

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

HIT GOLD PROSPECT

BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 29781a

MISSEZULA MOUNTAIN AREA, B.C. SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION

Latitude: 49° 42' 06" North Longitude: 120°. 31' 45" West BCGS MAP SHEETS 092H068 and 078

Prepared for

AVANTI MINING INC..

By

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March 17, 2008
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH



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HIT PROPERTY, FOR CAZADOR RESOURCES LTD. BY PETER E. WALCOTT &	
ASSOCIATES LIMITED	

SUMMARY

The HIT and the MISS mineral prospects (Minfile # 092HNE 053 and # 092HNE 157, respectively) were originally acquired through staking and are held by Mr. Adam Travis of Westbank, British Columbia through a wholly owned private company Cazador Resources Ltd.. Avanti Mining Inc.. currently holds an option to earn a 100% interest in the HIT and MISS prospects.

The Property consists of two (2) contiguous mineral claims, totaling 752.4 hectares and is located approximately 30 kilometres southeast of the community of Aspen Grove, British Columbia. The Property can be accessed by road from Aspen Grove using the Merritt-Princeton Highway, the Dillard Forest Service Road and Ketchan Forest Service Road.

The HIT prospect was discovered in 1990 in an area of a previously unexplained gold in soil anomaly. The prospect is underlain by the Nicola Group volcanic arc portion of the Upper Triassic Quesnel Terrane. Lithologies include alkalic to calc-alkalic subaqueous to subareal volcanic rocks, coeval intrusive bodies and associated sedimentary rocks, including limestone. The Property is situated on the east side of the Missezula Shear Zone (the "MSZ"), interpreted to be a portion of the Missezula Mountain Fault, a larger regional structural feature in the area.

The HIT prospect is exposed as quartz veining and stockwork structures over a 340 meter long north trending area within the MSZ. Sulphide mineralization appears to be truncated to the south by cross-cutting east trending faults. The mineralization extends to the north into an unexplored area overlain by extensive till cover. Grab samples in 1990 and 1991 of galena bearing quartz vein material contain gold assay value ranging from less than 5 to over 100 g/t).

The MISS prospect is located at the edge of the Summers Creek Canyon east of the 23.5 km point on the Ketchan Forest Service Road. It was discovered by CANICO (Canadian Nickel Company Limited) in 1982 and was drilled in 1987. Vanco Explorations Limited carried out a trenching program in 1991.

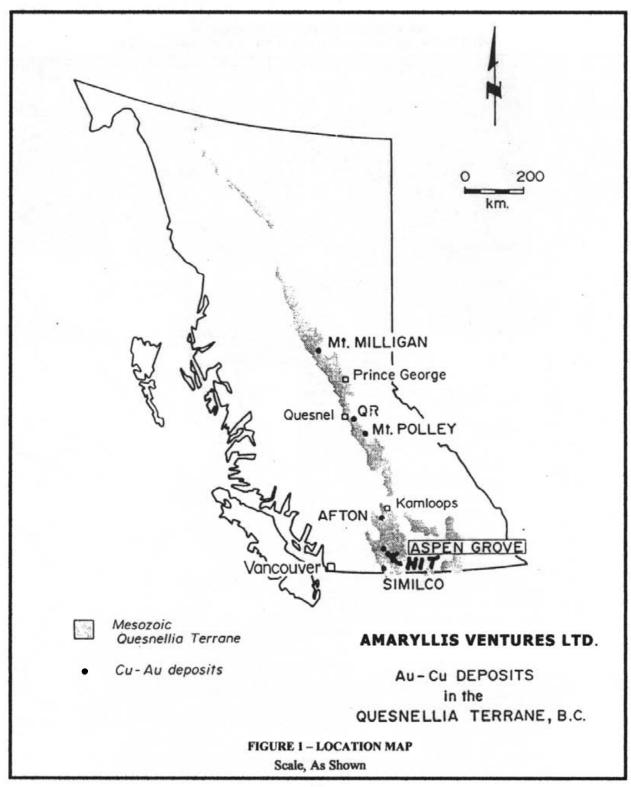
The MISS prospect occurs as a 350x350 metre square multi-element soil anomaly. The soil anomaly is located adjacent to a large northeast trending structure containing hydrothermally altered mafic Nicola Group fragmental rocks. Trenching in 1991 has exposed a 450 meter northnortheast trending area of mineralization. The mineralized area is open to the northeast.

The HIT prospect is a shear zone hosted gold exploration target. The MISS showings may be base and precious metal quartz carbonate veins peripheral to a one or more porphyry copper-gold systems.

During November and December 2007 Avanti completed a \$107,900 gridding, geophysical and soil sampling program. Based on these results additional exploration is recommended. To further develop the Property, a multistaged \$800,000.00 program of geophysics, soil sampling, geological mapping, trenching, reverse circulation and diamond drilling is recommended. Additional exploration would be contingent on the success of the various phases of this work program.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Assessment Report has been prepared for Avanti Mining Inc.. who currently has an Option on the Property. This report documents the results of a preliminary induced polarization geophysical and soil sampling program completed during November and December 2007, and makes recommendations for future exploration work on the property.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is comprised of two mineral claims covering an area of 752.4 hectares. The claims are located on Crown land in the Similkameen Mining Division on BCGS map sheets 092H068 and 078. The Property are located approximately 30 km south-south east of the community of Aspen Grove, British Columbia (Figure 1). The configuration of the various mineral claims is illustrated in Figure 2 and the claim information is as set out in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 - MINERAL TENURE

Tenure	Tenure	Claim	Owner	Map	Good To	Status	Mining Division	Area
Num ber	Type	Nam e		Number	Date*			
514826	Mineral	HIT 1	201078	092H	17-Dec-2017	GOOD	SIMILKAMEEN	501.52
514829	Mineral	HIT 2	201078	092H	17-Dec-2017	GOOD	SIMILKAMEEN	250.869

The claims comprising the Property were staked by Mr. Adam Travis of Westbank. British Columbia on June 20, 2005. The claims are currently held by Mr. Travis through a wholly owned private company Cazador Resources Ltd.. The Hit Prospect is on the HIT 1 claim and the MISS Prospect is on the HIT 2 claim.

By agreement dated April 30, 2006, Cazador Resources Ltd. ("Cazador") granted Avanti Mining Inc.. (formerly Amaryllis Ventures Ltd.) an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Property. Avanti Mining Inc.. can exercise the option by making aggregate cash payments to Cazador of \$315,000 and by issuing an aggregate 1,100,000 Avanti Mining Inc.. shares to Cazador on or before July 19, 2011. Cazador will also retain a 1.5% net smelter return royalty interest, of which 1% can be purchased at any time after completing the Option for \$1,000,000.

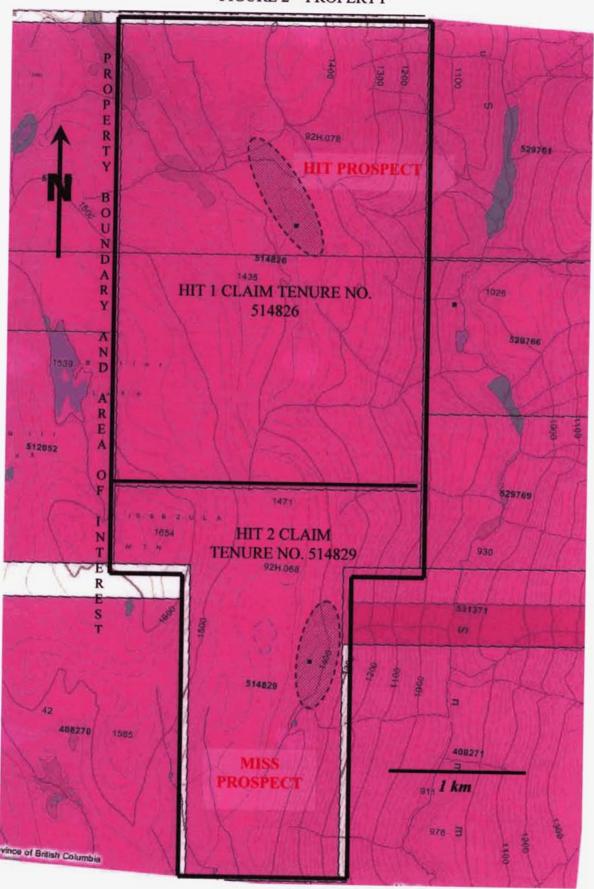
Exploration work involving mechanical disturbance on mineral property in British Columbia requires the filing of A Notice of Work and Reclamation with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The issuance of a permit facilitating such work may involve the posting of a reclamation bond. As of the date of this report, no such notice or reclamation bond has been applied for or posted by or on behalf of Avanti Mining Inc.. related to the 2006 work program.

Mineral claims in British Columbia may be kept in good standing by incurring assessment work or by paying cash-in-lieu of assessment work in the amount of \$4 per hectare during the first four years following the location of the mineral claim. This amount increases to \$8 per hectare unit after the fourth year.

The writer is not aware of any specific environmental liabilities to which the mineral claims are subject.

* assuming acceptance of the work for assessment credit this report documents as recorded in event# 4185169.

FIGURE 2 - PROPERTY



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is road accessible. Access is by traveling 12 km south of Aspen Grove on the Merritt-Princeton Highway, traveling east for 4 km along the Dillard Forest Service Road for 4 kilometers and then south along the Ketchan Forest Service Road for 19 km. The HIT prospect is about 350 meters east of the 20.0 km point of the Ketchan Road. The MISS prospect is located immediately east of the 23.5 km point on the Ketchan Road. Four wheeled drive access to the mineralized areas on both claim blocks is possible via reclaimed logging and access trails.

The nearest major supply center is the town of Merritt, 60 kilometers north of the claims. Supplies and services which can be trucked to the Property. Other than water, which is abundant, there is no infrastructure in the immediate area of the Property. The provincial power grid can be accessed at Merritt.

The topography at the Property ranges from flat plateaus to steeply east sloping terrain near the west edge of the Summers Creek Canyon (Figure 2). The highest point on the claims is the Missezula Mountain summit at 1654 meters above sea level. The lowest point is the east portion of the Property are within the Summers Creek Canyon at 1,000 m above sea level.

