PETROGRAPHIC & MINERALOGICAL REPORT

Event Number ID 4176965

ON SPECIMENS OF ROCK
Collected by K.E. Northcote PhD, P. Eng.

From the
"DAVE PRICE" PROPERTY
CELL CLAIM NUMBER – 238594

Located in the
Toodoggone Gold Camp

Situated in the
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
Latitude: 57 degrees 17 minutes 56 seconds - North
Longitude: 127 degrees 01 minutes 56 seconds - West
Map Number – 094E035

Prepared for:
Western Horizons Resources Ltd.
661 Sanderson Road, Parksville BC, V9P1B4

Prepared by:
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Petrographic Work Completed by Bruce Northcote	February 10, 2007
Interpretation Completed	November 26, 2007
Report Completed by Stephen Gower	January 26, 2008

Stephen Gower p. geo.

Bruce Northcote p. geo.

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1.0 Summary

Western Horizons Resources Ltd has held the property since 1983 as either 100% ownership or in a joint venture with Sutton Resources and Redfern Resources. The Dave Price claim is considered an early stage exploration prospect of significant merit. The claim is underlain by a solfatarically altered low pH cap that represents the uppermost levels of an epithermal system. This low pH cap is represented by gossanous bleached porphyritic flow breccias mineralized with sericite and alunite. Float trains of silica rich vein breccias accompanied by sericite and pyrite occur on the surface exposure of the cap.

Representative samples of these rock types were collected by Dr. K. E. Northcote in an earlier program and these specimens were used in this Petrographic study.

2.0 Conclusions

Research by Andre Panteleyev and others has shown that Epithermal deposits in the Toodoggone occur in two distinct types. The type possessing the best mineral potential is categorized as the “Low Sulphidation” Type.
This Petrographic study provides evidence that the Dave Price epithermal system is of the Low Sulphidation type.

3.0 Recommendations

Given the favorable geology, precious metal mineralization, alteration and geochemistry and the significant dimensions of the surface exposure, the property possesses merit and deserves further exploration to test the potential of hosting a deposit of significant tonnage and grade

4.0 Terms of Reference

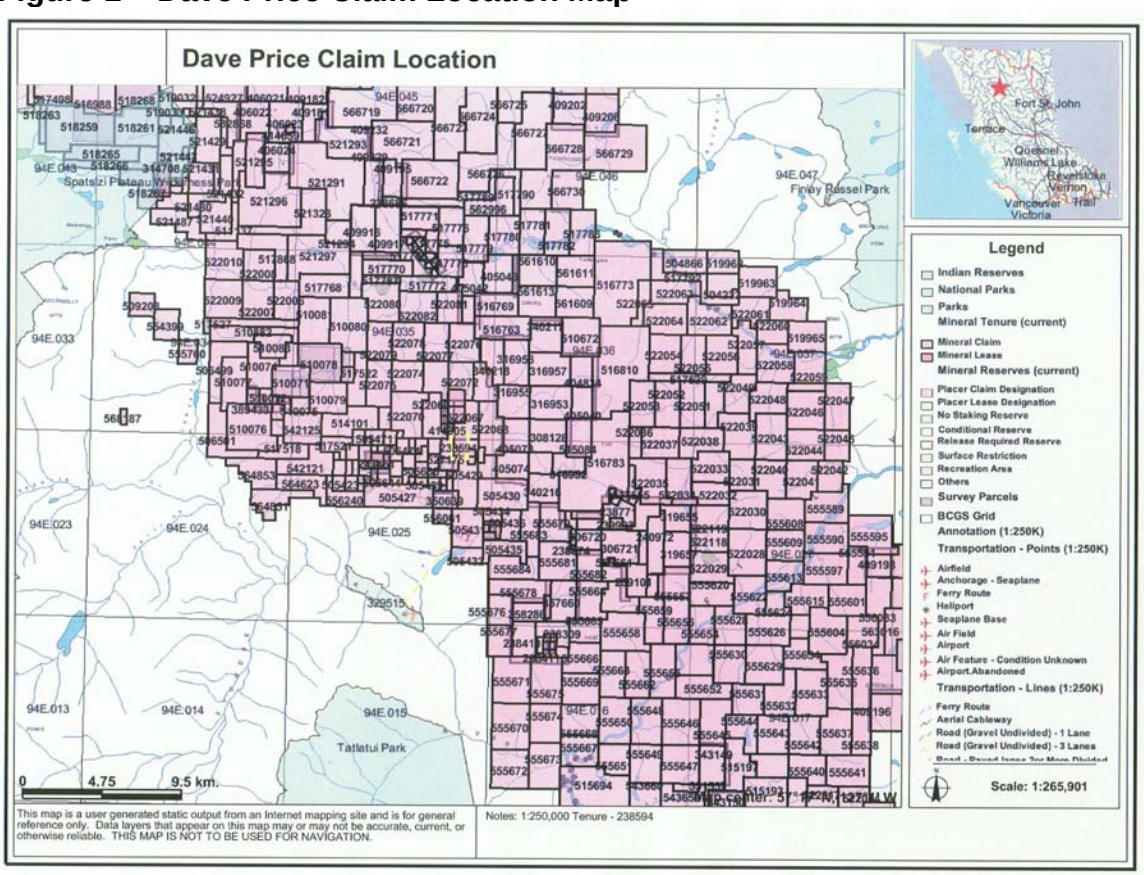
Gower Thompson & Associates Ltd. has been contracted by Western Horizons Resources Ltd. to prepare this report. Petrographic and mineralogical studies were carried out under contract by Bruce Northcote p. geo. before he began his employment with the BC Dept. of Mines.

The authors of this report would like to acknowledge the splendid fieldwork and research carried out in the Toodoggone Gold Camp by Government geologists such as Larry Daikow, Tom Schroeter and Andre Panteleyev.

5.0 Location

The Dave Price property is located approximately 11 kilometers north-northeast of the Sturdee River airstrip. The claim is located in the Omineca Mining Division at approximately Latitude 57 degrees 18 minutes North and Longitude 127 degrees 02 minutes West, NTS 94E/6E. A mining road has been built by Sable Resources to within one mile of the claim. Topographically, the property is easy to explore on foot. The weathered alunite cap lies between 1600 and 1900 meters of elevation.

Figure 1 – Dave Price Claim Location Map



6.0 Claim Status

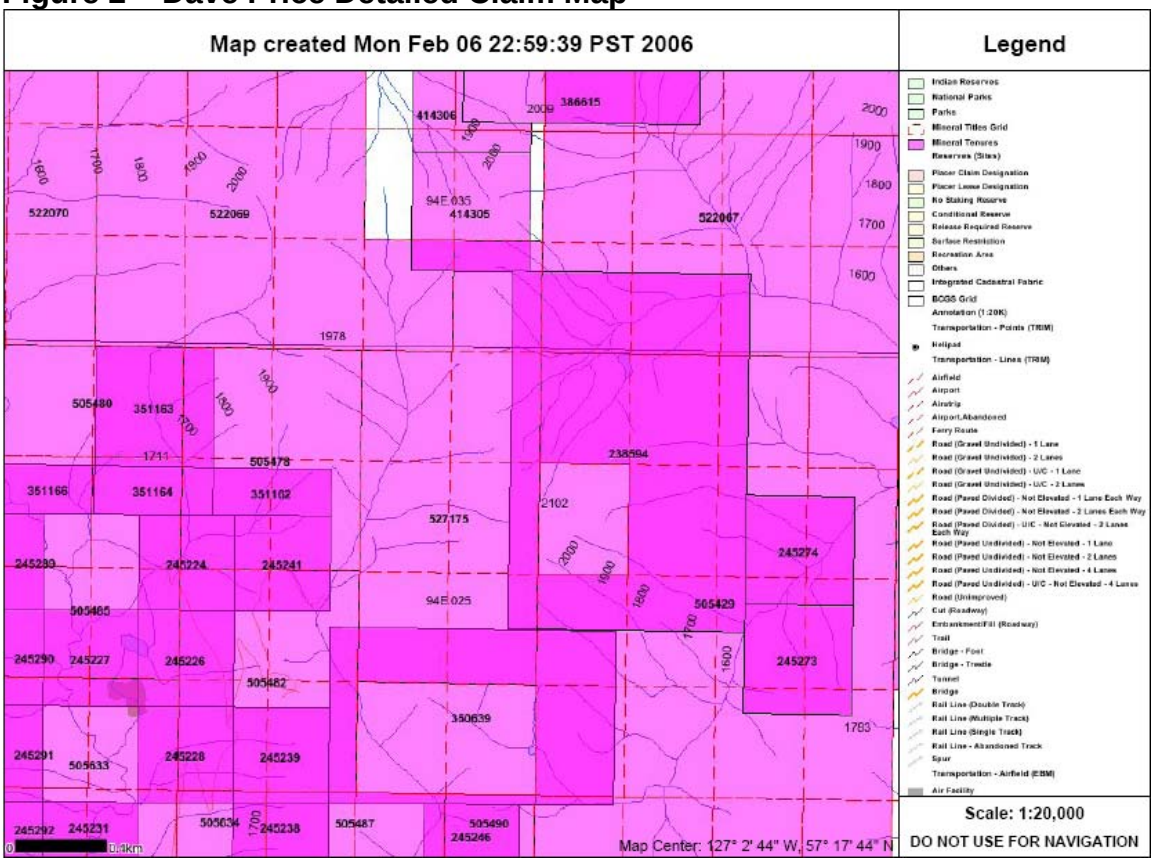
Tenure Number	238594
Tenure Type	Mineral
Claim Name	Dave Price
Owner	128632 - 100%
Map Number	094E035
Good To Date	2011/nov/30
Status	Good
Mining Division	Omineca
Area	150

