BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES OF DRILL CORE & INTERPRETATION OF AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL DATA FOR SELECTING DRILL TARGETS

TOTAL COST: $ 3,550+

AUTHOR(S): JOHN A. CHAPMAN SIGNATURE(S): J.A. Chapman

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

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): # 4271426, 2009/03/27

PROPERTY NAME: PIEBITER

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 548803

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, MOLYBDENUM

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092JNE011, 092JNE014, 092JNE145

MINING DIVISION: LILLOOET NTS:

LATITUDE: 50 ° 42 ' 00 " LONGITUDE: 122 ° 37 ' 00 " (at centre of work) W

OWNER(S)

1) JOHN CHAPMAN (502) FMC: 104633

2) GERRY CARLSON (502) FMC: 104271

MAILING ADDRESS

SEE MTO

SEE MTO.

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) COVENANT RESOURCES INC. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

500 - 625 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC, V6C 2T6

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

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX, TRIASSIC, FERGUSSON GROUP, BRALORNE INTRUSIONS, GOLD, ARSENOPYRITE, CADWALLADER BREAK, METHANE, SERPENTINITE, SPLAYS & CROSS FAULTS.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 29854, 15871, 19828, 14628, 16725, 16595, 10211, 08878, 14453, 08001

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	19 CORE SAMPLES	#548803	$1,550-
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION PLUS ~~ASSESSMENT~~ REPORT		#548803	$3,000-
		TOTAL COST	$3,550-

Assessment Report

Geochemical Analyses of Drill Core & Interpretation of Airborne Geophysical Data for Selecting Drill Targets

On The

Piebiter Mineral Property

Lillooet Mining Division
Bralorne, British Columbia, Canada

Maps
UTM NTS 92J 067, 068, 077, 078

Centered at
Latitude 50d 42m North and Longitude 122d 37m West

For
Covenant Resources Inc.
500 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 2T6

By
John A. Chapman, B.Sc., P.Eng., FCIM
18 - 1480 Foster Street
White Rock, BC, V4B 3X7

May 15, 2009

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BINDER POCKET

CD CONTAINING PDF FILE OF THIS REPORT

1. SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

Located 175km north of Vancouver, British Columbia, the Piebiter property covers an area of 4,177 hectares consisting of six mineral tenures in the Lillooet Mining Division. It is strategically located in highly prospective gold terrane in the Bralorne (aka Cadwallader) fault zone along strike (approximately 13 kilometers) from the famous Bralorne/Pioneer gold mines. This area, known as the Bralorne mining camp, is British Columbia's largest gold producer (>4.2 million ounces). There are ten known BC GSB MineFile mineral occurrences on the Piebiter property (092JNE011, 092JNE013, 092JNE014, 092JNE015, 092JNE036, 092JNE043, 092JNE044, 092JNE143, 092JNE145 and 092JNE153).

Extensive work was conducted at the Piebiter property during the 1930s and again in the 1980s, both periods of high gold prices. Several new gold and silver discoveries were made, and old ones expanded, during the 1980s exploration programs.

Based upon a thorough review of old assessment reports and 2008 exploration results, including assaying of some old core and a helicopter-borne AeroTEM II EM and Magnetic survey, it is apparent that the Piebiter property is ready for core drilling on and near the Bralorne fault system in the Cadwallader Creek valley.

2. INTRODUCTION

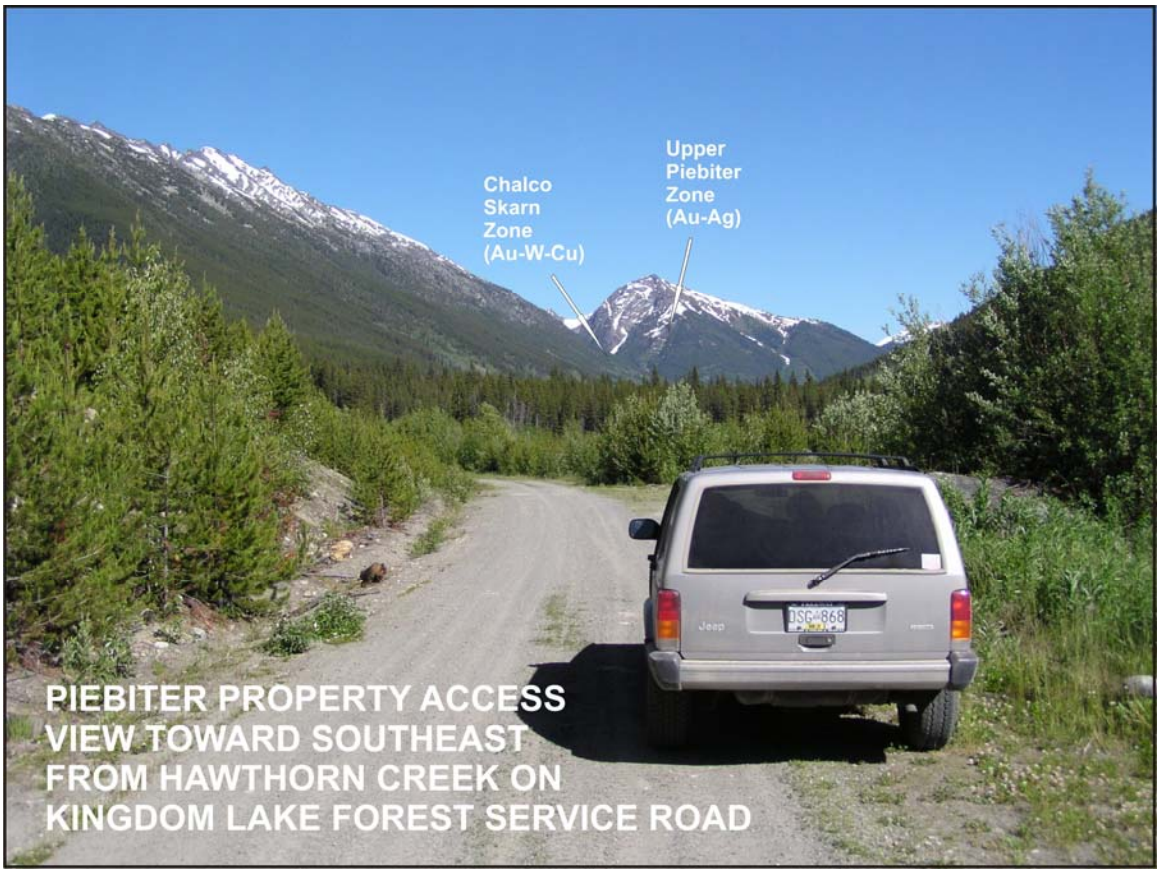
This report and its related field work have been completed as part of the BC MTO requirement to do work on mineral properties in order to maintain tenure title. The 2008 field work included re-sampling and assaying of old core and a property-wide airborne geophysical survey.

This report has been prepared by John A. Chapman, P.Eng. with the assistance of J. Greg Dawson, P.Geo., both of whom worked on the property during 2008.

The total cost of the program covered in this report is $3,550.

3. LOCATION & ACCESS

The Piebiter property is located 175 kilometers (straight-line) north of Vancouver, British Columbia. The property is in the Lillooet Mining Division within map sheets 092J.067, 092J.068, 092J.077 and 092J.078. The coordinates of the center of the Property are approximately 526,730 mE and 5,616,840 mN (UTM NAD83 ZONE10N) or 50° 42’ N latitude and 122° 37’ W longitude. The Property straddles Cadwallader, Piebiter and Standard Creeks, part of the Bridge River watershed. Refer to Figure 1 and Photographs 1, 2 and 3.



Photograph 1

Major road access is via Highway 40, an all weather road from Lillooet. Summer access is possible over the Hurley Pass from Pemberton. This region is part of the BC Hydro hydroelectric power generation system with several dams in the area. Access to the Property is by 20km of good gravel logging road (Kingdom Lake FSR) exiting from the Gold Bridge/Bralorne road about 4.5km south of the community of Gold Bridge.

Adequate personnel accommodation for exploration and development purposes is available at Bralorne and Gold Bridge. In case of emergency Bralorne Gold Mines Ltd. maintains a permanent year-round facility consisting of accommodations, first aid station, processing plant (mill), mobile equipment, drills and crew at its mining operations in the community of Bralorne (see Photograph 4).

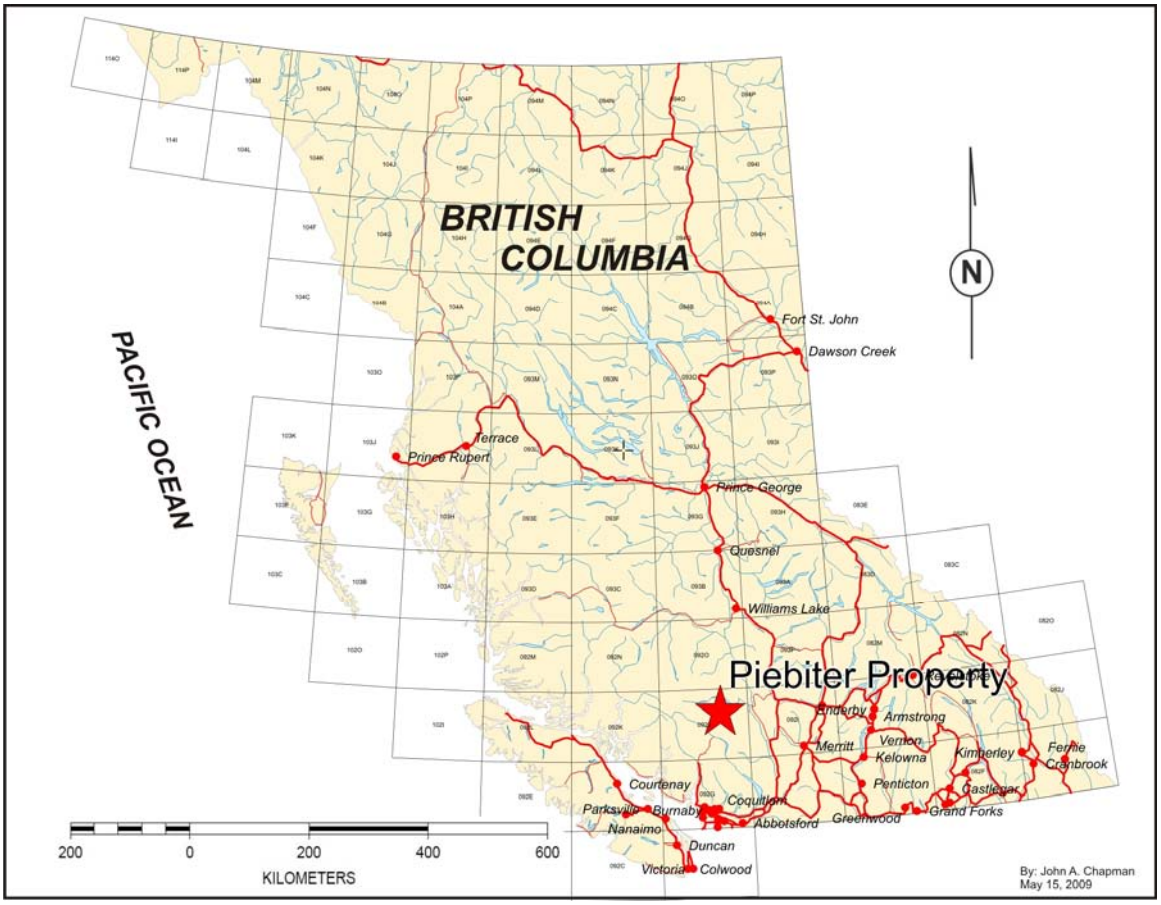
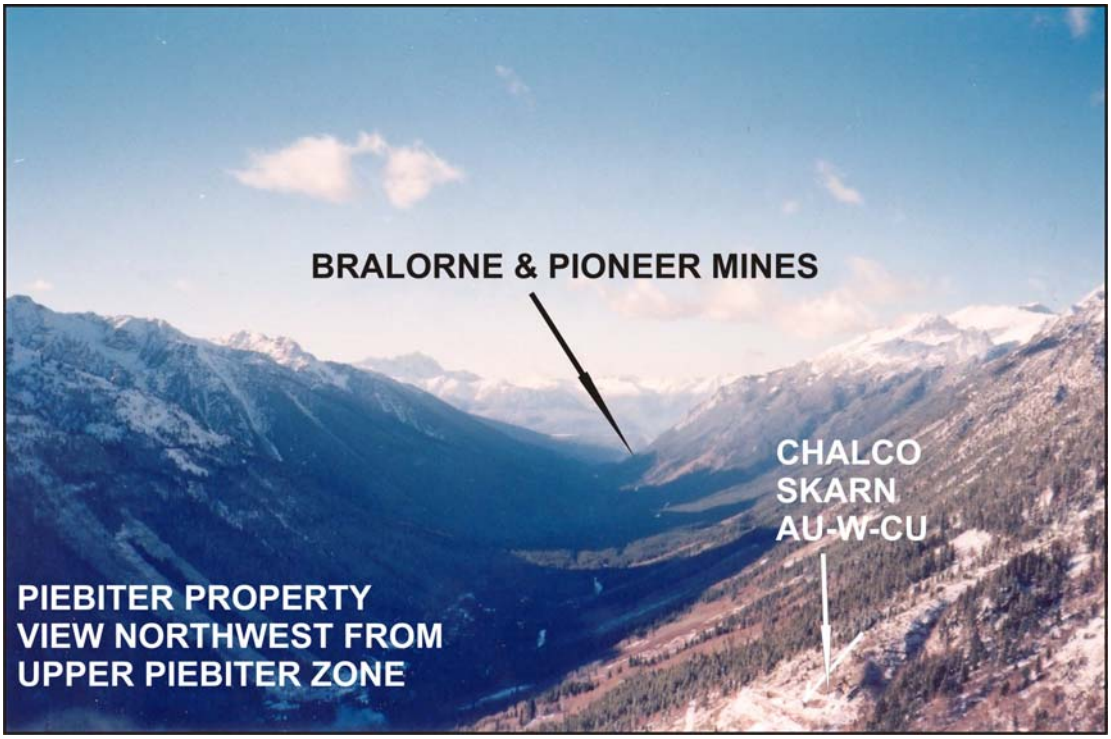


Figure 1



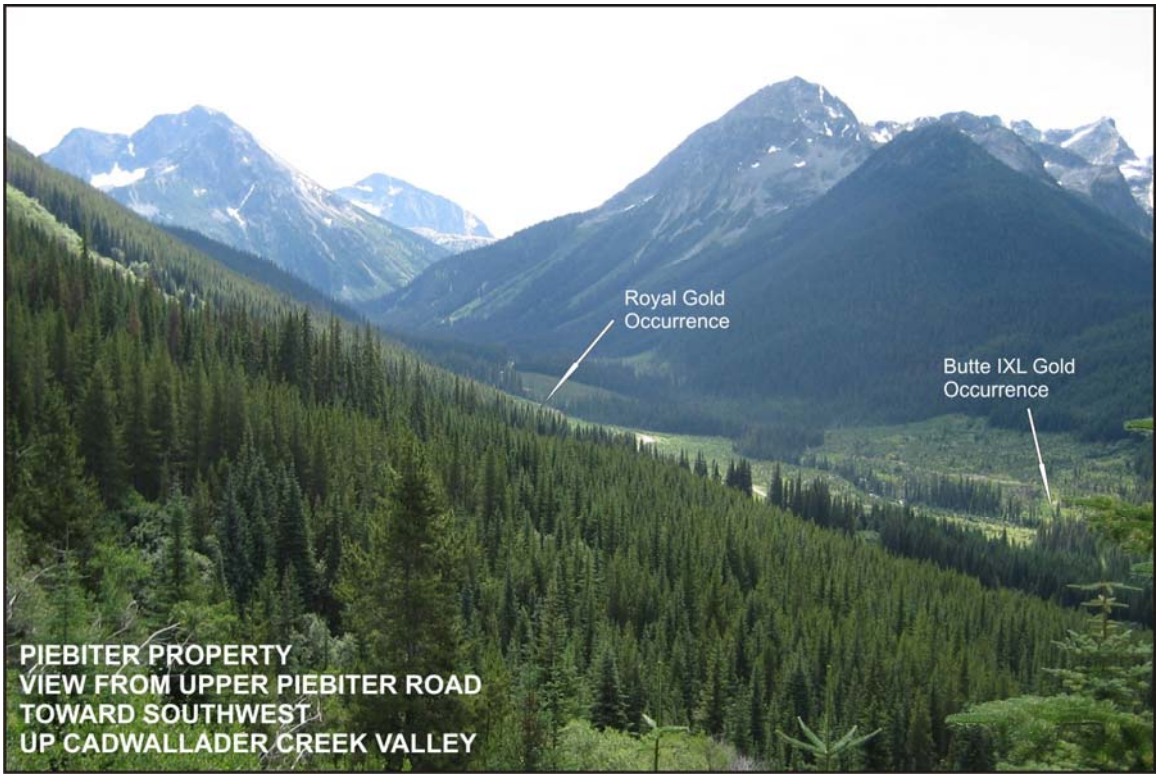
Photograph 2

4. TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The Property is situated in the Bridge River watershed bounded on the west by Coast Range and on the northeast by Shulaps Range. The area exhibits typical U-shaped valleys and ragged ridge-lines. The lowest elevation is 650 meters on Carpenter Lake while on the Property the elevation ranges from 1,310 meters at Cadwallader Creek to 2,350 meters at Royal Peak on the south flank of Piebiter Creek. The relief is steep to rugged except in the Cadwallader Creek valley floor.

Vegetation consists of new-growth Lodgepole Pine, Engelmann Spruce and Whitebark Pine with minor poplar and birch. Alder and willow occur in talus areas.

The climate is cold in winter and hot in the summer with limited precipitation. Work season is normally June to October inclusive. Drill programs can be conducted in winter months at or near the valley bottoms.



Photograph 3

5. ABORIGINAL LAND CLAIMS

The aboriginals in British Columbia are aggressively pursuing land claims settlements with the Canadian federal and provincial governments. The Yalakom area and all the rest of B.C. are subject to these aboriginals actions.

