration Company of Canada Ltd., a wholly owned Canadian subsidiary of ASARCO Inc. (a major U.S.-based, international mining company). Funding for the 1990 and 1991 exploration programs were provided by ASARCO under the terms of the option agreement. This option was terminated in 1992.

The 1990 diamond drilling exploration program consisted of 19 holes comprising of approximately 3503 m of drilling. Based on recommendations from the results from an airborne magnetometer survey conducted in the fall of 1990, a continuation of the diamond drilling program was conducted in the summer of 1991.

Continuation of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and some drilling occurred with the 1993 program which consisted of geological mapping, 218 metres of diamond drilling in two holes, and lithochemical analysis of 48 whole rock determinations. Follow up to this further geochemical work with a approximate 16km of IP. Additional soil sampling and geological mapping over a 1970 copper and molybdenum soil anomaly occurred in 1998.

Westpine Metals Ltd. allowed the lapse of claims between 1994 and 1996 (Lupin 1-12, Tas A-D, Ice 1 -16, etc.), shrinking the size of the property to its current 21 claims.

The study of sapphires from the Taseko Property and the possible gem quality of these sapphires was completed. The study started in 1996, continued in 1997 and completed in 1999.

In 1998, Westpine Metals Ltd. changed its' name to Great Quest Metals Ltd..

## **4. GEOLOGY**

### ***4.1. Regional Geology***

The following section is quoted from the paper by W.W. Osborne and D.G. Allen, “The Taseko copper-gold-molybdenum deposits, central British Columbia”, in the book edited by T.G. Schroeter, *Porphyry Deposits of the Northwestern Cordillera of North America*, Montreal, Quebec: Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, c1995:

“The regional geology of the Taseko River area has been mapped by Tipper (1978), Glover and Schiarizza (1987), Glover et al. (1986) and McLaren and Rouse (1989). The region is underlain by Middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous strata that accumulated within the Tyaughton basin. As summarized by McLaren and Rouse (1989), coarse elastic sedimentary rocks, which dominate the axial regions of the trough, interfinger with volcanic lithologies in the Taseko Lake to Chilko Lake area. These lithologies have been intruded by a variety of stocks and dikes. Intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex truncate the stratified rocks on the south and southwest.

In the immediate vicinity of the Taseko property, rock of the Tyaughton basin include three main groups (McLaren and Rouse, 1989). Rock correlative with the late-Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Group lithologies outcrop mainly on the south side of the Taseko River. They comprise intermediate to felsic pyroclastics and flows. Feldspar crystal and lapilli tuffs and lithic fragmental tuffs predominate. They are dark green to pale grey, massive to well layered units. Dacitic to rhyolitic horizons, often containing disseminated pyrite, are common. The Upper Cretaceous Silverquick Formation, which outcrops on the northern side of the Taseko River, according to McLaren and Rouse, is dominated by poorly sorted chert-pebble conglomerate that is interbedded with quartz-rich sandstones, argillite and minor volcanic flows. Conformably overlying the Silverquick Formation is the Upper Cretaceous Powell Creek Formation, a thick succession of massive volcanic breccias, agglomerate and tuffs intercalated with minor basic flows.

The Tyaughton basin and its fault offset portion, the Methow basin, overlap the junction of six accreted terranes: the Cache Creek terrane, the Bridge River terrane, “Wrangellia”,

“Stinkinia”, “Quesnellia” and “Cascadia”. These crustal fragments were accreted to the western part of North America in Mesozoic time. More recent interpretations of the tectonic history of the basin favour deposition in a syncollisional basin (Kleinspehn, 1984; Garver, 1989) which formed in a compressional setting when the Insular terrane (Wrangellia) was accreted by underthrusting North America. The basin was originally the site of a westward facing marine sedimentary wedge fed by volcanic sources to the east. In approximately mid-Cretaceous time, the basin acquired a southwestern margin, either as a result of arrival of Wrangellia from the west or by initial uplift of the Coast Mountains or both. Volcanic rocks of the Taylor Creek Group are age-equivalent to those of the Gambier Group (roof pendants in the Coast Plutonic Complex) and the Harrison Lake Sequence, and define an Early Cretaceous volcanic arc sequence on the southwest side of the basin that was established at about 130 Ma and continued through Albian time.

Extensive thrust faulting of Late Cretaceous age has been documented in rocks adjacent to the Coast Plutonic Complex. According to Rusmore and Wordsworth (1991) the Tyaughton basin underwent west vergent thrusting from ca 100 Ma to 90 Ma, closely followed by east vergent thrusting from ca 90 Ma to 85 Ma. Qualitative estimates indicate that as much as 100 km of crustal shortening occurred across the basin. The youngest structural patterns that dominate the area are strike-slip faults that developed in Early Tertiary, e.g., the Yalakom and Tchaikazan faults.”

