

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30371**

**Report on 2008 Diamond Drilling
On the
97 Bev Claim,
Gold Hill Group**

**Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada**

NTS 82E/3E

BCGS Map Sheet 082E015

Latitude 49° 08' 09" N Longitude 119° 10' 59" W

Claim Worked On: 97 Bev, Tenure No. 359678

**Owner: Christopher D. Whatley, FMC No. 128719
P.O. Box 197
Okanagan Falls, British Columbia
V0H1R0**

**Operators: C. D. Whatley, FMC No. 128719
P.O. Box 197
Okanagan Falls, British Columbia
V0H1R0**

**&
D. W. Herbison
Site 15, Comp. 4, RR1
Cawston, British Columbia
V0X1C0**

**Report by:
William J. Wilkinson, B. Sc., P. Geo.
126 Nagle Place
Penticton, British Columbia
V2A7B5**

December 5, 2008

30371

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Introduction

Summary

This report was prepared for submission to the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines as an Assessment Report, in support of a Statement of Work (Event Number 4246261) filed for work done on the 97Bev claim, tenure number 359678, which is part of the Gold Hill Group, situated in the Greenwood Mining Division. The costs being claimed for assessment credit relate to a diamond-drilling program completed in May of 2008 on the 97 Bev Claim, on behalf of C.D. Whatley, FMC No. 128719, of Okanagan Falls, B.C., who is owner of record for all claims in the Gold Hill Group. Fieldwork consisted of 132.3 metres of NQ diamond drilling, in one inclined hole. The drilling was conducted under Work Permit MX-S-503; operators were C.D. Whatley and D.W. Herbison, of Cawston, B.C.

Location, Physiography, Access

The 97 Bev claim is located from 2 to 3 km north of the Cariboo-Amelia vein system at Camp McKinney, (see Figure 1). Rock Creek runs southerly through the center of the claim. Elevations range from 1215 to 1500 metres. The claim is forested with coniferous trees and has been partly logged. The claim is about 27 kilometres east-southeast of Oliver, and 15 kilometres north of the U.S. border in the southern interior of B.C. (Figure 1). The 97 Bev Claim is centered at 49° 8' 21" north latitude, and 119° 10' 26" west longitude (see Index Map, Figure 2).

The property may be accessed from Oliver, B.C. via a good two-lane gravel road, which also provides access for logging, for local residents, and for the Mt. Baldy ski area. This road continues 12 km to the southeast, where it links to Highway 3 at the Rock Creek Canyon Bridge.

History

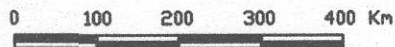
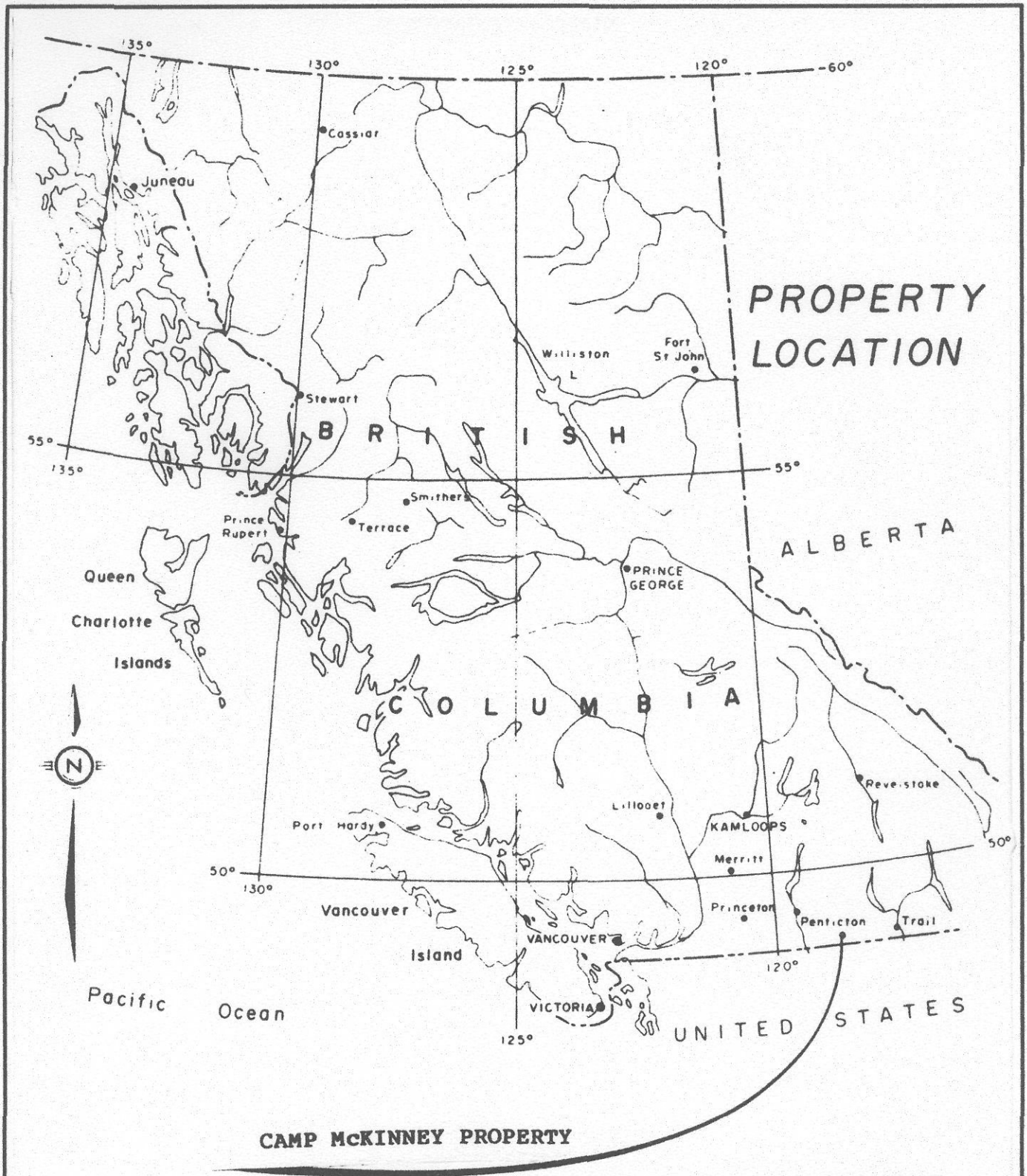
Camp McKinney is a well-known old gold mining camp. Placer gold was mined nearby, from Rock Creek and its tributaries, as early as 1860. Lode gold was found on upper Jolly Creek in 1884, and the Cariboo Vein was discovered three years later. Successful underground gold-silver mining operations were conducted intermittently on the Cariboo-Amelia vein system between 1894 and 1962.

