ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT : Auger Drill Placer Gold Exploration on the Lost Swede Properties

TOTAL COST: $34,875.00

AUTHOR(S): Stephen P. Kocsis
SIGNATURE(S) "Stephen P. Kocsis"

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4196349, 4196376, 2008/FEB/17

YEAR OF WORK: 2007
PROPERTY NAME: Lost Swede Placer Group
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 504168, 507314, 507317, 507360, 507370, 507378, 568587, 568589

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au (Placer Gold)

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN
MINING DIVISION : Cariboo
NTS / BCGS: 093A.091, 093B.100
LATITUDE 52.93144757
LONGITUDE -122.0127011
UTM Zone 10 EASTING 0566362 NORTHING 5865101

OWNER(S): Leslie V. Sleeva
MAILING ADDRESS: Box 4009, Quesnel, BC, V2J 3J3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Leslie V. Sleeva
MAILING ADDRESS: as above

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude **do not use abbreviations or codes**):

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

Auger Drill Placer Gold Exploration
on the
Lost Swede Property

Tenure Numbers 504168, 507314, 507317, 507360, 507370, 507378, 568587, 568589
(1831.689 Hectares)

Latitude 52.93144757, Longitude -122.0127011
UTM NAD (83) Central Location Coordinates - 5865101N, 0566362E
BCGS Map No. 093A.091, 093B.100

Swift River Area

Barkerville/Wells Designated Area
Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia

Property Owner and Operator:

Leslie V. Sleeva

Exploration Supervision and Report completed by:

Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo

May 17, 2008

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

List of Tables

Appendix A: Statement of Qualifications
Appendix B: Statement of Costs
Appendix C: Drill Record Sheets

Introduction

The Lost Swede Property covers a large 1 to 2 km wide area that extends 7.5 km along the east side of the Swift River valley near the confluence of Victoria Creek. The surficial geology was examined across this area during intermittent days extending from June to October 2007 in efforts to identify potential locations for two types of gold-bearing placer targets. The first target consists of postglacial outwash gravels where best gold concentrations occur in coarse-grained boulder-rich lag horizons. The boulder-horizons are usually buried beneath varying thicknesses of finer-grained alluvial sediments and underlain by glacial sediments or bedrock. Basal lag exposures are rare across the Property and limited to areas proximal to the Swift River along cut banks and in areas along road cuts. The second target is made up of older gravels (preglacial and/or interglacial) that are normally confined to buried Paleochannels and usually well masked beneath widespread glacial sediment layers of unknown thicknesses. There were no older gravel exposures identified on the Property, although important bedrock exposures studied along the Swift River at the southeast end of the Property gives strong evidence for the potential location of a northwest-trending buried paleochannel.

A total of 20 auger drill holes with depths ranging from 9 to 118 feet were drilled along the east side of the Swift River valley during the months of October and November 2007. All holes were drilled on Tenure numbers 507370 and 507360 where the valley is made up of two major landscape settings. The first setting consists of a large 1 km wide valley-bottom terrace that is deeply eroded along its 5 km long western margin near the Swift River. The second setting is made up of a 200-meter wide valley-side terrace that slopes gently to the northwest for a distance of 2 km where it blends in with the valley-bottom terrace. Numerous meltwater channels cut through thick sequences of glacial sediments across both terraces forming complex incision patterns. Both terraces have relic landscape appearances or preserved topographical relief resembling two separate buried paleochannels that merge near the northwest central part of tenure 507370.

Six of the holes (ADH 2,3,6,9,10 and 20) drilled along the valley-bottom terrace penetrated glacial sediments and intersected older gravels at depths commencing between 28 to 82 feet. Difficulties encountered during drilling or limitations of the available drill stem made it impossible to reach bedrock that extends more than 118 feet deep in places along this terrace explored. Older gravels were also identified at a higher elevation in drill hole ADH 18 along a gently sloping valley-side terrace measuring up to 200 m wide. This was the only hole where an older gravel unit was drilled to bedrock (45 feet). The basal-most 3.5-foot interval sampled from the 6-foot thick older gravel layer returned a high-grade gold concentration equivalent to 5.9 g/yd^3.

Figure 1 Location, Lost Swede Group

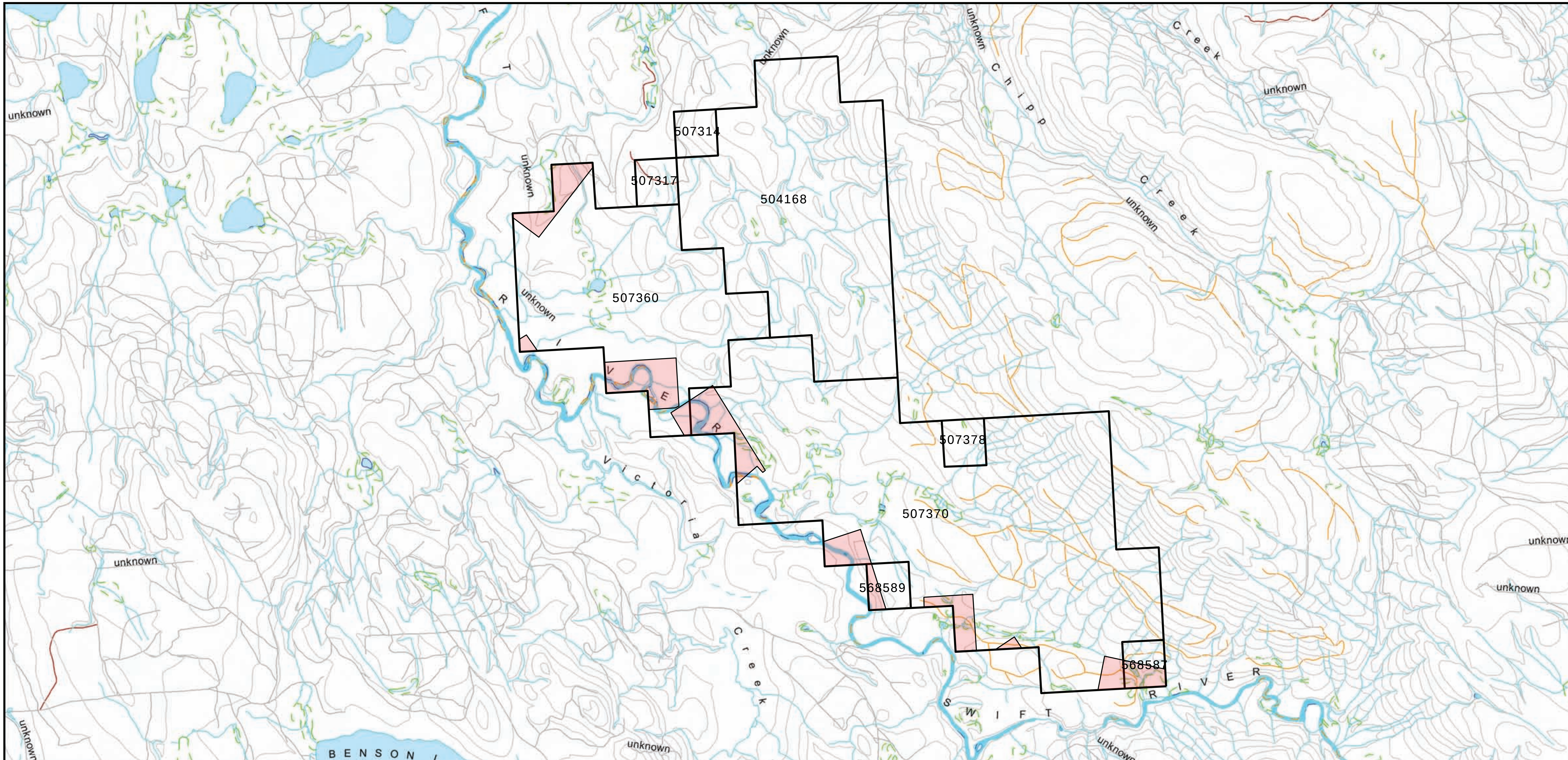

Figure 2 Tenure Detail & Topography

Lost Swede Placer Group

Scale 1:40,000

BCGS Mapsheets 093A.091
093B.100

Property Description and Access

The Lost Swede Property is made up of 8 placer Tenures containing a total of 95 claim cells and covers 1831.7 hectares of land (see Table 1). The Property is located along the east side of the Swift River near the confluence with Victoria Creek in the Barkerville/Wells Designated Area of the Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia. The central part of the Property is located at UTM NAD (83) coordinates 5865101N and 0566362E on NTS map sheet number 093B. The Property is 100% owned and operated by Leslie V. Sleeva.

The northern property boundary can be access by driving 3 km south along the 1300 Road, 7 km west and south along the 13A Road, and 2 km south along the 13A Branch 10 Road. The 1300 Road is located 33 km east along the Barkerville Highway (Hwy 26) from Hwy 97 in Quesnel. The Branch 10 Road provides access for an additional 10 km to the southern-most portion of the Property. Several recently constructed branch roads provide 2-wheel and 4-wheel drive access to most parts of the Property.

Regional Bedrock Geology

The Lost Swede Property is located across bedrock belonging to the Quesnel Terrane that is made up of Triassic and Jurassic volcanic, volcaniclastic and fine-grained clastic rocks (Struik, 1988). Mafic rocks, mainly basalt and andesite agglomerate and tuff, dominate the volcaniclastic component that is distinguished from similar rocks in the neighboring Barkerville Terrane by the coarse clastic detritus. The Eureka Thrust Fault defines the tectonic boundary between the Quesnel Terrane and older Paleozoic rocks of the Barkerville Terrane at a location about 12 km east of the Property. This boundary appears to represent a convergent zone between the arc-related Quesnel Terrane and the parautochthonous Barkerville Terrane of the Omineca Belt (Bloodgood, 1987).

Local Bedrock Geology

Thick sequences of postglacial alluvium and glacial sediments blanket the central portion of the Swift River Valley where bedrock exposures are rare. Lower elevations proximal to the Swift River consist of scattered grey to black colored siltstone and very fine-grained quartzite exposures that are mapped as Unit 1 by Bailey (1988). Conodonts collected by Bloodgood (1988) and macrofossils identified by Bailey (1988) in areas to the southeast suggests that the age of this rock unit is somewhere between middle and upper Triassic (Anisian-Carnian). Weak foliation in Unit 1 rocks commonly parallels bedding in a northwesterly to northerly direction and dips moderately to steeply anywhere from 60 to 80 degrees to the west.

Pelite beds in Unit 1 range from a few centimeters to a meter thick and occasionally contain small coarser-grained scour and fill structures. Some of the thin mudstone layers that exhibit a greenish grey color are believed to be a psammatic basaltic tuff component (Bailey, 1988). Rare lighter colored gritty calcareous mudstone in places north of the Property contain semi-massive very fine-grained pyrite laminations that are controlled along scattered discontinuous stress fractures that parallel bedding (Kocsis, 2007a).

