FEB 2 4 2009

Gold Commissioner's Office VANCOUVER, B.C.

EJENT NO 4236/34

Assessment Report 30578

Silver Mountain Property Assessment work Report 2008

Soil sampling and prospecting **On Claims 504624** 534136 521570

Map 092H065

UTM 5506000N 642500E

Owner: Bryan Livgard GEOL

> Egil Livgard P.Eng. Coquitlam B.C. Feb. 20th 2009

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Summary and conclusions

The property covers a part of the Keystone quartz diorite which has intruded the Eagle batholith and has itself been intruded by bodies and dykes of quartz rhyolite which caused extensive brecciation. The property consists of four claims covering 773.286 hectares located west of Highway 5 about 5-6 kilometers north of Coquihalla Lakes. The showings have received considerable exploration by a number of companies since their discovery in early 1900s. Most of the property has been soil surveyed and large, very high zinc – lead anomalies (+100 ppm lead and +700 ppm zinc) was outlined mainly around the Keystone Mine and the Stonewall adit. Other showings (Julie – What) on the property were also soil surveyed. Induced Polarization surveys outlined anomalous conditions at the Julie showing, the Keystone Mine and extending further northeast. The Keystone Mine was developed on two levels and about 200 meters of drifting on the vein exposed narrow veins with occasional high zinc and silver-gold values. Diamond drilling northeast of the mine intersected high gold and silver in one hole but not in others. Highly anomalous gold values in the soil have been located in this area. The Julie showing was also drilled and intersected extensive zinc mineralization and occasionally gold and silver values. Most of the diamond drilling on the property was located in the central brecciated area exploring for molybdenite. One drill hole north of the breccia intersected low molybdenum values over 300 meters. The What showing, on the north end of the property has geology favorable for molybdenum deposition. Soil surveying outlined copper-moly anomalies and prospecting located molybdenite showings. Another showing further north, the Blue Gold also called the Red Bog showing has, it is reported, the best molybdenite showings in the area. This northern area at and north of the breccia zone is underexplored and warrants further work for molybdenum deposits.

The Julie showing with zinc, indium, gold and silver in a quartz rhyolite breccia is also under explored. It is potentially a large low grade deposit and it warrants an extensive exploration program.

Recommendations

The molybdenum area, from the **Red Bog showing** and east, should be soil surveyed and selected areas surveyed by geophysics - induced polarization-(IP) followed by diamond drilling.

The **Julie showing** should be should be surveyed by (IP) and diamond drilled.

The **Gold Zone** area northeast of the Keystone where historical drilling has intersected good gold values and anomalous gold has been located in the soil and in rock samples in place diamond drilling should be carried out -in seven holes spaced at 25 meters – a total of about850 meters of drilling.

Estimated costs of the recommendations

Grid systems: 40 kilometers @ \$500	\$ 20,000
Geophysics: 40 km @ \$3500	\$140,000
Consulting and reports	\$ 10,000
Contingency	\$ 20,000
TOTAL	\$190,000

Diamond drilling: To be assessed and determined based on the results of the above exploration.

Introduction

The writer was asked by the owner to plan a detailed soil survey in the area northeast of the under ground Keystone workings where old surveys had located high gold values in the soil. The soil program and an examination of the possible extension of the Julie showing to the north side of Min e Creek were carried out over 5 days in July 2-6 by the owner and an assistant. The writer laid out the soil work and the explored on the north side of Mine Creek across from the July showing of mineralized breccias in order to determine if the breccias crossed the Creek.

This report is based on the above examination and soil sampling as well as on the references as listed.

Property

The property consists of four contiguous claims with tenure numbers 504624 good to Oct.27th 2008

521570 " " 534136 " "

560901 " June 20th 2009

The property covers 773.286 hectares. The property is in the name of Bryan Livgard

Location and access

The claims can be found on map sheet 092H 065 and 075 immediately west of Highway #5 about 5 to 6 kilometers north of the Coquihalla Lakes. Old mine roads and new logging roads give access to most of the claim ground.

Physiograph and climate

The property lies within the physiographic boundary of the Cascade Mountains. The claims cover mostly east facing steep hillsides of two hills bisected by Mine Creek (also named Dry Creek), a tributary to the north flowing Coldwater river. Elevations vary from 1100 meters at the flats alongside Highway5 to over 1500 meters above sea level in two peaks (asl). The climate is intermediate between the very moist coast climate and the dry interior and receives high to moderate precipitation mainly as snow. The

snow will often be wet and heavy. The ground will be snow covered for 6-7 months of the year.

History

Mineralization was discovered in the area in the early 1900's and underground development consisting of adits, crosscuts and drifting on a vein had taken place by 1936. It was named **Keystone Mine**. No further work has been reported until 1954 when further development and mining was done. The only production was recorded in 1955 when 89 tonnes containing silver- lead –zinc were shipped to smelter. The **Stonewall vein** lies about 1.0 kilometers south-southwest of the Keystone and may be a continuation of this vein. The Stonewall is also a narrow lead, zinc, silver vein. A drift of unknown length was driven on the vein. Records of sampling are found in Minister of Mines Reports from 1939 to 1954.

The **Julie showing** lies a short distance east of the Stonewall adit on the south side of Dry Creek. IT was discovered in 1965 and in1966 Dorian Mines carried out extensive surface work and drilled 32 pack sack and Ax core drilling totaling 2,030 meters. The results of this work were not filed as assessment work and have been located only in part. The larger part of this drilling was apparently done on the Julie showing.

The **What Showing** lies about 900 meters northwest of the Keystone Mine. El Paso Mining and Milling Company trenched, mapped, soil sampled and rock chip sampled the showing in 1973 - 1974. About 750 meters further north is found the **Blue Gold showing** also called the **Red Bog** molybdenum showings. El Paso carried out geological mapping on this showing. Noranda trenched and diamond drilled the **Mag** showings which lie about 900 meters southeast of the Julie showings. The writer has no knowledge about the results of this work except for several marks of Pb noted in outlines of trenches.

Anaconda American Brass Ltd. carried out soil surveying in 1965. This is the first recorded Assessment work report.

Corval Resources Ltd. carried out a soil survey in 1971 and commissioned a report from the writer and explored the property in 1972 to 1974 by geological mapping, soil surveying and Induced Polarization surveying. Denison mines carried out geophysical surveying and diamond drilling in 1974. Western mines Ltd. (Westmin Resources Ltd.) in a joint venture with Amax mapped the geology, carried out geophysical and geochemical surveying and diamond drilled a total of almost 5000 meters in deep holes in the period 1979 to 1982 mainly focused on molybdenite but minor soil

surveying and drilling was also done on the Keystone Mine and Julie showing.

