


WEDGE RESOURCES LIMITED

Technical Report for the Wedge Project, British Columbia, Canada.

Approximate Property Location
Latitude: 57° 02' 55"N
Longitude: 124° 36' 20"W
Omenica Mining Division
NTS Map: 094F/02

Tenure number ID: 581777

Expiry Date Change Event #: 4216524

April 2008

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wedge Project consists of one mineral tenement 581777 (shown in Figure 2), the tenement straddles the boundary of the 1:20,000 scale topography map sheets NTS 94F 007 and 94F 008 and covers an area of approximately 2956 hectares. It completely surrounds an area occupied by five two post claims which are believed not to correspond with the Wedge mineralised structure. The project is located in north eastern BC, approximately 390 kms (244 miles) north of Prince George and 200 kms (125 miles) north of Mackenzie on Williston Lake, on the north side of Pesika Creek.

Tenement 581777 is 100% owned by Dr Derek Moore who has an agreement with Wedge Resources Limited (Wedge). The Wedge Project is located on the southern end of the Kechika Trough on the east side of the Rocky Mountain Trench. The region is dominated by north easterly thrusting of the Proterozoic and Paleozoic sediments that cover the area.

This field work consisted of mapping and sampling the Wedge structure, a mesothermal to epithermal quartz vein deposit in a well developed structure cutting through phyllitic rocks. The Wedge structure strikes approximately 350^{o} and is sub parallel to the phyllitic cleavage. The structure is not exposed at every location however it is exposed for about 80% of the mapped length (~1000m) and appears to be very continuous. The massive quartz zone pinches and swells between ~5m to and ~20m wide. Within the massive quartz this is little to no copper and iron sulfide mineralization.

The structure was mapped for just over 1km and sporadic copper mineralisation occurred (0.2-1.98%Cu) along the whole length in the quartz breccia and veined western contact with the country rock. The Eastern contact was rarely exposed and the outcrops were poor.

The copper mineralisation was associated with sulfides commonly along the contacts of the phyllite breccia clasts. No massive sulfide mineralisation was encountered.

A two phase program of work has been recommended to complete a more regional mapping and sampling campaign, targeting the lineaments identified in this report. If evidence for either strong base or precious metal mineralisation is found in the first phase exploration should continue to the second phase.

Introduction

This technical report describes the geology, mineralisation and work carried out on the Wedge project area for Wedge Resources Ltd (a public, unlisted Australian company) between the 11th and 13th of August 2007. This report will be used by Wedge Resources Ltd (Wedge) in its continued exploration of the area and to document the work carried out, for registration against the mineral claims.

The report has been written and prepared solely by the author Mr. Glen Burnham a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a director of Wedge.

Wedge has agreements in place with the Mineral Claim owner Dr. Derek Moore (a director of Wedge) for an option to gain 100% ownership of these claims.

Sources of Information

In August 2007, I traveled to the Wedge site for three days in the company of Dr. Derek Moore and Mr. Shane Stack. The purpose of this trip was; to confirm the mineralisation found in Mr. Ben Ainsworths (Ainsworth, 2003) report of 2003, expand on Wedges' geological knowledge of the deposit and gain a reasonable understanding of the extent of mineralisation. This was carried out through detailed mapping and rock chip sampling of the known structures.

In June 2003, Mr. Ben Ainsworth completed a Technical Report (NI43-101) on the Wedge property then named as the Copper King Property which in turn was formerly known as the Wedge. The background, regional geological data, regional exploration information and the indication of the level of industry activity in the area used in this report has been sourced from Mr. Ainsworth's report.

Other sources of information are detailed below.

- Research of the MinFile data available for the area (available on the internet)
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the BC Geological Survey Branch or its predecessors (available on the internet)
- Sources of spatial digital data supplied by the Government of British Columbia, such as; geobase, map place, map builder and geogratis.
- A site visit to the property by the author between the 11th and 13th August, 2007.

The Technical Report

This report describes the Wedge property in broad accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 however the report is not designed to be a National Instrument 43-101. This report recommends a two phase program of further work in order to test the economic potential of the property. This report contains maps and figures that accurately represent the property's location and geological setting are included in the report. Appendix 1 contains a current mineral titles search documentation that indicates the validity of the Wedge Project claims.

Property Description and Location

The Wedge Project consists of one mineral tenement 581777 (shown in Figure 2), the tenement straddles the boundary of the 1:20,000 scale topography map sheets NTS 94F 007 and 94F 008 and covers an area of approximately 2956 hectares. It completely surrounds an area occupied by five two post claims which are believed not to correspond with the Wedge mineralised structure. The project is located in north eastern BC, approximately 390 kms (244 miles) north of Prince George and 200 kms (125 miles) north of Mackenzie on Williston Lake, on the north side of Pesika Creek. The claims lie on the west flank of the Northern Rocky Mountains (Figure 1).

Figure1. The Wedge Project is located in north eastern British Columbia at the Northern end of Williston Lake.

The claims are not subject to any land alienation for parks or special management zones according to information from the Mining Recorder's office and Mining Inspector's office. There is potential for land claims by aboriginal bands anywhere in British Columbia and the claims lie within the Tsay Keh tribal claim. In recent years, however, several large mines have proceeded to production in British Columbia (Huckleberry, Mount Polley and Kemess, Eskay Creek) notwithstanding the existence of land claims. From his experience, it was Mr. Ainsworth's view that the risk of being delayed as a project moves to production because of conflict arising from such land claims is not as great as the normal exploration risk of the project. The area lies within the Omineca Mining Division and comes under the administration of the Prince George mining inspection district (Ainsworth, 2003).

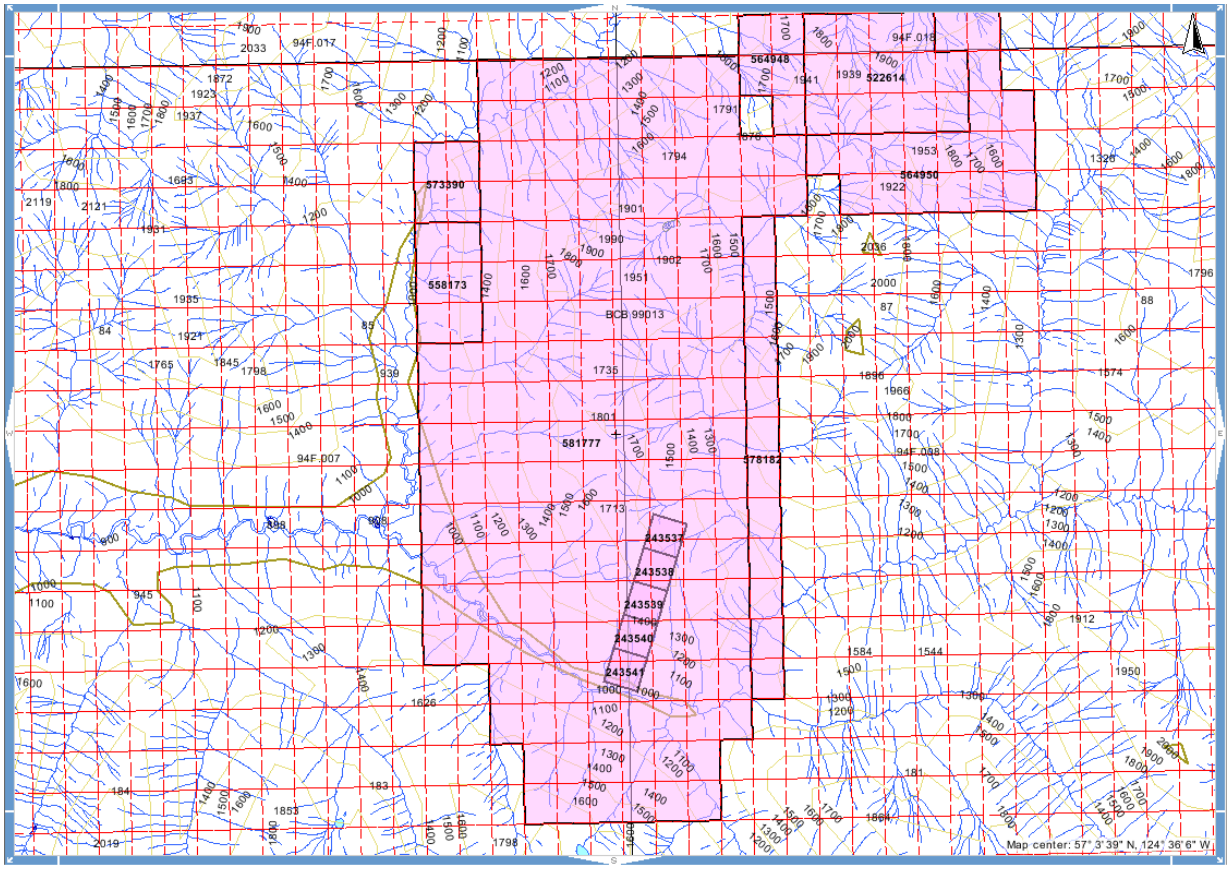


Figure 2. The Wedge Project mineral claim 581777 with the five excised 2 post claims on the NTS map sheets 094F.007 and 094F.008. (Minerals, 2008)

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The property is currently reached by helicopter based at Mackenzie on the south end of Williston Lake though logging road access is available to within ~30km of the Wedge Project (Ainsworth, 2003).