Although some claims were located in the 97Bev area during the early search for gold ore in the Camp McKinney area, evidently little of lasting interest was found. Some trenching was done, but no records of this work are known. In 1985, an airborne VLF-electromagnetic and magnetometer survey was carried out over Camp McKinney that included the Bev97 area and indicated anomalous responses there (Assessment Report No. 13768). There is no record of any ground follow-up. In 1998 and 1999, brief field programs were conducted to examine old workings and alteration zones in the area; rock chip samples collected from these areas were assayed (Assessment Report Nos. 25789 and 26133).

A deposit of massive talc (soapstone, or steatite) occurs on the claim. Between 2003 and 2005, a small tonnage of soapstone was removed, to be used for the carving of sculptures. In 2004, a diamond drill hole, Talc #1, was drilled through the western (upper) talc body. From the surface, this hole intersected 70 metres (230') of talc.

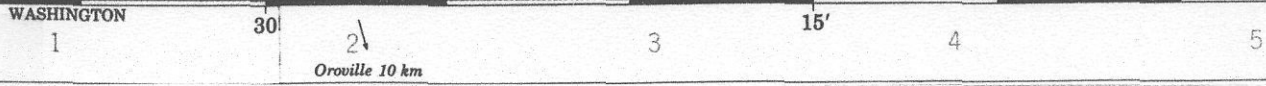
In June 2007, two inclined NQ diamond drill holes, Talc #2 and Talc #3, were drilled to test two mineralized areas. A total of 89.8 metres (295 feet) of drilling was done (Assessment Report No. 29300). Later in 2007, Talc #3 was extended to 68 metres (223'). This extension was not logged; a few samples were later taken from the interval for analysis in 2008.

In May 2008 one NQ diamond drill hole, Talc #4, was drilled to further investigate promising mineralization found in Talc #3. The writer logged the Talc #4 drill core in October 2008, and

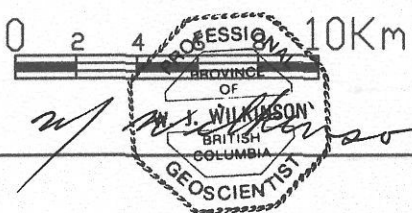


Gold Hill Group	
CAMP MCKINNEY	
LOCATION MAP	
<i>W. J. Wilkinson</i>	
W. J. WILKINSON	
Drawn by W. J. Wilkinson	September 1966
Figure 1	





Scale



Index Map	
97 Bev Claim	
Gold Hill Group	
Scale 1 : 250,000	Drawn: W. J. Wilkinson
September, 2007	Figure 2

prepared this report, with the assistance of C. Whatley, who provided drawings and much of the information here presented. Other than to log the drill core, the writer was not involved with any fieldwork, and did not visit the drill site. The writer is however familiar with this location, having examined it during a property visit with the owners, several years ago.

Economic Assessment

The Gold Hill Group occupies ground that was first explored in the late 19th Century. On the Waterloo Claim, high-grade gold ore was mined from stopes on two (perhaps three) levels, over a vertical distance of up to 250'. On adjoining claims, the 'Cariboo-Amelia' vein system was a substantial and successful underground gold mine, which was operated intermittently from 1894 to 1962. A main power line passes through Camp McKinney two kilometres south of the 97 Bev claim. Road access is good. Small creeks in the near vicinity should support exploration work, and an adequate water supply for mine operations should be available within the area.

