

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
29739

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE KING
PROJECT, ISKUT RIVER AREA,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Map Sheet: 104B075, 104B076
UTM Centre: 6295580N / 376975E
Lat Long : 56 47 00 / 131 00 00

Operator: Candev Resource Exploration Inc.
2200 – 1177 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C., V6E 2K3

King Claims

Tenure #	Area (Ha)	'Good to' date
508287	159.52	Sept. 30, 2009
528276	443.16	Sept. 30, 2009
531518	17.72	Sept. 30, 2009

King South Claims

Tenure #	Area (Ha)	'Good to' date
552025	975.99	Sept. 30, 2009
552026	17.75	Sept. 30, 2009

Report by: Ian Foreman, P. Geo., Foremost Geological
Carl von Einsiedel, P. Geo., Ram Exploration Ltd.
1124 – 470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

Statement of Work No: 4184466

Submittal date: March 14, 2008

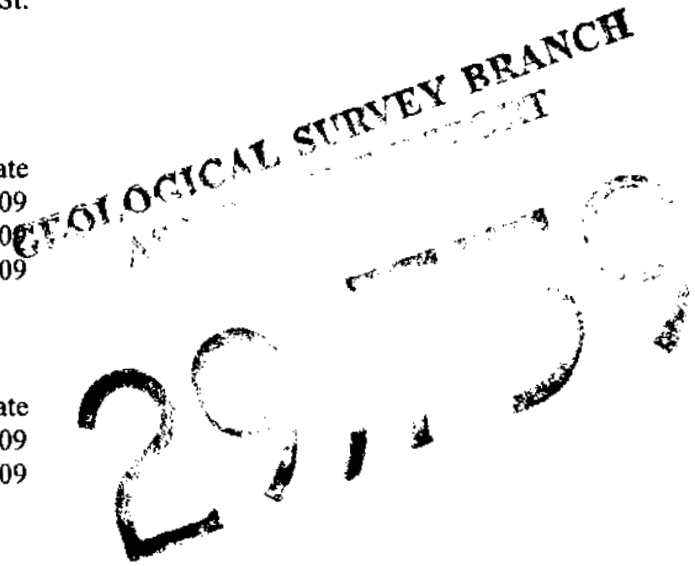


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PROJECT SUMMARY	4
INTRODUCTION	7
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	7
ACCESSIBILITY, PHYSIOGRAPHY	8
EXPLORATION WORK CARRIED OUT IN 2007	9
STATEMENT OF COSTS	10
EXPLORATION HISTORY	11
GEOLOGICAL SETTING	13
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	17
REFERENCES	18
AUTHORS CERTIFICATE	19

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. List of Mineral Claims

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
APPENDIX 2: List of sample locations for the King North / South and King Vein Area (2007 samples and Assessment Report 16850)	21
APPENDIX 3: List of sample locations for the King South Claim Area (Assessment Report No.17122)	22

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. Project location map showing of the Iskut River District Showing Known Deposits, area staked areas, communities, parks and major transportation routes	6a
Figure 2. Landsat Image showing king and King South Claim Groups and Primary Target Areas	6b
Figure 3: Topographic Map showing Mineral Tenures, Known Prospects and Detail Areas	7a
Figure 4. Geological Map Showing Fault Structures and Known Gold Prospects	9a
Figure 5. Geo-referenced Detail Plan showing the King North / South And King Vein Mineralized Zones	9b
Figure 6. TRIM version of the Sample Plan for the King North / South and King Vein Zones	9c
Figure 7. Geo-referenced Detail Plan showing the King South	9d
Figure 8. TRIM version of the Sample Plan for the King South Claim Area (Assessment Report 17122)	9e
Figure 9. Large Format Plan (1:5,000 scale) Showing sample locations for the King North / South and King Vein Prospects	in pocket
Figure 10. Large Format Plan (1:5,000 scale) Showing sample locations for the King South Claim Area (Assessment Report 17122)	in pocket



Summary

The King Project is located within the eastern boundary of the Coast Range Mountains approximately 275 km northwest of Smithers, British Columbia, Canada. The claims lie within the Liard Mining Division, NTS 104-B/14E; 104-B/15W. This area has been the focus of intense mining exploration activity during the past two and a half decades, which has resulted in the discoveries of several gold mines and numerous deposits.

In September 2006 Candev Resource Exploration (CRE) acquired an option to purchase 3 mineral claims comprising 620.4 hectares referred to as the King Property located in the Iskut River District, Northwestern BC. Figure 1 shows the location of the property relative to other mineral claims, access roads and mines / advanced exploration prospects. Previous exploration work in 1987 and 1988 on the ground now covered by the King Claims identified a high grade, vein type gold prospect referred to as the King Vein and two stratabound lead zinc silver prospects referred to as the North and South Zone's. Figure 2, 3 and 4 show the location of the King Claim group and the location of the King Vein and the North and South Zones.

The King Property is situated on the steep east facing slope of Mclymont Creek approximately fifteen kilometers north of the Iskut River. The only way to access the claims is by helicopter from either the Eskay Mine road along the Iskut River or from Bob Quin, a government maintained airstrip along Highway 37 approximately 30 kilometers east of the property.

Published geological maps indicate that the area is underlain by an undivided assemblage of Permian and/or Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by intermediate to felsic stocks and plutons related to Mesozoic Coast Plutonic Complex. It is important to note that this is the same geological setting that hosts the former producing SNIP Deposit, (a high grade gold mine that produced more than 1,000,000 ounces of gold located approximately 10 kilometers to the southwest of the King project) and the Northwest Zone, an advanced stage gold prospect currently being explored by Romios Gold Resources Ltd. localized along a major, north northeast oriented structural zone approximately ten kilometers northeast of the King Project. Figure 2 and Figure 4 show the primary target areas and the geology of the King Project and the location of known mineral occurrences.

BC Mineral Inventory records for the King Property (Assessment Report No.16850) document exploration work in 1987 and 1988 that included systematic sampling of the King Vein which reportedly returned an average grade of 13.13 g/t gold over an average vein width of 1.12 meters over a strike length of 40 meters. It was also noted that channel samples across the vein ranged from 4.1 g/t to 690.5 g/t gold and that eleven of fourteen channel samples returned assays greater than 34.3 g/t gold.

BC Mineral Inventory records for the North and South Prospects indicate that these occurrences comprise stratabound zones of lead zinc silver mineralization which are located several hundred meters east north east of the King Vein. Select samples of mineralization exposed at surface returned sample assays of up to 890 g/t silver and limited drilling from a single drill pad reportedly returned up to 18.0 meters of mineralization that averaged 44.9 g/t silver, 0.88% lead and 2.60% zinc. Figure 5 is a detail plan view that shows the location of location of the King

Vein, The North Zone and the South Zone and the locations of all of the rock samples that have been collected from King Vein and the North and South Zones. See figure 5 and 6 for detail sample plans.

In a technical report dated October 31, 2006 the author recommended an initial program of exploration to verify the presence of the mineralized zones described in the 1987 – 1988 assessment reports.

During June 2007 CRE reviewed the technical data for a second claim group comprising 993.7 hectares owned by the same vendor that hosts an additional gold prospect (referred to as the King South Prospect) located immediately southwest of the King Project but separated by a narrow fractional claim owned by unrelated third parties. According to Taiga Consultants who carried out an exploration program in 1988 on behalf of Delaware Resources and Cominco (Assessment Report No.17122), this prospect reportedly consists of 50 square meters of disseminated pyrite mineralization within a foliated granodiorite stock located immediately west of the peak of Mt. Verrett. A series of five, 2 meter channel samples collected in 1988 by Taiga Consultant on behalf of Delaware Resources and Cominco returned values ranging from 0.5 g/t gold to 2.6 g/t gold. Taiga Consultants noted that the mineralization had only recently been exposed by melting and recommended acquisition of the ground to the north of the exposed mineralization and extensive additional sampling. There is no published record of any further work by Delaware and Cominco and the former Delaware Cominco claims are presently owned by Barrick.

Geo-referencing of the rock sampling maps produced by Taiga Consultants in 1988 (see figure 7 and 8) showed that most if not all of the exposed mineralization lies either within the King South Claims or along the boundary between the King Claims and the former Delaware Cominco Claims. More importantly it appears that all possible extensions of this zone are covered by the King South Claims. Considering the proximity of the King South claims a decision was made to attempt a property examination as part of the proposed 2007 program. Figure 6 shows the location of the King South Prospect and the location of rock samples collected by Taiga Consultants relative to current claim boundaries.

In early July, 2007 a site visit was completed and field personnel were able to complete a limited examination of the King Vein area however, both the North and South Zones and the King South Prospect were still snow covered as a result of an unusually late spring melt. Although most of the King Vein area was also snow covered field personnel were able to sample several large angular blocks of quartz containing sulfide minerals that were obviously dislodged from the King Vein.

A second attempt was made to visit all of the known mineralized zones on September 15 however, an unusually early winter storm made it impossible to safely access the property and no further work was carried out. The total cost of fieldwork and geo-referencing of historical sampling data completed during 2007 was approximately \$9,111.09. Assays for the five samples collected from the King Vein in July ranged from trace to 457 g/t gold and although more sampling is required to fully validate the previous sampling results, the 2007 sampling program successfully confirmed the presence of significant gold mineralization on the King Project.

Copies of the Assay Certificate for the samples collected from the King Vein area are attached to this report. In addition spreadsheets listing the UTM co-ordinates for all of the historic rock sampling that has been carried out on the King Claims and on the King South Claims are also attached.

