NTS 092H/04

TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE SLESSE CREEK PROPERTY, SARDIS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Approximate Property Location
Latitude: 49° 01' 00"N
Longitude: 121° 38' 00"W
New Westminster Mining Division
NTS Maps 092H/04

Completed By:
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Suite 200, 9797 45 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 5V8

Completed For:
Wedge Resource Pty. Ltd.
10 Canning Highway
South Perth
Western Australia

July 9, 2008
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P.Geol.

Technical Report for the Slesse Creek Property, Sardis, British Columbia

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Slesse Creek Property, Sardis, British Columbia

SUMMARY

This report is written as a Technical Report (the "Report") for the Slesse Creek Property (the "Property"), which is currently held Wedge Resource Pty. Ltd (Wedge Resources), of South Perth, Western Australia, Australia. The Report is written to comply with standards set out in National Instrument 43-101 for the Canadian Securities Administration. The Property is comprised of 10 contiguous mineral claims, 100% owned by Wedge, and is located in southwestern British Columbia, within the New Westminster Mining Division. This Report is a technical summary of available historic geological, geophysical and geochemical information in addition to the recent work completed.

The Slesse Creek area has a long history of mineral exploration dating back to 1897 when the Red Mountain and Lone Jack gold bearing quartz veins were discovered to the south of the Canada-U.S. border. The veins occupy a series of en-echelon tensional gashes within metamorphosed Yellow Aster Group diorite. The northerly projection of the vein structure was traced by air approximately 914 metres to the north into the Slesse Creek Property (Grant and Beach, 1989). Total production estimates reported by Grant (1987) were 80,000 tons with an average grade of 0.60 ounce/ton gold, or 48,000 total ounces of gold production. Within the Property a number of historic open cuts and short adits were excavated at the Queen, Jumbo and Slesse Creek showings along narrow gold bearing quartz veins. More recent exploration by Sauer (1989) resulted in the discovery of the Torb Zone, a shear zone hosted gold, silver and copper bearing sulphide lens, and a strong gold and silver stream sediment geochemical anomaly within Glacier Creek. A rock grab sample (103752H) collected from the Torb Zone retuned assays of 22.90 grams per ton (g/t) Au and >10,000 ppm Cu. Sample 103751H located 180 metres to the north of the Torb Zone retuned assays of 14.10 g/t Au and 3100 ppm Cu. In addition to samples returning high gold values a single quartz vein float sample from Canyon Creek (8312038) returned 0.21% molybdenum (Mo).

The author visited the Slesse Creek Property between the dates of April 9 and April 11, 2008. A total of 9 rock grab, 5 stream pan concentrate and 4 stream silt geochemical samples were collected from the Property. A quartz pyrite vein float sample collected from near the Slesse Creek adit retuned assays of 2.36 ppm Ag and is considered anomalous (08KRP004). The presence of heavy snows precluded a thorough investigation of the Torb Zone. However, a sample from a quartz vein containing pyrite and chalcopyrite retuned assays of 1.68 ppm Au, 12.25 ppm Ag and 0.91% Cu (08KRP007). A second sample collected 7 metres away returned assays of 1.03% Cu and 3.29 ppm Ag (08KRP008).

The Slesse Creek Property is dominated by southeast-dipping high-angle faults that have juxtaposed and imbricated rocks of different ages, lithologies and metamorphic grade. The eastern margin of the Property has been intruded by Tertiary granitic rock. To the north along strike of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine fragments of Yellow Aster Complex, serpentinized ultramafic rock, Darrington Phyllite and clastic and volcanic rocks of the Chilliwack Group are juxtaposed in an imbricate structure by a series of subparallel, subvertical faults. A number of fault traces are manifested by intensely deformed shear zones that show mylonitic rock. On the east side of Slesse Creek rocks have been affected by thermal recrystallization, folding and deformation as a result of igneous intrusion. Between Crossover Peak and Pierce Mountain the batholith contact forms an injection zone where hydrothermal alteration and metasomatism extends 20 to 30 metres into hostrocks. The Darrington Phyllite displays the highest grade of metamorphism due to its structural position directly in contact with the Chilliwack Batholith.

The geology and geochemistry suggest that the Slesse Creek Property may be analogous to the adjacent Boundary Red Mountain Mine. In addition, thermal recrystallization, deformation, hydrothermal alteration and metasomatism are present within rocks adjacent to the Chilliwack batholith. Therefore the Slesse Creek Property covers an area that is underlain by rocks favourable to host Au-Quartz vein and intrusion related Au-Pyrrhotite vein deposits.

Based on the presence of gold, silver and copper anomalies (rock and stream sediment), exceptional gold results from adjacent properties and favourable geology the Slesse Creek Property is of high priority for follow-up exploration. An exploration program is warranted and recommended for the Slesse Creek Property. The summer and fall 2008 exploration should comprise but not be limited to: **Phase 1**: (a) A field based program including geologic mapping and prospecting with the collection of approximately 150 stream sediment samples at 100 metre sample spacing. As well as part of a standard quality control /quality assurance program, ten percent (10%) of all samples should be collected in duplicate (ie. An additional 15 samples; 165 samples total) (b) Collection of approximately 300 rock grab and rock chip samples from fault imbricated lithologies to the north of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine and to the west of the margin of the Chilliwack batholith (approximately $190/ sample all up = $88,150). **Phase 2**: ***Contingent on the results of Phase 1***: The acquisition of a helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic and magnetic survey with 100 metre spaced survey lines (approximately 260 Line-Kilometres, at $200/Line-Km = $52,000). Flight lines should be oriented east to west, perpendicular to the dominant lithologic and structural trends.

The total cost to complete the recommended exploration is CDN$140,150.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Technical Report (the "Report") on the metal potential of the Slesse Creek Property was prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) for Wedge Resources Pty Ltd (Wedge). This report complies with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. The author of this report visited the Property from April 9 to April 11, 2008 taking rock samples and stream samples.

This report, written by Mr. Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P. Geol., is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information as well as information obtained during a visit to the Property. In writing this report, the author has used as sources of information those publications listed in the References section of this Report.

All coordinates presented in this Report are in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM). The datum used for the projection of these coordinates is the North American Datum 83 (NAD83) in zone 10 of B.C.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Government reports referenced by this Report were prepared by a person(s) holding post-secondary geology or related university degrees and, therefore, the information in those reports is assumed to be accurate. Those reports written by other geologists, prior to the implementation of the standards relating to National Instrument 43-101, are also assumed to be accurate based on a review conducted by the author although they are not the sole basis for this Report.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Slesse Creek Property is 100% owned by Wedge Resources Pty Ltd. The Property consists of 10 contiguous mineral claims within the New Westminster Mining District of BC. It is located approximately 30 kilometres (km) southeast of Chilliwack, B.C and 90km east of Vancouver, B.C. The claims are centered at 49^{o} 01' 25.6 north latitude W121^{o} 37' 55.7 west longitude (Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Zone 10 coordinates 600,000 East, 5,431,000 North) within National Topographic System (NTS) map-sheet 92H/04E (Figure 1). The mineral claims were digitally acquired from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The claims comprise a total area of 3,558.14 hectares (8,792.37 acres) within Slesse Creek (Figure 2 and Table 1).

Legend

- Slesse Creek Property
- Cities and Towns
- Roads
- British Columbia
- Canada
- USA

WEDGE RESOURCES PTY. LTD.

Slesse Creek Property

Property Location

Kilometers

0 50 100 200 300

1:9,000,000

NAD 83 Zone 10
British Columbia, Canada
APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Edmonton, Alberta July 2008

FIGURE 1

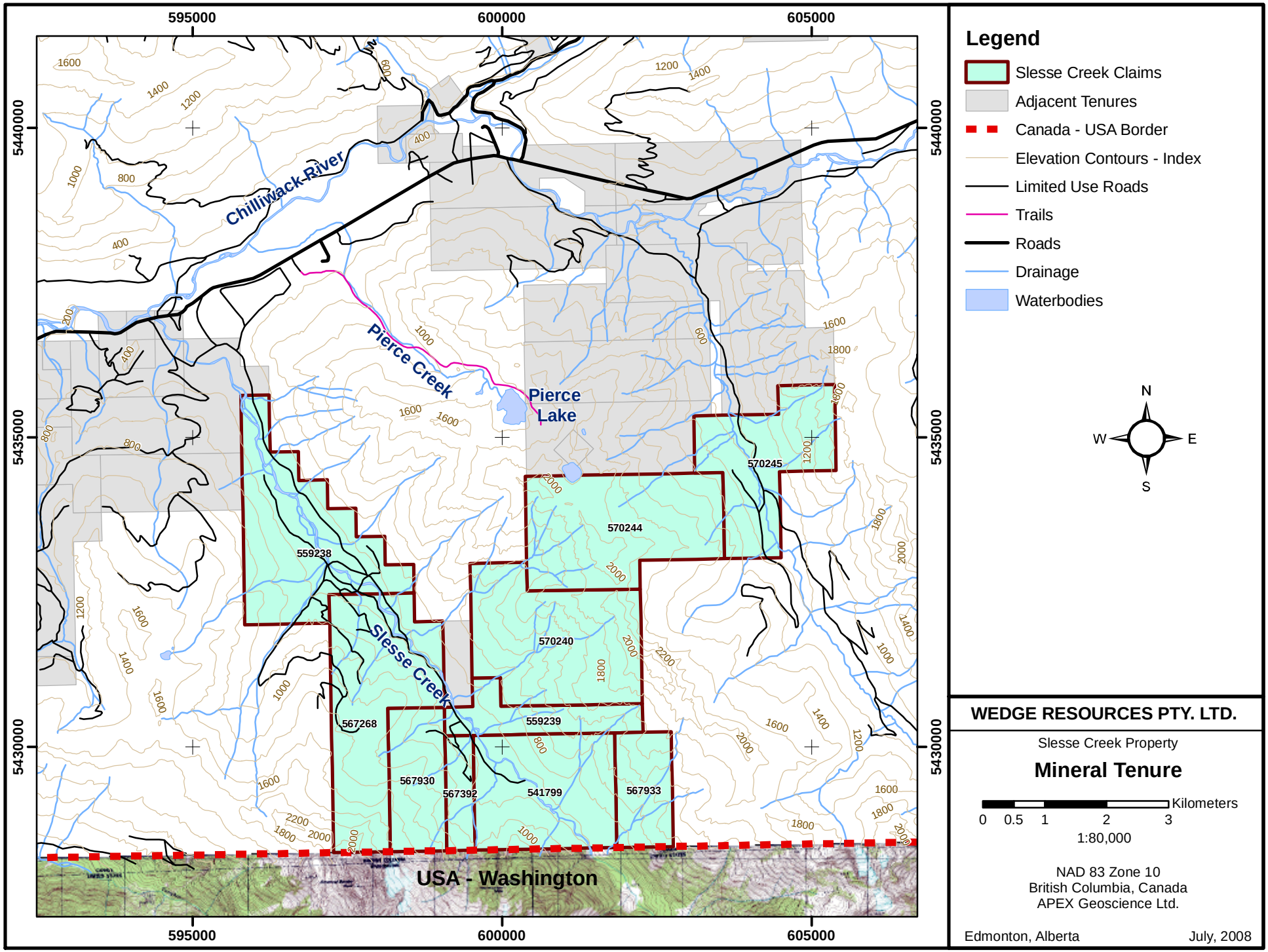
595000
600000
605000
5440000
5435000
5430000
Chilliwack River
Pierce Creek
Pierce Lake
Slesse Creek
559238
567268
567930
567392
541799
567933
559239
570240
570244
570245
USA - Washington
Legend
Slesse Creek Claims
Adjacent Tenures
Canada - USA Border
Elevation Contours - Index
Limited Use Roads
Trails
Roads
Drainage
Waterbodies
N
W
E
S
WEDGE RESOURCES PTY. LTD.
Slesse Creek Property
Mineral Tenure
Kilometers
0 0.5 1 2 3
1:80,000
NAD 83 Zone 10
British Columbia, Canada
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta
July, 2008

