ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Technical Assessment Report 2008 on the Treasure Mountain Property

TOTAL COST: $ 371,347.75

AUTHOR(S): Burton, Alex D.K.
SIGNATURE(S): Burton, Alex D.K.

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Amended Mines Act Permit MX-1-646, Mine #1650313.

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4271908 Recorded 2009/mar/30

YEAR OF WORK: 2008

PROPERTY NAME: Treasure Mountain

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

Treasure 1-5, Salmon Run 1-2, BF 5-6, Wells 2-3, King 1-5, TWD 1-4

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper103i086

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: 103I 089

MINING DIVISION: Skeena
NTS / BCGS:103i 08E, 103I 050
LATITUDE: 54° 30’ 23"
LONGITUDE: 128° 01’ 13" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 9 NAD 83 EASTING: 563437 NORTHING: 6040307

OWNER(S): Lawson, Harvey M. J.; McRae, Douglas R.

MAILING ADDRESS:

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Trade Winds Ventures Inc.

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REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)
Copper, Jurassic, Telkwa Formation, Andesites, Basalts, Dacites, Lapilli tuffs

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
Reports 01581, 02688, 01747, 01863, 03464, 03959, 03960, 28304, 29726

MINFILE 103I 086, 103I 087, 103I 088, 103I 089, 103I 090, 103I 091, 103I 130, 103I 163, 103I 186

General work – Diamond drilling, geological, geochemical

Work on this property commenced in June of 2008 but for online reporting, a work start date of October 17th was used as 4 claims were staked during the work. Work on these claims (prospecting and geologic mapping) was done coincidentally with work on the other tenures.

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	110 ha	505623, 505626, 505629, 510714, 510716, 505628, 592958	$62,842.50
Photo interpretation	1000ha	all	$2,093.44
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	64, Cu	510716, 510714	$2,999.38
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core	4, ATQ, 125m	510716	$68,823
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)	50 ha		
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail	4.5m		
Trench (number/metres)			

Underground development (metres)			
Other			
	TOTAL COST	See Appendix II	$371,347.75

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
2008

On the

TREASURE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Amended Mines Act Permit MX-1-646
Mine #1650313 Minfile: 103I 109

35 km. East of Terrace, B.C. in the Skeena Mining Division
NTS Location at 1:50,000 Scale NAD 27
Base Maps 103 I 8 and 9

and

NTS Location at 1:20,000 Scale, NAD 83
Trim Maps and Orthophotos
103 I 050,103 I 060, 93L 041 and 93L 051
Air Photos 30BCC 94074 no's. 60 to 68
Centered on
Latitude 128 degrees, 00 Minutes
Longitude 54 degrees, 30 Minutes

Tenure Numbers

South Treasure - Harvey Lawson (#205866)
505623, 505625, 505626, 505628, 505629, 505630,
505631, 515062, 515064, 510714, 510716, 535609
592958, 592969, 592980, 592985, 595597, 595598

North Treasure – Doug McRae (#145087)
556682, 556684, 558987, 558988, 558991, 561002, 561005

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March 31, 2009

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SUMMARY

The Treasure Mountain property is situated on Treasure Mountain and extends from the Zymoetz River Valley to the Kleanza Creek Valley. The tenures are underlain by the lower Jurassic volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group.

Work in 2008, which took place from June 12 to Nov 28, 2008, included some upgrade of the existing Salmon Run road to a trail status but was primarily focused on exploration of two zones, the Purdex and Danee. This camp based exploration work, was helicopter supported and included prospecting, test pit drilling/blasting, mapping and diamond drilling. The 4.5 kilometers of Salmon Run road was upgraded to a trail status with the removal of deciduous brush and the re-establishment of drainage control. This work was completed with a Hitachi 120 E excavator over 7 days. A total of $ 371,347.75 was expended on the exploration program in 2008. $ 350,000.00 was applied to assessment work on claims 592958, 592969, 592985 and 592980 making them valid to Feb. 28, 2015.

In 2008, work focused on the Purdex zone, with 125 meters of ATW diamond drill holes completed. This drilling was completed to assess a mineralized zone of purple vesicular feldspar porphyry and red and purple tuffs and breccias reported by D. Campbell in 1964 as having 53 feet (16m) of 2.11% copper. The 2008 diamond drilling confirmed the 1964 historical data by encountering an upper mineralized breccia zone, overlying a bed of porphyry which in turn overlies another mineralized breccia zone. Grades averaging 2.68% copper and 25.5 g/t silver were intersected at the Purdex zone from surface to 4.0 meters in depth in 2008.

The Danee zone, discovered in 2006, was explored in 2008 with 7 plugger drilled and blasted holes for sampling and mapping purposes. Sample H229572 returned 0.83% copper and 14.7 g/t silver and sample H229568 with 0.35% copper confirming mineralization similar to the Purdex zone some 5 kilometers away and adding thickness to the Danee zone.

Work in 2008 has led to a better understanding of the structural geology of the property. Field review of structural geology as mapped and projected by computer modeling has made a significant impact with regard to defining new target areas. Two marker horizons were identified in the field, a long lath porphyry, and a pink syenite. These marker horizons were recorded and mapped to guide the modeling. Observations of bedding were also utilized to model the relatively uniform beds in AutoCAD maps 3d. The surface expression of the modeled beds on the terrain model matches the apparent surface trace of the beds as observed in the field and mapped utilizing digital orthophotos. This enables projection of any bed of interest with the caveat that some offsets and variation can be expected given the length of strike of the beds on the property. Using this methodology the Purdex zone was projected and the resultant modeled zone falls on a portion of the Trail zone, approximately 100m west of the Danee zone and approximately 50m east of the Fundi zone. As well, several other target areas were defined for future exploration.

Six new tenures, totaling 1,821.69 ha, were added to the property in 2008. These tenures are down dip of the current surface showings and add significant width to the

potential mineralized target zone. These additions bring the total area under tenure held by or option to Trade Winds Ventures to 6,478.212 ha

Copper mineralization on the Treasure Mountain Property is now known to occur in volcanic breccia beds, Red Sea type exhalite beds that are otherwise described as strata bound permeable horizons or volcanic wacke beds. There is also crosscutting of these beds with near vertical faults, now filled with remobilized copper to make mineralized veins. The known mineralization in this strata bound zone exceeds 8 kilometers along strike. It now appears that the favorable mineralized bedded zone may have an upper portion consisting of the Danee which is at least 145 metres thick, which directly overlies the Purdex Zone of at least 50 metres thickness or that the Purdex and Danee zones may be the same structure.

INTRODUCTION

The Treasure Mountain group consists of 25 contiguous mineral tenures. 12 of the tenures are identified as Treasure South and include; 505623, 505625, 505626, 505628, 505629, 505630, 505631, 515062, 515064, 510714, 510716 and 535609. Six additional tenures, 592958, 592969, 592980, 592985, 595597 and 595598 were staked in 2008 to increase the down dip width of the property. These tenures are held by Harvey Lawson, client ID 205866. The remaining tenures are identified as Treasure North and include; 556682, 556684, 558987, 558988, 558991, 561002, 561005. These tenures are held by Doug McRae, client ID 145087.

Six new tenures, totaling 1,821.69 ha, were added to the property in 2008. These tenures are down dip of the current surface showings and add significant width to the potential mineralized target zone. These additions bring the total area under tenure held by or option to Trade Winds Ventures to 6,478.212 ha

The copper showings which have been known for over a century in the Hazelton Volcanic rocks on Treasure Mountain were explored by Trade Winds Ventures Inc. in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. The 2008 work is discussed in this report while the previous work completed been referenced for completeness.

Over the years the camp location has cycled between Camp 1 and Camp 2. In 2008 the camp was moved to Camp 1, near the Purdex showings. This provided foot access to the diamond drill pads on the Purdex zone, allowed access to the existing Salmon Run road network and ATV access to the bulk of the upper elevations of Treasure South.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Treasure Mountain property is located in the Zymoetz River (Locally known as the Copper River) Valley and the property extends from the Zymoetz River Valley bottom, along a north trending ridge line, to the Kleanza Creek Valley bottom. The property is within the Skeena Mining Division and is approximately 35 kilometers from Terrace, British Columbia, the nearest city. (Figure 1)

Access to the property is via the Zymoetz River FSR to 29.5 kilometer where boat access is required to cross the Zymoetz River. Tenures have been placed to cover this access route. Alternately, helicopter access is available from the Terrace airport with

flight times of approximately 15 minutes. A new bridge crosses the Zymoetz River at approximately 65 kilometer and it is possible that this route may provide road access within a few years.

The property is internally accessed via roads constructed in the 1960's. The Microwave Tower road has 4x4 pickup truck access while the Salmon Run road has not been fully upgraded to date. An ATV accessible trail exists from the Microwave Tower road for some 2 kilometers north to where it terminates at the Trail showing. The Salmon Run road extends to the head water of Salmon Run Creek and Mattock Creek. At this time this road is ATV accessible from Camp 2 to the limits of construction.

TOPOGRAPHY & PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is significant in size and covers a wide range of conditions. At the low elevations the property lies in the Zymoetz River Valley bottom. Treasure Mountain forms the east end of the east/west trending OK Range. Just east of the property, the Zymoetz River alters it direction from east/west to north/south. (Figures 2 and 21)

The low elevation portion of the property is primarily alluvial benches and unsorted glacial till. The property rises from the valley bottom to low to mid mountain slope. In these areas colluvial and glacial material cover the bed rock. Outcrop is not readily visible except in the occasional road cut. In the mid to upper slope position, rock outcrop is common in bluffs and road cuts. The terrain is rounded due to glacial activity on the volcanic beds with some east/west trending hogs back ridge features. In the upper slope to mountain top areas, conditions range from rounded ridgelines to precipitous cliffs. Bedrock bedding is very evident due to the nature of deposition, erosive activity and glaciation.

Water courses appear to follow faulting patterns as well as along bedding planes. Small tarns are also found in these same features. Salmon Run Creek is the dominant water feature on the western side of the property, with Mattock Creek being a significant drainage to the east and South Kleanza Creek and Peerless Creek to the North.

HISTORY

The Treasure Mountain area was intensively explored in the 1900 era as it was thought that the Grand Trunk and Pacific Railroad would go through the Copper (Zymoetz) River Valley and open up the District. When the railway was routed along the Hazelton route most exploration work died after 1915 when the camp was reported on in the B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report.

There were periodic resurgences of exploration on the various copper showings. The mineralized zones (mostly near vertical veins) usually were several percent of copper, generally bornite, chalcocite, and sometimes chalcopyrite, with little pyrite, and low associated gold and silver values in both high grade and low grade occurrences. Early first phase exploration (1900's) was on the copper veins with bornite and chalcocite values ranging from trace up to over 10% copper.

The early second phase of exploration largely on the lower slopes in the reduced volcanics centered on basic flow top copper mineralization. The 1960's exploration on

the Purdex centered on mineralization within red and green bed volcanic breccias. The property was also explored by Glen Copper Mines Ltd. in 1966 and approximately 8,000 feet of drilling, 5,300 feet of trenching and 7 miles of road were constructed. (Ministry of Mines Annual Report 1966). The records of this work have not been published. It is postulated that this work was to develop the structural vein showings at the head waters of Salmon Run Creek. The Salmon Run road was constructed as part of this work along with significant trail building at the head waters of Mattock Creek.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property is east of the Coast Range Intrusives and totally within what has been considered to be Hazelton Volcanics of Jurassic Age (194 – 200Ma). The recent mapping assigned the rocks of Treasure Mountain to the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation of the Volcaniclastic dominated division. (Figure 3)

The property falls into the northeast corner of the quadrant mapped by the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) as Open File 2008–3, *Geology of Chist Creek Map Area, B.C., 103I 08* and the south east corner of Open File 2007-4, *Geology of Terrace Map Area, B.C., 103I 09, 10, 15 and 16*. East of Longitude 128 degrees, prior mapping (BCGS 2005), identifies only undifferentiated L JT or Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation.

Lower Unit

The western portion of the property is primarily the LJTax and on the property this has been mapped as the Lower Unit and is described as:

> "Plagioclase-phyric andesite lapilli tuff: Coarse to fine grained, monolithologic to texturally polymictic; less commonly, compositionally polymictic. Minor hornblends and rare clinopyroxene phenocrysts. Also plagioclase-phyric andesite flows and flow breccia; minor dacite, rhyolite and volcanic sedimentary rocks. Green, maroon and bright burgundy."
>
> The main copper bearing units, the Purdex, and the Danee are at the upper top portion of the lower unit.

Acidic Volcanic Unit

The next higher stratigraphic unit found on the property is called the Acidic Volcanic Unit and is equivalent to BCGS's Lower and intraflow felsic marker units called LJTr described as:

> "Lower marker unit lies at base of flow dominated division:
> Upper lies both above and below andesite flows.
> Rhyolite and dacite distinguished by labels locally, but not separated."

Red Bed Unit

The uppermost unit mapped on the property is called the Red Bed Unit and is roughly equivalent to the LJTa Flow Dominated Division.

Faults

Faults cut all three major units. There appears to be little or no offset on most of the faults. with the possible exception of the pair of faults trending East- West just south of Goat Bed Peak and the Trail Showing and extending to Unamed Creek 2.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Rock Types

The rocks found within the property are divided rocks into three main units, Lower Unit, Acidic Volcanic Unit, and Red Bed Unit. (Figure 4)

Lower Unit

The Lower Unit is complex and has not been mapped in detail except near its upper surface just next to the overlying units where the Purdex sub unit has been the subject of much exploration. The base of the Lower Unit is not known, but it extends at least down to the 400 m elevation and up to 1200 meters at the Purdex Showings. It strikes north and has a consistent minus 45 degrees east dip that would make that portion of the section approximately 560 meters thick.

Acid Volcanic Unit

The Acidic Volcanic Unit appears to lie on an unconformable erosional surface of the Lower Unit. In this unit the volcanic bedding is uniform with North strike and gentle dip to the east. The individual beds in the Acidic Volcanic Unit are quite different from the Purdex Sub Unit zone and can be individually identified and followed along dip for at least one Km distance. The beds are acidic, fine grained tuffs or crystal ash flows exhibiting welded crystal tuff features with occasional gas holes.

Red Bed Unit

The Red Bed Unit is the youngest and appears to conformably overly the Acidic Volcanic Unit. Beds in the Red Bed Unit range from less than 1 m to more commonly half a dozen to a dozen meters thick. Often certain beds will have patches of bright green ‘celadonite’ up to a centimeter across which have the appearance of replacing mafic minerals or fine particles in the matrix of the beds. No thin section work has yet been done on any rocks on Treasure Mountain.

Marker Horizons

The contacts of the Lower, Acidic Volcanic, and Red Bed units are relatively easily identified. The Lower Unit strikes N-S and dips about 45 degrees to the east. The Acid Volcanic Unit has the same strike, but dips more gently to the east, and there may be an erosional unconformity to account for the sharp dip change. (Figure 7)

The ignimbrite flow in the Acidic Volcanic Unit has been traced from 1 Km north of the Purdex Area to directly downslope from Camp 1.

Stratigraphicaly above the ignimbrite in the Acidic Volcanic Unit a pink syenitic flow bed can be traced from a road outcrop south of Camp 1 to an outcrop along the Microwave tower road just east of the Purdex switchback and then for another kilometer along the ATV trail leading to the Trail zone. It appears to extend further on the air photos, but has not been field traced beyond that point.

The pink syenitic extrusive horizon is thinner with an approximate true thickness of 20 meter as exposed in a road cut below Camp 1. This strata is again exposed along the ATV trail some 1200 meters further north. Due to the definitive nature of this strata and it's areal continuity, it is considered an important guide in defining the connectivity of the Purdex zone to the Danee zone. There are similar syenitic outcrops just east of the main Danee bluff showings which could mean a 4 Km strike trace for the Syenitic unit.

Individual flows of the "Long Lath Feldspar Porphyry Flow" can be traced considerable distances. However this unit can be found commonly throughout the Hazelton sequence in both the Lower and Acidic Volcanic units.

A unique long lath porphyry bed with vesicles is noted to be stratigaphically higher in relation to the Pink Syenite. It is best exposed near the big switchback 1Km south of Camp 1.

A well developed long lath porphyry is present from the southern slope of Goat Bed Peak to west of the Trail zone and further south to approximately 1500 meters north of the Purdex zone. It is thick in section with measured apparent surface sectional thickness of 150 meters and inferred section thickness of up to 375 meters. With the greater inferred thickness, it may be possible that intervening strata are present but were not observed. This zone of long lath porphyry has not been traced to date south of the Purdex zone due to the steep terrain. But a similar long lath porphyry is present to the south and west of the Purdex zone in the Microwave Tower road cut at the eastern end of the Northwest zone. This rock is more amygdaloidal in formation which may be due to this material's position within the flow. This flow does fall within the limits projected for the more definitive long lath porphyry but could be a separate flow.

Similar, more amygdaloidal material also present at the large switch back which is up strata from the Purdex zone. (Figure 7)

A projection on the three dimensional model that predicted the long Lath would be outcropping 3.2 Km east of the Clore River bridge on the Zymoetz River road where it was indeed found. This location is also some 2000 meters south of the switchback location, across the Zymoetz River and exposed in the road cut.

MINERAL OCCURRENCE

The areas of mineralization are organized in this report using elevation of road location as the ordering factor. The MINFILE records, where applicable, for each showing have been included in Appendix I or referenced and depicted on Figure 6.

Zymoetz (Copper) River

There is a verbal report of native copper being found to the east of the property along the north bank of the Zymoetz River, in a southern trend from the Purdex, probably in the 400m elevation range. The occurrences could be in the same or a lower horizon as the WB claims. There is no current evidence of this showing to date.

Northwest

Assessment Report 3959 records work on the DF claims, in the 1960's, which is located around 900m to below 1000m elevation along the Microwave Tower road. This area is identified in this report as the Northwest showing. The DF claims are noted in MINFILE 103I 089 which is really a reference to the Purdex.

The Northwest shows some mineralization of chalcocite and bornite which the author interprets as flow top breccia or rubble mineralization along with a few remobilized cross cutting vein structures. Attitude of the basaltic flows is difficult to interpret accurately but the flow tops give the appearance of being nearly flat. Even though the showings are around a double bend of the road it is suspected that if there was more outcrop there would have been more copper showings discovered.

The Northwest showings along the Microwave Tower road appear to be flow top copper mineralization very like the copper mineralization found in the Karmutsen volcanics on Vancouver Island, the Quadra Island copper deposits, and the Kamloops volcanics where they all show the main copper mineralization either in the flow top rubble or in later remobilized cross cutting veins.

Switch Back

There is little natural outcrop from the DF showings to the meadows with most being exposed in the road cuts. Approximately 600m south east of the Northwest, a mineralized fault is exposed in the switch back cut. Near vertical faults contain veins of remobilized copper mineralization. No significant current work has been done to date other than casual review. A new copper occurrence was found in 2008 just below the Switch Back Zone. A shear zone bearing copper was noted during the bedrock mapping. A 1 meter chip across the shear returned 0.35% Cu (H229568) while a 1 meter chip of the country rock returned 0.01% Cu (H229569). Figure 6 & 21

Purdex

The next known copper mineralization is not found until a considerable distance up section, in the Lower Unit and its Purdex Sub Unit, to just above the meadows at 1140 to 1160 meters elevation which are just below the base of the Purdex showings Bluffs.

The Purdex Zone is the uppermost sub unit in the stratigraphic Lower Unit. It is topped by an erosional unconformity. It can be partially geologically traced or mapped around to the Danee Zone unit. The bluffs along the surface trace are poor in outcrop and need extensive prospecting. Access has been a problem because of the bluffs, talus slopes, and vegetation.

In the Purdex area there is much more natural outcrop due to the steeper topography. Purdex volcanic breccia and pepperite bedding is well displayed in both outcrop and trenches where the strike is north and the bedding dips east at minus 45 degrees. This is also interpreted from the three accurately located diamond drill holes along with partial correlation from other less well recorded diamond drill holes. The bluffs in which the Purdex mineralization resides can be followed, along bedding, to the southeast about one kilometer to below the Switch Back showing. To the northwest, the bluffs can be followed for two or three kilometers by the topography, however there is little actual Purdex type breccia outcrop along strike to either the southeast or southwest.

Copper mineralization in the Purdex area is filling the matrix of the breccia beds with bornite and chalcocite, or in the lower outcropping Purdex beds near the collar of Diamond drill hole 1-64, with hematite mineralization. No pyrite or pyrrhotite was seen and chalcopyrite is rare. The mineralization fills the matrix in the breccia or pepperite volcanic beds, and appears almost as disseminations in 'porphyry' beds or flows or cross cutting dykes. New trenches in bedrock and cleaning out prior trenches reveal that better mineralized beds can be traced along strike for tens of meters at least and apparently down dip as well. There are at least three main beds and a couple more of lesser mineralized beds that have been identified by the Tradewinds Ventures Inc. work.

A hindrance to exploration is the fact that even on smooth glacially polished outcrops there has been so much leaching that the surface shows no trace that the outcrop once contained several percent copper in the form of bornite and chalcocite. The matrix of the breccia appears as though it never was mineralized with copper or never leached. At a depth of about 10 cm a blue black manganese stain appears that gradually gives way to a more conventional tan limonite stain by 15 cm depth and then a sharp change into heavy bornite and chalcocite filling the matrix between the fragments. At this sharp change malachite and lesser azurite can be found. Grades can be several to over ten percent copper. Several times plugger holes were drilled into apparently barren fresh outcrop, and after blasting discovered high grade copper mineralization at shallow depths.