6. MINERAL CLAIMS & OWNERSHIP

The Piebiter property, Lillooet Mining Division, is comprised of six Mineral Titles Online (MTO) mineral claim tenures, which total 4176.668 hectares. The claims are owned jointly by Gerald G. Carlson (50%, held on behalf of KGE Management Ltd.) and John A. Chapman (50%). The claim statistics are listed in the table below and are illustrated in Figure 2.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
548801	Mineral	NEWCOMSTOCK ONE	20130301	389.135
548802	Mineral	NEWCOMSTOCK TWO	20130301	593.768
548803	Mineral	NEWCOMSTOCK THREE	20130301	1903.592
580522	Mineral	NEWCOMSTOCK FOUR	20110120	491.475
598223	Mineral	NEWCOMSTOCK FIVE	20100130	511.929
598226	Mineral	NEWCOMSTOCK SIX	20100130	286.769

Total Area: 4176.668 ha

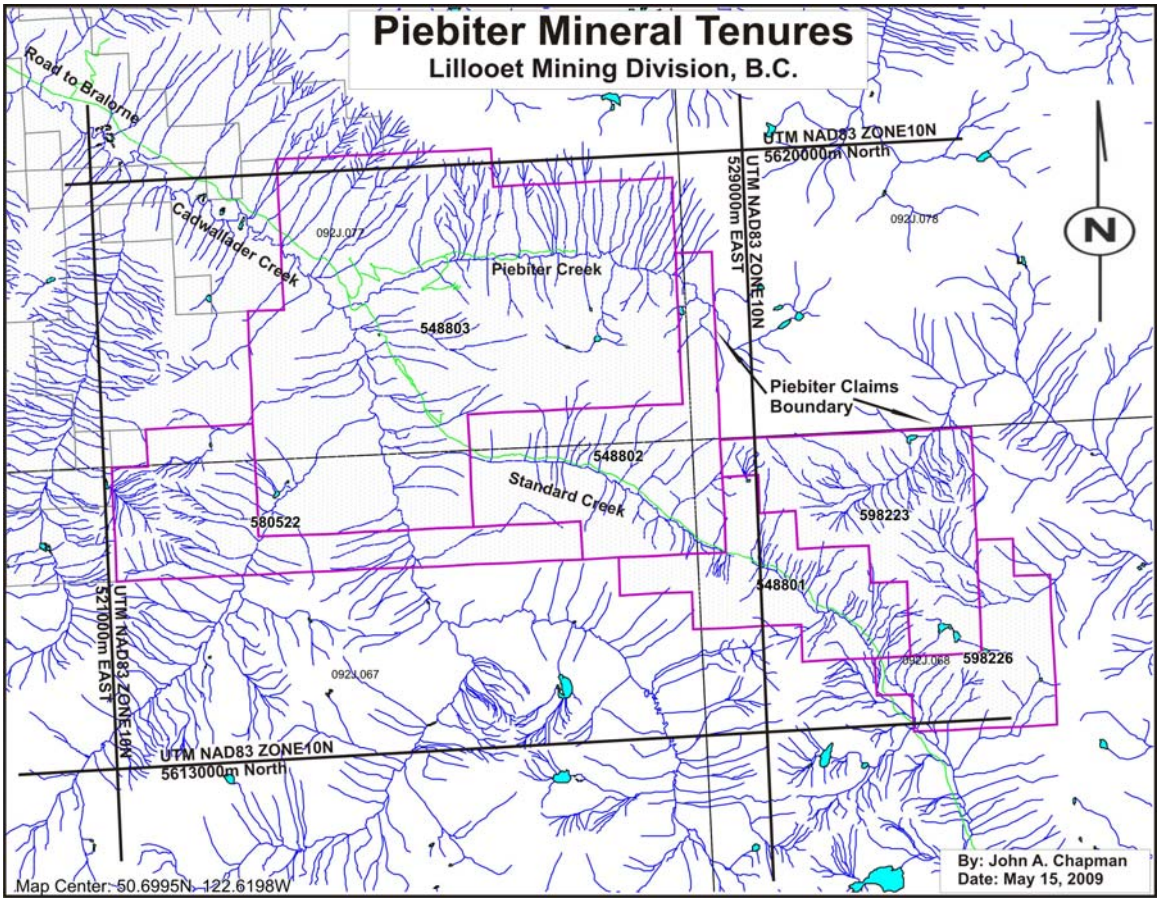


Figure 2

7. REGIONAL MINERAL EXPLORATION & MINING HISTORY

The Bralorne-Gold Bridge area is the most prolific gold producing region in British Columbia (>4.2 million ounces). The initial activity in the area, placer gold mining, started in 1863 and lead to the discovery of gold-bearing quartz veins in 1897. The largest lode gold mining operations are illustrated in the following table.

Mine	MINFILE No.	Production	Tonnes	Au (kg)
Bralorne	092JNE001	1932-1971	4,981,419	87,643
Pioneer	092JNE004	1914-1962	2,313,552	41,477
Minto	092JNE075	1934-1940	80,650	546
Wayside	092JNE030	1915-1937	39,094	166

For details of the mineral exploration history at the Piebiter property refer to Appendix B in this report and see "History".

Photograph 4

8. GEOLOGY (after D. Makepeace, 2006)

The geology of the Bridge River area is an assemblage of Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks and igneous intrusions. The district lies at the western margin of the Intermontane Belt where it abuts against the Coast Plutonic Complex to the west. A generalized geological map is illustrated in Figure 3.

The oldest rocks in the area are the Paleozoic age *Fergusson Group* ocean-floor ribbon cherts intercalated with graphitic argillite, greenstone and thin limestone layers (Church, 1987). Quartz veinlets are common in the cherts. This unit is sometimes referred to as the Bridge River Complex (Potter, 1983). A chloritic/quartz-rich mica schist is associated with the Fergusson Group rocks and occurs near the contact with the Bendor intrusive (northern edge of the Piebiter property) and the Coast Plutonic Complex.

The Triassic age *Cadwallader Group* is an island-arc assemblage which was accreted to the Bridge River Complex. The oldest unit within the Cadwallader Group is the *Pioneer Formation*. This unit is primarily a basaltic volcanic sequence with minor small limestone lenses and tephra beds. The Pioneer Formation is characterised by pillow lavas, volcanic breccias and massive flows and sills. The overlying *Noel Formation* includes thin-bedded argillite, chert, conglomerate and minor greenstone and thin-bedded turbidites. The *Hurley Formation* is the youngest unit and comprises green, brown and black argillite and cherty argillite. Intercalated with this are gritty siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate and fossiliferous limestone lenses.

The Jurassic/Cretaceous age Relay Mountain and Taylor Creek Groups are part of the Tyaughton Trough that was deposited above the Bridge River/Cadwallader sequences. The *Relay Mountain Group* is a series of fossiliferous shales, silstones and greywackes. The *Taylor Creek Group* is a distinct sequence of pebble and boulder conglomerate with minor siltstone and shale layers.

The Tertiary age *Big Sheep Mountain volcanics* is present only as a few minor outliers of felsic lava and breccia.

The youngest rocks in the area are the Miocene age *Chilcotin Group* basalt lavas. There are only small remnants of these volcanics in the area due to major uplift of the coast range and subsequent erosion.

The oldest intrusions in the area are the Permian/Carboniferous *Bralorne Intrusions*. These gabbro to diorite intrusives occur along major faults and are sometimes accompanied by ultramafic bodies. They also occur as small granitic stocks.

The Bridge River area is on the boundary between the Cache Creek and Stikine terranes. These island-arcs were accreted to the North American craton in Middle Jurassic age. The Tyaughton Trough is a major subsidence marine sedimentary basin that developed from Late Jurassic to Middle Cretaceous time. The western margin of the trough was uplifted and subsequently eroded which exposed the Coast Plutonic Complex in Early Cretaceous time.

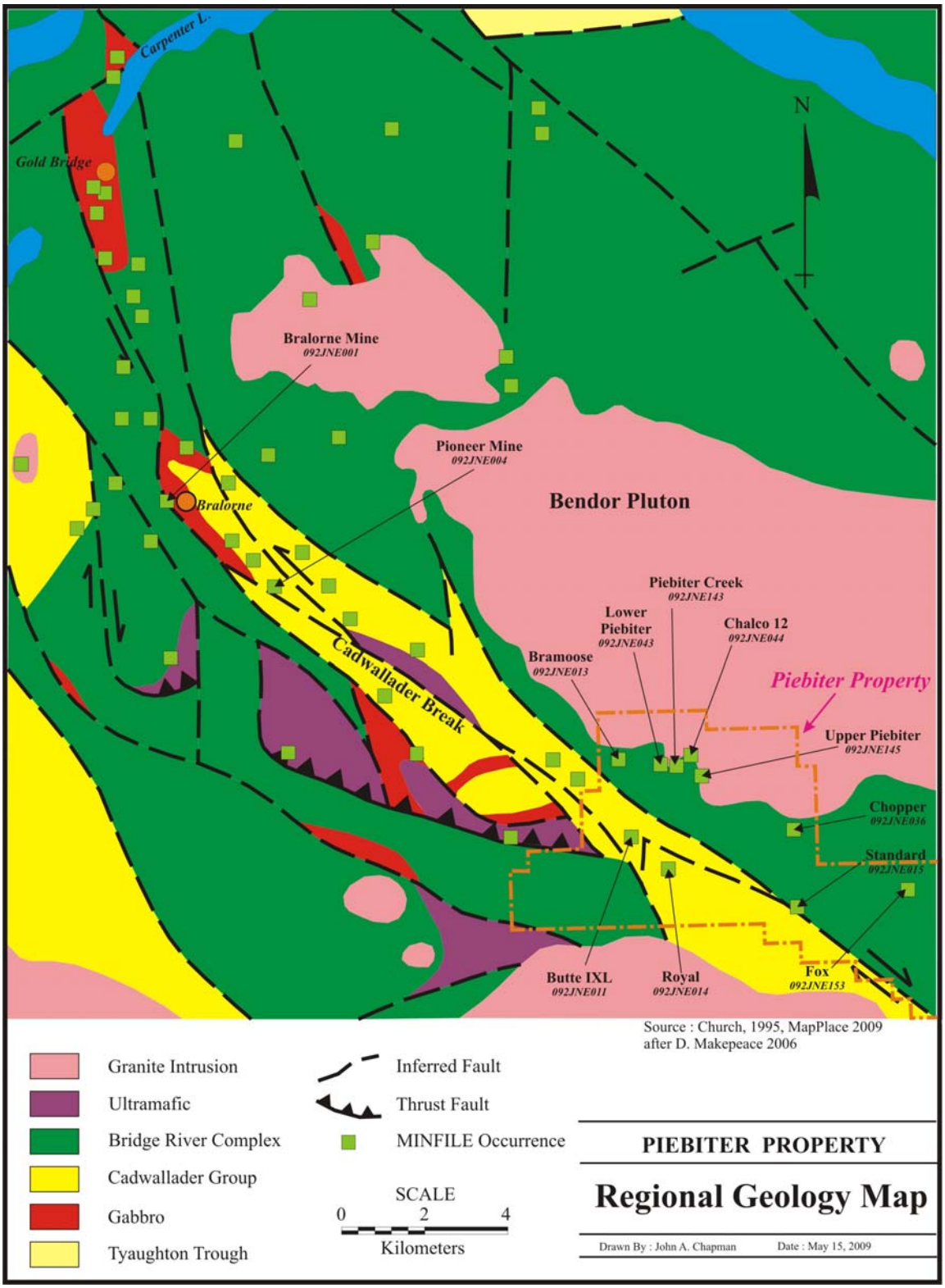


Figure 3

Late Cretaceous and Tertiary age structural activities include major uplifting, thrust faulting and strike-slip faulting with intermittent magmatic intrusions. A

system of northwest-trending faulting develops at this time dominated by the Yalakom fault transecting the Tyaughton Trough. Block faulting and further magmatic intrusions follow the strike-slip faulting.

The Cadwallader break (aka Bralorne fault) is the fracture system on which the major mines in the Bridge River mining camp are located. Fault slivers within the zone include diorite, greenstone, chert, ultramafic and clastic sedimentary rocks. The fault system is approximately 50 kilometers in length and bisects the Piebiter property. The movement and displacement of the Cadwallader break is complex and unclear.

The Cadwallader break strikes northwest and dips steeply to the southwest through the Piebiter property but at the Bralorne mine the Cadwallader break changes orientation and strikes north and dips westerly. This deflection may have reactivated an older thrust fault (Fergusson fault) that created a wedge shaped lens of rock which in-turn created major tension fractures and shears (principally in brittle felsic intrusive rocks) in the wedge. The majority of the producing mines in the camp are within this wedge. Altered ultramafics (serpentinites) are closely associated with these fault systems and gold mineralization. Joubin (1948) identifies the serpentine contact as one of the important ore controls ("plastic" deformation of serpentines stops fluid flow) in the Bralorne-Pioneer Complex.

Other such wedges may occur along the Cadwallader break creating similar facture patterns and hence mineral potential.

Historical gold production from the Bridge River region has been predominantly from veins ranging from massive to ribboned white quartz and mineralized shears. The veins are developed along a complicated system of tension fractures. While the veins are known to extend up to several thousand meters along strike, individual ore shots seldom exceed 245 meters.

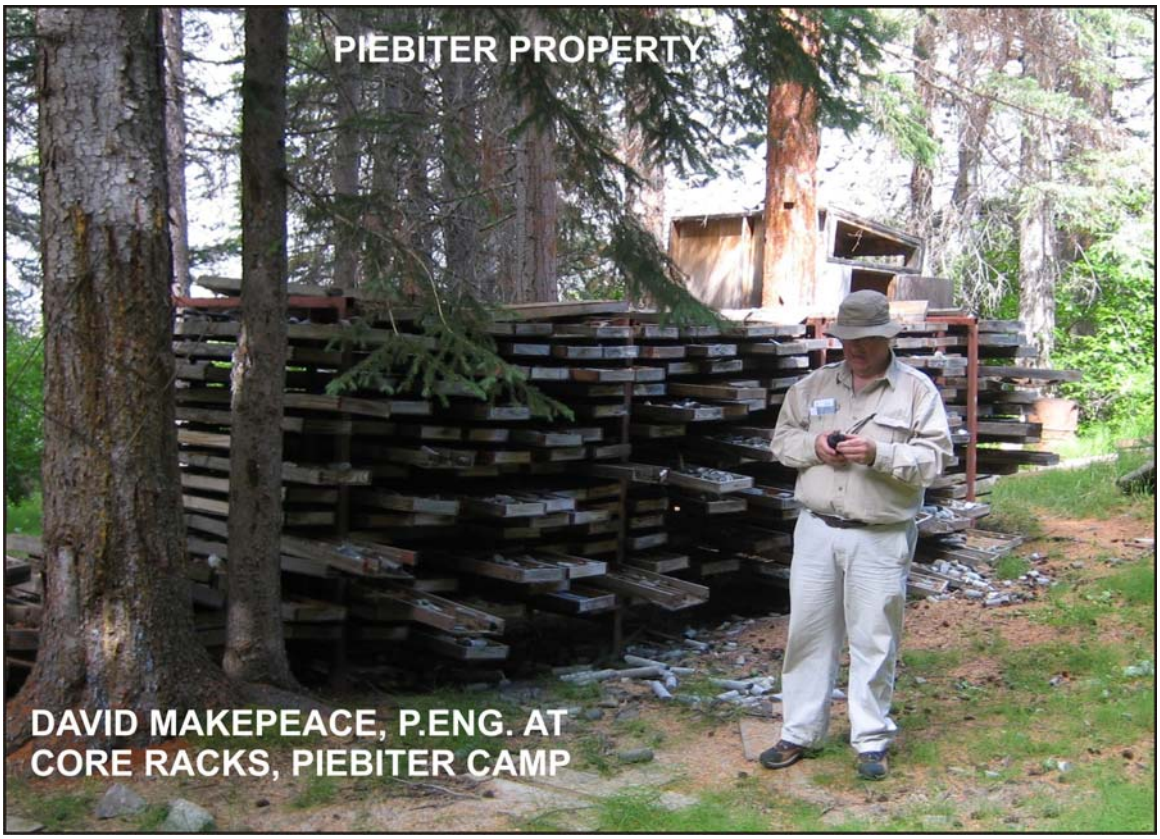
Other than native gold, other vein minerals include tetrahedrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena and minor molybdenum. Sulphide minerals include pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite and pyrrhotite. Gangue minerals include quartz, calcite, mariposite, siderite, sericite and chlorite in the quartz veins and kaolinite, talc, ankerite and quartz in the shears. There is a strong association between arsenic and gold in and near veins in the Bralorne camp.

Alteration in vein deposits along the Cadwallader break include: silica, siderite, mariposite, sericite, chlorite and albite. It is important to recognize that the ultramifics have been altered by carbonization and provides a mechanism for release of gold from magnetite and secondary sulfides where it may have been concentrated during serpentinization (exothermic reaction) of ultramafic rocks. Thus the gold may also be reconcentrated in carbonate-altered ultramafic rocks (Leitch, 1991). Also, mariposite (fuchsite) is found in quartz-carbonate rocks (listwanites) at serpentine contacts along the Cadwallader break. Listwanite is

presumably developed by metasomatic alteration to form the free quartz found in the rock. The alteration process may have also released the gold from ultramafic rocks and remobilized it into quartz veins.

For a detailed review of local Piebiter geology, mineralization and alteration refer to Appendix B, pp. 8-13. The author, Tom Carpenter, P.Geo., has extensive direct experience conducting mineral exploration programs on the Piebiter property. The report in Appendix B is in the public domain as part of a securities filing in 1996; this is the first time it is available in BC GSB files. Tom Carpenter gave his permission for the report to be appended in this assessment report.

9. GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS DRILL CORE 2008



Photograph 5

During the 2008 program 19 core samples were taken from hole P87-05 in old core boxes at the 1980s field campsite. The purpose was to see if there were any trace elements that may correlate with gold that were not identified in prior exploration programs. Prior programs (1980s) only used 20 or 30 element ICP. Today Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. offers 36 element ICP. The results indicate that there are no trace elements within the 19 samples taken that show any correlation with gold other than arsenic and its correlation coefficient is only 0.443 (see Figure 4 and Appendix 1).

In reviewing assays from old assessment reports for Bralorne camp it is apparent that there is a general association between arsenic and gold with the arsenic often occurring in the veins with gold and almost always occurring as a wide halo around these veins with or without gold.