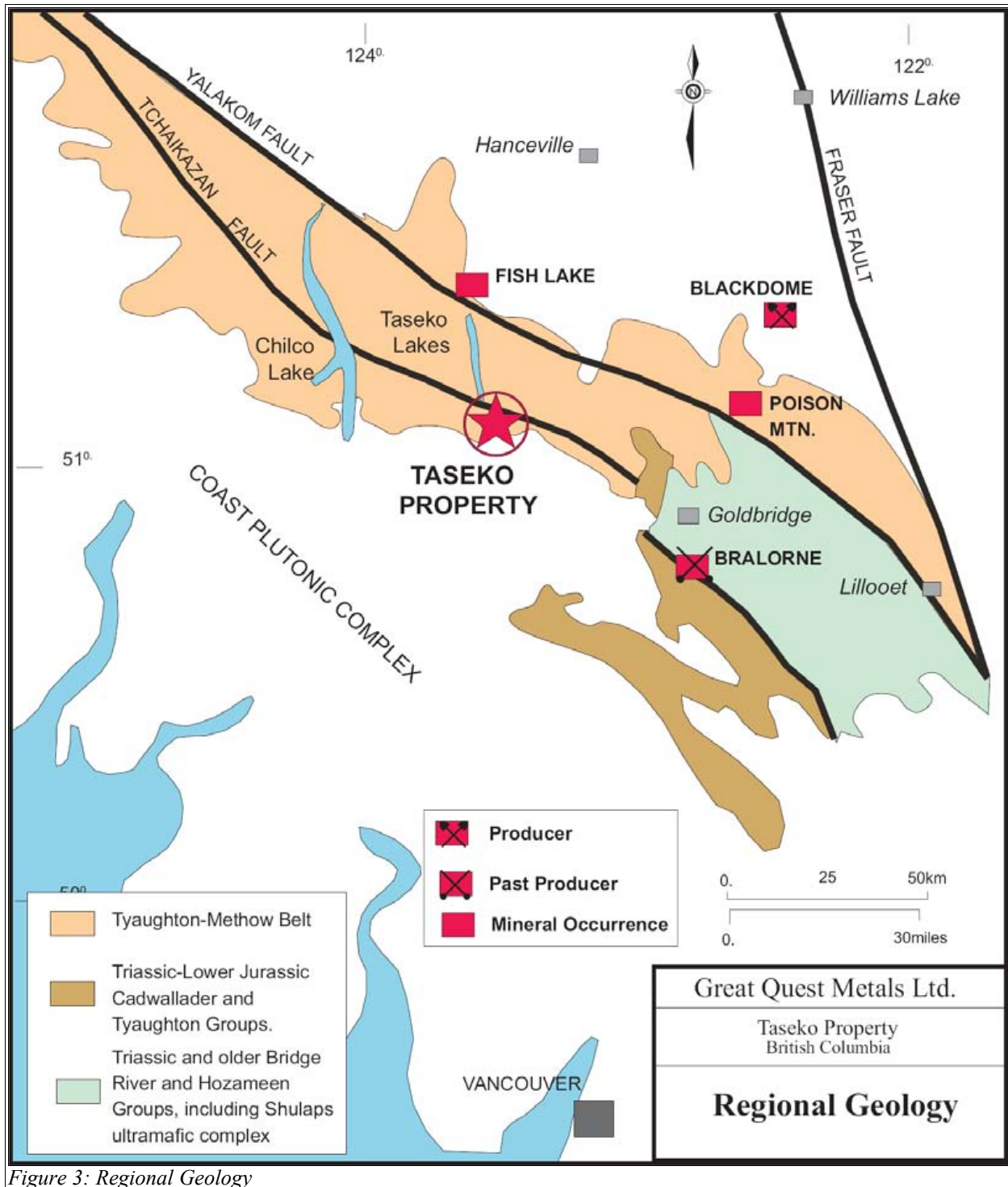


Figure 3: Regional Geology

## **4.2. Local Geology**

The Taseko Property and surrounding area has been mapped in detail by a number of companies and government geologists. Several of these are referenced at the end of the report. For a more indepth description of the local geology based partly on these studies and more on drill-core studies can be located in the 1991 Report on the “Diamond Drilling Program of the Taseko Property” by Ellen Lambert and the paper by W.W. Osborne and D.G. Allen, “The Taseko copper-gold-molybdenum deposits, central British Columbia”. The following paragraphs are based on excerpts from these reports.

Rock types of the Taseko Property can be divided into three basic categories: intrusive rocks belonging to the Coast Plutonic Complex, a mafic to intermediate volcanic package occurring north of the batholith, and cross-cutting dikes, stocks and breccia pipes.

Faulting is fairly common throughout all rock types exposed in creeks. The faults generally trend north westerly (Allen, 1991). Two types of fault structures were observed in drill core: breccias and gouge. Both types are common and indicate a complex and pervasive structural history for the area. Present interpretation of these structures is that type (1) breccias represent pre or syn-alteration fault zones, whereas type (2) gouge represent more recent, post-alteration faults. In many cases, fault zones of type (1) are themselves crosscut by those of type (2), indicating repeated movements along some faults.

The property consists of Upper Cretaceous volcanic strata (probably correlative with the Kingsvale Group) intruded on the south by Late Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz diorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Glover and Schiarizza, 1986; Allen, 1991). The contact between the intrusive and volcanic rock is not exposed but is inferred from drilling to trend roughly east-west across the property. It dips steeply to the north then gently levels off to form a "bench" approximately 700 feet deep.

An intense alteration zone up to 3 km in width occurs adjacent to the northern perimeter of the batholith and can be traced from 500 m west of Honduras Creek to Big Creek, 10 km to the east. Beyond the alteration zone, unaltered volcanic strata are exposed in prominent cliffs above the Taseko River and in canyon walls of Amazon Creek, Honduras Creek and Taseko River (Allen, 1991). These strata consist of massive to porphyritic andesite flows, pyroclastics and

volcaniclastic sediments (McMillan, 1976; Melnyk, 1986). The volcanic strata trend NE to NW and dip between 15-35° north. Breccia pipes, as well as dikes and stocks that post-date the batholith and alteration also occur.

In the Empress area high grade copper-gold fragments similar to that found in the Lower North Zone occur on the surface. One of the objectives of the drill program in the Empress area is to attempt to locate the source of these fragments.

Geologically, there is a highly altered, 177-to-223-metre-thick zone of volcanic rock sitting on relatively unaltered granitic rock within the Taseko property north of the volcanic-granodiorite contact. In the Empress area, the contact between the granitic and volcanic rock, with the granitic rock to the south, dips steeply north and then plateaus at about 213 metres. Copper-gold mineralization occurs within the altered volcanic rock. The three sub-zones within the Empress deposit are the 76, Upper North and Lower North. The highest grade mineralization of the three is in the Lower North zone, which ranges from 140 to 204 metres deep.

### ***4.3. Property Mineralization***

Two mineral showings occur have been located within the altered volcanic rock on the property: the Empress Showing, where copper-gold mineralization occurs with disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite, and some pyrrhotite in altered quartz and alusite-pyrophyllite rocks adjacent the Coast Range batholith; and the East zone which occurs 1000m east of Empress and is associated with intense zones of advanced argillic alteration and silicification. Within the Empress, three Cu-Au zones have been defined: the Upper and Lower North Zones, and the 76 Zone. A preliminary study of the Empress calculated in situ resources to be 11,078,000 tons grading 0.61% Cu and 0.023 oz/ton Au using a cut-off of 0.40% Cu (not copper equivalent).