Under these circumstances it is difficult to project copper mineralization any distance along strike or down dip from natural outcrops. Interpreting the continuity of this kind of mineralization along strike and down dip may be complicated by offsetting faults and possibly mineralized faults that drill holes may follow along.

At changes to more oxidizing conditions, there is a change from straight volcanics to volcanics with interbedded volcanic sediments and exhalite beds or strata bound permeable horizons with calcite and carbonates. Several of these exhalite beds have been recognized, primarily the Danee, the Fundi and the Camp as well as other areas which have been noticed but not yet prospected.

The surface exposures of exhalite zones generally do not show any copper mineralization except along mineralized cross-cutting faults where malachite can be seen around the bornite and chalcocite. In 2006 excavator trenching and hand plugger drilling plus dynamite blasting was used to trace 3 main and 2 lesser mineralized volcanic breccia beds in the Purdex area. The excavator and blasting was used to explore the extension of the Purdex Zones. (Figures 6 and 8)

Keeler

To date this showing has not been located, it is considered to be important as it may represent some connection to the Purdex showing or may represent a separate mineralized horizon. Based on the recorded location of this showing, it is anticipated to be in the Acid Volcanic Unit. Several days have been spent looking for evidence of the showing and it is postulated that the location may be recorded incorrectly.

Trail

The Trail Zone was discovered in 2006 as a result of excavator work opening up the old trail to the northern workings. There was no surface sign of mineralization and no rusty material or any obvious malachite. The freshly blasted and broken rock carried patches and disseminations of bornite and minor chalcocite. No pyrite, pyrrhotite or chalcopyrite was seen. An unusual form of bornite and chacocite mineralization is found disseminated in the Acidic Volcanic Unit at the Trail Showing.

The trenching and samples are plotted on the 2007 map. Samples ranged from 50 ppm of Cu to 17,200 ppm Cu. No signs of copper mineralization were evident on the natural surface before digging with the excavator. Many of the samples are leached and show little sign of copper mineralization on or near the weathered surface. Possibly some of the sample sites in the Trail zone would show higher values had the sampling been at a lower topographic level as was found at the Purdex zone.

This zone exemplifies the fact that apparently fresh outcrop can be leached of all signs of mineralization making it hard to trace zones, until ripped open by the excavator. (Figures 6 and 8)

Camp

This is an exhalite zone outcrop as discussed in the Danee description. The Camp showing is located along the Salmon Run road in a rock cut. It is identified to be in the Lower Unit. (Figure 6)

Drill Stem

This showing is located at about 1400m on an east/west trending hogs back feature. Significant work was done in this location by Glen Copper including at least one diamond drill hole. A cat trail was built to access to the top of the hogs back as well as to expose a near vertical fault which contains veins of remobilized copper mineralization. This fault has an azimuth of approximately 080 degrees. No record of this work on this showing has been found to date. Recent samples from the mineralized zone have returned values in the order of 3.5% copper and 26g/t silver. No significant current work has been done to date other than casual review.

Danee

The Danee Zone was drilled, blasted, and then sampled in 2007. The average copper content of the 51 Danee Zone samples was 1455 ppm Cu (or 0.15% Cu). The average

of the ten best mineralized samples was 0.64% Cu. The complete list of analytical results is listed in the Appendix.

These values represent a true stratigraphic thickness of 145 metres. The Danee is a previously unrecognized zone that could contain a large volume of copper mineralized rocks. It is worth exploring for open pit potential. (Figures 6 and 9)

Lower Danee

The Lower Danee Zone is a recessively weathering zone stratigraphically at the base of the main Danee Zone. It was discovered late in the season by dedicated searching by prospector Neil McDougal who found a few flecks of malachite in a rusty soil area. One sample from 2007, E 901402, was from rusty surface rubble which ran 79.8 ppm Cu, and a second sample from blasted hole 54 gave sample E 901401 which ran 42.5 ppm Cu. These values are considered significant given the extensive surface leaching on Treasure Mountain. This lower zone is not yet fully delineated and could mean a considerable enlargement to the total thickness of the Danee Zone.

To the south along the projected strike trace of the Danee and the Lower Danee there is soil and tree cover which hides extensions. (Figures 6 and 9)

North Danee Extension

The logical northern extension for the Danee Zone was explored in 2007 by prospectors Ben Schlamp and Evans Robinson at locations 2 and 3 on the detailed map. They took sample E 901406 which ran 508 ppm Cu in rusty material similar to the Lower Danee, and sample E 901405 which ran 79 ppm Cu also in similar material. It is apparent from their traverse that their samples are part of a larger zone of rusty alteration that extends further north. (Figures 6 and 9)

Shear Veins

Shear veins show up as rusty linear zones on the surface above timberline to the north of the main Danee zone. There are no old obvious workings on them. They were sampled in 2007 from available surface rusty material. The northernmost of them (E901403) ran 393 ppm Cu and the southern one (E 901404) ran 940 ppm Cu. Both of these linear features warrant extensive excavator trenching. (Figure 6)

Fundi

The Fundi is a new showing discovered in 2007. It shows no sign of previous exploration and is similar to the Danee. The apparent bedded thickness is 30 meters. (Figure 6)

Montana

The Montana location is postulated to be inaccurate and the showing is likely represented as a ridge top vein at the crest of the headwall of Mattock Creek.

Wells, Peerless, Copper King and Avon

These showings were not visited in 2008, however access to the Copper King was reviewed in the field in preparation for 2009 field work. The 2009 exploration program will include visits to each site to determine actual deposit types and how they relate to the current work.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

Field work in 2008 included diamond drilling 4 ATW holes on the Purdex zone as well as opening up 4.5 kilometers of the over grown Salmon Run road. With the clearing of the road, test pits were also drilled and blasted on the Lower Danee zone. Foot traverses and geologic mapping were undertaken concurrently with the other work.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

In the 2008 program of drilling and blasting, seven 4 foot holes were drilled and blasted in an attempt to get below the zone of leaching and into fresher rock primarily in the Lower Danee zone. The target for these pits was exposed bedrock outcrop and the blasting was completed to define any copper values might be indicated on these large extensive exhalite zones. All the drilled and blasted holes showed the presence of copper mineralization but were still in the leached surficial depths. Test Pit 3 returned an assay value of 0.83% Cu while the other pits were in order of <0.01% Cu to 0.06% Cu. (Figure 9)

The Danee zone was found to have a true bedded thickness of at least 140 metres. It may be much thicker as hand trenching along the outcrop footwall discovered more mineralized horizon that could add a significant additional thickness to the Danee zone.

Using the modeling methodology previously discussed, the Purdex zone was projected and the resultant modeled zone falls on a portion of the Trail zone, approximately 100m west of the Danee zone, and approximately 50m east of the Fundi zone. As well, several other target areas were defined for future exploration. The projections of the Danee zone along surface trace are considered excellent considering the 5 Km trace length. (Figures 6-9)

Diamond drilling in 2008 attempted to drill holes normal to the geological section in the Purdex Zone. The portable light weight drill available proved incapable of penetrating through the volcanic porphyry (dyke or flow?) and into the three lower mineralized volcanic breccia target beds. A heavy drill capable of drilling over 500 feet depth will be required to completely drill the known mineralization section. The footwall section below the known section may also contain mineralized beds so any drill contemplated should be capable of also drilling this lower section below the elevation of the collar of old hole 1-64 to as much as another 500 feet.

A new copper occurrence was found in 2008 just below the Switch Back Zone. A shear zone bearing copper was noted during the bedrock mapping. A 1 meter chip across the shear returned 0.35% Cu (H229568) while a 1 meter chip of the country rock returned

0.01% Cu (H229569). This occurrence falls within the projected mineralized zone and it will require further investigation.

Trail Work

A crew of three men cleared out winter windfalls from the road previously upgraded and continued the work of rehabilitating the derelict Salmon Run road begun in 2007. They had all manner of hand tools, chain saws, plus two, 4x4 pick up trucks, 3 ATV's and the Hitachi 120 E Excavator, to do the road work. The road is now cleared for a distance of 7.0 kilometers to just above Camp 2 and is considered to be an access trail.

Work on the old Salmon Run road consisted primarily of removing windfalls, brushing and repairing the traveled surface to a driveable condition. This included rerouting the water courses and streamlets back into their natural channels with construction of broad shallow swales which could be crossed with a 4X4 vehicle. This stabilizes the water course and enables road versus the water running down the line of the road.

Distances noted on the Salmon Run road are calculated from the common junction with the Microwave Tower road. At about 1.1 kilometers on the Salmon Run road, a blast was required to provide adequate width for clearance of the vehicles. Bedrock at that point was noted as basic green, felty andesites, with no sign of mineralization. At roughly 2.1 kilometers, a second blast was required to pass another narrow section.

Test Pits

Test pit drilling was completed with the gas plugger drill moved to the Lower Danee zone bluff and talus slope via ATV. A Pionjar gas drill was used to drill seven, four foot deep holes in areas cleared by hand in 2007. The holes were smooth enough that one inch diameter dynamite sticks of 16 inch length would just slide into the holes. Holes were blasted and samples collected for analysis.

Mapping

Exploration work in 2007 included the mapping of a significant portion of the property structural geology. This work was continued in 2008 and consisted of mapping faults, bedding, rock types, trails and old workings in AutoCAD Map 3D utilizing digital orthographic photos (orthophotos) with 4m pixel resolution and TRIM 2 digital base map files.

The surface trace of apparent bedding was refined, Figure 5, where visible and used to determine estimated bedding. Historic notations of bedding attitudes and structural features have been reviewed. The mapping and computer based work was completed by Doug McRae RFT, (Maps North, Terrace B.C.) under the supervision of the author.

This work also included review with color air photos and foot traverses by the author and exploration crew. This work was further refined in 2008 with several marker horizons noted with the significant units being a long lath porphyry zone and pink syenite extrusive bed, which hold promising potential for projecting and defining the extension of the mineralized Purdex zone. Observations of bedding angles were made throughout the property to define the generalized geometry of the beds, Figures 10-15. From this

strike of the typical beds is due north with a dip of minus 45 degrees east. There is variation to the apparent bedding throughout the property but on average the bedding is consistent and best viewed from a distance. Locally, the strike and dip of the eroded beds can be difficult to define. Where the contact lines have been presented in dashed line work, the bedding and vein locations were interpolated.

Work in 2008 has led to a better understanding of the structural geology of the property. Field review of structural geology as mapped and projected by computer modeling has made a significant impact with regard to defining new target areas. The marker horizons were recorded via GPS and mapped to guide the modeling. Observations of bedding were also utilized to model the relatively uniform beds in AutoCAD maps 3d. The surface expression of the modeled beds on the terrain model matches the apparent surface trace of the beds as observed in the field and mapped utilizing the digital orthophotos. This enables projection of any bed of interest with the caveat that some offsets and variation can be expected given the length of strike of the beds on the property. The long lath porphyry and the pink syenite extrusive bed locations were utilized as test targets for the modeling. Future recording of these marker horizons should further the accuracy of the modeled beds. (Figures 5 and 7)

Lower Unit

Over most of the property the Lower Unit bedding has a simple north strike with minus 45 degree east dips. On the lower slopes the rocks are mostly basics volcanic flows of grey-green and brown to reddish weathering basalts.

What outcrops can be found often have a pale hematite red surface weathering stain on them regardless of their fresh color. Lesser amounts of grey andesites and a few sedimentary beds were noted in assessment reports by previous workers in the 1960's and 1970's. The lower slopes have the least outcrop and are noted to be generally bereft of known copper mineralization. Assessment Report 3960 on the WB claims covers the lowest section around 400 to 600m elevation in the vicinity of the Microwave Tower road with at least some outcrop. The Purdex sub unit is at the top of the lower unit and consists of porphyryritic flows inter-bedded with complex volcanic breccia beds that contain copper mineralization.

Acidic Volcanic Unit

Stratigraphicaly at the top of the Purdex Zone of the Lower Unit there is an unconformable erosion surface. Lying on this unconformity is the middle unit, the Acidic Volcanic Unit. In this unit the volcanic bedding is uniform with North strike and gentle dip to the east.

The individual beds in the Acidic Volcanic Unit are quite different from the Purdex Sub Unit zone and can be individually identified and followed along dip for at least one kilometer distance. Here the beds are acidic, fine grained tuffs or crystal ash flows exhibiting welded crystal tuff features with occasional gas holes.

From the switchback at the Purdex showings about 1220 m elevation and eastwards along the road one kilometer to the sharp switchback at about 1140m elevation, the beddings dips just steeper than the slope of the road at about six degrees. This is the

flattest dipping section confirmed on the whole of Treasure Mountain. The individual flows on this portion of the sequence range from a few meters to over 10 meters in thickness and appear to be uniform in thickness along the whole 1 kilometer dip length.

Other than cross cutting near vertical faults, that show copper mineralized veins in them, at points stratigraphically above the Purdex horizon, we saw no copper mineralization in this section other than the Trail Zone.

The gentle dipping acidic volcanics unit extends vertically from about 1240 to 1330m elevation in the section along the Microwave Tower road to where there is an upward change into the Red Bed Unit.

From the Purdex area down along the road to Switchback zone, the Acidic Volcanics Unit sequence is;

Black crowded porphyry (stratigraphically lowest unit)
Pink syenite
Black ignimbrite with small rounded oval red fragments (this unit outcrops along the road going east to the big switchback). The rocks are cut by a copper mineralized fault.
Porphyry with long feldspar laths
Porphyry is redder with feldspar laths. Flow is 2-3m thick with 15cm flow tops
Bright red flows with small white phenocrysts (some thin red “Shale” beds, the highest exposed stratigraphic unit).

While there may be a pause in the deposition or even a short period of erosion before deposition of the red bed sequence there is no good natural outcrops or trenching on the contact. The bedding of both units appears to be conformable.

Red Bed Unit

The Red Bed Unit strikes north or even a few degrees west of north and dips gently east near the Microwave tower. There is an appearance of the beds becoming progressively steeper dipping up section and further east. To the east of the Microwave Tower the red beds continue in uniform stratigraphic section with a general North northeast strike and consistent dip of thin beds dipping about 45 degrees to the east. Most of that part of the section is east of the claims so has not been examined.

Further west on the ridges above the tree line, the beds appear to dip more steeply to the east while still maintaining their north strike. Further north along strike there is an appearance of the strike becoming more northeasterly with the dip becoming more to the southeast and becoming as steep or steeper than minus 45 degrees. This feature is accentuated by a series of radial vertical faults with modest apparent vertical offset on them that magnifies that curved bowl shape of the red beds as shown on the excellent colored stereoscopic air photos. The two major faults strike 300 degrees and 060 degrees and intersect at elevation 1290 m about one Km NW of the Microwave Tower.

About 2.2 Km at 340 bearing from the Microwave Tower buildings in the headwaters of the large Un-Named Creek 2 there are several of the near vertical faults that appear to form a fan starting from a central point in the headwaters of the creek. The fan faults

strike 275, 290, and 310 bearings. Their position coincides with the sharpest strike change of the red beds to as much as 040 further to the northeast.

The western edge of the “fan’ is defined by a pair of east striking structures that have been defined as faults although they trace along the strike outcrop of the bedding. These two sub parallel faults are probably vertical and may have caused substantial down drop on their east sides. The interaction between the three fan faults and the main long faults tends to “buckle” the beds between faults into a dome or low anticlinal structure trending SW-NE which takes in most of the attitude change.

The SW trend of the low anticline heads directly to a mountain peak, locally called Goat Bed Peak, centered at 563250 E, 6040200 N. This peak is noticeable because its northern edge is a steep cliff with a large talus slope below it. It has been postulated that this peak might be a volcanic vent, but there are no vertical vent or neck structures visible and the volcanic bedding seems to be continuous through the vertical face section with north strike and east dip close to minus 45 degrees. This dip is much steeper than the dip of the overlying beds and copies the situation at the Purdex zone. The face of the cliff is un-climbable and it is difficult to find a good viewpoint. It is thought that the upper edge of the face of the cliff has the Acidic Volcanic Unit that overlies the equivalent of the Purdex Unit volcanics. The mid and lower portion of the cliff face is thought to be the equivalent of the Purdex sequence.

Further north, along the eastern edge of the two easterly faults, the red beds again revert to their northerly strike and east dip. The whole structure is over emphasized because the ridge line of the ridge changes here abruptly from E-W to N-E, and then North. From visual observation it appears that from the peak the ridge line runs about one Km northeast and then turns to run north for another Km to the Danee ridge peak at roughly 564050 E and 6041700N. At the eastern end of the Danee zone we see the westernmost extent of the Red Bed Unit and the Acidic Volcanic Unit which are underlain by the north striking and east dipping volcanic beds of the Danee zone. Although descriptively different the Danee beds are at the same bed horizon as the Purdex zone rocks. This position is mainly traced by using the red bed and the acidic volcanic sequences which overly the Purdex breccia volcanics. The Purdex rocks form bluffs which can be followed around to the Danee, however these same bluffs do not have much natural outcrop.

There is no apparent uncomformity between the red beds and their underlying acidic volcanics but there is either a depositional or erosional unconformity between them and their underlying Lower Unit volcanics. Certainly along the ridge described above, the lower volcanics do appear to be dipping much steeper than the upper units. This of course is exactly the situation at the upper contact of the Purdex volcanics with the overlying acidic volcanics. Air photo interpretation strongly suggest this along with a change in strike from due north to northeast with the proviso that the apparent attitude shown along the face of the cliffs may show a bedding trace that is an apparent dip rather than the true dip. The interpretation is complicated by two more apparent anticlinal dome structures where the sides of the domes make the slope of the upper beds appear similar to the attitude of the lower beds. Field traverses to attempt to solve this problem were limited to non technical climbing access.

Limited prospecting traverses to the north have identified a rusty weathered zone that could be the along strike surface trace of the Danee zone.

The Danee zone is approximately the stratigraphic equivalent of the Purdex zone. The Danee zone is composed of both volcanic flow beds plus volcanic wackes that have been laid down in a sedimentary/volcanic succession.

Diamond Drilling

The work in 2008 focused on the Purdex zone, with 125 meters of ATW diamond drill holes completed in four holes. One hole 2008DDH-2 was abandoned due to lack of recovery in a fault. The 2008 drilling was completed to assess a mineralized zone of purple vesicular feldspar porphyry and red and purple tuffs and breccias reported by D. Campbell in 1964 as having 53 feet (16m) of 2.11% copper.

The mapping, trenching, and blasting to date on the Purdex zone showed an upper mineralized volcanic breccia with a thickness of between 50 and 85 feet . This is underlain by a feldspar lath porphyry of similar thickness that is either a feeder dyke or a flow that is parallel to the regional bedding attitude.

Lower down in the section there are three more sets of volcanic breccia and porphyry flow pairs. In each case the volcanic breccias are mineralized, the next two with the same bornite and chalcocite, but the lowest volcanic breccia is mostly mineralized with hematite. This lowest volcanic breccia outcrops just west of the collar of the 1964 drill hole 1-64 and contains significant hematite. Below the elevation of hole 1-64 the slope of the hill flattens and there is no more outcrop. This section has not been seen to date and should be drilled.

The true thickness of this Purdex section is about 350 feet. It was the intention to drill this section with the portable diamond drill. However the porphyry was too hard for the light weight drill to completely penetrate through. Thus only the upper volcanic breccia beds were penetrated and sampled.

The 2008 diamond drill results, averaging 2.68% copper and 25.5 g/t silver were intersected at the Purdex zone from surface to 4.0 meters in depth, confirm the 1964 historical data. Drill holes 1 and 4 from the same collar location and same dip (-45 degrees), but at 30 degrees angle from each other gave essentially the same values in assays for the upper breccia zone. Hole 1 ran 0.62% Cu across 60 feet, and hole 4 ran 0.61% Cu over 82.5 feet. Hole 3 further northeast was slightly higher in the section and ran only trace of copper.

Further drilling should be with a much heavier diamond drill capable of exceeding 1000 feet of core depth with NQ sized core.

A wire frame three dimensional image of the rock types and their contacts in the diamond drill holes was modeled in the computer. The various attitudes of the wire frame models are shown as Figures 16 to 20.

Figure 8 shows the Purdex drilling on the map, while Figure 15, Image 9, shows the same area in a helicopter borne photograph with the drill hole collars outlined. Hole 1-64

from the 1960's, holes 1 and 2 from 2005, and holes 1 to 4 from 2008, and the adit were plotted on a wire frame model in the computer from four different views (Figures 16 to 20).

In all the views the attitude of the hanging wall mineralized breccia, its contact with the underlying porphyry, and the porphyry lower contact with the underlying volcanics were the same as the regional north strike and minus 45 degree dip to the east. These six holes and the adit showed the actual rock contacts to be almost perfectly aligned with the regional dip.

The results of this modeling definitely show that the porphyry is conformable to the bedding and is not a cross cutting dyke or feeder pipe. The porphyry is more likely a conformable thick flow. The low possibility that the porphyry could be a conformable sill can not be ruled out, although it is unlikely.

The porphyry in the 2008 diamond drill holes was essentially barren, but the bluff face above the adit is mineralized porphyry. It was blasted during the early exploration and reported to have a face of 70 feet that was estimated to run at 1% copper (See Figure 15, Image 10). This area is at the edge of the porphyry outcrop where there is a topographic gulley. This gulley may have a structural component such as a NE fault which carries copper mineralization (Figure 15, Image 9 and Figure 8)

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Both Kelly Creek and the Sustut Copper Project are considered to be volcanic red bed class of deposits. These properties are discussed here as they are the closest analogue to the Treasure Mountain property. In the MINFILE reporting system, this type of deposit is noted as "D03". The Treasure Mountain Property is being explored using a modified version of this kind of model.

