

Geological and Geochemical Report

on the

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30383

DASS Property

Campbell River Area, British Columbia

Mineral tenure #571072

Nanaimo Mining Division
NTS 92F/13

Latitude 49°56'N, Longitude 125°42'W

For

Walter Crombie
(Owner)

By

R.J. Cathro, BAsC, PEng (retired)
M.S. Cathro, MSc, PGeo
Cathro Resources Corp.
528 Braemar Drive, Kamloops, BC V1S 1H8

October 5, 2008

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Bluejay 787 claim (**DASS property**) is owned by Walter Crombie of Campbell River, B.C.

The claim covers several new occurrences of high-grade copper-bearing float. The Discovery zone "A" was found by Mr. Crombie while he was deactivating a logging road in 1996. Mr. Crombie had attempted to stake his discovery as early as 1999 but was unable to do so until the government resolved complicated legal issues and the area was declared open for staking (see section 4.0).

This report presents results of a brief geological examination and soil sampling program on the discovery 'Showing A', completed by the primary author (R.J. Cathro) and Mr. Crombie on July 17, 2008. A character sample comprised of scattered float fragments from Discovery zone "A" returned an assay of 13.8% copper and 16 ppm silver, and six soil samples from the roadcut here ranged from 91 to 230 ppm Cu. The source of the mineralized float at this location has not been found to date. Mr. Crombie has reportedly found similar mineralized float at two other locations: Showings "B" and "C", but these were not visited.

A program of detailed prospecting and soil sampling is recommended.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The DASS property is centred 31 kilometres west-southwest of the city of Campbell River, overlooking Upper Campbell Lake. More specifically, it is situated at 49°56'N and 125°42'W as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The claims are in the Nanaimo Mining Division and on topographic map sheet NTS 92F/13.

Access to the property is via Highway 28 west from Campbell River and then on logging roads (Figure 2). Numerous partially de-activated logging roads provide good access on the claims (Figure 3). Alternate access is by charter helicopter from Campbell River, a flight of approximately 15 minutes.

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies on the first mountain range west of Campbell River. Elevations on the claims range from about 450 to 1500 metres (Figures 2 and 3). Most of the claims were logged about 20 to 25 years ago and the forest cover consists of second-growth willows, alders and conifers.

The climate is somewhat drier and milder than most of central Vancouver Island because the claim area lies in the rain shadow of the Insular Mountains that form the spine of Vancouver Island. The weather typically consists of wet winters with snow at the higher elevations, and warm, pleasant summers.



Figure 1. Location of DASS property, southwestern British Columbia.

