Event Number: 4182356

GEOLOGICAL & PROSPECTING RECONNAISSANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT

On The

LIKELY-GOLD CREEK CLAIM GROUP

Property Centrally Located At:

Latitude: 52° 39′ 01″ N; Longitude: 121° 34′ 03″ W
NTS Mapsheet: 093A/12
(Near Likely, BC)

Prepared For:

BULLION GOLD CORP.
#307 – 1500 Hardy Street
Kelowna, BC VIY 2H2

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April 25h, 2008

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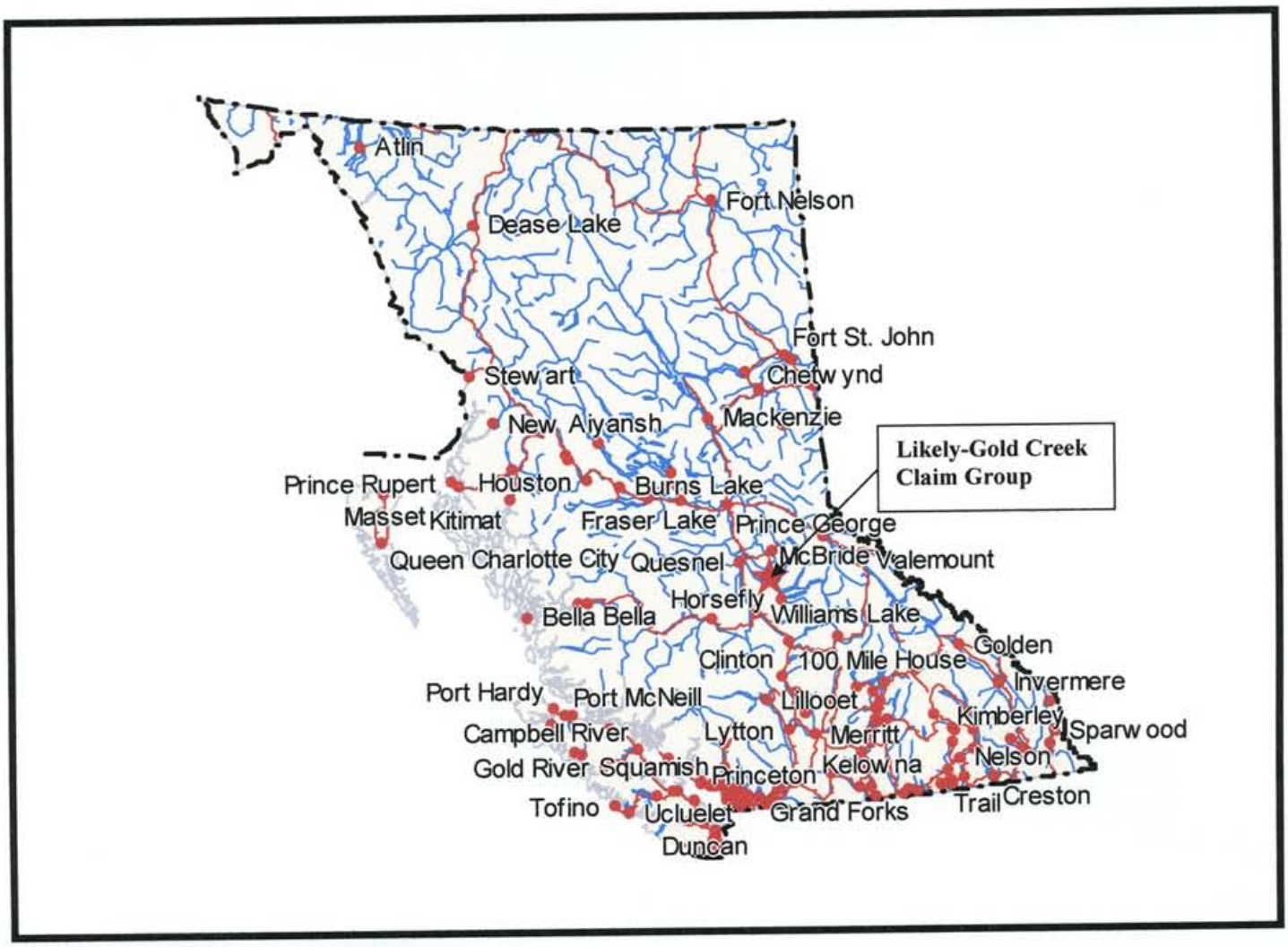
A. INTRODUCTION

The Likely-Gold Creek claim group ('the Property') covers part of the central portion of the Quesnel metallorogenic belt. The belt is host to a number of copper-gold porphyry deposits and lode gold mineralization. The gold mineralization being explored and discovered along the Quesnel Terrane, which represents an island arc terrane, accretionary-obducted complex, is hosted in deformed and metamorphosed sediments. The mineralization has the characteristics of orogenic-type or, sediment-hosted, gold deposits.

The largest gold deposits known in the world are hosted in tectono-sedimentary environments and are referred to as sediment-hosted orogenic-type deposits (Porter, 2006). These types of deposits normally occur along orogenic collages represented by accretionary complexes, sedimentary basins, island arcs, passive margin settings and, tectonically bounded terranes. Characteristically, they are structurally controlled (folding and faulting); multiphase gold-bearing quartz veins; and are temporally and spatially associated with deep seated intrusives.

Typically, the gold deposits are large, low grade (e.g. 1.5-5.5 gm/mt), bulk tonnage type. Some examples of sediment-host orogenic gold deposits include the incomparable Muruntau (originally containing 5400 tonnes or 175 Moz. of gold at an open recovered grade of 3.4 gm/mt Au) and the nearby Amantitau (primary and oxide resources of 700 tonnes, or 22.t Moz. of gold at grades of 7.5 gm/mt Au) located in Uzebekistan and Kumtor (550 tonnes, or 17.5 Moz. of Au at grades of 2 to 6 gm/mt Au) located in Kyrgyztan. Probably the world's largest undeveloped resource is the Sukhoi Log gold deposit located at Mt. Sukhoi Log in the eastern provinces of Russia. Geological ore reserves are estimated to be 384 Mt at 2.5-2.7 gm/mt Au (Wood, 2004).

Historically, these lode deposits (e.g. Sukhoi Log) are found near placer gold regions such as the Lena Goldfields in Siberia where at least 22.5 Moz Au was placer mined (Wilde, 2003 & Wood, 2004). Analogous in British Columbia is the Cariboo Goldfields where sediment-hosted gold mineralization has recently been identified.



LOCATION MAP

LIKELY-GOLD CREEK CLAIM GROUP

BULLION GOLD CORP.
Likely, BC

Figure 1.

In 1997 the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) initiated a project to identify prospective areas for sediment-hosted gold mineralization. Quesnel Terrane was one of the favourable geological settings identified as potential target to host such mineralization (Lefebure et al, 1999). The Gold Creek zone discovered near Likely, BC has the characteristics of sediment-hosted orogenic gold mineralization discussed in detail below. Bullion Gold Corp. plans to undertake an aggressive exploration program in 2008 to properly define the zone.

B. LOCATION AND ACCESS

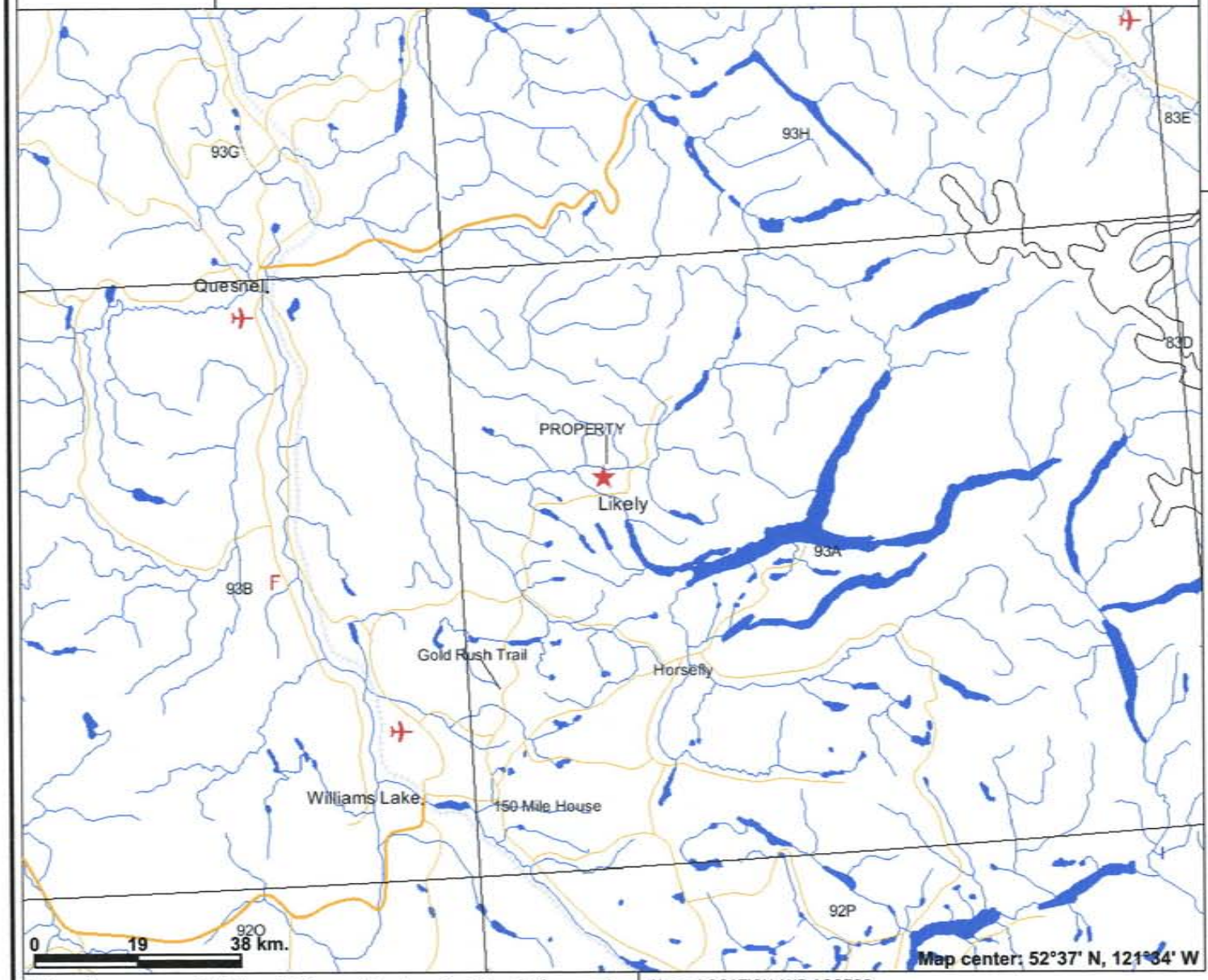
The Likely-Gold Creek claim group is located in south central British Columbia (Figure 1 & 1A). The Property is immediately adjacent and north of the village of Likely with its claim centre NTS co-ordinates at: 52° 39' 01" N; 121° 34' 03" W. A major portion of the claim group lies within NTS mapsheet 093A/12 and is geographically bounded by the Quesnel River to the south and west, Cariboo River in the north and Poquette Lake and creek valley lying near the east claim boundary.

The Property is readily accessible by paved road from major population centres in the region such as Williams Lake. Easiest access is from the Cariboo Highway (Highway 97) starting (turn right) at 150 Mile House, 25 kilometres east of Williams Lake; there a paved all-weather road, the "Gold Rush Trial" joins the main highway from the north (Figure 1A). The road is followed for 2 kilometres where it splits into a southern branch that leads to the community of Horsefly, 55 kilometres away, and a northern branch (turn left) that goes to the village of Likely, 80 kilometres distant. It is a pleasant 45-60 minunte drive from Horsefly to Likely. Since the re-opening and expansion of the Mount Polley mine near Likely, industrial traffic has increased significantly with ore trucks hauling 24 hours a day. The main target area on the Property, Gold Creek zone, is only 2.5 kilometres north of Likely, easily accessible by the all-weather Keithley Creek gravel road.

C. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND TENURE DATA

The Gold Creek-Likely claim group consists of 20 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 7,135.09 hectares (Figure 2 & 2B). A major portion (approx. 90%) of the ground occurs within NTS mapsheet 093A/12 with the remainder on 93A/11.

GOLD CREEK-LIKELY CLAIM GROUP



Legend

Provincial Boundary (1:2M)
- Boundary (International)
- Boundary (Interprovincial)

NTS Grid

Transportation - Points (1:2M)
- Airstrip
- Ferry Route
- Seaplane Custom Port

Transportation - Lines (1:2M)
- Ferry Route
- Road - Trunk
- Road - Main
- Road - Local
- Bridge
- Rail Line

Water - Points (1:2M)
- Falls
- Dam

Water - Lines (1:2M)
- River/Stream - Definite
- River/Stream - Left Bank
- River/Stream - Right Bank
- Dam
- Lake - Definite
- Icefield
- Island - Definite
- Coastline - Definite

Water - Polygons (1:2M)
- River/Stream - Definite
- Lake - Definite
- Island - Definite

Major Cities

Scale: 1:1,089,241

Notes: LOCATION AND ACCESS

Bullion Gold Corp. Figure 1A

TABLE 1. MINERAL TENURE DATA

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Good Until (y/m/d)	Area (ha)
408756	MAR 1	20090301	25
408758	MAR 3	20090301	25
408759	MAR 4	20090301	25
514859	ORO	20081101	392.374
514935	ORO 2	20081101	411.747
519042	AFI 11	20081101	294.11
519043	AFI 12	20081101	470.453
519044	AFI 13	20081101	470.46

TABLE 1. CONTINUED

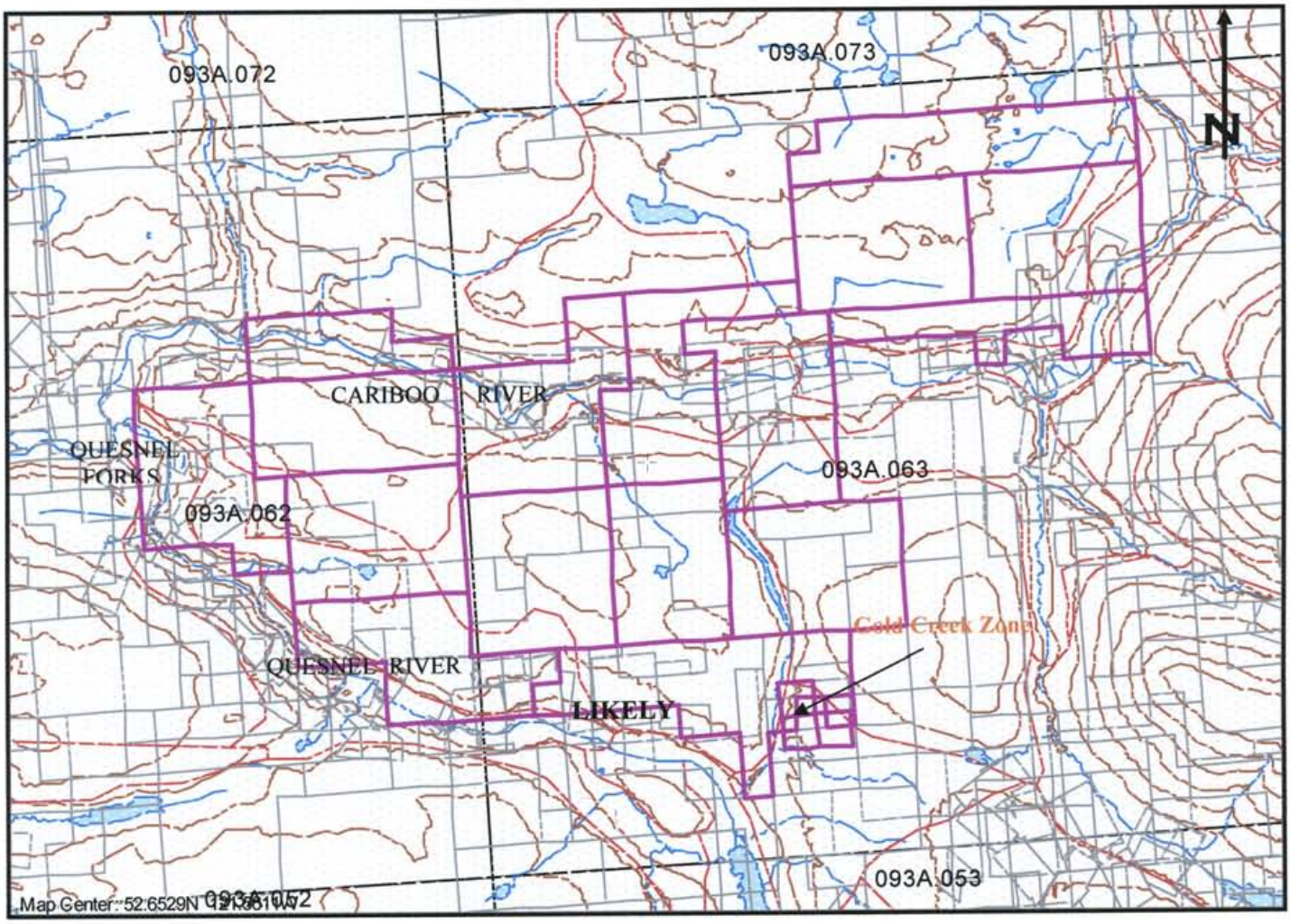
519056	AFI 14	20081101	235.228
519576	AFI 15	20081101	450.727
519613	AFI FR	20081101	19.628
537740	AFI 1	20081101	470.869
537744	AFI 3	20081101	490.442
537745	AFI 4	20080901	490.262
537746	AFI 5	20080901	470.733
537747	AFI 6	20080901	451.298
537748	AFI 7	20080901	470.652
537749	AFI 8	20080901	490.212
537750	AFI 9	20080901	451.001
544420	AFI 2	20080901	529.896

Total Area: 7135.092 ha

D. PHYSIOGRAHY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property and regional area occupy part of the Quesnel Highland, a physiographic transition zone of hills, valleys (e.g. Poquette Lake and Beaver Creek valleys) and low mountains (e.g. Spanish Mountain and Mount Polly).The highland lies between the gently undulating Cariboo Plateau in the west and the higher and rugged sub-alpine to alpine terrain of the Cariboo Mountains, part to the Columbia Mountain ranges, in the east.

