



ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Assessment Report on the Crown of Eleanor Mineral Claim tenure # 558672
Rossland, British Columbia VLF-EM Survey

TOTAL COST: \$8,800.00

AUTHOR(S): Daniel M. Wehrle

SIGNATURE(S):

Dan Wehrle

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

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4295104 / 2009/jul/16

YEAR OF WORK: 2009

PROPERTY NAME: Crown of Eleanor

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Crown of Eleanor

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, silver, copper, molybdenum

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082FSW195

MINING DIVISION: Trail Creek

NTS / BCGS: 082F04W

LATITUDE: 49° 05' 10"

LONGITUDE: 117° 46' 55" (at centre of work)

UTM Zone: 11N **EASTING:** 442900 **NORTHING:** 5437300

OWNER(S): Daniel M. Wehrle 100 %

MAILING ADDRESS: Box 562, Rossland B.C. V0G 1Y0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Daniel M. Wehrle

MAILING ADDRESS: Box 562, Rossland B.C.

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)

Early Jurassic age Rossland Group volcanics, northeast trending Elise argillaceous siltstone, mafic flows and basaltic flows intruded by augite porphyry (Rossland Sill), Rossland Monzonite and Rainy Day Pluton with associated Molybdenum Breccia complex, late stage Tertiary lamprophyre and feldspar porphyry dikes. Gold, silver and base metal sulphide healed shear vein systems trend roughly east – west and steeply dip north.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
07868, 08971, 14236, 15743, 15865, 20158

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic	VLF-EM 6.4 km.	Crown of Eleanor Tenure #558672	\$8,800.00
InducedPolarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	\$8,800.00

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
31127**

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**ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE
CROWN OF ELEANOR MINERAL CLAIM**

tenure # 558672

ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

VLF-EM SURVEY

Prepared for

Owner: D. Wehrle P.Geo.

Box 562

Rossland, B.C. V0G 1Y0

October 12, 2009

*Gold Guild Geological Ltd.
Rossland, B.C.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>page</u>
1.0 Introduction.....	7
2.0 Location, Access and Physiography.....	7
3.0 Crown of Eleanor Mineral Claim.....	11
3.1 Crown of Eleanor Tenure Overlap Report.....	15
4.0 Rossland Exploration and Development History.....	15
4.1 Crown of Eleanor Exploration and Development History.....	17
4.2 Mascot Area Exploration and Development History.....	19
5.0 Geology and Mineralization.....	22
6.0 Objective of Present Work.....	26
7.0 Instrumentation and Theory.....	27
8.0 Procedure.....	28
9.0 Compilation of Data.....	28
10.0 Discussion of Results.....	29
11.0 Conclusions and Recommendations.....	33

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1:</i> Property Location Map.....	8
<i>Figure 2:</i> Crown of Eleanor Claim and VLF-EM Grid Location Map.....	9
<i>Figure 3:</i> Crown of Eleanor, Mascot Area VLF-EM Field Grid Detail Map.....	10
<i>Figure 4:</i> Crown of Eleanor Mineral Claim Acquired Ground Map.....	13
<i>Figure 5:</i> Gold Cup Mining Co. N.P.L. Map Showing Claims, Workings and Veins, 1940.....	21
<i>Figure 6:</i> Rossland Geology Map with Minfile Number References.....	22
<i>Figure 7:</i> Geological Plan of Principal Mines Rossland B.C. 1915.....	25
<i>Figure 8:</i> VLF-EM Fraser Filtered Map Data.....	29

LIST OF APPENDICES

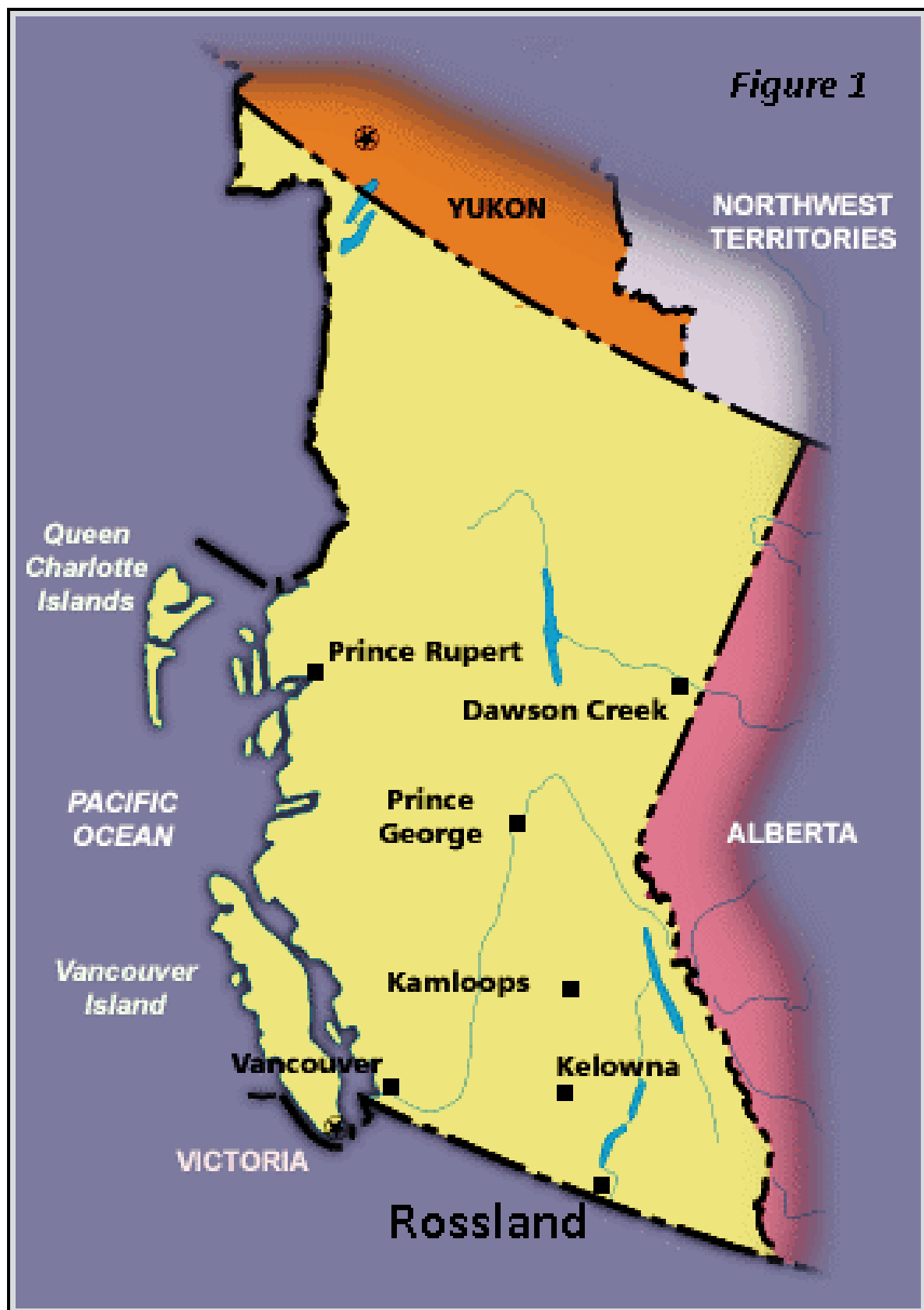
<i>Appendix 1:</i> VLF-EM Field Data
<i>Appendix 2:</i> Crown of Eleanor Tenure Overlap Report
<i>Appendix 3:</i> Elanore Workings Rock Sample Assay Sheets
<i>Appendix 4:</i> Itemized Cost Statement
<i>Appendix 5:</i> Author's Qualifications

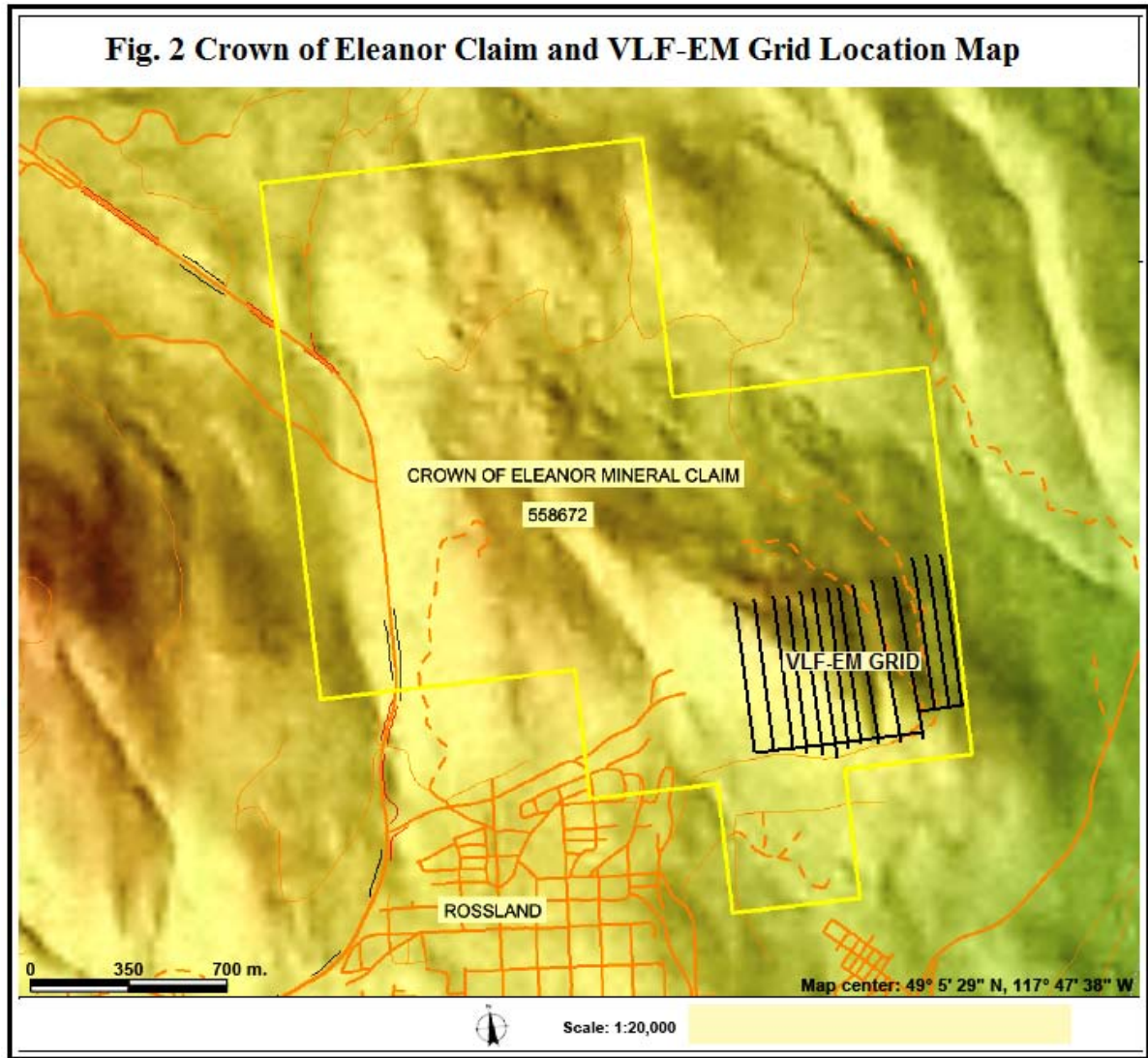
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The VLF-EM data described in this report is being presented as assessment work for the Crown of Eleanor mineral claim (tenure # 558672). The central portion of the Crown of Eleanor mineral property is located approximately 1.5 km. northeast of the City of Rossland in the Trail Creek Mining Division, southeastern British Columbia. The Crown of Eleanor claim block contains 20 contiguous cell units covering an area of approximately 423.08 hectares (1045.41 acres). The VLF-EM survey, covering approximately 6.4 line kilometres, was conducted between June 26th and July 15th 2009, on the southeast portion of the Crown of Eleanor mineral claim, over the former Mascot and St. Lawrence Reverted Crown Granted mineral claims and on Crown surface lands. This geophysical survey is part of an on-going exploration program on the Crown of Eleanor mineral property to verify, update and expand knowledge on the known, partially developed but unqualified gold resources on the known gold bearing veins and high gold value showings of the Le Roi and North vein systems on the property.