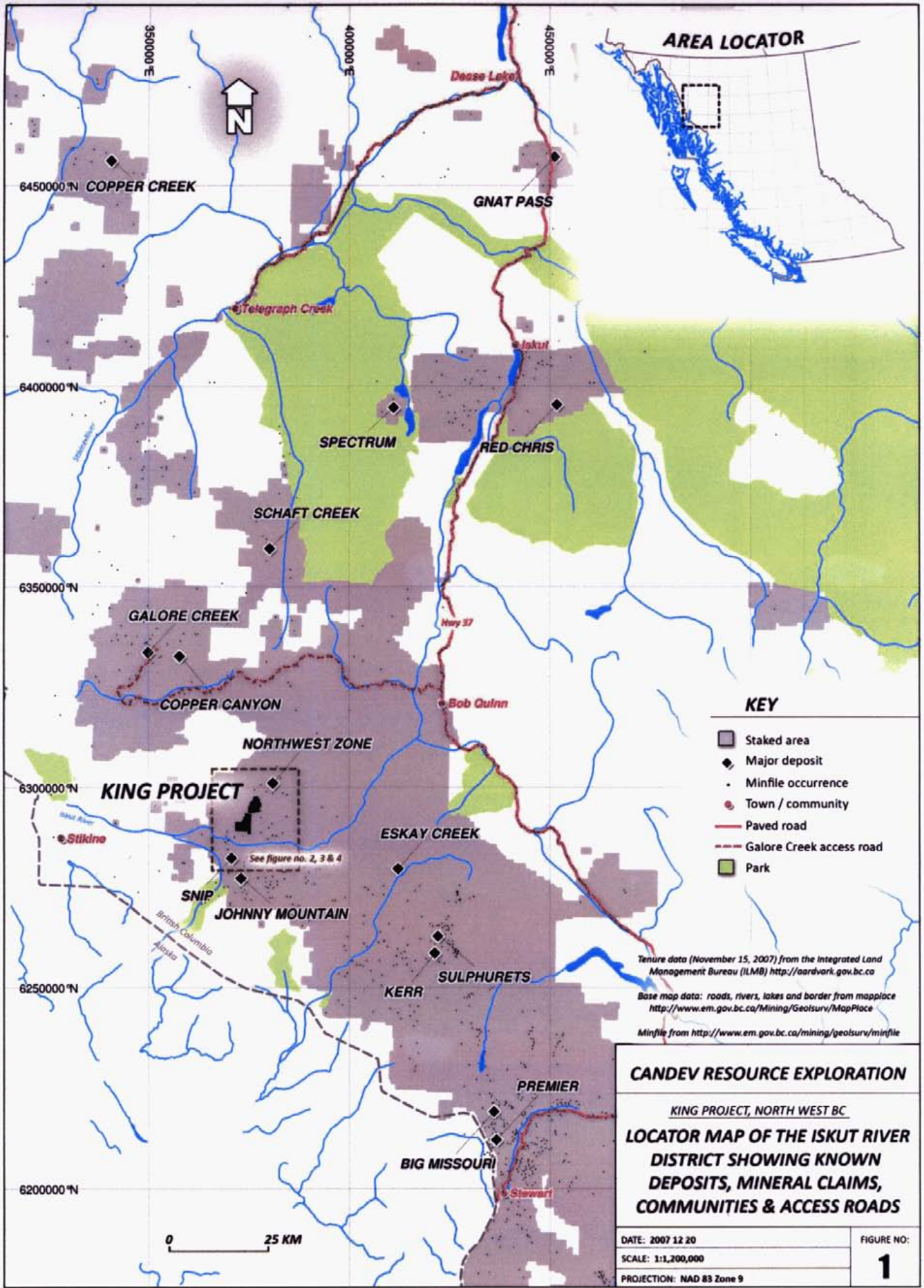
Based on the potential to indentify new zones of gold mineralization on the King South Claims management of CRE negotiated an amendment to the option agreement on the King Claims whereby the King South claims would be included in the agreement. The claims included within the amended agreement now comprise two non contiguous blocks which total 1,614.1 hectares. Based on the geological work carried out in 2007 all of the mineral claims that comprise the King Claim group are in good standing until September 30, 2009. Copies of the filing documents submitted to the Ministry of Mines are attached.

The previously reported exploration work at the King, King South, and the North and South Zones has identified potentially significant gold, silver and base metal mineralized zones. The author recommends sampling and mapping be completed at all of these zones prior to implementing a more extensive exploration program.

The 2008 program should include sampling and mapping of all of the known prospects at an estimated cost of \$20,000.00 and should also include an allowance for an additional \$80,000 to provide funding for detailed sampling and geophysical surveys should drill testing be warranted at any of the known prospects.

In the event that initial sampling indicates that additional work is justified it should be possible to complete the geophysical surveys and prepare sites for drill testing well within the 2008 field season.

This report is to provide a summary of the exploration work carried out in 2007 to maintain the King and King South Claims in good standing. A total of \$8,200.00 in exploration work was carried out between June 30 1 and December 12, 2007 as noted in SOW No. 4184466.



AREA LOCATOR

KEY

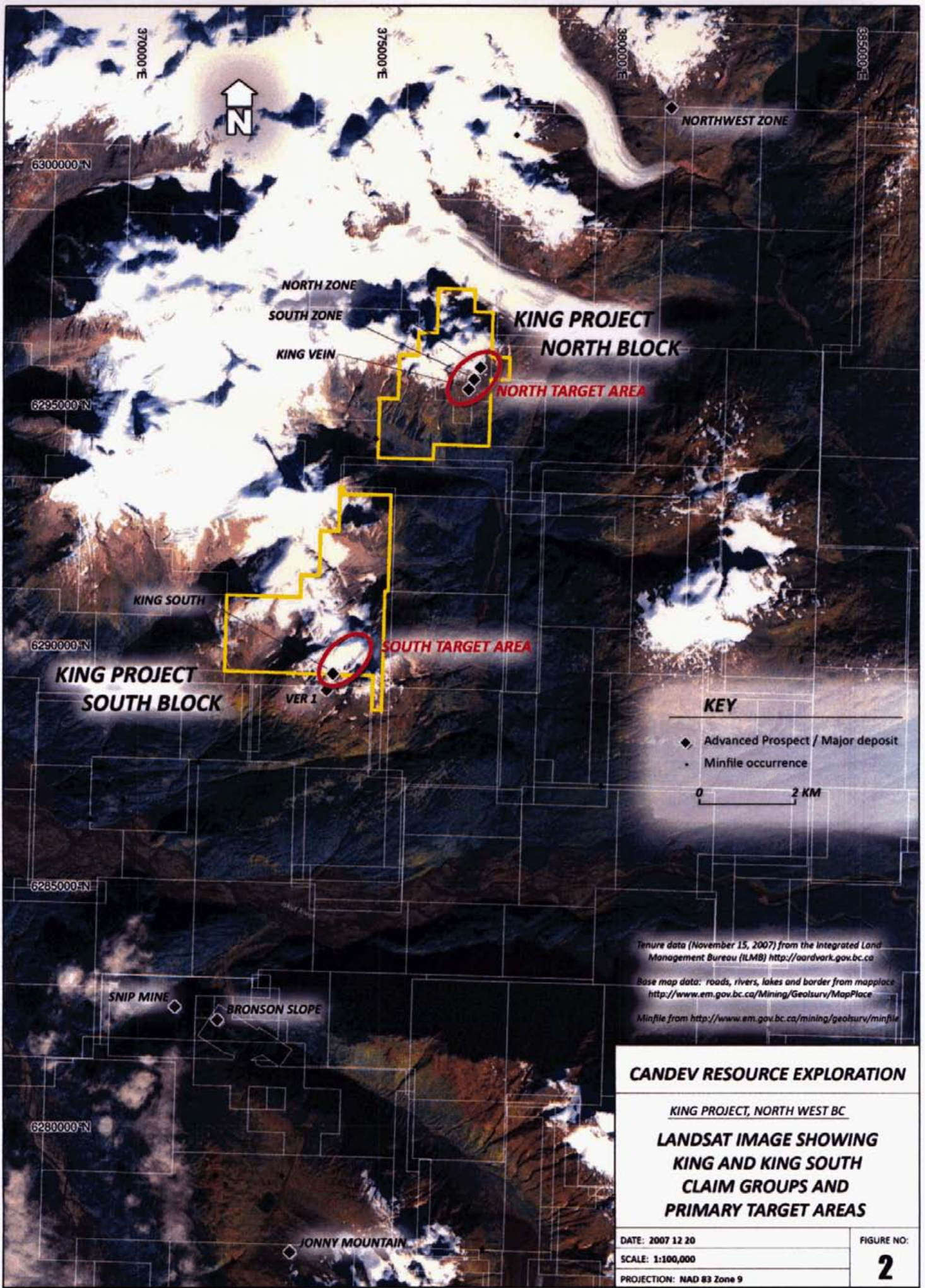
- Staked area
- Major deposit
- Minfile occurrence
- Town / community
- Paved road
- Galore Creek access road
- Park

Tenure data (November 15, 2007) from the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) <http://aardvark.gov.bc.ca>
 Base map data: roads, rivers, lakes and border from mapplace <http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geosurv/MapPlace>
 Minfile from <http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/geosurv/minfile>

CANDEV RESOURCE EXPLORATION
KING PROJECT, NORTH WEST BC
LOCATOR MAP OF THE ISKUT RIVER DISTRICT SHOWING KNOWN DEPOSITS, MINERAL CLAIMS, COMMUNITIES & ACCESS ROADS

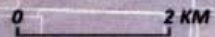
DATE: 2007 12 20
 SCALE: 1:1,200,000
 PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 9

FIGURE NO:
1



KEY

- ◆ Advanced Prospect / Major deposit
- Minfile occurrence



Tenure data (November 15, 2007) from the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) <http://aardvark.gov.bc.ca>

Base map data: roads, rivers, lakes and border from mapplace <http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geosurv/MapPlace>

Minfile from <http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/geosurv/minfile>

CANDEV RESOURCE EXPLORATION

KING PROJECT, NORTH WEST BC

LANDSAT IMAGE SHOWING KING AND KING SOUTH CLAIM GROUPS AND PRIMARY TARGET AREAS

DATE: 2007 12 20	2
SCALE: 1:100,000	
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 9	

Introduction

Candev Resource Exploration Ltd. has an option to earn a 100 % interest in the King Project from Mr. Carl Von Einsiedel. The property is located in northern British Columbia, Canada, in an area of the province has been the subject of intense exploration for past two and a half decades. As a result of this intense period of exploration several gold mines and deposits were discovered in the region and recently copper porphyry deposits have been discovered – the mineral wealth of the region is unsurpassed in British Columbia.

Location and Access

The King Project is located within the eastern boundary of the Coast Range Mountains approximately 275 km northwest of Smithers, B.C. (Figure 1). The claims lie within the Liard Mining Division, NTS 104-B/14E; 104-B/15W.

The area is accessed by using fixed wing aircraft from Smithers to the Bronson Creek airstrip located on the southern side of the Iskut River. Daily travel to the property is via helicopter only. Alternate access to the Bronson Creek airstrip, by fixed wing aircraft is possible via Terrace, Stewart or Wrangell. Personnel and material delivered via the Stewart-Cassiar Highway to Bob Quinn Lake can be transported via helicopter to the property.

