# 2008 Assessment Report

## Geology and Rock Sampling

*on the*

## SILVER HILL PROPERTY

NTS 82F/10

Lat: 49° 42' 39'' N  Long: 116° 38' 53'' W
*(at approximate centre of work)*

Slocan Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for:
Kent Exploration Inc.
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September 24, 2008

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

The Silver Hill property is located in southern British Columbia, south of Crawford Creek and approximately 15 kilometres east of Kootenay Lake. It is comprised of 5 Mineral Titles On-line map cell claims, covering an area of about 500 hectares, and includes the historic Silver Hill mine (Minfile 082FNE084). The property is held under option by Kent Exploration Inc.

This report describes the results of a 4 day prospecting and rock sampling program on the property. The mandate of the program was to locate and assess the historic Silver Hill mine, in the northwestern part of the property. The program was restricted this portion of the property.

Mineralization was discovered on the property near the turn of the last century. Two main periods of work are documented, an early period of activity from 1899 until 1902, and then a later period from 1949 to 1952. Underground development work and mining was done at the Silver Hill mine during both these periods, with total production from the property reported as 2,204 tonnes at an average grade of 991 g/t Ag and 7.2% Pb. In the early phase of work, ore was removed from the property via a tramway from the mine to the Crawford Creek valley. In 1949, a road was build from the Crawford Creek road to the mine. There is no record of any activity on the property since the work in the early 1950's.

At the Silver Hill mine, quartz veins are hosted within tan to grey, thinly bedded, fine grained, impure quartzite of the Mount Nelson Formation. The main Silver Hill vein is flat lying to gently west dipping, conformable with the bedding in the host rocks, and can be traced for in excess of 500 metres along strike. Where observed in outcrop, the vein varies in thickness from 15 – 30 cm, however boulders of vein material on the dump range up to 50 cm in size, suggesting that the vein does reach greater widths. The vein is a massive, white, variably mineralized quartz vein, with sheared contacts. Mineralization consists of tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite, as bands, streaks and blebby patches within the quartz. Sulfide content ranges from less than 2%, to locally in excess of 30%. In the area of historic work, the vein can be observed to locally splay into two parallel veins, separated by approximately 1 metre of quartzite. Examples of close spaced sheeted veinlets occur in waste rock on the mine dumps, suggesting potential for a target of greater width than the individual veins. Weak malachite staining also occurs locally in quartzite waste on the mine dumps, suggesting potential for low grade mineralization within the host rocks. A second vein occurs uphill to the west of the main vein, which has significantly less development work than the lower (main) vein.

Eleven grab samples were collected from outcrop and from the dump of historic workings, along a 500 metre section of the main Silver Hill vein. An average grade of 1179.8 g/t Ag, 1.5% Cu, 5.8% Pb and 5.1% Zn was returned from the 11 samples collected. Sample 52007, an in-situ grab sample from a 20 centimetre vein exposed in the wall of an old adit, returned the highest values of silver and copper from this program (5732.9 g/t Ag and 9.47% Cu). One sample was collected from the dump of a caved adit on the upper vein, approximately 20 meters west of the main vein. It returned a grade of 428.3 g/t Ag and 3.14% Pb, along with elevated copper and zinc values.

The Silver Hill vein system has good lateral extent. Sampling during 2008 has confirmed historically reported attractive silver and base metal values from the vein. Further exploration is warranted on the property, to explore for narrow high-grade veins and to test the potential for larger bulk tonnage targets resulting from multiple close spaced veins or sheeted/stockwork veins. The potential for low grade mineralization within the Mt. Nelson metasediments should also be considered.

A program of detailed prospecting, followed by or in conjunction with a geological mapping program, should be done. A property-wide silt sampling program may help to prioritize areas of interest on the property for follow-up. Access to the property needs to be improved to facilitate further work.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a 4 day field visit to the Silver Hill property near Crawford Bay in southern B.C. Access to the property is difficult. The site visit was restricted to the northwestern part of the property, in the vicinity of the historic Silver Hill mine.

### 2.1 Property Location and Description

The Silver Hill property is located 15 kilometres east of Kootenay Lake, as shown on Figure 1. It is comprised of 5 Mineral Titles On-line map cell claims, as listed below in Table 1 and shown on Figure 2, which are owned by Tom Christianson and held under option by Kent Exploration Inc. The claims are situated on NTS map sheet 082F/10, and cover an area of 501.45 hectares.

| Tenure Number | Claim Name | Good To Date* | Area |
|---|---|---|---|
| 542142 | BELLA | 2011/Dec/30 | 41.78 |
| 558547 | BELL 1 | 2011/Dec/30 | 125.36 |
| 559117 | BELL 2 | 2011/Dec/30 | 104.47 |
| 568718 | BELL 4 | 2011/Dec/30 | 62.67 |
| 581476 | 3 BELL | 2011/Dec/30 | 167.17 |

*after filing work described in this report

**Table 1 – Claim Information**

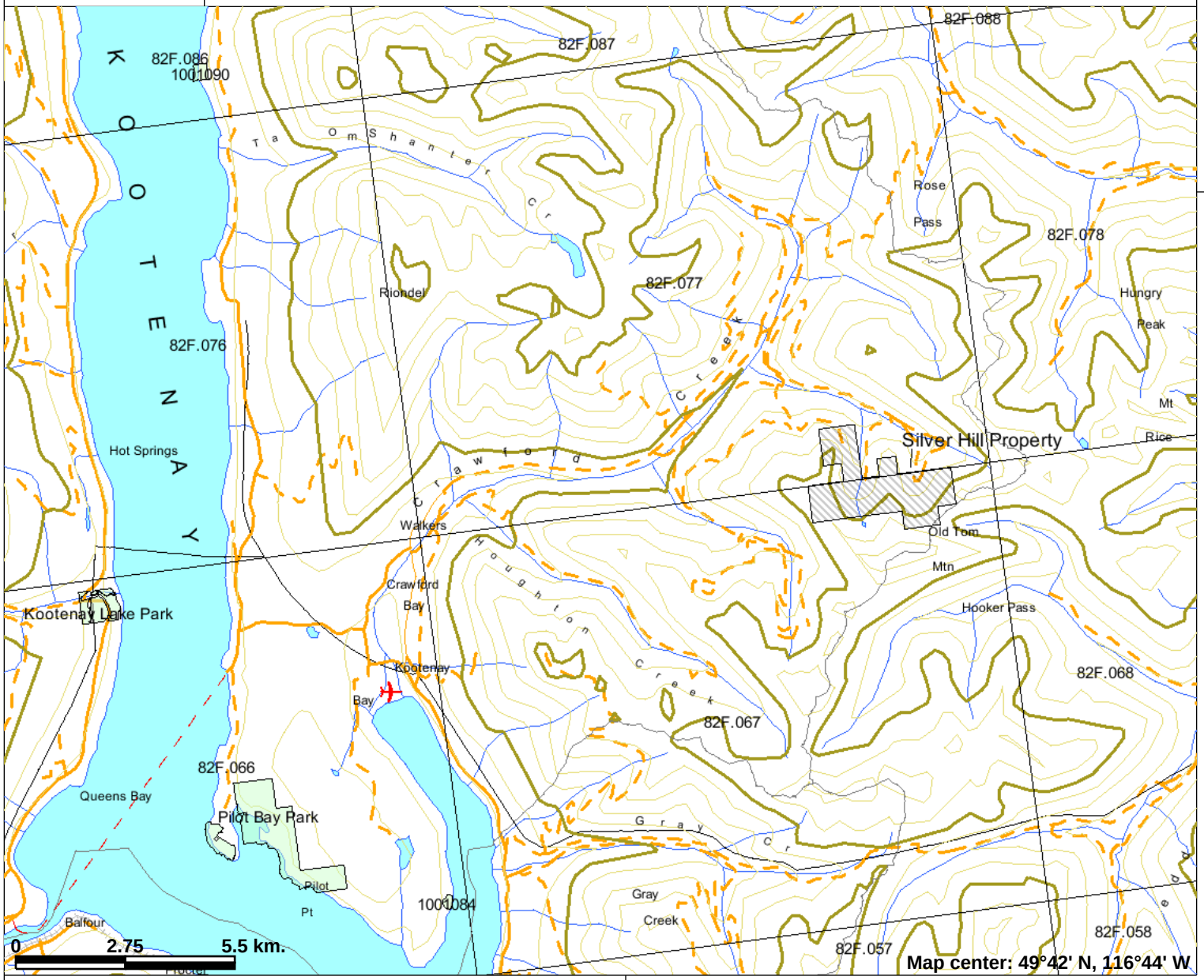
As shown on Figure 3, the claims overlie the former Silver Hill and Simcoe crown granted mineral claims, on which the historic Silver Hill mine is situated, as well as covering portions of the surrounding Indication, Jannie D, Norfolk, Roy, Green Crown and X Ray former crown grants. None of these crown grants remain in good standing and the current MTO claims hold mineral title to the ground formerly covered by these crown grants.