Blue Gold Resources Ltd. covered the **Keystone mine** and surrounding area in a large soil survey north of Dry Creek and did some diamond drilling on the **Julie showings** south of the creek in 1989 – 1990.

A rock chip sampling program was carried out in 2005 by the present owner. The program gave good values in zinc. A silt survey carried out by the present owner north and west of the Keystone adit in 2006 outlined an anomalous area in copper and molybdenite.

Geology

A large Lower Jurassic to Middle Cretaceous granite-tonalite-granodiorite intrusion named the Eagle batholith occupies the west side of Highway #5. On the east it is in contact with andesitic volcanics of the Nicola Group. Intruded into the granodiorite is an early Tertiary stock named the Keystone quartz-diorite. The stock at surface is an ellipsoid about 4000 meters long and 1500 meters wide. The long dimension strikes about 330 deg. The central part of stock has been intruded by a breccia complex which also affects the Eagle granodiorite at the contacts. It is about 2100 meters by 1300 meters in size. The brecciation may have been caused by violent intrusions of rhyolite porphyry, as small stocks and felcitic dykes probably of Miocene age. The rhyolite porphyry was accompanied by pervasive alteration of the brecciated rocks and by metallic mineralization.

Rock types

The Eagle Batholith consists of foliated biotite rich granodiorite of Late Jurassic age.

The Keystone quartz diorite is coarse grained equigranular rock with a "salt – pepper" appearance.

Dykes: account for 5% or less of the rock mass; andesites are green, massive and often porphyritic. Felsite dykes are white-grey microcrystalline siliceous rocks which occur around the Julie showings and the Stonewall adit. Aplites and pegmatites are common in the breccia.

The breccia complex: The breccia body is a steep pipe like body occupying a large part of the quartz diorite and apart of the adjoining granodiorite. It consists of a homogenous outer zone of boulder like fragments and a heterogenous inner zone of sand to pebble sized fragments. The complex is

cut by veins and breccia fill of zinc with pyrite and manganese fractures. At least three phases of brecciation are recognized: **Eagle breccia** (outer zone – irregularly 250 meters wide) of angular granodiorite in green sericite matrix. It is essentially a crackle breccia: **Pebble breccia** (inner zone) with subrounded fragments of quartz diorite, granodiorite and dyke fragments. A significant fraction of silicified fragments contain pyrite and molybdenite. Fragments are supported in a white, porous sericite-carbonate -clay matrix with veins containing zinc: **Quartz breccia** (pre-pebble breccia) with quartz diorite and grey quartz fragments in a grey silica matrix are found on the periphery of the main breccia body. At the Julie showing this breccia carries significant zinc mineralization.

Mineralization

Mineralization on the property consists of two distinct suites. At the Keystone Mine – Stonewall showings it consists of Quartz, rhodocrosite, sphalerite, hematite, galena, minor chalcopyrite and magnetite in veins and lenses. Silver and gold values are associated with these minerals At the Julie showing the mineralization occurs as breccia in fill with quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets and as veins in shears.

Disseminations, quarts stringers and stock work with molybdenite and minor pyrite - chalcopyrite showings occur generally at the north end of the breccia complex in the Keystone quartz diorite and further north in the Eagle granodiorite. It also occurs in silicified fragments in the breccia but the mineral suites occur essentially in separate areas.

Molybdenum occurrences

Rounded to sub-angular fragments of silicified rock in the Eagle breccia contain molybdenite. These fragments were brought up from a deeper source. It would be interesting to sample these fragments and get some indication about the grade of the source. Considerable drilling, mainly on the flat between the highway and the hills, has been unsuccessful in locating the source. "Induced Polarization Surveys give annular response peripheral to the breccia complex. An envelope of propylitic alteration and copper-moly mineralization flanks the northwest end of the of the Keystone stock." Further drilling on the periphery on a ridge north of the breccia complex was carried out.

A drill hole ,#W-79-1,(ref ASR #7771) intersected a rhyolitic zone with quartz - pyrite – sericite – K-feldspar stock work north of the breccia

grading 0.044 % Mo over 300 meters at 1000 meter depth. It stated that the grade increased to the bottom (at 1300m) of the hole. It also was stated that 'the potential exists for similar mineralization to occur much closer to surface'(ref ASR8863). This may be the source of the mineralized breccia fragments. Two holes, W- 80 -1, W- 80 -20, drilled 200 meters then 120 meters west of the first hole failed to intersect the moly mineralization, but both holes were terminated before they reached their recommended depth. Further drilling to the east and north was recommended but has not been done.

A group of old claims laying about 500 meters to 1500 meters west of the **Keystone** mine adit and extending 1500 meters north covered the **What** showing and the northwest corner reached the Red Bog or Blue Gold showing both now on tenures 521570 and 534136. Trenching in this area has exposed granodiorite hosting numerous quartz veins and pyritic aplite dykes. A soil survey (Ref.ASR # 4657 1973) outlined a copper-moly anomaly extending over an area of about 200meters by 650 meters with molybdenum values between 20 ppm and over60 ppm and copper values from 100 ppm to over 1000 ppm. The anomaly and these showings have not been drilled. At the Blue Gold or Red bog showing several narrow quartz pyrite veins host chalcopyrite and molybdenite. The best molybdenum exposure on the property is found here along the (west?) bank of the north flowing Blue Gold Creek, but the mineralization is completely leached to a depth of 15 to 30 cm (Ref. ASR #6758). Stream silt sampling in 2006 outlined copper and moly anomalous values in the area of the 1973 soil survey. No diamond drilling or other exploration has followed up on the anomalous soil and silt surveys and the molybdenum showings.

The Keystone Shear Zone

Zinc, lead and copper mineralization carrying silver and gold values lie in a north-northeast striking steeply westerly (changing to easterly at depth) dipping vein in a shear zone. The shear zone extends from south of Dry Creek through the Stonewall and the Keystone and further north, a distance of at least 3.0 kilometers. It is about 100 or more meters wide. It is expressed on surface by conspicuous rock alteration and strong black manganese staining.

Three veins are recognized within the shear.

