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BC Geological Survey  
Assessment Report  
30096

## **Porphyry Creek Project – Reconnaissance and Sampling**

**Claim ID Numbers: 577348 and 581191**

**Omineca Mining Division  
NTS 093M04E**

**Project Centre: UTM NAD 83: Zone 9, 588000 West  
6108000 North**

**Registered Owner: Duncastle Gold Corp.  
Operator: Duncastle Gold Corp.**

## **Juniper Creek South Areas - Reconnaissance and Sampling Report**

**Submitted July, 2008**

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

30,096

**Prepared By: Doug Warkentin, P.Eng**

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## **Introduction**

### **Location and Access**

The Porphyry Creek Project is located along the rugged Rocher Deboule Mountain Range, south of New Hazelton, B.C. Direct road access into the area is limited, but services are relatively close in New Hazelton and Smithers. Parts of the area have limited access via seasonal 4WD road, but most of the project area is only accessible by helicopter, or on foot. Past producing mines in the area are at high elevation, and glaciers cover some of the peaks.

The main road accessing the claims is the old Rocher Deboule mine road, with branches accessing the Red Rose mine and the Armagosa workings. This road follows Juniper Creek northeast from Skeena Crossing on the Yellowhead highway about 10 km south of New Hazelton. This road is presently washed out in several locations, and is only passable for about five kilometers beyond the highway intersection. A newer, active forestry road accesses the Southeast side of Juniper Creek and touches the extreme southwest corner of the project area.

The Cap, or Comeau, workings lie on a separate claim block approximately 4 kilometers northwest of the principal claim group. This area is at a lower elevation and is readily accessible via a short four-wheel drive road off of Comeau Road, about 5 kilometers southwest of New Hazelton, near the community of South Hazelton. The historical workings are close to this road, near the eastern claim boundary.

Besides the Cap workings, the Armagosa, and Brunswick prospects, and the Red Rose tailings are the only known mineral occurrences on the claims that are potentially road accessible. The Brian Boru Creek area was historically accessed by a marked trail beginning from its intersection with the Juniper Creek road. This trail is now highly overgrown and poorly marked, making ground access difficult. The only developed ground access to the project area lying on the eastern slopes of the Rocher Deboule range is via Mudflat Creek. From the Yellowhead highway, a 4 km long four-wheel drive road accesses the trailhead of a well-used recreation trail, which leads to the alpine valley at the head of the creek. A marked route leads over the south ridge of this valley into the northeastern part of the project area, above Porphyry Creek.

The known prospective areas are generally at high elevation (often above the tree-line), and many are exposed on precipitous slopes or in high glacial valleys.



**Figure 1 – Porphyry Creek Project Location Map**

### **Tenure Information**

The Porphyry Creek Project covers a total contiguous area of slightly more than 4600 hectares of Mineral Titles in good standing. The project also includes a separate non-contiguous title of 258 hectares located approximately 4 kilometres northwest of the main project area. The claims are held by the author and are under option to Crucible Resources Ltd and private partners, with Crucible acting as the operator.

Details of the Mineral Tenures are listed in Table 1. Expiry dates shown in this table reflect the application of work described in this report. A detailed breakdown of the application of this work is included in attached Statement of Work Confirmations.

Figure 2 outlines the tenures of the Porphyry Creek project. There are a small number of crown-granted claims that underlie parts of the project claims. All such cases are partial boundary overlaps. This includes the Tungsten 1, 2 and 3 crown-granted claims, which are a part of the Red Rose Mine group, and which partially overlap the Brunswick claim. It also includes the Brian Boru 1 and 2 crown granted claims, which overlap the southern edge of the BBSE claim. These crown-granted claims are not shown in Figure 2.