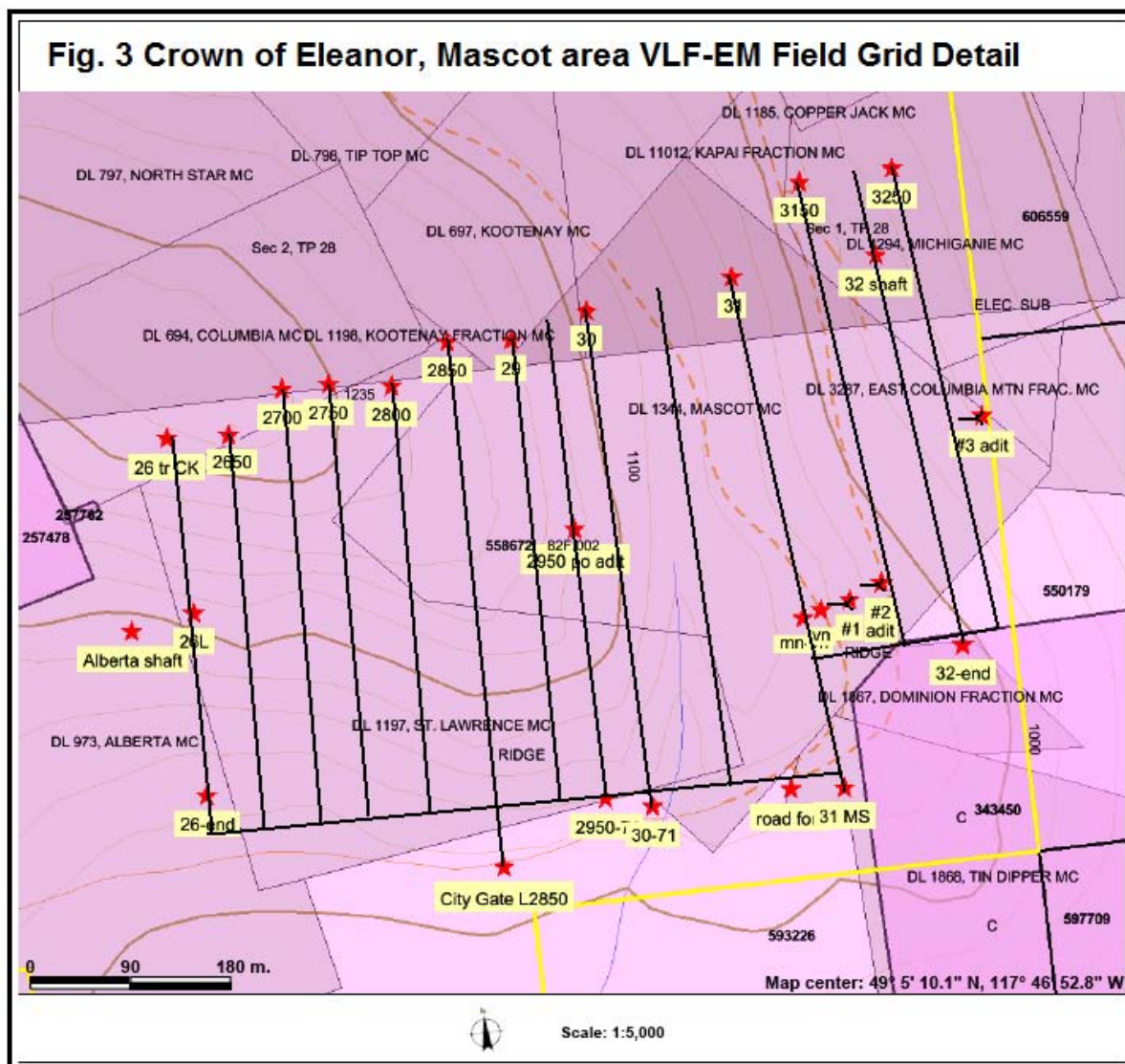
2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The centre of the Crown of Eleanor mineral claim is located approximately 1.5 km. northeast of the City of Rossland and is adjacent to Rossland's northeast boundary (Fig. 1 and 2). The City of Rossland is located in southeastern British Columbia approximately 6 km. southwest from the City of Trail, B.C. and about 7 km. north of the United States (Washington State) border. Trail is the site of the world's largest lead – zinc smelter (Teck Corp.) Geographic coordinates central to the Crown of Eleanor work area are longitude 117° 46' 55" W and latitude 49° 05' 10" N on N.T.S. map sheet 82F002, with central UTM coordinates 442900 E and 5437300 N (zone 11 N, NAD 83).





Rossland and vicinity is served by provincial highways 3B and 22, by Trail airport and by Castlegar airport located 26 km. north of Trail. Access to the property is good along old gravel mining and exploration roads and numerous 4-wheel drive branch roads. Highway 3B runs through the western margin of the property. The VLF grid lies just north of the Columbia – Kootenay Mining school road at the foot of Columbia and Kootenay Mountain (Fig.3).



Relief on the Crown of Eleanor property is between 900 and 1285 metres above sea level (m.a.s.l.). Moderate slopes in the south and east rise to the peaks of Columbia – Kootenay (1235 m.a.s.l.) and Monte Christo (1285 m.a.s.l.) mountains in the central part of the property. The north western part of the property is a gently sloped plateau spreading northward from Monte Christo mountain. The property is moderately treed with some dense bushy areas, predominately alder, huckleberry and hazelnut. Interior Douglas fir and Lodgepole pine with localized stands of cedar

are the predominant forest cover. Numerous stands of poplar and birch occur in the lower elevations and along drainages.

The region has been affected by continental glaciation. Two ice directions have been recorded with the final advance being south to southwest. Consequently, glacial till, on the order of 1- 5 m. thick blankets most of the property. Outcrop exposure is limited in valleys and gullies, with best exposures found on steeper mountain slopes, road cuts, near old workings and at the base of local uprooted and wind fallen trees.

Summers in Rossland are hot and dry and often extend from May through to early October. A short and wet spring from mid March to mid May and a cold dry fall from October until early December is common. Heavy snow winters from mid December to mid March are very common. Although mineral exploration and drilling programs can and have taken place all year round in the Rossland area, water availability and cooler conditions make the May – June period particularly more suitable to drilling programs. At that time water from intermittent streams and local adit outflows is available. Fall and winter drill programs often require water hauling. The City of Rossland has a contractor (yellow) fire hydrant available for water truck fill up located at the western edge of town near the Cascade highway turnoff. Water from this source is usually abundant in the spring – early summer time. City water rates averaged \$50/day for local diamond drilling programs during 2007 and 2008.

3.0 CROWN OF ELEANOR MINERAL CLAIM

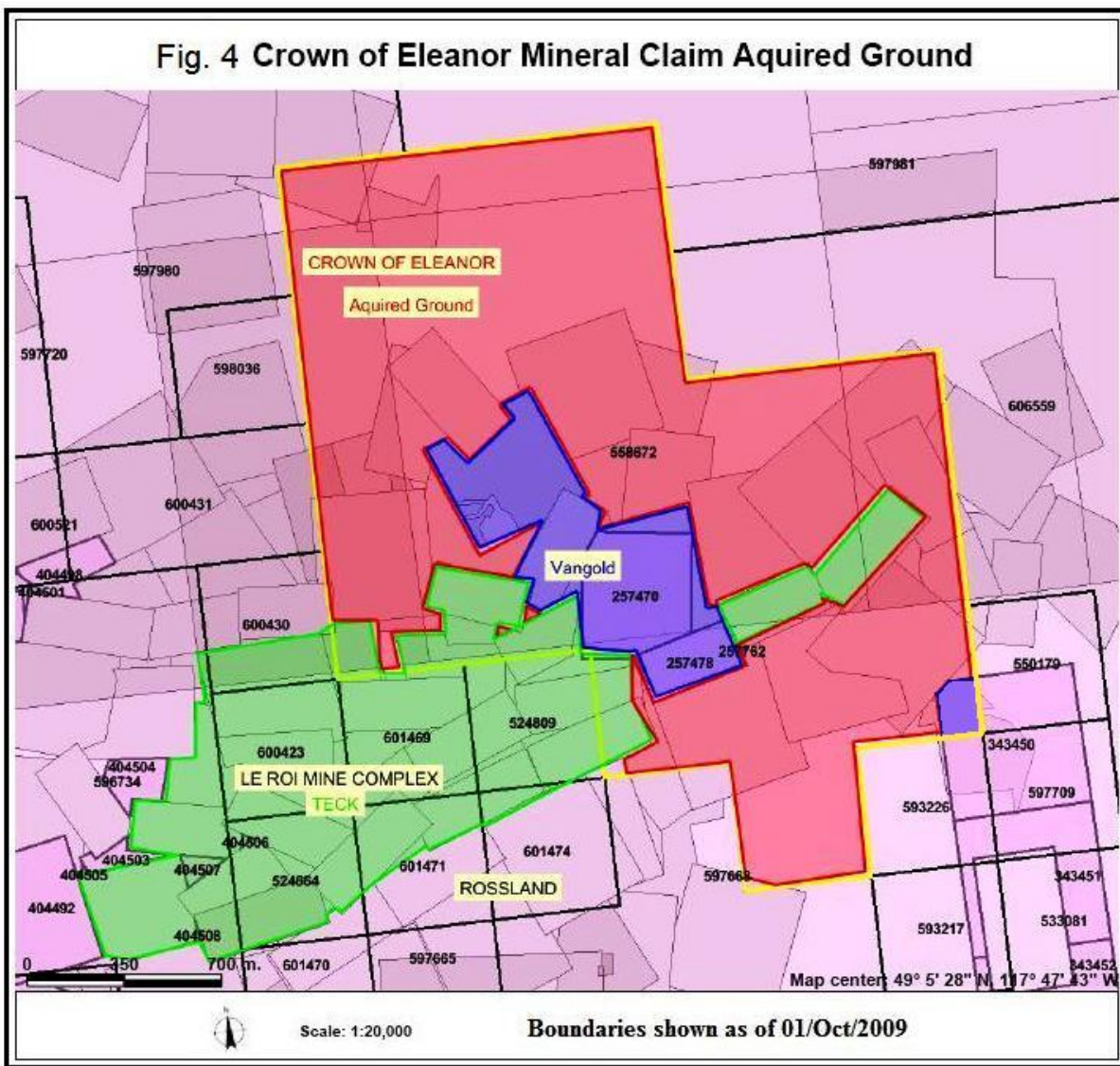
The Crown of Eleanor mineral property, tenure # 558672, was named after the former (lapsed) Elanore Crown Granted mineral claim (Lot 951) because of the very high grade gold surface outcrop samples found there (up to 110.02 g/tonne gold, 0.346 % cobalt, 0.056 % tungsten and 670 ppm nickel, see assay certificates appendix 3). The property is comprised of a block of 20