Property Ownership

The property is recorded at the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources as follows (see figure 2):

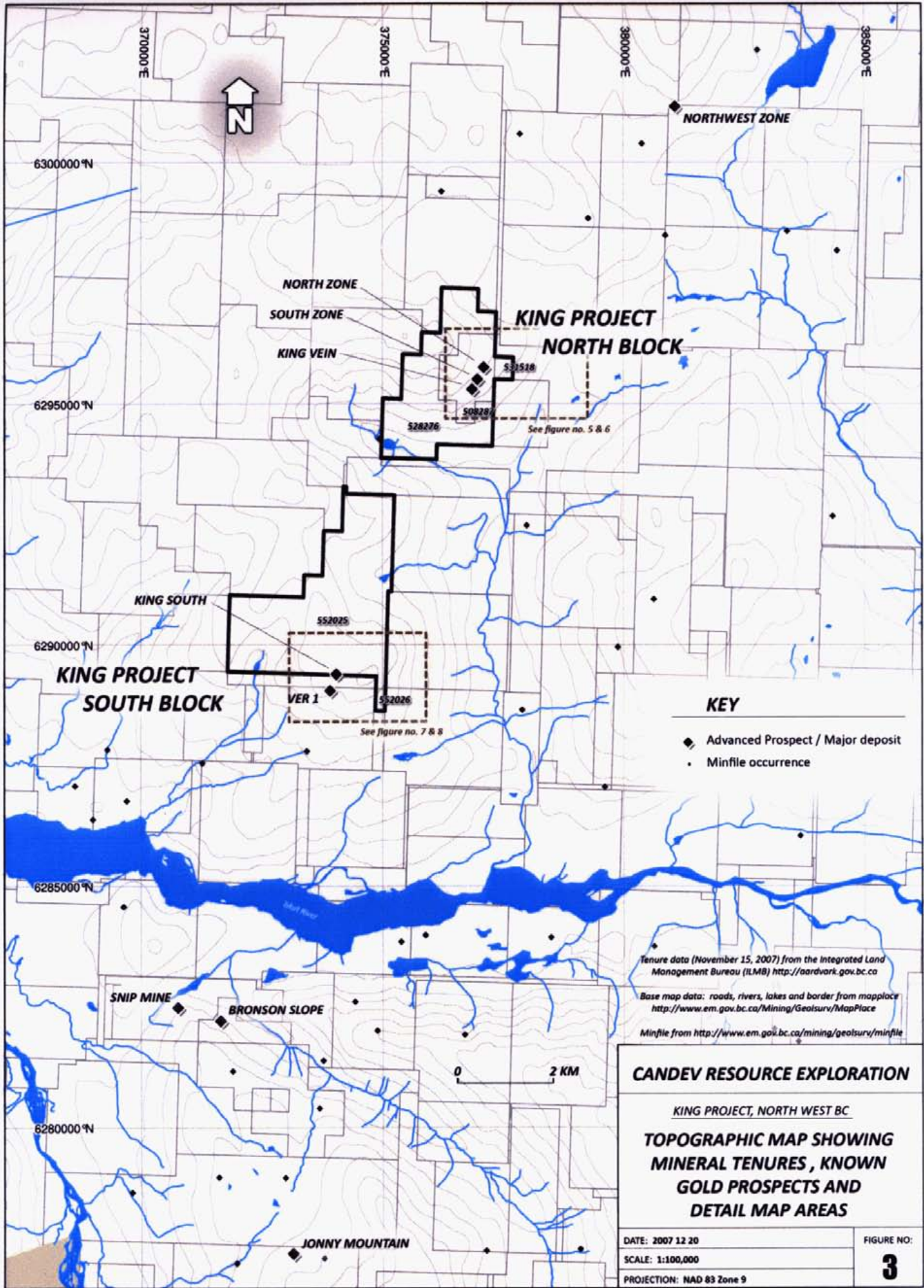
Table 1: List of Mineral Claims

King Claims

Tenure #	Area (Ha)	'Good to' date	Recorded owner
508287	159.52	Sept. 30, 2009	Carl Alexander Von Einsiedel
528276	443.16	Sept. 30, 2009	Carl Alexander Von Einsiedel
531518	17.72	Sept. 30, 2009	Carl Alexander Von Einsiedel

King South Claims

Tenure #	Area (Ha)	'Good to' date	Recorded owner
552025	975.99	Sept. 30, 2009	Carl Alexander Von Einsiedel
552026	17.75	Sept. 30, 2009	Carl Alexander Von Einsiedel



KEY

- ◆ Advanced Prospect / Major deposit
- Minfile occurrence

Tenure data (November 15, 2007) from the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) <http://aardvark.gov.bc.ca>
 Base map data: roads, rivers, lakes and border from mapplace <http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geosurv/MapPlace>
 Minfile from <http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/geosurv/minfile>

CANDEV RESOURCE EXPLORATION

KING PROJECT, NORTH WEST BC
**TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING
 MINERAL TENURES, KNOWN
 GOLD PROSPECTS AND
 DETAIL MAP AREAS**

DATE: 2007 12 20	FIGURE NO:
SCALE: 1:100,000	3
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 9	

Physiography

The King Project is situated in a mountainous, heavily glaciated region to the west of the head of the Verrett River (figure 3). Relief ranges from 500 meters above sea level to approximately 1800 meters along the northern boundary. The Forrest Kerr Icefield lies immediately to the northwest of the area.

The tree line is at approximately 1200 meters above sea level. Below this elevation the vegetation is dense and predominantly made up of coniferous trees with an undergrowth of devil's club. Steep side creeks provide the best access and geologic control in this area. Snow cover is a limiting factor on the field season. The period of least snow cover occurs between July and mid-September.

EXPLORATION WORK CARRIED OUT IN 2007

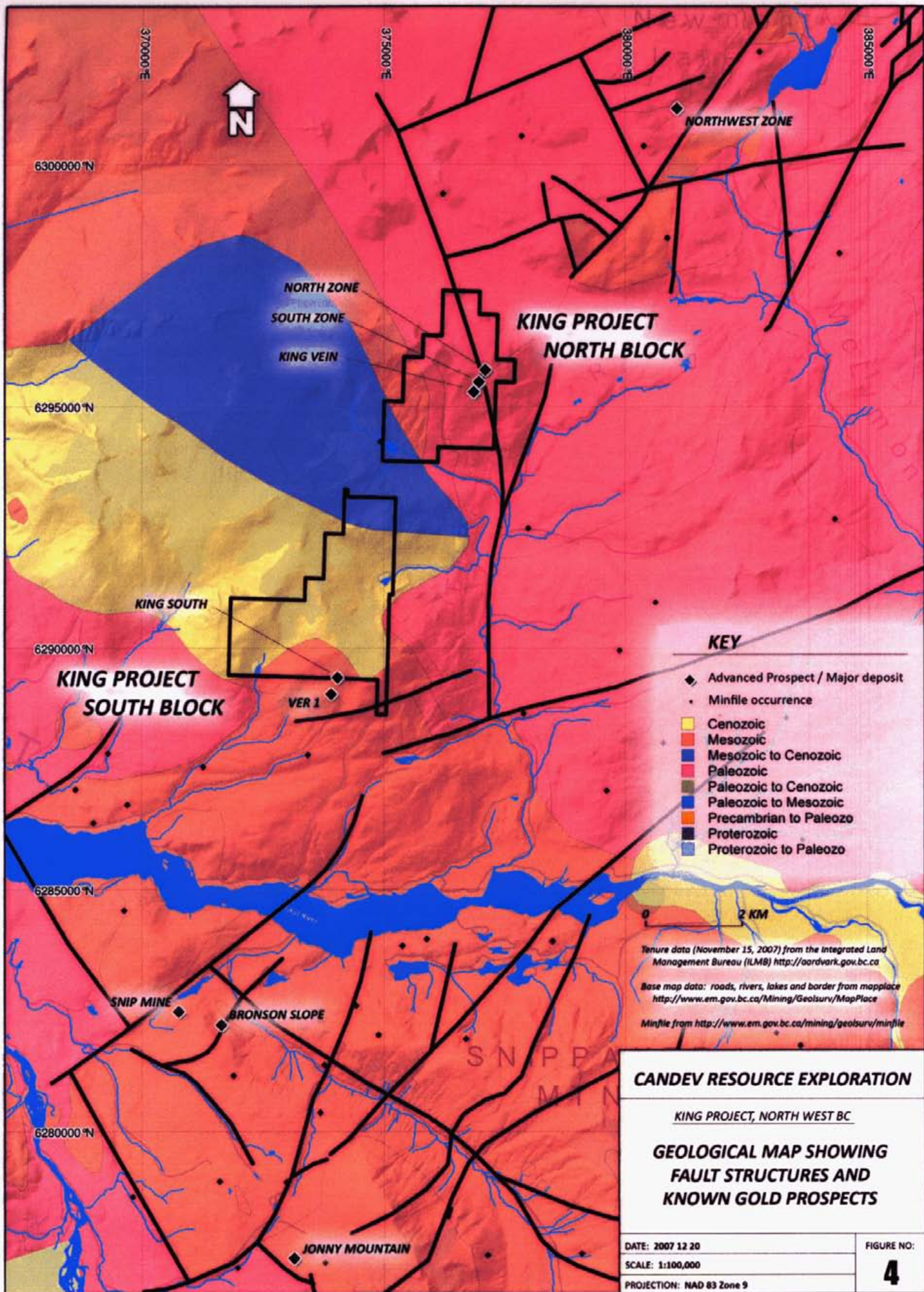
In early July a site visit was completed and field personnel were able to complete a limited examination of the King Vein area however, both the North and South Zones and the King South Prospect were still snow covered as a result of an unusually late spring melt. Although most of the King Vein area was also snow covered field personnel were able to sample several large angular blocks of quartz containing sulfide minerals that were obviously dislodged from the King Vein.