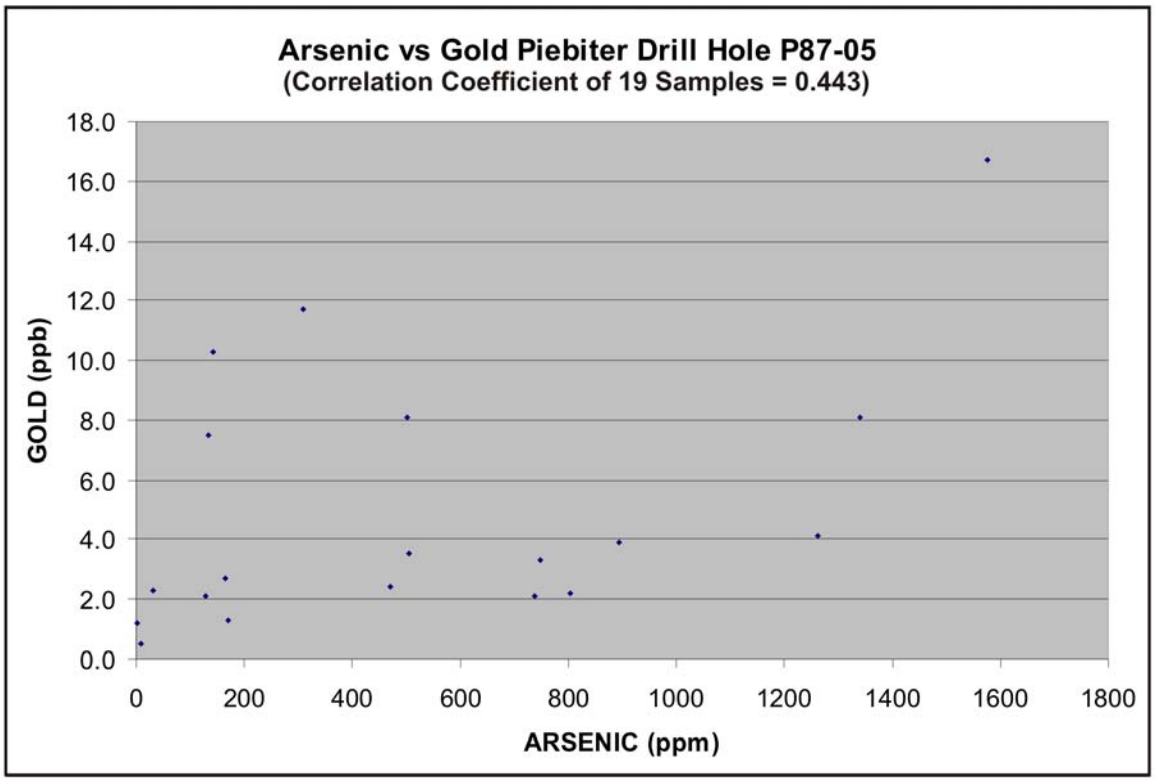


Figure 4

10. INTERPRETATION OF AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND SELECTION OF DRILL TARGETS

Refer to Appendix B to view Aeroquest Job No. 08062 (2008 AeroTEM II EM anomalies table and related maps). Also refer to Figure 5 to view the composite map showing AeroTEM II EM and magnetics along with historical metals-in-soils geochemistry surveys and heavy mineral stream sediment sampling. Photographs 6 and 7 show the equipment used by Aeroquest in conducting the 2008 airborne survey at Piebiter.

Photograph 6

Photograph 7

Figure 5 shows the 2008 magnetic anomalies in yellow-orange and they are marked as TDR MAG (tilt derivative of total magnetic intensity (TMI)). Also, the AeroTEM II anomalies are marked with four quadrants showing: anomaly label, time domain decay constant, off-time conductance and thickness of source (N =

thin, K = thick). For a complete description of the 2008 Aeroquest survey refer to AR29854 by J. Greg Dawson, P.Geo. at http://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/.

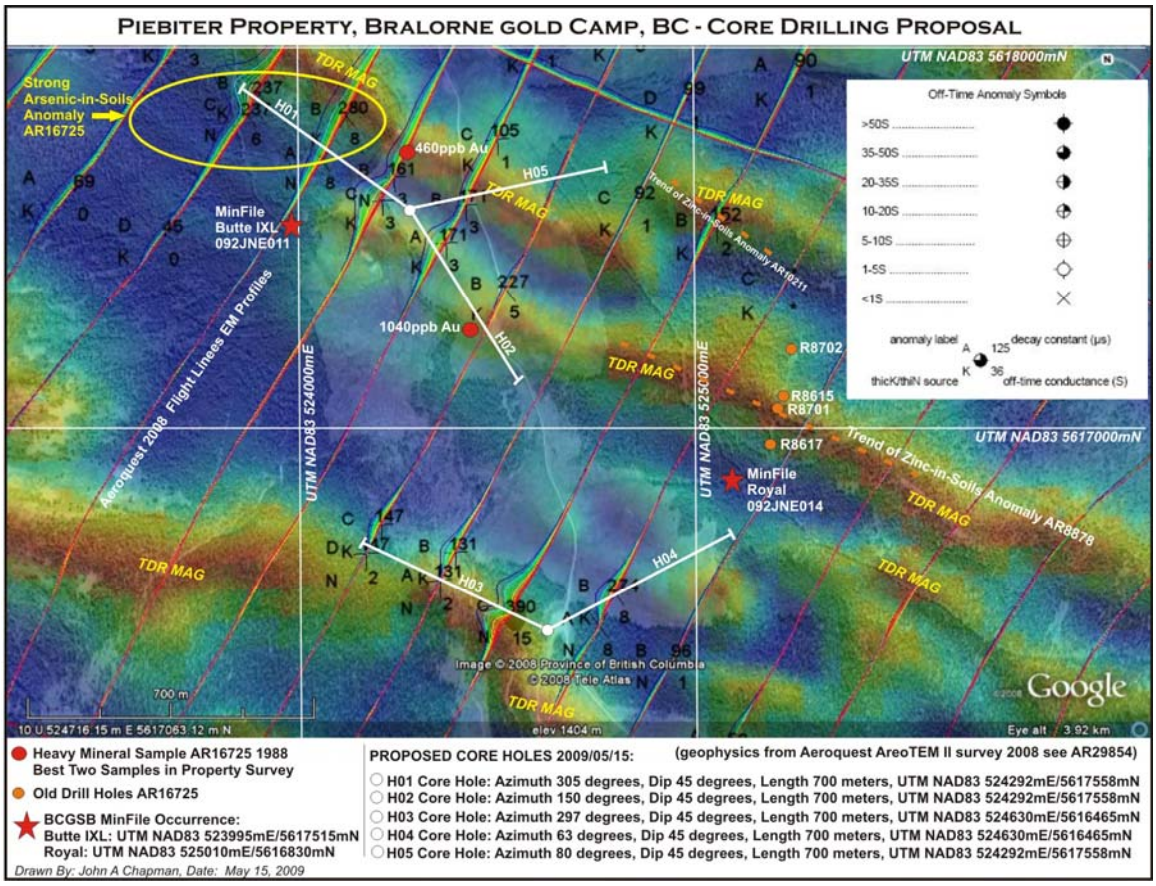


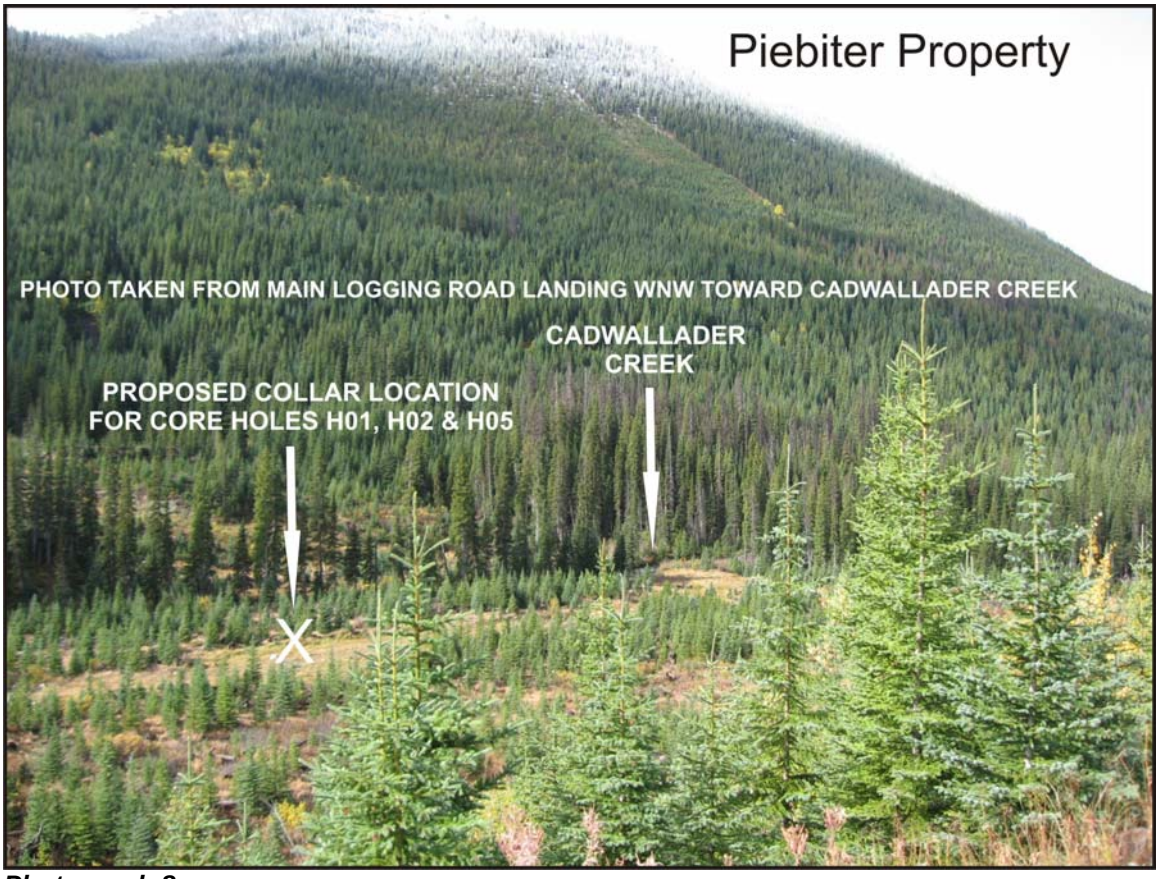
Figure 5

Refer to Figure 5 and Photographs 8 and 9 showing the proposed five holes 3,500 meter core drilling program recommended at the Piebiter mineral property in the Cadwallader Creek valley floor, Bralorne gold camp.

The proposed holes lay on the Cadwallader break major fault trend (with Bralorne and Pioneer mines) and have coincident highs: magnetic, EM, gold in heavy mineral silt samples, arsenic and zinc in soils and are near or adjacent to two known MinFile occurrences (Butte IXL and Royal). Many of the best veins at Bralorne and Pioneer mines are oblique to the main NW/SE faults and tend to concentrate gold where they intersect serpentine (plastic rock blocks solutions). Hence the proposed drilling has been designed to nearly parallel the NW/SE major Cadwallader fault trend in order to intersect any oblique mineralization. Most rock units are very steeply dipping (NE and SW) in this area of planned drilling. There are several coalescing faults and thrusts (more than other places in the Bralorne gold camp) at and near the proposed drill sites on the west side of the Property (see Figure 3). If these are pre-mineral structures the ground should have been well prepared (fractured in brittle rocks) to host mineral deposition at the proposed drill sites. The holes will need to be surveyed down-

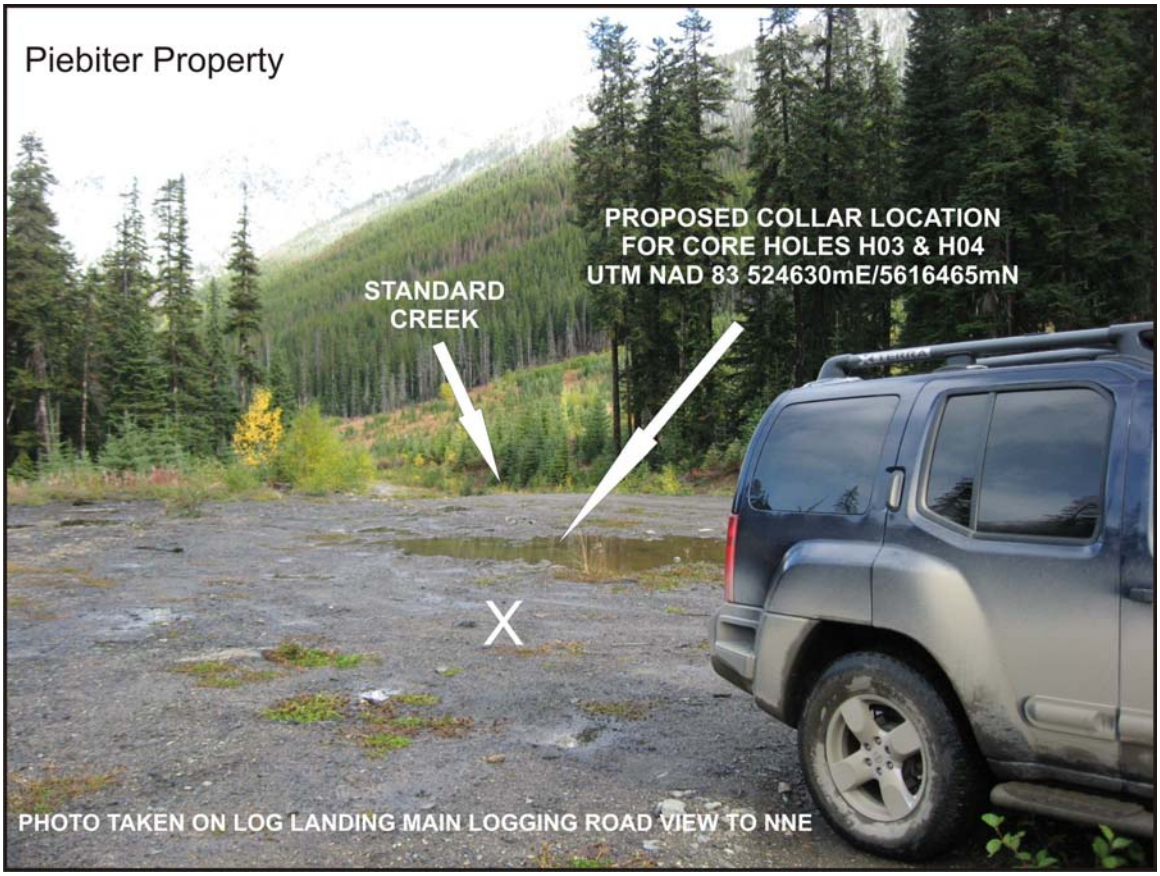
the-hole as they will almost certainly “wander” being at shallow angles to faults, shears and rock foliation.

The two proposed drill setups are located on the Cadwallader Valley (Kingdom Lake Forest Service Road) mainline logging road, and are within 50 meters of continuous flowing creeks for drill water (refer to Photographs 8 and 9). The holes could be drilled any time of the year. Winter would require some snow ploughing on the ~21km of logging road southeast from the main Bralorne/Gold Bridge public road.



Photograph 8

Prior operators at Piebiter avoided conducting soil surveys in and near the Cadwallader Creek valley floor as there are many young glacial moraines (gravel and sand with boulders) that mask bedrock. The area is therefore generally unsuitable for soil sampling for determination of metals in underlying bedrock. Outcrop is <3%, soil on bedrock is <20% leaving moraines at ~77%. The 2008 airborne geophysics has been useful in and near the valley bottom for defining structure as well as possible mineral anomalies.



Photograph 9

In future soil gas hydrocarbon testing is worth considering as a pathfinder to gold in the glacial moraine covered areas on the Property. The Bralorne camp has a history of methane gas in underground workings. On August 18, 1947 an explosion of methane gas killed three miners on the 520 Level of the Pioneer mine south extension underground workings (owned at the time by Noranda Mines Ltd.). These underground workings are only 6.3km NW of the western boundary of the Piebiter property. Methane evolves from the exothermic reaction of olivine, water and carbon dioxide (serpentinization) and is common in many gold camps world-wide.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends that a five holes 3,500 meter core (NQ) drilling program be conducted at the Piebiter mineral property in the Cadwallader Creek valley floor, Bralorne gold camp. See Section 10 above for a discussion. The estimated "all in" unit cost for this program would be ~$180 per meter, yielding a total cost of ~$630,000.

12. ITEMIZED COSTS

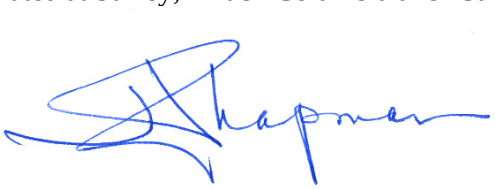
	$
Manpower costs (3.5 professional days)	2,000
Assays (19 rock) at $25/sample	475
Truck (4x4) costs	425
Accommodation & Meals	325
Report	325
Total	**$3,550**

13. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John Arthur Chapman of the City of Surrey, Province of British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify as follows:

(1) I am a consulting mining engineer residing at #43 1725 Southmere Cr., Surrey, British Columbia, V4A 7A7;
(2) I graduated with honours in Mining Technology from the British Columbia Institute of Technology, June 1967 and I graduated with honours in Mining Engineering (B.Sc.) from the Colorado School of Mines, January 1971;
(3) I am a Professional Engineer registered (No. 8840) in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, since 1973;
(4) I am a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy;
(5) I have practised my profession continuously since 1973 in Canada, United States and Philippines;
(6) Since 1983 I have provided services to the mining industry as the Principal of J.A. Chapman Mining Services;
(7) Prior to 1983 I served five years with Manalta Coal Ltd., Canada's largest coal company, as Operations Manager then as Vice-President and General Manager. Prior to that I served eleven years with Placer Dome Inc. in engineering, supervision and management at large open-pit copper and molybdenum mines;
(8) I am the author of this report on the Piebiter property, *Assessment Report, Geochemical Analyses of Drill Core & Interpretation of Airborne Geophysical Data for Selecting Drill Targets"*, dated May 15, 2009. The report is based upon a literature review, on private company reports, on Property visits during the period 2007 and 2008 and on a review of Aeroquest Report, Job Number 08062, Piebiter Block, dated March 2008;
(9) I am the owner of a 50% interest in the Piebiter property, which is currently under option to Covenant Resources Ltd.
(10) I personally assisted in the planning, interpretation and execution of the 2008 surveys.

Dated at Surrey, British Columbia this 15th day of May 2009.



John Arthur Chapman, B.Sc., P.Eng., FCIM

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British Columbia Assessment Reports: 00105, 08001, 08657, 08878, 09257, 10211, 13232, 14453, 14628, 14866, 15292, 15341, 15695, 15730, 15871, 16725, 18476, 19828, 27355 and 29854 authored by various professionals and on file at http://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/.

APPENDIX A

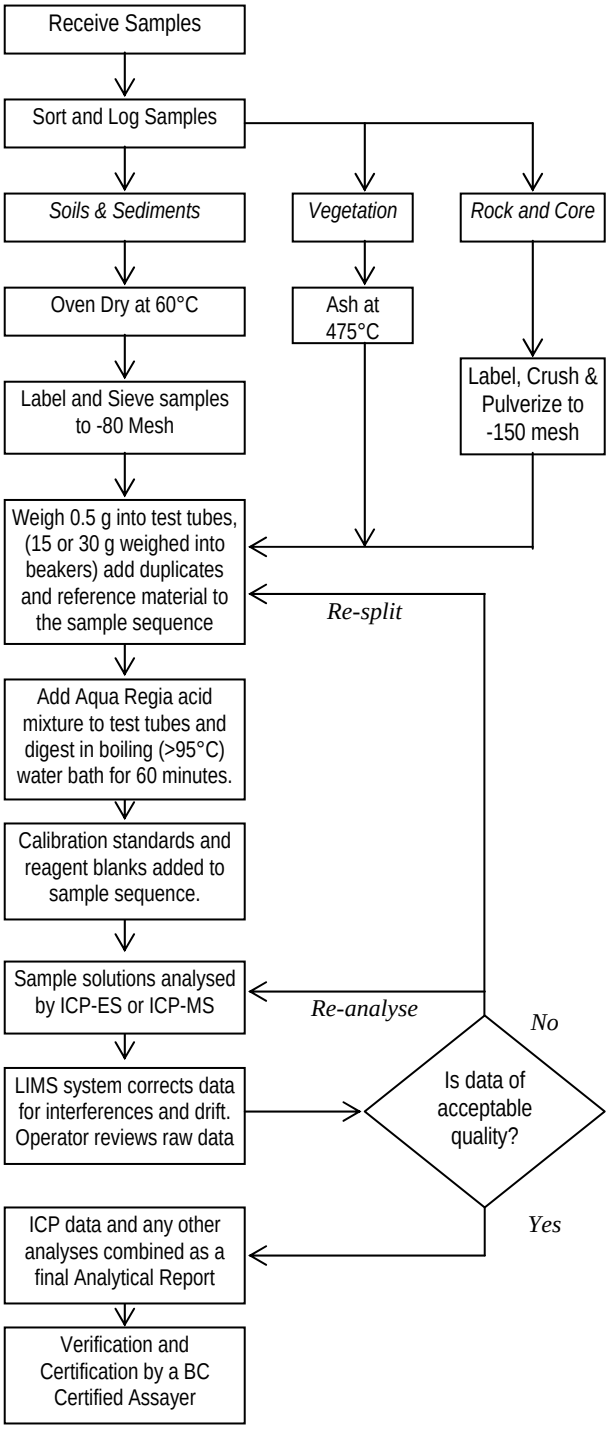
SAMPLE ASSAY SHEETS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

ISO 9001:2000 FM 63007 Vancouver 2003

METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 1D & 1DX – ICP & ICP-MS ANALYSIS – AQUA REGIA

Analytical Process



Comments

Sample Preparation

All samples are dried at 60°C. Soil and sediment are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 μm). Moss-mats are disaggregated then sieved to yield -80 mesh sediment. Vegetation is pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split is then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 μm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Pulp splits of 0.5 g are weighed into test tubes, 15 and 30 g splits are weighed into beakers.

