BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: MAGNETOMETER AND EM REPORT; BIG NIC PROJECT
TOTAL COST: 98,695.18

AUTHOR(S): C. CANDY; M. McCLAREN SIGNATURE(S): [signature] [signature]

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MX-7-16; JUNE 13, 2006 YEAR OF WORK: 2007

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): # 4184571

PROPERTY NAME: BIG NIC

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): BIG NIC-5 (414677); BIG NIC-6 (414700) AND 512555

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: NICKEL; COPPER; COBALT

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: NONE

MINING DIVISION: NEW WESTMINSTER NTS: 092H / 043

LATITUDE 49 ° 26 ' 10 " LONGITUDE 121 ° 34 ' 08 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) PACIFIC NICKEL SYNDICATE 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

2990 ST. KILDA AVE.
N. VAN., B.C. V7N 2A7

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) PACIFIC COAST NICKEL CORP. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

SUITE 605-475 HOWE ST.,
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2B3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

PYROXENE DIORITE; SPUZZUM PLUTON; HORNBLENDE GABBRO DYKES; PYRRHOTITE; CHALCOPYRITE; PENTLANDITE; MINERALIZED RUBBLE

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: A.R. 29020

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	13 LINE KILOMETERS	512555; 414677; 414700	42,723.31
Electromagnetic	1.3 LINE KILOMETERS	SAME AS ABOVE	5,875.92
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)	13 LINE KILOMETERS	512555; 414677, 414700	36,283.31
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)	1:2500 2m C.I. 6 sq. Km	SAME AS ABOVE	10,672.24
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail	(SNOW REMOVAL)	512555; 414677	3,240.40
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	98,695.18

REPORT ON

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETOMETER SURVEY AND TRANSIENT EM SOUNDING

BIG NIC PROJECT

HOPE AREA, B.C.

BIG NIC 5-414677, BIG NIC 6-414700,
and 512555

NEW WESTMINISTER MINING DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NTS: 092H/043

LATITUDE: 49 degrees 26 minutes 10 seconds N
LONGITUDE: 121 degrees 34 minutes 08 seconds W

Prepared for:
PACIFIC COAST NICKEL CORP.
OPERATOR
and
PACIFIC NICKEL SYNDICATE
OWNER

Period of Field Work:
May 15th to Sept. 1st, 2007

by

Murray McClaren, P.Geo.
Cliff Candy, P.Geo.

December 20, 2007 **PROJECT FGI-955**

Frontier Geosciences Inc. 237 St. Georges Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7L 4T4
Tel: 604.987.3037 Fax: 604.984.3074

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

CERTIFICATE AND STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

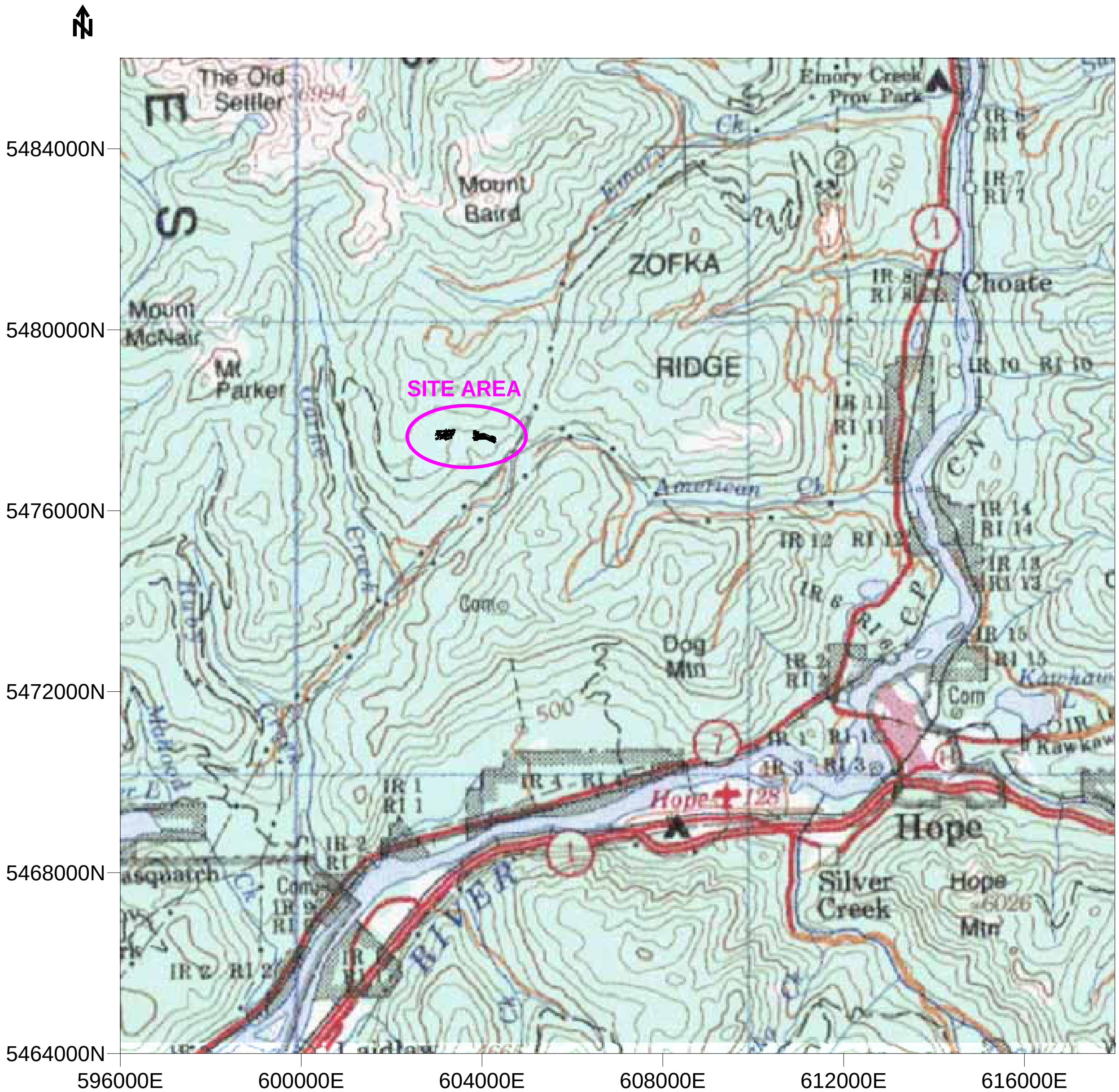
1. INTRODUCTION

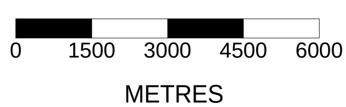
During the periods of May 30 to June 3, June 12 to June 21, July 17 to July 20, and August 7 to August 10, 2007, Frontier Geosciences Inc. carried out a total field magnetic survey for Pacific Coast Nickel Inc. on their Big Nic property near Hope, British Columbia. A transient electromagnetic (TEM) survey was later carried out in the periods of August 22 to August 25, and August 30 to September 1 on the same property. The site area is located 12 kilometres northwest of Hope, between American Creek and Garnet Creek. A Survey Location Plan of the area is shown at a scale of 1:150,000 in Figure 1.

The purpose of the magnetic survey was to acquire detailed information on magnetic anomalies to support exploration of the Big Nic property. The transient EM survey was carried out in order to provide supplement information of the anomalies.

In all, 65 magnetometer traverses were surveyed on four separate grids, totaling 13 kilometres. The lines were spaced 20 metres apart, with station readings taken at 7.5 metres intervals. In addition, 66 transient EM soundings were taken on 2 separate lines totaling 2 kilometres.

Work was carried out under Mines Act Permit MX-7-165; Approval #06-1610334-0613 issued June 13, 2006. Units of measure used in this report are metric. Coordinates on maps are in latitude and longitude or in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection, using the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).





PACIFIC COAST NICKEL INC.
BIG NIC PROJECT

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SURVEY LOCATION PLAN

FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.