### 2.2 Access, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The property is situated on the south side of Canyon Creek, a west-northwest flowing tributary into Crawford Creek. The historic Silver Hill mine workings are centred at UTM 525300E 5506500N, at an elevation of 1720 metres, in the northwestern part of the property.

The historic workings are reached from the community of Crawford Bay by following the paved Crawford Creek road east from Highway 3A for 5.3 kilometres to the community landfill site, then continuing on the gravel Crawford Creek Forest Service road for a further 4.3 kilometres. At this point, turn right onto the Crawford-Hooker Forest Service road for 1.2 kilometres, crossing Crawford Creek, and park at the switchback on the road (at UTM 521450E 5507040N, elevation 933 metres). An overgrown road heads northeast from this point, paralleling Crawford Creek along the south side of the creek, before switchbacking up the hill to the south - southeast. During the August 2008 work program, this road was cut open for 4-wheeler access for a distance of 2.4 kilometres, at which point the road ends at a steep creek gully (UTM 523650E 5507470N, elevation 1370 m). From this point, it is a further 2.4 kilometre hike to the mine site. For several hundred metres past the creek gully, the historic road passes through an old densely regrown clearcut and has been obliterated by logging efforts. The road reappears at the eastern limit of the old logged area, and from here has been cut open as a foot-path to the mine area. Approximately 1 kilometre from the start of the foot trail and just east of a major creek, the trail splits into a lower and an upper trail, separated by approximately 40 metres in elevation. The connection between the upper and lower trails is difficult to find, and it is necessary to scramble steeply uphill through the forest from the lower to the upper trail, to continue on to the mine area. The round trip (via vehicle, 4 wheeler, and hiking) from Crawford Bay to the historic Silver Hill mine site, with present access, takes approximately 5 hours.

# Figure 1 - Location Map



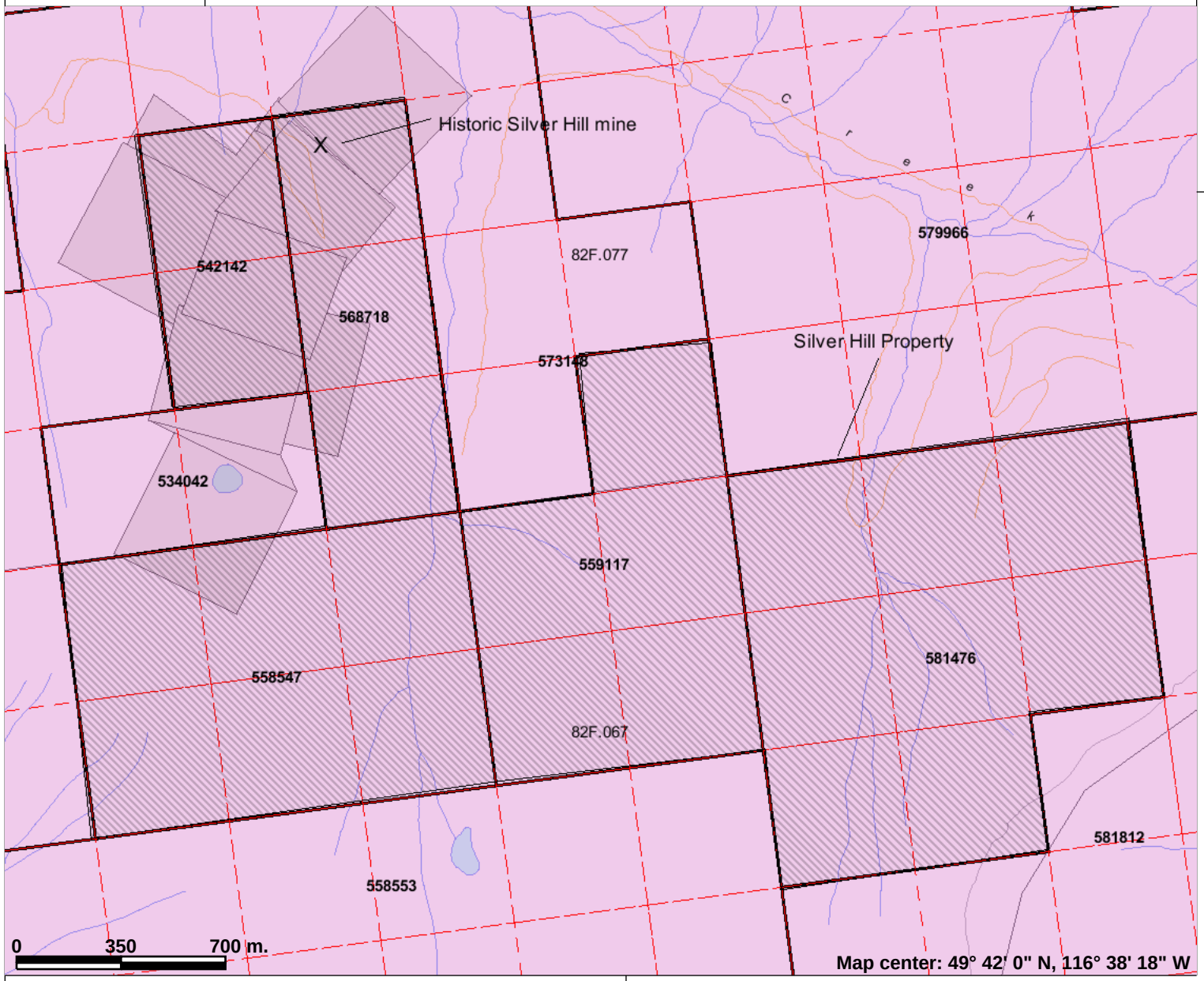


## Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (MTO)
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:250K)
- Transportation - Points (1:250K)
- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown
- Airport.Abandoned
- Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
- Ferry Route
- Aerial Cableway
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane

Scale: 1:150,000

# Figure 2 - Silver Hill Property Claim Map



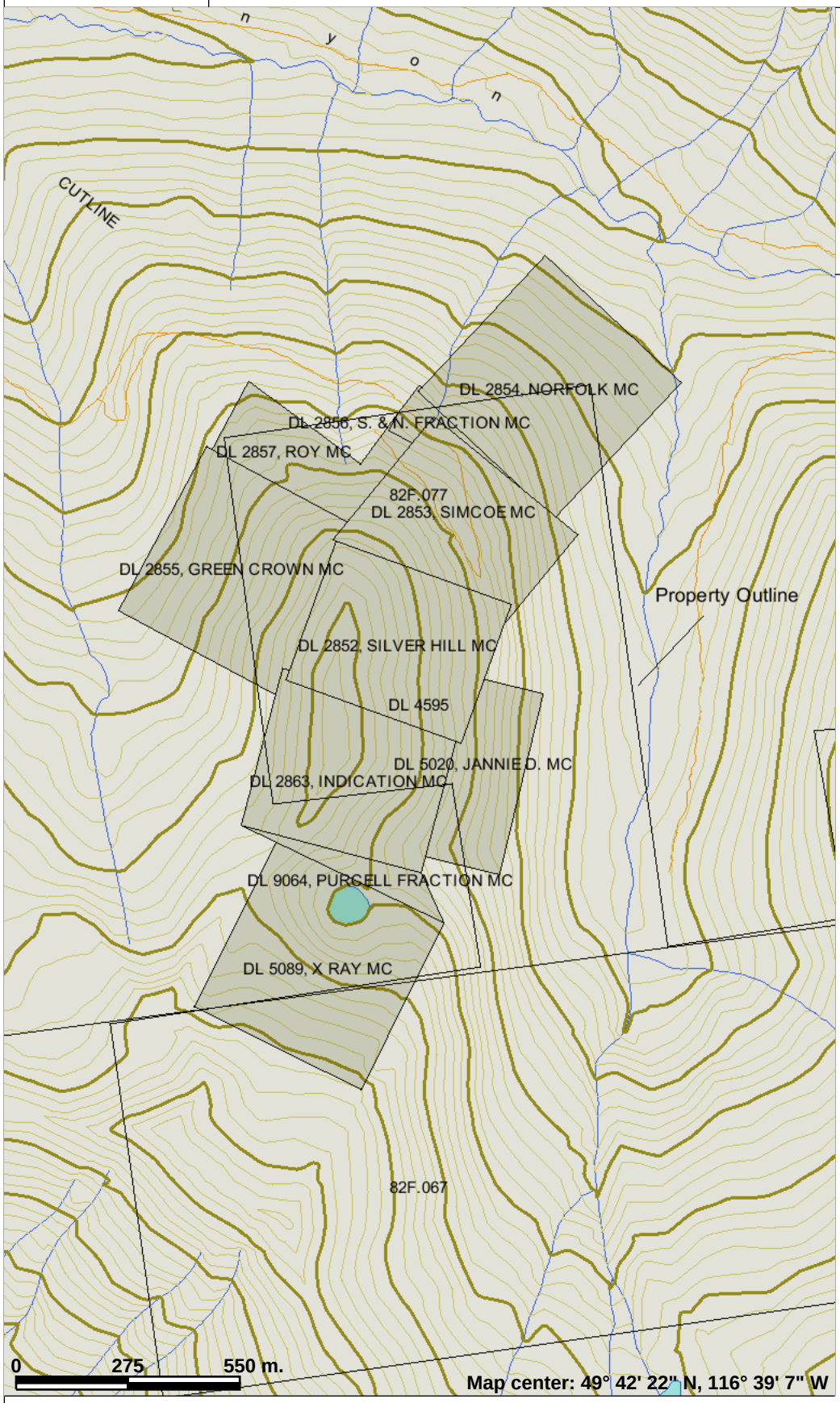


## Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (MTO)
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2

Scale: 1:20,000

# Figure 3 - Historic Crown Grants





## Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (MTO)
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (TRIM)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite
- Contour - Index.Depression
- Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
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- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
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- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes

Scale: 1:15,000

The property covers the steep north-facing hillside, south of Canyon Creek, on the upper northern slope of Old Tom Mountain. Several steeply incised north flowing creeks cut the property. Slopes commonly exceed 40 degrees.

Vegetation consists of cedar, hemlock and balsam fir, with heavy undergrowth, including dense groves of fern and devil's club. Disturbed areas (old roads, logged areas) are thickly regrown with slide alder, willow and vine maple.

The climate is typical of the area, with modest summer temperatures and considerable precipitation, and with cold winters with significant snowfall. Snow accumulation typically exceeds several metres. The property is generally snow free from early June to mid October. Water is available for drilling from several creeks that flow north or northwest into Crawford Creek or Canyon Creek.

Room and board are available nearby, at the communities of Crawford Bay and Kootenay Bay, and most services needed for exploration, including supplies and labour, are available in Nelson or in Creston. The closest full-service airport is located in Castlegar and the closest power is approximately 10 kilometres to the west of the property, in the Crawford Creek valley. Active rail service is available approximately 60 kilometres south of Crawford Bay on Highway 3A, at Sidar. Alternately, rail service is available on the west side of Kootenay Lake at Proctor.

## 3.0 HISTORY

Mineralization was discovered on the Silver Hill property near the turn of the last century. Two main periods of work are documented, an early period of activity from 1899 until 1902, and then a later period from 1949 to 1952. Underground development work and mining was done at the Silver Hill mine during both these periods, with total production from the property reported as 2,204 tonnes at an average grade of 991 g/t Ag and 7.2% Pb. The following description of historical activity has been taken from the BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports. There are no previous assessment reports pertaining to the property.

### 3.1 History of Exploration, Silver Hill Property

**1899 - 1902** Significant underground development work was done on the property during this period, as well as a considerable amount of open cut work and stripping on the veins. A tramway was constructed from the property to the end of the "Crawford Bay wagon road", and the property was said to be a "steady shipper" with reported production of 1,478 tonnes of ore with a returned grade of 1216 g/t Ag and 8.66% Pb. Ore was aerial trammed from the mine to Crawford Creek, then hauled by wagon to Kootenay Lake and barged to Proctor for delivery by rail to the Trail smelter.

**1916 – 1917** A small shipment of ore (8 tonnes) was made during this period and a description of the property is given in the Minister of Mines Annual Report for 1917, an excerpt from which follows:
*"The mine was worked between 1989 and 1901; since then it has remained idle. The amount of tunnelling is approximately 2,650 feet. There has also been a considerable area stoped out. A number of drifts and open-cuts expose the vein on the hillside for a distance of at least 1,000 feet along the dip of the strata and above the main tunnel, continuing along the dip for another 700 feet from these workings; two tunnels on the Richelieu claim again expose the vein in-place …*

*There are between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of second-grade ore on the dumps, which judging by the surface appearance would make good mill-feed; a grab sample of dump gave: Silver, 18.5 oz; lead, 6.3 per cent.; zinc, 13.7 per cent."*

**1925 – 1926** The property was operated under lease, with 23 tonnes of ore shipped.

**1949 – 1952** The property was again operated under lease. In 1949, a road was build from the Crawford Creek road to the lower adit, and a 50 ton test shipment of ore was made to the Kenville mill at Nelson. During 1950, 680 tonnes of ore were shipped to the Trail smelter, returning an average grade of 455 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au, 3.0% Pb, and 2.3% Zn. An additional 15 tonnes were shipped from the property in 1952.

There is no record of any activity on the property since the work in the early 1950's, and there is no evidence of any recent sampling at the historic mine site. Total production from the property is reported as 2,204 tonnes at an average grade of 991 g/t Ag and 7.2% Pb. Note that Zn, Cu and Au recovery is not consistently listed for all years of production, thus no average grade is reported for these elements.

### 3.2 Summary of 2008 Work Program

The work described in this report was completed from August 5 - 8, 2008 by geologist Linda Caron, with assistance from Rod Smuland. A total of 8 man days were spent on the field component of the 2008 work program.

Exploration consisted of prospecting to locate the historic Silver Hill mine, brush clearing to re-establish a trail to the mine area, and rock sampling to test mineralization in the vicinity of the old workings. Twelve rock samples were collected and shipped to International Plasma Labs in Vancouver for preparation and analysis for gold and silver plus a multi-element ICP suite. All samples were also assayed for copper, lead and zinc.

## 4.0 GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The regional geology in the vicinity of the Silver Hill property is described by Rice (1938, 1941) and by Walker (1928) and is shown on Figure 4. The property is situated in the western portion of the Purcell anticlinorium, a doubly plunging structure located between the Kootenay Arc (to the west) and the Rocky Moutain fold and thrust belt (to the east). The property is underlain by rocks of the mid Proterozoic Upper Purcell Supergroup, on the west limb of a broad, north-striking anticline. As described by Rice (1941), "The west limb of the anticline is itself folded along the same general strike, and in part is thrown into a number of tight, isoclinal synclines and anticlines." In the vicinity of the Silver Hill property, the Upper Purcell sediments are part of, in a general sense, a north-northeast trending, moderately to steeply west dipping upright sequence. They are separated from overlying Windermere sediments by a major unconformity.

At the historic Silver Hill mine (Minfile 082FNE084), quartz veins are hosted within tan to grey, thinly bedded, fine grained, impure quartzite of the Mount Nelson Formation. The quartzite has pale rusty-grey weathered surfaces, and in the vicinity of the Silver Hill mine, is flat lying to gently west dipping. Massive white carbonate interbeds occur locally within the quartzite unit. There is generally good rock exposure in disturbed areas (old road cuts), with depth of overburden typically less than 1 metre. In forested areas rock exposure is quite scarce and is difficult to spot due to the thick bush.