A sequence of light grey mudstones and fine-grained sandstone beds are mapped as Unit 9a by Bailey (1988) in a confined area proximal to the confluence of the Swift River and Victoria Creek. Bedding in Unit 9a dips gently to the east as apposed to steeply dipping beds in underlying Mesozoic rocks mapped in Unit 1. These rocks are believed to be lithological equivalents to similar pelites exposed along the Horsefly River (Panteleyev, 1988) where middle Eocene fish fossils have been identified (Wilson, 1977a, 1977b).

Unit 9a was not examined in the field, although a local miner provided a beige colored sandstone sample that was collected upstream along the Swift River from its confluence with Victoria Creek. The sample contains weakly cemented, non-lithofied, angular to sub-angular, equigranular, fine-grained, nearly monolithological felsic mineral particles. Grains are interlocked in most part and in places thinly separated by a non-calcareous finer-grained white-colored microcrystalline matrix. The sandstone is peppered with 5% black colored mafic grains and in general the sample exhibits a very low density and is easily scratched with a fingernail. The sample resembles younger volcanic-derived sandstone that could be inferred as a coarse-grained felsic tuff affected and modified by stream transport and floodplain deposition in an area that represents a Pliocene drainage remnant of the Swift River.

Dark olive colored serpentine schist with an aphanitic molted-scaly texture was identified in a bedrock sample retrieved from auger drill hole ADH 19. A small bedrock exposure at the same elevation and located about 2 km northwest from ADH 19 contains a similar mineralogical component. The exposure is made up of dark olive fine-grained mafic intrusive rocks with a serpentine-alteration component. Moderate to strong foliation along the exposure strike 365 degrees and dip 72 degrees to the east. These rocks may be equivalent to Late Triassic (Norian) mafic volcanic rocks mapped by Bailey (1988) in Unit 2.

Economic Geology

Nearly half of the 47 known mineral occurrences in the Quesnel Terrane, mainly in areas located south of the Lost Swede Property, are associated with Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic plutonic and volcanic rock assemblages. The largest occurrence consists of the Mount Polley alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposit that contains a resource amounting to 51.4 million tonnes of 0.38% copper and 0.55 grams per tonne gold (Bailey, 1990). The deposit is hosted by a multi-phase intrusive diorite stockwork complex and mineralization occurs as vein-filled structures within intrusion and hydrothermal breccias (Fraser, 1993). Another large mineral occurrence called the QR deposit is located directly north of the Mount Polley deposit along the north side of the Quesnel River. This deposit is also associated with a Lower Jurassic alkalic stock, although gold mineralization occurs externally at a metasomatic front within neighboring carbonate-altered mafic volcanic rocks. The deposit has a resource amounting to 1.5 million tonnes at a grade of 5.0 grams per tonne gold (Bailey, 1990).

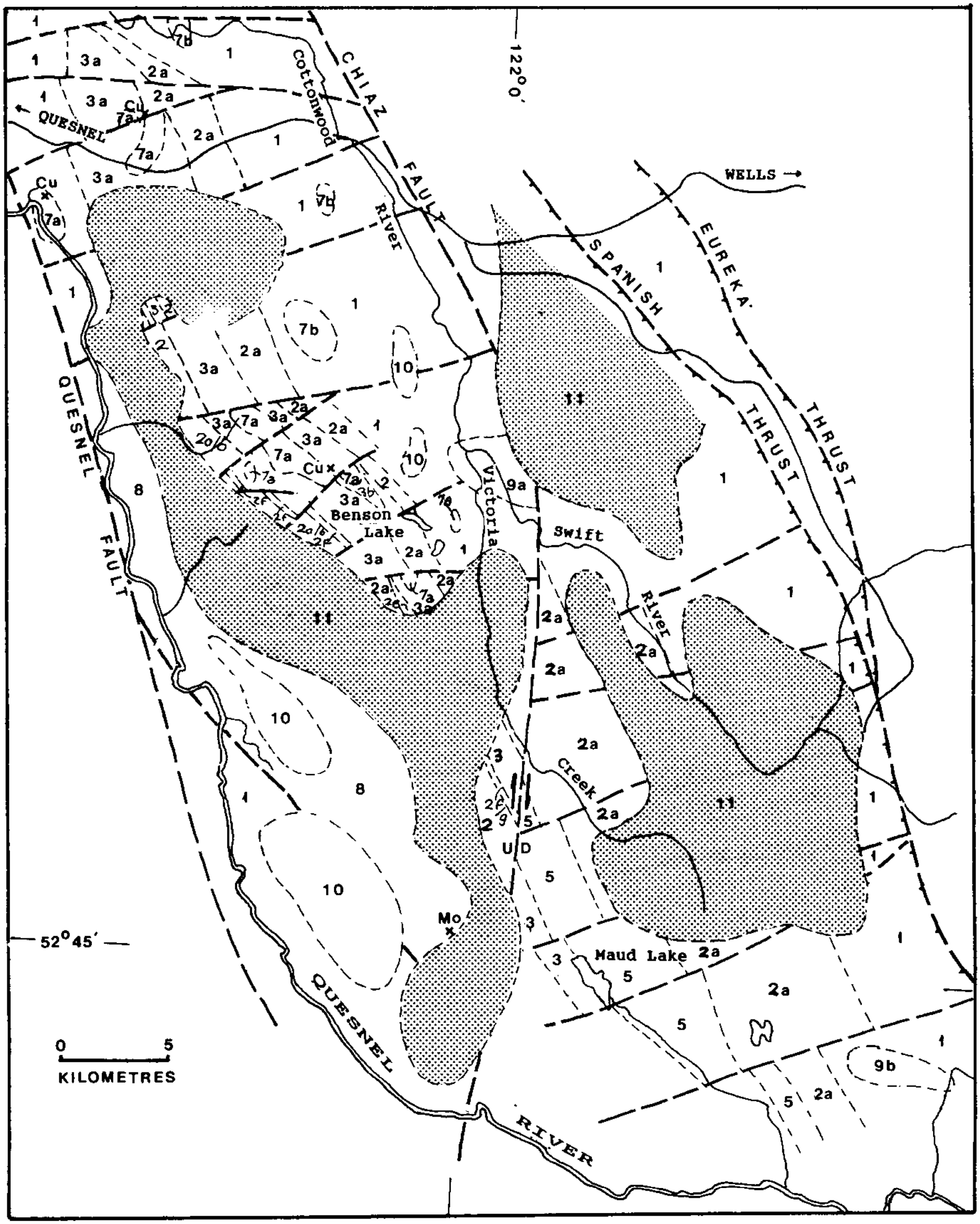

Figure 3 Geology of the Swift River Area

LEGEND

	SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS		INTRUSIVE ROCKS	
PLEISTOCENE	11	Glacial, fluvioglacial gravel and sand		
MIOCENE	10	Alkali olivine plateau basalt		
EOCENE	9b	Light grey latite tuff, tuff-breccia and autobreccia		
	9a	Light grey sandstone and mudstone		
CRETACEOUS			8	Medium to coarse - grained granodiorite and quartz monzonite
JURASSIC PLIENSBACHIAN			7b	Pink and grey megacrystic syenite; minor hornblende gabbro and diorite
			7a	Pink and grey, medium to fine-grained syenite, monzonite and diorite
	5	Dark to medium grey interbedded sandstone and siltstone		
SINEMURIAN	3b	Reddish grey to maroon monolithic latite tuff and breccia		
	3a	Maroon polylithic breccia with feldspathic clasts		
TRIASSIC NORIAN	2g	Massive grey limestone and calcareous sandstone		
	2f	Interbedded mafic siltstone and sandstone		
	2e	Analcite-bearing maroon and grey basalt		
	2b	Maroon alkali basalt breccia		
	2a	Green and grey alkali and alkali olivine basalt		
CARNIAN	1	Dark grey and green siltstone, sandstone, mafic tuff; minor conglomerate		

SYMBOLS

- - - -	Geological contact (inferred)
— —	Fault (inferred)
×	Mineral occurrence
Cu	Copper
Mo	Molybdenum

Other intrusive-related mineral occurrences within the Quesnel Terrane are associated with quartz-bearing calcalkalic stocks that host copper-molybdenum quartz structures at Gavin Lake and near Nylon Lake.

Fine-grained pelites within Unit 1, as mapped by Bailey (1990), hosts base and precious metals at locations called the CPW, Tam and Nov occurrences. These occurrences occupy narrow quartz-filled fractures that probably developed during or shortly after the accreted-emplacement of the Quesnel Terrane onto the Omineca Belt and more than likely have a regional metamorphic origin. Similar unknown gold-mineralized occurrences within or neighboring the Lost Swede Property may be important placer gold sources since most of the bedrock identified on the Property belongs to Unit 1.

Limestone subunit 2G (Bailey, 1990) overlies Unit 1 pelites and host copper sulfides and copper oxidation products near Morehead Lake. Felsic dykes intrude the limestone layers in this area although there is insufficient evidence to imply a direct relationship between the intrusions and copper mineralization.

A total of 2,765 ounces of placer gold has been historically produced and recorded along the Swift River during a period extending from 1874 to 1895 and during a short period from 1931 to 1935. Parts of the Swift River may have been mined up to 14 years prior to the earliest recording year (1874), but there are no production records available for that period.

Sovereign Creek, Little Swift River, and Fontaine Creek are three major tributaries of the Swift River with total historic recorded production amounting to 1,113 oz. Table 1 gives a summary of the total historic gold production for the area surrounding the Lost Swede Property, and for areas within the Quesnel Terrane belt that extends about 40 km southeast to Spanish Creek.

Table 1: Recorded placer gold production (1874-1945) and gold fineness for streams located along bedrock belonging to the Quesnel Terrane (Holland, 1950).

Stream Name	Range of Fineness	Average Fineness	Total Recorded Production (oz)
Fontaine Creek			508
Little Swift River			509
Morehead Creek	825-838	831	1,538
Quesnel River (South Fork)	830-830.75	830.5	15,342
Quesnel River (below forks)	762.5-822.25	801	120,187
Spanish Creek			3,706
Sovereign Creek			96
Swift River		890	2,765
Total Production (1874-1945)			**144,651**

Modern mechanical operations have actively produced placer gold in local areas since the early 1980's along parts of the Swift River, Sovereign Creek, lower Little Swift River, and lower

Fontaine Creek, but there are no public production records available. There were no current operators producing placer gold in these areas during the 2007 mining season.

Postglacial surface gravels were extensively mechanically mined along the very lower part of Sovereign Creek sometime during the 1990's. Up to six other smaller shallow operations have been scattered along Sovereign Creek for a distance of 10 km further upstream. Some high-grade (preglacial?) bedrock gravels have been mined on the south side of Sovereign Creek at a location 1.5 km upstream from Moustique Creek. Most of these areas were mined with production rates ranging from 150 to 300 cubic yards per day (MacGowan, 2006).

A moderately large area has been mined along the east side of the Swift River 7 km downstream from the mouth of Sovereign Creek. An unknown quantity of placer gold has been recovered in this area from a layer of wandering streambed postglacial gravels situated near the present level of the Swift River. Highest gold concentrations were primarily located in a boulder-rich lag deposit at the base of the gravel unit where it lies on false bedrock made up of lodgement till and glaciolacustrine sediments. A small section of the Swift River was mined by a dragline dredge operation from 1947 to 1948 at a location about 1 km upstream from the Cottonwood River.