Vegetation occurs as erratically occurring groves of lodgepole pine, spruce, Douglas fir, balsam and poplar. Most of the area covered by the claim blocks has been logged. Climate is moderately dry. Snow cover accumulates from early November and lasts to mid May.

HISTORY

The earliest exploratory work in the area dates back to the 1930's (Travis 2002), and appeared to focus primarily on volcanic hosted redbed, and high grade shear hosted copper mineralization on the AXE prospect (Preto 1979). During the late 1960's through to the 1980's exploration focused primarily on porphyry style copper (gold) deposits on the nearby AXE, RUM-COKE, and LOG prospects. In 1970 the BO showing approximately 500 meters east of the HIT prospect was evaluated by Texas Gulf Copper (Debicki, 1982).

In the early 1980's CANICO. Ltd. acquired tenure over the area now containing the HIT and MISS prospects. In the mid to late 1980's logging activity in the area improved access and aided in the discovery of several shear zone hosted gold enriched (the "SADIM" and the "HIT" prospects) and precious-base metal (the "MISS" prospect) quartz vein and stockwork occurrences (Watson, 1987). The discovery in 1987 of the SADIM gold prospect in particular resulted in increased exploration activity in the area. (Travis, 2002 and Watson, 1991).

The MISS prospect was discovered by prospecting and soil sampling in 1982. Subsequent exploration from 1982 to 1984 by CANICO comprised of geological, geochemical and ground geophysical exploration programs mostly in the MISS prospect area, although some work was undertaken in an attempt to identify the anomalous gold in soils in the HIT prospect area.

In 1987 First Western Platinum Corporation optioned the SADIM-HIT-MISS property from CANICO and completed a two hole, 371 meter preliminary drilling program in the area of the MISS prospect. In 1990 and 1991, Vanco Explorations Ltd. optioned the SADIM-HIT-MISS property and completed extensive geological mapping and backhoe trenching over the entire SADIM-HIT-MISS property and limited drilling in the area of the HIT Prospect.

The HIT prospect was discovered in 1990 during logging activity. That same year auriferous sulphide bearing quartz veins were intermittently exposed over a 340 meter strike length by backhoe trenching. Gold values up to 24.6 g/t over 2 meters and over 200 g/t gold in selective grabs were reported.

In 1991, a comprehensive exploration program including geophysics, rock and soil geochemistry, trenching and diamond drilling (two holes) was completed. Two short drill holes were drilled into the HIT zone. The drilling results did not confirm the trenching and no further work was completed.

The claims covering the HIT prospect lapsed in August of 2001 and the claims covering the MISS prospect lapsed in March and June of 2001. On August 21, 2001, Adam Travis staked 6 two post claims over the HIT prospect. In September of 2002 Cassidy Gold Corp. optioned the HIT claims. Cassidy added two more claims to the north side of the claim block to ensure contiguous tenure with the SADIM 5 claim (Tenure# 249050) to the north.

On November 8, 2002 Cassidy Gold Corp acquired the area covering the MISS prospect, the Anita copper showing west of the HIT prospect and the ground between the Anita showing and the pre-existing HIT 1-8 claims. Cassidy was unable to raise funds for exploration and the property was returned to Travis in 2003. No other significant work has been completed on the properties prior to Avanti's 2007 work program described in this report.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The most common lithologies underlying the region are the Nicola Group portion of the Quesnel Terrane, a west facing obducted volcanic arc of late Triassic to early Jurassic age. The Nicola Group extends as a continuous belt from near the US border (the 49th parallel) to just north of Kamloops Lake, where it is covered by extensive Tertiary volcanic rocks. Further north the Nicola Group is exposed near Little Fort and extends to the 62nd parallel (Figure 3).

The Nicola Group near Merritt, from oldest to youngest rock units is comprised of: (i) a western belt of calc-alkalic extrusive volcanic rocks, coeval intrusive and derived sedimentary rocks; (ii) a central belt of alkaline to calc-alkalic volcanic rocks; (iii) intrusion and minor sedimentary rocks (including carbonates); and (iv) an eastern belt of alkaline volcanic rocks, coeval alkalic intrusive rocks, and contemporaneous and older sedimentary rocks, some of which are believed to be arc derived (Preto 1979).

These rocks have been intruded by several generations of mid Mesozoic to Eocene intrusive rocks and are intermittently overlain by several mixed sedimentary-volcanic assemblages.

In the Missezula area, the Nicola Group rocks are confined to a relatively narrow north trending fault bound sequences of the central and eastern volcanic facies units. These are separated by the Summers Creek Fault, a long lived regional structure that may extend for hundreds of kilometers (Preto 1979).

The central volcanic facies rocks are generally upright to moderately dipping (east and west). Preto interprets the belt as a series of north trending eruptive centers evidenced by coarse subareal and submarine trachy basalts and andesites with remnant aprons of epiclastic sediments and locally discontinuous sequences of argillaceous and carbonate rocks. These eruptive centers are often partially invaded by coeval dioritic to monzonitic intrusive bodies and related hydrothermal breccias that have the potential to host important economic deposits (porphyry copper+/-gold+/-PGM).

Other economic metallic deposits types that may occur in the region of the Property include volcanic redbed type copper, and epigenetic gold enriched quartz vein deposits.

To date, no economic deposits of any of the above mineral deposit classes have been discovered in the central volcanic facies rocks of the Nicola Group.

FIGURE 3 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY

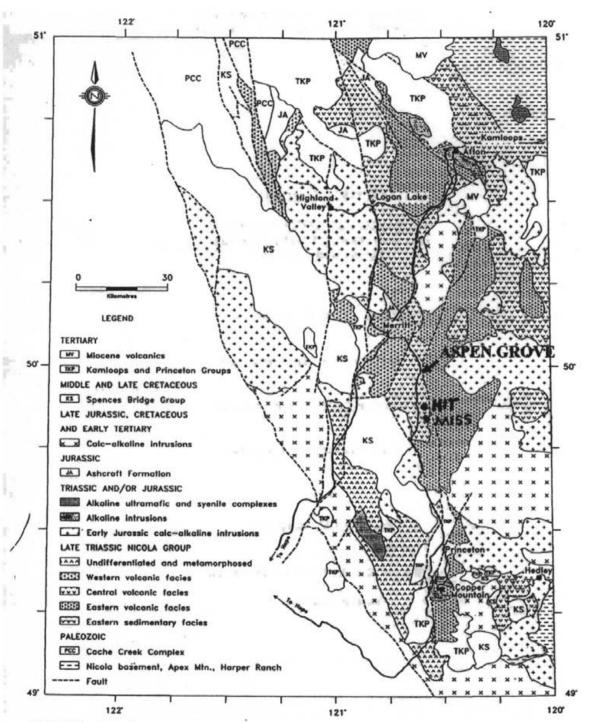


FIGURE 4. Generalized geology map of southern Quesnellia (after Monger, 1989).

Figure 3, Regional Geology From Schroeter, 1995, Page 545

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The local geology in the vicinity of the Property is shown in Figure 4 (Preto, 1979).

The local area east of Missezula Mountain and west of Summers Creek is comprised of north to northwest striking generally east dipping intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanics and contemporaneous sediments including limestone and argillites of the Upper Triassic-early Jurassic central volcanic facies of the Nicola Group. These rock units have been structurally compressed by west directed thrusting accompanied and followed by both dextral and sinistral transpressive shearing from the mid Jurassic to mid Tertiary.

Regional and subregional north trending faults occur in the Summers Creek canyon and along the Merritt-Princeton Highway near Allison Lake. Preto has interpreted areas of north northeast shearing extending from the AXE prospect (Figure 4) south of the MISS prospect, north through the MISS and HIT prospects and on to the RUM and SADIM prospects north of the HIT Property. This shear was named the Missezula Mountain Fault by Debicki, (1985).

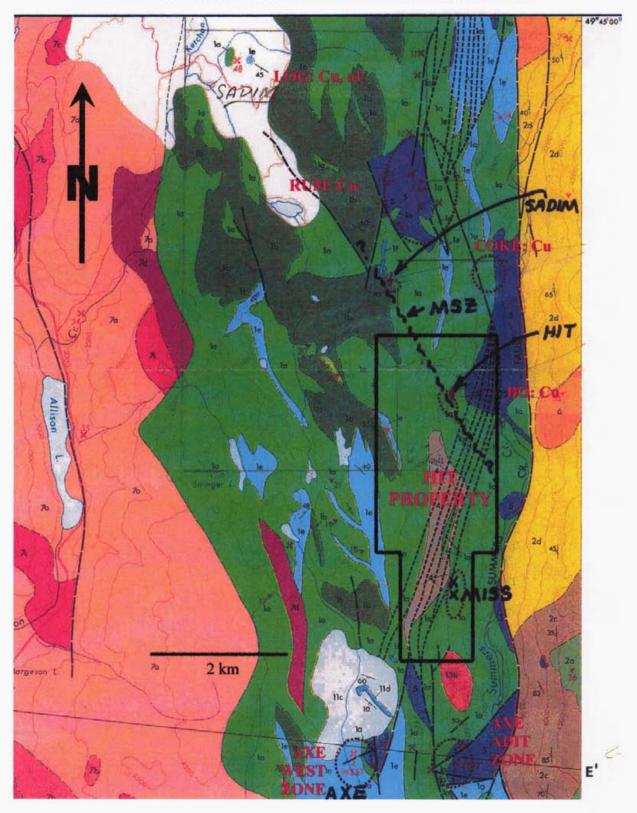
Also present are north-northwest directed east dipping shears and thrusts that appear to link the north-northeast trending shears. One such shear is spatially associated with the HIT and SADIM prospects termed by the writer as the Missezula Shear zone (the "MSZ"). It is unknown if the MSZ is a second order splay off the regional Summers Creek fault or a part of the Missezula Mountain Fault zone.

The SADIM, HIT and other nearby epigenetic gold occurrences are located within a northnorthwest striking steeply east dipping package of usually sheared andesitic fragmental volcanics, argillites and carbonates.

The MISS prospect 3.5 kilometers south of the HIT prospect appears to be associated with northeast trending shears at the east margin of a large highly altered zone within the Missezula Mountain fault (Debicki, 1985). The HIT, MISS and SADIM prospects are all spatially associated with intermediate, often copper bearing intrusive bodies approximately 500 to 1000 meters east of the gold zones in each prospect.