Several mineral occurrences are found in the the intrusive rock. They include the Buzzer, Buzzer West, Rowbottom and Granite Creek showings where porphyry copper type chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur disseminated and as sulphide-filled vugs in the batholith.

In addition to these known showings, preliminary prospecting, geological mapping and drilling in other areas of the property indicate the potential for further mineralized zones. The following figures (4-6) show the geology of the property region.

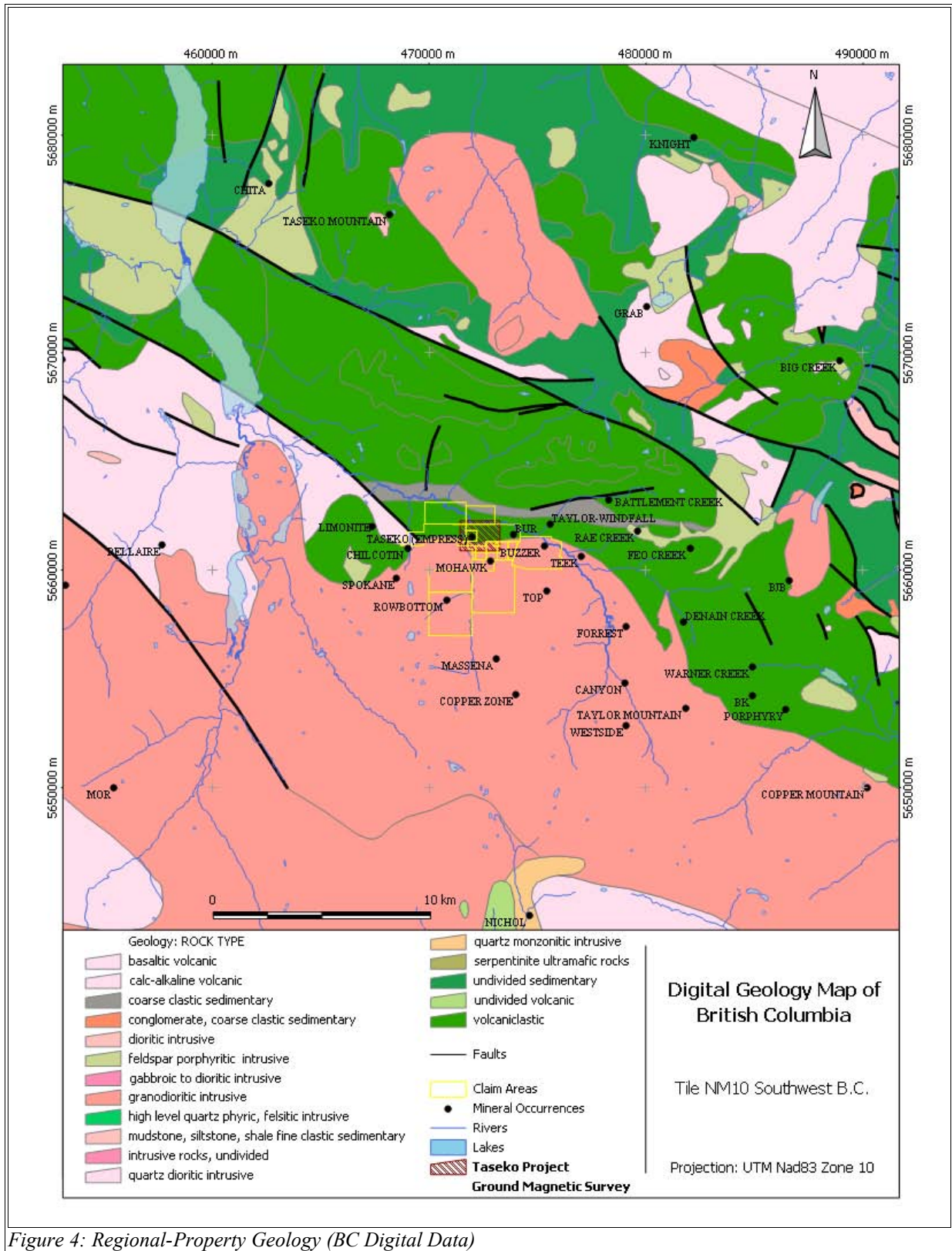


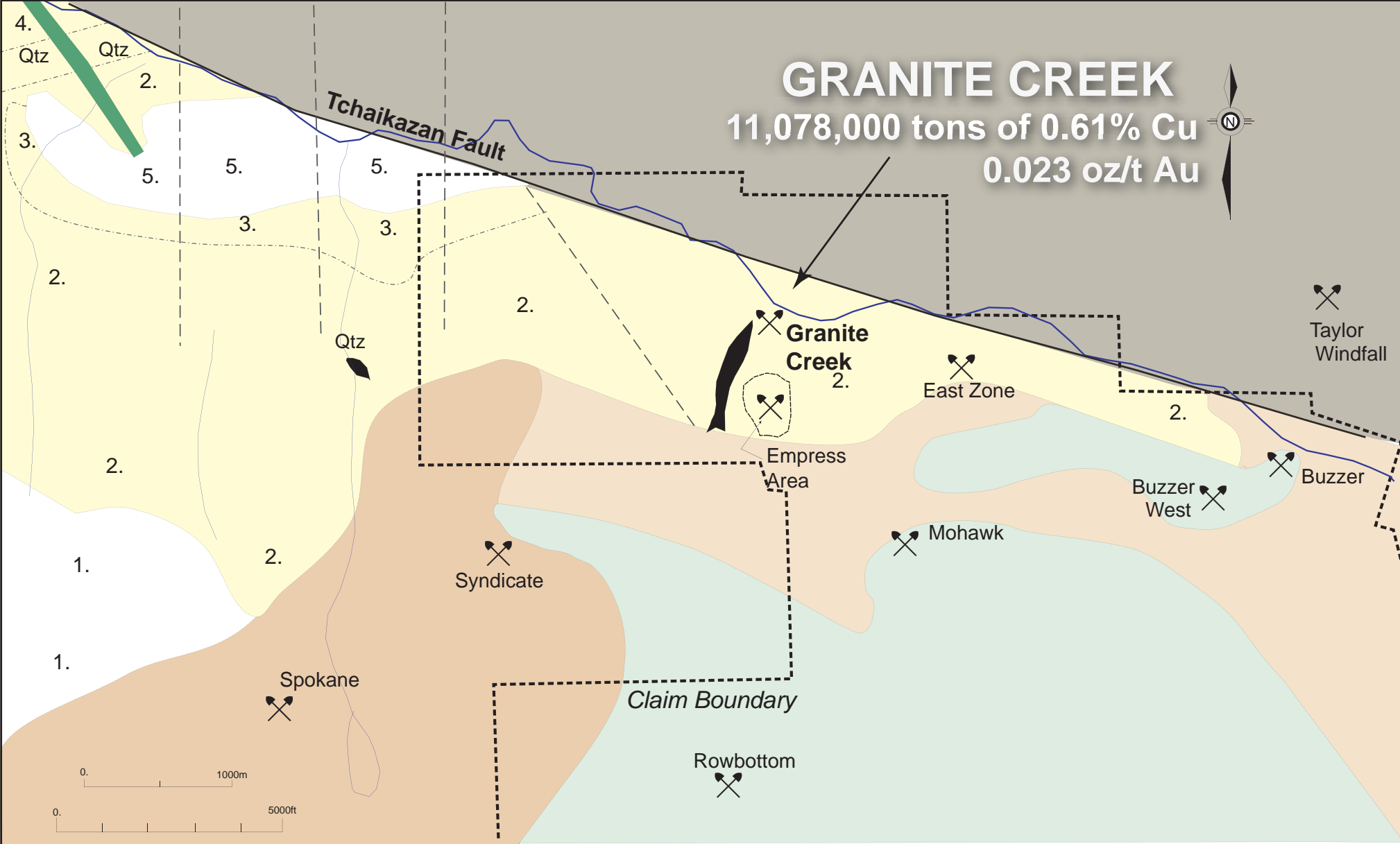
Figure 4: Regional-Property Geology (BC Digital Data)

# GRANITE CREEK

11,078,000 tons of 0.61% Cu  
0.023 oz/t Au



*Tchaikazan Fault*



- Cretaceous-Tertiary**