There have been several other projects involving small scale exploration programs along the Swift River and Sovereign Creek over the past 20 years, but most tests were limited to shallow excavations generally less than 8 meters deep. One exception was a drill program along the south side of Sovereign Creek where a deep paleochannel has been identified at a location about 3 km upstream from the Swift River. Older gravels in this area have been drill-intercepted at a depth interval extending from 8 to 27 meters. The older gravels are overlain by a package of lodgement till and glaciolacustrine sediments. The paleochannel trends northwesterly and appears to form a complete buried bedrock canyon separate from the present day Sovereign Creek valley (Levson, 1993).

Auger-Drill Sampling

A detachable auger drill-rig mounted on the rear end of a John Deer 544 rubber tire front-end loader was used to drill 20 holes along selected target locations on the Lost Swede Property. The drill-string used consisted of 5-foot long 15/8-inch hex-pinned auger stems with 5.5-inch outside flight diameters. The total drill-string length available for each hole varied from 90 to 120 feet. The length variation was due to occasional experiences with lost or damaged flights. Several 6-inch outside diameter drill bits were internally custom designed and built to penetrate boulders and bedrock. Each custom made bit consisted of a modified fishtail head fitted with six block-mounted replaceable round-shank carbide tungsten insert tips (5/8th-inch shafts). All holes were drilled vertically at a 90 degree inclination.

Sample recovery was general good for most dry and moist sediments drilled. Intervals sampled were collected in 20-liter pails and volumetrically measured as loose liters and converted to loose cubic yards. Drilling through aquifers that caused freestanding water to accumulate on the bottom of a drill hole created conditions that significantly inhibited the retention of sediments along auger flights. On the average, only 20% of the theoretical volume of gravel drilled was recovered when drilling in extreme wet conditions. It also appears that heavier aggregate, including concentrates and gold particles, have a higher tendency to fall away from the auger flights and have a less chance of retainment in wet hole conditions. This effect was apparent on the Swift Sovereign Property exploration project where a basal water-saturated older gravel layer was sampled by both auger drilling and pit excavations. The average gold grade (0.301 g/yd^3) measured in 4 grouped test pits was nearly four times higher than the average grade (0.079 g/yd^3) measured in 7 nearby auger drill hole locations (Kocsis, 2007a). It was concluded that measured gold concentrations or calculated grades from auger drill samples retrieved in extreme wet conditions will more than likely be significantly lower than true grades.

Collected auger drill samples were transported to an indoor processing facility in Cottonwood. Each sample was washed thoroughly in a portable cement mixer and sieved through a 3/8th inch mesh screen. The sieved material was later processed through a Wifley Table Concentrator with an attached rotating magnetic separator. The final processed concentrate was panned and gold particles were collected for assessment. Gold particles were counted in each sample and described as fine to coarse-grained colors and flakes. Gold colors are defined in this report as visible particles less than 0.25 mm in diameter that require magnification to determine shape and pass through a 60-mesh sieve. Gold flakes were defined as 0.25 to 1 mm thick particles that range from 0.25 to 2 mm wide in two other directions. There were no nuggets recovered in the drill samples (thick >1 mm gold particles that exceed 2 mm wide in remaining two directions). Gold samples were weighed in milligrams when applicable with a 'mini PRO' (30 X 0.001g) Portable Precision Balance electronic scale manufactured by American Weigh Scales Inc.

Table 2 contains a summary of the sample intervals collected from drill-hole numbers 1 to 20 and provides descriptions of gold concentrations recovered. Second digits in the Sample Number were used to differentiate separate depth intervals for individual holes containing multiple samples. Drill-hole log data, including sample descriptions and GPS locations, are given in the Drill Record Sheets that are provided in Appendix A. Sample intervals and water table locations (water) are listed in the far right hand column of the Drill Record Sheets. Recorded GPS elevations for each drill location are approximate and have an accuracy of plus or minus 20-meters. The drill-hole setup locations numbered ADH 1-20 are illustrated in Figure --.

Table 2: Summary of gold recovered from auger drill hole samples and calculated gold grades. Pyrite concentrate occurrences (Pyr) and water-saturated zones (ws) are noted in the 'Other Info' column. Gold particles ranging in size from colors to flakes (F-fine, M-medium, and C-coarse) were counted and recorded.

Sample Number	Thick-ness (Feet)	Sample Size Loose Liters and (yd^3)	Gold Color Count			Gold Flake Count			Other Info	Total Gold mg	Grade g/yd^3
			F	M	C	F	M	C			
1-1	1	18 (0.024)	21	3		1	1		Pyr	2	0.083
1-2	7.5	30 (0.039)	4	3			1		Pyr	1	0.026
2-1	4	19 (0.025)	9							<1	<0.02
2-2	2	12 (0.016)	13			1				1	0.063
2-3	2	30 (0.039)	8			2				1	0.026
2-4	7	16 (0.021)								0	0

2-5	5	20 (0.026)						1	Pyr, ws	<1	<0.02
3-1	12	55 (0.072)	15		2					2	0.03
3-2	11.5	50 (0.065)	7						ws	<1	<0.02
3-3	3.5	50 (0.065)	9			1			ws	1	0.015
4-1	10	50 (0.065)	9			1	1			3	0.046
4-2	9	45 (0.059)							Pyr	0	0
4-3	4	35 (0.046)	3						Pyr	<1	<0.02
5-1	15	75 (0.098)	26		2				Pyr	1	0.010
6-1	13	70 (0.092)	12			4			Pyr	2	0.022
6-2	5	50 (0.065)							Pyr	0	0
6-3	10.5	30(0.039)		1					Pyr	<1	<0.02
6-4*	5.5	75 (0.098)									-----
7-1	5	45 (0.059)								0	0
8-1	3	35 (0.046)							ws	0	0
9-1	7	85 (0.111)	5	5						<1	<0.02
9-2	6	55 (0.072)	15						ws	<1	<0.02
10-1	2	15 (0.020)	15	3						<1	<0.02
10-2	9	50 (0.065)	6	3	1					<1	<0.02
10-3	2	10 (0.013)	25	3						1	0.077
10-4	12	110 (0.144)	15	1	3					2	0.014
11-1	10	20 (0.026)	17					1		2	0.078
12-1*	2	14 (0.018)									-----
12-2*	8	50 (0.065)									-----
13-1	3	10 (0.013)								0	0
13-2	7.5	60 (0.078)								0	0
14-1	3	10 (0.013)	15							<1	<0.02
14-2	5	45 (0.059)	8			2				<1	<0.02
14-3	2	12 (0.016)	21			1				1	0.063
15-1	5	40 (0.052)	5			7				3	0.058
16-1	6	40 (0.052)	20			9				4	0.077
16-2	3	18 (0.024)	50			4				2	0.083
17-1	7.5	20 (0.026)	20			3			ws	1	0.038
17-2	3	8 (0.010)	17			4				1	0.100
18-1	4.5	45 (0.059)	2							<1	<0.02
18-2	5	30 (0.039)	4							<1	<0.02
18-3	2.5	30 (0.039)	4			3				<1	<0.02
18-4	3.5	10 (0.013)	25	18	12	15	5	5	ws	77	5.923
19-1	6	15 (0.020)								0	0
20-1	2	18 (0.024)	60				1			3	0.125
20-2	11	60 (0.078)	50			5				3	0.038
20-3	31	20 (0.026)	9			1			ws	<1	<0.02
20-4	6	45 (0.059)	100	10	6				ws	12	0.203

*Sample missing and not processed.

