

**GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE 2008 EXPLORATION PROGRAM
ON THE GOLDEN CARIBOO PROJECT**

WELLS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

NTS: 93H/3, 4 and 93A/14

Latitude: 52°51'53"-53°10'20" N Longitude: 121°14'48"-121°35'18" W

Claim Record Number: 546722

For

Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd.
15th floor – 675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 1N2
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Owner/Operator:
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Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 1N2

By

Jim Yin, Ph.D., P. Geo.

March 8, 2010



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

**ASSESSMENT REPORT
 TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY**

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] <i>Reports on the 2008 Exploration Programs of WGM & GCE</i>	TOTAL COST <i>\$1,079,449.96</i>
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AUTHOR(S) *Jim Yin* SIGNATURE(S)

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) *MX-11-181/2007/DEC/15~2008/DEC/12* YEAR OF WORK *2008*

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)
4251560, 4251561 and 4251563

PROPERTY NAME *Cariboo Gold*

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) *#529715*

COMMODITIES SOUGHT *Gold*

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN _____

MINING DIVISION *Cariboo* NTS *93H/3,4 and 93A/14*

LATITUDE *53* ° *05* ' _____ " LONGITUDE *121* ° *32* ' _____ " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
 1) *International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.* 2) *Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd.*

MAILING ADDRESS
15th Floor - 675 W. Hastings St *(Same as left)*
Vancouver, V6B 1N2

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
 1) *International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.* 2) *Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd.*

MAILING ADDRESS
(Same as above) *(Same as above)*

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
quartzite, argillite, schist, Proterozoic and/or Paleozoic, Snow-shoe Group, Barkerville Terrane, Cariboo Terrane, fault, fold, quartz vein, Pyrite replacement, sericite, fuchsite, pyrrhotite, and chlorite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS *#29803 and 28148*

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			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL			
(number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil	40 (WGM: 17 and Gcc: 23)	# 506720 & 546722	
Silt	20 from overburden for S.G. test (WGM)	# 528996 & 529715	
Rock	72 (WGM: 47 and Gcc: 25)	# 505925, 546315, 509017, 521333, 546308	
Other	Drill core samples: 332 (WGM)	# 529715 11066, 507260, 10359, 1F, 10474	
DRILLING			
(total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	1,762m of ten NQ Surface DDH	# 529715	
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
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 \$1,079,449.96

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 SUMMARY	1
2.0 INTRODUCTION	3
3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS	4
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	4
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	8
6.0 HISTORY	10
7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING	19
7.1 Regional.....	19
7.2 Property	21
8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES	23
8.1 Quartz Veins	23
8.2 Pyrite Replacement Ore Bodies.....	24
9.0 MINERALIZATION.....	25
9.1 Gold-bearing Argillitic Quartzite-Bonanza Ledge Style.....	25
9.2 Limestone-hosted Pyrite Replacement-Island Mountain/ Mosquito Creek Style.....	25
9.3 Auriferous Quartz Vein with Py ± Ag ± Sp ± Ga.....	26
9.4 Quartz Veins with Ag + Sp + Ga ± Py	28
9.5 Black Graphitic Argillite Formation with Ag + Zn ± P ± Pb ± Ba.....	29
10.0 EXPLORATION.....	30
11.0 DRILLING	30
12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH	31

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY	31
13.1 Mine Site	31
13.2 Analytical Laboratory	32
14.0 DATA VERIFICATION.....	34
15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES	34
16.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	38
17.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	44
18.0 REFERENCES	45
19.0 CERTIFICATION, DATE AND SIGNATURE.....	50

LIST OF FIGURES

	Following Page
<i>Figure 1</i> Location Map.....	4
<i>Figure 2</i> Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. Claim Map	5
<i>Figure 3</i> Detailed Mineral Claim Map.....	50 (in pocket)
<i>Figure 4</i> Access Map	8
<i>Figure 5</i> Major Placer Gold Deposits in Cariboo Mining District.....	11
<i>Figure 6</i> Regional Geology.....	12
<i>Figure 7</i> Geology and Long Section of the Cariboo Gold Project.....	20
<i>Figure 8</i> Index Map	30
<i>Figure 9</i> Compilation Map of the 2008 Exploration.....	30

LIST OF TABLES

	Following Page
Table 1 Summary of Current Claim Information	5
Table 2 Summary of GCC's NSR Agreements.....	5
Table 3 Historic Recorded Gold Production during 1851-1945 of Selected Cariboo Placer Areas	11
Table 4 General Stratigraphy of the Barkerville Terrane	20
Table 5 Formations of the Cariboo Terrane.....	21
Table 6 2008 GCC Reconnaissance Rock Samples	30
Table 7 2008 GCC Reconnaissance Soil Samples	30
Table 8 Proposed Budget for the 2009 Exploration Program on the GCC Land Package	44

APPENDICES

Appendix I STATEMENT OF CLAIMS

Appendix II STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Appendix III LIST OF CODES

Appendix IV GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

1.0 SUMMARY

The 276.7 square kilometres (27,671.8 hectares) land package controlled and/or under option by Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. (GCC), is located in the central to southern regions of the Cariboo Mining District, and situated approximately 80 kilometres east of Quesnel, 120 kilometres southeast of Prince George and 500 kilometres north of Vancouver, British Columbia. The package includes the Conklin, Au, Tunnel, Quartz, G, Warspite, Howl, Antler, Nugget Mountain, Pyrite, Tin, DWMM, Ham, Bar, Golden, Cariboo Hudson, Lock, Shear Gold and Craze Properties. The properties are situated on NTS map sheets 93H/3, 4 and 93A/14. Latitude and longitude are 52°51'53" - 53°10'20" N, 121°14'48" - 121°35'18" W.

The Golden Cariboo land package is underlain by metamorphosed and structurally complex Proterozoic and/or Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the Barkerville and Cariboo Terranes. The dominant lithologies include various quartzite; graphitic, sericitic and/or chloritic argillites and/or phyllite; siltite, limestone and minor schist, with lesser mafic volcanic rocks and metatuffs locally. The Barkerville Terrane hosts the past producing Cariboo Hudson, Cariboo Gold Quartz, Island Mountain and Mosquito Creek Gold Mines near Wells. The Bonanza Ledge gold deposit, found by GCC's sister company, International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. (WGM), is also hosted in the Barkerville Terrane stratigraphy.

The 2008 reconnaissance level exploration program of GCC was composed of prospecting on several claims of the GCC land package. A total of 25 reconnaissance rock and 23 soil samples were collected in 2008.

The 2008 GCC reconnaissance level exploration program further confirmed the wide spread presence of quartz vein and pyrite replacement styles of gold mineralization on the land package. The numerous anomalies and occasional high grade values encountered during the exploration verify the conviction that the GCC land package has potential to host well-mineralized gold ore bodies, possibly of economic grade.

The following mineralization styles were encountered again in the GCC land package during the 2008 exploration program:

- **Gold-bearing Argillitic Quartzite - Bonanza Ledge Style**

This is the mineralization style similar to, at the same time a little different from, the Bonanza Ledge type of gold mineralization. At this stage, the author of the report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the report.

- **Limestone-hosted Pyrite Replacement - Island Mountain/Mosquito Creek Style**

This kind of mineralization was encountered on both Tin and G (Grouse Creek) Properties respectively in 2005, 2006 and 2008. Drill holes conducted in 2005 intersected light yellow massive very fine-grained pyrite replacements in grey impure muddy limestone on Tin Property. Reconnaissance rock samples of sulfide mineralized limestone from G Property returned significant gold assays. The author of the report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the report.

- **Auriferous Quartz Veins with Py ± Ag ± Sp ± Ga**

This mineralization style was encountered respectively on Warspite, G, Peter's Gulch, Cariboo Hudson, Antler, Shy Robin and part of the Craze Creek Properties. Pyrite (Py), massive/semimassive, or in forms of veins/veinlets in quartz veins, is the dominant sulfide in this kind of mineralization. Occasionally, galena (Ga) and/or sphalerite (Sp) are also present.

- **Quartz Veins with Ag + Sp + Ga ± Py**

This type of mineralized quartz vein, present on G, Warspite, Penny/Copper Creek and Craze Creek Properties, has similar mineral assemblages as the last kind of mineralization, but without significant gold values.

- **Black Graphitic Argillite Formation with Ag + Zn ± P ± Pb ± Ba**

This is a stratabound style of silver mineralization with or without zinc, lead and phosphorous, occurring in black graphitic argillite with minor siltite and with or without quartzite that underlies the Nugget and Tin Properties. There are usually very fine-grained pyrite stringers in the very fine-grained black argillite. Pyrite is the only sulphide seen and there is no apparent galena or sphalerite in the lithologies, though anomalous lead and zinc values were returned. The silver mineralization is consistent over a large area but its values are low. Silver values have a clear correlation with zinc, lead and phosphorus.

Gold potentials of major properties in the GCC land package are respectively discussed in the report.

Further work in 2009 is respectively recommended for the G and Warspite Properties to have a better understanding of the Island Mountain/Mosquito Creek style of gold mineralization in the upper Grouse Creek area and of quartz vein

style gold mineralization on Mt. Proserpine, and to keep the land package progressing.

The recommended 2009 exploration program on G Property consists of 1,829 meters (6,000 feet) diamond drilling with a proposed budget of C\$420,250.00.

A two phase exploration program in 2009 is recommended for Warspite Property on Mt. Proserpine. Phase I consists of SP survey within the previously selected prospect area in 2006. Phase II consists of trenching and 1,524 meters (5,000 feet) drilling to test the SP anomalies of Phase I. The total budget for the 2009 exploration programs on the Warspite Property is C\$373,500.00.

The grand total proposed budget for the 2009 exploration programs on both G and Warspite Properties of the GCC land package is approximately C\$793,750.00.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The report is prepared for Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. It addresses the geology and exploration history for gold on properties of the GCC land package in the Cariboo Mining District, central British Columbia.

GCC, a related party under the policies of the Exchanges, has approached WGM regarding a purchase of GCC's interest in the Cariboo Gold Project located near Wells-Barkerville, BC. The Crown Granted and other mineral claims which make up the Cariboo Gold Project lie at the northwest end of a historically well-known mineralized trend, which runs through Wells and Barkerville, BC.

This report mainly documents the results of the 2008 reconnaissance level exploration program and describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential on a land package controlled and/or under option by GCC. The Golden Cariboo land package is located in the central to southern regions of the Cariboo Mining District, British Columbia. The program targets are within the historic mine trend and locally within the stratigraphy of the Bonanza Ledge style gold mineralization (an area of the property currently being permitted for production).

The 2008 reconnaissance level exploration program of GCC was composed of prospecting. A total of 25 reconnaissance rock and 23 soil samples were collected in 2008.

The 2008 reconnaissance level exploration program was conducted by Gary Polischuk, Brad Davis and Jim Yin, under the direction and supervision of Jim Yin, Ph.D., P. Geo. of Richmond B.C.

Analytical work on the samples was carried out by Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. (ETL) of Kamloops, B.C. Analytical results include 28 element ICP and gold fire assay with atomic absorption finish.

The author of this report has been working on the properties and been actively involved with the 2008 exploration program as a consulting Exploration Manager since 2005. The author's most recent personal site visit on the GCC land package was conducted on October 6 of 2008.

The information, opinions, conclusions, and recommendations in this report are based on work performed by the author and on a review of available literature and previous work (assessment reports and government surveys) on the GCC land package and surrounding areas in the public domain. The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the land package is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work. It is the author's opinion that this report is understandable, and not misleading, and that no additional information or explanation is necessary. The author is not aware of any additional relevant data or information that would affect the conclusions and recommendation contained in this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The portion of Item 13 (Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security) addressing analytical procedures at the assay laboratory was provided by Jutta Jealouse, B.C. Certified Assayer, at ETL.

Assessment reports by the following authors are especially recommended: #26603 by T. Scott (2001), #26694 by J. Pautler (2001), #27146 by G. Walton (2003), #27367 by J. Pautler (2004), #27642 and #27644 by J. Riddell (2005), #28148 by J. Yin et al (2006), #28990 by J. Yin (2007), and #29803 by J. Yin (2008).

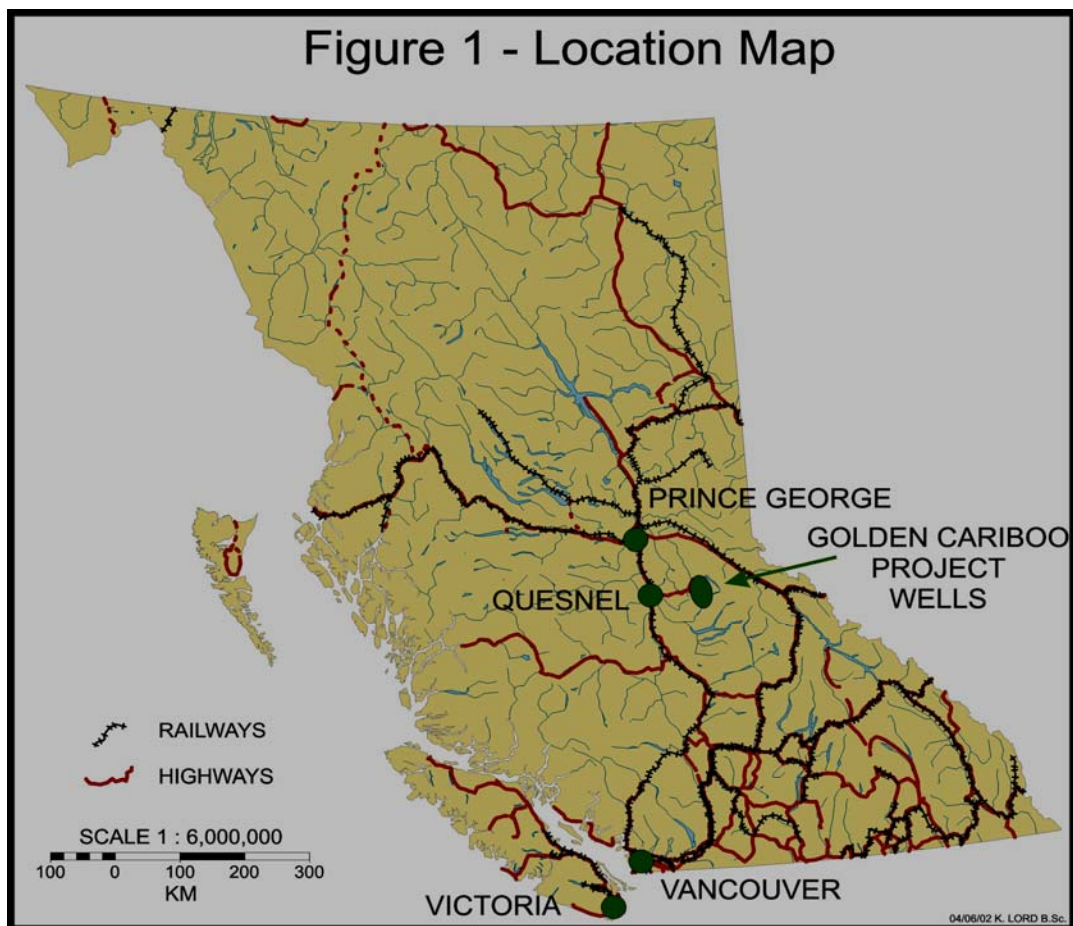
For information pertaining to ownership of claims on properties of the GCC land package, the author relies on that provided by GCC. To the best of the author's knowledge and experience the data is correct. However, the author disclaims responsibility for such information. As of the date of the report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclosure which would make this report misleading.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

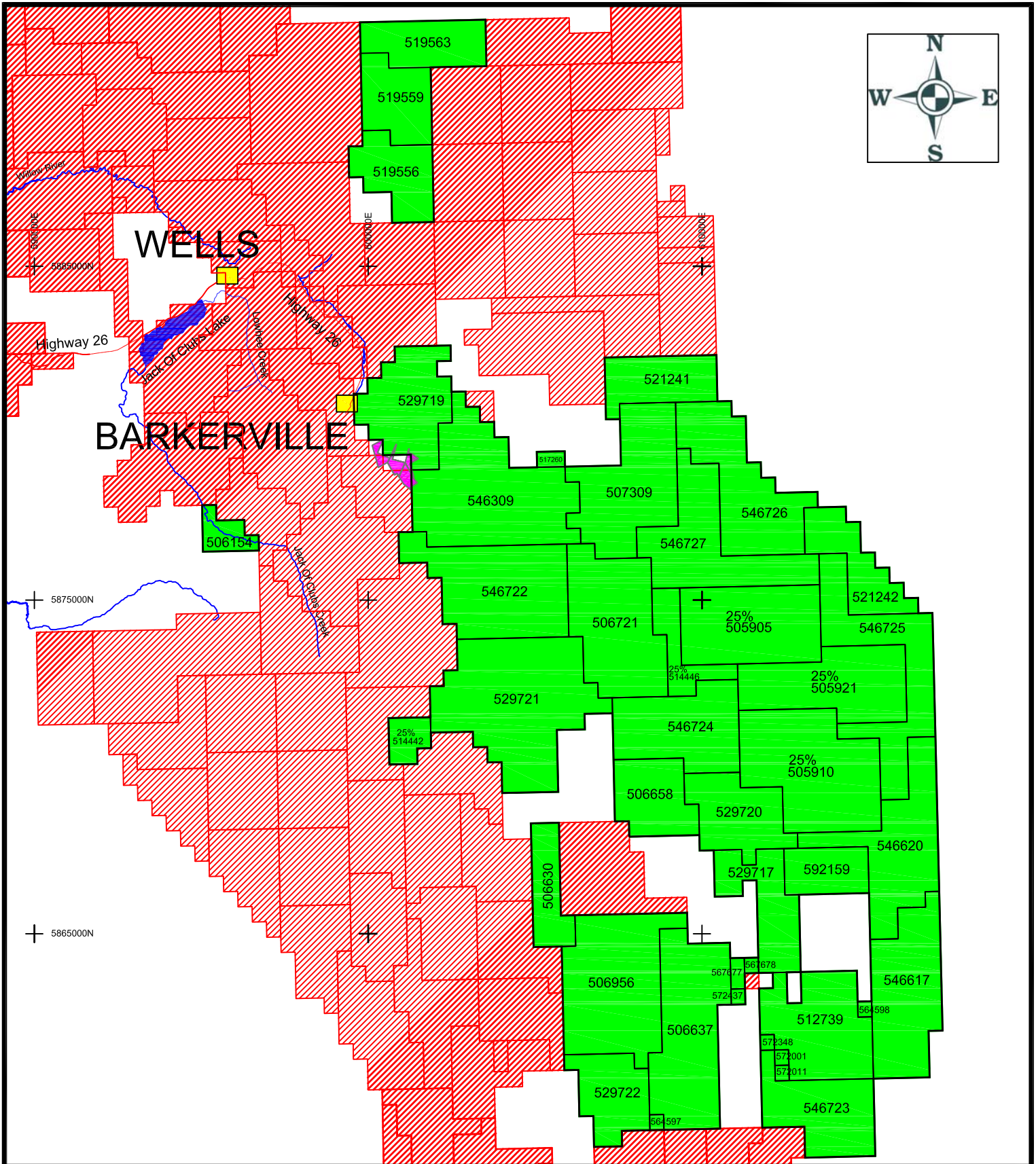
The 276.7 square kilometres (27,671.8 hectares) land package controlled or under option by Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia, is located in the Cariboo Mining District and extends for approximately 37

kilometres from northwest to southeast from the town of Wells. Wells is situated approximately 80 kilometres east of Quesnel, 120 kilometres southeast of Prince George and 500 kilometres north of Vancouver, British Columbia (Figure 1). The GCC land package includes the Conklin, Au, Tunnel, Quartz, G, Warspite, Howl, Antler, Nugget Mountain, Pyrite, Tin, DWMM, Ham, Bar, Golden, Cariboo Hudson, Lock, Shear Gold and Craze Creek Properties. Included for grouping are the Wolf, Vic and DWM Properties, which are under option by GCC's sister company WGM (Figure 2 & 3, Table 1 & 2, and *Appendix I*).

The GCC land package consists of mineral cells on 42 contiguous mineral tenures and encompassing 25,906.714 hectares of land (Figure 2 & 3, Table 1 & 2, and *Appendix I*).



GCC currently retains 100% ownership of 22,305.774 contiguous hectares and retains a percentage of 3,600.94 also contiguous hectares as described below (Figure 2 & 3, Table 1 & 2, and *Appendix I*):



Legend

- Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd.
- Townsites
- Golden Cariboo Crown Grants
- Consolidated Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd.
- International Waysde Gold Mines Ltd.
- Imperial Metals Corporation

CARIBOO GOLD PROJECT

Figure 2. Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. Claim Map

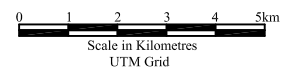


Table 1. SUMMARY OF CURRENT CLAIM INFORMATION*

#	TENURE #	TYPE	CLAIM NAME	OWNER	MAP #	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (ha)
1	505905	Mineral	TIN 3	143177 (25%) ^①	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	972.780
2	505910	Mineral	TIN 4, 7	143177 (25%) ^①	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	1,265.757
3	505921	Mineral	TIN 1-2	143177 (25%) ^①	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	914.778
4	506154	Mineral	DWMM 25-28, CLUB 13, 19 & 21, ACE 19	143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	155.559
5	506630	Mineral	DWMM 8-22	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	350.791
6	506637	Mineral	HUDSON 2; HAM 1-8, 9 & 21, 36-43, 47 & 49; SHEAR GOLD 1-11	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	1,131.326
7	506658	Mineral	NUGGET MOUNTAIN 20-36, 43-44, 53-54	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	506.355
8	506721	Mineral	GUY, EAGLE 2-4, ANTLER NUGGET, SPITFIRE 1-4, NUGGET MOUNTAIN 51-52, 61-62	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	1,070.035
9	506956	Mineral	HAM 9-18, 20, 22-28, 73-78, 89-98	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	1,247.949
10	507309	Mineral	HOWL, QUARTZ	143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	1,030.240
11	512739	Mineral		143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/16	GOOD	877.722
12	514442	Mineral	BURDETTE	143177 (25%) ^②	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	155.754
13	514446	Mineral	DWM/TIN	143177 (25%) ^②	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	291.871
14	517260	Mineral	3 CREEKS	143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	38.871
15	519556	Mineral	WENDLE	143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	485.013
16	519559	Mineral	WENDLE 1	143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	484.785
17	519563	Mineral	WENDLE 2	143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	484.597
18	521241	Mineral	PATCHETT	143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	485.657
19	521242	Mineral	PATCHETT 2	143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	486.171
20	529717	Mineral		143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	545.681
21	529719	Mineral		143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	757.720
22	529720	Mineral		143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	603.802
23	529721	Mineral		143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	1,615.571
24	529722	Mineral		143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	507.377
25	546309	Mineral		143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	1,438.497
26	546617	Mineral	TIN	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	955.512
27	546620	Mineral	TIN	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	954.674
28	546722	Mineral		143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	1,147.575
29	546723	Mineral		143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	702.555
30	546724	Mineral		143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	837.091
31	546725	Mineral	TIN 2	143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	953.600
32	546726	Mineral	PATCHETT	143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	971.929

Table 1. SUMMARY OF CURRENT CLAIM INFORMATION (cont'd)

#	TENURE #	TYPE	CLAIM NAME	OWNER	MAP #	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (ha)
33	546727	Mineral	PATCHETT 3	143177 (100%)	093H	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	952.841
34	564597	Mineral	CARIBOO TWO	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	19.518
35	564598	Mineral	NOLAKA	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	19.502
36	567677	Mineral	HUDSON	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	38.996
37	567678	Mineral	HUDSON2	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	19.497
38	572001	Mineral	CARIBOO HUDSON	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	19.509
39	572011	Mineral	SHAST	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	19.511
40	572348	Mineral	BLACK MARTIN	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	19.507
41	572437	Mineral	CONIAGAS	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	19.501
42	592159	Mineral	ROUNDTOP	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	350.737
43	512739	Mineral	Portion of CARIBOO 1, 6, 8, 13-16, 18-19, & 22; LOCK 2, GOLDEN 5-8	143177 (50%) ^③	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	873.3
44	546723	Mineral	(Portion of)	143177 (100%)	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
45	572001	Mineral	(Portion of) CARIBOO HUDSON	143177 (50%) ^③	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
46	572011	Mineral	(Portion of) SHAST	143177 (50%) ^③	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
47	572348	Mineral	(Portion of) BLACK MARTIN	143177 (50%) ^③	093A	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
48	204176	Mineral	BLACK MARTIN 1 & 2	143177 (50%) ^③	093A084	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
49	204177	Mineral	BLACK MARTIN 3 & 4	143177 (50%) ^③	093A084	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
50	204753	Mineral	SIDEWINDER #1	143177 (50%) ^③	093A084	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
51	204754	Mineral	SIDEWINDER #2	143177 (50%) ^③	093A084	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
52	204755	Mineral	SIDEWINDER #3	143177 (50%) ^③	093A084	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
53	205247	Mineral	LOUISE	143177 (50%) ^③	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
54	205267	Mineral	DONNA	143177 (50%) ^③	093A084	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
55	375260	Mineral	PG 1	143177 (50%) ^③	093A084	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	

Table 1. SUMMARY OF CURRENT CLAIM INFORMATION (cont'd)

#	TENURE #	TYPE	CLAIM NAME	OWNER	MAP #	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (ha)
56	369917	Mineral	CHINA 1	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	825.0
57	369918	Mineral	CHINA 2	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
58	370028	Mineral	CHINA 3	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
59	370029	Mineral	CHINA 4	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
60	370030	Mineral	CHINA 5	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
61	370230	Mineral	CHINA 6	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
62	370234	Mineral	CHINA 10	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
63	370010	Mineral	DK #1	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
64	370011	Mineral	WC 1	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
65	370012	Mineral	WC 2	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
66	370013	Mineral	WC 3	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
67	370014	Mineral	WC 4	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
68	370015	Mineral	WC 5	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
69	370016	Mineral	WC 6	143177 (60%) ^④	093A094	2010/Jan/15	GOOD	
70	11039	C.G.**	XMAS NO 1	143177 (50%) ^⑤	093A	2009/Dec/31	GOOD	11.18
71	11040	C.G.**	XMAS NO 2	143177 (50%) ^⑤	093A	2009/Dec/31	GOOD	20.13
72	11041	C.G.**	XMAS NO 3	143177 (50%) ^⑤	093A	2009/Dec/31	GOOD	17.87
73	11042	C.G.**	XMAS NO 4	143177 (50%) ^⑤	093A	2009/Dec/31	GOOD	17.61
Total								27,671.80

Note: * To March 17, 2009

** Crown Grant

① Held 37.5% by 118217 (Douglas Warren Merrick), 37.5% by 111705 (Harold Kenneth Herrick) and 25% by 143177 (GCC)

② Held 75% by 118217 (Douglas Warren Merrick) and 25% by 143177 (GCC)

③ Held 50% by 143177 (GCC) and 50% by 144344 (Imperial Metals Corp.) (to be negotiated)

④ Held 60% by 143177 (GCC) and 40% by 138197 (Consolidated Pacific Bay Ltd.) (to be negotiated)

⑤ Held 50% by 143177 (GCC) and 50% by 104258 (International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.)