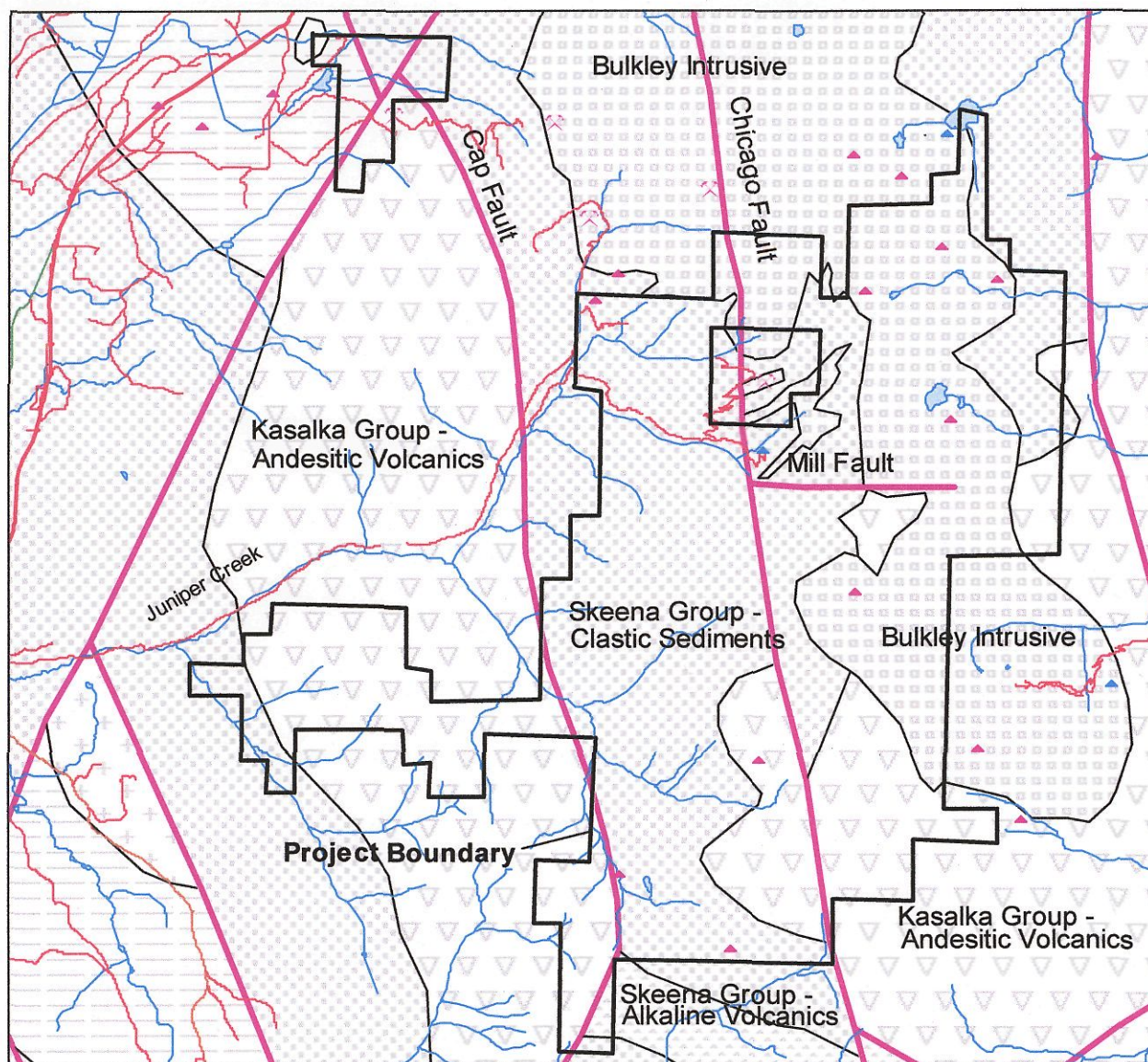
**Table 1: Porphyry Creek Project Mineral Titles**

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Good To Date	Area
532096	BRUNSWICK	209911 (100%)	2008/aug/24	314.5
532103	ARMAGOSA	209911 (100%)	2008/aug/24	166.4
532105	SLATER	209911 (100%)	2008/aug/25	92.5
535639	OHIO EAST	209911 (100%)	2008/aug/24	369.7
542244	PORPHYRY	209911 (100%)	2008/aug/24	462.2
542246	TINA	209911 (100%)	2008/aug/24	462.4
542247	RIDGE	209911 (100%)	2008/aug/24	462.5
542254	JUPITER	209911 (100%)	2008/aug/24	462.7
547139	TILTUSHA	209911 (100%)	2008/aug/24	185.1
549610	PORPHYRY WEST	209911 (100%)	2008/aug/25	258.8
550012	COMEAU	209911 (100%)	2008/sep/01	258.6
556426	BRIAN BORU	209911 (100%)	2008/aug/25	333.3
567326	SLATE CREEK	209911 (100%)	2008/oct/03	444.3
567334	BORU EAST	209911 (100%)	2008/oct/03	463.0
574185	KILLARNEY	209911 (100%)	2009/jan/21	259.3
577335	PORPHYRY EAST	209911 (100%)	2009/feb/27	425.4
577338	BORU GLACIER	209911 (100%)	2009/feb/27	462.8
577340	SLATER	209911 (100%)	2009/feb/28	462.8
577343	SOUTH CAP	209911 (100%)	2009/feb/27	203.8
577348	RIDGE	209911 (100%)	2009/feb/28	462.7
577353	SOUTH RIDGE	209911 (100%)	2009/feb/28	203.7
581191	SW1	209911 (100%)	2009/apr/14	111.1
<b>22 Titles</b>			<b>Total</b>	<b>7327.5</b>