The Keystone Mine workings consist of two adits with crosscuts 65 meters and 15 meters, a raise to surface and 100 meters of drifting on the vein to the

southwest and 90 meters to the northeast. The vein strikes 30 deg and dips steeply west except on the lower level south end the vein split and branches and the dip changes to 60 deg east. It consists of quartz, calcite, rhodochrosite and pyrite, sphalerite, galena and minor freibergite. The vein is narrow widths of about 0.3 meters. Silver values range from 30 grams (g) to 700 g per tonne. Gold values are infrequent but values are occasionally high over narrow widths. Two very narrow (unknown width) parallel veins were located in a crosscuts on the upper level. A sample from one of these veins gave 29.5 g gold and 576 g silver perhaps (?) in a selected sample. Sampling in 1973 (ASR 4174) are considered reliable (geologist –sampler – G. Gutrath) gave results as follows:

Sample #	Width	ı Cu %	6 Pb%	6 Zn %	Ag oz	. Au oz.	Description
2582	35 ft	0.01	0.09	0.20	1.37	0.005	Massive pyrite H/W
2583	10 ft	0.05	0.41	1.15	3.86	0.003	Main vein Center
2584	3 ft	0.15	0.96	10.0	6.92	0.18	Main vein at Raise
2585	2 ft	0.23	0.89	15.4	3.57	0.016	Main vein south

The Stonewall adit lies about 1.0 kilometer southwesterly from the Keystone Mine. The vein in the adit is reported to be narrow, striking 30 deg and dipping steeply. A report (Ref. K.C. Fahrni -1954) describes the vein as being 5 feet wide and containing disseminated lead and zinc sulphides. The vein has been sampled several times (MMR 1939,1946,1948,1953,1954). Other parallel veins have also been noted. The writer did not locate the adit. Soil surveys have outlined large lead and zinc anomalies around the Keystone adits. The anomalies (+1000ppm Zn and +100 ppm Pb) extend about 200 meters southwest of the adits and at least 450 meters to the northeast. The gold and silver values were much more erratic. High gold values were located 200 to 300 meters northeast of the adits.

The Gold zone This zone was first located by diamond drilling about 160 meters northeast of the Keystone adit. A drill hole (80-w-1 – drilled vertically – objective molybdenite) intersected 21.7 g gold and 38 g silver per tonne over 3.05 meters at a depth of 95 meters. Another intersection in the same hole 20 meters higher cut little gold but 2080 g (66oz) silver over 0.2 meters. True widths are unknown. An angle drill hole on the same section (DH81-K2) intersected sulphide mineralized quartz-carbonate vein material in the vicinity of the earlier intersections but the precious metal content was low.

Two diamond drill holes -81K 1, 81K 3, were drilled in 1981 to test the vein north of the Keystone workings at greater depth. A vein was intersected cutting widths of 0.9 and 1.1 meters containing low precious metal values. Induced Polarization surveying (1973) located a strong "apparent chargeability" anomaly northeast of the Keystone adit extending over widths from 100 to 300 meter and a length of 750 meters.

Soil surveying in the past located irregular but many high gold values east of the Keystone. An area of about 1200 square meters encompassing eight soil samples averaged 305 ppb gold (ref. ASR 18485)

A soil survey was carried out in 2007 and was designed to relocate the area of high gold values. That was accomplished. The results were promising as high coincident gold and lead values were located over four lines 50 meters apart extending from the east end of the Keystone under ground workings and about 150 to 200 meters further east. The survey is located down hill from the probable northeastern extension of the vein in the Keystone under ground workings and down hill from diamond drill hole W80 – 1. The zinc values are consistently high for 250 meters then 'tail off over the next 100 meters. The survey did not locate high values in lead and zinc at the creek about 650 meters northeast of the Keystone adit where stream silt samples (2006) were high. Three old trenches (year?) were excavated over 100 meters down hill from the projected location of the Keystone vein and apparently did not expose mineralization.

The Julie Zone

The Julie zone lies mainly south of Dry Creek (Mine Creek) The zone is a milled quartz-rhyolite breccia with sub-angular to sub-rounded sericitized - silicified fragments of quartz diorite, quartz, aplite and dacite a few centimeters in size, set in a grey silica pyrite matrix. Quartz veining occurred after brecciation.

The showing was located in 1965 by Dorian Mines Ltd. This company located a zinc soil anomaly 180 meters by 300 meters that was subsequently trenched and 32 packsack and AQ sized diamond drill holes totaling 2018 meters were drilled.

Surface exposures of the quartz-rhyolite breccia zone is at least 140 meters in length and about 80 meters in width and air photos suggest it may almost circular and measure as much as 320 to 400 meters across or an area of roughly 10 hectares. **Geophysics:** Induced polarization (1973) indicated a north – south trending conductive zone through the breccia and continuing about 150 meters on the north side of the creek. This local trend is within a

stronger larger conductive zone striking southeasterly. The survey interpretation considered this an area of possible economic significance. The possible northern extension has not been exposed or explored.

Dorian Mine Ltd. diamond drilled on and in the vicinity of the Julie showing in 1966. The results were reported on by B.C. MacDonald P.Eng. The report is only known to the writer second hand and the available information is lacking in many important aspects. Thirty two holes were drilled but their locations and attitudes are unknown. Below are the results from the ten best holes:

D.D Hole	Width of intercept (m)	% Zn	%Copper	Oz. Silver
Hole # 1	30.0	1.13	NA	0.19
# 2	3.4	4.00	0.1	0.58
# 4	13.0	5.24	0.13	0.59
# 5	26.0	0.95	0.12	0.30
# 7	15.5	4.15	0.13	0.18
# 9	35.0	1.10	0.07	0.23
# 13	31.0	1.09	0.10	0.82
# 14	38.0	0.89	0.10	0.40
# 25	11.0	2.26	0.10	0.21
# 28	9.0	3.95	0.19	0.23
Average	21 m	1.74	0.12	0.37

The above intercepts are relatively close to surface. Other holes gave good values at depth. It is not known if these holes were designed to intersect the mineral zone at depth. Two sections apparently located about 100 meters south of the creek are reported to have given:

Section #6 showed mineralization over a width of 91 meters – the best central 46 meters gave \$ 5.25 in gross metal value – Section #7 showed mineralization over a width of 76 meters which gave \$ 5.00 in metal values. In to days prices the quoted metal values would be very approximately 10 times higher or \$ 50.00 per tonne.

Other diamond drilling: One hole (81-J1) in 1981 intersected 6.1 meters grading 0.24 oz (about 7.7g) gold near surface (5-10 m). It was reported to be in a zone of numerous narrow specularite-rhodochrosite-quartz veinlets in altered brecciated granodiorite. It appears that the gold zone lies close to the rhyolite breccia – granodiorite breccia contact. Another hole 89-J1 was drilled directly for the 1981 intercept but considerably deeper (40 -50 m). It

failed to intersect significant values as did hole 89-J2. Hole 89-J3 intersected 3 meters grading 9.14 oz silver and very low gold.

Rock chip sampling in 2006 were taken at exposures in 20 cm snow and thus not with systematic spacing, nor of accurate location.

