

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30417**

Misty Creek Ventures Ltd.

**2008 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
REPORT ON THE MILLENIUM PROPERTY**

Kamloops Mining Division
NTS 82L/14E
50° 47' North Latitude
119° 03' West Longitude

-prepared for-

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Millenium property consists of four claims owned by Misty Creek Ventures Ltd. totalling 1225.6 hectares (12.3 km²) in south-central British Columbia, between Shuswap and Mara Lakes. The Trans-Canada Highway and the Canadian Pacific Railway main line pass through the property. The property lies within a belt of polydeformed felsic and mafic metavolcanics and metasediments, correlated with the pericratonic(?) arc-related Eagle Bay assemblage and the continental platform-related Shuswap assemblage. Two distinct types of massive sulphide deposits are associated with these assemblages with the Adams Plateau volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) prospects hosted within the Eagle Bay assemblage to the northwest, and stratiform, syngenetic, exhalative, zinc-lead-silver deposits located within the Shuswap and Monashee metamorphic complexes to the east.

Exploration work on the Millenium Property has been carried out intermittently since the late 1950's when Annis Mines discovered massive sulphide mineralization in quartz-mica schist in the Adit Zone. Sulphide mineralization on the property is hosted by a synformal muscovite-quartz schist unit whose northern limb trends west-northwest through the centre of the property, a distance of 3500 metres. Lenses of massive or semi-massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite are hosted within sericite and silica altered horizons. Strong, asymmetric, Mg-enriched footwall alteration, represented by phlogopite-rich schist is commonly found in association with mineralization and is typical of vent or seafloor alteration associated with massive sulphide deposits. The best drill core intersection to date comes from the Adit Zone-Conductor B area and grades 7.96% Pb, 1.94% Zn, and 100.5 g/t Ag over 1.4 metres. In 1998 two closely spaced massive to semi-massive sulphide zones, comprising 10 to 20 metre true width of mineralization, with low Pb-Zn grades were intersected in two drill holes several hundred metres to the east of the Adit Zone. Significantly, these are the easternmost holes drilled along the mineralized muscovite-quartz schist unit.

Geological mapping in 2008 resulted in the discovery of a new showing, the Borrow Showing, along a logging road recently constructed across the muscovite-quartz schist unit on the west side of the property. At the Borrow Showing a massive sulphide zone 2-3 m wide and 12 m long has been exposed in a borrow pit. The zone consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite mineralization in a muscovite-phlogopite-quartz schist, variably cut by a pegmatite dyke. Sampling of the zone returned 1.5% Pb, 1.78% Zn and 44 g/t Ag over 3.0 m true width.

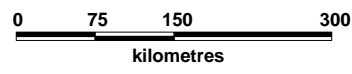
The Millenium prospect has excellent potential for the discovery of economic Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu massive sulphide mineralization, which is enhanced by the presence of excellent local infrastructure. Work to date has indicated the presence of numerous massive sulphide bodies, strong soil geochemical anomalies, and VLF-EM conductors along the northern limb of the mineralized muscovite-quartz schist unit. Only 900 metres of the 3,500 metres strike length of the mineralized host has been explored by trenching or diamond drilling and the easternmost drill holes have intersected thick intervals of semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization, which remain open along strike to the east and down-dip.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared to describe a geological mapping and rock sampling program conducted on behalf of Misty Creek Ventures Ltd. on the Millenium Property in late September-early October, 2008. The material in this report is a result of this work plus a compilation of previous reports on the property. The author was involved in the 2008 field program and has worked on the property previously.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Other than for some data gleaned from previous reports on the property, the author has not relied upon other experts for the information in this report.

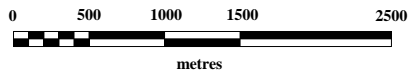
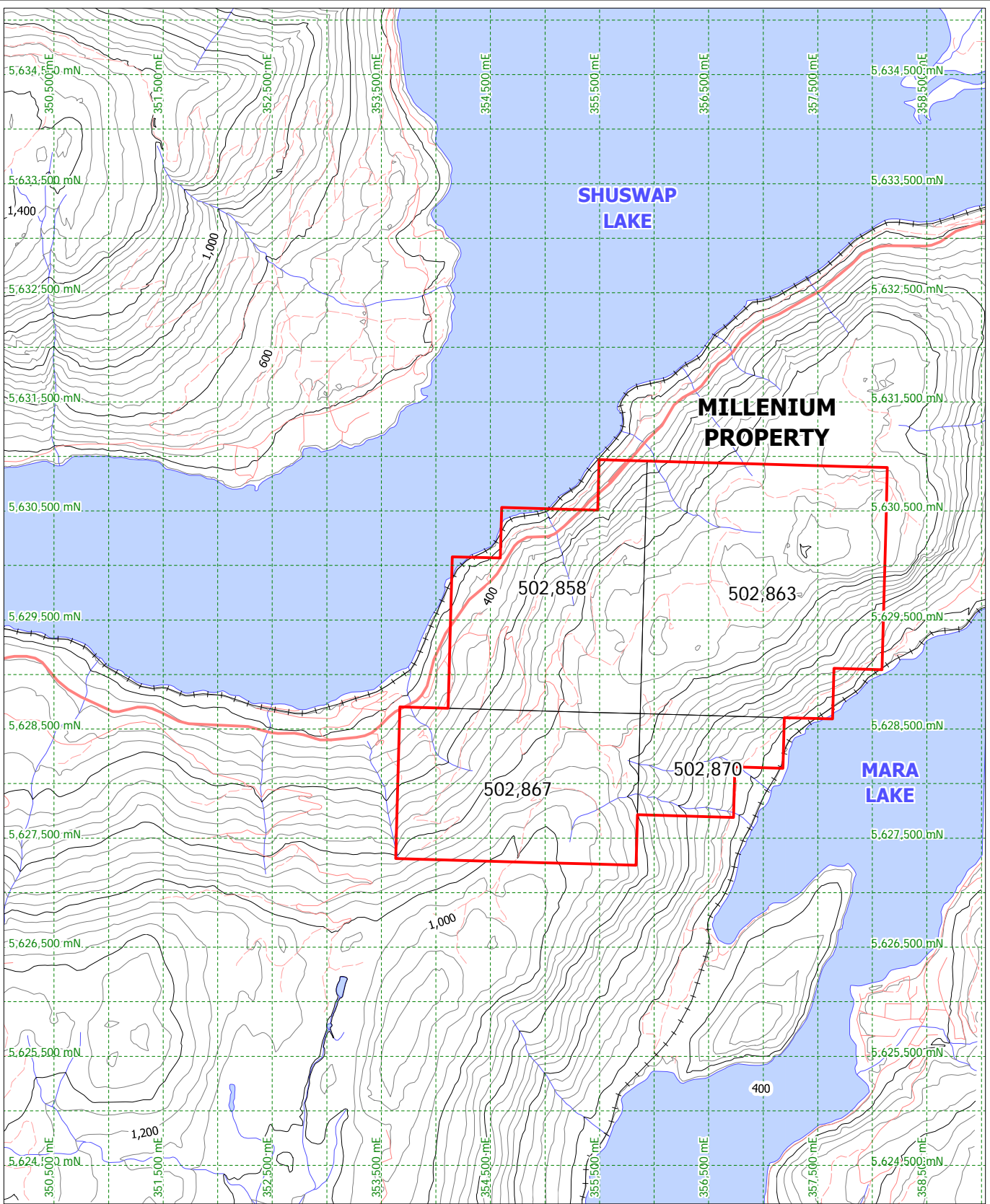


MISTY CREEK VENTURES LTD.

Millenium Property

LOCATION MAP

	Date:	NOV 2008	Scale:	1:7,000,000	Figure
	U.T.M. Zone	UTM 11 - NAD83	Mining District	KAMLOOPS	1
	NTS	082L14	State/Province	BC	



MISTY CREEK VENTURES LTD.

Millenium Property

**TENURE
MAP**

	Date:	NOV 2008	Scale:	1:50,000	Figure
	U.T.M. Zone	UTM 11 - NAD83	Mining District	KAMLOOPS	
	NTS	082L14	State/Province	BC	2

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Millenium property is situated six kilometres southwest of Sicamous, British Columbia, centred at 50° 47' north latitude and 119° 03' west longitude (Figure 1).

The Millenium property (Figure 2) consists of four contiguous MTO mineral claims for a total of 1225.595 hectares. (3028.4 acres) in the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia, as summarized in Table 1 (pending approval of this assessment report). Records of the British Columbia Minerals Branch indicate that the claims are owned by Henry Awmack. Separate documents show they are held in trust for Misty Creek Ventures Ltd..

Table 1: Claim Data, Millenium Property

Claim Name	Tenure Number	# of hectares	Expiry Date
Millenium 1	502858	326.800	Jul. 7, 2010
Millenium 2	502863	490.174	Jul. 8, 2010
Millenium 3	502867	306.470	Jul. 9, 2010
Millenium 4	502870	102.151	Jul. 8, 2010
		1225.595	

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Millenium property lies on a northeast trending ridge between Shuswap and Mara Lakes. Topography is gentle along the ridge top and moderate to steep along its flanks, with elevations ranging from 348 metres on the shores of the lakes to 1005 metres on the ridge top. The Trans-Canada Highway and the Canadian Pacific Railway main line follow the shore of Shuswap Lake through the northwestern corner of the property, with a branch rail line passing through the southeast corner of the property. The property has been extensively logged and can be accessed by a network of good logging roads. It is well forested with poplar, larch, pine, and second-growth red cedar, hemlock, and Douglas fir. The Millenium property has a continental climatic regime, with warm summers and cold winters. Snowfall is moderate with an accumulation of one to two metres during the winter. Fieldwork can be carried out most of the year.

6.0 HISTORY

The first reported work in the Millenium property area was the driving of an adit in 1958 under a logging road exposure of pyrite, sphalerite and galena in quartz-mica schist by Annis Mines Ltd (Table 2). Annis continued to trace mineralization in the Adit Zone along a strike length of 120 metres with assays of 1-13% lead and trace to 4.3% zinc across widths of 0.6 to 3.4 metres. Similar mineralization was also reported in trenches 240 metres south of the Adit Zone, along a trend later known as "Conductor B" (BCDM, 1966).

Between 1970 and 1976, Sicamous Resources Ltd. defined zones of anomalous Pb and Zn soil geochemistry from the Adit and Conductor B Zones that extended to the southeast (Black, 1973 and 1976). Granges Exploration Aktiebolag defined four strong, east-west, pulse EM conductors (Conductors A-D), two of which coincided with massive sulphide mineralization in the Adit Zone and Conductor B (White, 1977). The soil survey they carried out in 1978 is not in the public record. Only partial results are reported from the drilling (Leishman and Gruenwald 1990) and sketchy drill logs are available. Caltex Hydrocarbons Inc. defined a magnetic high immediately south of Conductor B that was attributed to unrecognized magnetite or pyrrhotite mineralization. Anomalous soil samples were reported in the vicinity of Conductors B, C and D (Gruenwald, 1982).

The NDP 1991-1996, So and Long claims were staked in September, 1995, concurrent with limited prospecting and soil sampling. In October 1996, APAC Minerals Inc. staked the Millenium 1-4 modified grid claims to replace the eight 2-post NDP So Long claims and cover strike projections of the known massive sulphide zones. APAC subsequently conducted an exploration program over 80% of a grid that, for the first time, covered the extent of a favourable muscovite-quartz schist unit that hosts all the mineralization identified to date (Awmack, 1997). In January of 1998, APAC conducted a back-hoe trenching and diamond drilling exploration program on the Millenium Property to investigate several untested soil geochemical and/or VLF-EM anomalies that were identified in the 1996 field program. The four drill holes were completed from three sites and the remaining core was stored on the property. Unfortunately, the core has since been dumped although several of the mineralized sections are held at the warehouse of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd..

Table 2: Property Exploration History

Company	Year	Program	Details
Annis Mines Ltd.	1958-66	49 metre adit, trenching, test pits, diamond drilling	14 DDH in Adit Zone
Sicamous Resources Ltd.	1970-76	Mapping, VLF-EM, soil sampling	
Granges Exploration Aktiebolag and Maverick Mountain Mines	1977-78	Pulse EM, soil sampling, diamond drilling	13 holes for 549 metres on Adit Zone, 9 holes on Conductor B
Caltex Hydrocarbons Inc.	1982	Magnetometer survey, soil sampling	
Leishman and Gruenwald	1987-89	Mag and VLF-EM survey, soil and rock sampling	
Equity Engineering Ltd.	1995	Prospecting and soil sampling	
APAC Minerals Inc.	1996	Mag and VLF-EM survey, mapping, soil and rock sampling	
APAC Minerals Inc.	1998	Excavator and hand trenching, diamond drilling	7 trenches, 4 holes for 732.4 metres

6.1 2008 Program

From September 30 to October 2, 2008, a short program of geological mapping and rock sampling was conducted on the Millenium property for Misty Creek Ventures Ltd. by a crew of two geologists. This program included detailed mapping and rock sampling of a new zone exposed by a new logging road, called the Borrow Showing. Additional mapping was done in the area of Conductor C to determine the nature of that feature. Mapping in the south part of the property investigated the nature of Conductor E and Conductor D, although Conductor D occurs largely in drift covered ground.

A total of 8 grab and select samples and 4 chip samples were taken at the Borrow Showing. As well, 4 more grab samples were taken in other areas of the property, for a total of 17 rock samples in all. The rock samples were marked in the field by pink and blue flagging plus an aluminum tag marked with the sample number, sample type, sampler's initials and date. All samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver, BC and analysed for Au by FA-AA (fire assay-atomic absorption) and 35 element analysis by ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma-atomic absorption spectroscopy). In addition, 5 of the grab samples were analysed for whole rock chemistry (ICP-AES and XRF analyses) to attempt to characterize the nature of the host rocks. Rock descriptions are in Appendix C and analytical results can be found in Appendix D

7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Sicamous/Salmon Arm area is underlain by three metamorphic assemblages derived from Hadrynian to Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Figure 3). The Shuswap Assemblage consists of high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Shuswap allochthon that lie structurally beneath the Eagle River detachment fault. Above the detachment are low- to medium-grade metamorphic rocks of the Mount Ida and Eagle Bay assemblages. The nature of formational contacts within the Mount Ida assemblage, and between the Mount Ida and Eagle Bay assemblages, is not clear (Johnson, 1990).