FIGURE 2

Table 1: Slesse Creek Property Mineral Tenure

Tenure Number	Tenure Name	Expiry	Area (ha)	Owner	% Owned
541799	Silesia	March 21, 2009	423.77	Sauer, Brian Robert	100
567392	Silesia 2	October 3, 2009	84.76	Sauer, Brian Robert	100
567268	Torp 2	October 2, 2009	529.58	Moore, Derek Newell	100
567930	West Slesse	October 13, 2009	211.88	Moore, Derek Newell	100
559238	Torp	May 25, 2009	529.31	Moore, Derek Newell	100
559239	Torp 2	May 25, 2009	169.47	Moore, Derek Newell	100
567933	East Slesse	October 13, 2009	169.51	Moore, Derek Newell	100
570240	Torp 4	November 18, 2009	529.49	Moore, Derek Newell	100
570244		November 18, 2009	529.32	Moore, Derek Newell	100
570245	Torp 6	November 18, 2009	381.05	Moore, Derek Newell	100
		Total	**3,558.14**		

There are no known mineral reserves or resources at the Property; it remains an early-stage, grass roots exploration property. A number of historic mineralized zones occur throughout the property including (from north to south): Mountain Goat, Queen, Slesse Creek, Jumbo and Torb.

The 10 claims which comprise the Property were acquired by Wedge from Derek Newell Moore and Brian Robert Sauer. Under the terms of the agreement Wedge issued a total of 500,000 common shares (worth an aggregate sum of AUS$100,000) to Brian Robert Sauer in exchange for a 100% interest in the Silesia and Silesia2 claims. Interest in the Silesia and Silesia2 claims is subject to a royalty equal to one percent (1%) of any Net Smelter Return (NSR) payable on the Property. Wedge may, at its option, purchase the NSR by making a CAN$1,000,000 payment to Brain Robert Sauer. The details of the terms of the agreement between Derek Newell Moore and Wedge are not known to the author at this time.

The Slesse Creek Property claims have not been legally surveyed and were acquired digitally from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. In British Columbia an individual mineral claim may consist of up to 25 complete or partial adjoining mineral cell claims ("cells"). Cells range in size from approximately 21 hectares (457 metres x 463 metres) in the south to approximately 16 hectares at the north of the province. This is due to the longitude lines that gradually converge toward the North Pole. The process of digital claim staking provides secure title by eliminating mapping issues such as overlap and map location challenges inherent with physical ground staking methods. The position of a cell is absolute in UTM NAD 83 format.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals which were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim). To maintain a claim in

good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in the first 3 years is $100 per claim unit per year and $200 per claim unit per year in years 4 and forward. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in a year exceeds the required minimum the value of the excess work, in full year multiples can be applied to cover work requirements on the claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines.

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and, details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes approximately one month.

Exploration activities that do not require a Notice of Work include: prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives) and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require Permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

At present the author does not know of any environmental liabilities associated with the Slesse Creek Property.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL REOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is located at the eastern end of the lower mainland region of British Columbia (BC) approximately 30 km southeast of Chilliwack BC, or 125 km to east of Vancouver, BC. The lower mainland region of BC has a population in excess of 2.5 million people and a wide range of infrastructure to meet the needs of the exploration and mining industry.

Access to the Property is gained by driving south from the Trans Canada Highway towards Sardis along Vedder Road and then heading approximately 20 km east along Chilliwack River Road to the junction of the Chilliwack River and Slesse Creek. Logging roads continue along the north side of Slesse Creek a further 7 km to a point where a creek washout bars vehicle access. The eastern portion of the Property can be reached by travelling a further 9 km along Chilliwack River Road to Nesakwatch Creek and travelling 7 km south along Nesakwatch Creek Forest Service Road.

The Property claims are located in the rugged Northern Cascade Range. The range lies to the southeast of the uppermost extent of the Fraser Valley, Elevations within the claims range from 2200 metres (m) above sea level along the northwest ridge of Mount Slesse down to 280 m within Slesse Creek near the point where it joins the Chilliwack River. During Fraser glaciation the Slesse Creek Valley was deepened to its present form with steep walls and tributary streams that descend steeply from hanging valleys. Small permanent icefields remain on the highest peaks (Saunders et al., 1987)

The climate varies between interior and coastal environments with annual precipitation on the order of 1750 millimetres (mm). The lower elevations are generally free of snow for most of the year as precipitation is in the form of rain, although higher elevations may have heavy snowpack well into June. Exploration programs can usually be carried out through September and into October.

HISTORY

Exploration in the Slesse Creek drainage began in 1897 with the discovery of gold bearing quartz veins and staking of the Post-Lambert Group; later known as the Lone Jack Mine. The group was located approximately 6 km to the south of the Slesse Creek Property, within Washington State, and was most easily reached at the time by travelling south up Slesse Creek (Robertson, 1905). Following the discovery of the Lone Jack Mine mineral exploration in the area intensified and progressed northward. Total documented production from the Lone Jack Mine through discovery until 1969, as reported by Wolff et al. (2005), was 9,463 ounces gold and 1900 ounces silver. Based on a total of

approximately 10,000 to 15,000 tons mined the gold grade ranges from 0.63 to 0.94 oz/t gold.

Shortly following the discovery of the Lone Jack vein, C.W Both and associates discovered the Red Mountain vein on the northern slopes of Mt. Larrabee (Red Mountain) approximately 1 km to the south of the Slesse Creek Property within Washington State. The Klondike, Rocky Draw, Mountain Boy, Glacier, Climax and Climax Extension No. 1 claims were located between 1898 and 1900 and surveyed for patent in 1902 (Wolff et al., 2008). A total of 5 quartz veins were discovered, however only the Red Mountain vein ever saw production. By 1915 a 10 stamp, 60 ton/day capacity, mercury amalgamation mill and turbine power plant on Slesse Creek had been constructed. The mine is reported to have been in near continuous production, under the ownership of numerous companies, from 1913 until 1942 following loss of the stamp mill to fire (Wolff et al, 2008). Total production estimates reported by Grant (1987) were 80,000 tons with an average grade of 0.60 ounce/ton gold, or 48,000 total ounces of gold production.

The Lone Jack and Boundary Red Mountain mines are discussed in detail in the “Adjacent Properties” section.

Despite the discoveries south of the border there was apparently little concurrent work within the Slesse Creek drainage on the Canadian side. One area that did receive work was the Pierce Group of claims. The Pierce claims were located on Pierce Mountain between Slesse and Nesakwatch creeks, approximately 700 metres to the north of the Slesse Creek Property. Robertson, (1905) states that there exists a 1.2 metre wide quartz vein containing gold at $40/ton. Robertson (1916) conducted an examination of the Pierce claims noting two quartz veins exposed in open cuts occurring at the contact between Chilliwack Group argillites and the Slesse diorite. Several open cuts and a 27 metre deep shaft were found along a northeast trending ore zone which dipped 75 degrees to the northwest. Two samples collected at the time returned only trace gold and silver assays.

In 1987 Pierce Mountain Resources Ltd. completed a significant exploration program at the Pierce Showing is discussed in more detail in the “Adjacent Properties” section

Further to the south, within the Slesse Creek Property, the historic Queen mineral claim occurred on the west side of Slesse Creek near the mouth of Glacier Creek. Robertson (1905) reported that a 6 metre drift had been driven on a 0.60 to 0.90 metre wide zone of altered argillite cut by a felsic dyke. Mineralization chiefly in the form of pyrite returned assays of a trace gold and 0.20 oz/t silver.

The Jumbo, Gold Bug and Lincoln Crown Grant claims (Lot numbers 187, 188 and 186 respectively) occur on the mountainside between Glacier and Slesse creeks along the Canada-U.S. border. Robertson (1905) noted that approximately 45 metres tunnelling had occurred on the claims within sheared iron stained slate crosscut by felsic dykes. Robertson, (1916) reported that several open cuts and 2 adits exist on the Jumbo Claim. The most extensive development occurs high up on the ridge, where a 50 metre adit was driven along a 30 centimetre wide quartz vein. The vein was intersected approximately 9 metres in from the entrance of the adit and followed to a point 30 metres from the entrance where the vein pinched out. An assay collected from the vein returned no values. A second adit occurs below a large open cut at a lower elevation on the Lincoln Claim. The lower adit was driven approximately 18 metres into iron stained argillite. A sample collected from the open cut returned assays of a trace gold and 0.80 oz/t silver.

In 1929 Slesse Creek Mining and Development Co. Ltd. completed 2 short adits and an open cut ("Slesse Creek Showing") within Canyon Creek which drains the summit western slopes of Mount Slesse. The first adit was 15 metres in length. The second adit, 27 metre in length, was located a short distance above the first at an elevation of 754 metres. The object of the development was apparently a number of small pyritized quartz veins carrying gold values exposed in an open cut above the adits. McKenzie (1929) reported that upon visiting the property that the open cut had filled with slide rock and no indication of the vein cold be found.

Galloway (1930) makes note of two other prospects on the east side of Slesse Creek; the Wissota and Zenith group of claims. The Wissota Group occurs at an elevation of 1,300 metres within Boundary Creek and consists of a 3 metre long open cut which continued as an adit that starts on a small weakly copper stained seam of soft gouge along the west wall of a belt of diorite. The gouge widens to a width of 1.2 metres within the tunnel however no sulphides were observed. The Zenith Group occurs a below Canyon Creek where a tunnel was started on an iron-stained slaty outcrop in the bank of Slesse Creek. There was no indication of any copper mineralization.

No work was reported within the Slesse Creek drainage until 1978 when Aquarius Resources Ltd. (Aquarius) completed a soil geochemical reconnaissance program. At the time Aquarius held the 252 hectare Sles 1 claim which covered the historic Jumbo, Gold Bug, Lincoln and Ensign (Lot number 82) Crown Grant claims along the Canada-U.S. border. In September 1978, Aquarius collected a total of 194 soil geochemical samples from road cuts and cutlines along the west and east sides of Slesse Creek. Of the 194 soils samples only one sample, which returned an assay of 35 ppb Au was considered anomalous (Giroux, 1978).

Brian Sauer completed a series of short reconnaissance prospecting visits to his Roy 1, 2, 5 and 6 claims during January 1987, January 1988 and April 1988. The claims comprised 32 units, or approximately 672 hectares, staked over the Jumbo, Gold Bug, Lincoln, Ensign and Last Chance (Lot number 574) Crown Grant claims which were still active at the time. Sauer collected a total of 17 rock grab samples, and was successful in locating two historic adits. One of the rock samples collected (Sample #2) was from an ore dump located at the Boundary Red Mountain mine a short distance to the south of the claims. The samples returned an assay of 3.386 oz/t Au. The remainder of the samples collected did not return significant values. The first historic adit located was found along the west bank of Slesse Creek near the mouth of Glacier Creek. The adit was reportedly 30 metres long and based on it's location it likely represents the historic Queen claim. The second adit occurs within Canyon Creek and likely represents the historic Slesse Creek Showing.