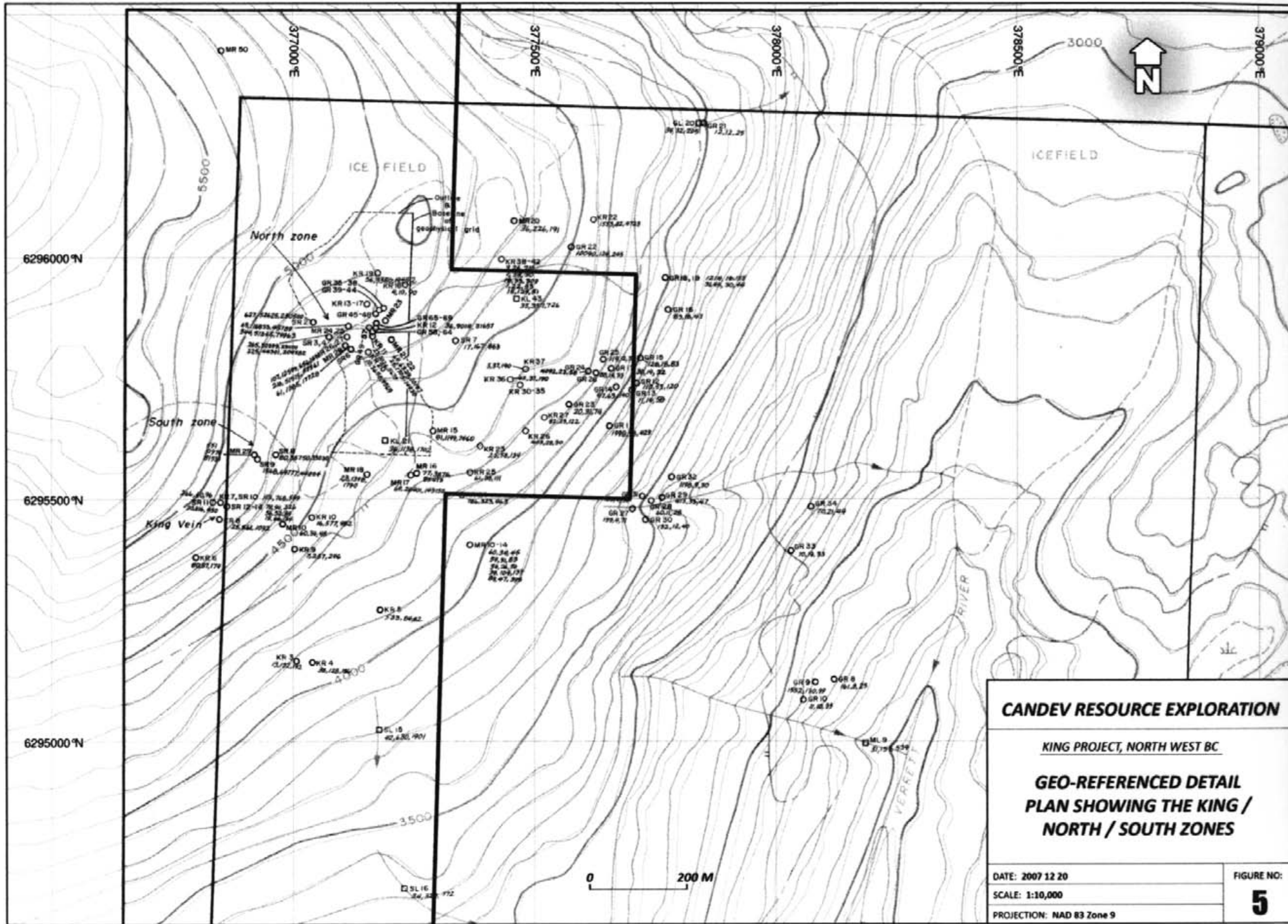
A second attempt was made to visit all of the known mineralized zones on September 15 however, an unusually early winter storm made it impossible to safely access the property and no further work was carried out. The total cost of fieldwork and geo-referencing of historical sampling data completed during 2007 was approximately \$9,111.09. Assays for the five samples collected from the King Vein in July ranged from trace to 457 g/t gold and although more sampling is required to fully validate the previous sampling results, the 2007 sampling program successfully confirmed the presence of significant gold mineralization on the King Project.

Copies of the Assay Certificate for the samples collected from the King Vein area are attached to this letter report.

Between June and December 2007, extensive geo-referencing of the rock sampling maps produced by Ticker tape Resources for the King Claims in 1987(see figure 5 and 6) and by Taiga Consultants for the King South Claims in 1988 (see figure 7 and 8) showed that most if not all of the exposed mineralization lies either within the King South Claims or along the boundary between the King Claims and the former Delaware Cominco Claims. More importantly it appears that all possible extensions of this zone to the north are covered by the King South Claims. Considering the proximity of the King South claims a decision was made to attempt a property examination as part of the proposed 2007 program. Figure 6 shows the location of the King South Prospect and the location of rock samples collected by Taiga Consultants relative to current claim boundaries. In addition spreadsheets listing the UTM co-ordinates for all of the historic rock sampling that has been carried out on the King Claims and on the King South Claims are also attached.

Figure 9 and Figure 10 are 1:5,000 scale topographic maps that show the location of each of the surface rock samples collected from both the King North Claims and the King South Claims.



