Assessment Report

for

Nechako Minerals Corporation

Geophysical survey

Fish property

(Nechako project)

Omineca Mining Division

53º26'N 124º33' W

396542 mE, 5921712 mN

NAD83, Zone 10

NTS map sheets: 93F07, 93F09, 93F10

Assessment report by
John Lindner (reviewed by Syd Visser)
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
September 2008

Based on geophysical intepretation report by
Brian Chen and Aaron Snider
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
February 2008

Table of Contents

Figure Index

Index of Tables

1. Introduction

A 3D Induced Polarization (3D IP) survey was undertaken for Nechako Minerals Corp. on its Fish property by SJ Geophysics Ltd. during 2007. The survey area was located approximately 80 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof, British Columbia, Canada.

Between October and December, 2007, two grids – Grids 1 and 3 – were surveyed. Grid 1 covered a block of 8 claims: 539938, 540009, 540011, 540101, 540103, 540119, 540120 and 540130. Grid 3 also covered a block of 8 claims: 540281, 540286, 540287, 540568, 540705, 540706, 540713 and 540715. However, this work is being applied to the entire 185-claim block owned by Nechako Minerals Corp. The total survey line kilometres on Grids 1 and 3 were 63km and 77km, respectively.

The purpose of the survey was to assist with the geological mapping process by outlining subsurface features as well to identify priority drill targets in a known epithermal gold-silver mineralization system. This report describes the ground geophysical project and discusses the resistivity and chargeability responses based on the inverted models of the survey. Sections 2 – 5 of this report are taken with permission from *Technical Report on the Geology and Geophysics on the Fish Property* owned by Nechako Minerals Corp. (2008). Statement of qualifications for the authors are listed in Appendices B – C.

2. Legal description of property

Nechako Minerals Corp. has entered into a property purchase agreement with United Exploration Management Inc. to acquire a 100% percent interest in the 185 claim 87,412 hectare Fish mineral property located in the Omineca Mining Division in British Columbia, Canada (see Figure 1).

The Fish group of claims consists of 185 newly staked mineral claims using the “cell system” of Mineral Titles Online (BC) totaling approximately 87,412.385 hectares in surface area. The center of the property is situated approximately 90 kilometres by road from Vanderhoof and is bounded by Knewstubb Lake of the Nechako Reservoir on the west. The property is situated on National Topographic System 1:50,000 map sheets 93F/07, 93F/09, 93F/10 and BC Provincial 1:20,000 map sheets 093F037, 093F038, 093F039, 093F040, 093F046, 093F047, 093F048, 093F049, 093F050,093F056, 093F057 and 093F066, respectively. The geographical center of the property is 53º26’N and 124º33’W with UTM coordinates of 396542mE, and 5921712mN, NAD 83, Zone 10.

Figure 1: Regional map of British Columbia showing the location of the Fish property.

The property shape and boundary are displayed in Figure 2; details of the claims are shown in Table 1. There are no known environmental concerns or parks designated for any area contained within the claims. The property has no encumbrances. The claims have not been legally surveyed.

The company has secured a property purchase Agreement with United Exploration Management Inc. where by it can purchase a 100% interest in the Fish property by; paying $225,000.00 plus reimbursement for prior expenditures not to exceed $175,000.00 and issuing 3,000,000 shares of the company's stock. The payments and stock issuance is staged as follow:

- $125,000.00 and reimbursement for prior expenditures not to exceed $175,000.00 and 1,000,000 shares upon signing.
- $100,000.00 and 1,000,000 shares five (5) business days following the completion of the IPO.
- 1,000,000 shares upon the earliest of; the sale of the property, takeover of the control of the management of the Purchaser, and completion of a feasibility study.

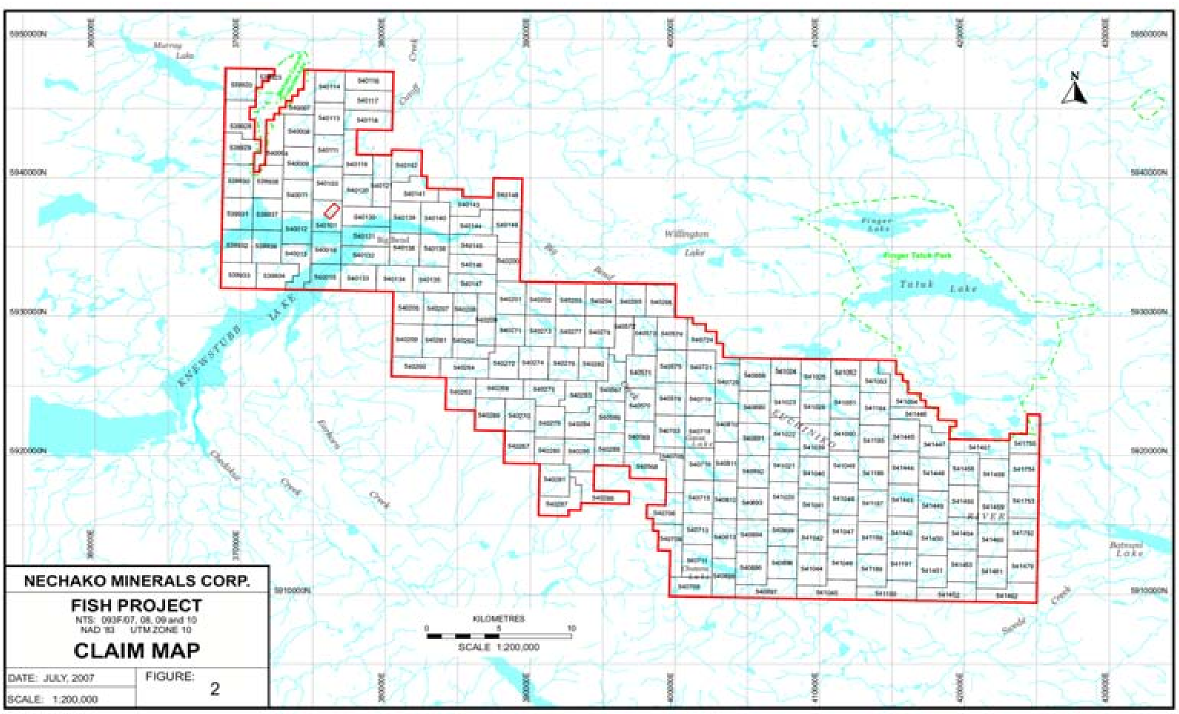


Figure 2: Claim map of Fish property.

TENURE #	NAME	OWNER FMC	MAP	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (ha)
539920	FISH 1	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.15
539923	FISH 2	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	114.98
539928	FISH 3	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.4
539929	FISH 4	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.63
539930	FISH 5	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.86
539931	FISH 6	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.09
539932	FISH 7	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.32
539933	FISH 8	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.31
539934	FISH 9	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.53
539936	FISH 10	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.33
539937	FISH 11	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.09
539938	FISH 12	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	460.67
540004	FISH 13	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	441.19
540007	FISH 14	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	460.07
540008	FISH 15	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.48
540009	FISH 16	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.71
540011	FISH 17	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.95
540012	FISH 18	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.18
540013	FISH 19	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.44
540015	FISH 20	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	403.65
540016	FISH 21	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.32
540101	FISH 22	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.09
540103	FISH 23	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.85
540111	FISH 24	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.62
540113	FISH 25	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.38
540114	FISH 26	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.15
540116	FISH 27	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	459.94
540117	FISH 28	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	460.07
540118	FISH 29	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	460.21
540119	FISH 30	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	441.28
540120	FISH 31	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.9
540121	FISH 32	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	460.64
540130	FISH 33	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	460.88
540131	FISH 34	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.02
540132	FISH 35	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.15
540133	FISH 36	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.31

TENURE #	NAME	OWNER FMC	MAP	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (ha)
540134	FISH 37	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.31
540135	FISH 38	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.31
540136	FISH 39	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.32
540138	FISH 40	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.32
540139	FISH 41	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.08
540140	FISH 42	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.09
540141	FISH 43	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.89
540142	FISH 44	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	441.33
540143	FISH 45	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.98
540144	FISH 46	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	441.73
540145	FISH 47	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.08
540146	FISH 48	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.21
540147	FISH 49	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.35
540148	FISH 50	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	479.92
540149	FISH 51	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	460.94
540200	FISH 52	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.19
540201	FISH 53	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.66
540202	FISH 54	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.68
540203	FISH 55	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.68
540204	FISH 56	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.69
540205	FISH 57	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.74
540207	FISH 58	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.74
540208	FISH 59	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	384.6
540209	FISH 60	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.59
540259	FISH 61	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.98
540260	FISH 62	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.92
540261	FISH 63	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.98
540262	FISH 64	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481
540263	FISH 65	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.36
540264	FISH 66	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.93
540265	FISH 67	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.7
540266	FISH 68	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.69
540267	FISH 69	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.75
540268	FISH 70	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	462.06
540269	FISH 71	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.5
540270	FISH 72	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.51

TENURE #	NAME	OWNER FMC	MAP	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (ha)
540271	FISH 73	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.9
540272	FISH 74	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.89
540273	FISH 75	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.91
540274	FISH 76	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.14
540275	FISH 77	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.35
540276	FISH 78	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.15
540277	FISH 79	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.91
540278	FISH 80	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.92
540279	FISH 81	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.57
540280	FISH 82	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	385.43
540281	FISH 82	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.03
540282	FISH 83	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.15
540283	FISH 84	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.38
540284	FISH 85	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	404.53
540285	FISH 86	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	462.54
540286	FISH 87	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.09
540287	FISH 88	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	462.89
540288	FISH 89	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.76
540566	FISH 90	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.53
540567	FISH 91	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.29
540568	FISH 92	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.89
540569	FISH 93	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.66
540570	FISH 94	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.43
540571	FISH 95	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.21
540572	FISH 96	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	404.02
540573	FISH 97	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	461.71
540574	FISH 98	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	480.93
540575	FISH 99	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.16
540576	FISH 100	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.39
540703	FISH 101	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.62
540705	FISH 102	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	462.63
540706	FISH 103	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	443.65
540708	FISH 104	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.49
540709	FISH 105	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	405.55
540711	FISH 106	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.61
540713	FISH 107	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.37

TENURE #	NAME	OWNER FMC	MAP	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (ha)
540715	FISH 108	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.14
540716	FISH 109	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.89
540718	FISH 110	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.64
540719	FISH 111	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.42
540721	FISH 112	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.19
540724	FISH 113	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.01
540725	FISH 114	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	462.05
540810	FISH 115	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	462.31
540811	FISH 116	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	462.59
540812	FISH 117	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	462.87
540813	FISH 119	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	463.14
540888	FISH 120	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	463.41
540889	FISH 121	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.23
540890	FISH 118	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.46
540891	FISH 122	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.69
540892	FISH 123	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.95
540893	FISH 124	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.19
540894	FISH 125	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.42
540896	FISH 126	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.66
540897	FISH 127	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.82
540898	FISH 128	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.64
540899	FISH 129	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.4
541020	FISH 130	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.16
541021	FISH 131	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.91
541022	FISH 132	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.66
541023	FISH 133	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.43
541024	FISH 134	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	384.97
541025	FISH 135	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.24
541026	FISH 136	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.47
541039	FISH 137	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.71
541040	FISH 138	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.97
541041	FISH 139	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.21
541042	FISH 140	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.44
541044	FISH 141	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.68
541045	FISH 142	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.81
541046	FISH 143	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.61

TENURE #	NAME	OWNER FMC	MAP	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (ha)
541047	FISH 144	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.38
541048	FISH 145	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.14
541049	FISH 146	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.9
541050	FISH 147	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.64
541051	FISH 148	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.4
541052	FISH 149	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	384.95
541053	FISH 150	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	404.22
541054	FISH 151	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.28
541184	FISH 152	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.44
541185	FISH 153	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.68
541186	FISH 154	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.94
541187	FISH 155	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.18
541188	FISH 156	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.41
541189	FISH 157	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.64
541190	FISH 158	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.79
541191	FISH 159	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.6
541442	FISH 160	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.36
541443	FISH 161	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.13
541444	FISH 162	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.89
541445	FISH 163	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.64
541446	FISH 164	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.44
541447	FISH 165	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	423.8
541448	FISH 166	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.82
541449	FISH 166	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.05
541450	FISH 167	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.28
541451	FISH 168	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.51
541452	FISH 169	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.65
541453	FISH 170	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.47
541454	FISH 171	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.24
541455	FISH 172	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482
541457	FISH 173	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.59
541458	FISH 174	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.78
541459	FISH 175	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.01
541460	FISH 176	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.23
541461	FISH 177	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.46
541462	FISH 178	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.52

TENURE #	NAME	OWNER FMC	MAP	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (ha)
541479	FISH 179	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.3
541456	FISH 180	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.77
541752	FISH 181	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	482.09
541753	FISH 182	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.87
541754	FISH 183	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	481.65
541755	FISH 184	146491 (100%)	093F	2009/feb/04	GOOD	404.4

Table 1: Claim data for Fish property.

3. Physiography and access

The Nechako Basin is part of the Interior Plateau of the Canadian Cordillera, comprising the Nechako Plateau north of the Blackwater River and the Fraser Plateau south of it. The Fish property occurs on the Nechako plateau which maintains a fairly constant overall elevation, but can be quite dissected at the local scale in a distinctive basin and range (horst and graben) topography producing more abundant outcrops than in the south area. Elevations vary from 1417 m at the top of Deerhorn Hill to 715m on François Lake.

Access to and throughout the property is good. Major highways border the Nechako Basin to the north (Highway 16) and the east (Highway 97). More locally, access to the property is via Vanderhoof, then 90 kilometers south along the Kenney Dam Road to the Kenney Dam. From this point access to the property is by the 500 and Kluskus-Ootsa forest service roads.

The main economic activity in the area is logging. There are a few ranches along the lower Nechako River and some farming northwest of Cheslatta Lake in the Takysie-Grassy Plains area. Tourism is a minor activity and consists mostly of fishing and, in the fall, hunting. Vegetation is dominated by evergreens (pine and spruce) with poplar and cottonwood in low-lying areas. The climate is typical of central British Columbia with below freezing temperatures (0º C to -40º C) from November to April and periods of hot weather in the summer ranging from 20º to 40º C. Precipitation averages 427.8 millimetres a year, with a substantial portion in the form of snow averaging 90.5 centimetres per year.

The region has been severely damaged by infestations of the Rocky Mountain Pine beetle. Vast areas have been affected by this insect which has killed large stands of commercial timber. Because of these infestations forest fires may pose a threat to exploration activities during the summer months. Along the Nechako Reservoir, any area below 300 metres ASL is potentially liable to be flooded with no compensation.

At the date of this report, Nechako Minerals Corp. has received its permits for ongoing ground exploration including IP geophysical surveys with the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The company has made initial contact with members of the Carrier Sekani and the Nazko Indian band first nations who have made claims to the ground covering the Fish property. At present neither band has expressed concern with the exploration programs of the company.

4. Area history

The Fish claim area has been investigated by several regional exploration programs dating back to the 1960's. Early on most of the work was concentrated on exploring for copper-molybdenum mineralization. By the 1980's, the interior plateau region of central British Columbia was recognized to have comparable structural and lithological characteristics to gold-producing regions in the basin and range structural province in Nevada. Exploration intensified in the area during the late 1980's and early to mid 1990's. Several major mining companies including Rio Tinto, Kennecott, Cogema Resources, Granges, Asarco and Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada conducted gold and base metal exploration programs in the region. Exploration was greatly aided by regional studies conducted by both the Geological Survey of Canada's aeromagnetic surveys and the Province of British Columbia's regional lake sediment and water geochemistry surveys completed in 1994.

Two areas of the property were the focus of past exploration programs; in the northern area the focus was on epithermal gold and work concentrated around the Trout and Stubb mineral showings. In the south exploration efforts concentrated on base and precious metals in and around the Chu, Ben, C and April showings. A brief description of the exploration programs conducted by the major mining companies is summarized below.

North area

1992 – 1994 Cogema Resources Ltd.

In 1992 Cogema Resources began exploring the area by conducting a regional till geochemical and prospecting program covering the entire Nechako Basin. Results from this work led to the company acquiring several mineral claims by staking throughout the area, specifically the Cutoff claims. In 1993 an airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic survey covering the cutoff property totaling 377 line kilometres was completed. In the summer of that year followup prospecting, geological mapping and till geochemistry surveys were conducted over the property. Eleven diamond drill holes totalling 1221 metres were completed in 1994.

1995 – 1997 Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada

Phelps Dodge purchased Cogema's land package in the area in late 1994. Between 1995 and 1997 Phelps Dodge exploration work on the cutoff consisted of soil geochemical surveys where a total of 1025 soil samples, 426 rocks samples were collected. In addition 10.2 kilometers of Induced Polarization surveys were completed in 1996. In 1997 diamond drilling totaling 615.4 meters in 4 holes were completed.

South area

1969 – 1975 Rio Tinto

Rio Tinto conducted exploration on the C to Z claims covering what is now the "C" showing. During this period Rio Tinto conducted 122 square miles of airborne mag and EM surveys, 25 line kilometers of ground magnetometer surveys, 13 line kilometers of Induced Polarization surveys, and collected 1272 soil samples.

1990 – 1991 Placer Dome

Placer Dome conducted exploration covering the CH10-16 claims in the vicinity of the "C" mineral showing. During this time Placer Dome collected 789 soil samples and conducted 82 line kilometers of magnetotmeter and VLF-EM surveys.

Government programs

The first recorded work done in the area was a Geological Survey of Canada mapping program, led by H. W. Tipper in 1949. The results of this program were published in GSC Memoir 324 (Tipper, 1963). The government has been active in the area, mapping bedrock and surficial deposits of the NTS 93F/3 and portions covering the 93F/2 and 92F/3 map sheets. A lake sediment geochemical survey provided good coverage of map sheets 93F/11, 12, 13, and 14. The BC Geological Survey also did miscellaneous detailed surveys of showings and geochemical anomalies within the area. The Geological Survey of Canada flew an airborne magnetic survey covering most or all of the gap from 53°15' to 51°15' north latitude and from the Fraser River to the Coast Range.

Nechako Minerals Corp.

During the summer of 2006 Nechako Minerals Corp. contracted SJ Geophysics Ltd. and S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. to review and supply interpretations of the available regional magnetic and gravity data covering the Fish property. In addition a series of thematic maps displaying regional geochemical data, obtained from both government and industry, were produced.

Upon a thorough review of the data it was concluded that two parallel faults or geological contacts trending N70ºW occur within the Fish property. Crosscutting structures trending north to northeasterly and possible ring structures were shown to occur along these two prominent faults. Coincidental with the intersections of the crosscutting faults and interpreted ring structures are anomalous geochemical values suggestive of epithermal or possibly porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization occurences.

5. Geologic setting

5.1. Regional geology

The Tertiary geologic elements of the Nechako Plateau are part of a regional extensional system that extends from the Republic area of northern Washington State, northwesterly for some 1000 kilometres into the Babine district of north-central British Columbia. This belt trends northwest with the approximate dimensions of 1000 by 200 kilometres. It crosses all major terrane boundaries and underlies the Quesnel, Kootenay and Omineca Terranes in the south and the Stikine Terrane in the north, crossing the oceanic Cache Creek Group. It overlaps the southern margin of the Bowser Basin where it continues northward as a thin strip along the eastern margin of the Coast Range.

Stratigraphic and intrusive rocks in the Stikine Terrane range in age from Paleozoic to Pleistocene. With respect to the Eocene mineral setting, the geologic elements of the Stikine Terrane may be divided into three separate packages: basement rocks, later Upper Cretaceous-Eocene rocks associated with mineralization and cover rocks (Table 2).

Basement Rocks - Lower Upper Cretaceous and Older

Basement rocks to the Tertiary in the Stikine Terrane comprise Upper Paleozoic to lower Upper Cretaceous strata grouped into two major time-stratigraphic assemblages. The oldest assemblage consists of arc volcanics of Upper Paleozoic to Middle Jurassic age which includes limestone, volcanics and sediments of the Upper Paleozoic Cache Creek Assemblage, submarine and marine island arc volcanics and sediments of the Carnian to Norian subalkaline, basaltic Stuhini (Takla) Group, and the Sinemurian to Bajocian calcalkaline Hazelton Group.

Stratified Rocks	***Intrusive and Metamorphic Rocks***
11. Anahim Volcanics (Pliocene-Pleistocene)	
10. Chilcotin Volcanics (Miocene)	
9. Endako Group (Eocene-Oligocene)	
8. Ootsa Lake Group (Eocene and Paleocene)	G. Eocene (stocks, plugs, dykes, rhyolite, felsite, porphyry, diorite, gabbro)
7. Kasalka-Kingsvale Groups (Upper Cretaceous)	F. Upper Cretaceous-Paleocene (Quanchus Intrusions: stocks and batholiths, diorite to quartz monzonite)
6. Skeena-Jackass Mountain Groups (Lower Cretaceous)	E. Mid-Cretaceous (mainly tonalite to quartz monzonite of Coast Range complex)
5. Gambier Group (Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous)	D. Jurassic-Cretaceous (François Lake Batholith; quartz diorite to granite, includes quartz-feldspar porphyry)
4. Relay Mountain-Bowser Groups (Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous)	
3. Hazelton Group (Lower and Middle Jurassic)	C. Middle Jurassic (locally foliated granodior ite and quartz monzonite)
2. Stuhini Group (Upper Triassic)	B. Permian (mainly granodiorite in lower Chilcotin River)
1. Cache Creek Group (Upper Palaeozoic)	A. Metamorphic Rocks (gneiss, schist, metavolcanics, cataclasites)

Table 2: Geological elements of Stikine Terrane.

The arc volcanic assemblages are overlain by two sedimentary assemblages, the Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group and the Lower and Upper Cretaceous Skeena Group. Deltaic assemblages of the Bowser Lake Group were deposited mainly in the Bowser Basin to the north of the Nechako reconnaissance area, except for its basal beds. These basal beds belong to the Ashman Formation and represent a black clastic-chert pebble conglomerate unit that covers much of the Stikine Terrane. Marine and nonmarine sediments of the Neocomian to Cenomanian Skeena and Jackass Mountain Groups blanketed much of the Stikine Terrane and sourced from the east, off the Cache Creek, Quesnel and Omineca Terranes. The blanket of Skeena Group clastics across Stikinia outlines a regional datum to which deformation and deposition of younger strata may be related. This surface represents one of three main erosional surfaces in central BC.

The basement rocks have been affected by regional compressive tectonics. Westerly verging compression along the east margin of the Stikine Terrane, associated with the amalgamation of Stikinia, Quesnellia and the Cache Creek Terranes to the North American Craton, affects rocks as young as Upper Jurassic. Easterly verging compression along the west margin of the Stikine Terrane, associated with the amalgamation of the Wrangellia with Stikinia affects rocks as young as Late Cretaceous.

Intrusive rocks associated with the basement strata include the Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous François Lake intrusions to the northeast of the reconnaissance area, and mid-Cretaceous plutons of the Coast Crystalline Complex.

Many of the northwest and northeast trending fault zones that control the distribution of the Tertiary geologic elements are fault zones whose activity can be traced back to the Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic.

Upper Cretaceous to Miocene

The Upper Cretaceous to Eocene metallogenic event is associated with three stratigraphic assemblages, the late Upper Cretaceous andesitic Kasalka Group, the felsic Eocene Ootsa Lake Group and the basaltic Eocene to Oligocene Endako Group. These assemblages represent a generalized cycle of early andesitic volcanism, explosive felsic volcanism, bimodal felsite-basic volcanism and later basic volcanism. The early andesitic Kasalka Group, and the felsic Ootsa Lake Group strata were deposited in calderas and caldera complexes. The distribution of the older facies of the Endako Group are in part controlled by the felsic calderas. The felsic calderas are large, composite features that may measure more than 50 kilometres in diametre and are nested caldera complexes. The volcanic assemblages are associated with a fault array whose main expression is extensional. This sequence of caldera associated volcanism and extensional faulting is a common sequence through the length of the extensional belt, from the Mexican border to Babine Lake and is associated with a vast array of significant mineral deposits.

The Kasalka Group volcanics (McIntrye, 1985) occur as a number of caldera basins throughout west-central British Columbia, on the Stikine Terrane between the Blackwater Linear zone and the north flank of the Skeena Arch. They are mainly feldspathic andesitic volcanics but local basins include explosive and passive felsic volcanism. They are associated with granodioritic stocks and plugs of the

Quanchus and Bulkley Intrusions. In a number of locations in central BC, red and green polylithic volcanic and granitic cobble conglomerate underlies basal Kasalka strata. Age of Kasalka volcanics and associated intrusives range from 85My to 60My and fall mainly in the 72 to 67My interval.

The Ootsa Lake Group volcanics (Duffel, 1959) are typified by light coloured felsic volcanics. They underlie broad areas of the southern Stikine Terrane from Babine Lake to the Chilcotin River and include a variety of depositional types. They occur in structurally controlled basins and in large caldera complexes. Two caldera complexes underlie the Nechako Reconnaissance area, the Mt. Dent Caldera Complex in the south (Alexis property area) and the Cheslatta Caldera Complex in the north, (Nechako property area). Subvolcanic intrusives are common; coeval plutonic rocks are rare within the caldera complexes but common in the basement. The Ootsa Lake Group ranges in age from 58 to 47My with the interval of 52 to 48My representing timing of the main felsic eruptive events.

The Endako Group (Armstrong, 1949) is a wide ranging assemblage of mainly basaltic rocks. In a general sense, the Endako Group overlies and is younger than the Ootsa Lake Group. Basaltic and andesitic rocks are commonly associated with felsic rocks in the calderas. Ages of the Endako Group show a range from 50 to 37My. The early basaltic rocks of the Endako Group overlap in both ages and depositional sites with the felsites of the Ootsa Lake Group. Although the Ootsa Lake Group and the early Endako Group are mapped as separate entities, the interval of their coincidence in space and time infers a genetic relationship.

Post-Ootsa Lake Group basaltic volcanism occurred intermittently throughout the area, from 45My to recent (Mathews, 1984 and 1989; Rouse, 1988). Basaltic volcanics younger than 35My are correlated with the Chilcotin Group. Felsic volcanics are known to be locally associated with intervals of this basalt event but no significant centre has yet been recognized.

Pliocene-Pleistocene

Outcrops of the Anahim Group peralkaline basalts have been observed in two locations of the south area: west of Nazko, a 3-km wide cinder cone overlies glacial till, and a few outcrops were found in the Moore Creek area.

"During the Pleistocene all of Central British Columbia was covered by glacier ice that molded a multitude of features from which the glacial events can be interpreted" (Tipper, 1971). The bulk of glacial features in Central British Columbia have been produced by the Fraser Glaciation, the last major advance. Minor late re-advances are observed around the Anahim volcanoes and along the Coast

Ranges.

Within the study area glacial transport direction varies from N0° to 30°, south of the Blackwater lineament, to N60° to 90° north of it. Glacial deposits consist mostly of lodgement till with some areas of ablation till, esker systems, and fluvio-glacial material. A thin veneer of ablation till may occasionally overlie lodgement till. There are no extensive glacial lake deposits (sands and clays). Evidence of multiple glaciation has been observed in a few localities in the form of lodgement till overlying fluvio-glacial deposits.

The Nechako Basin is within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera, mainly on the Stikinia Terrane, but overlapping onto the Cache Creek Terrane. "A regional dextral transcurrent strain regime appears to have been important in the evolution of early Cenozoic structures in the southern part of the Intermontane Belt [...] These structures have been related to right lateral transform motions and to regional extension" (Gabrielse *etal.*, 1992). This regime resulted in alternating basins and arches along the Intermontane Belt: Nechako Basin, Skeena Arch, Bowser Basin and Stikine Arch. The Nechako Basin can be assimilated to a pull-apart basin formed between the Fraser River Fault System and the Coast Range Megalineament or one of its parallel structures extending north from the Yalakom Fault. The internal structure of the Nechako Basin reflects the same structural regime.

5.2. Local geology of Fish property

The Fish property is located such that it straddles the eastern portion of the Cheslatta Caldera Complex which is a broad, circular area of some 60 kilometres across and the Nechako Arch (Figure 3). The southern portion of the property abuts against the Nechako Arch and the contact closely follows the linear trace of Knewstubb and Natalkuz Lakes. This contact is suggested to be fault controlled. To the east, the caldera appears to die out irregularly against the Jurassic-Cretaceous François Lake Intrusions.

The caldera is situated on the obtuse side of a major kink on the north flank of the Nechako Arch. This kink zone is defined by the area of intersection of regional northwest and northeast trending faults. The caldera overlaps this zone and the margin of the caldera is outlined by the disappearance of the trace of these faults into the caldera.

The caldera complex is underlain dominantly by Early Tertiary felsic volcanics of Ootsa Lake Group and basic volcanics of the Endako Group. A number of different facies assemblages of Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks are distributed throughout the caldera complex. This suggests the presence of a number of separate volcanic centres and indicates that the Cheslatta Caldera Complex consists of a nested array of smaller scale calderas within the larger structure.

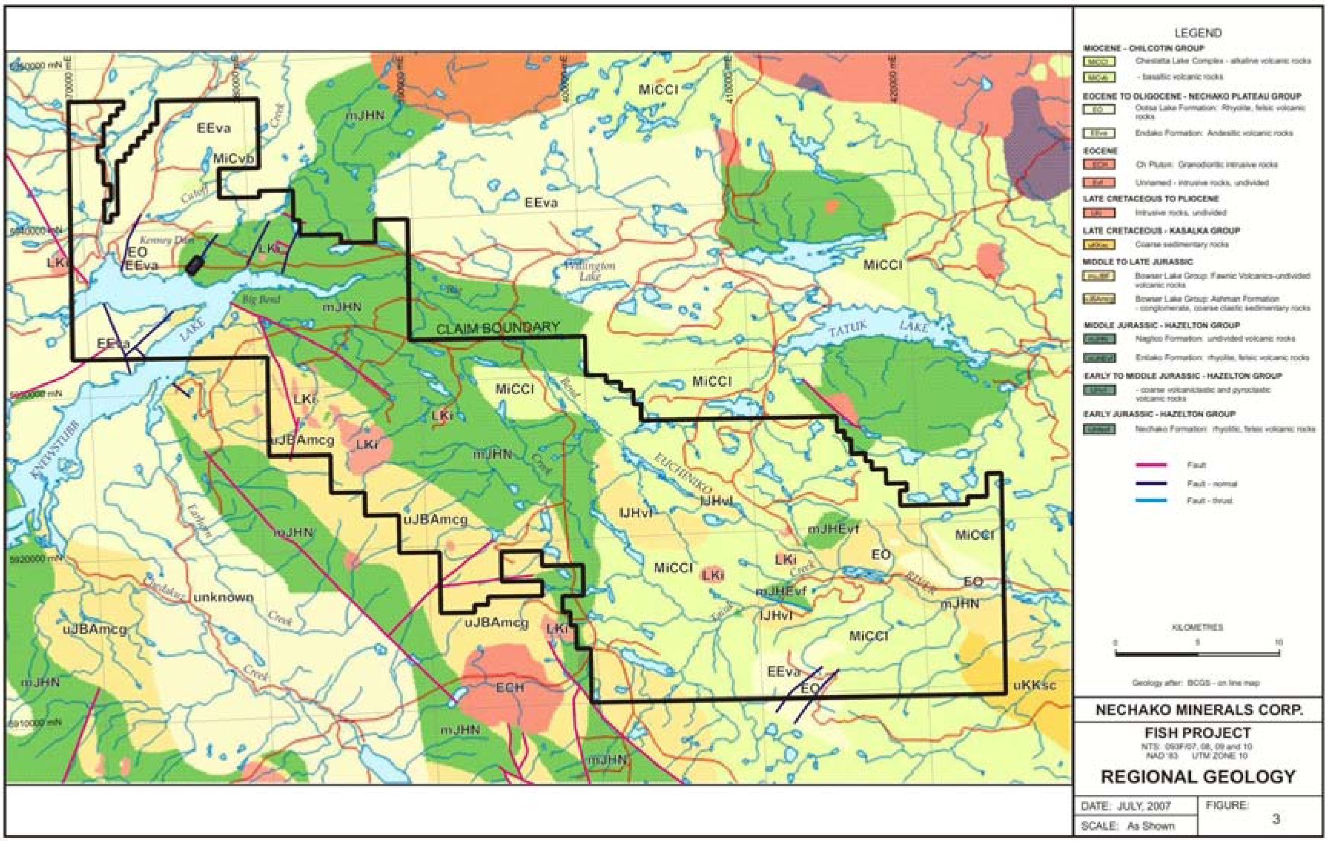


Figure 3: Regional geology map of the Fish property.

The Cheslatta Caldera Complex is rimmed by a suite of intermediate volcanics correlative with volcanics of the late Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group (McIntyre, 1985). These mainly andesitic volcanics occur in small discrete areas 5 to 10 kilometres across that are interpreted to represent separate volcanic basins or calderas. These volcanics are included with the Ootsa Lake and Endako Groups as part of the Cheslatta Caldera Complex and the andesites represent the beginning stages of the evolution of the caldera complex.

The basement to the Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanics of the Cheslatta Complex is similar to the Nechako Arch and includes volcanics and sediments of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, the Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, the Middle and Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group and the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group. A unit found in the area comprises red and green volcanic-polylithic conglomerate, fanglomerate, sandstone and mudstone that appear to be younger than the Skeena Group. These rocks have been found in scattered remnants throughout west central British Columbia and are informally known as "basal Kasalka beds" (Woodsworth, 1979). The Nechako Arch which underlies the southern portion of the property is composed mainly of pre-Tertiary rocks, and is itself cut by a northwest trending range, the Nechako Horst. The Nechako horst shows several dextral offsets along N70°W faults, the major one being the Top Lake Fault.

5.3. Deposit types

Two types of mineral deposits have the potential to occur on the Fish property, the first type of deposit is based on an epithermal model while the second is based on a porphyry Cu/Mo model. Both models will be described below.

The following description on low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization is adapted from A. Panteleyev, 1996 from the British Columbia Geological Survey.

The depositional environment/geological setting of this type of deposit is generally in high-level hydrothermal systems from depths of ~1km to surficial hot spring settings. The deposits are hosted in regional-scale fracture systems related to grabens, (resurgent) calderas, flow-dome complexes and rarely, maar diatremes. Extensional structures in volcanic fields (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins and cymoid loops, etc.) are common and locally graben or caldera-fill clastic rocks are present. High-level (subvolcanic) stocks and/or dikes and pebble breccia diatremes occur in some areas. Locally resurgent or domal structures are related to underlying intrusive bodies.

Host lithologies can include most types of volcanic rocks, but calcalkaline andesitic compositions predominate. Some deposits occur in areas with bimodal volcanism and extensive subaerial ashflow deposits. A less common association is with alkalic intrusive rocks and shoshonitic volcanics.

The mineralized zones are typically localized in structures, but may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring mineralized zones centred on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (>1m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops. Typically the veins display textures including open-space filling, symmetrical and other layering, crustification, comb structure, colloform banding and multiple brecciation. The veins generally consist of quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, calcite, adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite, and Ca/Mg/Mn/Fe carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite.

The predominant minerals in these types of deposits include pyrite, electrum, gold, silver, and argentite with lesser amount of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalt and/or selenide minerals. Deposits can be strongly zoned along strike and vertically, and are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350m from a base metal poor, Au/Ag-rich top to a relatively Ag-rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth metal zones contain: Au/Ag/As/Sb/Hg, Au/Ag/Pb/Zn/Cu and Ag/Pb/Zn. In alkalic host rocks tellurides, V/mica (roscoelite) and fluorite may be abundant, with lesser molybdenite.

Silicification is extensive in ores as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony are commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration (kaoliniteillite-montmorillonite, or smectite) forms adjacent to some veins; advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally.

