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

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT (type of survey(s))	**TOTAL COST**	**$7,625.30**
Geochemical Sampling		

AUTHOR(S)
R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.

SIGNATURE(S)
"signed and sealed"

NOTICE OF WORK NUMBER(S) / DATE(S)

YEAR OF WORK 2008

STATEMENT OF WORK – CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBERS / DATE(S)

PROPERTY NAME Mount Spearing

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done)
Mount Spearing 1, Mount Spearing 2, Mount Spearing 3

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Porphyry copper, PGE
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBERS, IF KNOWN
MINING DIVISION Similkameen
NTS: 092H/10 TRIM 092H056, 092H066

LATITUDE LONGITUDE (at centre of work)
NORTHING 5497000 EASTING 654300 UTM ZONE 10 MAP DATUM NAD 83

OWNER 1
Sydney WIlson

OWNER 2

MAILING ADDRESS
4766 West 4th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1C2

OPERATORS (who paid for work)
same

MAILING ADDRESS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, attitude)
The claims are underlain by Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and a small outlier of Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanics. A reconnaissance Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) survey was completed. Several spot anomalies were located, both multi-element and single element. Further exploration is recommended.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS
none

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (In Metric Units)	On Which Claims	Project Costs Apportioned
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo Interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Siesmic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL			
(number of samples analyzed for)			
Soil	28	Mount Spearing 1,2,3	
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING			
(total metres, number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralogical			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATION / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic / Photogrammatic (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	**$7,625.30**

MAMMOTH
GEOLOGICAL LTD.

2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay, B.C. Canada V0R 2P4

Phone : (250) 743-8228 Fax : (250) 743-4430
email : mammothgeo@shaw.ca

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT

Similkameen Mining Division
TRIM Sheet 092H056, 092H066
UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 10 654300E 5497000N

FOR

Sydney Wilson
4766 West 4th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1C2

By: R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.
March 3, 2009

SUMMARY

Mr. Sydney Wilson is exploring the Mount Spearing property for its porphyry copper-molybdenum potential. The 2,616.9 hectare property is road accessible and lies 29 kilometres northwest of Princeton, British Columbia. The Mount Spearing property claims are currently held by staking by Mr. Sydney Wilson of Vancouver, B.C.

The Mount Spearing property is underlain by Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and a small outlier of Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanics. Bedrock mineralization has not yet been found on the Trapper Lake property.

A two line reconnaissance Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil geochemistry survey totaling 28 samples was completed.

The preliminary MMI soil geochemistry survey completed over the centre of the Mount Spearing property was successful in identifying a significant multi-element spot anomaly as well as several single element spot anomalies that requires follow-up.

A small 5 line 100 metre by 50 metre grid needs to be established over the gold-silver-molybdenum and lead spot anomaly. Mapping and prospecting should also be completed over the property and on the grids. A second similar grid is budgeted to be laid out based on the results of the mapping and prospecting.

Further exploration will be dictated by the results of the MMI survey. The cost of the mapping and grid program is estimated at $26,000.

The cost of the October 2008 MMI survey was $7,625.30

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICIES

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report is to compile the results of the 2008 exploration program on the Mount Spearing property for assessment credit.

This report was commissioned by Mr. Sydney Wilson, the property owner.

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo., serves as the Qualified Person responsible for preparing the Technical Report.

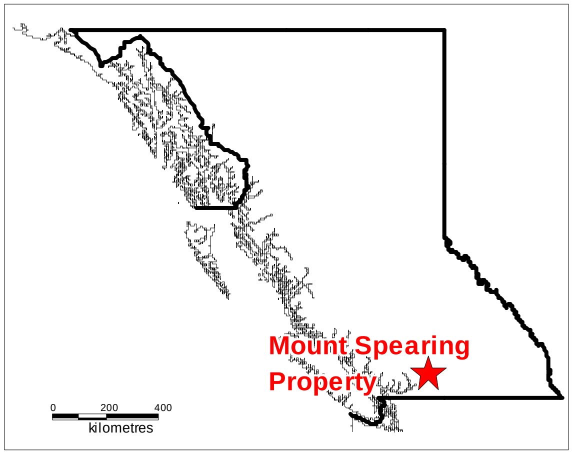
In preparing this report, the author relied on geological reports listed in the References (Section 21) of this report and his extensive years of mineral exploration experience in British Columbia. The author supervised the 2008 MMI soil survey completed by Jaynes Contracting of Naramata, B.C.

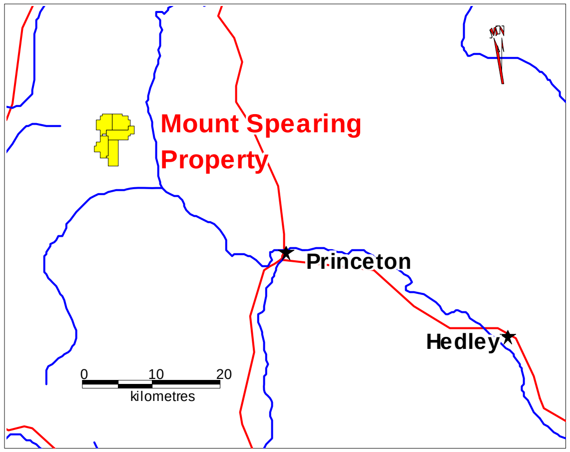
The author has not yet visited the Mount Spearing Property.

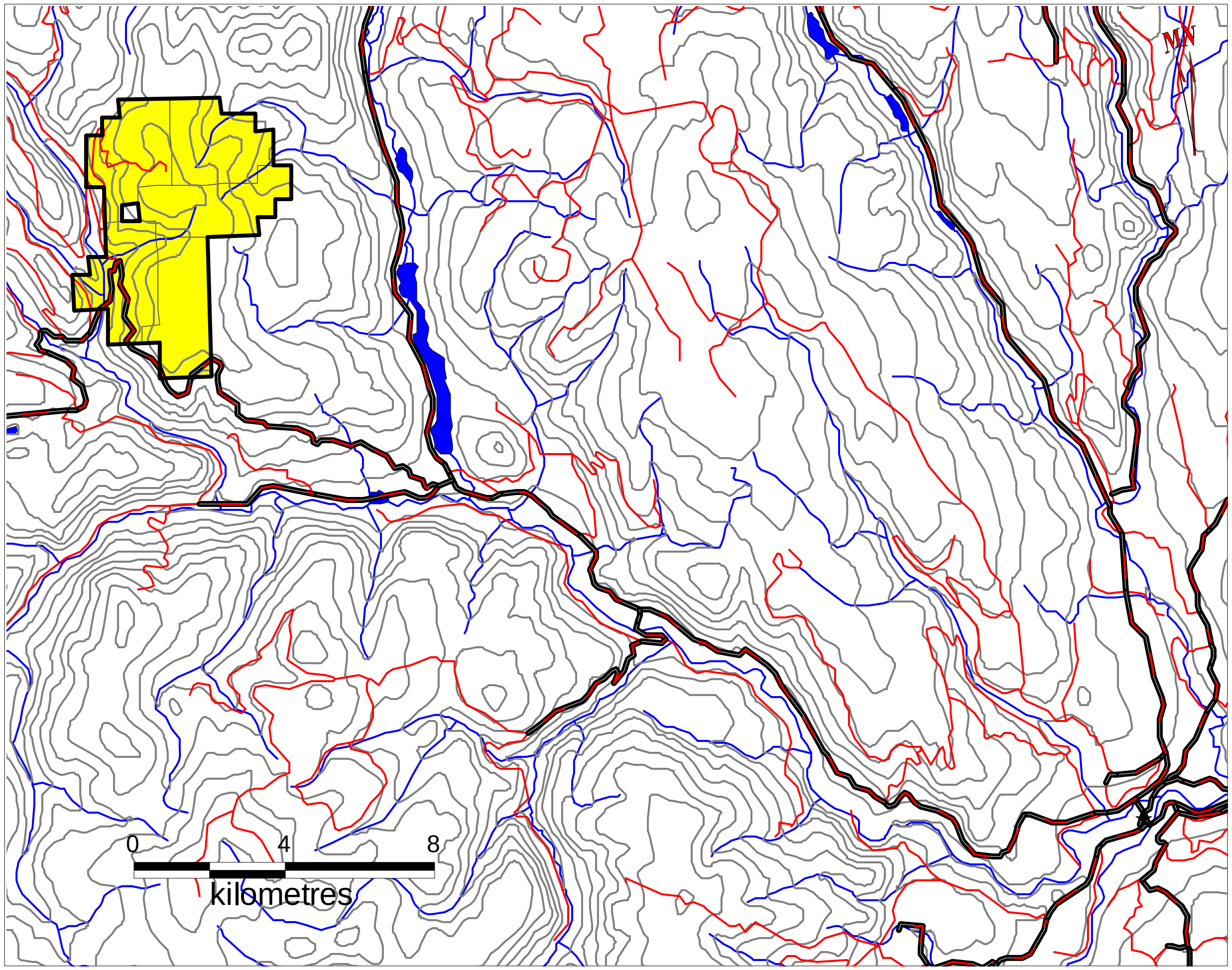
RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims comprising the property and the ownership of the surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The data on this site is assumed to be correct.

The section on the History of the property area has been taken from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Files. The geological assessment reports have been written by competent geologists and engineers to the industry standards of the day. The rock, soil and silt analyses were completed by reputable Canadian assay labs, again to the industry standards of the day.







Projection is UTM NAD83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
LOCATION
Figure 1

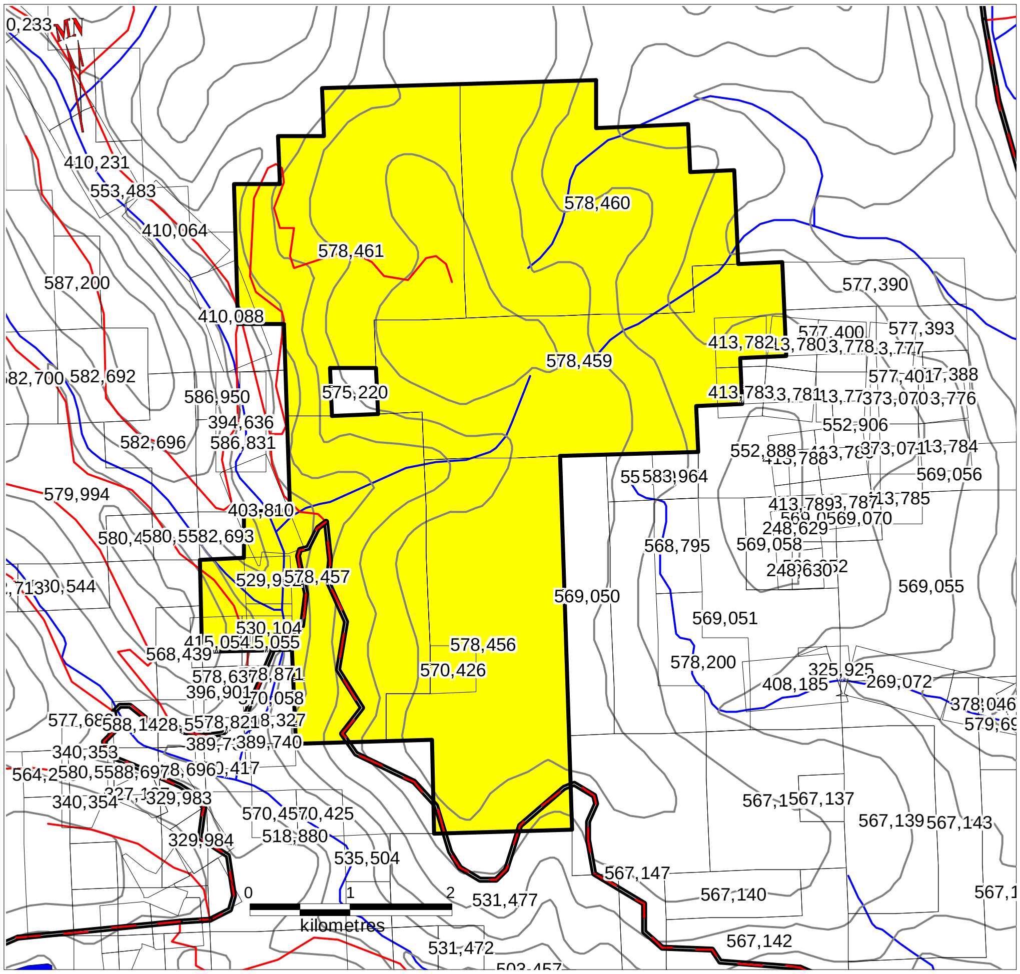
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Mount Spearing Project lies on TRIM claim sheets 092H056 and 092H066 in the Similkameen Mining Division. The property consists of 5 claims totaling 2,616.88 hectares. The geographic center of the property is approximately UTM ZONE 10 654300E 5497000N (NAD 83).

