Permit Number: MX-11-192 Event Number: 4179266

Geophysical Report
Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property

Fraser Lake, British Columbia

NTS 093F/15
Latitude 53°58’ N
Longitude 124°50’ W

Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia

Mineral Tenures 515427,550990, 547476, 546001, 546002, 518858, and 547474

Prepared for
Leeward Capital Corp.
Calgary, Alberta

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March 25, 2008

1. Summary

A helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer and gamma ray spectrometer survey was flown by Aeroquest International on July 1-2, 2007 on the Nithi Mountain Moly property owned by Leeward Capital Corp. A report summarizing the survey specifications and results was received in September, 2007 and presented in (Appendix 1).

The purpose of this survey was to provide gradiometer data to compliment a previous geophysical survey and to detect areas of potassium enrichment on the Nithi property. The geophysical data was acquired along lines oriented on a bearing of $060^{0.}$ This orientation was perpendicular to that of the previous helicopter-borne survey completed by Fugro in 2005. This allowed the integration of the two gradiometer data sets providing a more detailed orthogonal gradiometer map.

The integrated gradiometer survey results defined a broad magnetic low in the central part of the property. This magnetic low is interpreted as the area of hydrothermal alteration where magnetite was destroyed by these ascending solutions and converted to non-magnetic hematite. This area of alteration appears to be independent of the various intrusive units which underlie the property. This gradiometer low area corresponds with the area of high Mo-in-soil geochemical results.

A general potassium high was detected by the radiometric survey corresponding to the gradiometer low. This pattern is interpreted as potassium enrichment directly related to the hydrothermal event that produced the molybdenum mineralization found on the property.

The implications derived from this interpretation of geophysical results integrated with lithologic and geochemical data is that a broad area of hydrothermal alteration measuring four by five kilometres exists on the property. Within this area, there is potassium enrichment and moly geochemical anomalies. Molybdenum mineralization is associated with stockwork development; hydrothermal alteration and potassium enrichment. With all these factors present, the prospects for developing a molybdenum orebody on Nithi Mountain appear favourable.

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2. Introduction

This Geophysical report is a technical review of results of helicopter-borne geophysical survey completed on the Nithi Mountain property owned by Leeward Capital Corp. of #4, 1922-9th Avenue S.E., Calgary, Alberta T2G 0V2, and prepared for the owner by Taiga Consultants Ltd..

This report will provide a review of the survey results and an interpretation of these results in the context of the geological, geochemical and previous geophysical data available for the property.

Sources of information and data on the Nithi Mountain property include:

- "Review of the Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property of Leeward Capital Corp., Fraser Lake", a report in compliance with NI 43-101 prepared by Dr. Ken Dawson for Leeward Capital Corp, February 24, 2006.

- A report entitled "Report on the Field Examination of the TERRI 1-4 Claims of Leeward Capital Corporation, at Nithi Mountain, British Columbia", unpublished report prepared for Leeward Capital Corp. by Dr. Ken Dawson.

- "Summary Report, Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property, November 2004", R.I. Nichol, P. Geo., NI 43-101 Report

- "Drilling Report on the Molybdenum Property Nithi Mountain", August 2005, T. Millinoff, "Drilling Report on the Molybdenum Property Nithi Mountain", January 2006, T. Millinoff; and "Drilling Report on the Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property", April 2007, T. Millinoff; unpublished assessment reports prepared for Leeward Capital Corp.

- "Geochemical Report, Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property", Millinoff, T. and Davis, J.W., 2004, unpublished assessment report prepared for Leeward Capital Corp.

- "Dighem Survey for Leeward Capital Corp. Nithi Mountain Property Fraser Lake, B. C." Paul A. Smith, February 15, 2005, Fugro Airborne Surveys.

- "Summary report, Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property, TERRI 1-4 claims, Omineca Mining Division, NTS Map Areas 93F/15, 93K/2, Latitude 51°58' North, Longitude 124°50' West, British Columbia, April, 2004"; Millinoff, T.; internal report prepared for Taiga Consultants Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

- Various papers published by research scientists participating in the GSC NATMAP program from 1997 to 2001 that included remapping of the region and study of the plutonic rocks and molybdenum deposits. Papers are listed under "References".

- Dr. Ken Dawson carried out Ph.D. studies of Endako Mine and adjacent regional geology and mineral showings in 1965-67 (Dawson, 1972), that included mapping and core logging at the existing mineral showings on Nithi Mountain.

3. Property Description and Location

The area of the TERRI claim is 2852.729 hectares and the general location is illustrated in Figure 1.

The centre of the claim is located at 53°58' North latitude and 124°50 West longitude. The claim lies within NTS Map Sheet 93F/15. The claim is located 8 km south of the village of Fraser Lake, 158 km west of Prince George, in central British Columbia.

A. The mineral claim tenure numbers for the property are 515427, 550990, 547476, 546002, 546001, 518858, and 547474, as illustrated in Figure 2. The claims are registered in the name of Leeward Capital Corp., the holder of 100% interest in the property free and clear of all encumbrances. The property is subject to no royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances.

There are no known environmental liabilities applying to the property. About 20% of the timber on the property has been logged off, and much of the remaining timber has been infected by mountain pine beetles.

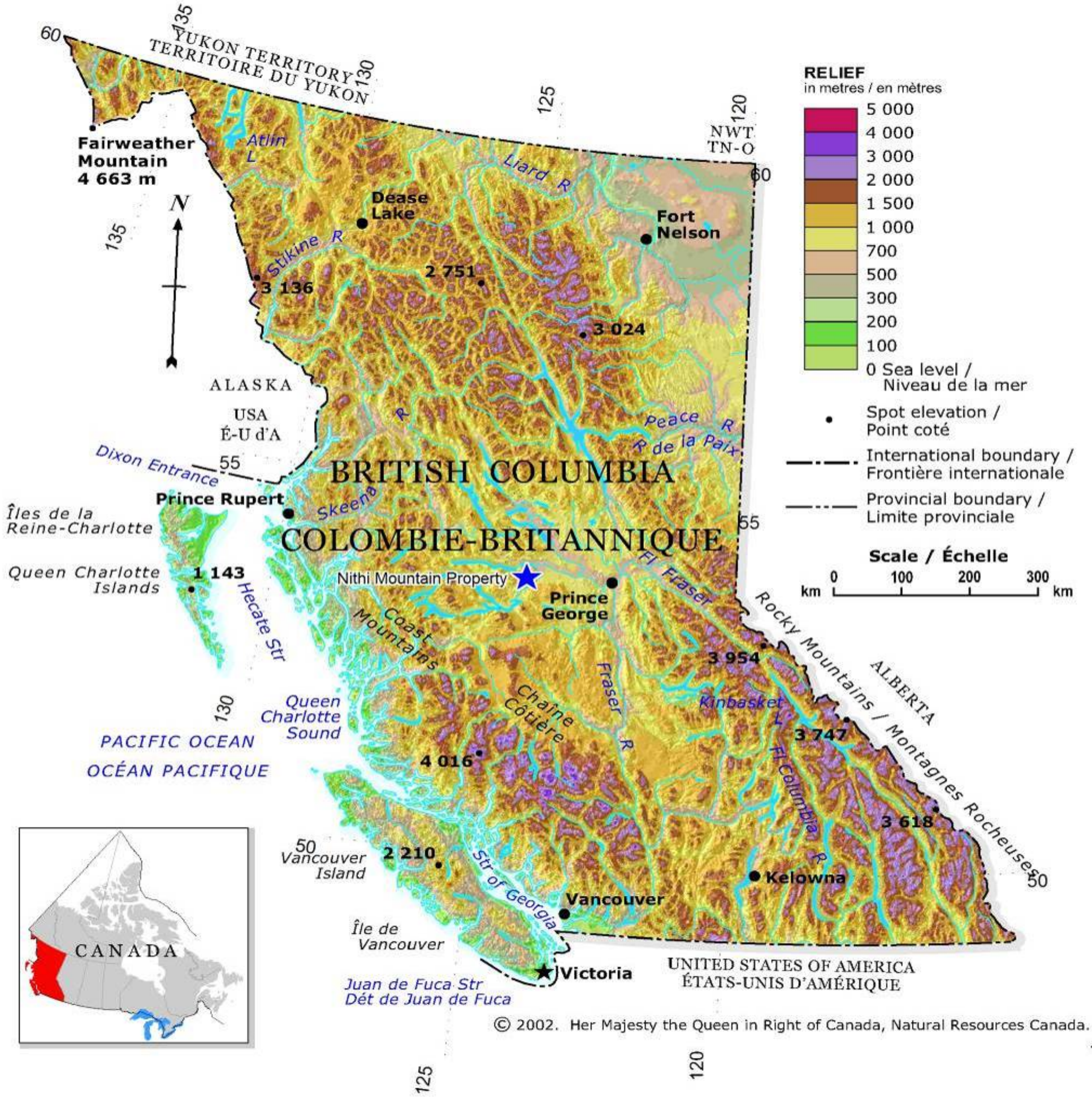


Figure 1: Regional Location Map

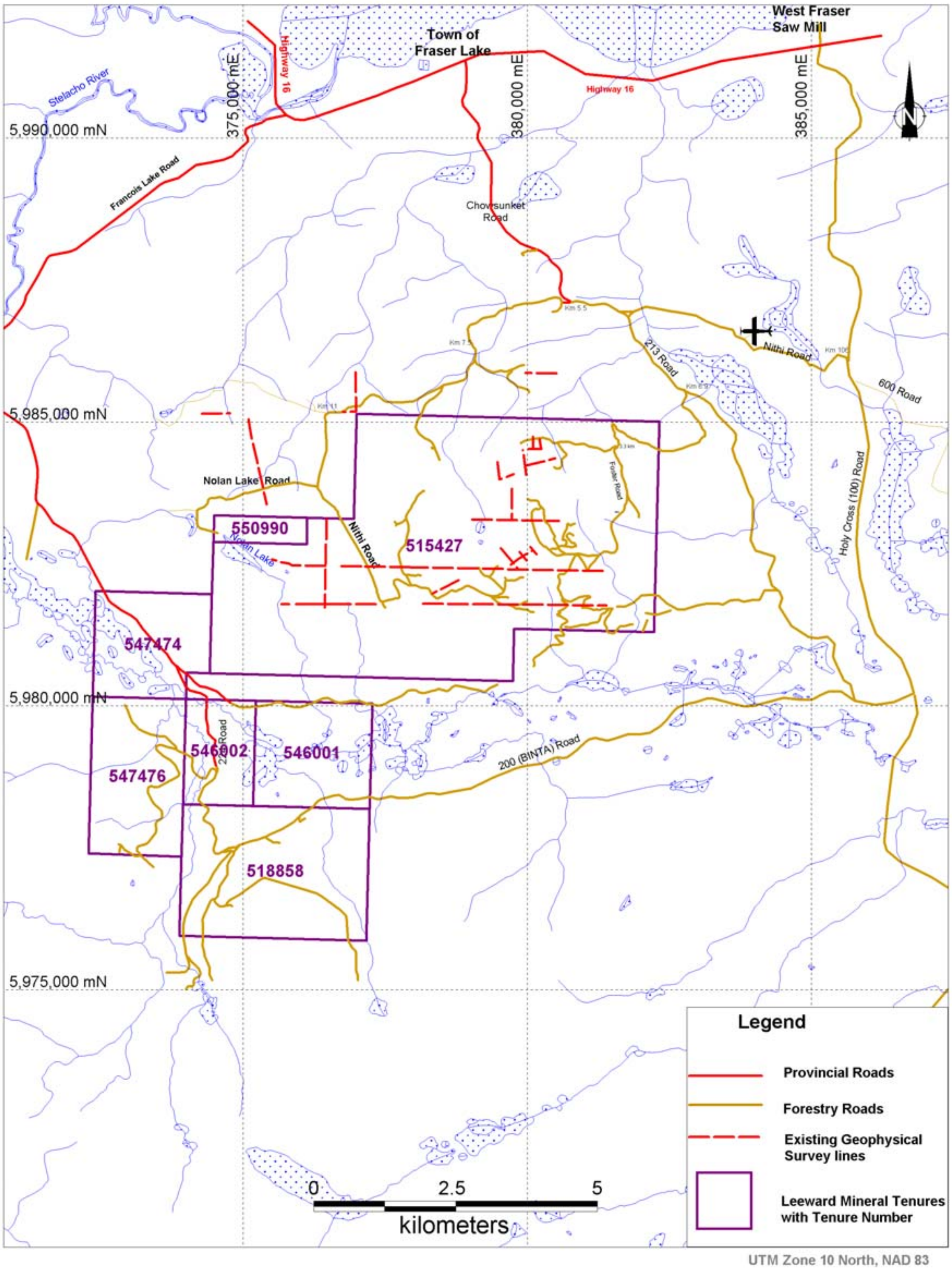


Figure 2: Claim Map

4. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

4.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The claim is centred on Nithi Mountain, the top of which is 1352 m ASL, and extends south-westerly down to elevation about 900 m ASL in the valley of Nithi River. The topography ranges from moderate to steep, with a maximum local relief of 450 m. The uplands around the crest of Nithi Mountain are of relatively subdued relief, but the southern flanks of the mountain are relatively steep.

The Nithi Mountain area is in the southern part of the Nechako Plateau, and its topography typifies the dissected upland ridges and broad major valleys common to this physiographic unit (Bostock), 1948; Armstrong, 1949). The area is bounded on the west by Francois Lake and the Francois Lake Highlands that include Endako Mine and environs. The area is bounded on the north by the glacial lake lowlands of Nechako Plain that extend eastward to Vanderhoof. The area was covered by at least 5000 feet of glacial ice during the last advance of continental glaciation (Tipper, 1963). A dominant easterly ice movement has left a strong glacial grain to the topography, including drumlins and striae. Much of the bedrock is mantled by lodgement, ablation and glaciofluvial glacial deposits..

The area is heavily forested with white spruce, lodgepole pine, douglas fir and aspen poplar. Less abundant are black spruce, balsam, alpine fir, dwarf juniper, white birch and mountain alder. White spruce is abundant on slopes, black spruce and balsam are restricted to swampy areas, and lodgepole pine to well drained sandy soils. Douglas fir grows along the southern slopes of Nithi Mountain, and alpine fir and dwarf juniper grow along ridges. Willow, ground birch, alder, wild rose and devil's club are common shrubs.