In some districts the epithermal mineralization is tied to a specific metallogenic event, either structural, magmatic, or both. The veins are emplaced within a restricted stratigraphic interval generally within 1km of the paleosurface. Mineralization near surface takes place in hotspring systems, or the deeper underlying hydrothermal conduits. At greater depth it can be postulated to occur above, or peripheral to, porphyry and possibly skarn mineralization. Normal faults, margins of grabens, coarse clastic caldera moat-fill units, radial and ring dike fracture sets and both hydrothermal and tectonic breccias are all ore fluid channeling structures. Through-going, branching, bifurcating, anastamosing and intersecting fracture systems are commonly mineralized. Ore shoots form where dilational openings and cymoid loops develop, typically where the strike or dip of veins change. Hanging wall fractures in mineralized structures are particularly favourable for high-grade ore.

These deposits form in both subaerial, predominantly felsic, volcanic fields in extensional and strike-slip structural regimes and island arc or continental andesitic stratovolcanoes above active subduction zones. Near-surface hydrothermal systems, ranging from hotspring at surface to deeper, structurally and permeability focused fluid flow zones are the sites of mineralization. The ore fluids are relatively dilute and cool solutions that are mixtures of magmatic and meteoric fluids. Mineral deposition takes place as the solutions undergo cooling and degassing by fluid mixing, boiling and decompression.

The flowing description is taken almost verbatim from a paper entitled Porphyry Deposits by W.D. Sinclair for the geological survey of Canada.

The most applicable genetic model for porphyry deposits is a magmatic-hydrothermal one, or variations thereupon, in which the ore metals were derived from temporally and genetically related intrusions. Large polyphase hydrothermal systems developed within and above genetically-related intrusions and commonly interacted with meteoric fluids (and possibly seawater) on their tops and peripheries. During the waning stages of hydrothermal activity, the magmatic-hydrothermal systems collapsed inward upon themselves and were replaced by waters of dominantly meteoric origin. Redistribution, and possibly further concentration of metals, occurred in some deposits during these waning stages. Porphyry deposits occur in a variety of tectonic settings.

Porphyry Cu deposits typically occur in the root zones of andesitic stratovolcanoes in subduction-related, continental and island-arc settings (Mitchell and Garson, 1972; Sillitoe, 1973, 1988a; Sillitoe and Bonham, 1984). Porphyry Cu/Au deposits, such as those associated with Triassic and Lower Jurassic silica-saturated alkaline intrusions in British Columbia, formed in an island-arc setting, although possibly during periods of extension.

5.4. Mineralization

The following mineral showings occur on the Fish property: Descriptions are summarized from the BC Minfile database and from various company reports.

Stubb North

In the North part of the claims the Stubb Anomalous Area extends for a length of some 3km from the shore of Knewstubb Lake to the northeast and has a width of several hundred metres. Three showings have been found in place – the Stubb South, Stubb North and Osprey showings – in addition to boulder trains and till geochemical anomalies. The best mineralization identified is the Stubb South showing which underlies an area of some 1000 by 300m between the main haul road and Knewstubb Lake. Anomalous and highly anomalous gold values occurs throughout the Stubb South area are associated with quartz veins, stringers, stockworks and breccia fillings hosted in strong propylite altered feldspar porphyry, granodiorite and sediments. Values up to 4.3 g/t Au have been noted. Strong gold values occur in both quartz rich rocks and in the propylite altered rocks. Indications of the existence of a showing was noted in late 1992 from prospecting float boulders and was discovered in place in 1993. Other propylite alteration zones and gold-bearing float boulders were noted within the Stubb anomalous zone with values in excess of 5 g/t Au.

There are other areas with mineralization on the claims. A cobble of proximal nature containing very highly anomalous gold (34 g/t) from an epithermal setting was located south of Fish Lake. In the upper part of Cutoff Creek anomalous gold (to 0.6 g/t) was noted in a quartz-carbonate alteration system within a prominent linear valley (Lalinear showing). Epithermal silica with weak anomalous gold values were noted in association with kaolin altered and silica flooded Tertiary sedimentary rocks in the Goldfish area. Anomalous gold and copper mineralization has been noted associated with the regionally propylite altered Canyon Creek volcanics.

"C" BC MINFILE # 093F004

The region in which the C showing occurs is within the Intermontane Belt, underlain dominantly by Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. These assemblages are overlain by the Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary Ootsa Lake Group and Miocene plateau basalts. Intruding Lower Jurassic rocks of the Hazelton Group in the northeastern part of the map sheet are a belt of granodiorite, diorite and quartz diorite plutons of the Lower Jurassic Topley intrusive suite. Felsic plutons of probable Cretaceous age intrude both Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton strata. The C showing comprises molybdenite with minor chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite in Jurassic Hazelton Group rhyolite and andesite near the contact with a Cretaceous granodiorite pluton.

6. Geophysical methodology

6.1. Line cutting

Ridge Resources and Nicholson & Associates were contracted to do the line cutting on Grids 1 and 3, respectively. Both crews consisted of 4 workers; the Ridge crew arrived at Nechako Lodge on September 28, 2007 and worked for 19 days. The Nicholson crew arrived on October 28 and worked for 22 days.

6.2. Location and line information

The two geophysical grids, 1 and 3, on the Fish property were accessible via forest service roads from Vanderhoof, BC. Access to the grids was by road using two wheel drive vehicles in fair weather, and a four wheel drive vehicle in poor weather.

Grid 1 was located along the north shore of Knewstubb Lake, approximately 96km southwest of Vanderhoof (Figure 4). Accommodation was at Nechako Lodge for the first portion in October and at Kluskus camp for the second part in December. Accomodation was provided by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. on behalf of Nechako Minerals Corp.; see Appendix F for a summary of costs relating to the IP survey and the accomodations.

Access was either by Kenney Dam Road or Kluskus FSR until the turn-off at kilometer 73. Grid 3 was located at about the 90km sign along Kluskus FSR. Accommodations and meals for the geophysical crew were provided by the client at the Kluskus camp, which was located at the 102km sign along Kluskus Road. The total driving distance from camp to the grid was approximately 15km. Grid 1 was relatively flat, while Grid 3 had a range of rolling hills running through the central portion.

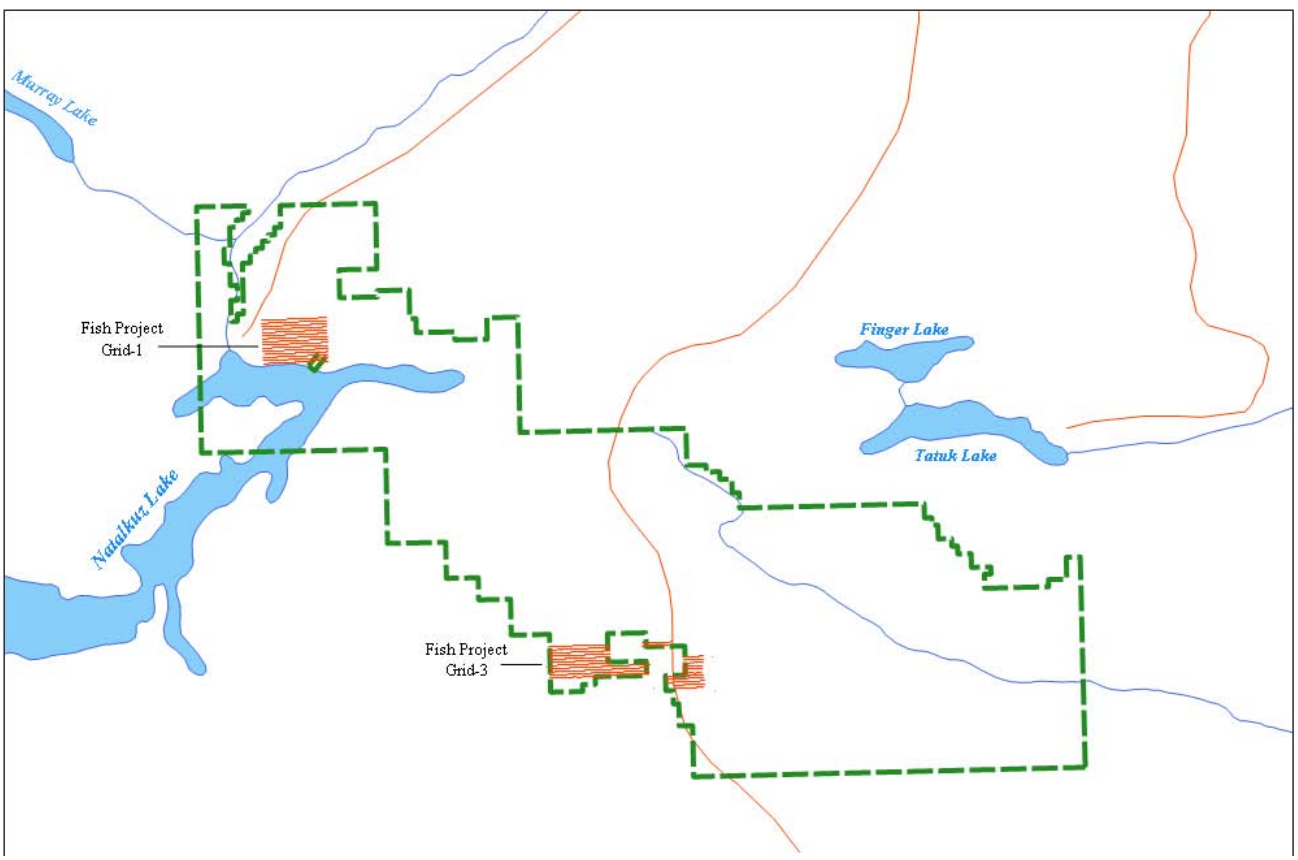


Figure 4: Location of Grids 1 and 3 within the Fish property claim block.

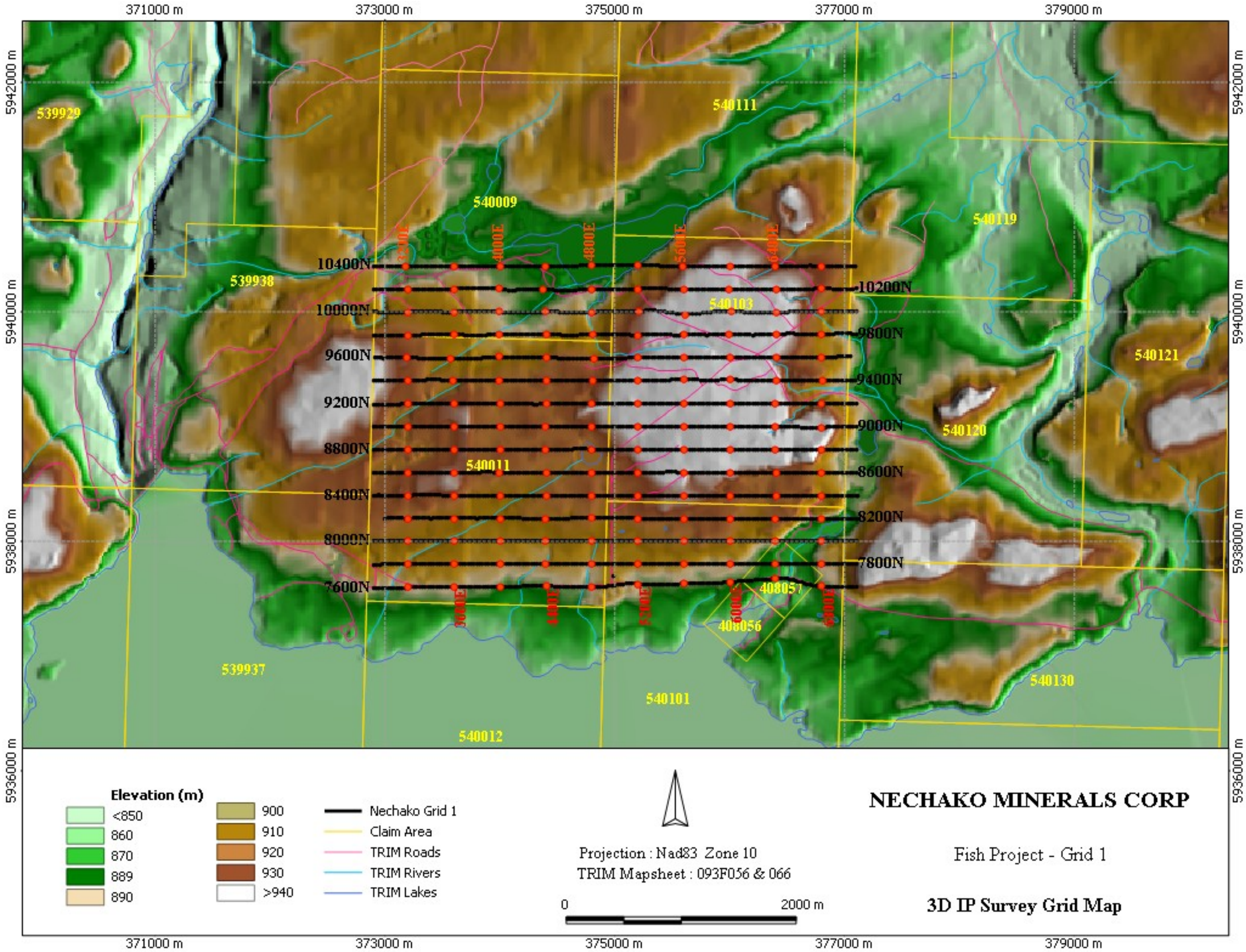


Figure 5: Location map of Grid 1 geophysical survey.

Grid 1 had 15 east-west trending lines with line separation of 200m and approximate line length of 4km (Figure 5). Stations were staked and flagged at 50m spacing along each line. Grid 1 was surveyed in two phases. The first phase consisted of 9 lines ranging from 7600N to 9200N, while the second phase consisted of 7 lines ranging from 9200N to 10400N. The total line kilometres acquired for Grid 1 was 63km.

Grid 3 consisted of 11 east west oriented lines with lengths varying from 2.6 to 4.6 km (see Figure 6). The line spacing was of 200m. Some of the lines were separated by water bodies. Pickets with labels were placed at stations at 50m intervals along each line.

Appendix G summarizes the lines and stations surveyed on Grids 1 and 3.

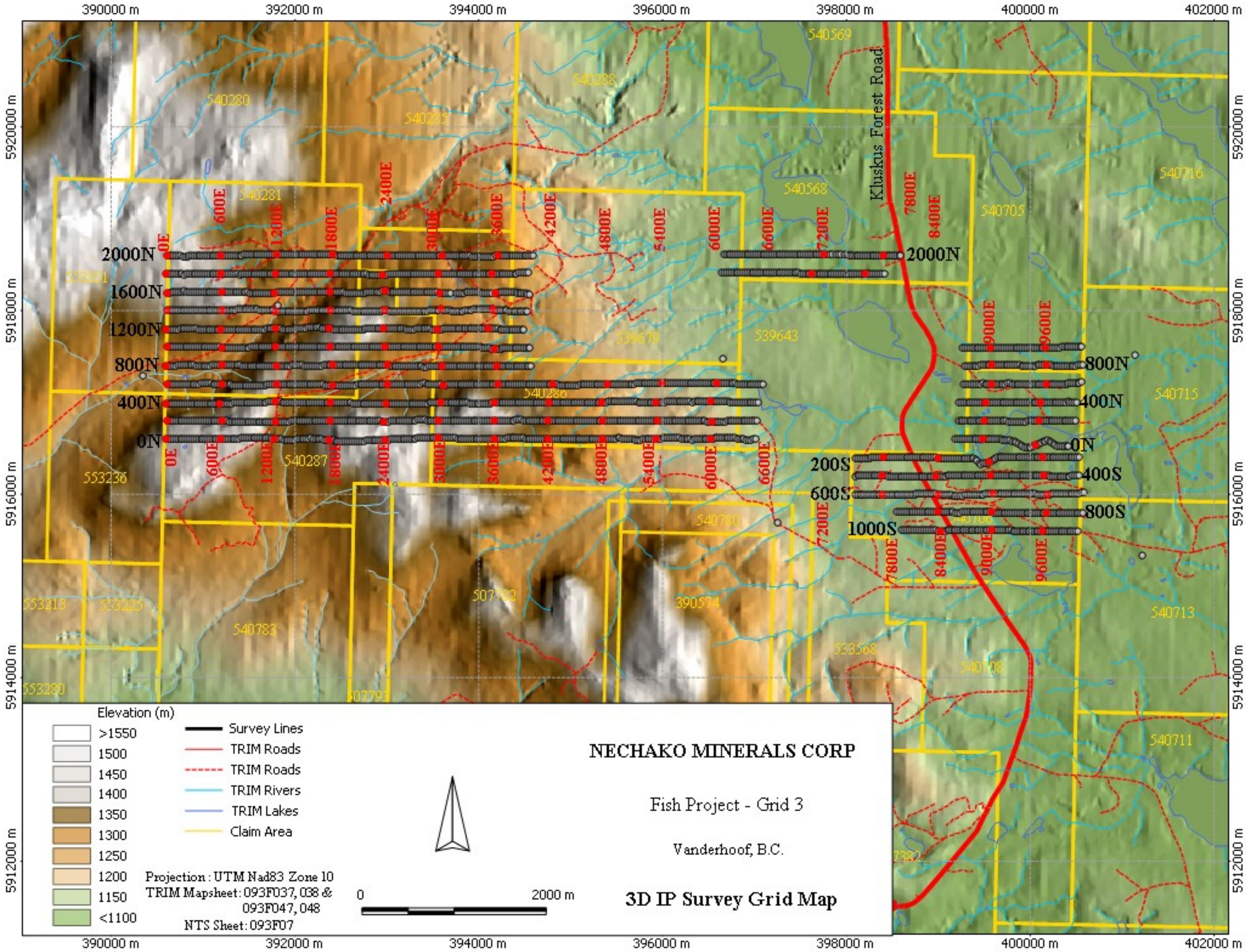


Figure 6: Location map of Grid 3 geophysical survey.

6.3. Field work and instrumentation

The 3D IP surveys on the Fish property were conducted from October to December, 2007. A total of 28 survey days were required to survey Grid 1. The number of survey days on Grid 3 was 40. A modified pole-dipole configuration array was used with a combination of 5 to 12 dipoles of 100m to 300m separation. The IP data was collected using SJ Geophysics Full Wave Form receivers. Two GDD Tx II 3.6 kW and one VIP 4000 transmitters were used for the duration of the program. Complete specification of the instruments employed can be found in Appendix H. For the production phase, the 3D configuration consisted of two current lines being recorded into the receiver line. The two current injection locations were on the two adjacent survey lines 200m away from the receiver line.

For the majority of the survey on Grid 3, the current was injected with a 1 second on, 1 second off duty cycle into the ground via a transmitter (Tx). This cycle time was chosen to avoid interference from another IP crew undertaking a simultaneous survey in the same area. However, a 2 second on, 2 second off duty cycle current injection was also applied occasionally. The data was re-processed at the S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. office by applying appropriate time windows and integrated with the other data set. All the IP data on Grid 1 was collected on a 2 second on, 2 second off duty cycle current injection setting.

The potential array was implemented using specialized 8 conductor IP cables configured with 50m takeouts for the potential rods. At each current station, the electrodes used consisted of 15mm stainless steel rods of approximately 1m in length. For the potential line, the electrodes consisted of 10mm stainless steel rods 50cm in length. The exact location of the remote current is used in the geophysical calculations.

Location data was collected using Garmin hand held GPS units. A ll location data was recorded in NAD83 projection and integrated with BC TRIM DEM for the inversion process. Survey data quality and processing were done on a daily basis.

3D IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to an in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over conventional surveys.

In a common 3D IP configuration, a receiver array is established end-to-end on a survey line while current electrodes are located on two adjacent lines. The survey typically starts at one end of the line and proceeds to the other end. A 12 dipole array normally consists of eight 100m dipoles and four 200m dipoles, which are located at the far end(s) of the array to achieve greater signal strength. Current electrodes are advanced along the adjacent lines, starting at one end and advanced approximately 1000m through the array at 100m increments. At this point, the receiver array is advanced 800m and the process is repeated down the line. Receiver arrays are typically established on every second line (400m apart) thereby providing subsurface coverage at 200m.

7. Data presentation

7.1. Inversion models

The inversion models presented in the following section were computed using data gathered during the 2007 survey. The software used is summarized in Appendix I.

Given the size of the grid and the high data quality, the inversion models were expected to show relatively complex geophysical features. The topography for the inversion model were extracted from the BC TRIM DEM as the elevations provided correlated well with the survey stations elevations provided by the digital GPS measurements. Moreover, the BC TRIM DEM provided good topographic coverage between the lines to assist in creating more accurate inversion models.

On Grid 1, a single inversion with a mesh composed of 30m easting cells and 25m northing cells was calculated. For Grid 3, two inversions were computed, both with 25m cell size in the easting and northing directions. The two models were then merged into a single model.

7.2. Visualization of the inversion models

False color contour maps of the inverted resistivity and chargeability results were produced for selected depths. Data was positioned using UTM coordinates gathered during the field work. These maps display the regional distribution of the geophysical trends, outlining strike orientation and possible fault offsets.

The topography variations add a level of complexity to the interpretation, especially with the use of plan maps. Plan maps can be displayed in two ways: depth below topography or as horizontal slices in terms of elevation. For the purposes of this report, the plan maps produced were created at depth below the surface.

Plan maps plotted for both resistivity and chargeability at depths of 25m, 50m, 75m, 100m, 150m, 200m, 250m, 300m and 400m are provided in Appendix I (with the section maps). Vertical slices of the resistivity and chargeability models are also plotted as false color sections for each survey line (Tx and Rx). This allows the direct comparison of the resistivity and chargeability variations.

With the computer technology that exists today, the 3D inversion results can also be viewed using a 3D visualization program such as UBCGIF's MeshTools3D program or open-source software such as Paraview. These programs allow one to plot contour and thresholds of the resistivity and chargeability models simultaneously. It enhances the interpretation process by illustrating the direct association between the different parameters.

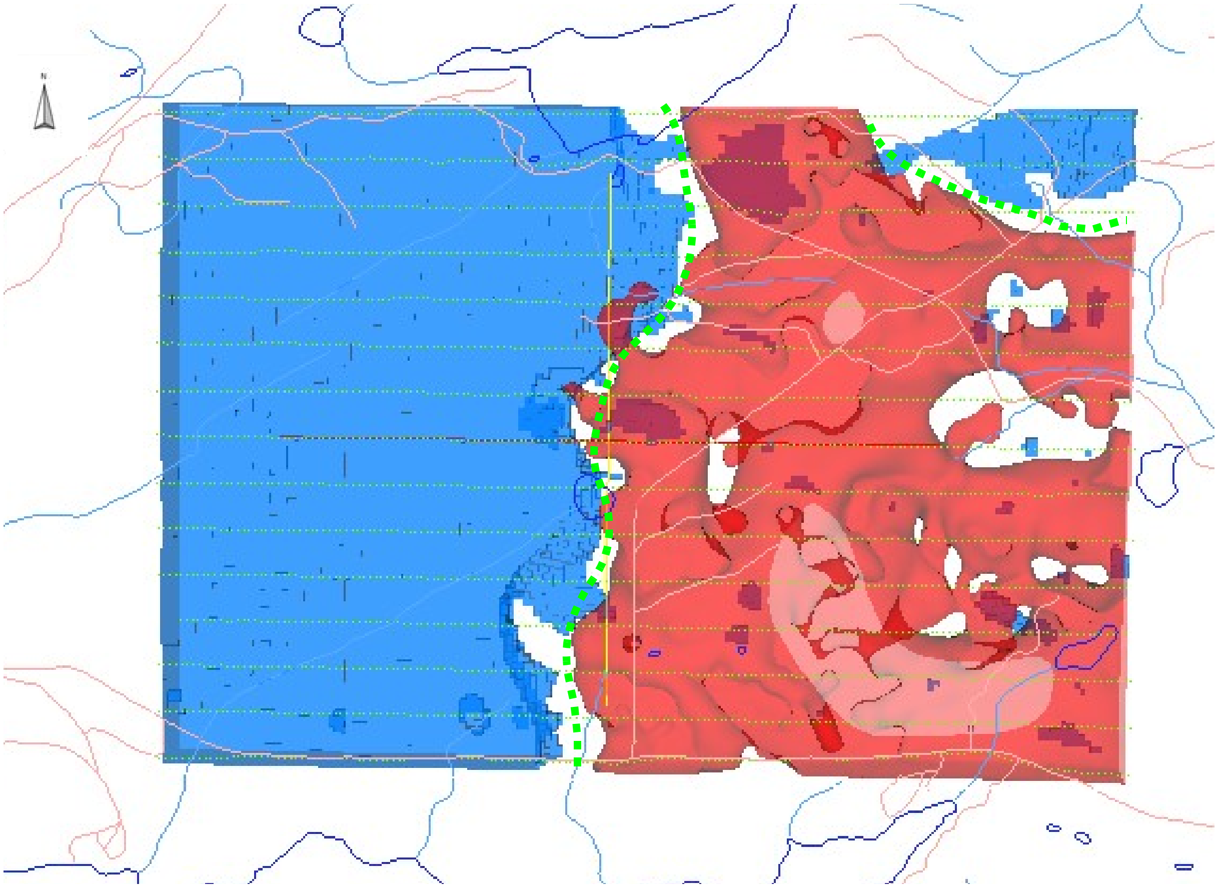


Figure 7: Plan view of 3D simplified resistivity inversion model for Grid 1.

Relatively high resistivities, with values 150 to 770 Ohm-m, are displayed in red; very low resistivities, with values <80 Ohm-m are shown in blue color.

8. Discussion of IP inversion models

The survey parameters of 100m dipole and 200 line separation is designed for larger porphyry type targets. In the near surface, less than 100m, the results can be considered of poor resolution and would be difficult to detect a small feature in the near feature that exists between the lines. As a result, the survey is designed to detect a target size on the order of 100m x 100m or larger.

8.1. Grid 1

Figure 7 shows the 3D plot of the inverted resistivity model with different cut off values. Resistivity contacts are denoted by bold dashed lines. The grid is characterized by a low background resistivity value. There is a distinctive near north south trending resistivity contact that runs through the middle of the grid. The entire west portion of the grid separated by this contact has low resistivity values (below 80 Ohm-m) while the east portion of the grid exhibits relatively high resistivity values, ranging from 150 to 750 Ohm-m. The contact likely corresponds to the boundary of two different rock types, possibly fault-controlled, but needs to be verified by geological mapping. There is another resistivity contact located in the northeast corner of the model which is not well defined by this survey.

The chargeability response in the survey area has inverted chargeability values below 12ms and constrained shape. The green bodies in Figure 8 show the geometry of the recovered chargeability with values greater than 5.5ms. The main northeast trending chargeability response is situated in the southeast of the model.

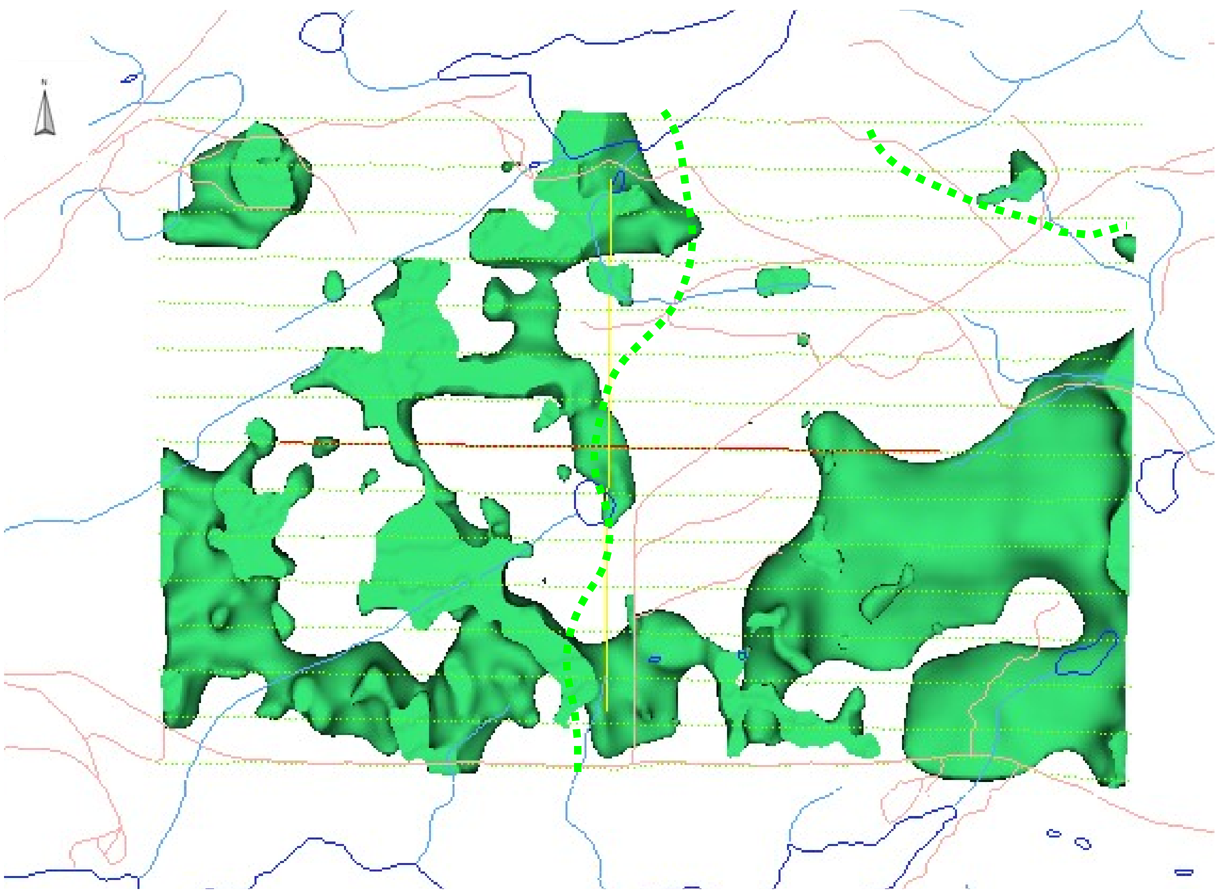


Figure 8: Plan view of 3D simplified chargeability inversion model for Grid 1.

High chargeability features with values from 6 to 12ms are shown in green; bold dashed green lines denote the resistivity contacts.

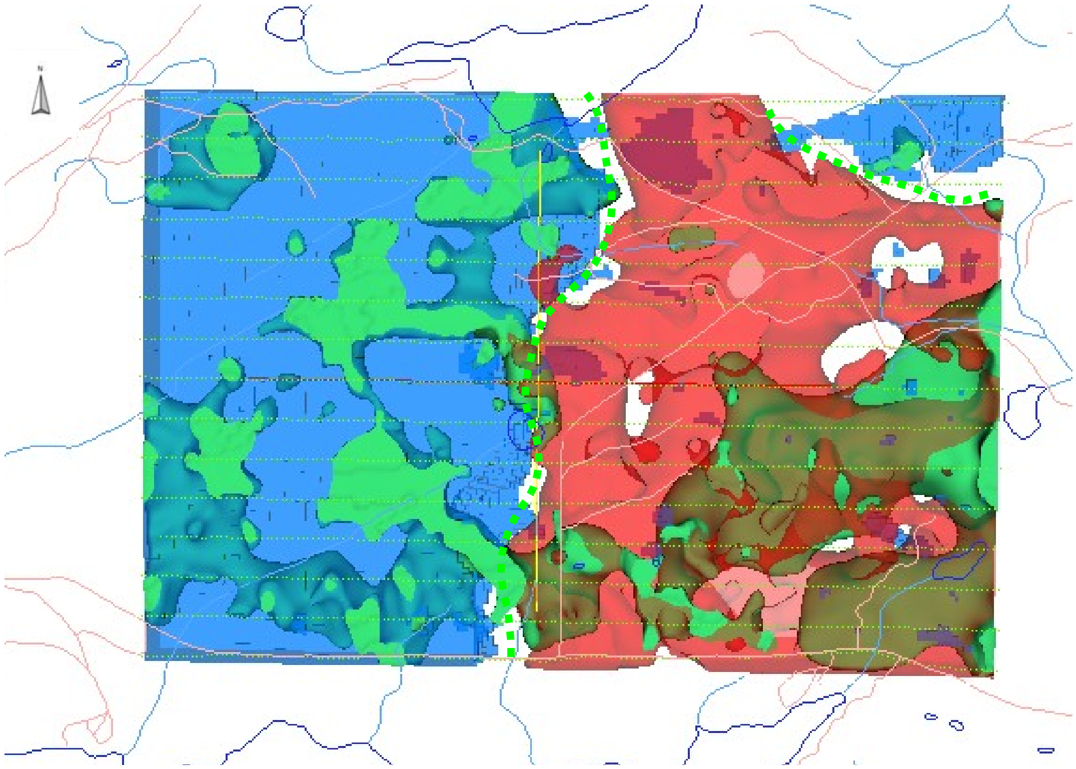


Figure 9: Plan view of 3D simplified inversion models of resistivity and chargeability for Grid 1.

Relatively high resistivities, with values between 150 to 770 Ohm-m, are displayed in red; very low resistivities, with values <80 Ohm-m, are shown in blue color; higher chargeability features, with values 6 to 12ms, are shown in green; bold dashed lines in green color denote the resistivity contacts.

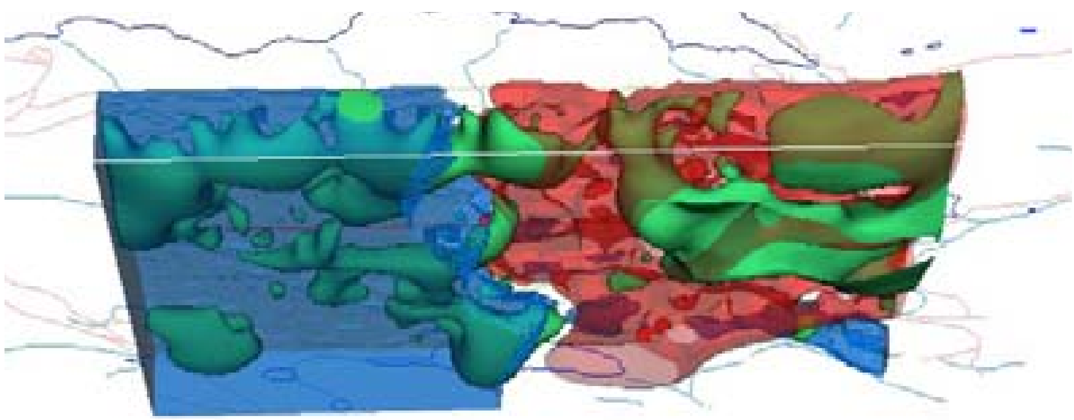


Figure 10: Side view of 3D simplified inversion models of resistivity and chargeability for Grid 1.

Relatively high resistivities, with values between 150 to 770 Ohm-m, are displayed in red; very low resistivities, with values <80 Ohm-m, are shown in blue color; higher chargeability features, with values 6 to 12ms, are shown in green.

The regional geology indicates the existence of both northwest and northeast series of faults across the survey grid which may control the distribution of mineralization and possibly the chargeability response. Although it may be possible that chargeability values could be related to known epithermal-type mineral deposits in the area, the amplitude of the responses are very low and do not differ greatly from the background values. Figures 9 and 10 show more views of the resistivity and chargeability features.