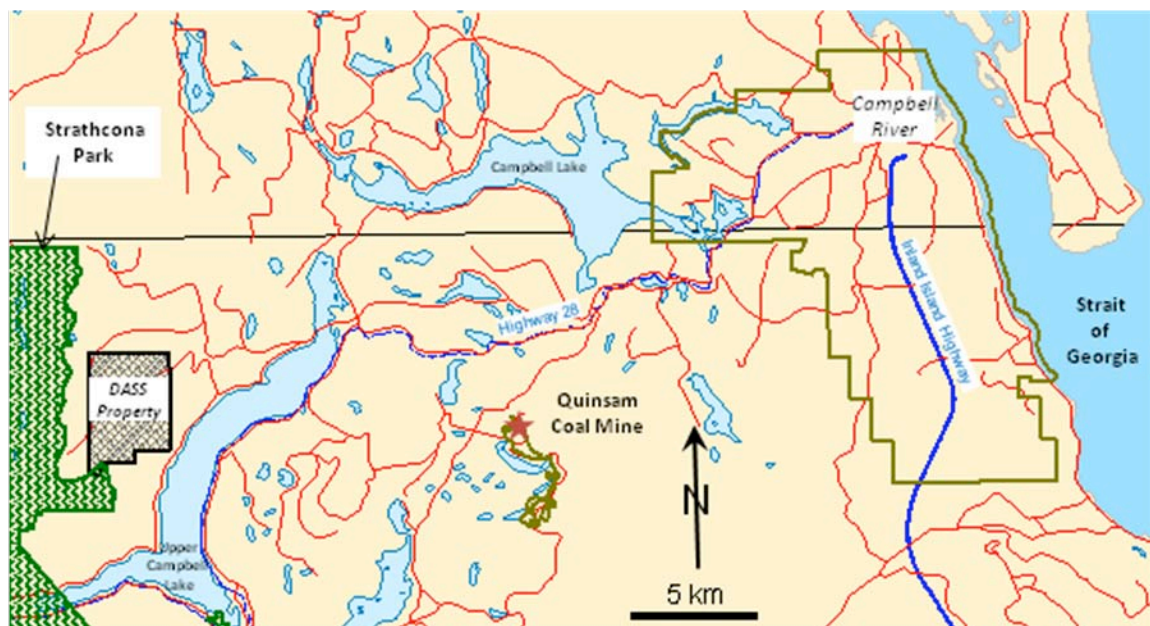


Figure 2. Location of the DASS Property in relation to geographic features on eastern Vancouver Island.

4.0 MINERAL TENURE

The Bluejay 787 claim (tenure #571072, 499 hectares) was registered on November 30, 2007 by Walter Crombie of Campbell River. Subsequent to the work described in this report, additional adjacent tenures # 588817, 591177, and

591178 were acquired, bringing the size of the property to 1268.34 hectares. The claim group is now known as **the DASS property**. For this study, only 'Showing A' on Tenure 571072 was examined in detail.

Table 1. Status of DASS mineral tenures (on September 26, 2008).

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issued	Good To Date	Area
571072	BLUEJAY787	136244 (100%)	2007/nov/30*	2008/nov/30	499.00
588817	BLUEJAY757	136244 (100%)	2008/jul/23	2009/feb/08	499.00
591177	BLUEJAY775	136244 (100%)	2008/sep/09	2009/sep/09	249.54
591178	BLUEJAY623	136244 (100%)	2008/sep/09	2009/sep/09	20.80
					1268.34

* prior to the filing of this report.