4.2 Access, Infrastructure, Climate, Local Resources

Access to the claim is attained by the Chowsunket Road, 5 km south from the town of Fraser Lake, then another 5 km of gravel logging roads best accessed by four-wheel-drive truck. A network of logging and diamond drill roads provide access to the western and southern parts of the claim. Access roads are shown in Figure 2.

Population centres near the claim are Fraser Lake 8 km north on Highway 16, Vanderhoof, 60 km east of Fraser Lake, and Burns Lake, 62 km west of Fraser Lake. Principal employers at Fraser Lake are Endako Mine and West Fraser Saw Mills. Two airfields suitable for small aircraft are located in the vicinity of Fraser Lake, and a float plane base is located on the northwest shore of Fraser Lake. Scheduled flights are available at Prince George 158 km east of Fraser Lake, and at Smithers, 210 km west. Bus and truck transport are available at Fraser Lake. The Canadian National Railway main line passes south of Fraser Lake en route to terminals at Prince Rupert and Ridley Island.

Climate in the Nithi Mountain area is typified by warm summers, long cold winters and light precipitation. Daily weather recording at Endako Mine for the years 1966-67 provided the following statistics (Dawson, 1972):

Table 1 – Temperature and Precipitation

	1966	**1967**
Highest temperature	85°F (11 July)	90°F (16 Aug)
Lowest temperature	-32°F (5 Jan)	-20°F (20 Dec)
Annual mean temp	35.2°F	39°F
Total annual rainfall	8.14 in	11.06 in
Total annual snowfall	136.13 in	92.13 in
Total precipitation	21.75 in	20.27 in

Comparable low annual precipitations of 13.34 in at Vanderhoof and 15.61 in at Fort St. James reflect the dry summers and low winter snowfall common to the region (Armstrong, 1949). Snow and winter weather start about November 1 and spring breakup about April 30. Snow does not leave higher areas until about May 31. Winter temperatures and snowfall are not so severe as to limit surface mining operations at Endako Mine, located 18.5 km WNW of Nithi Mountain.

5. History

5.1 Prior Ownership of the Property and Ownership Changes (Ref. MINFILE)

1952-56: Secondary uranium minerals autunite and torbernite were discovered in a rhyolite porphyry dyke on the southwest flanks of Nithi Mountain. Exploration work included trenching and four shallow drill holes for a total of 100 m by American Standard Mines. The mineralization was found to lack depth and the property was dropped.

1963-64: R and P Metals Corp. Ltd. (Fraser Lake Mines) carried out trenching, soil sampling and limited diamond drilling on the MOLLY claim. The best intersection, in hole N-14, was 117 m averaging 0.10% MoS_2. Several other companies staked and explored claims in the Nithi Mountain area at this time: New Indian Mines Ltd., Jodee Mines Ltd., Dundee Mines Ltd., and Fort Reliance Minerals. Property ownership was fragmented, and properties were dropped by the late 1960’s.

1970-73: Nithex Exploration and Development staked a large land package, and carried out soil geochemical sampling and drilled four Winkie holes.

1975-76: Amax Potash Ltd. optioned the Nithex claims, staked additional ground, and carried out geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, geophysical surveys, and a percussion drilling program of 12 holes. Amax subsequently dropped their option and no significant additional work was done through the remainder of the 1970’s.

1980-81: Rockwell Mining Corp. optioned the claims from Nithex and Fraser Lake Mines, and contracted Taiga Consultants Ltd. to carry out a program of geochemical sampling, mapping, prospecting and a drilling program for 1818 m of NQ core. The option was dropped and no additional work was done until 1997.

1997: As part of a Geological Survey of Canada NATMAP regional mapping program, six new molybdenite occurrences were located along new logging roads west and south of Nithi Mountain (L’Heureux and Anderson, 1997).

2003: The property was staked as the TERRI claims by Leeward Capital Corp., and a program of data compilation, prospecting, geophysics and drilling was started.

5.2 Exploration and Development Work

1952-55: Prospecting and trenching on a 185 m-long, 30 m- wide. rhyolite porphyry dyke that contained secondary U minerals.

1956: American Standard Mines drilled 4 holes for a total of 100m, and found that the U mineralization had no depth.

1964: R and P Metals Ltd. (Fraser Lake Mines) carried out a drill program totalling 7910 feet. The best intersection, in drill hole N-14, was 117 m averaging 0.10% MoS_2.

1970-73: Nithex Exploration and Development Ltd. carried out a program of soil geochemical sampling, trenching and diamond drilling. One of a total of four short Winkie holes (N-4) intersected 13.2 m averaging 0.16% MoS_2 (Roberts, 1970 a, b).

1975-76: Amax Potash Ltd. carried out mapping, geochemical soil sampling, magnetic and induced polarization surveys. Twelve percussion drill holes totalled 975 m were completed (Harris, 1975).

1980-81: Rockwell Mining Corp contracted Taiga Consultants Ltd. to carry out soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping and prospecting, followed by road building, trenching and drill site preparation. A drill program was completed for 1818 m of NQ core (Davis and Aussant, 1980; Davis, 1981). An undergraduate thesis on soil conductivity as an exploration tool was completed by T. Millinoff at U. of Windsor (1981).

2004-05: Leeward Capital Corp. contracted Taiga Consultants Ltd. to carry out comprehensive compilation and interpretation of all existing data, convert data to a GIS format, and locate all new Mo occurrences, leading to the definition of the "Alpha Trend" of mineralization. R. Nichol P. Eng. was contracted to prepare a technical report in compliance with NI 43-101.

An airborne magnetic and resistivity survey of 200 line-km in late 2004 was followed up by a drilling program from April 4 to June 6, 2005 of 17 NQ holes totalling 4130.5 m. (Millinoff, 2005). The objective was to evaluate the Mo mineralization in and adjacent to the Alpha Trend. The Beta, Gamma and Delta Zones of mineralization were identified. All drill holes intersected mineralization to varying degrees, the best of which was located in the Gamma Zone west of a circular coincident geophysical and geochemical anomaly.

The second stage of the drill program was conducted from September 5 to October 26, 2005 that included 8 NQ diamond drill holes for a total of 2036.27 m. (Millinoff, 2006). The objective was to further test the Gamma Zone and to test the rock underlying the circular coincident anomaly to the east. All holes intersected Mo mineralization to varying degrees. Ore-grade was defined as >0.1% MoS_2, low-grade cut-off as 0.05% MoS_2, and very low-grade cut-off as 0.03% MoS_2.

Dr. Ken Dawson was contracted to examine the property during Stage 1 of the drilling program, in May 2005, to review the exploration to date, and prepare a technical report in compliance with NI 43-101.

2006-2007: On June 10, 2006 the spring 2006 drilling program was completed. Sixteen diamond drill holes spaced about 100 m apart traced the Gamma Zone for about 700 m along strike and 200 m to depth, and expanded the Alpha Trend to an area of 4 km by 2 km. The results indicated that the Alpha Trend extends ESE subparallel to the south face of Nithi Mountain.

5.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

Mineral showings are located mainly within four zones and one trend: the Delta, Gamma, Sigma and Theta zones within the Alpha Trend.. Although a inferred mineral resource has recently been calculated for the Gamma Zone, there are no mines, mining workings, tailings ponds nor waste deposits are located on the property. The following MINFILE showings, all porphyry Mo (low F-type) are located within the claim boundaries in NTS 093F/15W. MINFILE occurrences are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: MINFILE Showings

MINFILE Number	Names	Commodities
093F 006	Tan, North Showing	Molybdenum
093F 007	Nithi	Molybdenum
093F 008	Jen-Beaver, Tan	Molybdenum
093F 009	Jen 4, Nithex North, Central	Molybdenum
093F 010	Jen 10, Nithex South, South	Molybdenum
093F 011	Jen 7, Terri, Strep	Molybdenum
093F 012	Nithi Mountain, Molly, Fraser Lake, Abe, Pollyanna	Molybdenum
093F 013	Molly 8, West	Molybdenum
093F 014	Molly 9, Southwest	Molybdenum
093F 015	Enco 3 Fr.	Molybdenum
093F 016	Chris, Nithi, A-Line, Linda 10	Molybdenum

6. Geological Setting

6.1 Regional Geology

(after Millinoff, 2006; and Nichol, 2004)

The geology of the Hallet Lake map-area, including Nithi Mountain, was originally described by Tipper (1959), Carr (1965) and Bright (1967). The regional geologic map of Tipper (1959) is given in Figure 3. The intrusive rocks, originally termed Topley Intrusions, were reassigned to the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite by Carter (1982) and Anderson, et al. (1997). The Francois Lake plutons intrude the boundary between the island arc Stikine terrane on the west and the oceanic Cache Creek terrane on the east. Older, middle Jurassic Stag Lake mafic intrusions north of Hallet Lake sheet are interpreted to form the eastern margin of the Endako batholith whereas the Late Jurassic Francois Lake felsic plutons are medial (ibid.). The oldest intrusions on the Hallet Lake sheet are small Late Triassic bodies of fine- grained pyroxenite and coarse grained plagioclase porphyry. Jurassic intrusions include biotite-hornblende diorite and gabbro, hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite, with the youngest intrusions being Early Cretaceous.

The Francois Lake Plutonic Suite is divided into the older Glenannan subsuite (157-155 Ma.) and the Endako subsuite (149-145 Ma.) The Glenannan subsuite is further divided into the Nithi and Glenannan phases. The Endako subsuite is divided into the Endako, Casey and Francois intrusive phases. The Endako orebody is hosted by the Endako phase quartz monzonite and is genetically related to a maximum of intrusive activity. The Casey and Francois phases represent waning stages of intrusive activity in the Endako subsuite (Ibid.).

The Nithi phase of the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite in the Hallet Lake map sheet includes quartz-rich, leucocratic biotite monzogranite phases that may be subdivided according to textural and mineralogical variations. A series of biotite granites and biotite monzogranites were the principal hosts for molybdenite mineralization, grouped under the name Nithi Quartz Monzonite, but including the Nithi phase biotite monzogranite, the Nithi K-feldspar megacrystic phase biotite monzogranite, and the Casey phase aplitic biotite monzogranite (Figure 4).

Volcanic rocks occur over much of the region. The Upper Triassic Takla Group consists of greenish-grey clinopyroxene phyric basalt, breccias and argillite. The Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group contains maroon to grey heterolithic and monolithic breccias and basalt. The Eocene Ootsa Lake Group contains rhyolitic, dacitic and andesitic flows, pyroclastic and volcaniclastic units. The Eocene Endako Group contains vesicular basalt, plagioclase phyric basalt and andesite, and volcaniclastic units. The Miocene Chilcotin Group volcanics consist of dark grey, vesicular olivine basalts.

6.2 Local Geology

Three intrusive phases of the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite are recognized in the Nithi Mountain area by L'Heureux and Anderson (1997) as shown in Figure 4.. Molybdenite mineralization is found in both phases of the Nithi Quartz Monzonite and in the Casey Alaskite. The Nithi Quartz Monzonite is subdivided into the Nithi phase biotite monzogranite with K-feldspar megacrysts, i.e. seriate phase (eK FNkf), and the Nithi phase biotite subdivided into the Nithi phase biotite monzogranite with K-feldspar megacrysts, i.e. seriate phase (eK FNkf), and the Nithi phase biotite monzogranite aplitic phase (eK FN). The Casey aplitic biotite monzogranite (eK FC) originally included the aplitic phase of the Nithi biotite monzogranite and was equated to the texturally similar Casey Alaskite near Endako mine (Bright, 1967).

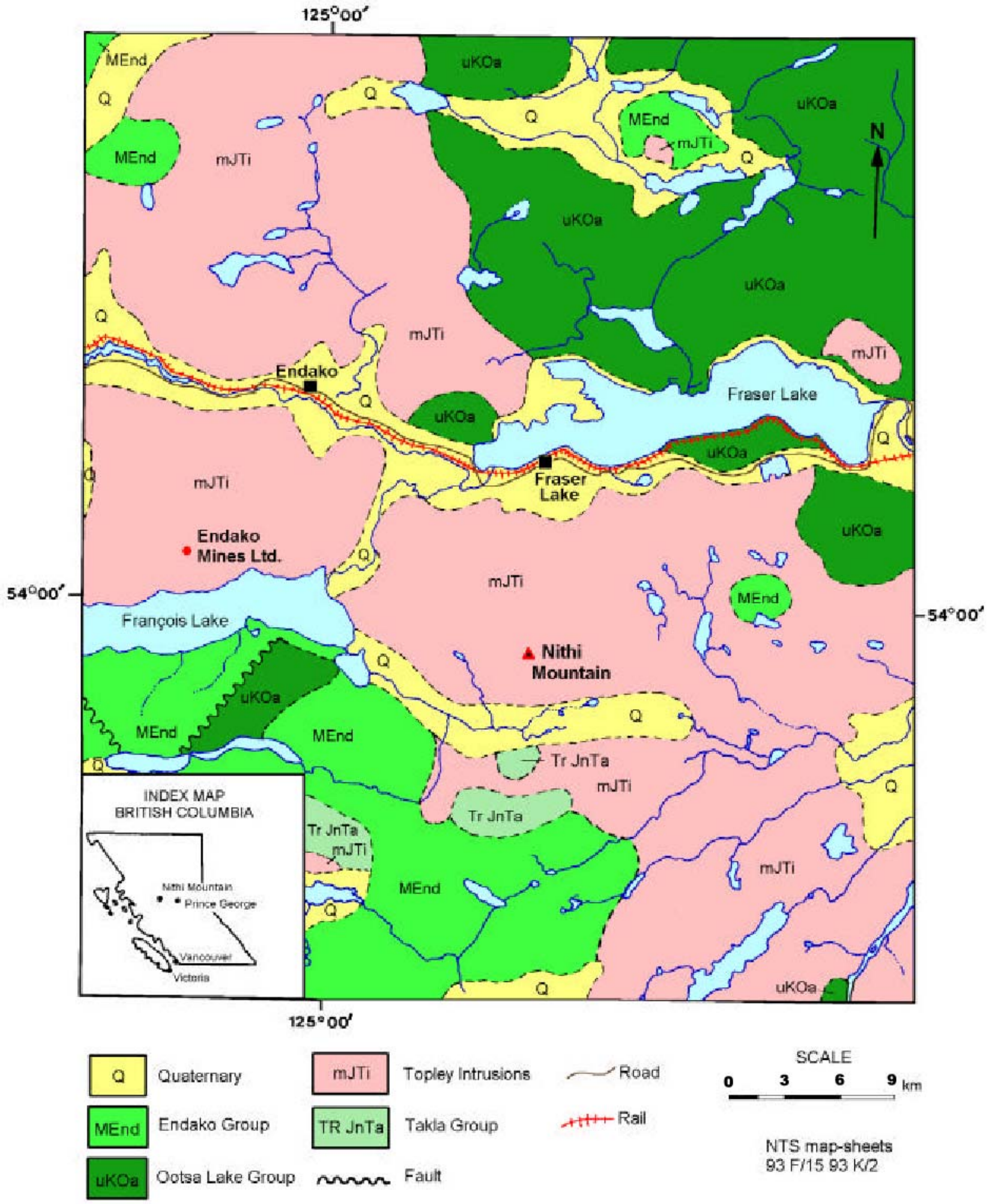


Figure 3 – Regional Geology (after Tipper, 1959)