DATE: JUNE 2007	SCALE 1:150,000	FIG. 1

2. PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, VEGETATION, AND LOGISTICS

The Big Nic Property area lies in the Cascade Range on the eastern edge of the Pacific Ranges of British Columbia's Coast Mountains. The Cascade Range lies to the east of the Pacific Range and is flanked by and merges in the Kamloops Plateau.

Elevation in the area of the property ranges to 1425 metres at the summit of Zofka Ridge. The majority of the property lies at an elevation of 800 metres to 1300 metres. Vegetation below tree line is typical coast rain forest and compromises cedar, hemlock, spruce trees with alder, willow and cottonwood on old roads and in poorly drained areas. Undergrowth is typically a variable mixture of salal, devil's club and salmonberry. Tree line varies between 1200 and 1650 m asl. Above tree line the vegetation is alpine, becoming progressively sparser at higher elevations.

Average temperatures at Hope, B.C., approximately 12 km to the southeast of the property, vary from 1.1 degrees Celsius in January to 18.8 degrees Celsius in August. Annual rainfall in Hope is 176.9 cm and an average snowfall of 169.2 cm during winter months of November to March. Despite this, all major and many subsidiary drainages flow throughout the year until early November at nearly any elevation and lower areas are accessible almost year round.

Much of the area of the Big Nic Property has been extensively logged in previous years. Networks of logging roads cover the property and most of these roads are in very poor repair, making even poor foot trails. The main access road to the property is by the Garnet Creek Forest Access Road that begins approximately 1 km east of Ruby Creek on Highway #7.

Dense and thick vegetation has made access on portions of the Big Nic Property difficult. Active logging operations and new access roads on the southern portion of the Big Nic Property will allow examination of areas previously difficult to access.

3. ACCESS TO SURVEY AREAS

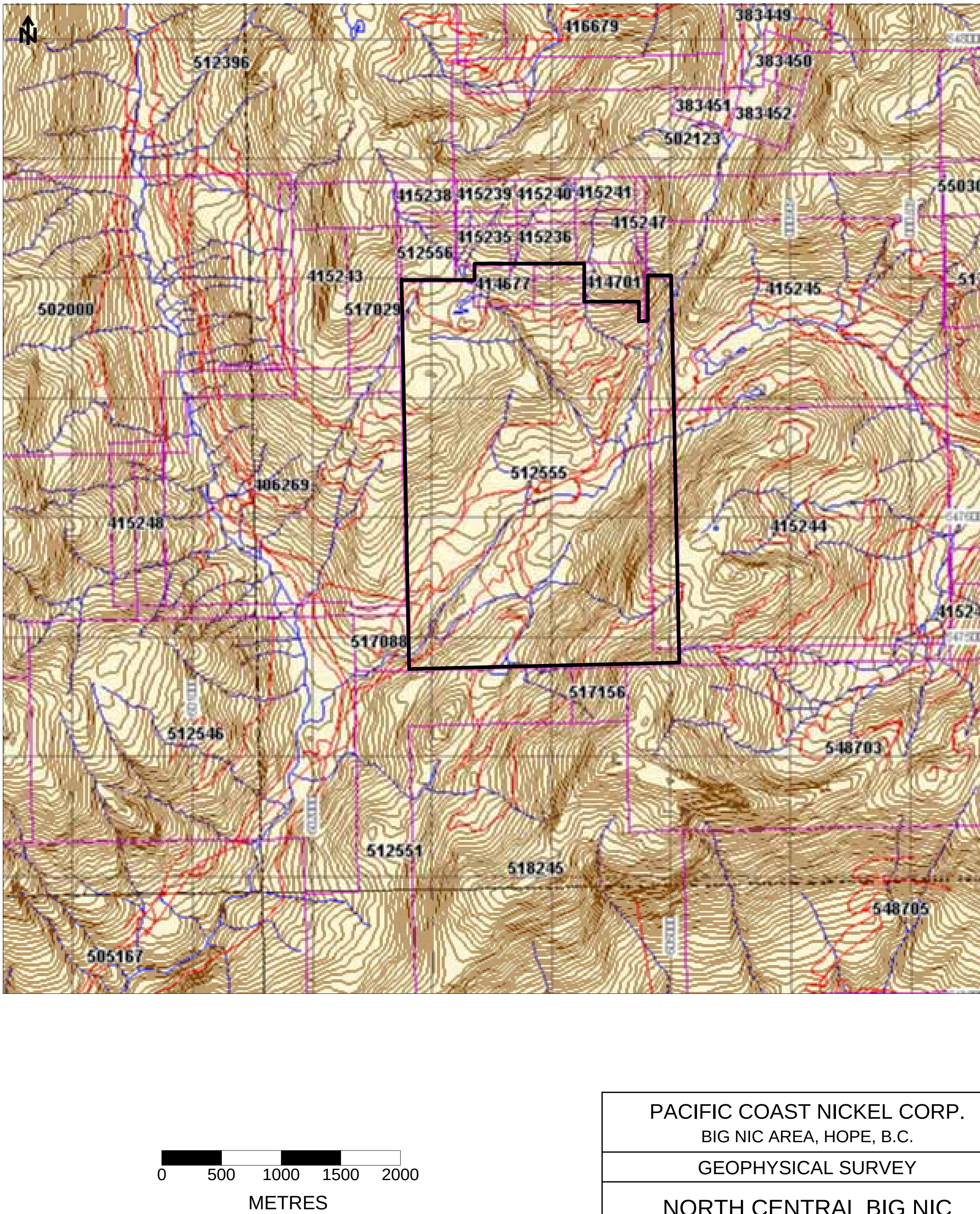
The geophysical survey areas are located on the north central portion of the Big Nic Property. Access is by four wheel drive vehicle along the Garnet Creek Forest Service Road for a distance of approximately 9 kilometres (from the turnoff on Highway #7) and then along the American Creek (8123) Forest Service Road for a distance of approximately 6 kilometres. During the initial stages of the exploration program a skidder with a plough attachment was used to remove snow from approximately 2.5 kilometres of the American Creek (8123) access road at an elevation of approximately 1000 metres. Snow removal was carried out from May 18 to May 25, 2007 to gain access to the western portion of the area in which the magnetometer survey was to be carried out (Grid C).

4. SURVEY CONTROL

Two initial grids were cut (Grid A and B) for a total length of 4742 metres. The Grids were established by chainsaw and slash cutter prior to the onset of spring foliage. Lines were spaced at 20 metre intervals with stations located along the lines at 15 metre intervals. During the magnetometer survey, data was collected at 7.5 metre intervals along the lines and the location of the magnetometer readings were collected by hand held GPS (Garmin GPSmap 60SCx). The stations were plotted onto a topographic map (autocad drawing file) with a 2 metre contour control prepared by McElhanney Consulting Services Ltd. (developed from aerial photographs of the area in conjunction with UTM coordinates generated for specific geographic points located in the field).

All survey lines located after completion of Grid A and Grid B were located by a two man team which utilized hip chain and compass. Stations along the lines were flagged at 15 metre intervals. During the magnetometer survey one person that assisted in the location of the survey line assisted the magnetometer surveyor by locating the flagged stations and obtaining a GPS UTM coordinate for all the stations at which survey readings were obtained. Locations of the survey lines were plotted on the topographic base map and were examined in the field for accuracy of their location.

A total of approximately 8.3 kilometres of survey lines were established in this manner.



PACIFIC COAST NICKEL CORP. BIG NIC AREA, HOPE, B.C.		
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY		
NORTH CENTRAL BIG NIC CLAIM MAP		
FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.		
DATE: JUNE 2007	SCALE 1:50,000	FIG. 2

5. GEOLOGY

5.1 Spuzzum Pluton in the North Central Big Nic Property Area

The north-central portion of the Big Nic Property is underlain primarily of rocks of the Spuzzum Pluton. The Spuzzum Pluton is compositionally zoned and irregularly shaped body; approximately 10 x 30 km in plan view (Richards and McTagget, 1976). The Spuzzum Pluton ranges from 96.3 +/- 0.5 Ma (zircon) (Brown, E.H. et al.; 2000) in the north northwest to 79 +/- Ma (biotite) (Richards, T.A. and McTaggart, K.C. 1976) at the southern tonalitic portion of the pluton. Magmatic fabric is prevalent in the southern portion of the pluton but the northernmost part of the pluton is overprinted by solid-state foliation.