- Quartz porphyry, rhyolite
  - Porphyritic dacite, latite
  - Phase 2 Granodiorite-Quartz
  - Phase 1 Monsonite
  - Undifferentiated intrusive
  - Upper Cretaceous**
  - Powell Creek Formation
  - Silverquick Formation

- Taylor Creek Formation**
- 5. Feldspar porphyry andesite-dacite
  - 4. Flow banded tuff, hematitic
  - 3. Bedded tuff
  - 2. Latite tuff, lithic tuff, crystal tuff pyritic
  - 1. Hornblende-feldspar porphyry
- Taseko alteration zone

- Magnetic and/or topographic linears (structures)
- Resistivity linears (structures)
- Area of silicification
- Mineral Prospect
- Mineral Reserve Area

Great Quest Metals Ltd.

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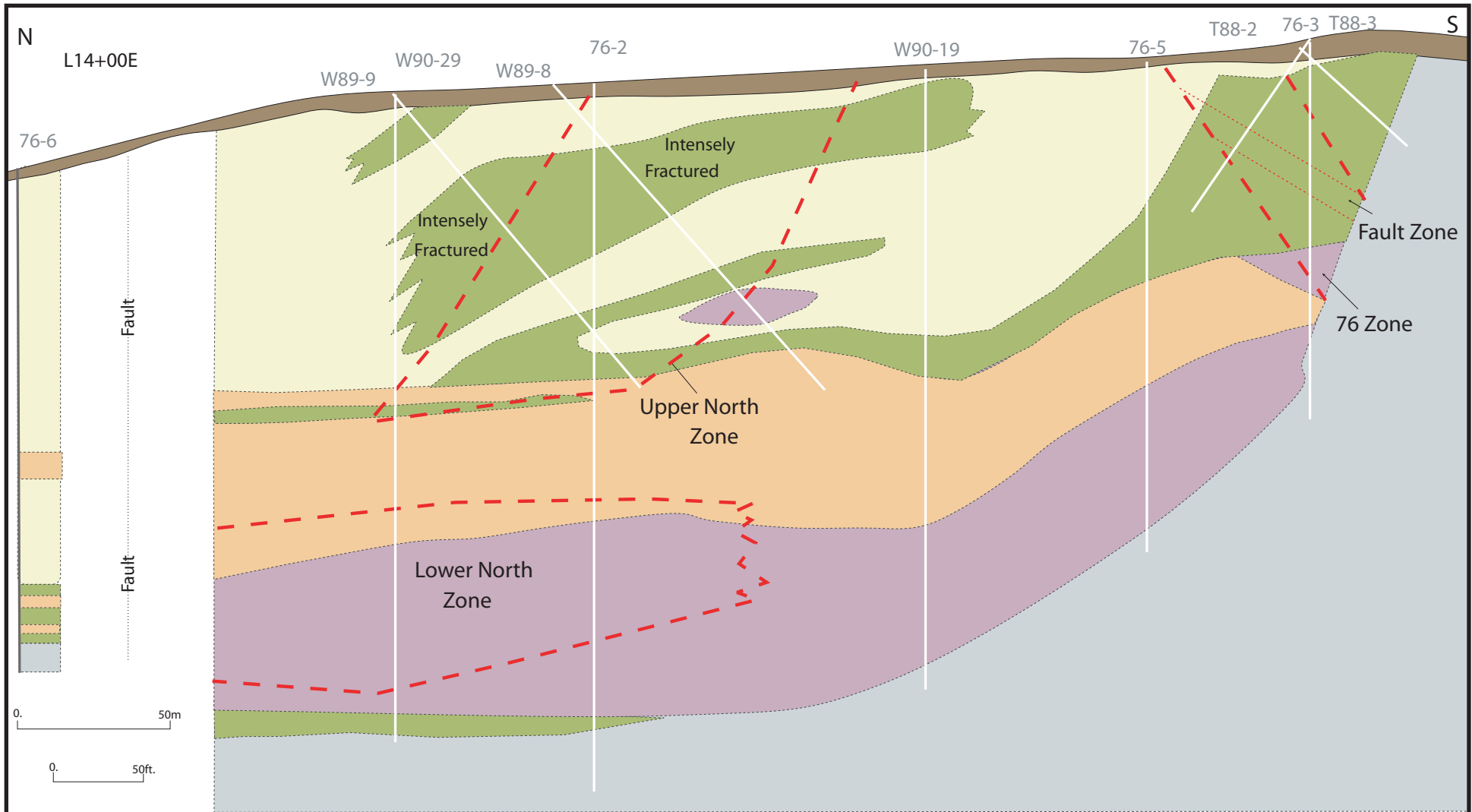
Taseko Property  
British Columbia