Table 2. SUMMARY OF GCC'S NSR AGREEMENTS

#	NSR (%)	CLAIM OPTION	BUY BACK OPTION	OWNER
1	2	The Ham Claims		Samuel D Skiber - 643990 BC Ltd. (Young)
2	2	Nugget and Antler	\$1,000,000 to each vendor	Kocsis/Mosquito Creek Consolidated
3	2.5	Au/Tunnel	2% \$2 M* & 0.5% \$1 M	John Bott
4	2	Nugget, Heron, Duffern, Grouse and Antler Eagle		Kocsis
5	3	Grouse Creek	1.5% Au-Ag, 2% others, \$1.5 M	Istana Investments
6	1	Bar	\$500,000 per 0.25%	Eagle Plains

Note: *M - million

- #505905 (972.78 hectares): GCC, 25%; DW Merrick, 37.5%; H Herrick, 37.5%
- #505910 (1,265.757 hectares): GCC, 25%; DW Merrick, 37.5%; H Herrick, 37.5%
- #505921 (914.778 hectares): GCC, 25%; DW Merrick, 37.55%; H Herrick, 37.5%
- #514442 (155.754 hectares): GCC, 25%; DW Merrick, 75%
- #514446 (155.754 hectares): GCC, 25%; DW Merrick, 75%

GCC also has two option agreements in place whereby they are earning 50% and 60% interest in the noted properties (Figure 2 & 3, Table 1 & 2, and Appendix I).

- **Option 1**

With Imperial Metals Corporation, in which GCC may earn a 50% interest in the Cunningham Property, 100% owned by Imperial Metals, FMC #144344. This property consists of 873.3 hectares on 9 legacy claims and the 50% interest may be earned by the transfer of 300,000 shares in GCC and the completion of \$275,000 work on the property. A letter of amendment extended the agreement to September 30, 2007. These obligations have been met and GCC and Imperial Metals have only to complete the required paperwork to transfer the 50% interest.

- **Option 2**

With Consolidated Pacific Bay, in which GCC may earn a 60% interest in “certain mineral claims”, the property, 100% owned by Consolidated Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd., FMC #138197. This property consists of 825 hectares on 14 legacy claims and the 60% interest may be earned by the completion of \$150,000 work on the property.

As well GCC on behalf of Consolidated Pacific Bay issued 200,000 common shares of GCC and paid \$10,000 to a third party (Debbie Verna Danroth). These obligations have been met and GCC and Consolidated Pacific Bay have only to complete the required paperwork to transfer the 60% interest.

GCC also retains a 50% interest in 4 Crown Grants #11039, 11040, 11041 and 11042, consisting of 66.79 hectares. The co-owner in these Crown Granted Mineral claims is International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. (FMC 104256).

The current property boundaries have not been legally surveyed with the exception of the above Crown Grants.

The locations of all known mineralized zones and historical workings are revealed in Figure 5 and 6.

Mineral exploration activities at any mineral property located within the province of BC is subject to approval through the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. A free miner certificate is the first step to be able to acquire mineral tenures in BC and further be able to work the ground. GCC's free miner certificate number is 143177 and the related Client ID information is found on Mineral Titles Online. To conduct mineral titles business in BC, free miners are also required to obtain a BCeID, a unique identification username and password to access and conduct electronic mineral title transactions. For this, a free miner is also required to have a valid email address and be able to pay electronically by credit card, or have an ability to pay in person by cash or cheque at a government agent or gold commissioner office. Furthermore, all mineral title holders in BC are required to maintain claims by registering exploration and development work or making a payment instead of work. Under the rules and regulations set out in the *Mineral Title Act*, the value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is at least \$4 per hectare during each of the first, second and third anniversary years and approximately \$8 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

The following are parks and reserves on or near boundaries of the GCC land package:

- **Mount Tinsdale Ecological Reserve**
PROTECTED_AREA_POLY_ID: 55196, ORC_NUMBER: 3070
- **Cariboo River Park**
PROTECTED_AREA_POLY_ID: 55214, ORC_NUMBER: 9679
- **Wendle Park**
PROTECTED_AREA_POLY_ID, 55185, ORC_NUMBER: 0032
- **Barkerville Park**
PROTECTED_AREA_POLY_ID, 55189, ORC_NUMBER: 0103
SITE_NUMBER_ID: 1000624
SITE_NUMBER_ID: 377844 (historic road)

There also is a Cariboo habitat reserve on Yanks Peak, the number of which can not be found yet.

The following information may be found on MTO and in the Mineral Tenure Act of BC:

- When an owned cell overlaps a legacy claim, the cell owners do not get rights to the overlapped portion, although they show as owners and pay assessment on it. The cell owners do however have first right to the

overlap portion if the legacy claim is ever dropped. The rights automatically revert to the aforementioned cell.

- Cells over top of Crown Grants acquire no mineral rights, but still must be maintained by paying “cash in lieu”. If a Crown Grant is to revert to the Crown then the overlying cells would automatically acquire the underlying mineral rights.
- Legacy claims acquired (before February 2005) were given pre-determined sizes based on units sized 500m x 500m or 25 hectares per unit. Although the unit only would acquire the ground open at the time of staking, it was automatically assigned the full 25 hectares which would require the appropriate assessment fees. However, the unit did not acquire the covered ground if it ever came open.

The Cariboo Hudson Property, under option by GCC from Imperial Metals Corp. and situated at the southernmost portion of the GCC land package, is located about 25km southeast of the town Wells in east-central British Columbia (Figure 2 & 3, Table 1, and *Appendix I*). .

There are not any environmental liabilities to which the properties of the GCC land package are subject.

The properties are situated on NTS map sheets 93H/3, 4 and 93A/14. Latitude and longitude are 52°51'53"-53°10'20' N, 121°14'48"-121°35'18" W (Figure 3).

The Wing 4 & 10; Club 18, 20-21, 23, 25, 27, 29 & 31; Field 1, 3, 5-6; and Emory 19 claims do not belong to GCC, but were included in the STATEMENT OF CLAIMS in Table 1 and *Appendix I* in order to connect the DWM Property, which is not contiguous with the main GCC land package. These claims belong to WGM, a sister company to GCC.

The 2008 reconnaissance level exploration program of GCC was carried out on claim record number 546722 of the GCC land package.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The properties of GCC land package are reached from the 3,100 Logging Road, which branches south from the Bowron Lake Road just a few hundred metres from its start at Highway 26 (the Barkerville Highway) less than one kilometre north of Barkerville (Figure 4). The northernmost properties can be reached by turning right just past the bridge over the lower Grouse Creek at about 3,105 kilometres, and following various placer and logging roads and trails. The Antler Road at about 3,014 kilometres provides access to the southern part of the Antler Property and the northern part of the DWM and Vic Properties. The

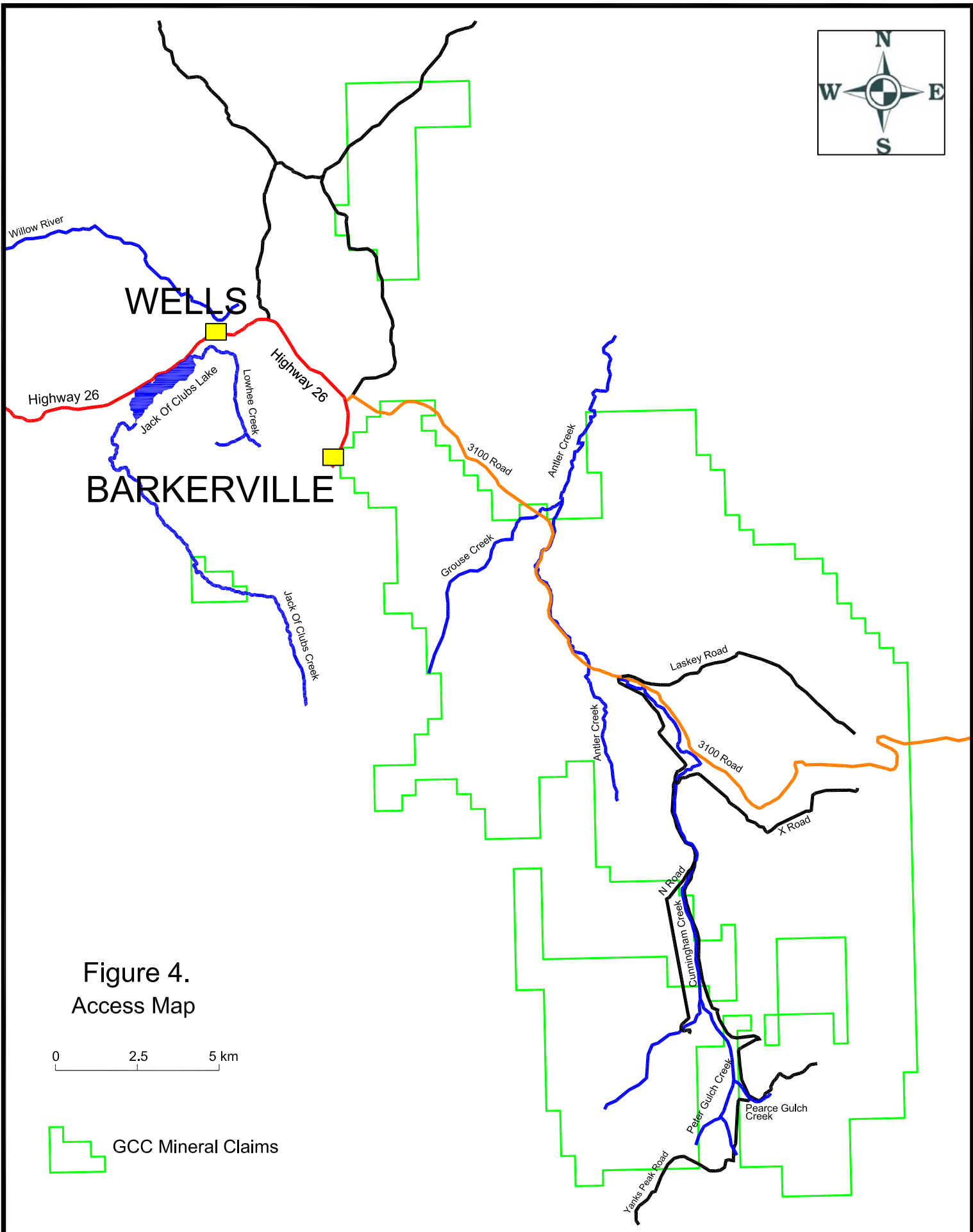


Figure 4.
Access Map

0 2.5 5 km

GCC Mineral Claims

southernmost properties (Cariboo Hudson, Bar, Ham, Wolf, Craze Creek, etc.) are reached by continuing on the 3,100 Road to the X Road, which turns off to the right at about 3,115 kilometres. At about 4 kilometres along the X Road, the right fork (marked as the Yanks Peak Trail) branches off. About 3 kilometres further, this road divides. It continues to the east of Cunningham Creek as the Yanks Peak Trail, reaching the Bar, Cariboo Hudson and Craze Creek Properties. West of Cunningham Creek it is called the N Road and leads to the Wolf and Ham Properties. The Yanks Peak Trail is a good 2-wheel-drive road until it reaches Penny (Copper) Creek, beyond which it is rutted and requires a 4 wheel-drive vehicle. There are numerous ATV and walking trails that branch from these main access arteries. The Yanks Peak Trail is well used for recreational ATV vehicles in summer and snowmobiles in winter.

Properties of the GCC land package described in this report lie within the Quesnel Highlands on the eastern edge of the Interior Plateau as defined by Holland (1964). The topography surrounding the land package consists of sub-alpine mountains that generally display rounded summits to just above 2,000m, having been glaciated by continental ice-sheets during the Fraser Glaciation of the Pleistocene Epoch (Holland, 1976; Hart, 2001). The local base level and watershed divide (Jack of Clubs Lake) is about 1,200m. The elevations range from 1,170 to 1,980 metres and treeline is at about 1,700 metres. Ice direction is generally to the northwest. The most widespread surficial deposit is glacial till with glacio-fluvial and contemporary fluvial materials and locally occurring colluvium, the latter on steeper slopes (Lord and Green, 1985; Hart, 2001).

Located about 25km southeast of the town Wells in east-central British Columbia, the southernmost property Cariboo Hudson Property lies within the transition zone between the rugged Cariboo Mountains to the east and the wooded Fraser Plateau to the west. The claims are centred on the Snowshoe Plateau at an average elevation of 1,370 m. Peter's Gulch and Pearce Creeks flow north into Cunningham Creek through narrow valleys.

Single phase power lines are available at Wells and Barkerville, of which the GCC land package is within about 25km to the southeast and northeast. Abundant water for mining operations is available from any of the major drainage systems covered by the claims. Crew lodgings are available in Wells, BC. Quesnel, which is about one hour drive from Wells, is the major supply and service centre for resource industries working in the GCC land package.

GCC has not proposed any mining operation on the land package since there is not any economic deposit discovered. As a result, it is not necessary in this report to discuss the sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations, the availability and sources of power, water, mining personnel, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites in this report.

The GCC land package is well forested and the mountains are normally covered to near the peaks with sub-alpine forests. Vegetation is dominated by Englemann Spruce (*Picea engelmann*), Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta var. latifolia*) and subalpine fir, accompanied by alders and other deciduous varieties on lower wetter slopes flanking river valleys. Prominent in the sub-alpine flora is the shrub, *Rhododendron albiflorum*. Bedrock exposure is poor except along creeks, ridgelines and logging roads.

The land package is subject to a semi-alpine continental climate with moderately heavy winter snowfall and similar total amounts of systematic and orogenic summer rainfall. The climate is cool in the summer and cold during winter months and wet throughout the year, with a mean annual precipitation of about one metre that includes a significant amount of snow, especially at the higher elevations. The main 24 hour temperature at Wells-Barkerville at an elevation of approximately 1,256m (4,121 feet) in January is -9.2 °C and the mean in July is 12.3 °C. The mean monthly precipitation of all sorts in January is 9.7cm (3.98 inches) and in July is 9.0cm (3.59 inches). Water for placer mining, especially historic hydraulicing depended on natural and artificial storage of snow melt runoff and is a critical factor in placer gold production.

An airstrip is located on Highway 26 at the junction with the Bowron Lake Road.

6.0 HISTORY

The ground controlled and/or under option by GCC lies within the historic Cariboo Mining District. It is underlain mainly by the same stratigraphy as the famous Williams Creek placer discoveries at Barkerville, and the three lode gold mines at Wells, that is, Cariboo Gold Quartz, Mosquito Creek and Island Mountain, which make up the Cariboo Gold Camp, British Columbia.

The Cariboo Mining District comprises both placer and lode gold deposits. The placer deposits, contained in creek gravels were discovered in 1858-1861 concentrated about what became the village of Barkerville. Pyritic gold-bearing lodes contained in bedrock were successfully mined starting in January 1933 centred 5km to the northwest about the town of Wells.

The discovery of placer gold deposits in the Cariboo Mining District in 1860 and the immediate realization of their importance were directly responsible for the establishment of the Province of British Columbia, allowing Canada to expand from "Sea to Shining Sea". Later the new lode gold mines helped rescue the Province from bankruptcy in the Great Depression of the 1930s. The Cariboo Mining District is also one of the longest continuously productive mining camps in Canada (A. Brown and C. Ash, 2008).

The Cariboo gold rush began in 1858 with the discovery of nugget gold in Keithley Creek, south of the GCC land package (Kocsis, 1991). In the following

years prospectors explored watersheds to the north and found placer gold in many creeks, including Cunningham and Antler Creeks and their tributaries. The Cunningham Creek area (including tributaries Peter's Gulch and Pearce Gulch) was worked extensively from 1879 to 1897 and again from 1919 to 1943, and produced almost 130,000 ounces of gold before 1950 (Holland, 1954). About 35,000 ounces of gold were produced from Antler Creek, 4,200 ounces from Beggs Gulch, 135,000 ounces from Conklin Gulch and 64,000 ounces from Grouse Creek (Kocsis, 1991). Approximately 5,000 ounces were produced from placer operations on French, Canadian and Maude Creeks, which drain the Tunnel, Au and G Properties. A large placer pit at Conklin Gulch, that historically contained 4 to 7 ounces gold/yard, produced 135,000 ounces of gold (Kocsis, 1991). Conklin Gulch adjoins the Au Property and lies south of the Conklin Property.

Significant placer mining took place on about a hundred stream beds in the district, fifteen of which produced in excess of 5,000 ounces of gold (Figure 5). Unfortunately, production before 1874, which include the most productive years, was not accurately recorded, so estimates are crude. The gold production between 1874 and 1945, which was well recorded by banks and government, is tabulated by Holland (1950) and can be taken to fairly represent the relative wealth of the ground. The estimated minimum gold production in the Province from 1858 to 1949 was stated to be 5,102,521 ounces (Holland, 1950). Bowman's graph (1886) indicated ninety percent of the gold produced between 1860 and 1886 came from Cariboo Mining District. Including late production, probably 75 percent was mined in the Cariboo Mining District, or about 3,800,000 ounces worth about 2.85 billion dollars at current prices (750 USD per ounces). Placer mining continues in a minor way as the idea that gold can simply be washed from gravel is transfixing. However, contemporary environmental regulations and high fuel prices make current placer mining particularly challenging (A. Brown and C. Ash, 2008).

Placer gold production from the Cariboo Mining District is estimated at 2.65 million ounces of gold with significant production from creeks draining the GCC land package. For example, the placer gold production from eight creeks (Grouse, Wolf, Antler, Cunningham, Beggs Gulch, Stevens Gulch, California Gulch and Nugget Gulch) draining the Antler and Nugget Mountain Properties is estimated at 413,140 ounces (Kocsis, 1991).

Historic recorded gold production of selected Cariboo placer stream areas between 1874 and 1945 is listed in Table 3.

The search for bedrock sources quickly followed the discovery of the placers but success was elusive. Later in the late 1920s lodes were developed underground on either side of Jack of Clubs Lake at Wells which later proved economically minerable. Two mines came on stream, the Cariboo Gold Quartz on Cow Mountain southeast of the lake in 1933 and Island Mountain north of the lake in

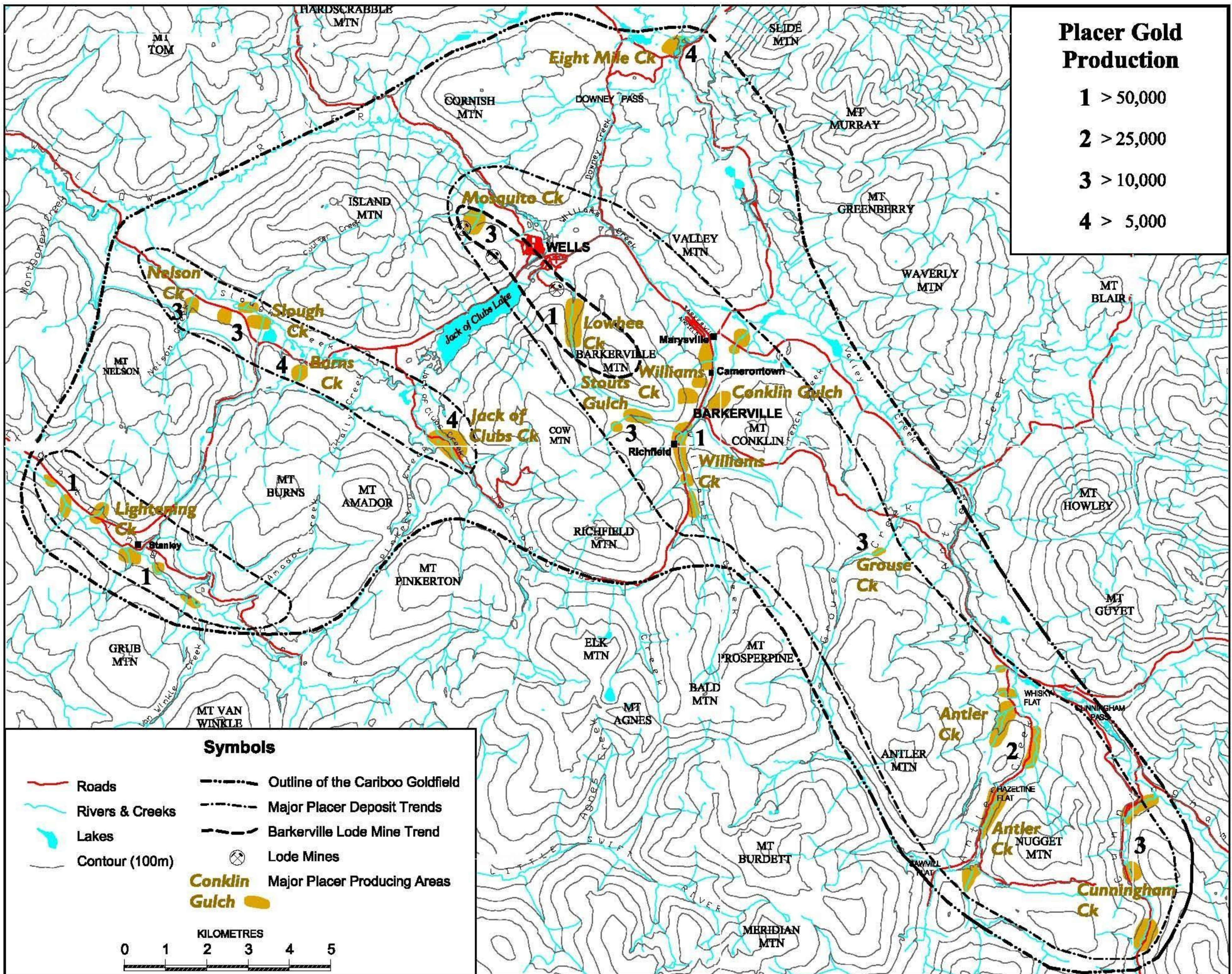


Figure 5. Major Placer Gold Deposits in Cariboo Mining District

**Table 3. HISTORIC RECORDED GOLD PRODUCTION
DURING 1874-1945 OF SELECTED CARIBOO PLACER AREAS**

#	VICINITY (Settlement)	PLACER STREAM AREA	RECORDED GOLD PRODUCTION (Troy ounces)	GOLD FINENESS	YEAR OF WORK
				(Average)	
1	Quesnel, B.C.	Quesnel river (down stream from mouth of Cariboo river)	15,342	802	1874-1945*
2	Cottonwood House B.C.	Cottonwood River	8,000	901	1874-1945*
3	Cold Spring House, B.C.	Swift River	2,765	890	1874-1945*
4	Cold Spring House, B.C.	Sovereign Greek	96	875	1874-1945*
5	Wingdam, B.C.	Lightning Creek	27,648	910	1874-1945*
6	Wingdam, B.C.	Mostique Creek	2,894	897	1926-1945*
7	Beaver Pass House, B.C.	Tregillus Creek	793	920	1930-1945*
8	Stanley, B.C.	Upper Lightning Creek	98,602	891	1874-1945*
9	Stanley, B.C.	Houseman Creek	266	870	1874-1945
10	Stanley, B.C.	Amador Creek	178	847	1874-1945*
11	Stanley, B.C.	Van Winkle Creek	1,751	891	1874-1901
12	Stanley, B.C.	Grub Gulch	375	854	1874-1945*
13	Stanley, B.C.	Ferikins Creek	1,466	890	1874-1945*
14	Stanley, B.C.	Chisholm Creek, Oregon Gulch, Dryup Gulch	1,351	875	1874-1945*
15	Stanley, B.C.	Last Chance Creek, Davis Creek	3,871	890	1874-1945*
16	Stanley, B.C.	Anderson Creek	39	904	1926-1945
17	Stanley, B.C.	Devils Lake Creek	462	905	1925-1945*
18	Wells, B.C.	Slough Creek	6,384	915	1876-1900*
19	Wells, B.C.	Nelson Creek	1,360	907	1874-1945*
20	Wells, B.C.	Coulter Creek	1,015	900	1874-1945*
21	Wells, B.C.	Burns Creek	5,655	914	1874-1945*
22	Wells, B.C.	Jack O'Clubs Creek	6,916	877	1874-1945*
23	Wells, B.C.	Upper Willow River	135	893	1874-1945

**Table 3. HISTORIC RECORDED GOLD PRODUCTION
DURING 1874-1945 OF SELECTED CARIBOO PLACER AREAS (cont'd)**

#	VICINITY (Settlement)	PLACER STREAM AREA	RECORDED GOLD PRODUCTION (Troy ounces)	GOLD FINENESS	YEAR OF WORK
				(Average)	
24	Wells, B.C.	Mosquito Creek, Red Gulch	18,295	906	1874-1945*
25	Wells, B.C.	Eight Mile Creek	6,982	866	1874-1945*
26	Wells, B.C.	Summit Creek	617	870	1874-1945*
27	Wells, B.C.	Shepard Creek, Big Valley Creek	668	875	1874-1945*
28	Wells, B.C.	Pine Creek	160	870	1874-1945*
29	Barkerville, B.C.	Mink Gulch	314	802	1931-1945
30	Barkerville, B.C.	Williams Creek	85,530	850	1874-1945*
31	Barkerville, B.C.	Walker Gulch	403	825	1874-1945
32	Barkerville, B.C.	Stouts Gulch	15,992	906	1874-1945
33	Barkerville, B.C.	Lowhee Creek	74,022	889	1874-1945*
34	Wells, B.C.	Conklin Creek	7,324	811	1874-1945*
35	Barkerville, B.C.	Emory Gulch	72	906	1874-1945*
36	Barkerville, B.C.	McArthur Gulch	19	909	1874-1945*
37	Barkerville, B.C.	French Creek	3,452	846	1874-1945*
38	Barkerville, B.C.	Pleasant Valley Creek	681	875	1906-1940*
39	Barkerville, B.C.	Grouse Creek	14,435	823	1874-1945*
40	Barkerville, B.C.	Canadian Creek	224	824	1876-1945*
41	Barkerville, B.C.	Antler Creek	33,625	828	1874-1945*
42	Barkerville, B.C.	Nugget Gulch	2,354	875	1874-1945*
43	Barkerville, B.C.	California Gulch	136	875	1906-1935*
44	Barkerville, B.C.	Stevens, Beggs Gulches	4,199	821	1876-1900*
45	Keithly, B.C.	Barr Creek	438	902	1936-1950*
46	Keithly, Quesnel Forks, B.C.	Cariboo (North Fork Quesnel) River	8,297	851	1859-1950*

**Table 3. HISTORIC RECORDED GOLD PRODUCTION
DURING 1874-1945 OF SELECTED CARIBOO PLACER AREAS (cont'd)**

#	VICINITY (Settlement)	PLACER STREAM AREA	RECORDED GOLD PRODUCTION (Troy ounces)	GOLD FINENESS	YEAR OF WORK
				(Average)	
47	Keithly, B.C.	Cedar Creek	37,784	851	1881-1950*
48	Keithly, B.C.	Four Mile Creek	718	820	1920-1950*
49	Keithly, B.C.	Frank (Goose) Creek	280	836	1896-1910
50	Keithly, B.C.	French Snowshoe Creek	410	872	1876-1900
51	Keithly, B.C.	Harvey Creek	3,853	901	1876-1950
52	Quesnel Forks, B.C.	Kangarod Creek	275	858	1896-1901
53	Keithly, B.C.	Keithly Creek	35,395	862	1874-1950*
54	Quesnel Forks, B.C.	Lawless Creek	408	892	1931-1945
55	Keithly, B.C.	Little Snowshoe Creek	1,151	888	1901-1915
56	Keithly, B.C.	McMartin Creek	363	858	1896-1945
57	More Head Lake	More Head Creek	1,538	831	1911-1950*
58	Keithly, B.C.	Pine (Nigger) Creek	2,201	880	1891-1950
59	Keithly, B.C.	Poquette Creek	475	802	1896-1950
60	Quesnel Forks, B.C.	Quesnel River (down stream from Quesnel Forks, B.C.)	15,342	831	1859-1950*
61	Quesnel Forks, Likely, B.C.	Quesnel River (South Fork-Upstream to Quesnel Lake Area)	120,187	801	1860-1950*
62	Keithly, B.C.	Rollie (Duck) Creek	204	858	1896-1940
63	Quesnel Forks, B.C.	Rose Gulch	473	834	1896-1950*
64	Keithly, B.C.	Snowshoe, Little Snowshoe Creeks	13,940	888	1876-1950*
65	Keithly, B.C.	French Snowshoe Creek	410	888	To Date
66	Likely, B.C.	Spanish Creek	3,706	851	1876-1950*
67	Keithly, B.C.	Weaver Creek	345	892	1921-1950
68	Likely, B.C.	Carberyy Creek	50	N/A	1890-1950*
69	Likely, B.C.	Lyne, Oliver, Hurley Gulches	100	N/A	1927-1950*

**Table 3. HISTORIC RECORDED GOLD PRODUCTION
DURING 1874-1945 OF SELECTED CARIBOO PLACER AREAS (cont'd)**

#	VICINITY (Settlement)	PLACER STREAM AREA	RECORDED GOLD PRODUCTION (Troy ounces)	GOLD FINENESS	YEAR OF WORK
				(Average)	
70	Prince George to Quesnel, B.C.	Fraser River	28,475	868	1858-1950*
71	Quesnel to Williams Lake, B.C.	Fraser River	16,073	872	1858-1950*
72	Barkerville, B.C.	Guyet Placer	660	854	1906-1945
73	Barkerville, B.C.	Cunningham Creek	12,857	862	1874-1945*
74	Wells, B.C.	Hardscrabble and Sugar Creeks	3,956	852	1876-1945*
Total			767,232		1874-1950

Note: (1) After K. K. MacGowan, 1999;

(2) Placer gold production of the Cariboo District was not recorded officially until the year 1874, 16 years later of the initial placer gold strike;

(3) * Placer mining in these areas had/has been active up till to 1990s or even now.