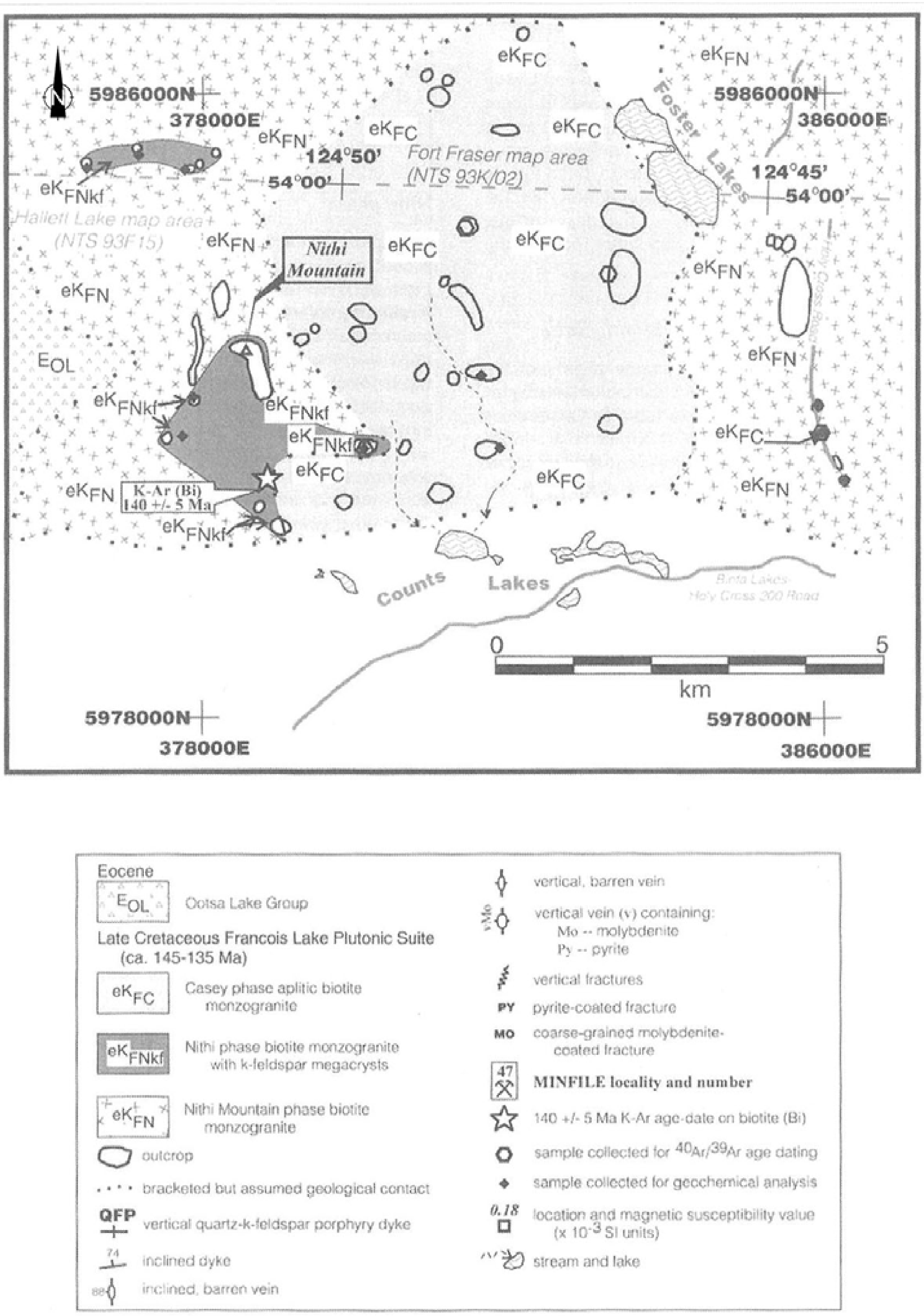


Figure 4 – Property Geology (Villeneuve et al, 2001)

Casey monzogranite is intruded by basalt and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, similar to post-mineral dykes at Endako mine. Post-mineral basalt dykes occupy shears and fractures in all intrusive units at Nithi Mountain. A relatively young, fine- grained grey quartz monzonite stock intrudes other Francois Lake suite intrusives in the northwest part of the claim area. Minor intrusions of probable pre- mineral age include aplite, granite pegmatite, rhyolite porphyry, quartz latite, dacite and andesite dykes (Davis and Aussant, 1980).

6.3 Property Geology and Geochronology

Three intrusive phases of the Francois Lake Plutonic Suite are present on the claim: the seriate and aplitic phases of the Nithi biotite monzogranite, and the Casey aplitic biotite monzogranite. The designation of the units and their age determination has varied with the publications of Carr (1965), Bright (1967), White, et al. (1970), L'Heureux and Anderson (1997), Anderson et al. (1997), Selby and Creaser (2001), and Whalen, et al. (2001). The aplitic phase of the Nithi monzogranite, originally included in the Casey phase by L'Heureux and Anderson (1997) was re-evaluated based on molybdenite hosted by this phase that yielded a Re-Os age of ca. 154 Ma. (Selby and Creaser, 2001). Biotite from the seriate phase of Nithi monzogranite distal from the intrusive contact with aplitic phase Nithi monzogranite gave a 40Ar/39Ar age estimate of 154.5+/- 1.9 Ma considered to be a reasonable crystallization age (Villeneuve, et al., 2001).

By comparison with Nithi data, the Endako granodiorite and monzogranite yield 40Ar/39Ar ages of 148.4 and 147.9 +/- 1.5 Ma., which overlap with ages of the Francois subphase that flanks the Endako pluton on the south. The Casey phase immediately north of Endako mine yields an U-Pb zircon age of 145.1 +/- 0.2 Ma (ibid.). Re-Os dating of ribbon- textured molybdenite veins at Endako mine yielded two distinct ages, ca. 148 and 145 Ma. (Selby and Creaser, 2000, 2001). Three distinct molybdenite depositional events at Nithi Mountain and Endako mine are linked to repeated generation of oxidized, highly evolved monzogranitic phases, i.e. pre-ore and syn-ore felsic dykes, aplitic Nithi and Casey intrusions, belonging to both Francois Lake sub-suites (Whalen, et al., 2001).

In the Nithi Mountain area over two dozen MINFILE Mo occurrences are hosted evenly divided between the seriate and aplitic Nithi monzogranite phases (Figure 4). Mo occurrences in the seriate Nithi phase exhibit intense clay alteration, aplitic dyking, jointing, fracturing and ENE-trending quartz- molybdenite veining, all localized within 3 km of its intrusive contact with the aplitic Nithi phase (ibid.).

7. Deposit Types

(after Dr.Ken Dawson)

The deposit sought at Nithi Mountain is a porphyry molybdenum deposit of the low-fluorine calc-alkaline granodiorite type, such as Endako mine and most other Mo porphyries in B.C., e.g. Kitsault, Boss Mountain, Adanac. The other type of Mo porphyry, the alkalic-calcic granite type such as the large Climax, Colorado deposit, is not common in British Columbia.

Sinclair (1995) defines the deposit type: A calc-alkaline quartz-molybdenite stockwork, with or without Cu and W, in intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks and associated country rocks. Tectonic setting is subduction zones related to arc-continent or continent-continent collision, in high level to subvolcanic felsic intrusive centres with multiple stages of intrusion. Mesozoic and Tertiary age of mineralization is common. Genetically related host intrusive rocks are commonly porphyritic, range from granodiorite to granite, and contain <0.1% F. Form of deposits varies from an inverted cup, to roughly cylindrical to highly irregular. Deposits are typically large, generally 100's of metres across and range from 10's to 100's of metres in vertical extent. Structurally controlled ore minerals occur as stockworks of cross cutting veinlets and fractures, veins, vein sets and breccias.

Molybdenite is the principal ore mineral, chalcopyrite is generally subordinate, and associated minerals include quartz, pyrite, magnetite, hematite, K-feldspar, biotite, sericite, clays, scheelite, tetrahedrite, galena, calcite and anhydrite. Alteration generally consists of a central core of potassic and silicic alteration, surrounded by or superimposed by a zone of phyllic alteration, giving way to an extensive zone of propylitic alteration, often overprinted by argillic alteration. Weathering generates broad limonitic gossans marked by yellow ferrimolybdite.

The genetic model involves multiple phases of felsic magmatic and associated hydrothermal activity during which highly saline fluids strip Mo, S and Fe from the magma, and deposit it as quartz, molybdenite and pyrite in breccias and fractures generated by pulses of intrusive activity and tectonism. Mo skarns, and Cu, W, Pb, Zn and Ag –bearing veins may be peripherally associated with Mo stockworks.

8. Mineralization

Lefebure and Hoy (1996) note that significant molybdenite mineralization within the Endako batholith occurs in two localities, the Endako and Nithi Mountain deposits. The Endako deposit, the subject of more detailed study, is hosted by the Endako quartz monzonite phase and associated with two distinct types of quartz- molybdenite veins and three alteration events (Bysouth and Wong, 1995; Kimura, et al. 1976). The majority of ore is associated with ribbon veins bordered by sericitic alteration, and lesser amounts of molybdenite are associated with K-feldspar alteration along stockwork quartz veins (Selby, et al, 2000).

In the Nithi Mountain area, molybdenite mineralization is associated with intense clay alteration in the seriate phase of Nithi monzogranite south of Nithi Mountain, and propylitic alteration is common in all phases. East-northeast- trending molybdenite- bearing veins and later veining, aplite intrusion, jointing and fracture formation record late- stage events in emplacement of the aplitic Nithi phase: all are localized within 3 km of its contact with the seriate phase (Whalen et al., 2001).

A dominant set of veins is narrow (1 to 3 mm wide), non- laminated quartz veins with varying proportions of solid molybdenite, quartz, hematite and a fine grained black mixture of sulphides and lithified gouge. This early set trends 070°and is cross- cut locally by a north-northwest-trending set or, more rarely a set trending 120°-130°. Pyrite accompanies molybdenite, and hematite and magnetite are less common. Chalcopyrite, bornite and lesser chalcocite are recorded in drill holes N-05-08 and –09, and fluorite in N-05-10. Laminated quartz-molybdenite veins indicative of multiple stages of vein opening and sulphide deposition, are less abundant here than at Endako mine. A north-northwest- trending set of fractures and faults in the Nithi phases locally cut and offsets the ENE vein set.

Earliest mineralized structures are K-feldspar-enveloped veins that may contain quartz, quartz-molybdenite, or rarely, quartz- hematite. sericite-quartz-pyrite enveloped veins cut K-feldspar enveloped veins and coalesce into broad diffuse zones of pervasive sericitic alteration. Sericite alteration is intense in the vicinity of the seriate Nithi contact near the collar of DDH N-05-09. Argillic alteration consisting of kaolinite +/- sericite varies from weak to intense, rated on the successive breakdown of (1) mafic minerals, (2) plagioclase, and (3) finally K-feldspar, and their replacement by clay. Argillic alteration is most intense in a zone parallel to the seriate Nithi contact that is intruded by felsic porphyry and basalt dykes, i.e. the “Gamma Zone”. Intense argillic alteration does not always coincide with elevated Mo mineralization, indicating that some alteration may be associated with post- mineral faulting and brecciation, as suggested at Endako mine by Selby, et al. (2000).

Movements on the NW-trending Casey Lake fault and ENE-trending Smith Creek fault, that intersect in the Nithi Mountain area, are mainly post- mineral but mineralized fractures in the Gamma West Zone dominantly trend NW, N and EW, and may be related to the adjacent Casey Lake fault zone.

9. Exploration/Drilling

9.1 Nature, Extent and Results of Exploration Work

An excellent summary was compiled by Dawson in his most recent NI 43-101 update completed in early 2007. The results herein only summarize the most recent 2007 drill program.

2004: Assembly of GIS data base of all previous exploration data on the property and a brief program consisting of prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling was completed. In addition, an initial NI 43-101 report was completed by a qualified person

2005: The exploration program this year consisted of the completion of an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey and an initial diamond drilling program. This drilling program evaluated the gamma, Delta and Beta zones and consisted of 17 holes totalling 4130 m of drilling. A second stage drilling was also completed consisting of 8 holes (2036 m) focused on the Gamma Zone exclusively

2006: In this year, additional drilling was completed primarily on the Gamma Zone and some initial testing of the Gamma West Zone (Figure 5). Sixteen holes were completed (2923 m) on these zones.

2007: Two phases of drilling were completed in January and March to November. In addition,, an airborne gradiometer, and radiometric surveys along with a LIDAR survey and soil geochemical surveys were completed. The January program, which was the extension of the program begun in 2006 focused on evaluating the western part of the Gamma Zone and the eastern part of the Gamma West Zone. Fourteen holes were completed totalling 2,959 m, The second phase of diamond drilling was completed between March and the end of November. This drilling consisted mainly of definition drilling on the Gamma Zone with some additional drilling on the Gamma West Zone and limited drilling on the Delta and Sigma zones. In total 17,775 m of drilling were completed during this program.