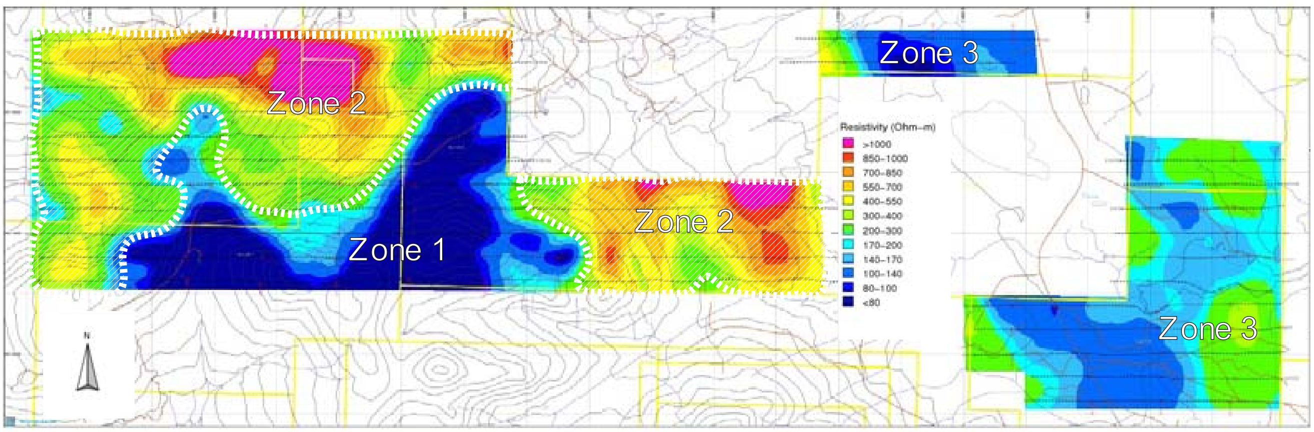


Figure 11: Plan view of 3D IP inverted resistivity for Grid 3 at 200m below topography.

Bold dashed lines in white outline the resistivity features with approximately cut off values of 500 Ohm-m.

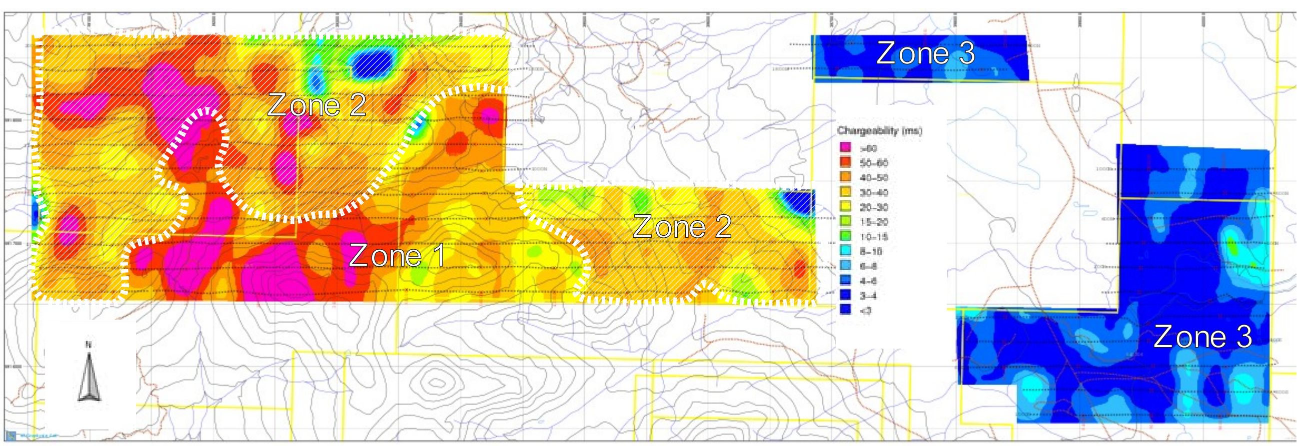


Figure 12: Plan view of 3D IP inverted chargeability for Grid 3 at 200m below topography.

Bold dashed lines in white outline the resistivity features noted in Figure 11.

8.2. Grid 3

Grid 3 is located in the south central part of the Fish property. The survey grid covered an area of about 2km X 8km. The western sections of the grid are characterized by a very high chargeability response with chargeability values greater than 30ms. A geological explanation is required for the strong chargeability response in this area.

Figures 11 and 12 are the plan maps at a depth of 200m below surface, showing the resistivity and chargeability features, respectively. The area denoted by white hatched lines has the inverted resistivity values greater than 500 Ohm-m. The resistivity and chargeability responses on the survey area could be grouped into three zones. Zone 1, situated in the southern part of the western block, has very low resistivity values but a very high chargeability response. The very high chargeabilities and low resistivities suggest that this may be due to the presence of graphitic argillite or shales known to be present throughout the region, although this needs to be geologically tested. Zone 2, wrapping around Zone 1, has both relatively high resistivity and very high chargeability response.

Figures 13 and 14 are enlarged maps of the western section of Grid 3, showing more details of the resistivity and chargeability features. A resistivity anomaly exists in the northern section of Zone 2 (Figure 13). Interestingly it appears to be flanked by several very high chargeability bodies (Figure 14) which would be attractive targets for drill testing. Zone 3 is characterized by both low resistivity and low chargeability features, similar to Grid 1. The possible contact between these zones appears to coincide with the regional topography, with Zone 3 being located in a lowland area of swamps, and Zones 1 and 2 over a series of large hills. It is thus possible that the geophysics did not penetrate very deep in Zone 3 and the response could be due to near-surface geology. None of the IP feature zones are closed in this survey.

Figure 15 shows more 3D views of the resistivity and chargeability features.

9. Conclusions and recommendations

On Grid 1, there is one north south trending resistivity contact which separates the grid into eastern and western parts with low and high resistivity values respectively. The chargeability anomalies are constrained in shape and north-east trending lineaments which suggest that the mineralization might be controlled by fault/alteration structure. Ground magnetic survey is suggested to further delineate the geological structure. The chargeability anomalies are possible targets of interest.

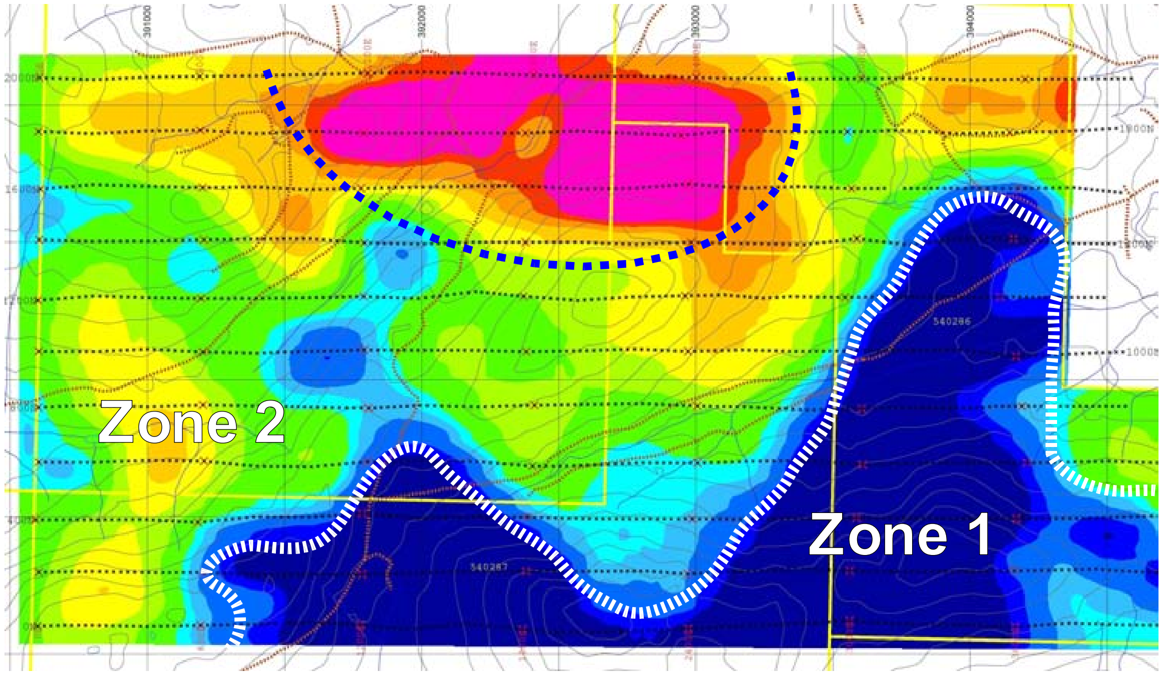


Figure 13: Enlarged plan view of inverted resistivity of western section of Grid 3 at 200m below topography.

A high resistivity anomaly is circled in blue; scale is from 80 (blue) to 1000 Ohm-m (red).

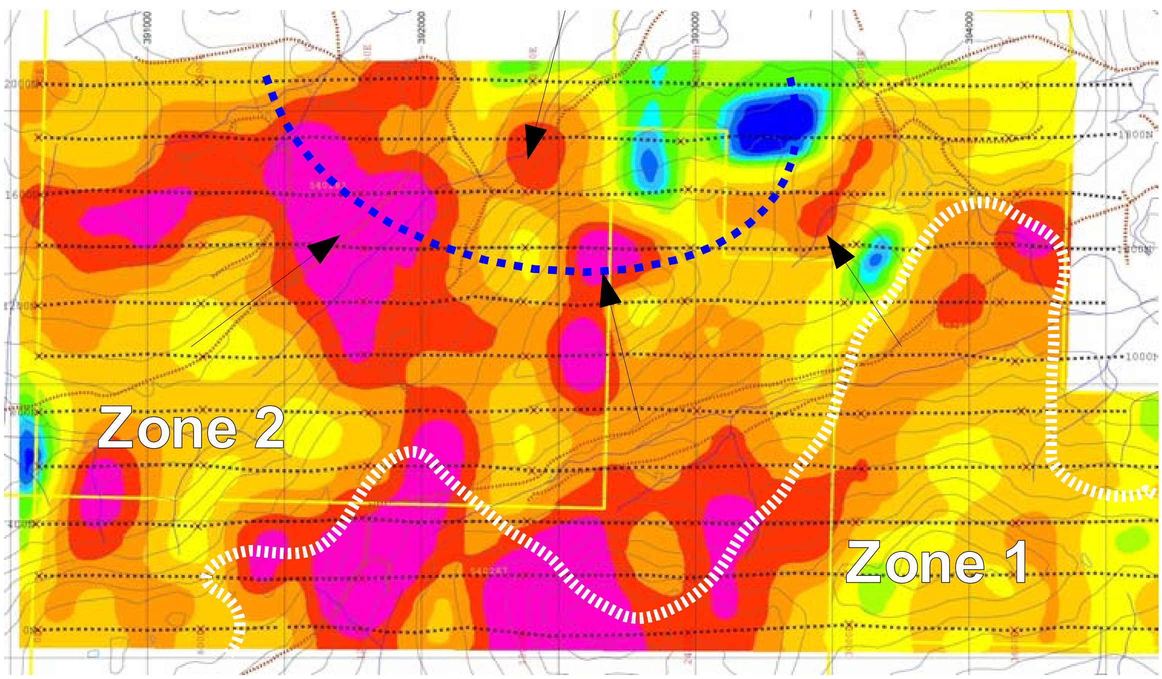


Figure 14: Enlarged plan view of inverted chargeablility of western section of Grid 3 at 200m below topography.

The blue dashed line denotes the resistivity anomaly shown in Figure 13; white hashed line denotes the contact between resistivity zones 1 and 2. Arrows point to high chargeability bodies flanking or coinciding with the resistivity anomaly. Scale is from 3 (blue) to 60ms (red).

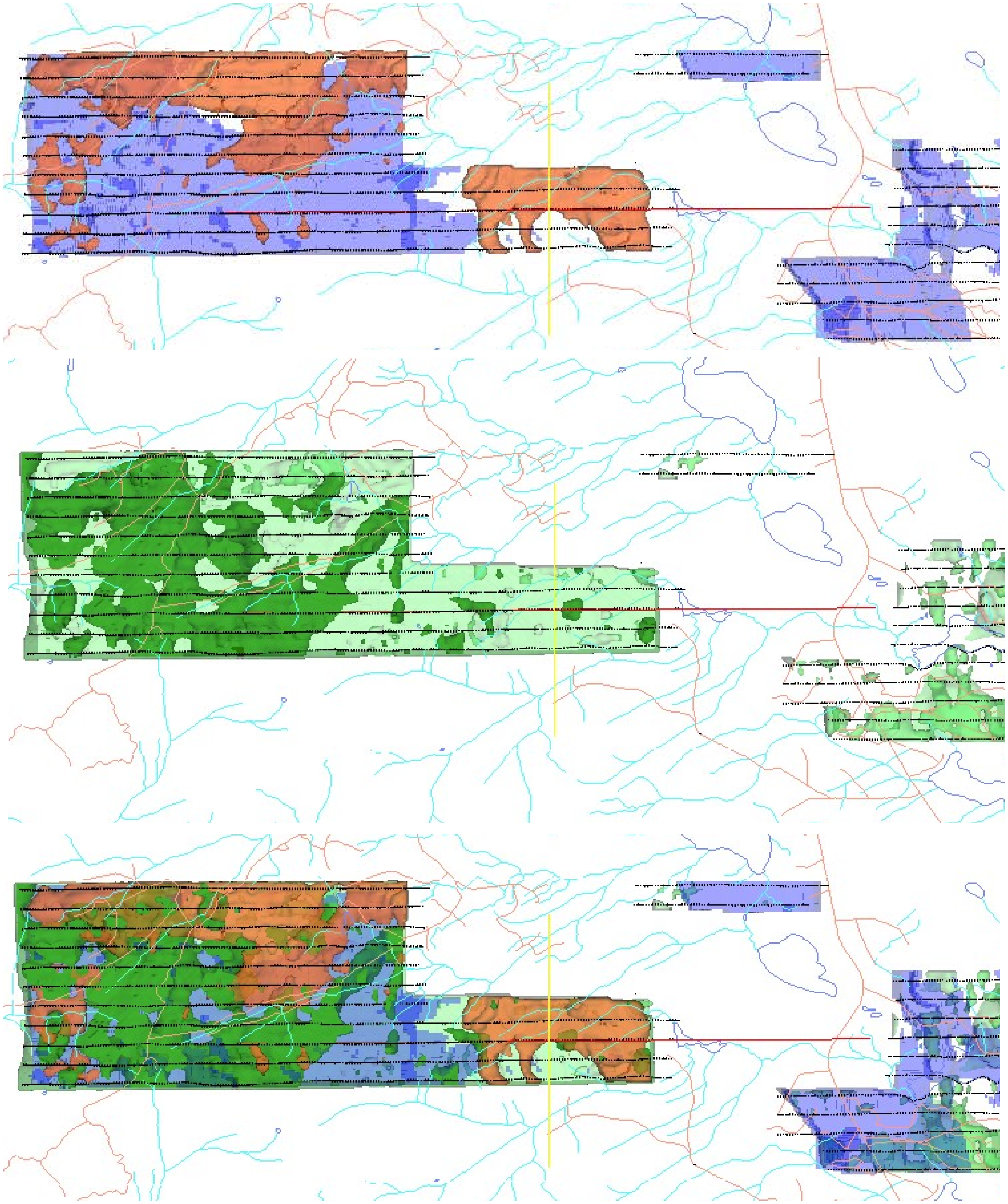


Figure 15: Plan view of 3D simplified inversion models for Grid 3.

The upper panel shows resistivity, the middle chargeability and the bottom shows both resistivity and chargeability. Relatively high resistivities, with values >600 Ohm-m, are displayed in red; low resistivities, with values <160 Ohm-m, are shown in blue color; high chargeability features are shown in green: values >45ms are in dark green, values >7ms are in light green.

On Grid 3, the IP responses could be grouped into three zones. More exploration work is suggested to understand the IP pattern, especially the low resistivity unit with a very high chargeability feature in Zone 1, which could possibly be graphitic sediments. The very high chargeablities flanking the high resistivity feature in Zone 2 are good candidates for drill testing. The IP features of Zone 3 are similar to those on Grid 1. Again, a ground magnetic survey is suggested. Magnetic data could be used to help identify faults/alteration zones or intrusions.

Detailed geology mapping and geochemical sampling are suggested in the two areas to have a better understanding of the relation between IP anomalies and mineral deposit. A detailed compilation of all geological, geochemical and geophysical data sets should be carried out to provide a full interpretation of the property. The drill targets or the area of interest could be outlined by the overlap area with both chargeability anomalies and geochemical anomalies under the geological structural frame work. A two phase drilling program is suggested across the area in the outlined area of interest. The purpose of phase one drilling is to assist in geological mapping and determine the relationship of the chargeable material with mineralization, especially the very high chargeability response in the western part of Grid 3. Phase two drilling is designed to intersect with the mineral sought and to assess the distribution of the mineralization.

Respectfully Submitted,
per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

John Lindner, P.Phys., M.Sc., B.Sc.
Computing geophysicist, S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Appendix A: References

Armstrong, J.E. (1949), Fort St. James map area, Cassiar and Coast Districts, BC, GSC Memoir, 252.

Armstrong, R.L. (1988), Mesozoic and Early Cenozoic magmatic evolution of the Canadian

Cordillera, Geol. Soc. Amer., Special Paper 218, pp 55-91.

Armstrong, R.L. and Ward, P. (1991), Evolving Geographic Patterns of Cenozoic Magmatism in the North American Cordillera: The Temporal and Spatial Association of Magmatism and Metamorphic Core Complexes, Journ. of Geophysical Research, Vol 96, No. 88, pp 13,201-13,224.

Andrew, K.P.E. (1988), Geology and Genesis of the Wolf Precious Metal Epithermal Prospect and the Capoose Base and Precious Metal Porphyry Style Prospect, Capoose Lake Area, Central British Columbia, M.Sc. Thesis UBC.

Carter, N.C. (1981), Porphyry Copper and Molybdenum deposits, west central BC, MEMPR, Bull 64.

Chen, Brian, 2008, 3D Induced Polarization Survey on the Fish Project, Grids 1 and 3, 21p. 10 diagrams.

Crawford, M.L., Hollister, L.S., and Woodsworth, G.J. (1987), Crustal deformations and regional metamorphism across a terrane boundary, Coast Plutonic Belt, BC, Tectonics, Vol 6, No. 3, pp 343-361.

Cyr, J.B., Pease, R.B., and Schroeter, T.G. (1984), Geology and Mineralization at Equity Silver, Ec., Geol., Vol 79, pp 947-968.

Dawson, G.M. (1875), Chilcotin Area, GSC Rept, 1875.

Diakow, L.J. and Mihalynuk, M. (1987), Geology of Whitesail Reach and Troitsa Lake map areas, MEMPR Paper 1987-1, pp 171-180.

Duffell, S. (1959), Whitesail Lake map area, GSC Memoir 299.

Ewing, T.E. (1980), Paleogene tectonic evolution of the Pacific Northwest, Journ. of Geol., Vol 88, pp 619-639.

Ewing, T.E. (1981), Regional stratigraphy and structural setting of the Kamloops Group, south-central British Columbia, Can. J. Earth Sci, Vol 18, pp 1,464-1,477.

Friedman, R.M. (1988), Geology and geochronology of the Eocene Tatla Lake Metamorphic Core Complex, western edge of the Intermontane Belt, BC, unpub Ph.D. Thesis, UBC.

Gabrielse, H. (1986), Major dextral transcurrent displacements along the Northern Rocky Mountain Trench and related lineations in north-central BC, G.S.A., Bull, Vol 96, pp 1-14.

Gabrielse, H., Monger, J.W.H., Tempelman-Kluit, and Woodsworth, G.J. (1992), Chapt. 17, Structural Styles, Part C. Intermontane Belt in Geology of Canada, No. 4, Geology of the Cordilleran Orogen in Canada, Gabrielse H. and Yorath. E.J. ed. (DNAG).

Gans, P.B., Mahood, B.A. and Schedrmer, E. (1989), Synextensional magmatism in the Basin and Range Province, A case study form the eastern Great Basin, G.S.A. Special Paper, 233.

Green, K.C., and Diakow, L.J. (1993), The Fawnie Range Project, Geology of the Natalkuz Lake Map Area (93/F6), MEMPR Paper 1993-1, pp 57-68.

Heah, T.S.T. (1990), Eastern margin of the Central Gneiss Complex in the Shames River area, Terrace, BC, GSC, Paper 90-1A, pp 159-169.

Hickson, C.J., Read, P., Mathews, W.H., Hunt, J., Johansson, G. and Rouse, G.E. (1991), Revised geological mapping of northeastern Taseko Lake map sheet, BC, GSC, Paper 91-1A, pp 207-217.

Holland, S.S. (1964), Landforms of British Columbia, A physiographic outline, BCDMPR, Bull 48.

Hutchinson, W.W., Berg, H.C. and Okulitch, A.V. (1979), Skeena River map sheet-103, GSC map 1385A, 1:1,000,000.

Klienspehn, K.L. (1985), Cretaceous sedimentation and tectonics, Tyaughton-Methow Basin, southwestern BC, Can. J. Earth Sci, Vol 22, pp 154-174.

Lipman, P.W. (1975), Evolution of the Platoro Caldera Complex and Related Volcanic Rocks, southeastern San Juan Mountains, Colorado, USGS Professional Paper, 852.

Long, D.G.G. (1981), Dextral strike-slip faults in the Canadian Cordillera and deposition environments of related fresh water Intermontane coal basins, in Sedimentation and Tectonics in Alluvial Basins, ed. A.D. Maill, GAC Special Paper 23, pp 154-186.

Mathews, W.H. and Rouse, G.E. (1984), the Gang Ranch-Big Bar area, south-central British Columbia: stratigraphy, geochronology and palynology of the Tertiary beds and their stratigraphic relationship to the Fraser Fault, Can. J. Earth Sci, Vol 21, pp 1,132-1,144.

Mathews, E.H. (1989), Neogene Chilcotin basalts in south-central British Columbia: geology, ages and geomorphic history, Can. J. Earth Sci, Vol 26, pp 969-982.

MacIntyre, D.G. (1985), Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Tahtsa Lake District, west central British Columbia, MEMPR Bull 75.

Parrish, R.R., Carr, S.D. and Parkinson, D.L. (1988), Eocene extensional tectonics of the southern Omineca Belt, British Columbia and Washington, Tectonics, Vol 7, No. 2, pp 181-212.

Richards, T.A. (1988), Geologic setting of the Stikine Terrane, in Geology and metallogeny of Northwest BC, GAC Oct, abs., pp 75-81.

Rouse, G.E. and Mathews, W.H. (1988), Palynology and geochronology of Eocene Beds from Cheslatta Falls and Nazko areas; central British Columbia, Can. J. of Earth Sci, pp 1,268-1,276.

Robb, W. And Mitchell, M.A. (2008), Technical Report on the Geology and Geophysics on the Fish Property, NI 43-101 Technical Report, pp. 1 – 73.

Schimann, K (1993) Cogema internal reports on the Nechako basin

Schimann, K (1993) Assessment report cutoff Property AR#23096

Schimann, K (1993) Assessment report Brewster lake Property AR#23097

Schimann, K (1993) Assessment report Quartz Lake Property AR#23098

Schimann, K (1993) Assessment report Yellow Moose Property AR#23099

Schimann, K (1993) Assessment report Quartz Lake Property AR#23386

Schimann, K (1993) Assessment report Yellow Moose Property AR#23387

Schimann, K (1993) Assessment report Brewster Lake Property AR#23388

Schimann, K (1993) Assessment report Cutoff Property AR#23389

Schimann, K (1994) Assessment report Lucas West Property AR#23744

Schimann, K (1994) Assessment report Lucas Property AR#23745

Schimann, K (1994) Assessment report Tam Property AR#23746

Schimann, K (1994) Assessment report Saunders Property AR#23747

Schimann, K (1994) Assessment report Yellow Moose Property AR#23748

Schimann, K (1994) Assessment report Snag Property AR#23749

Schimann, K (1994 Assessment report Tonka Property AR#23750

Schimann, K (1994) Assessment report Laidmen Property AR#23751

Sinclair, A.J. (1986), Statistical Interpretation of Soil Geochemical Data. Review in Economic Geology, v.3, 97-116.

Tipper, H.W. (1959), Geology, Quesnel (93B), GSC Map 12-1959, 1:253,440.

Tipper, H.W. (1960), Geology, Prince George (93G), GSC Map 49-1960, 1:253,440.

Tipper, H.W. (1963), Nechako River Map Area, BC, GSC Memoir 324.

Tipper, H.W. (1969a), Geology, Anahim Map Area, 93C, GSC Map 1202A.

Tipper, H.W. (1969b), Mesozoic and Cenozoic geology of the northwest part of the Mt.

Waddington Map Sheet (92N), Coast District, BC, GSC Paper 68-33, 103p.

Tipper, H.W. (1971), Glacial Geomorphology and Pleistocene History of Central British Columbia, GSC Bull 196.

Tipper, H.W. (1978), Geology, Taseko Lake (920), GSC Open File 534, 1:250,000.

Tipper, H.W. and Richards, T.A. (1976), Geology, Smithers Map Area (93L), GSC Open File 351.

Tipper, H.W., Woodsworth, G.W. and Gabrielse, H. (1982), Tectonic assemblage map of the Canadian Cordillera, GSC Map 1505A.

Woodsworth, G.J. (1979), Geology of the Whitesail Lake Map Area, BC GSC Paper 79-1A, pp 25-29.

Woodsworth, G.J. (1980), Geology, Whitesail Lake (93E), GSC Open File 708, 1:250,000.

Appendix B: Statement of qualifications (Syd Visser)

I, Syd J. Visser, of 11762 94th Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia, 1981, where I obtained a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Geology and Geophysics.
2. I am a graduate from Haileybury School of Mines, 1971.
3. I have been engaged in mining exploration since 1968.
4. I am a professional Geoscientist registered in British Columbia.

Signed by: ___________________________

Syd Visser, P.Geo., B.Sc.
Geophysicist/Geologist, SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Date: ___________________________

Appendix C: Statement of qualifications (John Lindner)

I, John Lindner, of the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Lethbridge in 2006 with a Masters of Science in physics and from the University of Victoria in 2003 with a Bachelors of Science in physics and astronomy.
2. I have been working in the mineral exploration industry since 2007.
3. I am a professional physicist registered in Canada.
4. I have no interest in Nechako Minerals Corp. or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: ______________________________

John Lindner, P.Phys., M.Sc., B.Sc.
Computing geophysicist, S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Date: ___________________________________

Appendix D: Statement of qualifications (Brian Chen)

I, Brian Chen, of the city of Delta, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Science and Technology of China in 1989 with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics and from South China Sea Inst. Of Oceanology, CAS in 1992 with a Master of Science degree in Mathematical geology.
2. I have been working in geophysics since 1992.
3. I have no interest in Nechako Minerals Corp. or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: ___________________________

Brian Chen, M.Sc., B.Sc.
Geophysicist, SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Date: ___________________________

Appendix E: Statement of qualifications (Aaron Snider)

I, Aaron Snider, of the city of Surrey, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from Carleton University in 2005 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Computational Geophysics.
2. I have been working in geophysics since 2005.
3. I have no interest in Nechako Minerals Corp. or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.
4. My work is reviewed by a Professional Geoscientist.

Signed by: ___________________________

Aaron Snider, B.Sc.

Geophysicist, SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Date: ___________________________

Appendix F: Statement of costs

From submission 1, dated Feb 05/08 (event number 4194031; claims FISH 1 to FISH 99):

3D Induced Polarization survey		$170,000.00
Line cutting		$40,000.00
Accomodation / support		$29,130.43
	Total ($CDN)	$239,130.43

From submission 2, dated Feb 05/08 (event number 4194032; claims FISH 100 to FISH 185):

3D Induced Polarization survey		$140,000.00
Line cutting		$40,000.00
Accomodation / support		$20,869.57
	Total ($CDN)	$200,869.57

Appendix G: Survey line summary

Grid 1

Line (N)	Start Station (E)	End Station (E)	Distance (m)
7600	2900	7100	4200
7800	2900	7100	4200
8000	2900	7100	4200
8200	2900	7100	4200
8400	2900	7100	4200
8600	2900	7100	4200
8800	2900	7100	4200
9000	2900	7100	4200
9200	2900	7100	4200
9400	2900	7100	4200
9600	2900	7100	4200
9800	2900	7100	4200
10000	2900	7100	4200
10200	2900	7100	4200
10400	2900	7100	4200

Total linear meters:63000m

Grid 3

Line (N)	Start Station (E)	End Station (E)	Distance (m)
-1000	8000	10000	2000
-800	7950	10000	2050
-600	7500	10000	2500
-400	7500	10000	2500
-200	7500	10000	2500
0	0	6500	6500
0	8700	10000	1300
200	0	6500	6500
200	8700	10000	1300

Line (N)	Start Station (E)	End Station (E)	Distance (m)
400	0	6500	6500
400	8700	10000	1300
600	0	6500	6500
600	8700	10000	1300
800	0	4000	4000
800	8700	10000	1300
1000	0	4000	4000
1000	8700	10000	1300
1200	0	4000	4000
1400	0	4000	4000
1600	0	4000	4000
1800	0	4000	4000
1800	6200	8000	1800
2000	0	4000	4000
2000	6100	8000	1900

Total linear meters: 57050m

Appendix H: Instrument specifications

SJ-24 Full waveform digital IP receiver

Technical:	
Input impedance:	10 Mohm
Input overvoltage protection:	up to 1000V
External memory:	Unlimited readings
Number of dipoles:	4 to 16+, expandable
Synchronization:	Software signal post-processing user selectable
Common mode rejection:	More than 100 dB (for Rs=0)
Self potential (Sp):	Range:-5V to + 5V Resolution: 0.1mV Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts.
Primary voltage:	Range: 1µV – 10V (24bit) Resolution: 1µV Accuracy: typ. <1.0%
Chargeability:	Resolution: 1µV/V Accuracy: typ. <1.0%
General (4 dipole unit):	
Dimensions (HWD):	18 x 16 x 9cm
Weight:	1.1kg
Battery:	12V external
Operating temperature range:	-20º to 40ºC

GDD Tx II IP Transmitter

Input voltage:	120V / 60 Hz, or 240V / 50Hz (optional)
Output power:	3.6kW maximum
Output voltage:	150 to 2200V
Output current:	5mA to 10A
Time domain:	1, 2, 4, 8 second on/off cycle
Operating temp. range:	-40° to +65°C
Display:	Digital LCD read to 0.001A
Dimensions (HWD):	34 x 21 x 39 m
Weight:	20kg

IRIS VIP-4000 IP Transmitter

Output power:	4000VA maximum

Output voltage:	4000V maximum, auto voltage range selection
Output current:	20mA to 5A, current regulated to better than 1%
Dipoles:	9, push button selected
Output connectors:	Uniclip connectors accept bare wire or plug of up to 4 mm diameter
Fall times:	better than 1ms in resistive load
Time domain:	Preprogrammed on and off times from 0.25 to 8 seconds, by factor of 2; other cycles programmable by user; automatic circuit opening in off time
Frequency domain:	Preprogrammed frequencies from 0.0625 to 4Hz, by factor of 2; alternate or simultaneous transmission of two frequencies. Other frequencies programmable by user
Time and frequency stability:	0.01% 1 PPB optional
Display:	Alphanumeric liquid crystal display
Power source:	175 to 270 VAC, 45-450 Hz, single phase
Operating range:	-40° to +50°C
Protection:	Short circuit at 20 Ω, open loop at 60 000 Ω, thermal, input overvoltage and undervoltage
Remote control:	Full duplex RS232C, 300 – 19200bps
Dimensions (HWD):	410 x 320 x 240cm
Weight:	16kg

Appendix I: Software programs

3D IP inversion program

"Inversion" programs have recently become available that allow a more definitive interpretation, although the process remains subjective.

The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic "Interpreted Depth Section." However, note that the term is left in quotation marks. The use of the inversion routine is a subjective one because the input into the inversion routine calls for a number of user selectable variables whose adjustment can greatly influence the output. The output from the inversion routines do assist in providing a more reliable interpretation of IP/Resistivity data, however, they are relatively new to the exploration industry and are, to some degree, still in the experimental stage.

The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to evaluate the output with regard to what is geologically known, to estimate the depth of detection, and to determine the viability of specific measurements.

The Inversion Program (DCINV3D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility. It solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivity, and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of IP polarizable particles in the rocks.

The interpreted depth section maps represent the cross sectional distribution of polarizable materials, in the case of IP effect, and the cross sectional distribution of the resistivity, in the case of the resistivity parameter.

GRASS

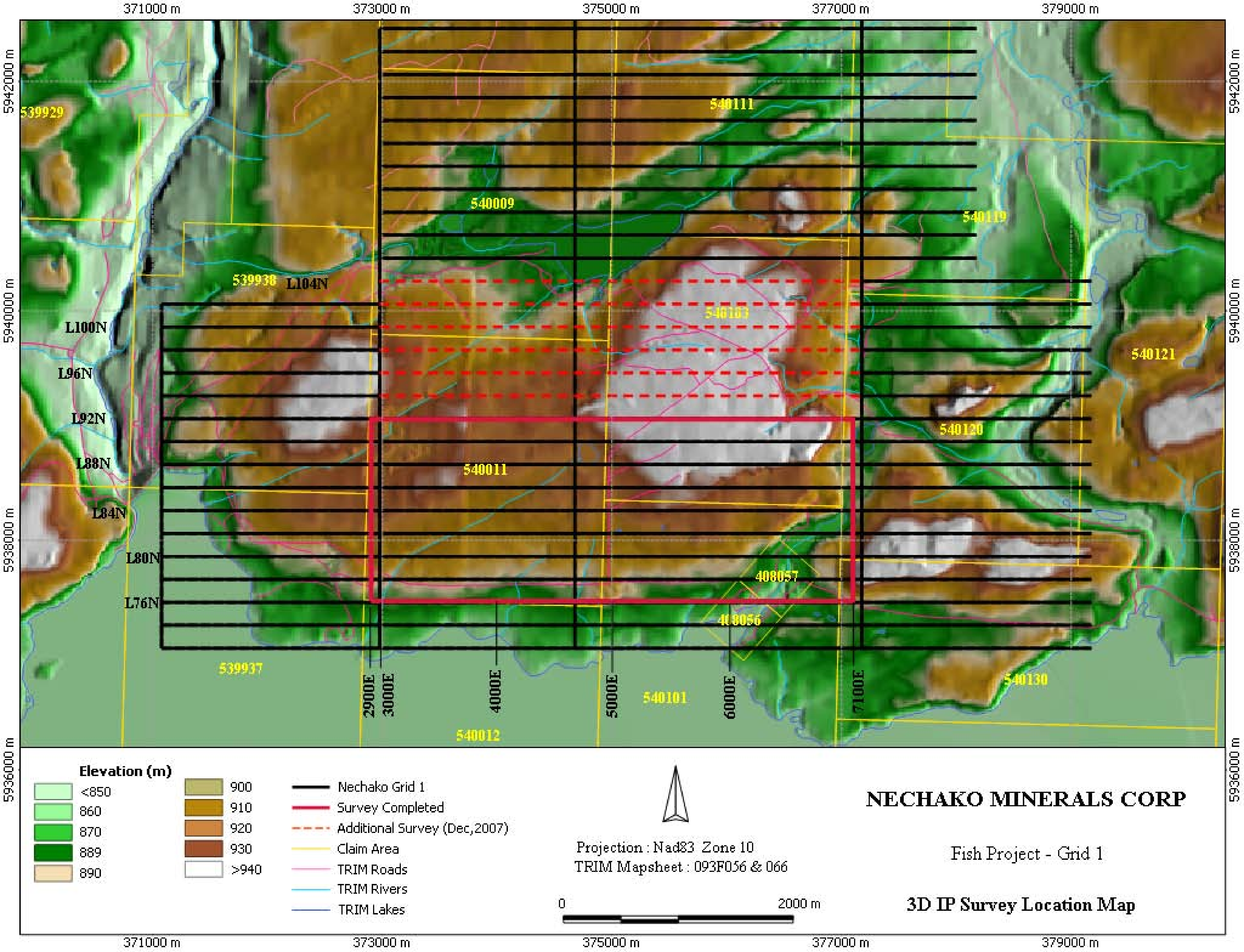
Geographic Resources Analysis Support System, commonly referred to as GRASS GIS, is a Geographic Information System (GIS) used for data management, image processing, graphics production, spatial modelling, and visualization of many types of data. It is free software (open source).