1934. Much later in the 1980s, the Mosquito Creek Gold Mine opened further northwest on Island Mountain (Figure 6). All mines are on the same north-westerly trend and the workings are more or less contiguous. Between 1933 and 1987 the three lode mines produced 1,293,065 ounces of gold and 149,522 ounces of silver (A. Brown and C. Ash, 2008).

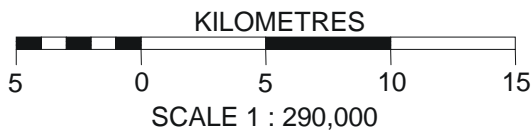
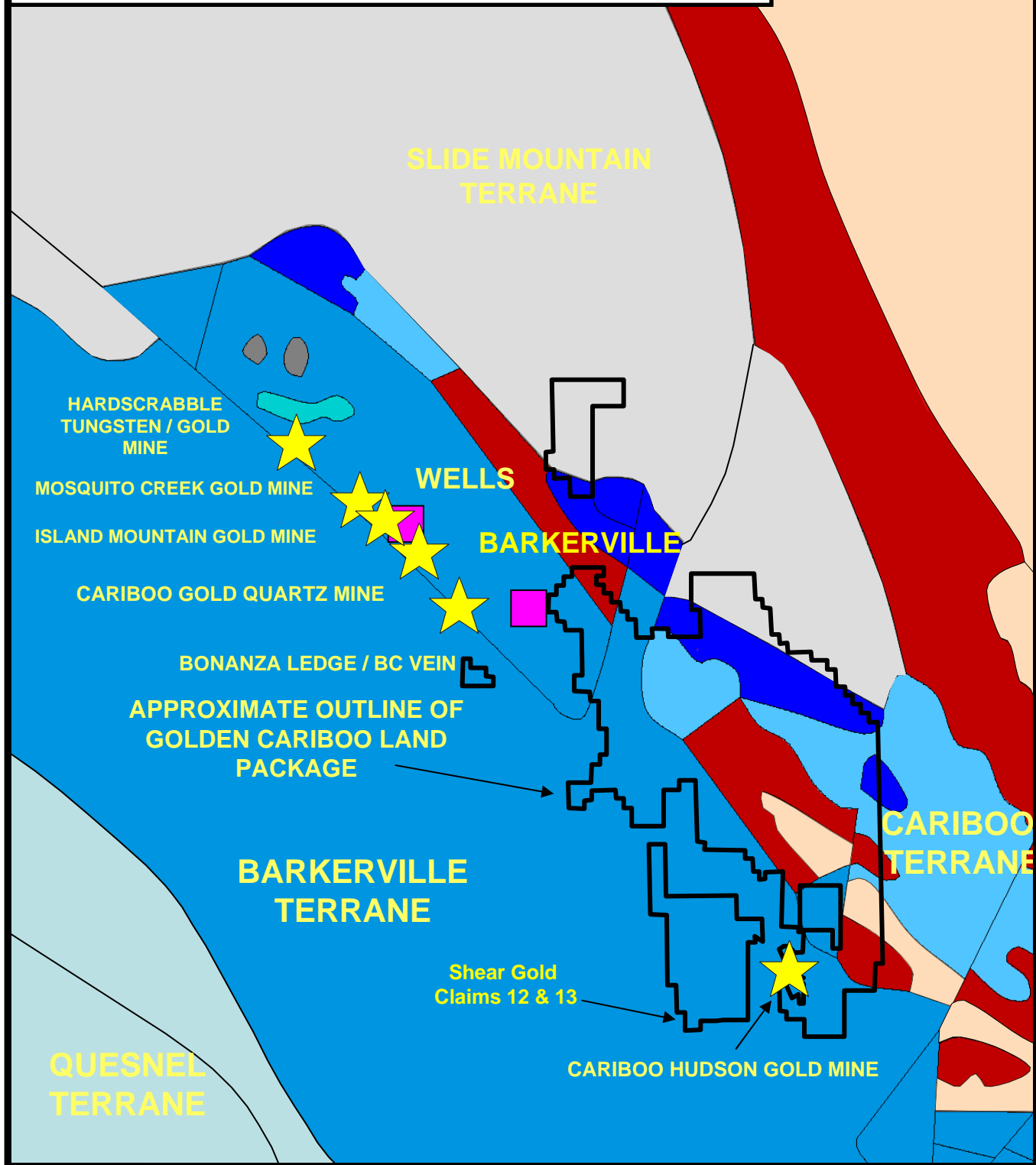
Before the 1930s, bedrock mining activities were mainly restricted to some staking and sampling of quartz veins as prospectors searched for the bedrock source of the placer gold (Sutherland Brown, 1957). Some of the ground (Independence, Warspite and Kitchener) on Mt. Proserpine were staked at the time of the First World War and some small adits were driven to explore veins.

Bedrock exploration on a larger scale got underway in the 1930s. Gold mining activity in the region was spurred by an increase in the price of gold in 1932. The Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine at Wells went into production in 1933. Production began in 1937 at the Cariboo Hudson Gold Mine (Holland, 1954), located at the southern end of the GCC land package on Pearce Gulch. About 8,000 feet of underground workings were driven on five levels over the following ten years. The Cariboo Hudson Gold Mine produced 12,240 tonnes grading 13.2 g/T gold from one ore shoot on the Hudson Vein between 1938 and 1939. In 1996 an inferred resource of 70,000 tonnes of 13 g/T gold and 21 g/T silver (half of which is drill indicated) was defined by Imperial Metals Corporation and Cathedral Gold Corporation in one ore shoot on the parallel Shasta Vein. The author of this report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the report. Other parallel structures exist on the property and include the 605 Vein, with values up to 27.5 g/T gold over 2.3m (Hawkins, 1987). Gold mineralization at the Cariboo Hudson Gold Mine is hosted by quartz veins with a high concentration of sulfides, including pyrite, galena and lesser sphalerite.

The Warspite adit on Mt. Proserpine was extended in 1941.

After production ended at the Cariboo Hudson Gold Mine, the mine structures were dismantled and sold in 1948. During the 1950s, an extensive network of bulldozer trenching was done over the entire hilltop southeast of Pearce Gulch, exposing parts of the Shasta and 605 veins. Several companies conducted soil sample surveys over the area (some overlapping) through the 1970s. In the late 1970s some drilling was done to outline the veins (Shasta, 605 and Hudson) on the east part of the property. In the 1980s and 1990s Imperial Metals and Cathedral Gold further explored and drilled the known veins to define the mineral resource there. They also explored limestone-hosted galena-pyrrhotite-sphalerite showings on the west side of the property, near the confluence of Pearce and Peter's Gulches, including the Gossan, Moneta, Ten Dollar and Sulphide Showings.

FIGURE 6 REGIONAL GEOLOGY



The Coniagas and Varicose Showings are north-striking gold-bearing quartz veins located in Peter's Gulch, just north of the Cariboo Hudson Property. Adits and tunnels in the Coniagas area (in Peter's Gulch between Penny and Craze Creeks) were developed in the early 1950s (Minfile 093A 091).

Replacement mineralization has also been identified on the Cariboo Hudson Property, although with erratic but generally low gold value to date. However, an assay of 103 g/T gold over 1.5m was obtained from the Moneta Showing in 1951 (Hawkins, 1987).

The Cariboo Thompson is a small past producer which appears to be located 8km north of the Cariboo Hudson Property, on the Nugget Mountain Property and is currently plotted on Minfile as the Nugget Mountain Showing. Production consisted of 176 tonnes of 9.4 g/T gold and 1,384 g/T silver, in addition to copper, lead and zinc (Hawkins, 1987).

In addition, numerous adits and shafts were driven on gold-bearing quartz veins on several of the GCC properties. The Warspite Property covers four Minfile occurrences, with 4 adits and 6 shafts and reported values of 27.4 g/T gold over 8.5m in rock and maximum values of 10 g/T gold in soil within an 800m long untested gold-lead soil anomaly (Nielsen, 2000).

On the Antler Property, there are 5 adits and seven known Minfile occurrences, with 35 g/T gold over 0.6m and 21.6 g/T gold over 1.2m reported from quartz veins in the vicinity of the Hard Cash Occurrence (Brown, 1947) and 12.3 g/T gold over 1.1m from an oxidized surface exposure at the Antler Mountain Showing. There are three Minfile showings on the Ham-Shear Gold Properties, including quartz vein occurrences.

Two Minfile showings, one adit, a shaft and several pits are known on the Lock Property, which include high-grade quartz vein mineralization with reported values up to 109.3 g/T gold over 11.5 centimeters from the International Showing (Holland, 1954) and 15% Zn, 5.3% Pb and 30 g/T silver from silver-lead-zinc rich replacement mineralization at the Bralco Shaft (Hodgson, 1977).

Over the past 60 years, various exploration programs have been conducted over the ground now included in the GCC land package and there are now over 25 bedrock MINFILE occurrences in the area.

In 1971, Coast Interior Ventures conducted a large soil survey over part of the southern part of the GCC land package (Timmins, 1972), covering much of the present Wolf, Craze, Bar and Lock Properties. The target commodities were silver and copper, so samples were analyzed for lead (as a pathfinder for silver) and copper. Eleven anomalous zones were identified and labeled Zones A through K. These were followed-up by some trenching at the A, B and C Zones. Carbonate-hosted galena and sphalerite mineralization was exposed in trenches

at the A-Zone. Coast Interior also apparently drill tested the A-Zone before 1974 (Longe, 1978), but the work was not submitted for assessment.

In 1976 Riocanex began a program to explore for strata-related lead-zinc bodies (Longe, 1977). They supplemented the Coast Interior soil survey, which confirmed the existence of ten of the eleven lead-in-soil anomalies (all but I-Zone), and identified another which they named the X-Anomaly. Longe mapped, sampled and described the Slide, Evening, A1, A2, Penny/Copper Creek, Ten Dollar and Bralco Showings.

In 1977, Riocanex followed up with 1:10,000 scale geological mapping on both sides of Cunningham Creek, extension of soil sampling and some drilling. Riocanex attempted to drill the A-Zone in March 1978 to test the down-dip extension of carbonate-hosted galena and sphalerite mineralization encountered in a trench, but lost all holes in extremely fractured and weathered ground. The following summer extensive trenching was conducted along grid lines on both sides of Cunningham Creek. This included large trenches on six levels at the A-Zone, along grid lines at 32N (at the boundary between the current Craze and Wolf Properties), at 38N (on the current Wolf Property), along 14N, 16N, 18N, and 24N on the Bar Property, and at the Bralco Showing. There is a shaft near the trenches at the Bralco Showing and an adit in the north-facing slope a few hundred metres to the northwest. Both are on the present day Lock Property. Neither is mentioned in Holland's 1954 Bulletin, but Hodgson noted the shaft in 1978. Most of these trenches are now sloughed in, but good trench maps are available in Hodgson's 1978 report. Drilling was done at the Vic-Beamish area, the X-anomaly and at the Bralco Showing.

The source of the C-Zone anomaly on the hillside north of Penny/Copper Creek (east of the Yanks Peak Road) was found to be a silver-rich quartz vein. Chaput Logging Limited drove an adit along this vein for 180 feet in 1980.

Suncor Incorporated conducted an exploration program centred on the Lock Property in the early 1980s (Hawkins, 1981 and 1983; Safton, 1984). They established about 40 line-kilometres of grid for soil and VLF geophysical surveys.

In 1981, Geo-EX conducted a percussion drill program in the vicinity of the Warspite Shaft. A total of 552.9m of percussion drilling by Funk Bros. Drilling of Merritt, B.C. were completed in 11 holes. Depth of all the 11 drill holes is less than 74m and five of which are 45.7m deep. The drill program did not outline any ore grade mineralization.

The Shear Gold 12 and 13 claim block covers the Plateau D'Or Occurrences (Minfile 093A 099) in a galena and pyrite-bearing quartz vein system. The occurrences are decrypted by Holland (1954). The area was explored by Suncor Incorporated Resources Group from 1981 to 1984 (Safton, 1984). Suncor's programs included grid soil, geophysical surveys and geological mapping. The

Shear Gold 12 and 13 claims are located on a subalpine ridge about 2.5km northeast of Yanks Peak, above the headwaters of French Snowshoe Creek. Part of the area now covered by the Shear Gold 12 and 13 claims was then enclosed in the Astride claim in the Yanks Peak claim group.

In 1983, JMT Services Corp. carried out a soil geochemical survey for Clifton Resources Ltd. on the Proserpine Property. A total of 1,467 soil and rock chips were taken. Poor soil development was present in some of the claim area and C-horizon type soils were collected. Several gold and lead anomalies were outlined.

In 1989, Loki Gold conducted an exploration program on the ground now within the Craze and Bar Properties (Termuende, 1990). This included detailed 1:5,000 scale geological mapping, soil sampling, trenching and sampling, followed by drilling on the Jewellery Shop, Hibernian and B-Zone polymetallic vein showings near the confluence of Craze Creek and Peter's Gulch. They also drilled Switchback Showing on the west side of Cunningham Creek. The Switchback Showing is referred to as the Nugget Mountain Showing or Nugget Mountain Property in some reports, which is confusing because there are two other "Nugget Mountain" areas nearby. The first is a showing named "Nugget Mountain" three kilometres north of the Switchback and the other is the "Nugget Mountain Property" centred on the confluence of Antler Creek and Nugget Gulch, about six kilometers northwest of the Switchback (Riddell, 2005).

In the 1980s, the Cariboo Hudson Property was explored by Imperial Metals Corporation and its subsidiary Cathedral Gold Corporation, using IP and magnetics, soil geochemistry and surface & underground drilling. The Cariboo Hudson Property has been extensively explored since the time of the Cariboo Gold Rush in 1860, and even had a one year period of commercial lode gold production in 1938 as mentioned above. Since 1954 only minor exploration was conducted on the property until the late 1970s at which time Imperial Metals Corp. commenced detailed geological, geochemical and drilling programs.

The Cariboo Hudson Property in 1995 was the subject of the extensive exploration work including a SAR (synthetic aperture radar) airborne survey covering a total area of 1,000 square kilometers in July flown by Intera Information Technologies Corporation, Dighem I Power airborne survey, trenching and diamond drilling. Dighem I Power completed a regional radiometrics-magnetics-electromagnetic, airborne geophysical survey consisting of 1,280 line kilometers (795 lines miles) in surveys.

Gold City Mining Corporation conducted a regional airborne survey (EM, VLF-EM, magnetics and radiometrics) including the Cariboo Hudson Property in the summer of 1995 as mentioned above. During the period October 1 to November 30, 1995, Gold City conducted a 1,865 metres in 13 holes diamond drill program on the Cariboo Hudson Property. Only two of the thirteen holes returned gold enriched intersections, both are related to quartz vein mineralization within

quartzite. Pyrite and sometimes galena are associated with the gold enrichment (J. Chapman, 1996).

Norian Resources examined the Craze Property in 1995 and recommended a drilling program (Blann, 1995). Concurrently, baseline water quality samples were collected from seven sites where water enters and leaves the property. Results of the analyses are available in Blann's assessment report.

Big City Resources conducted a program concentrating on potential for SEDEX style mineralization on Bar Property in 1994. They extended the soil survey north of Trehouse Creek and analyzed for Ag-Pb-Zn-Ba. Toklat Resources drilled seven diamond drill holes on the Bar Property south of Trehouse Creek in 1995.

The discovery of the Bonanza Ledge gold deposit near Wells in 2000 sparked a staking rush over the entire area underlain by correlative upper Barkerville Terrane stratigraphy. Most of this ground southeast of Barkerville, from Conklin Gulch to Cariboo Hudson Property, is currently controlled by GCC, by outright ownership and/or under option agreements.

In light of the Bonanza Ledge discovery, Cathedral Gold in 2000 relogged and resampled drill core from three 1984 holes at the Cariboo Hudson Property (two holes from the Shasta and 605 Veins and one from a limestone-hosted sulphide showing).

In 2000, GCC initiated preliminary investigations of the G, Au and Tunnel claim groups held under option from A. Troop (G1-9) and J. Bot (Au 1-32 and Tunnel 91-9). These contiguous, two post claims straddle the middle reaches of Grouse Creek and extend northwesterly to the top of Mount Conklin, approximately 2.5km east of the historic town of Barkerville. Lying atop Mount Conklin, the Tunnel Claims are bounded on the west and south by the Barkerville Provincial Park. The work program comprising prospecting, geological mapping, reconnaissance magnetometer and geochemical surveys were conducted on various areas of the claim group and adjacent ground. More detailed investigations included soil and SP surveys over the 500 x 500 meter G grid, which was established in the Grouse Creek area, and an 800m baseline, which served as control for a magnetometer survey in the Maude Creek area (T. Scott, 2001).

Work of GCC in 2001 focused on the 24 units, 600 hectare Pyrite Property and consisted of 1:20,000 scale geological mapping and sampling, with detailed 1:200 scale mapping and sampling of the White Spot Showing on the Pyrite Property. Significant results were obtained from soil samples from the White Spot Showing and an anomalous value of 123 ppb Au was obtained north of Pyrite 23 (J. Pautler, 2001).

In 2002, GCC conducted soil sampling and SP ground geophysics on the G claims where some visible gold was found in a quartz vein sample in 2001 during a prospecting program on claims Grouse and G-3 mineral claims. Samples both soil and SP reading were obtained every 20m along the 3 lines. The lines were 60m apart running in a northerly orientation. A total of 85 samples were collected on the program and 194 SP readings were obtained from the lines at a spacing of approximately 10m with some reading taken at 5m spacing for more detail (G. Walton, 2003).

Work of GCC in 2003 consisted of geological mapping and prospecting with concurrent rock and soil geochemical sampling, the establishment of 35.5 line km of grid and the collection of 2,169 grid soil samples (of which 219 soils were collected on the 2001 Shy Robin grid) from the Maude creek, Shy Robin and Cunningham Grids on the GCC land package. A fourth grid, totaling 8.85 line km with 297 soil samples, was established over the adjoining Wolf Property of WGM, a related company of GCC. In addition, a new zone of pyritic replacement mineralization with galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite hosted by quartz-calcite-sericite phyllite was discovered on the Pyrite and Nugget Mountain Claims, near the center of the GCC land package. Soil samples from the vicinity returned anomalous values of 0.15% Pb, 0.9% Zn, and 11.8 ppm Hg with anomalous arsenic, antimony, molybdenum and copper. The showing is similar to and may be continuous with the "White Spot Showing", discovered in 2001 on Pyrite 14, yielding a 2km strike extent for the 340° trending zone of ladder quartz veins. Unfortunately, no significant gold values have been obtained from the veins to date. The Spitfire Minfile occurrence on the southern Antler Property was located in 2003. The occurrence is hosted by pyritic sericitic phyllite of the Rainbow Unit proximal to its contact with the Baker Unit, visible gold has been reported from quartz veins at the occurrence, and the area lies proximal to a major north-northeasterly trending cross-structure; all characteristics of the geological setting at the Bonanza Ledge Zone. Significant results were obtained from the soil grids completed over the project area. A anomalous, >20 ppb Au, 400m long gold in soil anomaly was outlined from the Maude Creek Grid with values up to 1,254 ppb gold, generally coincident with a magnetite porphyroblastic unit, which is found in the hanging wall of the Bonanza Ledge Zone, and proximal to a SP geophysical anomaly obtained in 2000. Several northwest trending, linear but somewhat discontinuous, gold in soil anomalies with anomalous mercury, were obtained from the Wolf Grid with results up to 1,422 ppb gold. On the Cunningham Grid, an open-ended, discontinuous, 400m x 250m anomalous zone was identified in the eastern grid area, with maximum values of 113 ppb gold. Other narrow and less continuous north to northwest trending gold in soil anomalies occur with values up to 132 ppb gold (J. Pautler, 2004).

In 2004, GCC carried out another exploration program on several properties of the GCC land package in order to improve understanding of mineralization style in the belt, including the known showings of types that have been historically

explored and the new target style represented by the 2000 Bonanza Ledge discovery. Work comprised research of previous work in the belt, examination of known showings, geological mapping, prospecting, reconnaissance soil and stream sediment surveys, and rock sampling, following-up of 2003 soil grid anomalies and extension of existing soil grid. 221 reconnaissance rock samples, 463 soil samples (409 on soil grids and 54 reconnaissances) and 180 stream sediment samples were collected. Nine diamond drill holes totaling 1,259.4 metres (4,132.0 feet) were completed in the southern part of the land package. Four main mineralization styles in the southern part of the GCC land package, which are associated with three distinct lithostratigraphic belts, were identified (J. Riddell, 2005). These are:

- Base metal (Pb + Zn) + Ba + Ag sedimentary exhalative targets in the black shale-bearing stratigraphy that underlies much of the Bar Property, immediately west of Roundtop Mountain;
- Gold-bearing pyritic quartz veins within quartzites and lesser volcanics of the Downey Succession of Struick (1988) along a north striking trend near the confluence of Peter's Gulch and Cunningham Creek;
- Limestone-hosted replacement galena occurrences in the carbonate component of Downey volcanic and carbonate; and
- Pyrite and pyrrhotite replacement mineralization in chlorite-rich component of Downey volcanic and carbonate. Three of these four mineralization types were targeted by the 2004 drilling program.

In addition, the Shear Gold 12 and 13 claims were visited on September 9, 2004 by John Childs of GCC and John Bot, prospector, from Quesnel, B.C. They took structural geological measurements and collected four rock samples for analysis. This work was an orientation traverse to get a preliminary idea of the setting and type of mineralization present on the Shear claims.

Between August 8 and December 23, 2005, GCC carried out a large scale exploration program on the land package. Work comprised research of previous work, examination of known showings, geological prospecting, reconnaissance rock (chip and channel), soil and stream sediment sampling. 309 reconnaissance samples, including 218 rock (171 chip and 47 channel), 87 soil and 4 stream sediment samples, were collected. Two bulldozer trenches totaling 125.0m (410.0 feet), one at the conjunction of Shy Robin and Grouse Creeks and the other beside a road close to B Zone at Craze Creek were completed and channel sampled. Forty seven diamond drill holes totaling 6,707.5m (22,006.0 feet) were conducted within Bar, Cariboo Hudson, Craze Creek, G, Grouse, Nugget Mountain, Tin, Warspite and Wolf Properties in the 2005 GCC exploration program. As a result, several mineralization styles were figured out in the land package (J. Yin, P. Daignault and J. Brown, 2006).

In 2006, GCC conducted reconnaissance level exploration program on Antler, Bar, Cariboo Hudson, Conklin Gulch, Craze Creek, Grouse Creek, Nugget Mountain, Peter's Gulch, Roundtop, Shy Robin and Warspite Properties. The 2006 program was composed of 126 reconnaissance rock samples collected from the above properties. The program confirmed the wide spread presence of both quartz vein and pyrite replacement styles of gold mineralization in the land package. Island Mountain/Mosquito Creek style of sulphide replacement mineralization was discovered in the east of the upper Grouse Creek (J. Yin, 2007).

The 2007 exploration program of GCC focused on Cariboo Hudson Property and was composed of a total of 784.0 metres (2,572.0 feet) drilling in four surface diamond drill holes. The drilling program further proves the following:

- existence of pale green, grey and green sericitic/chloritic schist/phyllite with and/or without magnetic porphyroblasts of Rainbow 4 Sub-unit, similar to that of Bonanza Ledge Zone at Wells; and
- pyrite-pyrrhotite replacement style of mineralization in the form of small pods up to centimeter scale mainly hosted in very thin limestone and schist/phyllite interbeds, which is generally low in gold value (J. Yin, 2008).

In 2008, a very limited prospecting program focusing on G Property of the GCC land package was conducted. A total of 25 reconnaissance rock and 23 soil samples were collected. The prospecting further confirmed the existence of both Island Mountain/Mosquito Creek style replacement and quartz vein style gold mineralization in the upper Grouse Creek area. Three of the rock samples collected from the east of the upper Grouse Creek returned very encouraging gold values up to 313 g/T.

The subject of this report is mainly the exploration program on some properties of the GCC land package during 2008. Previous explorations in the area include prospecting, geochemistry and geophysics surveys, geological mapping, trenching and drilling.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional

The GCC land package is primarily underlain by highly deformed, continentally-derived Proterozoic to Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the Barkerville Terrane as defined by Struik (1988). The terrane is interpreted to be an outboard facies of the North American continental margin (Schiarrizza and Ferri, 2003; Struik, 1988) and comprises greenschist grade metamorphosed quartzite, argillite, phyllite,

marble, siltite with lesser schist and minor mafic volcanic flow and tuff. The easternmost part of the land package is underlain by the Hadrynian to Permian Cariboo Terrane, which comprises metamorphosed and deformed continental shelf clastic and carbonate rocks. The Cariboo and Barkerville Terranes are separated by the east-dipping, westerly-verging Pleasant Valley Thrust (Figure 6).