Kelly Creek

The Kelly Creek Property, 10 km west of Treasure Mountain, has reported resources of "about 2.3 million tonnes grading 1.03% copper and 18.5 grams Au/Te." It has also been stated that: "This type of deposit generally ranges in size from 1 to 10 million tons although there are a few deposits that contain 30-50 million tons. "Copper grades range from 0.6 to 4.0% copper." The Kelly Creek deposit is the only one in this district that has had any significant modern exploration. This property may be significantly altered by intrusive activity. Kelly Creek is noted as MINFILE 103I 092.

Sustut Copper

The Sustut copper deposit is located roughly 100 Km to the northeast of the Treasure Mountain property. It is within the Upper Volcaniclastic unit of the Upper Triassic Savage Mountain Formation of the Takla Group. It contains fine grains of hematite, pyrite, chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite, and native copper in the volcanclasic sequence. Hematite is ubiquitous and pyrite may make an incomplete shell around the copper zone. The copper mineralization lies below the zone of transition from subaqueous to subaerial deposition. "Concentration in this specific zone is believed to be due to upward

leaching of copper during low grade metamorphic and metasomatic reaction."(MINFILE 094D 063). The Sustut is noted as MINFILE 094D 063.

OTHER RESOURCES

First Nations

The property lies within the Tshimshain traditional territories and three groups within this broad group claim territorial rights along the Zymoetz Valley. These groups are; Laxkwa'alaams, Metlakatla and Kitselas. The Gitskan may also overlap the eastern edge of the tenures. As with the rest of British Columbia, multiple overlapping claims are the typical. This situation is not unique to the property.

The Kitselas are typically recognized as the claimants as they are Terrace based with the Laxkwa'alaams, Metlakatla and Gitskan exerting rights with less precedent. The Crown has an obligation to consult with First Nations and as such it is recommended that the Mines Office take the lead in any formal discussions with First Nations.

Cultural Heritage

The property is within an area that has had some type of archaeological assessment reporting completed. The assessment, *Summary Report of Archaeological Resources Potential in the Kalum Forest District, Millennia Research, 1995,* was completed on behalf of the Kalum Forest District to assess the potential for Archaeological sites within the district. This document is restricted with regard to distribution and a copy was requested for review.

The property generally falls within a polygon of Low Archaeological Potential with three polygons of Moderate Archaeological Potential and two polygons of High Archaeological Potential. The confluence of Salmon Run Creek and the Zymoetz River is covered by polygons 40606 and 40676 which are noted as High. This area is typically the prime valley bottom lands. The Zymoetz Valley also has a general polygon (40480) of Moderate which likely based on potential travel corridors. Polygon 40529, located around Kleanza Lake also has a Moderate ranking and again is likely based on potential access corridors. Goat Bed Peak falls within polygon 40639, which is ranked as Moderate. This ranking may have been established based on goat hunting potential.

It is likely that the areas were delineated in the public consultation portion of the assessment with regard to mountain goat hunting and historic use. The high and moderate polygons may trigger a request for a more detailed assessment by the Mines Office.

Forest Road Use

Industrial use of the existing logging roads would require road use agreements with the forest licensee. ATV or foot based prospecting would not constitute industrial use but regular traffic with could be considered industrial use.

Wildlife

Mountain Goat Ungulate Winter Range

The property has Mountain Goat Ungulate Winter and seasonal operating protocols or restrictions have been put in place by the Ministry of Environment. These typically have limited motorized access through October to early spring. To date this has not been an issue but is an important planning consideration.

Grizzly Bear Habitat

Most of the Terrace area has been identified as grizzly habitat and some restrictions may apply to the property area. Grizzly bears have been sighted on Treasure Mountain as well as along the Zymoetz River.

Fish Habitat

The lower reaches Salmon Run Creek, Mattock Creek and the other creeks tributary to the Zymoetz River are fish bearing. The upper portions of these creeks are not likely fish bearing but as all the streams do eventually lead to fish habitat, the standards of the day will apply with regard water quality and stream management.

Acid Run off

The country rocks of Treasure Mountain are basic with a calcic component, while the copper mineralization is not accompanied by any acid forming minerals such as pyrite, chalcopyrite, or pyrrhotite so no acid run off is expected. No water pH measurements have been collected by the Company to date within the property to date although acid run off issues are not likely based on the chemical make-up of the basic rock and BCGS stream pH data collected in 1977. This data for the area surrounding Treasure Mountain returns values ranging from 6.9 pH to 7.9 pH and is presented below;

East fork Salmon Run Creek - 7.7 pH
West fork Salmon Run Creek - 7.9 pH
Mattock Creek - 7.3 pH
Peerless Creek - 7.4 pH
Kleanza Creek - 7.5 pH
Call Creek - 7.8 pH
Un-named (BCGS 93l861563) – 7.3 pH
Un-named (BCGS 93l861576) – 6.9 pH
Un-named (BCGS 93l861728) – 7.1 pH

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Security

Under the author's supervision, samples and drill core were removed from the site to a locked storage shed in Terrace. The author cataloged the samples and submitted them to ALS Chemex's preparation lab in Terrace.

Analysis

Analytical results are listed in Appendix IV, in Certificate TR 08142160 sequential sample numbers from H 229568 to H 2299576, E 901411 to E 901448 and H 229551 to H 229567 for 64 samples done by ICP for 50 elements.

Samples E901411 to E901430 were collected from 2008 DDH 1, samples E9011431 to E9011448 were collected from 2008 DDH 4 and samples H229551 to H229562 were collected from 2008 DDH 3.

Samples H229570 to H229576 were collected from the Lower Danee blast pits, Test Pits 1 through 7;

H229570 - Test Pit 1
H229571 - Test Pit 2
H229572 - Test Pit 3
H229573 - Test Pit 4
H229574 - Test Pit 5
H229575 - Test Pit 6
H229576 - Test Pit 7

CLAIMS ON WHICH WORK WAS DONE

Work on the Treasure Mountain Project was done on the following claims in 2008.

Tenure Numbers;

510714, 510716, 505623, 505626, 505628, 505629, 592958, 592985 and 595597.

Work was applied to the property grouped claims:

Tenure Numbers; 592958, 592969, 592980 and 592985

COST STATEMENT

Total amount of work done in 2008 on the claims is $ 371,347.75. Company owned equipment that was used on the project was not included in the expenses. This equipment includes; a Hitachi 120 E excavator, a Ford F 250 four wheel drive truck, a Chevrolet four wheel drive truck, plus a boat, motor and trailer.

Amount of work filed for assessment work credit on the claims is $ 350,000.00.
The remainder of $315,705.92 was credited to a PAC Account under the name of Harvey Lawson.

All the claims to the property have their “Good To” dates changed to February 28, 2015. On acceptance of this report all the claims 592958, 592969, 592980 and 592985 will be good to 2015. Claims 558987, 558988, and 558991 will be good to 2014.

Tenures 595597 and 595598 were staked after work was completed on the property and will require work in the 2009 field season or payment in lieu in December of 2009.

Submission fees paid were $2.380.55 for event number 4271908. Total invoiced expenditures on the claims does not include filing fees.

Work types filed were Technical (geological and prospecting), and Physical (drilling, labor, machinery and equipment, reclamation, transportation / travel expenses).

Notice of Work was Amended Mines Act Permit MX-1-646, Mine #1650313.

Explosives Storage and Usage Permit #1564 has been issued for the project with a maximum of 250 kilos of explosives and 500 detonators in Type 6 magazines. Blaster is Alex Burton, Blasting Certificate # 1233A issued August 11, 1961, and renewed Sept. 8, 2008.

Fisheries approval for the project was organized in 2005.

AUTHORS QUALIFICATIONS

The author, Alex Burton, P. Eng., P. Geo., is a Consulting Geologist and President of Burton Consulting Inc. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Geology 1954, and am registered as a Professional Engineer and Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers of BC, #6262. I am a founding Member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists (now called Association of Applied Geochemists.) I am a life member of the CIMM, and of AGID. I have over fifty years of mining exploration experience.

I supervised the exploration work on the Treasure Mountain Property in 2008 on a daily basis.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

MINFILE Showings within the Tenures

APPENDIX II

Expense Summary

APPENDIX III

Figures

APPENDIX IV

Assay Certificates

APPENDIX V

Assessment Filling Record

APPENDIX VI

Diamond Drilling Logs and Assays

APPENDIX I

MINFILE Showings within the Tenures

MINFILE 103I 086 Avon (Lowrie, Northstar)

Status: Showing
Type: K04: Au Skarn
Reference: Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 212, pages 15, 16.

Triassic age limestone and andesite of the Jurassic Hazelton Group are intruded by a granodiorite stock of the Cretaceous to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. A wide band of limestone, striking north and dipping 45 degrees east is altered and silicified into a green banded skarn containing garnet, epidote, quartz and calcite. The rock is cut by several north striking, vertical faults resulting in brecciated zones up to 2 metres wide. A zone is sparsely mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite and chalcocite. A 61 centimetre channel sample across the zone assayed 2.1 grams per tonne gold and 1.4 grams per tonne silver and a 25 centimetre sample of a nearby quartz vein with chalcopyrite assayed 0.04 per cent copper (Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 212).

MINFILE 103I 087 Wells (Glen, Low Pass)

Status: Showing
Type: D03: L01: Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb), D03: Volcanic red bed Cu
Reference: Minister of Mines Annual Report 1917, pages 96.

Mineralization consisting of bornite, chalcocite and cuprite occurs in three shear zones cutting andesitic volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. The variably oriented shear zones are up to 1.2 metres wide and contain stringers of quartz, calcite and epidote, up to 20 centimetres wide. A 1.2 metre sample from an adit assayed 9.5 per cent copper, 79 grams per tonne silver and trace gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1917). A sample of another shear zone assayed 4.2 per cent copper and 103 grams per tonne silver over 3 metres(Minister of Mines Annual Report 1917).

MINFILE 103I 088 Montana

Status: Showing
Type: D03: L01: Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb), D03: Volcanic red bed Cu
Reference: Minister of Mines Annual Report 1917, pages 96, 97.

Shear zones with associated quartz-calcite veins cut andesitic volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. Mineralization consists of stringers and disseminations of bornite and chalcocite. A quartz vein, up to 90 centimetres wide and 76 metres long returned a 71 centimetre channel sample assaying 1.18 per cent copper, 20 grams per tonne silver and trace gold (Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 212). A 6 metre sample of a shear zone assayed 1.1 per cent copper and 65 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1917).

MINFILE 103I 089 DF (Northwest, Snow 31)

Status: Prospect
Type: D03: Volcanic red bed Cu, L01: Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb)
Reference: SMF June 19, 1973 - (Property File: Campbell, 1964).

The area is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group which include 010 degree striking, 55 degree east dipping, vesicular purple feldspar porphyry and red and purple tuffs and lapilli tuffs. These are cut by a brown feldspar porphyry sill, a trachytic sill and a microdiorite dyke. Bornite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and malachite occur as disseminations, in vesicles and in fractures within the purple flow rocks and tuffs and, to a lesser degree, the porphyry sill. The best ore occurs along an east fault in the top of the trachytic porphyry and adjacent purple porphyry and tuff.

The mineralized zone (No. 2 Zone) is about 120 metres long and 90 metres wide. A 13 metre sample from a trench assayed 1.54 per cent copper (Property file: Campbell, 1964).

MINFILE 103I 090 Purdex (Snow, Northwest, Snow 11, Treasure Mt.)

Status: Developed Prospect
Type: D03: Volcanic redbed Cu, L01: Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb)
Reference: SMF June 19, 1973 - Spectroair Expl. Ltd., T. Sadlier-Brown, Oct.1972.

The area is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group which include 020 degree north trending, 35 to 50 degree east dipping purple lapilli tuff and vitrophyre. A brown feldspar porphyry sill intrudes the volcanics. Chalcocite, bornite and minor chalcopyrite occur as disseminations and veinlets along a bed of the pyroclastic rock. The mineralized block is about 60 metres long, 10 metres true width and 36 metres down dip length. A gouge-filled shear zone cuts the zone to the east, with a continuation of the zone east of the fault (drill intersections). A 26 metre surface chip sample assayed 2.44 per cent copper and 0.4 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1965). The mineralized block is estimated to contain 40,820 tonnes of about 2 per cent copper (Property File: Campbell, 1964).

Unclassified reserves are 28,120 tonnes grading 1.7 per cent copper (Statement of Material Facts June 19, 1973 – Spectroair Explorations Ltd., T. Sadlier-Brown, October 1972). A parallel zone, similar in character and 60 metres to the west, measures 30 by 10 metres. Surface samples average 3.26 per cent copper (Property File: Campbell, 1964).

MINFILE reports 103I 089 and 103I 090 both report on Campbell's work on what is know as the Purdex showing, a volcanic breccia set of beds, which was explored and drilled under the supervision of Mr. Doug Campbell, P. Eng. in 1964. These reports specifically reference this work in which Campbell's horizontal diamond drill hole, I64, encountered 53 feet of 2.11% copper in a red and green fragmental volcanic bed.

The MINFILE reference to the various property names confuses matters. The Northwest showings are located to the west of the Purdex and are discussed in Assessment Report 3959 as the DF Property. This are has had little current work and is scheduled for furtherance in 2008. Assessment Report 3960 discusses the WB property, which are further west again and at low elevation.

MINFILE 103I 130 Keeler

Status: Showing
Type: D03: Volcanic red bed Cu, L01: Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb)
Reference: Property File: Report by T. Bell, 1963 (see 103I 089).

Chalcocite and lesser bornite, native copper, azurite and malachite occur as veinlets and disseminations within a 40 degree east dipping feldspar porphyry flow of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. The mineralization occurs discontinuously over 180 metres in a northwest direction. Sampling of a trench assayed 1.55 per cent copper and 12.34 grams per tonne silver over 10.7 metres
(Property File - Bell, 1963).

MINFILE 103I 163 Copper King

Status: Showing
Type: D03: Volcanic red bed Cu
Reference: Not noted.

The area is underlain by felsic to basic volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. Copper minerals, likely chalcocite and bornite, occur in the volcanics. A 12 metre surface sample is reported to assay 1.35 per cent copper, 12 grams per tonne silver and 0.3 grams per tonne gold (National Mineral Inventory 103I9 Cu13).

MINFILE 103I 186 Peerless

Status: Showing
Type: D03: L01: Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb), D03: Volcanic red bed Cu
Reference: Geological Survey of Canada, Summary Report 1925A, page 114

Andesitic volcanics of the Jurassic Hazelton Group are cut by intrusive dykes and northeast trending shear zones. A shear zone, dipping 75 degrees west and up to 2 metres wide, contains quartz- calcite veinlets mineralized with lenses of chalcocite, bornite, magnetite, and chalcopyrite. A 1.2 metre sample assayed 11.93 per cent copper, 157.7 grams per tonne silver, and 1.4 grams per tonne gold (Geological Survey of Canada, Summary Report 1925A).

Treasure Mountain
2008 Assessment Report
Appendix II
Expense Summary

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
B Sclamp prospector	July 21-31, Aug 1-30, Sept 1-30	66.5	$530.00	$34,860.00	
N Goodlad prospector	July 3, 28, Aug 8	3.25	$530.00	$1,653.75	
N McDougall prospector	July 21-31, Aug 1-30, Sept 1-30	58.5	$550.00	$32,417.70	
A Burton Geo	June 12, Aug 1-30, Sept 1-30, Oct 1 28	76	$630.00	$47,880.00	
C Burton Geo asst	Sept 1-30,	30	$300.00	$6,300.00	
G Drury Prospector	Sept 1-30	28	$530.00	$14,818.12	
L Genaille Camp Cook	Sept 1-30	25	$483.00	$11,109.00	
H Sclamp Camp Cook	Sept 1-30,	4.5	$155.00	$705.00	
D McRae Sr. Field Tech	June 12, Aug 5-7, Sept 16-17, Sept 22-28, Nov 28	14	$550.00	$8,662.50	
A McRae Jr. Field Tech	28-Nov	0.5	$350.00	$220.50	
M McRae Labour	1-Aug	0.5	$300.00	$126.00	
				$158,752.57	**$158,752.57**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Database compilation	C Burton	26.0	$210.00	$5,460.00	
General Cadd mapping	Maps north	5.0	$440.00	$2,093.44	
General research			$0.00	$0.00	
Project planning /camp set up	Maps North	5.0	$440.00	$2,093.44	
Project planning /camp set up	A Burton	19.0	$630.00	$11,943.75	
Project planning /camp setup	C Burton	17.0	$157.50	$2,677.50	
Project planning permitiing etc	Maps North	3.6	$440.00	$1,557.50	
Project planning supplies				$164.11	
Photos (site photos)				$64.33	
Report preparation	C Burton	4.0	$210.00	$840.00	
Report preparation	A Burton	12.0	$630.00	$7,560.00	
Report preparation and mapping	Maps North	17.0	$440.00	$7,519.60	
				$41,973.67	**$41,973.67**
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares / List Personnel**				
Geological mapping	50ha (AB, DM)				
Regional		*note: expenditures here*			
Reconnaissance	60ha (AB, DM, CB, BS)	*should be captured in Personnel*			
Prospect	50ha (AB, NM, BS)	*field expenditures above*			
Underground	Define by length and width				
Trenches / test pits	6 x 2m x 1m test pits				
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Drill (cuttings, core, etc.)			$0.00	$0.00	
Stream sediment			$0.00	$0.00	
Soil			$0.00	$0.00	
Rock	includes samples and pulp storage	64.0	$46.87	$2,999.38	
Water			$0.00	$0.00	
Biogeochemistry			$0.00	$0.00	
Whole rock			$0.00	$0.00	
Petrology			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$2,999.38	**$2,999.38**
Drilling	**No. of Holes, Size of Core and Metres**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Diamond	4 ATW, 125m	125.0	$0.00	$68,823.00	
Reverse circulation (RC)			$0.00	$0.00	
Rotary air blast (RAB)			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$68,823.00	**$68,823.00**
Other Operations	**Clarify**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Trenching/test pits	included in labour costs		$0.00	$0.00	
Bulk sampling			$0.00	$0.00	
Underground development			$0.00	$0.00	
Explosives	Test pit blasting		$0.00	$1,085.70	
				$1,085.70	**$1,085.70**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Airfare	7 flights, various rates	7.00	$308.00	$2,157.14	
Taxi			$0.00	$72.75	
truck rental		139.00	$53.00	$8,765.50	
kilometers		11513.00	$0.52	$6,013.44	

Car rental		6.00	$38.20	$229.20	
ATV rental		194.00	$105.00	$20,370.00	
ATV trailer		1.00	$26.25	$26.25	
fuel	includes pu's, excavator and atvs		$0.00	$6,413.21	
Helicopter (hours)		15	$795.00	$11,879.27	
Fuel (litres/hour)		1300.00	$1.17	$1,527.24	
Other	Freight			$1,012.75	
				$58,466.75	**$58,466.75**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel	Hotel	32.00	$100.00	$3,290.77	
Camp costs	includes lumber for camp, consumables etc			$11,476.25	
Off-site meals prep	H Sclamp			$1,920.00	
Meals	includes café and groceries		$0.00	$6,760.94	
				$23,447.96	**$23,447.96**
Miscellaneous					
Telephone	Radio service		$0.00	$687.21	
Radio expenses	Radio rental			$1,417.50	
Safety and First Aid supplies				$66.03	
Other (Specify)	Field consumables			$2,562.94	
				$4,733.68	**$4,733.68**
Equipment Rentals		**No.**	**Rate**		
Mob/demob excavator					
Excavator					
Tools	Chain saws, hand tool etc	55.00	$ 105.00	$ 5,565.00	
Drill rentals	Ponjar & Cobra w steel			$ 2,100.00	
Field Gear (Specify)			$0.00		
Other (Specify)	Equipment Repairs on-site			$3,400.04	
				$11,065.04	**$11,065.04**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$371,347.75**

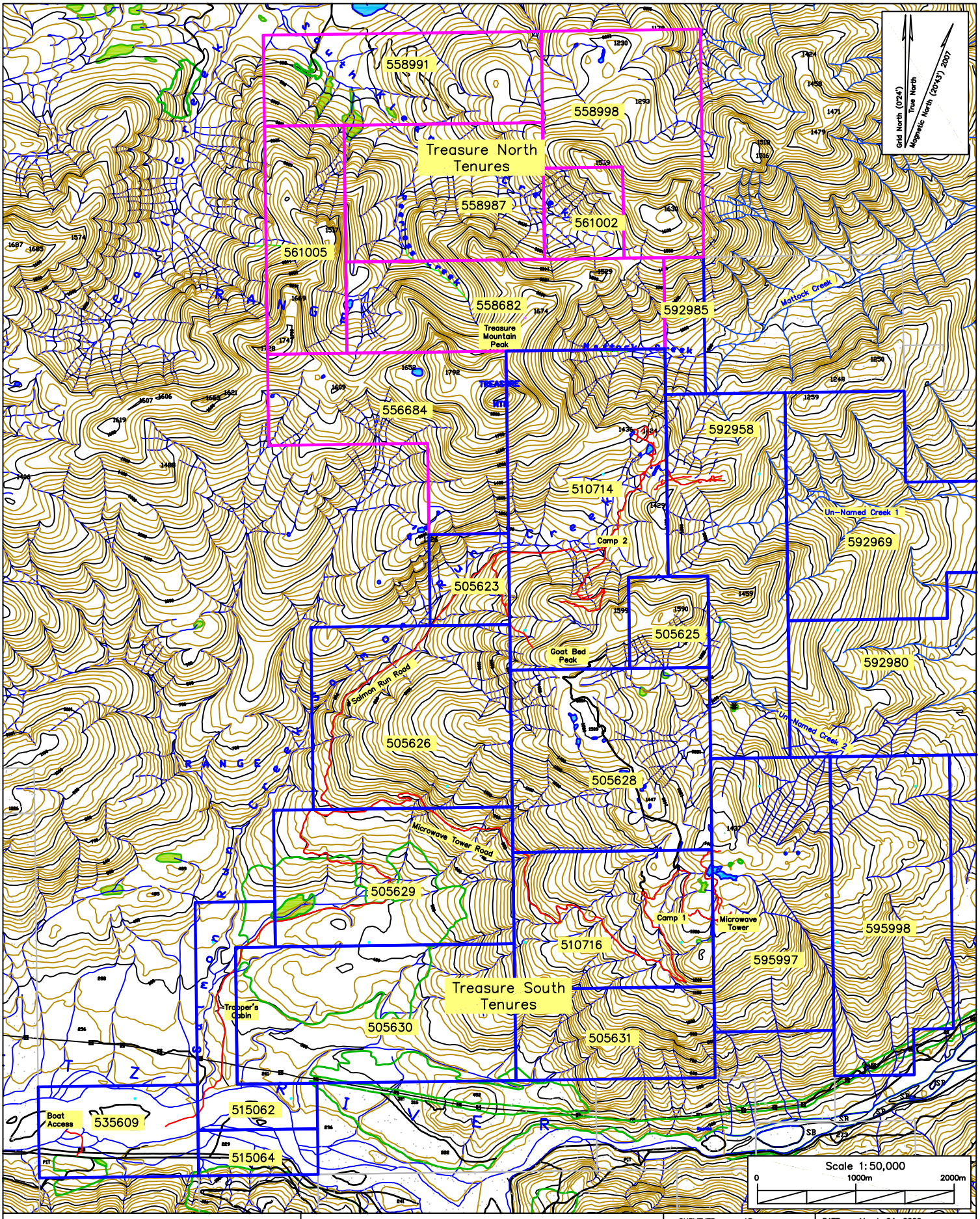
TRADE WINDS VENTURES INC.