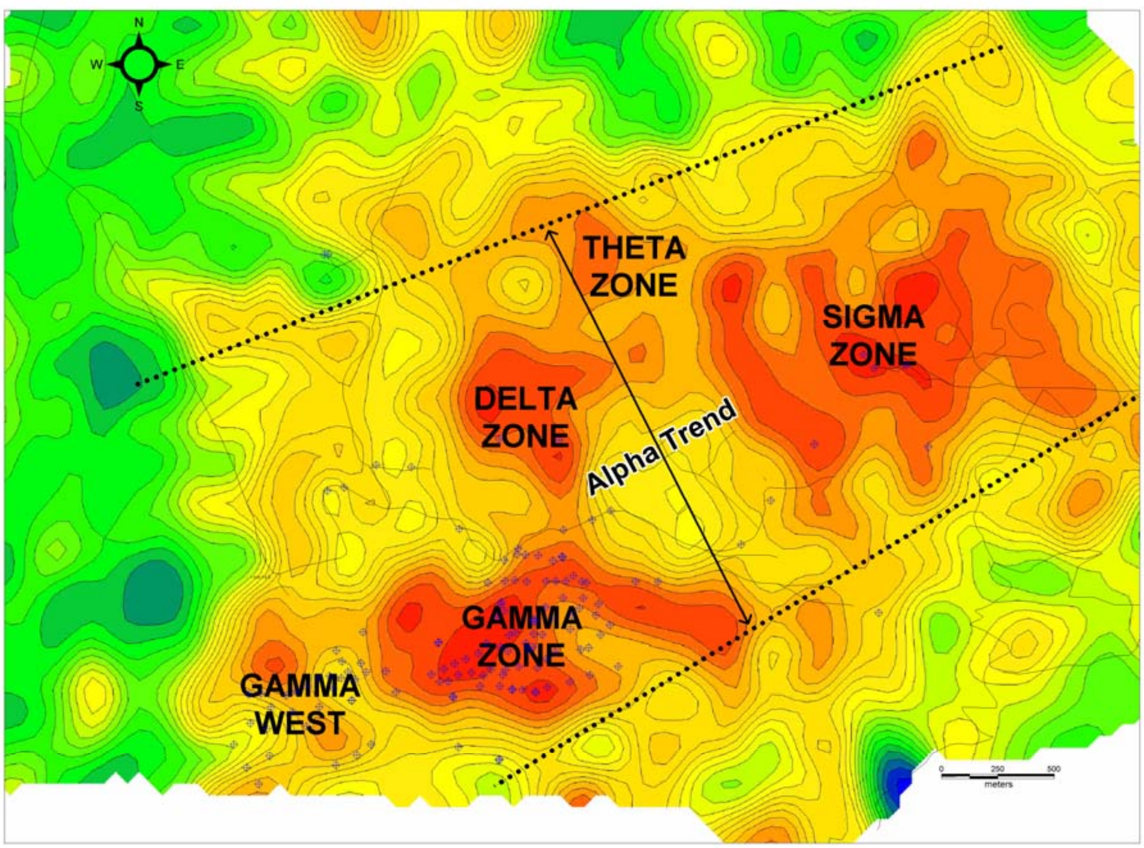


Figure 5 – Geochemical Expression of Alpha Trend

10. Adjacent Properties

The Endako open-pit molybdenum mine, located 18.5 km northwest of Nithi Mountain, marked its forty-second year of operation in 2007. The mine was purchased, in 2006, by Blue Pearl Mining Limited from Thompson Creek Mining Ltd.(60%) and Sojitz Moly Resources Inc. (40%) It was originally owned by Placer Dome, and sold in 1996. The current rate of production is about 30,000 tons per day processed by the mill. A maximum rate of 50,000 tons per day has been achieved in the past. The mill grade average is 0.06% Mo. About 78% of the Mo is recovered in the mill, and all of which is converted to molybdic oxide in the on-site roaster. The 2005 production is approximately 4300 tons of Mo. The mine work force averages 250 people (Wojdak, 2006).

The Endako deposit is a granodiorite-type low-F porphyry Mo deposit like Nithi Mountain, and like Nithi, it is related to an evolved aplitic phase of the host quartz monzonite. The Endako host, the Endako Quartz Monzonite phase of the Francois Lake Suite, and its two stages of contained molybdenite mineralization at 148-145 Ma. are six to nine Ma. younger than the Nithi Quartz Monzonite of the Glenannan Suite, and its Mo mineralization, at 154 Ma. (Villeneuve et al., 2001, Selby and Creaser, 2000, 2001). The Endako orebody is a 3.5 kilometre- long stockwork zone elongated west- north-westward that dips about 50° toward the south and to a depth of 330 metres. The stockwork is located at the structural intersection of the EW-trending South Boundary Fault, the NW-trending Casey Lake Fault, and unnamed NE-trending structures (Dawson, 1972). A similar structural setting exists at the Nithi Mountain Mo deposits.

The above information, in part, was publicly disclosed by Thompson Creek Mining Ltd. to personnel of the BCMEMPR in the course of annual visits by the Regional Geologist, and to GSC personnel in the course of mapping and related studies in the Nechako NATMAP study. It was subsequently published in the publications cited.

The sources of data on Endako Mine are cited above.

All of the Endako data, particularly production data quoted in a BCMEMPR publication, has not been verified by the writer, a Qualified Person for this technical report. These data are not necessarily indicative of potential production rates from Nithi Mountain.

The technical report notes some similarities in mineralization between Endako and Nithi, but clearly distinguishes between the two on the basis of a physical separation of 18.5 km.

11. Geophysical Survey

In July 1st and 2nd, 2007 Aeroquest International completed a helicopter-borne gradiometer and radiometric survey on the Nithi Mountain Property. A report detailing the results of this survey is attached to this report as Appendix 1. The reason for conducting this survey was to acquire additional gradiometer data to compliment the previous Fugro survey and to test the potassium concentrations on Nithi Mountain. A cost summary for this survey is included in Appendix 2

The gradiometer survey was flown in a northeast direction perpendicular to the previous Fugro survey. The Fugro survey included a total field magnetic map and a calculated gradiometer map. Gradiometer data from both of these geophysical surveys were merged to produce an orthogonal gradiometer map presented in Figure 6. The objective of the gradiometer survey was to delineate the trend of hydrothermal alteration on the property. Hydrothermal solutions will destroy the magnetite in the various rock types by converting magnetite to non-magnetic hematite.

The radiometric survey was designed to test trends of potassium enrichment on Nithi property, which is again associated with hydrothermal alteration. Potassic and argillic alteration are the most common alteration types found on Nithi Mountain. The thorium/potassium ratio map is utilized to enhance the potassium signal since the thorium values are relatively constant an minor changes in the potassium response will be emphasized.

Both these surveys proved to be effective in delineating alteration trends.

11.1 Interpretation

The Aeroquest gradiometer map was interpreted in the context of the existing data consisting of geology, Mo-in-soil geochemical data, apparent resistivity, and existing drill results. A number of geological features are evident on the gradiometer map and they include intrusive, faulting and alteration. With regard to faulting the signature of the major Casey Fault is shown by a band of linear and curvilinear magnetic lows in the southwest part of the property. This post-mineral fault is a major regional right- lateral fault, which separates the Endako Mine area from the Nithi Mountain moly deposit. One interpretation is that in fact the Endako and Nithi moly trends were once connected and are now separated in a right lateral sense of movement by the Casey Fault. There are a number of faults trending towards the northwest parallel or subparallel to the Casey Fault. These northwest faults are recognized during drilling by offsets in the mineral zones. Both the west and east sides of this moly zone a cut off by northwest trending faults. Conjugate left-lateral northeast trending faults are also evident on the property. This can be seen in the offset of post mineral basalt dikes. Most of the observed northeast trending faults have displacements of 50-100m.

Other magnetic features include linear magnetic highs trending both northwest and north marking basalt dikes and intense magnetic highs marking diorite or gabbro stocks in the northwest part of the property. The Casey intrusives have a weaker magnetic response, but are still visible in the east central part of the property.

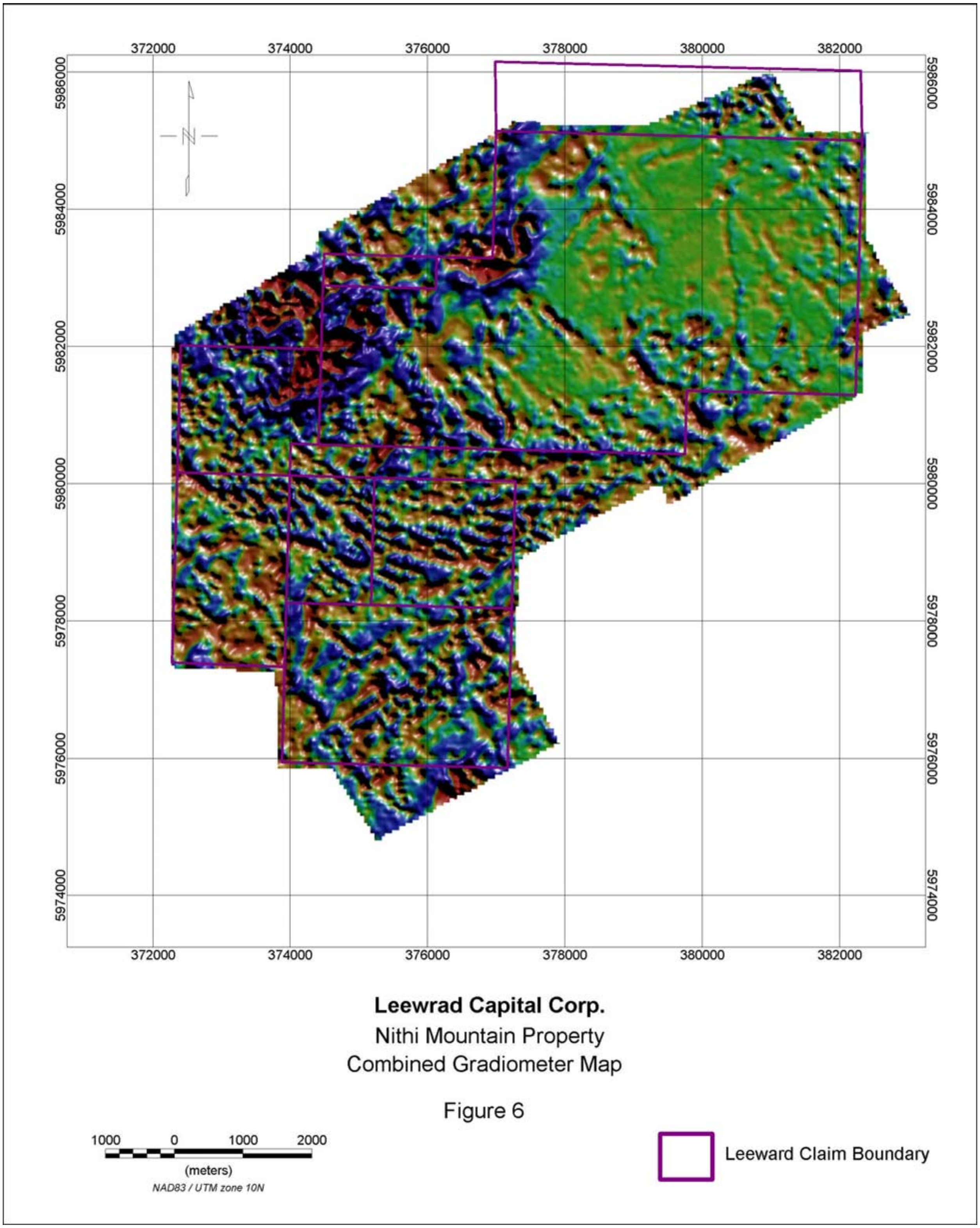


Figure 6: Integrated Gradiometer Map

The most significant result from the gradiometer survey was the identification of a broad magnetic low area in the east central part of the property. This magnetic low is interpreted an alteration zone where the original magnetite has been destroyed by hydrothermal alteration which converted the magnetite to hematite. This is confirmed by drilling where only hematite is observed. in core samples in the Gamma, Sigma and Delta zones. This magnetic low extends over an area o approximately four by five kilometres. Almost all Mo-in-soil anomalies occur within the area of this anomaly.

The interpretation of radiometric maps indicates a broad area of potassium enrichment within the gradiometer low area. The potassium map emphasizes areas of potassium enrichment. The interpretation of this map is that an area of potassium enrichment generally coincides with the gradiometer anomaly on the mineralized zones and further reinforces the interpretation of a broad area of alteration by hydrothermal fluids and moly mineralization.

The overall geophysical survey results have reinforced and complimented previous geophysical survey results and taken in the context of existing geological and geochemical data provide a guide for the discovery of several potential zones of moly mineralization.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

Systematic diamonding drilling should be undertaken to test the Delta, Sigma and Theta zones on the Nithi Property. In addition, additional drilling is warranted on the Gamma Zone to explore the full extent of the Gamma Zone. A budget sufficient to complete such a program is presented in Appendix 2 of this report.

Certificate

Michael D Jamieson B.Sc., P.Geol.

I, Michael D Jamieson, do hereby certify that:

I am the author of the report entitled "Geophysical Report, Nithi Mountain Molybdenum Property, Fraser Lake, British Columbia" submitted for assessment in February 2008. I hereby make the following declarations:

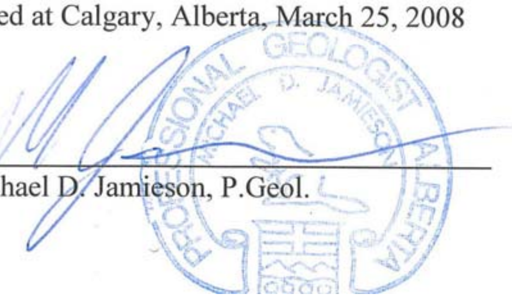
I am a Consulting Geologist with Taiga Consultants Ltd. My office address is #4, 1922- 9th Avenue SE. Calgary, Alberta T2G 0V2. Taiga Consultants Ltd. Has held a Permit to Practice from the Alberta Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA) since 1978, and I am a member in good standing.

I am a graduate of the Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario with a B.Sc. in Geology in 1985. I have 22 years of experience in mineral exploration, for a variety of commodities using a wide range of exploration techniques.

This Geophysical Report is based on my personal involvement in the field programs and review and compilation of all available geological and technical data on the claims.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, March 25, 2008



Michael D. Jamieson, P.Geol.

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APPENDIX 1

AEROQUEST REPORT

Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer and Gamma Ray Spectrometer Survey

Aeroquest Job # 08009

Nithi Block

Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia
NTS 093F15

for

LEEWARD CAPITAL

by

AEROQUEST INTERNATIONAL
ADVANCED AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

Report date: September 2007

Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer and Gamma Ray Spectrometer Survey

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Nithi Block

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for

Leeward Capital Corp.