**Figure 3 – Area Geology**

### Local Geology

The Porphyry Creek project area is primarily underlain by argillites and greywacke of the Red Rose Formation, and by andesitic volcanics of the Kasalka Group. The Red Rose sediments strike northeast and dip 45° southeast and have been altered to hornfels in the vicinity of the porphyritic intrusives (Rocher Deboule stock) that form the east-central part of the project area. In the Brunswick prospect area, some intrusive dioritic dykes are evident.

Several major faults cross the area, two of which appear to intersect to the west of the Brunswick prospect. The Chicago Creek Fault is a major north-south normal fault with an estimated displacement of 600 to 900 meters. It has been traced over a total length of nearly 35 kilometers. The Mill Fault trends east-southeast, following Red Rose Creek. It appears to

have been displaced several hundred meters to the south by the Chicago Creek Fault. The Cap fault, which is another major north-south fault, crosses the western part of the main project area, as well as the smaller claim block adjacent to the Cap mine. In the vicinity of the Cap mine, this fault appears to be displaced by another major (unnamed) northeast striking fault.

Known mineralization in the area occurs as base and precious metal values in quartz vein structures located along fractures and shears related to localized northeast or northwest trending fault sets. Most of the known mineral occurrences (aside from the southern Jones-Killarney-Brian Boru showings) lie within 1000 meters of the contact of the Rocher Deboule intrusive stock with the surrounding country rock. Past production in the area has principally been for copper and tungsten, but values in gold, silver, cobalt, molybdenum, lead and zinc are also found.

In the Brian Boru Creek area, besides narrow veins containing base metal sulphides, there is also reportedly semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization occurring along the contact between andesitic and rhyolitic volcanics.

### Property History

The area has a long history of exploration and development, dating back to at least 1910. Between 1915 and 1954 the area saw substantial production from the Rocher Deboule and Red Rose mines, as well as lesser production from the Victoria, Cap and Highland Boy mines. Since the closing of these mines, there has continued to be intermittent exploration, with the most substantial work occurring in the 1980's on the Rocher Deboule/Victoria, Red Rose and Killarney/Jones prospects.

**Table 2. Reported Mineral Occurrences on the Porphyry Creek Project**

Occurrence	Status	Commodities	Production (tonnes)	Historical Grades (Date)
Armagosa	Showing	Cu, W		
Balsam	Showing	Cu		
Black Pilot	Showing	Zn		
Brian Boru	Showing	Ag, Zn, Pb		220.5g/t Ag, 1.84% Pb, 11.27% Zn (1954)
Brunswick	Prospect	Ag, Zn, Pb, Au, Cu		3802g/t Ag, 1g/t Au, 1.9% Cu, 17.3% Pb, 28.4% Zn (1954)
Cap	Past Producer	Cu, Ag, Au, Zn	26	301.5g/t Ag, 3.6g/t Au, 5.9% Cu (1917)
Jones	Showing	Cu, Zn		
Jupiter	Showing	Cu, Mo		
Killarney	Showing	Ag, Zn, Pb, Sn		19.9g/t Ag, 0.19% Pb, 0.11% Sn, 1.04% Zn (1984)
Porphyry Crk N.	Showing	Mo		
Tina	Showing	Mo		

BC's Minfile database lists 11 separate occurrences on the Porphyry Creek property. Other occurrences are mentioned briefly by other sources, but have not been confirmed. A summary of the listed occurrences is given in Table 2. The only past producer on the property is the Cap Mine, which falls on the property boundary, and which only had very minor production recorded from 1917. The most developed of these occurrences is the Brunswick, which has two adits, 20



and 52 meters long, as well as several open cuts. Others that reportedly have some old development workings include the Armagosa, Black Pilot, Brian Boru, Cap, Jones and Killarney, consisting of small open cuts or short adits.

In addition to these prospects, the Red Rose mill site and tailings are located on the property. A survey in 1987 indicated that approximately 5000 tonnes of tailings remain in the tailings pond area. These were reported to contain roughly 0.5-1.0% Cu, 0.05% Mo and 0.02 oz/ton Au. Sampling in 2006 showed additional tailings deposited further downstream along Red Rose Creek, which contained similar grades, along with greater than 0.3% W.

