BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Prospecting, Geological, Geochemical — TOTAL COST: $14,000.00

AUTHOR(S): BARRY J. PRICE — SIGNATURE(S): Barry Price

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): _____ YEAR OF WORK: 2008

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4257079. 2009 / JAN / 13

PROPERTY NAME: Omineca Queen

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): QUEEN 574763

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Ba, Au, Zn, Pb, Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093N - 087

MINING DIVISION: Omineca — NTS: 093G9E

LATITUDE: 55 ° 31 ' 25 " LONGITUDE: 124 ° 06 ' 36 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Barry Price (registered) 2) Donald K. Bragg

MAILING ADDRESS

Ste 1028, 470 Granville St
Vancouver BC

6586 - 152nd St
Surrey BC. V3S 3L1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Ibex Resources Corp. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS

530 - 1015 4th St. SW
Calgary Alberta T2R 1J4

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Barite lenses in Big Creek Gp +/- Gilliland Tuff.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 2636, 22802
(Note 22802 is not listed in Minfile & shd. be added.

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	GPS traverses.	QUEEN	2500
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			0
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric	NIL		
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil	40 (36 analyzed)	QUEEN	9000
Silt	"	"	
Rock	8	"	
Other	1 Pan	"	
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	NIL		
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			1500
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	3 traverses.	QUEEN	1000
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$14,000

Applied to claims

PAC

$5492.72

$8507.28

2008 ASSESSMENT REPORT
(Geological, prospecting and Geochemical work)

OMINECA QUEEN BARITE-SILVER PROPERTY

Manson Creek Area BC, Omineca Mining Division
Omineca Queen Title 574763
Registered Owner Barry Price (50%)
Beneficial Owner Donald K. Bragg (50%)
Work done September 7-11, 2008
MINFILE No 093N 087
BCGS Map 093N060/NTS Map 093N09E
Latitude 55º 31' 28" Longitude 124º 06' 36" W
N UTM 10 (NAD 83)
Northing 6153713 / Easting 429926

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30580

Prepared for
OPERATOR

IBEX RESOURCES CORP.

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Calgary, Alberta, T2R 1J4, Canada
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by:

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February 20, 2009

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2008 ASSESSMENT REPORT
OMINECA QUEEN BARITE-SILVER PROPERTY
Manson Creek Area BC

SUMMARY

The Omineca Queen property was staked in 2008 by Don Bragg, prospector and the author, and Barry Price, M.Sc., P.Geo. The claim, Title # 574763 covers approximately 460 hectares. The claim is held by **Barry Price** beneficially for Price and **Don Bragg** as to 50% each. The property covers an old showing originally held by prospector **Robert Bjerring** in the 1960's and 1970's

A small prospecting geological and geochemical program was completed by the writer, **Robert W. Yorke Hardy** and **Chris Yorke Hardy** between September 7 and 11, 2008, on behalf of the optionor **Ibex Resources Corp**.. Price mobilized from Vancouver and the Yorke Hardys from Vernon BC. Work accomplished included several lines of soil samples, totaling 40 samples taken (36 analyzed) one pan sample, and 8 rock samples, including four small float samples of barite obtained from the creek. Total cost of the program was slightly more than $14,000.

The original barite occurrence (which was not seen during the program described, is stated to be situated 800 meters upstream from the mouth of Barite Creek, immediately south of the Manson River and 4.5 kilometers northeast of the lower Gaffney Creek bridge.

As described Historically: "The Omineca Queen occurrence is found in both sides of the creek and consists of 3 to 7-metre thick sequences of layered barite found with graphitic slates and argillites of the Upper(?) Devonian to Lower Permian Big Creek Group, formerly the Cooper Ridge Group. Layering within the barite is produced by impurities such as quartz and organic matter. The barite is faulted and folded and strikes northwest with a vertical attitude. Although these barite bands appear to replace quartz-rich layers, they also indicate that the deposit may have formed as a sedimentary exhalative. Minor amounts of galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite are known to exist".

In the past, a sample cut across 5 meters plus 3 meters of exposed barite 120 meters east of a gully yielded 63.15 per cent BaO (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, page 374). Silver geochemical anomalies were reported in past assessment reports. The property has not been explored or examined for many years. The barite is reported to be in Devonian carbonates.

A very large claim block partially surrounding the property on the south and west was staked by Gold Hunter group and optioned by Skygold Ventures Inc. searching for sediment hosted gold deposits. The extent of any work done by Skygold in 2008 is unknown.

Only one Assessment Report # 2636 was filed by Bjerring, but an additional report (not noted in Minfile is AR# 22802 by Dunham Craig in 1992 . The author visited the area in 1990, but did not have accurate location data and did not see the barite showing. Nor was it seen on this expedition due to the difficulty of access and new vegetative cover.

A three phase exploration program was recommended by M. Mitchell P. Eng. (2008) for the Omenica Queen property. The first phase of the program was to include:

- Research the VMS potential of the Paleozoic formations in the area,
- the preparation of base maps from available 1:20,000 maps,
- obtaining air photos for the area,
- sending in a prospecting/mapping crew, 2 men x 4 days,
- mapping in the previous trenches,
- sampling the exposed barite if possible, and
- running VLF/Mag traverses perpendicular to the outcrop/subcrop.

The cost of the above program estimated by Mitchell was US$19,500. The 2008 program accomplished some of the above tasks, but in the limited time available, the original showing was not seen. Actual program expenditures, excluding option payment of $2,000 and final geological reporting were slightly in excess of $14,000, of which 5492.72 was applied as work and the balance as PAC.

The results of the sampling traverses are preliminary in nature, but indicate that the model of polymetallic mineralization of sedex or vms origin may be valid for this area. The Big Creek Group and Gilliland Tuff are the targets for additional work.

Conclusions

The Omineca Queen property has three targets:

- The original barite horizon. This has been shown in the past to have widths of 4-7 meters of clean white barite. The marketability of barite is dependent on industrial demand. In the limited sampling done, Barium content appears to be favourable, but this must be tested by trench sampling in bulk at some time before the economics can be discussed with any seriousness.
- Possible base metal mineralization in the footwall or hanging wall in volcanic rocks. The present limited geochemical sampling demonstrated a number of strong base metal correlations in hoist rocks and anomalous gold content in some samples topographically above the barite horizons. This provides some encouragement for VMS mineralization
- Gold mineralization hosted in black argillites (Skygold Ventures targets). Exploration results for the Skygold holdings are not known at present, but weak to moderately

anomalous gold in soils demonstrates that the sediment-hosted gold model may be valid for this area.

Recommendations

The recommendation is made for additional work by the owners to pinpoint the exact location of the barite mineralization and to prospect for additional targets. Adjacent areas to the south and west should be staked if the ground held by Skygold comes open.

The second phase of exploration is recommended which would consist of backhoe trenching and sampling, geological supervision and reporting, at an estimated cost of Can$40,000.

Phase II

- Prepare a camp area near Manson River on the south bank
- Locate the trenched barite showings
- Cut walkable trails to the showings
- Hand trenching to expose the barite or alternatively Backhoe trenching and Sampling
- Geological supervision and reporting as in the 2008 program
- Prospect for polymetallic targets, map the geology as exposed and complete additional soil sampling, with an auger if necessary

A third phase, contingent on the success of the first two phases, would consist of drilling 8 to 10, 100 meter holes across the zone, testing the footwall and hanging wall and conducting metallurgical studies. The cost for this is not estimated at this time.

Phase III

1. Drill 8-10 short holes across the barite zone, testing the footwall and hanging wall.
2. Metallurgical studies of any barite intercepted
3. Preparation of a resource estimate
4. Metallurgical studies
5. Determination if base-metal or precious metal values are present in hangingwall or footwall.

Respectfully Submitted

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 10th day of July 2008

.....

Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo.,
Qualified Person
February 20, 2009

INTRODUCTION

The Omineca Queen property was staked in 2008 by Don Bragg, prospector and the author, and Barry Price, M.Sc., P.Geo. The claim, Title # 574763 covers approximately 460 hectares. The claim is held by Barry Price beneficially for Price and Don Bragg as to 50% each. The property covers an old showing originally held by prospector Robert Bjerring in the 1960's and 1970's

A small prospecting program was completed by the writer, Robert W. Yorke Hardy and Chris Yorke Hardy between September 7 and 11, 2008. Price mobilized from Vancouver and the Yorke Hardys from Vernon BC. Work accomplished included location of the two northern post locations by GPS and marking them, several lines of soil samples, one pan sample, and several rock samples, including four small float samples of barite obtained from the creek.

This report is based, in part, on a Technical Report filed for Ibex Resources Corp ("Ibex") in 2008 by Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng. Considerable geological detail has bee excerpted from a paper by Fillipo Ferri (1999).

LOCATION AND ACCESS

(Figures 1-3)

The Omineca Queen barite occurrence is said to be situated 800 meters upstream from the mouth of **Barite Creek**, immediately south of the **Manson River** and 4.5 kilometers northeast of the lower Gaffney Creek bridge. Access is by road from Fort St. James or From Mackenzie (See Figures 1 and 2 and 3). Minfile UTM location is stated to be:

Latitude 55° 31' 28" *Longitude 124° 06' 36" W*
N UTM 10 (NAD 83) *Northing 6153713 / Easting 429926*

Access from Mackenzie is provided by the Manson Mainline Forest Service which in 1992 was maintained by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. Distance to the property from Mackenzie is approximately 160 km to the northwest. Services are available at Mackenzie, and limited services and supplies at Manson Creek, and Germansen Landing, B.C. At the initial bridge crossing of Manson river, the road to Gaffney Creek and ultimately, Fort St. James, extends southward. Access to the upper part of the claim is by a complicated series of unmaintained logging roads extending eastward from the original Manson Creek road. This gives access only to the hillside above Manson River and a hike of 1.3 km or more is needed to gain access to Barite Creek. Closer access from below is impeded by Manson River, although a small inflatable boat might be used (at low water) to cross the Manson to the alluvial fan of Barite Creek, where a suitable campsite might be placed on the riverbank. In the past, bulldozer access was likely

across the river from a small campsite near the Manson River bridge, or from farther south at Gaffney Bridge. Canfor (Canadian Forest Products) in Mackenzie graciously provided maps and advice.

MINERAL TITLES

The property consists of one MTO claim covering 457.7 hectares as shown below.

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Area
574763	Mineral	QUEEN	121855 (100%)	093N	2009/jan/27	457.726
				New Expiry*	**2012/Jan/27**	

* with the acceptance of this report

The program completed in 2008 will allow updating the expiry date by 3 years to 2012.

The claim is held by Barry Price beneficially for himself and Donald K. Bragg as to 50% each.

Position of claim corners for the property (Latitude/Longitude) are:

SW 55° 31' 15" N, 124° 6' 51" W, **SE** 55° 31' 15" N, 124° 4' 58" W,
NW 55° 32' 30" N, 124° 6' 50" W, **NE** 55° 32' 30" N, 124° 4' 58"

The claim corners are shown in the accompanying figures.

Mineral titles are shown in Figures 3-5

FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP OF BC.

FIGURE 2. LOCATION MAP OF NORTH CENTRAL BC.