The results were as expected high in zinc, confirming the predominantly zinc occurrence in the Julie sowing. Four samples exceeding maximum detection limit (10000 ppm) and were re-assayed for zinc and assayed for indium. The zinc carries about 1.0 g indium per percent zinc.

To the north on the banks of Dry Creek, fine grained, crystalline pyrite with minor sphalerite, chalcopyrite, specularite, tetrahedrite and galena is disseminated in altered intrusive breccias (ref. ASR 7135). **Prospecting in 2007** attempted to relocate this mineralization and located an outcrop that gave 399 and 237 ppm zinc, 55 and 33 ppm lead and high manganese with 2875 and 2550 ppm.

It is clear that the mineralization in the Julie Breccia is very irregular, but the potential size of the breccia and the significant zinc values, which in the past have been of no interest, and the scattered high gold and silver values makes this an excellent and underexplored target to day.

Exploration in 2008

- 1. The gold zone: The work in July 2008 consisted of clearing off overburden and sampling of exposed mineralization that may possibly be the sources of the high soil values obtained in 2007.
- 2. The Red Bog showing: The geology at the showing was examined and some rock chip samples were taken.
- 3. A few silt samples were taken in a tributary to Blue Gold Creek. The creek drains an area where historical soil sampling disclosed anomalous molybdenum values. The silt values were low.
- 1. An area about 100 meters northeast of and between the Keystone lower adit and diamond drill hole No. 80-W-1 was cleaned off to allow examination and sampling. The area was about 20 square meters. A structure or vein striking northeasterly as expected, but was not located, however lead mineralization from 0.01m to 0.10 m wide, was noted in several fractures. The fractures were striking northeasterly and northerly with (about 20 deg. And 60 deg Az)steep to vertical dip. Chip channel samples were taken. Heavy iron and manganese oxide was coating the bedrock suggesting that more sulphide mineralization was located higher up the hill. The northeast

striking feature that hosts both the Keystone and the Stonewall veins has been mapped as being about 30 meters wide and the sampled exposures appears to be within the feature.

Samples:

5238 feldspar – quartz wall rock has strong clay alteration and iron – manganese staining. 5 cm wide fracture with quartz, galena and apparently sphalerite judging by the analysis. It strikes 60 deg Az.

Grading low Au, Ag and 38ppm Pb, 1055ppm Zn

5239 1.2 m wall rock stained brown – black 21ppb Au, 17.4ppm Ag # 5240 0.1m fracture with quartz – galena Grading 157.7ppb Au, 88.1ppm Ag and 698ppm Pb, 1860ppm Zn # 5241 0.75m wall rock grading 23.4ppb Au, 30.2ppm Ag # 5242 1.4m hard iron – manganese crust – wall rock? Vein?

2. The Red Bog showing is located in a deep gully carved by Blue Gold Creek in shattered rock. The water level was low at the time of the writer's examination and in place rock showing in the creek bottom consisted soft clay altered feldspar with dense criss crossing fracturing occupied by hematite and chlorite. Occasionally very fine specs of a grey blue metallic mineral assumed to be molybdenite was noted in the fractures. In the wall of the gully shattered intrusive rock was exposed. It contained feldspar, chlorite and fine grained black biotite with a few specks of pyrite and a very fine grey blue metallic mineral as well as much hematite in streaks and narrow veins. Assessment report #6758 (ref) describes the showing and mentions that narrow veins with molybdenite is oxidized down to a depth of 15 cm to 30 cm and grab samples from pits assayed 62ppm to 980ppm Mo.

Grab samples taken by the writer were disappointingly low in Mo.

5162 -3ppm Mo, from soft feldspar and 10% fractures with hematite #5163 nil from feldspar minor quartz scattered epidote, 10% biotite and much muscovite in places.

,# 5164 4ppm Mo, predominantly chlorite and quartz – feldspar in stringers and lenses – a few specks of molybdenite – hematite stain throughout. #5165 nil, totally shattered to grus of feldspar, quartz, chlorite and hematite stain

#5166 1ppm Mo as above with minor pyrite and molybdenite.

Cost declaration

Exploration 2008

PERSONEL: Geolog	st E. Liv	gard P.Eng.	3 da	ays at	\$ 400 /day	\$1	200
Goethe	chnician	B. Livgard	3	44	\$250/day	\$	750
Assista	int Dag	Livgard	2	"	\$ 200	\$	400
Vehicl	e & gas	·	3	"	\$ 100	\$	300
Analys	is					\$	266.52
Misce	aneous r	neals, toll				\$	100
Report	maps					\$	500
_	_						
				Total		\$35	16.52

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References
Minister of Mines Reports: 1936 – 1954 – 1965 – 1966
      Minfiles: 092HNW024 Keystone
                   022 Mag
                   023 Julie
                   050 What
                   034 Stonewall
                   025 JM or Rover
Assessment work Reports:
# 0696
         Anaconda American Brass – soil survey – Sept-Oct 1965
# 3123
         Corval Resources Ltd. Grid - 1971
# 3595
                       Summary Report – Soil and Geology – Jan 1972
             "
#4173
                      Induced Polarization Survey (IP) – Jan -1973
# 4174
                      Geological Report - Jul -1973 with u/g map
                        By Gordon Guthrat P.Eng.
# 4371
         Denison Mines Diamond Drilling
          Geophysical Report - Jan - 1974 By P. Neilson
# 4516
# 4657 and 4788 Geology and soil survey on What Cl.
        El Paso Min & Mill. Co. By V. Rybback-Hardy Dec. 1973
 # 6758
         Western Mines Ltd Geological and Geochemical Report
                        Keystone Project. K.W. Livingstone June 19/79
 #7135A&B
                      Geophysics – Geol. And Diamond drilling
                      L. Salenken Feb. 1979
 # 7771
                      geology D.D.H. #W79-1,-2, W78-1
                        By L.W. Seleken
                                          July 16 1980
  # 8863
                       D.D.H. W80-1,-2 – A.Randall Jan 1982
  # 9648
          Westmin Resources Ltd. Geochemical survey
                         D.W.Ferguson Aug. 1982
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18485 Blue Gold Resources Ltd. Geochemical Report on the

Keystone Property by Jan. 6th 1990 by Orcan Mineral Assoc. Consultants

19139 " Diamond Drilling July 1990 By R.S. Adamson

28410 Silver Mountain: Soil and stream silt sampling

28910 " Rock chip sampling E. Livgard P.Eng.