The Gold Rush Trail from 150 Mile House to Likely intersects topographic and physiographic features that are expressions of the predominate underlying bedrock units. The western portion of the road is underlain by flat-lying Tertiary plateau basalts which form distinctive



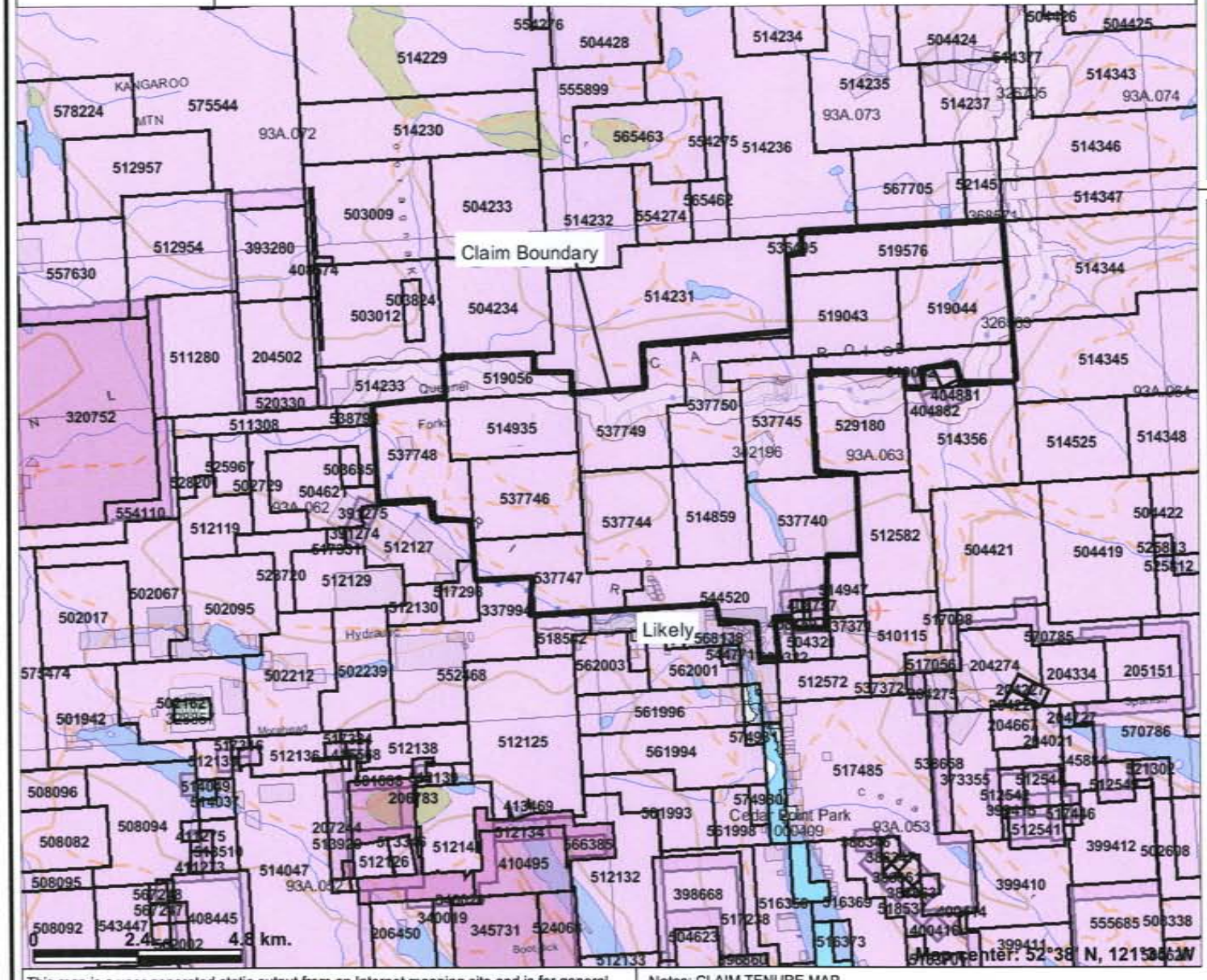
CLAIM GROUP LOCATION
Showing Claim Boundaries
& Gold Creek Zone

LIKELY-GOLD CREEK CLAIM GROUP

BULLION GOLD CORP.
Likely, BC

Figure 2.

GOLD CREEK-LIKELY CLAIM GROUP



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks

Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others

- Mining Division (MTO)
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Annotation (1:250K)

Transportation - Points (1:250K)

- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown

N

Scale: 1:136,155

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes: CLAIM TENURE MAP

Bullion Gold Corp. Figure 2B

rolling grasslands and local stands of trembling aspen, a topography of northwesterly trending undulations 10 to 25 kilometres across. Beaver Creek valley represents the eastern margin of the Cariboo Plateau basalts marked by a prominent basalt rimrock scarp along the western side of the valley. From here the road enters into the transition zone of the Quesnel Highland with increase in mixed stands of evergreens and deciduous vegetation. The valley also marks the southwestern boundary of the Quesenel Trough comprised of a thick assemblage of Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks and some plutons. The higher hills around and east of Likely and the larger and deeper bodies of water, Quesnel and Horsefly lakes, are underlain mainly by sedimentary rocks of Mesozoic basal clastic assemblage and overlie higher grade basement metamorphic rocks. The village of Likely sits along the northeastern margin of the volcanic assemblage and along back arc-continental margin,volcanic-sedimentary facies change.

Typical elevations in the Quesnel Highland and Property area locally range from about a low of 640 metres at the confluence of Quesnel and Cariboo rivers (Quesnel Forks), the undulating plateau to west varies from 900-1100 metres, to the east where Cariboo Mountains raise to about 2000 metres.

The nearest major city centres are Quesnel and Williams Lake both are resource (mining, logging and ranching) based communities with an experienced labour force. The communities are supply and service points for fuel, groceries, accommodation and heavy construction equipment. Both also have regular scheduled air and train service. The village of Likely with 350-400 residents, is serviced with power and offers accommodations, small grocery store and local small equipment contractors are available for mineral exploration purposes. A major electrical transmission line serves the Mount Polley copper-gold mining operations located some 8 kilometres due south-southwest of Likely.

The climate of the Likely-Horsefly area is modified continental, with cold, snowy winters and long warm summers. Being located just east of the Interior dry belt, the area receives about 40 centimetres of precipitation, with most of it falling in the winter as snow. Snow depths in the Quesnel Highlands is typically 1 to 2 metres.

E. HISTORY OF THE CARIBOO GOLDFIELDS AND PROPERTY

E.1 Historical Placer And Recent Lode Discoveries

Records of gold mining in the Quesnel River area date back to the earliest history of placer mining in British Columbia. There is mention as early as 1852 of natives trading gold nuggets from unknown sources at the Hudson's Bay Company trading post at Kamloops.

In 1859, rich river-bar placer gold was first found in the Quesnel River in an area what was to become the settlement of Quesnel Forks. Shortly after, placer gold was found at the confluence of Horsefly and Little Horsefly rivers, prospectors reportedly took out 101 ounces in one week. The news of rich placers in the Cariboo travelled quickly and the great Cariboo gold rush began. In 1860, prospectors from Quesnel Forks worked up the Cariboo River to Cariboo Lake where rich placer was found on Keithley and Antler creeks. The following season saw further prospecting up the creeks and over the divide into Williams Creek. The phenomenal richness of the gravels in this creek surpassed all the previous diggings to date. Nearly a thousand miners descended the area and for four years the surface gravels produced unheard of amounts of gold, approximately $2,000,000 worth (117,647 ounces at $17.00 per ounce). Between 1874 to 1945, a recorded 827,741 ounces of gold, valued at $14,898,601, was recovered from the Cariboo goldfields (Holland, 1950).

The Bullion pit located on the south side of the Quesnel River, about 8 kilometres downstream from Likely, was the largest hydraulic mine in the Cariboo region and one of the largest in the world. Work began in the early 1870s, continued through to the 1940s. The greatest amount of production was through the periods 1894 to 1905 and 1934 to 1941. Approximately 171,000 ounces (5320 kg) was recovered up to 1942 (Panteleyev, et al, 1997).

The main activity took place in the Wells-Barkerville, Lighting Creek, Keithley Creek, Quesnel Forks-Likely and Horsefly River regions. These areas are still being worked for placer gold, though at a much reduced scale.

In more recent times the principal exploration and economic development targets in the central Quesnel belt-Cariboo Goldfields region have been for lode gold-copper type deposits. This includes: (i) alkalic intrusion-related porphyry copper-gold deposits; (ii) gold-

bearing propylitic alteration zones formed in volcanic rocks peripheral to some of the intrusions; (iii) auriferous quartz veins in the black phyllite metasedimentary succession.

Mount Polley copper-gold porphyry (i) deposit (formerly Cariboo-Bell) is located 56 kilometres northeast of Williams Lake and 8 kilometres southwest of Likely. The deposit was discovered in 1964. The initial pit reserves are stated to be 48.8 million tonnes of material with an average grade of 0.38% copper and 0.56 gram per tonne gold (Nikic et al., 1995). The geological resource is estimated at 230 million tones with an average grade of 0.25% copper and 0.34 gram per tonne gold (MINFILE). Total proven and probable reserves as of January 1, 2007 are 59.9 million tonnes of 0.36% copper, 0.27 gram per tonne gold and 0.73 gram per tonne silver (www.imperialmetals.com)

The QR is a 'porphyry-related propylite (ii) skarn gold deposit' (Panteleyev et al., 1997). It represents a new type of bulk-mineable gold occurrence in the Canadian Cordillera. The QR is 58 kilometres southeast of Quesnel and 10 kilometres west of Quesnel Forks. It was discovered in 1975 by multi-element geochemical soil surveys. In 1986, mineable reserves in three zones were 1.3 million tonnes with 4.7 gram per tonne gold (Fox and Cameron, 1995). As of 1998, 1.06 million tonnes of ore grading 4.1 gram per tonne gold had been processed. Mine operations were subsequently suspended due to low gold prices. Cross Lake Minerals Ltd. recently obtained the mine and conducted and an aggressive exploration program. As of March 2006, the mineable reserves are 566,300 tonnes averaging 6 grams per tonne gold. In September 2007, the company resumed mining operations (www.crosslakeminerals.com).

Auriferous-bearing quartz veins (iii) hosted in metasediments (e.g. phyllite/black shale units) have been found on Spanish Mountain 7 kilometres southeast of Likely and Eureka (Frasergold) 57 kilometres east of the community of Horsefly. In 1933, gold-quartz veins were first discovered on Spanish Mountain. During the 1980s a series of exploration programs was conducted in this area by a number of various mining companys. Presently, Skygold Ventures Ltd. is undertaking an aggressive drilling program and has outlined a gold mineralized system measuring 1200 metres by 500 metres (Main Zone) with thickness between 10 to 135 metres and grades averaging around 1.0 gm/mt gold (March 27,2008, www.skygold.ca). In the 1980s gold veins were discovered on Frasergold property. Between

1980-1994, exploratory drilling delineated an auriferous-bearing horizon traceable for 10 kilometres along strike. Within this horizon, a zone 800 metres to a depth of 100 metres was defined containing a resource of 3.2 million tonnes grading 1.71 grams per tonne gold (Panteleyev et al, 1997).

E.2 Gold Creek And Property History

Some of the earliest (circa 1920s and earlier) reported gold placer workings on the Property were on Lawless Creek and Rose Gulch near Quesnel Forks and on Poquette Creek two kilometres east of Likely. These workings were small intermittent operations and no records exist for the amount of gold recovered. Gold Creek* a small stream (usually dry or to a small trickle in summer months) which empties into Poquette Creek about 2.5 kilometres north of Likely, is reported (Beaton, ARIS 07635A, 1978) to have been worked some time during the early part of the 1900s. At the point where the creek emerges from a gully to merge with Poquette valley, early prospectors noted a system of quartz stringers occurred in bedrock at, and just above the creek level. Subsequently these stringers were investigated by an adit (and winze?) now concealed under talus; and later by blasting and cat trenching to open the showings. Unfortunately results of this early work are not known to the author and no records appear to be in existence.

In 1977, prospector R. Mickle staked ground including the Gold Creek old workings and the quartz showings noted above. These showings are also referred to as the 'Moose' showings (Owsiacki, 2007). In 2006, Mickle sold the claims to Bullion Gold Corp. covering the Gold Creek area.

From 1978 through to the late 1980s the ground now covered by the Property experienced various stages of exploration surveys by several different exploration and mining companies.

In 1978, Silver Standard Mines Ltd. initially optioned the claims from Mickle and conducted limited geochemical soil surveys followed by four diamond drill holes in the Gold Creek-Poquette valley area. On the east slope of Poquette valley parallel to Gold Creek, geochemical results

*The name "Gold Creek" appears to have been around for some time and used by the early prospectors. Some of the earlier government geophysical airborne magnetic maps also refer to the creek as Gold Creek.

were as high as 620 ppb and 900 ppb Au. Directly across the valley on the west slope, some of the more anomalous geochemical values ranged between 120 ppb to 1800 ppb Au. Four widely spaced drill holes were positioned to test the geochemical anomalies on either side of the valley and also to test the gold-bearing quartz veins near the old workings. The drill results returned low gold values this is probably due to the poor core recovery and badly broken rock, one hole was abandoned and the other three did not reach their planned targets. No further drilling was carried out.

In October 1979, the author along with Dr. John Godfrey of the University of Alberta examined the Gold Creek showing as well as number of other gold anomalous areas Mickle had uncovered including workings on Spanish Mountain. Continous chip sampling was carried out along an exposed rock face adjacent to Gold Creek in the area of the former old workings. Samples were collected from both of the mineralized quartz veins and host rock. Results from this sampling included 1.7 gm/mt gold and 8.7 gm/mt silver across 20.7 metres. Within this interval was 2.3 gm/mt gold across 12.48 metres. The altered host rock was also found to carry gold and silver averaging between 0.815 gm/mt and 8.7 gm/mt respectively.

Between 1980 through to 1993 various mining and exploration companies examined ground primarily concentrating in a 75 square kilometre (approximately 15 km by 5 km) area, from Quesnel Forks and to Spanish Mountain including the Property now owned by Bullion Gold Corp.

In 1980, Aquarius Resources Ltd acquired most of the claims in the Likely area from Mickle and partnered with Carolin Mines Ltd. Between 1980-83 reconnaissance geochemical soil surveys and airborne EM and magnetometer surveys were completed. Between the Forks and Poquette valley several isolated gold geochemical highs were outlined with a magnetic anomaly trending northwesterly between the Forks and Spanish Mountain. Some limited trenching was conducted but with marginal success due to the thickness of overburden. Majority of the gold highs are believed to be glacial or placer related with basaltic rocks encountered in the shallower trenches producing the magnetic signature.

In 1984-1986, Mt. Calvery Resources Ltd. in joint venture with Carolin conducted a comprehensive geochemical exploration program which

included backhoe trenching of gold anomalous areas. Eleven backhoe trenches were dug to test some of the better gold soil anomalies located between Rossette Lake (east of the Forks) north to the Cariboo River, now part of the Property, but only 4 reached bedrock. The old 'LK' prospect located by Mickle was trenched and chip samples collected from altered (epidote, carbonate, silica) basalt, some of the better values included one 4 metre chip assaying 535 ppb and a grab sample returned 3100 ppb (3.1 gm/mt Au). Mickle reported initially obtaining a grab sample from this prospect with gold values of 7100 ppb. Gold Creek was also soil sampled with gold values peaking to 89,000 ppb. Mt. Calvery describes the Gold Creek mineralization as contained within a prophylitic alteration haloe surrounding a poorly exposed diorite stock located just west of Poquette Creek.

Eighteen additional test pits were completed in the Murderer Creek area north of the Cariboo River and west of Poquette Creek and Potter's Mill. Ten reached bedrock encountering basalt or andesitic rocks. Majority of the isolated gold soil highs are believed to be glacial or placer related. Mt. Calvery concluded due to the thick mantle of glacial till it severely restricted the effectiveness of the geochemical survey. One of the test pits encountered elevated values in gold (245 ppb), silver (1.5 ppm), copper (310 ppm) and arsenic (1942 ppm) near bedrock located about 300 metres northwest of Potters Mill.

A total of 45 test pits were completed to test both geochemical and I.P. anomalies. Majority of the pits encountered weakly (silicified) altered basaltic rocks. Some of the basalt is weakly (1-3%) pryitized which may be sufficient to explain some of the I.P. anomalies.

In 1987, Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd. conducted a 28 percussion drill hole program on four of the soil anomalies outlined from Mt. Calvery surveys. Five foot (1.5 m) continuous chip sample intervals were collected from surface to bottom of each hole. Most of the holes were positioned east of Poquette Lake along the south side of the Cariboo River and east of Murderer Creek. In addition, a 15 metre trench was dug and sampled over an area where visible gold was found in float sample. Majority of the holes encountered 20 feet (6.1 m) of overburden or greater before hitting bedrock with one hole going 150 feet in overburden. Some of the holes were abandoned in overburden most encountered dark green augite porphyry basalt with negligible gold values.

