BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: PROSPECTING REPORT FOR BIG SHEEP PROPERTY

TOTAL COST: $8,307.10

AUTHOR(S): TOM GILCHRIST SIGNATURE(S): T. Gilchrist

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A. YEAR OF WORK:

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): EVENT # 4176878 OCTOBER 26, 2007

PROPERTY NAME: BIG SHEEP

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): BIG SHEEP WEST # 540954
BIG SHEEP EAST # 540960

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: GOLD

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092O 047

MINING DIVISION: LILLOOET NTS: 92O/2

LATITUDE 51 ° 02 ' 00 " LONGITUDE -122 ° 39 ' 20 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) TOM GILCHRIST 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

PO BOX 5617
SQUAMISH, BC V8B 0C2

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) TOM GILCHRIST 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

AS ABOVE

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

Rhyolite porphyry, Feldspar porphyry, Permian-Triassic, Bridge River, Gold
Epithermal, vein, Limonite, Wad, Chloritic, 2438 m elevation

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: # 10925, # 27136

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil	10 SAMPLES - 36 ELEMENT ICP-MS.	BIG SHEEP WEST & EAST	194.50
Silt	3 " " "	— " —	58.55
Rock	6 " " "	— " —	143.76
Other Moss	2 " " "	— " —	38.90
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	1:10,000 4 Km²	BIG SHEEP WEST & EAST	3,794.97
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail	5 Km ATV track.	BIG SHEEP WEST & EAST.	4,076.62
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$ 8,307.10

Prospecting Report

For

Big Sheep Property

Lillooet Mining District

British Columbia, Canada

NTS 92O/2

Latitude: 51°02’’00’’ N

Longitude: 122°39’20’’ W

Owner / Operator

Tom Gilchrist

Report Prepared By

Tom Gilchrist

January 23, 2008

Table of Contents

1.0 Summary

The Big Sheep property is located in the Lillooet Mining District in southwestern British Columbia, 200 kilometers north of Vancouver, and approximately 20 kilometers north-northeast of the historic mining community of Gold Bridge. The property encompasses most of Big Sheep Mountain, as well as terrain to the north and east.

The Big Sheep property is currently held entirely by the author. It was initially acquired by ground staking in September 2004, then subsequently converted to a Mineral Titles Online (MTO) claim, and expanded to its present extent. The Big Sheep property was formerly comprised of the Big 1 to 4 claims.

Access to the claim is by truck along mainline forest service roads, and then by all-terrain vehicle (ATV) along a deactivated logging road and a narrow, deteriorating secondary road.

Previous operators have performed limited work on the property during the period of 1980 to 1982, then again in 2002. The previous operators have focused primarily near the summit of Big Sheep Mountain within a limited area that has produced gold in soil anomalies up to 5500 ppb gold. Rock samples collected during the previous work have returned values up to 19 g/t gold. The gold values in the rock samples are reported to occur in rhyolite porphyry with limonite and manganese on fractures, minor quartz veinlets, but with no visible sulphides.

The most detailed previous program was completed in 1982. The conclusions of that work suggested that the density of fractures and veining was probably not sufficient to allow bulk mining. However, the conclusions reported, “that the presence of scattered mineralized float and the extensive geochemical anomaly may indicate a considerably larger mineralized zone and better mineralized sections may exist at depth because of surface leaching”. More recent work, conducted in 2002, indicates that anomalous soils are concentrated near the trend of a north by northwest trending structures with values up to 1,024 ppb gold (over limit assay at 1.51 g/t gold). It is apparent from a review of this previous work that a significant and extensive gold in soil anomaly has not been adequately explained or fully delineated.

The 2007 field program involved upgrading the deteriorating access road to allow ATV access, and the collection of six rock, ten soil, three stream sediment, and two moss samples. This work resulted in an expenditure of $8,307. The Big Sheep property is at an early stage, and further work is recommended to further define the identified soil anomaly, as well as reconnaissance work on the unexplored remainder of the property.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Terms of Reference

This report was prepared to meet assessment requirements for the Big Sheep property. It briefly reviews previous exploration work conducted on the property and describes the work done by the author during 2007. The information contained in this report is comprised of work and observations of the author, previous assessment reports, and government maps and publications.

2.2 Location and Access

The Big Sheep property is located in southwestern British Columbia, as shown in Figure 1, 200 kilometers north of Vancouver, and approximately 20 kilometers north-northeast of the historic Bridge River mining community of Gold Bridge. The nearest population center is Lillooet, approximately 110 kilometers by road to the east.

Access to the property is by road from Lillooet along Highway 40, then along the unpaved Marshall Lake and Noaxe Creek forest service roads (FSR). A deactivated branch road off the Noaxe FSR runs through old cut blocks and intersects a deteriorating road of unknown origin three kilometers from the main FSR. The old road climbs a further five kilometers to near the summit of Big Sheep Mountain. The condition of the road only allowed travel by foot before the work performed as a part of the 2007 field program described in this report.

Access to the central part of the property is now possible by ATV. The open nature of the claim terrain allows further travel by foot; however some portions of the property would be more easily reached by helicopter.

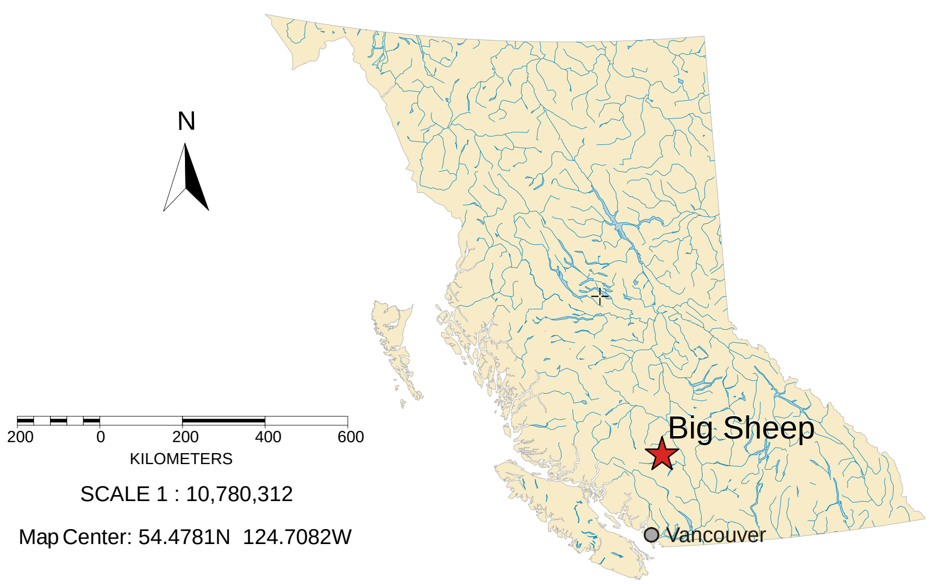

Figure 1 Big Sheep Property Location

2.3 Property Tenure

The Big Sheep property consists of two separate claims, Big Sheep West and East, as shown in Figure 2, covering a total area of 711.33 hectares. Property tenure details are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Property Tenure

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Area
540959	Big Sheep West	143070 100%	092O	2008/Nov/01	406.49 ha
540960	Big Sheep East	143070 100%	092O	2008/Nov/01	304.84 ha