TREASURE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
NTS: 103/050 and 060

LOCATION MAP

DATE: April, 2006	FIGURE: 1
SCALE: As Shown	



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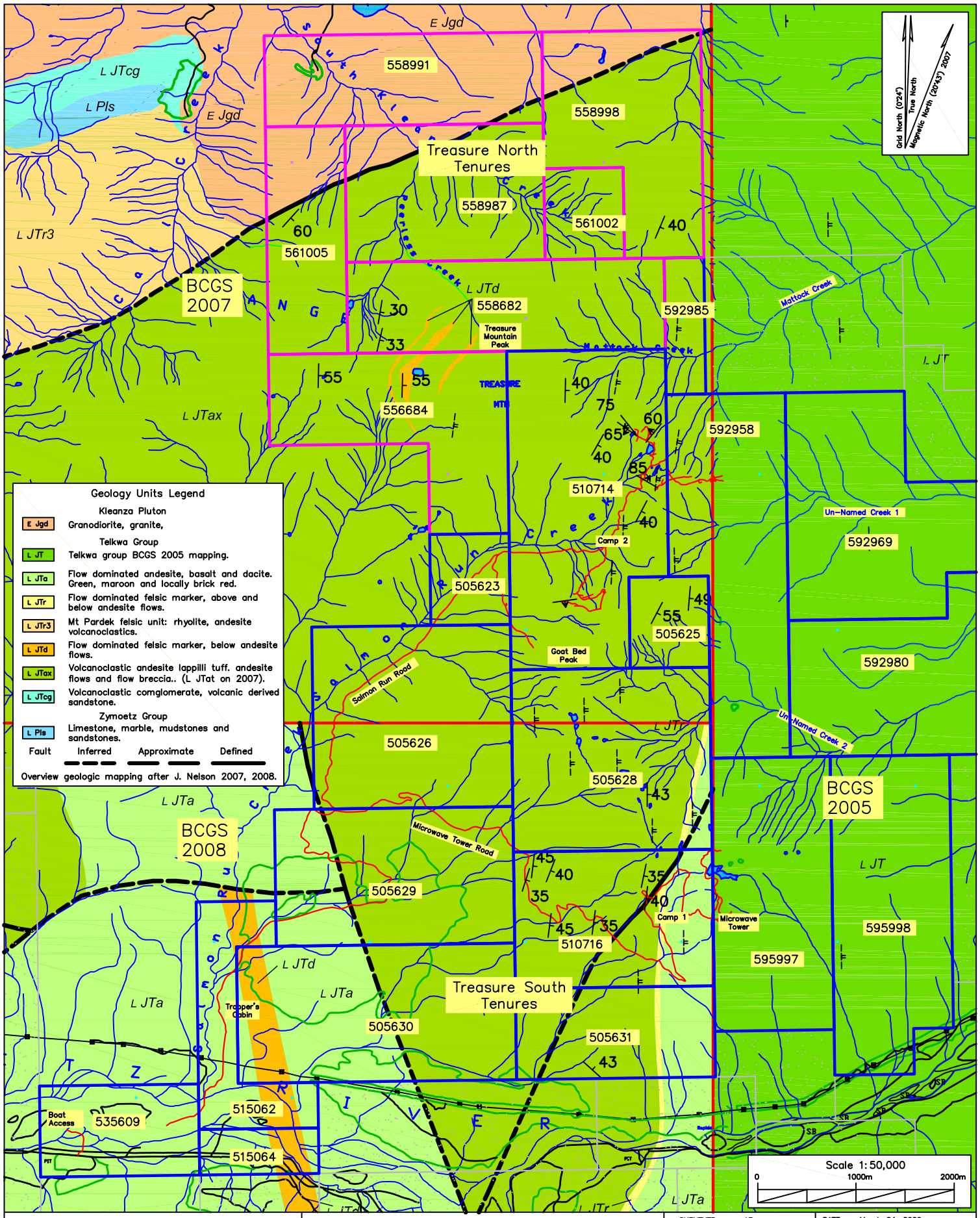
Treasure Mountain Copper Project

Topography and Physiography Map
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	REV.
SCALE:	As Shown	2009-001-02	0



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Treasure Mountain Copper Project

Regional Geology and Claim Location Map
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	REV.
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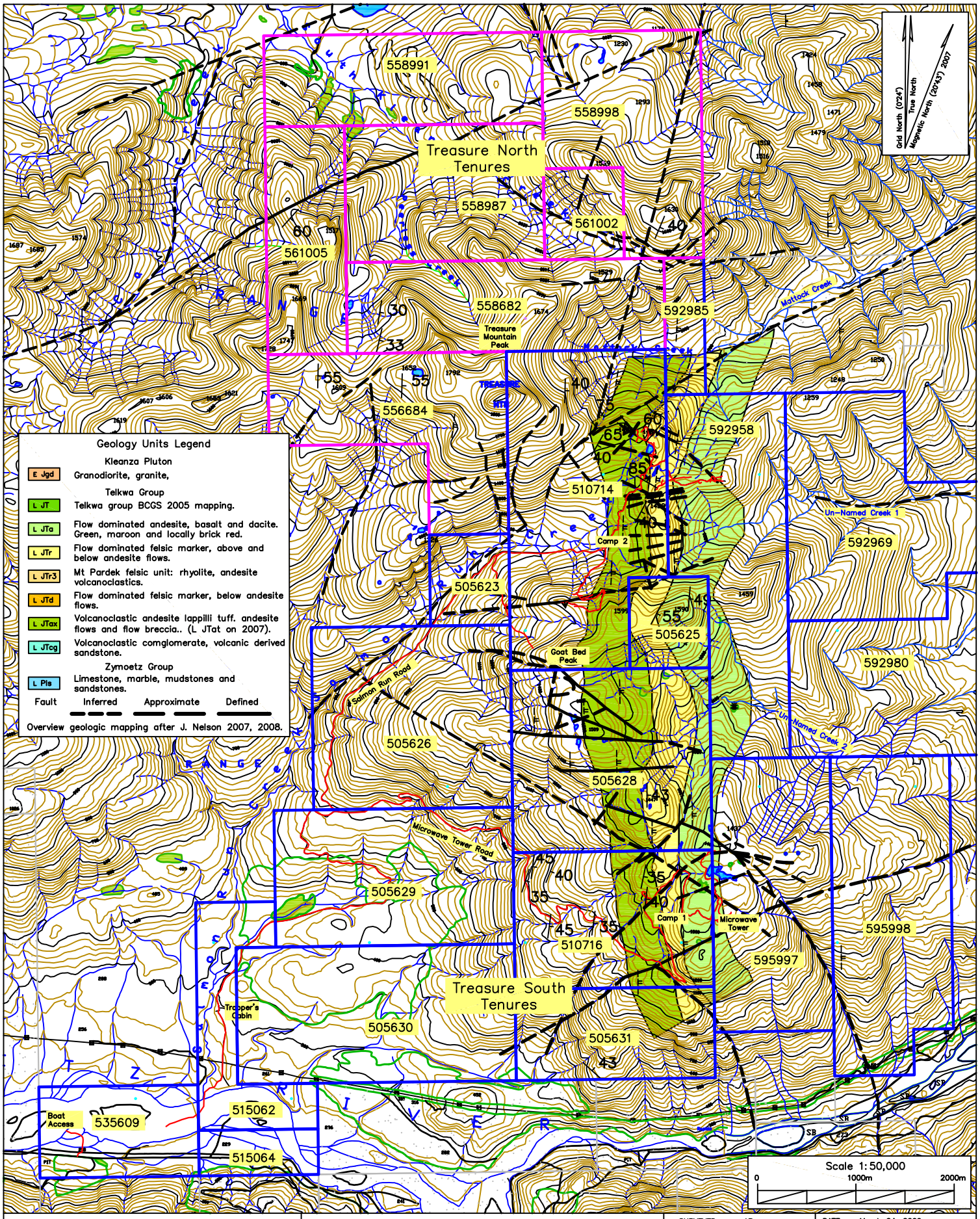

Geology Units Legend

Kleanza Pluton

E Jgd — Granodiorite, granite,

Telkwa Group

L JT — Telkwa group BCGS 2005 mapping.

L JTa — Flow dominated andesite, basalt and dacite. Green, maroon and locally brick red.

L JTr — Flow dominated felsic marker, above and below andesite flows.

L JTr3 — Mt Pardek felsic unit: rhyolite, andesite volcanoclastics.

L JTd — Flow dominated felsic marker, below andesite flows.

L JTax — Volcanoclastic andesite lappilli tuff. andesite flows and flow breccia.. (L JTat on 2007).

L JTcg — Volcanoclastic comglomerate, volcanic derived sandstone.

Zymoetz Group

L Pls — Limestone, marble, mudstones and sandstones.

Fault — Inferred — Approximate — Defined

Overview geologic mapping after J. Nelson 2007, 2008.

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Treasure Mountain Copper Project

Property Geology Map
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
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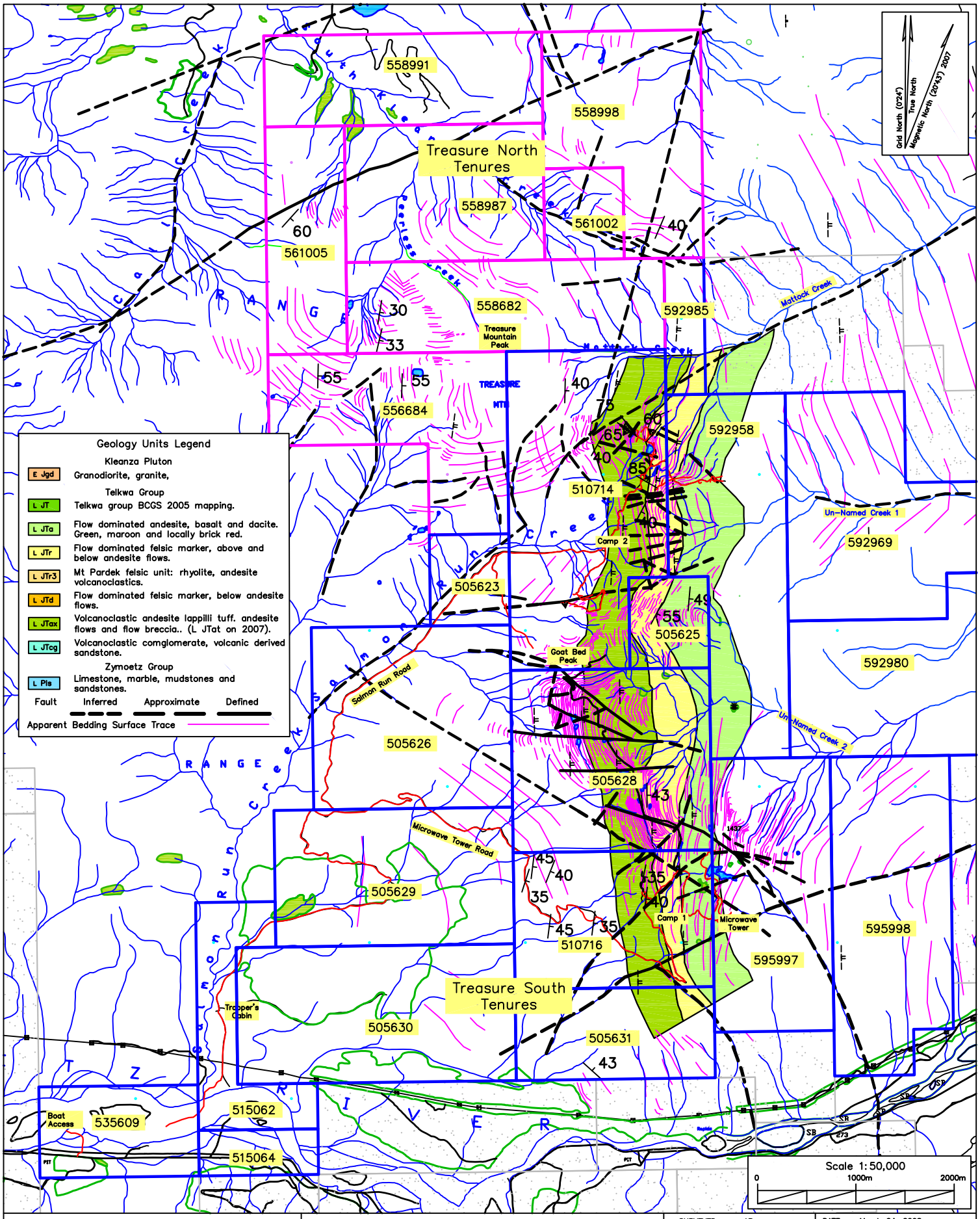

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Treasure Mountain Copper Project

Apparent Bedding Surface Trace Map

Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2008
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	2009-001-05
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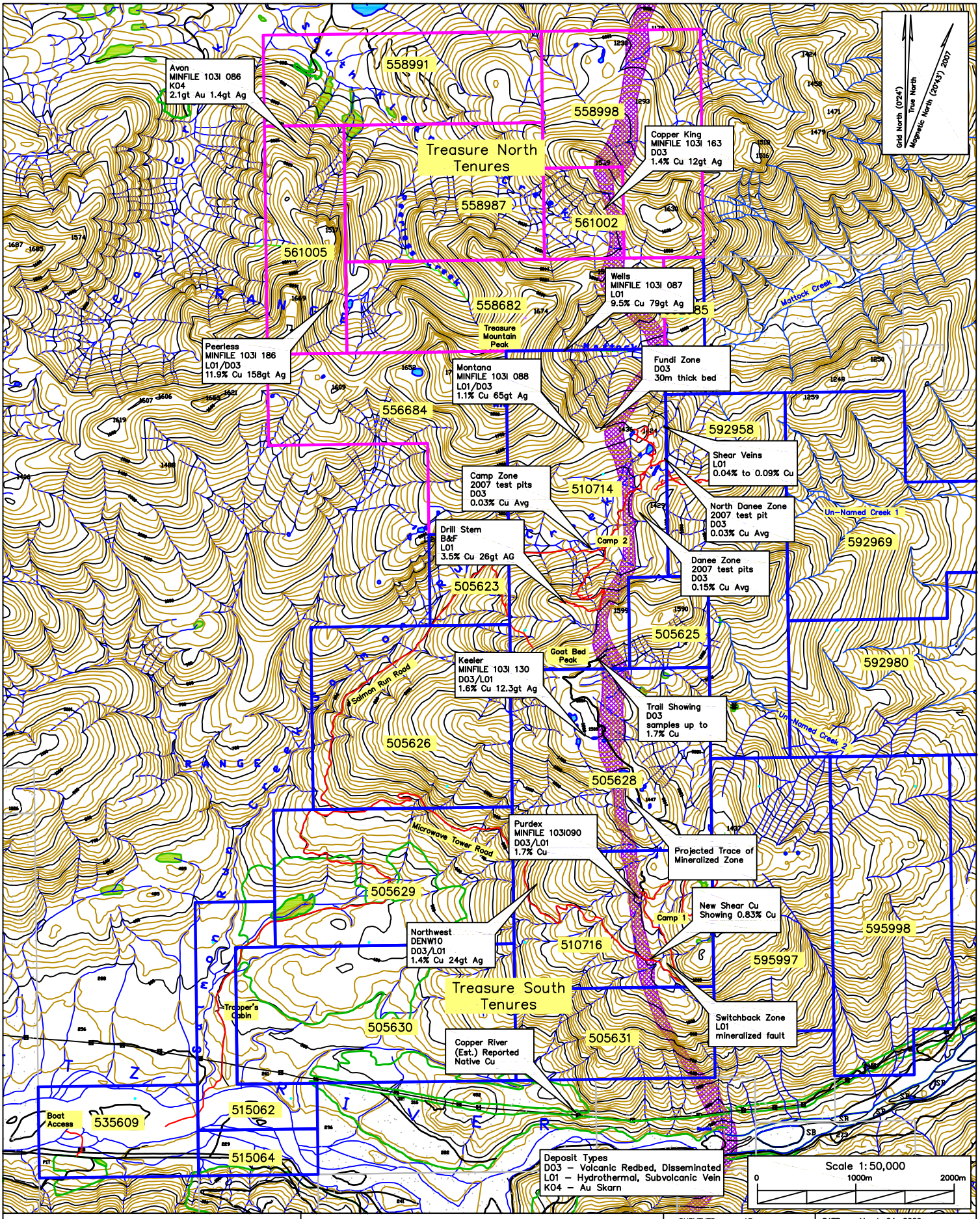

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Treasure Mountain Copper Project

Mineral Occurrence Map
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009–001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	REV.
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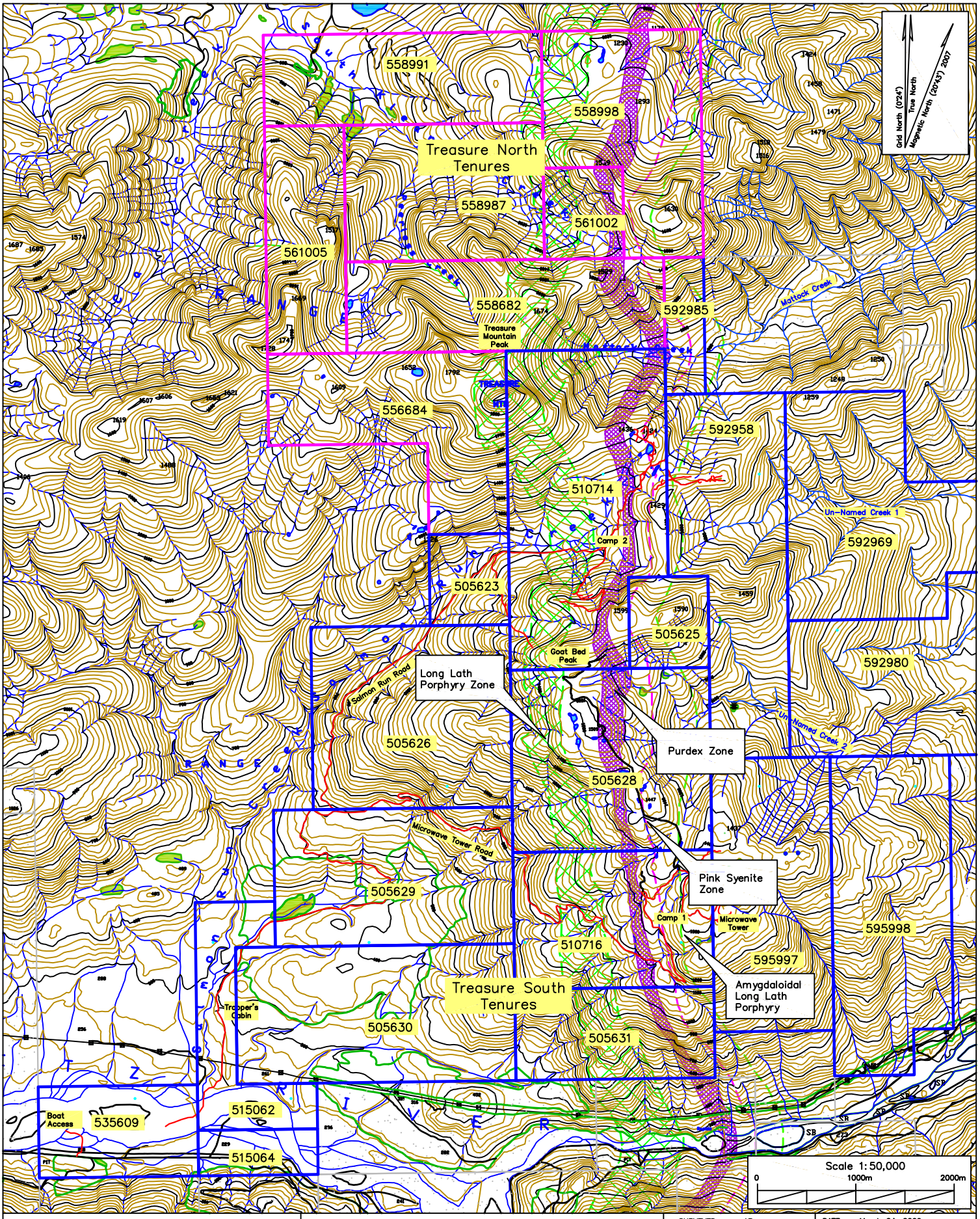