The 97 Bev claim is of economic interest because of the presence of bodies of soapstone (steatite). Little exploration for metallic ore has been done. The claim could conceivably host a strong gold quartz vein system comparable to the nearby Cariboo-Amelia system. The massive sulphide (m.s.) mineralization found in hole Talc #3 is worth further investigation. Talc #4 did not intersect this m.s. mineralization, suggesting that if present, continuity in the m.s. is aligned with bedded metasediments dipping toward the north (see Figure 5).

Geological Setting

Regional and Local Geology

Camp McKinney lies within a relatively small (roughly 14 km by 5 km) window of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic Paleozoic rocks of the Anarchist Group, which is bounded to the south, west, north and northeast by very extensive Jurassic intrusives, and to the east by Eocene volcanics. A minor component of the metamorphosed Paleozoic rocks are small bodies of serpentinized ultrabasic rocks.

Gold occurs in quartz veins, associated predominantly with iron pyrite, but free gold has been reported. Sulphide mineralization is sparse; a little sphalerite and galena, with traces of chalcopyrite, (tetrahedrite, pyrrhotite) occur with the pyrite. The veins occur within argillic quartzites and andesitic volcanics.

In the Cariboo-Amelia Mine, the vein was described as a near-vertical fissure vein oriented nearly east-west, essentially perpendicular to the strike of the wallrocks. Good ore shoots tended to occur where the vein traversed the volcanic rocks, which provided more competent boundaries, presumably facilitating the concentration of gold deposition within the main fissure ("The Camp McKinney Gold Mine", by H.L. Hill and L.P. Starck).

Property Mineralization

The 97 Bev claim hosts a relatively large body of soapstone, which is currently of economic interest. Soapstone of carving quality is also present. A mineralized quartz vein was exposed by roadwork. A gossan situated just south of the soapstone has been shown (Talc #3, 2007), to be underlain by several massive sulphide (horizons?), within the metamorphic rocks, containing potentially significant metal values, particularly in copper. Potentially significant gold assays were obtained from two previously unsampled intervals of Talc #3 in sampling done by Kinross Gold Corporation geologists in 2008.

Claim Information

The 97 Bev Claim is a 450 hectare Four Post Claim. The claim expiry date shown below is pending acceptance of this Report.

Table: 97 Bev Claim Information (Where work was done)

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Area (Ha.)</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>Registered Owner</u>
97 Bev	359678	4 Post	450	2011/Oct /02	Christopher D. Whatley

Technical Data and Interpretation

Purpose of the Work

The work was intended to further investigate in the vicinity of Talc #3, drilled in 2007 to test beneath a prominent iron gossan located just south of the talc body. Talc #3 intersected intervals of massive sulphide (m.s.) mineralization within which elevated metal values, particularly for copper and nickel, were determined by ICP analyses. (See Assessment Report 29300.)

Fieldwork Done

Fieldwork consisted of one surface NQ diamond drill hole, Talc #4, inclined at 55 degrees. Talc #4 was drilled between May 16th and May 24th 2008. It was collared 40 metres south of Talc #3, and oriented so as to pass under the gossan in the reverse direction. A total of 132.3 metres (434') of core drilling were completed in Talc #4.

The diamond drill core is stored on the Whatley property, 5150 14th Avenue, Okanagan Falls, B.C. The writer logged the core at this location, on October 23, 2008.

Analysis

The operators carried out no sampling or analyses of Talc #4 core during this program. (ICP analyses were carried out on ten samples taken from the core by a visiting geologist employed by Kinross Gold Corporation; 14 elements were determined by ICP analysis. Kinross also sampled previously untested portions of core from Talc #3.)

Results

Drill hole Talc #4 was oriented at an azimuth of 350 degrees, at an inclination of -55 degrees. The hole intersected the same Anarchist metasedimentary rocks found in Talc #3 (greenstone, argillite, argillic hornfels), with intervals of vein quartz and diorite. The highly magnetic massive sulphide-mineralized intersections found in Talc #3 were not encountered. Talc #4 may have followed the dip of the metasedimentary rocks, so as to pass between the m.s. intervals seen in Talc #3 (See Figure 5.) Lapilli tuff was predominant below 65 metres in Talc #4; the hole bottomed in the main soapstone body. As this hole was drilled to further explore for massive sulphides, no sampling or assaying was done. (Kinross sampling/ICP analyses returned low values.)