Mackenzie, 190 kms (119 miles) north of Prince George, is the principal supply point for the area of the claims, with daily scheduled flights connecting with Prince George, which is a regional transportation hub. The community is based on the forest products industry and has rail access to Fort St. John and Prince George (Ainsworth, 2003).

The area of the claims is located in the Muskwa Ranges on the west flank of the Northern Rocky Mountains and has a climate typical of north eastern British Columbia, with some modification due to the elevation of the property. Annual precipitation at Mackenzie amounts to about 650mm and includes about a meter of snow cover in the mid-winter months. Somewhat higher rain and snowfall (several meters) would be expected in the area of the claims, resulting in plentiful water supply from run-off and springs on the claims. Temperatures average – 13.9° C in the winter months with occasional cold snaps to – 40°C. Summer temperatures average

+22°C with occasional hot spells as high as +35°C. The actual operating season for basic exploration purposes is from mid-June to October (Ainsworth, 2003).

The claims cover a north-south ridge rising to 1721 m. (5,680 feet) between two tributaries of Pesika Creek, a westerly flowing tributary of the Findlay River. Pesika Creek valley floor is approximately at 1000 m. (3,300 feet) elevation. The showings visited are located just below timberline at elevations between 1,500 m (5,000 feet) and 1,600 m (5,300 feet) elevation. Although steep slopes dominate the topography of the claims, the mineralization is located on a ledge that gently climbs the west flank of the ridge (Ainsworth, 2003).

The area of the property is relatively remote with few local sources of labour. Mackenzie is the largest community in the area that might supply some nearby labour and skilled trade's people for operations. The community could be a dormitory area if a future fly-in production operation was considered (Ainsworth, 2003).

History

The Copper King property is located on the southern end of the Kechika Trough which saw vigorous exploration activity in the latter part of the 1970s, following the discovery of the Cirque silver-lead-zinc deposit. The showing was originally called "The Wedge" and is recorded as such in the Minfile database. Pesika Creek was formerly called Wedge Creek (Ainsworth, 2003).

The discovery was made by prospectors who were reported to have completed several trenches and adits in the early part of the Depression (1930 – 1931). The Ministry of Mines annual reports of that time indicate that the vein varied from 3 m. (10 feet) to over 30 m. (100 feet) in width with a length of 1525 m. (5,000 feet). Grades of selected samples were reported at better than 6% copper with some values of silver and gold (Ainsworth, 2003).

Further work was referenced in Minfile record 094F 002 as having been carried out in 1951 but no ARIS report is logged on the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines ARIS database. Mr. R. Addison, geologist, advised Mr. Ainsworth that, while working for Brenda Mines Ltd, he had carried out a modest diamond drill program on the showings in 1966. He drilled some packsack drill holes, which recovered core samples of less than one inch in diameter. The short program was inconclusive and did not define the mineralization (Ainsworth, 2003).

Dr. Derek Moore, prospector, acquired the property by staking, after reading of the substantial size of the vein and the higher grade copper values indicated in the reports of the Ministry of Energy and Mines (Minister of Mines, 1931). He had some experience of Churchill Copper deposit, northwest of Fort Nelson, and concluded that the showing may have merit. In the course of his investigations and subsequent field work, he determined that a line of five 1956 two post claims close to the mineral showing did not actually cover the structure. The two post claims actually are located along a bearing of approximately N 20° E while the subject vein is reported in the Minfile database as having a strike of 140° W with a steep dip to the west. This resulted in the main vein lying on open ground (Ainsworth, 2003).

In June 2003, Mr. Benjamin Ainsworth completed a technical report in the deposit for Pursuit Pty Ltd (Pursuit). This involved a site visit and the collection and analysis of two stream sediment

samples and eight rock chip samples. This resulted in a NI43-101 technical report for the "Copper King" property,

In summer 2005 Dr Derek Moore, completed a field visit to the property with Mr Christian Marriot a geologist and member of the AusIMM. They conducted a mapping and sampling program on the Wedge property. The information available from this trip is incomplete and of poor quality. However the sampling results they achieved along the Wedge structure appear to correspond with the tenor achieved in this report.

Wedge became involved with the Wedge Project through an agreement with Dr. Derek Moore for an option to gain 100% ownership of these claims in November 2007.

Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The Wedge Project is located on the southern end of the Kechika Trough on the east side of the Rocky Mountain Trench. The region is dominated by north easterly thrusting of the Proterozoic and Paleozoic sediments that cover the area. The thrusting has added to the complexity of the stratigraphy, which undergoes a transition from carbonate shelf to basinal shale from northeast to southwest across the Trough (Ainsworth, 2003).

Four stratigraphic assemblages are recognized in the area:

Devonian carbonates, including micritic and bioclastic reefs overlain by black and grey carbonaceous shales with upper members including more black shales, polymictic conglomerates and some sedimentary barite horizons;

Ordovician-Silurian carbonaceous shales and limey siltstones correlated, in part, to the Road River formation with its type section in the Richardson Range, N.W.T., and some minor volcanic tuffs flows and sills;

Cambrian–Lower Ordovician including Kechika Formation shales, fine grained clastics, limestones (some massive units) and minor pebble conglomerates;

Late Proterozoic Hadrynian and NeoHadrynian Miette Formation and Swannell Formation, including shales, siltstones, phyllites and limestones.

The Wedge Project is dominated (Figure 3) by the wavy-banded phyllitic siltstone of the Kechika Formation with minor mapped) portions of the quartzite Lynx Formation equivalents and siltstones of the Road River Formation (MacIntyre et al, 1995. Wagner, 2002).

During the current mapping trip the only lithology mapped apart from the quartz of the Wedge Structure was the wavy siltstones of the Kechika Formation (Figure 4).

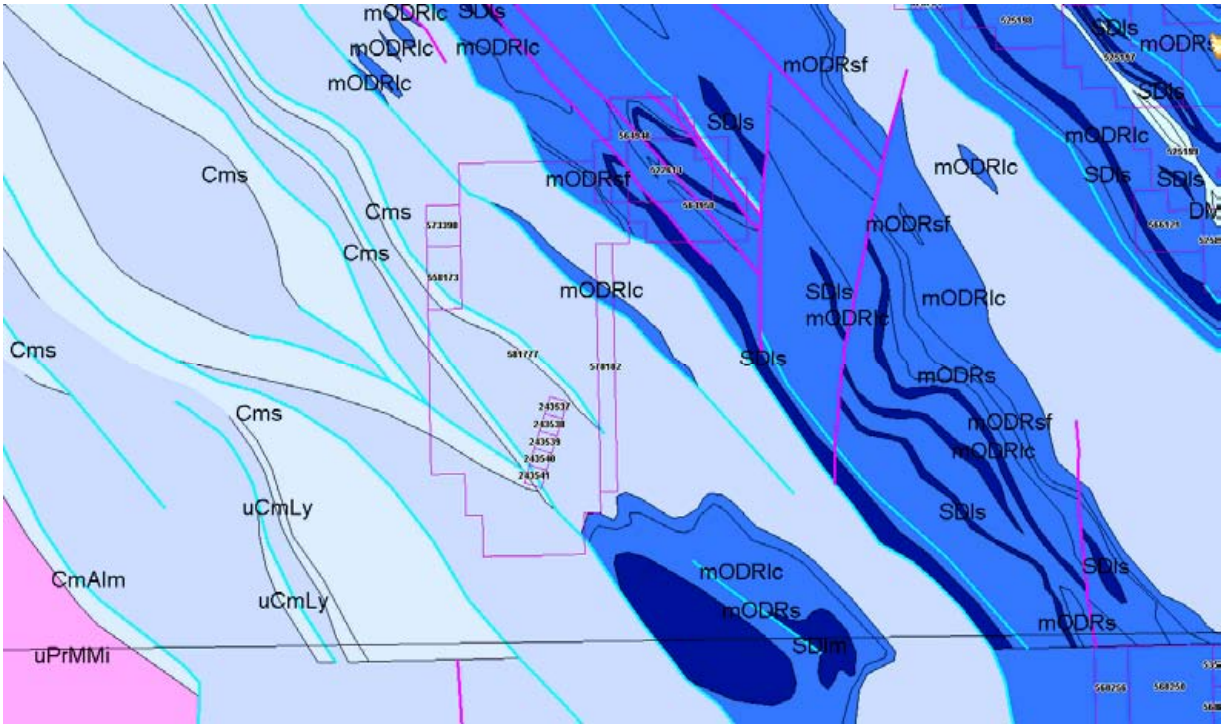


Figure 3. The Wedge Project mineral claim 581777 with the geology from the Open File 4276, Geology Ware British Columbia, Canada. The pale blue colour covering most of 581777 is CmOK of the Kechika Formation (Mapbuilder, 2008. Open File 4276, 2002).