The best results came from hole 329-P25. It is described as encountering 20 feet of overburden with bedrock as light grey-green, fine grained andesite tuff and trace amounts of pyrite, epidote and mariposite drilled to a depth of 200 feet (61 m). Local zones of quartz and calcite to 10% noted throughout. A section from top of bedrock to a depth of 135 feet (41 m) returned elevated gold, copper and arsenic values, which included a 7.6 metre section (25'-50') ranging 91-1115 ppb gold. This hole is located near the south end of Poquette Lake and some 150 metres west of Porter's Mill. The geological description of the hole resembles that of the auriferous-bearing host rock found on Gold Creek.

In 1989, Corona Corporation optioned the ground from Carolin Mines Ltd. Corona also concentrated its exploration efforts on ground Mt. Calvery and Dome had previously sampled, ground now covered by the Property. Corona sample the Gold Creek exposed section across 6.2 metres averaging 3.43 gm/mt gold. Additional rock sampling and limited geological mapping was also conducted on the west side of Poquette Creek south of the road to Potter's Mill. Two samples were collected from altered, hematite stained diorite which returned low gold values but high silver values of 71.8 and 27.7 ppm. This is also in the approximate area where Silver Standard Mines Ltd. (1978) obtained several elevated gold values in soil including one soil sample containing 1.8 gm/mt gold. Corona also sampled the LK trench. Anomalous gold values (320 ppb to 2150 ppb) were returned for all but three of the rocks assayed. Silicified vesicular basalts with chalcopyrite, disseminated pyrite, 2mm quartz veinlets and carbonate clots assayed 2.15 and 1.72 gm/mt gold. Much of the work conducted by Corona was of reconnaissance in nature and to investigate and verify previous gold anomalous areas the above noted companies had already tested and defined. Corona subsequently dropped their option.

Other then a small block of claims covering Gold Creek held by Mickle, the surrounding ground eventually came open and lay dormant for several years. In 2006, with the introduction by BC Ministry of Ennergy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of Mineral Titles Online (MTO), companies including Bullion Gold Corp. began acquiring ground in the Likely area. In 2006-07, Skygold Ventures Ltd announced a series of positive gold results from its drilling program on Spanish Mountain this, along with a dramatic increase in the price of gold, spurred a lot of interest along the Quesnel Belt.

In the summer of 2006, Bullion Gold Corp. purchased the Gold Creek claims from Mickle now part of the Property. During the summer of 2007, the author conducted detail mapping and sampling surveys of the Gold Creek section as well as research and compilation of previous work and preliminary field investigation on parts of the property. Continuous chip samples taken from the Gold Creek section across 20.5 metres returned a weighted average assay of 4.34 gm/mt gold included in this section is 9.55 gm/mt gold across 8.5 metres. In 2008, Bullion plans to aggressively drill the Gold Creek section and test both the east and west sides of Poquette Creek valley.

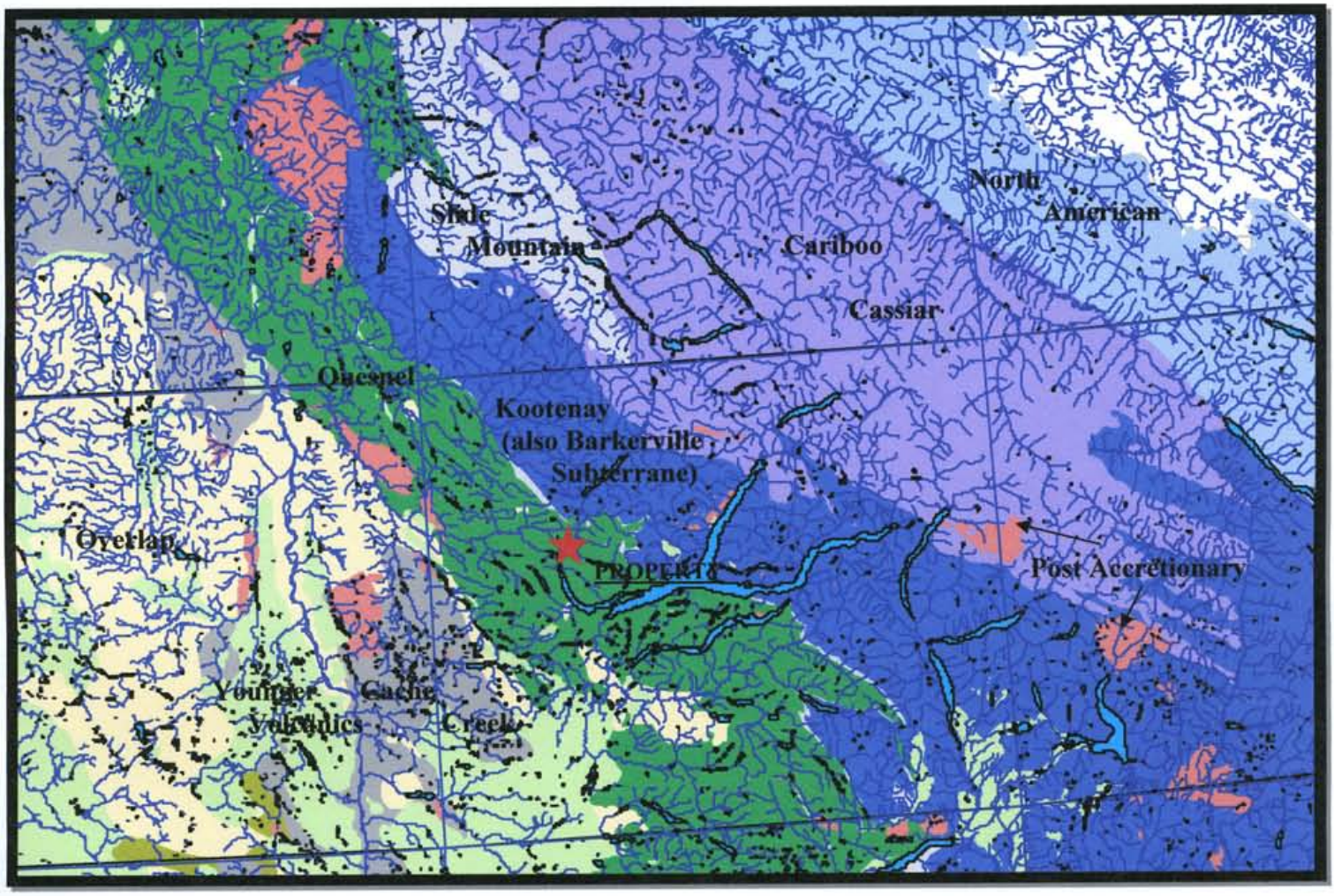
F. REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Cariboo gold property covers part of the historical Cariboo goldfields region, it lies within the central portion of the Quesnel Belt also know as the Quesnel Trough. The belt is highly endowed with various metallic deposits and mineral prospects including the company's promising Gold Creek prospect just north of Likely.

The Quesnel belt of southwestern British Columbia represents part of a much larger tectno-lithological assemblage referred to as the Quesnel Terrane (Quesnellia). Quesnellia is one of several accreted terranes that make up the Intermontane morphological belt (Figure 3A). Quesnellia extends along the eastern boundary of the Intermontane belt traceable from the B.C-Washington border and trends northwesterly into northern BC for a distance of some 1,500 kilometres.

The Intermontane collage is made of fragments of Paleozoic-Mesozoic sedimentary basins, island arcs, accretionary wedges and tectonically bounded terranes (e.g. Quesnel belt), and are the product of complex sequence of process resulting from subduction, obduction, collision, transcurrent movement and continuing tectonism.

The regional geologic setting (Figure 3) briefly discussed in this report encompasses that part of the Quesnel belt that lies between Latitudes 52° 00′ N – 52 45′ N and Longitudes 120° 30′ W – 122 00′ W on NTS mapsheet 093A/12 referred to as the Central Quesnel Belt. Central co-ordinates of the Property are: Latitude: 52° 39′ 01″N and Longitude: 121° 34′ 03″ W.



REGIONAL TERRANE MAP
Of SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Quesnel Terrane in green and Property location

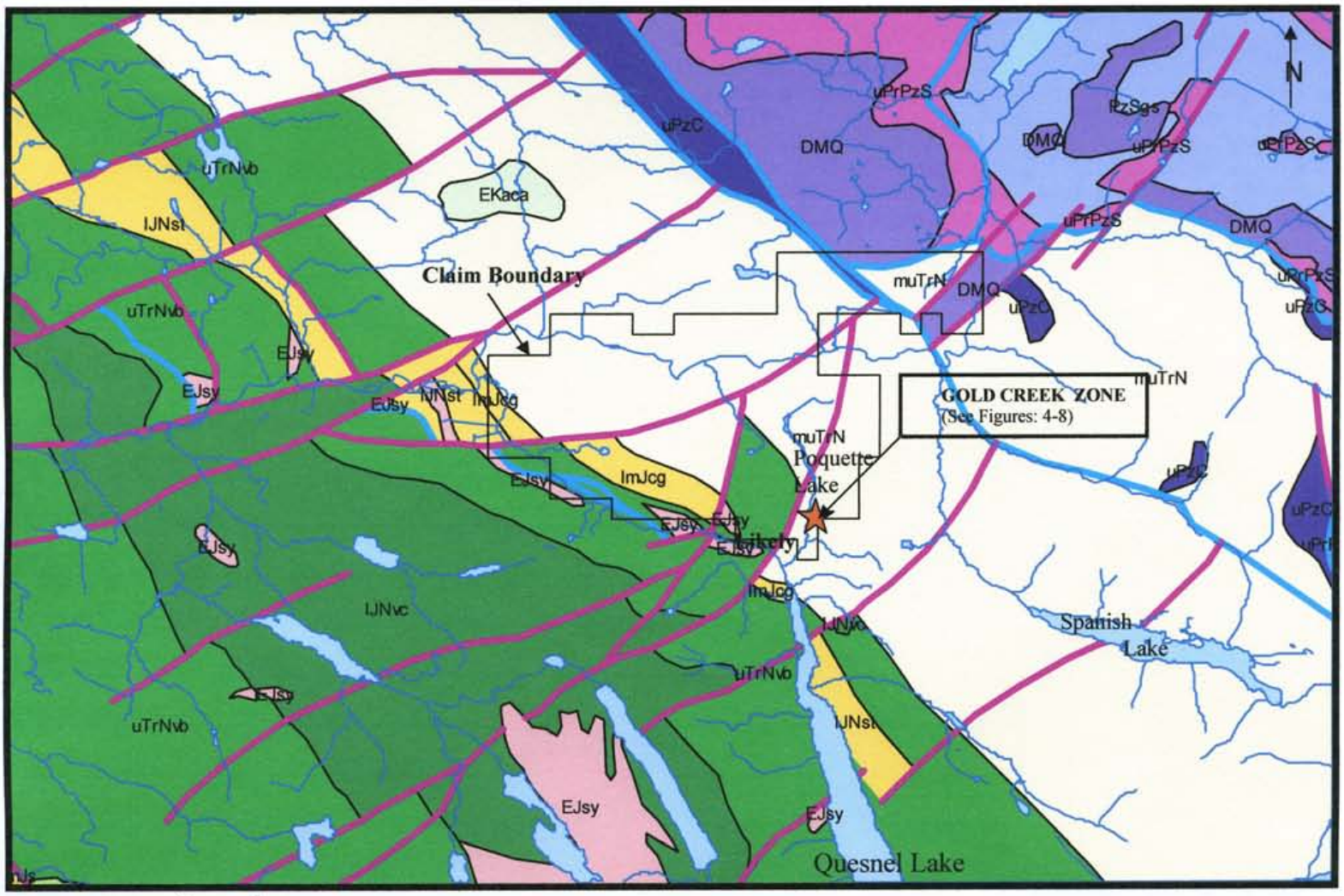
Figure 3A

The central Quesnel belt is comprised of Mesozoic volcanic arc-sedimentary assemblage, intruded by coeval-cogmagmatic, alkalic composition plutons of Lower Jurassic age. Studies conducted by various authors (Pentleyev, Bailey, Bloodgood, & Hancock, 1997) confirm the presence of a regional synclinal structure formed within a Triassic continent-margin basin. It was infilled first with Mid-Upper Triassic sediments and then Upper-Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks for a total interpreted thickness of between 7-9 kilometres. Together these rocks constitute the Quesnel Trough (Figure 3).

The volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Quesnel Trough have been mapped and divided into several different lithological units (Pentleyev, Baily & Bloodgood, 1997), see stratigraphic column of lithologies below.

Unit 1 represents sedimentary basin fill, back-arc or marginal basin deposits. It structurally overlies Pennsylvanian-Permian age Crooked amphibolite-ultramafic unit (Struik, 1987; Rees, 1987). Unit 1 is commonly referred to as the 'black phyllite unit' and is mostly exposed along the eastern flank of the trough (e.g. Spanish Mtn. & Eureka Peak). It consists of mid-Triassic (Anisian-Ladinain age) siliceous rocks to mainly younger pelitc, thinly bedded deposits with overlying, more massive volcaniclasitic sediments. Bloodgood (1990) has mapped, and subdivided Unit 1 into a succession of 6 stratigraphic subunits briefly noted in this report as follows: micaceous quartzite (unit Tra1), micaceous black phyllite (unit Tra2), phyllitic siltstone (unit Tra3), laminated phyllite and prophyroblastic phyllite (unit Tra4), silty slates (unit Tra5), and graphitic black phyllites (unit Tra6).

Unit 1a is a subunit defined (Penteleyev et el, 1997) as discrete volcanic and epiclastic rocks within the predominately sedimentary unit 1. Hornblende pyroxene basalt flows, breccia, related volcaniclastic deposits (volcanic sandstone and wacke) and conglomerate comprise this subunit. It has been mapped as a klippe on Eureka Peak (Bloodgood, 1987) and found as a thin belt between Horsefly Lake and Quesnel Lake, centred around Viewland Mountain. Northwest of Likely to the Cottonwood River, similar volcaniclastic sandstone, conglomerate and basaltic breccia are locally dominant lithologies near the top of the sedimentary succession (Bailey, 1988). Unit 1 and 1a have estimated total thickness of 2,500 metres (Bloodgood, 1987)



Legend:

- Eocene (Ekaca)
  calc-alkaline volcanics
- Early Jurassic (EJsy)
  syenitic-mozonitic rocks
- Lower-Middle Jurassic (lmJcg)
  conglomerate, coarse clastic rocks
- Lower Jurassic (lJNst)
  argillite, wacke, conglomerate, turbidite
- Lower Jurassic (lJNvc)
  volcaniclasitic, basaltic rocks
- Upper Triassic (uTrNvb)
  Volcaniclastic, basaltic rocks
- Middle-Upper Triassic (muTrN)
  phyllite, shale, argillite, wacke, siltstone
- Upper Paleozoic (uPzc)
  Crooked Amphibolite
  serpentinite, ultramafic
- Devonian-Mississippian (DMQ)
  Quesnel Lake Gneiss – orthogneiss
- Paleozoic (PzSgs)
  Snowshoe Group: greenstone, greenschist
- Upper Proterozoic-Paleozoic
  Snowshoe Group: undivided metamorphic rocks

Thrust Fault: ———

Cross Cutting Faults: ———

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

LIKELY-GOLD CREEK CLAIM GROUP

LAT. 52° 39' 01" N; LONG. 121° 34' 03" W
NTS 093/12

BULLION GOLD CORP.