Other Reports:

J.T. Mandy Report on Keystone Project Aug. 4th 1951

K.C. Fahrni Report on Stonewall Property Oct. 1954

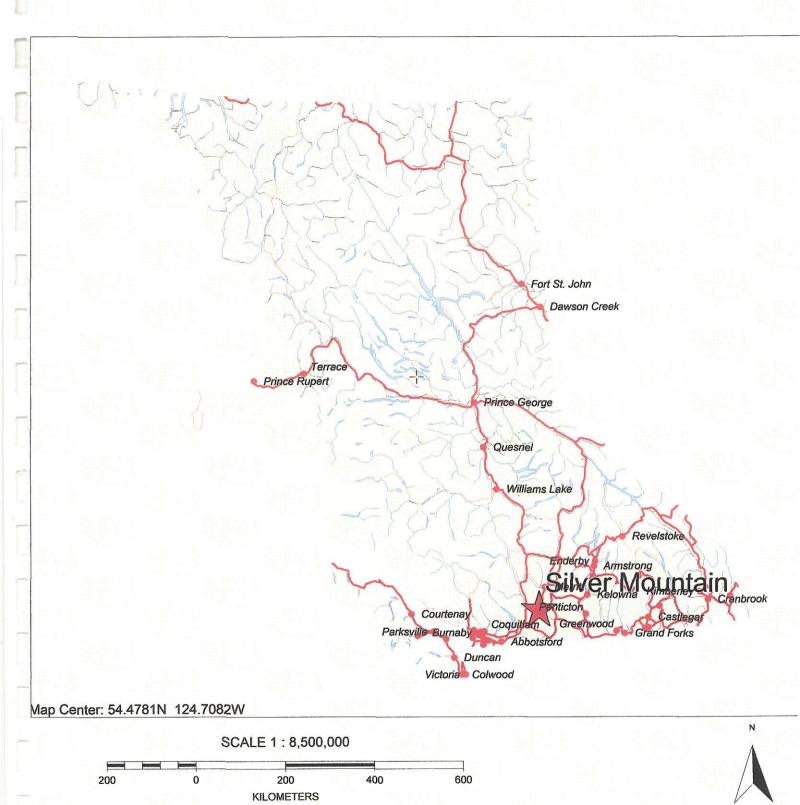
B.C. MacDonald Summary Report of Diamond Drilling on Coquihalla Property for Dorian Resources. Nov. 26th 1966