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Treasure Mountain Copper Project

Projected Marker Horizons Map
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	REV.
SCALE:	As Shown	2009-001-07	0

Grid North (0°24')
True North
Magnetic North (20°43') 2007

Projected Pudex zone

Projected Pudex zone

Projected Pink Syenite Bed

Apparent Bedding Surface Trace

000°
D45°E

000°
D45°E

DDH 08 2&3

DDH 08-1&4

DDH 05-2 (2008)

DDH 05-1 (2008)

DDH 1-64 (2008)

DDH 1-64

Adit

Cat trench

Cat trench

Microwave Tower road

Legend

- Fault Inferred
- Fault Approximate
- Fault Defined
- Road
- Trail
- Bedding — 030° D40°E
- Dip/Strike — 300° D85°N
- Mineralized Vein
- Mineralized Zone
- Creek
- Contour Index
- Contour

Scale 1: 2,000
0 40m 80m

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Treasure Mountain Copper Project
Purdex Zone Map
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	REV.
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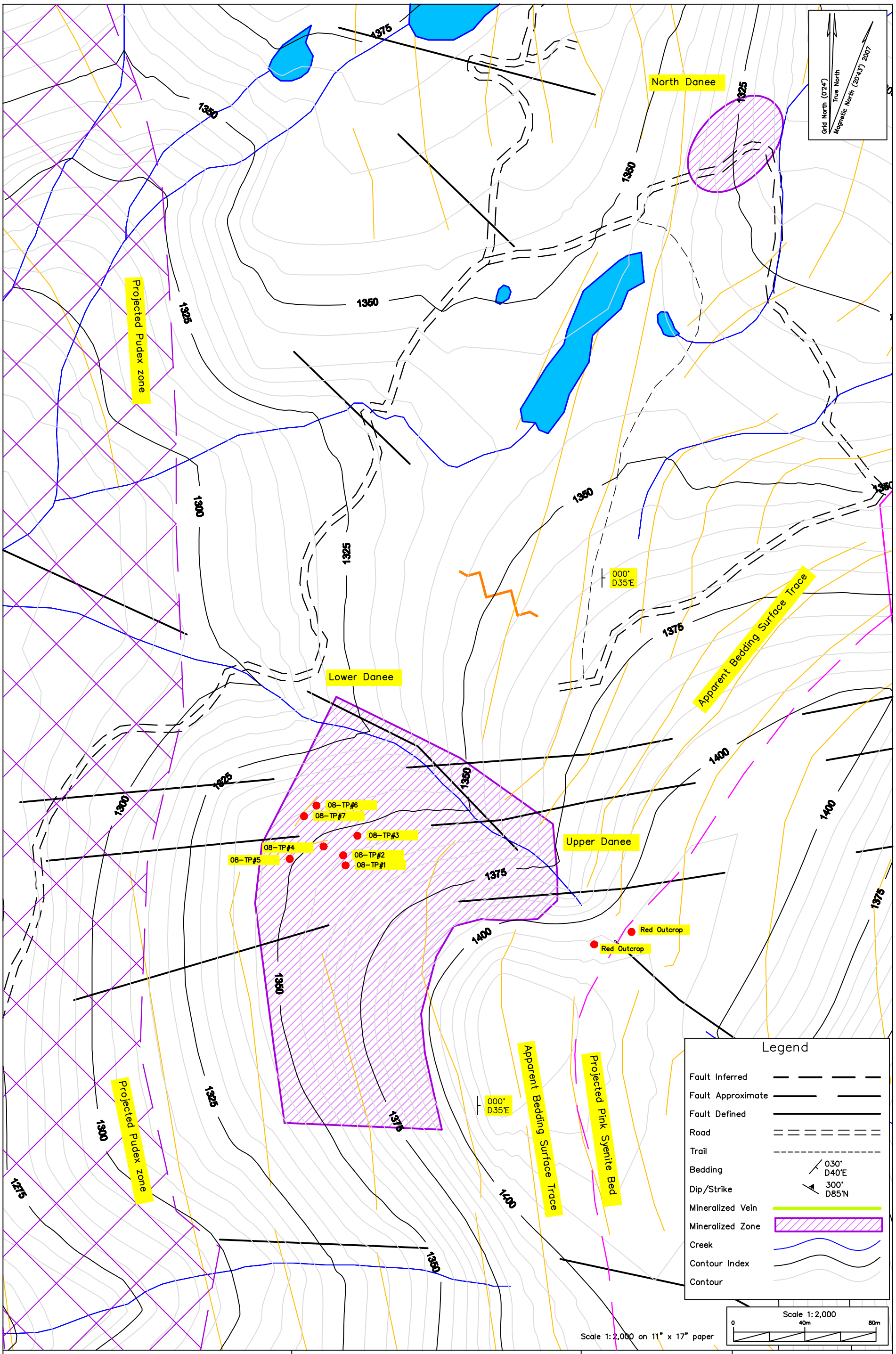

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Treasure Mountain Copper Project
Danee Zones Map
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 5, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	2009-001-09
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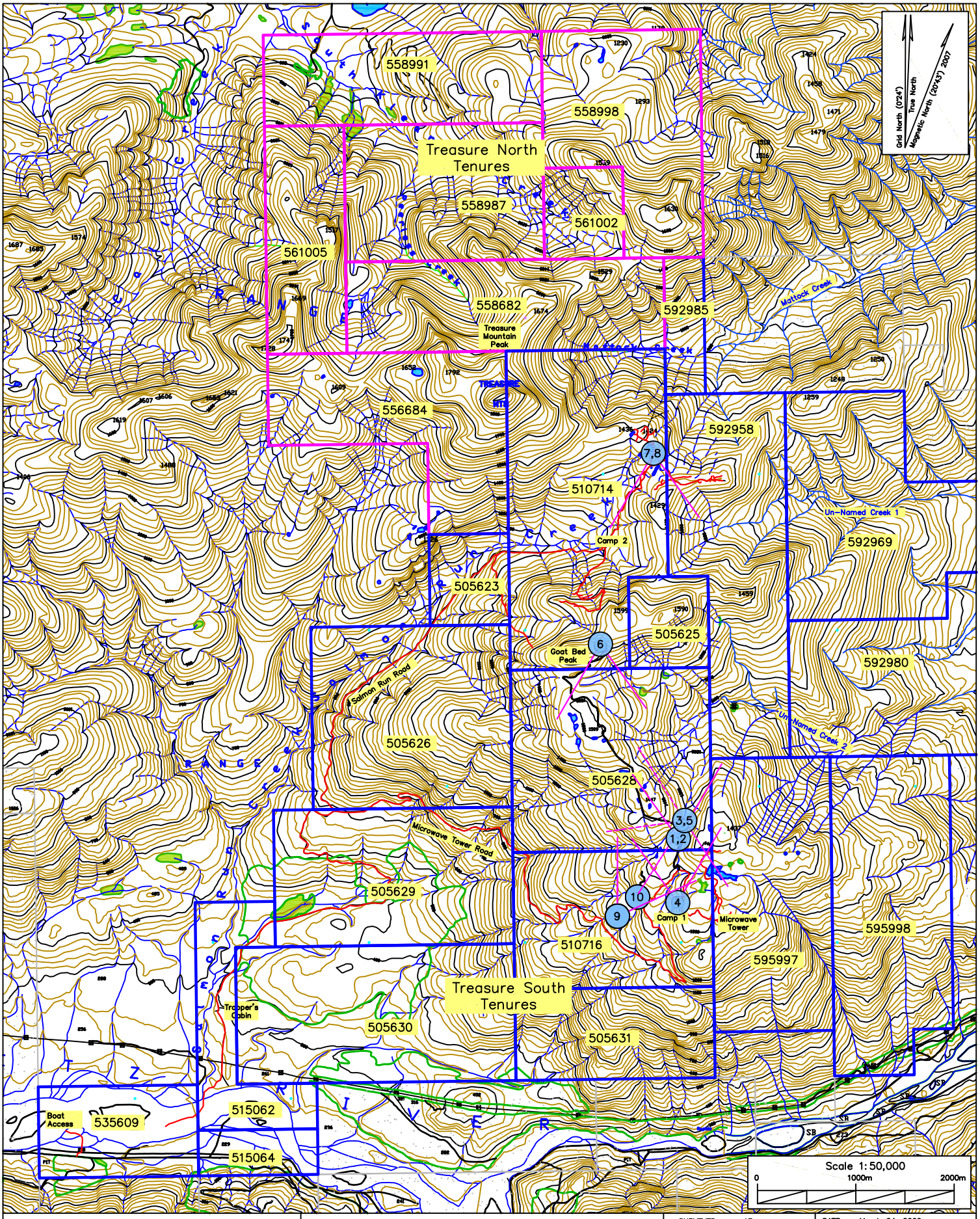

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Treasure Mountain Copper Project

Photo Location Map

Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	2009-001-10
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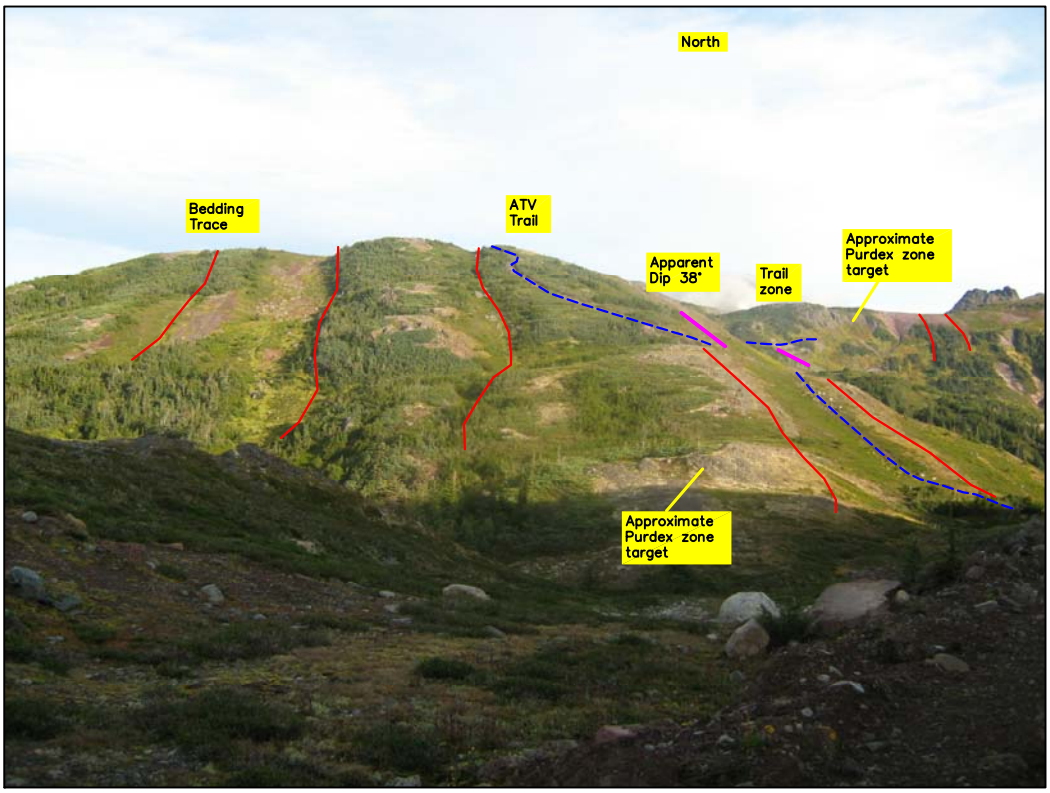

Image 1 General Bedding

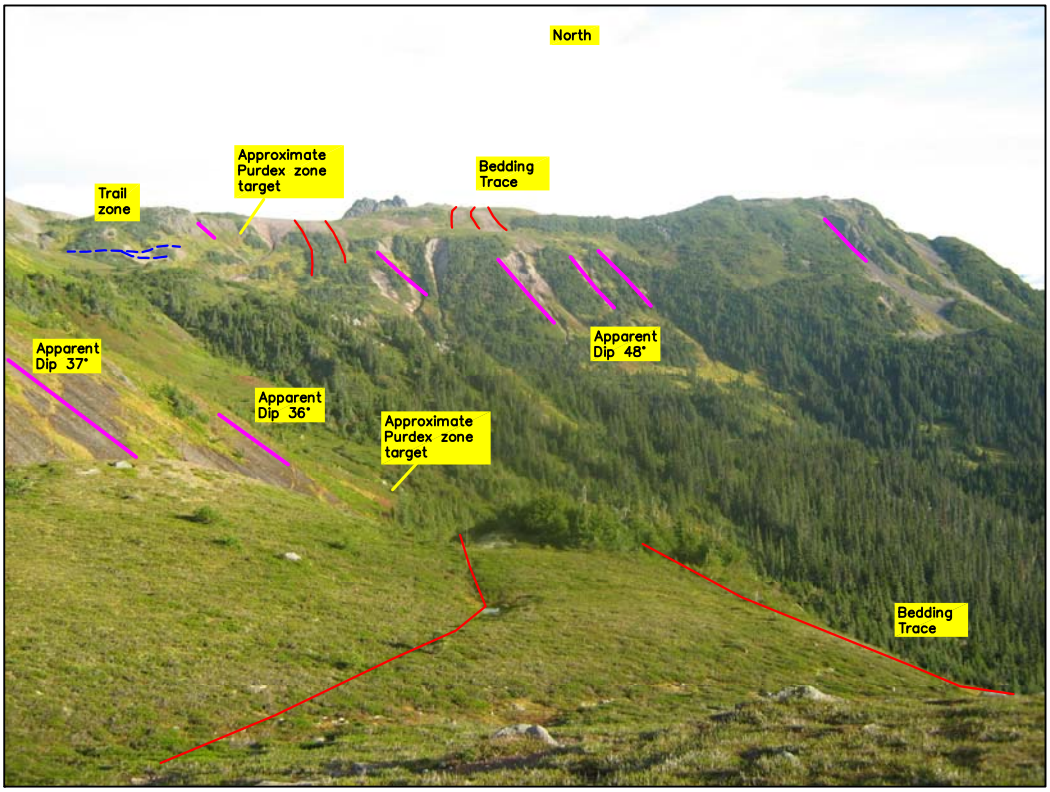

Image 2 General Bedding

Trade Winds Ventures Inc.
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Treasure Mountain Copper Project
Marked Photos
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	2009-001-11
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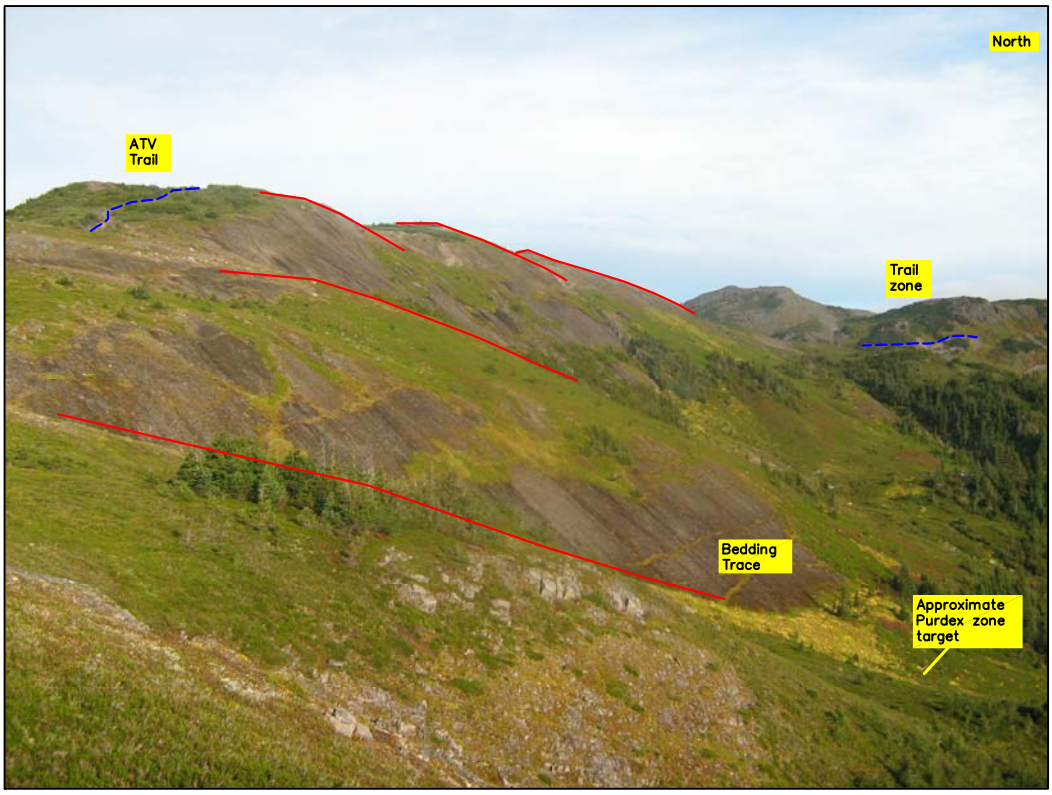

Image 3 Bedding Dip Planes

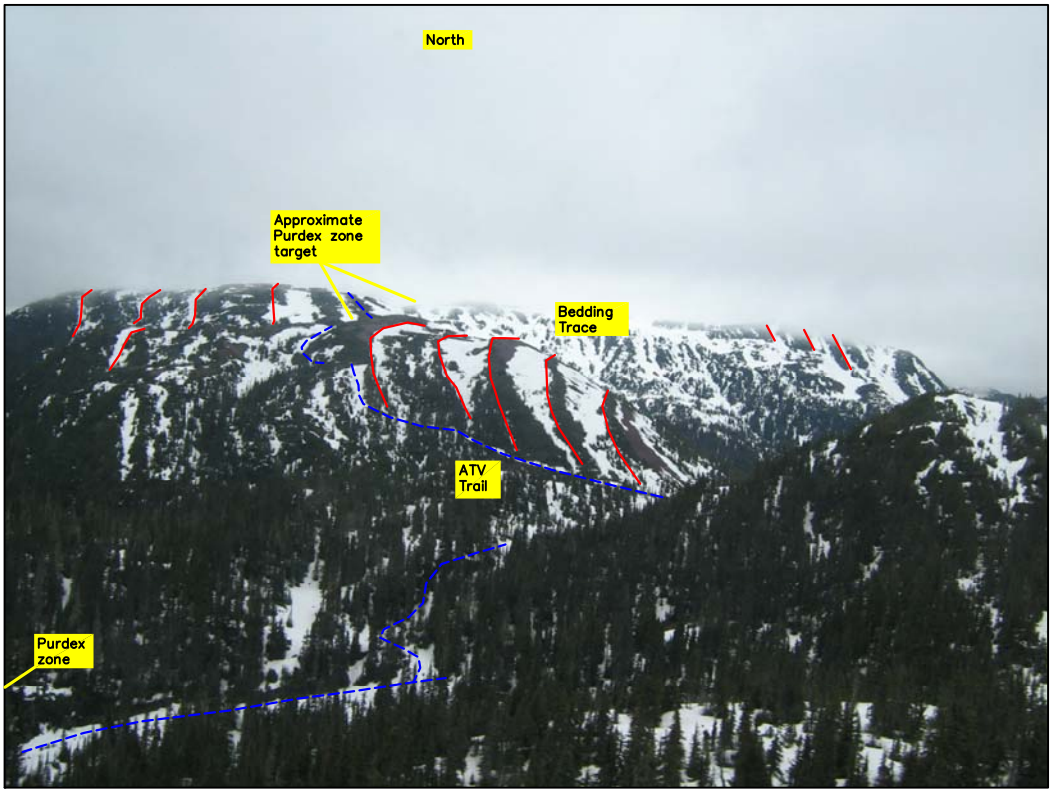

Image 4 General Bedding

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Canada, V6E 3Z3
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Treasure Mountain Copper Project
Marked Photos
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	REV.
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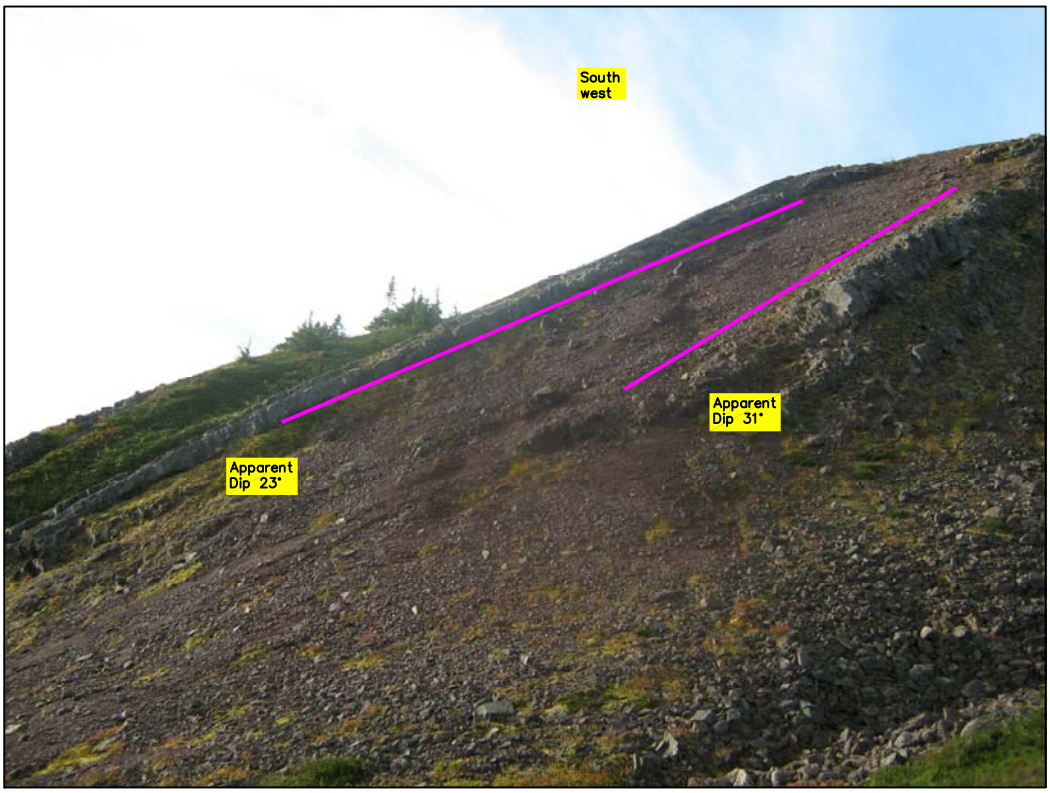