Later in 1988 Brian Sauer completed a more comprehensive prospecting program at the Roy claims that included the collection of 58 rock grab, 92 soil and 30 stream silt geochemical samples (Figure 3).

The program resulted in the discovery of a new showing named the "Torb Zone". The Torb Zone is located less than 100 metres from the historic Jumbo Crown Grant claim and approximately 1300 metres to the northeast of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine. A rock grab sample (103752H) collected from the Torb Zone retuned assays of 22.90 grams per ton (g/t) Au and >10,000 ppm Cu. Sample 103751H located 180 metres to the north of the Torb Zone retuned assays of 14.10 g/t Au and 3100 ppm Cu. A third sample not marked on Figure 3 due to its uncertain location retuned assays of 28.40 ppm Au (0.828 oz/t Au). The sample was collected from a north trending tributary draining the Red Mountain Mine area approximately 1200 metres to the west of the Torb Zone (B. Sauer, *pers com*). In addition to samples returning high gold values a single quartz vein float sample from Canyon Creek (8312038) returned 0.21% molybdenum (Mo).

Soil samples were collected along existing logging roads traversing along the east side of Slesse Creek and up a series of switchbacks at the "West Torb Zone" and "Hark Zone". Samples were collected at 100 metres intervals on the east side of Slesse Creek, 50 metres intervals at the West Torb Zone and 25 metre intervals at the Hark Zone (Figure 3). Of the 92 samples collected, only one sample, collected from the Hark Zone to the north of Glacier Creek, returned assays of greater than 20 ppb Au and was considered anomalous (SG106, 40 ppb Au).

Silt sampling was concentrated along small tributaries along the east side of Slesse Creek, and west side of Slesse Creek within Glacier Creek and a creek draining the Torb Zone. A small number of samples were also collected within Slesse Creek. Where possible, moss from the stream bed was used as a

595000 600000 605000 610000

5435000 5430000

CHILLIWACK RIVER (NORTH)
DEVON
CHILLIWACK RIVER (SOUTH)
CHILLIWACK RIVER
MOUNTAIN GOAT
QUEEN
SLESSE CREEK
JUMBO (L.187)
Power House
Mill Site
1200 Level
500 Level
200 Level
100 Level
Gold Basin Adit
Boundary Red Mountain Mine

N W E S

DETAIL 'A' 1:20,000
SEE DETAIL 'A'
SEE DETAIL 'B'
SEE DETAIL 'C'
DETAIL 'B' 1:20,000
DETAIL 'C' 1:5,000

Legend

George (1988) Stream Silt Samples
ppb Au
- 1 - 9
- 10 - 99
- 100 - 499
- 500 - 999
- 1000 - 3700

Sauer (1989) Rock Grab Samples
g/t Au
- 0.000 - 0.005
- 0.006 - 0.100
- 0.101 - 0.499
- 0.500 - 0.999
- 1.000 - 4.999
- 5.000 - 22.900

Sauer (1989) Stream Silt Samples
ppb Au
- 0 - 9
- 10 - 99
- 100 - 499
- 500 - 999
- 1000 - 10000

Sauer (1989) Soil Samples
ppb Au
- 0 - 5
- 6 - 19
- 20 - 40

- Red Mountain Adits
- Red Mountain Culture
- Red Mountain Veins

Pierce Mountain adits
type
- Adit
- Shaft
- Minfile Occurences
- Slesse Creek Claims
- Crown Grants - Historical
- Canada - USA Border
- Elevation Contours
- Waterbodies
- Drainage

WEDGE RESOURCES PTY. LTD.

Slesse Creek Property

HISTORICAL WORK

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

1:50,000

NAD 83 Zone 10
British Columbia, Canada
APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Edmonton, Alberta July, 2008

FIGURE 4

sample medium. Of the 30 stream silt samples collected a total of 14 contained greater than or equal to 100 ppb Au. A total of 12 of the 14 anomalous stream samples were collected from the mouth of Glacier Creek. Sample G #3 returned assays of 10,000 ppb Au and 1.7 ppm silver (Ag). Sample G #5 collected 60 metres upstream returned assays of 7,000 ppb Au and 22.7 ppm Ag. A second tributary, on the east side of Slesse Creek, contained the remaining two anomalous samples, 8314016 and 8314018, which returned 145 ppb Au and 100 ppb Au respectively.

More recent work on the Property was undertaken by J. Hobday and W.K. Fletcher (2003). The authors completed a stream sediment geochemical study of the Slesse Creek drainage and its tributaries. The purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of low-density regional stream sediment sampling as an exploration tool in evaluating large drainage basins. The Slesse Creek drainage presents an ideal location to test these methods in that a significant gold source, the Boundary Red Mountain Mine, is present within its headwaters. A total of 24 stream samples were collected from within Slesse Creek and 14 from within its tributaries. Sample sites on Slesse Creek were approximately 500 m apart and sampling involved field screening with 11 millimetre (mm) and 2 mm sieves to obtain a bulk sample of about 12 kilograms (kg) of less than 2 mm material. Field duplicates and background samples from other drainages in the Chilliwack River valley were also collected.

The results of stream sampling show that samples from tributaries 5 and 6 (Glacier Creek) which drain the Boundary Red Mountain Mine contained 80-90 ppm Cu and 250 to 2330 ppb Au. The Cu values were considered only weakly anomalous compared with other tributaries. The Au content of Glacier Creek is much greater that those of other tributaries that contain 5-50 ppb Au with a median of 5 ppb Au. Continuing down Slesse Creek gold values are erratic with a minimum of 4 ppb Au versus peak concentrations of 340 ppb and 360 ppb at 6 and 9 km downstream from Glacier Creek (Hobday and Fletcher, 2003).

The study found that concentration of Au by fluvial processes can counteract the dilution that would otherwise result from increasing the drainage basin area. Anomalous Au values within Slesse Creek proper are associated with anomalous heavy mineral element (Vanadium and Titanium) values reflecting strong fluvial concentration. Strong Au anomalies within Glacier Creek are associated with relatively low heavy mineral element values (compared with Slesse Creek). This is consistent with these anomalies being close to their bedrock source rather than a result of fluvial concentrations of Au (Hobday and Fletcher, 2003). The work of Hobday and Fletcher shows that stream sediment sampling is an effective geochemical tool for detecting Au anomalies within the Slesse Creek drainage.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Setting

The Slesse Creek Property is located within the Cascade Mountains of Southwestern British Columbia. The claims lie within the faulted contact zone between sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Devonian to Permian Chilliwack group and paraconformable Jurassic to Triassic Cultus Formation to the west and Tertiary Chilliwack Batholith to the east. The faulted contact represents the northern extension of the Shuksan Fault and consists of a zone of complexly imbricated tectonic blocks of the Chilliwack Group and a suite of metamorphosed plutonic rocks known as the Yellow Aster Complex. The Yellow Aster Complex consists broadly of meta-gabbro, meta-diorite and meta-quartz diorite which are fault imbricated with Alpine type ultramafic rocks (Jewett, 1984).

Property Geology

The Slesse Creek Property is dominated by southeast-dipping high-angle faults that have juxtaposed and imbricated rocks of different ages, lithologies and metamorphic grade. The eastern margin of the Property has been intruded by Tertiary granitic rock (Figure 4). The following description of Property Geology was adapted from the work of Jewett (1984).

The Proterozoic to Paleozoic Yellow Aster Complex is the oldest lithologic unit present on the Property and consists of meta-gabbro, meta-diorite and meta-quartz diorite which display intrusive contact relationships (Monger, 1989). Actinolite overprinting chlorite and epidote indicate a single greenschist facies metamorphic event. A penetrative tectonic fabric is present within meta-dioritic rock that is typically coplanar with the trace of the Shuksan fault. Alpine type ultramafic rocks, which have undergone varying degrees of serpentinization, occur as fault bounded blocks and lenses imbricated with rocks of different age and composition. Ultramafic rock is also commonly intercalated along fault surfaces within the Yellow Aster Complex. Individual ultramafic bodies range from 2 to 20 metres across and are distributed throughout the Property.

Rocks of the Devonian to Permian Chilliwack Group outcrop on the east side of Slesse Creek. The group comprises a stratigraphic sequence from top to bottom of Pennsylvanian limestone, upper clastic sequence, Permian limestone, and Permian volcanic sequence. The upper clastic sequence is the lowest most exposed unit on the east side of Slesse Creek. Permian limestone, below the upper clastic sequence, outcrops as a discontinuous bed interlayered with Permian volcanic rock. Rocks of the Cultus Formation paraconformably overly the Chilliwack Group. Within Slesse Creek the Cultus Group consists of rust-brown to black argillite and siltstone. The formation possesses a well developed slaty cleavage parallel to bedding planes. The lower contact is marked by a breccia made up of clasts up to 30 centimetres across of siltstone and arenite.