7.0 Mineral Titles Online Report

Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change Event Detail

Event Number ID	4176965
Work Type Code	Technical Work (T)
Amount	$ 1500.00
Work Start Date	2007/Jan/10
Work Stop Date	2007 Feb/10
PAC name	western horizons resources ltd
PAC credit	$ 300.00
Tenure Numbers	238594
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good to Date	2010/nov/30
New Good to Date	2011/nov/30
Tenure Area	150
Required Work Amount	$ 1200.00
Submission Fee	$ 60.00
Work Type Item Code	Geological (G)
Work Type Code	Technical Work (T)

Figure 2 – Dave Price Detailed Claim Map



8.0 General Geology – After Panteleyev

The Toodoggone Gold Camp is hosted along the north-northwest trending corridor of island arc volcanism between the east end of the east-trending Stikine Arch in the north and the east-northeast Skeena arch in the south. Locally the Toodoggone Group consists of a 500-meter thick pile of intermixed volcanic and volcanogenic sediments of Lower to Middle Jurassic age that occupy a northwesterly trending area of approximately 85 km long by 15 km wide.

The Low Sulphidation Deposits are hosted in Early Jurassic volcanic rocks that erupted during the younger of two major volcanic cycles that occurred over a period of about 7 million years. Younger sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks overlay the deposits and protected them from erosion.

9.0 Local Geology – Toodoggone Volcanics

The Toodoggone Volcanics can be divided into three principal subdivisions.

1) A lower pyroclastic assemblage, which includes purple agglomerates, tuffs and dacites.

2) An intermediate acidic assemblage, which includes rhyolites, dacites and quartz feldspar porphyry. At the Lawyers property a coeval period of volcanic activity is recognized during which explosive brecciation resulted in the formation of lahars. This period included the intrusion of syenite-monzonite dykes, silicification and precious metal deposition.

3) An upper assemblage, which includes dacites and quartz eye porphyry.

10.0 Emplacement of Precious Metal Mineralization

Rock types directly associated with Toodoggone precious metal deposits are quartz feldspar porphyry dikes or sills and/or rhyolites or dacite dikes or sills. These intrusions occur at the intersection of zones of weakness along regional North-West-South-East trending structures. The heat from the intrusions and the presence of hydrothermal fluids resulted in the formation of widespread areas of hydrothermal alteration.

The host rocks are generally quartz rich high potassium latites (trachyandesite) that weather to a “friendly brown”. The deposits occur in or associated with fault systems, often accompanied by brecciated rocks, and (if preserved from erosion) sometimes underlie fossil hot springs (Golden Stranger deposit) or siliceous sinters.

11.0 Alteration – after Andre Panteleyev

Adjacent to mineral zones the alteration of Low Sulphidation deposits consists of zeolitic, propylitic, sericitic and argillic assemblages. The strong alteration associated with precious metal emplacement varies from at surface, alunite - pyrite, changing to clay-quartz-barite and/or clay quartz, and then passing to quartz-hematite and quartz-pyrite at depth. Silicification varies from massive at the highest levels, changing to banded and brecciated as the deposit deepens. Vein type quartz can occur at all but the highest levels. The alteration zones are enriched in silica, gold, silver, mercury, barium, copper, lead, zinc and sulphur. The alteration results in a depletion of iron, manganese, potassium, sodium, calcium and aluminum.
Precious metal mineralization is generally found replacing pre-existing sulphides or digenetic hematite.

Table 1 – Deposit Types	***Adularia-sericite***	***Alunite kaolinite***
Other names	Low sulphidation Adularia-sericite (illite) Bonanza type Geothermal type	High-sulphidation Alunite-kaolinite Quartz alunite
Structural setting	Complex volcanic environments Calderas, grabens, stratovolcanos	Intrusive centers, caldera margins, collapse structures, breccia pipes, diatremes
Age of ore and host	Ages distinct,> than one million years apart	Similar ages of host and ore
Mineralogy	Electrum, native gold and silver, argentite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite	Pyrite, enargite, native gold, electrum, covellite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, bornite
Ore commodities	Gold, silver, gold without silver, silver without gold	Gold, silver copper
Alteration	Small alteration zones located close to the mineralized veins. Open space filling, banded to crystalline quartz, Alteration minerals consists of Adularia, sericite, calcite, propylitic: locally alunite, some kaolinite, barite, fluorite, manganese minerals, chlorite common	Large alteration zones. Aerially very extensive. Massive replacement to vuggy quartz. Advanced argillic to argillic alteration. Pyrophyllite with or without sericite. Abundant hypogene kaolinite, extensive hypogene alunite, barite, calcite absent, chlorite rare.
Temperature of formation	100 to 300 degrees C	100 to 350 degrees C

12.0 Mineralogy – After Andrejs Panteleyev

The mineralogy of the Toodoggone Low Sulphidation Epithermal deposits consists of pyrite, electrum, argentite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite. Higher-level deposits may contain cinnabar, stibnite and mercury. The gold to silver ratio is typically between 1: 5 to1: 20. The deposits may contain more silver near their lower portions. Arsenic, antimony, mercury may be associated with the precious metal zones.
Gangue minerals are quartz, amethystine quartz, chalcedony, calcite, adularia, barite, fluorite, sericite, clays, chlorite (AGB zone - Cheni mine), kaolinite and alunite sometimes accompanied by Pyrophyllite.

13.0 Vein Textures – After Andrejs Panteleyev

Vein textures of Low Sulphidation deposits consist of well-developed vein systems, often containing more than one vein - en echelon in nature. At higher levels the vein systems exhibit open space filling, are vuggy in nature with comb textures. They possess multiple generations of quartz emplacement and brecciation, (AGB zone and Golden Stranger).

14.0 Inferred Geological History of the Dave Price Area

The Dave Price property is transected by a complex series of strong Northwest, East west and Northeast trending faults. An intrusion of a magma chamber occurred at the intersection of these faults along the Saunders Fault. This intrusion caused doming and related radial and concentric fractures to develop. The magma chamber subsequently erupted and the chamber evacuated and collapsed. A series of subsistence and eruption followed that resulted in the development of peripheral extension faults and the formation of inward dipping faults. A Caldera structure formed due to late stage peripheral down sagging, block slides and debris avalanches. A series of lava effusions filled ring structures around the volcanic center. Late stage epithermal mineralization was emplaced along subsurface structures. Relic doming is still apparent forming a concentric structure approximately 2 kilometers across. This paleodome shows up well by the migration of surface drainage patterns on the 1:50,000 scale topographic map.
The center of the epithermal system is represented at surface by a 360,00 square meter (600 meters by 600 meters) weathered gossanous cap. This cap shows up distinctly on a normal air photo as a circular feature.