Image 5 Thin Beds

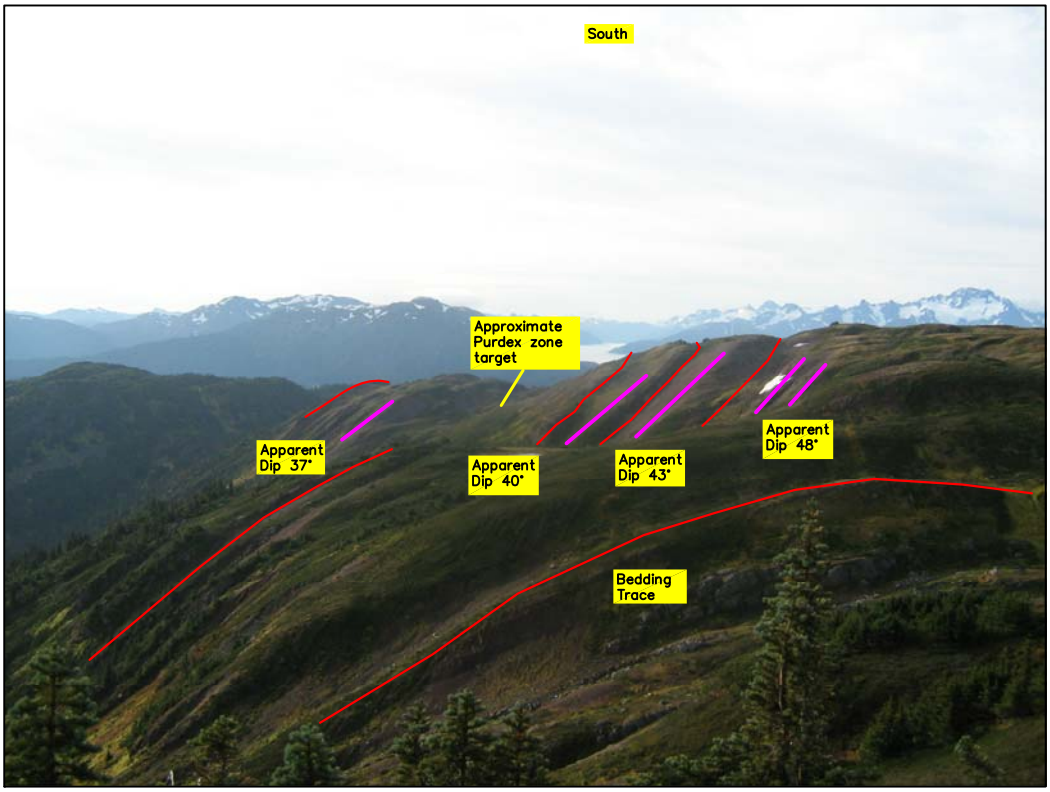

Image 6 Above Trail Zone

Trade Winds Ventures Inc.
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Treasure Mountain Copper Project
Marked Photos
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	REV.
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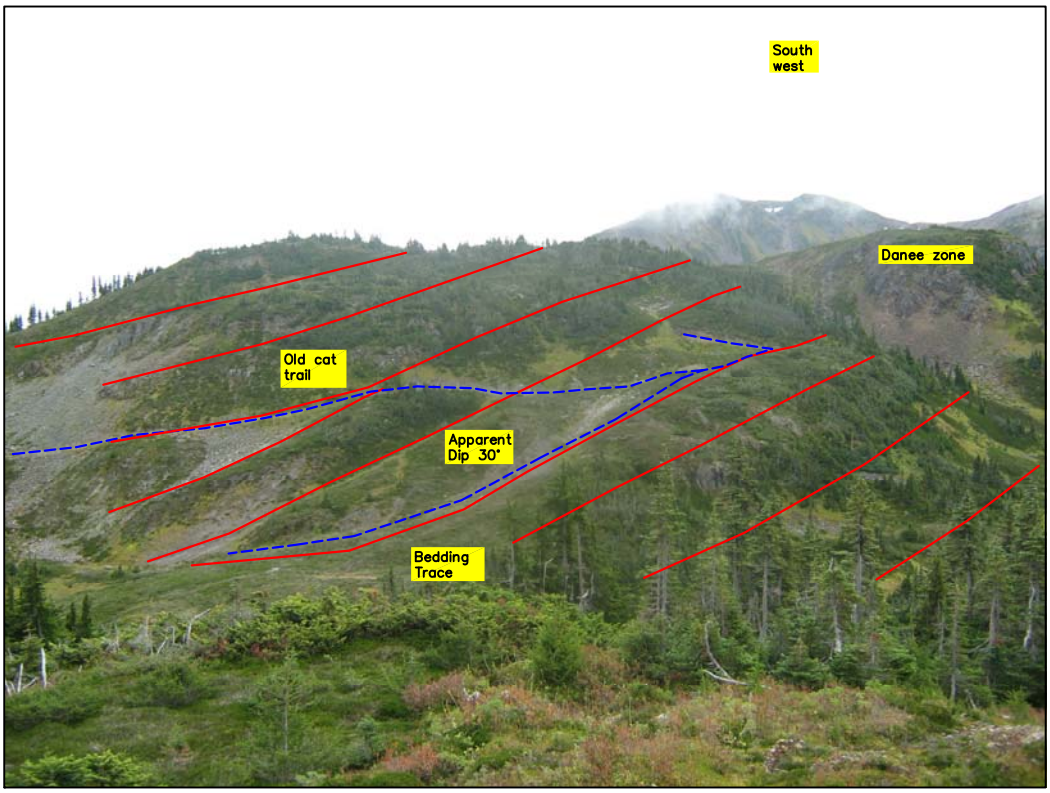

Image 7 North of Danee Zones

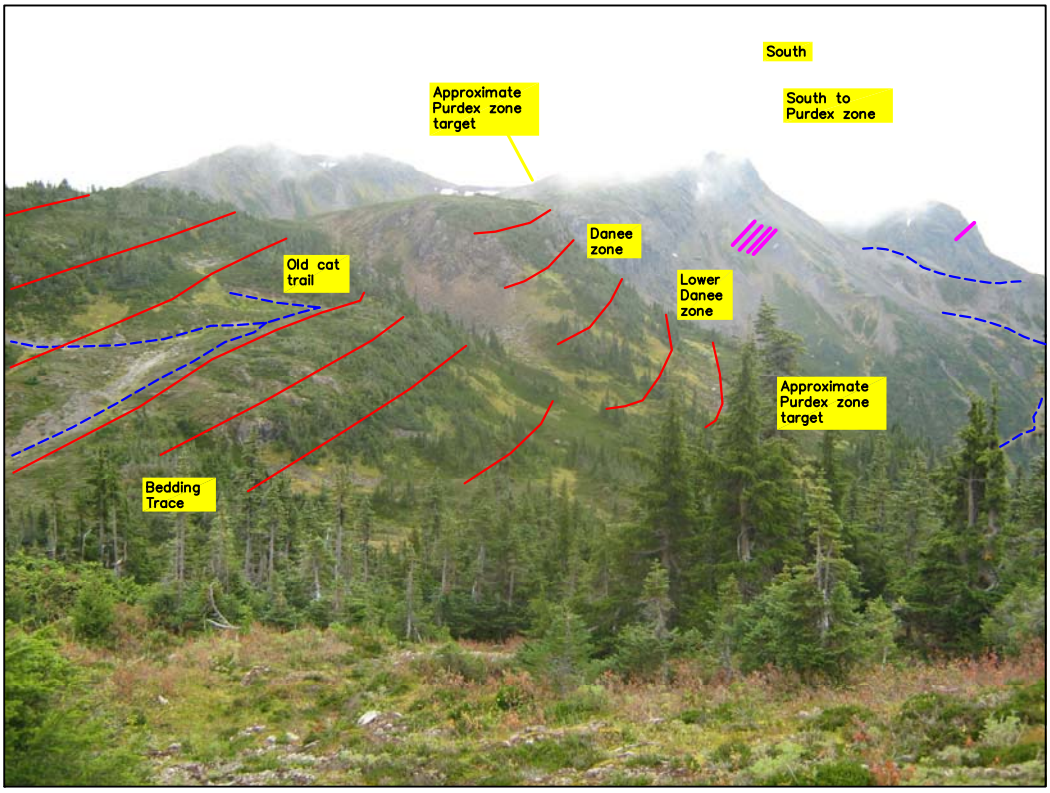

Image 8 Danee Zones

Trade Winds Ventures Inc.
Suite #1006 1166 Alberni St. Vancouver B.C.
Canada, V6E 3Z3
Tel: (877)-811-4518, Fax: (604)-736-5004

Treasure Mountain Copper Project
Marked Photos
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	REV.
SCALE:	NTS	2009-001-14	0

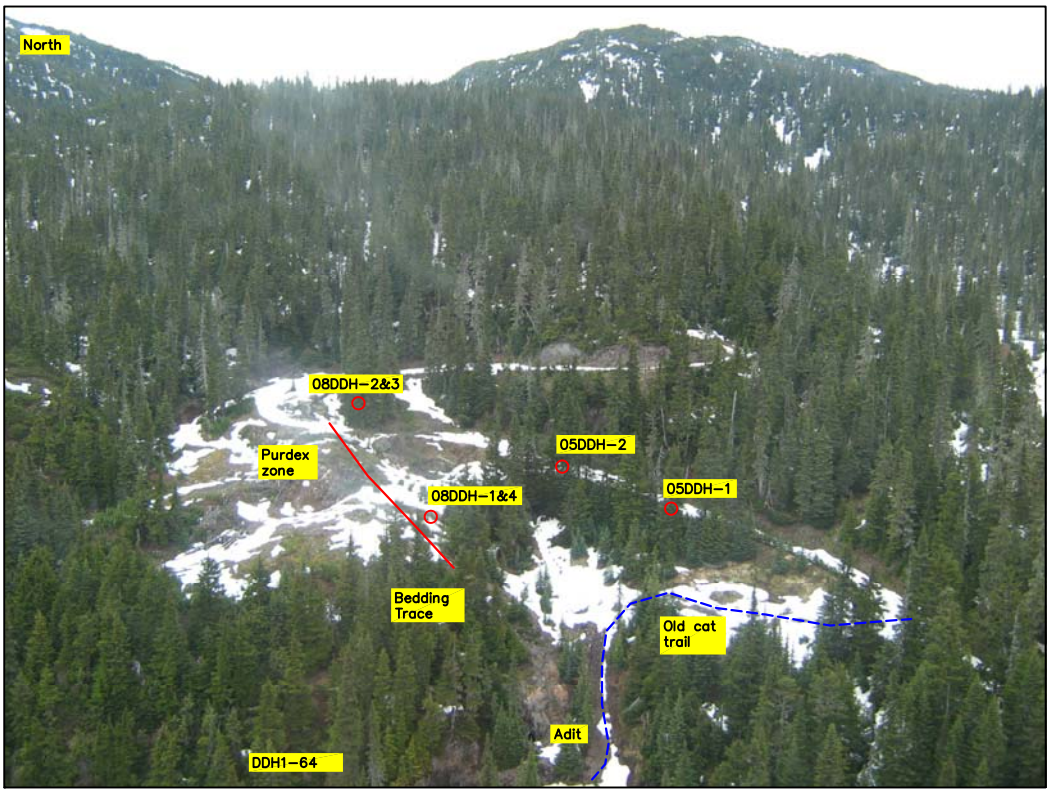

Image 9 Purdex Zone

Image 10 Purdex Zone

Trade Winds Ventures Inc.
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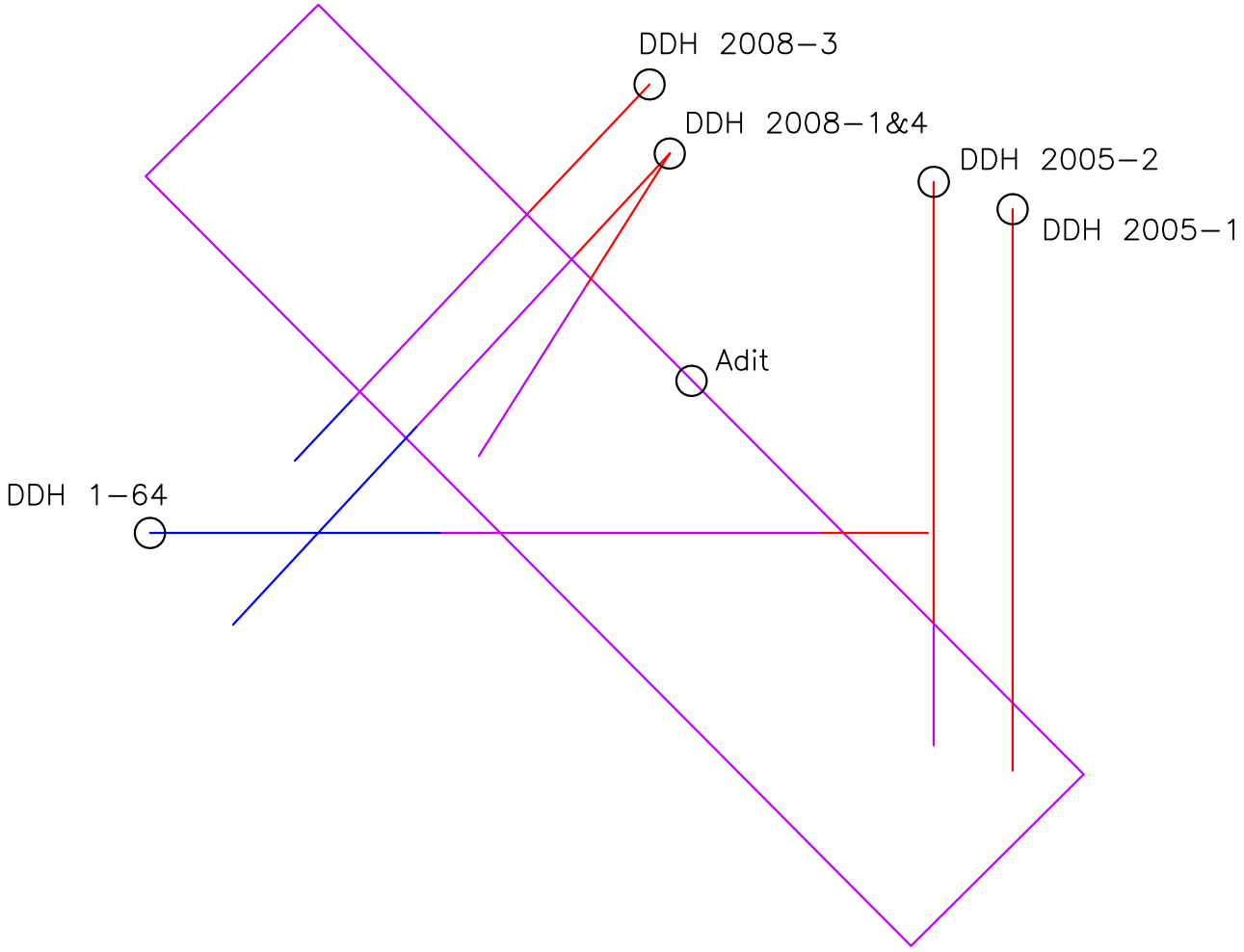
Treasure Mountain Copper Project
Marker Photos
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	REV.
SCALE:	NTS	2009-001-15	0



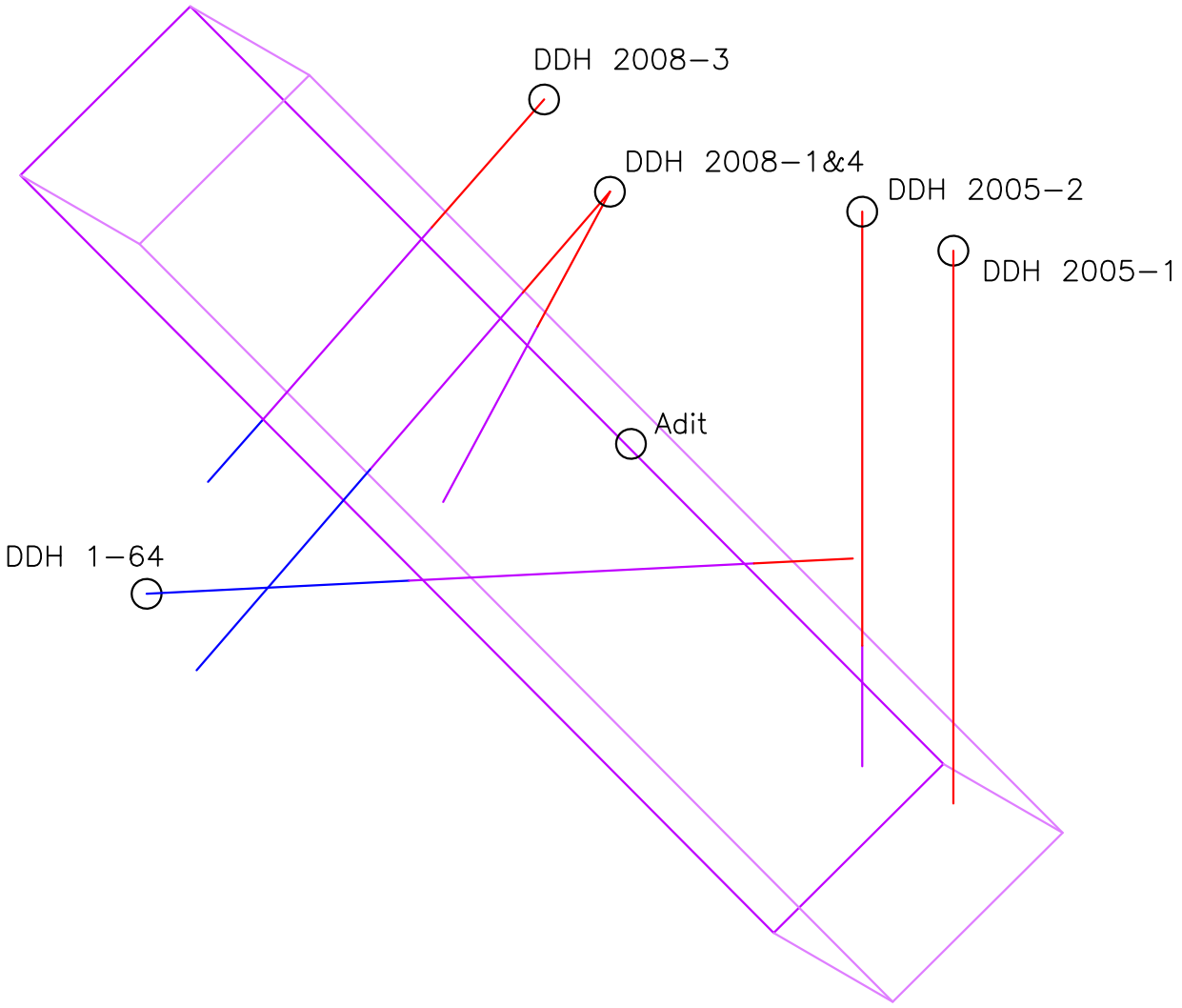
Mineralized Porphyry
Breccia
Mixed Rock

Trade Winds Ventures Inc.
Suite #1006 1166 Alberni St. Vancouver B.C.
Canada, V6E 3Z3
Tel: (877)-811-4518, Fax: (604)-736-5004

Treasure Mountain Copper Project

3D Model South View
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	2009-001-16
SCALE:	NTS	REV.	0