Johnson (1990) divides the Eagle Bay Assemblage into a tripartite sedimentary succession consisting of: clean white marble (Unit Em); thinly interbedded calc-silicate schist, marble, quartz-sericite-chlorite phyllite, metasiltite, quartzite and mica schist (Unit Ec); and a thick succession of micaceous quartzite interbedded with pelitic to semipelitic biotite-quartz-muscovite schist (Unit Eq). Epidote-biotite-chlorite-actinolite schists (Unit Eca) are abundant within unit Ec, locally cross-cutting calcareous strata, and are interpreted as mafic metavolcanic extrusives and intrusives. Further north, Schiarrizza and Preto (1984) have mapped felsic volcanics and subvolcanic intrusions in the Eagle Bay Formation, associated with volcanogenic massive sulphide prospects.

The Mount Ida Assemblage was also divided by Johnson (1990) into three formations. The Sicamous Formation consists of grey, fine-grained, phyllitic marble and calcareous and carbonaceous phyllites. Johnson (1990) correlates it to calcareous sections of unit Ec of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and Lower Paleozoic strata of the Lardeau Group. The Tsalkom Formation comprises mafic metavolcanics; they may correlate with the Fennel Group of the Slide Mountain Terrane or the Cambro-Ordovician Jowett Formation in the Kootenay Arc. The Silver Creek Formation has been divided into three subunits by Nielsen (1982). His **Unit I**, which underlies most of the Millenium claim group (Figure 2), consists mainly of quartz-muscovite-biotite schist west of Mara Lake and sillimanite schist to the east. Nielsen's **Unit II** is characterized by dark micaceous quartzites with thin layers of muscovite- or biotite-hornblende schist and thick amphibolite layers. His **Unit III** consists of calcareous quartzite, calcareous schist, greenish grey quartzite and sparse massive limestone with tightly folded siliceous layers. The Silver Creek Formation, which resembles Unit Eq of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and Unit Su of the Shuswap Assemblage, may be correlative with the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group or Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian strata of the Windermere and Hamill Groups (Johnson, 1990).

The Silver Creek Formation, particularly the northern contact of Unit I, is extensively intruded by sills and dykes of unfoliated, locally pegmatitic, leucocratic granite, which is absent in overlying formations. Johnson (1990) mapped similar leucogranite twenty kilometres northeast of the Millenium property, assigning it a Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary age.

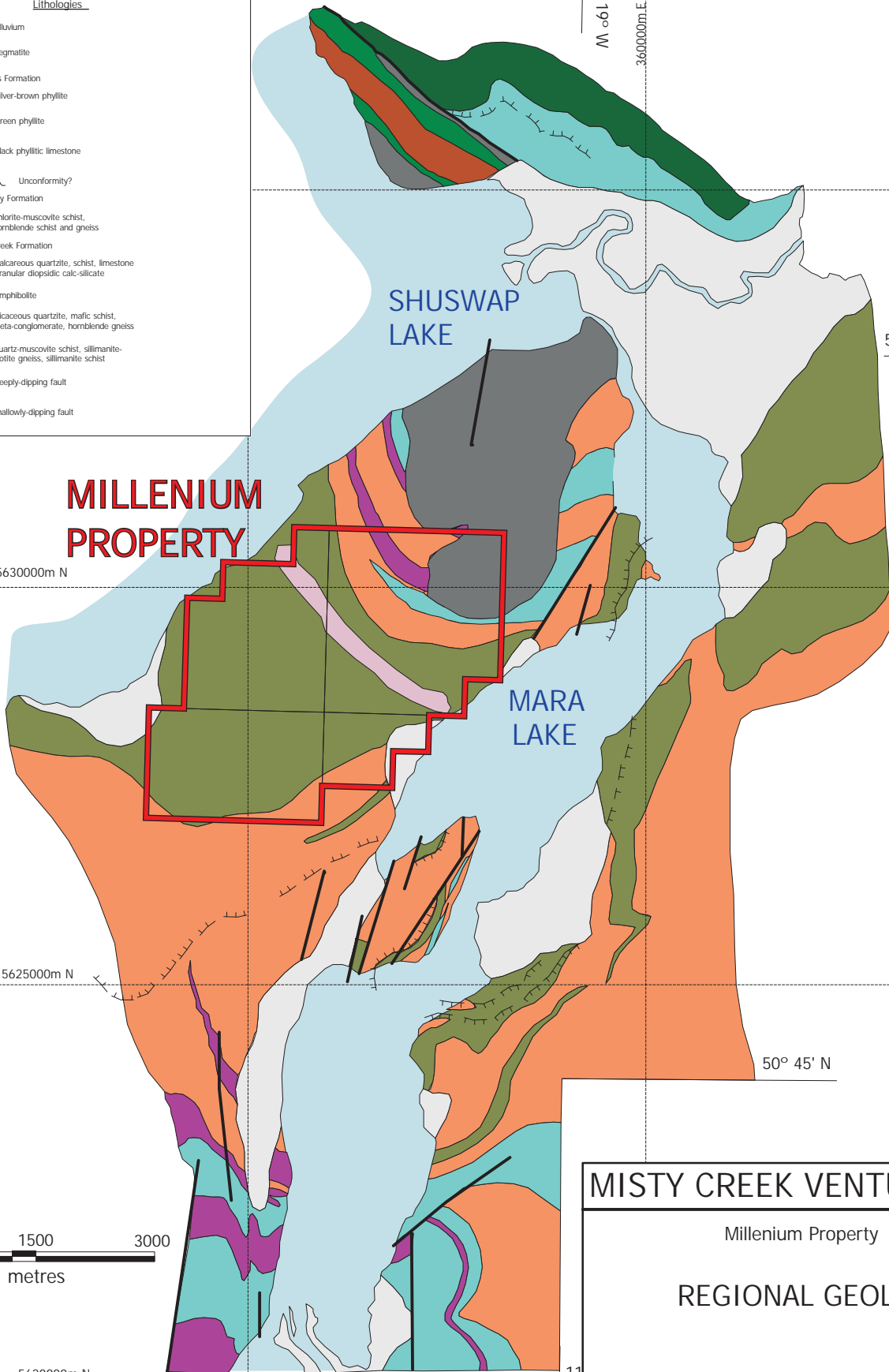
In a study of metamorphic and structural relationships on both sides of Mara Lake, Nielsen (1982) described four phases of deformation in the vicinity of the Millenium property. First-phase deformation is penetrative, with the development of a pervasive schistosity, rootless intrafolial folds, and significant transposition of layering. Folds are recumbent and tight to isoclinal; small scale folds trend slightly east of north. Second-phase structures are the most common fold form in the area with tight to isoclinal folds with rounded hinges and planar limbs trend east-west. On the Millenium property, northward vergence suggests the upper limb of a large recumbent synform. Third-phase folding trends northwesterly, with upright, asymmetrical, open to closed folds. Units dipping gently northeast at the north end of Mara Lake give way to southwesterly dipping units further south; Nielsen places the axial trace of a 16-kilometre wavelength fold passing through the Millenium property. The fourth phase consists of symmetric, upright open folds trending north-south.

7.1.1 Massive Sulphide Deposits

Two groups of massive sulphide deposits have been explored in the vicinity of the Millenium property, termed "Shuswap" and "Adams Plateau" types in this report. It is not inconceivable that these have a common volcanogenic origin, changed in mineralogy and form by the high-grade metamorphism and structural deformation of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex.

LEGEND
Lithologies

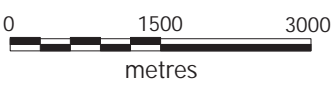
- Alluvium
- Pegmatite
- Sicamous Formation
 - VII Silver-brown phyllite
 - VI Green phyllite
 - V Black phyllitic limestone
- Unconformity?
- Eagle Bay Formation
 - IV Chlorite-muscovite schist, hornblende schist and gneiss
- Silver Creek Formation
 - III Calcareous quartzite, schist, limestone granular diopside calc-silicate
 - IIa Amphibolite
 - II Micaceous quartzite, mafic schist, meta-conglomerate, hornblende gneiss
 - I Quartz-muscovite schist, sillimanite-biotite gneiss, sillimanite schist
- Steeply-dipping fault
- Shallowly-dipping fault



**MILLENIUM
PROPERTY**

SHUSWAP
LAKE

MARA
LAKE



MISTY CREEK VENTURES LTD.

Millenium Property

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

After Nielsen (1982).

	Date	NOV 2008	Scale	1:75,000	Figure 3
	U.T.M. Zone	UTM11 (NAD27)	Mining District	Kamloops	
	N.T.S.	82L/14E	State/Province	BC	

7.1.2 Adams Plateau Deposits

Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) prospects have been identified in different stratigraphic sequences within the felsic/mafic/sedimentary Eagle Bay Formation on the Adams Plateau, centred 70 kilometres northwest of the Millenium property. These prospects share the following characteristics: (1) they are polymetallic, with high barite and precious metal contents; (2) they are associated with intense sericite-quartz alteration. These prospects include the Rea, Homestake and Beca deposits, the Twin Mountain, Birk Creek and Lydia occurrences.

7.1.3 Shuswap Deposits

Several stratiform zinc-lead-silver deposits, considered by Hoy (1987) to be of syngenetic exhalative origin, have been explored within the Shuswap and Monashee metamorphic complexes. These prospects, scattered over an area of 40 by 200 kilometres, share the following characteristics: (1) thin, conformable, regionally extensive, massive sulphide(-magnetite) horizons in platformal successions dominated by marble, schist and quartzite; (2) sulphides comprised of pyrrhotite and sphalerite, with minor galena and pyrite; (3) deformed and metamorphosed to amphibolite grade jointly with enclosing strata (Hoy, 1987). These prospects include the CK, Ruddock Creek, Cottonbelt, Big Ledge, Colby, and River Jordan deposits, and the Sherpa, and Rebar occurrences.

Additional research by Hoy (2001) indicates that several of these Shuswap occurrences, specifically the Cottonbelt, River Jordan, and Ruddock Creek deposits, share significant characteristics with Broken Hill-Type deposits.

8.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

8.1 Geology

The geological framework for the Millenium Property was outlined by Awmack (1997) who conducted mapping in 1996 (Figure 4). Since this time, extensive logging activities on the property has made additional outcrops accessible and generated new exposures in road cuts. The mapping in 2008 was designed to take advantage of these new exposures to add to the geological base on the property.

All rocks on the Millenium Property are well foliated and strongly deformed with the exception of granite sills and dykes, which post-date initial deformation. No distinctive marker horizons are present and the quartz-mica schists that dominate the central part of the property are highly variable in composition at all scales. Awmack (1997) differentiated the foliated rocks by their relative proportions of rock-forming minerals (quartz, muscovite, biotite and feldspar) and divided them into poorly-defined bands.

Granite dykes and sills (Unit **GRNT**) are common throughout the property. Mapping in the area of Conductor E in 2008, indicated a preponderance of these rock types in the south part of the property. Pegmatite textured (**PGMT**) varieties are particularly common in the central and northern part of the property and these generally consist of coarse white feldspar, grey to clear quartz and coarse muscovite. There is no particular orientation to these resistant sills and dykes, which vary in width from a few centimetres to several tens of metres. They were apparently intruded between the first and second phases of deformation, since they are unfoliated but are cut by second phase a-c fractures, and also post-date deposition of the folioform massive sulphide mineralization.

The muscovite-quartz schist (Unit **MU=QZ** or **QZ=MU**), which hosts all known sulphide mineralization, is a recessive unit with outcrops limited to trenches and road cuts. Thin section examinations of this unit indicate that the rocks could be metamorphosed sedimentary rocks (Awmack, 1997). However, it locally contains fine-grained white feldspar, generally altered to sericite, which may indicate a volcanic protolith for the muscovite-quartz schist. Reddish-brown biotite, found only in the muscovite-quartz schist, commonly accompanies massive sulphide mineralization. Thin section (Jones, 1998) and whole rock analysis (Awmack,

1996) indicate that this biotite is phlogopitic in composition. The phlogopite could have formed from regional metamorphism of an intensely Mg-chlorite altered protolith, typical of footwall alteration in sea floor massive sulphide deposits.

The majority of the grid is underlain by quartz-mica schists (Unit **QZ>MU=BI**) that average 70% quartz with variable percentages of muscovite and biotite. Bands of fairly constant mineral composition parallel foliation, probably reflecting compositional variations across bedding. Prominent outcrops of resistant quartzite (Unit **QZ>>MU**), mica-quartz schist (Unit **QZ=MU=BI**), quartz-biotite schist are found locally (Unit **QZ>BI**). All of these quartz-mica schist and quartzite units were likely derived from sedimentary protoliths.

Biotite-chlorite schist (Unit **BI=CL**) was mapped in the south central claim area, striking north-northeast. The unit strikes oblique to Conductor E and this somewhat anomalous strike direction may indicate that this unit was a mafic to intermediate dyke and the strong foliation would suggest it was emplaced early in the tectonic history of the area. In fact, the unit is cut by granite and pegmatite dykes. However, it is associated with a quartz-biotite schist and local granitic gneiss so it may be some relict stratigraphy that has survived the inundation of granitic rocks in this area.

Minor marble (**MRBL**) was found within quartz-biotite schist in the central area of the property. This unit is not well exposed nor commonly observed and may represent minor lenses within the overall stratigraphic package.

Unit **FP>BI (CL, MU)** is exposed in several highway cuts (Awmack, 1997), although its true extent is obscured by the overwhelming abundance of granite dykes in this area. It is thought to be derived from an intermediate or mafic volcanic, presumably corresponding to Nielsen's (1982) Silver Creek Formation Unit II, although not mapped by him as such. The base of Nielsen's Unit II is marked by a pyritic quartz-pebble conglomerate (Unit **CONG**) that overlies highly contorted muscovite-quartz schist.