Originally developed as a tool for land management and environmental planning by the military, GRASS has evolved into a powerful utility with a wide range of applications in many different areas of scientific research. GRASS is currently used in academic and commercial settings around the world, as well as many governmental agencies including NASA, NOAA, USDA, DLR, CSIRO, the National Park Service, the U.S. Census Bureau, USGS, and many environmental consulting companies.

The new GRASS6 release introduces a new topological 2D/3D vector engine and support for vector network analysis. Attributes are now managed in a SQL-based DBMS. A new display manager has been implemented. The NVIZ visualization tool was enhanced to display 3D vector data and voxel volumes. GRASS is integrated with GDAL/OGR libraries to support an extensive range of raster and vector formats, including OGC-conformal Simple Features.

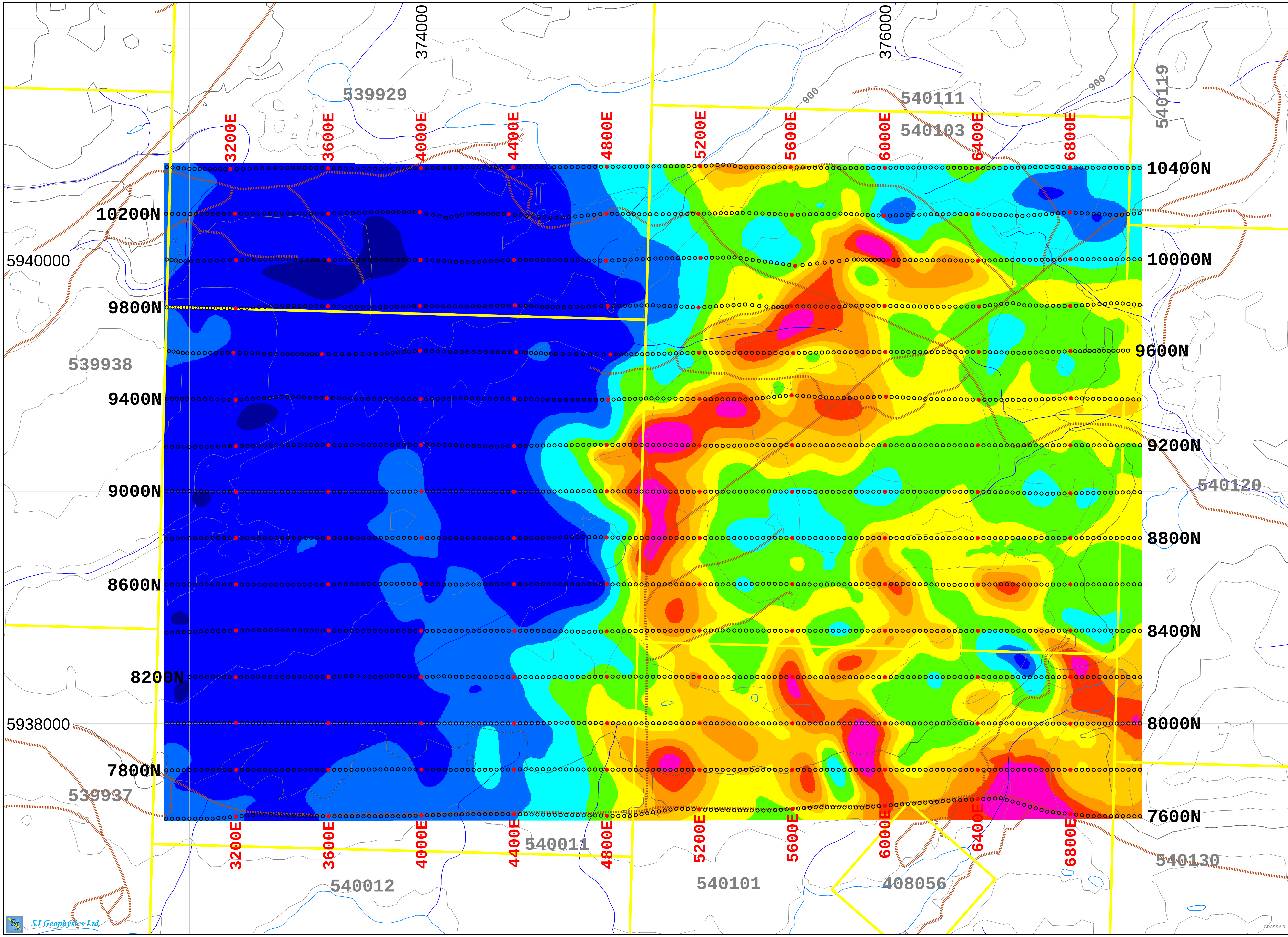
For more information, visit http://grass.itc.it/.

Appendix J: Plan and section maps



371000 m
373000 m
375000 m
377000 m
379000 m
5942000 m
5940000 m
5938000 m
5936000 m
539929
540111
540009
540119
539938
L104N
540103
L100N
L96N
540121
L92N
540120
L88N
540011
L84N
L80N
408057
L76N
408056
539937
540130
2900E
3000E
4000E
5000E
540101
6000E
7100E
540012
Elevation (m)
<850
860
870
889
890
900
910
920
930
>940
Nechako Grid 1
Survey Completed
Additional Survey (Dec,2007)
Claim Area
TRIM Roads
TRIM Rivers
TRIM Lakes
Projection : Nad83 Zone 10
TRIM Mapsheet : 093F056 & 066
0
2000 m
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP
Fish Project - Grid 1
3D IP Survey Location Map

> 300
250 – 300
210 – 250
180 – 210
150 – 180
110 – 150
70 – 110
50 – 70
20 – 50
< 20
N
0 200 400 600 800 1000
Meters
Survey Information
3D IP Array : N=5 – 12 a=100m – 300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP–4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October–December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008
Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division
Projection: UTM meters – NAD83 Zone 10
Legend
Survey Stations
Claim Areas
Contour Lines (m)
Rivers
Roads
Lakes
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
Fish Project – Grid 1
Vanderhoof, B.C. – Canada
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm–m)
False Color Contour Map
Depth 50m Below Topography
Plate R–1
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3200E
3600E
4000E
4400E
4800E
5200E
5600E
6000E
6400E
6800E
10400N
10200N
10000N
9800N
9600N
9400N
9200N
9000N
8800N
8600N
8400N
8200N
8000N
7800N
7600N
374000
376000
5940000
5938000
539929
540111
540103
540119
539938
540120
539937
540011
540012
540101
408056
540130
900



> 300
250 – 300
210 – 250
180 – 210
150 – 180
110 – 150
70 – 110
50 – 70
20 – 50
< 20

N

0 200 400 600 800 1000
Meters

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 – 12   a=100m – 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October–December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division

Projection: UTM meters – NAD83 Zone 10

Legend

Survey Stations
Claim Areas
Contour Lines (m)
Rivers
Roads
Lakes

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project – Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. – Canada

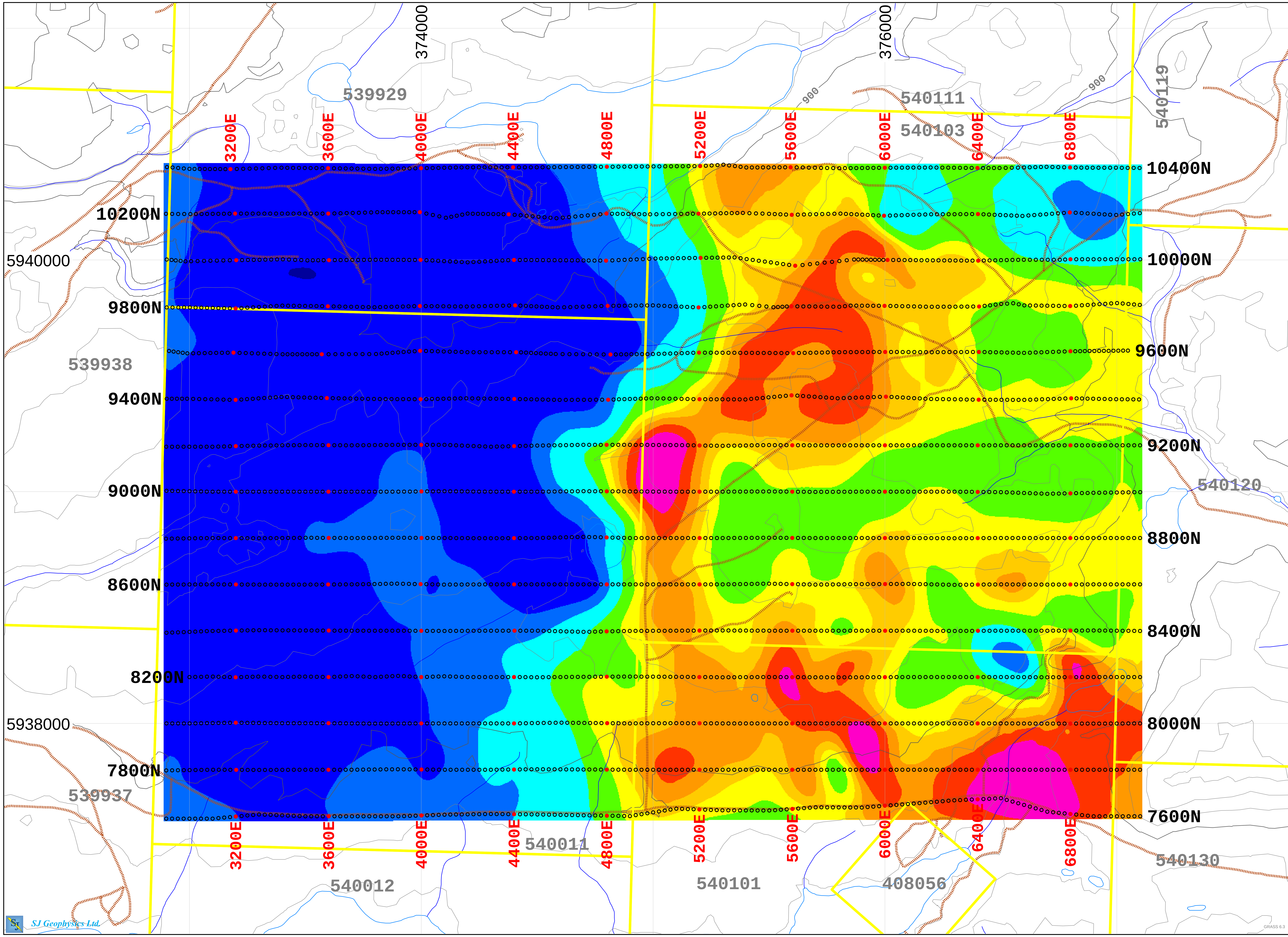
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 100m Below Topography

Plate R–2



> 300
250 – 300
210 – 250
180 – 210
150 – 180
110 – 150
70 – 110
50 – 70
20 – 50
< 20

N

0 200 400 600 800 1000
Meters

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 – 12 a=100m – 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October–December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division

Projection: UTM meters – NAD83 Zone 10

Legend

- Survey Stations
- Claim Areas
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Roads
- Lakes

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project – Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. – Canada

3D Inversion Model

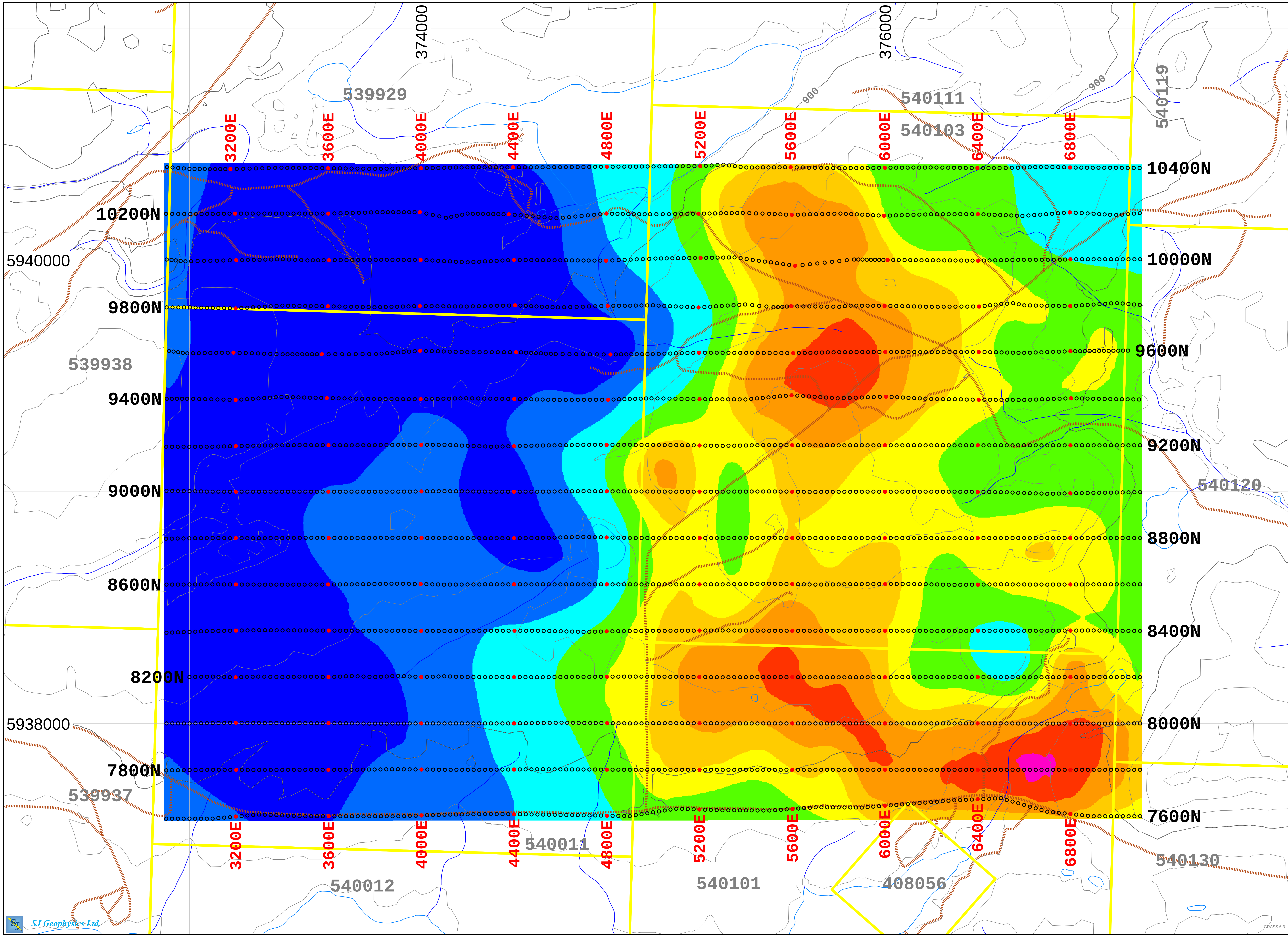
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 150m Below Topography

Plate R–3

374000
376000
539929
540111
540103
540119
539938
540120
539937
540011
540012
540101
408056
540130
5940000
5938000
3200E
3600E
4000E
4400E
4800E
5200E
5600E
6000E
6400E
6800E
10400N
10200N
10000N
9800N
9600N
9400N
9200N
9000N
8800N
8600N
8400N
8200N
8000N
7800N
7600N
900
> 300
250 - 300
210 - 250
180 - 210
150 - 180
110 - 150
70 - 110
50 - 70
20 - 50
< 20
N
0 200 400 600 800 1000
Meters
Survey Information
3D IP Array : N=5 - 12 a=100m - 300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP-4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October-December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008
Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division
Projection: UTM meters - NAD83 Zone 10
Legend
Survey Stations
Claim Areas
Contour Lines (m)
Rivers
Roads
Lakes
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
Fish Project - Grid 1
Vanderhoof, B.C. - Canada
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)
False Color Contour Map
Depth 200m Below Topography
Plate R-4
SJ Geophysics Ltd.



> 300
250 – 300
210 – 250
180 – 210
150 – 180
110 – 150
70 – 110
50 – 70
20 – 50
< 20

N

0 200 400 600 800 1000

Meters

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 – 12 a=100m – 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October–December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division

Projection: UTM meters – NAD83 Zone 10

Legend

- Survey Stations
- Claim Areas
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Roads
- Lakes

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project – Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. – Canada

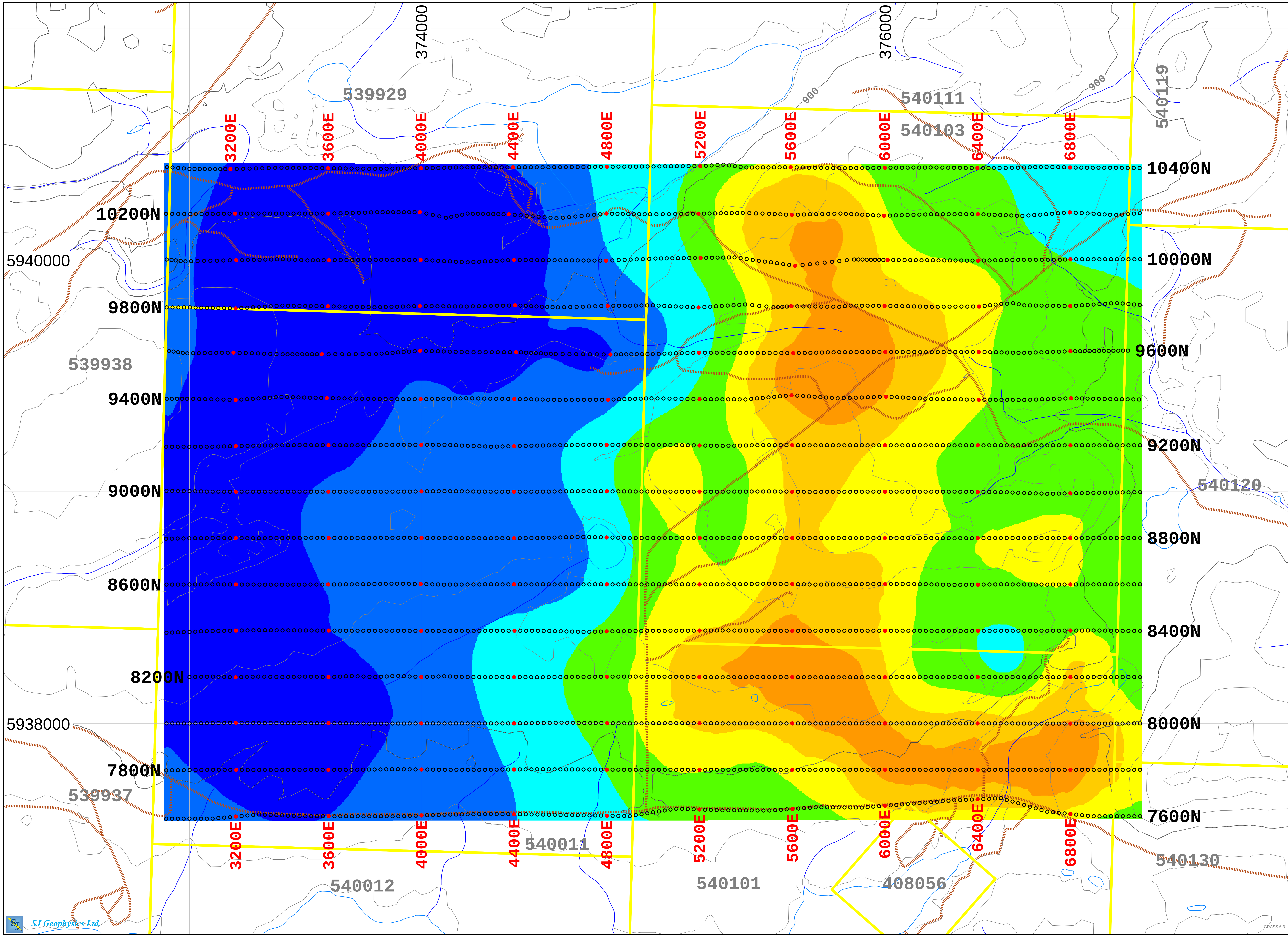
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 250m Below Topography

Plate R–5



> 300	
250 – 300	
210 – 250	
180 – 210	
150 – 180	
110 – 150	
70 – 110	
50 – 70	
20 – 50	
< 20	

N

0 200 400 600 800 1000

Meters

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 – 12 a=100m – 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October–December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division

Projection: UTM meters – NAD83 Zone 10

Legend

- Survey Stations
- Claim Areas
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Roads
- Lakes

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project – Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. – Canada

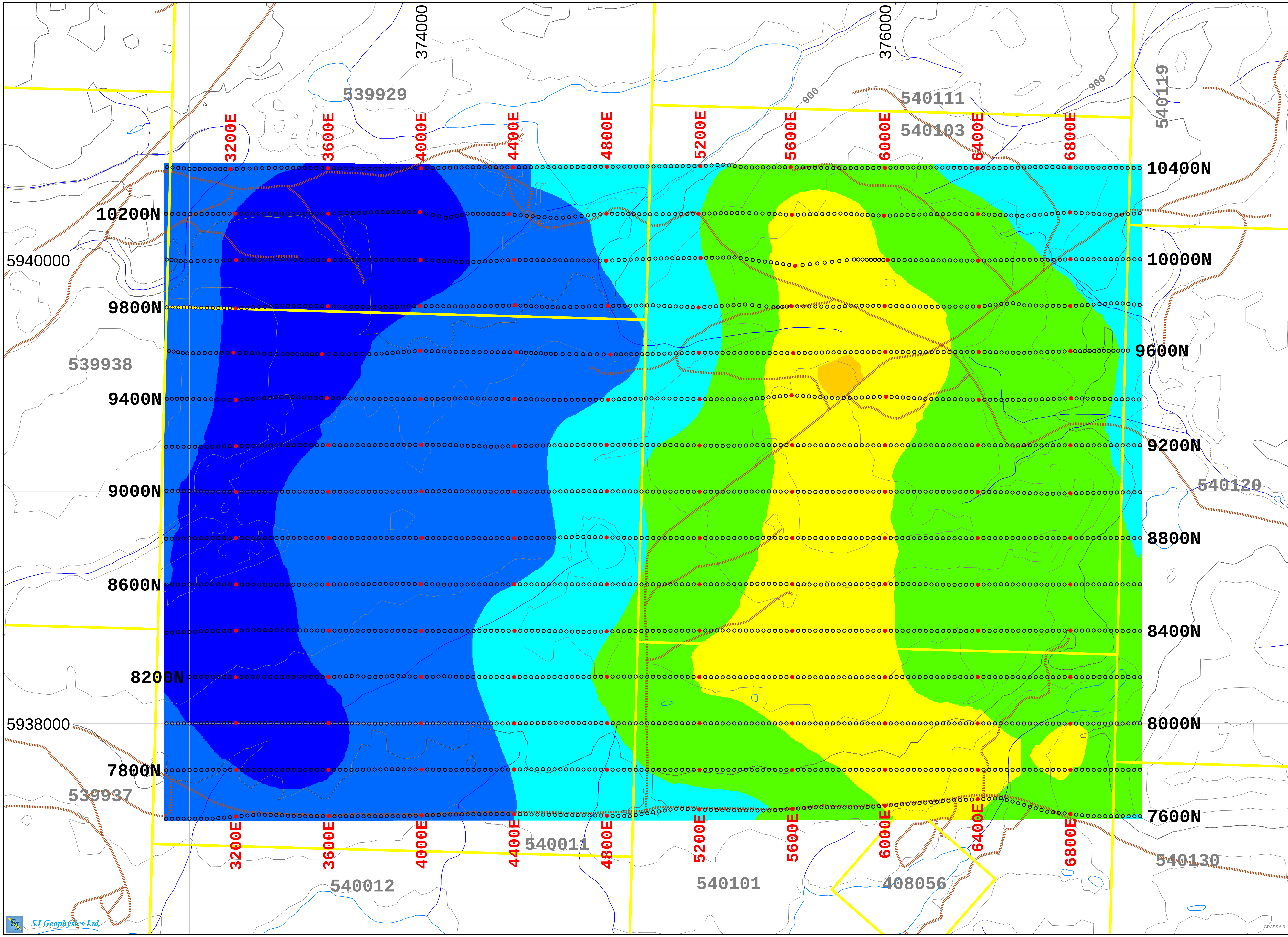
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 300m Below Topography

Plate R–6



	> 300
	250 – 300
	210 – 250
	180 – 210
	150 – 180
	110 – 150
	70 – 110
	50 – 70
	20 – 50
	< 20

N

0 200 400 600 800 1000

Meters

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 – 12 a=100m – 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October–December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division

Projection: UTM meters – NAD83 Zone 10

Legend

- Survey Stations
- Claim Areas
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Roads
- Lakes

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project – Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. – Canada

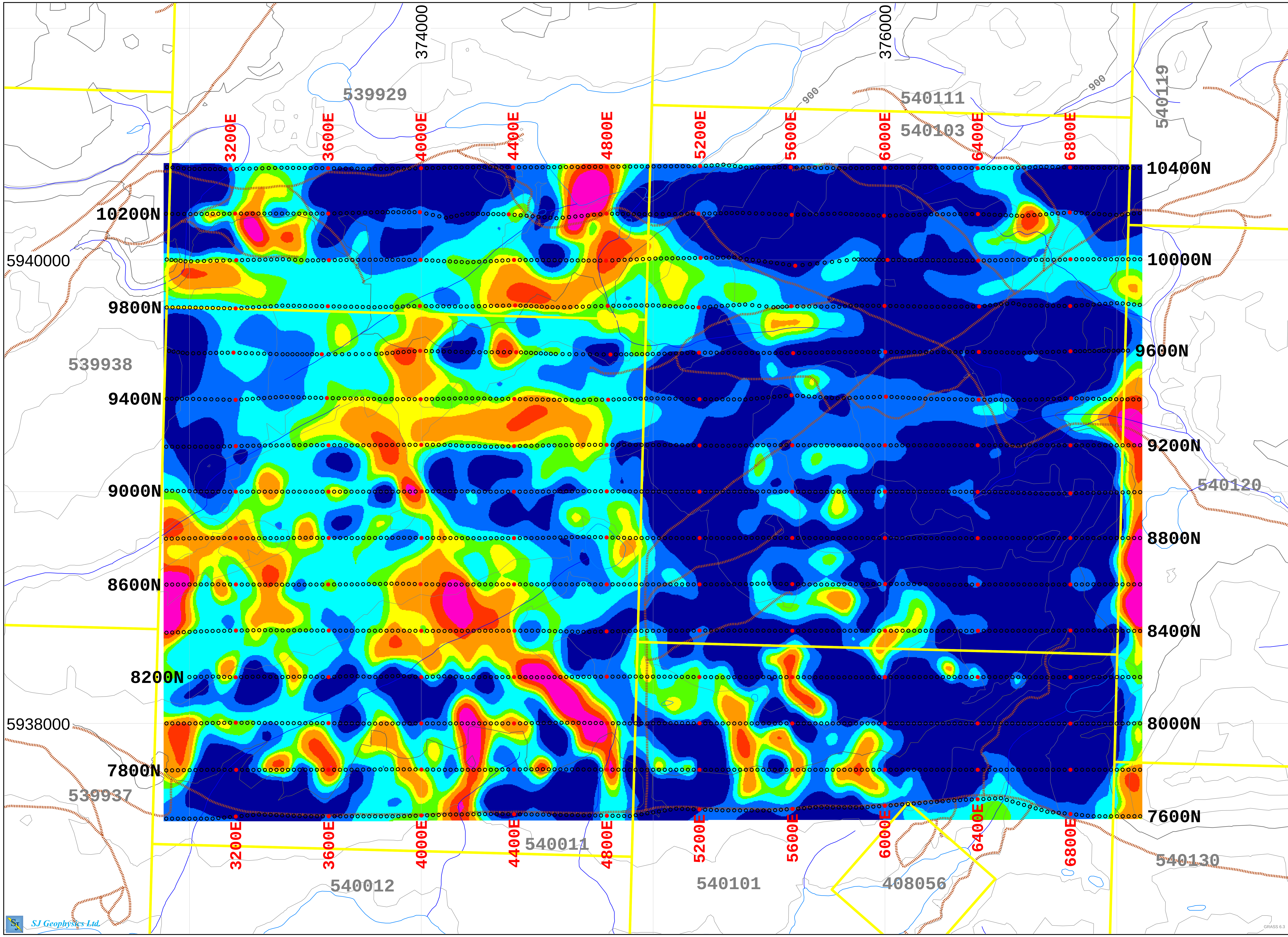
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm–m)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 400m Below Topography

Plate R–7



> 8
7 – 8
6 – 7
5.5 – 6
5 – 5.5
4 – 5
3 – 4
< 3

N

0 200 400 600 800 1000
Meters

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 – 12 a=100m – 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October–December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division

Projection: UTM meters – NAD83 Zone 10

Legend

- Survey Stations
- Claim Areas
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Roads
- Lakes

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project – Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. – Canada

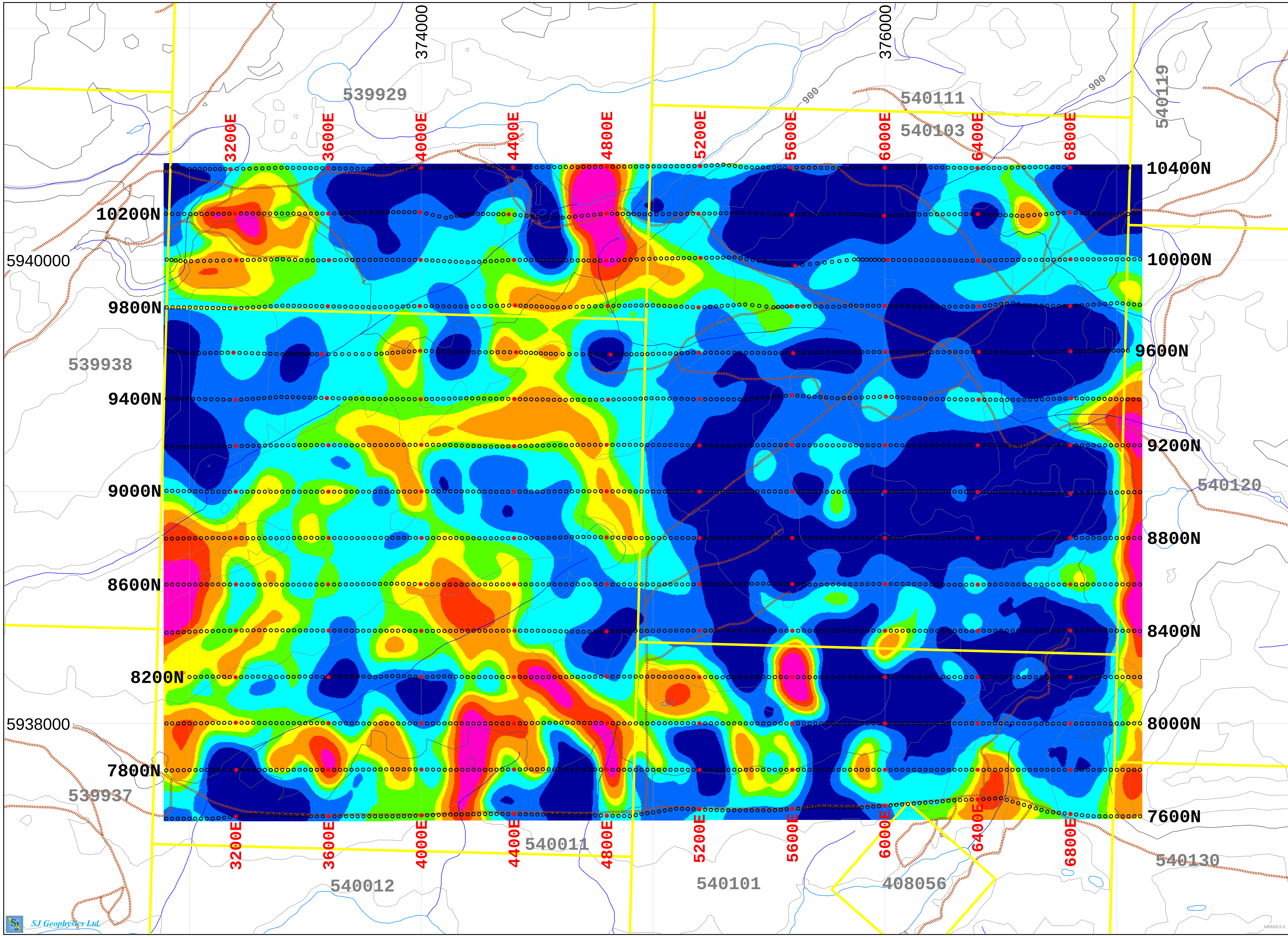
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 50m Below Topography

Plate C–1



> 8
7 − 8
6 − 7
5.5 − 6
5 − 5.5
4 − 5
3 − 4
< 3

N

0 200 400 600 800 1000
Meters

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend

- Survey Stations
- Claim Areas
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Roads
- Lakes

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

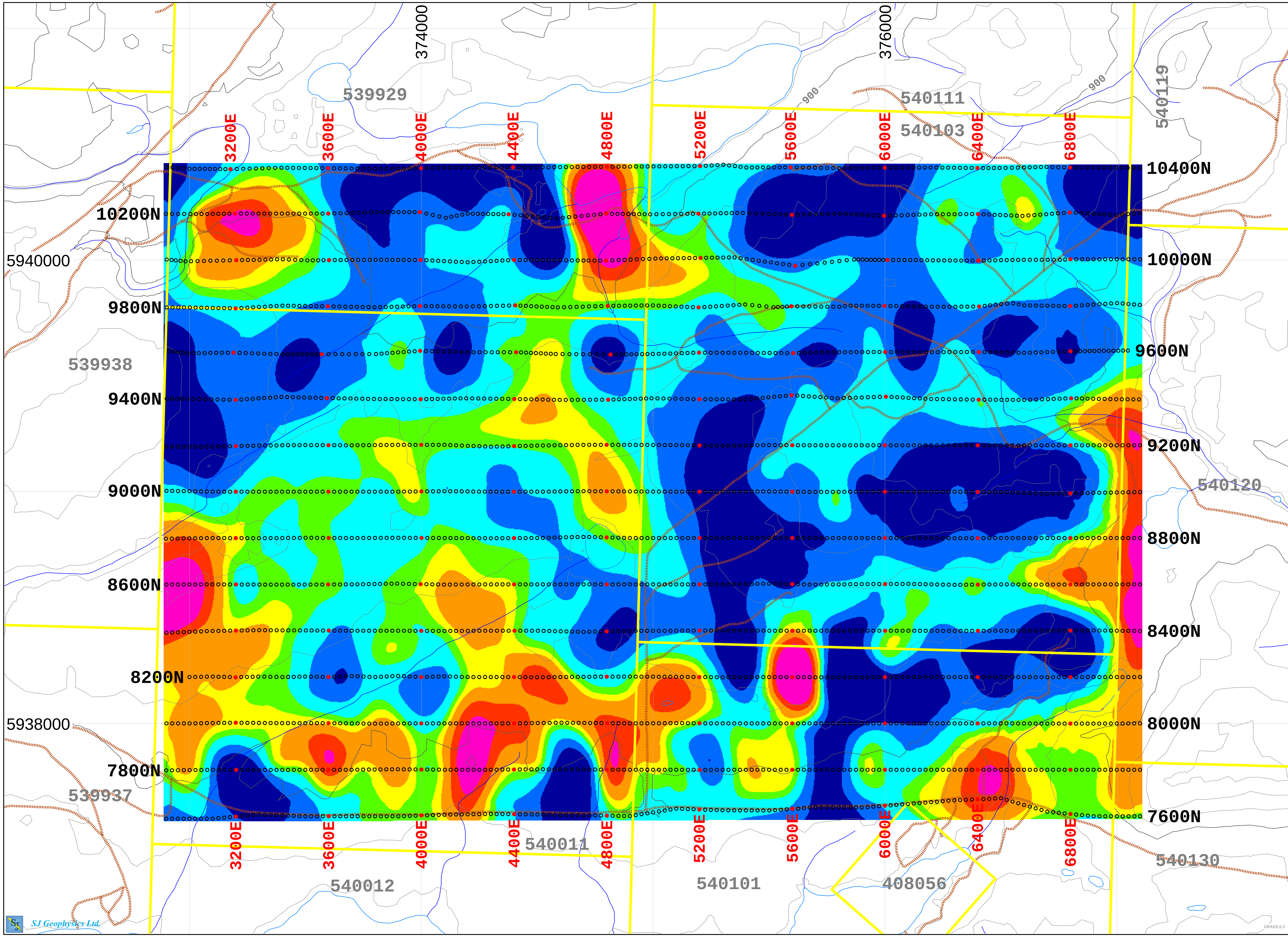
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 100m Below Topography