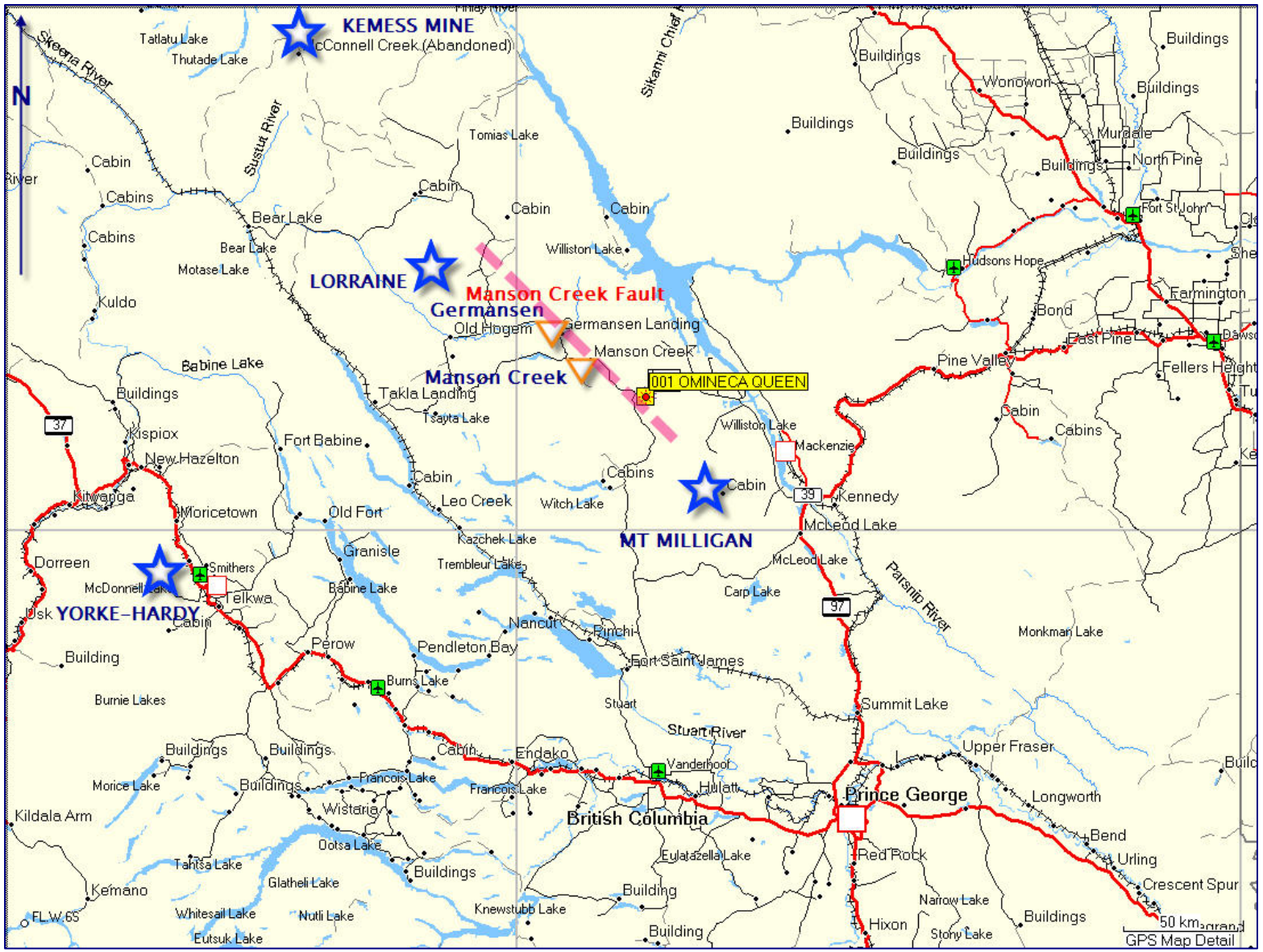


FIGURE 3, OUTLINE OF CLAIM 574763 AND LOCATION OF OMINECA QUEEN SHOWING

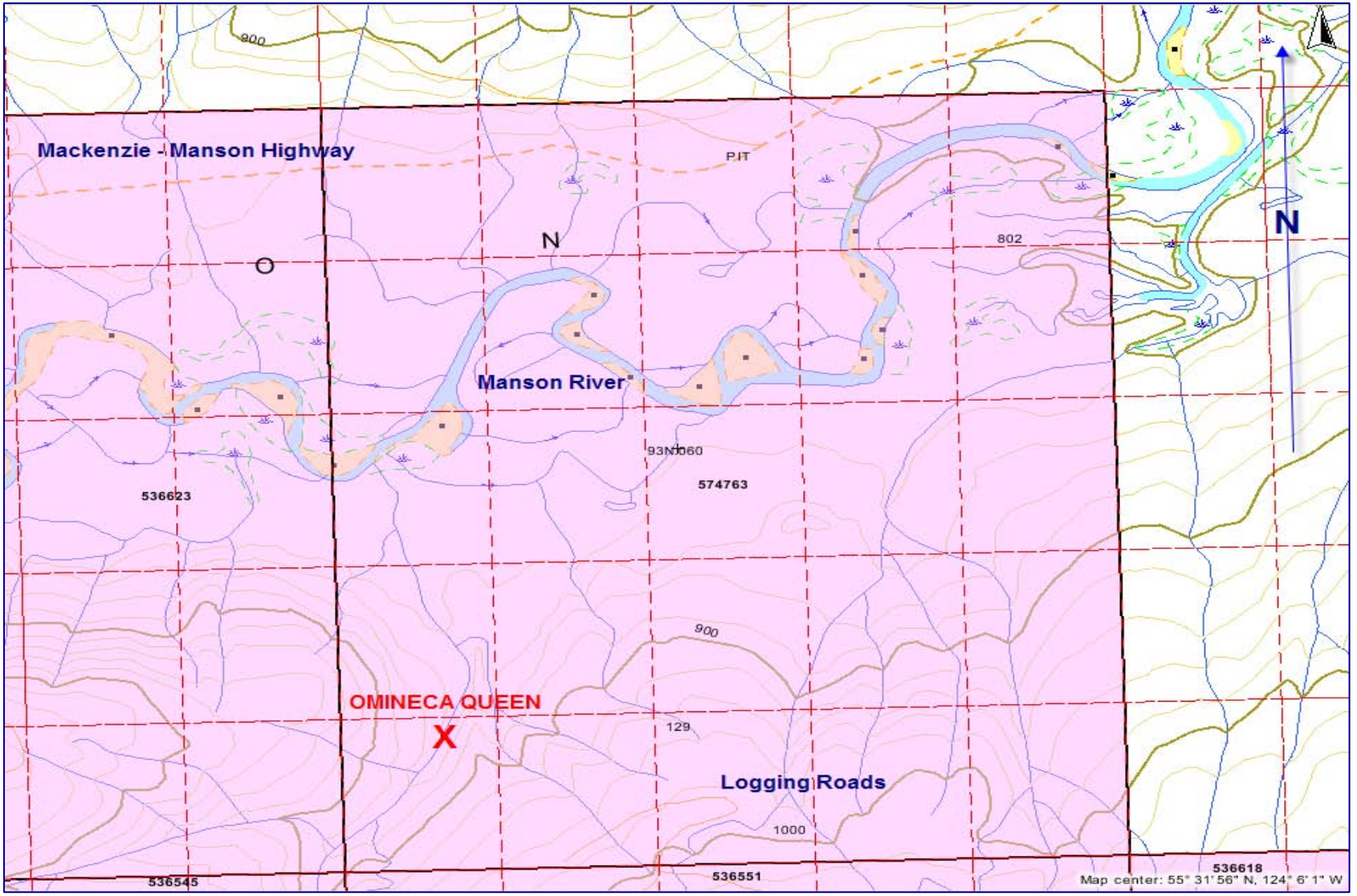


FIGURE 4, TOPOGRAPHY OF OMINECA QUEEN AREA

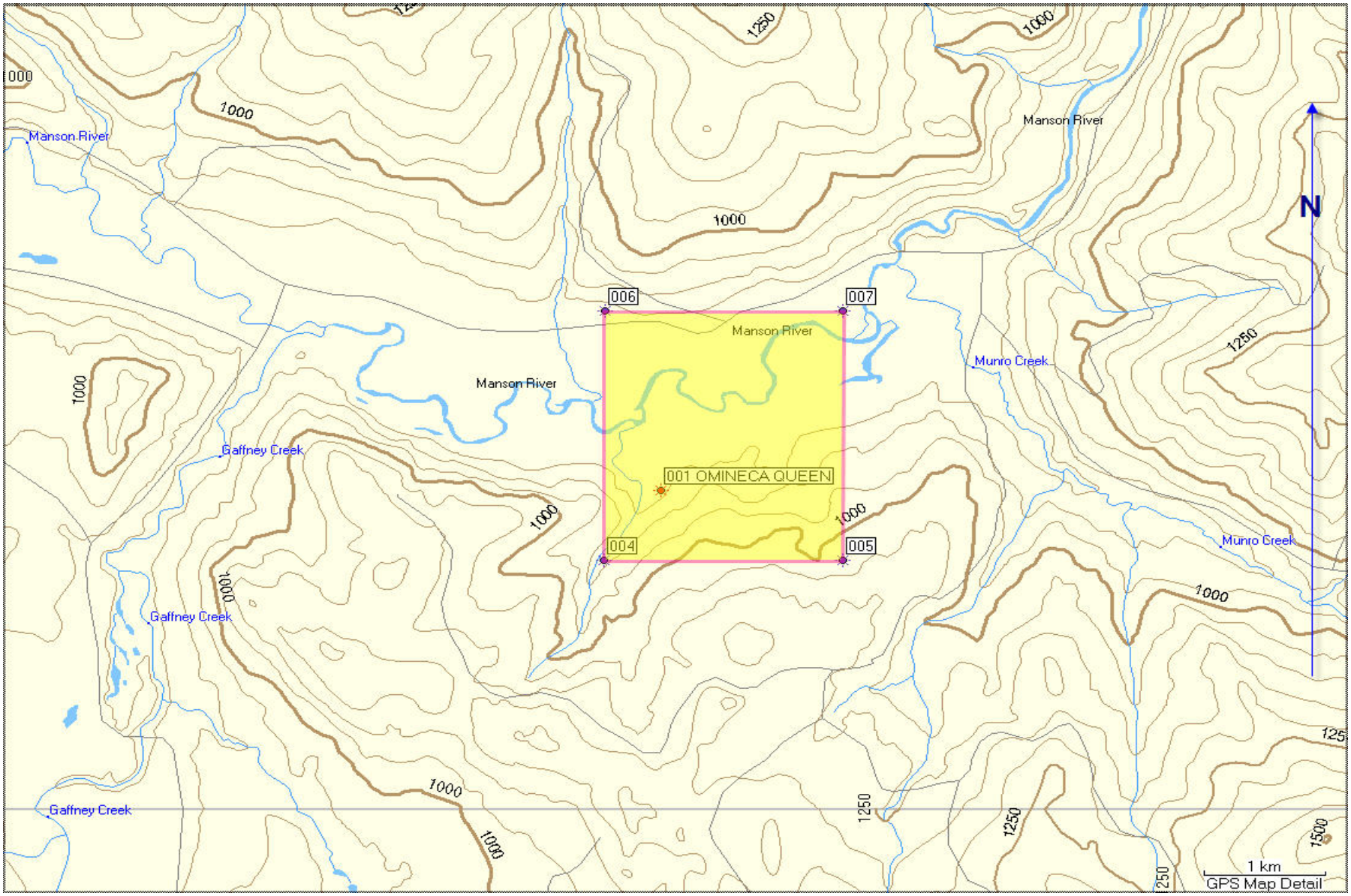
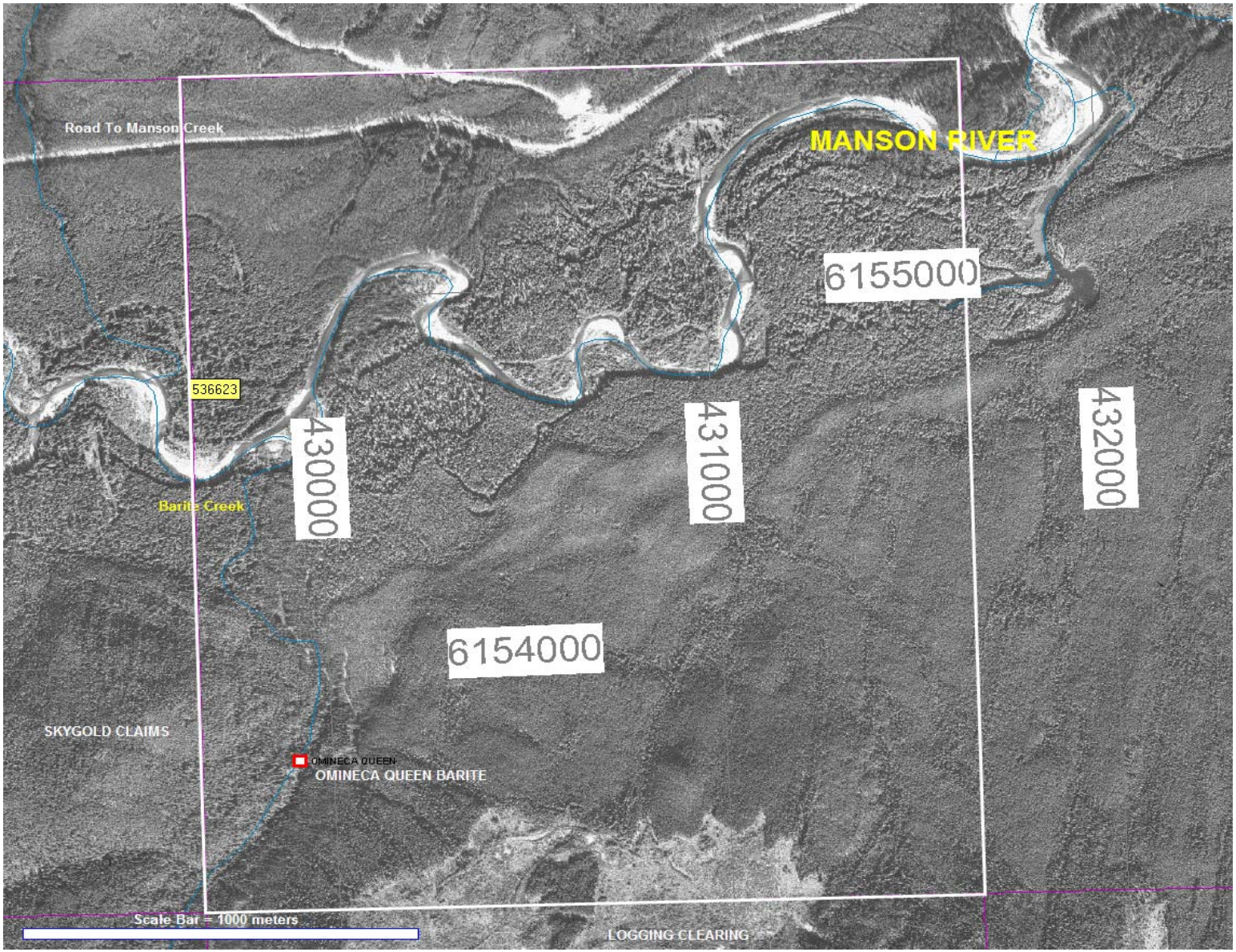


FIGURE 5, ORTHO PHOTO OF CLAIM AREA



PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Physiographically, the majority of the Manson River map area lies within the Omineca Mountains, the Manson Plateau and the Nechako Lowland. This accounts for a topographic change from low-lying, forest covered hills in the south to mountains (above-tree line) With broad forest covered valleys to the north. The northeast corner of the map area (north of the Omineca Queen property) is bisected by the Northern Rocky Mountain Trench. Along the western margin of the map sheet lies the Takla Trench and a small portion of the Nechako Plateau in the southwest.

The claims are located on the western side of the Manson River watershed, and south of Manson River itself, and extent from 845 to about 1200 meters in elevation. Slopes are low to moderate varying from flat to 25 degrees. The area is generally covered with coniferous vegetation consisting of mature spruce and pine with open underbrush. South of the barite showing clear cut logging at the top of the hill has taken place in the past providing limited vehicle access and bedrock exposure in road cuts. Much of the old logged areas are now overgrown with scrub alder which makes walking difficult.

The showings are exposed in the banks of a small creek known as Barite Creek. The creek banks are somewhat overgrown, obscuring past trails and cut lines.

CLIMATE

The climate is typical of the Interior of BC with long cold winters and warm summers. The property can be explored between April and October. Subject to snow and temperatures, some exploration such as geophysical surveys or drilling could be carried out in the winter. Work would be impractical in winter because of access problems.

HISTORY

General History

Early exploration in the Manson River area was dominated by placer gold which was first discovered at Manson Creek and Germansen Landing in this region in 1868. Placer mining was concentrated along the Manson and Germansen rivers, and their respective tributaries. Placer mining in this region has a long, intermittent history and is still continuing at both Manson Creek and at Germansen Pits property (093N 054).

Hardrock prospecting was sporadic prior to the construction of the main road (often referred to as the Omineca Mining Road). Numerous small gold, silver and copper prospects were discovered in the Manson Creek and Nation River areas. The increased accessibility and the discovery of the **Pinchi Lake Mercury mine** (093K 049) to the south, led to further exploration in this region. With the discovery of the **Mount Milligan** porphyry deposit (093N 194) in the 1980s, exploration activity in the map area once again accelerated. Additional roads from Mackenzie has allowed better access to the area. Recently a large claim block covering potential gold-bearing sediments was staked south of Manson River by Gold Hunter and optioned by Skygold Ventures Inc.

Property History

Staked by prospector Robert (Bob) Bjerring in 1966, the claims were optioned to **Falconbridge Nickel** during 1970-1974. Falconbridge conducted a program of geochemistry, road construction, trenching and diamond drilling (3 holes) after which the property returned to the owner. The Falconbridge work outlined 4 exposures of high purity barite (54 - 63.15% BaO) over widths of 4 to 8 meters. Trace amounts of Lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and silver (Ag) were found in soils and bedrock adjacent to the showing. Soil geochemistry performed by Falconbridge covered an area 204 m x 305 m and was centered over the barite showing. The results were not encouraging, probably because of alluvial and vegetative cover and different geochemical analytical techniques. There are no records known for the drillholes. The claims were examined by J.W. McCammon for the Ministry of Mines (BC) in 1975

The Roe Claims were staked over the barite showing by **Stratore Explorations Ltd**. On May 17-20,1992 to cover shale stratigraphy with the intent of evaluating bedrock for potential "Sedex" Pb/Zn/Ag economic mineralization. The property was optioned to **Cominco Ltd.** (later Teck Cominco and now Teck Corp). During 1992 and as operator Cominco Ltd. performed geochemical testing and geological mapping on the property. During the 1992 program, 229 soil and 115 stream samples were taken on the property conjunction with cursory geological mapping and examination of bedrock exposures. Geochemical testing was targeted to evaluate the black shale stratigraphy that is exposed on the property and strikes in a northwesterly direction. Geochemical testing on the property resulted in values of <4-34 ppm Pb, 17-1690 ppm Zn, 3-142 ppm Cu, 0.4-2.0 ppm Ag and 49-11849 ppm Ba. (See Report by Dunham Craig 1999)

In 2007, a large claim block was staked over favourable Triassic and Paleozoic sedimentary strata by contractors for **Skygold Ventures Ltd**. The Omineca Queen property staked by Price on behalf of himself and partner Don Bragg in 2008 covers the extension of this stratigraphy on the NE side of the Skygold claims.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional Setting (Figures 6.7.8,9)

The following is summarized from a technical paper by **Filippo Ferri** entitled **Devono-Mississippian Felsic Volcanism Along the Western Edge of the Cassiar Terrane, North-Central British Columbia** (NTS 93N, 94C and 94D) Geologic Fieldwork 1999, Paper 2000-1.

Late Devonian to Early Mississippian sedimentary units in Western Canada host sedimentary exhalative ("Sedex") and volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") mineral occurrences within rocks of cratonic or pericratonic affinity.

Previous geologic mapping by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch between Manson Creek and Aiken Lake delineated a belt of Devono-Mississippian felsic volcanic along the western margin of the Cassiar Terrane. These felsic volcanics, locally termed the **Gilliland Tuff**, can be traced intermittently for approximately 150 kilometers and can exceed 1000 meters in thickness. In 1999, a mapping project was designed by the BC Geological Survey to were to:

- evaluate the Omineca Queen bedded barite occurrence and determine its relationship to the felsic volcanism of the Gilliland Tuff;
- trace these felsic volcanics northward;
- determine the economic potential of the felsic volcanics and enclosing lithologies for hosting VMS and SEDEX deposits.

The Manson Creek map area forms a narrow, northwest-trending belt measuring 5 by 25 kilometers which straddles the boundary between displaced Ancestral North American rocks of the Cassiar Terrane to the east and volcanic arc and near-cratonic rocks of the Quesnel Terrane to the west.

In the map area, the Cassiar Terrane is represented by the Ingenika and the Big Creek groups The Late Proterozoic Ingenika Group represents a rift to shallow shelf sequence Regionally, these rocks are overlain by a carbonate-rich, shallow shelf sequence of Early Cambrian to Middle Devonian in age. These rocks are missing in the map area and the Big Creek Group sits directly atop the Ingenika Group.

The Middle Devonian to Permian Big Creek Group is a dominantly argillaceous sequence. This unit belongs to the Earn Assemblage, a deeper water shale succession. The Earn Assemblage formed, in part, due to the foundering of the ancient carbonate platform which is believed to have occurred in response to rifting in the northern Canadian Cordillera and is host to many large sedex polymetallic sulphide deposits in the Yukon Territory.
The upper part of the Big Creek Group contains a Late Devonian to Early Mississippian calc-alkaline felsic tuff or quartz-feldspar porphyry unit, locally termed the Gilliland Tuff. This unit may host volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.

Stratigraphy

The Late Proterozoic Ingenika Group is a dominantly clastic sequence and is subdivided into four formations which are, from oldest to youngest; the Swannell, Tsaydiz, Espee and Stelkuz formations. These units are found mainly to the north and east of the Manson River and are not described here.

The (Paleozoic) Big Creek Group is dominated by dark grey and black slate and argillite with minor quartz-chert wacke, sandstone, felsic and mafic volcanics and limestone. Volcanics towards the top of this unit are locally referred to as the **Gilliland Tuff**. Due to the abundance of slate in this unit it is typically very recessive and poorly exposed, occupying valley floors. The age of the Big Creek Group is thought to be Early Devonian to Early Permian in age. Generally Late Devonian to Early Mississippian ages are indicated by fossils and U/Pb ages consistent with dates from other members of the Earn Assemblage (Ferri and Melville, 1994). Locally, as in the Nina Lake area, slates in the upper part contain Early Permian fossil assemblages (Ferri and Melville, 1994). In the Aiken Lake area, rocks of the Middle Devonian Otter Lakes Group are not present and slates assigned to the lower Big Creek Group contain conodonts as old as Late Early Devonian.

This Big Creek Group is characterized by carbonaceous, dark grey to blue grey weathering, dark grey to black slate which can be interlayered with thinly bedded argillite or siltstone. The blue-grey color, together with a distinctive yellowish stain on weathered surfaces, is typical of Late Devonian Earn Assemblage rocks found throughout the northern Cordillera. The slate can be quite friable and locally breaks into large, flexible sheets. Slate in the lower part of the unit is more lustrous and has a dark grey-brown color.

Near the base of the Big Creek Group, rare 1 to 5 meters sections of grey to brown weathering, grey, thinly bedded carbonaceous limestone and argillaceous limestone occur interlayered with slate. Dark grey weathering, platy, recrystallized limestone with slate and silt partings up to 3 meters thick, is sporadically encountered towards the top of the unit.

Lenses of coarse siliciclastics from 5 to more than 40 meters in thickness are found within the upper part of the Big Creek Group and are composed predominantly of chert-quartz wackes to sandstones, conglomerates and siltstones.

Gilliland Tuff

Felsic and mafic volcanic units from 1 to more than 45 meters in thickness are found stratigraphically above the coarse siliciclastics, within the upper-most part of the Big Creek Group. These are identical to those found regionally within the Big Creek Group and referred to as the Gilliland Tuff.

Felsic tuff and massive porphyry flows or intrusives are best developed in the extreme southeastern part of the project area where it forms a sequence over 45 meters thick.

The unit is also encountered north of Wrede Creek (North of Germansen Landing) where it ranges from 1 to 5 meters in thickness. It is typically light grey-green or rusty weathering sericitic quartz-feldspar tuff and/or porphyry. The unit contains sections of lapilli and coarse lapilli tuffs in the southeastern part of the map area. Phenocrysts comprise 5 to 20 per cent of the rock with embayed quartz crystals being the most common followed by plagioclase and poorly preserved accessory minerals. The latter have been altered to chlorite plus opaques, but in several instances residual material, together with pseudomorphs, suggests these were predominantly hornblende. The groundmass consists of sericite, quartz, feldspar plus chlorite, carbonate and opaques. Rip ups of black argillite from the surrounding sediments are locally abundant. Fine grained tuff invariably displays a weak to strong cleavage, although massive porphyry appears relatively undeformed Chemical analysis of the tuff collected during the Manson Creek and Aiken Lake projects suggests these rocks are calc-alkaline in composition and are generally rhyolites to rhyodacites, (Ferri and Melville, 1994). This unit is considered a potential host for volcanogenic ("VMS") mineralization. Felsic rocks were seen at the Omineca Queen area by Ferri.

In the southern part of the map area, basalt and quartz-diorite is exposed at roughly the same stratigraphic horizon as the Gilliland Tuff. Pillowed? Or fragmental basalt was observed in one locality and formed lenses and semi-continuous horizons approximately 50 centimetres thick within Big Creek argillites. The massive basalt is dark green and aphanitic with minor calcite veining. Thin section examination reveals a predominance of finely crystalline feldspar together with carbonate, chlorite, sericite and opaques.

A few kilometers southeast of the basalt occurs a horizon of greenish grey quartz-diorite and crowded quartz-feldspar porphyry. The unit is approximately 15 to 20 meters thick and can be traced laterally into dark grey argillites of the Big Creek Group. Green slates are found within the argillites in the vicinity of these mafic rocks.

The precise age of the Gilliland Tuff is poorly known. Stratigraphically it is found towards the top the Big Creek Group suggesting it is Mississippian or younger in age. U/Pb geochronology on a zircon collected at the type locality indicated a minimum age of377±12 Ma (Ferri and Melville, 1994). A sample collected on the west bank of the Osilinka River returned a preliminary minimum age of 342±3 Ma. Although this data suggests there may be two periods of volcanism, the similarity between the volcanics suggests otherwise and the discrepancy is probably based on the poor U/Pb systematics within the collected zircons. At present the best estimate on the age of the Gilliland Tuff is Late Devonian to middle Mississippian. More samples were collected this summer in hopes of refining the age of this unit.

Ultramafic Rocks

Ultramafic bodies in the Manson Creek area, now largely converted to serpentine and thence to talc, carbonate, silica and occasionally fuchsite, are found along the Manson fault, but these rocks are only found outside of the subject claims. These have been explored for gold content in the past.

STRUCTURE AND METAMORPHISM

The structural style within the map area is quite variable and is a reflection of the different tectonic terranes present. Generally, the degree of deformation increases from west to east within the map area. Metamorphism is of regional or Barrovian-type and dating of metamorphic minerals indicates it is Middle Jurassic in age, although mid-Cretaceous and Tertiary cooling ages are also encountered (Ferri and Melville, 1994).

Faults in the area which are part of an en echelon fault array, together with the Manson fault zone and Pinchi and Northern Rocky Mountain Trench systems, record a major period of Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary dextral motion in this part of the Cordillera.

Some relevant regional geological maps have been extracted from Ferri (1999) on the following pages.

FIGURE 6. STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION (IDEALIZED)