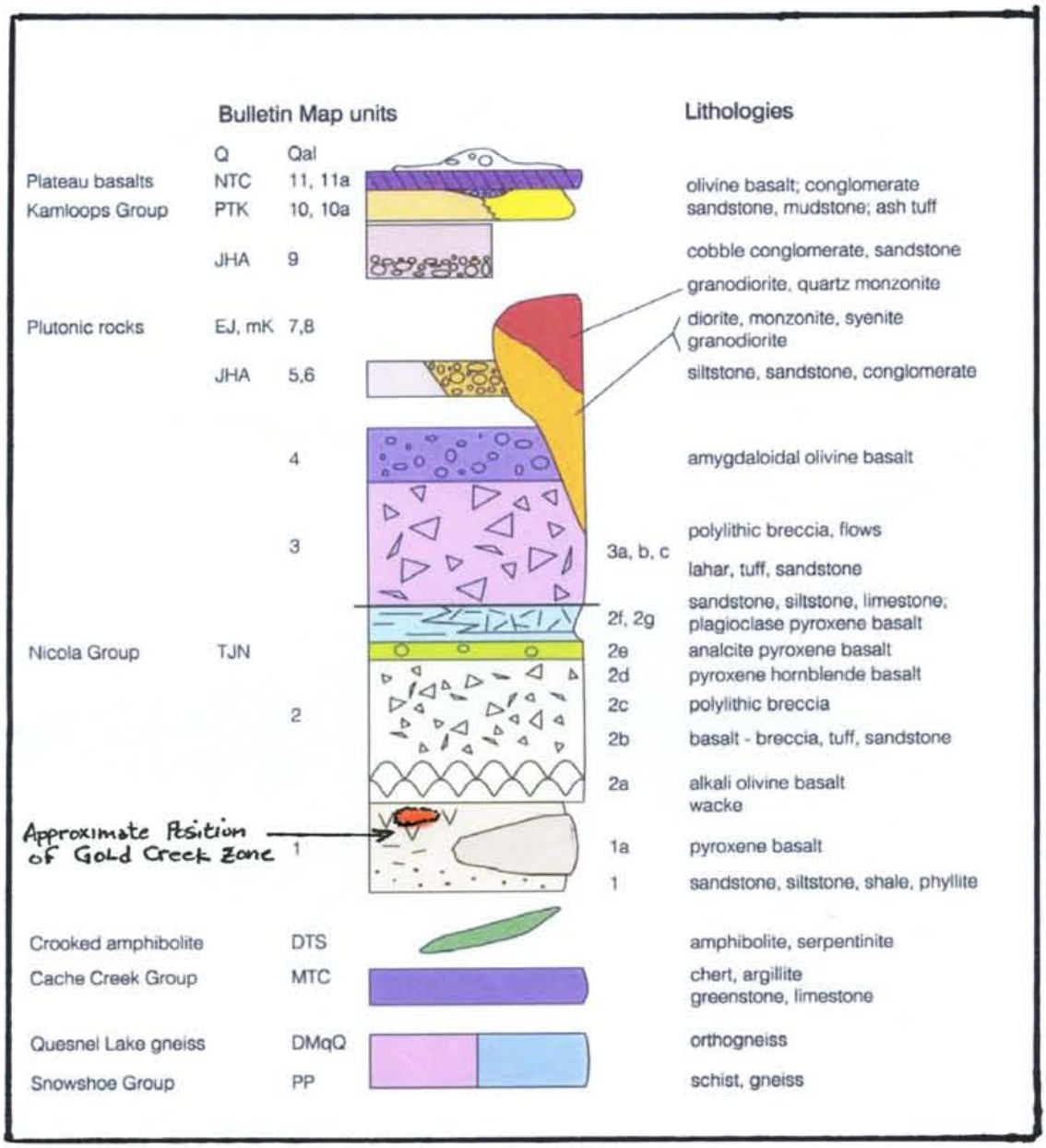
SCALE: 1:250,000 FIGURE: 3

The author places the **'Gold creek section'** within the Unit 1a succession, as a potentially stratabound auriferous-bearing horizon occurring between the underlying sediments of Unit 1 and overlying volcanic pile of Unit 2 – see approximate position Gold Creek zone on lithological column.

Unit 2 Basalts of Upper Triassic (Norian age), (Penteleyev & Hancock, 1989; Bailey, 1988) consist of volcanic sucessions of the Quesnel island arc subdivided into three major map units (units 2, 3 and 4). Bailey (1978) estimates a thickness of 3100 metres for the volcanic succession. The two most voluminous volcanic assemblages, units 2 and 3 are further broken down into subunits. In general the volcanic succession consists of subaqueous pyroxene-phyric basalt flows and breccias (unit 2), an overlying sequence of pyroclastic and debris-flow (laharic) deposits (unit 3) and an upper unit of subaerial analcite-bearing olivine basalt flows (unit 4). Shallow-water sedimentary rocks (parts of units 2 and 3) overlap and flank the volcanic accumulations.

The subunits (Bailey, 1978; Penteleyev & Hancock, 1989) are as follows:

- Alakli Olivine Pryoxene Basalt (Unit 2a) – Green and grey pyroxene-phyric alkali olivine and alkali basalt flows, breccia, minor pillow basalt
- Alkali (Pryoxene) Basalt (Unit 2b and Clasts within Unit 2c) – Grey and maroon pyroxene-phyric alkali basalt flows and breccia, minor basaltic tuff and maroon sandstone.
- Unit2c – Polylithic grey and maroon mafic breccia
- Hornblende Pryoxene Basalt (Units 2a/2b and 2d) – Greenish grey and maroon hornblende-bearing pyroxene basalt
- Analcite-Bearing Pyroxene Basalt (Unit 2e) – Greenish grey and maroon analcite-bearing pyroxene basalt flows, breccia and minor tuffs. The green basalts have a characteristic coarsely crystalline porphyritic fabric that is emphasized by the presence of large white to buff analcite crystals. The rock has been described as "bird-dropping rock" because to the white splotchy appearance.
- Sedimentary Successions of Capping Unit 2 (Unit 2f) – At the top of unit 2 is a thin succession of predominately sedimentary rocks, a consolidation of three sedimentary subunits: 2f, 2g and 2h (Bailey, 1990). The rocks are dominantly dark grey to brown mafic siltstone, sandstone, calcareous sandstone; grey limestone and limestone breccia; grey to greenish grey sandstone.


Bulletin Map units
Lithologies
Q
Qal
Plateau basalts
Kamloops Group
NTC
PTK
11, 11a
10, 10a
olivine basalt; conglomerate
sandstone, mudstone; ash tuff
JHA
9
cobble conglomerate, sandstone
granodiorite, quartz monzonite
Plutonic rocks
EJ, mK
7,8
diorite, monzonite, syenite
granodiorite
JHA
5,6
siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate
4
amygdaloidal olivine basalt
3
polylithic breccia, flows
3a, b, c
lahar, tuff, sandstone
2f, 2g
sandstone, siltstone, limestone;
plagioclase pyroxene basalt
Nicola Group
TJN
2e
analcite pyroxene basalt
2d
pyroxene hornblende basalt
2
2c
polylithic breccia
2b
basalt - breccia, tuff, sandstone
2a
alkali olivine basalt
wacke
Approximate Position of Gold Creek Zone
1
1a
pyroxene basalt
1
sandstone, siltstone, shale, phyllite
Crooked amphibolite
DTS
amphibolite, serpentinite
Cache Creek Group
MTC
chert, argillite
greenstone, limestone
Quesnel Lake gneiss
DMqQ
orthogneiss
Snowshoe Group
PP
schist, gneiss

Unit 3 Polylithic 'Felsic' Breccias of Lower Jurassic (Sinemurian) age. Rocks of this unit form a heterogeneous sequence of basaltic and intermediate composition (felsic) coarse volcaniclastic rocks deposited within a subaqueous shallow-water and subaerial conditions. The unit occupies the central axis of the Quesnel belt. The thickess accumulations of these rocks, including flow-dome complexes and possibly intrusive breccias, outline centres of eruptive volcanism and subvolcanic intrusive emplacement along the belt. Bailey (1978) has calculated an aggregate thickness of 2160 metres for this unit.

Unit 4 is a Subaerial Basalt comprised of a distinctive dark purple to maroon, vesicular and amygdaloidal, analcite and olivine-bearing pyroxene basalt flow and breccia assemblage. A maximum exposed thickness of 620 metres is estimated by Bailey (1978).

Unit 5 & 6 are Sedimentary Overlap units of Early to Mid Jurassic age which deposited in a post-volcanic basin that developed along the flanks and partially overlapped the volcanic arc. Unit 5 rocks are predominately dark grey siltstones and sandstones and indicate by fauna to be Pliensbachian age. Unit 6 is comprised of conglomeratic rocks and thin-bedded siltstone and sandstone beds which partly overlap both Cache Creek and Quesnellia rocks. On the basis of faunal evidence this unit is Aalenian-Bajocian age however the age of some of the conglomerates is uncertain and may be as young as Cretaceous and equivalent to rocks of unit 9.

Unit 9 are fluvial deposits composed mainly of polylithic conglomerates of Cretaceous age with predominately metamorphic clasts derived from the Barkerville Terrane and to lesser extent Slide Mountain Terrane. The conglomerate has a distinctive orange-weathering carbonate matrix and occurs near Likely and along Beaver Creek valley. Both Omineca highland to the east and the Quesnellia arc have experienced uplift and repeated erosion during Cretaceous and Tertiary producing fluvial channel-fill conglomerate unit.

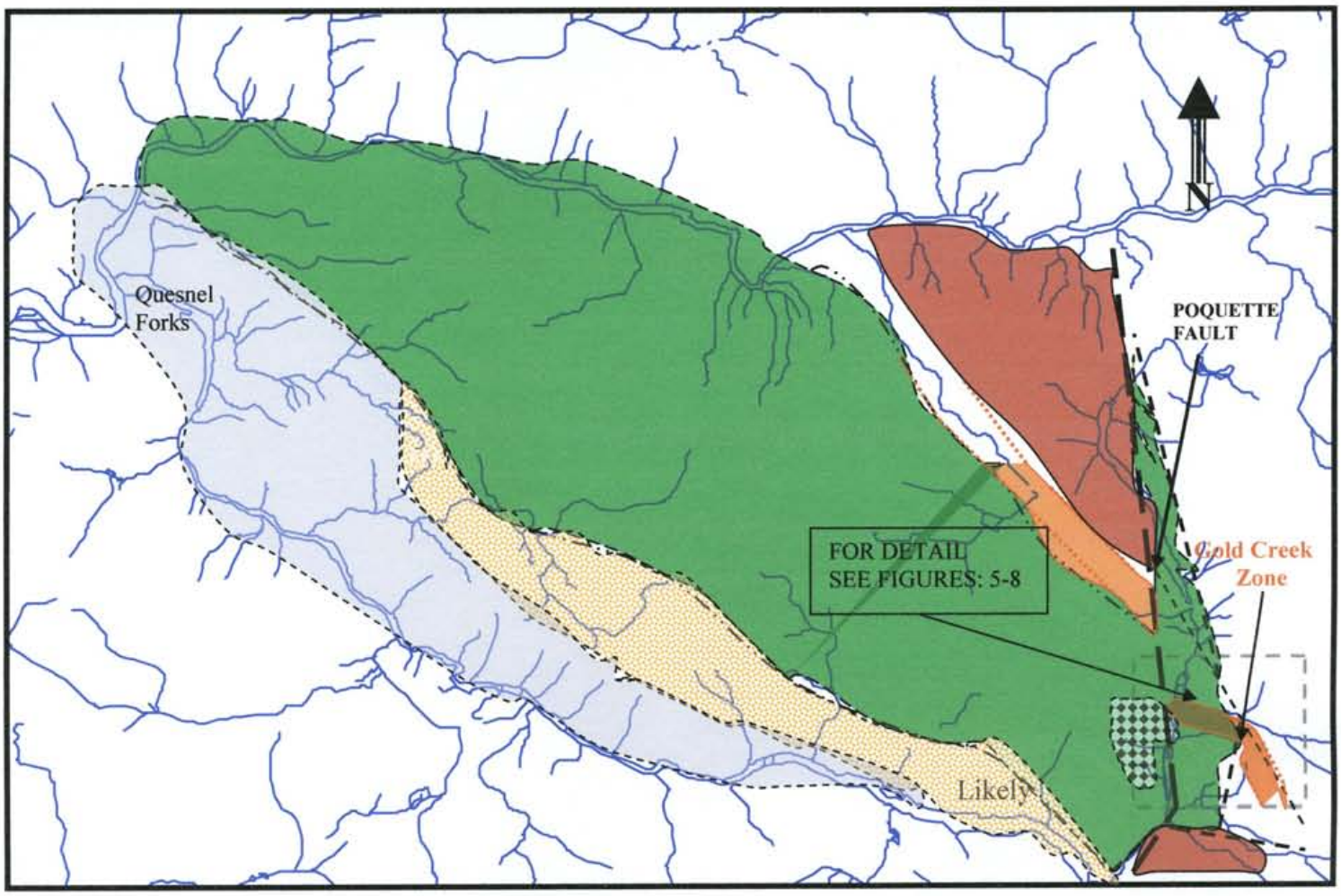
Tertiary and Neogene to Quaternary cover rocks make up remaining of the younger units in the region. **Unit 10** Tertiary rocks are poorly exposed and consist of a variety of intermediate to felsic flows, ash flows, crystal and lithic tuffs and epiclastic lacustrine beds. Radiometric dating of the volcanic rocks and pollen from the sediments determine a Middle Eocene age for this unit.

Dark grey to black and maroon alkali olivine basalts subaerial flows and tephra make up Neogene plateau basalts of **Unit 11**. The rocks are typical of the widespread upper Tertiary plateau basalts that cover much of the south-central BC. Commonly flows display well formed columnar joints. A conglomerate **Unit 11a** underlies the basalt flows. The gravels consist of a distinctive white quartz cobble conglomerate that placer miners in the area refer to as the Miocene (placer gold) channel. In the Horsefly River valley the gravel is cemented with calcite. At the historic Hobson placer mine it forms a resistant conglomerate in which adits and tunnels were driven to mine the auriferous gravels.

Intrusive Suites: Two intrusive suites occur along the magmatic Quesnel arc region, those associated with Early Jurassic volcanism and those related to a period of younger, probably Cretaceous magmatism. The older intrusions are of alkalic composition and devoid of modal quartz. Generally they form small high-level intrusive bodies that are emplaced at approximately 9 to 13 kilometre intervals along the axis of the volcanic arc. They represent subvolcanic intrusions formed in, or near, eruptive centres. A few intrusions of various sizes and diorite to syenodiorite composition also occur in the basal sedimentary rocks. The author has noted one such intrusion between Quesnel Lake and Horsefly Lake in the Viewland Mountain area. The basal unit 1 in this area has hornfelsic alteration near the margins of the intrusion. A number of the alkalic stocks host porphyry copper-gold deposits, for example Mount Polley, Shiko Lake, Kwun Lake and Cantin Creek. The QR stock is associated with a significant volcanic-hosted gold deposit.

A small number of stocks and dikes of leucocratic granodiorite, quartz monzonite and granite occur in the map area and contain some copper and molybdenum. A molybdenum occurrence is hosted in granodiorite stock in the Nyland Lake area.

Bullion Gold Corp.'s exploration project occurs between the N.T.S. co-ordinates noted above trending northwest for about 100 kilometres along the central Quesnel Belt. The hamlet of Likely is the geographical centre for this project. The project area lies along the eastern margin of the **Intermontane Belt** along its tectonic boundary with the **Omineca Belt**. It is entirely within **Quesnellia**, sometimes alternatively referred to as **Quesnel Terrane**. The western terrane boundary of Quesnellia is with the **Cache Creek Terrane** marked by zone of high-angle, strike-slip faulting mapped as the southern



Legend:

- Polylithic conglomerate
- Thinly bedded argillites and carbonaceous shales
- Basaltic to Andesitic volcanic rocks
- Shales, phyllites, argillites and wackes
- Gold Creek Zone
  Auriferous-bearing quartz veins, carbonate altered wacke horizon
- Poquette Creek Hornblende Diorite stock

GENERAL PROPERTY GEOLOGY

(QUESNEL FORKS –POQUETTE VALLEY AREA)

LAT: 52° 39'01"n; LONG: 121° 34' 03" W
(LIKELY, BC)
NTS: 093/12

BULLION GOLD CORP.

Scale: 1:77,000

Figure 4

extension of the Pinchi fault system (Gabrielse, 1991). Along the eastern margin of the project area rocks of Quesnellia and a thin slice of underlying **'Crooked amphibolite'**, part of the **Slide Mountain Terrane** are structurally coupled and tectonically emplaced by the **Eureka thrust** onto the **Barkerville Subterrane** (Figure 3A) of the Omineca Belt.

The company's objective is to establish an exploration model and exploration guidelines for the search and identification of potentially favourable gold-copper bearing host-rocks within the Quesnel pluto-volcanic magmatic arc and basal sedimentary assemblage.

G. LIKELY-PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Over 95% of the Property is covered by a thick mantle of overburden. Limited bedrock is exposed along portions Poquette Creek valley (e.g. Gold Creek section), near Quesnel Forks, Rose Gulch and sections of the south bank of Cariboo River (e.g. across from Kangaroo Creek). There are also the occasional sub-outcropings of bedrock along local ridges between the Forks and Poquette valley. The author and a highly experienced prospector (both have past field experience in the area) examined some of the outcrops but concentrated mapping and sampling surveys in the area of Gold Creek on behalf of Bullion Gold Corp.

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geology Division interprets the underlying geology in the Property as northwest trending Mesozoic basaltic volcanic and sedimentary rocks offset by a series of northeasterly trending faults. The author compiled data from historical work documented by other companies and was able to interpret in part, the underlying bedrock geology (Figure 4) in an area between the Forks and Poquette valley.