Sample Digestion

A modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated ACS grade HCl and HNO_3 and de-mineralised H_2O is added to each sample to leach for one hour in a hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling the solution is made up to final volume with 5% HCl. Sample weight to solution volume is 1 g per 20 mL.

Sample Analysis

Group 1D: solutions aspirated into a Jarrel Ash AtomComp 800 or 975 ICP or Spectro Ciros Vision emission spectrometer are analysed for 30 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Group 1DX: solutions aspirated into a Perkin Elmer Elan 6000/9000 ICP mass spectrometer are analysed for 36 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, *Ga*, *Hg*, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, *S*, Sb, *Sc*, *Se, Tl*, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Quality Control and Data Verification

An Analytical Batch (1 page) comprises 36 samples. QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (G-1) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), a reagent blank to measure background and an aliquot of in-house Standard Reference Materials like STD DS7 to monitor accuracy.

Raw and final data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client.

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Client: Covenant Resources Ltd.
Project: Piebiter, Bralorne Camp, BC
Job Number: VAN08008398
No. of Samples: 19 Rock (drill core)
Received: August 19, 2008
Analysis: 1:1:1 Aqua Regia Digestion, ICP-MS finish, 36 Element

ELEMENT	Wgt KG	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %
SAMPLES										
87-05-01	1.06	0.4	0.8	7.4	7	<0.1	1272.4	76.2	592	3.21
87-05-02	1.58	0.2	4.9	17.1	10	<0.1	1622.2	70.1	823	3.55
87-05-03	1.43	0.3	6.6	2.4	11	<0.1	1600.1	83.7	705	3.38
87-05-04	1.06	0.3	8.7	3.3	13	<0.1	1839.8	83.4	754	3.71
87-05-05	1.18	0.1	3.4	0.7	11	<0.1	1747.5	88.4	839	3.31
87-05-06	1.21	0.2	9.0	20.1	12	<0.1	1377.1	63.6	700	3.45
87-05-07	1.54	0.2	13.2	1.7	12	0.3	2017.6	82.0	660	3.43
87-05-08	1.36	0.3	8.6	9.0	10	0.6	1935.3	84.3	756	3.72
87-05-09	1.27	1.1	42.1	2.5	103	0.2	750.0	44.6	937	3.35
87-05-10	1.64	0.2	10.7	1.9	6	<0.1	1069.0	59.2	819	3.06
87-05-11	1.34	0.4	20.3	4.2	16	0.8	1531.6	65.6	754	3.76
87-05-12	1.38	2.2	73.2	23.9	21	1.3	1160.6	50.8	767	2.67
87-05-13	1.25	0.4	52.1	2.1	27	2.1	1080.0	54.2	719	2.95
87-05-14	1.05	0.9	15.1	8.8	51	<0.1	83.2	10.9	508	2.63
87-05-15	1.13	0.8	31.3	1.9	33	<0.1	763.0	39.2	621	3.40
87-05-16	1.00	0.6	26.3	3.3	21	<0.1	1320.5	59.3	332	2.93
87-05-17	1.26	1.0	48.3	1.6	17	<0.1	1128.0	54.6	548	2.86
87-05-18	0.99	0.8	25.2	2.5	39	<0.1	737.0	38.1	560	3.37
87-05-19	0.79	0.6	68.8	1.6	72	0.2	24.3	13.7	595	4.09

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ELEMENT	Wgt KG	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPB	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM
SAMPLES										
87-05-01	1.06	169.5	<0.1	1.3	<0.1	7	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	10
87-05-02	1.58	2.4	<0.1	1.2	<0.1	7	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	4
87-05-03	1.43	128.7	<0.1	2.1	<0.1	7	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	18
87-05-04	1.06	141.8	<0.1	10.3	<0.1	34	<0.1	0.4	<0.1	15
87-05-05	1.18	164.5	<0.1	2.7	<0.1	10	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	18
87-05-06	1.21	309.5	<0.1	11.7	<0.1	14	<0.1	0.9	0.3	5
87-05-07	1.54	1575.8	<0.1	16.7	<0.1	109	<0.1	10.8	0.3	3
87-05-08	1.36	894.6	<0.1	3.9	<0.1	44	<0.1	6.4	<0.1	4
87-05-09	1.27	501.9	<0.1	8.1	0.2	220	0.5	0.6	0.3	49
87-05-10	1.64	134.0	<0.1	7.5	<0.1	74	<0.1	0.2	0.2	4
87-05-11	1.34	738.3	<0.1	2.1	<0.1	318	0.3	5.4	<0.1	6
87-05-12	1.38	1261.3	<0.1	4.1	<0.1	312	0.3	13.8	0.2	8
87-05-13	1.25	1340.7	<0.1	8.1	<0.1	160	0.3	9.3	0.2	16
87-05-14	1.05	30.9	<0.1	2.3	0.3	64	0.1	0.2	<0.1	58
87-05-15	1.13	471.2	<0.1	2.4	0.1	210	0.1	1.3	<0.1	26
87-05-16	1.00	748.1	<0.1	3.3	<0.1	94	<0.1	3.0	<0.1	9
87-05-17	1.26	504.4	<0.1	3.5	<0.1	234	<0.1	1.1	<0.1	20
87-05-18	0.99	804.1	<0.1	2.2	0.7	287	<0.1	1.4	<0.1	47
87-05-19	0.79	8.4	0.3	<0.5	1.5	24	0.1	<0.1	0.2	126

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ELEMENT	Wgt KG	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %
SAMPLES										
87-05-01	1.06	0.18	<0.001	<1	454	10.03	1	<0.001	2	0.23
87-05-02	1.58	0.13	<0.001	<1	254	10.07	1	<0.001	<1	0.16
87-05-03	1.43	0.06	0.003	<1	651	11.67	1	0.001	4	0.28
87-05-04	1.06	0.32	0.001	<1	460	15.33	3	<0.001	7	0.22
87-05-05	1.18	0.03	<0.001	<1	644	14.02	2	<0.001	9	0.34
87-05-06	1.21	0.21	<0.001	<1	335	13.73	1	<0.001	2	0.13
87-05-07	1.54	1.84	<0.001	<1	141	15.07	4	<0.001	5	0.03
87-05-08	1.36	0.77	<0.001	<1	193	17.36	3	<0.001	4	0.07
87-05-09	1.27	3.32	0.034	2	301	7.39	9	0.002	8	1.31
87-05-10	1.64	0.79	<0.001	<1	289	9.93	<1	<0.001	<1	0.10
87-05-11	1.34	2.95	0.002	<1	239	16.41	4	<0.001	3	0.16
87-05-12	1.38	4.15	0.001	<1	199	10.55	3	<0.001	4	0.10
87-05-13	1.25	3.01	0.015	<1	260	10.75	6	<0.001	5	0.44
87-05-14	1.05	1.06	0.071	2	102	2.03	126	0.072	6	1.11
87-05-15	1.13	2.46	0.008	<1	171	9.98	14	<0.001	9	0.22
87-05-16	1.00	1.47	0.002	<1	169	9.90	8	<0.001	9	0.10
87-05-17	1.26	2.86	0.019	<1	179	9.21	77	0.016	2	0.54
87-05-18	0.99	2.72	0.047	1	150	8.96	583	0.080	5	1.57
87-05-19	0.79	0.55	0.081	3	37	1.86	320	0.218	<1	2.41

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ELEMENT	Wgt KG	Na %	K %	W PPM	Hg PPM	Sc PPM	Tl PPM	S %	Ga PPM	Se PPM
SAMPLES										
87-05-01	1.06	0.007	<0.01	0.4	<0.01	5.6	<0.1	0.24	<1	<0.5
87-05-02	1.58	0.005	<0.01	0.4	0.05	4.2	<0.1	0.48	<1	<0.5
87-05-03	1.43	0.007	<0.01	0.1	0.19	5.4	<0.1	0.18	1	<0.5
87-05-04	1.06	0.028	<0.01	0.2	0.47	5.4	<0.1	0.19	1	<0.5
87-05-05	1.18	0.014	<0.01	0.1	0.16	5.2	0.3	0.13	<1	<0.5
87-05-06	1.21	0.009	<0.01	<0.1	1.40	3.4	<0.1	0.13	<1	<0.5
87-05-07	1.54	0.013	0.02	0.2	20.78	4.1	0.2	0.42	<1	0.6
87-05-08	1.36	0.009	0.02	0.1	1.36	3.5	<0.1	0.41	<1	<0.5
87-05-09	1.27	0.017	0.04	0.2	1.21	7.0	0.4	0.46	4	0.5
87-05-10	1.64	0.009	<0.01	<0.1	0.31	3.3	<0.1	0.14	<1	<0.5
87-05-11	1.34	0.008	0.02	<0.1	1.03	3.7	<0.1	0.40	<1	<0.5
87-05-12	1.38	0.007	0.02	<0.1	0.65	3.4	<0.1	0.58	<1	0.6
87-05-13	1.25	0.015	0.04	<0.1	1.31	4.5	<0.1	0.37	1	0.6
87-05-14	1.05	0.077	0.50	<0.1	1.36	4.2	0.1	0.15	5	<0.5
87-05-15	1.13	0.019	0.05	0.2	8.01	5.6	0.3	0.27	<1	<0.5
87-05-16	1.00	0.011	0.03	0.1	9.99	3.7	0.6	0.38	<1	0.6
87-05-17	1.26	0.015	0.14	0.1	7.45	4.6	0.5	0.30	2	0.6
87-05-18	0.99	0.095	0.90	0.2	8.71	4.7	0.8	0.24	5	<0.5
87-05-19	0.79	0.087	1.89	0.2	0.31	11.6	0.5	0.42	10	1.0

APPENDIX B

GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES AND MAPS
AEROQUEST JOB No. 08062
(see AR29854 for entire report)

APPENDIX 4: AEROTEM ANOMALY LISTING

Piebiter Block Anomalies

Line	Anom Labels	Anom ID	Conductance (S)	Tau (µs)	Flight #	UTC Time	Bird height (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
10010	A	K	1.5	120.9	19	19:14:59	51.6	522756.1	5619520.3
10010	B	N	0.9	96.3	19	19:15:39	40.8	522527.8	5619092.4
10010	A	K	4.9	221.2	19	19:22:20	42.7	521142.6	5616604.8
10020	A	N	4.4	208.6	19	19:29:37	99.3	522676.8	5618963.8
10020	B	K	0.6	80.1	19	19:30:09	58.6	522920.8	5619391.1
10030	A	K	5.7	239.0	27	23:06:04	40.5	521382.4	5616191.8
10030	B	K	4.4	210.1	27	23:06:32	44.4	521464.3	5616328.9
10030	C	N	14.2	376.8	27	23:10:22	75.5	522850.8	5618850.8
10030	D	K	0.5	70.5	27	23:10:51	61.7	523072.5	5619241.2
10030	E	K	*	*	27	23:16:39	140.8	524332.6	5621543.4
10040	A	K	0.4	64.7	30	17:18:55	59.1	523219.6	5619091.5
10040	B	N	3.3	180.6	30	17:19:33	44.0	523012.0	5618723.2
10040	C	K	2.1	143.4	30	17:24:53	101.1	521512.2	5616163.0
10050	A	K	0.8	91.9	30	17:29:20	83.3	521853.1	5616200.7
10050	B	N	2.5	159.5	30	17:31:47	81.4	523179.7	5618637.0
10050	C	K	0.9	92.0	30	17:32:10	73.7	523378.5	5618991.7
10060	A	K	1.3	112.4	30	17:46:00	45.3	523508.5	5618788.1
10060	B	N	2.7	165.6	30	17:46:33	43.4	523325.1	5618456.8
10060	C	K	8.2	286.7	30	17:48:36	80.0	522446.4	5616882.9
10060	D	K	2.6	160.9	30	17:49:19	69.4	522102.6	5616262.9
10070	A	K	3.1	175.1	30	17:52:38	77.8	522331.1	5616243.6
10070	B	K	2.2	149.4	30	17:53:28	85.2	522649.2	5616845.3
10070	C	N	2.6	162.6	30	17:54:56	68.0	523384.1	5618157.5
10070	D	K	2.6	162.6	30	17:55:00	65.8	523419.7	5618219.6
10080	A	K	1.2	108.6	30	18:07:19	47.4	523796.2	5618475.2
10080	B	N	2.9	169.6	30	18:07:51	38.8	523530.6	5618006.1
10080	C	K	0.7	82.3	30	18:08:12	35.6	523364.2	5617699.7
10090	A	K	0.5	69.1	30	18:14:36	61.1	523527.3	5617589.1
10090	B	K	2.9	171.3	30	18:15:04	68.1	523747.5	5618000.1
10090	C	K	1.5	123.2	30	18:15:23	53.7	523929.0	5618314.8
10100	A	K	2.3	152.6	30	18:26:08	48.1	524127.7	5618249.1
10100	B	K	5.6	236.7	30	18:26:32	43.0	523909.5	5617865.6
10100	C	N	5.6	236.7	30	18:26:36	41.7	523883.2	5617805.4
10100	D	K	0.2	45.3	30	18:26:56	51.9	523707.7	5617486.2
10110	A	N	7.9	280.3	30	18:32:39	68.8	524062.3	5617692.2
10110	B	K	7.9	280.3	30	18:32:45	56.2	524128.8	5617808.3
10110	C	K	1.3	114.6	30	18:33:01	52.0	524312.3	5618158.3
10120	A	K	0.6	79.3	31	19:48:58	51.2	524499.5	5618096.8
10120	B	N	2.6	161.2	31	19:49:27	49.4	524248.6	5617645.4
10120	C	K	2.6	161.2	31	19:49:31	47.5	524214.9	5617584.1
10130	A	K	2.9	170.6	31	19:56:01	37.0	524379.7	5617465.1
10130	B	N	2.9	170.6	31	19:56:06	38.1	524436.4	5617560.7
10130	C	K	1.1	104.5	31	19:56:15	37.6	524526.2	5617721.1

Line	Anom Labels	Anom ID	Conductance (S)	Tau (µs)	Flight #	UTC Time	Bird height (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
10130	D	K	0.8	88.2	31	19:56:29	48.7	524653.3	5617961.5
10140	A	K	0.4	59.6	31	20:14:05	53.3	524873.5	5617960.3
10140	B	K	5.2	227.0	31	20:14:38	46.3	524535.0	5617334.1
10140	C	K	2.2	146.9	31	20:15:10	52.5	524193.7	5616742.7
10140	D	N	2.2	146.9	31	20:15:15	55.4	524158.5	5616675.0
10150	A	N	1.7	131.2	31	20:19:48	80.4	524338.7	5616593.8
10150	B	K	1.7	131.2	31	20:19:52	61.1	524378.4	5616661.3
10150	C	K	0.9	92.0	31	20:20:49	42.0	524872.6	5617523.5
10150	D	K	1.0	98.7	31	20:21:07	44.0	524991.8	5617748.2
10160	A	K	0.8	90.0	31	20:35:08	45.4	525233.3	5617772.2
10160	B	K	2.3	152.2	31	20:35:30	76.7	525052.9	5617446.7
10160	C	N	15.2	389.9	31	20:36:33	52.2	524524.6	5616501.2
10170	A	N	7.5	274.1	31	20:41:42	65.3	524742.4	5616472.9
10170	B	K	7.5	274.1	31	20:41:47	57.8	524786.5	5616553.5
10170	C	K	*	*	31	20:42:30	40.0	525197.0	5617293.6
10181	A	K	1.3	113.0	32	22:08:16	62.9	525593.5	5617609.7
10181	B	N	0.9	96.3	32	22:09:38	54.2	524924.1	5616391.4
10190	A	N	0.3	58.2	32	22:14:18	46.0	525049.0	5616181.4
10210	A	K	1.1	105.7	32	22:45:24	49.8	526116.4	5617323.6
10220	A	K	0.6	76.8	32	23:02:03	97.1	526249.6	5617131.1
10230	A	K	0.8	87.7	32	23:08:51	57.6	526451.3	5617101.8
10240	A	K	1.0	98.9	33	17:37:37	103.2	526480.8	5616730.6
10250	A	K	0.6	74.6	33	17:42:45	68.3	526678.9	5616662.9
10260	A	K	0.5	72.0	33	18:02:51	89.6	526822.9	5616516.1
10270	A	K	0.6	79.0	33	18:08:29	63.2	526952.5	5616359.8
10270	B	K	*	*	33	18:16:01	95.6	528877.3	5619803.2
10280	A	K	1.1	104.3	33	18:23:38	67.7	527151.7	5616292.3
10290	A	K	1.2	108.1	33	18:29:10	50.6	527319.8	5616179.7
10300	A	K	2.2	147.0	34	19:42:09	83.3	527487.6	5616070.6
10310	A	K	1.1	106.2	34	19:49:30	45.8	527651.5	5615947.6
10320	A	K	1.7	130.3	34	20:17:16	74.4	527828.2	5615875.5
10330	A	K	1.5	121.7	34	20:23:24	44.6	527975.9	5615697.7
10330	B	N	1.5	121.7	34	20:27:55	59.5	529054.2	5617667.2
10340	A	N	0.2	42.1	34	20:37:08	74.5	529242.5	5617610.9
10340	B	K	1.0	98.3	34	20:40:39	61.9	528138.1	5615613.2
10350	A	K	1.6	127.4	34	20:46:00	40.3	528314.2	5615491.9
10370	A	K	0.5	69.2	36	18:43:28	50.0	528694.8	5615358.8
10382	A	K	0.7	83.4	35	23:01:43	48.3	528852.4	5615252.2
10390	A	K	0.9	92.2	35	22:56:47	71.5	529016.5	5615112.0
10390	B	K	0.6	77.5	35	22:58:51	88.3	528192.6	5613627.1
10400	A	K	0.4	66.6	35	22:52:20	59.7	529157.4	5614950.3
10420	A	N	0.1	28.6	35	22:46:05	37.4	529921.8	5615867.2
10420	B	K	0.6	76.4	35	22:47:43	73.8	529341.8	5614878.0
10420	A	K	1.1	105.6	35	22:43:12	52.6	529513.3	5614735.5
10420	B	N	0.2	47.3	35	22:44:45	68.4	529892.7	5615475.0
10420	C	K	0.2	47.3	35	22:44:50	61.6	529939.6	5615543.5
10420	D	N	0.3	50.1	35	22:45:04	51.5	530065.0	5615757.0