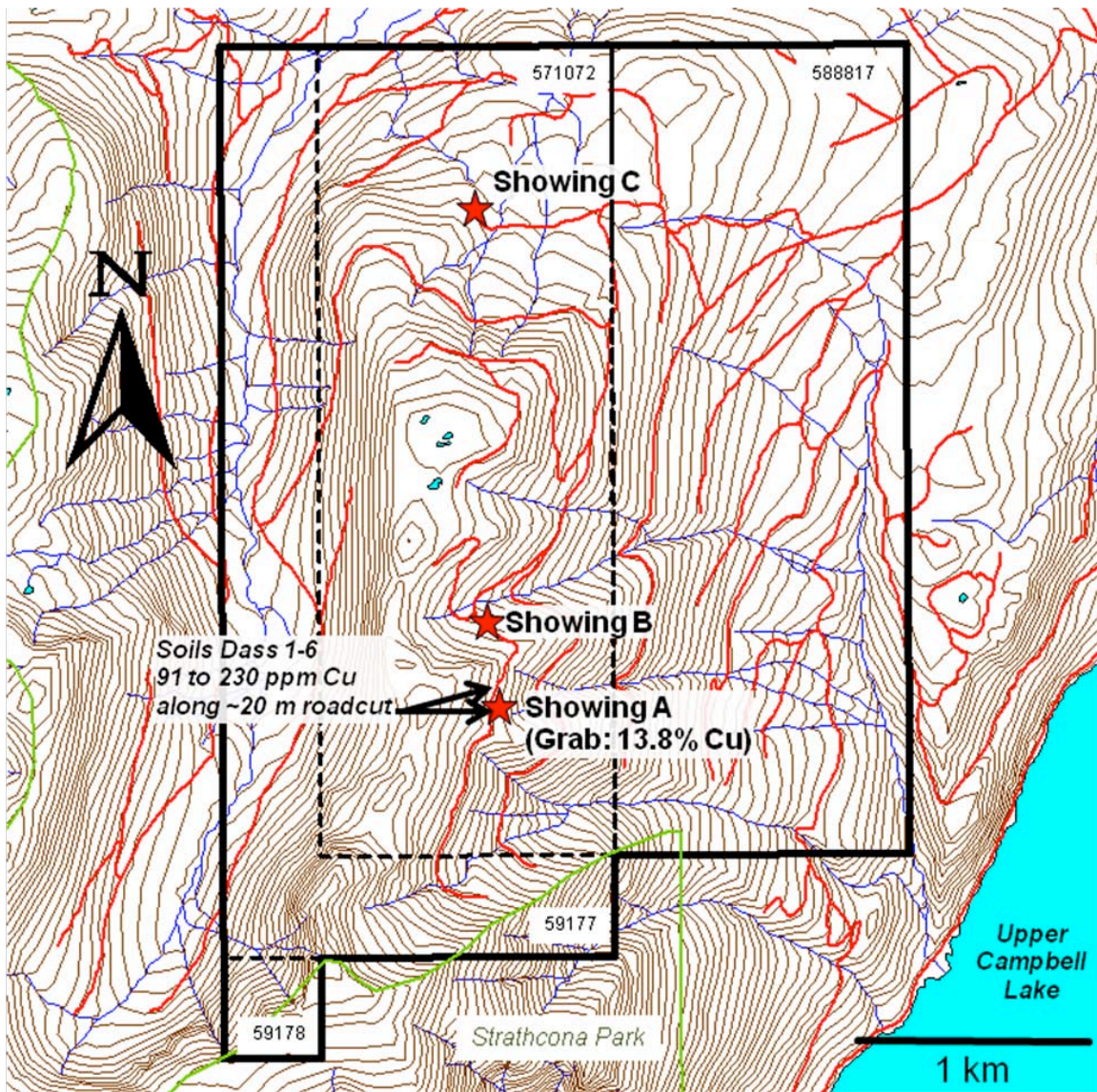


Figure 3. Topographic map and sample location map of the DASS property.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Blue Jay 787 claim group was staked in November 2007 by Walter Crombie on a previously undiscovered occurrence of copper-bearing float that he found in 1996 while deactivating a logging road. The property was not open for staking at the time because of its complicated history. It was originally included within Strathcona Provincial Park, the largest on Vancouver Island, when it was created in 1911. In the late 1970s, it was removed from the park as a result of a land swap between the Provincial Government and Raven Lumber, in which ownership of the forest rights within this portion of the park were traded for land at Cape Scott that was needed for a new park. The former park area was logged in the next few years before it was transferred about 2000 to TimberWest in exchange for land on Mt. Washington that the Provincial Government wanted for marmot habitat. Mr. Crombie had attempted to stake his discovery as early as 1999 but was unable to do so until the government resolved complicated legal issues and declared it open for staking.

It is believed that, prior to the work described in this report, this property had not been previously visited or described by a professional geoscientist or engineer.

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of central Vancouver Island has been described by Roddick *et al.* (1979). The area of upper Campbell Lake has been assigned to the Karmutsen Formation, a basaltic volcanic member of the mid to upper Triassic Vancouver Group. The Quinsam stock, an intrusion of early to mid Jurassic granodiorite of the Island Plutonic Suite outcrops about 8 kilometers to the east, near the end of Upper Campbell Lake. Small inliers of mid to upper Triassic limestone and calcareous sediments assigned to the Quatsino Formation have been mapped at the south end of the stock. Upper Cretaceous undivided sedimentary rocks of the Nanaimo Group lie on the east side of the stock and are the youngest rocks within the map area.

6.2. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The only information available on the geology of the claims is based on the examination of the mineral occurrence described in this report. It appears that very little easily accessible rock exposure was available prior to logging, and there was no incentive to explore or map the area while it lay within the park. Considerable amounts of bedrock are now exposed along the numerous road cuts and it will now be possible to prepare a detailed map.