### **Summary of Work**

Two days were spent on the property in April 2008. Work was focused on the recently acquired Juniper Creek South area, which is relatively low elevation and therefore more accessible than other areas early in the spring. This work was basic property reconnaissance and included investigation of area access, stream sediment sampling and limited float and soil sampling. Rock samples consisted of stream float material originating upstream and, along with the stream sediment sampling, were aimed at identifying prospective areas for future exploration work.

In the Juniper Creek South area there is no historical record of previous exploration, and no mineral occurrences are known. The area was acquired based on favourable regional magnetic data, and on the high degree of apparent oxidation visible in rock outcrops along the top of the ridge. While these outcrops were not accessible during the April program, sampling focused on the lower southwest slope of the ridge. In total, 2 rock samples, 5 stream sediment samples and 3 soil samples were collected.

## **Work Program**

### **Sampling and Data Collection**

All sample locations are identified on the maps in Appendix 1, along with principal stream sediment and soil geochemistry results. Assay results for rock and stream sediment samples are summarized in Table 3. Complete assay reports are included in Appendix 2. Rock samples were dried, crushed, split and pulverized before being analyzed for gold by fire assay and for a 34 element scan by ICP-AES following an aqua regia digestion.

Stream sediment samples were dried and screened at 80 mesh and the fine fraction was analyzed for gold by fire assay and for a 34 element scan by ICP-AES with aqua regia digestion.

Soil samples were dried and screened at 35 mesh and the fine fraction was analyzed for gold by fire assay and for a 34 element scan by ICP-AES with aqua regia digestion.

During previous work carried out along Brian Boru Creek it was noted that the high ridge to the southwest of this creek and south of Juniper Creek exhibited outcrops near the summit on the north side with apparent extensive rust-coloured alteration. This area is well outside the

hornfelsed zone around the Rocher Deboule stock, but it is mapped as being underlain by the same andesitic volcanics that host lead zinc and silver mineralization at the Brian Boru, Killarney and Jones prospects to the east. Available regional magnetic data also shows that the area hosts a small but distinct magnetic high. A preliminary evaluation of the area's potential was therefore felt to be justified, despite the lack of any known historical reference to prospects or exploration along this ridge.

**Table 3: Rock and Silt Sample Analytical Results**

Sample #	Date	Description	Width m	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Co %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	W %	Mo %
<b>Rock Samples</b>											
DM80414-1	4/14/2008	Oxidized volcanics - stream float		<0.001	<0.01	0.002	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.001	<0.0002
DM80414-2	4/14/2008	White quartz - stream float		<0.001	<0.01	0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.001	0.0002
<b>Stream Sediments</b>											
DM80414-S1	4/14/2008	Stream Sediment		0.0005	<0.01	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.010	<0.001	<0.0002
DM80414-S2	4/14/2008	Stream Sediment		0.0004	<0.01	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.141	<0.001	<0.0002
DM80414-S3	4/14/2008	Stream Sediment		0.0004	<0.01	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.008	<0.001	<0.0002
DM80414-S4	4/14/2008	Stream Sediment		0.0005	<0.01	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.010	<0.001	<0.0002
DM80415-S1	4/15/2008	Stream Sediment		0.0004	<0.01	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.010	<0.001	<0.0002

An active logging road cuts the southwest corner of the Juniper Creek South area, which makes a convenient access to the south side of the ridge. From this road, two short traverses were run, one to the southeast along an unnamed creek that drains into Juniper Creek, and the other to the north along the south side of Juniper Creek.

Along the unnamed Creek, sediment samples were taken at three locations (DM80414-s1 and –s4, and DM80415-s1). Sediment samples were also taken from smaller tributaries of this creek that drain the ridge to the northeast (DM80414-s2 and –s3). In each of these smaller tributaries, float rock was examined and samples collected. At the first location, samples of rust-coloured oxidized volcanics were collected (DM80414-1). At the second location, further to the southeast, samples of opaque white quartz with minor limonitic staining were collected (DM80414-2).

Along the west slope of the ridge, above the south bank of Juniper Creek, no suitable stream sample locations were identified in the section visited. A short line of soil samples was collected along this slope near the north end of the traverse to identify possible anomalies in the underlying talus slope (DM80415-G1 to –G3). These samples (with assay values for Au, Cu, Pb and Zn) are plotted on the sample location maps in Appendix 1. Assay certificates with full results are also provided in Appendix 2.

## **Discussion of Results**

### **Stream Sediment and Float Rock Sampling**

Float rock samples, examples of quartz vein material and altered volcanics did not show any significant values, indicating only that these samples did not represent mineralization targets.