At least three major deformation events are recognized in the area. Jurassic ages are proposed by Rhys and Ross for all three events, which probably occurred in response to the east-directed accretion of the Quesnel Terrane (2001). Structures resulting from the first deformation event are commonly overprinted by the second event, but the second event is often expressed only as an S1-S2 intersection lineation. The second event produced overturned north-northwest-trending isoclinal folds that have northeast-dipping penetrative axial planar foliation, which is the dominant structural fabric in the belt. The third event was possibly related to a broad anticlinorium that formed west of the Wells area and produced open folds, crenulation cleavages and brittle faulting (Ray and Ross, 2001).

The Barkerville Terrane includes metamorphosed clastic sedimentary, carbonate and volcanoclastic rocks of the Proterozoic and/or Paleozoic Snowshoe Group, which includes the Baker and Rainbow Units (Table 4). In the Cariboo Mining District, the contact between the Baker and the structurally lower Rainbow Units is recognized as an important locus for gold mineralization (Figure 6 & 7). Most producing vein systems in the district are hosted by the Rainbow Unit, while limestone replacement ore is found near the contact in the Baker and Rainbow Units. Other important controls on gold mineralization are steeply dipping strike veins, which parallel the dominant northwest-striking structural fabric and later northeast-striking cross faults. The Bonanza Ledge Gold Deposit is hosted mainly by the Lowhee Unit rocks structurally below and stratigraphically well above the Baker-Rainbow contact (Table 4 & Figure 7).

The GCC land package is centred over this prospective Snowshoe Group stratigraphy from Mount Conklin (just east of Barkerville) to the old Cariboo Hudson Gold Mine, about 21km to the south. The northernmost, western and southernmost parts of the land package are within the Barkerville Terrane while the northeastern, eastern and southeastern parts are within the Cariboo Terrane (Figure 6).

Within the Barkerville and Cariboo Terranes, the stratigraphic relationships between the units are still poorly understood due to compositional similarity of the units, lack of unique markers, poor fossil preservation and the intensity of the regional deformation, which results in frequent repetition of lithologies. As a result, rock units within the terranes have been subdivided, revised and renamed numerous times (Rhys and Ross, 2001).

Table 4. GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY OF THE BARKERVILLE TERRANE

ERA	GROUP	SUCCESSION	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
Paleozoic / Proterozoic (?)	Snowshoe	Hardscrabble Mountain	Basal	Basal argillite unit, termed by Hanson (1935) and similar to the BC argillite unit, of which it may represent a fold repetition of the BC argillite, comprising carbonaceous dark grey to black argillite with lesser quartzite and metasilstone; often strongly silicified and quartz veined; the thickness of the unit is variable and not clear so far.
			Lowhee	Defined by Hanson (1935) as grey clastic metasedimentary rocks comprising interbedded grey carbonaceous phyllite, metasilstone, metagreywacke, and quartzite; Jim Yin (2006) divided the unit into Lowhee 1 and Lowhee 2 Sub-units ; the Bonanza Ledge style mineralization is mainly confined in Lowhee 1 Sub-unit.
			BC	Black strongly graphitic argillite with lesser quartzite and thin white quartz-carbonate stringers as well as pale grey silty lamina; usually strongly silicified and ground; the BC vein/fault structure is localized within this unit; 10-60 feet thick; on both Bonanza Ledge and Mucho Oro Zones, BC Unit and BC vein within it are locally gold mineralized; the BC Unit is a very important marker to in the exploration of Bonanza Ledge-style gold mineralization.
			Rainbow	The Rainbow unit may consist of the following lithologies: Rainbow 4 Sub-unit: tan and pale grey sericite phyllite, and/or magnetic chlorite-sericite phyllite unit locally; 40-200 feet thick; Rainbow 4 Sub-unit is also a very useful geophysical and geological marker in locating the Lowhee 1 Sub-unit in the region, in order to test for additional source of Bonanza Ledge style gold mineralization. Rainbow 3 Sub-unit: dark grey carbonaceous phyllite with interbedded grey metagreywacke and metasilstone; 150-500 feet thick. Rainbow 2 Sub-unit: pale tan or olive grey sericite phyllite and quartzite with local calcareous lamina and rare limestone; 0-150 feet thick. Rainbow 1 Sub-unit: thinly bedded dark grey carbonaceous phyllite with interlaminated metasilstone and fine-grained smoky grey metagreywacke or quartzite; very common Fe-carbonate, dolomite, and pyrite porphyroblasts in the formation; 250-600 feet thick.
		Downey	Baker	Pale olive grey, cream or tan quartzite and Fe-carbonate porphyroblastic sericite phyllite and quartzite with subordinate dark grey carbonaceous phyllite, limestone and dolostone.

Note : The nature of the contacts between the successions and units/sub-units in the table above are not clear.

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LONG SECTION

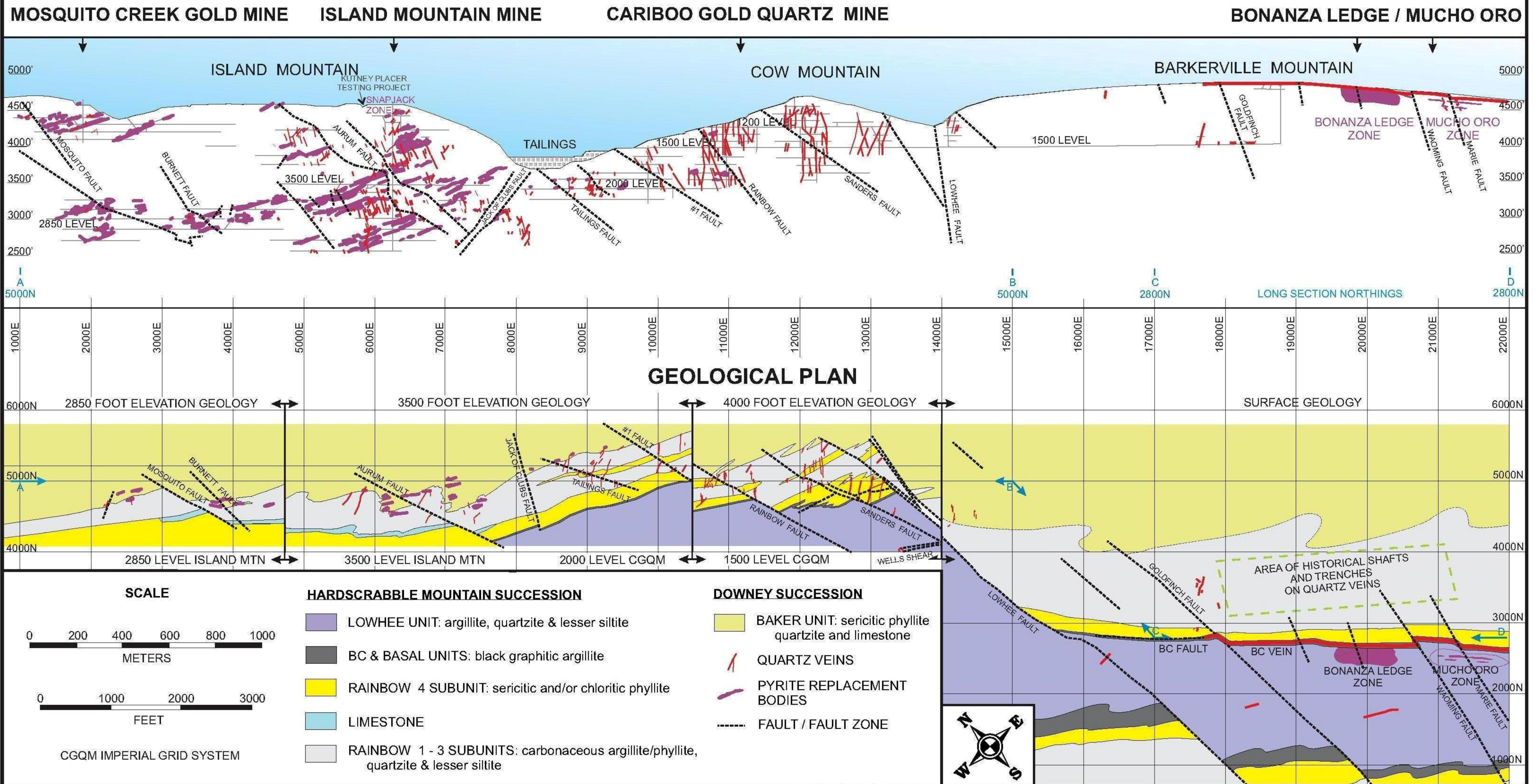


Figure 7. Geology and Long Section of the Golden Cariboo Project

The general stratigraphy of the Barkerville Terrane involved in this report is summarized in Table 4.

The eastern edge of the GCC land package is underlain by rocks mapped by Struik as the Cariboo Terrane. A summary of the formations of the Cariboo Terrane is provided in Table 5.

7.2 Property

During 2000 through 2008, various exploration programs were conducted on different properties of the GCC land package.

The dominant succession underlying the GCC land package is the Downey Succession. Downey stratigraphy forms a two to three kilometre-wide band that extends the length of the land package, from Mount Conklin to the Cariboo Hudson Gold Mine, and underlies most of the Conklin, Tunnel, Gold, Quartz, Warspite, Wolf, Ham, Cariboo Hudson, Craze Creek and Shear Gold Properties. It underlies the east side of the Antler Property. The Downey Succession is characterized by olive and grey micaceous quartzite, phyllite and argillite, with lesser limestone and siltite.

A band of limestones, limy siltstone and volcanic rocks occurs within the Downey Succession in a band that extends from Peter's Gulch on the Cariboo Hudson Property, across Cunningham Creek through the Ham and Craze Creek Properties, and to the northwest through the Wolf Property. The volcanic component of the band varies through the properties. It is most commonly mapped as chlorite schist in older assessment reports. Most look like clastic rocks in hand sample and have been variably mapped as tuff or chloritic quartzite or grit. Several distinctive dark green bands of rock occur on the Ham, Craze Creek and Wolf Properties, which are believed to be dikes and sills related to the volcanic sequence (Riddell, 2005).

The Hardscrabble Mountain Succession is mapped in the footwall of the Pleasant Valley Thrust and forms a one kilometre-wide belt straddling the 3,100 Logging Road from east of Mount Conklin to Cunningham Pass, where it is offset about 3.5km to the south along the Antler Creek Fault. The Hardscrabble Mountain Succession is dominated by siltite, phyllite/argillite and muddy carbonate. Both the Hardscrabble Mountain and the Bralco Successions underlie much of the Nugget Mountain, Bar and Lock Properties. South of the Antler Creek Fault, the Paleozoic Bralco limestone is mapped in unconformable contact with the Hardscrabble Mountain Succession.

The Pyrite Property is situated with a northwest trending, northeast dipping, thrust slice of Cariboo Group clastic rocks of Cambrian age. The Pleasant Valley Thrust lies to the southwest of the property and the Lostway Creek Fault, generally to the northeast but crosses the extreme northeast property area. The

Table 5. Formations of the Cariboo Terrane (Struik, 1988)

ERA	PERIOD	GROUP	GEOLOGY & DESCRIPTION	
Paleozoic (Pz.)	Pennsylvanian		Grey crinoidal, fusulinid limestone (0-8m) <i>Disconformity</i>	
	Middle Pennsylvanian		Alex Allan Formation (0-5m) Dark grey micritic limestone with minor slate <i>Disconformity</i>	
	Lower Mississippian	Black Stuart	Greenberry Formation (0-30m) Grey crinoidal limestone <i>Conformity</i>	
	Lower Mississippian and Upper Devonian		Guyet Formation (0-300m) Conglomerate, orthoquartzite, greywacke <i>Disconformity?</i>	
	Middle Devonian or Upper Devonian		Waverly Formation (0-50m) Agglomerate, pyroclastic, pillow basalt, minor chloritic siltstone <i>Interdigitating contact</i>	
	Mississippian or Younger		Sandstone unit (0?-50m) Olive grey micaceous and white quartzite and white quartzite, black and pink chert <i>Conformity</i>	
	Devonian and Younger		Black pelite unit (300-400m) Dark grey and black slate, phyllite, argillite, siltite, dolostone and limestone <i>Conformity?</i>	
	Lower Devonian and Upper Silurian		Chert-carbonate unit (0-60m) Mottled chert breccia, grey dolostone breccia, light grey dolostone chert <i>Disconformity?</i>	
	Upper Ordovician		Black pelite unit (0-50m?) Dark grey siltite and minor siltstone <i>Unconformity</i>	
	Lower to (?) Upper Cambrian		Cariboo	Dome Creek Formation (0-50m) Dark grey slate, shale and minor grey limestone <i>Conformity</i>
	Lower Cambrian			Mural Formation (50-500m) Grey limestone, dolostone, fine marble <i>Conformity</i>
				Midas Formation (40-250m) Grey shale, slate, phyllite and micaceous quartzite, dark grey siltite <i>Conformity</i>
				Yanks Peak Formation (0-290m) Dark grey to white quartzite, minor shale and granule quartzite <i>Gradational contact</i>
				Yankee Belle Formation (170-1000m) Green grey to black phyllite, slate, limestone and minor calcareous sandstone <i>Gradational contact</i>
				Cunningham Formation (400-650m) Limestone, dolostone, fine grained marble <i>Gradational contact</i>
				Isaac Formation (400-650m) Dark grey to black phyllite, slate, limestone and minor calcareous sandstone <i>Gradational contact</i>
	Pt. & Pz.	Lower Cambrian and Hadrynian		
	Proterozoic (Pt.)	Hadrynian (Windermere)		
		Hadrynian	Kaza	Base Not Exposed Micaceous poorly sorted feldspathic quartzite, grey-green and grey phyllite, limestone

Cariboo Group is dominated by fine clastic rocks, including mudstone, siltstone and shale. Metamorphic rocks of the Hadrynian to Paleozoic Snowshoe Group in the Barkerville Terrane are exposed in the footwall of the Pleasant Valley Thrust. Sedimentary rocks of the Cambrian to Mississippian Black Stuart Formation occur to the northeast of the property. The property is almost entirely underlain by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Cariboo Group, all metamorphosed to greenschist facies. Massive buff to grey marble and dolostone of the Cunningham Formation outcrops in the northeastern property area on Pyrite 26 and 27. The contact with the clastic rocks could be a fault contact since brecciation was observed at this contact, north of the Pyrite 23 claim. The unit of coarser clastics, which are dominated by brownish weathering moderate to thickly bedded quartzite, may represent, entirely or in part, the Yanks Peak Formation; while unit of the finer clastics, which include very thin to thinly bedded phyllitic mudstone, siltstone and arenite and argillite, may represent rocks of the Midas Formation. Marble of the Mural Formation is exposed in Roundtop Creek, southeast of the property (J. Pautler, 2001).

The Shear Gold 12 and 13 claim block straddles a northwest-striking, east-dipping anticline that forms part of a parasitic fold on the east limb of the Lightning Creek Anticlinorium. The anticline is cored by black silty quartzite, argillaceous schist and limestone of the Midas Formation. The fold core is enclosed in rocks of quartzite and conglomerate of the Snowshoe Formation (Holland, 1954). Hematite rich clay alteration zones up to 22 feet wide were recognized in phyllite, siltite and fine grained quartzite. The alteration zones, which are along faults that strike northwest and dip steeply, are weakly to moderately silicified and cm-scale quartz veins/veinlets have been disrupted by later faulting (J. Riddell, 2005).

The Tin Property is underlain by the upper Cariboo Group and lower Black Stuart Group stratigraphy, mainly carbonates and dark coloured fine-grained clastics, argillite of the upper Cambrian to Devonian ages.

Coarse to medium grained quartzite, argillite and minor carbonate of the Hadrynian to Cambrian Yankee Belle, Yanks Peak and Midas Formations underlie Roundtop Mountain and the ridge to the northwest which underlies the Bar, Pyrite and Guy Properties.

The east-dipping Pleasant Valley Thrust juxtaposes the Cariboo Terrane against the Barkerville Terrane to the west. It extends through the land package from Cunningham Pass through the Bar Property and the eastern edge of the Lock Property just west of the Roundtop Mountain (Figure 6).

A portion of the Cariboo Hudson Property was mapped by S. Quinn as part of his 1979 B. Sc. thesis project. The following description is based on previous reports and observations on logging of drill core completed by GCC respectively in 2005 and 2007, and general reconnaissance of the property respectively in 2004,

2005, 2006 and 2007 by the author. Rocks in the area have a northwest strike of approximately azimuth 320 degrees and a dip of 70-80 degrees northeast. Regional mapping by government geologists indicates the rocks are isoclinally folded. Foliation, crenulation, and local kink or isoclinal folding and lensing of units, attest to strong structural deformation. Foliation is generally at a slight angle to bedding. Faulting is common. Previous mapping indicated a major fault, Penny (Copper) Creek Fault, cutting across the property. Quartz veins occupy various fracture systems. The property is underlain by a northwest trending belt of quartzite, argillite, phyllite, sericitic and/or chloritic schists (meta-tuff) with or without magnetic and/or dolomitic porphyroblasts, and limestone of the Snowshoe Group. Quartzites are generally massive. Graded bedding or cross bedding is generally indistinct. The rocks frequently contain sufficient amounts of ankerite and disseminated pyrite to impart a reddish brown coloration. These rocks are most prominent on the east half of the property and are host to the gold bearing quartz veins (P. Delancey, 1987). Pale grey, grey, pale green, green and dark green sericitic/chloritic schists (meta-tuff) with or without magnetic and/or dolomitic porphyroblasts exist in the area, which are very similar with those at Bonanza Ledge gold deposit, where it is the marker of Rainbow 4 Sub-unit. Argillites are generally graphitic, particularly where disrupted by faulting, similar to those on other properties in the region. Limestones are generally thin interbeds of quartzite, phyllite and schist. Locally the limestone contains lenses or pods of massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite. Gold and/or silver accompanies these sulphides locally, but values are usually low. Diorites are reported as the only intrusive rocks in the area by P. Delancey (1986). Owing to their ankerite content, these diorites weather a buff brown and hence are difficult to discern from quartzite outcrops.

The favourable Baker/Rainbow contact within the Paleozoic Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane, which hosts the Island Mountain and Mosquito Creek gold deposits, underlies the entire GCC land package, with the exception of the eastern Pyrite Property and possible exception of the eastern Quartz, Howl, Bar and Tin 5 Properties (J. Pautler, 2005).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

There are two principal types of gold mineral deposits in the region; namely, quartz vein and pyrite replacement types.

8.1 Quartz Veins

Based on orientation, four types of quartz veins have been recognized in the Cariboo Mining District (Johnston and Uglow, 1926; Hanson, 1935; Richards, 1948; Sutherland Brown, 1957; Robert and Taylor, 1989; Hall, 1999a):

- **Transverse (orthogonal) Veins:** describing the orientation of vein set with respect to compositional layering of strata. They typically strike northeast at 30° - 40° with sub-vertical to steep southeast dips. The most abundant type regionally, these are generally small quartz extension veins with strike lengths of 2 - 15 feet. Larger transverse veins are present in ore zones at the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine and other locations in the district. At the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine these veins made up 60% - 70% of the quartz ore.
- **Diagonal (oblique) Veins:** these veins typically strike north 70° - 90° east and dip vertically or northerly at the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine, and steeply south at the Island Mountain Gold Mine. Veins of this type are sinistral shear veins that generally have longer strike lengths than transverse veins. These veins are few in number but larger than the transverse veins.
- **Strike Veins:** the earliest of the veins, strike parallel to northwest trending bedding and parallel/subparallel to S2 foliation, and dip 45° - 70° to the northeast, generally more steeply than bedding. Although not abundant, these are the most prominent and longest veins in the district, forming resistant outcrops which were the focus of early lode gold prospecting and mining in the area. Veins of this type include the BC, Canusa and Black Bull Veins on and around Barkerville Mountain near Wells.
- **Northerly Veins:** veins of this type were described in Frederick William Nielson's report in 2000. Northerly veins strike NNE and occur within faults. They commonly exhibit crushed zones and are difficult to mine.

Transverse (orthogonal) and diagonal (oblique) veins together were called "B Veins", while strike veins called "A Veins", by Hanson and Uglow. "A Veins" were thought to form early as tension crack infillings (M. Keys, 1954).

The gold-bearing pyrite-quartz veins typically occur in siliceous turbiditic rocks of the Rainbow Unit generally within 100m of its contact with the structurally overlying but stratigraphically lower Baker Unit.

8.2 Pyrite Replacement Ore Bodies

There exist two different types of pyrite replacement ore bodies in the region. One occurs mainly in limestones of Baker and Rainbow Units - the Island Mountain or Mosquito Creek type, and the other in clastic rocks of Lowhee 1 Sub-unit - the Bonanza Ledge type.

- **Pyrite replacement in limestone:** Ore of this type was historically mined respectively by Island Mountain and Mosquito Creek Gold Mines and occurs within limestones of the Baker and Rainbow Units. The ore bodies occur in the form of pipes or pencil-like ore shoots which have the attitude of regional structure, plunging about N45W at an angle of 22 degrees. Ore consists of

fine-grained massive pyrite. Most of the ore has been mined from the footwall part of the Baker Unit within 15m (50 feet) horizontally of its contact with the Rainbow Unit.

- **Pyrite replacement in clastic rocks:** Prospecting for auriferous pyrite replacement ore had been focused on limestones of the Baker and Rainbow Units until the Bonanza Ledge gold deposit was discovered in clastic rocks of the Lowhee Unit, approximately 300m stratigraphically above (structurally below) the Baker/Rainbow contact on the Barkerville Mountain in March 2000. Bonanza Ledge style of gold mineralization was mainly confined to the Lowhee 1 Sub-unit in the footwall of the BC Fault. Mineralization within the Bonanza Ledge Zone, comprising auriferous and high grade pyrite mineralization, occurs in a semi-concordant zone of northwest-trending, northeast dipping sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration that is up to 76.2m (250 feet) thick (D. Rhys and K. Ross, 2001).

Both of the two types of replacement mineralization have very simple and similar sulphide assemblages; that is, dominant pyrite with minor pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, cosalite and very slight traces of sphalerite.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Regionally, the GCC land package has the following styles of mineralization:

9.1 Gold-bearing Argillitic Quartzite - Bonanza Ledge Style

This is the mineralization style similar to, at the same time a little different from, the Bonanza Ledge type of gold mineralization. Drill hole #GCC05-30 drilled on the Wolf Property in 2005, intersected a crenulated and strongly silicified light grey argillitic quartzite with 2%-3% pyrite, which graded 11.1-14.7 (repeat) g/T gold and 5.3 g/T silver from 88.0' - 98.0'. The author of this report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the report.

It seems that strong silicification, faulting and folding structures control the gold mineralization in drill hole #GCC05-30; however, unlike the mineralization of the Bonanza Ledge Zone, the mineralized section of hole #GCC 05-30 does not carry a high percent of pyrite but still runs gold as high as 11.1-14.7 g/T.

9.2 Limestone-hosted Pyrite Replacement - Island Mountain/Mosquito Creek Style

This is a new discovery encountered separately by drill holes #GCC05-14, 15, 16 and 17 conducted on the Tin Property in 2005. Drill hole #GCC05-14 intersected light yellow massive very fine-grained pyrite replacement in grey impure muddy

limestone between 145.0-365.0 feet. Hole #GCC15, 16 and 17 drilled from the same pad as hole #GCC05-14 but with different azimuths and/or dip angles intercepted the same pyrite replacement in the impure muddy limestones. Unfortunately, the gold fire assays were locally anomalous but low. Anomalous silver values, in the black graphitic argillite underlying the limestone were intercepted as described in section following related part of this report.

The Island Mountain/Mosquito Creek style of gold mineralization also exists in the east of the upper Grouse Creek. Reconnaissance rock samples collected from the area respectively in 2005, 2006 and 2008 returned promising gold values, of which three samples (#13694-13696) collected in 2008 returned 313, 232 and 114 g/T gold respectively. At this stage, the author of this report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the report.

9.3 Auriferous Quartz Veins with Py ± Ag ± Sp ± Ga

This mineralization style was encountered respectively on Warspite, Grouse, Peter's Gulch, Cariboo Hudson, Antler, Shy Robin, and part of the Craze Creek Properties. Pyrite (Py), massive/semimassive, or in forms of veins/veinlets in quartz veins, is the dominant sulphide in this kind of mineralization. Occasionally, galena (Ga) and/or sphalerite (Sp) are also present.

One reconnaissance rock sample #E30840, from an about 2m wide quartz vein with about 30%-40% massive pyrite + galena + sphalerite, taken at the head waters of the Grouse Creek in 2005, returned 6.05 (6.01, repeat) g/T gold, 872.0 (868.0, repeat) g/T silver, 23.6% (24.7%, repeat) lead and 0.20% zinc. Access road problem, at the time, prevented a drill hole test of the quartz vein.

Hole #GCC05-07 conducted on Cariboo Hudson Property in 2005, at the conjunction of the Penny/Copper and Peter's Gulch Creeks, returned significant gold assays in the following sections of the core: strongly silicified quartzite grading 1.15-1.26 (average 1.20) g/T gold between 358.0-373.0 feet, 2.36 (2.29, repeat) g/T gold from 388.0-393.0 feet, and 1.20 (1.24, repeat) g/T between 413.0-418.0 feet.

Hole #GCC05-09 conducted in 2005 on the Cariboo Hudson Property beside Peter's Gulch Creek intersected gold-bearing quartz vein in quartzite with minor pyrite in the following intervals: strongly silicified quartzite grading 2.75 g/T gold and 6.8 g/T silver between 54.0-58.0 feet, strongly silicified quartzitic argillite running 0.18-8.96 (average 3.80) g/T gold and 0.3-1.4 g/T silver between 134.0-145.0 feet.

Section between 152.0-176.0 feet of hole #GCC05-20 beside the B-Zone of the Craze Creek Property completed in 2005 returned gold grading 0.23-9.05 (average 2.22) g/T and silver 0.5-24.1 (average 5.24) g/T. Other sections with

significant gold assays include 4.13 g/T gold between 451.0-456.0 feet, and 1.08 g/T gold from 466.0-471.0 feet.

Hole #PSP05-01 conducted in 2005 on Warspite Property intercepted anomalous gold and significant silver; 3.6-90.8 (average 33.1) g/T silver from six samples totaling 7.5m (24.4 feet) in length, and anomalous lead (0.13%-5.93%, average 1.86%) from five core samples totaling 6.4m (20.9 feet) in length.

Hole #PSP05-02 conducted in 2005 and drilled from the same drill pad as hole #PSP05-01 on the Warspite Property, intercepted significant gold values of 1.11-3.94 (average 2.52) g/T between 46.0-66.2 feet in a 50.2 feet quartz vein intersection. The other sections of the quartz vein run anomalous gold.