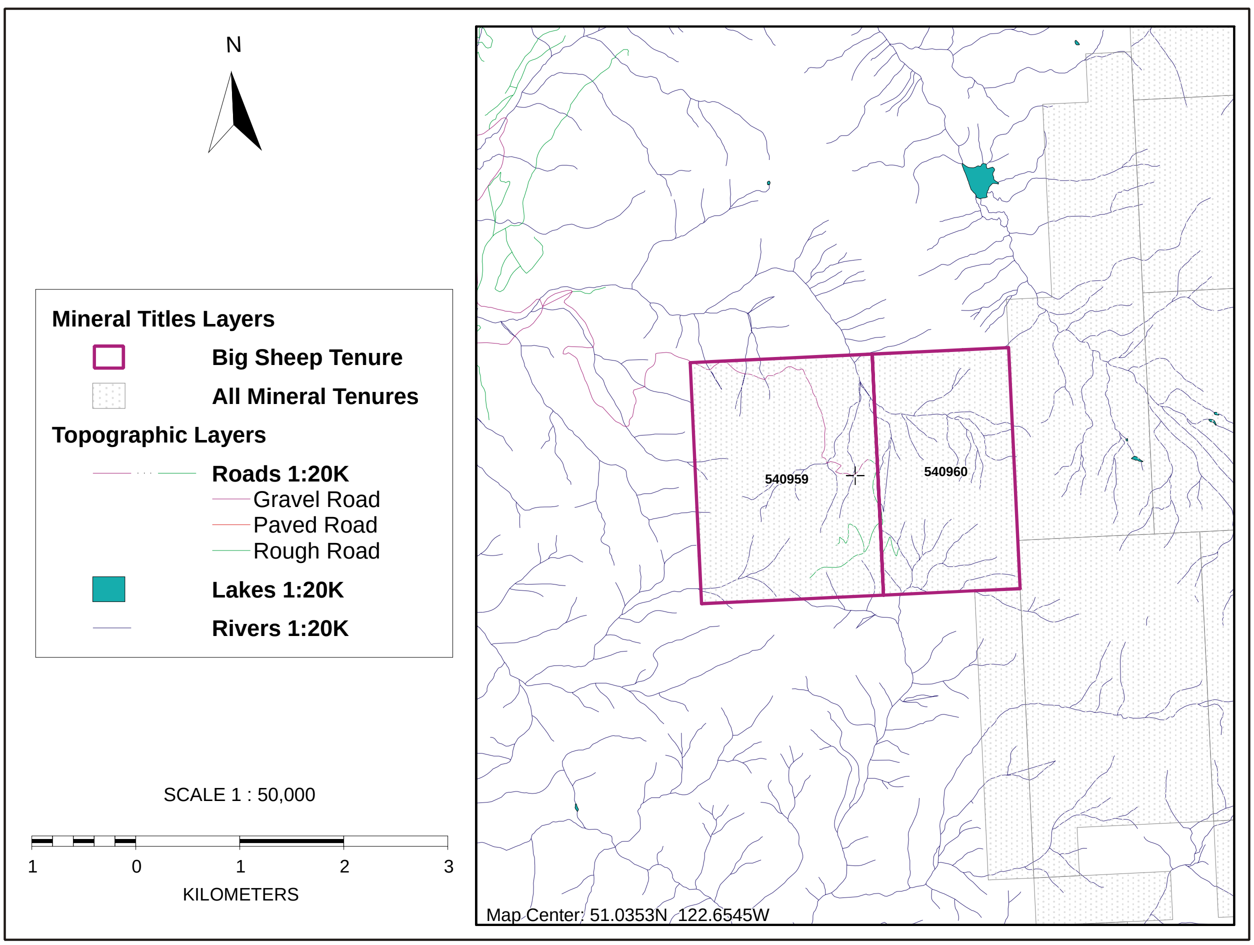

Figure 2 Big Sheep Claim Map

2.4 Physiography

The Big Sheep property is situated in the Shulaps Range between the Fraser Plateau to the east and the Chilcotin Mountains to the west. The property encompasses most of Big Sheep Mountain, a ridge trending to the east, and steeply forested slopes to the north and south. The terrain is generally steep, with precipitous cliffs on the ridge running north of the summit. The ridge to the east runs at a relatively gentle grade with steep slopes on the north and south sides. Several basins on the north and west sides of Big Sheep Mountain drain into the headwaters of Noaxe Creek. The basin on the south side drains into Liza Creek.

The summit elevation of Big Sheep Mountain is 2420 meters. The claim elevation descends down to approximately 1700 meters on steep forested slopes at the northwest corner, and to approximately 1940 meters in the basin along the south boundary. Most of the property is above tree line, which generally occurs at approximately 2000 meters. The summit area is mantled in extensive talus with outcrop occurring along ridge tops and the cliffs on the north side. The ridge to the east is alpine meadow with extensive outcrop exposure.

Most of the property is generally barren of vegetation except for the meadow flanks of the east ridge, and scattered islands of scrubby alpine fir. The lower elevation forested areas consist of spruce, balsam, and pine. There has been extensive logging in the Noaxe Creek and Liza Creek drainages.

The climate is alpine, and being situated leeward of the Coast Range mountains, the property receives only moderate annual precipitation. Access is generally possible from late June to early October.

2.5 Regional History

Mining activity in the Bridge River district began in the mid 19th century, when prospectors entered the area from the Fraser River Canyon. Placer gold was found first in 1863, and then the first hard rock claims were staked in 1896.

In 1956 copper mineralization was discovered at Poison Mountain, located approximately 11 kilometers north of the Big Sheep property. According to the BC Mineral Inventory (Minfile) database, approximately 37,000 meters of drilling during the 1960s to 1980s defined a resource of 280 million tonnes at a grade of 0.26% copper and 0.14 grams per tonne gold.

The Elizabeth property, located approximately 6 kilometers east of Big Sheep, holds gold bearing quartz veins and has been explored intermittently since the early 1940s. From the late 1940s to 1990, several operators have explored the Elizabeth property, including drilling, trenching, and drifting. Exploration resumed in 2002 with geochemical sampling and 1,642 meters of drilling.

Most mining activity in the region has focused on the Bralorne, Pioneer, Minto, Coronation and Wayside gold deposits. The Pioneer Mine went into production in 1914 and the Bralorne Mine in 1932. By the time production ceased at Bralorne in 1971, the Bralorne and Pioneer Mines had a combined production of 4.1 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 0.53 ounces per ton, making this the largest gold producing camp in British Columbia's history

Limited exploration activity at the Bralorne Mine occurred in the 1990s, and significant work resumed in 2004 with multi-phase exploration and bulk sampling programs as a path to resuming production.

2.6 Property History

The Big Sheep property was originally staked in June 1980 by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited as the 20-unit Big claim as a result of regional prospecting in the 1970s. Du Pont held the property and did follow-up geological and geochemical surveys in 1980, 1981, and 1982.

The Big Sheep property is presently 100% owned by the author. It was initially acquired by ground staking in September 2004, then subsequently converted to a Mineral Titles Online (MTO) claim, and expanded to its present extent.