Glacial overburden is extensive and locally exceeds 10 meters. North facing rock slopes have the thinnest cover and bedrock outcrops are common.

FIGURE 4 - LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERAL PROSPECTS



From Preto, 1979. Fig 1 Scale 1:50,000

BEDDED TO MASSIVE, GREY, FOSSIL-

IFEROUS RESPOND LIMESTONE AND RE-

LATED CALCAREOUS SEDIMENTARY

WELL-REDDED SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE

AND ARGILLITE: MINOR GRITSTONE AND

PERSON CONGLOMERATE

ROCKS

Figure 1 GEOLOGY OF THE NICOLA GROUP BETWEEN MERRITT AND PRINCETON

V. A. PRETO 1972 - 1975

LEGEND TOCENE AND RECENT POST LOWER CRETACEOUS LOWER JURASSIC OR LATER ANDESITIC TO DACITIC BRECCIA AND 36 TUFF VALLEY BASALT ALLISON CREEK STOCKS: MOSTLY PINK TO GREY PENNASK BATHOLITH: BIOTITE-HORNBLENDE GREY, MASSIVE TO CHERTY LIMESTONE. LEUCOGRANITE, SYENODIORITE, MONZONITE. GRANODIORITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE RED AND GREY, VESICULAR OLIVINE BA COMMONLY FOSSILIFEROUS GRANGOIDRITE, AND QUARTE DIGRITE: MINOF MARIC MICRODIORITE: INCLUDES INTENSELY UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC CALCAREOUS VOLCANIC CONGLOMERATE. SILICIFIED AND ALTERED VOLCANIC ROCKS M SANDSTONE, AND SILTETONE: MINOR MEDIUM-GRAINED GABERO AND BASALT ALLISON LAKE PLUTON TUFF AND BRECCIA LOWER CRETACEOUS LE EOCENE REDDISH TO REDDISH GREY BIOTITE-EASTERN RELT 10,11 KINGSVALE GROUP HORNBLENDE GRANITE AND QUARTZ PRINCETON GROUP MONZONITE PURPLE AND GREY, LOCALLY PLAGIOCLASE-BICH, MEDDISH BROWN BOULDER CONGLOMERATE, GRIT, SAND ANALCITE-BEARING, AUGITE PLAGIO AND MARGON FLOWS (11st), TUFFS AND GREY HORNELENDE GRANDDIORITE STONE, AND SILTSTONE CLASE TRACHYANDESITE AND TRACHY-BRECCIAS (11abe) OF ANDESITIC TO BASALT PORPHYRY FLOWS AND MINOR BASALTIC COMPOSITION GREY TO DARK GREY HORNSLENDE REDDISH BASALTIC ANDIOR ANDESITIC FLOW BRECCIA FLOWE AND FLOW BRECCIA, LAHARIC DIDRITE, GASERO, AND QUARTE DIORITE PLAGIOCLASE AND AUGITE-PLAGIOCLASE REDDISH TO GREENISH GREY CRYSTAL. BRECCIA ANDESITE AND BASALT PORPHYRY SILLS METAVOLCANIC ROCKS WITHIN OR NEAR LITHIC, AND LAPILLI TUFF AND/OR FLOWS THE PLUTON OCENE VOLCANIC SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE, REDDISH VOLCANIC CONGLOMERATE MINOR TUFF COLDWATER BEDS GRIT, SANDSTONE, AND SHALE PINK AND GREY MONZONITE AND SYENITE. MEDIUM-GRAINED AND GENERALLY FORPHY. MASSIVE TO CRUDELY LAYERED LAHAR PODRLY CONSCLIDATED SOULDER CON GREY, LOCALLY REDDED, IMPURE LIME-RITIC, FINE-GRAINED GREY DACITE Ne GLOMERATE AND GRIT WITH PLANT RE-DEPOSITS, MINOR CONGLOMERATE STONE AND CALCAREOUS GRIT MAINE MONZONITE AND SYENITE BRECCIA CENTRAL BELT BASAL BOULDER CONGLOMERATE-RICH SANDSTONE, SHALE, AND COAL-BEARING INCLASTS OF UNITS 1 AND 7 SAN BEDS REDDISH TO GREEN AUGITE-DIORITE, QUARTE DIORITE, MONZONITE, AND FLAGIOCLASE ANDESITE AND BASALT GREY TO MAROON, PLOW-BANDED DAG-DIORITE BRECCIA; MINOR FINE-GRAINED HORN-FLOWS; OCCASIONAL ANALCITE-BEARING TITIC AND RHYOLITIC SUBARRIAL FLOWS BLENDE PORPHYRY LOWER CRETACEOUS TRACHYBASALT AND ASH FLOWS THOULDER CONGLOMERATE WITH REDDISH HEMA AUTOBRECCIATED EQUIVALENTS OF 14 GREY TO MAROON, PLAGIOCLASE-RICH LEUCOCRATIC, PYRITIC QUARTE PORPHYRY. TITIC MATRIX AND CLASTS PREDOMINANTLY DE-ANDESITIC TO DACITIC PLOWS AND LOCALLY HIGHLY SHEARED AND MYLONTIZED RIVED FROM UNIT 11 RED VOLCANIC MRECCIA AND LAHAR FLOW BRECCIA; MINOR LITHIC ANDIOR DEPOSITS, MOSTLY MASSIVE CRYSTAL TUFF BOULDER CONGLOMERATE WITH ABUNDANT LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC GRANITIC CLASTS GREEN VOLCANIC BRECCIA AND LAHAR GREY TO REDDISH GREY AND BROWN CORRELATION UNCERTAIN CA LAHARIC DEPOSITS, TUFF, AND TUFF DEPOSITS, MOSTLY MASSIVE BRECCIA ENTIRELY OR LARGELY COM-R CRETACEOUS (CENOMANIAN) SUFF-WEATHERING GREY, CALCAREOUS SILT-CRYSTAL AND LITHIC TUFF, GENERALLY POSED OF CLASTS OF UNITE 10s. 10c. STONE, SANDSTONE, AND GRIT, WITH INTER WELL BEDDED SLUMBERS CREEK STOCKS AND 7 LAYERED BUFF-WEATHERING SILTY LIMESTONE

UPPER TRIASSIC

1,2,3 NICOLA GROUP

WESTERN BELT

34 FLOWS, MINOR BRECCIA

PLAGIOCLASE ANDESITE TO DACITE

GREV SIGTITE-HORNBLENDE GRANG-

DIGRITE, PINNISH GREY BIDTITE QUARTZ

MONZONITE AND MINOR PINK GRANITE

HORNBLENDE DIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE.

AND GRANCOIDRITE

UPPER JURASSIC TO LOWER CRETACEOUS

CHERT PEBBLE AND COBBLE CONGLOMERATE:

MINOR INTERSCOOD GRIT AND SANOSTONE

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The general geology of the HIT prospect and the adjacent Sadim prospect to the north (Figure 4) is characterized north to northwest striking moderately to steeply east dipping sequence of subareal and submarine volcanics, coeval intrusives and local subaqueous sedimentary deposits including pelitic and carbonate rocks.

Further south between the HIT and south past the MISS prospect are intensely altered unit(s) that has been interpreted by most professionals as "altered diorite" (Preto, 1979), although Peto theorized that this features was a rhyolite dome complex (Peto, 1982).

Surrounding these rocks are mostly mafic to intermediate fragmental volcanics that are common in the HIT and SADIM areas. The most promising mineralization found to date at the MISS prospect occurs along the eastern contact of the altered diorite with fragmental volcanics and extending into the volcanics. The mineralization occurs as white quartz veins and stockworks within and adjacent to sheared host rocks that host various but usually minor amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite and other base metal sulphides.

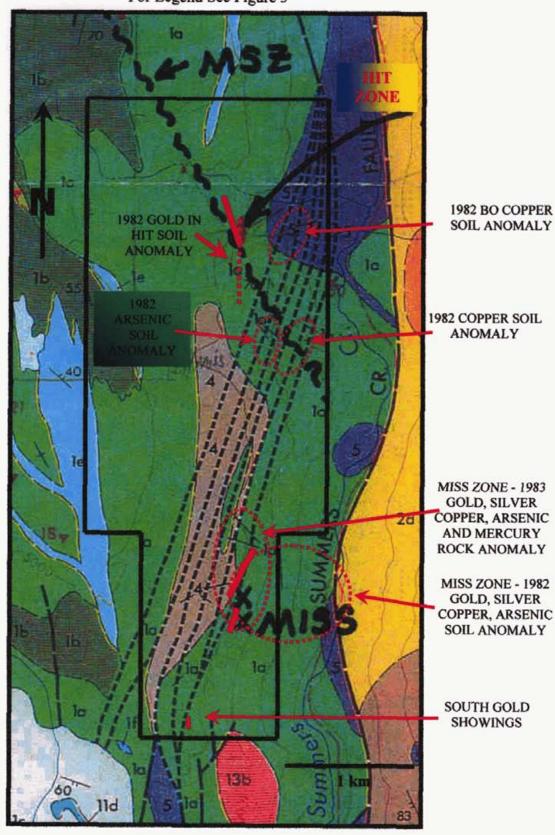
The most important structural feature within the Area of Interest is a subregional shear zone called the Missezula Shear Zone (the "MSZ") which is part of the Missezula Mountain Fault that runs through the property and beyond to the north and south (Debicki, 1985). The MSZ near the HIT prospect is spatially associated on the surface by a sequence of highly sheared limestone rocks. All of the known gold occurrences to date are found within secondary shear and dilatant structures apparently in the hanging wall (east) side of the MSZ.

Approximately 400 to 1000 meters east of the MSZ are several dioritic intrusive bodies. It is believed that the southern known exposures of these intrusive bodies are 500 meters northeast of both the SADIM, HIT and MISS prospects (Preto, 1979). Similar intrusive rocks host the nearby AXE, RUM and COKE prospects (Figure 4).

This 5 kilometer by 100 meter shear zone of carbonate rocks may infer a deep seated long lived structure in part exhibited as a fault bound basin in which subaqueous sediments were deposited. Reactivation of this structure and interference with the large brittle intrusive bodies may have provided both structural conduits and localized chemically favourable depositional environments for the formation of shear zone hosted-associated gold bearing vein deposits as seen at the SADIM, HIT and MISS prospects.