contiguous, converted and amalgamated cell claim units. It is in valid and good standing and assessed until Nov. 28th, 2012. It is owned 100 % by D. Wehrle P.Geo. of Rossland BC. A cell claim, having dimensions 500 X 500 metres, is the standard unit area of a mineral claim in the Province of British Columbia since January of 2005, when B.C. inaugurated mineral staking online (MTO, Mineral Titles Online).

The Elanore (L. 951) claim was staked in 1890 and Crown Granted to the Argonaut Gold Mining Company on April 30, 1896. It reverted to the Crown some time later, was paper staked by Mike Delich of Rossland BC in the mid 1970's (Reverted Crown Granted mineral claims could be applied for if a small fee was paid), optioned by Mike to Antelope Resources Inc. in 1989 and dropped during minimal gold prices on March 28th 1998. The Elanore area of Monte Christo Mountain was restaked as open ground on August 9th, 2001 by the author as the Elanore #1 to #5, two - post claims. Additional open ground was staked over strategic adjacent, lapsed, Reverted Crown Granted claims (St. Lawrence L. 1197, Mascot L. 1344 and Kapai L. 11012).

The Eleanor staked mineral claims were converted to cell claims shortly after the inauguration of MTO under the provisions of the 6 month exclusive right of conversion to legacy claim holders, thereby greatly increasing the extent and mineral ground acquired. The Crown of Eleanor mineral claim block had additional cell units added and amalgamated to it, with the present claim block standing at 20 contiguous cell units covering an area of approximately 423.08 hectares (1045.41 acres). The extent of the claim block is approximately 2.5 X 3 km.

The Crown of Eleanor claim block acquired mineral ground formerly held by a mosaic of 46 lapsed, Crown Granted mineral claims strategically covering both the eastern Le Roi and North vein gold systems (see fig. 4 and table 1).



**Table 1: List of Former Crown Granted Mineral Claims
that Form Ground Acquired by the Crown of Eleanor Mineral Claim**

- Lot 459 Primrose Fraction	- L. 1290 Rob Roy
- L. 534 Buckeye	- L. 1294 Michagamie
- L. 733 Pott	- L. 1299 Black Eagle
- L. 734 Caledonia	- L. 1300 Golden West
- L. 797 North Star	- L. 1344 Mascot
- L. 798 Tip Top	- L. 1345 North Star No. 3
- L. 803 Eddie J.	- L. 1346 Centre Star No. 2
- L. 916 Viking	- L. 1460 Iron Colt Fr.
- L. 951 Elanore	- L. 1502 Delacola
- L. 952 Londonderry	- L. 1627 Minnie No. 2
- L. 961 Boomer	- L. 1707 G.B. Architect Fr.
- L. 973 Alberta	- L. 1762 Frankie H.
- L. 975 Charleston	- L. 1867 Dominion Fr.
- L. 1046 Diamond	- L. 1868 Tin Dipper
- L. 1060 Ida No. 2	- L. 1940 Ida May
- L. 1135 Vanderbilt	- L. 2678 Fred B.
- L. 1185 Copper Jack	- L. 2682 Australia
- L. 1197 St. Lawrence	- L. 3287 East Columbia Mtn. Fr.
- L. 1198 Kootenay Fr.	- L. 3851 Skylark
- L. 1202 Mabel	- L. 3852 Blocksberg
- L. 1277 Eric	- L. 4917 Putnam
- L. 1285 Noonday	- L. 11012 Kapai Fraction
- L. 1289 Captain No. 3	- L. 11487 Trophy Fr.

Nine other Crown Granted mineral claims are still held by Teck Corporation (previously Teck – Cominco). These claims make up part of the past producing Le Roi gold mine complex (1890 – 1928) and are found partially within the southwest corner of the Crown of Eleanor mineral claim. Four other Crown Granted and four staked legacy mineral claims (non converted to cell claims), held by Vangold Resources Ltd., making up the past producing Evening Star and Iron Colt gold mines are inliers within and surrounded by the Crown of Eleanor cell claim block. One of these legacy tenures, # 257762, essentially holds no acquired ground and tenure # 343450 contains only a few acres of non strategic mineral ground within the extreme southeast corner of the Crown of Eleanor claim. All of the above mentioned claims would automatically be absorbed into the overlying Crown of Eleanor mineral claim should they cease to be valid.

3.1 CROWN OF ELEANOR TENURE OVERLAP REPORT

A tenure overlap report was issued for the Crown of Eleanor mineral claim (tenure # 558672) from the Mineral Titles Branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources. The report is dated Oct. 5, 2009 and is attached in its entirety in appendix 3. The tenure overlap reports issued by the Ministry help the mineral claim owner identify, if any, other jurisdictional interests. A summary of the tenure overlap report for the Crown of Eleanor mineral claim shows the following overlap results:

- With First Nations interests, Indian Reserve = NONE
- With First Nations interests, Treaty Lands = NONE
- With Legal and Administrative interests, Reserves = 362534 Provincial Placer Reserve, Placer - No staking
- With Legal and Administrative interests, Agricultural Land Reserve = NONE
- With Legal and Administrative interests, Parks / Protected Areas = NONE
- With Legal and Administrative interests, Municipality = NONE
- With Sub-surface mineral tenures (does not include Crown Grants) = 257470, 257762, 257478, 343450 (the 4 legacy mineral claims mentioned above in part 3.0).
- With Sub-surface placer tenures = NONE
- With Sub-surface coal tenures = NONE
- With surface tenures (does not include Private Land), Crown Land Leases = NONE
- With other resource interests, Ungulate Winter Range = NONE
- With other resource interests, Wildlife Habitat Area = NONE
- With other resource interests, Wildlife Management Area = NONE

4.0 ROSSLAND EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Shear controlled gold-silver-copper ores were discovered in the Rossland area in 1890. Production from this district totalled approximately 6,200,00 tons of ore grading an average recovered grade of 0.47 oz. gold/ton, 0.49 oz. silver/ton and 1% copper, making Rossland Western Canada's second largest historical gold producer (1890 – 1995) and Canada's largest gold producer prior to 1900. Most of this production (over 3 million ounces of gold, 3.7 million ounces of silver and 124 million pounds of copper) came from an interconnected series of mines on the Le Roi vein system, an area of approximately 100 acres, immediately and north of Rossland.

The annual BC Minister of Mines annual reports show only 116 claims were staked in the Rossland camp in 1890, with 40 of them on the South belt of veins (1 km. south of Rossland) and the remainder on the Main belt veins (Red – Monte Christo – Columbia/Kootenay Mountains), North belt veins (Red and Monte Christo Mountains) and the ‘free gold belt’ (OK Mountain 2 km. west of Rossland the OK, IXL and Midnight claims where 10,000 tons of ore returning 33,000 oz. gold, 13,000 oz. silver and 10 tons of copper was mined from 1898 to 1962). By the end of 1895 the first large ore body in the camp had been discovered on the War Eagle, over 2,200 mineral claims had been staked, a smelter was being built in Trail and two different railways were being built to reach Rossland.

Dividend paying gold mines were active in Rossland from 1890 to 1928 and in 1906 the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. was organised with the Rossland gold mines forming Cominco’s founding asset (Consolidated stood for the consolidation of the Rossland mines). With gold at \$20/ounce and water pumping costs approaching the cost of extraction, production was shut down in 1928. Further incentive occurred when at that time metallurgical problems associated with the massive Sullivan lead – zinc – silver deposit in Kimberly were solved. The Rossland gold mines were also shut down for nearly 2 years during the 1920 – 1922 when the Company made a preliminary focus on the challenges of the Sullivan ore body.

At the time of the Rossland gold mine shutdown in 1928, records show that seven, 1 ounce/ton gold stopes were still being mined in the War Eagle mine alone (personal research 1988, Rossland Historical Museum records). In the early 1930’s leasers reactivated the 4 upper dry levels of the Le Roi mine complex on Red Mountain, where it is estimated that approximately 250,000 ounces of gold were further extracted. Leaser production was so large that by the mid 1930’s Cominco severely limited such operations and gold production from the Rossland area virtually ceased. It is

said that during the 1930's leasing operations, shipping ore had to be greater than 0.5 oz/ton gold or it was left behind (personal communication 1989, Mike Delich, Jack MacDonald, depression era gold lease workers).

From 1966 to 1972 1.1 million tons of molybdenum ore, grading 0.22 % Mo. (4.8 million pounds of elemental molybdenum) was open pit mined from the western slopes of Red Mountain northwest of Rossland. This ore came from a mineralized system of breccias located about 1000 meters northwest of the Le Roi vein system. Gold was not assayed for during Red Mountain Mines Ltd. molybdenum milling operations (personal communication 1997, former mill manager Red Mountain Mines Ltd.).