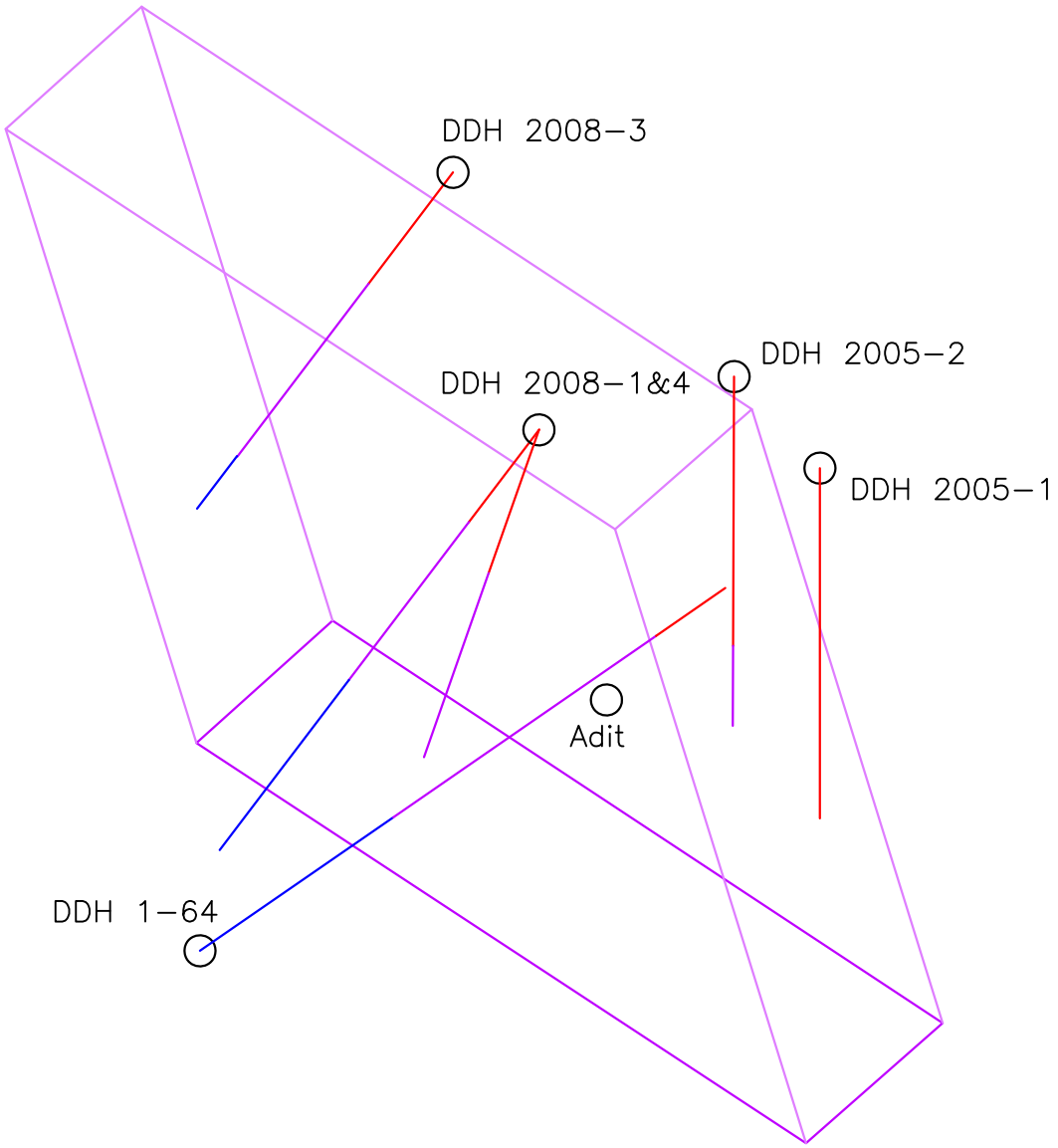
Mineralized Porphyry
Breccia
Mixed Rock

Trade Winds Ventures Inc.
Suite #1006 1166 Alberni St. Vancouver B.C.
Canada, V6E 3Z3
Tel: (877)-811-4518, Fax: (604)-736-5004

Treasure Mountain Copper Project

3D Model South East View
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	2009-001-17
SCALE:	NTS	REV.	0



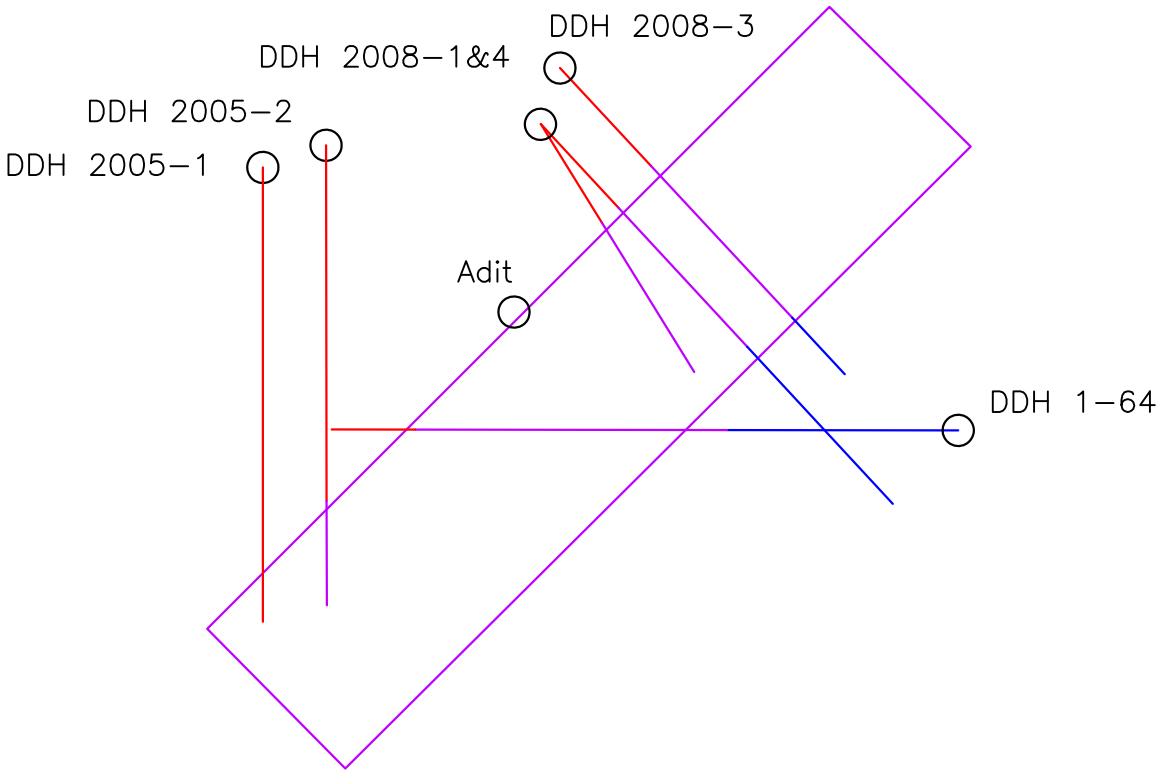
Mineralized Porphyry
Breccia
Mixed Rock

Trade Winds Ventures Inc.
Suite #1006 1166 Alberni St. Vancouver B.C.
Canada, V6E 3Z3
Tel: (877)-811-4518, Fax: (604)-736-5004

Treasure Mountain Copper Project

3D Model South View Elevated
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	2009-001-18
SCALE:	NTS	REV.	0



Mineralized Porphyry

Breccia

Mixed Rock

Trade Winds Ventures Inc.
Suite #1006 1166 Alberni St. Vancouver B.C.
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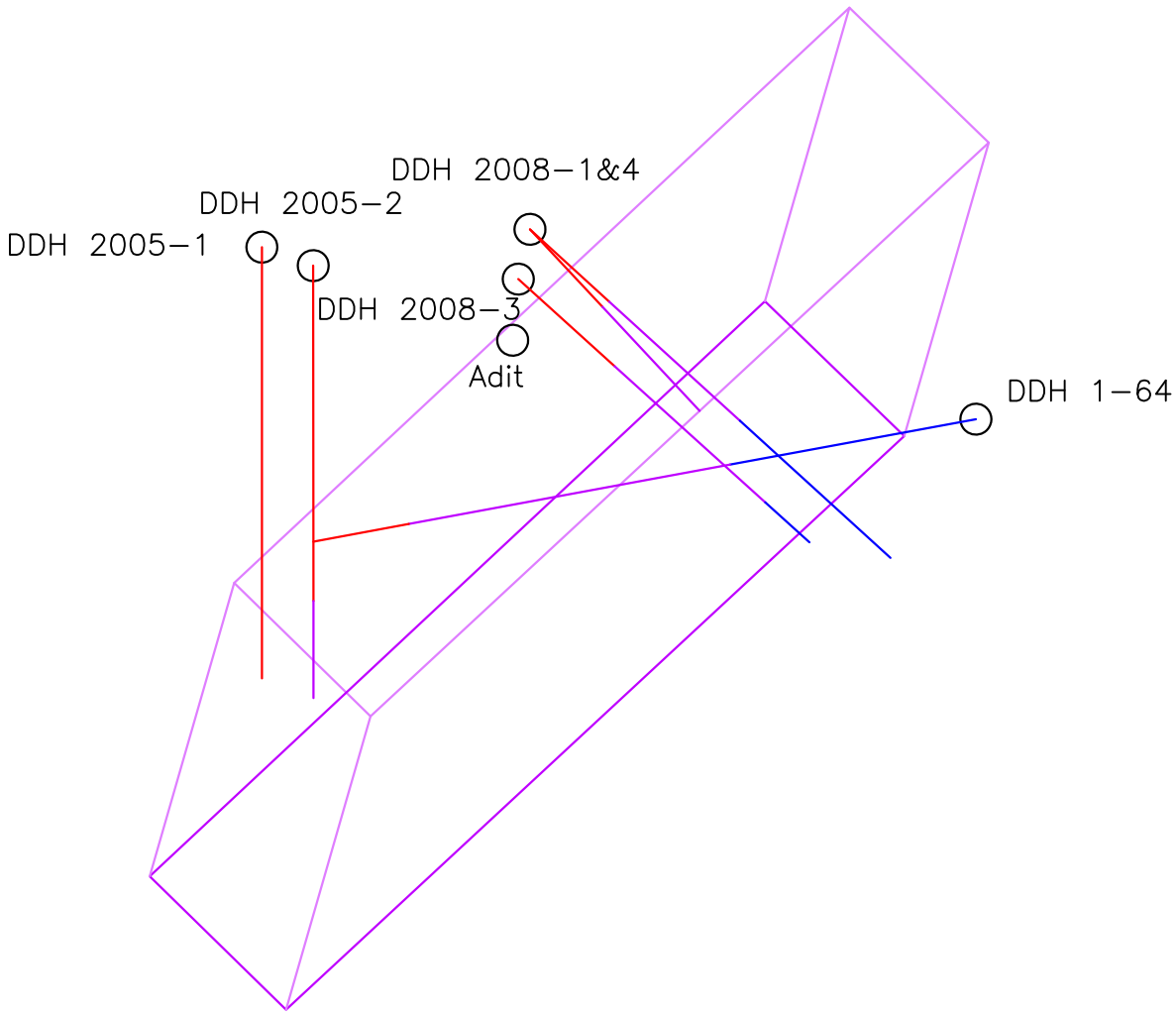
Tel: (877)-811-4518, Fax: (604)-736-5004

Treasure Mountain Copper Project

3D Model North View

Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	2009-001-19
SCALE:	NTS	REV.	0



Mineralized Porphyry

Breccia

Mixed Rock

Trade Winds Ventures Inc.
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Tel: (877)-811-4518, Fax: (604)-736-5004

Treasure Mountain Copper Project

3D Model North View Elevated
Terrace, British Columbia Canada

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 24, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	2009-001-20
SCALE:	NTS	REV.	0

Treasure Mountain Copper Project

Project Map

Mine No. 1650313
Amended Mines Act Permit
MX-1-646

Tenures

505623, 505625, 505626, 505628, 505629, 505630,505631, 515062, 515064, 510714, 510716, 556682, 556684, 558987, 558988, 558991, 561002, 561005,592958, 592969, 592985, 592980, 595597, 595598

BCGS Map Sheets
103I 050
103I 060
93I 041
93I 051

Operator

Trade Winds Ventures Inc.
Ste. 1006 - 1166 Alberni Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3Z3
Tel: (604) 675-7637
Fax: (604 676-2738
www. Tradewindsventures.com

Geology Units Legend

Kleanza pluton

E Jgd — Granodiorite, granite,

Telkwa Group

L JT — Telkwa group BCGS 2005 mapping.

L JTa — Flow dominated andesite, basalt and dacite. Green, maroon and locally brick red.

L JTr — Flow dominated felsic marker, above and below andesite flows.

L JTr3 — Mt Pardek felsic unit: rhyolite, andesite volcanoclastics.

L JTd — Flow dominated felsic marker, below andesite flows.

L JTax — Volcanoclastic andesite lapilli tuff, andesite flows and flow breccia. Green, maroon and bright burgandy. (L JTat on 2007 mapping).

L JTcg — Volcanoclastic comglomerate, volcanic derived sandstone.

Zymoetz Group

L Pls — Limestone, marble, mudstones and sandstones.

Overview geologic mapping after J. Nelson 2007, 2008.

Fault Inferred
Fault Approximate
Fault Defined
Road
Trail
Bedding Defined
Bedding Air Photos >30° Dip
Fault Dip/Strike
Mineralized Vein
Mineralized Zone
Creek
Contour Index
Contour
Tenure Boundary (North)
Tenure Boundary (South)

Datum TRIM NAD 83 UTM 9
Base Source TRIM 2, Planimetric and Orthophotos
Geology Source BCGS 2005, 2006, 2007,and 2008
Geology Source BCGS after Nelson
Geology Source (Strata notes) 2005 - 200 8 Field work

Scale 1:20,000 (0, 500m, 1000m)

SURVEYED:	AB	DATE:	March 23, 2009
DESIGN:	N/A	FILE:	2009-001
DRAWN:	DRM	TASK:	
CHECKED:	AB	DRAWING No.	REV.
SCALE:	1 : 20,000	2009-001-21	0

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212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **BURTON CONSULTING INC.**
1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

Finalized Date: 27-OCT-2008
Account: CM

CERTIFICATE TR08142160

Project: Treasure

P.O. No.:

This report is for 64 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Terrace, BC, Canada on 17-OCT-2008.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ALEX BURTON	D MCRAE	DOUG MCRAE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Ag-AA45	Trace Ag - aqua regia/AAS	AAS
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES

To: **BURTON CONSULTING INC.**
ATTN: D MCRAE
1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
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NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

Finalized Date: 27-OCT-2008
Account: CM

Project: Treasure

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR08142160

Method / Analyte / Units / LOR / Sample Description	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Cu-OG46 Cu % 0.01	Ag-AA45 Ag ppm 0.2	Au-AA25 Au ppm 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1
H229568	4.13	0.35	3.6	<0.01	3.6	3.25	<2	<10	1360	0.6	<2	0.51	0.6	32	68
H229569	3.81	0.01	<0.2	0.03	<0.2	1.27	5	<10	90	0.7	<2	0.90	<0.5	18	9
H229570	2.69	0.06	2.3	<0.01	2.5	1.45	2	<10	150	0.6	<2	1.07	<0.5	17	1
H229571	3.99	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	<0.2	1.05	4	<10	110	<0.5	<2	3.07	<0.5	20	13
H229572	3.11	0.83	14.7	0.05	15.1	0.39	32	<10	940	<0.5	3	1.86	0.5	6	3
H229573	3.56	<0.01	<0.2	0.01	<0.2	1.22	5	<10	170	<0.5	<2	0.75	<0.5	19	7
H229574	4.01	0.01	<0.2	<0.01	0.4	1.91	2	<10	70	<0.5	<2	1.66	<0.5	23	10
H229575	4.16	<0.01	<0.2	0.01	<0.2	1.75	2	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.72	<0.5	20	17
H229576	4.00	<0.01	<0.2	0.01	0.2	0.29	3	<10	170	<0.5	<2	1.91	<0.5	12	10
E901411	2.68	2.27	21.7	<0.01	23.0	1.41	2	<10	40	<0.5	3	0.25	1.7	20	25
E901412	1.09	0.69	4.7	0.01	5.0	1.08	2	<10	60	<0.5	2	0.29	2.0	23	22
E901413	1.06	0.21	0.6	<0.01	0.8	0.59	6	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.27	<0.5	15	19
E901414	1.09	0.49	3.7	0.01	3.9	1.15	7	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.29	<0.5	24	23
E901415	1.46	0.04	0.3	0.01	0.5	0.86	6	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.67	<0.5	15	15
E901416	1.81	0.38	4.1	<0.01	4.5	0.80	4	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.84	<0.5	15	11
E901417	1.13	0.73	5.5	<0.01	5.7	1.23	4	<10	40	<0.5	3	0.48	<0.5	19	17
E901418	1.43	1.06	7.2	<0.01	7.6	0.88	2	<10	60	<0.5	5	0.87	<0.5	19	13
E901419	1.45	0.23	1.6	0.02	1.9	0.81	4	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.73	<0.5	19	11
E901420	1.45	0.33	2.5	0.01	2.7	0.90	2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.39	<0.5	19	14
E901421	1.25	0.40	3.8	0.01	4.1	0.89	5	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.49	<0.5	19	16
E901422	1.37	0.02	<0.2	0.01	0.2	0.63	3	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.63	<0.5	17	17
E901423	1.22	0.02	<0.2	<0.01	0.3	0.85	2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.58	<0.5	21	26
E901424	1.59	0.06	0.3	<0.01	0.5	0.83	5	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.54	<0.5	21	28
E901425	1.53	0.01	<0.2	0.01	0.2	0.86	2	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.66	<0.5	6	1
E901426	1.33	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	<0.2	1.03	<2	<10	40	0.5	<2	0.68	<0.5	6	1
E901427	1.16	0.03	<0.2	<0.01	0.2	1.10	2	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.52	<0.5	7	1
E901428	1.50	0.01	<0.2	0.01	<0.2	0.69	3	<10	70	<0.5	<2	2.13	<0.5	13	8
E901429	1.53	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	<0.2	0.72	3	<10	70	<0.5	<2	2.92	<0.5	15	9
E901430	1.53	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	<0.2	0.77	27	<10	40	<0.5	<2	2.16	<0.5	16	23
E901431	1.27	1.39	14.0	<0.01	14.2	1.99	<2	<10	30	<0.5	2	0.30	0.9	24	34
E901432	1.45	3.35	32.2	0.01	33.0	1.13	2	<10	30	<0.5	6	0.23	0.7	19	30
E901433	1.37	2.81	26.2	0.01	27.2	1.01	3	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.26	1.8	22	28
E901434	1.02	0.12	0.5	<0.01	0.7	0.55	3	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.26	0.6	16	29
E901435	1.20	0.22	1.7	<0.01	1.8	0.91	3	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.49	<0.5	21	28
E901436	1.45	0.20	1.3	0.01	1.5	0.90	6	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.51	2.0	22	24
E901437	1.47	0.04	0.3	0.01	0.5	0.47	6	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.79	<0.5	15	16
E901438	1.36	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	<0.2	0.63	6	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.57	<0.5	18	16
E901439	1.40	<0.01	<0.2	0.01	<0.2	0.53	6	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.67	<0.5	15	16
E901440	1.50	0.02	<0.2	0.01	0.2	0.73	4	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.51	<0.5	17	14
E901441	1.27	0.19	1.2	<0.01	1.4	1.10	2	<10	60	<0.5	<2	1.13	<0.5	17	13

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Finalized Date: 27-OCT-2008
Account: CM

Project: Treasure

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR08142160

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2
H229568		3570	6.17	10	1	0.30	10	2.67	1600	1	0.03	44	940	2	0.04	<2
H229569		26	5.67	10	<1	0.13	10	1.42	975	2	0.11	10	1210	3	<0.01	<2
H229570		664	5.79	10	1	0.13	10	1.07	1805	<1	0.04	<1	1530	2	0.01	<2
H229571		12	4.13	<10	<1	0.21	10	1.74	946	<1	0.06	16	1040	8	0.01	<2
H229572		8570	2.66	<10	<1	0.07	<10	0.60	722	<1	0.06	3	740	11	0.24	3
H229573		35	4.68	10	<1	0.11	10	0.85	1585	<1	0.07	17	1170	12	0.04	<2
H229574		148	4.93	10	<1	0.09	10	1.68	980	<1	0.06	35	980	5	0.04	<2
H229575		13	5.13	10	1	0.03	10	1.64	1225	<1	0.11	17	790	10	0.04	<2
H229576		18	3.93	<10	1	0.06	<10	0.69	845	<1	0.08	15	710	10	<0.01	<2
E901411		>10000	5.48	10	1	0.06	10	1.24	1530	<1	0.08	17	1080	195	0.55	<2
E901412		6900	5.77	10	<1	0.07	20	0.86	1195	<1	0.07	18	1250	69	0.10	<2
E901413		2190	5.87	10	<1	0.08	10	0.34	660	<1	0.09	11	1170	20	<0.01	<2
E901414		4830	5.91	10	<1	0.07	10	1.14	1450	<1	0.06	17	1160	13	0.03	<2
E901415		469	5.01	10	<1	0.06	10	0.68	973	<1	0.06	13	1040	12	0.02	<2
E901416		3790	5.10	10	<1	0.07	20	0.77	1100	<1	0.06	11	1120	9	0.14	<2
E901417		7300	5.24	10	<1	0.06	10	1.41	1650	<1	0.06	13	1080	4	0.25	<2
E901418		>10000	4.72	10	<1	0.06	10	1.24	1755	<1	0.05	12	990	4	0.29	<2
E901419		2450	5.28	10	1	0.07	20	1.07	1730	<1	0.05	11	1080	5	0.06	<2
E901420		3320	5.32	10	<1	0.07	10	1.25	1545	<1	0.06	12	1080	5	0.12	<2
E901421		4060	5.57	10	<1	0.07	10	0.93	1465	<1	0.05	13	1150	5	0.11	<2
E901422		264	5.51	10	<1	0.06	10	1.01	1255	<1	0.05	12	1130	2	0.01	<2
E901423		229	5.85	10	<1	0.05	10	1.21	1185	<1	0.06	15	1160	2	0.01	<2
E901424		597	6.04	10	<1	0.05	10	0.88	927	<1	0.06	14	1170	<2	0.02	<2
E901425		123	3.84	10	<1	0.08	10	0.58	1240	<1	0.08	<1	1200	<2	0.01	<2
E901426		42	3.87	10	<1	0.08	10	0.79	1705	<1	0.08	<1	1180	<2	0.01	<2
E901427		123	3.78	10	1	0.07	10	0.77	1650	<1	0.05	<1	1170	<2	0.01	<2
E901428		47	4.56	10	<1	0.07	10	1.10	1470	<1	0.05	7	990	2	0.01	<2
E901429		23	4.85	10	<1	0.07	10	1.31	1750	<1	0.06	9	1030	2	0.01	<2
E901430		24	4.68	10	1	0.04	10	1.16	1270	<1	0.10	17	880	4	0.01	<2
E901431		>10000	5.96	20	1	0.02	10	1.91	2330	<1	0.08	19	1230	790	0.30	<2
E901432		>10000	4.88	10	1	0.05	10	0.98	1280	<1	0.06	17	970	51	0.74	<2
E901433		>10000	5.53	10	1	0.06	10	0.77	1150	<1	0.09	18	1050	17	0.58	<2
E901434		1180	5.28	10	1	0.07	20	0.35	715	<1	0.09	14	1060	5	0.01	<2
E901435		2240	5.86	10	<1	0.05	10	0.74	1315	<1	0.08	18	1140	6	0.03	<2
E901436		2080	6.20	10	<1	0.07	10	0.75	1225	<1	0.08	19	1230	9	0.01	<2
E901437		415	5.37	<10	<1	0.07	10	0.41	774	<1	0.08	12	1080	14	0.01	<2
E901438		67	4.82	10	<1	0.06	10	0.66	820	<1	0.06	14	970	2	<0.01	<2
E901439		73	5.02	<10	<1	0.09	10	0.54	851	<1	0.09	12	980	4	<0.01	<2
E901440		206	5.46	10	<1	0.09	10	0.65	1100	<1	0.08	12	1100	5	<0.01	<2
E901441		1970	5.20	10	<1	0.09	10	1.41	1825	<1	0.06	11	1060	6	0.03	<2