The host rock at the Discovery "A" prospect is a pale apple-green basalt with dark amygdules. It is believed to belong to the Karmutsen Formation.

7.0 DESCRIPTION OF MINERALIZATION

The new occurrence examined by the writer, designated herein as 'Showing A', consists of mineralized, angular float fragments ranging from fist size up to perhaps 500 kilograms, with the smallest found in the bed of a logging road and in the ditch on the uphill side (Figure 3). The largest were found in coarser material forming the downhill side of the roadbed. The mineralization was found over a distance of 27 meters, with the largest and richest fragments located at the south end, suggesting that the mineralization may have been pushed with a bulldozer from south to north, which is in a slight downhill direction.

The host rock is pale apple-green basalt with a few layers that contain occasional dark amygdules. The layering shows a gentle dip in a northerly direction. The pale colour of the basalt might indicate the presence of chlorite or epidote alteration.

The mineralization consists of bornite in a quartz gangue within irregular veins and stockwork (Figure 4). No pyrite, chalcopyrite or iron staining was seen; the only other metallic mineral recognized megascopically is a minor amount of malachite. The bornite tends to occur as narrow selvages on both sides of the narrow veins and also as irregular patches or fragments within the stockworks along with fragments of wallrock. The largest patches seen are about 2 by 8 cm. Quartz crystals were seen occasionally in central vugs within the veins.

The orientation and dimensions of this mineralized zone is unknown. The roadcut beside the best mineralization consists of small unmineralized basalt outcrops that are largely obscured by slumped overburden. A large outcrop immediately to the south is composed of layered basalt cut by a couple of very narrow, unmineralized quartz veins that strike about 045°, and one side of a mineralized vein that strikes parallel to the logging road (which trends 030° at this point).

A composite sample (#486A) consisting of fragments broken off about 20 specimens was collected in order to determine the composition of typical mineralization from Showing A. This sample is not intended to be representative of average grade across a measured thickness. The sample was analyzed for 31 metals by ICP-MS at the Eco-Tech Laboratory in Kamloops, BC and returned >10,000 ppm copper, 16 ppm silver 905 ppm bismuth and >1% phosphorous. All other metals, including gold (20 ppb), platinum, and palladium returned background values. A follow-up assay of the over-limit value returned 13.8% copper. Complete results and methods are included in Appendix A and B respectively.

Another prospect, 'Showing B', was located about 300 meters to the north along the same logging road by Mr. Crombie during our visit. This mineralization is visually the same as 'Showing A' but the specimens seen were much lower in grade and were not assayed.



Figure 4. Photo of quartz-bornite mineralization in angular float boulder, DASS "Showing A".

A third showing, designated as 'Showing C' (Figure 3), which was located by Mr. Crombie while prospecting on foot on a previous visit, was positioned with a GPS reading from the helicopter. Time did not permit a visit but I was shown large specimens from showing C at his home in Campbell River. They were quite similar in mineralogy and texture to the mineralization examined at Showing A. A specimen submitted to the ALS Chemex laboratory in North Vancouver in October 2006 by Mr. Crombie assayed 18.9% copper, 46.8 ppm silver, 181 ppb gold, <10 ppm bismuth and 380 ppm phosphorous.

8.0 SOIL SAMPLING

Six soil samples were collected from the top of the road cut above the showing. They are numbered DASS 1 to 6 in a northerly direction. The purpose of this soil

sampling was twofold - 1) to confirm the applicability of this technique; and 2) to determine if the showing trends up the bank beneath the slumped overburden or follows the direction of the road. The samples were collected at a spacing of every 3-4 metres along 20 metres of roadcut, from a sandy brown B or C horizon that is less than 15 centimeters thick. Samples DASS 1 and 2 were collected above the weakly veined basalt outcrop referred to earlier while the other four are from above the slumped overburden with occasional unmineralized basalt outcrops.