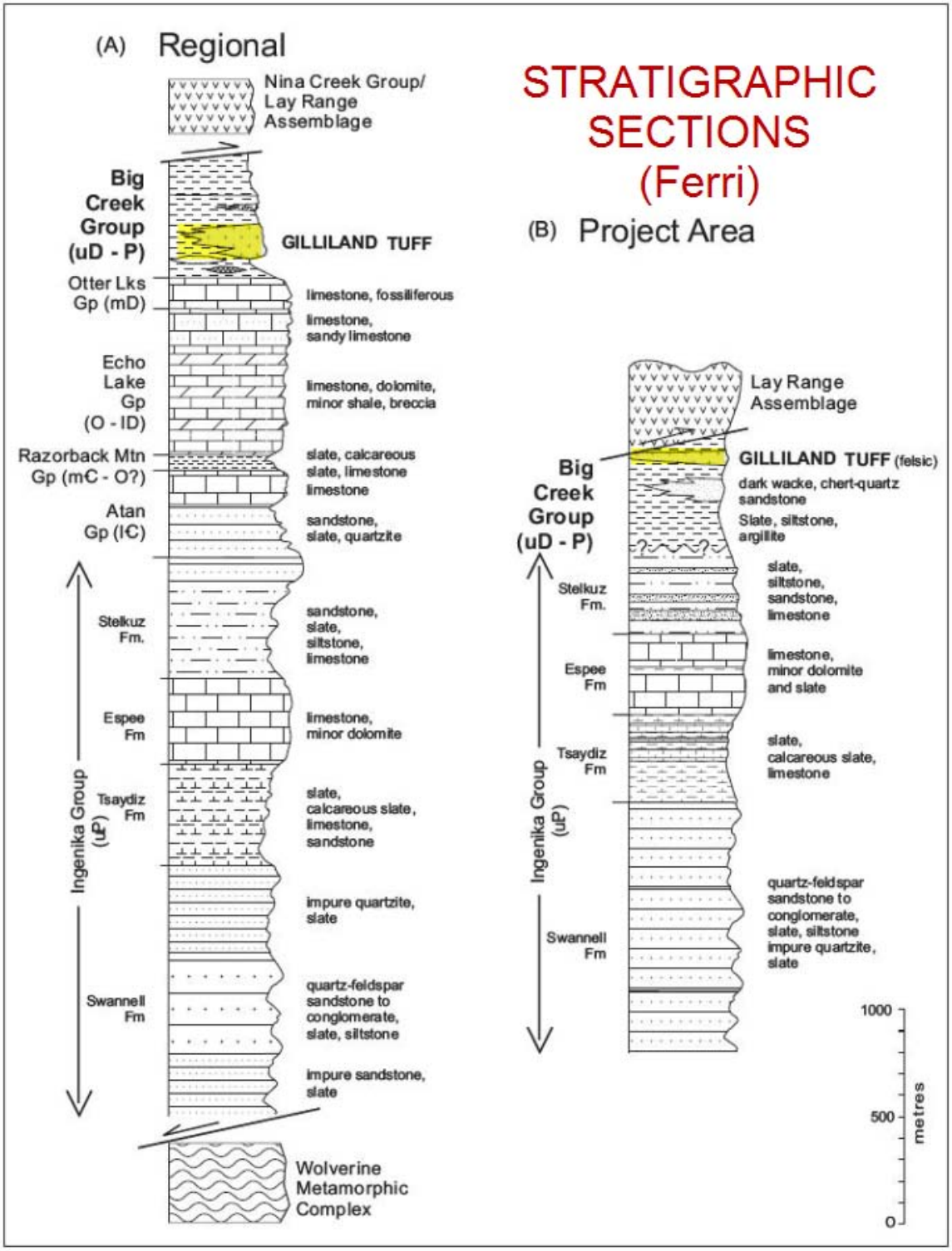
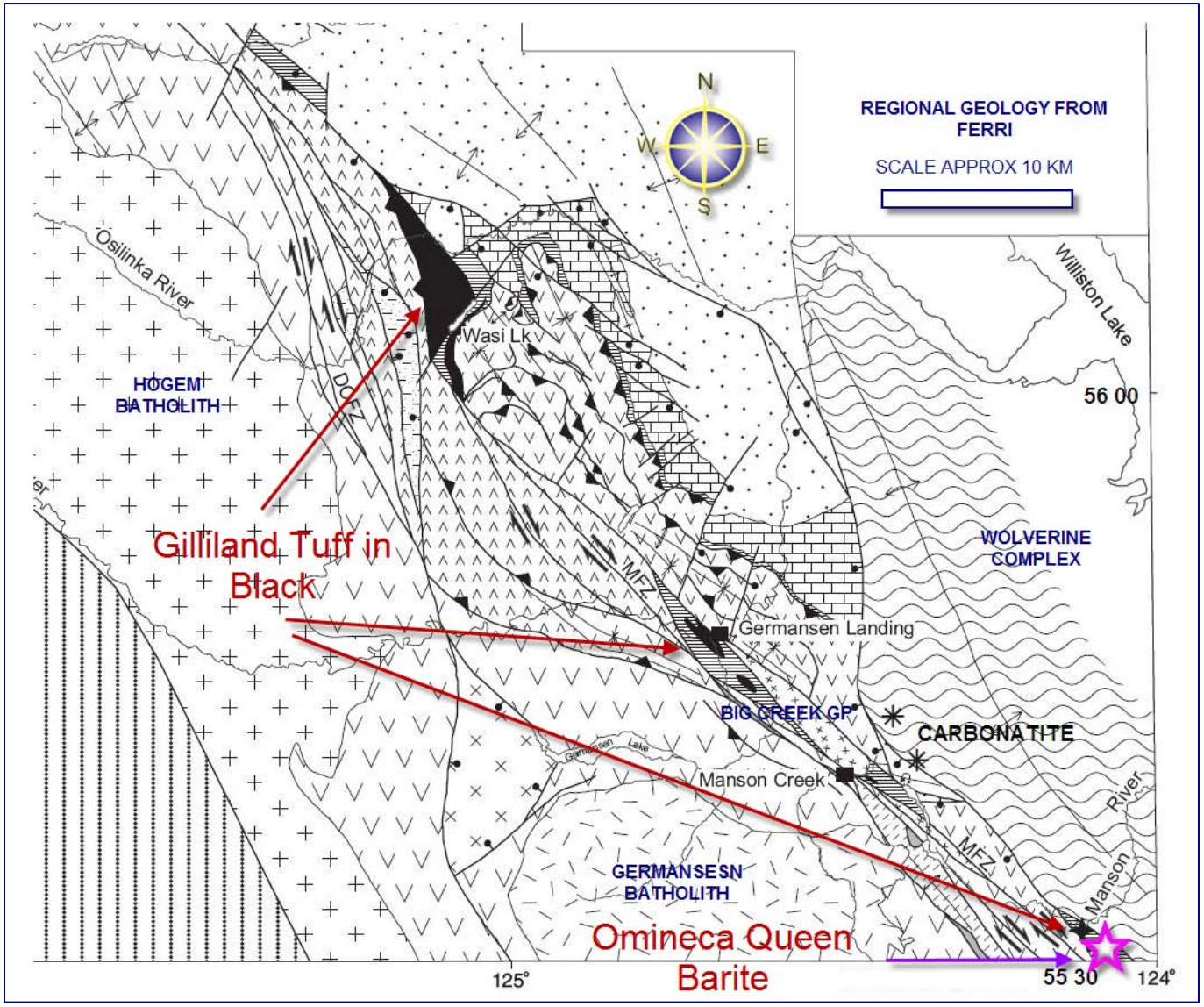
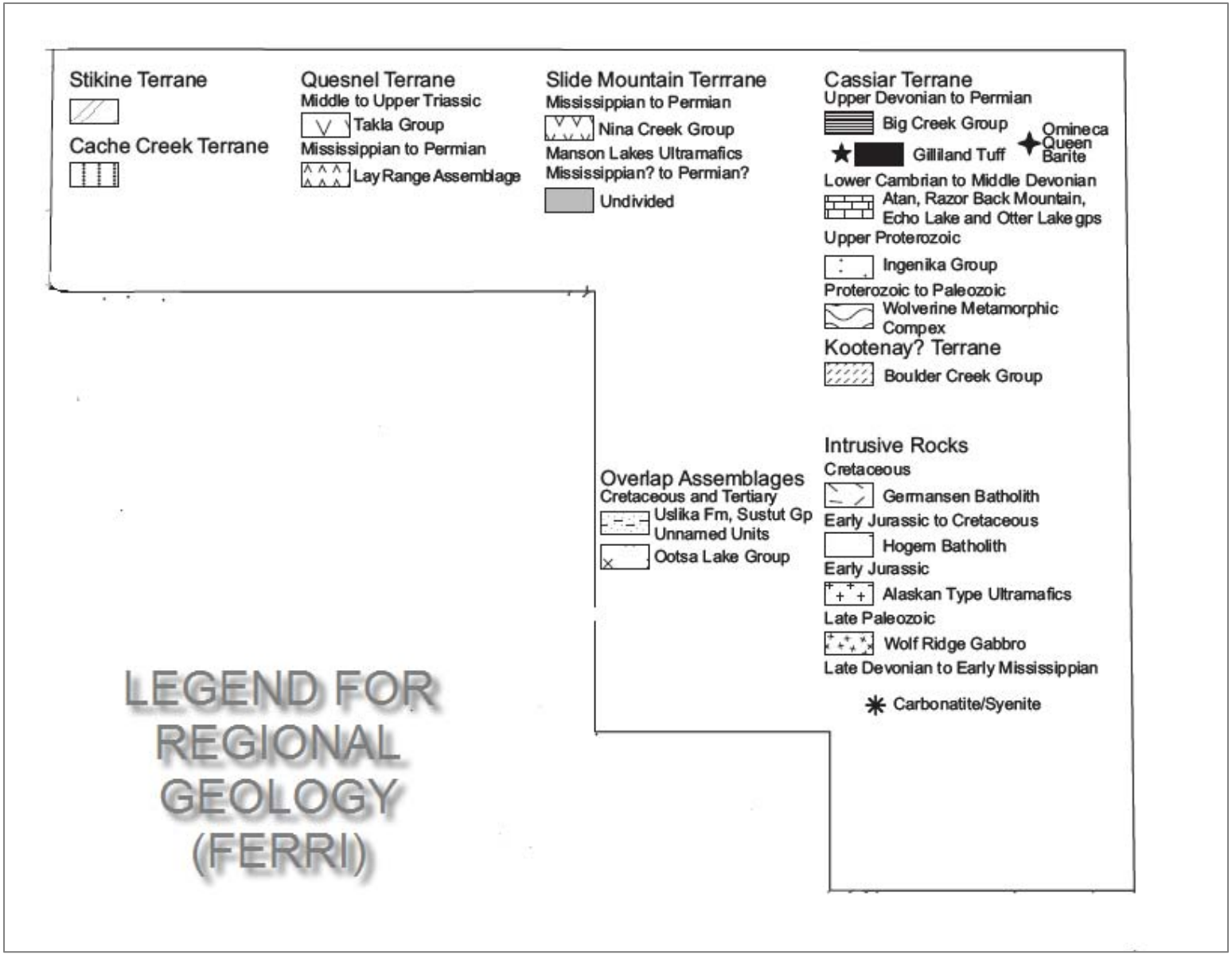


FIGURE 7. REGIONAL GEOLOGY (FERRI)



LEGEND FOR REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP (FERRI)



MINERAL DEPOSITS

The Earn Assemblage, to which the Big Creek Group belongs, is an important mineral deposit host within the Canadian Cordillera. In the Selwyn and Kechika basins, it hosts significant SEDEX deposits such as the **Tom, Jason, Driftpile Creek, Akie and Cirque**. Further west. Earn Assemblage rocks also contain important VMS deposits which include the **Marg** of northwestern Selwyn Basin and the **Wolf** deposit found within the northern Cassiar Terrane. In southeastern British Columbia rocks of similar age found within the western Kootenay Terrane, also hosts important VMS deposits such as **Rea and Homestake**. Early Mississippian rocks of continental nature, but uncertain affinity within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, have recently been shown to contain large VMS deposits including the **Wolverine, Kudz Ze Kayah and Fyre Lake**. All these occurrences taken together underlines the fact that the Late Devonian to Early Mississippian is an important period of metalliferous deposition.

Ferri notes that the ore composition of most of these deposits is simple, being made up of sphalerite and galena (+silver) with pyrite and barite as non-ore components. Barite is an important constituent of these occurrences and is commonly found in distal parts of the deposits or as the primary component of low-temperature systems. The presence of barite by itself within Earn lithologies is important in that it signifies the presence of active exhalative systems.

Known mineralization within the Big Creek Group in the Manson Creek area studied by Ferri, is SEDEX in nature. SEDEX mineralization is found at the Omineca Queen bedded barite occurrence and in the Wasi Lake area.

The Omineca Queen bedded barite deposit (MINFILE number 093N 087), located near Munro Creek, immediately south of the Manson River, is the only documented SEDEX occurrence within the Big Creek Group The deposit as described by others consists of up to 7 meters of bedded to massive barite hosted within dark grey argillites and slates.

As described by Ferri: *"Old trenches and cat trails are severely overgrown and only two sections of massive to poorly bedded barite up to 3 meters thick were visible. Although no felsic tuff was observed in the area, mapping showed that the barite is found within black, fissile shale to argillite and sits stratigraphically below quartz-chert wackes and sandstone which regionally are below the Gilliland Tuff. This barite mineralization is probably part of the Late Devonian SEDEX event found throughout the Kechika and Selwyn basins of Ancestral North American.*

Exploration by Cominco Exploration Ltd. east of Wasi Lake, near the former PAR mineral claims, discovered several other barite occurrences within the Big Creek Group (Bruce Mawer, personal communication, 1993). In this area. Big Creek argillites can be traced around a broad syncline south of the Osilinka River (Figure 2). East of Wasi Lake, anomalous levels of Pb, Zn and Ba in

stream silts were reported by Ferri et al. (1992a) and from the RGS survey for 94C (Jackaman, 1998). Anomalous stream sediments and soils were also collected on the former RAP mineral claims (Johnson, 1996) which are several kilometers northeast of Wasi Lake. Together, these indicate the potential for SEDEX style mineralization within the Big Creek Group of the Wasi Lake area. Rock geochemistry on several samples of the lower Big Creek Group indicate weakly anomalous Ba levels in one area and elevated levels of Ag (2.6 ppm), Pb (433 ppm) and Ba (1928 ppm) in another area (Johnson, 1996)".

Potential for VMS Mineralization

Mapping by Ferri has traced Gilliland Tuff felsic volcanics from the Manson River area to the Wrede Range, a distance of some 150 kilometers. These volcanics are intermittently present within the upper part of the Big Creek Group and are from several meters to some 50 meters in thickness. Although no mineralization has yet been attributed to this unit, several drainages cutting the Gilliland Tuff have returned anomalous stream silt geochemistry and anomalous whole rock geochemistry for the tuff. The high background level of barium in the Gilliland Tuff, together with the associated barite in some of the VMS occurrences in the Pelly Mountains suggests that this mineral can be, as in the case of SEDEX deposits, a useful indicator of nearby mineralizing systems. Bedded barite of Early Mississippian age is known from the Selwyn Basin and northern Cassiar platform and may be time equivalent to some of the felsic volcanism.

There are a variety of other mineral deposits in the Manson Creek area:

TYPE	**EXAMPLE**
Sediment hosted Barite	**Omineca Queen**
Porphyry copper gold-molybdenite	**Mt. Milligan, Lorraine**
Sediment hosted gold	**(Skygold claims)**
Volcanogenic massive sulphide	**Biddy (Nina Lake)**
Rare Earths/Carbonatite	**Lonnie showing**
Mercury	**Pinchi Lake**
Placer gold	**Manson Creek, Germansen**
Gold in altered ultramafics	**QCM**
Vein Gold-Silver	**Motherlode, Boulder Creek**
Copper-gold magnetite skarn	**Cat Mountain**
Jade	**Mt. Ogden**

FIGURE 8, OMENICA QUEEN MANSON CREEK GEOLOGY MAP

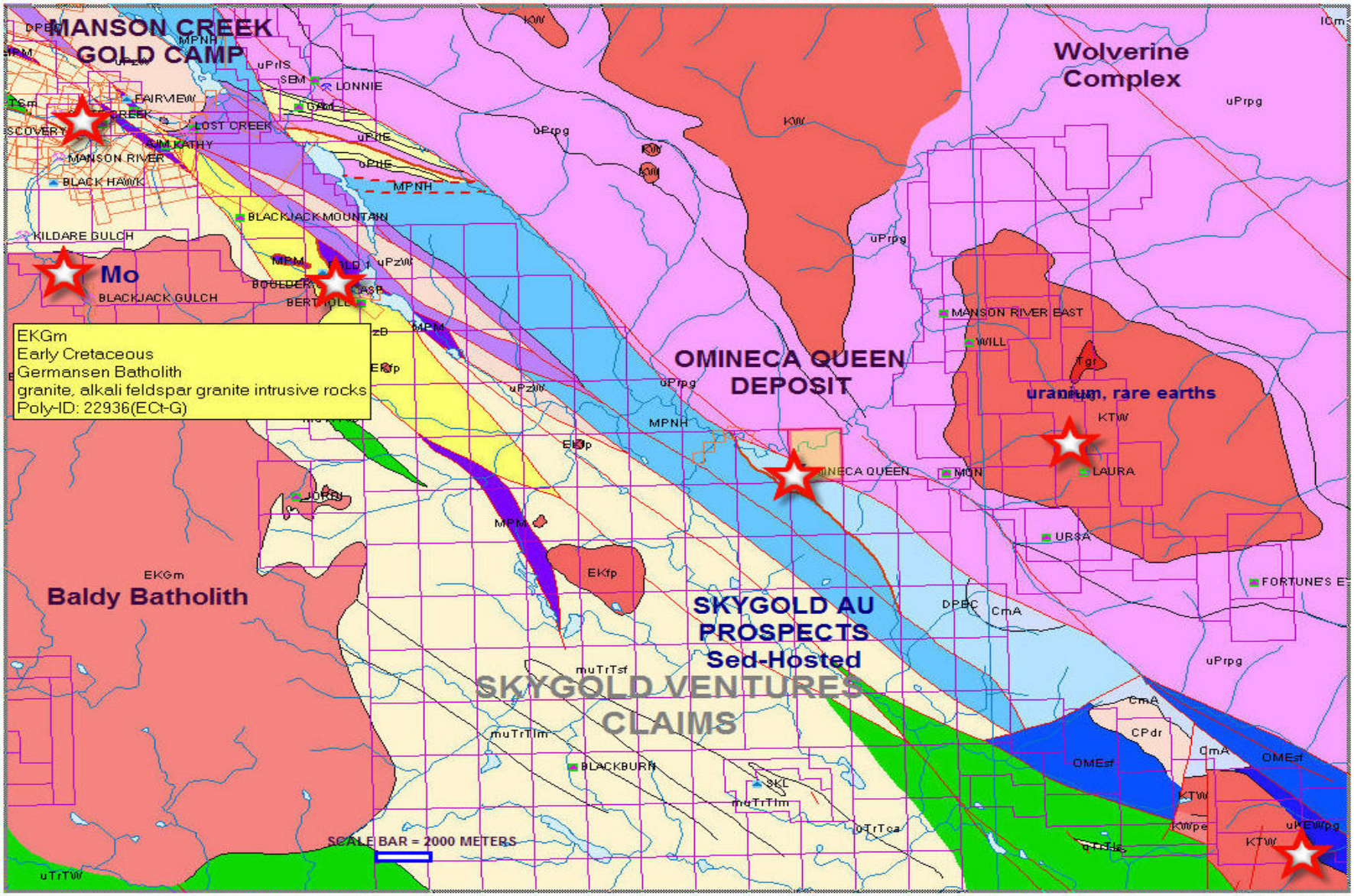
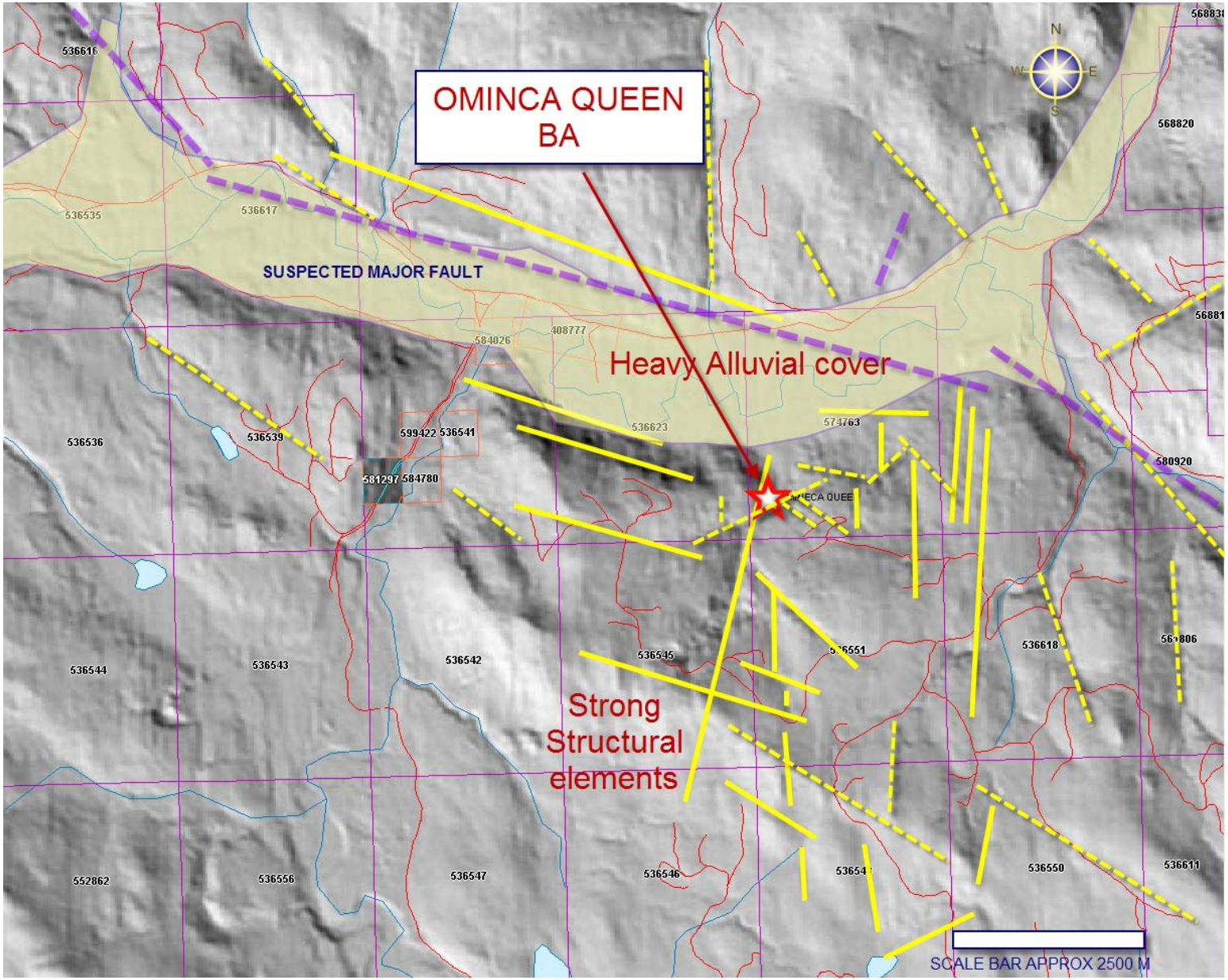


FIGURE 9. STRUCTURAL INTERPRETATION, MANSON RIVER AREA



PROPERTY GEOLOGY

(From Minfile)

The Omineca Queen occurrence is found in both sides of the creek and consists of 3 to 7-metre thick sequences of layered barite found with graphitic slates and argillites of the Upper(?) Devonian to Lower Permian Big Creek Group, formerly the Cooper Ridge Group. Layering within the barite is produced by impurities such as quartz and organic matter. The barite is faulted and folded and strikes northwest with a vertical attitude. Although these barite bands appear to replace quartz-rich layers, they also indicate that the deposit may have formed as a sedimentary exhalative. Minor amounts of galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite are known to exist. A sample cut across 5 meters plus 3 meters of exposed barite 120 meters east of a gully yielded 63.15 per cent BaO (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, page 374).

The Property is underlain by rocks of the Slide Mountain Group as mapped by Ferri and Melville (BCEMPR Paper 1988-1). Property rocks consist of three basic subdivisions of the Slide Mountain Group;

- black calcareous thin bedded shale (Unit 9A),
- arkose wacke and siltstone (Unit9B) and
- green to dark green volcanics commonly with carbonate alteration and interbedded argillite and siltstone (Unit 9C).

Dunham Craig explored the property as a consultant to Cominco and Stratore in 1992 and described the sowing as follows:

"The Omenica Queen showing consists of black shale hosted barite beds of stratiform appearance. Four barite beds are present striking parallel with local shales and consist of the following grades":

TABLE OF BARITE COMPOSITIONS AND GRADES 1992

Width (rn)	BaO (%)	SO3 (%)	Fe203 (%)	Si02 (%)
7	54.09	27.8	0.26	8.92
6.5	62.79	33.8	0.29	2.15
4	63.16	33.5	0.29	1.87
8	63.15	33.5	0.23	1.60

Filippo Ferri (1999) describes the property as follows:

The Omineca Queen (MINFILE number 093N 087) bedded barite, located near Munro Creek, immediately south of the Manson River, is the only documented SEDEX occurrence within the Big Creek Group (Band, 1970; McCammon, 1975; Craig, 1992). The Omineca Queen consists of up to 7 meters of bedded to massive barite hosted within dark grey argillites and slates. This SEDEX occurrence was visited to examine the mineralization and its possible relationships to the Gilliland Tuff. Old trenches and cat trails are severely overgrown and only two sections of massive to poorly bedded barite up to 3 meters thick were visible. Although no felsic tuff was observed in the area, mapping showed that the barite is found within black, fissile shale to argillite and sits stratigraphically below quartz-chert wackes and sandstone which regionally are below the Gilliland Tuff. This barite mineralization is probably part of the Late Devonian SEDEX event found throughout the Kechika and Selwyn basins of Ancestral North American.