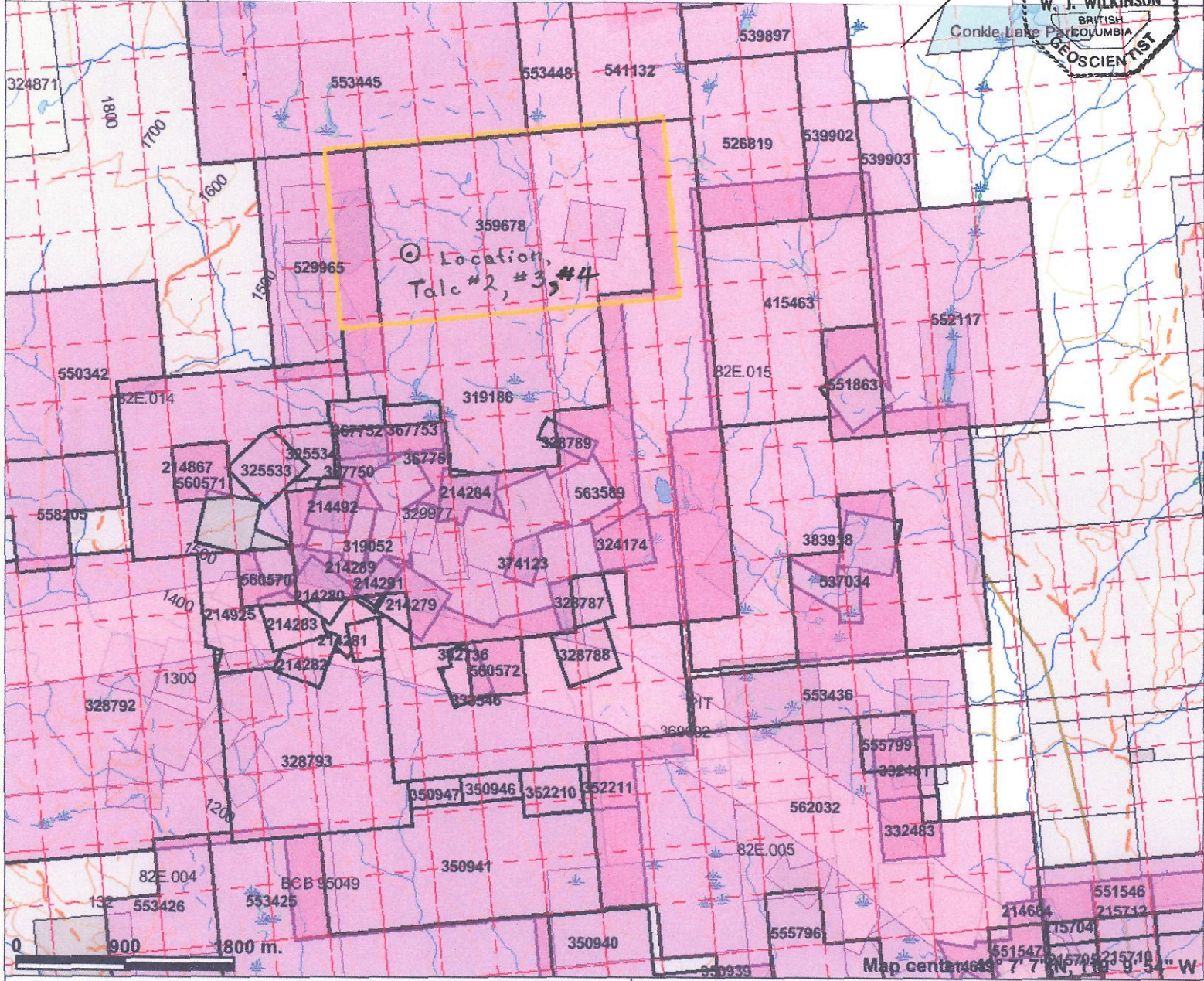
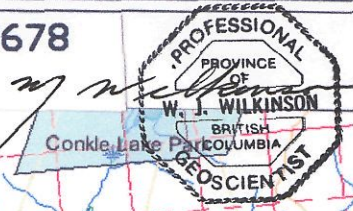
Fire assay gold results reported by Kinross for Talc #3 are plotted on Figure 5. This sampling identified two intervals with potentially significant gold content:

BX07709, from 22.25 to 23.0 metres (73.0 to 75.4 feet): 0.198 oz./ton Au (fire assay)

BX07719, from 22.25 to 23.0 metres (195.2 to 197.2 feet): 0.303 oz./ton Au (fire assay)

Figure 3

Claim Map: 97 Bev Claim, Tenure No. 359678
Scale 1:50,000



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)
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel/Unimproved) - 1 lane

Scale: 1:50,000

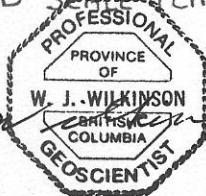
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

97 BEV
359678

NORTH 82E/015

SEP. 24 - 28 2005

LOC. GRID Scale 1cm=25m



SOAP STONE
TALC (STEATITE)