Based on the existing literature (Watson, 1991 and Ostler, 2002) the MSZ may be related to an east dipping thrust. Personal observation and study of the 3 dimensional structure of both the SADIM and the HIT prospects suggest that both were formed in a left lateral strike-slip or transpressional tectonic environment. Gold bearing shear zone associated quartz veins would be deposited in rocks of different competency than the surrounding dominantly carbonate rocks.

FIGURE 5 – SIMPLIFIED PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND COMPILATION MAP For Legend See Figure 3



MINERALIZATION

THE HIT PROSPECT

The HIT prospect can be characterized as a series of nearly north to north east striking moderately to steeply east dipping quartz sulphide veins, formed within sheared but brittle silicified and pyritized altered volcanic rocks including "rhyolite". The veins are exposed over a 340 meter north-south by 100 meter east west area (Watson, 1990). However, they are known to continue to the north under deeper overburden and can be considered open in that direction.

The veins appear to have been formed in a semi-brittle environment probably taking the form of en echelon or Riedel-like infillings with thicker higher grade zones where pre-existing cross or shear generated secondary structures intersect the main shear. At the HIT prospect the veins may form northwest striking nearly vertical to northeast dipping en-echelon sigmoid lenses indicating left lateral shear, and are truncated, displaced, form "blowouts" and/or continue a short distance along nearly west striking north dipping cross structures. The grades and widths of mineralization known to date occur at the location which could be termed a 'blow-out' (< 5 to >200 g/t Au in grabs) where the north trending shear intersects an east trending, moderately north dipping structure. The northeast dilatational opening created by this 90 degree intersection has been filled with high grade auriferous quartz vein which follows the north and east extensions of the structures. The projection of this intersection would plunge to the northeast at about a 45 degree strike and 30 to 45 degree dip and may terminate less than 20 meters below the surface or extend to much greater depths along the west striking north dipping structure.

The quartz veins contain wavy banded to laminated fracture fillings and erratically disseminated pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Reportedly the best gold grades were returned in rocks containing galena (Watson, 1992). The following trenching results are summarized from Watson, 1992, Figure 11:

TABLE 2 - HIT PROSPECT; 1990 TRENCHING HIGHLIGHTS
Refer to Figure 8

	HIT ZONE TR	ENCHING F	RESULTS	
TRENCH	NORTHING (METRES)	GOLD (g/t)	SILVER (g/t)	(METRES)
4	525	0.362	53.9	0.1
4	530	0.112	13.2	0,35
1	570	14.3	106.5	0.35
1	575	3.132	30.9	2
7	610	9.77	122.2	2.15
8	645	24.6	212	2
9	670	6.44	47.3	0.65
10	700	1.64	8.6	0.3
11	725	3.59	24.3	0.7
12	745	2.91	16.3	0.3
13	770	0.583	4.95	4
14	800	4.1	30.3	0.2

The above table summarizes only the highest intervals. The published 12.5 g/t gold over 110 meters is actually a composite of 4 crosscutting trench samples from this zone. It has been assumed that the vein is continuous along strike and grade between these trenches, which in some cases are up to 35 meters apart. It is also assumed that the sampling was representative and the writer has no reason to believe otherwise. The high grade values are also usually within wider lower grade zones. The northern trenches exposed vein patterns consisting of three or more subparallel nearly northwest striking zones contained within the generally north-northwest striking shear, suggesting that an en-echelon vein pattern may be present.

THE MISS PROSPECT

The MISS soil anomaly is defined as a 350 by 100 meter gold, silver, cooper, lead, zinc, arsenic and mercury soil and rock sample anomaly. The southern end of this soil and rock anomaly that is now known as the MISS prospect was drilled in 1988.

The MISS prospect lies at the western side of the MIS soil anomaly as a 450 meter long by at least 50 meter wide set of north-northeast striking steeply dipping (east, vertical and west) auriferous quartz-sulphide veins and stockwork zones associated with at least one northeast striking steeply dipping structure along the west edge of the Summers Creek Canyon. The veins are hosted by weakly altered andesites and andesitic pyroclastics (Groeneweg, 1888), near the eastern contact with a strongly quartz-sericite-clay altered diorite and volcanic zone. The zone hosts at least one, and usually several subparallel veins and stockwork areas. The grades returned to date range from <10 ppb to 785 ppb gold and < 0.5 ppm to 26.1 g/t silver. The best values were obtained over 2 meters in Trench 91-23 and over 1.22 meters (drill width) in hole 72412 at a depth of 49.07 to 50.49 meters. Hole 72412 was collared approximately 75 meters north northwest of the mineralized intersection in trench 23.

A second or continuation from the higher zone from 57.39 to 59.74 meters returned values from trace to 482 ppb gold and averaged 5.1 g/t silver over a drill width of 2.35 meters. The mineralization in the drill holes and trenches are not the same if a common north northeast vein strike is assumed, or the zone has been displaced left laterally by a northwest trending fault (Figure 6). The zone can be considered only partially tested across its entire width. Previous trenching and drilling may have only tested the west portions of the zone. The structural similarities with the HIT prospect are unknown. The known gold grades are lower, with only two drill hole partially intersected the zone. The other three drill holes were located too far to the west, testing an interpreted barren felsic dyke cored acid-sulphate zone thought to represent the upper levels of a possible porphyry copper hydrothermal system (Groeneweg, 1987).

TABLE 3 – MISS PROSPECT; 1991 TRENCHING HIGHLIGHTS

Trench 91-23	(0.42 g/t Au, 26 g/t Ag)/2.0 m.,	(0.2 g/t Au, 10.1 g/t Ag)/2.0 m.
Trench 91-24A	1.46 g/t Au, 30.7 g/t Ag)/0.35 m	
Trench 91-25A	0.43 g/t Au, 17.6 g/t Ag)/1.6 m.	
Trench 91-25B	1.66 g/t Au, 19.7 g/t Ag)/0.3 m.,	1.56 g/t Au, 19 g/t Ag)/0.25 m.

To date, no drilling on the Property has been carried out by Avanti Mining Inc.. In 1987 Canico drilled the MISS showing. The drilling summary in Table 2 is from Groeneweg, 1988). Gold results are depicted in Figure 7.

TABLE 4 – MISS PROJECT 1987 DIAMOND DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

DDD /2411 (8	bearing 090 un) -00)	
15.94-18.0 m.	165 ppb Au,	5.7 g/t Ag,	weakly anomalous Cu, Zn, Pb As
63-65 m.	137 ppb Au,	7.6 g/t Ag, 0.49% Zn	anomalous Cu, Pb
65-67 m.	118 ppb Au,		weakly anomalous Cu, Ag, Pb, As
87.17-89.46 m	. 124 ppb Au,	3.6 g/t Ag, 0.35 Zn	weakly anomalous Cu, Pb
93.57-94.49 m	. 260 ppb Au,		anomalous Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As
113,69-115.2m	ı. 111ppb Au,	9.7 g/t Ag,	anomalous Cu. Pb, Zn. As
DDH 72412 (1	bearing 270, di	p -60)	
49.07-50.49 m	. 785 ppb Au,	14.9 g/t Ag,	anomalous Cu. Pb, Zn. As
50.49-52.42 m	. 185 ppb Au,		weakly anomalous Cu, Ag, Pb, As
56.39-57.39 m	. 165 ppb Au,		anomalous Cu, Ag, Pb, As
57.39-58.39 m	. 425 ppb Au.,	4.7 g/t Ag,	anomalous Cu, Pb, As
58.39-59.74 m	. 525 ppb Au,	5.4 g/t Ag, 0.7% Zn 931 ppm	Pb, wk. an. Cu, 101 pm As.
59.74-61.42 m	. 285 ppb Au,		anomalous Cu, Ag, Pb, As
200.65-202.50	m, 1.4% (Cu	_

In reading the drill logs the writer noted that many of the mineralized areas which were associated or contained within structures had variable recoveries ranging from excellent to poor. It is unknown if recovery losses would have affected grade.

Other Showings.

DDH 72411 (bearing 000 din -60)

The BO showing (Peto, 1982) was defined by a copper in soil anomaly mid way down the west side of the Summers Creek Canyon and 500 meters due east of the HIT prospect. The showing is located on the HIT 1 claim (Tenure no. 514826) near the east boundary of the claim (Figure 5). In addition, several small weakly auriferous quartz veins were discovered in 1991 south of the MISS prospect (Figure 5).

Several hundred meters south-southeast of the HIT Prospect, in the upper portions of the Summers Creek canyon is a weak 200 by 50 meter "arsenic anomaly" adjacent to and uphill (west) of a weak 300 by 100 meter "copper anomaly".

2007 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Avanti Mining Inc., contracted Peter Walcott and Associates Ltd. to complete a property wide grid establishment induced polarization and soil sampling program. This program was completed during late November and early December 2007.

Grid establishment. A property length grid was established with a NS baseline approximately at the same location as the past grid and located at UTM Z10 678000E (8000E on property plans). The grid "began at 4500N along the south property boundary of the HIT 2 claim and "ended" at 9000N along the north property boundary of the HIT 1 claim. Line spacing on the southerly HIT 2 claim was 400 meters and on the northerly HIT 1 claim varied from 200 to 500 meters. See accompanying plan maps in Walcott's report appended to this report. The 200 meter lines were centered on the HIT prospect. A pole dipole array was used on all lines with readings taken from N1 to N7. Station spacing varied from 12.5 meters on line 8400 just north of the HIT prospect to 25 meters for lines north and south of the HIT prospect to 50 meters on lines on the HIT 2 claim.

Concurrent with the grid establishment soil samples were taken at every 50 meters on the following grid lines and stations. The sampling was exclusively carried out on the HIT 2 claim.

L4500N 7500E-8050E L4900N 7500E-8150E L5300N 7500E-8050E L5700N 7500E-8050E, 8150-8400 (8100E no sample) L6100N 7650E-8300E L6500N 7700E-8500E for a total of 88 samples.

EXPLORATION RESULTS

IP survey.

Please refer to the report and attached plans and pseudo sections by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited appended to this report for background information and clarification.