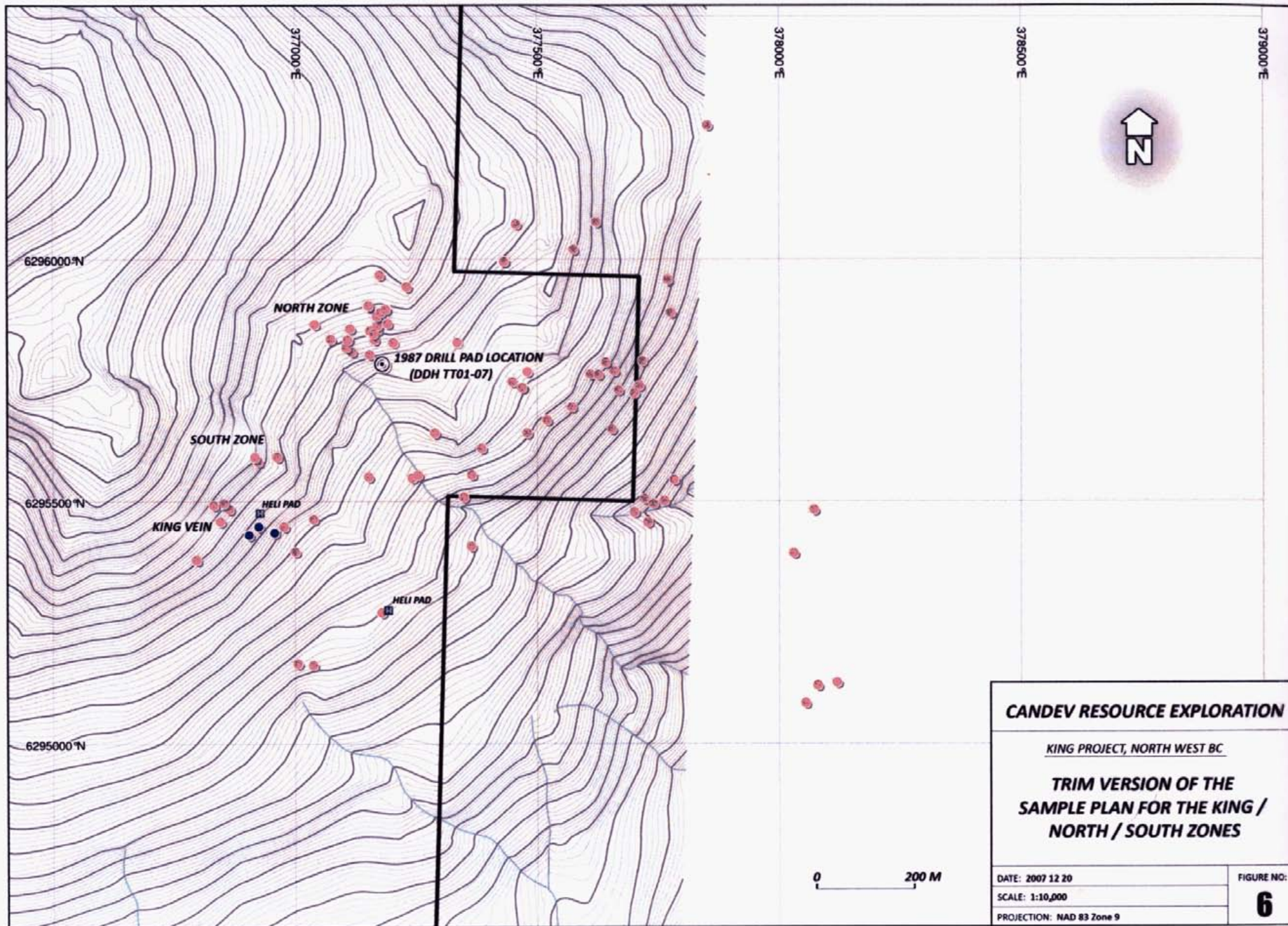


CANDEV RESOURCE EXPLORATION

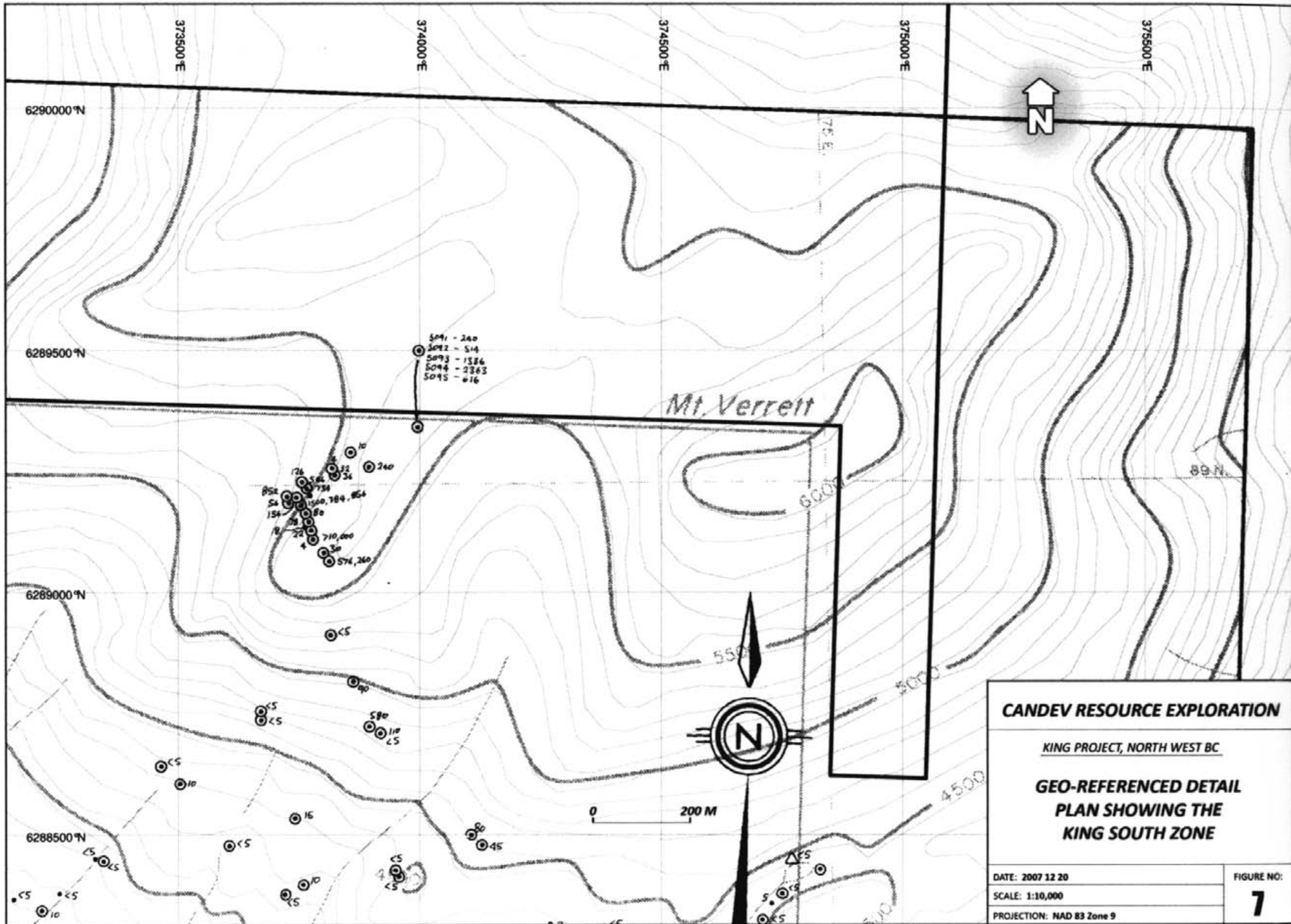
KING PROJECT, NORTH WEST BC

**GEO-REFERENCED DETAIL
PLAN SHOWING THE KING /
NORTH / SOUTH ZONES**

DATE: 2007 12 20	FIGURE NO:
SCALE: 1:10,000	5
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 9	



CANDEV RESOURCE EXPLORATION	
KING PROJECT, NORTH WEST BC	
TRIM VERSION OF THE SAMPLE PLAN FOR THE KING / NORTH / SOUTH ZONES	
DATE: 2007 12 20	FIGURE NO:
SCALE: 1:10,000	6
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 9	

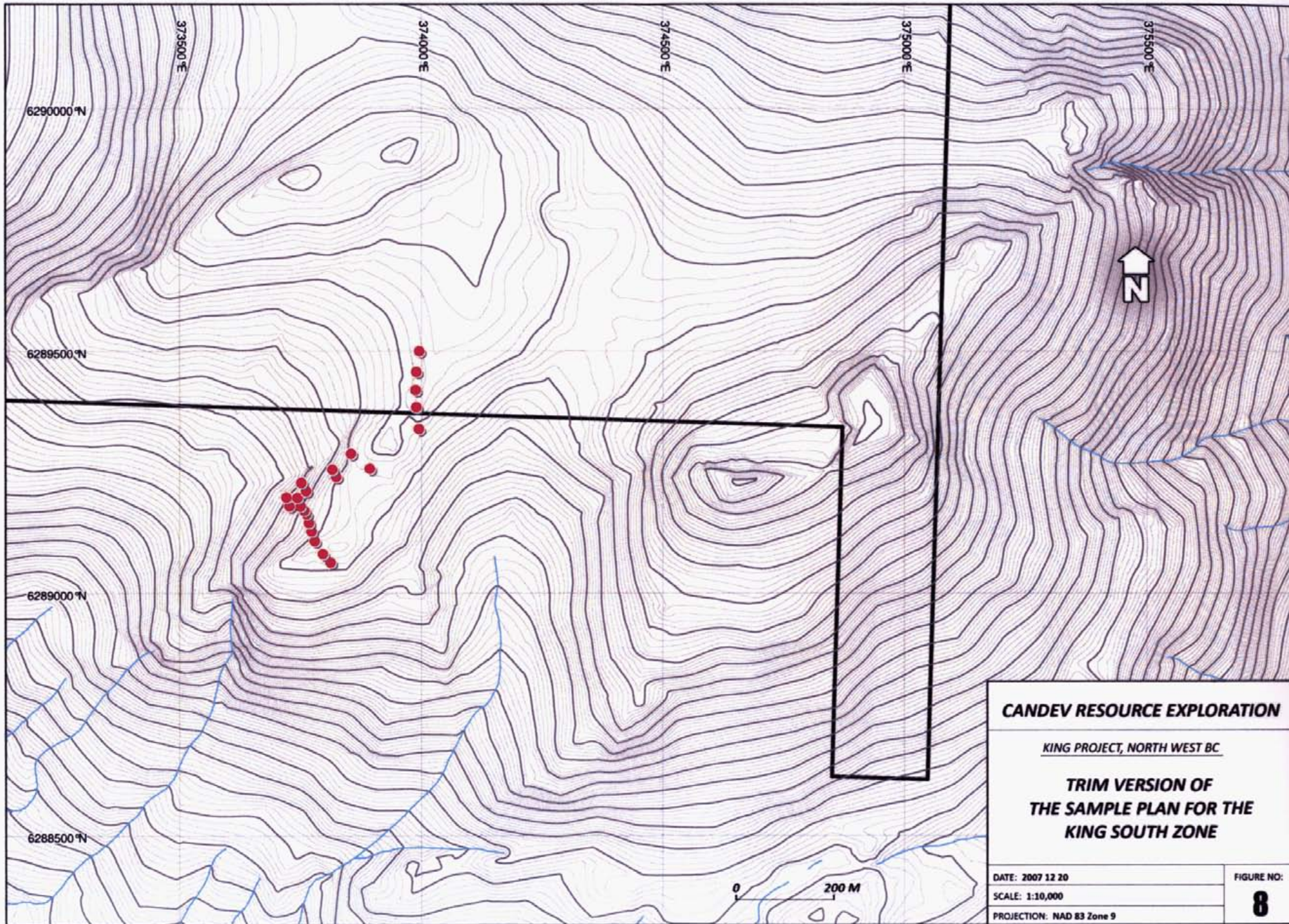


CANDEV RESOURCE EXPLORATION

KING PROJECT, NORTH WEST BC

**GEO-REFERENCED DETAIL
PLAN SHOWING THE
KING SOUTH ZONE**

DATE: 2007 12 20	FIGURE NO:
SCALE: 1:10,000	7
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 9	



STATEMENT OF COSTS

Project mobilization costs (pro-rated including July and September site visit)	\$ 921.95
Vehicle expenses and RV rentals (pro-rated)	921.95
Geologist charges -project preparation	1,200.00
Geologist charges -field visits, standby time (pro-rated)	1,800.00
Field assistant charges -field visits, standby time, (pro-rated)	300.00
Helicopter charter costs (pro-rated Jule and September site visits)	500.00
Assays 5 samples @ \$36 each	180.00
Geo-referencing charges 55 hours @ \$65	3,350.00 3,575.-
Preparation of technical reports	500.00
Total expenditures claimed for this project:	\$ 10,473.90 9,898.90
Total applied for assessment: (SOW 4184466)	\$ 8,200.00

*Note: 2007 exploration work on the King Claims and King south Claims was completed as part of a multi-project field program completed during July and September 2007. Geo-referencing costs were incurred during July and during September to December. Costs for some items are pro-rated while others like helicopter and assay charges are based on estimated or actual overall usage.

History and Previous Work

Portions, if not all, of the King Claim group and portions of the King South Claim group have been included in previous properties, which include (Note: this is an incomplete list):

- the Warrior Claims,
- the Bach Claims (Du Pont of Canada Exploration Ltd.),
- the New 7 and 8 Claims (Ticker Tape Resources Ltd.),
- the Ver 1 Claim as part of the Iskut Joint Venture (Cominco – Delaware Resources)

There are three known Assessment Reports detailing work programs within what are now the King claims (see figure 4):

- 1) Report 16850 - Geological, geochemical, geophysical and diamond drilling report on the New 7 and 8 mineral claims, Iskut River area, B.C. by Collins, D.A. and King, G.R. (1987),
- 2) Report 09192 - Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited. Geological and Geochemical report of the Bach Claims, Laird Mining Division, by Strain, D.M. (1981).
- 3) Report # unknown - Assessment Report of Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Work Performed on the Warrior Claims, Laird Mining Division. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report 10 by Kowalchuk, J.M. (1982)

The first report was used extensively in this assessment of the merits of the King Project.

As previously noted in a previous report in reviewing the available public data it became apparent that there was a discrepancy as to the location of the showings in the immediate area of the King Project (see figure 5). There are three showings – Bach, King, and North – on, or near, the King Project. However, the King and North showings are miss-plotted on the government maps (<http://www.mapplace.ca/>) as they are plotted immediately east of the King Project. As evidenced in two Assessment Reports, these two showings are actually located within the current King Project and are the subject of the recommended field programs. The author is now convinced that the King and North showings are located within the King Project.

The last known fieldwork performed in the area of the King Project was done by Ticker Tape Resources in 1987. Collins and King (1987) summarized the exploration history for the area as:

During July and August 1987, Ticker Tape Resources ran phase one of a two phase exploration program. Phase 1 included prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling. During this phase of the program two styles of significant mineralization was identified: a) a flat-lying auriferous quartz vein, with visible gold and values of up to 1,725.0 g/t (50.313 oz/t) were recorded in grab samples, herein termed the King Vein; and b) stratiform lead-zinc-silver occurrences that were discovered in two separate zones: the North Zone and the South Zone. Assay values of up to 31.3% zinc, 6.4% lead and 890 g/tonne silver were recorded in samples taken on surface from these zones. The North and South zones are separated by a distance of approximately 300 meters.

In October 1987 Ticker Tape Resources, undertook phase 2 portion of the exploration program included 4.1 km of ground geophysical surveying completed over the North Ag-Pb-Zn zone that identified a number of magnetic and VLF anomalies and subsequently a diamond drilling program. According to 1987 Assessment Report, the purpose of the diamond drilling program was two-fold:

- a) to test, at depth, an anomalous Zn/Ag zone located during surface geologic mapping, and
- b) to investigate a series of VLF and magnetic anomalies defined by a geophysical survey of the property in September 1987.