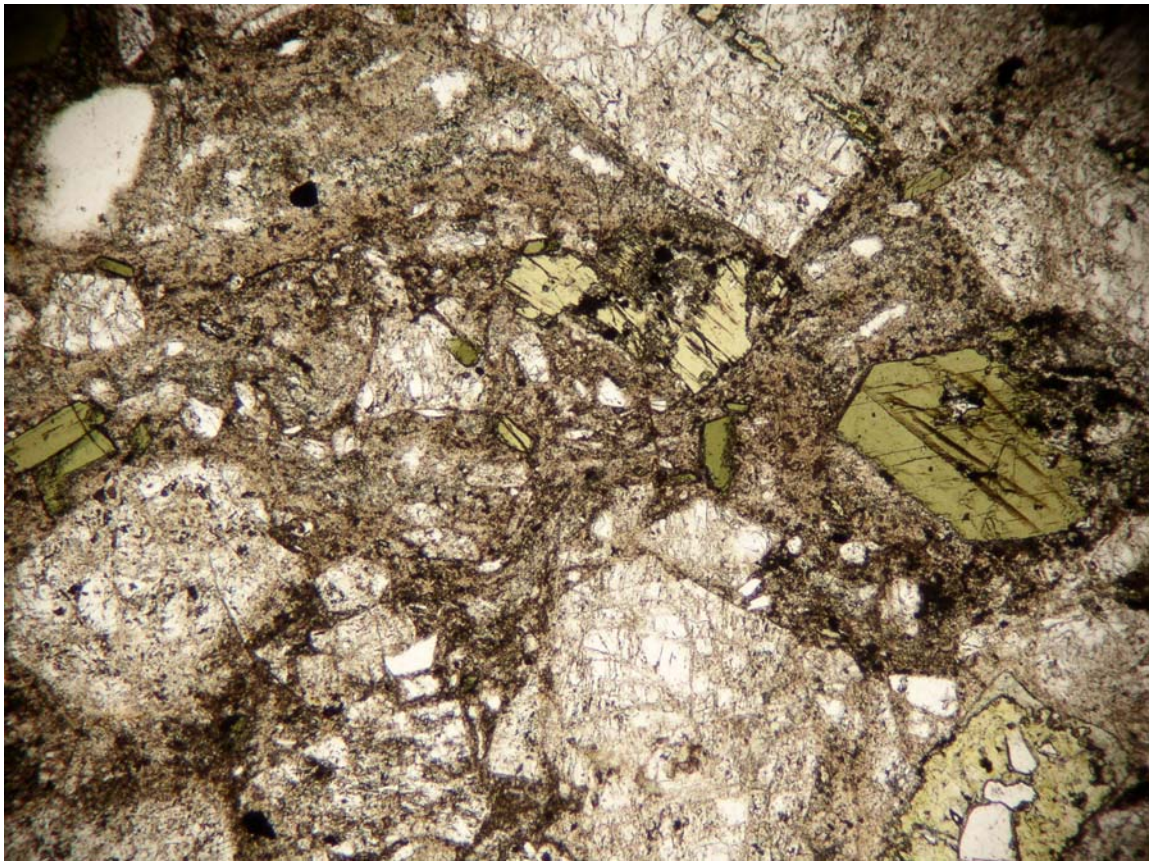
Table 2 – List of Specimens

	Specimen	Figure	Section	Description in Field Notes
[1]	83 KN 601 - I	Fig. 1	DP1-001JPG	"Saunders Member Lithic Crystal Tuff.
		Fig. 2 Crossed Nicols	DP1-002JPG	As above
		Fig. 3	DP1 004JPG	As above
		Fig. 4 Crossed Nicols	DP1-005JPG	As above
[2]	83 KN 601(IV)	Fig. 5 Crossed Nicols	DP2 001JPG	Altered Tuffaceous rock, mottled cream brown and diffuse creamy blue, small lithic fragments grading outwards to altered plagioclase phenocrysts, sericite, Pyrophyllite, disseminated pyrite
		Fig. 6	DP2 002JPG	As above
		Fig.7 Crossed Nicols	DP2 003JPG	As above
[3]	83KN 601(IX)			Layered Siliceous Breccia, iron stained, disseminated argillic? Altered feldspar grains or fragments
[4]	83KN 602(II)		DP4001JPG	As for 83KN601(IX), shows some polymictic lithic fragments
		Fig.8 Crossed Nicols	DP4002JPG	As above
[5]	83KN 602(III)	Fig. 9 Crossed Nicols	DP5001JPG	Chloritic, epidotized porphyritic andesite/dacite flow breccia, fragments
		Fig. 10	DP5002JPG	As above
[6]	83KN 602(VIII)	Fig. 11 Crossed Nicols	DP6001JPG	Quartz breccia, drusy between fragments, minor sericitic infillings, Iron stained
[7]	83KN 603	Fig. 12	DP7 001JPG	Layered altered breccia, quartz, sericite, K-spar, dark, very fine grained diffuse fragments of pyrite
		Fig. 13 Crossed Nicols	DP7 002JPG	As above

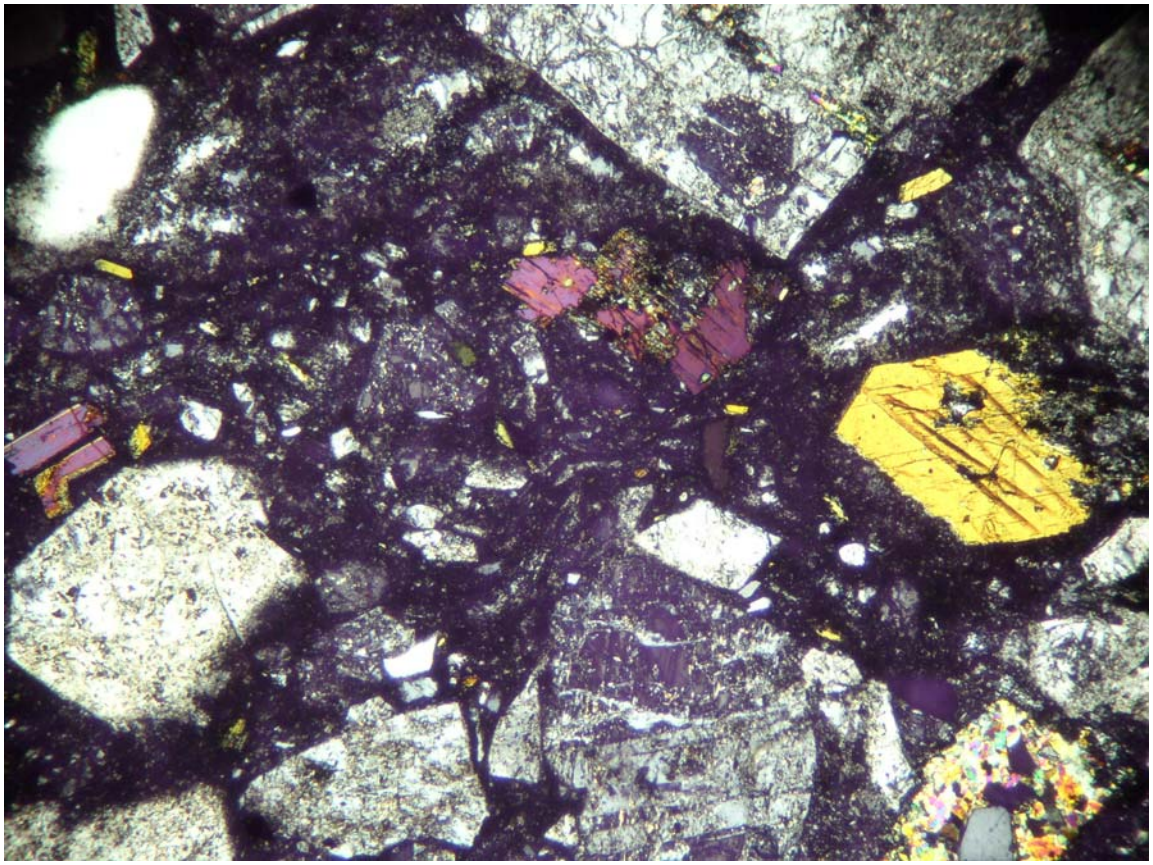
Hand specimen descriptions are in a report titled – “Report On Exploration During 1983 On The Dave Price Property” prepared for Western Horizons and Sutton- Redfern Joint Venture by K.E. Northcote PhD, P.Eng.