Hole #PSP05-03 completed in 2005 on the Warspite Property returned some significant gold values (2.01-2.15 g/T between 384.2-386.0 feet and 1.33-1.44 g/T between 407.8-411.1 feet) as well as anomalous silver.

Hole #PSP05-05 completed in 2005 and drilled on the Warspite Property, though abandoned before reaching its target, still intercepted section of core with significant gold (2.28-2.64 g/T), silver (5.2 g/T), and zinc (1.65%) assays between 60.2-61.1 feet.

Hole #PSP05-07 conducted in 2005 and drilled on the Warspite Property intercepted a significant section of core assaying, 1.07-1.25 g/T gold, 5.58 g/T silver, and 1.65% zinc between 396.0-301.0 feet.

Hole #PSP05-08 completed in 2005, at the same drill pad as hole PSP05-07, intercepted a section of core with anomalous gold, silver and lead.

Hole #PSP05-11 conducted in 2005 on the Warspite Property intercepted cores grading 2.36-2.53 g/T gold and 0.34% zinc between 48.0-58.0 feet; 2.61-3.37 g/T gold, 3.2 g/T silver and 0.13% lead between 294.0-296.0 feet.

Hole #PSP05-12 completed in 2005 and drilled at the same drill pad as hole #PSP05-11 on the Warspite Property returned 2.27-2.66 g/T gold between 210.0-212.0 feet.

Hole #PSP05-15 conducted in 2005 on the Warspite Property intercepted anomalous gold, silver (1.1-9.6, average 4.25 g/T) and lead up to 0.11% between 318.0-368.0 feet.

Hole #PSP05-16 completed in 2005 and drilled from the same pad as hole PSP05-15, intercepted core with significant gold assays; namely, 4.81-5.06 g/T gold between 283.0-286.5 feet and 1.68-1.75 g/T gold between 524.0-530.0 feet. Silver, lead and zinc values in the hole are locally 1.5-92.8 g/T, 0.13%-1.80%, and 0.10%-1.53%.

One reconnaissance sample (#E30834), from a big quartz vein with massive fine-grained pyrite, collected at the conjunction of the Penny/Copper Creek and Peter's Gulch, assayed 15.8 g/T gold and 2.7 g/T silver.

Reconnaissance sample #E37677, from a float with 95% sulphide collected beside B-Zone, returned 19.4 g/T gold, 47.2 g/T silver and 3.83% lead. A similar sample with 30% pyrite (#E37683), collected from the roadbed above B-Zone, ran 11.4 g/T gold and 3.7 g/T silver.

A one-meter long channel sample (#E37701) of brown to yellow grab of rock with less than 5% pyrite, at the Switchback area of N Road, ran 10.9 g/T gold, 84.0 g/T silver, 4.94% lead and 1.32% zinc. Another 0.25m long channel sample (#E37713), of quartz vein with 10% galena collected from an old cat trench above lower N Road, ran 1.52 g/T gold, 55.8 g/T silver and 2.98% lead.

Sample #E36608 of a vuggy quartz vein with pyrite and visible gold collected from a stock pile returned 19.2 g/T gold and 11.2 g/T silver.

This kind of mineralization is completely controlled by alterations and faulting structures, and is not stratabound. The lithology of the host rock can be grey, light grey, and/or dark grey quartzite, argillite and siltite. Pyrite, massive/semimassive, or in forms of veins/veinlets in quartz veins, is the dominant sulphide to carry gold. Occasionally, galena and/or sphalerite can be seen in the quartz veins. This mineralization style exists on Warspite, Grouse, Peter's Gulch, Cariboo Hudson, Antler, Shy Robin, and part of the Craze Creek Properties.

9.4 Quartz Veins with Ag + Sp + Ga ± Py

This type of mineralized quartz veins, present on Grouse, Warspite, Penny/Copper Creek and Craze Creek Properties, has similar mineral assemblages as the last kind of mineralization described above, but without significant gold values.

Hole #GCC05-10 conducted in 2005, at Trehouse Creek on the Craze Property, intersected silicified quartzitic argillite with silver grading 1.0-13.6 g/T, locally anomalous lead (0.15% - 0.20%) and gold.

Hole #GCC05-36 completed in 2005 on Craze Creek Property returns anomalous gold but significant (1.1-116 g/T) silver, anomalous zinc (0.41%) and lead (0.39%).

Similar to #GCC05-36, hole #GCC05-38 & 39 conducted in 2005 and drilled on the Craze Creek Property, returned anomalous gold and encouraging silver.

Sample #E31788, from a quartz vein float mineralized with galena and sphalerite, at the conjunction of Shy Robin and Grouse Creeks, returned 0.025 g/T gold, 125 g/T silver and 1.32% lead.

Another sample #E30802, from a wide quartz vein with massive pyrite, galena and sphalerite, striking 223° and dipping vertically in a small hill next to Mt. Conklin, ran 13.3 g/T silver but no gold.

An one-meter long channel sample #E37740 of quartz vein with about 5%-10% oxidized pyrite in a larger shear zone, returned 49.3 g/T silver, 2.35% lead and 1.11% copper.

Sample #E37742 collected from a one-meter wide quartz vein with chalcopyrite and galena, ran 49.3 g/T silver and 1.14% lead.

Sample #E36626 from a quartz vein with about 20% galena and 5% pyrite, returned 162.0 g/T silver and 4.05% lead.

Sample #E36627 of a quartz vein ran 215 g/T silver.

For more detailed information on assays of the related drill core and reconnaissance samples, please refer to Assessment reports #28148 by J. Yin et al (2006), #28990 by J. Yin (2007), and #29803 by J. Yin (2008).

9.5 Black Graphitic Argillite Formation with Ag + Zn ± P ±Pb ± Ba

This is a stratabound style of silver mineralization with or without zinc, lead and phosphorous anomalies, occurring in black graphitic argillite with minor siltite and with or without quartzite that underlies the Nugget and Tin Properties. There are usually very fine-grained pyrite stringers or/and blebs in the very fine-grained black argillite. Pyrite is the only sulphide seen and there is no apparent galena or sphalerite in the lithologies, though anomalous lead and zinc values were returned.

The silver mineralization is consistent over a large area but its values are low. Silver values have a clear correlation with zinc, lead and phosphorus.

Hole #GCC05-02, drilled on the Nugget Property in 2005, ran 0.03-3.5 (average 0.65) g/T silver throughout all the 500.8 feet long hole. Zinc values are generally over 100 ppm and the values of four samples are 0.14%-0.94%. The lead value from one sample is 0.31%. Phosphorus values of most samples are over 500 ppm. Barium anomalies also exist on the property.

Similar mineralization style occurs in drill holes on the Tin Property completed in 2005 by GCC. Hole #GCC05-15 returns 0.3-3.6 (average 1.4) g/T silver between 438.0-600.0 feet in black graphitic argillite. Assays of phosphorus of most

samples of the drill hole are over 1% and those of zinc generally over 100 ppm, of which three samples returned 0.11%-0.16% zinc.

Hole #GCC05-16 conducted in 2005 on the same pad as hole #GCC05-15 on Tin Property ran 0.2-2.4 (average 0.99) g/T silver within the black graphitic argillite between 158.0-325.0 feet. Phosphorus assays of most samples are over 1%. Zinc values are 0.10%-0.25% between 258.0-298.0 feet.

Hole #GCC05-19 completed in 2005, also on the Tin Property and about one kilometer to the west of hole #GCC05-15 & 16, intersected the black graphitic argillite and returned silver grading 0.2-2.2 g/T throughout the entire hole, of which silver values samples between 248.0-348.0 feet are 1.5-1.9 (average 1.6) g/T and zinc values ranges from 0.12%-0.43% (average 0.33%). Phosphorus assays of most samples are over 500 ppm.

For more detailed information on assays of the related drill core samples, please refer to Assessment reports #28148 by J. Yin et al (2006), #28990 by J. Yin (2007), and #29803 by J. Yin (2008).

10.0 EXPLORATION

As mentioned earlier in this report, GCC conducted a reconnaissance level exploration program on several claims of the land package in 2008.

Very limited prospecting on the GCC land package was conducted in 2008 by GCC and 25 reconnaissance rock and 23 soil samples in total were collected (Table 6 & 7 and Figure 8 & 9). The limited prospecting on Grouse Property in 2008 further confirmed the existence of both Island Mountain/Mosquito Creek style replacement and quartz vein style gold mineralization. The author of the report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the assessment report.

Several of the rock samples collected from the Jin (Jin means gold in Chinese) Zone in the east of the upper Grouse Creek returned very encouraging gold values (Table 6 and Figure 9):

- 313 g/T gold from sample #13694
- 232 g/T gold from sample #13695
- 114 g/T gold from sample #13696

11.0 DRILLING

No drilling was conducted on the GCC land package in 2008.

Table 6. 2008 GCC RECONNAISSANCE ROCK SAMPLES

#	SAMPLE #	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TENURE #	DATE TAKEN	RESULTS		
		Easting	Northing				Au (g/T)	Ag (g/T)	Pb/Zn//Cu (%)
1	13654	602780	5874994	QV float with 6% Py and 1% Ga	546722	July 12/08	<0.03	N/S	N/S
2	13655	602801	5874959	QV float with 8% As and 1% Ga	546722	July 12/08	0.91 (0.89)***	N/S	N/S
3	13656	603155	5874801	QV float 8-10% As, 2% Ga & 1% Py	546722	July 12/08	13.60	7.2	0.12
4	13657	603116	5874815	Grab of QV with 10% Py from a trench	546722	July 12/08	0.10	N/S	N/S
5	13658	602729	5875344	Chip x 1m brown altered Qzt with QV	546722	July 14/08	0.06	8.3	N/S
6	13663	602704	5875324	QV float with 10% As & 1% Ga	546722	July 14/08	0.28 (0.22)	N/S	N/S
7	13670	602741	5875420	Grab of red-black fault gouge with 30% Py	546722	October 2/08	1.06 (1.15/1.29)	N/S	N/S
8	13671	602741	5875420	Chip x 1.1m gouge of Qzt with Py pods	546722	October 2/08	1.55	N/S	N/S
9	13672	602741	5875420	Chip x 1m yellow oxidized gouge	546722	October 2/08	<0.03	N/S	N/S
10	13673	602750	5875463	Grab of QV with 15% Py + Ga from a trench	546722	October 2/08	1.07(1.03/1.43)	36.4(37.4)	2.02 (2.07)
11	13676	602741	5875420	Gouge with 60% yellowish Py in a fault zone	546722	October 2/08	3.58 (3.42)	N/S	N/S
12	13677	602749	5875462	Grab of red, white and yellow gouge	546722	October 2/08	1.15	N/S	N/S
13	13678	602794	5875440	Grab of QV float with 5% As	546722	October 3/08	3.45	N/S	N/S
14	13689	602803	5875601	Grab of QV with 60% As sericite	546722	October 3/08	16.7 (15.4)	26.7	1.79
15	13690	602776	5875617	Grey vuggy QV with 10% Py, sericite & visible gold	546722	October 3/08	11.6 (13.3)***	N/S	N/S
16	13691	603236	5874757	Grab of QV with black vuggy inclusions	546722	October 4/08	1.52	N/S	N/S
17	13692	603236	5874757	Chip x 1.4m rusty vuggy QV with sericite	546722	October 4/08	0.25	N/S	N/S
18	13693	603358	5875074	Grab of QV with 2% Py. & Ga	546722	October 4/08	0.04	N/S	N/S
19	13694	602789	5875615	Chip x 0.80m oxidized vuggy QV with VG & Py	546722	October 6/08	313***	N/A	N/A
20	13695	602789	5875615	Grab of oxidized vuggy QV with VG & 10% Py	546722	October 6/08	232***	N/A	N/A
21	13696	602789	5875615	Grab of oxidized vuggy QV with VG & 10% Py	546722	October 6/08	114***	N/A	N/A
22	G11004	N/A	N/A	Phyllite with fine grained pyrite replacement	N/A	N/A	<0.03	2.5	0.43
23	G11005	N/A	N/A	Phyllite with fine grained pyrite replacement	N/A	N/A	<0.03	2.1	0.7
24	G11006	N/A	N/A	Limestone with pyrite replacement	N/A	N/A	<0.03	N/A	N/A
25	G11007	N/A	N/A	Limestone with pyrite replacement	N/A	N/A	<0.03	N/A	N/A

Note: * Please refer to *Appendix III* for the codes of this table; ** Assay (repeat/resplit); *** Metallic assay; N/S: no significant assays; N/A: data not available.

Table 7. 2008 GCC RECONNAISSANCE SOIL SAMPLES

#	SAMPLE #	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TENURE #	DATE TAKEN	RESULTS	
		Easting	Northing				Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
1	13651	602647	5875193	Red with angular fragment & minor Py*	546722	July 12/08	5 (15)	<0.2
2	13652	602686	5875189	Yellow with dolomite & QV chips	546722	July 12/08	N/S**	N/S
3	13653	602711	5875198	Brown with angular pebbles	546722	July 12/08	10	<0.2
4	13659	602743	5875346	Yellow with angular bleached pebbles	546722	July 14/08	N/S	N/S
5	13660	602743	5875346	Tan with angular bleached pebbles	546722	July 14/08	60	7.8
6	13661	602749	5875388	Yellow with angular bleached pebbles	546722	July 14/08	35	2.1
7	13662	602748	5875414	Yellow with angular Qzt pebbles with Py	546722	July 14/08	80	0.4
8	13666	602759	5875379	Reddish soil with angular QV chips	546722	October 2/08	170	0.2
9	13667	602759	5875379	Reddish soil with angular pebbles	546722	October 2/08	70	<0.2
10	13668	602767	5875420	Black soil with angular QV chips	546722	October 2/08	20	1.3
11	13669	602765	5875412	Tan soil with angular fragment of Arg & Qzt	546722	October 2/08	10	2.8
12	13674	602758	5875380	Tan soil with round and angular pebbles	546722	October 2/08	55	0.9
13	13675	602758	5875380	Reddish soil with angular rock fragment	546722	October 2/08	35	0.3
14	13679	602815	5875495	Brown soil with angular fragments from a ditchline	546722	October 3/08	10	<0.2
15	13680	602816	5875503	Reddish soil with angular QV chips from a ditchline	546722	October 3/08	5	0.2
16	13681	602822	5875515	Brown soil with angular QV chips from a ditchline	546722	October 3/08	5	0.2
17	13682	602832	5875538	Tan soil with angular bleached Do pb schist	546722	October 3/08	<5	0.4
18	13683	602827	5875544	Yellow soil with angular fragment from a ditchline	546722	October 3/08	5	<0.2
19	13684	602823	5875562	Brown soil from a ditchline	546722	October 3/08	5	0.3
20	13685	602827	5875550	Reddish soil from a ditchline	546722	October 3/08	10	0.4
21	13686	602824	5875588	Redish soil	546722	October 3/08	5	<0.2
22	13687	602820	5875594	Brown soil with angular fragment from a ditchline	546722	October 3/08	<5	0.2
23	13688	602825	5875597	Brown soil with angular fragment from a ditchline	546722	October 3/08	5	1.0

Note: * Please refer to *Appendix III* for the codes of this table;

** N/S - no sample was received by the lab - sample missing during shipment;

*** Assay (repeat/resplit);

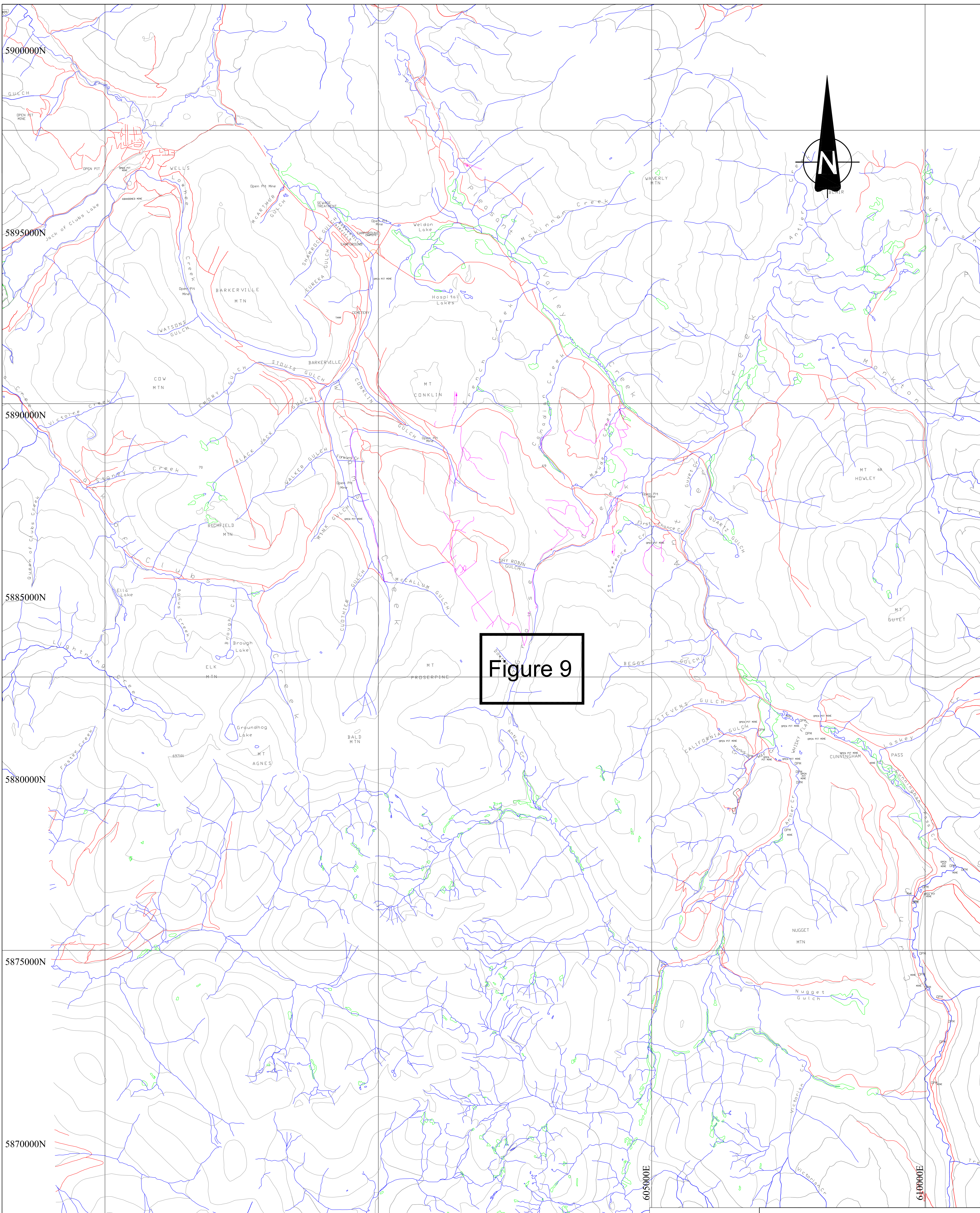


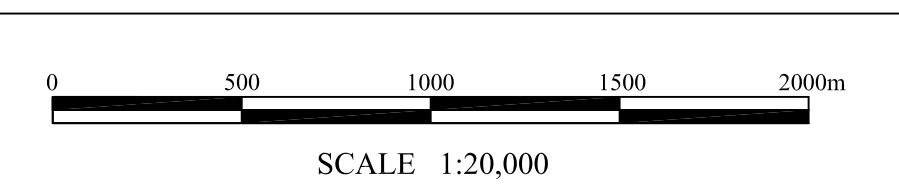
Figure 9

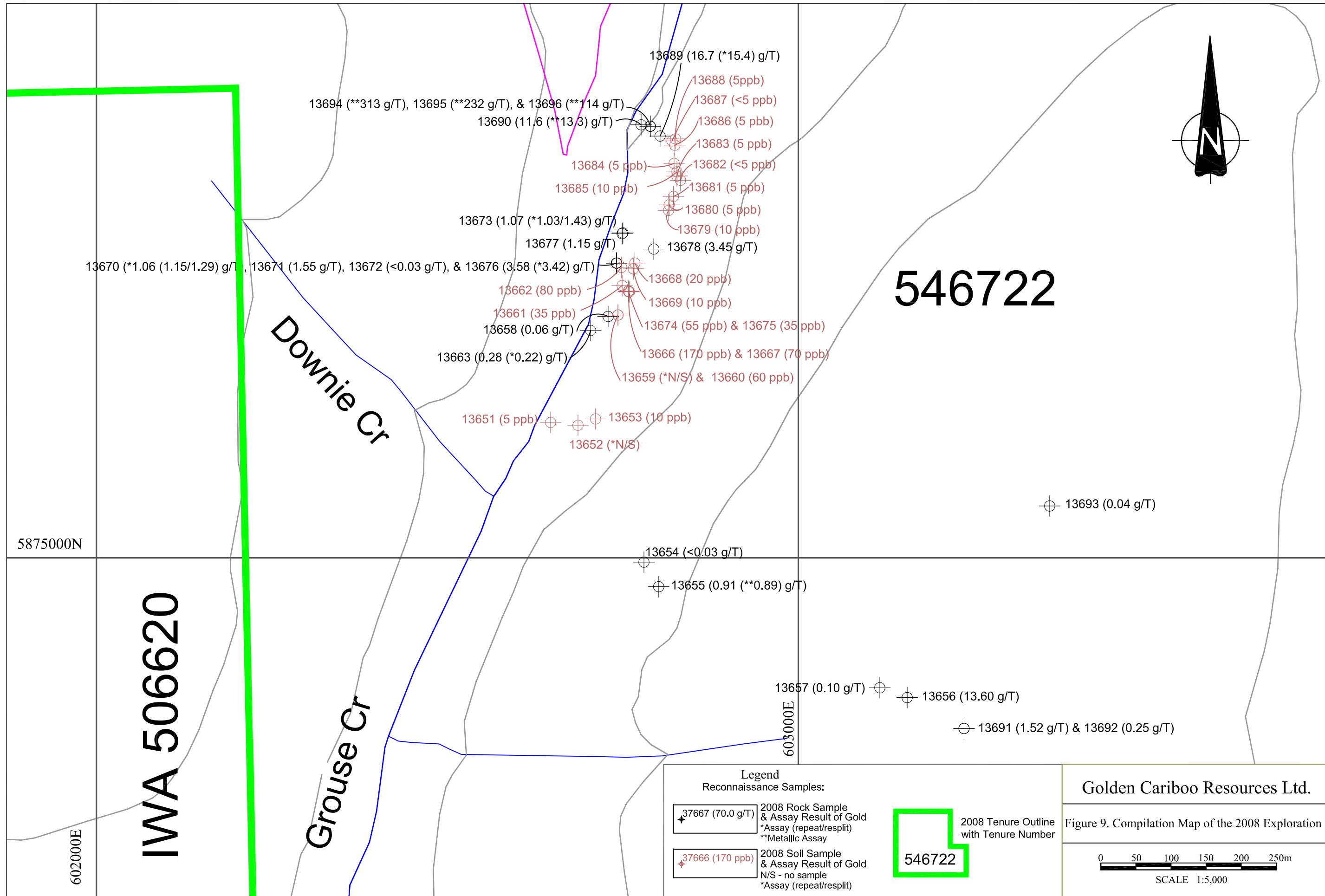
Legend

Figure 9 Outline Showing Figure

Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd.

Figure 8. Index Map





13694 (**313 g/T), 13695 (**232 g/T), & 13696 (**114 g/T)
 13690 (11.6 (**13.3) g/T)

13689 (16.7 (*15.4) g/T)

13688 (5ppb)

13687 (<5 ppb)

13686 (5 ppb)

13683 (5 ppb)

13684 (5 ppb)

13682 (<5 ppb)

13685 (10 ppb)

13681 (5 ppb)

13673 (1.07 (*1.03/1.43) g/T)

13680 (5 ppb)

13677 (1.15 g/T)

13679 (10 ppb)

13678 (3.45 g/T)

13670 (*1.06 (1.15/1.29) g/T), 13671 (1.55 g/T), 13672 (<0.03 g/T), & 13676 (3.58 (*3.42) g/T)

13662 (80 ppb)

13668 (20 ppb)

13661 (35 ppb)

13669 (10 ppb)

13658 (0.06 g/T)

13674 (55 ppb) & 13675 (35 ppb)

13663 (0.28 (*0.22) g/T)

13666 (170 ppb) & 13667 (70 ppb)

13659 (*N/S) & 13660 (60 ppb)

13651 (5 ppb)

13653 (10 ppb)

13652 (*N/S)

13693 (0.04 g/T)

13654 (<0.03 g/T)



13655 (0.91 (**0.89) g/T)


13657 (0.10 g/T)

13656 (13.60 g/T)

13691 (1.52 g/T) & 13692 (0.25 g/T)

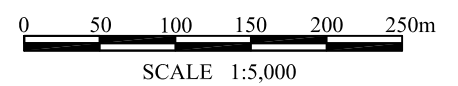
Legend
 Reconnaissance Samples:

-  37667 (70.0 g/T) 2008 Rock Sample & Assay Result of Gold
 *Assay (repeat/resplit)
 **Metallic Assay
-  37666 (170 ppb) 2008 Soil Sample & Assay Result of Gold
 N/S - no sample
 *Assay (repeat/resplit)

 546722 2008 Tenure Outline with Tenure Number

Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd.

Figure 9. Compilation Map of the 2008 Exploration



12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The soil samples were collected with a shovel from the B horizon and placed in waterproof Kraft bags. The rock samples were collected with a geological hammer and put in plastic bags. The Kraft and/or plastic sample bags were marked on the outside, using a black felt marker pen, with the identifying sample numbers. In addition, the paper end-of-sample tags were placed inside the upper portion of the bags; the top of the bags were tied closed with ribbons, sometimes the top of the plastic bag were secured with staples.

Sampling locations were plotted on Figure 9.

13.0 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

13.1 Mine Site

- **Reconnaissance Soil and Rock Samples**

The reconnaissance sample preparation and chain of custody, following completion of the prospecting process in field, are as follows:

- The prepared sample is put on the shipping bench where it is placed with others in order of the sample numbers.
- The sampler, either prospector or geologist or both, fills the “Field Sample Preparation” form on the bench about the sample number, location, geologist/pro prospector, assay required, date and sample type at the day end of each day.
- From the shipping bench the samples are placed in consecutive order into rice bags, with the total weight of samples per bag not exceeding 20 kilograms, and each bag is then sealed using a plastic tie.
- Each rice bag is marked on the outside with the appropriate number sequence of samples contained therein.
- The bag also contains the *Shipment Advice* which contains the instructions to the laboratory regarding number and type of samples in the shipment, sample numbers, assays required, and storage instructions for rejects and pulps.
- The rice bags are then loaded for delivery to a shipping company in Quesnel, BC, for transportation to a designated analytical laboratory; presently, it is Echo Tech Laboratory Ltd. of Kamloops, BC.

All the foregoing procedures are conducted by GCC's personnel at Wells.

13.2 Analytical Laboratory

ETL completed the analyses associated with the 2008 GCC exploration program.

The following data, received from them, addresses the issues of sample preparation, analyses and security.

13.2.1 Analytical method - gold assay

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). A sub-sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% -140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize. Concentrates are processed in our concentrate sample preparation area.