(1) PYROXENE DIORITE: Pyroxene > hornblende + biotite (+chlorite). Minute inclusions of hemitite in plagioclase feldspars commonly give it a pink colour.
The average anthorite content in An53 and ranges from a low of An43.7 to a high of An62.1 (Vining, M.R., 1977).

(2) HORNBLENDE DIORITE: Hornblende > pyroxene. Pyroxene < 10% and hornblende > 10% + biotite + plagioclase. Plagioclase has an average composition of An47.5 and ranges from a low of An41.2 to a high of An53.8. (Vining, M.R., 1977)

(3) TONALITE: Largely composed of anhedral quartz and biotite, subhedral hornblende and plagioclase (An50 - An32). Locally foliated; locally hornblendized to resemble hornblende gabbro. Shows a gradational and comfortable contact with metamorphic rocks. Small to large zenoliths of gneiss and schist are included in tonalite in all parts. (Vining, M.R., 1977) Tonalite was considered to be younger than diorites of the Spuzzum Pluton (Richards, T., 1971) and considered to be contemporaneous with other diorites of the Spuzzum Pluton by Vining, M.R., 1977. There is no presence of pyroxene with the tonalites.

(4) HORNBLENDIZED DIORITE AND TONALITE: Rocks believed to have formed by the hornblendization of diorite or tonalite are characterized by the abundance of hornblende, with plagioclase and perhaps quartz and biotite, but no pyroxene. These rocks grade into normal diorite or tonalite. Ultramafic bodies are closely associated with hornblendized rocks. Pyroxenes (predominately hypersthene) may be found in transitions to diorite and occur as corroded relicts in hornblende clots (Vining, M.R., 1977).
Hornblende gabbro dykes are found to cut the Spuzzum Pluton pyroxene diorite in the north central portion of the Big Nic Property. Rubble consisting of pyroxenite with associated sulphide mineralization (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite) has been found at several locations within the area in which the geophysical surveys were carried out. (McClaren, M., 2007: Geological and Geophysical Report on the Big Nic Property, Assessment Report 29020, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources).

6. THE TOTAL FIELD MAGNETOMETER SURVEY METHOD

6.1 Instrumentation and Field Procedure

The magnetometer survey was carried out using a GEM Systems, GSM-19, portable, high sensitivity, Overhauser-effect magnetometer. The unit is a standard for measurement of the earth's magnetic field, having 0.01 nT (nanoTesla) resolution and 0.2 nT absolute accuracy over its full temperature range. In operation, a strong RF current is passed through the sensor head mounted on an aluminum staff. This creates a polarization of the proton-rich fluid in the sensor followed by a process of "deflection" whereby a short pulse deflects the proton magnetization (secondary magnetic field) into the plane of precession (earth's magnetic field). A slight pause in the process allows the electrical transients to die off, leaving a slowly decaying proton precession signal above the noise level. The proton precession frequency is then measured and converted into magnetic field units. Essentially, the data collected is a measurement of the earth's magnetic field plus any effect on the secondary magnetic field by ferrous objects and/or high concentrations of ferromagnetic minerals.

To allow for correction of temporal variations in the magnetic field, a GEM systems, GSM-19 base station was set up in an area with a relatively uniform magnetic field. Quartz clocks in the two units were synchronized at the start of the survey and the data were combined at the end of the day via an RS232C interface. The built-in microprocessor in the GSM-19 base station automatically correlated the base station readings to the survey data to allow correction of diurnal variations in the survey data. The data were then dumped via the RS232C interface to a computer for processing purposes.

Daily field procedures consisted of time synching the two mobile units with the base station then starting the base station at a position near Grid A in a magnetically quiet area. This position for the base station was maintained throughout the survey. Once the base station was running the mobile unit took a measurement at a designated location near the base station before surveying the grid. At the end of each day a final measurement was taken at the base station. This routine was carried out consistently to ensure quality data. Location data was gathered in the field using a handheld Garmin GPS 76 unit so every magnetometer measurement had a corresponding UTM coordinate.

6.2 Data Reduction Procedure

Data processing was initiated in the field, then further reduction was implemented at the office in order to produce corrected total magnetic field colour contour maps for each of the three grids.

At the end of each survey day magnetic data was first transferred via an RS232C interface to a field laptop in raw form with no corrections performed on any of the units. The units were then corrected for diurnal variations using the built-in microprocessor in the GSM-19 base station which automatically correlated the base station readings to the mobile readings based on the time synchronization of the units. The corrected data was then transferred to the field laptop via the RS232C interface.

GPS waypoint data was also downloaded nightly using Garmin Mapsource software in order to affix UTM coordinates to each magnetometer reading, notes taken in the field and time signatures assisted in ensuring each waypoint was correctly assigned to each measurement. Magnetic data, including both raw and corrected files, as well as location data was then emailed to the office for further processing.

Data reduction procedures undertaken in the office included identifying erroneous field measurements, correlating location data with magnetic data. and conducting numerical corrections to reduce any variations over time. The data was then gridded and contoured using Surfer software to produce corrected total magnetic field colour contour maps displayed in Figures 2 and 3 in the Appendix.

7. THE TRANSIENT ELECTROMAGNETIC SOUNDING METHOD

7.1 Instrumentation and Field Procedure

Geoelectric sounding and profiling methods are used to determine the configuration of subsurface materials based upon their capacity to pass electrical current. The Transient Electromagnetic survey is an inductive method utilising the behavior of electromagnetic signals to determine ground resistivity. Detailed vertical and lateral variation in material resistivities are determined rapidly without the requirement for grounded electrodes. In this survey, the Transient EM method was employed to detail behavior of layering and groundwater conditions.

The electrical resistivity of a geological unit is determined by the amount of contained water, the distribution of the water within the unit, the quality of dissolved solids in the water, and the presence of minerals such as clays with conductive ion-exchange properties. Thus the resistivity of most granular soils and rocks is controlled more by porosity, water content and water quality than by the conductivity of matrix materials.

The instrument utilised in this survey was a Geonics Ltd. Protem, Transient EM system. This system is comprised of a Protem receiver used in conjunction with the TEM-47 transmitter which employs an ultra-high frequency (300 Hz) repetition rate.

In operation, a primary field is provided by the transmitter driving a transmitter loop appropriate for the depth of exploration. In this survey, a loop size of 30 by 30 metres was used. The transmitter produces a bipolar rectangular current in the loop with a finely controlled linear ramp current shutoff. The rapid change of current in the loop results in the induction of a current circulation in the ground beneath the loop, often described as a ‘current filament’. A multiturn coil connected to the receiver samples the secondary magnetic field resulting from this current filament during the primary off time, immediately following termination of the ramp. The variation in this magnetic field, as the current filament sweeps through the materials in the section, contains diagnostic information on the resistivities and thicknesses of the layers encountered.

The receiver coil, synchronised with the transmitter by means of a cable reference, is situated at a known point outside of the loop. The Protem receiver samples 20 channel windows on the secondary field decay. These samples are logarithmically distributed from 6.85 microseconds to 701 microseconds, for the 300 Hz time base, after cessation of the primary field ramp. The controller stores 1000 data sets in memory together with labels, gain and other information for later download to the field computer for processing and display.

7.2 Data Processing

The data is provided by the instrument in gain-uncorrected millivolts and is normalised to convert to units of time derivative of the magnetic field (nanovolts/m^2). The data are converted to apparent resistivity which is plotted versus time in log-log format. The twenty channels record approximately two decades of coverage at ten points per decade, providing sufficient information to resolve a multiple layer earth model. The data are then modeled using an inversion technique incorporated in the TEMIXGL program to produce an inverted section of true resistivities. The maximum contribution to the response results from materials in close proximity to and directly below the transmitter loop, so good lateral resolution of layering behavior is obtained.