All claims are held 100% by Sydney Wilson of Vancouver, B.C.

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Area
578456	Mineral	MOUNT SPEARING 1	129188 (100%)	092H	2010/mar/13	523.596
578457	Mineral	MOUNT SPEARING 2	129188 (100%)	092H	2010/mar/13	523.526
578459	Mineral	MOUNT SPEARING 3	129188 (100%)	092H	2010/mar/13	523.346
578460	Mineral	MOUNT SPEARING 4	129188 (100%)	092H	2009/mar/13	523.195
578461	Mineral	MOUNT SPEARING 5	129188 (100%)	092H	2009/mar/13	523.214
						2616.877
575220	Mineral	LAWLESS CO	131784 (100%)	092H	2009/feb/03	20.934

* pending approval of 2008 work program for assessment credit



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROPERTY
Claim Location (092H056, 092H066)
Figure 2

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Mount Spearing property lies 29 kilometres northwest of Princeton, British Columbia. Road access is 23 kilometres along the Tulameen road from Princeton to the Lawless Creek Forest Service Road junction and then 8 kilometres along this road to the property.

The topography relief on the Mount Spearing property is moderately steep ranging from 1100 metres above sea level (ASL) at the western edge of the property to 1700 metres on the top of Mount Spearing. Vegetation consists of thick jack pine and spruce on north slopes and significantly sparser vegetation on the remaining slope. The jack pine is falling victim to the Mountain Pine Beetle infestation. The underbrush is limited but heavy deadfall is prevalent in many areas. Rock outcrops are rare except on the ridges and deep cut valleys.

The climate of this part of the province is typical of the central interior of British Columbia. The summer field season is generally warm and dry and runs from mid- May through to mid-October. Winters are cold with significant snow accumulations. Temperatures can dip to minus 20 Celsius for extended periods.

The logistics of working in this part of the province are excellent. Gravel road access will allow the movement of supplies and equipment by road. Heavy equipment, supplies and fuel are available in Princeton as is accommodation. Depending on the type of exploration program to be conducted, the field season generally runs from mid-May to mid-October.

The next phase of exploration on the Mount Spearing property will be further ground survey which requires no bonding. A trenching or drilling permit generally requires three months of lead time and the posting of a small $5,000 to $15,000 reclamation bond.

HISTORY

The ground comprising the present Mount Spearing property has a long exploration history, primarily for porphyry copper in the Nicola Group sediments and volcanics.

A small biogeochemical survey and ground magnetic survey was completed on the CO 1 to 8 Claims (Montgomery, 1969), covering parts of current tenures 578459, 578460 and 578461. Nothing of significance was noted and no further work was recommended.

Cadet Resources Ltd. (Timmins, 1973) completed magnetic and soil geochemistry surveys over the Buck Claim Group, covering part of the current tenure 578461. Several anomalous zones were located and further work was recommended.

Boulder Mountain Resources Ltd. (Howe, 1984) completed a small soil geochemistry survey on their Prince 3 claims part of which covers current tenure 578459. The main focus of this program was the copper mineralization on the Cousin Jack Crowns Grants located on Boulder Mountain two kilometres to the southeast of the present Mount Spearing property claim boundary. Anomalies were detected and further exploration was recommended.

Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. (Hume, 1984) completed geological mapping and silt and preliminary soil geochemistry over the Matheny 1 claim covering parts of current tenures 578456 and 578457. The soil geochemistry outlined areas anomalous in copper, zinc and gold. Further exploration was recommended. Bordeaux Resources Ltd. (Orman, 1988) completed reconnaissance geological mapping and a small 4 line soil geochemistry grid over the Matheny 1 claim following up on the recommendations from the Hume (1984) report. Weak copper, zinc and gold anomalous areas were highlighted and property wide mapping and soil geochemistry was recommended.

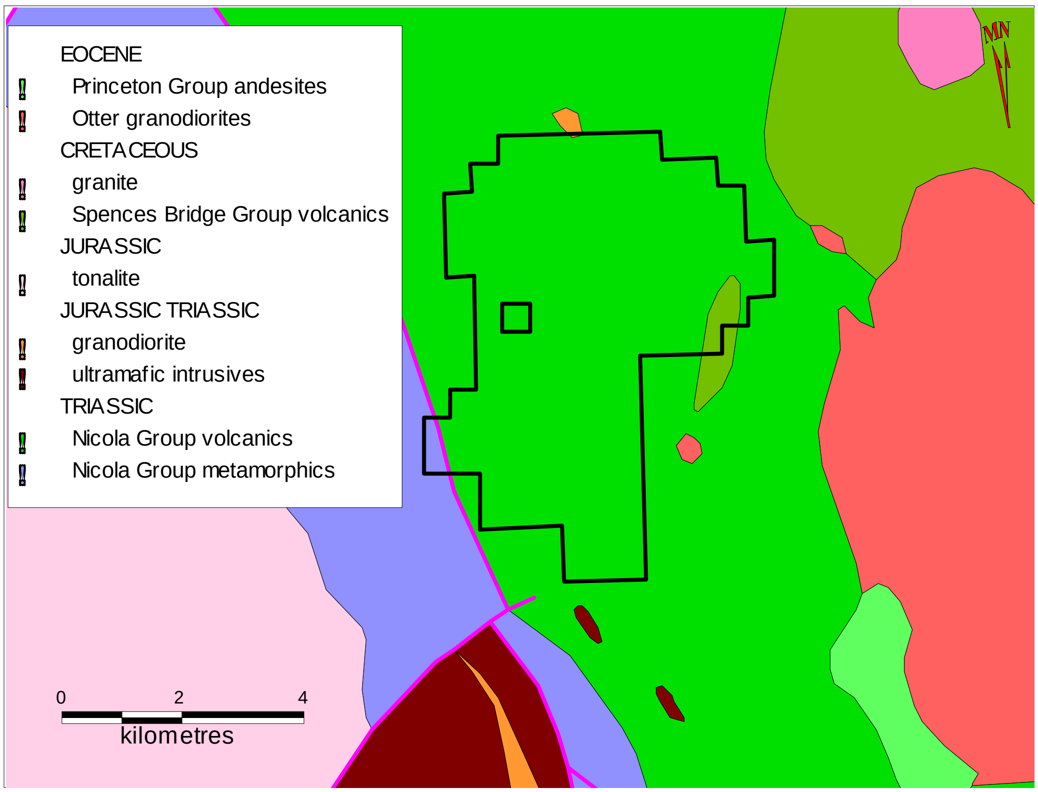
Black Knight Resources Inc. (Christenson, 1986a) completed a program of total field magnetics and VLF-EM surveying along with rock, soil and silt geochemistry over three grid areas on the Brandy Claim Group covering current tenures 578456 and 578457. All grids were south of the southern boundary of the present Mount Spearing property boundary. Further work, consisted of small scaled grids was recommended over several of the anomalies.

Fortress Resources Inc. (Christenson, 1986b) completed a program of total field magnetics and VLF-EM surveying along with rock, soil and silt geochemistry over one grid area on the Den Claim Group covering current tenures 578456 and 578457. Further work, consisted of a small soil grid was recommended over the anomalous area highlighted by the surveys.

Sookochoff (1987a,) completed a 4 four line soil geochemistry survey on the Sulphide Claim covering parts of current tenures 578459 and 578460. A 300 metre long by 175 metre wide zinc soil anomaly was identified. Sookochoff (1987b) followed up with two small detailed grids over the anomaly. A subtle, spotty multi-element north northwesterly trending anomalous zone was highlighted and further work was recommended.

Fortress Resources Inc. (Hunter and Englund, 1987) completed a program of follow up soil geochemistry on the LA3 claim covering the bottom end of current tenures 578456. The anomalies found by Christenson (1986b) were confirmed, but no clear precious metal trends were indentified. Further work, consisted of portable overburden drilling was recommended.

Lisle and Ostensoe (2006) completed a small soil geochemistry survey over the Rainbow 7 and Rainbow 8 claims covering parts of current tenures 578459 and 578460. The soil survey revealed elevated levels of gold, silver, lead and zinc along the trace of a mineralized zone on the Rainbow claims.



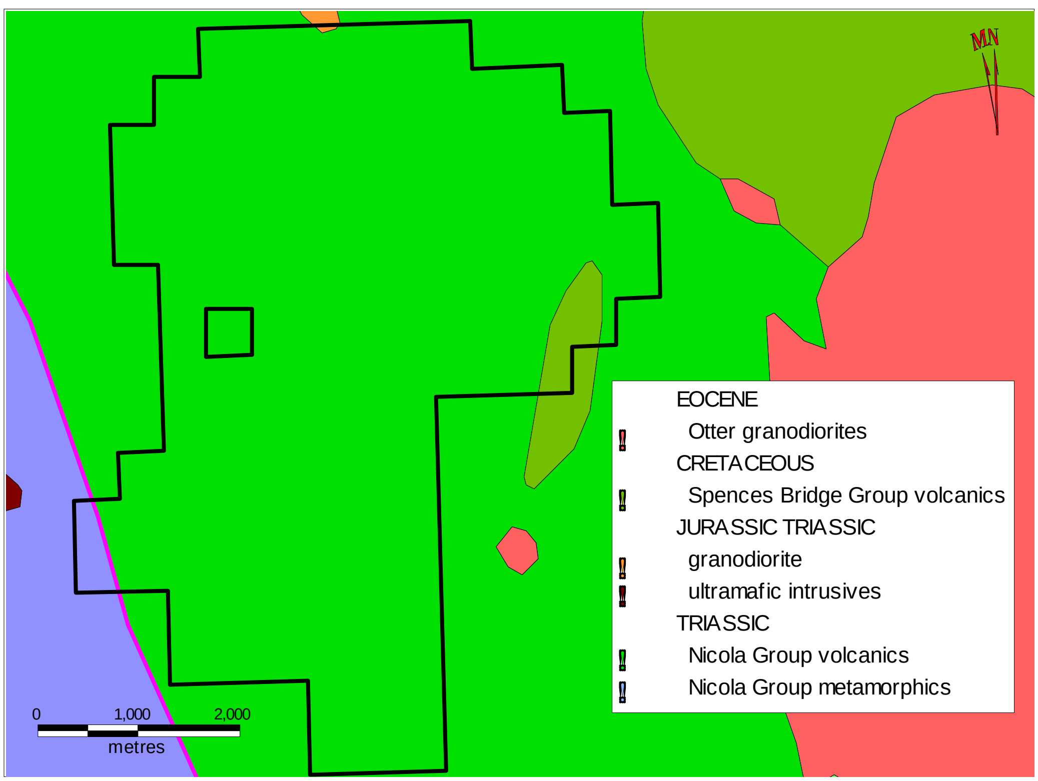
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10
Geology from MapPlace

MOUNT SPEARING PROPERTY
Regional Geology
Figure 3

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
(Summarized from MINFILE 092HNE)

The Mount Spearing property is located in the Tulameen map area, covering the southwestern part of the Thompson Plateau, an area drained by the various southward flowing tributaries of the Similkameen River. This region is bordered to the west by the Cascade Mountains.