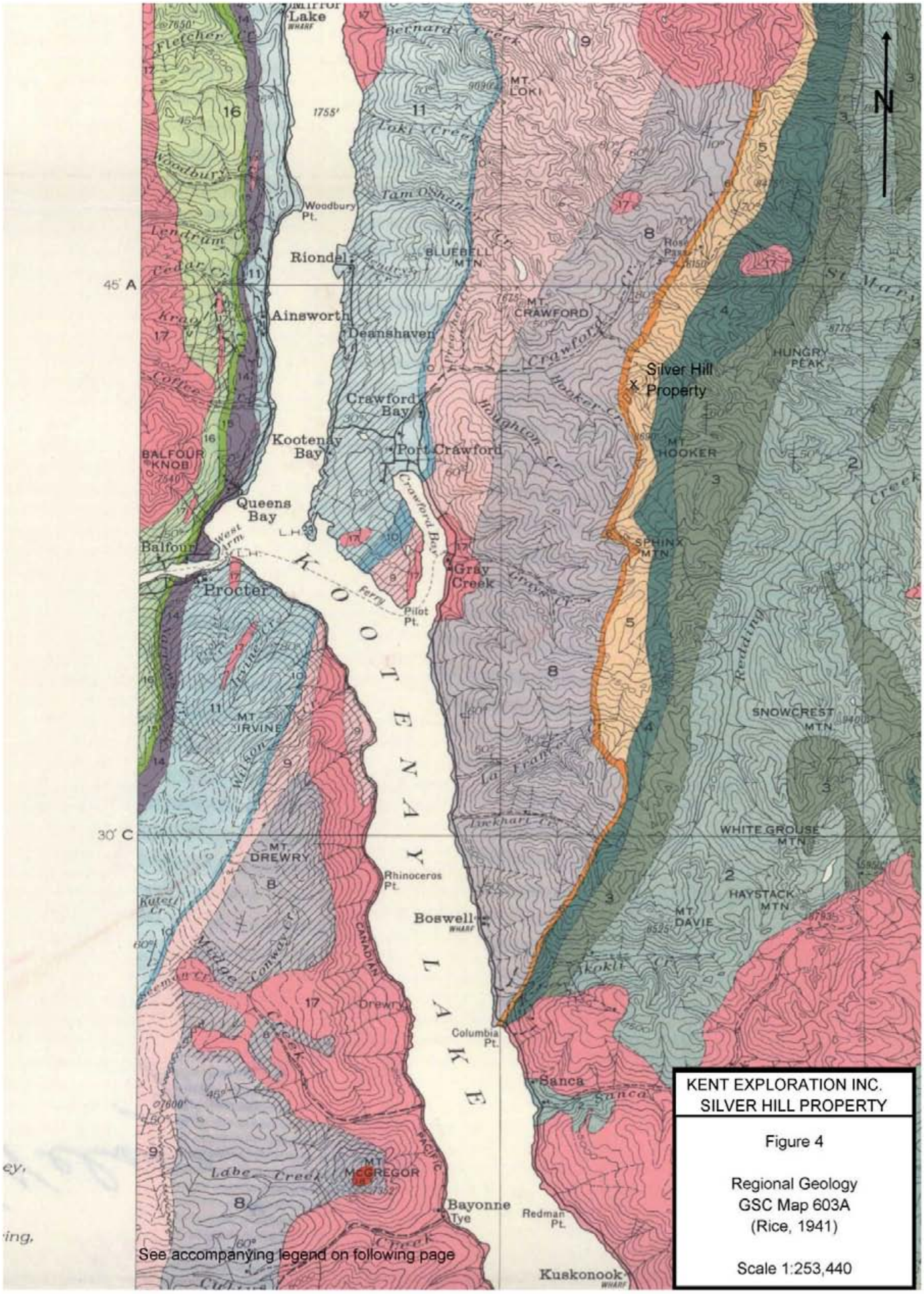
The main Silver Hill vein sits conformably with the bedding in the host rocks (flat lying to gently west dipping), and can be traced for in excess of 500 metres along strike. Where observed in outcrop, the vein varies in thickness from 15 – 30 centimetres, however boulders of vein material on the dump range up to 50 centimetres in size, suggesting that the vein does reach greater widths. Historic references document vein widths to 2 feet. The vein is a massive, white, variably mineralized quartz vein, with sheared contacts. Mineralization consists of tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite, as bands, streaks and blebby patches within the quartz. Sulfide content ranges from less than 2%, to locally in excess of 30%.

In the area of historic work, the vein can be observed to locally splay into two parallel veins, separated by approximately 1 metre of quartzite. Examples of close spaced sheeted veinlets occur in waste rock on the mine dumps, suggesting potential for a target of greater width than the individual veins. Weak malachite staining also occurs locally in quartzite waste on the mine dumps, suggesting potential for low grade mineralization within the host rocks.

Due to sporadic outcrop and to the significant amount of historic mining and disturbance, the vein cannot be observed for the entire strike length, however the available exposures suggest that it is remarkably consistent and continuous. Considerable vein material is stockpiled and scattered on the mine dump, implying that it has been followed underground "down" dip for significant distances.

A sketch map of the historic Silver Hill mine area is included as Figure 5. During the August 2008 program, 12 adits were observed along a 500 metre section of the main vein. Most are in very poor condition and are unsafe to enter for any distance, but most do appear to be relatively short. One of the larger adits is marked "#3, 239 feet" at its portal. Along the same 500 metre section of the vein, numerous intervals where the vein has been stoped along strike, from the base of the exposed quartzite outcrop, can be seen. During the course of the property examination, no attempt was made to trace the vein on strike beyond the most southern or most northern workings noted on the enclosed sketch map. Additional old workings or vein exposures may exist.

A second vein occurs uphill to the west of the main vein. Two caved adits were observed, approximately 20 metres west of and 20 metres higher in elevation than the main vein. The upper vein cannot be seen in place at this location, however massive white quartz vein material, with up to 5% galena and tetrahedrite, is present on the dumps. A reference in the Minister of Mines Annual Report for 1917 states that "*the upper vein has not been prospected to any great extent, but appears to be similar to the lower one*".




See accompanying legend on following page

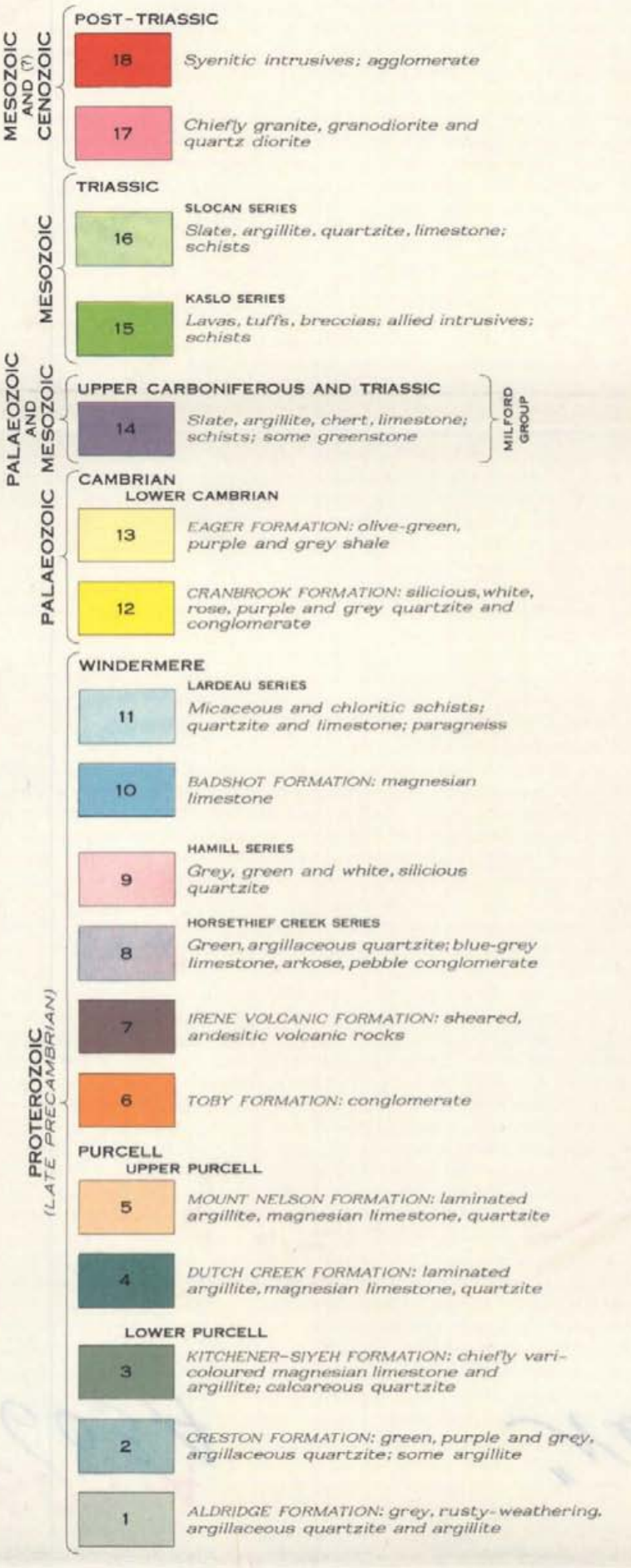
KENT EXPLORATION INC.
SILVER HILL PROPERTY