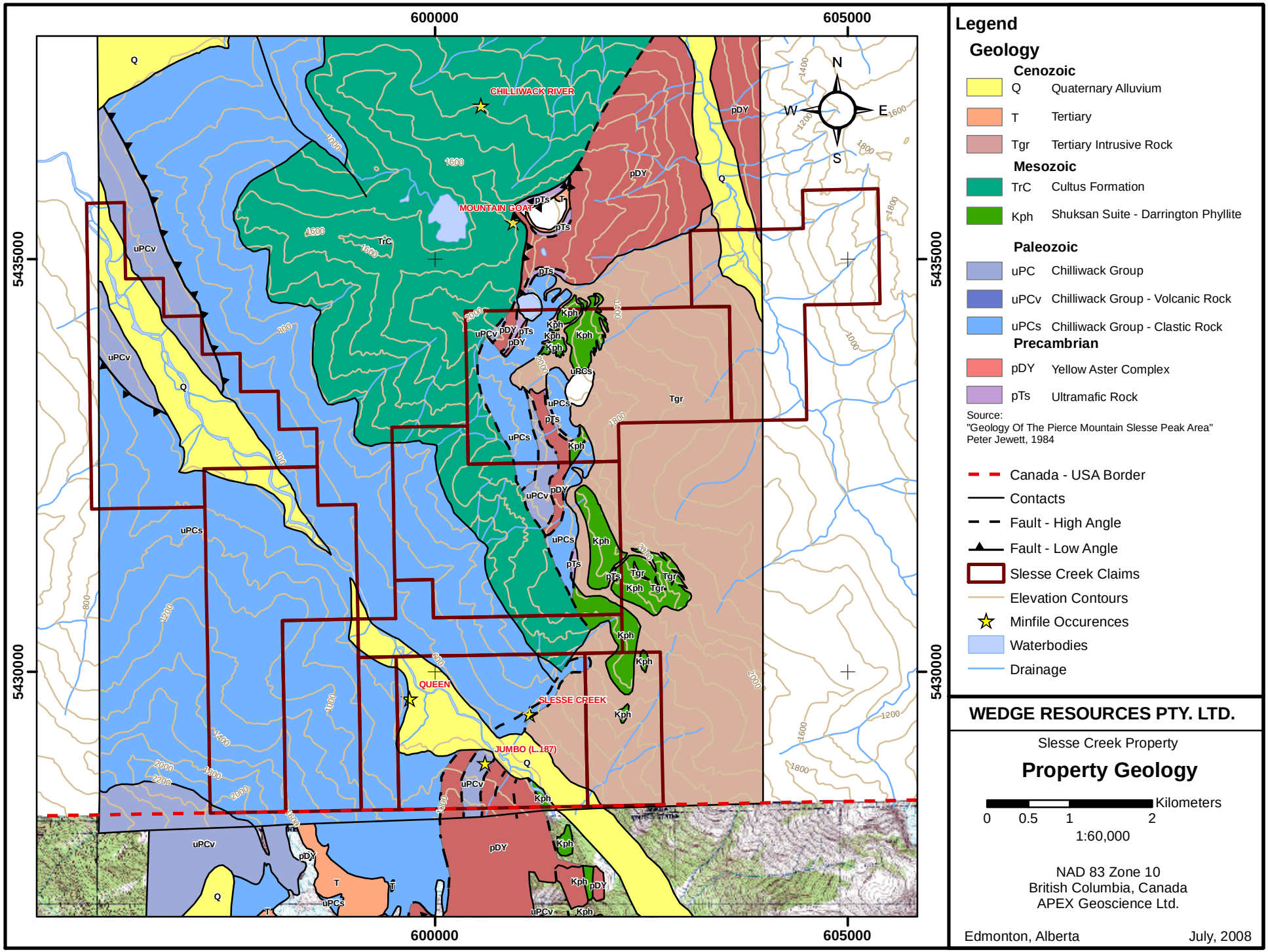
600000
605000
5435000
5430000
CHILLIWACK RIVER
MOUNTAIN GOAT
QUEEN
SLESSE CREEK
JUMBO (L.187)
N
S
E
W
Legend
Geology
Cenozoic
Q Quaternary Alluvium
T Tertiary
Tgr Tertiary Intrusive Rock
Mesozoic
TrC Cultus Formation
Kph Shuksan Suite - Darrington Phyllite
Paleozoic
uPC Chilliwack Group
uPCv Chilliwack Group - Volcanic Rock
uPCs Chilliwack Group - Clastic Rock
Precambrian
pDY Yellow Aster Complex
pTs Ultramafic Rock
Source:
"Geology Of The Pierce Mountain Slesse Peak Area"
Peter Jewett, 1984
Canada - USA Border
Contacts
Fault - High Angle
Fault - Low Angle
Slesse Creek Claims
Elevation Contours
Minfile Occurences
Waterbodies
Drainage
WEDGE RESOURCES PTY. LTD.
Slesse Creek Property
Property Geology
Kilometers
0 0.5 1 2
1:60,000
NAD 83 Zone 10
British Columbia, Canada
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta
July, 2008

FIGURE 3

The upper contact is marked by a high angle fault that juxtaposes Yellow Aster Complex rocks over the Cultus Formation.

Rocks mapped as Darrington Phyllite of the Shuksan Suite occur as blocks bounded to the northwest by high angle, southeast dipping faults and by the contact of the Chilliwack Batholith to the east. The phyllite is black to silver-grey, possesses a relict S_1 foliation, and locally relict F_2 folds. The unit has been affected by thermal recrystallization, folding and deformation as a result of the intrusion of igneous magma.

The Chilliwack composite batholith ranges from dioritic to granitic composition and has been dated at 26-29 million years (Richards and White, 1970). Within the Property the batholith consists of light grey to grey hornblende-biotite tonalite and associated pegmatite-aplite dykes. The contact of the Chilliwack Batholith and the country rock runs along the crest of the Slesse-Crossover Peak ridge where it is steep and sharp. To the north, between Crossover Peak and Pierce Mountain the contact is less distinct and forms an injection zone with hydrothermal alteration and some metasomatism. Foliation within country rock near the batholith is weakly realigned parallel with the trace of the contact. Large scale assimilation and partial melting are not common; however in the upper Pierce Lake area injection and hydrothermal alteration of country rock is present within 20 to 30 metres from the contact.

Hornblende and transitional-pyroxene hornblende facies metamorphism has developed within rocks of the Chilliwack Group, Darrington Phyllite, ultramafic unit and Cultus Formation. The Darrington Phyllite displays the highest grade of metamorphism due to its structural position directly in contact with the Chilliwack Batholith. A transitional-pyroxene hornblende facies has developed in pelitic rocks in a 50-75 metre contact metamorphic aureole surrounding the batholith. The pressure and temperature of thermal metamorphism within the contact aureole are estimated at 2.2-3.8 kilobars (7-13 km depth) and from between $600^{o}C$-$650^{o}C$ near the contact and $300^{o}C$-$400^{o}C$ 1.5 km from the contact.

In the Slesse Creek drainage a set of steeply-dipping faults that have imbricated exotic slices of Yellow Aster Complex and ultramafic rock with discrete blocks of Chilliwack Group clastic and volcanic rock, and Darrington Phyllite. The zone of imbrication is separated from the underlying Chilliwack Group and Cultus Formation by 2 well exposed boundary faults.

The boundary fault near the Boundary Red Mountain Mine is nearly vertical, strikes to the North-Northeast and separates imbricated lithologies from relatively undisturbed Chilliwack Group rocks to the west. To the north of the mine the fault strikes northeast across Slesse Creek up Canyon Creek where it eventually disappears into the contact of the batholith. The boundary fault along Slesse Peak-Pierce Mountain strikes north-northwest and dips steeply to the

northeast. At Mt McFarland the fault turns around a subvertical axis, striking northeast and dipping steeply to the southeast. At Pierce Mountain the dip lessens to 30^{o} for a distance of 750 metres after which point it steepens again and trends toward the mouth of Nesakwatch Creek.

DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold-Quartz Veins

Gold-bearing quartz veins and veinlets with minor sulphides which crosscut a wide variety of host rocks and are localized along major regional faults and related splays. Host wallrock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo.

The deposit type is associated with moderately dipping fault zones related to continental margin collisional tectonism. En-echelon veins form within fault and joint systems produced by regional compression or transpression and may be associated with second and third order splays. The deposits are commonly closely associated with late, syncollisional, structurally controlled intermediate to felsic magmatism.

Veins may exhibit a variety of textures including massive, ribboned or banded and stockworks with anastamosing gashes and dilations. Ore mineralogy consists of native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser tellurides, bismuth and tetrahedrite. Gold is deposited near the brittle-ductile transition zone at depths of 6-12 km and pressures between 1-3 kb and temperatures from 200^{o}C-400^{o}C. Host rock type is highly variable though generally metamorphosed to greenschist facies. The largest concentrations of free gold are commonly at, or near the intersection of quartz veins and serpentinized or carbonate altered ultramafic rocks. Alteration mineralogy includes silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism nearest the veins. Quartz-carbonate (listwanite) and pyrite are often the most common alteration minerals in the wallrock. Fuchsite, sericite, tourmaline and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions (Ash and Alldrick, 1996).

BC examples of this deposit type are mainly Middle Jurassic, or Late Cretaceous in age; those along the Juneau belt in Alaska are of Early Tertiary age. Individual deposits average 30,000 tons with grades of 16 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag (Berger, 1986) and may be as large as 40 million tons (Mt). The largest BC example, the Bralorne-Pioneer produced in excess of 117,800 kilograms of Au with an average grade of 9.3 g/t Au.

Exploration guides include: anomalous gold values in stream sediments useful as a regional and property scale vectors, linear magnetic anomalies may

indicate fault zones, and negative magnetic anomalies may delineate areas of carbonate alteration, which results in magnetite destruction.

Intrusion Related Gold-Pyrrhotite Veins

This deposit type represents a recent subdivision of the mesothermal lode gold deposit type. The deposits form planar, en-echleon or shear veins sets ranging in width from a few centimetres to several metres that can be traced up to hundreds of metres. Ore mineralogy includes native gold, electrum, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and lesser tetrahedrite and tellurobismuthite. Alteration minerals may include chlorite, sericite, pyrite, carbonate, epidote and ankerite which may occur as narrow vein selvages and moderate alteration halos extending up to several metres into country rocks. The veins are controlled by well defined faults and shears peripheral to and spatially associated with intrusive rocks. Mineralization has been described as syn-intrusive and syn-volcanic and forms along the "brittle-ductile transition envelope" that surrounds subvolcanic intrusions (Alldrick, 1996).

Exploration guides include prospecting the area extending from 100 metres inside the intrusive to 1000 metres outside the intrusive contact of a prospective pluton. Once the vein orientation of an initial or historic discovery is made additional parallel veins should be anticipated. Current recognized examples are Jurassic in age and include the Snip and Johnny Mountain mines in northwest BC and the Rossland Gold Camp in southeast BC. Gold/Silver ratios may be close to 1:1 and copper may be a recoverable by product. Typical grades are 10 to 20 g/t Au (Alldrick, 1996).

Gold Skarns

Skarn deposits can form during regional or contact metamorphism through a variety of metasomatic processes. They are found in a number of geological environments and exhibit widely varying mineral assemblages. Skarn deposits can be hosted by any type of rock but are most commonly found within or proximal to calcareous sedimentary rocks. The most common types of skarn deposits are associated with elevations of one or more of the following metals: Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, W (tungsten), Sn (tin) and Mo (molybdenite).

The majority of Au skarn deposits are hosted by calcareous rocks, the more rare being the manganese variety which are hosted by dolomites or Mg rich volcanics. Au skarn deposits form primarily in orogenic belts at convergent plate margins and are often linked to syn to late arc intrusives which were emplaced into calcareous sequences in arc or back arc environments (Ray, 1998). Au skarn deposits in B.C. are dominantly early to middle-Jurassic in age. As a result of poor correlation between Au and Cu in some Au skarns, the economic potential of a particular prospect can be overlooked if Cu-sulphide rich outcrops are preferentially sampled over those of other sulphide bearing or sulphide poor

assemblages. The Au is often found in close association with bismuth or Au tellurides and is commonly found as small blebs (<40 microns) that form within or on sulphide grains (Ray, 1998).

Cu skarn deposits are most common where Andean type plutons intrude older continental-margin carbonate sequences. Important to B.C. but less common worldwide Cu skarns can be found related to oceanic island arc plutonism. These oceanic island arc Cu skarns tend to be related to more mafic intrusions while those formed at continental margin environments are associated with felsic intrusives (Ray, 1995). Most Cu skarns are found to be Mesozoic, but may be of any age and in B.C. they are found to be mainly early to mid-Jurassic. Generally, Cu skarns that are related to mineralized Cu porphyry intrusions are larger, lower grade and emplaced at higher structural levels than those which are associated with barren intrusives. Most Cu skarns contain oxidized mineral assemblages and mineral zoning is common in the skarn envelope. Moderate to high sulphide content is found within Cu skarns, where the inner garnet-pyroxene zone contains chalcopyrite ± pyrite ± magnetite, while mainly bornite ± chalcopyrite ± sphalerite ± tennanite, make up the outer wollastonite zone. Of the 340 Cu skarn occurrences in B.C. over half lie in the Wrangellia Terrane of the Insular Belt and another third are associated with intraoceanic island arc plutonism in the Quesnellia and Stikinia terranes (Ray, 1995).