The Tulameen map area is situated near the south end of the Intermontane Belt. The southern Intermontane Belt is dominated by the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, a west-facing magmatic arc sequence comprising the south end of the Quesnel Terrane. The Nicola Group consists of a north-trending belt of volcanic rocks and sediments, commonly referred to as the Nicola belt, which underlies the western two-thirds of the Tulameen map sheet. These rocks are intruded by Late Triassic and Early Jurassic comagmatic plutons (e.g. Allison Lake pluton), and are unconformably overlain by Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanic rocks and clastic sediments (e.g. Spences Bridge and Princeton groups). This post-accretionary volcanism and sedimentation is in part controlled by a system of northerly striking strike-slip faults (e.g. Summers Creek and Allison faults). This island arc assemblage is bounded to the east and west by intrusions, mostly of Jurassic age.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10
Geology from MapPlace

MOUNT SPEARING PROPERTY
Preliminary Property Geology
Figure 4

The Early Jurassic Pennask batholith and Bromley pluton, and the Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith underlie the eastern third of the map sheet, east of the Nicola belt. The Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous Eagle Plutonic Complex flanks the Nicola belt to the west, but underlies only the southwestern corner of the map sheet.

The oldest rocks in the Mount Spearing area belong to the Triassic Nicola Group. They consist of andesitic, basaltic and undivided volcanics and overlying clastic sediments. These rocks are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade in the southwestern portion of the map area.

The Nicola Group rocks have been intruded by early Triassic to Jurassic granodiorites and Cretaceous granites and then overlain by basaltic to andesitic volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group and andesites and sediments of the Eocene Princeton Group.

Eocene Otter intrusions outcrop within the map area and local outliers of Miocene to Pliocene Chilcotin flood basalts have also been mapped.

Mount Spearing Property Geology

The Mount Spearing property has not yet been mapped.

MapPlace shows the property is largely underlain by Triassic Nicola Group volcanics, with a small outlier of Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanics in the northeast section of the claim group.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The Mount Spearing property is being explored for porphyry Cu – Mo deposits. The following description is summarized from the British Columbia Ore Deposit Models (Panteleyev, 1995).

Porphyry Cu±Mo deposits consist of stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occurring in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the host rock intrusions and wallrocks. In British Columbia, porphyry deposits are either Triassic-Jurassic or Cretaceous-Tertiary in age.

Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits are typically hosted in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries, commonly linked to subduction-related magmatism or in association with the emplacement of high-level stocks during extensional tectonism related to strike-slip faulting and back-arc spreading following continent margin accretion. They are associated with high-level (epizonal) stocks within volcano-plutonic arcs. Virtually any type of country rock can be mineralized, but commonly the high-level stocks and related dikes intrude their coeval and cogenetic volcanic pile. These intrusions range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dike swarms. Compositions range from calcalkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Commonly there is multiple emplacement of successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias.

Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits consist of large zones of hydrothermally altered rock containing quartz veins and stockworks, sulphide-bearing veinlets; fractures and lesser disseminations in areas up to 10 km2 in size, commonly coincident wholly or in part with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias and dike swarms. Deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors that outline ore zones within larger areas of low-grade, concentrically zoned mineralization. Ore grade mineralization is often controlled by igneous contacts. Breccias, mainly early formed intrusive and hydrothermal types also commonly host ore-grade mineralization. Zones of intensely developed fracturing give rise to ore-grade vein stockworks, notably where there are coincident or intersecting multiple mineralized fracture sets.

Alteration mineralogy consists of quartz, sericite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, anhydrite /gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals, tourmaline. Early formed alteration can be overprinted by younger assemblages. Central and early formed potassic zones (K-feldspar and biotite) commonly coincide with ore. This alteration can be flanked in volcanic hostrocks by biotite-rich rocks that grade outward into propylitic rocks. The biotite is a fine-grained, 'shreddy' looking secondary mineral that is commonly referred to as an early developed biotite (EDB) or a 'biotite hornfels'. These older alteration assemblages in cupriferous zones can be partially to completely overprinted by later biotite and K-feldspar and then phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration, less commonly argillic, and rarely, in the uppermost parts of some ore deposits, advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-pyrophyllite)

Local swarms of dikes, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization. Orebodies around silicified alteration zones tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks but, overall, sulphide minerals are sparse. Much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of orebodies is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages. Later phyllic-argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures and is more pervasive and widespread. Propylitic alteration is widespread but unobtrusive and is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote.

Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral; in some deposits the Fe oxide minerals magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite; molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and barite. Gangue minerals in mineralized veins are mainly quartz with lesser biotite, sericite, K-feldspar, magnetite, chlorite, calcite, epidote, anhydrite and tourmaline. Many of these minerals are also pervasive alteration products of primary igneous mineral grains.

Geochemically, calcalkalic systems can be zoned with a Cu±Mo ore zone having a 'barren', low-grade pyritic core and surrounded by a pyritic halo with peripheral base and precious metal-bearing veins. Central zones with Cu commonly have coincident Mo, Au and Ag with possibly Bi, W, B and Sr. Peripheral enrichment in Pb, Zn, Mn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and possibly Hg is documented. Overall the deposits are large-scale repositories of sulphur, mainly in the form of metal sulphides, chiefly pyrite. Geophysically, ore zones, particularly those with higher Au content, can be associated with magnetite-rich rocks and are indicated by magnetic surveys. Alternatively the more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks, particularly those with quartz-pyrite-sericite (phyllic) alteration produce magnetic and resistivity lows. Pyritic haloes surrounding cupriferous rocks respond well to induced polarization (I.P.) surveys but in sulphide-poor systems the ore itself provides the only significant IP response.

British Columbia porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits range from 50 to 900 million tonnes grading 0.2 to 0.5 % Cu, <0.1 to 0.6 grams/tonne Au, and 1 to 3 grams/tonne Ag. Mo grades range from negligible to 0.04 % Mo. Median values for 40 B.C. deposits with reported reserves are: 115 Mt with 0.37 % Cu, *0.01 % Mo, 0.3g /t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag.

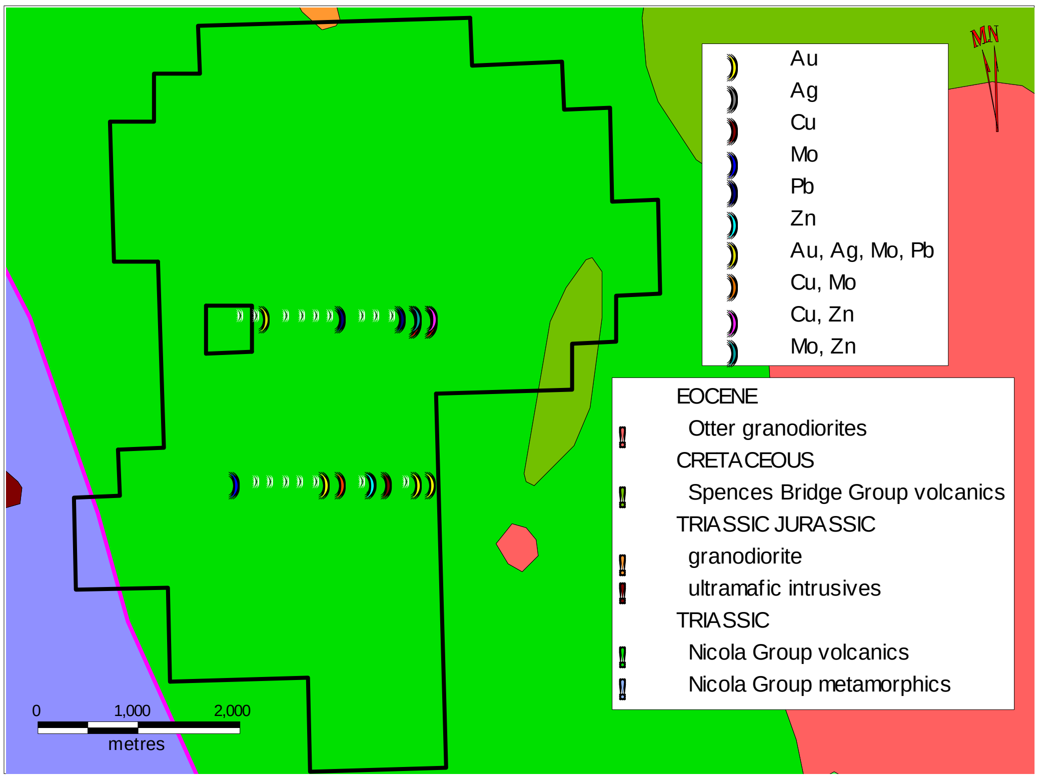
Mine production in British Columbia is from primary (hypogene) ores. Rare exceptions are Afton mine where native copper was recovered from an oxide zone, and Gibraltar and Bell mines where incipient supergene enrichment has provided some economic benefits.

Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of Cu, significant Mo resources and close to 50% of Au reserves in British Columbia.

MINERALIZATION

The Mount Spearing Project is being explored for porphyry copper - molybdenum mineralization. While there presently is no bedrock mineralization on the Mount Spearing property, the geological setting is promising for porphyry style mineralization as the property is underlain by Triassic Nicola Group volcanics with an indication of nearby (and possibly underlying) Triassic Jurassic intrusive.

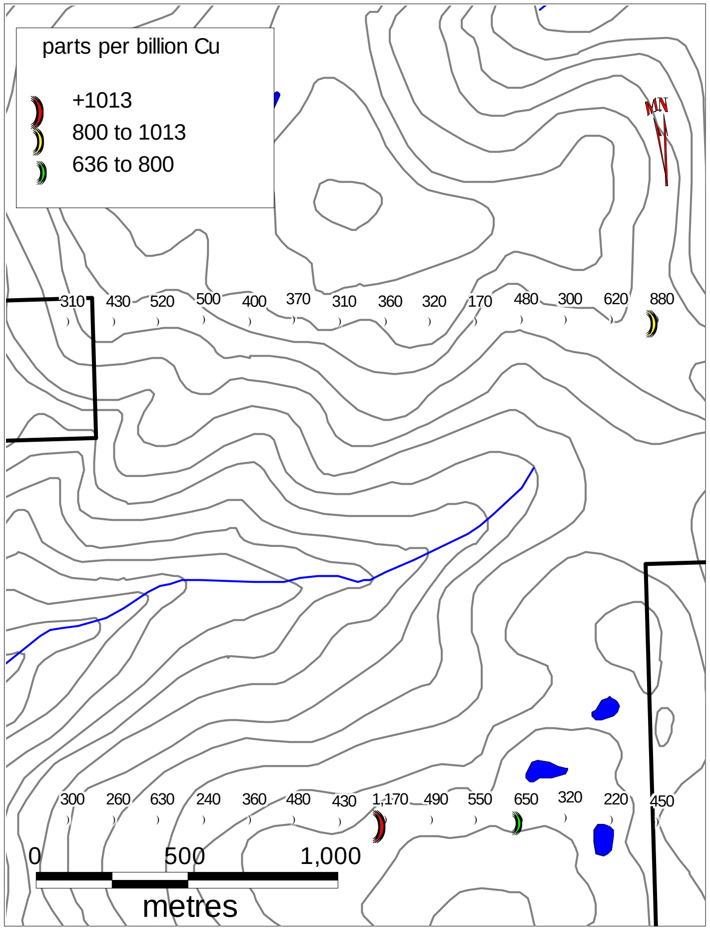
A Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) survey was completed in the fall of 2008. While no distinct linear anomalies were located, there were several strongly anomalous individual spot anomalies. A couple of these spot anomalies were of the multi-element variety as shown in Figure 5.