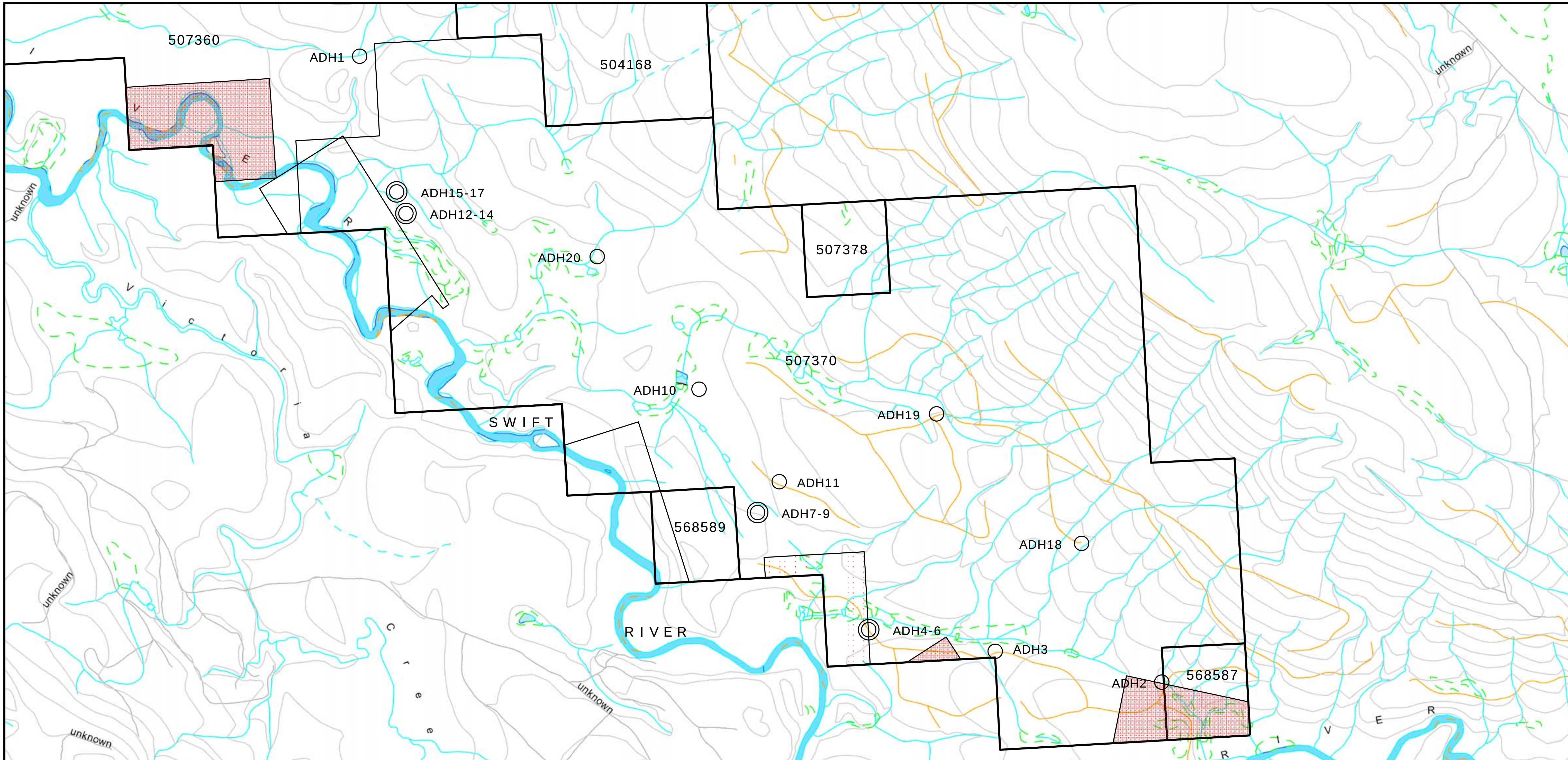

Figure 4 Auger Drill Sites

Scale 1:40,000

Legend

Single ADH Site

Multiple ADH Site

Contour

Road/Trail

The southeastern-most area drilled (ADH 2) on the Lost Swede Property is located 500 m northwest of the Swift River. The river at this point deviates to the south for a short distance and enters a well-defined younger Holocene bedrock canyon incised in most part by meltwaters during ablation of the late Wisconsin ice sheet. The location of drill-hole ADH 2 was selected to search for an alternate older (preglacial) buried segment of the Swift River at a setup situated about 30 feet above the river level. Older gravels were identified in the lowermost portion of the drill hole along an interval extending from 80 to 92 feet. The gravels underlie a 72-foot thick sequence of glaciolacustrine sediments and lodgement till. The upper portion of the sequence is dominated by grey lodgement till and the lower 35-foot part of the sequence consists of black colored glaciolacustrine mud. The older gravels commence at a depth 60 feet below the neighboring bedrock floor of the Swift River canyon and appear to be the upper part of a deeply buried northwest trending Swift River paleochannel that extends to an unknown depth. A large volume of water entered the drill hole and was carried along the auger flights to the surface while drilling the bottommost 3-foot depth interval (89-92 feet). The water derived from an apparent highly porous gravel aquifer with a table located somewhere between 80 to 89 feet deep. Sample recovery along the older alluvium unit was generally very poor, although some gold colors and flakes were recovered along depth intervals restricted to coarse-grained cobble-rich horizons. Plugged flights, excessive migration and dispersion of gravels along flights, and the presence of ground water were factors that adversely affected the quality of collected samples that are in most part considered unreliable for true gold grade determinations. The presence of low grade gold concentrations were identified in two samples collected in the shallow postglacial gravel unit drilled from 1 to 8 feet.

The assumed northwest trend of the paleochannel identified in ADH 2 follows a 50 m wide broadly flanked elongated surface depression that has been modified and further dissected by glacial meltwaters. Drill hole ADH 3 was positioned along the upper west side of the depression at an elevation approximately 50 feet higher than the ADH 2 setup located 1 km to the southeast. The drill rig could not be accessed with the wheeled loader to a more preferable drill-site area located in the depression bottom. A 16-foot thick postglacial alluvium unit with clast-size fining downwards was drilled at the surface. The upper 10-foot section of the gravel unit consisting of cobble-sized clasts was sampled and contained low gold concentrations equivalent to 0.02 g/yd^3. The postglacial alluvium overlies a 31-foot thick grey colored lodgement till unit followed by 2 feet of grey colored glaciolacustrine mud. The thin mud layer overlies a 12.5-foot thick brown colored clast-rich diamict unit resembling a debris flow facies. Significant volumes of ground water entered the drill hole and carried to the surface while drilling the lowermost part of the diamict unit at 58 to 60.5 feet. The material along this lower interval consisted of a brown cobble-rich debris flow layer. Further drilling penetrated a 2-foot thick older highly compacted weathered brown lodgement till layer. The diamict unit was probably emplaced as subaerial debris flows derived by meltwater erosion and mixing of underlying older weathered glacial sediments during the onset of the mid Wisconsin Interstadial (45,000 ybp) or possibly the Sangamon Interglacial (131,000 ybp). The older till layer overlies bedrock at 62.5 feet that is made up of medium green olive colored fine-grained mafic volcanic rocks.

Drill holes ADH 4, 5 and 6 were drilled along the same surface depression extending northwest from hole ADH 2 at a location 800 m west-northwest from hole ADH 3. The general sedimentological sequence drilled in this area from top to bottom consisted of postglacial alluvium measuring 13 feet thick, 34 feet of grey colored lodgement till, 5.5 feet of brown diamict inferred as a debris flow facies, and 5.5 feet of brown colored older gravels containing cobble-sized clasts. The maximum depth drilled in this area amounted to 58 feet and bedrock was not reached. Some gold colors were obtained from the surface gravels sampled, but very little color was recovered from the lower debris flow facies and older gravel unit.

Drill holes ADH 7, 8 and 9 were drilled near the bottom of a second wide northwest trending surface depression (see Figure --). From top to bottom the sediment sequence in this area was composed of postglacial gravels up to 10 feet thick, 31 feet of lodgement till, followed by 41 feet of mainly glaciolacustrine sediments, and finally an older gravel unit measuring 10 feet thick. All flights were utilized to reach the 92-foot maximum depth drilled that terminated in the older gravel unit. Postglacial gravel gold concentrations were either absent or very low along intervals sampled in all 3 drill holes. The color of the lodgement till unit contains an olive and brownish tinge that differs from the straight grey colors observed in holes drilled further south. The till unit is underlain by alternating layers of glaciolacustrine mud and less water saturated sand layers and pebble gravels. The older gravel unit extends from 82 to 92 feet and is mainly made up of pebble-sized aggregate with some thin cobble and sand layers. This unit is highly water saturated and contains gold traces restricted to very fine-grained particles or colors.

Hole ADH 10 was drilled along the same surface depression that extends about 600 m southeast to hole ADH 9. The sequence of sediments drilled in hole ADH 10 was similar to sequence recorded in drill hole ADH 9. Postglacial surface gravels containing cobble-sized clasts occur in a thin layer less than 2 feet thick and contain gold traces restricted to fine colors. The postglacial unit overlies 46 feet of medium grey colored lodgement till exhibiting olive and brown shades. Glaciolacustrine sediments underlie the till unit and are divided into an upper 7-foot thick olive-brownish grey colored layer and a lower 5-foot thick black colored layer. The following 31-foot section drilled (60 to 91 feet) was composed of brownish grey silt layers and brown gravel layers with maximum clast size ranging from pebble to cobble. A brown colored coarser-grained gravel unit containing a boulder-rich layer measuring 5 feet thick and some sand layers was drilled from 91 to 105 feet. The sediments drilled along this interval are probably older gravel and sand layers (interstadial or interglacial) that overlie older glacial sediments composed of an 8- foot glaciolacustrine mud layer followed by 5 feet of lodgement till (early Wisconsin or older).

Hole ADH 11 was drilled at a location between holes ADH 9 and 10 for the purpose of sampling postglacial outwash gravels exposed along the surface. The 10-foot thick gravel unit contained cobble-sized clasts and some small boulders. A total of 17 fine colors and 1 large gold flake were recovered from a 20-liter sample collected. The gravels overlie a dark grey lodgement till unit that exhibits an olive colored shade.

The highest gold concentration (5.9 g/yd^3) identified on the Lost Swede Property came from the lowermost 3.5-foot portion (Sample 18-4) of a 6-foot thick cobble-boulder gravel layer that extends from 39 to 45 feet deep in drill hole ADH 18. This was the only drill location on the Property where older gravels were drilled to bedrock and sampled. From bottom to top the gravels lie beneath a 6-foot thick brown glaciolacustrine mud unit followed by a 24.5 feet of brown colored diamict unit. The lower alluvium unit is classified as older gravels (preglacial or interglacial) and may be controlled along a paleochannel that is poorly understood at this time. The lowermost gravel interval drilled (41.5-45 feet) was highly water saturated and sample recovery was poor. Only 0.013 yd^3 or 17% of the 0.076 yd^3 theoretical gravel volume drilled was recovered. Three of the largest gold flakes recovered in Sample 18-3 each measured 0.5 mm thick and 2 mm wide in the two remaining directions. The gold particles have a dull appearance and are partly coated with a reddish brown colored Fe-oxide residue that is a typical weathering product seen in other older gravel units.

A 16-foot thick brownish grey colored diamict unit was drilled in hole ADH 19. The diamict overlies bedrock made up of dark green colored serpentine schist. There were no gold colors identified in this drill hole.

Hole ADH 20 was drilled along the extreme northeast side of the valley-side terrace that extends 1 km from the Swift River. A total of 60 colors and 1 medium-sized gold flake were recovered from the 2-foot layer of postglacial outwash gravels (18 liters) drilled at the surface. The 11-foot thick brown colored diamict layer drilled beneath the postglacial unit is inferred as a debris flow facies (2 to 13 feet). The diamict overlies a brownish-greenish medium grey colored lodgement till unit measuring 9 feet thick (13 to 22 feet). A distinct black colored 6-foot thick glaciolacustrine mud layer (22 to 28 feet) separates the till unit from an underlying thick older alluvium unit (28 to 80 feet) consisting of fine-grained gravel, silt and sand layers. Most of the sediments within the older alluvium are medium brown colored, although a sharp color change commences at 74 feet where the lowermost gravels drilled are colored dark chocolate brown. Sand and silt samples recovered from depths extending from 29 to 43 feet were dry, although some water entered the drill hole while drilling an underlying boulder horizon at 43 to 45 feet. The highest quantity of gold particles recovered (116 colors) in the alluvium unit originated from the lowermost 6-foot interval sampled (74 to 80 feet).

A broad elongated abandoned Holocene floodplain elevated about 20 feet above the Swift River was investigated with 6 drill holes (ADH 12-17) at a location about 2 km downstream from the mouth of Victoria Creek. The width of the floodplain extends eastwards from the edge of the Swift River for a distance of 500 m and terminates alongside a steep embankment composed of glacial sediments. About 7 to 10 feet of postglacial alluvium rests on bedrock in this area and a thin layer of grey colored lodgement till separates the contact in places. The base of the alluvium unit consists of brown colored cobble/boulder-rich lag gravels that grade upward into finer-grained pebble, sand and silty clay layers. Sampling was restricted to the basal cobble/boulder gravel layer that ranged anywhere from 4 to 6 feet thick.

The northwestern-most drill hole (ADH 1) was drilled near the center of a narrow north-south trending meltwater channel. A thin layer of brown colored cobble gravel at this location overlies 5 feet of grey colored glaciolacustrine mud. The mud overlies a 6-foot layer of brown colored gravel that coarsens downwards from pebble to cobble/boulder-sized clasts. The lower gravel unit lies on bedrock consisting of black siltstone. Similar bedrock is exposed at a location 75 m to the northwest at an elevation 2 m higher than the level of the drill hole setup location.

Summary

Important older gravel units and potential paleochannel targets have been identified in two geomorphic landscape settings along the east side of the Swift River. The settings include a valley-bottom terrace that is deeply incised by the Swift River along its western margin and an adjacent 180-foot elevated valley-side terrace. Thick glacial sequences are the main sediment component in both terraces that overly deeply buried older alluvial sediments and prospective paleochannel locations. Meltwater channels that are partly controlled by medial-ridged lateral moraine structures paralleling the length of the Swift River valley floor form complex wide and narrow incision patterns across both terraces.