15.0 Photomicrographs and Descriptions

15.1 [Section 1]
Specimen 83KN 601 - I “ Saunders Member” Crystal Lithic Tuff



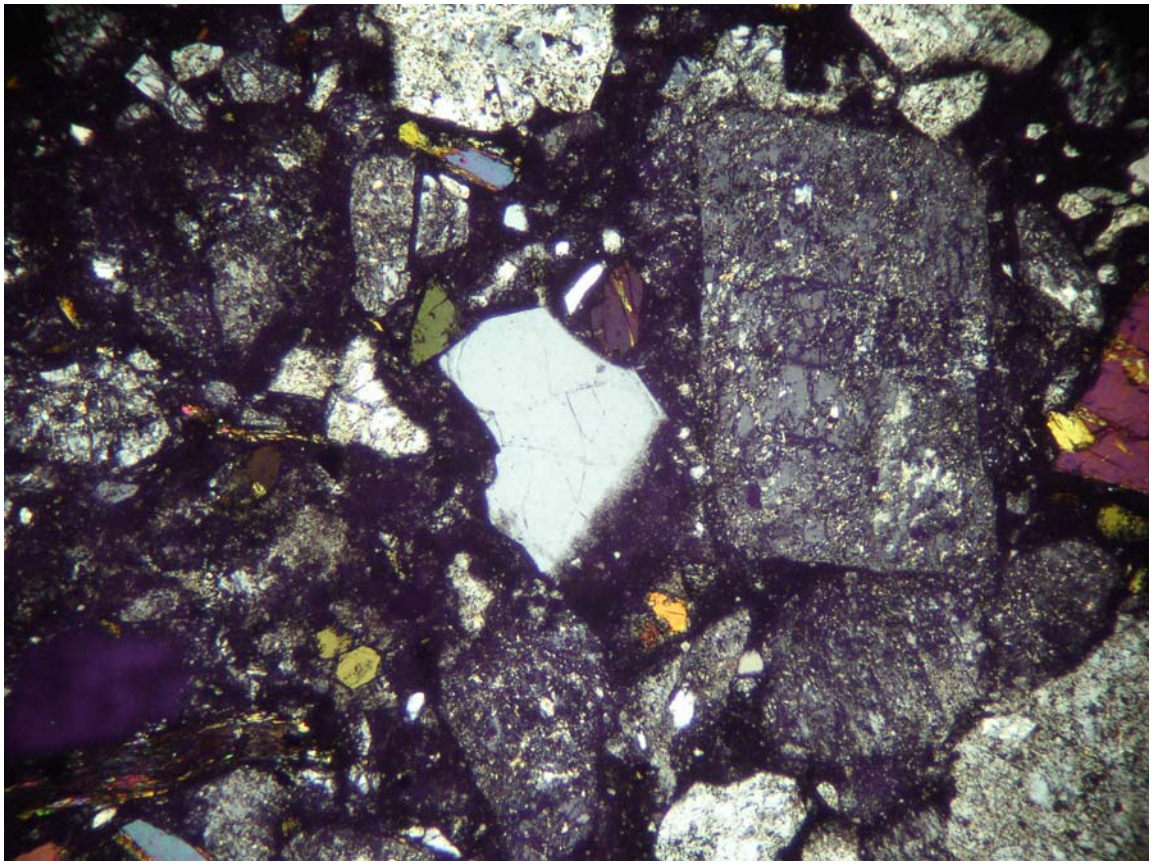
Section 1 **83KN601-1** **DP1-001.JPG** **Figure 1**



Section 1 **83KN 601 - 1** **DP1-002.JPG** **Figure. 2**

Crossed Nicols

Section 1 **83KN 601 – 1** **DP1-004.JPG** **Figure 3**



Section 1 **83KN 601 – 1** **DP1-005.JPG** **Figure 4**

Crossed Nicols

Summary Description – [Section 1]

Crystal (lithic) tuff, dacitic or rhyodacitic, with Plagioclase, quartz, hornblende clasts/phenocrysts in a moderately potassic devitrified matrix. Characteristics are generally consistent with Saunders Member Toodoggone Volcanics as described by Diakow et al. - (Bulletin 86 Geological Survey Branch Mineral Resources Division)

Microscopic Description – [Section 1]

Transmitted Light

Lithic Clasts:

Angular (2-5 mm). A few sparse lithic clasts differ from the majority and have interlocking textures. The bulk of the rock is composed of ash/lapilli of glassy material containing phenocrysts and crystal fragments. These lithic clasts are nearly indistinguishable, except some variation in the proportion of (devitrified) glass vs. crystals. Some show welded textures.

Phenocrysts/Crystal Fragments:

Quartz; 3-5%, sub rounded/angular (0.1 to 2 mm). Typically at least slightly rounded, partly reabsorbed. Unstrained with few inclusions.

Plagioclase; 25-30%, angular/euhedral (0.2 to 0.3 mm). Fractured, with a dusting of sericite alteration. Patches of featureless, unaltered feldspar are probably secondary (replacement).

Hornblende; 5-7%, angular/euhedral (0.2 to 2 mm). Dark green pleochroic. Generally fresh, unaltered.

Biotite (chlorite altered); ≤1%, angular (0.2 to 2 mm). Almost completely altered to chlorite, minor leucoxene.

K-feldspar (sanidine) ≤1%, angular/euhedral (0.2 to 1 mm). Sparse K-feldspar fragments/phenocrysts. Featureless, turbid.

Apatite; traces, subhedral (0.2 to 1 mm). Sparse prismatic apatite.

Zircon; traces, sub angular (0.1 to 0.3 mm). Sparse accessory.

Epidote; ≤1, anhedral to subhedral (0.1 to 1 mm). Minor replacement of feldspar and scattered crystals and composite grains of Epidote.

Sphene; traces, euhedral

Groundmass: Approximately 50% vs. crystal fragments. Clayey fine material – small fragments, ash, apparently mainly devitrified glass.

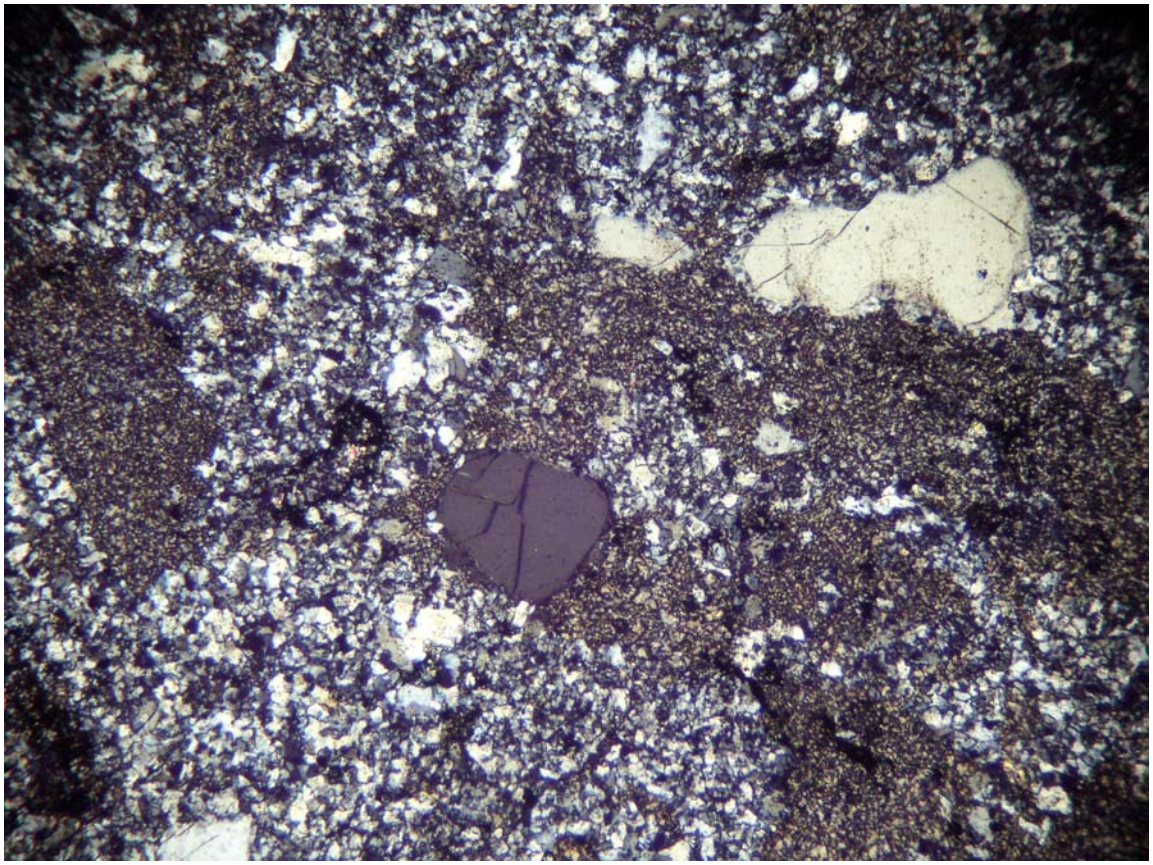
Alteration:

Alteration is weak, with some apparent replacement of the plagioclase by albite, some very weak sericite. Angular fragments of Epidote may belong to some early pre-emplacement phase of alteration. Minor original mica has been chlorite-altered.