	KNOWN CONTACT
	ASSUMED CONTACT
	TRENCH (OLD)
	PIT (OLD)
	TEST PIT MX5-501
	D.D. HOLE MX5-503

0m 25m 50m 75m 100m

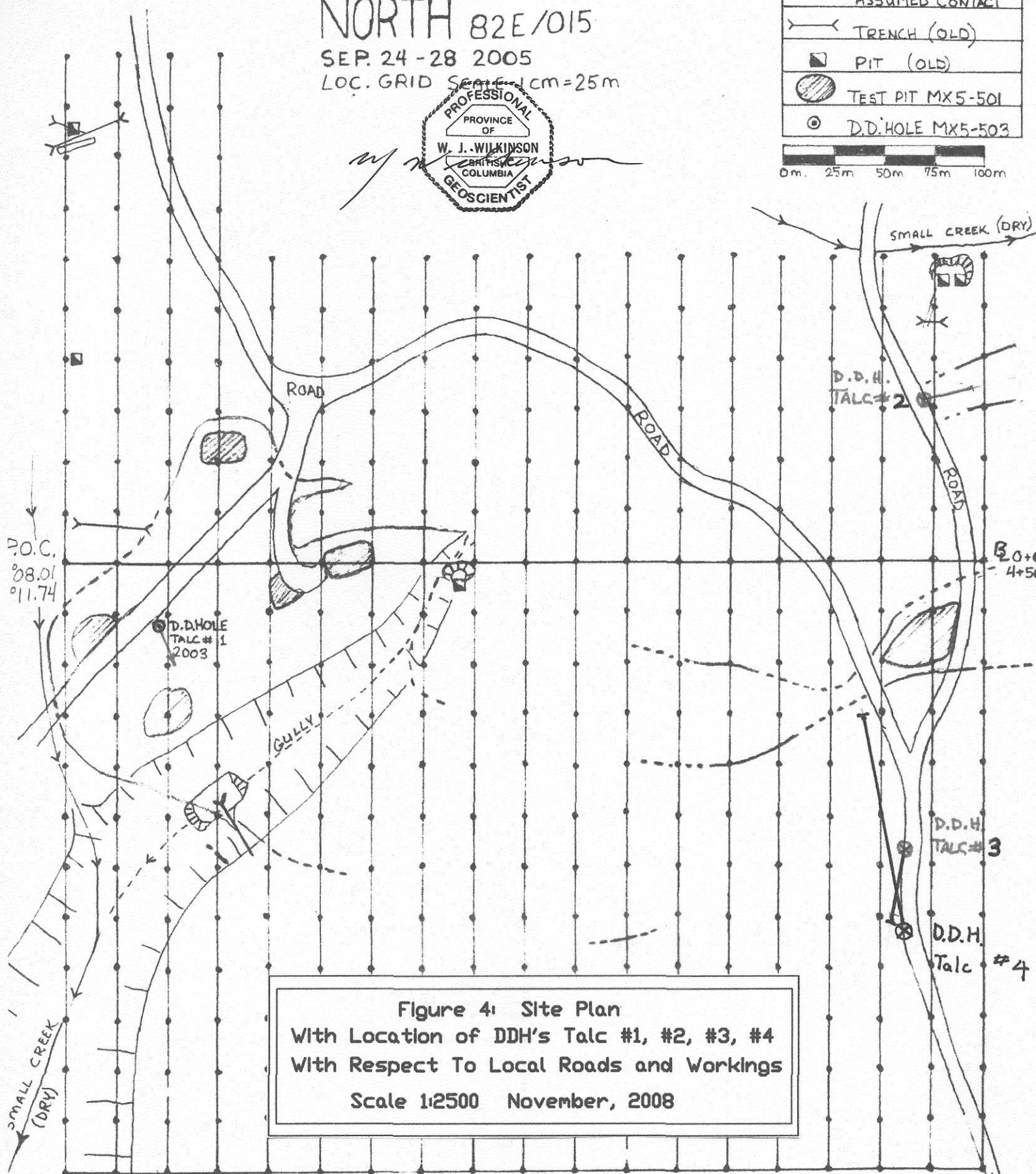
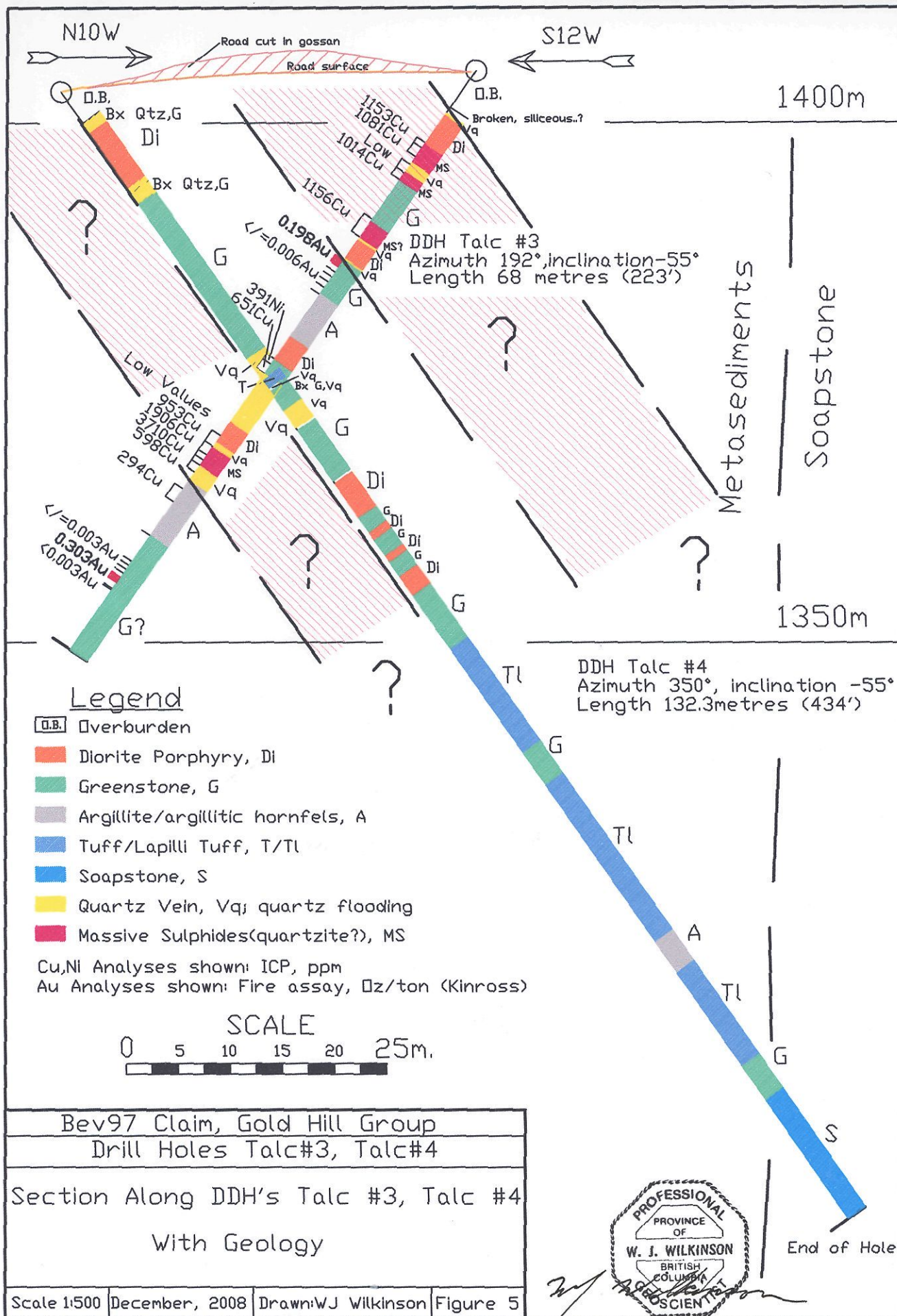