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Geological Map of  
Taseko Property







- Granodiorite-quartz monzonite
- Quartz-andalusite-prophyllite(QAS)
- Plagioclase-quartz-prophyllite-andalusite(PQSA)
- Quartz (QR)
- Quartz-magnetite(QM)

- Drill hole
- Mineralized Zone

Great Quest Metals Ltd.
Taseko Property British Columbia
<b>Vertical Section</b> <b>Empress Zone</b>

## **5. FIELD WORK AND GEOPHYSICAL INSTRUMENTATION**

Great Quest applied for permits to conduct a drill program on its' Taseko Property on July 11, 2007. The referral letters went out to all of the concerned parties on August 10, 2007. the 30 day period for the various parties to reply to the referral letter was supposed to end on September 9, 2007.

As a result of the concern by Great Quest that the season was getting late and with it numerous difficulties of running a program under the approaching winter, and the indication that the permits was close to the approval stage, Ranex Exploration, Great Quest's operator on the project, initiated the set up of a camp to support drill operations on September 15, 2007. The approval process went back and forth until November 7, 2007 when Mines Act Permit MX-4-492 was issued. During this period, Great Quest expected approval at anytime, so the camp was maintained so as to be ready to drill as soon as possible after permit issuance. A magnetometer survey was carried out in October.

The magnetometer survey grid consisted of 13 NS trending long lines with a line spacing of 120m, 3 short infill lines between lines 800E and 1600E in the southwest portion of the grid and 2 lines clipped short by steep topography and a creek in the western portion of the grid. The total length of the magnetometer survey was 17.7 line kilometres. Detailed line information can be located in Appendix 3.

The SJ Geophysics Ltd. crew consisted of two employees: Alex Visser and Jermaine Atatise. Alex mobilized from Vancouver to Lillooet, BC. with the survey instrumentation on September 31 and flew to the camp the same day. The next few days, Alex assisted with the grid placement, flagging the survey lines. Data acquisition and grid placement was carried out in two separated period of times, October 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> and from October 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>. Jermaine joined in the survey on October 8<sup>th</sup> and assisted in the collection of the location data with hand held GPS and inclinometer. Both crew members demobilized to Delta, BC. on October 11<sup>th</sup>. This survey included 8 production days and 2 mobilization/demobilization days.

Location data was gathered using a standard Garmin GPS to an accuracy of 5m. The location data was collected in UTM WGS84 zone 10 coordinate system.

The magnetic survey was conducted using GEM systems GEM-19 magnetometers.

Instrumentation specifications can be located in Appendix 5 of this report. Magnetic data was collected at 12.5m intervals along the survey lines. One magnetometer was used as a mobile unit to gather the data on survey lines, while another was used as a base station. The base magnetometer was set up at the northwest corner of the grid, about 100m away from the camp. The data logging was configured to measure at 5 second intervals. Each evening both the mobile unit and base were downloaded and diurnal corrections were applied.

## **6. MAGNETIC SURVEY METHOD**

Magnetic intensity measurements are taken along survey traverses (normally on a regular grid) and are used to identify mineralization that is related to magnetic materials (normally magnetite and/or pyrrhotite). Magnetic data are also used as a mapping tool to distinguish rock types, identify faults, bedding, structure and alteration zones. Line and station intervals are usually determined by the size and depth of the exploration targets.

The magnetic field has both an amplitude and a direction and instrumentation is available to measure both components. The most common technique used in mineral exploration (which was used on this project) is to measure just the amplitude component using a proton precession magnetometer. The instrument digitally records the survey line, station, total magnetic field and time of day at each station. This information is typically downloaded to a computer at the end of each day for archiving and further processing.

The earth's magnetic field is continually changing (diurnal variations) and field measurements must be adjusted for these variations. The most accurate technique is to establish a stationary base station magnetometer that continually monitors and records the magnetic field for the duration of the survey. The base station and field magnetometers are synchronized on the basis of time and computer software is used to correct the field data for the diurnal variations.