Reflected Light

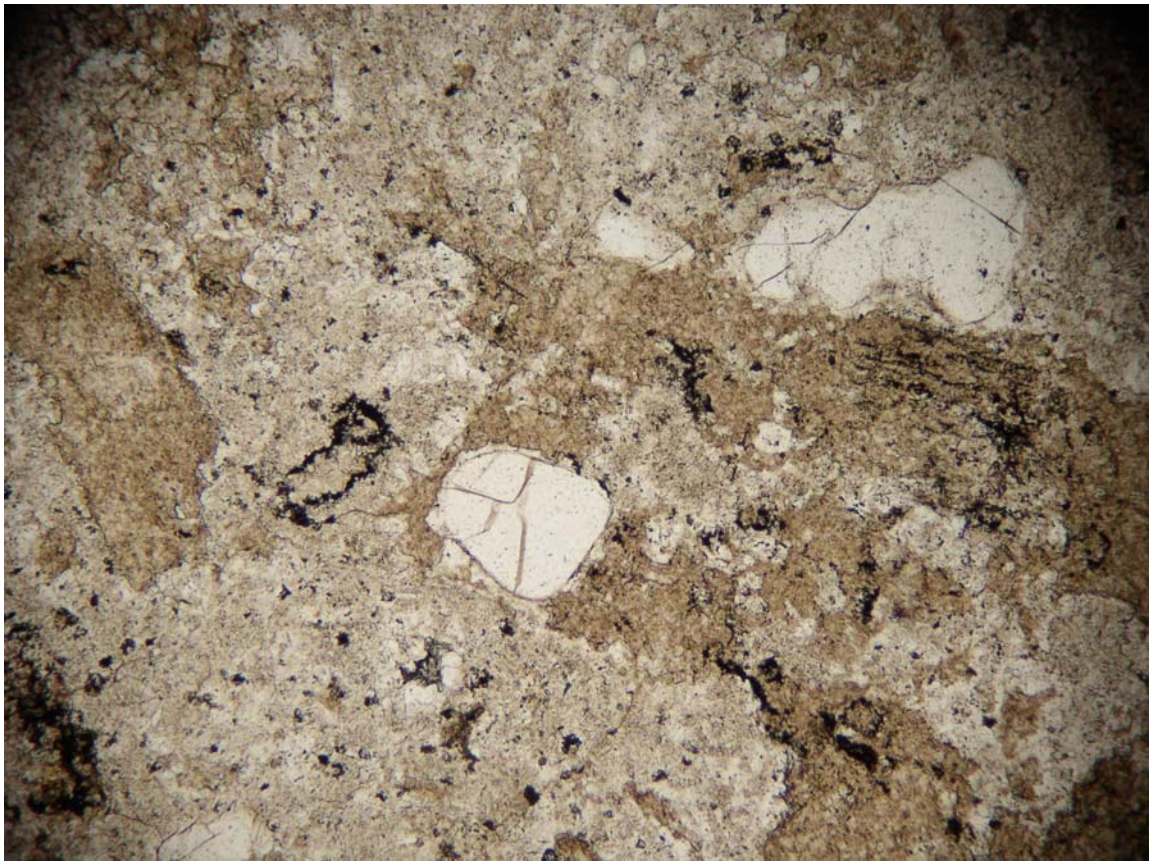
Magnetite; 1-2%, anhedral to subhedral (0.1 to 0.5 mm).

15.2 [Section 2]
Specimen - 83 KN 601 IV – Altered Tuffaceous Rock - Creamy blue, resistant weathering

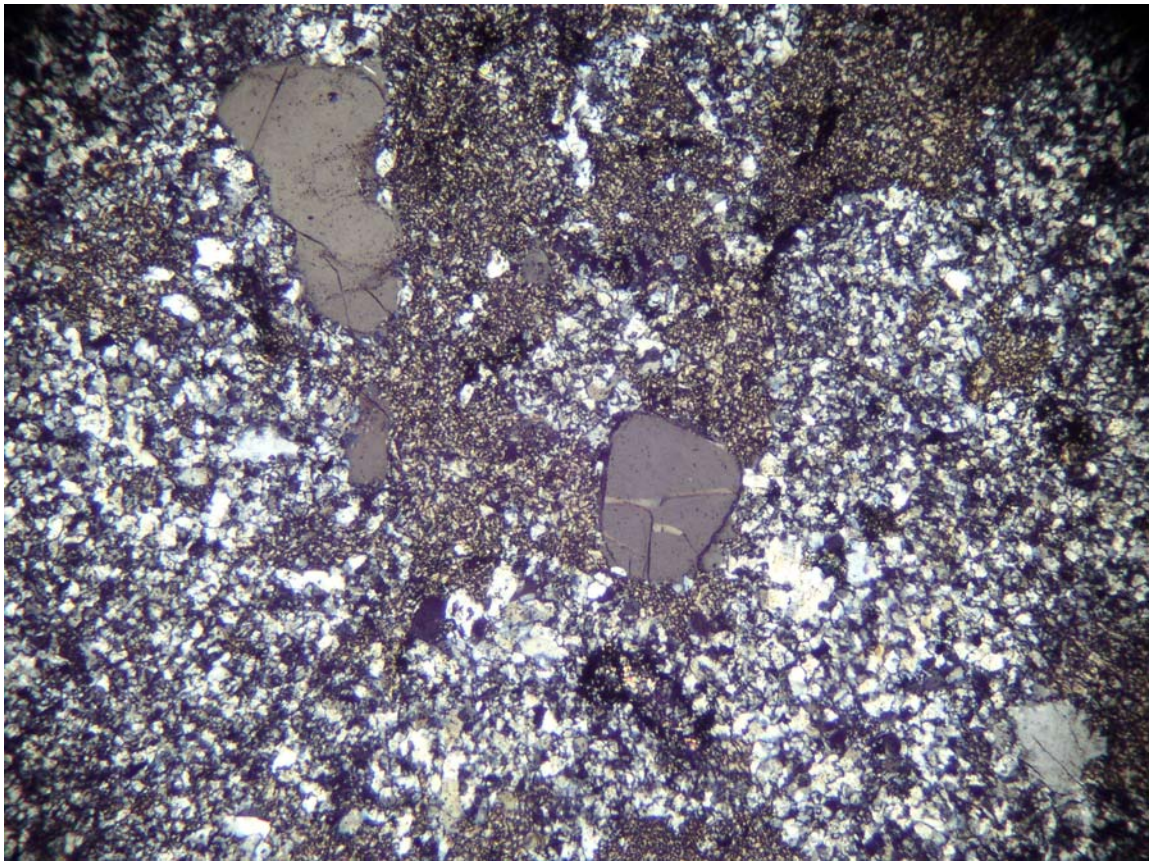


Section 2 **83KN 601 IV** **DP2-001.JPG** **Figure 5**

Crossed Nicols



Section 2 **83KN 601 IV** **DP2-002.JPG** **Figure 6**



Section 2 **83 KN 601 IV** **DP2-003.JPG** **Figure 7**

Summary Description – [Section 2]

Strongly Silicified rock - The groundmass has been almost completely silicified.

Surviving phenocrysts are quartz. Clay pseudomorphs are probably after feldspar and possibly mafic phenocrysts (particularly clay + leucoxene).

Pyrite is finely and somewhat unevenly disseminated.

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Quartz; 75-80%, anhedral (0.01 to 3 mm). Clear unstrained quartz phenocrysts 0.3 to 3 mm make up approximately 15% of this section. Most of the quartz consists of fine interlocking groundmass, dusted with very fine inclusions.

Clays; 20-25%, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.05 mm). Fine clays form pseudomorphs up to ~3 mm, presumably after plagioclase clasts, probably also mafic mineral clasts.

Zircon; trace, subhedral (0.1 mm). Two grains noted.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; 1-2%, anhedral (0.01 to 0.5 mm). Finely and fairly evenly disseminated. Some oxidation to Fe oxides.

Hematite/Fe oxides (earthy); traces, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.5 mm). As noted, there has been some oxidation of the pyrite to Hematite, goethite.

15.3 [Section 3]
83 KN 601 IX - Strongly Silicified Volcanic

No photomicrographs

Summary Description

Strongly Silicified rock, as above. Possibly originally similar to the other volcanics of this suite, but the original textures have been obscured. The only recognizable phenocrysts or crystal fragments are quartz – found as both angular and subhedral, partly rounded “quartz eyes.” Sparse clay patches/pseudomorphs may represent other phenocrysts.