Unit 4, 1922 - 9th Avenue SE
Calgary, Alberta T2G 0V2

by

AEROQUEST INTERNATIONAL
ADVANCED AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

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Report date: September 2007

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- Radiometrics – Natural Air Absorption Dose Rate
- Radiometrics – Equivalent Thorium / Percent Potassium Ratio

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes a helicopter-borne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of Leeward Capital Corp. on the Nithi Project, Fraser Lake area, British (Figure 1). The principal geophysical sensor is Aeroquest's Heli-TAG tri-axial magnetic gradiometer (towed-bird) system which employs four (4) optically pumped Cesium magnetometer sensors. The secondary sensor was Aeroquest’s Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer (AGRS) system, which is installed in the helicopter cabin. The AGRS system utilizes four (4) downward looking NaI crystals used as the main gamma-ray sensors and one upward looking crystal for monitoring non-geologic sources. Ancillary equipment includes a GPS navigation system, radar altimeter, digital video acquisition system, and a base station magnetometer.

The total survey coverage presented on the accompanying maps and digital archive is 729 line-km, of which 701 line-km fell within the pre-defined project area co-ordinates (Appendix 1). Survey flying described in this report took on July 1st and 2nd, 2007. This report describes the survey logistics, the data processing, and provides an overview of the results.

2. SURVEY AREA

The project area is located in northern British Columbia 140 km west of Prince George and 170 km southeast of Smithers. Towns close to the project area include Nithi River, which gives the project its name and Fraser Lake, 10km to the northeast.

The project is made up of a single block of 63 km² on mountainous terrain. There are a number of lakes in the area including Fraser Lake to the north and Francois Lake just to the west.

Project access was good with Highway 16 joining Prince George and Smithers running E-W through Fraser lake to the north of the block. There are also numerous local roads and rail.

There are 12 mining claims in the area, the majority of which are owned by Leeward Capital Corp. Details are in Appendix 2.

The base of operations and crew accommodation was at Fraser Lake.

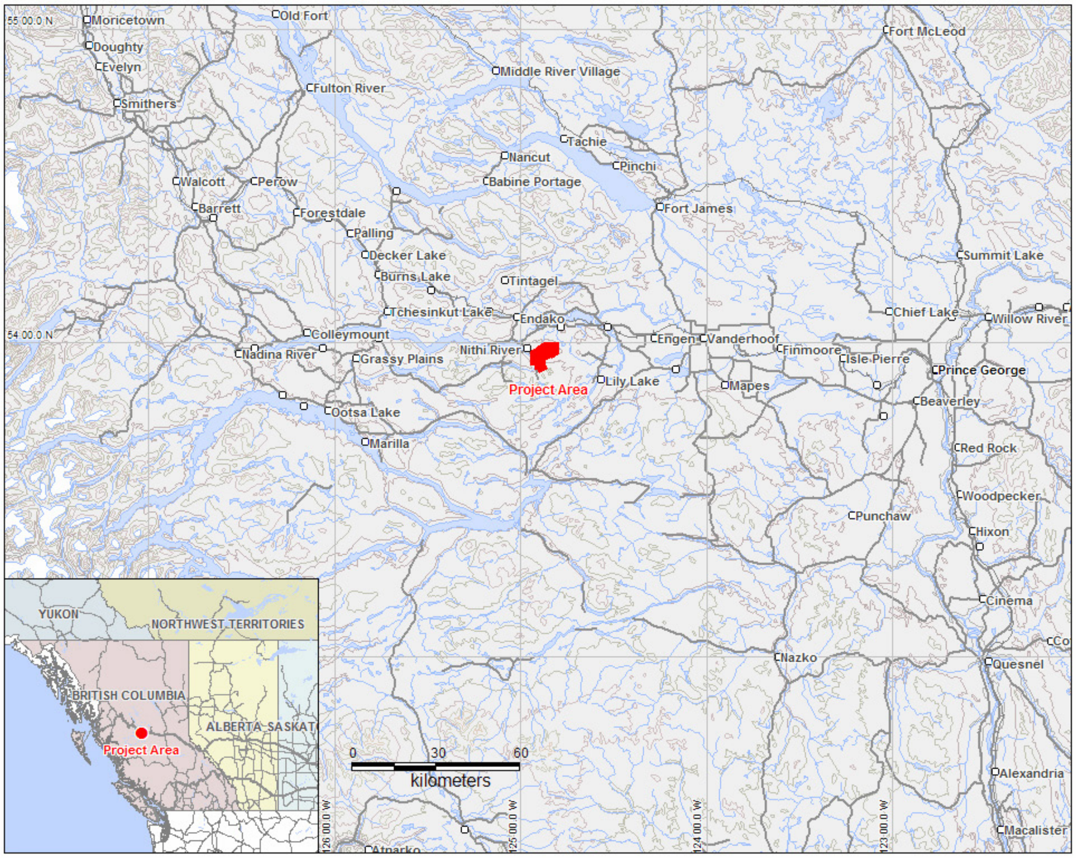

Figure 1. Project Area

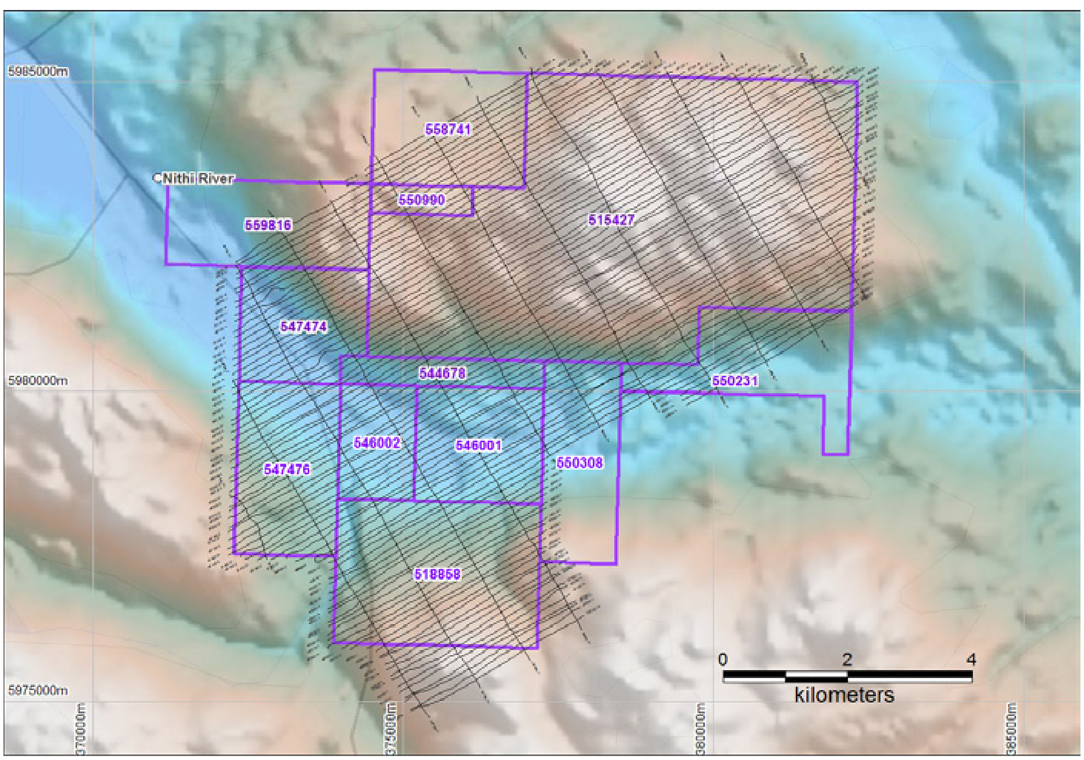

Figure 2. Project flight path and mining claims

3. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS AND PROCEDURES

The survey specifications are summarised in the following table:

Block name	Line Spacing (metres)	Line Direction	Survey Coverage (line-km)	Dates flown
Nithi	100	NE-SW (60º)	729	July 1 - 2, 2007

Table 1. Survey specifications summary

The survey coverage was calculated by adding up the survey and control (tie) line lengths as presented in the final Geosoft database.

The nominal gradiometer bird terrain clearance was 50 m but was periodically higher or lower over due to the rugged terrain and the capability of the aircraft. Nominal survey speed over relatively flat terrain is 100 km/hr and is generally lower in rougher terrain. Scan rates for gradiometer data acquisition is 0.10 seconds. The 10 samples per second translate to a gradiometer reading about every 1.5 to 3.0 metres along the flight path.

3.1. NAVIGATION

Navigation is carried out using a GPS receiver installed on the gradiometer bird, an AGNAV2 system for navigation control. The Pico Envirotec acquisition system is used for GPS data recording. The x-y-z position of the aircraft, as reported by the GPS, is recorded at 0.2 second intervals. The system has a published accuracy of under 3 metres. A recent static ground test of the Mid-Tech WAAS GPS yielded a standard deviation in x and y of under 0.6 metres and for z under 1.5 metres over a two-hour period. The GPS antenna was mounted in a small bird 8 m below the aircraft.

4. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

4.1. AIRCRAFT

A Eurocopter (Aerospatiale) AS350B-2 "A-Star" helicopter - registration C-GPTY was used as survey platform (Figure 3). The helicopter was owned and operated by Hi-Wood helicopters, Okotose, Alberta. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by Aeroquest Limited personnel in conjunction with a licensed aircraft engineer. The survey aircraft was flown at a nominal terrain clearance of 220 ft (65 metres).

Figure 3. Helicopter of the type used for survey; AS350B2.

4.2. MAGNETIC GRADIOMETER SYSTEM

4.2.1. Overview

The Aeroquest HELI-TAG (Helicopter-borne Tri-Axial Gradiometer) system (Figure 4) employs four (4) Geometrics G-823A optically pumped Cesium-vapor magnetometers. The four sensors allows for measurements of the total field, vertical gradient, longitudinal gradient and transverse gradient. Three sensors are configured in a tri-axial configuration at the rear of the bird and the fourth sensor is located in the nose of the bird to provide a longitudinal (horizontal) gradient measurement. The magnetic data is collected at a rate of 10Hz, and recorded by a dedicated Windows-based computer.

4.2.2. Magnetometer Sensors

The specifications of the cesium vapour magnetometer sensors are as follows*:

Sensitivity:	<0.004 nT/rt-Hz
Absolute Accuracy:	< +/- 1.5 nT throughout operating range
Sampling Rate:	10 Hz
Dynamic Range:	20,000 - 100,000 nT
Heading Error:	less than 0.15 nT combined for sensor spins on all axes
Operating Temperature:	-35°C to +50°C

**Specifications are provided by the sensor manufacturer*

4.2.3. Bird Design

Sensor Standoffs:

- Horizontal:	3.00 metres
- Vertical:	3.00 metres
- Longitudinal:	3.00 metres

Tow Cable: 45 metres long, with Kevlar strain member and weak-link

Terrain Clearance: 30 metres (nominal)

Refer to Figure 4.

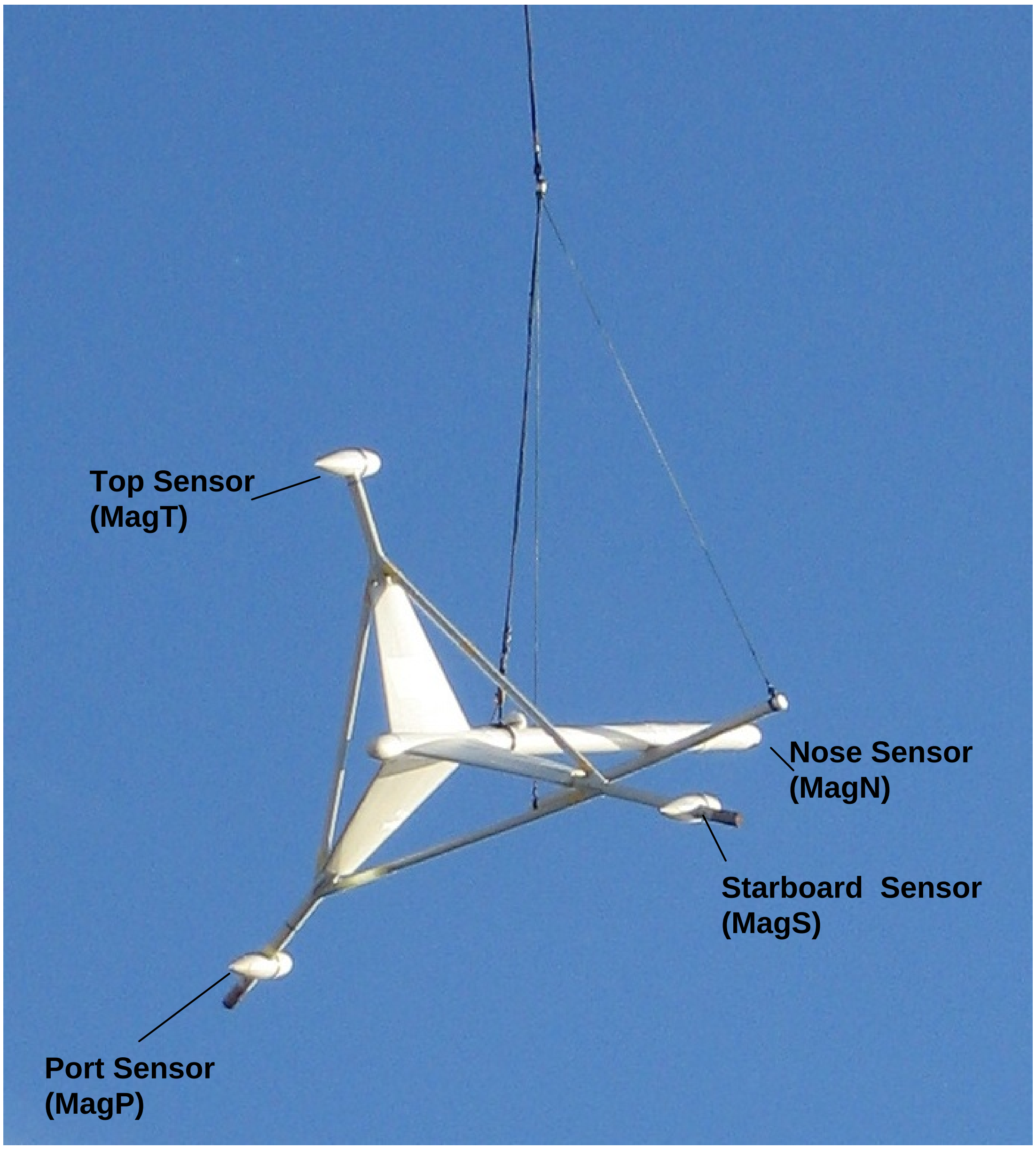

Figure 4. The Aeroquest HELI-TAG bird

4.3. AIRBORNE GAMMA RAY SPECTROMETER (AGRS) SYSTEM

The Aeroquest AGRS system consists of a GRS10-5 sensor pack (Figure 5), which is installed on the floor of the helicopter cabin and a acquisition system designed and manufactured by Pico Envirotec.