The valley-bottom terrace averages 1 km wide and extends across the entire length of Tenure 507370 for a distance of 5 km. The Swift River flows westerly in a narrow valley through deeply incised sediments along the extreme south edge of the terrace and abruptly deviates south for a short distance where it enters a 2 km long bedrock-floored Holocene canyon. Hole 2 was drilled at a location 400 m north-northwest from the bedrock canyon where it penetrated 8 feet of postglacial alluvium, 72 feet of glacial sediments, and terminated 12 feet into a weathered reddish-brown older alluvium unit. The older unit at this location appears to be the top of an interglacial or preglacial alluvium package occupying a northwest trending paleochannel that extends to depths more than 62 feet below the present day level of the Swift River. Deeply buried older alluvium was identified at 5 other drilled locations on the terrace across an area that extends 3 km northwest to hole 20. The 30-foot total depth drilled in hole 11 was insufficient to reach the projected location of underlying older alluvium layers. The older alluvium units drilled in holes 3 and 11 overly a second older glacial sediment sequence and are inferred as interstadial or interglacial alluvium. The tops of the older glacial sediment horizon in both holes have been subjected to a long period of subaerial weathering and oxidized from typical grey shades to various brown-colored shades. The older glacial unit drilled in hole 3 consisted of a thin 2-foot layer of weathered-brown lodgement till that directly overlies bedrock at 62.5 feet. The presence of the till unit suggests that bedrock proximal to this depth has been subjected to subglacial erosion during the early Wisconsin and/or an older glacial event, although the extent ice scouring at greater depths is unknown. Gold colors and flakes were recovered from the majority of older alluvium layers sampled across the valley-bottom terrace, although gold concentrations were relatively low. The highest gold grade measured amounted to 0.203 g/yd^3 and derived from the lowermost 6-foot older alluvium layer (74-80 feet) drilled in hole 20.

Holes 18 and 19 were drilled along the valley-side terrace. High-grade gold concentrations (5.9 g/yd^3) were recovered from the lower 3.5-foot portion of a 6-foot thick boulder-rich older alluvium unit in drill hole 18. This was the only hole on the Lost Swede Property where older gravels were drilled to bedrock and sampled. The older alluvium unit lies directly on bedrock at 45 feet and is overlain by glacial sediments, but additional information will be required to determine if the alluvium is interglacial or preglacial. This hole was drilled along a 200-meter wide portion of the valley-side terrace that slopes gently to moderately downwards for a distance of 2.5 km where it coalesces with the valley-bottom terrace near drill hole 20. The valley-side terrace has a relict landscape appearance with partially preserved topographical relief resembling a buried paleotributary that trends northwesterly at a shallow angle towards the central part of the Swift River valley. Bedrock or possible rimrock along the inferred location of the paleochannel was identified at 16 feet in hole 19. This hole was drilled along the eastern margin of the terrace where the topography commences to rise moderately to sharply along the side of the valley.

The various types of sediments identified across the valley-bottom and valley-side terraces have been categorized into four distinct sedimentological units; **1) Postglacial Alluvium** representing Holocene alluvium and meltwater sediment accumulation during ablation of the Late Wisconsin ice sheet (~12,500 ybp to present), **2) Late Wisconsin Glacial Sediments** (30,000 to 11,000 ybp) dominated by grey colored till horizons and lacustrine sediment layers, **3) Older Alluvium** including 'older gravel' accumulation during the mid Wisconsin Interstadial (45,000 to 30,000 ybp) or possibly Sangamon Interglacial (131,000 to 75,000 ybp) or older interglacial or preglacial (Tertiary >1.8 million years), and **4) Older Glacial Sediment** deposition during the early Wisconsin (75,000 to 45,000 ybp) or late Illinoian (200,000 to 131,000 ybp) or older. The generalized term 'older alluvium' is used in this report to describe subaerial-weathered alluvium layers that underlie a sequence of glacial sediments. There is an insufficient amount of information available at this time to differentiate and confidently place all of the identified older alluvium layers into specific interstadial, interglacial or preglacial sub-categories. The thickness of each sediment unit identified in drill holes 1 to 20 and depths to bedrock where applicable is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of sedimentological unit thicknesses, depths to bedrock, and total depths drilled in auger drill holes ADH 1 to 20 (all measurements given in feet).

Drill Hole Number	Postglacial Alluvium	Late Wisconsin Glacial Sediments	Older Alluvium	Older Glacial Sediments	Bedrock Depth	Hole Total Depth
1	14				14	15.5
2	8	72	12			92
3	16	33	11.5	2	62.5	64
4	13	32				45
5	15					15
6	13	34	11			58
7	9					9
8	7	15				22
9	10	72	10			92
10	2	58	45	13		118
11	10	20				30
12	10				10	10
13	10.5				10.5	10.5
14	10				10	10
15	8				8	8
16	9				9	12
17	13				13	16
18	8.5	30.5	6		45	45
19	0	16			16	20
20	3	28	52			80
Total Feet Drilled						**772**

Younger gravels overlying bedrock were tested on the Lost Swede Property in two areas. The first area was drilled by hole 1 along meltwater channel where a 7.5-foot thick layer of postglacial outwash gravels overlying bedrock was sampled. The second area was drilled along an abandoned floodplain that developed during the early Holocene by lateral erosional processes along the Swift River. A cobble-boulder gravel horizon averaging 4 feet thick and overlying bedrock was sampled across the floodplain in holes 12 to 17. The gold grades measured in bedrock gravels in both areas were generally low or less than 0.1 g/yd^3. Other areas drilled and sampled where postglacial gravels overly glacial sediments returned similar low-grade gold concentrations.

Conclusions

Open flight auger drilling is a cost effective tool useful for probing and identifying individual layers within thick sediment sequences, although in most cases the samples were found to be unreliable for gold grade determinations. Basal gravel layers overlying an impermeable basement made up of clay-rich glacial sediments or bedrock are primary gold-bearing sample target areas that are frequently water saturated. The qualities of gravel samples collected in extreme wet drill hole conditions were found to be very poor and measured gold grades are more than likely significantly lower than true grades.

The majority older alluvium units drilled across the valley-bottom terrace appear to be Sangamon or older interglacial sediments. The unit is fairly extensive, up to 52 feet thick, and it is improbable that the large volumes of alluvium originated in whole during one or more short mid Wisconsin interstadial event. The upper parts of the Sangamon alluvium unit may have been reworked by meltwaters in isolated areas during the mid Wisconsin. The presence of interglacial alluvium at depth across the terrace indicates that this portion of the Swift River valley was not completely scoured to bedrock by glacial erosional processes during the late Wisconsin. The areas drilled along the terrace are very prospective deeply buried paleochannel locations that may host lucrative pre-Illinoian gravels. The extent of ice scouring by an older glacial event at greater depths and subsequent erosion of older interglacial or preglacial alluvium is unknown. Highest gold concentrations are expected along the basal-most intact portion of the paleochannel that extends to an unknown depth. The depth is known to be in excess of 118 feet in places where high multi-gram gold grades will be required to economically extract basal pay-gravels by open pit or underground mining methods.

Most of the samples collected from postglacial alluvium units were retrieved in dry hole conditions and for this reason the gold grade measurements are probably relatively accurate. Some of the samples were collected from meltwater outwash gravel layers that occupy deeply incised glacial sediment sequences along the valley-bottom terrace. Gold concentrations within outwash gravels originate in most part from the erosion of large volumes of neighboring auriferous till layers. The degree of gold enrichment within a till layer is controlled by the extent of up-ice glacial erosion and dispersion of exposed older auriferous gravel layers. Gold concentrations in all postglacial units sampled along the terrace were generally low, so it is apparent that the up-ice enrichment sources were absent. The primary enrichment sources are probably confined to paleochannel bottoms that extend more than 60 feet below the present level of the Swift River.

The high grade gold concentration (5.9 g/yd^3) found in older gravels overlying bedrock in hole 18 illustrates the potential for similar lucrative grades in other untested paleochannel bedrock locations. Hole 18 was drilled along the southeast margin of a separate geomorphic setting made up of a northwest sloping valley-side terrace. Nearby postglacial outwash gravels were tested during a previous exploration program in 2005 along a meltwater channel located immediately southeast from drill hole 19. A gold grade estimated a little over 1.0 g/yd^3 was reported from a 1 cubic yard surface gravel sample extracted from the meltwater channel (Klaus Maak, pers. comm. 2007). The meltwater channel is located 1 km northwest or down-ice from drill hole 18 and the enriched gold concentrations near the surface may have derived from the erosion of local gold-bearing till sediments. The meltwater channel bottom is situated approximately 50 feet below the elevation of the high-grade bedrock gravels drilled in hole 18. This topographical relationship suggests that gold along the meltwater channel bottom may have also derived directly from underlying reworked older gravels.

Recommendations

Further exploration work is required across the Lost Swede Property to further define and understand the placer gold occurrences identified in the two geomorphic valley-bottom and valley-side terrace settings explored. The work will involve test pit sampling, seismic refraction surveying, and further drilling. A hollow-stem auger coring system or other reliable drill-sampling technique will be required to re-evaluate gold concentrations in known older gravel occurrences and to confidently measure gold grades in new areas. A drill stem length in excess of 120 feet will be required to sample the deepest ground on the Property. Further test pit sampling is recommended along the Holocene floodplain drilled by holes 12-17:

<u>Valley-bottom Terrace</u>

- The initial seismic refraction survey along the valley-bottom terrace should comprise of four northeast trending lines situated between existing drill holes 2 and 20. These lines totaling approximately 2 km will provide bedrock profiles needed to broadly outline the locations of buried paleochannels. Two of the survey lines should be placed directly over or near drill holes 2 and 20. The sedimentological information from the drill holes will be an important part of the seismic interpretation that includes velocity-horizon determinations.
- Up to 10 new drill holes will be required to assess the area outlined by the seismic survey. Drill hole locations will be contingent to results obtained through the seismic interpretation.
- Additional seismic surveying and further drilling will be necessary if the initial proposed exploration work returns favorable results.

<u>Valley-side Terrace</u>

- Two initial seismic lines will be required across drill hole 18 to determine if high-grade auriferous basal gravels in this area are controlled along a buried paleochannel that is commonly expressed as a bedrock depression. Bedrock profiles from the first line running east-west and the second north-south will provide data needed to determine the approximate orientation of an underlying bedrock depression. Two other adjacent seismic lines spaced 100 m apart will be needed to outline the known location of a buried paleochannel for a distance of 200 m.
- If a buried paleochannel is identified, then up to 8 drill holes spaced within a 50 meter grid will be required to calculate the average gold grade along a distance of 200 m.
- Further seismic work and drilling will be contingent to results from the initial proposed exploration work.

Holocene Floodplain

- Up to three 10 cubic yard samples should be collected from the 4-foot thick boulder horizon along the Holocene floodplain drilled by holes 12-17. Results from the larger samples will determine if the drill samples were too small overall to accurately measure gold grades in this area and other areas.