A 10 to 30g sample, run in triplicate, is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. Concentrate is fused in a dedicated furnace to ensure no cross contamination. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on an AA instrument.

Appropriate standards (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

13.2.2 Analytical procedure assessment report - metallic gold assay

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are two stage crushed to minus 10 mesh, then split to achieve a 250 gram (approximate) sub-sample. The sample is pulverized to 95% -140 mesh. The sample is weighed, then rolled and homogenized and screened at 140 mesh.

The -140 mesh fraction is homogenized and 2 samples are fire assayed for gold. The +140 mesh material is assayed entirely. The resultant fire assay bead is digested with acid and after parting is analyzed on a Perkin Elmer atomic absorption machine using air-acetylene flame to 0.03 g/T detection limit.

The entire set of samples is redone if the quality control standard is outside 2 standard deviations or if the blank is greater than 0.015 g/T.

The values are calculated back to the original sample weight providing a net gold value as well as 2 -140 values and a single +140 mesh value.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed or mailed to the client.

13.2.3 Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

- Sample Preparation:** Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram sub-sample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The sub-sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.
- Geochemical Gold Analysis:** The sample is weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods. Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed or mailed to the client.
- Multi Element ICP Analysis:** A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HNO₃:H₂O) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit. Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed or mailed to the client.

	<i>Detection Limit</i>			<i>Detection Limit</i>	
	Low	Upper		Low	Upper
Ag	0.2ppm	30.0ppm	Fe	0.01%	10.00%
Al	0.01%	10.0%	La	10ppm	10,000ppm
As	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mg	0.01%	10.00%
Ba	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mn	1ppm	10,000ppm
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mo	1ppm	10,000ppm
Ca	0.01%	10.00%	Na	0.01%	10.00%
Cd	1ppm	10,000ppm	Ni	1ppm	10,000ppm
Co	1ppm	10,000ppm	P	10ppm	10,000ppm
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm	Pb	2ppm	10,000ppm
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm
Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm	Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm
Ti	0.01%	10.00%	U	10ppm	10,000ppm
V	1ppm	10,000ppm	Y	1ppm	10,000ppm
Zn	1ppm	10,000ppm			

It is the author's opinion that the sample size, sampling methods, preparation, security and analytical procedures are adequate to return a reliable quality of

results with respect to the reconnaissance (rock and soil) samples taken from the GCC land package during 2008 exploration season.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Relevant quality control and verification measures, from sampling in field to assay data entry, are as follows:

- The follow-up procedures of bagging and identifying samples for shipment are consistently and meticulously followed.
- After the samples are placed in the rice bags at the mine site, they are transported by GCC's personnel to a shipping company (for example, Van Kam Freightways Ltd.) in Quesnel, for trans-shipment to ETL in Kamloops. Immediately following delivery of the samples to a shipping company the sample bags are placed on pallets and each pallet load is wrapped in plastic.
- Sample preparation and geochemical assaying were done at ETL, following its own internal standards for quality control and verification. Sample results are directly transferred by e-mail from their computer files to GCC's geology office where it is directly transferred into GCC's data base thereby avoiding any possibility of error.
- The author of this report -- involved in the project since 2004, and having monitored most of the process of exploration including sampling and shipping by GCC's personnel -- can vouch for the reliability of the report's data.

ETL is certified under the Assayers Certification Program of British Columbia. Further quality controls included insertion of standards and repeat and resplit analyses of sample pulps and rejects by the lab mentioned above.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

All adjacent properties to the GCC land package can be found on the attached detailed GCC claim map and the regional geology map of this report (Figure 3 & 6).

As mentioned earlier in this report, over the past 60 years, various exploration programs have been conducted on and around the ground now included in the GCC land package and numerous occurrences were discovered in the past in and around the region.

The well-known mines and gold deposits on the adjacent properties include three lode mines in the trend from southeast to northwest, Cariboo Gold Quartz (CGQ), Island Mountain (IM) and Mosquito Creek (MC) as well the Bonanza Ledge gold deposit found in 2000. The three mines produced about 1.3 million ounces of gold and 150,000 ounces of silver between 1933 and 1987. The three economic lode gold mines are aligned in a single trend in the vicinity of Wells area from Red Gulch in the northwest to Stouts Gulch in the southeast; the CGQ mine in the southeast, the IM mine in the centre and MC mine in the northwest (Figure 6). The mine geology was substantially similar in all except that the percentage of limestone beds within the Baker Unit appears to increase from southeast to northwest as does the ration of replacement to vein ore. Similarly, the ration of silver to gold mined increases from southeast to northwest judged by production figures of the three mines (A. Brown and C. Ash, 2008). The author of this report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the assessment report.

The ore bearing zone and the replacement ore bodies all plunge 13 - 22 degrees northwestward parallel to that of the folds. The zone in the CGQ mine extends from where it is eroded on the crest at Cow Mountain to a base about 370m below. At Island Mountain the vertical extent of the zone is about 550m. Grade generally declines with depth to a base and, may in part, be limited by a major low angle fault (Skerl, 1948).

The CGQ and IM mines were established by the common method in mountainous topography of initially driving exploration adits at relatively shallow depths below significant showings, then, with success, sequentially lower portals until eventually a mine haulage tunnel is driven at the lowest level consistent with gravity feed of ore and tailing through the mill. Drift tunnels follow the intersected veins laterally. Raises were driven upwards close to the ore zones where stopes were developed with adjacent chutes to carry broken ore to a lower level. From there it was transported to the mill where the un-mineralized rock is separated from the ore and deposited in waste dumps located close to the portal. Later, if ore was found to project below the main haulage and drilled sufficiently to commit to the expense, internal shafts were sunk in which ore and waste were raised to the main haulage level. Both were transported by battery powered trams underground except at the MC Mine. Mill tailing was discharged into Jack of Clubs Lake which had long received millions of square metres of silt, sand and gravel from sluice and hydraulic mining on Lowhee Creek.

- **Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine**

The CGQ mine started production in January 1933 and continued mining until 1966. During this period it mined 1,951,944 tonnes of ore and recovered 26,851,811 grams of gold and 2,850,371 grams of silver (A. Brown and C. Ash, 2008). The author of this report has been unable to verify the information and

that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the assessment report. .

The CGQ mine main haulage level was established at approximately 1,230m (4,000 feet) above sea level and about 25m (80 feet) above Jack of Clubs Lake. This level, called the 1,500, is the footage below the top of Cow Mountain. The main haulage was eventually driven southeast over 3.2km (2 miles) to reach the BC Shaft close to the head of Lowhee Creek. Mine workings were extensive and totaled more than 40km (25 miles). Level interval was 33.5m (110 feet). Over the early and mid years of mine life three main internal shafts were sunk in the Cow Mountain area to develop and recover ore at depth. Mine ore bodies extend to a depth of 370m (1,200 feet) from the top of the Cow Mountain.

The CGQ mill was a straight cyanide plant designed by Van H. Smith consisting of a coarse crusher and ball mill, leading to agitation and precipitation tanks. It was designed to treat 75 tons a day with room for expansion which took place in several stages to 350 tons a day by 1940. Ore, averaging 1.84 ounces per ton, was ground to -48 mesh and remained in the agitation tanks for 24 hours. The mill worked up to a gold recovery of 97.1 percent. Long after the mine closed in 1977 the CGQ mill burned to the ground in a suspected case of arson.

- **Island Mountain Mine**

The IM gold mine started production in November 1934 and was bought by the CGQ mine in 1959. Thereafter a considerable portion of the production of the CGQ mine came from original Island Mountain claims which was called the Aurum Gold Mine. Production of the IM mine, while under Newmont ownership, was 699,536 tonnes from which 10,379,382 grams of gold and 1,497,021 grams of silver were recovered. The mill also recovered 241 kilograms of zinc and 61 kilograms of lead. Each mine provided its shareholders with several million dollars in dividends (A. Brown and C. Ash, 2008). The author of this report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the assessment report.

The IM mine main haulage was also at the 4,000 feet elevation and was consequently called the 4,000 Level. Level interval was 38m (125 feet) in contrast to the CGQ which presented a difficulty after the merger. An internal shaft was sunk eventually to the 2,550 level. Mine workings totaled more than 32km (20 miles). Ore bodies extend over more than 540m (1,750 feet) with little mined above the Mid Lake (4,250) level.

The IM mill was similar although initially only treated 50 tons per day. It was expanded to treat 100 tons per day in its second year of operation. It also recovered lead and zinc contained in the ore.

- **Mosquito Creek Mine**

The last into production during the surge in the price of gold in the 1980s was the MC gold mine from 1980 until 1987. During this time its yearly production varied greatly from 22,508 tonnes in 1982 to 2,329 tonnes in 1984 for various reasons including a strike. The total production was 92,826 tonnes from which 1,090,316 grams of gold and 303,249 grams of silver were recovered (A. Brown and C. Ash, 2008). The author of this report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the assessment report. .

- **Bonanza Ledge Gold Deposit**

The Bonanza Ledge gold deposit was discovered by WGM, a sister company of GCC, in March of 2000 on the WGM group of crown-grants, about 3.5km southeast of Wells on the southwestern flank of Barkerville Mountain. The Bonanza Ledge gold deposit contains dolomite-sericite-silica-pyrite altered turbidite sequence in the footwall of the BC Vein, a strike vein from which several pyritic ore shoots were historically mined from the CGQ workings. Production from the CGQ workings on Cow Mountain, about 2km northwest of the Bonanza Ledge gold deposit, was obtained from several zones including the Tailings, No. 1, Rainbow, Sanders and Pinkerton Zones.

Gold mineralization on the Bonanza Ledge Zone occurs in discrete areas of massive, semi-massive, banded and stringer pyrite developed in a strongly dolomite-sericite-silica-pyrite altered turbidite sequence comprised of lower greenschist metamorphosed calcareous sandstone, argillite, and siltstone of the Lowhee Unit. The rocks are commonly highly sheared, with zones being mylonitized.

The host stratigraphy is structurally lower but stratigraphically higher than the siliceous turbiditic rocks hosting the mesothermal pyrite-bearing quartz veins and the pyrite-rich replacement mineralization that occur at the CGQ, IM and MC mines. Mineralization style, timing and associated alteration at Bonanza Ledge is broadly comparable to pyritic replacement style mineralization that was historically mined in the district, although the host rock differs, and the size of the Bonanza Ledge mineralized bodies is greater (D. Rhys, 2001).

A magnetite porphyroblastic formation of Rainbow 4 Sub-unit occurs in the structural hanging wall of the BC Vein. The magnetite porphyroblastic unit appears to be a key alteration indicator within a marker horizon above the Bonanza Ledge Zone.

The Bonanza Ledge Zone occurs between the northerly trending Goldfinch Fault to the northwest and the Waoming Fault to the southeast. Ore shoots within the gold-bearing veins at the CGQ mine were commonly restricted to within 50m

from major northerly trending faults and some projected into contemporaneous elongate replacement bodies (Kocsis, 2001). Northerly trending silicified zones and quartz veins exposed at Bonanza Ledge appear to have strong control on the distribution of gold.

16.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The distinctive greenish grey, pale green and green magnetic porphyroblastic phyllite of the Rainbow 4 Sub-unit in the structural hanging wall of the Bonanza Ledge Zone in Wells is present at least on Cariboo Hudson, Ham, Au and G Properties of the GCC land package. A previous regional aeromagnetic survey flown in the summer of 1995 revealed a strong anomaly to exist coincident with the distribution of the magnetic porphyroblastic formation and associated ground magnetic anomalies conducted respectively on Cariboo Hudson, G and Au Properties. The origin of the magnetic porphyroblast formation and its relationship to the genesis of the Bonanza Ledge gold deposit may be an important mark to the future discovery of similar style of gold mineralization. The author of this report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the assessment report.

Pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization occurs as veinlets, small veins, cm-scale pods in limestones and as wisps and interstitial disseminations in clastic rocks on the southern most part including Cariboo Hudson and Ham Property of the GCC land package. The pyrrhotite mineralization is correlative with low gold values and even non-auriferous, which is similar to that in Cow, Barkerville and Island Mountain areas.

Rocks encountered on properties of the GCC land package show similarities to setting of the Bonanza Ledge type of gold mineralization indicating similar gold mineralizing may exist. Encouraging result of drill hole #GCC05-30 conducted in 2005 proved this partly (Jim Yin, Peter Daignault and Jarrod Brown, 2006). The author of this report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the assessment report.

Both replacement and quartz vein styles of gold mineralization exist on the GCC land package. The replacement includes both Bonanza Ledge (on and around Wolf Property) and Island Mountain/Mosquito Creek styles (in the upper Grouse Creek). The author of this report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the assessment report.

Generally, drillholes dipping toward creeks contain better mineralized core than those on the same drill pads but dipping away from the creeks. This is probably the result of dominant mineralization controls of faulting and folding structures,

since many creeks in the GCC land package are the loci of fault zones. Examples include: hole # GCC05-10 vs. GCC05-11 on the same drill pad beside the Trehouse Creek; GCC05-20 vs. GCC05-21 on the same drill pad beside the B-Zone of Craze and Cunningham Creeks; GCC05-30 vs. GCC05-31 on the same drill pad beside the Cunningham Creek; and GCC05-34 vs. GCC05-35 on the same drill pad beside Cunningham Creek (Jim Yin, Peter Daignault and Jarrod Brown, 2006).

Most, if not all, of the significant gold assays of auriferous quartz veins with $\text{Py} \pm \text{Ag} \pm \text{Sp} \pm \text{Ga}$, and quartz veins with $\text{Ag} + \text{Sp} + \text{Ga} \pm \text{Py}$, are from holes within or next to faults/fault zones, i.e., faults/fault zones are one of the most important controls of quartz vein style mineralization in the GCC land package. Therefore, the key to finding more auriferous quartz vein style ore bodies is to figure out structural patterns in the region.

Pyrite is not the only gold-carrying mineral in the region. Silicified rocks can also carry high grade gold even if the pyrite content is low--drill hole #GCC05-30 conducted in 2005 by GCC is an example--and silicification alteration may be useful as another potential indicator of gold mineralization. Therefore, field mapping of silicification zoning may help locate potential gold-mineralized areas.

Massive very fine-grained pyrite replacement mineralization, hosted in impure silicified muddy limestone, probably does not carry any gold; examples include drill hole #GCC05-14, 15, 16 and 17 on the Tin property completed by GCC in 2005. The reason for this is not clear (Jim Yin, Peter Daignault and Jarrod Brown, 2006; Jim Yin, 2007 & 2008).

Gold-bearing quartz veins are still the major mineralization style in the GCC land package. Pyrite replacement geological bodies exist but do not always run significant gold values.

Silver, zinc, lead, and/or phosphorus mineralization or anomalies are wide spread in the black graphitic argillites in the GCC land package, especially on the Tin and Nugget Properties. The silver content in the black graphitic argillite units is widespread but low.

It appears that drill core with medium-strong chloritic alteration is poor in gold. In other words, there apparently would not be gold mineralization wherever chloritic alteration exists, no matter how high the pyrite content is. Typical examples include: drill hole #GCC05-01 and 03 on the G Property beside the Grouse Creek; GCC05-40 & 41 on the Grouse Property; and GCC05-04, 05 & 06 on the Nugget Property, all of which were conducted by GCC in 2005. All these drill holes intercepted pale olive green chloritic phyllite/argillite with 1%-6% very fine or fine-grained pyrite replacement, and no geologically significant gold mineralization (Jim Yin, Peter Daignault and Jarrod Brown, 2006; Jim Yin, 2007 & 2008).

On the basis of the discussions above, gold potentials of properties of the GCC land package are discussed as follows (Figure 3):

- **The Upper Grouse Creek**

Pyrite replacement style of mineralization of gold, silver and lead in limestone/marble may exist on the east side while quartz vein type mineralization in fractures of host rocks develops on both east and west sides of the upper Grouse Creek. Sample **E104630** collected from limestone/marble with sulphide replacement bandings and clots including pyrite and galena on the east side of the upper Grouse Creek, returns 3.25 g/T Au, 101 g/T Ag and 1.25% lead in 2006 (Jim Yin, 2007).

True thickness of the replacement mineralized limestone is not clear thus far due to poor exposure of the outcrop on the east side of the upper Grouse Creek. In order to have a better understanding of the size of the mineralization at depth, more detailed exploration, especially drilling, is strongly recommended in the 2009 exploration season.

In order to explore for both the replacement mineralized bodies in limestone and mineralized quartz veins in clastic rocks at the upper Grouse Creek area, an exploration road to the top of the east side of the upper Grouse Creek has to be constructed. This road will be about 2-3km long.

- **Cariboo Hudson and Pierce Creek**

In Cariboo Hudson and Pierce Creek area, quartz veins are the dominant mineralization style and the Cariboo Hudson Gold Mine had been mining for quartz vein gold ore in history.

All four drill holes of the 2007 GCC exploration program were collared on and intercepted pale grey, grey, pale green, green and/or dark green sericitic/chloritic phyllite/schist with or without magnetic porphyroblasts; that is, meta-tuff. This means that Cariboo Hudson Property has a geological setting similar to that of the Bonanza Ledge gold deposit. The meta-tuff found at Cariboo Hudson Property proves the presence of rocks of the Rainbow 4 Sub-unit. On the other hand, rock, equivalent to that of the typical BC Argillite, was not found yet in the area (Jim Yin, 2008).

Pyrite-pyrrhotite replacement style of mineralization does exist in Cariboo Hudson area. This kind of mineralization occurs mainly in very thin limestone and phyllite/schist interbeds, which are probably part of the equivalent strata of Lowhee Unit. The replacement style mineralization on Cariboo Hudson Property, which is mainly in the form of small pods up to centimetre scale, is generally low in gold value and even non-auriferous. Sample **#162813** collected by Jean Pautler in 2004 from this outcrop returns 3.3 g/T gold while assay certificates of

all the core samples of the four diamond drill holes conducted in 2007 show that the pyrite-pyrrhotite replacement mineralization is almost non-auriferous, though with silver anomalies locally (Jim Yin, 2008).

Considering the negative results of the 2007 small scale drill program on Cariboo Hudson Property, it is recommended that no more exploration for replacement style gold mineralization be conducted on the property in the following year. Exploration for gold on the Cariboo Hudson Property in the future should focus on quartz vein type of gold mineralization around the Cariboo Hudson gold mine.

- **The Upper Penny Creek and Silver Mine Area**

Rocks at the upper Penny Creek and Silver Mine area were strongly deformed, altered and mineralized. Quartz veins/veinlets with massive fine-grained pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and malachite were seen in the area.

Strong silver & lead mineralization but weak gold anomalies exist in the upper Penny Creek and Silver Mine area. The conclusion is partly supported by the following samples (Jim Yin, Peter Daignault and Jarrod Brown, 2006; Jim Yin, 2007 & 2008).

- Sample **104258** collected by Gary Polischuk, prospector, returned 263 g/T silver, 1.25% lead, but only 0.04 g/T gold
- Gary's another sample **104945** carried 274 g/T silver, 0.25% copper, 0.15% lead, 0.24% antimony (Sb), but 0.12 g/T gold

Similar assay results were gained from both core and reconnaissance samples of the 2005 exploration program in the area (Jim Yin, Peter Daignault and Jarrod Brown, 2006):

- Drill hole **GCC05-36**, collared at the upper Penny Creek near and to the northwest of the Silver Mine, cut through sections carrying 1.3-116.0 g/T silver, 0.41% zinc, 0.39% lead, but only hundreds ppb of gold.
- Drill holes **GCC05-38** and **GCC05-39**, on the same drill pad near and to the southeast of the Silver Mine and the upper Penny Creek, returned similar assay results as drill hole **GCC05-36**.

On the other hand, at the lower Penny Creek (the confluence of the Penny and Peter's Gulch Creeks), some gold-bearing quartz veins were seen and intercepted by drill holes (Jim Yin, Peter Daignault and Jarrod Brown, 2006):

- Sample **#30834**, collected from an about 3.0m wide quartz vein with massive fine-grained pyrite by the author of this report in the summer of 2005, returned 15.8 g/T gold and 2.7 g/T silver.

- Drill hole **GCC05-07**, collared beside the outcrop of the big quartz vein where sample #**30834** was collected, intercepted quartz veins carrying 1.20-2.36 g/T gold.

The confluence of the Penny and Peter's Gulch Creeks is the right place to explore for quartz vein but not for pyrite replacement style of gold mineralization.

- **Warspite Property on Mt. Proserpine**

The 2005 GCC exploration program proved that Warspite Property is promising for big quartz vein type gold, silver and lead mineralization (Jim Yin, Peter Daignault and Jarrod Brown, 2006). In 2006, GCC initiated a SP survey by cutting 4.24 line kilometres in total, including 2.24 line kilometre baseline, picketing 2.1 line kilometres, and finishing 0.72 line kilometres of SP survey on Warspite Property. The survey was terminated due to heavy snow and is recommended to finish in the 2009 exploration season.

- **Conklin Gulch and Mt. Conklin**

On Mt. Conklin, several big quartz veins were seen along with old prospect trenches on some of these veins during 2005 exploration season. The quartz veins looked barren and no significant assays were returned from samples collected from these veins and from other reconnaissance samples collected in Conklin Gulch and Mt. Conklin area. On the other hand, the massive quartz vein might be considered analogous to the BC Vein outcropped at the Bonanza Ledge Zone. However, the presence of a proximal magnetite porphyroblastic formation similar to that of the Rainbow 4 Sub-unit in the hanging wall of BC Vein has yet to be established.

Additionally, it does not seem there is any signature of sulfide replacement mineralization in the area.

- **Wolf Property**

During 2005 GCC exploration program, Bonanza Ledge style mineralized section of drill core, 10.0' @ 11-14 g/T gold, was cut through by drill hole GCC05-30 on Wolf Property beside Cunningham Creek and Yanks Peak Road (Jim Yin, Peter Daignault and Jarrod Brown, 2006). The author of this report has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the assessment report. The core was greenish grey phyllite/argillite. Immediately below it was black graphitic argillite. In 2006, several reconnaissance rock samples collected from outcrops beside the collar of the drill hole, did not return significant assays.

On the basis of the discussions above, preliminary conclusions are reached as follows:

- Gold-bearing quartz veins are the major mineralization style in the GCC land package;
- Faults and fault zones are one of the dominant controls on auriferous quartz veins with $Py \pm Ag \pm Sp \pm Ga$, and quartz veins with $Ag + Sp + Ga \pm Py$ mineralization, in the GCC land package. One of the keys to finding more quartz vein style mineralized bodies is to figure out the regional fault structure patterns;
- Pyrite is still the most important gold-carrying mineral, but not the only one; silicification should be paid more attention to during gold exploration in the future. It would be useful to outline the silicification zones in the field, especially in the area around drill hole #GCC05-30 on and around Wolf Property;
- Chloritic alteration in the land package is possibly a negative indicator of gold; for example, pale green chloritic phyllite/argillite is poor in gold mineralization even if they carry rich pyrite replacement. This fact can be used as a counter-indicator during gold exploration.

In summary, the GCC land package appears to reflect a geological setting favorable to hosting both replacement and quartz vein style gold mineralizations.

• Quartz Vein Type Mineralization

Different sizes of quartz veins, diagonal, orthogonal and strike, develop almost everywhere in the region, but most of these veins are barren and free of significant gold. The gold-bearing quartz veins, to most extent, are confined in Rainbow and partly in Lowhee Units. So, for exploration of quartz vein type gold mineralization, quartz veins hosted in Rainbow and Lowhee Units should be the targets. The most promising areas on GCC's land package for gold bearing quartz veins include (Figure 3):

- Warspite: strong silver with gold and lead mineralization;
- The upper Grouse Creek: strong silver with gold and lead mineralization;
- Confluence of Penny and Peter's Gulch Creeks: mainly gold with silver anomalies.

• Sulfide Replacement Type Mineralization

Not like the wide spread distribution of quartz veins, sulfide, mainly pyrite replacement mineralization is confined to some limited places in the GCC land

package. So far, the replacement bodies were only found in the following areas (Figure 3):

- Wolf Property beside Cunningham Creek and Yanks Peak Road (Bonanza Ledge style gold mineralization);
- The east side of the upper Grouse Creek (Island Mountain/Mosquito Creek style gold mineralization).

Considering the large area of the GCC land package, previous exploration programs provide only limited information of gold mineralization in the region. A greater density of geophysics, geological mapping, trenching and drilling is required to have a better understanding of the gold mineralization on the land package.

It is the author's opinion that explorations to date have shown that the GCC land package has potential to host economically feasible mineral deposits.

17.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the conclusions mentioned above, additional and more detailed gold exploration in the GCC land package is recommended for the following areas:

- **The upper Grouse Creek:** Pyrite replacement mineralization of gold, silver and lead in limestone/marble exists on the east side while quartz vein type mineralization in fractures of host rocks on both the east and west sides of the upper Grouse Creek. Trenching and drilling are recommended for the target in 2009. The budget for this program is approximately C\$420,000 (Table 3).
- **Warspite Property on Mt. Proserpine:** A two phase exploration program is recommended for Warspite Property on Mt. Proserpine in 2009. Phase I will resume and complete the SP survey within the previously selected prospective area which initiated in 2006. Phase II will consist of trenching and drilling to test the SP anomalies of Phase I. The budget for this two phase exploration program is about C\$373,000 (Table 8).

The total budget for the proposed 2009 exploration programs on both Grouse Creek and Warspite Properties of the GCC land package is approximately C\$800,000 (Table 8).

Table 8. PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE 2009 EXPLORATION PROGRAM ON THE GCC LAND PACKAGE

PROPERTY	EXPLORATION PROGRAM		#	ITEM	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT CANADIAN DOLLARS
	PHASE I	PHASE II				
GROUSE CREEK	One phase		1	Wages	Geologist(s) and prospector(s)	40,000.0
			2	Food & accommodation	\$120/day per person	10,000.0
			3	Travel and related		8,000.0
			4	Equipment rental		20,000.0
			5	Diamond drilling	6,000' @ \$50 per foot	300,000.0
			6	Geochemical analyses	550 samples @ \$35 each	19,250.0
			7	Drill core processing		6,000.0
			8	Drafting & report writing		10,000.0
			9	Administration		7,000.0
	Subtotal					
WARSPITE	SP survey	N/A	10	SP survey		25,000.00
	N/A	Trenching & drilling	11	Trenching		6,000.00
	Both phases		12	Drilling	5,000' @ \$50 per foot	250,000.00
			13	Geochemical analyses	500 samples @ \$30 each	15,000.00
			14	Wages	Geologist & related crew	35,000.00
			15	Food & accommodation	\$120/day per person	8,000.00
			16	Travel and related		6,500.0
			17	Equipment rental		16,000.00
			18	Data processing & drafting		7,000.00
			19	Administration		5,000.00
Subtotal						373,500.0
TOTAL FOR THE 2009 PROGRAMS						793,750.00

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19.0 CERTIFICATION, DATE AND SIGNATURE**Statement of Qualification****JIM YIN**

9280 Kirkmond Crescent
Richmond, B.C. V7E 1M8
Ph/Fax: (604) 271-7987; Email: jimyin7@yahoo.ca

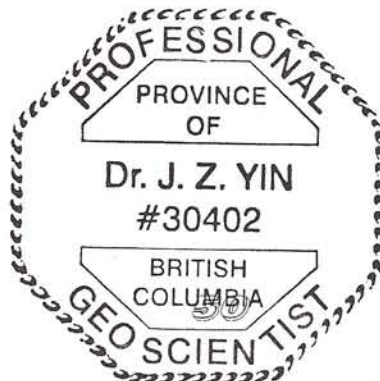
I, Jim Yin, am a self-employed Professional Geoscientist and do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist with over 20 years experience in the field of metals (mainly gold) and industrial minerals (mainly diamond) exploration, property evaluation, management, and mine geology, with Chinese, Australian, American and Canadian mining companies respectively.
- I hold a B.Eng. in Geology, Minerals Prospect and Exploration (1986) and a M.Sc. in Geology of Mineral Deposits (1989) from College of Earth Sciences, Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin Province, P. R. China; and a Ph.D. in Geology of Mineral Deposits from China University of Geosciences, Beijing, P. R. China (1993).
- I am a registered Professional Geoscientist (License #: 30402) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and have maintained my registration in good standing since becoming registered in B.C.
- I was directly involved, as consulting geologist, in the work described in this report. Item 4-9 of this report were updated from 2007 GCC Assessment Report. Items 1-3 and 10-24 were written by me.
- I do not own any interest, or have an agreement to be or become an insider, associate, or employee, of Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. or any of its sister companies, involved in the Golden Cariboo Project.