There has been some late fracturing and this contains some minor limonite, possibly very fine jarosite – not clearly distinguishable from leucoxene with iron staining.

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Quartz; >90% Most of the quartz is introduced and the rock has been almost completely replaced (silicification), but there are a few probable original phenocrysts of quartz which are coarser and in some cases have quartz overgrowths.

Clays; ≤10%, microcrystalline. There are small-scattered patches of fine clay, generally < 1 mm in diameter, with local increases in size and abundance.

Limonite; traces, microcrystalline/amorphous. Filling fractures, small cavities, pseudomorphs with some associated leucoxene.
Leucoxene (rutile); traces+, microcrystalline. Scattered in small aggregates throughout. Commonly found with minor limonite.

Zircon; traces, subhedral (0.3 mm). A single grain noted.
Reflected Light

Pyrite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 mm). A few minute pyrite grains enclosed by quartz.

15.4 [Section 4] Crystal Lithic Tuff 83 KN 602 II

Section 4 **83 KN 602II** **DP4-001.JPG** **Figure 8**

Crossed Nicols

Summary Description

Crystal lithic tuff, with crowded, mostly angular crystal fragments of plagioclase, quartz and hornblende.

Groundmass has a brown dusty appearance and probably consisted largely of fine fragments of volcanic glass. Welded textures are conspicuous in places.

Similar to [1], above.

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Lithic Clasts: angular 1-5 mm

As seen in [1], the rock appears to be composed of porphyritic lithic clasts a few mm in diameter. There are also some devitrified glassy fragments without phenocrysts, including some with welded texture. Approximately 5-7% of lithic clasts differ from the norm. These generally consist of anhedral interlocking potassic feldspar.

Phenocrysts/Crystal Clasts:

Plagioclase; 20-25%, subhedral/sub angular (0.2 to 5 mm). Fractured, but alteration is generally weak. Extinction angles near 20° indicate sodic compositions.

Quartz - 4-6%, angular to sub rounded (0.1 to 1 mm). Partly rounded (resorbed) quartz-eye phenocrysts with broken fragments of the same.

Hornblende; 5-7%, angular/subhedral (0.2 to 2 mm). Dark green pleochroic amphibole. Angular fragments as well as nearly complete crystals.

K-feldspar (sanidine) ≤1%, angular/euhedral (0.2 to 1 mm). Sparse K-feldspar fragments/phenocrysts. Featureless, turbid.
Groundmass: Very similar to [1], except there is a marked difference in glass vs. crystal proportion among fragments. Some glassy fragments show welded textures.

Alteration:

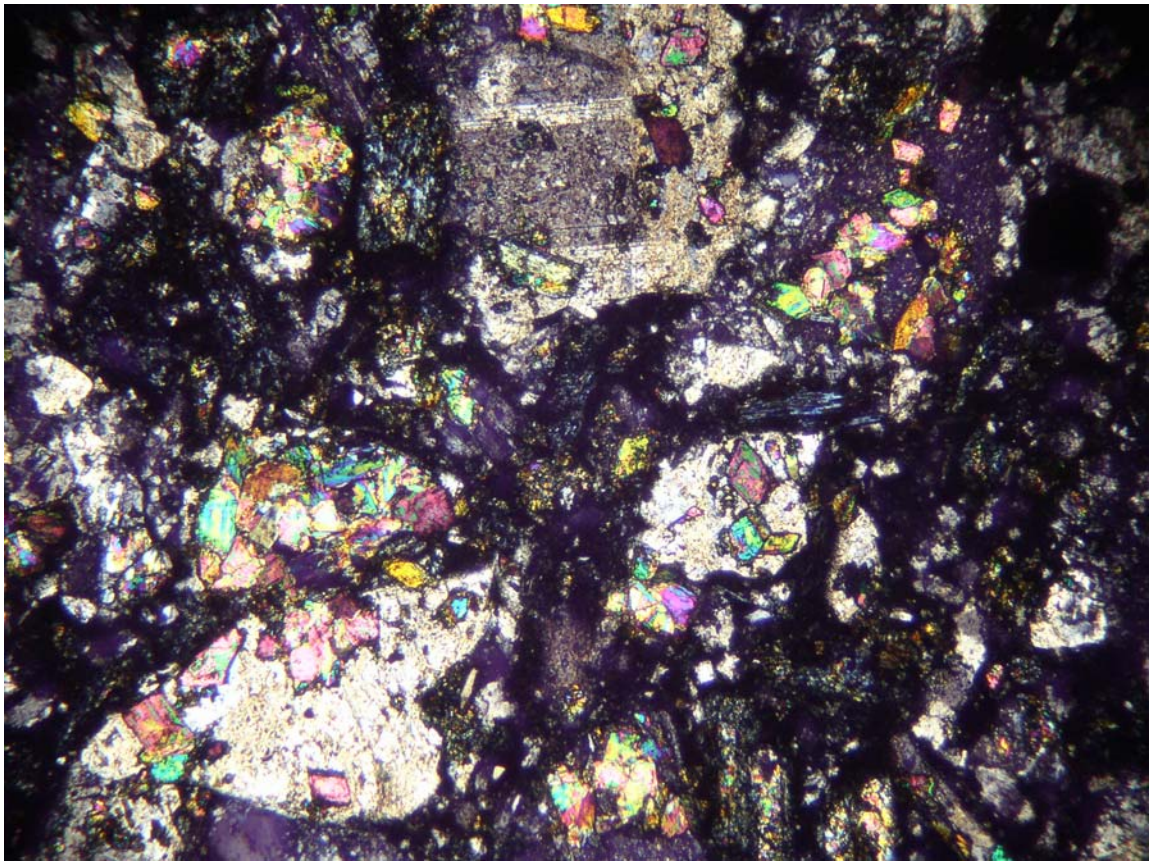
Patchy carbonate alteration is found mainly in the groundmass. Very weak in plagioclase clasts/phenocrysts. Carbonate represents < 5% of the section.

Reflected Light

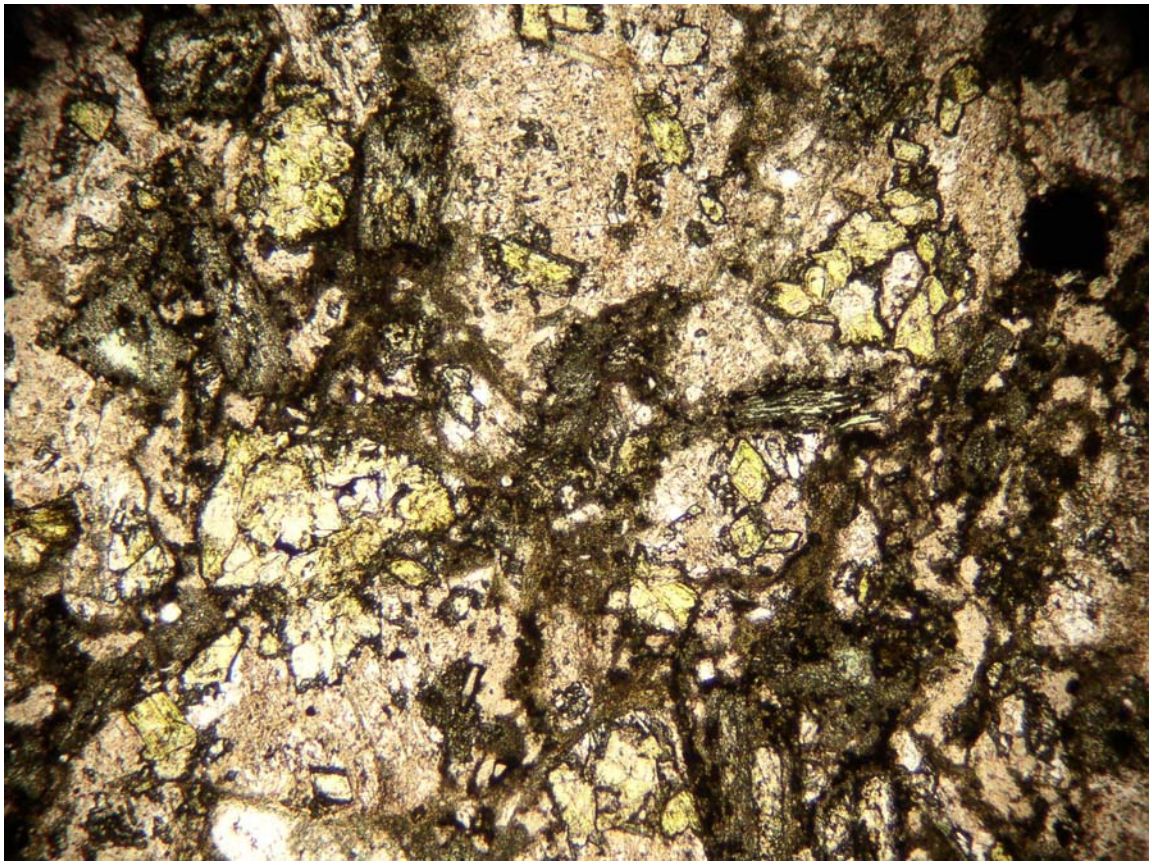
Magnetite; 2-3%, anhedral to subhedral (0.01 to 1 mm). Scattered throughout groundmass. Very minor oxidation to hematite.