The system has 4 downward looking NaI crystals used as the main sensors and 1 upward looking crystal for monitoring non-geologic sources. The system features automatic peak detection and real-time calibration to ensure spectrum stability and a high quality final product. The full spectrum is recorded (256 or 512 channels) to allow for subsequent noise reduction processing such as NASVD. The data are processed to produce the standard IAGA ROI channels – Total Count, Potassium, Uranium and Thorium. The potassium, and equivalent uranium and thorium concentrations are also derived and ratios of these concentrations are computed to enhance the interpretation of the survey results.

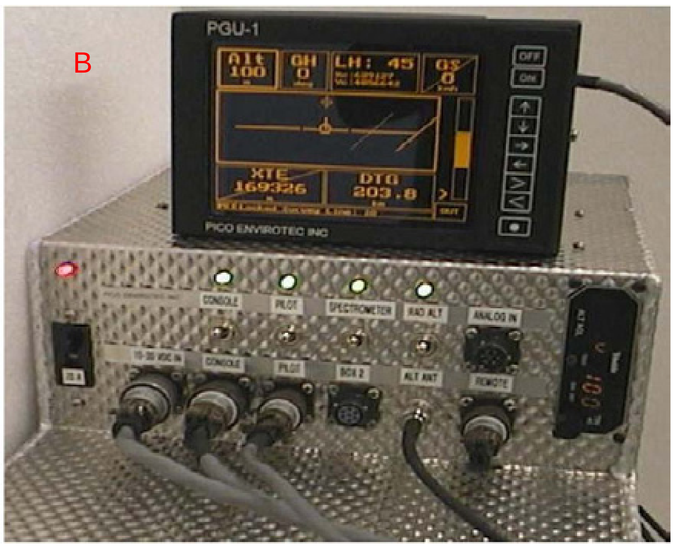

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Figure 5. Aeroquest AGRS system. A. AGRS Sensor (Crystal Pack), B. Data acquisition computer.

4.4. MAGNETOMETER BASE STATION

An integrated GPS and magnetometer base station is set up to monitor and record the diurnal variations of the Earth's magnetic field. The sensor, GPS and magnetic, receiver/signal processor is a dedicated unit for purposes of instrument control and/or data display and recording. The unit uses a common recording reference using the GPS clock.

The base station was a Geometrics G858 optically pumped caesium vapour magnetometer coupled with a Garmin GPS18 GPS sensor. Data logging and magnetometer control was provided by the unit’s internal software. The logging was configured to measure at 1.0 second intervals. Digital recording resolution was 0.01 nT. The sensor was placed on a tripod away from potential noise sources near the camp. A continuously updated profile plot of the magnetometer value is available for viewing on the unit’s display.

4.5. Radar Altimeter

A Terra TRA 3500/TRI-30 radar altimeter is used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted on the outside of the helicopter beneath the cockpit. Therefore, the recorded data reflect the height of the helicopter above the ground. The Terra altimeter has an altitude accuracy of +/- 1.5 metres.

4.6. Video Tracking and Recording System

A high resolution digital colour video camera is used to record the helicopter ground flight path along the survey lines. The video is recorded digitally and annotated with GPS position and time and can be used to verify ground positioning information and cultural causes of anomalous geophysical responses.

Figure 6. Digital video camera typical mounting location.

4.7. GPS Navigation System

The navigation system consists of an Ag-Nav Incorporated AG-NAV2 GPS navigation system comprising a PC-based acquisition system, navigation software, a deviation indicator in front of the aircraft pilot to direct the flight, a full screen display with controls in front of the operator, a Mid-Tech RX400p WAAS-enabled GPS receiver mounted on the instrument rack and an antenna mounted on the magnetometer bird. WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) consists of approximately 25 ground reference stations positioned across the United States that monitor GPS satellite data. Two master stations located on the east and west coasts collect data from the reference stations and create a GPS correction message. This correction accounts for GPS satellite orbit and clock drift plus signal delays caused by the atmosphere and ionosphere. The corrected differential message is then broadcast through one of two geostationary satellites, or satellites with a fixed position over the equator. The corrected position has a published accuracy of less than 3 metres.

Survey co-ordinates are set up prior to the survey and the information is fed into the airborne navigation system. The co-ordinate system employed in the survey design was WGS84 [World] using the UTM zone 10N projection. The real-time differentially corrected GPS positional data was recorded by the RMS DGR-33 in geodetic coordinates (latitude and longitude using WGS84) at 0.2 s intervals.

5. PERSONNEL

The following Aeroquest personnel were involved in the project:

- Manager of Operations: Bert Simon
- Manager of Data Processing: Jonathan Rudd
- Field Data Processor: Greg Roman
- Field Operator: Paul Starmach
- Map Preparation and Reporting: Gord Smith, Eric Steffler, Marion Bishop

The survey pilots, Ted Slavin and Colby Tyrrell, were employed directly by the helicopter operator – Hi-Wood Helicopters, Okotose, AB.

6. DELIVERABLES

6.1. Hardcopy Deliverables

The report includes a set of five 1:10,000 scale maps. The survey area is covered by one map plate. Five geophysical map products are presented as outlined below.

- TMI – Coloured Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) with line contours
- TDR – Tilt Derivative Magnetics
- 3DAS – Measured 3D Analytic signal
- Radiometrics – Natural Air Absorption Dose Rate
- Radiometrics – Equivalent Thorium / Percent Potassium Ratio

The coordinate/projection system for the maps is NAD83 – UTM Zone 10N. For reference, the latitude and longitude in WGS84 are also noted on the maps.

All the maps show flight path trace and contain topographic base data. Survey specifications are displayed in the margin of the maps.

6.2. Digital Deliverables

6.2.1. Final Database of Survey Data (.GDB, .XYZ)

The geophysical profile data is archived digitally in Geosoft GDB binary database format and ASCII Geosoft .XYZ format. A description of the contents of the individual channels in the database can be found in Appendix 2. A copy of this digital data is archived at the Aeroquest head office in Mississauga, ON, Canada.

6.2.2. Geosoft Grid files (.GRD)

Levelled Grid products used to generate the geophysical map images. Cell size for all grid files is 20 metres.

THKRATIO - radiometrics - eTH/%K concentration
UKRATIO - radiometrics - eU/%K concentration
UTHRATIO - radiometrics - eU/eTH concentration
TCCORR - radiometrics - doserate (nGy/hr)
TCEXP - radiometrics - exposure rate (uR/hr)
UCORR - radiometrics - uranium (eU ppm)

KCORR	- radiometrics - potassium (%K)
THCORR	- radiometrics - thorium (eTH ppm)
ANSIG	- 3D measured analytic signal
TFMAG	- Total magnetic Intensity
TDR	- Tilt Derivative Magnetics
MLG	- Measured Longitudinal Gradient
MTG	- Measured Transverse Gradient
MVG	- Measured Vertical Gradient

6.2.3. Digital Versions of Final Maps (.MAP, .PDF)

Map files in Geosoft .map and Adobe PDF format.

6.2.4. Free Viewing Software

- Geosoft Oasis Montaj Viewing Software
- Adobe Acrobat Reader
- Google Earth Viewing software

6.2.5. Google Earth format file (.KML)

Survey navigation lines in Google Earth .kml format. Double click to view survey lines over Google Earth satellite imagery. (Google Earth must be installed).

6.2.6. Digital Copy of this Document (.PDF)

7. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

All in-field and post-field data processing was carried out using Aeroquest proprietary data processing software and Geosoft Oasis Montaj software. Maps were generated using 42-inch wide Hewlett Packard ink-jet plotters.

7.1. BASE MAP

The geophysical maps accompanying this report are based on positioning in the NAD83 datum. The survey geodetic GPS positions have been projected using the Universal Transverse Mercator projection in Zone 10 North. A summary of the map datum and projection specifications is given following:

- Ellipse: GRS 1980
- Ellipse major axis: 6378137m eccentricity: 0.081819191
- Datum: North American 1983 - Canada Mean
- Datum Shifts (x,y,z) : 0, 0, 0 metres
- Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10 North
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting, Northing: 500,000m, 0m

For reference, the latitude and longitude in WGS84 are also noted on the maps.

The background vector topography was obtained from Natural Resources Canada 1:50000 scale NTDB data and the background shading was derived from NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) 90 metres resolution DEM data.

7.2. FLIGHT PATH & TERRAIN CLEARANCE

The position of the survey helicopter was directed by use of the Global Positioning System (GPS). Positions were updated five times per second (5 Hz) and expressed as WGS84 latitude and longitude calculated from the raw pseudo range derived from the C/A code signal. The instantaneous GPS flight path, after conversion to UTM co-ordinates, is drawn using linear interpolation between the x/y positions. The terrain clearance was maintained with reference to the radar altimeter. The raw Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was derived by taking the GPS survey elevation and subtracting the radar altimeter terrain clearance values. The calculated topography elevation values are relative and are not tied in to surveyed geodetic heights.

Each flight included at least two high elevation 'background' checks. These high elevation checks are to ensure that the gain of the system remained constant and within specifications.

7.3. MAGNETIC GRADIENT DATA

7.3.1. Initial Processing – Total Field

Prior to any levelling the magnetic data was subjected to a lag correction of -0.05 seconds and a spike removal filter. The total field was calculated using an average reading of all the magnetometers (Mag_TF channel in database). This processes provides a more accurate reading of the total field in comparison to a single sensor measurement. Diurnal variation was removed using the base magnetometer data. Further levelling was carried out by using the intersections of the tie-lines (tie-line levelling). Finally the data was micro-levelled using a directional spatial filtering technique. This process removes other very small systematic errors in the data. The data was interpolated onto a grid using a bi-directional gridding algorithm with a cell size of 20 m. No corrections for the regional reference field (IGRF) were applied.

In order to map shallow basement response a 'tilt' derivative product was calculated from the total magnetic intensity (TMI) grid. The Tilt Derivative (TDR) of the TMI enhances small wavelength magnetic features which define shallow basement structures as well as potential mineral exploration targets. The TILT derivative can be though of as a combination of the first vertical derivative and the total horizontal derivative of the total magnetic intensity.

Mathematically, the TDR is defined as:

$$TDR = \arctan(VDR/THDR)$$

where VDR and THDR are first vertical and total horizontal derivatives, respectively, of the total magnetic intensity T.

$$VDR = dT/dz$$
$$THDR = \text{sqrt}\left((dT/dx)^2 + (dT/dy)^2 \right)$$

7.3.2. Measured Gradients

The three magnetic gradient components were calculated by variable differencing of the four measured total field readings. The baselines distances of the gradient measurements are described in section 5.2. Further levelling of the gradient components was then carried out using tie-line levelling if required. This process minimised the small sources of error discussed above, as well as removed any DC gradient shifts introduced by the absolute accuracy limitations of the cesium sensors. The measured vertical and longitudinal gradient profiles were interpolated into grids and are included in the digital archive.

7.3.3. Measured 3-D Analytic Signal

The 3-D Analytic Signal or "Total Magnetic Gradient" is indirectly measured by the Heli-TAG system. Since three orthogonal gradient components are measured, calculating the measured analytic signal is a trivial matter:

$$AS = \sqrt{MVG^2 + MTG^2 + MLG^2}$$

Where:

AS is the magnitude of the total gradient vector and

MVG, MTG, and MLG are the measured vertical, transverse, and longitudinal gradients.

The above formula is applied using the three gradient channels to provide the measured analytic signal (AS) profile. The primary advantage of this magnetic data form is that positive peaks will directly correlate with the centre of the magnetic sources, regardless of the Earth's magnetic field orientation, or possible remanent magnetism effects in the source bodies. Again, due to the short baseline design of the gradiometer system, the measured AS tends to enhances near surface magnetic sources. The AS profiles were interpolated onto a grid using minimum curvature and included in the digital archive. This product may be useful for data interpretation since it can be though of as a map of magnetisation in the ground. The final Analytic Signal map is presented with a linear colour scale in order to enhance the more anomalous magnetic sources.

Respectfully submitted,

Gord Smith

Aeroquest Limited

September, 2007

Doug Garrie

QA/QC Geophysicist

Aeroquest Limited

September, 2007

APPENDIX 1: SURVEY BOUNDARIES

The following table presents the Nithi block boundaries. All geophysical data presented in this report have been windowed to these outlines plus a 100m extension around the block. X and Y positions are in metres (NAD83 UTM Zone 10N).

Easting	Northing
374491.0	5983702.0
376996.7	5985142.5
382321.7	5985004.4
382228.2	5981296.3
379638.1	5979799.6
379386.6	5980229.6
377245.0	5978990.8
377203.7	5977428.3
377879.5	5976271.4
375281.5	5974771.2
374610.5	5975929.5
373878.8	5975949.1
373916.4	5977339.6
372275.6	5977399.8
372404.6	5982146.5
374489.6	5983354.4

APPENDIX 2: MINING CLAIMS

* From Government of British Columbia Mineral Titles Online, September 2007

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Good To Date	Area (Ha)
547476		LEEWARD CAPITAL CORP	2007/dec/14	456.83
546001	CAL 1	LEEWARD CAPITAL CORP	2007/nov/28	380.66
546002	CAL 2	LEEWARD CAPITAL CORP	2007/nov/28	228.40
518858	MOLLY	LEEWARD CAPITAL CORP	2017/jan/12	761.66
544678	EXTENSION	LEEWARD CAPITAL CORP	2007/oct/30	152.23
515427		LEEWARD CAPITAL CORP	2017/oct/25	2852.73
550990		LEEWARD CAPITAL CORP	2008/feb/02	76.07
547474		LEEWARD CAPITAL CORP	2007/dec/14	361.48
558741	BLUE SYSTEMS 3	BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	2008/may/15	456.29
550308		KURZ, GARY WOLFGANG	2008/jan/26	399.71
550231		KURZ, GARY WOLFGANG	2008/jan/25	437.63
559816	OK 2	NATION RIVER RESOURCES LTD.	2008/jun/04	456.45

APPENDIX 3: DESCRIPTION OF DATABASE FIELDS

The GDB file is a Geosoft binary database. In the database, the Survey lines and Tie Lines are prefixed with an "L" for "Line" and "T" for "Tie".