In general, stream sediment samples gave low values with one exception. Sample DM80414-S2 gave a very strong response for zinc only (1407 ppm). This sample was from the northernmost small tributary stream sampled, which drains the south-western end of the southeast trending ridge. This level of zinc is highly anomalous, and if confirmed by further sampling could be indicative of a high grade zinc occurrence on this ridge. This would be consistent with some past reports of results from the Brian Boru area to the east, with high zinc grades from zinc-pyrrhotite veins with relatively low values for other base and precious metals.

The fact that other samples did not show significant zinc values could indicate a small source, or also that the source mineralization does not outcrop in the drainages further south. If there is a connection with the regional magnetic high noted in this area, it could be expected to be present primarily at the western end of the ridge, and more strongly on the northeast slope. Follow-up work on that side of the ridge appears to be justified.

In addition to more detailed stream sediment sampling, especially on the western and north-eastern sides of the ridge, prospecting at higher elevation would also be useful, where there is a greater degree of rock exposure.

### **Soil Sampling**

As only three soil samples were collected, there is little room for interpretation or analysis. A substantial database of samples will need to be developed before the local background levels can be established and anomalous values identified. Base metal values in these samples were low enough, however, that they are unlikely to be anomalous, as only a very strong response would have been worthy of note. This interpretation is less certain for gold, however, as the highest value obtained (33 ppb) may be significant if follow-up work shows the background levels to be low.



## References

BC DEPT. of ENERGY MINES and PETROLEUM RESOURCES, Minfile Mineral Occurrence Database.

BC DEPT. of ENERGY MINES and PETROLEUM RESOURCES, Annual Reports 1915, 1925, 1926 and 1952

QUIN, STEPHEN P., 1989, Summary Report, 1988 Exploration Program, Rocher Deboule Property for Southern Gold Resources Ltd. and Canamin Resources Ltd.

PERKINS, D.A., WILKINS, A.L. and McDOUGALL, J.J., 1988, Geological Report on the Red Rose Project for Freeport Resources Inc.

WARKENTIN, DOUG, 2007, Slater Creek, Red Rose Creek and Brunswick Areas - Reconnaissance and Sampling Report. BC Assessment Report #29082.

WARKENTIN, DOUG, 2007, Armagosa, Mudflat Creek, Cap and Brian Boru Creek Areas - Reconnaissance and Sampling Report. BC Assessment Report #29502

## **Author's Qualifications**

I, Douglas Warkentin, P.Eng., a professional engineer with a business address at 745 East 30<sup>th</sup> Ave., Vancouver, B.C., certify that:

I have been a Registered Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia since 1992.

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. and hold a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Mining and Mineral Process Engineering.

I have practiced my profession as a metallurgist and mineral process engineer for 20 years.

I am currently employed as a metallurgical engineer by Kemetco Research Inc., Vancouver B.C., and have previously been employed as a process engineer by Vista Mines Inc., Coastech Research Inc., NTBC Research Corp., Biomet Mining Ltd., Blue Sky Mines Ltd. and Vizon Scitec Inc. I am also currently a director of Duncastle Gold Corp.

Since 2001 I have acted as an independent engineering consultant for a number of mining clients on projects that have included mine site sampling and evaluation.

I am a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 in relation to metallurgical testing and evaluation programs.

I directly conducted or supervised all sampling, sample handling and preparation related to the Porphyry Creek Project that is described in this report.

I am the sole author of this report.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 16<sup>th</sup> day of July 2008.

Doug Warkentin, PEng.  
Metallurgical Engineer

**Statement of Costs****Site Reconnaissance and Sampling**

Site Labour (70 hours @ \$45/hr)	\$1080.00
Transportation (air and ground)	\$727.20
Meals and Accommodation (4 days)	\$514.30