The soil samples were screened to -80 mesh and analyzed by ICP-MS for 29 elements at Eco Laboratory in Kamloops. Results and methods are included in Appendix A and B respectively. Copper values range from 91 to 230 ppm, Most other values were low including gold (to 10 ppb), silver (<0.2 ppm), bismuth (15 to 40 ppm), and phosphorous (430 to 710 ppm), and probably represent background levels at this location.

9.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The soil results suggest that this method may be a useful tool in locating new zones of copper mineralization, similar to Showings A, B and C.

The DASS occurrence, which consists of bornite in a quartz stockwork, appears to represent a new type of mineralization in this area. The nearest metallic occurrences occur near the western margin of the Quinsam Stock, a mid Jurassic granodiorite body that is about 20 kilometers long (N-S) and up to 11 kilometers wide. It lies more than 6 kilometers east of the DASS occurrence. Of the seven MINFILE occurrences near the contact, only two consist primarily of copper-silver mineralization and have any resemblance to DASS. They are Sumpter (092F 124) and Big G (092F 237), which are situated 7 and 10 kilometres, respectively, from DASS.

Those prospects, however, have a different sulphide mineralogy and an obvious association with intrusive rocks and skarn alteration. Sumpter is mineralized with bornite and chalcopyrite and is accompanied by garnet-epidote-magnetite skarn. Big G consists of an assemblage of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and minor sphalerite within skarn alteration composed of fibrous amphibole, garnet, vesuvianite, calcite, chlorite and magnetite. At Sumpter, the host rock is Quatsino Formation limestone. Big G, on the other hand, is associated with thin beds of limestone and limy sediments within a tuffaceous member of the Quatsino Formation, which is present at the top of the Karmutsen Formation. Sumpter is situated at the contact of the stock, while Big G is intruded by mafic porphyry dikes close to the west margin of the stock.

DASS mineralization has many appealing characteristics, including easy access from Campbell River. The remarkably clean mineralogy is attractive from a metallurgical and environmental point of view.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The DASS property hosts interesting new float discoveries of vein and stockwork-type copper-silver-bismuth mineralization. These showings warrant an aggressive exploration program to locate their bedrock source. An attractive target would be a large stockwork system with sufficient size to warrant low-cost open-pit mining.

Considering that three showings were located with minimal effort, it seems reasonable to assume that several more remain to be found with a systematic, intensive exploration program, and that some will have the potential for large dimensions.

The highest priorities for future work should be given to:

- a) Repairing the logging roads near and on the claims with an excavator to provide 4x4 truck access.
- b) Systematic prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling, and GPS mapping of all logging roads within the claim boundaries. The geological mapping should focus on: 1) stratigraphic variations within the volcanic rocks, including limy and tuffaceous layers; 2) the presence of intrusive rocks; 3) structural information, such as folding in the volcanic layering and the orientation of veins and faults, which might point to the origin of the fracturing and veining; and 4) studies to better define the mineralogy and geochemistry of the mineralized stockworks, veins and alteration zones.
- c) Excavator trenching of all mineralized showings in order to measure average grades with chip or channel sampling.
- d) If warranted by the result of the previous stages, diamond drilling.

Depending on how many showings are found, stage b) could cost as much as \$100,000. It is impractical to estimate the costs of stages c) and d) until stage b) has been completed.

11.0 REFERENCES

Roddick, J.A., Woodsworth, G.J., Hutchinson, W.W., 1979; Geology, Vancouver West Half and Mainland Alberni, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 611.