E. Livgard Report on the Corval Resources Ltd. Property in the Coquihalla Valley April 6th 1971

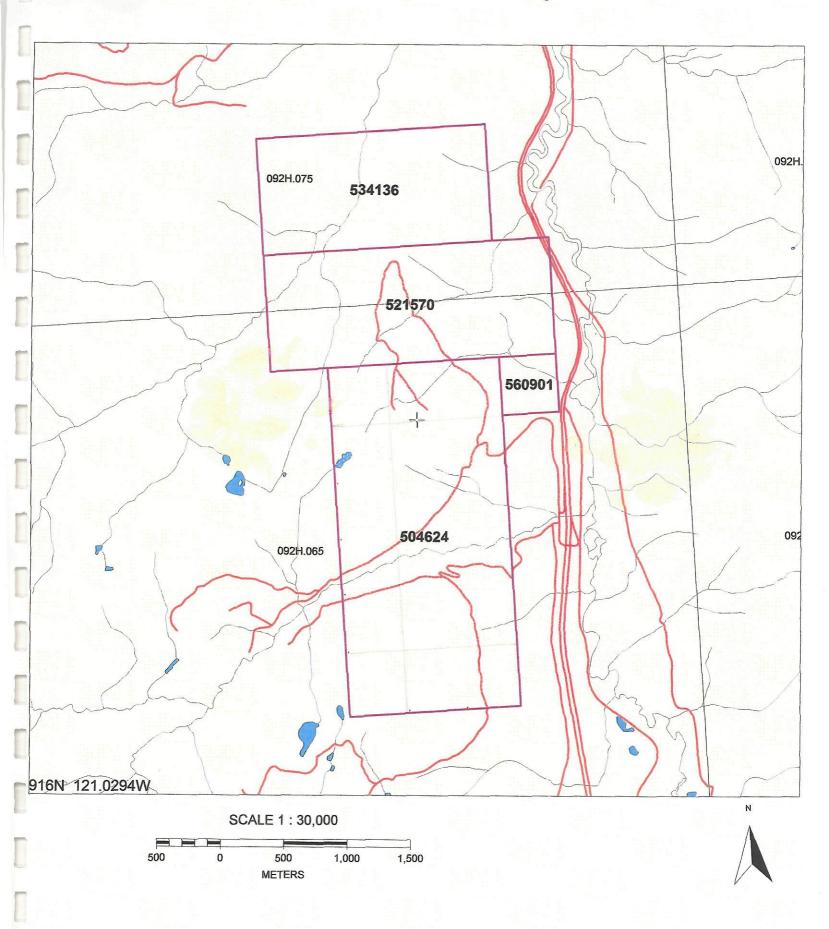


E. Livgard P.Eng Coquitlam Feb. 20th 2009

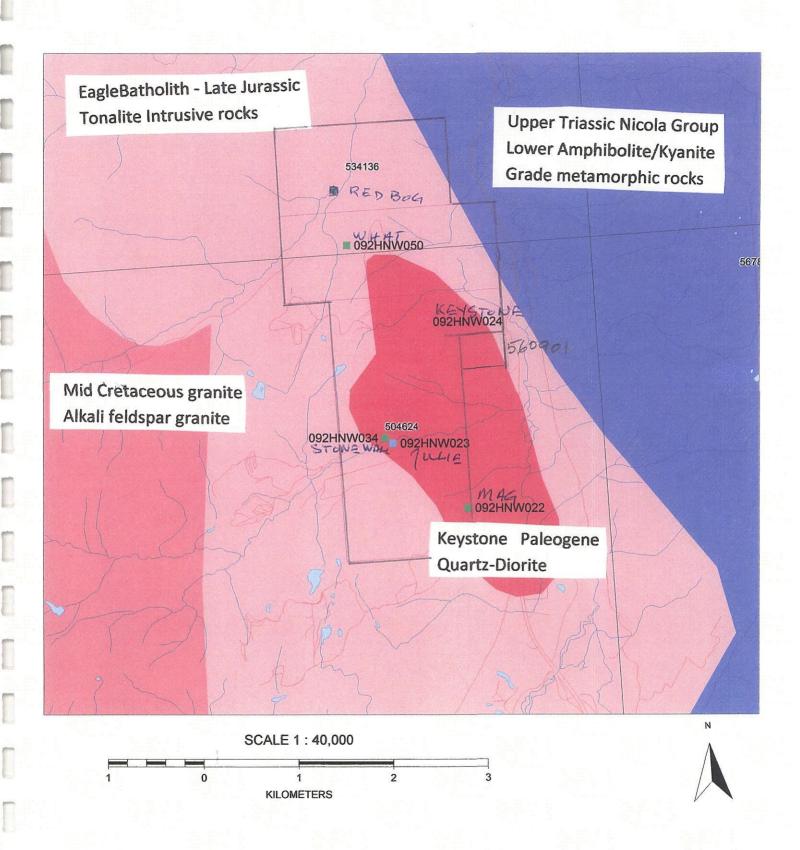
Silver Mountain Property - Location



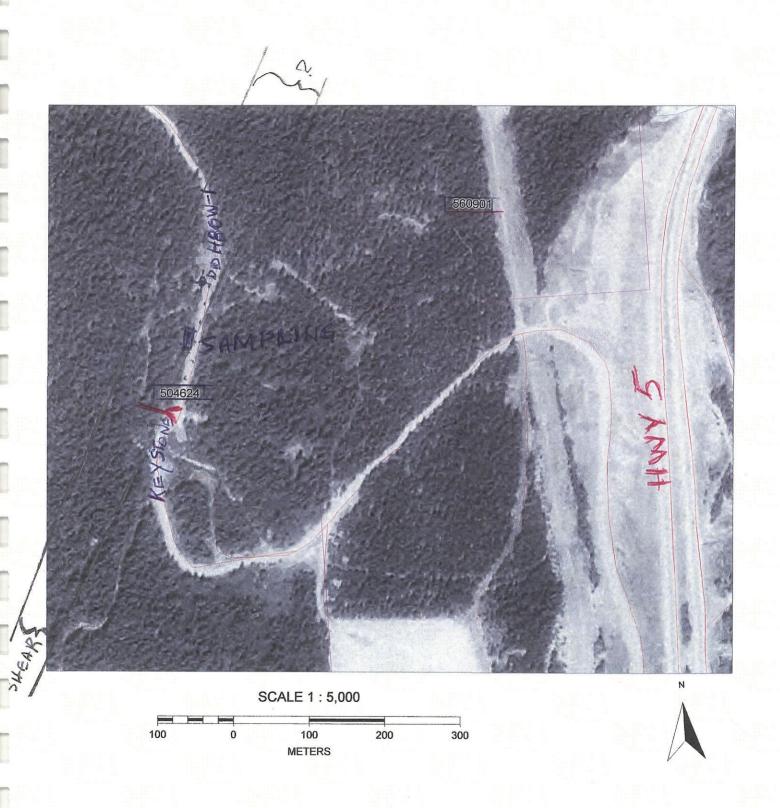
Silver Mountain Property - Location



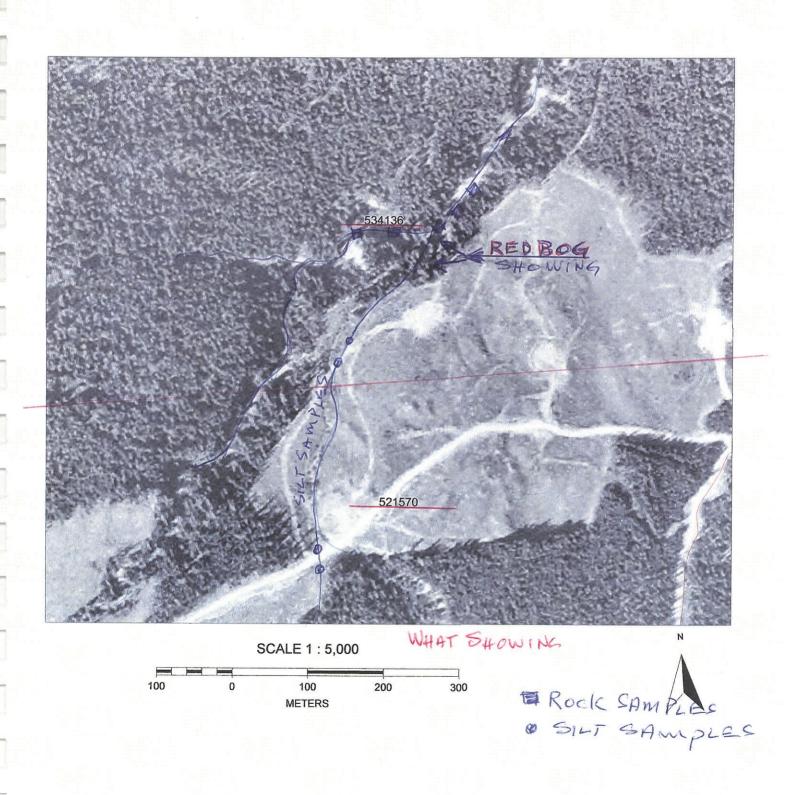
Silver Mountain - Geology



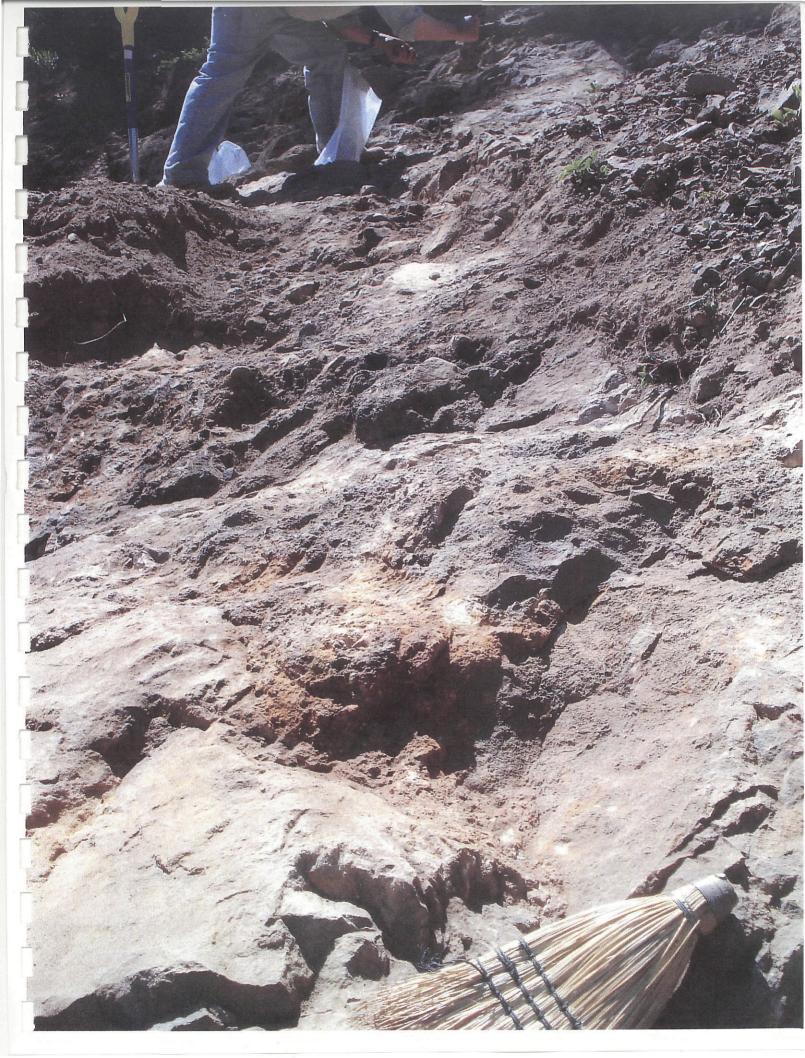
Silver Mountain -- Keystone



Silver Mountain -- Red Bog











Certificate

- I, Egil Livgard, of 1990 King Albert Ave., Coquitlam B.C. do hereby certify:
- 1. I am a geological engineer practicing from my home address.
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of B.C. with a B.Sc. degree in geological sciences and have regularly updated and expanded my geological knowledge through many short courses given by MDRU (Mineral Deposits Research Unit) U.B.C., GAC and AME (B.C. Chamber of Mines).
- 3. I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of B.C., with registration number 7236.
- 4. I have practiced my profession for 46 years.
- 5. This report is based on the references as listed and on property examinations in 2006 -8 and the work described in this report.

Dated at Coquitlam, B.C. this 20th day of February 2009

Egil Livgard P

Appendix analysis sheets 10



ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD

1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

www.acmelab.com

Client:

Livgard, Egil

1990 King Albert Ave

Coquitlam BC V3J 1Z1 Canada

VAN08009562.1

Submitted By:

Egil Livgard

Receiving Lab:

Canada-Vancouver

Received:

September 22, 2008

Report Date:

October 03, 2008

Page:

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:

SILVER MTN.

Shipment ID:

P.O. Number

Number of Samples:

4

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP

Dispose of Pulp After 90 days

DISP-RJT-SOIL

Immediate Disposal of Soil Reject

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To:

Livgard, Egil

1990 King Albert Ave Coquitlam BC V3J 1Z1

Canada

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status
SS80	4	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh		
Dry at 60C	4	Dry at 60C		
1DX15	4	1:1:1 Agua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS





This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.



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Client:

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Part 1

Project:

SILVER MTN.

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Report Date:

October 03, 2008