Plate C−2



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 – 12 a=100m – 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October–December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division

Projection: UTM meters – NAD83 Zone 10

Legend

- Survey Stations
- Claim Areas
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Roads
- Lakes

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project – Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. – Canada

3D Inversion Model

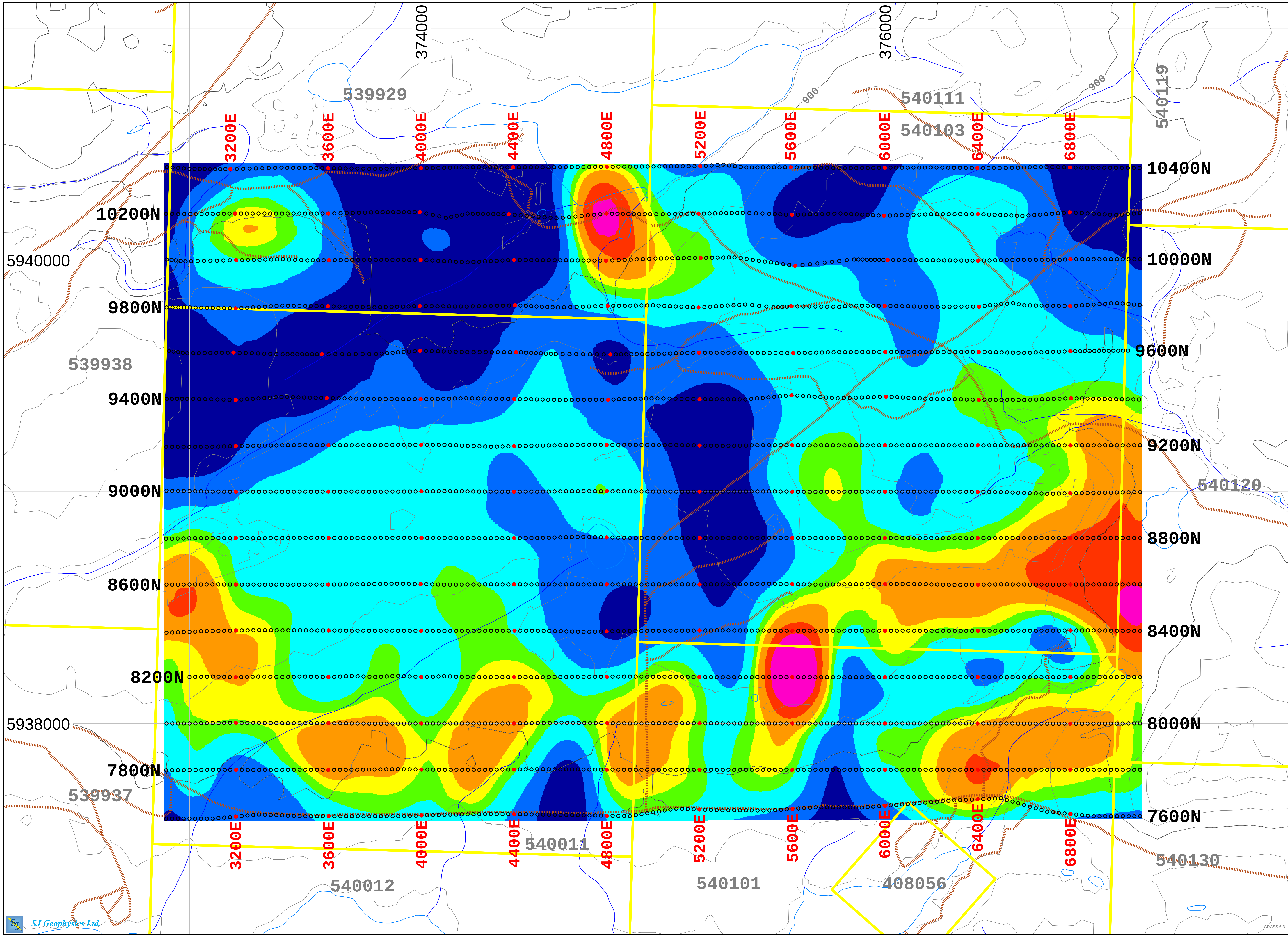
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 150m Below Topography

Plate C–3


> 8
7 - 8
6 - 7
5.5 - 6
5 - 5.5
4 - 5
3 - 4
< 3
N
0 200 400 600 800 1000
Meters
Survey Information
3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008
Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division
Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10
Legend
Survey Stations
Claim Areas
Contour Lines (m)
Rivers
Roads
Lakes
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
Fish Project − Grid 1
Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
False Color Contour Map
Depth 200m Below Topography
Plate C−4
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
374000
376000
5940000
5938000
539929
540111
540103
540119
539938
540120
539937
540011
540012
540101
408056
540130
3200E
3600E
4000E
4400E
4800E
5200E
5600E
6000E
6400E
6800E
10400N
10200N
10000N
9800N
9600N
9400N
9200N
9000N
8800N
8600N
8400N
8200N
8000N
7800N
7600N



> 8
7 – 8
6 – 7
5.5 – 6
5 – 5.5
4 – 5
3 – 4
< 3

N

0 200 400 600 800 1000
Meters

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 – 12 a=100m – 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October–December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division

Projection: UTM meters – NAD83 Zone 10

Legend

- Survey Stations
- Claim Areas
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Roads
- Lakes

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project – Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. – Canada

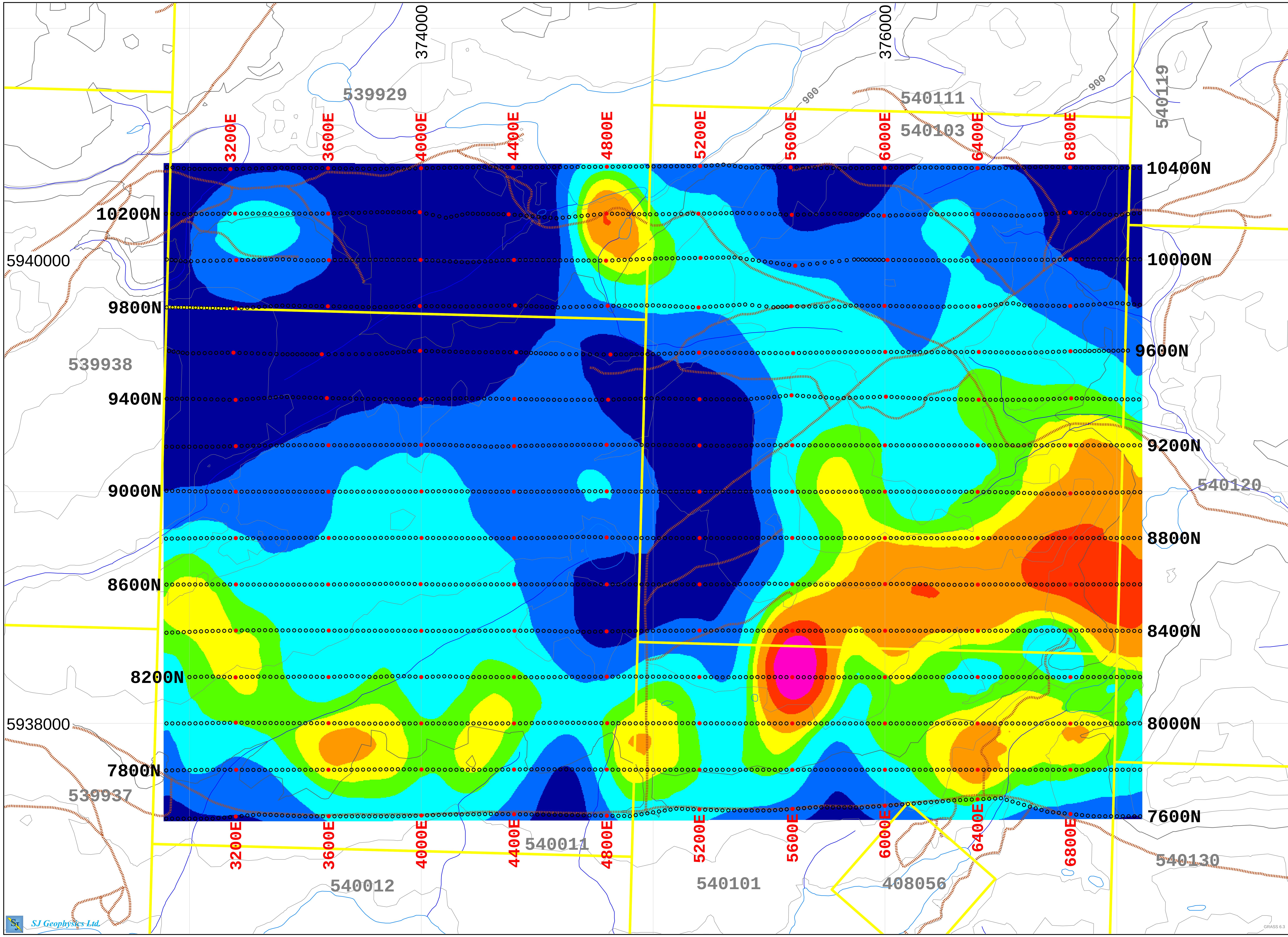
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 250m Below Topography

Plate C–5



> 8
7 – 8
6 – 7
5.5 – 6
5 – 5.5
4 – 5
3 – 4
< 3

N

0 200 400 600 800 1000
Meters

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 – 12 a=100m – 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October–December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division

Projection: UTM meters – NAD83 Zone 10

Legend

Survey Stations
Claim Areas
Contour Lines (m)
Rivers
Roads
Lakes

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project – Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. – Canada

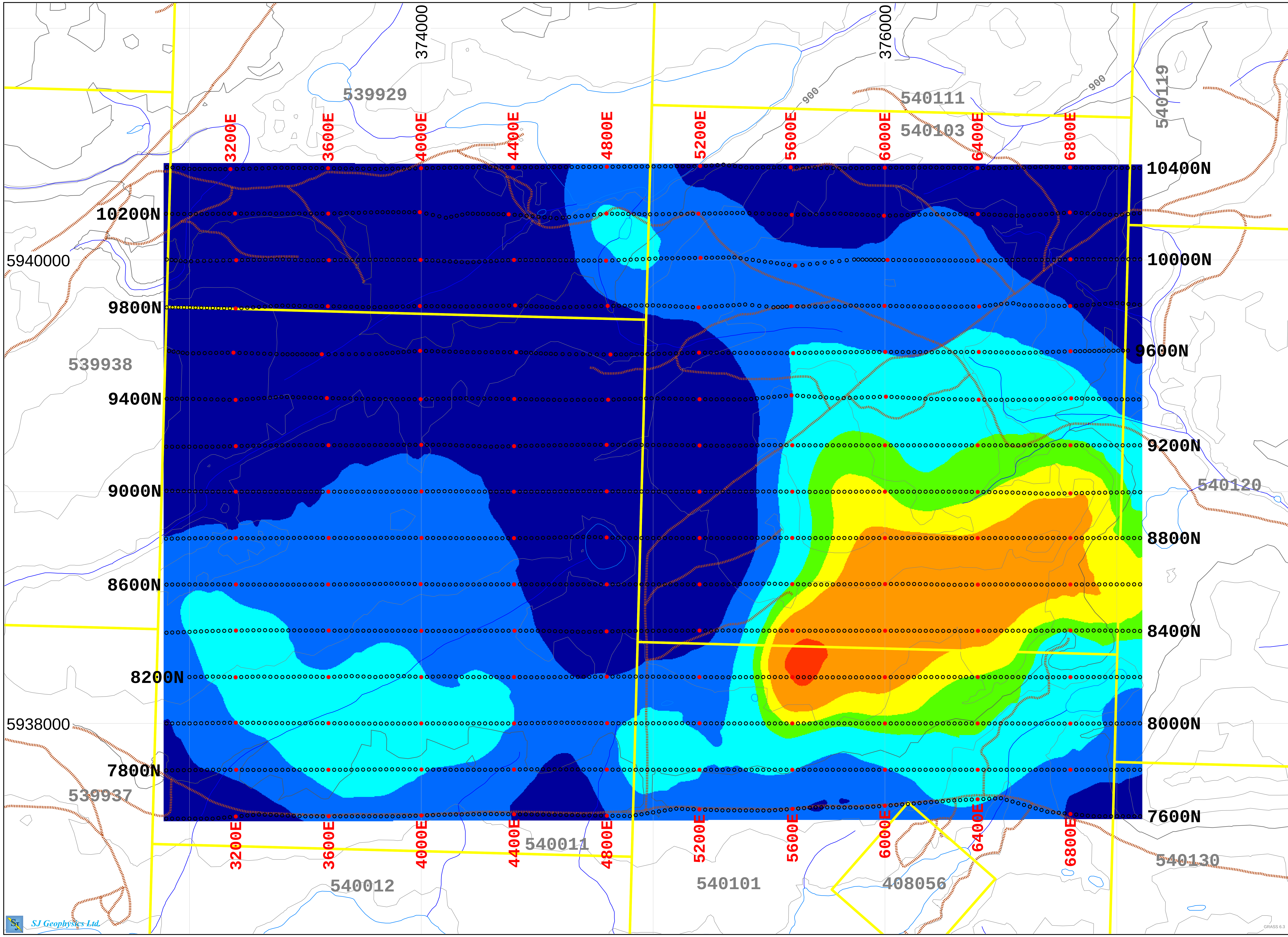
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Color Contour Map

Depth 300m Below Topography

Plate C–6



	> 8
	7 – 8
	6 – 7
	5.5 – 6
	5 – 5.5
	4 – 5
	3 – 4
	< 3

N

0 200 400 600 800 1000

Meters

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 – 12 a=100m – 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October–December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Base Map: BCGS TRIM Mapsheets 93F056 / 066
NTS Sheet Number: 093F10
Ominica Mining Division

Projection: UTM meters – NAD83 Zone 10

Legend

- Survey Stations
- Claim Areas
- Contour Lines (m)
- Rivers
- Roads
- Lakes

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project – Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. – Canada

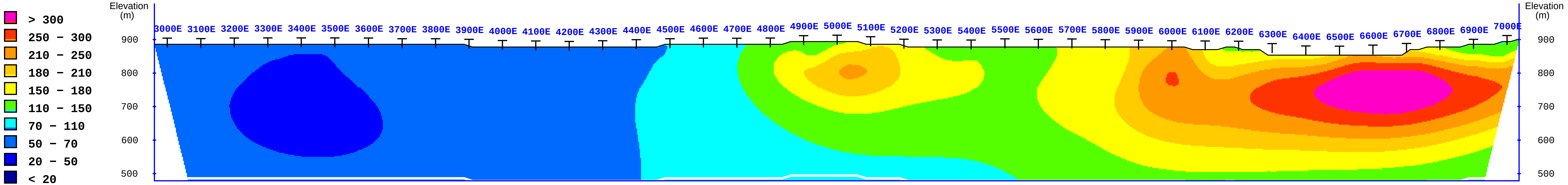
3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

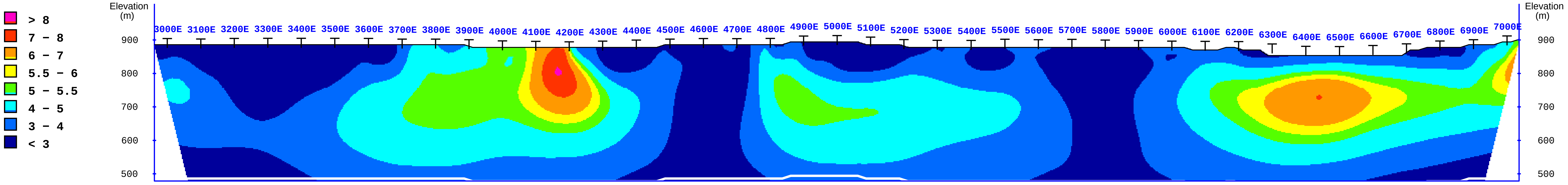
False Color Contour Map

Depth 400m Below Topography

Plate C–7

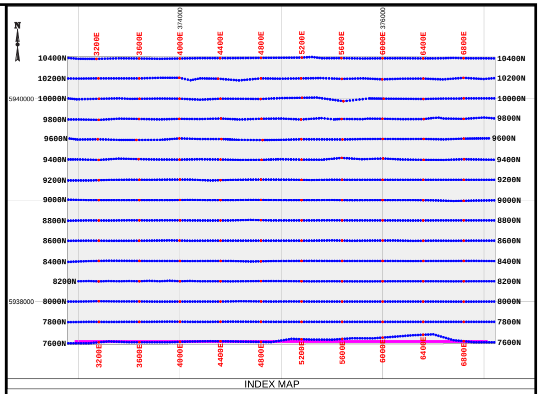


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12   a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

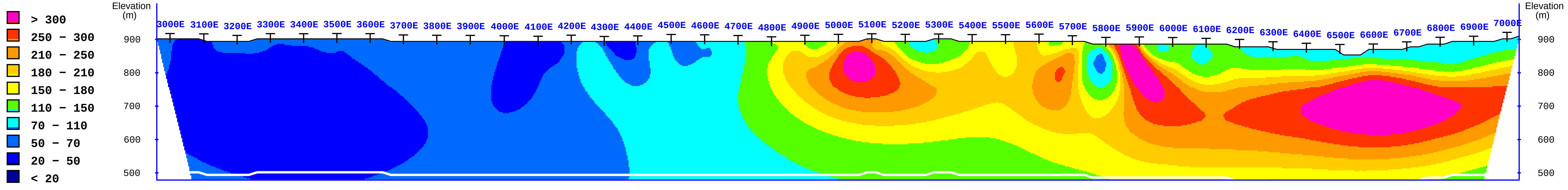
3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

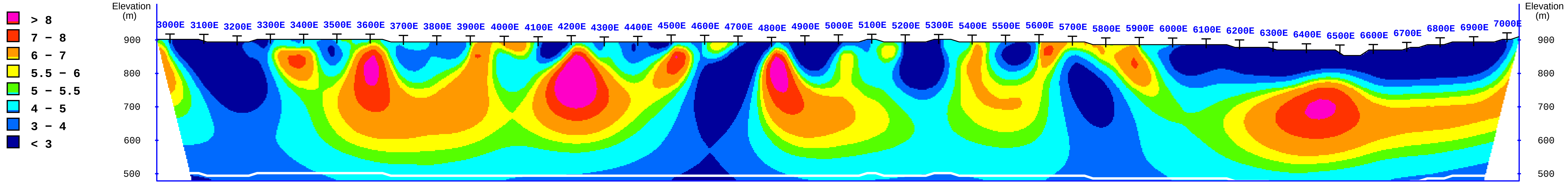
False Color Contour Map

Section 7600N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

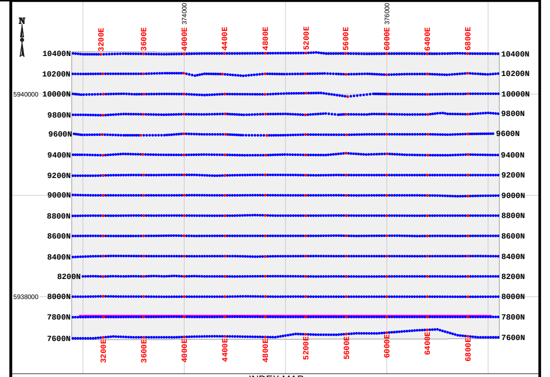


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



INDEX MAP

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

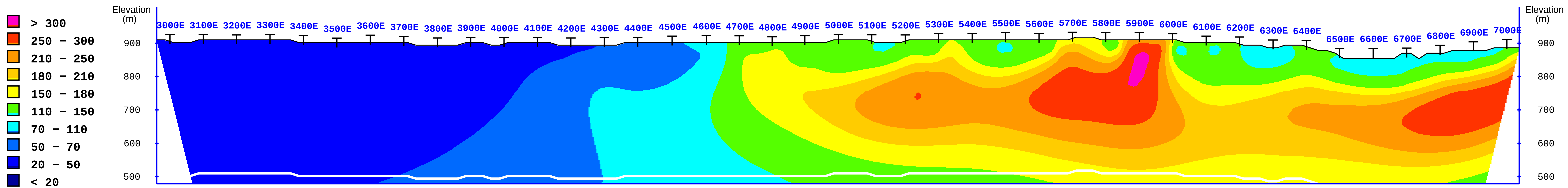
3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

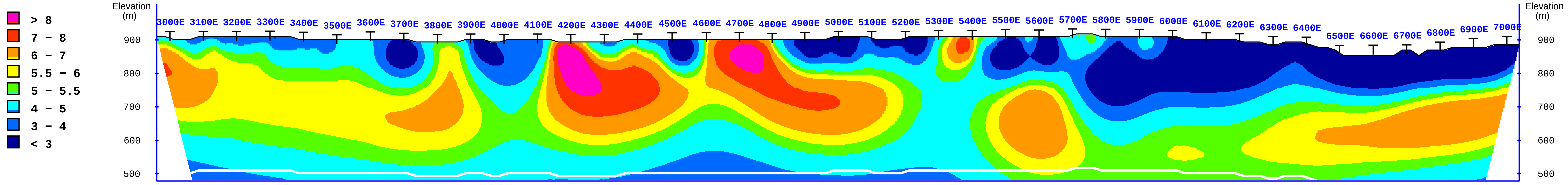
False Color Contour Map

Section 7800N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

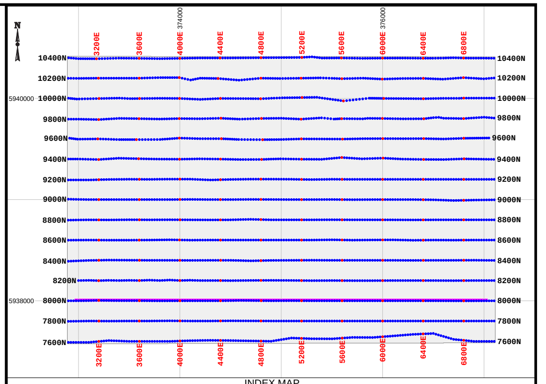


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



INDEX MAP

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

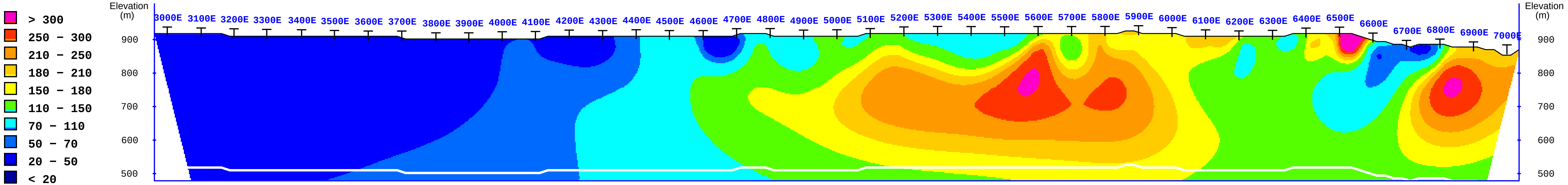
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
Fish Project − Grid 1
Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

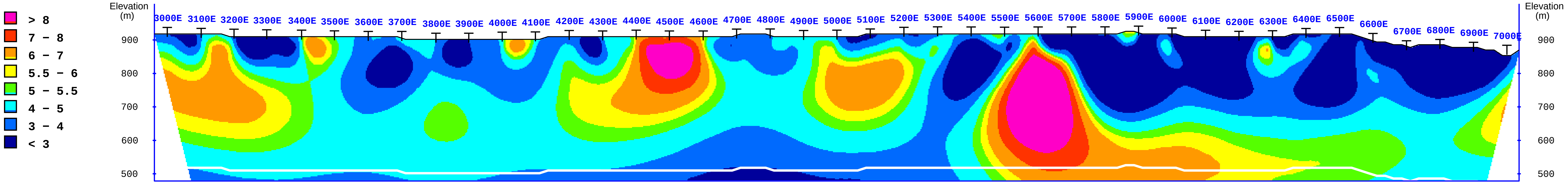
3D IP SURVEY
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map

Section 8000N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

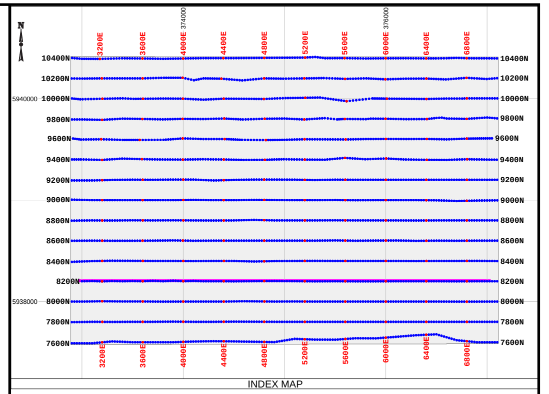


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12   a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

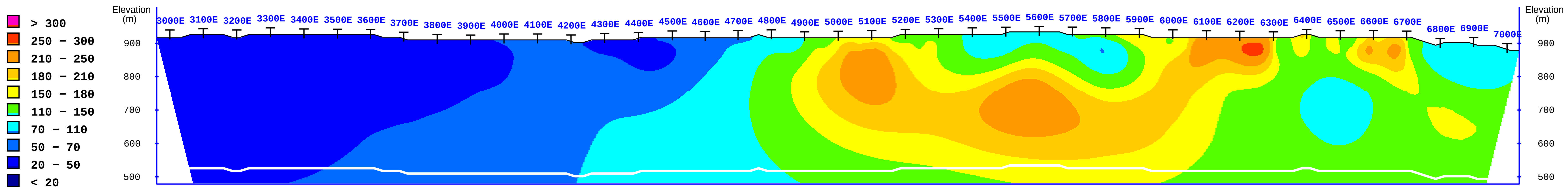
3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

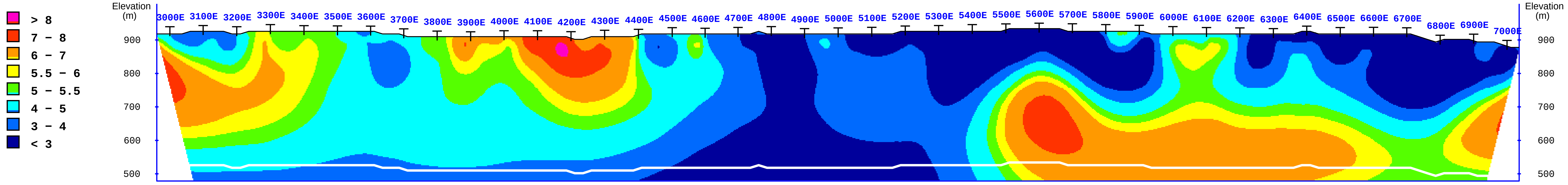
False Color Contour Map

Section 8200N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

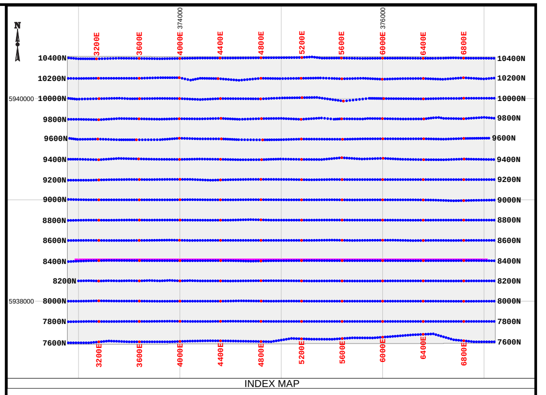


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

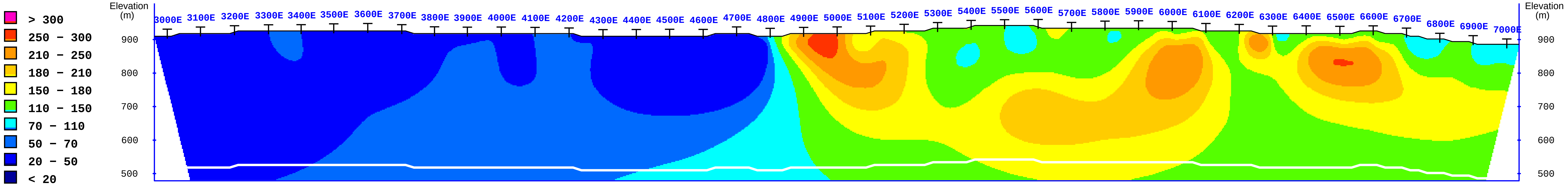
3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

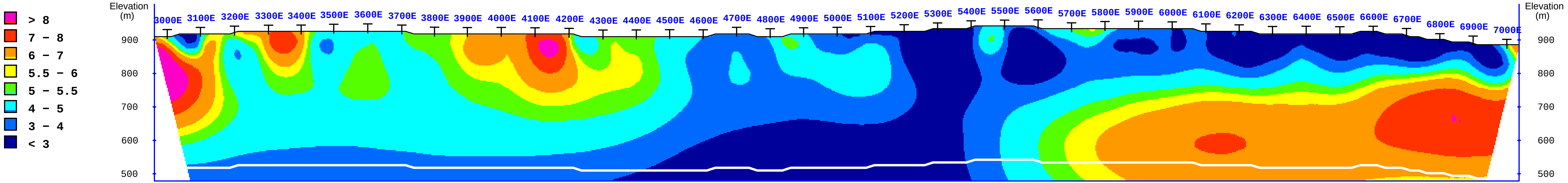
False Color Contour Map

Section 8400N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

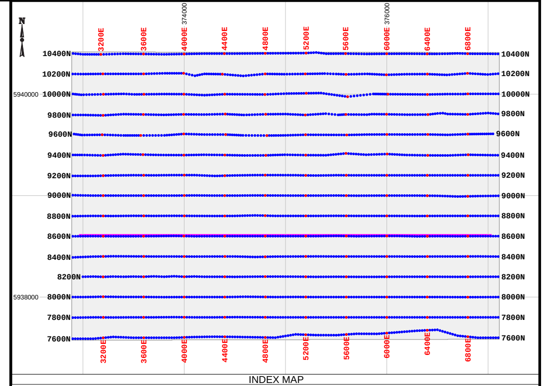


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

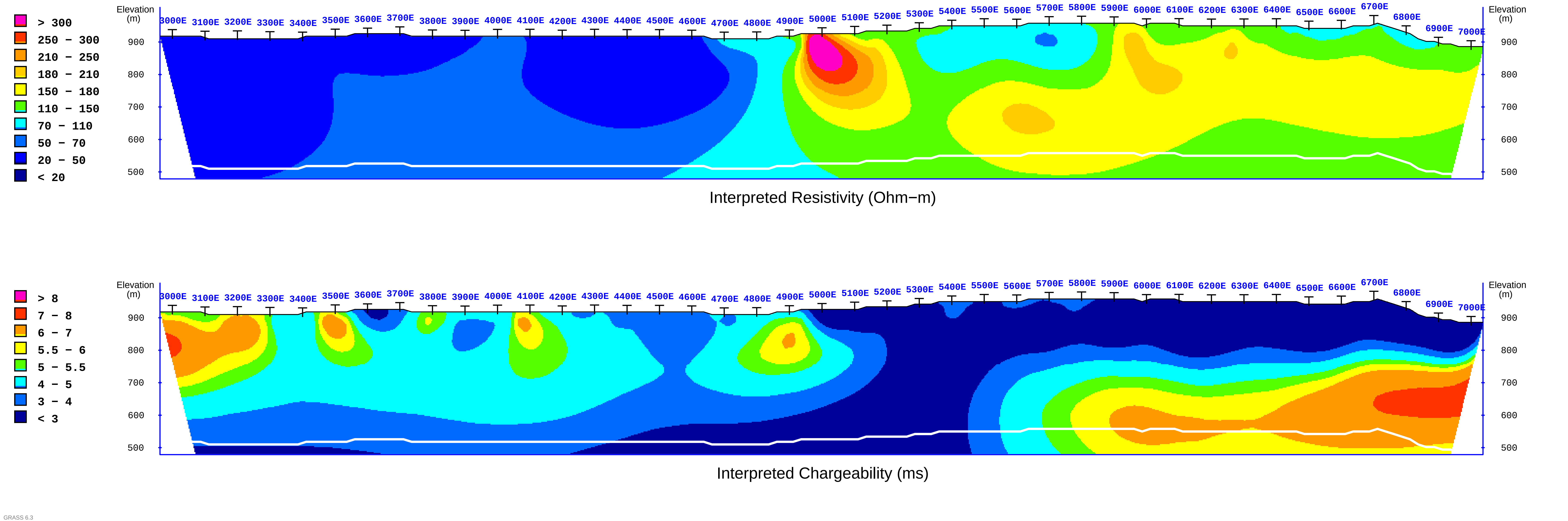
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

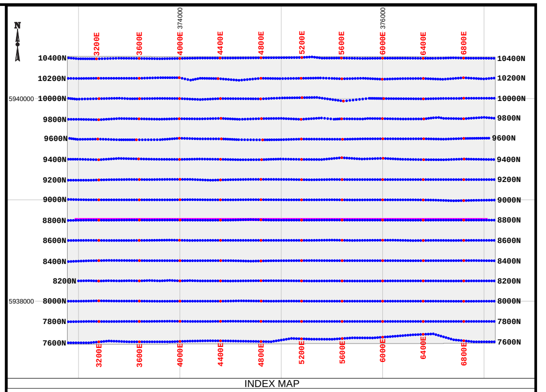
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
Fish Project − Grid 1
Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

3D IP SURVEY
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map

Section 8600N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.





Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12   a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

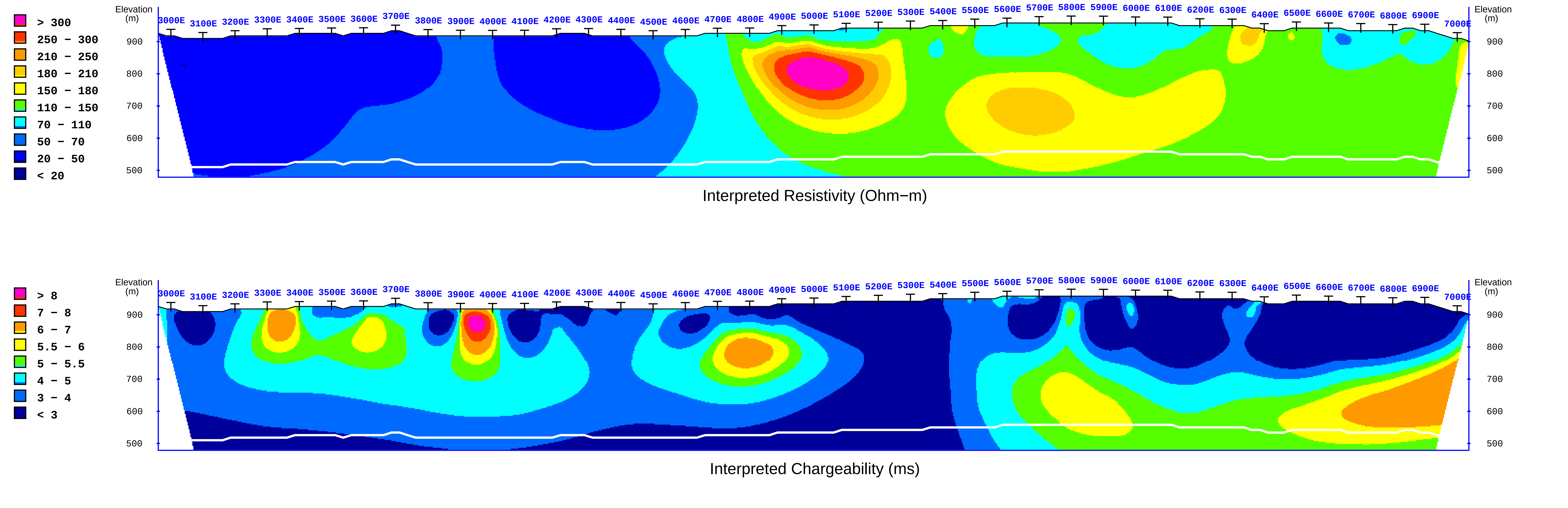
3D IP SURVEY

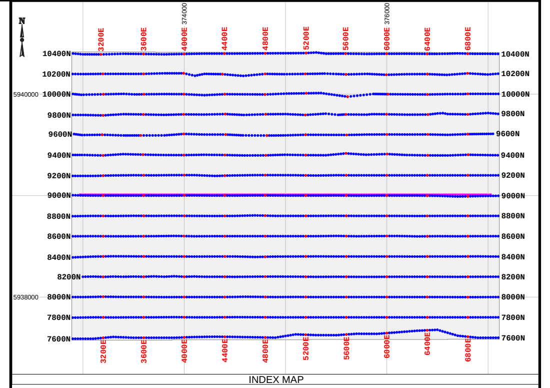
3D Cross Sections

False Color Contour Map

Section 8800N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.





Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

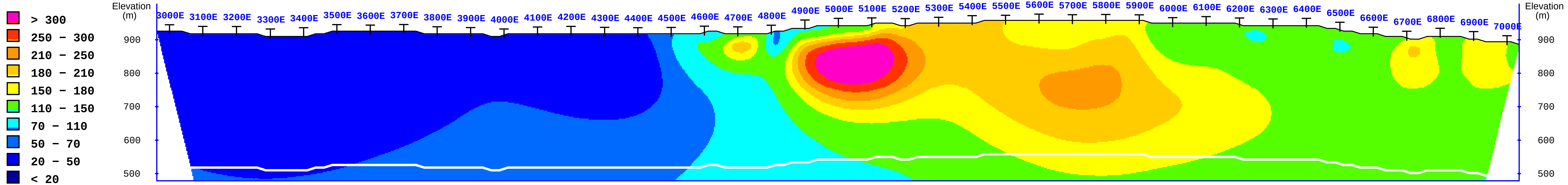
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
Fish Project − Grid 1
Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

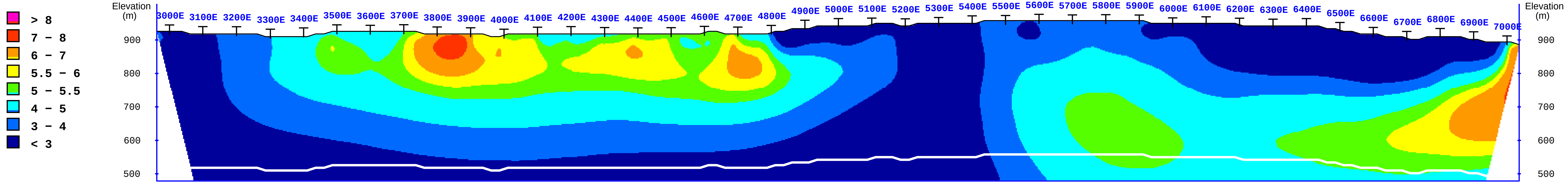
3D IP SURVEY
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map

Section 9000N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

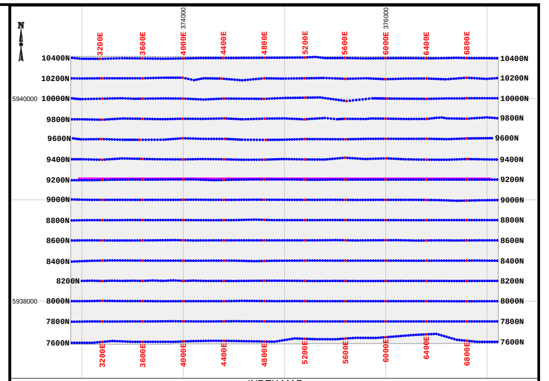


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



INDEX MAP

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

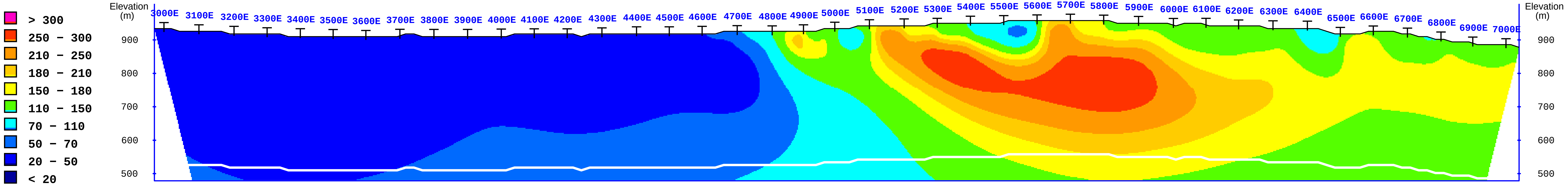
Fish Project − Grid 1
Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

3D IP SURVEY

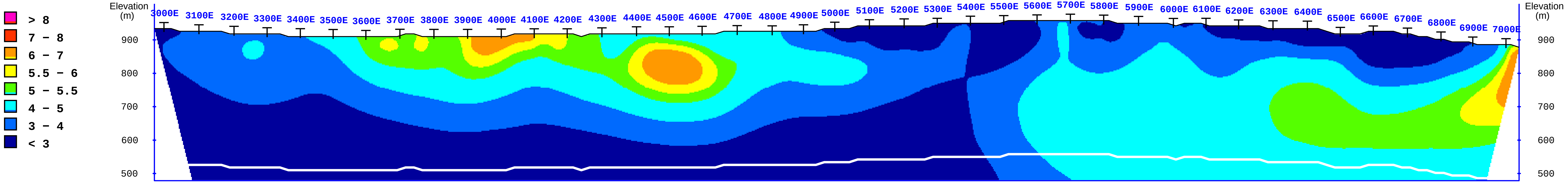
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map

Section 9200N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

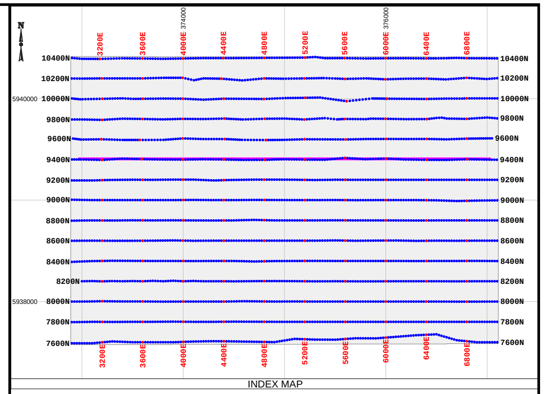


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

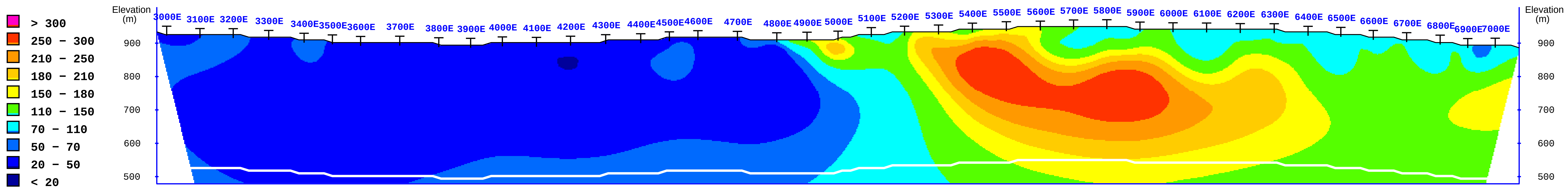
3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

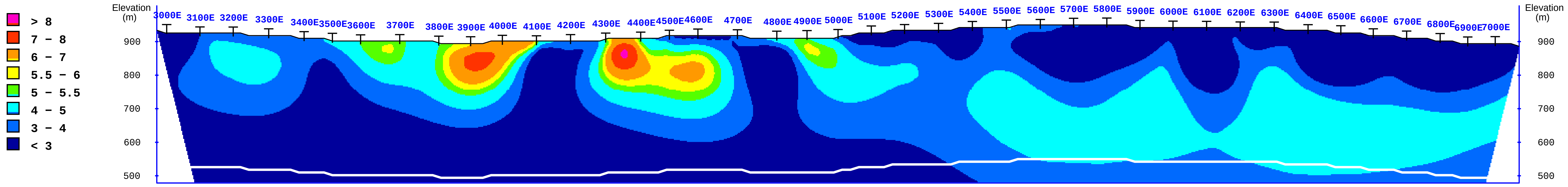
False Color Contour Map

Section 9400N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

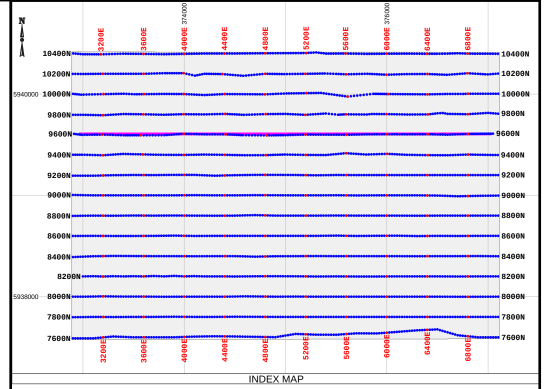


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

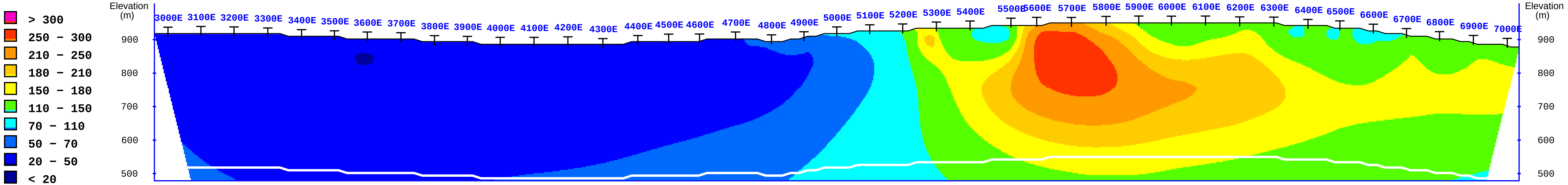
3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

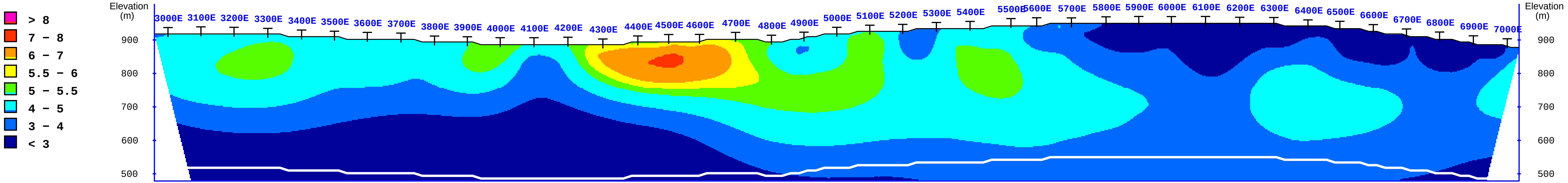
False Color Contour Map

Section 9600N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

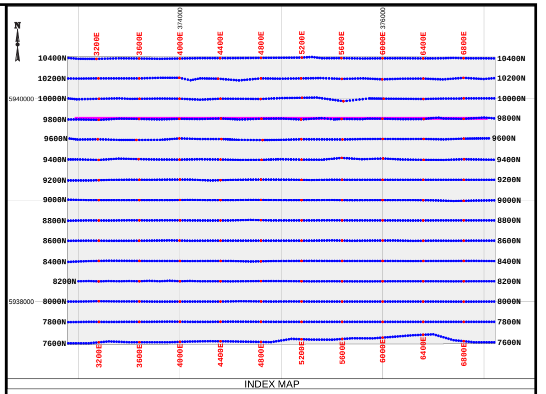


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

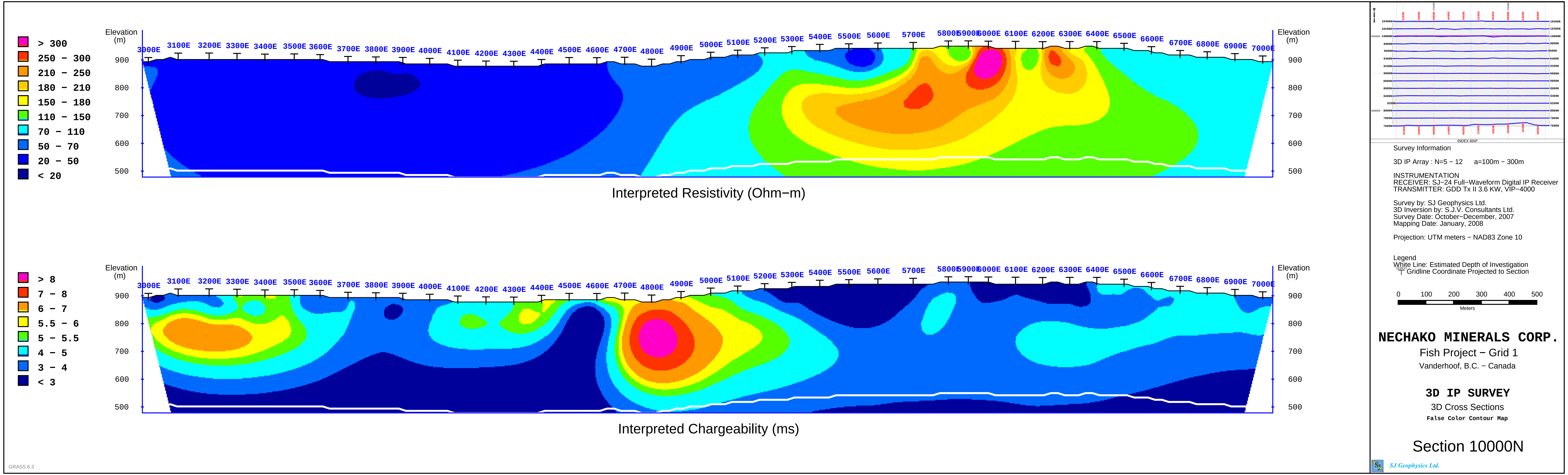
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
Fish Project − Grid 1
Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

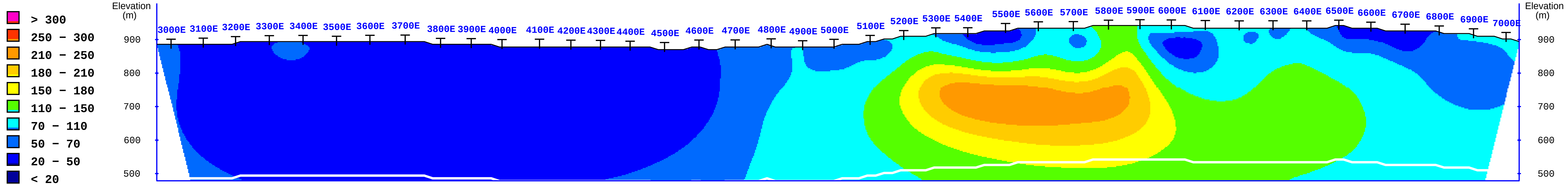
3D IP SURVEY
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map

Section 9800N

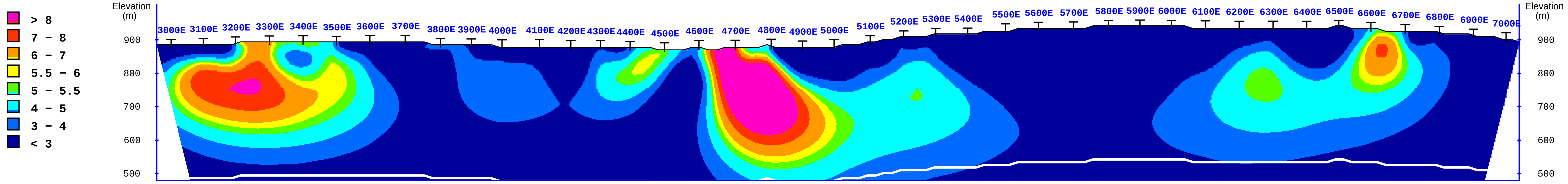
SJ Geophysics Ltd.



> 300
250 – 300
210 – 250
180 – 210
150 – 180
110 – 150
70 – 110
50 – 70
20 – 50
< 20
Elevation (m)
3000E 3100E 3200E 3300E 3400E 3500E 3600E 3700E 3800E 3900E 4000E 4100E 4200E 4300E 4400E 4500E 4600E 4700E 4800E 4900E 5000E 5100E 5200E 5300E 5400E 5500E 5600E 5700E 5800E 5900E 6000E 6100E 6200E 6300E 6400E 6500E 6600E 6700E 6800E 6900E 7000E
900
800
700
600
500
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)
> 8
7 – 8
6 – 7
5.5 – 6
5 – 5.5
4 – 5
3 – 4
< 3
Elevation (m)
3000E 3100E 3200E 3300E 3400E 3500E 3600E 3700E 3800E 3900E 4000E 4100E 4200E 4300E 4400E 4500E 4600E 4700E 4800E 4900E 5000E 5100E 5200E 5300E 5400E 5500E 5600E 5700E 5800E 5900E 6000E 6100E 6200E 6300E 6400E 6500E 6600E 6700E 6800E 6900E 7000E
900
800
700
600
500
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
GRASS 6.3
INDEX MAP
Survey Information
3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008
Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10
Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
Fish Project − Grid 1
Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada
3D IP SURVEY
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map
Section 10000N
SJ Geophysics Ltd.

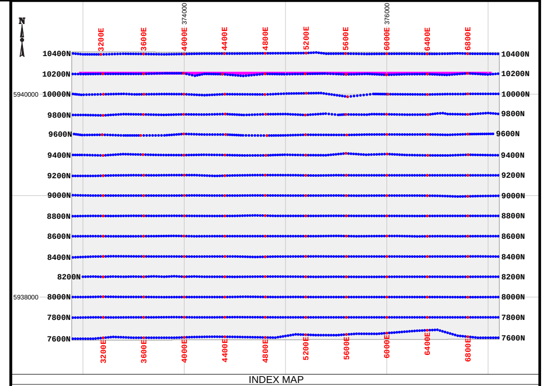


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



INDEX MAP

Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 − 12 a=100m − 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

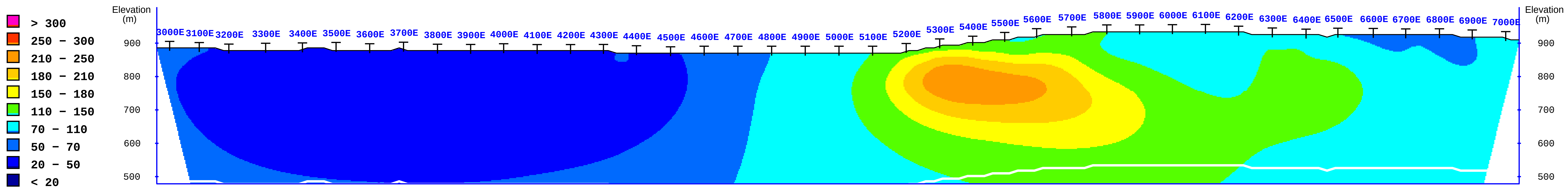
3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

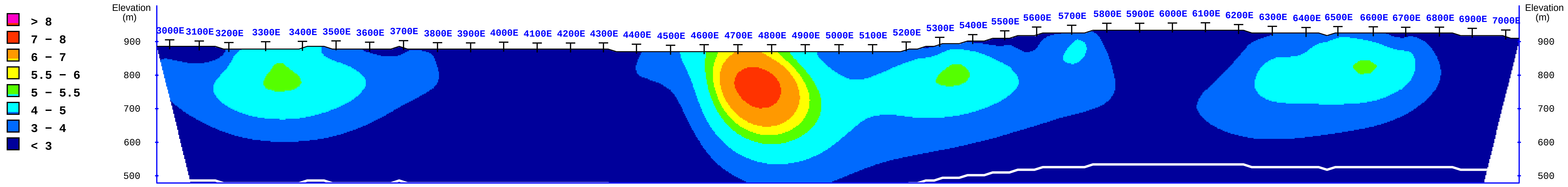
False Color Contour Map

Section 10200N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

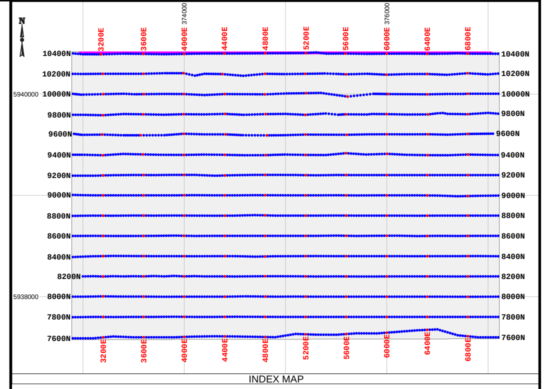


Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

GRASS 6.3



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5 – 12 a=100m – 300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II 3.6 KW, VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: October−December, 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM meters − NAD83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 1

Vanderhoof, B.C. − Canada

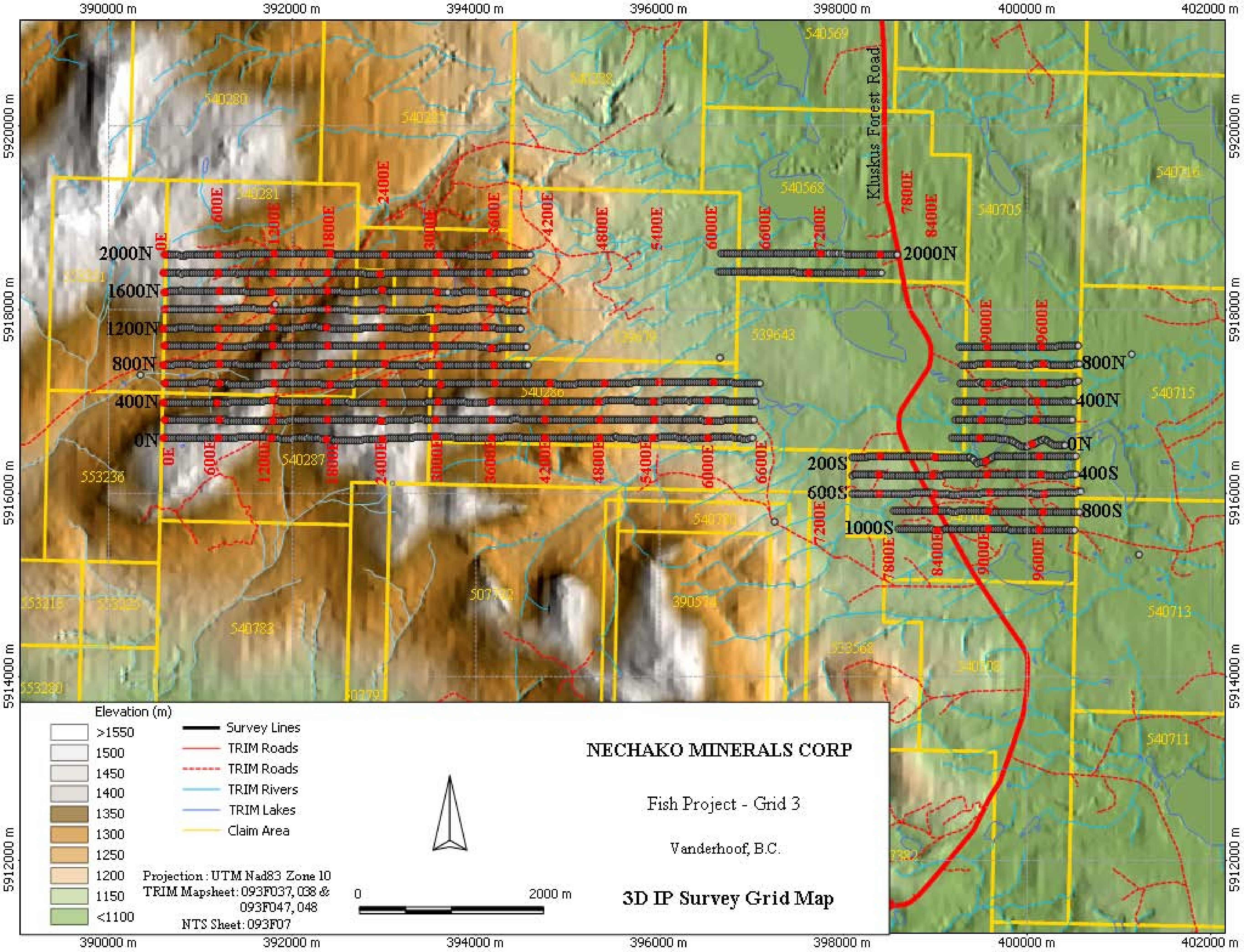
3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

False Color Contour Map

Section 10400N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.


NECHAKO MINERALS CORP
Fish Project - Grid 3
Vanderhoof, B.C.
3D IP Survey Grid Map
Elevation (m)
>1550
1500
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250
1200
1150
<1100
Survey Lines
TRIM Roads
TRIM Roads
TRIM Rivers
TRIM Lakes
Claim Area
Projection : UTM Nad83 Zone 10
TRIM Mapsheet: 093F037, 038 &
093F047, 048
NTS Sheet: 093F07
0
2000 m
Kluskus Forest Road
390000 m
392000 m
394000 m
396000 m
398000 m
400000 m
402000 m
5920000 m
5918000 m
5916000 m
5914000 m
5912000 m
2000N
1600N
1200N
800N
400N
0N
200S
400S
600S
800S
1000S
0E
600E
1200E
1800E
2400E
3000E
3600E
4200E
4800E
5400E
6000E
6600E
7200E
7800E
8400E
9000E
9600E
540569
540280
540281
540568
540705
539643
540715
540286
540287
553236
540783
540713
540711

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

- >1000
- 850−1000
- 700−850
- 550−700
- 400−550
- 300−400
- 200−300
- 170−200
- 140−170
- 100−140
- 80−100
- <80

N

Meters

0 100 200 300 400 500

- Survey Stations
- TRIM Contour
- TRIM Rivers
- TRIM Lakes
- TRIM Roads
- Claim Areas

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

False Colour Contour Map

Depth 25m Below Topography

GRASS 6.3

Plate R−1


391000
392000
393000
394000
395000
396000
397000
398000
399000
400000
5918000
5917000
5916000
2000N
1800N
1600N
1400N
1200N
1000N
800N
600N
400N
200N
0N
200S
400S
600S
800S
1000S
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Interpreted
Resistivity (Ohm−m)
>1000
850−1000
700−850
550−700
400−550
300−400
200−300
170−200
140−170
100−140
80−100
<80
N
Meters
0 100 200 300 400 500
Survey Stations
TRIM Contour
TRIM Rivers
TRIM Lakes
TRIM Roads
Claim Areas
Survey Information
3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007
Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP
Fish Project
Grid 3
Vanderhoof, B.C.
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)
False Colour Contour Map
Depth 50m Below Topography
GRASS 6.3
Plate R−2

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

- >1000
- 850−1000
- 700−850
- 550−700
- 400−550
- 300−400
- 200−300
- 170−200
- 140−170
- 100−140
- 80−100
- <80

N

Meters

0 100 200 300 400 500

- × Survey Stations
- TRIM Contour
- TRIM Rivers
- TRIM Lakes
- TRIM Roads
- Claim Areas

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

False Colour Contour Map

Depth 75m Below Topography

Plate R−3

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

False Colour Contour Map

Depth 100m Below Topography

Plate R−4

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

- >1000
- 850−1000
- 700−850
- 550−700
- 400−550
- 300−400
- 200−300
- 170−200
- 140−170
- 100−140
- 80−100
- <80

N

Meters

0 100 200 300 400 500

- × Survey Stations
- TRIM Contour
- TRIM Rivers
- TRIM Lakes
- TRIM Roads
- Claim Areas

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

False Colour Contour Map

Depth 150m Below Topography

GRASS 6.3

Plate R−5

Interpreted
Resistivity (Ohm−m)

- >1000
- 850−1000
- 700−850
- 550−700
- 400−550
- 300−400
- 200−300
- 170−200
- 140−170
- 100−140
- 80−100
- <80

N

Meters
0 100 200 300 400 500

- × Survey Stations
- TRIM Contour
- TRIM Rivers
- TRIM Lakes
- TRIM Roads
- Claim Areas

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

False Colour Contour Map

Depth 200m Below Topography

Plate R−6

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

- >1000
- 850−1000
- 700−850
- 550−700
- 400−550
- 300−400
- 200−300
- 170−200
- 140−170
- 100−140
- 80−100
- <80

N

Meters

0 100 200 300 400 500

- × Survey Stations
- TRIM Contour
- TRIM Rivers
- TRIM Lakes
- TRIM Roads
- Claim Areas

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

False Colour Contour Map

Depth 250m Below Topography

Plate R−7


391000
392000
393000
394000
395000
396000
397000
398000
399000
400000
5918000
5917000
5916000
540286
540287
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
GRASS 6.3
Interpreted
Resistivity (Ohm−m)
>1000
850−1000
700−850
550−700
400−550
300−400
200−300
170−200
140−170
100−140
80−100
<80
N
Meters
0
100
200
300
400
500
Survey Stations
TRIM Contour
TRIM Rivers
TRIM Lakes
TRIM Roads
Claim Areas
Survey Information
3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007
Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP
Fish Project
Grid 3
Vanderhoof, B.C.
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)
False Colour Contour Map
Depth 300m Below Topography
Plate R−8


391000
392000
393000
394000
395000
396000
397000
398000
399000
400000
5918000
5917000
5916000
2000N
1800N
1600N
1200N
1000N
800N
600N
400N
200N
0N
200S
400S
600S
800S
1000S
540286
540287
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)
>1000
850−1000
700−850
550−700
400−550
300−400
200−300
170−200
140−170
100−140
80−100
<80
N
Meters
0 100 200 300 400 500
Survey Stations
TRIM Contour
TRIM Rivers
TRIM Lakes
TRIM Roads
Claim Areas
Survey Information
3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007
Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP
Fish Project
Grid 3
Vanderhoof, B.C.
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)
False Colour Contour Map
Depth 400m Below Topography
GRASS 6.3
Plate R−9

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

>60
50−60
40−50
30−40
20−30
15−20
10−15
8−10
6−8
4−6
3−4
<3

N

Meters
0 100 200 300 400 500

Survey Stations
TRIM Contour
TRIM Rivers
TRIM Lakes
TRIM Roads
Claim Areas

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Colour Contour Map

Depth 25m Below Topography

GRASS 6.3

Plate C−1

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

- >60
- 50−60
- 40−50
- 30−40
- 20−30
- 15−20
- 10−15
- 8−10
- 6−8
- 4−6
- 3−4
- <3

N

Meters

0 100 200 300 400 500

- Survey Stations
- TRIM Contour
- TRIM Rivers
- TRIM Lakes
- TRIM Roads
- Claim Areas

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Colour Contour Map

Depth 50m Below Topography

GRASS 6.3

Plate C−2

391000
392000
393000
394000
395000
396000
397000
398000
399000
400000
5918000
5917000
5916000
2000N
1800N
1600N
1400N
1200N
1000N
800N
600N
400N
200N
0N
400S
800S
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
GRASS 6.3
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
>60
50−60
40−50
30−40
20−30
15−20
10−15
8−10
6−8
4−6
3−4
<3
N
Meters
0 100 200 300 400 500
Survey Stations
TRIM Contour
TRIM Rivers
TRIM Lakes
TRIM Roads
Claim Areas
Survey Information
3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007
Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP
Fish Project
Grid 3
Vanderhoof, B.C.
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
False Colour Contour Map
Depth 75m Below Topography
Plate C−3

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
>60
50−60
40−50
30−40
20−30
15−20
10−15
8−10
6−8
4−6
3−4
<3
N
Meters
0 100 200 300 400 500
Survey Stations
TRIM Contour
TRIM Rivers
TRIM Lakes
TRIM Roads
Claim Areas
Survey Information
3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007
Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP
Fish Project
Grid 3
Vanderhoof, B.C.
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
False Colour Contour Map
Depth 100m Below Topography
Plate C−4
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
391000
392000
393000
394000
395000
396000
397000
398000
399000
400000
5918000
5917000
5916000
2000N
1800N
1600N
1400N
1200N
1000N
800N
600N
400N
200N
0N
400S
800S
1000S

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

- >60
- 50−60
- 40−50
- 30−40
- 20−30
- 15−20
- 10−15
- 8−10
- 6−8
- 4−6
- 3−4
- <3

N

Meters
0 100 200 300 400 500

- × Survey Stations
- TRIM Contour
- TRIM Rivers
- TRIM Lakes
- TRIM Roads
- Claim Areas

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Colour Contour Map

Depth 150m Below Topography

GRASS 6.3

Plate C−5

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

- >60
- 50–60
- 40–50
- 30–40
- 20–30
- 15–20
- 10–15
- 8–10
- 6–8
- 4–6
- 3–4
- <3

N

Meters

0 100 200 300 400 500

- Survey Stations
- TRIM Contour
- TRIM Rivers
- TRIM Lakes
- TRIM Roads
- Claim Areas

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5–12
a=100m–300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct–Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Colour Contour Map

Depth 200m Below Topography

Plate C–6


391000
392000
393000
394000
395000
396000
397000
398000
399000
400000
5918000
5917000
5916000
2000N
1800N
1600N
1400N
1200N
1000N
800N
600N
400N
200N
0N
200S
400S
600S
800S
1000S
540281
540287
540706
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
>60
50−60
40−50
30−40
20−30
15−20
10−15
8−10
6−8
4−6
3−4
<3
N
Meters
0
100
200
300
400
500
Survey Stations
TRIM Contour
TRIM Rivers
TRIM Lakes
TRIM Roads
Claim Areas
Survey Information
3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007
Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP
Fish Project
Grid 3
Vanderhoof, B.C.
3D Inversion Model
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
False Colour Contour Map
Depth 250m Below Topography
GRASS 6.3
Plate C−7

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

- >60
- 50−60
- 40−50
- 30−40
- 20−30
- 15−20
- 10−15
- 8−10
- 6−8
- 4−6
- 3−4
- <3

N

Meters

0 100 200 300 400 500

- × Survey Stations
- TRIM Contour
- TRIM Rivers
- TRIM Lakes
- TRIM Roads
- Claim Areas

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5−12
a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct−Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Colour Contour Map

Depth 300m Below Topography

Plate C−8

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

- >60
- 50–60
- 40–50
- 30–40
- 20–30
- 15–20
- 10–15
- 8–10
- 6–8
- 4–6
- 3–4
- <3

N

Meters

0 100 200 300 400 500

- × Survey Stations
- TRIM Contour
- TRIM Rivers
- TRIM Lakes
- TRIM Roads
- Claim Areas

Survey Information

3D IP Array
n=5–12
a=100m–300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ–24 Full–Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW VIP–4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct–Dec, 2007

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Mapping Date: January 2008
TRIm Mapsheet: 093F037,038,047 & 048
NTS Mapsheet: 093F07
Mining Zone: Ominica Mining Division

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP

Fish Project

Grid 3

Vanderhoof, B.C.