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To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

Finalized Date: 27-OCT-2008
Account: CM

Project: Treasure

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR08142160

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	1	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
H229568		16	46	<20	0.03	<10	<10	158	<10	97
H229569		21	29	<20	0.51	<10	<10	236	<10	88
H229570		11	29	<20	0.01	<10	<10	121	<10	254
H229571		7	87	<20	0.08	<10	<10	165	<10	106
H229572		6	35	<20	0.02	<10	<10	113	<10	51
H229573		8	21	<20	0.06	<10	<10	169	<10	238
H229574		9	36	<20	0.08	<10	<10	149	<10	158
H229575		10	21	<20	0.06	<10	<10	167	<10	170
H229576		8	22	<20	0.06	<10	<10	66	<10	61
E901411		14	5	<20	0.10	<10	<10	104	<10	231
E901412		12	6	<20	0.12	<10	<10	95	<10	202
E901413		9	5	<20	0.12	<10	<10	114	<10	124
E901414		11	9	<20	0.08	<10	<10	177	<10	348
E901415		11	29	<20	0.06	<10	<10	154	<10	177
E901416		11	35	<20	0.06	<10	<10	186	<10	191
E901417		11	25	<20	0.06	<10	<10	177	<10	301
E901418		10	30	<20	0.07	<10	<10	107	<10	293
E901419		11	29	<20	0.06	<10	<10	174	<10	344
E901420		11	20	<20	0.06	<10	<10	177	<10	348
E901421		11	20	<20	0.06	<10	<10	197	<10	299
E901422		9	21	<20	0.07	<10	<10	206	<10	226
E901423		12	26	<20	0.07	<10	<10	179	<10	252
E901424		13	24	<20	0.08	<10	<10	173	<10	207
E901425		8	13	<20	0.05	<10	<10	35	<10	150
E901426		8	15	<20	0.06	<10	<10	37	<10	183
E901427		6	11	<20	0.06	<10	<10	37	<10	287
E901428		9	58	<20	0.07	<10	<10	167	<10	171
E901429		10	79	<20	0.06	<10	<10	177	<10	195
E901430		10	51	<20	0.10	<10	<10	65	<10	248
E901431		17	6	<20	0.10	<10	<10	157	<10	337
E901432		13	4	<20	0.10	<10	<10	76	<10	182
E901433		14	4	<20	0.11	<10	<10	81	<10	168
E901434		8	5	<20	0.12	<10	<10	77	<10	97
E901435		12	12	<20	0.10	<10	<10	103	<10	210
E901436		12	21	<20	0.08	<10	<10	184	<10	337
E901437		10	38	<20	0.08	<10	<10	134	<10	168
E901438		9	32	<20	0.06	<10	<10	114	<10	316
E901439		9	31	<20	0.07	<10	<10	121	<10	219
E901440		9	53	<20	0.09	<10	<10	172	<10	237
E901441		12	33	<20	0.08	<10	<10	203	<10	359

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1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

Finalized Date: 27-OCT-2008
Account: CM

Project: Treasure

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR08142160

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Cu-OG46 Cu % 0.01	Ag-AA45 Ag ppm 0.2	Au-AA25 Au ppm 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1
E901442		1.14	0.17	1.2	<0.01	1.4	1.14	3	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.96	<0.5	17	14
E901443		1.64	0.45	2.9	<0.01	3.2	0.77	4	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.77	<0.5	19	16
E901444		1.16	0.50	5.1	0.01	5.2	0.56	4	<10	90	<0.5	<2	0.46	<0.5	23	20
E901445		1.57	0.04	0.4	<0.01	0.6	0.75	4	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.85	<0.5	20	23
E901446		1.39	0.46	13.2	0.21	13.1	0.89	4	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.59	<0.5	24	31
E901447		1.20	0.42	4.4	0.01	4.8	1.01	<2	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.46	<0.5	24	28
E901448		0.74	0.03	0.3	0.01	0.6	1.04	3	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.48	<0.5	19	29
H229551		0.52	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	0.2	0.63	<2	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.25	<0.5	4	5
H229552		1.56	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	<0.2	1.26	16	<10	80	0.8	<2	2.50	<0.5	12	13
H229553		1.55	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	0.2	1.42	19	<10	80	0.8	<2	2.61	<0.5	14	13
H229554		1.37	<0.01	<0.2	0.01	0.2	1.37	16	<10	300	0.6	<2	3.17	<0.5	16	13
H229555		0.87	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	0.2	1.68	5	<10	50	<0.5	<2	3.73	<0.5	19	73
H229556		1.50	0.03	<0.2	0.01	0.3	1.67	3	<10	30	<0.5	<2	3.50	<0.5	15	13
H229557		0.92	0.01	<0.2	0.01	0.2	1.89	2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	4.24	<0.5	14	9
H229558		1.53	0.04	0.2	<0.01	0.4	1.16	2	<10	70	<0.5	<2	1.30	<0.5	18	21
H229559		1.41	0.04	0.2	<0.01	0.5	1.17	2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	1.75	<0.5	17	10
H229560		1.17	0.04	<0.2	<0.01	0.5	1.04	4	<10	40	<0.5	<2	2.46	<0.5	15	10
H229561		1.30	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	<0.2	1.40	5	<10	40	0.5	<2	1.85	<0.5	16	10
H229562		1.48	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	0.3	1.30	2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	2.36	<0.5	16	10
H229563		1.24	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	0.2	1.57	5	<10	70	0.7	<2	1.37	<0.5	18	20
H229564		0.59	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	<0.2	1.18	<2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	2.84	<0.5	12	24
H229565		0.41	<0.01	0.4	<0.01	0.5	0.42	2	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.56	<0.5	4	12
H229566		0.96	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	<0.2	0.74	<2	<10	70	<0.5	<2	1.18	<0.5	4	6
H229567		0.75	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	0.2	1.23	2	<10	50	0.5	<2	2.41	<0.5	7	10

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NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

Finalized Date: 27-OCT-2008
Account: CM

Project: Treasure

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR08142160

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2
E901442		1810	5.38	10	<1	0.11	10	1.32	1725	<1	0.08	11	1090	7	0.03	<2
E901443		4390	5.40	10	1	0.07	10	0.91	1385	<1	0.08	13	1090	4	0.09	<2
E901444		5200	5.81	<10	<1	0.07	10	0.37	1535	<1	0.06	14	1050	4	0.05	<2
E901445		476	6.13	10	<1	0.08	10	0.97	1445	<1	0.09	13	1180	5	0.01	<2
E901446		4880	6.50	10	<1	0.05	10	1.81	1705	<1	0.06	16	1220	7	0.16	<2
E901447		4570	6.15	10	<1	0.07	10	1.59	1845	<1	0.07	16	1200	31	0.14	<2
E901448		344	5.36	10	<1	0.03	10	0.49	1655	<1	0.08	15	1280	162	<0.01	<2
H229551		33	1.93	<10	<1	0.20	20	0.45	364	<1	0.05	5	300	3	<0.01	<2
H229552		16	3.77	<10	1	0.38	20	1.01	1085	<1	0.03	15	1000	10	<0.01	<2
H229553		8	4.14	<10	<1	0.46	10	1.18	1065	<1	0.03	17	1070	11	<0.01	<2
H229554		25	4.61	10	<1	0.29	10	1.60	1655	<1	0.04	17	1000	8	0.01	<2
H229555		37	5.88	10	1	0.06	10	2.25	2200	<1	0.08	50	730	7	<0.01	<2
H229556		287	5.08	10	<1	0.03	10	1.96	2370	<1	0.08	13	1000	4	<0.01	<2
H229557		121	4.89	10	<1	0.04	10	2.01	2970	<1	0.08	9	1010	4	<0.01	<2
H229558		470	5.59	10	<1	0.08	10	1.37	1775	<1	0.08	17	1090	6	<0.01	<2
H229559		411	5.32	10	<1	0.08	20	1.46	1640	<1	0.09	10	1110	4	0.01	<2
H229560		487	5.16	10	<1	0.07	10	1.29	1670	<1	0.07	9	1100	3	0.01	<2
H229561		57	5.14	10	<1	0.06	20	1.55	1940	<1	0.07	9	1160	4	<0.01	<2
H229562		69	5.27	10	<1	0.10	10	1.36	1450	<1	0.08	10	1130	4	<0.01	<2
H229563		11	4.42	10	<1	0.39	10	1.49	977	<1	0.02	27	940	6	<0.01	<2
H229564		19	2.46	10	<1	0.14	10	1.32	1270	<1	0.04	21	450	2	<0.01	<2
H229565		7	1.86	<10	<1	0.17	10	0.19	245	<1	0.09	5	320	<2	<0.01	<2
H229566		13	1.64	<10	<1	0.20	20	0.56	593	<1	0.04	5	310	2	<0.01	<2
H229567		24	1.97	<10	<1	0.25	10	1.18	1095	<1	0.03	9	490	<2	<0.01	<2

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR08142160

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	1	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
E901442		13	29	<20	0.08	<10	<10	208	<10	334
E901443		13	32	<20	0.08	<10	<10	165	<10	307
E901444		13	18	<20	0.09	<10	<10	144	<10	289
E901445		13	53	<20	0.09	<10	<10	218	<10	285
E901446		14	37	<20	0.08	<10	<10	255	<10	364
E901447		12	23	<20	0.06	<10	<10	227	<10	283
E901448		13	16	<20	0.02	<10	<10	210	<10	176
H229551		2	8	<20	0.02	<10	<10	31	<10	45
H229552		7	59	<20	0.07	<10	<10	36	<10	72
H229553		9	89	<20	0.08	<10	<10	70	<10	89
H229554		10	82	<20	0.09	<10	<10	89	<10	216
H229555		14	76	<20	0.11	<10	<10	168	<10	291
H229556		11	45	<20	0.07	<10	<10	206	<10	295
H229557		12	99	<20	0.06	<10	<10	170	<10	482
H229558		10	21	<20	0.08	<10	<10	177	<10	263
H229559		12	31	<20	0.10	<10	<10	170	<10	323
H229560		10	27	<20	0.08	<10	<10	177	<10	377
H229561		13	108	<20	0.12	<10	<10	192	<10	375
H229562		9	41	<20	0.08	<10	<10	162	<10	147
H229563		12	27	<20	0.18	<10	<10	90	<10	68
H229564		6	47	<20	0.03	<10	<10	48	<10	83
H229565		2	9	<20	0.03	<10	<10	23	<10	23
H229566		3	20	<20	0.02	<10	<10	32	<10	46
H229567		3	52	<20	0.02	<10	<10	46	<10	76

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

- Select Input Method
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Recorder: MCRAE, DOUGLAS RICHARD (145087)
Submitter: MCRAE, DOUGLAS RICHARD (145087)
Recorded: 2009/MAR/30
Effective: 2009/MAR/30
D/E Date: 2009/MAR/30

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

Event Number: 4271908

Work Start Date: 2008/OCT/17
Work Stop Date: 2008/NOV/28
Total Value of Work: $ 350000.00
Mine Permit No: MX-1-646

Work Type: Technical and Physical Work
Physical Items: Drilling, Labour, Transportation / travel expenses
Technical Items: Drilling, Geochemical, Geological, Prospecting

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Sub-mission Fee
592958	TWD1	2008/oct/16	2009/oct/16	2015/feb/28	1961	375.49	$ 11624.88	$ 806.95
592969	TWD3	2008/oct/16	2009/oct/16	2015/feb/28	1961	375.46	$ 11623.88	$ 806.88
592985	TWD2	2008/oct/16	2009/oct/16	2015/feb/28	1961	56.29	$ 1742.83	$ 120.98
592980	TWD4	2008/oct/16	2009/oct/16	2015/feb/28	1961	300.48	$ 9302.49	$ 645.74

Total required work value: $ 34294.08

PAC name: Harvey Lawson
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.00
Credited PAC amount: $ 315705.92

Total Submission Fees: $ 2380.55

Total Paid: $ 2380.55

The event was successfully saved.

Please use ***Back*** button to go back to event confirmation index.

Back

Treasure Mountain
2008 Assessment Report
Appendix VI
Dimond Drilling Logs and Assays

Drill hole #1	**563935E**	**6037712N**	**1242m**		**Azm 270 degrees, Dip -45**
Sample No.	**Start (Ft)**	**End (Ft)**	**Length (Ft)**	**Cu Assay %**	**Rock type**
E901411	0'	10'	10	2.27	Red breccia,malachite on most fractures.
E901412	10'	15'	5	0.69	Finer red breccia 10'-23'
E901413	15'	20'	5	0.21	Finer red breccia.
E901414	20'	25'	5	0.49	Finer red breccia. Malachite at 24'.
E901415	25'	30'	5	0.04	Finer red breccia. Malachite at 26'.
E901416	30'	35'	5	0.38	Finer red breccia.
E901417	35'	40'	5	0.73	Finer red breccia.
E901418	40'	45'	5	1.06	Finer red breccia, malachite at 43' & 45'.
E901419	45'	50'	5	0.23	Finer red breccia, malachite at 48'.
E901420	50'	55'	5	0.33	Finer red breccia.
E901421	55'	60'	5	0.4	Finer red breccia, malachite at 59'.
E901422	60'	65'	5	0.02	Breccia finer grained.
E901423	65'	70'	5	0.02	Breccia finer grained.
E901424	70'	76'	6	0.06	Porphyry, or fine grained tuff.
No sample	76'	105'	29		Porphyry, grey to tanned matrix, white feldspar phenocrysts partially altered to pink.
E901425	105'	110'	5	0.01	Porphyry, barren
No sample	110'	130'	20		Porphyry, barren
E901426	130'	135'	5	<0.01	Porphyry, barren
No sample	135'	179'	4		Porphyry, barren
E901427	179'	183.5'	4.5	0.03	Porphyry, barren
E901428	183.5'	189'	5.5	0.01	Tuff, rusty and fractured.
E901429	189'	194'	5	<0.01	Tuff, rusty and fractured.
No sample	194'	255'	61		Tuff.
No sample	255'	257'	2		Fault, ground up red clay.
No sample	257'	263'	6		Tuff.
E901430	263'	268'	5	<0.01	Red breccia, fine grained.
No sample	268'	279'	11		Red breccia, fine grained.
No sample	279'	293'	14		Breccia, grey and brown.
No sample	293'	314'	21		Red breccia, finer grained.

End of hole 314 ft.

Drill hole #1 and #4 were from the same collar, just 30 degrees apart. Designed to penetrate through the breccia into the porphyry. Hole #1 from 0 to 60' averaged 0.62% Cu.

Treasure Mountain
2008 Assessment Report
Appendix VI
Dimond Drilling Logs and Assays

Drill Hole #2	**563968E**	**6037771N**	**1252m**		**Azm 270 degrees, Dip -45**
Sample No.	**Start (Ft)**	**End (Ft)**	**Length (Ft)**	**Cu Assay %**	**Rock type**
	0'	8'	8		Casing
H229563	8'	14' 6"	6.5	<0.01	Good recovery, tuff
H229564	14' 6"	19' 6"	5	<0.01	2' of core recovery, Bx
H229565	19' 6"	24' 6"	5	<0.01	2' of core recovery, Bx
H229566	24' 6"	29' 6"	5	<0.01	5' of core recovery, Bx
H229567	29' 6"	32'	2.5	<0.01	2' 6" of core recovery, Bx
No sample	32'	35'	3		micaceous andesite dyke

Drill Hole #2 encountered open faults and was abandoned at 35 ft., so the drill was moved 4 metres southerly and drilled as Drill Hole #3.
Drill Hole #2 consisted of fine grained breccia, faults and andesite dykes.

Treasure Mountain
2008 Assessment Report
Appendix VI
Dimond Drilling Logs and Assays

Drill Hole #3	**563972E**	**6037771N**	**1252m**		**Azm 270 degrees, Dip -45**
Sample No.	**Start (Ft)**	**End (Ft)**	**Length (Ft)**	**Cu Assay %**	**Rock type**
	0'	11'	11		Casing
H229551	11'	17' 6"	6.5	<0.01	Breccia
H229552	17' 6"	22' 6"	5	<0.01	Breccia
H229553	22' 6"	27' 6"	5	<0.01	Breccia
H229554	27' 6"	32' 6"	5	<0.01	Red Tuff
H229555	32' 6"	35' 3"	2.75	<0.01	Red Tuff
No sample	35' 3"	39' 6"	4.25		Sheared green dyke
No sample	39' 6"	39' 7"	0.08		Brown fault, 30 degrees to core
H229556	39' 7"	44' 6"	4.9	0.03	Maroon to grey tuff
H229557	44' 6"	48'	3.5	0.01	Breccia
No sample	48'	60'	2		Green dyke
No sample	60'	60' 6"	0.5		Maroon breccia
No sample	60'6"	65'	4.5		Green dyke
H229558	65'	70'	5	0.04	Maroon porphyry,some fragments,vesicles filled with pink silica and white calcite
H229559	70'	75'	5	0.04	Same as above
H229560	75'	80'	5	0.04	Same as above
No sample	80'	84'	4		Same as above
No sample	84'	195'	111		Porphyry,fresh,barren,no vesicles
No sample	195'	198'	3		Porphyry,fine matrix,vesicles
No sample	198'	202'	4		Porphyry,fine grained matrix
H229561	202'	207'	5	<0.01	Same as above
No sample	207'	209'	2		Same as above
No sample	209'	213'	4		Porphyry fine grained,almost tuff like
No sample	213'	229' 6"	16.5		Tuff,fine grained phenocrysts,occassional filled vesicles, barren
H229562	229' 6"	234' 6"	5	<0.01	Same as above
No sample	234' 6"	253'	18.5		Same as above

End of Drill Hole #3 is at 253 ft.

Drill Hole #4	**563935E**	**6037712N**	**1242m**		**Azm 240 degrees, Dip -45**
Sample No.	**Start (Ft)**	**End (Ft)**	**Length (Ft)**	**Cu Assay %**	**Rock type**
	0'	1' 6"	1.5		Casing
E901431	1' 6"	4' 8"		1.39	Breccia, red coarse, mineralized. Increasingly tuffaceous towards 84'.
E901432	4' 8"	9' 8"	5	3.35	Same as above
E901433	9' 8"	14' 8"	5	2.81	Same as above
E901434	14' 8"	19' 8"	5	0.12	Same as above
E901435	19' 8"	24' 8"	5	0.22	Same as above
E901436	24' 8"	29' 8"	5	0.2	Same as above
E901437	29' 8"	34' 8"	5	0.04	Same as above
E901438	34' 8"	39' 8"	5	<0.01	Same as above
E901439	39' 8"	44' 8"	5	<0.01	Same as above
E901440	44' 8"	49' 8"	5	0.02	Same as above
E901441	49' 8"	54' 8"	5	0.19	Same as above
E901442	54" 8"	59' 8"	5	0.17	Same as above
E901443	59' 8"	64' 8"	5	0.45	Same as above
E901444	64' 8"	69' 8"	5	0.5	Same as above
E901445	69' 8"	74' 8"	5	0.04	Same as above
E901446	74' 8"	79' 8"	5	0.46	Same as above
E901447	79' 8"	84'	4.3	0.42	Same as above
E901448	84'	88'	4	0.03	Contact breccia of porphyry
No sample	88'	204' 6"	116.5		Hole barren

Hole drilled to 204 ft. 6 inches.
Arithmetic average from 1'6" to 84' is 10.4 divided by 17 = 0.61% Cu