There is a separate GDB for the 10Hz magnetic gradiometer data and the 5Hz spectrometer data.

Description of 08-009_Grad_client_final.GDB

Column	Units	Description
utctime	hh:mm:ss.s	UTC time
X	m	UTM Easting (NAD83) Z10N
Y	m	UTM Northing (NAD83) Z10N
Fid		Fiducial counter
basemagf	nT	base magnetometer readings
bheight	m	calculated height of gradiometer bird
galtf	m	elevation of GPS antenna (AMSL) (WGS84)
dtm	m	Calculated Digital terrain model
TFMag	nT	Leveled total magnetic field (Average of Upper, Starboard and Port and Nose)
MTGf	nT/m	Measured Transverse Gradient (Cross Track) corrected for flight direction and leveled
MVGf	nT/m	Measured Vertical magnetic Gradient (Leveled)
MLGf	nT/m	Measured Longitudinal Gradient (Along Track) corrected for flight direction and leveled
ANSIG	nT/m	Measured Total Gradient (3D Analytic Signal)
MagU	nT	Uncorrected Upper (Top) sensor magnetic field reading
MagP	nT	Uncorrected Port sensor, magnetic field reading
MagS	nT	Uncorrected Starboard sensor, magnetic field reading
MagN	nT	Uncorrected Nose (Front) sensor , magnetic field reading

Description of 08-009_Spec_client_final.GDB

Column	Units	Description
utctime	hh:mm:ss.s	UTC time
X	m	UTM Easting (NAD83) Z10N
Y	m	UTM Northing (NAD83) Z10N
Fid		Fiducial counter
basemagf	nT	base magnetometer readings
altH_m	m	radar altitude of aircraft
bheight	m	calculated height of gradiometer bird
Galt_m	m	elevation of GPS antenna (AMSL) (WGS84)
KCORR	%	Radiometrics – potassium (%K)
THCORR	ppm	Radiometrics – equivalent Thorium
UCORR	ppm	Radiometrics – equivalent Uranium
TCCORR	nGy/hr	Radiometrics – dose rate
TCEXP	uR/hr	Radiometrics – exposure rate
THKratio		Thorium – Potassium Ratio
UKratio		Uranium – Potassium Ratio

UTHratio		Uranium – Thorium Ratio
ISP1D_cpt		256 channel spectral data (Downward looking)
ISP1U_cpt		256 channel spectral data (Upward looking)
BaroPr	mBars	Barometric Pressure
BaroT	^{o}C	Barometric Temperature
K_raw	counts per second	uncorrected Potassium counts
TC_raw	counts per second	uncorrected Total count
Th_raw	counts per second	uncorrected Thorium counts
U_raw	counts per second	uncorrected Uranium counts
UpU_raw	counts per second	uncorrected Uranium upward looking counts
Cos_raw	counts per second	uncorrected Cosmic counts

Grid North
NAD83-10

The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data.

Inset data derived from Natural Resources Canada 'Atlas of Canada Base Maps'

This map accompanies the technical report entitled 'Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey, Nithi Project', Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia, by Aeroquest Limited, September 2007.

Scale 1:10,000,000

100 0 100 200 (kilometers) NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

TMI nT
57024.6
56899.2
56842.6
56800.1
56771.4
56748.1
56728.5
56714.0
56701.2
56690.7
56680.5
56671.1
56662.6
56654.5
56646.4
56638.2
56629.7
56620.3
56610.9
56602.0
56593.5
56585.8
56578.5
56570.0
56560.9
56552.1
56543.6
56535.5
56527.1
56520.4
56515.1
56508.6
56500.5
56490.7
56480.7
56472.8
56463.5
56448.9

TMI Contour Interval

- 10 nT
- 20 nT
- 100 nT
- 500 nT

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
- Survey flown: July 1 & 2, 2007
- Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
- Traverse line direction: 60° Azimuth (SW-NE)
- Nominal HeliTAG bird height: 30 metres
- Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star 350B2 (C-GPTY)

INSTRUMENTATION:
- Data acquisition: HeliTAG - Tri-Directional Total Field/Gradient
- Magnetometers: 4 x G823A Cesium Vapour sensors
  - Installation: Towed bird (30m nominal ground clearance)
  - Sensitivity: .004 nanoTesla
  - Sample Interval: 10 Hz
- Gamma Ray Spectrometer: PicoEnvirotec AGRS GRS 10-5
  - Downward looking crystal vol. - 16.8L (1024cu in)
  - Upward looking crystal vol. - 4L (256cu in)
  - Sample Interval: 1.0 seconds
  - Channels: 256
  - Installation: In helicopter

NAVIGATION:
- Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
- Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH RX400p receiver
- Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-30

DATA PROCESSING
- Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections

POSITIONING
- Datum: NAD83
  - Major Axis: 6378137.000
  - Eccentricity: 0.081819191

MAP PROJECTION
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600 metres NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Leeward Capital Corp.
Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia

TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

Nithi Block, Plate 1

NTS 093F15

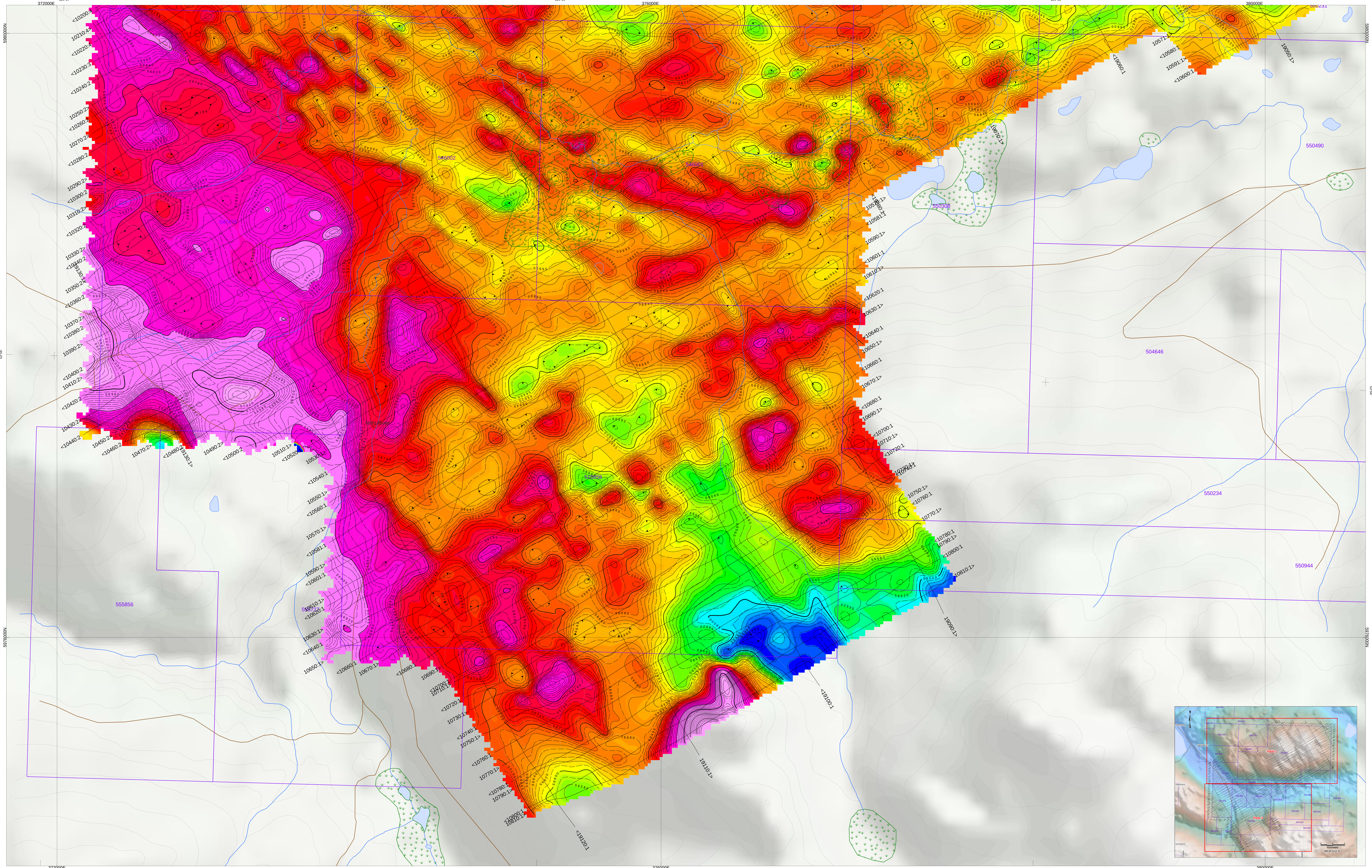
Survey flown by:

AEROQUEST INTERNATIONAL
ADVANCED AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

7687 Bath Road, Mississauga, ON, CANADA L4T 3T1
Tel: (905) 672-9129 Fax: (905) 672-7083
www.aeroquest.ca

September 2007

TMI Plate 1



Grid North
NAD83-10

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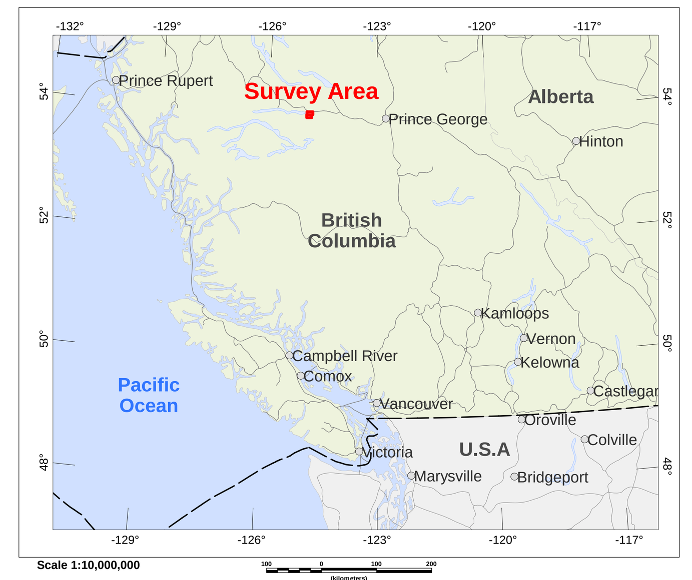

Scale 1:10,000,000

TMI (nT)
57024.6
56899.2
56842.6
56800.1
56771.4
56748.1
56728.5
56714.0
56701.2
56690.7
56680.5
56671.1
56662.6
56654.5
56646.4
56638.2
56629.7
56620.3
56610.9
56602.0
56593.5
56585.8
56578.5
56570.0
56560.9
56552.1
56543.6
56535.5
56527.1
56520.4
56515.1
56508.6
56500.5
56490.7
56480.7
56472.8
56463.5
56448.9

TMI
nT

TMI Contour Interval
- 10 nT
- 20 nT
- 100 nT
- 500 nT

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
- Survey flown: July 1 & 2, 2007
- Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
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  - Sample Interval: 10 Hz
- Gamma Ray Spectrometer: PicoEnvirotec AGRS GRS 10-5
  - Downward looking crystal vol. - 16.8L (1024cu in)
  - Upward looking crystal vol. - 4L (256cu in)
  - Sample Interval: 1.0 seconds
  - Channels: 256
  - Installation: In helicopter

NAVIGATION:
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DATA PROCESSING
- Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections

POSITIONING
- Datum: NAD83
  - Major Axis: 6378137.000
  - Eccentricity: 0.081819191

MAP PROJECTION
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Leeward Capital Corp.
Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia

TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

Nithi Block, Plate 2

NTS 093F15

Survey flown by:

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TMI Plate 2

Grid North
NAD83-10

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Scale 1:10,000,000

1.178
1.074
0.985
0.901
0.825
0.748
0.673
0.599
0.525
0.451
0.376
0.301
0.228
0.155
0.084
0.014
-0.055
-0.125
-0.191
-0.257
-0.322
-0.387
-0.451
-0.512
-0.572
-0.633
-0.690
-0.746
-0.800
-0.852
-0.904
-0.956
-1.006
-1.057
-1.108
-1.164
-1.224
-1.295

TDR
radians

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
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- Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
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  - Downward looking crystal vol. - 16.8L (1024cu in)
  - Upward looking crystal vol. - 4L (256cu in)
  - Sample Interval: 1.0 seconds
  - Channels: 256
  - Installation: In helicopter

NAVIGATION:
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- Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH RX400p receiver
- Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-30

DATA PROCESSING
- Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections

POSITIONING
- Datum: NAD83
  - Major Axis: 6378137.000
  - Eccentricity: 0.081819191

MAP PROJECTION
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Leeward Capital Corp.
Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia

TILT DERIVATIVE OF TMI

Nithi Block, Plate 1

NTS 093F15

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September 2007

TDR Plate 1

Grid North
NAD83-10

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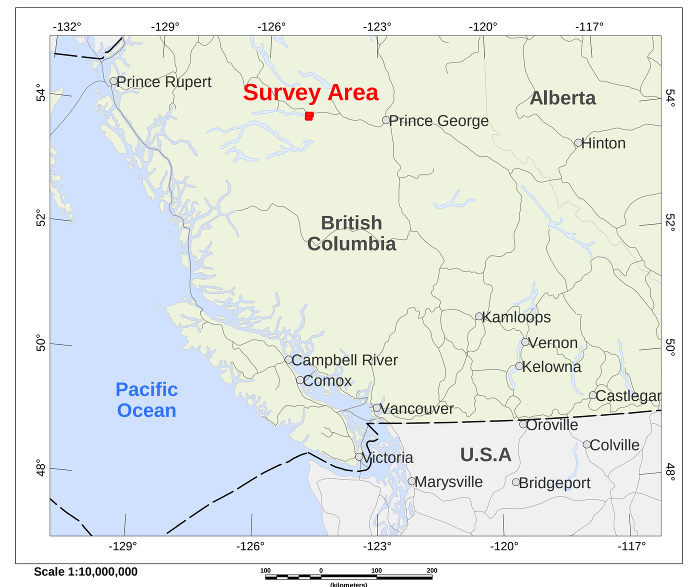
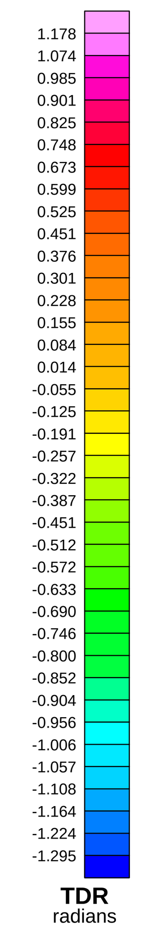