G.1 Volcanic And Sedimentary Units

Based from percussion drilling and trenching data, this area is comprised predominately of northwest trending, dark green, augite porphyry basaltic to andesitic unit bounded by sedimentary rocks. To the southwest, between Quesnel River and Rosette Lake, the volcanic rocks are in contact with partly sheared, black carbonaceous and thinly

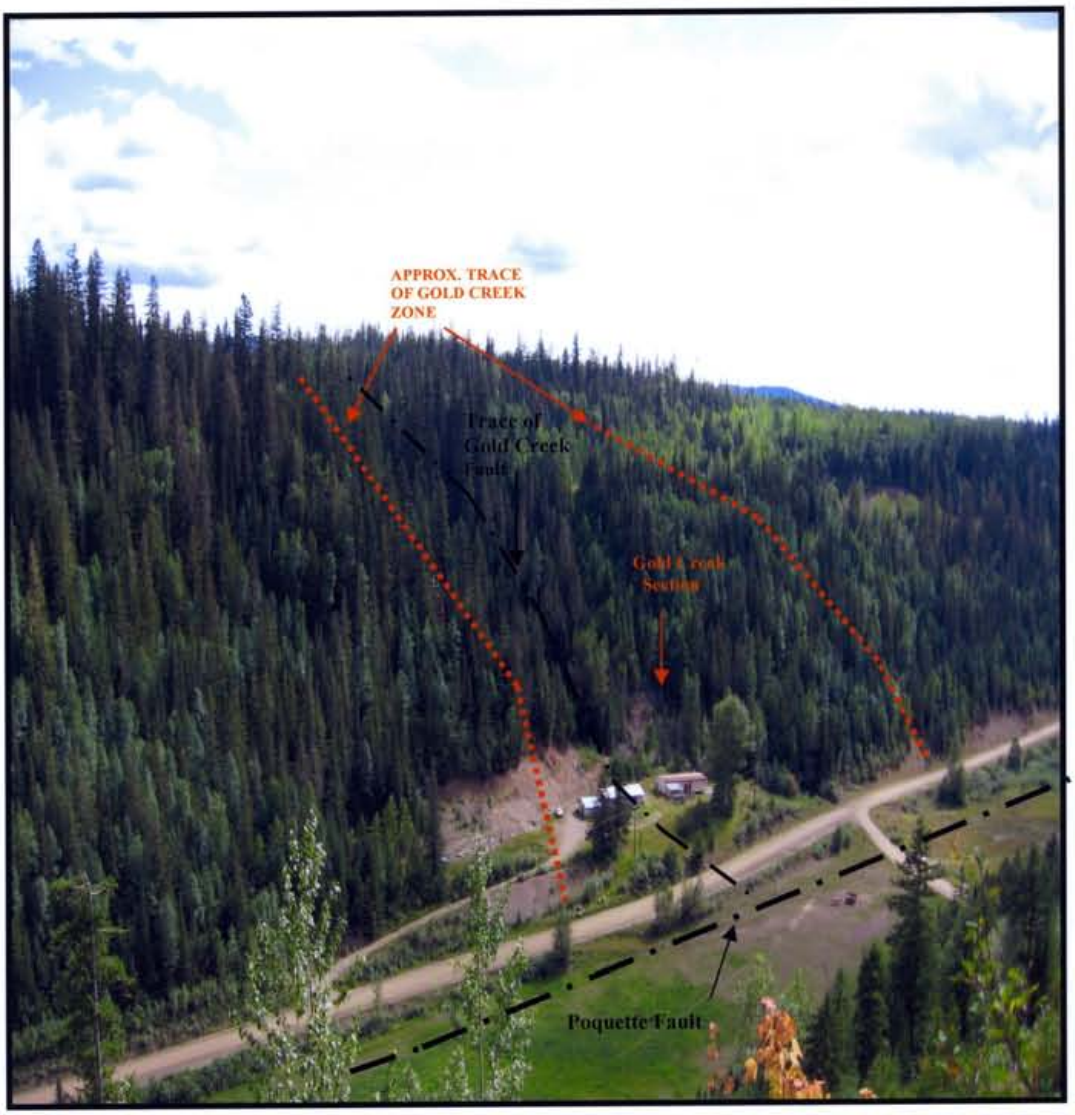


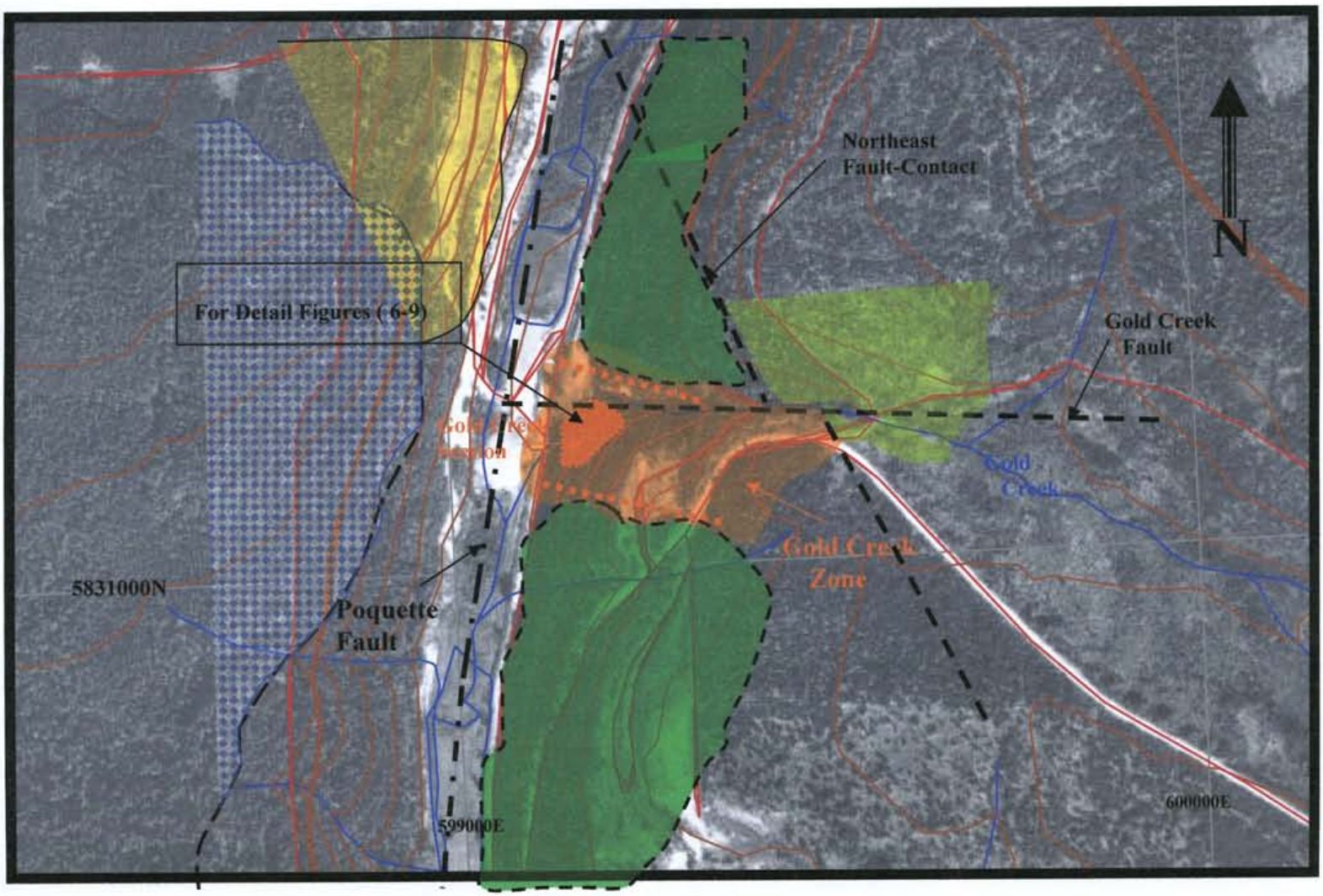
PLATE I B: Looking Southeast overlooking Poquette Valley and Keithley Creek access road. East side of hill shows the location of the Gold Creek Section and trace of Gold Creek Zone based on mapping and sampling. Gold Creek fault is interpreted to intersect Poquette Fault along the valley floor.

bedded argillaceous unit. Occurring between the sediments and the volcanic rocks is a band of polylithic conglomerate which can be observed along sections of residential roads in Likely leading to the Forks. To the northeast, south of the Cariboo River and east of Murderer Creek to Potter's Mill and Poquette Lake, the volcanic unit comes in contact with argillite and shale unit. Between these two units is a northwest trending coarser clastic altered horizon. One of the percussion holes (P25) intersected this horizon, cuttings are described as andesitic to volcaniclastic with carbonate alteration, disseminated pyrite and quartz-carbonate stringers throughout. It appears to resemble in part, and may be the northwestern extension of the Gold Creek mineralization described in more detail below, offset by the Poquette Creek fault system.

The author believes the volcanic unit to be part of Unit 1a (Panteleyev et al, 1997), a sub unit which is hosted in the upper stratigraphy sequence of Unit 1 sedimentary succession. These volcanic rocks can be traced from the Forks partly exposed along south bank of the Cariboo River to Poquette valley where they are well exposed along Keithley Creek road. At an exposed section south of the river and across from Kangaroo Creek, here the volcanic rocks are pervasively altered with iron carbonate and appear to be more felsic to tuffaceous in appearance. Samples collected in 1979 by Cardinal and Godfrey were anomalous in gold up to .04 oz per ton (approximately 1.4 gm/mt). Along Keithley Creek road section the volcanic rocks are highly foliated, intensely sheared and faulted and altered to lower greenschist chloritic facies and carbonate alteration. They appear to be more andesitic then basaltic in composition.

Poquette Creek valley (Plate IB) is suggested to be a surface expression of a major north-northeast trending fault (Figure 4) and is interpreted by the author to have a dextral movement in the order of 400-500 metres. In a steep incise gully near where the creek merges with Quesnel River, approximately 2 kilometres east of Likely, the volcanic rocks are intensely brecciated and sheared, and on the east side of the gully are in fault-contact with easterly dipping, thinly bedded, argillaceous sediments. There is physical evidence this part of the gully was placer mined probably some time during the early part of the 1900s.

Along the hillside, on the west side of the Poquette valley and across from Gold Creek, is a dark green, medium grain, equigranular,



Legend:

- Poquette Creek Hornblende Diorite stock
- Altered Sediments: shales, argllites & wacke
- Altered Sediments: argllites & fine grain shales
- Altered Volcanics: foliated basalts, volcanic Wacke and tuffaceous wacke
- Gold Creek Zone: Iron carbonate altered wacke, minor tuff, quartz stringers, gold-bearing zone
- Major Fault System
- Secondary Fault

GOLD CREEK GEOLOGY

GOLD CREEK ZONE

UTM: 583100N; 59900E
Zone 10

NTS: 093A/12
(2.5 km north of Likely)

BULLION GOLD CORP.

Scale: 1:1200

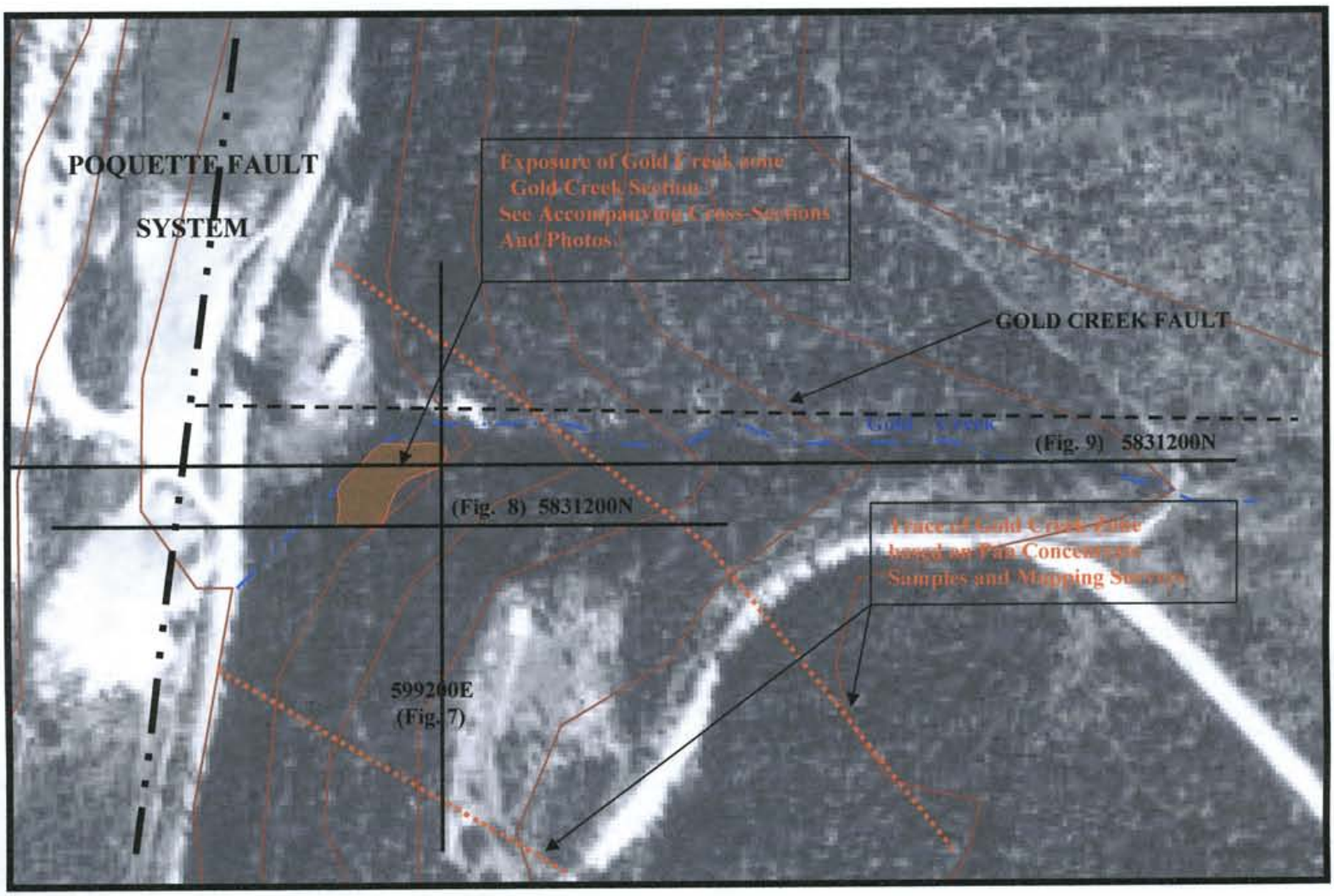
Figure: 5

hornblende diorite intrusive stock (Figure 4). Due to the overburden and heavy vegetation its dimensions are presently unknown. It intrudes into and may be coeval and feeder to the overlying volcanics. Its close spatial relationship to the Poquette Creek fault may also indicate that it is a post fault intrusive introduced along the fault system. From the author's brief examination of the diorite it appears to be relatively fresh and unaltered. Although several assessment reports (e.g. ARIS 7635, 12778 & 19299) note the diorite to be associated with propylitic alteration at the contact with the sedimentary rocks. Some silver and gold anomalous quartz veins are also reported to occur along its margins. The diorite may have played a role in the alteration and mineralization found in Gold Creek.

H. GOLD CREEK AND MINERALIZATION

Gold Creek is a small intermittent stream about 3 kilometres in length which flows from east to west. It cuts into the hillside overlooking the Poquette Creek valley carving an incised gulley along the lower section, exposing a window of altered and mineralized bedrock before merging with Poquette Creek (Figure 5). Its elevation ranges between 845 metres above mean sea level at the lower section to 910 metres near the crest of the hill where it begins to level off. The dimensions of the exposed mineralized section referred to as the 'Gold Creek section', the focus of the mapping and sampling, occurs along the lower 100 metre portion of the creek bed and along a 30 metre wide by 30 metre high west facing escarpment exposed immediately adjacent to and south of the creek (Plate II). Gold Creek's topographic profile, erosion and limited bedrock exposure affords a restricted but apparent-inferred 3 dimensional view (roughly 100 metres north-south by 125 metres east-west and 50 metres in height) of the altered and mineralized section (Cross-section Figures 7-9).

Gold Creek section (also 'the section')and study area is also cut by two access roads, the Keithley Creek road which runs north and south and follows Poquette valley is just 25 metres to the west of the exposed mineralized escarpment. The Spanish Mountain road runs diagonally across the hillside to the east of the escarpment cutting the eastern and upper portion of the mineralized zone (Figure 5).



GOLD CREEK ZONE

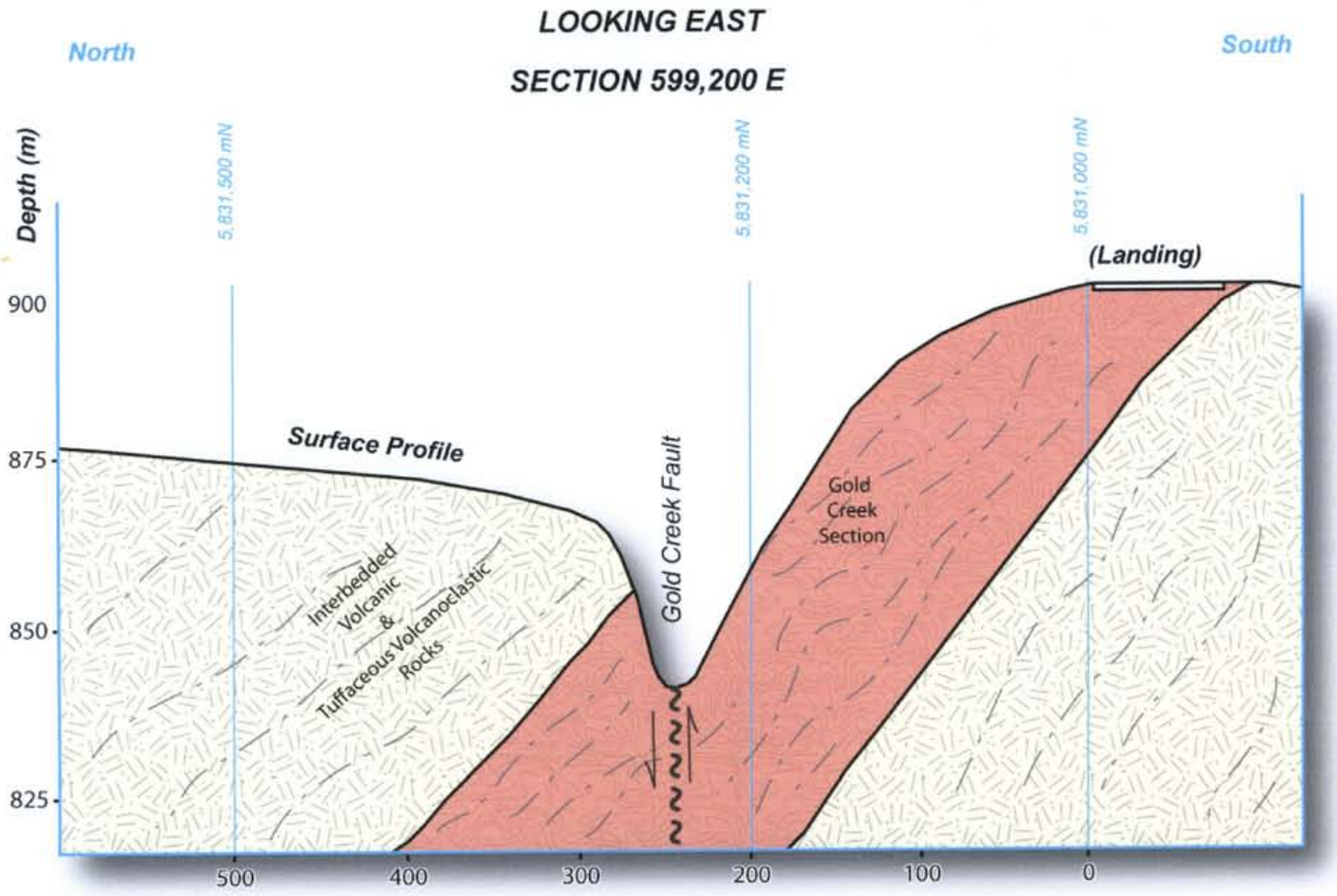
Showing Location of Approximate Trace of GOLD CREEK ZONE & Location GOLD CREEK SECTON of Cross-Sections

BULLION GOLD CORP.