From 1994 to 1995 the Evening Star and Iron Colt properties on Monte Christo mountain together produced 20,000 tons of ore at a recovered grade of 0.44 ounces gold / ton (1994 – 1995). During this operation (the author was chief geologist), shrink stoppage mining produced gold from near surface ore bodies only above previously existing adit levels. Development of intermediate and lateral gold resources was constrained by deteriorating \$350/ounce gold economics.

4.1 CROWN OF ELEANOR EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

The Crown of Eleanor mineral claim is adjacent and east of the Le Roi mine complex. This area received the initial wave of pre 1892 Crown Granted claim locations (approximately 20 acre rectangular shaped claims, 600 X 1500 feet) prior to the blanket staking of the greater Rossland area in 1895 by the larger, square, post 1892 claims (1500 X 1500 feet). The orientation of pre 1892 mineral claims often mimics the surface trace direction of early vein discoveries.

The very earliest mineral claims (staked in spring and summer of 1890), are those that are whole rectangular claims with later claims arranged around them fractionally in various random orientations. Earliest claims of this category are very rare and speak much of initial vein

discoveries, exploration and development in the Le Roi/Crown of Eleanor area. Only the Center Star (Lot 558), Elanore (L. 951), Monte Christo (L. 802) and Columbia (L. 694) original Crown Granted locations fit this category and of these, only the original Elanore claim has not seen gold production, despite having high grade surface outcrop gold assays and a strong, exposed sulphide vein showing.

Within the Crown of Eleanor mineral claim area early gold production was documented on the Crown Granted Evening Star, Columbia, Kootenay and Monte Christo claims (MINFILE). In 1896 the Columbia and Kootenay claims were the first gold ore shippers to the new smelter in Trail. Significant early underground development work is documented on the Reverted Crown Granted Georgia, and Iron Colt claims as well as the Reverted Crown Granted (lapsed) Mascot and Alberta claims (MINFILE). Approximately 200 feet of early shafting and adit work were accomplished on the Elanore Reverted Crown Granted (lapsed) mineral claim but is undocumented (personal viewing by the author 1989). This work on the original Elanore claim was in all likelihood accomplished by the Argonaut Gold mining Company prior to 1900 and together with the very early, full rectangular shape and very high grade gold surface assays, make the Elanore claim one of the most promising and intriguing, undeveloped mineral properties the author has seen in the West Kootenay. Numerous early open vein cuts and pits can be found throughout the remainder of the Crown of Eleanor property. For the most part these early minor workings are found on gold vein mineralization but such was the boom in Rosslund at the turn of the century that virtually every claim in the area received some work. History shows that areas that received actual production or significant work usually remained primary exploration targets (Bern Brynelsen, personal communication 1989).

Following the shutdown of the Rosslund mines in 1928, gold exploration work within the Crown of Eleanor mineral claim was initiated in the late 1930's by Gold Cup Mining Company

Ltd. (sampling, development and outlining of historical gold resources on the Georgia 38,300 tons @ 0.22 oz/ton gold; Mascot 12,800 tons @ 0.18 oz/ton gold; and Kapai 800 tons @ 0.41 oz/ton gold. Report on the Georgia & Mascot Groups, Rossland BC); in 1980 by Cominco (a percussion drilling program focussed on the Evening Star – Georgia area); in the mid 1980's by Gallant Gold Mines Ltd. (mapping, sampling, preliminary geophysical work and limited diamond drilling focussed on the Evening Star, Georgia and Mascot areas); in the late 1980's by Antelope Resources Inc. (sampling, geophysical programs and diamond drilling focussed on the Evening Star and Iron Colt areas); and in the early to mid 1990's by Vangold Resources Inc. (diamond drilling, development and gold production on the Evening Star and Iron Colt properties).

These past work programs are too detailed to review in this assessment report, however most of this information is summarized and referenced in the related BC MINFILE (Mineral File) and BC ARIS (Assessment Report Indexing System).

4.2 MASCOT AREA EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

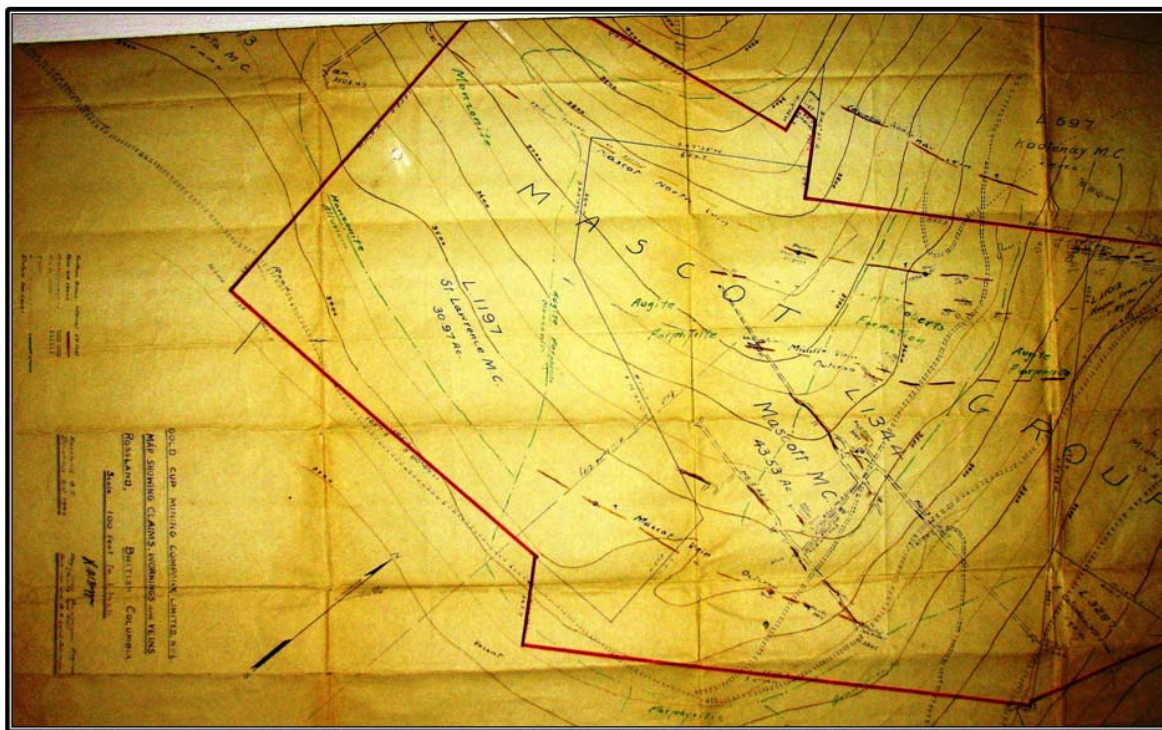
The focus of this report and present geophysical VLF-EM program is the area covered by the Mascot and St. Lawrence lapsed Reverted Crown Granted mineral claims that now make up acquired mineral ground of the present Crown of Eleanor mineral claim. This is an important area geologically and historically in Rossland with regards to gold exploration and development potential. A separate history of the former Mascot claim is warranted and is provided here verbatim from the July 16th 1938 report to the Directors and the Dec. 31st 1940 report, with accompanying map (see fig. 5), for Gold Cup Mining Company NPL entitled, "Report on the Georgia & Mascot Groups, Rossland B. C." By R. W. Haggen P. Eng. (Mining and Civil) & Dominion and B. C. Land Surveyor:

From pg. 8, 1938, "The Mascot was located March 30th, 1894, by Charles Dundee. It was

surveyed in 1896 and Crown Granted, the Mascot Mining Company being incorporated. This Company was well financed and carried out some 3,200 feet of drifting and crosscutting and several hundred feet of sinking and raising. The property is reported on page 130, Memoir 77, Canada Geological Survey. The Mascot lies about 1 mile east of Rossland, adjoining the Columbia Kootenay property on the south, and overlooks Trail. It is accessible by fair road from Rossland. Evidently the Mascot Mining Company passed out of existence through neglect as it has a fair 'unclaimed balance' in the Bank of Montreal, Rossland."

From pg. 8, 1940, "The Mascot was developed by the Mascot Mining Company, whose head office was in Montreal. Some 3500 feet of drifting and crosscutting, 380 feet of winzing and raising and 90 feet of shafting and raising and 90 feet of shafting from surface was carried out. All but 50 feet of shafting was on the Main (or Eldorado) vein. While some pockets of bonanza ore were struck the net result of the work was to develop, partially, 12,800 tons of ore averaging 0.18 oz. (\$6.85) gold per ton above No. 3 adit level. A shaft and drift 100 feet below No. 3 may increase the ore but these workings have not been dewatered by the Company. This vein is persistent and will probably make ore shoots at main formational contacts within the St. Lawrence claim; the present workings cease at the St. Lawrence boundary as the claims were under different ownerships at the time the work was done. Some work was done by the old Company on the Middle and North veins showing interesting prospects. The development on the Main vein extends 520 feet below the outcrop."

Fig. 5 GOLD CUP MINING COMPANY LTD. MAP SHOWING CLAIMS, WORKINGS AND VEINS
 ROSSLAND B.C. Dec. 31, 1940. R.W. Hagen P.Eng. (with original Engineer's Stamp)