Table 3: Lithological Units, Millenium Property

LATE CRETACEOUS(?) OR EARLY TERTIARY(?)

GRNT Granite: Locally pegmatitic granite to pegmatite

HADRYNIAN TO PALEOZOIC

Sicamous Formation

Unit I_{sc}-V Black phyllitic limestone.

Silver Creek Formation

Unit I_{sq}-III Calcareous quartzite, schist, some limestone, granular diopsidic calc-silicate.

Unit I_{sq}-II Micaceous quartzite, mafic schist, meta-conglomerate, hornblende gneiss.

CONG Conglomerate

FP>BI(CL, MU) Intermediate to mafic schist

Unit I_{sq}-IIa Amphibolite.

Unit I_{sq}-I Quartz-mica schist, quartzite.

QZ>MU=BI Quartz-mica schist: highly variable proportions of quartz, muscovite and biotite

QZ>>MU Micaceous quartzite

QZ=MU(MS, FP, BI) Quartz-muscovite(-sericite) schist: hosts folioform sulphide mineralization

FP>MU=QZ Feldspar-muscovite-quartz schist

QZ>BI Quartz-biotite schist

8.2 Structure

Nielsen's (1982) structural interpretation for the Mara Lake area (summarized in Section 7) describes the Millenium property very well. The surface trace of Unit **MU=QZ** shown on Figure 3 describes a synform with a flat-lying attenuated hinge stretching towards Mara Lake and several parasitic folds along its northern limb (the largest of which are those in the vicinity of the old trenching and drilling). The southern limb is very

poorly exposed, but marked by a topographically recessive lineament south of VLF-EM Conductor C. Bedding/foliation within both limbs is roughly parallel, averaging $279^{\circ}/42^{\circ}\text{N}$, showing the synform to be isoclinal. However, bedding/foliation measurements in the northwestern corner of mapping dip southerly, implying that the synform opens up to the northwest.

Structural measurements done in 2008 are consistent with overall, east-west trending, northerly dipping layers. However, in detail there is quite a bit more variability and local folding, as reflected in the contacts drawn on the geology map. At the Borrow Showing there is evidence that the foliation flips from north dipping to south dipping whereas the layering steepens, moving from north to south in the outcrop. Layering and foliation measured in the area indicate an antiform to the south and a synform to the north of the showing. Data collected more or less on strike, near the ridge top in the centre of the property, also indicates similar positioning of folds. At first glance this would appear to contradict previous work (Awmack, 1997) but this data could be reflecting local minor folds. Awmack (1997) drew several conclusions from his structural work on the property in 1996. Among these conclusions, there is a second minor foliation set at $133^{\circ}/49^{\circ}\text{SW}$, which together with the main trend above indicate a calculated (F_2) fold axis plunging at 17° towards 298° . This fold axis may exert important control on the distribution of massive sulphide mineralization as discussed below.



Plate 1: Cleavage-bedding relationship in quartz-biotite gneiss. Micaceous layers show the cleavage (S_2) oblique to the layering (S_1 ?).

8.3 Mineralization

All significant sulphide mineralization on the Millennium property is located within the band of muscovite-quartz schist (Unit **MU=QZ**) (Table 3) that extends west-northwest through the centre of the claim group (Figure 4). Previous operators had reported multiple lead-zinc intersections in diamond drilling along 330 metres of the Adit Zone and 350 metres of Conductor B, which mapping and structural interpretation have shown to be part of the same mineralized horizon, contorted by isoclinal parasitic folding (Awmack, 1996). In 2008 a new showing, the Borrow Showing, was discovered along this horizon.

Two styles of mineralization have been observed within the muscovite-quartz schist. The lesser style, millimetre-scale folioform lenses and lamina, composed of very fine-grained pyrite, galena and sphalerite, are locally common within the muscovite-quartz schist, spaced centimetres or tens of centimetres apart. Samples with up to 1.25% Pb and 1.47% Zn were taken from this type of mineralization in old backhoe trenches (Awmack, 1997).

A more important style of mineralization is exposed at the old Annis Mines adit and also in a recent logging road cut, the newly discovered Borrow Showing. Similar mineralization has been located in float and outcrop at several locations within the muscovite-quartz schist horizon. This mineralization:

- is composed of massive or semi-massive sulphides, with quartz augen and mica clots marking a poor foliation;
- contains variable percentages of very fine-grained pyrrhotite and pyrite (replacing pyrrhotite), totalling 50-80%;
- contains very fine-grained sphalerite, galena and lesser chalcopyrite;
- incorporates or is flanked by coarse reddish-brown secondary biotite (close to phlogopite in composition)
- commonly has pinkish to reddish garnet porphyroblasts.

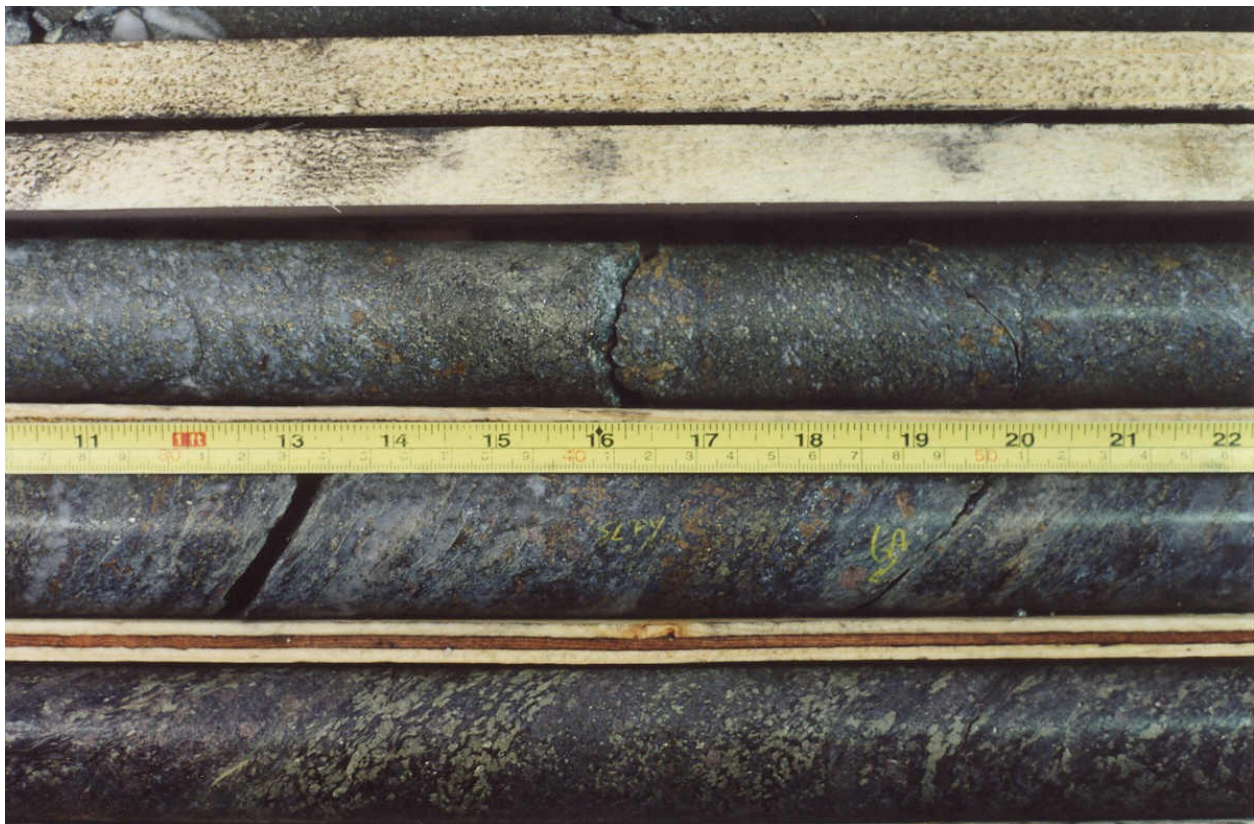


Plate 2: Semi-massive sulphides from drill hole MIL98-03, east end of Conductor B on the muscovite-quartz schist horizon (Jones, 1998). The sulphides consist primarily of pyrite-pyrrhotite with scattered to wispy galena and sphalerite. The lower row of core consists of phlogopite and pyrite, typical footwall alteration in metamorphosed massive sulphide deposits. Note garnet porphyroblasts within sulphide zone. Scale is in inches/centimetres.

At the Adit Zone, a folded lens of massive pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena, swelling from 25 to 70 centimetres in thickness, parallels foliation within a biotite-muscovite schist. This zone has been traced on surface over 120 metres with assays in the range of 1-13% Pb and trace to 4.3% Zn over 0.6 to 3.4 metres. The Adit Zone appears to be folded into the B Conductor, 240 metres south, where similar mineralization is found in float and trench samples scattered over about 700 metres. Outside of the Adit-B Conductor area (Awmack, 1997) there is evidence of additional mineralization. A value of 1.82% Zn was

obtained from a boulder of semi-massive pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite in the synformal hinge area of the muscovite-quartz schist (Awmack, 1996).

Three samples of mineralization from the Millenium Property were submitted to the Geochronology Laboratory at the University of British Columbia for Pb-isotope analysis (Jones, 1998). The results of the analyses indicate that in terms of isotopic character the mineralization at the Millenium Property correlates with Adams Plateau-style massive sulphide mineralization whereas it is clearly not related to Shuswap-style massive sulphide deposits. The array of Millenium data intercepts the model growth curve at a point that suggests that the mineralization formed about 350 Ma. This date is consistent with the age of the Eagle Bay Formation rocks, which host most of the massive sulphide mineralization in the Adams Plateau.

8.3.1 Borrow Showing

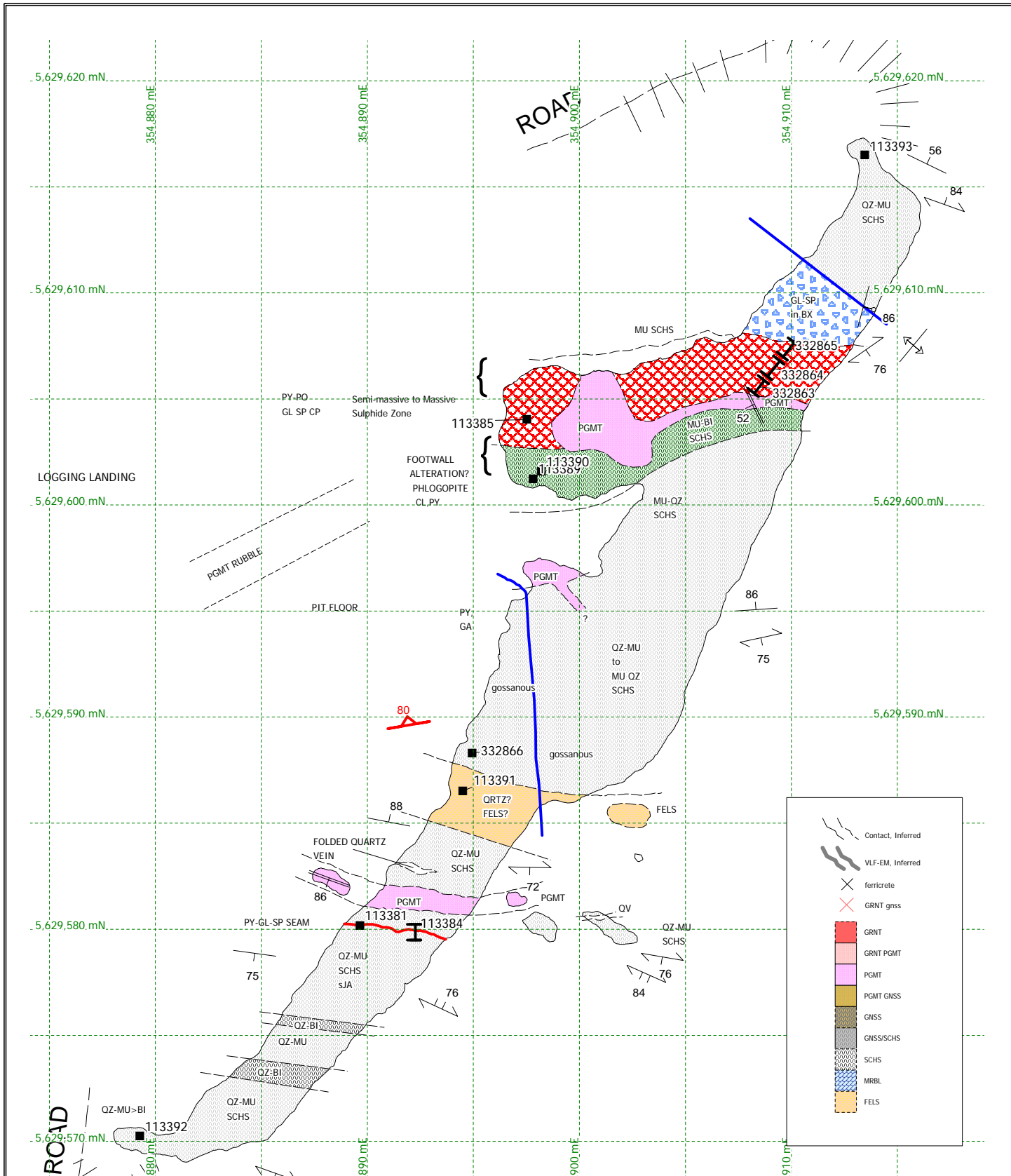
The Borrow Showing (Figure 5) lies 350 m northwest from the Adit Zone, along strike from another conductor parallel to and located about 140 m north of the Adit Zone conductor. This is likely another limb of the same folded, mineralized horizon that hosts the Adit Zone and Conductor B. The Borrow Showing is exposed in a large borrow pit used for material to construct the logging road. This is approximately the location of two old hand trenches located on strong Pb-Zn soil anomalies (APC98-06, 07 in Jones, 1998).



Plate 3: North Half of Borrow Showing, looking east. Sulphide Zone projects from geologist's position to the flagging on the rock face. Overall, outcrop consists of muscovite-quartz schist with quartzite layers and cut by pegmatite dykes.