The MISS showings occur at the north end of a 1000 meter long moderate chargeability hi and resistivity low that Walcott considers a good exploration target. Although not seemingly connected it is only 500 or so meters north of the AXE north IP anomaly. The MISS zone may be part of a peripheral base and precious metal halo surrounding a porphyry system that is at least partially expressed by the open ended IP anomaly south (and east?) of the zone. This area has little or no recorded exploration history, although it is unlikely that the area has not been prospected several times. Being on the steep east slope of the west side of the Summers Creek valley the area may be draped by unaltered or unmineralized cover rocks from the west and north. The anomaly continues due north in a reduced form from the MISS showings as a 100 meter wide by 800 meter long feature. This MISS area and the north IP anomaly occur immediately west of and may be an expression of the causative source of the strong soil anomalies and mineralized rock float located there. This area is also underlain by a small magnetic high.

A second less extensive but strong chargeability and resistivity high occurs 450 meters west at 5400 N with the intervening ground the intense quartz sericite altered zone seen on surface and explored by Canico. This anomaly also is coincident with a topographic high. This response may be due to disseminated magnetite within relatively unaltered but probably hornfelsed volcanics mafic volcanic rocks known to underlie the area.

The summit of Missezula Mtn. along the west central part of the property is underlain by a large chargeability and resistivity high which is coincident with the edges of a ground magnetic high from earlier surveys. This response may be generated by disseminated magnetite and possibly pyrrhotite in the mapped relatively unaltered but probably hornfelsed mafic volcanics located here.

The HIT prospect is centered on a cross cutting zone of east-west and north-south trending weak to moderate IP chargeability anomalies and more distinctive resistivity lows. The low that underlies the HIT strikes north northwesterly to the North HIT and is on strike with the Sadim deposit a further two kilometers north. Another weak resistivity low occurs 300 meters west. A series of chargeability and resistivity anomalies 300 to 500 meters east of the HIT is probably related to an intrusive plug mapped in that area and is spatially associated with the BO copper occurrence.

A very pronounced NW trending IP feature crosses the HIT 1 claim south of the HIT mineralized area. This coincides with a large NW striking fault inferred by topography and in road cuts about 1 km south of the HIT. The feature may be explained by the rocks north of the structure being down dropped and possibly displaced to the southeast.

Soil Geochemistry

The 2007 soil sampling program produced sporadic, usually coincident but wide spaced and isolated moderate to weak copper, zinc, lead, manganese, arsenic, antimony, and very weak gold anomalies. These anomalies have similar signatures to the base-precious metal quartz carbonate veins found in trenches near where most if not all of the soil anomalies are located. Please refer to the gold-silver, copper-zinc, arsenic-antimony and lead-manganese plots appended to this report.

A possible narrow linear 1600 meter long north trending multielement anomaly occurs some 700 to 800 meters west of the MISS showings that extends from south of L4500N – 7700 E at the south end of the HIT 2 claims to 6100 N – 7700E. This anomaly lies west of the quartz sericite alteration zone and due north of the West Zone of the AXE property. Due to the 400 meter line spacing continuity of the anomaly is uncertain however AR10962 soil results show a weak linear arsenic anomaly at 500 W with spatially associated copper (to the NW) and gold (to the south). This area lies over and in between 5700N and 6100N on the new grid

The other multielement anomaly lies directly over the south portion of the MISS Zone trenches. The sampling to the north did not extend to historic soil and rock anomalies north of the MISS, and no sampling was completed

CONCLUSIONS

The IP survey outlined the presence of three chargeability zones, all of which are open. These are south of the Miss showing with weaker extension to the north, a strong chargeability and resistivity high on the west side of the property at Missezula mountain and a weak anomaly extending from the HIT showing north to the HIT North showing and possibly beyond to the Sadim prospect. Also a moderate anomaly occurs off the west side of the southern part of the property.

The soil survey extended to the south and overlapped to some degree earlier surveys. This survey confirmed the location of previously exposed apparently vein related base and precious metal mineralization and also partially outlined a possible north trending zone along the western claim boundary of the HIT 2 (south) claim. One line crossed over the MISS showing confirming the mineralization there was expressed in soils.

TABLE 5 - 2	2007 HIT EXPENSE SUMMARY "GST not included	
MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION II	PAND SOIL CREW	\$ 4,500.00
GRID CREATION AND SOIL SAMPLING	45 MANDAYS AND 22 VEHICLE DAYS @ \$770.5 PER DAY	\$ 16,950.00
IP SURVEY	16 DAYS @ \$3100 PER DAY	\$ 49,600.00
WEATHER STANDBY		\$ 4,600.00
MOTEL		\$ 7,513.00
FOOD AND FIELD EXPENSES		\$ 6,607.16
SUBTOTAL	•	\$ 89,770.16
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES 88 SOIL SAN	IPLES ECOTECH LABORATORIES LTD.	\$ 2,640.00
CAZADOR RESOURCES LTD. MANAGAN	MENT FEE	\$ 9,511.54
REPORT		\$ 6,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSES FOR ASSESSMENT (REDIT	\$ 107,921.70

RECOMENDATIONS

Exploration on the Property is recommended and an \$800,000 program is proposed. The focuses of this program would be to test for porphyry copper-gold and vein gold-silver mineralization indicated by the geophysical anomalies outlined by the 2007 and earlier programs. Priority is to extend along strike and to depth the near surface gold mineralization north northwest of the HIT Prospect, determine the economic importance of the IP anomaly south and north of the MISS, and to determine the economic significance of the west soil anomaly.

Walcott recommends the following geophysical work.

The geophysical lines should be extended in the southern portion on the property to the eastern property boundary, and possible infill lines if warranted in the area of the Miss showing. The survey area in the north in the area of the Hit showing should be extended to close off the anomaly with possible infill lines to allow for the 3D inversion of the data. Prior to any further geophysical work a compilation of the existing data, should be extensively reviewed.

The following geological work is proposed,

Geological Mapping

Geological mapping at a 1:2,500 scale of the Property and the surrounding area should be undertaken in new logged areas and all exposures re-examined. All new trenches would have to be mapped and sampled.

HIT AREA:

The recommended work on the HIT prospect is:

- Infill IP geophysics between the HIT and the north property boundary with lines 100 meters apart and a 12.5 meter pole dipole spacing to a depth of at least N9.
- Trenching, reverse circulation and diamond drilling to improve definition, and to confirm
 the down depth continuity of the high grade gold quartz veins and shears of the HIT
 prospect area;
- testing of the entire width of the HIT shear zone with at one or more long cross trenches

HIT ZONE

IP surveying. The HIT mineralized zone is characterized by a moderate IP and resisistity anomaly that is strengthening to the north where deep overburden obscures any possibly mineralization. Recommended is a survey between lines 8200N and 9000N at 100 meter spacing and 12.5 meter pole dipole array with 12.5 meter spacing to a depth of at least N9 (about 100 meters).

Trenching

A backhoe trenching program is recommended to entirely expose and verify the vein structures comprising the HIT zone. The exposed veins would be photographed, mapped and sampled. A dump truck is recommended to allow for removal and stockpiling of the surface material (soil-waste-mineralized rock) to avoid the problems with excessive mud in the trenches experienced during previous trenching. Nearby logged clearings would be suitable for this purpose. An attempt should be made to expose the bedrock and mineralization west of the HIT prospect to at least the sheared limestone horizon. Trenching should also be attempted north of the HIT prospect between it and the North HIT showings.

Drilling

Reverse circulation drilling. Due to past difficulties in core recovery of the 1990 drill program a reverse circulation drilling program is proposed. The trench sampling to date indicates that the footwall of the shear zone often contains lower grade gold mineralization, possibly as sheared gold bearing vein fragments. Low to moderate grade tonnage potential exists here and exploring this structure by drill testing through the entire shear zone may lead to bonanza veins where the shear has truncated or offset the main north-north west trending veins. Drilling would be initially designed to test the mineralized structures at the most favourable known angles and spacing to verify and extend the mineralized zones at depth. Based on current knowledge, drilling in deeper overburdened covered areas to the north, south and east of the HIT zone is recommended to trace the mineralized structures horizontally and vertically. Drilling on the HIT zone should begin at

approximately 20 meter spacing. The initial series of drill holes should be directed southwest at 45 degrees. A second series of drill holes from the same drill sites should be directed southwest at dips of between 60 and 75 degrees. The first holes should be targeted at the down plunge trend of the vein system as determined from detailed mapping of the best known surface mineralization located in the planned trenching program.

There is good evidence that high grade mineralization (confirmed by the 2007 IP program) continues to the north into deeply overburdened covered areas. Drill testing may the only cost effective exploration tool in these areas.

Drill testing the carbonate shear hosted weakly gold-silver bearing galena bearing carbonate veins occurring about 100 meters south west of the HIT zone is also recommended. Additional drill holes could be used to test the known gold bearing mineralization at depth. The carbonate unit may be a favourable chemical trap to gold mineralization and some testing for this possibility should be performed.

Diamond Drilling

If the RC results provide sufficient encouragement, a complementary diamond drill program would be recommended. The program would twin earlier RC holes with good mineralized intercepts to obtain additional geological knowledge and try to repeat the grade of gold mineralization from the RC program. The recommended core size is HQ with equipment capable of reducing to NQ sized core if ground conditions deteriorate. Drill sludge samples should be taken for all drilling at 5 ft (1.5 m) intervals. However if and when a resource determination is made diamond drilling results may not provide sufficient accuracy to determine grade.

Additional exploration programs on the HIT prospect will be contingent on the results of the above recommended program.

MISS AREA

The recommended work on the MISS prospect is:

- Infill IP geophysics south and north of the MISS showings with lines 100 meters apart and a 12.5 or 25 meter pole dipole spacing to a depth of at least N9.
- Infill geochemical soil sampling on the IP lines south of the MISS showing.
- Infill the West Miss soil anomaly between 4500N and 5700N with lines spaced 100 meters apart.

- Trenching, reverse circulation and diamond drilling to test for porphyry copper-gold mineralization the IP anomaly south of the MISS showing;
- Trenching, reverse circulation and diamond drilling to improve definition, and to confirm
 the down depth continuity of the mineralized quartz carbonate veins and shears of the MISS
 prospect area north and east of the areas tested by past programs;
- Drill test the best soil-trench anomaly along the West Miss zone.
- geological mapping to expand the geological knowledge of the area.

MISS ZONE

IP surveying. The MISS mineralized zone is characterized by a moderate IP and resistivity anomaly that is strengthening to the south. Recommended is a survey between lines 4500N and 5700N at 100 meter spacing and 25 meter spaced pole dipole array to a depth of at least N9 (about 200 meters).