Table 4: Tenure List

Tenure No	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area
504168	KISS	2005/jan/18	2009/feb/17	486.984
507314	KISS 2	2005/feb/16	2009/feb/17	19.476
507317	KISS 3	2005/feb/16	2009/feb/17	19.478
507360		2005/feb/17	2009/feb/17	389.646
507370		2005/feb/17	2009/feb/17	857.623
507378	KISS 4	2005/feb/17	2009/feb/17	19.489
568587	LS-EXT 1	2007/oct/24	2009/feb/17	19.498
568589	LS-EXT 2	2007/oct/24	2009/feb/17	19.495

Total area (hectares) **1831.689**

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Appendix A

Statement of Qualifications

Certificate of Qualifications

I Stephen P. Kocsis currently residing at 301-776 Vaughan Street, Quesnel, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I studied Earth Sciences at the University of Waterloo and graduated with a B.Sc. degree in 1983.

I am registered with the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist (License No. 20451).

I have practiced my profession continuously for a period of 24 years since graduation.

My experience related to the content of this technical report includes:

- Employment as an Associate Research Personal with the Glaciated Basin Research Center, University of Toronto, involving 2 years of field work and three co-authored paper publications focussed on the study of placer gold deposits in the Cariboo Mining District, central British Columbia.
- Continuous work over the past 17 years involving Placer Gold Exploration throughout British Columbia, Yukon Territory, and Central America.

I prepared the Technical Report titled "Auger Drill Placer Gold Exploration on the Lost Swede Property" and dated January 31, 2008. I directed and supervised all of the exploration work described in this report on behalf of the Property owner/operator Leslie V. Sleeva.

I have no prior involvement with the Property described in the Technical Report.

In my opinion of all relevant facts, there are no circumstances that could have interfered with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report. Hence, I can be considered a qualified person who is independent of the Property Owner according to section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

Dated this 31st day of January, 2008 in Quesnel, B.C.

Stephen P. Kocsis, P.Geo

PROFESSIONAL
STEPHEN KOCSIS
GEOSCIENTIST

Jan. 31, 2008

Appendix B

Statement of Costs

Lost Swede Placer Project
2007 Cost Statement

Contractor	Item	Day/Hr	Km	Rate	Footage	Total
L.V. Sleeva	Auger Drilling			$25.00	772	$19,300.00
S. Kocsis, P.Geo.	Geological	13		$425.00		$5,525.00
S. Kocsis, P.Geo.	Research & Report	6		$425.00		$2,550.00
J. Hately	Foreman	135		$20.00		$2,700.00
K. Maak	Processing	25		$25.00		$625.00
L. Mumford	Helper	125		$15.00		$1,875.00
Accurate Mining	Drafting	6		$50.00		$300.00
Accurate Mining	Report Compilation	5		$50.00		$250.00
	Meals & Accomodation	15		$50.00		$750.00
	Mob/Demob	10		$100.00		$1,000.00

2007 Expenditures **$34,875.00**

Total Person Days = 61

Table 1: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 1.

Drill Record Sheet		**Hole Number:** ADH 1	
Project: Lost Swede Property		**Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo	
Date: October 13, 2007	**Driller:** Les Sleeva	**Helper:** Joel Hately	
UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5866159 **Easting:** 0565355			**Elevation:** 884 m

Drill Interval (feet)	**Total (feet)**	**Description**	**Sample Number** (water)
0-2	2	Road material consisting of brown colored pebble gravel with some small cobble.	
2-3	1	Brown colored cobble gravel.	1-1
3-8	5	Medium grey colored glaciolacustrine mud. Very moist and sandy.	
8-11	3	Brown colored pebble gravel with some cobble.	1-2
11-14	3	Brown colored cobble-boulder gravel.	
14-15.5	1.5	Dark grey to black colored siltstone and fine-grained quartzite. Moderate amounts of fine-grained pyrite panned.	
Comments: No significant amounts of water encountered. Bedrock exposure located 75 meters to the north at an elevation 2 meters above the drill site location.			

Appendix C

Drill Record Sheets

Table 2: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 2.

Drill Record Sheet		**Hole Number:** ADH 2	
Project: Lost Swede Property		**Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo	
Date: October 14, 2007	**Driller:** Les Sleeva	**Helper:** Lincoln	
UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5862854	**Easting:** 0569249		**Elevation:** 937 m

Drill Interval (feet)	**Total (feet)**	**Description**	**Sample Number** (water)
0-1	1	Black clay-rich organic-rich soil.	
1-2	1	Brown cobble gravel with sand/mud matrix.	2-1
2-4	2	Brown mud-rich sand.	
4-5	1	Brown sand-rich matrix pebble gravel with some cobble.	
5-6	1	Brown clay.	
6-8	2	Brown boulder gravel.	2-2
8-18	10	Brown becoming grey at depth clast-poor lodgement till.	
18-26	8	Grey gritty clast-rich lodgement till.	
26-27	1	Small boulder within lodgement till.	
27-45	18	Moderately hard fine-grained gritty material (till?).	
45-55	10	Black colored soft glaciolacustrine mud.	
55-60	5	Gritty clay.	
60-80	20	Dark grey to black glaciolacustrine mud.	2-3
80-82	2	Brown cobble gravel with small boulders.	
82-87	5	Brown pebble gravel interlayered with sand.	2-4
87-92	4	Brown cobble gravel.	2-5 (water)

Comments: Access location Branch 10A Road 21.1 km. Minor water seepage at 5-foot depth. Significant volumes of water reached the surface while drilling interval 89-91 feet. Clay plugging along the lower flights created abnormal high rotation torque, dilution of lower gravel samples, and inhibited penetration beyond 91 feet. Some gravels migrated into higher flights and for this reason the lower part of interval 60-80 feet was included into sample 2-3. Sample 2-3 consisted of 30 liters of material made up of 90% clay (dilution) and 10% gravel. Sample 2-4 and 2-5 contained 60% and 30% clay dilution respectively as the result of lacustrine mud adhering to the flights.

Table 3: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 3.

Drill Record Sheet		**Hole Number:** ADH 3	
Project: Lost Swede Property		**Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo	
Date: October 16, 2007	**Driller:** Les Sleeva	**Helper:** Lincoln	
UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5863050 **Easting:** 0568413			**Elevation:** 911 m
Drill Interval (feet)	**Total (feet)**	**Description**	**Sample Number** (water)
0-7	7	Brown cobble gravel with some small boulders.	3-1
7-10	3	Brown clay.	
10-12	2	Brown pebble-cobble gravel.	
12-13	1	Brown coarse-grained sand.	
13-14	1	Brown pebble gravel.	
14-15	1	Light brown clay.	
15-16	1	Brown pebble gravel.	
16-26	10	Moist light brown clay with some pebbles and small cobble (lodgement till?).	
26-27	1	Small boulder within till unit.	
27-30	3	Medium tan grey clay with some pebble. Lodgement till with possible subglacial gravel.	
30-31	1	Small boulder.	
31-43	12	Moist medium grey clast-poor lodgement till.	
43-45	2	Clast-rich lodgement till as above.	
45-46	1	Small boulder.	
46-47	1	Medium grey lodgment till.	
47-49	2	Grey glaciolacustrine mud.	
49-50	1	Weathered brown pebble gravel with some cobble (mud-rich matrix) or possible clast-rich till.	3-2
50-54	4	Brown sandy pebble gravel or possible gritty till.	
54-55	1	Small boulder.	
55-58	3	Brown sand or gritty clay.	
58-59	1	Brown pebble-cobble mud-rich gravel.	3-2 (water)
59-60.5	1.5	Brown cobble gravel with mud-rich matrix.	3-2
Wet clay-rich material plugged off lower 5-foot drill flight inhibiting further penetration. Pulled out of hole to clean off flights and re-entered hole to continue drilling.			
60.5-62.5	2	Hard compacted weathered brown clast-rich older lodgement till unit.	3-3
62.5-64	1.5	Medium green colored soft decomposed mafic tuff bedrock.	
Comments: Plugging and mixing of clay-rich materials along lower flights, depth interval 49 to 62.5 feet, made it difficult to distinguish sediments that resembled either mud-rich gravels or clast-rich diamict (till). This interval appears to resemble a sequence of weathered interglacial mud-rich gravels underlain by an older weathered lodgement till unit. Significant volumes of water reached the surface while drilling at 58 feet. The water table at this location is somewhere between 49 to 58 feet.			