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08009562.1 Method 1DX15 Analyte Fe Мо Çu Pb Ζn Ag Ni Ço Mn As Αu Τh Sr Çd Sb Bi Ca Unit % % ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm maa ppm ppm ppb mag ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm MDL 0.1 0.1 0.1 1 0.1 0.1 0.1 1 0.01 0.5 0.1 0.5 0.1 1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.01 0.001 14.3 3.36 2.6 1.0 62 LAW 1 Silt 0.6 35.2 4.8 < 0.1 21.8 794 5.8 0.3 < 0.1 0.62 0.069 0.4 LAW 2 Silt 0.7 36.2 61 < 0.1 22,7 15.0 761 3.74 6.3 0.4 65 <0.1 114 0.63 4.7 0.9 1.0 0.1 0.4 0.072 Silt LAW 3 0.6 35.1 4.7 59 < 0.1 22.2 14.8 708 3.64 6.0 0.4 1.5 1.0 57 0.1 108 0.62 0.072 0.4 < 0.1 LAW 4 4.2 Silt 1.8 35.8 11.0 103 0.1 22.6 11.7 934 3.56 4.9 2.6 1.9 55 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.53 0.051



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October 03, 2008

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VAN08009562.1

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	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ва	Ti	В	AI	Na	K	w	Hg	Sc	TI	s	Ga	Se	
	l lmi4			0/		0/		0/	D/	0/					0/			

ppm ppm ppm ppm % % % ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm MDL 0.01 0.001 0.001 0.05 1 1 1 0.01 0.01 0.1 0.01 0.1 0.1 LAW 1 42 0.14 < 0.5 Silt 0.91 72 0.115 1.38 0.030 0.05 <0.1 < 0.01 3.9 < 0.1 5 LAW 2 Silt 7 70 0.137 49 0.94 <1 1.41 0.030 0.05 0.01 4.1 < 0.1 0.19 5 <0.1 LAW 3 Silt <0.01 5 63 0.134 1.35 0.027 0.05 <0.1 3.8 47 0.88 <0.1 0.19 < 0.5 LAW 4 Silt 11 43 0.76 219 0.098 <1 2.45 0.025 0.05 < 0.1 0.03 4.2 < 0.1 < 0.05 7 < 0.5



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QUALITY C	ONTROL	REP	OR	F												VA	N08	009	562.	1	
<u> </u>	Method	1DX15																			
	Analyte	Мо	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	υ	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	mqq	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	22.7	114.8	70.6	421	0.9	59.9	9.7	722	2.67	57.7	5.2	67.7	4.8	83	6.7	6.4	4.7	92	1.02	0.083
STD DS7 Expected		20.9	109	70.6	411	0.9	56	9.7	627	2.39	48.2	4.9	70	4.4	69	6.4	5.9	4.5	86	0.93	0.08
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001



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SILVER MTN.

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October 03, 2008

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN08009562.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ва	Tì	В	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	TI	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MOL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
Reference Materials																	
STD DS7	Standard	14	212	1.15	431	0.132	42	1.14	0.107	0.50	4.2	0.20	2.8	4.7	0.23	5	4.0
STD DS7 Expected		13	163	1.05	370	0.124	39	0.959	0.073	0.44	3.8	0.2	2.5	4.2	0.21	5	3.5
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5

EDWIN. HUS CACUE LCING. BELLOGATO, ES

1990 King Albert Ave Coquitlam BC V3J 1Z2 Canada

VAN08009561.1

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1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

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Submitted By:

Egil Livgard

Receiving Lab:

Canada-Vancouver

Received: Report Date: September 22, 2008 October 24, 2008

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SILVER MTN.