## **7. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION**

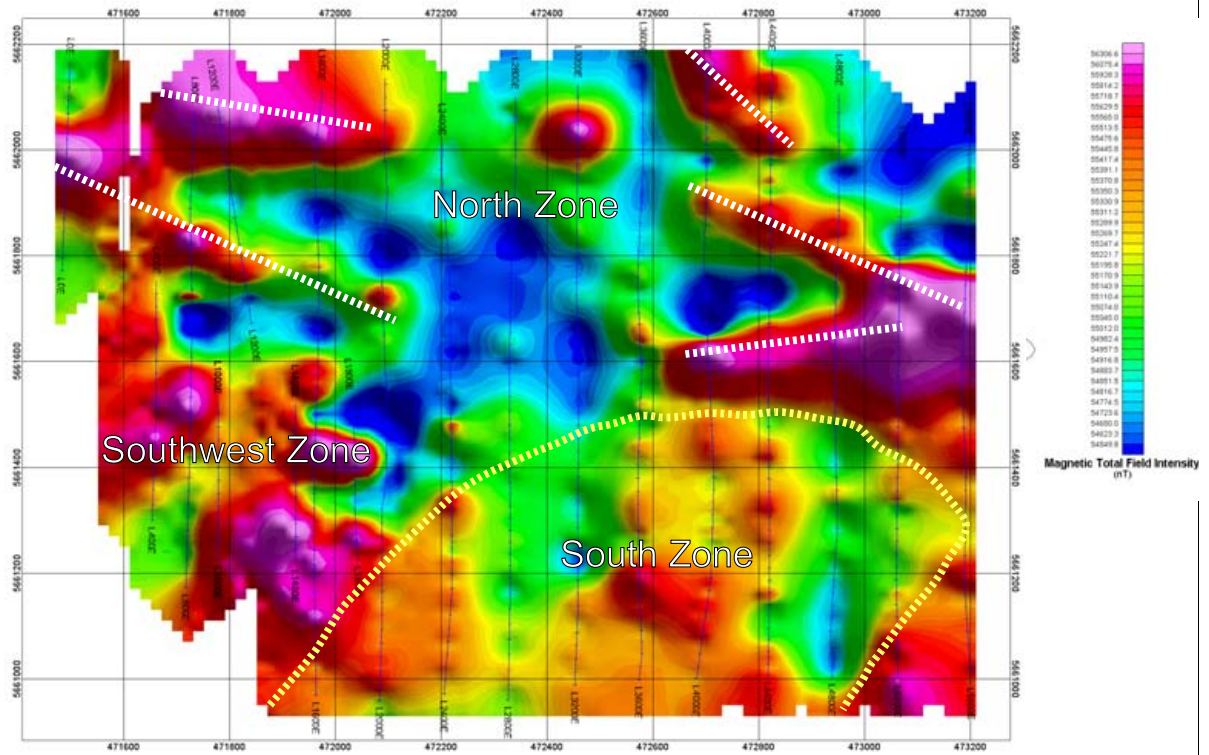
The GEM system digitally records the total magnetic field intensity in nanoTeslas (nT), along with the line and station label information. The data is downloaded to a field computer at the end of each day for subsequent processing and quick field plotting for quality assurance

purposes. The post processing was completed with a combination of Geosoft and proprietary software packages for locations. The line and station information is then merged with location data, thus allowing the final results to be registered in a standard coordinate system; for this project UTM WGS84 zone 10 was used.

## **8. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS**

The data collected from the magnetic survey was analyzed by plotting the total magnetic field strength as a false colour contour plan map. Figure 7 shows the color shaded magnetic total field intensity plan map. The magnetic data have a dynamic range of 1758 nT across the survey area, ranging from 54549 nT to 56307 nT with lows of approximately 54549 nT to highs of up to 56307 nT). This suggests that the bedrock in the area has relatively different magnetic mineral content. Based on the TMI feature of the survey, the survey area could be grouped roughly into three zones: north zone, southwest zone and south zone, as indicated on Figure 7. The bold dashed lines in white color denoted the high magnetic linear features while the yellow line outline approximately the south magnetic feature zone.

Several NWW trending linear high TMI responses are identified in the north of the grid (North zone). There is also one small size isolated high magnetic spot showed in the north part of line 3200E. These high magnetic response lineaments display the same trending as the Tchaikazan fault (Figure 3) which runs through the survey area. They may reveal the intrusion that is related to the main fault. The magnetic response in southwest zone is characterized by relatively high frequency highs. This zone may be associated with volcanic rock. The magnetic low frequency features with mild to high values occur in the south zone. These features could be related to intrusive bodies, like granitic rock in this area.



## **9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

SJ Geophysics Ltd. acquired magnetic survey over Great Quest Metals Ltd. On its Taseko Property. The magnetic was diurnally corrected, then post processed to create a total magnetic intensity false colour gridded contour map of the results. From the gridded results, the survey grid can roughly grouped into different magnetic regimes which correlates with the geology. The southern portion, south zone, exhibits slightly different characteristics that may suggest a change in geological units. This is consistent with the geological maps which show the existence of altered volcanics to the north and intrusive region to the south.

The magnetic data illustrates a series of east-west lineations in the northern portion of the survey grid. This linear features appear to separated by a low magnetic zone in the central portion of the grid.

It is recommended that the magnetic survey be extended to the southwest to close off the high magnetic feature (near the Empress showing). This additional data may allow the data to be more suitable for future magnetic inversion of the data set which may provide further analysis of the structure of the region. Further investigation of this magnetic set with emphasis on the geology and drill results should be conducted to provide a detailed interpretation of the magnetic data. Such a more exhaustive investigation of the geophysical data with the geological data may unearth more subtle features that may resolve some of the questions left unanswered by this report.

Respectfully Submitted,  
per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Shawn Rastad

Reviewed by,  
Syd Visser, B.Sc., P.Geo.

## **APPENDIX 1 – STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

### ***Shawn Rastad***

I, Shawn Rastad, of the city of Coquitlam, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

- 1) I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1996 with a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in geophysics.
- 2) I have been working in mineral and oil exploration since 1997.
- 3) I have no interest in Great Quest Metals Ltd. or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

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

Shawn Rastad, B.Sc. (Geophysics)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

***Syd Visser***

I, Syd J. Visser, of 11762 - 94th Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, hereby certify that,

- 1) I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia, 1981, where I obtained a B.Sc. (Hon.) Degree in Geology and Geophysics.
- 2) I am a graduate from Haileybury School of Mines, 1971.
- 3) I have been engaged in mining exploration since 1968
- 4) I am a professional Geoscientist registered in British Columbia

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

Syd Visser, B.Sc., P.Geo.  
Geophysicist/Geologist

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## **APPENDIX 2 – REFERENCES**

Allen, D.G., 1991, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Taseko Alteration Zone; private report for ASARCO Exploration Company of Canada, Ltd. and Westpine Metals Ltd.