Table 4: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 4.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Drill Record Sheet</td><td colspan="3">Hole Number: ADH 4</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project: Lost Swede Property</td><td colspan="3">Geoscientist: Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Date: October 17-18, 2007</td><td colspan="2">Driller: Les Sleeva</td><td>Helper: Lincoln</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5863174 Easting: 0567781</td><td>Elevation: 856 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill Interval (feet)</td><td>Total (feet)</td><td colspan="3">Description</td><td>Sample Number (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0-4</td><td>4</td><td colspan="3">Brown pebble-cobble gravel with sand-rich matrix.</td><td rowspan="3">4-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>4-9</td><td>5</td><td colspan="3">Brown medium-grained sand with thin gravel layers.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9-10</td><td>1</td><td colspan="3">Brown cobble gravel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10-13</td><td>3</td><td colspan="3">Medium-grained sand with some pebbles.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>13-16</td><td>3</td><td colspan="3">Moist medium brownish grey clay.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>16-17</td><td>1</td><td colspan="3">Pebble gravel.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>17-19</td><td>2</td><td colspan="3">Medium grey lodgement till.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>19-21</td><td>2</td><td colspan="3">Cobble-rich lodgement till.</td><td rowspan="3">4-2</td></tr>
<tr><td>21-26</td><td>5</td><td colspan="3">Grey glaciolacustrine mud.</td></tr>
<tr><td>26-28</td><td>1</td><td colspan="3">Boulder within lodgement till.</td></tr>
<tr><td>28-32</td><td>4</td><td colspan="3">Clast-rich lodgement till.</td><td>4-3</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Pulled out of hole to clean packed flights. Entered hole to continue drilling on October 18.</td></tr>
<tr><td>32-33</td><td>11</td><td colspan="3">Clast-poor medium grey lodgement till and/or glaciolacustrine clay.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>33-35</td><td>1</td><td colspan="3">Clast-rich lodgement till.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>35-41</td><td>6</td><td colspan="3">Clast-poor lodgement till with some pebble.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>41-45</td><td>4</td><td colspan="3">Medium grey lodgement till with cobble-size clasts.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Pulled out of hole to clean packed flights. Tight hole condition caused drill stem pin to break at a fatigued location. Lower 3 flights not recovered. Hole abandoned.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Comments: Moved drill rig 5 m south to re-drill location. No water table encountered. Samples 4-2 and 4-3 were collected to determine if lodgement till in the area carries gold concentrations.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 5: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 5.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Drill Record Sheet</td><td colspan="2">Hole Number: ADH 5</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project: Lost Swede Property</td><td colspan="2">Geoscientist: Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Date: October 19, 2007</td><td>Driller: Les Sleeva</td><td>Helper: Lincoln</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5863169 Easting: 0567781</td><td>Elevation: 884 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill Interval (feet)</td><td>Total (feet)</td><td colspan="2">Description</td><td>Sample Number (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0-4</td><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Brown cobble gravel.</td><td rowspan="6">5-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>4-8</td><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Brown medium-grained sand with some pebble.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8-10</td><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Brown cobble gravel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10-13</td><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Medium-grained sand.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13-14</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Cobble gravel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>14-15</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Boulder gravel.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Comments: Drill bit could not penetrate large boulder at 15 feet. Terminated drilling and moved drill rig 5 meters west to re-drill location. No water table encountered.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 6: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 6.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Drill Record Sheet</td><td colspan="2">Hole Number: ADH 6</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project: Lost Swede Property</td><td colspan="2">Geoscientist: Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Date: October 19-20, 2007</td><td>Driller: Les Sleeva</td><td>Helper: Lincoln Mumford</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5863169 Easting: 0567776</td><td>Elevation: 889 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill Interval (feet)</td><td>Total (feet)</td><td colspan="2">Description</td><td>Sample Number (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0-4</td><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Brown cobble gravel.</td><td rowspan="3">6-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>4-8</td><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Brown medium-grained sand with pebble.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8-13</td><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Cobble gravel layered with medium-grained sand.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13-35</td><td>22</td><td colspan="2">Medium grey lodgement till.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>35-42</td><td>7</td><td colspan="2">Medium grey pebble to cobble clast-rich lodgement till.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Pulled out of hole to clean packed flights. Re-entered hole on October 20th to continue drilling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>42-47</td><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Medium brownish grey clast-poor lodgement till.</td><td>6-2</td></tr>
<tr><td>47-49</td><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Medium to dark grey brown cobble gravel containing a clay-rich matrix.</td><td rowspan="3">6-3</td></tr>
<tr><td>49-51</td><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Brown cobble-boulder gravel with a clay-rich sand matrix. Hard drilling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>51-52.5</td><td>1.5</td><td colspan="2">Brown pebble-cobble gravel containing less clay and more sand.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Pulled out of hole to retrieve samples. Cleaned all flights and re-entered hole to continue drilling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>52.5-58</td><td>5.5</td><td colspan="2">Brownish grey clay-rich cobble gravel.</td><td>6-4</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Comments: No water table encountered. Discontinued drilling due to frequent plugging and compacting of clay-rich sediments at the bit head.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 7: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 7.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Drill Record Sheet</td><td colspan="2">Hole Number: ADH 7</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project: Lost Swede Property</td><td colspan="2">Geoscientist: Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Date: October 22, 2007</td><td>Driller: Les Sleeva</td><td>Helper: Lincoln Mumford</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5863786 Easting: 0567250</td><td>Elevation: 894 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill Interval (feet)</td><td>Total (feet)</td><td colspan="2">Description</td><td>Sample Number (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0-4</td><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Brown clay with thin pebble gravel layers.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4-5</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Brown cobble gravel.</td><td rowspan="3">7-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>5-8</td><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Brown mud-rich pebble gravel with sand layers.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8-9</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Boulder.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Comments: Could not penetrate boulder at 9 feet. Abandoned hole and moved drill rig 3 meters south to ADH 8 location. Very little water seepage throughout moist interval drilled.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 8: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 8.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Drill Record Sheet</td><td colspan="2">Hole Number: ADH 8</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project: Lost Swede Property</td><td colspan="2">Geoscientist: Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Date: October 22, 2007</td><td>Driller: Les Sleeva</td><td>Helper: Lincoln Mumford</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5863791 Easting: 0567250</td><td>Elevation: 894 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill Interval (feet)</td><td>Total (feet)</td><td colspan="2">Description</td><td>Sample Number (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0-4</td><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Brown clay-rich pebble gravel.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4-5</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Brown cobble gravel.</td><td rowspan="3">8-1
(water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5-6</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Brown pebble gravel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6-7</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Brown boulder gravel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7-11</td><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Brown pebble-rich clay.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>11-14</td><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Brown clay.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>14-20</td><td>6</td><td colspan="2">Slight olive brownish grey lodgement till with pebble and cobble clasts.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>20-22</td><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Clast-rich medium brownish grey lodgement till.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Comments: Abandoned hole due to caving of upper gravels. Moved drill rig 5 m north to location ADH 9. Small amounts of ground water seepage starting at 5 feet.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 9: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 9.

Drill Record Sheet		**Hole Number:** ADH 9	
Project: Lost Swede Property		**Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo	
Date: October 23, 2007	**Driller:** Les Sleeva	**Helper:** Lincoln Mumford	
UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5863796 **Easting:** 0567250			**Elevation:** 894 m

Drill Interval (feet)	**Total (feet)**	**Description**	**Sample Number** (water)
0-6	6	Brown muddy pebble gravel.	
6-7	1	Brown cobble gravel with sand matrix.	
7-10	3	Brown pebble gravel with sand/mud matrix.	
10-14	4	Brownish grey clay.	
14-19	5	Medium slight olive slight brownish grey lodgement till.	
19-25	6	Clast-rich lodgement till as above.	9-1
25-26	1	Small boulder.	
26-31	5	Lodgement till with some pebble-sized clasts.	
31-40	9	Slight olive slight brownish medium grey clay with minor gritty layers.	
40-41	1	Cobble.	
41-59	18	Medium grey clay (lacustrine?).	
59-65	6	Gritty clay possibly layered with pebble gravel.	(water)
65-66	1	Cobble.	
66-82	16	Clay with some thin gritty layers.	
82-83	1	Cobble gravel.	9-2 (water)
83-85	2	Pebble gravel.	
85-86	1	Cobble gravel.	
86-88	2	Pebble gravel layered with sand.	
88-92	4	Fine-grained sediments (clay or sand?).	
Comments: Some water to surface while drilling 59-65 feet. Significant amounts of water to surface while drilling 82-92 feet. Used all available flight stems.			

Table 10: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 10.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Drill Record Sheet</td><td colspan="2">Hole Number: ADH 10</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project: Lost Swede Property</td><td colspan="2">Geoscientist: Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Date: October 24, 2007   Driller: Les Sleeva</td><td colspan="2">Helper: Lincoln Mumford</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5864420 Easting: 0566984</td><td>Elevation: 894 m</td></tr>
<tr><th>Drill Interval (feet)</th><th>Total (feet)</th><th colspan="2">Description</th><th>Sample Number (water)</th></tr>
<tr><td>0-2</td><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Medium brown cobble gravel.</td><td>10-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2-6</td><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Medium brown clay with some sand and pebble.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>6-15</td><td>9</td><td colspan="2">Slight brownish medium grey clay with some pebble.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>15-20</td><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Slight greenish-brownish medium to dark grey clay with some pebble and small cobble (lodgement till).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>20-32</td><td>12</td><td colspan="2">Lodgement till as above becoming denser with occasional large cobble and very gritty pebble-rich layers.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>32-43</td><td>11</td><td colspan="2">Clast-poor lodgement till.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>43-48</td><td></td><td colspan="2">Slight greenish-brownish medium to dark grey lodgement till with some pebble-sized clasts.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>48-55</td><td>7</td><td colspan="2">Slight greenish-brownish medium to dark grey clay.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>55-60</td><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Black glaciolacustrine mud.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>60-62</td><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Mud-rich pebble gravel.</td><td rowspan="3">10-2</td></tr>
<tr><td>62-65</td><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Medium brown cobble gravel with some thin lacustrine mud layers.</td></tr>
<tr><td>65-69</td><td></td><td colspan="2">Brown pebble-cobble gravel with sand matrix.</td></tr>
<tr><td>69-71</td><td>6</td><td colspan="2">Brown pebble-cobble gravel with sand matrix.</td><td>10-3</td></tr>
<tr><td>71-78</td><td>7</td><td colspan="2">Lacustrine mud layered with pebble gravel.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>78-80</td><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Brown pebble-cobble gravel.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>80-91</td><td>11</td><td colspan="2">Lacustrine mud with some thinly layered pebble gravel beds.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>91-92</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Pebble gravel.</td><td rowspan="4">10-4</td></tr>
<tr><td>92-97</td><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Cobble gravel with some small boulders.</td></tr>
<tr><td>97-102</td><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Sand and/or clay with some pebble-sized clasts.</td></tr>
<tr><td>102-103</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Pebble gravel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>103-104</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Clay or sand?</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>104-105</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Cobble-sized clasts.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>105-113</td><td>8</td><td colspan="2">Medium brown lacustrine mud.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>113-118</td><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Medium grey lodgement till with pebble-sized clasts.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Comments: Moist conditions throughout sample intervals 10-2 to 10-4 with no significant water seepage.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 11: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 11.

Drill Record Sheet		**Hole Number:** ADH 11	
Project: Lost Swede Property		**Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo	
Date: October 25, 2007	**Driller:** Les Sleeva	**Helper:** Joel Hately	
UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5863925 **Easting:** 0567365			**Elevation:** 913 m
Drill Interval (feet)	**Total (feet)**	**Description**	**Sample Number** (water)
0-10	10	Cobble gravel with some boulders and a sand-rich matrix.	11-1
10-18	8	Brown lodgement till becoming grey at depth containing pebble and cobble-sized clasts.	
18-20	2	Slight greenish dark grey lodgement till with large cobble-sized clasts.	
20-22	2	Clast-rich lodgement till as above.	
22-25	3	Clast-poor lodgement till.	
25-30	5	Slight greenish dark grey lodgement till becoming denser.	
Comments: Water table absent.			

Table 12: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 12.

Drill Record Sheet		**Hole Number:** ADH 12	
Project: Lost Swede Property		**Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo	
Date: October 26, 2007	**Driller:** Les Sleeva	**Helper:** Joel Hately	
UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5865370 **Easting:** 0565551			**Elevation:** 874 m
Drill Interval (feet)	**Total (feet)**	**Description**	**Sample Number** (water)
0-1	1	Medium brown coarse-grained sand.	
1-3	2	Medium brown pebble gravel layered with medium-grained sand.	12-1
3-6	3	Medium brown cobble gravel with sand-rich matrix.	12-2
6-8	2	Medium brown boulder gravel.	
8-10	2	Medium bluish grey clay with decomposed dark grey siltite bedrock.	
Comments: Gravel samples 12-1 and 12-2 were moist and recovery was good. Very slow water seepage rate at 8-foot depth.			

Table 13: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 13.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Drill Record Sheet</td><td colspan="2">Hole Number: ADH 13</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project: Lost Swede Property</td><td colspan="2">Geoscientist: Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Date: October 29, 2007   Driller: Les Sleeva</td><td colspan="2">Helper: Joel Hately</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5865370 Easting: 0565548</td><td>Elevation: 874 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill Interval (feet)</td><td>Total (feet)</td><td colspan="2">Description</td><td>Sample Number (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0-3</td><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Medium brown coarse-grained sand with some pebble.</td><td>13-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>3-5</td><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Medium brown pebble gravel with some small cobble.</td><td rowspan="3">13-2</td></tr>
<tr><td>5-9</td><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Medium brown cobble gravel with some small boulders.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9-10.5</td><td>1.5</td><td colspan="2">Medium bluish grey clay with broken and partly decomposed dark grey siltite bedrock.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Comments: Minimal water seepage at 9 feet and good sample recovery.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 14: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 14.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Drill Record Sheet</td><td colspan="2">Hole Number: ADH 14</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project: Lost Swede Property</td><td colspan="2">Geoscientist: Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Date: October 29, 2007   Driller: Les Sleeva</td><td colspan="2">Helper: Joel Hately</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5865370 Easting: 0565553</td><td>Elevation: 884 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill Interval (feet)</td><td>Total (feet)</td><td colspan="2">Description</td><td>Sample Number (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0-3</td><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Medium brown coarse-grained sand with some pebble.</td><td>14-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>3-5</td><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Medium brown pebble-cobble gravel.</td><td rowspan="2">14-2</td></tr>
<tr><td>5-8</td><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Medium brown cobble-boulder gravel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8-10</td><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Medium-dark grey clast-rich clay (broken bedrock or lodgement till?).</td><td>14-3</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Comments: Minimal water seepage at 8 feet and good sample recovery.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 15: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 15.