Dawson (1982) concluded that precious metal mineralization is associated with very narrow, vuggy quartz stringers and limonite coated fractures primarily within argillic altered rhyolite porphyry. Dawson (1982) also reported, "the presence of scattered mineralized float and the extensive geochemical anomaly may indicate a considerably larger mineralized zone". Conversely to the above statements, Dawson (1982) also stated that, to date exploration has not shown areas of sufficient grade to warrant further detailed testing at this time.

Viceroy Resources acquired the property in April 2002 by staking 80 units as the Big 1 to 4 claims. The claims later formed part of an option agreement with Royal County Minerals. A short field program was undertaken in 2002.

Travis (2002) states "It is the opinion of the authors that the Big Sheep property is underlain by extensive and high order gold-in-soil anomalies that have not been tested. Elevated levels of Pb, Zn, and Ag are associated with these anomalies." Travis (2002) points out similarities with the past producing Blackdome Mine located 30 kilometers to the north, and further states that "The Big Sheep property may have more in common with the mesothermal, pluton-hosted gold veins of the Bralorne Camp, these typically average 1.5 meters in width and grade 10 to 30 g/t gold."

The work by previous operators has indicated that an area of at least 300 by 1000 meters contains a number of smaller, 50 to 100 meters wide by 500 meters long, greater than 250 ppb gold in soil anomalies. Individual results ranged up to 5500 ppb gold. Rock samples have returned values up to 19.2 g/t gold from rhyolite porphyry with limonite and manganese on fractures, minor quartz veinlets, although with no visible sulphides.

A brief summary of the previous work by the individual operators is given in Table 2. No record of work during the period between 1982 and 2002 can be found. However the five kilometer road leading to near the summit of Big Sheep Mountain did not exist during the 1980s work, but was in place, in a deteriorated condition, when the work in 2002 occurred.

Table 2 Big Sheep Property Work History

Year	Operator	Work Summary
1980	Du Pont of Canada Exploration	Collection and geochemical analysis of 38 soil, 18 stream sediment, and 15 rock samples. Geological mapping. Soil and steam sediment samples indicate presence of base and precious metal mineralization although no significant economic mineralization was observed.
1981	Du Pont of Canada Exploration	Collection and geochemical analysis of 249 soil and 21 rock samples. Geological mapping. Data outlines an area of anomalous gold and silver values which correspond approximately to the outcrop area of the rhyolite porphyry plug.
1982	Du Pont of Canada Exploration	Collection and geochemical analysis of 349 soil and 47 rock samples. Data outlines several, coincident north-northwesterly trending linear zones of anomalous gold-silver values centered near the peak of Big Sheep Mountain
2002	Viceroy Resources	Collection and analysis of 60 soil and 8 rock samples. Results indicate anomalous soils with values up to 1,024 ppb gold are concentrated in northwest trending structures near the summit of Big Sheep Mountain.

3.0 Regional Geology

The Big Sheep property is situated within a geologically diverse area of the Intermontane Belt of southern British Columbia as shown in Figure 3.

The region has a varied and complex period of tectonic activity. Major breaks and faults have been active or reactivated over a broad geologic time frame. Some of these faults have controlled the emplacement of intrusive bodies and have played an important role in the formation of mineral deposits such as the Bralorne/Pioneer.

The area is transected by the northwest-trending Yalakom fault and underlain by Mesozoic and Tertiary rocks that host epithermal to mesothermal gold occurrences, fault-related mercury showings and porphyry copper prospects with low gold values such as the Poison Mountain deposit.

Southeast of the Yalakom fault, much of the area is underlain by partially coeval rocks of the Bridge River complex, the Cadwallader Group, and younger Tyaughton, Relay Mountain, Taylor Creek groups.

The Bridge River Terrane is situated to the south of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex and is represented mainly by the Bridge River Complex, an assemblage of chert, argillite, greenstone, gabbro, serpentinite, limestone and clastic sedimentary rocks with no coherent stratigraphy. Ages range from Mississippian to late Middle Jurassic. The Bridge River Complex is overlain by a thick, coherent succession of clastic metasedimentary rocks referred to as the Cayoosh Assemblage.

The Cadwallader Group is located further to the west, and is comprised of greenstone of the Pioneer Formation and overlying conglomerate, sandstone and shale of the Hurley Formation. It is Late Triassic in age and therefore coeval with parts of the Bridge River complex. In the Eldorado Mountain area it is juxtaposed against the Bridge River complex across north-northeast-trending faults.

Tyaughton Group Middle to Upper Norian red conglomerates and sandstones, and thick-bedded limestone are overlain by Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic shales, sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate. Relay Mountain Group rocks are variably shale, sandstone, conglomerate and calcareous rocks.

Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek rocks range from the Paradise Formation, a siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate unit, through the Dash chert pebble conglomerate, to the Lizard Formation shale and muscovite-rich arkosic sandstones. Upper Cretaceous rocks of the Battlement Ridge Group consist of the Silverquick Formation of dominantly pebble to cobble conglomerate, and the Powell Creek Formation of andesitic volcanic breccia, and related tuffs, flows and epiclastic rocks. Eocene rhyolitic to dacitic flows occur locally, and Miocene and/or Pliocene basalt flows cap high areas.

The region is cut by a northwest-trending system of strike-slip faults that was active in Late Cretaceous time. Northerly trending splays of the Relay Creek-Marshall Creek fault system connect with the Yalakom fault system to define a large-scale extensional duplex structure. This fault system steps across and bounds the northwestern margin of the Shulaps ultramafic complex at its southeastern end.

Metallic mineral concentrations are within or adjacent to strike-slip faults or associated structures, and have a close spatial relationship with plutons or dykes. The age of mineralization seems closely tied to igneous activity between Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary time. Epithermal gold, precious metal-bearing polymetallic veins, porphyry copper-molybdenum, tungsten skarn and shear-related mercury occurrences are documented in the region.

Big Sheep Regional Geology

BCGS Geology Layers 2005

Bedrock geology - by age and rock class (solid)

AGE UNKNOWN
- intrusive rocks
- metamorphic rocks

CENOZOIC
- intrusive rocks

QUATERNARY TO RECENT
- alluvium, till
- sedimentary rocks
- volcanic rocks

NEOGENE TO RECENT
- sedimentary rocks
- volcanic rocks

NEOGENE
- intrusive rocks
- sedimentary rocks
- volcanic rocks

PALEOGENE TO NEOGENE
- intrusive rocks
- sedimentary rocks
- volcanic rocks

PALEOGENE
- intrusive rocks
- metamorphic rocks
- sedimentary rocks
- ultramafic rocks
- volcanic rocks

MESOZOIC
- intrusive rocks
- metamorphic rocks

Note: Only key formations are shown on map and legend

Efp	Eocene Unnamed feldspar prophyritic intrusive rocks
KSq	Cretaceous Silverquick Formation
lKT	Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Group
uJKR	Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Relay Mountain Group
MmJBgs	Mississippian to Mid Jurassic Bridge River Complex
uTrC	Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group
uTrTy	Upper Triassic Tyaughton Group
PShum	Permian Shulaps Ultramafic Complex