Trenching

A backhoe trenching program is recommended to expose and verify the causative source of any soil and float mineralization not already explained by past program and by any new targets generated by the recommended surface work in this report. All exposed trenched should be photographed, mapped and sampled. If required a dump truck is recommended to allow for removal and stockpiling of the surface material (soil-waste-mineralized rock) to avoid the problems with excessive side cast. Nearby logged clearings would be suitable for this purpose. An attempt should be made to expose the bedrock and test for mineralization along the west MISS zone.

Drilling

Reverse circulation drilling. Due to past difficulties in core recovery of the 1987 drill program a reverse circulation drilling program is proposed. Based on current knowledge, drilling in deeper overburdened covered areas to the north, and east of the MISS zone is recommended to locate the causative source of the surface mineralization. Drilling on the MISS zone should begin at approximately 50 meter spacing. The initial series of drill holes should be directed east at 45 degrees.

At least two holes should test the core of the IP anomaly some 200 and 400 meters south of the MISS zone to determine its porphyry copper-gold and peripheral precious metal vein potential.

At least one hole should test the best target defined by the West MISS geochemical anomaly.

Diamond Drilling

If the RC results provide sufficient encouragement a complementary diamond drill program would be recommended. The program would twin earlier RC holes with good mineralized intercepts to obtain additional geological knowledge and try to repeat the grade of mineralization from the RC program. The recommended core size is HQ with equipment capable of reducing to NQ sized core program. The recommended core size is HQ with equipment capable of reducing to NQ sized core if ground conditions deteriorate. Drill sludge samples should be taken for all drilling at 5 ft (1.5 m) intervals.

Additional exploration programs on the MISS prospect will be contingent on the results of the above recommended program.

TABLE 6 - RECOMMENDE EXPENSE ITEM Phase 1	ED EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES CHARGE DETAILS	ı	COST
Prospecting Hit and Miss areas	10 days at \$500 per day	\$	5,000
Geological mapping	10 days at \$900 per day	\$	9,000
rock samples	50 samples at \$35 per sample	\$	1,750
soil sampling West Miss	200 @ \$25 per sample	\$	5,000
soil sampling South Miss	100 @ \$25 per sample	\$	2,500
sample technician	5 days @ 400 per day	Š	2,000
Vehicle (4x4 pickup)	16 days at \$80 per day	\$	800
Phase 2 surface mechanical exploration	To days at 400 per day	Ψ	000
Excavator trenching HIT and MISS zones	150 hours at \$150 per hour	\$	22,500
Dump truck	50 hours at \$75 per hour		3,750
geological supervision	15 days @ 900 per day		13,500
sampler	25 days at \$400 per day	\$	-
truck	25 days @ \$80 per day	\$	2,000
Phase 3 - HIT zone drilling	20 days (g. 400 pc. day	•	2,000
percussion drilling	2000 meters @ \$100 per meter	\$	200,000
drilling	1000 meters @ \$200 per meter		200,000
geological supervision	30 days at \$900 per day	-	27,000
core sampler	30 days @ \$400 per day		12,000
percussion & core samples	400 samples @ \$35 per sample		14,000
Phase 4 - MISS zone drilling	Too samples @ 400 per sample	•	17,000
percussion drilling	5 holes 1000 M @100 per meter	•	100,000
diamond drilling	2 holes 400 meters @ 200 per meter		80,000
geological supervision	15 days at \$900 per day	\$	13,500
core sampler	15 days @ \$400 per day	\$	6,000
percussion & core samples	150 samples @ \$35 per sample	\$	-
truck	20 days @ \$80 per day	\$	
Report	20 days to too per day		25,000
Contingency 5%		\$	-
Total budget			800,258

Daily rate for personel includes \$150 per day for food and accomodation

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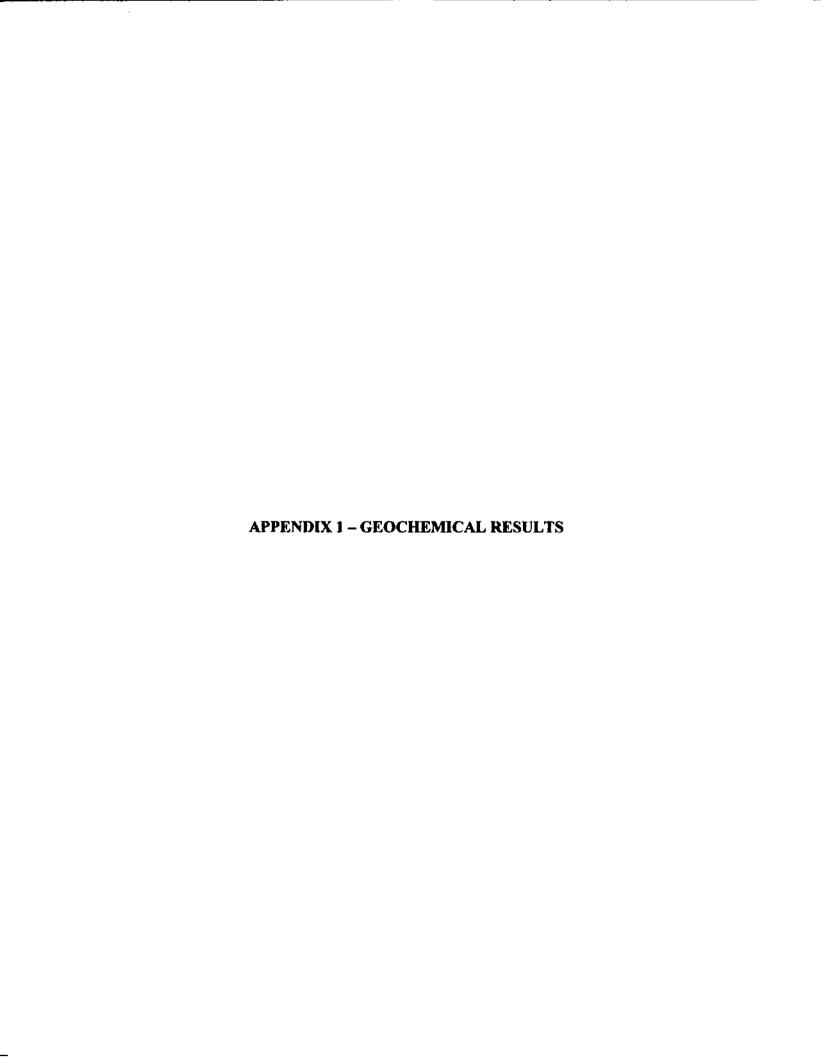
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- Watson I.M. 1992: Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drill Report on the HIT and MISS Property, 27 pages, plus attachments. MEM Assessment Report #22084.

CERTIFICATE:

- I, Joseph Eugene Leopoid (Leo) Lindinger, do hereby certify that:
- 1 I am a consulting geologist currently residing at 680 Dairy Road Kamloops, B.C. V2B-8N5.
- I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo, Ontario with a Bachelor of Sciences (BSc) in Honours Earth Sciences, (1980).
- 3 I have worked continuously in mineral exploration and mine geology in Canada, the United States and Mexico on a full-time basis since 1980.
- I am Registered Professional Geoscientist (#19155) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia since 1992.
- I certify that by reason of my education, professional affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be an independent qualified person.
- 6 I am responsible for the preparation of the report entitled Geophysical and Geochemical Assessment Report On The Hit And Miss Gold Prospects, including the conclusions reached and the recommendations made.
- 1 have had prior involvement with the property in 2003 as geological consultant representing Cassidy Gold Corp. during which time I had completed a thorough examination of, and in 2006 as a geological consultant for Amaryllis Ventures Inc. during which I had reviewed all of the available exploration data on the property.
- I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to this report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.
- 9 I am independent of the Issuer.

Dated this Monday, March 17, 2968

Signature of J.E.L. Lindinger, P.Geo



11-Feb-08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. 10041 Dalias Drive KAMLGOPS, B.C. V2C 6T4 ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2007-2047R Rovised Cazador Resources 208-478 Bemard Ave Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 6N7

Phone: 250-573-5700 Fax : 250-573-4557 No. of samples received: 68 Sample Type: Soil Project: Hit Property