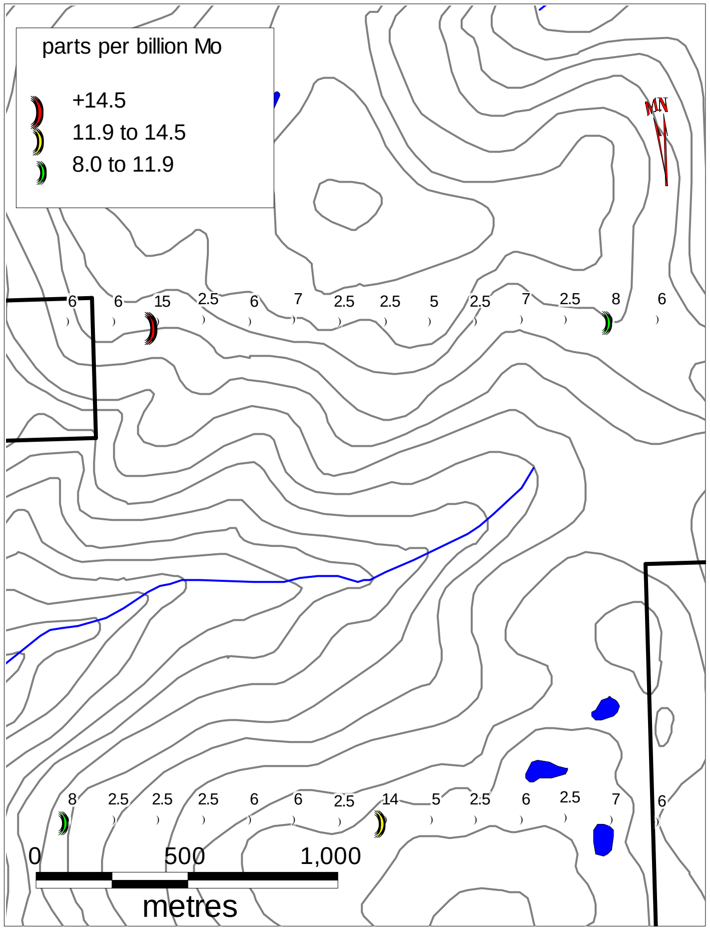
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10
Geology from MapPlace

MOUNT SPEARING PROPERTY
Anomalous Zones in ppb per Element
Figure 5

A strong gold, silver, molybdenum and lead multi-element spot anomaly was located near the western end of the northernmost reconnaissance line. The eastern end of the southernmost line appears to be weakly anomalous in gold. There is considerable scatter through the two lines with respect to the remaining individual elements.



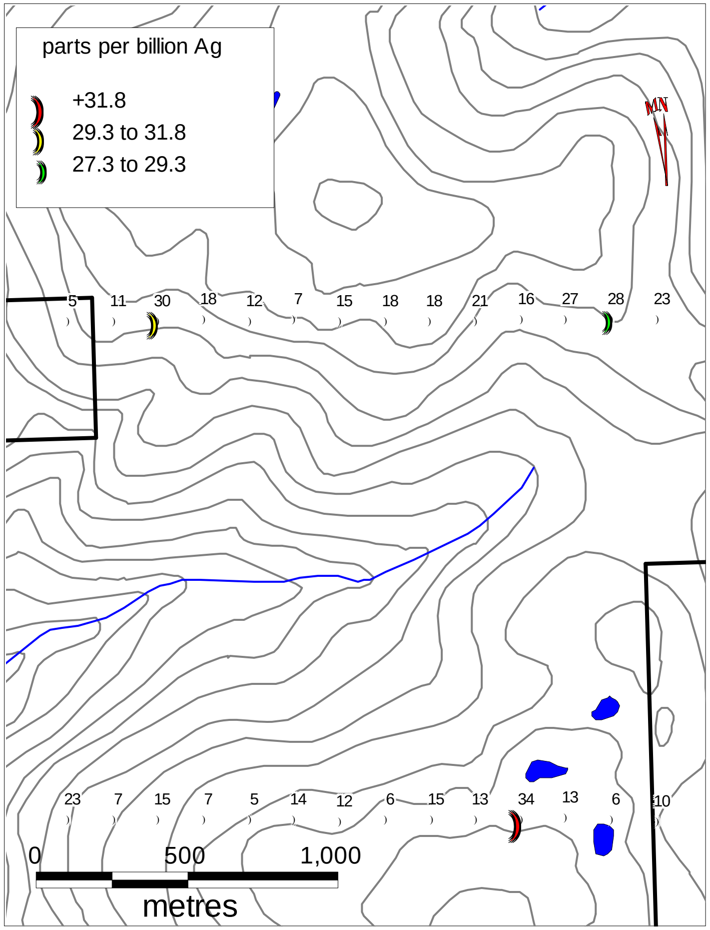
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

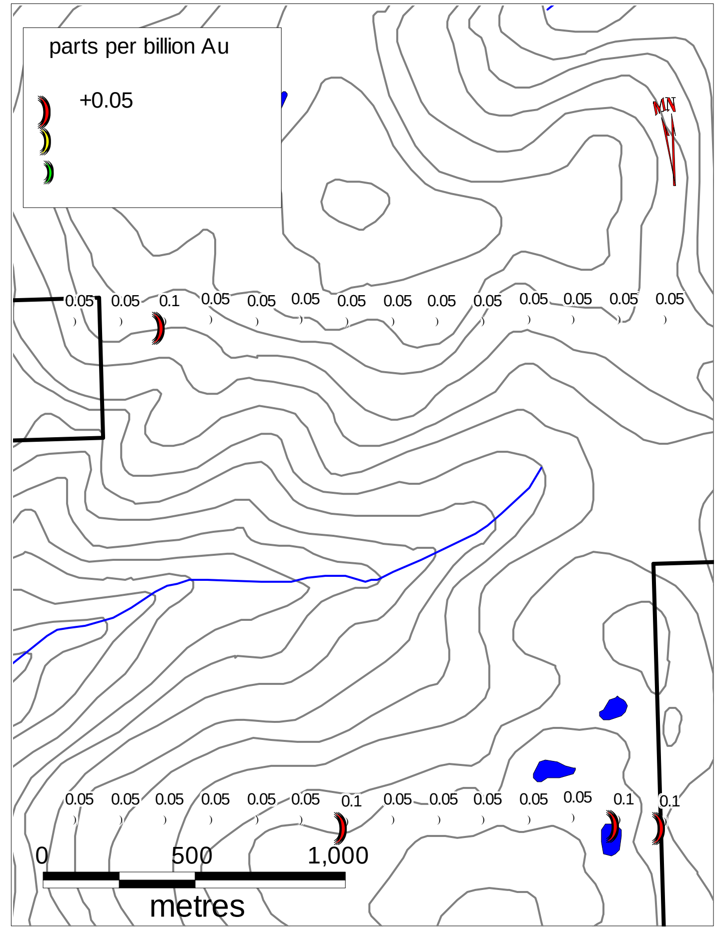
MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Cu
Figure 6a

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Mo
Figure 6b



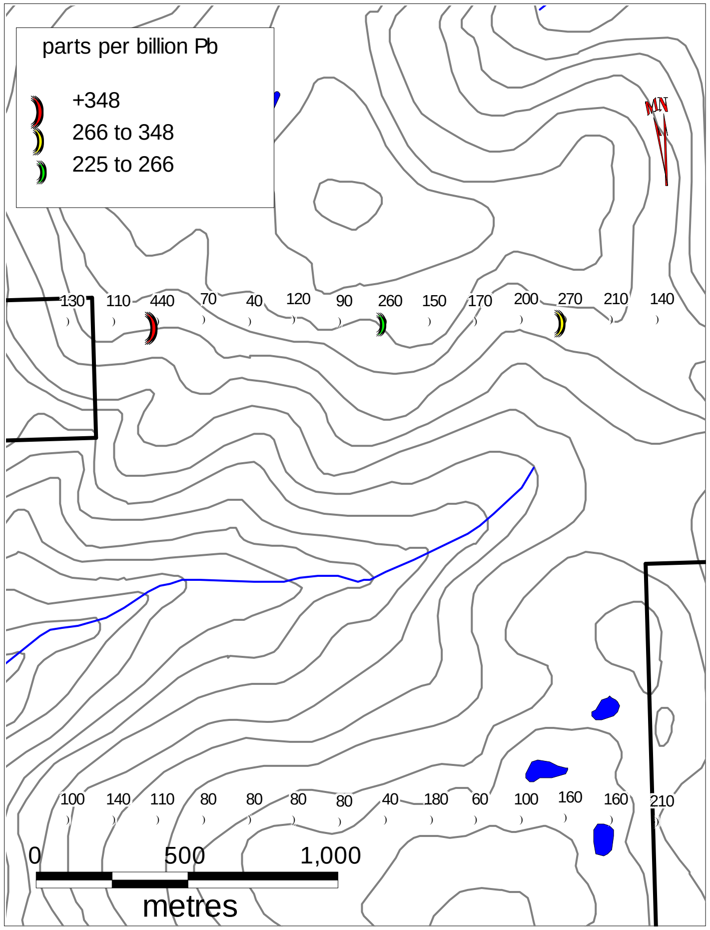
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Ag
Figure 6c



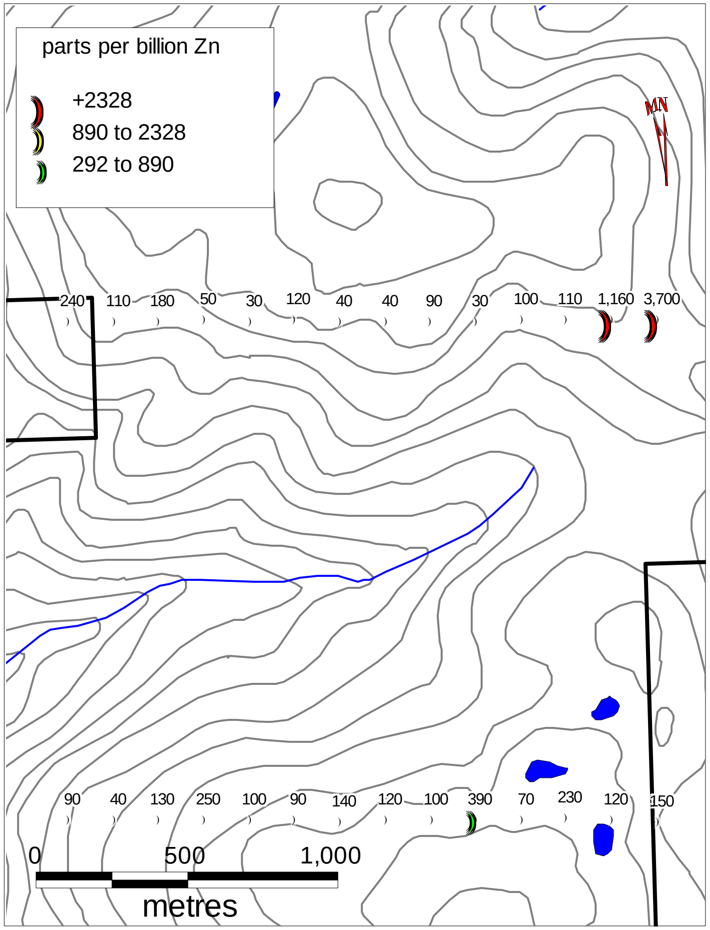
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Au
Figure 6d



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Pb
Figure 6e



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Zn
Figure 6f

EXPLORATION

The only survey completed over the Mount Spearing Project was an MMI geochemical soil survey. MMI was utilized over conventional geochemistry as it has been proven to see deeper mineralization, including that masked by barren overlying rock units.

Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) technology is a relatively new geochemical process. It is based on the widely held belief that mobile metal ions are transported from deeply buried ore bodies to the surface. These mobile metal ions move into the weathering zone and become weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles.