**Sample Analysis**

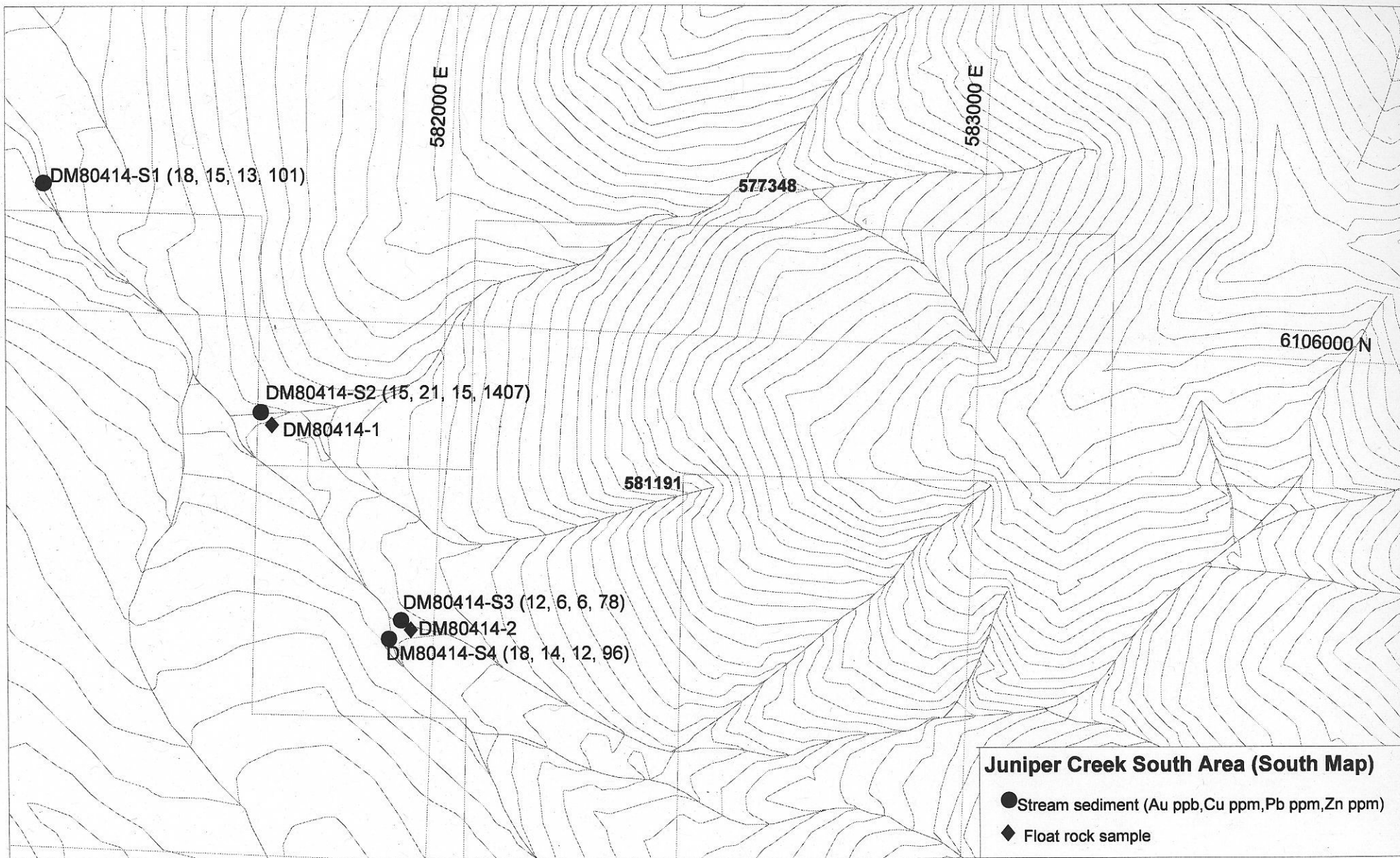
Sample Preparation (10 samples)	\$72.48
Sample Assaying (10 samples)	\$207.90

<b>Report Preparation</b>	<b>\$900.00</b>
---------------------------	-----------------