15.5 [Section 5]

83 KN 602 III



Section 5 83KN 602 III DP5 – 002JPG Figure 9
Crossed Nicols



Section 5 **83KN 602 III** **DP5 – 002JPG** **Figure 10**

Summary Description

Altered Crystal Tuff. Similar to [1] and [4], but with stronger alteration. Clasts appear to have originally been more crowded. There are a relatively high proportion of lithic clasts, but these tend to have similar composition and are difficult to distinguish in this altered sample.

Microscopic Description

Transmitted Light

Plagioclase (altered); 25-30%,angular/euhedral (0.2 to 3 mm).

Lithic Clasts:

Quartz; 4-6%, angular to sub rounded some euhedral to subhedral (0.2 to 2 mm). Unstrained quartz clasts consist of whole and broken quartz phenocrysts.

K-feldspar; 1-2%, angular (0.2 to 2 mm).

Sphene; traces, angular (0.2 to 1 mm). Very sparse with corroded edges.

Groundmass: Probably originally similar to [1] and [4], but faint textures have been obscured by alteration. There are a higher proportion of clasts consisting of interlocking feldspar.

Alteration:

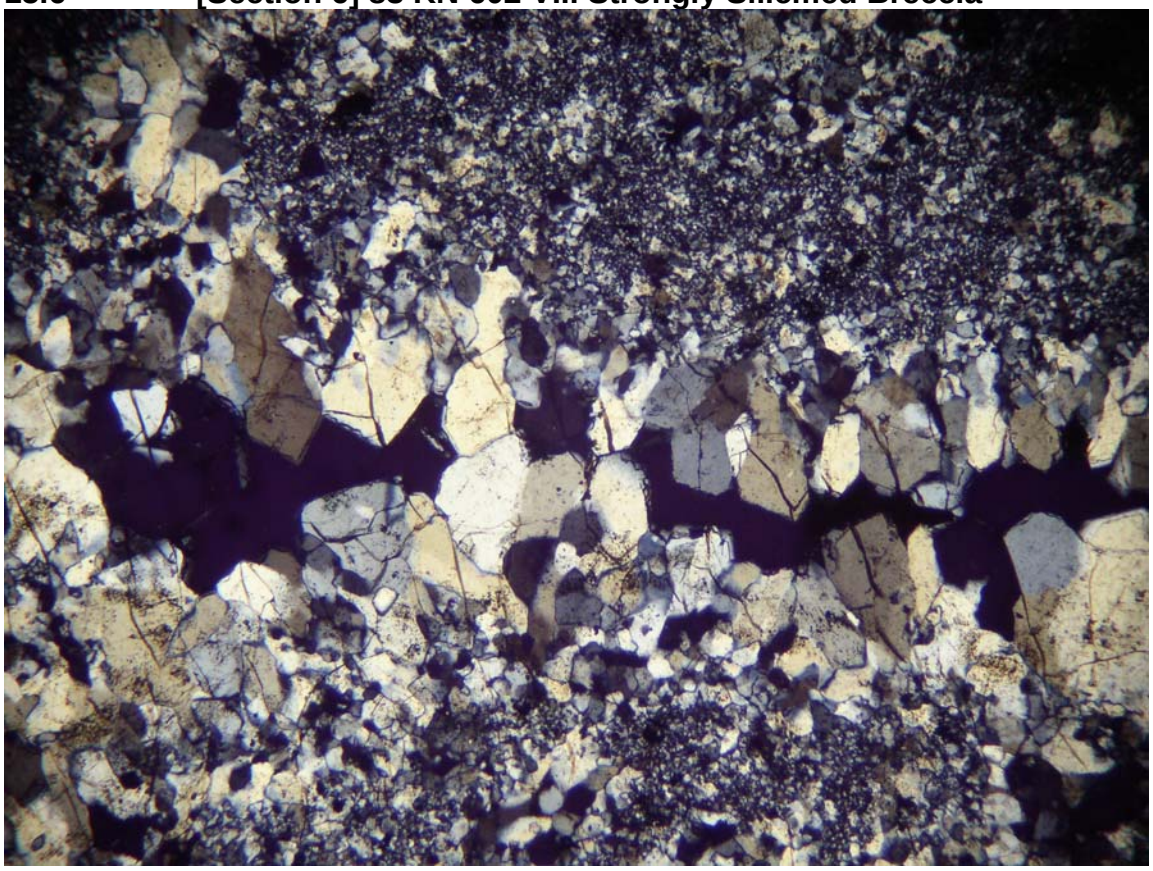
Groundmass shows a dusty fine alteration , brown in plane-polarized light, which is probably clay. However the main positively identified alteration mineral is Epidote, found mainly in the plagioclase phenocrysts. Minor sphene is also noted, but it is not clear whether any is secondary. Traces of carbonate in altered feldspar.

Reflected Light

Magnetite; 1-2%, subhedral (0.1 to 0.5 mm). Commonly partly skeletal crystals with sphene, leucoxene.

Limonite; traces. Minor iron staining in fractures.

15.6 [Section 6] 83 KN 602 VIII Strongly Silicified Breccia



Section 6 **83KN 602 VIII** **DP6-001.JPG** **Figure 11**

Summary Description

The rock is completely Silicified and brecciated, healed with slightly coarser, clearer quartz with small drusy cavities, generally a few mm across.

Possibly some surviving quartz phenocrysts suggest an original rock similar to the less altered members of this suite.

Microscopic Description

Transmitted Light

Quartz; >95%, anhedral to euhedral (0.01 to 1 mm). Very fine to microcrystalline anhedral quartz/silica has replaced original unidentified material. Presume it was a volcanic rock similar to others of this suite with some quartz phenocrysts.

Limonite/earthy hematite; traces+, microcrystalline/amorphous. Very minor, in cavities.

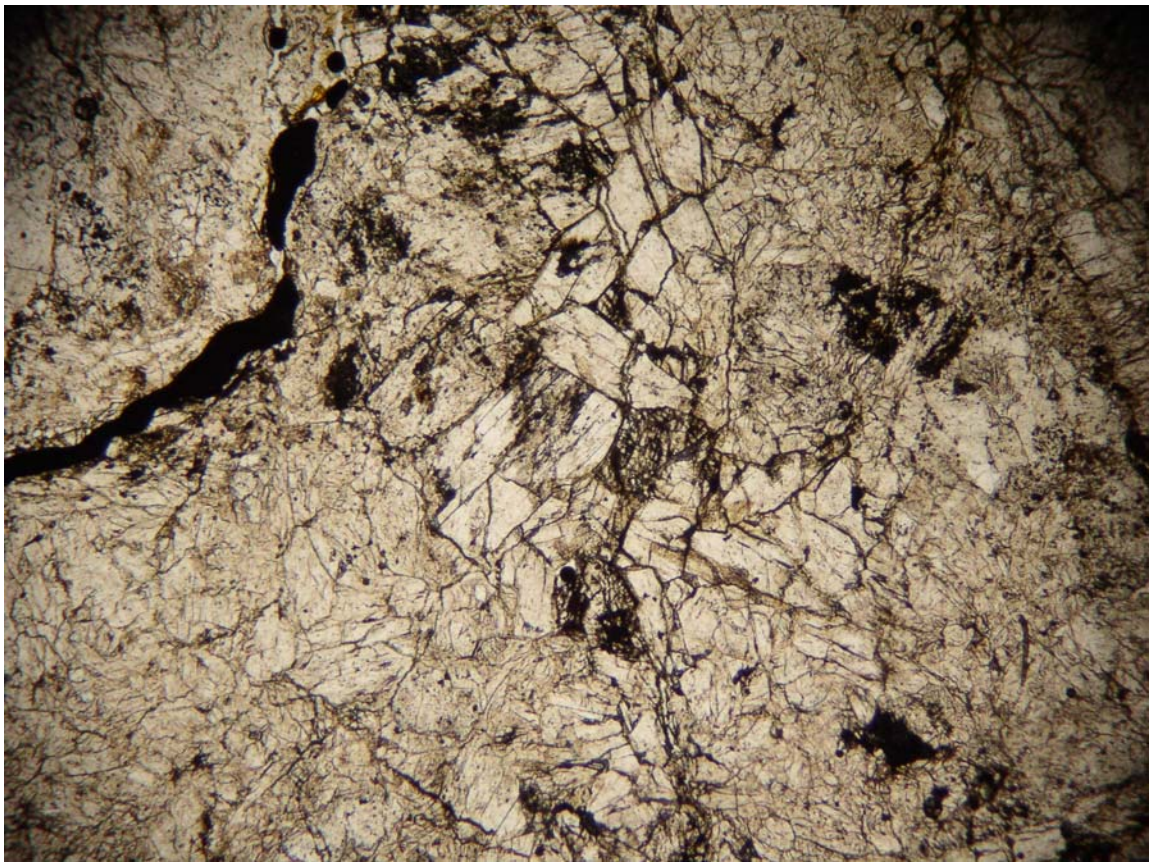
Leucoxene (rutile); traces, anhedral to subhedral (microcrystalline). Finely scattered throughout in fine aggregates.