The theory on MMI technology (taken from the MMI website www.mmigeochem.com) is summarized below:

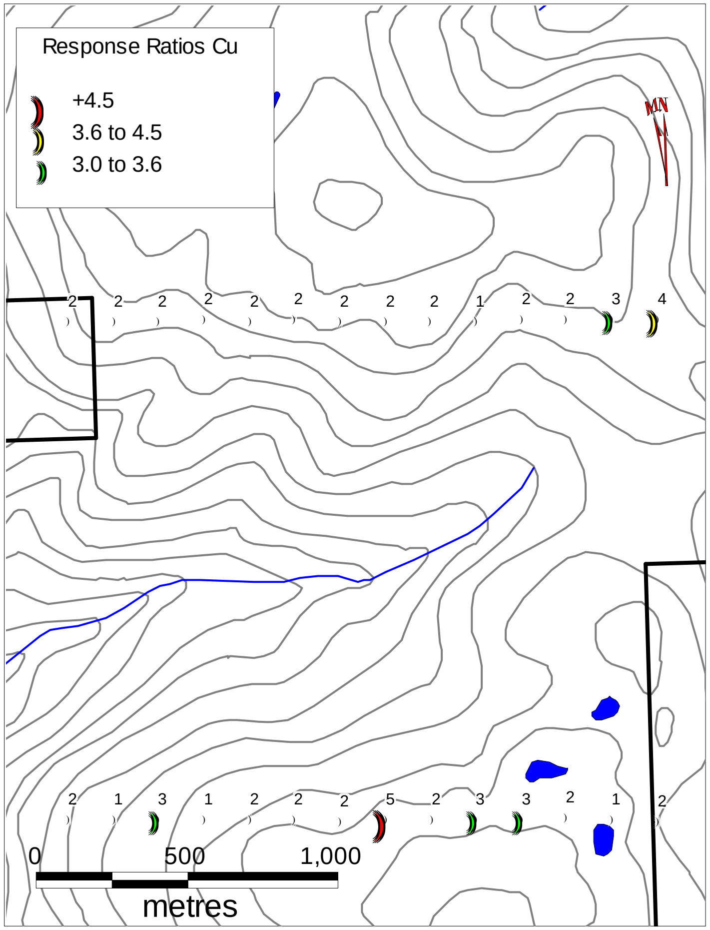
Mobile Metal Ions is a term used to describe ions which have moved in the weathering zone and that are only weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles. It has now been proven in a CAMIRO study using Pb isotopes that these Mobile Metal Ions are transported from deeply-buried ore bodies to the surface. Scientists from around the world have been studying this phenomenon for many years.

Convection, electrochemistry, diffusion, capillary rise and seismic pumping are some of the theories which have been put forward. However, research and case studies over known ore-bodies have shown that mobile metal ions accumulate in surface soils above mineralization, indicating that the metals are derived from oxidation of the mineralization source. Capillary rise is thought to be a very important process in the near surface environment which is responsible for maintenance of anomalies and dictates depth for sampling. The hypothetical model suggests mobile ions are released from ore bodies, migrate vertically and accumulate in surface soils.

As the ions reach the surface, they attach themselves weakly to the soil particles. These are the ions that are measured by the MMI Technique to find mineralization at depths. The weakly attached ions are at very low concentrations. Because the ions have recently arrived to the surface they provide a precise 'signal' on where the ore-bodies are.

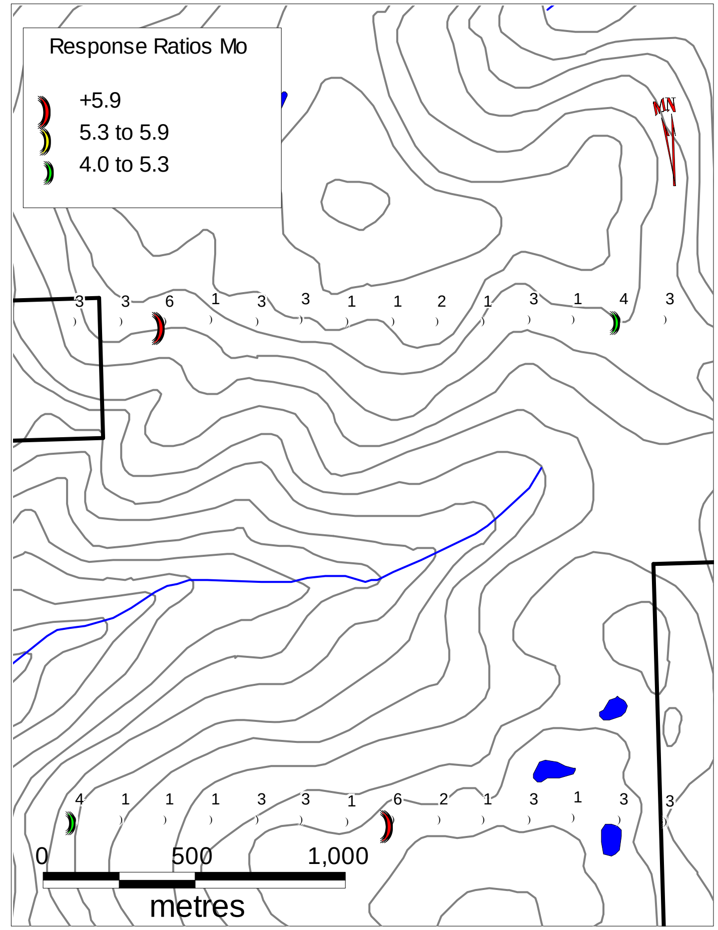
When the mobile metal ions have arrived at the surface they have a limited lifetime as 'mobile' ions. At the surface the ions are subject to weathering and are bound up by soil forming processes (i.e. they become part of the soil). Bound ions are subject to lateral movement away from the mineralization. Mobile ions, however, do not move away from the source (mineralization) because they have a limited lifetime before they are converted to a bound form.

By only measuring the mobile metal ions in the surface soils, MMI Geochemistry will produce very sharp responses (anomalies) directly over the source of mobile ions. This source is ore-bodies at depth, which emit metal ions, which make up that ore-body. For example a Cu, Pb, Zn base metal deposit will emit (release) Cu, Pb and Zn ions.



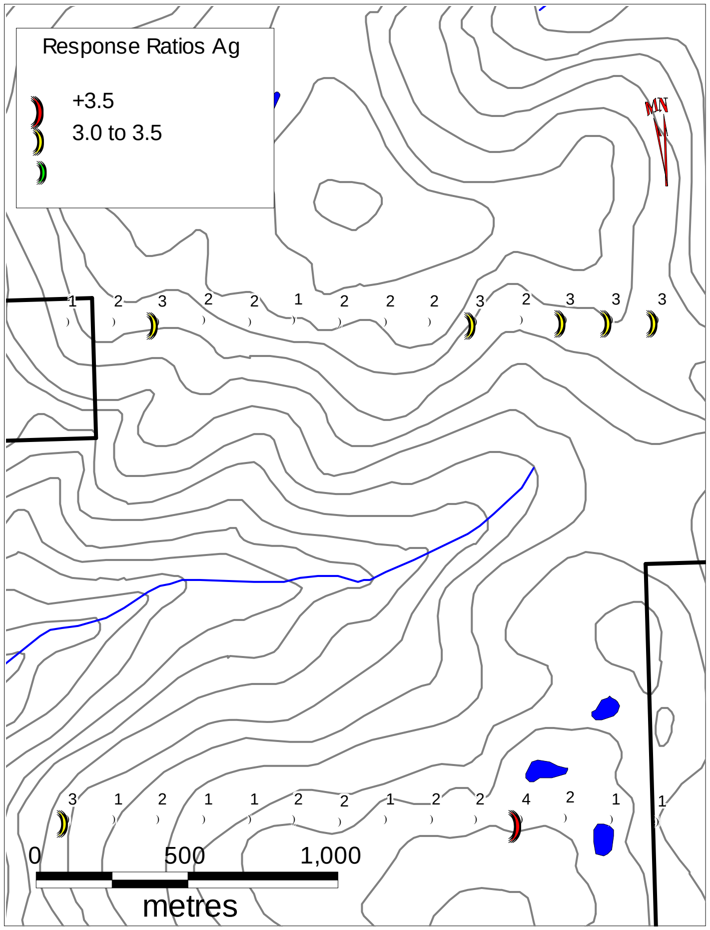
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
Response Ratios ppb Cu
Figure 7a



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
Response Ratios ppb Mo
Figure 7b