Geological Labels Formations

KTS	Cretaceous to Tertiary Sifton Formation – undivided sediments
SDlm	Upper Silurian to Mid Devonian - Limestone reefs
mODRs	Mid Ordovician to Mid Devonian Road River group – undivided sediments
mODRs	Mid Ordovician to Mid Devonian Road River Group – mudstone siltstone, shale, fine clastics
mODRlc	Mid Ordovician to Mid Devonian Road River Group – limestone slate, siltstone.
Cms	Cambrian unamed formation
CmOk	Cambrian to Ordovician Kechika Group undivided sediments

Project Geology

No previous property scale mapping was available before the recent field work. Figure 3 shows an extract of the Open File 4276, Geology of Ware, British Columbia (Open File 4276, 2002), that covers the Wedge Project area.

During Mr. Ainsworth's site visit in 2003 he describes seeing grey phyllites that were similar to Kechika formation rocks he had seen in the Gataga area of the Kechika Trough and many of the boulders on the exposed bars were carbonate rich and no intrusive boulders were observed.

The mapping field work carried out during August 2008 only encountered Kechika Formation siltstone (wavy banded) in varying degrees of alteration (silicification) and massive quartz

outcrops (Picture 4, 5 and 6, Map1 and 2). All of the exposed bars encountered during this mapping trip were massive quartz covered with grey lichen, see Picture 1.

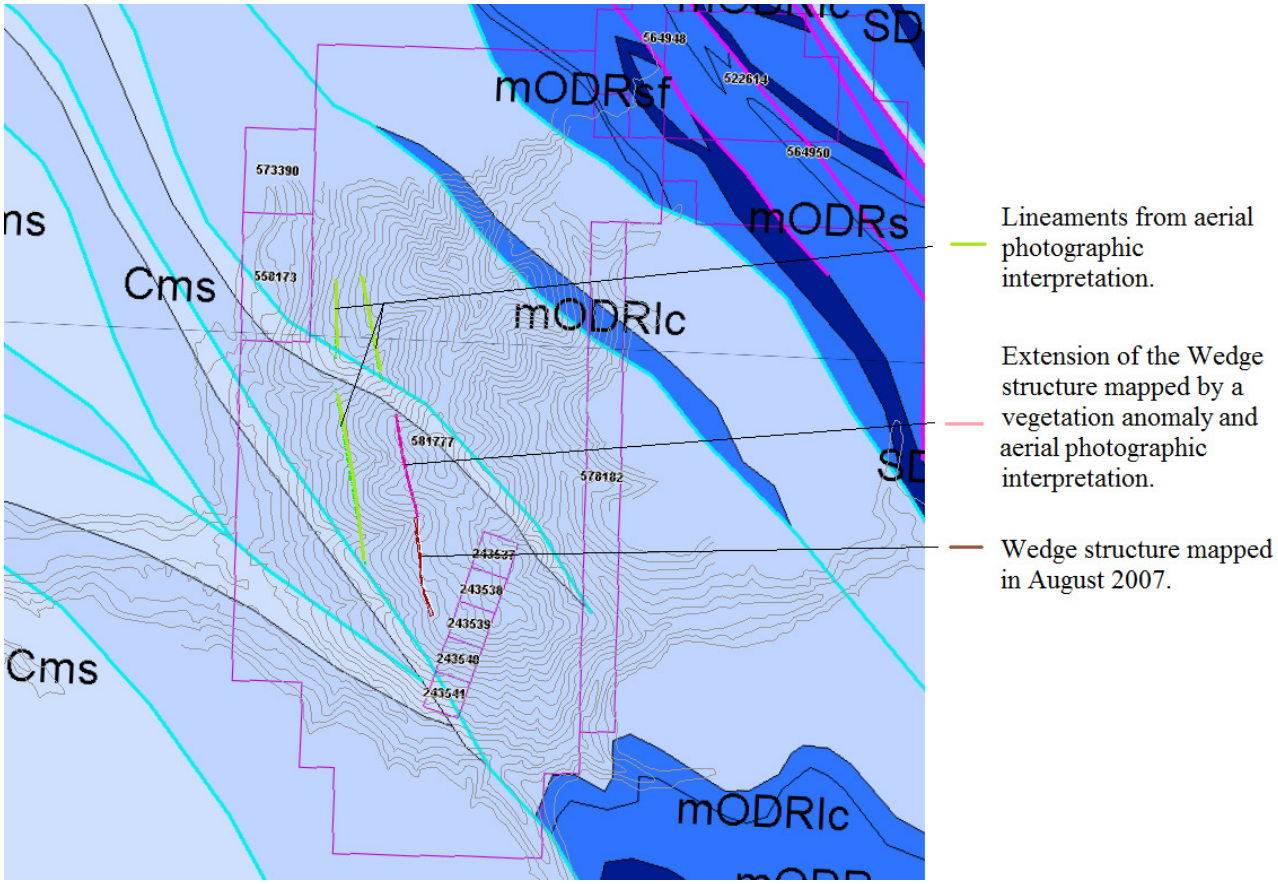


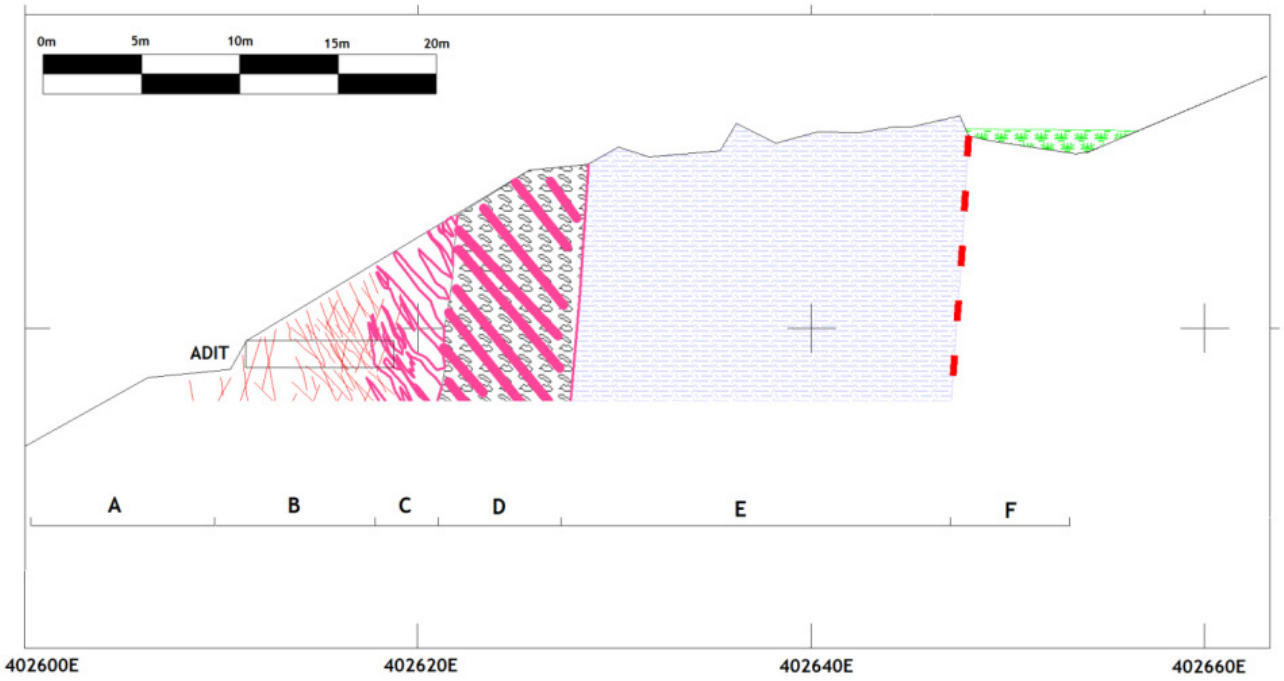
Figure 4. The Wedge Project mineral claim 581777 with the geology from the Open File 4276 and the Wedge Structure. (Mapbuilder, 2008. Open File 4276, 2002).

The Wedge structure is composed of massive quartz veining and strongly silicified and hydrothermally brecciaed siltstone (Pictures 1-14). The harder quartz and silicified siltstone forms a resistive flat spot in the relatively steep topography. The weathering and erosion of the surrounding, unaltered siltstone means that the eastern side of the Wedge structure is poorly exposed and is in general covered by eroded siltstone and acts as a water capture area, causing it to be covered by swampy ground (Figure 5).

The main quartz structure is a composite of opaque, featureless, very large quartz veins (0.5-8m wide); typically the main quartz structure is between 5 and 15m wide and outcrops of up to 60m long are exposed (Map 2, Picture 6). The Wedge structure is oriented approximately 350° however the large composite quartz veins (0.5-6m wide) are oriented approximately 320° (See Map2).

The eastern contact of the massive quartz zone (E, Figure 5) is in general covered in a swamp (F, Figure 5) and is poorly exposed. The small outcrops from the North and South of the mapped area indicate a similar alteration and breccia zone, with a higher proportion of

carbonate material and sugary textured quartz/carbonate veins are common. The eastern margin of the Wedge structure appears to have a higher percentage of ankerite in the quartz/carbonate veining than the western contact though too few outcrops of the eastern contact were mapped to be conclusive.



A. Wavy-banded phyllitic siltstone with sporadic quartz/carbonate (ankerite) veinlets (~1cm) +/- iron and copper sulfides.
B. Silicified phyllite (bedding indistinct). Many cross cutting and folded quartz/carbonate veins (~1 -5cm) with pyrite and chalcopyrite. Sheared fabric within the silicified siltstone and margins of quartz veins.
C. Many large laminated quartz/carbonate/sulfide veins with many brecciaed angular clasts of highly silicified phyllite. Veins dipping ~60^{o} back to the main Wedge structure (Picture 6).
D. Zone of hydraulic breccia with many large laminated quartz/carbonate veins (plus sulfides)
E. Massive white opaque quartz vein (no sulfides or clasts)
F. Eastern contact is generally unexposed, however evidence from the south of the project area where the ground was less boggy indicated another zone of quartz veining.

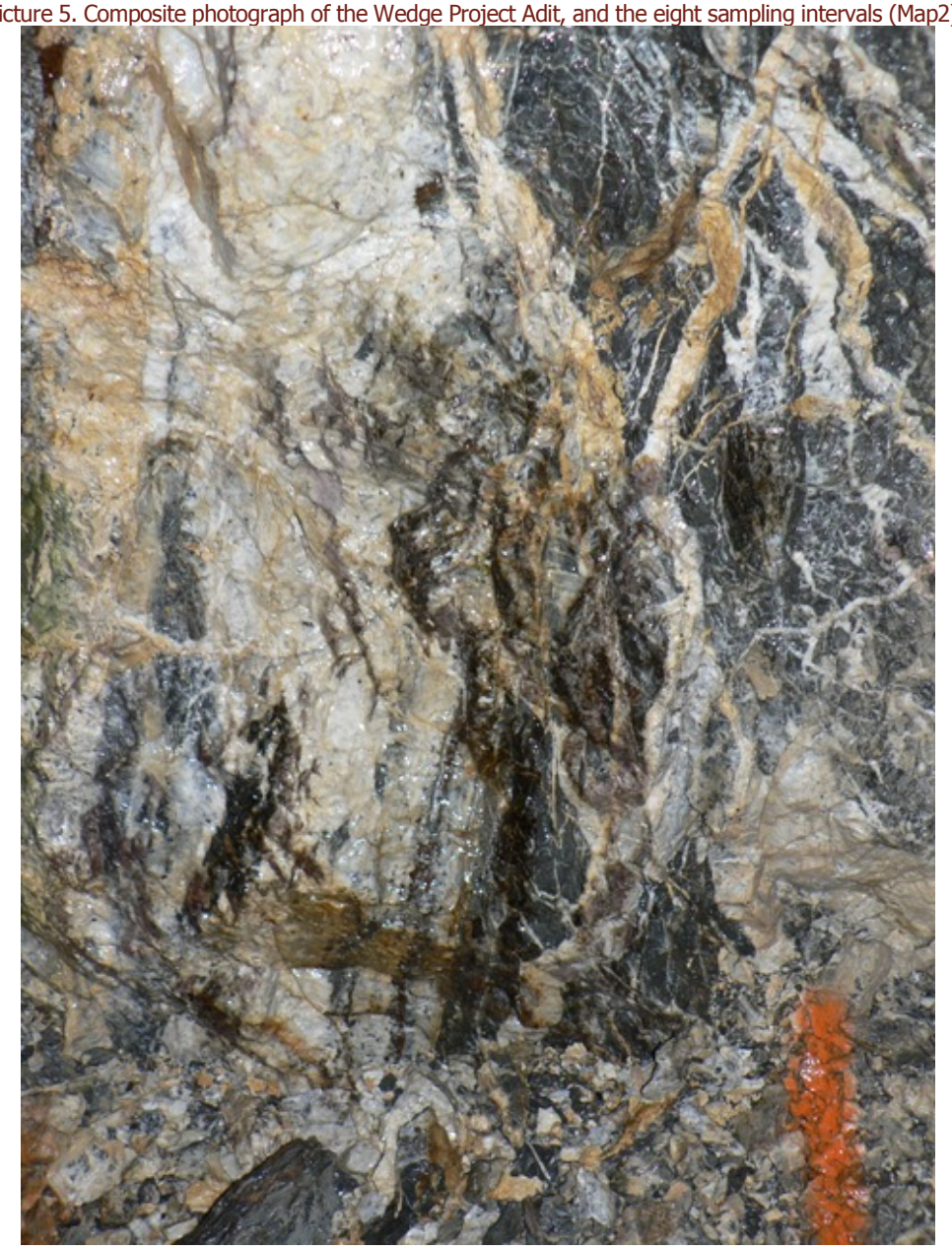
Figure 5. An interpreted cross-section of the Wedge Structure, approximately 6323695N.

Picture 1. The Wedge structure is highlighted by a vegetation anomaly (by the lack of trees) and structure out-crops as large grey bars, which are individual massive quartz veins covered in lichen and moss.

Picture 2. The entrance to the Wedge Project Adit dug in the 1930's. The Adit is ~8m long and extends into the side to the Wedge structure. (See Figure 5, Picture 5, and Map2)

Picture 3 & 4. The silicified phyllite and quartz/carbonate veining that contains 1-5% sulfides at the entrance to the Wedge Project Adit.

Picture 5. Composite photograph of the Wedge Project Adit, and the eight sampling intervals (Map2).



Picture 6. Rock chip sample interval WR0035 (0.35% Cu), of 6-7m of the Adit's North wall. Showing laminated quartz shear veins and angular hydraulic breccia (Orange line 3-4cm wide). Some sulfides and copper oxide staining.

Picture 7. The Wedge structure above the Adit is very wide (~20m) and is formed by ridges of individual large quartz veins.

Picture 8. The western margin of the massive quartz is dominated by a hydraulic breccia of quartz and angular siltstone fragments (almost totally replaced by silica). In the area surrounding the Old Cabin the majority of the breccia is composed of quartz matrix and matrix supported clasts. In the North of the area where the structure is narrower the abundance of quartz is less. This could indicate that the area surrounding the Old Cabin was a dilation zone.

Picture 9. The western margin of the massive quartz is dominated by a hydraulic breccia of quartz and angular siltstone fragments. In the northern half of the mapped area the majority of the breccia is composed of siltstone rather than quartz.

Picture 10. In general there is only very minor weathering of the Wedge structure however along some fractures copper oxide staining can be seen from the weathering sulfides. This is also associated with hematite staining nearer the massive quartz veining.

Picture 11. In general there is only very minor weathering of the Wedge structure however along some fractures copper oxide staining can be seen from the weathering sulfides. This is also associated with hematite staining nearer the massive quartz veining.

Picture 12. The Wedge structure in the northern half of the mapped area, was clearly outlined by the quartz outcrops and the vegetation anomaly.

Picture 13. The Wedge structure continues north of the mapped area and is clearly outlined by the vegetation anomaly and low relief caused by the resistive quartz. This area of the structure (see Figure 4) is yet to be mapped or sampled.

Picure 14. The siltstone becomes less altered the further away it is from the structure and the quartz veining becomes less frequent. However sulfides and copper staining were also visible in some locations.

Deposit Type and Mineralization

The mineralization occurs as a mesothermal to epithermal quartz vein deposit in a well developed structure cutting through phyllitic rocks. The Wedge structure strikes approximately 350^{o} and is sub parallel to the phyllitic cleavage. The structure is not exposed at every location however it is exposed for about 80% of the mapped length (~1000m) and appears to be very continuous. The massive quartz zone pinches and swells between ~5m to and ~20m wide. Within the massive quartz this is little to no copper and iron sulfide mineralization.

All of the mapped locations along the western contact between main Wedge quartz structure and the surrounding siltstones was altered and contained quartz/carbonate veining and brecciation. It was observed that the majority of the sulfides present were in the veined and brecciaed zones on the side of the Wedge structure and that the sulfides commonly formed on the margins of the angular siltstone clasts (Picture 4). Further from the structure (~20m), 1cm scale quartz/carbonate veinlets are common and many of these contained copper and iron sulfide mineralization.

A later set of coloform banded, quartz carbonate veins that are planar and cross-cut the older structures, were located throughout the area. These veins were un-mineralised.

Exploration and Mapping

A discussion of the previous work is outlined in the History section above. The description of the mapping and sampling program follows.

The author reviewed the previous work carried out on the property and researched the geological and topographic data available in Late July 2007. This involved an aerial interpretation of the Wedge structure and other lineaments prior to the field visit to the Wedge Property (Figure 14). The field visit to the property was undertaken with the assistance of property owner Dr. Derek Moore and a field assistant Mr Shane Stack, between the dates of August 11 and August 13, 2007. A total of 59 rock grab geochemical samples were collected from the Property to verify the previous reports of mineralisation. Through rock chip sampling in conjunction with structural mapping of the area it was hoped to identify if the tenor mineralisation and to investigate if it was constrained to a particular structural domain.

The main area of mapping and sampling was in the area of the heli-pad and camp, the old cabin site and adit; this is shown in Figure 15 and Map 2. On the final day an area to the North was accessed by Helicopter from the top of the Wedge property hill, this is shown on Figure 16 and Map 1.

The historic trenches and adit were located and mapped first, identifying the major contacts which were then followed by locating natural outcrops and clearing the thin soils and moss for exposure. The sampling consisted of 1m channel/chip sampling at a uniform height and where possible in 1m lengths.

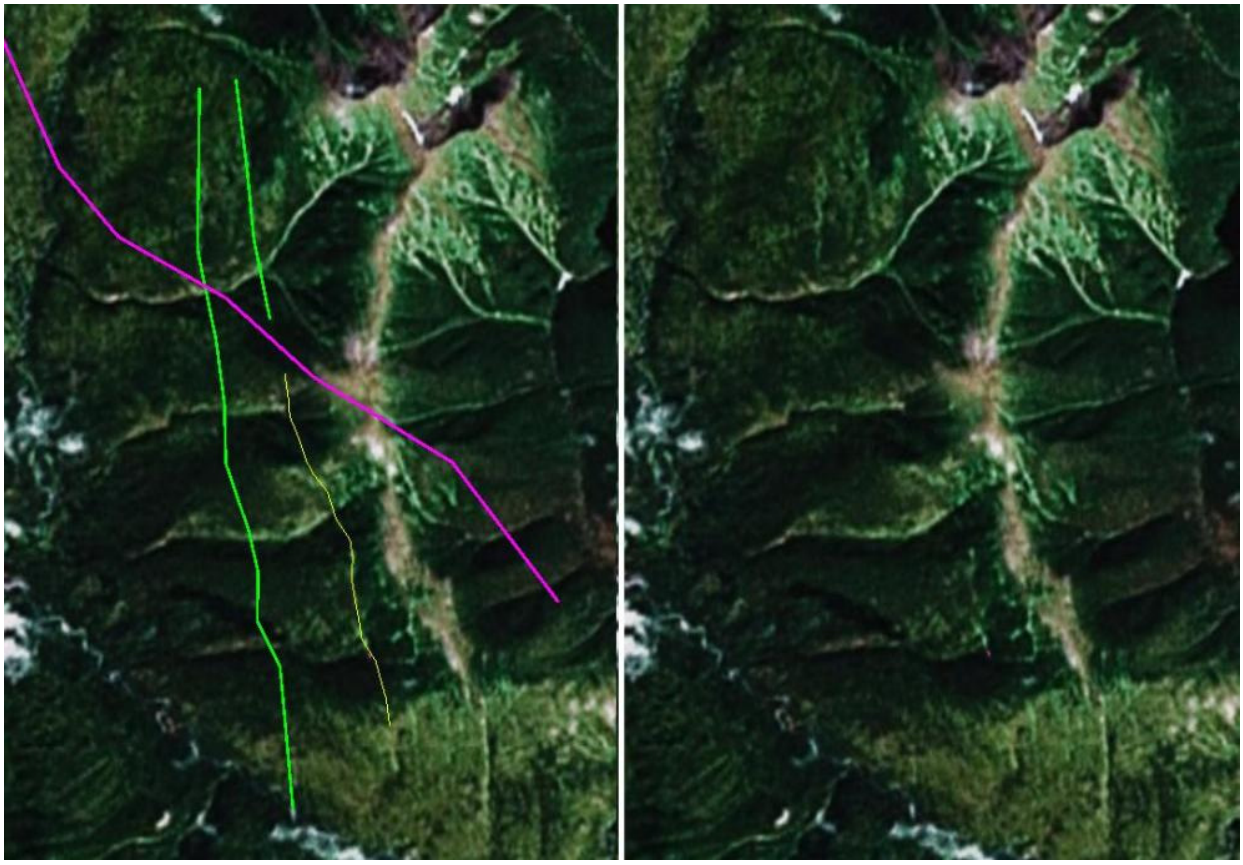


Figure 14. Arial photographic interpretation of lineaments of the western slope of the Wedge property hill.

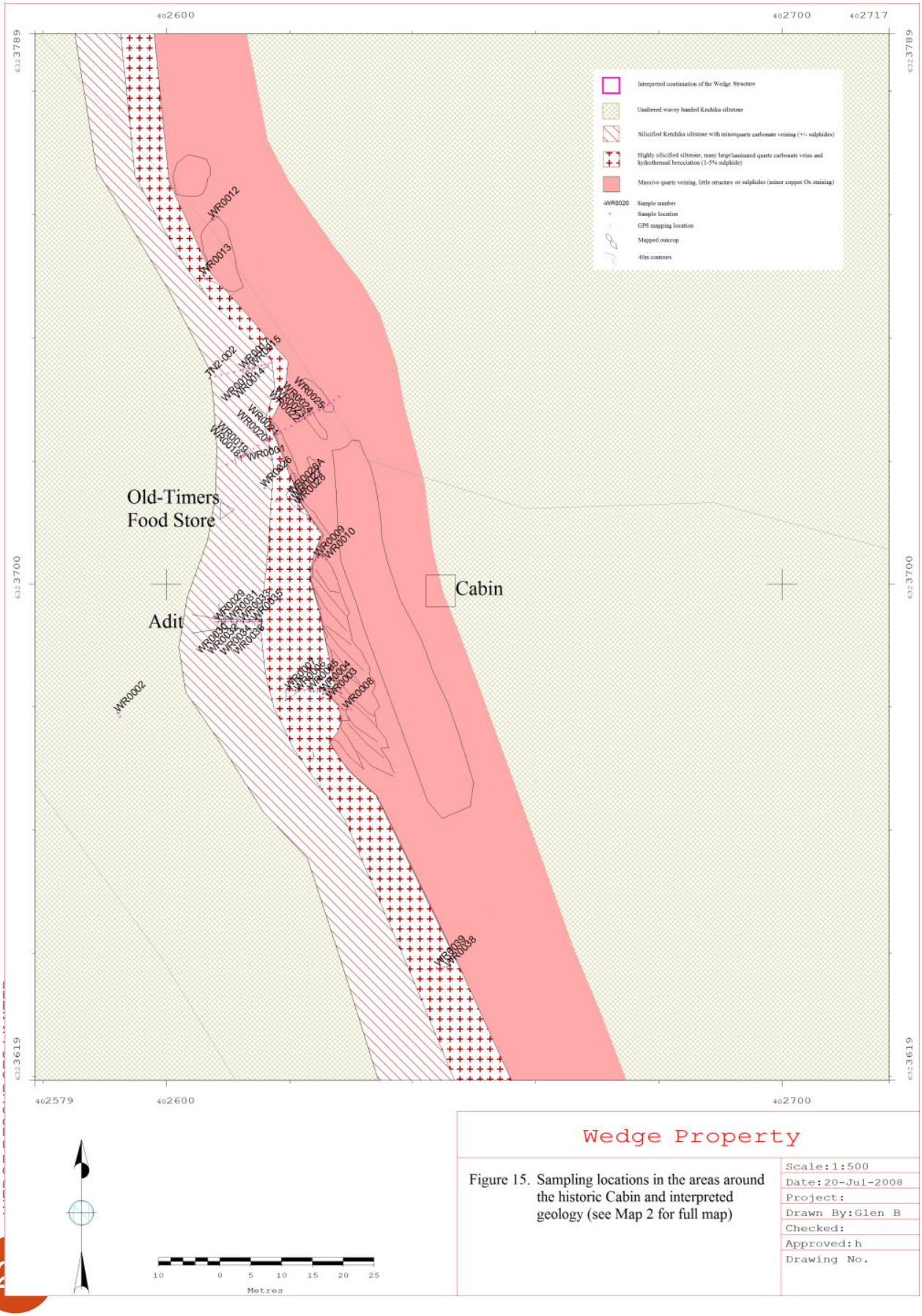
From the top of the Wedge Hill looking north the continuation of the Wedge structure is clearly outlined by a vegetation anomaly (see Pictures 12 and 13).

A comprehensive review of historic exploration data and the results of the current visit form the basis of recommendations for further work at the Property

Sampling Method and Approach

The historic trenches and adit were first located and mapped, identifying the major contacts. These contacts were then followed by locating outcrops and clearing the thin soils and moss for exposure. The sampling consisted of 1m channel/chip sampling at a uniform height and where possible in 1m lengths. The sample intervals were generally sampled in lines across the target structure. The start and end of the sample lines were located using a quality hand-held GPS which generally gave an accuracy of +/-3-5m. A measuring tape was used to mark the outcrops with survey paint to allow easy accurate sampling intervals.

An effort was made to make the chip samples representative of the material types in the sample interval; however chip sampling is a poor sampling method and for this early exploration work only indicated the presence of mineralisation and its approximate tenor.



Wedge Property

Figure 15. Sampling locations in the areas around the historic Cabin and interpreted geology (see Map 2 for full map)

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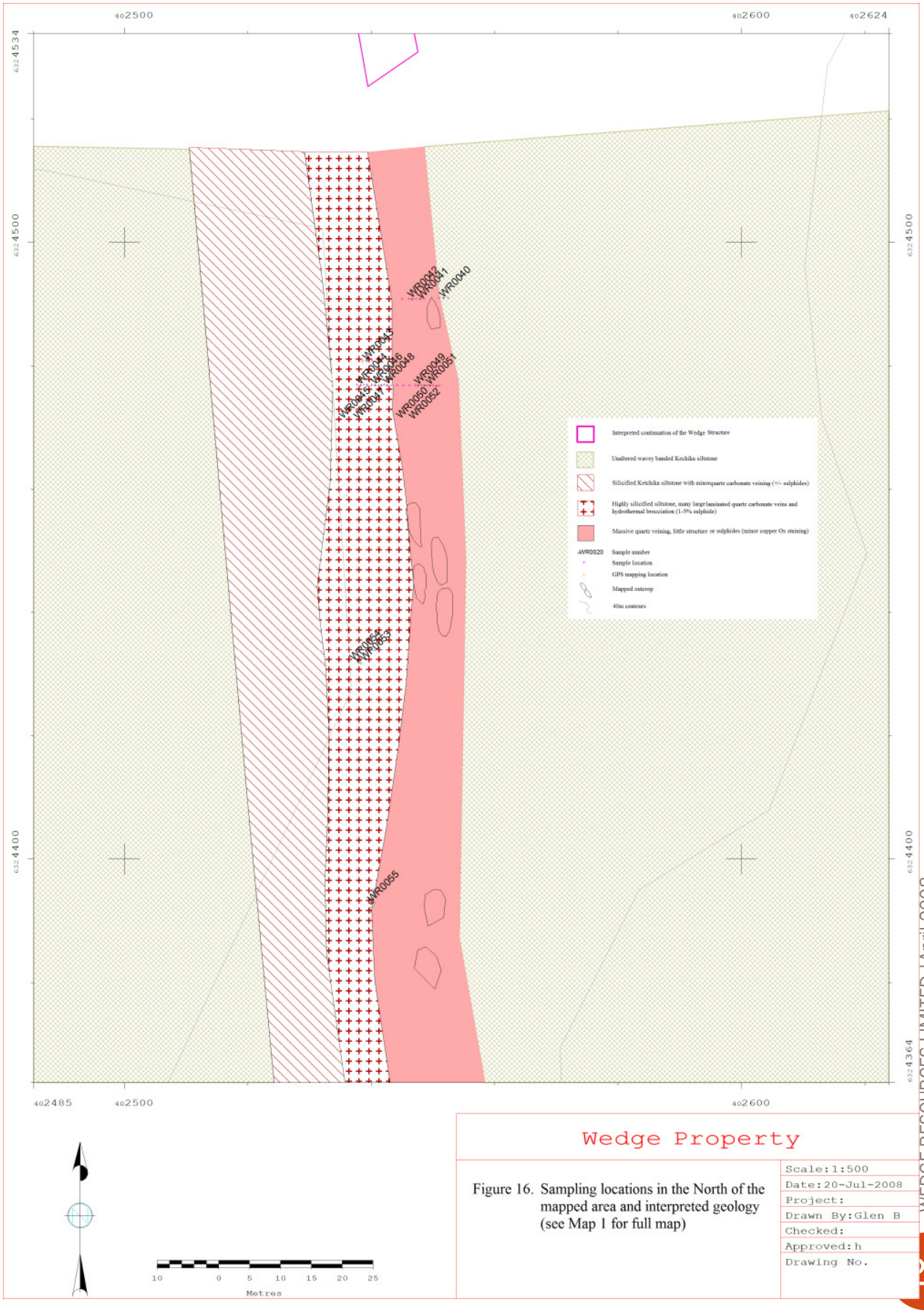

Wedge Property

Figure 16. Sampling locations in the North of the mapped area and interpreted geology (see Map 1 for full map)

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Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No specific security measures were taken with the samples. They were carried by helicopter to Mackenzie and then transported to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd, 852 E. Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, V6A 1R6 (ACME) by courier.

It is my opinion that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate. ACME is currently registered with ISO 9001:2000 accreditation and included 2 standards, 2 blanks and 2 repeats that were all of acceptable performance.

The samples were crushed and pulverized to 85% passing 75 micron before being split to be to 1.000 gram sample and digested in aqua-regia (HCL-HNO3-H2O) to 100ml and then analysed my their ICP-ES.

The multi-element analysis results indicated that there was not any anomalous results for silver, therefore the samples were not analysed for gold. The full results file from ACME is in Appendix 1, an extract can be found below in Table 1.

ELEMENT			Cu	Sample interval
Sample ID	Easting	Northing	%	m
WR0001	402612.5	6323721	0.77	1.5
WR0002	402592.2	6323679	0.01	1
WR0003	402625.5	6323682	0.13	1
WR0004	402624.9	6323683	0.03	1
WR0005	402623.9	6323683	0.04	1
WR0006	402620.9	6323683	0.01	1
WR0007	402619.9	6323683	0.01	1
WR0008	402629.3	6323680	0.18	1.5
WR0009	402624.6	6323704	0	1
WR0010	402625.4	6323704	0.01	0.7
WR0011	402677.6	6323523	<.001	0.8
WR0012	402607.4	6323759	0.03	0.8
WR0013	402606.2	6323750	0.03	0.9
WR0014	402615.5	6323736	0	1
WR0015	402614.2	6323735	0.01	0.8
WR0016	402613.5	6323735	0	1
WR0017	402612.5	6323735	0	1
WR0018	402612	6323721	0.70	1