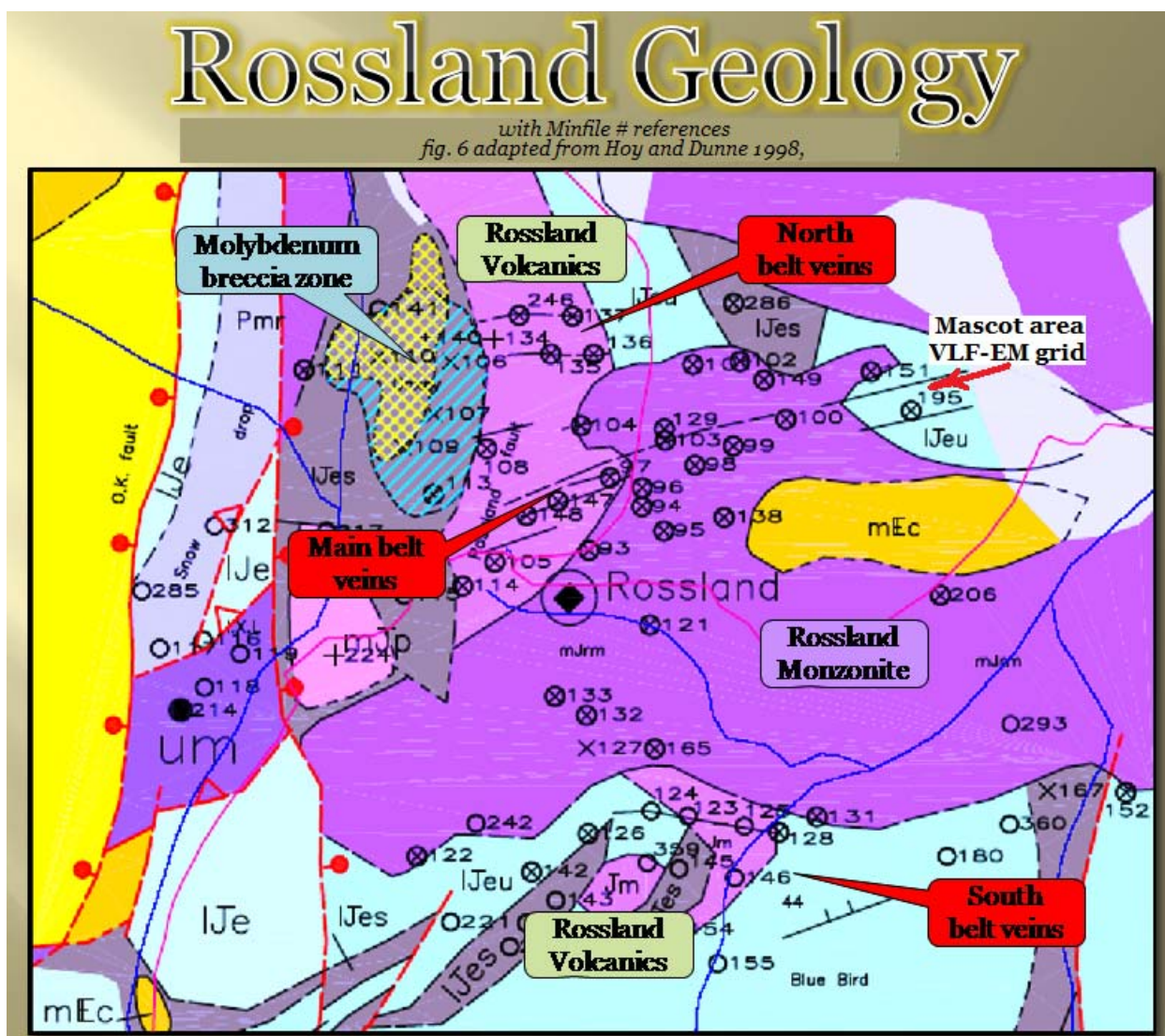


From pg. 22, 1940, “Closer sampling of the Main Mascot vein, in the existing tunnels, might advantageously be done. Old reports show ore of much higher grade than my sampling has revealed and it would be expected that higher results would have been necessary to justify all the work done when gold was on the \$20 scale. Mr. W. Y. Williams, under whose direction the work was done, was an engineer of very high standing.”

Modern exploration work programs performed by Gallant Gold Mines Ltd. in the mid 1980's and by Antelope Resources Inc. 1988 – 1991 on the Crown of Eleanor area had main focus programs on the Evening Star and Iron Colt areas. Incidental, secondary exploration programs did occur on the Mascot area by both Companies. They consisted of limited sampling, geophysical and preliminary drilling programs. The results of these programs are summarized in ARIS reports 14,236 and 15,743 (Gallant) and 20,158 (Antelope).

5.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Rocks in the Rossland area are dominated by Early Jurassic age Rossland Group volcanics (Fig. 6). Northeast trending Elise argillaceous siltstone, mafic flows and Lower Elise Formation basaltic flows are intruded by Late Jurassic augite porphyry (the Rossland Sill), the Rossland Monzonite and the Rainy Day Pluton with associated Molybdenum Breccia complex. Locally these rocks are intruded by various late stage Tertiary lamprophyre and feldspar porphyry dikes.



Gold, silver and base metal sulphide associated healed shear vein systems trending roughly east – west and steeply dipping north are extensive throughout the Rossland area and have been found to exist in an east – west extent from east of the Columbia River near Trail to west of the Patterson Highway (approximately 20 km.) and in a north – south extent from north of Red mountain to south of the International boundary (approximately 10 km.). Gold, silver and base metal production from these vein systems has been limited to within 1 km. of the northern and southern margins of the Rossland monzonite intrusion.

Exploration drilling has shown the Rossland monzonite to be a phased intrusion, locally containing dioritic to gabbroic stocks (sometimes called monzodiorite) where resulting remnant wedges or ‘cracks’ of volcanics sometimes provide a high grade channel for gold sulphide vein mineralization (eg. Iron Colt area). The Rossland monzonite also gives off a roughly east – west and steeply dipping dike facies of hornblende porphyry that sometimes forms a hanging or footwall contact to gold bearing sulphide mineralization (Drysedale 1915). Some of the best geological ingredients for gold bearing sulphide mineralization are where these monzonite related hornblende porphyry dikes traverse through ground containing Elise augite porphyry volcanics, especially near monzonite margins and near large feldspar porphyry dikes (eg: LeRoi area).

Although heavy sulphide – gold associations are common, very high grade gold drill intersections have also shown only 1 – 2% sulphides. Pyrrhotite is the most common and dependable gold associated sulphide followed by arsenopyrite; chalcopyrite is favourable but often randomly associated (no guarantee of gold association); sphalerite often has a good association with gold (particularly in the Southbelt but rarely present in the main and Northbelt); galena and associated silver mineralization, although more common in the Southbelt is occasionally found in trace amounts on the margins of gold bearing veins; the presence of pyrite

although somewhat associated with gold mineralization in large amounts often signals a local bottoming or a lateral approach to crosscutting dikes.

Fine, interstitial to crystal margins, free gold, on average makes up approximately 25% of Rossland ores (Drysdale 1915). Visible gold is locally associated with gold - sulphide bearing veins in Rossland and has been noted in drill core grading from 0.18 to 24 oz/ton (no guarantee of high grade). Preliminary metallic sieve analyses has shown no appreciable nugget effect to analyzed gold bearing rock, that is, almost all the gold is found in the fine fraction. 'Bonanza' gold grades have been found in veins midway between dikes with related gold depletion found near or adjacent to dike margins.

Swarms of dark, fine-grained lamprophyre dikes, steeply dipping east and trending north – south, although a nuisance to drilling programs seem to be essential to local control of gold mineralization. Having similar orientations, large feldspar porphyry dikes often define the east – west extent of mineralized blocks within a vein system. Both types of dikes seem to play a large role in remobilizing and concentrating gold bearing sulphide veins or channelling late pulses of gold bearing fluids. Southwest or west – southwest trending drill orientations help to minimize dike interference. Blind (no surface expression) vein offsets to the hanging wall (eg: War Eagle vein, Evening Star main vein) sometimes display a resumption to gold mineralization when a particular vein has apparently bottomed (see fig 7).

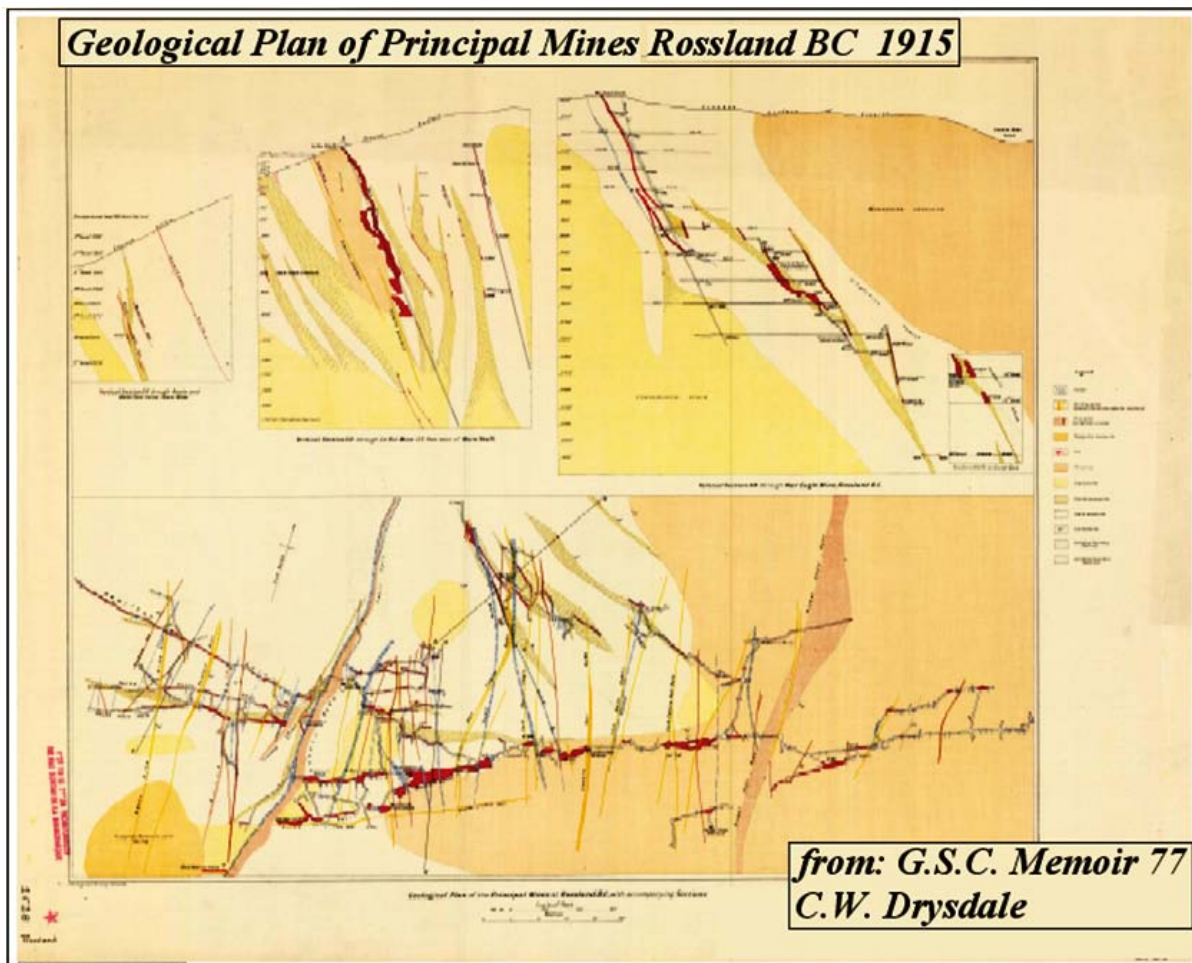


Fig: 7

Further, detailed information on the geology, structure and mineralization of the Rossland area can be found in Memoir 77, Geology and Ore Deposits of Rossland, B.C., G.S.C. Drysdale, 1915 and Bulletin 109, Metallogeny and Mineral Deposits of the Nelson - Rossland map area, B.C. Ministry and Mines Energy and Minerals Division (Hoy and Dunne, 2001).