Figure 4

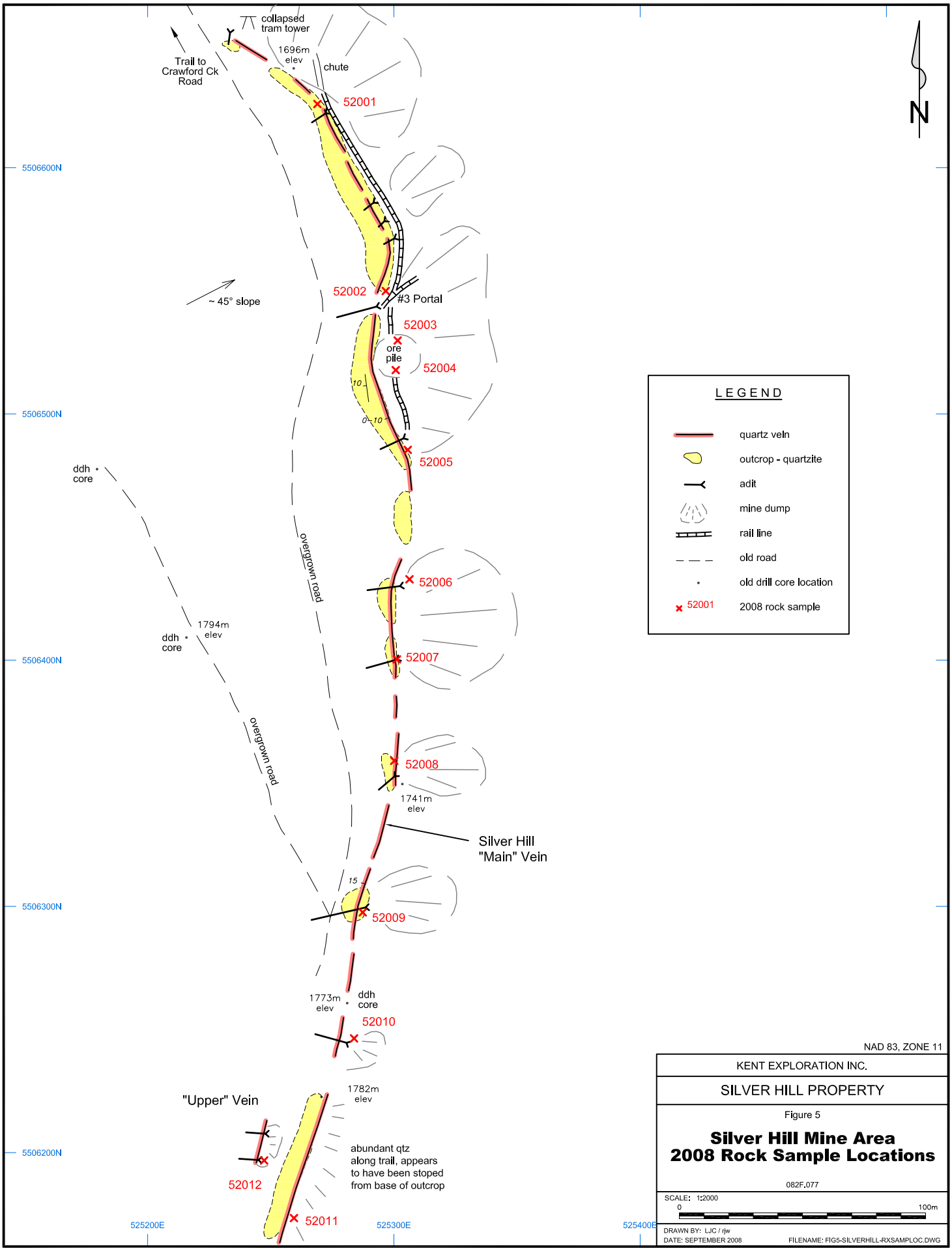
Regional Geology
GSC Map 603A
(Rice, 1941)

Scale 1:253,440

LEGEND TO ACCOMPANY FIGURE 4, (Rice, 1941)



Several old drill sites were noted in the vicinity of the Silver Hill veins, with small amounts of scattered "B" sized drill core laying on the ground. None of the core has been split. It is speculated that this drilling dates to work during the early 1950's, and judging by hole locations, was designed to guide underground development, rather than to provide data as to the grade of the vein. Two drill hole casings were also observed along the access trail, but west of the property boundary.


collapsed tram tower
1696m elev
chute
Trail to Crawford Ck Road
52001
52002
#3 Portal
~ 45° slope
52003
ore pile
52004
10
0–10
52005
ddh core
overgrown road
52006
1794m elev
ddh core
52007
overgrown road
52008
1741m elev
Silver Hill "Main" Vein
15
52009
1773m elev
ddh core
52010
"Upper" Vein
1782m elev
abundant qtz along trail, appears to have been stoped from base of outcrop
52012
52011
5506600N
5506500N
5506400N
5506300N
5506200N
525200E
525300E
525400E
N
LEGEND
quartz veln
outcrop - quartzite
adit
mine dump
rail line
old road
old drill core location
52001 2008 rock sample
NAD 83, ZONE 11
KENT EXPLORATION INC.
SILVER HILL PROPERTY
Figure 5
Silver Hill Mine Area
2008 Rock Sample Locations
082F.077
SCALE: 1:2000
0
100m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2008
FILENAME: FIG5-SILVERHILL-RXSAMPLOC.DWG

## 5.0 ROCK SAMPLING

A small prospecting and rock sampling program was completed on the property during August 2008. The mandate of the program was to locate and assess the historic Silver Hill mine, in the northwestern part of the property, which is documented in the historic literature but has seen no modern exploration.

Prospecting and rock sampling was carried out by Linda Caron and Rod Smuland. A total of 12 rock samples were collected. Sample descriptions are contained in Appendix 1 and sample locations are shown on Figure 5. All of the samples were grab samples collected from outcrop or from the dumps of historic workings. No attempt was made to obtain representative samples over the true width of the vein.

Samples were shipped to International Plasma Labs (iPL) in Vancouver for analysis for gold and silver by Fire Assay/AAS on a 30 gram sample, plus a multi-element ICP suite (iPL's P1304 and P1701 methods). All samples were also assayed for copper, lead and zinc, by ore grade assay (iPL's G113, G118 and G140 methods). Complete analytical results are included in Appendix 2, and results for select elements are shown on Figure 6. Details of the analytical procedures are contained in Appendix 3.

Results from the 2008 rock sampling program, for select elements, are listed below in Table 2. In addition to those elements listed below, arsenic and antimony are highly elevated in samples of vein material, to a maximum of 23,969 ppm Sb and 2759 ppm As (sample 52007).

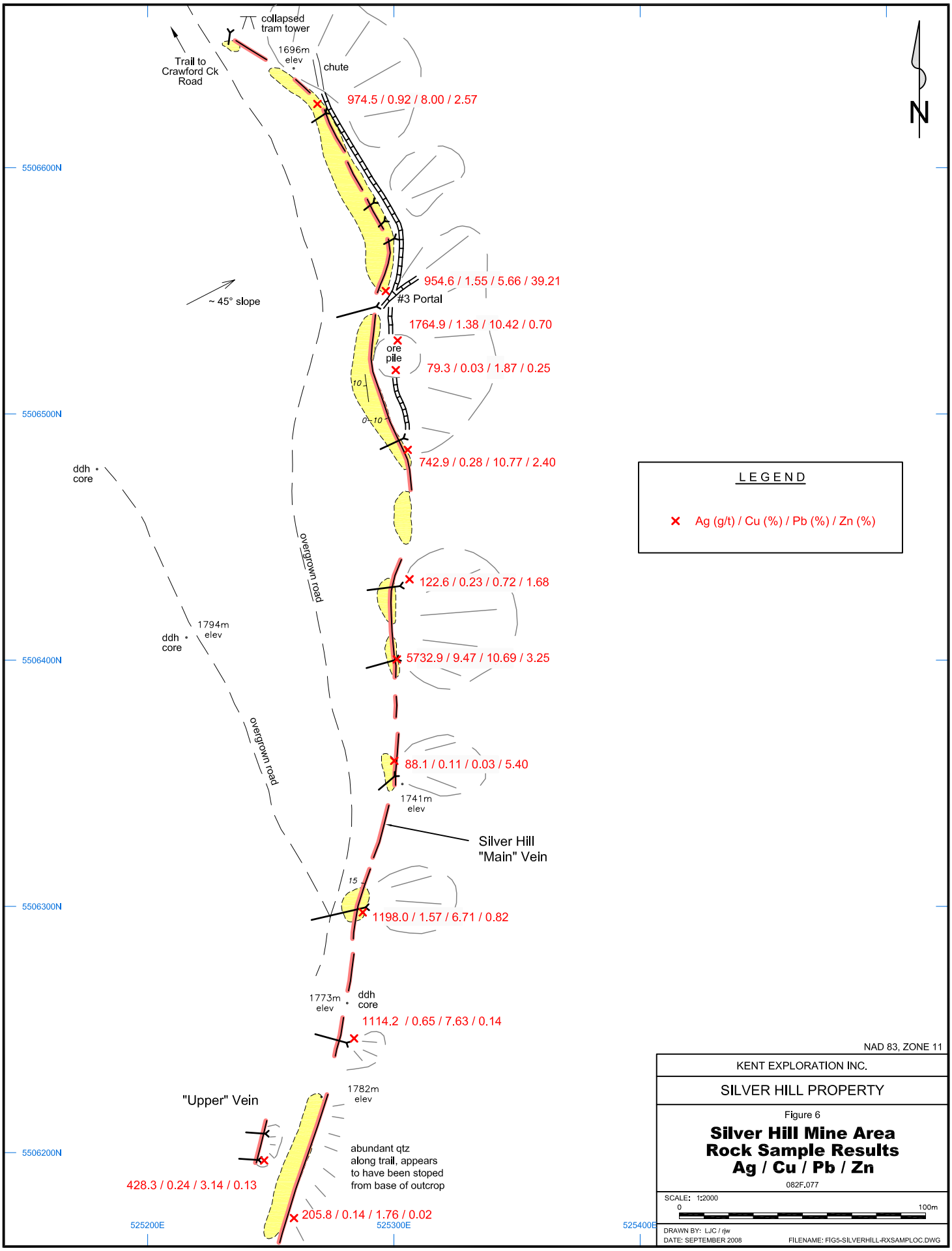
| Sample Name | Au | | Ag | | Cu | Pb | Zn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | g/t | oz/t* | g/t | oz/t* | % | % | % |
| 52001 | 0.08 | 0.002 | 974.5 | 28.5 | 0.92 | 8.00 | 2.57 |
| 52002 | 0.07 | 0.002 | 954.6 | 27.9 | 1.55 | 5.66 | 39.21 |
| 52003 | 0.14 | 0.004 | 1764.9 | 51.5 | 1.38 | 10.42 | 0.70 |
| 52004 | 0.01 | 0.000 | 79.3 | 2.3 | 0.03 | 1.87 | 0.25 |
| 52005 | 0.05 | 0.001 | 742.9 | 21.7 | 0.28 | 10.77 | 2.40 |
| 52006 | 0.03 | 0.001 | 122.6 | 3.6 | 0.23 | 0.72 | 1.68 |
| 52007 | 0.68 | 0.020 | 5732.9 | 167.4 | 9.47 | 10.69 | 3.25 |
| 52008 | 0.05 | 0.001 | 88.1 | 2.6 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 5.40 |
| 52009 | 0.34 | 0.010 | 1198.0 | 35.0 | 1.57 | 6.71 | 0.82 |
| 52010 | 0.03 | 0.001 | 1114.2 | 32.5 | 0.65 | 7.63 | 0.14 |
| 52011 | 0.04 | 0.001 | 205.8 | 6.0 | 0.14 | 1.76 | 0.02 |
| 52012 | 0.03 | 0.001 | 428.3 | 12.5 | 0.24 | 3.14 | 0.13 |