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

							Ba													Me																		
	Tage												ppm							ppm																		
	L4500N 7500E		11.75	12 2.0	F. F.								19.1												9.20													69.3
	L4500N 7550E			12 22			138.0						40.9					4.0				0.032					0.26				<0.02							72.8
	L4500N 7600E			10 2.0			129.0					14.0			6.1												0.30				<0.02							74.7
	L4500N 7650E L4500N 7700E			10 1.8 36 6.6			88.5 44.5		0.31			7.0		2.32				6.5		>10000		0.036					21.16				<0.02 0.50							76.8
	L4500N 7750E	<1	0	16 1.0	17	3.1	93.0	0.20	0.31	0.15	5.1	4.6	11.0	2.66	7.2	15	0.06	45	0.79	1159	1.08	0.031	23	481	14,09	0.14	0.30	41	0.5	19.5	0.06	0.7	0.002	0.04	0.1	34	40.1	106.9
	L4500N 7800E		0.	24 1.7	72								23.9					3.0							7.89												<0.1	116.4
1	L4500N 7850E	2	0	40 1.8	18		132.0						23.8					3.0							8.59						0.02							
	L4500N 7900E			52 21			104.5						27.7					45				0.037					0.16				0.02							
0	L4500N 7950E	<1	0.	08 1.7	0	3.5	98.5	0.08	0.37				32.1					25				0.037									0.02							
	L4500N 8000E												249.6			35	0.08	3.0	1.33			0.039					0.34				0.04							
	L4500N 8050E			16 23									51.1			20	0.18	4.5	1.38	1193	1.27	0.033	18.6	460	7.89	0.20	0.30	8.1	0.7	33.0	0.04	8.0	0.108	0.14	0.3	120	<0.1	83.4
	L4900N 7500E			20 1.8									20.1					3.5		915	0.59	0.037	9.0	1171														
	L4900N 7550E			18 2.0			123.0						52.4					16.5			1.08	0.028	14.2	535							<0.02						<0.1	
,	L4900N 7600E	1	0.	12 2.8	12	6.8	170.5	0.12	0.37	0.33	13.3	24.0	36.8	3.85	7.2	40	0.08	5.0 (0.95	1423	0.81	0.035	12.9	554	8.14	0.18	0.26	6.3	0.7	25.0	0.02	0.7	0.052	0.06	0.3	84	<0.1	105.
	L4900N 7850E			18 3.7									95.4					8.0									0.44				0.04							
	L4900N 7700E			16 2.7									14.6					4.5 (0.02							
	L4900N 7750E			20 2.2									30.4					5.0		1518											0.02							
	L4900N 7800E			16 2.1			114.0						33,1					4.5 (0.036									0.02						<0.1	
	L4900N 7860E	2	0.	14 2.1	8	4.4	125.5	0.08	0.34	0.35	10.8	17.5	27.4	3.19	6.6	40	0.08	4.0 (0.57	1219	1.35	0.033	11.0	1396	8.29	0.16	0.16	4.6	0.6	21.5	0.02	0.7	0.062	0.04	0.3	80	<0.1	80.
	L4900N 7900E	2	0.	14 2.3	5	4.7	142.5	0.10	0.35	0.38	11.4	22.5	40.9	3.41	7.1	35	0.08	50 0	2.61	1147	0.62	0.034	14.0	1234	9.32	0.18	0.18	4.8	0.7	22.0	0.04	0.8	0.047	0.04	0.3	80	<0.1	96.
1	L4900N 7950E	1	0.	2 2.7	0	5.2	122.0	0.12	0.29	0.28	11.7	20.5	40.1	3.50	7.5	35	0.07	5.0 0	99.0	708	0.82	0.037	12.1	1471	9.08	0.18	0.18	5.6	0.7	19.5	0.02	1.0	0.049	0.04	0.4	82	<0.1	106
	L4900N 8000E	5	0.	50 2.7	8	7.0	85.5	0.10	0.58	0.18	17.9	22.5	88.7	5.01	7.3	50	0.08	5.5 0	0.97	944	3.97	0.040	18.2	1352	9.58	0.22	0.36	8.4	1.0	27.5	0.10	1.0	0.042	0.04	0.3	92	<0.1	73.
	L4900N 8050E	2	0.	0 22	10	5.4	78.0	0.12	0.43	0.16	15.5	12.5	41.0	3.47	6.4	20	0.07	25 0	0.74	632	2.21	0.041	10.0	1161	6.95	0.18	0.12	3.3	0.4	24.0	0.04	0.7	0.079	0.04	0.2	80	<0.1	87.
1	L4900N 8100E	<1	0.1	8 1.4	7	2.4	107.5	0.08	0.36	0.22	7.2	15.5	15.7	2.66	4.9	15	0.07	2.5 (0.45	622	0.82	0.034	8.3	421	5.90	0.14	0.14	3.5	0.3	23.0	<0.02	0.6	0.067	0.04	0.2	68	<0.1	62.
	L4900N 8150E	100		4 2.0			118.5						60.9					6.5 (0.036					0.24				0.04						<0.1	
	L5300N 7500E			0 2.1									21.6					3.0				0.036									<0.02							
	L5300N 7560E			6 1.9									23.4					3.0 0				0.030					0.24				<0.02						<0.1	
	L5300N 7600E												40.4					6.0 (0.024			9.76						0.02						<0.1	1999
	L5300N 7850E	<1	0.3	2 2.0	3	8.2	155.5	0.06	0.44	0.19	11.0	16.0	20.6	3.57	6.6	20	0.07	3.5 0	99.0	810	0.65	0.032	10.8	962	7.32	0.10	0.30	4.4	0.5	30.0	<0.02	0.6	0.053	0.04	0.3	78	<0.1	81.
	L5300N 7700E			4 3.1																3652											0.02							
	L5300N 7750E			8 2.6																1200																		
	L5300N 7800E			4 2.4									44.5					2.0							8.62						< 0.02							
	.5300N 7850E			8 1.6						0.60			18.8					2.5 0		1162											0.02							
	.5300N 7900E	2	0.1	0 2.6	4	7.0	107.5	0.08	0.50	1.21	13.2	26.6	49.6	3.98	6.8	15	0.08	6.0 1	1.16	1037	0.73	0.036	15.8	1026	7.25	0.16	0.24	7.8	0.9	30.5	0.04	0.9	0.065	0.04	0.4	96	<0.1	147

		Au	Arr				81	•	~	-		ICP CE									72.5										Caza	dor Re	HOUR	ces			
Et a.	Tag #			%	ppm	000	ppm	2	CG	Co	Cr	Cu	F .			K			Mn		No		P					80		A CONTRACTOR	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	22	San Carlo	U	THE PARTY OF	w	
	L5300N 7950E	4	0.10	1.71	3.2	105.0	0.06	3.34	0.50	77	15.6		2.30			0.09			ppm							opm	ppm	ppm	open.	ppm	ppm	-	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
37	L5300N 8000E		0.08	1.51		84.0					12.5		2.03	3.7		0.08				0.07	0.029	0.0	696		0.16												84.7
38	L5300N 8050E	-	0.12			86.5		0.24	0.20	7.6	13.0		2.39			0.07					0.029		880		0.10							0.040				40.1	58.5 61.3
39	L5700N 7500E		0.08			126.0		1.21	0.12	8.8	11.5	29.5	2.43			0.08					0.032		1231														62.4
40	L5700N 7550E	<1	0.08	1.19	2.4	119.0	0.06	0.20	0.13	5.2	8.0	10.8	2.07	5.0		0.04			489		0.031		751									0.040				<0.1	
	L5700N 7600E		0.06		14.4	130.0	0.06 0	1.26	0.14	10.4	13.5	32.2	2.75	68	25	0.08	40	041	854	0.45	0.032		734		0.04	***		**				0.063			-	40.1	
	L5700N 7650E	100	0.12		8.4	171.5	0.08 0	119	0.16	9.5	13.5		2.61	5.6		0.04					0.024		538		<0.02							0.043				40.1	-
	L5700M 7700E		0.16			157.0	-					24.5	2.65	5.2		0.04					0.022		584		<0.02							0.041				40.1	-
	L5700N 7750E	100	0.02			66.0						5.4	2.44	3.9		0.04					0.015		19									0.006					
40	L5700N 7800E	<1	0.14	0.89	3.4	91.0	0.06 0	1.13	0.22	6.9	10.5	20.9	2.28	5.0	25	0.04	3.0	0.28			0.020		412		<0.02							0.040				40.1	
	L5700N 7850E		0.16			89.5		.24	0.33	6.7	11.0	16.3	2.13	4.3	40	0.08	2.0	0.39	1754	0.45	0.035		1005	8.67	0.16	0 10			136	<0.02		0.049	0.00			<0.1	69.0
	L5700N 7900E		0.08			76.0			0.22	7.4	14.0	18.7	2.39	4.4		0.07					0.029		400		0.16			0.3		40.02		0.054			64	40.1	
	L5700N 7950E		0.10			120.0			0.26	8.9	16.5	19.6	2.59	6.1		0.10					0.102		1695		0.16					0.02		0.058				40.1	
	L5700N 8000E		0.14				0.08 0		0.15	8.3	14.5	20.8	2.70	5.6	15	0.08	2.5	0.61			0.032		942		0.16							0.050				40.1	
50	L5700N 8050E	,	0.06	2.56	3.8	94.0	0.28 0	34	0.14	9.0	15.0	23.9	4.20	7.6	15	0.07	3.5	1.27	1010	1.30	0.028	7.8	561		0.16							0.040					117.2
	L5700N 8100E																																				
	L5700N 8150E		0.06		3.6	76.5	0.08 0	11	0.13	6.4	10.5	16.4	2.05	44	30	0.04	25	0.25	570	0.87	0.022	87	647	754	<0.02	0 12		0.4	120	0.02		0.037			48	-01	54.6
	L5700N 8200E		0.24				0.08 0		0.20	7.5	13.0	22.1	2.41			0.05			W. S. W.	0.52		-	938		0.08					0.02		0.043			58	<0.1	7.77
	L5700N 8250E		0.10				0.08 0			7.9	14.0	24.0	2.69	5.3	20	0.07	3.5	0.54			0.029		1072									0.044					67.2
55	L5700N 8300E	1	0,12	1.51	3.8	135.0	0.06 0	31	0.14	7.8	14.0	21.0	2.60	4.8	20	0.07	3.0	0.48	549	0.54	0.029		1066									0.044				<0.1	
	L5700N 8350E		0.56		10.7	305.0	0.06 0.	20	0.47	6.0	17.5	16.6	2.58	5.6	20	0.06	28	0.48	1145	0.38	0.036	***	430		0.14	0.30	••	0.3		0.02		0.050		0.1		<0.1	
	L5700N 8400E		0.80			316.5		21	0.50		19.0	22.1				0.07					0.040				0.16			0.3	18.0			0.050			56 52	1000	198.3
	L6100N 7650E		0.08		4.8	79.5	0.04 0.	31	0.10	8.1	16.0	24.5		4.9		0.08				0.94		0.000	501		0.14							0.045			68	1.75.7.7	10072
	L6100N 7700E		0.06		4.0	102.0	0.06 0.	32	0.13	7.8	15.5	15.5	2.59	4.9		0.08									0.16							0.049					48.2
60	L8100N 7750E	2	0.28	2.82	18.9	124.5	0.08 0.	35	1.16	8.3	20.0	74.9	2.73			0.08			950		0.044		1444		0.18							0.043			64	40.1	
	L6100N 7800E		0.04		7.9	99.0	0.06 0.	51 (0.12	10.3	12.0	26.3	3.38	5.3	20	0.08	50	0.44	786	1.64	0.033		416	10.68	0.18	0.33			***	0.02		0.017	0.00	0.5	62	<0.1	-
	L6100N 7850E		0.24		7.1	63.0	0.34 0.	44 (0.30	14.2	17.0	42.0				0.07			-5000	17.84		16.0	858		0.16							0.017			66	40.1	-
	L8100N 7900E		0.16				0.08 0.		0.12	8.2	12.5	15.8	2.49			0.08					0.036				0.12							0.025			64	40.1	
	L6100N 7950E		0.20		4.0	75.5	0.08 0.	30 (0.13	8.9	13.5	17.9	2.64			0.08					0.036		935		0.18							0.057			70		- T. T. T. T.
55	L6100N 8000E	<1	0.06	2.14	4.0	108.5	0.10 0.	35 (0.48	8.7	19.5	18.1	2.58	6.7	60	0.08	2.5	0.56							0.20							0.052			66	<9.1	
	L6100N 8050E		0.12				0.30 0.3		0.07	5.0	9.5	19.8	3.29	6.0	15	0.08	20 4	99.0	418	0.92	0.035		364	4.24	0.18	0.22	10	0.4		0.40		0.034		0.2		40.1	66.8
	L6100N 8100E		0.12				0.32 0.3		0.09	5.2	9.5	20.1				0.08				1.00	-		396									0.032			62	7000	67.9
	L6100N 6150E		0.10				0.44 0.1		1.12	2.3	3.0	10.8	1.84			0.08				2.26			384									0.003 4				40.1	
	.6100N 8200E		0.10				0.08 0.2		20.0	5.1	10.0	12.0	1.89			0.07					0.036											0.043				<0.1	
10	.8100N 8250E	1	0.06	.04	2.3	204.5	0.40 0.2	22 0	2.10	4.5	8.5	9.5	2.29	4.8	20	0.04	20 (28			0.028				<0.02							0.039				<0.1	50.2
	6100N 8300E		0.26 1		3.1	129.0	0.34 0.3	31 0	0.08	3.1	6.0	6.5	2.10	4.5	35	0.06	20 6	112	305	0.58	0.040	3.3	857	7.77	0.12	0.00			22.0	024		0.044	004		40	40.1	55.1
	.6500N 7700E		0.06 2				0.06 0.4			8.8		59.6				0.07				0.56		10.3			0.12		4.9		29.0			0.078			70	40.1	
	6500N 7750E		0.12 2	255			0.06 0.5			10.9		38.7	3.32	6.5			3.5 (0.86		12.3			0.14							0.080				40.1	68.4
	6500N 7800E		0.10 2		7.3	7.307 T.W.	0.08 0.3			12.0	17.0	52.8	3.65	8.4		0.07			1016						0.16							0.084				40.1	
5 L	6500N 7850E	2	0.08 1	.87	8.0	133.0	0.08 0.2	9 0	.14	9.8	14.5	32.1	3.07	6.3			3.5 (0.62		10.3			0.14		4.5					0.056		0.3	72	40.1	66.0
	5500N 7900E		0.06 1		4.5 2	09.5	0.08 0.3	8 0	.14	7.4	6.5	13.9	1.98	3.8	40	0.06	25 6	114	1664	0.83	0.033	5.8	938	8.05	0.14	0.12	24	04	22.0	-0.02		0.034	004		38	<0.1	67.3
	6500N 7950E		0.18 1		4.3 1	20.5	0.08 0.3			7.8		20.6				0.06			1003			8.2	-		0.14					<0.02		0.034			-	<0.1	
	30008 M000B		0.12 1		3.8		0.06 0.3	0 0	.34	8.0		20.9		4.9			3.0 0		1430			7.8			0.14							0.044			- T-17	<0.1	
	6500N 805DE		0.10 1		4.0 1		0.10 0.3				14.5	23.4				0.07			1446						0.16							0.045					115.3
	8500N 8100E	<1	0.16 1	40	3.8 1	21.5	0.16 0.3	9 0	45 1	1.3	0.0	26.8	3.07	4.3	40	0.08	20 0		2382						0.18							0.036				40.1	