3D Inversion Model

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

False Colour Contour Map

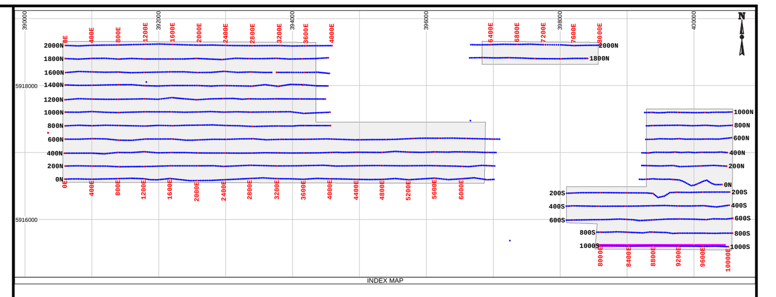
Depth 400m Below Topography

GRASS 6.3

Plate C–9

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



Survey Information

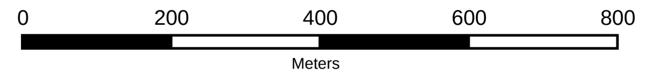
3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section



NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

False Color Contour Map

Section 1000S

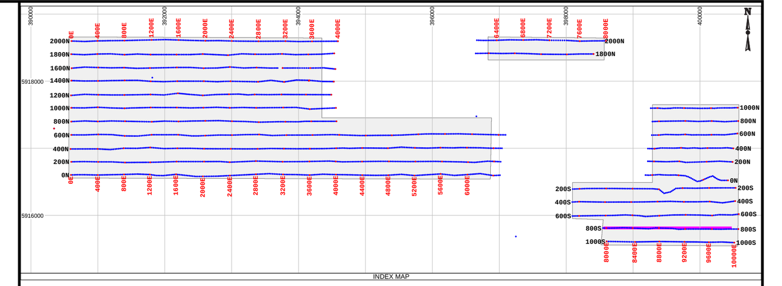
SJ Geophysics Ltd.

> 1000	
850 − 1000	
700 − 850	
550 − 700	
400 − 550	
300 − 400	
200 − 300	
170 − 200	
140 − 170	
100 − 140	
80 − 100	
< 80	

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

> 60	
50 − 60	
40 − 50	
30 − 40	
20 − 30	
15 − 20	
10 − 15	
8 − 10	
6 − 8	
4 − 6	
3 − 4	
< 3	

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



Survey Information

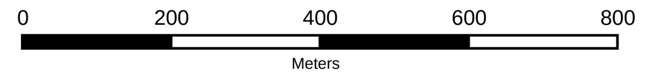
3D IP Array : N=5−12   a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station: Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section



NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

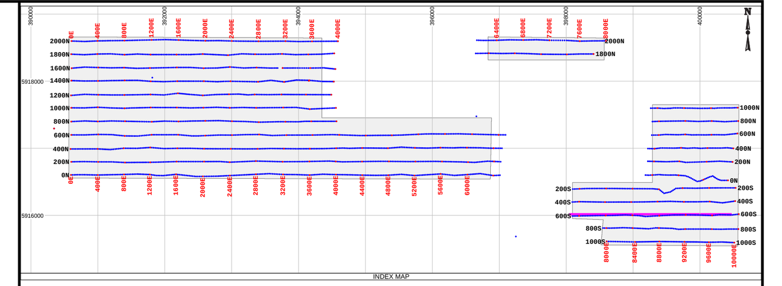
False Color Contour Map

Section 800S

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 200 400 600 800
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

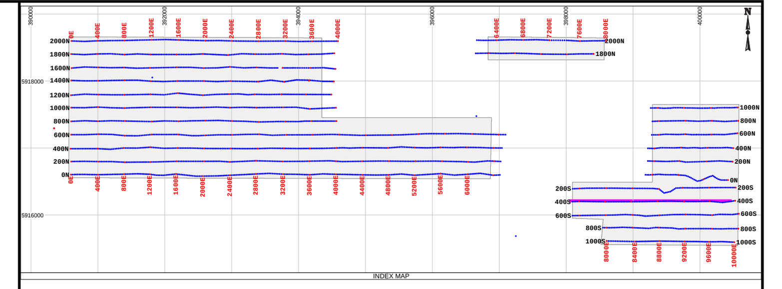
False Color Contour Map

Section 600S

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



Survey Information

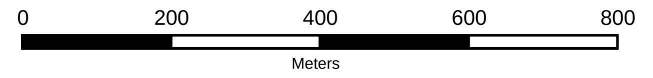
3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section



NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

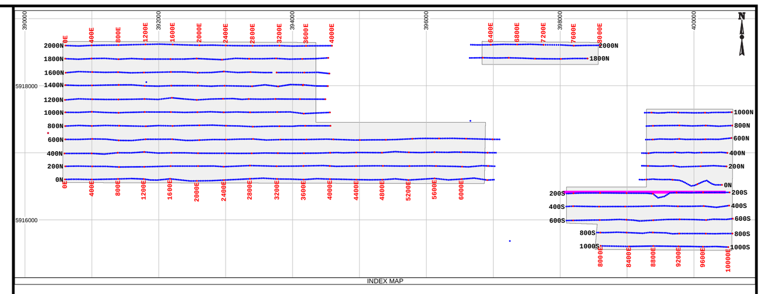
False Color Contour Map

Section 400S

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 200 400 600 800
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

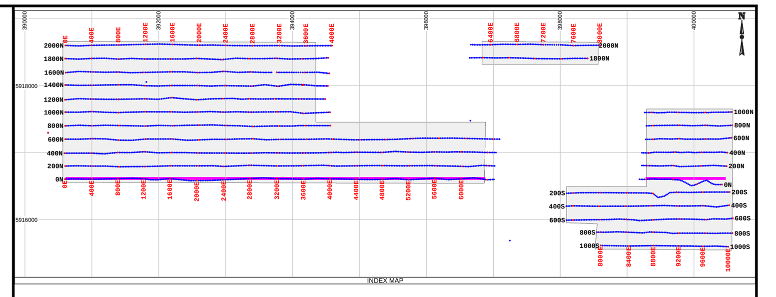
False Color Contour Map

Section 200S

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



Survey Information

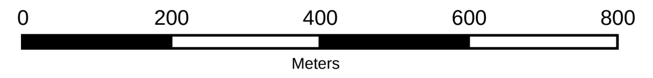
3D IP Array : N=5−12   a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section



NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

False Color Contour Map

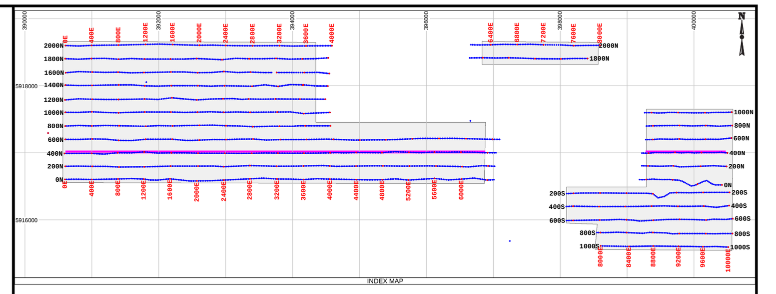
Section 0N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

> 1000
850 − 1000
700 − 850
550 − 700
400 − 550
300 − 400
200 − 300
170 − 200
140 − 170
100 − 140
80 − 100
< 80
Elevation (m)
100E 200E 300E 400E 500E 600E 700E 800E 900E 1000E 1100E 1200E 1300E 1400E 1500E 1600E 1700E 1800E 1900E 2000E 2100E 2200E 2300E 2400E 2500E 2600E 2700E 2800E 2900E 3000E 3100E 3200E 3300E 3400E 3500E 3600E 3700E 3800E 3900E 4000E 4100E 4200E 4300E 4400E 4500E 4600E 4700E 4800E 4900E 5000E 5100E 5200E 5300E 5400E 5500E 5600E 5700E 5800E 5900E 6000E 6100E
9000E 9100E 9200E 9300E 9400E 9500E 9600E 9700E 9800E 9900E
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)
> 60
50 − 60
40 − 50
30 − 40
20 − 30
15 − 20
10 − 15
8 − 10
6 − 8
4 − 6
3 − 4
< 3
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
INDEX MAP
Survey Information
3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008
Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section
0 200 400 600 800
Meters
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
Fish Project − Grid 3
Vanderhoof,B.C.
3D IP SURVEY
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map
Section 200N
SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



Survey Information

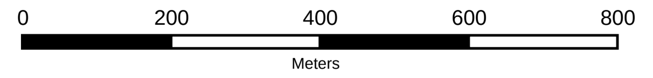
3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station: Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section



NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

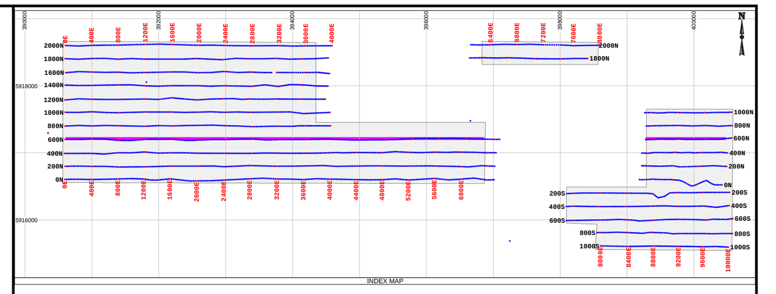
3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

False Color Contour Map

Section 400N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

Survey Information

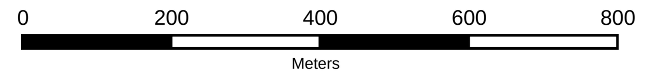
3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section



NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

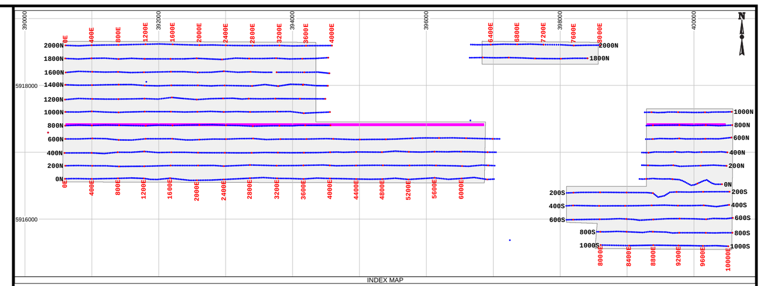
False Color Contour Map

Section 600N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station: Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 200 400 600 800
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

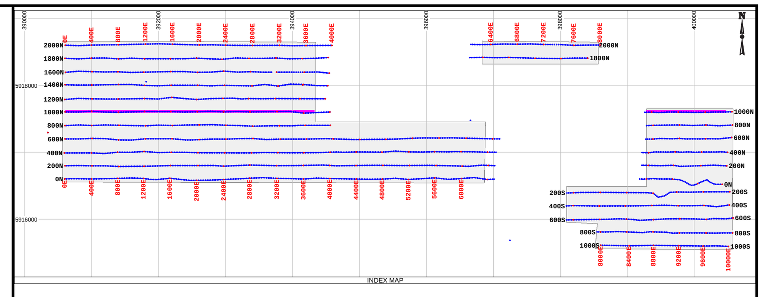
False Color Contour Map

Section 800N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



Survey Information

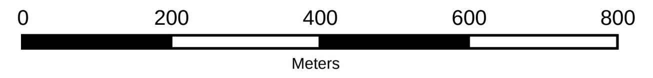
3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station: Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section



NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

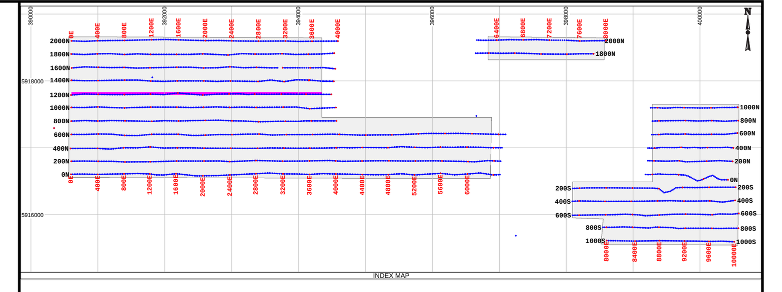
False Color Contour Map

Section 1000N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



Survey Information

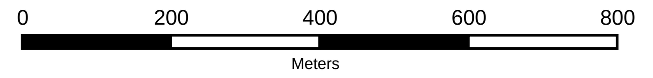
3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section



NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

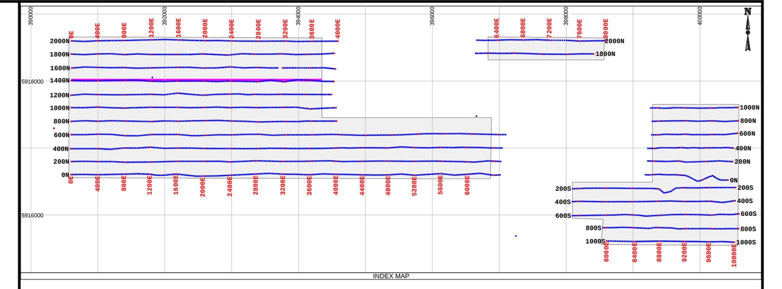
3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

False Color Contour Map

Section 1200N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

0 200 400 600 800
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

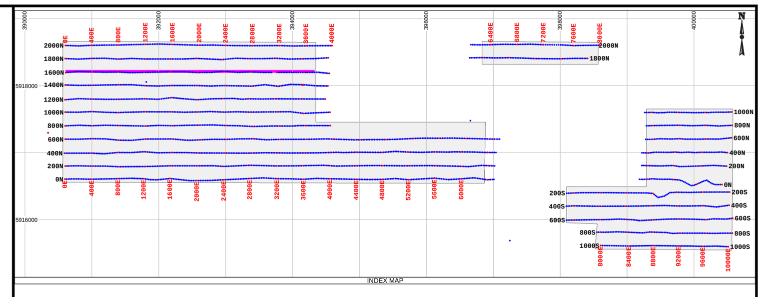
False Color Contour Map

Section 1400N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



Survey Information

3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m

INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008

Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10

Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

0 200 400 600 800
Meters

NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.

Fish Project − Grid 3

Vanderhoof,B.C.

3D IP SURVEY

3D Cross Sections

False Color Contour Map

Section 1600N

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

> 1000
850 – 1000
700 – 850
550 – 700
400 – 550
300 – 400
200 – 300
170 – 200
140 – 170
100 – 140
80 – 100
< 80
Elevation (m)
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)
> 60
50 – 60
40 – 50
30 – 40
20 – 30
15 – 20
10 – 15
8 – 10
6 – 8
4 – 6
3 – 4
< 3
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
Survey Information
3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008
Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section
0 200 400 600 800
Meters
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
Fish Project − Grid 3
Vanderhoof,B.C.
3D IP SURVEY
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map
Section 1800N
SJ Geophysics Ltd.


> 1000
850 − 1000
700 − 850
550 − 700
400 − 550
300 − 400
200 − 300
170 − 200
140 − 170
100 − 140
80 − 100
< 80
Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm−m)
> 60
50 − 60
40 − 50
30 − 40
20 − 30
15 − 20
10 − 15
8 − 10
6 − 8
4 − 6
3 − 4
< 3
Interpreted Chargeability (ms)
Elevation (m)
INDEX MAP
Survey Information
3D IP Array : N=5−12 a=100m−300m
INSTRUMENTATION
RECEIVER: SJ−24 Full−Waveform Digital IP Receiver
TRANSMITTER: GDD TX II 3.6 KW and VIP−4000
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Survey Date: Oct.−Dec., 2007
Mapping Date: January, 2008
Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 10
Legend
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation
Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section
0 200 400 600 800
Meters
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
Fish Project − Grid 3
Vanderhoof,B.C.
3D IP SURVEY
3D Cross Sections
False Color Contour Map
Section 2000N
SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Geophysical Report

3D Induced Polarization Survey

on the

Fish Project

Grids 1 and 3

for

Nechako Minerals Corp.

200-375 Water St.
Vancouver, BC
Canada V6B 5C6

395000E 5918500N - NAD83 Zone10

Location: Vanderhoof, British Columbia, Canada

NTS Sheet

Grid 1: 93F10 Grid 3: 93F07

B.C. Provincial

Grid 1: 093F096/066 Grid 3: 093F037, 038 & 093F047, 048

Mining Zone: Omineca Mining Division

Survey Conducted by
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
October - December 2007

Report Written by
Brian Chen
Aaron Snider
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
February 2008

Table of Contents

ILLUSTRATION INDEX

List of Digital Files Included with Report

File Name	Description
NechakoFishGrid1surveylines.xls NechakoFishGrid3surveylines.xls	Excel spreadsheet, location data
NechakoFishGrid1_Planmaps_CHG.pdf NechakoFishGrid3_Planmaps_CHG.pdf	PDF file format, interpreted chargeability plan maps.
NechakoFishGrid1_Planmaps_RES.pdf NechakoFishGrid3_Planmaps_RES.pdf	PDF file format, interpreted resistivity plan maps.
NechakoFishGrid1_3DSections.pdf NechakoFishGrid3_3DSections.pdf	PDF file format, interpreted resistivity and Chargeability Cross Sections.

List of Plates

PLATE #	3DIP Plan Maps of Grid 1 and Grid 3
Plate R-1	Interpreted Resistivity – 50m Below Surface
Plate C-1	Interpreted Chargeability – 50m Below Surface
Plate R-2	Interpreted Resistivity – 100m Below Surface
Plate C-2	Interpreted Chargeability – 100m Below Surface
Plate R-3	Interpreted Resistivity – 150m Below Surface
Plate C-3	Interpreted Chargeability – 150m Below Surface
Plate R-4	Interpreted Resistivity – 200m Below Surface
Plate C-4	Interpreted Chargeability – 200m Below Surface
Plate R-5	Interpreted Resistivity – 250m Below Surface
Plate C-5	Interpreted Chargeability – 250m Below Surface
Plate R-6	Interpreted Resistivity – 300m Below Surface
Plate C-6	Interpreted Chargeability – 300m Below Surface
Plate R-7	Interpreted Resistivity – 400m Below Surface
Plate C-7	Interpreted Chargeability – 400m Below Surface
	3DIP Cross Sections of Grid 1 and Grid 3

1. Introduction

A 3D Induced Polarization (3DIP) survey was undertaken for Nechako Minerals Corp. on its Fish property by SJ Geophysics Ltd. from October 5 to December 14, 2007. During this period of time, two grids (Grid 1 and Grid 3) were surveyed. The survey area is located approximately 100 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof, British Columbia, Canada. The purpose of the survey was to assist with the geological mapping process by outlining subsurface features as well to identify priority drill targets in a known epithermal gold-silver mineralization system.

This report describes the ground geophysical project and discusses the resistivity and chargeability responses based on the inverted models of the survey. The report is written as an addendum to a more complete report; therefore, this does not cover items such as discussion of the background geology or costs associated with the survey.

2. Location and Line Information

The Fish project is located approximately 80 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof (Figure 1). Two geophysical grids were accessible via forest service roads from Vanderhoof. (Figure 2) Access to the grids was by road using two wheel drive vehicles in fair weather, and a four wheel drive vehicle in poor weather.

Grid 1 was located along the north shore of Knewstubb Lake, approximately 96km southwest of Vanderhoof. Accommodation was at Nechako Lodge for the first portion in October and at Kluskus camp for the second part in December. Access was either by Kenney Dam Road or Kluskus FSR until the turn-off at kilometer 73.

Grid 3 was located at about the 90km sign along Kluskus FSR. Accommodations and meals for the geophysical crew were provided by the client at the Kluskus camp, which was located at the 102km sign along Kluskus Road. The total driving distance from camp to the grid was approximately 15km.

The vegetation in the survey area was mainly pine and spruce forest. The region had swamps, creeks and lakes which affected the production of the survey. Grid 1 was relatively flat, while Grid 3 had a range of rolling hills running through the central portion.

Figure 1: Location of Fish Project (From NMC Website)

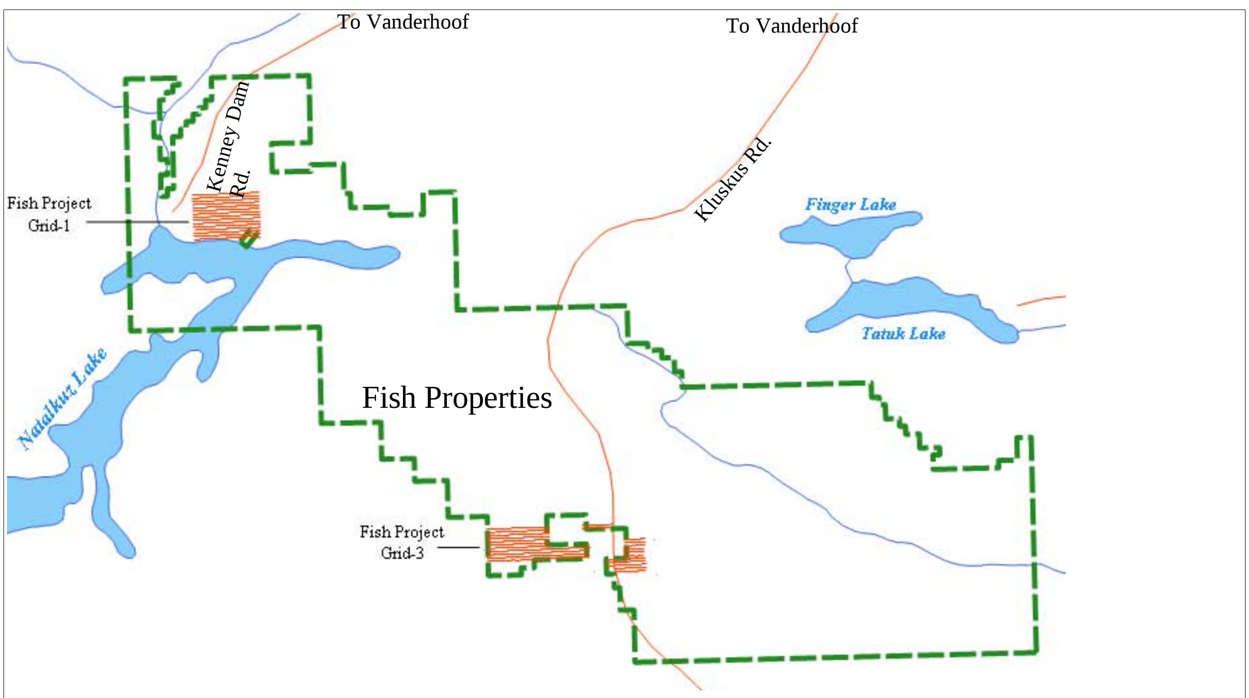


Figure 2: Geophysical Survey Grids

Grid 1 had 15 east-west trending lines with line separation of 200m and line length of 4km. Stations were staked and flagged at 50m spacing along each line (Figure 2 and 3). Grid 1 was surveyed in two phases (differing time periods). The first phase consisted of 9 lines ranging from 7600N to 9200N, while the second phase consisted of 7 lines ranging from 9200N to 10400N. The total line kilometres acquired for grid 1 was 63km.

Grid 3 consisted of 11 east west oriented lines with length varying from 2.6 to 4.6 km. The line spacing was of 200m. Some of the lines were separated by water bodies (Figures 2 and 4). Pickets with labels were placed at stations at 50m interval along each line.

For logistical efficiencies for the geophysical crew, the survey lines 0N to 2000N extended through a 3rd party claim holdings. S.J.V Consultants separated the data and only delivered data to the respective claim holders.

The total survey line kilometres on Grid 1 and Grid 3 were 63km and 77km respectively. Tables in Appendix 1 show more detailed surveyed line information.

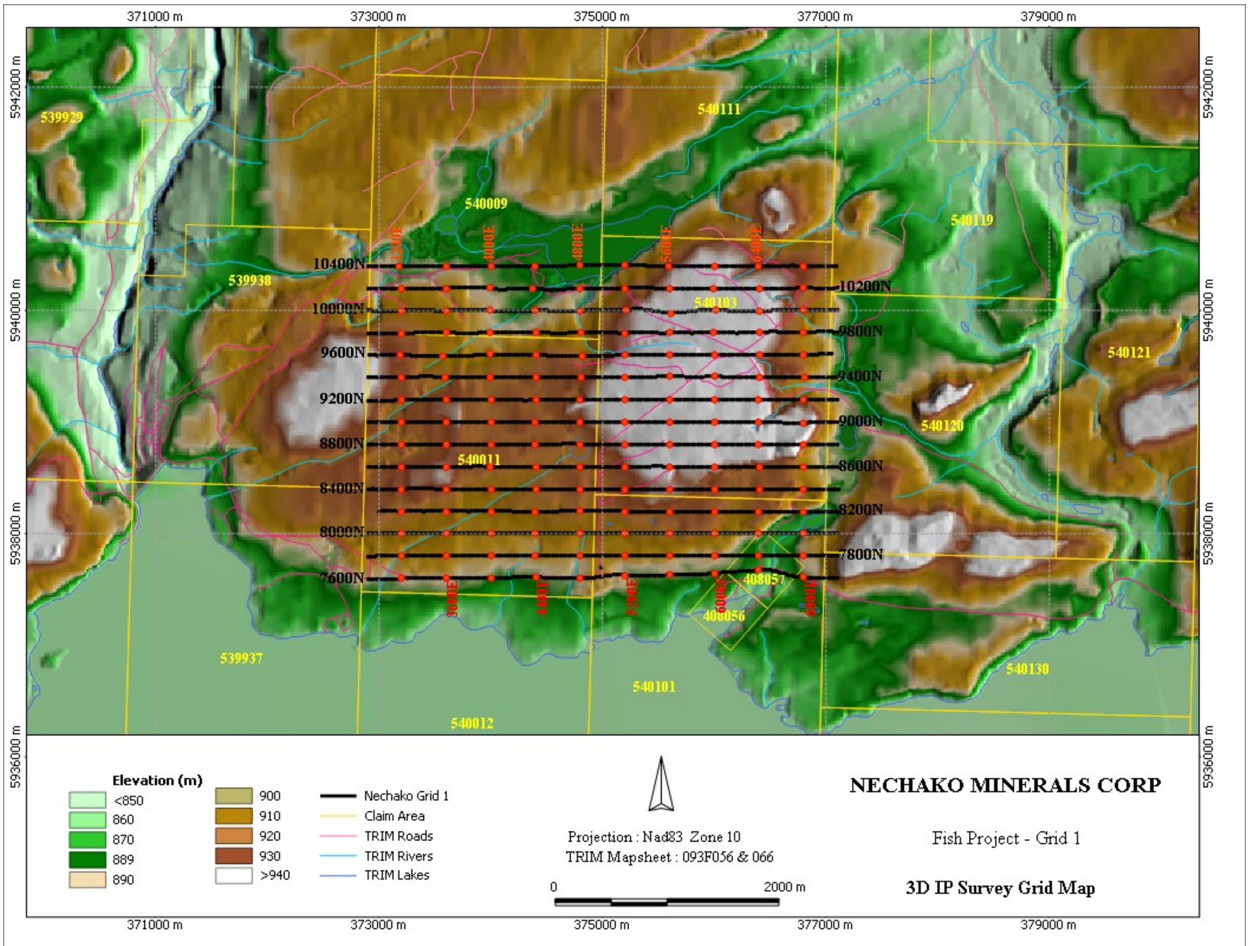


Figure 3: Geophysical Grid Map, Grid 1

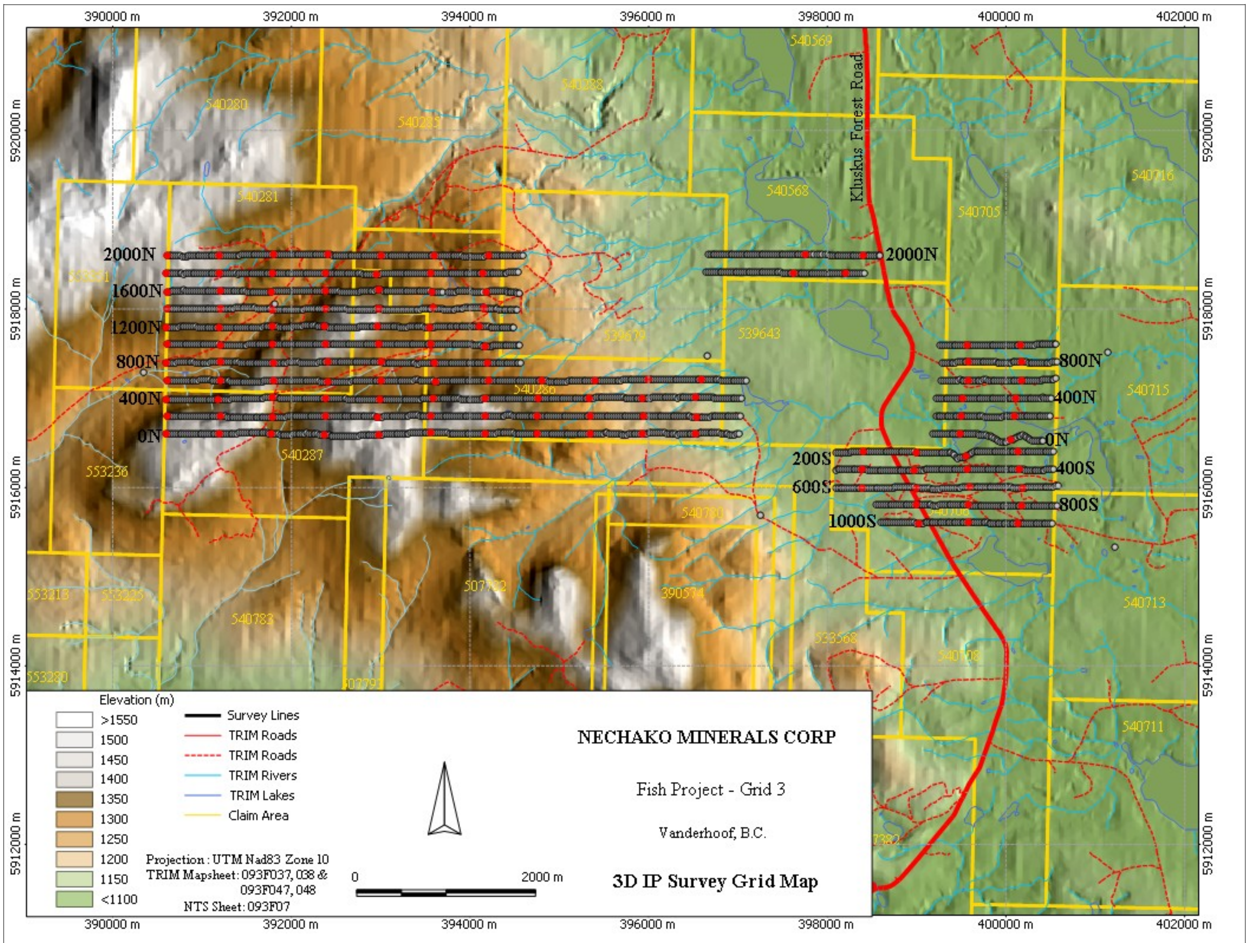


Figure 4: Geophysical Grid Map, Grid 3

3. Field Work and Instrumentation

The SJ Geophysics Ltd. IP crew consisted of four to eleven employees during the period of the survey. The following crew members were involved at various times during the survey: Mohammad Braim and Aaron Snider (Geophysicists), Jeff Moorcroft, Lauran Devlin, Alex Visser, and John Wilkinson (operators), Kerry Ko (data processor), Jermaine Atatise, Ben Auckland, Mark Aziz, Bobby Benson, Clinton Brown, Liam Fowlie, Dustin Hicks,Ian Lockman, Walter Mainville, Luka Moriah, Francis Namox, Darryl Oulton, Robert Remi, Marty Theodoros, Dustin Walcer, and Clint Williams. The survey began initially as two crews (one crew surveying Grid 1, and one crew surveying grid 3), then later merged into one crew. In addition a crew change was required part way through the survey.

The survey period was between October 5th and December 15th but 68 crew days were used for Nechako Minerals Corp's Fish Property. The first crew spent 19 days surveying the first part of grid 1. The remainder of Grid 1 was surveyed in 9 days in December. 40 Production days were used to survey Grid 3. Fourteen production days were spent surveying a 3rd parties claims which separated Nechako Mineral Corp's Grid 3.

The IP crew that surveyed the first portion of Grid 1 consisted of John Wilkinson, Jeff Moorcroft, Bobby Benson, Clint Williams, Marty Theodorou, Ian Lockman and Alex Visser. They started mobilizing to the Nechako Lodge on October 11th from another project and setup the survey on October 14th. 3DIP readings began the next day and continued to November 3rd. On November 3rd, this crew mobilized to the Klusklus camp and joined the second 3dIP crew on Grid 3. A crew change also occurred at this time.

The IP crew for Grid 3 started mobilizing on October 5th. Lauran, Mohammad, Kerry and Walter mobilized with IP equipment from Delta, B.C. and picked up Dustin from a previous project in Cache Creek and arrived at Prince George on the same day. They met with the line cutting crew in Vanderhoof the following morning and arrived at the Kluskus camp.

On October 6 to 8, the crew set up the survey on Grid 3. IP data acquisition on the grid began on October 9th. On November 3rd, they were joined by a few members of the Grid 1 IP crew in an effort to speed up the survey and collect higher quality data (with two receiver operators). Two snow mobiles were provided by the client from mid November until the end of the survey. Crew changes happened in the fourth week of October and on November 15. Due to the size of the grid, the crew needed to spend a significant amount of time hiking to lay out wires and cables. Wires and cables were also frequently broken by wild animals which also hindered the production.

The survey on Grid 3 was finished on December 4th. The crew demobilized on the same day. The crew was on break between December 4th and December 7th in Vanderhoof. On December 8th, the crew mobilized back to the same camp and started to set up the survey on the second portion of Grid 1. IP data acquisition started the next day and finished on December 15th.

For the 3D IP survey a modified pole-dipole configuration array was used with a combination of 5 to 12 dipoles of 100m to 300m separation. The IP data was collected using SJ Geophysics' Full Wave Form receivers. As for the transmitters, two GDD Tx II 3.6 kw and one VIP 4000 were used for the duration of the program. For the production phase, the 3D configuration consisted of two current lines being recorded into the receiver line. The two current injection locations were on the two adjacent survey lines 200m away from the receiver line.

The potential array was implemented using specialized 8 conductor IP cables configured with 50m takeouts for the potential rods. At each current station, the electrodes used consisted of 15mm stainless steel rods of approximately 1m in length. For the potential line, the electrodes consisted of 10mm stainless steel “pins” of 0.5m in length. The exact location of the remote current is used in the geophysical calculations.