Scale: 1:4000

Figure 6

GOLD CREEK IDEALIZED SECTION



LEGEND:

Symbol:	Description:
	LATE TRIASSIC - EARLY JURASSIC, Diorite (Poquette Stock) Dark Green Equigranular Hornblende Diorite
	NICOLA GROUP : MID-LATE TRIASSIC Volcaniclastic, Tuffacious-Wacke Auriferous-Bearing, Gold Creek
	NICOLA GROUP : MID-LATE TRIASSIC Interbedded Volcanoclastic, Tuff And Volcanic Flows
	NICOLA GROUP : MIDDLE TRIASSIC Fine Grain, Tuffaceous Shales and Silts

BULLION GOLD CORP.

INTERPRETED GOLD CROSS-SECTIONS

Based on Mapping & Sampling Surveys
Plotted & Surveyed By: D. Cardinal. P. Geol.
Pan Sampled By: D. Heind, Prospector
July - August, 2007

0 125 250 m

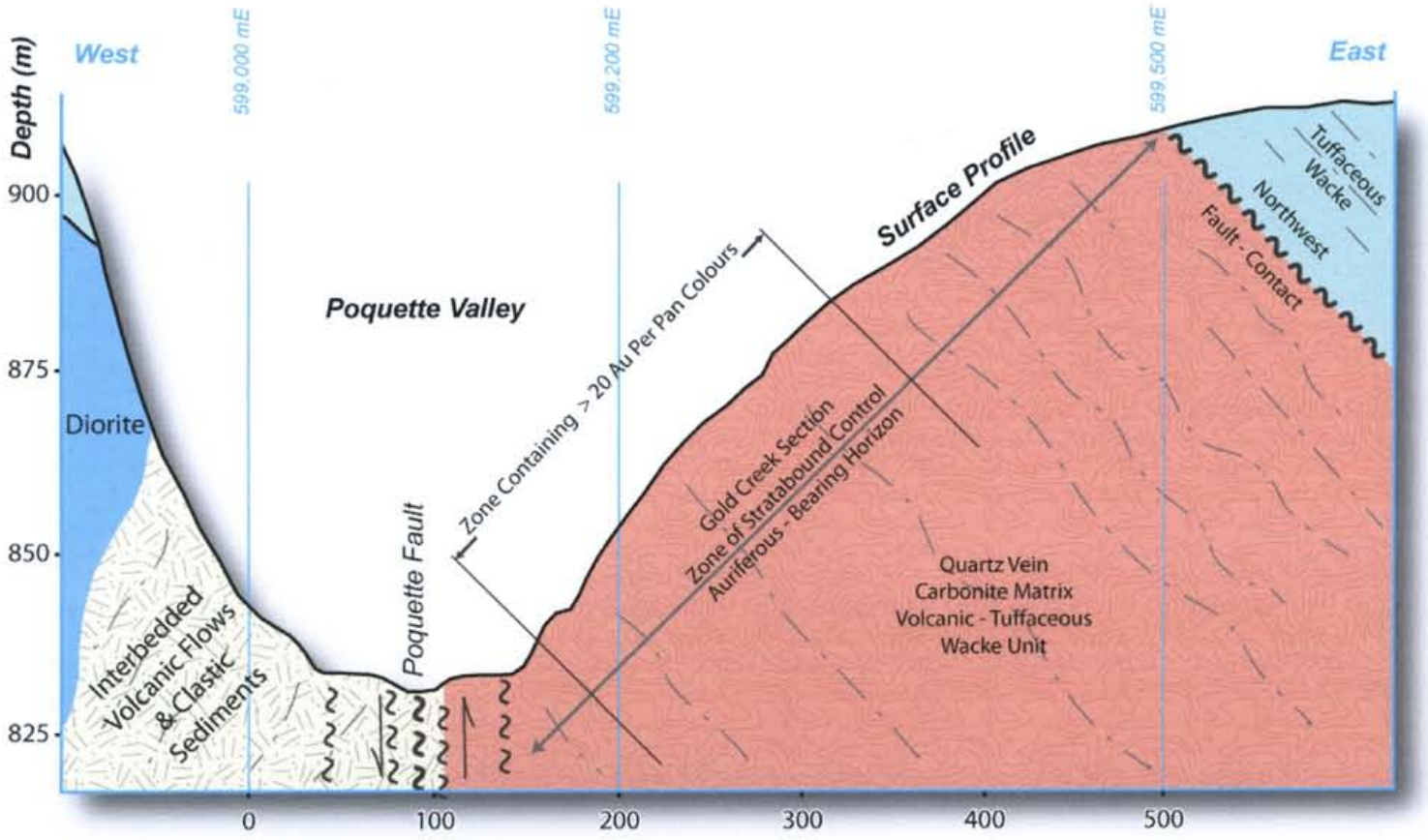
Scale

FIGURE 7

GOLD CREEK IDEALIZED SECTION

LOOKING NORTH

SECTION 5,831,200 N



LEGEND:

Symbol:	Description:
	LATE TRIASSIC - EARLY JURASSIC, Diorite (Poquette Stock) Dark Green Equigranular Hornblende Diorite
	NICOLA GROUP : MID-LATE TRIASSIC Volcaniclastic, Tuffacious-Wacke Auriferous-Bearing, Gold Creek
	NICOLA GROUP : MID-LATE TRIASSIC Interbedded Volcanoclastic, Tuff And Volcanic Flows
	NICOLA GROUP : MIDDLE TRIASSIC Fine Grain, Tuffaceous Shales and Silts

BULLION GOLD CORP.

INTERPRETED GOLD CROSS-SECTIONS

Based on Mapping & Sampling Surveys
Plotted & Surveyed By: D. Cardinal. P. Geol.
Pan Sampled By: D. Heind, Prospector
July - August, 2007

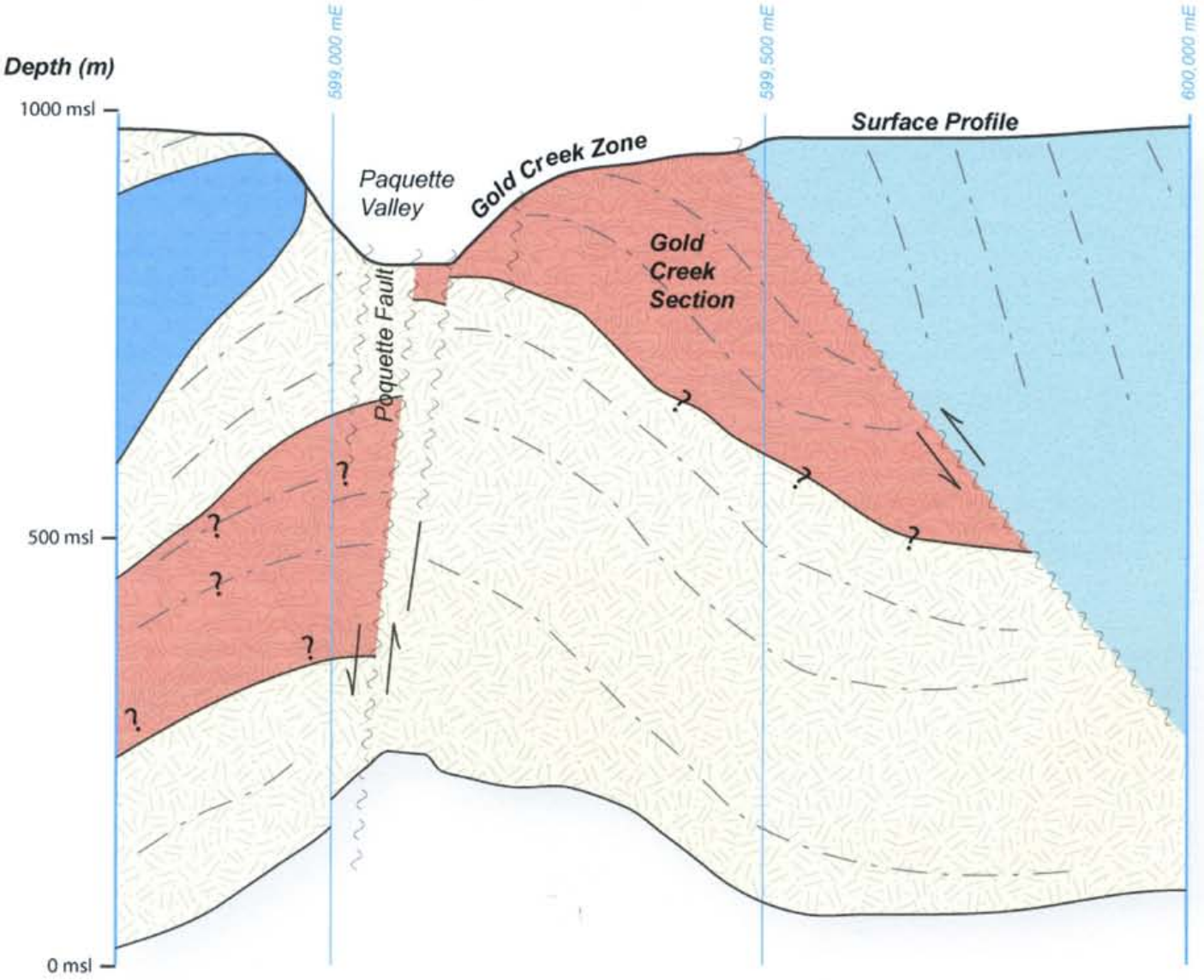
0 125 250 m

Scale

FIGURE 8

INTERPRETED CROSS-SECTION
POQUETTE FAULT AND GOLD CREEK ZONE

SECTION 5,831,200 N - LOOKING NORTH



LEGEND:

Symbol:	Description:
	LATE TRIASSIC - EARLY JURASSIC, Diorite (Poquette Stock) Dark Green Equigranular Hornblende Diorite
	NICOLA GROUP : MID-LATE TRIASSIC Volcaniclastic, Tuffacious-Wacke Auriferous-Bearing, Gold Creek
	NICOLA GROUP : MID-LATE TRIASSIC Interbedded Volcanoclastic, Tuff And Volcanic Flows
	NICOLA GROUP : MIDDLE TRIASSIC Fine Grain, Tuffaceous Shales and Silts

BULLION GOLD CORP.

INTERPRETED & PLOTTED BY:
D. Cardinal. P. Geol.

February, 2008

0 250 500 m

Scale

FIGURE 9

H.1 Gold Creek Section

The section is exposed along a steep escarpment crudely triangular in shape. The exposure is some 25-30 metres wide at the foot of the escarpment and about 30 metres in height narrowing to just a few metres in width near the apex where it is then covered by shallow overburden and vegetation (Plate II). The section also partly outcrops on the north side of Gold Creek.

H.2 Lithology

The section is characterized by an orange iron oxide coating and is predominately comprised of partly silicified, carbonate altered, competent (brittle), fine-medium grain clastic sediments (Plates III & IV). The author tentatively describes the rock as a pervasively carbonate altered, volcanically derived tuffaceous wacke unit. The tuff-wacke unit is generally massive and buff to pale green when fresh. It characteristically has networks of fine black fractures with occasionally black lithic fragments. Bedding within the tuffaceous beds is rare and where observed on the exposed escarpment, is generally finally laminated and appears to occur on the top or bottom of the more coarser, massive wacke beds.

Stratigraphically, the tuffaceous wacke unit occurs near the upper horizon of the Unit 1 sedimentary succession and just below the volcanic Unit 1a. It appears to represent a transition horizon between these two units and is probably in part derived from the Unit 1a volcanic rocks.

H.3 Structure

The finely laminated tuffaceous beds where observed, strike north-south and dip 40-45 degrees east. These folded beds are believed by the author to be part of a notheast limb of a major F1 synclinal fold (Bloodgood, 1986) and probably represents the initial phases of tectonic accretionary eastward moved of Quesnel Terrane with the Barkerville subterrane, which produced a series of northeasterly converging folds. The tuff-wacke unit does not display any bedding cleavage or parasitic folds due to the competent and brittle nature of the beds. However, a series of northerly dipping, low angle (25-30 degrees) joints or cleavage fractures indicate east-west folding (F2) of the beds overprinting the F1 folds suggesting an east-west recumbent fold hinge (Plate VII). However these joints or cleavage fractures may

be more related to the faulting and movement along the Poquette fault system as drag folding rather then related to accretionary tectonism.

There are at least to sets of structurally controlled quartz vein systems hosted in the tuffaceous wacke associated with gold mineralization (Plate IV). The first set occurs along the joints or cleavage fractures and appear to be related to a metamorphic event. The second set occur as a series of narrow (1cm-4cm wide), sub-paralleling quartz veins, dipping steeply to the north and striking east and cut across the bedding and the first set of veins. The second phase of veining appears to be controlled by tension structures and may be more of hydrothermal in origin.

Gold Creek is mapped as an east-west fault, slickensides were noted along the rock walls in the creek gully, it probably produced a series of east-west propagation or tension fractures in the surrounding tuffaceous wacke that were subsequently healed by quartz veins noted above. The Gold Creek fault intersects the northerly trending Poquette Creek fault along the valley and is noted in earlier assessment reports as extending across the valley floor to the west slopes in the area of diorite stock.

Further up the creek gully is a northwest-southeast trending fault (Figure 5) which the author refers to as the 'northeast fault-contact'. This fault is offset several metres by Gold Creek fault which has a sinistral movement with south side moving several metres to the east. The author believes this fault predates the Gold Creek and Poquette faults and is probably related to the Spanish Thrust (Panteleyev et al, 1997) fault found some 200-300 metres to the east. The northeast fault-contact appears to offset and marks the eastern boundary of the Gold Creek mineralized zone (Figure 5).

The author believes the Poquette fault to have displaced the rocks along the west side of the valley by 400-500 metres to the north, as a right lateral offset. In one of the previous percussion holes located on the west side of the Poquette valley and west of Potter's Mill, rocks intersected are described as having similar alteration characteristics and quartz mineralization as the Gold Creek rocks. These rocks are interpreted as been displaced several hundreds of metres to the north.

H.4 Gold Mineralization and Alteration

In hand specimen and fresh break, the tuffaceous wacke is characteristically: light greenish-grey, massive, fine grain, weakly chloritic and siliceous in appearance and dominated by indistinct grains of quartz and carbonate matrix minerals and fine whitish kaolinitic feldspar and quartz. The carbonate alteration is associated with an occasional light aquamarine-greenish mineral of unknown composition (variably also identified as fuchsite/mariposite) in fragment-like patches or clots. Under binocular microscope the specimen has a lustrous-silky, sugary texture appearance containing very fine, interstitial grains of euhedral calcite-iron carbonate with occasional rounded translucent to smokey quartz grains and remnants of feldspathic tuffaceous sub-angular crystal laths.

The Gold Creek section appears to represent an auriferous-bearing stratabound horizon comprised of a multi-phased quartz vein system hosted in altered tuffaceous wacke rocks. These rocks are also anomalous in gold and silver and suggest a syngenetic relationship. The more dominate vein system runs vertically along the face of the escarpment. The veins are generally narrow (1-4 cm wide) but are strong and consistent nature along strike and dip. At least 15 such veins were noted forming a series of sub-paralleling, steeply dipping, and easterly striking, milky white quartz vein stringers. They fill or heal tensional fractures and follow local shear structures found along the escarpment. The veins do not exhibit boudin or lensoid character typical of remobilized 'quartz sweats' rather they appear to be more of hydrothermal in origin possibly related to a deeper plumbing system.

The quartz veins are associated with very fine to about 1 mm size native gold and occasionally with fine sulphide assemblage of galena, sphalerite and pyrite. Along the contact walls of the quartz, pyrite can range between 5-10% and in the host rock it is usually 1-3%. Where observed, the gold has been found as fine, free individual crystalline grains (i) along the walls of the quartz veins; (ii) along walls of cubic pyrite; (iii) with limonitic pyrite and, (iv) occasionally with galena. The highest values of gold have been obtained from the oxidized, limonitic walls of the veins.

A shear zone (Plate III) 2-3 metres wide running vertically along a section of the escarpment and associated with a number of paralleling

Plate II: Gold Creek Section – Photo looking east showing. Exposed bedrock section comprised of characteristic iron carbonate oxidation of carbonate matrix volcaniclastic-wacke, hosting stratabound auriferous-bearing horizon. Base of exposed section is approximately 30 metres wide. The stratigraphic horizon forms part of a fold limb which dips about 40 degrees into the hillside.