Line	Anom Labels	Anom ID	Conductance (S)	Tau (µs)	Flight #	UTC Time	Bird height (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
10430	A	N	0.4	64.7	35	22:38:00	68.1	530228.9	5615651.5
10430	B	K	0.5	68.9	35	22:38:12	53.2	530108.6	5615421.1
10430	C	K	2.0	139.9	35	22:39:22	75.6	529666.0	5614634.7
10440	A	K	1.7	132.0	35	22:35:03	42.8	529857.1	5614569.7
10440	B	N	0.4	66.6	35	22:37:01	68.6	530436.5	5615584.7
10450	A	N	0.6	75.1	35	22:28:03	48.8	530597.0	5615510.3
10450	B	K	1.1	104.5	35	22:30:21	82.0	530002.2	5614445.8
10460	A	K	1.4	119.6	35	22:24:41	50.5	530184.9	5614342.2
10470	A	K	1.1	106.7	35	22:19:50	83.6	530379.8	5614279.3
10480	A	K	1.1	103.8	35	22:15:28	51.1	530535.3	5614145.3
10490	A	K	0.4	61.7	35	22:12:08	63.6	530612.1	5613892.3
10500	A	K	1.4	116.6	35	22:07:08	52.1	530786.6	5613759.6
10500	B	N	0.3	49.7	35	22:09:12	45.8	531340.9	5614768.0
10510	A	N	17.4	417.3	35	22:03:10	52.5	531465.0	5614622.6
10510	B	K	0.5	68.8	35	22:04:29	72.6	530852.7	5613502.1

520000E
524000E
528000E
532000E
5620000N
5616000N
5612000N
-122°42'
-122°40'
-122°38'
-122°36'
-122°34'
50°44'
50°42'
50°40'

Twintura Creek
Hawthorn Creek
Bendor Range
Tommy Creek
Piebiter Creek
Royal Peak
Aggie Creek
Chism Creek
Copp Creek
Standard Creek
Standard Ridge
McGalway Pass
McGalway Creek
Mount Piebiter
Mount Weinhold
Cadwallader Creek

574241
562175
548803
548804
571403

T19910-24
T19020-19
T19030-1
T19040-19
T19920-27
T19830-27
T19031-27
T19041-27
T19940-24
T19043-35

The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data
Topo contours derived from NASA SRTM data
Inset data derived from Natural Resources Canada 'Atlas of Canada Base Maps'

This map accompanies the technical report entitled 'Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey, Piebiter Property British Columbia', by Aeroquest Limited, March 2008

Grid North
NAD83-Zone10

AeroTEM Profiles

positive excursion to top and right, 1mm=20nT/s

Trail
Snow
Mining Claims
Lake

Z2 Off-Time Channel
Z3 Off-Time Channel
Z4 Off-Time Channel
Z5 Off-Time Channel
Z6 Off-Time Channel
Z7 Off-Time Channel
Z8 Off-Time Channel
Z9 Off-Time Channel
Z10 Off-Time Channel
Z11 Off-Time Channel
Z12 Off-Time Channel

Off-Time Anomaly Symbols

>50S .....
35-50S .....
20-35S .....
10-20S .....
5-10S .....
1-5S .....
<1S .....

anomaly label A 125 decay constant (µs)
thickA/thiN source K 36 off-time conductance (S)

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
Survey flown: Dec. 18, 2007, Jan. 13-23, 2008
Traverse line spacing: 200 metres
Traverse line direction: NE-SW (Azimuth 29º)
Nominal EM bird height: 30 metres
Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star 350B2+ (C-FPTG)
INSTRUMENTATION:
Data acquisition: ADAS & RMS DGR-33
Magnetometer: Geometrics G-823A cesium vapour
Installation: mounted on EM bird
Sensitivity: .001 nanoTesla
Electromagnetics: AeroTEM II System (ECHO)
Configuration: Towed bird
NAVIGATION:
Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH RX400p receiver
Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-30
DATA PROCESSING
Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections
POSITIONING
Datum: NAD83
Major Axis: 6378137.000
Eccentricity: 0.081819191
MAP PROJECTION
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:20,000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Covenant Resources Ltd.
Gold Bridge Area, British Columbia

AEROTEM OFF-TIME PROFILES

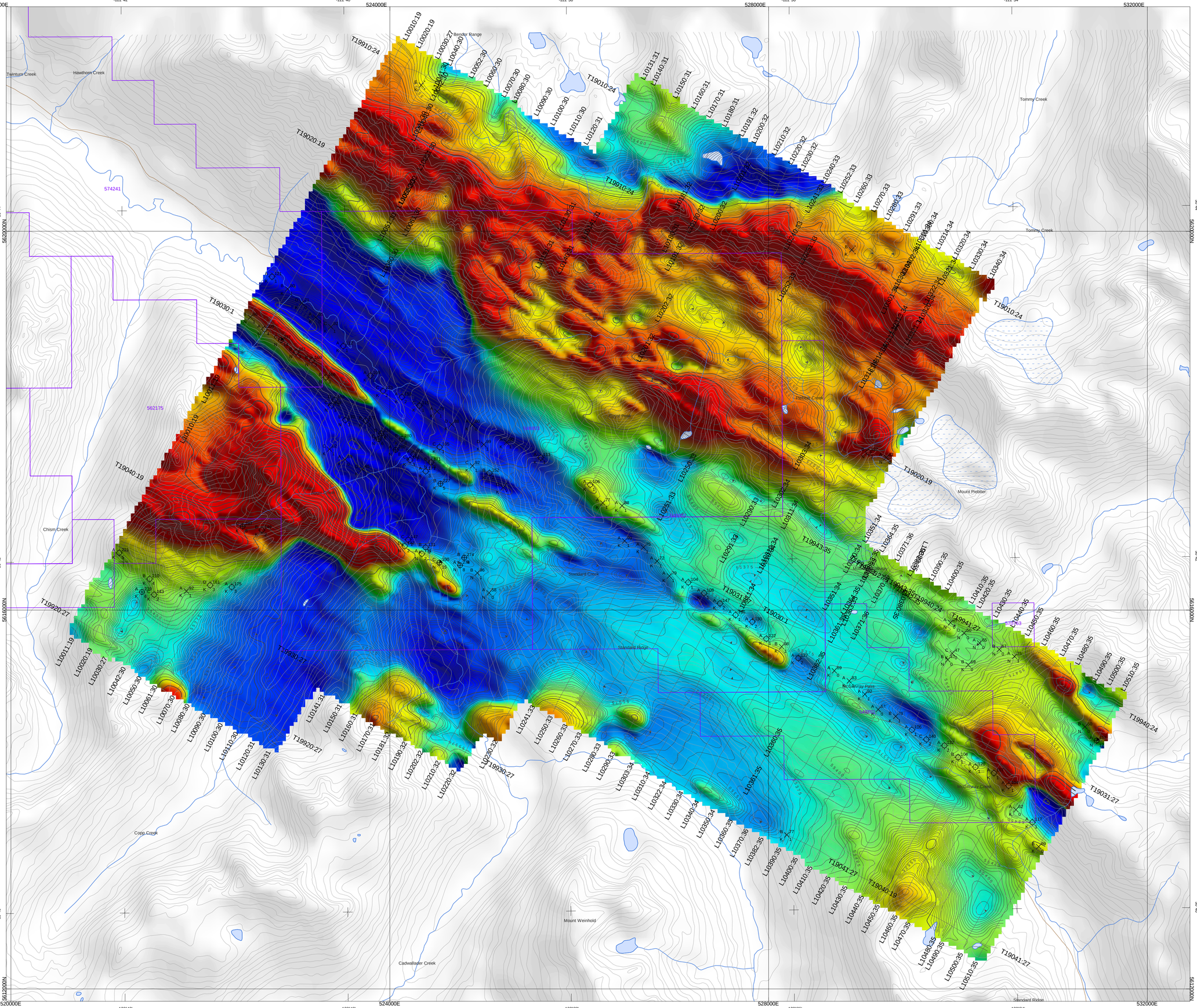
Piebiter Property

NTS 092J10

AEROQUEST
7687 Bath Road, Mississauga, ON, CANADA L4T 3T1
Tel: (905) 672-9129 Fax: (905) 672-7083
www.aeroquest.ca

March 2008

EM



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Grid North
NAD83-Zone10

TMI Contour Interval

- 5nT
- 250nT
- 1000nT

Off-Time Anomaly Symbols

- >50S .....
- 35-50S .....
- 20-35S .....
- 10-20S .....
- 5-10S .....
- 1-5S .....
- <1S .....

anomaly label (A) — decay constant (µs) 125
thicK/thiN source (K) — off-time conductance (S) 36

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
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MAP PROJECTION
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- Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
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- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

TMI(rtp) nT

scale 1:20,000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Covenant Resources Ltd.
Gold Bridge Area, British Columbia

TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY (reduced to pole)

Piebiter Property

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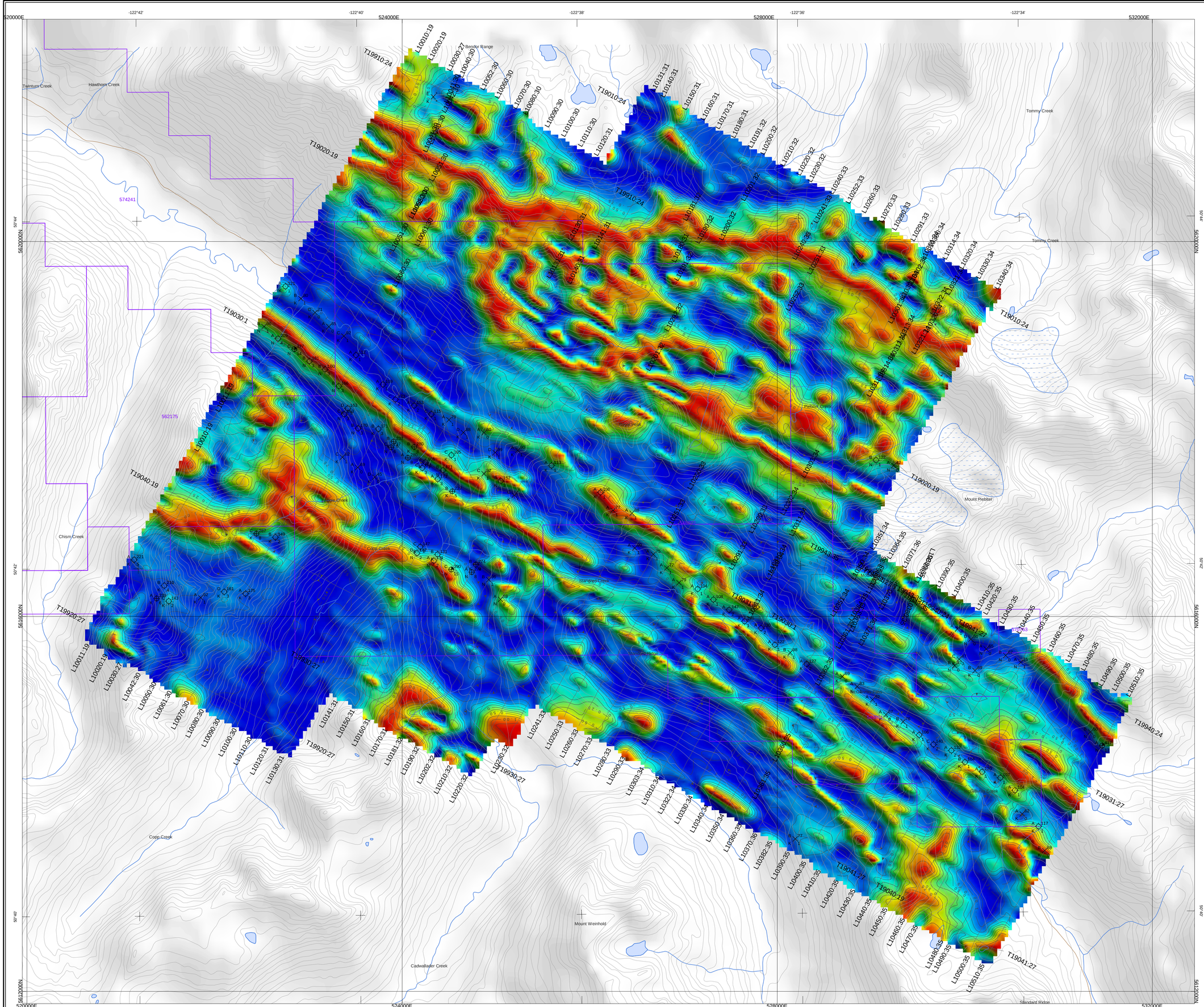
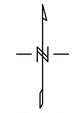
www.aeroquest.ca

March 2008

TMI





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Scale 1:10,000,000

TDR Contour Interval

0.25 radians

Off-Time Anomaly Symbols

- >50S .....
- 35-50S .....
- 20-35S .....
- 10-20S .....
- 5-10S .....
- 1-5S .....
- <1S .....

anomaly label — A: decay constant (µs) — K: thicK/thiN source — 36: off-time conductance (S)

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
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DATA PROCESSING
- Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections

POSITIONING
- Datum: NAD83
  - Major Axis: 6378137.000
  - Eccentricity: 0.081819191

MAP PROJECTION
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 123°W (Zone 10)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:20,000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Covenant Resources Ltd.
Gold Bridge Area, British Columbia

TILT DERIVATIVE OF TMI

Piebiter Property

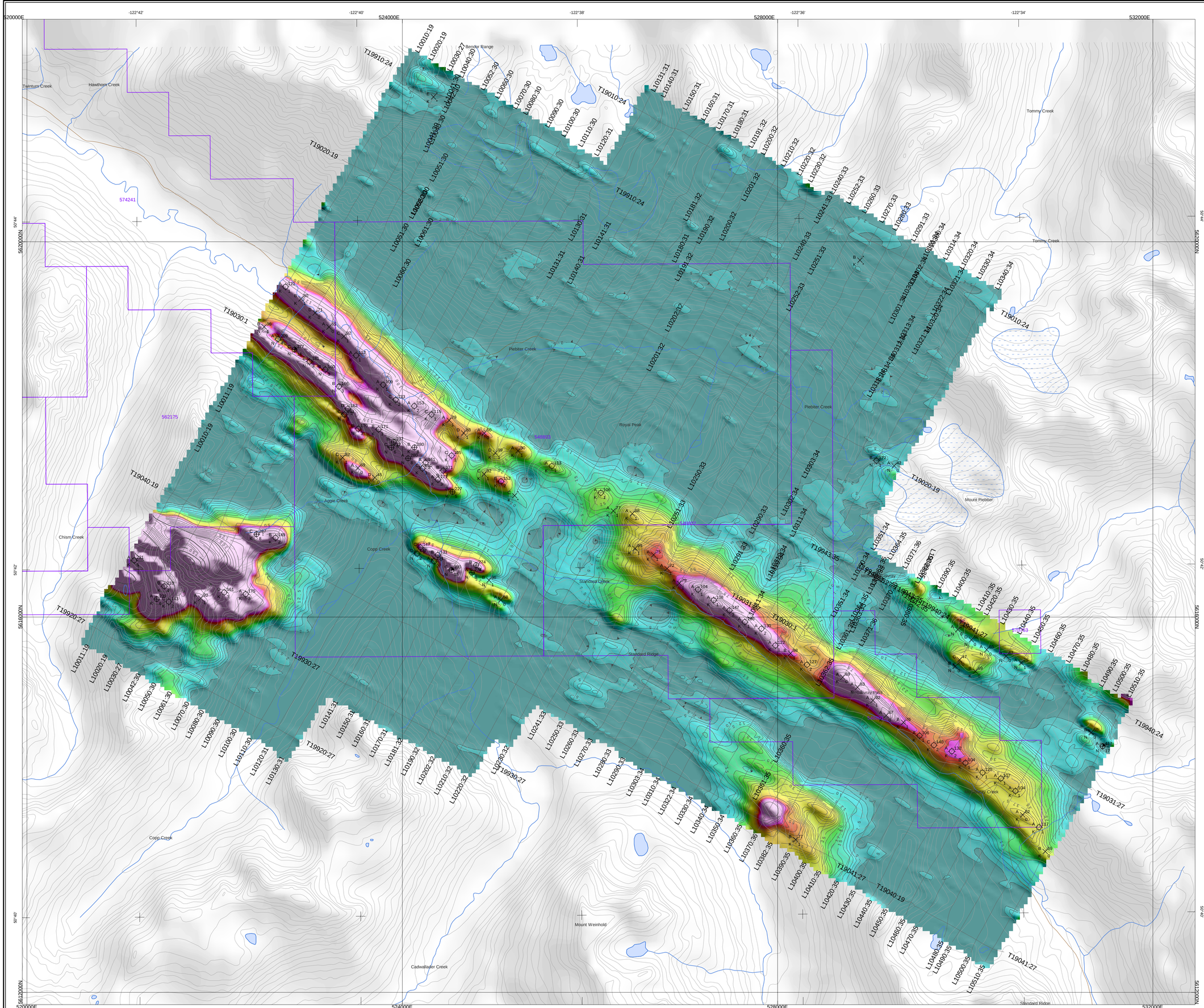
NTS 092J10

AEROQUEST
7687 Bath Road, Mississauga, ON, CANADA L4T 3T1
Tel: (905) 672-9129 Fax: (905) 672-7083
www.aeroquest.ca

March 2008

TDR

TDR_20k_Piebiter.map, AQL Job no. 08062



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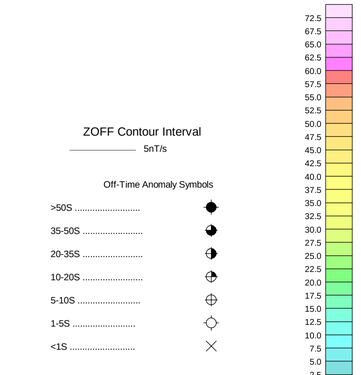
Grid North
NAD83-Zone10



ZOFF Contour Interval
5nT/s

Off-Time Anomaly Symbols

>50S	
35-50S	
20-35S	
10-20S	
5-10S	
1-5S	
<1S	

anomaly label A 125 decay constant (µs)
thicK/thiN source K 36 off-time conductance (S)

ZOFF
nT/s

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- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:20,000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Covenant Resources Ltd.
Gold Bridge Area, British Columbia

AEROTEM Z1 OFF-TIME

Piebiter Property

NTS 092J10

AEROQUEST
7687 Bath Road, Mississauga, ON, CANADA L4T 3T1
Tel: (905) 672-9129 Fax (905) 672-7083
www.aeroquest.ca

March 2008

ZOFF

ZOFF_20k_Piebiter.map, AQL Job no. 08062

APPENDIX C

GEOLOGICAL/ECONOMIC EVALUATION
STANDARD CREEK PROPERTY
(now known as Piebiter property)

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

and

ECONOMIC VALUATION

of the

STANDARD CREEK PROPERTY

BRALORNE/GOLD BRIDGE AREA

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

NTS 092J/10E

Latitude 50°42'North
Longitude 122°37'West

February 28, 1996

on behalf of

Triband Capital Corp.
1600, 407 2nd St. SW
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 2Y3

prepared by

Thomas H. Carpenter, B.Sc. FGAC, P.Geo.
3902 14th Street
Vernon, B.C. V1T 3V2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

The Standard Creek property is located 13 kilometres southeast of Bralorne, B.C. in the Gold Bridge area of British Columbia. The property comprises 83 claims containing 171 units covering an area of approximately 25.5 square kilometres in the Lillooet Mining Division.