Jim Yin, Ph.D., P.Geo.



March 8, 2010



APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS



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- Select Input Method
- Select/Input Tenures
- Input Lots
- Data Input Form
- Review Form Data
- Process Payment
- Print Confirmation

- Main Menu
- Search for Mineral / Placer / Coal Titles
- View Mineral Tenures
- View Placer Tenures
- View Coal Tenures
- MTO Help Tips
- Free Miner Landowner Notification

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Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Review Form Data

Recorder: INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD. (104256) **Submitter:** INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD. (104256)
Recorded: 2008/DEC/12 **Effective:** 2008/DEC/12
D/E Date: 2008/DEC/12

Work Start Date: 2007/DEC/15 **Total Value of Work:** \$ 62289.36
Work Stop Date: 2008/DEC/12 **Mine Permit No:**

Work Type: Technical and Physical Work
Physical Items: Drilling, Labour, Machinery and equipment, Preparatory Surveys, Reclamation, Supply costs, Transportation / travel expenses
Technical Items: Drilling, Geochemical

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days Forward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Submission Fee
529715		2006/mar/07	2010/jan/15	2010/jan/15	0	952.17	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
537354	PACBAY	2006/jul/17	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	19.50	\$ 84.62	\$ 8.46
546306	SURPRISE	2006/dec/01	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	331.89	\$ 1440.30	\$ 144.03
546307	MEL	2006/dec/01	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	815.89	\$ 3540.75	\$ 354.08
546308	WAM	2006/dec/01	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	504.85	\$ 2190.90	\$ 219.09
546310	FRENCH	2006/dec/01	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	854.59	\$ 3708.69	\$ 370.87
546311		2006/dec/01	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	563.12	\$ 2443.80	\$ 244.38
546314	8 MILE	2006/dec/01	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1299.19	\$ 5638.11	\$ 563.81
546315		2006/dec/01	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1027.11	\$ 4457.35	\$ 445.74
546611	SWIFT	2006/dec/05	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	604.62	\$ 2623.90	\$ 262.39
546612	STANLEY	2006/dec/05	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	719.15	\$ 3120.93	\$ 312.09
546613	SWIFT	2006/dec/05	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	663.22	\$ 2878.19	\$ 287.82
546614	BIG VALLEY	2006/dec/05	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	619.46	\$ 2688.28	\$ 268.83
554735	GARY	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	484.18	\$ 2101.22	\$ 210.12
554737	GARY 2	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	484.18	\$ 2101.22	\$ 210.12
554739	GARY 2	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	483.95	\$ 2100.20	\$ 210.02
554740	GARY3	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	483.95	\$ 2100.20	\$ 210.02
554741	GARY4	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	484.16	\$ 2101.14	\$ 210.11
554742	GARY 5	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	483.93	\$ 2100.14	\$ 210.01
554743	GARY 6	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	484.16	\$ 2101.13	\$ 210.11
554745	GARY 7	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	483.70	\$ 2099.11	\$ 209.91
554746	GARY 8	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	483.98	\$ 2100.32	\$ 210.03
554747	GARY 9	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	484.12	\$ 2100.94	\$ 210.09
554748	GARY 10	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	483.96	\$ 2100.23	\$ 210.02
554749	GARY 11	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	483.74	\$ 2099.29	\$ 209.93
554750	GARY 12	2007/mar/20	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	483.99	\$ 2100.39	\$ 210.04
554802	GARY 14	2007/mar/21	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	38.71	\$ 168.01	\$ 16.80

Total required work value: \$ 62289.36

PAC name:
Debited PAC amount: \$ 0.00
Credited PAC amount: \$ 0.00

Total Submission Fees: \$ 6228.94

Total to Pay: \$ 6228.94

[Back](#)

[Next](#)

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- Select Input Method
- Select/Input Tenures
- Input Lots
- Data Input Form
- Review Form Data
- Process Payment
- Confirmation

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD. (104256) Submitter: INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD. (104256)
Recorded: 2008/DEC/12 Effective: 2008/DEC/12
D/E Date: 2008/DEC/12

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

Event Number: 4251560

Work Start Date: 2007/DEC/15 Total Value of Work: \$ 439318.78
Work Stop Date: 2008/DEC/12 Mine Permit No:

Work Type: Technical and Physical Work
Physical Items: Drilling, Labour, Machinery and equipment, Preparatory Surveys, Reclamation, Supply costs, Transportation / travel expenses
Technical Items: Drilling, Geochemical

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days Forward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Sub-mission Fee
369917	CHINA 1	1999/jul/03	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
369918	CHINA 2	1999/jul/03	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
370010	DK #1	1999/jul/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	500.00	\$ 4339.73	\$ 216.99
370011	WC 1	1999/jul/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
370012	WC 2	1999/jul/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
370013	WC 3	1999/jul/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
370014	WC 4	1999/jul/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
370015	WC 5	1999/jul/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
370016	WC 6	1999/jul/08	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
370028	CHINA 3	1999/jul/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
370029	CHINA 4	1999/jul/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
370030	CHINA 5	1999/jul/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
370230	CHINA 6	1999/jul/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
370234	CHINA 10	1999/jul/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
203991	JIM	1976/sep/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	75.00	\$ 650.96	\$ 32.55
204176	REFER TO LOT TABLE	1979/aug/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
204177	REFER TO LOT TABLE	1979/aug/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
204753	REFER TO LOT TABLE	1983/jul/11	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
204754	REFER TO LOT TABLE	1983/jul/11	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
204755	REFER TO LOT TABLE	1983/jul/11	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	25.00	\$ 216.99	\$ 10.85
205247	LOUISE	1986/aug/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	500.00	\$ 4339.73	\$ 216.99
205267	DONNA	1986/sep/18	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	300.00	\$ 2603.84	\$ 130.19

- Main Menu
- Search for Mineral / Placer / Coal Titles
- View Mineral Tenures
- View Placer Tenures
- View Coal Tenures

- MTO Help Tips
- Free Miner Landowner Notification

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375260	PG 1	2000/apr/09	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	400.00	\$ 3471.78	\$ 173.59
505914		2005/feb/04	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1399.53	\$ 11362.81	\$ 607.36
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505922		2005/feb/04	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	583.13	\$ 4734.48	\$ 253.06
505924		2005/feb/04	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	543.58	\$ 4413.35	\$ 235.90
505925		2005/feb/04	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1066.31	\$ 8657.39	\$ 462.75
505926		2005/feb/04	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	310.41	\$ 2520.26	\$ 134.71
505927		2005/feb/04	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	738.06	\$ 5992.31	\$ 320.30
505936		2005/feb/04	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	426.62	\$ 3463.74	\$ 185.14
506236		2005/feb/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	738.15	\$ 5968.68	\$ 320.33
506315		2005/feb/08	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	894.11	\$ 7220.01	\$ 388.02
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506489		2005/feb/09	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	388.47	\$ 3132.63	\$ 168.58
506493		2005/feb/09	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1549.54	\$ 12495.60	\$ 672.46
506497		2005/feb/09	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	853.84	\$ 6885.39	\$ 370.54
506614		2005/feb/10	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1167.70	\$ 9403.55	\$ 506.75
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506620		2005/feb/10	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	933.89	\$ 7520.71	\$ 405.28
506720		2005/feb/10	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1085.46	\$ 8741.30	\$ 471.06
507131		2005/feb/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	562.74	\$ 4507.03	\$ 244.21
507132		2005/feb/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	931.38	\$ 7459.53	\$ 404.19
507133		2005/feb/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1339.02	\$ 10724.37	\$ 581.10
507134		2005/feb/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	543.03	\$ 4349.18	\$ 235.66
507135		2005/feb/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	911.60	\$ 7301.10	\$ 395.61
507136		2005/feb/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	872.37	\$ 6986.91	\$ 378.58
507247		2005/feb/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	698.82	\$ 5589.25	\$ 303.27
507248		2005/feb/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	621.30	\$ 4969.28	\$ 269.63
507259		2005/feb/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	252.33	\$ 2018.20	\$ 109.51
507260		2005/feb/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	19.41	\$ 155.24	\$ 8.42
507261		2005/feb/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	620.63	\$ 4963.91	\$ 269.34
507264		2005/feb/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1026.62	\$ 8211.09	\$ 445.53
507265		2005/feb/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	542.59	\$ 4339.72	\$ 235.47
507288		2005/feb/16	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	426.36	\$ 3405.40	\$ 185.03
507304		2005/feb/16	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	388.20	\$ 3100.64	\$ 168.47
508778		2005/mar/11	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	775.28	\$ 5998.32	\$ 336.45
508905		2005/mar/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	871.72	\$ 6715.84	\$ 378.30
509015		2005/mar/16	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	193.86	\$ 1489.29	\$ 84.13
509017		2005/mar/16	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	639.85	\$ 4915.46	\$ 277.68
509179		2005/mar/17	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	833.23	\$ 6391.90	\$ 361.60
512571		2005/may/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	484.93	\$ 3411.81	\$ 210.45
512795		2005/may/17	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	155.22	\$ 1086.99	\$ 67.36
513739		2005/jun/01	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	484.88	\$ 3315.78	\$ 210.42
517416	GEORGE	2005/jul/12	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	58.28	\$ 372.32	\$ 25.29
517423	ISLAND	2005/jul/12	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	252.39	\$ 1612.53	\$ 109.53
517433	ISLAND TWO	2005/jul/12	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	19.41	\$ 123.98	\$ 8.42
521329	BURDETTE	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	486.72	\$ 2581.63	\$ 211.22
521330	BURDETTE 1	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	486.84	\$ 2582.25	\$ 211.27
521331	BURDETTE 2	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.11	\$ 2583.68	\$ 211.39
521332	BURDETTE 3	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.40	\$ 2585.22	\$ 211.52
521333	BURDETTE 4	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.63	\$ 2586.46	\$ 211.62
521336	BURDETTE 5	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.79	\$ 2587.28	\$ 211.69
521337	BURDETTE 6	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	486.69	\$ 2581.43	\$ 211.21
521338	BURDETTE 7	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	486.69	\$ 2581.47	\$ 211.21
521339	BURDETTE 8	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	488.08	\$ 2588.80	\$ 211.81
521340	BURDETTE 9	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.96	\$ 2588.17	\$ 211.76
521342	BURDETTE 10	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	486.75	\$ 2581.80	\$ 211.24
521346	BURDETTE 11	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.06	\$ 2583.44	\$ 211.37
521348	BURDETTE 12	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.04	\$ 2583.33	\$ 211.36
521349	BURDETTE 13	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	486.93	\$ 2582.72	\$ 211.31
521350	BURDETTE 14	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	486.94	\$ 2582.76	\$ 211.32
521351	BURDETTE 15	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.17	\$ 2584.02	\$ 211.42
521352	BURDETTE 16	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.35	\$ 2584.97	\$ 211.50
521353	BURDETTE 17	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.35	\$ 2584.96	\$ 211.50
521356	BURDETTE 20	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.43	\$ 2585.37	\$ 211.53

521357	BURDETTE 21	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	487.19	\$ 2584.10	\$ 211.43
521358	BURDETTE 22	2005/oct/19	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	428.52	\$ 2272.89	\$ 185.96
521829	CARIBOO	2005/nov/02	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	488.14	\$ 2514.28	\$ 211.84
521839	CARIBOO 2	2005/nov/02	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	488.20	\$ 2514.56	\$ 211.87
521844	CARIBOO 3	2005/nov/02	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	488.43	\$ 2515.73	\$ 211.96
521852	CARIBOO 4	2005/nov/02	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	488.19	\$ 2514.49	\$ 211.86
521872	CARIBOO 5	2005/nov/02	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	488.16	\$ 2514.34	\$ 211.85
521877	CARIBOO 6	2005/nov/02	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	488.45	\$ 2515.84	\$ 211.97
521880	CARIBOO 7	2005/nov/02	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	488.32	\$ 2515.20	\$ 211.92
521881	CARIBOO 8	2005/nov/02	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	488.65	\$ 2516.90	\$ 212.06
521883	CARIBOO 9	2005/nov/02	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	390.78	\$ 2012.80	\$ 169.59
522125		2005/nov/08	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	581.01	\$ 2954.41	\$ 252.14
528996	WAM2	2006/feb/27	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	466.26	\$ 2022.41	\$ 202.34
529036	WAM 10	2006/feb/27	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	19.41	\$ 84.20	\$ 8.42
529712		2006/mar/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	330.14	\$ 1432.71	\$ 143.27
529713		2006/mar/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	720.92	\$ 3128.58	\$ 312.86
529715		2006/mar/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	952.17	\$ 4132.17	\$ 413.22
535526	DRAGON	2006/jun/13	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	465.85	\$ 2021.67	\$ 202.17
535671	STAN	2006/jun/14	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	953.05	\$ 4135.98	\$ 413.60
535855	SOUTH	2006/jun/17	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	39.02	\$ 169.34	\$ 16.93
536691	MILK	2006/jul/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	467.11	\$ 2027.15	\$ 202.71

Total required work value: \$ 364487.55

PAC name: International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd

Debited PAC amount: \$ 0.00

Credited PAC amount: \$ 74831.23

Total Submission Fees: \$ 22879.22

Total Paid: \$ 22879.22

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[Back](#)



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B.C. HOME

Mineral Titles

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

- Select Input Method
- Select/Input Tenures
- Input Lots
- Data Input Form
- Review Form Data
- Process Payment
- Confirmation

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD. (104256)

Submitter: INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD. (104256)

Recorded: 2008/DEC/12

Effective: 2008/DEC/12

D/E Date: 2008/DEC/12

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Event Number: 4251561

Work Start Date: 2008/FEB/28
Work Stop Date: 2008/DEC/12

Total Value of Work: \$ 339318.79
Mine Permit No:

Work Type: Technical and Physical Work

Physical Items: Drilling, Labour, Machinery and equipment, Preparatory Surveys, Reclamation, Supply costs, Transportation / travel expenses

Technical Items: Drilling, Geochemical

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days Forward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Submission Fee
505905		2005/feb/04	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	972.78	\$ 7898.02	\$ 422.16
505910		2005/feb/04	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1265.76	\$ 10276.71	\$ 549.30
505921		2005/feb/04	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	914.78	\$ 7427.10	\$ 396.99
506154		2005/feb/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	155.56	\$ 1257.86	\$ 67.51
506630		2005/feb/10	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	350.79	\$ 2824.95	\$ 152.23
506637		2005/feb/10	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1131.33	\$ 9110.67	\$ 490.96
506658		2005/feb/10	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	506.36	\$ 4077.72	\$ 219.74
506721		2005/feb/10	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1070.04	\$ 8617.09	\$ 464.37
506956		2005/feb/11	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1247.95	\$ 10036.13	\$ 541.58
507309		2005/feb/16	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1030.24	\$ 8228.69	\$ 447.10
512739		2005/may/16	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	877.72	\$ 6156.08	\$ 380.91
514442	BURDETTE	2005/jun/13	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	155.75	\$ 1044.62	\$ 67.59
514446	TIN	2005/jun/13	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	291.87	\$ 1957.53	\$ 126.66
517260	3 CREEKS	2005/jul/12	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	38.87	\$ 248.35	\$ 16.87
519556	WENDLE	2005/aug/31	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	485.01	\$ 2833.01	\$ 210.48
519559	WENDLE 1	2005/aug/31	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	484.79	\$ 2831.68	\$ 210.38
519563	WENDLE2	2005/aug/31	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	484.60	\$ 2830.58	\$ 210.30
521241	PATCHETT	2005/oct/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	485.66	\$ 2597.27	\$ 210.76
521242	PATCHETT 2	2005/oct/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	486.17	\$ 2600.02	\$ 210.98
529717		2006/mar/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	545.68	\$ 2368.11	\$ 236.81
529719		2006/mar/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	757.72	\$ 3288.30	\$ 328.83
529720		2006/mar/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	603.80	\$ 2620.34	\$ 262.03
529721		2006/mar/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1615.57	\$ 7011.14	\$ 701.11
529722		2006/mar/07	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	507.38	\$ 2201.88	\$ 220.19
546309		2006/dec/01	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1438.50	\$ 6242.68	\$ 624.27
546617	TIN	2006/dec/05	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	955.51	\$ 4146.66	\$ 414.67

- Main Menu
- Search for Mineral / Placer / Coal Titles
- View Mineral Tenures
- View Placer Tenures
- View Coal Tenures

- MTO Help Tips
- Free Miner Landowner Notification

Exit this e-service ►

546620	TIN	2006/dec/05	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	954.67	\$ 4143.02	\$ 414.30
546722		2006/dec/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	1147.58	\$ 4980.16	\$ 498.02
546723		2006/dec/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	702.56	\$ 3048.90	\$ 304.89
546724		2006/dec/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	837.09	\$ 3632.75	\$ 363.27
546725	TIN 2	2006/dec/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	953.60	\$ 4138.36	\$ 413.84
546726	PATCHETT	2006/dec/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	971.93	\$ 4217.91	\$ 421.79
546727	PATCHETT 3	2006/dec/06	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	952.84	\$ 4135.07	\$ 413.51
564597	CARIBOO TWO	2007/aug/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	19.52	\$ 84.70	\$ 8.47
564598	NOLAKA	2007/aug/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	19.50	\$ 84.64	\$ 8.46
567677	HUDSON	2007/oct/09	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	39.00	\$ 169.23	\$ 16.92
567678	HUDSON2	2007/oct/09	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	19.50	\$ 84.61	\$ 8.46
572001	CARIBOO HUDSON	2007/dec/15	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	19.51	\$ 84.66	\$ 8.47
572011	SHAST	2007/dec/16	2008/dec/16	2010/jan/15	395	19.51	\$ 84.46	\$ 8.45
572348	BLACK MARTIN	2007/dec/21	2008/dec/21	2010/jan/15	390	19.51	\$ 83.37	\$ 8.34
572437	CONIAGAS	2007/dec/23	2008/dec/23	2010/jan/15	388	19.50	\$ 82.92	\$ 8.29
505901		2005/feb/04	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	349.67	\$ 2839.00	\$ 151.75
577422		2008/feb/28	2008/dec/15	2010/jan/15	396	349.90	\$ 1518.49	\$ 151.85

Total required work value: \$ 154145.44

PAC name: International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd
Debited PAC amount: \$ 0.00
Credited PAC amount: \$ 185173.35

Total Submission Fees: \$ 11393.87

Total Paid: \$ 11393.87

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Mineral Titles

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

- Select Input Method
- Select/Input Tenures
- Input Lots
- Data Input Form
- Review Form Data
- Process Payment
- Confirmation

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD. (104256)

Submitter: INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD. (104256)

Recorded: 2008/DEC/12

Effective: 2008/DEC/12

D/E Date: 2008/DEC/12

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Event Number: 4251563

Work Start Date: 2008/DEC/01
Work Stop Date: 2008/DEC/12

Total Value of Work: \$ 100000.00
Mine Permit No:

Work Type: Technical and Physical Work
Physical Items: Drilling, Labour, Machinery and equipment, Preparatory Surveys, Reclamation, Supply costs, Transportation / travel expenses
Technical Items: Drilling, Geochemical

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days Forward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Submission Fee
593959	X1	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	485.28	\$ 372.27	\$ 37.23
593960		2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	485.04	\$ 372.08	\$ 37.21
593961	X3	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	484.80	\$ 371.90	\$ 37.19
593962	X4	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	484.79	\$ 371.90	\$ 37.19
593963	X5	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	485.03	\$ 372.08	\$ 37.21
593965	X5	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	485.27	\$ 372.26	\$ 37.23
593966	X6	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	466.03	\$ 357.51	\$ 35.75
593967	X7	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	465.87	\$ 357.38	\$ 35.74
593968	X8	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	465.68	\$ 357.24	\$ 35.72
593969	X9	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	465.50	\$ 357.10	\$ 35.71
593970	X10	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	465.21	\$ 356.88	\$ 35.69
593971	X11	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	466.00	\$ 357.48	\$ 35.75
593972	X13	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	465.34	\$ 356.97	\$ 35.70
593973	X14	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	387.63	\$ 297.36	\$ 29.74
593974	X15	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	77.64	\$ 59.56	\$ 5.96
593975	X16	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	155.26	\$ 119.10	\$ 11.91
593979	TRE	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	485.22	\$ 372.23	\$ 37.22
593980	TRE2	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	485.00	\$ 372.05	\$ 37.21
593981	TRE3	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	484.77	\$ 371.88	\$ 37.19
593982	TRE4	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	484.62	\$ 371.76	\$ 37.18
593983	TRE5	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	484.62	\$ 371.76	\$ 37.18
593984	TRE6	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	484.87	\$ 371.95	\$ 37.20
593985	TRE7	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	484.87	\$ 371.96	\$ 37.20
593986	TRE8	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	465.72	\$ 357.27	\$ 35.73
593987	TRE9	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	485.19	\$ 372.20	\$ 37.22
593988	TRE10	2008/nov/06	2009/nov/06	2010/jan/15	70	252.34	\$ 193.57	\$ 19.36

- Main Menu
- Search for Mineral / Placer / Coal Titles
- View Mineral Tenures
- View Placer Tenures
- View Coal Tenures

- MTO Help Tips
- Free Miner Landowner Notification

Exit this e-service

594001	X17	2008/nov/07	2009/nov/07	2010/jan/15	69	58.18	\$ 44.00	\$ 4.40
594002	X18	2008/nov/07	2009/nov/07	2010/jan/15	69	38.80	\$ 29.34	\$ 2.93
594003	X19	2008/nov/07	2009/nov/07	2010/jan/15	69	38.81	\$ 29.35	\$ 2.93
595157	COULTER 3	2008/dec/01	2009/dec/01	2010/jan/15	45	388.25	\$ 191.46	\$ 19.15
595164	COULTER 2	2008/dec/01	2009/dec/01	2010/jan/15	45	427.12	\$ 210.63	\$ 21.06
595165	COULTER 1	2008/dec/01	2009/dec/01	2010/jan/15	45	116.53	\$ 57.47	\$ 5.75
595168	COULTER 5	2008/dec/01	2009/dec/01	2010/jan/15	45	58.23	\$ 28.72	\$ 2.87
593162	A	2008/oct/20	2009/oct/20	2010/jan/15	87	58.29	\$ 55.57	\$ 5.56
592159	ROUNDTOP	2008/sep/29	2009/sep/29	2010/jan/15	108	350.74	\$ 415.12	\$ 41.51
529715		2006/mar/07	2010/jan/15	2010/jan/15	0	952.17	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

Total required work value: \$ 9797.36

PAC name: International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd
Debited PAC amount: \$ 0.00
Credited PAC amount: \$ 90202.64

Total Submission Fees: \$ 979.73

Total Paid: \$ 979.73

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APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

- **Geological Consulting and Prospecting Fees:**

Jim Yin	2.3 day @ \$520.00	\$1,196.00
Gary Polischuk	44.0 hrs @ \$39.00	\$1,716.00
Brad Davies	37.0 hrs @ \$25.00	\$925.00
Tenorex Geoservices	32.0 hrs @ \$30.00	\$960.00
	Total:	\$4,797.00 Δ

- **Equipment Rental:**

Machine hours (130 Excavator)	23.0 hrs @ \$48.95	\$1,125.85
Truck days Standard Drilling	3.0 days @ \$50.00	\$150.00
Tom Hatton	4.0 days @ \$50.00	\$200.00
Gary Polischuk	6.0 days @ \$50.00	\$300.00
	Total:	\$1,775.85 Δ

- **Excavator Operator:**

Rick Schmode	25.5 hrs @ \$26.00	\$663.00
	Total:	\$663.00 Δ

- **Tenure Transfer & Related:**

Tom Hatton	4.0 hrs @ \$26.00	\$104.00
Tenorex Geoservices	2.5 hrs @ \$30.00	\$75.00
	Total:	\$179.00 Δ

- **Mob/Demob Equipment:**

Wright Contracting Ltd.	10.0 hrs @ \$150.00	\$1,500.00 Δ
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- **Drafting:**

Tenorex Geoservices	30.0 hrs @ \$30.00	\$900.00
	Total:	\$900.00 Δ

2008 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES (cont'd)

- **Meals and Accommodations:**

Jim Yin	1.0 days @ \$50.00	\$50.00
Gary Polischuk	5.0 hrs @ \$50.00	\$250.00
	Total:	\$300.00 Δ

- **Travel Time:**

Gary Polischuk	6.0 hrs @ \$39.00	\$234.00 Δ
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- **Supplies**

\$682.50 Δ

- **Sample Preparation & Shipment:**

Barry Denney	2.5 hrs @ \$20.80	\$52.00 Δ
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- **Geochemical Analyses:**

Eco-Tech Laboratories, Kamloops BC		
43 samples in total		
Rock samples	23 @ \$30.00 each	\$690.00
Soil samples	20 @ \$30.00 each	\$600.00
	Total:	\$1,290.00 Δ

- **General Office & Geology Related:**

Tom Hatton	21.5 hrs @ \$26.00	\$559.00
Judy Cushman	129.5 hrs @ \$25.00	\$3,237.50

Total: \$3,796.50 Δ

- **Wages:**

Barry Denney	20.0 hrs @ \$20.80	\$416.00 Δ
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Subtotal: \$16,585.85

- **Administration and Office Costs:** 10% of the above: **\$1,658.59**

GRAND TOTAL: \$18,244.44

- Total amount applied for assessment of WGM (IWA) & GCC:
\$590,719.71

- Total Work of WGM (IWA) & GCC: \$1,079,449.96

- Total Assessment Requirement for International Wayside Gold Mines
Ltd. and Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. \$590,719.71