2008 WORK PROGRAM

(Figures 10-

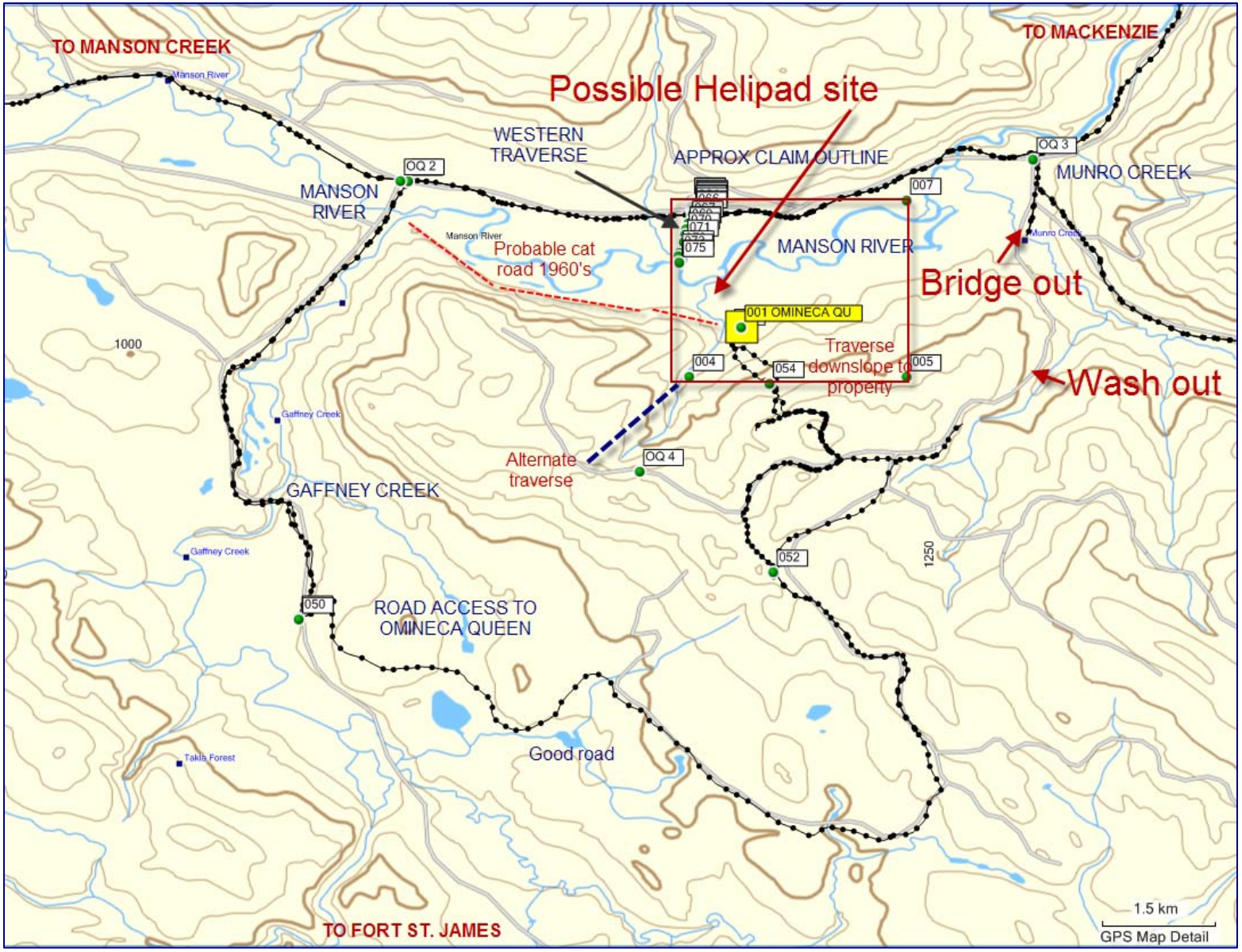
A small prospecting program was completed by the writer (Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.), and Opal Resources Canada personnel **Robert W. Yorke Hardy** (Geological and Mining Technologist) and assistant **Chris Yorke Hardy** between September 7 and 11, 2008. Price mobilized from Vancouver and the Yorke Hardys from Vernon BC. Work accomplished included

- road survey with GPS to locate the best road access to get as close to the showing as possible (about 1.3 km)
- Surveying in with GPS the two northern claim corners (accuracy +/- 5 meters)
- several lines of soil samples, totaling
- one pan sample,
- Traversing from the height of land down to the area of the showings
- several rock samples, including four small float samples of barite obtained from the creek.

Because of thick overgrowth along the creeks, the original barite showing was not located. The Minfile location in terms of UTM coordinates, gave a location which seems to be about 200 meters east of the probable trench locations. One trench cut by a small backhoe or bulldozer was found higher on the slope; this showed black argillaceous sediments with a felsic intrusive horizon at the eastern end.

Locations and notes are shown in the accompanying sketch, on the following page.

FIGURE 10. TRAVERSE AND ACCESS NOTES – OMINECA QUEEN



Notes about Access

Finding access to the showings was not simple. The BC Forest Service and CanFor were solicited in Mackenzie BC and they kindly provided maps and assistance with logging road names and conditions. In spite of this, there is such a number of roads, that it took much of one day to determine the nearest road access from which traverses could be made to the showing. The Manson River is deep enough to make a real obstacle to easy access. In 1966, prospector Bjerring probably had a camp on the south bank river. A small inflatable boat would likely make access to the showing easier, but there is no road access to the river except near the 1st or 2nd bridges over the Manson River, east and west of the property, respectively.

From the first bridge, a logging road was built from Munro Creek, crossing Munro Creek and ascending the hill east of the claims. The bridge has now been pulled out and farther up the hill a severe washout has never been repaired.

Thus access is now limited to a network of roads accessed from just south of Gaffney Creek crossing on the original road from Fort St. James to Manson Creek. From the height of land above the showing, a 2-3 hour hike is required to reach the showing area near river level. Old logging roads which originally gave closer access are now completely overgrown with alder.

Claim Corners

The four claim corners were obtained from claim documents on Min Titles Online and are reproduced below, along with UTM coordinates as shown in Minfile for the Omineca Queen showing. The two northern posts were located in the field, blazed flagged and marked.

Waypoint	Omineca Queen	430140	6153957
Waypoint	Southwest Corner 4	429656	6153316
Waypoint	Southeast Corner 5	431638	6153284
Waypoint	Northwest Corner 6	429711	6155634
Waypoint	Northeast Corner 7	431674	6155603

Sampling.

Soil samples were taken using a rock hammer and/or shovel from depths of 2 inches to 12 inches (5 cm-30 cm) Where possible, B-horizon soils were taken, but along the west and north traverses, soils were poor on a substrate of sand and gravel or till, mainly of alluvial origin, and these may not be representative. On the central traverses soils were partly organic, but were deemed to be acceptable.. Soils were taken as average 200 grams and placed in Kraft soil envelopes. Rock samples were grab samples (OQ 8,9,10) or selected samples (OQ 13). The barite samples were small and may not be representative of the trenched barite described by others. Additional sampling is required. All samples were stored securely in the authors possession until delivered to the laboratory.

North Road Traverse

After locating and marking the two north claim corners so that the area of the claim could be readily identified, the author completed a soil sampling traverse along the main Manson Creek access road essentially subparallel to the north claim boundary. Elevation averaged about 820 meters (level). The soils are described in notes as rocky and sandy, often reddish in color.

Soil conditions are not good in this area as the material substrate is alluvium and till deposited in the Manson River valley. In spite of this, two consecutive samples had anomalous gold. The gold is expected to be placer concentrations and of no significance to the target at hand. Tables with all soil results are found in an Appendix.

FIGURE 11. GOLD IN SOIL, NORTHERN TRAVERSE

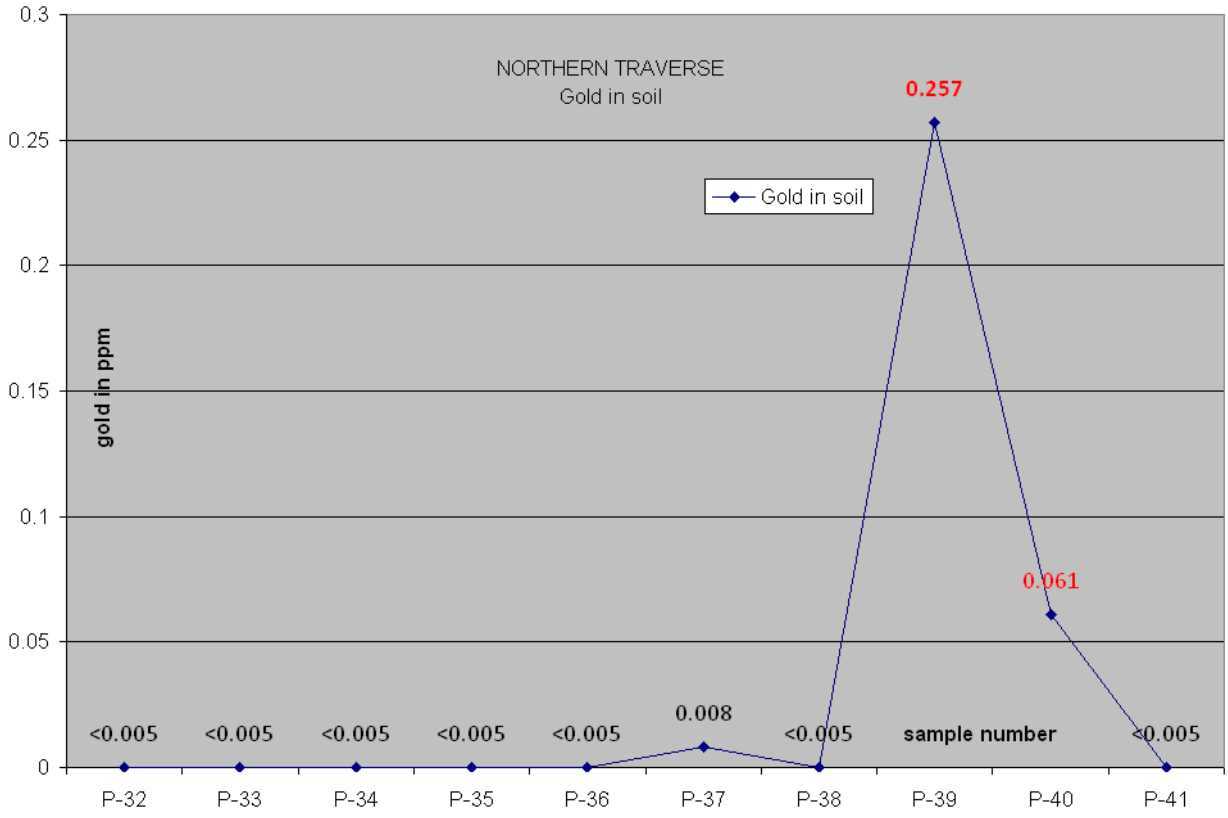
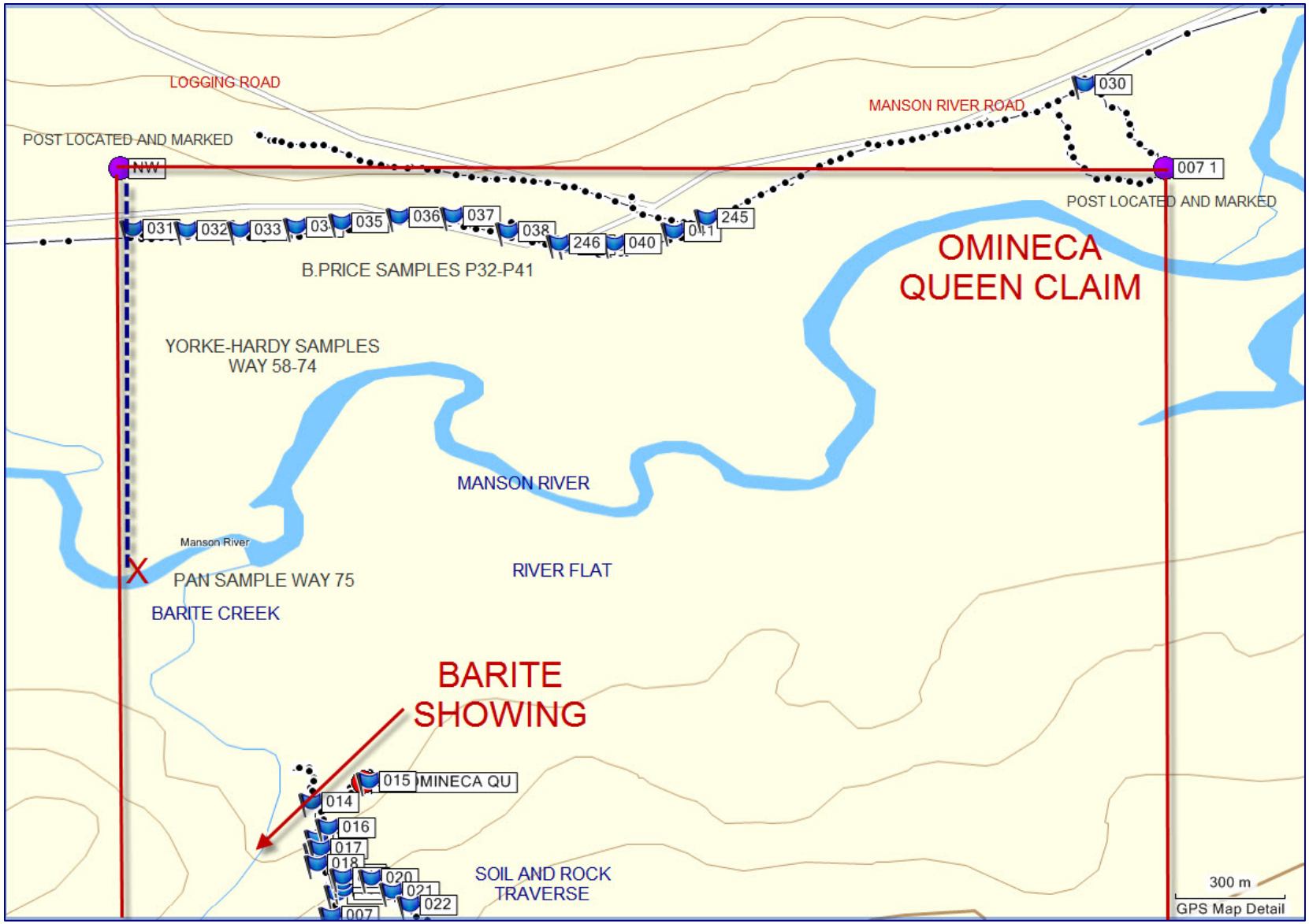


FIGURE 12. SKETCH OF NORTHERN TRAVERS



Western boundary Traverse

A line of soil samples, 17 soil samples and one pan sample were taken along the western boundary of the claim from the NW claim corner north of Manson Creek road toward the ultimate sample near Manson River. One pan sample WAY-75 was taken in Manson River on the north bank.

Of these samples, only gold is anomalous and these values are only weakly anomalous. No other element appears to be anomalous is this traverse. The results appear to reflect minor concentrations of fine placer gold in the poor soils and alluvial materials
Sample positions are shown in the accompanying figures and one figure shows, in profile form, the weakly anomalous gold values, which can be interpreted as increasing toward the river, as might be expected.