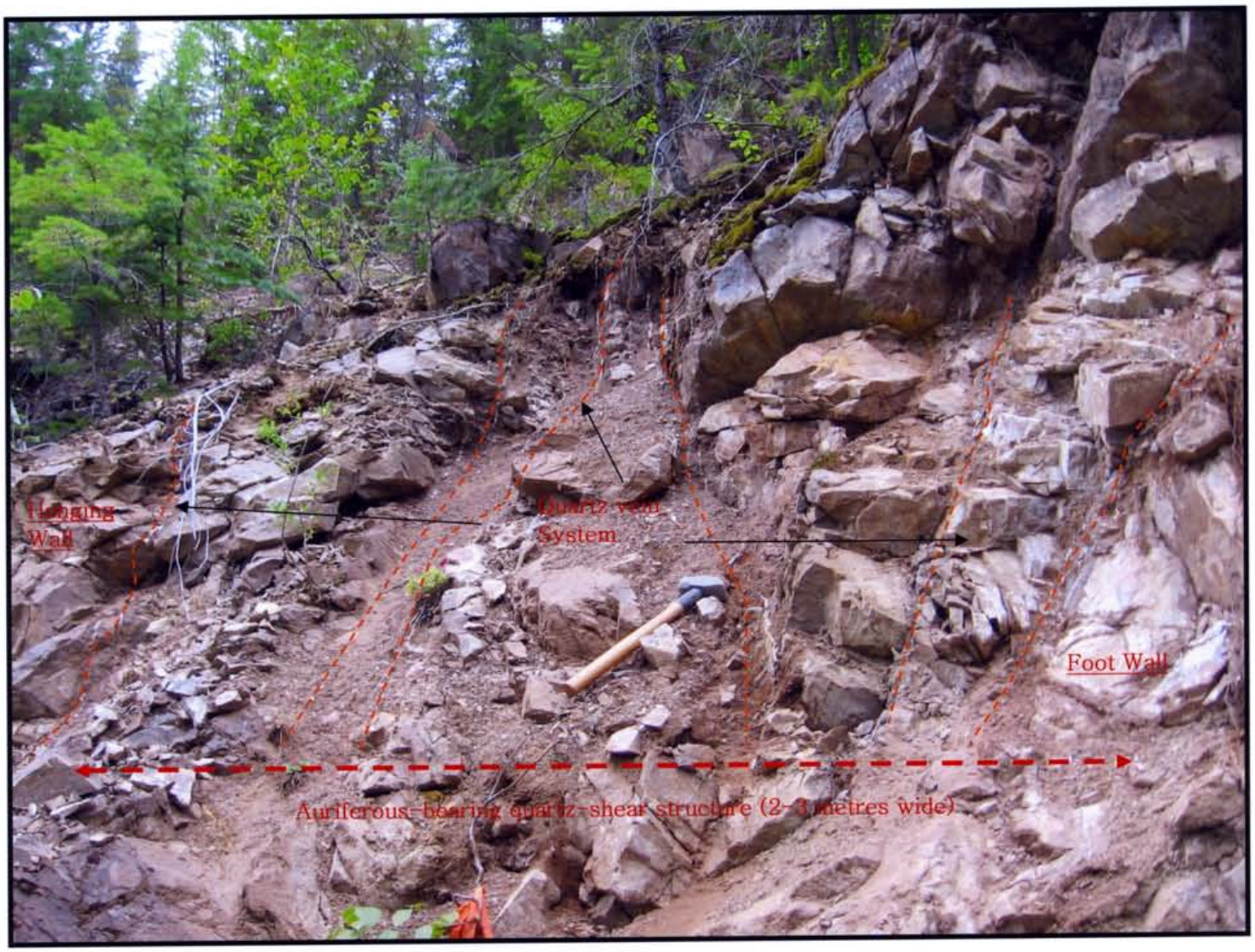


Plate III: Gold Creek Section: Photo showing numerous sub-paralleling, multi-stage quartz veins hosted in an easterly striking, steeply (northerly) dipping, highly decomposed, limonitic shear structure. Occasional fine, visible gold can be observed in quartz veins and fine visible gold grains can be panned from the limonitic material. The footwall and hanging wall rock consists of iron carbonate matrix volcaniclastic-wacke unit which also hosts auriferous-bearing quartz veins (Plate III photo taking about 10 metres south of Plate II photo).

Plate IV: Gold Creek Section – Photo shows multi stage veining, sub-paralleling, gold-bearing quartz veins hosted in reddish-orange, iron carbonate weathered volcaniclasic-wacke unit. Typically on fresh break the host rock is bluish-greenish grey, fine grain texture with a carbonate matrix with 5%-10% cubic pyrite. The host rock is also anomalous in gold ranging between 0.01 to 0.49 gm/t.

Plate V: Gold Creek Section: Close-up photo of fine, free, crystalline gold attached between walls of oxidized pyrite cube and translucent quartz vein.
(Photo taking with camera mounted on a binocular field microscope).

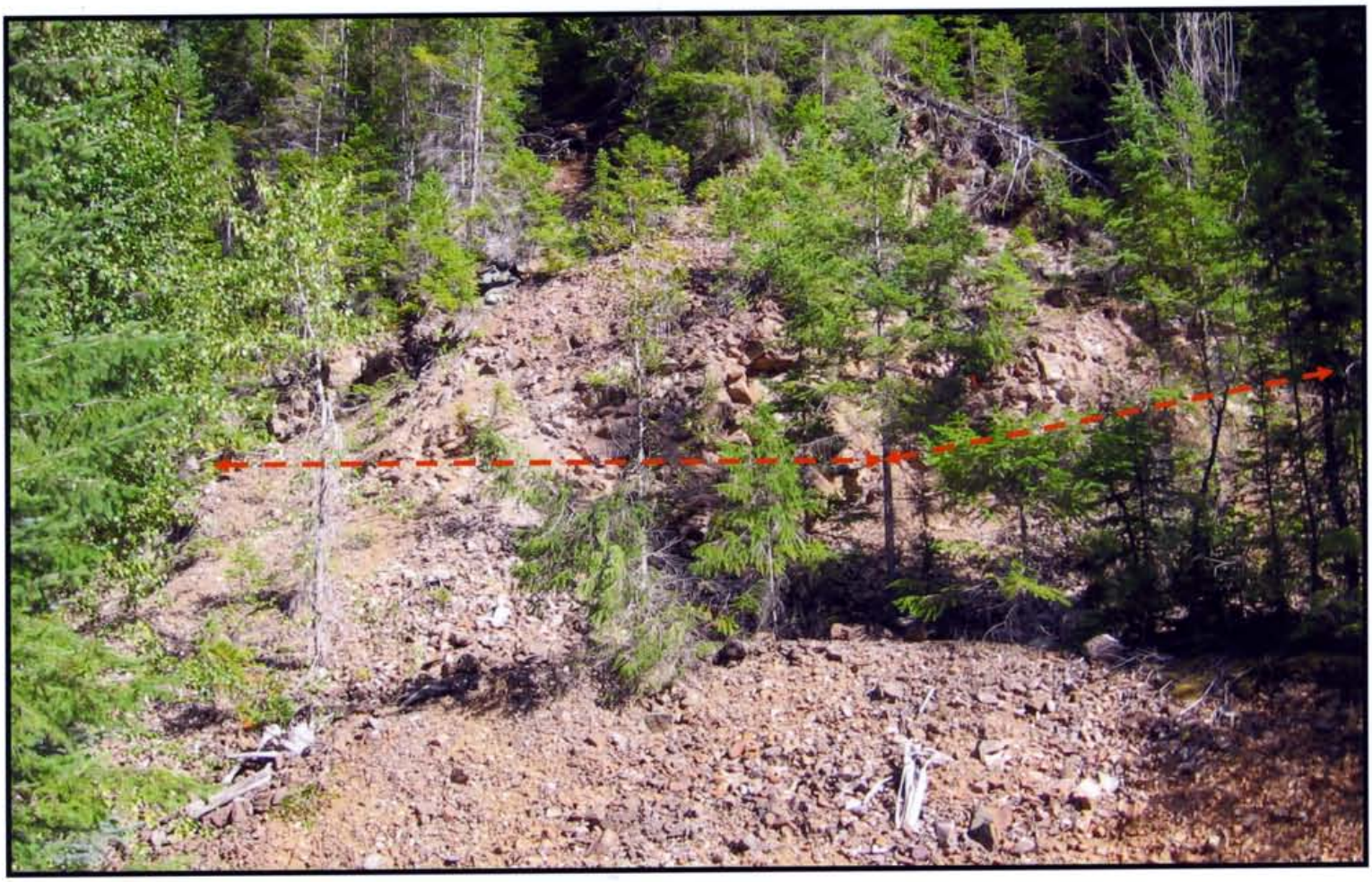


Plate VI: Gold Creek Section: Photo shows orange dashed line of chip sample site taken across 20.5 metres. Weighted average across 20.5 metres is 4.34 gm/mt gold. Gold content of host rock (volcaniclastic-wacke) ranges between: 0.03-0.49 gm/mt Au and fresh and oxidized quartz veins ranges between: 0.17-30.57 gm/mt Au. Best assay interval: 9.55 gm/mt Au across 8.5 metres.

PLATE VII: **GOLD CREEK SECTION: Close-up view of structurally folded (F2) bedrock with north dipping cleavage fractures of a partial exposure of probable recumbent fold limb.**

PLATE VIII: **Close-up view of intensely oxidized and decomposed, sub-paralleling quartz veins. Panned samples of the decomposed gossan soil contain abundant fine free gold. A 3 metre sample taken across this oxidized structure assayed 30.57 gm/mt gold.**

quartz veins, is especially enriched in gold. The shear zone is highly oxidized with the material between the veins intensely decomposed and limonitic (Plate VIII). Some of ocher material observed on the palm of the hand had the occasional very fine, wire-like native gold. The shear zone may represent channel way for migrating hydrothermal silica-rich solutions enriched in gold.

I. PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING OF THE GOLD CREEK ZONE

I.1 Gold-In-Soil Pan Concentrates

A series of samples were obtained from the Gold Creek area each weighing about 3-4 kilograms by an experienced prospector for pan sample concentrate testing. Sampling was carried out along the hillside containing the Gold Creek section, along Keithley Creek road (elev. 850 metres) which cuts across the base of the hillside to about the 920 metre elevation along its crest. The samples were collected at approximately every 50 metres apart and about every 10 metre contour interval up to the 920 metre elevation (Figure 11), using GPS as control. Beyond the 900 metre elevation the residual soils are less eluvial in nature and depth of overburden increases rendering this method of sample testing less effective.

Each sample was carefully panned producing a heavy metal pan concentrate and a gold count taken with the aide of field binocular microscope. Based on the sample plots, a zone of gold-particles-in-soil, averaging 100 metres wide extending for 200 metres on northwesterly trend and containing 20 gold counts and greater per pan with some of the gold counts exceeding 80 counts per pan was delineated. This zone is coincidental with the bedrock alteration mapped along Gold Creek section (Figure 11).

Morphology of the gold grains observed in the pan samples was generally very fine in size, coarse textured and some time in wire-like crystal form, clearly indicating a near source for the gold and not of glacial origin. It was concluded by the author that the gold panned had very similar characteristics to the gold observed in the quartz veins (Plate V) and therefore was derived from the oxidized limonitic material associated with the quartz veins found in the Gold Creek section.

I.2 Sampling Of The Gold Creek Section

A series of chip samples were collected by the author along the base of the Gold Creek section exposed escarpment (Figure 10 & Plate VI). During the sampling, an effort was made to try to separate the quart veins from the host rock between each sampling interval in order to determine the gold content between the 2 rock types. A 1.5 metre section along the face was not sampled because of talus rubble. It is assumed this section to be underlain by altered host rock with no quartz veins and was assigned the lowest gold assay host rock value (i.e. 0.03 gm/tm Au).

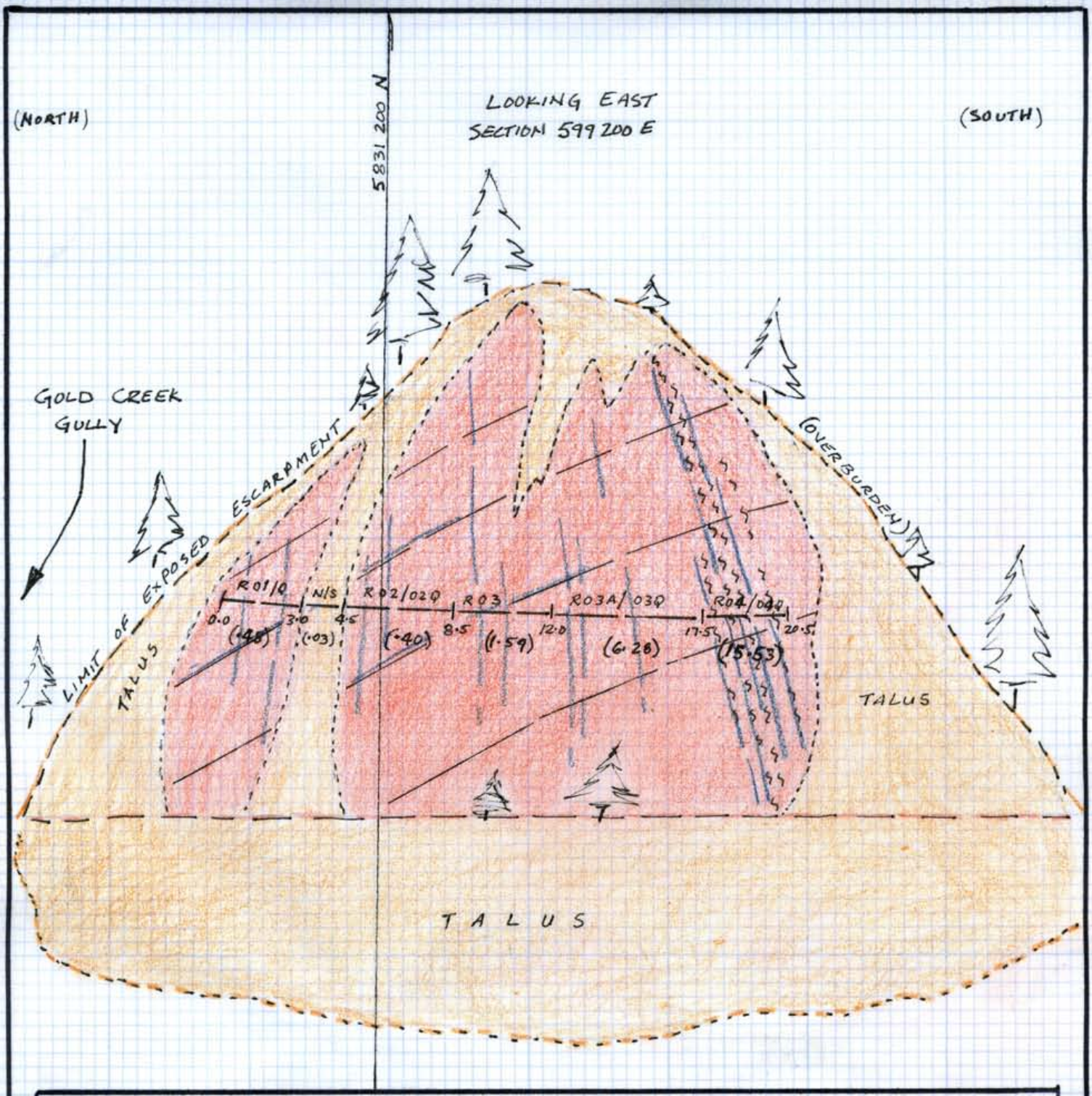
Based on the assay results (see Appendix I), a weighted average grade for the base of the Gold Creek section was calculated, averaging 4.32 gm/mt gold across 20.5 metres. Weighted average for the host rock across the same interval is 0.28 gm/mt gold. Table below summaries the sampled intervals and assay results.