8. TOTAL FIELD MAGNETOMETER RESULTS

8.1 General

The corrected total magnetic field response was calculated using a datum of 5600 nT for each of the four grids. The results are presented in colour contour format, illustrated at a scale of 1:2,500 in Figure 5 with grids A, B, and D combined, and with grid C shown in Figure 7, of the Appendix.

8.2 Discussion

Identified on the total field magnetic plan of grid A, (Figure 5), are 13 survey traverses running west to east at a lengths varying from 60 to 300 metres, and a single tie line running north to south with a length of 220 metres, giving a total of 2.6 km surveyed.

The general trend over the western portion of the grid shows a strong regional difference between north and south, with high magnetic responses of approximately 56060 nT being returned in the south, while measurements in the north return a low magnetic response of approximately 55900 nT. In the eastern portion of the grid this general trend is not as visibly distinct with isolated highs of approximately 57000 nT occurring station 880E on line 1100N, at 895E on line 1120N, and at 820E on line 1140N.

Grid B, also shown on Figure 5, consists of 8 survey traverses running northwest at a bearing of 110 degrees with a line length varying from 90 to 360 metres, and a single tie line running northeast at a bearing of 20 degrees and a length of 120 metres for a total of 2.1 km surveyed.

The survey produced a general trend similar to that seen in Grid A with low magnetic responses in the north, of approximately 55900 nT, and high magnetic responses, of approximately 56040 nT in the south. At station 1030E on lines 1020N, 1040N, 1060N, 1080N, 1100N, and 1120N an area of magnetic lows is returned at an orientation of approximately 30 degrees.

Grid C, shown on Figure 7, consists of 13 survey traverses running west to east with an average line length of 1040 metres, and a single tie line extending north to south with a length of 250 metres. A total of 4.5 km were surveyed on the grid.

The general magnetic trend over the grid shows an area of low magnetic responses in the north returning values of 55840 nT with a contrasting area of high magnetic responses of

approximately 56040 nT in the south. A small magnetic high is seen in the northeast of the grid at approximately 1135E on line 230N, which may correspond to an area of interest.
Grid D was completed as northern extensions to grids A and B. The lines vary considerably in length from 30 metres to 465 metres, and were run along existing skid tracks, resulting in non parallel line orientation. The total distance of extensions surveyed was 2.6 km.

The magnetic survey returned an area of high responses directly north of grid B and in the northern region between grids A and B. These responses are most likely attributed to the regional geology, and are not considered anomalous. Directly north of grid A, the area is dominated by a response of approximately 55960 nT, with no distinct anomalies.

9. TRANSIENT EM RESULTS

9.1 General

A transient EM survey was attempted in the area to add more detail to the data collected in the magnetometer survey. A large loop was laid out using access roads and skid tracks. 66 sounding were taken overlapping with magnetometer readings in the northern area of grid A.

9.2 Discussion

For the large loop configuration a low frequency of 7.5 Hz was used. The data appeared to be contaminated with noise, most likely due to the proximity of power lines in the area. A small loop of 5 metres by 5 metres was also used at higher frequencies to ensure the noise was due to environmental factors and not equipment error. Soundings taken at all frequencies, with both large and small loop configurations yielded data with noise levels too large to interpret data reliably.

10. LIMITATIONS

The geophysical information in this report is based on measurements obtained by a generally accepted method and procedure and our interpretation of the geophysical data. Individual values may in some instances be erroneous due to noise occurring simultaneously with the measurements. As well, uncertainties resulting from the variability of metallic target characteristics, and the interpretation of the magnetics data place limits on the accuracy of the magnetics method.

Transient electromagnetic (EM) surveys are successful providing adequate contrasts exist in the subsurface in electrical conductivity between distinct geological materials. Also affecting conductivity are the degree of saturation of materials and the porosity, the concentration of dissolved electrolytes, the temperature and the amount and composition of colloids. Conductors identified in TEM surveying are diverse and depending on geological settings, may include mineralisation, graphite, argillite, shear or fault zones, clay beds, saturated materials, clay shale, clay till, mineralized leachate and zones of salt water intrusion.

Penetration depths may be affected by the presence of highly conductive surficial materials that may partially mask deeper geological layering. Man-made structures such as pipes, fences and power lines can have a significant influence on transient electromagnetic measurements.

The results are interpretive in nature and are considered to be a reasonably accurate representation of existing subsurface conditions within the limitations of the magnetics and transient electromagnetic survey method.

For: Frontier Geosciences Inc.

Cliff Candy, P.Geo.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
C. E. CANDY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

REFERENCES

Brown, E.H., Talbot, J.L., McClelland, W.C., Feltman, J.A., Lappen, T.J., Bennett, J.D., Hettinga, M.A., Alvarez, K.M., Calvert, A.T., (2000): Interplay of plutonism and regional deformation in an obliquely convergent arc, southern Coast Belt, British Columbia, Tectonics, Vol. 19, No.3, pp. 493-511.

McClaren, M., March, 2007: Geological and Geophysical Report on the Big Nic Property, Assessment Report 29020, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Richards, T.A. and McTaggart, K.C. 1976: Granitic rocks of the southern Coast Plutonic Complex and northern Cascades of British Columbia; Geological Society of America Bulletin, V. 87, pp. 935-953, June 1976.

Vining, M.R.(1977): The Spuzzum Pluton, Northwest of Hope, B.C.; Unpublished MSc Thesis, The University of British Columbia, 147 pages, plus map.

APPENDIX 1
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Wages/Personnel

M.McClaren P.Geo.	31 days @ $450/day	$13.950.00
David Kay	54 days @ $200/day	$10,800.00
Johnny Stephenson	10 days @ $185/day	$1,850.00
Sid Herrling	19 days @ $185/day	$3515.00
Martin Edwards	10 days @ $185/day	$1,850.00
Martin Henry	20 days @ $185/day	$3,700.00

Consultants

Frontier Geosciences Inc.	$22,244.23
Magnetometer Survey; Electromagnetic Survey and Data Processing	

Equipment Rentals

Skidder	54 hours @$60/hour	$3,240.40
ATV (Honda 400)	19 days @ $85/day	$1615.00
Base Station Magnetometer @	$1800/mo x 3 months	$5400.00
Mobile Magnetometer @	$1800/mo x 3 months	$5400.00
(1) 4 x 4 Truck	54 days @ $90/day	$4860.00
(1) 4 x 4 Truck	31 days @ $90/day	$2790.00
(1) 4 x 4 Truck	19 days @ $90/day	$1710.00
Chainsaw	19 days @ $45/day	$855.00

Room & Board

46 days @ $85/day	$3910.00

Expenses

Gas and Diesel Fuel	$1583.31

Maps & Reproductions

McElhaney Ltd.	$8992.84
McElhaney Ltd.	$429.40

Report Costs

Frontier Geosciences Inc.	$2,030.00
M.McClaren 3 days @ $450/day	$1,350.00

TOTAL	$102,075.18

Murray McClaren Company Manager/Field Supervisor

BIG NIC PROJECT

April 17, 18 and 19 — Hope;Agassiz and Chilliwack Road Inspection and Meeting with Barry Armstrong (Barry's Bulldozing); Forestry (Chilliwack)

April 26, 2007 — Map Preparation (GRIDS A, B and C)

May 2 — Re-examination of Garnet Creek Road (now passable using ATV's)

May 3 — Meeting with David Heino, Hope, B.C. re: contact number Johnny Stephenson; Visit to Armstrong Sand and Gravel;

May 15, 16, 17, 18 — Crew for linecutting and materials

May 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 — Review of Grids and Orientation with Dave Cotton

May 30, 31, June 1, June 2 — Magnetometer Survey (Frontier Geosciences)

June 15th, 16th and 18th — Review of magnetometer work and field locations

July 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th — Traverse areas for new magnetometer survey and prospect select areas of previous magnetometer survey. Deliver data to McElhaney; Delivery of samples to Vancouver Petrographics. Put together a review of exploration summary.

July 28th — Location of additional Grid Lines for magnetometer survey

August 9th — Mark out fill-in line (Grid C)

August 10th — Assist in magnetometer survey and mark out fill-in line; return geophysicist to Vancouver.