WR0019	402612.8	6323721	0.02	1
WR0020	402616.2	6323723	0.01	1
WR0021	402618	6323724	0.04	1
WR0022	402621.6	6323727	0.02	1
WR0023	402622.4	6323727	0.02	1
WR0024	402623.3	6323728	0.01	1
WR0025	402625.5	6323729	0	1
WR0026	402615.9	6323716	0.28	0.5
WR0026A	402620.4	6323715	0.01	1
WR0027	402620.9	6323714	0.01	1
WR0028	402621.5	6323713	0.02	1
WR0029	402608.5	6323694	0.01	1
WR0030	402609.5	6323694	0.02	1
WR0031	402610.5	6323694	0.03	1
WR0032	402611.5	6323694	0.09	1
WR0033	402612.5	6323694	0.18	1
WR0034	402613.5	6323694	0.01	1
WR0035	402614.5	6323694	0.35	1
WR0036	402615.2	6323694	0.04	0.5
WR0038	402645.6	6323638	0.01	1
WR0039	402644.5	6323638	0.50	1
WR0040	402551.7	6324491	0.04	1
WR0041	402547.9	6324491	0.01	0.3
WR0042	402546.6	6324491	0.02	1
WR0043	402539.2	6324481	1.98	2m, boulders in blasted trench
WR0044	402538.2	6324477	0.35	1
WR0045	402539.3	6324477	0.07	1
WR0046	402540.6	6324477	0.44	1
WR0047	402541.6	6324477	0.05	1
WR0048	402542.6	6324477	0.04	1
WR0049	402547.6	6324477	0.03	1

WR0050	402548.6	6324477	0.04	1
WR0051	402549.5	6324477	0	1
WR0052	402550.5	6324477	0	1
WR0053	402538.1	6324432	0.12	1
WR0054	402537.8	6324432	0.05	0.9
WR0055	402540	6324393	0.04	1
WR0056	402582	6324092	1.48	1
WR0057	402597	6324026	0.01	1
WR0058	402582	6324059	0.28	1
WR0059	402582	6324080	0.01	1

Table 1. An extract (showing copper only) of the multi element analysis completed on the samples from the Wedge property

Interpretation and Conclusions

The Wedge prospect is a large structure cutting through phyllitic rocks, occurring as a composite mesothermal to epithermal quartz vein deposit surrounded by hydrothermal brecciation and laminated veining. The Wedge structure was mapped for just over 1km and is open to the north and south. To the north it can clearly be seen to continue, outlined by a strong vegetation anomaly (Picture 13). The Wedge structure strikes approximately 350^{o} and is sub parallel to the phyllitic cleavage. The structure is not exposed at every location however it is exposed for about 80% of the mapped length and appears to be very continuous. The massive quartz zone pinches and swells between ~5m to an approximately 20m wide. Within the massive quartz this is little or no copper and iron sulfide mineralization.

The main zone of mineralisation is the strongly altered, brecciated and veined domains along the western side of the main quartz structure. There was some evidence of the eastern side also being mineralised however this needs to be investigated further.

The Structure is quite linear however; it does change directions at particular points, pinches and swells and is dissected on its margin by small shear zones. The area mapped near the historical cabin is thicker than the rest of the structure and also turns towards ~340^{o} rather than the overall 350^{o} strike.

The Wedge structure showed no evidence of any massive sulfides or strong copper mineralisation.

Recommendations

Phase 1: The Wedge property should be reviewed and systematically mapped and stream sediment sampled targeting strong copper and precious metal mineralisation. The lineaments identified in the aerial interpretation should be investigated, mapped and sampled.

2 Geologists and 2 field assistants x 16 field days + 2 office days = $30,000

Helicopter (8 hours at $1,500/hour) = $12,000

Field gear and expenses = $7,000

Analytical expenses = $15,000

Sample shipping = $1,000

Total for Phase 1 = $65,000

Phase 2a: If precious metal mineralisation is found these areas should be investigated closely by detailed structural mapping and chip sampling.

2 Geologists and 2 field assistants x 16 field days + 2 office days = $30,000

Helicopter (8 hours at $1,500/hour) = $12,000

Field gear and expenses = $7,000

Analytical expenses = $15,000

Sample shipping = $1,000

Total for Phase 1 = $65,000

Phase 2b: If there is evidence of strong base metal mineralisation the property should be covered by airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey. (~260 line kilometers at $200/ line km) = $52,000

Total for Phase1, Phase 2a and Phase 2b = $182,000 + GST

Disclosure and JORC Statement

The information in this report relates to exploration results, based on information compiled by Mr Glen Burnham who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Burnham is a Director of Wedge Resource Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Burnham consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Statement of Qualifications of the Author

1) I, Glen Burnham am the author of this report having offices at Suite7 Level 1, 10 Canning Highway, South Perth, Western Australia, 6151. I am a director of Wedge Resources Limited.

2) I graduated from Greenwich University (UK) with an Honours Degree in Geology in 1996, a Masters degree in Mineral Exploration from the University of Leicester (UK) in 1998 and from the Western Australian School of Mines (Aus) a Graduate Diploma in Mining Engineering in 2006 and have been working in the mining and exploration industry since 1998. I am a registered member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Member Number 208235.

3) As of the date of this report I am not aware of material facts that are not reflected in this report by written inclusion or reference.

Glen Burnham

22nd November 2008, Perth WA.

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Glen Burnham

22nd November 2008, Perth WA.

Detailed statement of costs

Item	Date From	Date To	Rate ($C)	Amount (Day)	Total ($C)
Geologist Field	10/08/07	14/08/07	500	4.5	2,250
Geologist Report/Office	03/08	04/08	500	5	2,500
Field Assistant	10/08/07	14/08/07	400	4	3,200
Accommodation				-	444
Equipment				-	1,199
Helicopter Hire	11/08/07	13/08/07		2	11,486

Maps

Map1.

The attached .pdf file called **MAP1 A0.pdf** contains an A0 1:500 scale map of the Northern half of the area mapped in this field visit. It contains the GPS mapping locations, interpreted geological domains and the sample locations. The coordinates are UTM 10.

Map2.

The attached .pdf file called **MAP2 A0.pdf** contains an A0 1:500 scale map of the Southern half of the area mapped in this field visit. It contains the GPS mapping locations, interpreted geological domains and the sample locations. The coordinates are UTM 10.