TABLE 2. GOLD CREEK SECTION - SAMPLED INTERVALS AND ASSAY RESULTS

Sample ID	Rock Type	Sampled Interval (metres)	Au Assay (gm/mt)
R01	Host Rock	0.0 – 3.0	0.37
R01Q	Quartz Veins		0.60
*n/s	Talus Rubble	3.0 – 4.5	0.03
		(Width 4.5)	(Avg. 0.33)
R02	Host Rock	4.5 – 8.5	0.03
R02Q	Quartz Veins		0.17
		(Width 4.0)	(Avg. 0.4)
R03	Host Rock+Veins	8.5 – 12.0	1.59
		(Width 3.5)	(Avg. 1.59)
R03Q	Quartz Veins		12.26
R03A	Host Rock	12.0 – 17.5	0.31
		(Width 5.5)	(Avg. 6.28)
R04	Host Rock	17.5 – 20.5	0.49
R04Q	Quartz Veins		30.57
		(Width 3.0)	(Avg. 15.53)

* No sample, bedrock covered by talus assumed grade of host rock 0.03 gm/mt Au

Host rock assays range 0.03–0.49 gm/mt with a weighted average of 0.28 gm/mt Au
Quartz vein assays range 0.60–30.57 gm/mt with average grade of 10.9 gm/mt Au



LEGEND:

- CARBONATE (ANKERITE/SIDERITE) ALTERED WACKE/TUFFACEOUS WACKE WITH PREDOMINATE JOINTING
- ALTERED WACKE WITH QUARTZ VEINS
- TALUS DEBRIS
- SHEAR ZONE WITH QUARTZ VEINS

R03A/03Q
12.0 (6.28) 17.5

NUMBERED CHIP SAMPLE INTERVAL IN METRES (Au gm/mt)

(SEE TABLE 2)

GOLD CREEK SECTION - EXPOSED BEDROCK

SHOWING LOCATION OF CHIP SAMPLE SITES

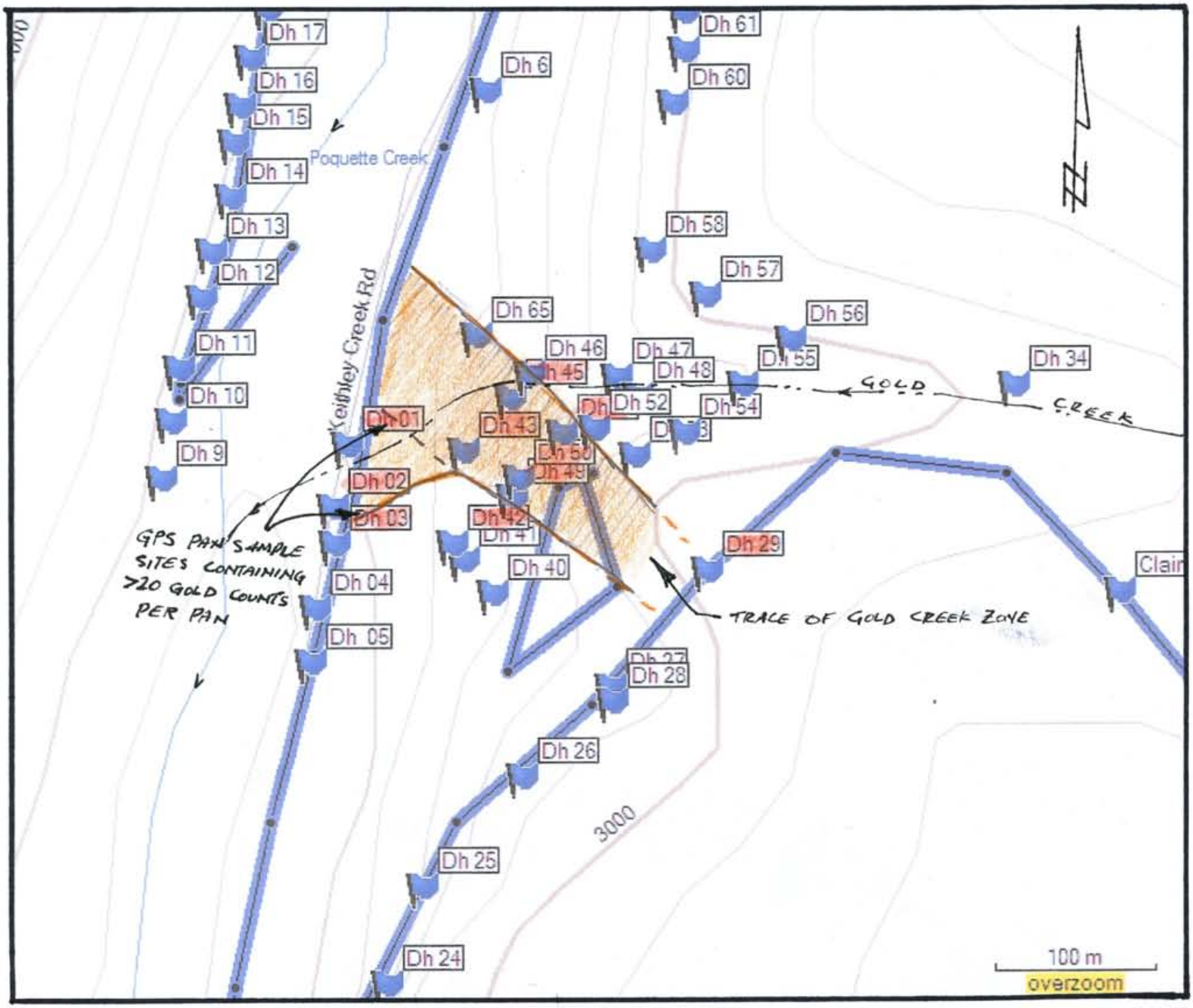
LIKELY - GOLD CREEK CLAIM GROUP
(LIKELY, BC)

BULLION GOLD CORP.

0 5 10 METRES

SCALE: 1:200

FIGURE 10



GOLD CREEK ZONE
(RECONNAISSANCE PROSPECTING & SAMPLING MAP)

AREA OF GPS PAN SAMPLE STATIONS CONTAINING > 20 GOLD COUNTS PER PAN (IN ORANGE)

LIKELY - GOLD CREEK CLAIM GROUP

BULLION GOLD CORP.

FIGURE 11

In this report silver values have not been taken into consideration although assays ranged from <2 gm/mt to 16 gm/mt. Silver is known to be associated with the gold both in quartz veins and in host rock and would to be included for any future economic considerations.

J. FIELD PROCEDURES

A geologist (the author) and an experienced prospector conducted the preliminary surveys discussed in this report, as well as examining in more detail the Gold Creek mineralized area located on the Property.

Hand held Garmin GPS units were used up loaded with contour maps of the area. All sample sites and traverses were marked with GPS positions and down loaded daily onto lap top computer.

Maps were also down loaded from MTO Map Place at different scales and utilized in the field as control. Base maps produced by contractor Terracad GIS Services Ltd. were also utilized. Digital photos were taken of bedrock geology and mineralization and down loaded to lap top.

A detail review of all historical available data on the Property was undertaken, summarized and incorporated into this report. For example, since the Property is masked by thick overburden in most places, previous trenching and percussion drilling documented by other companies was invaluable when interpreting the underlying bedrock geology.

The Gold Creek zone was the focus of most of the field work. Soil sampling was possible over the zone as the soil profile along the hillside is shallow to residual reflecting the underlying bedrock. Some 30 samples were collected over the zone and panned, producing a heavy metal concentrate for gold count proposes. This method of sampling proved effective in partly tracing the zone because of the shallow residual soils. This work was accomplished by a seasoned prospector experienced in this type of heavy metal testing.

Rock chip samples were collected along the exposed base of the Gold Creek section at various intervals for 20.5 metres. Each interval was measured and marked and continuous chip samples collected and bagged

All rock samples were forwarded to ACME Anaytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, BC for analysis. Multi element assays were completed including gold and silver.

K. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Likely-Gold Creek property consists of 20 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 7,135.09 hectares. The property is located adjacent to the village of Likely, accessible by paved road 105 kilometres from Williams Lake. The claims cover part of an important metallogenic belt known as the Quesnel Belt.

The Property lies along the original route of the 'Cariboo Gold Rush Trail' and forms part of the historical Cariboo Goldfields. Between 1874-1945, a recorded 827,741 ounces of gold was won from the goldfields. The 'Bullion' pit located 8 kilometres west of Likely was the largest hydraulic mine in the Cariboo region and one of the largest in the world. The greatest amount of production was through the periods of 1894-1905 and 1934-1941, producing approximately 171,000 ounces of placer gold. During this time a number of small streams located on the Property were also placer mined on a limited scale including 'Gold Creek'. No records exist for any of the gold recovered from these creeks but it is believed to have been low.

At various times between 1978-1989, several different mining companies optioned ground now covered by the Property. Various types of exploration surveys from geophysics, geochemical, geological, trenching, percussion drilling and limited diamond drilling were conducted, orientated toward exploring for lode gold type mineralization. During this time limited sampling was conducted in the Gold Creek area, although encouraging results were obtained by various companies no serious attempt was made to follow-up with detail work. Between the 1990s to mid-2000s the ground in the Likely area lay dormant and experienced very limited exploration.

By 2006, gold exploration in the Likely area and in the region was rejuvenated spurred by gold prices and much of the Cariboo Goldfields was restaked. Companies such as Skygold Ventures announced encouraging drill results from their Spanish Mountain property.

In 2006, Bullion Gold Corp. staked ground in the Likely area as well as acquiring large tracts of ground in the Horsefly and the Prince George regions that occur along the Quesnel Belt. The company also purchased the claims covering the Gold Creek area and were grouped to form the Likely-Gold Creek Property. In 2007, the company conducted detail mapping and sampling of the Gold Creek zone and conducted reconnaissance surveys on other parts of the Property.

Regional geologic setting represents is comprised of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic succession of basal sediments and overlying basaltic volcanic rocks. This succession represents part an island arc environment referred to as the Quesnel Terrane. The Property is underlain by northwest trending volcanic basalts and shales, phyllites and coarser clastic rocks. These rocks are locally intruded by a diorite stock referred to by the author as the Poquette Creek diorite. Much of the Property is masked by overburden which varies in thickness from about 6 metres to 40 metres. Occasional bedrock exposures can be found along ridges, creek gullies and hillsides.

Gold Creek cuts across an altered, auriferous-bearing mineralized zone. The dry creek bed and bedrock escarpment exposed on the south bank of the creek (Gold Creek section) were mapped and sampled. In places, fine visible gold can be observed along quartz veins hosted in altered coarse clastic rocks tentatively identified as a tuffaceous greywacke unit. The wacke is also anomalous in gold and is folded with fine, tuffaceous laminated bedding dipping 40-45 degrees east. Structurally, the mineralized horizon appears to occur along an east limb of a recumbent (F1) anticlinal fold. Faults along Gold Creek and Poquette Creek valley may have provided channel ways for deep seated hydrothermal plumbing system for the source of the gold-quartz veins. Also the anomalous gold (and silver) associated with the wacke may in part be syngenetic.

Residual soils overlying the Gold Creek zone were collected for pan sampling purposes producing a heavy metal (gold) concentrate. Gold counts of the fine gold grains from each panned sample distinctly outlined a gold-in-soil zone, traceable along the hillside for a least 200 metres on a northwesterly trend and about 100 metres wide.

The Gold Creek zone is believed to be a structurally controlled, multi-phased, gold-bearing quartz vein system, hosted in a strata bound, brittle wacke unit. Genetically, the highly fractured, pervious wacke

horizon would allow for the migration and deposition of remobilized solutions as well as the precipitation of deeper source hydrothermal fluids enriched with gold-bearing silica and or bisulphide complexes. The wacke is altered with iron carbonate minerals forming the matrix. The carbonate may have acted as a chemical buffer to change low pH gold-bearing solutions. The abundance of pyrite associated with the wacke may to due sulphidation of some of the iron carbonate. This could also explain the abundance of pyrite occurring along the walls of the quartz veins. Subsequent metamorphism could also explain for growth of euhedral pyrite which, in places, is noted to be at least 0.5 cm in size. Visible gold was also noted to occur along the walls of cubical pyrite.

The altered wacke carries very fine (<0.5mm) disseminated, 2-3% pyrite content and is consistently anomalous in gold averaging 0.3 gm/mt. The fine pyrite may be cause for elevated gold values found in the wacke.

Intersecting structures of the Gold Creek and Poquette Creek faults may have played roll in producing a deep seated plumbing system as the source for some of the gold found in quartz vein wacke horizon. Some of the (syngenetic) gold hosted in the wacke may also have been remobilized and reconcentrated along fractures during deformation and folding.

The author considers the Gold Creek mineralization, which is hosted in a structurally controlled sedimentary horizon as having the characteristics of a class of deposits referred to as orogenic-sediment hosted gold deposits.

Drilling is proposed over the Gold Creek zone for the 2008 field season in order to define the potential extent and nature of the gold mineralization.

L. COST STATEMENT BREAKDOWN

The Likely-Gold Creek claim group was filed under Statement of Work Event Number: 4182356. The total amount of work filed: $24,500.00

Below is an itemized cost statement for costs incurred for the field work conducted on the claim group between July and August, 2007.

Field Crew:	Cost
Reconnaissance Geology surveys	
Geologist & Supervisor: 15 days @ $450/d	$ 6,750.00
(Reconnaissance geological surveys)	
Prospector: 15 days @ $350/d	5,250.00
(Prospecting and sampling surveys)	
Field Assistant: 7 days @ $200/d	1,400.00
Transportation-Field Support Vehicles:	
2-4x4 trucks: 15 days @ $80/d/truck	2,400.00
ATV: 15 days @ $50/d	750.00
Accommodations:	
Room and Meals: 15 days @ $90/d/man	2,700.00
Office:	
Computer Generated field base maps	466.00
Data Research and compilation: 4 days @ $450/d	1,800.00
Report Documentation and map plotting: 7 days @ $450/d	3,050.00
Total Expenses Incurred:	$24,566.00

Respectfully submitted;

D.G. Cardinal, P.GEO.

M. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

I, Daniel G. Cardinal of the District of Kent, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I am a Professional Geoscientist and reside at 1883 Agassiz Avenue, Agassiz, BC postal code V0M 1A2
- I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, city of Edmonton and hold a BSc. degree in Geology (1978) and received a 2-year Diploma certificate from the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (1972).
- I am member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo.), membership No. 18455; and a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (P.Geol.), membership No. M29405.
- I have practiced my profession continuously for the past 30 years.
- I have supervised the field work described in this report.
- I am the author of this assessment report.
- and that, I am employed by Bullion Gold Corp. which owns the claims documented in this report.

Signed in Agassiz, BC this 27th day of April, 2008.

Daniel G. Cardinal, P.GEO.

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APPENDIX I

Assay Certificate

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Bullion Gold Corp. File # A706849

307 - 1500 Hardy St., Kelowna BC V1Y 2H2 Submitted by: Dan Cardinal

	SAMPLE#	Interval metres	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag** gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Au** gm/mt	Sample kg	
	G-1		<.001	.001	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	.06	1.91	<.01	.009	<.001	<.001	<.01	.57	.071	.003	.63	1.18	.12	.57	<.001	<.001	<.01	-	
Host Rx	GCS-R01	0.0-3.0	<.001	.003	<.01	.01	<2	<.001	.001	.11	4.24	.01	.018	<.001	<.001	<.01	3.11	.128	.001	.63	.61	.05	.28	<.001	<.001	.37	1.30	FeCaCO3
1 Qtz V.	GCS-R01Q	0.0-3.0	<.001	.001	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	.06	1.95	.04	.013	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.96	.031	.003	.14	.16	.01	.07	<.001	<.001	.60	1.21	Qtz
Host Rx	GCS-R02	4.5-8.5	<.001	.006	<.01	<.01	<2	.001	.001	.13	4.59	.01	.016	<.001	<.001	<.01	3.23	.110	.002	.72	.68	.05	.32	<.001	<.001	.03	1.91	
1 Q.V.	GCS-R02Q	4.5-8.5	<.001	.010	<.01	.01	<2	<.001	.001	.10	3.33	.01	.014	<.001	<.001	<.01	3.41	.100	.002	.25	.48	.05	.20	<.001	<.001	.17	1.09	
Host Rx	GCS-R03	8.5-12.0	<.001	.008	<.01	<.01	4	.001	.001	.14	4.75	.03	.024	<.001	.001	<.01	4.66	.108	.002	1.12	.54	.04	.28	<.001	<.001	1.59	3.18	Base Level
8 Q.V.	GCS-R03Q	12.0-17.5	<.001	.003	.01	.01	6	<.001	.001	.12	3.99	.08	.015	<.001	<.001	<.01	3.63	.105	.001	.26	.59	.02	.35	<.001	<.001	12.26	4.00	
Host Rx	GCS-R03A	12.0-17.5	<.001	.004	<.01	<.01	<2	.001	.001	.17	4.82	.02	.024	<.001	<.001	<.01	4.99	.118	.002	1.04	.61	.03	.34	<.001	<.001	.31	3.36	
Host Rx	GCS-R04	17.5-20.5	<.001	.004	<.01	<.01	<2	.001	.001	.14	4.74	.02	.020	<.001	<.001	<.01	4.05	.122	.001	.95	.57	.03	.31	<.001	<.001	.49	2.50	
6 Q.V.	GCS-R04Q	17.5-20.5	<.001	.010	<.01	.01	16	.001	.001	.10	3.47	.06	.016	<.001	.003	<.01	3.43	.082	.005	.21	.44	.02	.24	<.001	<.001	30.57	2.00	
Talus Host Rx	GCS-R05	(Rubble)	<.001	.006	<.01	<.01	<2	.001	.002	.15	5.17	.01	.021	<.001	.001	<.01	4.63	.111	.001	1.53	.46	.05	.21	<.001	<.001	.03	1.99	Rubble
Host Rx	GCS-R06	0-3.5	<.001	.003	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	.001	.11	4.19	<.01	.012	<.001	.001	<.01	3.39	.107	.002	.52	.53	.07	.21	<.001	<.001	.01	4.77	
Host Rx/veinlets	GCS-R07	3.5-6.5	<.001	.002	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	.001	.10	3.96	.02	.014	<.001	.001	<.01	4.00	.093	.001	.29	.52	.04	.24	<.001	<.001	.36	2.48	2nd Level
	RE GCS-R07		<.001	.002	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	.001	.11	4.02	.02	.014	<.001	<.001	<.01	4.26	.094	.001	.29	.57	.04	.25	<.001	<.001	.40		
Q.V.	GCS-R08	13.0-18.0	<.001	.012	<.01	.01	<2	.001	.002	.12	5.52	.02	.021	<.001	.001	<.01	4.40	.093	.003	.71	.60	.10	.19	<.001	<.001	.11	3.60	
Host Rx/veinlets	GCS-R09	18.0-22.0	<.001	.014	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	.002	.12	5.82	.03	.016	<.001	.001	<.01	4.09	.128	.001	.26	.54	.08	.20	<.001	<.001	.11	2.91	
	STANDARD R-3/SL20		.077	.843	2.06	4.09	200	.561	.061	.07	32.89	.04	.003	.022	.041	<.01	1.35	.048	.012	1.12	1.13	.04	.45	<.001	.002	5.98	-	

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 24 2007 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** NOV 23 2007

Gold Creek Zone
Sampled Intervals

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan