BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30827

Assessment Report

for the

Wilcum Property

Soil Sampling

Fort Steele Mining Division
B.C.G.S. 082 F060 and 070
N.T.S. Map 082F 09E
Latitude 49° 36' 16", Longitude 116° 08' 05"

Submitted by:

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Cranbrook, BC
V1C 4R5

Submitted: May 18th, 2009

SUMMARY

The Wilcum property is located in the Purcell Mountains approximately 28 km west-northwest of Cranbrook, BC. The property comprises a total of 2,595.59 ha (6,414 acres) straddling the St. Mary's River, immediately east of St. Mary's Lake. Access to the property is readily available for 2WD vehicle to, and around the periphery, of the property along existing, well maintained logging roads. Older logging and exploration roads and trails are potentially available, however, they will likely require rehabilitation to re-establish them for use.

The Wilcum property is located approximately 15 km southwest of the former Sullivan Mine, a world class sedimentary exhalative deposit that produced until closure on December 21, 2001. The Sullivan Mine produced more than 160 million tons of ore grading 6.5% lead, 5.6% zinc and 67 g/t silver. Minor by-products included bismuth, cadmium, gold, indium, iron, sulphur and antimonial lead and tin concentrate.

The Sullivan Horizon (locus of the Sullivan Mine) is located at the contact between the lower and middle Aldridge formations, at the Lower - Middle contact ("LMC"). The stratigraphy underlying the property belongs the Proterozoic Aldridge Formation, specifically, the lower Aldridge Formation and, therefore, covers prospective strata in the footwall of the Sullivan Horizon.

A total of 8 man-days were spent collecting a total of 122 soil samples from along the main St. Mary Haul Road through the approximate centre of the property. Samples were collected from a variably developed "B Horizon", with many of the samples taken from the top of road cut exposures. Sample depths ranged from 5 cm to 50 cm. Sample data and analytical results are included in Appendix B. Sample locations were located using a hip chain, with locations recorded using hand-held GPS and are generally considered to be accurate to within 5 m.

All samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd for processing using the SS80 package and analysis using the Group 1DX (36 element ICP) package. Results returned from analysis of the samples were disappointingly low.

Future work is recommended, comprised of further soil sampling along available roads and trails throughout the property. In addition, prospecting and geological mapping is recommended to attempt to locate mineral occurrences similar to those described previously within, and adjacent to, the property.

The Wilcum property cover prospective stratigraphy correlated to the Lower Aldridge Formation in the footwall of the Sullivan Horizon. Historically, the LMC has been the preferred horizon of interest for exploration, however, the Sullivan is, to date, unique among SEDEX deposits in that it is the only economic SEDEX occurrence identified to date in the Aldridge Formation. SEDEX deposits elsewhere in the world occur in clusters throughout the host stratigraphy.

For this reason, the LMC is the primary horizon of interest. However, sulphides (predominantly pyrrhotite) are ubiquitous in the Aldridge Formation and are abundant in the Lower Aldridge Formation. Furthermore, smaller massive sulphide bodies have been identified at a variety of levels within the Aldridge Formation, including within, and adjacent to the Wilcum property. Some of these occurrences have been interpreted as sedimentary exhalative in origin, including the Kootenay King mine (Past Producer). In addition, base metal massive sulphide veins or Proterozoic age have been identified, including those within the Northstar Corridor (Stemwinder, Northstar, Quantrelle). Proterozoic age base metal mineralization occurrences include the St. Eugene Mine (Past Producer), the Vine Vein and the Fors occurrence. These occurrences are interpreted to confirm base metal sources active in the Proterozoic during deposition of the Aldridge Formation and may include sedimentary exhalative style mineralization.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Appendices

INTRODUCTION

The Wilcum property is located in the Purcell Mountains approximately 28 km west-northwest of Cranbrook, BC (Fig. 1 and 2). The property comprises a total of 2,595.59 ha (6,414 acres) straddling the St. Mary's River, immediately east of St. Mary's Lake (Fig. 3). Access to the property is readily available for 2WD vehicle to, and around the periphery, of the property along existing, well maintained logging roads. Older logging and exploration roads and trails are potentially available, however, they will likely require rehabilitation to re-establish them for use.

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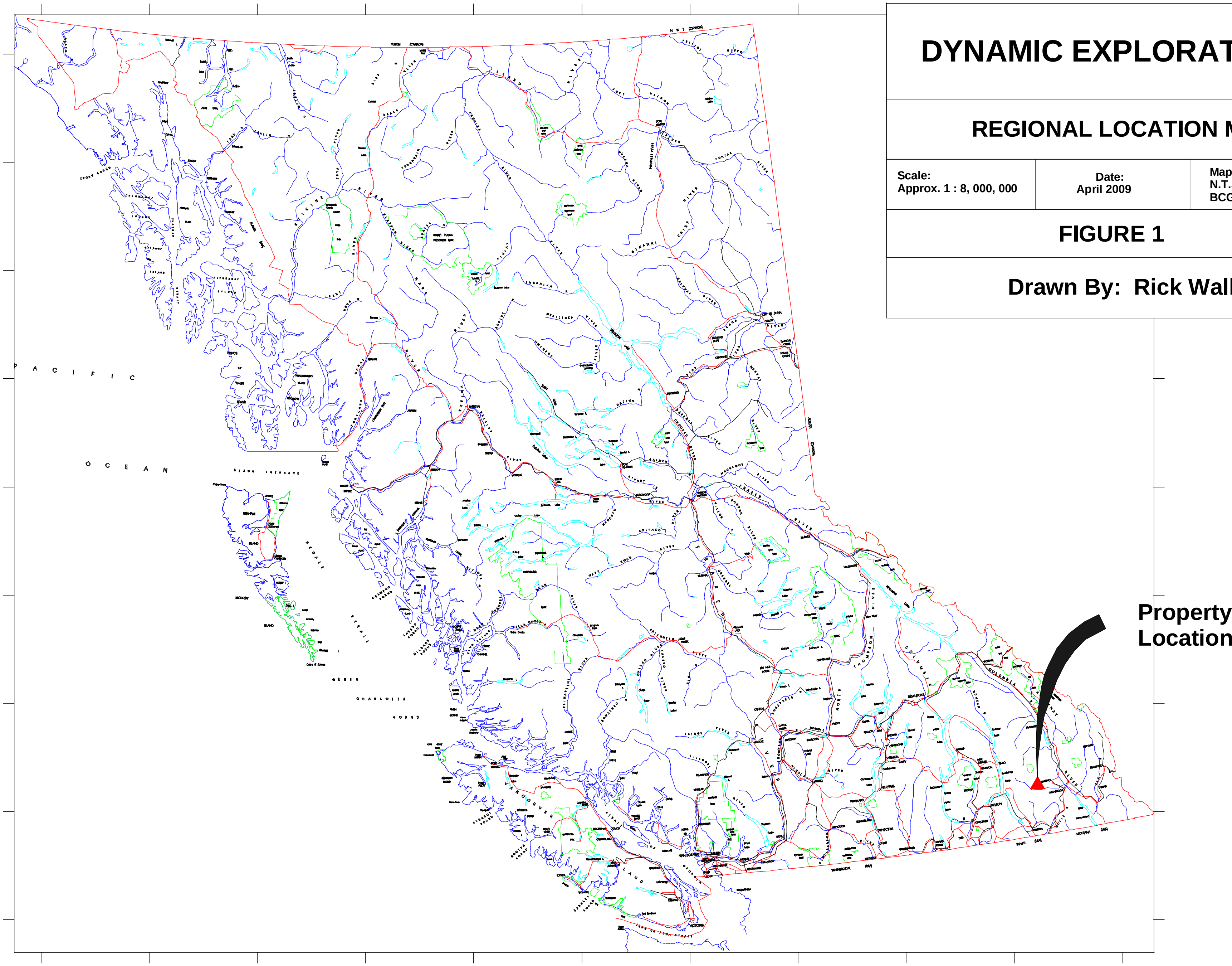
DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

Scale: Approx. 1 : 8, 000, 000	Date: April 2009	Mapsheet: N.T.S. 82F / 09E BCGS: 082F 060 and 070

FIGURE 1

Drawn By: Rick Walker



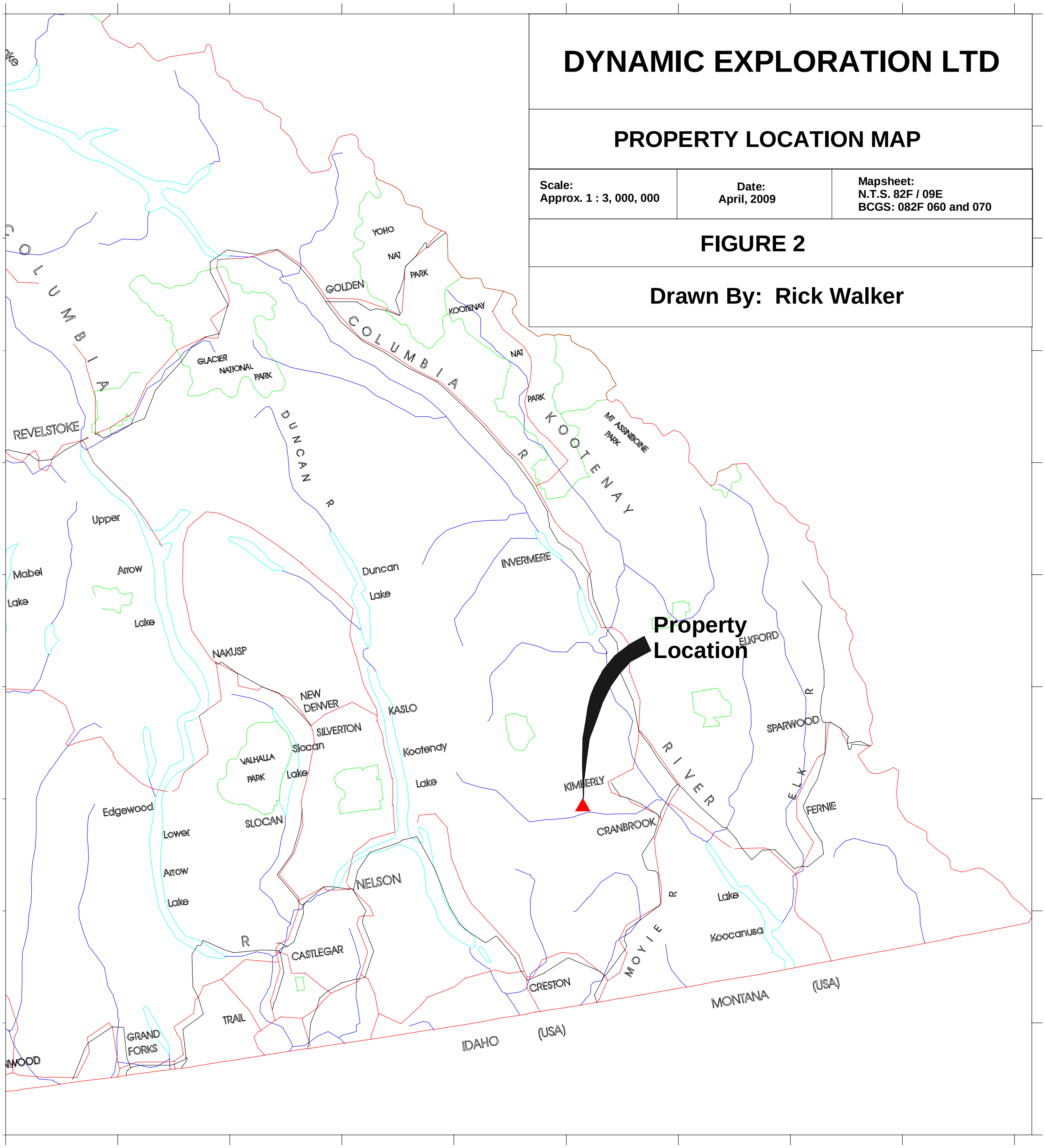
DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD

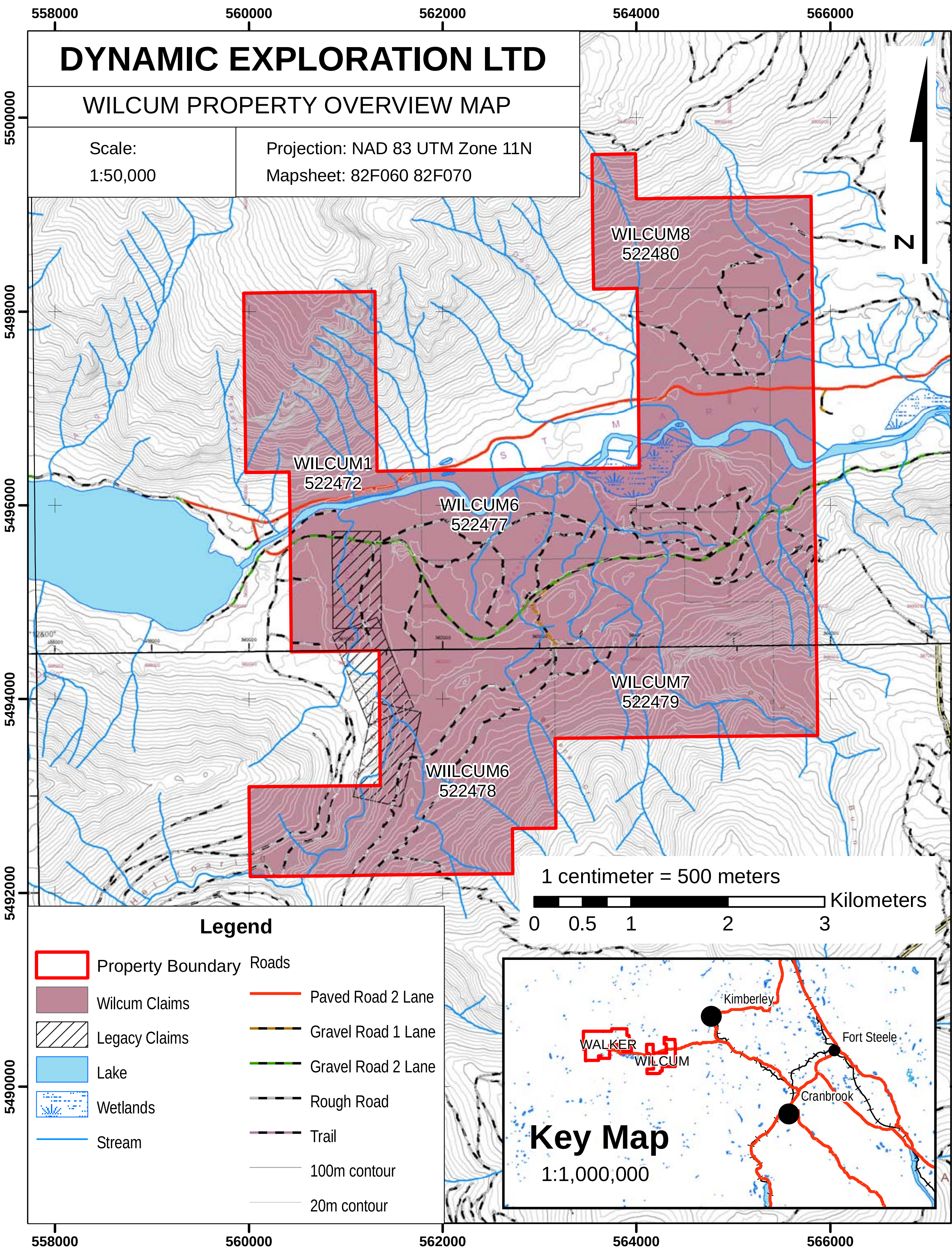
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Scale: Approx. 1 : 3, 000, 000	Date: April, 2009	Mapsheet: N.T.S. 82F / 09E BCGS: 082F 060 and 070

FIGURE 2

Drawn By: Rick Walker




DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD
WILCUM PROPERTY OVERVIEW MAP
Scale:
1:50,000
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Mapsheet: 82F060 82F070
558000
560000
562000
564000
566000
5500000
5498000
5496000
5494000
5492000
5490000
N
WILCUM8
522480
WILCUM1
522472
WILCUM6
522477
WILCUM7
522479
WIILCUM6
522478
1 centimeter = 500 meters
0
0.5
1
2
3
Kilometers
Legend
Property Boundary
Wilcum Claims
Legacy Claims
Lake
Wetlands
Stream
Roads
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Rough Road
Trail
100m contour
20m contour
Key Map
1:1,000,000
Kimberley
Fort Steele
Cranbrook
WALKER
WILCUM

DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD
WILCUM PROPERTY FIELD MAP
Scale:
1:20,000
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Mapsheet: 82F060 & 82F070
Legend
Geology
Fault Lines
Thrust Faults
Other Faults
PURCELL SUPERGROUP
KITCHENER (COPPERY CREEK) FORMATION
Pk dolomitic siltstone, dolomitic argillite, dolomite, commonly buff-weathering; argillite, siltstone, quartzite; green tinged dolomitic siltstone near base
MOYIE SILL
Pm tholeiitic gabbro, diorite, minor granophyre; ca. 1468 Ma U-Pb zircon ages
MIDDLE ALDRIDGE
Pa2 grey quartzite, quartz wacke, commonly medium to thick bedded; interbeds of argillite and siltstone; marker laminates; typically grey to rusty weathering
LOWER ALDRIDGE
Pa1l lower siltites; siltstone, argillite, minor quartzite
Pa1q "Footwall Quartzites", grey quartzite, quartz wacke
Pa1u upper siltites, argillite, minor quartzite
MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC
Pki gabbro, diorite sill, dyke
Phc pegmatite;1340-1360 Ma U-Pb zircon age
UPPER CRETACEOUS
Kg monzonite, commonly porphyritic, quartz monzonite, granodiorite
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
Qal unconsolidated glacial till, sand and gravel
Mineral Tenures
Property Boundary
WILCUM
Legacy Claims
Infrastructure
Road
Highway
Railway
Natural Features
Lake
Wetlands
Stream
100m contour
20m contour
WILCUM
WILCUM1 522472
WILCUM6 522477
WILCUM7 522479
WILCUM8 522480
WILLCUM6 522478
BOOTLEG MTN
St Mary Lake
St. Mary River
S T M A R Y R I V E R
Denver Creek
Pudding Burn
Bannock Creek
Resort Creek
Hellroaring Creek
Alki Creek
Mathew Creek
Pit Creek
N
1 centimeter = 200 meters
0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000 3,500 4,000 4,500 5,000 Meters
Key Map
1:500,000
Kimberley
WALKER
WILCUM
Fort Steele
Cranbrook
553000 554000 555000 556000 557000 558000 559000 560000 561000 562000 563000 564000 565000 566000 567000 568000 569000
5500000 5499000 5498000 5497000 5496000 5495000 5494000 5493000 5492000 5491000

For this reason, the LMC is the primary horizon of interest. However, sulphides (predominantly pyrrhotite) are ubiquitous in the Aldridge Formation and are abundant in the Lower Aldridge Formation. Furthermore, smaller massive sulphide bodies have been identified at a variety of levels within the Aldridge Formation, including within, and adjacent to the Wilcum property. Some of these occurrences have been interpreted as sedimentary exhalative in origin, including the Kootenay King mine (Past Producer). In addition, base metal massive sulphide veins or Proterozoic age have been identified, including those within the Northstar Corridor (Stemwinder, Northstar, Quantrelle). Proterozoic age base metal mineralization occurrences include the St. Eugene Mine (Past Producer), the Vine Vein and the Fors occurrence. These occurrences are interpreted to confirm base metal sources active in the Proterozoic during deposition of the Aldridge Formation and may include sedimentary exhalative style mineralization.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Wilcum property is located in the Purcell Mountains, approximately 28 kilometres west-northwest of Cranbrook, British Columbia (Fig. 1 and 2). The claims comprising the property (Fig. 3) are located in the Fort Steele Mining Division and extend west from Hellroaring Creek south of St. Mary’s River and between Matthew Creek and Resort Creek north of St. Mary’s River, centred at approximate UTM coordinates 562900 E, 5494900 N (Latitude 49° 36' 16", Longitude 116° 08' 05"). The nearest major centre is the city of Cranbrook, from which exploration programs can be easily supported and supplied. The applicable 1:20,000 TRIM (Terrain Resource and Inventory Management) maps are 082F 060 and 070.

Vehicular access to the property is available from the main St. Mary haul road, south of St. Mary’s River, and the St. Mary Lake road north of St. Mary River, to the central portion of the property. Logging roads along Hellroaring Creek and Angus Creek provide access to the southwest portion of the property, Matthew Creek provides access to the northeast portion of the property. Additional access along Sawmill Creek (a tributary of Perry Creek) provides limited access to the southeast portion of the property. It may prove feasible to rehabilitate old logging and exploration trails from Sawmill Creek and along Pudding and Bannock creeks to gain access to the south central poprtion of the property. Helicopter support is also available from Cranbrook.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The coniferous forest consists predominantly of pine, fir and larch which has been actively logged over the past 30 years. A number of clear-cuts are present throughout the property in various stages of regeneration.

Relief on the property is generally moderate at lower to middle elevation areas, with high relief areas at upper elevations (Fig. 3). Elevation ranges from approximately 950 m along St. Mary River to 2280 m at the northwest corner of the property. Due to the location of the property within the core of the Purcell Mountains east of Kootenay Lake, the area is generally subject to moderately heavy accumulations of snow during the winter months. As a result, the property is available for exploration from mid-May to late October. However, 4WD vehicle supported diamond drilling can take place later into the year despite snow due the relatively extensive and reasonably well maintained network of logging roads.

CLAIMS

The Wilcum property consists of 6 mineral tenures (Fig. 3) acquired through Mineral Tenure Online (MTO). All claim information was verified using the BC Government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website and is current as of this writing.

The property encompasses a total area of approximately 2,595.59 ha (6,414 acres). The tenures are located immediately west of St. Mary Lake and straddle the St. Mary River..

Significant claim data are summarized below:

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Anniversary Date	Area (ha)
522472	Wilcum 1	Nov. 21, 2009	523.195
522477	Wilcum 6	Nov. 21, 2009	523.181
522478	Wilcum 6	Nov. 21, 2009	502.645
522479	Wilcum 7	Nov. 21, 2009	523.436
522480	Wilcum 8	Nov. 21, 2009	523.135
		Total	**2,595.592**

* Subject to acceptance of the 2008 Assessment Report.

HISTORY

The following summary has been taken from Kennedy and Anderson (1999):

Prior to 1979 Cominco Ltd. recognized the presence of a large fragmental located just west of St. Mary Lake which is at equivalent stratigraphy to the Sullivan orebody. The fragmental is exposed at lower elevations on both sides of the St. Mary valley. Most of Cominco's early work on this exploration target has not been reported on in publicly available assessment reports.

1979 - Cominco Ltd. (AR 7676) reported on diamond drill hole C79-1 which tested the Clair fragmental on the south side of the St. Mary valley.

1981 - Cominco Ltd. (AR 10,311) reported on diamond drill hole C81-1 which tested the Clair fragmental on the north side of the St. Mary valley.

1984 - BP-Selco (Assessment Reports 13,108 & 13,871) conducted a program of soil sampling and geological mapping on the Pinetree claims as a follow-up program to a tin anomaly detected by regional stream sampling in 1983. The soil survey outlined a 500m by 100m tin in soil anomaly roughly coincident with the eastern extrapolation of the later discovered stratiform zinc Horn horizon. Follow-up detailed sampling showed that some pegmatite dikes in the survey area are anomalous in tin.

1985 - Cominco Ltd. (AR 13,828) conducted a UTEM survey over the Chair fragmental and the strike extent of the lower-middle Aldridge contact on the south side of the St. Mary River.

1987 - Esso Minerals Ltd. (AR 16,971) worked on the MAC claims which covered St. Mary Lake and small areas to the north, south and west. Their work included geological mapping over the Clair fragmental which occurs at the same stratigraphy as the Sullivan orebody. They collected and analyzed 32 stream sediment samples, 2 heavy mineral samples and 40 rock samples. One sample from a gabbro boulder with quartz veining returned .083 oz/ton Au, 0.l oz/ton Ag, 8823 ppm,Cu and 159 ppm Zn

1991 - The Darlin claims were staked based on a prospecting discovery of zinc-mineralized float along the lower Angus Creek Forestry Road. Chapleau Resources Ltd. and Barkhor Resources Ltd. optioned the property and in turn optioned it to Kokanee Explorations Ltd. who conducted a work program of line cutting, soil geochemistry, surface geophysics and 3025.6 meters of diamond drilling in 13 holes, D91-1 to D91-12 and D91-14. Some of the drill holes were tested by a borehole UTEM survey. The soil geochemistry and surface and downhole geophysical surveys have not been publicly reported on although the writer has reviewed the data in company files. Assessment report 22,799 (Pighin, 1992) reports only on diamond drill holes D91-1,2,3 and 6. No Report was filed on the remaining 9 drill holes. Kokanee Explorations Ltd staked the Horn claims, a large block surrounding the Darlin property and extending for about 8 km to the west, to cover previously identified soil geochem anomalies they were aware of.

Minnova Inc. optioned the Horn claims from Kokanee

1992 - Minnova Inc started their evaluation of the Horn property with a program of 61 km of line cutting, geological mapping, prospecting, 521 soil samples, 363 rock sample analyses, 49 core sample analyses, 12 km of ground Pulse EM geophysics, 22 km of ground VLF-EM / Mag geophysics and 2085.1 meters of diamond drilling in 6 holes, H92-1 to H92-6. Five of these holes, H92-1 to 5 were drilled on or very close to the present Burn claims and were reported on by Burge,

1993 - (Assessment Report 22,799) Prospecting located a bedrock exposure of the stratiform zinc mineralization which is now referred to as the Horn horizon. Two of the drill holes successfully tested the Horn horizon, while other holes tested geologic and geophysical targets. One hole, H92-4, the easternmost hole drilled, intersected approximately 100 m of strong albite-chlorite-pyrite alteration. The alteration zone may be related to a fault structure but its similarity to hangingwall alteration at the Sullivan orebody requires a carefu1 evaluation.

1993 - Metall Mining Corporation (formerly Minnova) continued their evaluation of the Horn property with a program of 10 km of line cutting, geological mapping, 188 soil samples, 66 rock sample analyses, 105 core sample analyses, 11 km of ground Pulse EM geophysics and 1438 meters of diamond drilling in 2 holes in the western part of the property. The western two drill holes tested a Pulse EM anomaly and intersected a thick, complex section of the Clair fragmental which was not expected in the drill holes based on surface geology. Fracture zinc and lead mineralization is present in both drill holes. These results showed that the Clair fragmental extended farther south than was previously known and that the fragmental was better mineralized in these drill holes than in Cominco’s 1979 drill hole which tested the fragmental on the south side of the St. Mary River. Metall then conducted a down hole EM geophysical survey which detected a strong off hole anomaly.

1994 - Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corp. (formerly Kokanee Explorations Ltd.) deepened diamond drill hole H92-3 which was originally drilled to test a geophysical anomaly but was in position to be deepened to test the Horn horizon zinc mineralization. The hole was deepened from 343.2m to 752.1 m for a total of 408.9 m (Pighin, 1995, AR 23,911) and intersected three narrow zones of zinc mineralization, confirming a significant area1 extent to the zinc mineralized Horn horizon.

1996 - Quest International Resources Ltd. (formerly Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corp.) drill tested the off hole EM anomaly detected by Metall Mining Corp. in 1993 on the western Horn property. The hole was drilled to 745.7 m and intersected a narrower zone of fragmental than in DDH H93-7 and 8, with minor base metal sulfides and graphite in brecciated fault zones and shears.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Stratigraphy

Proterozoic

Purcell Supergroup

The Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup, host of the Sullivan Mine, constitutes a thick prism of dominantly clastic sediments exceeding 10,000 metres in thickness, with the base unexposed. The oldest exposed strata is represented by the Fort Steele Formation fluvial/deltaic sequences of quartz arenite, quartz wacke and mudstone, comprising a sequence at least 200 metres thick. Fine-grained clastic beds at the top of the Fort Steele formation grade into very rusty-weathering, fine-grained quartz wacke and mudstone of the Aldridge Formation (1433 Ma +/- 10 Ma), at least 5000 metres thick in the Purcell Mountains. The Aldridge Formation grades upward over 300 metres through a sequence of carbonaceous mudstone with minor beds of grey and green mudstone and fine-grained quartz wacke to the 1800 metre thick Creston Formation, composed of grey, green and maroon quartz wacke and mudstone with minor white arenite.

The following has been taken from Höy (1993):

Aldridge Formation

> “Within the Purcell Mountains, it has been subdivided into three main divisions: the lower Aldridge comprises rusty weathering siltstone, quartz wacke and argillite; the middle Aldridge, grey weathering quartz wacke and siltstone interbedded with silty argillite; and the upper Aldridge, rusty to dark weathering laminated argillite and silty argillite ...

Middle Aldridge

> The middle Aldridge comprises more than 2000 metres of dominantly well-bedded, medium to locally coarse-grained quartz arenite, wacke and siltstone. ...
>
> A continuous section ... is not exposed in the Purcell Mountains; the most complete section, between the Moyie and Cranbrook faults, is broken by a number of faults. In general, the basal part comprises interbedded quartz wacke and arenite with only minor sections of silty argillite. Exposures of the basal part are typically grey weathering; however, in recent man-made exposures ... these units are typically rusty weathering. Within the upper part of the middle Aldridge, quartz arenite and quartz wacke beds become thinner and less pure, and the proportion of bedded siltstone and argillite increases. The upper part of the middle Aldridge comprises a number of distinct cycles of massive, grey quartz arenite beds that grade upward into an interlayered sequence of quartz wacke, siltstone and argillite, and are

capped by siltstone and argillite. The contact with the upper Aldridge is placed above the last bed of massive grey quartz arenite. ...

Laminated Siltstone markers

The marker units are sequences of laminated dark, and siltstone, up to several metres thick, in which each laminae can be matched in precise detail for distances up to several hundred kilometres. The pattern of each laminae is each sequence in unique and hence recognition of a specific sequence of laminae allows accurate positioning of isolated outcrops or drill intersections within the thick middle Aldridge succession. At least fourteen of these marker sequences are recognized. Locally, the markers are interrupted by turbidity deposits, or partly or totally removed due to erosion by turbidity currents. ...

Upper Aldridge

The upper Aldridge Formation comprises about 500 ... metres of dominantly medium to dark grey siltstone, argillaceous siltstone and argillite. It is generally rusty weathering, thin bedded and thinly laminated. Thin graded ailtite-argillite couplets and lenticular bedding with tan siltstone lenses in argillite are common bed-forms; syneresis cracks are commonly observed near the top of the upper Aldridge. ...

The contact of the upper Aldridge with the Creston Formation is relatively abrupt, and is placed where green tinged siltite layers first appear. Elsewhere, a massive, thick-bedded siltstone or wacke marks the base of the Creston Formation....

Intrusives

The following has been paraphrased from Höy (1993):

Proterozoic

Moyie Sills

The Moyie Sills (or Intrusives) comprise laterally extensive gabbro (to dioritic) sills which are restricted to the lower Aldridge and the lower part of the middle in the Purcell Mountains. The sills comprise up to 30 percent of the lower to middle Aldridge stratigraphic succession, having an aggregate thickness in excess of 2000 metres, with the abundance decreasing upwards relative to the abundance of thick-bedded A-E turbidites. In the Lamb Creek area west of Moyie Lake, an aggregate thickness of approximately 1300 metres of sills is interlayered with 2800 metres of lower and middle Aldridge sedimentary rock.

> Moyie sills form an extensive suite of basaltic rocks that intruded lower and middle Aldridge turbidites and siltstones. ... Although it has been proposed that Moyie sills are coeval with deposition of upper Aldridge or Creston rocks, or perhaps with the Nicol Creek lavas, contact relationships between sills and Aldridge rocks indicate that some sills were extruded at very shallow depths in unconsolidated, water-saturated sediments. Others with fine-grained chilled margins have contact metamorphosed the country rocks. As these sills are interpreted to be part of a continuous magmatic event, they record an igneous/thermal event of regional extent during deposition of lower and middle Aldridge rocks. Hence, a Middle Proterozoic uranium-lead date of 1445 Ma from zircons in the Lumberton sill west of Cranbrook defines the minimum age of deposition of lower and basal middle Aldridge ...

Structure

The following has been summarized from Höy (1993):

Rocks of the Purcell Supergroup have been affected by several separate phases of deformation, ranging from Middle Proterozoic through to Paleocene. The North American craton underwent two phases of extension, a compressional orogeny and subsequent continental rifting, followed by development of a miogeocline. Thrusting and folding associated with development of the Foreland Fold and Thrust belt took place from Cretaceous to Paleocene time and was followed by Eocene extension.

The earliest deformation was associated with extension in the Middle Proterozoic which resulted in block faulting along the margin of the Purcell Basin, coincident with deposition of the Fort Steele and Aldridge formations. Movement along growth faults is interpreted to have ceased by upper middle to upper Aldridge time. ...

A late Middle to early Upper Proterozoic (1300 to 1350 Ma) compressional event, the East Kootenay orogeny, has been interpreted based upon evidence for deformation and metamorphism prior to deposition of lower Paleozoic miogeoclinal strata. This event was associated with folding, development of a regional cleavage and granitic intrusions (i.e. 1305 ± 52 Ma Hellroaring Creek stock). Localized high grade metamorphic areas (i.e. Mathew Creek) are related to this tectonic event which is interpreted to have terminated Belt Purcell sedimentation.

The extensional Goat River orogeny occurred during deposition of the Windermere Supergroup (800 to 900 Ma) and is characterized by large-scale block faulting during and perhaps immediately prior to deposition of strata. The Windermere Supergroup is comprised of a basal conglomerate (Toby Formation) overlain by immature clastic and carbonate sediments of the Horsethief Creek Group. The Toby Formation consists of "... predominantly conglomerates and breccias, interpreted to have been deposited in fan sequences adjacent to active fault scarps in large structural basins. Locally, up to 2000 metres of underlying Belt-Purcell rocks have been eroded from uplifted blocks, providing a sediment source ... in adjacent basins" (Höy 1993).

The earlier tectonic events may record incipient rifting, with development of block-faulted, intracratonic structural basins, whereas by early Paleozoic time continental separation had occurred as platformal and miogeoclinal sediments were deposited on a western continental margin. The Laramide orogeny (Late Jurassic to Paleocene) resulted in the horizontal, northeast directed compression of Proterozoic strata and the overlying Paleozoic miogeoclinal prism onto the North American craton. Easterly verging thrust faults and folds developed with normal faults and westerly verging back thrusts and normal faults, resulting in a complex structural pattern. Two major faults, St. Mary and Moyie faults, have had a significant role in the structural history and fabric of the region, controlling facies and thickness changes in Proterozoic and Paleozoic strata.

A final episode of north-trending, west-dipping normal faulting took place in the Late Tertiary. The Rocky Mountain Trench is the most prominent and is a listric normal fault having dip-slip separation of at least 5 to 10 kilometres. However, strike slip separation is interpreted to be minimal based on stratigraphic correlations across the trench.

Mineralization

Sullivan Mine

The Sullivan orebody is a conformable iron-lead-zinc sulphide lens enclosed by metasedimentary rocks of the Middle Proterozoic (Helikian) Aldridge Formation, the basal formation of the Purcell Supergroup. The regional metamorphic grade is upper greenschist facies.

The orebody occurs near the top of the Lower Aldridge Formation, at the transition from the Lower to Middle Aldridge Formation ("Lower - Middle Contact or LMC"), and has the shape of an inverted and tilted saucer. The maximum dimensions are approximately 2000 metres north-south and 1600 metres east-west. In general, bedding dips flat to gently east in the western portion of the orebody, moderately east to northeast in the central portion, and gently east to northeast in the eastern portion.

The orebody attains a maximum thickness of 100 metres approximately 100 metres northwest of its geographic centre, and thins outward in all directions (averaging 21 metres in thickness). To the east, it thins gradually to a sequence of pyrrhotite-laminated mudstone 3 to 5 metres thick that persists laterally for some distance. To the north, the orebody thins less gradually and is truncated by the Kimberley fault. To the west, the orebody thins abruptly and is cut by dyke-like apophyses of the foot-wall gabbro. The gabbro (correlated to the Middle Proterozoic Moyie Intrusions) lies beneath the orebody and is typically concordant about 500 metres below its eastern edge. To the west, the gabbro rapidly cuts up-section through the host stratigraphy transgresses to the footwall of the orebody near its western margin. Farther west, the gabbro cuts back down-section to approximately its original stratigraphic position. To the south, within the limit of economic mineralization, thickness changes are generally irregular and abrupt.

The Kimberley fault dips 45° to 55° north and truncates the ore zone to the north. The fault juxtaposes strata, the fault juxtaposes strata of the Creston and Kitchener formations against those of the Lower Aldridge and is, therefore, interpreted to have over 3000 metres of stratigraphic displacement. “Sullivan-type” faults cut the orebody with a consistent west side down, normal displacement ranging from a few metres to 30 metres displacement.

The Sullivan orebody consists of sulphide-rich rock, with more than 70 per cent sulphide content, in thick, gently dipping conformable units enclosed by interbedded, unaltered to altered quartz wacke and mudstone. In the western portion of th eorebody, massive pyrrhotite containing occasional wispy layers of galena is overlain by sulphide-rich rock in which conformable layering consists of pyrrhotite, sphaleritc, galena and pyrite are intercalated with beds of clastic sedimentary rock. The ore passes outward on the north, east and south to delicately-bedded sulphide-bearing rock interbedded with fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks. Eastward across a transition zone, the orebody is composed of five distinct conformable units of well-bedded sulphide-rich rock interbedded with clastic sedimentary rock. Each sulphide bed thins eastward from the transition zone. The transition zone is commonly only a few metres or tens of metres wide. Three bedded sulphide sequences occur above the main orebody, particularly in the area of the transition zone. Locally, these constitute ore.

Much of the orebody is underlain by locally derived intraformational conglomerate, which is more than 80 metres thick in the west and thins to the east. Footwall rocks are cut by tabular bodies of chaotic breccia containing blocks of conglomerate and bedded sedimentary rock; these extend downward unknown distances from the sulphide footwall in the west. Footwall mineralization consisting of thin conformable laminae, veins and locally intense fracture-filling is common in the west and very rare in the east.

Pyrrhotite and pyrite (average ratio of 7:3) are the most abundant sulphides in the Sullivan orebody. Galena and sphalerite are the principal ore minerals. Minor but economically important minerals include tetrahedrite, pyrargyrite, boulangerite and arsenopyrite. Cassiterite is an important minor constituent in the western part of the orebody. Minerals constituting less than 1 per cent include chalcopyrite, jamesonite, magnetite and less abundant scheelite and stannite. Principal non-sulphide minerals are quartz and calcite with abundant tourmaline, chlorite, muscovite, albite, pale brown to reddish-brown mica, garnet, tremolite, epidote, actinolite, cordierite and hornblende. Either quartz or calcite may make up 50 to 70 per cent of the non-sulphide suite, chlorite 30 per cent and the other minerals up to about 20 per cent.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The structure of the area is dominated by the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad anticlinal structure which exposes strata of the Purcell Supergroup. The western limb of the anticlinorium is host to several regionally significant faults, having considerable east side down, dip-slip displacement and resulting in duplication of the Purcell Supergroup strata. The property is influenced by the major northeast trending St. Marie River Fault approximately 2 km to the south.

The St. Marie Fault juxtaposes the strata of the lower Aldridge Formation against strata of the Cambrian Eager Formation along Hellroaring Creek and, therefore, has considerable dip-slip and stratigraphic displacement, representing in excess of 4.6 km of vertical displacement (Brown 1998, Höy 1993). The Aldridge Formation in the hangingwall in the area of the Wilcum property is comprised predominantly of the lower Aldridge Formation, with subordinate exposures of the middle Aldridge Formation.

The Sullivan Mine (and Sullivan Horizon) is located at the Lower - Middle Contact ("LMC"). This stratigraphic contact has been mapped westward from the mine (Höy and Jackaman 2004) and passes immediately northwest of the Wilcum property, placing the strata underlying the property in the footwall of the LMC, in the lower Aldridge Formation.

The strata of the lower Aldridge have been intruded by a considerable cumulative thickness of tholeiitic basalt, comprising the Moyie Intrusive Suite, only slightly subordinate to the clastic lithologies of the sedimentary host strata. Based on a review of isopach maps, Lydon et al. (2008) proposed that the source vent the prolific and volumetrically extensive Moyie Intrusive Suite was located in the general vicinity of the St. Mary drainage. As such, the proposed source vent may have provided a conduit for basic, magmatic fluids from the mantle resulting in precipitation of the Sullivan mine and the peripheral, Proterozoic base metal occurrences North Star Corridor.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

No mapping or prospecting was completed as part of this program.. Therefore, the following has been taken from Kennedy and Anderson (1999):

> Previous exploration programs have confirmed the existence of exhalative, iron-rich, base metal horizons in stratigraphy mapped as Lower Aldridge sediments. Though these conformable zones are narrow (widest intercept 0.10 m) they have been traced successfully by soil geochemistry and short hole drilling. These strataform lenses have a known strike length in excess of 2 km. ... The area prospected straddles a

steep northwest striking syncline which has been delineated by previous geological mapping.

The major prospecting problem encountered on the (Wilcum property) ... is the lack of sustained outcrop. This factor is very evident on the northwestern part of the property (south of the St. Mary River). Here most outcrops encountered are gabbros dominating topographic highs. Topographic highs are sporadic which makes gabbro correlation a best guess effort. Features of interest (include):

1) Granophyre;
2) Iron-rich bedrock horizon;
3) Sulphide-rich sedimentary float (minor base metals);
4) Intrusives - gabbros and pegmatites

1) Granophyre - Possibly the most intriguing discovery ... was that of two confirmed occurrences of granophyre. Granophyre is recognized within the gabbro complex (mine sill) which underlies the Sullivan orebody, 14 km to the northeast. Both outcrops prospected had zones in which clasts were noted, these clasts, though altered and similar in makeup to the matrix, do show faint but distinguishable boundaries. The granophyre is mostly made of quartz, biotite, and feldspar with varying amounts of iron sulphide. The outcrop ... has a number of very iron-rich zones in which both pyrrhotite and pyrite are abundant, chalcopyrite is also quite common. Of most potential significance is that this outcrop has abundant disseminations of arsenopyrite in the more iron-rich zones. Another positive feature is the existence of quartz vein float containing massive sulphide lenses. The massive sulphide is pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite along with minor amounts of arsenopyrite. Where these veins were encountered in outcrop they were striking in a northwest direction, similar to weak but prevalent shearing noted within the package. The granophyre in this area seems to be structurahy controlled as it pinches out to the east while thickening to the west before being lost in the overburden. A poorly exposed outcrop of Lower Aldridge phyllitic siltstone and muscovite schist, with minor fine-grained quartzite seems to be in contact with the granophyre hangingwall. An actual contact was not seen owing to the poor exposure. One narrow quartzite package within this sedimentary sequence was obviously more iron-rich. The abundant pyrrhotite section was accompanied by increased silicification, sericite, albite and chlorite alteration. Some rare disseminations of zinc mineralization were noted within this alteration. Again, due to poor exposure this horizon could not be traced along-strike east or west.

The granophyre encountered on Route 4 has a 5 m wide pegmatite sill on it's hangingwall with thin bedded phyllitic siltstones and muscovite schists on it's footwall. The granophyre is in excess of 20 m wide and contains abundant blebs and clusters of pyrrhotite. The more iron-rich zones contain disseminations of fine grained chalcopyrite, no arsenopyrite was noted. One hand sample from the outcrop did contain a small amount of lime green pyromorphite crystals in a quartz-rich vug. The pegmatite hosts rare blebs of galena in zones with yellow pyromophite crust, this mineralization occurs close to the pegmatite granophyre contact.

2) **Iron-rich Bedrock Horizon**

Northeast of the granophyre on Route 4 you contact a quartzite dominated sequence of silicitied pyrrhotite-rich rocks. This package overlies thin bedded phyllites and mica schists. These thin bedded rocks are rusty, sheared and slightly folded. Narrow chloritic limonite-rich quartz veins are commonly associated with more iron-rich shear plains within this stratigraphy. The pyrrhotite-rich quartz sequence is hosted within a 50 m thick sediment panel. Individual iron-rich quartzite beds reach widths in excess of 2 m with the majority 0.5 m or less. Pyrrhotite content within these beds exceeds 10% by volume. Rare chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite were the only other sulphides noted with the pyrrhotite.

This sedimentary horizon may represent the contact between Middle and Lower Aidridge stratigraphy. These rocks strike northwest and dip moderately to the northeast. They occupy the western flank of the northerly trending synform. A further support for Middle-Lower Aldridge contact is that these rocks overlay the granophyre complex, this is a similar situation to what occurs at the Sullivan Corridor.

3) Sulphide-rich Sedimentary Float (minor base metals)

Two types of sedimentary float containing pyrrhotite and base metal mineralization was seen during the prospecting program.

The first type of float is similar to that found in outcrop, silicified fine grain quartzite with chlorite, sericite, albite and moderate to heavy disseminations of pyrrhotite. Some of the iron is obviously banded. The other type of float is a coarse grained quartz sand with actinolite, sericite and chlorite. The pyrrhotite is in blebs and clusters with thin threads of iron-pyrite. Minor amounts of sphalerite and galena are found along fractures or more rarely with the pyrrhotite. Mineralized float was encountered on Routes 1 and 3.

Quartz vein float with galena and sphalerite was seen on Routes 1 and 2.

4) Intrusives

Gabbro is the most abundant intrusive encountered on the property and also is the most dominant rock type on all traverse routes. Most gabbro is of standard type, dark green, fine to coarse grained, predominant hornblende, plagioclase with accessory mafic minerals. Of most interest are the iron-rich gabbros which have pyrrhotite with

minor amounts of iron-pyrite and chalcopyrite. These unusual rusty outcrops are often found in association with granophyres or adjacent to structures.
Two float occurrences of abundant pieces of lamprophyre were seen along Route 2. The northern occurrence was lamporphyre made up of coarse matrix material, having clusters of ragged green mica. The other occurrence south on Route 2 is a more standard type lamprophyre, a very micaceous fine to medium grain rock. Samples tested from both locations proved non-magnetic.

Next to the gabbros, pegmatite sills and/or dykes are the most prevalent intrusives encountered on the property. ... Most sills or dykes are quite thin, usually less than 2 m in thickness. As mentioned previous, the largest pegmatite encountered was a sill in the granophyre complex ..., this sill is in excess of 5 m. The pegmatites consist of very coarse feldspar, quartz, muscovite and occasionally minor tourmaline. The 5 m wide sill ... had the only base metal mineralization noted. All pegmatites had minor amounts of disseminated limonite or pyrite. Some of the mineralization occurred with very discontinuous narrow quartz veining

2009 PROGRAM

Two days were spent on the property and in the immediate vicinity undertaking a preliminary reconnaissance of the available road network and its condition. A total of 6 man-days were spent collecting a total of 122 soil samples from along the main St. Mary Haul Road south of the St. Mary River (Fig. 5).

Samples were collected from a variably developed “B Horizon”, with many of the samples taken from the top of road cut exposures. Sample depths ranged from 5 cm to 50 cm. Samples data and analytical results are included in Appendix B. Sample locations were recorded using hand-held GPS and are generally considered to be accurate to within 10 m.

All samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd for processing using the SS80 package and analysis using the Group 1DX (36 element ICP) package. Samples locations are plotted on Figure 5, with analytical results included in Appendix B.

RESULTS

The results returned from this preliminary soil program were disappointingly low for precious and base metals. Further soil sampling should be considered along the remainder of the available road network as well as along soil lines oriented perpendicular to the host stratigraphy and the structure.

CONCLUSIONS

The 2009 program on the Wilcum property consisted of recovering 122 “B Horizon” soil samples along the main St. Mary Haul Road through the central portion of the property south of the St. Mary River. Results returned from analysis of the samples were disappointingly low.

Future work is recommended, comprised of further soil sampling along the available road network as well as lines oriented perpendicular to stratigraphic contacts and/or structure. In addition, prospecting and geological mapping is recommended to attempt to locate and confirm previously reported lithologies and mineral occurrences of interest, as well as to identify any new occurrences.

Previous programs within, and immediately adjacent to, the property have reported the presence of massive sulphide lenses, both at surface and in drill holes. These represent key features of interest for future evaluation of the property for sedimentary exhalative potential. Therefore, surface exposures should be re-located and confirmed. Sub-surface drill hole intercepts should be plotted and correlated in section in an attempt to tie them to surface mapping and/or soil data. Although previously interpreted as discrete lenses, the possibility exists that they comprise one or more continuous sulphide horizons and, as such, may be equivalent to the Concentrator Hill horizon extending to the southeast from the Sullivan Mine.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Undertake compilation of all existing data for the property and immediately surrounding area,

2. Collect additional soil samples along the available road network and along traverses at a high angle to both stratigraphy and controlling structure,

3. Undertake prospecting and geological mapping in an attempt to confirm the location of mineralized occurrences and lithologies of interest,

4. Re-locate and confirm the surface exposures of massive sulphides within, and immediately adjacent to, the property,

5. Map the contacts of the major Moyie Intrusive exposures so as to provide stratigraphic and/or structural control for projection of massive sulphide horizons,

6. Plot up drill hole data and analytical results in an attempt to tie them in to surface data to extend control for projection of massive sulphide horizons,

7. Collect silt samples along the creeks draining the property in an attempt to identify those having anomalous geochemistry.

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APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 2601 - 42nd Avenue South, Cranbrook, B.C., hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986,

2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989;

3) I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia;

4) I am a consulting geologist and Principle of Dynamic Exploration Ltd. with offices at 2601 - 42nd Avenue South, Cranbrook,, British Columbia;

5) I am the author of this report which is based on work completed on the Wilcum property under my supervision between October 10th and November 6th, 2009.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 18th day of May, 2009.

____

Richard T. Walker, P.Geo

APPENDIX B

SOIL RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Dynamic Exploration Ltd.**
2601 42nd Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 7H3 Canada

Submitted By:	Rick Walker
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	November 20, 2008
Report Date:	December 05, 2008
Page:	1 of 6

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08011122.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	Wilcom
Shipment ID:	JSP-08-S-029
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	122

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP	Return
RTRN-RJT	Return

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status
SS80	121	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh		
Dry at 60C	121	Dry at 60C		
RJSV	121	Saving all or part of Soil Reject		
1DX	121	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Dynamic Exploration Ltd.
2601 42nd Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 7H3
Canada

CC:

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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2601 42nd Ave. S.
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Project: Wilcom
Report Date: December 05, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08011122.1

Method		1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
Analyte		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
WC-1 00+00E	Soil	0.3	17.1	8.6	28	<0.1	9.9	4.8	143	1.37	5.6	0.9	0.5	7.2	8	<0.1	0.2	0.4	15	0.17	0.071
WC-1 00+50E	Soil	0.3	15.2	11.0	38	<0.1	11.7	5.1	216	1.35	5.3	0.7	<0.5	5.4	8	<0.1	0.2	0.3	14	0.12	0.069
WC-1 01+00E	Soil	0.3	16.4	9.5	31	<0.1	10.9	6.0	150	1.64	5.2	0.8	1.9	7.6	6	<0.1	0.2	0.3	17	0.12	0.049
WC-1 01+50E	Soil	0.3	11.8	8.7	24	<0.1	8.7	5.4	160	1.17	3.9	0.6	<0.5	5.3	6	<0.1	0.1	0.6	13	0.13	0.055
WC-1 02+00E	Soil	0.3	10.5	8.7	43	<0.1	13.2	6.0	160	1.34	3.7	0.6	<0.5	4.9	8	<0.1	0.1	0.3	16	0.10	0.063
WC-1 02+50E	Soil	0.4	16.9	9.9	31	<0.1	9.9	6.3	209	1.38	5.4	0.8	0.5	7.6	8	<0.1	0.1	0.3	16	0.25	0.074
WC-1 03+00E	Soil	0.3	16.3	7.6	25	<0.1	9.5	5.9	174	1.32	5.5	1.0	0.5	8.8	8	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	17	0.21	0.076
WC-1 03+50E	Soil	0.2	16.1	7.8	26	<0.1	10.6	6.9	134	1.57	5.4	1.3	<0.5	12.1	8	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	20	0.15	0.067
WC-1 04+00E	Soil	0.5	7.9	10.1	65	<0.1	14.9	5.9	513	1.26	4.6	0.4	<0.5	3.1	14	0.1	0.1	0.2	15	0.12	0.145
WC-1 04+50E	Soil	0.5	5.7	10.1	50	<0.1	12.1	5.0	255	1.15	3.3	0.3	<0.5	2.7	8	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	14	0.07	0.082
WC-1 05+00E	Soil	0.3	27.6	12.6	48	<0.1	14.2	7.4	171	1.62	4.8	0.7	<0.5	5.7	8	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	19	0.10	0.040
WC-1 05+50E	Soil	0.4	15.7	11.9	52	<0.1	13.5	6.1	392	1.62	5.4	0.9	<0.5	4.0	11	<0.1	0.2	0.3	23	0.10	0.110
WC-1 06+00E	Soil	0.4	13.3	26.9	68	<0.1	12.6	5.6	538	1.43	5.6	0.7	<0.5	3.7	14	0.2	0.2	0.3	19	0.12	0.095
WC-1 06+50E	Soil	0.5	11.3	13.7	62	<0.1	13.7	5.8	635	1.62	6.5	0.6	<0.5	3.1	8	0.1	0.2	0.3	23	0.08	0.109
WC-1 07+00E	Soil	0.6	9.6	14.3	84	<0.1	14.6	5.5	1153	1.55	8.8	1.5	<0.5	8.9	13	0.1	0.2	0.3	24	0.10	0.165
WC-1 07+50E	Soil	0.6	24.4	14.7	63	<0.1	14.0	7.3	193	1.91	6.8	1.0	<0.5	4.2	11	0.1	0.1	0.3	25	0.08	0.094
WC-1 08+00E	Soil	0.6	19.3	17.9	47	<0.1	11.7	7.6	282	1.63	7.5	1.8	0.6	3.7	14	0.2	0.1	0.3	19	0.34	0.058
WC-1 08+50E	Soil	0.5	21.4	16.5	42	<0.1	10.5	6.5	234	1.53	5.9	0.8	0.5	4.7	9	0.1	0.2	0.2	17	0.20	0.052
WC-1 09+00E	Soil	0.4	13.5	15.6	75	<0.1	12.4	8.9	443	1.62	6.9	1.1	0.7	4.1	9	0.1	0.1	0.3	18	0.20	0.076
WC-1 09+50E	Soil	0.6	17.4	13.0	43	<0.1	13.2	8.4	287	1.84	8.0	2.7	0.9	4.9	9	<0.1	0.1	0.2	20	0.24	0.072
WC-1 10+00E	Soil	0.3	22.8	13.7	42	<0.1	11.0	7.6	283	1.65	6.3	0.9	1.0	6.0	8	<0.1	0.1	0.3	19	0.16	0.061
WC-1 10+50E	Soil	0.5	42.5	16.0	47	<0.1	14.9	10.6	298	1.86	7.8	0.9	1.0	6.3	9	<0.1	0.1	0.3	22	0.16	0.043
WC-1 11+00E	Soil	0.7	17.1	20.3	81	<0.1	18.5	7.3	711	1.78	8.5	0.7	<0.5	3.2	12	0.1	0.1	0.3	26	0.09	0.109
WC-1 11+50E	Soil	0.5	11.7	29.3	100	<0.1	15.7	6.4	1419	1.77	9.0	0.6	<0.5	2.6	21	0.2	0.3	0.3	26	0.14	0.198
WC-1 12+00E	Soil	0.6	15.5	19.3	90	<0.1	16.8	6.8	588	1.70	8.1	0.7	<0.5	3.1	13	0.2	0.2	0.3	24	0.11	0.132
WC-1 12+50E	Soil	0.4	12.3	38.0	93	<0.1	12.9	5.4	1165	1.42	8.0	0.5	0.8	2.1	17	0.2	0.3	0.3	19	0.16	0.136
WC-1 13+00E	Soil	0.4	17.0	14.0	32	<0.1	10.6	6.8	217	1.56	6.9	0.8	0.5	7.7	8	<0.1	0.1	0.3	17	0.17	0.056
WC-1 13+50E	Soil	0.3	26.0	17.4	48	<0.1	15.7	8.8	372	2.05	9.1	0.7	<0.5	7.8	8	<0.1	0.4	0.4	19	0.25	0.051
WC-1 14+00E	Soil	0.3	25.0	20.8	52	<0.1	16.8	9.9	460	2.21	9.2	0.6	1.0	7.9	13	<0.1	0.5	0.5	16	0.93	0.048
WC-1 14+50E	Soil	0.3	22.6	15.9	45	<0.1	15.1	8.9	358	2.07	8.8	0.7	2.3	7.9	7	<0.1	0.4	0.4	19	0.15	0.049

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	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
WC-1 00+00E	Soil	18	9	0.36	33	0.030	<20	0.67	0.004	0.18	0.7	<0.01	1.1	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 00+50E	Soil	14	9	0.37	88	0.031	<20	0.87	0.005	0.17	0.4	0.01	1.2	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 01+00E	Soil	20	11	0.43	33	0.033	<20	0.74	0.005	0.19	0.7	<0.01	1.2	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 01+50E	Soil	11	8	0.34	28	0.031	<20	0.54	0.004	0.18	0.5	<0.01	1.0	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 02+00E	Soil	11	9	0.34	86	0.041	<20	1.00	0.006	0.14	1.1	<0.01	1.0	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 02+50E	Soil	18	9	0.38	39	0.033	<20	0.60	0.007	0.16	1.6	<0.01	1.0	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 03+00E	Soil	20	9	0.34	35	0.036	<20	0.61	0.005	0.16	1.8	<0.01	1.1	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 03+50E	Soil	17	11	0.35	51	0.040	<20	0.73	0.004	0.15	1.9	<0.01	1.0	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 04+00E	Soil	7	8	0.23	133	0.050	<20	1.55	0.010	0.12	1.6	0.02	1.0	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 04+50E	Soil	6	8	0.23	111	0.046	<20	1.32	0.008	0.11	0.7	0.01	0.8	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 05+00E	Soil	11	11	0.45	69	0.050	<20	1.15	0.005	0.17	0.5	<0.01	1.2	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 05+50E	Soil	9	9	0.21	120	0.097	<20	2.77	0.011	0.07	0.8	0.03	1.8	0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5
WC-1 06+00E	Soil	10	8	0.24	138	0.077	<20	1.94	0.008	0.08	0.7	0.02	1.3	0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 06+50E	Soil	6	9	0.20	149	0.092	<20	2.44	0.011	0.07	0.4	0.02	1.3	0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5
WC-1 07+00E	Soil	6	7	0.16	225	0.116	<20	3.03	0.016	0.05	0.2	0.03	1.5	0.2	<0.05	7	<0.5
WC-1 07+50E	Soil	12	10	0.32	141	0.099	<20	2.44	0.011	0.10	0.6	0.02	2.2	0.2	<0.05	6	<0.5
WC-1 08+00E	Soil	11	12	0.46	67	0.040	<20	0.89	0.009	0.17	0.3	0.01	1.2	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 08+50E	Soil	12	12	0.43	46	0.037	<20	0.72	0.009	0.19	0.3	<0.01	1.2	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 09+00E	Soil	9	11	0.46	110	0.039	<20	0.91	0.006	0.17	0.7	<0.01	1.1	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 09+50E	Soil	13	12	0.47	63	0.042	<20	0.91	0.008	0.14	0.9	0.01	1.2	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 10+00E	Soil	16	11	0.47	55	0.050	<20	0.90	0.008	0.23	0.5	<0.01	1.2	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 10+50E	Soil	17	15	0.67	51	0.062	<20	1.20	0.008	0.22	0.3	<0.01	1.6	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 11+00E	Soil	6	10	0.26	179	0.117	<20	3.03	0.012	0.07	0.3	0.03	1.6	0.2	<0.05	7	<0.5
WC-1 11+50E	Soil	5	9	0.23	233	0.113	<20	2.95	0.014	0.09	0.2	0.04	1.2	0.1	<0.05	8	<0.5
WC-1 12+00E	Soil	6	10	0.25	171	0.113	<20	2.83	0.013	0.08	0.2	0.03	1.5	0.2	<0.05	7	<0.5
WC-1 12+50E	Soil	6	8	0.24	189	0.080	<20	2.05	0.011	0.08	0.2	0.03	1.1	0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5
WC-1 13+00E	Soil	18	11	0.40	36	0.036	<20	0.68	0.006	0.17	0.6	<0.01	1.1	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 13+50E	Soil	18	12	0.62	71	0.037	<20	1.01	0.005	0.20	0.4	<0.01	1.6	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 14+00E	Soil	17	13	0.74	91	0.026	<20	1.07	0.006	0.15	0.3	0.02	1.9	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 14+50E	Soil	18	13	0.63	68	0.033	<20	1.03	0.005	0.17	0.5	<0.01	1.8	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5

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Client: **Dynamic Exploration Ltd.**
2601 42nd Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 7H3 Canada

Project: Wilcom
Report Date: December 05, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08011122.1

Method		1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
Analyte		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
WC-1 15+00E	Soil	0.3	14.0	10.2	27	<0.1	9.1	4.9	115	1.38	6.8	0.7	7.4	6.2	5	<0.1	0.1	0.3	15	0.11	0.047
WC-1 15+50E	Soil	0.4	35.9	13.2	37	<0.1	12.3	7.3	282	1.81	6.6	0.9	0.9	6.8	8	<0.1	0.1	0.2	23	0.15	0.051
WC-1 16+00E	Soil	0.3	46.2	14.1	42	<0.1	15.9	8.3	231	1.99	7.7	0.8	<0.5	6.6	8	<0.1	0.1	0.3	23	0.16	0.065
WC-1 16+50E	Soil	0.5	22.2	17.4	62	<0.1	15.0	7.4	194	1.75	6.6	0.9	0.7	4.3	7	<0.1	0.1	0.3	24	0.06	0.066
WC-1 17+00E	Soil	0.4	32.7	15.1	55	<0.1	16.0	8.4	206	1.95	6.0	0.8	2.8	5.6	8	<0.1	0.1	0.3	25	0.09	0.061
WC-1 17+50E	Soil	0.4	18.1	12.4	59	<0.1	13.8	7.7	212	1.77	4.3	0.9	<0.5	8.4	7	<0.1	0.1	0.2	21	0.08	0.030
WC-1 18+00E	Soil	0.3	33.1	14.5	42	<0.1	14.5	7.5	234	1.76	7.4	2.2	<0.5	6.9	7	0.1	0.2	0.2	24	0.15	0.057
WC-1 18+50E	Soil	0.5	20.3	16.3	67	<0.1	15.6	7.5	243	1.74	6.2	0.9	<0.5	4.4	15	0.2	0.2	0.3	24	0.10	0.088
WC-1 19+00E	Soil	0.4	14.8	24.1	74	<0.1	16.5	7.4	388	1.50	6.3	0.6	<0.5	3.3	17	0.2	0.2	0.3	21	0.13	0.126
WC-1 19+50E	Soil	0.4	19.3	11.5	58	0.2	17.2	7.9	215	1.54	4.2	0.6	<0.5	3.5	11	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	20	0.09	0.063
WC-1 20+00E	Soil	0.7	20.5	17.5	73	<0.1	17.9	8.0	383	1.89	7.4	0.9	<0.5	4.3	15	0.2	0.2	0.3	26	0.12	0.119
WC-1 20+50E	Soil	0.6	19.3	20.8	76	<0.1	16.1	7.9	695	1.96	7.6	0.9	<0.5	4.3	12	0.2	0.2	0.3	26	0.11	0.103
WC-1 21+00E	Soil	0.7	19.2	19.1	75	<0.1	16.7	6.8	608	1.83	6.6	1.1	<0.5	4.2	17	0.2	0.2	0.3	26	0.11	0.135
WC-1 21+50E	Soil	0.4	17.7	18.2	97	<0.1	18.3	7.7	447	1.64	5.9	0.8	<0.5	3.7	14	0.3	0.2	0.3	22	0.11	0.123
WC-1 22+00E	Soil	0.3	40.2	12.4	59	<0.1	18.0	10.1	247	1.99	4.5	0.7	0.5	6.2	13	<0.1	0.1	0.2	26	0.17	0.034
WC-1 22+50E	Soil	0.6	25.3	14.5	66	<0.1	15.7	8.6	310	1.86	5.8	1.2	<0.5	4.3	13	0.1	0.2	0.3	24	0.11	0.082
WC-1 23+00E	Soil	0.4	20.8	16.7	41	<0.1	12.9	8.8	356	2.18	8.4	1.2	<0.5	7.6	14	<0.1	0.2	0.4	28	0.23	0.097
WC-1 23+50E	Soil	0.4	16.9	14.6	43	<0.1	11.5	6.1	297	1.58	7.2	0.9	<0.5	6.5	9	0.1	0.1	0.3	20	0.11	0.097
WC-1 24+00E	Soil	0.2	10.0	7.6	39	<0.1	9.6	5.2	168	1.30	4.1	0.6	<0.5	4.8	8	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	15	0.11	0.034
WC-1 24+50E	Soil	0.3	13.3	14.1	53	<0.1	11.8	6.6	330	1.53	5.2	0.7	<0.5	4.5	10	<0.1	0.1	0.2	20	0.10	0.088
WC-1 25+00E	Soil	0.4	22.2	13.8	52	<0.1	14.2	8.3	224	1.80	6.1	0.8	<0.5	5.9	13	<0.1	0.1	0.3	23	0.14	0.059
WC-1 25+50E	Soil	0.3	26.5	16.5	78	<0.1	16.4	9.2	430	1.85	5.7	0.5	<0.5	2.7	11	<0.1	0.2	0.3	23	0.10	0.088
WC-1 26+00E	Soil	0.3	23.2	12.3	43	<0.1	12.5	7.5	193	1.82	7.4	1.0	<0.5	9.0	12	<0.1	0.1	0.3	23	0.17	0.073
WC-1 26+50E	Soil	0.3	14.2	10.2	54	<0.1	10.2	6.7	186	1.57	4.2	0.7	<0.5	4.9	9	<0.1	0.2	0.2	19	0.10	0.055
WC-1 27+00E	Soil	0.3	19.0	13.8	55	<0.1	15.3	8.9	210	2.05	5.9	0.6	<0.5	5.4	9	<0.1	0.1	0.3	26	0.12	0.137
WC-1 27+50E	Soil	0.4	10.6	16.4	60	<0.1	11.2	5.7	533	1.49	5.5	0.7	<0.5	4.4	13	0.1	0.2	0.3	19	0.12	0.134
WC-1 28+00E	Soil	0.4	7.2	9.7	72	0.2	12.8	4.5	287	1.39	5.1	0.6	<0.5	3.0	15	0.2	0.1	0.2	18	0.13	0.180
WC-1 28+50E	Soil	0.4	17.2	12.0	49	<0.1	14.2	6.9	191	1.96	7.8	1.3	1.2	7.1	7	<0.1	0.4	0.4	18	0.10	0.015
WC-1 29+00E	Soil	0.7	44.4	17.7	90	0.2	36.4	9.0	380	2.25	9.2	1.3	<0.5	8.6	16	0.1	0.2	0.7	29	0.11	0.122
WC-1 29+50E	Soil	0.3	13.8	13.0	76	0.2	29.7	6.1	501	1.37	4.3	0.5	<0.5	2.9	15	0.1	<0.1	0.3	17	0.11	0.103

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Project: Wilcom
Report Date: December 05, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08011122.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
WC-1 15+00E	Soil	14	9	0.36	27	0.034	<20	0.63	0.004	0.11	0.6	<0.01	1.0	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 15+50E	Soil	20	14	0.59	49	0.059	<20	0.98	0.008	0.26	0.3	<0.01	1.4	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 16+00E	Soil	13	14	0.55	61	0.061	<20	1.10	0.007	0.29	1.4	<0.01	1.5	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 16+50E	Soil	10	11	0.35	146	0.087	<20	2.17	0.010	0.10	0.4	0.01	1.9	0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 17+00E	Soil	12	14	0.52	120	0.077	<20	1.79	0.008	0.14	0.4	0.01	1.8	0.2	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 17+50E	Soil	10	13	0.48	108	0.055	<20	1.22	0.004	0.12	0.4	<0.01	1.5	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 18+00E	Soil	17	16	0.59	80	0.075	<20	1.23	0.008	0.19	0.5	<0.01	2.0	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 18+50E	Soil	13	11	0.36	170	0.092	<20	2.43	0.014	0.10	0.4	0.03	2.6	0.2	<0.05	6	<0.5
WC-1 19+00E	Soil	7	9	0.30	165	0.091	<20	2.28	0.013	0.10	0.3	0.02	1.9	0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5
WC-1 19+50E	Soil	11	11	0.33	127	0.082	<20	1.73	0.015	0.11	0.9	0.02	2.2	0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 20+00E	Soil	11	11	0.34	190	0.118	<20	2.94	0.016	0.10	0.4	0.02	2.7	0.2	<0.05	7	<0.5
WC-1 20+50E	Soil	11	12	0.36	177	0.117	<20	2.78	0.013	0.10	0.3	0.01	2.3	0.2	<0.05	7	<0.5
WC-1 21+00E	Soil	12	10	0.33	178	0.141	<20	3.68	0.019	0.08	0.4	0.02	2.8	0.2	<0.05	8	<0.5
WC-1 21+50E	Soil	11	10	0.34	177	0.101	<20	2.50	0.014	0.10	0.2	0.02	2.5	0.2	<0.05	7	<0.5
WC-1 22+00E	Soil	16	17	0.75	114	0.089	<20	1.46	0.010	0.24	0.3	<0.01	2.2	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 22+50E	Soil	10	13	0.38	204	0.113	<20	2.69	0.014	0.10	0.3	0.02	2.6	0.2	<0.05	7	<0.5
WC-1 23+00E	Soil	21	13	0.36	83	0.062	<20	1.20	0.015	0.15	0.6	0.01	1.6	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 23+50E	Soil	13	10	0.31	116	0.072	<20	1.75	0.011	0.08	0.6	0.01	2.0	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 24+00E	Soil	15	10	0.34	58	0.048	<20	0.78	0.006	0.12	0.3	<0.01	1.4	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 24+50E	Soil	11	10	0.30	123	0.077	<20	1.74	0.011	0.09	0.4	<0.01	2.2	0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 25+00E	Soil	15	13	0.44	113	0.083	<20	1.67	0.013	0.15	0.3	<0.01	2.0	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 25+50E	Soil	10	13	0.47	150	0.083	<20	1.84	0.013	0.13	0.2	0.01	1.6	0.2	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 26+00E	Soil	21	12	0.40	80	0.068	<20	1.23	0.012	0.16	0.6	<0.01	1.8	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 26+50E	Soil	13	10	0.31	178	0.063	<20	1.44	0.007	0.09	0.5	<0.01	1.9	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 27+00E	Soil	15	13	0.37	131	0.063	<20	1.17	0.008	0.11	3.4	<0.01	1.5	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 27+50E	Soil	9	9	0.25	99	0.083	<20	1.95	0.013	0.09	0.6	0.02	1.9	0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 28+00E	Soil	7	8	0.20	148	0.078	<20	2.02	0.014	0.07	0.5	0.02	1.7	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 28+50E	Soil	23	14	0.72	76	0.050	<20	1.24	0.006	0.23	0.2	<0.01	2.5	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 29+00E	Soil	17	15	0.31	248	0.117	<20	3.59	0.022	0.22	0.7	0.03	3.1	0.2	<0.05	9	<0.5
WC-1 29+50E	Soil	10	10	0.29	224	0.084	<20	2.08	0.018	0.14	0.3	0.02	1.5	0.2	<0.05	6	<0.5

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Report Date: December 05, 2008

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Method		1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
Analyte		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
WC-1 30+00E	Soil	0.4	13.6	28.0	49	<0.1	15.0	7.2	333	1.61	5.6	1.1	<0.5	3.8	19	<0.1	0.3	0.3	18	0.18	0.038
WC-1 30+50E	Soil	0.3	15.3	16.5	84	0.2	20.1	6.7	388	1.57	4.1	1.1	<0.5	3.9	17	0.1	0.1	0.5	17	0.15	0.026
WC-1 31+00E	Soil	0.4	16.6	16.5	86	0.2	20.5	7.5	268	1.76	6.1	0.9	<0.5	4.9	12	<0.1	0.2	0.4	17	0.11	0.059
WC-1 31+50E	Soil	0.4	19.0	13.4	47	<0.1	15.5	6.4	178	2.09	7.3	0.8	<0.5	7.7	7	<0.1	0.4	0.4	18	0.09	0.011
WC-1 32+00E	Soil	0.4	13.4	12.4	53	<0.1	15.5	6.6	171	1.83	6.2	0.5	<0.5	4.7	10	<0.1	0.3	0.3	18	0.11	0.022
WC-1 32+50E	Soil	0.4	19.6	14.8	54	<0.1	14.9	7.2	185	1.99	5.7	1.7	0.7	6.7	10	<0.1	0.3	0.4	19	0.10	0.017
WC-1 33+00E	Soil	0.3	12.5	7.0	27	<0.1	9.6	6.1	163	1.34	3.8	0.5	<0.5	4.8	7	<0.1	<0.1	0.5	17	0.12	0.012
WC-1 33+50E	Soil	0.4	17.8	10.1	39	<0.1	11.5	5.9	166	1.70	5.5	0.8	<0.5	6.4	8	<0.1	0.1	0.3	19	0.11	0.026
WC-1 34+00E	Soil	0.2	23.6	6.8	28	<0.1	11.0	6.5	128	1.30	4.1	0.7	<0.5	6.2	8	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	15	0.14	0.051
WC-1 34+50E	Soil	0.2	36.1	10.5	47	<0.1	20.4	8.5	153	1.50	4.3	0.5	0.5	4.3	19	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	19	0.12	0.023
WC-1 35+00E	Soil	0.3	24.8	10.2	38	<0.1	12.4	7.4	167	1.49	4.7	0.7	<0.5	5.7	10	<0.1	0.1	0.3	18	0.12	0.030
WC-1 35+50E	Soil	0.2	42.3	5.9	19	<0.1	12.1	8.3	134	1.07	11.9	0.5	<0.5	5.8	27	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	14	0.17	0.035
WC-1 36+00E	Soil	0.3	17.0	5.9	20	<0.1	7.2	4.0	107	1.07	3.4	0.6	<0.5	4.2	5	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	13	0.13	0.049
WC-1 36+50E	Soil	0.2	37.3	7.4	26	<0.1	10.8	5.2	129	1.12	5.1	0.6	<0.5	4.5	10	<0.1	<0.1	0.9	14	0.16	0.042
WC-1 37+00E	Soil	0.2	27.5	6.6	24	<0.1	9.2	5.2	113	1.12	3.9	0.5	<0.5	4.7	6	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	13	0.11	0.038
WC-1 37+50E	Soil	0.3	27.4	8.3	24	<0.1	8.5	5.4	152	1.11	4.3	0.6	0.6	4.9	7	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	13	0.16	0.045
WC-1 38+00E	Soil	0.3	39.6	7.4	26	<0.1	10.8	5.5	154	1.24	5.1	0.8	<0.5	6.3	7	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	14	0.17	0.055
WC-1 38+50E	Soil	0.3	38.2	9.1	33	0.2	25.4	5.4	163	1.33	6.6	0.7	<0.5	2.6	19	0.1	<0.1	0.2	17	0.15	0.176
WC-1 39+00E	Soil	0.3	29.0	10.7	34	<0.1	13.4	6.5	155	1.51	5.3	0.7	<0.5	4.9	7	<0.1	0.2	0.2	15	0.07	0.015
WC-1 39+50E	Soil	0.4	21.6	13.6	44	<0.1	15.6	7.4	189	1.91	6.5	0.8	<0.5	5.5	7	<0.1	0.2	0.4	20	0.07	0.009
WC-1 40+00E	Soil	0.4	17.8	9.4	45	<0.1	18.7	5.8	471	1.03	4.3	0.4	<0.5	1.6	14	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	13	0.10	0.128
WC-1 40+50E	Soil	0.2	20.3	6.0	24	<0.1	9.4	4.5	113	1.20	3.7	0.6	<0.5	4.8	6	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	14	0.12	0.049
WC-1 41+00E	Soil	0.3	20.3	9.1	44	<0.1	20.9	5.9	342	0.96	3.9	0.3	<0.5	1.8	13	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	13	0.09	0.146
WC-1 41+50E	Soil	0.3	23.1	7.2	27	<0.1	8.6	5.3	185	1.29	4.5	0.7	<0.5	7.3	8	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	15	0.19	0.073
WC-1 42+00E	Soil	0.4	22.3	16.3	41	<0.1	12.9	6.8	268	1.55	5.5	0.6	<0.5	4.2	9	<0.1	0.2	0.3	19	0.15	0.031
WC-1 42+50E	Soil	0.2	33.8	12.5	40	<0.1	13.9	8.4	250	1.80	7.8	0.7	0.7	6.4	9	<0.1	0.2	0.3	23	0.21	0.036
WC-1 43+00E	Soil	0.3	36.2	11.4	36	<0.1	13.3	7.2	197	1.61	6.2	0.9	<0.5	6.4	9	<0.1	0.2	0.3	19	0.17	0.043
WC-1 43+50E	Soil	0.2	24.6	9.2	29	<0.1	9.4	6.6	181	1.26	5.4	0.7	0.9	5.0	6	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	15	0.16	0.036
WC-1 44+00E	Soil	0.2	33.5	10.7	34	<0.1	12.1	7.1	205	1.50	6.2	0.6	0.6	6.0	8	0.1	<0.1	0.3	19	0.18	0.032
WC-1 44+50E	Soil	0.4	57.3	12.2	43	<0.1	14.8	9.3	262	1.77	7.3	0.9	0.5	7.4	9	<0.1	0.2	0.4	20	0.20	0.054

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Client: **Dynamic Exploration Ltd.**
2601 42nd Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 7H3 Canada

Project: Wilcom
Report Date: December 05, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08011122.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
WC-1 30+00E	Soil	16	12	0.44	146	0.064	<20	1.55	0.015	0.19	0.4	0.02	1.7	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 30+50E	Soil	16	13	0.50	148	0.061	<20	1.65	0.018	0.21	0.2	0.01	1.8	0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 31+00E	Soil	17	12	0.54	166	0.051	<20	1.74	0.014	0.19	0.3	0.01	1.8	0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 31+50E	Soil	23	15	0.73	80	0.045	<20	1.26	0.006	0.24	0.2	0.01	2.4	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 32+00E	Soil	15	13	0.62	169	0.056	<20	1.57	0.008	0.20	0.3	<0.01	1.9	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 32+50E	Soil	21	15	0.66	86	0.056	<20	1.31	0.007	0.22	0.3	<0.01	2.3	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 33+00E	Soil	13	12	0.40	35	0.062	<20	0.75	0.008	0.18	0.4	<0.01	1.8	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 33+50E	Soil	17	13	0.50	56	0.059	<20	0.93	0.005	0.21	0.6	<0.01	1.9	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 34+00E	Soil	15	9	0.36	38	0.050	<20	0.76	0.005	0.16	0.9	<0.01	1.4	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 34+50E	Soil	12	11	0.38	169	0.073	<20	1.54	0.014	0.15	0.4	0.01	1.7	0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 35+00E	Soil	15	12	0.45	39	0.053	<20	0.94	0.006	0.20	0.7	0.01	1.7	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 35+50E	Soil	12	8	0.30	21	0.039	<20	0.78	0.007	0.12	0.7	<0.01	1.7	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 36+00E	Soil	12	8	0.32	19	0.035	<20	0.57	0.003	0.15	1.3	<0.01	0.9	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 36+50E	Soil	10	10	0.34	24	0.035	<20	0.70	0.005	0.12	1.0	<0.01	1.1	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 37+00E	Soil	11	8	0.32	23	0.033	<20	0.63	0.003	0.17	0.7	<0.01	1.0	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 37+50E	Soil	12	9	0.32	28	0.034	<20	0.64	0.006	0.15	0.7	<0.01	1.0	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 38+00E	Soil	15	10	0.36	28	0.035	<20	0.74	0.004	0.13	1.2	<0.01	1.2	0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 38+50E	Soil	6	7	0.17	90	0.107	<20	3.28	0.022	0.09	0.4	0.03	1.3	<0.1	<0.05	7	<0.5
WC-1 39+00E	Soil	11	10	0.48	69	0.032	<20	1.02	0.004	0.17	0.3	<0.01	1.3	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 39+50E	Soil	13	15	0.66	80	0.048	<20	1.29	0.004	0.23	0.3	<0.01	1.7	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 40+00E	Soil	5	5	0.12	142	0.086	<20	2.35	0.017	0.06	0.2	0.02	1.0	<0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5
WC-1 40+50E	Soil	10	9	0.34	33	0.036	<20	0.66	0.003	0.16	0.8	<0.01	1.1	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 41+00E	Soil	4	5	0.12	97	0.081	<20	1.99	0.015	0.05	0.3	0.02	0.9	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
WC-1 41+50E	Soil	16	9	0.36	25	0.040	<20	0.63	0.004	0.12	2.0	<0.01	1.0	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 42+00E	Soil	10	13	0.47	46	0.041	<20	0.93	0.007	0.18	0.3	<0.01	1.3	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 42+50E	Soil	13	15	0.47	62	0.053	<20	1.08	0.015	0.31	0.3	<0.01	1.9	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 43+00E	Soil	15	12	0.45	55	0.045	<20	0.99	0.008	0.24	0.7	<0.01	1.7	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 43+50E	Soil	11	10	0.34	37	0.040	<20	0.73	0.013	0.20	0.2	<0.01	1.3	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 44+00E	Soil	13	11	0.40	49	0.047	<20	0.90	0.015	0.24	0.3	<0.01	1.6	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 44+50E	Soil	16	14	0.57	47	0.049	<20	1.05	0.013	0.22	0.7	<0.01	1.7	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5

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Project: Wilcom
Report Date: December 05, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08011122.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
WC-1 45+00E	Soil	0.6	29.3	17.2	55	<0.1	19.2	9.1	272	2.58	9.0	1.4	1.0	9.3	9	<0.1	0.3	0.7	29	0.09	0.010
WC-1 45+50E	Soil	0.4	21.4	15.6	47	<0.1	13.6	9.1	280	1.83	6.7	0.7	0.9	5.1	10	<0.1	0.2	0.4	21	0.15	0.051
WC-1 46+00E	Soil	0.5	24.6	14.0	64	<0.1	16.3	13.5	283	2.47	9.2	0.9	1.1	6.8	10	<0.1	0.2	0.4	30	0.12	0.028
WC-1 46+50E	Soil	0.4	20.8	7.0	28	<0.1	10.8	5.8	142	1.50	8.1	0.9	0.9	4.9	5	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	16	0.11	0.023
WC-1 47+00E	Soil	0.6	23.5	8.6	38	<0.1	11.6	7.5	182	1.84	9.2	1.0	0.7	6.3	6	<0.1	0.1	0.3	23	0.16	0.037
WC-1 47+50E	Soil	0.4	23.3	7.9	38	<0.1	11.7	8.3	196	1.56	8.6	1.0	1.9	5.1	6	<0.1	0.1	0.2	19	0.15	0.034
WC-1 48+00E	Soil	0.4	14.9	5.1	25	<0.1	8.9	4.3	102	1.19	9.1	0.8	6.6	3.6	5	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	14	0.10	0.021
WC-1 48+50E	Soil	0.7	38.1	11.7	46	<0.1	16.7	9.9	245	1.79	10.1	1.5	2.1	6.5	6	0.1	0.1	0.3	20	0.17	0.038
WC-1 49+00E	Soil	0.5	33.7	11.6	45	<0.1	14.8	8.7	244	1.91	10.8	1.2	1.1	6.7	7	<0.1	0.1	0.3	22	0.18	0.035
WC-1 49+50E	Soil	0.3	21.1	8.0	33	<0.1	9.2	6.0	163	1.40	7.5	1.0	0.8	5.3	5	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	17	0.14	0.039
WC-1 50+00E	Soil	0.3	19.6	7.4	28	<0.1	9.4	5.1	141	1.36	6.6	0.8	0.8	4.6	5	<0.1	0.1	0.2	16	0.11	0.027
WC-1 50+50E	Soil	0.3	27.0	9.6	33	<0.1	11.4	7.7	192	1.50	8.3	1.0	0.9	5.7	6	<0.1	0.1	0.3	18	0.16	0.037
WC-1 51+00E	Soil	0.3	22.3	10.4	32	<0.1	11.6	7.0	196	1.48	7.8	0.8	0.8	5.1	6	<0.1	0.1	0.2	17	0.17	0.034
WC-1 51+50E	Soil	0.4	12.4	13.4	124	0.1	17.7	6.9	471	1.47	7.1	0.5	0.6	2.3	15	0.1	0.2	0.3	15	0.20	0.086
WC-1 52+00E	Soil	0.5	14.9	15.5	72	0.2	23.8	7.4	379	1.80	5.8	1.4	<0.5	4.4	14	0.1	0.2	0.4	19	0.16	0.053
WC-1 52+50E	Soil	0.5	29.1	17.1	60	<0.1	21.8	10.1	313	2.46	9.2	2.0	1.2	7.8	9	<0.1	0.3	0.5	25	0.12	0.016
WC-1 53+00E	Soil	0.4	19.8	15.0	67	<0.1	19.1	8.8	281	1.67	6.0	0.9	0.6	4.0	10	<0.1	0.2	0.3	20	0.10	0.035
WC-1 53+50E	Soil	0.5	21.7	14.6	54	<0.1	17.6	8.5	178	1.97	6.3	0.8	0.7	5.0	9	<0.1	0.2	0.3	21	0.08	0.017
WC-1 54+00E	Soil	0.2	14.6	6.9	23	<0.1	8.5	4.8	113	1.34	6.1	1.0	<0.5	4.6	5	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	19	0.17	0.023
WC-1 54+50E	Soil	0.2	29.3	9.1	36	<0.1	12.1	6.9	181	1.82	8.5	1.0	<0.5	5.9	7	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	24	0.21	0.037
WC-1 55+00E	Soil	0.3	21.0	7.9	22	<0.1	9.2	5.6	106	1.23	6.5	0.9	<0.5	5.3	5	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	15	0.15	0.038
WC-1 55+50E	Soil	0.3	24.0	10.4	34	<0.1	9.9	5.7	195	1.87	7.0	0.8	0.8	5.9	6	<0.1	0.1	0.2	23	0.19	0.032
WC-1 56+00E	Soil	0.4	25.7	17.5	51	<0.1	14.7	8.2	255	1.98	9.8	0.8	1.3	6.9	7	<0.1	0.2	0.4	20	0.20	0.036
WC-1 56+50E	Soil	1.1	19.3	15.7	42	<0.1	15.9	10.2	373	2.31	17.2	1.8	1.0	5.0	12	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	24	0.31	0.037
WC-1 57+00E	Soil	0.4	18.6	19.8	120	0.1	18.0	10.9	666	1.85	7.1	0.7	<0.5	4.4	11	0.2	0.2	0.3	18	0.17	0.069
WC-1 57+50E	Soil	0.3	21.0	16.5	64	<0.1	11.5	7.4	320	1.53	5.5	1.2	<0.5	3.9	12	0.2	0.1	0.2	18	0.30	0.058
WC-1 58+00E	Soil	0.5	18.3	18.7	47	<0.1	14.7	7.8	298	2.09	10.3	0.9	<0.5	3.9	10	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	19	0.25	0.026
WC-1 58+50E	Soil	0.6	20.5	25.9	113	0.1	17.6	12.3	484	2.03	9.8	0.9	<0.5	4.2	14	0.2	0.2	0.3	24	0.25	0.063
WC-1 59+00E	Soil	0.4	28.2	16.3	48	<0.1	14.2	9.6	257	2.16	10.5	1.4	<0.5	6.2	7	<0.1	0.2	0.3	28	0.19	0.037
WC-1 59+50E	Soil	0.7	38.6	28.3	99	0.2	25.4	14.7	787	2.30	11.4	2.5	<0.5	4.6	18	0.2	0.3	0.5	24	0.41	0.050

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Client: **Dynamic Exploration Ltd.**
2601 42nd Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 7H3 Canada

Project: Wilcom
Report Date: December 05, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08011122.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
WC-1 45+00E	Soil	22	21	0.87	72	0.067	<20	1.53	0.006	0.34	0.5	<0.01	2.7	0.3	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 45+50E	Soil	13	12	0.48	83	0.051	<20	1.08	0.008	0.23	0.5	0.01	1.4	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 46+00E	Soil	17	14	0.70	82	0.067	<20	1.42	0.006	0.37	0.5	<0.01	1.9	0.3	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 46+50E	Soil	12	13	0.38	25	0.047	<20	0.76	0.006	0.21	0.2	<0.01	1.4	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 47+00E	Soil	15	12	0.47	34	0.060	<20	0.94	0.008	0.26	1.8	<0.01	1.6	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 47+50E	Soil	15	12	0.40	29	0.053	<20	0.78	0.010	0.22	0.5	<0.01	1.5	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 48+00E	Soil	9	9	0.28	25	0.037	<20	0.60	0.006	0.16	0.5	<0.01	1.0	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 48+50E	Soil	17	14	0.43	40	0.058	<20	0.94	0.012	0.26	0.4	<0.01	1.8	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 49+00E	Soil	16	17	0.47	47	0.066	<20	0.98	0.012	0.29	0.3	<0.01	1.9	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 49+50E	Soil	13	11	0.37	30	0.047	<20	0.69	0.007	0.21	0.7	<0.01	1.3	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 50+00E	Soil	12	11	0.34	32	0.042	<20	0.72	0.006	0.20	0.4	<0.01	1.3	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 50+50E	Soil	13	13	0.38	36	0.048	<20	0.79	0.011	0.21	0.4	<0.01	1.5	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 51+00E	Soil	12	13	0.41	41	0.046	<20	0.78	0.012	0.21	0.4	<0.01	1.5	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 51+50E	Soil	9	9	0.34	184	0.045	<20	1.53	0.018	0.13	0.2	0.01	1.0	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 52+00E	Soil	12	11	0.40	241	0.074	<20	2.46	0.017	0.20	0.2	0.02	1.8	0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5
WC-1 52+50E	Soil	23	21	0.82	69	0.060	<20	1.35	0.006	0.32	0.3	<0.01	2.5	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 53+00E	Soil	15	13	0.41	109	0.055	<20	1.56	0.010	0.15	0.2	0.02	1.8	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 53+50E	Soil	17	16	0.62	71	0.048	<20	1.27	0.007	0.20	0.2	<0.01	1.9	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 54+00E	Soil	10	16	0.30	45	0.050	<20	0.74	0.011	0.17	0.2	<0.01	1.5	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 54+50E	Soil	17	21	0.48	41	0.061	<20	1.06	0.014	0.26	0.4	<0.01	2.7	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 55+00E	Soil	10	12	0.25	30	0.040	<20	0.82	0.007	0.14	0.4	<0.01	1.6	0.2	<0.05	2	<0.5
WC-1 55+50E	Soil	17	20	0.54	50	0.064	<20	1.16	0.011	0.25	0.3	<0.01	2.0	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 56+00E	Soil	17	18	0.62	77	0.040	<20	1.17	0.010	0.23	0.4	<0.01	1.9	0.2	<0.05	4	0.7
WC-1 56+50E	Soil	16	25	0.49	79	0.045	<20	1.34	0.009	0.21	0.5	0.02	2.1	0.2	<0.05	4	0.8
WC-1 57+00E	Soil	13	18	0.51	140	0.042	<20	1.40	0.010	0.22	0.4	<0.01	1.8	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 57+50E	Soil	13	16	0.46	61	0.034	<20	0.83	0.009	0.21	0.5	<0.01	1.4	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 58+00E	Soil	12	21	0.46	75	0.052	<20	1.35	0.008	0.21	0.5	<0.01	1.7	0.2	<0.05	4	0.8
WC-1 58+50E	Soil	14	19	0.50	128	0.053	<20	1.43	0.011	0.24	0.4	0.02	1.8	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 59+00E	Soil	17	22	0.59	55	0.059	<20	1.20	0.010	0.34	0.3	<0.01	2.3	0.3	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 59+50E	Soil	26	21	0.58	130	0.044	<20	1.64	0.009	0.28	0.5	0.03	2.5	0.2	<0.05	5	1.1

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AcmeLabs
ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
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2601 42nd Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 7H3 Canada

Project: Wilcom
Report Date: December 05, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08011122.1

		Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
		Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
WC-1 60+00E	Soil		0.6	34.2	67.8	103	0.1	24.8	16.5	1017	1.60	9.4	1.7	<0.5	1.8	36	1.0	0.2	0.3	19	0.86	0.033
WC-1 60+50E	Soil		L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.

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Report Date: December 05, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08011122.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
WC-1 60+00E	Soil	17	17	0.28	116	0.038	<20	1.10	0.014	0.16	0.4	0.07	1.3	0.2	<0.05	3	1.1
WC-1 60+50E	Soil	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.

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Cranbrook BC V1C 7H3 Canada

Project: Wilcom
Report Date: December 05, 2008

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN08011122.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
Pulp Duplicates																					
WC-1 08+00E	Soil	0.6	19.3	17.9	47	<0.1	11.7	7.6	282	1.63	7.5	1.8	0.6	3.7	14	0.2	0.1	0.3	19	0.34	0.058
REP WC-1 08+00E	QC	0.5	19.7	18.2	49	<0.1	10.9	7.7	295	1.62	7.8	1.8	<0.5	3.9	14	0.2	0.1	0.2	20	0.33	0.053
WC-1 26+00E	Soil	0.3	23.2	12.3	43	<0.1	12.5	7.5	193	1.82	7.4	1.0	<0.5	9.0	12	<0.1	0.1	0.3	23	0.17	0.073
REP WC-1 26+00E	QC	0.3	22.6	13.0	42	<0.1	12.3	7.9	187	1.81	7.6	0.9	<0.5	7.8	11	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	22	0.16	0.066
WC-1 53+50E	Soil	0.5	21.7	14.6	54	<0.1	17.6	8.5	178	1.97	6.3	0.8	0.7	5.0	9	<0.1	0.2	0.3	21	0.08	0.017
REP WC-1 53+50E	QC	0.4	22.1	14.3	53	<0.1	17.5	8.5	179	1.94	6.2	0.7	3.9	4.9	9	<0.1	0.2	0.3	21	0.08	0.017
WC-1 60+00E	Soil	0.6	34.2	67.8	103	0.1	24.8	16.5	1017	1.60	9.4	1.7	<0.5	1.8	36	1.0	0.2	0.3	19	0.86	0.033
REP WC-1 60+00E	QC	0.6	36.8	69.4	111	0.1	27.9	17.8	1088	1.68	9.2	1.7	0.9	1.9	38	0.9	0.3	0.3	19	0.91	0.034
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	20.1	108.8	68.5	397	0.8	59.1	9.5	631	2.32	45.0	4.4	56.4	3.6	64	5.8	4.8	4.2	84	0.81	0.071
STD DS7	Standard	20.8	114.1	72.5	408	0.8	59.2	9.3	656	2.43	49.2	4.6	107.9	3.8	65	6.2	4.8	4.4	89	0.81	0.077
STD DS7	Standard	18.9	101.2	66.3	378	0.8	55.6	8.7	610	2.28	45.3	4.3	53.9	3.6	61	5.7	4.4	4.0	79	0.79	0.070
STD DS7	Standard	20.3	103.4	68.5	392	0.9	57.7	9.3	629	2.34	45.2	4.2	52.8	3.7	64	6.0	4.5	4.1	81	0.80	0.073
STD DS7	Standard	20.7	104.8	70.4	406	0.8	55.7	9.5	675	2.49	49.8	4.9	65.2	4.3	80	6.3	5.2	4.8	82	0.90	0.077
STD DS7	Standard	22.0	110.9	72.4	440	0.8	54.8	9.6	673	2.52	54.0	4.9	57.4	4.4	79	6.1	5.1	4.9	85	0.96	0.079
STD DS7	Standard	20.3	106.2	67.8	394	0.9	53.8	9.4	604	2.32	48.9	4.5	71.1	3.8	55	6.6	4.2	3.7	81	0.86	0.072
STD DS7	Standard	20.4	111.2	70.7	420	0.8	59.1	9.8	626	2.49	52.4	4.7	146.9	4.1	62	5.9	4.3	3.7	87	0.99	0.080
STD DS7 Expected		20.9	109	70.6	411	0.9	56	9.7	627	2.39	48.2	4.9	70	4.4	69	6.4	5.9	4.5	86	0.93	0.08
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001

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Cranbrook BC V1C 7H3 Canada

Project: Wilcom
Report Date: December 05, 2008

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN08011122.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
Pulp Duplicates																	
WC-1 08+00E	Soil	11	12	0.46	67	0.040	<20	0.89	0.009	0.17	0.3	0.01	1.2	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
REP WC-1 08+00E	QC	13	12	0.47	68	0.042	<20	0.91	0.009	0.18	0.3	0.02	1.2	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 26+00E	Soil	21	12	0.40	80	0.068	<20	1.23	0.012	0.16	0.6	<0.01	1.8	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
REP WC-1 26+00E	QC	19	12	0.39	77	0.068	<20	1.15	0.011	0.15	0.8	<0.01	1.6	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5
WC-1 53+50E	Soil	17	16	0.62	71	0.048	<20	1.27	0.007	0.20	0.2	<0.01	1.9	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
REP WC-1 53+50E	QC	16	15	0.62	69	0.048	<20	1.27	0.007	0.19	0.3	0.01	1.8	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
WC-1 60+00E	Soil	17	17	0.28	116	0.038	<20	1.10	0.014	0.16	0.4	0.07	1.3	0.2	<0.05	3	1.1
REP WC-1 60+00E	QC	17	18	0.31	121	0.039	<20	1.17	0.015	0.17	0.7	0.09	1.3	0.2	<0.05	4	0.6
Reference Materials																	
STD DS7	Standard	10	198	1.01	419	0.113	20	0.93	0.082	0.50	3.1	0.20	2.0	3.9	0.17	4	3.0
STD DS7	Standard	10	203	1.07	436	0.118	34	0.98	0.089	0.53	3.0	0.20	2.1	4.1	0.21	4	3.5
STD DS7	Standard	10	188	1.03	402	0.108	40	0.95	0.086	0.48	3.1	0.19	2.0	3.7	0.18	5	3.0
STD DS7	Standard	10	195	1.01	426	0.111	35	1.03	0.085	0.48	2.9	0.19	2.1	3.9	0.18	5	3.4
STD DS7	Standard	13	199	1.12	460	0.138	35	1.08	0.100	0.55	3.2	0.19	2.5	4.2	0.18	5	2.8
STD DS7	Standard	13	198	1.11	454	0.143	43	1.08	0.101	0.55	3.8	0.19	2.7	4.3	0.20	5	3.1
STD DS7	Standard	11	201	0.97	398	0.096	28	0.96	0.096	0.42	3.7	0.18	2.1	4.4	0.10	5	3.7
STD DS7	Standard	12	214	1.01	425	0.107	20	1.00	0.098	0.46	3.6	0.21	2.5	4.5	0.10	6	2.9
STD DS7 Expected		13	163	1.05	370	0.124	39	0.959	0.073	0.44	3.8	0.2	2.5	4.2	0.21	5	3.5
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5

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Client: **Dynamic Exploration Ltd.**
2601 42nd Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 7H3 Canada

Submitted By:	Rick Walker
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	November 20, 2008
Report Date:	December 05, 2008
Page:	1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08011125.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	Wilcom
Shipment ID:	JSP-08-S-029
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	1

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP	Return
RTRN-RJT	Return

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status
SS80	1	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh		
Dry at 60C	1	Dry at 60C		
RJSV	1	Saving all or part of Soil Reject		
1DX	1	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Dynamic Exploration Ltd.
2601 42nd Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 7H3
Canada

CC:

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All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Client: **Dynamic Exploration Ltd.**
2601 42nd Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 7H3 Canada

Project: Wilcom
Report Date: December 05, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08011125.1

		Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
		Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
P4WC 5001	Silt		0.4	13.9	9.6	36	<0.1	9.6	7.4	217	1.72	6.7	1.3	<0.5	5.3	6	0.1	<0.1	0.1	18	0.24	0.056

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.

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	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
P4WC 5001	Silt	12	14	0.37	51	0.041	<20	0.69	0.010	0.12	0.2	<0.01	1.1	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5

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Report Date: December 05, 2008

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN08011125.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	20.3	106.2	67.8	394	0.9	53.8	9.4	604	2.32	48.9	4.5	71.1	3.8	55	6.6	4.2	3.7	81	0.86	0.072
STD DS7	Standard	20.4	111.2	70.7	420	0.8	59.1	9.8	626	2.49	52.4	4.7	146.9	4.1	62	5.9	4.3	3.7	87	0.99	0.080
STD DS7 Expected		20.9	109	70.6	411	0.9	56	9.7	627	2.39	48.2	4.9	70	4.4	69	6.4	5.9	4.5	86	0.93	0.08
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN08011125.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
Reference Materials																	
STD DS7	Standard	11	201	0.97	398	0.096	28	0.96	0.096	0.42	3.7	0.18	2.1	4.4	0.10	5	3.7
STD DS7	Standard	12	214	1.01	425	0.107	20	1.00	0.098	0.46	3.6	0.21	2.5	4.5	0.10	6	2.9
STD DS7 Expected		13	163	1.05	370	0.124	39	0.959	0.073	0.44	3.8	0.2	2.5	4.2	0.21	5	3.5
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5

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APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on behalf of the Wilcum property between October 10th and November 6th, 2009.

PERSONNEL	
Field Manager - 5 days at $350 / day	$ 1,750.00
Soil Crew - 3.0 man-days at $275 / day	$ 825.00
	$ 2,575.00
EQUIPMENT RENTAL	
4 Wheel Drive Vehicles - Truck - 5.0 days at $75 / day	$ 375.00
Mileage - 487 km @ $0.80 / km	$ 389.60
Hand-held radios - 6 man-days at $10 / day	$ 60.00
Quad - 5 days at $150 / day	$ 750.00
Satellite Phone - 2 days at $20 / day	$ 40.00
VHF Radio - 5 days at $20 / day	$ 100.00
	$ 1,740.60
ANALYSIS	
122 Soil samples at $25 / sample	**$ 3,050.00**
MISCELLANEOUS	
Field Supplies - 6 man-days at $20 / day	$ 120.00
Fuel	$ 150.00
Shipping	$ 120.00
	$ 390.00
REPORT WRITING / PREPARATION	
R. T. Walker, P.Geo.: 3.0 days x $650.00/day	$ 1,950.00
Reproduction	$ 50.00
	$ 2,000.00
Total:	**$ 9,729.60**

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 082FNE052

National Mineral Inventory Number: 082F9,G12 Pb1

Name(s): SULLIVAN
SULLIVAN MINE

Status: Past Producer

Mining Method Underground, Open Pit

Regions: British Columbia

BCGS Map: 082F080

NTS Map: 082F09E, 082G12W

Latitude: 49 42 27 N

Longitude: 116 00 19 W

Elevation: 1420 metres

Location Accuracy: Within 500M

Mining Division: Fort Steele

Electoral District: Columbia River-Revelstoke

Forest District: Rocky Mountain Forest District

UTM Zone: 11 (NAD 83)

Northing: 5506585

Easting: 571720

Comments: Centre of lower open pit partially within Lot 1386 (Hamlet) on the lower southern slope of Sullivan Hill, north of Mark Creek, 3.5 kilometres north-northwest from the town of Kimberley (NTS Map 82F9).

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Lead, Zinc, Silver, Tin, Copper, Gold, Iron, Sulphur, Antimony, Cadmium, Bismuth

Minerals

Significant: Pyrrhotite, Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite, Tetrahedrite, Pyrargyrite, Boulangerite, Cassiterite, Chalcopyrite, Jamesonite, Scheelite, Stannite, Marmatite, Chalcostibite, Gudmundite, Mcgillite

Significant Comments: Trace chalcostibite and gudmundite.

Associated: Pyrrhotite, Pyrite, Magnetite, Arsenopyrite, Quartz, Calcite, Tourmaline, Mcgillite

Alteration: Tourmaline, Albite, Chlorite, Carbonate, Pyrite, Biotite, Garnet, Calcite

Alteration Comments: Also sphene, hornblende, epidote, muscovite, mica, zircon, scapolite, quartz, sericite, tremolite, actinolite, cordierite, cerussite and pyromorphite.

Alteration Type: Tourmalinz'n, Albitic, Chloritic, Carbonate, Pyrite

Mineralization Age: Middle Proterozoic

Isotopic Age: 1450 Ma **Dating Method:** Lead/Lead **Material Dated:** Galena

Deposit

Character: Stratiform, Stratabound, Massive, Vein

Classification: Syngenetic, Sedimentary, Exhalative, Industrial Min.

Type: E14: Sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag, I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au

Shape: Tabular **Modifier:** Faulted

Dimension: 2000x1600x21 metres **Strike/Dip:** 360/23E

Comments: Sullivan orebody; age date data from Geological Association of Canada Special Paper 25.

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Sedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Middle Proterozoic	Purcell	Lower Aldridge	------
Middle Proterozoic	Purcell	Middle Aldridge	------
Middle Proterozoic	------	------	Moyie Intrusions

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
------	------	------
------	------	------
------	------	-

Lithology: Quartz Wacke, Mudstone, Intraformational Conglomerate, Lithic Wacke, Tourmalinite, Gabbro, Breccia, Quartz Arenite

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Omineca

Physiographic Area: Purcell Mountains

Terrane: Ancestral North America

Metamorphic Type: Regional

Grade: Greenschist

Comments: Upper greenschist facies. Upper greenschist facies.

Inventory

Ore Zone: SULLIVAN

Year: 2000

Category: Proven

Report On: Y

Quantity: 1,800,000 tonnes

NI 43-101: N

Commodity	Grade
Silver	17.0000 grams per tonne
Lead	3.2000 per cent
Zinc	6.6000 per cent

Reference: Cominco Annual Report 2000.

Summary Production

	Metric		Imperial	
Mined:	149,173,608	tonnes	164,435,755	tons
Milled:	150,453,162	tonnes	165,846,222	tons

Recovery				
Silver	9,264,200,966	grams	297,850,977	ounces
Gold	174,863	grams	5,622	ounces
Lead	8,412,076,665	kilograms	18,545,454,512	pounds
Zinc	7,944,445,846	kilograms	17,514,505,030	pounds
Tin	9,702,543	kilograms	21,390,446	pounds
Copper	5,106,742	kilograms	11,258,439	pounds
Cadmium	3,094,872	kilograms	6,823,025	pounds
Antimony	413,700	kilograms	912,052	pounds
Bismuth	21,880	kilograms	48,237	pounds

Capsule Geology

The Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup in southeastern British Columbia constitutes a thick prism of dominantly clastic sediments exceeding 10,000 metres in thickness with the base unexposed. Earliest known sedimentation are Fort Steele Formation fluvial/deltaic sequences of quartz arenite, quartz wacke and mudstone at least 200 metres thick. Fine-grained clastic beds at the top of the formation grade into very rusty-weathering, fine-grained quartz wacke and mudstone of the Aldridge Formation (1433 Ma +/- 10 Ma), at least 5000 metres thick in the Purcell Mountains. The Aldridge Formation grades upward over 300 metres through a sequence of carbonaceous mudstone with minor beds of grey and green mudstone and fine-grained quartz wacke to the 1800 metre thick Creston Formation, composed of grey, green and maroon quartz wacke and mudstone with minor white arenite. Conformably overlying the Creston Formation are 1200 metres of green and grey dolomitic mudstone, buff-weathering dolomite and minor quartz arenite of the Kitchener Formation. The Kitchener is in turn overlain by 200 to 400 metres of green, slightly dolomitic and calcareous mudstone of the Siyeh Formation. Although poorly defined in the Purcell Mountains west of the Rocky Mountain Trench, the Siyeh is readily recognized in the Rocky Mountains and is conformably and locally unconformably overlain by 0 to 500 metres of basaltic to andesitic flows of the Purcell Lava (1075 Ma) which are taken to mark the close of Lower Purcell sedimentation (1075 to 1500 Ma). To the northwest and west in the Purcell Mountains, the Purcell Lava is only sparsely represented by weathered tuffaceous beds.

Resting with apparent conformity on the Lower Purcell rocks are about 1200 metres of grey to dark grey, calcareous and dolomitic mudstone and minor quartz wacke of the Dutch Creek Formation. This formation is overlain by about 1000 metres of grey, green and maroon mudstone and calcareous mudstone of the Mount Nelson Formation. The close of Purcell sedimentation is marked by folding during the East Kootenay Orogeny (825 to 900 Ma) and disruption of the basin by large-scale vertical faults concurrent with deposition of basal sedimentary rocks of the Windermere

Supergroup.

Middle Proterozoic igneous activity in the Purcell sedimentary basin is dominated by intrusion of gabbroic sills of two ages. The oldest are the Moyie Intrusions which are most common in the Aldridge Formation. Sills and slightly discordant sheets predominate; locally, however, dykes and step-like discordant sheets are abundant near Kimberley. Gabbroic sills can aggregate 2000 metres of thickness in a typical Aldridge section and are most abundant in the lower part of the section. The youngest event of gabbro intrusion is thought to be comagmatic with the Purcell Lavas, and is represented by abundant sills in the upper part of the Creston Formation, and in the Kitchener and Siyeh formations. The pegmatitic Hellroaring Creek stock (Middle Proterozoic) and related satellites intrude metamorphosed and deformed Aldridge sedimentary rocks and Moyie Intrusions sills, in an area about 15 kilometres southwest of the Sullivan mine.

Lower Purcell sedimentary rocks have undergone metamorphism to at least greenschist facies. There is a general increase in metamorphic grade with depth in the stratigraphic pile; minor areas of amphibolite facies are restricted to the cores of fold structures displaying large magnitude structural relief.

Purcell rocks are folded about north trending axes to form the Purcell Anticlinorium. Folds comprising the large structure are open and gentle with north plunging axes. Some folds are overturned to the east and some display axial plane schistosity. Large areas within the anticlinorium have nearly flat-lying strata. Major faults with a history of complex movement disrupt the Purcell terrain and separate large regions further disrupted by block faulting. Two of these major faults, the Moyie and St. Mary faults, pass south of Kimberley and throughout much of their extent have a northerly trend, but then abruptly arc to the east into the Rocky Mountain Trench. Both of these faults repeat Lower Purcell strata on their north and west, upthrown sides. The Sullivan orebody occurs on the east side of this regional structure, on the east limb of an open anticline.

The Middle Proterozoic Aldridge Formation (Purcell Supergroup- Lower Purcell Group), has the characteristics of a flysch sequence at least 3800 metres thick. It is composed of a monotonous and repetitious sequence of alternating beds of very fine-grained quartz wacke and mudstone and lesser amounts of very fine- to coarse-grained quartz arenite. The Aldridge Formation is metamorphosed to middle to upper greenschist facies. The Aldridge Formation in the Purcell Mountains has been divided into three map units; the Lower, Middle and Upper Aldridge. Lower Aldridge sedimentary rocks (at least 1500 metres thick - base not exposed) are composed of a rhythmic succession of thin to medium-bedded, typically graded beds of very fine-grained quartz wacke. Interbedded with the rhythmic sequence of graded beds are laminated sequences of mudstone ranging from a few millimetres to several metres thick. Laminae and discontinuous blebs of pyrrhotite emphasize layering in the laminated mudstone and weathering of the pyrrhotite imparts a conspicuous rusty colour to outcrops. Massive to poorly bedded, elongate lenses of intraformational conglomerate occur locally near the top of the Lower Aldridge. The Middle Aldridge (2000 metres thick) is marked by the appearance of distinctive graded arenaceous beds whose lighter weathering colours contrast sharply with the rusty weathering Lower Aldridge. Thinly bedded, rusty weathering rocks similar to those in Lower Aldridge sequences are interbedded with thicker, graded arenites but are definitely subordinate. The graded arenaceous rocks are mostly turbidites. Thin bedded to laminated carbonaceous mudstone becomes the dominant lithology of the 300 metre thick Upper Aldridge. The contact between the Middle and Upper Aldridge is gradational over stratigraphic thicknesses ranging from a few to tens of metres. Disseminated grains and blebs of pyrrhotite aligned along bedding occur in places in carbonaceous mudstone of the Upper Aldridge and here the rock is rusty weathering.

The Sullivan orebody is located at the western edge of the Rocky Mountain Trench and on the eastern flank of the Purcell Mountains. The orebody is a conformable iron-lead-zinc sulphide lens enclosed by clastic metasedimentary rocks of the Middle Proterozoic (Helikian) Aldridge Formation, the basal formation of the Purcell Supergroup (further subdivided into the Lower Purcell Group). Regional metamorphism is upper greenschist facies. The orebody occurs near the top of the Lower Aldridge Formation and has the shape of an inverted and tilted saucer. The maximum north-south dimension is about 2000 metres and the east-west dimension is about 1600 metres. It has flat to gentle east dips in the west, moderate east to northeast dips in the centre, and gentle east to northeast dips in the east. The footwall rocks are composed of intraformational conglomerate and massive lithic wacke overlain by quartz wacke and pyrrhotite-laminated mudstone. The ore zone is overlain by several upward-fining sequences of quartz wacke and mudstone. The orebody attains a maximum thickness of 100 metres approximately 100 metres northwest of its geographic centre, and thins outward in all directions (averages 21 metres in thickness). To the east, it thins gradually to a sequence of pyrrhotite-laminated mudstone 3 to 5 metres thick that persists laterally for some distance. To the north, the orebody thins less gradually and is truncated by the Kimberley fault. To the west, the orebody thins abruptly and is cut by dyke-like apophyses of the footwall gabbro. The gabbro (of the Middle Proterozoic Moyie Intrusions) lies beneath the orebody and is typically concordant about 500 metres below its eastern edge. To the west, the gabbro rapidly transgresses upward to meet the footwall of the orebody near its western margin but, continuing westward it transgresses downward to resume its sill-like form at approximately its original stratigraphic position. To the south, within the limit of economic mineralization, thickness changes are generally irregular and abrupt.

The Sullivan orebody lies on the folded and faulted eastern limb of a broad north trending anticline. The structure plunges gently to the north and is locally asymmetric and overturned to the east. Detailed structural mapping has revealed three phases of folding. Phase 1 is characterized by isoclinal folds with axial planes parallel to bedding planes and north trending fold axes. Phase 2 is characterized by relatively open folds with gentle north or south plunges and with moderately west dipping axial planes. Both Phase 1 and 2 folds indicate easterly vergence. Phase 3 folds are associated with east dipping thrusts; axial planes have steep dips and folds have variable plunges to northwest and southeast.

The Kimberley, Ryot and Hidden Hand fault systems, the 010 degree trending Sullivan-type faults and other minor faults form an intricate mosaic disrupting the fold limb. The Kimberley and Hidden Hand faults lie across the regional structure and are generally parallel to east trending segments of the Moyie and St. Mary faults. The Kimberley fault dips 45 to 55 degrees north and truncates the ore zone to the north. With over 3000 metres of stratigraphic displacement, the fault juxtaposes rocks of the Creston and Kitchener formations against rocks of the Lower Aldridge. Displacement on the north dipping Hidden Hand fault is of the order of a few hundred metres of apparent normal dip-slip movement. The Sullivan-type faults cut the orebody with a consistent west side down normal displacement ranging from a few metres to 30 metres. The largest member of the group, the Sullivan fault, occurs near the western margin of the orebody. At the northwestern margin of the orebody, a northeast trending fault apparently truncates the westward extension of the Kimberley fault although earlier phases of movement along the Sullivan-type faults may have occurred.

The Sullivan orebody consists of sulphide rock composed of more than 70 per cent sulphides in thick, gently dipping conformable units enclosed by unaltered or altered quartz wacke and mudstone. In the western part, massive pyrrhotite containing occasional wispy layers of galena is overlain by sulphide rock in which conformable layering consists of pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and pyrite intercalated with beds of clastic sedimentary rock. The ore passes outward on the north, east and south to delicately-bedded sulphide rock interbedded with fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks. Eastward across a transition zone, the orebody is composed of five distinct conformable units of well-bedded sulphide rock interbedded with clastic sedimentary rock. Each bed of sulphide rock thins eastward from the transition zone. The transition zone is commonly only a few metres or tens of metres wide. Three bedded sulphide sequences occur above the main orebody, particularly in the area of the transition zone. Locally, these are ore. Sulphide vein mineralization is present in the footwall in and adjacent to a zone of tourmalinite and very rare elsewhere. Irregular veins commonly form networks composed dominantly of pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite. Generally minor amounts of quartz, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, cassiterite, tourmaline or scheelite occur in some veins. Major differences exist in footwall rocks, ore zone and hanging wall rocks in different areas of the mine.

Much of the orebody is underlain by locally derived intraformational conglomerate which is more than 80 metres thick in the west and thins to the east. Footwall rocks are cut by tabular bodies of chaotic breccia containing blocks of conglomerate and bedded sedimentary rock; these extend downward unknown distances from the sulphide footwall in the west. Footwall mineralization consisting of thin conformable laminae, veins and locally intense fracture-filling is common in the west and very rare in the east.

The footwall and hanging wall rocks and locally the orebody in the west have been extensively altered by hydrothermal solutions. A crosscutting zone of tourmalinite underlying the sulphide lens in the west is 1000 by 1500 metres across at the sulphide footwall and extends at least 500 metres beneath the orebody. Albite-chlorite- pyrite alteration occurs in crosscutting zones in the footwall tourmalinite and extends more than 100 metres into the hanging wall over the western part of the orebody. A zone of pyrite-chlorite alteration 300 metres in diameter crosscuts massive sulphide rock immediately overlying footwall albite-chlorite-pyrite alteration zones.

Extensive volumes of altered rock occur below, within and above the ore zone in the western part of the mine. Tourmalinite is included with wallrock alteration because most of the tourmalinite, except for that near the sulphide footwall, has crosscutting relations. Altered rocks unusually rich in chlorite, albite, pyrite, biotite, garnet and calcite occur in restricted crosscutting footwall structures, in a zone which crosscuts the orebody, and also occupy an extensive volume of rock in the hanging wall. Accessory minerals in altered hanging wall rocks include tourmaline, sphene, subordinate white mica, zircon, scapolite, calcite and quartz. Although minerals in altered rock have a metamorphic texture, their occurrence is interpreted as reflecting pre-metamorphic chemical modifications.

Pyrrhotite and pyrite (ratio of 7:3) are the most abundant sulphides in the Sullivan orebody. Galena and sphalerite (marmatite is the iron-rich variety) are the principal ore minerals. Minor but economically important minerals include tetrahedrite, pyrargyrite, boulangerite and arsenopyrite (deleterious). Cassiterite is an important minor constituent in the western part of the orebody. Minerals constituting less than 1 per cent include chalcopyrite, jamesonite, magnetite and less abundant scheelite and stannite. Trace or small amounts of chalcostibite and gudmundite have also been identified along with cerussite and pyromorphite. Principal non-sulphide minerals are quartz and calcite with abundant tourmaline, chlorite, muscovite, albite, pale brown to reddish-brown mica, garnet, tremolite, epidote, actinolite, cordierite and hornblende. Either quartz or calcite may make up 50 to 70 per cent of the non-sulphide suite, chlorite 30 per cent and the other minerals up to about 20 per cent.

In 1945 a pink mineral occurring as open-space fracture-fillings was found in a development raise in the southwest part of the orebody in an area where both ore and enclosing sedimentary rocks are highly manganiferous. This area is now an open pit and the pink mineral, tentatively identified as friedelite, is no longer to be found. Thirty-one years later a routine X-ray check was made from one of many hand specimens stored. Further work identified the mineral as a new mineral, mcgillite, the fifth member of the pyrosmalite group. Mcgillite is most often associated with very dark sphalerite and small amounts of boulangerite, galena, jamesonite and milky quartz.

Processing of Sullivan ore include recoverable amounts of cadmium, gold, bismuth, indium, iron, sulphur and antimonial lead and tin concentrate.

The Sullivan orebody is interpreted as a hydrothermal synsedimentary deposit which formed in a sub-basin on the Aldridge marine floor. It is located directly over conduits through which mineralizing fluids passed. Cross-strata permeability developed along synsedimentary faults and fractures; fluid escape along these led to development of chaotic breccia zones. Footwall conglomerate was extruded from breccia pipes or was laid down when locally oversteepened sediments collapsed. Boron-rich fluids percolated up the zones of cross-strata permeability, soaking adjoining footwall sediments and discharging onto the sea floor. Fluid composition and/or conditions in the sub-basin changed, and sulphides were deposited. Initial sulphide deposition over the vent area was rapid, as evidenced by lack of included clastic sedimentary rock. These features are felt to be consistent with deposition of sulphide particles which issued from the vent area. Waning stages of sulphide deposition were much less violent, and well-layered sulphides intercalated with intermittent clastic sediments became the dominant depositional style. In the upper part of both the eastern and western portions of the orebody, delicate sulphide lamellae consistent with chemical precipitation are widespread. Post-ore sodium-rich hydrothermal fluids altered tourmalinite, sulphide rocks, and hanging wall and footwall rocks over the vent area (Geological Association of Canada Special Paper 25).

Showings of sulphide mineralization were discovered in 1892. In 1909 the property was acquired by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada (Cominco Ltd.). Beginning in 1900, the Sullivan mine has been a continuous producer until December 21, 2001, when the mine closed.

The mine is located on the southeast slope of Sullivan Hill, 3.2 kilometres northwest of the center of the city of Kimberley; the concentrator is located at Chapman Creek, 3.2 kilometres southeast of the center of the city. The North Star mine is located about 3.2 kilometres south of the Sullivan, on North Star Hill.

Prospectors Pat Sullivan, John Cleaver, E.C. "Ed." Smith, and Walter Burchett, of the Coeur d'Alene area of Idaho, were prospecting in the Kootenay Lake area in 1893 when they decided to band together for an overland trip to the Fort Steele area. On their arrival they heard stories of the impressive orebody of the North Star mine which had been discovered the previous year. On reaching North Star Hill, they found all of the hill had been staked but decided to prospect in the vicinity. They crossed Mark Creek to prospect the other slope and soon found the outcrop of the Sullivan orebody. They located 3 claims, the Shylock, Hamlet, and Hope (Lots 1385-1387 respectively). One of the partners, Sullivan, was killed in the Coeur d'Alene district in the winter of 1892 but the remaining three continued work on their claims at intervals when finances permitted until 1896.

The claims were bonded in 1896 to A. Hanson, of Leadville, but the bond was not taken up. Later that same year the property was bonded to Col. Ridpath, Judge Turner & associates, of Spokane. These interests organized the Sullivan Group Mining Company, which was registered in British Columbia in March 1897; the 3 original claims were Crown-granted to the company in 1898. From 1896 to 1899 some surface stripping was done and several small shafts sunk but transportation was a limiting factor and serious development was not begun until a branch line of the C.P. Railway was completed from Cranbrook in 1900. During the following years ore was shipped to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson and the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail. In 1902 the company began the construction of a lead smelter at Marysville, 6.4 kilometres southeast of Kimberley. Due to the many metallurgical difficulties encountered, and also to the depressed condition of the lead market, the smelter was not put into operation until about 1905. The ore could not be treated profitably and both the smelter and mine closed late in 1907 after some 75,000 tons of ore had been smelted. At this stage the company had numerous-creditors and could not raise sufficient money to meet its debts. In 1909 the bond-holders and the creditors re-organized the company under the name of the Fort Steele Mining & Smelting Company, the control of the company being vested in the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, a subsidiary of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada (Limited) acquired a lease and bond on the property in December 1909. Subsequent exploration work indicated a large tonnage of complex ore which would become valuable if a satisfactory process of concentration could be developed. Also, these were high-grade ore zones which could be worked during the interval and smelted for lead. Late in 1910 the option on the stock of the Federal company and on that of some of the other shareholders was exercised; purchase of the property was completed in 1913. All of the adjoining claims considered necessary to the operation were purchased by the company in 1910. For the next few years mine development was directed to the discovery of ore sufficiently high in lead and silver, and low enough in zinc to be smelted with the facilities available at Trail. In 1914 the mine became the largest lead producer in Canada.

The future of the mine depended heavily on the improvement of the metallurgy of the ore, particularly the recovery of the contained zinc, and work on this problem began in 1910. Many tests on various processes of separation were carried out until, at last, satisfactory lead and zinc concentrates were produced at Trail by differential flotation in 1920. This new process made it possible to separate the run-of-mine ore into high-grade lead and zinc concentrates, and pyrrhotite concentrate for future use. A concentrator based on this process was built at the Sullivan mine and commenced operating in August 1923 with a capacity of 3,000 tons per day; the capacity was later increased in steps to 8,500 tons, and then to 11,000 tons in May 1949.

Development work on the orebody was initially from small pits and shallow shafts, and later from a main adit at the 1402 metre elevation. After it was proven that the ore went to depth an adit at the 1188.7 metre elevation was driven more than 1.6 kilometres north to the orebody; above it were 4 levels, including the old 1402 metre level. In subsequent operations an inclined shaft was sunk from 1188.7 metre level to the 807.7 metre elevation to establish 9 more levels. By the end of 1949 a new 1127.7 metre level haulageway was completed. Two new shafts, 609.6 metres apart, were put down in 1947 to service below the 1021 metre elevation. In 1960 the main shaft was extended 152.4 metres to provide two new levels. Mining was done initially in square-set stopes but in order to provide a shipping product low in zinc a kind of room and pillar system was introduced; this was modified somewhat when the concentrator was put into operation. Experimental work in backfilling began in 1936 and the practice has continued, utilizing development waste, cemented float fill, glacial till, and caving. Pillar extraction had become a major part of the operation by the 1950's.

An open pit mining operation began in 1951 to recover the remaining ore in the outcrop and nearby areas, and for several years provided about 20 per cent of total mine production. The pit operation was closed temporarily in May 1957 and not re-opened until 1964. During the latter year the remaining open pit ore was removed, providing about 7 per cent of total production for that year.

Tin was discovered in the ore in 1925. A plant for recovery of cassiterite from the flotation tailings was put into operation in March 1941 and an electric smelter for tin was added in April 1942. Traces of indium in the zinc concentrate had been known for many years and a recoverable accumulation was eventually found in slag from the complex lead-zinc smelting process at Trail. Indium was first recovered at Trail in 1941 and production on a commercial scale began in 1955. In 1954 an estimated 10,000,000 ounces of indium was available in by-product stockpiles built up over the years.

In 1960 the company estimated pyrrhotite flotation concentrate reserves at 15,000,000 tons and calculated an equivalent of 350,000 tons would be added to the total annually from production. Roasting of these concentrates to recover contained sulphur as sulphuric acid began on a limited scale in 1953. Facilities for converting the by- product iron oxide sinter to pig iron were installed in 1961.

The company name was changed in 1966 to Cominco Ltd. The property at that time included 678 Crown-granted claims and fractions and 30 recorded claims, and extended southerly to include the former Stemwinder and North Star mines (see 82 F/9 Zn I and Pb 2). In 1975 the company began a modernization program which will, over a number of years, convert the mine to trackless mining methods.

Measured and indicated reserves in the Sullivan mine, as of December 31, 1979, were reported as 54,000,000 tons at 4.5 per cent lead, 5.9 per cent zinc, 37.7 grams per tonne silver (Cominco Ltd., 1979 Annual Report).

Reserves estimated by the company at September 30, 1994 were 13 million tonnes grading 7.91 per cent zinc, 4.53 per cent lead and 25.69 grams per tonne silver, sufficient for about another six years of operation (Information Circular 1995-9, page 8). In 1995, it was the first full year of operation of the new lead-regrind circuit in the mill, resulting in higher grade zinc concentrates, and improved lead and zinc recovery.

In 1995, with Explore B.C. Program support, Cominco Ltd. made substantial progress on a deep drillhole that had been started December 14, 1991 on the Hope 12 claim on Mark Creek to test for the downfaulted extension of the Sullivan horizon. The hole was resumed on August 15, 1995 at 182 metres depth and drilled by October 31, 1995 to 1937 metres, still 214 metres short of the originally planned 2150 metre length. The hole intersected a section of Middle Aldridge sediments and a gabbro considerably thickened by thrusting, and did not reach the Sullivan horizon target, now projected to be at 2500 metres depth (Explore B.C. Program 95/96 - A142). This hole ended at 2600 metres in 1996.

Reserves estimated by the company at January 31, 1996 were 11,435,200 tonnes grading 25.0 grams per tonne silver, 4.5 per cent lead and 8.0 per cent zinc (Information Circular 1997-1, page 10).

Reserves in 1997 are estimated at 6,349,700 tonnes grading 41.1 grams per tonne silver, 6.8 per cent lead and 12.1 per cent zinc; the mine is scheduled to close on December 31, 2001 (T. Schroeter, personal communication, 1997).

Reserves entrusted by the company at January 31, 1997 were 8,800,000 tonnes grading 8.0 per cent zinc, 4.4 per cent lead and 24.0 grams per tonne silver (Information Circular 1998-1, page 9).

Reserves as of December 31, 1997 were 7,100,000 tonnes grading 7.2 per cent zinc, 4.0 per cent lead and 23 grams per tonne silver (Cominco Ltd. Fact Book, October 26, 1998).

Proven and probable reserves as of December 31, 1998 are reported as 6.1 million tonnes averaging 6.6 per cent zinc, 3.7 per cent lead and 20 grams per tonne silver (Exploration in BC 1998, page 73).

Proven and probable reserves as of December 31, 1999 are reported as 4.6 million tonnes averaging 6.4 per cent zinc, 3.3 per cent lead and 18 grams per tonne silver (Information Circular 2001-1, page 6).

Proved reserves as of December 31, 2000 are reported as 1.8 million tonnes averaging 6.6 per cent zinc, 3.7 per cent lead and 17.00 grams per tonne silver.

The mine closed December 21, 2001.

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Date Coded:	1985/07/24	**Coded By:**	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	**Field Check:**	N
Date Revised:	2007/05/07	**Revised By:**	Nicole Robinson(NR)	**Field Check:**	Y

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 082FNE062

National Mineral Inventory Number: 082F9 Pb3

Name(s): POLLY VENT
DAN HOWE, PAKK, HORN

Status: Showing

Mining Division: Fort Steele

Electoral District: East Kootenay

Regions: British Columbia

Forest District: Rocky Mountain Forest District

BCGS Map: 082F059

NTS Map: 082F09E, 082F09W

Latitude: 49 35 30 N

Longitude: 116 12 53 W

Elevation: 1933 metres

Location Accuracy: Within 500M

UTM Zone: 11 (NAD 83)

Northing: 5493528

Easting: 556754

Comments: Showing located between Hellroaring and Meachen creeks, 1.7 kilometres south of St. Mary Lake, 34 kilometres west of the community of Cranbrook.

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Zinc, Lead

Minerals

Significant: Pyrrhotite, Sphalerite, Galena, Arsenopyrite

Associated: Quartz, Pyrrhotite, Arsenopyrite

Alteration: Tourmaline, Albite, Sericite

Deposit

Character: Vein, Massive, Disseminated

Classification: Hydrothermal, Sedimentary, Exhalative

Type: E14: Sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag, I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Sedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Helikian	Purcell	Aldridge	------
Proterozoic	------	------	Moyie Intrusions

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
------	------	------
------	------	-

Lithology: Argillaceous Quartzite, Diorite Sill, Argillite, Fragmental Sediment/Sedimentary

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Omineca

Physiographic Area: Purcell Mountains

Terrane: Ancestral North America

Inventory

No inventory data

Capsule Geology

The Lower Jack zone (082FNE115) was discovered in 1999 during prospecting along a newly constructed logging road in a steep, overburden-covered area. A number of large, lead-zinc bearing, hydrothermally altered, angular tourmalinite and Aldridge Formation fragmental float boulders occur in a 300 by 300 metre area. The float boulders are well mineralized with galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. This discovery was staked in the summer of 1999 and is now part of what is called the Pakk property. The Upper Jack zone (082FNE115) was also discovered by prospecting in the area and is located 2500 metres northwest of the Lower Jack zone. A third discovery, the Sinclair zone (082FNE117), is 2000 metres north-northeast of the Upper Jack zone. The Polly Vent showing is located 4000 metres north-northeast of the Sinclair showing. The Pakk property includes the Horn, Burn, Pit and Pakk claim groups.

The original Dan Howe showing, now called the Polly Vent, was described as a lenticular quartz vein in sheared argillaceous quartzites of the Helikian Aldridge Formation (Purcell Supergroup) beneath a Proterozoic Moyie Intrusions diorite sill.

In 1999, Chapleau Resources Ltd. completed one diamond drill-hole which intersected a sulphide-rich fragmental complex 230 metres thick. The complex consists of fragmental rock units up to 50 metres thick interbedded with thin bedded pyrrhotiferous argillite. Massive sulphide, mainly pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite, form the matrix of the fragmental units. Bedding-parallel bands of disseminated sphalerite up to 30 centimetres thick occur within the interbedded argillite units.

Super Group Holdings Ltd. is directing the exploration and Chapleau Resources Ltd. is performing the work on the property.

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Date Coded:	1985/07/24	**Coded By:**	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	**Field Check:**	N
Date Revised:	2008/04/20	**Revised By:**	Mandy N. Desautels(MND)	**Field Check:**	N

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 082FNE066

Name(s): **HIGH PEAK (L.8905)**
BOOT, BOOTLEG

Status: Showing

Mining Division: Fort Steele
Electoral District: Columbia River-Revelstoke
Forest District: Rocky Mountain Forest District

Regions: British Columbia
BCGS Map: 082F070
NTS Map: 082F09E
Latitude: 49 38 12 N
Longitude: 116 09 34 W
Elevation: 2300 metres
Location Accuracy: Within 1KM
Comments: FROM GSC MAP 15-1957

UTM Zone: 11 (NAD 83)
Northing: 5498574
Easting: 560693

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Silver, Lead, Copper

Minerals
Significant: Pyrite, Galena
Associated: Quartz

Deposit
Character: Disseminated, Vein
Classification: Hydrothermal, Epigenetic
Type: I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Metasedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Middle Proterozoic	Purcell	Aldridge	------

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
------	------	------

Lithology: Quartzite

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Omineca
Physiographic Area: Purcell Mountains
Terrane: Ancestral North America

Inventory

No inventory data

Capsule Geology

The High Peak showing consists of sparse chalcopyrite within fractured quartz veining. The area is underlain by argillites and quartzites of the Middle Proterozoic Aldridge Formation, Purcell Supergroup.

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GSC MAP 15-1957

Date Coded:	1985/07/24	**Coded By:**	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	**Field Check:**	N
Date Revised:	2000/01/10	**Revised By:**	Garry J. Payie(GJP)	**Field Check:**	N

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 082FNE088

Name(s): **BULLDOG**
KOLE

Status: Showing

Mining Division: Fort Steele
Electoral District: Columbia River-Revelstoke
Forest District: Rocky Mountain Forest District

Regions: British Columbia
BCGS Map: 082F070
NTS Map: 082F09E
Latitude: 49 38 48 N
Longitude: 116 06 04 W
Elevation: 1633 metres
Location Accuracy: Within 500M
Comments: FROM MAP 52-15A, GSC

UTM Zone: 11 (NAD 83)
Northing: 5499735
Easting: 564891

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Lead

Minerals
Significant: Galena, Arsenopyrite
Associated: Quartz

Deposit
Character: Vein
Classification: Epigenetic, Hydrothermal
Type: I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Plutonic

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Middle Proterozoic	Purcell	Aldridge	------
Middle Proterozoic	------	------	Moyie Intrusions

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
------	------	------
------	------	------

Lithology: Diorite, Quartzite

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Omineca
Physiographic Area: Purcell Mountains
Terrane: Ancestral North America

Inventory

No inventory data

Capsule Geology

The Bulldog area is underlain by quartzite of the Middle Proterozoic Aldrige Formation, Purcell Supergroup. White quartz outcrops widely on the hillside but sulphides are sparse or lacking. A little to the west of these showings, a tunnel has been driven in a shear in diorite. The shear carries quartz stringers with a little galena and arsenopyrite. The diorite is probably related to the Proterozoic Moyie Intrusions.

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GSC MAP 52-15A

Date Coded:	1985/07/24	**Coded By:**	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	**Field Check:**	N
Date Revised:	2000/01/12	**Revised By:**	Garry J. Payie(GJP)	**Field Check:**	N

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 082FNE153

Name(s): BOOTLEG
BOOT

Status: Showing

Mining Division: Fort Steele
Electoral District: Columbia River-Revelstoke
Forest District: Rocky Mountain Forest District

Regions: British Columbia
BCGS Map: 082F070
NTS Map: 082F09E
Latitude: 49 39 58 N
Longitude: 116 08 50 W
Elevation: 2400 metres
Location Accuracy: Within 500M
Comments: Geology Map (Assessment Report 26186).

UTM Zone: 11 (NAD 83)
Northing: 5501858
Easting: 561538

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Silver, Lead

Minerals
Significant: Galena
Significant Comments: Galena is assumed.

Deposit
Character: Stratiform, Stratabound, Disseminated
Classification: Syngenetic, Sedimentary, Exhalative
Type: E14: Sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Metasedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Middle Proterozoic	Purcell	Lower Aldridge	------
Middle Proterozoic	Purcell	Upper Aldridge	------
Middle Proterozoic	------	------	Moyie Intrusions

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
------	------	------
------	------	------
------	------	-

Lithology: Siltstone, Quartzite, Wacke, Gabbro

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Omineca
Physiographic Area: Purcell Mountains
Terrane: Ancestral North America

Inventory

No inventory data

Capsule Geology

The initial claims on the Bootleg property were staked in 1996 by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and Miner River Resources Ltd. A two-day geological reconnaissance program consisting of stream sediment sampling and prospecting was undertaken on the Bootleg Claims in August 1996.

Field work on the Bootleg Claims during the 1997 and 1998 consisted of prospecting, soil sampling, silt sampling and minor geological mapping. A total of 62 were samples collected. Geochemical results confirmed the presence of elevated base metal levels within prospective Aldridge Formation stratigraphy.

The south and central part of the Bootleg claims cover a shallow dipping package of siltites, quartzites and wackes assigned to the Middle Proterozoic Lower Aldridge Formation which are conformably overlain by Middle Proterozoic Middle Aldridge Formation sediments in the northern part of the property. Within this sedimentary package are a number of intrusive Middle Proterozoic Moyie sills. A fragmental unit has been mapped near the northern boundary of the Boot 2 Claims. This unit appears to occur stratigraphically near the Lower-Middle Aldridge Contact(LMC), similar to the LMC-fragmental relationship at the Sullivan Mine.

Bedding throughout the property area is generally shallow in the 10 to 30 degree west dip range, with strikes roughly orientated south-east/north-west.

Samples of silicified sediments assayed 8 grams per tonne silver and 0.51 per cent lead (Eagle Plains website, February 1999). Rio Algom signed an agreement to option the property in January, 2000 and drilled a single 675 metre drillhole in the same year, which failed to intersect the target horizon. Rio Algom elected to withdraw from the project following the drillhole results.

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GSC MAP 15-1957

N MINER July 31, 2000

WWW http://www.eagleplains.com; http://www.infomine.com/index/properties/BOOTLEG.html

Date Coded:	2001/04/05	**Coded By:**	Garry J. Payie(GJP)	**Field Check:**	N
Date Revised:	2008/08/28	**Revised By:**	Sarah Meredith-Jones(SMJ)	**Field Check:**	N

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 082FNE161

Name(s): **MATTHEWS CREEK**

Status:	Showing	**Mining Division:**	Fort Steele
		Electoral District:	Columbia River-Revelstoke
Regions:	British Columbia	**Forest District:**	Rocky Mountain Forest District
BCGS Map:	082F070		
NTS Map:	082F09E	**UTM Zone:**	11 (NAD 83)
Latitude:	49 38 00 N	**Northing:**	5498282
Longitude:	116 04 04 W	**Easting:**	567316
Elevation:	1050 metres		
Location Accuracy:	Within 5KM		
Comments:	WEST OF MATTHEWS CREEK		

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Graphite

Minerals **Significant:** Graphite

Deposit
Character: Unknown
Classification: Industrial Min.
Type: P03: Microcrystalline graphite, P04: Crystalline flake graphite

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Sedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Middle Proterozoic	Purcell	Lower Aldridge	------

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
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Lithology: Micaceous Schist, Porphyry Dike, Porphyry Dike, Siltstone, Wacke

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Omineca
Physiographic Area: Purcell Mountains
Terrane: Ancestral North America

Inventory

No inventory data

Capsule Geology

Graphite occurs, apparently along the contact of a micaceous schist and a porphyry dyke. The area of the occurrence is underlain by siltstone and wacke of the Middle Proterozoic lower Aldridge Formation (Purcell Supergroup).

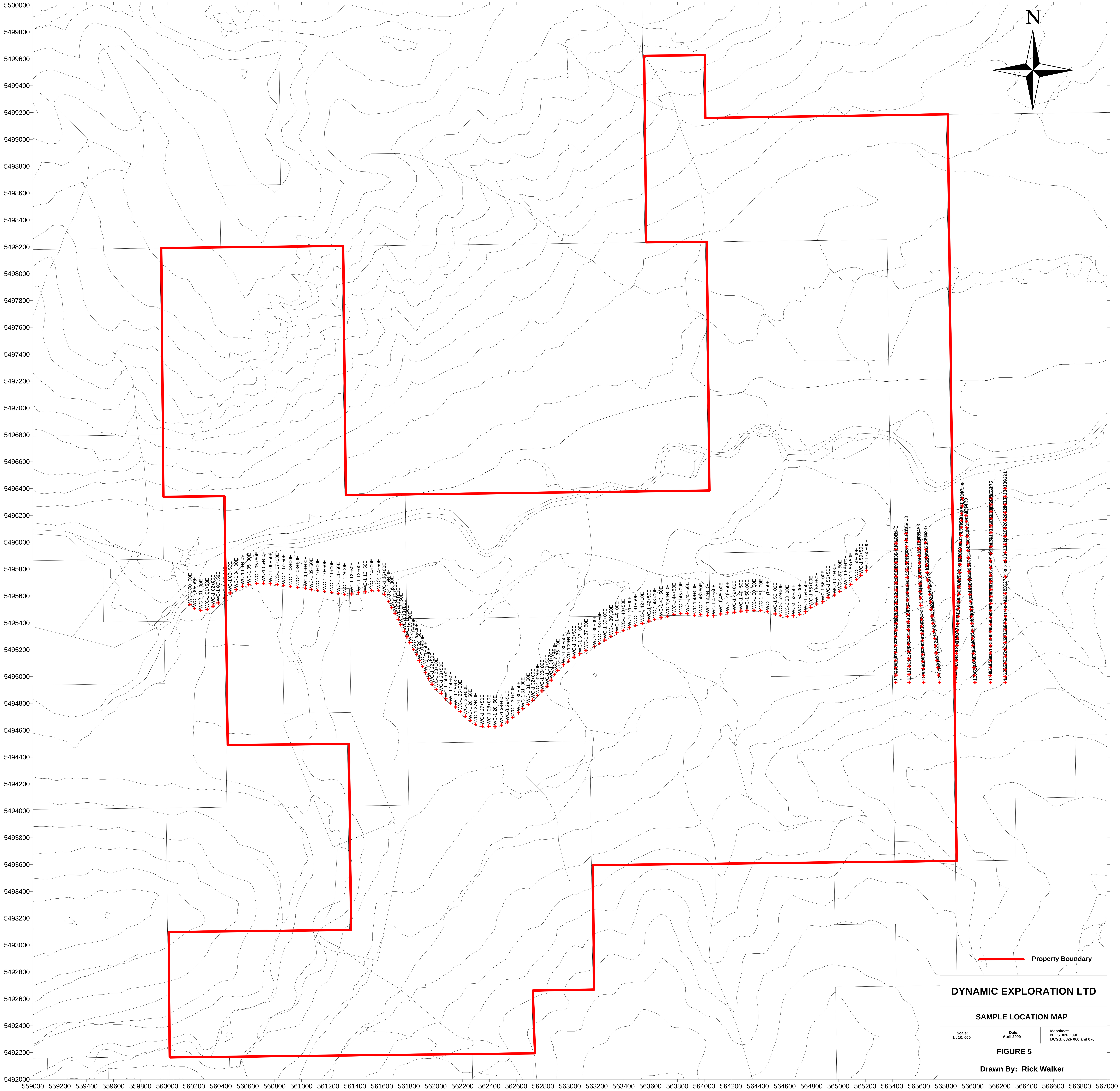
Bibliography

EMPR AR 1921-129

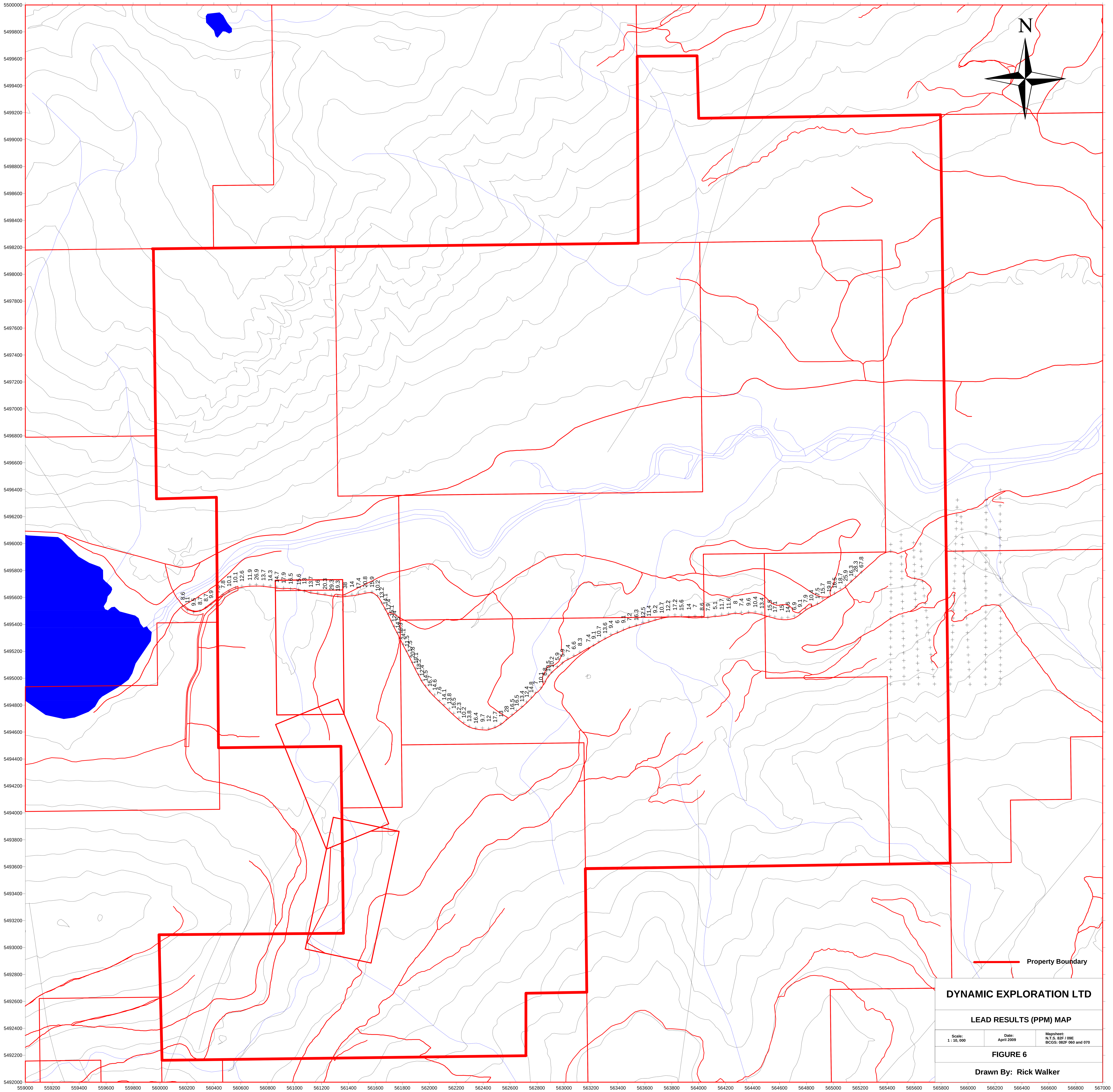
Date Coded:	1985/07/24	**Coded By:**	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	**Field Check:**	N
Date Revised:	1999/12/16	**Revised By:**	Garry J. Payie(GJP)	**Field Check:**	N

APPENDIX D

PROGRAM RELATED DOCUMENTS



N
Property Boundary
DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
Scale: 1 : 10, 000
Date: April 2009
Mapsheet: N.T.S. 82F / 09E BCGS: 082F 060 and 070
FIGURE 5
Drawn By: Rick Walker



N
Property Boundary
DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD
LEAD RESULTS (PPM) MAP
Scale:
1 : 10, 000
Date:
April 2009
Mapsheet:
N.T.S. 82F / 09E
BCGS: 082F 060 and 070
FIGURE 6
Drawn By: Rick Walker