Figure 4: Site Plan
With Location of DDH's Talc #1, #2, #3, #4
With Respect To Local Roads and Workings
Scale 1:2500 November, 2008

MAP BY C. WHATLEY

F.S. ROAD
SW APPROX 2km



N10W

S12W

Road cut in gossan
Road surface

1400m

Di Bx Qtz, G
Di

1153Cu
1081Cu
1014Cu
Low

Broken, siliceous?
Vq

Bx Qtz, G

1156Cu

DDH Talc #3
Azimuth 192°, inclination -55°
Length 68 metres (223')

Metasediments

Soapstone

Low Values
953Cu
1906Cu
3710Cu
598Cu

0.198Au
≤ 0.006Au

≤ 0.003Au
0.303Au
≤ 0.003Au

DDH Talc #4
Azimuth 350°, inclination -55°
Length 132.3 metres (434')

1350m

End of Hole

Interpretation and Conclusions

Both Talc #3 and Talc #4 intersected an area where Anarchist metasediments have been strongly disrupted, with the intrusion of diorite, and the presence of a strong hydrothermal system that has emplaced large volumes of quartz. Talc #3 revealed the presence of massive sulphides (m.s.) within the Anarchist metasediments; the upper intervals (of m.s.) may be continuous with the gossan.

Copper assays in the massive sulphide intervals encountered in Talc #3 may have economic significance; some elevated assays for nickel and silver were also obtained. Gold, platinum and palladium assays were quite low in the intervals sampled in 2007. However, Kinross sampling found gold values in two previously untested intervals of Talc #3 which were selected for sampling in 2008 (Figure 5).

Metasedimentary rock found in the upper half of Talc #4 was almost entirely greenstone, in contrast to Talc #3, in which two argillite intervals were also found. Thus, Talc #4 may have been aligned with bedding.

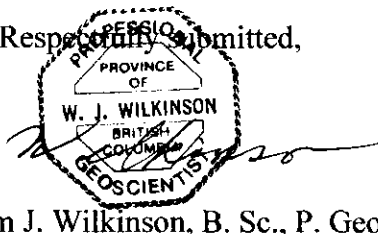

Diorite, quartz veins, quartz flooding, and sulphide mineralization occur together in the drill holes. My interpretation is that diorite (dykes?) have been intruded into two strong fault structures, followed by quartz deposition, as veins along the diorite contacts, and as an abundant infilling of interstices within fractured and brecciated wall rock (Figure 5).

The presence of volcanics in the lower half of Talc #4 suggests a deeper exploration target. Structures with mineralizing potential may be more likely to form economic ore bodies in volcanic rocks, as was reported for the Cariboo-Amelia mine.

Evidence for another mineralized surface zone or gossan should be looked for, to the south of the Talc #4 collar location. If further drilling is undertaken, an orientation parallel to Talc #3 is suggested.

Much further work is justified to define and test this zone. There is good potential for the presence of gold mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,



W. J. WILKINSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

William J. Wilkinson, B. Sc., P. Geo.