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Shipment ID:

Project:

P.O. Number

Number of Samples:

10

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP

Dispose of Pulp After 90 days

DISP-RJT

Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To:

Livgard, Egil

1990 King Albert Ave Coquitlam BC V3J 1Z2

Canada

CC:

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status
R150	10	Crush, split and pulverize rock to 200 mesh		
3A	10	Ignite samples, acid digest, Au by ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed
1DD	10	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed
DIS-RJT	10	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject		

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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*** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



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CERTIF	ICATE OF AN	IALY	SIS													VA	N08	3009	561	.1	
	Method	WGHT	3 A	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Мо	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cq	Şb	Bi	М
	Unit	kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	þpm
	MDL	0.01	0.5	1	1_	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	8	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1
05238	Rock	1.64	7.0	3	535	38	1055	11.7	3	4	>10000	3.20	15	13	<2	<2	100	9.5	4	4	2
05239	Rock	1.69	21.0	2	74	364	861	17.4	<1	2	2926	3.37	11	<8	<2	<2	17	3.2	6	9	2
05240	Rock	1.51	157.7	2	50	698	1860	88.1	1	2	4595	6.74	16	<8	<2	<2	9	8.2	<3	46	2
05241	Rock	1.34	23.4	<1	57	270	706	30.2	1	2	674	3.97	7	<8	<2	<2	11	1.6	<3	5	7
05242	Rock	2.45	8.3	<1	73	84	822	8.6	1	4	1862	6.36	3	<8	<2	<2	17	2.8	<3	<3	16
05162	Rock	1.33	3.5	3	60	14	97	<0.3	23	7	274	3.24	29	<8	<2	<2	5	<0.5	<3	<3	20
05163	Rock	1.80	1.0	<1	26	6	46	<0.3	3	5	391	1.64	<2	<8	<2	<2	396	<0.5	<3	<3	31
05164	Rock	1.37	<0.5	4	203	15	111	<0.3	5	28	1233	7.53	5	<8	<2	<2	185	1.4	<3	<3	288
05165	Rock	1.44	<0.5	<1	99	5	51	<0.3	5	6	323	1.87	<2	<8>	<2	<2	176	<0.5	<3	<3	34
05166	Rock	1.96	<0.5	1	200	9	103	<0.3	54	26	686	4.05	<2	9	<2	<2	125	0.7	<3	<3	84



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CERTIFIC	CATE OF AN	IAL Y	'SIS											VAN08009561.1
	Method	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	
	Analyte	Ca	Р	La	Cr	Mg	Ва	Ti	В	Al	Na	κ	w	
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	þþm	
	MDL	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	
05238	Rock	0.07	0.043	7	8	0.02	1269	<0.01	<20	0.27	<0.01	0.24	5	Costs Temps
05239	Rock	0.08	0.058	7	1	0.03	100	<0.01	<20	0.25	<0.01	0.23	<2	C+525.3 1 200 1 3 1 1
05240	Rock	0.03	0.050	5	3	<0.01	92	<0.01	<20	0.28	<0.01	0.16	<2	
05241	Rock	0.05	0.051	7	2	0.03	50	<0.01	<20	0.39	<0.01	0.25	<2	
05242	Rock	0.08	0.134	6	2	0.07	110	0.01	<20	0.52	0.01	0.24	<2	
05162	Rock	0.06	0.038	6	11	0.50	81	<0.01	<20	0.87	<0.01	0.12	<2	RED TOG
05163	Rock	3.96	0.062	3	3	0.56	78	0.06	<20	4.51	0.07	0.11	<2	
05164	Rock	3.10	0.075	1	3	2.75	20	0.23	<20	3.83	0.03	0.05	3	
05165	Rock	1.41	0.055	2	6	0.67	21	0.07	<20	2.27	0.02	0.11	<2	
05166	Rock	1.18	0.113	3	110	2.46	83	0.17	<20	2.58	0.02	0.15	<2	



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October 24, 2008

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														-							
QUALITY CO	NTROL	REPORT														VAN08009561.1					
	Method	WGHT	3A	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	10	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	10
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Мо	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cq	Sb	Bi	V
	Unit MÐL	kg 0.01	ppb	ppm	ppm 1	ppm 3	ppm 1	ppm 0.3	ppm 1	ppm 1	ppm 2	% 0.01	ppm 2	ppm 8	ppm 2	ppm 2	ppm 1	ppm 0.5	ppm 3	ppm 3	ppm
			0.5	1																	1
Pulp Duplicates		,																			
05163	Rock	1.80	1.0	<1	26	6	46	<0.3	3	5	391	1.64	<2	<8>	<2	<2	396	<0.5	<3	<3	31
REP 05163	QC		1.1																		
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard			18	101	67	405	0.7	51	9	592	2.31	52	<8	<2	4	65	5.8	<3	4	79
STD DS7	Standard			18	101	68	408	0.7	51	9	600	2.34	47	9	<2	4	65	5.6	3	4	77
STD DS7	Standard			20	137	68	439	0.6	55	9	653	2.45	50	17	<2	3	74	6.1	10	5	88
STD DS7	Standard			20	100	59	415	1.0	53	9	621	2.36	53	12	<2	4	70	5.7	9	7	83
STD OXD57	Standard		380.0								•										
STD OXD57	Standard		373.5																		
STD DS7 Expected				21	109	71	411	0.9	56	10	627	2.39	48	5	0.07	4	68	6.4	6	5	86
STD OXD57 Expected			367												/						
BLK	Blank			<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	< 0.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<
BLK	Blank			<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<
BLK	Blank		<0.5				-														
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	2.1	<1	5	<3	11	<0.3	6	4	724	0.50	3	<8	<2	<2	159	<0.5	<3	<3	



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October 24, 2008

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Part 2

VAN08009561.1

ITY CONTROL REPORT

	Method	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	В	Al	Na	K	w
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
	MOL	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2
Pulp Duplicates													
05163	Rock	3.96	0.062	3	3	0.56	78	0.06	<20	4.51	0.07	0.11	<2
REP 05163	QC										•		
Reference Materials													
STD DS7	Standard	0.91	0.072	11	174	1.01	388	0.11	31	0.93	0.08	0.44	5
STD DS7	Standard	0.92	0.072	11	176	1.02	397	0.11	31	0.95	0.08	0.45	3
STD DS7	Standard	0.98	0.076	12	197	1.08	411	0.12	39	1.04	0.09	0.47	5
STD DS7	Standard	0.92	0.074	11	188	1.05	399	0.11	40	1.00	0.09	0.45	4
STD OXD57	Standard												
STD OXD57	Standard												
STD DS7 Expected		0.93	0.08	13	163	1.05	370	0.124	39	0.959	0.073	0.44	4
STD OXD57 Expected					_								
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2
BLK	Blank												
Prep Wash				-									
G1	Prep Blank	15.54	0.005	3	6	13.06	13	<0.01	<20	0.03	<0.01	0.01	6