Drill Record Sheet		**Hole Number:** ADH 15	
Project: Lost Swede Property		**Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo	
Date: October 29, 2007	**Driller:** Les Sleeva	**Helper:** Joel Hately	
UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5865477 **Easting:** 0565506			**Elevation:** 867 m

Drill Interval (feet)	**Total (feet)**	**Description**	**Sample Number** (water)
0-3	3	Medium brown moist silty clay.	
3-4	1	Medium brown pebble gravel with small cobble.	15-1
4-5	1	Medium brown cobble gravel.	
5-7	2	Medium brown boulder gravel.	
7-8	1	Medium-dark grey clast-rich clay (broken bedrock or lodgement till?).	
Comments: Minimal water seepage at 7 feet and good sample recovery.			

Table 16: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 16.

Drill Record Sheet		**Hole Number:** ADH 16	
Project: Lost Swede Property		**Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo	
Date: October 30, 2007	**Driller:** Les Sleeva	**Helper:** Joel Hately	
UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5865479 **Easting:** 0565506			**Elevation:** 867 m

Drill Interval (feet)	**Total (feet)**	**Description**	**Sample Number** (water)
0-3	3	Medium brown moist silty clay with thinly layered medium-grained sand.	
3-5	2	Medium brown pebble gravel with small cobble.	16-1
5-8	3	Medium brown cobble gravel with small boulders.	
8-9	1	Medium grey clay with broken bedrock.	
9-12	3	Very dark grey decomposed siltstone bedrock with 10% quartz.	16-2
Comments: Minimal water seepage at 8 feet and good sample recovery.			

Table 17: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 17.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Drill Record Sheet</td><td colspan="2">Hole Number: ADH 17</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project: Lost Swede Property</td><td colspan="2">Geoscientist: Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Date: October 30, 2007</td><td>Driller: Les Sleeva</td><td colspan="2">Helper: Joel Hately</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5865333 Easting: 0565509</td><td>Elevation: 855 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill Interval (feet)</td><td>Total (feet)</td><td colspan="2">Description</td><td>Sample Number (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0-4</td><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Brown moist silty clay.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4-6.5</td><td>2.5</td><td colspan="2">Thinly layered brown pebble and cobble gravels.</td><td rowspan="3">17-1 (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.5-10</td><td>3.5</td><td colspan="2">Medium brown cobble-boulder gravel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10-11.5</td><td>1.5</td><td colspan="2">Brown clay.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.5-13</td><td>1.5</td><td colspan="2">Grey gritty clay.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>13-16</td><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Partly decomposed dark grey siltstone bedrock and gritty clay?</td><td>17-2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Comments: Significant water seepage at depth interval 4 to 11.5 feet.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 18: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 18.

Drill Record Sheet			**Hole Number:** ADH 18
Project: Lost Swede Property			**Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo
Date: Oct 31 – Nov 1, 2007		**Driller:** Les Sleeva	**Helper:** Lincoln Mumford
UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5863564 **Easting:** 0568869			**Elevation:** 985 m
Drill Interval (feet)	**Total (feet)**	**Description**	**Sample Number** (water)
0-2	2	Brown coarse-grained sand.	
2-4	2	Brown coarse-grained sand and thin brown clay layers.	
4-5	1	Brown pebble gravel with small cobble.	18-1
5-6	1	Large cobble.	
6-8	2	Pebble gravel with occasional small cobble, and sand layers.	
8-8.5	1	Cobble.	
8.5-18	9.5	Brown clay with pebble-sized clasts.	
18-19	1	Large cobble.	
19-25	6	Brown diamict with pebble-sized clasts.	
25-27	2	Cobble-rich diamict.	18-2
27-30	3	Brownish grey mud-rich cobble-boulder gravel.	
30-33	3	Pebble-rich diamict.	
33-39	6	Brownish grey lacustrine mud.	
39-41.5	2.5	Brownish grey cobble-boulder gravel with mud-sand matrix.	18-3 (water)
Pulled out of hole to recover samples. Re-entered hole on November 1st to continue drilling.			
41.5-45	3.5	Cobble gravel as above with possible bedrock at 45 feet.	18-4 (water)
Comments: Drill bit could not penetrate bedrock or (hard boulder?) at 45-foot depth. Very poor recovery in sample 18-4 due to significant volumes of water encountered while drilling depth interval 41.5 to 45 feet. .			

Table 19: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 19.

Drill Record Sheet		**Hole Number:** ADH 19	
Project: Lost Swede Property		**Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo	
Date: November 1, 2007	**Driller:** Les Sleeva	**Helper:** Lincoln Mumford	
UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5864255 **Easting:** 0568171			**Elevation:** 952 m

Drill Interval (feet)	**Total (feet)**	**Description**	**Sample Number** (water)
0-10	10	Brownish grey diamict with pebble-sized clasts.	
10-14	4	Medium grey diamict with pebble-sized clasts and occasional small cobble.	
14-16	2	Diamict as above.	19-1
16-20	4	Dark green serpentine schist bedrock.	
Comments: No water encountered.			

Table 20: Auger drill record sheet for hole ADH 20.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Drill Record Sheet</td><td colspan="3">Hole Number: ADH 20</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project: Lost Swede Property</td><td colspan="3">Geoscientist: Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Date: November 1, 2007</td><td colspan="2">Driller: Les Sleeva</td><td>Helper: Lincoln Mumford</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">UTM NAD (83) Coordinates - Northing: 5865101 Easting: 0566504</td><td>Elevation: 874 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill Interval (feet)</td><td>Total (feet)</td><td colspan="3">Description</td><td>Sample Number (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0-2</td><td>2</td><td colspan="3">Brown cobble gravel with sand matrix.</td><td>20-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2-3</td><td>1</td><td colspan="3">Brown pebble gravel.</td><td rowspan="4">20-2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3-5</td><td>2</td><td colspan="3">Brown diamict with pebble-sized clasts.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5-11</td><td>6</td><td colspan="3">Brown cobble-rich diamict.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11-13</td><td>2</td><td colspan="3">Brown diamict with some small cobble clasts.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13-14</td><td>1</td><td colspan="3">Brownish grey lacustrine mud.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>14-22</td><td>8</td><td colspan="3">Brownish greenish medium grey lodgement till with pebble and less cobble-sized clasts.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>22-28</td><td>6</td><td colspan="3">Black lacustrine mud.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>28-29</td><td>1</td><td colspan="3">Large cobble.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>29-35</td><td>6</td><td colspan="3">Medium brown medium-grained sand.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>35-39</td><td>4</td><td colspan="3">Sand as above with thinly layered brownish grey silt.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>39-43</td><td>4</td><td colspan="3">Medium brown silt.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>43-45</td><td>2</td><td colspan="3">Boulder.</td><td rowspan="2">20-3 (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td>45-74</td><td>29</td><td colspan="3">Slight brownish grey silt with thin layers of pebble gravel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>74-80</td><td>6</td><td colspan="3">Dark chocolate brown pebble gravel and sand layers with occasional small cobble. Some thinly layered light brown silt.</td><td>20-4 (water)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Comments: Some minor to moderate water seepage throughout interval 45-80 feet.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 21: Lost Swede Drill Hole Summary Sheet.

Drill Hole No.	Location Northing Easting	Surface Elevation (Meters)	Total Depth Drilled (Feet)	Sample Depth Interval (Feet)	Total (Feet)	Volume Loose (Yd^3)	Total Gold (mg)	Grade (G/yd^3)
1	5866159 0565355	884	15.5	2-3 8-15.5	1 7.5	0.024 0.039	2 1	0.083 0.026
2	5862854 0569249	937	92	1-5 6-8 60-82 82-87 87-92	4 2 22 5 5	0.025 0.016 0.039 0.021 0.026	<1 1 1 0 <1	<0.02 0.063 0.026 0 <0.02
3	5863050 0568413	911	64	0-12 49-60.5 60.5-64	12 11.5 3.5	0.072 0.065 0.065	2 <1 1	0.03 <0.02 0.015
4	5863174 0567781	856	45	0-10 19-28 28-32	10 9 4	0.065 0.059 0.046	3 0 <1	0.046 0 <0.02
5	5863169 0567781	884	15	0-15	15	0.098	1	<0.02
6	5863169 0567776	889	58	0-13 42-47 47-52.5 52.5-58	13 5 5.5 5.5	0.092 0.065 0.039 0.098	2 0 <1 n/a	0.022 0 <0.02 n/a
7	5863786 0567250	894	9	4-9	5	0.059	0	0
8	5863791 0567250	894	22	4-7	3	0.046	0	0
9	5863796 0567250	894	92	19-26 82-88	7 6	0.111 0.072	<1 <1	<0.02 <0.02
10	5864420 0566984	894	118	0-2 60-69 69-71 91-103	2 9 2 12	0.020 0.065 0.013 0.144	<1 <1 1 2	<0.02 <0.02 0.077 0.014
11	5863925 0567365	913	30	0-10	10	0.026	2	0.078
12	5865370 0565551	874	10	1-3 3-10	3 7	0.018 0.065	n/a n/a	n/a n/a
13	5865370 0565548	874	10.5	0-3 3-10.5	3 7.5	0.013 0.078	0 0	0 0
14	5865370 0565553	884	10	0-3 3-8 8-10	3 5 2	0.013 0.059 0.016	<1 <1 1	<0.02 <0.02 0.063
15	5865477 0565506	867	8	3-8	5	0.052	3	0.058

Drill Hole No.	Location Northing Easting	Surface Elevation (Meters)	Total Depth Drilled (Feet)	Sample Depth Interval (Feet)	Total (Feet)	Volume Loose (Yd^3)	Total Gold (mg)	Grade (G/yd^3)
16	5865479 0565506	867	12	3-9 9-12	6 3	0.052 0.024	4 2	0.077 0.083
17	5865333 0565509	855	16	4-11.5 13-16	7.5 3	0.026 0.010	1 1	0.038 0.100
18	5863564 0568869	985	45	4-8.5 25-30 39-41.5 41.5-45	4.5 5 2.5 3.5	0.059 0.039 0.039 0.013	<1 <1 <1 77	<0.02 <0.02 <0.02 5.923
19	5864255 0568171	952	20	14-20	6	0.020	0	0
20	5865101 0566504	874	80	0-2 2-13 43-74 74-80	2 11 31 6	0.024 0.078 0.026 0.059	3 3 <1 12	0.125 0.038 <0.02 0.203
Total Feet Drilled			**772**					