Due to adverse weather conditions and the reported accumulation of over two meters of snow on some sites, drilling was restricted to one site (grid coordinates 2+236/1+10W). Seven holes were drilled for a total of 408.03 meters (1337 feet).

Twenty-one lithological representative segments were removed for thin sectioning and four samples were taken to illustrate the form of the mineralization. In addition, 368 split core samples were collected. Silver values ranged from 2.0 g/t to 219.0 g/t (6.39 oz/t) and gold values from 0.01 g/t to 7.30 g/t (0.213 oz/t).

There is one main Assessment Report detailing work programs within what are now the King South claims (see figure 4):

- 1) Report 17122 - Geological, geochemical, and diamond drilling report on the Iskut Joint Venture, Iskut River area, B.C. by M.J. Burson, Taiga Consultants, December 15, 1987 (Assessment Report No.17122)

According to Taiga Consultants who carried out an exploration program in 1988 on behalf of Delaware Resources and Cominco (Assessment Report No.17122), this prospect reportedly consists of 50 square meters of disseminated pyrite mineralization within a foliated granodiorite stock located immediately west of the peak of Mt. Verrett. A series of five, 2 meter channel samples collected in 1988 by Taiga Consultant on behalf of Delaware Resources and Cominco returned values ranging from 0.5 g/t gold to 2.6 g/t gold. Taiga Consultants noted that the mineralization had only recently been exposed by melting and recommended acquisition of the ground to the north of the exposed mineralization and extensive additional sampling. There is no published record of any further work by Delaware and Cominco and the former Delaware Cominco claims are presently owned by Barrick.

Geology

Regional Geology

The King Project lie within the western most part of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, close to its boundary with the Coastal Crystalline Tectonic Belt. As a result of the proximity of this area to a regional tectonic boundary, geologic relationships tend to be quite complex. According to Collins and King (1987) the regional geology and mineralization of the area is summarized as:

“The geology of this area has been studied by Kerr(1930, 1948), and by Grove (1986), and is represented in Geological Survey of Canada Maps 9-1957, 1418A and 1505A. Figure 3 *[not included in this report]* in this report is a generalized map of regional geology for the area.

The oldest rocks in the area are complexly folded and metamorphosed schists and gneisses of probable mid- Paleozoic age. The metamorphism occurs within and adjacent to a plutonic system. The metamorphic rock is commonly overlain by a white to grey crystalline limestone which is believed to belong to a Late Paleozoic sedimentary sequence that includes some minor greenstone units.

This oceanic assemblage is part of the Stewart Complex, a tectonic unit which has been correlated with the Cache Creek Group.

The principal component of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt in the Iskut River area is Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary sequence. This was originally regarded as a Late Triassic sequence, relative with the time equivalent Stuhini Volcanics; a theory which is supported by the presence of Monotis fossils on the north slope of Snippaker Peak and to the west of Newmont Lake. Grove (1986), however, correlates this unit with the Middle Jurassic Unuk River Formation of the Stewart Complex.

On the north slopes of Johnny Mountain and Snippaker Peak, Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks are found to overlie the Mesozoic sequence. These apparently represent the upper plate of a regional, east-west trending thrust fault, which pushed up and over to the south in a manner similar to that of the King Salmon Thrust Fault.

In the Coast Crystalline Tectonic Belt, Paleozoic and Mesozoic sequences are commonly intruded by plutonic rocks of quartz monzonite to quartz diorite composition.

These intrusions are Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary in age. To the east of the main intrusive complex, smaller granitic plugs and stocks are prevalent. Quarternary flows and ash deposits of olivine basalt are the youngest rocks in the area. Hoodoo Mountain is underlain by this unit, which also occurs in parts of the valleys of the Iskut River and Snippaker Creek.

The first mineral showing to be discovered in the western Iskut River area was located on Bronson Creek, two miles upstream from its confluence with the Iskut River. This is in the vicinity of the property currently being explored by the Delaware Resources-Cominco joint venture. The original showing was marked by a prominent zone of gossan and extensive alteration peripheral to an orthoclase porphyry intrusion. In this vicinity, there is a zone of sheared and altered volcanic and sedimentary rocks which is 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) long by 305 to 610 m (1,000 to 2,000 feet) wide. In this alteration zone, pyritization varies from fracture fillings and disseminations to nearly massive pyrite. Other sulfides which occur in lesser abundance include arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and molybdenite in fractures and quartz veinlets within the adjacent to the intrusion. Significant values of gold, copper and silver were revealed by early work on this zone.

Numerous quartz-sulfide veins and skarn deposits have been reported from various locations along the Iskut River. Low gold values, and good grades of silver, copper, lead and zinc have been reported from these.

Mineralized float has been observed below several glaciers in the area. Near the headwaters of Snippaker Creek, Silver Standard Mines Ltd. and later Sumitomo Metal Mining did extensive surface and underground work on a copper and nickel bearing gabbro intrusion. A total of 3.2 million tons of 0.80% nickel and 0.60% copper have been confirmed in this deposit. However, this has been a low priority target over the past several years, as a result of depressed base metal prices and the relative remoteness of the location.

The two most significant mineral deposits subject to current investigation in the Iskut River area are the Skyline Explorations Ltd. Reg property on the north slope of Johnny Mountain and the Delaware Resources- Cominco Ltd. joint venture Snip property near Bronson Creek. These properties are only five kilometers apart and appear to be similar in nature.

At least seven auriferous, mineral rich quartz veins are known to occur on Skyline's Reg property (Grove, 1986).

These are collectively known as the Stonehouse Gold Zone. This zone is hosted in an east-west striking, northerly dipping sequence of Jurassic volcanoclastics and porphyritic flows. A sequence of Middle Jurassic volcanic breccias and well stratified volcanic tuffs and sediments unconformably overlie the mineralized unit.

Steeply dipping northeast trending fractures are the only known mineralization environment in the Stonehouse Gold Zone. These are developed in a zone some 4,700 feet long and 900 feet wide. The mineralized zones consist of pods, lenses and quartz veins which contain a variety of sulfide and sulfosalt mineralization in addition to native gold and electrum. Adjacent to the zones, extensive K-feldspar alteration occurs in the wall rock.

In addition to gold, copper and silver also occur in significant quantities. Grove (1986) estimated the known reserves at that time to be 938,446 tons grading 0.73 oz Au/ton, 0.85 02 Ag/ton and 0.76% Cu.

On the Delaware-Cominco joint venture's Snip property, four quartz-carbonate-pyrite shear veins with high gold values have been discovered. These strike 110° to 120° and dip 65° to the southwest, and occur in Mesozoic tuffs and arenites that have been intruded by a dike-like orthoclase porphyry. Extensive K-feldspar, silica, and pyrite alteration is associated with these zones.”

Property Geology

Collins and King (1987) describe the property geology (see figure 6) of the King Project (the New 7 and 8 claims back in 1987) as follows:

“The section of the property which lies to the east of the Verrett River Valley is underlain by plutonic and sedimentary rocks. The vast majority of the sedimentary package consists of medium to coarse grained clastic material of quartz arenaceous to arkosic composition. This is a very ferruginous sequence, with ubiquitous limonite alteration. Hematization is frequently encountered in fractures. The clastic sedimentary package is very extensive and appears to be quite homogenous. Distinct bedding planes are rarely encountered. Argillite horizons of minor extent were noted in a few locations near the southern border of the New 8 claim. These were found to strike at 110° to 120° and dip approximately 65° to the south. Much of the northern portion of the New 8 claim is underlain by plutonic material of tonalitic to granodioritic composition. This is a medium to coarse grained intrusive, with pervasive hematization and sericitization. Saussuritization of plagioclase is encountered occasionally in this material.

The contact between the plutonic rocks and the coarse clastic sediments is not readily discernable in outcrop. This characteristic of the contact, which is a consequence of the pervasive alteration of both lithologies, presented a great deal of difficulty for geological mapping purposes. The lack of an obvious contact zone may indicate that the sedimentary package is post-intrusive in age.

Mafic dykes are plentiful in both the sedimentary and plutonic rocks. These vary in width from a few centimeters to over ten meters. A peculiar feldspar porphyry dyke of intermediate composition was observed in the southern part of the New 8 claim. This dyke, which contains 2 cm wide white feldspar phenocrysts in a purplish, aphanitic groundmass, was spatially associated with a small granitoid intrusive body which also contained feldspar porphyry.

The structural geology of the eastern portion of the property is not well defined in outcrop. There is, however a distinct linear depression in the north central part of this area, which begins at the edge of the Verrett River Valley and trends at 1150 for approximately one kilometer. This is quite probably a major fault zone.

The coarse clastic unit also underlies much of the western portion of the New 7 claim. However, a sequence of andesitic volcanics occurs in the northwestern portion of the property. These are a series of flows and ash fall deposits, with abundant horizons of coarse volcanoclastics, including well developed volcanic breccias. Breccia clasts are generally polymictic in composition, and pumice fragments appear to become more predominant towards the top of the sequence. Several breccia horizons were observed to fine upwards to the west, and this appears to be the direction of stratigraphic younging in the sequence.

A significant amount of contact alteration is observed in clastic sediments immediately below the base of the volcanic unit. Manganese staining, which is prevalent throughout much of the volcanic unit, is intense in rocks on either side of the volcanic-sedimentary contact, commonly appearing as a metallic, black sheen on outcrop surfaces. In the coarse clastic sediments near the contact, dendritic pyrolusite growths are commonly found in fractures.

There is a lithologically, stratigraphically and structurally complex unit of rocks which occurs near the western edge of the New 7 claim, immediately overlying the volcanics. This has been designated as the Ticker Tape Unit, and has been the focus of much attention in the 1987 exploration program, as it contains a stratiform lead-zinc-silver deposit. The unit consists of interbedded jasperoid ironstones, carbonates, waterlain tuffs and other volcanoclastics, minor beds of argillite and a few minor lenses of barite.

Oxidization in the Ticker Tape unit varies from moderate to intense, and in many cases it renders the original lithology indistinguishable. The structural regime in this unit is very complex, and it appears to have undergone several episodes of folding and faulting.

Stratigraphic relations in the Ticker Tape Unit are also complex, and several abrupt facies changes, and lateral thickening of beds were observed. The Ticker Tape unit appears to be the product of an episode of quiescence and 'black smoker' mineralization in a subaqueous volcanic regime."