December 5, 2008

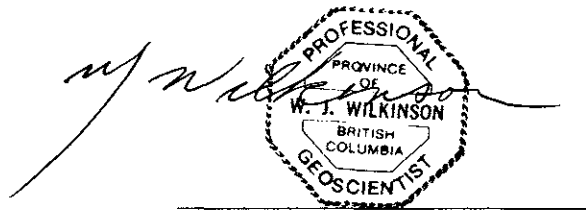
References

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<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile>
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- Wilkinson, W.J. (2006): Diamond Drilling Report on the Waterloo Claim, Gold Hill Group, *Assessment Report Number 28526*
- Wilkinson, W.J. (2007): Diamond Drilling Report on the 97 Bev Claim, Gold Hill Group, *Assessment Report Number 29300*

Statement of Qualifications

I, William John Wilkinson, of the City of Penticton, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify the following:

1. I am an independent geologist with a residence at 126 Nagle Place, Penticton, British Columbia.
2. I am currently self-employed.
3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B. Sc., 1966), and in 1967 completed an additional year of geological studies at U.B.C.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1967, and I had previously worked at several mines, and on mining exploration field projects, since 1955. My experience includes prospecting, geological fieldwork and field program management, underground mine geological supervision, mapping and exploration, open pit mine exploration, development and production supervision.
5. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
6. I am registered with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist (P.Ge.).
7. I am familiar with the general vicinity of Camp McKinney.
8. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein.
9. Completed at Penticton, British Columbia, December 5, 2008



The image shows a handwritten signature in cursive, which appears to read 'W. J. Wilkinson'. Below the signature is a circular professional seal. The seal has a dashed border and contains the following text: 'PROFESSIONAL' at the top, 'PROVINCE OF' in the middle, 'W. J. WILKINSON' in the center, 'BRITISH COLUMBIA' below the name, and 'GEOSCIENTIST' at the bottom.

W. J. Wilkinson, B.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Ge.

Appendix 1


Expenditures Statement

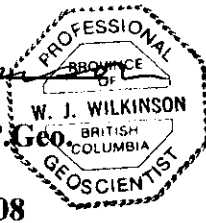
97 Bev Claim, Gold Hill Group

May 2008

(Drilling Costs Provided by C.D. Whatley)

Diamond drilling, one NQ hole, 132.28 metres (434 feet), drilled from May 16 to May 24, 2008 : 434' @ \$40.00/foot	\$17,360.00
Three 4X4 pickup trucks, @ \$75.00 per day each for 9 days	\$2,025.00
D-2 Caterpillar, 9 days @ \$150.00 per day	\$1,350.00
Travel Expenses, 20% of Cost of Work Done	\$3,472.00
Invoice for Logging Core, Diamond Drilling Report by W.J. Wilkinson, P.Geo.	\$1,250.00
Kinross Lab Analyses, no cost	\$0.00
Total of Expenditures	<u>\$25,457.00</u>


W.J. Wilkinson, B.Sc., P.Geo.
December 5, 2008



Appendix 2

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole Talc #4

Drilled in May 2008,

On

**97Bev Claim
Tenure No. 359678**

Owned by: C.D. Whatley

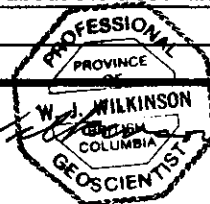
GOLD HILL GROUP, CAMP MCKINNEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Core Logged By

William J. Wilkinson, P.Geo.