Crossland, F. J., 1920, Taseko Valley Iron-Ore Deposits: in Annual Report of the Minister of Mines 1920, British Columbia.

Glover, J.K., Schiarizza, P., Unhoefer, P., and Garver, J., 1986, Geology of the Warner Pass area, NTS 920/3; B.C.G.S. Open File map 1987/3.

Lambert, E.E., 1988, Report on the 1988 Exploration Program of the Taseko Property; Alpine Exploration Corp. Assessment Report #18,921.

,1990 Diamond Drilling Program of the Taseko Property; Westpine Metals Ltd. Assessment Report #20889,

,1991 Diamond Drilling Program of the Taseko Property; Westpine Metals Ltd. Assessment Report .

Quadros, A.M., 1981, The Spokane Prospect: A Review of the History, Geology and Economic Potential of a Gold-Silver-Copper Prospect on Amazon Creek; Consulting report for Mr. Felix Reyes.

Tipper, H.W., 1969, Mesozoic and Cenozoic Geology of the Northeast Part of Mount Waddington Map Area (92N), Coast *District*; B.C., Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 68-33.

,1978, Taseko Lakes (920) Map Area; 1 " = 4 miles Open File Map 534, Geological Survey of Canada.

W.W. Osborne and D.G. Allen, "The Taseko copper-gold-molybdenum deposits, central British Columbia", in the book edited by T.G. Schroeter, *Porphyry Deposits of the Northwestern Cordillera of North America*, Montreal, Quebec: Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, c1995:

### APPENDIX 3 – SURVEYED LINES

Line	Start Station	End Station	Length (m)
0E	0N	400N	400
400E	425S	0N	425
800E	600S	300N	900
1000E	550S	250S	800
1200E	800S	325N	1125
1400E	550S	250S	800
1600E	800S	350N	1150
1800E	550S	250S	800
2000E	800S	375N	1175
2400E	800S	250N	1050
2800E	800S	350N	1150
3200E	800S	350N	1150
3600E	800S	400N	1200
4000E	800S	400N	1200
4400E	800S	400N	1200
4800E	800S	350N	1150
5200E	800S	200N	1000
5600E	800S	250N	1050

Total line kilometers: 17.725 km

**APPENDIX 4 – COST BREAKDOWN**

The following cost breakdown is based on SJ geophysics Ltd./S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. daily rates for the acquisition and interpretation services.

## SJ Geophysics Ltd./S.J.V. Consultants Costs

Mag Operator + equipment (Alex Visser)	9 days @ 875	\$ 7875.00
Assistant, Locations (Jermaine Atitase)	4 days @ \$295	\$ 1180.00
Truck (mob + standby)		\$ 900.00
Liability Insurance	10 days @ \$25	\$ 250.00
Spare Magnetometer	10 days @ \$50	\$ 500.00
Mobilization	1 day @ 575\$ + expenses	\$ 704.72
	<b>Sub Total Costs</b>	<b>\$ 11409.72</b>

Post Processing	12 hours @ \$98	\$ 1176.00
Mapping	15 hours @ \$65	\$ 975.00
Geophysical Report (Geophysicist)	16 hours @ \$98	\$ 1568.00
Assessment Report (Snr. Geophysicist)	10 hours @ \$115	\$ 1150.00
	<b>Sub Total Costs</b>	<b>\$ 4869.00</b>