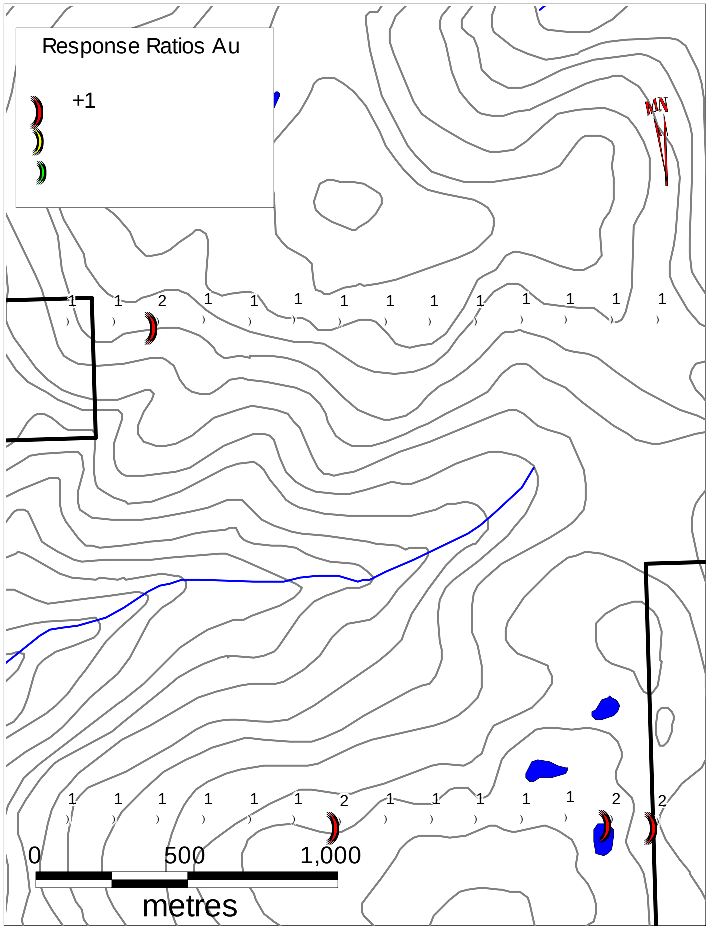


Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT

Response Ratios ppb Ag

Figure 7c

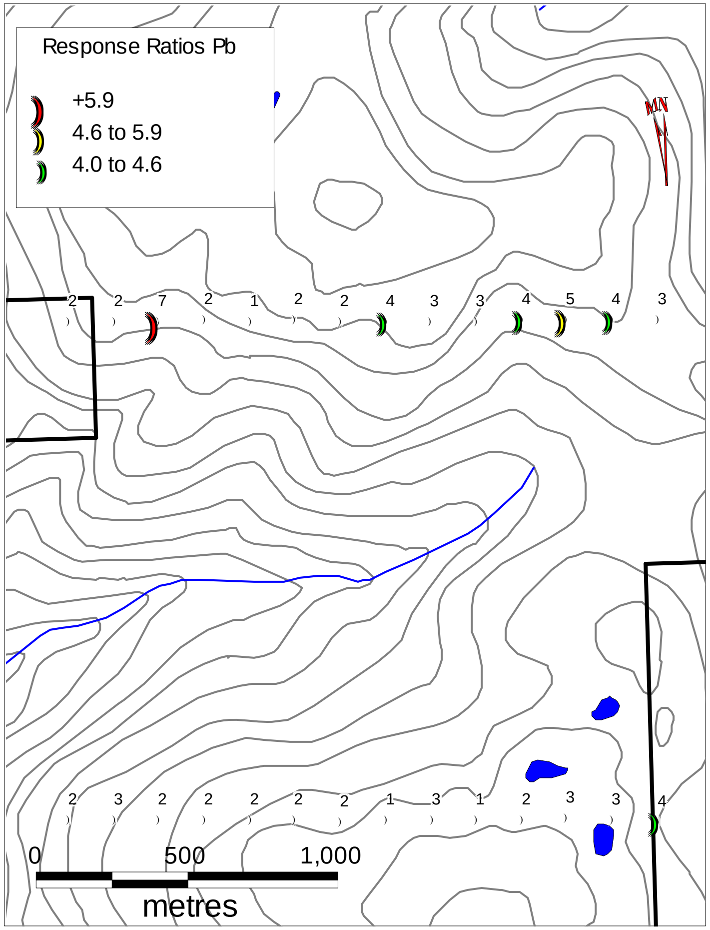


Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT

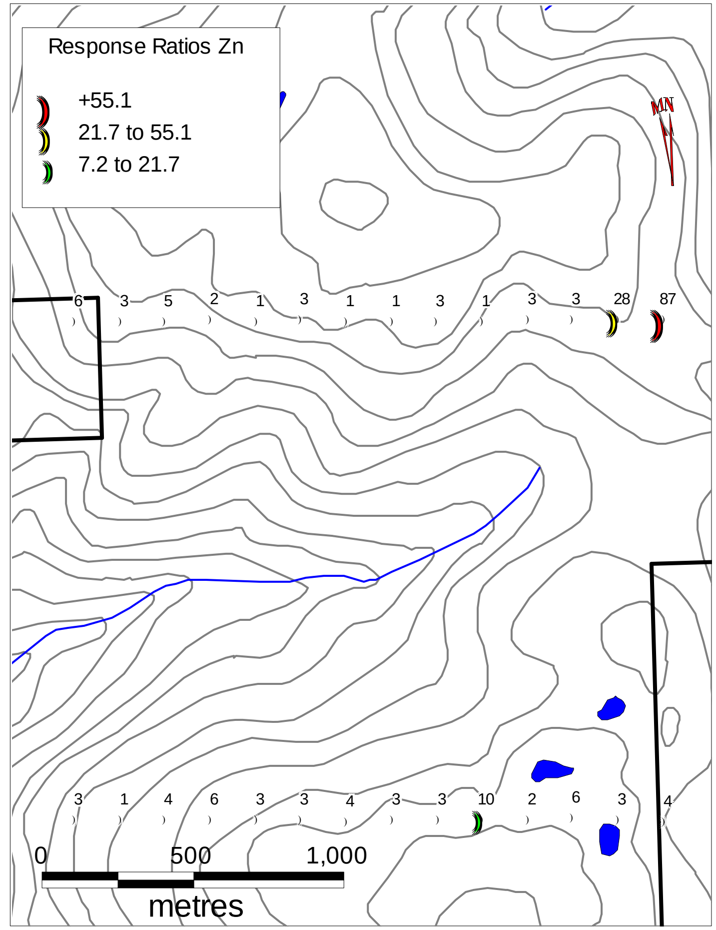
Response Ratios ppb Au

Figure 7d



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
Response Ratios ppb Pb
Figure 7e



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
Response Ratios ppb Zn
Figure 7f

The 2008 MMI soil geochemical survey was laid out over a suspected buried target. A 1950 metre north-south line and a 2250 metre east-west line were established over Cretaceous intrusive rocks near a remnant zone of Nicola metamorphic rocks.

A total of 28 samples were taken at 150 metre sample intervals along two east trending reconnaissance lines approximately 1650 metres apart. Each of the two lines was 1950 metres long. All 28 samples were taken from a consistent depth of 10 to 25 centimetres below the organics / inorganic interface. All samples were analyzed for the MMI-M multi element suite.

Bubble plots were completed for copper, molybdenum, silver, gold, lead and zinc (Figure 6a through 6f) utilizing the 90th, 95th and 98th percentiles. No distinct linear anomalies were detected. There were several strong spot anomalies, including multi-element anomalies. The most interesting is a coincident gold, silver, molybdenum and lead spot anomaly at the western end of the northern east–west reconnaissance line. There is considerable scatter through the remaining elements on the two lines, with some additional multi-element anomalies suggesting the claims appear to have some potential to host bedrock mineralization.

Table 2: Geochemical Statistics for ppb data and Response Ratio data

	ppb Ag	ppb Au	ppb Cu	ppb Mo	ppb Pb	ppb Zn	RR Ag	RR Au	RR Cu	RR Mo	RR Pb	RR Zn
Percentile												
25th	9.3	0.1	310	2.5	80	85	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.8
50th	14.5	0.1	415	6.0	125	110	2.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
75th	18.8	0.1	505	6.3	173	158	2.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.3
90th	27.3	0.1	636	8.0	225	292	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	7.2
95th	29.3	0.1	800	11.9	267	891	3.0	2.0	3.7	5.3	4.7	21.7
98th	31.8	0.1	1013	14.5	348	2328	3.5	2.0	4.5	6.0	5.9	55.1
Maximum	34.0	0.1	1170	15.0	440	3700	4.0	2.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	87.0

The MMI Technology manual strongly recommends that Response Ratios be calculated for each element to facilitate interpretation. Response ratios were calculated and plotted for each of the 6 elements: Cu, Mo, Ag, Au, Pb and Zn (Figures 7a through 7f). Response ratios are calculated for each individual element as follows:

- the lowest 25% of the data for all samples in the survey area is determined
- all values less than the detection limit are included and a values of ½ the detection limit is assigned
- the average of the lowest quartile (25%) is calculated to determine the background value
- the response ratio is then calculated by dividing each sample value by the background value for that element. The numbers are then rounded to give whole numbers greater than or equal to 1
- samples with response ratios of 2 or less are considered background, while samples with response ratios greater than 5 are considered anomalous.

The benefits behind response ratios as the main interpretive method for analyzing MMI data is summarized below:

- Reduce the effects of dissolution variables during extraction, for example time and temperature;
- Allow the splicing of different data batches or data from varying regolith situations;
- Reduce the effects of sampling in different regolith units; and
- Facilitate multi-element data presentations for interpretation.

The Response Ratios for each of the six elements are shown in Table 2, with the corresponding Response Ratio plots shown in Figures 7a through 7f. The Response Ratios verify the ppb plots for each of the six elements.

DRILLING

There is no record of diamond drilling on the Mount Spearing property.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The only survey completed over the Mount Spearing project was an MMI survey. The heart of the Mount Spearing claims is underlain the Cretaceous intrusive rocks in contact with Nicola metamorphics. The area is obscured by overburden, so conventional soil geochemistry will not produce reliable results.

Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) technology is a relatively new geochemical process. It is based on the widely held belief that mobile metal ions are transported from deeply buried ore bodies to the surface. These mobile metal ions move into the weathering zone and become weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles.

This MMI technology has its roots in Australia in the early 1990's where MMI was proven successful in locating buried mineralization in laterite weathering zones. The MMI technique has resulted from an initial series of 13 case studies where the following attributes were documented (MMI Manual Version 5.04):

- Constrained, precise anomalies, vertically above oxidizing mineralization and occasionally at up-dip projection positions on the surface;
- Commodity elements respond reducing the need for pathfinders;
- The anomalies can precisely target mineralization at significant depths;
- The incidence of false anomalies is very low in comparison to conventional geochemistry;
- Surface soil anomalies are repeatable and persist over time; and
- Anomalies have a better signal to noise ratio related to mineralization in a much wider range of regolith units when compared with conventional techniques.

The sampling procedure for the MMI grid soil sampling is as follows. The north south and east west lines were flagged and sampled at 150 metre intervals along the line. The MMI case studies have shown that care must be taken in the collection of the samples. All samples were taken at a consistent depth, 10 to 25 centimetres below the organic / inorganic (or true soil) interface. Each sample comprised a minimum of 250 grams and was placed in a 90 by 150 millimetre snap seal (Ziploc) bag. A sequentially number assay ticket was also placed in the corresponding bag. The location was marked as a waypoint, stored in the memory of Garmin 60 or Garmin 76 GPS unit. The waypoint coordinates and assay ticket numbers were also recorded in a field notebook at the corresponding sample location as back-up. Details on soil color and proximal rock outcrop were also recorded in the field notes. The GPS data was downloaded daily into an excel spreadsheet. The corresponding sample number and the soil color and proximal outcrop were also entered.

The author is not aware of any sampling factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the MMI soil sample results. This is the initial survey and a 150 metre sample spacing along the crossing north south and east west lines is adequate for an initial evaluation of a porphyry Cu-Mo target and is therefore considered representative. There is no chance of bias as sample medium is soil at regular intervals along sample lines.

Bedrock mineralization has not yet been encountered on the Mount Spearing property. This was a preliminary exploration program focused on locating soil geochemical anomalies for follow up.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

All MMI soil samples were taken and immediately placed in sealed sample bags. A pre-numbered assay ticket was placed in each Ziploc sample bag, with the corresponding part of the ticket filled out with date, time and location. Flagging was used to mark the field sample locations. A fix of the position was obtained by a Garmin 60 or Garmin 76 Global Positioning System unit set to record NAD 83 coordinates for the MMI soil samples.

The sampling was completed by Jaynes Contracting of Naramata, British Columbia under the supervision of R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo. The samples were packaged and delivered directly to the Bus Depot by Jaynes Contracting personnel for shipment to SGS Minerals in Toronto, Ontario.

The MMI Process uses leachant solutions which have been specially developed to selectively 'release' the adsorbed ions from the soil material. The aim of the selective leaching is to remove metals which are loosely bound on the surface of particles within existing soil profiles, without attacking or influencing the natural mineralization of the soil or specific substrates. Using sensitive ICPMS instrumentation, the MMI Process is able to detect Mobile Metal Ions in digest solutions at sub-parts per billion level. SGS Mineral Services in Toronto, Ontario is the only Canadian lab licensed to undertake Mobile Metal Ion Analysis. SGS Mineral Services is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified by the Standards Council of Canada.

Duplicate MMI soil samples were taken and inserted into the sample stream to compliment the standards and repeats utilized by SGS Mineral Services for internal quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The duplicates and repeats performed well.

The author feels confidence in the assay results from SGS Mineral Services, based on the labs in-house re-checks and standards, along with the duplicate samples.

DATA VERIFICATION

The quality control measures for the 2008 MMI soil geochemistry survey on the Mount Spearing property consisted of duplicate samples and SGS Minerals initiated rechecks and standards through the sample stream (Table 3). The duplication between for the various elements for this sample is good. SGS Minerals Services completed recheck or duplicate analyses on 6 samples as shown in Table 3. The duplicates show good reproducibility. SGS Minerals Services also completed analysis on their standards and blanks (Table 3). Again there is good reproducibility in both the standard and blank.

Table 3: Mount Spearing Duplicate and Standard Samples

SGS Mineral Services Duplicates

	all elements in ppb							all elements in ppb					
Sample	**Ag**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Mo**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**Duplicate**	**Ag**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Mo**	**Pb**	**Zn**
200981	23	<0.1	880	6	140	3700	200981	27	0.1	990	<5	160	3610
200993	11	<0.1	430	6	110	110	200993	10	<0.1	390	6	120	110
201011	34	<0.1	650	6	100	70	201011	34	<0.1	670	7	100	80

SGS Mineral Services Standards and Blanks

	all elements in ppb							all elements in ppb					
Sample	**Ag**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Mo**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**Duplicate**	**Ag**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Mo**	**Pb**	**Zn**
MMISRM18	24	10.3	670	31	300	610	BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20
MMISRM16	15	24.9	470	38	100	200							

The author feels there were sufficient quality control measures for the 2008 program and therefore feels confidence in the assay results.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This report is not relying on information from adjacent properties.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the Mount Spearing property.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are presently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the Mount Spearing property.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information known that is not disclosed on the Mount Spearing property.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Mount Spearing property lies within an area of high geological potential in the Princeton area. The claims are underlain by Nicola Group volcanics and a small outlier of Spences Bridge volcanics. A small Triassic Jurassic granodiorite lies just north of the property and may well underlie the Nicola volcanics at a shallow depth.