October 2008

Diamond Drill Hole Log					Location: Camp McKinney	Latitude: 49d 08' 10"	Hole No. Talc #4				
Core Logged by: W.J. Wilkinson, P.Geo., October 23, 2008					Level: Surface	Departure: 119d10'59"	Page 1 / 2				
97 Bev Claim, Tenure No. 359678					Date Begun: 16/05/08	Elevation: 1402m	Core Size: NQ				
					Completed: 24/05/08	Azimuth: 012d					
					Length: 132.28m	Inclination: -55 d	Logged by: wjw				
					No dip tests, etc., were done.						
Core		Interval		Description	Sample No.	Assays, ppm		Recovery, (Ft)			
Metres		Feet				(Metres)		Cu	Ni	Ag	Run
From	To	From	To		From-To	Length					
0.00	3.66	0	12.0	Casing, rubble					0-12	12.0	
3.66	4.88	12.0	16.0	Broken core: quartz and weathered (metasediments?)					12-16	0.5	
4.88	11.28	16.0	37.0	Diorite porphyry: grey rock containing subhedral white feldspar crystals; minor quartz and calcite fracture veinlets; 1% to 3% pyrite, on fractures and as disseminations.					16-18	0.0	
									18-23	0.0	
									23-33	0.0	
11.28	11.83	37.0	38.8	Contact, transition zone: strongly silicified and feldspathized rock; 3% pyrite;					33-43	0.0	
				quartz veins 5 cm and 10 cm thick; 38.6-38.8: 6 cm sulphides, pyrite + ?					43-54	0.0	
11.83	13.11	38.8	43.0	Quartz-flooded, brecciated quartz and metasediments					54-61	0.0	
13.11	31.39	43.0	103.0	Greenstone: grey-green, aphanitic, near-massive; calcite flooding; small fracture veinlets of quartz, calcite, talc; about 1% pyrite, little sphalerite.					61-71	0.0	
				Very little banding visible (102'-103': fine banding 35-45 degrees to core axis).					71-79	0.0	
									79-87	0.0	
31.39	33.83	103.0	111.0	Quartz vein: white, barren quartz, intensely fractured (some brecciation);					87-96	0.0	
				upper contact 90, lower 75 degrees to core axis.					96-105	0.0	
33.83	34.84	111.0	114.3	Altered tuff? Grey to black, fine grained,					105-109	0.0	
34.84	35.20	114.3	115.5	Quartz vein: barren white quartz; contacts at ~45 degrees to c.a.					109-114	0.0	
35.20	37.49	115.5	123.0	Brecciated greenstone (with highly contorted banding) and vein quartz. Large quartz fragments; 5% pyrite.					114-125	0.0	
									125-134	0.0	
37.49	39.47	123.0	129.5	Quartz vein: barren white quartz; contacts at ~45 degrees to c.a.					134-141	0.0	
39.47	39.78	129.5	130.5	Contact zone: brecciated, silicified; black, argillitic clasts to 2cm					141-147	0.0	
39.78	45.72	130.5	150.0	Greenstone: pale grey-green, mostly aphanitic, moderately hard, ~3% disseminated pyrite. (131.5'-131.7': diorite, with subhedral black hornblende and white feldspar crystals to 2mm)					147-153	0.0	
									153-159	0.0	
									159-164	0.0	
45.72	46.02	150.0	151.0	Contact: irregular, about 20 to 30 degrees to core axis.					164-174	0.0	
46.02	49.99	151.0	164.0	Diorite dyke: fine-grained, light grey-brown rock; about 3% disseminated pyrite					174-184	0.0	
49.99	51.82	164.0	170.0	Greenstone: as (130.5'-150')					184-194	0.0	
51.82	52.58	170.0	172.5	Diorite: as (151'-164')					194-204	0.0	



Diamond Drill Log				Talc #4		Location:			Hole No. Talc #4			
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Core Interval				Description		Camp McKinney						
Metres		Feet				Sample No.	(Metres)		Assays, ppm		Recovery (Ft)	
From	To	From	To				From-To	Length	Cu	Ni	Ag	Run
52.58	54.56	172.5	179.0	Greenstone: grey-brown, aphanitic. 177.8': 1 cm thick sulphide seam, pyrite and sphalerite						204-213	0.0	
54.56	55.17	179.0	181.0	Diorite: middle grey, fine grained, very hard						213-223	0.0	
55.17	57.00	181.0	187.0	Greenstone: fine, swirling banding; trace pyrite						223-233	0.0	
57.00	59.13	187.0	194.0	Diorite: irregular contacts						233-243	0.0	
59.13	61.11	194.0	200.5	Greenstone?: dark grey to light green-grey; talcose appearance in part; abundant fractures with quartz, calcite, or talc						243-249	0.0	
										249-259	0.0	
61.11	65.38	200.5	214.5	Silicified (greenstone?): irregular quartz flooding; abundant pyrite (206'-208').						259-269	0.0	
65.38	77.72	214.5	255.0	Lapilli tuff?: fine grained, dioritic; particles to 2cm						269-279	0.0	
77.72	81.38	255.0	267.0	Greenstone: fine, contorted banding. Banding runs along core axis towards bottom of interval, and is aligned with lower contact attitude (from 0 to 30 degrees to core axis) at 267'.						279-281	0.0	
										281-285	0.0	
										285-293	0.0	
81.38	99.91	267.0	327.8	Lapilli tuff: as previous. Lower contact irregular, at 30 to 60 degrees to core axis.						293-299	0.0	
99.91	103.33	327.8	339.0	Argillite: dark grey and green-grey, hard, massive rock. Lower contact irregular, at ~45 degrees to core axis.						299-308	0.0	
										308-318	0.0	
103.33	114.45	339.0	375.5	Lapilli tuff: as previous; mostly fine grained; some clasts to >1 cm. Patchy talc alteration beyond 371'. Pyrite bleb ~5cm wide at 377'.						318-328	0.0	
										328-344	0.0	
114.45	118.41	375.5	388.5	Greenstone: overall pyrite content ~3%; talc (vein?) 382'-384', at 30 degrees to core axis; Lower contact at 45 degrees to core axis.						344-353	0.0	
										353-360	0.0	
118.41	132.28	388.5	434.0	Talc: highly disrupted and re-cemented talc, with short altered (talcose) greenstone intervals; coarse irregular brecciation and banding (swirls, with attitudes from 0 to 90 degrees to core axis). Quartz veinlets, largest 12 cm thick, at 400.5'- 401' and at 418.5'-419'.						360-370	0.0	
										370-378	0.0	
										378-385	0.0	
										385-394	0.0	
				From 408' to 434', the core is moderately strongly magnetic. Pyrite (~1%) occurs disseminated throughout the talc, as small (2mm) subhedral to euhedral crystals.						394-404	0.0	
										404-413	0.0	
										413-422	0.0	
	132.28		434.0							422-431	0.0	
										431-434	0.0	