During the majority of the survey period on Grid 3, the current was injected with a 1 second on, 1 second off duty cycle into the ground via a transmitter (Tx). The reason to use this cycle time was to try to avoid the interference from another IP crew undertaking a simultaneous survey in the same area. However, a 2 second on, 2 second off duty cycle current injection was also applied occasionally. The data was re-processed at the S.J.V. Consultants Ltd office by applying appropriate time windows and integrated with the other data set. All the IP data on Grid 1 was collected on a 2 second on, 2 second off duty cycle current injection setting.

Location data was collected using a standard Garmin hand held GPS. The location data was in NAD 83 projection and integrated with BC Trim DEM for the inversion process. Survey data QC and processing were done on a daily basis.

4. Geophysical Techniques

4.1. IP Method

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. On most surveys, such as this one, the IP/Resistivity measurements are made on a regular grid of stations along survey lines.

After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarizable materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks.

Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example). So from a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation.

Also, from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage. IP/resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable to within about five percent. However, they will exceed that if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact.

IP/resistivity measurements are influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of the traditional pseudosection presentation of IP data in the past has often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface could mask a weaker one located at depth.

4.2. 3D-IP Method

3D IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over conventional surveys.

In a common 3D-IP configuration, a receiver array is established end-to-end on a survey line while current electrodes are located on two adjacent lines. The survey typically starts at one end of the line and proceeds to the other end. A 12 dipole array normally consists of eight 100m dipoles and four 200m dipoles, which are located at the far end(s) of the array to achieve greater signal strength. Current electrodes are advanced along the adjacent lines, starting at one end and advanced approximately 1000m through the array at 100m increments. At this point, the receiver array is advanced 800m and the process is repeated down the line. Receiver arrays are typically established on every second line (400m apart) thereby providing subsurface coverage at 200m.

4.3. 3D-IP Inversion Programs

"Inversion" programs have recently become available that allow a more definitive interpretation, although the process remains subjective.

The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic "Interpreted Depth Section." However, note that the term is left in quotation marks. The use of the inversion routine is a subjective one because the input into the inversion routine calls for a number of user selectable variables whose adjustment can greatly influence the output. The output from the inversion routines do assist in providing a more reliable interpretation of IP/Resistivity data, however, they are relatively new to the exploration industry and are, to some degree, still in the experimental stage.

The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to evaluate the output with regard to what is geologically known, to estimate the depth of detection, and to determine the viability of specific measurements.

The Inversion Program (DCINV3D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility. It solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivity, and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of IP polarizable particles in the rocks.

The interpreted depth section maps represent the cross sectional distribution of polarizable materials, in the case of IP effect, and the cross sectional distribution of the resistivity, in the case of the resistivity parameter.

5. DISCUSSION OF IP INVERSION MODELS

5.1. Overview of Regional Geology

The following section is derived from "*Technical Report on the Geology and Geophysics on the Fish Property*", Warren Robb, 2007. The geophysical survey grid is located in the south, southeastern portion of the Cheslatta Caldera Complex which consists of a number of different assemblages of Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The caldera complex is underlain by Early Tertiary felsic volcanies of Ootsa Lake Group and basic volcanics of Endako Group. The geological structure of the survey area is controlled by regional northwest and northeast trending fault system. Grid 3 is situated on the eastern side of a northwest trending range, the Nechako Horst, and on the northern side of a major regional fault, the Top Lake Fault. Grid 1, located to the north side of Knewstubb Lake, is also near the intersection of two regional northwest and northeast oriented faults.

The mineralization types on the Fish property include low sulphidation volcanic-hosted and hot-spring type epithermal gold silver mineralization and possible porphyry type of mineralization.

The survey parameters of 100m dipole and 200 line separation is designed for larger porphyry type targets. In the near surface, less than 100m, the results can be considered of poor resolution and would be difficult to detect a small feature in the near feature that exists between the lines. As a result, the survey is designed to detect a target size on the order of 100m x 100m or larger.

5.2. Grid 1

Figure 5 shows the 3D plot of the inverted resistivity model with different cut off values. Resistivity contacts are also denoted by bold dashed lines. The grid is characterized by low background resistivity value. There is a distinctive near north south trending resistivity contact that runs through the middle of the grid. The entire west portion of the grid separated by this contact has low resistivity values (below 80 Ohm.m) while the east portion of the grid exhibits relatively high resistivity values, ranging from 150 to 750 Ohm.m. The contact likely corresponds to the boundary of two different rock types, possibly fault-controlled, but needs to be verified by geological mapping. There is another resistivity contact located in the northeast corner of the model which is not well defined by this survey.

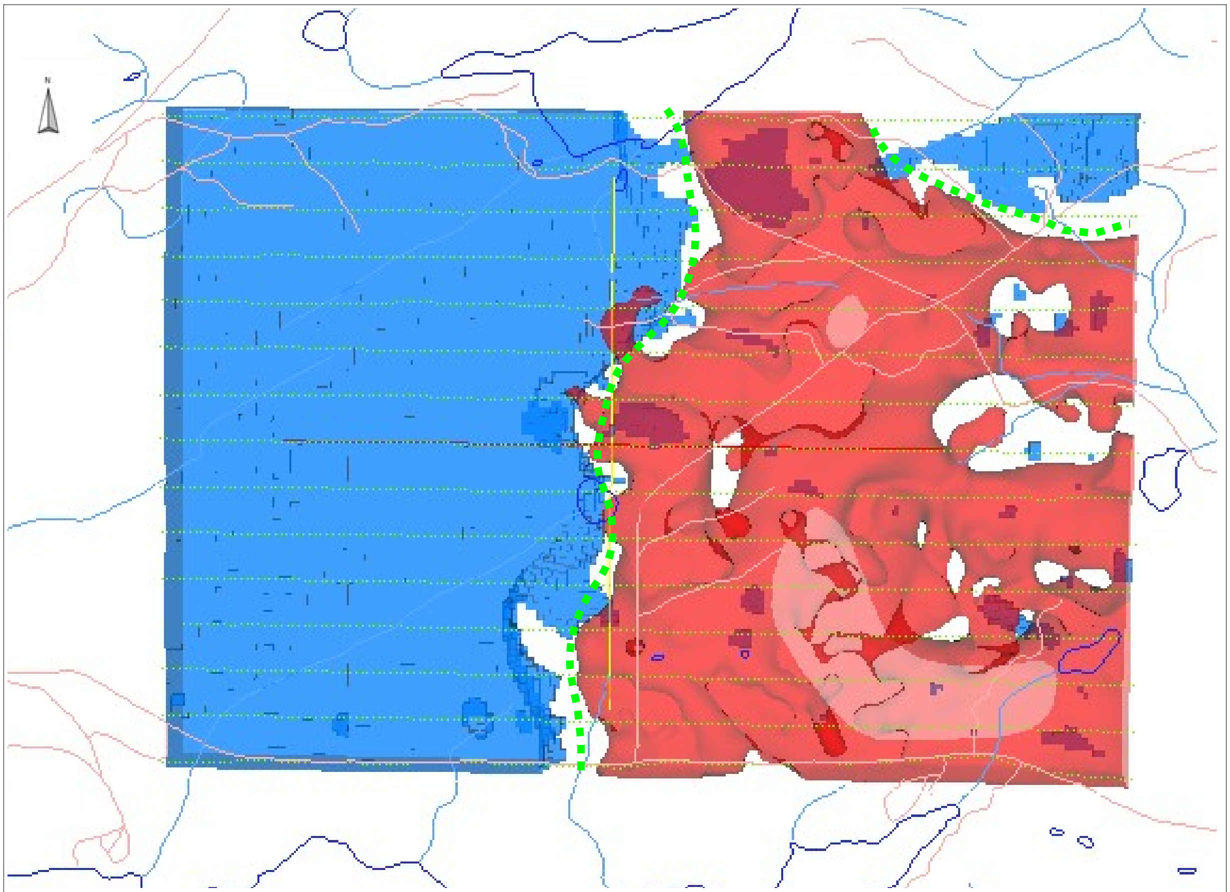


Figure 5: 3D Perspective Plot of Simplified Resistivity Inversion Model

Relatively high resistivity units, with values 150 to 770 Ohm-m. are displayed in red, very low resistivity units, with values <80 Ohm.m are shown in blue color

The chargeability response in the survey area has inverted chargeability values below 12ms and constrained shape. The green bodies in Figure 6 show the geometry of the recovered chargeability with values greater than 5.5ms. The main northeast trending chargeability response is situated in the southeast of the model.

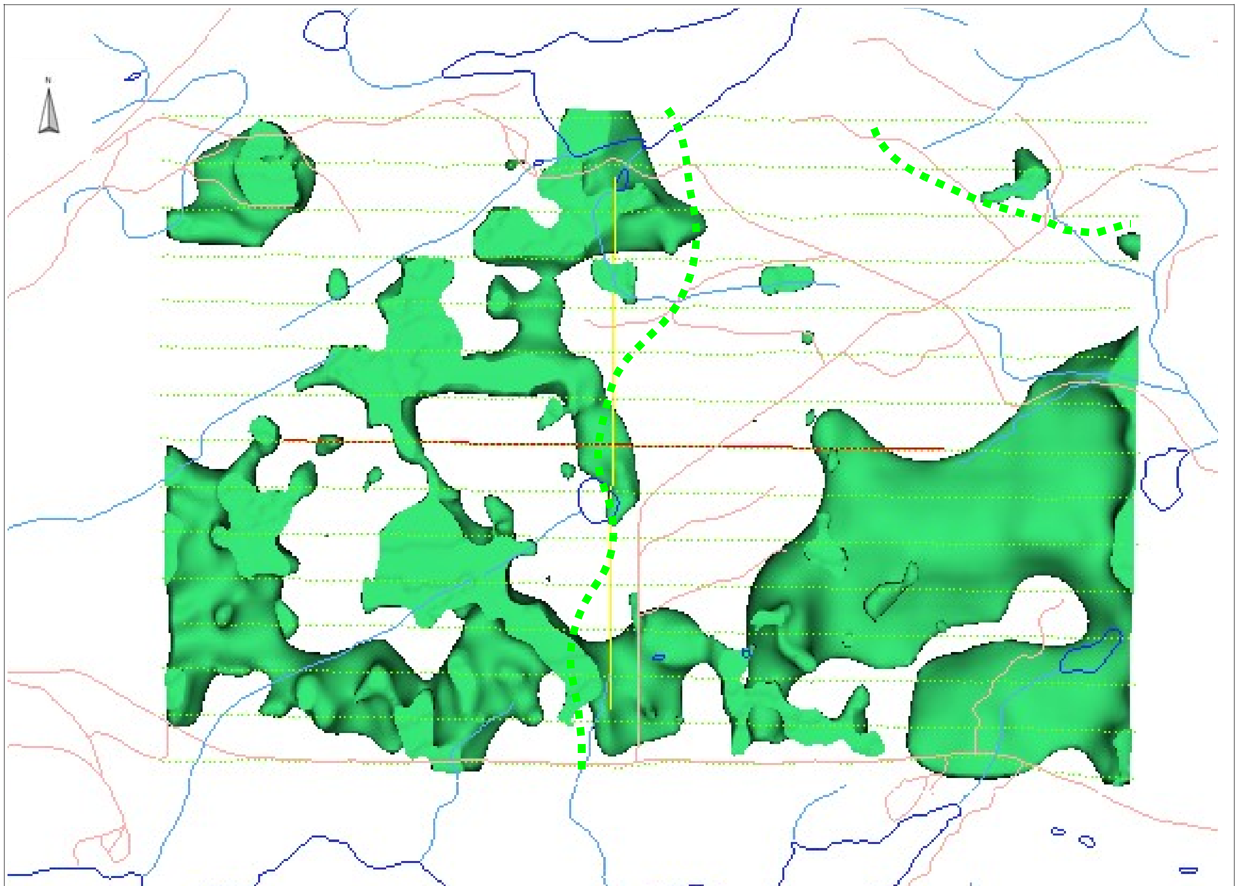


Figure 6: 3D Perspective Plots of Simplified Chargeability Inversion Model

High chargeability features with values 6ms to 12ms are shown in green, bold dashed lines in green colour denote the resistivity contacts.

The regional geology indicates the existence of both northwest and northeast series of faults across the survey grid which may control the distribution of mineralization and possibly the chargeability response. Although it may be possible that chargeability values could be related to known epithermal-type mineral deposits in the area, the amplitude of the responses are very low and do not differ greatly from the background values. Figure 7 below shows more views of the resistivity and chargeability features.

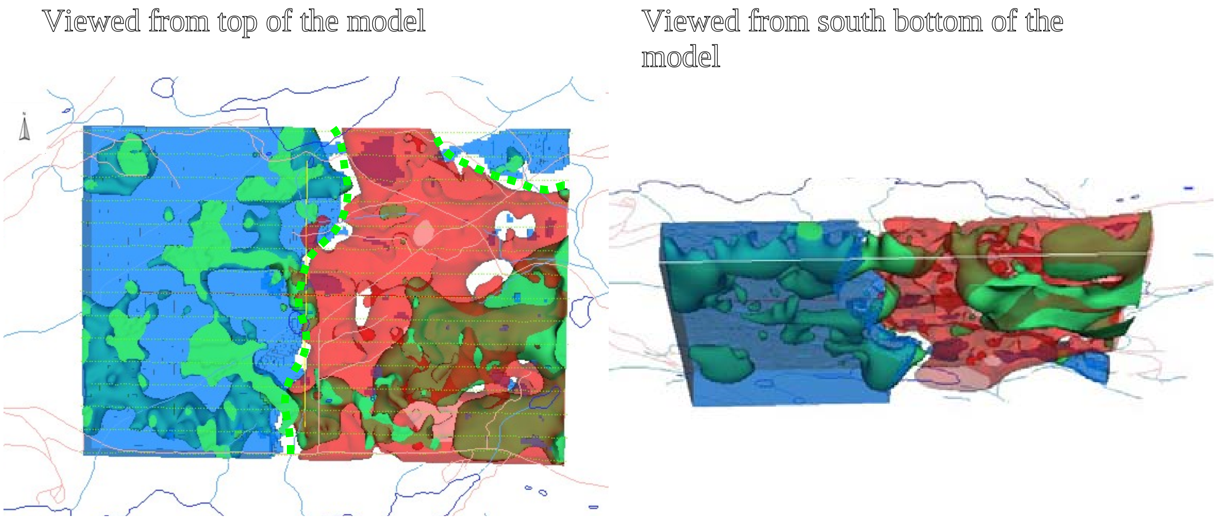


Figure 7: 3D Perspective Plots of Simplified Inversion Models

Relatively high resistivity units, with values 150 to 770 Ohm-m. are displayed in red, very low resistivity units, with values <80 Ohm.m are shown in blue color; Higher chargeability features, with values 6 to 12ms are shown in green, bold dashed lines in green color denote the resistivity contacts.

5.3. Grid 3

Grid 3 is located in the south central part of the Fish properties. The survey grid covered an area of about 2km X 8km. The western sections of the grid are characterized by a very high chargeability response with chargeability values greater than 30ms. A geological explanation is required for the strong chargeability response in this area.

Figures 8 and 9 are the plan maps at depth of 200m below surface, showing the resistivity and chargeability features respectively. The area denoted by white hatched lines has the inverted resistivity values greater than 500 Ohm.m. The resistivity and chargeability responses on the survey area could be grouped into three zones. Zone 1, situated in the southern part of the western block, has very low resistivity values but a very high chargeability response. The very high chargeabilities and low resistivities suggest that this may be due to the presence of graphitic argillite or shales known to be present throughout the region, although this needs to be geologically tested. Zone 2, wrapping around zone 1, has both relatively high resistivity and very high chargeability response. Figures 10 and 11 are enlarged maps of the westernmost section of Grid 3, showing more details of the resistivity and chargeability features. A resistivity anomaly exists in the northern section of Zone 2 (Figure 10). Interestingly it appears to be flanked by several very high chargeability bodies (Figure 11). which would be attractive targets for drill testing. Zone 3 is characterized by both low resistivity and low chargeability features, similar to Grid 1. The possible contact between these zones appears to coincide with the regional topography, with zone 3 being located in a lowland area of swamps, and zones 1 and 2 over a series of large hills. It is thus possible that the geophysics did not penetrate very deep in zone 3 and the response could be due to near-surface geology. None of the IP feature zones are closed in this survey.

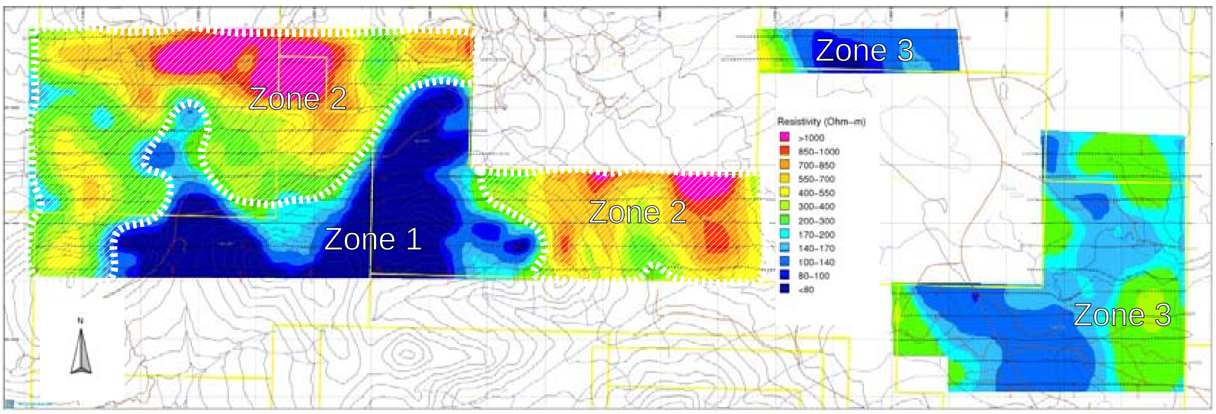


Figure 8: 3D IP Interpreted Resistivity Plot at 200m below Topography

Bold dashed lines in white outline the resistivity features with approximately cut off values of 500 Ohm.m

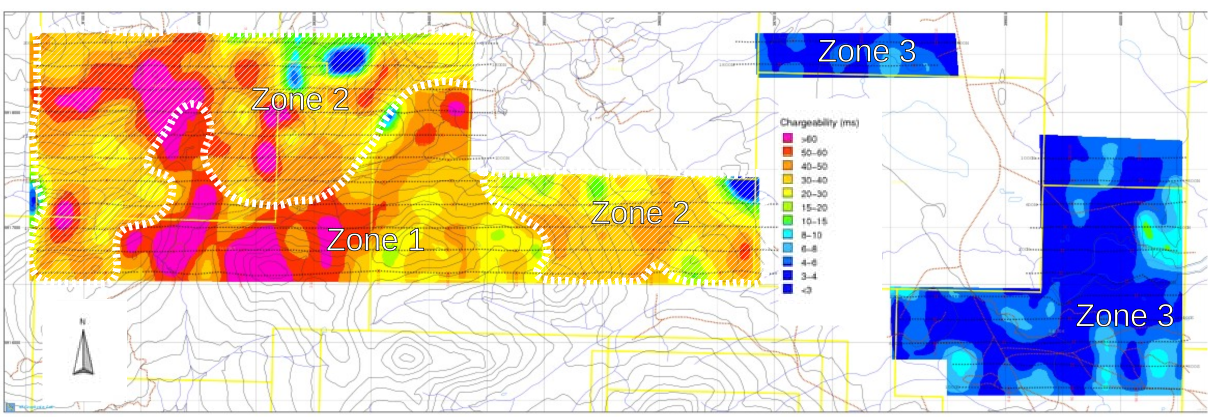


Figure 9: 3D IP Interpreted Chargeability Plot at 200m below Topography

Bold dashed lines in white outline the resistivity features with approximately cut off values of 500 Ohm.m

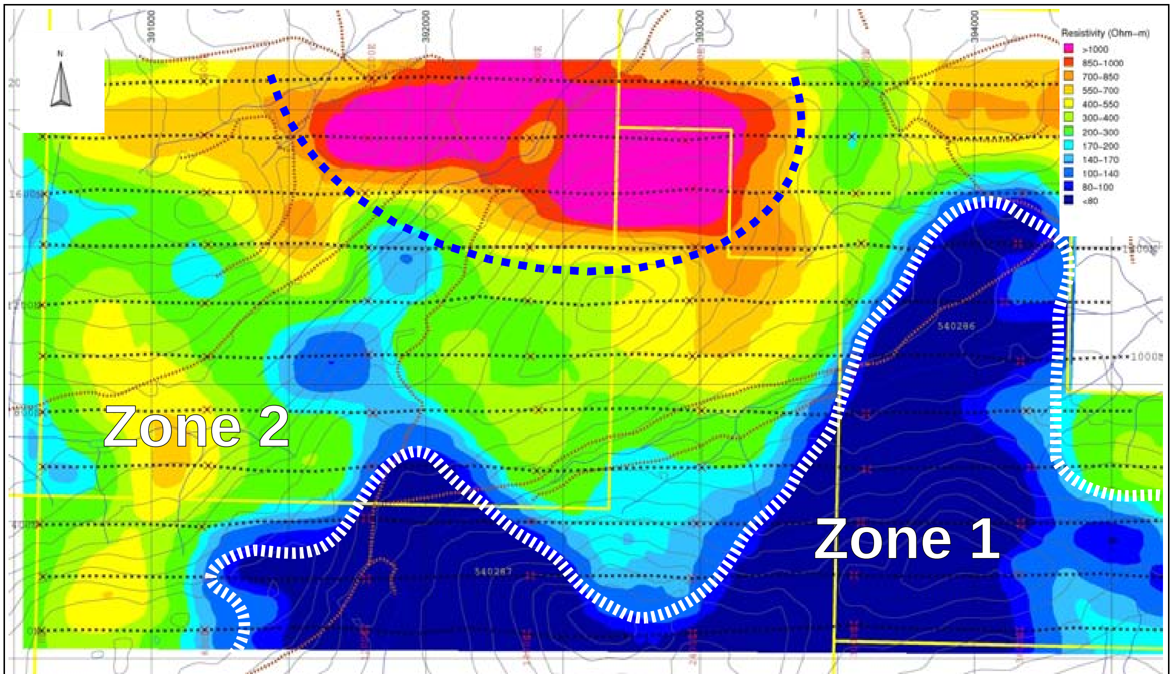


Figure 10: Enlarged map, resistivity of westernmost section of Grid 3

200m below surface, high resistivity anomaly circled in blue. Scale is from 80 (blue) to 1000 ohm-m (red).

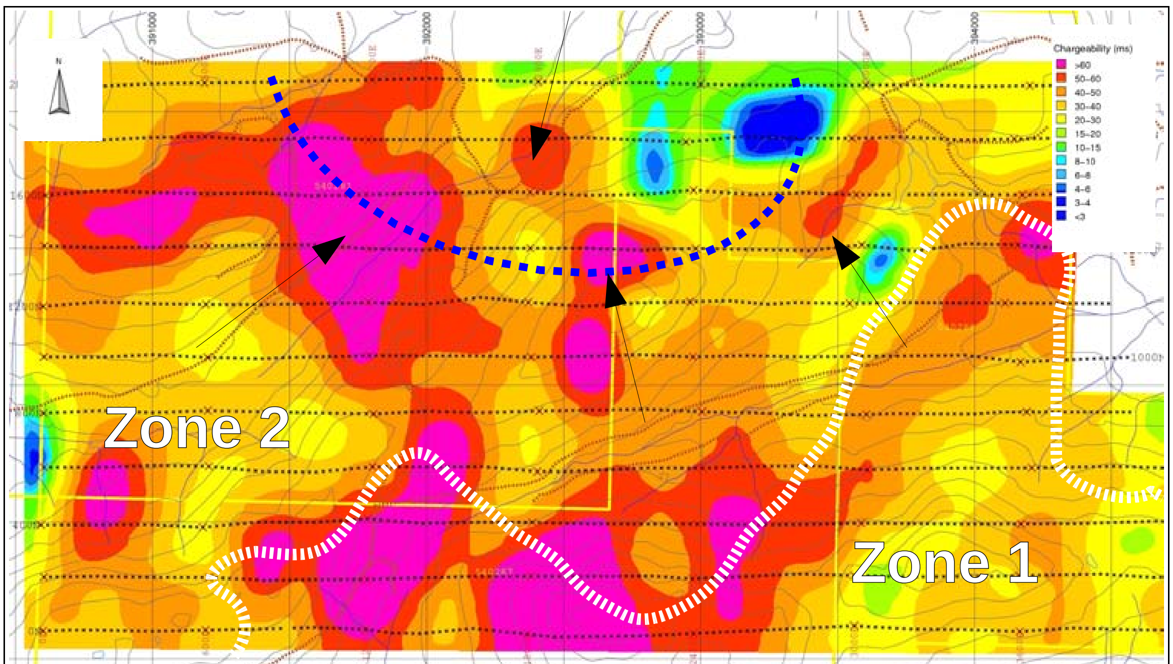


Figure 11: Enlarged map, chargeablility of westernmost section of Grid 3

200m below surface, blue dashed line- resistivity anomaly; white hashed line- contact between resistivity zones 1 and 2. Arrows point to high chargeability bodies flanking or coinciding with the resistivity anomaly. Scale is from 3 (blue) to 60ms (red).

Figure 12 shows more 3D views of the resistivity and chargeability features.

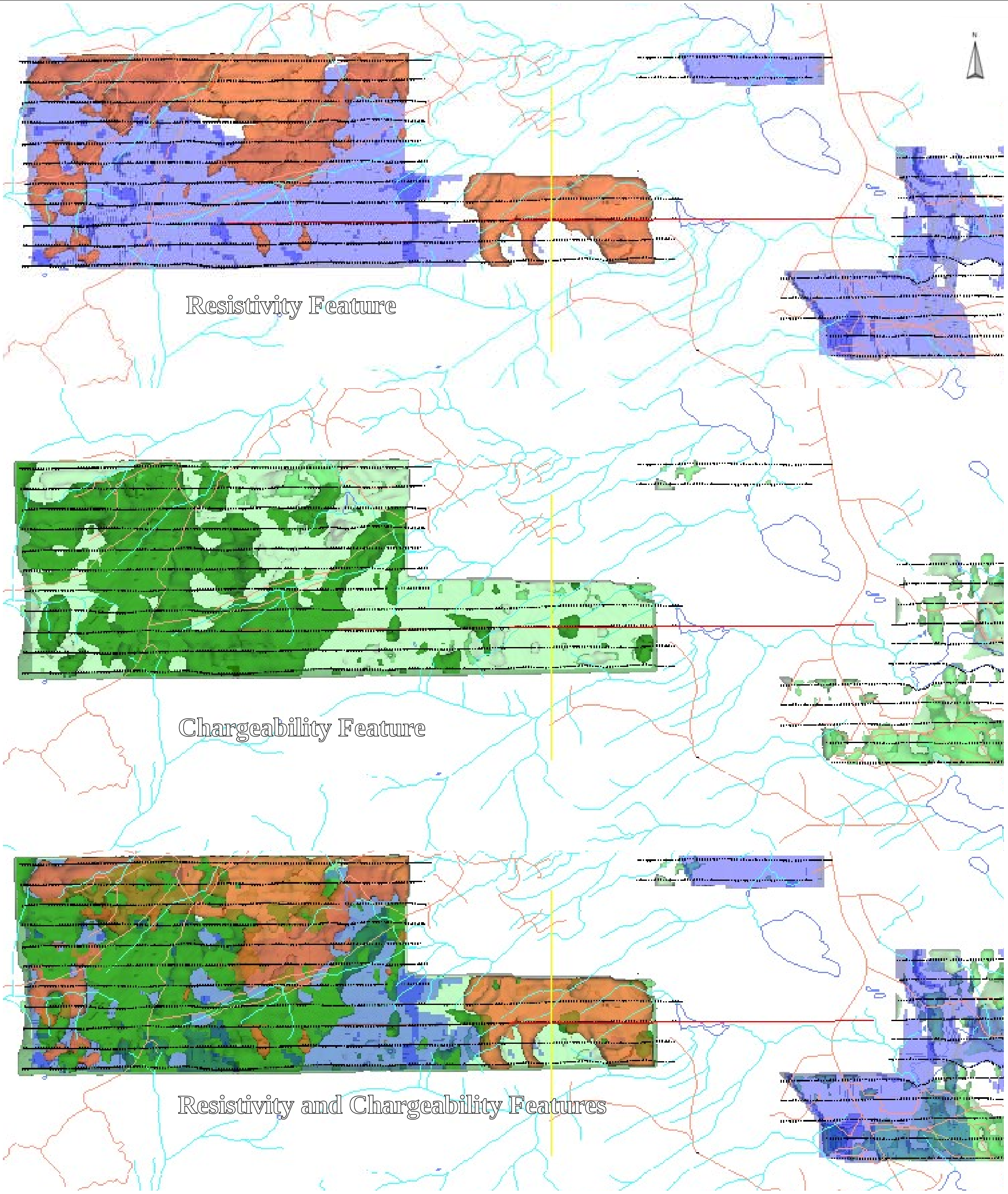


Figure 12: 3D Perspective Plots of Simplified Inversion Models

Relatively high resistivity units, with values >600Ohm-m. are displayed in red, low resistivity units, with values <160Ohm.m are shown in blue color; High chargeability features are shown in green, values > 45ms are in dark green, values > 7ms are in light green.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

On grid 1, there is one north south trending resistivity contact which separates the grid into eastern and western parts with low and high resistivity values respectively. The chargeability anomalies are constrained in shape and north-east trending lineaments which suggest that the mineralization might be controlled by fault/alteration structure. Ground magnetic survey is suggested to further delineate the geological structure. The chargeability anomalies are possible targets of interest.

On grid 3, the IP responses could be grouped into three zones. More exploration work is suggested to understand the IP pattern, especially the low resistivity unit with a very high chargeability feature in zone 1, which could possibly be graphitic sediments. The very high chargeablities flanking the high resistivity feature in zone 2 are good candidates for drill testing. The IP features of zone 3 are similar to those on Grid 1. Again, a ground magnetic survey is suggested. Magnetic data could be used to help identify faults/alteration zones or intrusions.

Detailed geology mapping and geochemical sampling are suggested in the two areas to have a better understanding of the relation between IP anomalies and mineral deposit. A detailed compilation of all geological, geochemical and geophysical data sets should be carried out to provide a full interpretation of the property. The drill targets or the area of interest could be outlined by the overlap area with both chargeability anomalies and geochemical anomalies under the geological structural frame work. A two phase drilling program is suggested across the area in the outlined area of interest. The purpose of phase one drilling is to assist in geological mapping and determine the relationship of the chargeable material with mineralization, especially the very high chargeability response in the western part of Grid 3. Phase two drilling is designed to intersect with the mineral sought and to assess the distribution of the mineralization.

Respectfully Submitted,
per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Brian Chen, M.Sc. Geophysics   Aaron Snider, B.Sc.

Appendix 1 – Statement of Qualifications - Brian Chen

I, Brian Chen, of the city of Delta, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Science and Technology of China in 1989 with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics and from South China Sea Inst. Of Oceanology, CAS in 1992 with a Master of Science degree in Mathematical geology.
2. I have been working in geophysics since 1992.
3. I have no interest in Nechako Minerals Corp. or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: ______________________________

Brian Chen, M.Sc. Of Geophysics

Date: ______________________________

APPENDIX 2 – STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – AARON SNIDER

I, Aaron Snider, of the city of Surrey, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

4. I graduated from Carleton University in 2005 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Computational Geophysics.
5. I have been working in geophysics since 2005.
6. I have no interest in Nechako Minerals Corp. or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.
7. My work is reviewed by a Professional Geoscientist.

Signed by: ______________________________

Aaron Snider, B.Sc.

Date: ______________________________

APPENDIX 3 - SURVEYED LINES INFORMATION

Grid 1

Line (N)	Start Station (E)	End Station (E)	Distance (m)
7600	2900	7100	4200
7800	2900	7100	4200
8000	2900	7100	4200
8200	2900	7100	4200
8400	2900	7100	4200
8600	2900	7100	4200
8800	2900	7100	4200
9000	2900	7100	4200
9200	2900	7100	4200
9400	2900	7100	4200
9600	2900	7100	4200
9800	2900	7100	4200
10000	2900	7100	4200
10200	2900	7100	4200
10400	2900	7100	4200

Total linear meters:63000 m

Grid 3

Line (N)	Start Station (E)	End Station (E)	Distance (m)
-1000	8000	10000	2000
-800	7950	10000	2050
-600	7500	10000	2500
-400	7500	10000	2500
-200	7500	10000	2500
0	0	6500	6500
0	8700	10000	1300
200	0	6500	6500
200	8700	10000	1300
400	0	6500	6500
400	8700	10000	1300
600	0	6500	6500
600	8700	10000	1300
800	0	4000	4000
800	8700	10000	1300
1000	0	4000	4000
1000	8700	10000	1300
1200	0	4000	4000
1400	0	4000	4000
1600	0	4000	4000
1800	0	4000	4000
1800	6200	8000	1800
2000	0	4000	4000
2000	6100	8000	1900

Total linear meters: 77050 m

Appendix 4– Instrument Specifications

SJ Full Waveform Digital IP Receiver

Technical:

Input impedance:	10 Mohm
Input overvoltage protection up to 1000V	
External memory:	Unlimited readings
Number of dipoles:	4 to 16 +, expandable.
Synchronization process on primary voltages signals is done by post processing software	
Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts	
Common mode rejection:	More than 100 dB (for Rs =0)
Self potential (Sp)	: range:-5V to + 5V
	: resolution: 0.1 mV
Ground resistance measurement range:	0.1-100 kohms
Primary voltage	: range: 10µV - 15V
	: resolution: 1µV
	: accuracy: typ. 1.3%
Chargeability	: resolution: 10µV/V
	: accuracy: typ. 0.6%

General:

Dimensions:	50x50x25 cm
Weight (with the internal battery):	15 kg
Operating temperature range:	-20ºC to 40ºC

GDD Tx II IP Transmitter

Input voltage:	120V / 60 Hz or 240V / 50Hz (optional)
Output power:	3.6 kW maximum.
Output voltage:	150 to 2200 V
Output current:	5 mA to 10 A
Time domain:	1, 2, 4, 8 second on/off cycle.
Operating temp. range:	-40° to +65° C
Display:	Digital LCD read to 0.001 A
Dimensions (h w d):	34 x 21 x 39 cm
Weight:	20 kg.

IRIS VIP-4000 IP Transmitter

Output power:	4000 VA maximum.

Output voltage:	4000V maximum, auto voltage range selection.
Output current:	20 ma to 5 A, current regulated to better than 1 %.
Dipoles:	9, push button selected
Output connectors:	Uniclip connectors accept bare wire or plug of up to 4 mm diameter
Waveforms:	see figure 4.1
Fall times:	better than 1 ms in resistive load
Time domain:	preprogrammed on and off times from 0.25 to 8 seconds, by factor of 2 Other cycles programmable by user Automatic circuit opening in off time
Frequency domain:	Preprogrammed frequencies from 0.0625 to 4 Hz, by factor of 2 Alternate or simultaneous transmission of two frequencies Other frequencies programmable by user
Time and frequency stability:	0.01 % 1 PPB optional
Display:	Alphanumeric liquid crystal display
Power source:	175 to 270 VAC, 45-450 Hz, single phase
Operating range:	-40 to +50°C
Protection:	Short circuit at 20 Ω, open loop at 60 000 Ω, thermal, input overvoltage and undervoltage
Remote control:	Full duplex RS232C, 300 – 19200 bps
Dimensions (HWD):	410 x 320 x 240 cm
Weight:	16 kg

APPENDIX 5 – PLAN MAPS AND SECTION MAPS IN PAGE SIZE