Discussion and Conclusions

It is key to understand that there has been no exploration in the immediate area of the King Project since the Ticker Tape Resources and Taiga Consultants work on behalf of the Delaware Cominco Joint venture exploration program in 1987. Since 1987 there have been many significant discoveries in the Iskut area. Also in this time the Snip gold mine on the Bronson Slope and the Eskay Creek gold mine have been put into production. In fact, the Snip mine opened and shut down in the 19 years since the last exploration program.

In the preceding 19 years there is a good probability that the glacier that occupies the upper portions of the property has retreated a significant amount. This would then create a whole new set of areas that have never been seen before. These areas may even have zones of mineralization that are freshly exposed.

In reviewing the available public data it became apparent that there was a discrepancy as to the location of the showings in the immediate area of the King Project (see figure 5). There are three showings – Bach, King, and North – on, or near, the King Project. However, the King and North showings are miss-plotted on the government maps (<http://www.mapplace.ca/>) as they are plotted immediately east of the King Project. As evidenced in two Assessment Reports, these two showings are actually located within the current King Project and are the subject of the recommended field programs. The author is now convinced that the King and North showings are located within the King Project.

Another key aspect of the large length of time since the last exploration program is the advent of GPS technology. As the exploration season is relatively short, there is a premium on the organization and implementation of any future exploration program. A premium should be put on identifying the King and North showings and determining their exact location as previous Assessment Reports plot the two showings within the King Project and the Government of BC maps shows immediately to the east of the claims. It is the author's opinion that the showings are within the King Project. However, this is only ascertained from current literature as the author has not visited the field area.

As a result of the limited drilling performed to date three distinct lithological assemblages have been identified (a) an upper sequence consisting of well mineralized (Pb-Zn-Ag) interbedded multicoloured carbonates with tuffaceous rhyolitic bands (b) a middle, grey, fine grained poorly mineralized calcareous unit and (c) at depth a lower siliceous red/purple coarse clastic assemblage with occasional mineralized portions. These targets remain to be fully drill tested.

Recommendations

It is recommended that a three phase exploration program be undertaken on the King Project

It is recommended that phase one consist of an intense program of mapping and prospecting covering the King South Claims area sampled by taiga in 1987, the King Vein area and the King North and King South prospects. In addition all previous areas of known mineralization should be re-sampled and all locations should be located using GPS.

The geo-referencing completed during 2007 should facilitate accurate re-sampling of the previously identified mineralization.

A work program of this magnitude will cost in the range of \$20,000 as it would involve a substantial amount of helicopter time

Based on successful results, phase two should consist of a ground geophysical survey that should be extended across adjacent parts of the property to delineate additional diamond drill targets. In addition, during this phase follow-up sampling should be performed. Due to the shortness of the fieldwork season, it is hoped that phase two could be accomplished in succession with phase one

Upon the successful completion of phases one and two and continued positive results, it is recommended that phase three should involve a selective drilling program to be carried out on the remaining, already defined, mineralized zones. As only one drill site was drilled in 1987 due to adverse weather conditions, there remain well defined drill targets that were defined during that last program that have yet to be drilled. The presence of a well mineralized assemblage of up to 26.0 metres (*85 feet*) thick and mineralized fault zones at depth imply that further exploration work is warranted. This would determine the geometry and enhance the grade characteristics of the mineralized zone. A special effort should be made to delineate the extent of the South Zone and to determine its relationship to the North Zone. At this time it is difficult to assess a proposed budget for a drill program for the King Project as the logistics of working in this remote area remains mostly unknown. It is thought that an all-in cost of \$200/m is an appropriate cost for a drilling program; therefore a 1,500 metre program would cost approximately \$300,000.

References

- Collins, D.A. and King, G.R. (1987). Geological, geochemical, geophysical and diamond drilling report on the New 7 and 8 mineral claims, Iskut River area, B.C.
- Geological Survey of Canada, Map No. 9-1957: Operation Stikine 1956.
- Geological Survey of Canada, Map No. 1418A and 1505A: Iskut River (1979).
- Grove, E. W. (1986) . Geological Report, Exploration and Development Proposal on the Skyline Exploration Ltd.'s Reg Property.
- Kerr, F.A. (1930). Preliminary Report on the Iskut River Area, B.C. GSC Summary Report, 1929, Part A, pp. 30-61.
- Kerr, F.A. (1948). Lower Stikine and Western Iskut Rivers Area, B.C., GSC Memoir 246.
- Kowalchuk, J.M. (1982). Assessment Report of Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Work Performed on the Warrior Claims, Laird Mining Division. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report 10, 418.
- Strain, D.M. (1981). Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited. Geological and Geochemical report of the Back Claims, Laird Mining Division.
- Yeager, D.A. and Ikona, C.K. (1987). Geological Report on the McLymont Group for Gulf International Minerals Ltd.

I, Carl von Einsiedel, of 1124 – 470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with offices located at 1124 – 470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C-1V5
2. I graduated from the Carleton University in Ontario with a BSc. (1987) in Geology and have practised my profession continuously since graduation.
3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1992 with membership number #122307.
4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist since my graduation from university in the private sector in Eastern and Western Canada, in parts of the United States and Mexico reporting on and managing several projects in mineral exploration.
5. I have prepared the description of assessment work carried out and GIS sections of this report.
6. 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 the 14th day of March, 2008.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Carl von Einsiedel', written in a cursive style.

Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geo.

**APPENDIX 2: List of sample locations for the King North / South
and King Vein Area (2007 samples and Assessment
Report 16850)**

VA07121748 - Finalized

CLIENT : "RAMEXP - Ram Exploration Ltd."

of SAMPLES : 5

DATE RECEIVED : 2007-10-24 DATE FINALIZED : 2007-11-10

PROJECT : "KING"

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""

PO NUMBER : " "

	Au-AA23	Au-GRA21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	Au	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co
DESCRIPTIC	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
KING 001	0.015			0.5	0.16	29 <10		1210 <0.5		43	0.02	0.5 <1
KING 001A	0.021			0.3	0.29	12 <10		220 <0.5		15	0.01	0.5 <1
KING 002	6.98			0.2	0.02	12 <10		280 <0.5		71	0.01 <0.5	8
KING 003	0.096			0.3	0.37	22 <10		2170 <0.5		8	0.02	0.5 <1
KING 004	>10.0	467	12.8	0.01	28 <10		170 <0.5		>10000		0.01 <0.5	4

ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	
ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	
	1	3	7.73 <10	<1		0.08 <10		0.01	34	1	0.01	1	90
	1	5	6.28 <10	<1		0.09 <10		0.01	68	1 <0.01	<1		20
	9	4	0.87 <10	<1		0.01 <10	<0.01		131	1 <0.01		2	10
	3	4	4.65 <10	<1		0.08 <10		0.01	69	1	0.01 <1		30
	8	33	1.58 <10		1 <0.01	<10	<0.01		35	2 <0.01		1	10

ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	6	0.17	2 <1		92 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	19
	6	0.46 <2	<1		155 <20	<0.01	<10	<10		1 <10	26
<2		0.04 <2	<1		6 <20	<0.01	<10	<10		1 <10	10
	7	0.1 <2	<1		88 <20	<0.01	<10	<10		1 <10	28
	126	0.76	164 <1		3 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	10

Digitized Sample Location Spreadsheet for the King Vein, North Zone and South Zone

All sample assay data available in Assessment Report No.16850

<u>SAMPLEID</u>	<u>UTM E</u>	<u>UTM N</u>	<u>AU</u>	<u>AG</u>	<u>CU</u>	<u>PB</u>	<u>ZN</u>
KR3	377007	6295166	0.00	0.00	13	132	192
KR5	377039	6295163	0.00	0.00	38	128	186
KR8	377180	6295271	0.00	0.00	533	84	82
KR6	376798	6295380	0.00	0.00	80	87	174
KR9	377001	6295397	0.00	0.00	7	257	246
MR10	377363	6295409	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR11	377363	6295408	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR12	377364	6295408	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR13	377364	6295408	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR14	377365	6295408	0.00	0.00	89	47	396
KR24	377350	6295509	0.00	0.00	786	323	463
KR25	377366	6295556	0.00	0.00	61	38	111
KR23	377386	6295610	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR10	376978	6295449	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR8	376847	6295459	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR10	377039	6295464	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR17	377243	6295549	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR16	377255	6295555	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR18	377153	6295551	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR26	377481	6295642	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR15	377290	6295642	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR8	376964	6295593	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR9	376925	6295583	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR29	376918	6295592	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR12	376863	6295486	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR13	376866	6295488	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR14	376866	6295485	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR7	376850	6295495	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR10	376854	6295498	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR11	376833	6295494	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR6	377118	6295809	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR28	377107	6295818	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

MR26	377111	6295835	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR27	377110	6295834	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR3	377072	6295835	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR4	377075	6295835	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR2	377041	6295866	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR24	377114	6295858	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR25	377115	6295857	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR20	377155	6295804	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR21	377203	6295831	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR22	377204	6295828	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR11	377165	6295835	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR49	377155	6295853	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR50	377155	6295853	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR51	377156	6295857	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR52	377158	6295854	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR53	377159	6295854	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR54	377156	6295854	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR55	377154	6295853	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR56	377157	6295854	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR57	377156	6295853	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR58	377163	6295847	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR59	377164	6295847	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR60	377164	6295847	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR61	377164	6295847	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR62	377164	6295847	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR63	377164	6295847	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR64	377164	6295847	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR12	377172	6295854	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR65	377171	6295864	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR66	377172	6295863	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR67	377171	6295863	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR68	377171	6295863	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR69	377171	6295864	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR45	377171	6295881	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR46	377171	6295883	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

GR47	377170	6295883	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR48	377170	6295883	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR23	377192	6295868	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR39	377178	6295891	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR40	377178	6295891	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR41	377178	6295891	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR42	377178	6295891	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR43	377178	6295891	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR44	377178	6295891	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR35	377190	6295897	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR36	377190	6295897	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR37	377190	6295897	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR38	377188	6295897	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR18	377232	6295944	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR19	377176	6295968	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SR7	377336	6295828	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR13	377151	6295902	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR14	377152	6295902	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR15	377153	6295905	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR16	377153	6295905	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR17	377153	6295905	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR38	377430	6295997	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR39	377431	6295996	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR40	377434	6295996	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR41	377433	6295996	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR42	377433	6295996	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR37	377481	6295768	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR36	377450	6295747	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR30	377471	6295735	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR31	377470	6295735	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR32	377472	6295735	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR33	377470	6295735	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR34	377470	6295736	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR35	377470	6295735	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR27	377521	6295669	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