6.0 OBJECTIVE OF PRESENT WORK

The VLF-EM survey, covering approximately 6.4 line kilometres, was conducted between June 26th and July 15th 2009, on the southeast portion of the Crown of Eleanor mineral claim, over the former Mascot and St. Lawrence Reverted Crown Granted mineral claims and on Crown surface lands (fig. 3). The geophysical field grid is a UTM coordinate grid that utilized traditional Brunton compass and topo. fill string measurements, enhanced with GPS readings and occasional metal tagging. The large, black metal City gate on Columbia Kootenay Mining School road (just south of the main field grid) has grid UTM (NAD 83, zone 11N) coordinates of 442847 E and 5437046 N. (* Note that for ease of data collection grid coordinate UTM references were abbreviated to the last 4 digits of East and North measurements). Blue and red flagging tape was used sparingly and topo. string was recovered wherever possible. Weather and field conditions were excellent and the two person experienced field crew (P. Geo. and assistant) helped to optimize the data collected.

In 1985 Gallant Gold Mines Ltd. performed a limited VLF-EM ground program over some of the claims on the Eleanor claim group (ARIS report 14236). This preliminary VLF-EM program was carried out on only 3 grid lines, 200 metres apart, with stations at 25 m. over the Mascot – St. Lawrence area. Broad, multiple undefined VLF-EM anomalies were encountered on all three lines.

The present VLF-EM survey, utilizing fourteen 500 m. long grid lines 50 m. apart and stations every 12.5 m., using the Seattle transmitter, hopes to more clearly define and then relate any generated VLF-EM anomalies to the important historical resources (Mascot 12,800 tons @ 0.18 oz/ton gold, Gold Cup Mining Company NPL, 1938) and significant underground development (4060 feet) on the former Mascot Crown Granted mineral claim. This geophysical survey is part of

an on-going exploration program on the Crown of Eleanor mineral property to verify, update and expand knowledge on the known, partially developed but unqualified gold resources, gold bearing veins and high gold value showings of the Le Roi and North vein systems found on the property.

7.0 INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

A VLF-EM receiver, EM 16, manufactured by Geonics Limited of Mississauga Ontario was used for the VLF electromagnetic survey. This instrument is designed to measure the electromagnetic component of the very low frequency field (VLF-EM). The source of the primary field used was the U.S. navy submarine transmitter at Seattle, Washington which transmits at a frequency of 18.6 kHz. In electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is within the magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it which in turn produces a secondary magnetic field which can be detected at surface through deviations of the normal VLF field.

VLF means very low frequency, about 15 to 25 kilocycles per second. Relative to frequencies generally used in geophysical exploration, this is actually very high. Consequently the high frequency of the VLF-EM method results in numerous anomalies from lower conductive sources such as swamps, creeks, topographic highs, electrolyte-filling faults or shear zones, porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts, as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. VLF data may have anomalies and it would be nearly impossible to differentiate between those that are geologically significant and those that are not. Thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

8.0 PROCEDURE

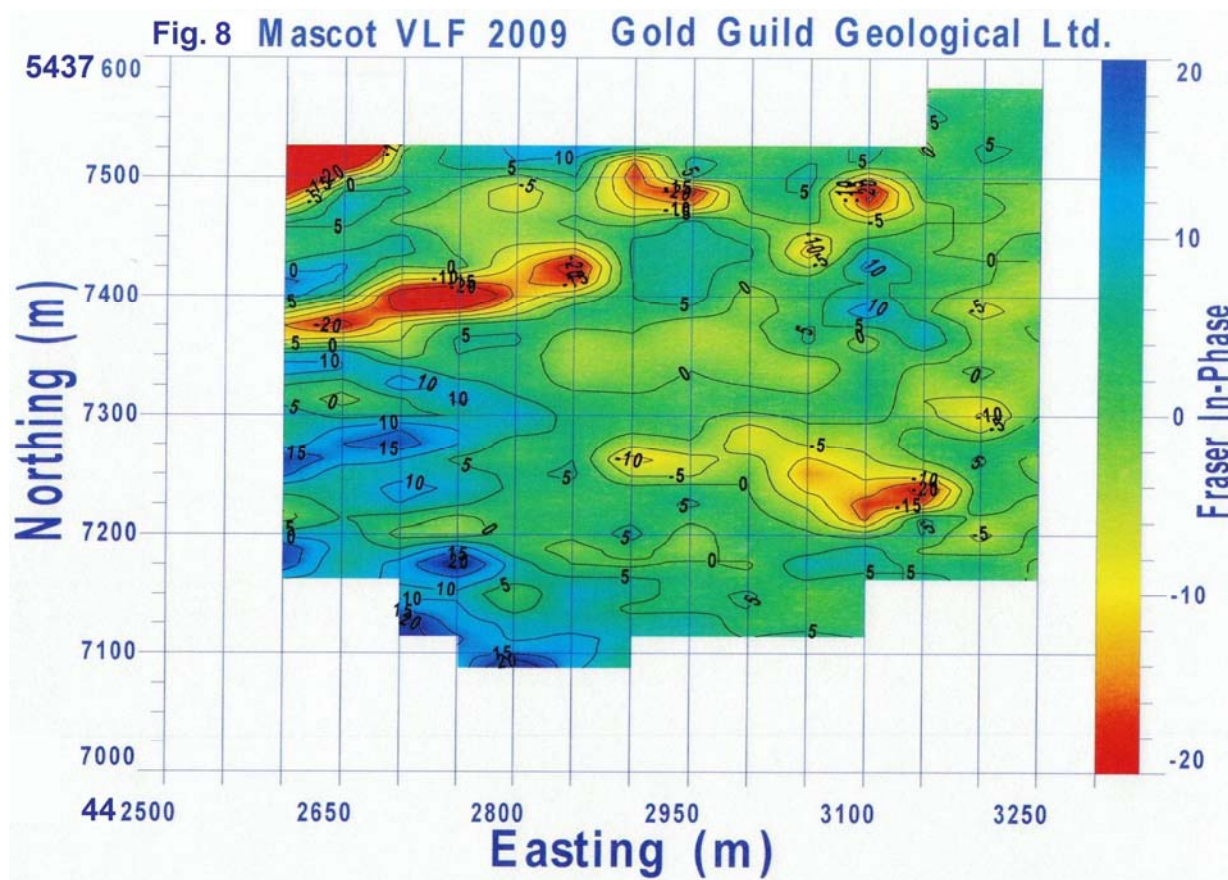
Dip angle readings were taken at 12.5 metre intervals along grid lines that were spaced 50 m. apart. Readings were always made with the instrument pointed towards the 18.6 kHz transmitter station at Seattle Washington.

9.0 COMPILATION OF DATA

The VLF-EM raw field results were reduced for plotting by applying the Fraser filter. This is essentially a 4-point difference operator which transforms 0 crossings into peaks and a low pass smoothing operator which reduces the inherent high frequency noise in the data. Thus noisy, non-contourable data are transformed into a less noisy, contourable form. Another advantage is that a conductor that does not show up as a cross-over on the unfiltered data will quite often show up as peak on the filtered data. The original field data is attached in Appendix 1. The Fraser filtered data was plotted at reading station midpoints and the positive values contoured utilizing IX VLF software (Interpex Ltd., Golden Colorado) (Fig. 8)

10.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Two main VLF-EM anomalous trends are displayed on the Fraser filtered map (figure 8). The other partial and strong VLF-EM anomaly shown in the extreme northwest corner of the map at the northern ends of Lines 2600, 2650 and 2700 E corresponds to the Columbia Kootenay main vein as it traverses the Columbia – St. Lawrence boundary. This vein displays a strong VLF-EM anomaly due in part to the ‘perfect coupling’ of the electromagnetic force lines (personal communication, Cliff Candy, Frontier Geophysics). Essentially, the Columbia Kootenay gold bearing sulphide vein, as it traverses along the axis of Columbia Kootenay mountain ridge, provides the optimum situation for VLF-EM anomalies to be generated.



Directly south of the Columbia Kootenay partial anomaly is a strong and continuous VLF-EM anomaly that corresponds strongly with gold bearing pyrrhotite displayed on trend in a shallow shaft (the Alberta shaft) just west of line 2600 E at 2544 E and 7298 N and gold bearing pyrrhotite in trenches (Mascot) just east of the VLF-EM trend on line 2950 E, 7339 N (see ARIS report 14,236, Gallant Gold Mines Ltd.). This data indicates that the strong, continuous VLF-EM anomalous trend is likely associated with a gold bearing pyrrhotite vein at least 400 metres in strike length (with tertiary dikes likely cutting through and defining this portion of the anomaly beyond these points). This corresponds to the 'Mascot' North vein described in Haggren's 1938 and 1940 reports to Gold Cup Mining Company NPL as having strike north 45° and -70° northwest dip. Furthermore, no workings were encountered in the field on St. Lawrence ground between the Alberta shaft and the Mascot trenches, the west and east extremities of this VLF-EM anomaly. This is likely explained by the 'orphan' status of the old St. Lawrence claim, that is, no documentation has been found that it was part of a significant, main focus, exploration work program.

In September of 1989 Antelope Resources Inc. drilled one preliminary diamond drill hole, 89-124, on the eastern edge of this portion of the Mascot North vein (ARIS report 20,158). (The present author spotted, logged and co-authored that drilling assessment report). It was a shallow drill hole testing a preliminary PEM (Pulse EM) anomaly. It returned 0.382 oz/ton gold over 0.4 metres in a pyrrhotite rich silicified zone from 46.5 – 46.9 m. Unfortunately, this promising zone was immediately truncated by a 7.1 metre intersection of late stage lamprophyre dike and then followed by hornblende porphyry dike and more sulphides. The assessment report (20,158 by Fowler, Wehrle) goes on to say about this hole:

From pg. 11, "This zone appears to be part of a larger alteration package extending from 46.5

to 59.3 metres and is associated with a hornblende porphyry dike. Drilling to date demonstrates that significant gold mineralization may occur along the North Mascot shear as tested on line 9+75 east in drill hole 89-124. To the east of this point weakly anomalous gold values and alteration zones were found in holes 89-123 and 89-122. This leaves approximately 200 metres of untested strike length west of the 89-124 intersection in a direction where gold values seem to be strengthening. Further work should be concentrated on this portion of the North Mascot shear zone.”