Table 4: 2008 Significant Results, Borrow Showing

Location	Type	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Comment
Sulphide Zone	chips	3.00	44.7	1.50	1.78	0.40	cross section
Sulphide Zone	grab	0.30	64.20	3.27	5.11	0.61	massive sulphide
Sulphide Zone	select	0.15	73.4	16.45	1.73	0.03	footwall, galena
	select	0.12	17.1	2.00	1.30	0.12	PY-PO seam
	grab	0.08	7.2	0.56	0.28	0.04	sulphide vein
Old Trench(50mE)	grab	0.30	3.4	0.04	0.69	0.05	semi-mx PY



- SYMBOLS**
- Bedding - top known (inclined, vertical, overturned)
 - Foliation (inclined, vertical)
 - Crenulation (inclined, vertical)
 - Vein (inclined, vertical)
 - Joint / Fracture (inclined, vertical)
 - Fault (inclined, vertical)

MISTY CREEK VENTURES LTD.

**Millenium Property
Borrow Showing**

	Date:	DEC 2008	Scale:	1:250	Figure
	U.T.M. Zone	UTM 11 - NAD83	Mining District	KAMLOOPS	
	NTS	082L14	State/Province	BC	5



Plate 4: Sulphide Zone at the Borrow Showing looking east. Geologist is standing on the south contact and zone extends beyond outcrop face to east. Contiguous chips (flags in background) assay 1.50% Pb and 1.78% Zn across 3.0 metres.



Plate 5: Sulphide Zone at Borrow Showing. The sulphides (gossanous) have entrained fragments of wall rock including muscovite schist and quartz vein clasts. Hammer~25 cm long in photo.

The main sulphide zone occurs near the northeast end of the pit and consists of massive pyrite-pyrrhotite with lenses and seams of massive galena in muscovite-quartz schist, with an asymmetric alteration halo of phlogopite-chlorite-muscovite. The sulphide zone strikes roughly east, is about 2-3 metres wide and is cut by a highly irregular pegmatite dyke. Foliation in the schist is disrupted by, and flows around, the pegmatite dyke. Galena seams occur in the sulphide zone and in the adjacent (footwall?) phlogopite alteration. Sulphide seams and veins occur sporadically over 35 metres of section north and south of the main sulphide zone. Select samples from the showing assayed up to 16.4% Pb, 5.1% Zn and 73.4 g/t Ag. A

series of three chip samples across the sulphide zone grades 1.5% Pb, 1.75% Zn and 44.7 g/t Ag over 3.0 metres, roughly true width.

A partially slumped trench of unknown age occurs about 50 metres east of the Borrow Showing. Massive to semi-massive pyrite in muscovite-chlorite-quartz-garnet schist occurs over a few metres width in the trench. The pyrite is silvery and occurs as lenses and pods throughout the schist. The pit is characterized by very strong goethite and jarosite. A sample of semi-massive pyrite returned 0.69% Zn and 3.4 g/t Ag. Downslope from this pit, and just upslope of the sulphide zone at the Borrow Showing, there is a strong ferricrete zone associated with a water seep.

South of the Borrow Pit (Figure 4), along the new logging road, fresh exposures show variable sericite and silica alteration of quartz-biotite and quartz-muscovite schist and gneiss. Bleaching of the host rock is common and disseminated pyrite results in strong goethite and jarosite staining. This alteration and mineralization gradually lessens to the south. About 100 metres south of the Borrow Pit there is a strong ferricrete zone with cemented fragments of schist forming a thick crust in the ditch to the road. This may indicate another sulphide layer at this stratigraphic position.

Sample 113388 was taken from a pyritic quartz-muscovite outcrop on the southern limb of the quartz-muscovite schist horizon, in the central part of the property (Figures 6a-d). The sample contains elevated Pb (327 ppm) and Zn (521 ppm). Earlier sampling in this area turned up a sample with 3.48% Zn and 0.55% Pb, taken from a cluster of massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite boulders (Awmack, 1997).

9.0 WHOLE ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of five samples from the 2008 rock samples were submitted for whole rock analysis. The purpose was to characterize the rocks, if possible, by their composition. Four samples were taken at the Borrow Showing to see if there were any identifiable igneous features of the local stratigraphy. As well, a sample of biotite-chlorite schist from the south area of the claims was submitted for comparison with the mineralized horizon sampled at the Borrow Showing.

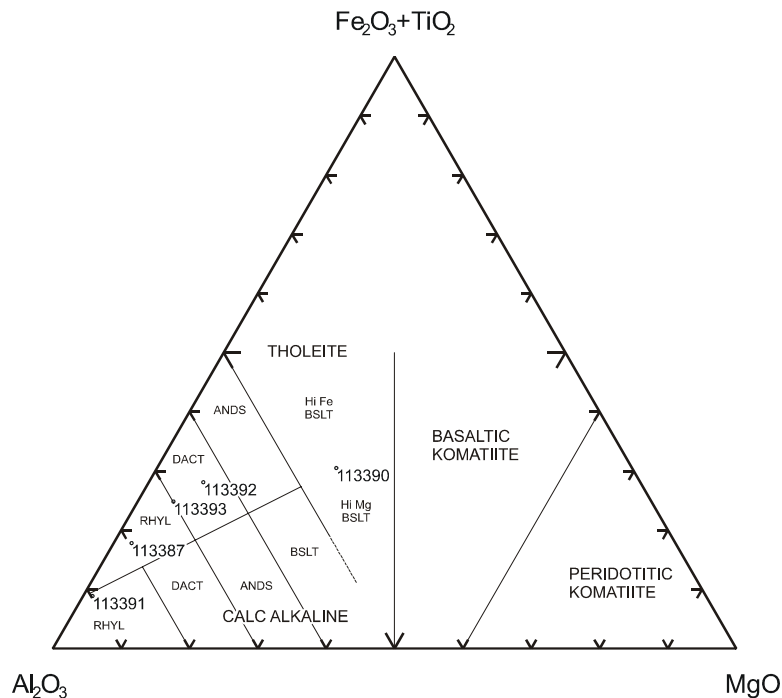


Figure 7: Jensen Cation rock composition plot (Jensen, 1976) using relatively immobile rock forming oxides. Rocks from the Millennium plot primarily within the tholeiite field. The composition of 113390 reflects Mg enrichment.

The samples have been plotted on two petrogenetic discrimination diagrams. The use of these diagrams requires the assumption that the rocks are igneous in origin. The Jensen Cation plot (Jensen, 1976)

attempts to discern igneous rock types in possibly altered protoliths, using relatively immobile and ratio-constant major oxides. The plot (Figure 7) indicates a tholeiitic affinity is possible for the rocks on the Millenium property and compositions range from intermediate to felsic. This includes the biotite-chlorite schist sample taken in the southern part of the property (113387). The plot distinguishes the Mg-enriched, phlogopite rich, footwall sample to Sulphide Zone at Borrow Showing (113390) as relatively Mg-rich basalt. However, this is likely due to alteration skewing the Fe/Mg ratio in the rock rather than a strictly lithological basis.

The Winchester-Floyd diagram (Figure 8) uses immobile trace elements, rather than major oxides, to show igneous compositions and trends. The plot shows primarily intermediate compositions for the rock samples, with a weakly alkaline affinity, possibly indicating some crustal influence. The Eagle Bay and Shuswap assemblages are envisaged as pericratonic or continental marginal terranes so this would be a consistent conclusion. Sample, 113391, plots as the most felsic of the rocks analysed in both diagrams. Sample 113390 plots as a rather ordinary intermediate volcanic rock based on these trace elements, rather than an unusual Mg-rich tholeiite as indicated by the major oxides in Figure 7.

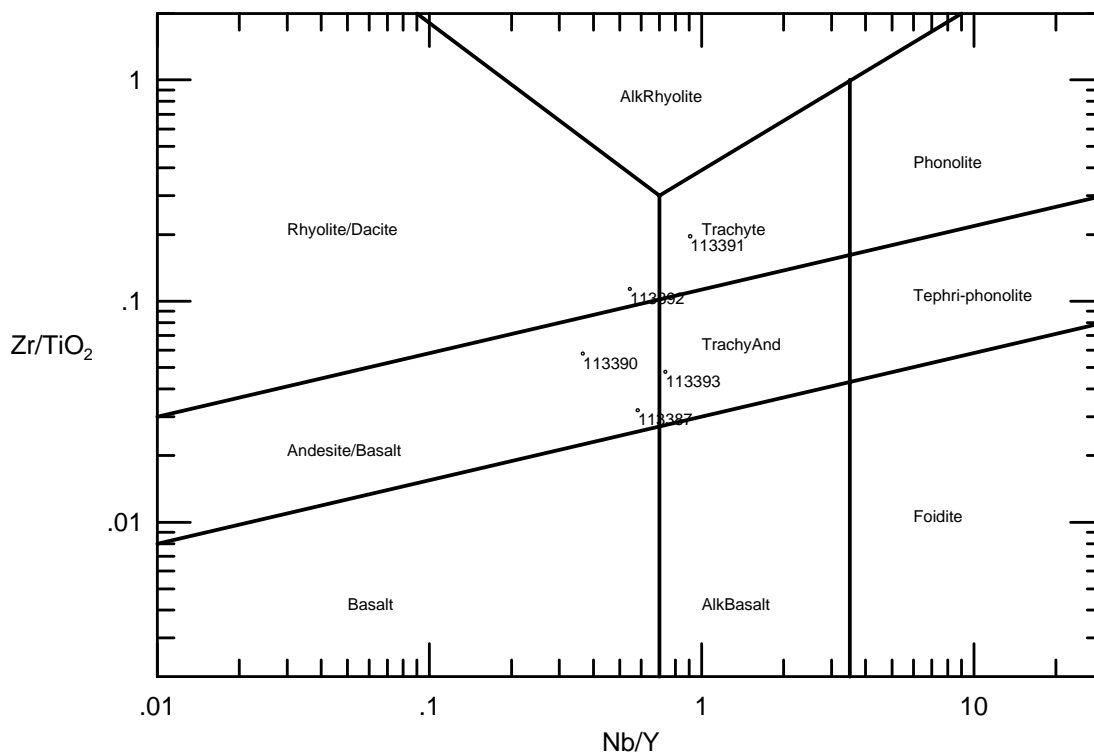


Figure 8: Rock Composition plot using immobile trace elements after Winchester and Floyd (1977). Sample numbers are indicated.

The characteristics drawn from the whole rock geochemistry must be considered carefully as the rocks on the Millenium property have been subjected to strong deformation and alteration and there were relatively few samples actually analysed. In general, the rocks plot as intermediate igneous rocks but they could simply represent averaged compositions of sedimentary rocks. There is obvious Mg-enrichment in the phlogopite-rich rock (113390), taken from the footwall of the Sulphide Zone. Texturally, sample 113391 looks like a felsic, aplitic (quartz-feldspar composition) dyke and not surprisingly it plots on the major oxides plot as a rhyolite (Figure 7). Examination of sample 113392 shows that the sample was taken from a quartz-rich layer in the southern part of the Borrow Showing and may be a quartzite. This sample has a very high SiO₂ content (>83%) and this tends to mute any characteristics that might be apparent from the other elements analysed.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Millenium prospect has strong potential for the discovery of economic Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu massive sulphide mineralization. Work to date has shown the presence of numerous massive sulphide bodies, strong soil geochemical anomalies, VLF-EM conductors and Zn-bearing massive sulphide boulders within a muscovite-quartz schist unit that trends west-northwest through the centre of the property with a strike length in excess of 3,500 metres. This horizon is ubiquitously sulphidic, with mineralization ranging from millimetre-scale folioform lenses and laminae of very fine-grained pyrite, galena and sphalerite to metre-scale lenses of massive or semi-massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, very fine-grained sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. Massive sulphide lenses are associated with more intense sericite and silica alteration and commonly are flanked by reddish-brown secondary phlogopite. The mineralization is locally associated with VLF-EM conductors that are concentrated within the mineralized schist horizon. Grades up to 7.96% Pb, 1.94% Zn, and 100.5 g/t Ag over 1.4 metres have been intersected in drill core (Jones, 1998).

The majority of exploration carried out prior to 1996 focused on a restricted area associated with two prominent EM conductors at the Adit Zone and Conductor B. The last two exploration programs extended the known mineralization to the east and west along the muscovite-quartz schist horizon. This includes the discovery of a 10 to 20 metre width of massive to semi-massive pyrite and/or pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite and galena mineralization in two closely spaced units in holes MIL98-02 and 03, which returned up to 1.84% Pb, and 0.32% Zn over 2.2 metres. This mineralization is located well to the east of the previous work, is open down dip and to the east and west, and has not been followed up. As well, the Borrow Showing was discovered in 2008 250 metres to the west of the Adit Zone.

The geology and alteration within the mineralized muscovite-quartz schist unit on the Millenium property is permissive for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits and lead isotope work suggests that the mineralization is of similar age and derivation as high grade massive sulphide deposits in Eagle Bay assemblage rocks. Although the data is equivocal, the continental and tholeiitic affinities indicated in the whole rock chemistry could be explained by rifting in a pericratonic arc, very analogous to the setting for massive sulphides in the Eagle Bay assemblage. The strong, asymmetric, Mg-enriched footwall alteration associated with the mineralization, especially the phlogopite alteration in holes MIL98-02 and -03, could very well represent vent or seafloor alteration typically associated with massive sulphide deposits. As well, the sericite and silica alteration associated with mineralization on the Millenium property, is common in VMS systems.

However, unlike most Eagle Bay assemblage occurrences, which tend to be small bodies, the mineralization on the Millenium property shows potential for larger tonnage deposits. The wide massive sulphide intersections in holes MIL98-02 and -03 indicate that substantial thicknesses of massive sulphide mineralization, typical of iron sulphide-rich camps, can be expected on the Millenium Property. The dominance of iron sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite) is common in many massive sulphide camps (e.g. the Iberian Pyrite Belt) that contain more localized high-grade base metal zones. Base metal sulphide concentrated near the margins of the mineralization is suggestive of remobilization of Pb and Zn, likely due to deformation and/or metamorphism. This is significant on the Millenium where the noses and hinges of folds may provide a number of targets with not only enhanced tonnage implications but also the possibility of higher-grade base metal mineralization.