August 22 — Accompany geophysicist to field and instruct location of loop

August 23 Assist in laying out of southern portion of loop

TOTAL 35 DAYS

Assessment Report

7.5 pages of written text Frontier Geoscience

3.15 page of written text + references + statement of expenditures + MMcClaren

(42 % of written text excluding references and statement of qualifications

Frontier Geosciences

Magnetometer Survey

Days Worked	and	Mobilization	Cost	Cost
May	30	Mob	406	
May	31	Work		580
June	1	Work		
	2	Work		
June	12	Mob		
	13	Work		
	14	Work		
	15	Work		
	16	Work		
	17	Work		
	18	Work		
	19	Work		
	20	Work		
	21	mob		
July	17	Mob		
	18	Work		
	19	Work		
	20	mob		
August	7	Mob		
	8	Work		
	9	Work		
	10	Mob		

Data Reduction and Interpretation 9 days (dates not specified but between May 31st and August 22nd)

Transient EM Survey MOB @ $406 Work @ $580

August	22	mob
	23	cwork
	24	work
	25	work
	30	work
	31	cwork
Sept	1	mob

NOTES REGARDING GRID PREPARATION AND COSTS

		COST
LENGTH OF CUT GRID	4.742 kilometers	$3X/LINE KILOMETER
LENGTH OF FLAGGED GRID	8.3 kilometers (approximately)	$X/LINE KILOMETER

NOTES REGARDING MAGNETOMETER RENTAL

MAGNETOMETER RENTAL COULD ONLY BE ON A MONTHLY BASIS DUE TO UNCERTAINTY OF WHEN AND AMOUNT OF TIME REQUIRED TO SURVEY PORTIONS OF GRID.
This was in large part dictated by (1) the length of time for processing previously collected magnetometer data and (2) the availability of a magnetometer operator from Frontier Geosciences. If rental on monthly basis is pro-rated (i.e. 6 days of 30) then Rental of Unit for Pro-rated period could be adjusted to $700 (i.e. $$2900 less).

DAILY RATE BASIS

If a Rental were available on a daily basis (unlikely and not practical) then cost would be $150/unit or $300/day for mobile and base station magnetometers..

NOTES REGARDING EXPENSES CLAIMED

Only Dave Kay fuel expenses included in Statement of Expenditures; Expenses incurred by Martin Henry and Murray McClaren were NOT INCLUDED.
NOTE: Expenses picked up by Pacific Coast Nickel Corp. representative were also NOT INCLUDED.
Expenses for Frontier Geophysicists (e.g. Victor Leung) were not allocated except for flat daily rate for meals and accomodation.
(Flat daily rate for meals and accomodation was also used for Murray McClaren.)

EXPENSES : MURRAY MCCLAREN **$2,440.03** (Minimum)

Time Schedule and Work Items David Kay; Larry Williams; Wayne Peters

david kay	Type of Work		Type of Work		Type of Work		Type of Work
Days Worked							
May		June		July		August	
15		1	asst mag survey	13	field surv	1	line flagging
16		2	asst mag survey	14	field surv	7	assist mag survey

	3 asst mag survey	15 field surv	8 asst mag survey
17	4	16 line flagging	9 asst mag survey
18	5	18 asst mag survey	10
19 line cutting support	6	19 line flagging	17 brush cutting for em survey
21	7	20 asst mag survey	18 brush cutting for em survey
22 line cutting support	8	30 line flagging	20 brush cutting for em survey
23	12 asst mag survey	31 line flagging	22 cable EM survey
25 line cutting support	13 asst mag survey		23 cable EM survey
28	14 asst mag survey		24 assist EM survey
29	15 asst mag survey		30 EM layout
30	16 asst mag survey		31 EM layout
31 ass mag survey	17 asst mag survey		
	18 asst mag survey		
	19 asst mag survey		
	20 asst mag survey		
	21 asst mag survey		

Sept.

1 Assist to Geophysicist in EM survey

6 EM pickup

Total Days 37

NOTE: WCB REGULATIONS AND MINIMUM OF 2 PEOPLE

EM Survey

Harry Williams ($185/day)	**Wayne Peters** $185/day	
August	August	September
17 ass EM	17 ass EM	30 ass EM
18 ass EM	18 ass EM	31 ass EM
20 ass EM	20 ass EM	6 ass EM
22 ass EM	22 ass EM	8 ass EM
23 ass EM	30 ass EM	
24 ass EM	31 ass EM	

Total Days LW + WP = 16

TOTAL DAYS FOR DAVID KAY; LARRY ; HARRY WILLIAMS AND WAYNE PETERS = 54

APPENDIX 2

Certificate and Statement of Qualifications

Murray McClaren (P.Geo.)
Crockite Resources Ltd.
283 Woodale Road
North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V7N 1S6
604-986-5873 (ph/fax); murraychipper@aol.com

1. I, Murray McClaren, P.Geo, am a Professional Geoscientist employed by Crockite Resources Ltd., with offices at 283 Woodale Road, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V7N 1S6.

2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration #24048.

3. I am a graduate of University of British Columbia (1973 B.Sc in geology)

4. I have been engaged in mineral exploration and development continuously since graduation in 1973, and have been involved in mineral exploration in Canada, the United States, Mexico, and Portugal.

5. I am president of Crockite Resources Ltd., a geological consulting firm incorporated in the Province of British Columbia

6. As a result of my professional registration, education and experience, I am a qualified person as defined in N.I. 43-101.

7. I am not an independent qualified person as defined by N.I. 43-101, as I sit on the Board of Directors of Pacific Coast Nickel Corp. and hold stock positions in the company and am a member of the Pacific Nickel Syndicate, the vendor of the Big Nic and Emory Properties.

8. The foregoing report on the Big Nic property is based on a study of available data and company reports, and my personal knowledge of the geology of the property gained during field work between July 2000 and October 2007.
Dated at North Vancouver, British Columbia, this 20th day of December, 2007.

PROVINCE OF
M. McCLAREN
23048
BRITISH COLUMBIA

M.McClaren, P.Geo.

Certificate and Statement of Qualifications

Cliff Candy (P.Geo.)

1. I, Cliff Candy, resident of West Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify as follows: I am a Consulting Geophysicist with business offices at 237 St. Georges Ave., in North Vancouver, B.C.