FIGURE 13. WESTERN TRAVERSE SAMPLE LOCATIONS

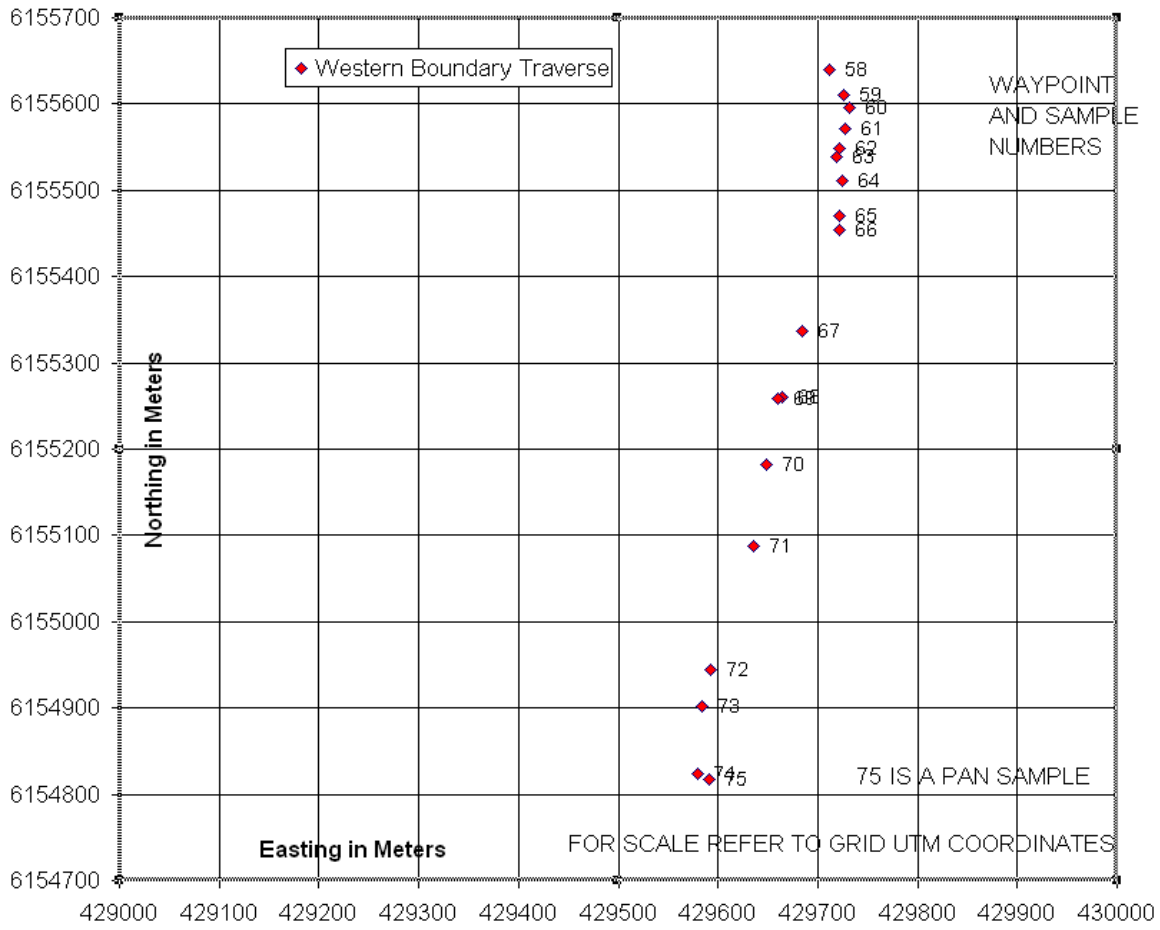


FIGURE 14. SKETCH OF WESTERN TRAVERSE

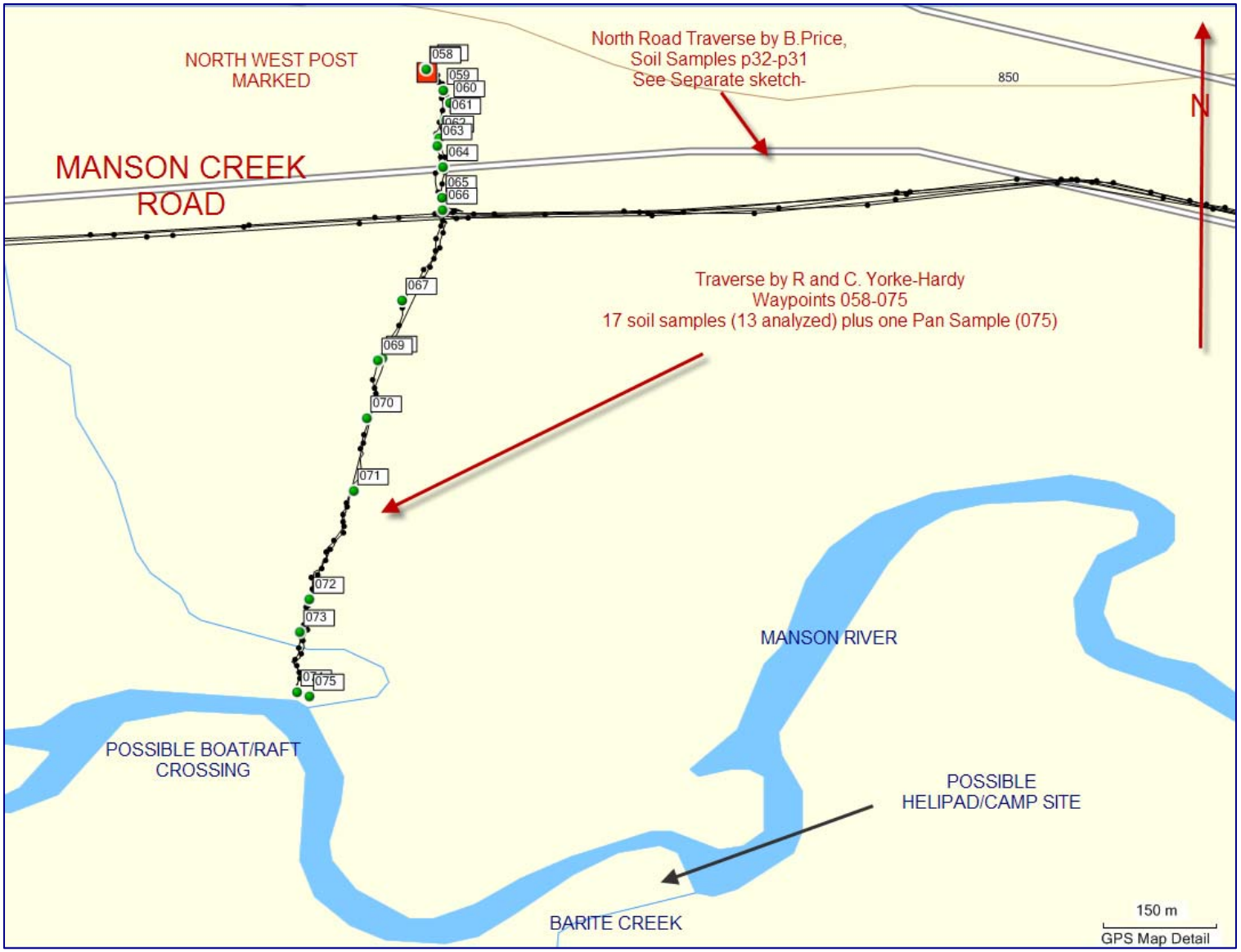
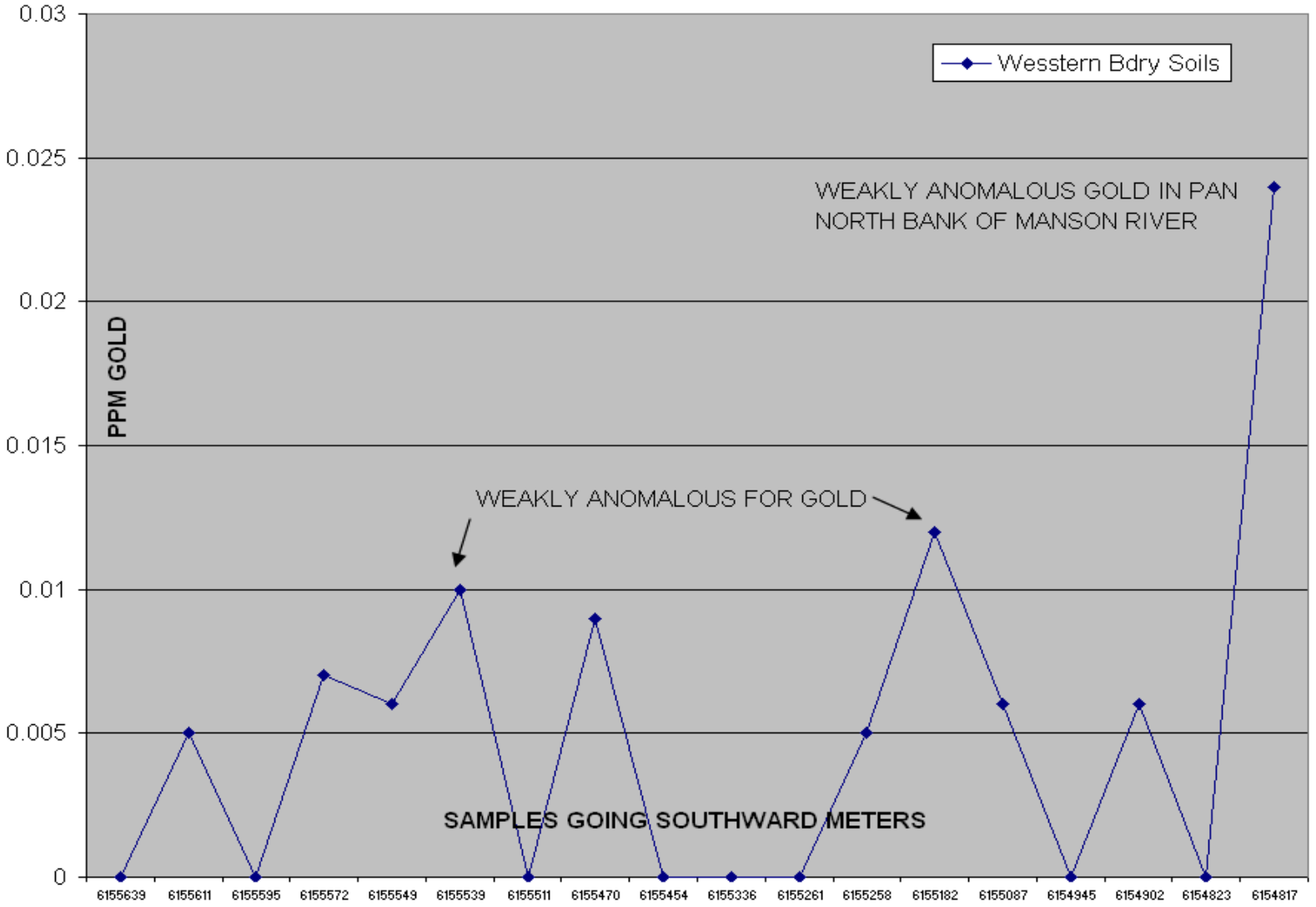


FIGURE 15. PROFILE OF GOLD IN SOIL – WESTERN TRAVERSE



Central property traverse

On the traverse from the height of land down to the Omineca Queen showing area, the UTM coordinates were entered into a Garmin GPS and we found the general area at approximately Waypoint 15. From about Waypoint 7 to 13, black argillite chips were seen in small creek drainages, and an old bulldozed trench was obvious at Waypoint 8. This area was sampled with rock chips (random) from outcrops at waypoints 8, 9 and 10. Rusty rhyolitic dykes or flows were seen interbedded with black argillite. This material is variably anomalous in gold, along with most metallic elements, lending some credibility to the search for VMS deposits.

Barite was seen in small float pieces in the creek at waypoint 13, and four small pieces contain in the order of 49% Barium or more. However, the Ba content is not accurately reflected in ICP methods, due to incomplete dissolution, and ICP shows 3500 to 7520 ppm Ba by this method. The area of black shales has higher metal content than the barium, which is generally devoid of significant amounts of any other metals.

Soil sample results are shown in the Table below.. Again, in the area of the showings, most metallic elements, particularly Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, As and Cd.

Elemental Correlations

Most of the metallic elements correlate well. The mineralized area (barite showings) is outlined particularly well by Cadmium, lead, zinc, molybdenum and antimony. However, barium is only strongly correlative with copper, nickel, sulphur and antimony.

ELEMENTAL CORRELATION IN SOIL

	Au	*Ag*	*Ba*	*Cd*	*Cu*	*Fe*	*Mo*	*Ni*	*Pb*	*S*	*Sb*	*Zn*
Au	1											
Ag	0.65	1										
Ba	-0	-0.1	1									
Cd	0.34	0.38	0.25	1								
Cu	0.44	0.31	0.43	0.55	1							
Fe	0.18	0.24	0.09	0.5	0.78	1						
Mo	-0.1	0.15	0.21	0.56	0.53	0.8	1					
Ni	0.57	0.46	0.55	0.61	0.87	0.65	0.39	1				
Pb	0.23	0.44	0.06	0.76	0.56	0.8	0.85	0.57	1			
S	0.03	0.3	0.84	0.52	0.62	0.38	0.57	0.64	0.43	1		
Sb	-0.2	0.23	0.68	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.65	0.59	0.57	0.83	1	
Zn	-0	0.24	0.29	0.7	0.15	0.38	0.64	0.36	0.78	0.46	0.6	1

CENTRAL TRAVERSE

SAMPLE NO	WAYPOINT	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
S-1	WPT 16	430070	6153827	0.008	<0.5	1130	5.7	41	3.96	5	68	22	0.03	<5	418
S-2	WPT 17	430055	6153769	<0.005	0.8	1180	4.9	**136**	7.05	33	108	40	0.12	5	343
S-3	WPT 18	430048	6153728	0.005	0.5	**7560**	3.5	**112**	4.58	11	135	17	0.22	7	325
S-4	WPT 19	430095	6153693	0.017	1.8	1360	3.6	26	4.62	15	88	34	0.08	5	586
S-5	WPT 20	430148	6153689	<0.005	0.5	890	1.1	48	5.13	3	77	13	0.01	<5	168
S-6	WPT 21	430188	6153650	0.005	1.1	1230	3.5	78	4.49	2	102	19	0.06	5	167
S-7	WPT 22	430220	6153613	**0.083**	1.9	1290	4.4	**126**	5.26	2	146	24	0.05	<5	159
S-8	WPT 23	430258	6153576	<0.005	<0.5	830	0.9	30	3.89	1	66	9	0.01	<5	106
S-9	WPT 24	430292	6153531	<0.005	<0.5	830	0.9	16	3.47	1	36	7	0.01	<5	89
S-10	WPT 25	430326	6153498	<0.005	0.5	780	0.6	22	3.49	1	43	9	0.01	<5	74
S-11	WPT 26	430372	6153460	0.006	0.7	840	0.9	45	4.08	1	64	13	0.02	<5	103
S-12	WPT 27	430407	6153435	0.011	<0.5	1040	<0.5	67	4.43	1	78	15	<0.01	<5	115
S-13	WPT 28	430442	6153375	0.019	1.7	940	2.1	52	3.63	<1	62	11	0.09	<5	88

Sampled by Barry Price, Robert and Chris Yorke-Hardy October 2008
Sample analysis by Fire Assay AA (Au) and ICP (all other elements)
Sample values in red are considered anomalous