MINERALIZATION

The Slesse Creek Property has a long history of mineral exploration dating back to 1897. As a result of the Red Mountain and Lone Jack gold-bearing quartz vein discoveries to the south of the Canada-U.S. border prospectors soon began exploring the Slesse Creek drainage to the north of the border. The first record of concentrated mineral exploration in the vicinity of Slesse Creek occurred on the Pierce Group of claims to the north of the Property. The Pierce Showing is described in detail in the “Adjacent Properties” section. Within the Slesse Creek Property a total of 3 historic Minfile occurrences have been documented by the BC Geological Survey. These include the Queen, Jumbo and Slesse Creek. These showings have been previously described in the “History” section.

More recent exploration by Sauer (1989) resulted in the discovery of the Torb Zone, described below.

Torb Zone

The Torb Zone is located about 1,300 metres to the north along strike of gold–bearing veins at the Boundary Red Mountain Mine. The showing was discovered during 1988 after following up on a small amount of malachite float. The Torb Zone consists of a sulphide lens stained with malachite and containing chalcopyrite, pyrite, minor pyrrhotite and possibly bornite. The rocks in the area

are heavily fractured (Sauer, 1989).

In the vicinity of the Torb Zone fragments of Yellow Aster Complex, Darrington Phyllite and clastic and volcanic rocks of the Chilliwack Group, are juxtaposed in an imbricate structure by a series of subparallel, subvertical faults (Figure 4). A number of fault traces are manifested by intensely deformed shear zones that show mylonitic rock. Stretching lineations mapped in the mylonites trend north-northeast and plunge shallowly to the northeast. (Jewett, 1984).

A rock grab sample (103752H) collected from the Torb Zone returned assays of 22.90 grams per ton (g/t) Au and >10,000 ppm Cu (Table 2). Sample 103751H located 180 metres to the north of the Torb Zone retuned assays of 14.10 g/t Au and 3100 ppm Cu. A total of 6 samples retuned from the Torb Zone returned assays of greater than or equal to 1.0 ppm Au. The majority of the samples collected were not assayed for silver; however samples 64758 and 64757 retuned 38.4 and 29.6 ppm Ag respectively. Reports of historic mineralization at the Boundary Red Mountain and Lone Jack Mines also indicate gold is alloyed with small amounts silver (Moen, 1969).

Table 2: Torb Zone Rock Grab Assay Highlights (Sauer, 1989)

Sample	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
103752 H	22.9	n/a*	>1.00
103751 H	14.1	n/a*	0.31
64758	7.4	38.4	7.13
64757	1.3	29.6	9.08
8311003	1.4	n/a*	3.78
8312005	1.0	n/a*	0.26

n/a* = samples not assayed for silver

EXPLORATION

The author visited the Slesse Creek Property, with the assistance of property owner Brian Sauer and prospector Bruce Anderson, between the dates of April 9 and April 11, 2008. A total of 9 rock grab, 5 stream pan concentrate and 4 stream silt geochemical samples were collected from the Property to verify reports of historic mineralization and to conduct a preliminary test of the effectiveness of stream geochemical sampling methods. 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

Along the east and west sides of Slesse Creek logging road cuts expose numerous outcrops of locally rusty weathering and pyritic dark grey to black slaty argillite belonging to the upper clastic sequence of the Chilliwack Group. A well developed slaty cleavage interpreted to be parallel to bedding strikes to the northeast and dips moderately to the southeast. Within Canyon Creek siliceous argillites develop a strong steeply northwest dipping shear fabric and are

crosscut by numerous 5-10 centimetre granitic dykelets. Within the stream bed below the road cut chloritized argillite was observed in intrusive contact with narrow granitic dykelets that intrude along a well developed steep, north striking, east dipping foliation present within the argillites. The contact of Chilliwack Group argillite and the Chilliwack batholith lies somewhere to the east of Canyon Creek. Outcrop is scarce immediately the east of Canyon Creek, however 200 metres to the east large outcrops of massive, light grey, fine to medium grained granodiorite were observed.

At the Slesse Creek Showing a narrow adit has been driven into the north side of the creek bed on a steeply northwest dipping, 50 cm wide, rusty weathered composite silicified fracture zone containing up to 5% pyrite. Sample 08KRP001 collected from the fracture zone near the mouth of the adit did not return significant assays (Figure 5 and Table 3 below). A quartz pyrite vein float sample collected from near the Slesse Creek adit retuned assays of 2.36 ppm Ag and is considered anomalous (08KRP004). The presence of heavy snows precluded a thorough investigation of the Torb Zone. However, a sample from a quartz vein containing pyrite and chalcopyrite retuned assays of 1.68 ppm Au, 12.25 ppm Ag and 0.91% Cu (08KRP007). A second sample collected 7 metres away returned assays of 1.03% Cu and 3.29 ppm Ag (08KRP008). Though the lack of exposed outcrop was problematic, the results generally confirm the presence of gold, silver and copper mineralization at the Torb Zone.

Table 3: 2008 Rock Grab Assay Results

Sample	Easting*	Northing*	Showing	Type	Au ppb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
08KRP001	601056	5429356	Slesse Creek	Outcrop	60	0.23	0.01
08KRP002	601111	5429393	Slesse Creek	Outcrop	270	0.47	0.01
08KRP003	601118	5429438	Slesse Creek	Outcrop	120	0.65	0.01
08KRP004	601121	5429427	Slesse Creek	Float	280	2.36	0.01
08KRP005	600726	5428809	Jumbo	Outcrop	900	0.4	0.02
08KRP006	600726	5428555	Torb Zone	Outcrop	820	3.29	1.03
08KRP007	**600733**	**5428552**	**Torb Zone**	**Outcrop**	**(1.68)**	**12.25**	**0.91**
08KRP008	599172	5429382	Queen	Float	30	0.13	0.01
08KRP009	599101	5429382	Queen	Outcrop	100	0.11	0.01

* coordinates in UTM /NAD83, Zone 10 format

Of the 4 stream silt samples collected, one sample contained greater than or equal to 100 ppb Au and was considered anomalous. Sample 8212 returned assays of 115 ppb Au. The sample was collected from Glacier Creek which drains the Boundary Red Mountain Mine area. Stream sampling by Sauer (1989) at the mouth of Glacier Creek retuned a number of highly anomalous gold and silver values (Figure 3; Sauer, 1989). The results of current stream sediment sampling confirm the presence of anomalous gold values in the stream sediments of Glacier Creek.

597000 598000 599000 600000 601000 602000 603000

5432000 5431000 5430000 5429000 5428000

N W E S

8207 8208 8209 8210 8211 8215 8212 8213 8214

DETAIL 'A'
1:2,000

KRP003 KRP004 2.360 ppm Ag KRP002 KRP001

QUEEN SLESSE CREEK SEE DETAIL 'A' Text

KRP009 KRP008 KRP005

JUMBO (L 187)

KRP006 3.29 ppm Ag 10300 ppm Cu

KRP007 12.25 ppm Ag 9130 ppm Cu

BRITISH COLUMBIA WASHINGTON CANADA UNITED STATES

American Border Peak 7987 Mac Mountain Mine

Legend

2008 HMC Sample Locations

2008 Silt Samples

ppb Au

- 4 - 9
- 10 - 99
- 100 - 115

2008 Rock Samples

ppm Au

- 0.003 - 0.005
- 0.006 - 0.100
- 0.101 - 0.499
- 0.500 - 0.999
- 1.000 - 1.680
- Minfile Occurences
- Slesse Creek Claims
- Canada - USA Border
- Elevation Contours
- Waterbodies
- Drainage

WEDGE RESOURCES PTY. LTD.

Slesse Creek Property

2008 Sample Locations

0 125 250 500 750 Meters
1:20,000

NAD 83 Zone 10
British Columbia, Canada
APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Edmonton, Alberta July, 2008

FIGURE 5

A total of 5 pan concentrate stream samples were collected from tributaries on the west side of Slesse Creek (Figure 5). Samples were submitted for gold grain analysis to the Saskatchewan Research Councils' Geoanalytical Laboratories (SRC), Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. No gold grains were recovered from the 5 samples submitted for analysis. This negative result may have been due in part to the small number of samples collected and the nugget gold effect which has been demonstrated to produce erratic gold values in stream sediments from the Slesse Creek and its tributaries (Hobday and Fletcher, 2003).

DRILLING

No drilling has been conducted on the Slesse Creek Property.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Sampling in 2008 consisted of 9 rock samples, 5 Heavy Mineral Concentrate (HMC) stream sediment samples and 4 silt stream sediment samples with all relevant information recorded in field books and maps and sites located with a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS). Rock grab samples were collected mostly from outcrop with some samples collected from talus of selected mineralized rocks of varying types. Sampling was inherently biased to rocks that appeared altered and/or mineralized to reveal anomalous metal abundances or potential pathfinder elements. Samples were taken using a rock hammer, identified and stored in clear plastic bags. Rock sample sizes were between 1 and 4 kilograms (kg). The sample identifier was written on the outside of each bag and a ticket with the sample number was placed into the bag and subsequently sealed.

HMC stream sediment samples were taken along main drainage systems. Samples of fluvial material were gathered using a shovel and panned down to obtain the heavy mineral fraction and placed into a labelled clear plastic bag. Sample locations were recorded with a GPS device and marked with flagging tape and an identification tag containing the sample number was placed into the bag and subsequently sealed. Every effort was made to clean the sampling gear between sites to avoid cross-contamination.

Listed in Appendix 1 are descriptions of rock, silt stream sediment and HMC stream sediment samples.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

A total of 4 soil and 9 rock samples were taken to ALS Chemex Laboratories ("ALS") for analysis by the author.

Soil samples were analyzed with 51-element Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). The entire sample is dried and then dry-sieved

using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. The plus fraction is retained unless disposal is requested. This method is appropriate for soil or sediment samples up to 1 kg in weight. The prepared sample (0.50 g) is then digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples are then analysed by ICP-MS for the remaining suite of elements. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

Rock samples are logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 ml with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards. The rock sample is then analyzed by ICP-MS by taking the prepared sample (0.25 g) and digesting it with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples meeting this criterion are then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.

The 5 HMC stream sediment samples were placed into sealed plastic bags and then into a sealed poly woven (rice) bag for shipment to the analyzing laboratory immediately following collection. Stream samples were shipped via courier to the SRC for gold grain analysis. Once the samples were delivered to the SRC they remained in the custody of the independent laboratory until final processing was completed.

At the SRC, HMC stream samples were analyzed for precious metals by table picking. Prior to analysis, the samples are first weighed, and then processed with a Knelson concentrator. The concentrate is then picked for gold and platinum with descriptions made on the characteristics of the gold grains. Grains are classified as delicate, irregular, abraded, or rounded with potential origins and degree of transport noted. Delicate grains reflect bedrock gold

mineralization and occur as pitted granular masses with smooth protruding crystals. Short ice transport of gold grains results in an irregular grain shape, pitted with several protrusions. Abraded grains are characterized by a smaller leaf shape due to increased transport. Continued abrasion of grains produces small polished rounded or ellipsoidal grains.

Analytical results from the rock, silt stream sediment and HMC stream sediment samples are appended at back (Appendix 2).

DATA VERIFICATION

The current author has relied extensively on information pertaining to previous exploratory programs as contained in a number of reports which were accepted for assessment work credit and are on file with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines. The author is of the opinion that all of the reports reviewed for the purposes of this Technical Report were prepared by competent, qualified persons.