2. I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Geophysics, from the University of British Columbia.

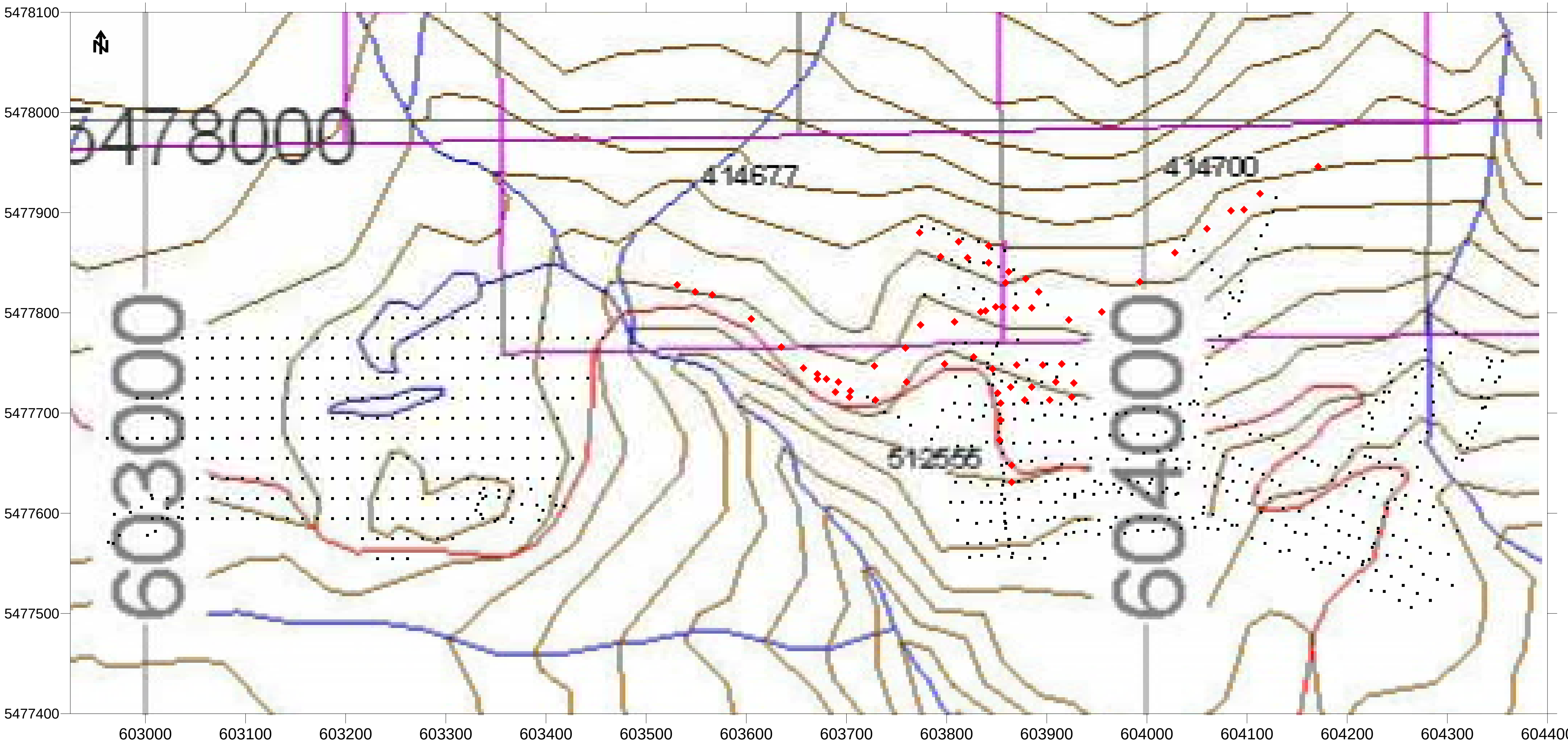
3. I have practiced my profession for 30 years. I am a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia.

4. I have no direct, indirect, or contingent interest in the shares or business in the property of Pacific Coast Nickel Corp., nor do I intend to have any interest.

5. I permit this report to be used in filing with the B.C. Securties Commission and the Canadian Ventures Exchange.

Dated at North Vancouver, British Columbia, this 20th day of December, 2007.

Cliff Candy, P.Geo.



LEGEND

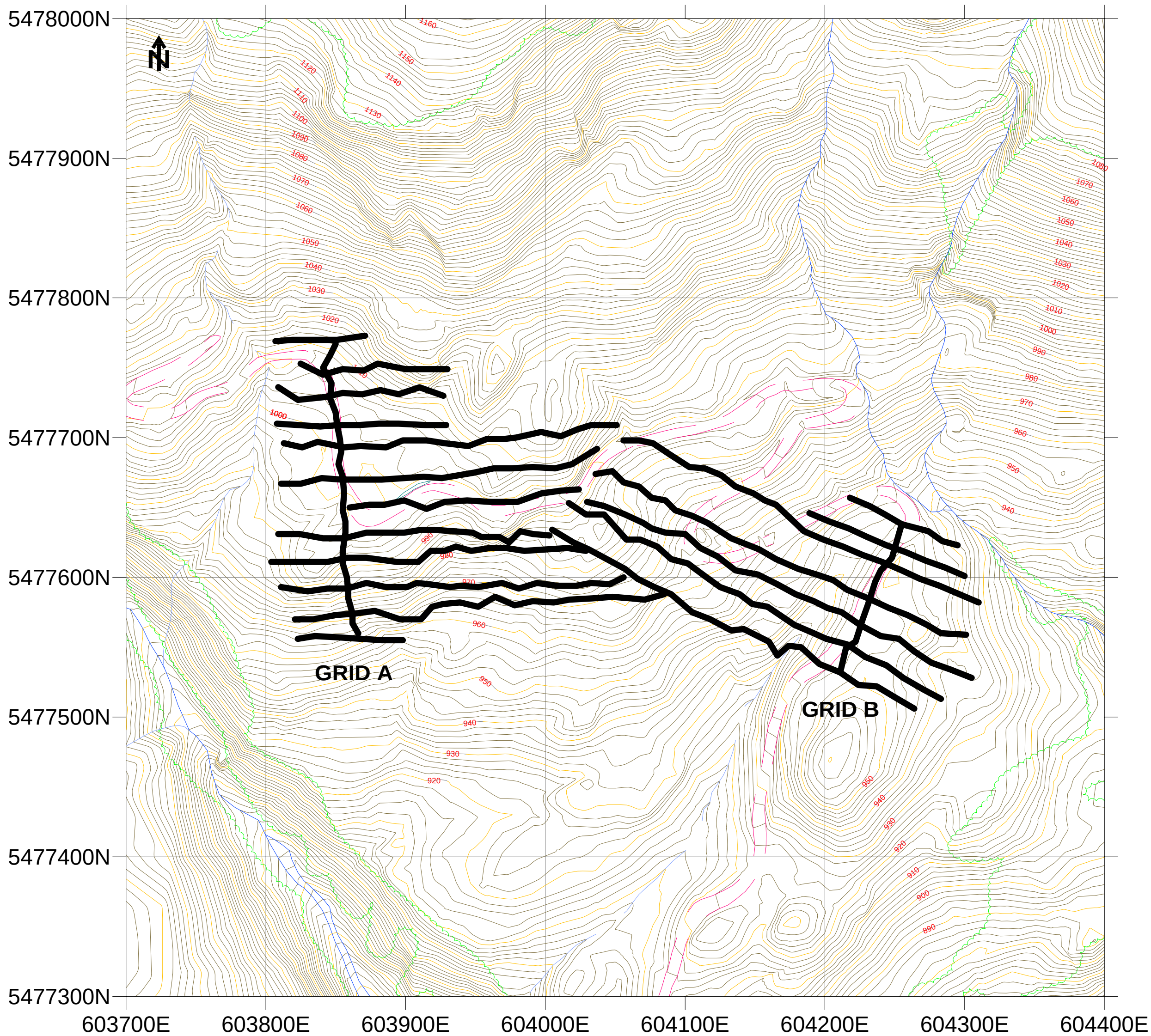
▪ MAGENETOMETER SURVEY POINTS

◆ TEM SOUNDING LOCATION

0 50 100 150 200

METRES

PACIFIC COAST NICKEL INC. BIG NIC AREA, HOPE, B.C.		
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY		
BIG NIC GRID A, B, C, AND D		
FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.		
DATE: JUNE 2007	SCALE 1:2,500	FIG. 3