FIGURE 16. GOLD AND SILVER IN SOIL – CENTRAL TRAVERSE

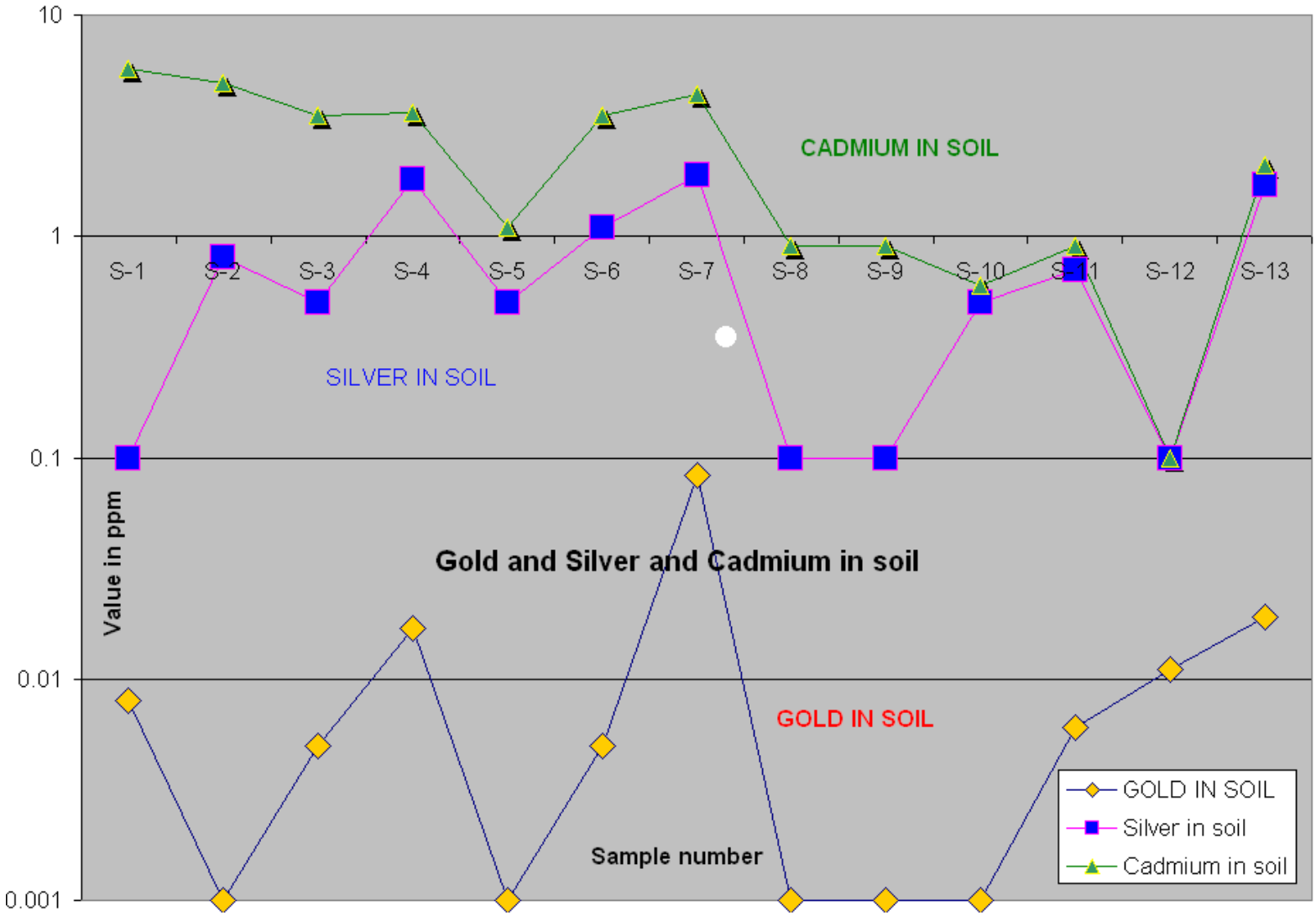


FIGURE 17. CENTRAL TRAVERSE BARIUM AND ZINC IN SOIL

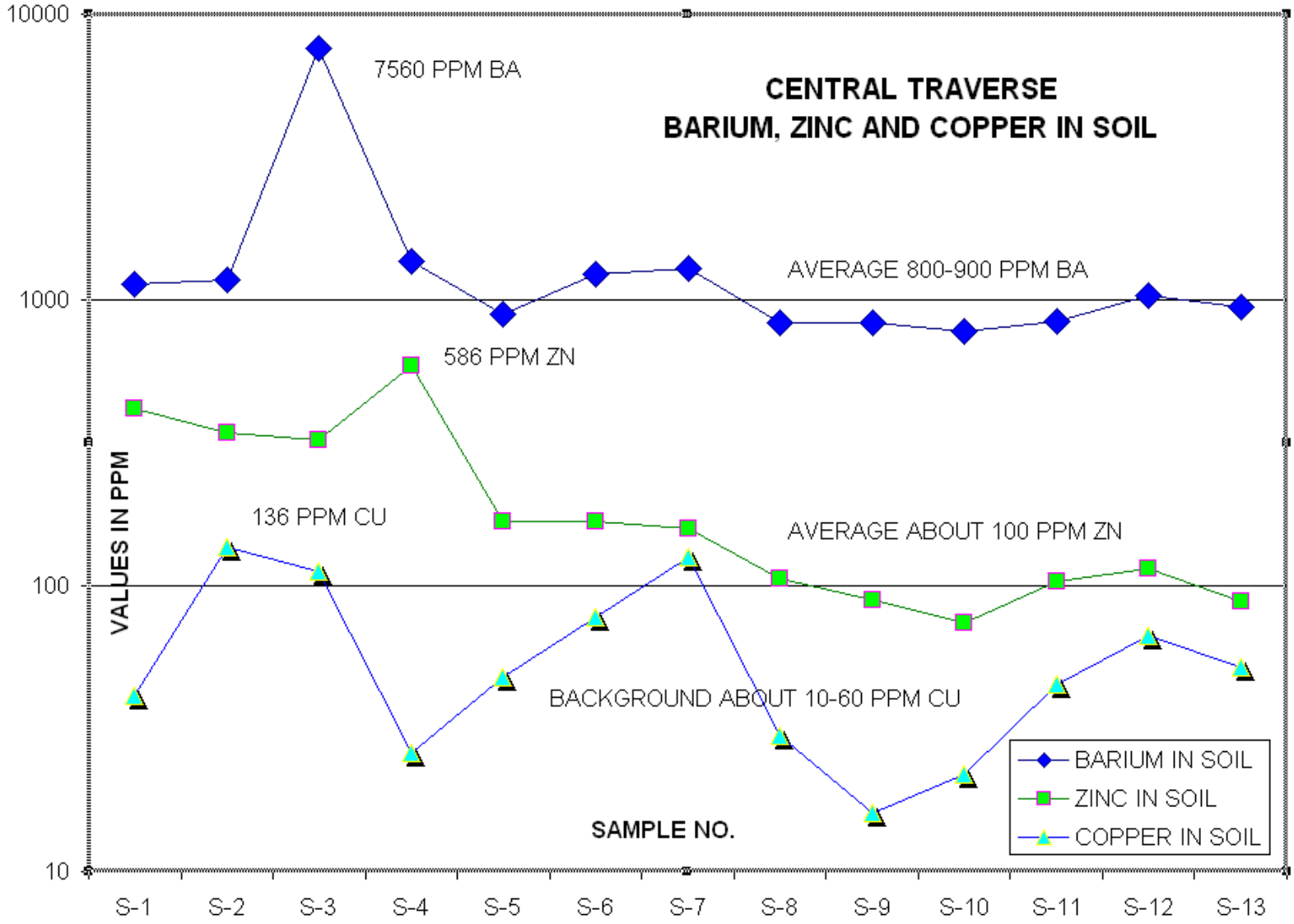


FIGURE 18, CENTRAL PROPERTY TRAVERSE GENERAL VIEW

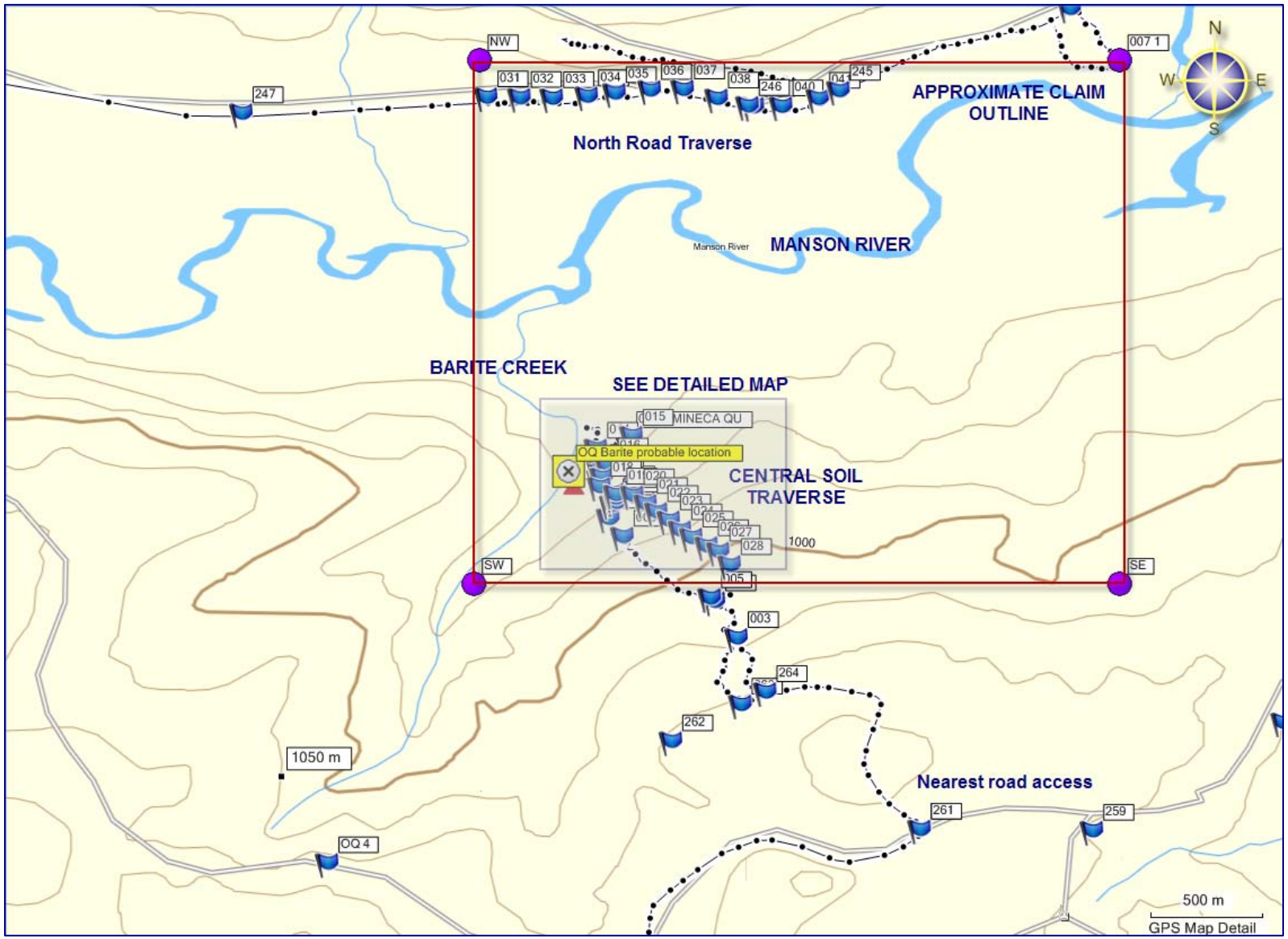


FIGURE 19. CENTRAL SOIL/ROCK TRAVERSE – DETAIL

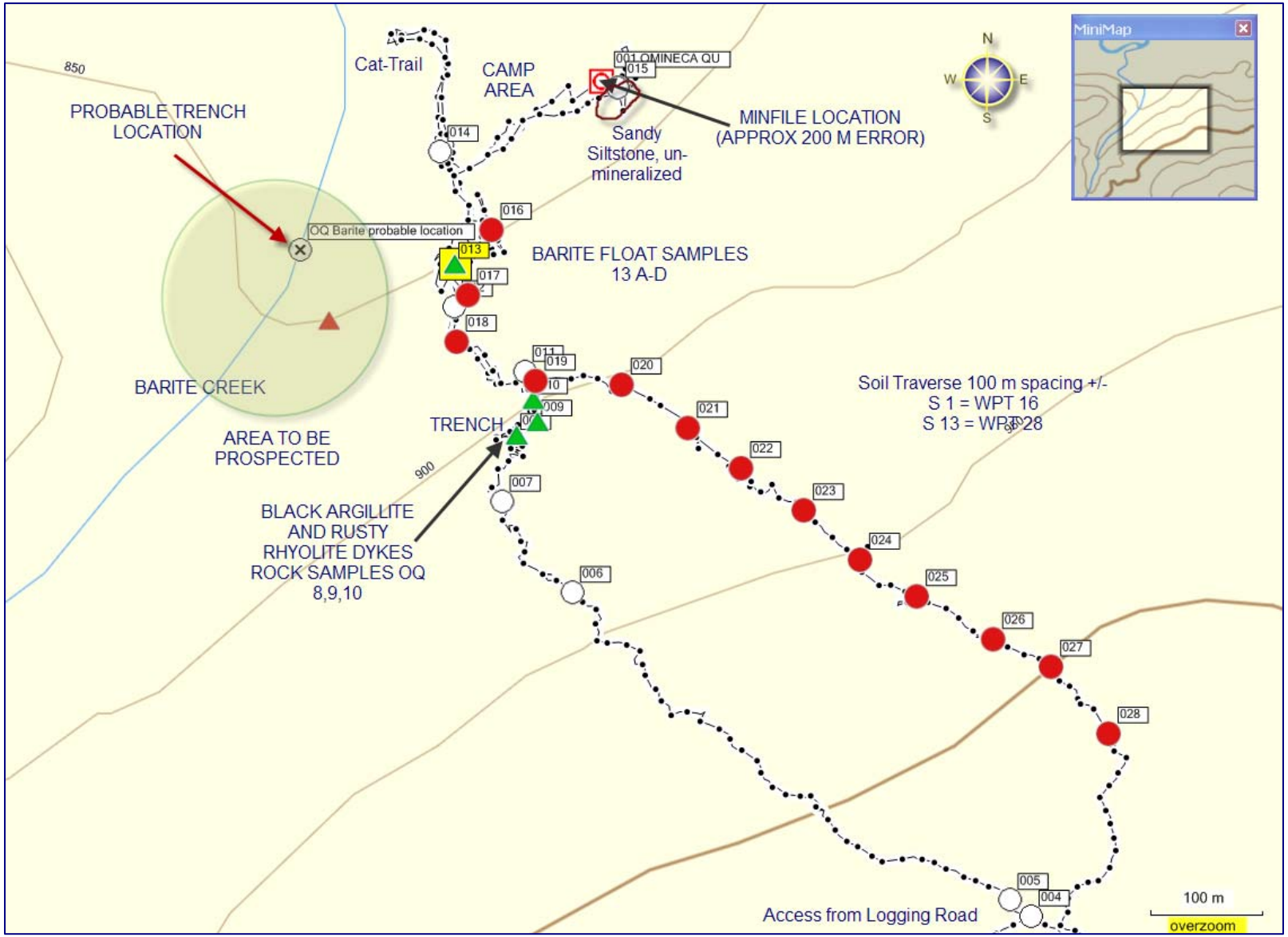


TABLE OF ROCK SAMPLES FROM OMINECA QUEEN PROPERTY

VA08165896 - Finalized
CLIENT : "NKT - Price Rock Samples **B.J. Geological Consultants Ltd."**
# of SAMPLES : 8
DATE RECEIVED : 2008-11-20 DATE FINALIZED : 2008-12-11
PROJECT : "OQ"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""
PO NUMBER : " "

SAMPLE NO.	WAYPOINT	EAST M	NORTH M	DESCRIPTION	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm	ME-ICP61 As ppm	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm
OQ 8	8	430178	6153442	Black argillite in bulldozer cut bank	0.007	0.7	**33**	820
OQ 9	9	430191	6153454	Rusty sedimentary rocks	**0.046**	**2.6**	**72**	**3330**
OQ 10	10	430188	6153474	Rhyolite, light colored, pyrite specks	0.008	<0.5	**22**	**3970**
OQ 13A	13	430142	6153594	Barite small float pieces in creek		<0.5	<5	**4960**
OQ 13B	13	430142	6153594	Barite small float pieces in creek		<0.5	<5	**3500**
OQ 13C	13	430142	6153594	Barite small float pieces in creek		<0.5	<5	**4980**
OQ 13D	13	430142	6153594	Barite small float pieces in creek		<0.5	<5	**7520**
OQ 13E	13	430142	6153594	Silica and qtz vein float in creek		**1.7**	<5	**2190**

SAMPLE NO.	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm	ME-ICP61 Co ppm	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm	ME-ICP61 Fe %	ME-ICP61 Mn ppm	ME-ICP61 Mo ppm
OQ 8	**2**	0.7	8	101	48	3.35	**232**	**25**
OQ 9	**3**	**3.3**	6	33	45	2.68	**130**	**12**
OQ 10	<2	<0.5	2	8	18	1.97	50	**10**
OQ 13A	<2	<0.5	2	5	2	0.14	11	1
OQ 13B	<2	<0.5	1	5	<1	0.06	5	<1
OQ 13C	<2	<0.5	2	7	<1	0.08	13	<1
OQ 13D	<2	<0.5	2	5	1	0.09	13	<1
OQ 13E	<2	0.6	1	23	22	0.98	94	2

ROCK SAMPLES FROM OMINECA QUEEN PROPERTY (CONTINUED)

VA08165896 - Finalized

CLIENT : "NKT - Price Rock Samples **B.J. Geological Consultants Ltd."**
# of SAMPLES : 8
DATE RECEIVED : 2008-11-20 DATE FINALIZED : 2008-12-11
PROJECT : "OQ"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""
PO NUMBER : " "

	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE	**Ni**	**Pb**	**S**	**Sb**	**V**	**W**	**Zn**	**Ba**
NO.	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
OQ 8	37	14	0.09	**11**	401	<10	40	
OQ 9	44	**390**	0.11	**11**	206	<10	**514**	
OQ 10	14	16	0.14	<5	49	<10	**187**	
OQ 13A	3	5	0.04	<5	25	<10	30	**>50**
OQ 13B	1	2	0.08	<5	9	<10	2	**>50**
OQ 13C	2	3	0.07	<5	56	<10	6	**>50**
OQ 13D	2	3	0.05	<5	27	<10	7	**48.9**
OQ 13E	6	9	0.08	7	49	<10	29	0.22

Sampled by BJ Price Geological Consultants Inc 2008
Analyzed by ALS Chemex Laboratory, North Vancouver BC

NOTE: Rock samples OQ 8,9,10 were grab samples from outcrop

Samples OQ 13 a-d were small selected pieces of barite retrieved as float from a small stream
Sample OQ 13-E was a small piece of quartz and suspected barite, selected from stream float

DISCUSSION

The results of the sampling traverses are preliminary in nature, but indicate that the model of polymetallic mineralization of sedex or vms origin may be valid for this area. The Big Creek Group and Gilliland Tuff are the targets for additional work.

The Area is under one or more land claims by various native groups, specifically the Macleod Lake band, the Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council and the Tsay Keh Dene band. There are no native settlements in the area and no Indian Reserves, although there are or were settlements in the Germansen landing area and Old Hogem, and for a time there were natives living at Wolverine Lake near Manson Creek.

Under the present protocols, mining companies are required to "consult" with land claim stakeholders, particularly if any major exploration program is contemplated. Manson Creek and Germansen areas have been active mining centers for over a hundred years. There have been no incidents of confrontations known to the writer. There are a number of small placer claim on Manson River, but production of gold is expected to be only limited.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The Omineca Queen property has three targets:

- The original barite horizon. This has been shown in the past to have widths of 4-7 meters of clean white barite. The marketability of barite is dependent on industrial demand. In the limited sampling done, Barium content appears to be favourable, but this must be tested by trench sampling in bulk at some time before the economics can be discussed with any seriousness.
- Possible base metal mineralization in the footwall or hanging wall in volcanic rocks. The present limited geochemical sampling demonstrated a number of strong base metal correlations in hoist rocks and anomalous gold content in some samples topographically above the barite horizons. This provides some encouragement for VMS mineralization
- Gold mineralization hosted in black argillites (Skygold Ventures targets). Exploration results for the Skygold holdings are not known at present, but weak to moderately anomalous gold in soils demonstrates that the sediment-hosted gold model may be valid for this area.

Recommendations

The recommendation is made for additional work by the owners to pinpoint the exact location of the barite mineralization and to prospect for additional targets. Adjacent areas to the south and west should be staked if the ground held by Skygold comes open.

Briefly, in point form, recommendations for future work are:

Phase II

- Prepare a camp area near Manson River on the south bank
- Locate the trenched barite showings
- Cut walkable trails to the showings
- Hand trenching to expose the barite or alternatively Backhoe trenching and Sampling
- Geological supervision and reporting as in the 2008 program
- Prospect for polymetallic targets, map the geology as exposed and complete additional soil sampling, with an auger if necessary

Phase III

6. Drill 8-10 short holes across the barite zone, testing the footwall and hanging wall.
7. Metallurgical studies of any barite intercepted

2008 BUDGET

The following Phase 1 prospecting program was suggested by Mitchell in his initial Geological Summary Report of 2008

DESCRIPTION	DETAILS	COST US $
Preparation of Base Maps, Air photos		$1,000
Geological Supervision	1 man x 7 days x $750	5000
Prospector, Sampler	2 men x 5 days x$300	3000
Vehicle, Food Lodging		1000
Sample analysis, soils, rocks	50 soils, 20 rocks	2500
Barium analyses, thin sections		500
Freight		200
Telephone, computer, radios		300
File work on claims, Geological report		3000
Subtotal		$16,500.00
Contingency		2000
Total		$18,500
GST	5%	1000
GRAND TOTAL		$19,500

This program was essentially completed by Price and Yorke Hardy during October 2008. The following phase II program is recommended by the present author.

Phase II Backhoe Trenching And Sampling

DESCRIPTION	DETAILS	COST US $
Backhoe @ 120/hr,	35 hr mob & demob incl.	15000
Geological Supervision, mob and demob	1 man x 7 days x $750	5000
Vehicle, Food Lodging		2000
Sample analysis, rocks	70 rocks	3500
Barium analyses, thin sections		1000
Freight		200
Telephone, computer, radios		300
File work on claims, Geological report		7500
Subtotal		34500
Contingency		3500
Total		$38,000
GST	5%	2000
GRAND TOTAL		$40,000

Based on the results of phase II, a third program of diamond drilling may be recommended, but this is not budgeted at this time.

Respectfully Submitted

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 10th day of July 2008

.....

Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo.,
Qualified Person
February 20, 2009

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(Most Important reports are in Bold)

CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHOR

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bpricegeol@telus.net

I, BARRY JAMES PRICE, M.SC., P.GEO. do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of B.J. Price Geological Consultants Inc., with my office at Ste 1028 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver BC., V6C 1V5.

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. Degree in Honors Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1965, and in addition, I completed a M.Sc. degree in Geology from UBC in 1972.

3. I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC ("APEGBC") No 19810 - 1992 and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to this report.

4. I am the registered owner of the property.

5. An independent report was previously completed by Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng. for Ibex and filed with SEC

6. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 43 years since my graduation from university.

7. This report is not required to comply with National Instrument 43-101 .

8. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this report prepared for Ibex Resources Corporation.., and is dated February 15, 2009.

9. I visited the subject property on October 6-11, 2008 accompanied by Robert Yorke-Hardy and Chris Yorke-Hardy., and completed the report between November 2008 and February 20, 2009.

10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report that is not reflected in the Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

11. I am independent of the issuer Ibex Resources Corp..

12. I consent to the filing of the Report with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines for the purposes of filing work for assessment.

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 20th day of February 2009
respectfully submitted

.....
Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo., Qualified Person

APPENDIX I - ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

OMINECA QUEEN EXPENDITURES

OMINECA QUEEN PROPERTY		6-Oct	7-Oct	8-Oct	9-Oct	11-Oct		TOTALS
B.Price, P.Geo		750	750	750	750	750	$	3,750.00
R. Yorke Hardy		450	450	450	450	450	$	2,250.00
C. Yorke Hardy		300	300	300	300	300	$	1,500.00
Ford Explorer		100	50	50	50	100	$	350.00
Ford F 350 4 wd		125	125	125	125	125	$	625.00
ATV and Power saw (stand by)		25	25	25	25	25	$	125.00
Misc Field Equip GPS, Radio, Computer		50	25	25	25	50	$	175.00
Hotel Prince George		186.45				151.42	$	337.87
Hotel Mackenzie			113			226	$	339.00
Meals Prince George		47.66	37.95			81.16	$	166.77
Gas B. Price Vehicle		87.33	55				$	142.33
Meal Hope		11.18					$	11.18
Meal Mackenzie			63.39	40.5	42	13.05	$	158.94
Lunch Mackenzie				15.72	25.17		$	40.89
Meal Mackenzie				57.75			$	57.75
Meal Price George						37.63	$	37.63
Meal Williams Lk						20.63	$	20.63
ALS Chemex Samples	VA08 165896						$	328.10
	VA08 165897						$	46.94
All Paid by CHQ # 1411	VA08 165898						$	1,098.77
Maps GSC Vancouver		227.59					$	227.59
Map copies		43.34					$	43.34
Diesel R. Yorke Hardy		135.04	81.02	87.01	75.01	184.17	$	562.25
Misc. R. Yorke-Hardy		9.38				1.46	$	10.84
B.Price Compile data for report	20-Dec-08						$	750.00
Report preparation	15-Jan-16						$	1,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		2547.97	2075.4	1926	1867.2	2515.5	$	14,655.82
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR ASSESSMENT							$	14,655.82

Amount actually claimed for Assessment	**$5,492.72**
Amount placed in PAC B.Price	**$8,507.28**
Sum of above	**$14,000.00**

STATEMENT OF WORK AS FILED

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Mineral Titles

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

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- ☑ Select/Input Tenures
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- View Coal Tenures

- MTO Help Tips
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Confirmation

Recorder: PRICE, BARRY JAMES (121855) Submitter: PRICE, BARRY JAMES (121855)
Recorded: 2009/JAN/13 Effective: 2009/JAN/13
D/E Date: 2009/JAN/13

Your report is due in 90 days. Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to the front of your report.

Event Number: 4257079

Work Start Date: 2008/OCT/06
Work Stop Date: 2008/OCT/11
Total Value of Work: $ 14000.00
Mine Permit No:

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, Geological, Prospecting

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Sub-mission Fee
574763	QUEEN	2008/jan/27	2009/jan/27	2012/jan/27	1095	457.73	$ 5492.72	$ 549.27

Total required work value: $ 5492.72

PAC name: Barry Price
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.00
Credited PAC amount: $ 8507.28

Total Submission Fees: $ 549.27

Total Paid: $ 549.27

The event was successfully saved.

SEDIMENT HOSTED BARITE MODEL

E17

by S. Paradis[1], G.J. Simandl, D. MacIntyre and G.J. Orris[2]
[1]Geological Survey or Canada
[2]British Columbia Geological Survey

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYM: Bedded barite.

COMMODITIES (*BYPRODUCTS*): Barite (possibly Zn, Pb, Ag).

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE #)- *Canada/International*): Kwadacha (094F 020), Gin (094F 017), Gnome (094F 016); *Tea, Tyrala, Hess, Walt and Cathy (Yukon, Canada),Walton (Nova Scotia, Canada), Fancy Hill (Arkansas, USA), Mountain Springs, Greystone (Nevada, USA), Jixi and Liulin (China), Fig Tree and Mabiligwe (South Africa).*

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Sedimentary-hosted, stratiform or lens-shaped barite bodies, that may reach over ten meters in thickness and several kilometers in strike length. Barite-rich rocks (baritites) are commonly lateral distal equivalents of shale-hosted Pb-Zn (SEDEX) deposits. Some barite deposits are not associated with shale-hosted Zn-Pb deposits.

TECTONIC SETTINGS: Intracratonic or continental margin-type fault-controlled marine basins or half-grabens of second or third order and peripheral foreland (distal to the continental margin) basins.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING: Deep, starved marine basins to shallow water shelves. The barite-rich rocks (baritites) were deposited on the seafloor and commonly grade laterally into either shale-hosted Pb-Zn (SEDEX) deposits which formed closer to the submarine hydrothermal vents, or the more distal cherts, hematite-chert iron formations, silica and manganese-enriched sediments.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Deposits are hosted by rocks of Archean to Mesozoic ages but are most common in rocks of Phanerozoic, especially in the mid to late Paleozoic age.

HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Major rock types hosting barite are carbonaceous and siliceous shales, siltstones, cherts, argillites, turbidites, sandstones, dolomites and limestones.

DEPOSIT FORM: Stratiform or lens-shaped deposits are commonly meters thick, but their thickness may exceed 50 meters. Their lateral extent may be over several square kilometers.

TEXTURE/STRUCTURE: The barite ore is commonly laminated, layered or massive. Barite may form rosettes, randomly oriented laths or nodules. Some of the barite deposits display breccias and slump structures. In metamorphosed areas, barite may be remobilized (forming veinlets) and/or recrystallized.

ORE MINERALOGY [Principal and *subordinate*]: Barite.

GANGUE MINERALOGY [Principal and *subordinate*]: Quartz, clay, organic material, celsian, hyalophane, cymrite, barytocalcite, calcite, dolomite, pyrite, *marcasite, sphalerite, galena, and in some cases witherite*.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: None in most cases. Secondary barite veining. Weak to moderate sericitization reported in, or near, some deposits in Nevada.

WEATHERING: Barite-rich exposures sometimes create vegetation "kill zones".

ORE CONTROLS: Sedimentary depositional environment is mainly half-grabens and basins of second or third order. While Zn-Pb-barite (SEDEX) deposits may require euxinic environment to stabilize sulphides, more oxidized depositional environment may be the key for deposition of high-grade (nearly sulphide-free) barite deposits. Syndepositional faults are extremely important for SEDEX deposits that are commonly proximal to the vents, but may not be essential for all sediment-hosted stratabound barite deposits.

GENETIC MODEL: Some stratiform barite deposits form from hydrothermal fluids that exhaled on the seafloor and precipitated barite and other minerals (sulphides, chert, etc.) as chemical sediments. The chemical sediments change composition with distance from the vent reflecting changes in temperature and other parameters of the hydrothermal fluid as it mixed with seawater. Barite-rich sediments can reflect hydrothermal fluids deficient in metals (lack of base metals in the source rock or insufficient temperature or unfavorable physical-chemical fluid conditions to carry base metals) or discharge of hydrothermal fluids in a shallow marine environment that does not favor precipitation of sulphides. Some of the sedimentary-hosted barite deposits are interpreted as chemical sediments related to inversion of stratified basin resulting in oxygenation of reduced waters. Others formed by erosion and reworking of sub-economic chemical sediments (Heinrichs and Reimer, 1977) or of semi-consolidated clays containing barite concretions (Reimer, 1986), resulting in selective concentration of barite.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Shale-hosted Zn-Pb deposits (E14), Irish-type massive sulphide deposits (E13), sedimentary manganese deposits (F01) and vein barite deposits (I10). In oxygen-starved basins, barite deposits may be stratigraphically associated with black shales enriched in phosphates (F08), vanadium, REE and uranium mineralization and possibly shale-hosted Ni-Mo-PGE (E16) deposits.

COMMENTS: There is a complete spectrum from sulphide-rich to barite-rich SEDEX deposits. The Cirque deposit in British Columbia, represents the middle of this spectrum and consists of interlaminated barite, sphalerite, galena and pyrite. Its reserves are in excess of 38.5 million tonnes averaging 8% Zn, 2.2% Pb, 47.2 g/tonne of Ag and 45-50% barite. Witherite, a barium carbonate, occurs as an accessory mineral in some barite deposits and rarely forms a deposit on its own. There has been no commercial witherite production in the western world since the mines in Northumberland, England closed. Recently, the Chengkou and Ziyang witherite deposits have been discovered in China (Wang and Chu, 1994Witherite deposits may form due to severe depletion of seawater in SO^{-2}_4 and enrichment in Ba (Maynard and Okita, 1991). Alternatively, these deposits could have formed by high temperature replacement of barite by witherite (Turner and Goodfellow,1990).

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Barium enrichment on the scale of the basin and other indicators of shale-hosted Zn-Pb deposits, such as high values of Zn, Pb, Mn, Cu and Sr, in rock and stream sediment samples. Strongly anomalous Ba values in stream sediments and heavy sediments are only found in close proximity to barite mineralization because barite abrades rapidly during stream sediment transportation. The difference between $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios of barite and coeval seawater may be used to distinguish between cratonic rift (potentially SEDEX-related) barite occurrences and those of peripheral foreland basins (Maynard *et al*.,1995).

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: Deposit may correspond to a gravity-high.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Appropriate tectonic and depositional setting. Proximity to known occurrences of barite, shale-hosted SEDEX or Irish-type massive sulphide occurrences, exhalative chert, hematite-chert iron formations and regional Mn marker beds. Vegetation "kill zones" coincide with some barite occurrences.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE: Deposits range from less than 1 to more than 25 million tonnes grading 30% to over 95% barite with a median size of 1.24 million tonnes containing 87.7 % $BaSO_4$ (Orris, 1992). Portions of some deposits may be direct shipping ore.). The Magcobar mine in the Silvermines district of Ireland produced 4.6 Mt of 85% BaSO4 lump. Barite is produced at some metal mines, including the Ramelsburg and Meggen (8.9 Mt) mines in Germany.