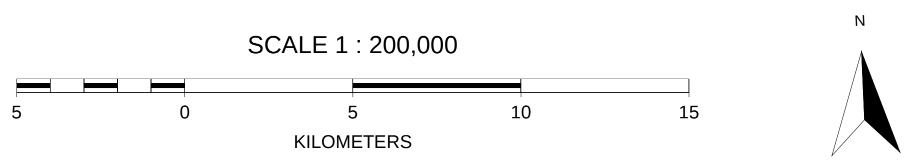

Figure 3 Big Sheep Regional Geology

4.0 Property Geology

The geology of the Big Sheep claim is shown in Figure 4, and described by Dawson in his 1982 assessment report of the same property. According to Dawson, the geology of the Big Sheep property can be divided into six distinct units:

1. The oldest rocks on the property are represented by the Lower Mesozoic Bridge River Group comprised of argillites, cherts, conglomerates, recrystallized limestone, and metavolcanics.
2. Immediately west of the Bridge River rocks is a narrow northerly trending slice of ultramafic rocks related to the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex which occur as orange brown to dark green weathering harzburgites, peridotites and serpentine.
3. In fault contact and immediately west of the ultrabasic rocks are undivided sedimentary rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Lizard Formations sediments in the Taylor Creek Group.
4. Intruding the Lower Cretaceous Lizard Formation sediments in the Taylor Creek Group, area several bodies of middle to early Tertiary feldspar porphyry (Bendor-Type) and are according to Dawson (1982), rhyolite porphyry. The feldspar porphyry is typically a brown to gray-green fine to medium grained massive feldspar or feldspar-hornblende porphyry. This rock is generally unaltered; however near its contact it sometimes exhibits weak to moderate chloritic and/or limonitic alteration. This unit forms its main mass near the peak and to the southwest. Numerous dykes, sills, and lithologic similarities of the feldspar porphyry are also found south, southeast, and north of the peak.
5. Dawson (1982) reported a plug-like body of rhyolite porphyry unit closely associated with the feldspar porphyry. This unit is typically white to yellowish-brown, argillic altered, fractured and invariably limonite stained. This unit was identified as forming a 150 meter thick cap to a stock of feldspar porphyry and feldspar-hornblende porphyry.

   Note however, that Travis, in his 2002 fieldwork program, interpreted this unit as an alteration product of the feldspar porphyry along north-northwest trending structures. This is evidenced by increasing alteration of the generally unaltered feldspar porphyry unit increasing towards these structures, which occur in talus filled slight depressions. These altered rocks have been overstated in the talus giving the impression that they mantle or cap the feldspar porphyry. Further credence to this new postulation is gathered from a review of the soil geochemistry and examination of regional structures. Regardless of genesis, this unit is host to fine quartz veinlets, veins, and local stockworks of potentially economic importance.

6. Dykes of fine-grained, brown, feldspar porphyritic basic rock were also recorded by Dawson (1982). These rocks crosscut the feldspar porphyry.

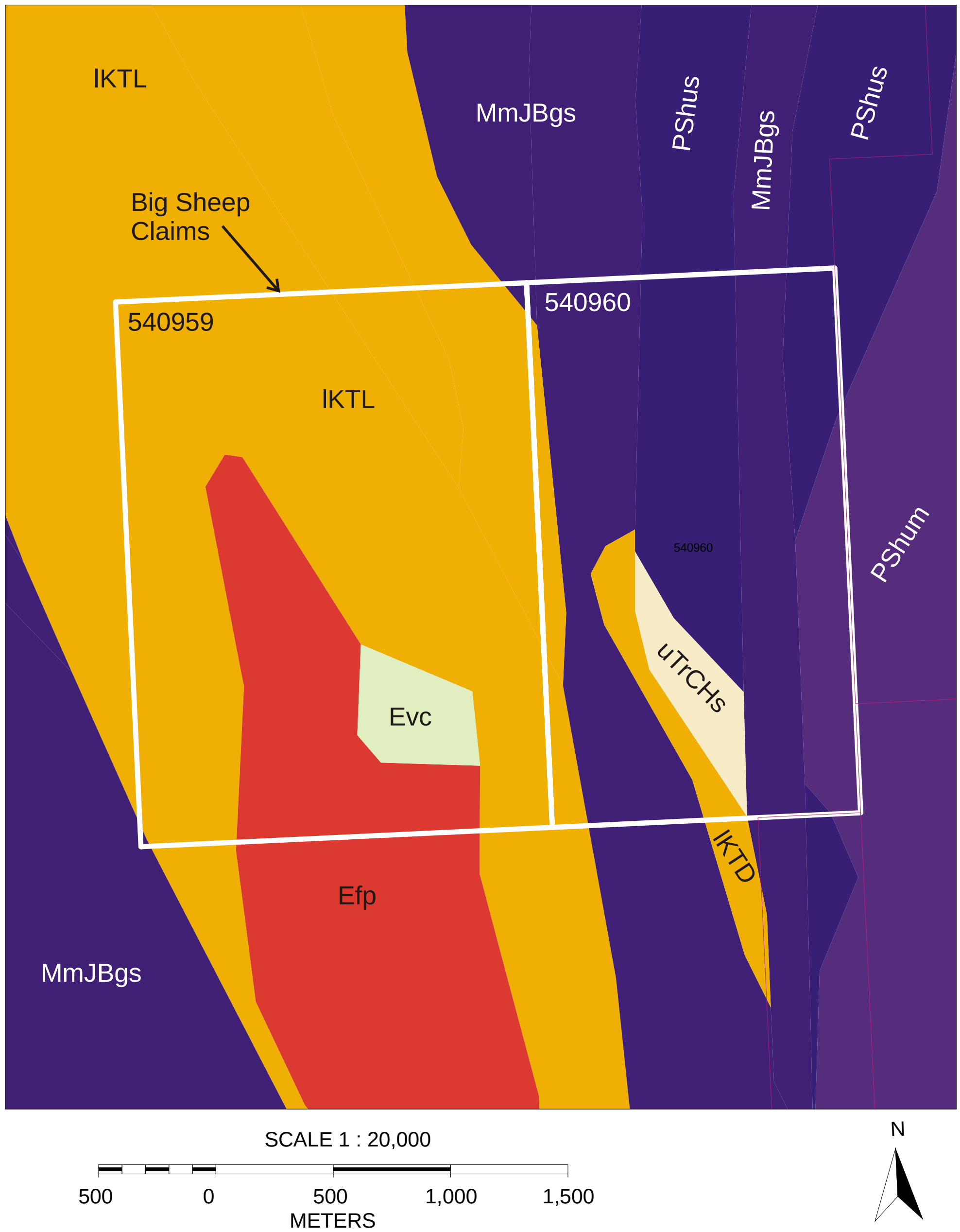

Figure 4 Property Geology Map

(See Table of Property Rock Units on the following page)

Table 3 Property Rock Units

Unit	Description
Evc	Eocene Unnamed volcaniclastic rocks
Efp	Eocene Unnamed feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks
uTrCHs	Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group Hurley Formation undivided sedimentary rocks
lKTL	Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Lizard Formation undivided sedimentary rocks
lKTD	Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Dash Formation undivided sedimentary rocks
MmJBgs	Mississippian to Middle Jurassic Bridge River Complex greenstone greenschist metamorphic rocks
PShus	Permian Shulaps Ultramafic Complex Serpentinite Melange Unit serpentinite ultramafic rocks
PShum	Permian Shulaps Ultramafic Complex Harzburgite Unit serpentinite ultramafic rocks

4.1 Mineralization

Gold and silver values in the vicinity of Big Sheep Mountain appear to be associated with vuggy quartz seams with tetrahedrite. Pyrite is uncommon. Host rocks consist of argillic-altered feldspar and quartz porhpyritic rhyolite containing limonite coated fractures. Locally, rocks are tuffaceous to breccia textured, vuggy, and contain fine grained quartz veinlets and rare amethyst.