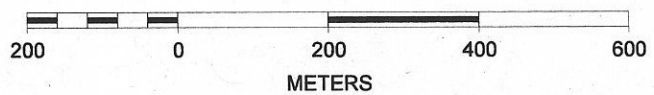
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$3,501.88</b>
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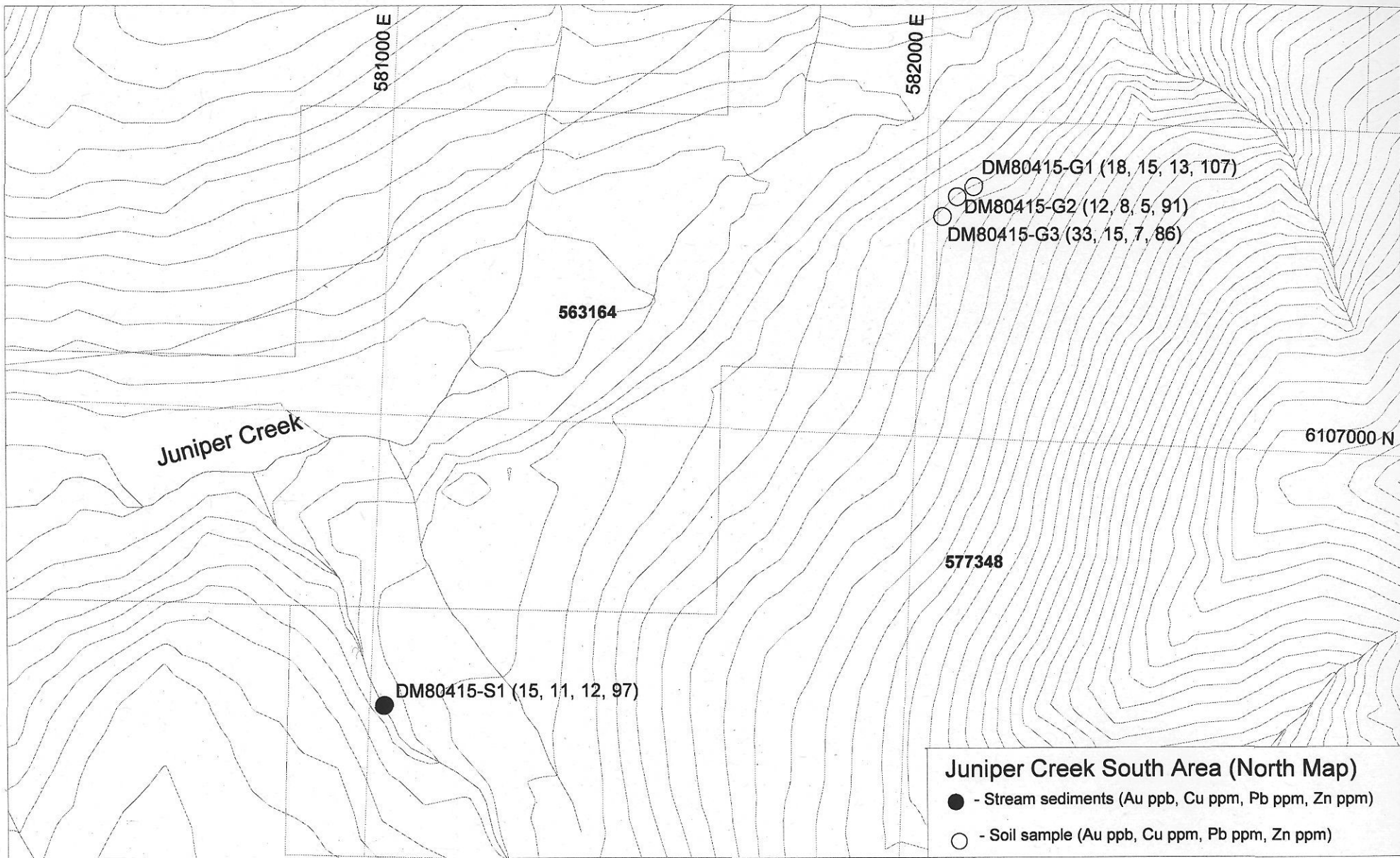


**Appendix 1 – Sample Location Maps**



SCALE 1 : 10,000

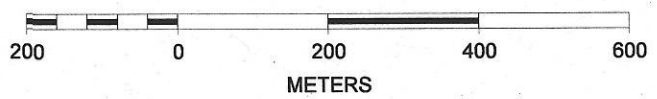




**Juniper Creek South Area (North Map)**

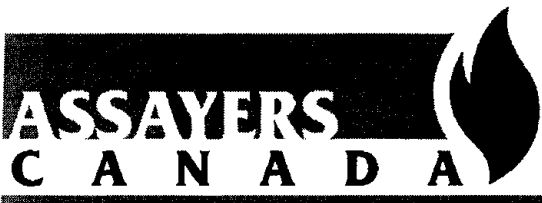
- - Stream sediments (Au ppb, Cu ppm, Pb ppm, Zn ppm)
- - Soil sample (Au ppb, Cu ppm, Pb ppm, Zn ppm)

SCALE 1 : 10,000





**Appendix 2 – Assay Reports**



**Assayers Canada**  
8282 Sherbrooke St.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V5X 4R6  
Tel: (604) 327-3436  
Fax: (604) 327-3423

*Quality Assaying for over 25 Years*

**Geochemical Analysis Certificate**

**8V-1016-PG1**

Company: **Crucible Resources Ltd**  
Project:  
Attn: **Doug Warkentin**

**May-14-08**

We hereby certify the following geochemical analysis of 8 pulp samples submitted May-06-08

<b>Sample Name</b>	<b>Au ppb</b>	<b>Au-Check ppb</b>
DM80414-S1	18	12
DM80414-S2	15	
DM80414-S3	12	
DM80414-S4	18	
DM80415-S1	15	
DM80415-G1	18	
DM80415-G2	12	
DM80415-G3	33	
*0218	939	
*BLANK	<1	