** Note: a conversion rate of 1gram per metric tonne = 0.0292 troy ounces per short ton was used.*

**Table 2 - Rock Sample Results**

Samples 52001 to 52011 were samples collected from outcrop and from the dump of historic workings, along a 500 metre section of the main Silver Hill vein. An average grade of 1179.8 g/t Ag, 1.5% Cu, 5.8% Pb and 5.1% Zn was returned from the 11 samples collected. Sample 52007, an in-situ grab sample from a 20 centimetre vein exposed in the wall of an old adit, returned the highest values of silver and copper (5732.9 g/t Ag and 9.47% Cu).

Sample 52012 was a grab sample collected from the dump of a caved adit on the upper vein, approximately 20 meters west of the main vein.


collapsed tram tower
1696m elev
chute
Trail to Crawford Ck Road
974.5 / 0.92 / 8.00 / 2.57
954.6 / 1.55 / 5.66 / 39.21
#3 Portal
~ 45° slope
1764.9 / 1.38 / 10.42 / 0.70
ore pile
79.3 / 0.03 / 1.87 / 0.25
10
0–10
742.9 / 0.28 / 10.77 / 2.40
ddh core
overgrown road
122.6 / 0.23 / 0.72 / 1.68
1794m elev
ddh core
5732.9 / 9.47 / 10.69 / 3.25
overgrown road
88.1 / 0.11 / 0.03 / 5.40
1741m elev
Silver Hill "Main" Vein
15
1198.0 / 1.57 / 6.71 / 0.82
1773m elev
ddh core
1114.2 / 0.65 / 7.63 / 0.14
1782m elev
"Upper" Vein
abundant qtz along trail, appears to have been stoped from base of outcrop
428.3 / 0.24 / 3.14 / 0.13
205.8 / 0.14 / 1.76 / 0.02
5506600N
5506500N
5506400N
5506300N
5506200N
525200E
525300E
525400E
N
LEGEND
Ag (g/t) / Cu (%) / Pb (%) / Zn (%)
NAD 83, ZONE 11
KENT EXPLORATION INC.
SILVER HILL PROPERTY
Figure 6
Silver Hill Mine Area
Rock Sample Results
Ag / Cu / Pb / Zn
082F.077
SCALE: 1:2000
0
100m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2008
FILENAME: FIG5-SILVERHILL-RXSAMPLOC.DWG

## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Silver Hill vein system has good lateral extent and has (historically reported) attractive grades. Sampling during the August 2008 property examination supports these historically reported grades. Despite some obvious drawbacks (narrow vein, flat to low dip, and moderately difficult access and terrain), this is a property that warrants further exploration. There has been no modern exploration on the property, whatsoever. In addition to the potential for a narrow high-grade vein deposit, potential exists for a larger bulk tonnage target in areas of multiple close spaced veins or of sheeted/stockwork veining. The potential for low grade mineralization within the Mt. Nelson metasediments should also be considered. The latter targets would have been unattractive for development in the early years of activity on the property, and may have been overlooked.

Prior to any further work on the property, there is a need to improve the access to the claims. At present the length of time it takes simply getting onto the property hinders productivity. Once access has been improved, a program of detailed prospecting, followed by or in conjunction with a geological mapping program, should be done in the vicinity of the historic workings. This work should cover all of the former crown grants, since conditions of crown granting specified that a certain amount of development work needed to be done on each of these lots. Due to the relative scarcity of outcrop, the thick vegetation and the steep topography, this program should be done in a slow and methodical manner, in order to be effective.

While there is no record of any mineralization beyond the limits of the historic crown grants, the remainder of the Silver Hill property should also be prospected. Alternate roads may give better access to other portions of the property. No doubt many of these roads will be as badly overgrown as the Silver Hill mine access road and will require significant chainsaw work in order to be useful for access. A property-wide silt sampling program may help to prioritize areas of interest on the property for follow-up.

## 7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist residing at 717 75th Ave (Box 2493), Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0

2. I obtained a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering (Honours) in the Mineral Exploration Option, from the University of British Columbia (1985) and graduated with an M.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Calgary (1988).

3. I have practised my profession since 1987 and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1980. Since 1989, I have done extensive geological work in Southern B.C.

4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. with professional engineer status.

5. I supervised the work program on the Silver Hill property, which is described in this report.

6. I have no previous involvement in the Silver Hill property, nor do I have any direct or indirect interest in the property, or in the securities of Kent Exploration Inc.


Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng.

Sept 24/08
Date

## 8.0 COST STATEMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Labour** | | |
| Linda Caron, Geologist Geology, sampling, report preparation | | |
| 5.5 days @ $630/day | | $ 3,465.00 |
| Rod Smuland, Assistant Road clearing, sampling | | |
| 4 days @ $315/day | | $ 1,260.00 |
| | | $ 4,725.00 |
| **Analytical Costs** | | |
| International Plasma Labs, Vancouver 12 rock samples | | $ 711.90 |
| *Analysis for Au + 30 element ICP + Ore Grade Cu, Pb, Zn assay* | | |
| **Expenses** | | |
| Fuel | | $ 209.87 |
| Vehicle rental 4 days @ $75/day | | $ 300.00 |
| Quad rental 3 days @ $50/day | | $ 150.00 |
| Chainsaw rental 3 days @ $35/day | | $ 105.00 |
| Meals and Accommodation | | $ 782.93 |
| Misc. field supplies & shipping costs (Greyhound, etc) | | $ 63.16 |
| Wildrock Resources - drafting | | $ 84.00 |
| | | $ 1,694.96 |
| | **Total:** | **$ 7,131.86** |

## 9.0 REFERENCES

Minfile Reference
082FNE084 (Silver Hill) http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/

Minister of Mines Annual Reports
1900, p. 849; 1901, p.1031; 1903, p. 149; 1916, p. 195; 1917, p. 154, 448; 1922, p. 192; 1925, p. 237; 1926, p. 259; 1949, p. 176; 1950, p.132; 1952, p.43.