CUT SURVEY LINES

0 50 100 150 200

METRES

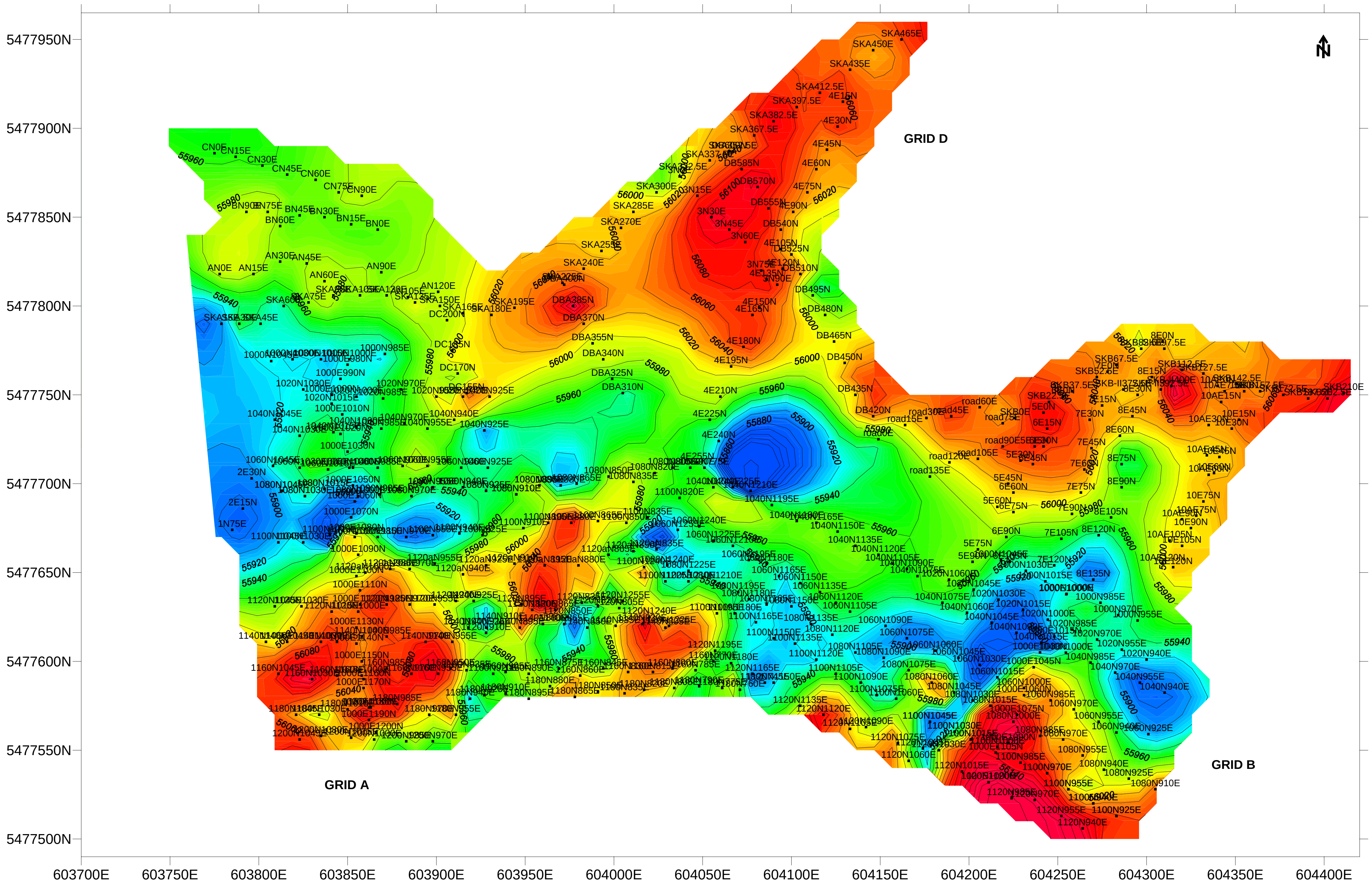
PACIFIC COAST NICKEL INC.
BIG NIC AREA, HOPE, B.C.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

BIG NIC GRID A AND B
SURVEY LINES

FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.

DATE: JUNE 2007	SCALE 1:2,500	FIG. 4



55660.0 55904.6 55938.7 55966.9 56009.5 56066.7 56200.0

nT

0 25 50 75 100

METRES

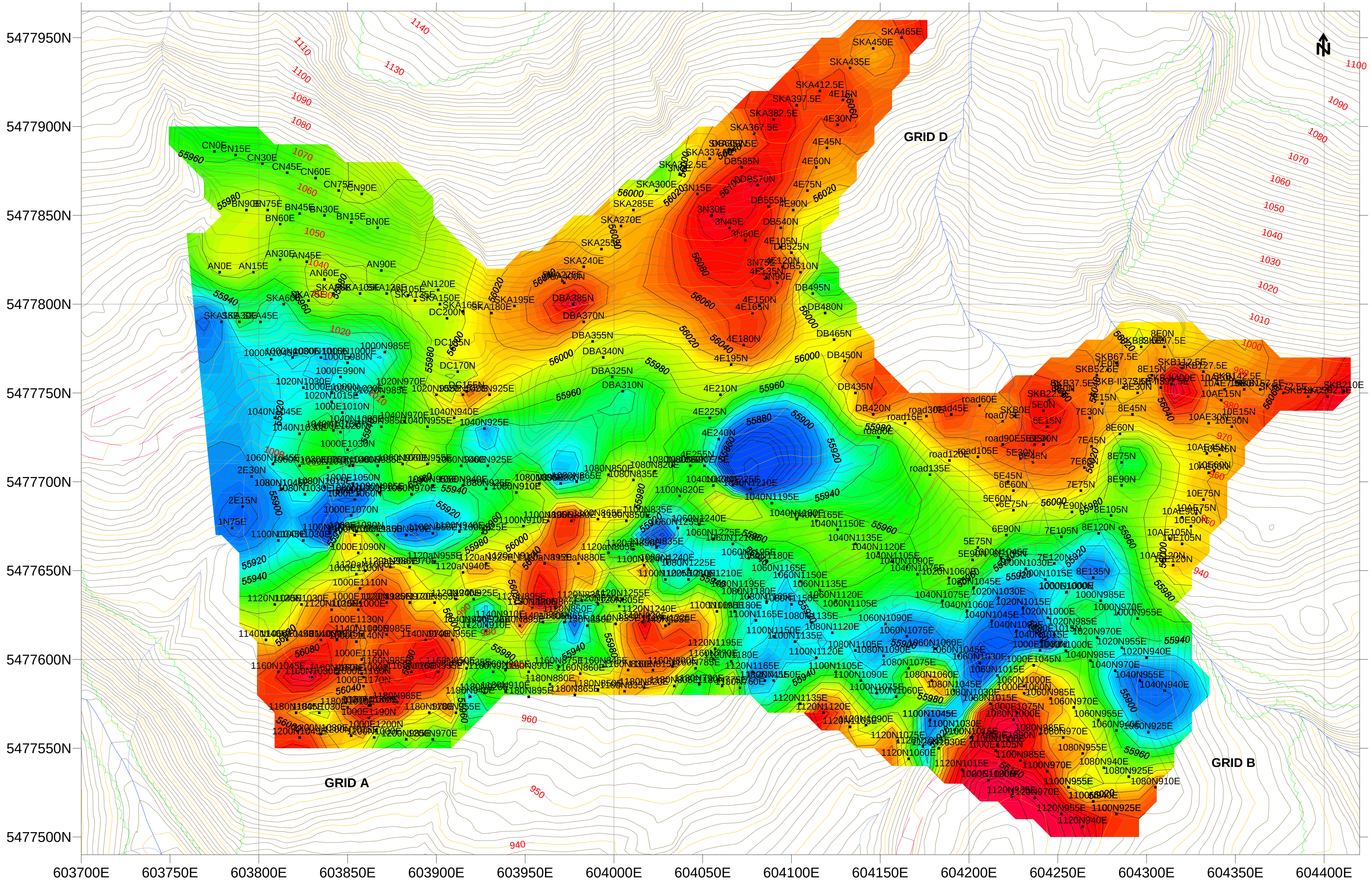
PACIFIC COAST NICKEL INC.
BIG NIC AREA, HOPE, B.C.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS SURVEY

BIG NIC GRID A, B, AND D

FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.