Specific to this report, all rock samples were collected by Mr. K. Raffle. All silt samples were collected by Mr. Brian Sauer and HMC stream sediment samples were collected by Mr. Bruce Anderson. As well, to the best of the author's ability, the samples were kept under the control of APEX; therefore the author believes this data to be of acceptable quality. In total, 9 rock grab, 4 stream silt and 5 HMC stream sediment samples were collected and shipped to ALS and the SRC (an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited laboratory). ALS and the SRC perform standard quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") procedures with respect to all the samples that were sent for analysis. They routinely analyze analytical blank and standard samples. The data for all of these standard analyses were found to be within acceptable limits. Due to the small number of samples collected a rigorous QA/QC program beyond that already established by ALS was not warranted.

The author cannot comment on the quality control measures that may or may not have been taken by other companies during previous sampling programs that are discussed in the history section of this report. The author does not see any reason to question the quality, accuracy and security of the historical data.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Lone Jack Mine

Exploration in the Slesse Creek drainage began in 1897 with the discovery of gold bearing quartz veins and staking of the Post-Lambert Group, which later became known as the Lone Jack Mine. The group was located approximately 6 km to the south of the Slesse Creek Property, within Washington State, and was

most easily reached at the time by travelling south up Slesse Creek (Robertson, 1905). Following the discovery of the Lone Jack Mine mineral exploration in the area intensified and progressed northward. Current access to the Lone Jack mine is via Washington State Route 542 and the Twin Lakes Forest Service Road (Wolff et al., 2005).

A total of 3 principal quartz veins occur at the Lone Jack Mine all of which have seen some level of underground development. The Lone Jack vein is reportedly 90 centimetres wide and is exposed over an approximately 100 metre strike length. The vein occurs between two high angle shear zones parallel to local planes of foliation within a coherent block of Darrington Phyllite host rock. The vein strikes northwest and dips at 45 degrees to the southwest. The Whist vein lies approximately 240 metres to the north of the Lone Jack vein and is exposed over a 35 metre strike length. The Whist vein strikes strike to the north-northeast and lies within a near vertical to steeply east dipping fault which truncates the eastern margin of the Lone Jack vein. The Lulu vein, located approximately 120 metres to the east of the Whist vein, is exposed over a 60 metres strike length and dips from between shallowly to the southwest. The vein ranges in width from 0.10 to 2.75 metres and is also parallel to foliation within phyllite host rocks (Wolff et al., 2005).

The mine has seen 4 discontinuous periods of development. Initial development began in 1898 when the Mount Baker Mining Co. constructed a 10-stamp mill in the west fork of Silesia (Slesse) Creek and began underground work on the Lone Jack Vein. The mine operated until 1907 when a fire destroyed the mill. No significant underground development was completed on the Lone Jack vein after 1907. Sampling of the Lone Jack Vein by Grant (1987) returned assays which ranged from 0.01 ounce per ton (oz/t) gold to 2.41 oz/t gold. Development of the Lulu vein began in 1915 when the property was optioned by Boundary Gold Co. Operations ceased in 1917. That same year the Brooks-Willis Metals Co. optioned the property and exercised their option to purchase in 1920. The company constructed a floatation mill and began mining the Lulu vein in 1923. The flotation mill was destroyed by avalanche in the winter of 1924/1925, after which operations ceased. Sampling of the Lulu vein by Grant (1985) returned assays ranging from 0.02 oz/t gold to 1.3 oz/t gold. In the early 1990's Diversified Development Co. commenced underground development on the Whist vein. Operations ceased in 1997, however the Nolan (2008) reported the mine operated between mid-August and mid-October of 2007.

Total documented production from the Lone Jack and Lulu veins through discovery until 1969 as reported by Wolff et al. (2005) was 9,463 ounces gold and 1900 ounces silver. Based on a total of approximately 10,000 to 15,000 tons mined the gold grade ranges from 0.63 to 0.94 oz/t gold. A further 900 ounces of gold were reportedly produced by Diversified Development Co. in 1992 (Wolff et al., 2005).

Boundary Red Mountain Mine

The Boundary Red Mountain Mine occurs approximately 1 km to the south of the Slesse Creek Property within Washington State and can be reached via overgrown logging roads and trails along the west side of Slesse Creek. The Red Mountain vein was discovered in 1897 by C.W. Both and associates. The Klondike, Rocky Draw, Mountain Boy, Glacier, Climax and Climax Extension No. 1 claims were located between 1898 and 1900 and surveyed for patent in 1902 (Wolff et al., 2008).

A total of 5 quartz veins were discovered on the Boundary claims (Figure 4). Formally named veins include the: Red Mountain, Gold Basin, Mountain Boy and Glacier veins. All historic production from the mine came from the Red Mountain vein. The quartz veins occupy a series of en-echelon tensional gashes within metamorphosed Yellow Aster Group diorite. The veins strike to the northeast and all have near vertical to steep southeasterly dips except for the Gold Basin vein which dips steeply to the northwest. They exhibit a highly variable pinch and swell character and range in width from a thin shear to up 3 metres. Some of the veins are terminated by faults; others die out in breccia zones or pinch out in country rock (Chaney, 1992). Chip sampling of the southernmost extent of the Red Mountain vein at an elevation of 2,115 metres retuned assays of 1.066 oz/t gold over 4.57 metres (Grant and Beach, 1989). The northerly projection of the vein structure was traced by air approximately 914 metres to the north into the Slesse Creek drainage (Grant and Beach, 1989).

By 1915 a 10 stamp, 60 ton/day capacity, mercury amalgamation mill and turbine power plant on Slesse Creek had been constructed. The mine is reported to have been in near continuous production, under the ownership of numerous companies, from 1913 until 1942 following loss of the stamp mill to fire (Wolff et al, 2008). Total production estimates reported by Grant (1987) were 80,000 tons with an average grade of 0.60 ounce/ton gold, or 48,000 total ounces of gold production. Grant and Beach (1989) estimate that potential ore reserves to the south and above the historic workings total 308,000 tons. In addition, a further 29,000 to 42,000 tons of potentially salvageable ore exists within historic workings (Grant and Beach, 1989).

Pierce (Mountain Goat) Showing

The historic Pierce Group of claims was located on Pierce Mountain between Slesse and Nesakwatch creeks, approximately 700 metres to the north of the Slesse Creek Property. Robertson (1905) states that there exists a 1.2 metre wide quartz vein containing gold at $40/ton. Robertson (1916) conducted an examination of the Pierce claims noted two quartz veins exposed in open cuts occurring at the contact between Chilliwack Group argillites and the Slesse diorite. Several open cuts and a 27 metre deep shaft were found along a

northeast trending ore zone which dipped 75 degrees to the northwest. Two samples collected at the time returned only trace gold and silver assays.

No further work was reported on the Pierce claims until 1972 when Bart Mines Ltd., Vancouver, BC completed an exploration program consisting of approximately 6.4 line-kilometres (Line-km) of ground magnetics, 250 soil samples and 300 m of trenching at their Mountain Goat 1 and 2 claims on Pierce Mountain (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, 1972). The results for this program are unavailable.

In 1987 Pierce Mountain Resources Ltd. acquired the Chuck 1, Chuck 2 and Mint 1 claims from prospector Gerald Yakimishyn and staked an additional 51 contiguous metric units and the Chuck fractional claim. An exploration program including grid construction, 12.6 line-kilometres of Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) and magnetic ground geophysical surveying, 548 soil samples, 76 stream silt samples and rock chip sampling of historic showings was undertaken between March and August of 1987. A total of two survey grids were constructed to east of Pierce Lake which covered the historic trenches and adits of the Pierce Group.

Chip samples were taken where a short adit exposes a quartz vein varying from 8 to 25 cm wide. The two highest grade samples returned 2.720 oz/t gold (Au) and 1.76 oz/ton Au, each over 0.25 metres (George et al, 1988). Sampling of the historic adit is summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Pierce Mountain Resources 1987 Adit Chip Sampling Assay Results

Sample Number	Type	Width(m)	Au (oz/ton)	Description
RSP-001	Chip	0.17	0.682	Vein
RSP-002	Chip	0.06	0.108	Vein
RSP-003	Chip	0.09	12 ppb	Wallrock
RSP-004	Chip	0.20	0.541	Vein
PC-3 (C-3)	Chip	0.25	2.720	Vein
PC-4 (C-4)	Channel	0.25	1.760	Vein

Soil sampling from the larger “Grid 1” survey returned 37 samples assaying 20 parts per billion (ppb) Au or greater. The highest soil sample returned assays of 1170 ppb Au but was not associated with other anomalous soil results or a known showing (George et al, 1988). A second highly anomalous sample located about 440 metres to the northeast of the adit returned assays of 970 ppb Au, 371 parts per million arsenic (ppm As) and 231 ppm copper (ppm Cu). A total of 14 samples from the “Grid 2 “ survey returned assays equal to or greater than 20 ppb Au. The highest “Grid 2” soil sample returned 900 ppb Au.

The author has been unable to verify the information relating to mineralization present on adjacent properties. In addition the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization present at the Slesse Creek Property.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The current author is not aware of any Mineral Processing or Metallurgical Testing completed on material from the property.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are currently no mineral reserves or resources on the property.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant information with respect to the Slesse Creek property.

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Slesse Creek area has a long history of mineral exploration dating back to 1897 when the Red Mountain and Lone Jack gold bearing quartz veins were discovered to the south of the Canada-U.S. border. The veins occupy a series of en-echelon tensional gashes within metamorphosed Yellow Aster Group diorite. The northerly projection of the vein structure was traced by air approximately 914 metres to the north into the Slesse Creek Property (Grant and Beach, 1989). Total production estimates reported by Grant (1987) were 80,000 tons with an average grade of 0.60 ounce/ton gold, or 48,000 total ounces of gold production.

Within the Property a number of historic open cuts and short adits were excavated at the Queen, Jumbo and Slesse Creek showings along narrow gold bearing quartz veins. More recent exploration by Sauer (1989) resulted in the discovery of the Torb Zone, a shear zone hosted gold, silver and copper bearing sulphide lens, and a strong gold and silver stream sediment geochemical anomaly within Glacier Creek. The work of Hobday and Fletcher (2003) shows that stream sediment sampling is an effective geochemical tool for detecting Au anomalies within the Slesse Creek drainage.

The Slesse Creek Property is dominated by southeast-dipping high-angle faults that have juxtaposed and imbricated rocks of different ages, lithologies and metamorphic grade. The eastern margin of the Property has been intruded by Tertiary granitic rock. To the north along strike of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine at the Torb Zone, fragments of Yellow Aster Complex, serpentinized ultramafic rock, Darrington Phyllite and clastic and volcanic rocks of the

Chilliwack Group are juxtaposed in an imbricate structure by a series of subparallel, subvertical faults (Figure 3). A number of fault traces are manifested by intensely deformed shear zones that show mylonitic rock. On the east side of Slesse Creek rocks mapped as Darrington Phyllite have been affected by thermal recrystallization, folding and deformation as a result of igneous intrusion. Between Crossover Peak and Pierce Mountain the batholith contact forms an injection zone where hydrothermal alteration and metasomatism extends 20 to 30 metres into hostrocks. The Darrington Phyllite displays the highest grade of metamorphism due to its structural position directly in contact with the Chilliwack Batholith.