A reconnaissance MMI soil geochemical survey was completed to test the area for suspected buried mineralization.

The limited number of samples taken during the survey makes the identification of large anomalous zones difficult. The survey was very successful in locating both multi-element spot anomalies and single element spot anomalies as shown in Figure 5 and Figures 6a through 6f.

A significant multi-element spot gold, silver, molybdenum and lead anomaly was located near the western edge of the northernmost line. This strong multi-element anomaly is very encouraging. The scatter throughout the two lines of single element and some multi-element spot anomalies (as shown in Figure 5) is also very encouraging.

Further exploration is warranted on the Mount Spearing property to follow up on these multi-element and single element spot anomalies. Mapping and prospecting should be undertaken over the reconnaissance line areas in an attempt to ground truth the anomalies. A small MMI grid at 50 by 100 metres should be completed on the strong multi-element spot anomaly. A similar second grid should be budgeted to be laid out based on the results of the mapping and prospecting. The grids should consist of 5 lines spaced 100 metres apart. Each line should be approximately 500 metres long and consist of 11 sample sites, spaced at 50 metre intervals along each line.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The preliminary MMI soil geochemistry survey completed over the centre of the Mount Spearing property was successful in identifying a significant multi-element spot anomaly as well as several single element spot anomalies that requires follow-up.

A small 5 line 100 metre by 50 metre grid needs to be established over the gold-silver-molybdenum and lead spot anomaly. Mapping and prospecting should also be completed over the property and on the grids. A second similar grid is budgeted to be laid out based on the results of the mapping and prospecting.

Further exploration will be dictated by the results of the MMI survey. The cost of the mapping and grid program is estimated at $26,000.

The cost of the October 2008 MMI survey was $7,625.30

REFERENCES

www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/default.htm. The British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Minfile website provided a geological summary on the 092HNE map sheet.

www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace/default.htm. The British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines MapPlace website provided the regional geological map and legend.

www.mmigeochem.com. The Mobile Metal Ion Technology Website. The applicable case studies are:

- CS-05 – Base Metal Exploration in Manitoba, Canada
- CS-06 – MMI at the San Jorge Porphyry Copper Deposit, Mendoza Province, Argentina
- CS-36 – MMI Geochemistry, Jacks Pond, Buchans District, Newfoundland

Christenson, L. (1986a). Report on the Brandy Claim Group, Similkameen Mining Division. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 16014.

Christenson, L. (1986b). Report on the Den Claim Group, Similkameen Mining Division. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 16015.

Howe, D. (1984). Assessment Report on the Prince 2 and 3 Claims, Similkameen Mining Division. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 12645.

Hume, N.J. (1984). Assessment Report on the Matheny 1 Mineral Claim, Similkameen Mining Division. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 13208.

Hunter, A.E. and Englund, R.J. (1987). Assessment Report on the LA3 Mineral Claim, Similkameen Mining Division. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 17271.

Lisle, T.E. and Ostensoe, E.A. (2006). Report on a Soil Geochemistry Survey on the Rainbow 7 and 8 Mineral Claims, Similkameen Mining Division. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 28655.

MMI Manual for Mobile Metal Ion Geochemical Soil Surveys. Version 5.04. Wamtech Pty. Ltd. 2004. Found at www.mmigeochem.com.

Montgomery, J.H. (1969). Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the CO 1 to 22 Claims, Similkameen Mining Division. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 02763.

Orman, M.A. (1988). Geological and Geochemical Report on the Matheny 1 Mineral Claim, Similkameen Mining Division. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 18005.

Sookochoff, L. (1987a). Geochemical Report on the Sulphide Mineral Claim. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 16276.

Sookochoff, L. (1987ba). Geochemical Report on the Sulphide Mineral Claim. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 17597.

Timmins, W.G. (1973). Report on the Cadet Resources Ltd. Buck Claim Group. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 04840.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

MOUNT SPEARING STATEMENT OF COSTS OCTOBER 23 TO 30, 2008

Field Crew and Days

Frank Jaynes	Oct 23,29,30
Lynne Reed	Oct 23
Kenny Richter	Oct 30
Ken Richter	Oct 30
Jesse Richter	Oct 30

Documentation

Tim Henneberry	Dec 13, 17, 18; Feb 24,27; Mar 1,2,3
Angie Stanta	Dec 10

Frank Jaynes	2	days	@	$500	/day	$1,000.00
Lynne Reed	0.5	days	@	$400	/day	$200.00
Kenny Richter	1	days	@	$400	/day	$400.00
Ken Richter	1	days	@	$400	/day	$400.00
Jesse Richter	1	days	@	$400	/day	$400.00
Truck Rental	5	days	@	$50	/day	$250.00
Truck kilometres	690	km	@	$0.50	/km	$345.00
Fuel						$328.40
Accommodation						$296.45
Meals	6	man days	@	$50	/manday	$300.00
Analysis						$1,080.45
Sample shipments						
Documentation						
Tim Henneberry	35	hours	@	$75	/hour	$2,625.00
Angie Stanta	1	hours	@	$50	/hour	$50.00
Assessment Credit Subtotal						**$7,625.30**

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
PRELIMINARY BUDGET FOR 2009 EXPORATION SEASON

Mapping, prospecting, MMI survey 10 days

Multi-element anomaly
Establish grid over north south line anomaly
10 lines of 50 metres at 50 metre intervals along each of the lines
11 samples per line by 10 lines = 110 samples
110 samples /8 samples per man day = 14 man days
One day travel at each end, one rain days

Geologist	3	days	@	$	500	/day	$	1,500
Prospector	3	days	@	$	400	/day	$	1,200
Lead Hand	3	days	@	$	500	/day	$	1,500
Assistant	3	days	@	$	400	/day	$	1,200
Assistant	3	days	@	$	400	/day	$	1,200
Assistant	3	days	@	$	400	/day	$	1,200
Room & Board	18	days	@	$	100	/day	$	1,800
Vehicle + Fuel	18	days	@	$	150	/day	$	2,700
Vehicle km's	3000	kms	@	$	0.5	/km	$	1,500
Analysis - rock	10	sample	@	$	35	/sample	$	350
Analysis - soil	110	sample	@	$	35	/sample	$	3,850
Analysis - standards	4	sample	@	$	35	/sample	$	140
Travel							$	200
Sundries							$	250
Contingency							$	2,410
Report							$	5,000
Mapping, prospecting, MMI survey							**$**	**26,000**

CERTIFICATE

I, R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo. do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

Sydney Wilson
4766 West 4th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1C2

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 28 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 29 years of exploration experience for base and precious metals in the Canadian Cordillera

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "Geological Report Mount Spearing Project" and dated March 3, 2009, relating to the Mount Spearing property. I supervised and directed the exploration programs described in this report on behalf of Mr. Sydney Wilson. I have not yet visited the Mount Spearing property.

I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

As of March 3, 2009, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I am independent of the issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines in support of assessment work requirements.

I make this report effective as of the 3rd day of March, 2009.

"signed and sealed"

____

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo

APPENDIX 1. MMI Soil Sample Locations (UTM NAD83 Zone 10)

Sample Number	83Z10_E	83Z10_N	Color	Outcrop	Ag ppb	Ag RR	Au ppb	Au RR	Cu ppb	Cu RR	Mo ppb	Mo RR	Pb ppb	Pb RR	Pd ppb	Pt ppb	Zn ppb	Zn RR
200981	655754	5497652	Reddish	Yes	23	3	<0.1	1	880	4	6	3	140	3	<1	<1	3700	87
200982	655601	5497655	Red Brown	Yes	28	3	<0.1	1	620	3	8	4	210	4	<1	<1	1160	28
200983	655448	5497653	Light Brown	No	27	3	<0.1	1	300	2	<5	1	270	5	<1	<1	110	3
200984	655304	5497655	Red Brown	No	16	2	<0.1	1	480	2	7	3	200	4	<1	<1	100	3
200985	655149	5497649	Red Brown	No	21	3	<0.1	1	170	1	<5	1	170	3	<1	<1	30	1
200986	655000	5497650	Red Brown	Yes	18	2	<0.1	1	320	2	5	2	150	3	<1	<1	90	3
200987	654854	5497649	Dark Brown	No	18	2	<0.1	1	360	2	<5	1	260	4	<1	<1	40	1
200988	654700	5497650	Dark Brown	Yes	15	2	<0.1	1	310	2	<5	1	90	2	<1	<1	40	1
200989	654546	5497654	Dark Brown	Yes	7	1	<0.1	1	370	2	7	3	120	2	<1	<1	120	3
200990	654405	5497648	Dark Brown	Yes	12	2	<0.1	1	400	2	6	3	40	1	<1	<1	30	1
200991	654251	5497651	Red Brown	Yes	18	2	<0.1	1	500	2	<5	1	70	2	<1	<1	50	2
200992	654099	5497647	Red Brown	No	30	3	0.1	2	520	2	15	6	440	7	<1	<1	180	5
200993	653955	5497647	Brown	No	11	2	<0.1	1	430	2	6	3	110	2	<1	<1	110	3
200994	653800	5497650	Sandy Brown	Yes	5	1	<0.1	1	310	2	6	3	130	2	<1	<1	240	6
201001	653798	5495997	Light Brown	No	23	3	<0.1	1	300	2	8	4	100	2	<1	<1	90	3
201002	653950	5495999	Light Brown	Yes	7	1	<0.1	1	260	1	<5	1	140	3	<1	<1	40	1
201003	654101	5495997	Medium Brown	Yes	15	2	<0.1	1	630	3	<5	1	110	2	<1	<1	130	4
201004	654250	5495997	Medium Brown	Yes	7	1	<0.1	1	240	1	<5	1	80	2	<1	<1	250	6
201005	654400	5496000	Medium Brown	Yes	5	1	<0.1	1	360	2	6	3	80	2	<1	<1	100	3
201006	654550	5496000	Red Brown	Yes	14	2	<0.1	1	480	2	6	3	80	2	<1	<1	90	3
201007	654700	5495993	Medium Brown	No	12	2	0.1	2	430	2	<5	1	80	2	<1	<1	140	4
201008	654851	5495997	Dark Brown	No	6	1	<0.1	1	1170	5	14	6	40	1	<1	<1	120	3
201009	655003	5496001	Dark Brown	No	15	2	<0.1	1	490	2	5	2	180	3	<1	<1	100	3
201010	655148	5496001	Medium Brown	No	13	2	<0.1	1	550	3	<5	1	60	1	<1	<1	390	10
201011	655300	5496003	Medium Brown	Yes	34	4	<0.1	1	650	3	6	3	100	2	<1	<1	70	2
201012	655448	5496004	Medium Brown	No	13	2	<0.1	1	320	2	<5	1	160	3	<1	<1	230	6
201013	655601	5495999	Medium Brown	No	6	1	0.1	2	220	1	7	3	160	3	<1	<1	120	3
201014	655751	5495996	Red Brown	Yes	10	1	0.1	2	450	2	6	3	210	4	<1	<1	150	4

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: TO104323

To: **COD SGS Minerals**
Attn: Tim Henneberry
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay
BC V0R 2P4

Date: Dec 05, 2008

P.O. No. :	Mammoth Geological/Mount Spearing
Project No. :	DEFAULT
No. Of Samples :	28
Date Submitted :	Nov 07, 2008
Report Comprises :	Pages 1 to 6 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Distribution of unused material:

STORE: 28 Soils

Certified By : ______________________

Gavin McGill
Operations Manager

SGS Minerals Services (Toronto) is accredited by Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as indicated on the scope of accreditation to be found at http://www.scc.ca/en/programs/lab/mineral.shtml

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Methods marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