The Big Sheep Property contains the Minfile prospect 092O 047, Big Sheep Mountain.

5.0 2007 Field Program

5.1 Objectives

There were two key objectives of the 2007 field program.

The first objective was to improve the deteriorating old road leading from a deactivated logging branch road to the central part of the Big Sheep property to make it passable by ATV.

The second objective was a prospecting and geochemical sampling plan. The 1982 soil grid was going to be located and continued in a northwest direction in an attempt to further delineate the extent of the gold in soil anomaly. Further reconnaissance soil and stream sediment sampling was to be conducted on the unexplored, approximately 50%

remainder of the property. Prospecting and rock sample collection was to be carried out across the entire property.

The work was conducted by two people over two periods. The first occurred from July 28 to August 3, 2007 primarily to work on the trail access. The second period occurred from September 16 to 21, 2007. The goals of the second period were to finish the access work and conduct the technical program. A total of 28 person-days were spent working on the claim over both of these periods, incurring a total expenditure of $8,307.

An unexpected early snowfall forced an end to the field program before all of the objectives were met. The access work was substantially completed; however the persistent eight inch snow cover limited the amount of technical work that could be completed. Working along road cuts, stream beds, and wind-blown areas with minimal snow cover, collection of six rock, ten soil, three stream sediment, and two moss samples was accomplished. The samples were collected by trained geological personnel, and were subsequently submitted for geochemical analysis.

5.2 Access Work Performed

Access to the Big Sheep property is by way of mainline forest service roads to a junction with a deactivated branch road that is presently suitable for ATV travel. An old narrow road of unknown origin, in poor condition, leaves the branch road at the three kilometer point, and continues for an additional five kilometers over an elevation gain of approximately 1,100 meters, to near the summit of Big Sheep Mountain. Most of the old road is within the Big Sheep property boundary.

Access to the Big Sheep property from the forest service road formerly required about three hours travel on foot; however the same trip can now be made by ATV in about 45 minutes.

Figure 5 shows the portion of the old road that lies within the claim boundary, and indicates the nature of the work done along its length.

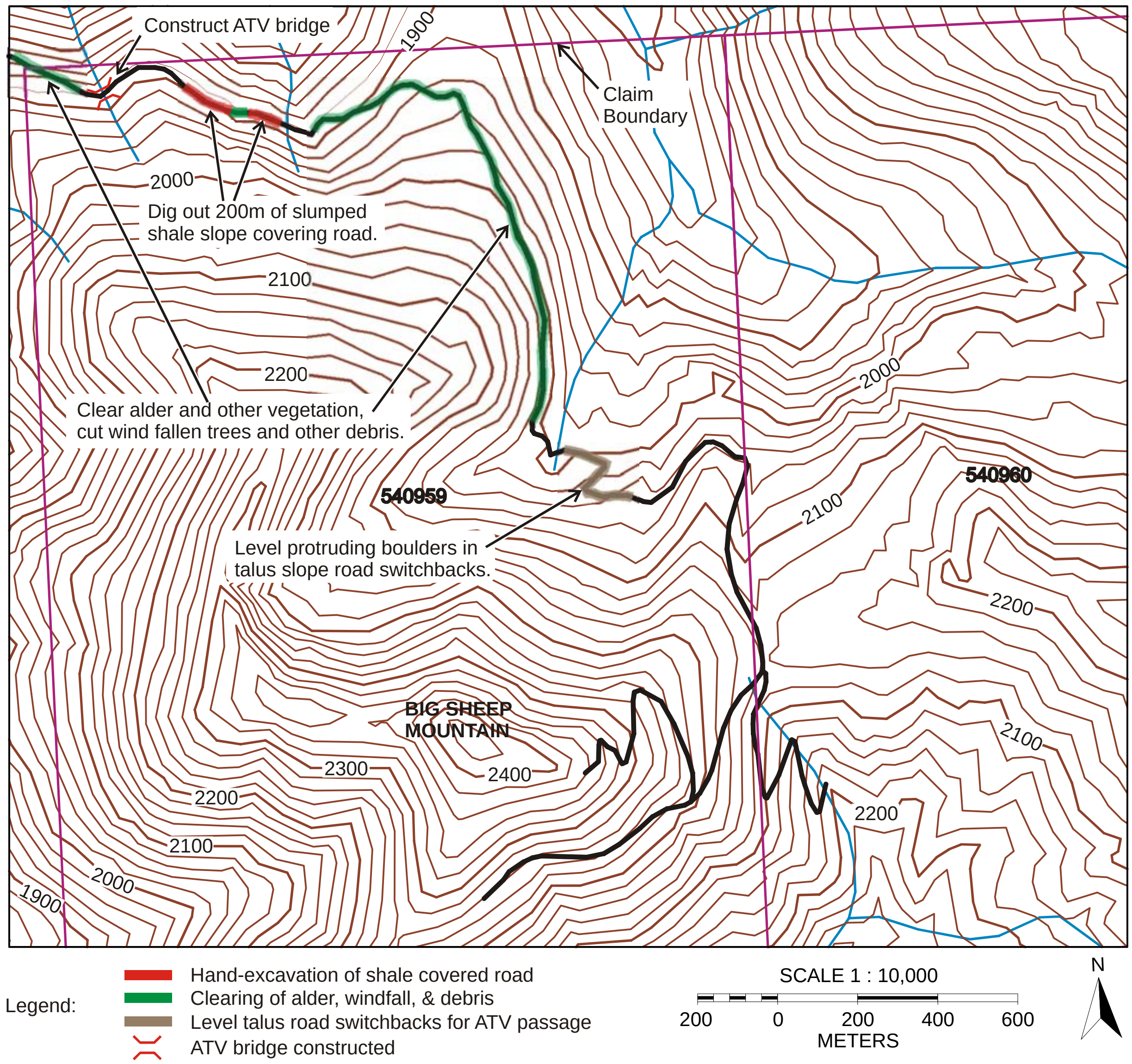

Figure 5 Road Improvement Work Map

The old road was badly overgrown with alder, had numerous trees down, and most significantly, had sloughed in completely for approximately 200 meters where it traverses a steep slope of fragmented shale. A seasonal creek had washed out a deep gully across the old road.

Improving the road to make it passable by ATV required the following work:

- Clearing dense alder saplings, fallen logs, vegetation, and debris
- Construction of a bridge adequate to support an ATV across a creek washout
- Construction of a trail across a 200 meter, steep shale slope that had slumped, completely covering the old road. This task required considerable manual

digging, and removal of several large boulders using a gas-powered rock drill/breaker.

- Improvement of switchbacks across a large talus slope on the north side of Big Sheep Mountain.