- Total for PAC: \$488,730.25

APPENDIX III

LIST OF CODES

APPENDIX III

LIST OF CODES

LITHOLOGY

Overburden-various alluvium, glacial, etc. (Quaternary colluvium/alluvium)	QC
Quartzite (Arenite)	Qzt
Quartz Vein	QV
Argillite (inc. Mica < 50%)	Arg
Calcareous	Cc
Chert	Cht
Diabase	Db
Diorite	Di
Dolomite	Do
Felsite / Felsic Tuff	Fs
Igneous	Ig
Limestone	Ls
Meta Conglomerate	Cg
Meta Greywacke	Gwk
Meta Grit	Gr
Metatuff	Tf
Phyllite/Pelite (inc. Mica > 50%)	Pl
Schist	Sc
Siltite	Slt
Turbidite (specify Lithology)	Tu
No Recovery	NR
Poor Recovery (washed away, etc)	PR

LITHOLOGY – MODIFIERS

Calcareous	Cc
Chlorite	Ch
Dolomite porphyroblastic	Do pb
Feldspar	Fp
Graphitic	Gf
Ilmenite	Il
Magnetite porphyroblastic	Mt pb
Sericite	S

GRAIN SIZE

Very fine grained	vfg
Fine grained	fg
Medium grained	mg
Coarse grained	cg

TEXTURES

Mylonitic	my
Phyllitic	pl
Porphyroblastic	pb
Schistose	sc
Turbiditic	tu
Vuggy	vu

BEDDING FORMS

Laminated	L
Very Thin bedded	vtb <1 cm
Thin bedded	tb 1 to 10 cm
Medium bedded	mb 10 to 30 cm
Thick bedded	tkb >30 cm
Massive	M
Graded Beds	Grb
Overtured beds	otb

COLOUR

Black	B
Brown	Br
Green	Gn
Grey	Gy
Grey-Blue	Gy-Bl
Mauve	Mv
Orange	Or
Pink	Pk
Red	Rd
Silver	Si
Tan (khaki)	T
White	W
Yellow	Y
Light	Lt
Dark	Dk

MINERALOGY

Ankerite	A
Calcite	C
Chlorite	Ch
Clay (Kaolinite)	Cl
Dolomite	D
Feldspar	Fp
Fuchsite	Fu
Graphite	Gf
Ilmenite	Il
Magnetite	Mt
Muscovite	Mu
Pyrite	Py
Quartz	Q
Rutile	R
Siderite	Sd
Talc	Tc

STRUCTURES

FAULTS (*Include C/A (for Faults, Gouges, My & Fol'n, etc.) in Structure Columns*)

Fault	F
Fault Zone	Fz
Breccia	Bx
Gouge	Gg

Other Structures

Axial Planar foliation	Ap Fol
Bedding	Bd
Crenulations	Cren
Foliation	Fol
Folds	Fold
Kink Band	KB
Mylonite	My
Ptygmatic folds	Ptg
Lineation	
Boudins	Bou
Crenulation Axes	CA
Fold Axes	FA
Intersection lineation	IL
Mullions	Mul
Pencils	Pe

Rodding	R
Slickenside striae	SL
S/C	S/C

MINERALIZATION

Arsenopyrite	As
Chalcopyrite	Cpy
Cosalite	Cos
Galena	Ga
Hematite	He
Jarosite	Ja
Limonite	Li
Magnetite	Mt
Pyrite	Py
Pyrrhotite	Po/Pyr
Sphalerite	Sp
Other	

MINERALIZATION STYLE

Clots (blebs)	Clt
Disseminated	Ds
Fracture	Fr
Hydrothermal breccia	Hbx
Massive	M
Replacement (bands)	Rpl
Stringer	Str
Vein	V
Veinlet(s)	Vnlt(s)
Watery (translucent)	Wa

MINERALIZATION GRAIN SIZE

Very Fine grained	vfg
Fine grained	fg
Medium grained	mg
Coarse grained	cg

ALTERATION

(Include C/A (for QV & S, etc) in ALTERATION Columns)

Albite	Ab
Ankerite	A

Bleached	Bl
Calcite	C
Carbonate	Cb
Chlorite	Ch
Cr-Mica (Chromium, Fuchsite, Mariposite)	F
Dolomite	D
Epidote	Ep
Graphite	Gf
Potassic	K
Quartz Stringers	QS
Quartz Veins	QV
Quartz Veinlet(s)	QVnlt(s)
Sericite (Micaceous, Muscovite, Tannite, Mauvite)	S
Silicification (flood/ing)	Sf
Talc	Tc

INTENSITY

Weak	wk	(1)
Moderate	md	(2)
Strong	st	(3)

APPENDIX IV

GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

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

No. of samples received 8
Sample Type: Rock
Project : Grouse
Submitted by Brad

WJA Rock

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	13654	15	0.4	0.02	30	15	<5	0.22	<1	15	155	102	2.21	<10	0.07	235	1	<0.01	30	<10	82	<5	<20	10	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	18
2	13655	910	0.2	<0.01	>10000	25	<5	<0.01	71	21	161	7	1.83	<10	<0.01	26	<1	<0.01	73	<10	16	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	2
3	13656	>1000	7.2	<0.01	>10000	35	<5	<0.01	310	20	151	3	6.25	<10	<0.01	17	8	<0.01	33	<10	1200	30	<20	<1	0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	5
4	13657	95	<0.2	<0.01	310	10	<5	<0.01	1	6	194	3	1.95	<10	<0.01	20	2	<0.01	16	<10	6	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	<1
5	13658	55	8.3	0.26	115	20	10	0.02	<1	3	167	16	1.48	<10	0.04	151	3	<0.01	6	110	531	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	308
6	13663	275	0.3	0.04	>10000	35	<5	0.32	172	47	153	5	4.97	<10	0.07	1062	8	<0.01	16	<10	84	<5	<20	22	0.03	<10	2	<10	<1	35
7	13664	10	<0.2	0.28	380	170	10	0.02	2	5	110	84	6.13	<10	<0.01	115	21	<0.01	28	5050	14	<5	<20	24	0.03	<10	80	<10	4	28
8	13665	5	<0.2	0.28	205	170	10	0.02	5	6	81	52	9.53	<10	<0.01	25	36	<0.01	18	7800	14	<5	<20	24	0.03	<10	93	<10	2	33

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	13654	25	0.5	0.02	25	15	<5	0.22	<1	15	148	101	2.19	<10	0.05	241	5	<0.01	27	10	85	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	17
2	13655	890																												
4	13657	75																												
6	13663	225																												

Resplit:

1	13654	20	0.6	0.03	30	20	<5	0.22	<1	15	155	91	2.05	<10	0.05	226	<1	<0.01	23	<10	78	<5	<20	9	0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	20
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Standard:

Pb129a			11.8	0.75	10	70	<5	0.47	55	6	11	1417	1.53	<10	0.66	357	5	0.02	7	410	6060	10	<20	30	0.02	<10	18	<10	<1	9985
Se29		595																												

JJ/sa/ap
dl/8113
XLS/07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealousie
B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2007- 0975

4-Sep-08

Golden Cariboo
12422 Barkerville Hwy Box 247
Wells, BC
V0K 2R0

No. of samples received: 8
Sample Type: Rock
Project : Grouse
Submitted by: Brad

ET #	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
3	13656	13.6	0.397

QC DATA:

Standard:
OX154

1.84 0.054

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealousie
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/sa
XLS/08

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

No. of samples received: 4
 Sample type: Rock
 Submitted by: Gary Polishuk

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	G13670	0.4	0.14	3190	40	<5	0.05	5	25	105	5	>10	<10	0.02	172	1	0.03	45	200	36	5	<20	8	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	3	12
2	G13671	0.3	0.21	1090	30	<5	0.29	3	23	71	20	9.67	<10	0.26	1001	1	0.02	42	860	54	<5	<20	25	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	4	51
3	G13672	<0.2	0.42	35	35	<5	0.08	2	11	70	21	3.22	<10	0.17	761	<1	<0.01	29	160	38	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	1	<10	2	89
4	G13676	0.7	0.19	6020	35	<5	0.07	5	48	64	11	>10	<10	0.09	389	<1	0.03	90	310	76	<5	<20	9	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	2	121

QC DATA:
 Repeat:
 1 G13670 0.4 0.14 3205 40 <5 0.05 5 25 110 6 >10 <10 0.02 178 1 0.03 45 200 38 <5 <20 9 <0.01 <10 <1 <10 3 13

Repeat:
 1 G13670 0.4 0.12 3015 40 <5 0.04 5 25 95 6 >10 <10 0.01 167 <1 0.03 43 200 42 5 <20 8 <0.01 <10 <1 <10 2 12

Standard:
 Pb129 12.2 0.85 15 55 <5 0.49 54 5 5 1395 1.54 <10 0.68 335 2 0.02 5 450 6136 10 <20 31 0.04 <10 14 <10 2 9978

JJlap
 dffn1679s
 XLS107

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Jutta Jealous
 B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008 - 1679

INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD.
 12422 Barkerville Hwy.
 PO Box 247
 Wells, BC, V0K 2R0

13-Nov-08

No. of samples received: 4
 Sample type: Rock
 Submitted by: Gary Polishuk

ET #	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
1	G13670	1.06	0.031
2	G13671	1.55	0.045
3	G13672	<0.03	<0.001
4	G13676	3.58	0.104

QC DATA:
 Repeat:
 1 G13670 1.15 0.034
 4 G13676 3.42 0.100

Repeat:
 1 G13670 1.29 0.038

Standard:
 Ox87 1.83 0.053

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Jutta Jealous
 B.C. Certified Assayer

JJlap
 XLS107

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

IWA

No. of samples received 9
 Sample type Rock
 Samples submitted by Gary Poliscuk

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fa %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	G13673	<0.3	0.03	>10000	40	50	0.07	114	10	111	4	5.64	<10	<0.01	345	4	<0.01	9	20	>10000	10	<20	12	0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	31
2	G13677	0.9	0.26	165	55	<5	0.04	1	14	109	40	4.25	<10	<0.02	810	2	<0.01	31	130	350	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	51
3	G13678	0.2	<0.01	>10000	15	<5	0.02	34	7	127	2	1.65	<10	<0.01	28	1	<0.01	5	<10	26	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	2
4	G13689	26.7	0.06	>10000	200	60	0.15	>1000	34	19	118	>10	20	<0.01	1404	17	<0.01	5	230	>10000	<5	<20	48	0.07	<10	<1	<10	<1	52
5	G13691	0.3	<0.01	565	<5	<5	<0.01	1	<1	153	2	0.42	<10	<0.01	18	<1	<0.01	3	<10	92	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	<1
6	G13692	<0.2	0.03	655	10	<5	<0.01	1	2	213	5	1.24	<10	<0.01	41	1	<0.01	6	70	58	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	7
7	G13693	<0.2	0.01	240	5	<5	<0.01	<1	2	192	2	0.76	<10	<0.01	37	5	<0.01	7	<10	18	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	<1
8	G13709	>30	0.01	45	15	260	0.05	3	5	152	6	1.78	<10	<0.01	379	<1	<0.01	9	<10	>10000	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	65
9	G13711	>30	0.03	20	15	145	0.10	13	2	184	13	1.19	<10	0.02	136	3	<0.01	6	70	>10000	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	794

QC DATA

Respit

1	G13673	>30	0.02	>10000	40	50	0.07	95	10	126	3	5.65	<10	<0.01	341	4	<0.01	10	10	>10000	10	<20	13	0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	32
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Repeat

1	G13673	>30	0.03	>10000	40	65	0.05	106	10	116	4	5.76	<10	<0.01	349	3	<0.01	7	20	>10000	15	<20	12	0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	31
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Standard

PB129a		12.1	0.33	25	70	<5	0.48	55	6	11	1342	1.65	<10	0.67	346	3	0.02	5	450	6208	20	<20	27	0.04	<10	16	<10	<1	>10000
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ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Jutta Jealous
 B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/ap
 d#1678s
 XLS/07

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008 - 1698

INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD.

12422 Barkerville Hwy.
 PO Box 247
 Wells, BC, V0K 2R0

13-Nov-08

IWA

No. of samples received 9
 Sample type Rock
 Samples submitted by Gary Poliscuk

ET #	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)
1	G13673	1.07	0.031	36.4	1.06	2.02
2	G13677	1.15	0.034			
3	G13678	3.45	0.101			1.79
4	G13689	16.7	0.487			
5	G13691	1.52	0.044			
6	G13692	0.25	0.007			
7	G13693	0.04	0.001			
8	G13709	0.55	0.016	96.2	2.81	1.61
9	G13711	<0.03	<0.001	64.1	1.87	2.47

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	G13673	1.03	0.030	37.4	1.09	2.07
4	G13689	15.4	0.449			

Respit:

1	G13673	1.43	0.042			
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Standard:

Ox167		1.81	0.053	23.6	0.69	1.23
PB129						

JJ/ap
 XLS/07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Jutta Jealous
 B.C. Certified Assayer

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

No. of samples received 7
 Sample Type Soil
 Project : Grouse
 Submitted by: Brad

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

El #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn	
1	13651	5	<0.2	0.70	40	55	15	0.05	3	31	7	33	5.69	<10	0.03	1357	3	<0.01	61	1070	52	30	<20	<1	0.02	<10	12	<10	<1	114	
2	13652 N/S																														
3	13653	10	<0.2	0.78	25	40	25	0.02	3	29	8	73	7.56	<10	<0.01	487	3	<0.01	54	850	82	30	<20	<1	0.02	<10	9	<10	<1	99	
4	13659 N/S																														
5	13660	60	7.8	0.73	190	45	50	0.11	3	20	5	58	5.47	<10	0.02	1465	2	<0.01	48	1120	954	5	<20	<1	0.03	<10		<10	<1	721	
6	13661	35	2.1	0.45	65	25	10	0.35	<1	19	4	26	2.36	<10	0.08	958	<1	<0.01	33	1120	296	<5	<20	17	0.02	<10	6	<10	14	116	
7	13662	80	0.4	0.54	145	30	20	0.03	<1	11	5	35	5.07	<10	0.01	252	2	<0.01	27	510	222	<5	<20	<1	0.02	<10	8	<10	<1	89	
QC DATA:																															
<i>Repeat</i>																															
1	13651	15	<0.2	0.70	45	50	20	0.05	1	31	7	33	5.53	<10	0.03	1328	2	<0.01	56	1050	50	15	<20	<1	0.03	<10	11	<10	<1	109	
<i>Resplit:</i>																															
1	13651		<0.2	0.35	15	55	5	0.30	<1	2	98	5	1.09	20	0.12	347	<1	0.04	3	220	14	<5	<20	25	0.03	<10	23	<10	21	30	
<i>Standard:</i>																															
<i>129a</i>																															
<i>129</i>																															
		595	11.9	0.90	15	75	<5	0.48	60	6	11	1410	1.51	<10	0.69	355	3	0.03	9	410	6198	10	<20	33	0.02	<10	19	<10	<1	9921	

J/ap
 0992S
 KLS/07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Julia Jealous
 B.C. Certified Assayer

15-Nov-08
 Alex Stewart Geochemical
 ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 10041 Dallas Drive
 KAMLOOPS, B.C.
 V2C 6T4

INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD.
 12422 Barkerville Hwy
 PO Box 247
 Wells, BC, V0K 2R0

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

IWA

No. of samples received 17
 Sample type Soil
 Samples submitted by Gary Polishchuk

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

El #.	Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn	
1	13666	170	0.2	0.40	215	50	15	0.02	2	8	6	25	5.24	10	<0.01	120	5	<0.01	18	260	148	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	9	<10	<1	98	
2	13667	70	<0.2	0.43	150	35	10	0.13	2	13	6	16	3.98	<10	0.03	242	4	<0.01	20	590	192	<5	<20	7	0.01	<10	10	<10	<1	115	
3	13668	20	1.3	0.89	150	40	5	0.39	2	24	13	42	4.63	<10	0.16	451	4	<0.01	45	690	164	<5	<20	31	0.01	<10	1	<10	5	87	
4	13669	10	2.8	0.58	295	45	10	0.37	3	32	9	63	5.48	<10	0.14	590	5	<0.01	50	640	200	<5	<20	32	0.01	<10	8	<10	5	115	
5	13674	55	0.9	0.28	170	40	5	0.16	2	17	4	33	4.08	<10	0.09	582	4	<0.01	33	540	250	<5	<20	11	0.01	<10	5	<10	2	115	
6	13675	35	0.3	0.64	125	50	15	0.10	2	14	12	17	5.29	<10	<0.01	368	5	<0.01	20	500	166	<5	<20	4	0.02	<10	23	<10	<1	94	
7	13679	10	<0.2	0.86	25	40	<5	0.03	<1	17	9	24	3.97	10	0.10	436	3	<0.01	28	520	144	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	9	<10	<1	70	
8	13680	5	0.2	0.74	<5	60	10	0.04	1	19	9	42	5.05	<10	0.10	739	5	<0.01	35	720	64	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	11	<10	<1	88	
9	13681	5	0.2	0.81	10	50	10	0.02	1	22	12	36	5.31	<10	0.09	919	4	<0.01	33	710	78	<5	<20	17	0.02	<10	13	<10	<1	82	
10	13682	<5	0.4	0.46	40	35	<5	0.30	1	15	5	30	3.57	10	0.10	330	2	<0.01	28	490	152	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	6	<10	4	74	
11	13683	5	<0.2	0.64	10	40	<5	0.02	<1	6	5	11	2.60	10	0.02	60	2	<0.01	12	250	42	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	34	
12	13684	5	0.3	0.81	<5	50	10	0.04	1	31	8	75	5.96	10	0.13	573	5	<0.01	52	470	78	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	7	<10	<1	94	
13	13685	10	0.4	2.12	20	50	<5	0.07	<1	19	13	49	5.23	<10	0.10	156	4	<0.01	45	530	138	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	6	<10	2	81	
14	13686	5	<0.2	0.92	<5	85	5	0.04	1	13	13	28	6.14	10	0.11	249	5	<0.01	24	440	54	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	17	<10	<1	73	
15	13687	<5	0.2	0.75	<5	45	5	0.03	1	18	9	45	5.10	10	0.12	435	4	<0.01	35	470	60	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	85	
16	13688	5	<0.2	0.51	<5	35	5	0.03	1	16	7	39	4.34	<10	0.13	352	4	<0.01	38	430	40	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	83	
17	13710	10	1.0	0.73	<5	50	10	0.04	1	15	9	36	5.18	10	0.13	262	4	<0.01	33	880	146	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	9	<10	<1	86	
QC DATA:																															
<i>Resplit:</i>																															
1	13666	135	<0.2	0.44	210	55	10	0.02	2	9	6	25	5.60	10	<0.01	143	6	<0.01	18	290	126	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	9	<10	<1	91	
10	13682	5	0.4	0.45	35	35	<5	0.30	1	15	6	28	3.44	10	0.10	338	3	<0.01	29	520	140	<5	<20	18	<0.01	<10	6	<10	4	73	
<i>Standard:</i>																															
<i>11-3</i>																															
<i>E29</i>																															
		600	1.4	0.96	85	40	<5	0.40	<1	12	59	18	2.03	<10	0.50	320	2	0.02	32	460	44	5	<20	14	0.14	<10	36	<10	7	39	

J/ap/dw
 11/17/2008
 KLS/08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Julia Jealous
 B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008 - 1699

INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD.
12422 Barkerville Hwy.
PO Box 247
Wells, BC, V0K 2R0

17-Nov-08

No. of samples received: 4
Sample type: Rock
Project #: 410895
Samples submitted by: Gary Polischuk

		<i>Metallic Assay</i>	
<u>ET #.</u>	<u>Tag #</u>	<u>Au (g/t)</u>	<u>Au (oz/t)</u>
1	G13690	11.6	0.338
2	G13694	313	9.129
3	G13695	232	6.777
4	G13696	114	3.314

QC DATA:

Resplit:

1	G13690	13.3	0.387
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Standard:

SK43		4.09	0.119
------	--	------	-------

JJ/nw
XLS/08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealous
B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008 - 1816

INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD.

12422 Barkerville Hwy.

PO Box 247

Wells, BC, V0K 2R0

12-Nov-08

No. of samples received: 4

Sample type: Rock

Project #: BC-08-03

Samples submitted by: Jim Yin

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
1	G11004	<0.03	<0.001
2	G11005	<0.03	<0.001
3	G11006	<0.03	<0.001
4	G11007	<0.03	<0.001

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	G11004	<0.03	<0.001
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Resplit:

1	G11004	<0.03	<0.001
---	--------	-------	--------

Standard:

OXi67	1.83	0.053
Pb129		

JJ/jk
XLS/08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse

B.C. Certified Assayer

26-Nov-08

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008 - 1816

INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD
12422 Barkerville Hwy.
PO Box 247
Wells, BC, V0K 2R0

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

No. of samples received: 4
Sample type: Rock
Project #: BC-08-03
Samples submitted by: Jim Yin

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	G11004	2.5	3.42	35	50	5	8.08	27	20	44	119	5.70	<10	4.07	553	12	<0.01	92	2920	1542	10	<20	36	0.05	<10	89	<10	7	4273
2	G11005	2.1	3.32	30	80	5	7.21	42	24	64	139	6.79	<10	3.00	395	<1	<0.01	130	>10000	852	15	<20	15	0.04	<10	88	<10	17	6458
3	G11006	0.9	3.83	85	95	10	2.87	<1	79	40	135	9.57	<10	1.42	404	7	0.01	286	4050	88	<5	<20	<1	0.05	<10	29	<10	2	135
4	G11007	0.2	0.29	20	100	10	>10	<1	28	36	49	5.98	<10	6.17	1567	4	0.01	85	1590	36	5	<20	1099	0.05	<10	19	<10	7	60

QC DATA:

Resplit:

1	G11004	2.5	3.41	25	45	5	8.08	26	17	41	112	5.61	<10	3.81	542	11	<0.01	88	2870	1482	15	<20	31	0.04	<10	88	<10	3	4329
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Repeat:

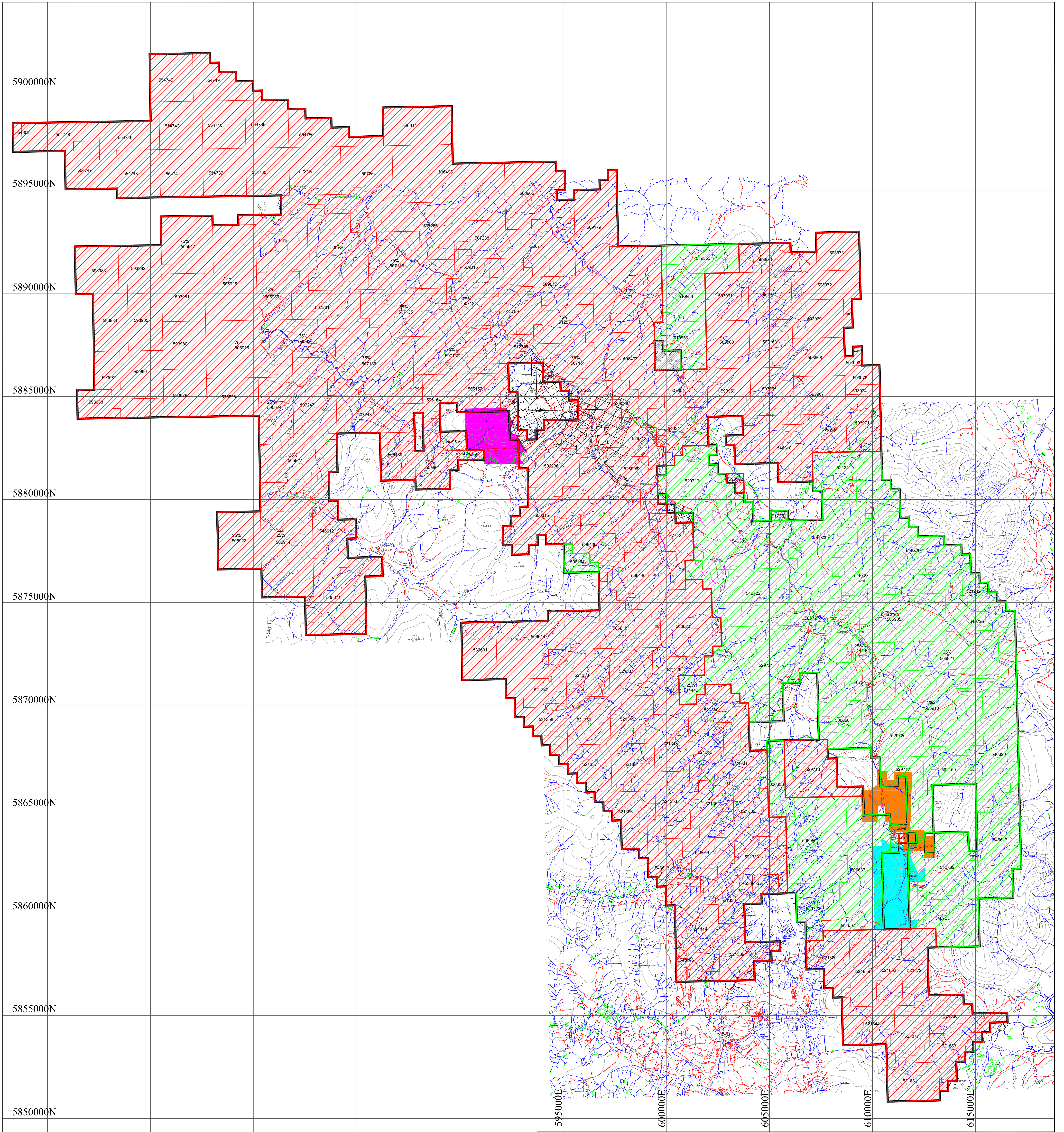
1	G11004	2.5	3.44	30	50	10	8.01	28	21	46	118	5.89	<10	4.05	566	15	<0.01	97	2950	1474	20	<20	35	0.05	<10	92	<10	7	4203
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Standard:

Pb129a		12.1	0.86	20	60	<5	0.47	51	6	10	1434	1.61	<10	0.68	341	<1	0.03	5	430	6140	20	<20	33	0.04	<10	19	<10	<1	>10000
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JJ/jk
df/1799s
XLS/08

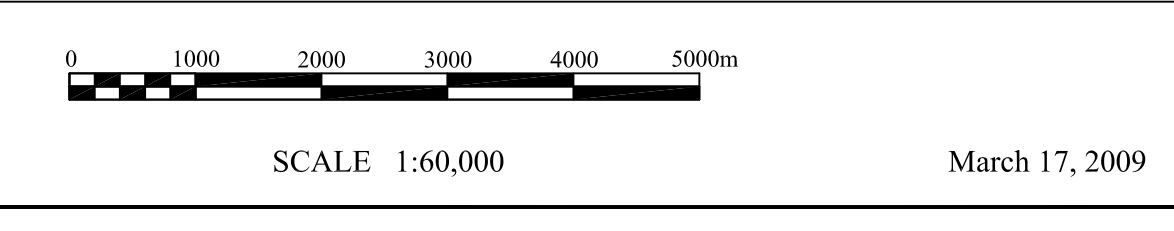
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD
Jutta Jealous
B.C. Certified Assayer



- Legend**
- International Wayside - Cells
 - Golden Cariboo - Cells
 - Consolidated Pacific Bay
 - Imperial Metals
 - Merit Mining

GOLDEN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

Figure 3. Detailed Mineral Claim Map



March 17, 2009