The claims are subject to purchase by Triband Capital Corp from AG Armeno Mines and Minerals Inc. and Trans Atlantic Enterprises Inc.

The claims represent a property of significant economic value with a fair and reasonable valuation of $1,250,000, based on proximity to the former Bralorne and Pioneer Mines, the size of the land holdings and the potential for the discovery of significant gold deposits.

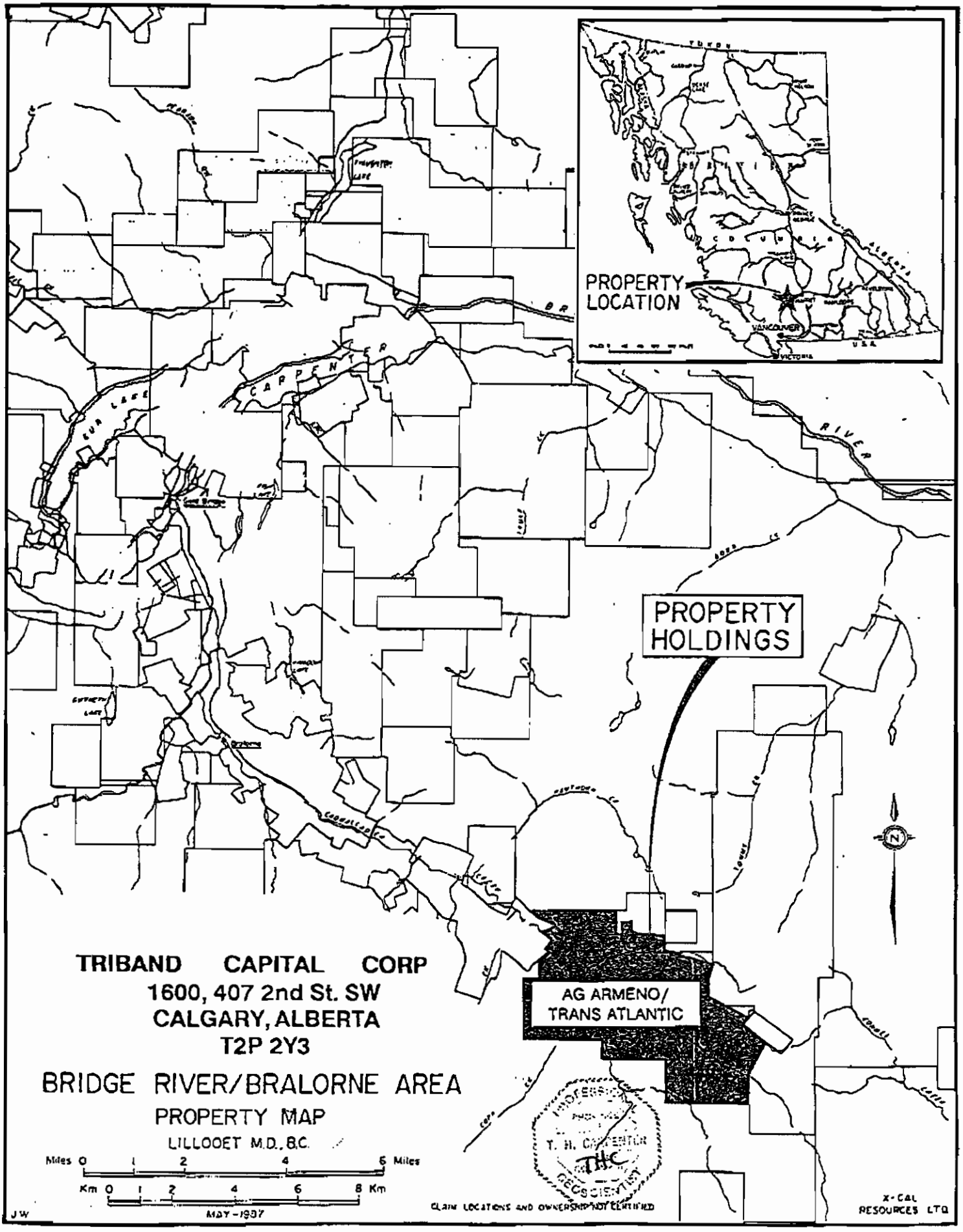
The claims are underlain by rocks of the Fergusson Group, the Pioneer and Noel Formations of the Cadwallader Group, Bralorne Diorite, President ultrabasics and Coast Granitic rocks. The property lies along the southeast extension of a major gold bearing structure, the Cadwallader Break of the Bralorne Fault system. This fault system hosts the Bralorne/Pioneer mining complex, 13 kilometres to the northwest. Before the closure of the Bralorne/Pioneer operation in 1971 it was the largest gold mine in B.C., having produced up to 7.2 million tonnes grading 13 grams gold per tonne.

The Cadwallader Gold Belt is characterized by the association of gold bearing quartz veins with a complex northwest trending fault system occupying the Cadwallader Creek Valley. Variably altered ultramafics are closely associated with the fault system and gold mineralization.

Joubin (1948) reported the serpentinite contact as one of the most important ore controls in the Bralorne-Pioneer Mine. Later work by Leitch et al. (1991) defined the Bralorne Fault System as an important mineralizing control in the area.

Exploration potential exists for the discovery of significant mineralization to the southeast of Bralorne along the Cadwallader Fault system on the Standard Creek property. Extensively altered ultramafic rocks are known in the area and gold and arsenic anomalies in soil samples appear to be closely associated with serpentinites along the Cadwallader Fault system.

Further exploration is recommended. It is anticipated that exploration will be costly, so attempts should be made to define drill targets through a combination of geological, and geophysical surveys.


PROPERTY LOCATION
PROPERTY HOLDINGS
AG ARMENO/ TRANS ATLANTIC
CARPENTER
RIVER
TRIBAND CAPITAL CORP
1600, 407 2nd St. SW
CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2P 2Y3
BRIDGE RIVER/BRALORNE AREA
PROPERTY MAP
LILLOOET M.D., B.C.
Miles 0 1 2 4 6 Miles
Km 0 1 2 4 6 8 Km
MAY-1997
JW
CLAIM LOCATIONS AND OWNERSHIP NOT CERTIFIED
X-CAL RESOURCES LTD

PROPERTY STATUS

The Standard Creek property currently consists of 83 claims comprising 171 units in the Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia. The claim units are listed in Table A and are located on Figures 1 and C-1000. The claim information is obtained from the system of the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

No legal search has been carried out on the ownership of said claims.

TABLE A

Claim Status - Pat Group

Claim Name	Owner	Tenure No.	No.	Lot Type	Year Staked	Expiry Date
Lion 1	T	228518	1940	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 13/2000
Lion 7	T	225519	1943	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 13/2000
Bulldog 7	T	288520	1945	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 13/2000
Trail 2	T	288536	1944	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 14/2000
Unicorn 4	T	288538	1941	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 14/2000
Unicorn 6	T	288537	1942	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 14/2000
Bralorne Ext.	T	228617	—	Modified Grid: 20 units	1984	Sept. 13/2000
Standard 1	T	228637		Modified Grid: 4 units	1984	Nov. 19/2000
Pie 3	T	228720		2-Post: 1 unit	1985	Sept. 17/2000
Pie 4	T	228721		2-Post: 1 unit	1985	Sept. 17/2000
Pie 5	T	288722		2-Post: 1 unit	1985	Sept. 17/2000
Pie 6	T	288723		2-Post: 1 unit	1985	Sept. 17/2000
Tom 1-8	A	228622-228629		2-Post: 8 units	1984	Oct. 11/2000
Pat 1-8	A	228288-228295		2-Post: 8 units	1979	Sept. 4/2000
Mac 1-8	A	228766-228773		2-Post: 8 units	1986	Aug. 6/2000
June 1-8	A	228744-228781		2-Post: 8 units	1986	Aug. 6/2000
Peak	A	228786		Modified Grid: 9 units	1986	Sept. 4/2000

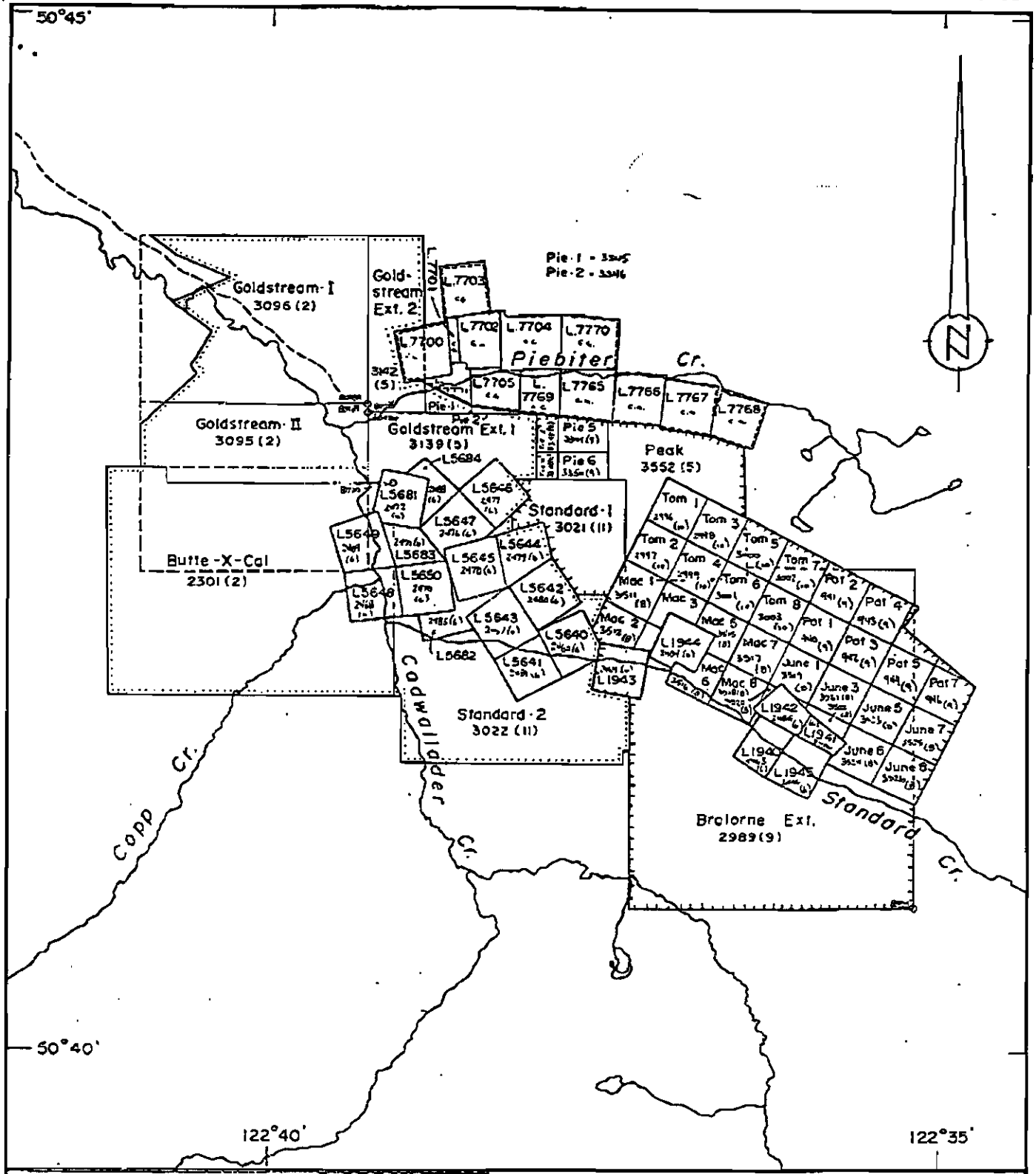
Claim Status - Butte Group

Claim Name	Owner	Tenure No.	Lot No.	Lot Type	Year Staked	Expiry Date
Royal	T	228533	5641	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 14/2000
Royal 1	T	228521	5640	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 13/2000
Royal 2	T	228522	5643	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 13/2000
Royal 3	T	228532	5642	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 14/2000
Royal 4	T	228530	5645	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 14/2000
Royal 5	T	228531	5644	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 14/2000
Royal 6	T	288528	5647	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 14/2000
Royal 7	T	228529	5646	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 14/2000
Royal 8	T	228523	5648	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 13/2000
Royal 9	T	228524	5649	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 13/2000
Royal 10	T	228525	5650	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 13/2000
Royal A Fr.	T	228535	5682	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 13/2000
Royal B Fr.	T	228526	5683	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 13/2000
Royal C Fr.	T	228534	5684	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 14/2000
Royal 11	T	228527	5681	Reverted Crown Grant	1983	June 13/2000
Standard 2	T	228638		Modified Grid: 12 units	1984	Nov. 19/2000
Goldstream I	T	228687		Modified Grid: 12 units	1985	Feb. 22/2000
Goldstream II	T	228686		Modified Grid: 12 units	1985	Feb. 22/2000
Goldstream Ext. 1	T	228702		Modified Grid: 6 units	1985	May 6/2000
Goldstream Ext. 2	T	228703		Modified Grid: 4 units	1985	May 6/2000
Pie 1	T	228718		2-Post: 1 unit	1985	Sept. 17/2000
Pie 2	T	228719		2-Post: 1 unit	1985	Sept. 17/2000
Butte-X-Cal	A	228478		Modified Grid: 20 units	1983	Feb. 14/2000

Claim Status - Ungrouped Claims

Claim Name	Owner	Tenure No.	Lot No.	Lot Type	Year Staked	Expiry Date
Chalco D Fr.	A	N/A	7771	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 5	A	N/A	7700	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 6	A	N/A	7704	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 8 Fr.	A	N/A	7701	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 9	A	N/A	7770	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 10	A	N/A	7765	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 12	A	N/A	7702	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 13	A	N/A	7705	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 35	A	N/A	7703	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 36	A	N/A	7766	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 37	A	N/A	7767	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 38	A	N/A	7768	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A
Chalco 39 Fr.	A	N/A	7769	Crown Grant	N/A	N/A

A = AG Armeño Mines and Minerals Inc.
T = Trans Atlantic Enterprises Inc.
N/A = Not Applicable



Butte Group

Pat Group

Ungrouped

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
E. H. CARPENTER
THC

N.T.S. 92-J/10

0 0.5 1 2 3 kilometres

AG ARMENO MINES & MINERALS INC.
TRANS ATLANTIC ENTERPRISES INC.
STANDARD CREEK PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

	By: L.R.H.	Figure: C-1000
	Scale: 1:50,000	
	Date:	

As noted, at the time of writing the claims are registered under the ownership of AG Armeno Mines and Minerals Inc. and Trans Atlantic Enterprises Inc. The claims are subject to purchase agreement by Triband Capital Corp.

The claims are covered by the B.C. Mines Act and are subject to a required assessment or cash in lieu of $200 per unit per year after their expiry date in the case of the 4 post and 2 post claims and reverted crown grants, and payment of annual taxes in the case of the crown grants.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The property is located in the Lillooet Mining Division, approximately 13 kilometres southeast of Bralorne, B.C. The claims cover approximately 25.5 km^2, centering on latitude 50°42'N and longitude 122°37'W.

Access to the property is by 20 kilometres of gravel logging road exiting southeast along Cadwallader Creek from Gold Bridge, B.C. Approximately 110 kilometres of good gravel road connect Gold Bridge with Transprovincial Highway 12 at Lillooet, B.C.

Electrical power is available from B.C. Hydro dams in the area. Adequate accommodation of personnel for exploration and development purposes is available at Bralorne and Gold Bridge.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is situated in mountainous terrain between the Cadwallader and Bendor Ranges of the Coast Mountains.

Elevations range from 1300 metres in Cadwallader Creek at the west end of the property to in excess of 2300 metres at the summit of Royal Peak.

The valley floor is generally snow free for about 8 months of the year. Vegetation varies from thick coniferous and older growth along the valleys to alpine terrain at higher elevations.

The area has been subjected to alpine glaciation as evidenced by u-shaped valleys and the development of cirques. Overburden thickness is variable throughout the property and slides are not uncommon in some of the steeper areas.

HISTORY

History and Previous Work

The Standard Creek Property is a recent consolidation of several gold and silver bearing prospects located near the confluence of Standard Creek with Cadwallader Creek.

Interest in the Cadwallader Creek area dates back to 1897 when lode gold was first discovered. Work on the Standard Creek Property is first reported in the early 1930's and is briefly summarized below.

1. During 1932 Standard Gold Mines Ltd. explored the Standard Prospect with several open cuts, trenching and two adits. The largest adit (Standard Adit) 204 metres in length, is reported to have contained a 21 metre gold bearing zone averaging 4.3 grams/tonne (0.125 oz/ton) (Clothier, 1933). Work in 1987 did not confirm the existence of this zone.

2. Red Hawk Gold Mines Ltd. worked the Red Hawk Property in 1932 and 1933. Several surface cuts and short underground workings were used to test quartz veins carrying gold values (Cairnes, 1937).

3. In 1932 Cadwallader Gold Mines carried out ground sluicing and underground development on the Royal Prospect. A short crosscut adit was driven across quartz veins up to 1.37 metres (4.5 feet) wide (Cairnes, 1937).

4. During 1933 Butte-I.X.L. Gold Mines Ltd. explored the Butte-I.X.L. claims east of the Red Hawk Property. A small shaft and adit were used to test quartz exposures (Clothier, 1933).

5. In 1948 a tungsten-copper showing (Chalco/Lower Piebiter) was discovered above the northwest side of Piebiter Creek, two kilometres north of the Royal Prospect. The showing was drill tested in 1969 and again in 1979-80. Drilling confirmed the presence of low grade tungsten-copper mineralization (Cook, 1979; Elwel, 1980).