5.3 Prospecting Results

Limited prospecting was carried out following the completion of the road work. Short traverses were made where possible along snow-free creek beds that cross the road. Prospecting along snow-free road cuts on the north and east side of Big Sheep Mountain resulted in the collection of six rock samples. Rock sample locations are shown on the map in Figure 6.

The rock samples were described, and sealed in plastic bags. The samples remained in the authors possession at all times until transferred to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver for geochemical analysis. A 36 element ICP-MS analysis was performed on the rock samples. Results for the key elements are shown in Table 4. Complete analysis results are contained in Appendix 4.

Table 4 Rock Sample Key Element Values

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
126851	3.2	1.4	1.3	5	<0.1	139.7	174.5
126852	31.6	15.2	2.6	29	0.9	217.9	625.2
126853	9.2	2.5	2.7	19	0.2	262.4	369.7
126854	2.4	63.9	0.4	11	<0.1	2.1	2.8
126855	7.4	4.9	6.4	18	0.4	15.7	1.8
126856	0.7	51.7	3.1	39	<0.1	5.1	2.3

The two highest gold values of the sample group occur in samples 126852 and 126853. Both of these samples were collected on the east side of the summit of Big Sheep Mountain, below the area of the gold-in-soil anomalies noted by previous operators. These two samples also returned the highest values of arsenic and antimony, both believed to be indicators of gold mineralization.

Big Sheep Sample Locations

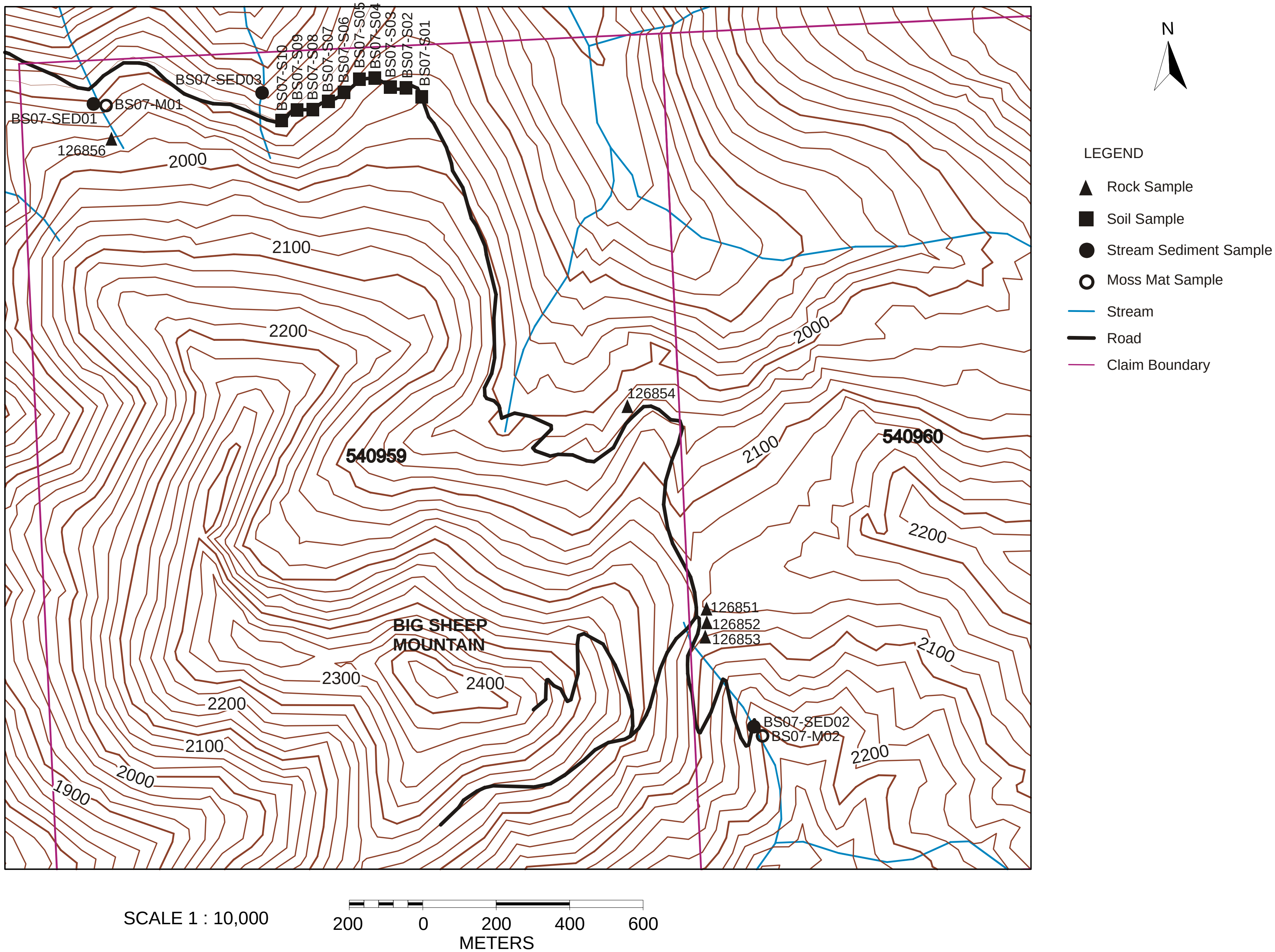

Figure 6 Sample Location Map

5.4 Soil and Stream Sediment Sampling Results

Ten soil samples were collected along the road running along the northern claim boundary as shown in Figure 6. The samples were collected at 50 meter intervals along the road, extending the soil line from the previous 2002 work by 500 meters.

The soil samples were collected from the B horizon by digging into the road cut bank. The sample characteristics were recorded and the sample placed into labeled kraft paper bags, then into a rice sack. The samples remained in the authors possession at all times until transferred to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver for geochemical analysis. A 36 element ICP-MS analysis was performed on the soil samples. Results for the key elements are shown in Table 5. Complete analysis results are contained in Appendix 4.

Table 5 Soil Sample Key Element Values

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
BS07-S01	0.8	4.3	3.9	23	<0.1	2	0.2
BS07-S02	8.6	104.6	12.7	147	0.1	48.2	1.8
BS07-S03	5.2	36	12.4	63	0.1	17.6	1
BS07-S04	6.7	91.9	11.8	148	0.2	43.8	1.4
BS07-S05	5.4	96	10	178	<0.1	44.8	1.5
BS07-S06	2	12.6	8.2	41	<0.1	6.8	0.4
BS07-S07	<0.5	81.7	9.1	90	0.2	9.3	0.4
BS07-S08	2.5	17.5	17.7	51	0.1	8.5	0.6
BS07-S09	3.7	85.5	16	132	<0.1	19	1.2
BS07-S10	26.3	54.3	10.1	122	<0.1	22.7	1.2

The soil sample containing the highest gold value is BS07-S10. This sample was collected in a shallow gulley adjacent to a stream from which a sediment sample was also taken. The remainder of the samples returned values similar to those shown in the previous 2002 work in the same area.

Three stream sediment samples were collected, two from seasonal creeks draining the north side of the property, and one draining the south side, as shown in Figure 6. The stream and sample characteristics were recorded and the sample placed into labeled kraft paper bags, then into a rice sack. The samples remained in the authors possession at all times until transferred to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver for geochemical analysis. A 36 element ICP-MS analysis was performed on the stream sediment samples. Results for the key elements are shown in Table 6. Complete analysis results are contained in Appendix 4.