The eastern portion of the North Mascot VLF-EM anomaly from lines 2900 E to 3150 E and around 7500 N appears to be faulted north and less continuous than the western portion of the anomaly. Tertiary dikes likely cut the anomaly. Preliminary drill holes 89-122 and 89-123 in the above mentioned report had the misfortune of drilling preliminary holes through the north faulted section that separates the western and eastern portions of the North Mascot vein between lines 2850 E and 2950 E of the present grid. These past results underline the importance of the present, close spaced (50 m. lines X 12.5 m. stations), VLF-EM program to confirm continuity of anomalies. Holes 89-122, 123 and 124 are the only known holes on the North Mascot vein. Exploration work at the time followed up on multi-ounce gold results previously encountered in nearby claims and never returned to the Mascot area.

The other significant anomaly generated by the present VLF-EM program occurs between 2850 E and 3250 E and between stations 7200 N and 7400 N. The strongest portion of this VLF-EM anomaly between 3050 E and 3200 E at 7225 N strongly coincides with gold bearing pyrrhotite exposed in adits #1 and #2, trenches and road cuts of the Mascot Main (or Eldorado) vein (see fig. 3). Gold bearing pyrrhotite is described at these locations in past reports (Haggen 1938, Gold Cup Mining Co. NPL and Gallant Gold Mines Ltd. ARIS report 14236). The Main

vein is described by Haggren to strike roughly east – west and dip -50° north.

The Mascot Main vein VLF-EM anomaly is different in character from the North vein VLF-EM anomaly in that it shows a pronounced dip component to northwest. Furthermore, gold bearing mineralization encountered in the #3 Mascot Main vein adit and described by Haggren (1938 and 1940 reports to Gold Cup Mining Co. NPL) is strongly associated with a weak but broad VLF-EM anomalous area between 2800 E and 3100 E and between 7325 N and 7400 N. This weak, broad VLF-EM anomaly may be interpreted as a sulphide conductor at depth on the Mascot Main vein. The moderate dip component of the Mascot Main vein (-50° north) projects to this area and adds strength to this interpretation. Also this broad, low VLF-EM anomaly extends westward beyond known workings and on to ground formerly held by the St. Lawrence (ground never held during Mascot underground development). Gallant Gold Mines Ltd. drilled two shallow preliminary diamond drill holes on the Mascot Main vein in July, 1986 (ARIS report 15,743 part 1). Hole 86-6 tested a preliminary Genie-EM (HL-EM) anomaly as well as an outcropping massive sulphide lens exposed on surface. The best intersection recorded was 0.162 oz/ton gold over 1.5 metres from 32.1 – 33.6 m. in a pyrrhotite rich, augite porphyry volcanic, hornblende porphyry associated, broadly anomalous gold zone. Hole 86-7 tested a Genie-EM anomaly 100 metres west of hole 86-6 in what appears to be a pinch in the Mascot main vein returning ‘sub economic’ gold grades in semi massive pyrrhotite/chalcopyrite zones.

The southwest and south areas of the VLF-EM Fraser filtered data shown in figure 9 lacks strong anomalies but is mapped as intrusive (monzonite). This area displays occasional weak and thin east – west trending VLF-EM anomalies within it that suggest possible channel ways or volcanic wedges between intrusive phases.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The VLF-EM results, when combined with a synthesis of the documented, historical exploration and development data on the Mascot area suggests that the anomalies generated are strongly related to the known gold bearing pyrrhotite rich sulphide veins known as the Mascot North and Main veins. The VLF-EM anomalies are hosted on geological ground known to contain the eastern extension of the Main belt of LeRoi veins only 1 km. from the former mining complex where over three million ounces of gold was produced. The Mascot area is hosted in augite porphyry Elise volcanics contained in an embayment in the Rosslund monzonite, a geological situation strikingly similar to the LeRoi area (fig. 6).

The Mascot North vein VLF-EM anomalies, particularly the strong and continuous western portion, has a minimum strike length of 300 metres and remains almost completely untested. The only known drill hole testing it returned good gold values up to 0.382 oz/ton. The Mascot South vein VLF-EM anomalies corresponds well with historical gold resources defined underground in the late 1890's and early 1900's and shows results which may lead to further extensions of the sulphides which host them.

Modern and thorough testing of these gold bearing pyrrhotite sulphides and the VLF-EM anomalies they are associated with is required. The Mascot Main vein #2 and #3 level interconnected underground workings should be evaluated to confirm and expand the known historical resources. A first step would be to permit and open the #2 portal in the mid summer to late fall period when conditions are dry, evaluate it for good air and safety factors and pending a positive evaluation, proceed with a gold sampling program. Successful results should then lead to preliminary surface and underground drill programs whose goal should be the testing for thickening of known and blind gold veins with depth. Surface drill programs should be preceded

by VLF-EM programs based on 25 m. line spacing, especially over the Mascot North vein.

The Crown of Eleanor mineral claims should be selectively evaluated for gold resource potential and covered with similar VLF-EM programs.

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Appendix 1

VLF-EM Field Data

	442600E	442650	442700	442750	442800	442850	442900	442950	443000	443050	443100	443150	443200	443250
N5437050						35								
5437062						24								
5437075				25	20	10	3		-1		-7			
5437087				15	10	6	0		-1		-9			
5437100			20	18	2	5	-1	-3	-2	-8	-7			
5437112			15	11	0	0	-2	-2	-6	-7	-10			
5437125			10	8	-2	-2	-5	-5	-6	-12	-11			
5437137			1	5	-5	-4	-7	-7	-7	-10	-11			
5437150	0	-5	0	2	-6	-6	-7	-8	-8	-12	-12	-9	-10	-5
5437162	-1	-8	-2	0	-4	-9	-9	-8	-10	-11	-13	-10	-7	-6
5437175	-2	-10	-5	-2	-7	-11	-12	-10	-11	-11	-13	-12	-10	-5
5437187	-9	-11	-8	-10	-10	-10	-10	-9	-9	-17	-15	-13	-11	-5
5437200	-13	-12	-11	-15	-9	-10	-10	-9	-11	-14	-18	-13	-11	-5
5437212	-17	-17	-7	-11	-10	-9	-14	-8	-12	-17	-18	-11	-8	-6
5437225	-12	-15	-10	-11	-11	-12	-13	-8	-12	-15	-13	-20	-7	-6
5437237	-16	-19	-11	-13	-11	-10	-15	-10	-13	-14	-7	-11	-10	-4
5437250	-15	-20	-16	-15	-12	-12	-14	-12	-12	-12	-6	-4	-9	-5
5437262	-20	-20	-17	-18	-14	-13	-16	-9	-13	-6	-2	-4	-11	-6
5437275	-28	-25	-18	-17	-13	-15	-7	-7	-12	-5	-2	-3	-12	-2
5437287	-27	-28	-25	-20	-14	-15	-11	-7	-10	-2	0	-5	-14	-6
5437300	-27	-32	-28	-25	-15	-17	-8	-8	-7	-4	0	-5	-12	-7
5437312	-32	-32	-30	-22	-19	-17	-11	-8	-7	-2	0	-4	-8	-6
5437325	-30	-31	-27	-28	-20	-18	-10	-8	-9	-5	-2	-3	-7	-7
5437337	-32	-31	-35	-30	-20	-18	-10	-8	-8	-3	-3	-1	-6	-5
5437350	-35	-34	-35	-28	-22	-16	-10	-9	-8	-2	-4	-2	-8	-5
5437362	-40	-38	-35	-31	-22	-16	-8	-7	-7	-1	-5	0	-6	-4
5437375	-34	-37	-32	-32	-23	-14	-9	-7	-6	-4	-3	-5	-6	-4
5437387	-30	-27	-33	-33	-27	-14	-8	-4	-6	-5	-3	-7	-6	-5
5437400	-29	-25	-27	-32	-22	-17	-10	-6	-6	-5	-10	-6	-3	-4
5437412	-33	-26	-17	-15	-20	-15	-11	-8	-4	-6	-10	-7	-2	-3
5437425	-40	-28	-17	-16	-15	-11	-12	-10	-5	-8	-10	-8	-3	-2
5437437	-39	-32	-16	-17	-13	-2	-14	-11	-6	-7	-15	-10	-3	0
5437450	-40	-33	-18	-16	-11	0	-15	-13	-7	-2	-17	-8	-3	-2
5437462	-41	-32	-22	-16	-10	0	-17	-14	-10	0	-16	-10	-2	-3
5437475	-43	-35	-18	-14	-11	-1	-17	-17	-7	-1	-16	-10	-2	-1
5437487	-43	-37	-20	-14	-8	0	-13	-17	-8	-2	-12	-8	-3	-1
5437500	-32	-40	-22	-13	-6	0	-10	0	-10	-3	-2	-10	-3	0
5437512	-30	-37	-22	-14	-4	-1	-5	-12	-10	-5	-1	-11	-2	0
5437525	13	-30	-23	-16	-8	-4	1	-10	-10	-7	-3	-11	-4	-2
5437537	13	-13	-23	-18	-12	-5	-1	-10	-11	-6	-5	-11	-6	-2
5437550	7	1	-21	-19	-11	-15	-10	-12	-10	-7	-6	-10	-6	-4
5437562												-13	-7	-4
5437575												-15	-7	-7
5437587												-13	-8	-4
5437600												-14	-10	-8