6. In 1980 Chopper Mines (Dragon Resources Ltd.) located the Pat and Tom claims along the northeastern boundary of the property to cover a prominent three metre wide Ag bearing quartz vein (Chopper Vein). The vein has been traced over 2,400 metres in length with reported silver values of up to 1,585 grams/tonne (46.36 oz/ton) in selected grab samples (Goldsmith, 1980). The Pat and Tom claims along with the adjoining Mac and June claims were subsequently purchased by Armeno Resources Inc.

7. During the period from 1980 - 1982 Hillside Energy Corp. carried out a soil geochemical sampling programme near the Royal Prospect and on the west side of Cadwallader Creek (Butte-I.X.L.). Results of sampling by Hillside on the Royal and Standard Groups identified several areas of interest. No further work was carried out at the time (Melrose & Fairbank, 1982).

8. In 1985 Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd. conducted geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the Butte-X-Cal prospect, identifying a number of gold geochemical anomalies (Lancaster, 1985). The Butte-X-Cal claims were purchased by Armeno Resources Inc. in August 1986.

9. During 1985 and 1986 Armeno Resources Inc. and Trans Atlantic Resources Inc. conducted an extensive exploration programme comprising geochemical, geological and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. The programme identified seven areas of interest (Allen et al., 1986).

10. In 1987 and 1988 Armeno Resources Inc. and Trans Atlantic Resources Inc. carried out detailed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, detailed VLF/EM, magnetometer and resistivity surveys, diamond drilling and underground exploration on the subject claims. This work identified two primary areas of interest, the Piebiter and Chopper zones. Secondary targets included the Standard and Chalco ares (Carpenter and Haynes, 1987; Carpenter and Haynes, 1988).

11. In 1989 and 1990 Armeno Resources and Trans Atlantic Resources conducted linecutting, IP and resistivity surveys and carried out a reverse circulation drilling program on the property (Collins and Sorbara, 1990).

Drilling programs in 1987, 1988 and 1990 has shown gold mineralization on the Piebiter Zone to extend for a strike distance of some 600 metres.

Gold values detected during drilling include 9 metres averaging 0.065 oz/t (Carpenter and Haynes, 1988), and 14 metres (uncorrected) with an average grade of 0.017 oz/t Au.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology

The geology of the Bridge River - Cadwallader Creek area is well documented in the literature and continues to be the subject of investigations. The reader is referred to publications by McCann (1922), Cairnes (1937), Joubin (1948), Roddick and Hutchinson (1973), Pearson (1975), Woodworth and Roddick (1977), Woodsworth et al. (1977), Bellamy and Saleken (1983) and Church (1987).

The principal stratigraphic assemblages of the area are the Fergusson, Cadwallader and Taylor Creek Groups.

The Fergusson Group, the oldest known unit in the area is believed to be Pre-Permian in age. It consists of steeply dipping chert beds, some marble, schist, gneiss and hornfels. In some places cataclasis has reduced bedding laminations to sheared quartz lenses and intensely milled breccias resembling quartz pebble conglomerate.

Locally the group is invaded by numerous greenstone dykes and sills which have been reduced to chlorite schists in zones of intense shearing, and altered to fine-grained amphibolites in the thermal aureoles of large granitic stocks.

The Pioneer Formation is apparently the oldest unit in the Cadwallader Group. It consists of greenstones (chlorite and epidote bearing basic volcanics) which appear to be connected to the greenstone feeders intruding the underlying Fergusson Group. The only sedimentary rocks assigned to the Pioneer Formation are a few small lenses of limestone and thin tephra beds.

The Noel Formation is typically a discontinuous thinly bedded black argillite and siltstone unit with a few thin zones of dark grey limestone.

At various locations in the area the formation rests directly on Fergusson Group rocks. At other locations it overlies Pioneer greenstones and elsewhere the unit is missing.

The youngest member of the Cadwallader Group is the Hurley Formation, predominantly composed of green, brown and black argillite and cherty argillite. These beds are locally intercalated with gritty siltstones and sandstones and some calcarenites. Boulder and pebble conglomerate has been observed at the base of the formation, resting conformably on the Pioneer Formation.

The Taylor Creek Group, overlying the Cadwallader Group, consists mostly of coarse clastic sedimentary rocks, the source of which is believed to be the Fergusson Group and the Hurley Formation.

The main igneous intrusions of the area are the Bralorne Diorite (Paleozoic), the President ultrabasic rocks and the Coast plutonic rocks (Mesozoic).

The Bralorne diorite is exposed at intervals from Standard Creek through the Bralorne - Pioneer mineral belt to the town of Gold Bridge. The alignment and elongated shape of the diorite suggests emplacement in a major fault zone.

The President ultrabasic rocks are lentincular bodies that follow the belt of the Bralorne Diorite. The ultrabasic rocks are believed to have been emplaced in fault zones either as faulted slivers of pyroxenite and dunites or as a crystalline magma. Emplacement was followed by extensive metasomatism.

The ultrabasic intrusions are known to be younger than the Upper Triassic Hurley rocks which they cut and older than overlying Middle Cretaceous Taylor Creek rocks.

The Coast plutonic rocks comprise an assortment of granitic plutons exposed at various locations including the Bendor Range. These rocks are mainly hornblende granodiorite with quartz diorite and biotite granite as local phases. Apophyses of "soda granite" are associated with the quartz veins in the Bralorne - Gold Bridge belt. The intrusions range from Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary in age, the Bendor Stock being the youngest.

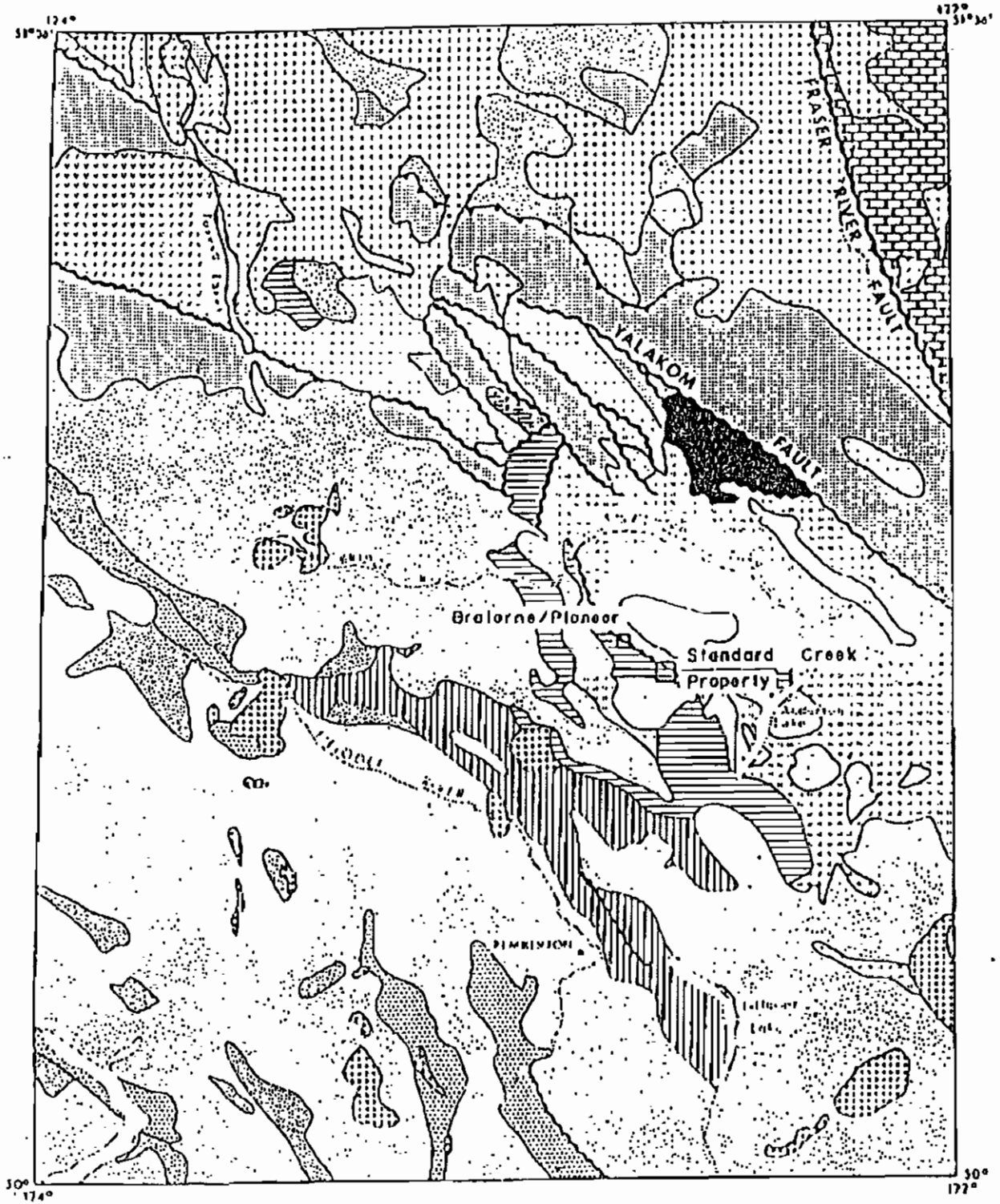
Numerous Mesozoic and Tertiary dykes and sills occur throughout the area. The main Tertiary effusives are light brown feldspar porphyries, andesite porphyries and less commonly fresh basalt dykes.

The accompanying map (after Woodsworth, 1977) illustrates the setting of the Standard Creek property in relation to these rocks.

Local Geology

Exposed on the property are rocks of the Fergusson Group, the Pioneer and Noel Formations of the Cadwallader Group, Bralorne Diorite, President ultrabasics and Coast Granitic rocks.

Fergusson Group metamorphic rocks occur north of Standard and Cadwallader Creeks. Sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Pioneer and Noel Formations are found within the Standard Creek Valley and southwest of Cadwallader Creek. Bralorne Diorite outcrops near the junction of Standard and Cadwallader Creeks.



LEGEND

TERTIARY

- Basalt, andesite, dacite
- GARIBALDI GROUP and related rocks, andesite, basalt, dacite

UPPER CRETACEOUS

- KINGSVALE GROUP: andesite, basalt, arkose, conglomerate, greywacke

JURASSIC and/or LOWER CRETACEOUS

- TAYLOR CREEK GROUP: andesite, basalt, shale;
- JACKASS MOUNTAIN and RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUPS: greywacke, arkose, conglomerate;
- Undivided: andesite, basalt, shale, greywacke
- Metamorphosed sediments and volcanics

UPPER TRIASSIC

- TYAUGHTON GROUP: limestone
- CADWALLADER GROUP: argillite, greenstone, limestone, diorite
- Metamorphosed sediments and volcanics; in part equivalent to Cadwallader Group

MIDDLE TRIASSIC and (?) OLDER

- BRIDGE RIVER GROUP, chert, argillite, basalt, phyllite

PERMIAN and TRIASSIC

- Ultramafic rocks

PENNSYLVANIAN and TRIASSIC

- CACHE CREEK and PAVILION GROUPS; greenstone, argillite, basalt, limestone, chert

AGE MOSTLY UNKNOWN

- Plutonic rocks, mainly granodiorite and quartz diorite
- Migmatitic complexes

Fault

Thrust fault

Scale 1:1,000,000

km 0 10

after Roddick and Woodsworth (1975)
In Economic Geology Volume 72 p. 172-173

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA T. H. CARPENTER GEOSCIENTIST

President ultrabasics are found cutting both Fergusson and Cadwallader Group rocks while Coast granitic rocks are generally found intruding Fergusson Group rocks along the Bendor Range in the north and northeast parts of the property.

Ten rock types have been identified during the mapping of the Standard Creek Property. These rock types are described below and are tentatively assigned to stratigraphic groups.

Diorite	Varies from diorite to granodiorite. Composed of quartz, plagioclase, biotite, hornblende and rare pyroxene. Those along the Bendor Range and southeast of Royal Peak are assigned to Coast Intrusives (Upper Cretaceous). Diorite near the junction of Standard and Cadwallader Creeks is assigned to the Bralorne Diorite (Palaeozoic).
"Spotted Schist"	Euhedral to rounded feldspar phenocrysts in a variably foliated fine grained matrix. Biotite along foliations (Tertiary).
Ultramafics	Undifferentiated. Vary from dunite to pyroxenite in composition. Largely serpentinized.
Talc Altered Ultramafics	Composed of masses of ultramafic material which has been metasomatically altered to talc.
Listwanite	End product of ultramafic alteration. Composed of talc, carbonate, mariposite, quartz and sulphides (after Boyle, 1979).

Ultramafics and altered ultramafics form part of the President Ultrabasics (Jurassic-Cretaceous).

Argillite	Black, massive to fissile, interbedded with dark grey chert. Noel Formation (Triassic).
Volcanics	Volcanic units within Fergusson Group rocks are believed to be feeder dykes and sills connected to overlying Pioneer Formation volcanics. Chlorite schists and amphibolites within the Fergusson Group represent sheared and altered versions of these dykes.

	"Agglomerates", which are often found intimately associated with these volcanics may be due to shearing and milling of quartzites resulting in the formation of rocks agglomeratic in appearance.
	Massive greenstone, usually containing epidote-garnet veins with minor quartz. Pioneer Formation (Triassic).
	Volcanic sediments, ie. agglomerates and tuffs. "Agglomerates" composed of stretched quartz pebbles in biotite matrix. Fergusson Group - Paleozoic.
	Metavolcanics comprising fine grained biotite schists, amphibolites and phyllites. The latter are possible of intermediate volcanic composition.
Limestone	Found as lense-like masses, commonly recrystallized within Noel Formation and Fergusson Group rocks.
Quartzite	Light grey weathering. Thin section descriptions indicate a possible felsic volcanic origin. Fergusson Group (Paleozoic).
Quartz Biotite Schist	Often intimately associated with quartzite. Biotite content to about 30%. Fergusson Group.

Mineralization

The Cadwallader Gold Belt is characterized by the association of gold bearing quartz veins with a complex northwest trending fault system occupying the Cadwallader Creek Valley. Variably altered ultramafics are closely associated with the fault system and gold mineralization.

"Gold-quartz veins at the Bralorne mesothermal deposit have extensive quartz-ankeritic carbonate-muscovite hydrothermal alteration envelopes that grade outward to chlorite-calcite-albite. Minor pyrite with traces of sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite are found in the veins with native gold, more abundant pyrite and arsenopyrite with lesser pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occur in altered wall rocks adjacent to the veins" (Leitch et al, 1991).

The gold at Bralorne is ..."principally found as thin smeared flakes of native metal in black sulfidic septae of the strongly ribboned shear veins." (Leitch et al, 1991).

Joubin (1948) described the serpentinite contact as one of the most important ore controls in the Bralorne-Pioneer mine.

Altered ultramafic rocks appear to be closely associated with gold deposits around the world, although they do not necessarily have a direct spatial relationship to auriferous quartz veins. Gold mineralization in the Allegheny district of California, for example, occurs in steeply dipping veins (Wittkop, 1983).

At the Erickson Mine, Cassiar District, B.C., auriferous quartz veins are sub parallel to and crosscut serpentinites and altered serpentinites (Sketchley and Sinclair, 1987).

Characteristic features of these veins are as follows:

(a) they are extremely rich but erratically distributed
(b) they are surrounded by a zone of carbonate alteration and pyritization often more than 10 feet wide, and
(c) extensive mariposite - bearing quartz-carbonate rocks (listwanites) occur along the serpentinite contacts. Listwanite is presumably developed by metasomatic alteration to form the free quartz found in the rock. The alteration process may have also released gold from ultramafic rocks and remobilized it into quartz veins.

Alteration of ultramafics by carbonation provides a mechanism for release of Au from magnetite and secondary sulfides where it may have been concentrated during serpentinization of ultramafic rocks. Thus the gold may also be reconcentrated in carbonate-altered ultramafic rocks (Leitch et al, 1991).

Listwanites have been identified on the Standard Creek Property at the Standard Zone and on the Butte-X-Cal claim. Elsewhere on the property arsenic and gold anomalies in soil samples appear to be closely associated with serpentinites which in turn lie along the Cadwallader Fault system.

Gold may also have been derived in the Bralorne area from gold leached and transported by evolved meteoric and metamorphic fluids during metamorphic outgassing within the greenschist facies. The well developed fracturing within the major Bralorne fault system provided excellent channelways or plumbing to focus solutions from large volumes of rock. In this case the Bralorne fault system may be the main reason that gold deposits are found in this area (Leitch et al, 1991).

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Exploration on the property has been concentrated in ten grid areas (Figure L1001 - after Carpenter and Haynes, 1988). The focus of exploration on nine of these grids has been auriferous mesothermal quartz veins similar to these in the Bralorne-Pioneer area. In the Chopper Grid area exploration was concentrated on tetrahedrite in a northwest trending quartz vein averaging 1-2 metres in width extending over 2 kilometres in length.

The most significant mineralization found to date is the Piebiter Zone (Carpenter and Haynes, 1988). Gold is found in quartzites and quartz-biotite schists of the Fergusson Group, at and near the contact with ultramafic rocks. Mineralization has been traced over 900 metres along strike, is open at depth and occurs over a width of 50 metres.

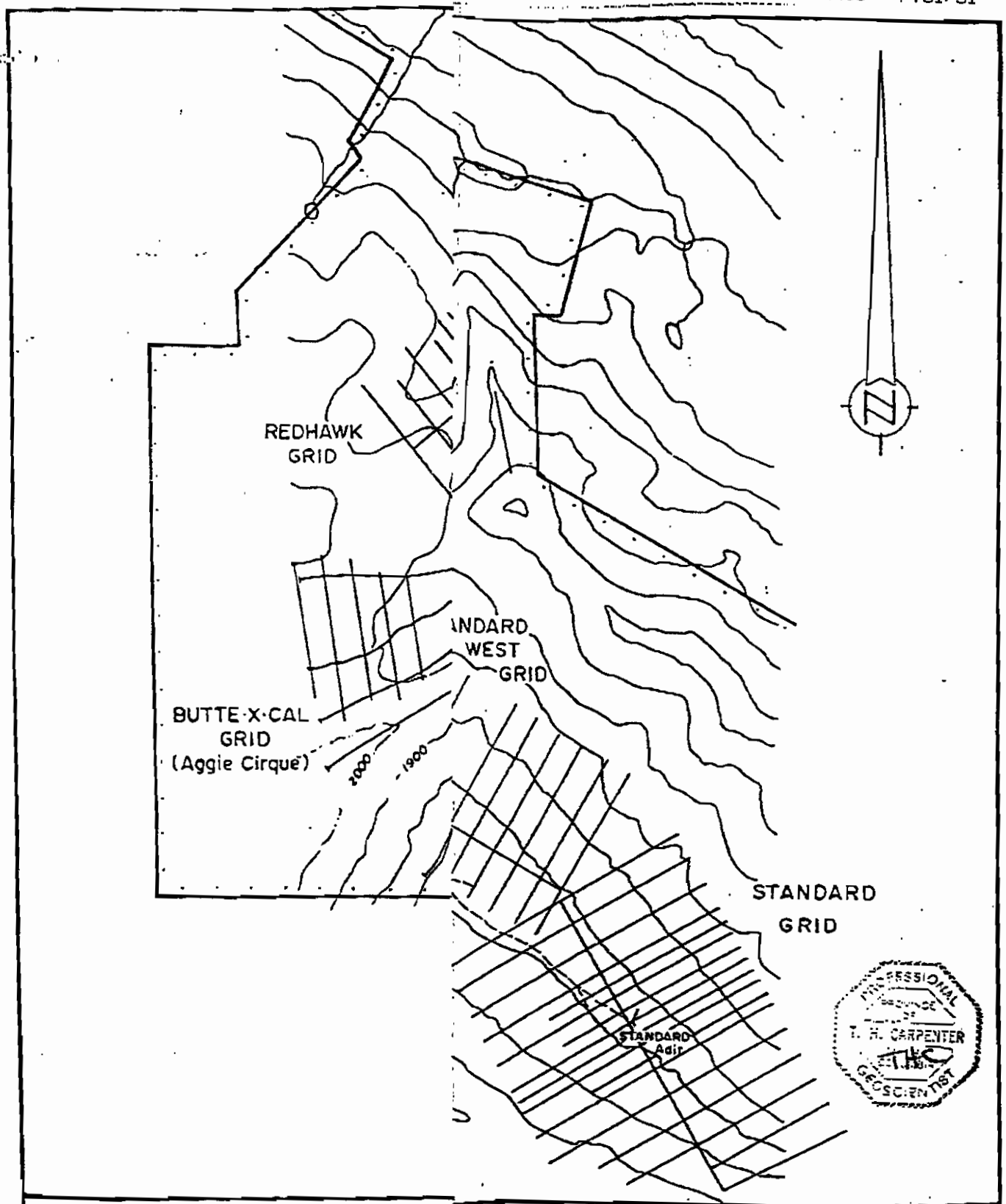
The Piebiter Zone appears to be in part structurally controlled within a broad shear zone and is located along strike northwest of the Chopper Vein. Through mineralization styles differ, both areas may be located along a single branch of the Bralorne Fault system.