Table 6 Stream Sediment Sample Key Element Values

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
BS07 SED01	7.1	104	16.8	160	0.3	37.6	1.7
BS07 SED02	5.9	38.3	29.1	164	0.3	40.6	21.7
BS07 SED03	6.7	77.2	14.8	137	0.2	37.9	2.5

The southern sample location (BS07 SED02) is of particular interest because it is a headwater tributary of a creek that has a Regional Geochemistry Survey site (RGS 92O795340) approximately two kilometers south of the property boundary. The RGS data indicates an anomalous gold value of 30 ppb.

Two moss mat samples were collected at the same location as two of the stream sediment samples. Moss mat samples BS07 M01 and BS07 M02 correlate to stream sediment samples BS07 SED01 and BS07 SED02, respectively, as shown in Figure 6.

The moss samples were collected from mid-channel at a point close to the seasonal low water level, and below the seasonal high water level. The moss mat characteristics were recorded and the sample placed into labeled Tyvek bags, then into a rice sack. The samples remained in the authors possession at all times until transferred to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver for geochemical analysis. A 36 element ICP-MS analysis was performed on the moss matt samples. Results for the key elements are shown in Table 7. Complete analysis results are contained in Appendix 4.

Table 7 Moss Mat Sample Key Element Values

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
BS07 M01	6.9	74.9	13.2	128	0.2	25.9	1.2
BS07 M02	10.8	35.2	29.3	174	0.3	38.8	20.7

The highest levels of gold, arsenic, and antimony occur in moss mat sample BS07 M02. The high arsenic and antimony values correspond to the high levels in stream sediment sample BS07 SED02, although the gold value is slightly lower.

6.0 Recommendations

The exploration of the Big Sheep property is at an early stage. The efforts of several operators have identified extensive gold-in-soil anomalies that have not been explained. Observations to date indicate gold-in-soil anomalies that lie along northwest trending structures in the vicinity of the summit of Big Sheep Mountain. Geological reconnaissance suggest that the Big Sheep property may have some commonality with the mesothermal, pluton-hosted gold veins of the Bralorne gold camp 20 kilometers to the southwest.

Based on the 2007 field program and on work by previous operators, the following work is recommended:

1. Compile, digitize, and correlate all the geochemical results from all the field programs done to date with a geographic information system (GIS).
2. Add available Aster remote sensing imagery to the GIS compilation.
3. Conduct detailed prospecting of Big Sheep Mountain, particularly in the area of the know gold-in-soil anomalies.
4. Conduct regional prospecting in the unexplored north and east sections of the property. Also establish reconnaissance soil grids and sample collection in these new areas.
5. Conduct additional stream sediment and moss mat sampling in the southern drainage in an effort to explain the RGS gold anomaly.
6. Carry out geological mapping to confirm and further identify lithologies and their delineation.
7. Compile the results of the new work with the GIS

Depending on the results of the above recommendations, further work in a successive program could include a remote sensing survey, ground-based geophysics, systematic trenching, and possibly several drill holes.

7.0 References

Dawson, James M.: Geological and Geochemical Report on the Big Claims, DuPont Canada, 1982 (Assessment Report 10925)

Glover, J.K., Schiarizza, P. and Garver, J.I., Geology of the Noaxe Creek Map Area (920/2), BCMEMPR Open File 1988-09

Travis, Adam: Geological, Geochemical, and Prospecting Report Undertaken on the Big Sheep Property, Viceroy Resources, 2002 (Assessment Report 27136)

8.0 Appendix 1: Statement of Qualifications

I, Tom Gilchrist, of Squamish, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I have been prospecting for approximately eight years.
2. I have completed the BCIT Exploration and Prospecting Methods course and the BCIT Prospecting and Exploration Field School, as well as various short courses, including Gold Vein Deposits, Interpretation of Airborne Geophysics, and ASTER on the MapPlace.
3. I prospect independently, and also work as a professional contract prospector for various exploration companies in northern British Columbia.
4. This report is based on my own observations as well as previous assessment reports and government publications.
5. I hold 100% interest in the Big Sheep Property.

Signed in Squamish, British Columbia on January 23, 2008.

Signed

Tom Gilchrist

9.0 Appendix 2: Expense Statement

Period of work: July 28 to August 3 and September 16 to 21, 2007 (14 days)

	Unit	Unit Qty	Rate ($)	Total
Services				
Access work physical labor:				
Tom Gilchrist	hr	40	20	800.00
Deborah Rafuse	hr	40	20	800.00
Prospecting:				
Tom Gilchrist	day	4	350	1,400.00
Deborah Rafuse	day	4	350	1,400.00
Equipment Costs				
Dodge 3500 4X4 truck	day	4	80	320.00
Camper	day	14	20	280.00
All terrain vehicle	week	2	350	700.00
Chainsaw	week	1	35	35.00
Gas powered rock drill	week	1	120	120.00
Communications (Sat phone & 2 VHF radios)	day	14	10	140.00
Expenses				
Truck fuel	total	1	340	349.35
ATV fuel	total	1	60.23	60.23
Camp costs, field conditions	person/day	28	25	700.00
Field map printing	total	1	17.01	17.01
Sample analysis				
Soil	each	10	19.45	194.50
Rock	each	6	23.96	143.76
Moss	each	2	19.45	38.90
Stream sediment	each	3	19.45	58.35
Report preparation	day	3	250	750.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				**$ 8,307.10**

10.0 Appendix 3: Rock Sample Descriptions

	NAD 83, Zone 10U		
Sample #	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Description** (all grab samples)
126851	524479	5653350	3 cm thick qtz vein. Vugs containing tetrahedrite. Volcanic wall rock.
126852	524488	5653344	Brown altered rhyolite. Chlorite altered phenocrysts. Fine qtz stockwork.
126853	524480	5653352	Brown altered volcanic with disseminiated black pyrolusite
126854	524234	5653831	Lt brown rhyolite. Chlorite and limonite alteration. Fine qtz stockwork.
126855	524238	5653840	White argillic altered rhyolite. Small pockets of limonite & goethite.
126856	522892	5654854	Gray & white feldspar quartz porphyry rhyolite.

11.0 Appendix 4: Assay Certificates

Assay certificates for soil, rock, stream sediment, and moss samples follow this page.