SGS

Final : TO104323 Order: Mammoth Geological/Mount Spearing

Element	Ag	Al	As	Au	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	1	1	10	0.1	10	1	10	1	5	5
Units	PPB	PPM	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPM	PPB	PPB	PPB
200981	23	190	<10	<0.1	170	<1	130	101	99	42
*Rep 200981	27	192	<10	0.1	110	<1	100	108	98	38
200982	28	122	<10	<0.1	150	<1	220	144	71	26
200983	27	177	<10	<0.1	350	<1	50	11	185	38
200984	16	194	<10	<0.1	80	<1	90	17	234	71
200985	21	115	<10	<0.1	70	<1	30	8	300	27
200986	18	220	<10	<0.1	140	<1	10	8	252	52
200987	18	241	<10	<0.1	1170	<1	140	10	210	28
200988	15	113	<10	<0.1	710	<1	400	11	140	17
200989	7	244	<10	<0.1	70	<1	30	10	143	32
200990	12	76	<10	<0.1	340	<1	530	8	42	13
200991	18	124	<10	<0.1	280	<1	220	10	185	31
200992	30	169	<10	0.1	210	<1	130	16	279	72
200993	11	241	<10	<0.1	150	<1	60	8	266	60
*Rep 200993	10	232	<10	<0.1	110	<1	60	7	254	51
200994	5	242	<10	<0.1	170	<1	80	10	103	54
201001	23	225	<10	<0.1	460	<1	90	35	152	70
201002	7	199	<10	<0.1	1300	<1	170	4	526	31
201003	15	209	<10	<0.1	320	<1	60	12	95	64
201004	7	286	<10	<0.1	350	<1	30	14	67	54
201005	5	269	<10	<0.1	140	<1	<10	5	177	78
201006	14	280	<10	<0.1	270	<1	<10	5	276	72
201007	12	>300	<10	0.1	440	<1	<10	13	40	65
201008	6	219	20	<0.1	450	<1	120	7	134	145
201009	15	158	<10	<0.1	1500	<1	360	16	115	24
201010	13	109	<10	<0.1	1060	<1	450	41	159	5
201011	34	168	<10	<0.1	310	<1	180	16	112	21
*Rep 201011	34	168	<10	<0.1	250	<1	190	16	118	23
201012	13	248	<10	<0.1	620	<1	80	11	118	29
201013	6	292	<10	0.1	440	<1	30	11	256	86
201014	10	251	<10	0.1	470	<1	10	14	232	56
*Std MMISRM18	24	27	10	10.3	210	<1	200	72	38	57
*Std MMISRM16	15	58	10	24.9	70	<1	230	3	32	49
*Blk BLANK	<1	<1	<10	<0.1	<10	<1	<10	<1	5	<5

Element	Cr	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	Fe	Gd	La	Li	Mg
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	100	10	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	5	1
Units	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPM	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPM
200981	<100	880	24	13.5	5.7	24	25	34	<5	5
*Rep 200981	<100	990	29	16.1	5.9	19	28	33	<5	4
200982	<100	620	26	12.7	8.5	23	37	44	<5	6
200983	<100	300	34	15.4	8.6	74	37	50	<5	6
200984	<100	480	48	26.3	12.5	39	57	76	<5	8
200985	<100	170	66	34.8	20.0	9	88	149	<5	3
200986	<100	320	51	25.2	10.6	47	50	84	<5	2
200987	<100	360	30	13.7	7.5	28	33	67	<5	27
200988	<100	310	46	19.8	13.4	24	59	91	<5	24
200989	<100	370	27	12.3	6.3	27	30	58	<5	2
200990	<100	400	21	10.4	7.0	15	30	34	<5	17
200991	<100	500	22	9.9	6.7	31	29	55	<5	16
200992	<100	520	37	18.3	10.5	50	44	112	<5	8
200993	<100	430	40	20.5	11.2	38	47	104	<5	5
*Rep 200993	<100	390	40	22.3	10.9	35	46	96	<5	5
200994	<100	310	17	8.4	4.4	47	17	33	<5	4
201001	<100	300	15	7.0	4.8	74	18	50	<5	7
201002	<100	260	67	34.3	17.0	40	73	176	<5	43
201003	<100	630	13	6.5	3.4	45	15	31	<5	6
201004	<100	240	8	4.4	1.8	69	7	14	<5	6
201005	<100	360	24	12.0	5.9	48	24	53	<5	2
201006	<100	480	32	17.1	8.0	54	35	107	<5	<1
201007	<100	430	13	8.5	1.9	73	9	11	<5	3
201008	<100	1170	16	8.3	3.8	98	17	42	<5	14
201009	<100	490	89	48.2	22.6	35	98	102	<5	17
201010	<100	550	75	38.2	22.6	21	103	101	<5	26
201011	<100	650	33	14.3	9.6	23	38	53	<5	5
*Rep 201011	<100	670	31	14.7	10.1	24	40	56	<5	5
201012	<100	320	29	14.0	5.9	52	23	26	<5	6
201013	<100	220	28	13.1	7.9	78	34	109	<5	3
201014	<100	450	41	19.4	9.3	79	38	73	<5	4
*Std MMISRM18	<100	670	5	1.9	2.1	4	9	10	<5	108
*Std MMISRM16	<100	470	4	1.1	1.7	4	7	7	<5	41
*Blk BLANK	<100	<10	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<5	2

SGS

Element	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Rb	Sb
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	5	0.5	1	5	10	1	1	1	5	1
Units	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB
200981	6	0.9	68	32	140	<1	14	<1	75	<1
*Rep 200981	<5	0.8	72	28	160	<1	15	<1	79	<1
200982	8	0.7	104	17	210	<1	21	<1	136	<1
200983	<5	2.9	103	25	270	<1	22	<1	130	<1
200984	7	0.8	178	30	200	<1	37	<1	129	<1
200985	<5	<0.5	317	<5	170	<1	67	<1	104	<1
200986	5	1.8	162	18	150	<1	34	<1	162	<1
200987	<5	1.3	103	42	260	<1	23	<1	80	<1
200988	<5	0.5	159	34	90	<1	33	<1	154	<1
200989	7	1.0	97	31	120	<1	21	<1	111	<1
200990	6	<0.5	81	26	40	<1	16	<1	95	<1
200991	<5	1.5	97	16	70	<1	22	<1	176	<1
200992	15	2.4	145	21	440	<1	35	<1	180	<1
200993	6	1.7	170	69	110	<1	39	<1	206	<1
*Rep 200993	6	1.5	167	66	120	<1	37	<1	210	<1
200994	6	1.3	57	57	130	<1	13	<1	186	<1
201001	8	2.5	59	49	100	<1	15	<1	100	<1
201002	<5	2.3	248	14	140	<1	54	<1	97	<1
201003	<5	1.4	47	38	110	<1	11	<1	185	<1
201004	<5	1.5	22	68	80	<1	6	<1	185	<1
201005	6	1.1	89	35	80	<1	20	<1	86	<1
201006	6	2.2	132	60	80	<1	32	<1	139	1
201007	<5	2.6	23	37	80	<1	5	<1	122	<1
201008	14	2.4	52	78	40	<1	13	<1	164	2
201009	5	0.6	214	36	180	<1	42	<1	96	<1
201010	<5	<0.5	237	44	60	<1	43	<1	140	<1
201011	6	0.7	104	30	100	<1	21	<1	91	<1
*Rep 201011	7	0.7	111	16	100	<1	22	<1	91	<1
201012	<5	1.5	59	39	160	<1	12	<1	133	<1
201013	7	3.0	128	28	160	<1	31	<1	115	<1
201014	6	2.6	118	34	210	<1	26	<1	124	<1
*Std MMISRM18	31	<0.5	28	470	300	13	6	5	168	<1
*Std MMISRM16	38	<0.5	23	166	100	21	5	<1	303	<1
*Blk BLANK	<5	<0.5	<1	<5	<10	<1	<1	<1	<5	<1

Element	Sc	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	5	1	1	10	1	1	10	0.5	3	0.5
Units	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB
200981	29	20	<1	280	<1	4	<10	7.6	319	<0.5
*Rep 200981	28	21	<1	290	<1	5	<10	6.4	220	<0.5
200982	32	31	<1	400	<1	5	<10	7.5	263	<0.5
200983	53	29	<1	170	<1	6	<10	12.4	1710	<0.5
200984	62	49	<1	270	<1	8	<10	8.8	457	<0.5
200985	79	79	<1	160	<1	13	<10	7.6	89	<0.5
200986	66	42	<1	120	<1	9	<10	13.8	1420	<0.5
200987	49	27	<1	1090	<1	5	<10	11.3	975	<0.5
200988	24	44	<1	850	<1	8	<10	5.7	114	<0.5
200989	35	25	<1	160	<1	5	<10	11.6	514	<0.5
200990	13	23	<1	1480	<1	4	<10	3.4	25	<0.5
200991	32	24	<1	700	<1	4	<10	9.5	435	<0.5
200992	65	38	<1	320	<1	7	<10	17.4	1530	<0.5
200993	70	41	<1	160	<1	7	<10	16.2	937	<0.5
*Rep 200993	75	43	<1	140	<1	7	<10	17.1	865	<0.5
200994	28	16	<1	240	<1	3	<10	10.8	541	<0.5
201001	38	15	<1	220	<1	3	<10	12.4	1060	<0.5
201002	92	60	<1	1020	<1	12	<10	17.5	2000	<0.5
201003	34	12	<1	230	<1	2	<10	9.9	749	<0.5
201004	33	7	<1	170	<1	1	<10	9.9	1020	<0.5
201005	35	21	<1	70	<1	4	<10	12.3	561	<0.5
201006	54	30	<1	50	<1	6	<10	18.7	1270	<0.5
201007	38	7	<1	80	<1	2	<10	12.7	1560	<0.5
201008	72	15	<1	200	<1	3	<10	14.3	1200	<0.5
201009	65	68	<1	1180	<1	14	<10	10.3	173	<0.5
201010	40	71	<1	1570	<1	13	<10	4.2	23	<0.5
201011	30	30	<1	530	<1	6	<10	6.7	273	<0.5
*Rep 201011	30	32	<1	510	<1	5	<10	6.9	309	<0.5
201012	38	19	<1	410	<1	5	<10	11.0	961	<0.5
201013	42	29	<1	190	<1	5	<10	20.2	1710	<0.5
201014	55	31	<1	130	<1	7	<10	14.0	1720	<0.5
*Std MMISRM18	9	9	<1	1180	<1	1	<10	22.9	7	<0.5
*Std MMISRM16	19	8	<1	470	<1	<1	<10	27.5	13	<0.5
*Blk BLANK	<5	<1	<1	<10	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	<3	<0.5

Final : TO104323 Order: Mammoth Geological/Mount Spearing

Element	U	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	1	1	5	1	20	5
Units	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB
200981	7	<1	143	9	3700	68
*Rep 200981	6	<1	173	11	3610	50
200982	9	<1	142	8	1160	85
200983	9	<1	161	12	110	150
200984	11	<1	282	17	100	72
200985	12	<1	378	23	30	87
200986	10	<1	258	18	90	161
200987	6	<1	159	9	40	91
200988	21	<1	277	11	40	33
200989	7	<1	134	8	120	128
200990	17	<1	140	7	30	22
200991	7	<1	104	6	50	101
200992	12	<1	184	11	180	160
200993	12	<1	208	15	110	239
*Rep 200993	14	<1	212	16	110	258
200994	12	<1	82	6	240	119
201001	6	<1	75	5	90	167
201002	10	<1	429	24	40	214
201003	7	<1	67	5	130	139
201004	4	<1	38	3	250	66
201005	7	<1	115	8	100	123
201006	10	<1	176	13	90	260
201007	7	<1	79	7	140	160
201008	8	<1	81	6	120	157
201009	17	<1	635	29	100	59
201010	16	<1	571	23	390	30
201011	8	<1	180	8	70	58
*Rep 201011	8	<1	178	9	80	63
201012	8	<1	145	10	230	102
201013	9	<1	129	9	120	275
201014	8	<1	194	13	150	146
*Std MMISRM18	19	<1	29	<1	610	21
*Std MMISRM16	39	<1	17	<1	200	20
*Blk BLANK	<1	<1	<5	<1	<20	<5