**SJ Geophysics Ltd. / S.J.V. Consultants Total Costs** **\$ 16,278.72**

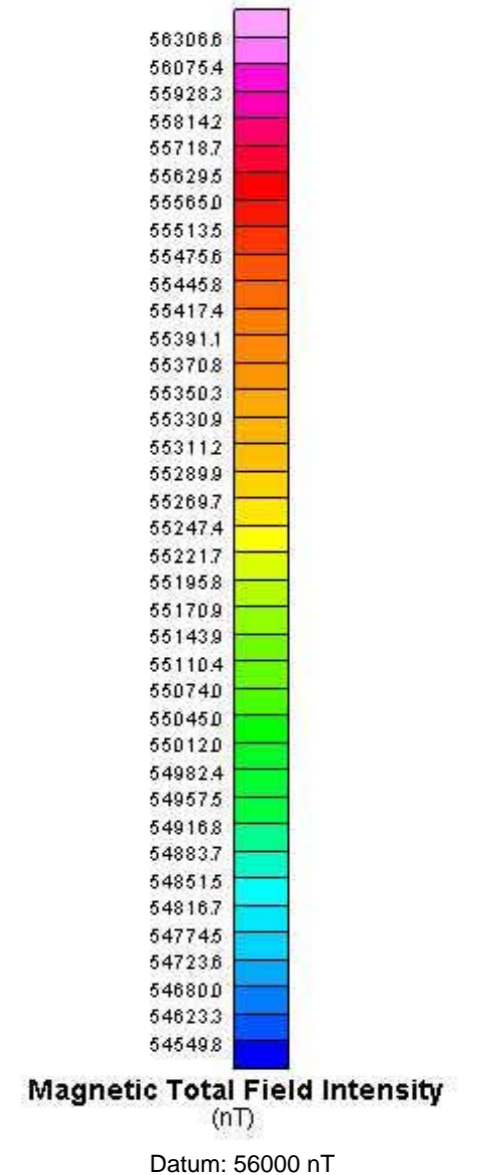
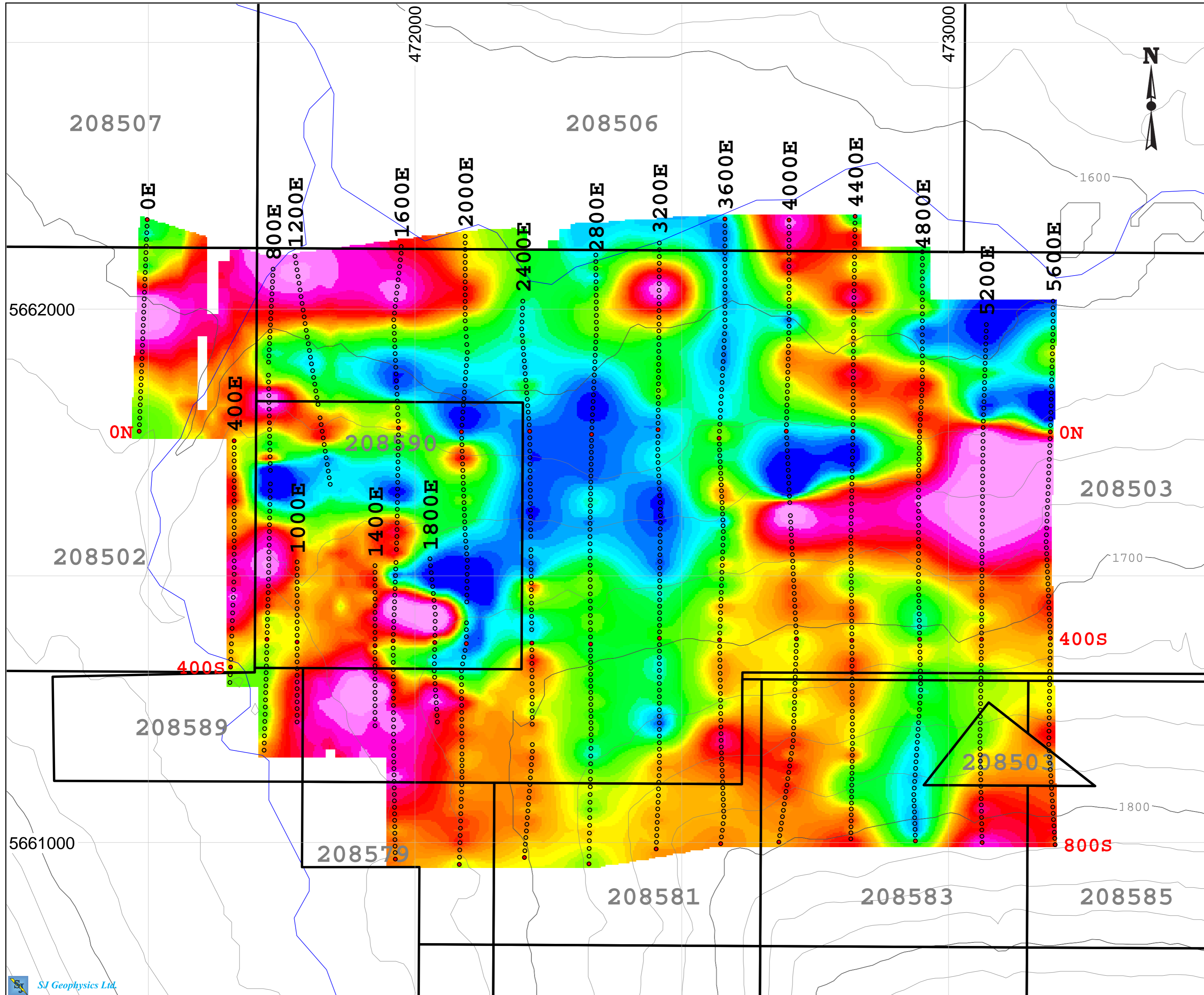
Additional costs for this project were negotiated between GreatQuest Metal Ltd. And Ranex Exploration for the support of the geophysical crew and the maintenance of the camp. This costs were reported by Bill Osborne, President of Great Quest Metals Ltd.

Camp and Equipment rental		\$23,072.34
Receipted costs, helicopter support, food etc.		\$41,072.78
Grid and camp labour		
Grid crew (Teddy Toulejer, Mike Morrison)	11 days @ \$350/day	\$ 7700.00
Cook/1 <sup>st</sup> Aid (Heather Hall)	30 days @ \$450/day	\$13,500.00
Camp Manager (Kevin Davidson)	36 days @ \$440/day	\$15,840.00
Assisant (Ben Tregilus)	36 days @ \$350/day	\$12,600.00
	<b>Ranex Exploration Total Costs</b>	<b>\$ 113,785.12</b>
	<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>\$ 130,063.84</b>

## APPENDIX 5 – INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

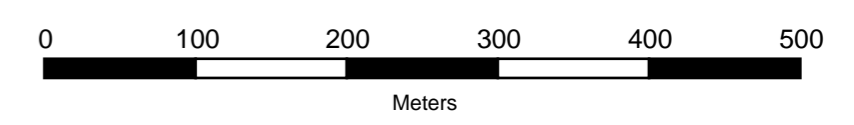
### **GSM-19 MAGNETOMETER / GRADIOMETER**

Resolution:	0.01 nT, magnetic field and gradient.
Accuracy:	0.2 nT over operating range.
Gradient Tolerance:	up to 5000 nT/metre.
Operating Interval:	4 seconds minimum, faster optional.
Reading:	Initiated by keyboard depression, external trigger or carriage return via RS-232C.
Input/Output:	6 Pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and optional analog output
Power Requirements:	12v 300 mA peak(during polarization), 35 mA standby, 600 mA peak in gradiometer
Power Source:	Internal 12v, 1.9ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, other optional External 12v power source can be used.
Battery Charger:	Input: 110/220 VAC, 50/60 Hz and/or 12VDC. Output: 12v dual level charging.
Operating Ranges Temperature:	-40o C to +600 C
Battery Voltage:	10v min. to 15v max.
<b>Dimensions:</b>	223 x 69 x 240 mm.
Console:	
Sensor staff:	4 x 450 mm sections.
Sensor:	170 x 71 mm diameter.
<b>Weights:</b>	2.1 kg
Console:	
Staff:	0.9 kg.
Sensor:	1.1 kg each.



Survey Information  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 Mapping Date: October, 2007  
 Projection: UTM WGS84 Zone 10

- Legend
- Survey Stations
  - Claim Areas
  - Contour Lines (m) – from DEM
  - Rivers



**GREAT QUEST METALS LTD.**  
 Taseko Property  
 B.C. Canada

**GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY**  
 Magnetic Total Field Intensity (nT)  
 False Color Contour Map