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Project: None Given
Report Date: November 12, 2007

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN07001727.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
BS07 S-01	Soil	0.6	4.3	3.9	23	<0.1	7.9	3.6	126	1.32	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.3	8	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	48	0.09	0.046
BS07 S-02	Soil	2.6	104.6	12.7	147	0.1	89.4	24.4	660	5.57	48.2	0.3	6.6	1.2	12	0.3	1.8	0.2	86	0.08	0.090
BS07 S-03	Soil	2.1	36.0	12.4	63	0.1	28.6	7.9	300	3.02	17.6	0.4	5.2	0.1	12	0.4	1.0	0.3	61	0.06	0.104
BS07 S-04	Soil	3.1	91.9	11.8	148	0.2	69.7	17.4	620	5.51	43.8	0.4	6.7	1.4	13	0.4	1.4	0.2	70	0.07	0.151
BS07 S-05	Soil	2.5	96.0	10.0	178	<0.1	64.7	18.1	478	4.96	44.8	0.4	5.4	1.2	12	0.3	1.5	0.2	66	0.07	0.100
BS07 S-06	Soil	1.4	12.6	8.2	41	<0.1	13.5	6.0	164	2.06	6.8	0.3	2.0	0.8	9	<0.1	0.4	0.1	40	0.10	0.118
BS07 S-07	Soil	0.2	81.7	9.1	90	0.2	36.9	25.3	813	3.58	9.3	0.8	<0.5	2.2	23	0.3	0.4	0.1	66	0.29	0.049
BS07 S-08	Soil	1.6	17.5	17.7	51	0.1	17.6	11.3	312	2.18	8.5	0.4	2.5	0.7	9	0.2	0.6	0.2	49	0.11	0.126
BS07 S-09	Soil	0.7	85.5	16.0	132	<0.1	96.8	40.8	1733	5.39	19.0	0.3	3.7	1.5	13	0.3	1.2	0.2	87	0.18	0.076
BS07 S-10	Soil	1.5	54.3	10.1	122	<0.1	111.5	26.8	933	5.46	22.7	0.3	26.3	1.4	11	0.2	1.2	0.2	98	0.07	0.104

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN07001727.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
BS07 S-01	Soil	2	10	0.10	29	0.076	<1	0.45	0.016	0.04	<0.1	0.04	0.8	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
BS07 S-02	Soil	8	59	0.79	59	0.016	4	2.32	0.006	0.06	0.2	0.35	5.6	<0.1	<0.05	6	0.5
BS07 S-03	Soil	9	29	0.33	74	0.009	2	1.78	0.009	0.05	0.2	0.07	0.9	<0.1	<0.05	8	0.8
BS07 S-04	Soil	9	51	0.70	70	0.009	4	2.95	0.007	0.05	0.3	0.27	5.1	<0.1	<0.05	6	1.3
BS07 S-05	Soil	7	46	0.61	71	0.008	4	2.38	0.007	0.06	0.3	0.44	4.9	<0.1	<0.05	6	0.9
BS07 S-06	Soil	4	15	0.27	53	0.040	4	1.30	0.016	0.04	0.2	0.07	1.6	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
BS07 S-07	Soil	64	41	1.05	127	0.004	8	2.17	0.007	0.09	0.1	0.77	11.7	<0.1	<0.05	8	2.2
BS07 S-08	Soil	7	22	0.23	100	0.024	5	2.36	0.018	0.04	0.3	0.06	2.1	<0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5
BS07 S-09	Soil	15	61	1.60	104	0.006	10	3.15	0.008	0.08	0.1	0.15	6.9	0.1	<0.05	9	0.8
BS07 S-10	Soil	10	93	1.40	132	0.017	7	3.03	0.008	0.06	0.1	0.11	6.9	0.1	<0.05	10	0.6

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Project: None Given
Report Date: December 08, 2007

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN07001731.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
126851	Rock	0.4	1.4	1.3	5	<0.1	353 3	18.8	3637	1.56	139.7	<0.1	3.2	<0.1	73	<0.1	174.5	<0.1	6	2.36	0.001
126852	Rock	0 4	15.2	2.6	29	0.9	1563	85 0	2425	4.19	217.9	<0.1	31.6	<0.1	195	0.1	625 2	<0.1	17	2.79	0.003
126853	Rock	0.5	2.5	2.7	19	0.2	1081	50.9	>10000	5.94	262.4	<0 1	9.2	<0.1	61	<0.1	369.7	<0.1	21	1.46	0 001
126854	Rock	0.1	63.9	0.4	11	<0.1	117.0	21 3	585	2.42	2.1	<0.1	2.4	<0 1	213	<0.1	2.8	<0.1	40	10.13	0.001
126855	Rock	1 6	4.9	6.4	18	0.4	4 5	0.3	120	0.37	15.7	<0.1	7.4	0 5	5	0.2	1.8	8.7	2	0.02	0.008
126856	Rock	0 3	51 7	3.1	39	<0.1	22.1	7.5	1889	3.47	5.1	<0.1	0.7	0.3	336	<0.1	2 3	0.2	47	8.35	0.047

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN07001731.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
126851	Rock	<1	67	4.78	9	<0.001	15	0.02	0.003	<0.01	3.3	0.55	2.0	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
126852	Rock	<1	261	11.76	40	<0.001	9	0.05	0.002	0.02	2.2	1.53	7.0	0.1	0.06	<1	<0.5
126853	Rock	<1	317	13.04	19	<0.001	53	0.04	0.009	0.02	6.2	4.16	6.6	<0.1	0.08	<1	0.6
126854	Rock	<1	164	7.55	7	<0.001	5	0.17	0.006	0.02	<0.1	0.28	18.2	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
126855	Rock	7	3	0.10	65	0.001	2	0.40	0.009	0.29	<0.1	0.03	0.3	0.1	0.07	1	0.9
126856	Rock	4	27	2.80	32	0.001	6	0.25	0.004	0.10	1.0	0.39	4.6	<0.1	<0.05	1	0.5

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN07001729.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
BS07 SED01	Stream Sedime	2 0	104 0	16.8	160	0.3	59.0	20.9	1206	4.97	37.6	0.3	7.1	1 2	27	0 6	1.7	0.3	82	0.23	0.086
BS07 SED02	Stream Sedime	0 9	38 3	29 1	164	0.3	286.7	28.1	1022	3.86	40.6	0.3	5.9	0.5	37	1.0	21.7	0.2	48	0.48	0.078
BS07 SED03	Stream Sedime	1.2	77.2	14.8	137	0 2	162 6	42.9	2551	5.45	37.9	0.2	6 7	1.3	34	0.3	2.5	0.2	86	0.47	0.072

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN07001729.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
BS07 SED01	Stream Sedime	9	38	0.55	102	0.059	4	1.21	0.012	0.07	0.3	0.94	5.1	<0.1	<0.05	5	0.6
BS07 SED02	Stream Sedime	8	142	1.69	139	0.008	12	1.57	0.009	0.08	0.1	0.28	5.6	<0.1	<0.05	4	1.1
BS07 SED03	Stream Sedime	13	100	1.86	180	0.005	13	2.87	0.009	0.09	0.1	0.26	9.5	<0.1	<0.05	9	<0.5

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Project: None Given
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN07001730.1

		Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
		Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
BS07 M01	Moss		1.5	74.9	13.2	128	0 2	42.3	16.0	985	3.87	25.9	0.3	6 9	0.4	38	0.5	1.2	0.2	85	0.48	0.090
BS07 M02	Moss		1.1	35.2	29.3	174	0 3	221.5	23.7	935	3.50	38.8	0.2	10.8	0.4	37	1.0	20.7	0.2	53	0.63	0.096

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN07001730.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
BS07 M01	Moss	7	32	0.51	72	0.055	4	1.14	0.012	0.08	0.2	0.48	2.7	<0.1	<0.05	4	1.2
BS07 M02	Moss	7	119	1.44	127	0.009	22	1.42	0 009	0.10	<0.1	0.25	4.3	<0.1	0.06	4	1.6