To date, only 900 metres of the greater than 3500 metres strike length of the mineralized host muscovite-quartz schist unit has been drilled and to maximum depth of 170 metres. Soil and rock geochemistry indicate that there are other areas of mineralization that have not been investigated in detail. In addition, the massive sulphide zones intersected in drill holes MIL98-02 and -03 are open to depth and to the east. Clearly, there is potential for more discoveries to be made on the Millenium Property. Two rail lines, the Trans-Canada Highway and a network of logging roads pass through the property, providing excellent infrastructure for any future development.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The association of mineralization on the Millenium property with VLF-EM conductors suggests that a more robust EM survey could be very useful. The cost effectiveness and vastly improved resolution and depth penetration of modern helicopter-borne time-domain EM geophysical systems makes an airborne survey a logical next step on the Millenium property. An airborne survey would provide a consistent, detailed geophysical picture of the whole property, something which is currently missing. A time-domain EM survey can quickly provide well defined drill targets without the need for ground follow up. A combined magnetic/EM airborne survey would capture the essential characteristics of the mineralization on the Millenium property should be captured by the airborne survey as well as vital stratigraphic and structural information from the area of poor bedrock exposure south of the main mineralized horizon. This survey would likely cost less than \$75,000 and take just a day to complete once the system is in place.

The targets defined by an airborne survey may be amenable to trenching and this would be a cost effective initial follow up. However, diamond drilling should be done to test the targets to depth. Based on previous experience, the massive sulphide horizons tend to be deeply weathered at surface and not necessarily easily understood with trenching. In conjunction with the drilling, rock geochemical sampling, including whole analysis, should be done to evaluate potential vectors to mineralization, such as alteration chemistry and rock compositions.

Respectfully submitted,

Murray Jones, M.Sc., P.Geol.

EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.

Vancouver, British Columbia

December 12, 2008

Appendix A: Bibliography

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Appendix B: Statement of Expenditures

Summary

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

EXPENDITURES

Project: MCV08-05 - Millenium
Date: 3-Oct-08

		UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
WAGES:					
Project Geologist	Murray Jones	5	\$ 650	\$ 3,250.00	
Geologist	Darcy Baker	3	525	1,575.00	4,825.00
RENTALS (EQUITY AND NON EQUITY)					
4632 Chainsaw		3	50.00	150.00	
4645 Rental Truck Insurance		3	30.00	90.00	
5320 Truck 1(non EEL)	Discount Truck - daily plus kms	4	84	336.00	576.00
SUBCONTRACTS					
				\$ -	-
ANALYSES					
Rock Geochem 1	Au (FA_AA), 35 element ICP-AES	17	24.85	422.45	
Whole Rock	ICP-MS, AES	5	46.5	232.50	654.95
EXPENSES					
5290 Accomodation	Super8 Salmon Arm			\$ 216.00	
5330 Automotive Fuel				221.75	
5100 Field Supplies				50.00	
5280 Meals				162.55	
5555 Petrography	Vancouver Petrographics, polished slabs			48.00	
5180 Printing & Repro				90.00	
					\$ 788.30
ESTIMATED POST-FIELD EXPENSES					
Report, drafting, clerical	Murray Jones, drafting			\$ 3,450.00	3,450.00
SUBTOTAL					
					10,294.25
PROJECT SUPERVISION CHARGE					
12% on expenditures up to \$200,000				\$ 1,235.31	<u>1,235.31</u>
TOTAL					\$ 11,529.56

Appendix C: Rock Sample Descriptions

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

AC	Actinolite	FP	feldspar	PF	plagioclase
AL	alunite	GA	garnet	PH	phlogopite
AM	amphibole	GE	goethite	PL	pyrolusite
AS	arsenopyrite	GL	galena	PO	pyrrhotite
AU	augite	GR	graphite	PY	pyrite
AZ	azurite	HB	hornblende	QZ	quartz veining
BA	barite	HE	haematite	RE	realgar
BI	biotite	HS	specularite	RN	rhodonite
BO	bornite	HZ	hydrozincite	SB	stibnite
BT	pyrobitumen	IL	illite	SD	siderite
CA	calcite	JA	jarosite	SI	silicification
CB	Fe-carbonate	KF	potassium feldspar	SK	skarn
CC	chalcocite	MC	malachite	SM	smithsonite
CD	chalcedony	MG	magnetite	SP	sphalerite
CL	chlorite	MI	mica	SR	scorodite
CP	chalcopyrite	MN	Mn-oxides	SS	sulphosalts
CU	native copper	MO	molybdenite	ST	smectite
CV	covellite	MR	mariposite/fuchsite	TP	topaz
CY	clay	MS	sericite	TT	tetrahedrite
DC	dickite	MT	marcasite	VG	gold
DS	diaspore	MU	muscovite	ZE	Zeolite
DU	dumortierite	NA	natroalunite	ZN	zunyite
EN	enargite	NE	neotocite		
EP	epidote	PA	pyrargyrite		

ALTERATION INTENSITY

w	weak	s	strong
m	moderate	i	intense

Rock Sample Descriptions

Millenium

Operator: Misty Creek Ventures

Project: MCV08-05 2008

NTS: 82L/14E

113381 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Select	Alteration: wQZ, wSI, sMU	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629580 N	UTM 354887 E	Strike Length Exp: 3 m	Metallics: ?BO, 0.25% CP, 1% GL, 2	17.1	2	<5	24
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 12	True Width: 12	Secondaries: mGE, wJA	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
		098°/75°	Host: MU Schist		61.2	1150	20000	13000
Sampled By: MIJ 29-Sep-08	Strongly gossanous MU SCHS. 1.5-2.0cm wide PY band, very fine grained with GL-SP as wisps and in fractures; CP in fractures. WP 003 +/- 5.2							
113382 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Select	Alteration: mCL, SMS, wQZ, sMU	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629551 N	UTM 354962 E	Strike Length Exp: 2 m	Metallics: 10-20% PY	3.4	160	13	14
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 30 cm	True Width: 30 cm	Secondaries: sGE, mJA	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
		Fault 135°/80°	Host: MU-CL-QZ-GA Schist		36.1	541	409	6910
Sampled By: MIJ 29-Oct-08	Very sx rich schist; CL means footwall? Photo of sample/fault. WP 004 +/- 6.5							
113383 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration: mCL, mQZ, sMU	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629559 N	UTM 354962 E	Strike Length Exp: 1 m	Metallics: 0.5% CP, 5-10% PY	2	33	6	9
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 15	True Width: 15	Secondaries: sGE	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
		Bedding 255°/37°	Host: QZ-MU-CL-GA Schist		0.5	1380	423	464
Sampled By: MIJ 29-Sep-08	Siliceous, relatively fresh lens in completely sheared/schistose, wx'd o.c. 2m north of 382.							
113384 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Chip	Alteration: wQZ, wSI, sMU	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629580 N	UTM 354892 E	Strike Length Exp: 3 m	Metallics: tr GL, 2-5% PY, tr SP	7.8	3	<5	10
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 0.6 m	True Width: 0.6 m	Secondaries: sGE	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
			Host: MU>QZ Schist		13.5	1160	5660	2770
Sampled By: MIJ 29-Sep-08	at #113381. 1cm seam of mxsx. WP 003							
113385 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Chip	Alteration: ?CL, wQZ, mMU	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629602 N	UTM 354897 E	Strike Length Exp: 10 m	Metallics: 0.5% CP, 0.5%(?) GL, 10-	64.2	27	5	108
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 0.8 m	True Width: 0.8 m	Secondaries: sGE, sMN	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
			Host: MU>QZ Schist		238	6110	32700	51100
Sampled By: MIJ 29-Sep-08	On margin of PGMT dyke. Black mxsx, PY w/ GL-SP(?) CP lensy. WP 005 +/- 4.5							
113386 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Select	Alteration: mMS, wQW, mSI, sMU	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629465 N	UTM 354826 E	Strike Length Exp: 30 m	Metallics: tr? CP, tr GL, 1-3% PY	<0.2	<2	<5	4
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 15 cm	True Width: 15 cm	Secondaries: mGE, sJA	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
			Host: QZ-MU Schist		1	58	537	563
Sampled By: MIJ 29-Sep-08	Strongly wx'd schist. PY as disseminated blebs along foliation, fractures, SI'd zones common. QZ>MU-BI beds. WP 006 +/- 5.8							

Rock Sample Descriptions

Millenium

Operator: Misty Creek Ventures

Project: MCV08-05 2008

NTS: 82L/14E

113387 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration: sBI, sCL	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5627433 N	UTM 355280 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics:	<0.2	<2	<5	3
	Elevation:	Sample Width:	True Width:	Secondaries: wGE	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
			Host : BI-CL Schist		<0.5	58	32	45
Sampled By: MIJ 30-Sep-08	Layer or lens(?) w/in GRNT and BI gneiss; close to Conductor E. WP 007 +/- 3.5							
113388 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration: mBI, wMS, wQZ	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5628551 N	UTM 355883 E	Strike Length Exp: 3 m	Metallics: 0.25% PY	0.4	<2	<5	4
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 20	True Width: 20	Secondaries: mGE, mJA	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
	Foliation 232°/53°		Host : QZ-BI Gneiss/Schist		2	73	327	521
Sampled By: MIJ 30-Sep-08	Gossanous schistose o.c.; PY not common. WP 008 +/- 4.9							
113389 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Select	Alteration: mBI, wCL, wQZ	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629603 N	UTM 354896 E	Strike Length Exp: 2 m	Metallics: tr CP, 5% GL, ?SP	73.4	<2	10	71
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 10	True Width: 10	Secondaries: wGE	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
	Bedding 280°/75°		Host : BI-MU Schist		139	278	164500	17300
Sampled By: MIJ 01-Oct-08	GL +/- SP seams in schist associated with phlogopite in FW to sx zone. WP 009 +/- 5.2							
113390 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration: sBI	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629602 N	UTM 354896 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 1% PY	3.2	<2	5	4
	Elevation:	Sample Width:	True Width:	Secondaries:	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
			Host : BI Schist		28.7	389	6070	9680
Sampled By: MIJ 01-Oct-08	Phlogopite; fw to sx zone. WP 009 +/- 5.2							
113391 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration: wBI, wQZ	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629587 N	UTM 354891 E	Strike Length Exp: 2 m	Metallics:	0.5	<2	<5	4
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 0.5 m	True Width: 0.5 m	Secondaries:	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
	280°/°		Host : Quartzite(?) or Felsic Dyke		1.3	24	1450	239
Sampled By: MIJ 01-Oct-08	Sugary, leucocratic rock; BI-MU as disseminated flakes, weak foliation. Dyke? WP 010 +/- 6.2							
113392 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration: wMS, wQZ	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629569 N	UTM 354877 E	Strike Length Exp: 5 m	Metallics: tr PY	<0.2	<2	<5	3
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 30 cm	True Width: 30 cm	Secondaries: wGE, wJA	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
	Foliation 110°/64°		Host : QZ-MU Schist		<0.5	29	144	76
Sampled By: MIJ 01-Oct-08	Well-foliated schist. QZ>MU, tr BI. WP 011 +/- 5.3							

Rock Sample Descriptions

Millenium

Operator: Misty Creek Ventures

Project: MCV08-05 2008

NTS: 82L/14E

113393 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration: wBI, wMS, wQZ	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629612 N	UTM 354913 E	Strike Length Exp: 3 m	Metallics: tr PY	0.2	<2	<5	<2
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 20 cm	True Width: 20 cm	Secondaries: mGE	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
	Bedding 296°/56°		Host: QZ-BI-MU Schist		<0.5	42	80	374
Sampled By: MIJ 01-Oct-08	Generally darkly colored micaceous, not quite QZ-BI gneiss. WP 0.2 +/- 5.3							
C332863 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Chip	Alteration:	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629628 N	UTM 354897 E	Strike Length Exp: 2 m	Metallics: tr CP, 2% PO, 2% SP	54.1	<2	20	110
	Elevation: 666 m	Sample Width: 1 m	True Width:	Secondaries: wGE, mJA	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
	Foliation 055°/76° S		Host: Quartz-muscovite Schist		69.1	2520	17000	14900
Sampled By: DB 29-Sep-08	Strongly weathered, lots of sphalerite has weathered to dark grey powder. Mineralization is fine to medium grained; looks to pre-date strong shearing. 3 continuous chip samples (863-865). Rare unweathered sphalerite is present and is very dark.							
C332864 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Chip	Alteration:	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629606 N	UTM 354909 E	Strike Length Exp: 2 m	Metallics: tr CP, 3% PO, 4% SP	52	<2	19	81
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 1 m	True Width:	Secondaries: wGE, mJA	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
			Host: Quartz-muscovite Schist		89.4	5270	17500	20000
Sampled By: DB 29-Sep-08	Similar to above.							
C332865 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Chip	Alteration:	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629607 N	UTM 354910 E	Strike Length Exp: 2 m	Metallics: tr CP, tr PO, tr PY, 3% SP	28	<2	11	43
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 1 m	True Width: 1 m	Secondaries: wGE, mJA	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
			Host: Quartz-muscovite Schist		83.7	4360	10500	18600
Sampled By: DB 29-Sep-08	Similar to above.							
C332866 Millenium	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Select	Alteration:	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>As (ppm)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Bi (ppm)</u>
	UTM 5629584 N	UTM 354899 E	Strike Length Exp: 4 m	Metallics: tr CP, tr PO, 5% SP (?)	7.2	16	<5	14
	Elevation: 665 m	Sample Width: 8 cm	True Width: 8 cm	Secondaries:	<u>Cd (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
	Vein 260°/80° N		Host: Quartz-muscovite Schist		12	432	5560	2780
Sampled By: DB 29-Sep-08	Foliation-parallel sulfide vein. Strongly weathered but fairly certain it's mostly SP.							