Rice, H.M.A., 1938.
Preliminary Report – East Half Nelson Map-Area, British Columbia. GSC Paper 38-17.

Rice, H.M.A., 1941.
Nelson Map Area, East Half, British Columbia. GSC Memoir 228.

Walker, J.F., 1928.
Kootenay Lake District, British Columbia, in GSC Summary Report 1928 – Part A, p. 119A-135A.

**APPENDIX 1**

Rock Sample Descriptions

| Sample | UTM | | Description | Wt | Au | Ag | Cu | Pb | Zn | As | Sb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Northing | Easting | | Kg | g/t | g/t | % | % | % | ppm | ppm |
| 52001 | 525270 | 5506625 | Select grab sample of qtz vein float from dump, near portal of caved adit. White, massive, vitreous qtz with 10-20% sulfides, dom sphal + tetrahedrite, lesser galena. Sulfides as streaks and bands in qtz vein. V weak mal stain. Vein hosted in grey-tan well bedded fine grained qtzite. | 1.6 | 0.08 | 974.5 | 0.92 | 8.00 | 2.57 | 1425 | 5303 |
| 52002 | 525295 | 5506550 | Select grab sample of mineralized qtz vein from dump, near adit portal. Semi-massive (to 50%) blackjack sphalerite + tetrahedrite, and lesser py and cpy (and fine gal?), as bands in white massive qtz. | 2.0 | 0.07 | 954.6 | 1.55 | 5.66 | 39.21 | 1330 | 3861 |
| 52003 | 525300 | 5506535 | Select grab sample from ore dump near #3 adit portal. Vuggy Fe ox stained qtz with wk-mod mal stain. 5% sulfides - gal, py dominant with lesser tet, sphal. Qtz is more crystalline than in samples 52001, 002. | 1.9 | 0.14 | 1764.9 | 1.38 | 10.42 | 0.70 | 1433 | 13426 |
| 52004 | 525399 | 5506518 | Select grab sample, also from ore dump near #3 adit portal. Vuggy granular qtz with 10-15% py as semi-massive patches and bands. Locally patchy blebs of galenal. Mod Fe ox, tr mal stain. | 1.7 | 0.01 | 79.3 | 0.03 | 1.87 | 0.25 | 97 | 362 |
| 52005 | 535300 | 5506500 | Select grab sample from dump, at portal to adit. Quartz vein material with 30% sulfides (py, sphal, gal, tet) as semi-massive bands and streaks. | 2.4 | 0.05 | 742.9 | 0.28 | 10.77 | 2.40 | 438 | 2360 |
| 52006 | 525303 | 5506440 | Grab from qtz pile near adit portal. Vein is exposed in outcrop S of adit portal. Vein is approx 15 cm thick at this location and is parallel to bedding in metaseds, with a dip ~ 10 degrees. Sample has ~ 10% sulfides, dominantly dark grey-black tetrahedrite, as massive bands within the vein, to 1 cm. Minor patchy py, gal. | 1.7 | 0.03 | 122.6 | 0.23 | 0.72 | 1.68 | 258 | 1596 |
| 52007 | 525325 | 5506404 | South of 52006 is yet another adit on vein. Vein is well exposed in rock face near portal, and has splayed into 2 parallel veins, ~1.2 m apart. Lower vein is 20 cm thick, upper vein is 30 cm thick. Both veins dip ~ 10-15 degrees east. Sample is in-situ grab from lower vein. Weak-moderately oxidized vein, with v strong mal stain and with 15% sulfides, dominantly gal and tet. | 1.5 | 0.68 | 5732.9 | 9.47 | 10.69 | 3.25 | 2759 | 23969 |
| 52008 | 525300 | 5506360 | Select grab from qtz on dump by yet another portal (this adit trends ~ 235 degrees, not 260-270 like most others). Large boulders of qtz, to 50 x 50 cm on dump here. Sample is of white vitreous qtz with coarse blebby patches of tet & py (+ sphal) to 5%. Tr mal stain. Locally vuggy. | 1.4 | 0.05 | 88.1 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 5.40 | 135 | 617 |
| 52009 | 525283 | 5506300 | Another portal, with vein well exposed on both sides of adit. Vein is parallel to bedding in metaseds at ~220/15. Fe ox stained qtz with weak-mod mal stain. Patchy strongly oxidized sulfides (coarse py + ?). Vein averages 20-30 cm wide. | 1.7 | 0.34 | 1198.0 | 1.57 | 6.71 | 0.82 | 2032 | 9224 |
| 52010 | 525285 | 5506250 | Grab sample of qtz vein from dump near another (caved) portal. Sample is white qtz with weak-mod mal and az stain and with patchy blebs of gal + tet (< 5%). Several pieces of old drill core (B size) on dump here. | 1.5 | 0.03 | 1114.2 | 0.65 | 7.63 | 0.14 | 1340 | 3563 |
| 52011 | 525255 | 5506175 | Sample of white "bull type" qtz with blebs (< 2%) of cpy or tet? altered to mal. Weak mal + Fe ox stain. Sample is from dump in area where vein has been mined from based of outcrop and piled on trail. Digging is now sloughed. | 1.7 | 0.04 | 205.8 | 0.14 | 1.76 | 0.02 | 276 | 1599 |
| 52012 | 525240 | 5506203 | Grab sample from upper vein (~ 30 m higher in elev than sample 52010). 2 portals here, but caved and can't see vein in-situ. Sample is grab from dump, of white bull-type qtz with poddy gal + tet. 5% sulfides. Weak mal stain. | 1.4 | 0.03 | 428.3 | 0.24 | 3.14 | 0.13 | 533 | 1776 |

**APPENDIX 2**

Analytical Results – Rock Samples

Certificate#: 08H3758
Client: Kent Exploration Inc
Project: Silver Hill
Shipment#: SH-1
PO#:
No. of Samples: 12
Analysis #1: Au/Ag(FA/AAS) Cu Pb Zn
Analysis #2: ICP(AqR)30
Analysis #3:
Comment #1:
Comment #2:
Date In: Aug 12, 2008
Date Out: Sep 11, 2008

International Plasma Labs Ltd.
ISO 9001:2000 Certified Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, B.C.
Canada V7A 4V5

Phone: 604/879-7878 604/272-7818
Fax: 604/879-7898 604/272-0851
Website: www.ipl.ca
Email: info@ipl.ca

| Sample Name | SampleTy | Wt Kg | Au g/mt | Ag g/mt | Cu % | Pb % | Zn % | Ag ppm | Cu ppm | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | As ppm | Sb ppm | Hg ppm | Mo ppm | Tl ppm | Bi ppm | Cd ppm | Co ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52001 | Rock | 1.6 | 0.08 | 974.5 | 0.92 | 8.00 | 2.57 | 306.6 | 8710 | 21126 | 25202 | 1425 | 5303 | <3 | 1 | <10 | <2 | 357.1 | 3 |
| 52002 | Rock | 2.0 | 0.07 | 954.6 | 1.55 | 5.66 | 39.21 | 293.5 | 7270 | 17886 | 254622 | 1330 | 3861 | 10 | <1 | <10 | <2 | 3419.7 | 3 |
| 52003 | Rock | 1.9 | 0.14 | 1764.9 | 1.38 | 10.42 | 0.70 | 253.9 | 13126 | 21541 | 6729 | 1433 | 13426 | <3 | 3 | <10 | <2 | 185.8 | <1 |
| 52004 | Rock | 1.7 | 0.01 | 79.3 | 0.03 | 1.87 | 0.25 | 96.6 | 256 | 18251 | 2281 | 97 | 362 | <3 | 2 | <10 | <2 | 26.1 | 1 |
| 52005 | Rock | 2.4 | 0.05 | 742.9 | 0.28 | 10.77 | 2.40 | 252.0 | 2515 | 17156 | 23316 | 438 | 2360 | <3 | 2 | <10 | <2 | 216.9 | 2 |
| 52006 | Rock | 1.7 | 0.03 | 122.6 | 0.23 | 0.72 | 1.68 | 141.4 | 2169 | 6710 | 15780 | 258 | 1596 | <3 | 1 | <10 | <2 | 194.0 | 3 |
| 52007 | Rock | 1.5 | 0.68 | 5732.9 | 9.47 | 10.69 | 3.25 | 327.0 | 80188 | 19705 | 30717 | 2759 | 23969 | 45 | <1 | <10 | <2 | 1467.5 | 2 |
| 52008 | Rock | 1.4 | 0.05 | 88.1 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 5.40 | 94.4 | 1090 | 241 | 50768 | 135 | 617 | <3 | <1 | <10 | <2 | 472.6 | 2 |
| 52009 | Rock | 1.7 | 0.34 | 1198.0 | 1.57 | 6.71 | 0.82 | 267.4 | 13891 | 23330 | 8112 | 2032 | 9224 | 8 | 16 | <10 | <2 | 289.1 | 2 |
| 52010 | Rock | 1.5 | 0.03 | 1114.2 | 0.65 | 7.63 | 0.14 | 296.9 | 6212 | 24608 | 1222 | 1340 | 3563 | <3 | 2 | <10 | <2 | 89.1 | 3 |
| 52011 | Rock | 1.7 | 0.04 | 205.8 | 0.14 | 1.76 | 0.02 | 214.9 | 1343 | 17326 | 219 | 276 | 1599 | <3 | 1 | <10 | <2 | 24.4 | 2 |
| 52012 | Rock | 1.4 | 0.03 | 428.3 | 0.24 | 3.14 | 0.13 | 249.3 | 2337 | 20943 | 1110 | 533 | 1776 | <3 | 1 | <10 | <2 | 34.6 | 2 |
| RE 52001 | Repeat | -- | 0.08 | 997.8 | 0.91 | 7.91 | 2.54 | 258.0 | 8874 | 20820 | 25403 | 1450 | 5314 | <3 | 1 | <10 | <2 | 371.9 | 2 |
| Blank iPL | Blk iPL | -- | <0.01 | <0.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FA_SE2 | STD iPL | -- | 0.24 | 356.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FA_SE2 REF | STD iPL | -- | 0.24 | 354.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Minimum detection | | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.3 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0.2 | 1 |
| Maximum detection | | 9999 | 5000 | 9999 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 2000 | 10000 | 1000 | 1000 | 2000 | 2000 | 10000 |
| Method | | Spec | FA/AAS | FAGrav | MuAICP | AsyMuA | MuAICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP |

** Values highlighted (in yellow) are over the high detection limit for the corresponding methods. Other testing methods would be suggested. Please call for details.*

Certificate#: 08H3758
Client: Kent Exploration Inc
Project: Silver Hill
Shipment#: SH-1
PO#:
No. of Samples: 12
Analysis #1: Au/Ag(FA/AAS
Analysis #2: ICP(AqR)30
Analysis #3:
Comment #1:
Comment #2:
Date In: Aug 12, 2008
Date Out: Sep 11, 2008

| Sample Name | Ni | Ba | W | Cr | V | Mn | La | Sr | Zr | Sc | Ti | Al | Ca | Fe | Mg | K | Na | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 52001 | <1 | 6 | <5 | 121 | <1 | 51 | 9 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 1.14 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 52002 | <1 | <2 | 486 | 78 | <1 | 265 | 11 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.47 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 |
| 52003 | <1 | 7 | 93 | 121 | <1 | 68 | 9 | 3 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 1.06 | <0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | <0.01 |
| 52004 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 154 | <1 | 24 | 69 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 8.81 | <0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | <0.01 |
| 52005 | 2 | 8 | <5 | 135 | <1 | 51 | 65 | 1 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 8.29 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | <0.01 |
| 52006 | 3 | 8 | <5 | 164 | <1 | 71 | 20 | 1 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 2.47 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 52007 | <1 | 3 | <5 | 79 | <1 | 62 | 9 | 8 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.98 | <0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | <0.01 |
| 52008 | 4 | 6 | <5 | 189 | <1 | 221 | 8 | 1 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.97 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.01 | <0.01 |
| 52009 | <1 | 6 | 924 | 116 | <1 | 34 | 44 | 3 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 5.52 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 |
| 52010 | 2 | 3 | 404 | 174 | <1 | 29 | 7 | 2 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.79 | <0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | <0.01 |
| 52011 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 172 | <1 | 42 | 5 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.02 | <0.01 | 0.52 | <0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | <0.01 |
| 52012 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 232 | <1 | 110 | 4 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.02 | <0.01 | 0.45 | <0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | <0.01 |
| RE 52001 | 1 | 7 | <5 | 130 | <1 | 54 | 9 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 1.17 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Blank iPL | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FA_SE2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FA_SE2 REF | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Minimum detection | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Maximum detection | 10000 | 10000 | 1000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 |
| Method | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP |

** Values highlighted (in yell*

**APPENDIX 3**

Analytical Procedures

International Plasma Labs Ltd.
ISO 9001:2000 Certified Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, B.C.
Canada V7A 4V5

Phone: 604/879-7878 604/272-7818
Fax: 604/879-7898 604/272-0851
Website: www.ipl.ca
Email: info@ipl.ca

**Method of sample preparation for Rock or Core**

(a) All samples were first sorted in ascending order, Sample names and numbers were recorded and entered into computer, water content in sample is removed by convection in a low temperature dryer (below 55 C) over night.

(b) The sample is passed through a crusher in order to reduce the particle size to approximately 80% -10 Mesh. The entire charge is then reduced down to 250g by repeated splitting through a riffle splitter.

(c) The 250g portion is then pulverized by using a Ring and Puck Pulverizer until approximately 90 % of the sample is -150 mesh in size. The sample is then rolled to assure homogenous particle distribution and transferred to a computer labeled sample bag for analysis.

**QUALITY CONTROL**

Cross contamination is minimized by constant cleaning of preparation equipment with high velocity compressed air. Blank charges are frequently run through crushers to remove trapped particles. Ring and puck pulverizers are cleaned with a quartz sand charge.

A pulverized sample is randomly chosen every day for QA/QC to ensure more than 90 % of sample passed thru 150 mesh.

International Plasma Labs Ltd.
ISO 9001:2000 Certified Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, B.C.
Canada V7A 4V5

Phone: 604/879-7878 604/272-7818
Fax: 604/879-7898 604/272-0851
Website: www.ipl.ca
Email: info@ipl.ca

**Method of 30 element analysis by Aqua Regia digestion/ICP**

(a) 0.50 grams of sample is digested with diluted Aqua Regia solution by heating in a hot water bath, at about 95 Celsius for 90 minutes, then cooled and bulked up to a fixed volume with de-mineralized water, and thoroughly mixed. Digested samples are let settled over night to separate residue from solution.

(b) The specific elements are determined using an Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma spectrophotometer. All elements are corrected for inter-element interference. All data are subsequently stored onto computer diskette.

## QUALITY CONTROL

The machine is first calibrated using three known standards and a blank. The test samples are then run in batches.

A sample batch consists of 38 or less samples. Two tubes are placed before a set. These are an In-house standard and an acid blank, which are both digested with the samples. A known standard with characteristics best matching the samples is chosen and placed after every fifteenth sample. After every 38th sample (not including standards), two samples, chosen at random, are re-weighed and analyzed. At the end of a batch, the standard and blank used at the beginning is rerun. The readings for these knowns are compared with the pre-rack knowns to detect any calibration drift.

Note: Some elements may not be completely digested by Aqua Regia,
Please refer to our price brochure.

I:\analytical method\icpaqr

International Plasma Labs Ltd.
ISO 9001:2000 Certified Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, B.C.
Canada V7A 4V5

Phone: 604/879-7878 604/272-7818
Fax: 604/879-7898 604/272-0851
Website: www.ipl.ca
Email: info@ipl.ca

**Method of Gold analysis by Fire Assay / AAS**

(a) 10.00 to 30.00 grams of sample was weighed into a fusion pot which contained a combination of fluxes such as lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica flour, baking flour or potassium nitrate. After the sample and fluxes had been mixed thoroughly, some silver inquart and a thin layer of borax was added on top.

(b) The sample was then charged into a fire assay furnace at 2000 F for one hour, at this stage, lead oxide would be reduced to elemental lead and slowly sunken down to the bottom of the fusion pot and collected the gold and silver along the way.

(c) After one hour of fusion, the sample was then taken out and pour into a conical cast iron mould, the elemental lead which contained precious metals would stayed at the bottom of the mould and any unwanted materials called slag would floated on top and removed by hammering, a "lead button" is formed.

(d) The lead button was then put back in the furnace onto a preheated cupel for a second stage of separation, at 1650 F, the lead button became liquefied and absorbed by the cupel, but gold and silver which had higher melting points would stayed on top of the cupel.

(e) After 45 minutes of cupellation, the cupel was then taken out and cooled, the dore bead which contained precious metals was then transferred into a test tube and dissolved in hot Aqua Regia solution heated by a hot water bath.

(f) The gold in solution is determined with an Atomic Absorption spectrometer. The gold value, in parts-per-billion, or grams-per-tonne is calculated by comparison with a set of known gold standards.

**QUALITY CONTROL**

Every fusion of 24 pots contains 22 samples, one internal standard or blank, and a random reweigh of one of the samples. Samples with anomalous gold values greater than 1000 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/AA methods. Samples with gold values greater than 10000 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/Gravimetric methods.