12.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Professional services, R.J. Cathro (field work on July 17, research, compilation, and report writing between July 19 and October 5; total 16 hrs)	\$1600.00
Professional services, M.S. Cathro (research, map drafting, and report writing; total of 8 hrs between September 15 and October 5).....	\$800.00
Field assistance, W. Crombie (July 17).....	\$400.00
Helicopter to property (Vancouver Island Helicopters, July 17).....	\$1085.00
Analytical – Eco Tech Laboratory.....	\$184.10
Freight – sample shipping	\$14.30
Lodging, R.J. Cathro, Town Centre Motel, Campbell River (July 16)	\$75.00
Mileage, R.J. Cathro, Chemainus to Campbell River, 191 km@ \$0.50 / km (September 16)	\$95.50
TOTAL.....	4253.90

13.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert J. Cathro, of Chemainus, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

- I am a retired Life Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Life Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy.
- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a BAsC in Geological Engineering (1959).
- I practiced as a consulting geologist from 1966 until my retirement in 1989 and was employed as a mine geologist from 1959 until 1965. I am presently work part-time as an associate with Cathro Resources Corp., Kamloops, BC.
- I have personally visited the DASS property.
- I have no interest in the DASS property.

Robert J. Cathro, BAsC, PEng (retired)

Chemainus, British Columbia

September 25, 2008.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

I, Michael S. Cathro, of the City of Kamloops, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

- I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- I am a graduate of Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, with a BSc, Honours, in Geological Sciences (1984). I am also a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado with an MSc in Geology (1992).
- I am presently employed as a consulting geologist and President of Cathro Resources Corp., Kamloops, BC., and Vice-President of Santoy Resources Ltd.
- I have practiced continuously as a geologist in British Columbia since 1991. Most recently I was the Regional Director (2005-2008) and Regional Geologist (1995-2005) for South-Central BC, with the Mining and Minerals Division, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. From 1985 to 1990 I attended graduate school and worked as a mineral exploration geologist primarily on gold and base metal projects in Australia, Vanuatu, and the western USA. From 1980 to 1985 I worked as a summer student on metallic mineral exploration programs in BC and Yukon.
- I have not personally visited the DASS property, however, I am familiar with the geology and mineral deposits of Vancouver Island.
- I have no interest in the DASS property.

Michael S. Cathro, MSc, PGeo

Kamloops, British Columbia

September 25, 2008.

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Soil Samples:

Tag #	UTM Zone NAD 83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	Description
Dass-1	10U	306508	5534997	B or C horizon, 15 cm depth, top of roadcut above weakly veined basalt
Dass-2	10U	306511	5535001	B or C horizon, 15 cm depth, top of roadcut above weakly veined basalt
Dass-3	10U	306514	5535006	B or C horizon, 15 cm depth, top of roadcut above barren basalt
Dass-4	10U	306516	5535010	B or C horizon, 15 cm depth, top of roadcut above barren basalt
Dass-5	10U	306519	5535015	B or C horizon, 15 cm depth, top of roadcut above barren basalt
Dass-6	10U	306522	5535019	B or C horizon, 15 cm depth, top of roadcut above barren basalt

Rock Samples:

Tag #	UTM Zone NAD 83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	Description
486	10U	306508	5534997	Mineralized float in roadcut; Composite sample of 20 angular fragments. Pale to medium green epidote-chlorite altered andesitic volcanic with veins of quartz-bornite and minor calcite.

**APPENDIX B
ANALYTICAL
RESULTS**

26-Aug-08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 1090

Cathro Resources Corp.
528 Braemar Drive
Kamloops, BC
V1H 1H8

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

Soils - Kleskino + DASS

No. of samples received: 21
Sample Type: Soil
Submitted by: Mike Cathro

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
16	Dass-1	10	<0.2	5.45	30	55	25	0.64	<1	30	59	140	8.43	<10	0.96	326	4	0.01	34	700	66	10	<20	76	0.46	<10	226	<10	<1	45
17	Dass-2	10	<0.2	8.05	70	50	15	1.22	<1	34	49	230	4.76	<10	1.06	505	3	0.02	37	650	92	10	<20	142	0.40	<10	207	<10	27	41
18	Dass-3	5	<0.2	7.64	55	60	15	1.22	<1	28	50	184	4.79	<10	1.08	353	5	0.02	41	620	86	20	<20	137	0.35	<10	199	<10	<1	43
19	Dass-4	<5	<0.2	4.23	25	65	40	0.42	2	45	62	91	8.80	<10	0.74	895	8	0.01	39	430	54	25	<20	85	0.56	<10	353	<10	<1	50
20	Dass-5	10	<0.2	7.88	80	50	15	0.28	<1	19	61	99	5.42	<10	0.43	266	5	<0.01	22	710	94	10	<20	51	0.29	<10	207	<10	5	36
21	Dass-6	<5	<0.2	9.23	80	55	30	0.57	<1	31	69	161	5.85	<10	0.93	339	3	0.01	41	550	112	10	<20	97	0.43	<10	219	<10	3	44