DATE: JUNE 2007	SCALE 1:2,500	FIG. 5



55660.0 55904.6 55938.7 55966.9 56009.5 56066.7 56200.0

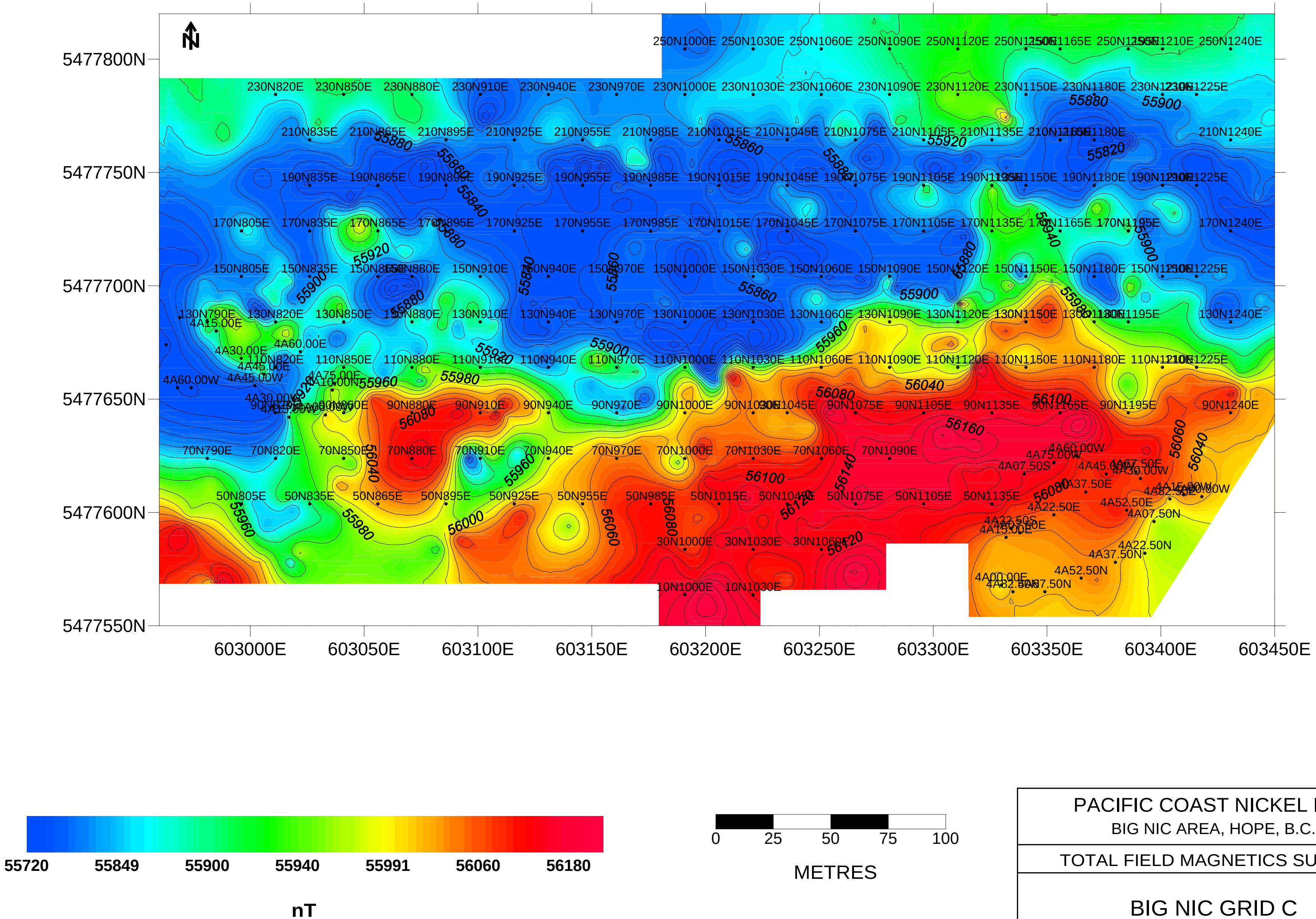
nT

0 25 50 75 100

METRES

2 METRE CONTOUR INTERVALS

PACIFIC COAST NICKEL INC. BIG NIC AREA, HOPE, B.C.		
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS SURVEY		
BIG NIC GRID A, B, AND D		
FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.		
DATE: JUNE 2007	SCALE 1:2,500	FIG. 6



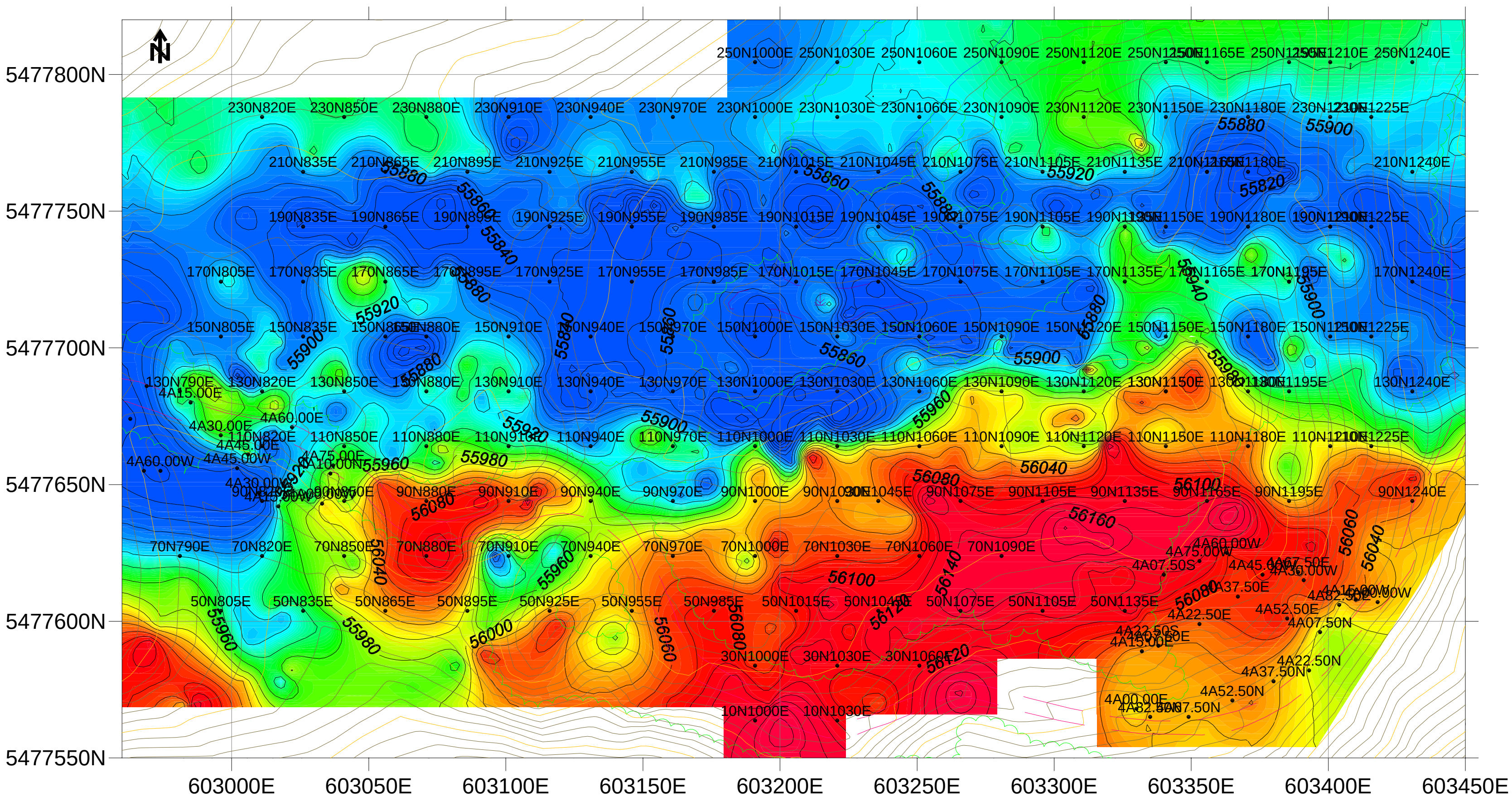
PACIFIC COAST NICKEL INC.
BIG NIC AREA, HOPE, B.C.

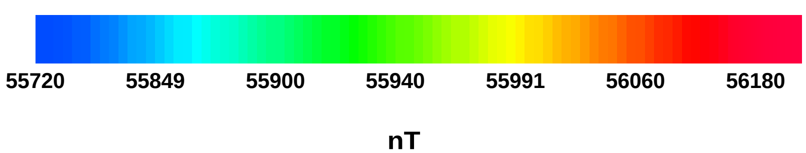
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS SURVEY

BIG NIC GRID C

FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.

DATE: JUNE 2007	SCALE 1:2,500	FIG. 7





0 25 50 75 100

METRES

2 METRE CONTOUR INTERVALS

PACIFIC COAST NICKEL INC.

BIG NIC AREA, HOPE, B.C.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS SURVEY

BIG NIC GRID C

FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.

DATE: JUNE 2007	SCALE 1:2,500	FIG. 8