Scale 1:10,000,000



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  - Channels: 256
  - Installation: In helicopter

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scale 1:10,000

metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Leeward Capital Corp.
Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia

TILT DERIVATIVE OF TMI

Nithi Block, Plate 2

NTS 093F15

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September 2007

TDR Plate 2

Grid North
NAD83-10

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Scale 1:10,000,000

100 0 100 200 (kilometers) NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

M3D-AS nT/m: 3.260, 2.130, 1.643, 1.402, 1.248, 1.139, 1.050, 0.978, 0.916, 0.861, 0.812, 0.769, 0.730, 0.692, 0.657, 0.623, 0.592, 0.561, 0.532, 0.504, 0.478, 0.452, 0.426, 0.401, 0.377, 0.352, 0.328, 0.303, 0.279, 0.255, 0.230, 0.205, 0.181, 0.157, 0.135, 0.113, 0.091, 0.067

M3D-AS
nT/m

3DAS Contour Interval

- 0.25 nT/m
- 0.5 nT/m
- 2.5 nT/m
- 10.0 nT/m

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
- Survey flown: July 1 & 2, 2007
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- Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
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- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Leeward Capital Corp.
Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia

MEASURED 3D ANALYTIC SIGNAL

Nithi Block, Plate 1

NTS 093F15

Survey flown by:

AEROQUEST INTERNATIONAL
ADVANCED AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

7687 Bath Road, Mississauga, ON, CANADA L4T 3T1
Tel: (905) 672-9129 Fax: (905) 672-7083
www.aeroquest.ca

September 2007

3DAS Plate 1

Grid North
NAD83-10

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Inset data derived from Natural Resources Canada 'Atlas of Canada Base Maps'

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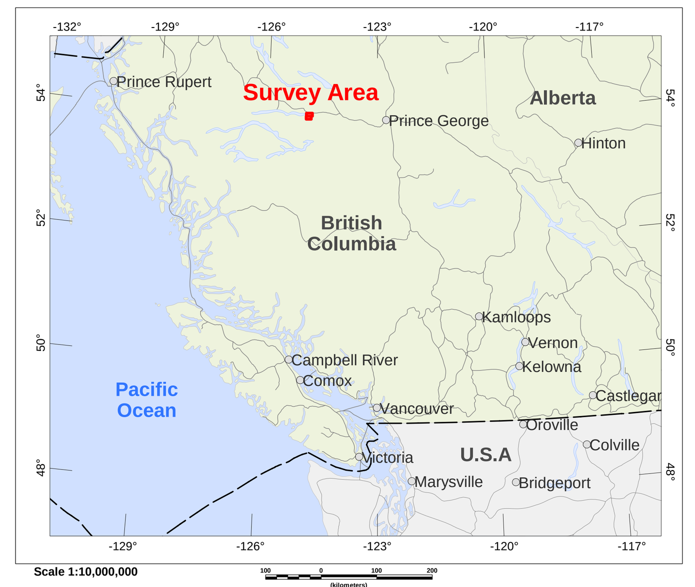
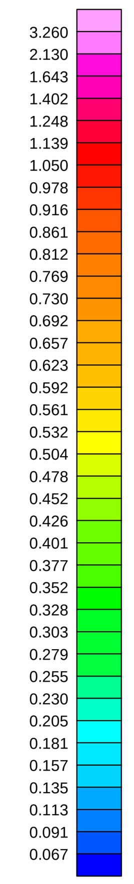


Scale 1:10,000,000

100 0 100 200
(kilometers)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N



3DAS Contour Interval

- 0.25 nT/m
- 0.5 nT/m
- 2.5 nT/m
- 10.0 nT/m

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
- Survey flown: July 1 & 2, 2007
- Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
- Traverse line direction: 60° Azimuth (SW-NE)
- Nominal HeliTAG bird height: 30 metres
- Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star 350B2 (C-GPTY)

INSTRUMENTATION:
- Data acquisition: HeliTAG - Tri-Directional Total Field/Gradient
- Magnetometers: 4 x G823A Cesium Vapour sensors
  - Installation: Towed bird (30m nominal ground clearance)
  - Sensitivity: .004 nanoTesla
  - Sample Interval: 10 Hz
- Gamma Ray Spectrometer: PicoEnvirotec AGRS GRS 10-5
  - Downward looking crystal vol. - 16.8L (1024cu in)
  - Upward looking crystal vol. - 4L (256cu in)
  - Sample Interval: 1.0 seconds
  - Channels: 256
  - Installation: In helicopter

NAVIGATION:
- Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
- Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH RX400p receiver
- Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-30

DATA PROCESSING
- Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections

POSITIONING
- Datum: NAD83
  - Major Axis: 6378137.000
  - Eccentricity: 0.081819191

MAP PROJECTION
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Leeward Capital Corp.
Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia

MEASURED 3D ANALYTIC SIGNAL

Nithi Block, Plate 2

NTS 093F15

Survey flown by:

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ADVANCED AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
7687 Bath Road, Mississauga, ON, CANADA L4T 3T1
Tel: (905) 672-9129 Fax: (905) 672-7083
www.aeroquest.ca

September 2007

3DAS Plate 2

Grid North
NAD83-10

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Scale 1:10,000,000

61.8
58.3
56.2
54.7
53.4
52.3
51.3
50.4
49.6
48.8
48.0
47.2
46.4
45.6
44.8
44.0
43.1
42.3
41.4
40.6
39.8
39.0
38.0
37.1
36.2
35.2
34.3
33.4
32.4
31.5
30.4
29.2
27.9
26.3
24.2
20.6
14.6
6.1

Dose Rate
nGy/hr

DOSE RATE (nGy/h)
5
10
50
250

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
Survey flown: July 1 & 2, 2007
Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
Traverse line direction: 60° Azimuth (SW-NE)
Nominal HeliTAG bird height: 30 metres
Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star 350B2 (C-GPTY)
INSTRUMENTATION:
Data acquisition: HeliTAG - Tri-Directional Total Field/Gradient
Magnetometers: 4 x G823A Cesium Vapour sensors
Installation: Towed bird (30m nominal ground clearance)
Sensitivity: .004 nanoTesla
Sample Interval: 10 Hz
Gamma Ray Spectrometer: PicoEnvirotec AGRS GRS 10-5
Downward looking crystal vol. - 16.8L (1024cu in)
Upward looking crystal vol. - 4L (256cu in)
Sample Interval: 1.0 seconds
Channels: 256
Installation: In helicopter
NAVIGATION:
Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH RX400p receiver
Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-30
DATA PROCESSING
Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections
POSITIONING
Datum: NAD83
Major Axis: 6378137.000
Eccentricity: 0.081819191
MAP PROJECTION
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:10,000
200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Leeward Capital Corp.
Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia

GAMMA RAY SPECTROMETER: NATURAL AIR ABSORBED DOSE RATE

Nithi Block, Plate 1

NTS 093F15

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September 2007

RADTC Plate 1

Grid North
NAD83-10

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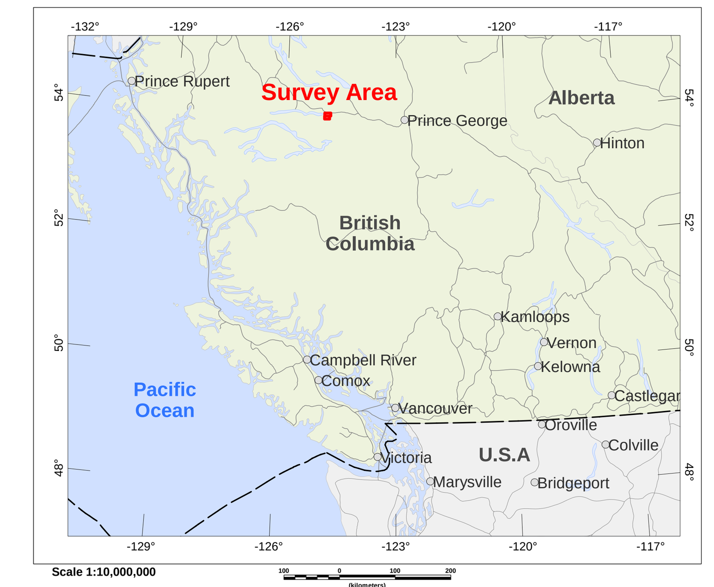

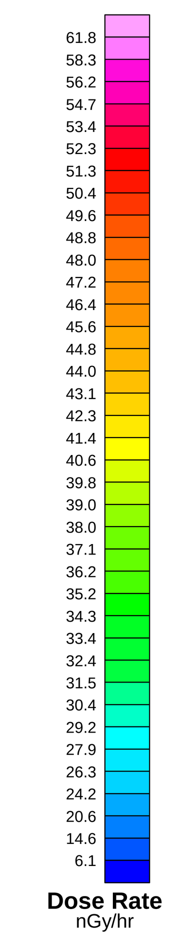

DOSE RATE (nGy/h)

- 5
- 10
- 50
- 250

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
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  - Sample Interval: 1.0 seconds
  - Channels: 256
  - Installation: In helicopter

NAVIGATION:
- Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
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- Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-30

DATA PROCESSING
- Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections

POSITIONING
- Datum: NAD83
  - Major Axis: 6378137.000
  - Eccentricity: 0.081819191

MAP PROJECTION
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Leeward Capital Corp.
Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia

GAMMA RAY SPECTROMETER: NATURAL AIR ABSORBED DOSE RATE

Nithi Block, Plate 2

NTS 093F15

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September 2007

RADTC Plate 2

Grid North
NAD83-10

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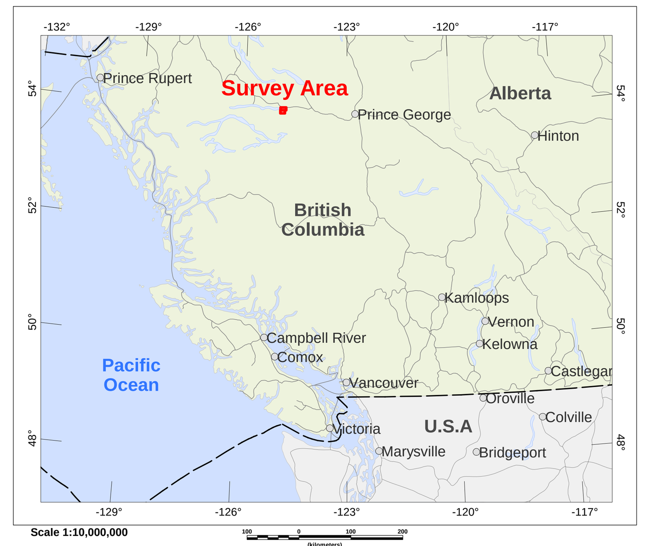

5.131
4.776
4.561
4.406
4.279
4.170
4.072
3.983
3.903
3.829
3.758
3.691
3.630
3.568
3.509
3.451
3.394
3.338
3.282
3.227
3.172
3.117
3.061
3.005
2.946
2.888
2.827
2.765
2.701
2.633
2.560
2.483
2.398
2.305
2.201
2.073
1.908
1.651

eTH/%K
ratio

THORIUM/POTASSIUM RATIO (eTh/K%)

- 0.5
- 1.0
- 5.0
- 25.0

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
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DATA PROCESSING
- Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections

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- Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
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- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Leeward Capital Corp.
Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia

GAMMA RAY SPECTROMETER: THORIUM/POTASSIUM RATIO (eTH/K%)

Nithi Block, Plate 1

NTS 093F15

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September 2007

RADeTHK Plate 1

Grid North
NAD83-10

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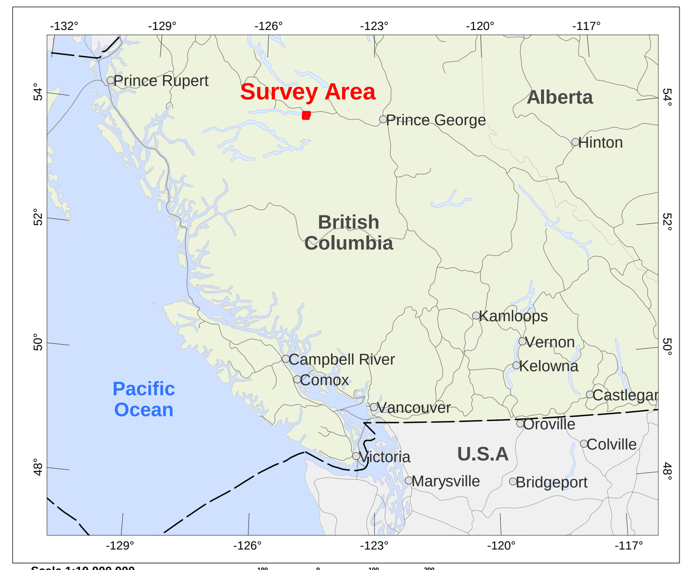

Scale 1:10,000,000

100 0 100 200 (kilometers) NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

5.131
4.776
4.561
4.406
4.279
4.170
4.072
3.983
3.903
3.829
3.758
3.691
3.630
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2.946
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2.633
2.560
2.483
2.398
2.305
2.201
2.073
1.908
1.651

eTH/%K
ratio

THORIUM/POTASSIUM RATIO (eTh/K%)

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1.0
5.0
25.0

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POSITIONING
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scale 1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Leeward Capital Corp.
Fraser Lake Area, British Columbia

GAMMA RAY SPECTROMETER: THORIUM/POTASSIUM RATIO (eTH/K%)

Nithi Block, Plate 2

NTS 093F15

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September 2007

RADeTHK Plate 2

Appendix 2 – Drilling Budget Estimate

Drilling Expenses 200 holes	4,650,000
Geological consulting Charges	550,000
Road Building Charges	100,000
Geochemical analyses	75,000
Baseline Environmental Study	160,000
Metallurgical evaluation	100,000
First Nations Negotiations	40,000
Shipping Charges	25,000
Administration Charges	200,000
Resource Calculations	100,000
Contingency	500,000
	$6,500,000

This is just a preliminary estimate, but considered accurate with ±10%.

Appendix 3

Statement of Exploration expenditures for the Aeroquest Survey

Total Aeroquest survey costs including report Writing----------------------$58,010.63
Preparation of this interpretation report 3 man/days@800/day--------------$2,400.00
$ 60,410.63