The geology of the Piebiter Zone is shown on Figure 7.5.1. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 7.5.1 (after Carpenter and Haynes, 1988) and Figure 5 (after Collins and Sorbara, 1990).

Significant gold values from the 1986, 1987-1988 and 1990 drill programs contained in Tables B, C and D.

The Piebiter zone represents a mineralization type not previously recognized in the Bralorne-Gold Bridge area and remains open along strike and at depth.

Elsewhere on the property, the Standard Zone consists of a large volume of altered ultramafic rocks with ubiquitous quartz veining in the vicinity. The presence of economic gold concentrations derived from the altered ultramafic rocks is postulated.



CLAIM BOUNDARY

AG ARMENO MINES & MINERALS INC.
TRANS ATLANTIC ENTERPRISES INC.
STANDARD CREEK PROPERTY

GRID LOCATION
- 1987/88 PROGRAMME -

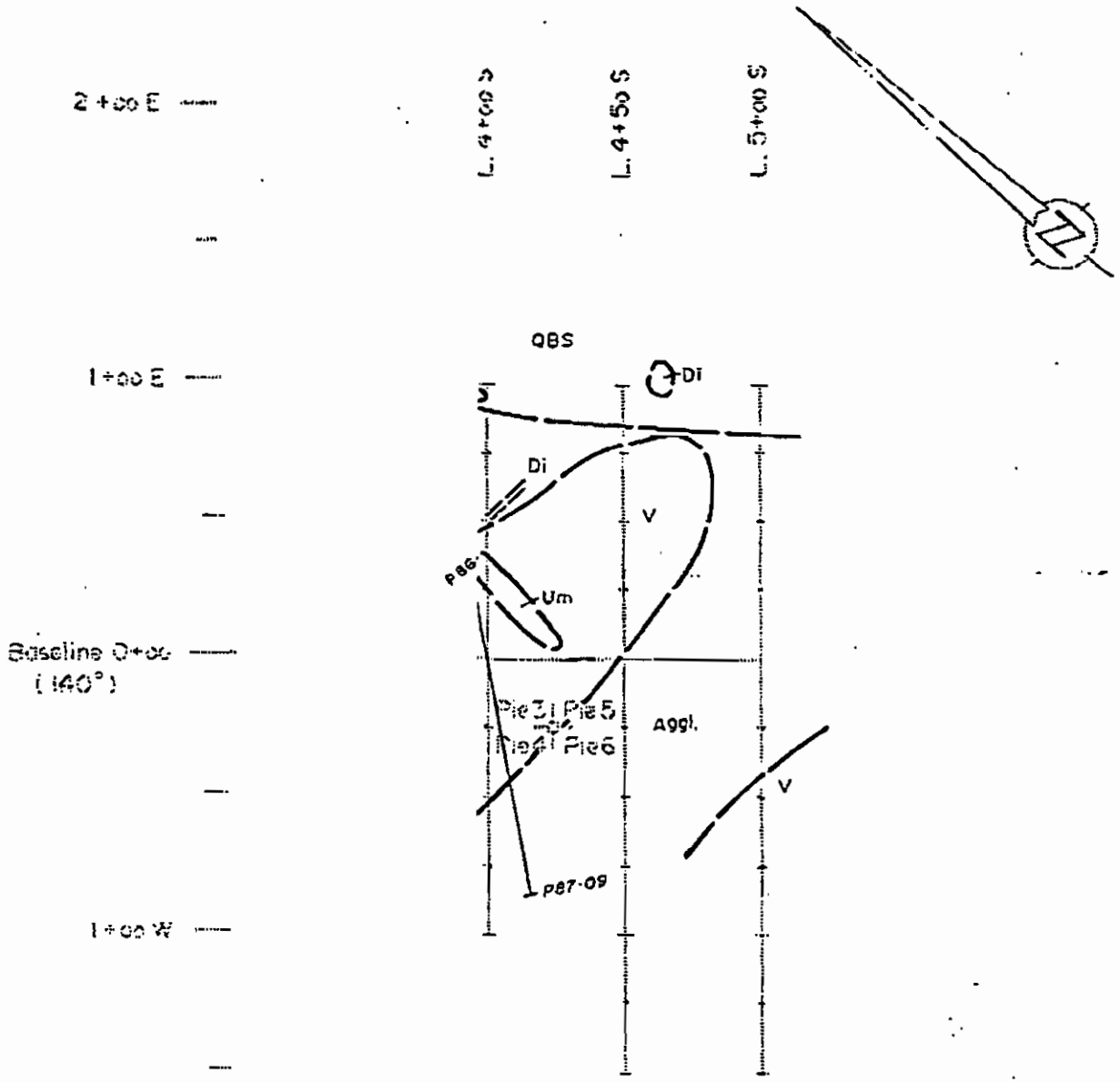
By	T.H.C
N.T.S.	92·J/10

TABLE 8

Significant Gold Values (1987/88)

Sample No.	DDH	Interval	ppb Au	Assay (oz/ton) Acme	Bondar Clegg
13511	P8701	295.68-296.18	1150	n/a	0.029
	P8701	295.68-296.18 (2nd split)	n/a	n/a	0.037
61110	P8702	35.5 - 36.5	2650	0.072	0.078
61112	P8702	37.5 - 38.5	2665	0.096	0.070
61113	P8703	38.5 - 39.5	3675	0.089	0.064
61115	P8702	40.5 - 41.5	1505	0.048	0.056
61116	P8702	41.5 - 42.5	1450	0.050	n/a
61117	P8702	42.5 - 43.5	5225	0.152	0.170
61118	P8702	43.5 - 44.5	1160	0.048	n/a
61131	P8702	56.5 - 57.5	5905	0.147	0.134
61132	P8702	57.5 - 58.5	2040	0.054	0.065
61156	P8702	81.0 - 82.0	1170	0.037	n/a
61068	P8703	115.5 0 116.0	1050	0.027	n/a
60170	P8703	117.0 - 218.0	1060	0.027	n/a
61757	P8703	154.0 - 155.5	1660	0.041	n/a
61409	P8704	84.0 - 85.0	2510	0.068	n/a
61410	P8704	87.0 - 88.0	1560	0.041	n/a
61462	P8704	147.0 - 148.0	1220	0.036	n/a
61463	P8704	148.0 - 149.0	1090	0.026	n/a
61010	P8706	33.0 - 34.0	1180	0.026	n/a
63020	P8606	25.0 - 26.4	2040	0.053	n/a
61890	P8707	116.0 - 117.0	1550	0.011	n/a
16041	P8710	41.0 - 42.0	3995	0.102	n/a
16042	P8710	42.0 - 43.0	4450	0.122	
16049	P8710	49.0 - 50.0	4450	0.122	
16050	P8710	50.0 - 51.0	4755	0.132	
16051	P8710	51.0 - 52.0	3640	0.101	
16120	P8710	120.0 - 121.0	1030	0.033	
16265	P8711	86.0 - 87.0	1170	0.042	n/a
16268	P8711	89.0 - 90.0	1780	0.051	n/a
16474	P8801	74.0 - 75.0	n/a	0.035	n/a
16476	P8801	76.0 - 77.0	n/a	0.028	n/a
16478	P8801	78.0 - 79.0	n/a	0.048	n/a

From Reports on the 1987 and 1988 Exploration Programs, Standard Creek Property, Carpenter and Haynes



Di - Diorite
Um - Ultramafics
V - Massive volcanics
mv - Metavolcanics
ms - Pelitic metasediments
QBS - Quartz Biotite Schist
Aggl. - Agglomerate

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
T. H. CARPENTER
GEOSCIENTIST

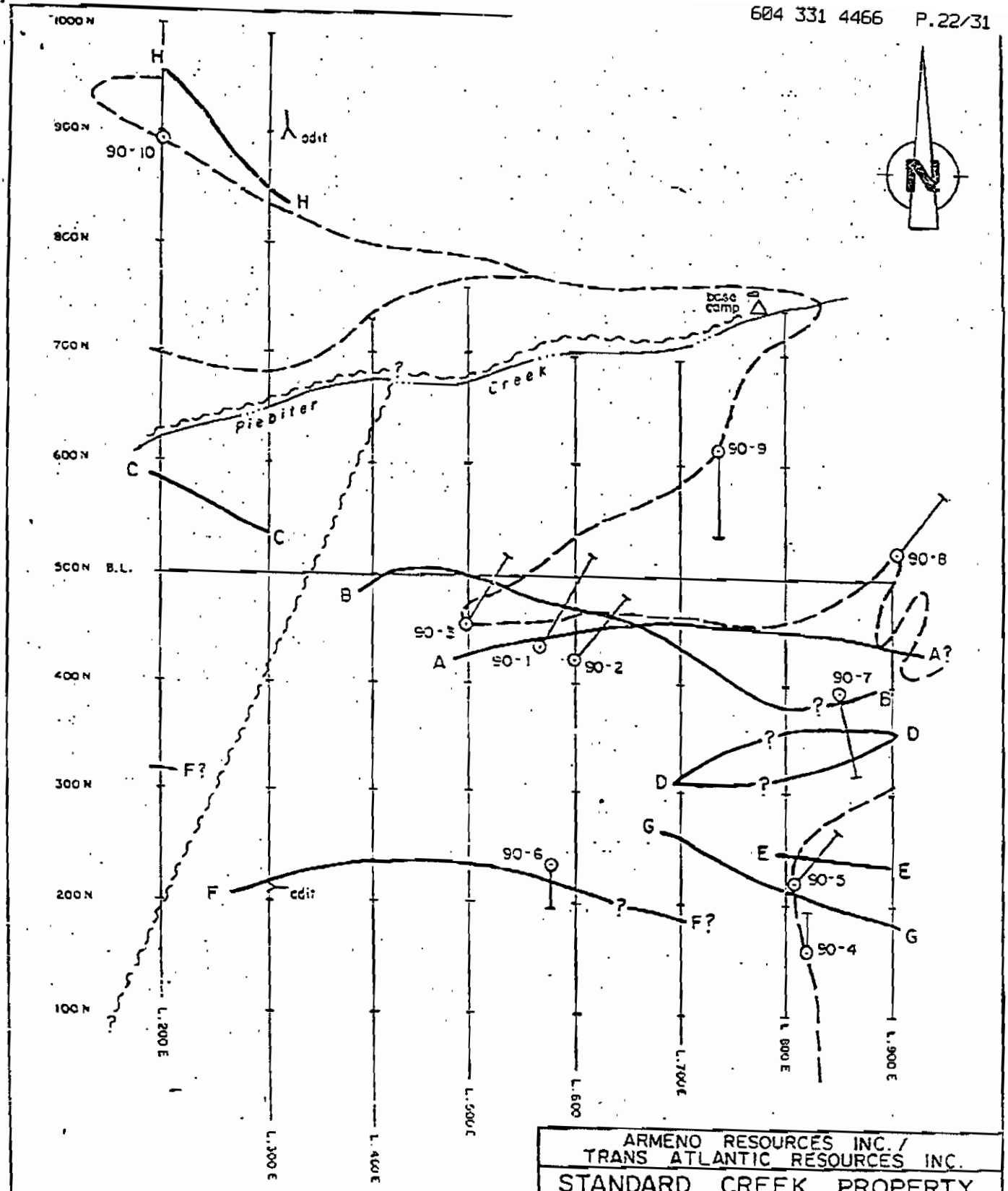
AG ARMENO MINES & MINERALS INC.
TRANS ATLANTIC ENTERPRISES INC.
STANDARD CREEK PROPERTY

Piebiter Grid

GEOLOGY & DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

By	T.H.C.
File	92 J/10
Date	

Figure 7-5-1



LEGEND

- Reverse circulation drill hole
- I.P. anomaly
- Access road

50 0 50 100 150 200 metres

ARMENO RESOURCES INC. / TRANS ATLANTIC RESOURCES INC.

STANDARD CREEK PROPERTY
Lillooet M.D., B.C.

Drill Hole Location & I.P./Resistivity Compilation Map

SCALE: 1:5000	N.T.S. 92 J/10	FIGURE No. 5
DWN. BY.	DATE: Feb. 1990	
CHKD BY.	PROJECT No. 69 BC 39	FILE No.

MINEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD

TABLE C

Significant Gold Values (1986)*

DDH	Interval	oz/ton
P8604	8.80 - 9.80	0.062
P8604	29.4 - 30.40	0.061
P8604	(29.4 - 31.20)	0.051
P8605	4.10 - 4.70	0.065
P8608	48.04 - 49.04	0.106
P8610	25.8 - 26.8	0.084
P8611	100.20 - 100.40	0.058
P8611	100.80 - 101.00	0.082

From Report on the 1986 Exploration Program, Standard Creek Report, Donald G. Allen et. al.

TABLE D

Significant Gold Values (1990)

RCDH		Interval	oz/ton
PRC 90-2		103.63 - 105.67m	0.012
PRC 90-8		42.67 - 57.91m	0.017
	incl.	42.67 - 44.21m	0.038
PRC 90-9		6.1 - 24.38	0.011
	incl.	21.33 - 22.86	0.039
		38.1 - 45.72	0.011
	incl.	39.62 - 41.15	0.022
		86.86 - 100.58	0.011
	incl.	89.91 - 91.44	0.02
		103. - 126.49	0.018
	incl.	114.29 - 124.96	0.027

CONCLUSIONS

The Standard Creek Property represents a property of considerable merit in the historic Bralorne-Gold Bridge area of British Columbia. The Bralorne and Pioneer Mines have historically produced some 5474000 and 2477000 tons grading 0.52 and 0.54 oz per ton respectively.

The Standard Creek property, 25.5 km^2 in size, is host to known concentrations of gold mineralization. The presence of large volumes of altered rocks and suitable geologic structures suggests that the potential exists for the discovery of economically viable precious metal deposits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work should be undertaken on the Standard Creek Property. Exploration should be carried out in phases with subsequent work contingent on results of the previous phase.

Additional work should be carried out along strike to the northwest of the Piebiter zone. This area is most easily accessible for exploration. Gridding in this area should be followed by resistivity to accurately delineate potential shear systems and an IP survey to locate sulphides possibly associated with mineralizing systems.

A deep drill hole in the Piebiter area should be contemplated to test for an improvement of gold values with depth.

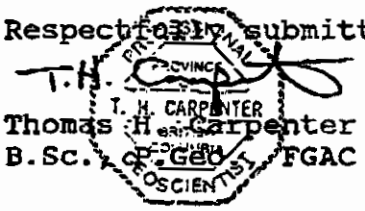
In the Standard Creek area resistivity surveys should be run to define quartz veining adjacent to and along strike from a large zone of listwanite alteration.

An old telegraph line in the Standard Creek area would have to be removed prior to any geophysical surveys in this area.

A gravity survey should possibly be carried out in the Cadwallader Creek area in the west of the property to define rock types and structures in the valley bottom. A deep drill hole or holes would be needed in this area to test any structures defined.

All drill holes should be sampled with the utmost care. Sludge samples should be collected in structural zones to test for gold that may be washed away during the coring process.

Respectfully submitted,



Thomas H. Carpenter
B.Sc., F.Geo., FGAC

PROPOSED BUDGET

Detailed geophysical surveys, detailed mapping, road and drill site construction and diamond drilling.

Phase I

Salaries			
Project supervision	30 days @ 400/day		$12,000
Vehicle Rental	30 days @ 100/day		3,000
Room and board	30 days @ 60/day		1,800
Geophysical Surveys			
Mob & demob		$ 2,000	
Line-cutting	29 days @ 1000/day	20,000	
IP & Resistivity			
4 man crew	21 days @ 1600/day	33,600	
Gravity			
10 line miles @ 750/mile		7,500	
Reporting		3,000	$32,500
	Total		49,300
	Contingency		5,000
	Total Phase I		$54,300

Phase II

Salaries		
Project supervision	45 days @ 400/day	$18,000
Technicians	45 days @ 250/day	11,250
Room and board	90 days @ 60/day	5,400
Vehicle Rental		
2 x 45 days @ 100/day		$ 9,000
Bulldozer and Backhoe		
Drillsite preparation, road construction and reclamation	100 hrs @ $120/hr	12,000
Helicopter support	20 hrs @ $800/hr	16,000
Diamond Drilling		
2000 metres @ 100/metre		200,000
Geochemical Analysis and Assay		
500 samples @ $15/sample		7,500

Data processing & report preparation		4,000
		283,150
	Contingency	28,000
	Total Phase II	311,150
Total Phase I and II		$365,450

ECONOMIC EVALUATION

STANDARD CREEK PROPERTY

The property comprises 25.5 km^2 in the Bralorne area along the southern boundary of the Bridge River Gold Camp. Before the closure of the Bralorne/Pioneer operation in 1971 it was the largest gold mine in B.C., having produced up to 7.2 million tonnes grading 18 grams gold per ton.

Commonly in British Columbia properties of less than 1/10th this size in less prospective areas sell for $50,000 to $100,000.

The property is in good standing until the year 2000 (a $126,400 value).

Previous exploration work on the property amounts to in excess of $3.6 million.

The property is host to known concentrations of gold mineralization. Large volumes of altered rocks and suitable geologic structures suggests the potential for economically viable precious metal deposits. Large areas of the property remain underexplored.

Given the above, a fair and reasonable evaluation of the Standard Creek property would be $1,250,000.

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