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T	ECH LABORAT	ORY	LTD.									ICP CE	TIFIC	ATE OF	ANA	LYSIS	AW	2007-	2047												Cazac	ior Re	oouro	05			
			Ag	A	An	Be		N Ca	Cd	Co		Cu	Fe	Ga		K		Mg	Min	Mo	No	946	P	2	8	8b	Sc	Se	Sr.	Te	Th	TI	TI	U	٧	W	Zn
t.	Tog #	ppb	ppm	*	ppm	ppm	pp	m %	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	%	ppm	*	ppm	ppm	3	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppr
	L6500N 8150E	1	0.0	1.45	2.8	96.0	0	0.10 0.23	0.20	5.8	8.0	20.7	2.28	5.9	20	0.07	3.0	0.28	834	0.48	0.043	5.2	768	6.50	0.14	0.12	2.1	0.4	44.44	<0.02	-	0.039	70.7	0.2	52	<0.1	75
	L6500N 8200E		0.1	2.19	9.5	172.5	. 0	14 0.48	0.25	19.6	34.5	103.6	5.39	8.2	30	0.08	7.5	1.23	975	1.12	0.033	19.1	662	11.21	0.18	0.50	9.9	1.1	33.0	-		0.057		0.3	120	<0.1	
	L6500N 8250E	<1	0.2	1.60	4.4	159.0	0	16 0.28	0.13	10.0	16.5	26.5	3.28	5.9	15	0.07	3.5	0.52	751	1.13	0.032	9.5	496	8.33	0.16	0.28	2.9	0.4	19.5		70.7	0.058	317-7	0.3	78	<0.1	2.70
	L6500N 8300E	1	0.1	1.16	4.1	156.0	0	12 0.44	0.55	8.0	13.5	26.7	2.69	4.9	30	0.08	3.0	0.45	1290	0.78	0.031	8.7	944	7.21	0.18	0.16	3.0	0.4	21.0			0.043		0.2	60	<0.1	
	L6500N 8350E	1	0.1	1.76	4.1	224.0	0	38 0.22	0.20	9.0	14.5	28.4	3.52	6.8	30	0.08	4.0	0.41	1663	1.48	0.031	8.8	458	8.95	0.18	0.20	3.1	0.6	16.5	0.22	0.6	0.050	0.06	0.3	66	<0.1	10
	L6500N 8400E	<1	0.10	1.01	3.7	141.0		26 0.29	0.80	5.5	11.0	44.8	2.50	4.4	10	0.08	3.0	0.32	700	0.88	0.030	6.5	449	17.88	0.14	0.24	21	0.3				0.043		0.2	52	<0.1	100
	L8500N 8450E	2	0.2	1.14		178.5		14 0.34	1.04		14.5		2.58	4.7	25	0.08	3.5	0.42	1083	0.55	0.035	8.3	500	13.72	0.16	0.20	2.7	0.4	21.0	0.08		0.040		0.2	58	<0.1	
	L6500N 8500E			1.21	3.5	160.0		1.12 0.26			14.0		2.46	5.0			3.5	0.40	925	0.46	0.035	8.3	595	10.08	0.18	0.14	2.6	0.4	18.0	0.08	0.5	0.040	0.04	0.2	54	<0.1	31
	TA: tr 1.4600N 7500E 1.4600N 7500E 1.4500N 7500E 1.5300N 7500E 1.5300N 7500E 1.5700N 7500E 1.5700N 2500E 1.5700N 2500E 1.6100N 2500E 1.6100N 2500E 1.6500N 8100E	2 1 1	0.00 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.00 0.10	2.03 1.68 2.22 2.03 1.65 0.91 1.67 1.64 1.42 1.38	3.5 4.8 7.0 2.5 3.4 4.3 3.5 3.0	115.5 100.3 110.5 107.5 108.0 93.0 142.0 72.0 120.5 121.5	00000	0.09 0.42	0.31 0.11 0.53 0.20 0.15 0.13 0.07	10.5 10.4 7.6 6.8 7.8 8.0 3.0	15.4 17.6 16.5 13.5 11.0 14.5 12.0 6.5	36.7 30.8 22.5 18.4 20.5 21.8 15.3 6.3	2.38 2.29 2.74 2.43 2.06	5.9 5.8 7.4 6.3 4.2 6.0 5.2 5.1 4.4 5.4	20 40 20 25 20 20 30 30	0.07 0.06 0.07 0.07 0.04 0.09 0.08	2.7 4.7 3.0 2.5 2.5 3.5 2.0 2.0		494 616 468 1313 525 572 924 300	1.05 1.13 0.49 0.52 0.52 0.54 0.53 0.50	0.035 0.037 0.037 0.032 0.024 0.022 0.036 0.030	10.4 9.6 6.5 7.1 9.0 7.3 3.4	692 450 554 566 441 1068 919 826	8.35 9.55 6.71 6.29 6.23 8.23 7.05 7.65	0.17 0.15 0.12 0.09 0.05 <0.02 0.14 0.12 0.14	0.15 0.17 0.24 0.14 0.14 0.18 0.14	4.0 4.2 5.0 0.3 1.6 3.6 2.3 1.6	0.5 0.4 0.9 0.5 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.2	25.5 25.9 24.0 20.0 13.0 22.0 16.5 20.0		0.6 0.8 0.5 0.3 0.7 0.6 0.4 0.4	0.057 0.054 0.058 0.042 0.045 0.048 0.042 0.037	0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02	0.2	66 76 79 80 46 50 67 60 40 70	40.1 40.1 40.1 40.1 40.1 40.1 40.1 40.1	10
7			1.5	1.09	84.5	41.1	0	25 0.73	0.10	11.4	59.2	20.81	2.03	4.8	104	0.08	14.2	0.56	305	0.64	0.045	27.9	431	16.90	0.02	0.68	3.2	0.2	17.8	0.04	1.6	0.044	0.06	1.1	37	0.1	
				1.00	86.4	36.7	1.00	25 0.73	~~~			19.32				0.08			323	0.54	0.044	24.1	435	15.28	0.02	0.84	2.6	0.2	15.4	0.02			<0.02			0.3	
			1.5	1.04	86.7	38.1						19.28		4.5	102	0.06	13.1	0.53	342	0.62	0.047	28.2	432	16.81	0.02	0.62	3.1	0.2	16.4				0.08			0.1	
				1.00	84.5	41.1						20.81				0.06			305	0.84	0.045	27.9	431	16.60	0.02	0.68	3.2	0.2	17.8	0.04	1.6	0.044	0.06	1.1	36	0.1	10 3
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APPENDIX 2 – ANALYTIAL PROCEDURES

The following list of procedures was supplied by Eco-Tech Laboratory Ltd..

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H20), which contains beryllium, which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

GOLD ASSAY

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to -10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a -250 gram sub sample is achieved. The sub sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

A 30 g sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

APPENDIX 3 – GOLD-SILVER, MANGAN	ARSENIC-ANTIMONY IESE PLOTS AT 1:5000	', COPPER-ZINC AN SCALE	ID LEAD-