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS: Several modern applications require high brightness and whiteness values and high-purity products. There are different requirements for specific applications. Abrasivity, grade of concentrate, color, whiteness, density and type of impurities, oil index, water index, refractive index and base metal content are commonly reported for commercially available concentrates. Transportation cost, specific gravity and content of water-soluble alkaline earth metals, iron oxides and sulphides are important factors for barite used in drilling

applications. Currently sulphide-free barite deposits are preferred by the barite producers. Some of the barite on the market is sold without complex upgrading. Selective mining and/or hand sorting, jigging, flotation and bleaching are commonly required. It is possible that in the future, due to technological progress, a substantial portion of barite on the market will originate as by-product of metal mining.

END USES: Barite is used mainly in drill muds, also as heavy aggregate, marine ballast, a source of chemicals, a component in ceramics, steel hardening, glass, fluxes, papers, specialized plastics and radiation shields, in sound proofing and in friction and pharmaceutical applications. Witherite is a desirable source of barium chemicals because it is soluble in acid, but it is not suitable for applications where inertness in acid environments is important..

IMPORTANCE: Competes for market with vein-type barite deposits. Celestite, ilmenite, iron oxides can replace barite in specific drilling applications. However the impact of these substitutes is minimized by relatively low barite prices.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Reviews of the manuscript by Dr. John Lydon of the Geological Survey of Canada and Dr. D.V. Lefebure of the B.C. Geological Survey are appreciated.

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APPENDIX II MINFILE OMINECA QUEEN MINFILE No 093N 087

SUMMARY

Name OMINECA QUEEN, DISCOVERY

Mining Division Omineca
BCGS Map 093N060
Status Prospect NTS Map 093N09E
Latitude 55° 31' 28" Longitude 124° 06' 36" W
N UTM 10 (NAD 83) Northing 6153713 / Easting 429926
Commodities Barite, Silver, Lead, Zinc Deposit Types E17 : Sediment-hosted barite
Tectonic Belt Intermontane Terrane Cassiar

Capsule Geology

This barite occurrence is situated 800 meters upstream from the mouth of Barite Creek, immediately south of the Manson River and 4.5 kilometers northeast of the lower Gaffney Creek bridge. The occurrence was discovered and staked in 1966.

The Omineca Queen occurrence is found in both sides of the creek and consists of 3 to 7-metre thick sequences of layered barite found with graphitic slates and argillites of the Upper(?) Devonian to Lower Permian Big Creek Group, formerly the Cooper Ridge Group. Layering within the barite is produced by impurities such as quartz and organic matter. The barite is faulted and folded and strikes northwest with a vertical attitude. Although these barite bands appear to replace quartz-rich layers, they also indicate that the deposit may have formed as a sedimentary exhalative. Minor amounts of galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite are known to exist. A sample cut across 5 meters plus 3 meters of exposed barite 120 meters east of a gully yielded 63.15 per cent BaO (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, page 374).

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EMPR OF 1988-12; 2000-22
GSC MAP 876A; 971A; 1424A; 5249G
GSC MEM 252
GSC P 41-5; 42-2; 45-9; 75-33

APPENDIX III DESCRIPTION BY J. W. MCCAMMON (1975)

The Omineca Queen (latitude 55' 31.6'; longitude 124' 06.4') is a barite property situated 600 meters south of Manson Creek, at 823 meters elevation on the east bank of a small tributary stream, about 3 kilometers east of the bridge where the Omineca Road crosses Manson Creek.

The property consists of the Omineca Queen 3 and 4 claims, located in 1966 and still held by A. Bjerring of Manson Creek. From the creek bed the bank rises steeply for about 6 meters in elevation and then flattens off to a gentler slope. The ground is completely drift and bush covered. The only bedrock exposed is the original discovery outcrop of barite in the creek and in areas stripped by bulldozer. The barite lies conformably between slate walls in an area of rocks mapped as part of the Pennsylvanian (?) and Permian Cache Creek Group (Geol. Surv., Canada, Map 907Al. gully. More barite has been uncovered in strippings 120 and 156 meters southeast of the Barite is exposed in the creek and in strippings for 75 meters northeasterly to a small gully. West of the gully the strike of the rocks is north 75 degrees east and the dip is generally vertical but in places the rock is contorted and sheared. The visible barite forms a single 4 to 7-metre-wide zone of fine grained dark material that is striped parallel to foliation in the slates. It does not contain much impurity other than the dark colouration.

At the gully there is much contortion and shearing and in stripping along the east side, the barite appears to be offset a few meters southward. In the stripped area 120 meters southeast of the gully the barite and enclosing slates are near vertical and strike south 55 degrees east. Two mineral zones are exposed here. A 3-metre-wide ban of white barite on the north is separated from a 5-metre-wide band of dark striped material by 3 meters of slate. Analyses of the barite are reported to show high purity

APPENDIX V GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL DATA FROM 2008

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

SAMPLE PREPARATION

The following describes sample preparation and analysis by ALS Chemex.

CRUSHING AND PULVERIZATION

PREP 41 Low-cost procedure for soil and stream sediment samples Dry sieve entire sample to -180µm, retain +180µm fraction, analyze

DISSOLUTION: Four-Acid, "Near Total" Digestion, Four-acid digestion dissolves nearly all elements, with partial digestion of only the most resistive minerals such as zircons. (ALSO Barite)

GOLD ASSAY: Fire Assay Fusion. Fire assay fusion is the preferred method for accurate determination of Au and PGE. The explorer should advise if the sample has a high As, Cr, Cu, Ni, Sb, Se or Te content, as these require special fluxes. Fusion can be followed by AAS, ICP-AES, ICP-MS or gravimetric determination. For The current OQ project, AAS was deemed to be suitable

Detection Limit: Au-AA23, 24 Au by fire assay, AAS, 30g or 50g samples = 0.005 ppm (50 ppb, 1000 ppb = 1 ppm)

ICP METHODS (ME ICP-61) ME-ICP61 27 elements by four-acid digestion, ICPAES 0.2-10 PPM detection limit for most metals 100 ppm for most majors**

ALS CHEMEX INVOICES AND ANALYSES
OMITTED FROM Word Version but present in PDF Version)

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **PRICE, B.J. GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.**
820 E. 14TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7L 2P6

INVOICE NUMBER 1845681

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	**VA08165896**
Sample Type:	**Rock**
Account:	**NKT**
Date:	**11-DEC-2008**
Project:	OQ
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	**Due on Receipt** C1
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE	- DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	30.00	30.00
8	PREP-31	Crush, Split, Pulverize	6.55	52.40
1.66	PREP-31	Weight Charge (kg) - Crush, Split, Pulverize	0.65	1.08
3	Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	14.15	42.45
8	ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	7.65	61.20
8	GEO-4ACID	Four acid "near total" dig	5.45	43.60
5	ME-XRF10	Fusion XRF - Ore Grade	16.35	81.75

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	312.48
R100938885 GST	$	15.62
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**328.10**

To: **PRICE, B.J. GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.**
ATTN: BARRY J. PRICE
SUITE 1028 - 470 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1V5

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank:	Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT:	ROYCCAT2
Address:	Vancouver, BC, CAN
Account:	003-00010-1001098

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS Chemex
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **PRICE, B.J. GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.**
820 E. 14TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7L 2P6

INVOICE NUMBER 1845656

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	**VA08165897**	
Sample Type:	**Concentrate**	
Account:	**NKT**	
Date:	**30-NOV-2008**	
Project:	OQ	
P.O. No.:		
Quote:		
Terms:	**Due on Receipt**	C1
Comments:		

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE -	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode	1.10	1.10
1	PUL-51	Pulverize Pan Concentrate	16.35	16.35
1	ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	7.65	7.65
1	GEO-4ACID	Four acid "near total" dig	5.45	5.45
1	Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	14.15	14.15

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	44.70
R100938885 GST	$	2.24
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**46.94**

To: **PRICE, B.J. GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.**
ATTN: BARRY J. PRICE
SUITE 1028 - 470 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1V5

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank:	Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT:	ROYCCAT2
Address:	Vancouver, BC, CAN
Account:	003-00010-1001098

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS Chemex
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **PRICE, B.J. GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.**
820 E. 14TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7L 2P6

INVOICE NUMBER 1845661

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	**VA08165898**
Sample Type:	**Soil**
Account:	**NKT**
Date:	**6-DEC-2008**
Project:	OQ
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	**Due on Receipt** C1
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE	- DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
36	PREP-41	Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	1.35	48.60
7.66	PREP-41	Weight Charge (kg) - Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	2.20	16.85
36	Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	14.15	509.40
36	ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	7.65	275.40
36	GEO-4ACID	Four acid "near total" dig	5.45	196.20

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	1,046.45
R100938885 GST	$	52.32
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**1,098.77**

To: **PRICE, B.J. GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.**
ATTN: BARRY J. PRICE
SUITE 1028 - 470 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1V5

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank:	Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT:	ROYCCAT2
Address:	Vancouver, BC, CAN
Account:	003-00010-1001098

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS Chemex
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1

VA08165898 - Finalized
CLIENT : "NKT - Price B.J. Geological Consultants Ltd."
# of SAMPLES : 40
DATE RECEIVED : 2008-11-20 DATE FINALIZED : 2008-12-06
PROJECT : "OQ"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""
PO NUMBER : " "

		Au-AA2	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC
SAMPLE		**Au**	**Ag**	**Al**	**As**	**Ba**	**Be**	**Bi**	**Ca**	**Cd**	**Co**	**Cr**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Ga**	**K**	**La**	**Mg**	**Mn**	**Mo**	**Na**	**Ni**
DESCRIPTION		**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**
P-32	North Rd	<0.005	0.8	7.41	<5	810	2.3	<2	0.8	<0.5	12	99	20	3.53	20	2.07	30	1	446	<1	0.99	31
P-33	North Rd	<0.005	0.7	7.19	<5	850	1.2	<2	2.11	0.7	19	117	48	4.91	10	1.18	20	1.51	1165	1	1.69	55
P-34	North Rd	<0.005	<0.5	6.73	7	880	2.5	<2	0.97	<0.5	11	90	30	3.16	10	1.87	40	0.96	549	<1	1.06	39
P-35	North Rd	<0.005	<0.5	7.04	9	920	1.2	<2	2.5	<0.5	18	161	44	4.76	10	1.4	20	1.58	1060	1	1.87	58
P-36	North Rd	<0.005	<0.5	6.91	<5	1120	1.8	<2	1.68	1	16	99	23	3.56	10	1.53	20	1.09	1705	1	1.35	39
P-37	North Rd	0.008	<0.5	6.81	<5	780	2.2	<2	0.98	<0.5	12	85	32	3.44	10	1.98	40	1	569	<1	1.12	42
P-38	North Rd	<0.005	<0.5	7.29	11	1160	1.7	<2	2.13	0.6	18	187	71	4.61	10	1.7	30	1.56	1050	1	1.86	74
P-39	North Rd	**0.257**	<0.5	7.07	19	940	2.2	<2	1.54	1.2	17	121	64	4.18	20	1.8	50	1.19	556	4	1.14	75
P-40	North Rd	0.061	<0.5	6.69	<5	890	1.9	<2	1.42	<0.5	13	136	28	3.57	20	1.55	30	1.08	652	<1	1.41	51
P-41	North Rd	<0.005	<0.5	7.15	12	1140	1.8	<2	2.04	0.5	14	142	69	3.86	10	1.62	30	1.48	1070	1	1.9	70
S-1	OQ Traverse	0.008	<0.5	6.31	14	1130	1.8	<2	0.55	5.7	13	102	41	3.96	10	2.03	30	0.59	535	5	0.41	68
S-2	OQ Traverse	<0.005	0.8	6.19	35	1180	1.5	<2	0.91	4.9	24	144	**136**	7.05	10	1.64	30	0.72	583	33	0.62	108
S-3	OQ Traverse	0.005	0.5	6.43	25	**7560**	1.6	<2	1.74	3.5	20	156	**112**	4.58	10	1.43	30	1.23	702	11	1.1	135
S-4	OQ Traverse	0.017	1.8	7.11	52	1360	2.4	<2	0.97	3.6	6	148	26	4.62	20	2.02	40	0.68	240	15	0.78	88
S-5	OQ Traverse	<0.005	0.5	6.55	24	890	1.3	<2	1.65	1.1	20	154	48	5.13	10	1.25	20	1.07	530	3	1.23	77
S-6	OQ Traverse	0.005	1.1	6.45	18	1230	1.4	<2	1.8	3.5	16	145	78	4.49	10	1.16	30	1.04	1145	2	0.81	102
S-7	OQ Traverse	**0.083**	1.9	6.78	6	1290	1.4	<2	1.98	4.4	19	158	**126**	5.26	10	1.19	20	1.15	1165	2	0.69	146
S-8	OQ Traverse	<0.005	<0.5	6	9	830	1.2	<2	1.49	0.9	13	155	30	3.89	10	1.14	30	0.99	387	1	1.19	66
S-9	OQ Traverse	<0.005	<0.5	6.01	7	830	1.1	<2	1.37	0.9	10	119	16	3.47	10	1.25	30	0.94	324	1	1.09	36
S-10	OQ Traverse	<0.005	0.5	5.87	12	780	1	<2	1.35	0.6	9	125	22	3.49	10	1.19	30	0.81	301	1	1.06	43
S-11	OQ Traverse	0.006	0.7	6.19	12	840	1.1	<2	1.93	0.9	15	148	45	4.08	10	1.23	30	1.15	910	1	1.12	64
S-12	OQ Traverse	0.011	<0.5	6.68	12	1040	1.3	<2	1.75	<0.5	20	154	67	4.43	10	1.55	30	1.39	771	1	1.03	78
S-13	OQ Traverse	0.019	1.7	4.84	10	940	1	<2	2.58	2.1	14	110	52	3.63	10	0.88	20	0.74	1025	<1	0.68	62

		Au-AA2	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC
SAMPLE		**Au**	**Ag**	**Al**	**As**	**Ba**	**Be**	**Bi**	**Ca**	**Cd**	**Co**	**Cr**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Ga**	**K**	**La**	**Mg**	**Mn**	**Mo**	**Na**	**Ni**
DESCRIPTION		**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**
WAY-58	West Line	<0.005	0.7	6.54	7	810	1.8	<2	1.27	<0.5	13	105	43	3.71	10	1.4	40	0.97	815	1	1.12	59
WAY-59	West Line	0.005	<0.5	5.73	<5	660	1.6	<2	1.18	<0.5	9	86	20	2.71	10	1.37	30	0.83	449	<1	1.09	34
WAY-60	West Line	<0.005	<0.5	6.95	9	830	2.1	<2	1.29	<0.5	17	109	30	4.56	20	1.49	30	1.03	604	1	1.17	56
WAY-61	West Line	0.007	<0.5	5.92	<5	710	1.7	<2	1.07	<0.5	9	79	13	2.75	10	1.38	30	0.68	309	<1	1.14	29
WAY-62	West Line	0.006	<0.5	6.78	<5	820	1.4	<2	1.5	<0.5	17	132	26	4.01	20	1.31	30	1.12	737	1	1.44	53
WAY-63	West Line	0.01	<0.5	6.37	<5	760	1.3	<2	1.53	<0.5	14	98	22	3.91	10	1.27	20	1.09	624	<1	1.39	42
WAY-64	West Line	<0.005	<0.5	6.68	<5	740	1.9	<2	0.95	<0.5	7	83	17	2.89	20	1.71	40	0.78	306	<1	1.07	28
WAY-65	West Line	0.009	<0.5	6.23	<5	670	2.4	<2	0.78	<0.5	14	79	20	3.16	10	1.79	40	0.92	529	<1	0.95	38
WAY-66	West Line																					
WAY-67	West Line	<0.005	0.6	6.74	<5	690	2.4	<2	0.78	<0.5	11	90	17	3.53	20	1.86	30	0.94	444	<1	0.89	38
WAY-68	West Line																					
WAY-69	West Line	0.005	<0.5	6.69	<5	710	2.5	<2	0.86	<0.5	13	79	29	3.31	10	2	40	1	561	<1	0.98	39
WAY-70	West Line	0.012	<0.5	5.91	6	860	1.5	<2	1.77	0.6	17	333	29	4.96	10	1.1	30	1.01	865	2	1.36	57
WAY-71	West Line	0.006	0.5	7.89	<5	920	2.5	<2	1.27	<0.5	16	121	36	4.29	20	2.13	40	1.35	532	2	1.14	51
WAY-72	West Line																					
WAY-73	West Line	0.006	<0.5	6.62	8	940	1.9	<2	2.07	0.6	12	122	32	3.48	10	1.45	40	1.24	829	1	1.82	48
WAY-74	West Line																					

Sampled by Barry Price, P.Geo, R. Yorke Hardy M.Tech 2008 0

40 samples, 36 analyzed

VA08165898 - Finalized
CLIENT : "NKT - Price
# of SAMPLES : 40
DATE RECEIVED : 2008-11-
PROJECT : "OQ"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
PO NUMBER : " "

VA08165898 - Finalized
CLIENT : "NKT - Price
# of SAMPLES : 40
DATE RECEIVED : 2008-11-20 DATE FINALIZED : 2008-12-06
PROJECT : "OQ"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""
PO NUMBER : " "

		:P61		ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE		SAMPLE		P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
P-32	North Rd	P-32	North Rd	1370	19	0.01	<5	13	147	<20	0.4	<10	<10	107	<10	74
P-33	North Rd	P-33	North Rd	1820	15	0.02	<5	17	338	<20	0.42	<10	<10	158	<10	157
P-34	North Rd	P-34	North Rd	820	17	0.01	<5	13	162	<20	0.38	<10	<10	92	<10	67
P-35	North Rd	P-35	North Rd	1130	14	0.02	<5	17	373	<20	0.4	<10	<10	162	<10	114
P-36	North Rd	P-36	North Rd	1160	18	0.02	<5	14	263	<20	0.41	<10	<10	119	<10	128
P-37	North Rd	P-37	North Rd	610	15	0.01	<5	13	170	20	0.39	<10	<10	101	<10	68
P-38	North Rd	P-38	North Rd	1180	22	0.01	<5	17	376	<20	0.4	<10	<10	145	<10	114
P-39	North Rd	P-39	North Rd	1090	19	0.05	<5	17	222	<20	0.37	<10	10	119	<10	103
P-40	North Rd	P-40	North Rd	1370	16	0.01	<5	12	256	<20	0.37	<10	<10	118	<10	115
P-41	North Rd	P-41	North Rd	1210	13	0.01	<5	16	360	<20	0.36	<10	<10	135	<10	88
S-1	OQ Traverse	S-1	OQ Traverse	1370	22	0.03	<5	12	98	<20	0.28	<10	<10	195	<10	418
S-2	OQ Traverse	S-2	OQ Traverse	1960	40	0.12	5	14	160	<20	0.31	<10	<10	292	<10	343
S-3	OQ Traverse	S-3	OQ Traverse	1450	17	0.22	7	17	240	<20	0.36	<10	<10	257	<10	325
S-4	OQ Traverse	S-4	OQ Traverse	5860	34	0.08	5	15	325	<20	0.35	10	<10	758	<10	586
S-5	OQ Traverse	S-5	OQ Traverse	1190	13	0.01	<5	14	219	<20	0.39	<10	<10	217	10	168
S-6	OQ Traverse	S-6	OQ Traverse	1370	19	0.06	5	21	182	<20	0.34	<10	<10	148	<10	167
S-7	OQ Traverse	S-7	OQ Traverse	760	24	0.05	<5	21	178	<20	0.33	<10	<10	149	<10	159
S-8	OQ Traverse	S-8	OQ Traverse	740	9	0.01	<5	13	216	<20	0.37	<10	<10	137	<10	106
S-9	OQ Traverse	S-9	OQ Traverse	1010	7	0.01	<5	12	177	<20	0.44	<10	<10	146	<10	89
S-10	OQ Traverse	S-10	OQ Traverse	510	9	0.01	<5	12	185	<20	0.38	<10	<10	145	<10	74
S-11	OQ Traverse	S-11	OQ Traverse	830	13	0.02	<5	17	206	<20	0.39	<10	<10	138	<10	103
S-12	OQ Traverse	S-12	OQ Traverse	1060	15	<0.01	<5	18	178	<20	0.39	<10	<10	164	<10	115
S-13	OQ Traverse	S-13	OQ Traverse	1460	11	0.09	<5	15	218	<20	0.27	<10	<10	101	<10	88

		:P61		ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-IC	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE DESCRIPTION		**P**	**Pb**	**S**	**Sb**	**Sc**	**Sr**	**Th**	**Ti**	**Tl**	**U**	**V**	**W**	**Zn**
				ppm	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**
WAY-58	West Line	WAY-58	West Line	450	15	0.01	<5	16	189	<20	0.36	<10	<10	110	<10	88
WAY-59	West Line	WAY-59	West Line	430	14	0.01	<5	11	172	<20	0.35	<10	<10	85	<10	56
WAY-60	West Line	WAY-60	West Line	1600	15	0.01	<5	14	199	<20	0.41	<10	<10	127	<10	163
WAY-61	West Line	WAY-61	West Line	560	15	<0.01	<5	11	178	<20	0.38	<10	<10	99	<10	77
WAY-62	West Line	WAY-62	West Line	800	13	0.01	<5	14	249	<20	0.42	<10	<10	130	<10	152
WAY-63	West Line	WAY-63	West Line	1030	11	0.01	<5	14	246	<20	0.41	<10	<10	123	<10	138
WAY-64	West Line	WAY-64	West Line	1190	16	0.01	<5	13	164	<20	0.41	<10	<10	101	<10	58
WAY-65	West Line	WAY-65	West Line	930	17	0.01	<5	12	138	<20	0.37	<10	<10	88	<10	73
WAY-66	West Line	WAY-66	West Line													
WAY-67	West Line	WAY-67	West Line	1190	15	0.01	<5	12	130	<20	0.37	<10	<10	94	<10	88
WAY-68	West Line	WAY-68	West Line													
WAY-69	West Line	WAY-69	West Line	820	17	0.01	<5	13	150	<20	0.38	<10	<10	95	<10	78
WAY-70	West Line	WAY-70	West Line	1340	24	0.04	<5	12	280	<20	0.39	<10	<10	147	10	100
WAY-71	West Line	WAY-71	West Line	1130	17	0.03	<5	17	207	20	0.41	<10	<10	127	<10	98
WAY-72	West Line	WAY-72	West Line													
WAY-73	West Line	WAY-73	West Line	1330	11	0.01	<5	13	358	20	0.39	<10	<10	118	<10	87
WAY-74	West Line	WAY-74	West Line													