Certified by \_\_\_\_\_

**Crucible Resources Ltd**

Attention: Doug Warkentin

Project:

Sample type:

**Assayers Canada**

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8V1016PJ

Date : May-14-08

**Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis**

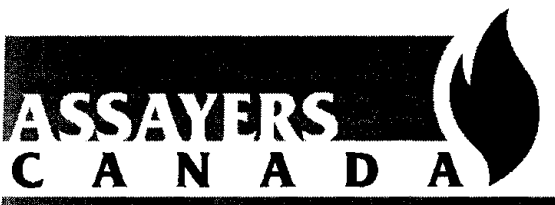
Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
DM80414-S1	<0.2	0.97	<5	287	0.5	<5	0.40	2	18	30	15	4.26	<1	0.07	<10	0.42	828	<2	0.01	56	684	13	0.01	<5	6	53	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	55	<10	101	3
DM80414-S2	<0.2	0.68	<5	346	0.6	<5	0.62	13	18	24	21	4.34	1	0.09	<10	0.36	759	<2	0.01	46	738	15	0.08	<5	8	79	<5	0.01	<10	<10	57	<10	1407	4
DM80414-S3	<0.2	0.73	<5	281	0.7	<5	1.36	2	17	15	6	4.36	<1	0.09	14	0.43	990	<2	0.01	21	1007	6	0.01	<5	7	109	8	0.01	<10	<10	60	<10	78	4
DM80414-S4	<0.2	0.98	<5	261	0.5	<5	0.24	2	17	30	14	3.95	1	0.07	<10	0.37	827	<2	0.01	56	539	12	0.01	<5	6	42	8	<0.01	<10	<10	52	<10	96	3
DM80415-S1	<0.2	0.91	<5	296	0.5	<5	0.31	2	17	30	11	4.36	<1	0.07	<10	0.40	820	<2	0.01	54	587	12	0.01	<5	7	45	7	<0.01	<10	<10	57	<10	97	3
DM80415-G1	<0.2	1.89	11	129	<0.5	<5	0.14	1	12	35	15	3.71	<1	0.09	<10	0.46	506	<2	0.01	36	970	13	0.01	<5	4	9	5	0.02	<10	<10	67	<10	107	3
DM80415-G2	<0.2	1.92	6	150	<0.5	<5	0.11	1	11	31	8	3.35	<1	0.08	<10	0.44	226	<2	0.01	29	602	5	0.01	<5	4	10	15	0.02	<10	<10	67	<10	91	4
DM80415-G3	<0.2	2.07	10	199	0.5	<5	0.15	1	15	35	15	3.48	<1	0.10	<10	0.60	349	<2	0.01	46	456	7	0.01	<5	4	16	17	0.02	<10	<10	63	<10	86	5

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ 





**Assayers Canada**  
8282 Sherbrooke St.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V5X 4R6  
Tel: (604) 327-3436  
Fax: (604) 327-3423

*Quality Assaying for over 25 Years*

**Assay Certificate**

**8V-1016-RA1**

Company: **Crucible Resources Ltd**  
Project:  
Attn: **Doug Warkentin**

**May-14-08**

We hereby certify the following assay of 3 rock samples submitted May-06-08

<b>Sample Name</b>	<b>Au g/tonne</b>	<b>Au-Check g/tonne</b>
DM80414-1	0.01	0.01
DM80414-2	0.01	
DM80415-1	0.05	
*0218	0.89	
*BLANK	<0.01	

Certified by \_\_\_\_\_

**Crucible Resources Ltd**

Attention: Doug Warkentin

Project:

Sample type:

**Assayers Canada**

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8V1016RJ

Date : May-14-08

**Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis**

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
DM80414-1	<0.2	0.53	<5	552	1.0	<5	3.75	2	15	28	5	3.95	1	0.26	22	1.19	1763	<2	0.03	9	1041	9	0.06	<5	8	159	8	<0.01	<10	<10	43	<10	51	6
DM80414-2	<0.2	0.21	<5	503	<0.5	<5	>15.00	1	5	18	3	1.47	1	0.08	14	0.17	1412	2	0.01	5	245	18	0.01	7	3	924	<5	<0.01	<10	42	18	<10	11	3
DM80415-1	<0.2	0.26	22	317	<0.5	<5	10.89	3	13	63	3	5.30	<1	0.08	10	3.60	1825	<2	0.01	86	333	15	<0.01	7	6	987	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	47	<10	113	4

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.