Appendix D: Analytical Certificates

TR08147090 - Finalized																														
CLIENT : "EIAMCV - Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd."																														
# of SAMPLES : 17																														
DATE RECEIVED : 2008-10-15 DATE FINALIZED : 2008-11-04																														
PROJECT : "MCV08-05"																														
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""																														
PO NUMBER : ""																														
	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41		
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	
113381	<0.005	17.1	1.4	2	<10	40	<0.5	24	0.07	61.2	<10	60	28	1150	10.95	10	1	0.76	10	1.08	665	<1	0.03	94	210	>10000	>10.0	4	4	8
113382	0.013	3.4	2.63	160	<10	10	0.6	14	0.02	36.1	83	23	541	25.4	10	1	0.08	<10	2.53	675	<1	<0.01	25	130	409	>10.0	6	3	4	
113383	0.006	2	2.15	33	<10	30	<0.5	9	0.01	0.5	15	43	1380	7.27	10	<1	0.15	10	2.14	720	<1	0.01	15	170	423	5.09	2	4	8	
113384	<0.005	7.8	1	3	<10	60	<0.5	10	0.08	13.5	14	14	1160	4.7	<10	<1	0.32	10	0.67	603	<1	0.02	19	150	5660	2.92	<2	1	22	
113385	0.005	64.2	2.97	27	<10	10	1	108	0.16	238	90	18	6110	14.9	10	1	0.13	<10	3.33	1210	<1	<0.01	39	190	>10000	>10.0	<2	2	24	
113386	<0.005	<0.2	0.29	<2	<10	50	<0.5	4	0.03	1	4	7	58	0.92	<10	<1	0.1	<10	0.06	54	<1	0.06	10	60	537	0.47	<2	<1	20	
113387	<0.005	<0.2	0.99	<2	<10	70	<0.5	3	0.02	<0.5	11	16	58	2.2	<10	<1	0.32	30	0.13	198	2	0.02	20	520	32	0.16	<2	2	20	
113388	<0.005	0.4	2.39	<2	<10	140	<0.5	4	0.1	2	11	72	73	4.29	10	<1	1.47	10	1.43	297	<1	0.04	26	470	327	0.63	<2	7	6	
113389	0.01	73.4	2.99	<2	<10	120	0.5	71	0.05	139	14	33	278	4.32	10	1	1.15	10	3.14	1140	<1	0.02	12	240	>10000	4.78	16	4	4	
113390	0.005	3.2	4.51	<2	<10	180	0.8	4	0.05	28.7	16	48	389	5.79	10	<1	1.66	10	5.1	1590	<1	0.03	18	210	6070	2.11	<2	6	5	
113391	<0.005	0.5	0.22	<2	<10	50	0.5	4	0.68	1.3	1	5	24	0.86	<10	<1	0.15	10	0.09	315	<1	0.03	1	130	1450	0.37	<2	1	146	
113392	<0.005	<0.2	1	<2	<10	90	<0.5	3	0.02	<0.5	1	16	29	1.92	<10	<1	0.31	10	0.51	256	<1	0.01	3	120	144	0.06	<2	1	23	
113393	<0.005	0.2	1.42	<2	<10	80	0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	4	24	42	3.3	<10	<1	0.43	20	0.6	242	<1	0.03	7	340	80	0.03	<2	2	18	
332863	0.02	54.1	3.43	<2	<10	110	1.2	110	0.02	69.1	16	35	2520	8.01	10	1	2.07	<10	3.52	1230	1	0.04	8	130	>10000	4.78	<2	4	3	
332864	0.019	52	3.68	<2	<10	40	0.8	81	0.02	89.4	53	30	5270	12.9	10	1	1.22	<10	3.59	1340	<1	0.02	31	120	>10000	8.45	6	4	3	
332865	0.011	28	2.99	<2	<10	50	0.6	43	0.02	83.7	27	30	4360	12	10	1	0.63	<10	2.9	1155	<1	0.02	28	130	>10000	7.19	5	4	5	
332866	<0.005	7.2	0.49	16	<10	40	0.6	14	0.05	12	23	7	432	6.8	<10	<1	0.17	10	0.2	269	<1	0.02	34	200	5560	5.09	<2	1	10	



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VANCOUVER BC V6C 1G8

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 4-NOV-2008
Account: EIAMCV

CERTIFICATE TR08147090

Project: MCV08-05

P.O. No.:

This report is for 17 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Terrace, BC, Canada on 15-OCT-2008.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

GENERAL EQUITY ENGINEERING

MURRAY JONES

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Zn-OG46	Ore Grade Zn - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
ME-ICP06	Whole Rock Package - ICP-AES	ICP-AES
TOT-ICP06	Total Calculation for ICP06	ICP-AES
OA-GRA05	Loss on Ignition at 1000C	WST-SEQ
ME-XRF05	Trace Level XRF Analysis	XRF
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Page: 2 - A

Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)

Finalized Date: 4-NOV-2008

Account: EIAMCV

Project: MCV08-05

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS	TR08147090
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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %
		0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
113381		1.76	<0.005	17.1	1.40	2	<10	40	<0.5	24	0.07	61.2	60	28	1150	10.95
113382		1.52	0.013	3.4	2.63	160	<10	10	0.6	14	0.02	36.1	83	23	541	25.4
113383		1.36	0.006	2.0	2.15	33	<10	30	<0.5	9	0.01	0.5	15	43	1380	7.27
113384		0.76	<0.005	7.8	1.00	3	<10	60	<0.5	10	0.08	13.5	14	14	1160	4.70
113385		1.61	0.005	64.2	2.97	27	<10	10	1.0	108	0.16	238	90	18	6110	14.9
113386		1.98	<0.005	<0.2	0.29	<2	<10	50	<0.5	4	0.03	1.0	4	7	58	0.92
113387		0.76	<0.005	<0.2	0.99	<2	<10	70	<0.5	3	0.02	<0.5	11	16	58	2.20
113388		1.16	<0.005	0.4	2.39	<2	<10	140	<0.5	4	0.10	2.0	11	72	73	4.29
113389		1.85	0.010	73.4	2.99	<2	<10	120	0.5	71	0.05	139.0	14	33	278	4.32
113390		1.53	0.005	3.2	4.51	<2	<10	180	0.8	4	0.05	28.7	16	48	389	5.79
113391		1.80	<0.005	0.5	0.22	<2	<10	50	0.5	4	0.68	1.3	1	5	24	0.86
113392		0.90	<0.005	<0.2	1.00	<2	<10	90	<0.5	3	0.02	<0.5	1	16	29	1.92
113393		1.45	<0.005	0.2	1.42	<2	<10	80	0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	4	24	42	3.30
332863		0.63	0.020	54.1	3.43	<2	<10	110	1.2	110	0.02	69.1	16	35	2520	8.01
332864		0.72	0.019	52.0	3.68	<2	<10	40	0.8	81	0.02	89.4	53	30	5270	12.90
332865		0.82	0.011	28.0	2.99	<2	<10	50	0.6	43	0.02	83.7	27	30	4360	12.00
332866		0.54	<0.005	7.2	0.49	16	<10	40	0.6	14	0.05	12.0	23	7	432	6.80



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Page: 2 - B

Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)

Finalized Date: 4-NOV-2008

Account: EIAMCV

Project: MCV08-05

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS	TR08147090
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	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Method Analyte Units LOR	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm
Sample Description	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
113381	10	1	0.76	10	1.08	665	<1	0.03	94	210	>10000	>10.0	4	4	8
113382	10	1	0.08	<10	2.53	675	<1	<0.01	25	130	409	>10.0	6	3	4
113383	10	<1	0.15	10	2.14	720	<1	0.01	15	170	423	5.09	2	4	8
113384	<10	<1	0.32	10	0.67	603	<1	0.02	19	150	5660	2.92	<2	1	22
113385	10	1	0.13	<10	3.33	1210	<1	<0.01	39	190	>10000	>10.0	<2	2	24
113386	<10	<1	0.10	<10	0.06	54	<1	0.06	10	60	537	0.47	<2	<1	20
113387	<10	<1	0.32	30	0.13	198	2	0.02	20	520	32	0.16	<2	2	20
113388	10	<1	1.47	10	1.43	297	<1	0.04	26	470	327	0.63	<2	7	6
113389	10	1	1.15	10	3.14	1140	<1	0.02	12	240	>10000	4.78	16	4	4
113390	10	<1	1.66	10	5.10	1590	<1	0.03	18	210	6070	2.11	<2	6	5
113391	<10	<1	0.15	10	0.09	315	<1	0.03	1	130	1450	0.37	<2	1	146
113392	<10	<1	0.31	10	0.51	256	<1	0.01	3	120	144	0.06	<2	1	23
113393	<10	<1	0.43	20	0.60	242	<1	0.03	7	340	80	0.03	<2	2	18
332863	10	1	2.07	<10	3.52	1230	1	0.04	8	130	>10000	4.78	<2	4	3
332864	10	1	1.22	<10	3.59	1340	<1	0.02	31	120	>10000	8.45	6	4	3
332865	10	1	0.63	<10	2.90	1155	<1	0.02	28	130	>10000	7.19	5	4	5
332866	<10	<1	0.17	10	0.20	269	<1	0.02	34	200	5560	5.09	<2	1	10

Appendix E: Compact Disc

Appendix F: Geologist's Certificates

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

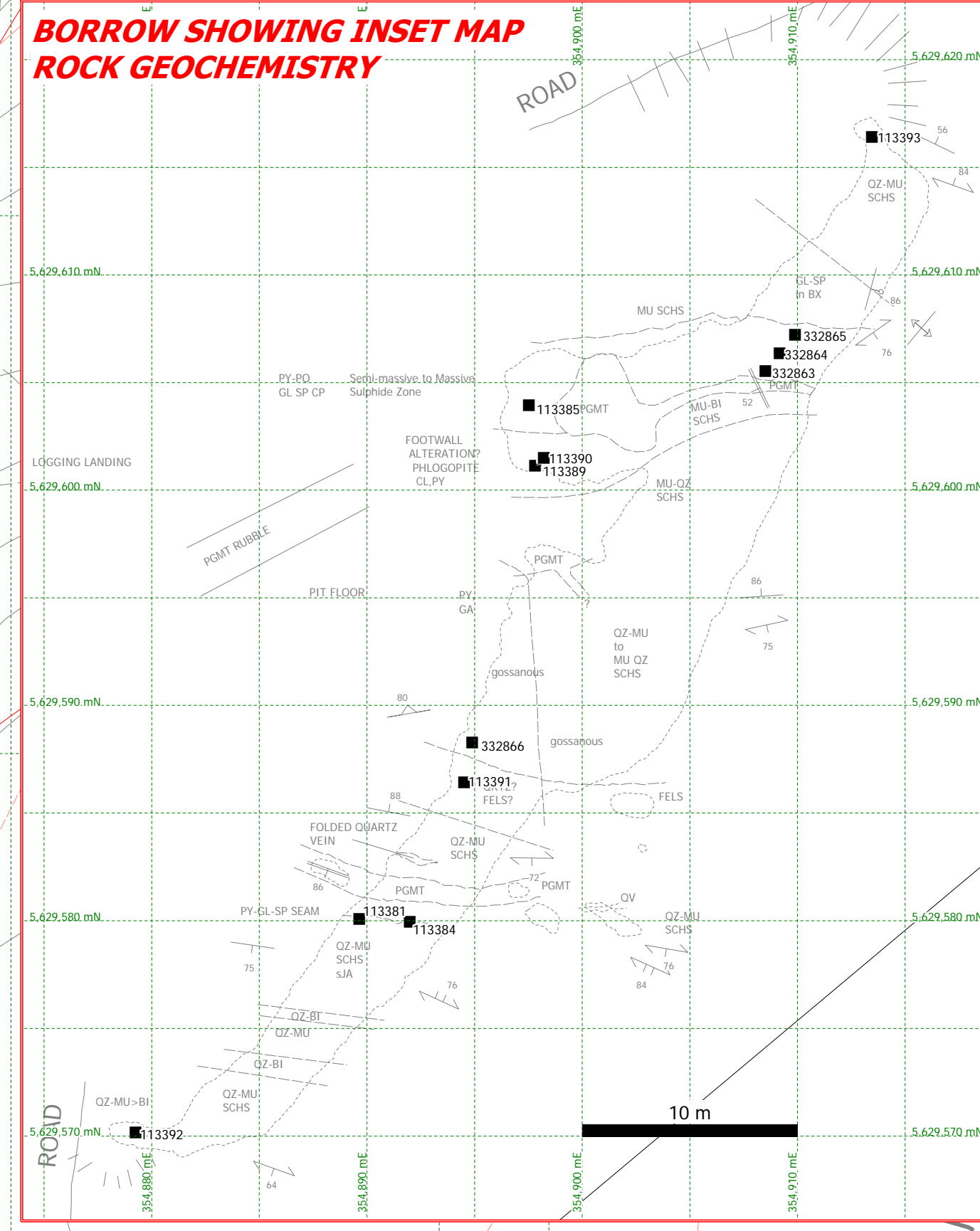
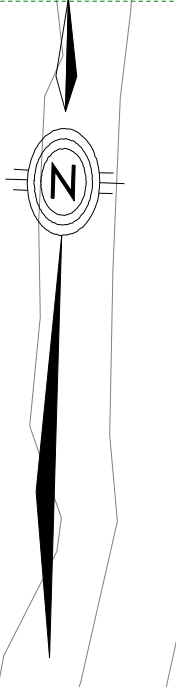
I, Murray I. Jones, of 8606 144A St., City of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 700, 700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology in 1982, and a graduate of the University of Ottawa with a Master of Science degree in Geology in 1992.
3. THAT I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (#20063).
4. THAT this report is based on fieldwork carried out by me or under my direction from September 30 to October 2, 2008 and on publicly available and company reports

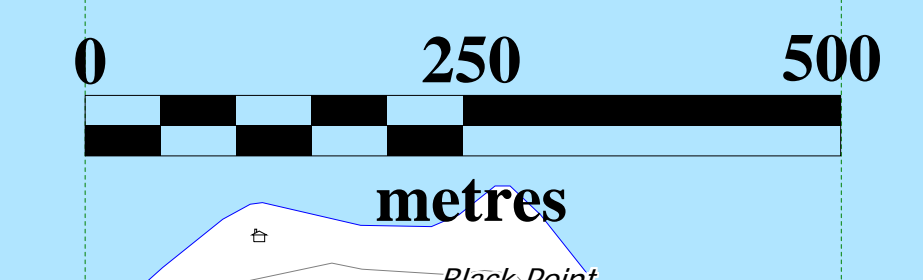
DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 12th day of December, 2008.