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	G2848	5	<0.2	4.03	45	40	15	0.30	<1	30	60	59	5.23	<10	0.34	219	8	0.01	33	420	58	>5	<20	4	0.13	>10	180	<10	30	53
10	G2857	10	<0.2	4.40	35	50	20	0.13	<1	28	122	107	9.16	<10	0.40	653	6	0.01	22	680	64	>5	<20	5	0.23	>10	261	<10	9	27
19	Dass-4	5		4.32	20	70	40	0.45	<1	46	64	93	9.02	<10	0.74	890	4	0.01	36	460	58	>5	<20	89	0.63	>10	363	<10	<1	51

29-Aug-08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
 V2C 6T4

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 1091

Cathro Resources Corp
 528 Braemar Dr
Kamloops, BC
 V1S 1H8

Phone: 250-573-5700
 Fax : 250-573-4557

Rock-Dass

No. of samples received: 1
 Sample Type: Rock
Project: Crombie & Cres
 Submitted by: Mike Cathro

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	486A	16.0	2.14	20	25	835	2.93	5	19	58	>10000	2.64	<10	0.58	262	9	<0.01	20	>10000	28	15	<20	47	<0.01	<10	99	<10	3	22

QC DATA:

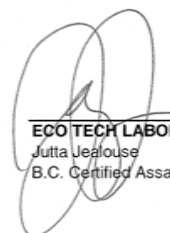
Resplit:

1	486A	16.2	2.15	15	30	905	2.93	8	17	58	>10000	2.63	<10	0.59	262	10	<0.01	25	>10000	32	20	<20	46	<0.01	<10	101	<10	4	22
---	------	------	------	----	----	-----	------	---	----	----	--------	------	-----	------	-----	----	-------	----	--------	----	----	-----	----	-------	-----	-----	-----	---	----

Standard:

Pb129a		11.8	0.83	10	70	<5	0.49	59	7	10	1402	1.61	<10	0.68	362	3	0.03	8	440	6100	15	<20	32	0.03	<10	18	<10	<1	9912
--------	--	------	------	----	----	----	------	----	---	----	------	------	-----	------	-----	---	------	---	-----	------	----	-----	----	------	-----	----	-----	----	------

JJ/nw
 dfi/1083s
 XLS/07


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 Jutta Jealous
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ISO 9001 Accredited Co.

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008-1091

Cathro Resources Corp
528 Braemar Dr
Kamloops, BC
V1S 1H8

3-Sep-08

Rock - Dass

No. of samples received: 1
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Crombie & Cres
Submitted by: Mike Cathro

ET #.	Tag #	Cu (%)
1	486A	13.8

QC DATA:


Repeat:

1	486A	13.4
---	------	------

Standard:

GEO'08		1.52
--------	--	------

JJ/kk
XLS/08


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ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
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E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008-1091

Cathro Resources Corp
528 Braemar Dr
Kamloops, BC
V1S 1H8

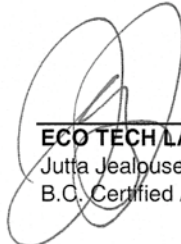
29-Aug-08

rock
Dass

No. of samples received: 1
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Crombie & Cres
Submitted by: Mike Cathro

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)
1	486A	35	5	<5
QC DATA:				
Repeat:				
1	486A	20	10	<5
Resplit:				
1	486A	25	10	<5
Standard:				
PGMS-8		810	1500	450

JJ/nw
XLS/07


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Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

APPENDIX C ANALYTICAL METHODS



GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

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Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. is registered for ISO 9001-2000 by QMI Quality registrars (CDN 52172-01) for the "provision of assay and geochemical analytical services". Eco Tech also Participates in The Canadian Certified Reference Materials Project (CCRMP) testing program annually.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples (minimum sample size 250g) are catalogued and logged into the sample-tracking database. During the logging in process, samples are checked for spillage and general sample integrity. It is verified that samples match the sample shipment requisition provided by the clients. The samples are transferred into a drying oven and dried.

Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80-mesh screen to obtain a minus 80-mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80-mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh.

Rock/Core samples are crushed on a Terminator jaw crusher to minus 10-mesh ensuring that 70% passes through a Tyler 10 mesh screen.

Every 35 samples a re-split is taken using a riffle splitter to be tested to ensure the homogeneity of the crushed material.

A 250 gram sub sample of the crushed material is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer ensuring that 95% passes through a 150 mesh screen. The sub sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

A barren gravel blank is prepared after each job in the sample prep to be analyzed for trace contamination along with the actual samples.

TRACE LEVEL GEOCHEM GOLD ANALYSIS (BAUFG-12)

The sample is weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The resulting dore bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument (Perkin Elmer/Thermo S-Series AA instrument). Over-range geochem values (Detection limit 5-1000ppb) for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate standards and repeat/re-split samples (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet for quality control assessment.

TRACE LEVEL GEOCHEM GOLD/PALADIUM/PALADIUM ANALYSIS (BAUFG-19)

A 30 g sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument (Perkin Elmer/Thermo S-Series AA instrument) for Gold and Palladium. Gold/Palladium detection limit on AA is 5-1000ppb. Any gold samples over 1g/t will be run using the assay analysis protocol. The Palladium is read on a Thermo IRIS Intrepid II XSP ICP unit (Detection limit: 5-1000ppb).

Appropriate standards and repeat/re-split samples (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet for quality control assessment.

MULTI ELEMENT ICP-AES ANALYSIS (BICP-11)

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H2O) for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. All solutions used during the digestion process contain beryllium, which acts as an internal standard for the ICP run. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash/Thermo IRIS Intrepid II XSP ICP unit. Certified reference material is used to check the performance of the machine and to ensure that proper digestion occurred in the wet lab. QC samples are run along with the client samples to ensure no machine drift occurred or instrumentation issues occurred during the run procedure. Repeat samples (every batch of 10 or less) and re-splits (every batch of 35 or less) are also run to ensure proper weighing and digestion occurred.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, re-splits, and standards). Any of the base metal elements (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) that are over limit (>1.0%) are immediately run as an assay (see protocol below).

ICP-AES Detection Limits:

Ag	0.2ppm	Mo	1ppm
Al	0.01%	Na	0.01%
As	5ppm	Ni	1ppm
Ba	5ppm	P	10ppm
Bi	5ppm	Pb	2ppm
Ca	0.01%	Sb	5ppm
Cd	1ppm	Sn	20ppm
Co	1ppm	Sr	1ppm
Cr	1ppm	Ti	0.01%
Cu	1ppm	U	10ppm
Fe	0.01%	V	1ppm
La	10ppm	W	10ppm
Mg	0.01%	Y	1ppm
Mn	1ppm	Zn	1ppm

COPPER ORE GRADE ASSAY**ANALYSIS (BOGA-22, Cu)**

Samples and standards undergo an aqua regia digestion in 200 ml phosphoric acid flasks. Appropriate standards and repeat/re-split samples (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

The digested solutions are made to volume with RO water and allowed to settle. An aliquot of sample is analyzed on a Perkin Elmer/Thermo S-Series AA instrument. (Detection limit 0.01 % AA)

Instrument calibration is done by verified synthetic standards, which have undergone the same digestion procedure as the samples. Standards used narrowly bracket the absorbance value of the sample for maximum precision.

Results are collated and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, re-splits, and standards).