The geology and geochemistry suggest that the Slesse Creek Property may be analogous to the adjacent Boundary Red Mountain Mine. In addition, thermal recrystallization, deformation, hydrothermal alteration and metasomatism are present within rocks adjacent to the Chilliwack batholith. Therefore the Slesse Creek Property covers an area that is underlain by rocks favourable to host Au-Quartz vein and intrusion related Au-Pyrrhotite vein deposits.

Anomalous rock and stream sediment samples from within the Property include 3 rock samples and one stream sediment sample. These anomalies substantiate the favourable potential to locate undiscovered mineralization. Rock grab samples collected from the Slesse Creek showing and Torb Zone contain anomalous silver and gold-silver-copper values, respectively, which are consistent with historically reported mineralization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the presence of gold, silver and copper anomalies (rock and stream sediment), exceptional gold results from adjacent properties and favourable geology the Slesse Creek Property is of high priority for follow-up exploration. An exploration program is warranted and recommended for the Slesse Creek Property. The summer and fall 2008 exploration should comprise but not be limited to:

Phase 1: (a) A field based program including geologic mapping and prospecting with the collection of approximately 150 stream sediment samples at 100 metre sample spacing. Sampling should be concentrated along low elevation tributaries of Slesse Creek, moderate elevation immature drainages to the north of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine and within high elevation alpine drainages cutting Yellow Aster Complex, Darrington Phyllite and ultramafic rocks near the contact of the Chilliwack batholith. As well as part of a standard quality control /quality assurance program, ten percent (10%) of all samples should be collected in duplicate (ie. An additional 15 samples; 165 samples total) (b) Collection of approximately 300 rock grab and rock chip samples from fault imbricated lithologies to the north of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine and to the

west of the margin of the Chilliwack batholith (approximately $190/ sample all up = $88,150).

Phase 2: ***Contingent on the results of Phase 1***: The acquisition of an helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic and magnetic survey with 100 metre spaced survey lines (approximately 260 Line-Kilometres, at $200/Line-Km = $52,000). Flight lines should be oriented east to west, perpendicular to the dominant lithologic and structural trends.

The total cost to complete the recommended exploration is CDN$140,150 which is summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Budget For Proposed 2008 Exploration Slesse Creek Property

Budget Item	Estimated Cost
PHASE 1: Geologic Mapping, Prospecting, Rock Grab, Chip and Stream Sediment Geochemical Sampling	
Salaries Field/Office - 2 Geologists and 2 Students for 16 days field / 2 days office	$ 27,950.00
Accommodations and Meals - 16 days	$ 14,000.00
Helicopter (2.0 hours / day for 7 days @ $1,200/ hour)	$ 16,800.00
Truck, quad, chainsaw rentals, operating expenses (gas)	$ 7,300.00
Field gear - hammers, compasses, GPS, sat phone, radios, etc.	$ 2,500.00
Analytical - 465 samples @ $35 / sample	$ 18,600.00
Sample shipping	$ 1,000.00
TOTAL PHASE 1	**$ 88,150.00**
PHASE 2: (Contingent on the results of Phase 1). airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey	**$ 52,000.00**
Total Project Costs, Excluding GST	**$ 140,150.00**

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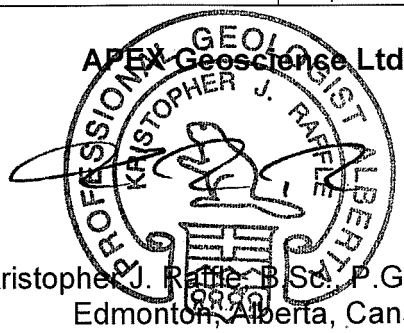

Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P.Geol.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

July 9, 2008

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Kristopher J. Raffle, residing at 1277 Nelson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Geologist employed by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), Suite 200, 9797 – 45 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. I am the author of the report entitled: "Technical Report for the Terrace Property, Usk British Columbia", dated January 9, 2008, and am responsible for the preparation of the entire report.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia with a B.Sc. in Geology (2000) and have practised my profession continuously since 2000.

3. I am a Professional Geologist registered with APEGGA (Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta), and a 'Qualified Person' in relation to the subject matter of this report.

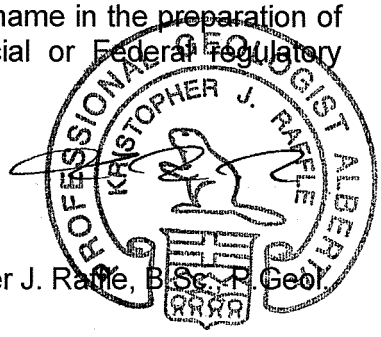
4. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Slesse Creek Property and do not hold securities of Wedge Resources Pty. Ltd. I did not have any prior involvement with the Property.

5. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

6. I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument. I am considered independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.4.

7. I visited the Property that is the subject of this Report during April 2008 and directed exploration at the Property on behalf of Wedge Resources Pty. Ltd.

8. I hereby consent to the use of this Report and my name in the preparation of a prospectus for the submission to any Provincial or Federal regulatory authority.



Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P.Geol.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
July 9, 2008

Appendix 1
2008 Sample Descriptions

Slesse Creek 2008 Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Showing	Sample Type	Lithology	Alteration	Alteration Type	Veining	Magnetism	Py (%)	Aspy (%)	Cpy (%)	Strike	Dip	Description
08KRP001	601056	5429356	727	Slesse Creek	oc	argilite	mod	si	high	none	5			205	78	fault, 40cm composite, silicified
08KRP002	601111	5429393	771	Slesse Creek	oc	argilite	mod	si	mod	mod	5					pypritic argillite, mod qz veining
08KRP003	601118	5429438	728	Slesse Creek	oc	argilite	mod	si	low	none	5			180	70	pyritic argillite
08KRP004	601121	5429427	720	Slesse Creek	float	qz-vein	strong	si	high	none	15					qz-py vein cobble
08KRP005	600726	5428809	665	Jumbo	oc	qz-fsp mylonite	strong	si	mod	none	5	4		335	80	limonite-hematite stained quartz-felds mylonite, with wispy qz+py+/-aspy lenses
08KRP006	600726	5428555	813	Torb	oc	qz-vein	strong	si	high	none	10		2			qz+py+cpy vein
08KRP007	600733	5428552	817	Torb	oc	qz-vein	strong	si	high	none	5					qz vein
08KRP008	599172	5429382	862	Queen	float	fsp-porph	mnr	si	mid	none	10					grey fsp porph, diorite(?)
08KRP009	599101	5429382	854	Queen	oc	argilite	strong	arg	low	none	tr			230	70	pale white pervasively altered brittle fault, grey green siliceous argillite

Slesse Creek 2008 Stream Sediment Pan Concentrate Sample Descriptions

Sample	Easting	Northing	Description
8207	598187	5431822	slesse creek tributary, heavy silt sample, south side slesse creek, creek is 1-2m wide, 5-10cm depth, very fast, very steep, local rocks, fine grained black mudstones
8208	598463	5431511	slesse creek tributary, heavy silt sample, south side slesse creek, creek is 50cm width, 3cm depth, very steep, very fast, local rock grey seds with ocassional 1-2cm rounded clasts
8209	599192	5430563	silt, almost dry creek bed on flat, south bank of slesse, loggin slash on hill above sample site
8210	599180	55430465	silt, dry creek bed, 4m width, 10 degree slope, south bank slesse creek, logging slash on hill abive sample site
8211	599264	5430423	heavy sed, 3m wide creek, moderate flow, 5 degree slope, south bank of slesse creek

Slesse Creek 2008 Stream Silt Sample Locations

Sample	Easting	Northing
8212	599850	5429547
8213	600592	5428867
8214	601139	5429434
8215	600066	5430134

*all coordniantes in UTM / Nad 1983 format

Appendix 2
2008 Analytical Certificates

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.**
200-9797 45 AVE
EDMONTON AB T6E 5V8

Finalized Date: 8-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

CERTIFICATE VA08051189

Project: SILESIA

P.O. No.:

This report is for 9 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 21-APR-2008.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

KRIS RAFFLE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

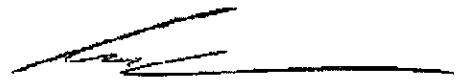
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	VARIABLE
Au-ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP-AES finish	ICP-AES

To: **APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.**
ATTN: KRIS RAFFLE
200-9797 45 AVE
EDMONTON AB T6E 5V8

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: 

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
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Finalized Date: 8-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051189

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP22 Au ppm 0.001	ME-MS61 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Al % 0.01	ME-MS61 As ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS61 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS61 Cd ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 Ce ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS61 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Cu ppm 0.2
08KRP001		0.60	0.006	0.23	6.83	12.9	460	1.2	0.08	0.93	0.29	23.7	12.4	29	6.18	63.6
08KRP002		0.70	0.027	0.47	5.7	8.8	170	1.49	0.13	2.99	0.45	48.9	7.6	13	2.17	109.5
08KRP003		0.58	0.012	0.65	9.89	3.9	620	2.13	0.24	0.6	0.28	28.7	15.9	33	9.11	65.6
08KRP004		0.72	0.028	2.36	6.55	28.5	180	1.1	0.14	0.2	0.12	32.1	20.1	3	1.94	98.2
08KRP005		0.42	0.090	0.4	7.83	2.4	700	1.03	0.19	2.9	0.27	15.9	32.4	52	1.89	261
08KRP006		0.66	0.082	3.29	7.98	0.4	70	0.62	0.45	5.57	1.48	28.5	22.4	28	0.68	>10000
08KRP007		0.60	1.680	12.25	0.55	1.8	20	<0.05	1.42	0.23	0.89	1.98	5.6	10	0.09	9130
08KRP008		0.62	0.003	0.13	8.13	4.9	120	0.61	0.06	3.02	0.07	12.85	27.8	131	0.27	162
08KRP009		0.70	0.010	0.11	7.39	20.2	410	0.84	0.15	0.78	0.02	35.2	3.2	3	0.79	64.5

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Account: TTB

Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051189

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10
08KRP001		4.24	13.2	0.14	0.5	0.042	2.45	12.3	42.7	3.41	533	2.15	0.21	2.7	24.3	390
08KRP002		4.24	14.4	0.17	1	0.046	0.93	26.8	29.5	3.79	1110	1.16	0.19	9.2	22.1	280
08KRP003		5.37	24.5	0.18	<0.1	0.074	2.94	12.6	92.7	1.91	195	2.22	0.84	3.5	15.7	650
08KRP004		5.48	16.15	0.16	<0.1	0.032	3.46	15	26.1	0.45	88	3.67	0.49	1.2	9.2	620
08KRP005		5.62	15.85	0.16	<0.1	0.035	1.34	6.5	23.2	1.47	348	0.59	1.32	1.3	28.9	570
08KRP006		5.37	17.8	0.14	<0.1	0.227	0.41	12.5	4.8	1.92	1010	0.81	0.34	2.3	16	940
08KRP007		2.42	1.47	0.08	<0.1	0.683	0.06	0.8	2.6	0.19	75	31.4	0.01	0.3	5.2	30
08KRP008		6.17	16.55	0.13	0.4	0.069	0.06	5	44.4	3.45	489	2.08	1.67	1.8	54.1	160
08KRP009		3.73	18.5	0.14	0.8	0.069	1.16	17	6.4	0.17	128	1.63	2.87	5.3	6.5	900

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.**
200-9797 45 AVE
EDMONTON AB T6E 5V8