Murray I. Jones, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd.



SAMPLE	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
113381	-0.005	17.1	1,150	20,000	13,000
113382	0.013	3.4	541	409	6,910
113383	0.006	2	1,380	423	464
113384	-0.005	7.8	1,160	5,660	2,770
113385	0.005	64.2	6,110	32,700	51,100
113386	-0.005	-0.2	58	537	563
113387	-0.005	-0.2	58	32	45
113388	-0.005	0.4	73	327	521
113389	0.01	73.4	278	164,500	17,300
113390	0.005	3.2	389	6,070	9,680
113391	-0.005	0.5	24	1,450	239
113392	-0.005	-0.2	29	144	76
113393	-0.005	0.2	42	80	374
332863	0.02	54.1	2,520	17,000	14,900
332864	0.019	52	5,270	17,500	20,000
332865	0.011	28	4,360	10,500	18,600
332866	-0.005	7.2	432	5,560	2,780



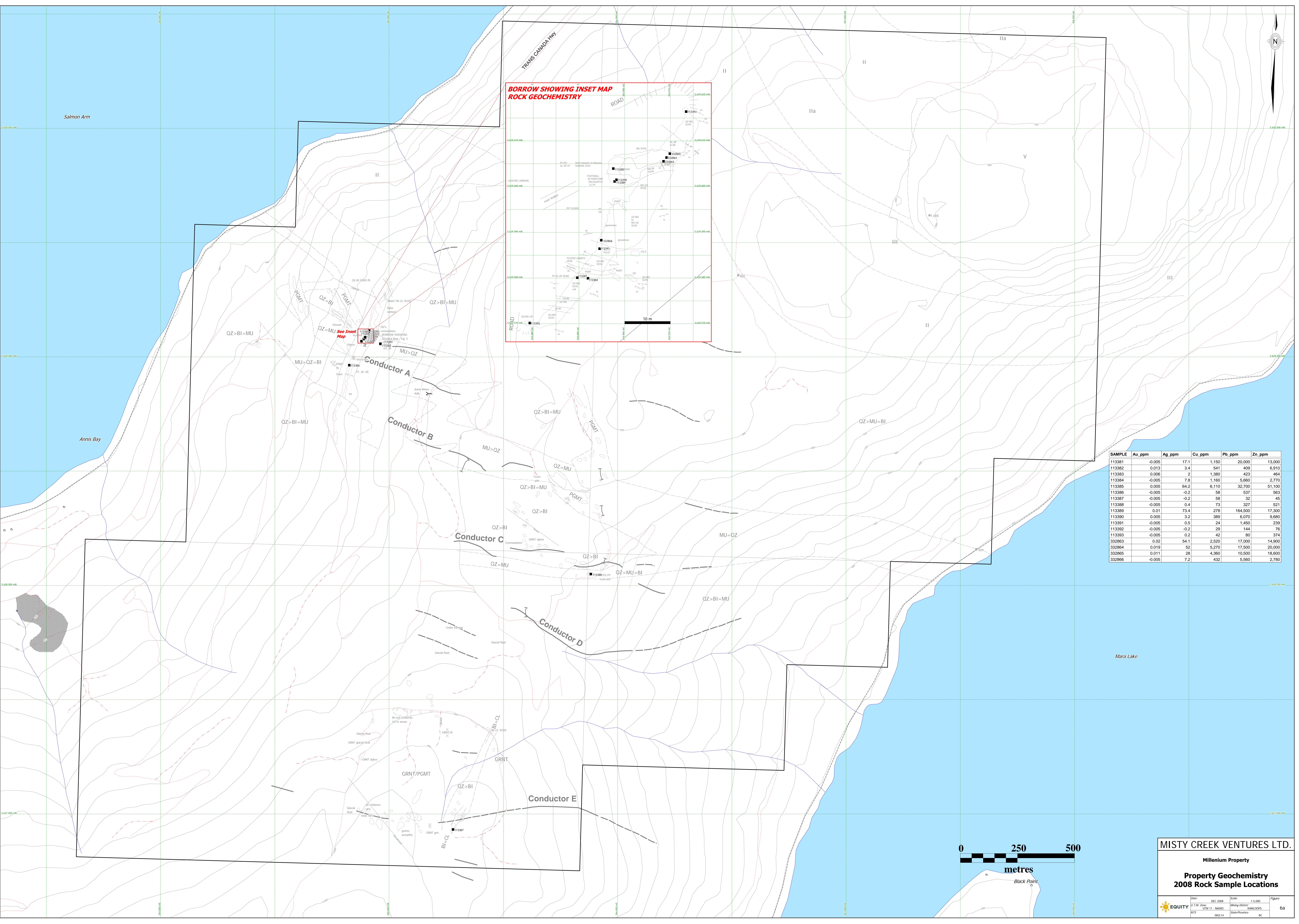
MISTY CREEK VENTURES LTD.

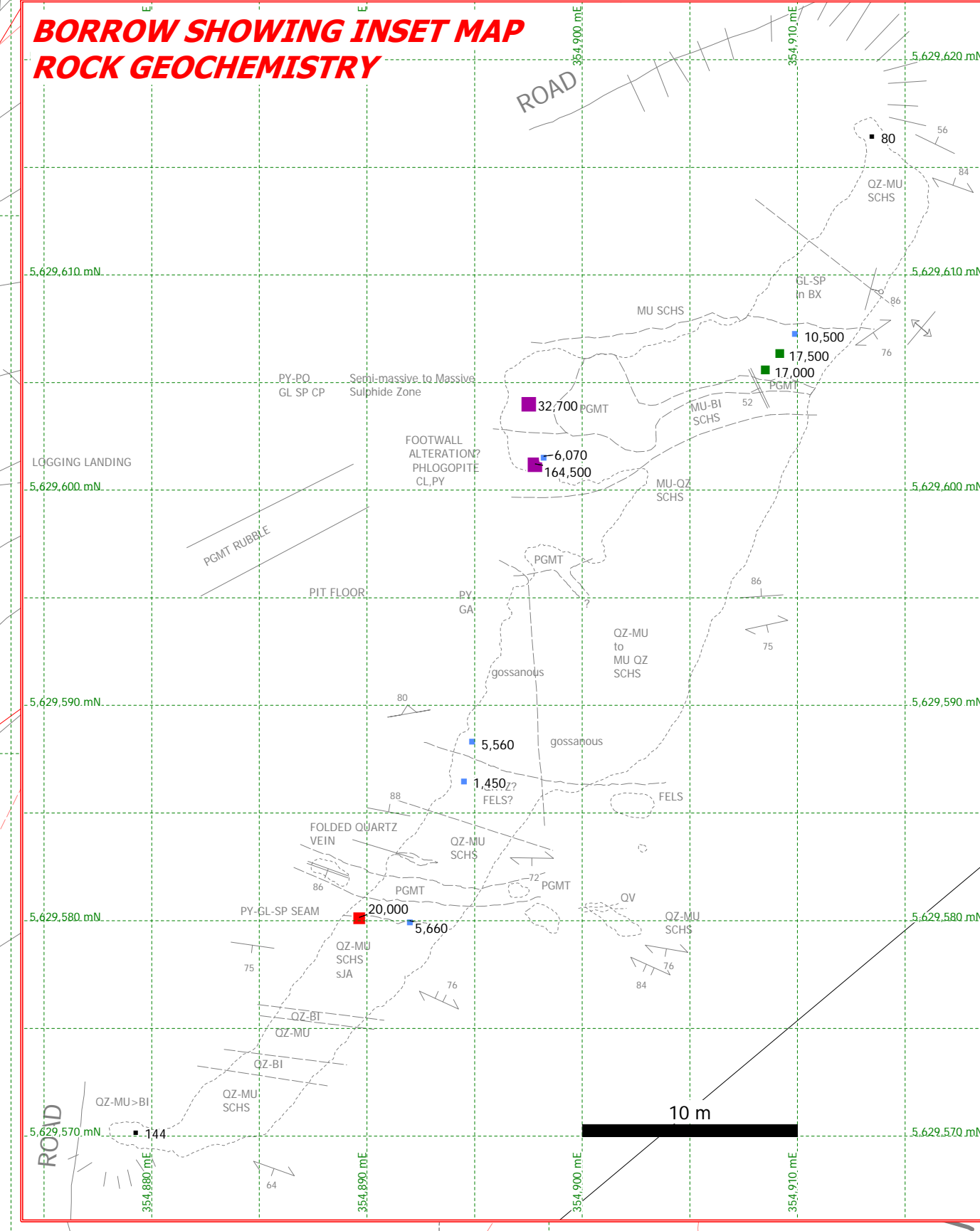
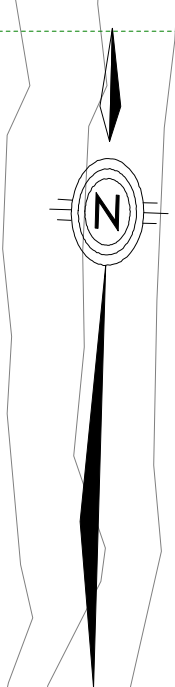
Millenium Property

**Property Geochemistry
2008 Rock Sample Locations**

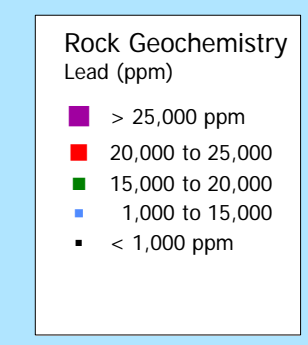
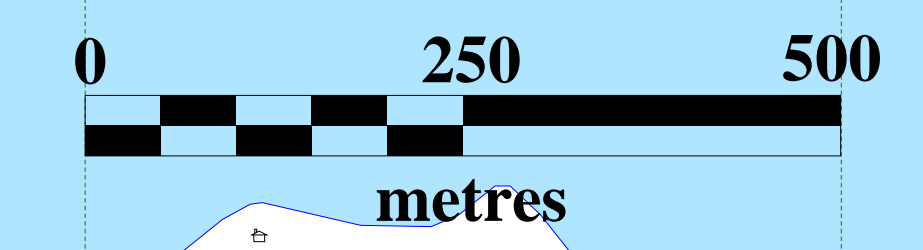
Scale: 1:5,000
Date: DEC 2008
Author: EQUITY
Project: MISTY CREEK VENTURES LTD. - NAD83
Client: KAMLOOPS
City/Province: BC

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SAMPLE	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
113381	-0.005	17.1	1,150	20,000	13,000
113382	0.013	3.4	541	409	6,910
113383	0.006	2	1,380	423	464
113384	-0.005	7.8	1,160	5,660	2,770
113385	0.005	64.2	6,110	32,700	51,100
113386	-0.005	-0.2	58	537	563
113387	-0.005	-0.2	58	32	45
113388	-0.005	0.4	73	327	521
113389	0.01	73.4	278	164,500	17,300
113390	0.005	3.2	389	6,070	9,680
113391	-0.005	0.5	24	1,450	239
113392	-0.005	-0.2	29	144	76
113393	-0.005	0.2	42	80	374
332863	0.02	54.1	2,520	17,000	14,900
332864	0.019	52	5,270	17,500	20,000
332865	0.011	28	4,360	10,500	18,600
332866	-0.005	7.2	432	5,560	2,780