Mascot Area Raw In Phase Field Data

	442600E	442650	442700	442750	442800	442850	442900	442950	443000	443050	443100	443150	443200	443250
N5437050						-24								
5437062						-14								
5437075				-42	-24	-14	-10		-11		2			
5437087				-28	-26	-18	-12		-13		-4			
5437100			-26	-19	-28	-20	-14	-14	-14	-10	-4			
5437112			-10	-16	-22	-16	-13	-14	-14	-10	-6			
5437125			-16	-12	-22	-24	-16	-14	-15	-12	-8			
5437137			-18	-10	-20	-19	-14	-15	-16	-9	-5			
5437150	-29	-26	-17	-11	-16	-24	-17	-14	-13	-9	-6	-6	0	-2
5437162	-24	-27	-23	-13	-16	-22	-16	-16	-13	-8	-6	-3	-1	0
5437175	-28	-26	-22	-14	-16	-18	-14	-12	-10	-5	-5	-4	-3	1
5437187	-22	-24	-17	-16	-15	-14	-15	-12	-7	-8	-2	-5	-1	-1
5437200	-18	-20	-24	-16	-14	-18	-16	-17	-8	-8	-4	-2	-2	1
5437212	-30	-18	-13	-13	-12	-18	-12	-12	-9	-6	-3	-7	-2	0
5437225	-18	-18	-10	-12	-10	-14	-16	-11	-10	-6	4	-8	-1	1
5437237	-17	-18	-14	-13	-12	-10	-12	-10	-13	-4	4	0	1	0
5437250	-12	-15	-4	-13	-8	-7	-14	-10	-13	-2	4	2	0	0
5437262	-12	-16	-9	-12	-10	-9	-10	-8	-10	0	2	7	0	-4
5437275	-20	-12	-10	-10	-12	-10	-2	0	-12	2	-2	-1	-3	-6
5437287	-11	-16	-15	-9	-11	-11	-6	0	-12	3	-2	5	-8	-2
5437300	-9	-16	-16	-13	-8	-14	-6	-2	-8	2	2	8	-4	-3
5437312	-12	-14	-16	-16	-10	-6	-12	-3	-2	2	3	-6	-3	-2
5437325	-10	-6	-18	-16	-8	-9	-12	-3	-2	2	5	-4	-1	-2
5437337	-12	-3	-24	-16	-14	-7	-9	-1	-1	5	3	1	-2	-3
5437350	-10	-4	-17	-17	-14	-5	-6	0	-3	5	4	-1	1	-3
5437362	-8	-7	-12	-18	-13	0	-1	2	-3	8	1	-4	2	-2
5437375	3	-4	-11	-15	-12	2	-3	4	0	4	0	-4	-2	-2
5437387	11	8	-3	-18	-10	0	0	8	0	3	2	-2	-1	-4
5437400	11	10	2	-13	-6	0	0	5	2	3	-4	-5	-1	-4
5437412	11	6	6	0	-8	-1	3	4	4	5	0	-9	0	-4
5437425	8	9	6	3	2	2	-2	2	5	4	-8	-8	0	-5
5437437	12	12	12	2	3	9	-2	0	4	2	-11	-7	-1	-4
5437450	3	12	9	5	10	13	-6	1	6	6	-6	-12	-3	-2
5437462	-2	13	10	6	8	15	-2	-3	2	10	1	-11	-2	-2
5437475	-4	12	12	12	12	18	-2	-7	6	2	0	-16	-2	-3
5437487	-8	2	12	12	12	22	2	-2	6	10	2	-12	-3	-1
5437500	-3	0	11	13	12	20	8	14	5	11	6	-14	-5	0
5437512	-6	-5	11	14	19	23	14	6	4	8	5	-16	-7	-3
5437525	-5	-6	8	14	17	20	20	7	3	7	7	-16	8	-3
5437537	-9	-1	2	11	13	19	24	11	4	3	7	-14	-4	-7
5437550	-12	0	-6	8	10	15	20	9	6	4	8	-14	-4	-7
5437562												-14	-6	-2
5437575												-11	-3	-2
5437587												-15	-4	-2
5437600												-9	-2	-2

Mascot Area Raw Quadrature Field Data

Appendix 2

Crown of Eleanor Tenure Overlap Report

**Mineral Titles Branch
Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources**



Report Date: October 5, 2009 6:05 PM

Disclaimer : The information contained in this report is valid from the time the report was executed.

This report will be posted to your bulletin board and emailed to the email address supplied in MTO.

Claim Acquisition details:

Tenure Number:	<u>558672</u>
Event Number:	<u>4366208</u>
Issue Date:	May 14, 2007
Good to Date:	November 28, 2012
Type:	Mineral Claim
Area (ha):	423.083
Mapsheet:	082F

Please follow this [link](#) to see a map of your new tenure. For more detailed information please view your tenure in Mineral Titles Online (MTO).

The following is for information purposes:

For more information about the content of this tenure report please visit the Mineral Titles Branch website.
<http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Titles/MineralTitles/Pages/default.aspx>

Your tenure overlaps with the following First Nations interests:

Based on current government information, the following First Nations may have aboriginal interests in your registered mineral tenure area. In the event that you wish to contact First Nations, this information is being provided to assist you in informing First Nations of your activity as part of your planning for a successful project. Go to the Mineral Titles Branch website to develop further understanding of the principles supporting First Nations engagement and to access information, resource materials and useful links. Please note that this is a preliminary First Nations contact list and should not be considered conclusive.

The information in this report is not intended to create, recognize, limit or deny any aboriginal or treaty rights, including title, that First Nations may have, or impose any obligations on the Province or alter the legal status of resources within the Province or the existing legal authority of British Columbia. The Province makes no warranties or representations regarding the accuracy, timeliness, completeness or fitness for use of any or all data provided in this report.

Indian Reserve: None
 First Nations Treaty Lands: None
 Consultative Areas:

First Nation: Okanagan Nation Alliance
Contact: Okanagan Nation Alliance
Title: Chief and Council
Organization: Okanagan Nation Alliance
 3255C Shannon Lake Road
Address: Westbank, BC
 V4T 1V4
Phone: 250-707-0095
Fax: 250-707-0166
Email: director@syilx.org

First Nation: Osoyoos Indian Band
Contact: Osoyoos Indian Band
Title: Chief and Council
Organization: Osoyoos Indian Band
 RR 3 Site 25 Comp 1
Address: Oliver, BC
 V0H 1T0
Phone: 250-498-4906
Fax: 250-498-6577
Email: osoyoosband@oib.ca

First Nation: Splots'in First Nation
Contact: Splots'in First Nation
Title: Chief and Council
Organization: Splots'in First Nation
 PO Box 460, 5775 Old Vernon Road
Address: Enderby, BC
 V0E 1V0
Phone: 250-838-6496
Fax: 250-838-2131
Email: None

First Nation: Shuswap Indian Band
Contact: Shuswap Indian Band
Title: Chief and Council
Organization: Shuswap Indian Band
 PO Box 790
Address: Invermere, BC
 V0A 1K0
Phone: 250-342-6361
Fax: 250-342-2948
Email: None

Your tenure overlaps with the following Legal and Administrative interests:

Reserve(s): 362534 - PROVINCIAL PLACER RESERVE , Placer - No staking
 Regional District: KOOTENAY BOUNDARY
 Agricultural Land Reserve: None
 Parks/Protected Areas: None

Note: Please be aware that Regional and Municipal parks are not listed but may still exist. Ensure you check with the Regional District and Municipality for parks that may exist in the area.

Municipality: None
 Land Title District: NELSON
 Forest District: Arrow Boundary Forest District

Your tenure overlaps with the following tenures:**Sub-surface (does not include crown grants):**

Mineral: 257470
 257762
 257478
 343450

Placer: None
 Coal: None

Surface (does not include Private Land):

Crown Land leases: None

Landowner Notification requirements specify that a person must not begin a mining activity until eight days after giving notice to the owners of the surface area where the activity will take place. The notice must state when the activity will occur and include the names and addresses of the free miner or recorded holder and of the on-site person responsible for the operations. The notice must also describe the activity that will be conducted, state approximately how many people will be on site and include a map or written description of where the activity will take place. Notices may be mailed, e-mailed, sent by facsimile transmission or hand delivered to the owner.

Your tenure overlaps with the following other resource interests:

Ungulate Winter Range: None
 Wildlife Habitat Area: None
 Wildlife Management Area: None

Mineral Titles inquiries can be made to:

Mineral Titles Branch
 1-866-616-4999
 Mineral.Titles@gov.bc.ca

Appendix 3

Elanore Workings Rock Sample Assay Sheets

Client: **Gold Guild Geological**

2107 Columbia Ave.
P.O. Box 562
Rossland BC V0G 1Y0 Canada

Project: Fossiland

Report Date: March 31, 2008

Page: 2 of 2 Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN07002537.2

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
				Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
NB-07-1	Rock		1	5	3851	<3	39	2.6	189	678	99	31.33	>10000	<8	3	<2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.0017
NB-07-2	Rock		1	5	359	<3	11	1.1	38	376	167	5.36	>10000	<8	29	<2	21	<0.5	25	171	26	0.42	0.070
NB-07-3	Rock		1	3	1134	<3	30	5.5	670	>2000	114	25.66	>10000	<8	>100	<2	8	2.3	426	1644	25	0.10	0.039
NB-07-4	Rock		1	4	2193	<3	35	1.2	35	205	167	18.39	1285	<8	<2	<2	11	1.8	5	7	175	0.37	0.103

Client: **Gold Guild Geological**

2107 Columbia Ave.
P.O. Box 562
Rossland BC V0G 1Y0 Canada

Project: Rossland

Report Date: March 31, 2008

Page: 2 of 2 Part 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN07002537.2

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	7TD	7KP	
				La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Co	W
				ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	%
NB-07-1	Rock		1	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<20	0.08	<0.01	<0.01	>100	N.A.	0.058
NB-07-2	Rock		1	1	0	0.13	29	0.03	<20	0.34	0.01	0.08	>100	N.A.	0.050
NB-07-3	Rock		1	<1	3	0.22	25	0.01	<20	0.38	<0.01	0.08	16	0.348	N.A.
NB-07-4	Rock		1	3	35	0.07	70	0.23	<20	1.34	0.03	0.08	<2	N.A.	N.A.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)



ASSAY CERTIFICATE



Gold Guild Geological PROJECT Rossland File # A707332
2197 Columbia Ave. P.O. B, Rossland BC V0G 1Y0 Submitted by: Dan Wehrle

SAMPLE#	Au** gm/mt
NB-07-3 STANDARD OxK48	110.02 3.50

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, GRAVIMETRIC FINISHED.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

Data *✓* FA _____ DATE RECEIVED: DEC 12 2007 DATE REPORT MAILED:..... JAN 07 2008

** originally from cclao file number VAN/07002537*



All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Appendix 4

Itemized Cost Statement

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

<u>Labour:</u>	<i>Professional Geoscientist:</i>	
	- 9 days grid setup and readings.....	\$4500.00
	- 4 days report writing and data assembly.....	\$2000.00
	<i>Field Assistant:</i>	
	- 9 days grid and field assistance.....	\$1350.00
<u>Expenses:</u>	- VLF rental.....	\$500.00
	- Vehicle rental.....	\$400.00
	-Supplies.....	<u>\$50.00</u>
	Total	\$8800.00

Appendix 5

Author's Qualifications

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Dan Wehrle, a resident of the City of Rossland, in the Province of British Columbia and a consultant for Gold Guild Geological Ltd. do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered and in good standing with the *Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia*.
- 2) I am a 1985 graduate of the *University of Saskatchewan* with a B.Sc. Honours degree in Geology and have practised my profession as Exploration Geologist continuously since 1985.
- 3) This report is based on work supervised by myself on the Crown of Eleanor mineral property in southeastern British Columbia.
- 5) I own 100 % the Crown of Eleanor mineral claim mentioned in this report.

Dated this 12th day of October, 2009 in the City of Rossland, British Columbia.

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light blue background. The signature reads "Dan Wehrle" in a cursive script.

D. Wehrle P.Geol.