Zircon; trace, subhedral (0.2 mm). A single grain noted.

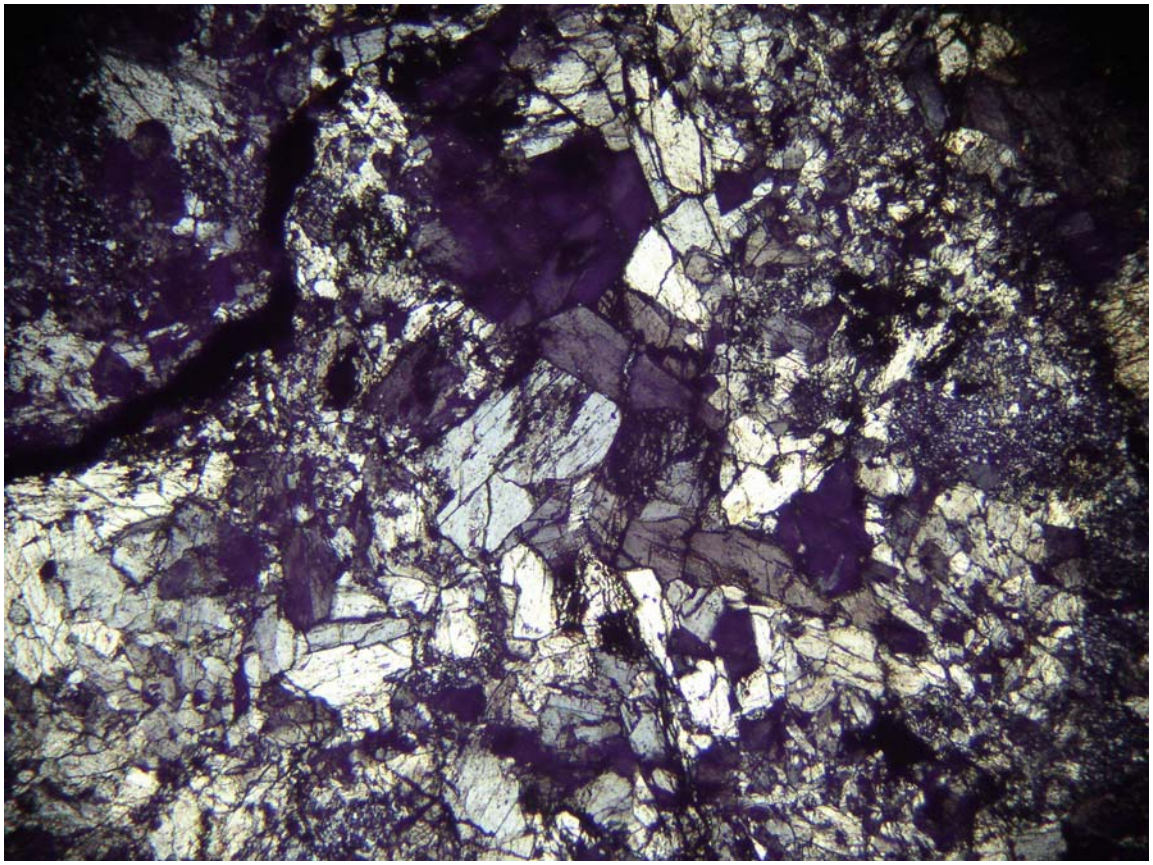
Reflected Light

Pyrite; traces, anhedral (<0.01 mm). Very little survives unoxidized. A few minute grains enclosed by quartz.

15.7 [7] 83 KN 603 Silicified rock with zeolite veining and replacement



Section 7 **83KN 603** **DP7-001.JPG** **Figure 12**



Section 7 **83KN 603** **DP7-002.JPG** **Figure 13**

Crossed Nicols

Summary Description

Silicified and veined with/replaced by late stage zeolite

Alternating quartz-rich and zeolite-rich bands

Pyrite is unevenly disseminated

Microscopic Description
Transmitted Light

Zeolite (two species?); 70-75%, anhedral (0.01 to 1 mm). Bands of zeolite up to approximately 1 cm thick. There appear to be two zeolite minerals present, the most abundant (by far) having inclined extinction and a biaxial (-) interference figure with low 2V. Pale pink colour in the hand specimen, colourless in the thin section. Probably Stilbite an/or Laumontite. The less-abundant zeolite shows parallel extinction and smaller, subhedral crystals.

16.0 Statement of Qualifications

16.1 I, Stephen Gower of 661 Sanderson Road Parksville BC, V9P1B4 hereby certify that:

I have practiced as a Professional Geologist during the period 1970 to 1999. During this period I spend many years exploring for precious metals in the Toodoggone Gold Camp in BC, in the Comstock Lode and surrounding areas of Nevada, and along 1000 kilometers of the Tintina Trench in the Yukon. Since that time, although semi – retired, I have continued to study geology and particularly the geology of the Toodoggone Area and have endeavored to remain current with the rapid changes in computer technology.
I graduated from the University of BC in 1970 with a B.Sc. and in 1972 completed Masters courses in Property Evaluation and Exploration.
I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the APEGBC.
I am a Director, Officer and indirect Shareholder of Western Horizons Resources Ltd. - the owner of the Golden Stranger Property.

16.2 I, Bruce Northcote of 21727 Ridgeway Crescent, Maple Ridge, BC, hereby certify that:

1. I was a consulting geologist at the time of my contribution to this report and I am currently employed by the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources as a Regional Geologist.
2. I have worked in my profession as a geologist since 1996
3. I have been registered as a Geoscientist in Training with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC from 1997 to 2006 and as Professional Geologist since 2006
4, I hold a B.Sc. (honors) in Geological Sciences from the University of British Columbia, awarded in 1991.
5. I hold a M.Sc. in Geology from Queen's University, awarded in 1997
6. My contribution to this report is based on my examination of samples from the Dave Price property provided to me by Stephen Gower, P.Geo.

March 14 2007

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Bruce Northcote

17.0 Statement of Costs

1) Preparation of Thin Sections & Descriptions of Specimens from Selected Surface Samples.7 specimens @ $ 100.00/section.Subtotal $ 700.00

2) 7 Photomicrographs from selected Surface Samples.
$ 25.00/section X7 Subtotal $ 175.00

3) Report Preparation two days @ $500.00/day. Subtotal $ 1000.00

Total cost to produce report ***$ 1875.00***

Total claimed for assessment purposes **$ 1200.00**

Date: November 26, 2007

Quartz/silica; 20-25%, anhedral (<0.01 to 2 mm). Mostly very fine patches and narrow bands of silicification. As in other samples of this suite, there are scattered, isolated coarser quartz grains, typically rounded and probably representing original quartz phenocrysts.

Epidote; trace, anhedral (0.01 to 0.1 mm). Very sparse grains, small aggregates.

Reflected Light

Pyrite; 3-5%, anhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to 0.3 mm). Very finely and unevenly disseminated.

Limonite; traces, microcrystalline. A few small aggregates, suspected after pyrite.