Finalized Date: 8-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051189

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-MS61 Pb ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME-MS61 S % 0.01	ME-MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Se ppm 1	ME-MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS61 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 U ppm 0.1
08KRP001		10.5	120	0.003	1.04	1.03	20.8	3	1	88.3	0.18	0.11	2.3	0.269	0.94	0.6
08KRP002		11.9	54	<0.002	2.15	1.32	7	3	1.1	132	0.76	0.09	9.8	0.146	0.5	2.2
08KRP003		26.8	77.3	0.007	1.24	1.37	30.5	4	2.3	81.3	0.27	0.13	3.9	0.35	0.85	0.6
08KRP004		30.7	127.5	<0.002	6.02	0.81	13.5	2	1	28.1	0.09	<0.05	4.6	0.085	2.92	0.6
08KRP005		17.4	43	<0.002	2.36	0.21	24.6	2	0.6	350	0.08	0.13	1	0.387	0.4	0.3
08KRP006		4.1	16.2	<0.002	1.37	0.24	18.5	4	1.2	416	0.13	0.4	0.5	0.412	0.08	0.2
08KRP007		6.1	3	0.095	1.15	0.41	1.5	7	1	15	<0.05	5.11	<0.2	0.034	<0.02	<0.1
08KRP008		4.8	0.5	<0.002	3.59	0.23	31.6	2	0.7	200	0.12	0.06	1.5	0.428	0.02	0.7
08KRP009		16.6	28.8	0.002	0.38	0.77	28	2	1.7	95.9	0.35	0.27	4.8	0.486	0.2	1.7

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Finalized Date: 8-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051189

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Cu-OG62
	Analyte	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Cu
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	0.001
08KRP001		196	0.8	7.2	120	21.7	
08KRP002		45	0.3	16.5	81	37	
08KRP003		260	2.5	6.3	60	2.2	
08KRP004		27	1.2	10.1	11	6	
08KRP005		224	1.2	5.1	87	1.1	
08KRP006		196	0.5	14.8	100	3.7	1.030
08KRP007		17	0.6	1.6	31	0.8	
08KRP008		269	0.3	11.1	65	9.2	
08KRP009		115	0.7	21.2	12	24.1	

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Finalized Date: 8-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051189

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME-MS61	REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.

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Finalized Date: 6-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

CERTIFICATE VA08051590

Project: SILESIA

P.O. No.:

This report is for 4 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 21-APR-2008.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

KRIS RAFFLE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP-AES finish	ICP-AES
ME-MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	

To: **APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.**
ATTN: KRIS RAFFLE
200-9797 45 AVE
EDMONTON AB T6E 5V8

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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200-9797 45 AVE
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Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051590

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP22 Au ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1
8212		0.62	0.115	0.37	2.4	78.7	<0.2	<10	90	0.26	0.32	0.77	0.68	7.21	15.7	43
8213		0.20	0.014	0.15	3.79	16.8	<0.2	<10	150	0.51	0.12	0.3	0.37	5.75	22.1	45
8214		0.60	0.010	0.17	2.97	48.8	<0.2	<10	270	0.46	0.1	0.82	0.47	8.09	18.5	69
8215		0.60	0.004	0.13	1.25	22.4	<0.2	<10	110	0.15	0.08	1.64	0.68	3.6	7.3	24

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Finalized Date: 6-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051590

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01
8212		1.45	69.8	4.58	6.77	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.031	0.21	3.5	11.7	1.22	413	2.49	0.11
8213		1.83	105	6.22	9.97	0.12	0.05	0.02	0.043	0.53	2.6	22.9	3.08	518	1.95	0.03
8214		3.23	57.8	4.95	9.04	0.14	<0.02	0.03	0.044	0.57	3.7	25.5	1.56	446	2.27	0.06
8215		0.73	39.7	1.83	4.69	0.11	<0.02	0.08	0.014	0.12	1.9	26.1	0.49	242	0.9	0.05

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Finalized Date: 6-MAY-2008
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Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051590

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.05	0.2	10	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.2
8212		0.31	23.9	760	17.9	9.6	0.001	0.21	1.23	6.9	1.5	0.3	38.9	<0.01	0.15	1.3
8213		0.36	26.1	440	30	27.6	0.001	0.36	0.64	14.4	1.4	0.3	13.7	<0.01	0.07	1.1
8214		2.2	49	860	9.4	29.8	0.001	0.11	0.39	12.1	2	0.7	39.8	<0.01	0.11	1.1
8215		0.66	11.4	880	4.9	10	0.002	0.11	0.53	2.9	7.1	0.3	60.5	<0.01	0.07	<0.2

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Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051590

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
8212		0.113	0.16	0.48	131	0.14	5.66	113	0.8
8213		0.144	0.32	0.2	154	0.12	3.05	124	2
8214		0.251	0.31	0.91	147	0.82	5.18	119	<0.5
8215		0.079	0.11	1.02	75	0.27	3.55	46	<0.5

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Finalized Date: 6-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051590

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME-MS41	Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).

Report No: 08-658

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories

125 - 15 Innovation Blvd.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 2X8

Phone: (306) 933-8118
Fax: (306) 933-5656

June 17, 2008

Apex Geoscience Ltd
9797 - 45th Avenue, Suite 200
EDMONTON, AB T6E 5V8
Attn: Kris Raffle

This document constitutes the **final official test report.** Liability for the SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories', if any, will be limited to the cost of analysis for samples in this test report. The results contained in this test report relate only to the items tested. It is the customer's responsibility to ensure that all interpretation of analysis is done using the data from this report.

Results Reviewed and Approved by: _____

Cristiana Mircea
Mineralogist/Geologist

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories
125 - 15 Innovation Blvd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 2X8
Tel: (306) 933-8118 Fax: (306) 933-5656
Email: geolab@src.sk.ca

Report No: G-08-658

Gold Grain Report

Apex Geoscience Ltd
Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 5

June 17, 2008

Sample #	Sample Weight in Kg	Visible Gold Grain Count	Estimated Weight of Gold in µg
8207		0	
8208		0	
8209		0	
8210		0	
8211		0	

Appendix 3

Slesse Project Report

Statement of work number 4215780

Cost details

Korax Mining Services				
Equipment				$25.53
Food	3x3 days	2x1 days		$443.40
Fuel				$490.00
Accommodation				$524.99
Communications				$23.79
Prospector	2x5 days		450	$4,500.00
Rental Vehicle	1x5 days		100	$500.00
				$6,507.71
		GST	5%	$325.39
		Total		$6,833.10
Apex Geoscience Ltd				
Field work Geologist				1500
Geological Services				10717.9
Admin				54
Accommodation				197.9
Analysis				1081.54
Food				55.33
Fuel				51.28
Communications				5.39
Rental Vehicle				136.32
				13799.66
		GST	5%	$689.98
		Total		$14,489.64
Total Contractor; Field Work, Analysis and Reports				$21,322.74
Wedge Resources Ltd				
Geological Investigation and Planning				5000
Communications				45
Admin				280
		Total		5325
		Grand Total		$26,647.74

Appendix 4

Appendix 4

Slesse Project Report

Statement of work number 4215780

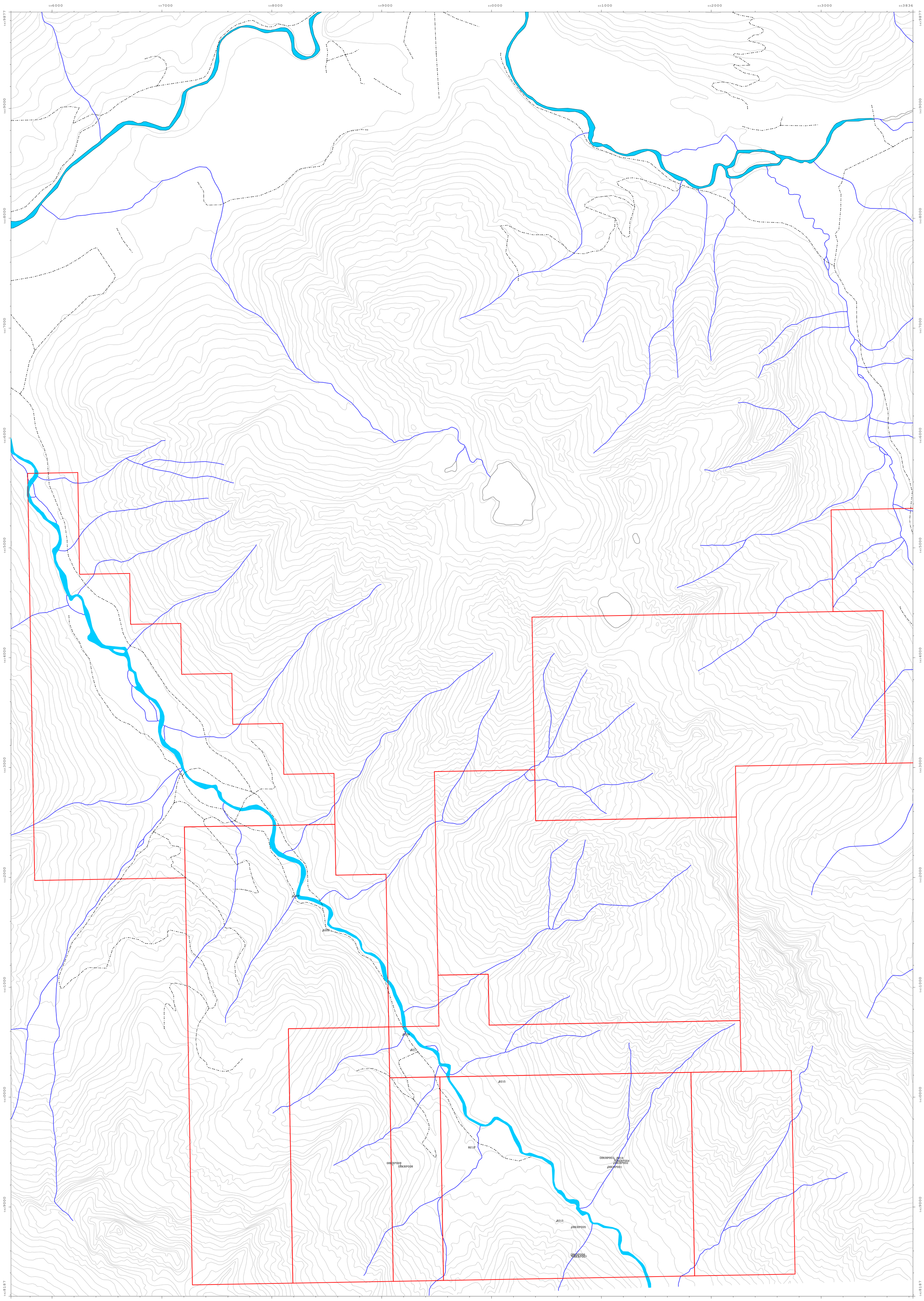
Map of sampling, carried out in the April 2008 Field sampling program.

1:10000 Scale

Sample Numbers refer to those described in the report;

The Technical Report for: Slesse Creek Project, British Columbia, Canada.

Approximate Property Location
Latitude: 49^{o} 01' 00"N
Longitude: 121^{o} 38' 00"W
New Westminster Mining Division
NTS Maps 092H/04
Tenure number ID's: 559238, 559239, 567268, 567930, 567933, 570240, 570244, 570245.
Expiry Date Change Event #: 4215780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