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To Wedge Resources

Acme file # A706429 Page 1 Received: AUG 23 2007 * 64 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ca	P	Cr	Mg	Al	Na	K	W	Hg
SAMPLES	%	%	%	%	gm/mt	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
G-1	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.05	2	<.01	0.008	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.58	0.074	0.001	0.59	1.13	0.13	0.59	<.001	<.001
WR0001	<.001	0.77	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.01	1.85	<.01	<.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.27	0.033	0.001	0.09	0.14	0.01	0.1	0.001	<.001
WR0002	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.05	0.87	<.01	0.015	<.001	<.001	<.01	14.99	0.086	<.001	1.75	0.33	0.01	0.21	<.001	<.001
WR0003	<.001	0.13	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.03	1.04	<.01	0.002	<.001	<.001	<.01	4.68	0.009	0.001	2.43	0.04	0.01	0.02	<.001	<.001
WR0004	<.001	0.03	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.04	0.9	<.01	0.002	<.001	<.001	<.01	4.83	0.004	0.001	2.64	0.05	0.01	0.03	<.001	<.001
WR0005	<.001	0.04	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.04	0.92	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	3.61	0.01	0.001	1.98	0.06	0.01	0.03	<.001	<.001
WR0006	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.04	1.01	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.38	0.038	0.001	0.67	0.16	0.01	0.1	0.001	<.001
WR0007	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.01	0.93	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.36	0.012	0.001	0.17	0.1	0.01	0.06	<.001	<.001
WR0008	<.001	0.18	0.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	1.03	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.47	0.016	0.002	1.36	0.11	<.01	0.07	<.001	<.001
WR0009	<.001	0	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.01	0.86	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.79	0.004	0.001	0.42	0.03	0.01	0.02	<.001	<.001
WR0010	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.01	1.14	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.05	0.001	0.002	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	<.001	<.001
WR0011	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.03	0.99	<.01	0.026	<.001	<.001	<.01	18.46	0.099	<.001	1.12	0.34	<.01	0.23	<.001	<.001
WR0012	<.001	0.03	0.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.05	0.97	<.01	0.002	<.001	0.001	<.01	4.46	0.009	0.001	2.4	0.1	0.01	0.06	0.001	<.001
WR0013	<.001	0.03	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.49	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.17	0.009	0.001	0.04	0.04	<.01	0.03	0.001	<.001
WR0014	<.001	0	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.04	1.14	<.01	0.002	<.001	0.001	<.01	3.67	0.004	0.001	2	0.16	0.01	0.1	<.001	<.001
WR0015	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.1	1.02	<.01	0.004	<.001	0.001	<.01	10.39	0.003	<.001	5.93	0.09	0.01	0.05	<.001	<.001
WR0016	<.001	0	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	0.001	0.04	1.09	<.01	0.002	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.89	0.036	<.001	1.5	0.4	<.01	0.29	<.001	<.001
WR0017	<.001	0	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	0.001	0.05	1.24	<.01	0.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	2.74	0.018	0.001	1.47	0.26	<.01	0.19	<.001	<.001
WR0018	<.001	0.7	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.01	1.2	<.01	<.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.24	0.04	0.001	0.08	0.19	<.01	0.12	0.001	<.001
WR0019	<.001	0.02	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.01	0.93	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.12	0.022	0.001	0.03	0.19	<.01	0.13	<.001	<.001
WR0020	<.001	0.01	0.01	<.01	<2	0.001	0.001	0.01	1.05	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.07	0.019	0.001	0.03	0.29	0.01	0.21	<.001	<.001
WR0021	<.001	0.04	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.01	0.86	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.38	0.015	0.001	0.19	0.15	0.01	0.11	<.001	<.001
WR0022	<.001	0.02	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.03	1.32	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.36	0.012	0.001	0.72	0.14	<.01	0.1	0.001	<.001
WR0023	<.001	0.02	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	0.83	<.01	<.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.79	0.008	0.001	0.42	0.15	<.01	0.12	<.001	<.001
WR0024	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.01	1.12	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.22	0.003	0.002	0.12	0.02	<.01	0.01	<.001	<.001
WR0025	<.001	0	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.01	0.5	<.01	<.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.59	0.002	0.002	0.3	0.03	<.01	0.02	<.001	<.001
WR0026	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	0.9	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.65	0.004	0.001	0.36	0.08	0.01	0.06	<.001	<.001
WR0027	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.02	1.34	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.15	0.019	0.001	0.07	0.19	0.01	0.14	<.001	<.001
WR0028	<.001	0.02	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	1.09	<.01	<.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.29	0.017	0.001	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.08	<.001	<.001
WR0029	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.05	1.15	<.01	0.003	<.001	<.001	<.01	7.01	0.035	0.001	3.71	0.17	0.01	0.1	<.001	<.001
WR0030	<.001	0.02	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.02	0.99	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.15	0.031	0.001	0.98	0.2	<.01	0.13	<.001	<.001
WR0031	<.001	0.03	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.01	0.82	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.11	0.041	0.001	0.98	0.18	<.01	0.11	<.001	<.001
WR0032	<.001	0.09	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	1.1	<.01	0.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	2.26	0.021	0.001	1.06	0.16	0.01	0.1	0.001	<.001
WR0033	<.001	0.18	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.02	1.34	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.77	0.014	0.001	1.37	0.17	0.01	0.1	<.001	<.001
WR0034	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.02	0.89	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.33	0.034	0.001	1.14	0.27	0.01	0.17	<.001	<.001
RE WR0034	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.02	0.86	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.3	0.031	0.001	1.13	0.27	0.01	0.17	<.001	<.001
WR0035	<.001	0.35	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	1.03	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.46	0.008	0.001	1.36	0.09	0.01	0.06	<.001	<.001
WR0036	<.001	0.04	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	1.03	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.27	0.038	0.001	1.17	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.001	<.001
STANDARD R-3	0.077	0.8	1.94	4.01	201	0.543	0.06	0.07	30.12	0.04	0.003	0.024	0.037	<.01	1.29	0.047	0.011	1.05	1.08	0.04	0.44	<.001	0.002
G-1	<.001	0	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	0.001	0.06	2.25	<.01	0.015	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.77	0.065	0.001	0.6	1.95	0.43	0.91	0.001	<.001
WR0037 NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WR0038	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	0.54	<.01	0.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	2.04	0.002	0.001	1.12	0.07	0.01	0.03	<.001	<.001
WR0039	<.001	0.5	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.01	1.55	<.01	<.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.63	0.001	0.001	0.35	0.07	0.01	0.04	<.001	<.001
WR0040	<.001	0.04	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.82	0.01	0.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.05	0.012	0.001	0.03	0.33	<.01	0.17	<.001	<.001
WR0041	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.5	<.01	<.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.02	<.001	0.001	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	<.001	0.001
WR0042	<.001	0.02	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.01	0.82	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.99	<.001	0.001	1.09	0.07	<.01	0.03	<.001	<.001
WR0043	<.001	1.98	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	<.01	6.31	0.01	<.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.04	0.001	0.001	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.002	<.001
RE WR0043	<.001	2.01	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	<.01	6.29	0.01	<.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.04	0.002	0.001	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.002	<.001
WR0044	<.001	0.35	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.03	<.01	0.002	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.17	<.001	0.001	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.02	<.001	<.001
WR0045	<.001	0.07	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	0.82	<.01	0.008	<.001	<.001	<.01	3.1	<.001	<.001	1.75	0.03	<.01	0.01	<.001	<.001
WR0046	<.001	0.44	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.01	1.29	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.94	0.002	0.001	0.51	0.05	<.01	0.03	<.001	<.001
WR0047	<.001	0.05	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.63	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.03	0.001	0.002	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.04	<.001	<.001
WR0048	<.001	0.04	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.69	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.02	0.007	0.002	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.15	<.001	<.001
WR0049	<.001	0.03	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.01	0.73	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.09	<.001	0.001	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	<.001	<.001
WR0050	<.001	0.04	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.54	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.06	0.002	0.002	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.03	<.001	<.001
WR0051	<.001	0	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	0.61	<.01	0.002	<.001	<.001	<.01	9.12	0.001	0.001	5.26	0.04	0.01	0.01	<.001	<.001
WR0052	<.001	0	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	0.57	<.01	0.004	<.001	<.001	<.01	9.86	0.003	0.001	5.76	0.06	0.01	0.02	<.001	<.001
WR0053	<.001	0.12	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.76	0.01	0.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.19	0.001	0.001	0.11	0.17	<.01	0.12	<.001	<.001
WR0054	<.001	0.05	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.52	0.02	<.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.17	<.001	0.002	0.09	0.04	<.01	0.03	<.001	<.001
WR0055	<.001	0.04	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.01	0.68	<.01	<.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.04	0.019	0.002	0.01	0.11	<.01	0.07	<.001	<.001
WR0056	<.001	1.48	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.99	<.01	0.002	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.1	0.013	0.001	0.05	0.19	<.01	0.13	0.002	<.001
WR0057	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.08	1.13	<.01	0.004	<.001	<.001	<.01	8.75	0.002	0.001	4.92	0.05	<.01	0.02	<.001	<.001
WR0058	<.001	0.28	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	0.97	<.01	0.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.17	0.009	0.001	1.2	0.45	0.01	0.28	<.001	<.001
WR0059	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.02	1.24	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.28	0.01	0.001	0.15	0.27	<.01	0.18	<.001	<.001
26	<.001	0.28	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.01	1.28	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	0.46	0.041	0.001	0.2	0.17	0.01	0.11	<.001	<.001
STANDARD R-3	0.075	0.8	1.89	4.1	189	0.532	0.059	0.07	30.17	0.04	0.003	0.023	0.036	<.01	1.3	0.046	0.011	1.03	1.11	0.04	0.43	<.001	0.002

402500 402600 402700 402800 402866

6324543 6324500 6324400 6324300 6324200 6324100 6324000 6323988

WR0042 WR0041 WR0040 WR0043 WR0044 WR0045 WR0047 WR0046 WR0048 WR0049 WR0050 WR0051 WR0052 WR0054 WR0053 WR0055 WR0056 WR0059 WR0058 WR0057

Interpreted continuation of the Wedge Structure

Unaltered wavey banded Kechika siltstone

Silicified Ketchika siltstone with minor quartz carbonate veining (+/- sulphides)

Highly silicified siltstone, many large laminated quartz carbonate veins and hydrothermal brecciation (1-5% sulphide)

Massive quartz veining, little structure or sulphides (minor copper Ox staining)

WR0020 Sample number

Sample location

GPS mapping location

Mapped outcrop

40m contours

402456 402500 402600 402700 402800

10 0 5 10 15 20 25
Metres

Wedge Property MAP1

Mapping and Sampling Locations

Interpreted Geologic

August 2007

Scale:1:500
Date:27-Jul-2008
Project:
Drawn By:Glen B
Checked:
Approved:
Drawing No.

Wedge Property MAP2

Mapping and Sampling Locations

Interpreted Geologic

August 2007

Scale:1:500
Date:27-Jul-2008
Project:
Drawn By:Glen B
Checked:
Approved:
Drawing No.