Sampled by Ba

NORTH ROAD TRAVERSE

				Au-AA23	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE		Easting	Northing	**Au**	**Ag**	**Al**	**As**	**Ba**	**Be**	**Bi**	**Ca**	**Cd**	**Co**	**Cr**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Ga**	**K**
DESCRIPTION		meters	meters	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**%**
P-32	North Rd	429830	6155454	<0.005	0.8	7.41	<5	810	2.3	<2	0.8	<0.5	12	99	20	3.53	20	2.07
P-33	North Rd	429929	6155451	<0.005	0.7	7.19	<5	850	1.2	<2	2.11	0.7	19	117	48	4.91	10	1.18
P-34	North Rd	430036	6155458	<0.005	<0.5	6.73	7	880	2.5	<2	0.97	<0.5	11	90	30	3.16	10	1.87
P-35	North Rd	430122	6155470	<0.005	<0.5	7.04	9	920	1.2	<2	2.5	<0.5	18	161	44	4.76	10	1.4
P-36	North Rd	430230	6155482	<0.005	<0.5	6.91	<5	1120	1.8	<2	1.68	1	16	99	23	3.56	10	1.53
P-37	North Rd	430331	6155483	0.008	<0.5	6.81	<5	780	2.2	<2	0.98	<0.5	12	85	32	3.44	10	1.98
P-38	North Rd	430435	6155441	<0.005	<0.5	7.29	11	1160	1.7	<2	2.13	0.6	18	187	71	4.61	10	1.7
P-39	North Rd	430545	6155403	**0.257**	<0.5	7.07	19	940	2.2	<2	1.54	1.2	17	121	64	4.18	20	1.8
P-40	North Rd	430632	6155403	0.061	<0.5	6.69	<5	890	1.9	<2	1.42	<0.5	13	136	28	3.57	20	1.55
P-41	North Rd	430746	6155436	<0.005	<0.5	7.15	12	1140	1.8	<2	2.04	0.5	14	142	69	3.86	10	1.62

				ME-ICP61	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE		Easting	Northing	**La**	**Mg**	**Mn**	**Mo**	**Na**	**Ni**	**P**	**Pb**	**S**	**Sb**	**Sc**	**Sr**	**Th**	**Ti**	**Tl**
DESCRIPTION		meters	meters	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**
P-32	North Rd	429830	6155454	30	1	446	<1	0.99	31	1370	19	0.01	<5	13	147	<20	0.4	<10
P-33	North Rd	429929	6155451	20	1.51	1165	1	1.69	55	1820	15	0.02	<5	17	338	<20	0.42	<10
P-34	North Rd	430036	6155458	40	0.96	549	<1	1.06	39	820	17	0.01	<5	13	162	<20	0.38	<10
P-35	North Rd	430122	6155470	20	1.58	1060	1	1.87	58	1130	14	0.02	<5	17	373	<20	0.4	<10
P-36	North Rd	430230	6155482	20	1.09	1705	1	1.35	39	1160	18	0.02	<5	14	263	<20	0.41	<10
P-37	North Rd	430331	6155483	40	1	569	<1	1.12	42	610	15	0.01	<5	13	170	20	0.39	<10
P-38	North Rd	430435	6155441	30	1.56	1050	1	1.86	74	1180	22	0.01	<5	17	376	<20	0.4	<10
P-39	North Rd	430545	6155403	50	1.19	556	4	1.14	75	1090	19	0.05	<5	17	222	<20	0.37	<10
P-40	North Rd	430632	6155403	30	1.08	652	<1	1.41	51	1370	16	0.01	<5	12	256	<20	0.37	<10
P-41	North Rd	430746	6155436	30	1.48	1070	1	1.9	70	1210	13	0.01	<5	16	360	<20	0.36	<10

				Au-AA23	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE		Easting	Northing	**Au**	**Ag**	**Al**	**As**	**Ba**	**Be**	**Bi**	**Ca**	**Cd**	**Co**	**Cr**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Ga**	**K**	
DESCRIPTION		meters	meters	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**%**	

				ME-ICP61	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE		Easting	Northing	**U**	**V**	**W**	**Zn**
DESCRIPTION		meters	meters	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**
P-32	North Rd	429830	6155454	<10	107	<10	74
P-33	North Rd	429929	6155451	<10	158	<10	157
P-34	North Rd	430036	6155458	<10	92	<10	67
P-35	North Rd	430122	6155470	<10	162	<10	114
P-36	North Rd	430230	6155482	<10	119	<10	128
P-37	North Rd	430331	6155483	<10	101	<10	68
P-38	North Rd	430435	6155441	<10	145	<10	114
P-39	North Rd	430545	6155403	10	119	<10	103
P-40	North Rd	430632	6155403	<10	118	<10	115
P-41	North Rd	430746	6155436	<10	135	<10	88

CENTRAL TRAVERSE

				Au-AA23	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE				**Au**	**Ag**	**Al**	**As**	**Ba**	**Be**	**Bi**	**Ca**	**Cd**	**Co**	**Cr**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Ga**	**K**
DESCRIPTIC	WAYPOINT	Easting	Northing	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**%**
S-1	WPT 16	430070	6153827	0.008	0.1	6.31	14	1130	1.8	<2	0.55	5.7	13	102	41	3.96	10	2.03
S-2	WPT 17	430055	6153769	0.001	0.8	6.19	35	1180	1.5	<2	0.91	4.9	24	144	**136**	7.05	10	1.64
S-3	WPT 18	430048	6153728	0.005	0.5	6.43	25	**7560**	1.6	<2	1.74	3.5	20	156	**112**	4.58	10	1.43
S-4	WPT 19	430095	6153693	0.017	1.8	7.11	52	1360	2.4	<2	0.97	3.6	6	148	26	4.62	20	2.02
S-5	WPT 20	430148	6153689	0.001	0.5	6.55	24	890	1.3	<2	1.65	1.1	20	154	48	5.13	10	1.25
S-6	WPT 21	430188	6153650	0.005	1.1	6.45	18	1230	1.4	<2	1.8	3.5	16	145	78	4.49	10	1.16
S-7	WPT 22	430220	6153613	**0.083**	1.9	6.78	6	1290	1.4	<2	1.98	4.4	19	158	**126**	5.26	10	1.19
S-8	WPT 23	430258	6153576	0.001	0.1	6	9	830	1.2	<2	1.49	0.9	13	155	30	3.89	10	1.14
S-9	WPT 24	430292	6153531	0.001	0.1	6.01	7	830	1.1	<2	1.37	0.9	10	119	16	3.47	10	1.25
S-10	WPT 25	430326	6153498	0.001	0.5	5.87	12	780	1	<2	1.35	0.6	9	125	22	3.49	10	1.19
S-11	WPT 26	430372	6153460	0.006	0.7	6.19	12	840	1.1	<2	1.93	0.9	15	148	45	4.08	10	1.23
S-12	WPT 27	430407	6153435	0.011	0.1	6.68	12	1040	1.3	<2	1.75	0.1	20	154	67	4.43	10	1.55
S-13	WPT 28	430442	6153375	0.019	1.7	4.84	10	940	1	<2	2.58	2.1	14	110	52	3.63	10	0.88

				ME-ICP61	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE				**La**	**Mg**	**Mn**	**Mo**	**Na**	**Ni**	**P**	**Pb**	**S**	**Sb**	**Sc**	**Sr**	**Th**	**Ti**	**Tl**
DESCRIPTION		Easting	Northing	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**
S-1	WPT 16	430070	6153827	30	0.59	535	5	0.41	68	1370	22	0.03	<5	12	98	<20	0.28	<10
S-2	WPT 17	430055	6153769	30	0.72	583	33	0.62	108	1960	40	0.12	5	14	160	<20	0.31	<10
S-3	WPT 18	430048	6153728	30	1.23	702	11	1.1	135	1450	17	0.22	7	17	240	<20	0.36	<10
S-4	WPT 19	430095	6153693	40	0.68	240	15	0.78	88	5860	34	0.08	5	15	325	<20	0.35	10
S-5	WPT 20	430148	6153689	20	1.07	530	3	1.23	77	1190	13	0.01	<5	14	219	<20	0.39	<10
S-6	WPT 21	430188	6153650	30	1.04	1145	2	0.81	102	1370	19	0.06	5	21	182	<20	0.34	<10
S-7	WPT 22	430220	6153613	20	1.15	1165	2	0.69	146	760	24	0.05	<5	21	178	<20	0.33	<10
S-8	WPT 23	430258	6153576	30	0.99	387	1	1.19	66	740	9	0.01	<5	13	216	<20	0.37	<10
S-9	WPT 24	430292	6153531	30	0.94	324	1	1.09	36	1010	7	0.01	<5	12	177	<20	0.44	<10
S-10	WPT 25	430326	6153498	30	0.81	301	1	1.06	43	510	9	0.01	<5	12	185	<20	0.38	<10
S-11	WPT 26	430372	6153460	30	1.15	910	1	1.12	64	830	13	0.02	<5	17	206	<20	0.39	<10
S-12	WPT 27	430407	6153435	30	1.39	771	1	1.03	78	1060	15	<0.01	<5	18	178	<20	0.39	<10
S-13	WPT 28	430442	6153375	20	0.74	1025	<1	0.68	62	1460	11	0.09	<5	15	218	<20	0.27	<10

				ME-ICP61	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE				**U**	**V**	**W**	**Zn**
DESCRIPTION		Easting	Northing	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**
S-1	WPT 16	430070	6153827	<10	195	<10	418
S-2	WPT 17	430055	6153769	<10	292	<10	343
S-3	WPT 18	430048	6153728	<10	257	<10	325
S-4	WPT 19	430095	6153693	<10	758	<10	586
S-5	WPT 20	430148	6153689	<10	217	10	168
S-6	WPT 21	430188	6153650	<10	148	<10	167
S-7	WPT 22	430220	6153613	<10	149	<10	159
S-8	WPT 23	430258	6153576	<10	137	<10	106
S-9	WPT 24	430292	6153531	<10	146	<10	89
S-10	WPT 25	430326	6153498	<10	145	<10	74
S-11	WPT 26	430372	6153460	<10	138	<10	103
S-12	WPT 27	430407	6153435	<10	164	<10	115
S-13	WPT 28	430442	6153375	<10	101	<10	88

CENTRAL TRAVERSE

				Au-AA23	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6						
SAMPLE				Au	Ag	Ba	Cd	Cu	Fe	Mo	Ni	Pb	S	Sb	Zn
NO	WAYPOINT	Easting	Northing	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
S-1	WPT 16	430070	6153827	0.008	<0.5	1130	5.7	41	3.96	5	68	22	0.03	<5	418
S-2	WPT 17	430055	6153769	<0.005	0.8	1180	4.9	**136**	7.05	33	108	40	0.12	5	343
S-3	WPT 18	430048	6153728	0.005	0.5	**7560**	3.5	**112**	4.58	11	135	17	0.22	7	325
S-4	WPT 19	430095	6153693	0.017	1.8	1360	3.6	26	4.62	15	88	34	0.08	5	586
S-5	WPT 20	430148	6153689	<0.005	0.5	890	1.1	48	5.13	3	77	13	0.01	<5	168
S-6	WPT 21	430188	6153650	0.005	1.1	1230	3.5	78	4.49	2	102	19	0.06	5	167
S-7	WPT 22	430220	6153613	**0.083**	1.9	1290	4.4	**126**	5.26	2	146	24	0.05	<5	159
S-8	WPT 23	430258	6153576	<0.005	<0.5	830	0.9	30	3.89	1	66	9	0.01	<5	106
S-9	WPT 24	430292	6153531	<0.005	<0.5	830	0.9	16	3.47	1	36	7	0.01	<5	89
S-10	WPT 25	430326	6153498	<0.005	0.5	780	0.6	22	3.49	1	43	9	0.01	<5	74
S-11	WPT 26	430372	6153460	0.006	0.7	840	0.9	45	4.08	1	64	13	0.02	<5	103
S-12	WPT 27	430407	6153435	0.011	<0.5	1040	<0.5	67	4.43	1	78	15	<0.01	<5	115
S-13	WPT 28	430442	6153375	0.019	1.7	940	2.1	52	3.63	<1	62	11	0.09	<5	88

Au	Ag	Ba	Cd	Cu	Fe	Mo	Ni	Pb	S	Sb	Zn
0.008	0.1	1130	5.7	41	3.96	5	68	22	0.03	1	418
0.001	0.8	1180	4.9	**136**	7.05	33	108	40	0.12	5	343
0.005	0.5	**7560**	3.5	**112**	4.58	11	135	17	0.22	7	325
0.017	1.8	1360	3.6	26	4.62	15	88	34	0.08	5	586
0.001	0.5	890	1.1	48	5.13	3	77	13	0.01	1	168
0.005	1.1	1230	3.5	78	4.49	2	102	19	0.06	5	167
0.083	1.9	1290	4.4	**126**	5.26	2	146	24	0.05	1	159
0.001	0.1	830	0.9	30	3.89	1	66	9	0.01	1	106
0.001	0.1	830	0.9	16	3.47	1	36	7	0.01	1	89
0.001	0.5	780	0.6	22	3.49	1	43	9	0.01	1	74
0.006	0.7	840	0.9	45	4.08	1	64	13	0.02	1	103
0.011	0.1	1040	0.1	67	4.43	1	78	15	0.01	1	115
0.019	1.7	940	2.1	52	3.63	1	62	11	0.09	1	88

ELEMENTAL CORRELATION IN SOIL

	Au	*Ag*	*Ba*	*Cd*	*Cu*	*Fe*	*Mo*	*Ni*	*Pb*	*S*	*Sb*	*Zn*
Au	1											
Ag	0.65	1										
Ba	-0	-0.1	1									
Cd	0.34	0.38	0.25	1								
Cu	0.44	0.31	0.43	0.55	1							
Fe	0.18	0.24	0.09	0.5	0.78	1						
Mo	-0.1	0.15	0.21	0.56	0.53	0.8	1					
Ni	0.57	0.46	0.55	0.61	0.87	0.65	0.39	1				
Pb	0.23	0.44	0.06	0.76	0.56	0.8	0.85	0.57	1			
S	0.03	0.3	0.84	0.52	0.62	0.38	0.57	0.64	0.43	1		
Sb	-0.2	0.23	0.68	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.65	0.59	0.57	0.83	1	
Zn	-0	0.24	0.29	0.7	0.15	0.38	0.64	0.36	0.78	0.46	0.6	1

WESTERN BOUNDARY TRAVERSE

				Au-AA23	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6	ME-ICP6
SAMPLE		EASTING	NORTHING	**Au**	**Ag**	**Al**	**As**	**Ba**	**Be**	**Bi**	**Ca**	**Cd**	**Co**	**Cr**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Ga**	**K**
DESCRIPTION		m	m	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**%**
WAY-58	West Line	429711	6155639	<0.005	0.7	6.54	7	810	1.8	<2	1.27	<0.5	13	105	43	3.71	10	1.4
WAY-59	West Line	429726	6155611	0.005	<0.5	5.73	<5	660	1.6	<2	1.18	<0.5	9	86	20	2.71	10	1.37
WAY-60	West Line	429731	6155595	<0.005	<0.5	6.95	9	830	2.1	<2	1.29	<0.5	17	109	30	4.56	20	1.49
WAY-61	West Line	429728	6155572	0.007	<0.5	5.92	<5	710	1.7	<2	1.07	<0.5	9	79	13	2.75	10	1.38
WAY-62	West Line	429721	6155549	0.006	<0.5	6.78	<5	820	1.4	<2	1.5	<0.5	17	132	26	4.01	20	1.31
WAY-63	West Line	429719	6155539	0.01	<0.5	6.37	<5	760	1.3	<2	1.53	<0.5	14	98	22	3.91	10	1.27
WAY-64	West Line	429724	6155511	<0.005	<0.5	6.68	<5	740	1.9	<2	0.95	<0.5	7	83	17	2.89	20	1.71
WAY-65	West Line	429722	6155470	0.009	<0.5	6.23	<5	670	2.4	<2	0.78	<0.5	14	79	20	3.16	10	1.79
WAY-66	West Line	429722	6155454	0														
WAY-67	West Line	429684	6155336	<0.005	0.6	6.74	<5	690	2.4	<2	0.78	<0.5	11	90	17	3.53	20	1.86
WAY-68	West Line	429664	6155261	0														
WAY-69	West Line	429660	6155258	0.005	<0.5	6.69	<5	710	2.5	<2	0.86	<0.5	13	79	29	3.31	10	2
WAY-70	West Line	429649	6155182	0.012	<0.5	5.91	6	860	1.5	<2	1.77	0.6	17	333	29	4.96	10	1.1
WAY-71	West Line	429636	6155087	0.006	0.5	7.89	<5	920	2.5	<2	1.27	<0.5	16	121	36	4.29	20	2.13
WAY-72	West Line	429593	6154945	0														
WAY-73	West Line	429584	6154902	0.006	<0.5	6.62	8	940	1.9	<2	2.07	0.6	12	122	32	3.48	10	1.45
WAY-74	West Line	429580	6154823	0														
WAY 75	West Line	429591	6154817	0.024	<0.5	6.96	<5	560	1.2	5	4.23	0.5	21	1650	20	9.7	20	0.79

Sampled by Barry Price, P.Geo, R. Yorke Hardy M.Tech 2008. Sample WAY-75 is a pan sample, all others are soils

17 samples, 13 analyzed

SAMPLE		EASTING	NORTHING	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl
DESCRIPTION		m	m	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
WAY-58	West Line	429711	6155639	40	0.97	815	1	1.12	59	450	15	0.01	<5	16	189	<20	0.36	<10
WAY-59	West Line	429726	6155611	30	0.83	449	<1	1.09	34	430	14	0.01	<5	11	172	<20	0.35	<10
WAY-60	West Line	429731	6155595	30	1.03	604	1	1.17	56	1600	15	0.01	<5	14	199	<20	0.41	<10
WAY-61	West Line	429728	6155572	30	0.68	309	<1	1.14	29	560	15	<0.01	<5	11	178	<20	0.38	<10
WAY-62	West Line	429721	6155549	30	1.12	737	1	1.44	53	800	13	0.01	<5	14	249	<20	0.42	<10
WAY-63	West Line	429719	6155539	20	1.09	624	<1	1.39	42	1030	11	0.01	<5	14	246	<20	0.41	<10
WAY-64	West Line	429724	6155511	40	0.78	306	<1	1.07	28	1190	16	0.01	<5	13	164	<20	0.41	<10
WAY-65	West Line	429722	6155470	40	0.92	529	<1	0.95	38	930	17	0.01	<5	12	138	<20	0.37	<10
WAY-66	West Line	429722	6155454															
WAY-67	West Line	429684	6155336	30	0.94	444	<1	0.89	38	1190	15	0.01	<5	12	130	<20	0.37	<10
WAY-68	West Line	429664	6155261															
WAY-69	West Line	429660	6155258	40	1	561	<1	0.98	39	820	17	0.01	<5	13	150	<20	0.38	<10
WAY-70	West Line	429649	6155182	30	1.01	865	2	1.36	57	1340	24	0.04	<5	12	280	<20	0.39	<10
WAY-71	West Line	429636	6155087	40	1.35	532	2	1.14	51	1130	17	0.03	<5	17	207	20	0.41	<10
WAY-72	West Line	429593	6154945															
WAY-73	West Line	429584	6154902	40	1.24	829	1	1.82	48	1330	11	0.01	<5	13	358	20	0.39	<10
WAY-74	West Line	429580	6154823															
WAY-75	West Line	429591	6154817	130	1.92	2510	1	1.5	61	1140	10	0.01	5	22	341	80	1.02	<10

SAMPLE		EASTING	NORTHING	U	V	W	Zn
DESCRIPTION		m	m	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**
WAY-58	West Line	429711	6155639	<10	110	<10	88
WAY-59	West Line	429726	6155611	<10	85	<10	56
WAY-60	West Line	429731	6155595	<10	127	<10	163
WAY-61	West Line	429728	6155572	<10	99	<10	77
WAY-62	West Line	429721	6155549	<10	130	<10	152
WAY-63	West Line	429719	6155539	<10	123	<10	138
WAY-64	West Line	429724	6155511	<10	101	<10	58
WAY-65	West Line	429722	6155470	<10	88	<10	73
WAY-66	West Line	429722	6155454				
WAY-67	West Line	429684	6155336	<10	94	<10	88
WAY-68	West Line	429664	6155261				
WAY-69	West Line	429660	6155258	<10	95	<10	78
WAY-70	West Line	429649	6155182	<10	147	10	100
WAY-71	West Line	429636	6155087	<10	127	<10	98
WAY-72	West Line	429593	6154945				
WAY-73	West Line	429584	6154902	<10	118	<10	87
WAY-74	West Line	429580	6154823				
WAY-75	West Line	429591	6154817	<10	310	20	115

BARITE CREEK FROM THE NORTH

BARITE CREEK FROM THE NORTH – HEAVY PINE KILL