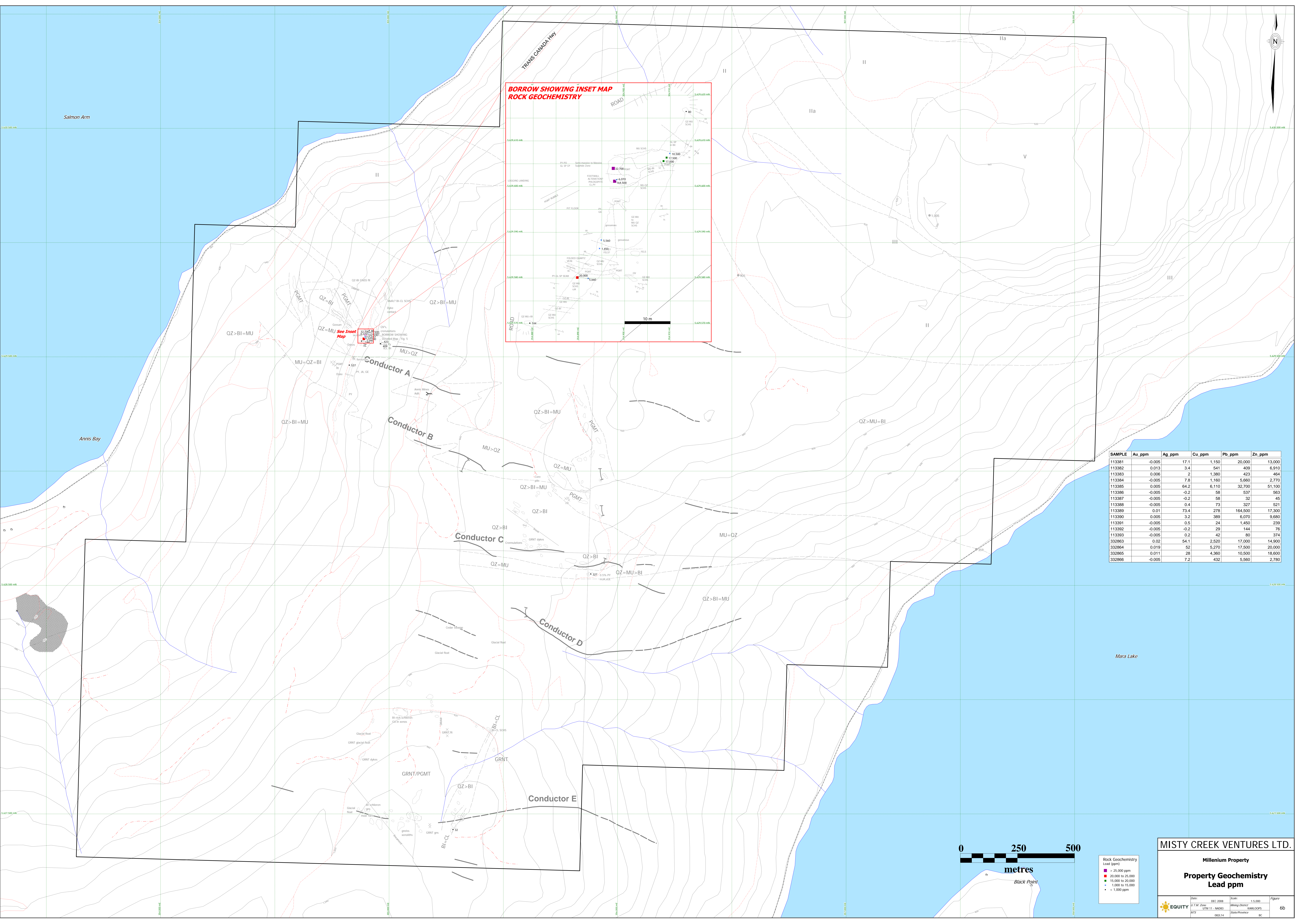


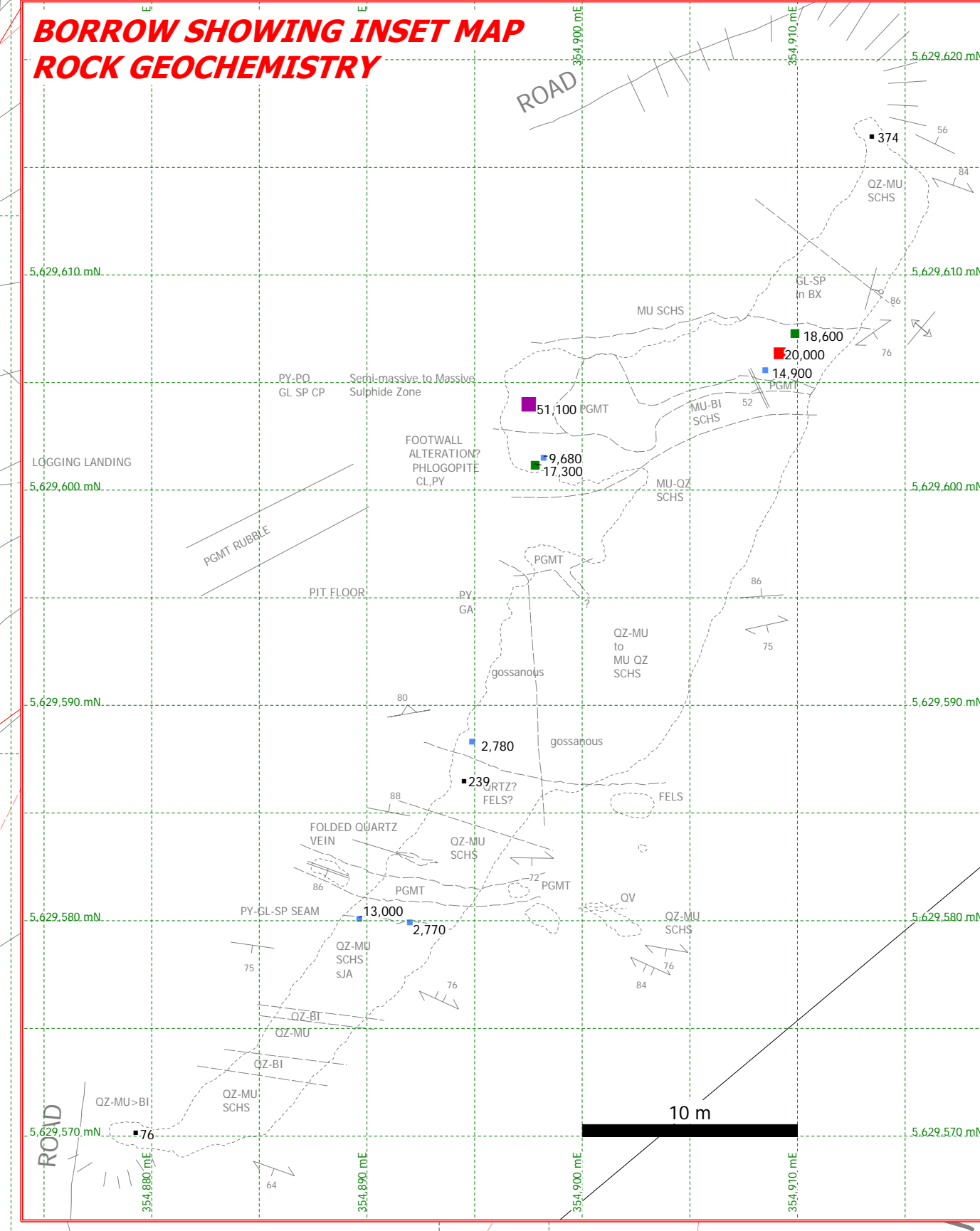
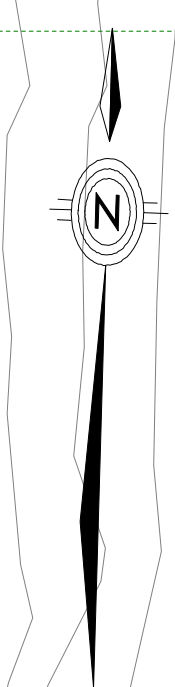
MISTY CREEK VENTURES LTD.

Millenium Property

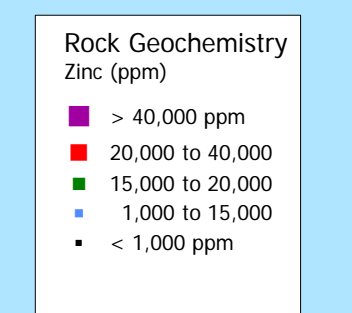
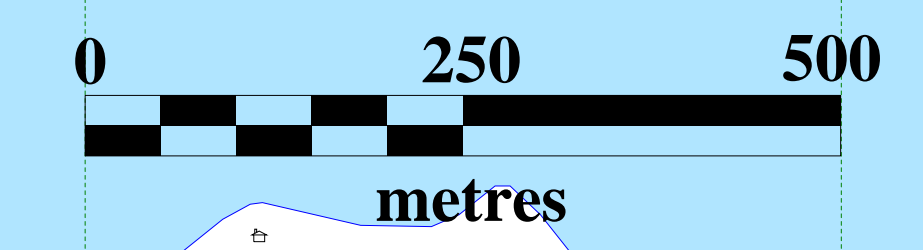
Property Geochemistry Lead ppm

Date: DEC 2008 Scale: 1:5,000 Figure: 6b
 UTM Zone: 11N, NAD83
 EQUITY
 MTS 062114



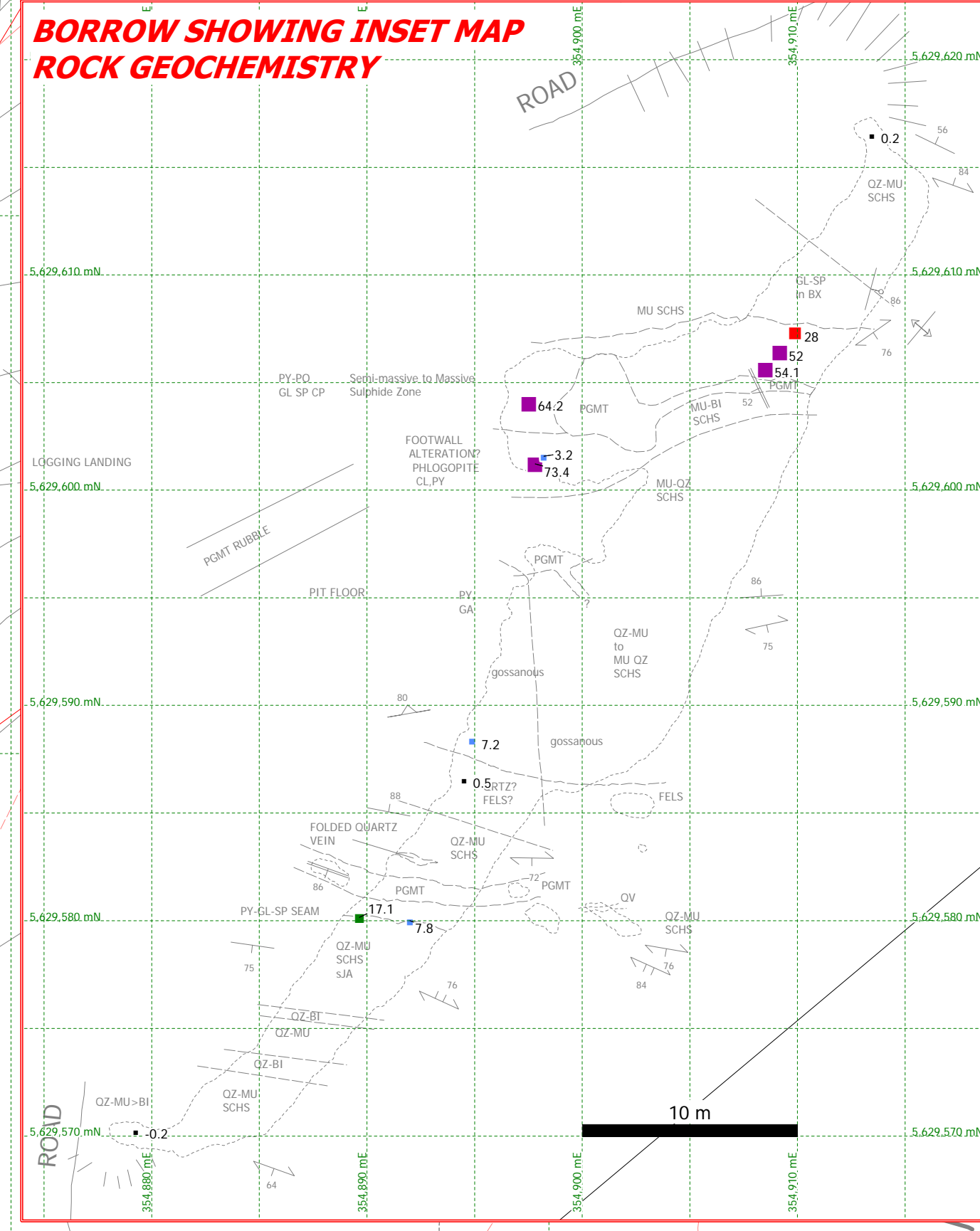
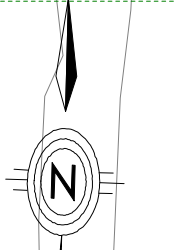


SAMPLE	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
113381	-0.005	17.1	1,150	20,000	13,000
113382	0.013	3.4	541	409	6,910
113383	0.006	2	1,380	423	464
113384	-0.005	7.8	1,160	5,660	2,770
113385	0.005	64.2	6,110	32,700	51,100
113386	-0.005	-0.2	58	537	563
113387	-0.005	-0.2	58	32	45
113388	-0.005	0.4	73	327	521
113389	0.01	73.4	278	164,500	17,300
113390	0.005	3.2	389	6,070	9,680
113391	-0.005	0.5	24	1,450	239
113392	-0.005	-0.2	29	144	76
113393	-0.005	0.2	42	80	374
332863	0.02	54.1	2,520	17,000	14,900
332864	0.019	52	5,270	17,500	20,000
332865	0.011	28	4,360	10,500	18,600
332866	-0.005	7.2	432	5,560	2,780

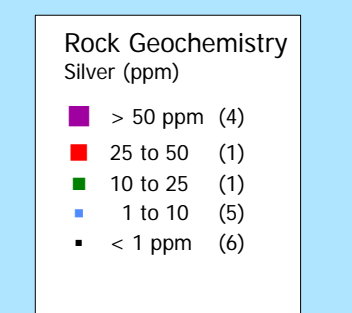
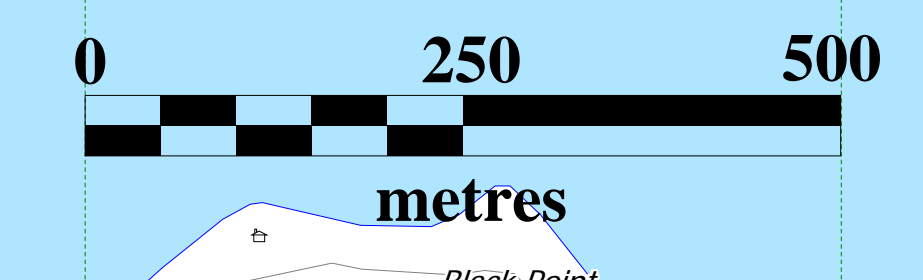


MISTY CREEK VENTURES LTD.

Millenium Property
**Property Geochemistry
 Zinc ppm**



SAMPLE	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
113381	-0.005	17.1	1,150	20,000	13,000
113382	0.013	3.4	541	409	6,910
113383	0.006	2	1,380	423	464
113384	-0.005	7.8	1,160	5,660	2,770
113385	0.005	64.2	6,110	32,700	51,100
113386	-0.005	-0.2	58	537	563
113387	-0.005	-0.2	58	32	45
113388	-0.005	0.4	73	327	521
113389	0.01	73.4	278	164,500	17,300
113390	0.005	3.2	389	6,070	9,680
113391	-0.005	0.5	24	1,450	239
113392	-0.005	-0.2	29	144	76
113393	-0.005	0.2	42	80	374
332863	0.02	54.1	2,520	17,000	14,900
332864	0.019	52	5,270	17,500	20,000
332865	0.011	28	4,360	10,500	18,600
332866	-0.005	7.2	432	5,560	2,780



MISTY CREEK VENTURES LTD.

Millenium Property

Property Geochemistry

Silver ppm

Scale: 1:5,000
 Date: DEC 2008
 Author: EQUITY
 Project: MISTY CREEK VENTURES LTD. - MAREK
 Drawing: KAM/0005
 Date/Revision: 08/2/14
 BC

Figure 6d