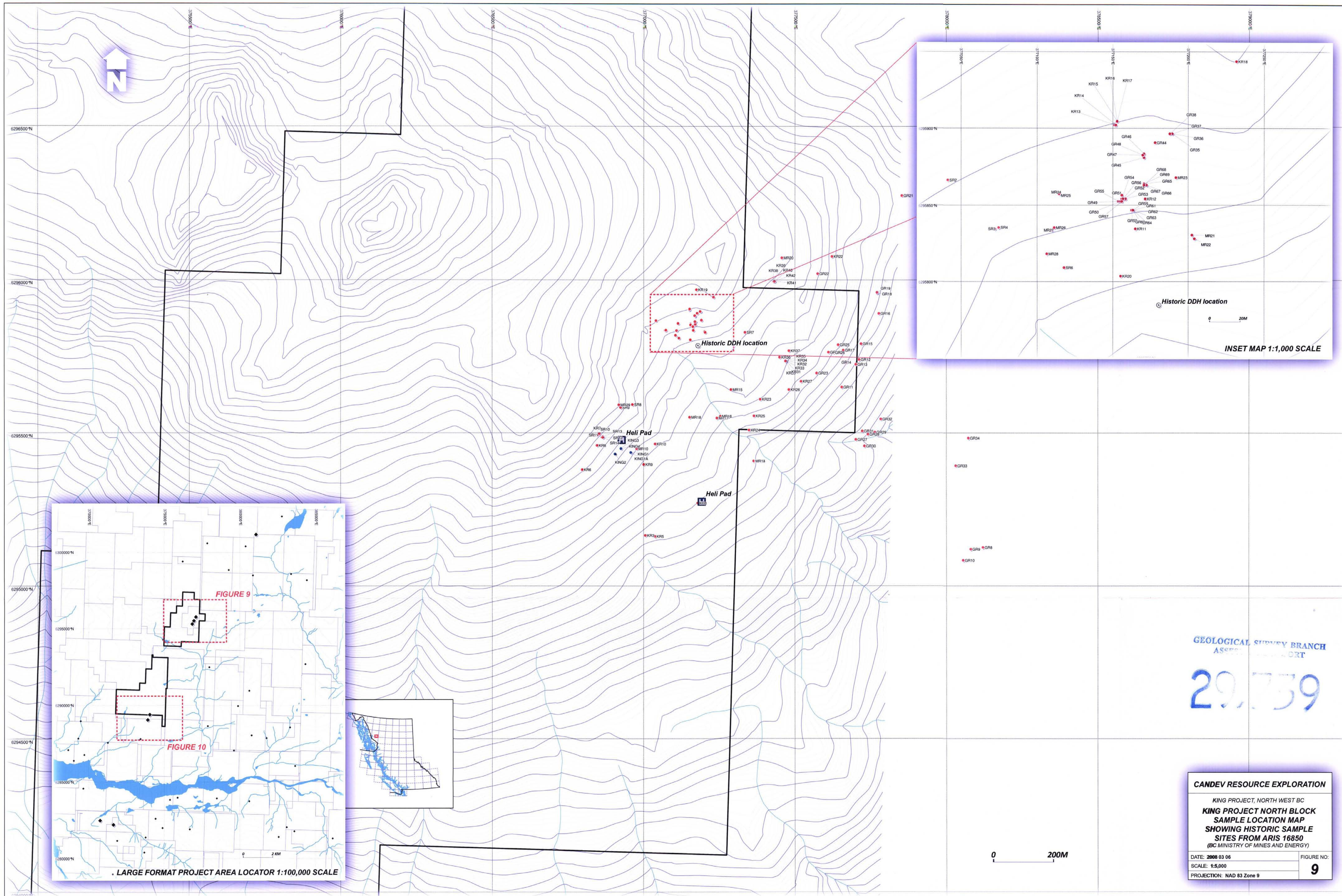
GR23	377572	6295695	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR24	377611	6295763	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR26	377628	6295762	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR25	377643	6295787	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR17	377660	6295770	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR15	377719	6295791	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR12	377712	6295739	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR13	377702	6295724	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR14	377669	6295730	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR11	377655	6295650	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR31	377723	6295507	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR27	377702	6295479	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR32	377784	6295546	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR29	377764	6295502	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR28	377742	6295496	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR30	377730	6295458	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR34	378073	6295484	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR33	378031	6295393	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR9	378081	6295121	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR8	378121	6295126	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR10	378056	6295084	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR16	377777	6295890	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR18	377772	6295957	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR19	377772	6295959	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR22	377576	6296021	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KR22	377623	6296078	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
MR20	377458	6296073	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
GR21	377854	6296276	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KING2	376906	6295431	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KING3	376925	6295451	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KING4	376926	6295449	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KING1	376958	6295437	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
KING1A	376958	6295436	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

APPENDIX 3: List of sample locations for the King South
Claim Area (Assessment Report No.17122)

Digitized Sample Location Spreadsheet for the King South Zone

All sample assay data available in Assessment Report No.17122

<u>SAMPLEID</u>	<u>UTM E</u>	<u>UTM N</u>	<u>AU</u>	<u>AG</u>	<u>CU</u>	<u>PB</u>	<u>ZN</u>
JV-4183	373812	6289063	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4184	373813	6289066	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-2209-R	373814	6289064	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4185	373797	6289082	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4182	373780	6289109	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4177	373774	6289130	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4181	373768	6289147	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4176	373763	6289165	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4174	373758	6289173	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4172	373751	6289181	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4180	373728	6289182	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4178	373722	6289200	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4175	373745	6289199	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4170	373762	6289213	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4171	373753	6289230	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4169	373825	6289242	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4168	373817	6289257	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-4173	373894	6289259	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-2208-R	373855	6289290	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-5091	373997	6289340	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-5092	373991	6289386	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-5093	373990	6289421	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-5094	373991	6289458	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
JV-5095	373998	6289502	0.00	0.00	0	0	0



INSET MAP 1:1,000 SCALE

LARGE FORMAT PROJECT AREA LOCATOR 1:100,000 SCALE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSOCIATED REPORT

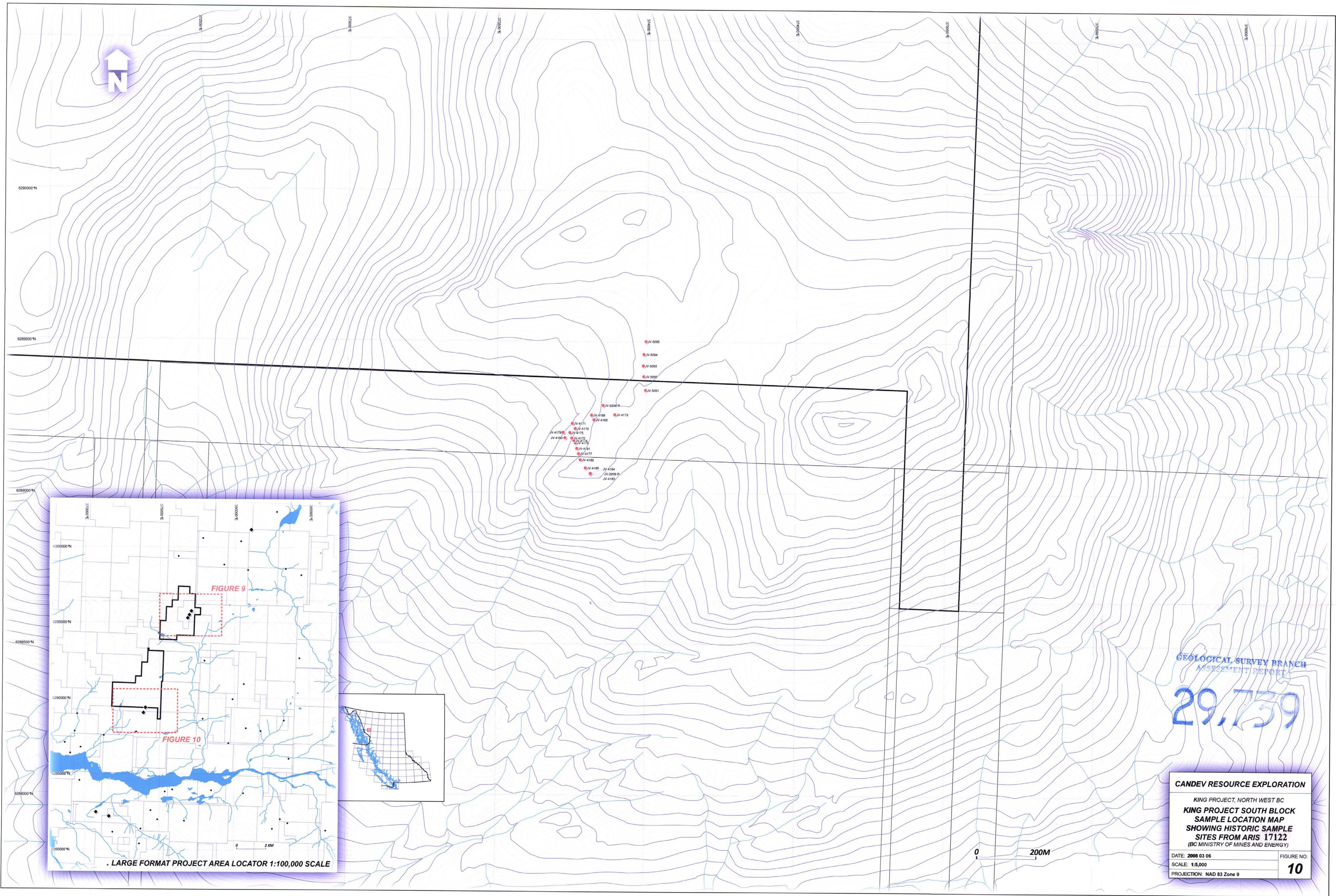
29,739

CANDEV RESOURCE EXPLORATION
 KING PROJECT, NORTH WEST BC
KING PROJECT NORTH BLOCK
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
SHOWING HISTORIC SAMPLE
SITES FROM ARIS 16850
 (BC MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY)

DATE: 2008 03 06
 SCALE: 1:5,000
 PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 9

FIGURE NO:
9

0 200M



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

29.739

CANDEV RESOURCE EXPLORATION

KING PROJECT, NORTH WEST BC
**KING PROJECT SOUTH BLOCK
 SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
 SHOWING HISTORIC SAMPLE
 SITES FROM ARIS 17122
 (BC MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY)**

DATE: 2008 03 06
 SCALE: 1:5,000
 PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 9

FIGURE NO:
10

0 200M